

Context

➤ Challenging questions with highly elastic apps

- Rapid elasticity at scale
- Predictability /consistency of such elasticity

#1: Mitigation Control

➤ Rare combination of events do happen

- Have led to many blackouts when not mitigated!

➤ E.g., N-3 contingency never planned for

- Infrequent but hugely expensive to analyze
- GridCloud commissions thousands of nodes analyzing candidate mitigation steps in parallel

➤ Acknowledgements: Prof. Mani V. (WSU)

#2: Robust Adaptive Topology Control

➤ Use software to optimize grid topology switching as the control resource

➤ Technology: use topology control to enhance ops and manage disruptions in grid

➤ Massively parallel computations to

- Detect, classify, and respond to grid disturbances
- Ensure the grid maintains efficient operations while guaranteeing reliability

➤ Acknowledgements: Prof. Mladen Kezunovic (Texas A&M University)

- Funded by the ARPA-E GENI program

#3: Ultimate Scale: Tertiary Monitoring Centers

➤ Balancing authorities (144 in NAm) must have remote backup control centers

➤ TVA found great value in having a tertiary control center

- Limited to monitoring: control outputs computed but not used
- Obvious candidates for the cloud

➤ Major problem today: balancing authorities have almost no visibility anywhere in grid except for a few places in a few neighbors

- "Flying blind", The Economist, 2004
- Why not just share more?
- Data stored at another utility is problematic for owner

➤ Storing in cloud could alleviate this

- Only access a subset of data and/or derived info

➤ Above so far is static (default steady state)

➤ Could also drill down on demand with elastic computations & data feeds

- Using higher-fidelity algorithms and higher-resolution data

➤ Acknowledgements: Russell Robertson (Grid Protection Alliance), for the TVA example (though not the cloud possibilities)

#4: Multi-dimensional Computations over Space & Time (*A Family of Apps*)

➤ Two existing WSU/GridSim apps can be combined in rich ways possible only with cloud computing

1. Hierarchical linear state estimation (see poster #1)

2. Oscillation monitoring

- Uses moving window of time (a few seconds typically)
- Over streaming data
- Produces a single number: damping factor
- Obvious parallel computations over different sets of data with different time windows and algorithms

➤ Combination: provide rich set of two-dimensional (space, time) data to any desired location

- Enables extremely powerful new families of applications operating coherently over both space and time
- At each location: different time windows, different algorithms, different sets of data
- If available, people would inevitably think of many uses for this data

➤ Acknowledgements: Prof. Anjan Bose (Washington State University)

#5: Oscillation Alarm Processing

➤ Grids oscillate between regions

- Negatively damping can lead to blackout
- E.g., Oregon/California in July 1996: 0.3 Hz (!!)

➤ GridCloud commissions massive parallel computations exploring huge permutation space

- Looking for trends and correlations of alarm data
- Also huge number of model-based simulation's too
- Finds root cause much faster than possible today in much broader set of conditions

➤ Acknowledgements: Prof. Mani Venkatasubramanian (Washington State U.)

#6: Multi-Res. Frequency Disturbance Visualization

➤ Grid operates in very narrow range unless stressed

➤ Frequency disturbance recorder (FDR): new device recording frequency disturbances at high rates (1.44 Khz)

➤ GridCloud commissions thousands of parallel frequency rendering computations

- Provide operators a rich suite of visualizations with which to better understand present excursion

➤ Acknowledgements: Prof. Yilu Liu (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)