





New trends in laboratory education: HIL simulation and remote/virtual labs

Special Session: "New trends in education and training for the energy transition"

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Overview

- New educational/training needs in a complex environment and new opportunities
- Overview of the ERIGrid H2020 project educational/training activities
- Laboratory education at NTUA:
 - Hardware in the Loop simulation
 - Remote/Virtual labs

New educational/training needs in a complex environment

- Need for new skills and expertise to foster the energy transition
- Increased complexity of intelligent energy systems
- A broad understanding of topics of different domains is necessary, i.e. electric power, heat, markets and definitely <u>ICT</u> → a holistic understanding is needed
- Interdisciplinary approach, understanding of interactions
- The need for new educational approaches: lectures combined with simulations, e-learning, laboratories etc. Application of learner centered educational methods

P. Kotsampopoulos, N. Hatziargyriou, T. I. Strasser, C. Moyo, et al, Chapter: "Validating Intelligent Power and Energy Systems – A Discussion of Educational Needs" in "Industrial Applications of Holonic and Multi-Agent Systems", Springer, 2017

A variety of tools for education and training

 Technological advancements can revolutionize education by providing a variety of tools for education.

• i) E-learning tools:

- Webinars
- Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)
- Interactive notebooks (e.g. Jupyter)
- Animations
- Virtual labs
- Remote labs

- ii) Laboratory education:
 - Scaled down hardware models
 - Hardware in the Loop simulation
 - Co-simulation (e.g. ICT and power system)
 - Augmented/virtual reality
- iii) Classroom education
 - Can be enhanced with e-learning tools (e.g. remote connection to lab to show some experiments, students use smart phones etc)
 - The boundaries between classroom and laboratory education can become more flexible

Overview of ERIGrid H2020 project educational/training activities

- 4 Webinars: **220 participants** (1200 views on Youtube)
- 5 Summer Schools at ERIGrid partner universities
- 10 Workshops and 3 Tutorials: 400 participants.
- 7 Educational tools: virtual/remote labs, interactive notebooks, cosimulation tools etc
- Advanced laboratory exercises
- 450 students have benefited from ERIGrid exercises, tools and other resources in their Bachelor, Master or PhD studies
- Online resource center at the ERIGrid website:

https://erigrid.eu/education-training/



Hardware in the Loop (HIL) simulation for Laboratory Education

- Lab education on electric machines and power electronics: Hands-on with hardware equipment
- Laboratory education in the power systems domain is usually performed with software simulations and more rarely with small hardware setups with specific capabilities
- The students have limited familiarity with real hardware power systems
- Hardware in the Loop (HIL) simulation: Connection of hardware equipment (e.g. relays, inverters) to a power system simulated in a digital real-time simulator
- HIL simulation can provide to students hands-on experience with real hardware, while maintaining the advantages of the digital simulation (flexibility etc)





Hardware in the Loop (HIL) simulation for Laboratory Education

- Advantages of HIL simulation for education/training:
 - Real Time system in front of the students: monitor and control
 - Connection of real hardware: actual measurements and equipment control
 - Implementation of demanding tests, such as faults. The students can change the position/type of the fault etc.
- Controller HIL (CHIL) simulation: connection of hardware controllers (relay, EMS etc):
 - CHIL has been used several times for the education of engineers (e.g. control systems, electric machine drives, power system protection etc.)
- Power HIL (PHIL) simulation: connection of hardware power equipment (inverter, motor etc)
 - The use of the PHIL method for education hadn't been investigated yet in a systematic way

Educational approach and methodology used

- Experiential education: educators engage their students directly to the object of knowledge and later on to a focused reflection relative to that experience
- Experiential education has been applied several times for the education of engineers



• Aim to bring the students "back to the hardware lab"

- Double PHIL configuration (small groups of students). Equipment that was not available was simulated
- 4 laboratory exercises, unified in 2 sessions: 50 minutes each session
- 8 groups: 5-6 students at each group



Double PHIL configuration



2 independent PHIL setups \rightarrow 2 workbenches

P. Kotsampopoulos, V. Kleftakis, N. Hatziargyriou, "Laboratory Education of Modern Power Systems using PHIL Simulation", IEEE Transactions on Power Systems, December 2016

Equipment in operation







Workbench 2

Voltage control in distribution networks with distributed generation

- Conventional voltage control:
- On-load tap changer (OLTC), capacitors etc

 $\Delta V \approx \frac{P_{load} \cdot R + Q_{load} \cdot X}{V}$

• Kolb's experiential learning cycle: *i) Increase of PV's active power :*

voltage rise (concrete experience)

- *ii)* Understand the problem (*reflective observation*)
- iii) Extend the ΔV equation.

Solution: reactive power absorption (abstract conceptualization)

iv) Send reactive power setpoints (*active experimentation*)

 OLTC: reduces the voltage rise at the PV inverter's node but further decreases the voltage of the load → need for coordinated control





-Qmax

Parallel operation of synchronous generators and distributed generation



Parallel operation of synchronous generators and distributed generation



- Droop control improves only the steady state (slow controller in this inverter).
 The combined operation performs better
- Virtual inertia improves the dynamic response

Short-circuits: digital relays and behaviour of PV inverters



Evaluation of the laboratory exercises by the students

10 questions, 95 questionnaires received



- 1: I strongly disagree, 2: I disagree, 3: I am neutral, 4: I agree, 5: I strongly agree
- They highly appreciated the use of real-time simulation for educational purposes (37% I agree, 55% I strongly agree)
- They prefer hands-on approaches compared to demonstrations (51% I strongly agree)
- They find the introduction of modern topics motivating (51% I strongly agree)
- Questionnaires to graduates : highly appreciated the use of real-time simulation at their diploma thesis: 8 publications

Experiences from the ERIGrid Summer School: "Advanced operation and control of active distribution networks" in Athens, June 2019

- 5 day event co-organized by: ERIGrid project partners ICCS-NTUA and HEDNO together with RTDS Technologies
- Well-balanced set of lectures, hands-on laboratory work, visits to cutting-edge installations and industry insights
- 32 participants from academia and industry from 14 countries that provided excellent feedback



Laboratory sessions at the ERIGrid Summer School

- Individual work: use the software of RTDS Technologies in order to execute real-time simulations
- **Team work:** CHIL experiments of DER inverter controls: fine tune control parameters
- Live demonstrations of several CHIL and PHIL experiments





Virtual Lab and Remote Lab of NTUA

<u>Virtual lab</u>: Mathematical representation of the lab. Graphical User Interface (GUI). <u>Web-based tool</u>.

https://virtuallabntua.herokuapp.com/login





 <u>Remote lab</u>: Allows remote measurement and control of actual equipment. <u>Web-based tool</u>: access to the SCADA of the actual laboratory of NTUA

Virtual Lab and Remote Lab of NTUA

Two test cases:

- Voltage control with DER
- Microgrid operation

Advantages of the Remote Lab:

- More realistic than the Virtual Lab as the operation of the real system is observed, providing a more meaningful experience to the user. Also video can be used
- Noise, equipment inaccuracies, communication delays, etc are taken into account

Disadvantages of the Remote Lab:

- Only 1 user can typically have access at a time \rightarrow more difficult to offer to a wide audience.
- Safety reasons: laboratory staff monitors the process of the experiment and if necessary communicates with the user.
- The test setup has to be actually implemented in the laboratory, requiring additional effort.





Conclusions

- A need for new skills and competences. New technical tools but also educational methodologies
- The role of laboratory education/training is important in the new complex era
- PHIL simulation is an efficient educational tool: hands-on experience with hardware devices, while maintaining the flexibility and modeling capabilities of simulation
- Feedback from students was really encouraging
- Remote/virtual labs can support the educational process. Remote Lab offers important advantages, but its actual implementation is more challenging.







Thank you for your attention!

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