Transactive Control Architecture

Ron Ambrosio

GridWise® Architecture Council

IBM T.J. Watson Research Center

Grid-Interop
Driving to Grid 2020

Transactive Approaches

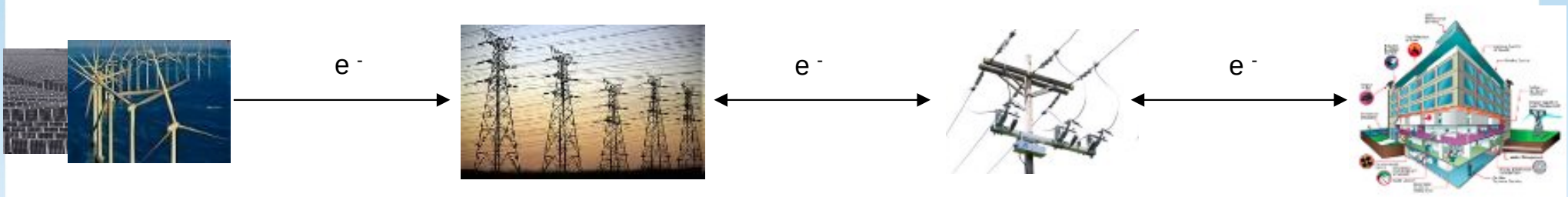
- There are a variety of approaches today
  - Some are more centralized, some more distributed
- Common characteristics
  - Use of economic (business) constructs
    - Markets, economic signals, etc.
  - Address reliability (operational) objectives
  - Valuation of objectives and constraints in decisions
    - Both operational and business objectives and constraints
- How do we design a framework to support this?
  - Focus on supporting the distributed model
    - Centralized model becomes a simplification of that

Transactive Control Definition

A highly-distributed overlay approach utilizing economic signals as a distributed control system signal

- All *business* and *operational* objectives and constraints can be valuated and thereby incorporated into the signal

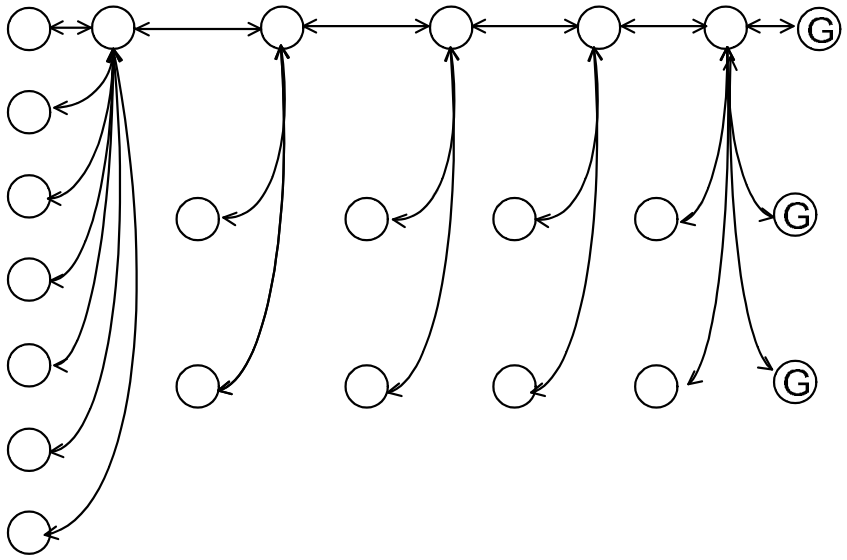
Transactive Incentive Signal (TIS): reflects economic valuation of electricity at any given point



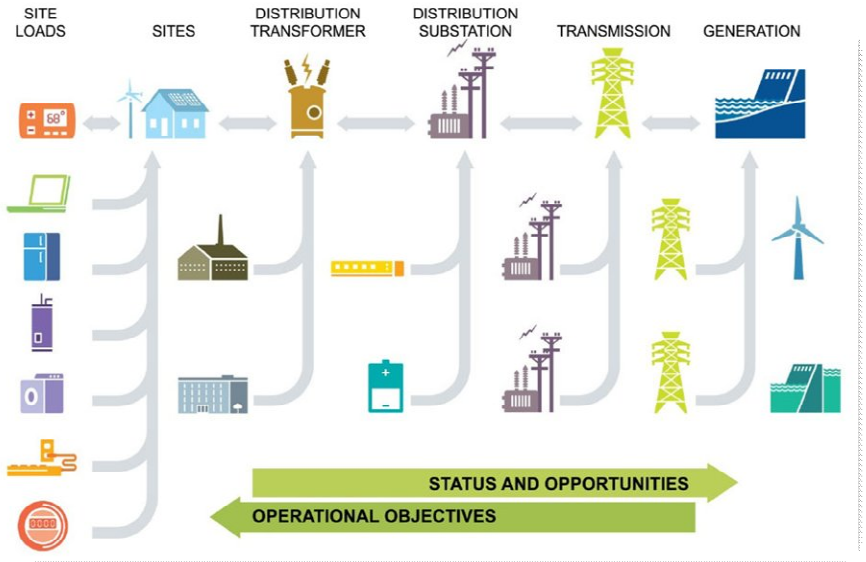
Transactive Feedback Signal (TFS): reflects anticipated consumption in time

Propagation of signals

Incentive and feedback signals propagate through an information network that overlays the electrical network; the signals are processed and possibly modified by the *Transactive Control Nodes* in this network



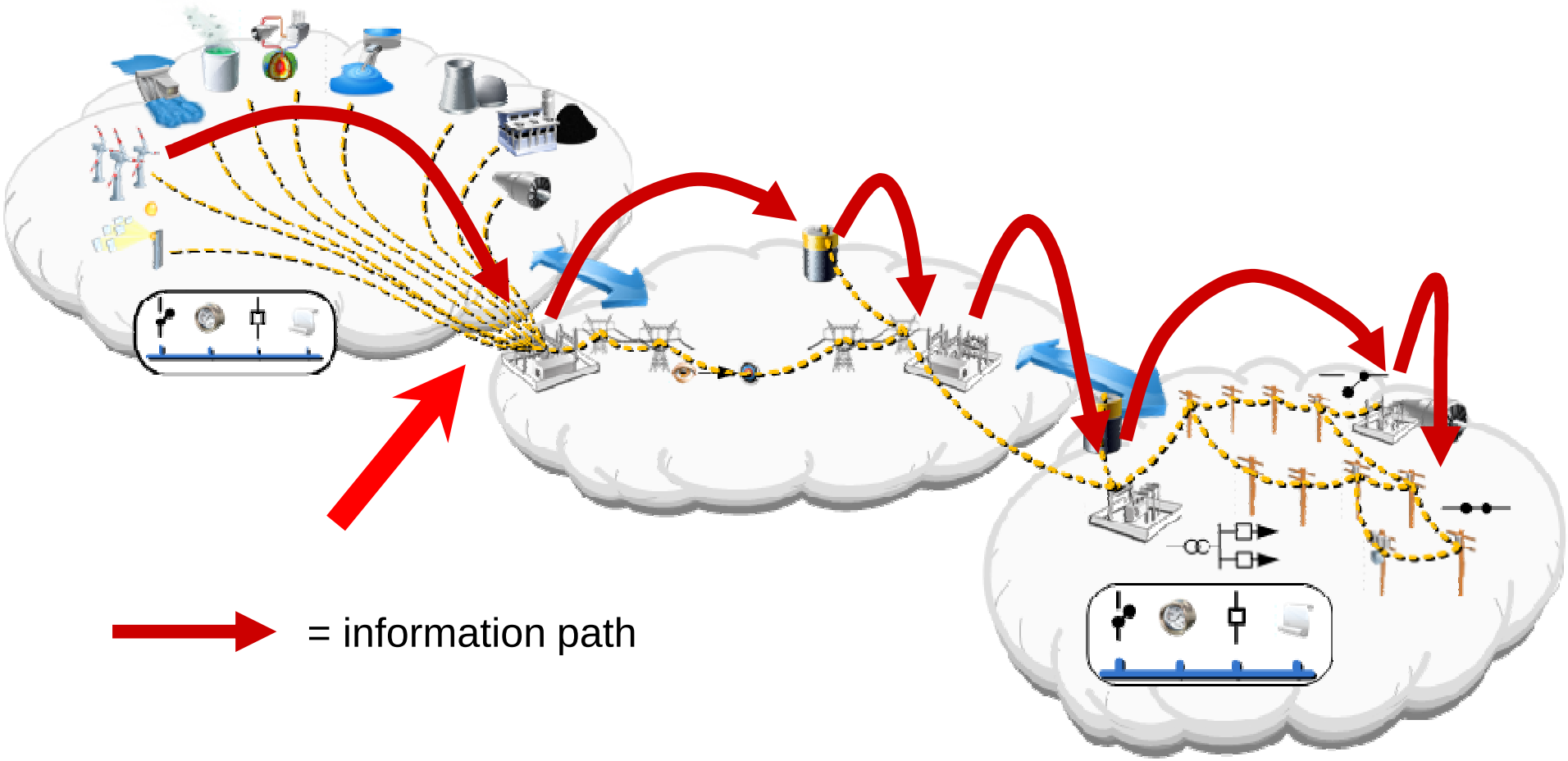
Information Network



Physical Network

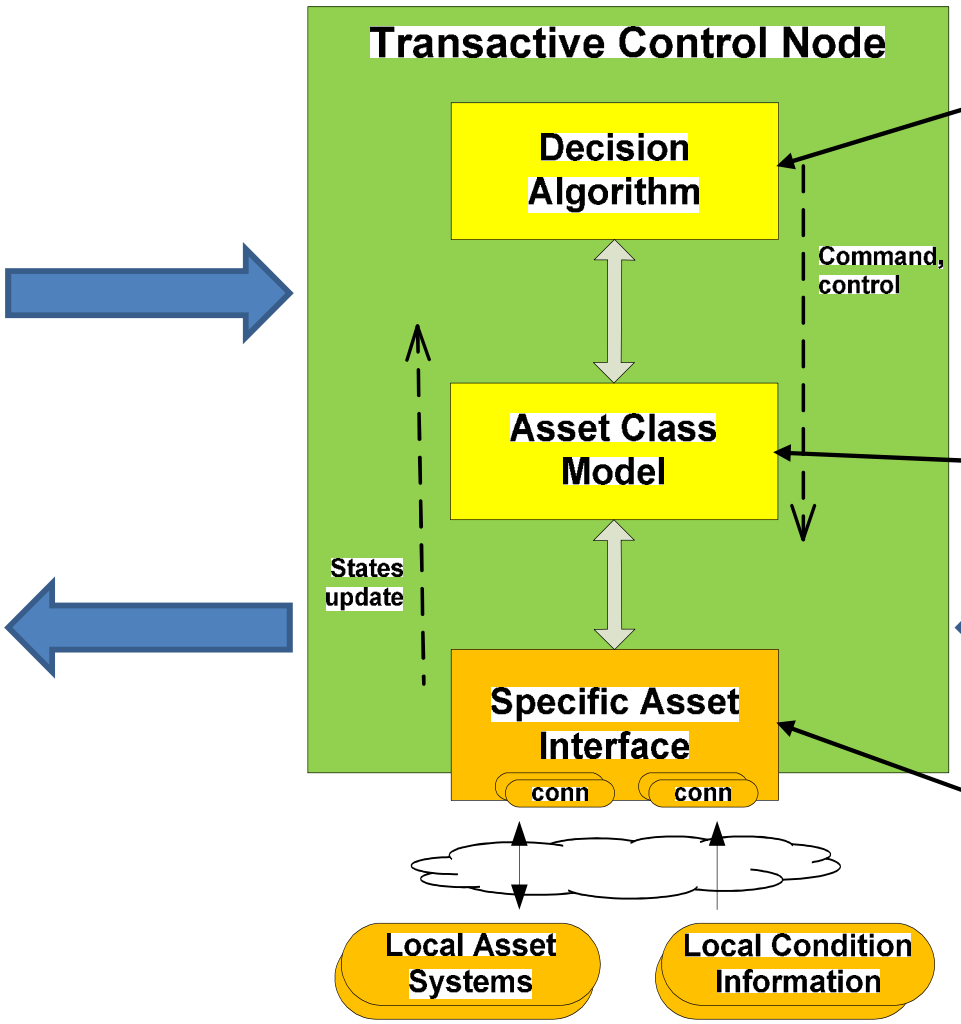
Grid-Interop
Driving to Grid 2020

Example Incentive Signal Flow



Grid-Interop
Driving to Grid 2020

Transactive Control Node



Value-based decision that considers local operational and business objectives in the context of the overall system

Transactive Incentive Signals

State model of a responsive asset (e.g., thermal load, storage, generation, etc.)

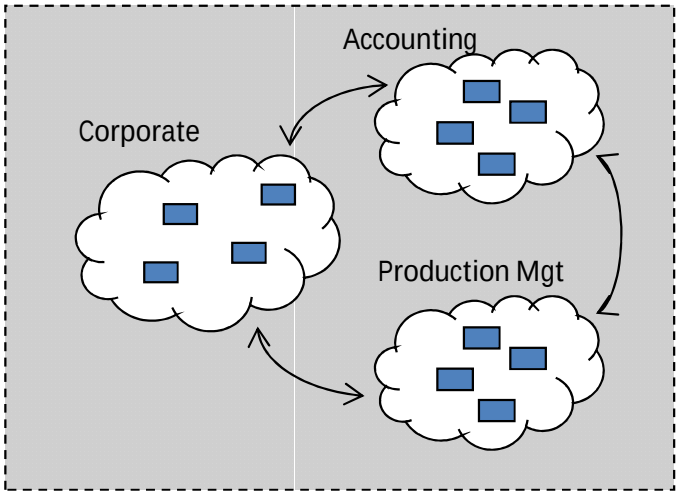
Transactive Feedback Signals

Actual interface (e.g., 61850, SEP2, OpenADR, etc.

So what kind of architecture framework will support this?

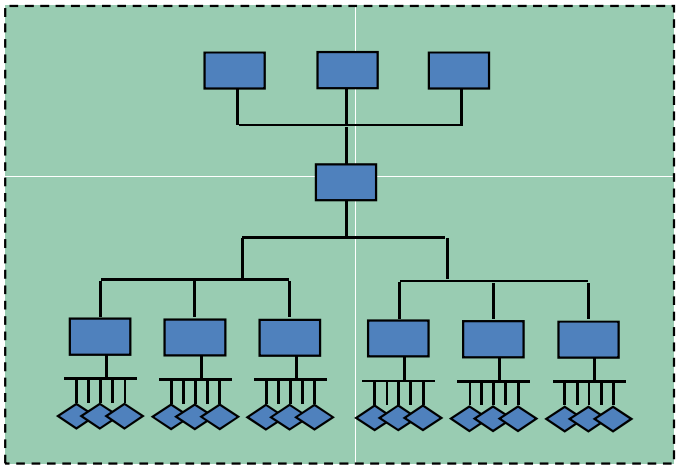
Operational Integration Today

Conventional Enterprise Computing



Traditional operations integration (MES, ERP, Database, ...)

Conventional Operational Control



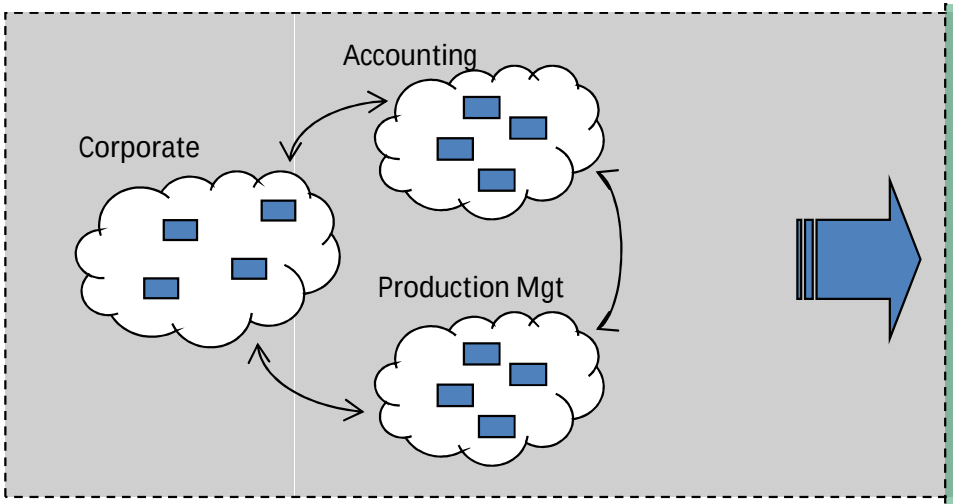
Today's environment:

- Enterprise & embedded control domains are loosely coupled
- Different programming models

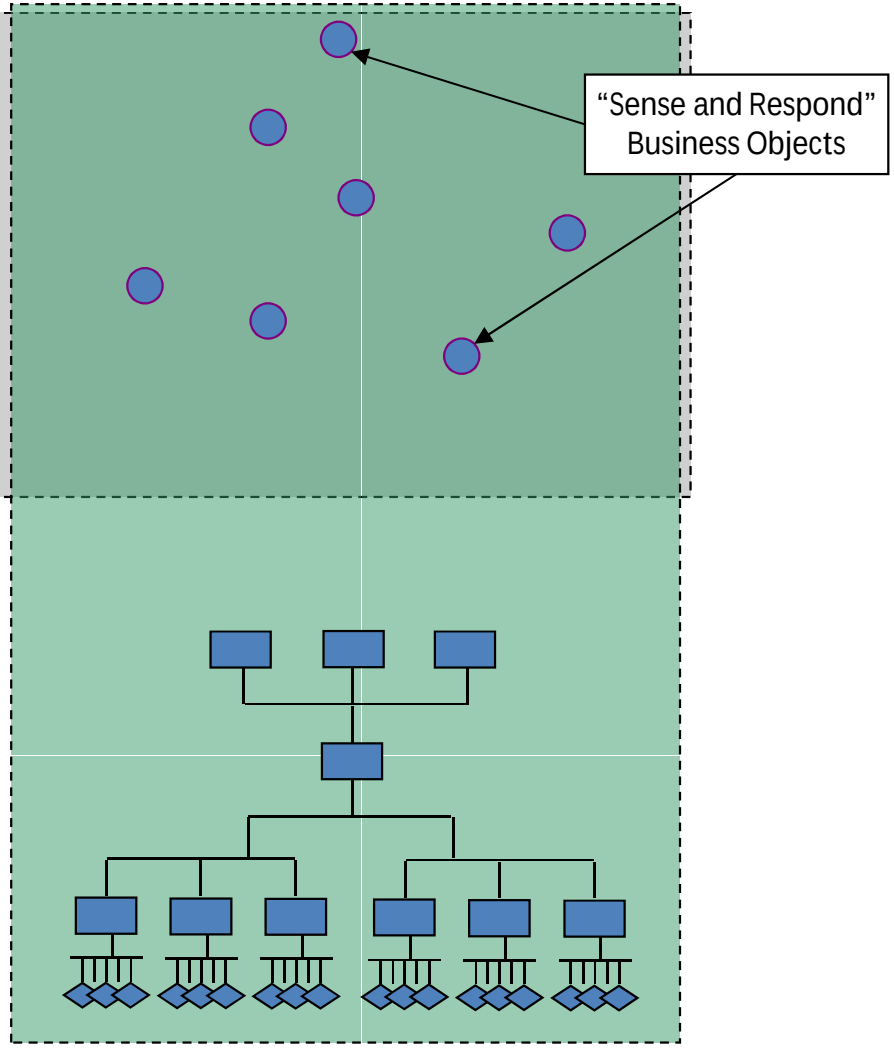
Closed Loop Control in the Business Domain

Grid-Interop
Driving to Grid 2020

Conventional Enterprise Computing



Integrated Business Automation



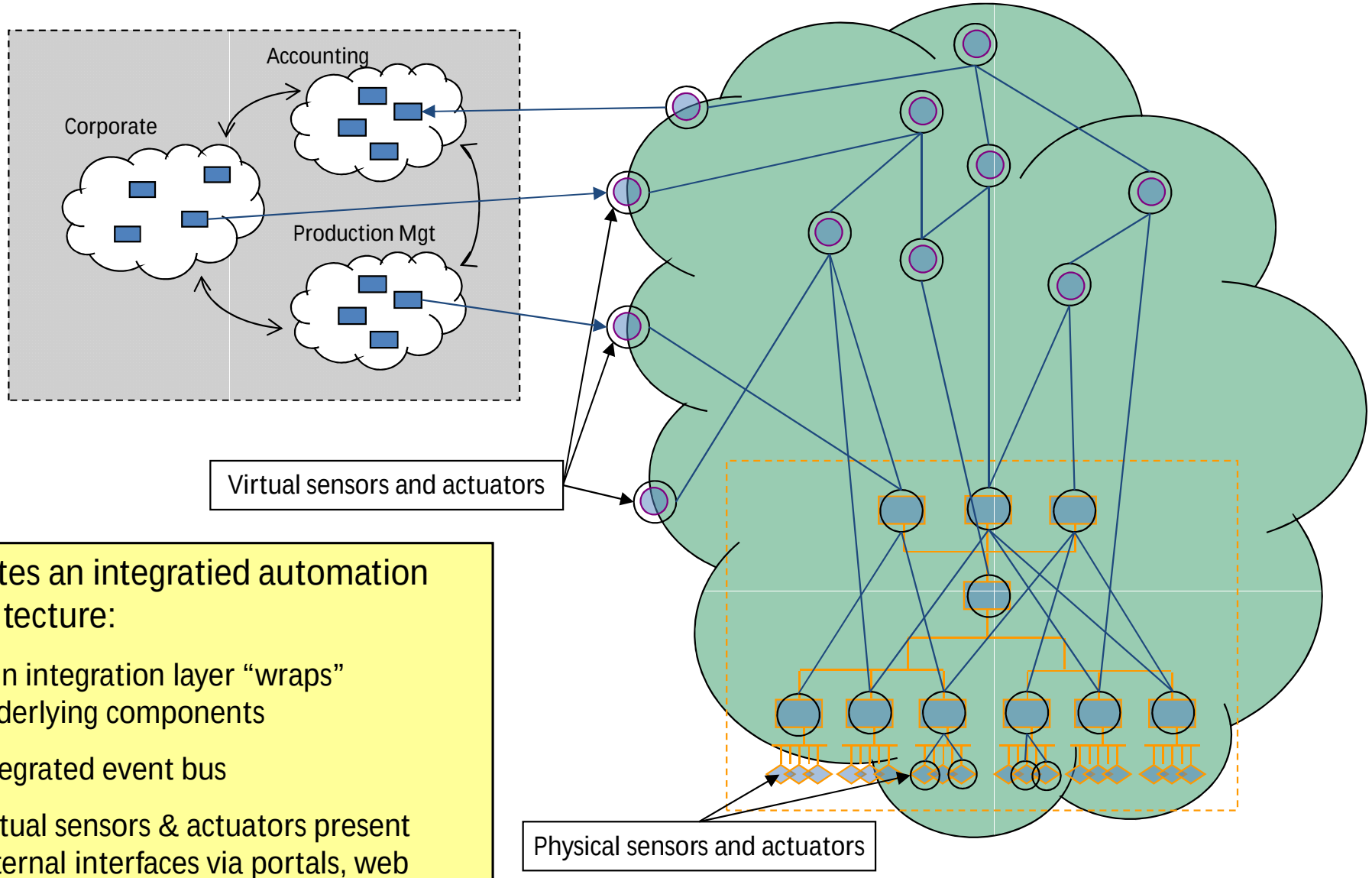
Closed-loop methods are emerging in the enterprise:

- Same "Sense & Respond" paradigm as embedded control systems

Enables unified view of enterprise and operational processes:

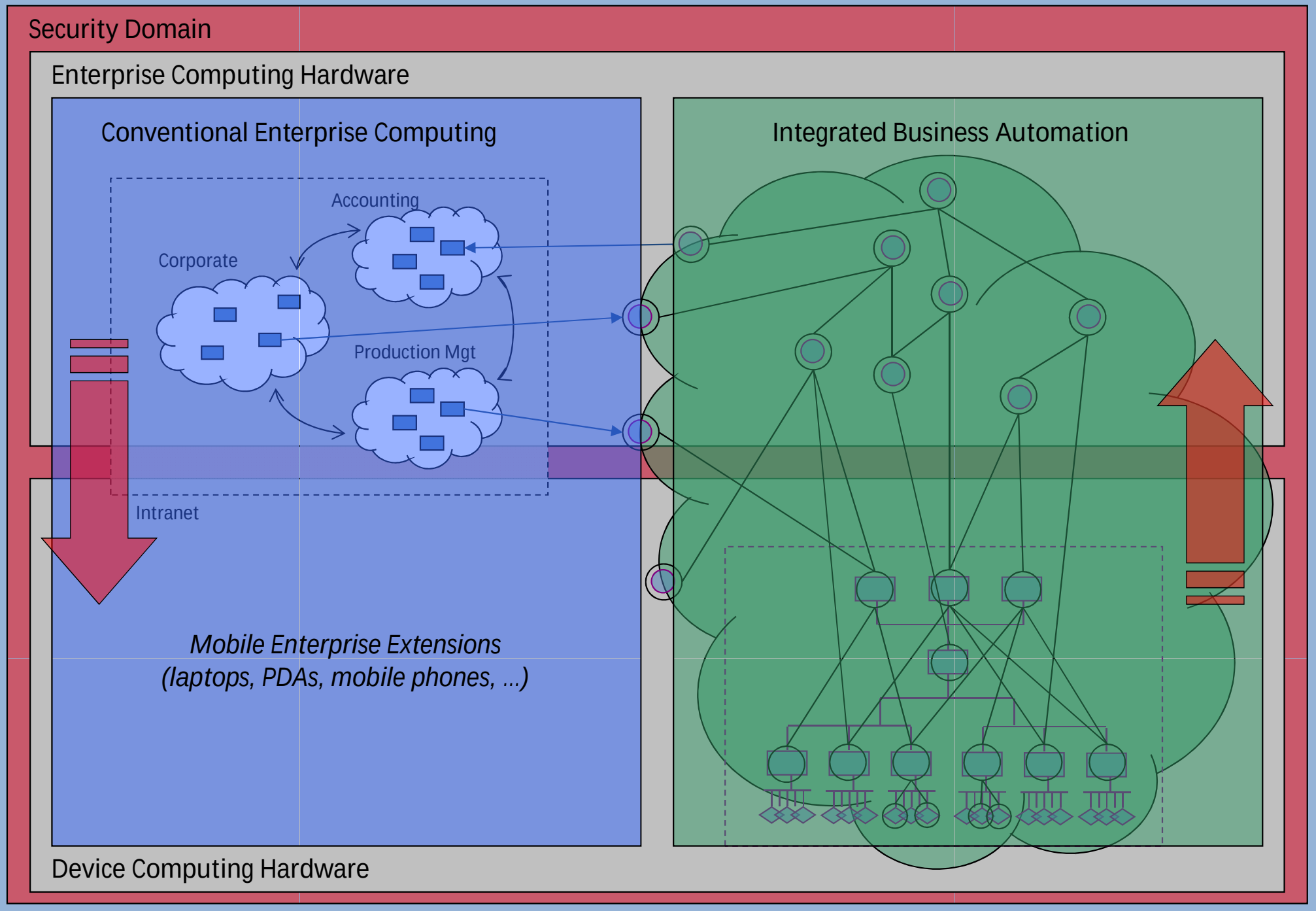
- Common programming abstraction
- Shared or interoperable infrastructure

Establish a flexible event-based integration model



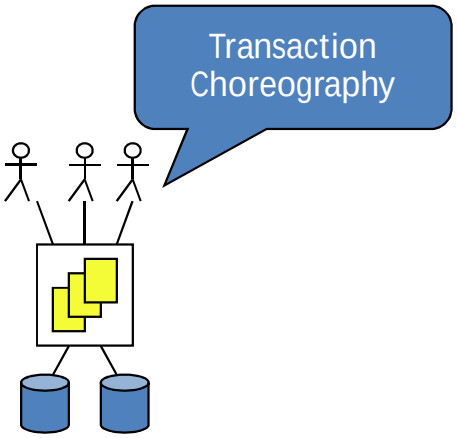
Creates an integratied automation architecture:

- Thin integration layer “wraps” underlying components
- Integrated event bus
- Virtual sensors & actuators present external interfaces via portals, web services, …


Security Domain
Enterprise Computing Hardware
Conventional Enterprise Computing
Integrated Business Automation
Accounting
Corporate
Production Mgt
Intranet
Mobile Enterprise Extensions
(laptops, PDAs, mobile phones, ...)
Device Computing Hardware

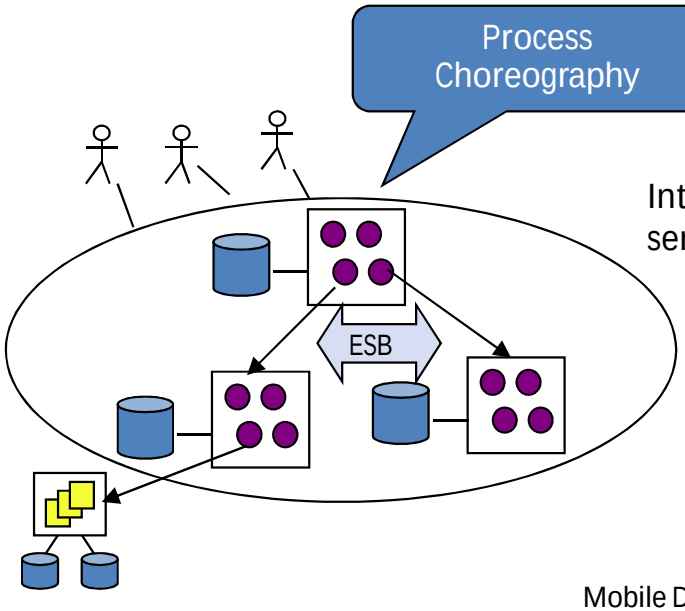
Grid-Interop
Driving to Grid 2020

A Cyber-Physical System



central transaction and database server

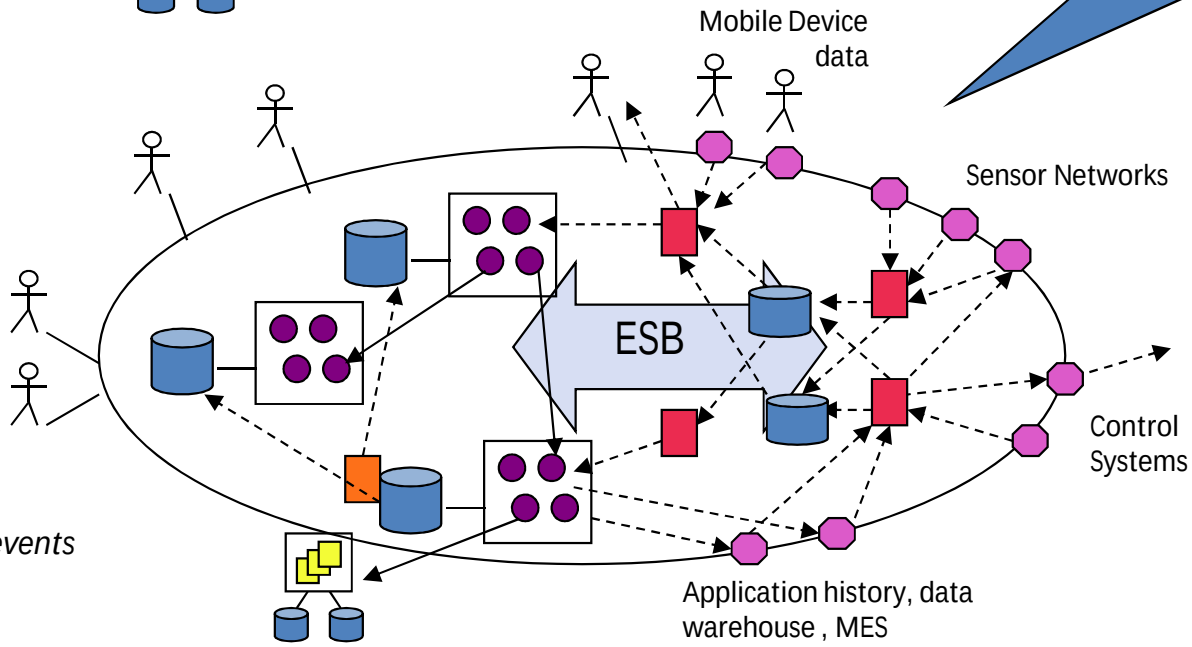
1970's – early 1990's



Internet with application and process servers

1995 - 2000

Cyber-Physical Solutions



Information and business process management

- transactional
- request / response

... *augmented with real-world events*

Information gathering and automation

- Asynchronous
- disengaged data
- staged data filtering
- pruning