

# Affine adjustable robust optimization in unit commitment and economic dispatch problems

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# 1. Adjustable robust optimization

## Framework of ARO

$$\min\{\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \mid \forall \mathbf{w} \in W, \exists \mathbf{y} : \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{y} \leq \mathbf{b}^0 - \mathbf{C}\mathbf{w}\}$$

- Dispatch process is divided into two stages
- $\mathbf{x}$  is here-and-now decision which is made before uncertainty  $\mathbf{w}$  is known and must ensure that there will be at least one wait-and-see decision  $\mathbf{y}$  such that operating constraints are satisfied after  $\mathbf{w}$  realizes.
- Feasibility can be recovered for any  $\mathbf{w}$  by adjusting  $\mathbf{y}$ . This is the reason it is called adjustable / adaptive / recoverable.
- ARO is NP-hard to solve
- If  $\mathbf{y}$  is linearly dependent on  $\mathbf{w}$ , ARO is called AARO

$$\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{y}^0 + \mathbf{G}\mathbf{w}$$

## 2. A zero-sum game interpretation

- Under affine feedback policy, AARO can be viewed as a zero-sum game between the decision maker and the uncertainty

$$\max_w \min_{x, y^0, G} \{ \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{y}^0 \mid \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{y}^0 + \mathbf{G}\mathbf{w}) \leq \mathbf{b}^0 - \mathbf{C}\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w} \in W \}$$

- $\mathbf{y}$  is regarded as feedback with respect to  $\mathbf{w}$
- Decision maker seek for best  $\mathbf{x}$ ,  $\mathbf{y}^0$  as well as feedback gain matrix  $\mathbf{G}$  (very similar to robust control). Strategy  $\mathbf{x}$  is reliable against the worst disturbance while minimizes the cost under nominal scenario (uncertainty is equal to forecast)
- The uncertainty  $\mathbf{w}$  tries to attack the system in a worst manner, in terms of feasibility.

### 3. Equivalent LP of AARO

$$(BG + C)w \leq b^0 - Ax - By^0 \quad \forall w \in W$$



$$\max_{w \in W} (BG + C)_i w \leq (b^0 - Ax - By^0)_i, \quad \forall i$$



$$W = \{w \mid Fw \leq f\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \Gamma_i \geq 0, \Gamma_i F &= (BG + C)_i \quad \forall i \\ \Gamma_i f &\leq (b^0 - Ax - By^0)_i \end{aligned}$$



$$\Gamma \geq 0, \Gamma F = BG + C$$

$$\Gamma f \leq b^0 - Ax - By^0$$

### 3. Equivalent LP of AARO

$$\max_w \min_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}^0, \mathbf{G}} \{ \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{y}^0 \mid \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{y}^0 + \mathbf{G}\mathbf{w}) \leq \mathbf{b}^0 - \mathbf{C}\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w} \in W \}$$



$$\min_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}^0, \mathbf{G}} \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{y}^0$$

$$s.t. \mathbf{x} \in X, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}^0 \leq \mathbf{b}^0$$

$$\text{vec}(\mathbf{\Gamma}) \geq 0, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}^0 + (\mathbf{f}^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_m) \text{vec}(\mathbf{\Gamma}) \leq \mathbf{b}^0$$

$$(\mathbf{F}^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_m) \text{vec}(\mathbf{\Gamma}) = (\mathbf{I}_n \otimes \mathbf{B}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{G}) + \text{vec}(\mathbf{C})$$

## 4. Applications

### Joint energy and reserve scheduling (ED)

$p_i^f$  current output of generator  $i$

$r_i$  reserve capacity of generator  $i$

$p_i^c$  output of generator  $i$  after corrective action

$p_j^w$  output of wind farm  $j$

Task: allocate reserve capacity in generating units such that in a dispatch interval, wind generation uncertainty can be mitigated by only deploying available reserve resources.

## 4. Applications

### Joint energy and reserve scheduling (ED)

$$\max_{p_j^w \in P^W} \min_{p_i^f, r_i, g_{ij}} F = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( a_i (p_i^f)^2 + b_i p_i^f + c_i r_i \right)$$

$$s.t. \quad p_i^f + r_i \leq P_{\max}^i, P_{\min}^i \leq p_i^f - r_i, 0 \leq r_i \leq \min \{R_i^-, R_i^+\} \quad \forall i$$

$$\sum_i p_i^f + \sum_j p_j^{we} = \sum_q p_q$$

$$\left| \sum_i \pi_{il} p_i^f + \sum_j \pi_{jl} p_j^{we} - \sum_q \pi_{ql} p_q \right| \leq F_l \quad \forall l$$

$$-r_i \leq p_i^c - p_i^f \leq r_i, P_{\min}^i \leq p_i^c \leq P_{\max}^i \quad \forall i$$

$$\sum_i p_i^c + \sum_j (p_j^{we} + p_j^w) = \sum_q p_q$$

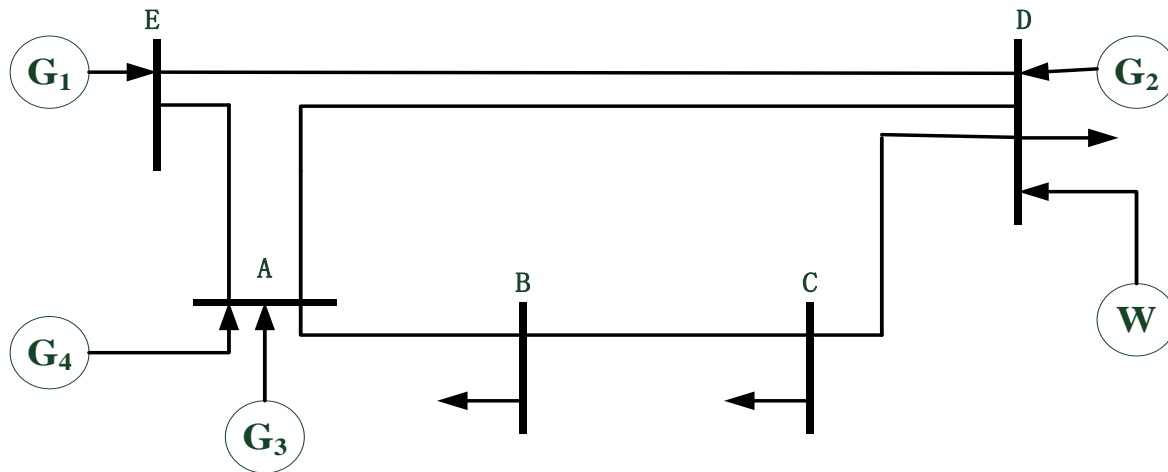
$$\left| \sum_i \pi_{il} p_i^c + \sum_j \pi_{jl} (p_j^{we} + p_j^w) - \sum_q \pi_{ql} p_q \right| \leq F_l \quad \forall l$$

$$p_i^c = p_i^f + \sum_j g_{ij} p_j^w \quad \forall i$$

$$P^W = \left\{ p^w \left| \begin{array}{l} p_j^{wl} \leq p_j^w \leq p_j^{wu} \quad \forall j \\ \sum_j |p_j^w - p_j^{we}| / p_j^{wh} \leq \Gamma^S \end{array} \right. \right\}, \Gamma^S = M \mu + \Phi^{-1}(\alpha) \sqrt{M} \sigma$$

## 4. Applications

### Joint energy and reserve scheduling (ED) Five bus system



Generator data

Unit NO.	$P_{\min}/P_{\max}$ MW	Offering Price ¥/MWh	Reserve Price ¥/MWh	Ramp MW/h
G <sub>1</sub>	[180, 400]	200	300	50
G <sub>2</sub>	[100, 300]	300	450	50
G <sub>3</sub>	[150, 600]	360	540	100
G <sub>4</sub>	[120, 500]	250	400	80

Transmission line data

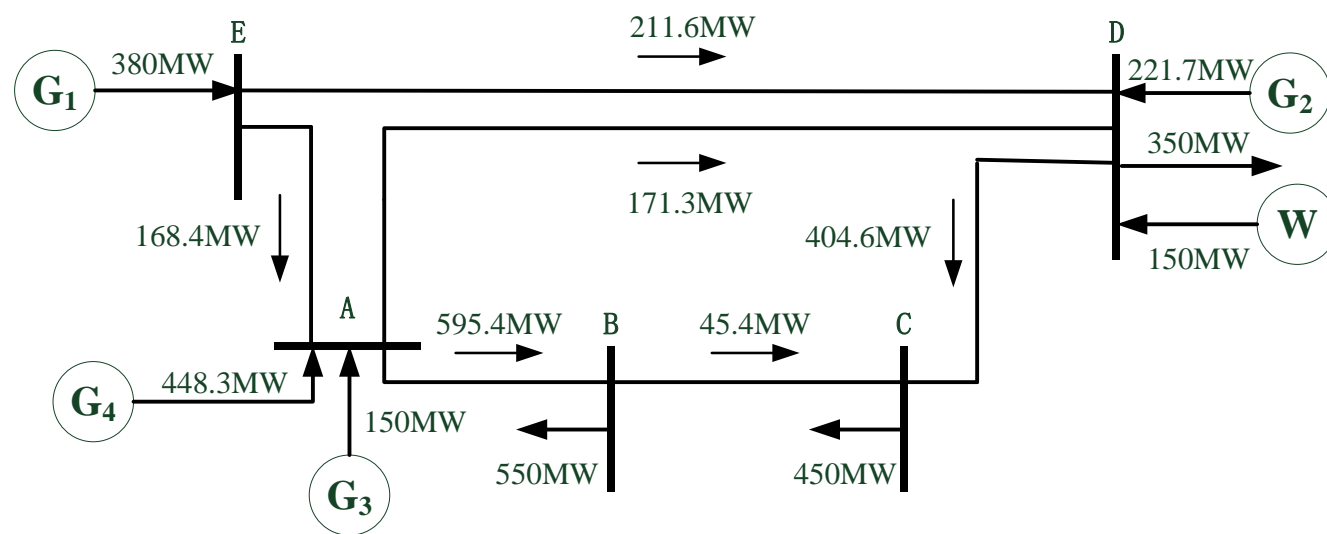
Line NO.	From Node	To Node	Reactance p.u.	Transmission Limit MW
L <sub>1</sub>	A	B	0.0281	600
L <sub>2</sub>	A	D	0.0304	300
L <sub>3</sub>	A	E	0.0064	200
L <sub>4</sub>	B	C	0.0108	300
L <sub>5</sub>	C	D	0.0297	420
L <sub>6</sub>	D	E	0.0297	300



## 4. Applications

### Joint energy and reserve scheduling (ED)

- 20MW wind generation uncertainty
- Reserve is assigned via AARO model



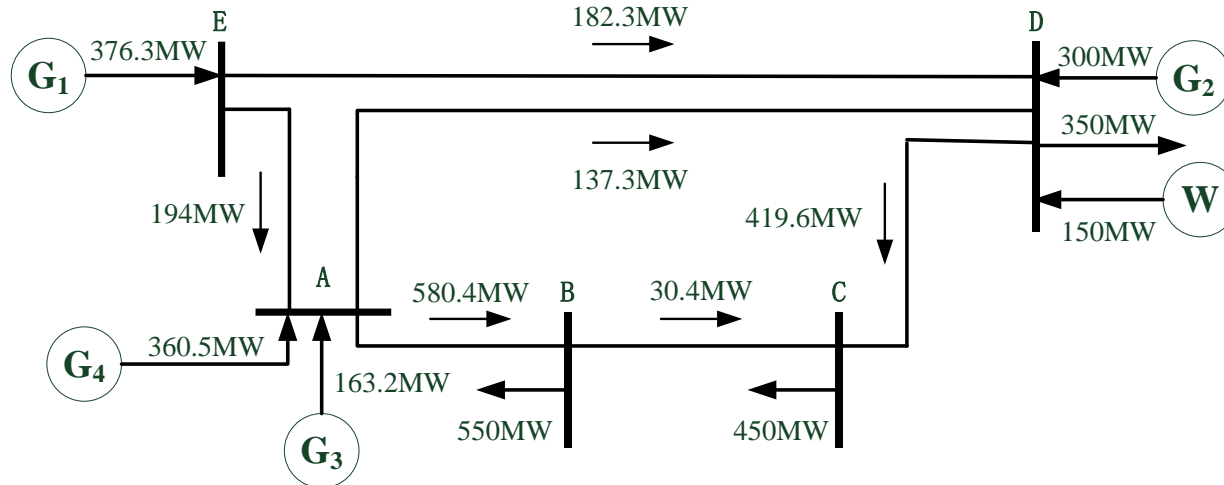
	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>3</sub>	G <sub>4</sub>
Output / MW	380	221.7	150	448.3
Reserve / MW	20	0	0	0
Dispatch Cost / ¥		308,584		
Reserve Cost / ¥		6,000		
Total Cost / ¥		314,584		

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \\ p_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 380 \\ 221.7 \\ 150 \\ 448.3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} p^w$$

## 4. Applications

### Joint energy and reserve scheduling (ED)

- 100MW wind generation uncertainty
- Reserve is assigned via AARO model



	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>3</sub>	G <sub>4</sub>
Output / MW	376.3	300	163.2	360.5
Reserve / MW	6.8	13.2	0	80
Dispatch Cost / ¥	314,138			
Reserve Cost / ¥	41,173			
Total Cost / ¥	355,311			

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \\ p_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 376.3 \\ 300.0 \\ 163.2 \\ 360.5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -0.068 \\ -0.132 \\ 0 \\ -0.800 \end{bmatrix} p^w$$

## 4. Applications

### Unit commitment with wind generation

$$\min_{\beta, u, p^0, G} \max_{p^w} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i=1}^N (S_i \beta_{it} + c_i u_{it} + b_i p_{it}^0)$$

$$s.t. \quad -u_{i(t-1)} + u_{it} - u_{ik} \leq 0, \quad u_{i(t-1)} - u_{it} + u_{ik} \leq 1, \quad -u_{i(t-1)} + u_{it} - \beta_{it} \leq 0, \quad \forall i, \forall t, \forall k$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N u_{it} P_{\max}^i \geq (1+r) D_t, \quad \sum_{i=1}^N p_{it} + \sum_{j=1}^M p_{jt}^w = D_t, \quad \forall t, \forall \{p_{jt}^w\} \in P^W$$

$$P_{\min}^i u_{it} \leq p_{it} \leq P_{\max}^i u_{it}, \quad p_{i(t+1)} - p_{it} \leq R_+^i, \quad p_{it} - p_{i(t+1)} \leq R_-^i, \quad \forall i, \forall t$$

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^N \pi_{il} p_{it} + \sum_{j=1}^M \pi_{jl} p_{jt}^w + \sum_{q=1}^Q \pi_{ql} p_{qt} \right| \leq F_l \quad \forall l, \forall t, \forall \{p_{jt}^w\} \in P^W$$

$$p_{it} = p_{it}^0 + \Delta p_{it}, \quad p_{jt}^w = p_{jt}^e + \Delta p_{jt}, \quad \Delta p_{it} = \sum_{j=1}^M g_{ij} \Delta p_{jt} \quad \forall i, \forall t, \forall \{p_{jt}^w\} \in P^W$$

$$P^W = \{ \{p_{jt}^w\} \mid p_{jt}^l \leq p_{jt} \leq p_{jt}^u, \sum_{j=1}^M |p_{jt} - p_{jt}^e| / p_{jt}^h \leq \Gamma^S, \forall t, \sum_{t=1}^T |p_{jt} - p_{jt}^e| / p_{jt}^h \leq \Gamma^T, \forall j \}$$

## 4. Applications

### Unit commitment with wind generation

A real power system in China

- 177 thermal units, 1880 buses;
- 5 virtual wind farms in planning
  
- Computational performance

$\Gamma^S$	$\Gamma^T$	UC COST / ¥	TOTAL COST / ¥	COMPUTING TIME/S
0	0	$7.395 \times 10^7$	$5.063 \times 10^8$	201
0.5	1.7	$7.422 \times 10^7$	$5.077 \times 10^8$	487
1.0	3.4	$7.550 \times 10^7$	$5.094 \times 10^8$	514
1.5	5.1	$7.859 \times 10^7$	$5.129 \times 10^8$	550
2.0	6.8	$7.994 \times 10^7$	$5.145 \times 10^8$	586
2.5	8.5	$8.035 \times 10^7$	$5.161 \times 10^8$	605

# Thank you and questions