



UIUC Capstone

Fundamentals of Energy Markets

The core of energy markets

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Energy Market Management

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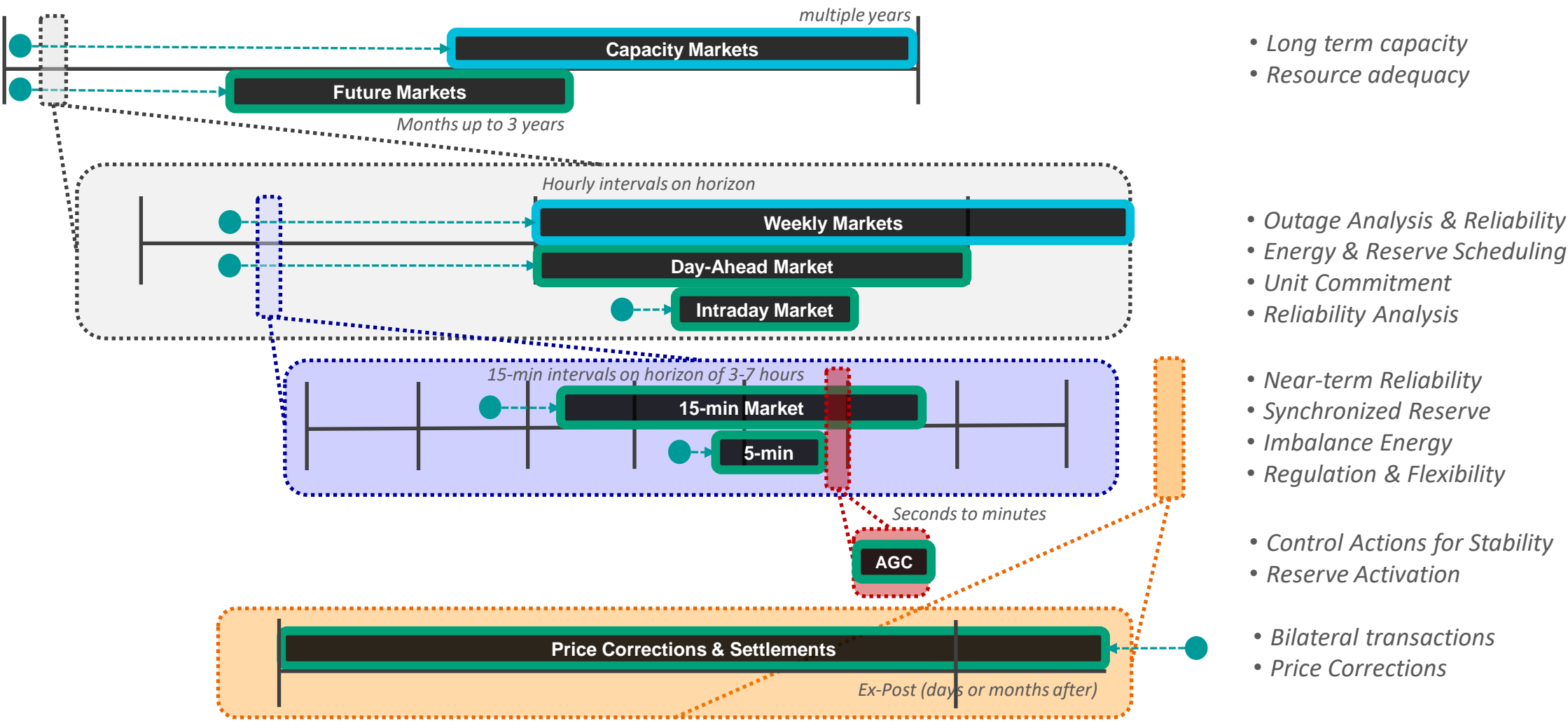


What should we consider in our marketplace as a resources optimization problem to achieve efficiency and reliability?

The role of Resources Optimization on Energy Markets

Temporal Dependencies and Adaptability

Forward Markets Timeline:



Fundamentals Concepts about Optimization

Canonical form and Notation of Optimization Problems

What is an optimization problem?

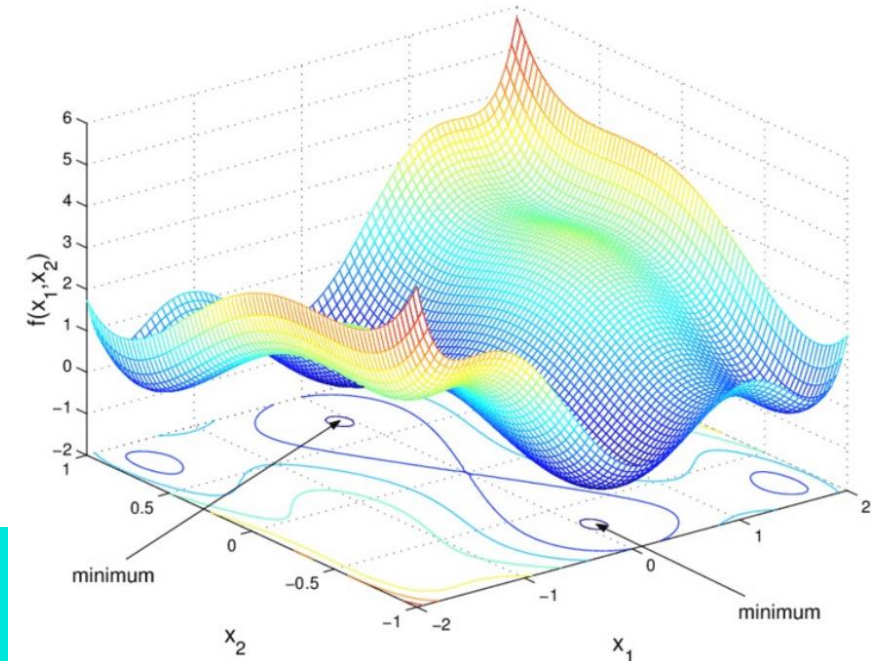
“A computational problem in which the object is to find the best of all possible solutions. More formally, find a solution in the feasible region which has the minimum (or maximum) value of the objective function.” (NIST)

Comprises a search for “the best” values for design variables x , while respecting certain constraints / boundaries, in the canonical form:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{minimize} & f(x) & \text{[Cost or Objective Function]} \\ \text{subject to} & g_i(x) \leq 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, m & \text{[Inequality Constraints]} \\ & h_j(x) = 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, l & \text{[Equality Constraints]} \end{array}$$

Variables can be Continuous values ($x \in R^n$), Integer values ($x \in Z^n$) or Discrete values ($x \in \{0, 1\}$) or mixed

One can always re-formulate a maximization problem, e.g. $\max f(x)$ into a minimization problem by defining $\tilde{f}(x) = -f(x)$ and solving $\min \tilde{f}(x)$



Fundamentals Concepts about Optimization

Optimization Frameworks

V · T · E	Mathematical optimization software	[hide]
Data formats	Mathematica · MPS · nl · sol	
Modeling tools	AIMMS · AMPL · APMonitor · ECLiPSe-CLP · GEKKO · GAMS · GNU MathProg · JuMP · LINDO · OPL · Mathematica · OptimJ · PuLP · Pyomo · TOMLAB · Xpress Mosel · ZIMPL	
LP, MILP* solvers	APOPT* · ANTIGONE* · Artelys Knitro* · BCP* · CLP · CBC* · CPLEX* · FortMP* · GCG* · GLOP* · GLPK/GLPSOL* · HiGHS* · LINDO* · +Gurobi · Lp_solve · LOQO · Mathematica · MINOS · MINTO* · MOSEK · NAG · SCIP* · SoPlex · Oteract Engine · SYMPHONY* · Xpress Optimizer	
QP, MIQP* solvers	APOPT* · ANTIGONE* · Artelys Knitro* · CBC* · CLP · CPLEX* · FortMP* · HiGHS · IPOPT · LINDO* · Mathematica · MINOS · MOSEK* · NAG · Oteract Engine* · SCIP* · Xpress Optimizer*	
QCP, MIQCP* solvers	APOPT* · ANTIGONE* · Artelys Knitro* · CPLEX* · IPOPT · LINDO* · Mathematica · MINOS · MOSEK* · NAG · SCIP* · Oteract Engine* · Xpress Optimizer* · Xpress NonLinear*	
SOCP, MISOCP* solvers	Artelys Knitro* · CPLEX* · LINDO* · LOQO · Mathematica · MOSEK* · NAG · SCIP* · Xpress Optimizer · +ECOS	
SDP, MISOCP* solvers	Mathematica · MOSEK · NAG	
NLP, MINLP* solvers	AOA* · APOPT* · ANTIGONE* · Artelys Knitro* · BARON* · Couenne* · Galahad library · IPOPT · LINDO* · LOQO · MIDACO* · MINOS · NAG · NLPQLP · NPSOL · SCIP* · SNOPT* · Oteract Engine* · WORHP · Xpress NonLinear*	
GO solvers	ANTIGONE* · BARON · Couenne* · Mathematica · LINDO · SCIP · Oteract Engine	
CP solvers	Artelys Kalis · Comet · CPLEX CP Optimizer · Gecode · Mathematica · JaCoP · Xpress Kalis	
Metaheuristic solvers	OptaPlanner	
List of optimization software · Comparison of optimization software		

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_optimization_software

Optimal Power Flow Conceptualization

Conceptual Formulation

Conceptual formulation

Minimize: *Total Cost of Generation or Losses of the Network or Control Actions, ...*
Total Investment or Minimal Expected Loss of Load or Risk of Supply, ...

Considering: *AC **Power Balance** for Active and Reactive Power*
*AC Power Flow equations with **network physical model***
*Generator should operate within their **physical limits***
*Network should operate within their **physical limits***
***Voltage limits** should be respected for power quality and stability*

Find: **Generation Schedule** and **Network Conditions**

Power System Operation: Decision making in very-short and short-term timescales (safety and efficiency)
Power System Planning: Decision making in medium and long-term timescales (reliability and adequacy)

Optimal Power Flow Formulation

Objective Function, Constraints, Decision Variables

Basic formulation of ACOPF: Nonlinear Continuous Optimization Problem

Objective

$$\min \sum_{i \in G} F_i(P_i^g, Q_i^g))$$

Constraints

Power Flow Equations:

$$S_{km} = (G_{kk} - jB_{kk})|V_k|^2 + (G_{km} - jB_{km})|V_k||V_m|(\cos \theta_{km} + j \sin \theta_{km}) \quad \forall \text{ branch } km$$

$$\sum_{km \in \Omega_k} S_{km} = \sum_{i \in G_k} P_i^g - P_k^d + j \sum_{i \in G_k} Q_i^g - Q_k^d$$

Power Flow limit on branch km :

$$\underline{S_{km}} \leq |S_{km}|^2 = Re\{S_{km}\}^2 + Im\{S_{km}\}^2 \leq \overline{S_{km}}$$

Voltage limit on bus k :

$$\underline{V_k} \leq |V_k| \leq \overline{V_k}$$

Generator output limits:

$$\underline{S_i} \leq S_i^g \leq \overline{S_i}$$

Solution Variables

Decision Variables: $\{P_i^g, Q_i^g\}$

State Variables: $\{V, \theta\}$

Constrained Nonlinear Programming

- Lagrangian and Penalty Methods
- Barrier/Interior Point Method
- Primal-Dual Method
- Sequential Linear/Quadratic Methods
- Convex Optimization Methods
- Decomposition Techniques
- Derivative-free methods
- ...

Optimal Power Flow Formulation

Objective Function, Constraints, Decision Variables

Linearized Formulation: DC Optimal Power Flow

Objective

Constraints

$$\min \sum_{i \in G} F_i(P_i^g)$$

Power Flow Equations:

$$P_{km} = y_{km}(\theta_k - \theta_m) \quad \forall \text{ branch } km$$
$$\sum_{km \in \Omega_k} P_{km} = \sum_{i \in G_k} P_i^g - P_k^d$$

Power Flow limit on branch km :

$$\underline{P}_{km} \leq P_{km} \leq \overline{P}_{km}$$

Generator output limits:

$$\underline{P}_i \leq P_i^g \leq \overline{P}_i$$

Decision Variables: $\{P_i^g\}$
State Variables: $\{\theta\}$

Very simplified physical model of generators

Allows extending the temporal dimensionality and more constraints.

Constrained Linear Programming

Simplex Method

Lagrangian and Penalty Methods

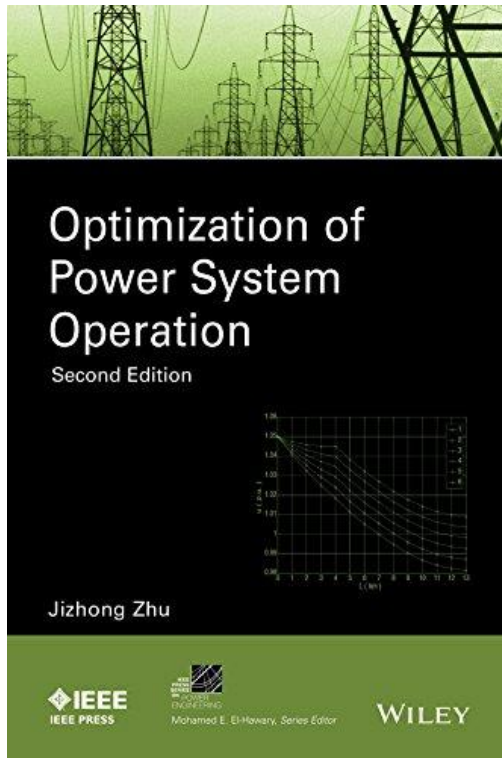
Barrier/Interior Point Method

Primal-Dual Method

...



Cool Places to Look:



- Power flow analysis (Chapter 2)
- Sensitivity calculation (Chapter 3)
- Classical economic dispatch (Chapter 4)
- Security-constrained economic dispatch (Chapter 5)
- Multiarea systems economic dispatch (Chapter 6)
- Unit commitment (Chapter 7)
- Optimal power flow (Chapter 8)
- Steady-state security regions (Chapter 9)
- Application of renewable energy (Chapter 10)
- Optimal load shedding (Chapter 11)
- Optimal reconfiguration of electric distribution networks (Chapter 12)
- Uncertainty analysis in power systems (Chapter 13)
- Operation of smart grids (Chapter 14)

- (1) Conventional optimization methods including
 - Unconstrained optimization approaches
 - Nonlinear programming (NLP)
 - Linear programming (LP)
 - Quadratic programming (QP)
 - Generalized reduced gradient method
 - Newton method
 - Network flow programming (NFP)
 - Mixed integer programming (MIP)
 - Interior point (IP) methods.
- (2) Intelligence search methods such as
 - Neural network (NN)
 - Evolutionary algorithms (EAs)
 - Tabu search (TS)
 - Particle swarm optimization (PSO).
- (3) Nonquantitative approaches to address uncertainties in objectives and constraints including
 - Probabilistic optimization
 - Fuzzy set applications
 - Analytic hierarchical processes (AHPs).

Disclaimer

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Thank You

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