Smart Grid as the Swarm

http://terraswarm.org/

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Motivation

Distributed sensing:

- Power-line measurements
- Personal sensors
- Context information



Distributed control and actuation:

- Building, HVAC control
- Storage, demand response control







Individual Price/Regulation Signal

S²Sim:

- Solves power flow
- Synchronizes clients
- Handles communication

Clients:

Individual distributed controls

Individual prices
Regulation Signals

Consumption

External Controller:

- Generates price/regulation
- Replaceable by any other controller (sandbox)

Client Consumption

Voltage Deviation

(stability)

Uses OpenDSS to solve the Power Flow Equations

S²Sim:

Smart Grid Swarm Simulator

Motivation:

Greedy, heterogeneous distributed control may lead to instability. Eg.: sharp increase in consumption at low price intervals and sharp decrease at higher prices.

Goal:

Design a test-bed that can simulate distributed control and give feedback to the controllers over sensed information, while observing the stability of the system for further study.

Our Solution:

- S²Sim: distributed SmartGrid Simulator, power flow solution based on OpenDSS
- Distributed client control and external grid controller
- Price and regulation signals are fed back to the controllers to guide them within stable bounds
- Price and regulation signals calculated in a smart way based on stability or set statically as Time of Use

TESLA:

Taylor Expanded SoLar Analog Forecast

Motivation:

Quality of a control algorithm is affected greatly by the quality of its inputs. Solar energy is one of the high uncertainty and important distributed resources.

Our Solution:

- TESLA is Analog based forecast method
- Very fast (O(N²)) forecast output
- Adjustable forecast horizon (+48 hours ahead)
- Up to 50% improvement over Persistence Forecast





