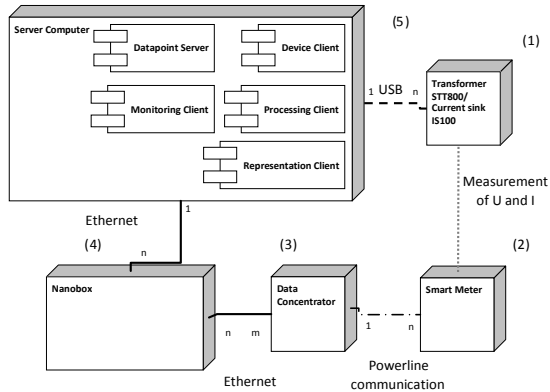


Software Design of the Test Facility „Intelligent Low Voltage Grid“

Alexander Wendt, wendt@ict.tuwien.ac.at
 Mario Faschang, faschang@ict.tuwien.ac.at
 Thomas Leber, leber@ict.tuwien.ac.at
 Tobias Deutsch, tobias.deutsch@siemens.com

Problem Statement

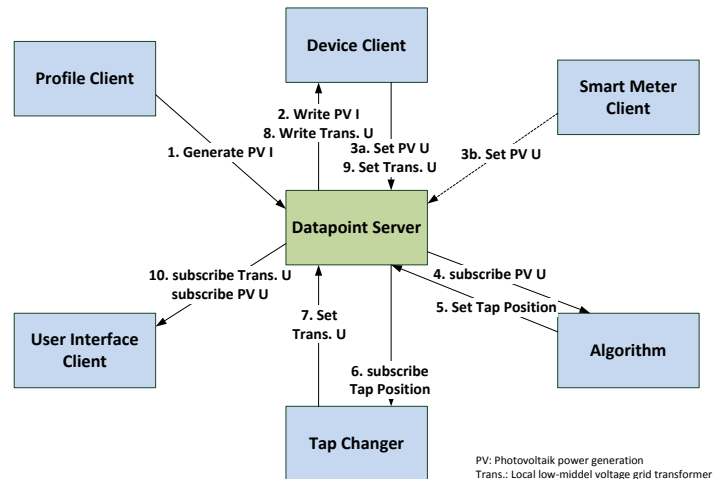


- Challenge: To stay within the voltage bandwidth limits as voltage volatility is increased due do distributed energy sources and of e-mobility.
- Test developed control concepts in small scale within an emulation system “Intelligent low voltage grid”.
 - 3-phase substation emulated by transformers (STT800)
 - 4 households (2 with PV) emulated by transformers (STT800) and current sinks IS100
- Task: Build a flexible software architecture for executing use cases.

System Design

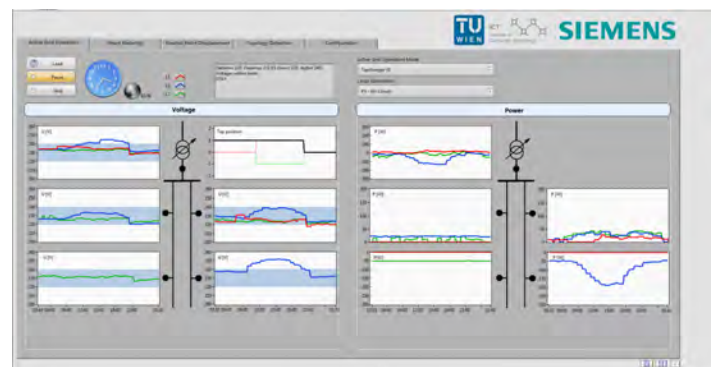
- Datapoint:
 - Main communication mean of values, setpoints and commands
 - Physical datapoint – client specific, device specific
 - Logical datapoint – client independent, can be subscribed
- Communication with the JRPCService:
 - Integration style: Remote Procedure Calls
 - Based on the service concept of Google Protobuf
 - Bi-directional communication on a single socket
- Datapoint Server:
 - A Router with extended capability
 - Handles the mapping of logical and physical datapoints,
 - Possibility to subscribe datapoints
 - Offers service-pairs:
 - request-respond and publisher-subscriber pattern in one
 - pull and push model implementable
- Clients:
 - Device Clients: connection to STT800 and IS100 through USB, connection to Smart Meters through Ethernet
 - Processing Clients: profile generator, tap changer algorithm and tap changer controller
 - Representation Clients: human-machine-interface
 - Manager Client: server control and monitoring

System Functionality



- Profile Client loads generation profile and sets I (current) of PV
- PV I value written to device STT800 through Device Client
- PV U (Voltage) published in Datapoint Server from (a) Device Client or (b) Smart Meter Client
- Algorithm is notified about new PV U
- Voltage bandwidth violated, Algorithm sets new tap position
- Tap Changer notified about new tap position
- Tap Changer sets new transformer U
- New transformer U is written to device STT800 through Device Client
- New transformer U is published in the Datapoint Server
- The User Interface Client displays transformer U and PV U

Results and Conclusion



- Results:
- JRPCService robust, extendable and fast
 - Architecture easily extendable and adaptable

- Lessons learned:
- Reduce system complexity, write several simple, independent clients
 - No business logic in the user interface component