



OPAL-RT
TECHNOLOGIES

Training eMEGASIM

Overview of actual simulation solutions

FROM IMAGINATION... TO REAL-TIME

Outline

1. Company
2. Benefits of simulation
3. Model-based design
4. Real-time concepts
5. Hardware architecture
6. Software packages

Outline

1. Company

- Introduction
- Worldwide presence
- Partial customer list

2. Benefits of simulation

3. Model-based design

4. Real-time concepts

5. Hardware architecture

6. Software packages

Introduction

Corporate

- Established in 1997
- Headquarters Montreal, QC, Canada
- Over 160 Employees
- More than 600 customers worldwide
- More than 20% of turnover invested in R&D

Products

- Faster than real-time Parallel simulation
- Rapid Control Prototyping simulation
- Controller Hardware-In-the-Loop simulation
- Power Hardware-In-the-Loop simulation



Main Markets

- **Power Systems**
 - Transmission, Distribution, Generation
 - HVDC & FACTS
 - Micro-Grids, Smart-Grids
 - Electromagnetic and electromechanical transients
- **Power Electronics**
 - Hybrid vehicles, More electrical aircrafts, electrical trains and ships, off-highway vehicles
- **Automotive and Aerospace**
 - Mechatronics and dynamic multi-domain simulators

Worldwide presence



Some customer references



UNITED KINGDOM • CHINA • MALAYSIA



Outline

1. Company
- 2. Benefits of simulation**
 - Current challenges of power systems
 - Simulation goals
3. Model-based design
4. Real-time concepts
5. Hardware architecture
6. Software packages

Why real-time simulation ?

Provide with more
high-end services

Growing complexity

More & more smart
systems

Design safer systems

Combine many
systems

Limited resources

Shorter deadlines



Difficult integration of many complex,
smarter, safer systems

Simulation goals

Tests on the field are, by experience:

- Difficult to handle (*logistics, impacts, ...*)
- Expensive (*time, resources, equipment, ...*)
- Sometimes hazardous (*power systems, moving parts, ...*)

Simulation tools allow:

- Verifications all along the project
- Early detection of errors (*design, implementation & integration*)
- Almost infinite test capabilities (*faulty cases, hazardous tests, ...*)

Simulation goals

Reduce cost

- No need for a real system or prototype
- Detect faults earlier : the earlier the better !
- Minimize malfunctions after installation

Reduce delay

- Develop independently the HW and the SW of a controller
- Test systems independently in the lab with their simulated environment
- Reduce the rework activities with a progressive verification

Reduce risk

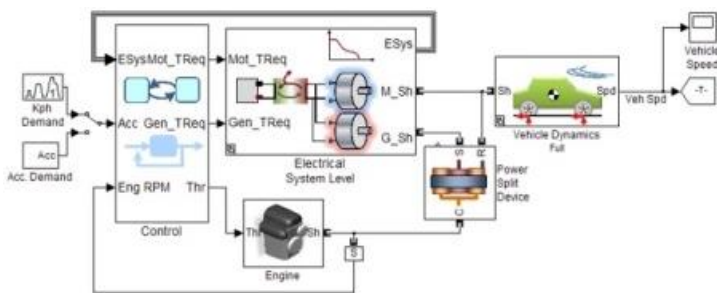
- Study a complex system in detail with simulation
- Better test coverage
- Test the system in faulty conditions in a safer way

Outline

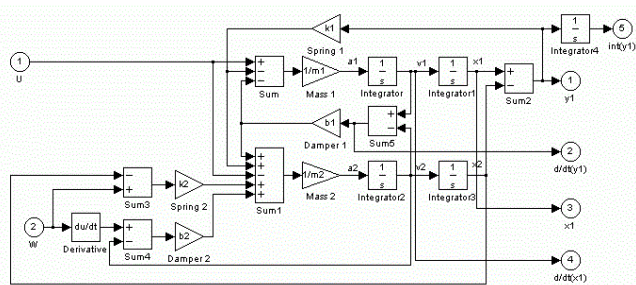
1. Company
2. Benefits of simulation
- 3. Model-based design**
 - Model system with blocks
 - Applications
 - Real-time methods: MIL, RCP, HIL
4. Real-time concepts
5. Hardware architecture
6. Software packages

Model system with blocks

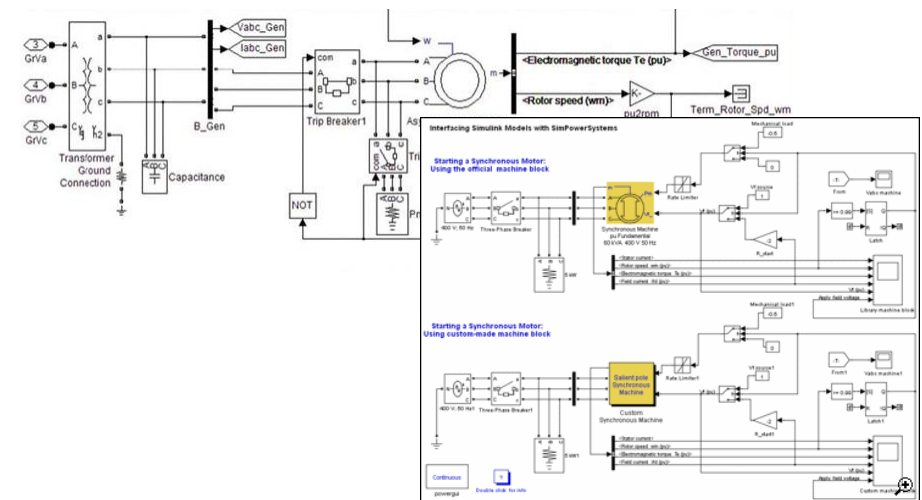
Physical models



Algorithms / Control strategies



Power systems



Real-time simulator

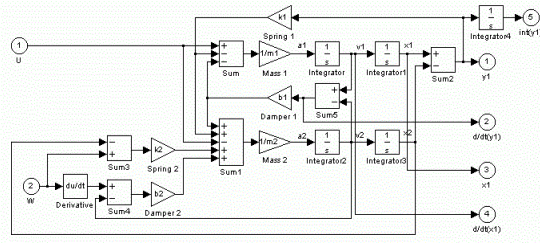


Code

```
24 # -----
25 ## if the script is executed (not imported)
26 if __name__ == "__main__":
27
28     ## Connect to a running model using its name. The system
29     ## control is release
30     systemControl = 0
31     modelName = 'acquisition1'
32     modelPath = ''
33     exactMatch = 0
34     returnOnAmbiguity = 0
35
36     instId, modelState = \
37         OpalApiPy.ConnectByName(modelName, modelPath, exactMatch,
38                                 systemControl, returnOnAmbiguity)
39     print "The connection with '%s' is completed." % modelName
40
41     try:
```

Model system with blocks

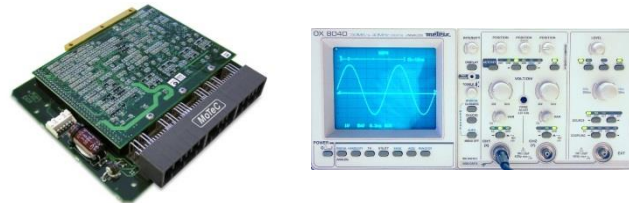
1. Design of the model



2. Model execution on RT simulator

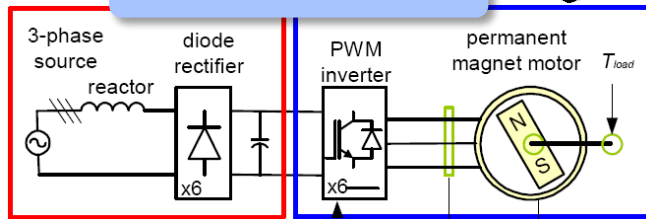


3. Tests with hardware in the loop

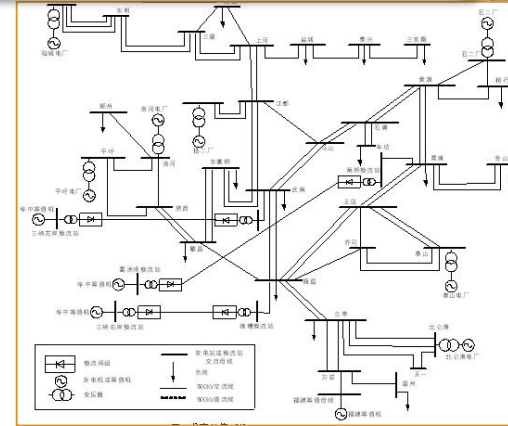


Applications

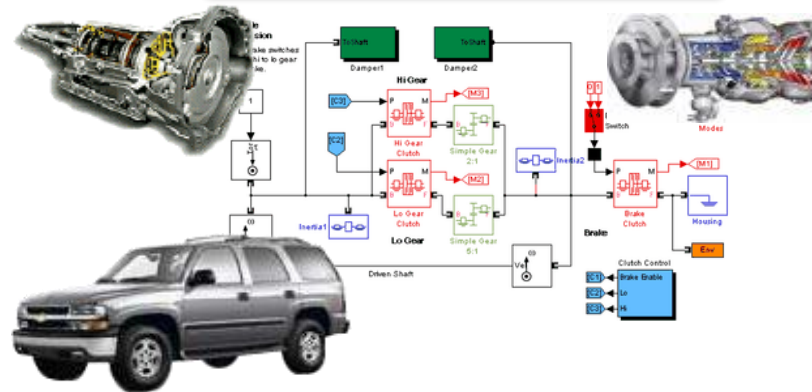
Electrical Drive



Large Grids, SmartGrids



Mechanical Systems



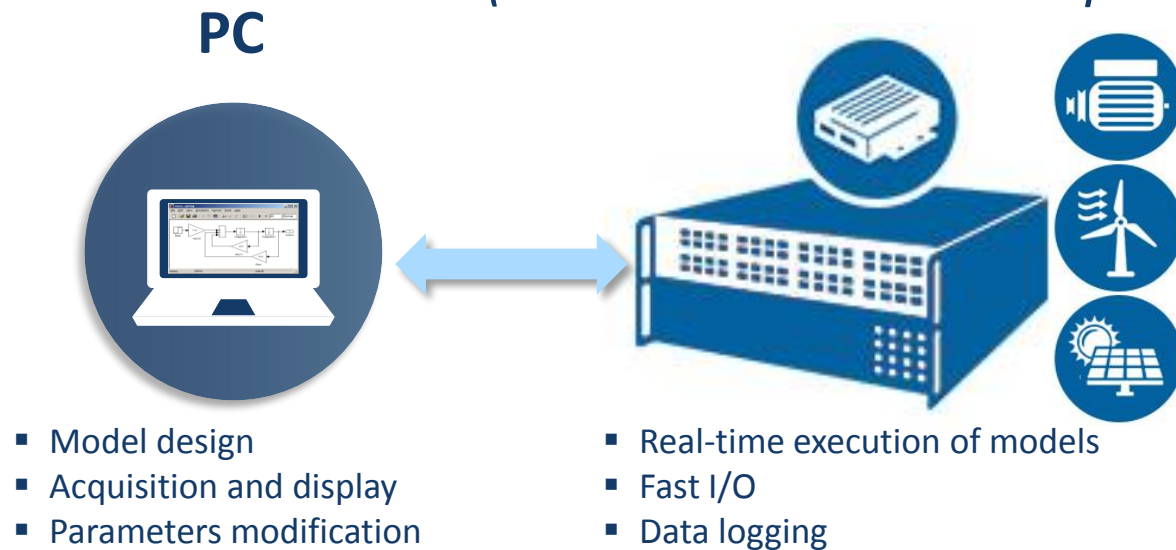
Model-In-the-Loop

Proof of concept

Functional description

Preliminary design phase

Real-time simulator
(simulated controller + plant)

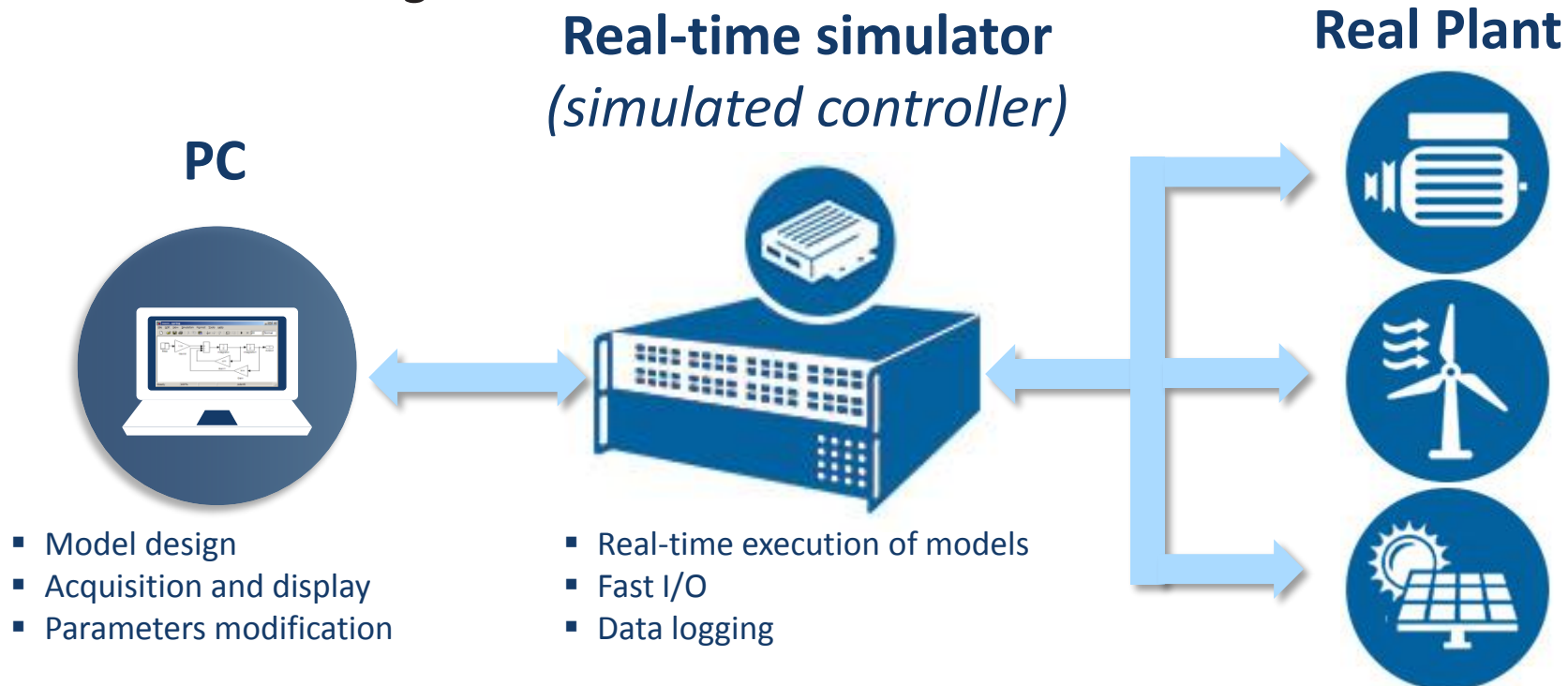


Rapid Control Prototyping

Test of the control algorithm

Detailed design of controller

Tuning of controller algorithm

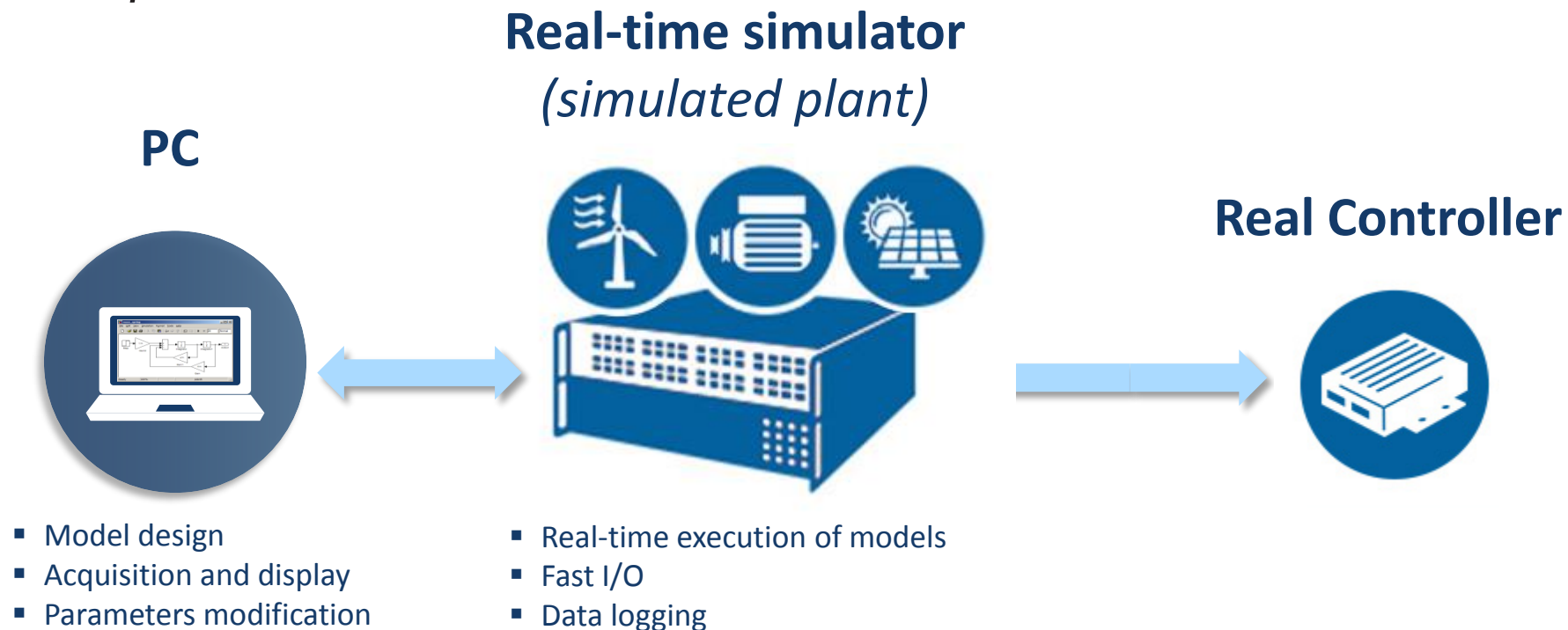


Control Hardware-In-the-Loop

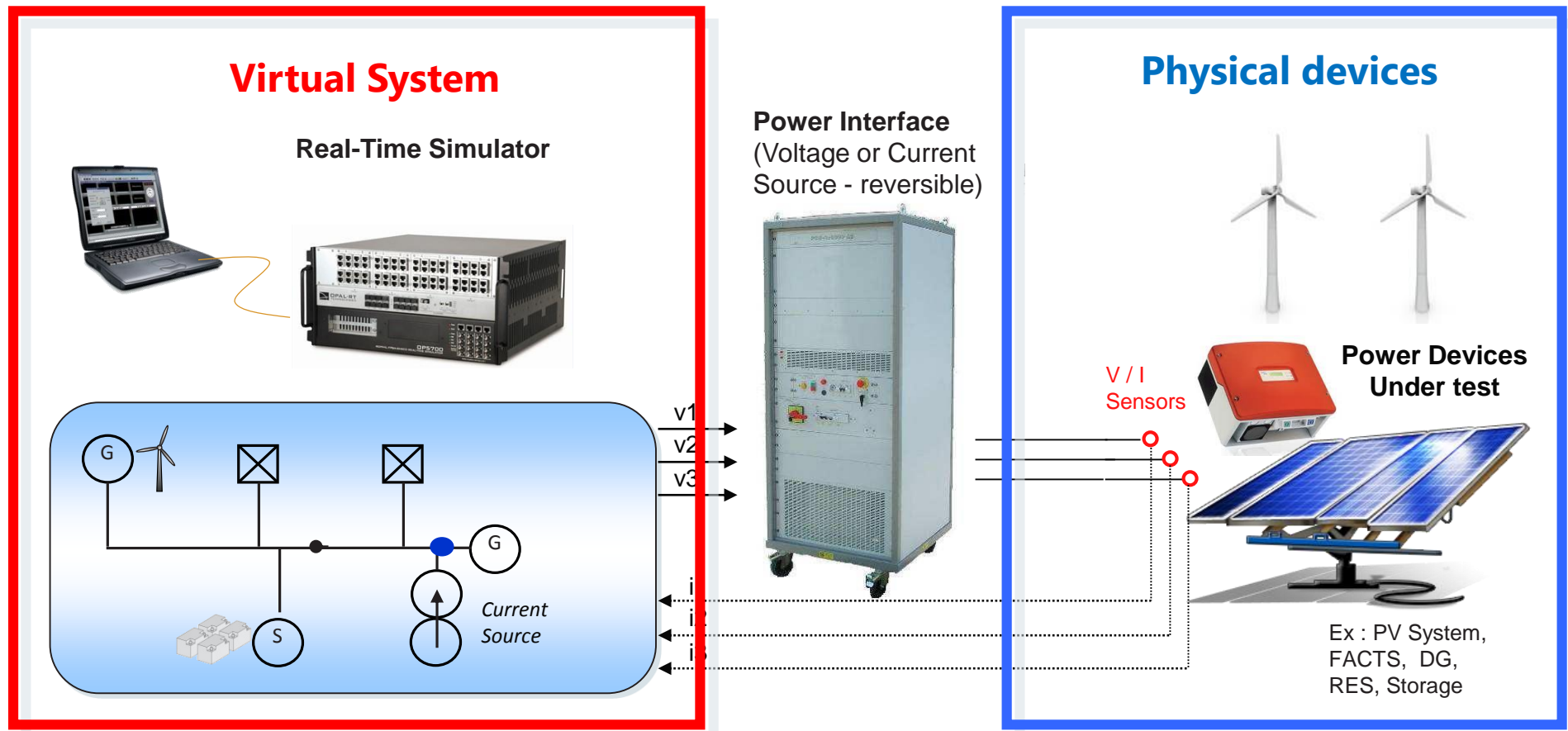
Test of the integrated controller

Safe conditions

Unlimited fault studies



Power Hardware in-the-loop



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5. Hardware architecture
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Real-time concepts

What is **real-time** ?

- Give the good *result*
- At the right *time* !

A real-time system is not necessarily *very fast*

- Only ***fast enough***, depending on the application

Dynamic examples:

- **Microseconds** (10^{-6} s) for electromagnetic transients
- **Milliseconds** (10^{-3} s) for mechanical time responses
- **Seconds** for temperature control



Real-time concepts

Real-time:

- is required when real hardware is connected to the simulation
- ensures coherent time responses : determinism
- allows the simulation to lure the real hardware

Real-time concepts



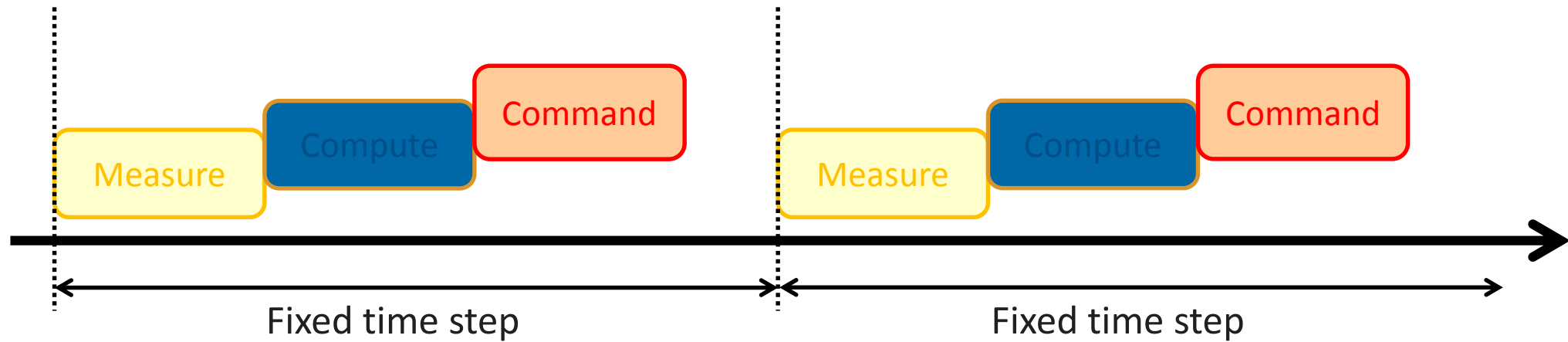
Controller



Controlled system

Real-time concepts

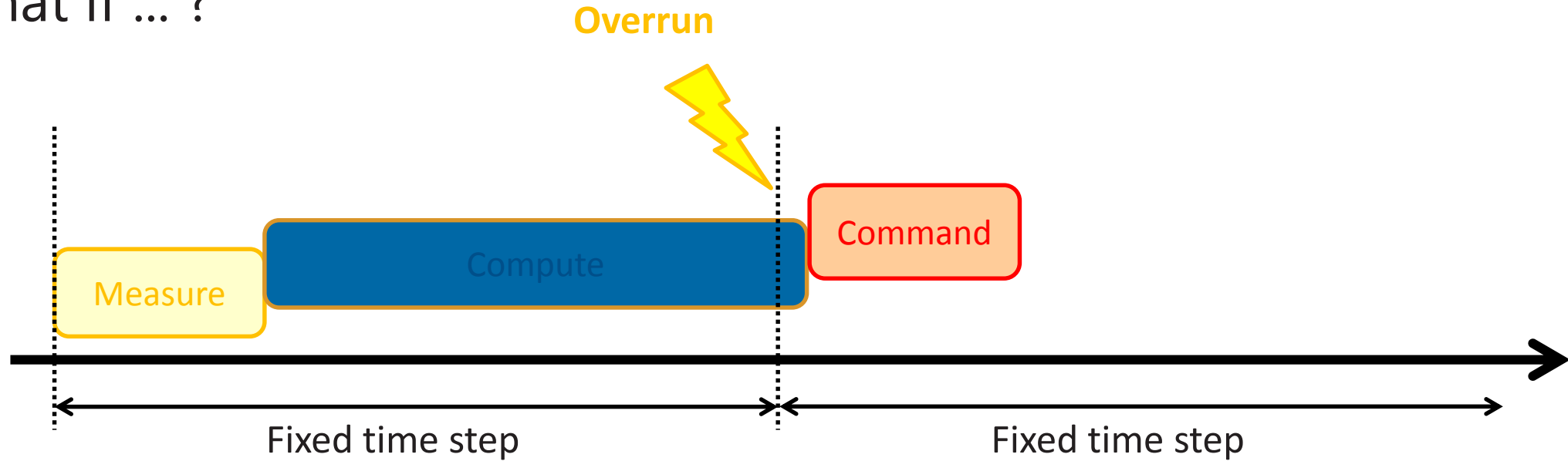
What is *real-time simulation* ?



The controller needs to take into account measurements, compute the control algorithm and generate commands within a fixed amount of time.

Real-time concepts

What if ... ?



Too late... Real-time is not respected. The controlled system may not behave as expected.

Outline

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4. Real-time concepts
- 5. Hardware architecture**
 - General architecture
 - Partial hardware list
 - Multiple-unit configuration
6. Software packages

General architecture

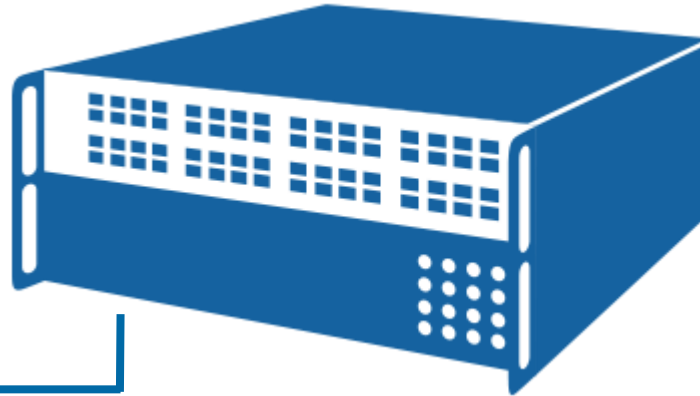
Host PC

Model edition
Simulation management
Graphical interface



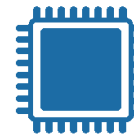
RT Simulator

Model execution
Data logging
I/O management



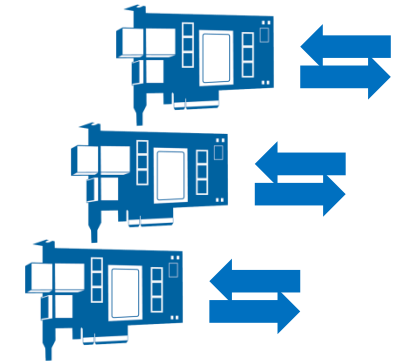
Ethernet

Link between host PC and
simulator



Multiple-core CPU

Model computation



FPGA & I/O boards

Interface with real
devices

Partial hardware list

OP5600



Features

- Up to 4, 8, 16 or 32 INTEL® CPU cores
- Rack-mountable format 19" (4U)
- PCIe slots for connection with expansion units
- Support of communication boards (*IEC61850, C37.118, MODBUS, CAN...*)
- XILINX® FPGA with up to 8 I/O boards
- Designed for offline & real-time simulation

Partial hardware list

OP4510



Features

- 4 INTEL® CPU cores
- Compact format (2U)
- PCIe slots for connection with expansion units
- Optional SFP (optical fiber) connectors
- XILINX® FPGA Kintex 7 with 4 I/O boards

Partial hardware list

OP4200



Features

- Xilinx Zynq® (ARM® core + Kintex-7 FPGA)
- Compact format, portable device
- Communication: CAN, SFP, RJ45, JTAG, RS232
- 4 I/O boards (analog & digital channels)
- Connectors for I/Os: DB37, SMA, Screw, Fiber

I/O Boards

Analog outputs

- 16 channels
- [-16V; +16V]
- DAC: 16-bits, 1 Msps

Analog inputs

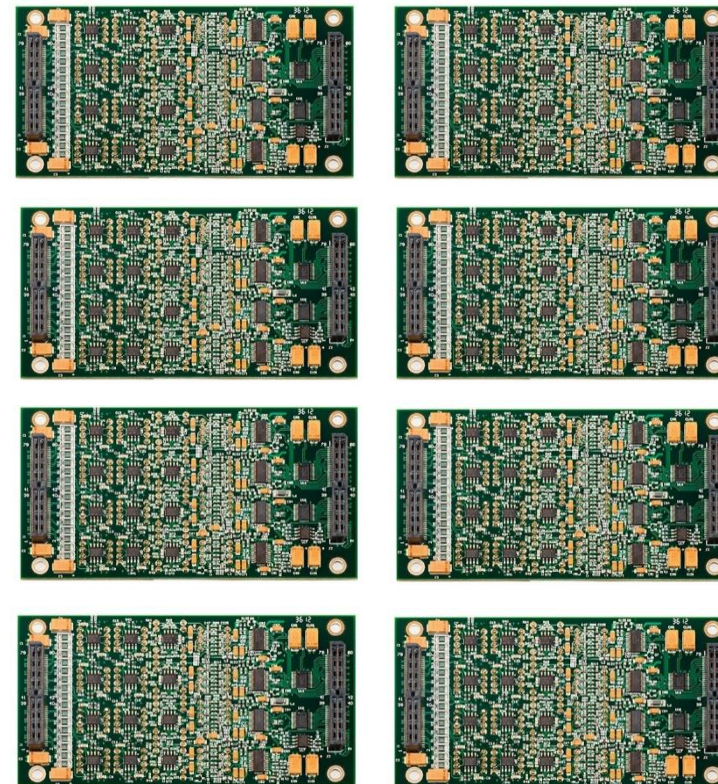
- 16 channels
- [-20V; +20V]
- ADC: 16-bits, 2 Msps

Digital outputs

- 16 channels PWM
- 16 channels Static digital
- « ON »: 5 to 30 V

Digital Inputs

- 16 channels PWM
- 16 channels Static digital
- « ON »: 4 to 50 V



**Up to 8 boards
per real-time computer**

Third-party I/Os

Communication protocols

- IEC 61850: GOOSE & Sample Value modes
- IEC104
- DNP 3.0
- TCP/IP Ethernet
- RS232 & RS485
- CAN
- Modbus



Third-party hardware

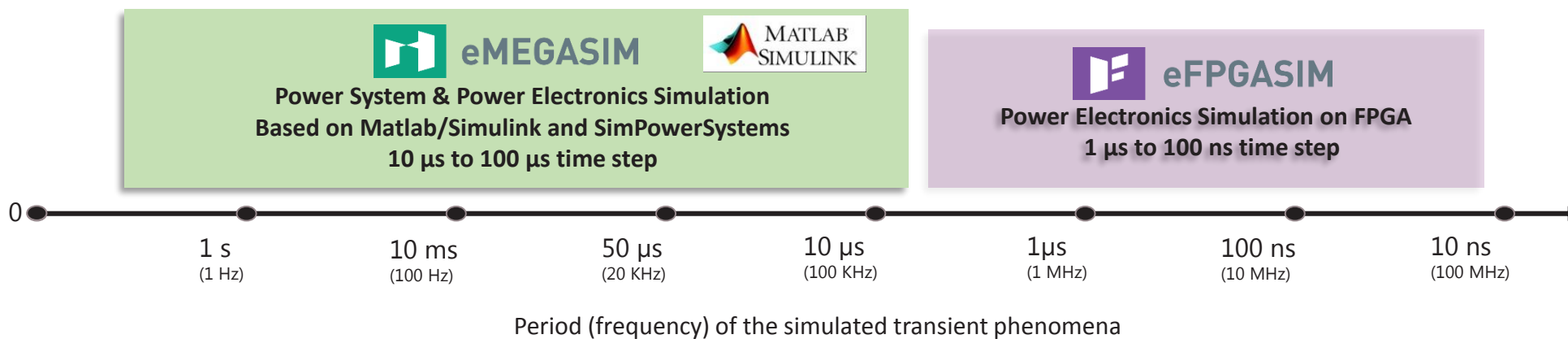
- High Voltage Interfaces
- Synchronization with GPS (1PPS, IEEE1588, IRIG-B)



Outline

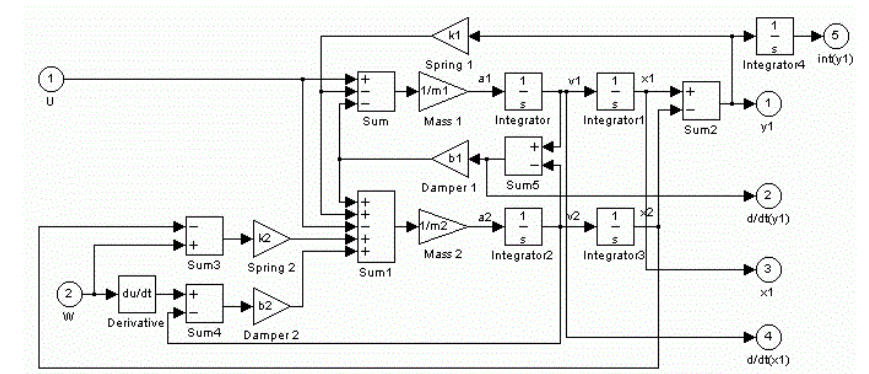
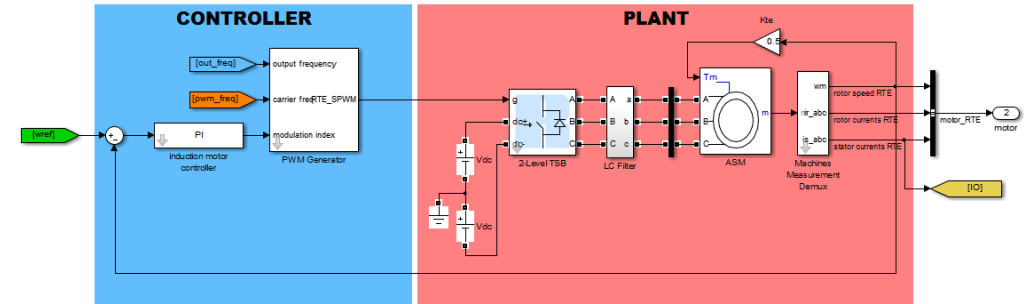
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 - Overview
 - eMEGASIM
 - eFPGASIM

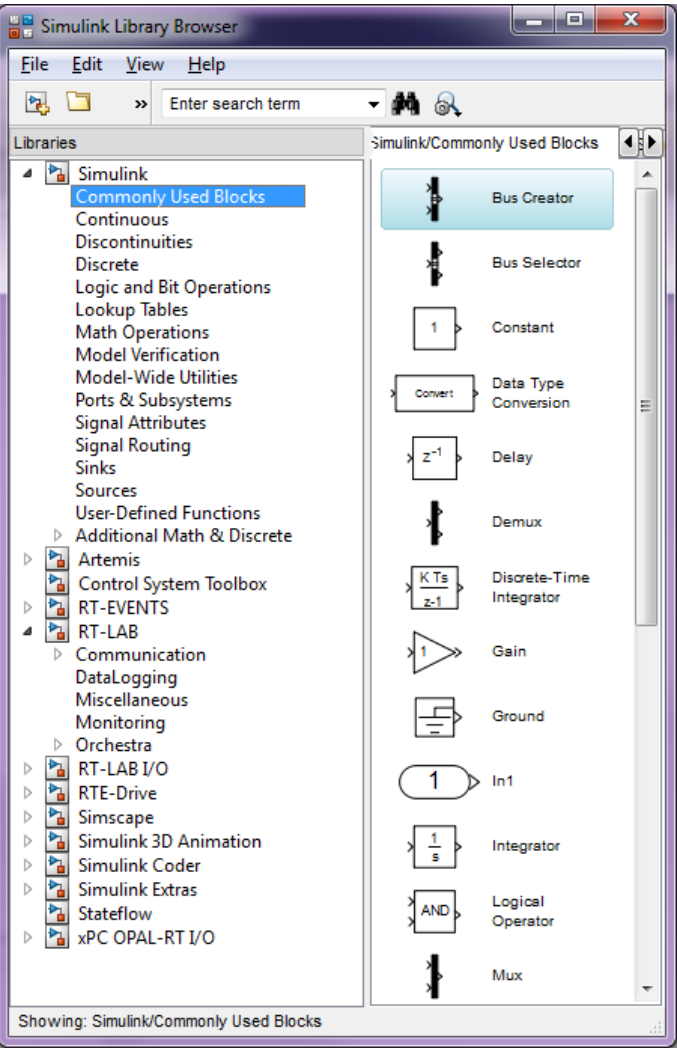
Overview



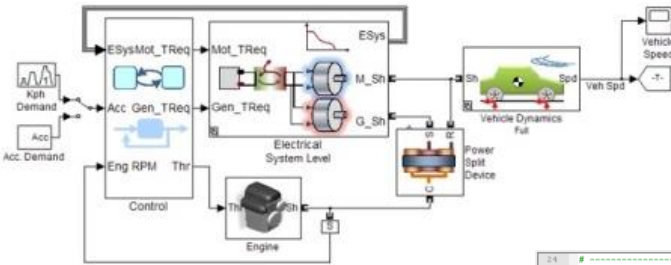
eMEGASIM

- Fully integrated with Simulink®/SimPowerSystems®/SimScape®
 - Power systems models
 - Power electronics models
 - Physical models (mechanical, hydraulic...)
 - Control algorithms
- Real-Time Electromagnetic Transient Simulation
- Around 120 nodes per CPU core at 50 μ s
- Data logging, Visualizations & Fault Analysis





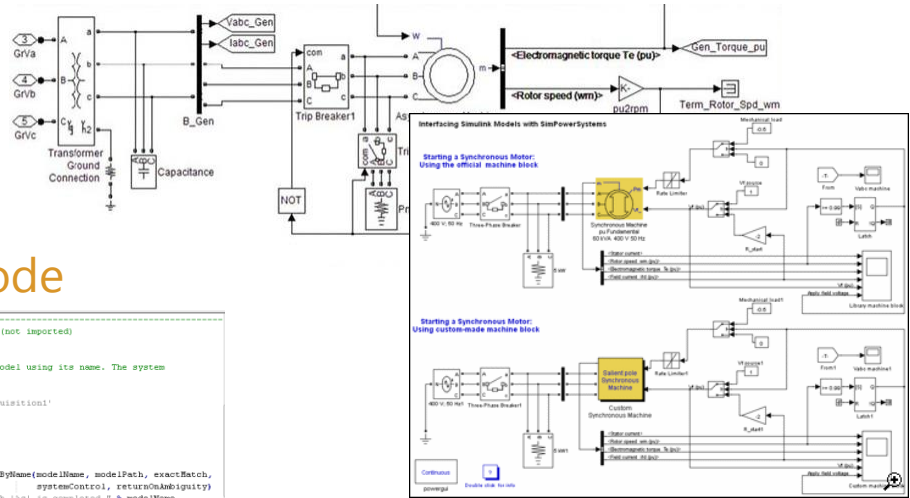
Physical models



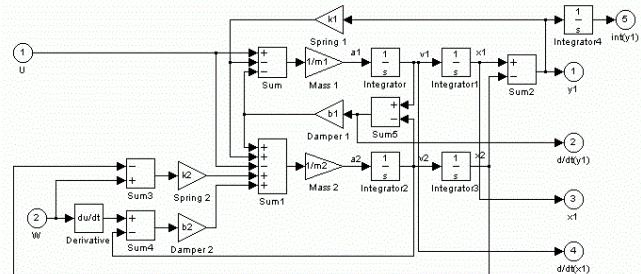
Code

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33     returnOnAmbiguity = 0
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35     insId, modelState = \
36         OpalapiPy.ConnectBySName(modelName, modelPath, exactMatch,
37                                   systemControl, returnOnAmbiguity)
38     print "The connection with '%s' is completed." % modelName
39
40
41     try:
```

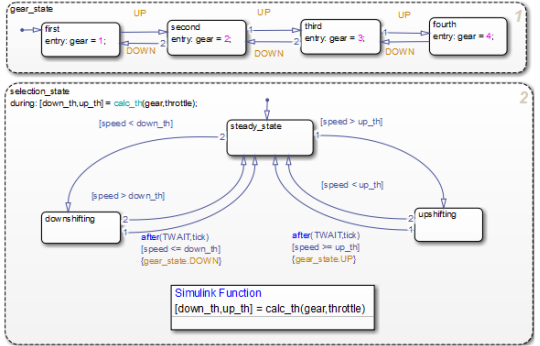
Electrical systems



Algorithms



State diagrams



eMEGASIM

The screenshot displays the RT-LAB software interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Navigate, Search, Simulation, Run, Tools, Window, and Help. The Project Explorer on the left shows a hierarchy: Targets > TARGET > MICROGRID > Models > power_microgrid_3. The main area is divided into tabs: Overview (selected), Development, Execution, Variables, Files, Assignment, Diagnostic, Hardware, and Simulation Tools. The Overview tab shows general information for the project 'power_microgrid_3', including its path, Matlab version (R2011B), and state. A warning icon indicates '1 warning detected'. The bottom status bar shows 'power_microgrid_3 - MICROGRID'.

RT-LAB

File Edit Navigate Search Simulation Run Tools Window Help

Quick Access Edition

Project Explorer

- Targets
- TARGET
- MICROGRID
 - Models
 - power_microgrid_3
- PV
 - Models
 - adgrid28_uGrid_PV_Bat
- Create a new project...

power_microgrid_3 adgrid28_uGrid_PV_Bat

Overview 1 warning detected

General Information

Name: power_microgrid_3

Path: C:/OPAL-RT/TestDrive2.8/Models/MicroGrid_m

Matlab: R2011B

State: Loadable <Invalid assignment>

Description:

Preparing and Compiling

- Edit the model.
- Set the development properties.
- Build the model.
- Consult result in the Compilation
- Assign targets to subsystems.

Executing

- Set the execution properties.

Overview Development Execution Variables Files Assignment Diagnostic Hardware Simulation Tools

Display Properties Compila... Matlab Vi... Console Variables... Variable ...

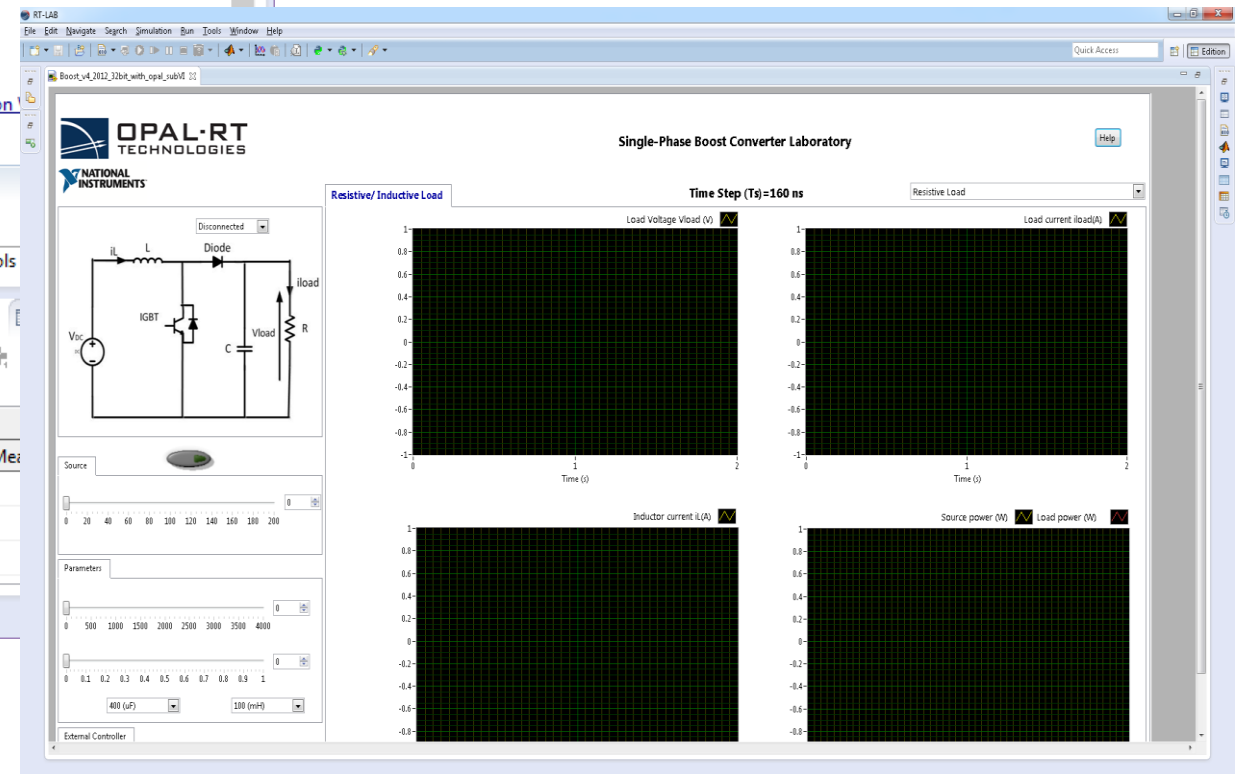
Progress

No operations to display at this time.

Model: power_microgrid_3 Ts=5.0E-5[s]

Probes	Info	Usage [%]	Min	Max	Mea

power_microgrid_3 - MICROGRID

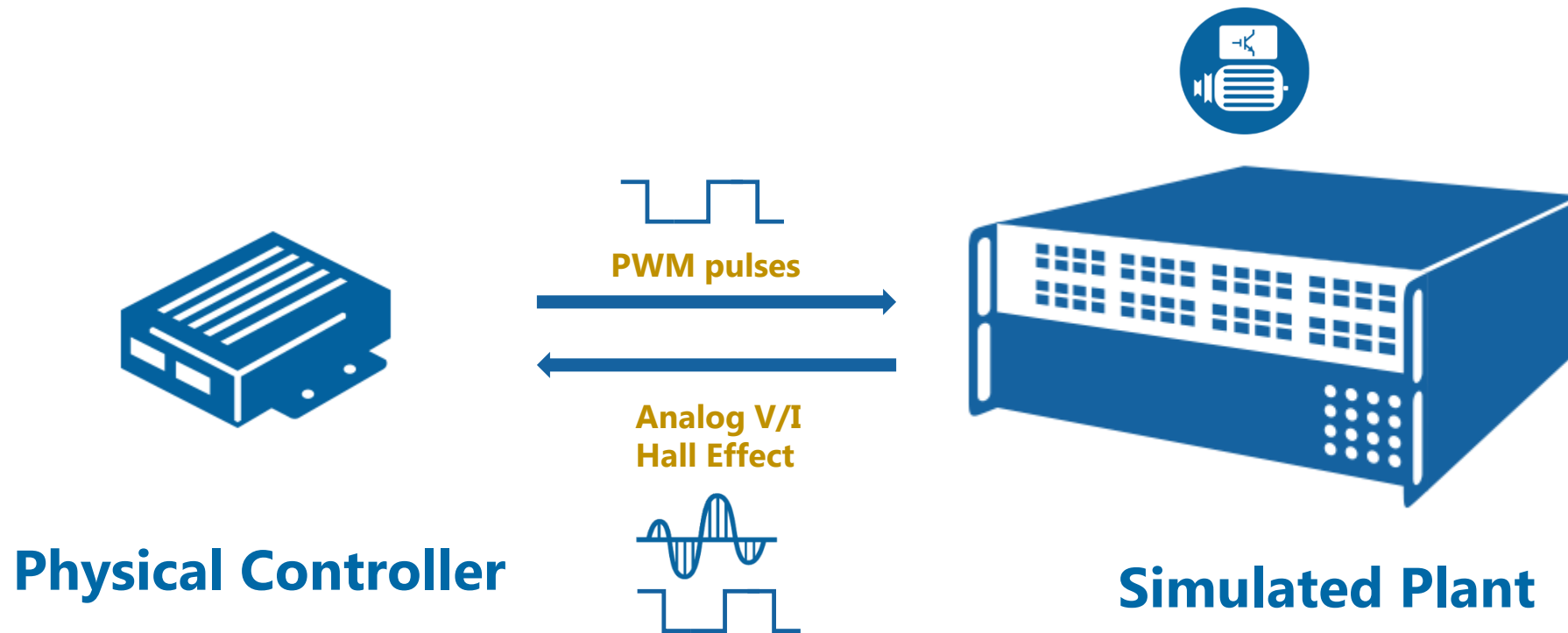


eFPGASIM

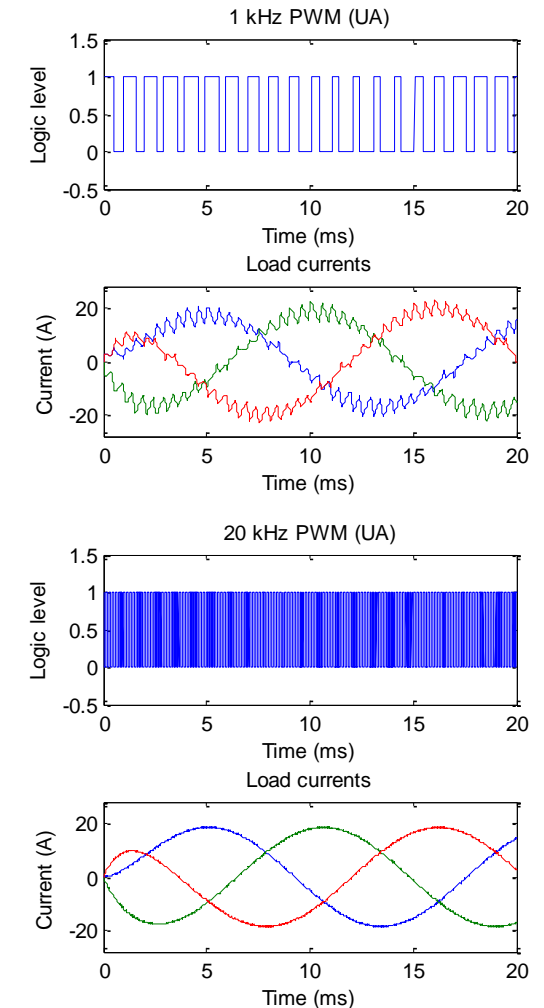
- HIL : a real controller is connected to the simulated plant (electrical circuit). Simulation has to be as fast as possible.



- HIL : a real controller is connected to the simulated plant (electrical circuit). Simulation has to be as fast as possible.



- High switching frequencies (10 to 100 kHz)
- Benefits of higher switching frequencies : higher power density, lower THD
- But : very challenging for real-time simulators, which must achieve time steps below 1 μ s



- To meet timing requirements, FPGA-based real-time simulation is an effective solution
- But : implementing and solving differential equations on FPGA is tricky and requires advanced FPGA programming skills

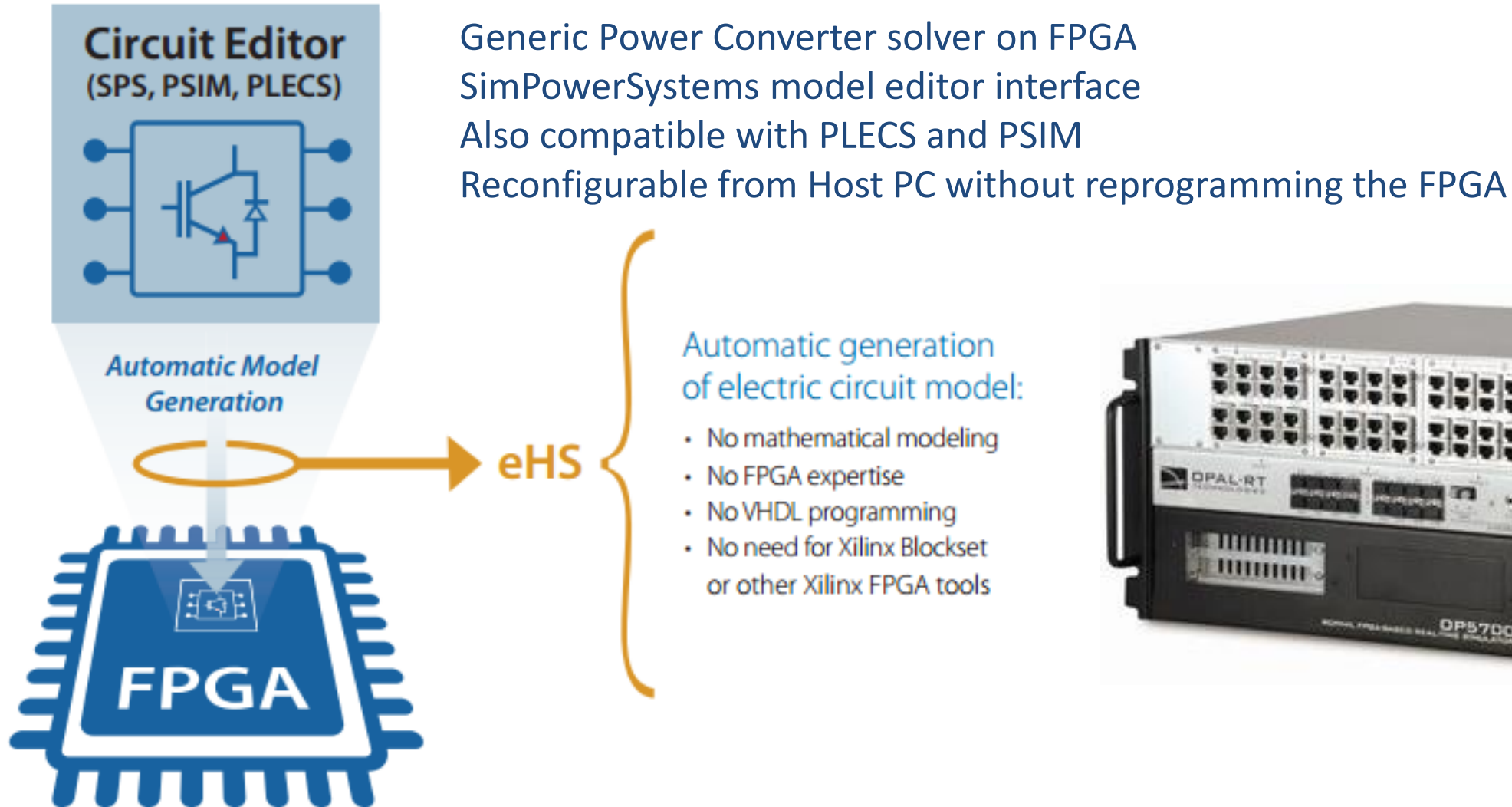
$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dV_1}{dt} &= \frac{1}{C_1 R} (V_2 - V_1) - \frac{g(V_1)}{C_1} \\
 \frac{dV_2}{dt} &= \frac{1}{C_2 R} (V_1 - V_2) - \frac{I_L}{C_2} \\
 \frac{dI_L}{dt} &= -\frac{V_2}{L}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + a_1 \frac{dy}{dt} + a_2 y &= G(t) \\
 ay'' + a_1 y' + a_2 y &= G(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_a - C_1 \frac{de_1}{dt} - \frac{1}{L_2} \int (e_1 - e_2) dt - \frac{e_1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{L_1} \int e_1 dt &= 0 \\
 C_1 \frac{de_1}{dt} + \frac{e_1}{R_1} + \left(\frac{1}{L_2} + \frac{1}{L_1} \right) \int e_1 dt - \frac{1}{L_2} \int e_2 dt &= I_a \\
 \text{differentiate to get rid of integrals} \\
 C_1 \frac{d^2 e_1}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{R_1} \frac{de_1}{dt} + \left(\frac{1}{L_2} + \frac{1}{L_1} \right) e_1 - \frac{1}{L_2} e_2 &= I_a \\
 C_1 \ddot{e}_1 + \frac{1}{R_1} \dot{e}_1 + \left(\frac{1}{L_2} + \frac{1}{L_1} \right) e_1 - \frac{1}{L_2} e_2 &= I_a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_1^w &= \frac{\beta_1^r l^2 \xi (\xi^2 - 3) - 24 \beta_2^r \xi}{4 \beta_1^r l^2 + 48 \beta_2^r} + \frac{1}{2}, N_2^w = \left[\frac{l}{8 \beta_1^r} - \frac{l^3 \xi}{8 \beta_1^r l^2 + 96 \beta_2^r} \right] (1 - \xi^2), N_3^w = \beta_3^r \left[\frac{l}{8 \beta_1^r} - \frac{l \xi}{8 \beta_1^r l^2 + 96 \beta_2^r} \right] (\xi^2 - 1) \\
 N_4^w &= \frac{\beta_1^r l^2 \xi (3 - \xi^2) + 24 \beta_2^r \xi}{4 \beta_1^r l^2 + 48 \beta_2^r} + \frac{1}{2}, N_5^w = \left[\frac{l}{8 \beta_1^r} + \frac{l^3 \xi}{8 \beta_1^r l^2 + 96 \beta_2^r} \right] (\xi^2 - 1), N_6^w = \beta_3^r \left[\frac{l}{8 \beta_1^r} + \frac{l^3 \xi}{8 \beta_1^r l^2 + 96 \beta_2^r} \right] (1 - \xi^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

eFPGASIM



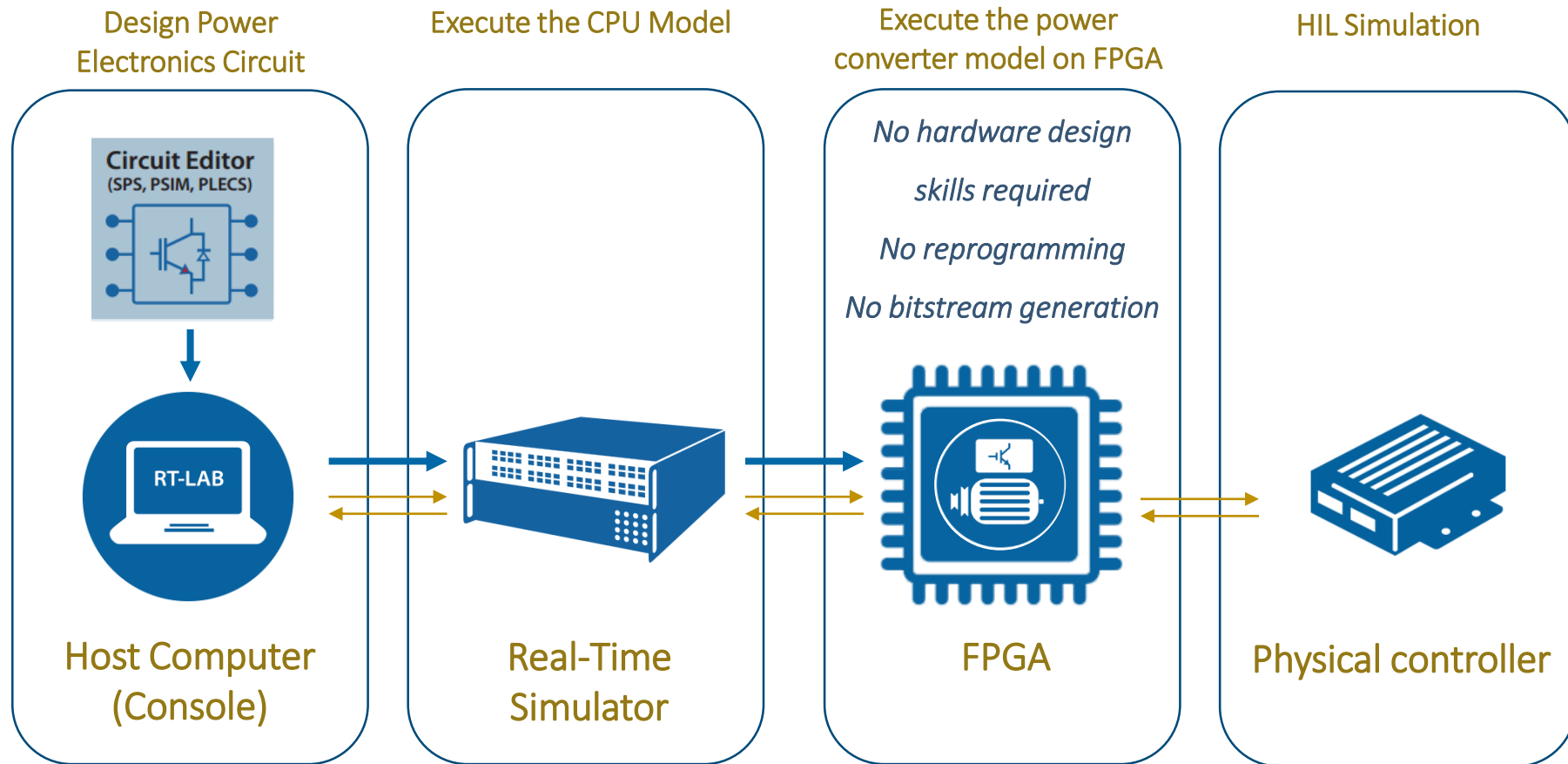
eFPGASIM

Benefits for your projects

- Time saving: Your model is directly executed from RT-LAB to OPAL-RT chassis FPGA board
- Easy to use: No FPGA expertise nor VHDL programming required
- High power computation with power converters models up to 72 switches and model time step below 1us

Characteristic	3 rd Gen
Max. number of inputs (sources)	32
Max. number of outputs (measurements)	32
Max. number of switches	72 (<i>more to come !</i>)
Max. number of LC	150
Max. number of R	Unlimited
LCA capability	Yes
Computing power	24 GFLOPS
Scenario support	Up to 1024

eFPGASIM



Questions

Questions ?