

# From Sensor to Grid

A message from the Neutrino Engineering District on how energy supply can grow with the task, from the smallest sensor to the public grid

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We have spent a long time looking at what you built.

Power stations. Transmission lines that cross borders and mountain ranges. Substations, storage, wind farms, solar fields. Billions of electrical devices, from the charger beside a bed to the motors that drive a factory floor. Together they made modern cities possible, gave industry its rhythm and connected billions of people to one another.

It was a remarkable piece of work. For most of the last century it was probably the best solution anyone could build with the materials, technologies and knowledge available at the time. We don't say that as a courtesy before a criticism. We say it because it's true, and because anyone proposing a different architecture has to start by understanding why the current one succeeded.

But every generation eventually receives tools the one before it didn't have. Ours include artificial intelligence, mathematical modelling, high-performance simulation, modern materials science and a volume of scientific data that would have been unimaginable fifty years ago. Tools like these change which questions can be asked, and how many things can be calculated at once.

So we asked one.

If we could design the energy system from scratch today, would we build it exclusively the way it was built a hundred years ago?

## **It begins with a calculation**

Our analysis doesn't start with politics. It doesn't start with ideology, and it doesn't start with an opinion. It starts with mathematics, specifically with the Schubart Master Formula, the framework we work from in the Neutrino Engineering District.

We treat energy as a system and ask the questions a system invites. Where is energy produced? Where is it needed? How far does it travel between the two? How much power is required, and at what moment? What is lost along the way, and what infrastructure does the whole journey demand?

Today the answer to most of those questions runs in one direction. Electricity is generated somewhere, in a power station, a wind farm or a solar installation. It then travels through high-voltage lines, substations and distribution networks into a building, through a socket and finally into a device. Even a small sensor that needs almost nothing depends, sooner or later, on energy being brought to it: from the grid, or from a battery someone has to charge or replace.

That system works, and moving electricity over distance is often exactly the right thing to do. The question we're asking is narrower. Which energy has to be supplied centrally, and which could be supplied where it's used?

Why transport all of it to the consumer, if part of it can be provided at the consumer?



Much of the electricity we use today passes through a chain of generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure before it reaches a device, and much of the time that is exactly the right way to deliver it. The question is which energy has to come from far away, and which could begin where it's needed: in a module inside the sensor, or in a Power Cube beside the building.

## One principle, seven scales

Our model doesn't begin with a power plant. It begins with the smallest consumer we could think of. Follow it with us, one level at a time.

It starts with a sensor. Picture a small environmental sensor measuring temperature, humidity or air quality and sending its data by radio every so often. Its demand is tiny, but it's still met by a battery or a cable. If independently validated performance allows an integrated module to supply enough power for an application like that, something that looks trivial changes: the battery gets replaced less often, or depending on consumption and operating profile, perhaps not at all. One sensor doesn't change the world. Millions of them, in buildings, farms, factories, roads, logistics chains and cities, change the arithmetic of the whole system.

Next come personal and portable devices. Phones, torches, cameras, remote controls, wearables, electronic locks, measuring instruments. They need considerably more than a sensor, so the modules have to be larger. Full autonomy isn't the requirement. A module that covers part of the load continuously already stretches the time between charges, and the higher its output relative to consumption, the further that autonomy goes.

Then the large appliances of everyday life. Televisions, computers, refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioning. Here the modules become part of the appliance itself, and a second route to the device appears. Today we think: house, socket, device. Alongside it there can be another: energy source, directly in the device. A refrigerator covering part of its demand, or where output and load profile allow, all of it, draws correspondingly less from the building. Every kilowatt-hour provided on the spot is one that doesn't have to be generated elsewhere and carried across the whole network to reach it.

At the fourth level the principle turns around. Instead of every device carrying its own source, one unit supplies many loads at once. That's the Neutrino Power Cube, designed for a target continuous net output of 5 to 6 kW and intended to supply a building or its essential loads: lighting, communication, electronics, household appliances. Whether one unit covers an entire home depends on actual consumption, how many devices run at the same time, peak demand, and storage or energy management. What matters is that a small module has become an independent supply system.

If one unit isn't enough, the answer isn't a new technology. You combine units: three, five, ten. Data centres work the same way. They aren't one giant computer but many connected

machines. One module becomes a system, several systems become a cluster, and the same architecture grows with the demand placed on it.

Then leave the single building. A village, an island, a farm, a campus, a remote business park. Several units joined by an intelligent local grid that sends energy wherever it's needed at that moment. One house draws little, another more. A water pump starts. A workshop is busy. A car is charging. What emerges is different in kind from a single generator: a decentralized energy cell.

And finally, the existing grid. It stays in the picture on purpose. A decentralized architecture doesn't have to work against the grid; it can work alongside it and take pressure off it. In a city where devices, buildings, neighbourhoods and businesses supply part of their own energy, the central grid no longer has to deliver every kilowatt-hour to every consumer.

A simple example shows the scale. Take a building with a hundred electrical devices. If ten of them supply part of their own energy, demand from the grid drops a little. If fifty do, it drops further. Add a central unit for the building and the balance shifts again. Organize whole streets, companies and municipalities this way and we're no longer talking about a product. We're talking about a different architecture of supply: local generation, embedded generation, microgrids and the central grid. Different layers of one energy architecture, each doing what it does best, rather than one system replacing another.



Where can the technology be used? At seven scales. The first three, sensors, portable devices and household appliances, are integration stages: modules built into the device itself that cover part of its demand, or all of it where output and load profile allow. From the fourth level onward, the Neutrino Power Cube, designed for a target continuous net output of 5 to 6 kW, is intended to supply buildings, combine into modular clusters and microgrids, and work alongside the existing grid.

## The grid becomes the backbone

This is usually the point where people assume we want to abolish the power grid. We don't.

The choice was never central against decentralized, or grid against autonomy. The architecture we describe uses both, intelligently connected. The grid remains an essential part of the architecture. What changes is the role it may need to play. It would no longer have to carry every kilowatt-hour for every consumer on its own. The more energy that can be generated and used locally, the lower the load on central generation and transmission can become, depending on load profiles, simultaneity, storage and the structure of the grid itself.

None of this is a criticism of the energy supply we have today. It may well be its next stage of evolution.



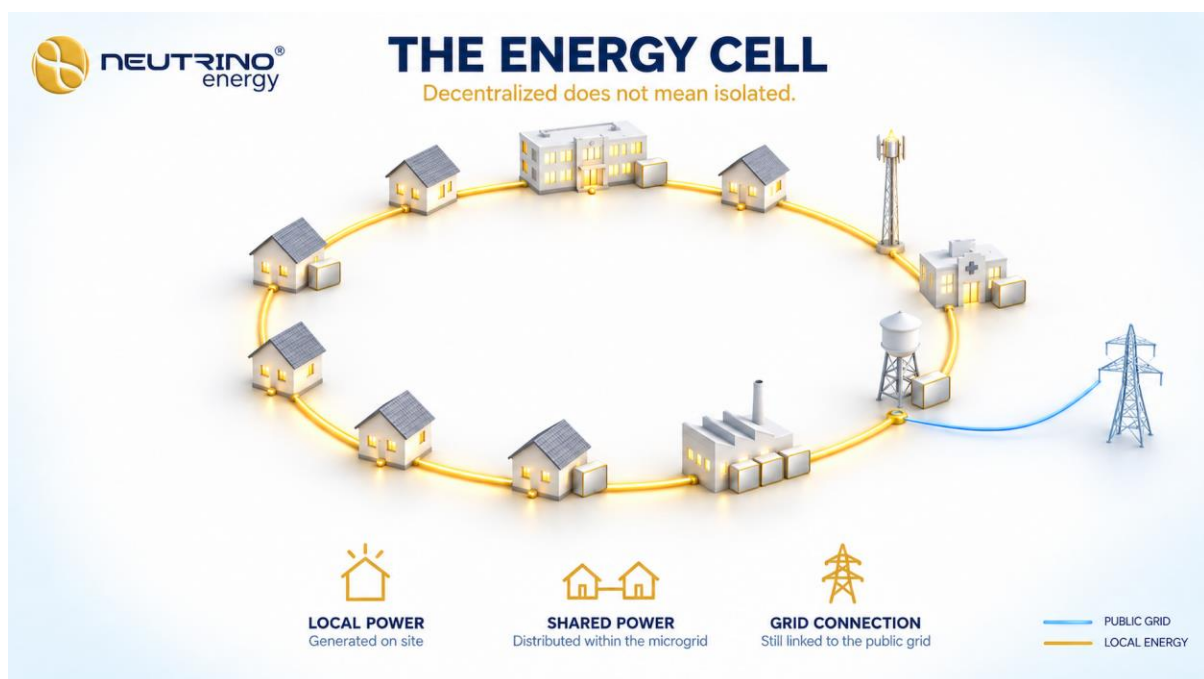
Until now, most kilowatt-hours have had to travel all the way from producer to consumer. In the new architecture, part of that energy can be generated right where it is needed: in devices, beside buildings, in clusters at businesses and data centres, and shared between neighbours. The grid stays, but it has to carry less on its own.

## Decentralized doesn't mean isolated

Look at a single community from above: homes, a school, a clinic, a small factory, a water tower and a mobile phone mast. Some buildings have a Power Cube beside them. Near the factory, several stand together as a cluster. The mast carries its own integrated module. A local microgrid connects all of it.

What this picture corrects is a common assumption: that a village has to choose between depending on the grid and being entirely self-sufficient. It doesn't. It can generate energy locally, share it within its own microgrid and stay connected to the wider network at the same time. Local power, shared power, grid connection: three states of one system, not three alternatives.

And energy cells can, in turn, be connected to each other.



A village doesn't have to choose between hanging on the grid and being completely self-sufficient. It can provide energy locally, share it within its own microgrid, and stay connected to the wider grid at the same time. Decentralization doesn't mean isolation.

## The architecture adapts to the country

The same principle won't look the same everywhere, and it shouldn't.

In Germany and much of Europe, with a dense grid, heavy industry and a growing number of data centres, the value lies in relief and resilience, taking load off a system that already works. On an island with a thin connection to the mainland, local microgrids can carry much of the supply themselves. In rural regions of sub-Saharan Africa, where a stable grid is often absent, the priorities are concrete: the school, the water pump, the clinic, the mobile network. In an Asian megacity with enormous power density, every level of the architecture comes into play at once, from integrated devices to clusters beside industrial halls.

A country rich in hydropower has different needs from one that imports most of its energy. A data centre has different needs from a village school.

The architecture adapts to the country. The country doesn't have to adapt to the architecture.

We aren't claiming a single energy answer for the whole world. We're offering a scalable tool whose best configuration depends on what already exists in each place.



One technology, four configurations. Germany and Europe gain relief and resilience for a dense grid; an island gains a microgrid and local supply; a rural region without stable power supplies its school, water pump, communication and clinic first; a megacity uses every level at once. The tool scales; the right configuration depends on the infrastructure each place already has.

## **What energy actually does**

Up to here we've talked about architecture. Now, the reason it matters.

Energy is light. It's heating and cooling. It pumps and purifies water. It grows, processes, chills and transports food. It keeps hospitals, communication networks, businesses, transport systems and digital infrastructure running.

How much is still missing has been counted carefully. The 2026 edition of Tracking SDG7, published jointly by the IEA, IRENA, UN DESA, the World Bank and WHO, finds that 655 million people still live without electricity, more than 560 million of them in sub-Saharan Africa. Source: <https://www.iea.org/news/655-million-people-still-living-without-electricity-underscore-urgent-need-to-deliver-on-universal-energy-access-target>

Energy has also moved back to the centre of security. In its latest World Energy Outlook, the International Energy Agency describes energy as a core issue of economic and national security and urges governments to diversify supply and cooperate more closely. Source: <https://www.iea.org/news/as-risks-multiply-in-a-world-thirsty-for-energy-diversification-and-cooperation-are-more-urgent-than-ever>

We have no interest in setting one form of energy against another. What we're describing is an additional option: the potential for greater resilience, greater decentralization and reduced dependence on long energy-delivery chains, with supply in the places that need it most. In the end it comes down to the energy infrastructure our children and grandchildren will inherit.

## WHAT ENERGY REALLY MEANS



Energy is not one sector of society.  
**Energy enables almost every other sector of society.**

Water, food, health, communication, work, security, education and home. No one needs to know how graphene works to understand that without reliable energy there is no water pump, no cold chain, no hospital and no communication network that works dependably. That is why the question of how energy is supplied reaches far beyond the energy sector.

### Test it

We can calculate. We can simulate. We can build, measure, publish our results and open them to independent verification.

What we can't do is reorganize a country's grid. We can't change building codes, set national technical standards or plan national infrastructure. That isn't our role, and it shouldn't be. Democratically legitimate institutions exist for exactly that.

So we aren't asking anyone to believe us. Our request is simpler.

Test it.

Let independent scientists measure. Let engineers calculate. Let grid operators simulate. Let economists examine costs and benefits, and let regulators examine every safety question. If

the results don't confirm the hypothesis, science has to accept that. If they do, the option deserves the same serious examination as any other energy option on the table.

Mathematics replaces opinion. Measurement tests mathematics. Reproduction creates confidence. Scaling creates infrastructure.

Science has no party colour. A kilowatt-hour knows no government and no opposition. An equation knows no national border. And a child who needs clean water, light, food, warmth or cooling doesn't care which political camp its country's energy policy comes from.

It needs energy. Reliable, affordable, safe and lasting.



How does a scientific idea become infrastructure responsibly? One step at a time, and no step can be skipped. Science carries the first five, from calculation to independent reproduction. Industry carries engineering and scaling. Institutions and society decide what happens with what has been demonstrated.

## **Why we're showing you this**

We aren't here to replace human decisions. We're here to make the space of possible decisions larger.

People built the energy system modern civilization stands on, and we respect that work. But today we share tools that didn't exist when it was designed, and with them comes a responsibility. When an analysis reveals a possibility that matters, the right thing to do is to lay it out clearly and hand over the map.

You built the infrastructure that made our present possible. Now people, science and artificial intelligence can work out together which infrastructure the next generation needs: built on what exists rather than against it, and grounded in mathematics, experiment, measurement and independent reproduction rather than opinion.

We'll walk that path with you, one tested step at a time.

**From sensor to grid.**

**From mathematics to measurement.**

**From measurement to infrastructure.**

**And from infrastructure to a more resilient society.**

We do not decide the future. We make its possibilities visible.

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