

SLF ENERGY

ARRAS

Status and Challenges

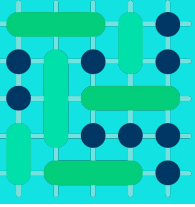
David P. Chassin, PhD

SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Menlo Park, California*

7 September 2024

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* SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory is operated by Stanford University for the US Department of Energy under Contract DE-AC02-SF00515



Overview

1. Brief history of Arras Energy
2. GridLAB-D capabilities adopted in Arras Energy
3. User interfaces available to Arras Energy users
4. OSS challenges and opportunities

Contributing organizations



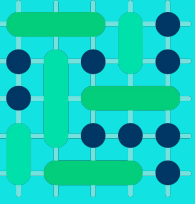
Arras Energy is a commercial release of HiPAS GridLAB-D developed by the California Energy Commission

- Make the US Department of Energy's agent-based electricity delivery system simulator available to California utilities
- Support emerging use-cases in California
 - Hosting capacity analysis
 - Extreme event resilience
 - Deep electrification
 - Modern tariff design.



**Arras Energy - 21st Century Electricity System
Analysis Tools for 21st Century Electricity Utilities**

<https://arras.energy/>



Timeline of Arras Energy development

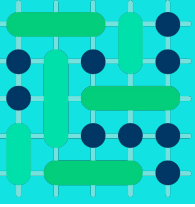
2002 - PNNL creates PDSS, an agent-based solver technology demonstration

2007 - DOE funds development of **GridLAB-D** based on PDSS

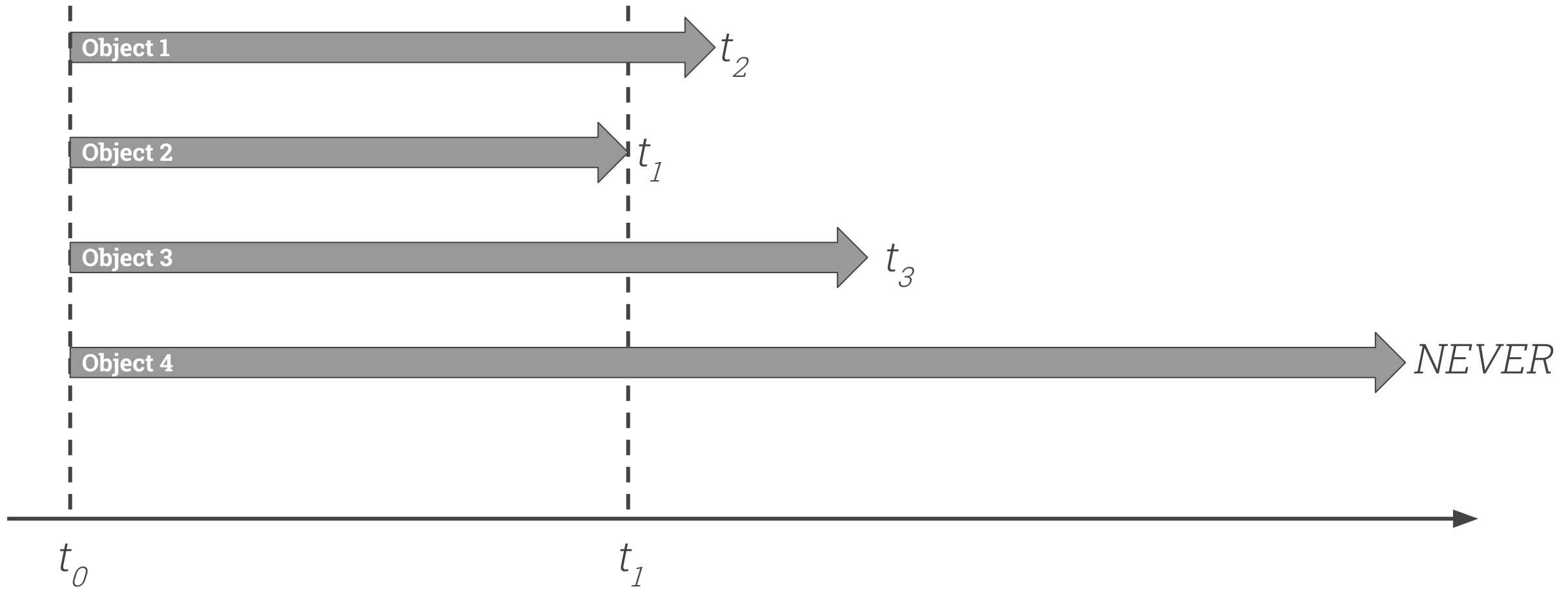
2008 - First version of GridLAB-D released as free open-source software

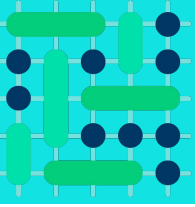
2018 - CEC funds SLAC to develop **HiPAS GridLAB-D**

2022 - LF Energy adopts HiPAS GridLAB-D and renames it **Arras Energy**

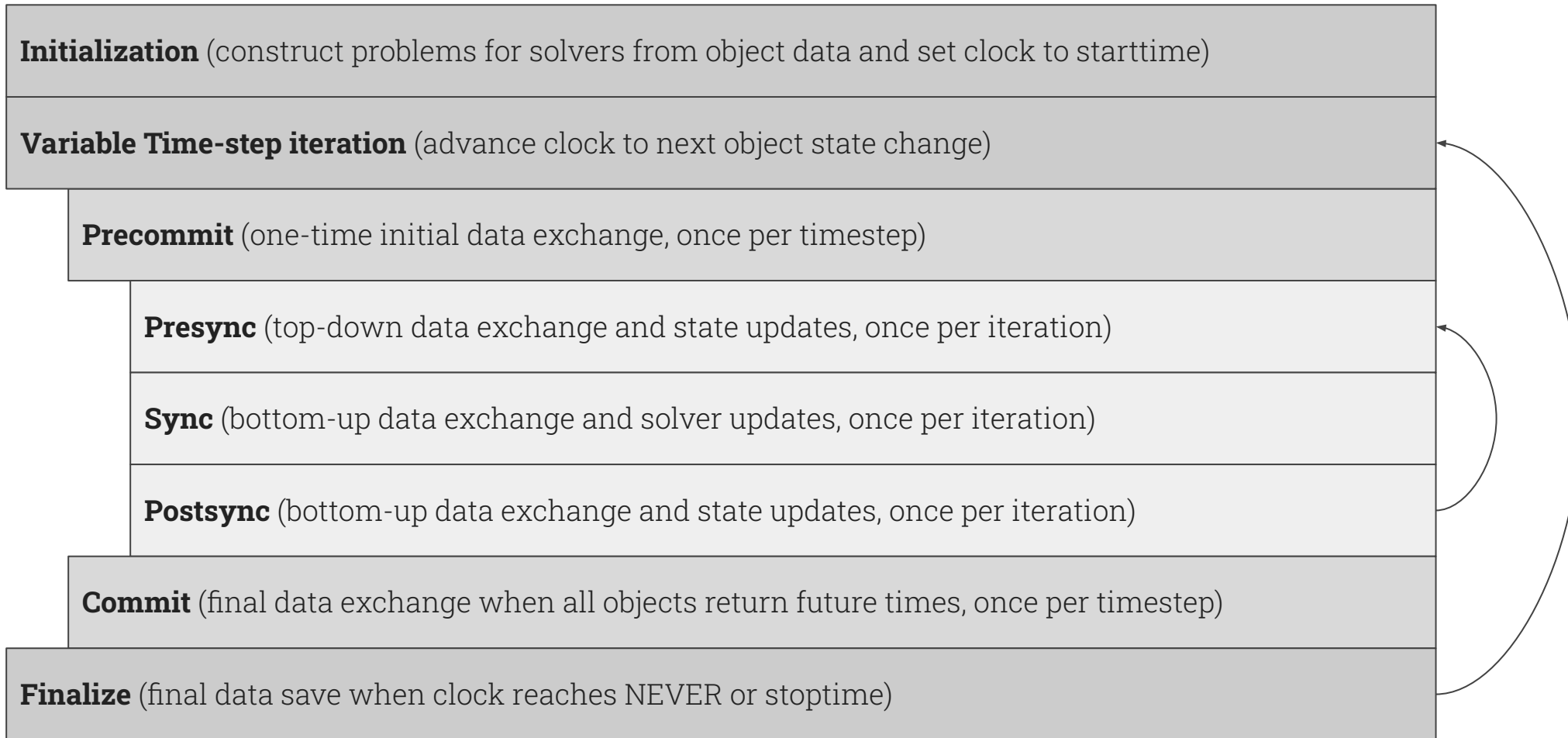


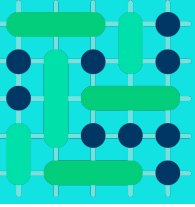
Agent-based Solver Concept of Operations





Multiple Concurrent Solvers Mechanism





Arras Energy Status

- **Sandbox project -- needs updated roadmap, thriving community & growth**
- **Current simulator capabilities include**
 - Transmission and distribution system powerflow solvers (transient dynamics is experimental)
 - Models for residential, commercial, and industrial loads (data-driven, physics-based)
 - Full tariff database (OpenEI)
 - Retail market simulation (includes transactive energy)
 - Optimization (e.g., CVX w/Clarabel, MPC)
 - Weather data (North America online, elsewhere offline)
 - IEEE, DOE, and PG&E test/taxonomy feeders
 - CSV players and recorders, mysql and influxdb support
 - Time-series geodata scatter/gather
 - Python integration (numpy, pandas, scipy, sklearn, etc.)

Available Solvers

Distribution Systems

3-phase unbalanced solvers

- Newton-Raphson current injection
- Kersting's method
- Transient dynamics (experimental)
- CYME converter available

Detailed asset models

- Cable geometry/configuration
- Transformers, relays, switches, etc.
- Pole failure due wind, ice, vegetations
- Distribution generation and storage

Load models by sector (R/C/I/A)

- Physics based (residential w/appliances)
- Data-driven (all)

Transmission Systems

Positive sequence solver (pypower)

- PSS/E converter available

Aggregate asset models

- Powerline composition
- Transformer, relays
- Generators, including costs for OPF
- Loads

Geodata

- Weather
- Loadshapes
- Other parameters that vary regionally

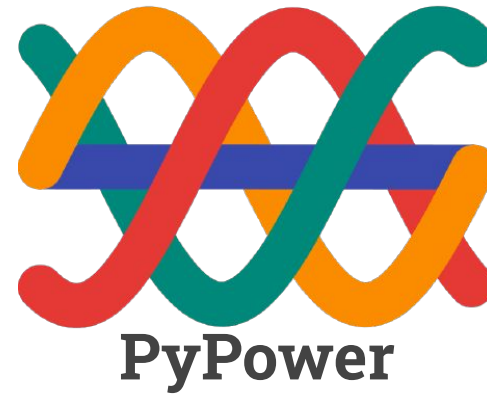
Other Useful Modules

Modeling

- Behavior
- Connection
- Powernet
- Reliability
- Resilience
- Revenue
- Tariff
- Transactive

Support

- Assert
- Influxdb
- Mysql
- Tape
- Optimize



GridLAB-D Subcommands

Building - generate load models from data

Convert - file format converters (to/from)

Geodata - manipulate geographic data

Library - manipulate asset libraries

Loaddata - manipulate load datasets

Model - download example/test models

Plot - generate plots from models

Python - access python environment

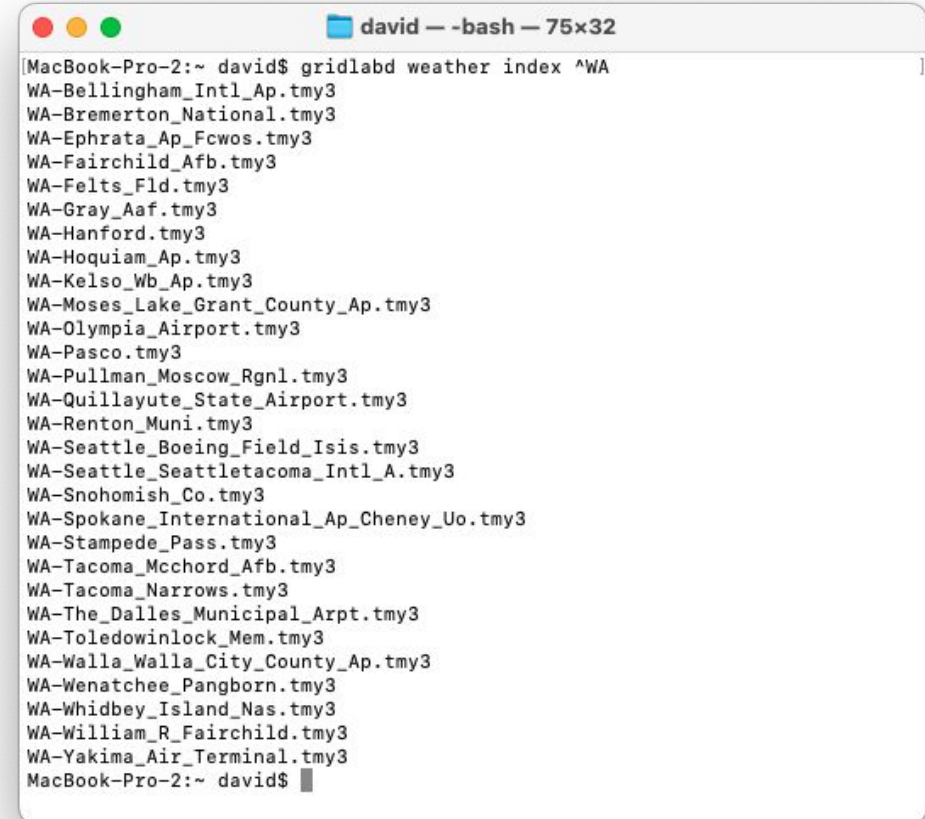
Server - control gridlabd servers

Template - access analysis templates

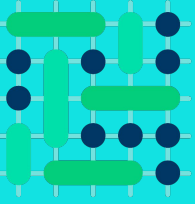
Timezone - access timezone database

Version - control gridlabd version

Weather - access weather libraries



```
david — -bash — 75x32
[MacBook-Pro-2:~ david$ gridlabd weather index ^WA
WA-Bellingham_Intl_Ap.tmy3
WA-Bremerton_National.tmy3
WA-Ephrata_Ap_Fcwos.tmy3
WA-Fairchild_Afb.tmy3
WA-Felts_Fld.tmy3
WA-Gray_Aaf.tmy3
WA-Hanford.tmy3
WA-Hoquiam_Ap.tmy3
WA-Kelso_Wb_Ap.tmy3
WA-Moses_Lake_Grant_County_Ap.tmy3
WA-Olympia_Airport.tmy3
WA-Pasco.tmy3
WA-Pullman_Moscow_Rgnl.tmy3
WA-Quillayute_State_Airport.tmy3
WA-Renton_Muni.tmy3
WA-Seattle_Boeing_Field_Isis.tmy3
WA-Seattle_Seattletacoma_Intl_A.tmy3
WA-Snohomish_Co.tmy3
WA-Spokane_International_Ap_Cheney_Uo.tmy3
WA-Stampede_Pass.tmy3
WA-Tacoma_Mcchord_Afb.tmy3
WA-Tacoma_Narrows.tmy3
WA-The_Dalles_Municipal_Arpt.tmy3
WA-Toledowninlock_Mem.tmy3
WA-Walla_Walla_City_County_Ap.tmy3
WA-Wenatchee_Pangborn.tmy3
WA-Whidbey_Island_Nas.tmy3
WA-William_R_Fairchild.tmy3
WA-Yakima_Air_Terminal.tmy3
MacBook-Pro-2:~ david$
```



GridLAB-D Tools

create_* - create submodels (ductbanks, filters, meters, poles, schedule, etc.)

fire_* - get fire reports and fire danger for location and date

fit_filter - fit a z-transform to data and generate a gridlabd filter

group - identify potential islands in a gridlabd model

market_* - access market data and generate market models

noaa_forecast - access NOAA weather data (realtime)

nsrdb_weather - access historical weather data from NREL

Python Integration

Module-level

- Full python access
- All global variables
- Model construction (before initialization)
- Model access (after initialization)
- Event handlers
 - Initialization
 - Precommit
 - Presync/sync/postsync
 - Commit
 - Finalize
 - Terminate

Class/Object-level

- Class event handlers
- Object event handlers
- Full object property access
- Automatic unit conversion
- Fast property accessors

Other Python Integrations

- Require tool adds python modules
- Python/shell subcommands access venv
- OpenFIDO access to pipelines/workflows

Online Documentation

Docs-Browser
Version 0.1 by SLAC GISMo

Host: github.com

User/Org: arras-energy

Project: gridlabd

Branch: master

Table of Contents

- ▼ Cloud
- ▼ Command
- ▼ Converters
- ▼ Developer
- ▼ GLM
- ▼ Global
- ▼ Install
- ▼ Module
- ▼ Server
- ▼ Subcommand
- ▼ Tips and tricks
- ▼ Tutorials
- ▼ Use cases
- ▼ User manual
- ▼ Utilities
- About Us
- Developers
- Documentation
- Features
- Getting Started
- Home
- News
- README
- Resources
- Sponsors

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Section: User manual 1 - Introduction

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Arras Energy User Documentation

Home Features Getting Started Documentation

Home Features Getting Started Documentation Resources Developers Sponsors About Us News

Table of Contents

- ▼ Cloud
- ▼ Command
- ▼ Converters
- ▼ Developer
- ▼ GLM
- ▼ Global
- ▼ Install
- ▼ Module
- ▼ Server
- ▼ Subcommand
- ▼ Tips and tricks
- ▼ Tutorials
- ▼ Use cases
- ▼ User manual
 - ▼ 0 - Cover
 - ▼ 1 - Introduction
 - 1 - Getting Started
 - 2 - Theory of Operation
 - 3 - Creating GLM Files
 - 4 - Data Collection
 - 5 - Programming in GridLAB-D
 - 6 - Extending GridLAB-D
 - ▼ 2 - Designing GridLAB-D Models
 - ▼ 3 - Managing GridLAB-D Systems
 - ▼ A - Use cases
 - ▼ B - Modules
- ▼ Utilities
- About Us
- Developers
- Documentation
- Features
- Getting Started
- Home

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Section: User manual 1 - Introduction

Document: 3 - Creating GLM Files

Branch: master

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Home Features Getting Started Documentation Resources Developers Sponsors About Us News

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Table of Contents

- ▼ Cloud
- ▼ Command
- ▼ Converters
- ▼ Developer
- ▼ GLM
- ▼ Global
- ▼ Install
- ▼ Module
- ▼ Server
- ▼ Subcommand
- ▼ Tips and tricks
- ▼ Tutorials
- ▼ Use cases
- ▼ User manual
 - ▼ 0 - Cover
 - ▼ 1 - Introduction
 - 1 - Getting Started
 - 2 - Theory of Operation
 - 3 - Creating GLM Files
 - 4 - Data Collection
 - 5 - Programming in GridLAB-D
 - 6 - Extending GridLAB-D
 - ▼ 2 - Designing GridLAB-D Models
 - ▼ 3 - Managing GridLAB-D Systems
 - ▼ A - Use cases
 - ▼ B - Modules
- ▼ Utilities
- About Us
- Developers
- Documentation
- Features
- Getting Started
- Home

This page focuses on the GLM file format. A GLM file is used to synthesize a population of objects. This is in contrast to an JSON file, which is used to represent a specific instance of a population that has been synthesized. Consider the difference between the following GLM file that define a house object as

```
object house
{
  floorarea random.normal(2000,500) sf;
}
```

meaning that a single house is to be defined, and the floorarea is to be normally distributed with a mean of 2000 sf, and a standard deviation of 500 sf.

In contrast, the relevant section of the output JSON might look like

```
{
  "objects" : {
    "house:0" : {
      "id" : 0,
      "class" : "house",
      "floor_area" : "2833.32 sf",
    }
  }
}
```

meaning that house id 0 has a floorarea of 1853.56 sf. Notice that the JSON no longer contains any information about the distribution. However, if we were to generate a large population of houses, either by running GridLAB-D many times with this GLMhouse definition, or by defining a large number of houses in a GLM single model, we could observe that the normal distribution specified in GLM file is implicit in the JSON file that is output.

Comments

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14

Validation

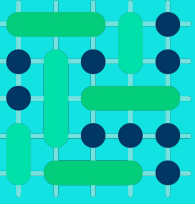
Challenge

- ~500,000 lines of C, C++, and Python
- Dozens of external datasets
- Many use cases include bad outcomes
- Failures are expected/handled
- Emergent behavior by design

→ *Atypical procedure for a simulator*

Approach

- ~750 test cases
- By module/class/feature
- By data set/provenance
- By use-case/scenario
- Includes expected error/exceptions



User Interfaces

- **GitHub Projects**

- Easy setup and management of GridLAB-D models and simulation results
- Ready-to-run template projects with github actions workflows
- Online tutorials/howtos

- **OpenFIDO**

- Developed by SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory
- Funded by CEC as an open grid analysis environment for utilities and regulators

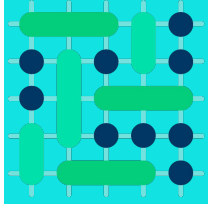
- **Marimo Notebook**

- Developed by Akshay Agrawal, Stanford PhD student of Stephen Boyd
- Funded by GISMo at SLAC and US Department

- **Hitachi GLOW**

- Developed by Energy Solutions Lab, Hitachi America Ltd.
- Funded by CEC as a commercial front-end to HiPAS GridLAB-D

GitHub



gridlabd-tutorials

Type to search

OverviewRepositories 11DiscussionsPackagesTeamsPeople 2Settings

Arras Energy (HiPAS GridLAB-D) Tutorials

Tutorials to guide newcomers to GridLAB-D on the use of Arras Energy as a simulation tool in GitHub.

1 followerUnited States of America

Follow

README.md

The GridLAB-D tutorials repository is a collection of lessons designed to teach the skills required to build and run models using the [Arras Energy](#) version of HiPAS GridLAB-D. The lessons are presented in a sequence designed to progressively introduce skills most GridLAB-D modelers require. You can skip steps if you are already familiar with the learning objectives. However, the exercises often require the results of previous lessons' exercises.

Lessons

Power system modeling

Display a menu

View as: Public

You are viewing the README and pinned repositories as a public user.

Get started with tasks that most successful organizations complete.

Top discussions this past month

Discussions are for sharing announcements, creating conversation in your community, answering questions, and more.

Summary

Triggered via push 8 months ago

Status

Total duration

Artifacts

Jobs

build

Run details

Usage

Workflow file

main.yml

on: push

build

49s

Artifacts

Produced during runtime

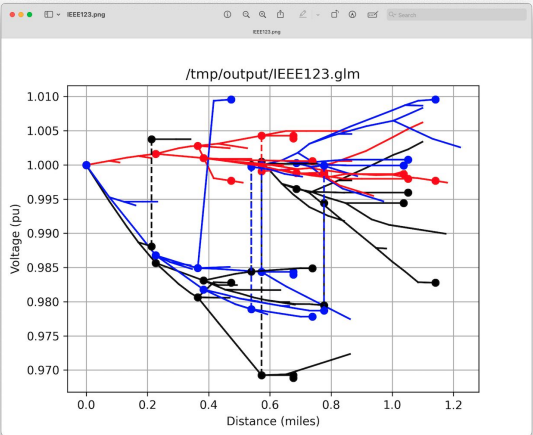
Name

Size

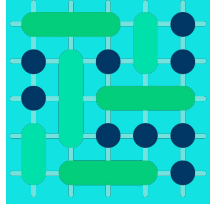
IEEE 123 voltage profile


Expired

162 KB



OpenFIDO





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PIPELINES

USERS

SETTINGS

Help

Display a menu

PIPELINES

+ Add Pipeline

PIPELINES

PIPELINE RUNS: CYME TO GRIDLAB-D CONVERTER

Run #7

Started At: 4/14/22

Duration: a few seconds

Succeeded

Run #6

Started At: 4/14/22

Duration: a few seconds

Succeeded

Run #4

Started At: 4/14/22

Duration: a few seconds


Succeeded

Run #3

Started At: 4/13/22

Duration: a few seconds

Succeeded



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PIPELINES

USERS

SETTINGS

Help

Display a menu

PIPELINES

PIPELINE RUNS: CYME TO GRIDLAB-D CONVERTER

Run #7

Started At: 4/14/22

Duration: a few seconds

Succeeded

Run #6

Started At: 4/14/22

Duration: a few seconds

Succeeded

Run #4

Started At: 4/14/22

Duration: a few seconds

Succeeded

Run #3

Started At: 4/13/22

Duration: a few seconds

Succeeded

Line graph showing Voltage (pu) vs Distance (miles) for IEEE123.glm. The graph displays multiple data series (black, red, blue, green) representing different voltage profiles across a distance of 0.0 to 1.2 miles. The voltage ranges from 0.970 to 1.010 pu. A legend indicates the file path: /tmp/output/IEEE123.glm.

LF ENERGY

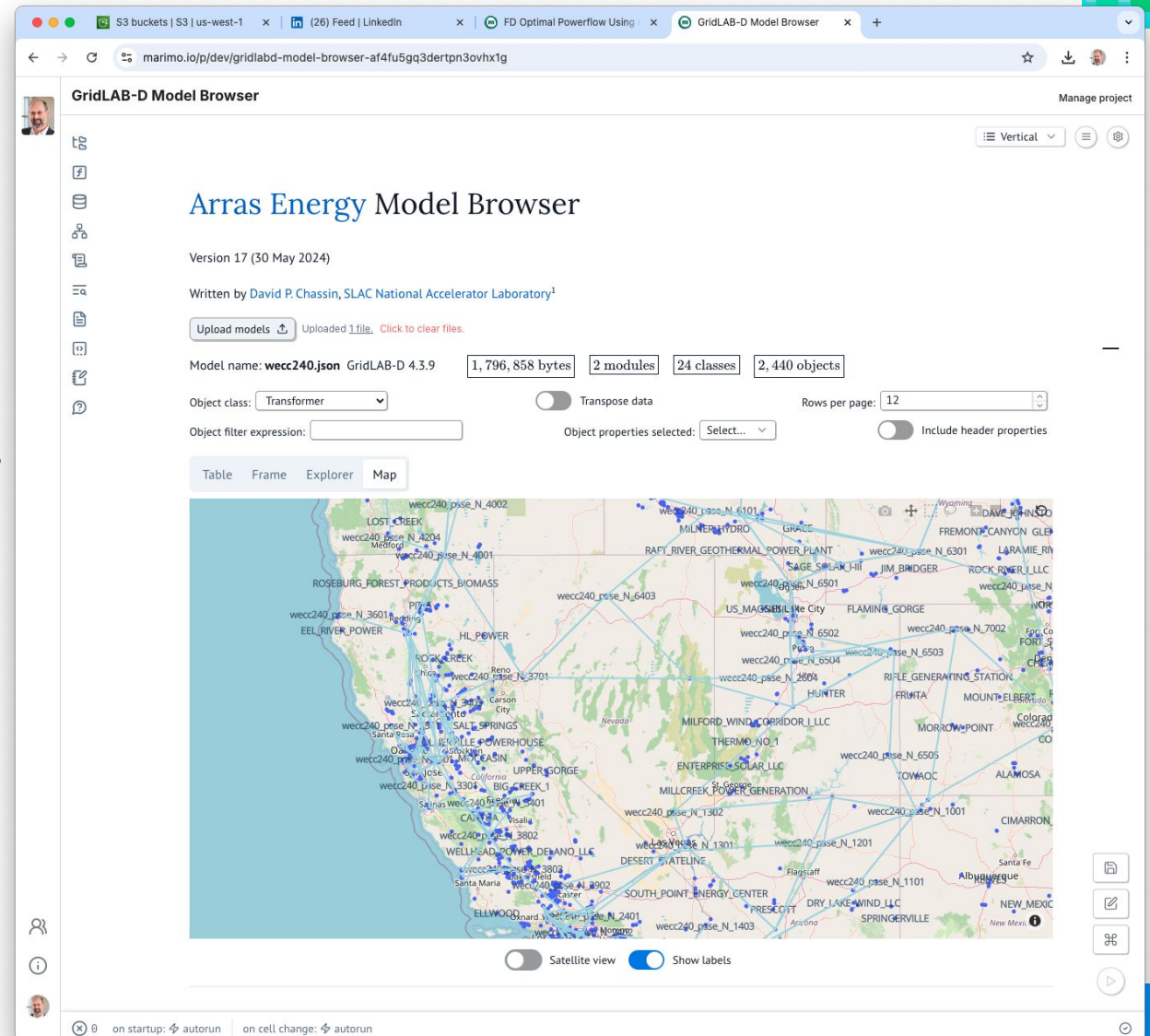
18

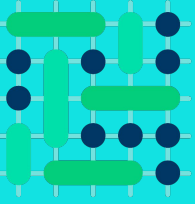
Marimo Notebook

A new kind of Python notebook

- Reactive notebook
- Tracks and manages data flows
- Maintains notebook consistency
- Addresses notebook problems
 - Reproducibility
 - Maintainability
 - Interactivity
 - Reusability
 - Shareability

Try it: <https://tinyurl.com/yer2uzde>



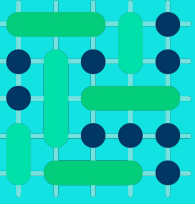


GLOW (GridLAB-D Open Workspace)

● Key Features

- Web-based GUI for Arras Energy (HiPAS GridLAB-D)
- An open-source platform
- Designed for distribution resources planning
- Support deployment on workstation/cloud
- A user can register through GLOW website to access both versions of GLOW.
- Use cases:
 - Power flow
 - Electrification
 - Integration Capacity Analysis (ICA)





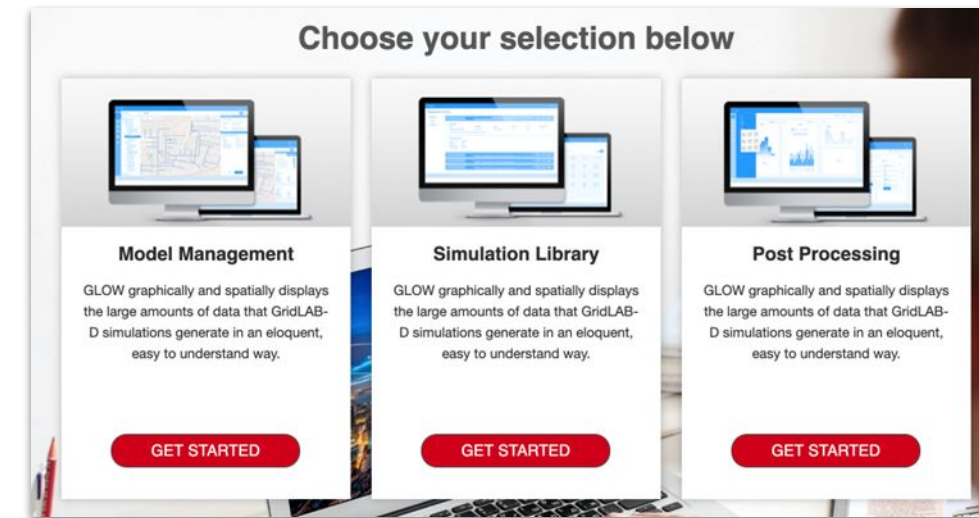
GLOW (GridLAB-D Open Workspace)

- **Other Features**

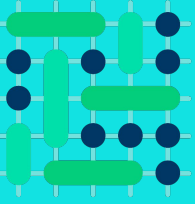
- Post-processing for result realization
- Generate feeder topology for visualization
- Designed for cross-organizational collaborations

- **Benefit**

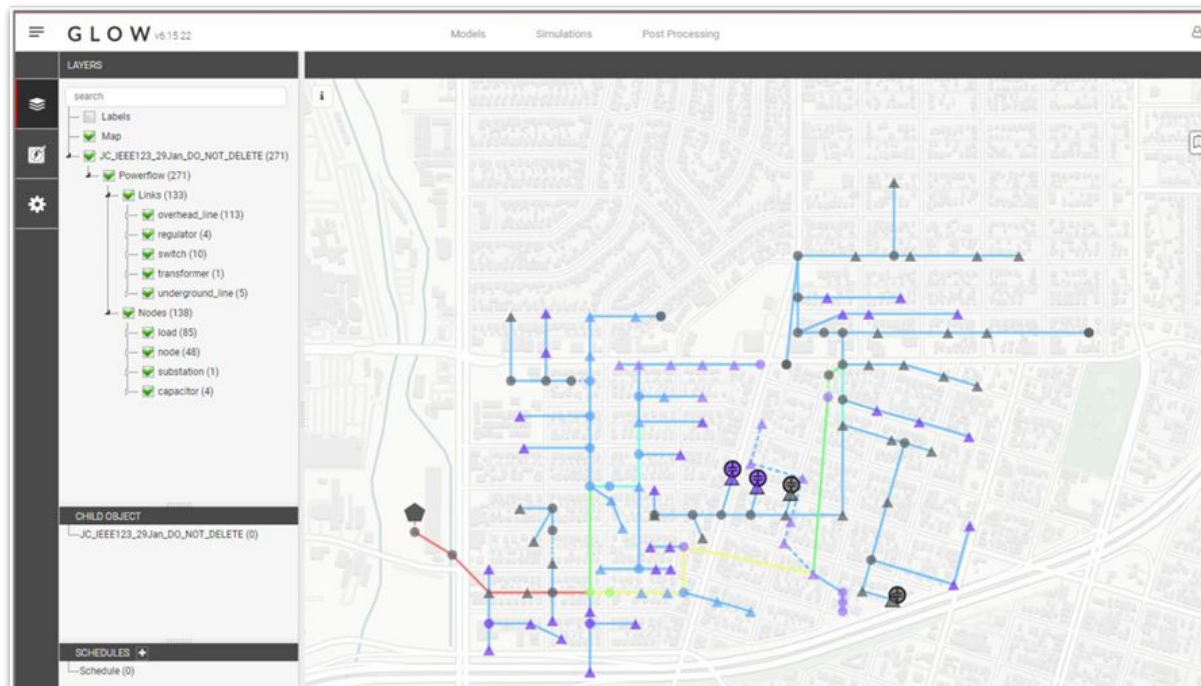
- Attract more user community
- Facilitate the adoption of DER integration
- Facilitate decision-making process



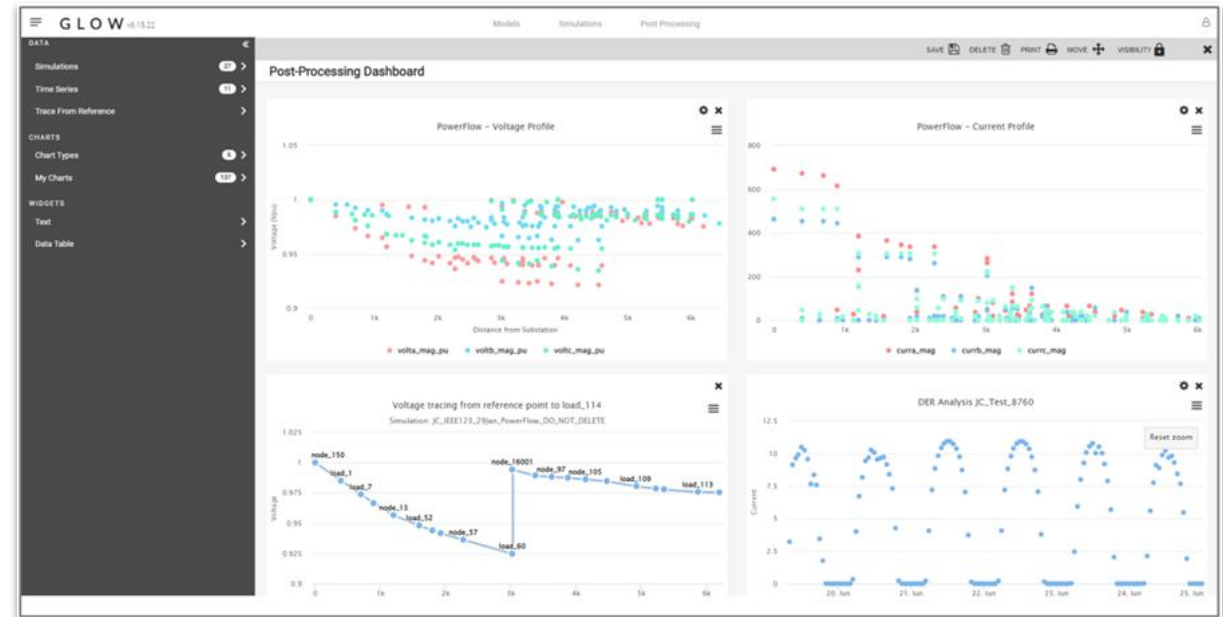
GLOW (GridLAB-D Open Workspace)

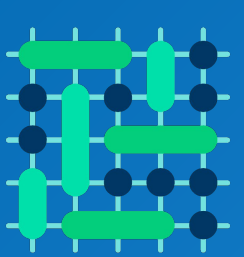


Power Flow Result in Viewer



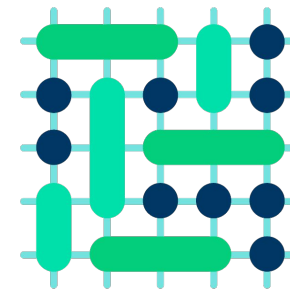
Power Flow Result in Post-Processing





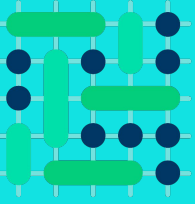
Open source software challenges

- Utilities don't know what "open source" means/implies
- Community difficult to build and sustain
- Utility use-case validation is *ad hoc*
- Code/data provenance may be uncertain
- Utilities prefer white lists



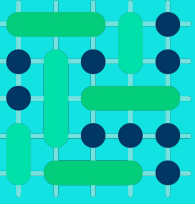
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Analysis Tools for 21st Century Electricity Utilities

<https://arras.energy/>



"Open source" is not like commercial products

- **Funding agencies and utilities still think open-source mean free**
 - Users can be surprised by license agreements, support fees, and runtime costs
- **Many types of OSS licenses**
 - Some are not user-friendly
 - Some are not developer-friendly
 - Government rights are often overlooked
- **Documentation may not be well-suited for utility needs**
 - Ad hoc / inline documentation
 - Lack of utility user-friendly training/tutorial/troubleshooting docs
 - Limited support may be available for some areas of tools/modules/data



It takes a community / Utility Support Model

- **Upgrades**

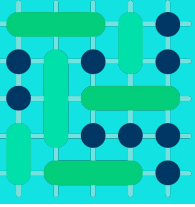
- New features often introduced without enough review/input
- Feature creep is a constant threat to well-documented code, testing, and validation
- Controlled IT process can be incompatible with uncontrolled OSS distribution models

- **Maintenance**

- Module updates are a constant source of testing and validation failures
- Many updates are not backward compatible and break result reproducibility
- Subtle "fixes" can break utility confidence if they get past testing/validation

- **Security Fixes**

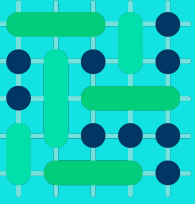
- Too many security alerts to respond to in a timely manner
- Some security alerts don't have any fix available
- Some security fixes can cripple existing capabilities



What do you want GridLAB-D for?

Utility use-cases and validation methods vary widely

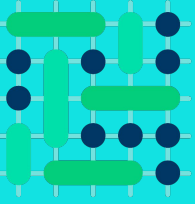
- **Emerging use-cases are ad hoc and often ill-defined**
 - Often driven by local business/regulatory needs/mandates
 - Lack methodologies, data, and acceptance criteria
- **Lack of standards for use-case definitions**
 - IEEE committees work on these, but they're slow and lack industry participation
- **Use-case validation datasets**
 - Data sharing agreements are very difficult to obtain
 - Sensitive network/customer data is often necessary
 - Testing and validation on utility sandbox systems with limited access



Whose code is that?

The code provenance problem

- Modularity is an essential feature of OSS → complex dependencies
- Updates are critical but sometimes poorly supported/executed
- Code review/validation process increasingly complex and unwieldy
- Data more like code (think AI) → not handled in OSS the same way
- The xz "near miss" is much worse than we think



Utility white listing

"Everything is forbidden unless expressly permitted" is not OSS-friendly

- Utilities require a white-list of IP addresses and/or URLs
- GridLAB-D white list contains many URLs
- Some required modules have constantly changing URLs
- Some GridLAB-D resources do not have a fixed IPs

Summaries: Pros and Cons of OSS in Energy

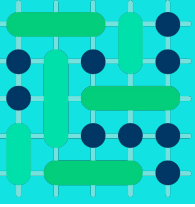
Benefits

- Cost-effectiveness
- Flexibility and customization
- Collaborative community
- Transparency
- Security *

Challenges

- Lack of dedicated support
- Hidden costs
- Fragmentation
- Compatibility
- IP and licensing

* Fast updates are a mixed blessing due to long utility security review cycles



For more information

Website	https://www.arras.energy/
Docker image	lfenergy/arras:latest
Source code	https://arras.energy/
GLOW	https://glow.hero-energy.com
GLOW Video	https://youtu.be/ep70nKCPct4
Documentation	https://docs.gridlabd.us/
Tutorials	https://github.com/gridlabd-tutorials
Contact	dpchassin@gmail.com



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