



# CONCEPTS, METHODS, AND TOOLS FOR DESIGNING AND VALIDATING CYBER-PHYSICAL ENERGY SYSTEMS



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Keynote Address 3

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#### BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

• Challenges and drivers



- Climate change
- Deep decarbonisation
- Energy transition



- Industrial competitiveness
- Business Innovation
- Digitalisation



- Urban Transformation
- Infrastructure needs
- Societal changes





#### BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

- Global policy
  - Paris Agreement (COP21): long-term, limit temperature increase to 1.5°C
  - UN Sustainable Development Goals: pathway for future research and innovation activities
  - Mission Innovation: global initiative to accelerate clean energy innovation
- Europe policy
  - European Green Deal: climate-neutrality by 2050
  - EC Roadmap Low-Carbon Economy 2050: EU GHG emissions towards an 80% domestic reduction
  - EC Hydrogen Strategy and Sector Integration: renewable hydrogen electrolysers





#### HIGHER COMPLEXITY IN SMART GRID SYSTEMS

- Planning and operation of the energy infrastructure becomes more complex
  - Large-scale integration of renewable sources (PV, wind, etc.)
  - Controllable loads (batteries, electric vehicles, heat pumps, etc.)
- Trends and future directions
  - Digitalisation of power grids
  - Deeper involvement of consumers and market interaction
  - Linking electricity, gas, and heat grids for higher flexibility and resilience

→ Smart Grid or Cyber-Physical Energy Systems

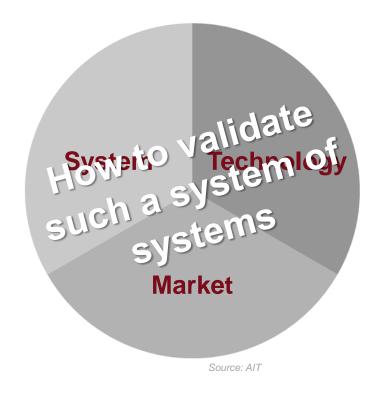






#### HIGHER COMPLEXITY IN SMART GRID SYSTEMS

- Key elements of future integrated smart grids and energy systems are
  - Advanced communication, automation, and control systems
  - Power electronics
  - Smart algorithms
  - Monitoring and data analytics
  - Interfaces/interaction with other energy systems
- Design and validation of power and energy systems characterized by
  - Lots of manual engineering steps
  - Partly missing integrated view on sub-domains (power, ICT, etc.)
  - Usage of less formalized approaches and tools (compared to other areas)



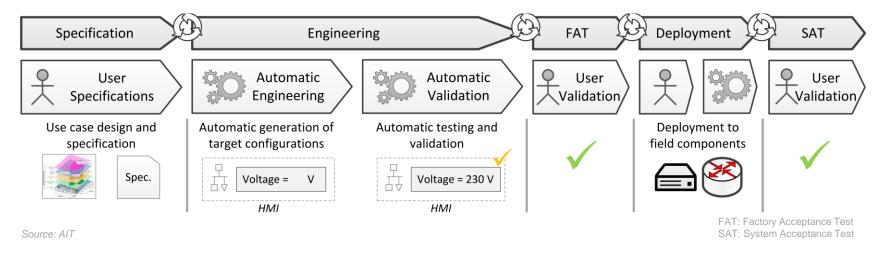




#### ENGINEERING ISSUES AND NEEDS

- Targets and goals
  - Reduction of manual steps necessary to handle complex smart grid configurations
  - Reduction of potential error sources due to manual steps and improvement of application/software quality required
  - Faster application development needed due to market behaviour and trends

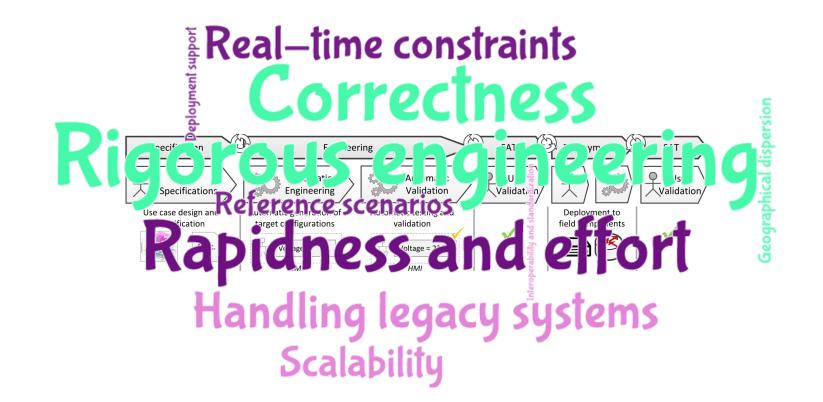
 $\rightarrow$  Providing support from design to implementation and installation







#### **ENGINEERING ISSUES AND NEEDS**

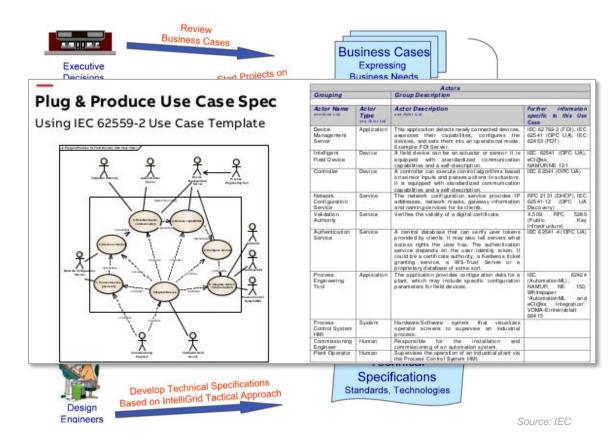






Specification

- IntelliGrid (IEC 62559) use case engineering approach
  - Structured process for specifying smart grid related applications
  - Identification of requirements and needs
  - Provision of use case templates

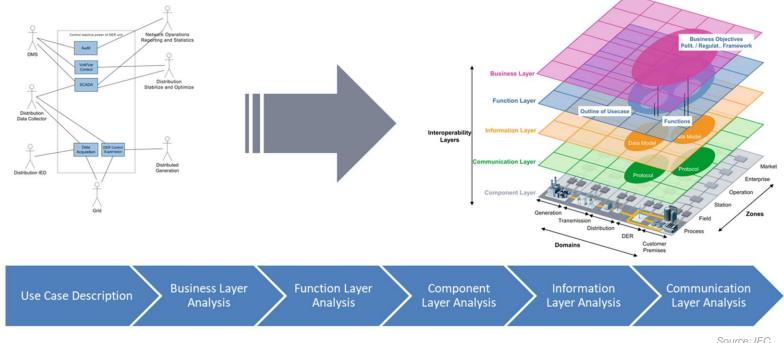






Specification

- Smart Grid Architecture Model (SGAM) ٠
  - Supports the specification of smart grid applications
  - Provides a structured process linking use cases into system architectures •







Engineering

- Power System Automation Language (PSAL) model-based engineering for smart grids
  - Model-Driven Engineering (MDE) of smart grid applications will reduce the amount of manual work needed to describe information in multiple models
  - Integrated MDE approach covering the whole engineering process to handle the multi-domain aspect of smart grids



Holistic approach

An approach that combines design, implementation, validation, and deployment is missing



#### Model-based

Model-based engineering concepts for smart grids are missing or only partly available



Multidisciplinarity

The multi-domain character of smart grids is not covered by existing approaches

#### → Domain-specific approach Power System Automation Language (PSAL)

Source: F. Pröstl Andrén, Model-Driven Engineering for Smart Grid Automation, Doctoral Thesis, TU Wien, supervisor W. Kastner, T. Strasser, 2018



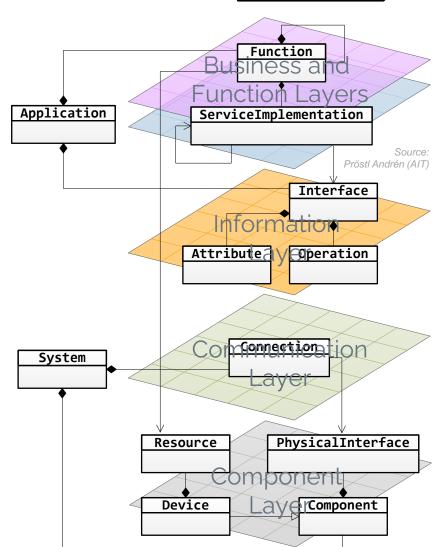


Engineering

- PSAL model-based engineering for smart grids
  - Based on SGAM

```
application VoltageControl {
  function VoltVArCtrl at DSOComputer.VoltVAr {
    requests Field.Controls fieldControls
  }
  module Field {
    interface Controls {
      attribute float32 activePowerSetpoint
  }}}
```

```
system DistributionSystem {
   device DSOComputer {
     ethernet eth0 {ip = "10.0.0.1"}
     resource VoltVAr
   }
   router StationRouter
   generator DER
   connect DSOComputer.eth0 with StationRouter
}
```



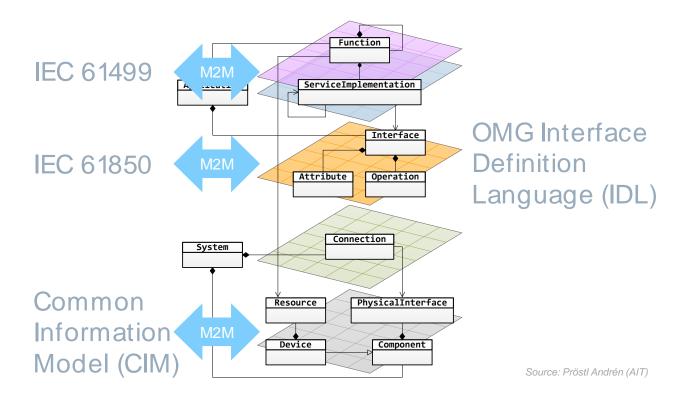




Engineering

- PSAL model-based engineering for smart grids
  - Basis for PSAL

#### SGAM for the approach

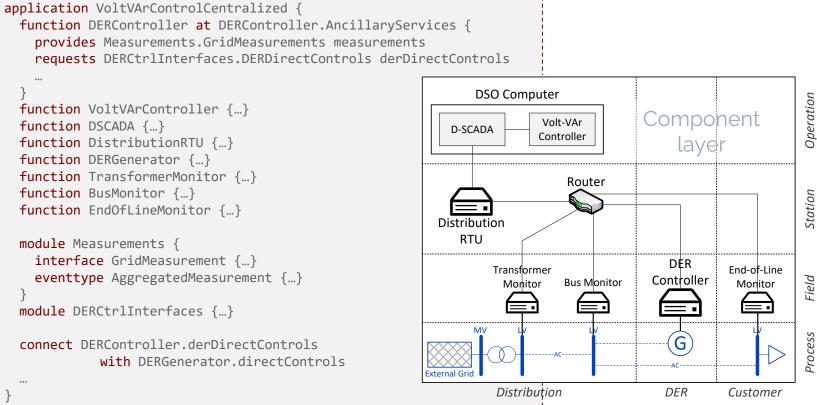






Engineering

- PSAL model-based engineering for smart grids
  - Application example

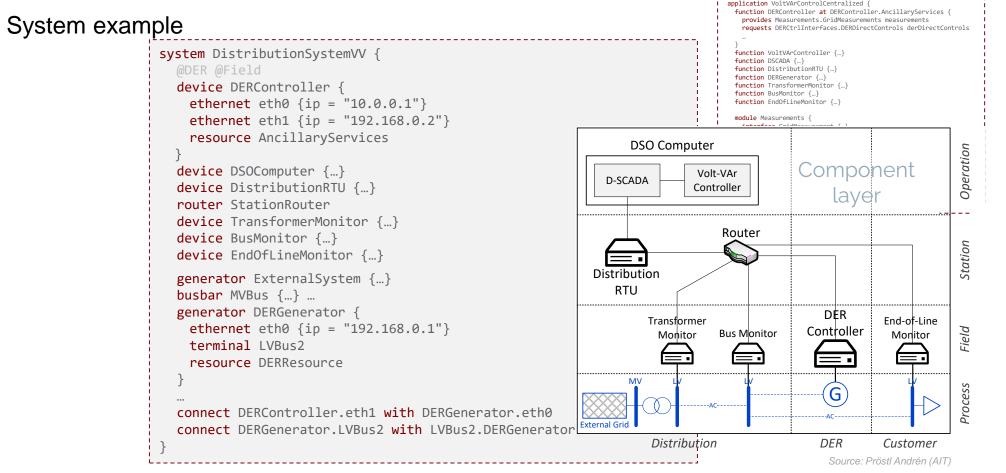






Engineering

PSAL model-based engineering for smart grids

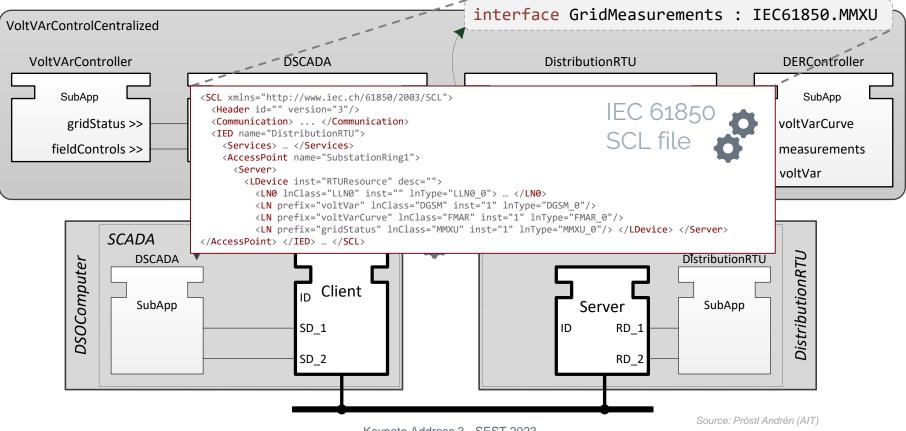






Engineering

- PSAL model-based engineering for smart grids
  - Generation of IEC 61499 code

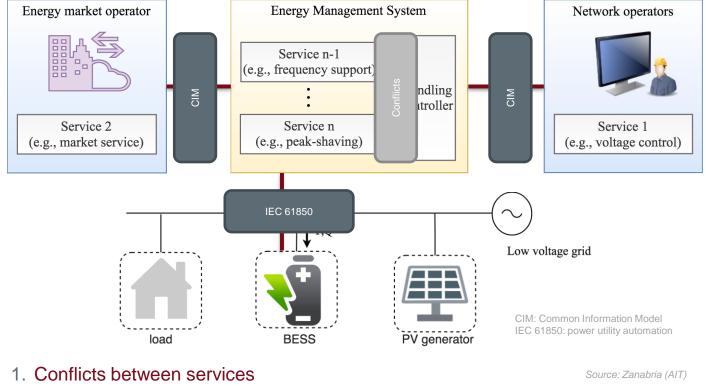






Engineering

Ontology-based engineering for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)



2. Lack of data interoperability

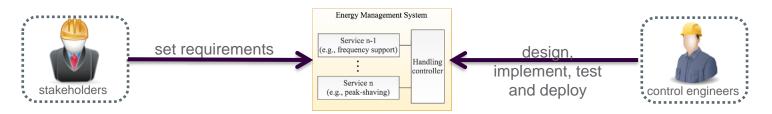
Source: C. Zanabria, Adaptable Engineering Support Framework for Multi-Functional Battery Energy Storage Systems, Doctoral Thesis, TU Wien, supervisor T. Strasser, 2018



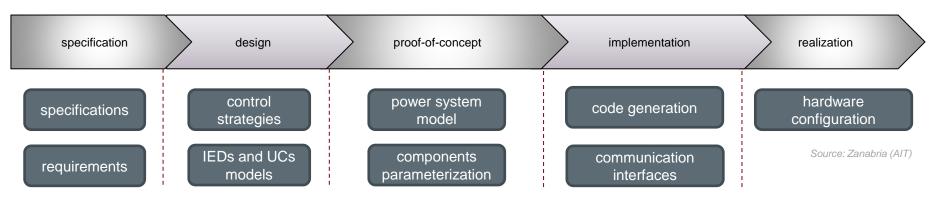


Engineering

- Ontology-based engineering for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)
  - Energy Management System (EMS) core element (multi-functional usage)



Complex EMS engineering process



- 3. Lack of a vendor-independent solution
- 4. Error-prone engineering process

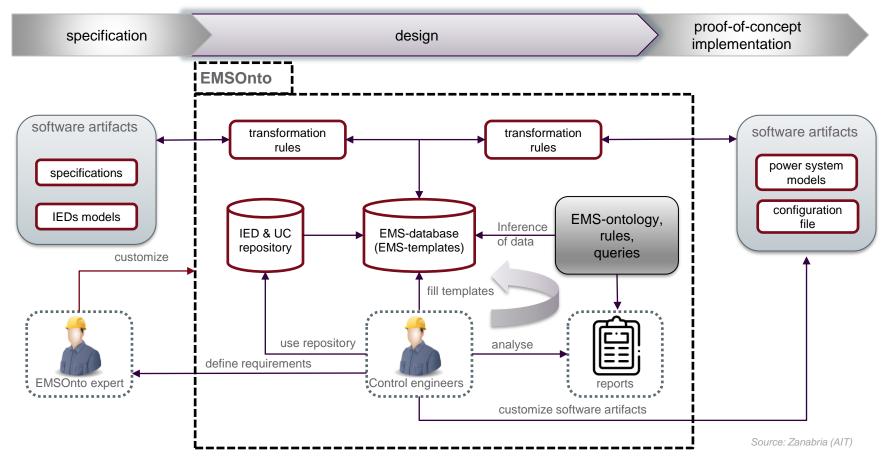
IED: Intelligent Electronic Device UC: Use Case





Engineering

Ontology-based engineering for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)

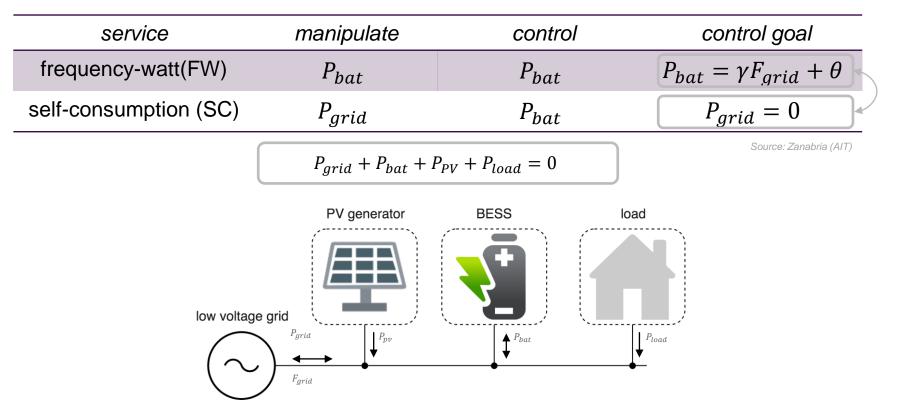






Engineering

- Ontology-based engineering for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)
  - Conflict handling: different types considered







Engineering

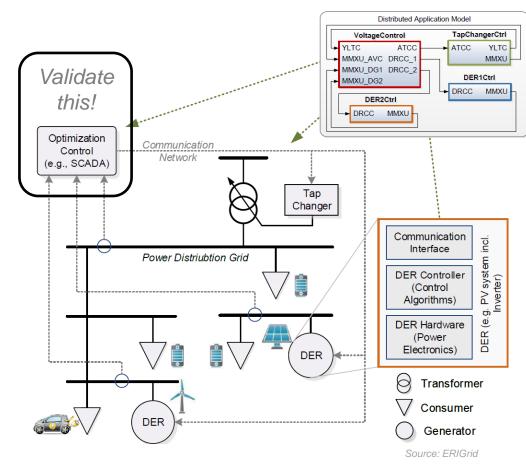
- Ontology-based engineering for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)
  - Conflict handling: ontology-based modelling of engineering conflicts

PUC	Manipulated	Control			
frequency-watt(FW)	P <sub>bat</sub>	IsVarLinkVar	$P_{bat} = \gamma F_{grid} + \theta$		
self-consumption (SC)	P <sub>grid</sub>	$P_{lpat}$ $C^{g2}$	$P_{grid} = 0$		
			Source: Zanabria (AIT)		
• <i>Tbox</i> (Terminological component)	ma	hasFctVar • hasFc	inkVar ⊑ hasFctVar, tVar <sup>−</sup> ⊑ IsFcLinkFc, LinkFc ⊑manipulate		
<ul><li>Inferred assertions</li><li>Query to identify a confl</li></ul>	ict type	manipulate(SC, cg1)			
Conclusion			nanipulate <sup>-</sup> .PUC are in conflict		





- ERIGrid holistic testing approach for smart grid systems
  - Testing of smart grid components and concepts
  - Many domain involved (holism)
  - Setups and workflows differ across Research Infrastructures (RI)
    - Experiments are often hardly reproducible
    - Often limited by RI capabilities

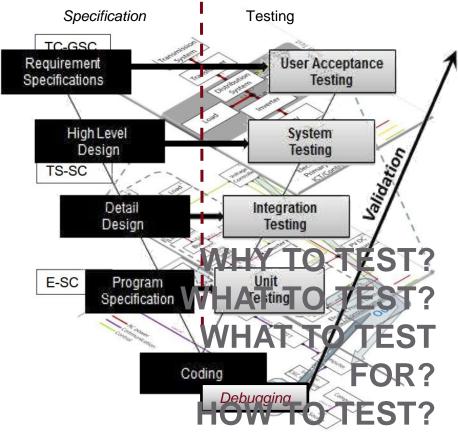






Validation & Testing

- ERIGrid holistic testing approach for smart grid systems
  - Formalize testing process
    - Testing → documented and reproducible
    - Basis for knowledge exchange
  - Formal process covering all stages of test planning
    - Overview of resources
    - Consider state-of-the-art
    - Operationalize, refine



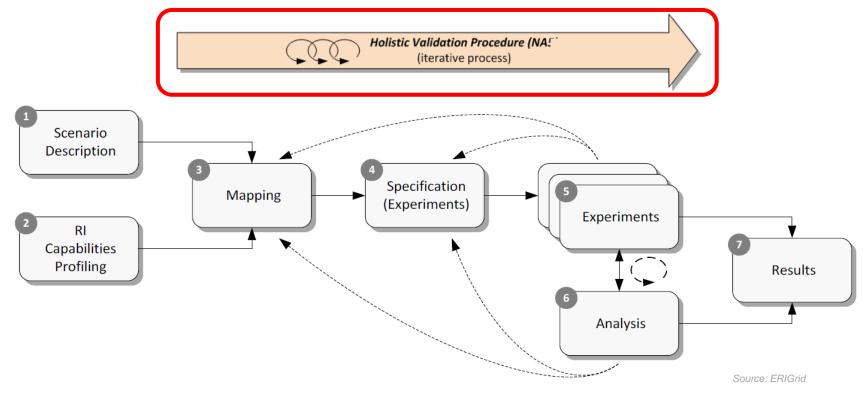
Source: ERIGrid





Validation & Testing

• ERIGrid holistic testing approach for smart grid systems



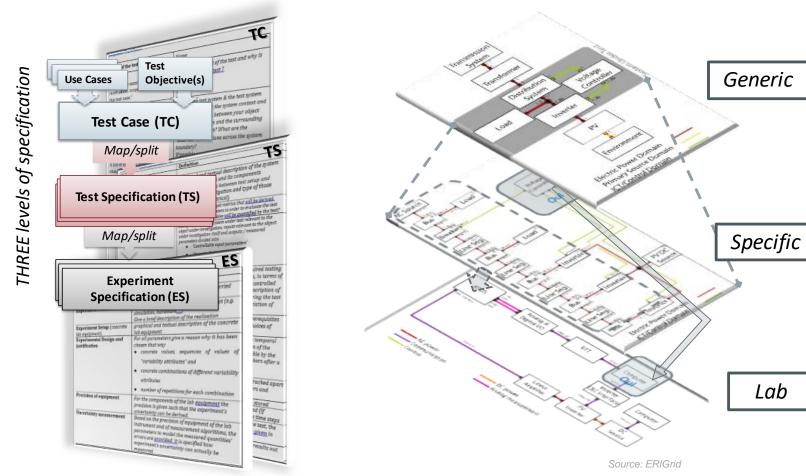
**"Holistic testing** is the <u>process</u> and <u>methodology</u> for the evaluation of a concrete function, system or component (object under investigation) within its relevant operational context (system under test), corresponding to the purpose of investigation"





Validation & Testing

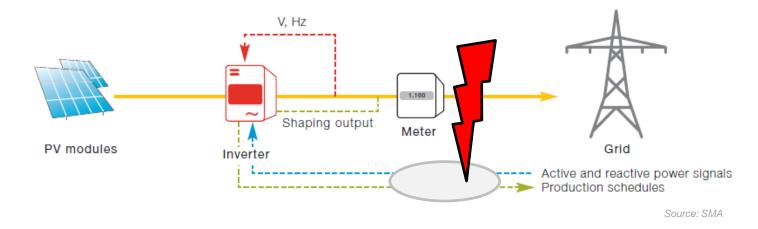
• ERIGrid holistic testing approach for smart grid systems







- ERIGrid holistic testing approach for smart grid systems
  - Example: cyber-security analysis
    - Analysing the influence of the attack on the energy infrastructure
    - IEC 61850 remote controlled inverter-based DER
    - Man-in-the-Middle attack scenario



- ERIGrid holistic testing approach for smart grid systems
  - Example: cyber-security analysis
    - Formalized test case description

#### Template Test Case

	Name of the test case	Name	
	Narrative "a storyline summarizing motivation, scope and purpose of the test case."	What is the subject of the test and why is the purpose of the <u>test ?</u>	
	System under Test (SuT): "a (specific) system configuration that includes all relevant properties, interactions and behaviours (closed loop 1/0 and	What is the test system & the test system boundary? What is the system context and which interactions between your object under investigation and the surrounding system are relevant? What are the externing the system bund	
Sc	enario & Generic System Configuration	st Test ff Cases Objective	
	- Object or Investigal	Which is the actual liest of this test	
SuT Holist	C Test Case	FuT Ful Pol Test Criteria	
		FuT Ful Pol	

Title	Definition			
Ref. Holistic test case				
Test System Setup	Graphical and textual description of the system			
(also graphical)	under investigation and its components			
	including interfaces between test setup and			
	Object under investigation and type of those			
	interfaces (e.g. electrical)			
Target measures	Specification of the target metrics that will be derived			
0	from measured parameters in order to evaluate the test			
	objectives. Which variables will be quantified by the test?			
Input and output	List of inputs for the system under test relevant to the object under investigation, inputs relevant to the object			
parameters	under investigation itself and outputs / measured			
	parameters divided into:			
	<ul> <li>'Controllable input parameters'</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>'Uncontrollable input parameters'</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>'Measured parameters'</li> </ul>			
m i p i				
Test Design	The choice of mapping between required testing			
	target and available test parameters, in terms of			
Test Design, Test	target and available test parameters, in terms of st Specification System Confiig., Input & Output			
Те	target and available test parameters, in terms of stars and available test parameters, in terms of the stars and t			
Test Design, Test	target and available test parameters, in terms of st Specification System Conflig., Input & Output to actually run the test and initial choices of parameters. Quantitative characterization of the temporal			
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Test Design, Test	target and available test parameters, in terms of est Specification System Confiig., Input & Output to actually run between an initial choices of parameters. Quantitative characterization of the temporal evolution of test events and evolution of the relevant test parameters, as adjustable by the input parameters (de., paring breakers after a			
Test Design, Test	target and available test parameters, in terms of st Specification System Confiig., Input & Output to actually run the test and initial choices of parameters. Quantitative characterization of the temporal evolution of test events and evolution of the relevant test parameters, as adjustable by the input parameters (e.g. opening) breakers after a certain amount of seconds)			
Test Design, Test	System Config., Input & Output to actually ran the test and initial choices of parameters. Quantitative characterization of the temporal evolution of test events and evolution of the relevant test parameters, as adjustable by the input parameters (e.g. opening breakers after a certain amount of seconds) Evolution of variability attributes			
Test Design, Test	target and available test parameters, in terms of st Specification System Confiig., Input & Output to actually run the test and initial choices of parameters. Quantitative characterization of the temporal evolution of test events and evolution of the relevant test parameters, as adjustable by the input parameters (e.g. opening) breakers after a certain amount of seconds)			

system state, test signals

alid or the test is interrupted

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n which format are the parameters store

In order to evaluate the quality of the test, the possible sources of uncertainties are given in how they can be quantified.

Under which conditions are the test results not

Discrete or continuous simulation and (if applicable) resolution of the discrete time steps

Storage of data

Temporal resolution

Source of uncertainty

Suspension criteria /

Stopping criteria

#### Template experiment specification

Definition
Specify the RI where the experiment is carried
out
The setup can be realised in different ways (e.g.
simulation, hardware,)
Give a brief description of the realisation
graphical and textual description of the concrete
lab equipment
For all parameters give a reason why it has been

Experiment Specification					
Experiment Design, Experiment setup					
	attributes <ul> <li>number of repetitions for each combination</li> </ul>				
Precision of equipment	For the components of the lab <u>equipment</u> the precision is given such that the experiment's uncertainty can be derived.				
Uncertainty measurement	Based on the precision of equipment of the lab instrument and of measurement algorithms, the parameters to model the measured quantities' errors are <u>provided</u> it is specified how experiment's uncertainty can actually be measured.				

Source: ERIGrid

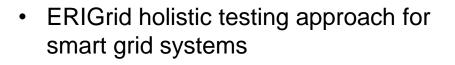




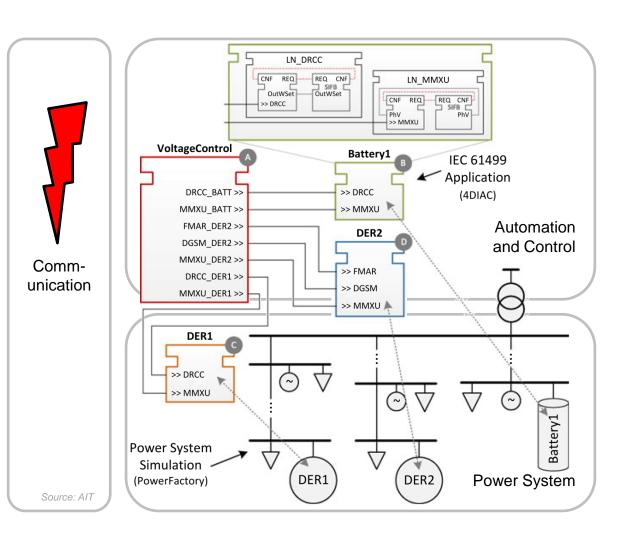
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# STATUS QUO IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT



- Example: cyber-security analysis
  - Simulation-based analysis
  - Coupling of different domains (power, ICT, control & automation)



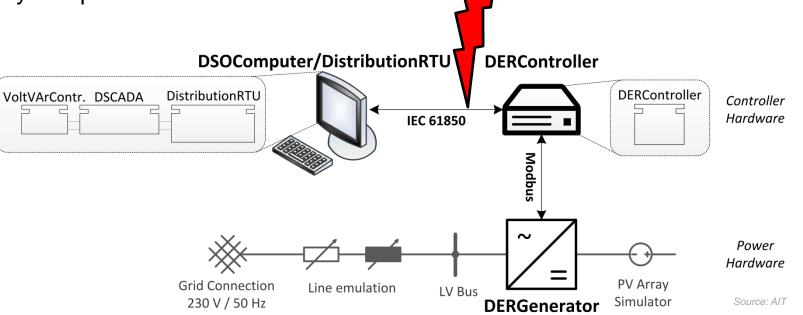






- ERIGrid holistic testing approach for smart grid systems
  - Example: cyber-security analysis

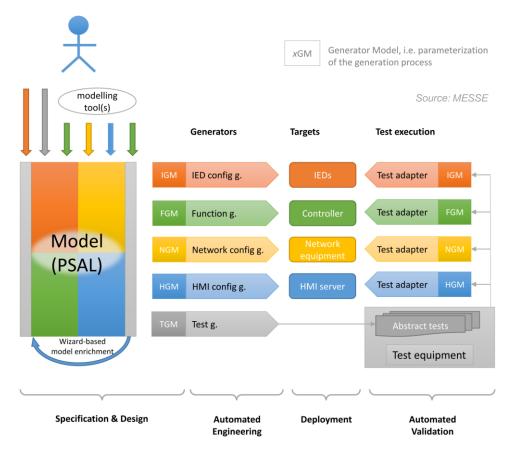








- MESSE holistic engineering, validation, and deployment support system
  - Automation of the engineering and validation process
  - Usage of MDE
  - Covers different domains (power, ICT, HMI)
  - Generation support for
    - Code (PLC, SCADA)
    - Testing scenarios

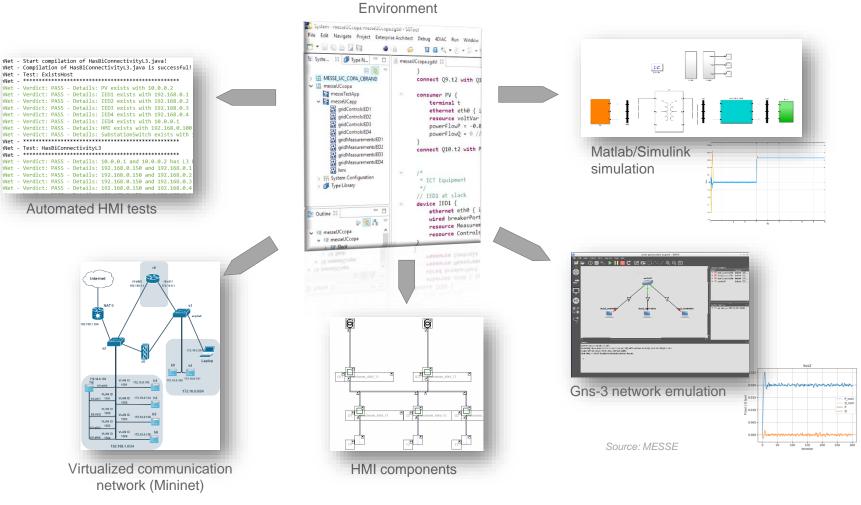






Validation & Testing

 MESSE integrated engineering, validation, and deployment support system



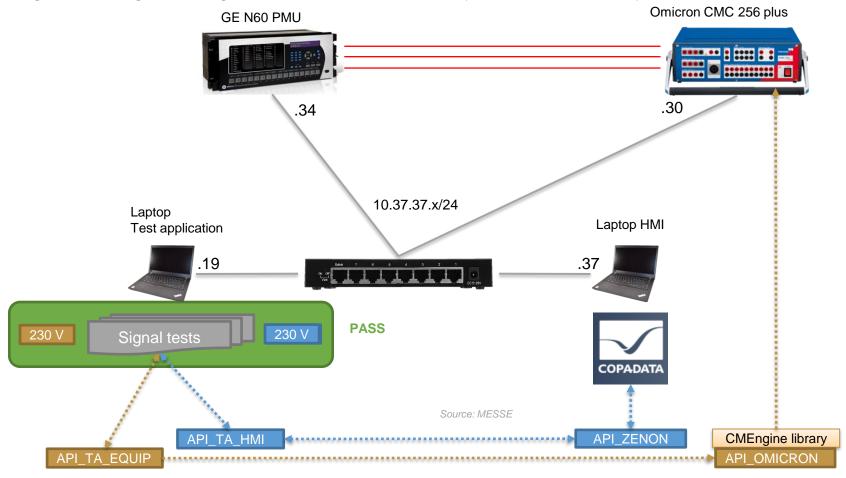
Integrated Development





Validation & Testing

• MESSE integrated engineering, validation, and deployment support system

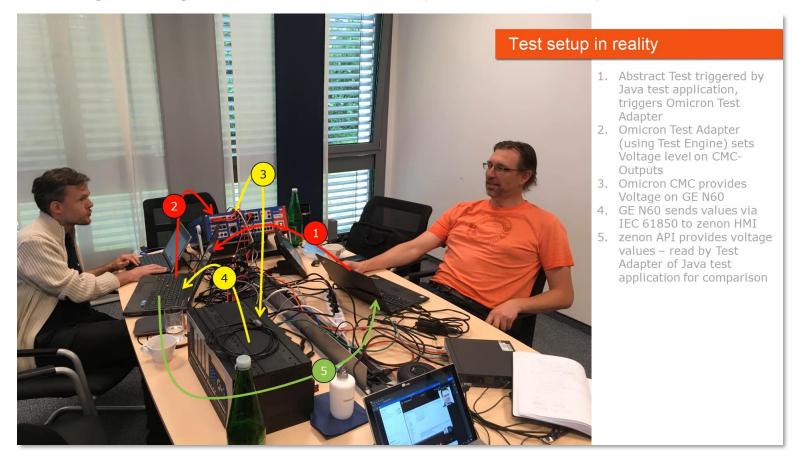






Validation & Testing

• MESSE integrated engineering, validation, and deployment support system







#### CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

- Formalized processes and approaches for smart grid systems development necessary
- Integrated analysis of power and ICT needed
- Methods for system-level testing required
- Integrated analysis of power and ICT needed
- Several solutions available but several points still partly solved
  - Harmonization of existing approaches
  - Large-scale examples and scenarios
  - Integration with traditional engineering approaches
  - Introducing new abstractions and modelling options

phase	design				proof	impl.	rapid	
approach	function	inform.	comm.	comp.	inconst.	function	function	prot.
UML	<u></u>	×	×	×	×	×	9	×
SysML	<u></u>	9	×	×	×	×	9	×
IntelliGrid	5	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
SGAM-TB	<u></u>	×	9	9	×	×	9	9
PSAL	<u></u>	<u></u>	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	(
MATLAB	<u></u>	9	×	9	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	÷
IEC 61499	<u></u>	5	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×
IEC 61131-3	<u></u>	P	$\checkmark$	9	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×
EMSOnto	$\bigcirc$	$\checkmark$	×	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓

Source: Zanabria (AIT)





#### CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

The ERIGrid 2.0 project invites all interested engineers in the domains of power system testing, smart grids and smart energy to receive free funding to access the best laboratories and services of Europe for their own experimental research. Physical lab access can be organised either on-site or remotely. Furthermore, ERIGrid 2.0 provides virtual access to 8 facilities and services without applications required.

#### USERS WILL RECEIVE:

- on-site or remote access to 21 first-class laboratories or application-free virtual access to 8 services of ERIGrid partners
- in case of physical access: funding for their complete research stay at the location of the selected laboratory, including coverage of expenses for travelling, accommodation and lab operation costs
- access to concentrated know-how and best practices in the field of smart grids and energy systems components characterisation and evaluation, smart grid ICT / automation validation, co-simulation, real-time simulation and Power/Controller Hardware-in-the-Loop (HIL), and others

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- opportunity to advance their own research and solutions
- working with the top smart grid and energy systems experts
- chance to impact EU industry
- promotion of their research through ERIGrid 2.0 channels

Find detailed descriptions of labs and services and all further details at erigrid2.eu/lab-access.







www.erigrid2.eu





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### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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#### REFERENCES

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# European Guide to Power System Testing

The ERIGrid Holistic Approach for Evaluating Complex Smart Grid Configurations

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