

TECHNOLOGY

Powering the Energy Sector through Blockchain

by Anchit Jain

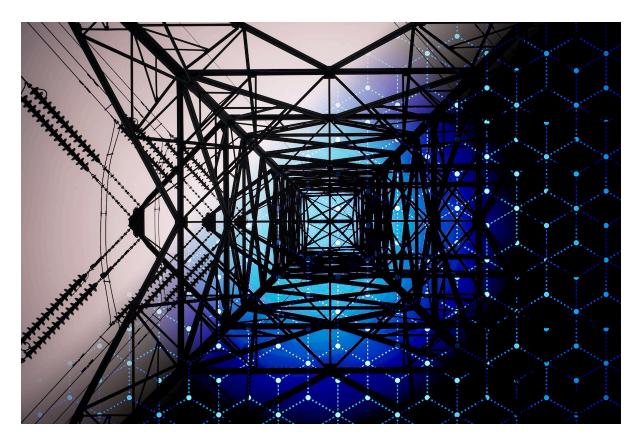


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Introduction

Blockchain technology is revolutionizing industries, and the energy sector is no exception. With its ability to facilitate secure, decentralized, and transparent transactions, blockchain offers solutions to long-standing inefficiencies in traditional energy systems.

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"From Buzzword to Biz World: Realizing Blockchain's Potential in the International Business Context" Juan Du, Bo Bernhard Nielsen, and Catherine Welch. Volume 66, Issue 1, November 2023.

"Electric Energy Forecasting" Gillian Garcia. Volume 19, Issue 1, Fall 1976.

Key Applications of Blockchain in Energy

1. Energy Assets Tokenization

Blockchain enables the tokenization of renewable energy assets, making them accessible to a broader range of investors. For instance, *SolarWise* on the VeChain blockchain issues Solar NFTs, each representing a fractional stake in solar farms. This model democratizes investment opportunities by allowing people to earn revenue from electricity sales while helping solar farms raise capital efficiently.

2. Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Energy Trading

P2P trading platforms, such as *PowerLedger*, allow consumers and producers to exchange surplus energy directly, bypassing traditional intermediaries. Households

with solar panels can sell excess electricity to neighbors, creating a decentralized energy market that's more cost-effective and accessible. By leveraging blockchain for transparency and security, these platforms promote a democratized approach to energy distribution.

3. Smart Grid Management

Smart grids use blockchain to manage energy flow in real-time, improving efficiency. An example is *Combinder*, which integrates various decentralized energy sources like wind and solar into a single management platform. This allows utilities to balance supply and demand dynamically, reducing grid congestion and optimizing energy distribution.

4. Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

RECs certify that electricity is generated from renewable sources. Platforms like *Energy Web* use blockchain to enhance traceability and prevent fraud. This ensures authenticity and streamlines the issuance and trading of RECs, making the process more reliable and secure.

5. Carbon Credit Trading

Traditional carbon markets are plagued by high transaction costs and lack of transparency. Blockchain solutions like *KlimaDAO* offer a decentralized platform for tokenizing carbon credits, making trading simpler and more traceable. This could be a game-changer for global carbon reduction initiatives.

Case Study 1: PowerLedger's Decentralized P2P Energy Trading Platform

PowerLedger is a blockchain-based platform enabling P2P energy trading through its native token, \$POWR. Initially built on the Ethereum blockchain, the platform migrated to Solana to leverage its high throughput of 50,000 transactions per second and low energy consumption. As of 2024, PowerLedger has facilitated over 1.67 GWh of energy trading and has active projects in Europe, Asia, and Australia.

PowerLedger addresses inefficiencies in centralized energy systems by allowing prosumers (those who both produce and consume energy) to trade surplus electricity locally. Its system enables households to sell excess energy directly to neighbors, cutting costs and enhancing grid stability. The \$POWR token manages platform access and serves as a medium for transaction fees, incentivizing decentralized energy management.

One of PowerLedger's flagship projects is the smart city initiative at Chiang Mai University (CMU) in Thailand, involving 142 buildings. The project has achieved 30% renewable energy autonomy with 12 MW of solar capacity and 1.2 MWh of battery storage. PowerLedger's platform facilitates energy trading between these buildings while tracking carbon intensity in real-time, optimizing the use of renewable energy. Similarly, in France, PowerLedger partnered with *ekWateur* to provide consumers with the ability to choose their energy mix, offering unprecedented transparency and control over energy sources.

Case Study 2: Smart Nano-Grid Management with AI and Blockchain

Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) like rooftop solar units, electric vehicle (EV) chargers, and HVAC systems offer opportunities for decentralized energy management, but optimizing them remains challenging. A project by *Combinder, peaq, Nevermined,* and *Olas* leverages blockchain and AI agents to create a smart energy nano-grid.

Combinder supplies real-time energy data via its API, while *Olas* utilizes decentralized AI agents to manage energy decisions—such as turning HVAC systems on or off based on consumption predictions. *Nevermined* supports secure blockchain-based payments between these AI agents, enabling seamless transactions using the \$PEAQ token native to the peaq blockchain.

This system not only optimizes energy usage but also sets the stage for a new economic model for DER operators by monetizing energy data. As the network expands, the project aims to integrate additional data sources, such as weather forecasts, to enhance its

decision-making capabilities, making decentralized energy management scalable and sustainable.

Conclusion

Blockchain is transforming the energy sector by introducing new business models, enhancing efficiency, and fostering transparency. Its applications in energy tokenization, P2P trading, smart grid management, and carbon credit trading are setting the stage for a more sustainable energy future. As adoption increases, blockchain will continue to play a pivotal role in reshaping how we produce, distribute, and trade energy globally.



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