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論文題目	Power Packet Dispatching Based on Synchronization with Features on Safety (同期に基づく安全性を考慮した電力パケット伝送)							

(論文内容の要旨)

In the context of liberalized power market, the environment of power systems at present is more decentralized comparing to the conventional ones and thus power distribution and power control become more complicated. A modernized integrated power distribution network is expected to introduce renewable power sources into local power grids with information and communications technology (ICT).

The main topics discussed in this dissertation are simply introduced in Chapter 1; those are power packet dispatching system, clock synchronization, and safety of power packet dispatching. The power packet dispatching system is proposed to manage low-capacity DC power sources and to supply power based on demands. In this system, the clock synchronization between a sender (mixer) and a receiver (router) is required to achieve the transfer of power and the exchange of information attached in a power packet. The quick convergence of the synchronization is inevitable to transfer power through the packet form. In addition, the features on safety of power packet dispatching are of concern for the purpose of protecting the information of packet as well as improving the safety of power to loads. As a potential approach and a trial, a differential chaos shift keying (DCSK) scheme is adopted in the modulation before sending.

In Chapter 2, the operating principle of a charge pump phase locked loop (CPPLL) is summarized, based on which the model of a digital clock synchronization method is derived. Applying a first-order control to the derived model, we aim to achieve the clock synchronization between two clock signals: REF (reference clock signal) and NCO (Numerically Controlled Oscillator output clock signal). The achievement of the clock synchronization based on the controlled model is verified in both simulations and experiments. More specifically, it takes around 10 reference clock cycles to achieve the clock synchronization, i.e., the settling time is 10 reference clock cycles. Furthermore, it is found that the settling time is independent on the initial relationship between REF and NCO. Applying the controlled model to the power packet dispatching system, REF and NCO can be considered as the mixer clock signal and the router clock signal respectively, that is, the clock synchronization between the mixer and the router can be achieved autonomously. As a result, the external clock line between the mixer and the router can be removed. Also, it is advantageous in establishing a network system for power packet dispatching in future.

As a key factor of a clock synchronization method, short settling time is desired. Hence, in Chapter 3, a second-order control is applied for improving the synchronization. Considering the future application of the second-order controlled model to the power packet dispatching system, the stability of the controlled model is discussed. In simulations and experiments, it is clarified that based on the second-order controlled model, the clock synchronization between two clock signals can be achieved in a shorter settling time. Thereafter, the model is embedded into a router to confirm power packet dispatching based on autonomous clock synchronization.

Chapter 4 investigates the power packet dispatching under different scenarios in a modified system.

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The target is the multi-packet transfer conditions in which two mixers are included. It is experimentally validated that the power packet dispatching can be realized under different combinations of packets. In the case that power packets received in two input ports of a router have same source signal or/and same address signal, congestion appears at storages and loads. The method to solve the congestion is discussed on the packet dispatching.

The features on safety of power packet dispatching are focused in Chapter 5. Two aspects are introduced: information safety and power safety. For the purpose of protecting the information and adjusting the transferred power of packets, a simple modulation of power packets is introduced before they are sent. The Differential Chaos Shift Keying (DCSK) scheme, one of chaos-based modulation schemes, is adopted to examine the DCSK modulated packets and to show the possibility of achieving safety in the power packet dispatching system. As a result, the information of packet can be protected from an attacker with keeping the adjustability of transferred power. This research result could show a clue to discuss safety issues. It appears that the power packet dispatching is one of the manageable methods for safety.

Chapter 6 summarizes the major points as well as the achievements. The future work to improve the performance of power packet dispatching is mentioned from the viewpoint of the clock synchronization and the feature on safety. Finally, the potential obstacles are mentioned for the future research following to this study.

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(論文審査の結果の要旨)

本論文は、電力をパケット化して線路上を伝送する技術の開発に関する成果をまとめている。電力に情報タグを付加した電力パケットを、送電側(ミキサ)と受電側(ルータ)の間で受け渡す際に、情報および電力の授受を確立するには、パケットの付加情報の取得と電力のペイロードの切り替えを行う信号のクロック周波数を定め、同期する必要がある。一方、送電側が複数ある場合、これらのクロック周波数がパケット毎に変わる場合がある。本論文は送電側と受電側の同期が、パケットに付加したプリアンプル信号によりパケット毎に自律的に確立できることを、数値計算および実験により明らかにしたものである。また、これらの同期信号を含めてパケットを変調できれば、信号かつ電力の授受において、これまでに議論の遡上に乗ることが無かった安全性の特徴を付与できる可能性についても示している。本論文により得られた主要な結果は以下の通りである。

- (1) まず、送電側から受電側に電力パケットを送る際に、両者のクロック周波数の同期が、情報を読み取り、電力の分配を制御する際に重要であることを述べ、その同期が一次のデジタル位相同期ループにより達成できることを数値的に、実験的に明らかにした.
- (2) 次に,適用した一次のデジタル位相同期ループによる送電側と受電側間のパケットのクロック同期特性に関して,収束性の観点からパケットの構成を考慮し二次のループの提案を行った.その結果,実験装置への実装を行い,わずか数ビットにおける同期の確立を動的に達成した.実装したシステムにおいて,電力パケット伝送に提案方法による同期制御が有効であることを示し,予想される電力パケットの授受における複数の条件に対して模擬実験を行い,衝突処理,ストレージ処理により回避できる可能性を示した.
- (3) さらに、提案した方法に基づく同期が電力パケット授受のキーとなることから、クロック信号、情報タグ、ペイロードの電力と合わせたパケットを秘匿化することができれば、電力パケット伝送がある意味の安全性を有する電力伝送方法となりえることを示した。これは情報の不正な取得・変更による意図しない送電操作に対する安全性、さらには負荷への電力遮断を回避できるという安全性の二つの概念を提示したもので、電力パケット伝送系が従来の電力伝送に無い機能を付与できる可能性を示したものである。

上記のように本論文は、電力パケットの伝送に関する同期の確立を、数値計算、および実験によって検証し、その上で新たな機能を付与できる可能性を議論したもので、電力パケット技術の実用化に大きく寄与する成果を得たものである。よって、本論文は博士(工学)の学位論文として価値あるものと認める。また、平成27年8月5日、論文内容とそれに関連した事項について試問を行って、申請者が博士後期課程学位取得基準を満たしていることを確認し、合格と認めた。