

# Emerging Needs for Evolving Hybrid Energy Cyber-Physical System (e-CPS)

**Sudip. K. Mazumder**

Professor, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering  
Director, Laboratory for Energy and Switching-Electronics Sys.  
University of Illinois, Chicago

President  
NextWatt LLC

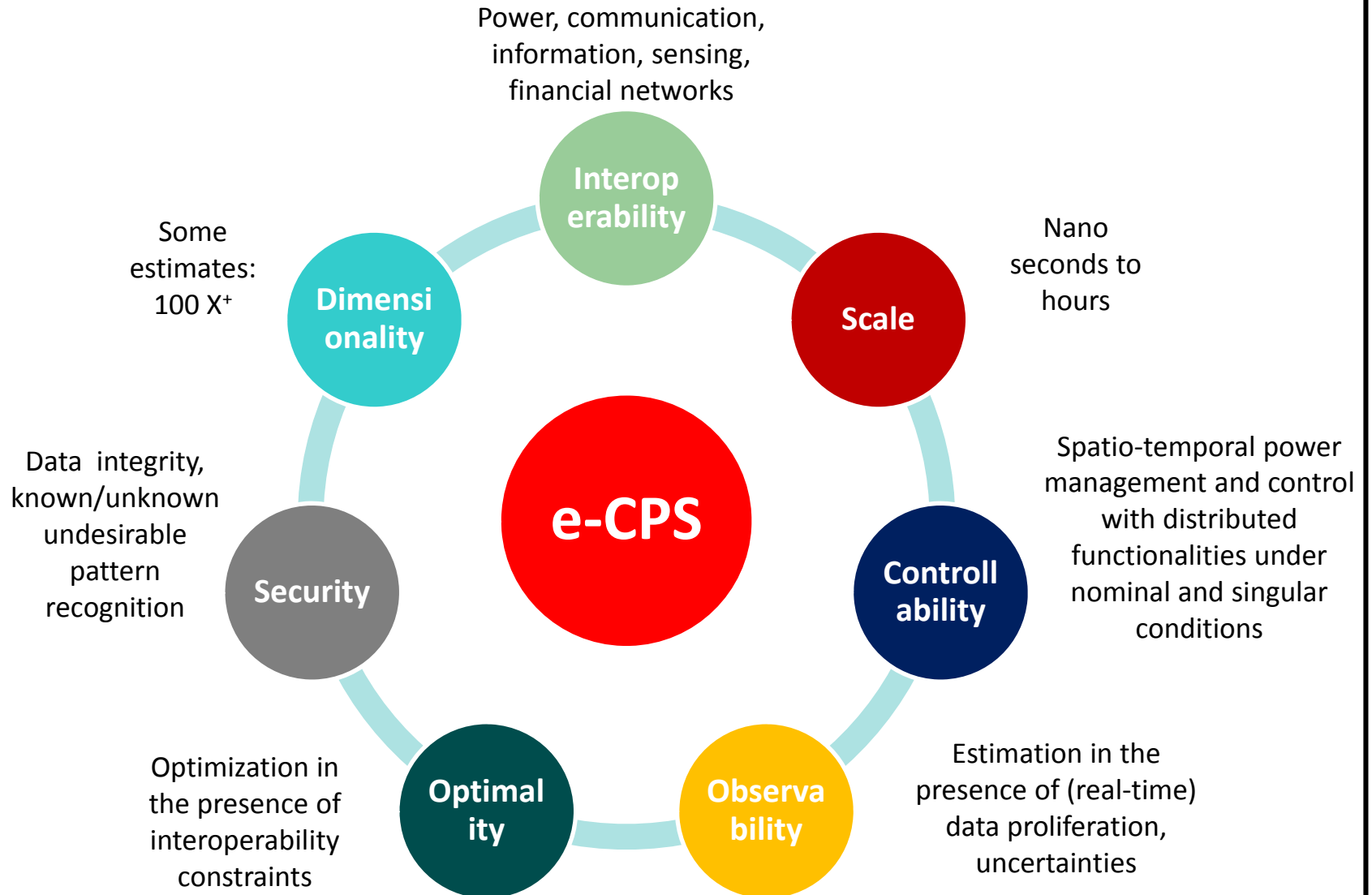
**Ninth Annual Carnegie Mellon Conference on the Electricity Industry**

Pittsburgh, USA  
February 4, 2014

**Funding Agency:**

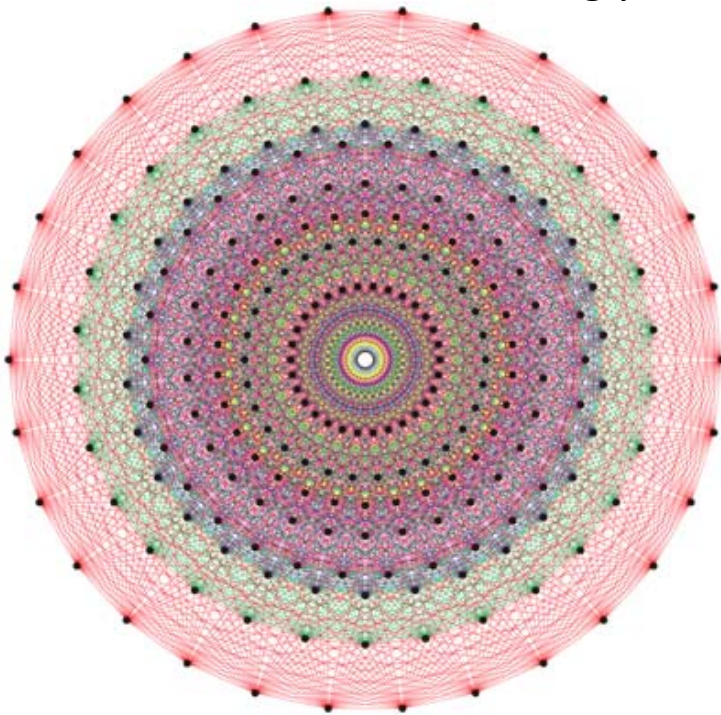
National Science Foundation  
Department of Energy  
Advanced Research Project Agency – Energy

# Challenges of e-CPS

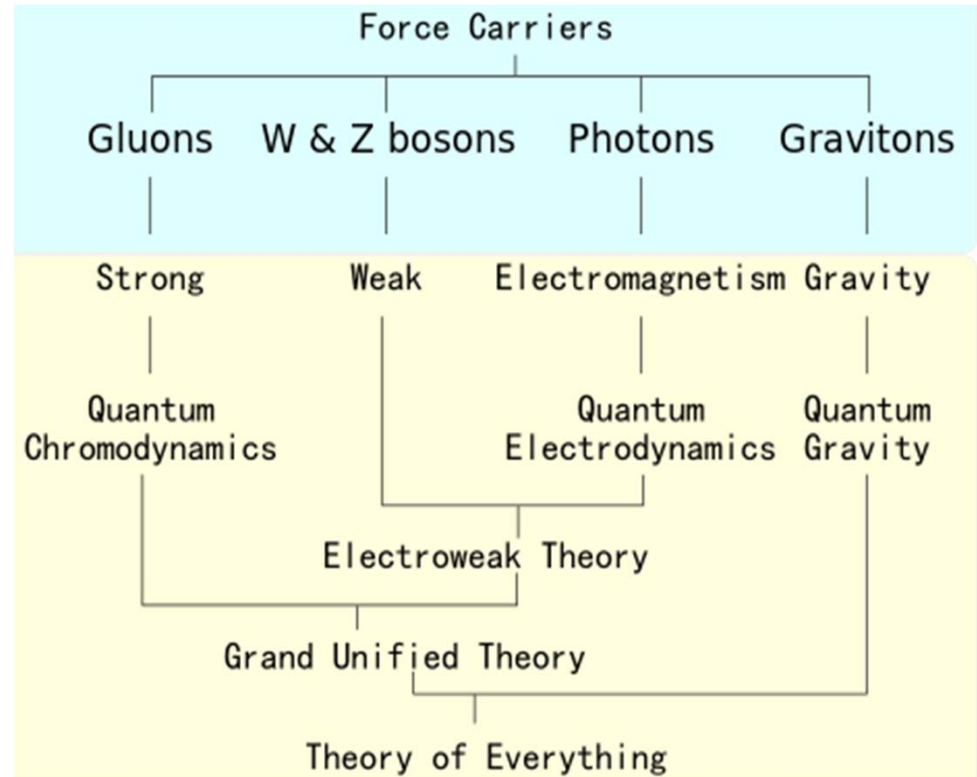


# e-CPS: Great, but how do we tackle the giant?

Think of a “slightly” bigger giant:  
**The Universe**  
which works so amazingly



$E^8$ : A theory of everything



**“Understanding the interplay  
between small and large is  
the key to the solution”**

## e-CPS modeling challenges

- ❑ Unified dynamical modeling that captures hybrid, functional, event-driven, and stochastic dynamics with cross-disciplinary interdependencies
- ❑ Representation of multi-scale, multi-dimensional, and nonlinear spatio-temporal dynamics at varying levels of abstraction, granularity and aggregation
- ❑ Generalized approach(es) to contingency, stability, robustness, and reliability analyses that is (are) scalable, seamless, computationally efficient, and can provide offline and real-time measure and predictions

## e-CPS control challenges

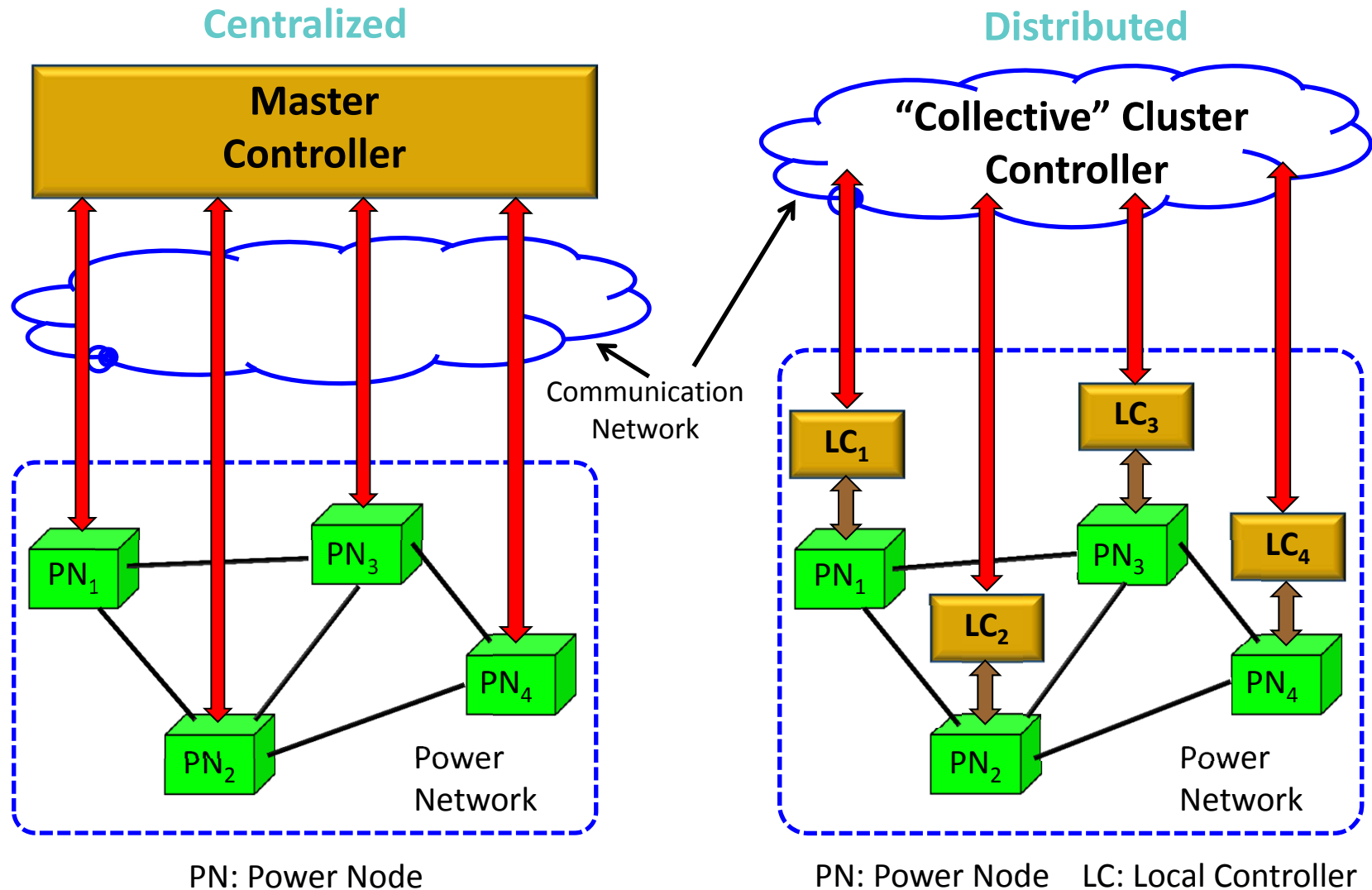
- ❑ Optimal networked-control to sustain distributed operation under communication-network's capacity and power-network's stability bounds in the presence of nodal and network uncertainty, stochasticity, and destabilization
- ❑ Jointly optimize control of the power network over the communication network and control of the information-flow network itself
- ❑ Unification of event-driven control, protection using rapid solid-state switching, and distributed coordination
- ❑ Robustness of control in the presence of uncertainty in the truthfulness and accurate representation of the measured/estimated data



**Few Illustrations ....**

# Illustration 1

## Network architectures for control of inverters



# Control distribution

**Centralized Control**

Cost:  $J = (X^* - X)^T P (X^* - X)$   
 $X^* = g(X)$

Constraints:

$$X(t_0 + T_w) = f \left( X(t_0), \{\alpha_i\}_{i=1-h}, T_w, \{A_i\}_{i=1-h}, \{B_i\}_{i=1-h} \right),$$

$$X(t_0 + T_w) \leq X_{max},$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^h \alpha_i = 1, \text{ and } 0 < \alpha_i < 1$$


**Module 1**

Cost:  $(X_1^* - X_1)^T P_1 (X_1^* - X_1)$   $X_1^* = g'_1(X_1, D_1)$

Constraints:

$$X_1(t_0 + T_{w_1}) = f_1 \left( X_1(t_0), \{\alpha_{1_i}\}_{i=1-h_1}, T_{w_1}, \{A_{1_i}\}_{i=1-h_1}, \{B_{1_i}\}_{i=1-h_1}, W_1 \right),$$

$$X_1(t_0 + T_{w_1}) \leq X_{1max},$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{h_1} \alpha_{1_i} = 1, \text{ and } 0 < \alpha_{1_i} < 1$$

⋮

**Module N**

Cost:  $(X_N^* - X_N)^T P_N (X_N^* - X_N)$   $X_N^* = g'_N(X_N, D_N)$

Constraints:

$$X_N(t_0 + T_{w_N}) = f_N \left( X_N(t_0), \{\alpha_{N_i}\}_{i=1-h_N}, T_{w_N}, \{A_{N_i}\}_{i=1-h_N}, \{B_{N_i}\}_{i=1-h_N}, W_N \right),$$

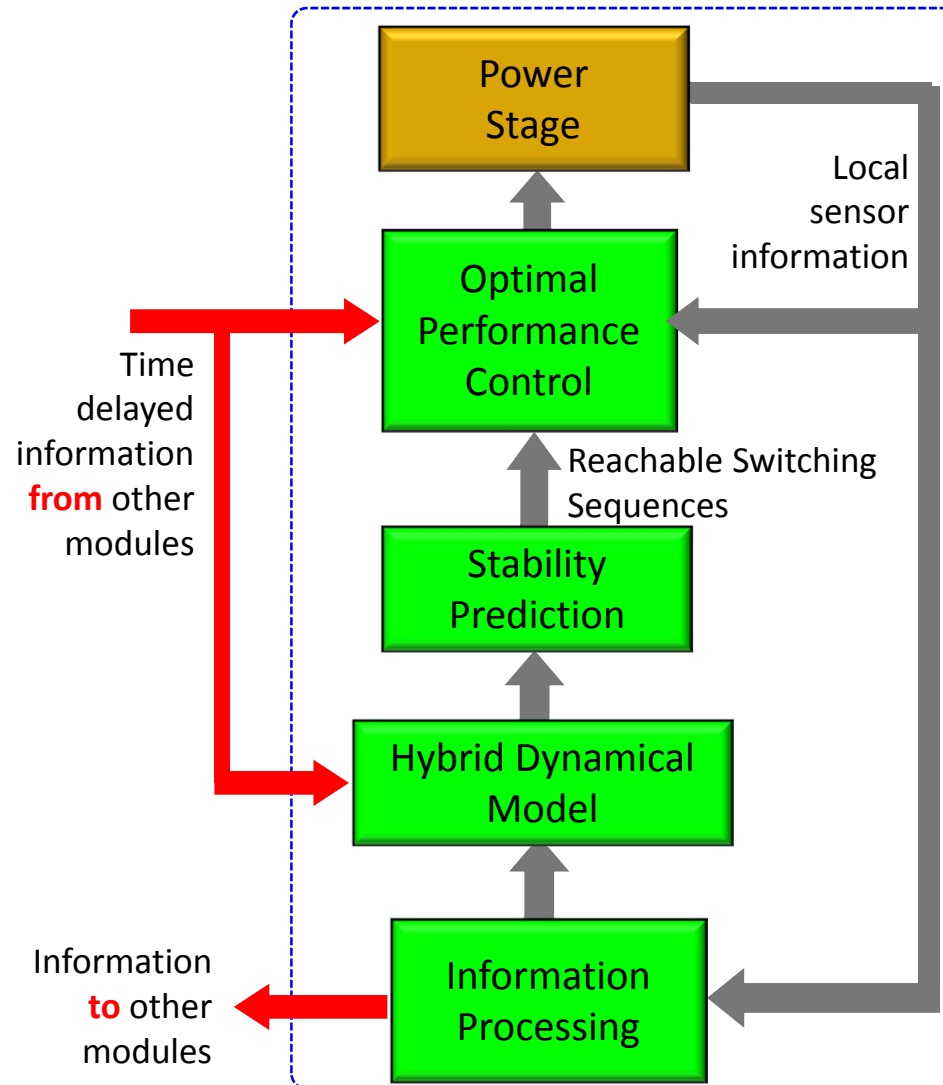
$$X_N(t_0 + T_{w_N}) \leq X_{Nmax},$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{h_N} \alpha_{N_i} = 1, \text{ and } 0 < \alpha_{N_i} < 1$$

S.K. Mazumder, K. Acharya, and M. Tahir, "Joint optimization of control performance and network resource utilization in homogeneous power networks", *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, vol. 56, no. 5, pp. 1736-1745, 2009.

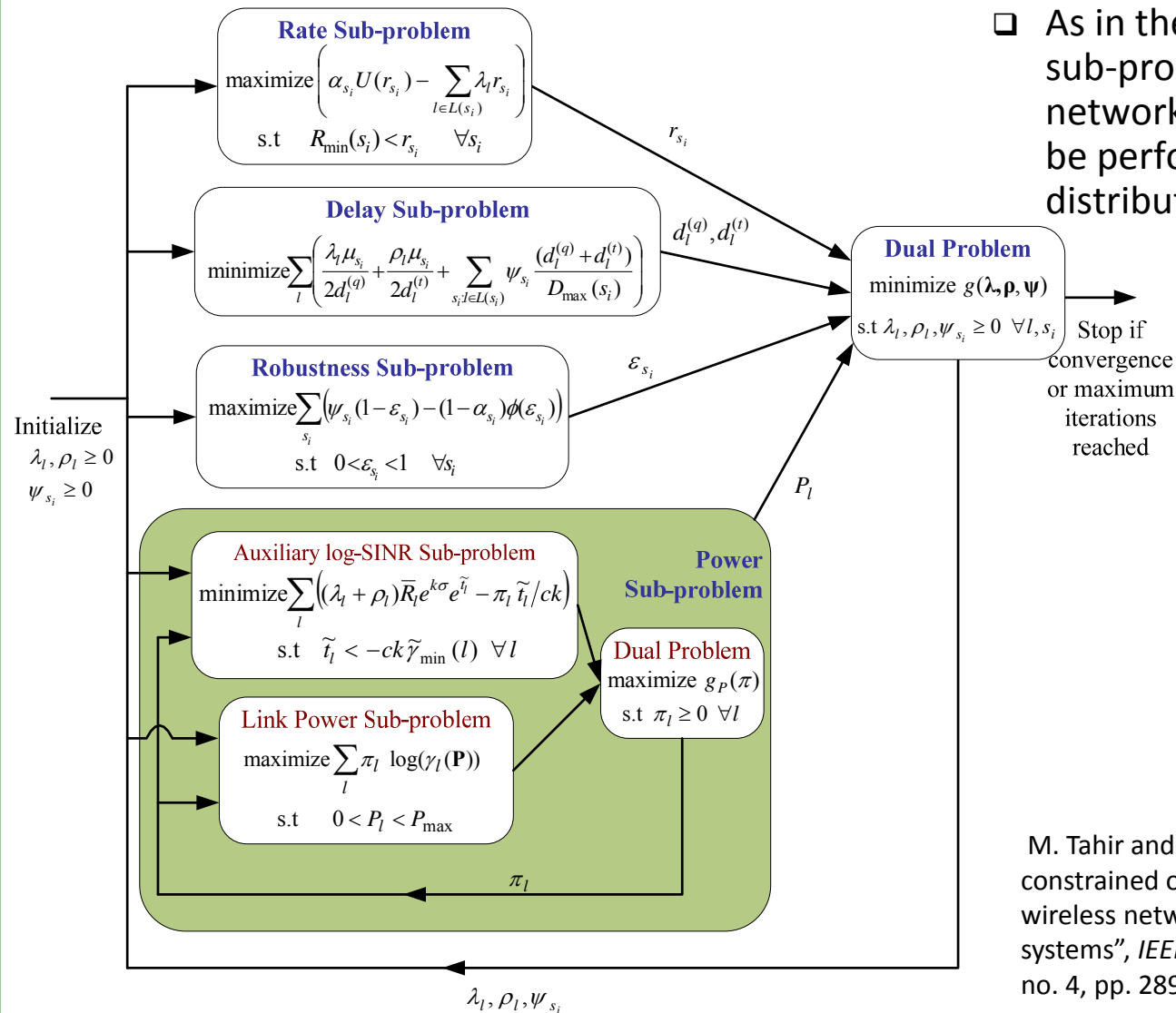


# Module power control for distributed implementation



S.K. Mazumder and K. Acharya, "Multiple Lyapunov function based reaching criteria for orbital existence of switching power converters", *IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics*, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 1449-1471, 2008.

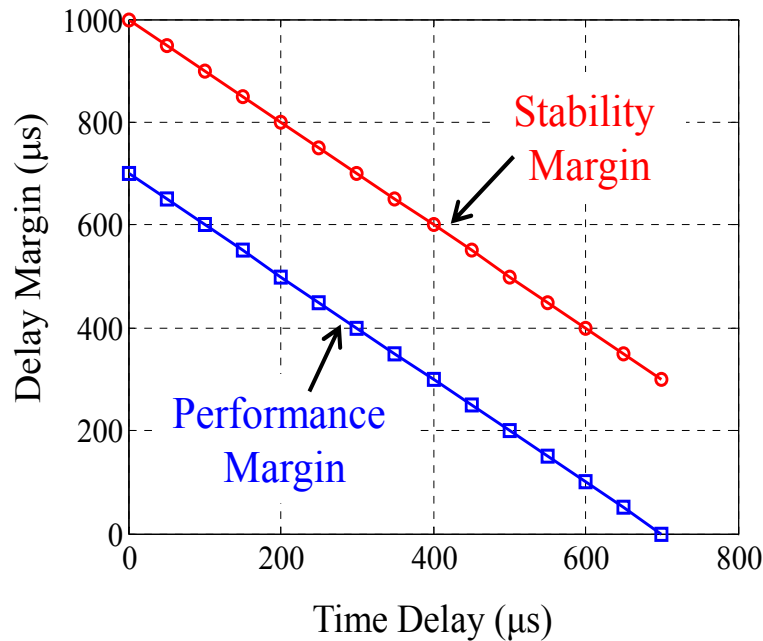
# Communication network throughput optimization



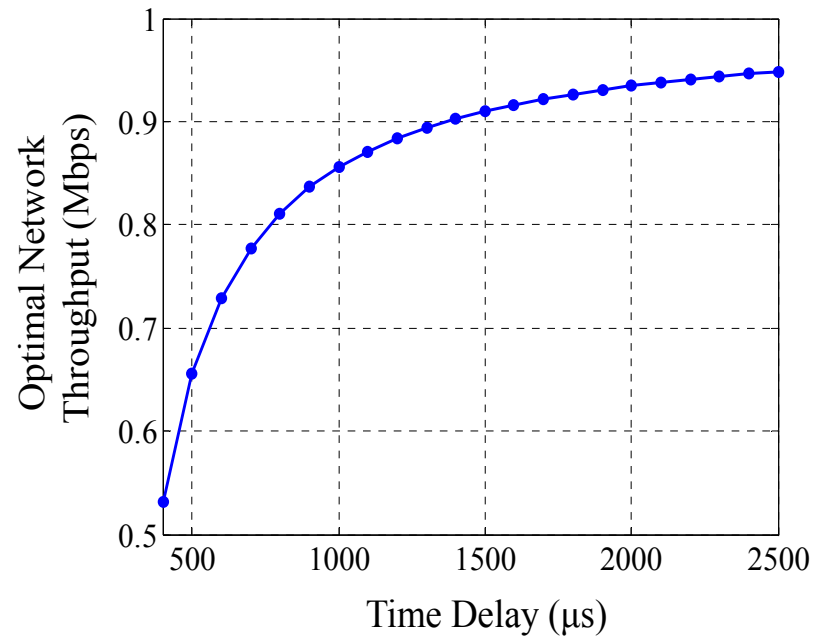
- As in the case of the control sub-problem, communication network optimization can also be performed centrally or in a distributed manner

M. Tahir and S.K. Mazumder, "Delay constrained optimal resource utilization of wireless networks for distributed control systems", *IEEE Communication Letters*, vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 289-291, 2008.

# Non-cooperative control-communication scenario



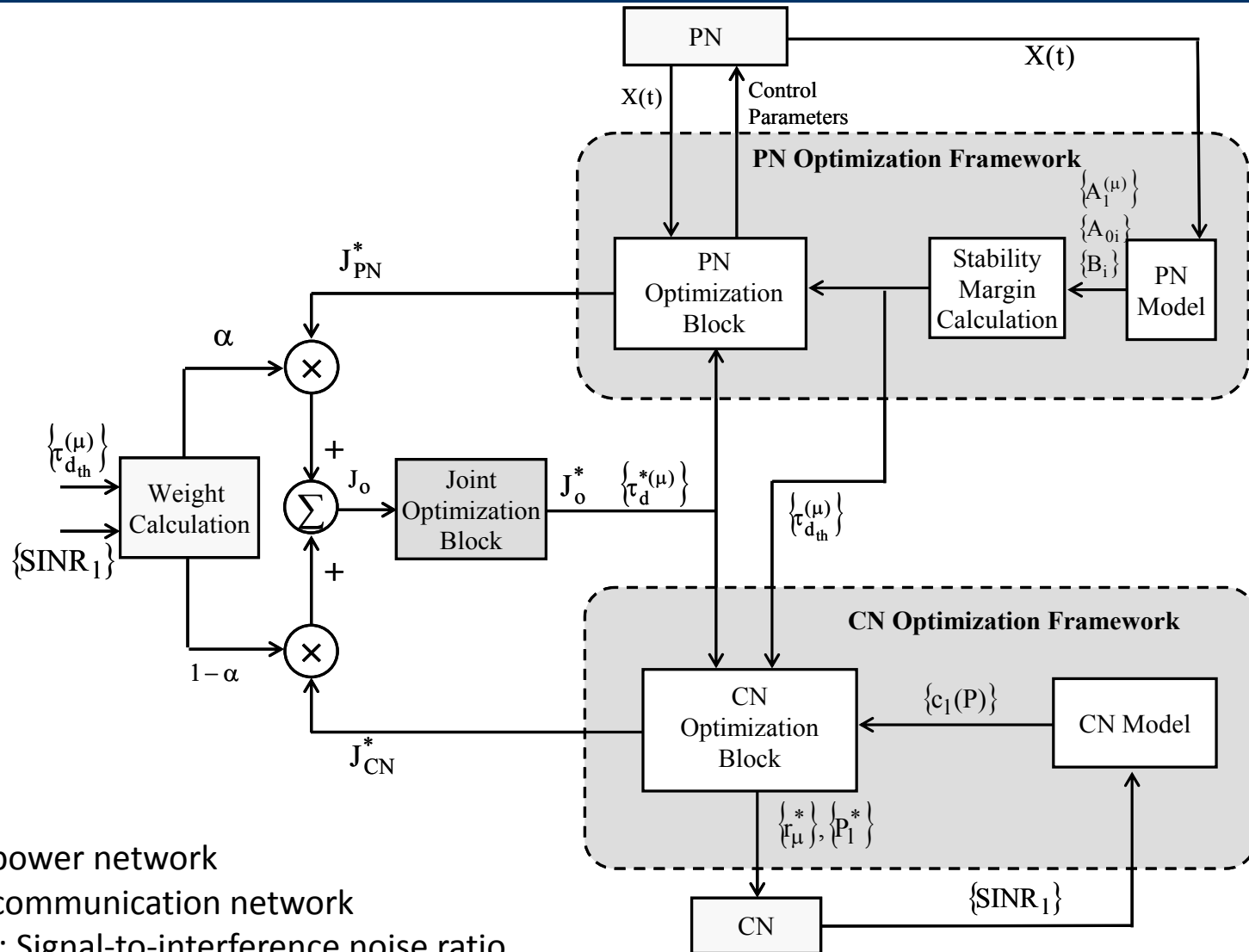
Variations of the stability and performance margins in terms of delay margin



Achievable optimal network throughput as a function of the network time delay

Tradeoff, with regard to network time delay, between control performance and stability and resource utilization of the communication network

# Joint optimization

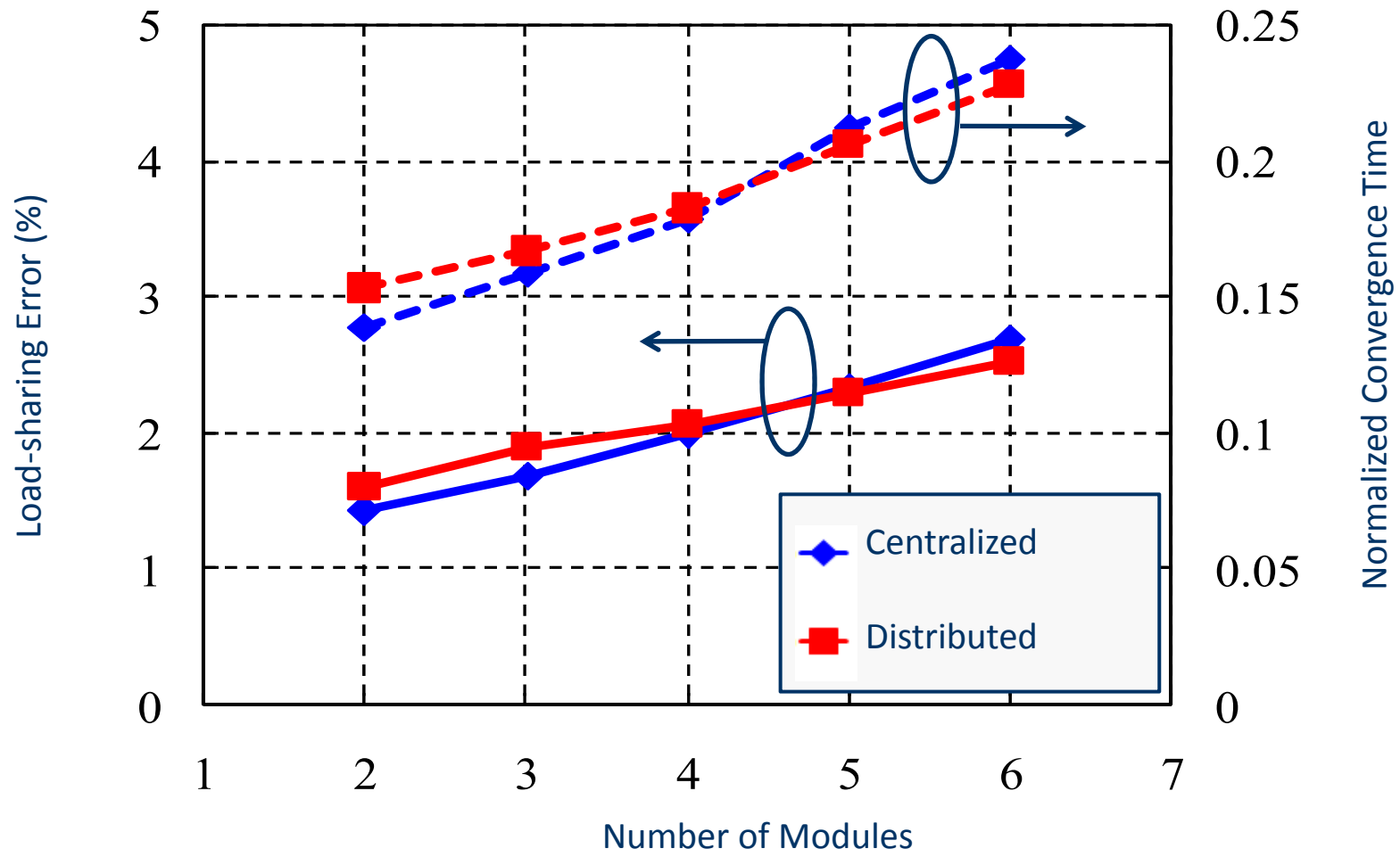


PN: power network

CN: communication network

SINR: Signal-to-interference noise ratio

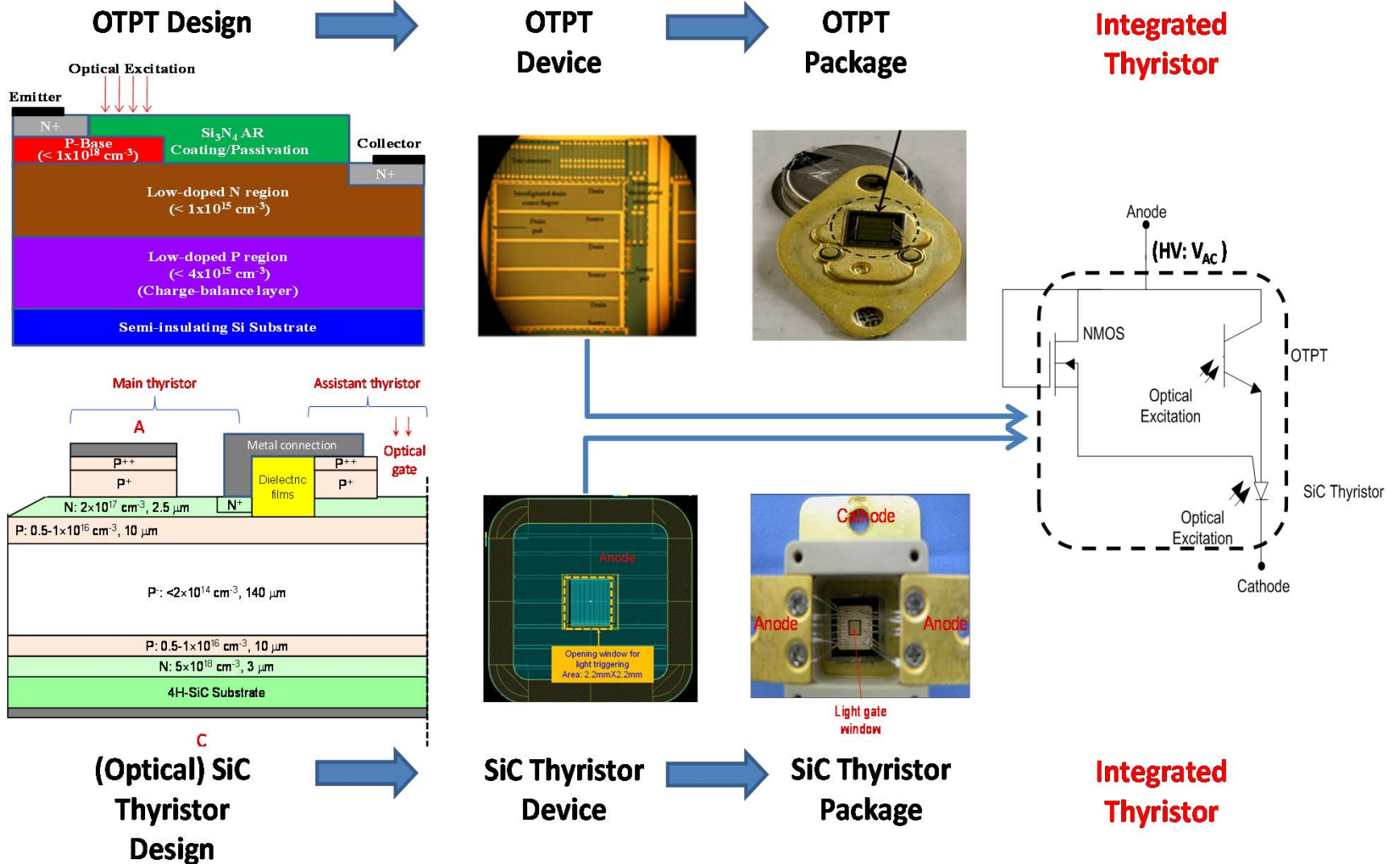
## Results (centralized vs. distributed control)



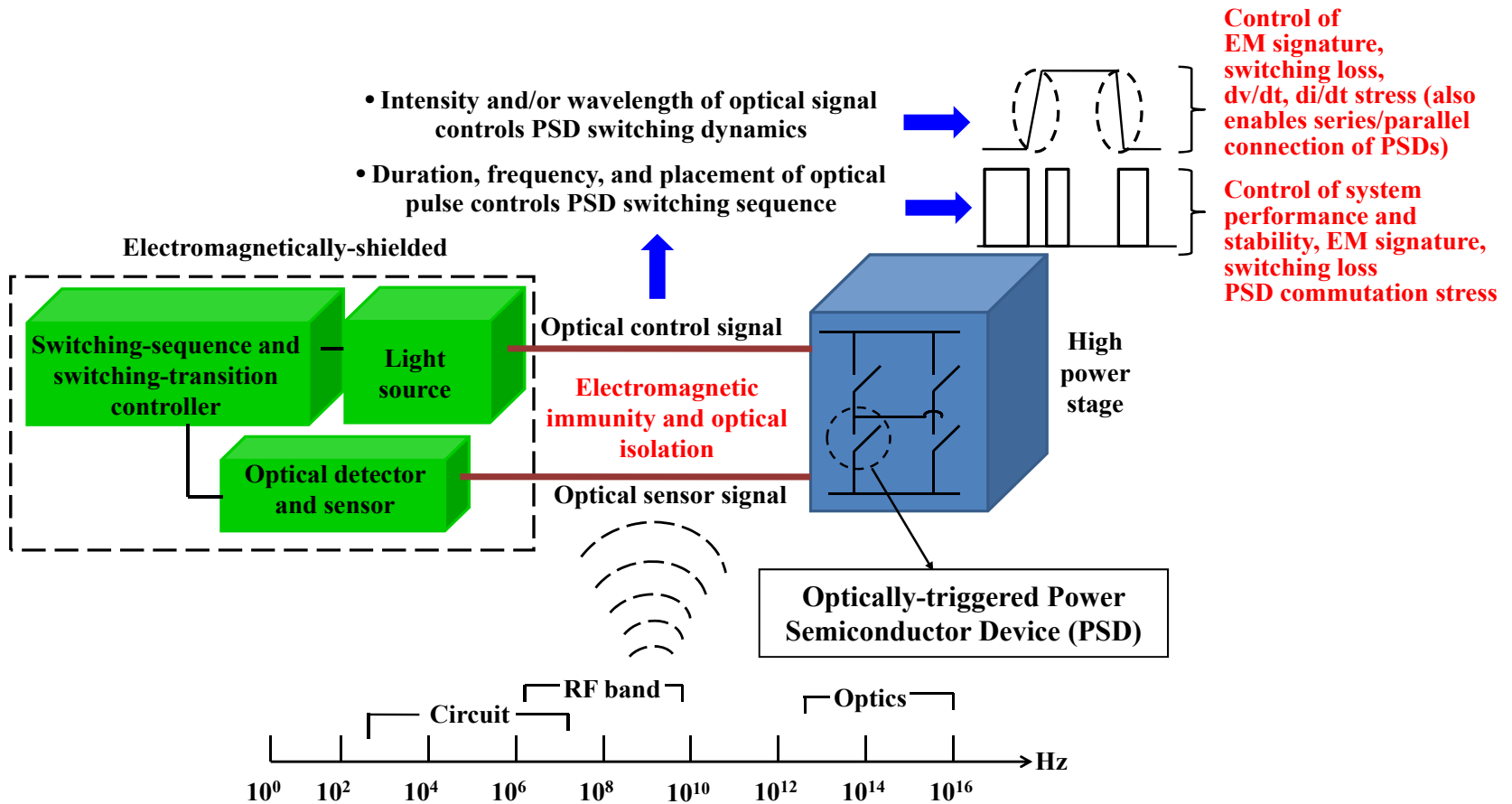
# Illustration 2

## World's first all-optical 15-kV/10-kHz/2-kA SiC ETO

ARPA-E project – Collaboration between UIC, Silicon Power, Cree



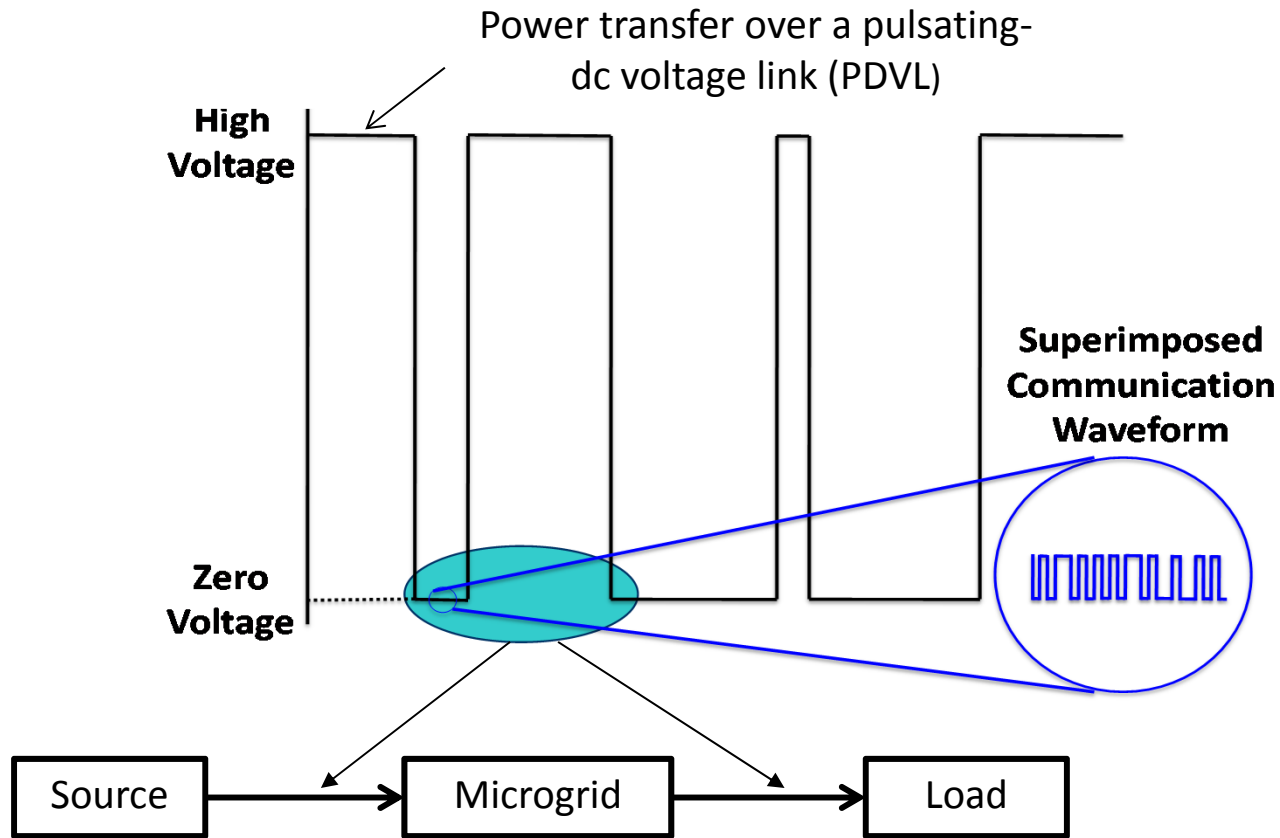
# Control of system at device level



Dynamic control of device dynamics for rapid fault mitigation, power quality, and multi-scale power management

# Illustration 3

## Boolean microgrid\*

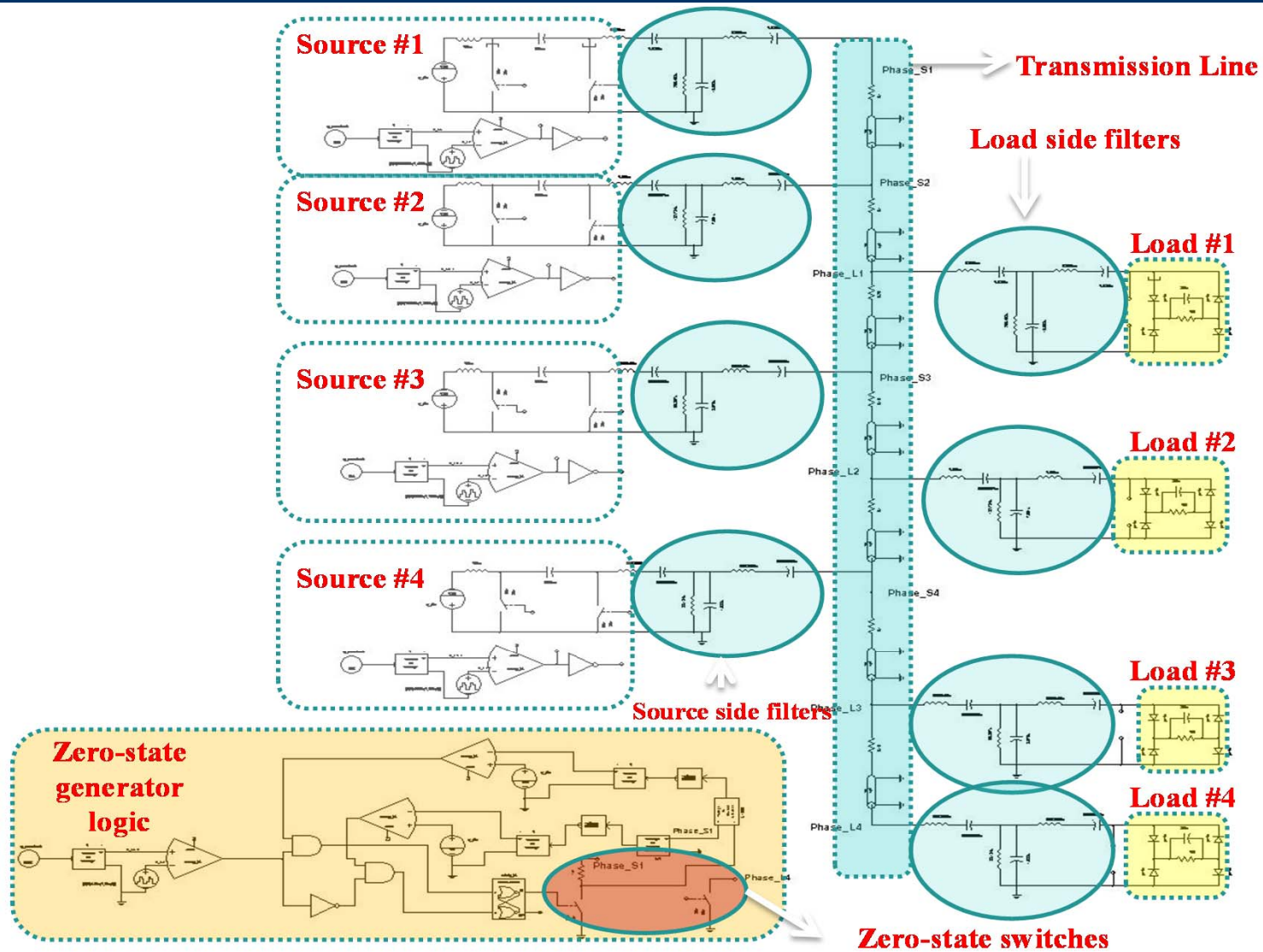


\* Patent pending

**Discretized power and data delivery**



# A simple realization for discretized power flow





**Thank You!**

# Elementary to composite particles

