

# An Efficient Robust Approach to the Day-ahead Operation of an Aggregator of Electric Vehicles

Álvaro Porras Cabrera

Joint work with:

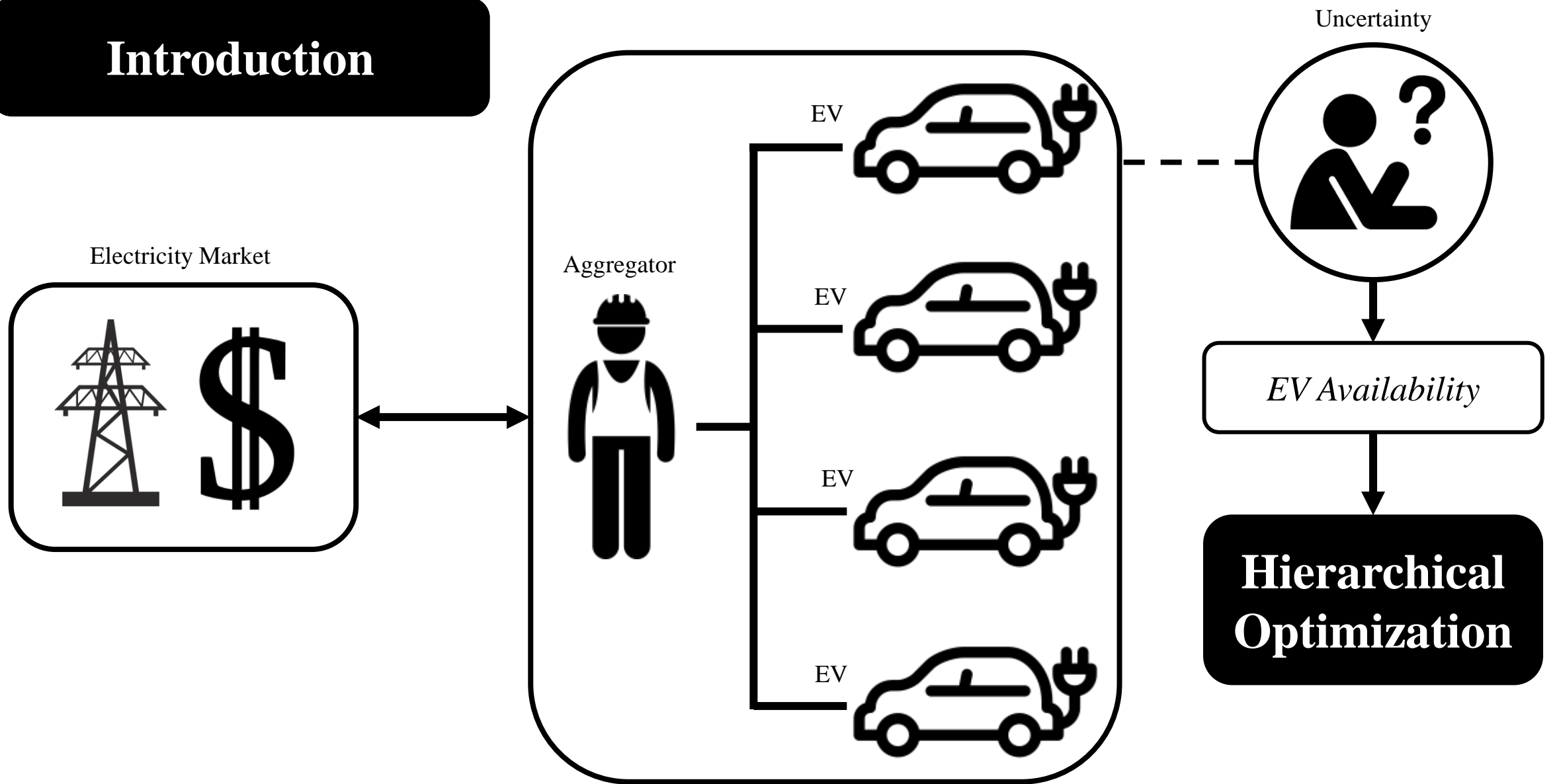
- Ricardo Fernández-Blanco Carramolino
- Juan Miguel Morales González
- Salvador Pineda Morente

**Inform's Annual Meeting, 2020 Virtual**

**November 7-13, 2020**



# Introduction



# Problem Formulation

## Deterministic Formulation

- Uncertainty is disregarded. 😞
- Optimal for expected values. 😞
- Computationally tractable. 😊



## Stochastic Formulation

- Uncertainty using scenarios. 😊
- Optimal on average. 😞
- Number of scenarios. 😞



## Hierarchical Formulation

- Uncertainty using a few intuitive parameters. 😊
- Robust against adverse situations. 😊
- Scalability. 😊





# Problem Formulation

## Deterministic Formulation

- $\lambda_t$  are expected values  $\rightarrow \hat{\lambda}_t$
- $\alpha_{v,t}$  are expected values  $\rightarrow \hat{\alpha}_{v,t}$

$$(c_{v,t}, d_{v,t}, s_{v,t}, c_{v,t}^D) \in \Phi(\hat{\alpha}_{v,t}, \hat{\tau}_{v,t})$$

$$\min_{\Xi^D} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \hat{\lambda}_t p_t + \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \sum_{v \in \mathcal{V}} (c_{v,t}^D + C_1^p s_{v,t})$$

subject to:

$$p_t = \sum_{v \in \mathcal{V}} (c_{v,t} - d_{v,t}), \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$-P^G \leq p_t \leq P^G, \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$e_{v,t} = e_{v,t-1} + \eta_v c_{v,t} \hat{\alpha}_{v,t} - \frac{d_{v,t}}{\eta_v} - \hat{\tau}_{v,t} + s_{v,t},$$

$$\forall v \in \mathcal{V}, t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$c_{v,t} \leq \bar{C}_v, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}, t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$d_{v,t} \leq \bar{D}_v \hat{\alpha}_{v,t}, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}, t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$\underline{E}_v \leq e_{v,t} \leq \bar{E}_v, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}, t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$e_{v,N_T} = e_{v,0}, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}$$

$$c_{v,t}^D = \left\lfloor \frac{S}{100} \right\rfloor C_v^E \left( \frac{1}{\eta_v} d_{v,t} + \hat{\tau}_{v,t} \right), \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}, t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$c_{v,t}, d_{v,t}, e_{v,t}, c_{v,t}^D, s_{v,t} \geq 0, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}, t \in \mathcal{T}$$

# Problem Formulation

## Deterministic Formulation

*Average of all profiles*

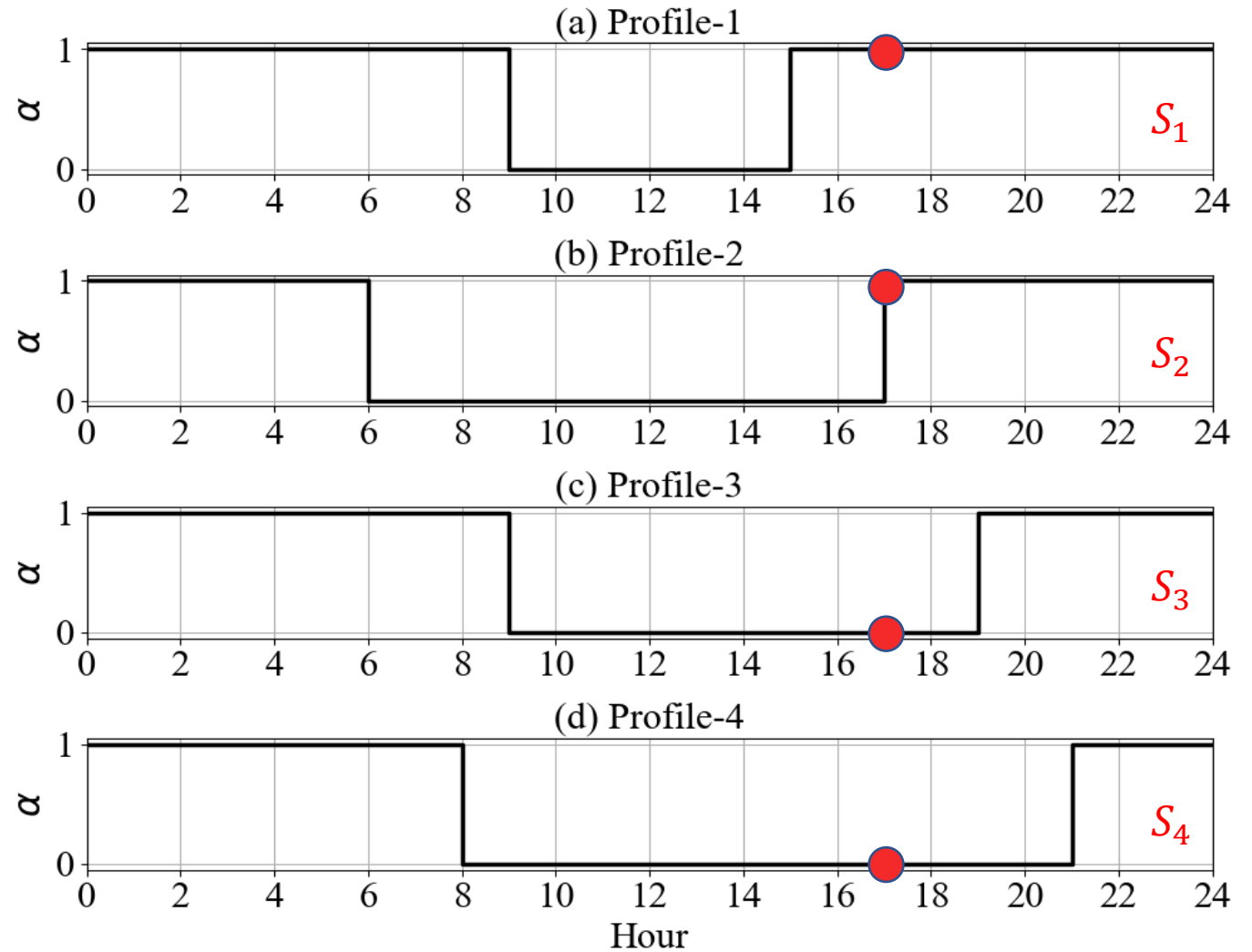


## Stochastic Formulation

*Each profile is a scenario*



$$\hat{\alpha}_{v,19} = 0,5$$



# Problem Formulation

## Deterministic Formulation

- Uncertainty is disregarded.
- Optimal for expected values.



## Stochastic Formulation

- Optimal on average.
- Number of scenarios.



## Hierarchical Formulation





# Problem Formulation



## *Proposed Approach*

- Characterization of the uncertainty in EV availability using a parameter set:

$$\Theta_v = \{K_v, \underline{\alpha}_{v,t}, \overline{\alpha}_{v,t}\}$$

- Now,  $\alpha_{v,t}$  are variables that depend on an uncertainty set:

$$\sum_{t \in T} \alpha_{v,t} \geq K_v, \forall t \in T, v \in \mathcal{V}$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_{v,t} \leq \alpha_{v,t} \leq \overline{\alpha}_{v,t}, \forall t \in T, v \in \mathcal{V}$$

$$\alpha_{v,t} \in \{0,1\}, \forall t \in T, v \in \mathcal{V}$$



# Problem Formulation

Available Periods → 18

Available Periods → 13

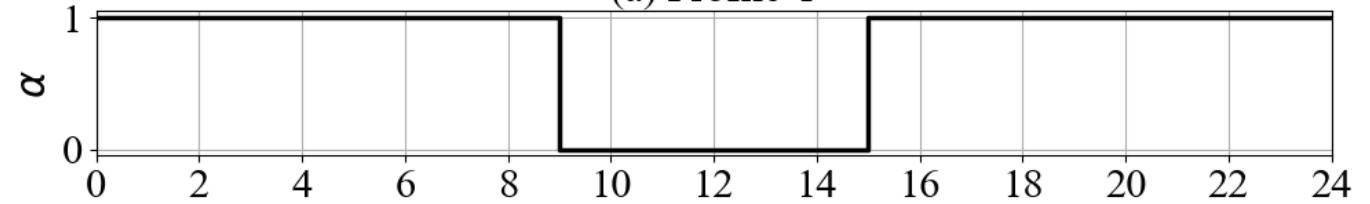
Available Periods → 14

Available Periods → 11

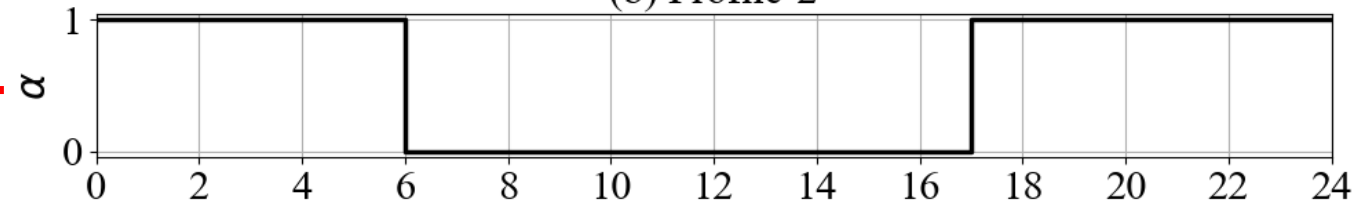
$$K_v = 12$$

 $K_v$ 

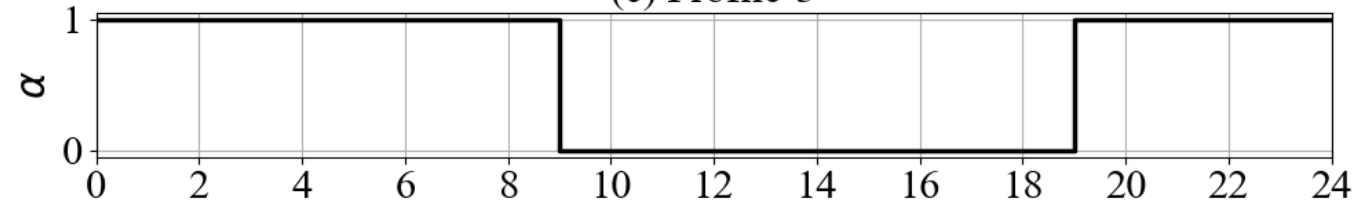
(a) Profile-1



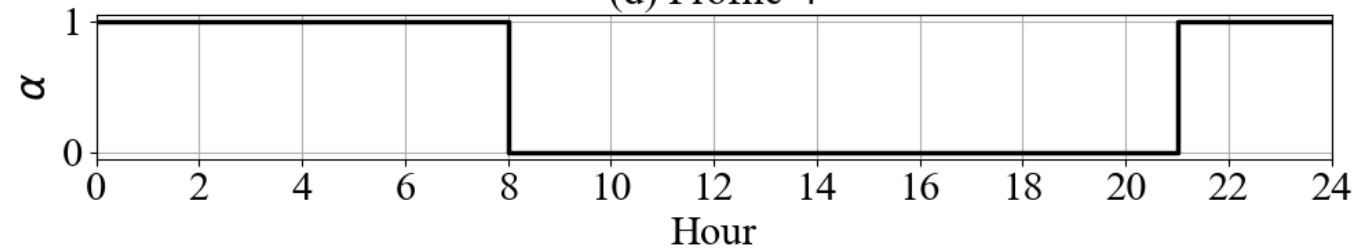
(b) Profile-2



(c) Profile-3



(d) Profile-4





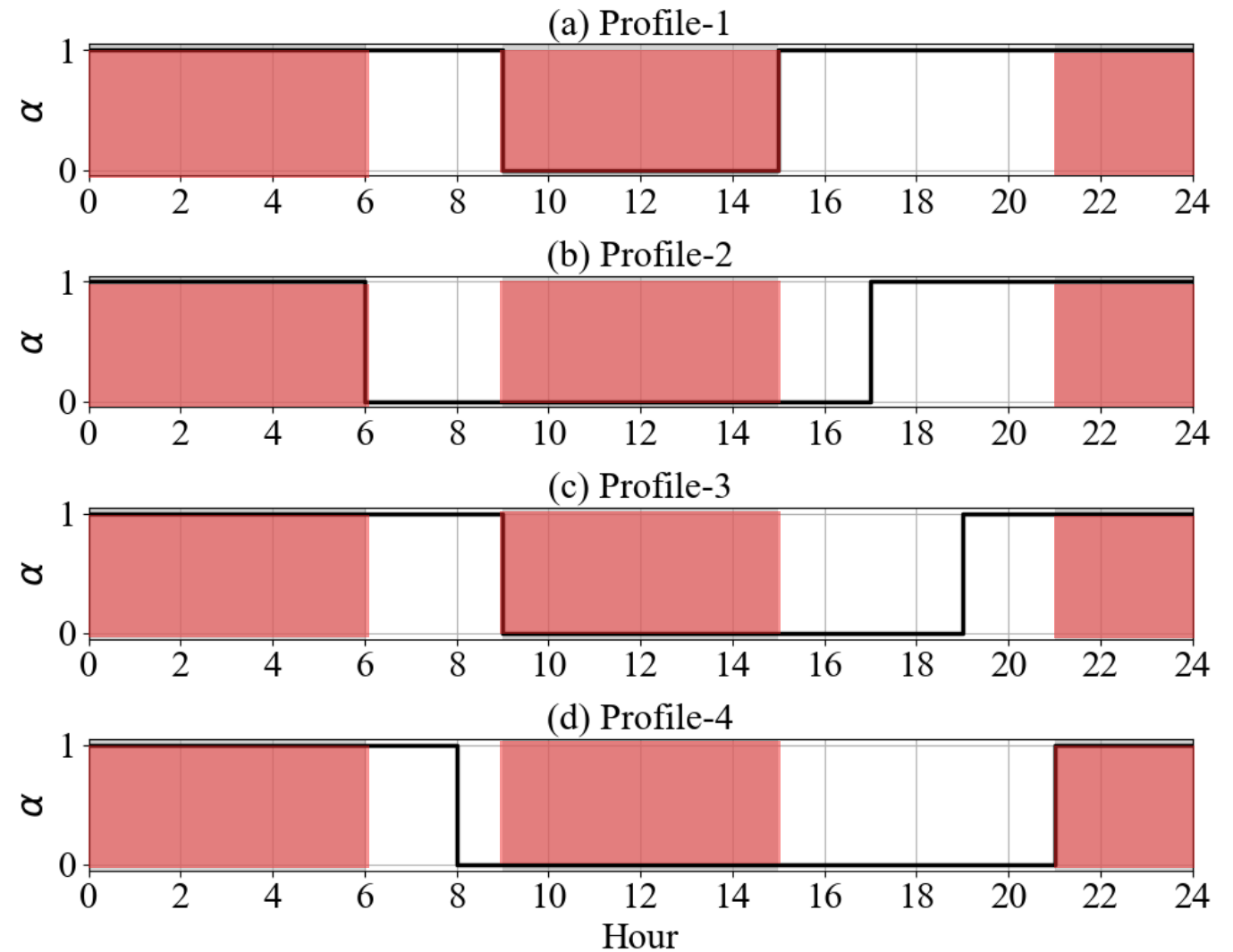


# Problem Formulation

$$\underline{\alpha}_{v,t} = 1$$

$$\overline{\alpha}_{v,t} = 0$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_{v,t}, \overline{\alpha}_{v,t}$$





# Problem Formulation

## *Hierarchical Formulation*



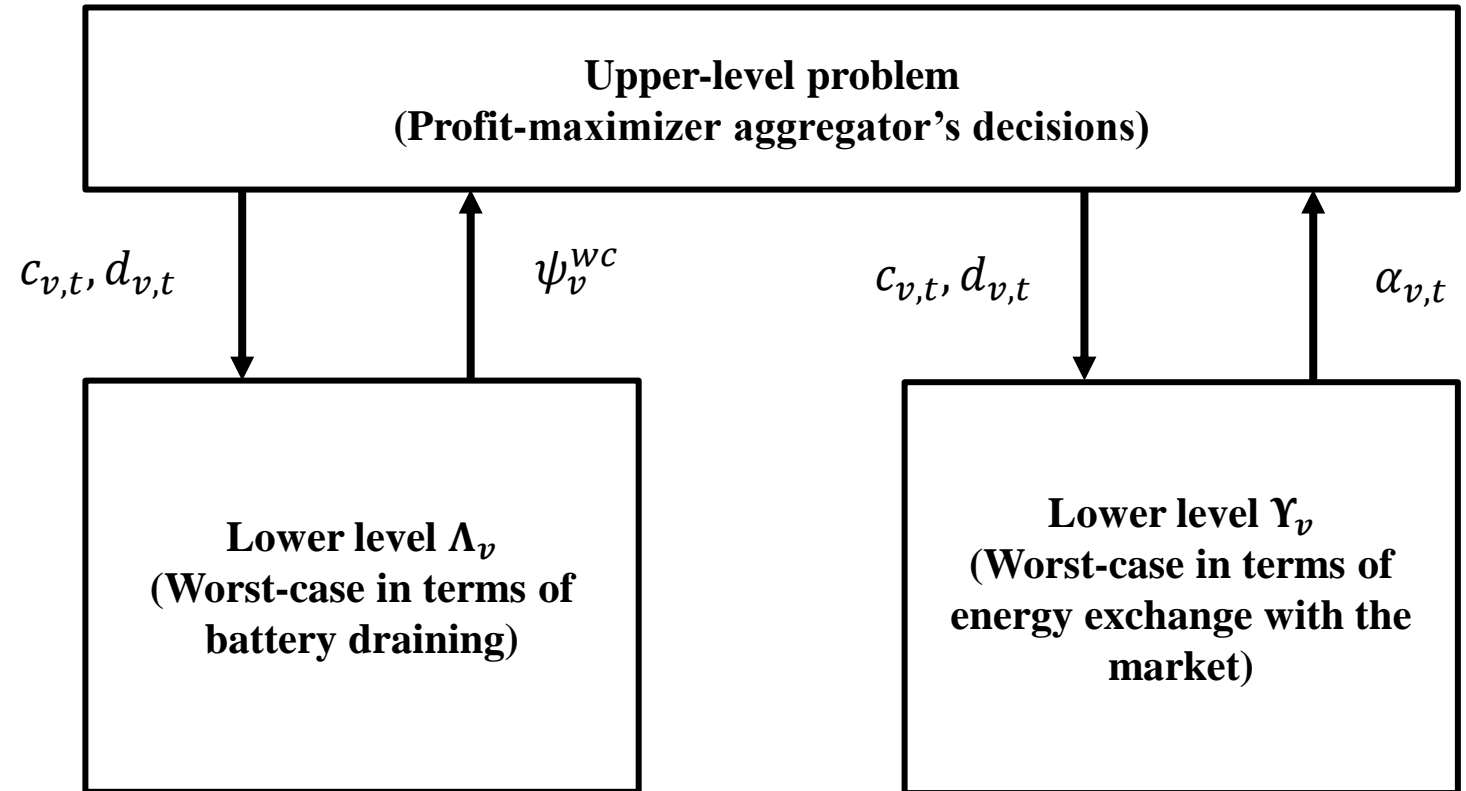
UL



LL2



LL1





# Problem Formulation

*Hierarchical Formulation*

Energy required for transportation

Total net energy injections into the EV-battery

Availability profiles

$$\min_{\Xi^R} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \hat{\lambda}_t p_t + \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \sum_{v \in \mathcal{V}} (c_{v,t}^D + C_1^p s_{v,t})$$

subject to:

$$p_t = \sum_{v \in \mathcal{V}} (c_{v,t} - d_{v,t}), \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$-P^G \leq p_t \leq P^G, \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$(c_{v,t}, d_{v,t}, s_{v,t}, c_{v,t}^D) \in \Phi(\alpha_{v,t}, \tau_{v,t}), \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}, t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$\sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \tau_{v,t} = \hat{\xi}_v, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}$$

$$\tau_{v,t} \leq (\bar{E}_v - \underline{E}_v) (1 - \alpha_{v,t}), \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}, t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$\tau_{v,t} \geq 0, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}, t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$\psi_v^{wc} \geq \hat{\xi}_v, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}$$

$$\psi_v^{wc} \in \Lambda_v(c_{v,t}, d_{v,t}), \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}$$

$$\alpha_{v,t} \in \Upsilon_v(c_{v,t}, d_{v,t}), \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{V}$$



# Problem Formulation

*Lower level Problems Determining the Sets  $\Lambda_v$*

$$\psi_v^{wc} = \min_{\alpha'_{v,t}} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha'_{v,t} \left( \eta_v c_{v,t} - \frac{1}{\eta_v} d_{v,t} \right)$$

subject to:

$$\sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha'_{v,t} \geq K_v : (\zeta'_v)$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_{v,t} \leq \alpha'_{v,t} \leq \bar{\alpha}_{v,t} : (\underline{\beta}'_{v,t}, \bar{\beta}'_{v,t}), \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$\alpha'_{v,t} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$

*Lower level Problems Determining the Sets  $\Upsilon_v$*

$$\min_{\alpha_{v,t}} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha_{v,t} \left( \eta_v c_{v,t} + \frac{1}{\eta_v} d_{v,t} \right)$$

subject to:

$$\sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha_{v,t} \geq K_v : (\zeta_v)$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_{v,t} \leq \alpha_{v,t} \leq \bar{\alpha}_{v,t} : (\underline{\beta}_{v,t}, \bar{\beta}_{v,t}), \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$\alpha_{v,t} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$

# Methodology

- *Non-convex.*
- *KKT conditions not applicable.*

$$\psi_v^{wc} = \min_{\alpha'_{v,t}} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha'_{v,t} \left( \eta_v c_{v,t} - \frac{1}{\eta_v} d_{v,t} \right)$$

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$$\alpha'_{v,t} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$\min_{\alpha_{v,t}} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha_{v,t} \left( \eta_v c_{v,t} + \frac{1}{\eta_v} d_{v,t} \right)$$

subject to:

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$$\alpha_{v,t} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$

- *Convex.*
- *KKT conditions applicable.*

$$\psi_v^{wc} = \min_{\alpha'_{v,t}} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha'_{v,t} \left( \eta_v c_{v,t} - \frac{1}{\eta_v} d_{v,t} \right)$$

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$$\underline{\alpha}_{v,t} \leq \alpha'_{v,t} \leq \bar{\alpha}_{v,t} : (\underline{\beta}'_{v,t}, \bar{\beta}'_{v,t}), \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$0 \leq \alpha'_{v,t} \leq 1, \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$\min_{\alpha_{v,t}} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha_{v,t} \left( \eta_v c_{v,t} + \frac{1}{\eta_v} d_{v,t} \right)$$

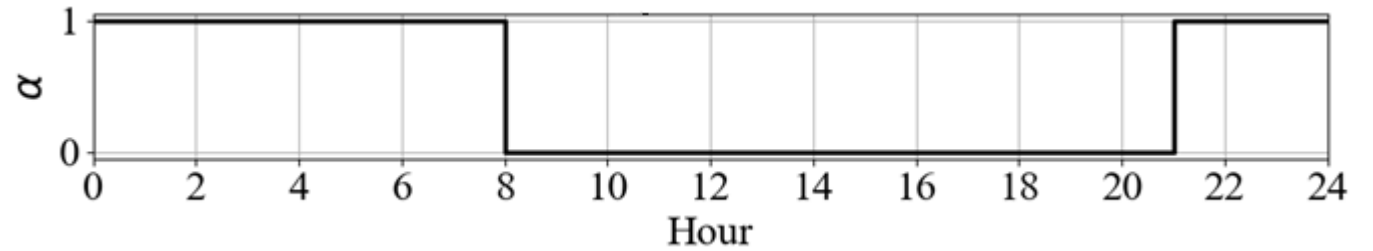
subject to:

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$$0 \leq \alpha_{v,t} \leq 1, \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$

# Methodology



*Matrix Totally Unimodular*

*Integer*

$$\psi_v^{wc} = \min_{\alpha'_{v,t}} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha'_{v,t} \left( \eta_v c_{v,t} - \frac{1}{\eta_v} d_{v,t} \right)$$

subject to:

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$$\min_{\alpha_{v,t}} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha_{v,t} \left( \eta_v c_{v,t} + \frac{1}{\eta_v} d_{v,t} \right)$$

subject to:

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$$0 \leq \alpha_{v,t} \leq 1, \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$

*Optimal solution takes integer values*

# Methodology

The original hierarchical program can be transformed into a single-level equivalent as follows:

*Dual objective function*

*Dual feasibility constraints*

- *Primal feasibility constraints.*
- *Dual feasibility constraints.*
- *The equality corresponding to the strong duality condition.*

$$\min_{\Xi^R} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \hat{\lambda}_t p_t + \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \sum_{v \in \mathcal{V}} (c_{v,t}^D + C_1^p s_{v,t})$$

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# Case Study

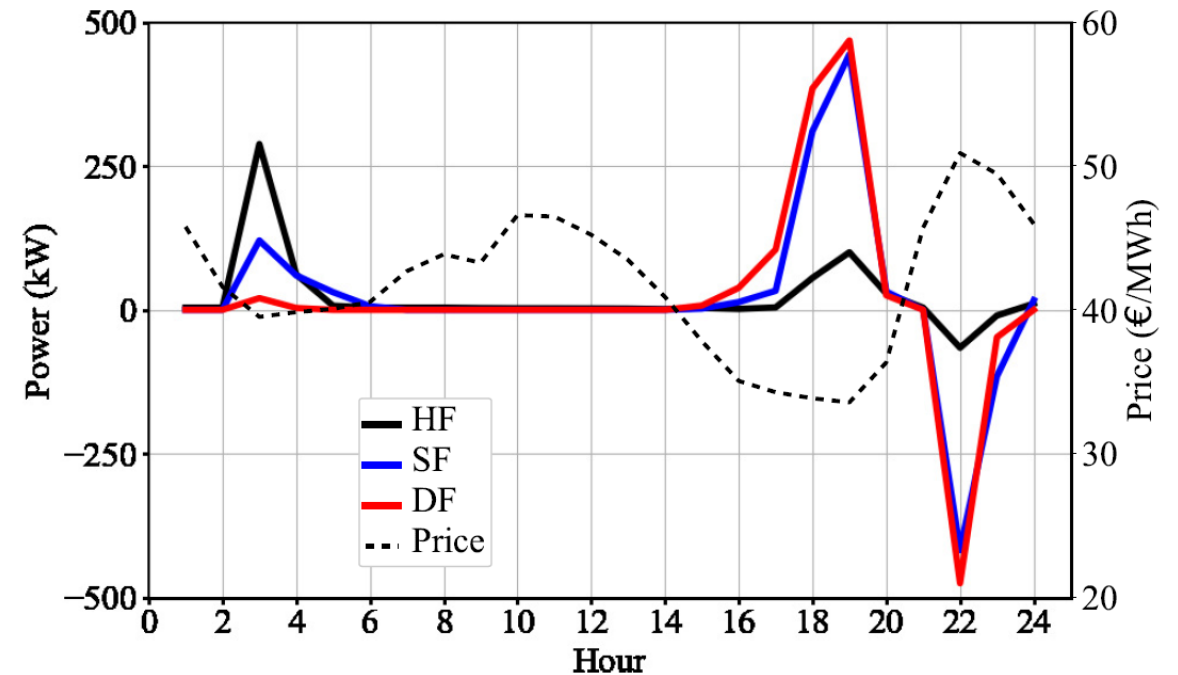
## Base Case

- 120 days of simulation.
- 100 EVs.

### DF and SF compared to HF:

- Total cost decreases by 21.0% and 6.2%.
- Energy deviations from EV-batteries increase by 157.5% and 17.5%.
- Deviations from the minimum value of the energy sold increase up to 13.4 and 1.2 MWh.

Metric	DF	SF	HF
Total Cost (€)	2.282,4	2.708,4	2.888,4
Total energy bought (MW)	162.2	155.1	114.2
Total energy sold (MW)	96.5	83.1	47.7
Deviations from energy balance of EV's battery (MW)	10,3	4,7	4,0
Deviations from the minimum value of energy sold (MW)	13,4	1,2	0,4





# Conclusion

- EV's aggregator market participation model:
  - *simple, effective and efficient.*
- **Reduction** of deviations from the energy balance of EV batteries.
- Reductions come at the expense of increasing the total trading costs in the day-ahead market.
- The computational speed of the proposed model is up to 25% faster than its stochastic counterpart.



Á. Porras, R. Fernández-Blanco, J. M. Morales and S. Pineda, “An Efficient Robust Approach to the Day-ahead Operation of an Aggregator of Electric Vehicles,” in IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid, DOI: 10.1109/TSG.2020.3004268, Jun. 2020

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Thank you for your attention

Any question?