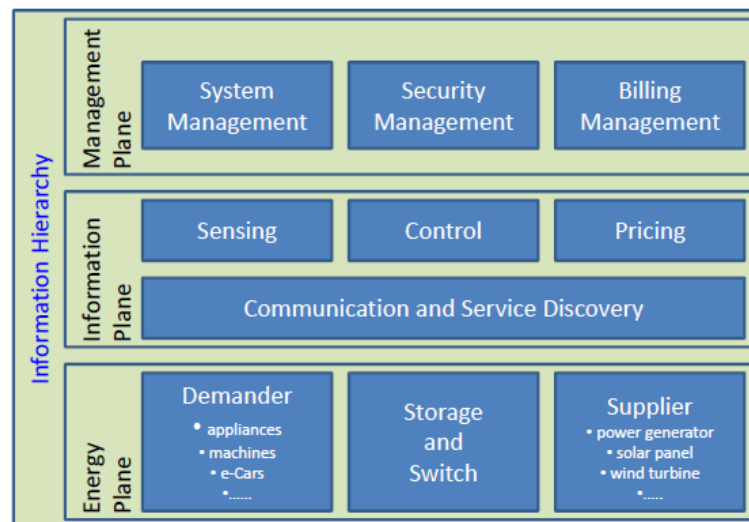
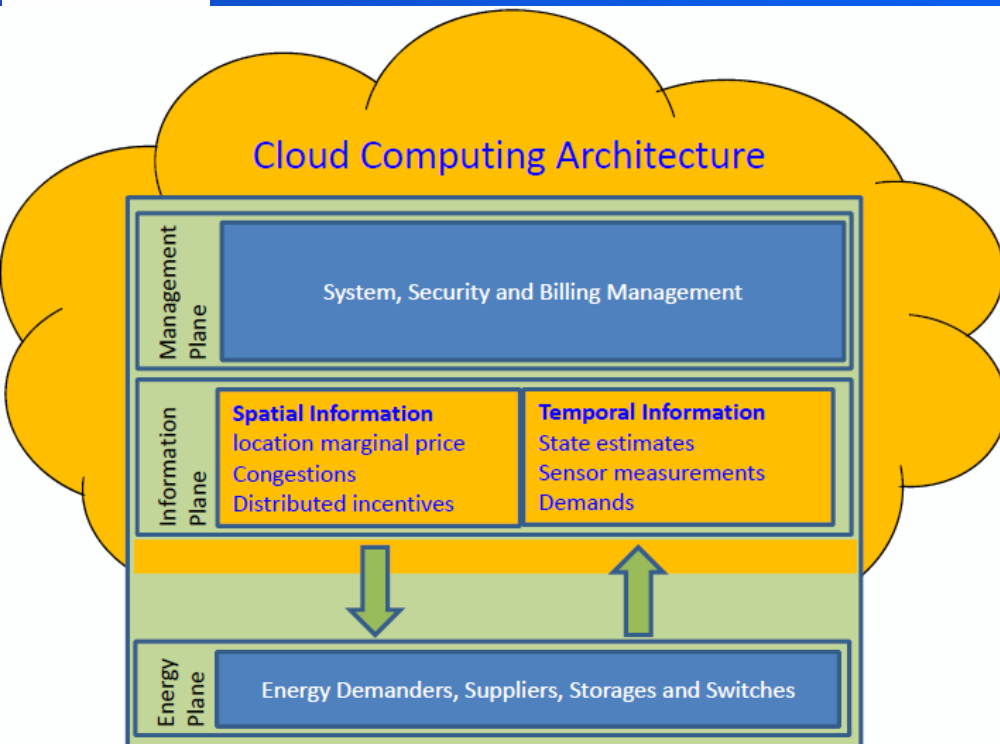
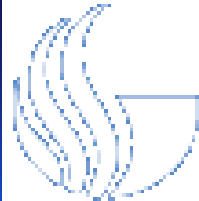


SmartGridLab+: A Software-Hardware Hybrid Smart Grid Testbed

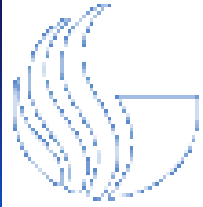
Song Tan, WenZhan Song and Lang Tong
Georgia State University, Cornell University

Hierarchy of Smart Grid



2011 NSF CPS Project (\$1.87M 2011-2015): Information and Computation Hierarchy for Smart Grids (PI: Tong (Cornell), Co-PI: Birman, Mount, Thomas (Cornell), Varaiya (UC Berkeley), Song (GSU))

The goal is to gain a foundational understanding of how information should be partitioned in time and space; how it should be collected, distributed, compressed, and aggregated.



Related works

■ Hardware Testbed:

Advantages: 1) High fidelity: transient analysis, renewable integration, etc 2) Code can be directly migrated.

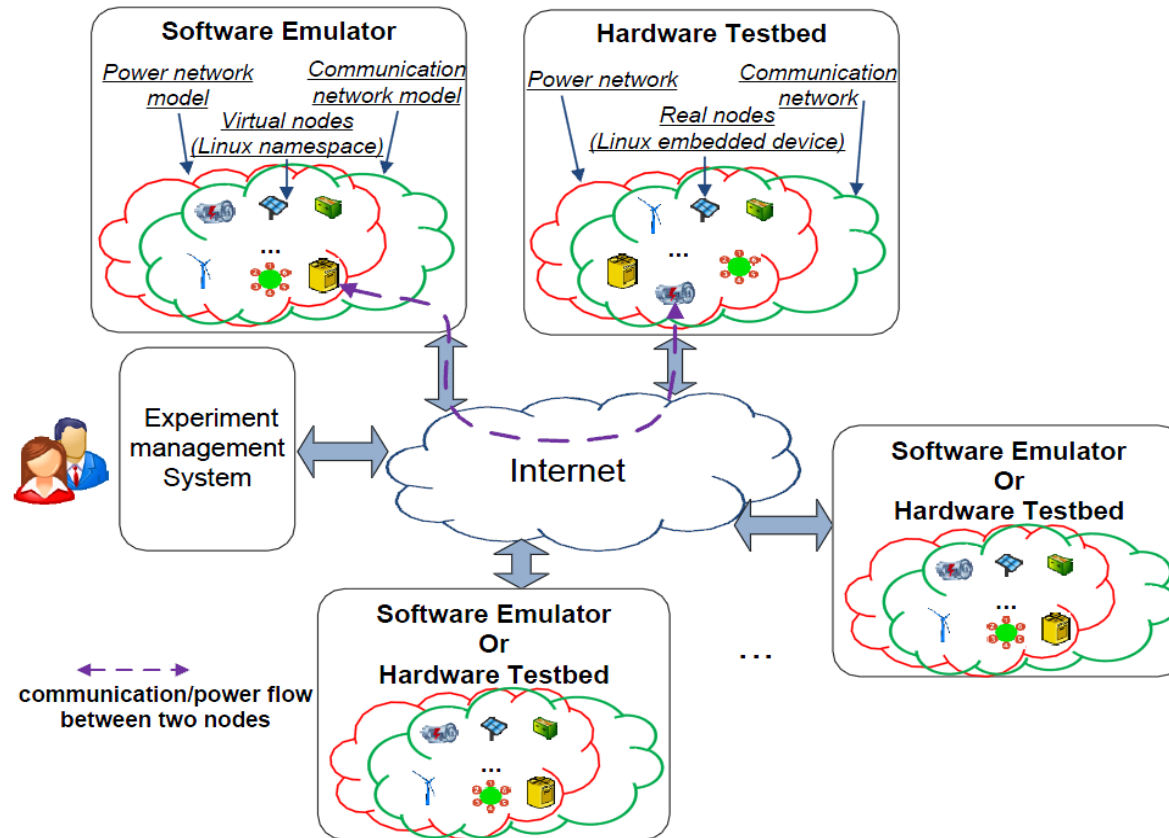
Disadvantages: 1) No open or remote access 2) Low scalability

■ Software Simulator:

Advantages: 1) High scalability and accessibility. 2) Both real-time and virtual-time.

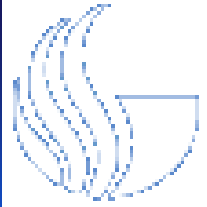
Disadvantages: 1) Low fidelity. 2) Code cannot be directly migrated (only duplicate the behavior but not the execution environment).

Software Emulator+ Hardware Testbed



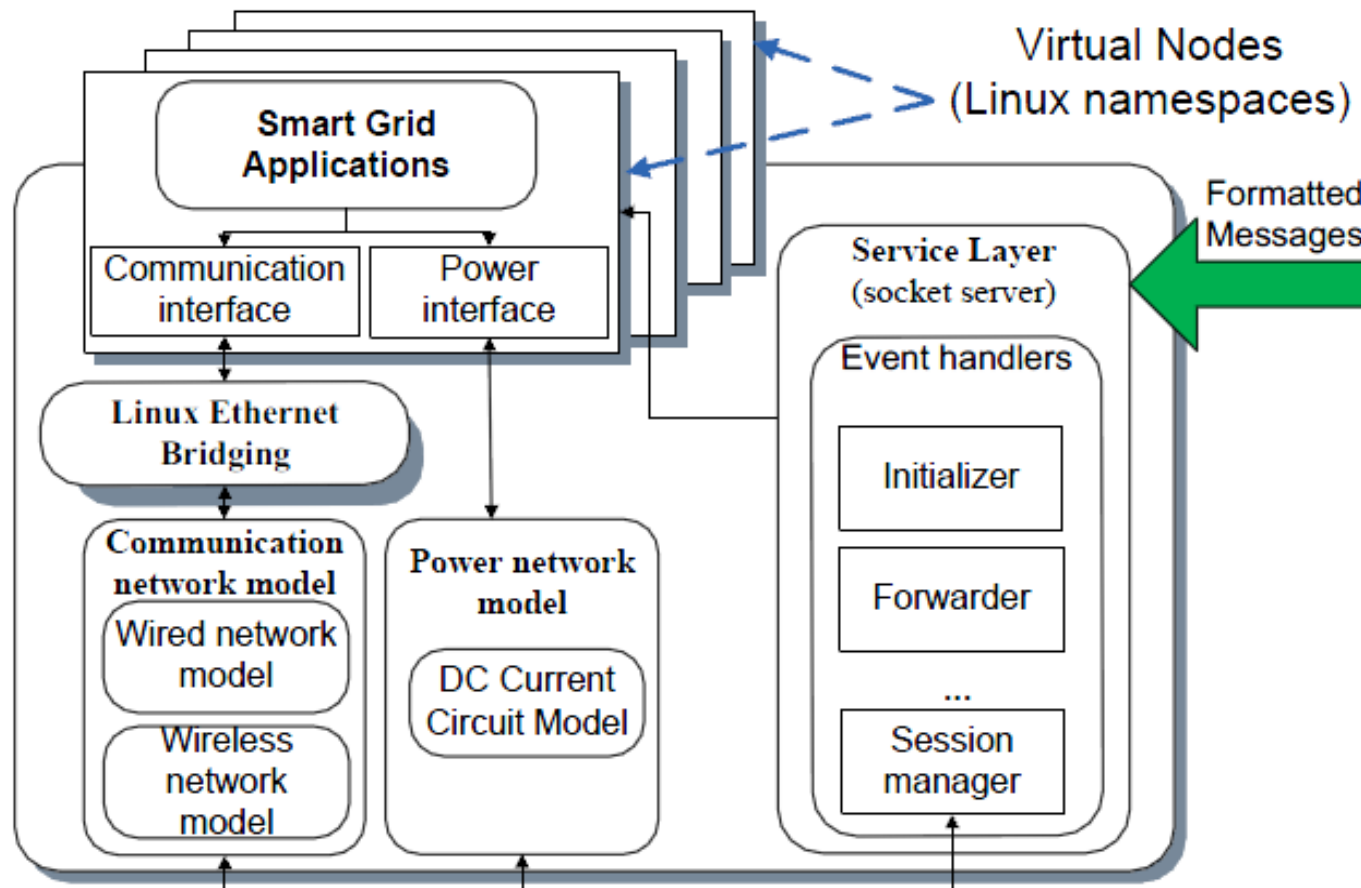
Features: (combine the merits from both hardware and software platforms).

- Exact same code can run on both testbed and emulator.
- Remote access and configuration of hardware testbed.
- Scalable distributed experiment platform, plug-and-play through Internet.
- A virtual node can exchange energy and communicate with a real node.



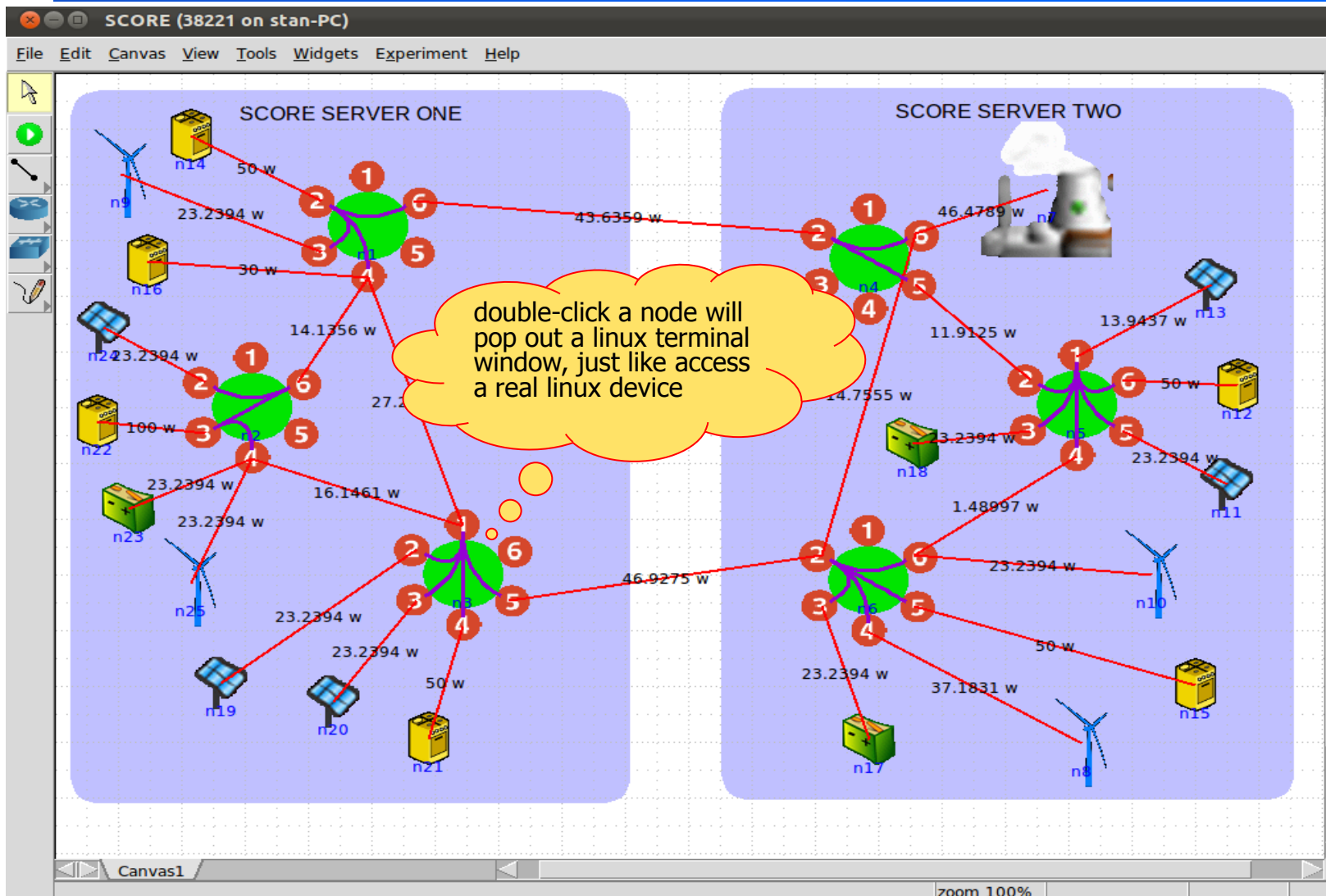
Part I: Software Emulator

Software Emulator Design



Song Tan, et al , [SCORE: Smart-grid Common Research Emulator](#), IEEE SmartGridComm, 2012

SCORE: Smart-grid Common Open Research Emulator



Open source release at <http://sourceforge.net/projects/score-sensorweb/> > 200 downloads

SCORE: Smart-grid Common Open Research Emulator

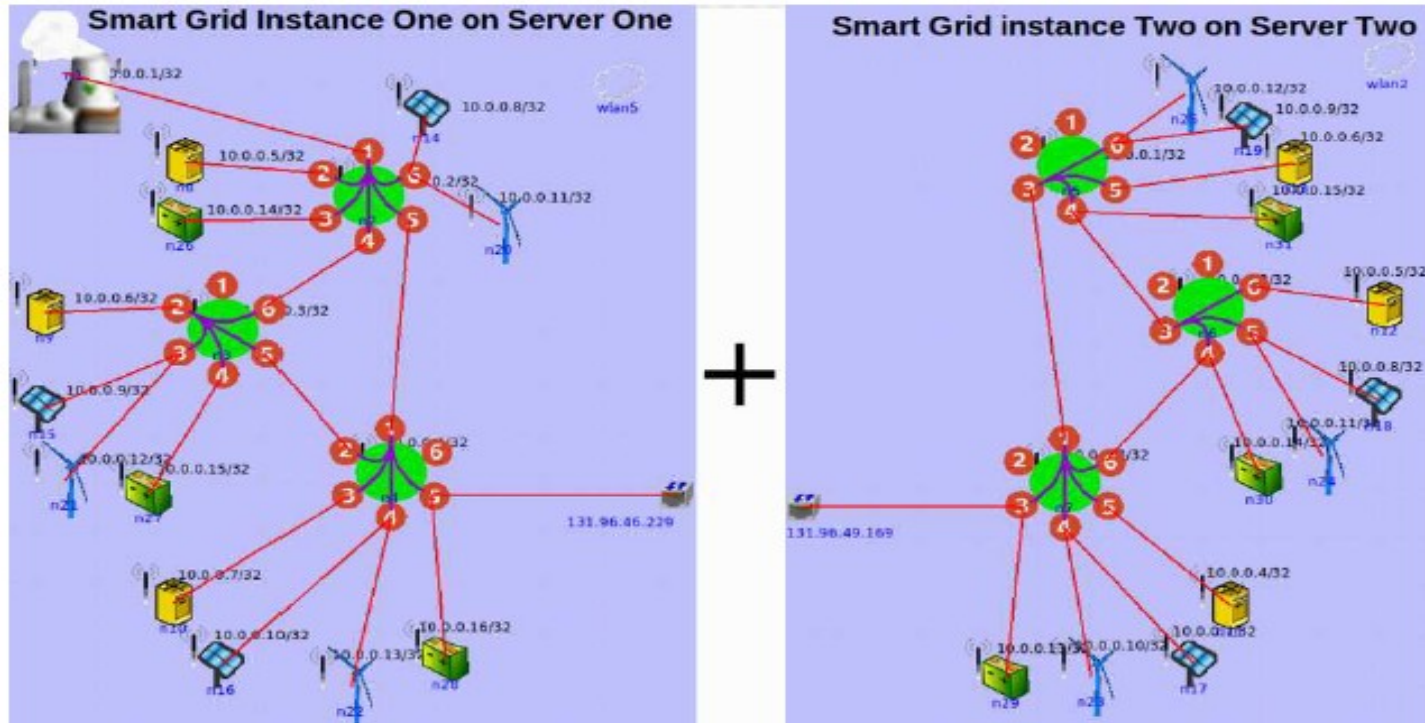
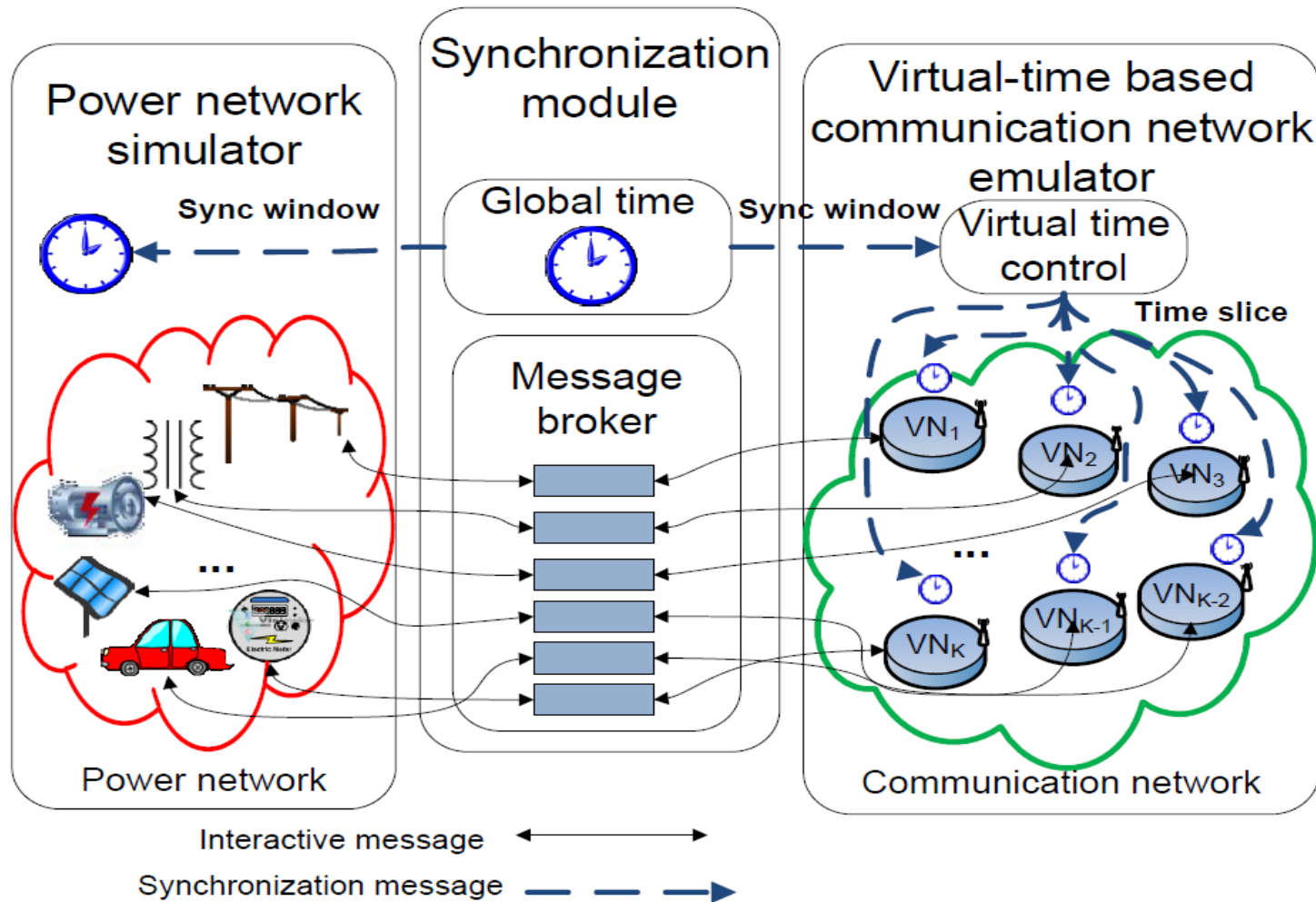


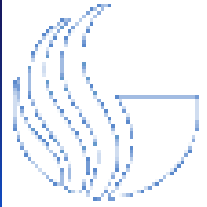
Fig. 11. Dynamic connections of two Smart Grid emulation instances in SCORE

Song Tan, et al , [Distributed Software Emulator for Cyber-Physical Analysis in Smart Grid](#), IEEE Transaction on Emerging Topics in Computing, 2014

Integrating GridLAB-D with CORE: real/virtual time

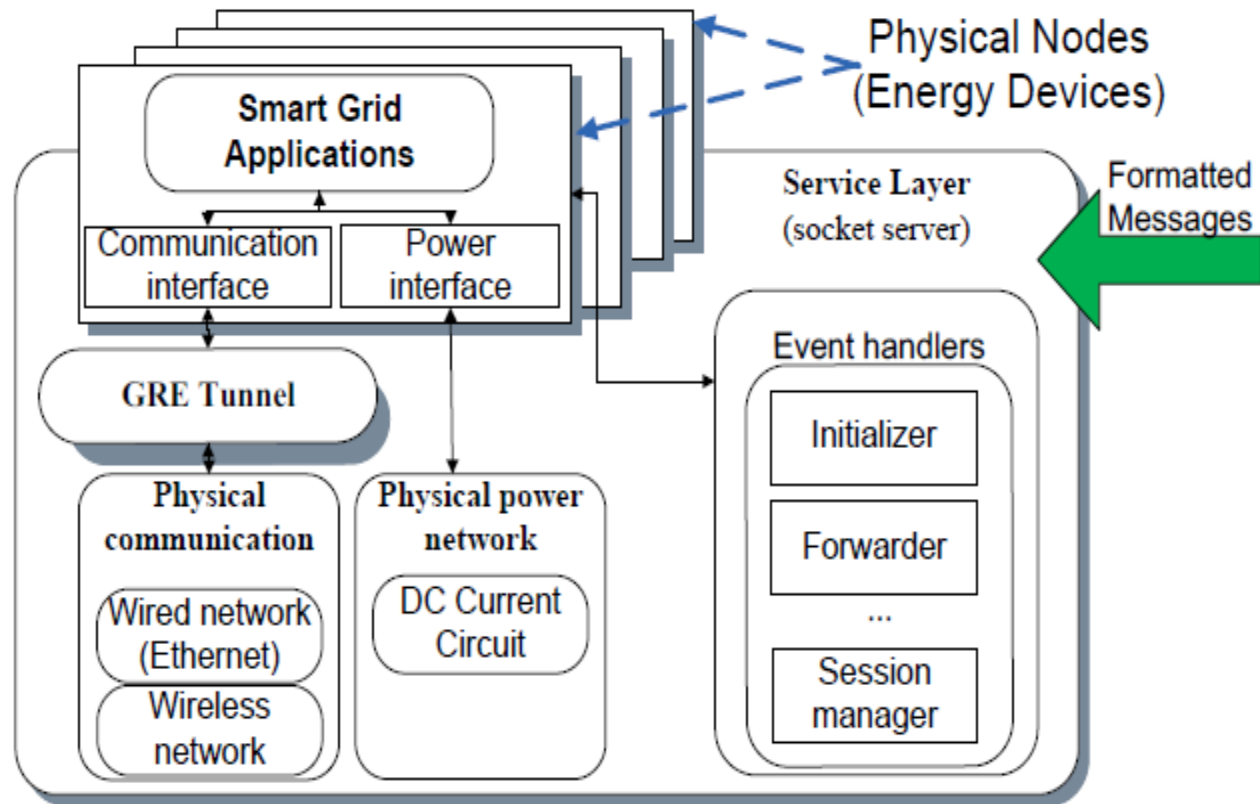


Song Tan, et al , [Integrated Software Testbed for Cyber-Physical Analysis in Smart Grid](#), ISGT 2014.
Open source release at: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/scoreplus/> > 60 downloads

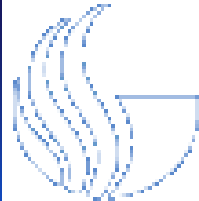


Part II: Hardware Testbed

Hardware Testbed Design



Song Tan, et al , [ScorePlus: An Integrated Scalable Cyber-Physical Experiment Environment for Smart Grid](#), IEEE SECON, 2015



Hardware Testbed modules



(a) Solar Panel Controller



(b) Demander



(c) Storage



(d) Topology Switch



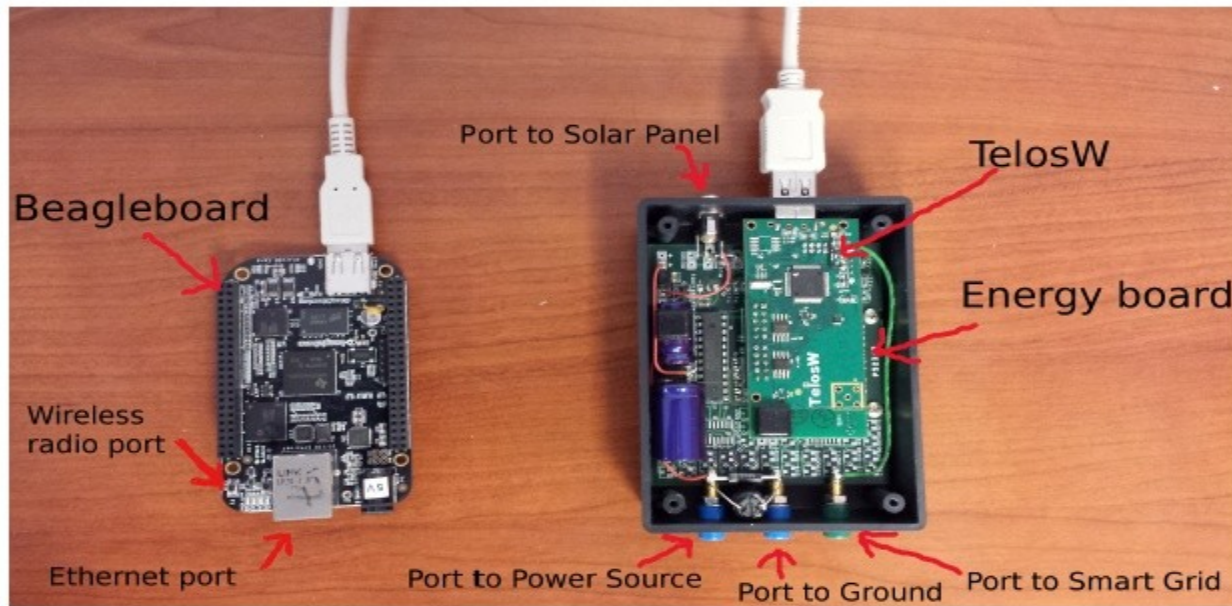
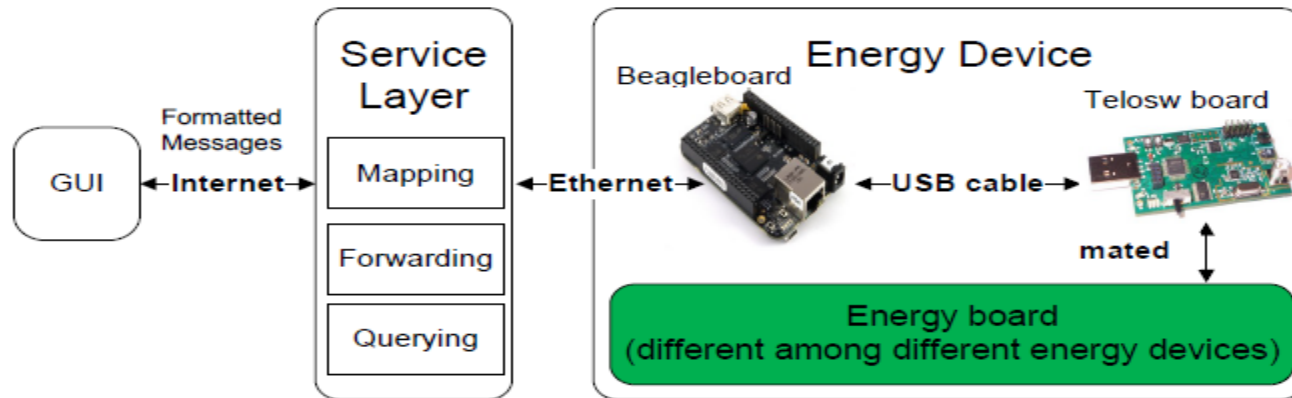
(e) Solar Panel



(f) Wind Turbine

Song Tan, et al , [ScorePlus: An Integrated Scalable Cyber-Physical Experiment Environment for Smart Grid](#), IEEE SECON, 2015

Hardware Testbed Module in Detail



Song Tan, et al , [ScorePlus: An Integrated Scalable Cyber-Physical Experiment Environment for Smart Grid](#), IEEE SECON, 2015

Dynamic Topology configuration

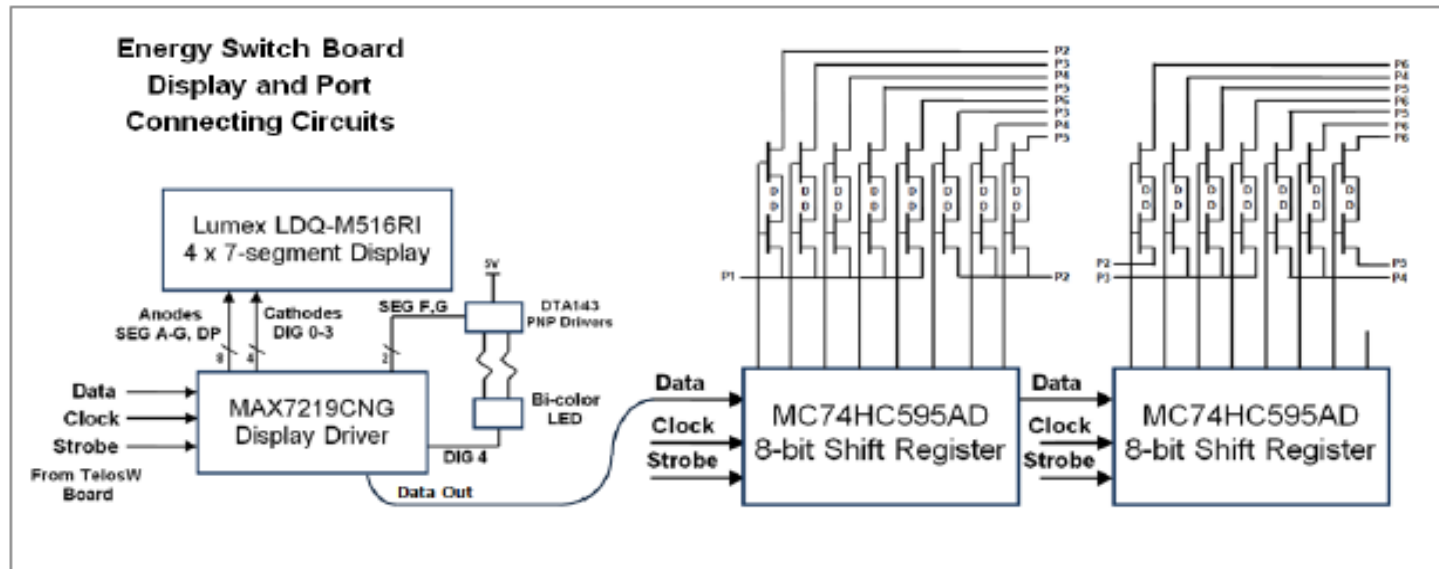
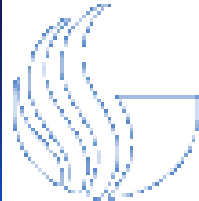
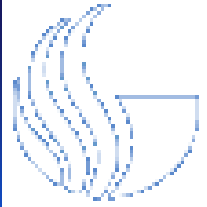


Fig. 11. Design of Energy board for Topology Switch



Testbed setup





Part III: Integrate Software Emulator with Hardware Testbed

Integrating Communication Network

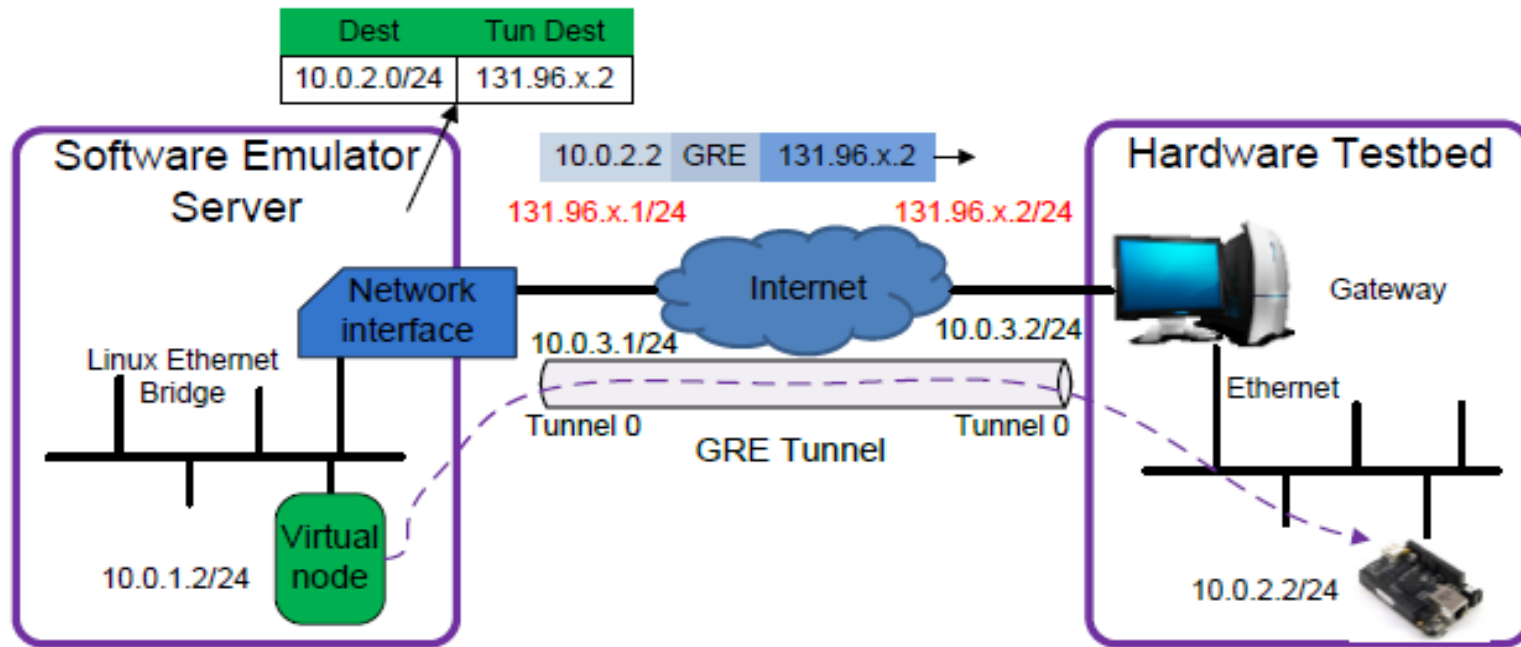
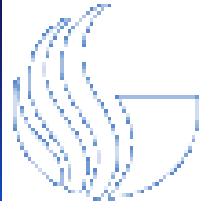


Fig. 12. Communication between virtual node and real node through GRE tunneling

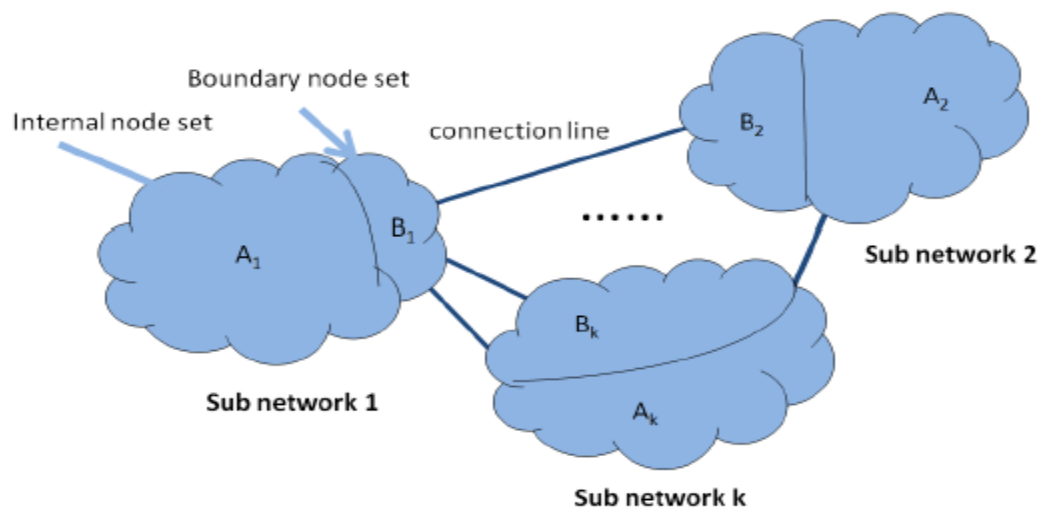
Song Tan, et al , [ScorePlus: An Integrated Scalable Cyber-Physical Experiment Environment for Smart Grid](#), IEEE SECON, 2015



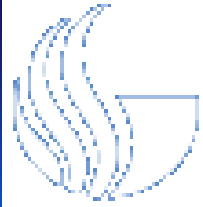
Integrating Power Network

- Domain Decomposition:

Calculate the boundary node voltages and then set the interface module in hardware testbed, which is essentially a supplier and demander with large capacity!!

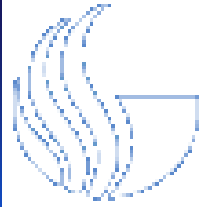


$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_{A_1 A_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & Y_{A_1 B} \\ 0 & Y_{A_2 A_2} & \cdots & 0 & Y_{A_2 B} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & Y_{A_k A_k} & Y_{A_k B} \\ Y_{B A_1} & Y_{B A_2} & \cdots & Y_{B A_k} & Y_{B B} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{A_1} \\ V_{A_2} \\ \vdots \\ V_{A_k} \\ V_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{A_1} \\ I_{A_2} \\ \vdots \\ I_{A_k} \\ I_B \end{bmatrix}$$



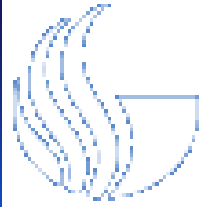
Conclusion

- **In Summary:**
 - Exact same code can run on both testbed and emulator.
 - Remote access and configuration of hardware testbed.
 - Scalable distributed experiment platform, plug-and-play through Internet.
 - A virtual node can exchange energy and communicate with a real node.



Future Works

- Employ cloud computing with web portal.
- Current model still DC circuit model, upgrade to AC model.
- Allow seamless integration with real power grid;
 - Include yet beyond injecting data from real power grid to emulate



Questions?