

# Interoperability of Internet and Power Systems architectures and control paradigms

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# We are replacing the foundation of today's grid



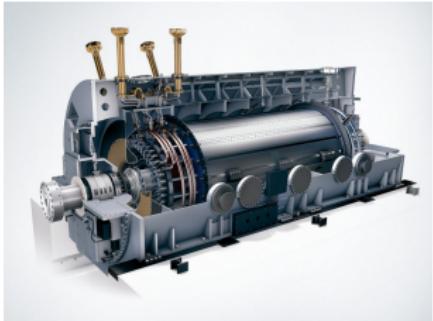
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- centralized generation & kinetic energy storage

## renewable multi-inverter system

- + decentralized generation & storage

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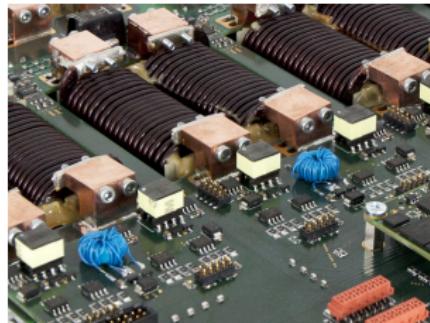
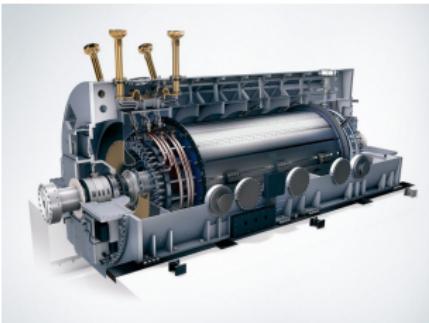
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- vastly heterogeneous technologies & controls

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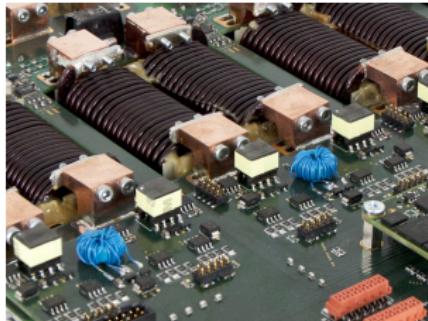
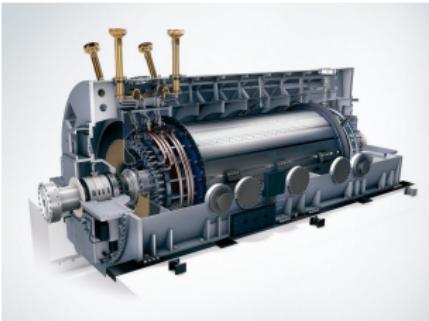
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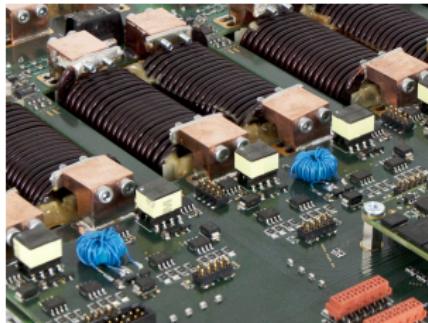
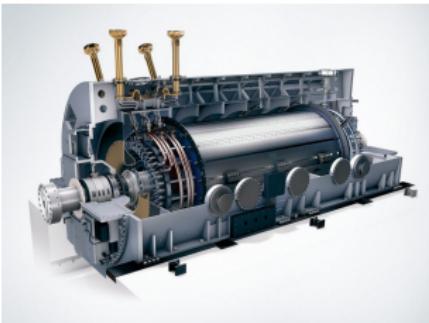
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- no principled system-level design & composition

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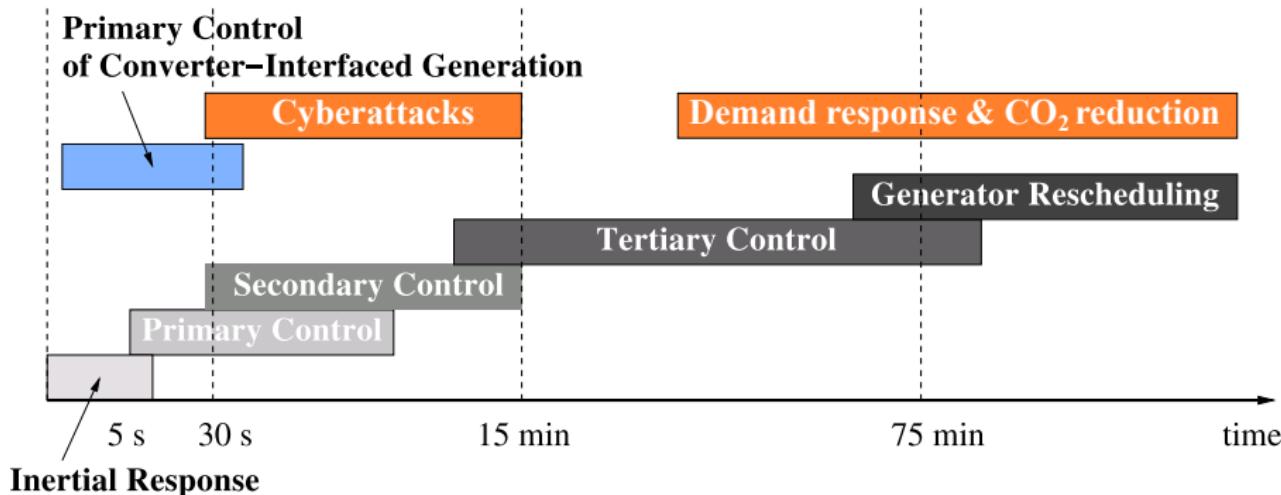
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- + decentralized "fast" dynamics & synchronization
- centralized "slow" control & optimization

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- vastly heterogeneous technologies & controls
- complex & poorly-understood interactions
- no principled system-level design & composition
- centralized control & optimization do not scale

# Timescales in conventional power systems & cyber layer interactions



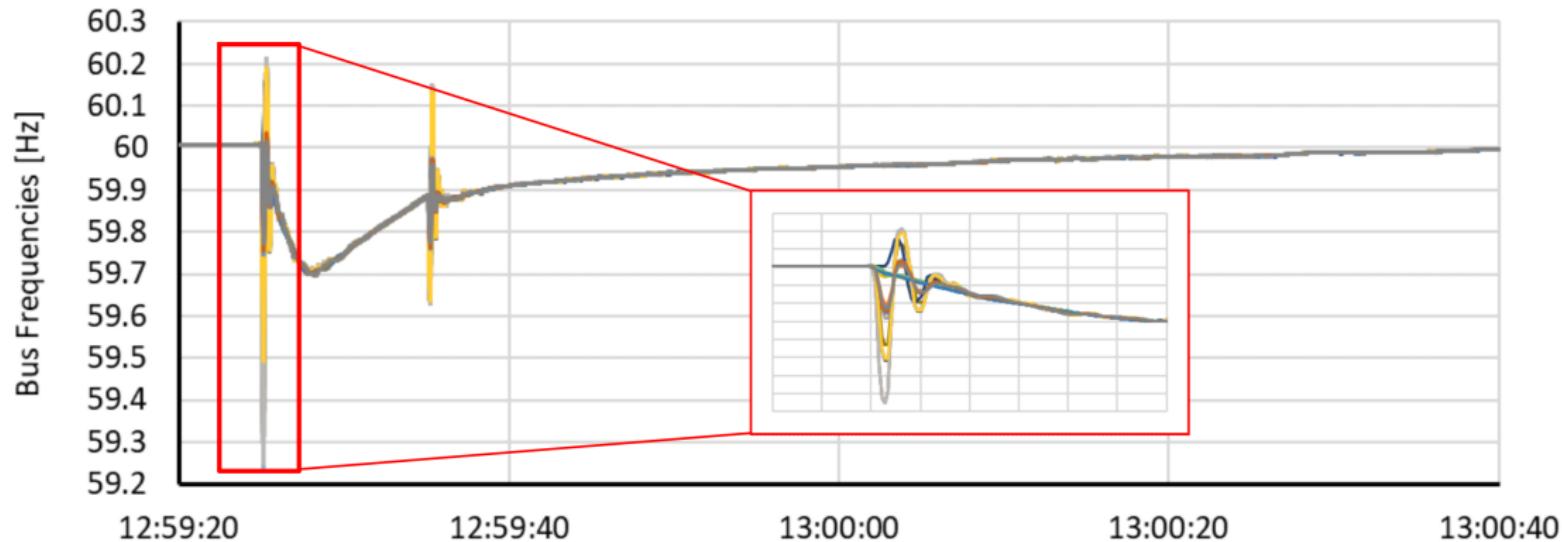
Focus in the literature on cybersecurity & slower timescales

- ▶ cybersecurity of slow centralized controls over private networks
- ▶ data-center response on tertiary control timescales to reduce congestion, CO<sub>2</sub>, ...
- ▶ few works on scalable communication-enabled control architectures
- ▶ brittleness typically only discovered when things go wrong

# A storm in South Australia: gone in 250 ms

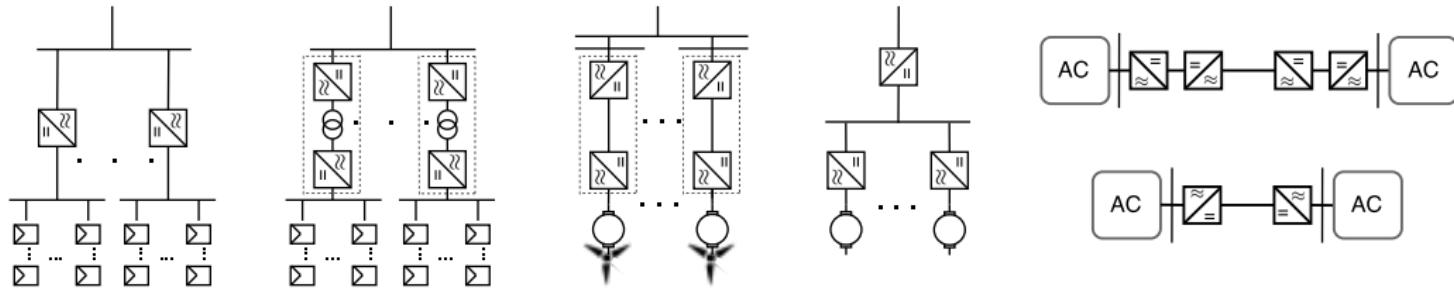


## Frequency after phase-to-ground fault in Texas



source: ERCOT

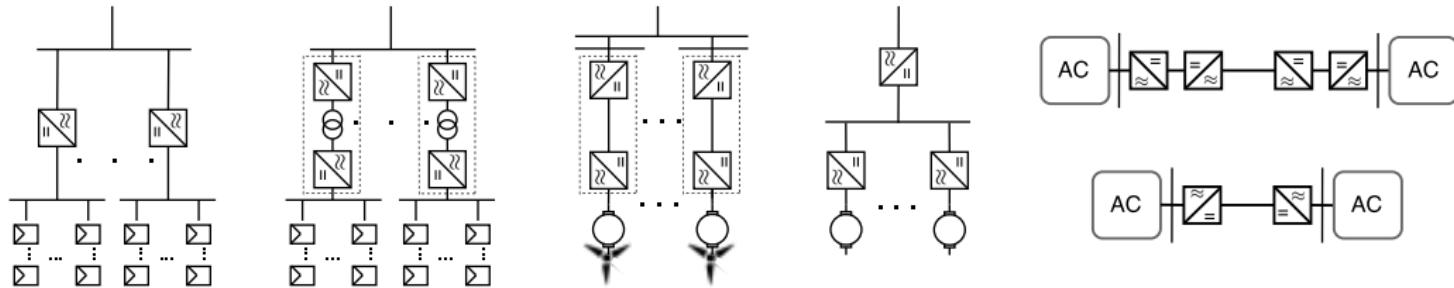
## Transition to converter-interfaced renewables, storage, & transmission



### Emerging cyber-physical systems with power electronic backbone

- interactions across vast spatial scales, **heterogeneous** physics, & communication networks

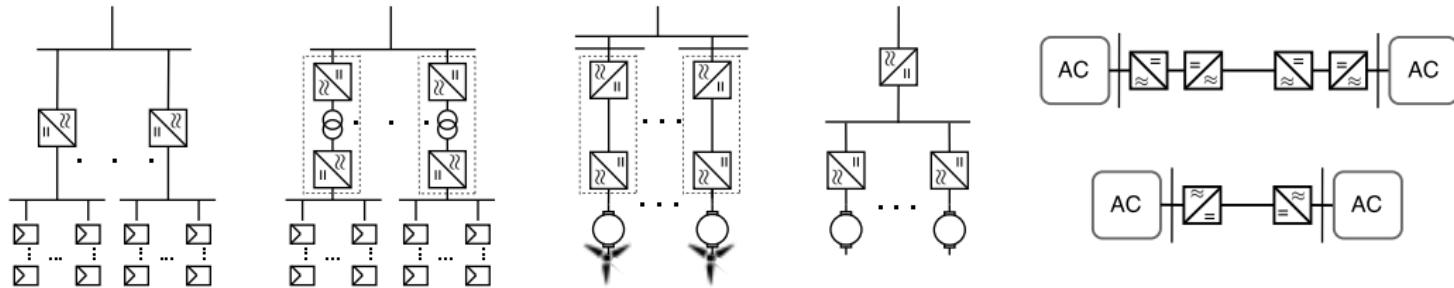
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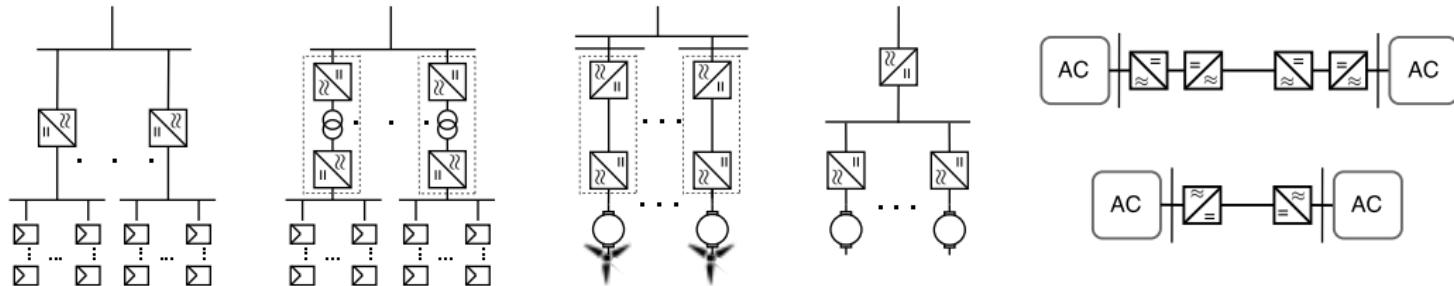
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- devices communicate through power network and cyberlayer



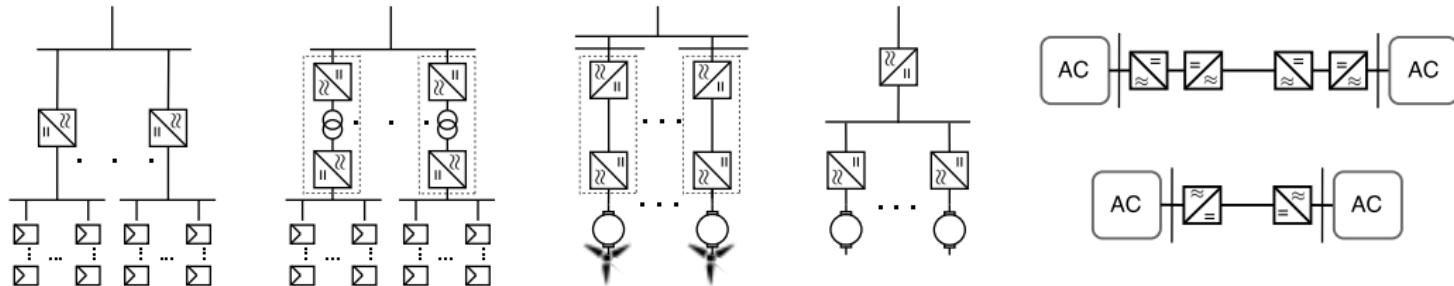
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- ▶ physics and controls on overlapping timescales result in **highly complex** interactions

## Scalable analysis for multiphysics system (no cyber yet ...)

- ▶ simulations & numerical methods **do not scale**

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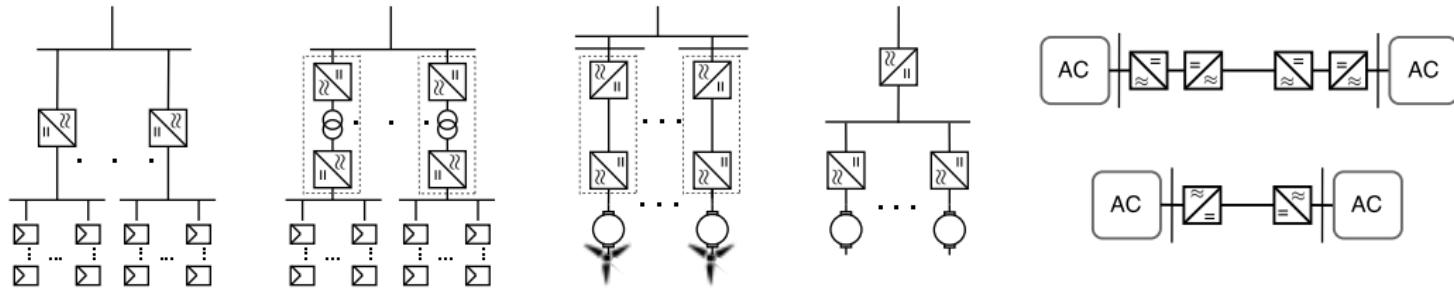


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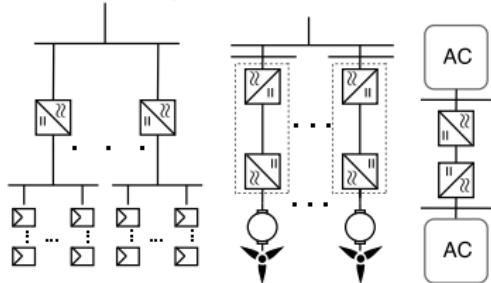
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- ▶ simulations & numerical methods **do not scale**
- ▶ analytic stability **conditions** available for 100% GFM (ideal power source) **or** 100% sync. generator
- ▶ very limited results across **timescale** and **physical domains**:
  - power electronics, machines, renewables, storage, AC & DC transmission, EVs, data-centers, ...

## Modeling complex networks, plants, & devices

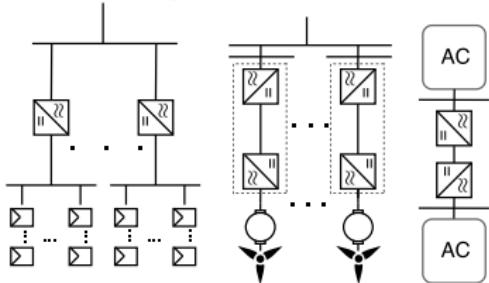


- ▶ broad device classes: generation, conversion, transmission
- ▶ dual-port grid-forming control increases survivability
- ▶ communication for secondary control & dispatch on fast timescales

[1] Subotić, Groß: *Power-balancing dual-port grid-forming power converter control for renewable integration and hybrid AC/DC power systems*, IEEE TCNS, 2022

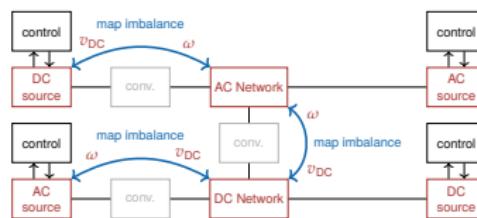
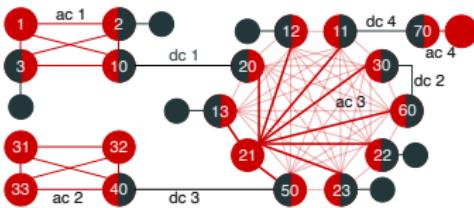
# Scalable end-to-end control and analysis framework

## Modeling complex networks, plants, & devices



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## control through balancing energy buffers & flows

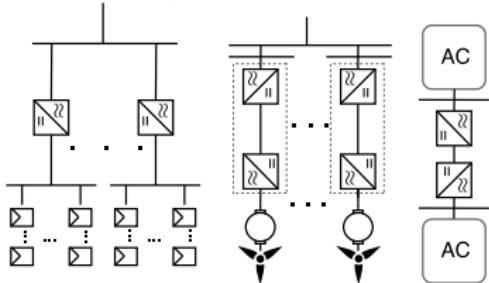


- ▶ insightful decentralized stability conditions
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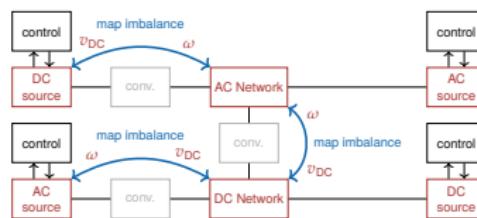
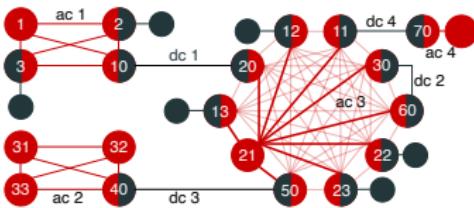
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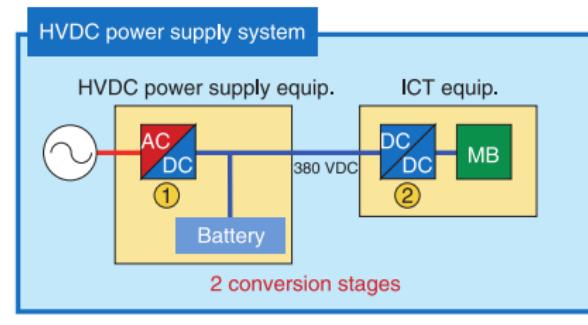
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# Grid-forming data-center and telecommunication loads?

## Controllability & flexibility on fast timescales

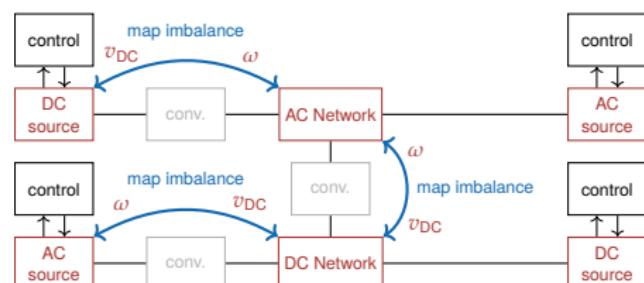
- stochastic load with some controllability
- "grid-forming" loads responsive in milliseconds
- core functions may not significantly impact ICT equipment



Tanaka et al, NTT Technical Review

## Lots of open questions

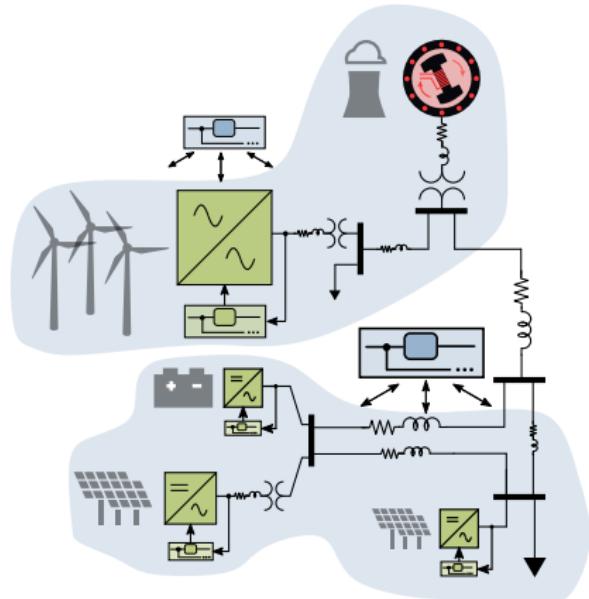
- increased converter and battery sizing/cost
- higher voltage levels & protection
- re-distributing compute tasks?



# Increased need for distributed coordination & reliable communication

## Today's communication-enabled system-level controls

- secondary control **rebalances** buffers across system
- centralized control over private networks



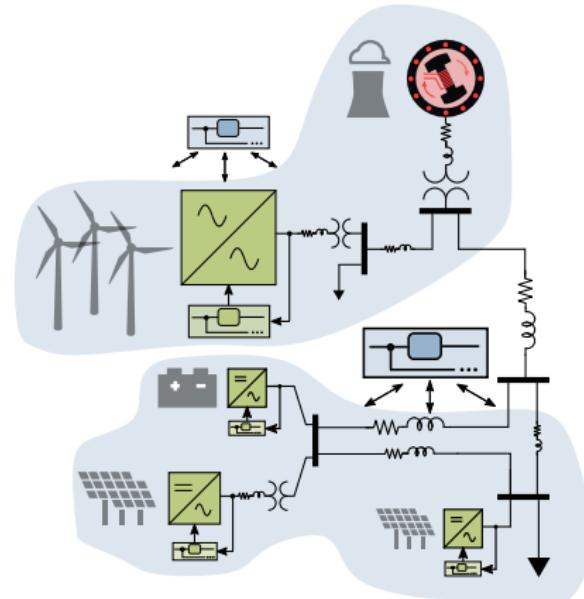
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## Does not scale to millions of converters

- ▶ distributed secondary control for microgrids
- ▶ converters & renewables require **fast secondary control**
- ▶ perceived **lack of security & reliability** of public infrastructure



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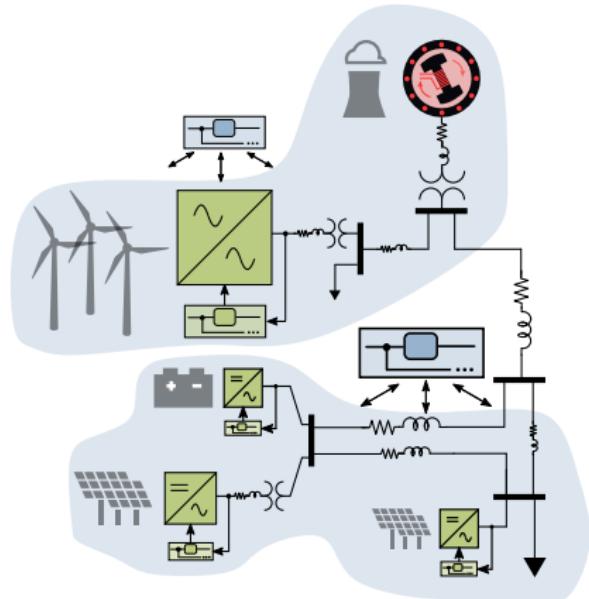
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## Many open questions

- ▶ comm. architectures & requirements for real-time control?
- ▶ encryption & authentication vs. latency & sampling rates
- ▶ what is the "price" of dynamic stability & performance



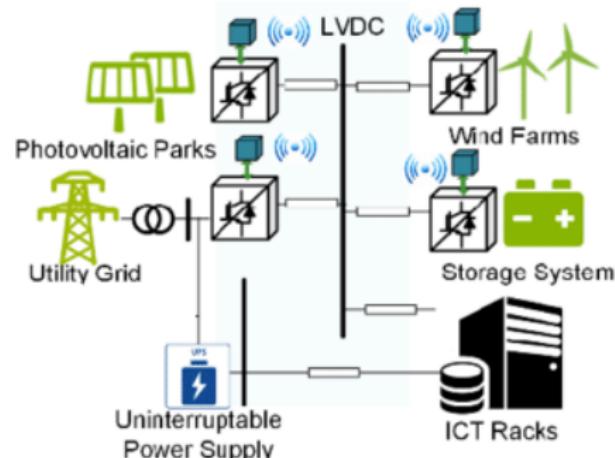
# Internet-supporting real-time control of power systems?

## Main focus in the power engineering literature

- grid-support on slow timescales using data centers
- microgrids and UPS for critical infrastructure
- what can the grid do for the Internet?

## Leveraging converter-interfaces renewables, storage, & distribution

- local controllability & buffers prioritized for ICT equipment
- power flow control technology available but not widely used
- medium-voltage DC-based distribution architectures
  - solid-state transformers and MVDC overlays
  - interlinking substations, data-centers, and storage (e.g., EV chargers)



source: Peyghami et al, IEEE TSG, 2019

# Summary and take home messages

## Resilience of emerging power systems

- transition to converter-interfaced generation, storage, & transmission
- dynamics on fast time scales critical

## Grid-supporting Internet infrastructure

- grid-forming load concepts and grid-support on fast timescales
- scalable & secure communication networks
- communication functions tailored to power system control & coordination

## Internet-supporting power systems functions

- controllability & buffers prioritized for ICT equipment
- power flow control & MVDC distribution to interlink data-centers and storage (e.g., EV chargers)

