

An aerial view of a city at sunset, with a blue digital network overlay consisting of glowing nodes and connecting lines. The city lights are visible, and the sky is a mix of orange and blue. The text "POWERED BY" is in white, bold, uppercase letters.

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# Webinar Series

# Housekeeping

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HELICS




Hierarchical Engine for  
Large-Scale Infrastructure  
Co-Simulation

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National Renewable Energy Laboratory  
Dec. 10, 2024





An aerial photograph of a suburban neighborhood with numerous houses. Many of the houses have solar panels installed on their roofs. The houses are mostly two-story structures with gabled roofs and various siding colors like beige, brown, and grey. The background shows more houses and green trees under a clear sky.

Electrification, digitization, DERs, and other trends  
increasingly bring together historically separate domains

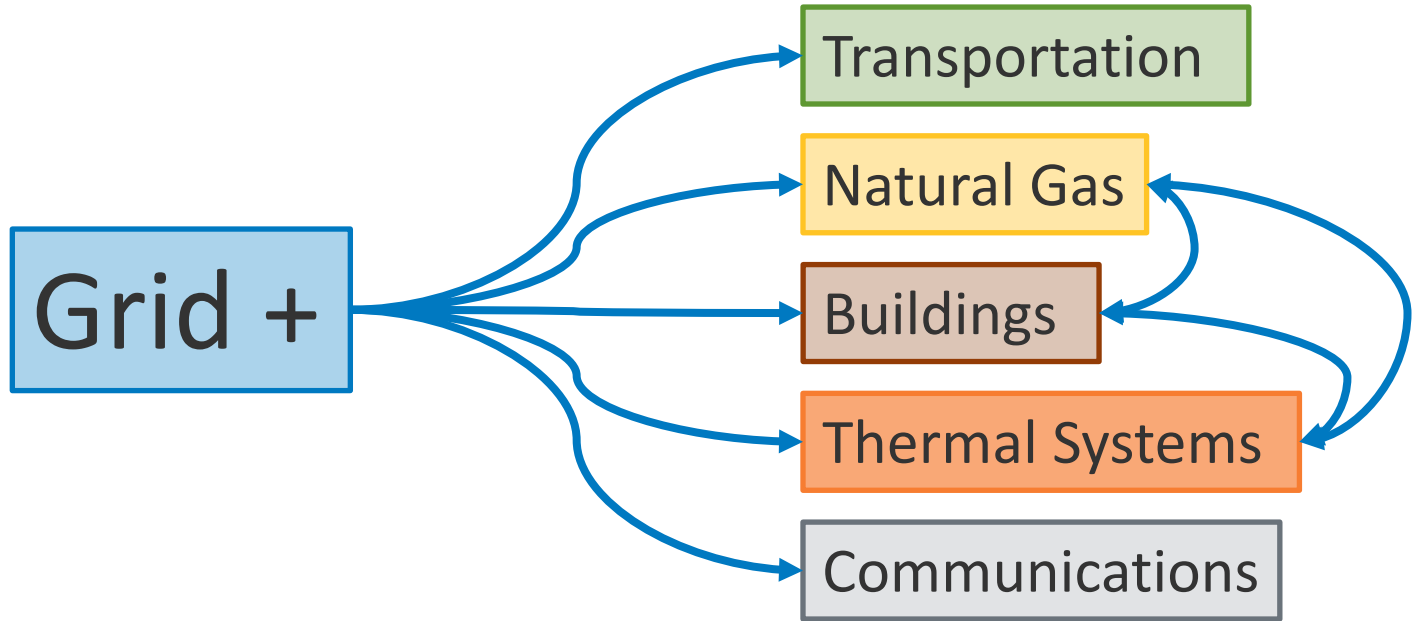
DERs: Distributed energy resources

# Prompting a range of questions

- How do DERs interact with bulk operations? Wholesale markets?
- How do DERs and distribution behave during faults?
- How does the distribution system impact dynamic response to bulk contingencies?
- Where should storage be sited to support local and system-wide stability?
- How can controls reduce or defer upgrade needs?
- How can we best coordinate gas-grid operations?
- Does the distribution system limit DER dispatch for system-wide needs?
- How do building, transportation, or customer needs limit or enhance flexibility?
- What is the impact of communication delays? Poor connections?



# And requiring connections to other energy domains



...and many other possibilities\*

*\*For example, HELICS has been used to design supercomputers and data centers.*





Photo by NREL

Simulating these interactions requires capturing cross-domain phenomena

# There are many well-trusted tools to simulate each domain

## Transmission

GridPACK™ GridDyn PSS®E

## Distribution

Gridlab-D OpenDSS CYMDIST

## Control & Communications

ns-3 OPNET FMI

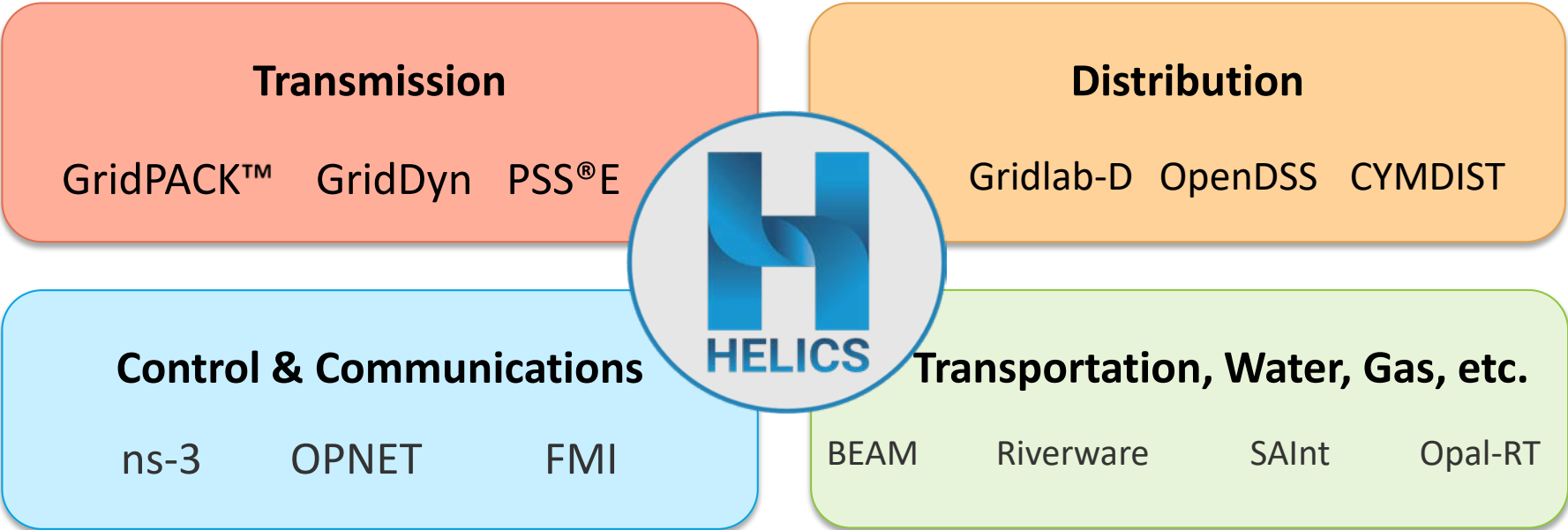
## Transportation, Water, Gas, etc.

BEAM Riverware SAInt Opal-RT

But they all exist in “silos of excellence”



# HELICS brings together two or more existing tools, exchanging data as time advances

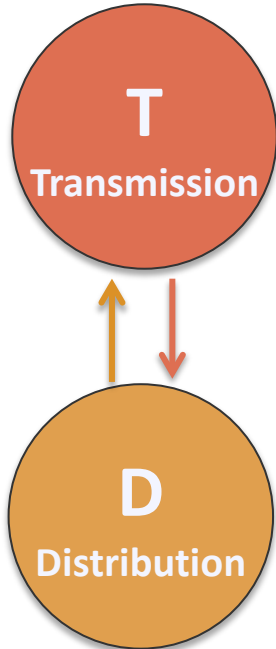


to form a tightly integrated **co-simulation.**

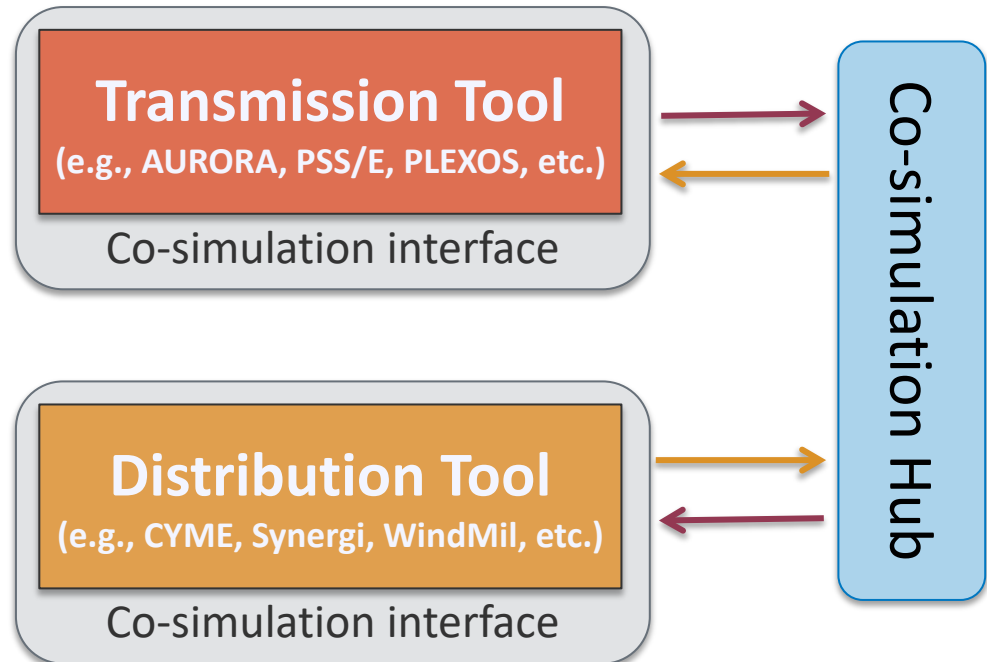
# How Co-simulation Works

1. Wrap each tool with a “thin” software interface.
2. Connect to a co-simulation hub to manage data exchange and timing.

*Conceptual:*



*Software Implementation:*



# HELICS: the Hierarchical Engine for Large-scale Infrastructure Co-Simulation



Get v3.5.x and details at:

- <https://helics.org/introduction/>
- <https://github.com/GMLC-TDC/HELICS/releases>
- or via `pip install helics``

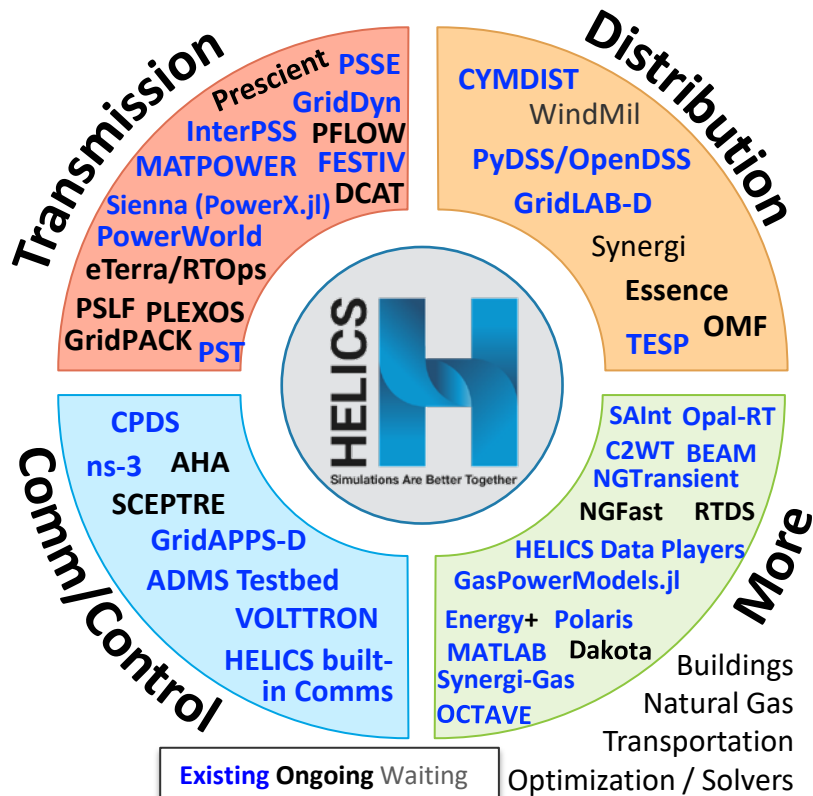
## *High-performance co-simulation to combine best-in-class tools for breakthrough integrated energy analysis*

### Capabilities:

- **Scalable:** 2–10,000,000+ Federates
- **Open Source:** BSD 3-clause
- **Unique Features:**
  - Physical Data (Values) vs. Market/Controller Data (Messages)
  - Multiple hierarchical “brokers” for multi-site, large-scale, high-performance co-simulation
- **Cross-platform:** HPC (Linux), Cloud, Windows, OSX
- **Modular:** Mix and match tools
- **APIs:** Python, C++, Julia, FMI, etc.



# There are many commercial and open-source tools that have been used with HELICS



The background of the image consists of numerous light-colored wooden blocks scattered across a white surface. Each block has a black question mark printed on its top face. The blocks are arranged in a somewhat random pattern, with some overlapping and others spaced out. The lighting is even, highlighting the natural grain of the wood.

But do we really need co-simulation?

What are the benefits?

# Benefit #1: HELICS leverages existing tools

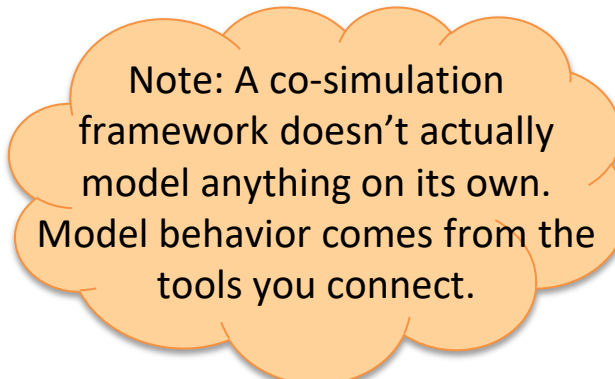
- Standing on the “shoulders of giants”
- Lots of effort has gone into (sub) domain-specific tools
  - Trusted by stakeholders
  - Continue to improve.
- Allows focus on the “glue-ware”
- Encourages modularity
  - Swap/add models as needed.





# Benefit #2: Co-simulation eases integration, both now and in the future

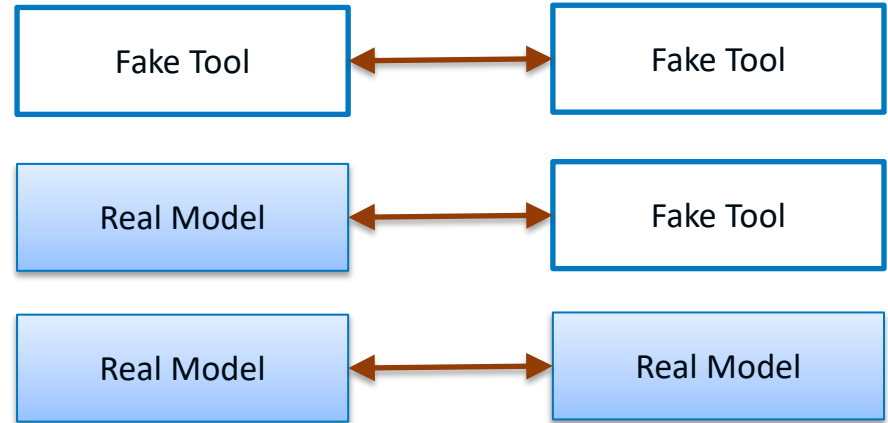
- **Two main goals for co-simulation:**
  - Keeping all simulations running at the same time
  - Delivering data to the right places.
- ~~“But I’ll just make a custom Tool A – Tool B link”~~
  - The two co-simulation goals are hard to get right.
- Thinking ahead:
  - A framework makes reusing components possible.
  - A framework makes it easier to add/remove things.



Note: A co-simulation framework doesn't actually model anything on its own. Model behavior comes from the tools you connect.

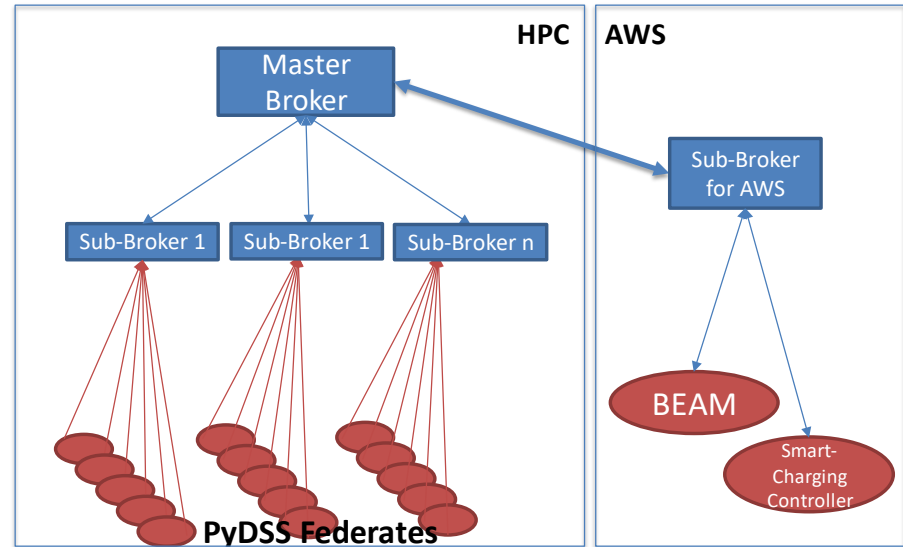
# Benefit #3: Modular development and debugging

- Co-simulation enables model swapping.
- Well-defined API advantages:
  - Multiple developers simultaneously
    - Easier merging in version control (You are using software version control, right? Git is great.)
  - Refine components separately.
- And... **TESTING**
  - Asynchronous development
  - Isolate problems.



# Benefit #4: Performance and scalability

- Hierarchical brokers
- Inherent parallelization
- Break up smaller problems
  - e.g., Very large power flow
- Enable use of mixed solver types
  - Mixed-integer linear programming
  - Engineering tools
  - Differential-algebraic equation
  - etc.





# Benefit #4: Performance and scalability

**But don't just take our word for it...**

Researchers at Politecnico di Torino found HELICS to **perform and scale best compared to tested co-simulation frameworks**, with “low-complexity” setup.

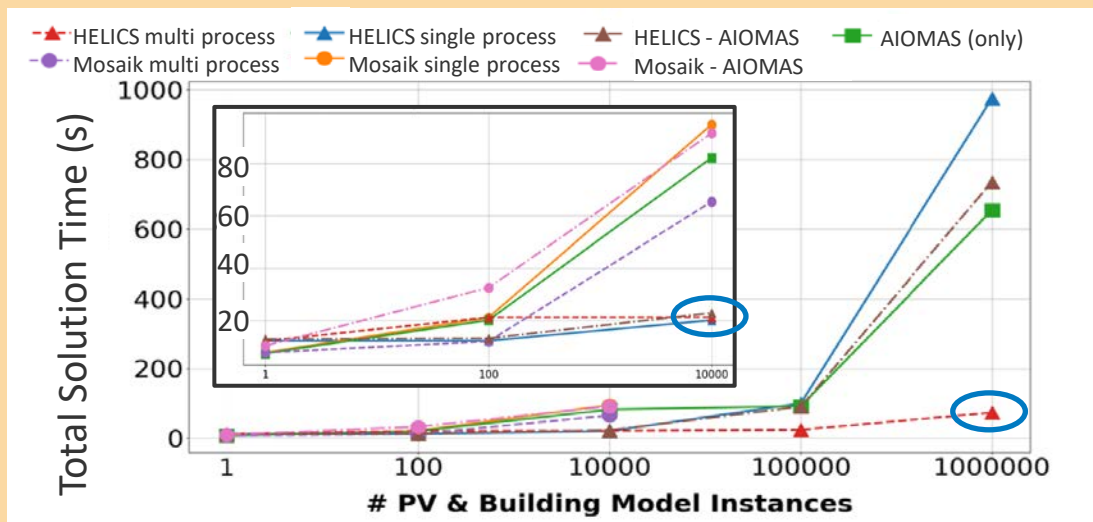
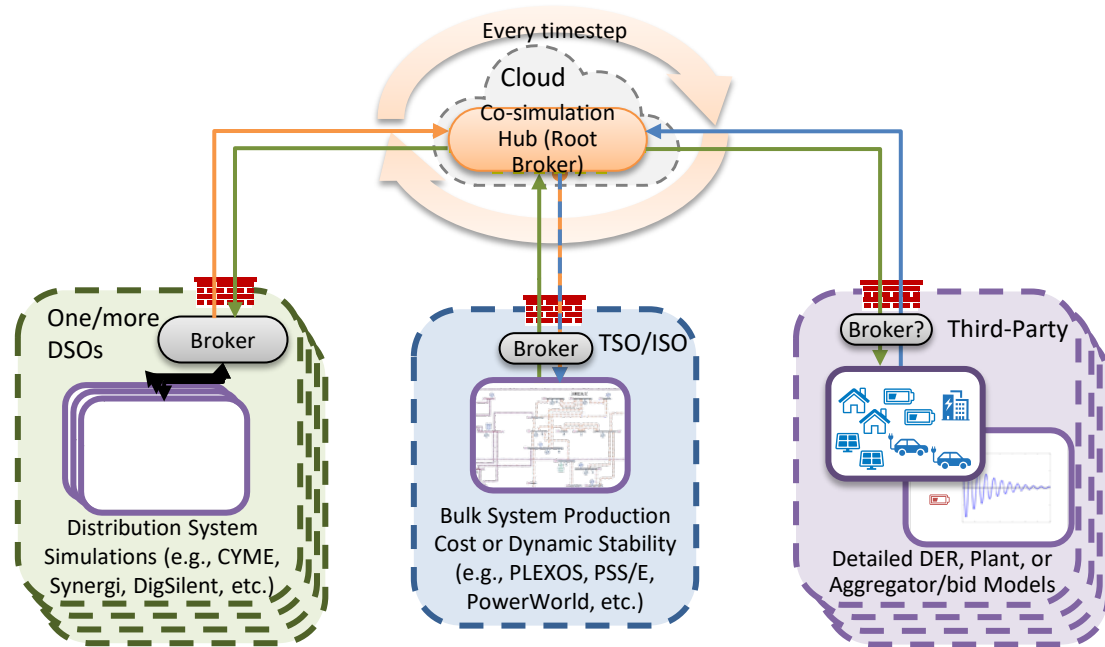


Figure adapted from L. Barbierato, et al., “A Comparison Study of Co-simulation Frameworks for Multi-energy Systems: The Scalability Problem,” *Energy Informatics*, Dec. 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s42162-022-00231-6>.

# Benefit #5: Multi-entity simulation without full data exchange

- Run a combined simulation across multiple sites/organizations
- Only exchange interface data
  - Avoid detailed/sensitive model exchange.



# How has HELICS been used?

## General areas for growth:

- T+D Impact Modeling
- Transportation + Grid
- New Controls + Grid
- Natural Gas + Grid
- Cybersecurity
- Anomaly Detection
- Techno-economic Analysis
- Hardware-in-the-Loop

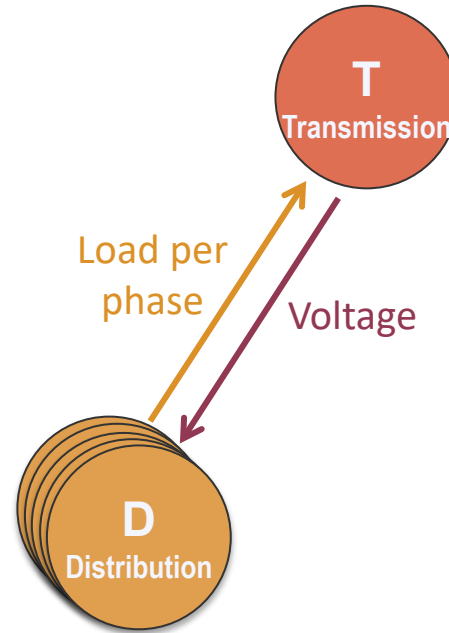
## HELICS projects/efforts (not exhaustive):

- Autonomous Energy Grids (NREL)
- GridAPPS-D (PNNL, NREL)
- GEMINI-XFC: Large-scale Grid-Transportation Simulation (NREL)
- Transactive Energy Simulation Platform (PNNL)
- Cyber-Physical Dynamic Systems (NREL)
- Inverter Transient Co-simulation (PNNL)
- ISO New England T+D (NEISO)
- ADMS Testbed Power-Hardware-in-the-Loop (NREL)
- Hardware-in-the-Loop Simulation of Cyber Attack and Defense (LLNL)
- Transactive Communities (WSU/PNNL)
- Anomaly Detection (NRECA)
- T+D Co-Convergence (NREL / Eaton)
- Multi-sector Techno-economic Analysis (encoord/NREL)
- Natural Gas-Grid Operation Co-optimization (ANL)
- North American Energy Resilience Model (multi-lab)
- Blockchain for Optimized Security and Energy Management (BLOSEM).

# HELICS distinguishes between two classes of data:

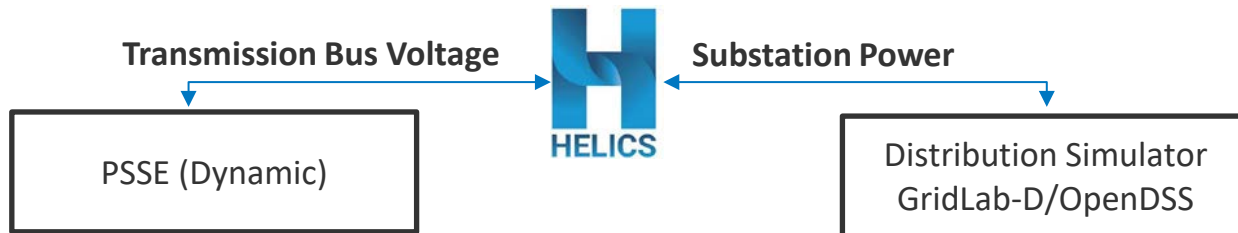
## 1. Physical Values

- Physical Data (Values)
  - Voltage, Frequency, Current.

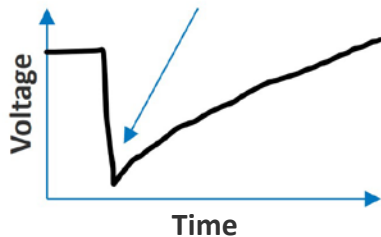


# Example Application:

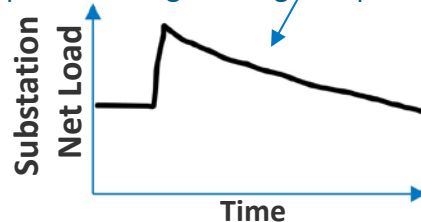
## Bulk dynamic impacts with DERs



During a fault, transmission models have limited visibility into distribution network voltage heterogeneity.



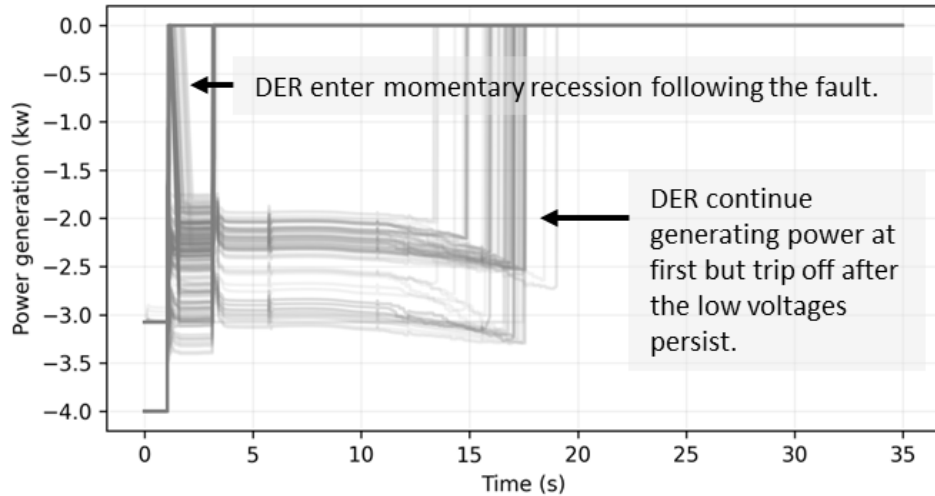
DER tripping depends on location and air conditioners/motors require more power during a voltage drop.



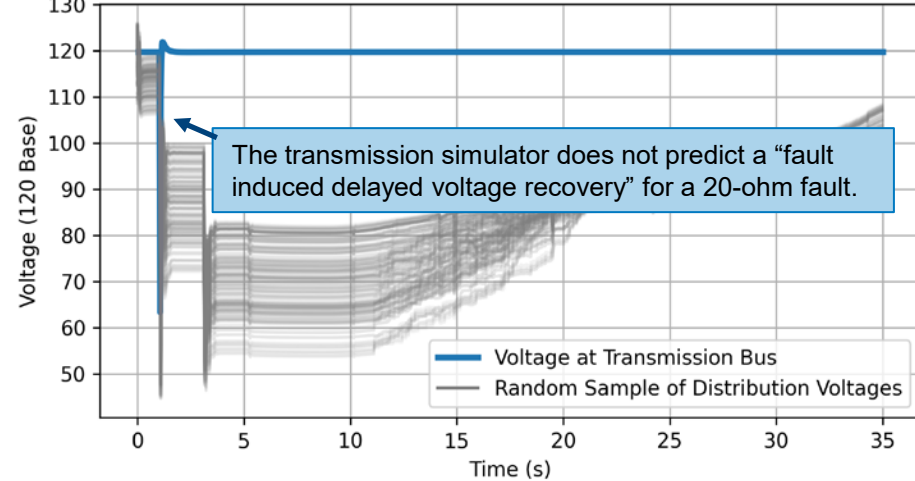


# T&D Co-simulation in Puerto Rico: How high DER penetrations can affect transmission stability

Detailed Distributed Energy Resource Generator Response to “Fault Induced Delayed Voltage Recovery” using T&D Cosimulation



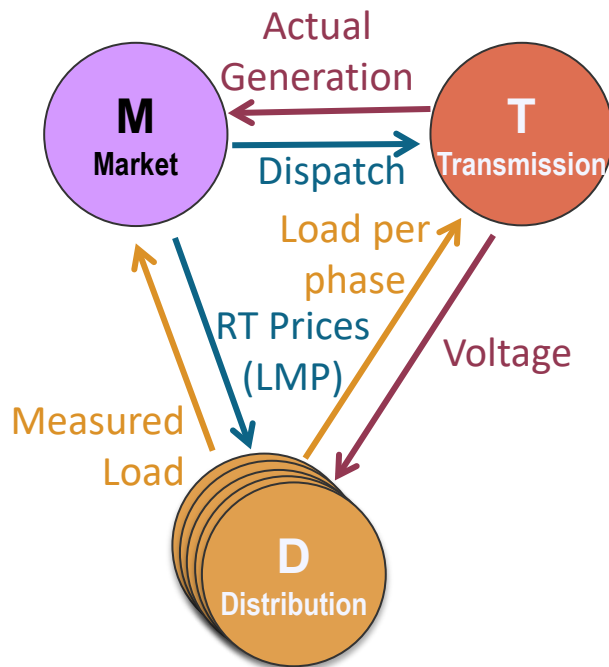
Transmission and T&D Cosimulation “Fault Induced Delayed Voltage Recovery” Response 20 Ohm Fault



# HELICS distinguishes between two classes of data:

## 1. Physical Values 2. ICT Messages.

- Physical Data (Values)
  - Voltage, Frequency, Current
- Market Data (Messages)
  - Measured Load, LMPs.

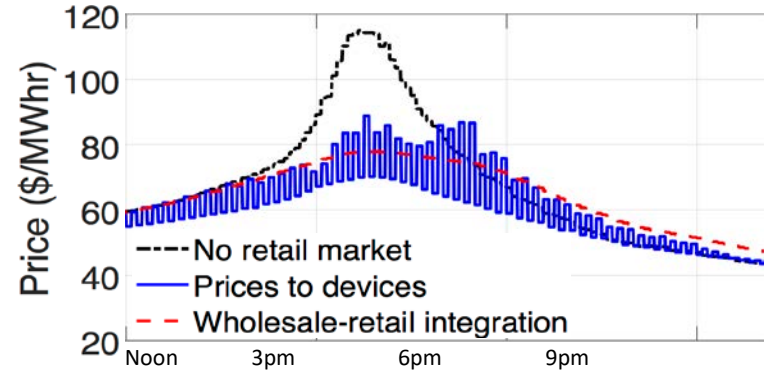


# HELICS distinguishes between two classes of data: 2. ICT Messages

## *For example: Powerflow + Market Operations*

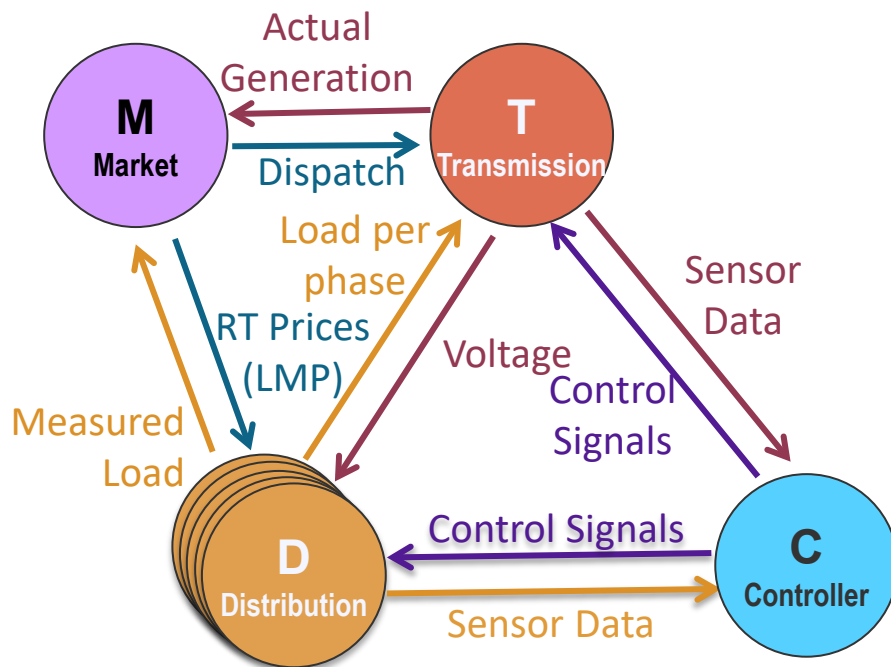
### Large-scale DER-Market Interactions

- 35k feeders
- WECC-240 trans.
- 25M homes
- Simplified CAISO-style Market.



# This also makes it easy to add separate controllers

- Physical Data (Values)
  - Voltage, Frequency, Current
- Market Data (Messages)
  - Measured Load, LMPs
- Controller Data (Messages)
  - Sensor Readings, Control Signals.



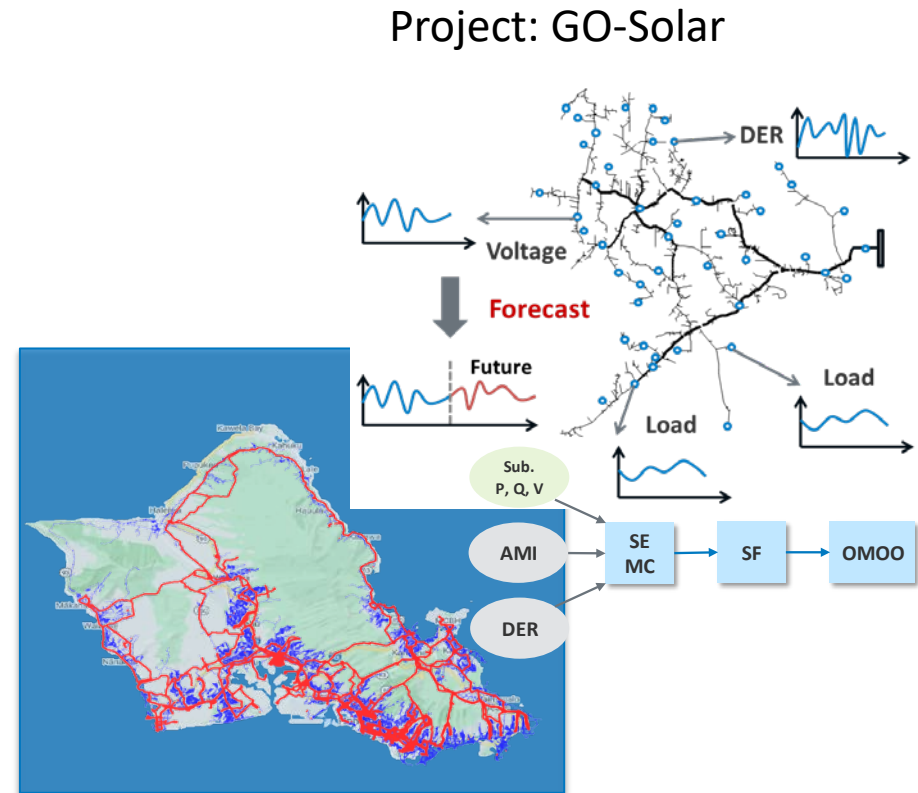
# This also makes it easy to add separate controllers

## For example: Control Architecture Scaling & Performance

### Novel T&D Control Architecture

Design: Predictive State Estimation & Machine Learning Control

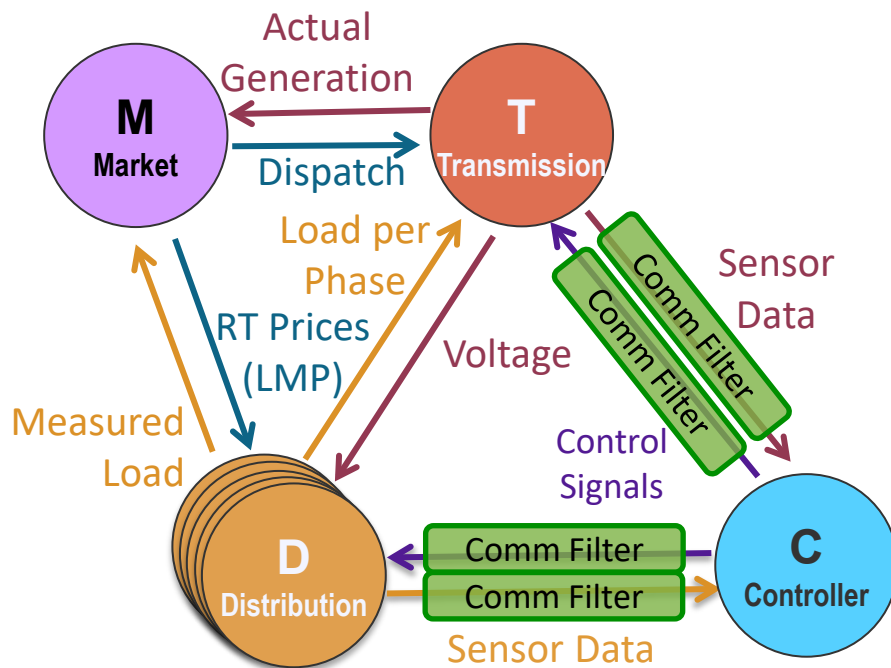
Grid Sim: Entire Island of Oahu, HI, with >1 M electric nodes





# HELICS also has built-in Simple Communication Simulation.

- Built in “Filters” for
  - Delays
  - Random drops
  - Other message effects (e.g., packetization)
  - And more.
- No changes to domain models.



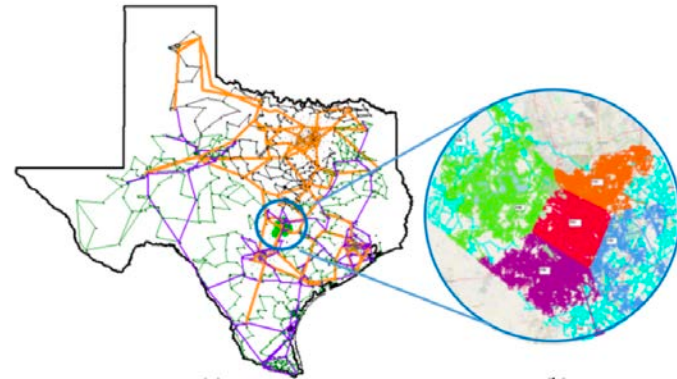
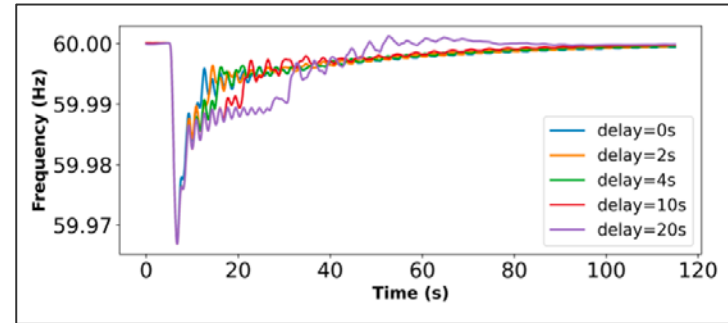
# HELICS also has built-in Simple Communication Simulation

*For example: Impact of delays on AGC to DERs*

## Cyber-Physical Dynamic Simulation

Scenario: Freq response during fault with 42k EVs providing frequency reserves (via AGC)

Grid Sim: Synthetic Texas 2000 bus + 243 Distribution Feeders (MV+LV) at full resolution



# helics\_cli

- Managing co-simulations can quickly grow in complexity, both in managing the inputs and processing the outputs.
- `helics_cli` is a HELICS-supplied tool for helping with this.
  - One-command means of launching all federates in a co-simulation
  - Ability to record data exchanges in a database for post-processing
  - Web interface for runtime monitoring of the co-simulation.

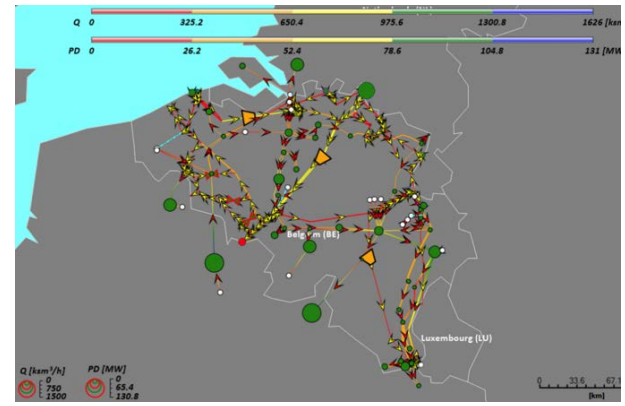
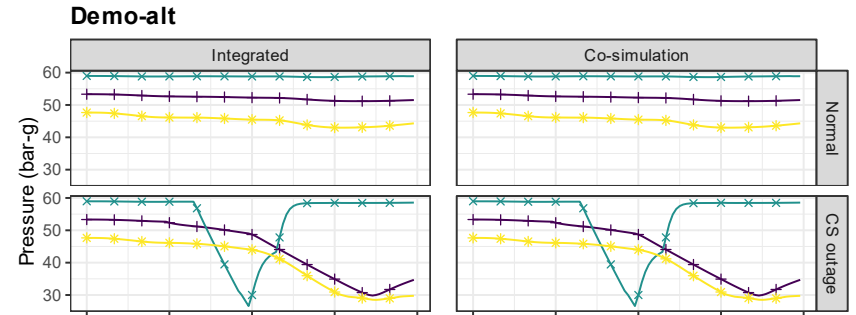
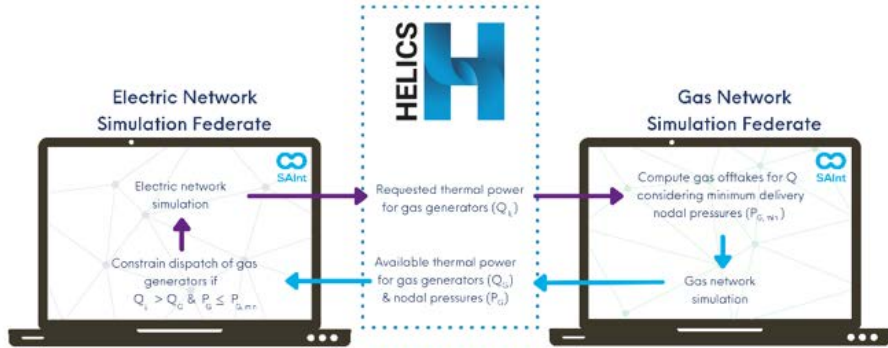
`helics_cli` launcher configuration

```
{
  "federates": [
    {
      "directory": ".",
      "exec": "helics_broker -f 3 --loglevel=1",
      "host": "localhost",
      "name": "mybroker"
    },
    {
      "directory": ".",
      "exec": "python -u Charge",
      "host": "localhost",
      "name": "Charger"
    },
    {
      "directory": ".",
      "exec": "python -u Contro",
      "host": "localhost",
      "name": "Controller"
    },
    {
      "directory": ".",
      "exec": "python -u Batter",
      "host": "localhost",
      "name": "Battery"
    }
  ],
  "name": "advanced_default"
}
```

`helics_cli` web interface

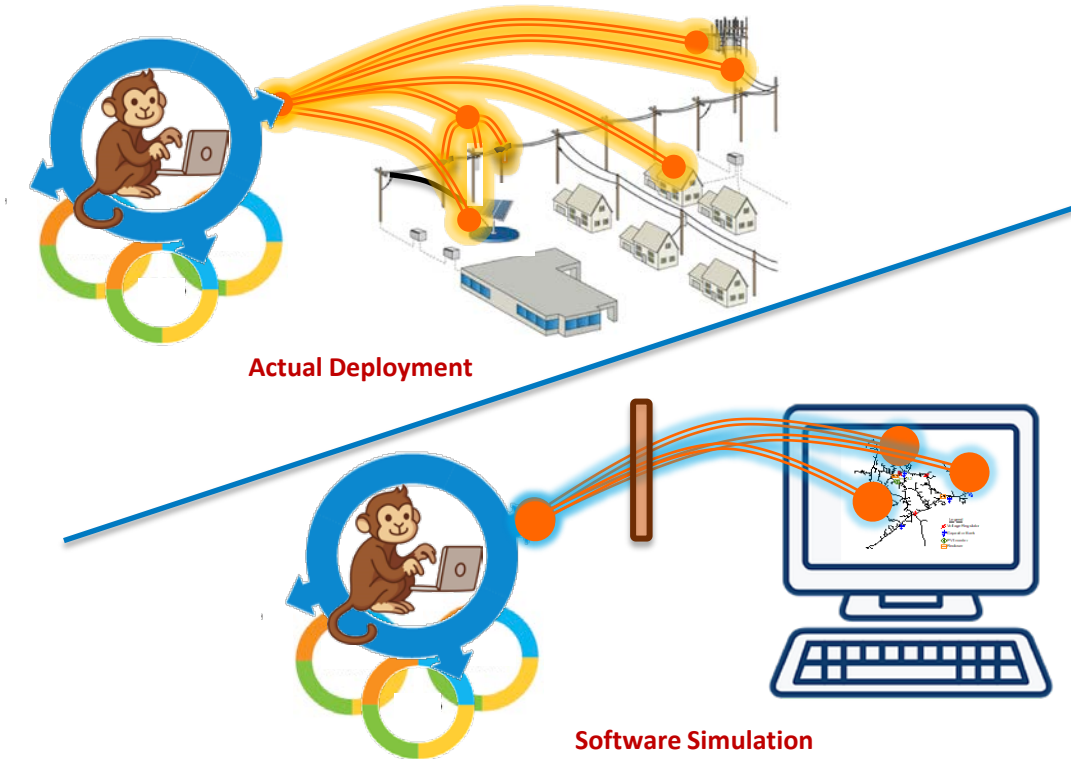
The screenshot shows the HELICS Visualization Tools web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Home' and 'Debug' links, and a 'Dark Mode' toggle. The main content area is titled 'Federate Configuration' and features a search bar and a table with columns for 'Federate Name', 'Last Granted Time', and 'Next Requested Time'. The table lists federates for three observers, each with a 'Charger', 'Battery', and 'Controller' component. Below the table, it indicates 'Showing 1 to 10 of 5659 rows' and '10 rows per page'. The 'Publications' section below also has a search bar and a table with columns for 'Key', 'Sender', 'Publication Time', 'Value', and 'Value Updated'. The table shows voltage data for 'Charger[V1\_voltage]' through 'Charger[V4\_voltage]' from 'Charger' at '120' time, with values around '-1e-49' and 'false' updated status.

# Power Grid + Natural Gas Co-simulation



GitHub repository for SAInt-HELICS interface: [https://github.com/NREL/SAInt\\_HELICS\\_interface](https://github.com/NREL/SAInt_HELICS_interface)  
 Co-simulation validation paper: <https://www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/15/14/5277>  
 Encoord case study website: <https://www.encoord.com/resources/case-studies/helics>  
 NREL Technical Report on gas + grid coordination: <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy20osti/77096.pdf>

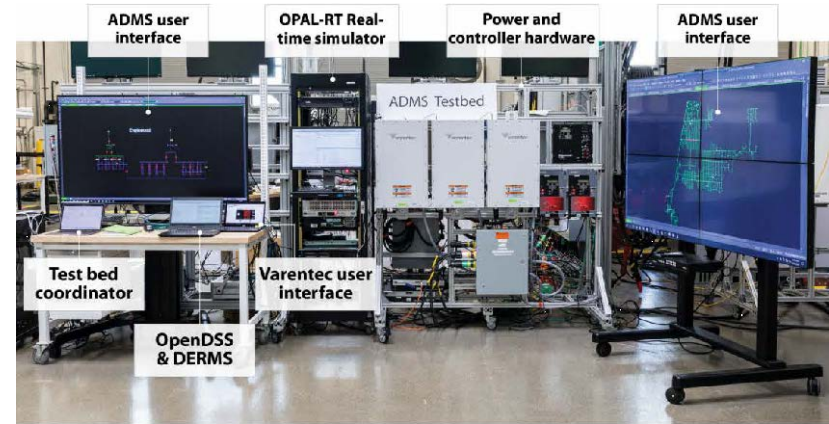
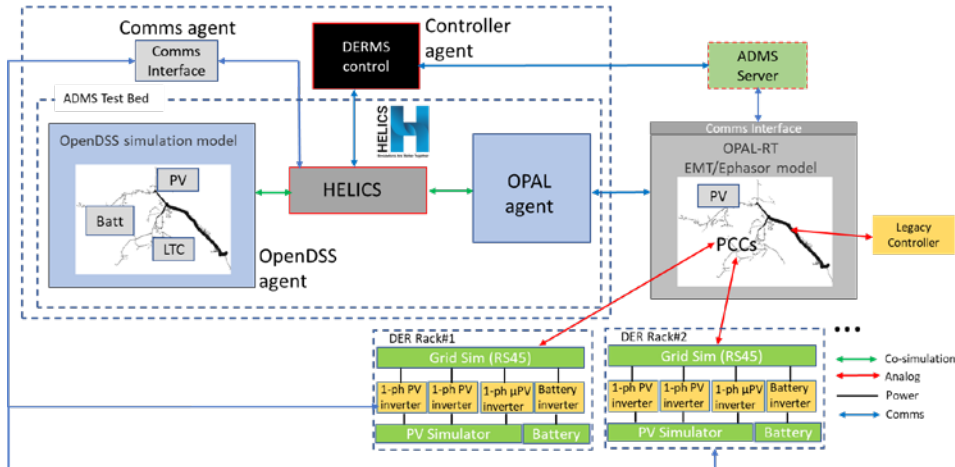
# Realistic simulation for controllers... no matter who they are





# Other HELICS use cases: Hardware-in-the-Loop

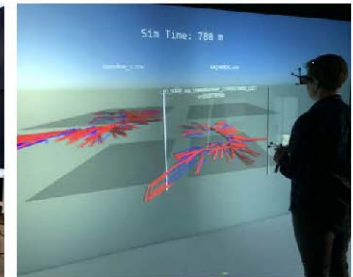
- Commercial ADMS, DERMS
- Mixed QSTS, Real-time EMS
- 1–100 Hardware devices.



Photos by NREL



2D real-time visualization



3D visualization

A woman with dark hair and glasses, wearing a grey textured sweater, is sitting at a desk and looking at a computer monitor. The monitor displays a code editor with various lines of code in different colors (green, yellow, white) on a dark background. The code includes imports for 'react', 'reactionary', and 'underscore-plus', and defines several components like 'InputComponent', 'ListComponent', 'OutComponent', and 'SelectionComponent'. There are also some utility functions and a 'module exports' section. The woman is looking intently at the screen.

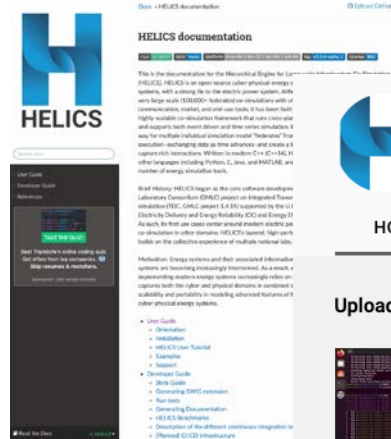
Ready to dive in?

How to access HELICS

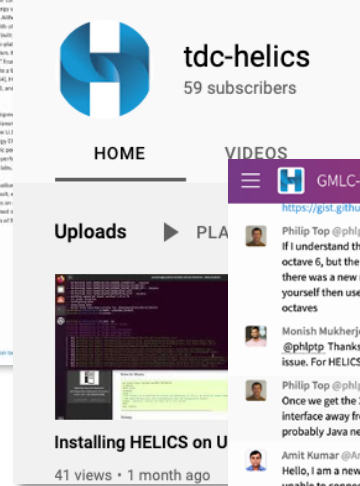
# User Support Offerings

- ReadTheDocs
  - User Guide
  - Developer Guide
  - API Reference
  - Configuration Options Reference.
- Examples suite
- YouTube channel
  - Discussion of various HELICS topics
  - Screencasts of HELICS in action.
- Discussion forums on GitHub
- Gitter channel for real-time chat with HELICS team
- Bi-weekly office hours for debugging support with developers.

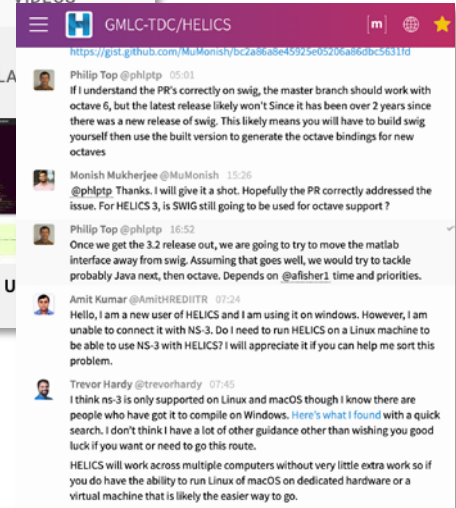
## [ReadTheDocs](#)



## [YouTube Channel](#)



## [Gitter](#)



# Discussion? Questions?



## Contact

[bryan.palminier@nrel.gov](mailto:bryan.palminier@nrel.gov)

## Documentation and Code:

<https://www.helics.org>

<https://github.com/GMLC-TDC/>

pip install helics (among other package managers)

<https://helics.readthedocs.io>

<https://helics.readthedocs.io/en/latest/user-guide/index.html>



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10 a.m. MT**

Presented by Bethany Frew