

第2讲:锥规划及其在能源系统 优化中的应用. Part I

许 寅

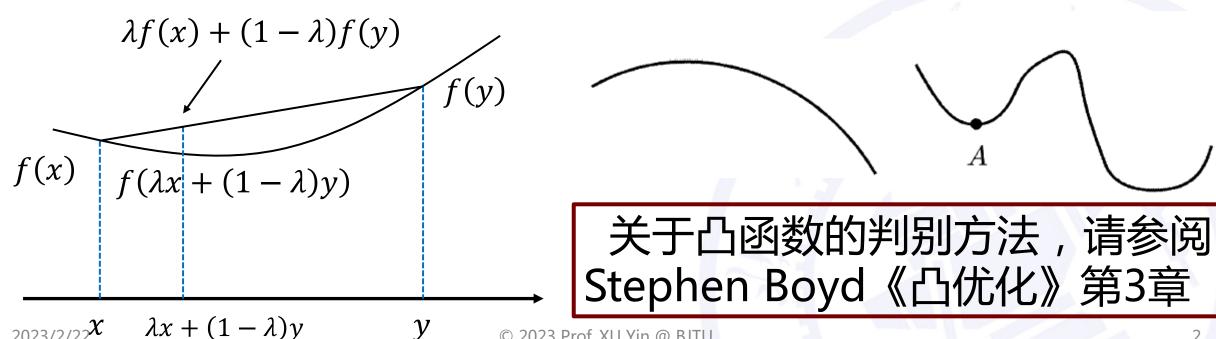
北京交通大学电气工程学院

往年教学录屏: https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1xE411K7EB/

回顾:凸函数 (Convex Function)

A function $f: \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is called **convex** if for every $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and every $\lambda \in [0,1]$, we have

$$f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \le \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y)$$

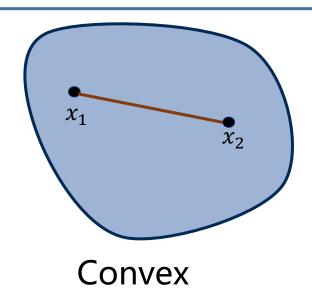


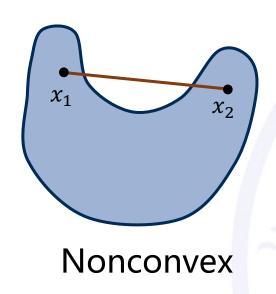
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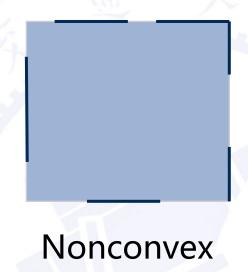
凸集 (Convex Set)

A set C is convex if for the line segment between any two points in C lies in C, i.e., if for any $x_1, x_2 \in C$, and any θ with $0 \le \theta \le 1$, we have

$$\theta x_1 + (1 - \theta)x_2 \in C$$







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练习题

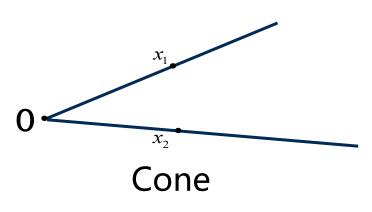
以下哪些集合是凸集?

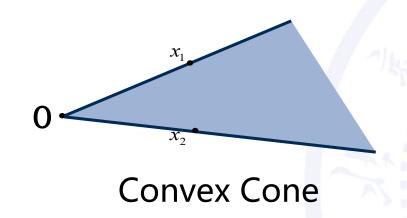
- $\{x | a^T x = b\}, a \in \mathcal{R}^n, a \neq 0, b \in \mathcal{R}$
- $\{x | a^T x \le b\}, a \in \mathcal{R}^n, a \ne 0, b \in \mathcal{R}$
- $\{x | (x x_c)^T P^{-1} (x x_c) \le 1\}, P \in \mathcal{S}_{++}^n$
- $\{x | a_j^T x \le b_j, j = 1, ..., m, c_j^T x = d_j, j = 1, ..., p\}$
- $\{Ax + b | x \in S\}$, 其中S是凸集
- $\{x | x^T A x + b^T x + c = 0\}, A \in \mathcal{S}_{++}^n, b \in \mathcal{R}^n$

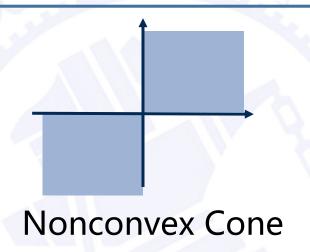
凸锥 (Convex Cone)

- A set C is called a **cone** if for every point $x \in C$ and any $\theta \ge 0$ we have $\theta x \in C$.
- A set C is a **convex cone** if it is convex and a cone, which means that for any $x_1, x_2 \in C$ and $\theta_1, \theta_2 \ge 0$, we have

$$\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 \in C$$





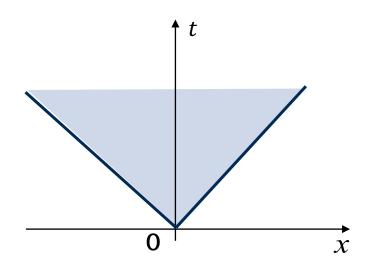


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二阶锥 (Second-Order Cone)

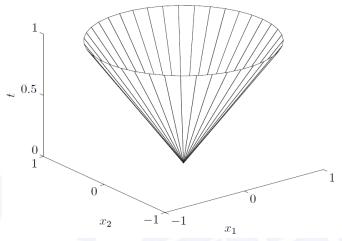
A **second-order cone** is the **norm cone** for Euclidean norm, i.e.,

$$\{(x,t)\big| \|x\|_2 \le t \} \qquad x \in \mathcal{R}^n, t \in \mathcal{R}$$



$C_{\mathcal{R}^2} = \{(x,t)||x| \le t\}$

二阶锥是凸锥



$$C_{\mathcal{R}^3} = \left\{ \left(x_1, x_2, t \right) | \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} \le t \right\}$$

凸优化 (Convex Optimization)

minimize
$$f_0(x)$$
 凸函数 subject to $f_i(x) \leq 0, i = 1, ..., m$ $a_i^T x = b_i, i = 1, ..., p$

A fundamental property of convex optimization problems is that any locally optimal point is also (globally) optimal

二阶锥规划

Second-order cone programming (SOCP)

minimize
$$f^Tx$$
 subject to $||A_ix + b_i||_2 \le c_i^Tx + d_i, i = 1, ..., m$
 二阶锥约束

二阶锥约束

- 凸集在仿射函数下的象(原象)是凸集
- 仿射函数 (Affine Function) 举例:平移、旋转、伸缩、投影

二阶锥约束
$$||Ax + b||_2 \le c^T x + d$$
 $x \in \mathcal{R}^n$

仿射变换
$$\begin{cases} y = Ax + b \\ t = c^T x + d \end{cases}$$



二阶锥 $\{(y,t)|||y||_2 \le t\}$ $y \in \mathcal{R}^m, t \in \mathcal{R}$

应用1:鲁棒线性规划

若以下优化问题中参数取值不确定,例如 a_i 可在给定范围内取任意值,如何理解该优化问题的含义?如何求解?

minimize $c^T x$ subject to $a_i^T x \le b_i, i = 1, ..., m$

注:在实际工程问题中,不确定性普遍存在,如风电/光伏等新能源出力具有不确定性、由于设备老等原因导致设备参数不确定。

应用1:鲁棒线性规划

考虑不等式形式的线性规划

minimize $c^T x$

subject to $a_i^T x \leq b_i$, i = 1, ..., m

其中的参数 a_i, b_i 和c含有一些不确定性或变化,为简洁起见,假设 b_i 和c是固定的,并且知道 a_i 在给定的椭球中:

$$a_i \in \mathcal{E}_i = \{\bar{a}_i + P_i u | ||u||_2 \le 1\}$$
,其中 $P_i \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times n}$

我们要求对于参数 a_i 的所有可能值,这些约束都必须满足,那么可以得到鲁棒线性规划:

minimize $c^T x$

subject to $a_i^T x \leq b_i, \forall a_i \in \mathcal{E}_i, i = 1, ..., m$

鲁棒线性规划 → 二阶锥规划

$$a_i^T x \le b_i, \forall a_i \in \mathcal{E}_i, i = 1, ..., m \iff \sup\{a_i^T x | a_i \in \mathcal{E}_i\} \le b_i$$



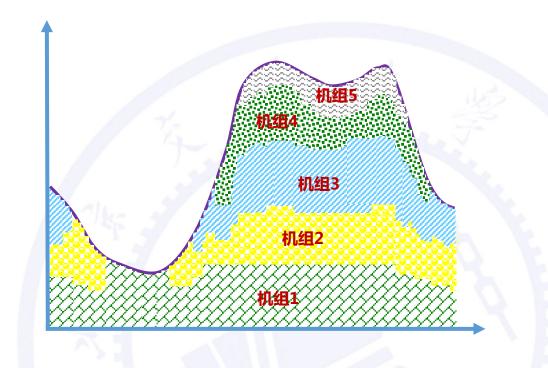
$$\sup\{a_i^T x | a_i \in \mathcal{E}_i\} = \overline{a}_i^T x + \sup\{u^T P_i^T x | \|u\|_2 \le 1\} = \overline{a}_i^T x + \|P_i^T x\|_2$$

minimize $c^T x$ subject to $\overline{a}_i^T x + \|P_i^T x\|_2 \le b_i, i = 1, ..., m$

在一定条件下,机会约束线性规划(随机优化)模型亦可转换为二阶锥规划模型, 具体参见S. Boyd教授《凸优化》教材第4章 4.4.2节

应用2:经济调度 (Economic Dispatch)

- 经济调度的任务是在满足安全和一定质量要求的条件下尽可能 提高运行经济性,即合理安排发电机组出力,以最少的燃料消 耗量(燃料费用或运行成本)保证对用户可靠而满意地供电
- 经典经济调度方法: 等微增率准则
- 基于最优潮流的经济调度
- 电力市场环境下的经济调度
- 节能、环保、低碳调度
- 考虑间歇性电源的经济调度



经典经济调度

- 系统总负荷需求为D (MW)
- 共有 N_G 台发电机组,第i台机组的发电成本为 $F_i(P_i)$
- · 经典经济调度模型:在满足功率平衡和机组功率边界的前提下,确定各发电机组的有功出力 P_i 使得总发电成本最小

minimize
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_G} F_i(P_i)$$

subject to
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_{\rm G}} P_i = D \qquad P_i^{\rm min} \le P_i \le P_i^{\rm max}, i = 1, ..., N_{\rm G}$$

思考题

经典经济调度模型忽略了哪些因素?可能导致什么问题?



基于最优潮流(OPF)的经济调度

minimize
$$\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}} c_i p_i^g$$

最小化发电成本 $p_i^g = \operatorname{Re} s_i^g$

$$p_i^g = \operatorname{Re} s_i^g$$

subject to 潮流方程

$$\underline{V_i} \leq |V_i| \leq \overline{V_i}$$
, $\forall i \in \mathcal{N}$ 节点电压约束

$$\underline{s}_i^g \le s_i^g \le \overline{s}_i^g$$
,

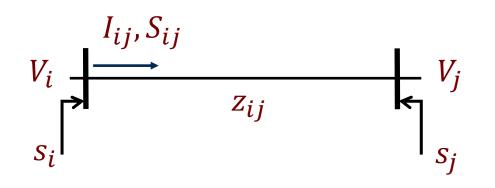
 $\underline{s}_{i}^{g} \leq s_{i}^{g} \leq \overline{s}_{i}^{g}$, $\forall i \in \mathcal{N}$ 发电机功率约束

$$\left|I_{ij}\right| \leq \overline{I}_{ij},$$

$$\forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$$

 $|I_{ij}| \leq \overline{I}_{ij}, \quad \forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$ 线路电流约束

潮流方程: Branch Flow Model (BFM)



节点注入功率:

$$S_{i} = S_{i}^{g} - S_{i}^{c}$$

$$S_{i} = \operatorname{Re} S_{i} \quad q_{i} = \operatorname{Im} S_{i}$$

$$V_i - V_j = z_{ij} I_{ij},$$

$$\forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$$

欧姆定律

$$S_{ij} = V_i I_{ij}^*,$$

$$\forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$$

支路首端功率

$$\sum_{k:j\to k} S_{jk} - \sum_{i:i\to j} \left(S_{ij} - z_{ij} |I_{ij}|^2\right) = S_j, \forall j \in \mathcal{N}$$
 节点功率平衡

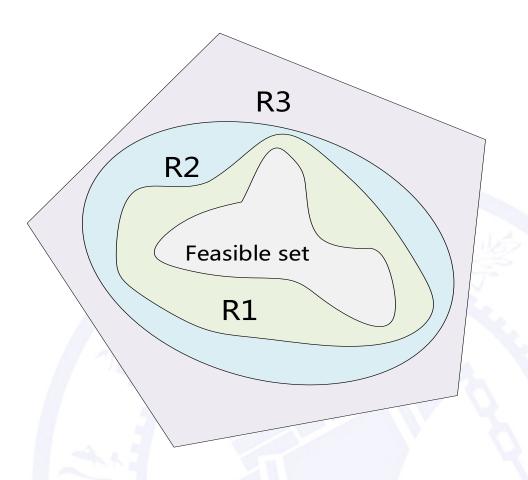
电力系统最优潮流模型: OPF

minimize
$$\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}} c_i \cdot \operatorname{Re}(s_i)$$
 OPF模型是凸优化模型吗? 为什么? over $\{S_{ij}\}, \{I_{ij}\}, \{V_i\}, \{s_i\}$ subject to $V_i - V_j = z_{ij}I_{ij}$, $\forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$ $S_{ij} = V_iI_{ij}^*$, $\forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$ $\sum_{k:j \to k} S_{jk} - \sum_{i:i \to j} \left(S_{ij} - z_{ij}|I_{ij}|^2\right) = s_j$, $\forall j \in \mathcal{N}$ $\underline{V}_i \leq |V_i| \leq \overline{V}_i$, $\forall i \in \mathcal{N}$ $\underline{S}_i \leq s_i \leq \overline{s}_i$, $\forall i \in \mathcal{N}$ $|I_{ij}| \leq \overline{I}_{ij}$, $\forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$ © 2023 Prof. XU Yin @ BJTU

松弛 (Relaxation)

A relaxation is an extension of the feasible space, such that it contains all feasible points (and therefore also the true optimal solution).

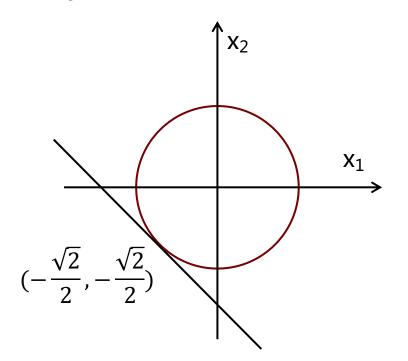
- 对于最小化问题,松弛后优化问题的最优值f'是原问题最优值f的下界,即 $f' \leq f$
- 若f' = f , 则该松弛是精确的 (exact)



松弛技术应用举例

原非凸优化模型

minimize $x_1 + x_2$ subject to $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1$

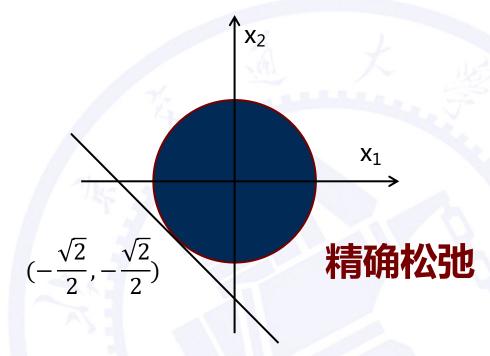


松弛



二阶锥规划模型

minimize $x_1 + x_2$ subject to $x_1^2 + x_2^2 \le 1$



例题

采用松弛技术将以下非凸优化问题转化为凸优化问题(这一过程称为**凸松弛**),并探讨松弛的精确性(exactness)

minimize
$$2x_1 - 3x_2$$

subject to $3x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_1^2 + 8 = 0$

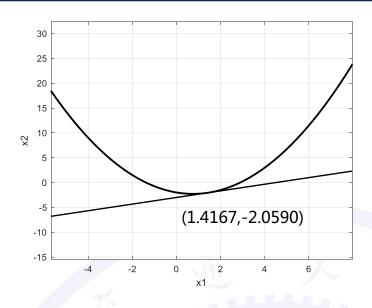
解答

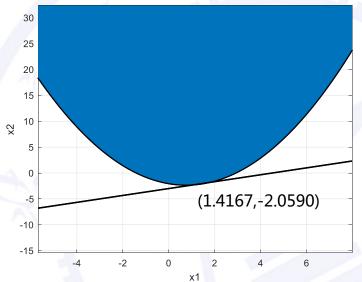
minimize
$$2x_1 - 3x_2$$

subject to $3x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_1^2 + 8 = 0$



minimize $2x_1 - 3x_2$ subject to $4x_2 \ge 2x_1^2 - 3x_1 - 8$





BFM的相角松弛

变量: $\{S_{ij}\},\{I_{ij}\},\{V_i\},\{s_i\}$

去掉电压电流相角,令
$$l_{ij} = \left|I_{ij}\right|^2, v_i = |V_i|^2$$

$${P_{ij}, Q_{ij}}, {l_{ij}}, {v_i}, {p_i, q_i}$$

$$V_i - V_j = z_{ij}I_{ij}, \quad \forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$$

$$S_{ij} = V_i I_{ij}^*, \qquad \forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$$

$$\sum_{k:j\to k} S_{jk} - \sum_{i:i\to j} \left(S_{ij} - z_{ij} \big| I_{ij} \big|^2 \right) = s_j, \forall j \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$p_{j} = \sum_{k:j \to k} P_{jk} - \sum_{i:i \to j} (P_{ij} - r_{ij}l_{ij}), \quad \forall j \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$q_j = \sum_{k:j \to k} Q_{jk} - \sum_{i:i \to j} (Q_{ij} - x_{ij}l_{ij}), \quad \forall j \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$v_j = v_i - 2(r_{ij}P_{ij} + x_{ij}Q_{ij}) + (r_{ij}^2 + x_{ij}^2)l_{ij}, \quad \forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$$

$$l_{ij} = \frac{P_{ij}^2 + Q_{ij}^2}{v_i}, \qquad \forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$$

Relaxed BFM中第三个方程的导出

$$V_j = V_i - z_{ij} I_{ij}$$



上式两端分别乘以自己的共轭

$$v_j = V_j V_j^* = (V_i - z_{ij} I_{ij}) (V_i^* - z_{ij}^* I_{ij}^*)$$

$$= V_i V_i^* - \left(z_{ij}^* V_i I_{ij}^* + z_{ij} V_i^* I_{ij} \right) + z_{ij} z_{ij}^* I_{ij} I_{ij}^*$$

$$V_i I_{ij}^* = S_{ij}$$

$$= v_i - 2\operatorname{Re}(z_{ij}^* S_{ij}) + |z_{ij}|^2 l_{ij} = v_i - 2(r_{ij} P_{ij} + x_{ij} Q_{ij}) + (r_{ij}^2 + x_{ij}^2) l_{ij}$$

电力系统最优潮流模型: OPF-ar

minimize
$$\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}} c_i p_i$$

OPF-ar模型是凸优化模型吗?

over
$$\{P_{ij}, Q_{ij}\}, \{l_{ij}\}, \{v_i\}, \{p_i, q_i\}$$

subject to
$$p_j = \sum_{k:j \to k} P_{jk} - \sum_{i:i \to j} (P_{ij} - r_{ij}l_{ij}), \forall j \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$q_j = \sum_{k:j \to k} Q_{jk} - \sum_{i:i \to j} (Q_{ij} - x_{ij}l_{ij}), \forall j \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$v_j = v_i - 2(r_{ij}P_{ij} + x_{ij}Q_{ij}) + (r_{ij}^2 + x_{ij}^2)l_{ij}, \forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$$

$$l_{ij} = \frac{P_{ij}^2 + Q_{ij}^2}{v_i}, \forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$$

$$\underline{v}_i \leq v_i \leq \overline{v}_i$$
, $\forall i \in \mathcal{N}$

$$p_i \leq p_i \leq \bar{p}_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$q_i \leq q_i \leq \overline{q}_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$l_{ij} \leq \overline{l}_{ij}, \forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$$

电力系统最优潮流模型: OPF-cr

minimize
$$\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}} c_i p_i$$

OPF-cr模型是SOCP

over
$$\{P_{ij}, Q_{ij}\}, \{l_{ij}\}, \{v_i\}, \{p_i, q_i\}$$

subject to
$$p_j = \sum_{k:j \to k} P_{jk} - \sum_{i:i \to j} (P_{ij} - r_{ij}l_{ij}), \forall j \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$q_j = \sum_{k:j \to k} Q_{jk} - \sum_{i:i \to j} (Q_{ij} - x_{ij}l_{ij}), \forall j \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$v_j = v_i - 2(r_{ij}P_{ij} + x_{ij}Q_{ij}) + (r_{ij}^2 + x_{ij}^2)l_{ij}, \forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$$

$$l_{ij} \ge \frac{P_{ij}^2 + Q_{ij}^2}{v_i}, \forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$$
 二阶锥松弛

$$\underline{v_i} \le v_i \le \overline{v_i}, \forall i \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$p_i \leq p_i \leq \bar{p}_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$q_i \leq q_i \leq \overline{q}_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$l_{ij} \leq \overline{l}_{ij}, \forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{E}$$

练习题

请证明在当 $l_{ij} \geq 0, v_i > 0$ 时,以下约束可等价转化为二阶锥约束

$$l_{ij} \ge \frac{P_{ij}^2 + Q_{ij}^2}{v_i}$$

二阶锥约束的一般形式 $||Ax + b||_2 \le c^T x + d$

解答

$$l_{ij} \ge \frac{P_{ij}^2 + Q_{ij}^2}{v_i}$$
, $l_{ij} \ge 0$, $v_i > 0$

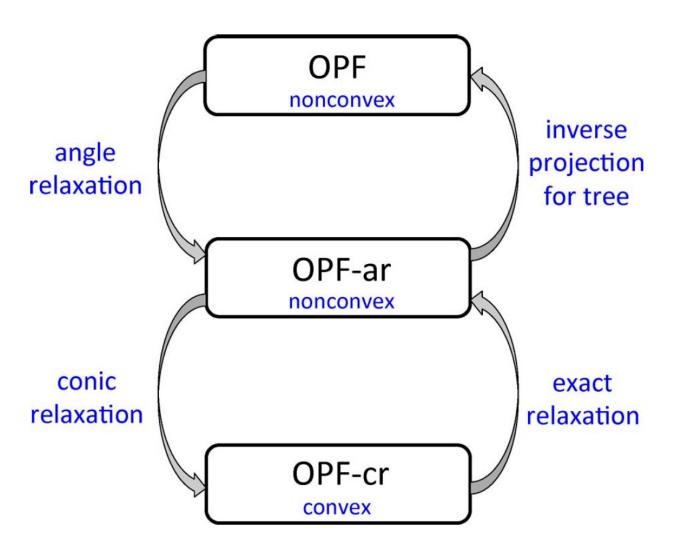
二阶锥约束的一般形式
$$||Ax + b||_2 \le c^T x + d$$

$$4P_{ij}^2 + 4Q_{ij}^2 \le 4l_{ij}v_i$$

$$4P_{ij}^2 + 4Q_{ij}^2 + l_{ij}^2 - 2l_{ij}v_i + v_i^2 \le l_{ij}^2 + 2l_{ij}v_i + v_i^2$$

$$(2P_{ij})^{2} + (2Q_{ij})^{2} + (l_{ij} - v_{i})^{2} \le (l_{ij} + v_{i})^{2}$$

电力系统最优潮流模型松弛与精确性



1. 相角松弛是否是精确的?

- 对于辐射状网络,是的!相角可以通过OPF-ar的求解结果还原
- 对于有环网络,未必!如果在适当的支路上加装移相变压器则一定能够还原相角
- 2. 二阶锥松弛是否是精确的?在一定条件下可以保证。

^{*} M. Farivar and S. H. Low, Branch Flow Model: Relaxations and Convexification—Part I & Part II, *IEEE Trans. Power Syst.*, 2013

二阶锥规划(SOCP)求解器

• 商业软件:

- Mosek: (MI)LP, (MI)SOCP, SDP https://www.mosek.com
- Gurobi: (MI)LP, (MI)SOCP https://www.gurobi.com/solutions/gurobi-optimizer/

•开源软件:

- COSMO.jl: LP, QP, SOCP, SDP https://github.com/oxfordcontrol/COSMO.jl
- SCS: LP, SOCP, SDP https://github.com/cvxgrp/scs

在Julia JuMP中构建二阶锥约束

• 例1:
$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|_2 \le t$$

• @constraint(model, [t, x[1], x[2]] in SecondOrderCone())

• **例2**:
$$\|\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}\|_2 \le [7 \ 8]\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + 9$$

• @constraint(model, [[7 8]x+[9];[1 2;3 4]x+[5;6]] in SecondOrderCone())

注意此处中括号不可省略

关于JuMP二阶锥约束的更多信息:

https://jump.dev/JuMP.jl/stable/manual/constraints/#Second-order-cone-constraints

Julia程序范例

```
minimize x_1 + x_2
subject to x_1^2 + x_2^2 \le 1
```

```
model1 = Model(SCS.Optimizer)
@variable(model1,x[1:2])
@objective(model1,Min,x[1]+x[2])
@constraint(model1,con1,x[1]^2+x[2]^2<=1)</pre>
```

```
minimize x_1 + x_2

subject to \left\| \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|_2 \le 1
```

```
model2 = Model(COSMO.Optimizer)
@variable(model2,x[1:2])
@objective(model2,Min,sum(x))
@constraint(model2,con2,[[1];x] in SecondOrderCone())
```

作业1

1. 编写Julia程序求解以下优化问题

(1)
$$\min x_1 + x_2 + t$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-1.25 \\ y-1.25 \end{vmatrix}_{2} \le t$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \Big|_2 \le \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + 9$$

$$2x_1 + t \le 1$$

(2)
$$\min x_1 + 2x_2 + t$$

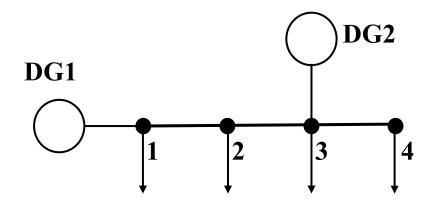
$$x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 \le 1$$

$$t^2 - 4x_1 x_2 \le 0$$

$$x_1 + t \le 1$$

作业2【选做】

2. 算例中包括4个节点,3条支路,2个分布式电源,系统额定电压为12.66kV,每条支路流过的电流最大为100A



(1)当节点电压幅值范围为±5%时,如何调度各DG出力,最小化系统运行网损(2)当节点电压幅值范围为±1.5%时,如何调度各DG出力,最小化系统运行网损(3)对比(1)和(2)的结果,并进行分析

电源数据

编号	有功上限(kW)	无功上限(kVar)
DG1	800	600
DG2	570	500

负荷数据

节点	有功负荷(kW)	无功负荷(kVar)
1	100	60
2	90	40
3	120	80
4	60	30

线路数据

首端节点	末端节点	电阻(Ohm)	电抗(Ohm)
1	2	0.493	0.2511
2	3	0.366	0.1864
3	4	0.3811	0.1941