

Interoperability of Internet and Power Systems architectures and control paradigms

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NSF Workshop: Towards Re-architecting Today's Internet for Survivability, November 28-29, 2023

We are replacing the foundation of today's grid



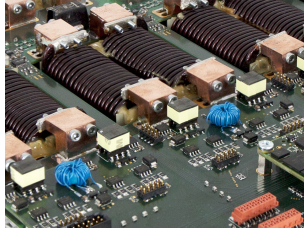
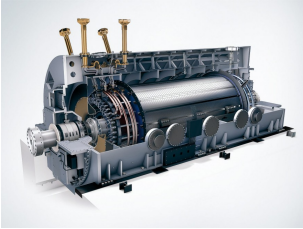
conventional multi-machine system

- centralized generation & kinetic energy storage

renewable multi-inverter system

- + decentralized generation & storage

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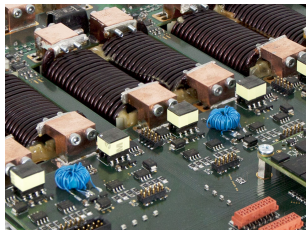
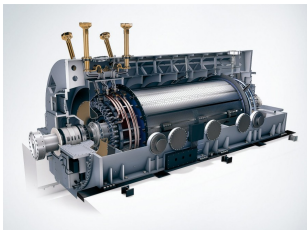
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- + homogeneous dynamics & controls of SGs

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- vastly heterogeneous technologies & controls

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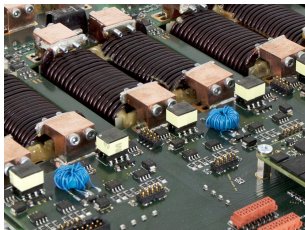
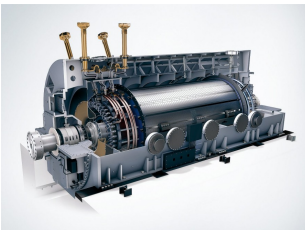
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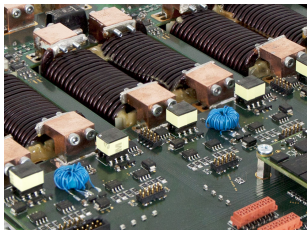
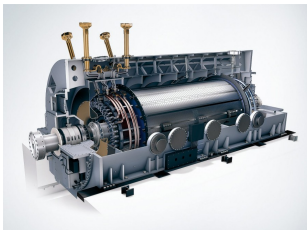
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- complex & poorly-understood interactions
- no principled system-level design & composition

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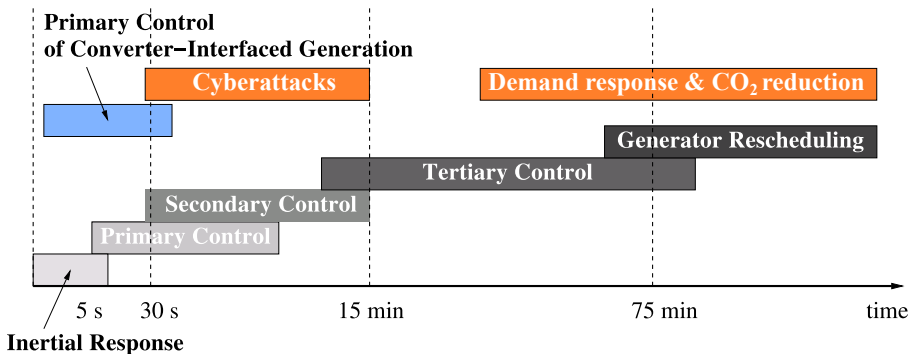
conventional multi-machine system

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- + homogeneous dynamics & controls of SGs
- + interoperable & well-understood dynamics
- + decentralized "fast" dynamics & synchronization
- centralized "slow" control & optimization

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

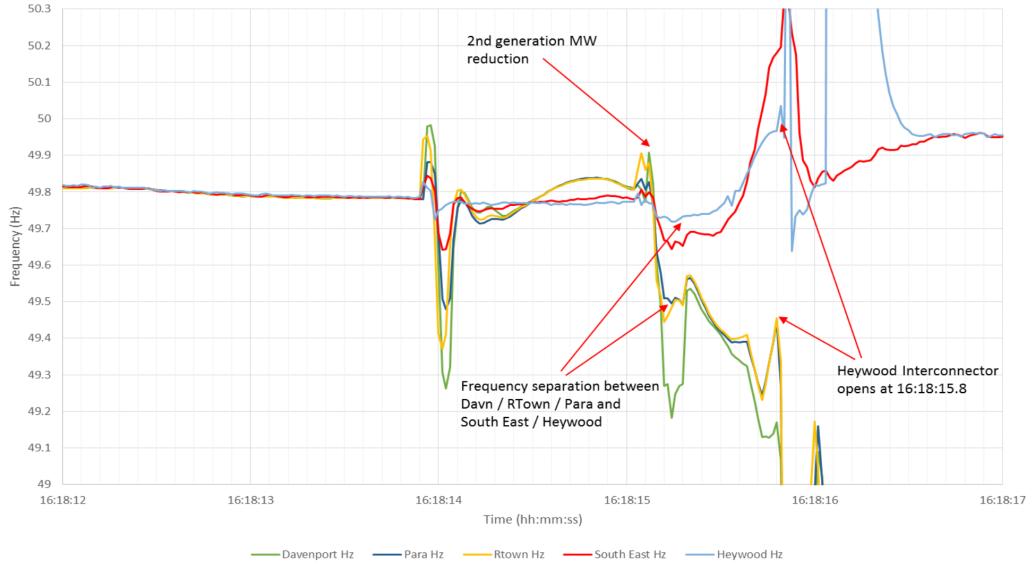
Timescales in conventional power systems & cyber layer interactions



Focus in the literature on cybersecurity & slower timescales

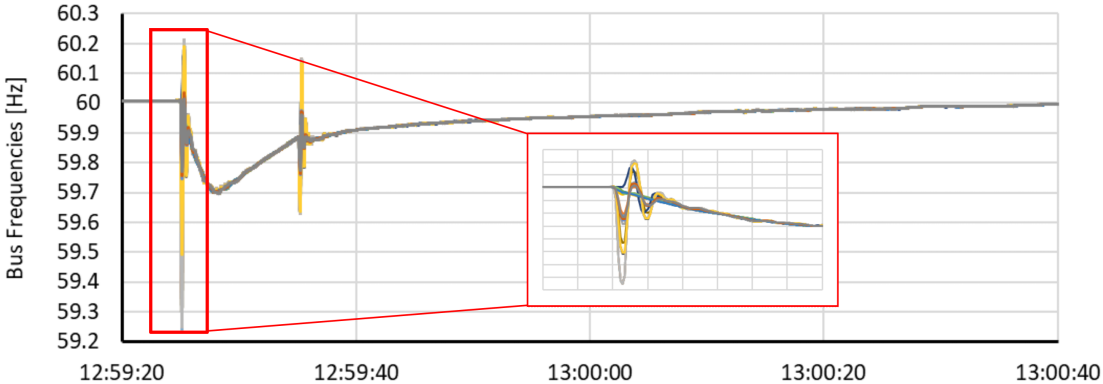
- ▶ cybersecurity of slow centralized controls over private networks
- ▶ data-center response on tertiary control timescales to reduce congestion, CO₂, ...
- ▶ few works on scalable communication-enabled control architectures
- ▶ brittleness typically only discovered when things go wrong

A storm in South Australia: gone in 250 ms



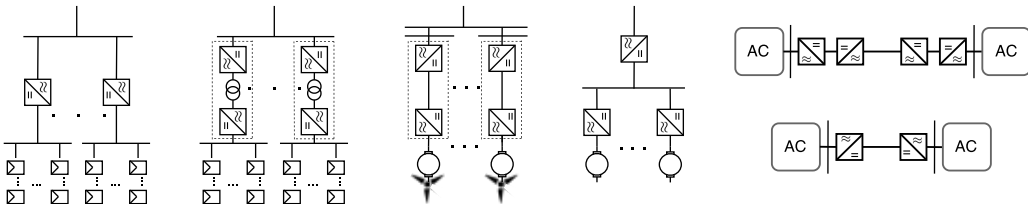
source: AEMO

Frequency after phase-to-ground fault in Texas



source: ERCOT

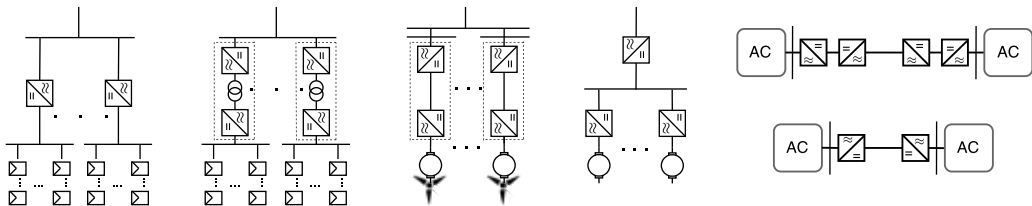
Transition to converter-interfaced renewables, storage, & transmission



Emerging cyber-physical systems with power electronic backbone

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

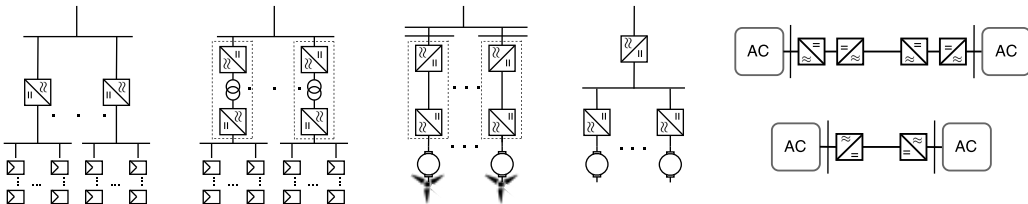
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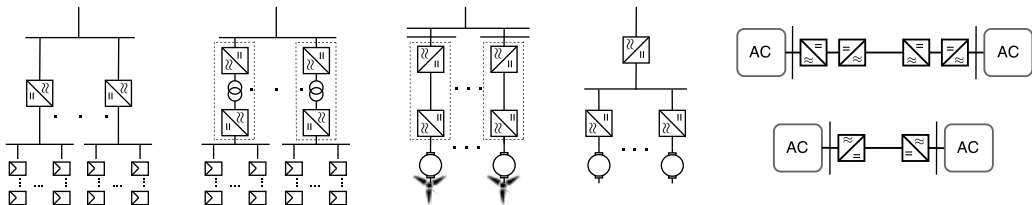
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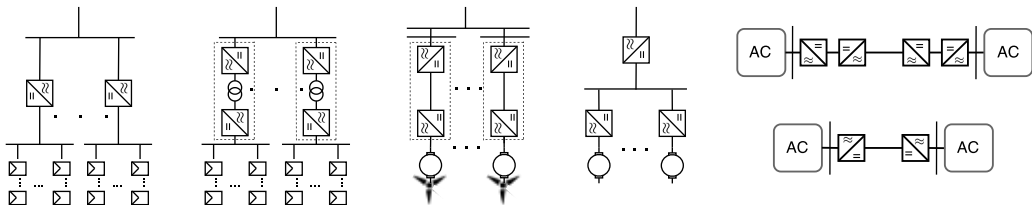
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Scalable analysis for multiphysics system (no cyber yet ...)

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

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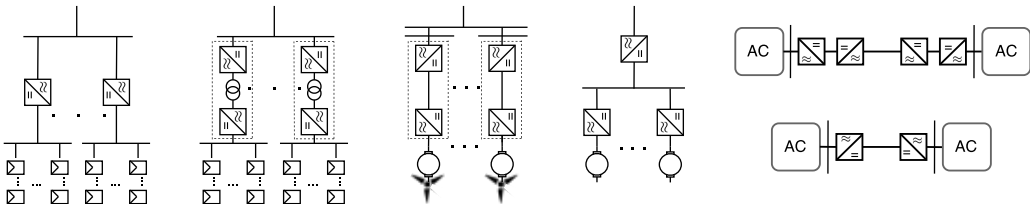
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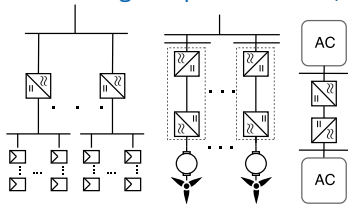
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- ▶ **simulations** & numerical methods **do not scale**
- ▶ **analytic stability conditions** available for 100% GFM (ideal power source) or 100% sync. generator
- ▶ **very limited results** across **timescale** and **physical domains**:
 - power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

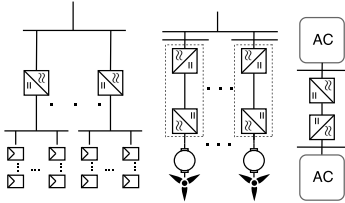
Modeling complex networks, plants, & devices



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

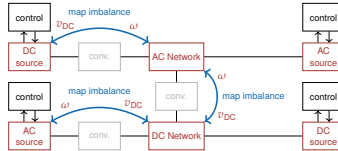
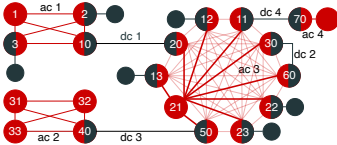
[1] Subotić, Groß: *Power-balancing dual-port grid-forming power converter control for renewable integration and hybrid AC/DC power systems*, IEEE TCNS, 2022

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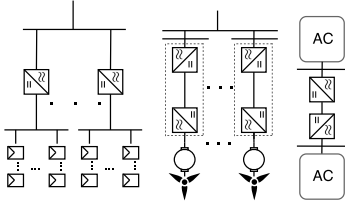
control through balancing energy buffers & flows



- ▶ insightful decentralized stability conditions
- ▶ collaboration induced through controls & power network

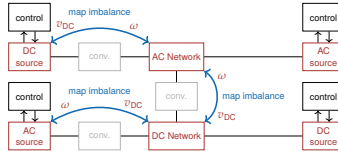
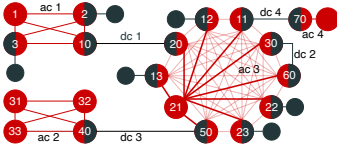
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captures power electronics, renewables, storage, AC & DC transmission, ...

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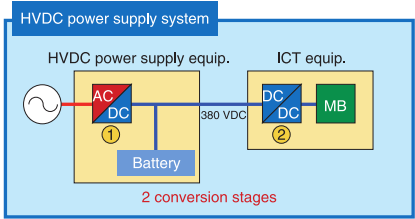
Grid-forming data-center and telecommunication loads?

Controllability & flexibility on fast timescales

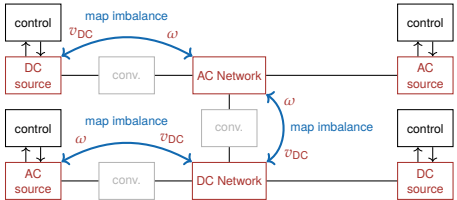
- ▶ stochastic load with some controllability
- ▶ "grid-forming" loads responsive in milliseconds
- ▶ core functions may not significantly impact ICT equipment

Lots of open questions

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

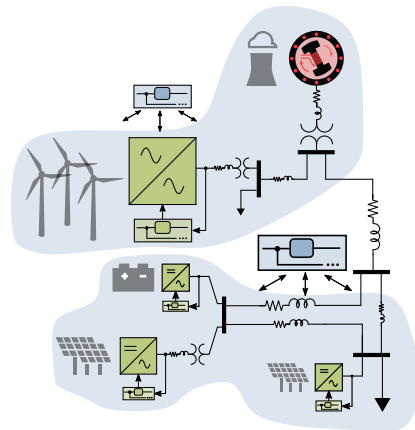


Tanaka et al, NTT Technical Review



Today's communication-enabled system-level controls

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



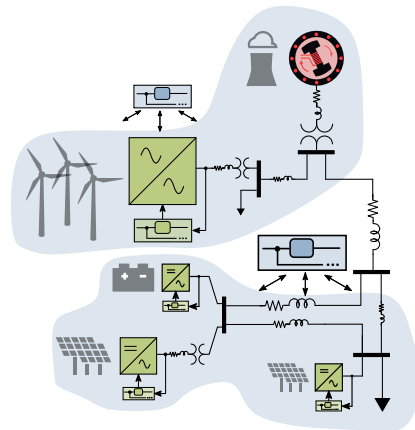
Increased need for distributed coordination & reliable communication

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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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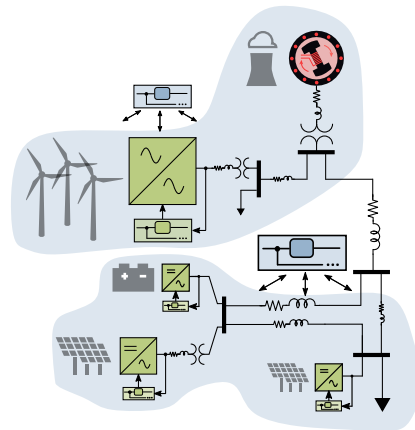
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Many open questions

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



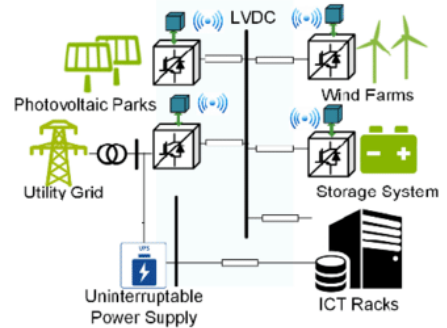
Internet-supporting real-time control of power systems?

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)

