

## Overview

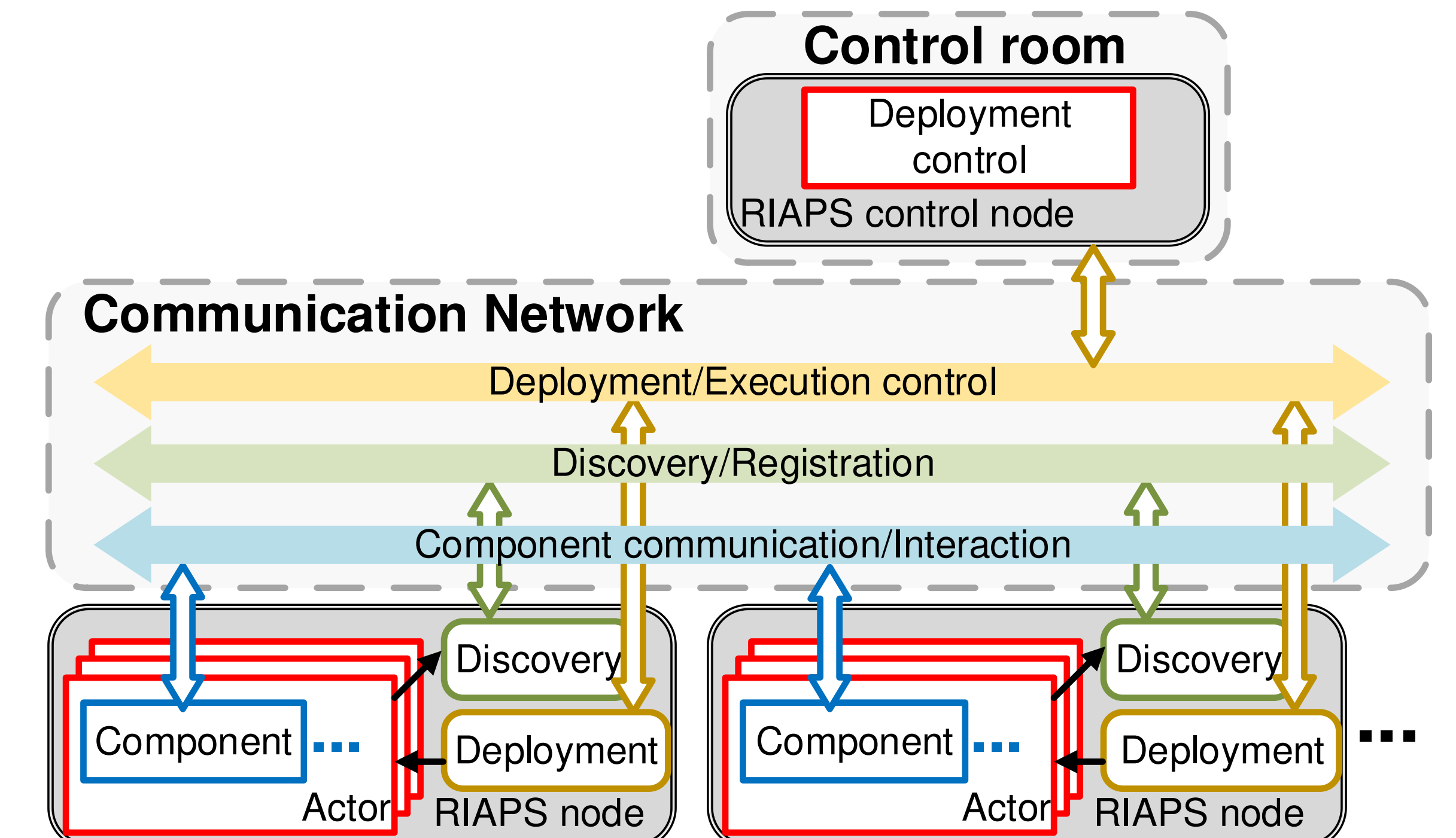
Microgrids (MGs) are ideally suited for distributed control solutions. However, implementation and validation of the developed distributed control algorithms are quite challenging:

- ✓ Sufficient computational capability to support small iterative time step;
- ✓ Time synchronization management of concurrency among all the nodes
- ✓ Exchange information in a fast and accurate manner;
- ✓ Scalable controller and hardware implementation;

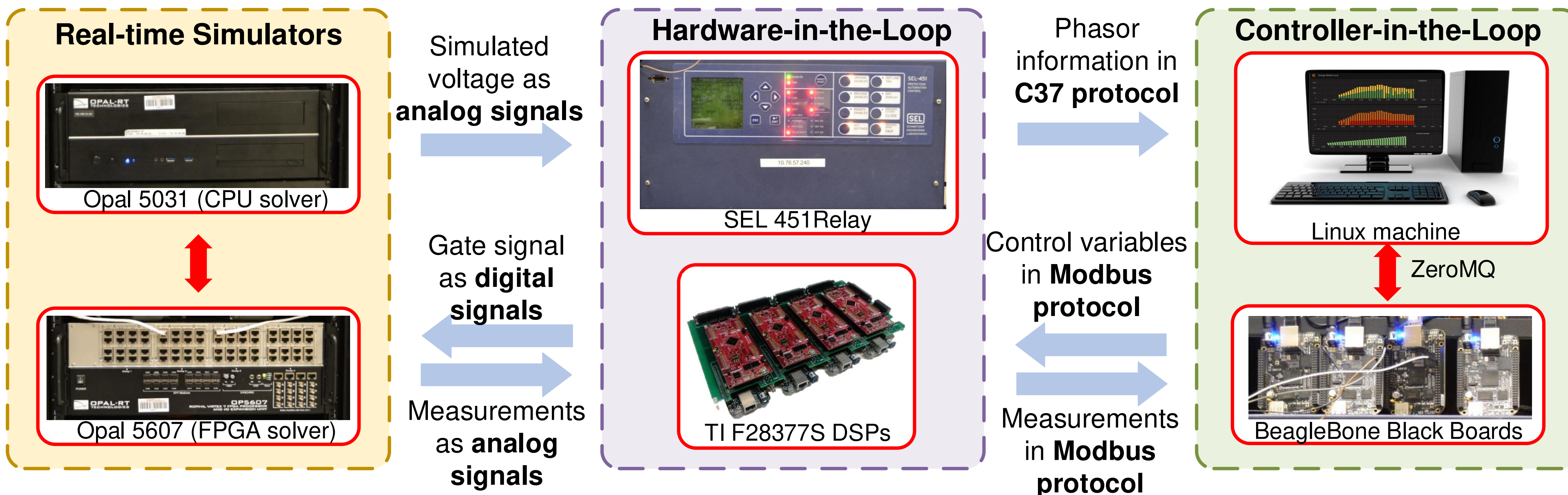
## Motivations

<b>Hardware testbeds</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Typically small-scale prototypes</li> <li>• Limited components and simple system topology</li> </ul>
<b>Software validations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy and economic to researchers</li> <li>• Too ideal to provide convincing results and revealing implementation issues</li> </ul>
<b>Hardware-in-the-Loop (HIL) simulation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides higher level of fidelity</li> <li>• Enable integration of actual equipment and communication links</li> </ul>
<b>Controller-in-the-Loop (CIL) simulation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides validations over developed control algorithms under hardware level with practical communication/ execution delay</li> </ul>

## RIAPS System Architecture Overview



## Controller Hardware-in-the-Loop Platform



## Applications Developed

- Improved energy/power management with adaptive distributed control;
- Stable control for islanded mode, (un)intentional islanding, grid synchronization;
- Utilizes distributed computation and decision making platform;
- Distributed control for cascaded H-bridge converter with SOC equalization capability.

## More Information

- <https://riaps.isis.vanderbilt.edu/>
- <https://riaps.github.io/>