# Learning-Accelerated ADMM for Stochastic Power System Scheduling with Numerous Scenarios

Ali Rajaei, Olayiwola Arowolo, Jochen L. Cremer



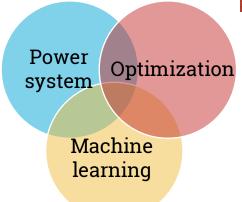
IEEE Transactions on Sustainable Energy, 2025

# Ali Rajaei

PhD student at Delft Al Energy Lab,

Delft University of Technology.

Research focus: Machine learning for power system optimization.



M.Sc. & B.Sc. at Electrical Engineering, Sharif University of Technology, Iran (2019, 2017).





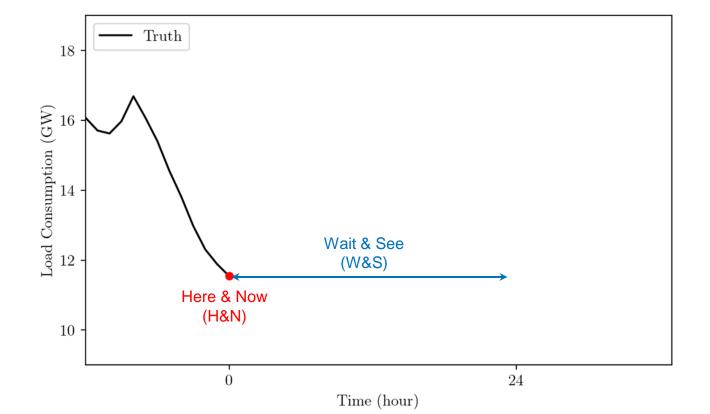
RES integration and uncertainty





- RES integration and uncertainty
- Two-stage stochastic scheduling
  - Stochastic multi-period optimal power flow (St-MP-OPF)

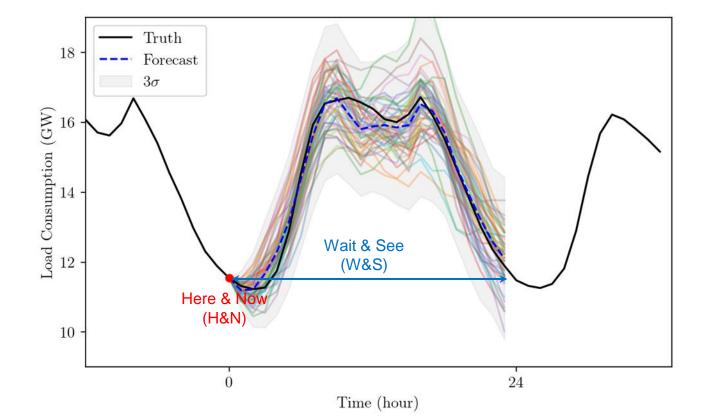






- RES integration and uncertainty
- Two-stage stochastic scheduling
  - Stochastic multi-period optimal power flow (St-MP-OPF)

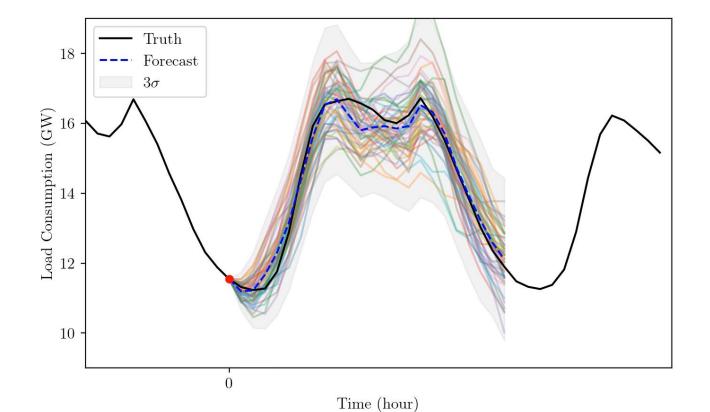






- RES integration and uncertainty
- Two-stage stochastic scheduling
  - Stochastic multi-period optimal power flow (St-MP-OPF)

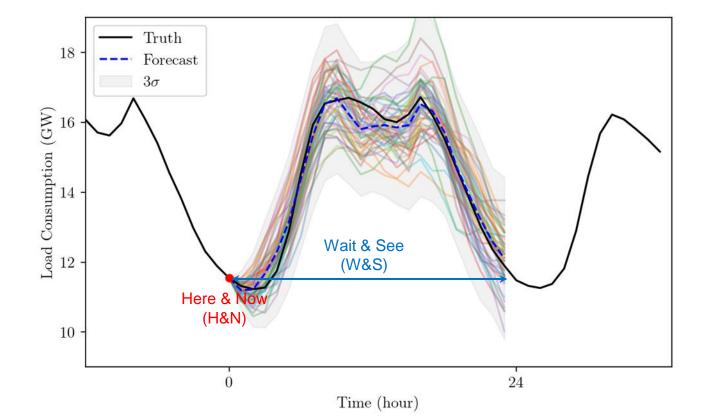






- RES integration and uncertainty
- Two-stage stochastic scheduling
  - Stochastic multi-period optimal power flow (St-MP-OPF)





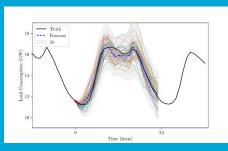


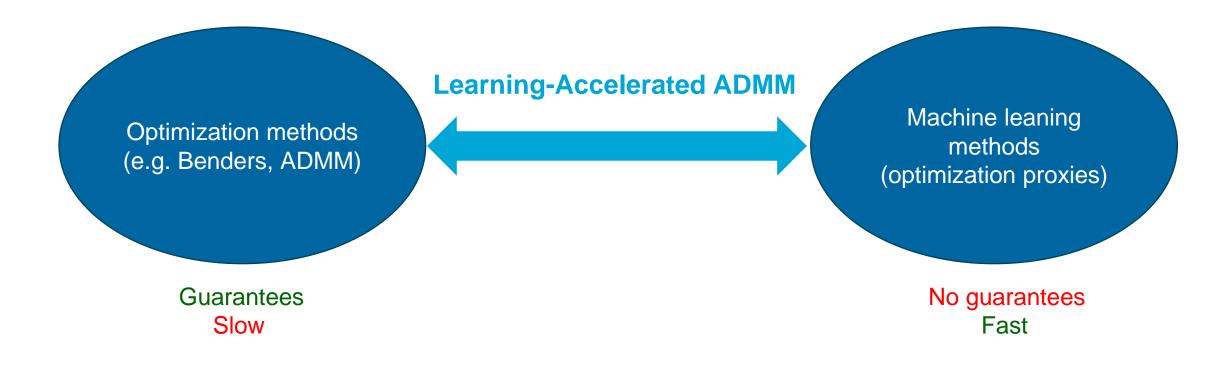
- RES integration and uncertainty
- Two-stage stochastic scheduling
  - Stochastic multi-period optimal power flow (St-MP-OPF)
- Computational complexity in large-scale systems with numerous scenarios









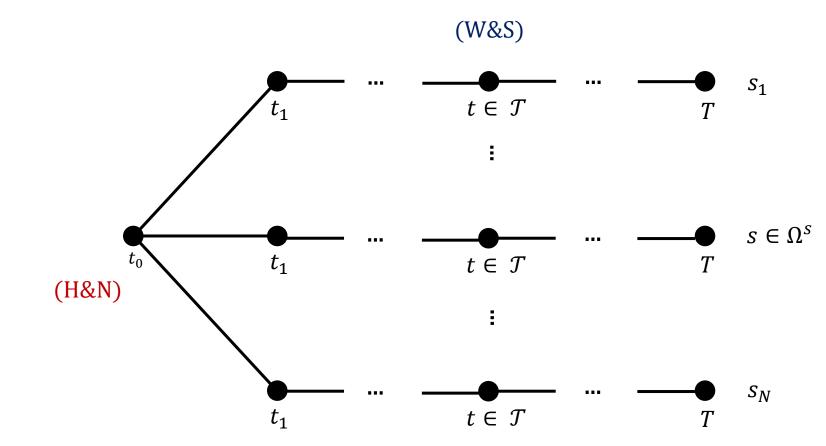




# Stochastic scheduling

$$\min \sum_{s \in \Omega^s} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} f(z_{t,s})$$

s.t. 
$$h(z_{t,s}) \le 0$$
  $t \in \mathcal{T}, s \in \Omega^s$ 





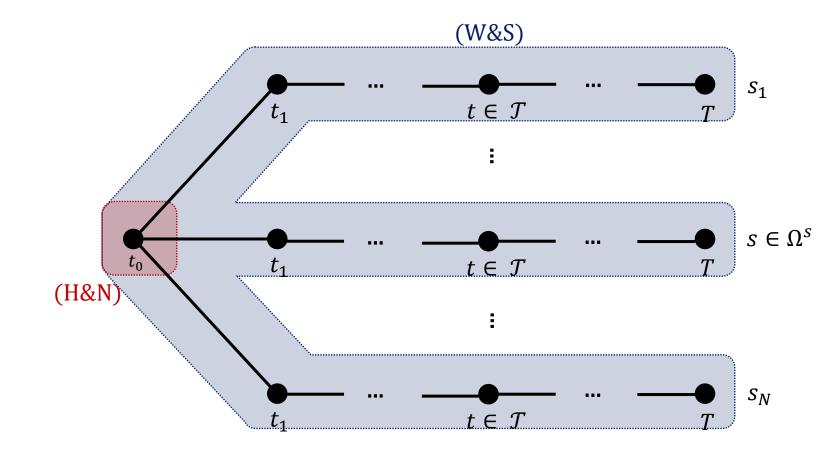
# **ADMM-based Stochastic scheduling**

$$\min \sum_{s \in \Omega^s} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} f(z_{t,s})$$

s.t. 
$$h(z_{t,s}) \le 0$$
  $t \in \mathcal{T}, s \in \Omega^s$ 

$$x = z_{t0,s} : \lambda_s \quad t \in \mathcal{T}$$

Consensus constraint



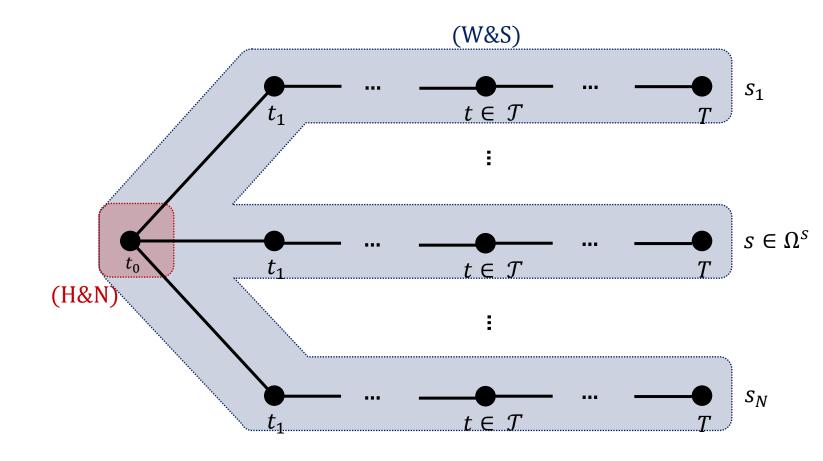


# **ADMM-based Stochastic scheduling**

$$\min \mathcal{L}_{\rho} = \sum_{s \in \Omega^{s}} \left( \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} f(z_{t,s}) + \lambda_{s} (x - z_{t0,s}) + \frac{\rho}{2} (x - z_{t0,s})^{2} \right)$$
s.t.  $h(z_{t,s}) \leq 0$   $t \in \mathcal{T}, s \in \Omega^{s}$ 

$$x = z_{t0,s} : \lambda_s \quad t \in \mathcal{T}$$

Consensus constraint





# **ADMM-based Stochastic scheduling**

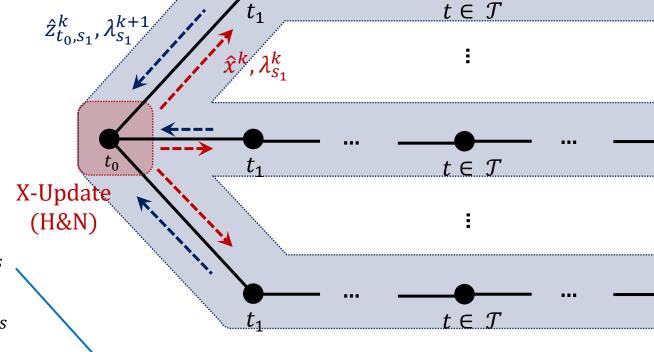
$$\min \mathcal{L}_{\rho} = \sum_{s \in \Omega^{s}} \left( \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} f(z_{t,s}) + \lambda_{s} (x - z_{t0,s}) + \frac{\rho}{2} (x - z_{t0,s})^{2} \right)$$

 $t \in \mathcal{T}, s \in \Omega^{s}$ 

1. 
$$x^{k+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{x} \mathcal{L}_{\rho}(x, z^{k}, \lambda^{k})$$

2. 
$$z^{k+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{x} \mathcal{L}_{\rho}(x^{k}, z, \lambda^{k}) \quad s \in \Omega^{s}$$

3. 
$$\lambda^{k+1} = \lambda^k + \rho(x - z_s)$$
  $s \in \Omega^s$ 





s. t.  $h(z_{t,s}) \le 0$ 

Each Z-update is MP-OPF.
While computationally expensive, needs less accuracy.

**Z-Update** 

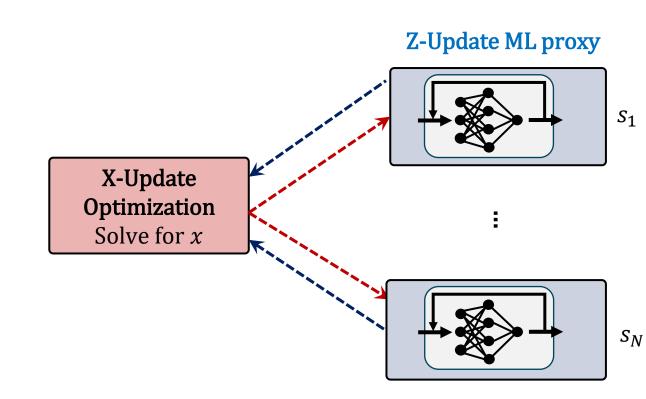
(W&S)

 $s \in \Omega^s$ 

### ADMM-ML

- H&N decisions by X-update optimization.
- Future W&S decisions by Z-update ML proxy.
  - Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)

$$h_t = \sigma(Ax_t + Bh_{t-1})$$
$$z_t = \sigma(Ch_t)$$

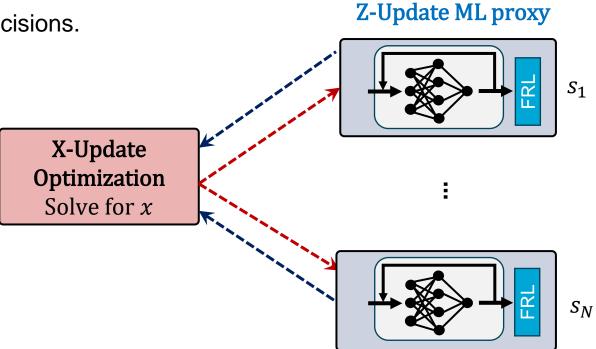




### Physical Feasibility

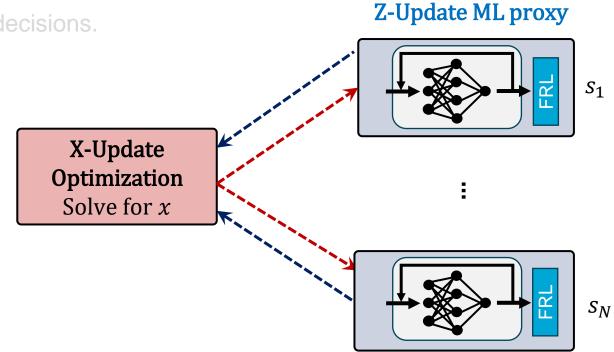
X-update optimization ensures feasibility for H&N decisions.

Feasibility restoration layer for RNN.



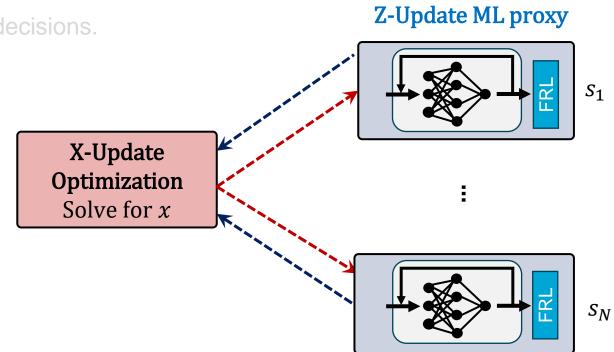


- Physical Feasibility
  - X-update optimization ensures feasibility for H&N decisions.
  - Feasibility restoration layer for RNN.
- Fast & Parallelizable Inference
  - RNN enables fast z-updates.
  - Scalable to long time horizons.
  - GPU parallelization.



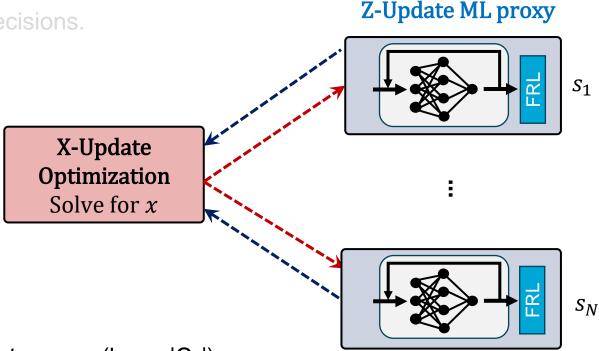


- Physical Feasibility
  - X-update optimization ensures feasibility for H&N decisions.
  - Feasibility restoration layer for RNN.
- Fast & Parallelizable Inference
  - RNN enables fast z-updates.
  - Scalable to long time horizons.
  - GPU parallelization.





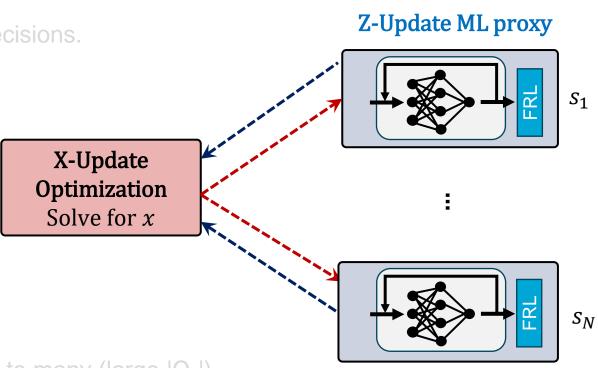
- Physical Feasibility
  - X-update optimization ensures feasibility for H&N decisions.
  - Feasibility restoration layer for RNN.
- Fast & Parallelizable Inference
  - RNN enables fast z-updates.
  - Scalable to long time horizons.
  - GPU parallelization.
- Generalization Across Scenario Sizes
  - Same RNN used across all uncertainty scenarios.
  - Trained on few scenarios (small  $|\Omega_s|$ ), but applicable to many (large  $|\Omega_s|$ ).





- Physical Feasibility
  - X-update optimization ensures feasibility for H&N decisions.
  - Feasibility restoration layer for RNN.
- Fast & Parallelizable Inference
  - RNN enables fast z-updates.
  - Scalable to long time horizons.
  - GPU parallelization.
- Generalization Across Scenario Sizes
  - Same RNN used across all uncertainty scenarios.
  - Trained on few scenarios (small  $|\Omega_s|$ ), but applicable to many (large  $|\Omega_s|$ ).
- Warm Start for ADMM (Hybrid ADMM-ML).

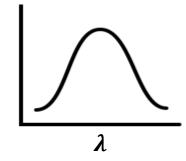




# Training data generation

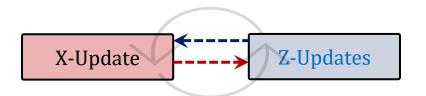
Approaches:

1) Full exploration





2) Full exploitation



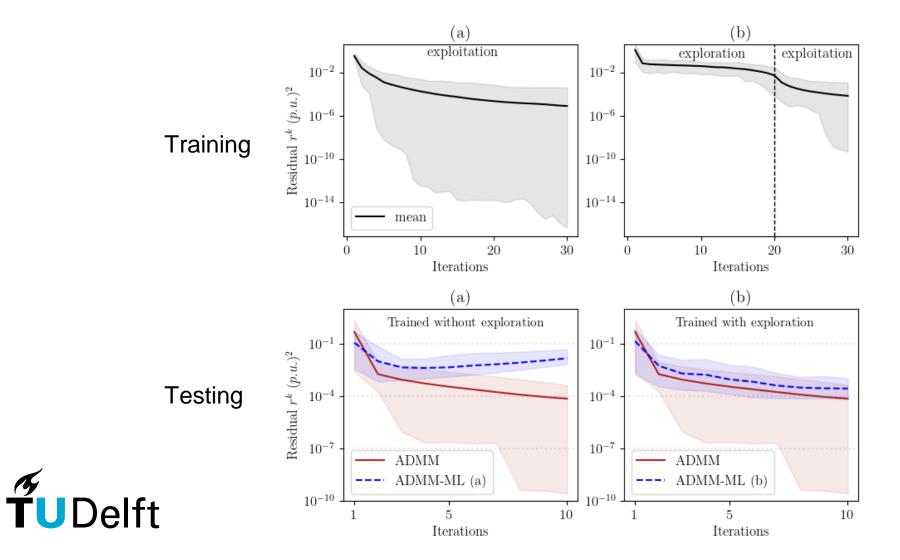


### Case studies

- 14-bus, 118-bus, 1354-bus systems.
- 1-year NL load data.
- ARIMA scenario generation.
- For each training sample n,  $|\Omega_n^s| = 10$  uncertainty scenarios.
- For each testing sample n',  $|\Omega_{n'}^{s}| = 100 1000$  scenarios.



# Training data generation



# Accuracy and time

118-bus St-MP-DCOPF.

Test on samples with 500 scenarios.

CO

**ADMM** 

ADMM-ML

ADMM-ML-H



### Conclusion and future work

 Key message: Combination of distributed optimization and ML can overcome the challenges of operational feasibility and scalability to numerous scenarios.

- Remaining challenges:
  - Practical applications: topology and system generalization.
  - Distribution shifts during online implementation.



# Check out our paper

A. Rajaei, O. Arowolo, and J. L. Cremer, "Learning-accelerated ADMM for stochastic power system scheduling with numerous scenarios," IEEE Transactions on Sustainable Energy, 2025. (Link)

Codes available on Delft-Al Lab GitHub. (<u>Link</u>)







# Thank you for your attention!

