



CURENT

Overview and State of the Center

April 2023

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Conference Overview

Tuesday

- **Pre-conference tutorials – completed this morning**
- **Center overview**
- **Plenary speeches**
 - Ben Kroposki (NREL) “*Grid-forming Inverters and the UNIFI Consortium*”
 - Daniel Brooks (EPRI) “*Grid Capabilities and Technologies to Enable a Net-Zero Economy by Mid-Century*”
 - Jeffrey Csank (NASA) “*NASA Lunar Surface Operations and Power Grid*”
- **Faculty research overview**
- **Student paper presentations**

Wednesday

- **Student paper presentations**
- **Plenary speeches**
 - Wolfgang Demmelbauer-Ebner (Volkswagen): “*Electrification in America - Volkswagen’s Journey to Zero Emissions*”
 - Juan Castaneda (Southern California Edison): “*Pathway 2045- SCE Road Map to Full Decarbonization*”
- **Lab demo and poster session**

Brief History

CURRENT – An NSF/DOE ERC

- Selected by National Science Foundation (NSF) and Department of Energy (DOE) from a few hundred proposals across all engineering disciplines.
- First and still the only ERC devoted to power transmission.
- Center began Aug. 15th 2011; Graduated Nov. 2021.
- Industry partnership program (33 members as of Spring 2023).
- Total funding since inception ~\$100M (core and other projects).
- Broadening research mission since graduation.

State of the Center

- **Research**

- Annual expenditures around \$8M in Fiscal 2022. Around 27 new proposals awarded with a valued of \$4.9M
- Annual publications more than 100.

- **Industry and innovation**

- 33 dues paying industry members (~\$700K/year).
- 15 invention disclosures in last year. Over 40 patent applications since inception.

- **Infrastructure**

- Unique testbed facilities (Hardware Testbed and Large-scale Testbed), FNET, MW universal power tester and other lab facilities
- Extensive real-time simulation capabilities; extensive power system simulation facilities – Andes (CURENT developed) DigSilent, GridDyn, OPAL-RT, PSS/E, PowerWorld, PSLF, RTDS, TSAT and others



State of the Center

- **Education**

- Over 130 Ph.D. and 100 MS graduates since inception
- Worked with 120 cumulative REUs among which 49% were URMs.
- Over 80% of YSP participants since inception have gone on to major in engineering or science fields



- **Awards and Recognition**

- Recognized as one of the top power and energy Centers in the world
- Core power faculty includes – Governor’s chair, 4 NAE members, 5 IEEE Fellows, 2 Chancellor Professors, 7 named professorships

Industry Program



Research Plans

- **Research portfolio**
 - Responsive to industry members and other funding sources
 - Maintain identity and build on research strengths
- **Vision**
 - Emphasize unique expertise in power systems and power electronics.
 - Research areas
 - Increased emphasis on cybersecurity and other resilience issues of National concern
 - Data-driven system approaches using Artificial Intelligence
 - Extend system operations into distribution systems (small commercial and residential)
 - Electrification of transportation
 - Energy storage
 - Balance new research directions without losing focus
 - Operation of fully inverter based systems, such as, aircraft powered, ships, microgrids, etc.
 - Power system interfaces to other infrastructures – e.g., buildings, transportation

Some Highlights

- **Major research proposals – Center-wide**
 - Major Research Instrument (MRI) – NSF not funded
 - Grid-forming Inverter Consortium – DOE invited (not funded)
 - Grid-resilience University Consortium – DOE invited (pending)
 - Mid-scale Research Infrastructure-2 – NSF preliminary proposal
- **Testbeds**
 - Primary effort that remains Center-wide activity.
 - LTB
 - Expanded dispatch capabilities
 - New visualization options
 - HTB
 - Flexible manufacturing plant (FMP) emulation
 - HTB and LTB integration

LTB Overview

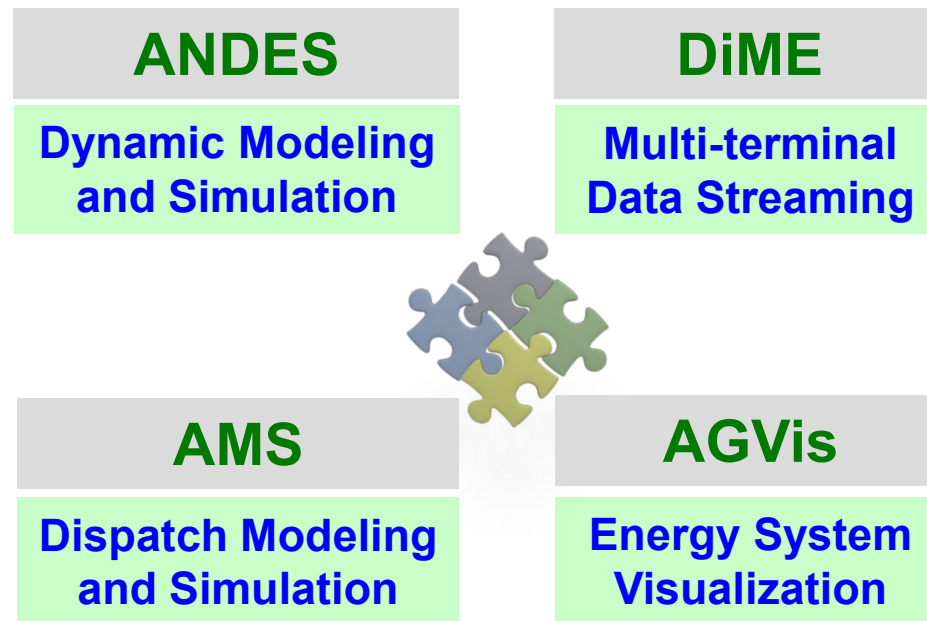
Motivation:

- ❖ To develop a **comprehensive** platform that includes both **dynamic** and **market**
- ❖ To enable dispatch-dynamic **interfaced co-simulation**

Structure:

Hybrid symbolic-numeric power system modeling and simulation

Data messaging between multiple power system components



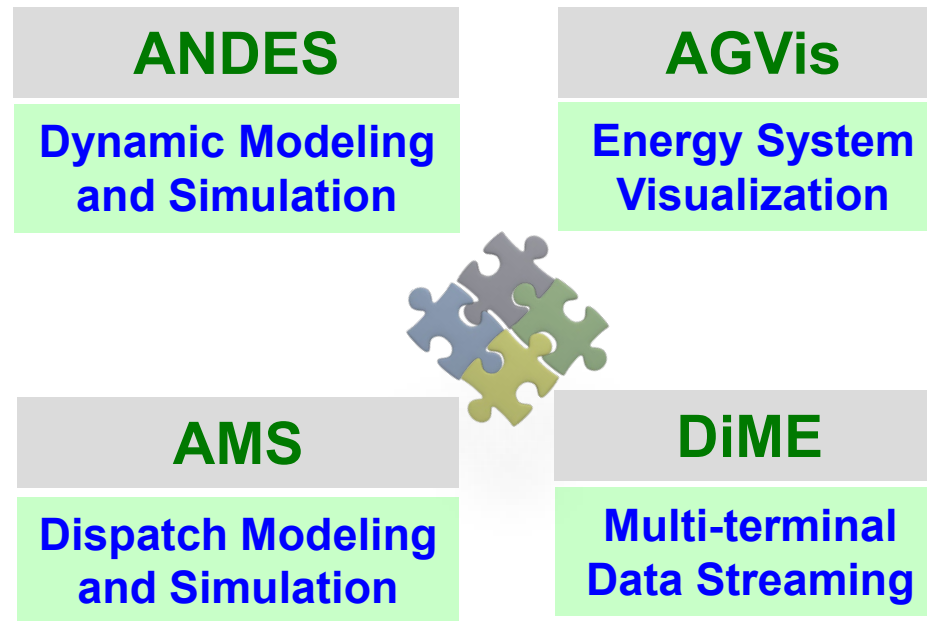
Dynamic information interfaced dispatch modeling and simulation (ongoing)

Geographical visualization for energy system

Updates of CURENT LTB

- ❖ Models: extended model library
- ❖ Interfaces: dispatch, distribution
- ❖ Features: snapshot, memory management

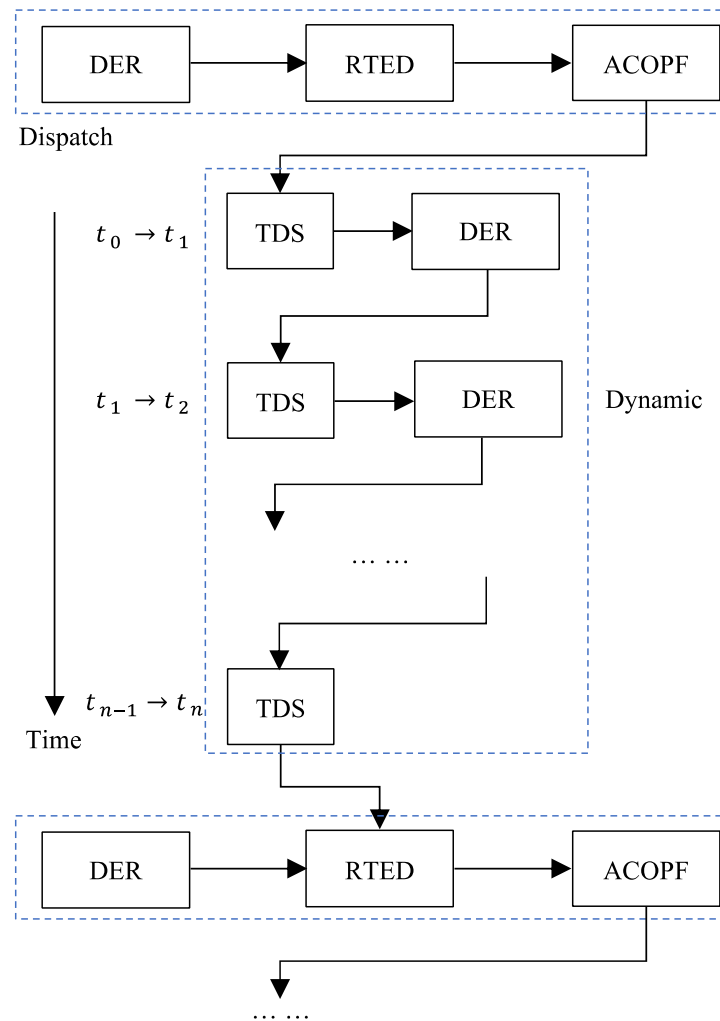
- ❖ Usability: documentation, video tutorials
- ❖ Features: customized function, multilayer, independent data reader



- ❖ Flexible dispatch modeling
- ❖ Scalable dispatch-dynamic co-simulation

- ❖ Usability: documentation
- ❖ Quality: software tests

Highlight: dispatch-dynamic co-simulation



Benefits

- 1) Smooth transition from dispatch to dynamic
- 2) Quantify results of both economic and dynamic

Demo

- 1) EV secondary frequency regulation provision
- 2) Virtual inertia scheduling scheme

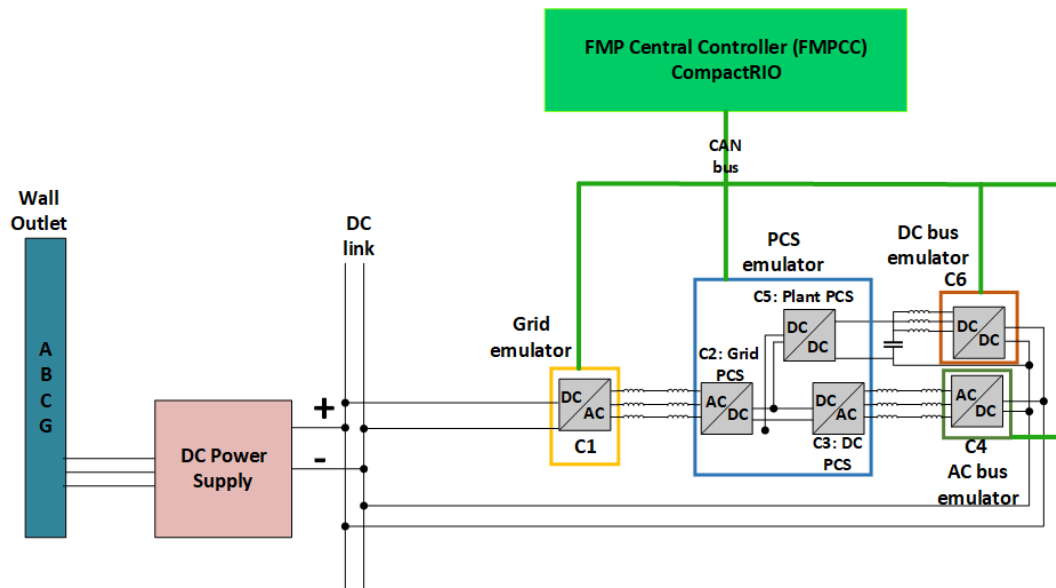
Settings

- IEEE 39-bus system with load profile from PJM
- Real-time economic dispatch (RTED) with time domain simulation (TDS)

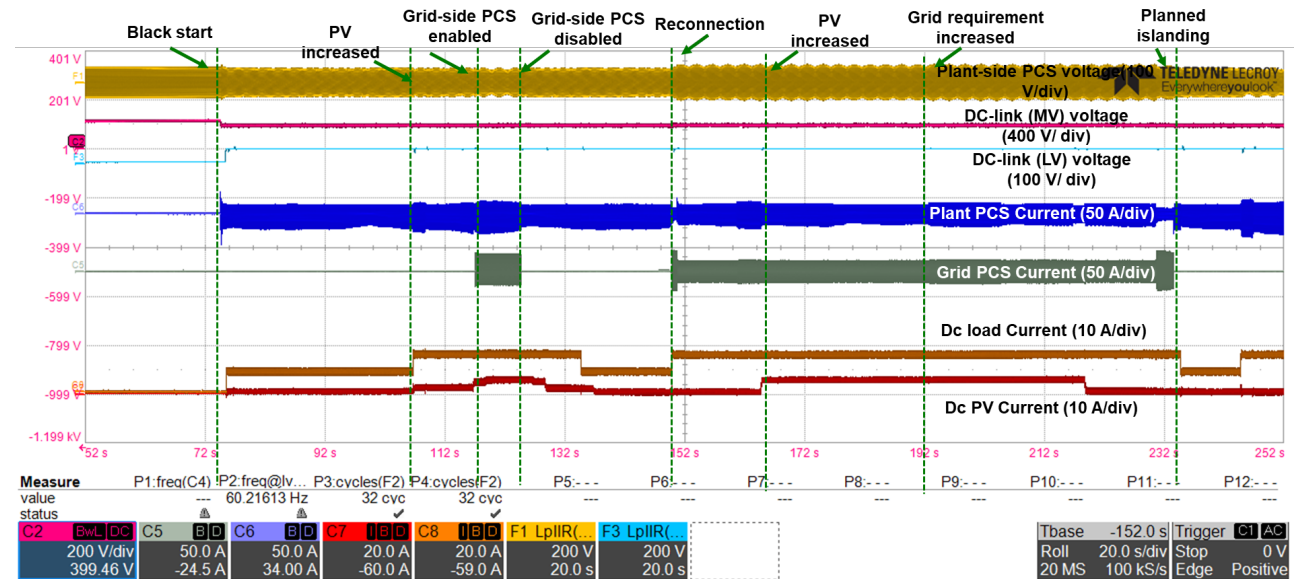
Fig. RTED-TDS co-simulation framework

FMP Demo

- HTB is used to emulate a flexible manufacturing plant (FMP) with a back-to-back connected power conditioning system (PCS)
- FMP controller is placed in HTB for function evaluation
- FMP controller testing includes steady-state operation (grid-connected mode and islanded mode) and mode transitions (black start, planned islanding, reconnection)



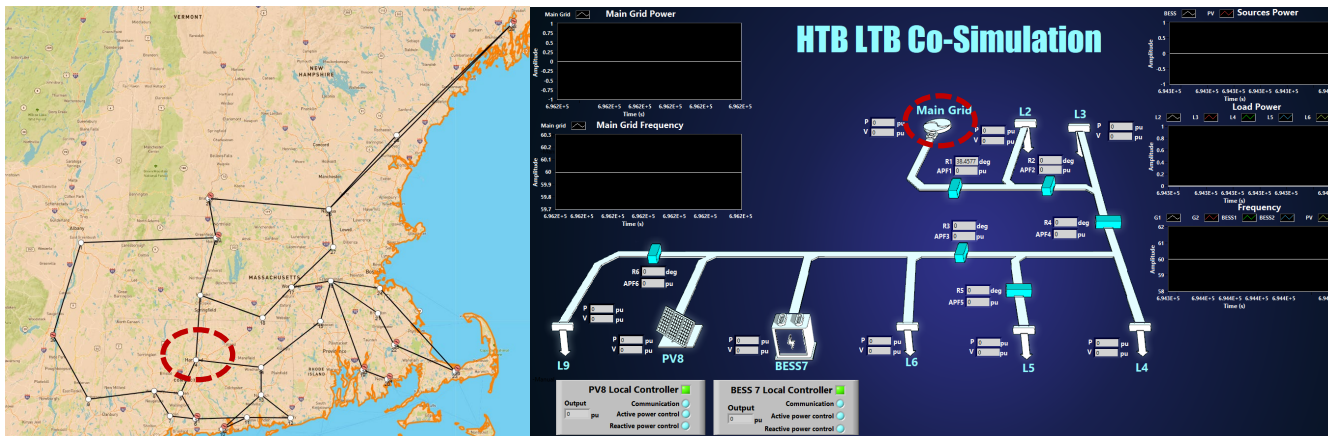
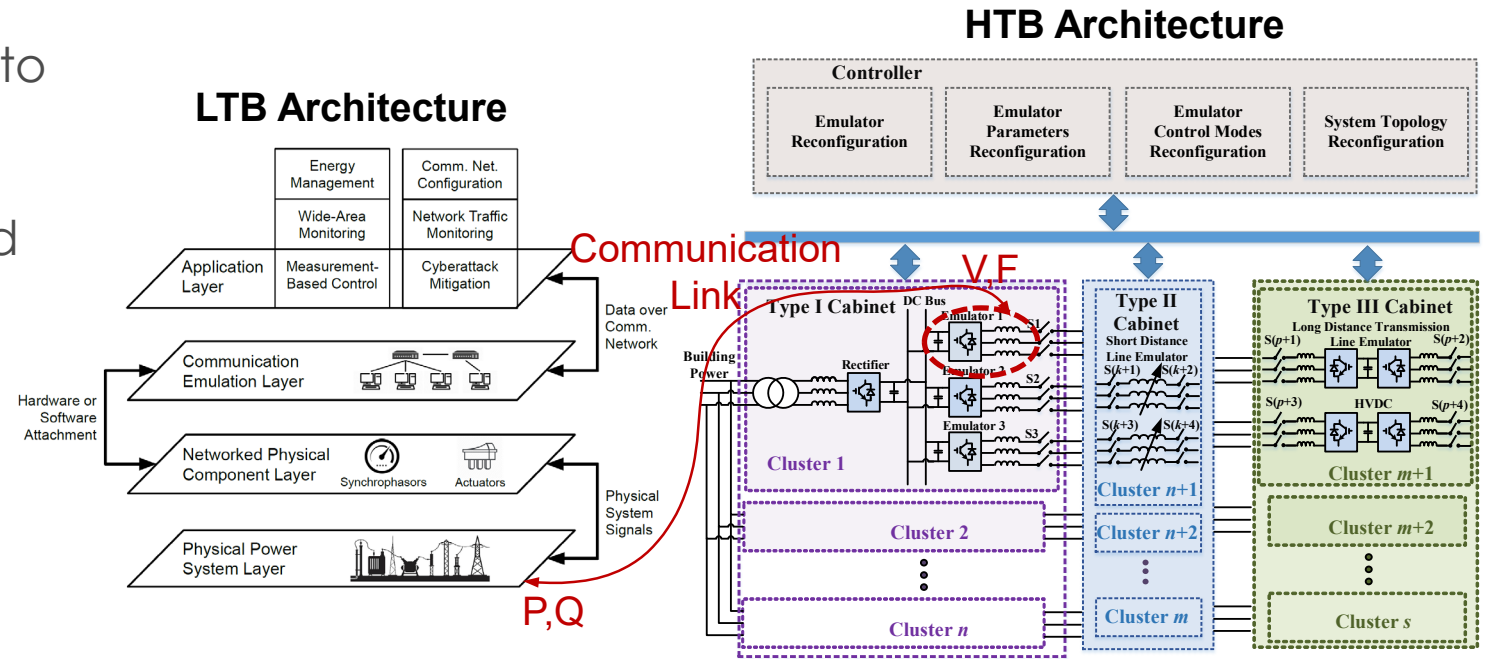
FMP HTB architecture



Real-time measurement for the overall demo

HTB LTB Co-simulation

- HTB LTB Co-simulation platform is built to combine the advantages of both testbeds.
- The Co-simulation is established based on the communication link between HTB and LTB with synchronized data exchange.



IEEE 39 bus system in LTB

Distribution system in HTB

- IEEE 39 bus system is implemented in LTB, and distribution system is implemented in HTB. Main grid in HTB connects to bus 4 in LTB system.
- Black start, inertia support function in HTB, and frequency regulation function in LTB will be demonstrated.

HTB LTB Co-simulation

- HTB initializes co-simulation and works as current source to inject P and Q to LTB, and LTB works as voltage source to provide V and F.
- HTB control cycle is 100us, LTB control cycle is 33ms.
- LTB runs faster than real-time due to communication delay, HTB will not use V and F until runs to each synchronization point (T1, T2, T3...).

