

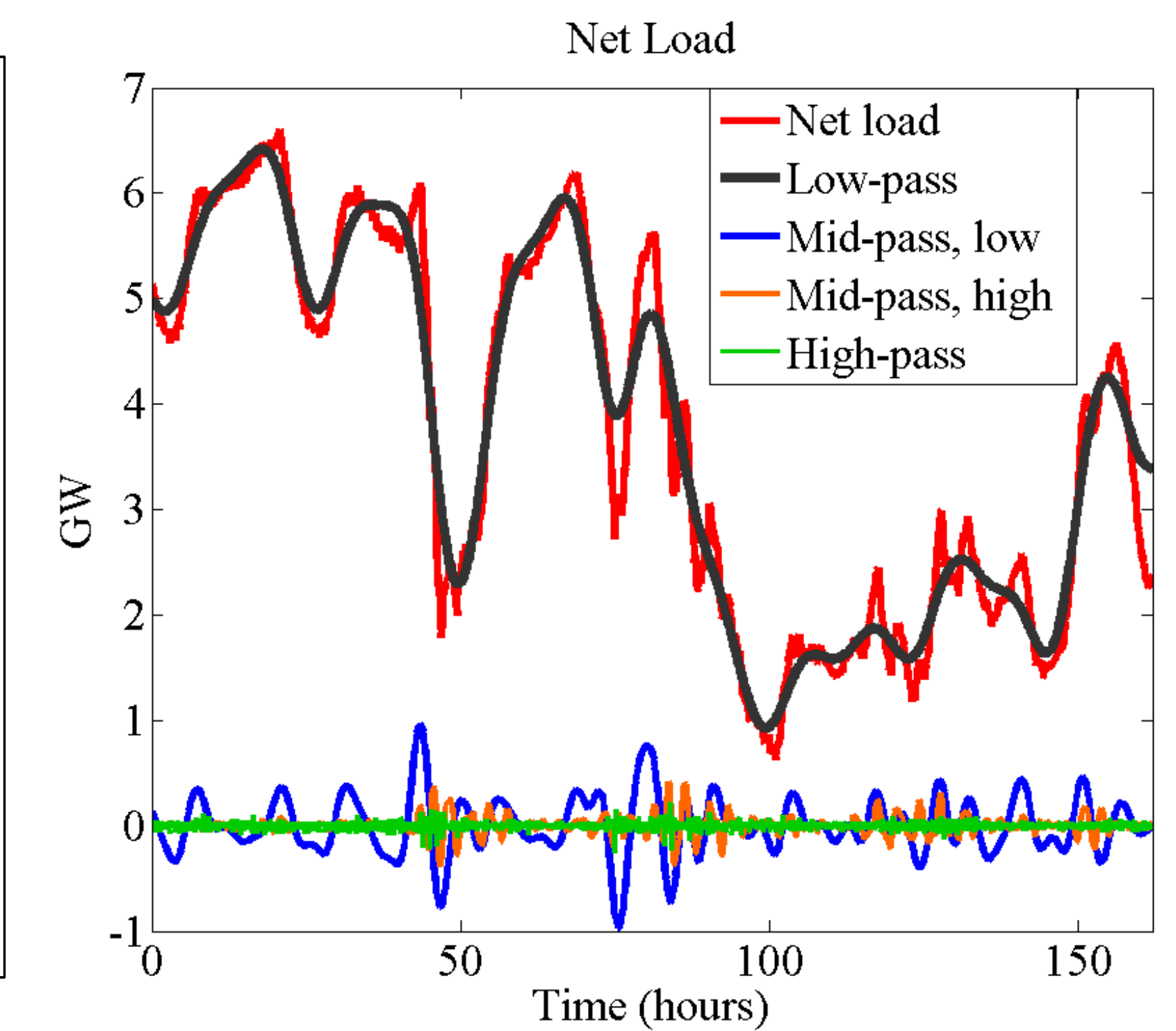
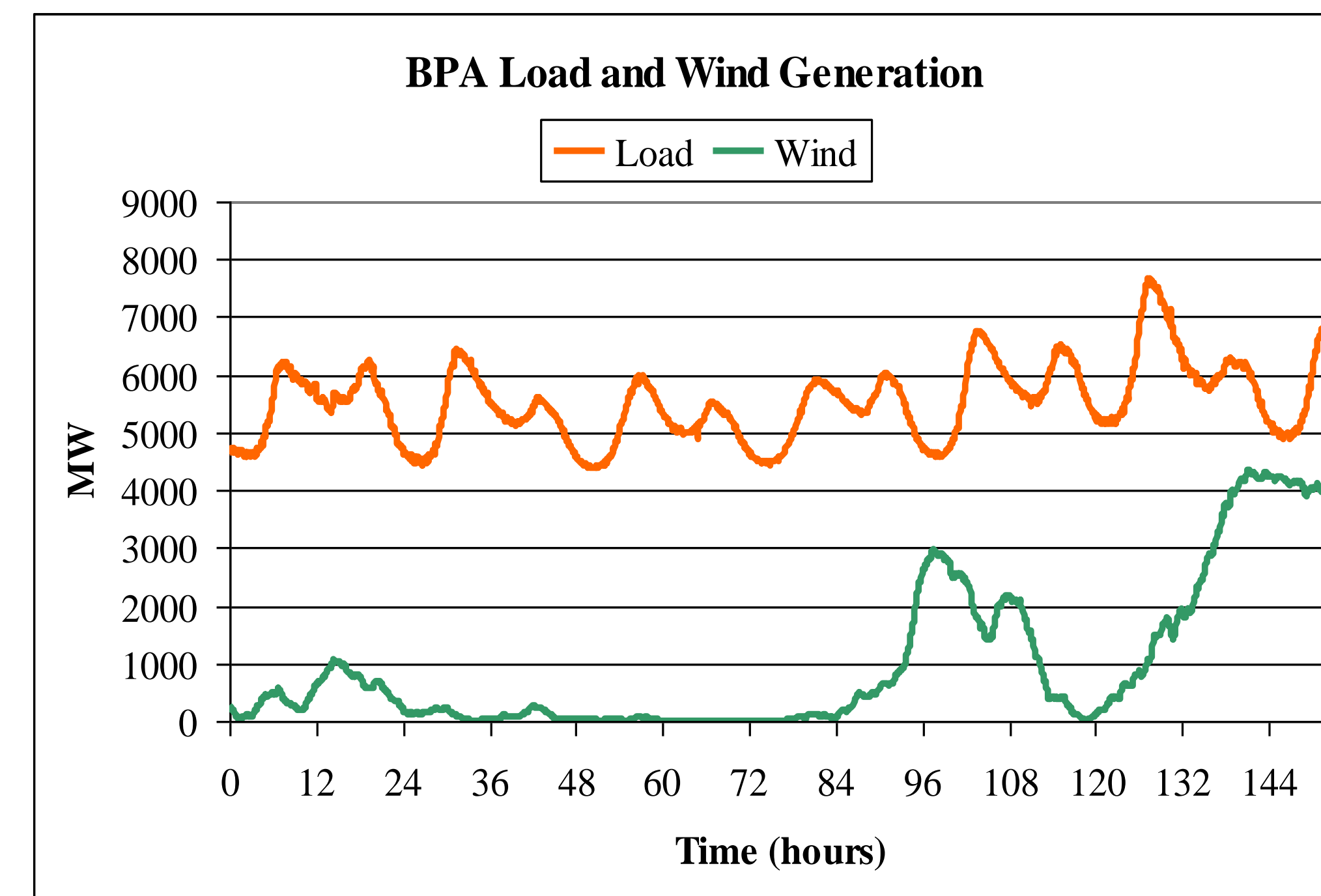
Managing volatility of renewable energy sources in the future power grid

- Solar and wind energy are intermittent and uncontrollable, making balancing supply and demand challenging.
- Batteries can help, but they are expensive.
- Power demand of most loads is flexible and can be manipulated to provide “virtual energy storage” (VES).

Goal: Coordinate actions of many loads to provide robust and reliable VES

- Concerns:**
- Computational complexity
 - Decentralized decision-making (communication, privacy)
 - Consumers’ quality of service (QoS)
 - Robustness to uncertainty (weather, human behavior, etc.)

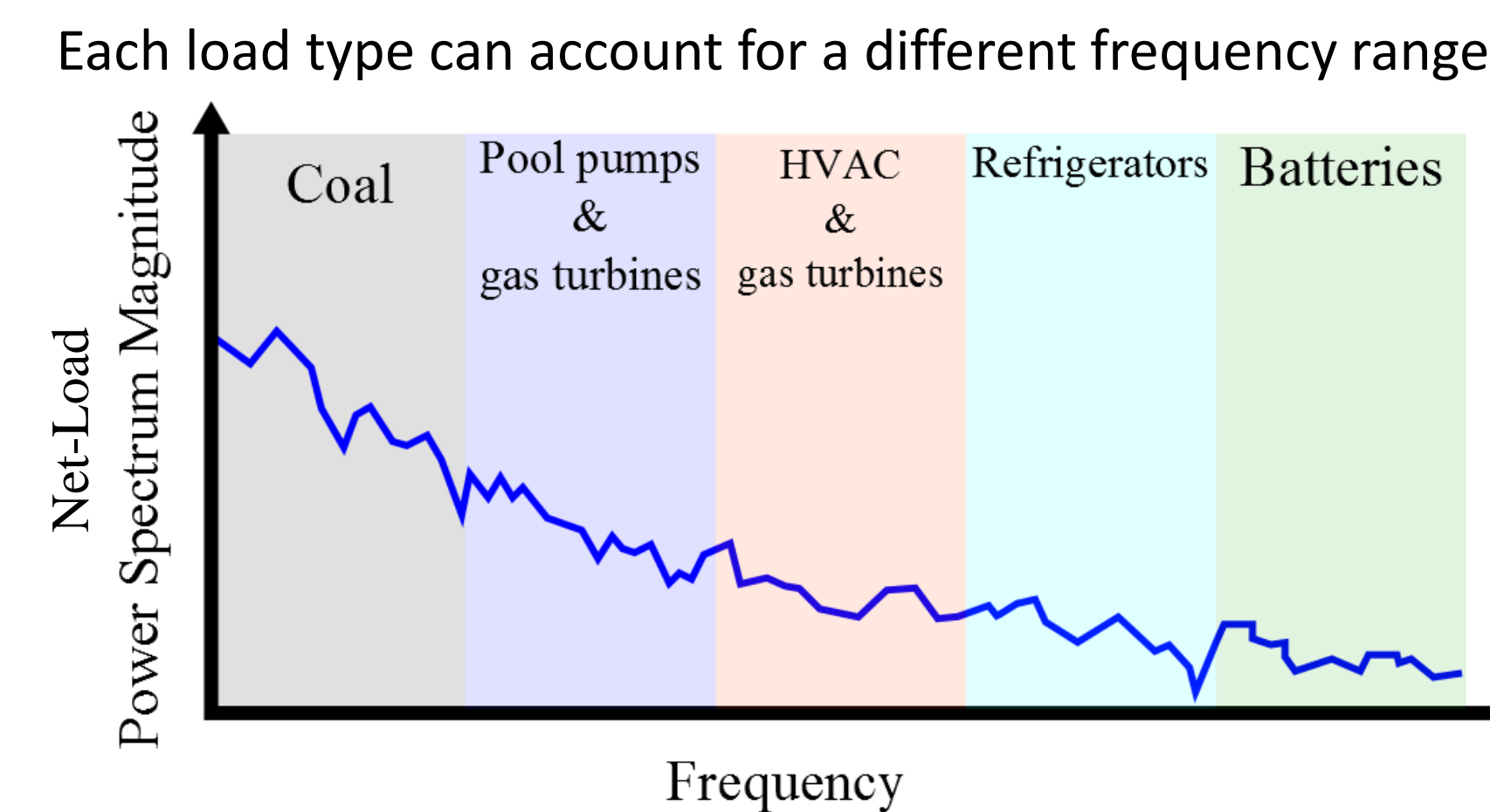
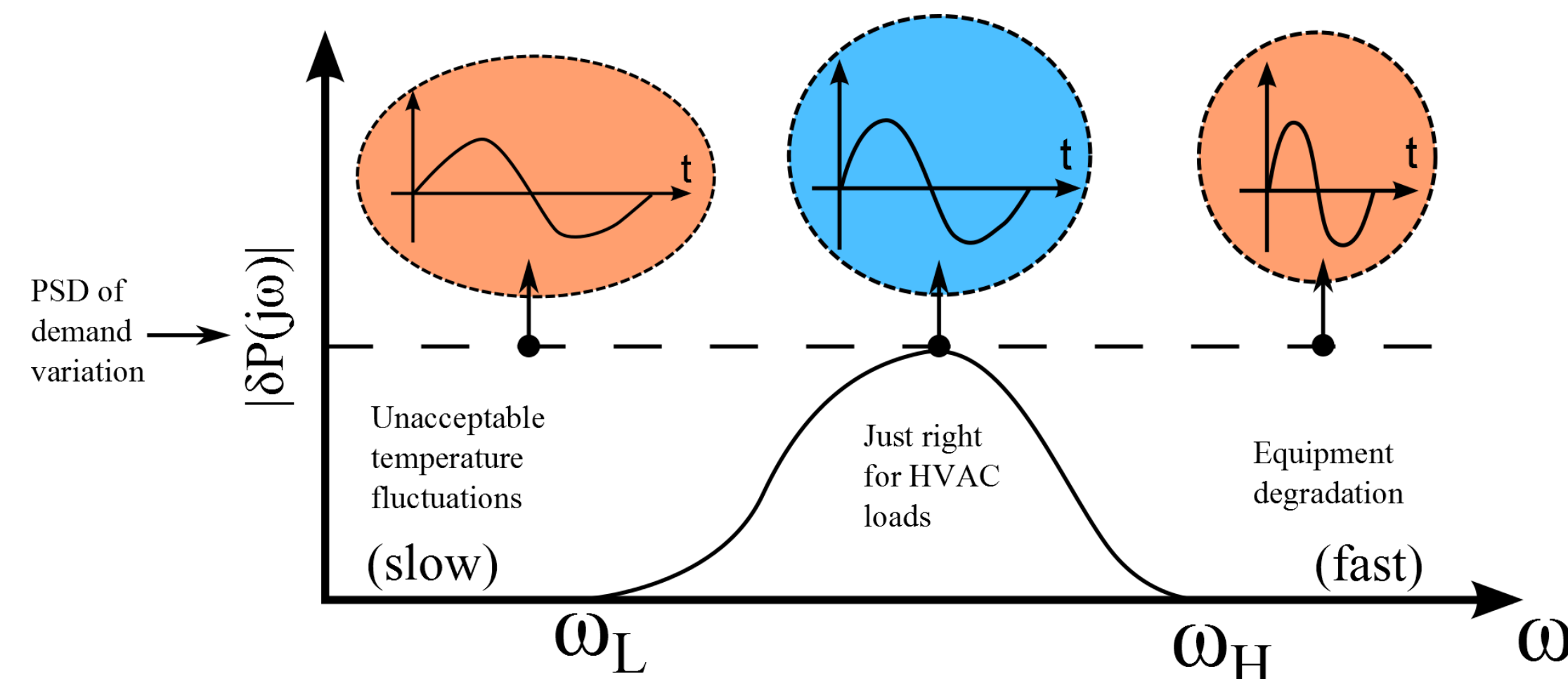
- Key Innovations:**
- Randomization to break the complexity barrier
 - Global information from local measurements for coordination
 - Spectral decomposition for resource allocation



Distributed coordination using local measurements (aggregators and commercial HVAC)

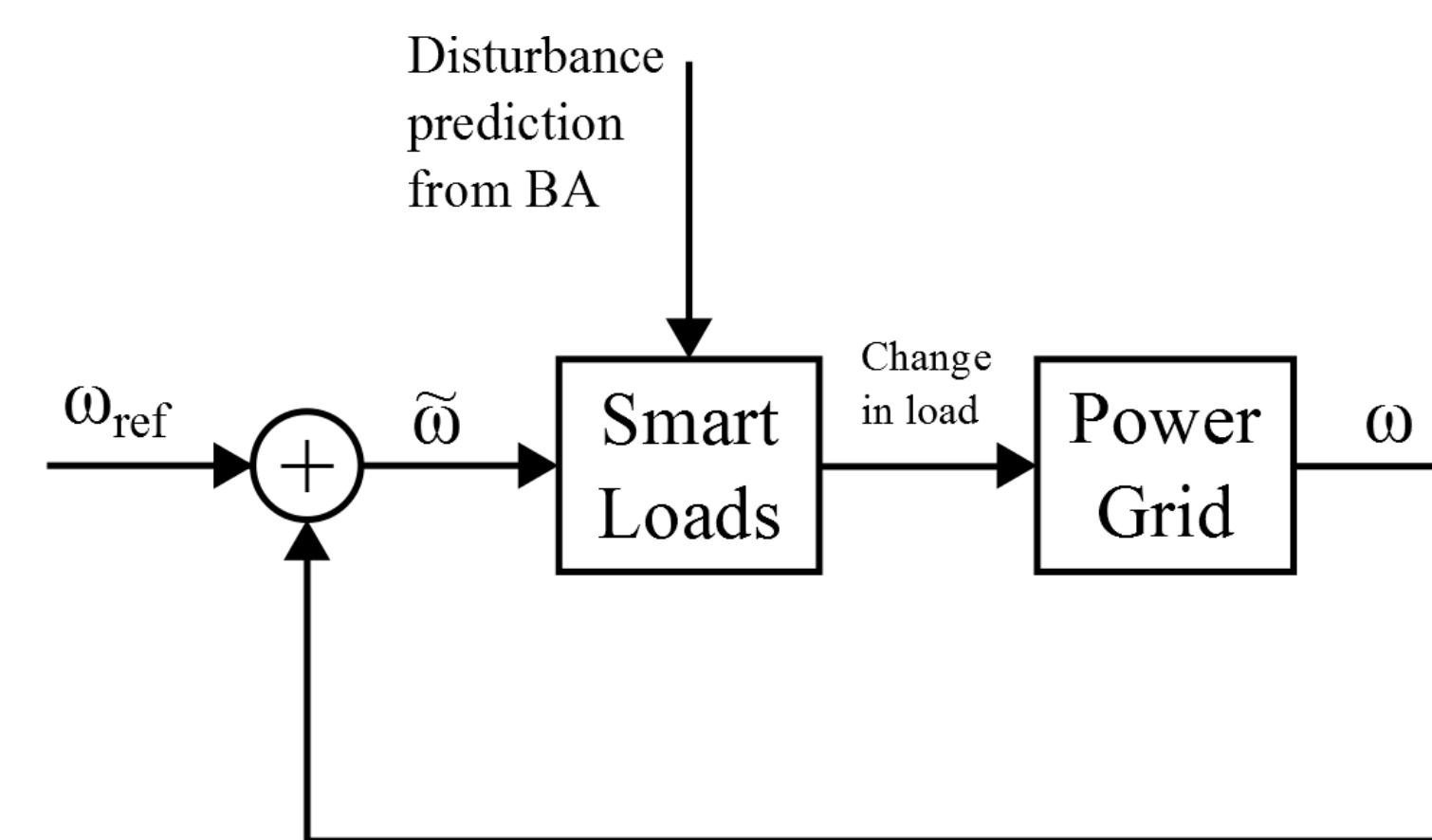
Idea: Restrict loads’ control actions to specific frequency bands.

- Provides strict bounds on QoS.
- Collectively, loads can negate fluctuations in net load.



Question: How to coordinate loads without load-to-load communication?

Solution: Local feedback + predictions from BA.



BaLDuR-DMPC

$$\min_{u_i[k]} \sum_{\ell=k}^{k+N-1} (\omega[\ell])^2$$

Subject to:

$$\omega[\ell] = g(u_i[\ell|k] + \hat{d}_i[\ell|k])$$

$$u_i[\ell|k] \in \mathcal{U}_i$$

$$|\text{DFT}(u_i[k])| \leq \alpha_i[m], \quad 0 \leq m \leq 2N-1$$

Enforces QoS

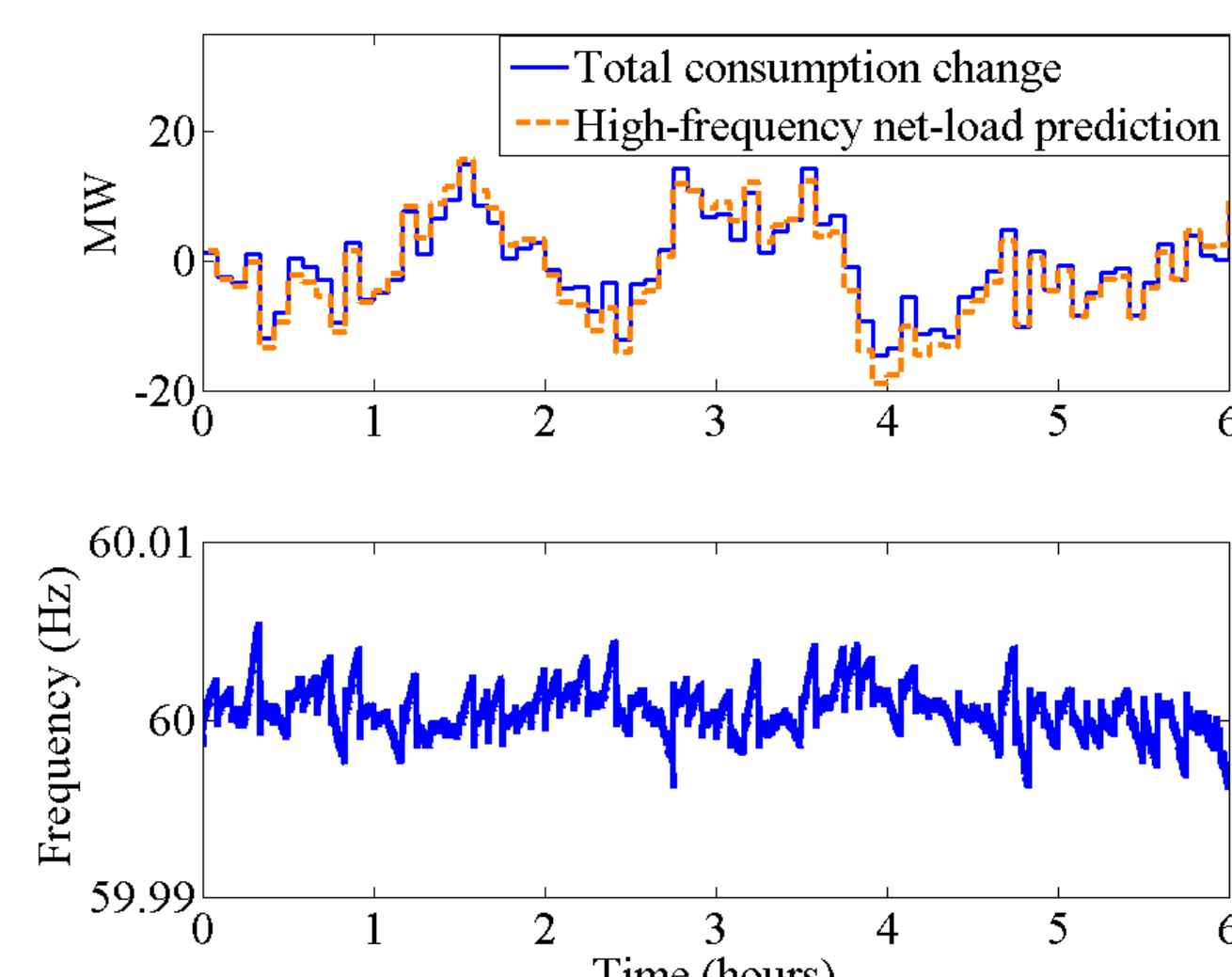
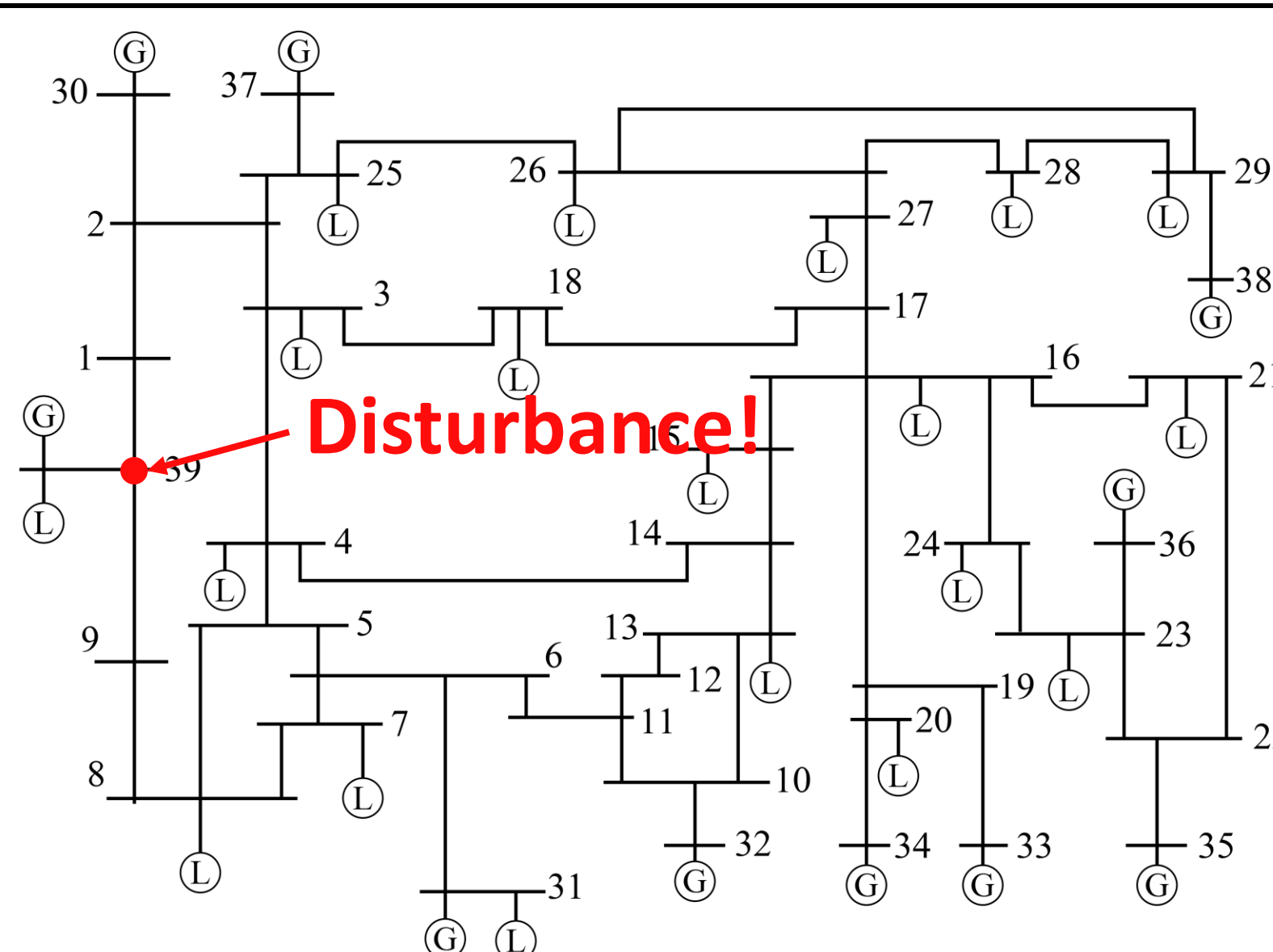
Use local frequency measurements to scale disturbance prediction:
Allows loads to coordinate without communication!

$$\hat{d}_i[k] \triangleq \rho_i[k] \hat{d}^{(BA)}[k]$$

$$\rho_i[k] = r_i[k] \rho_i[k-1]$$

$$r_i[k] = \min \left\{ \max \left\{ \left| \frac{\hat{d}[k]^{(BA)}}{\hat{\vartheta}_i[k-1]} \right|, \underline{r} \right\}, \bar{r} \right\}$$

$$\hat{\vartheta}[k_-] = \frac{\tilde{\omega}[k]}{g} - \hat{d}[k]$$



- Problem:** modeling quality of service
Solution: bandwidth constraints to enforce QoS constraints
Problem: coordinating many loads
Solution: frequency-based feedback at load level
- Advantages:**
- Decentralized
 - Preserves privacy
 - Low-bandwidth, one-way communication

Distributed coordination using randomization (on/off loads)

- 2 possible control commands for every load: on or off
- For 1 million loads: 2^{10^6} possible control commands AT EVERY INSTANT!

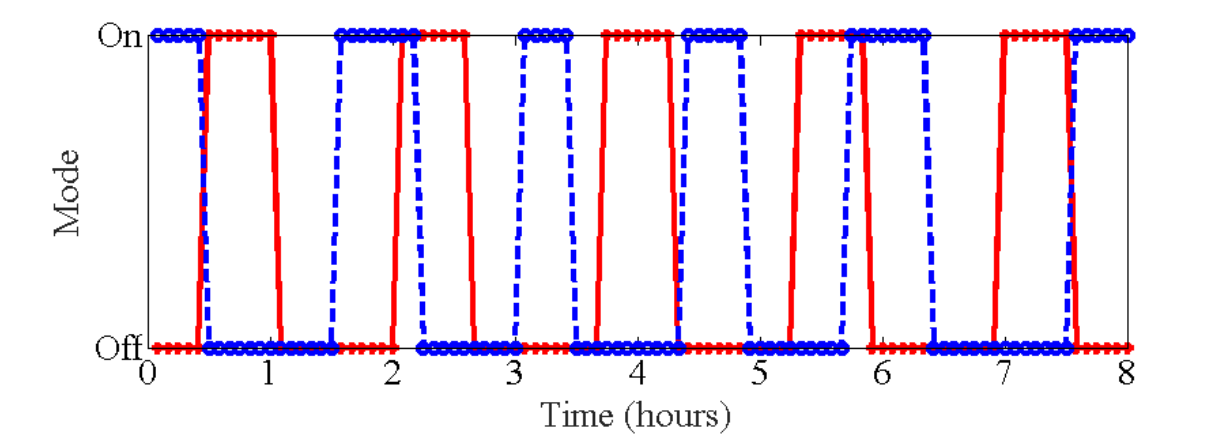
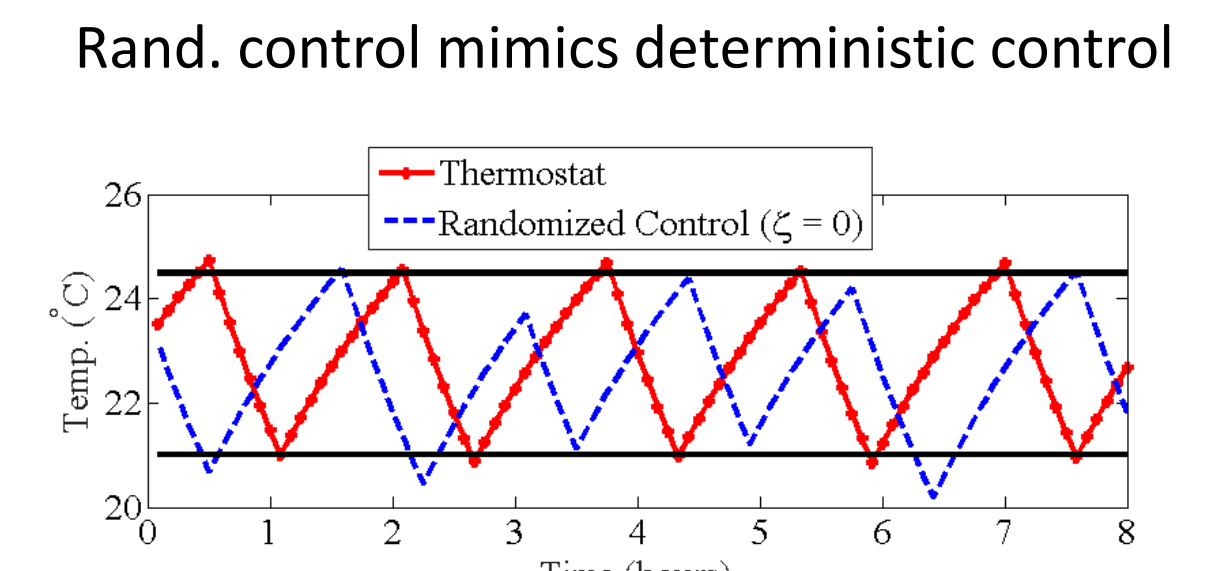
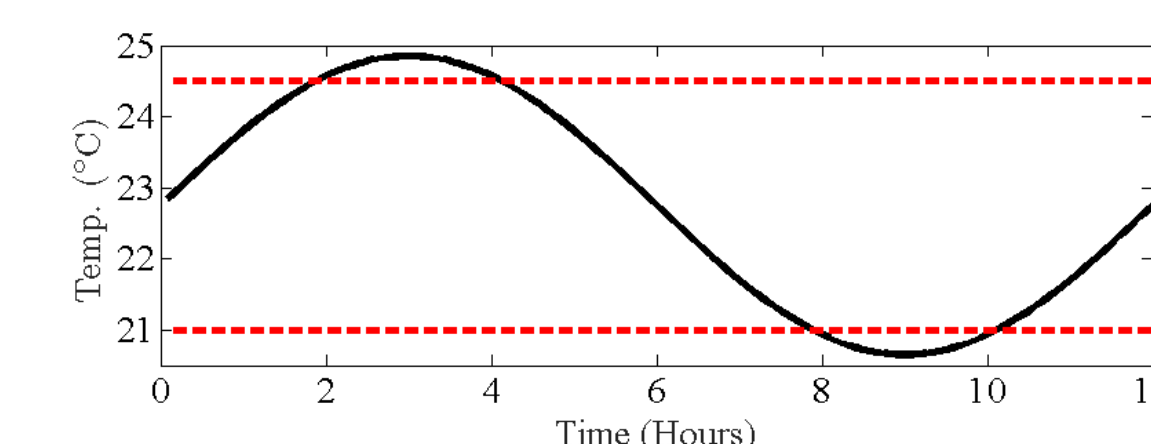
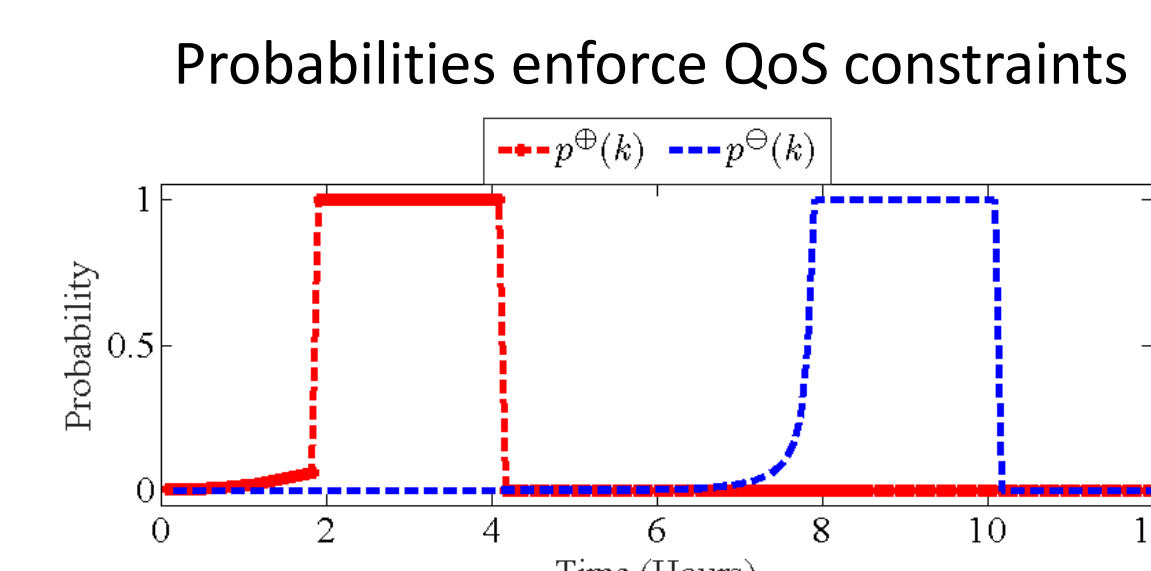
Idea: Use randomization to turn loads on and off to track net load in the aggregate while maintaining consumer QoS.

$$p^{\oplus}(k) := \text{Probability of switching from off to on}$$

$$p^{\ominus}(k) := \text{Probability of switching from on to off}$$

$$R_0(x, 1) = \text{Probability of switching from “x” to on}$$

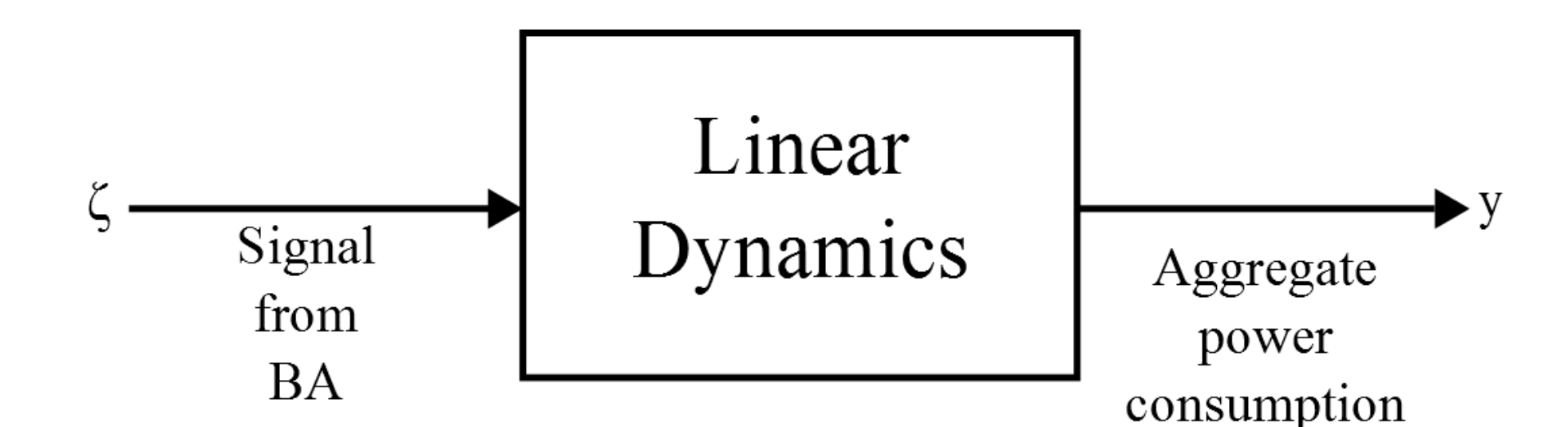
$$R_0(x, 0) = \text{Probability of switching from “x” to off}$$



Define randomized local control law, parameterized by ζ :

$$R_{\zeta}(x, y^u) := R_0(x, y^u) \exp(\zeta \mathcal{U}(y^u) - \Lambda_{\zeta}(x))$$

$$\mathcal{U}(y^u) = \begin{cases} 1, & y^u = \oplus \\ 0, & y^u = \ominus \end{cases}$$



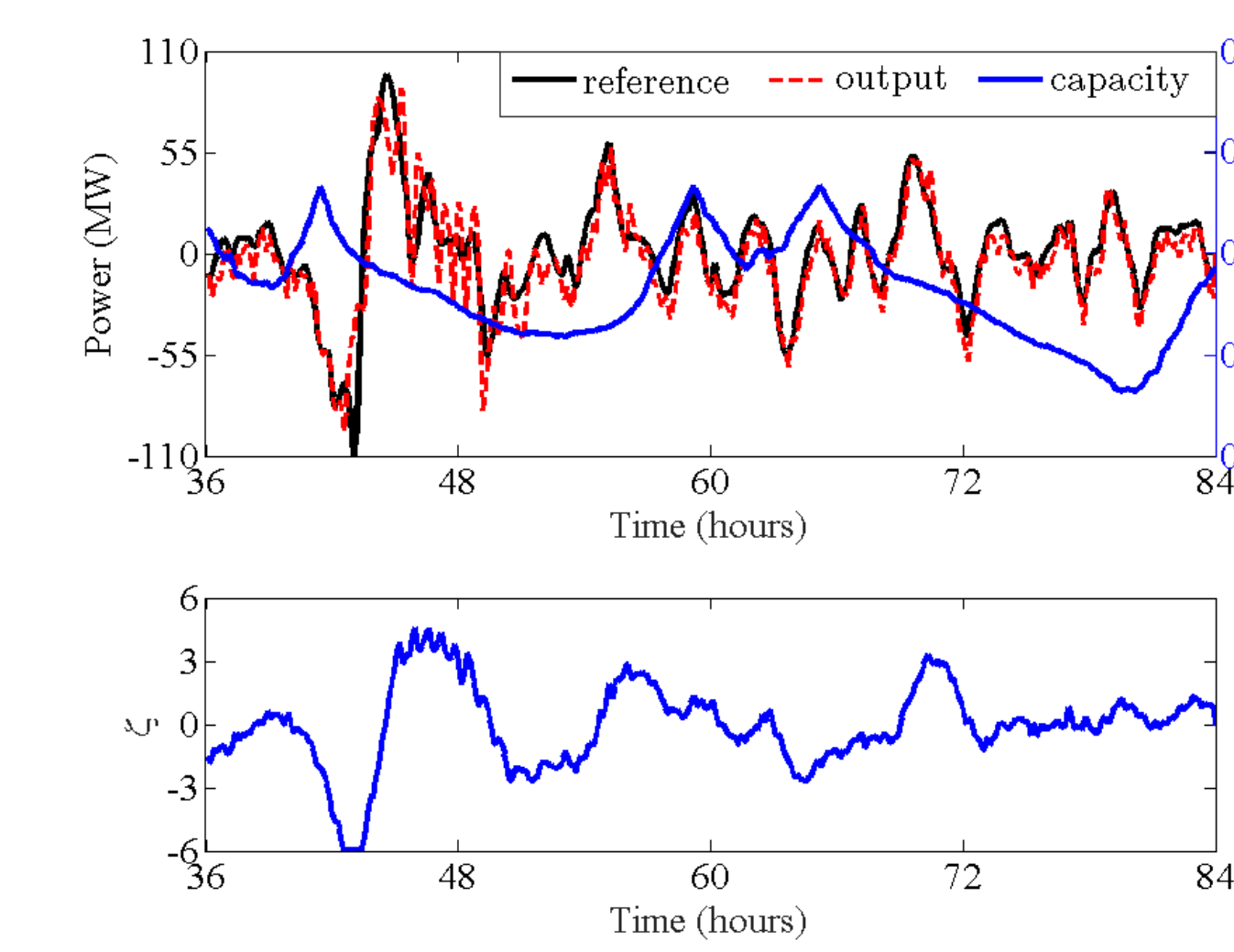
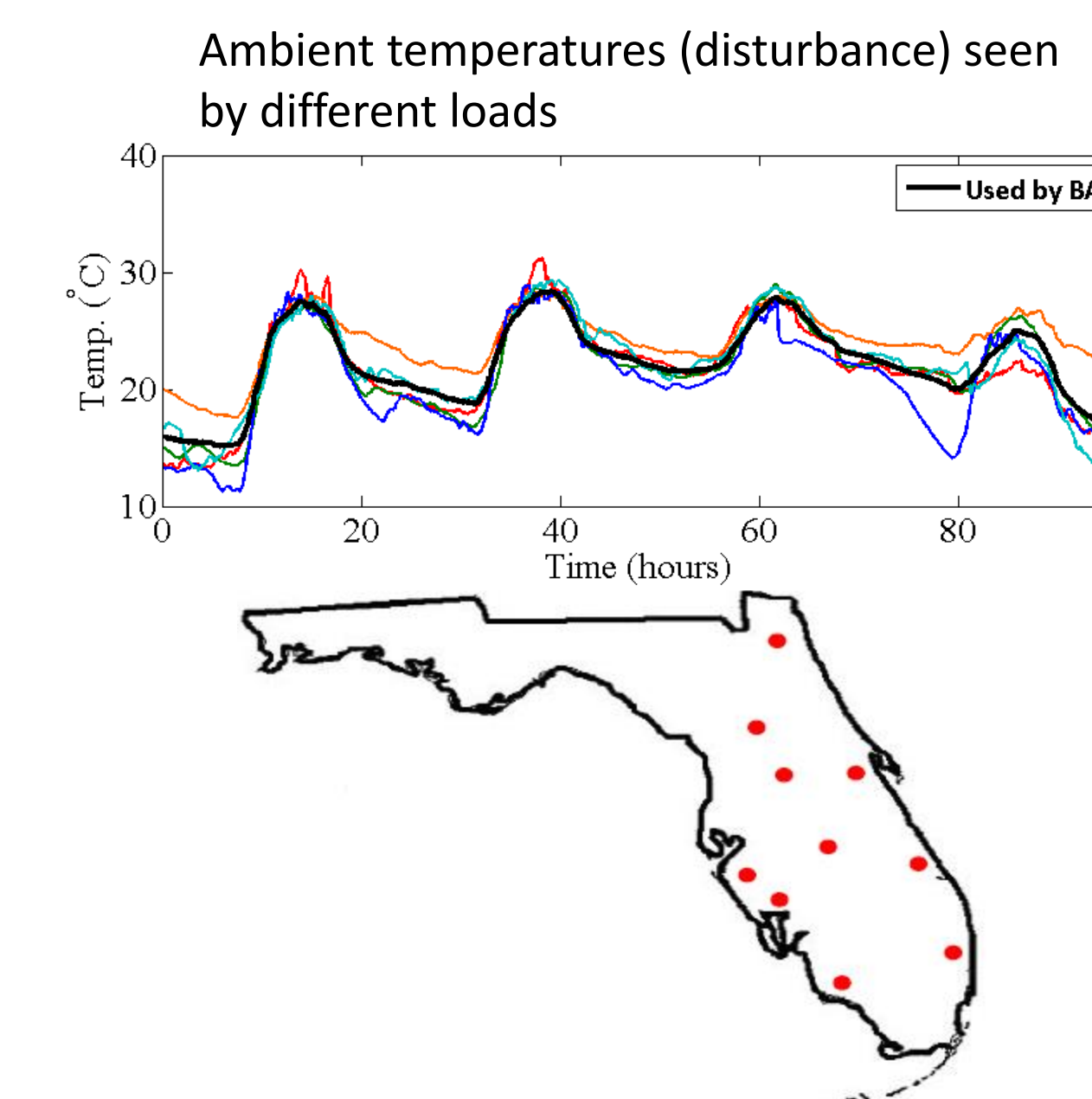
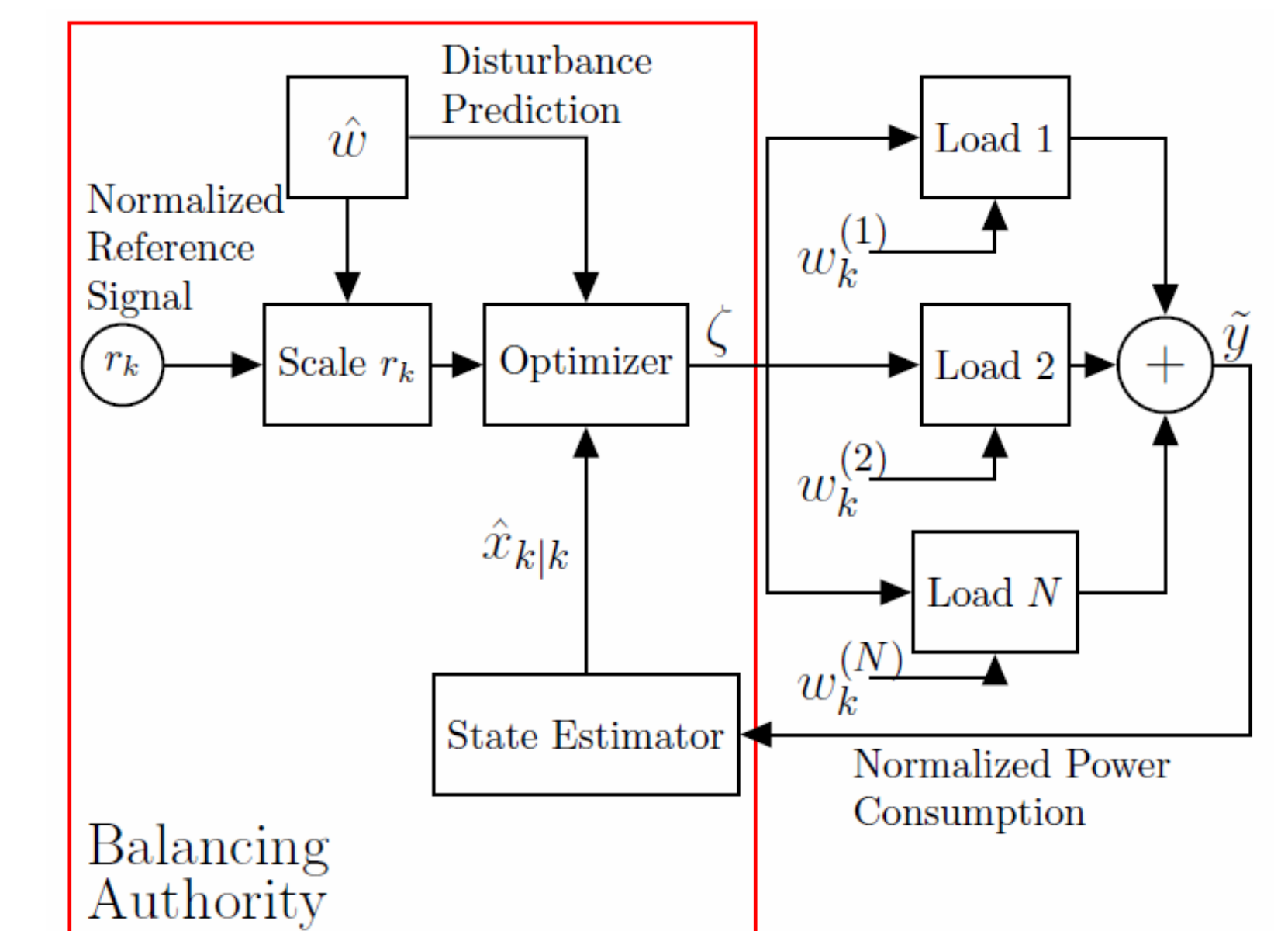
Design Architecture:

- Balancing authority (BA) sends signal ζ to the loads to adjust probabilities of turning on and off.

- Loads turn on and off randomly, accordingly.

- QoS constraints are maintained for each load.

- Aggregate power consumption tracks a desired reference.



- Problems:** Computational complexity and coordinating many on/off loads
Solution: Randomized control architecture

Advantages:

- Mimics deterministic control
- Decentralized
- Preserves privacy

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