

Coordination of Energy Supply and Demand

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Tutorial: "Distributed Control and Optimization for Autonomous Power Grids"

EUROPEAN CONTROL CONFERENCE 2019



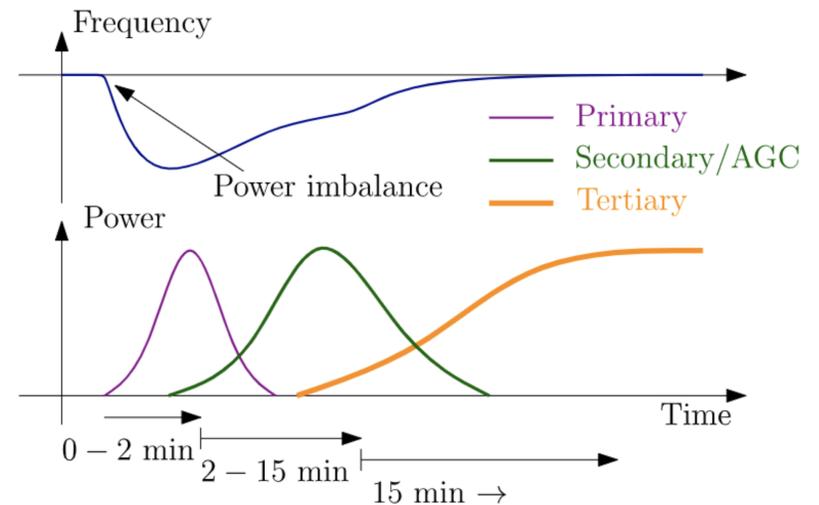
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- 1 From Secondary/Tertiary Control to Electricity Markets
- 2 Coordination of Energy Supply and Demand
- 3 On Convergence Analysis
- 4 Conclusion and Outlook

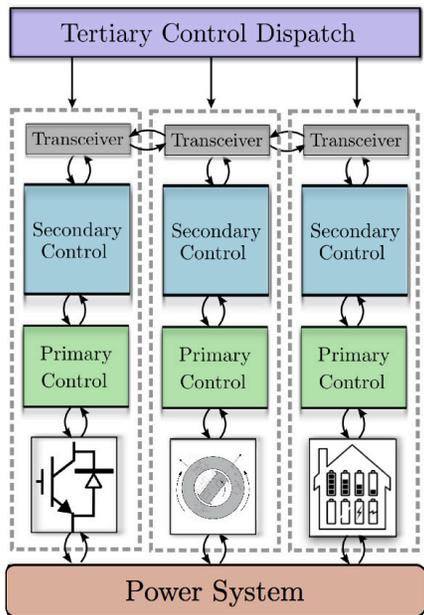
Outline

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From Secondary to Tertiary Control in Power Systems



Ersdal et al., *Model predictive load-frequency control taking into account imbalance uncertainty* (Fig. 1), IEEE CEP, 2016



3. **Tertiary** control (offline)

- optimize operation
- power scheduling/dispatch

2. **Secondary** control (slow real-time)

- reference tracking
- centralized/distributed
- integral control (AGC)

1. **Primary** control (fast real-time)

- local asymptotic stability
- decentralized
- proportional control (droop)

Courtesy: F. Dörfler

(Simplified) **Power Systems dynamics**

$$\Delta \dot{\theta}_i = \Delta \omega_i$$

$$M_i \Delta \dot{\omega}_i = -D_i \Delta \omega_i + \Delta P_i + u_i - \sum_j B_{i,j} \sin(\Delta \theta_i - \Delta \theta_j)$$

- u_i = controlled power injection

Optimal Economic Dispatch

$$\begin{cases} \min_{\{u_i^{\text{ref}}\}_i} \sum_i J_i(u_i^{\text{ref}}) \\ \text{s.t. } u_i^{\text{ref}} \in \{\text{limits}\}, \forall i \\ \sum_i \Delta P_i^{\text{ref}} + u_i^{\text{ref}} = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{power balance} \end{cases}$$

- (goal) $\forall i : \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u_i(t) = u_i^{\text{ref}*} = \text{optimal solution}$

Some Literature on Secondary/Tertiary control

- Simpson-Porco, Dörfler, Bullo, *Synchronization and power sharing for droop-controlled inverters in islanded microgrids*, AUTOMATICA, 2013
- Li, Zhao, Chen, *Connecting automatic generation control and economic dispatch from an optimization view*, IEEE TCNS, 2015
- Dörfler, Simpson-Porco, Bullo, *Breaking the hierarchy: Distributed control and economic optimality in microgrids*, IEEE TCNS, 2016
- Mallada, Zhao, Low, *Optimal load-side control for frequency regulation in smart grids*, IEEE TAC, 2017
- Cai, Mallada, Wierman, *Distributed optimization decomposition for joint economic dispatch and frequency regulation*, IEEE TPS, 2017
- Dörfler, Grammatico, *Gather-and-broadcast frequency control in power systems*, AUTOMATICA, 2017
- Trip, Cucuzzella, De Persis, Van der Schaft, Ferrara, *Passivity-based design of sliding modes for optimal load frequency control*, IEEE CST, 2018
- Stegink, Cherukuri, De Persis, Van der Schaft, Cortés, *Hybrid interconnection of iterative bidding and power network dynamics for frequency regulation and optimal dispatch*, IEEE TCNS, 2018

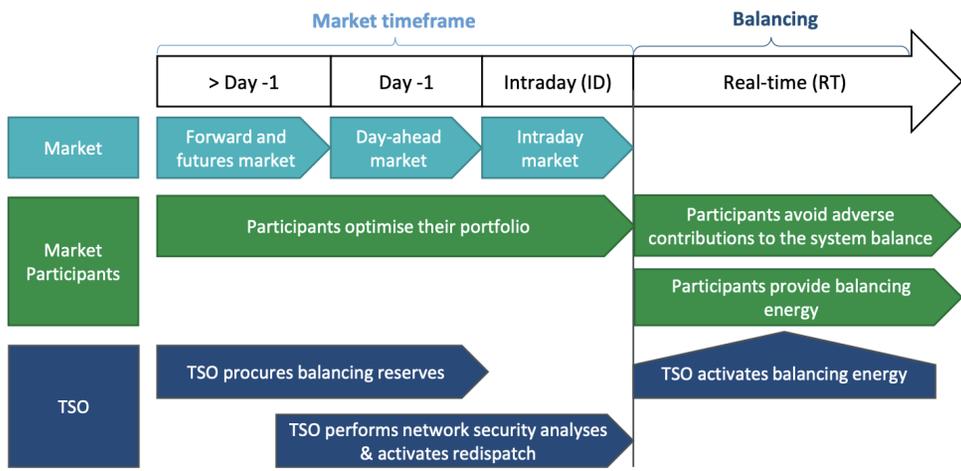
Tertiary Control and Electricity Markets

Optimal Economic Dispatch \implies **Cooperative** optimization

Nowadays:

- Distributed generation & flexible prosumption
- Retailers: Aggregation of small prosumers
- Deregulated electricity markets

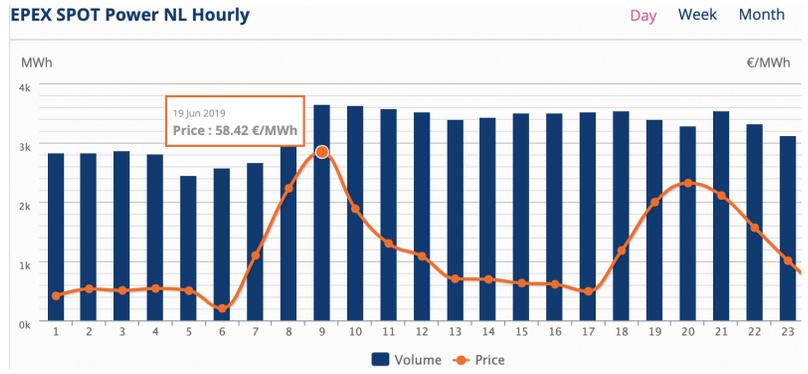
\implies Generators operated by **Competing/Non-Cooperative** firms



TenneT, Dutch Transmission System Operator (TSO), Annual market update 2018, tennet.eu

Examples of Day-Ahead/Intraday Electricity Markets:

- European Power Exchange (EPEX) [DE, FR, UK, ..., NL, CH]
- Amsterdam Power Exchange (APX) [NL, BE, UK]



- Gestore Mercati Energetici (GME) [IT]
- Nord Pool [UK, NO, SE, FI, ...]

Day ahead and Intraday Electricity Markets

Generators:

$$(\forall i) \mathbb{P}_i : \begin{cases} \max_{s_i, u_i} \underbrace{p(\sum_j s_j)}_{\text{nodal prices}}^T s_i - \underbrace{c_i(u_i)}_{\text{generation cost}} - \underbrace{\text{diag}(\lambda)(s_i - u_i)}_{\text{fees}} \\ \text{s.t. } (s_i, u_i) \in \{\text{limits}\} \end{cases}$$

- s_i = sale, u_i = generation (at all nodes)
- λ = transmission fees

TSO/ISO:

$$\mathbb{P}_{\text{iso}} : \begin{cases} \max_{\lambda} \text{revenue}(\lambda, s, g) \\ \text{s.t. } (s, u) \in \{\text{transmission capacities}\} \end{cases}$$

Some Literature on Electricity Markets

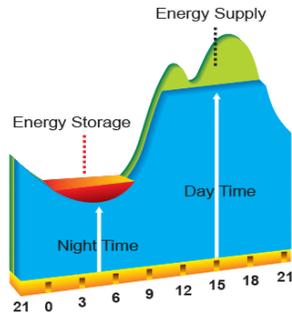
- Hobbs, Metzler, Pang, *Strategic gaming analysis for electric power systems: An MPEC approach*, IEEE TPS, 2000
- Day, Hobbs, Pang, *Oligopolistic competition in power networks: a conjectured supply function approach*, IEEE TPS, 2002
- Niu, Baldick, Zhu, *Supply function equilibrium bidding strategies with fixed forward contracts*, IEEE TPS, 2005
- Hobbs and Pang, *Nash-Cournot equilibria in electric power markets with piecewise linear demand functions and joint constraints*, OPERATIONS RESEARCH, 2007
- Conejo, Carrion, Morales, *Decision making under uncertainty in electricity markets*, SPRINGER, 2010
- Gabriel, Conejo, Fuller, Hobbs, Ruiz, *Complementarity modeling in energy markets*, SPRINGER, 2012
- Morales, Conejo, Madsen, Pinson, Zugno, *Integrating renewables in electricity markets: Operational problems*, SPRINGER, 2014

Demand Side Management:

de-synchronize/flatten net energy demand of prosumers

Prosumer i :

$$\begin{cases} \min_{u_i} \text{discomfort}_i(u_i) \\ \quad + \text{congestion_cost}(u_i, \underbrace{\sum_j u_j}_{\text{aggregation}}) \\ \text{s.t. } u_i \in \{\text{limits}\} \end{cases}$$



Mohsenian-Rad et al., *Autonomous demand-side management based on game-theoretic energy consumption scheduling for the future smart grid*, IEEE TSG, 2010

Saad, Han, Poor, Başar, *Game-theoretic methods for the smart grid*, IEEE MSP, 2012

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Cooperative Balancing & Duality

Optimal Economic Dispatch:

$$\mathbb{P}_0 : \begin{cases} \min_{\{u_i^{\text{ref}}\}_i} \sum_i J_i(u_i^{\text{ref}}) \\ \text{s.t. } u_i^{\text{ref}} \in \{\text{limits}\}, \forall i \\ \sum_i \Delta P_i^{\text{ref}} + u_i^{\text{ref}} = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{power balance} \end{cases}$$

(ease notation: drop ^{ref})

Lagrangian function:

$$L(\mathbf{u}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) := \sum_i \{J_i(u_i) + \iota_i(u_i)\} + \boldsymbol{\mu}^\top \sum_i \{\Delta P_i + u_i\}$$

- $\iota_i = \text{indicator function for } u_i \in \{\text{limits}\}$



Cooperative Balancing & Duality (+)

KKT Theorem: \mathbf{u} solves \mathbb{P}_0 iff (for some $\boldsymbol{\mu}$)

$$\text{KKT}_0 : \begin{cases} 0 \in \partial_{\mathbf{u}} L(\mathbf{u}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) & \leftarrow \text{stationarity} \\ 0 = \sum_i \Delta P_i + u_i & \leftarrow \text{feasibility} \end{cases}$$

Separability:

$$L(\mathbf{u}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \sum_i \underbrace{J_i(u_i) + \iota_i(u_i) + \boldsymbol{\mu}^\top (\Delta P_i + u_i)}_{L_i(u_i, \boldsymbol{\mu})} = \sum_i L_i(u_i, \boldsymbol{\mu})$$

$$\implies 0 \in \partial_{u_i} L(\mathbf{u}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = J'_i(u_i) + \underbrace{\partial \iota_i(u_i)}_{\text{normal cone}} + \boldsymbol{\mu}$$

$$\implies u_i = \text{sat}(-J'_i{}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu}))$$

- $u_i(\mu) = \text{sat}(-J_i'^{-1}(\mu))$

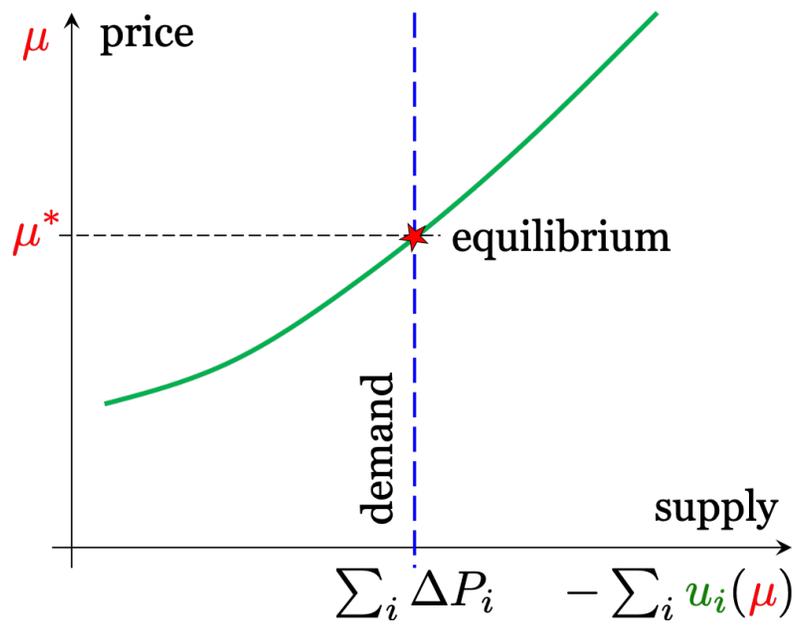
From Convexity to Monotonicity:

- J_i strictly convex
- $\Rightarrow J_i'$ strictly increasing $\Rightarrow J_i'^{-1}$ strictly increasing
- $\Rightarrow -J_i'^{-1}$ strictly decreasing $\Rightarrow \text{sat}(-J_i'^{-1}(\cdot))$ strictly decreasing

μ = Imbalance price:

$$\mu \nearrow \implies u_i(\mu) \searrow \implies \underbrace{\sum_i \Delta P_i + u_i(\mu)}_{\text{imbalance}} \searrow$$

(Market) Clearing: $\sum_i \Delta P_i + u_i(\mu^*) = 0$



$$\mathbb{P}_0 : \begin{cases} \min_{\{u_i\}_i} \sum_i J_i(u_i) \\ \text{s.t. } u_i \in \mathcal{U}_i, \forall i \\ \sum_i u_i = 0 \end{cases} \leftarrow \text{multi-stage balance constraint}$$

- $u_i (\in \mathbb{R}^n) = \text{deviation from nominal reference over time}$

Lagrangian function $L(u, \mu)$ still separable ☺

- $\mu (\in \mathbb{R}^n) = \text{imbalance prices over time}$

Electricity market: each generator shall minimize its own cost

$$(\forall i) \mathbb{P}_i(u_{-i}) : \begin{cases} \min_{u_i} J_i(u_i, u_{-i}) & \leftarrow \text{coupled cost} \\ \text{s.t. } u_i \in \mathcal{U}_i \\ u_i + \sum_{j \neq i} u_j = 0 & \leftarrow \text{balance constraint} \end{cases}$$

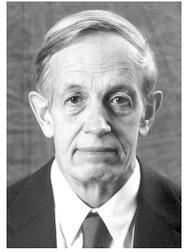
- $u_{-i} := (u_j)_{j \neq i}$

Generalized Nash Equilibrium (GNE):

$$u^* = (u_i^*)_i \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\forall i : u_i^* \text{ solves } \mathbb{P}_i(u_{-i}^*)$$

\rightarrow each decision is optimal given the others



Lagrangian functions:

$$L_i(u_i, \mathbf{u}_{-i}, \mu_i) := J_i(u_i, \mathbf{u}_{-i}) + \iota_i(u_i) + \mu_i^\top \left(u_i + \sum_{j \neq i} u_j \right)$$

KKT Theorem: u_i solves $\mathbb{P}_i(\mathbf{u}_{-i})$ iff (for some $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$)

$$(\forall i) \text{ KKT}_i : \begin{cases} 0 \in \partial_{u_i} L_i(u_i, \mathbf{u}_{-i}, \mu) & \leftarrow \text{stationarity} \\ 0 = u_i + \sum_{j \neq i} u_j & \leftarrow \text{feasibility} \end{cases}$$

- $\partial_{u_i} L_i = \nabla_{u_i} J_i(u_i, \mathbf{u}_{-i}) + \partial \iota_i(u_i) + \mu$

Main Problem: How to solve the interdependent KKT systems?

Iterative bidding (index $k \in \mathbb{N}$):

$$u_i(k+1) = \operatorname{argmin} L_i(\cdot, \mathbf{u}_{-i}(k), \mu(k)) \leftarrow \text{best response}$$

$$\mu(k+1) = \mu(k) - \epsilon \sum_j u_j(k+1) \leftarrow \text{price adjustment}$$

Convergence (strong convexity/monotonicity, small step, ...):

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{u}(k) = \mathbf{u}^* \text{ GNE}$$

- Best response updates run in **parallel**
- Price adjustment requires **aggregate** information

Iterative bidding (index $k \in \mathbb{N}$):

$$u_i(k+1) = \operatorname{proj}_{\mathcal{U}_i} [u_i(k) - \epsilon (\nabla_{u_i} J_i(u_i(k), \mathbf{u}_{-i}(k)) + \mu(k))] \leftarrow \text{projected gradient step}$$

$$\mu(k+1) = \mu(k) - \epsilon \sum_j 2u_j(k+1) - u_j(k) \leftarrow \text{price adjustment}$$

Convergence (strong convexity/monotonicity, small step, ...):

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{u}(k) = \mathbf{u}^* \text{ GNE}$$

- Projected gradient step replaces local best response

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Coordinated Best Response:

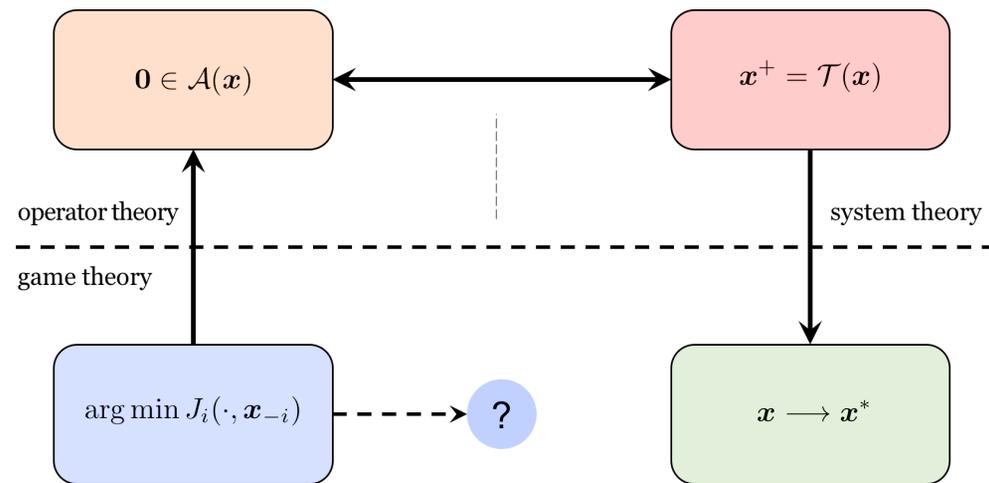
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1(k+1) \\ \vdots \\ u_N(k+1) \\ \mu(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} & & & \\ & \text{Id} & & \\ -\epsilon I & \dots & -\epsilon I & \text{Id} \end{bmatrix} \circ \begin{bmatrix} \dots & & & \\ & \text{argmin } L_i & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & \text{Id} \end{bmatrix}}_{=: T} \begin{bmatrix} u_1(k) \\ \vdots \\ u_N(k) \\ \mu(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

From Zeros to Fixed Points:

(u^*, μ^*) solves $\{\text{KKT}_i\}_i \iff (u^*, \mu^*) \in T(u^*, \mu^*) \leftarrow$ **fixed point**

Theorem:

T **Averaged** (e.g. **Contraction**) \implies **Convergence to Fixed Point**



Bauschke, Combettes, *Convex analysis and monotone operator theory in Hilbert spaces*, 2nd ed., SPRINGER, 2016

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Conclusion

- Tertiary Control in Power Systems \mapsto Equilibrium Problem
- (Non-Cooperative) Balancing of Energy Supply & Demand \mapsto Generalized Nash Equilibrium Problem
- Solution Architecture: Iterative Bidding & Price Adjustments

- Interconnection of

Power Network Dynamics & Equilibrium Seeking Algorithms

- **Incremental Passivity** is key

-  Gadjov, Pavel, *A passivity-based approach to Nash equilibrium seeking over networks*, IEEE TAC, 2019
-  De Persis, Monshizadeh, *A feedback control algorithm to steer networks to a Cournot–Nash equilibrium*, IEEE TCNS, 2019
-  Pavel, *On incremental passivity in network games*, ISDG NETGCoOP, 2019

Thank you for your kind attention



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