

Convex Optimization

Project 3

810100511

Electric vehicle charging. A group of N electric vehicles need to charge their batteries over the next T time periods.

In each time period, the total charging energy over all vehicles cannot exceed C_{\max} . [Our Constraint] (1)

$$q(t+1,i) = q(t,i) + c(t,i) \text{ [is defined]}$$

Initial points are given for dynamic charges $q_{1,i}$:

Target minimum charge level over time, given by $q(t,i)_{\text{tar}}$ ==>

$$s(t,i) = (q(t,i)_{\text{tar}} - q(t,i))_+ \text{ ==> charging shortfall in period } t \text{ for vehicle } i \text{ [is defined]}$$

$$(a)_+ = \max\{a, 0\} \text{ [is defined]}$$

Our objective is to minimize the mean square shortfall, given by :

$$S = \frac{1}{(T+1) * N} \sum_i \sum_t s_{t,i}^2 \quad : \text{ for } t=1:T+1;$$

$$i=1:N;$$

[minimizing the root-mean-square (RMS) shortfall]

[is defiend]

Q1:

Explain how to solve the problem using convex optimization, and solve the following problem instance.

We have $N = 4$ vehicles, $T = 90$ time periods, and $C_{\max} = 3$.

The **initial charges** $q(1,i)$ are **20, 0, 30, and 25** , respectively.

$$q_{t,i}^{\text{tar}} = \left(\frac{t}{T+1} \right)^{\gamma_i} q_i^{\text{des}}, \quad t = 1, \dots, T+1, \quad i = 1, \dots, N,$$

```
% Load data and Initialization:
clear; clc; close all;
```

```

N = 4; % Num of cars
T = 90; % Period step
C_max = 3;

q_init = [20;0;30;25]; % Initial Point --->
q = zeros(T+1,N);
q(1,:) = q_init(:);

t= [1:T+1]';
q_des = [60;100;75;125]'; % gives the final value of the target minimum charge level for vehicle

Lambda = [0.5, 0.3, 2.0, 0.6]; %parameter yi sets the urgency of charging, with smaller values

q_target = (t./(T+1)).^Lambda.*q_des; % as defined in the figure above!

```

The total charging period is 7.5 hours, and the maximum charging of 3kWh/period corresponds to a real power of 36 kW.

Demands:

- 1) Give the optimal RMS shortfall
- 2) Plot the target minimum charge values and optimal state of charge for each vehicle with dashed lines showing the target and solid lines showing the optimal charge
- 3) Plot the optimal charging energies $c(t,i)$ over time in a stack plot.

**** Convexity of the problem ****

In a convex problem, which can be solved using CVX package, we need to follow DCP rules and to have a feasible set not to get -inf or inf as the CVX output.

A convex problem, consists of a convex objective and some convex/affine constraints.

here the objective as introduced is:

$$J = \frac{1}{(T+1)N} \sum_{t=1}^{T+1} \sum_{i=1}^N s_{t,i}^2$$

s is a single element which is the difference between target and current value. ==> Actually maximum (sup()) of convex functions is convex itself!

we may show S in a quadratic form to prove its convexity!

```

% First, we defined the cost function to be as:
% sum_square( pos( q_hat(t,i) - ones(1,t-1)*c(1:t-1, i) ) )

```

```
% And we faced MATLAB error!
% then we changed it with x*max(x,0) for x = q_hat(t,i) -
% ones(1,t-1)*c(1:t-1, i) --> Again we faced MATLAB Error!
% Finally we removed pos function and got a good result but not the correct
% one!
diff = q_target - q_init';
cvx_begin
```

Warning: A non-empty cvx problem already exists in this scope.
It is being overwritten.

```
variables c(T, N);
% q(t,i) = q(1,i) + sum( c(t',i) , t' = 1 to t-1)
for t = 1 : T+1
    for i = 1 : N
        s_squared(t, i) = pow_pos( diff(t,i) - ones(1,t-1)*c(1:t-1, i) , 2); % The object
    end
end

minimize( sum( sum(s_squared) )/ ((T+1)*N) ) ; % / ((T+1)*N) ---> not effective in optim

subject to

    c(:) >= 0; % Implicit Constraint
    sum(c, 2) <= C_max; % Our Only Constraint ---sum(x,2) --> on the columns --> here is th

cvx_end
```

Calling SDPT3 4.0: 1890 variables, 810 equality constraints

```
-----
num. of constraints = 810
dim. of sdp var = 720, num. of sdp blk = 360
dim. of linear var = 810
*****
SDPT3: Infeasible path-following algorithms
*****
version predcorr gam expon scale_data
HKM 1 0.000 1 0
it pstep dstep pinfeas dinfeas gap prim-obj dual-obj cputime
-----
0|0.000|0.000|3.7e+02|8.1e+02|1.0e+07| 1.997802e+02 0.000000e+00| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
1|0.558|0.774|1.6e+02|1.8e+02|4.6e+06| 3.498047e+02 -1.430102e+04| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
2|0.537|0.746|7.6e+01|4.7e+01|2.5e+06| 7.479596e+02 -2.106065e+04| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
3|0.588|0.735|3.1e+01|1.2e+01|1.3e+06| 1.733105e+03 -2.534799e+04| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
4|0.727|0.725|8.6e+00|3.5e+00|4.5e+05| 4.007377e+03 -2.958055e+04| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
5|0.766|0.805|2.0e+00|7.0e-01|1.6e+05| 7.949670e+03 -3.471742e+04| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
6|1.000|1.000|2.3e-08|1.6e-02|2.8e+04| 8.141005e+03 -1.885439e+04| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
7|0.888|0.895|7.0e-09|8.6e-03|5.4e+03| 2.050374e+03 -3.135480e+03| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
8|1.000|1.000|6.7e-10|3.9e-03|2.5e+03| 1.068220e+03 -1.423742e+03| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
9|0.912|0.912|1.5e-10|2.1e-03|3.6e+02| 2.468028e+02 -1.043516e+02| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
10|1.000|0.995|3.1e-15|9.8e-04|1.6e+02| 1.499151e+02 -1.071063e+01| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
11|1.000|1.000|2.2e-15|2.9e-04|4.9e+01| 1.008725e+02 5.231997e+01| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
12|0.925|0.920|5.4e-15|1.0e-04|7.8e+00| 8.071716e+01 7.301528e+01| 0:0:01| spchol 1 1
```

```

13|1.000|1.000|8.8e-15|2.6e-05|3.8e+00| 7.68592e+01 7.492090e+01| 0:0:01| spchol 1 1
14|0.947|0.904|4.9e-15|9.7e-06|3.2e-01| 7.680301e+01 7.648659e+01| 0:0:01| spchol 1 1
15|1.000|0.936|1.0e-14|2.8e-06|4.9e-02| 7.668948e+01 7.664279e+01| 0:0:01| spchol 1 1
16|0.996|1.000|1.6e-14|7.1e-07|9.1e-03| 7.667367e+01 7.666516e+01| 0:0:01| spchol 1 1
17|1.000|0.974|3.1e-14|1.9e-08|2.4e-03| 7.666994e+01 7.666758e+01| 0:0:01| spchol 1 1
18|0.941|0.975|2.6e-13|4.7e-10|1.3e-04| 7.666877e+01 7.666864e+01| 0:0:01| spchol 1 1
19|1.000|1.000|8.6e-13|1.0e-12|4.0e-05| 7.666870e+01 7.666866e+01| 0:0:01| spchol 1 1
20|1.000|1.000|2.5e-13|1.0e-12|5.5e-06| 7.666868e+01 7.666868e+01| 0:0:01| spchol 1 1
21|0.998|1.000|7.5e-13|1.0e-12|7.7e-08| 7.666868e+01 7.666868e+01| 0:0:01|

```

```

stop: max(relative gap, infeasibilities) < 1.49e-08

```

```

-----
number of iterations    = 21
primal objective value = 7.66686782e+01
dual  objective value = 7.66686781e+01
gap := trace(XZ)        = 7.73e-08
relative gap           = 5.01e-10
actual relative gap    = 4.95e-10
rel. primal infeas (scaled problem) = 7.49e-13
rel. dual      "      "      "      = 1.00e-12
rel. primal infeas (unscaled problem) = 0.00e+00
rel. dual      "      "      "      = 0.00e+00
norm(X), norm(y), norm(Z) = 3.1e+03, 2.2e+01, 2.8e+01
norm(A), norm(b), norm(C) = 1.3e+02, 1.0e+03, 1.1e+00
Total CPU time (secs) = 0.78
CPU time per iteration = 0.04
termination code      = 0
DIMACS: 7.5e-12  0.0e+00  1.0e-12  0.0e+00  5.0e-10  5.0e-10
-----

```

```

-----
Status: Solved
Optimal value (cvx_optval): +78.503

```

```

for idx = 1 : T
    q(idx+1, :) = q(idx, :) + c(idx, :); % Charging Dynamics!
end

```

```

disp('CVX_Optval : '+cvx_optval);

```

```

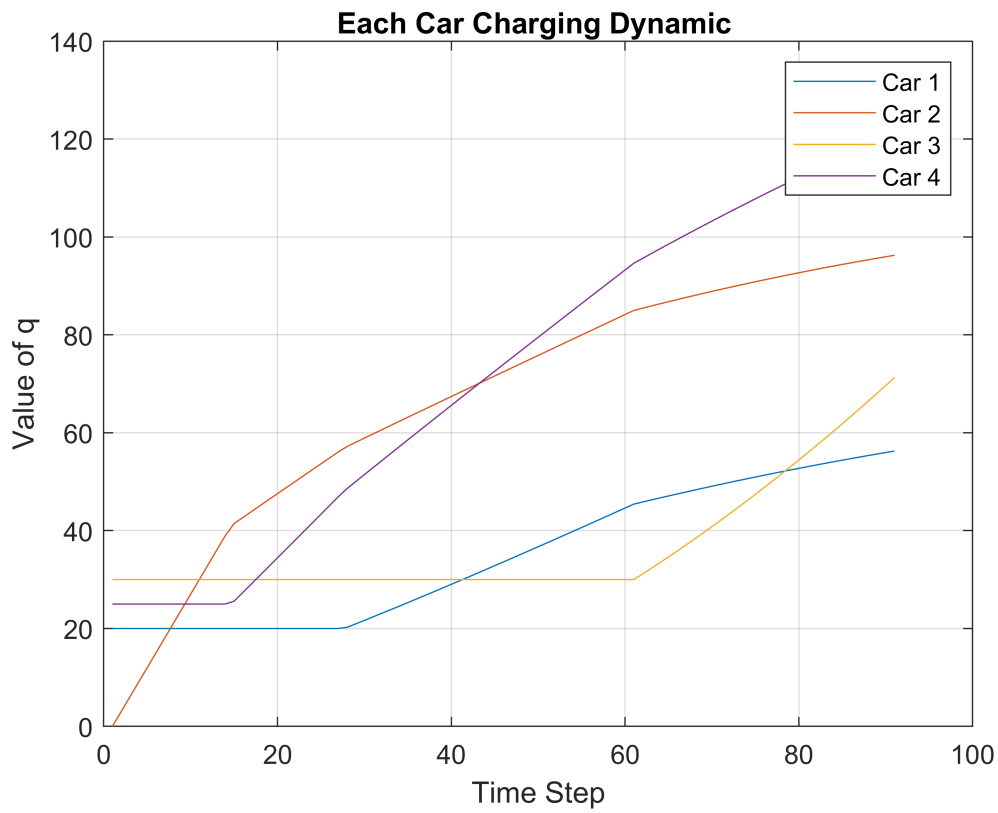
CVX_Optval : 78.503

```

```

figure()
Txt = cell(N,1);
for i = 1 : N
    plot(q(:, i))
    hold on
    Txt{i} = "Car "+i;
end
xlabel('Time Step')
ylabel('Value of q')
legend(Txt)
grid on
title('Each Car Charging Dynamic ')

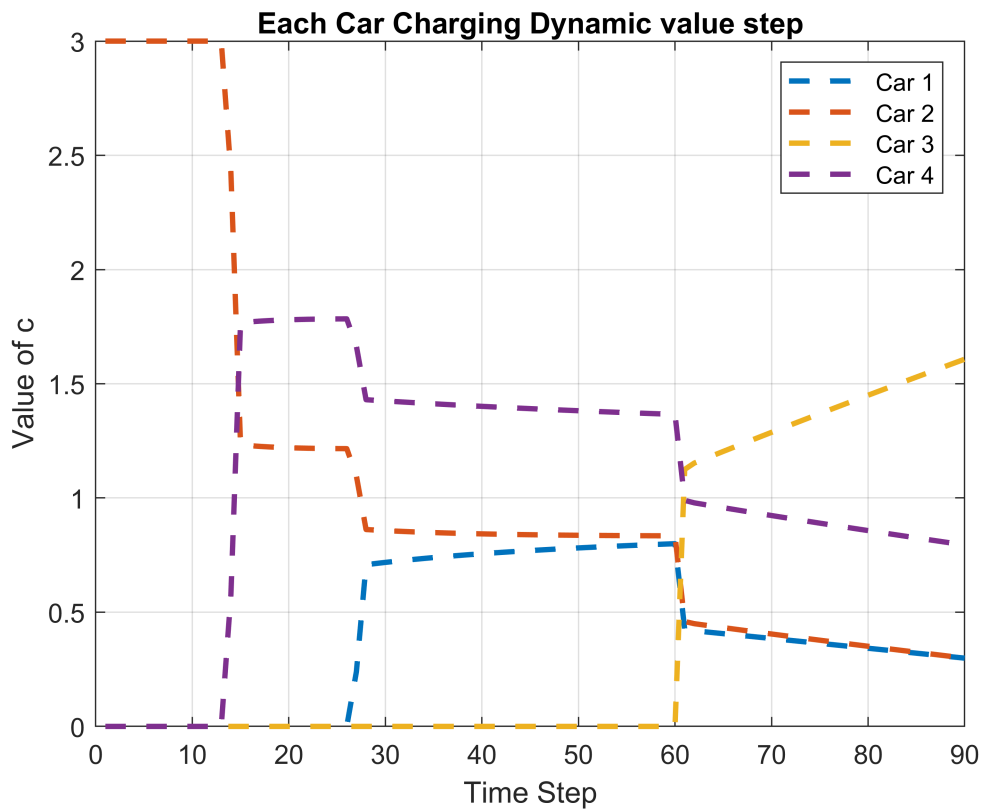
```



```

figure()
Txt = cell(N,1);
for i = 1 : N
    plot(c(:, i), '--', 'LineWidth', 2)
    hold on
    Txt{i} = "Car "+i;
end
xlabel('Time Step')
ylabel('Value of c')
legend(Txt)
grid on
title('Each Car Charging Dynamic value step')

```



% By using power of 1 we may get:

```
clear;
```

```
N = 4; % Num of cars
```

```
T = 90; % Period step
```

```
C_max = 3;
```

```
q_init = [20;0;30;25]; % Initial Point --->
```

```
q = zeros(T+1,N);
```

```
q(1,:) = q_init(:);
```

```
t= [1:T+1]';
```

```
q_des = [60;100;75;125]'; % gives the fnal value of the target minimum charge level for vehicle
```

```
Lambda = [0.5, 0.3, 2.0, 0.6]; %parameter  $\gamma_i$  sets the urgency' of charging, with smaller value
```

```
q_target = (t./(T+1)).^Lambda.*q_des; % as defined in the figure above!
```

```
q2 = zeros(T+1,N);
```

```
q2(1,:) = q_init(:);
```

```
diff = q_target - q_init';
```

```
cvx_begin
```

Warning: A non-empty cvx problem already exists in this scope.
It is being overwritten.

```

variables c2(T, N);

for t = 1 : T+1
    for i = 1 : N
        s_2(t, i) = ( diff(t,i) - ones(1,t-1)*c2(1:t-1, i) ).^2; % The objective! --> with
    end
end

minimize( sum( sum(s_2) )/ ((T+1)*N) ) ; % / ((T+1)*N) ---> not effective in optimization

subject to

    c2(:) >= 0; % Implicit COnstraint
    sum(c2, 2) <= C_max; % Our Only Constraint ---sum(x,2) --> on the columns --> here is t

cvx_end

```

Calling SDPT3 4.0: 1530 variables, 720 equality constraints
For improved efficiency, SDPT3 is solving the dual problem.

```

num. of constraints = 720
dim. of sdp var = 720, num. of sdp blk = 360
dim. of linear var = 450
*****
SDPT3: Infeasible path-following algorithms
*****
version predcorr gam expon scale_data
HKM 1 0.000 1 0
it pstep dstep pinfeas dinfeas gap prim-obj dual-obj cputime
-----
0|0.000|0.000|1.8e+02|2.0e+00|9.6e+05| 9.343300e+03 0.000000e+00| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
1|0.719|0.718|5.1e+01|5.5e-01|3.1e+05| 9.549513e+03 -5.116452e+01| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
2|0.405|0.424|3.0e+01|3.2e-01|2.4e+05| 1.186148e+04 -9.001366e+01| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
3|0.093|0.261|2.7e+01|2.4e-01|2.1e+05| 1.161329e+04 -1.191233e+02| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
4|0.552|0.524|1.2e+01|1.1e-01|1.4e+05| 1.340045e+04 -1.662571e+02| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
5|0.476|0.443|6.4e+00|6.3e-02|9.8e+04| 1.292170e+04 -2.264794e+02| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
6|0.538|0.515|3.0e+00|3.0e-02|6.4e+04| 1.285667e+04 -3.267409e+02| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
7|0.680|0.712|9.5e-01|8.8e-03|3.2e+04| 1.252342e+04 -5.227326e+02| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
8|0.924|1.000|7.2e-02|1.7e-06|7.4e+03| 5.625332e+03 -7.308625e+02| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
9|0.936|1.000|4.6e-03|9.3e-04|7.0e+02| 2.243106e+02 -3.756407e+02| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
10|0.957|0.919|2.0e-04|7.0e-04|2.4e+02| -3.069837e+01 -2.445892e+02| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
11|1.000|1.000|6.1e-14|4.0e-05|8.4e+01| -1.032280e+02 -1.864967e+02| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
12|0.894|0.888|1.7e-13|4.5e-06|1.2e+01| -1.444676e+02 -1.559571e+02| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
13|1.000|1.000|1.5e-12|5.2e-11|6.6e+00| -1.469033e+02 -1.535388e+02| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
14|0.904|0.947|8.4e-13|8.6e-12|5.6e-01| -1.501608e+02 -1.507194e+02| 0:0:00| spchol 1 1
15|0.874|1.000|3.4e-12|1.5e-12|1.2e-01| -1.504473e+02 -1.505700e+02| 0:0:01| spchol 2 1
16|0.982|0.943|4.5e-12|1.1e-12|1.2e-02| -1.505258e+02 -1.505375e+02| 0:0:01| spchol 2 1
17|0.936|1.000|4.9e-12|1.0e-12|3.3e-03| -1.505298e+02 -1.505331e+02| 0:0:01| spchol 2 1
18|1.000|0.950|5.9e-12|1.0e-12|4.0e-04| -1.505315e+02 -1.505319e+02| 0:0:01| spchol 2 1
19|0.959|1.000|1.1e-11|1.2e-12|1.3e-04| -1.505316e+02 -1.505317e+02| 0:0:01| spchol 1 2
20|1.000|1.000|7.0e-12|1.8e-12|1.2e-05| -1.505316e+02 -1.505317e+02| 0:0:01| spchol 2 1
21|0.998|0.998|8.2e-11|7.7e-13|1.8e-07| -1.505317e+02 -1.505317e+02| 0:0:01|
stop: max(relative gap, infeasibilities) < 1.49e-08

```

```

-----
number of iterations    = 21
primal objective value = -1.50531651e+02
dual  objective value = -1.50531651e+02
gap := trace(XZ)       = 1.80e-07
relative gap           = 5.97e-10
actual relative gap    = 5.70e-10
rel. primal infeas (scaled problem) = 8.16e-11
rel. dual    "      "      "      = 7.65e-13
rel. primal infeas (unscaled problem) = 0.00e+00
rel. dual    "      "      "      = 0.00e+00
norm(X), norm(y), norm(Z) = 4.7e+01, 5.2e+03, 5.2e+03
norm(A), norm(b), norm(C) = 1.8e+02, 1.1e+00, 1.3e+03
Total CPU time (secs) = 0.65
CPU time per iteration = 0.03
termination code      = 0
DIMACS: 8.6e-11  0.0e+00  8.9e-12  0.0e+00  5.7e-10  6.0e-10
-----

```

```

-----
Status: Solved
Optimal value (cvx_optval): +156.115

```

```

for idx = 1 : T
    q2(idx+1, :) = q2(idx, :) + c2(idx, :); % Charging Dynamics!
end

disp("CVX_Optval : "+cvx_optval);

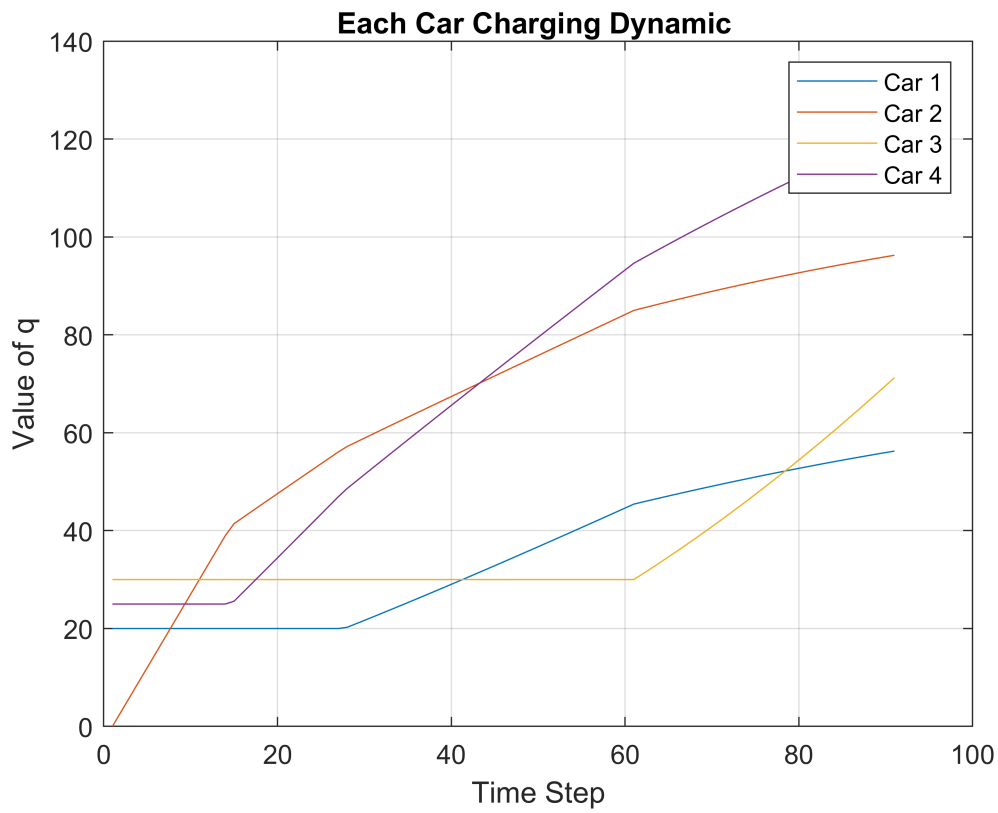
```

```
CVX_Optval : 156.1154
```

```

figure()
Txt = cell(N,1);
for i = 1 : N
    plot(q2(:, i))
    hold on
    Txt{i} = "Car "+i;
end
xlabel('Time Step')
ylabel('Value of q')
legend(Txt)
grid on
title('Each Car Charging Dynamic ')

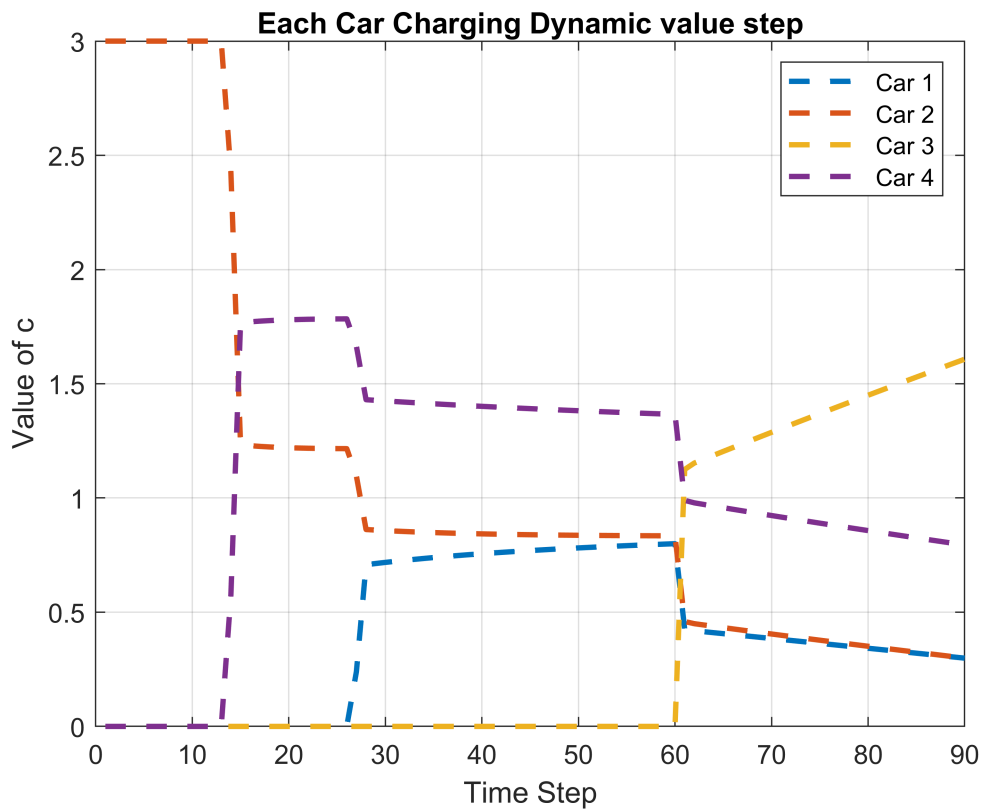
```

```

figure()
Txt = cell(N,1);
for i = 1 : N
    plot(c2(:, i), '--', 'LineWidth', 2)
    hold on
    Txt{i} = "Car "+i;
end
xlabel('Time Step')
ylabel('Value of c')
legend(Txt)
grid on
title('Each Car Charging Dynamic value step')

```



- To compare both results, we can see that the objective value differs but we get the same output patter!

Now the constant problem:

```

Theta = (q_des - q_init) / sum(q_des - q_init) ; % Dividing the gap between destination
% Gives the linear step to reach from init to destination!

C_const = Theta * C_max;

% C_const = repmat(C_const, T, 1); % Having C for period T!
% q(t,i) = q(1,i) + sum( c(t',i) , t' = 1 to t-1)

for t = 1 : T+1
    for i = 1 : N
        S_cons(t, i) = pow_pos( diff(t,i) - C_const(i), 2); % --> equals to sum_square( pos(x)
    end
end

q_cons = zeros(T+1,N);
q_cons(1,:) = q_init(:);

for idx = 1:T+10
    q_cons(idx+1 , :) = q_cons(idx , :) + C_const'; % Charging Dynamics with constant C !

```

```
end
```

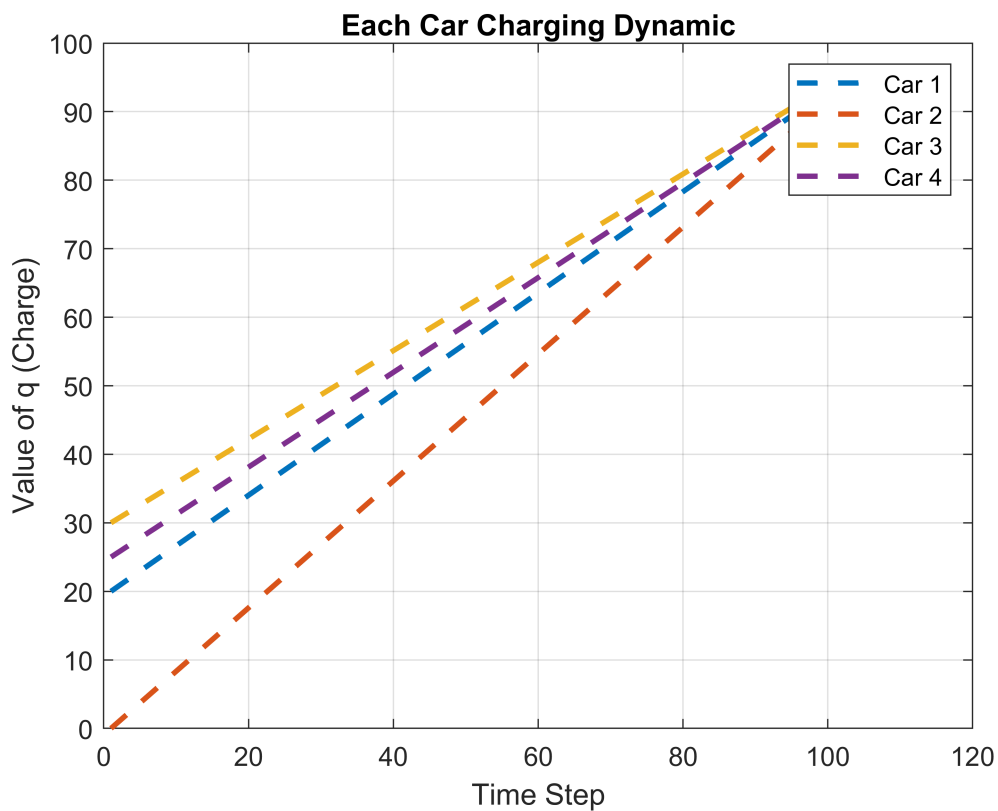
```
disp("Even after 10 steps more than T steps the difference remains: ")
```

Even after 10 steps more than T steps the difference remains:

```
disp(q_cons(end,:)-q_target(end,:)) % some goes higher and some are still left behind!
```

```
33.8259   -7.3881   19.4328  -30.8706
```

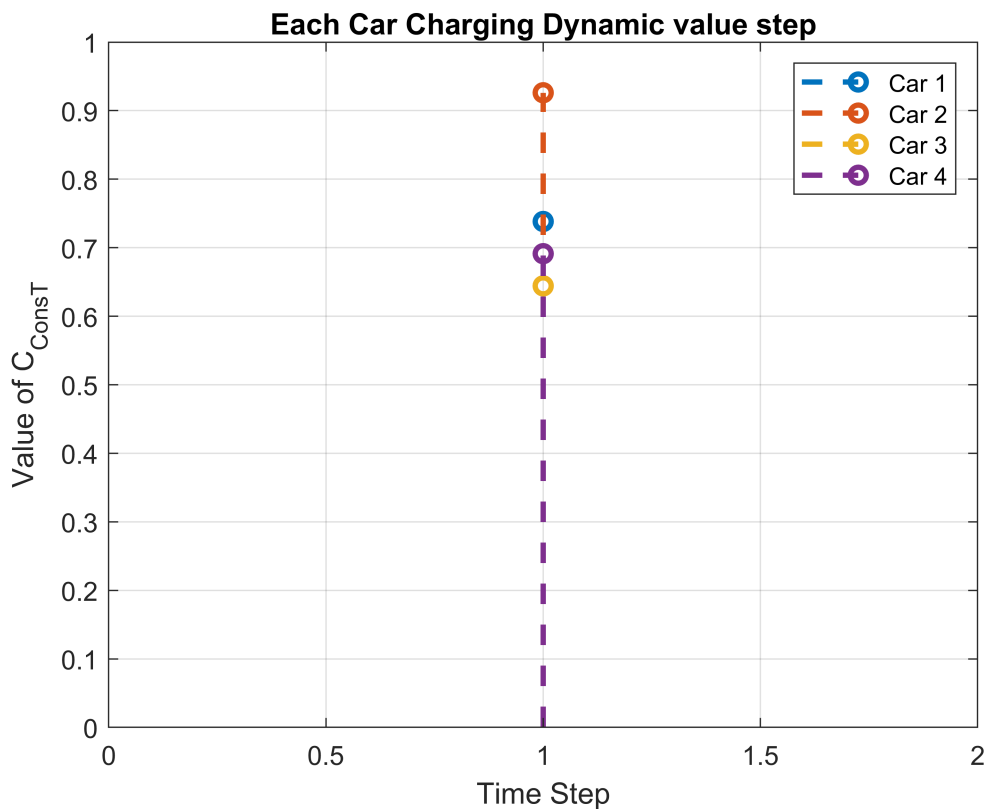
```
figure()
Txt = cell(N,1);
for i = 1 : N
    plot(q_cons(:, i), '--', 'LineWidth', 2)
    hold on
    Txt{i} = "Car " + i;
end
xlabel('Time Step')
ylabel('Value of q (Charge)')
legend(Txt)
grid on
title('Each Car Charging Dynamic')
```



```

figure()
Txt = cell(N,1);
for i = 1 : N
    stem(C_const(i),'--','LineWidth', 2)
    hold on
    Txt{i} = "Car "+i;
end
xlabel('Time Step')
ylabel('Value of C_{Const}')
legend(Txt)
grid on
title('Each Car Charging Dynamic value step')

```



```
disp("CVX_opt_Val for the objective will be : ")
```

CVX_opt_Val for the objective will be :

```
disp(sum(sum(S_cons))/((T+1)*N))
```

2.6869e+03