

PhD Subject presentation

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January 2023

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- ① Operation Research
- ② My PHD Subject
- ③ Technical Challenges
- ④ Toy example
- ⑤ Energy Markets

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- 1 Operation Research
- 2 My PHD Subject
 - PHD Organization
 - General problem
- 3 Technical Challenges
 - Challenges Overview
 - Binary variables
 - Uncertainties
- 4 Toy example
- 5 Energy Markets

OPERATION RESEARCH

Definition (Operation Research)

Operation Research is a discipline that deals with the development and application of analytical methods to improve decision-making.

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1. Formulating a problem

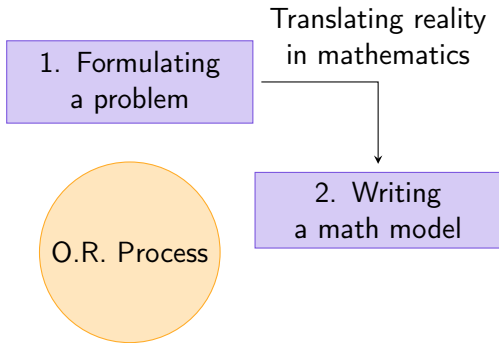


O.R. Process

OPERATION RESEARCH

Definition (Operation Research)

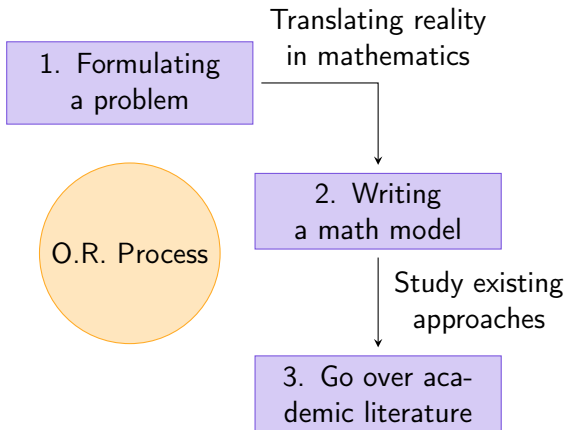
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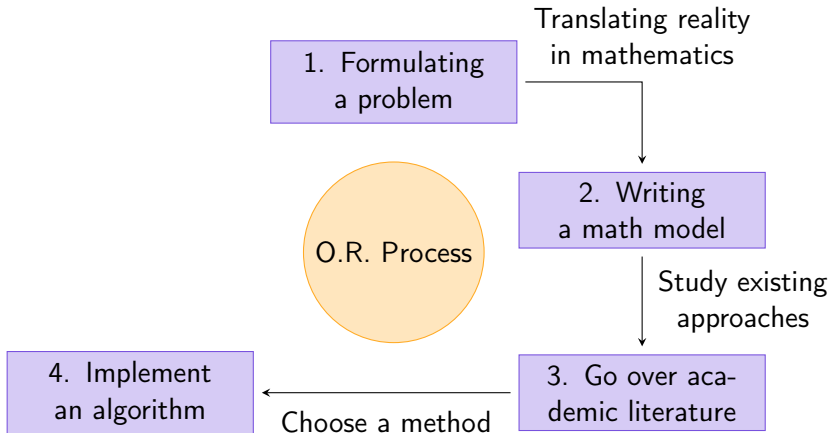
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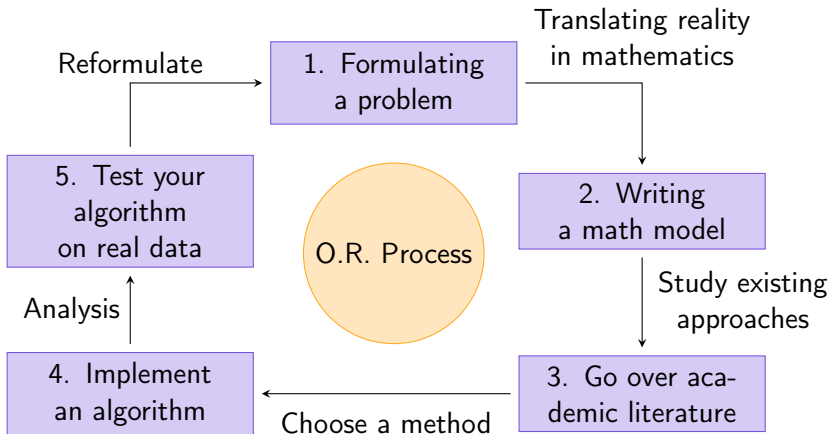
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OPERATION RESEARCH

OR Tools

- Computer Science
- Business Analytics

- Probability theory
- Statistics
- Data Science

- Graph Theory
- Optimization
- Game Theory
- Simulation

Industrial Applications

- Scheduling problems:
crew scheduling, schools
...
- Routing problems:
delivery routes, recycling
tours, SNCF scheduling
...
- Multiportfolios
optimization
- Energy dispatch problems
- Waiting rooms in hospital
(Queueing theory)
- Telecom networks
optimization

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PHD SUBJECT

Main Motivation

Be able to give industrial advices regarding renewable investments.

PHD Subject

Optimize the joint production and energy supply planning of an industrial microgrid.

- What we have worked on
 1. Solving the operational problem;
 2. Solving the design problem with day-ahead purchases.
- What is next
 1. Working on different industrial constraints;
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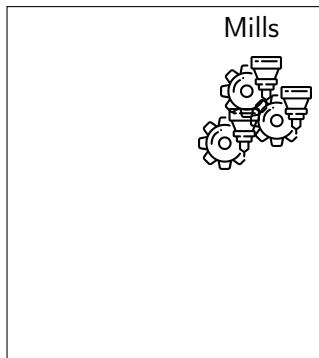
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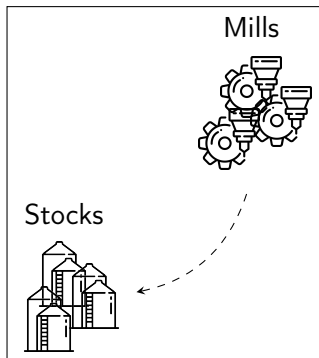
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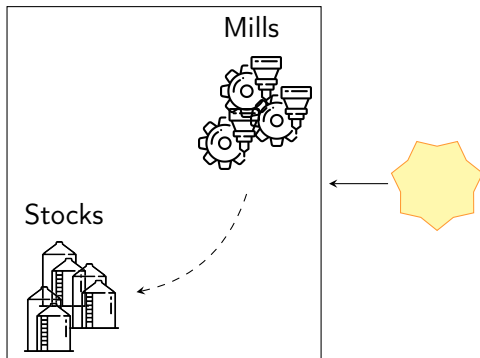
GENERAL PROBLEM



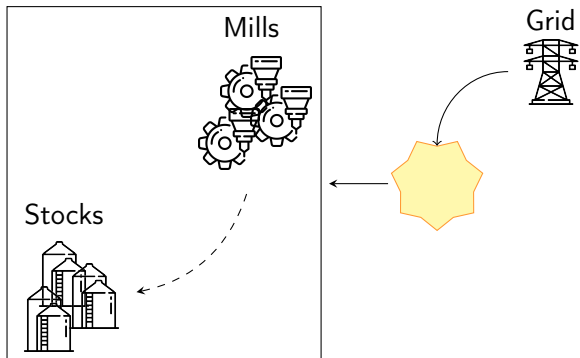
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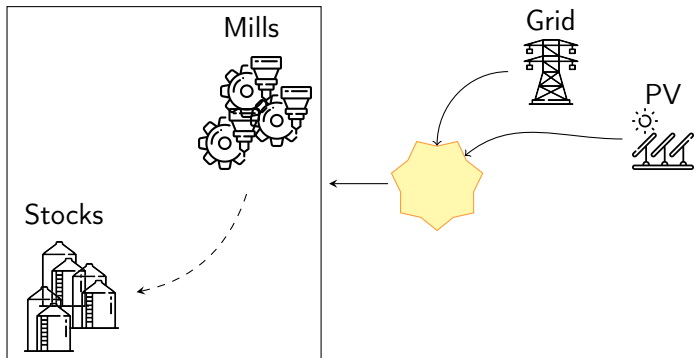
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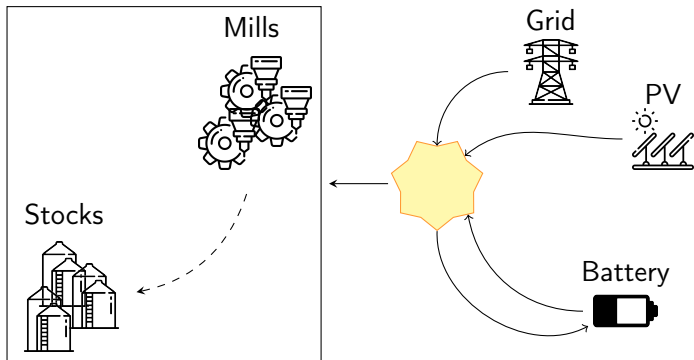
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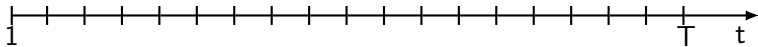
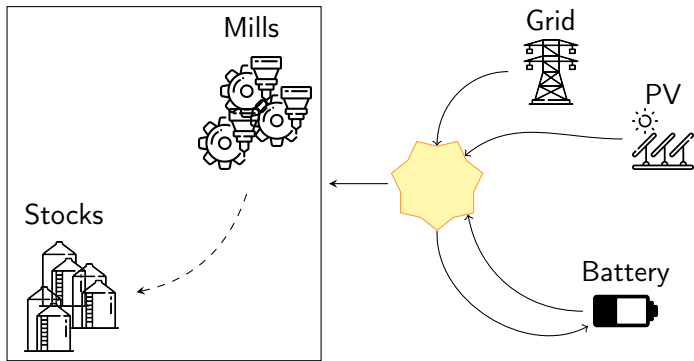
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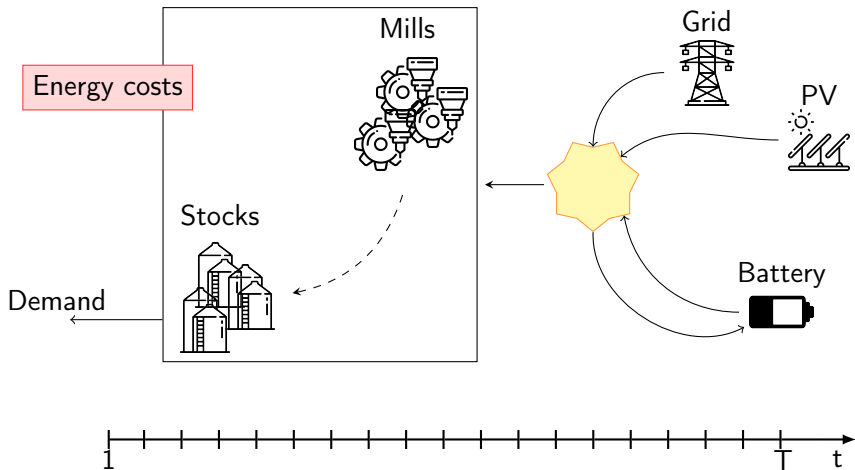
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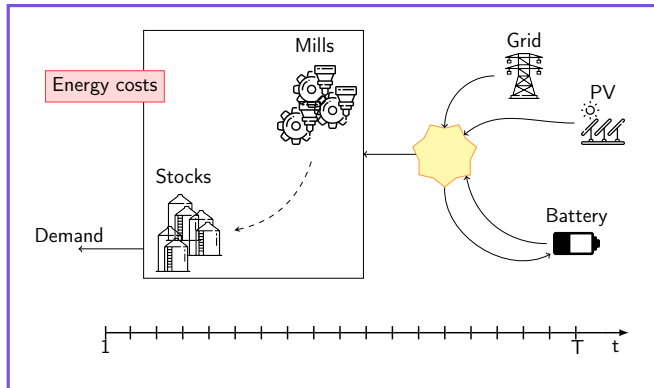


GENERAL PROBLEM



GENERAL PROBLEM

Operational Problem



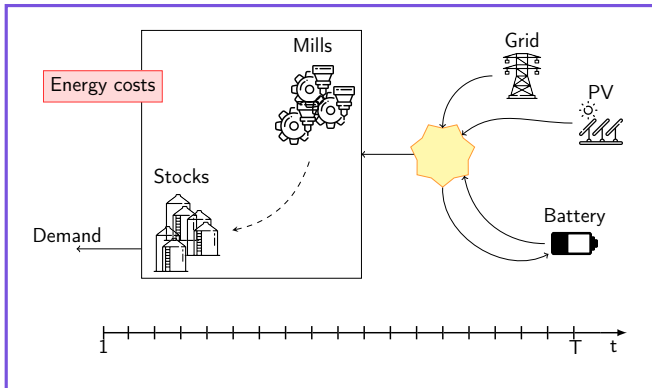
GENERAL PROBLEM

Design Problem

Operational Problem

We parametrize

→
Day-ahead energy
purchases
Battery sizing
Material
investment



OPERATIONAL AND DESIGN PROBLEM

PHD Subject

Optimize the joint production and energy supply planning of an industrial microgrid.

Industrial Aspects

- A factory with 3 mills and 3 types of products
- A daily demand for each product
- Shared resources constraints: some products can't be planned simultaneously
- Bounds on production
- Stocks dynamics

Energy Aspects

- A microgrid onsite *i.e.*, solar panels coupled with an Energy System Storage
- A main external grid with Time of Use prices
- Day-ahead market (energy can be bought a day in advance)

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- ③ **Technical Challenges**
 - Challenges Overview
 - Binary variables
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CHALLENGES OVERVIEW

Mathematical Challenges

- **Binary variables**; otherwise continuous variables and linear constraints
- **Uncertainties** over a large horizon, with independence assumptions

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- ➔ With uncertainties but without binary variables, an algorithm exists (SDDP).

CHALLENGES OVERVIEW

Mathematical Challenges

- **Binary variables**; otherwise continuous variables and linear constraints
 - **Uncertainties** over a large horizon, with independence assumptions
- ➔ With uncertainties but without binary variables, an algorithm exists (SDDP).
- ➔ With binary variables but without uncertainties, solvers are efficient.

CHALLENGES OVERVIEW

Mathematical Challenges

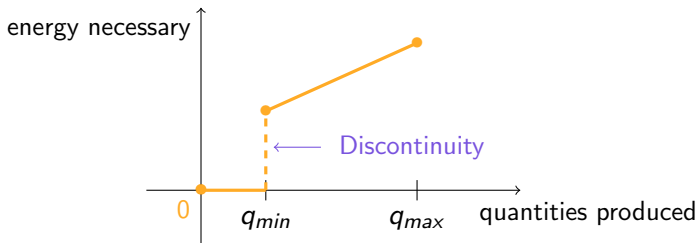
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 - **Uncertainties** over a large horizon, with independence assumptions
- ➔ With uncertainties but without binary variables, an algorithm exists (SDDP).
- ➔ With binary variables but without uncertainties, solvers are efficient.
- ➔ The difficulty lies in considering both uncertainties and binary variables.

BINARY VARIABLES

Binary variables: yes/no variables that are necessary to model physical hard constraints.

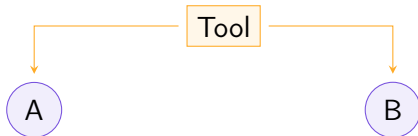
BINARY VARIABLES

- **Semi-continuous production**: either we don't produce, or we produce at least a certain quantity.



BINARY VARIABLES

- **Shared resources:** we must choose between producing A or B.



$$c_A = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if A is produced;} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$c_B = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if I produce B;} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We can't have $c_A = 1$ and $c_B = 1$

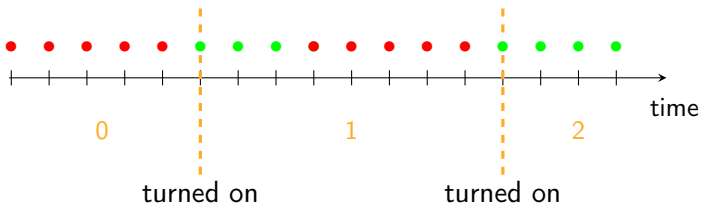
BINARY VARIABLES

- **Counters:** I can't turn on/off a machine as many times as I want

● : turned on (1)

● : turned off (0)

count : number of times I turned on the machine



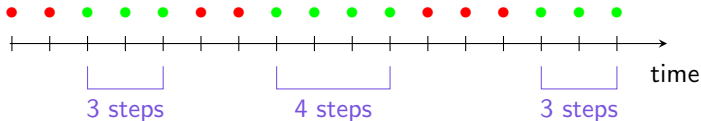
BINARY VARIABLES

- **Minimum Up-Down time:** if I turn on a machine, it must stay on at least a certain time.

● : turned on (1)

● : turned off (0)

3 time steps minimum



UNCERTAINTIES

Sources: uncertainties can come from the solar energy available, energy prices, energy demand ...

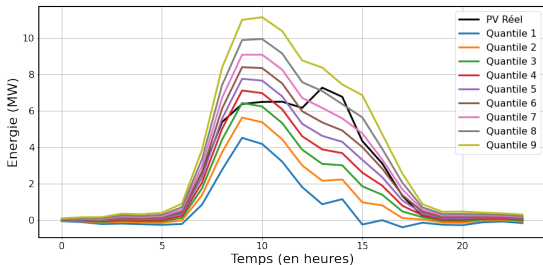


Figure: Predictions over the next day on the solar energy available

➡ **Pascal Lu** for more information on the forecast algorithm.

UNCERTAINTIES

Sources: uncertainties can come from the solar energy available, energy prices, energy demand . . .

Independence assumption: if the noise is stagewise independent then methods exist to solve the problem (though temporal variability is ok).

➡ We are interested in the uncertainty in the gap between prediction and reality.

Without independence assumption: we can handle an autoregressive dependence in the constraints. Any dependence in the costs is hard.

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DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING: AN EXAMPLE

\$ grid	1	3	3	1	3
\$ genset	2	2	2	2	2

genset



grid



MWh

2

1

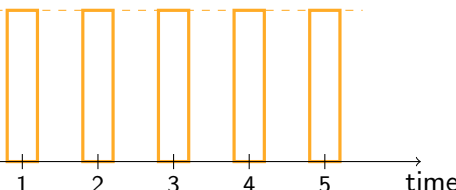
2

3

4

5

time



DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING: AN EXAMPLE

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genset



grid



MWh

2

1

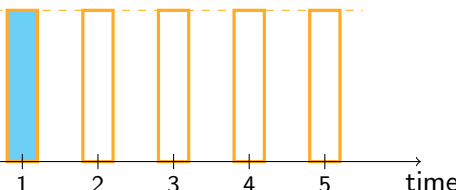
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grid



MWh

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1

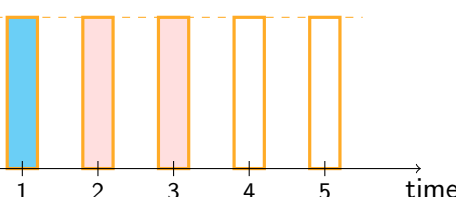
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MWh

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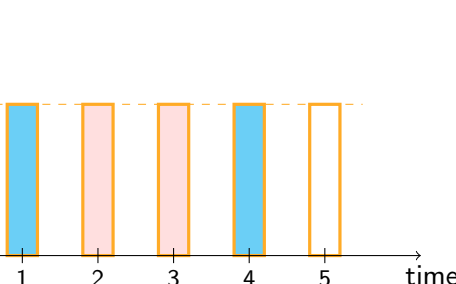
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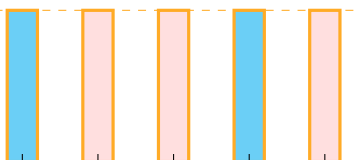
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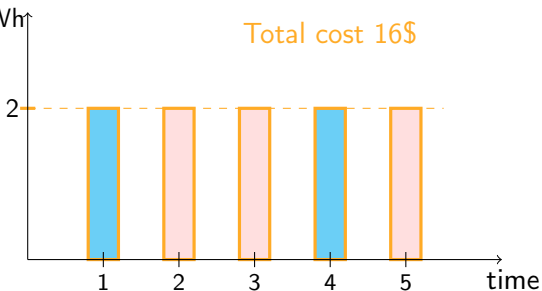
genset



grid



MWh



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genset



grid



MWh

2

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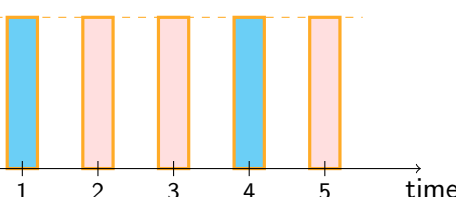
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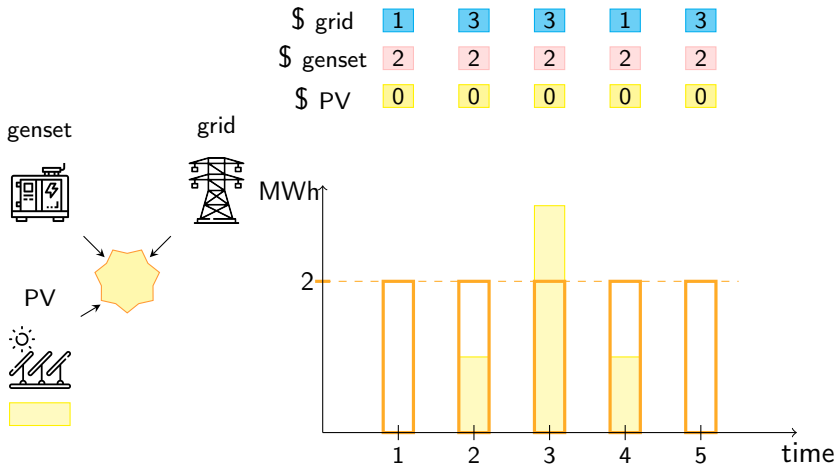
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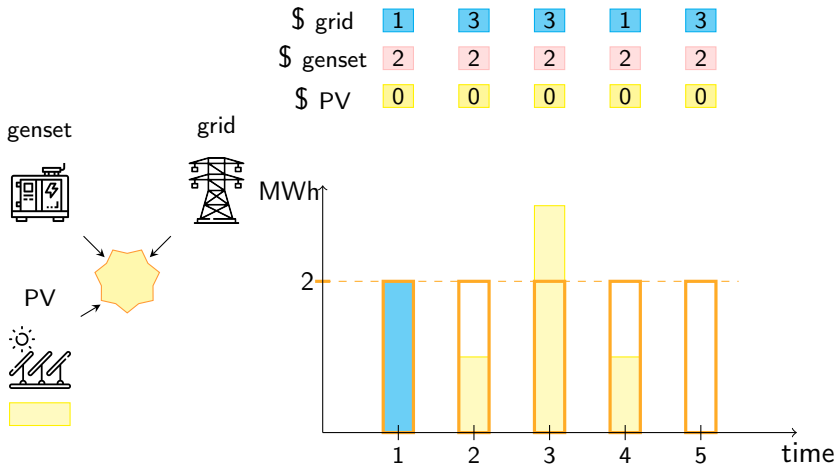
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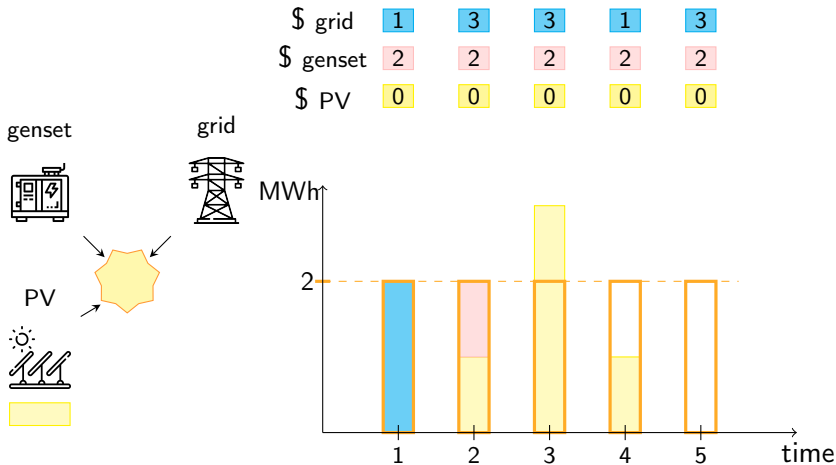
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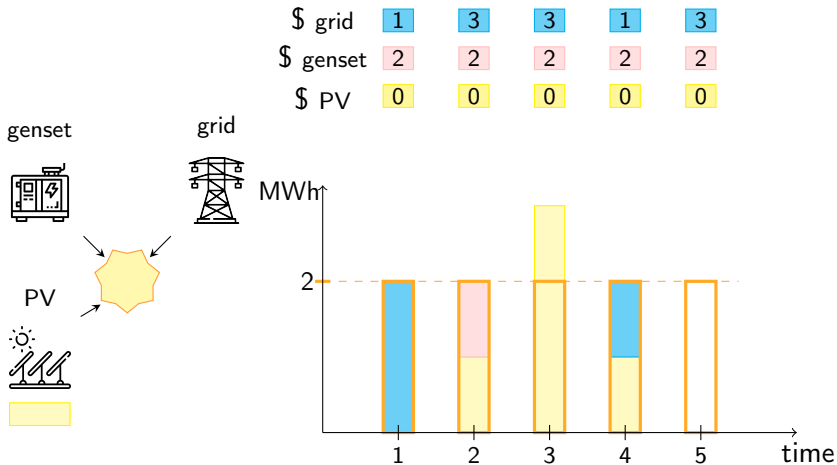
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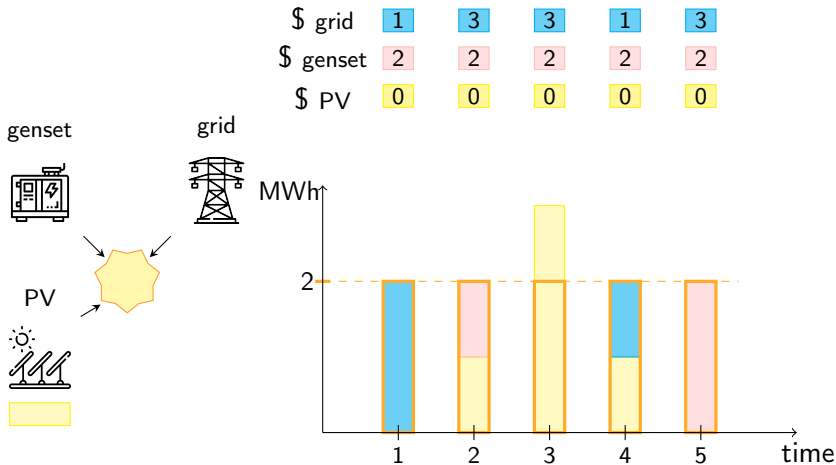
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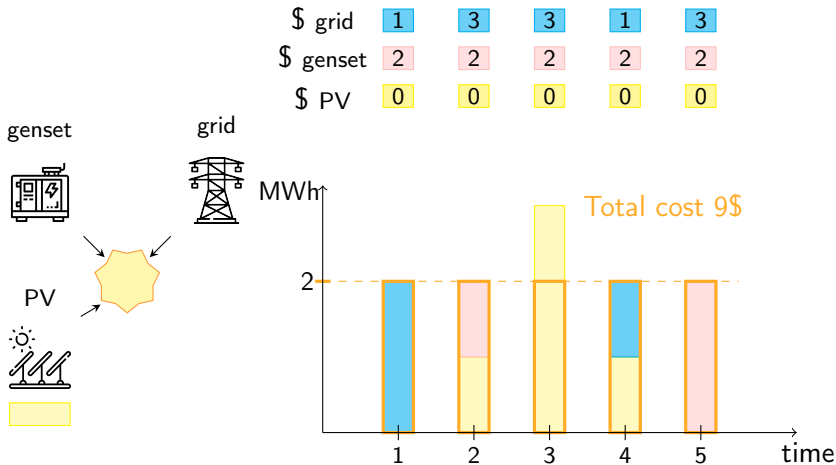
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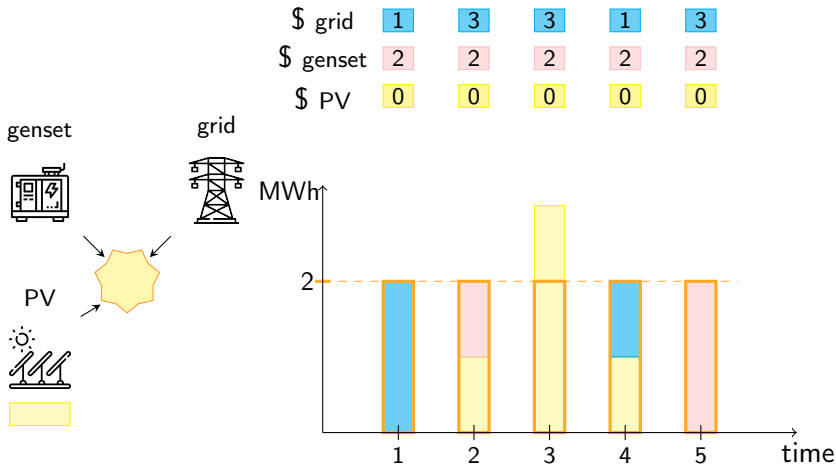
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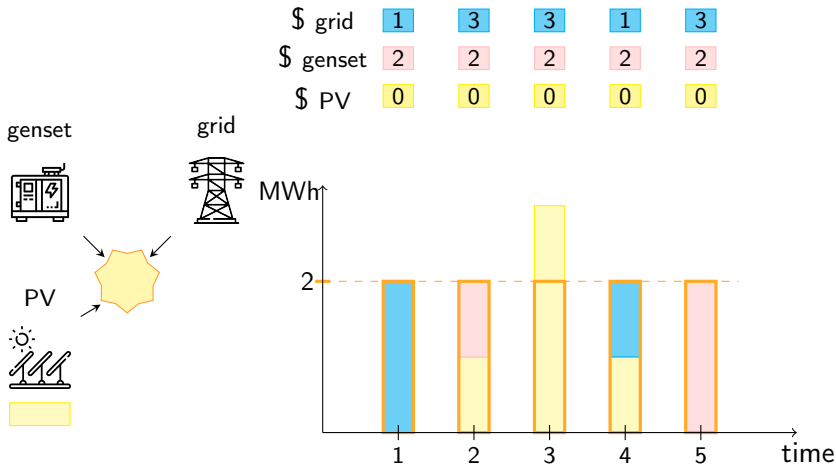
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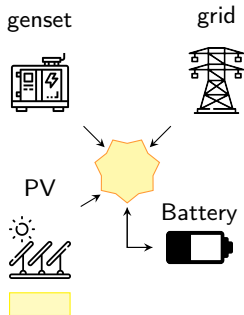
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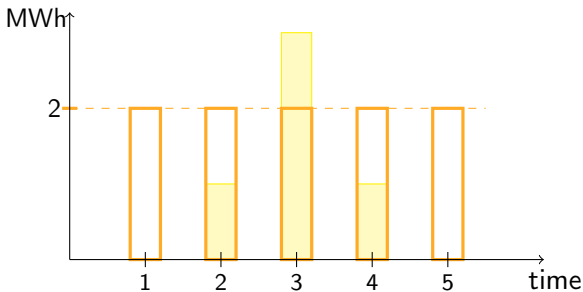
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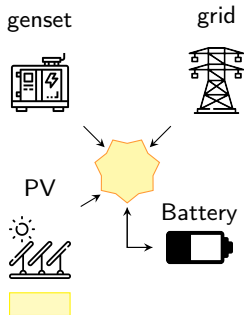


\$ grid	1	3	3	1	3
\$ genset	2	2	2	2	2
\$ PV	0	0	0	0	0
\$ battery	?	?	?	?	?

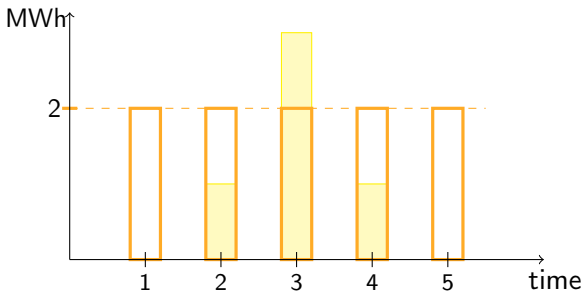


Battery

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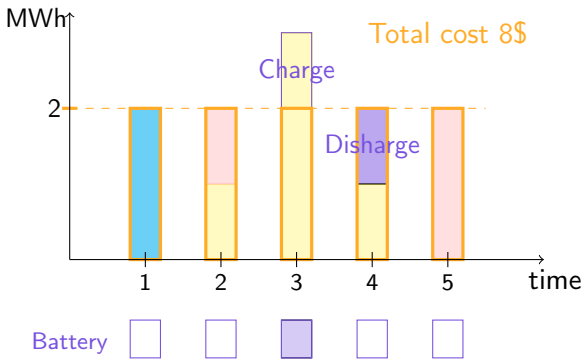
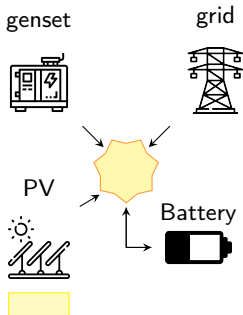
Method 1

Battery



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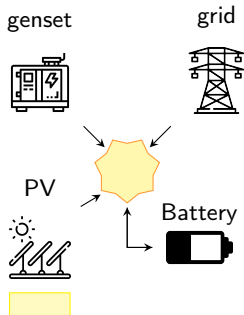
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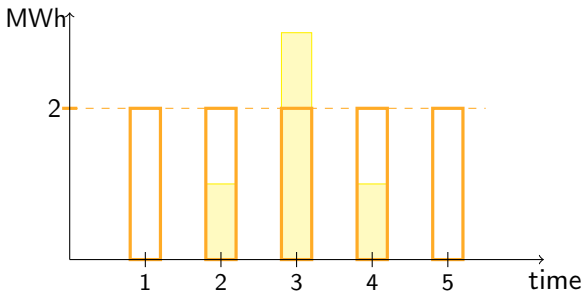
Method 1

➔ The energy stored has a marginal value depending on time.

DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING: AN EXAMPLE



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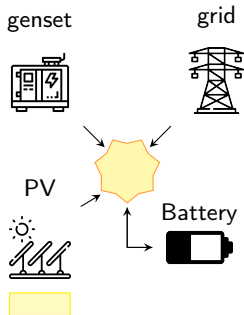


Method 2

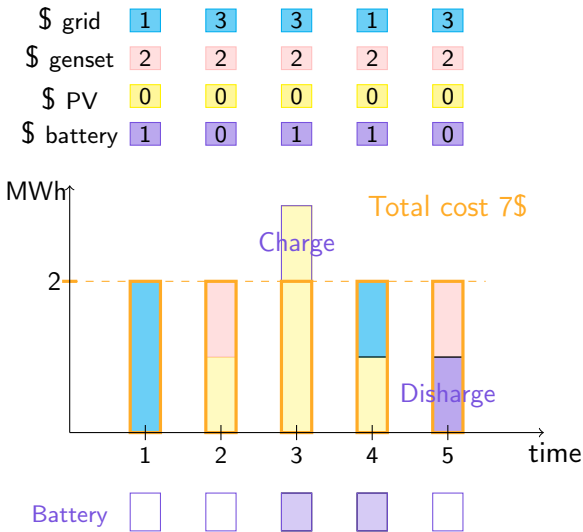
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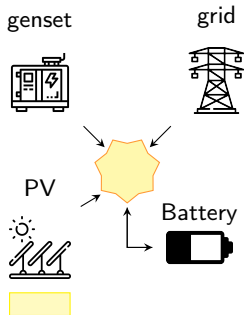
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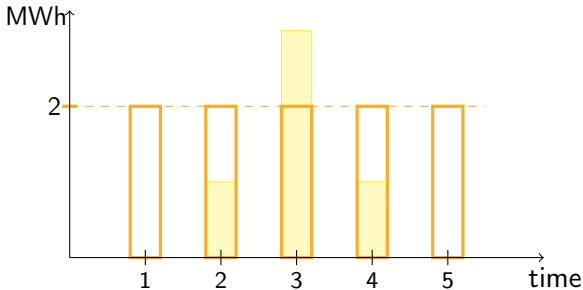
Method 2



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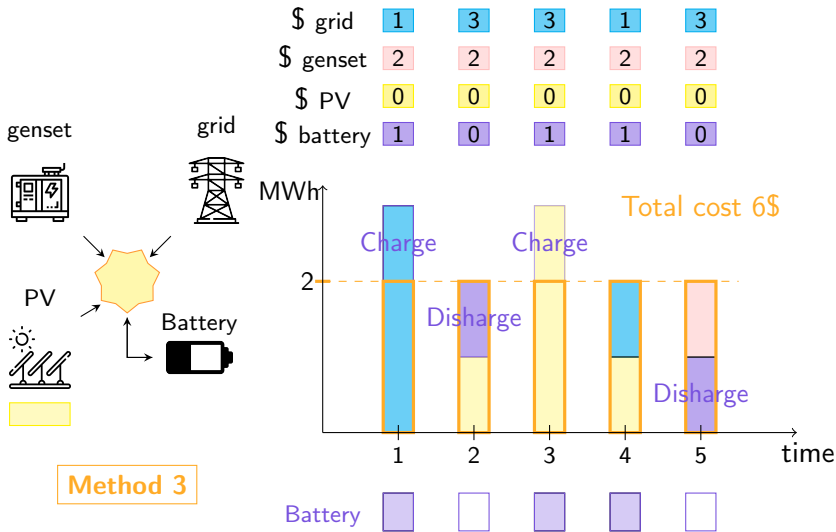


Method 3

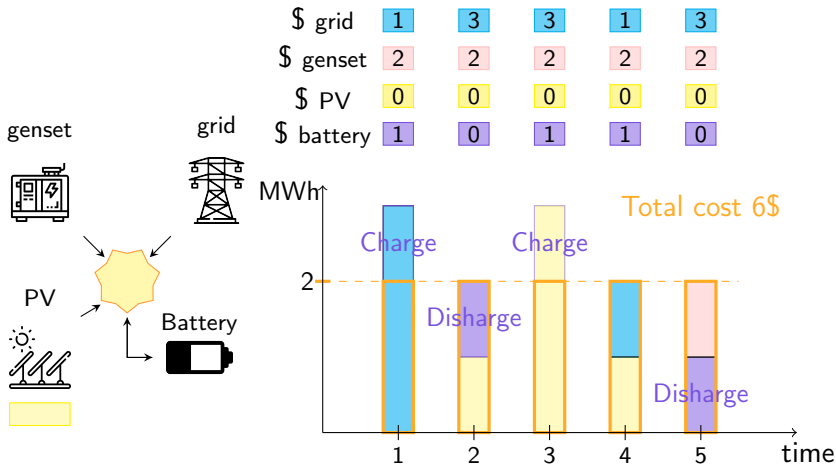
Battery



DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING: AN EXAMPLE



DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING: AN EXAMPLE



➔ We want to evaluate the value $V_t(x)$ of x MWh at t .

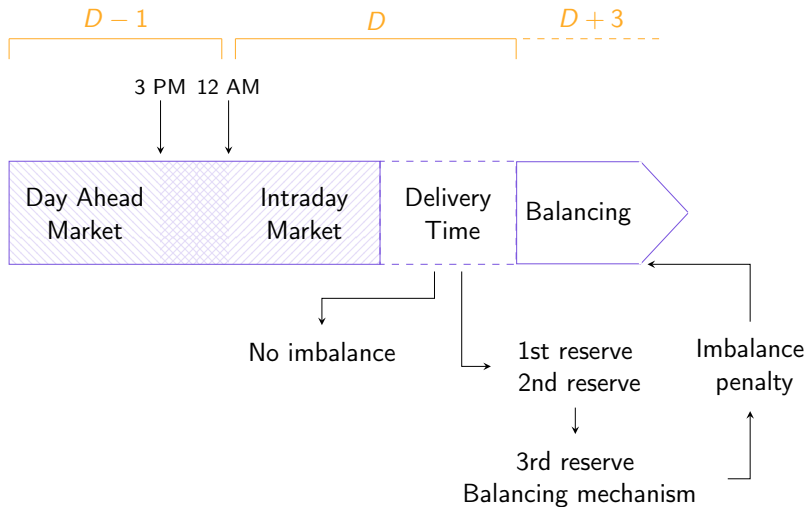
$$V_t(x) = \min_{\text{decisions}} \text{cost of decisions at } t + V_{t+1}(y)$$

—————→ y MWh at $t + 1$

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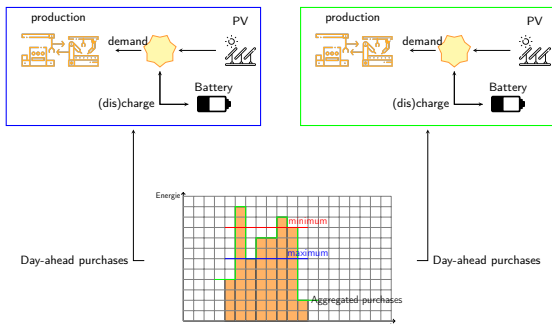
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ENERGY MARKETS



CONTEXT

Interest: day ahead cheaper prices, reserve participation . . .

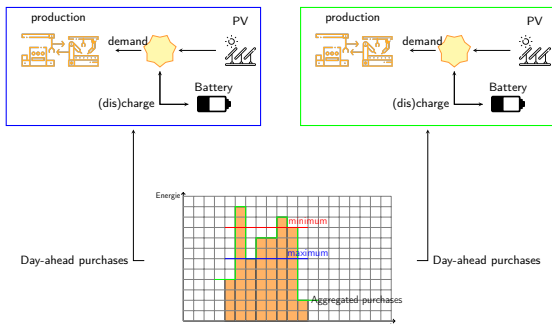


Problem: too small to enter those markets.

➡ **aggregate** multiple industrial sites (increase model complexity)

CONTEXT

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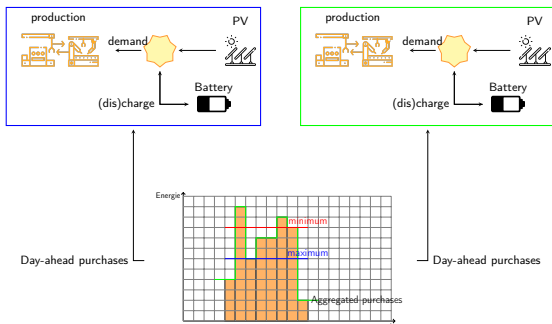


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FAIRNESS ISSUES

1. An aggregator groups different clients to enter the market and buy energy.
2. The energy cost of the group is better than the sum of each individual costs.

➡ How to share the benefit?

➡ How to share the energy?

FAIRNESS ISSUES

1. An aggregator groups different clients to enter the market and buy energy.
 2. The energy cost of the group is better than the sum of each individual costs.
- ➡ How to share the benefit?
 - ➡ How to share the energy?

IN A NUTSHELL

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