



Examples of Machine Learning Applications and Experiments at MISO

Yonghong Chen
Midcontinent ISO



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MISO work on the application of machine learning (ML)

- Neural network has been used for load forecast for ~20 years
- Forecast vendors apply advanced data science methods for load, wind and solar forecast
- Resource portfolio change and increasing uncertainty prompt grid operators to adapt to more probabilistic driven operations
 - Opportunity for more applications of data science
- Examples of recent ML related work
 - Define dynamic reserve requirement
 - Intra-day storage optimization with probabilistic price forecast
 - Synergistic Integration of ML and mathematical optimization for unit commitment (collaboration with University of Connecticut)

Define dynamic reserve requirement

30-min short term reserve (STR) to cover (t+30min, t+3h) uncertainty

- STR was implemented in Dec. 2021 to manage system wide and sub-regional uncertainties
- Uncertainty distributions present seasonal and hourly differences
 - Net input uncertainty
 - generation outage / derate uncertainty
 - Real time commitment

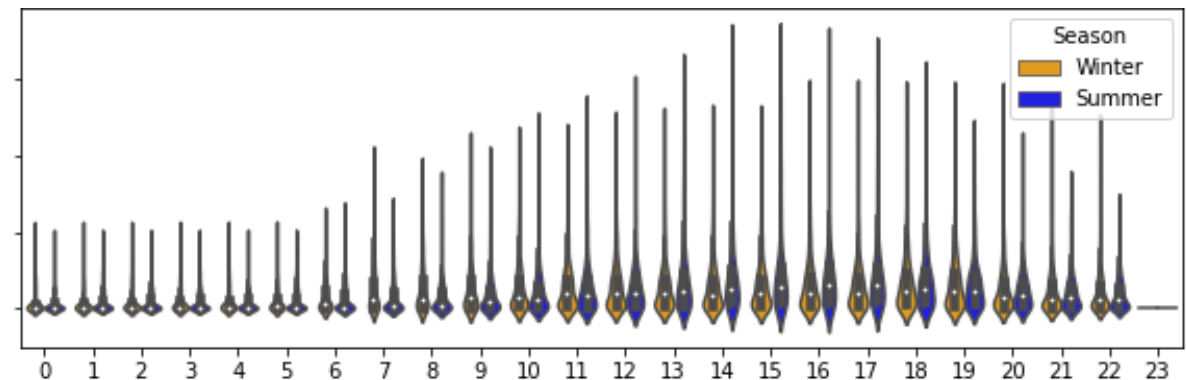
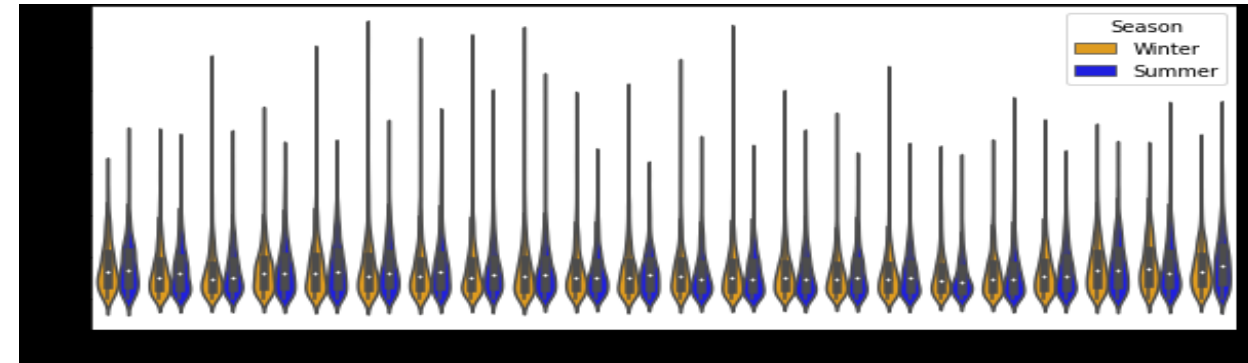
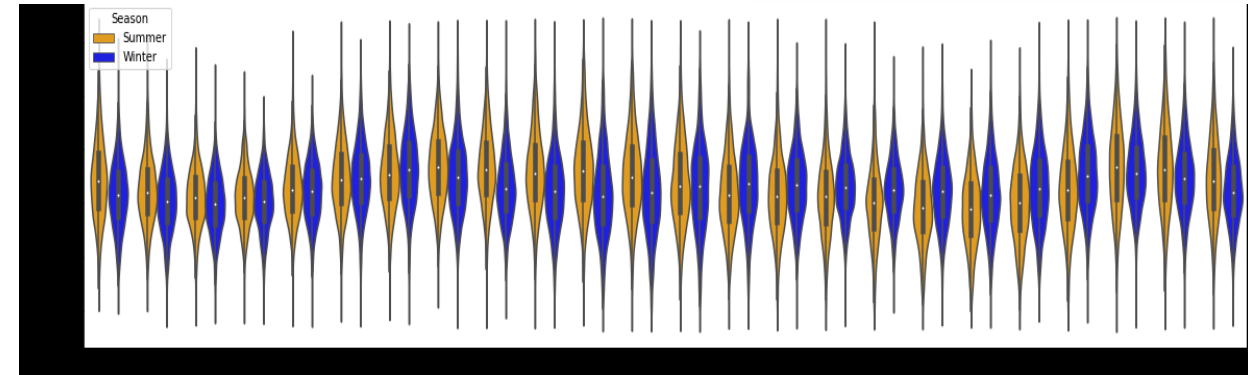
2.5-3h net input uncertainty

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2.5-3h net Gen Outage / Derate uncertainty

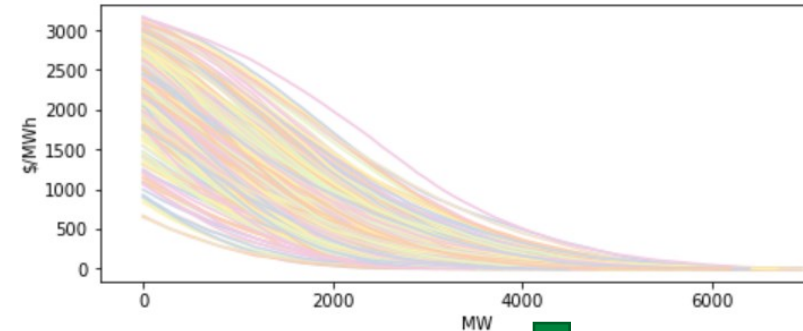
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Real time commitment distribution with 0.5-2.5h lead time

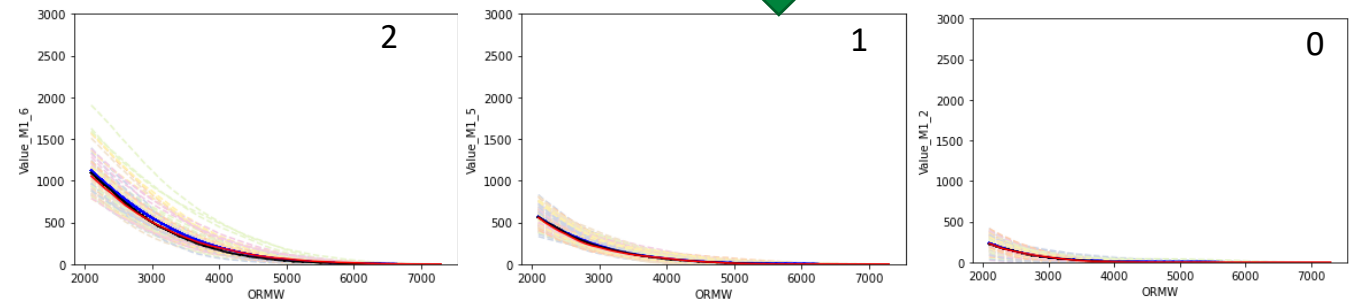


Deriving hourly STR requirement by season through clustering

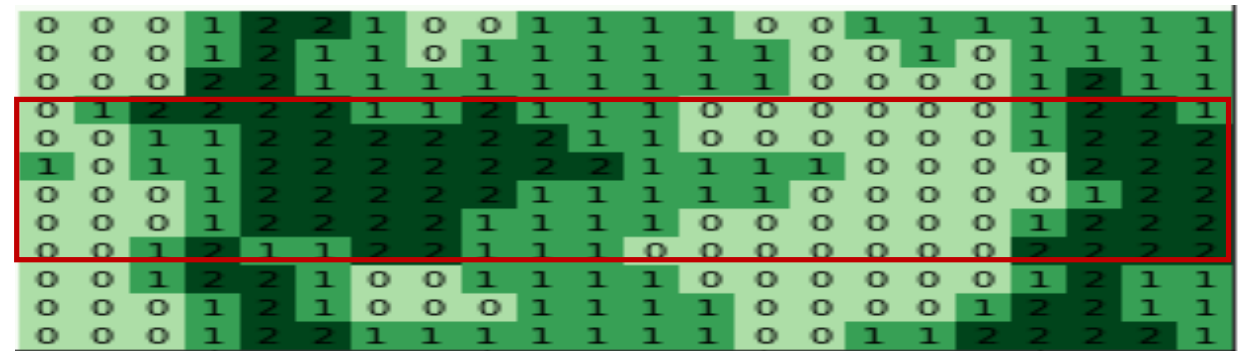
STR demand curves Systemwide



Kmedoids Clustering

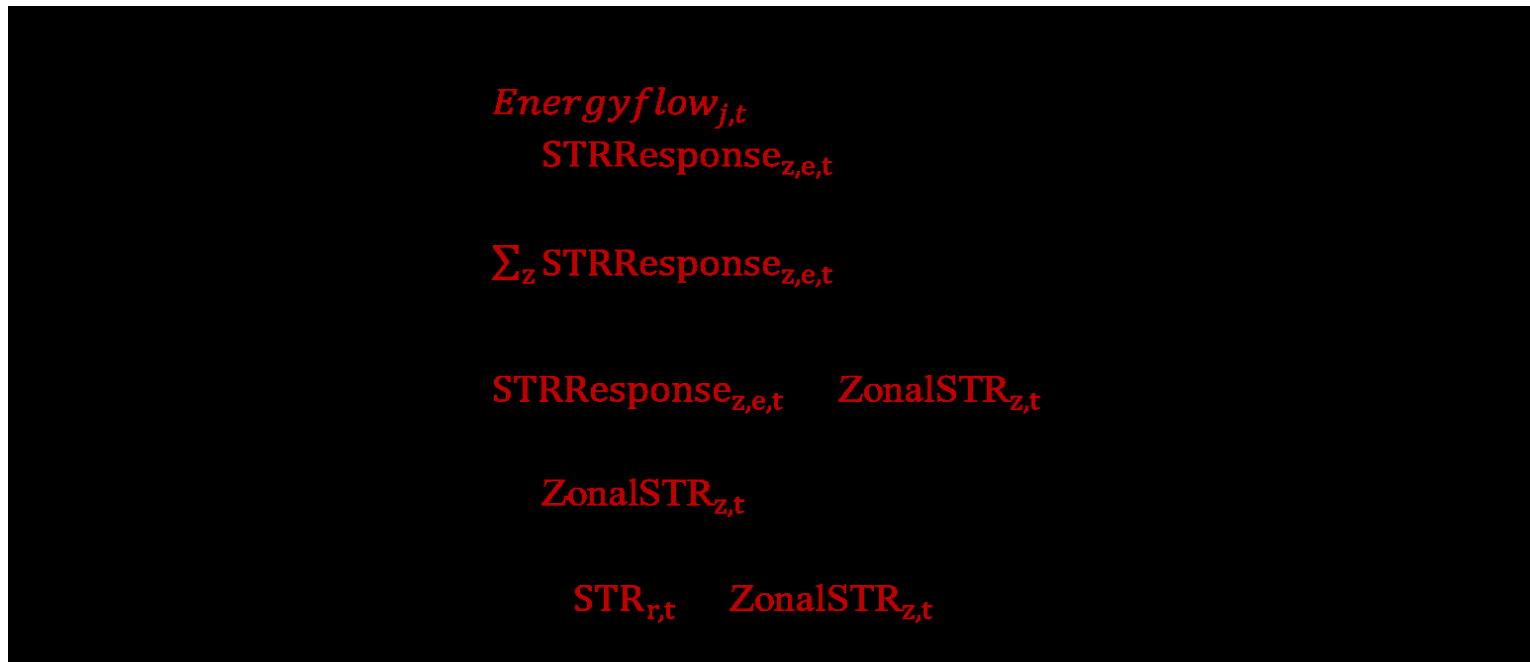


- Monte Carlo simulation to derive STR demand curves by month and by hour
- Machine learning clustering to group requirements into
 - Two seasons
 - High, medium and low hours



Address sub-regional uncertainty with STR

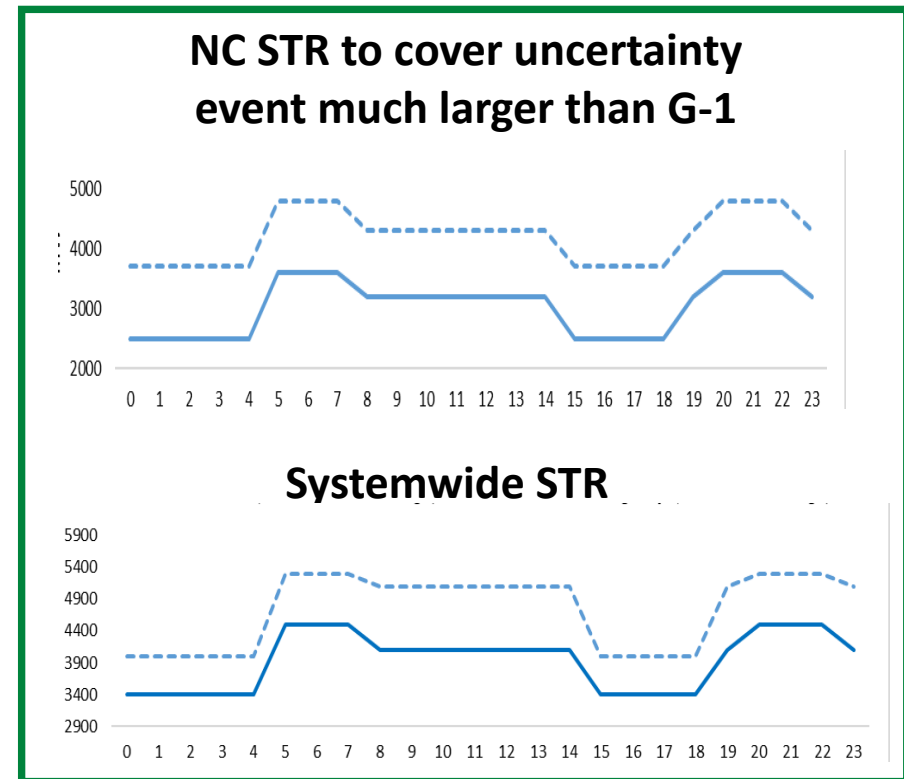
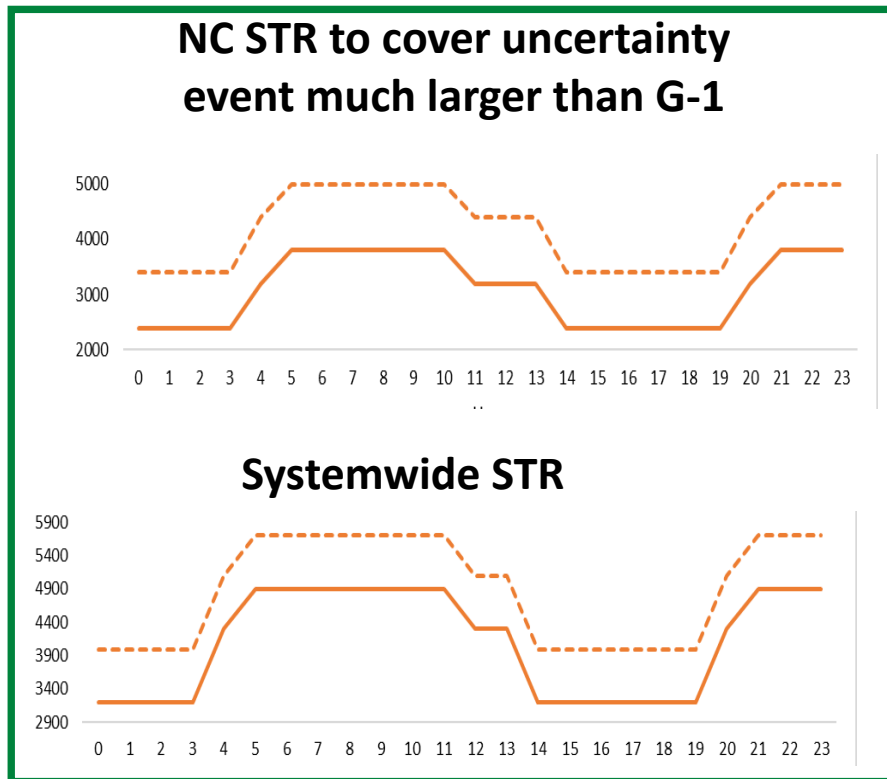
- Using similar method to analyze sub-regional uncertainty
 - Currently post-reserve deployment transmission constraints ensure zonal reserve deliverability under the largest zonal generation outage events
 - **Define the maximum sub-regional/zonal uncertainty events for STR (seasonal and hourly settings)**



Risk based normal and emergency STR requirements (seasonal update)

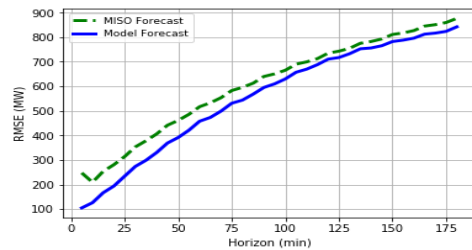
— Summer Normal (cover 97% risk)
- - Summer Emergency (cover 99% risk)

— Winter Normal (cover 97% risk)
- - Winter Emergency (cover 99% risk)



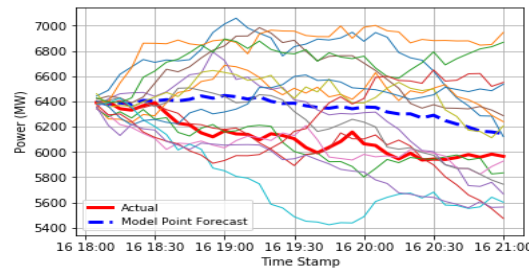
On-going research: scenario generation, simulation and optimization

Uncertainty Analysis, point forecast improvement and Scenario Generation RT simulation Stochastic LAC (SLAC)



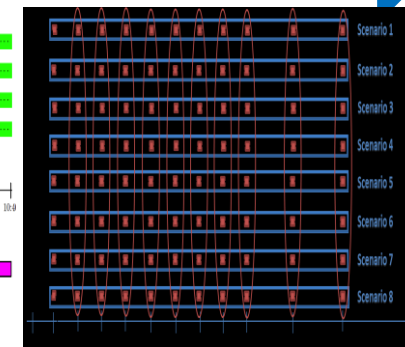
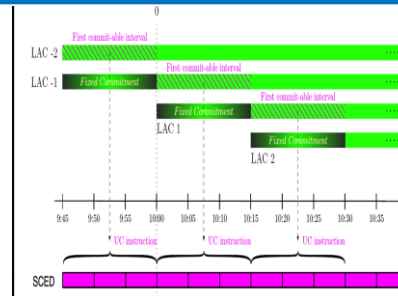
Improve prediction

- **Wind, load, NSI**
Improve point forecast by considering recent forecast error



Identify range of probability

- **Scenario generation**
Generate scenarios with trajectories for individual wind, load and interchange for 5-min intervals in the next 3 hours



Recommend actions (over a rolling window)

- **Rolling horizon RT simulation**
- **Validate reserve designs** Better determine reserve requirements
- **Commitment** Identify optimal commitment across scenarios to manage uncertainty

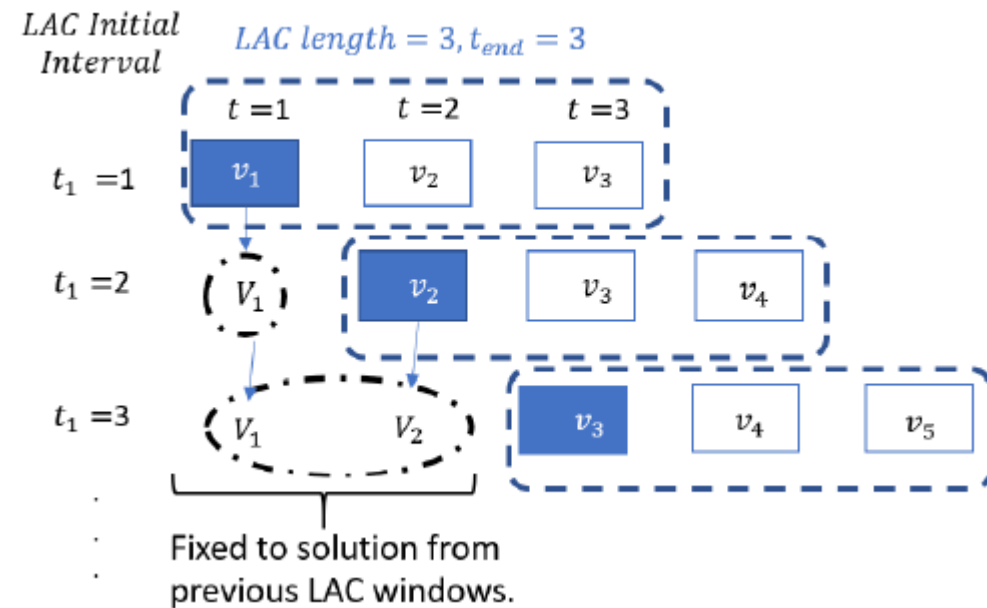
Developed under ARPA-E SLAC. On-going research:

- **EGRET Stochastic simulation to help validate design and operational processes for upcoming 6-8GW solar**
- **Simplified version of scenario generation for operations**

Real time storage optimization with probabilistic pricing scenarios

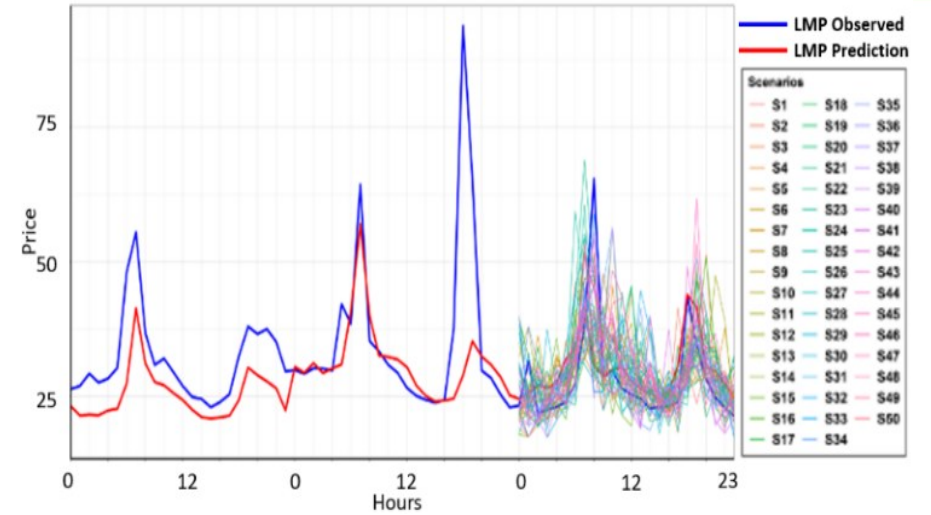
Research project on future real time storage optimization

- Real time rolling look ahead commitment only has 3-h forward information
- Storage with duration longer than 3-h may not be optimized effectively
 - Future prices may be much higher or lower than the immediate 3-h.



Probabilistic real time price forecast

- ARIMAX-based, single point RT-LMP forecast was developed
- A probabilistic RT-LMP forecast with a series of statistical scenarios are generated based on the interdependence structure of prediction errors
- LMP forecast scenarios are applied to risk neutral and risk averse versions of LAC commitment



Risk averse robust formulation: minimize current LAC production cost and profit loss outside of LAC

$$\min_{q,u,v} \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \sum_{t=t_1}^{t_{end}} C(q_{g,t}, u_{g,t}) + \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}} W_r,$$

$$W_r \geq - \sum_{t=t_{end}+1}^T \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}_{psh,r}} LMP_{g,s,t}^{t_0} [(q_{g,s,t}^{gen} - q_{g,s,t}^{pump}) - (Q_{g,t}^{gen,DA} - Q_{g,t}^{pump,DA})], \quad \forall r \in \mathcal{R}, \forall s \in \mathcal{S}.$$

Risk neutral stochastic formulation: minimize current LAC production cost and expected storage loss outside of LAC

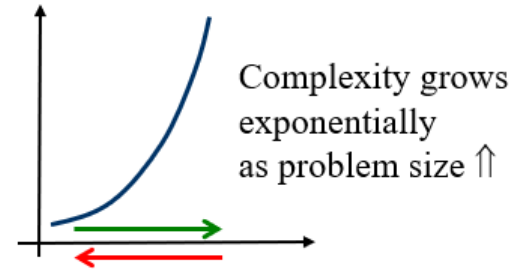
$$\min_{q,u} \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \sum_{t=t_1}^{t_{end}} C(q_{g,t}, u_{g,t}) - \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \sum_{t=t_{end}+1}^T \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}_{psh}} P_s LMP_{g,s,t}^{t_0} (q_{g,s,t}^{gen} - q_{g,s,t}^{pump}).$$

Synergistic Integration of Machine Learning and Mathematical Optimization for Unit Commitment

Surrogate Lagrangian Relaxation

- Decomposition and coordination - Lagrangian Relaxation (LR)

- Reduce complexity exponentially through decomposition
- Suffer from major difficulties of significant computational efforts and zigzagging of multipliers



- Surrogate Lagrangian Relaxation (SLR)

- Overcame all major difficulties of traditional LR
 - No need to solve all subproblems. Just one, and not even optimally
 - ⇒ “Good enough” solutions with ↓ computation and zigzagging
 - ⇒ Reduced number of iterations
- Embedded with the ordinal optimization (OO) concepts
 - Obtaining good-enough solutions quickly by modifying solutions from previous iterations or by solving crude subproblems

- However, the above may not be sufficient when facing new challenges. Will ML be helpful?

- M. A. Bragin, P. B. Luh, J. H. Yan, N. Yu and G. A. Stern, “Convergence of the Surrogate Lagrangian Relaxation Method,” *Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications*, Vol. 164, Issue 1, 2015, pp. 173-201, DOI: 10.1007/s10957-014-0561-3
- J. Wu, P. B. Luh, Y. Chen, M. A. Bragin and B. Yan, “A Novel Optimization Approach for Sub-hourly Unit Commitment with Large Numbers of Units and Virtual Transactions,” *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems*, early access, December 2021, DOI: 10.1109/TPWRS.2021.3137842

ML-based decomposition & coordination

- UC formulation

$$\text{Min } \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{t=1}^T \left[C_{i,t}^{NL} x_{i,t} + C_{i,t}^{Start} u_{i,t} + \sum_{b=1}^B C_{i,b,t}^E p_{i,b,t} \right], \quad (1)$$

s.t. system demand, transmission and unit-level constraints.

- SLR subproblems

- Relax system-wide constraints, and decompose into J subproblem

Min $L_j(\lambda_j, \mu_j, x_j, u_j, p_j)$, where

$$L_j(\lambda_j, \mu_j, x_j, u_j, p_j) \equiv \left\{ \sum_{i \in J_j} \sum_{t=1}^T \left[C_{i,t}^{Start} u_{i,t} + C_{i,t}^{NL} x_{i,t} + \sum_{b=1}^B C_{i,b,t}^E p_{i,b,t} \right] + \sum_{i=1}^T \left(-\sum_{i \in J_j} \lambda_i p_{i,t} + \sum_{i=1}^L (\mu_{t,i}^+ - \mu_{t,i}^-) \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{i \in (J_n \cap I_j)} \alpha_{n,i} p_{i,t} \right) \right) \right\}, \quad (2)$$

s.t. unit-level constraints.

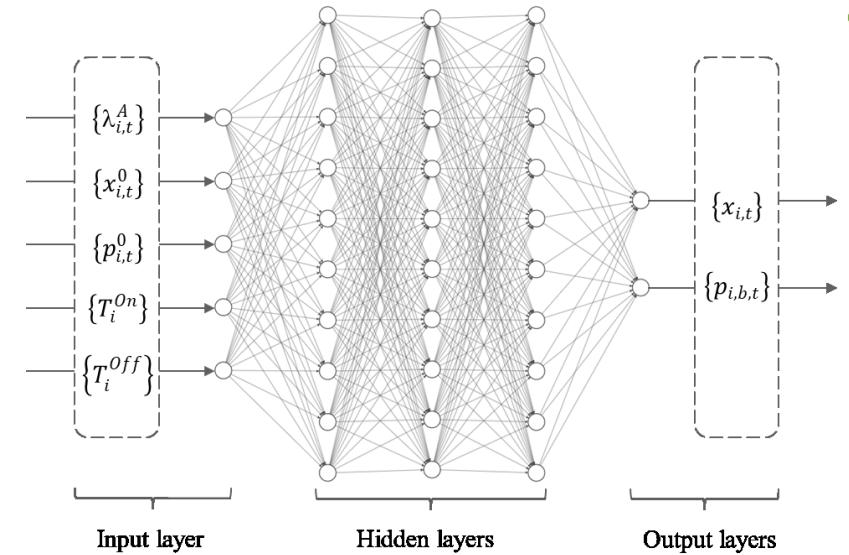
- Input: multipliers and unit initial statuses $\{\lambda, \mu, x_{i,t}^0, p_{i,t}^0, T_i^{On}, T_i^{Off}\}$

- Should be randomly generated for machine learning

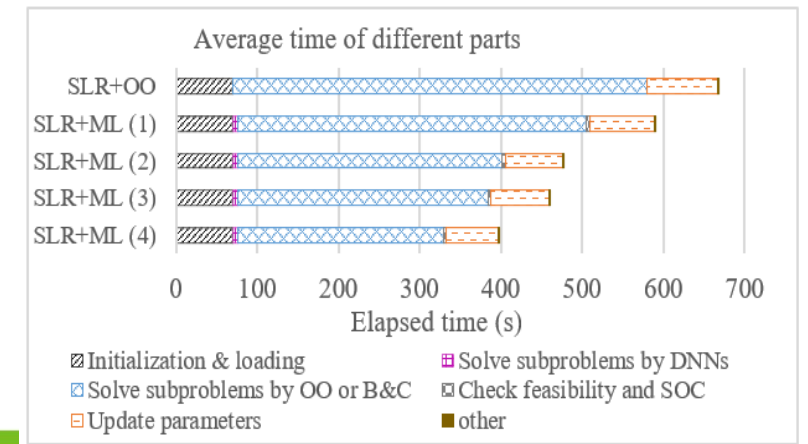
- Output: subproblem solutions $\{x_{i,t}, u_{i,t}, p_{i,t}, p_{i,b,t}\}$

- Good-enough subproblem solutions \sim Feasible and satisfy a simple convergence condition

$$L_j(\lambda^k, \mu^k, x_j^k, u_j^k, p_j^k) < L_j(\lambda^k, \mu^k, x_j^{k-1}, u_j^{k-1}, p_j^{k-1}) \quad (3)$$



- Multilayer perceptron
- Offline and online learning
- Less sub problem solving time



Other experiments and trials: mostly at early stage

- Outage Forecasting:
 - Forecasting of generation outages & derates to help improve situational awareness regarding the maintenance margin
- Net scheduled interchange (NSI) forecast
 - Intra-day time series
 - Difficult to capture behavior around emergency events
- Intelligent alarm
 - Improve the use of flooded alarm in MISO control room
 - Identify false alarm, nuisance alarm, and operating alarm
- Congestion forecast
 - Forecast real time congestion for day ahead market
- Generator startup and shut down profiles
 - Non-dispatchable and may contribute to large ramping needs in certain time window