# Smart Grid

De Heuristische Helden



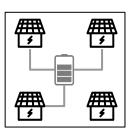
#### Content

- Part A: Connecting Houses & Batteries
  - Introduction
  - Methods
  - Results
- Part B: Moving Batteries
  - Introduction
  - Methods
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- Conclusion & Discussion

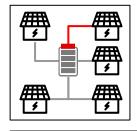


#### **Constraints**

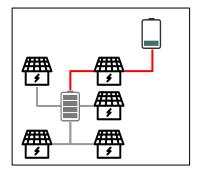




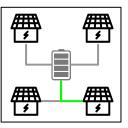




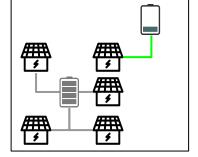








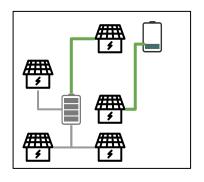




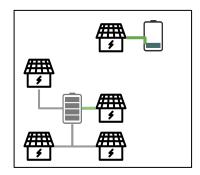
## Part A - Connecting houses and batteries

#### Optimization:

sum(Manhattan distance) of all the connections











## Part A - State Space & Complexity

Complexity: **#Batteries**\*Houses (assuming no max. capacity of the batteries)

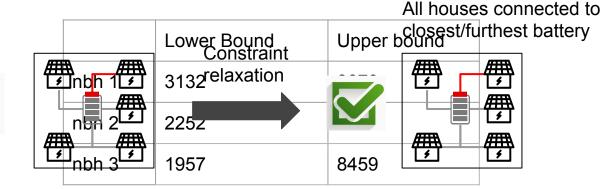
Neighbourhood	Number of houses	Number of Batteries	State space: B <sup>H</sup>
1	150	5	7 * 10 <sup>104</sup>
2	150	5	7 * 10 <sup>104</sup>
3	149	5	1.4 * 10 <sup>104</sup>

## Part A - State Space & Complexity

Complexity: **#Batteries**\*Houses (assuming no max. capacity of the batteries)

Neighbourhood	When checking 10 <sup>6</sup> states per second, time needed to exhaust state space
1	1,6 * 10 <sup>81</sup> * age of the universe
2	1,6 * 10 <sup>81</sup> * age of the universe
3	3,2 * 10 <sup>80</sup> * age of the universe

## Part A - Bounds of the solution space





#### **Methods - Part A**

- Connecting houses and batteries
  - Random Battery Cycler
  - Steepest Ascent Hillclimber

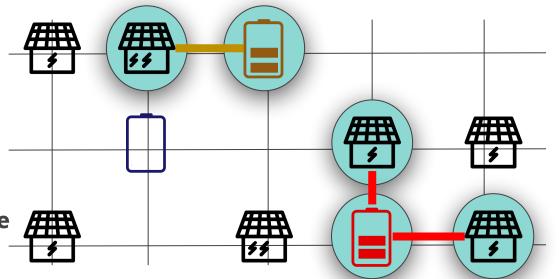
## Methods - Random Battery Cycler



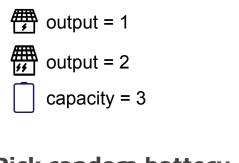
# output = 2

capacity = 3

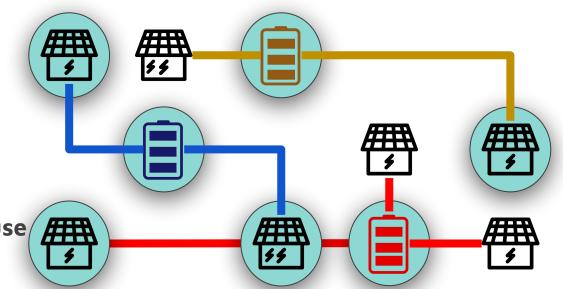
- 1. Pick random battery
- 2. Connect to closest available, fitting house
- 3. Repeat



## Methods - Random Battery Cycler

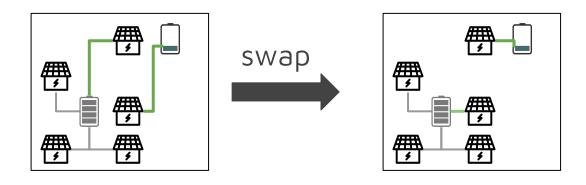


- 1. Pick random battery
- Connect to closest available, fitting house/
- 3. Repeat

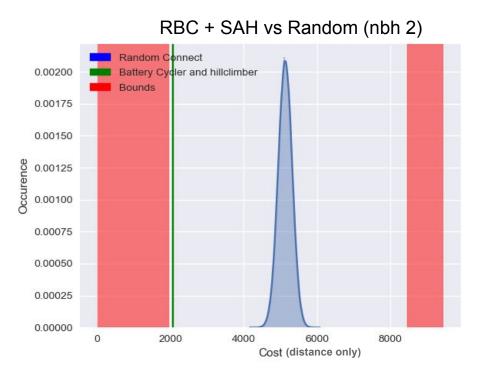


## Methods - Steepest Ascend Hillclimber

Makes the most profitable swap until a (local) optimum is reached



### Part A - Results



	Random Battery Cycler	'Absolute' Lower Bound
nbh 1	3486	3132
nbh 2	2292	2252
nbh 3	2069	1957

random connect: n=106

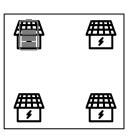
## Part A - Results

	Random Battery Cycler + Greedy Hillclimber	Z-score	'Absolute' Lower Bound	Z-score
nbh 1	3486	-12.5	3132	-14.6
nbh 2	2292	-16.5	2252	-16.7
nbh 3	2069	-16.1	1957	-16.7

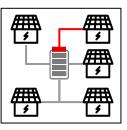
## Part B - Placing Batteries

#### **Constraints**

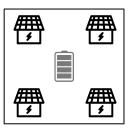




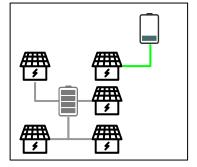








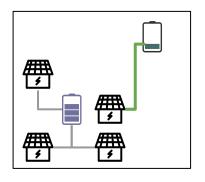




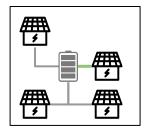
## Part B - Placing Batteries

#### Optimization:

Cost function: B<sub>costs</sub> + total connection length \* 9











## Part B - Placing batteries

## State Space complexity:

Neighbourhood	State Space
1	5.76 * 10 <sup>57</sup>
2	5.76 * 10 <sup>57</sup>
3	5.80 * 10 <sup>57</sup>

$$\sum_{i=0}^{u} c \cdot \frac{r!}{(r-n)!}$$

u=max nr. of batteries
n=nr. of batteries
r=nr. of free positions at start
c=nr. of combinations of length i

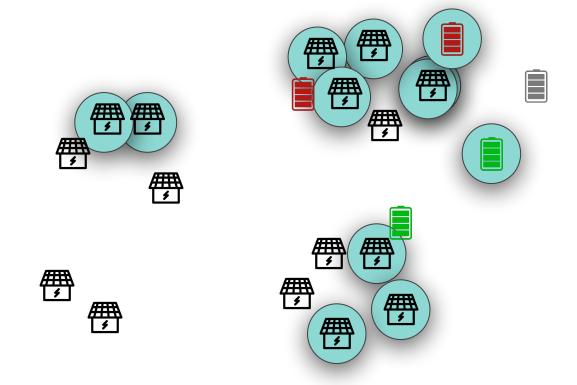
#### **Methods - Part B**

### Moving/Placing batteries

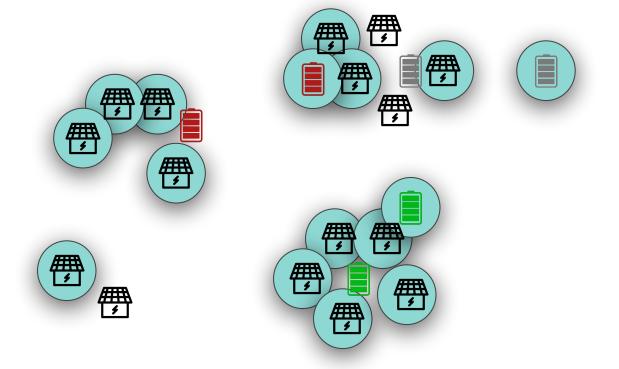
- K-Bats
- Bat Propagation
- Bat Migration



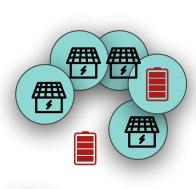
## Methods - K-bats (k-means clustering)

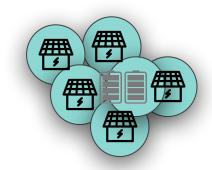


## **Methods - K-bats** (k-means clustering)

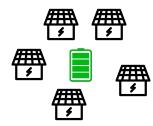


## Methods - K-bats (k-means clustering)



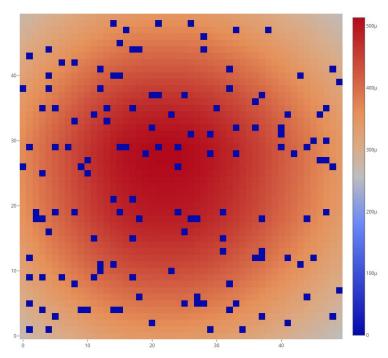








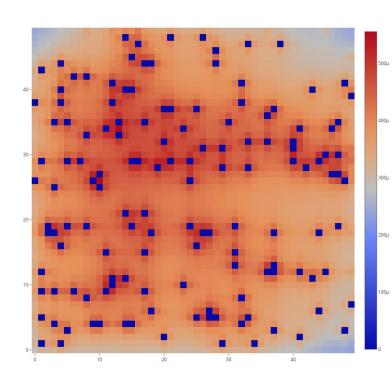
## Methods - Global Heatmap



## All distances count equally:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{1}{d}$$



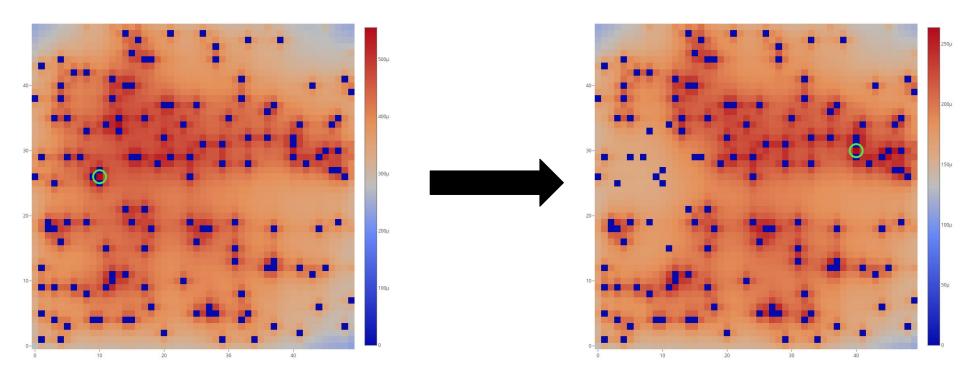


Low distances weigh more heavily:

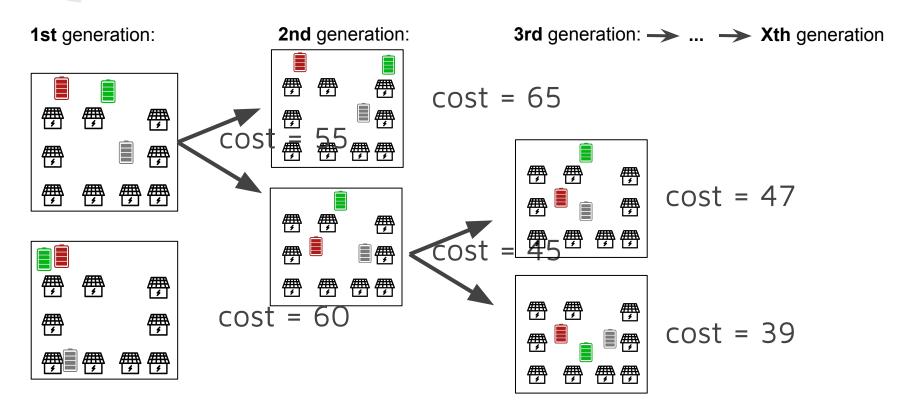
$$\frac{1}{\sum_{n=0}^{n=N} d(house, battery)}$$



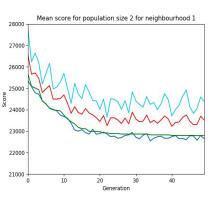


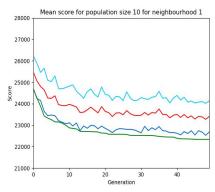


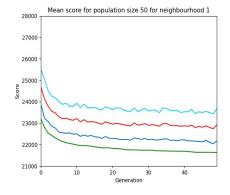
## **Methods - Bat Propagation**

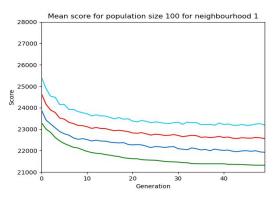




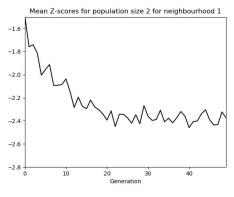


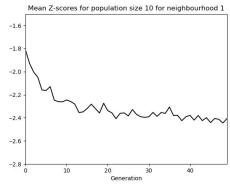


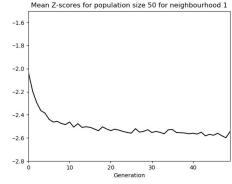


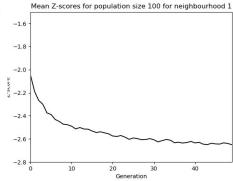




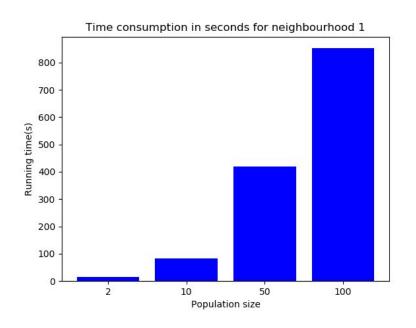


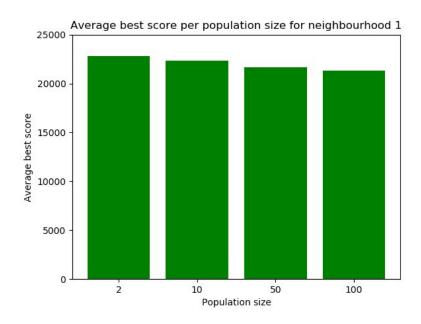




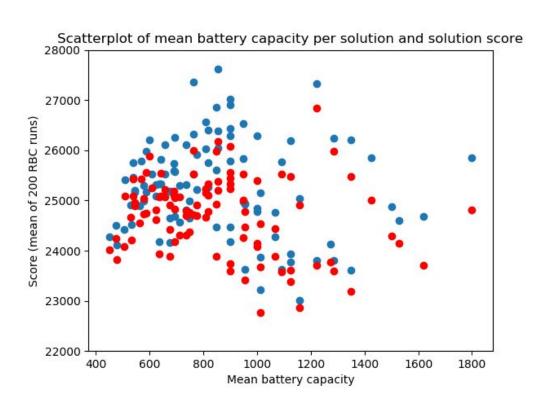




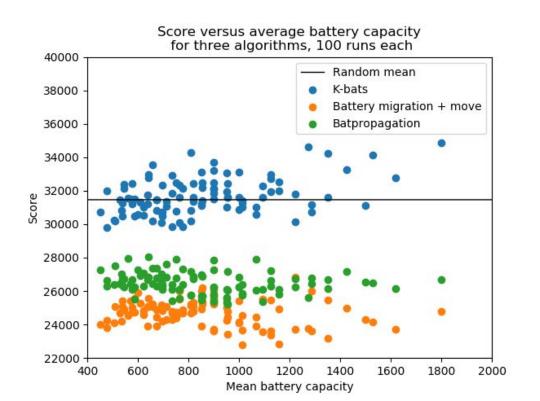




## Part B - Results - Bat migration



#### Part B - Results



#### **Conclusion**

- Case A
  - Significantly better than random solutions
- Case B
  - Less significance, still better than random
    - except K-means
  - Major challenge: identifying, evading local optima
    - solution: population size, repeats

#### **Discussion**

- No guaranties for best solution
- Case A: chances of better solution small
- Case B:
  - o In this case, ... best solutions

#### **Discussion**

- Runtime may improve solutions
- Hypothesis: strong bias to fewer batteries not proved
- Bat-Migration significantly (10x) faster than propagation

#### Future research & Ideas

- K-bats while accounting for capacity
- Battery schemes which have tighter fits are probably harder to solve because Bin-packing will become a more relevant problem
- K-bats does not seem to influence random-connect, why so?

## Dummy neighbourhoods, difficulty?

Neighbour hood	Stdev of the output values	Random Battery Cycler
1	14.4	3486
2	9.2	2292
3	2.9	2069

"Een wijs man programmeert niet tegen de wind in"

- De Heuristische Helden

#### References

- wijk pictures: http://heuristieken.nl/wiki/index.php?title=SmartGrid
- Lego batman picture:

https://www.google.nl/search?q=lego+batman&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj3vb3F2IDbAhVPL1AKHUrhCqEQ\_AUICiqB&biw=1536&bih=759#imgrc=BmEt2hS6L-YR5M:

• Pindakaas picture:

 $\frac{\text{https://www.google.nl/search?biw=1536\&bih=710\&tbm=isch\&sa=1\&ei=syP3Wo\_9Lo7YwALWpYVY\&q=ah+pindakaas\&oq=ah$ 

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Batteries:

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Houses:

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Solar Panel:

https://solartribune.com/10687-2/

House at night:

http://resources.heatingoilexpress.com/discount-heating-oil/home-heating-oil-energy-saving-tips/

vink: https://nl.freepik.com/vrije-vector/vinkje-pictogrammen\_797395.htm#term=teek&page=1&position=