

Grid Optimization: AC OPF Software

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Problem

•AC Optimal Power Flow (AC OPF) helps decide the best way to use power sources, storage, and loads in the grid. •It's hard to solve because it's large and complex.

•Solving it is important for building a smarter, more efficient, and affordable electric grid.



Objective

•Build software to solve the AC OPF problem, a complex, large-scale optimization task for power grids. •Focus on ARPA-E's GO Competition Challenge #1, with plans to expand to Challenges #2 and #3.



Key Features

- Multi-Solver Support Integrates IPOPT and Gurobi for optimal performance • Large-Scale Capability
- Handles power grids from 9-bus to 80,000+ bus systems Smart Constraint Management
- Automatically enforces power balance and safety limits Industry Standard
- Compliance Compatible with ARPA-E
- GO Competition formats
- Intelligent Analysis Generates clear reports with visual optimization results
- Robust Problem Solving
- Uses slack variables to ensure stable solutions



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- Methods used to
- solve convergence problem: Simplified optimization
- techniques
- -Newton-Raphson method
- Using different solvers
- Relaxing solver constraints (iterations, bounds, tolerance, etc.)
- Using DC optimization to approximate starting guesses for AC Optimization
- Most helpful: Using different
- solvers and testing with multiple networks
- Bottom lineL differerent networks are optimized better with different methods



above)

- Future Work:
- 1. Develop and implement algorithms to address contingency-constrained AC Optimal Power Flow (N-1 security-constrained OPF), which ensures that the system can withstand the failure of any single component.
- 2.Design and test advanced algorithms capable of solving the highly nonlinear and non-convex ACOPF problem efficiently.
- 3. Incorporate and preprocess real-world scheduling data provided by GE Vernova to simulate realistic operational scenarios.
- References:
- [1]U.S. Department of Energy, Advanced Research Projects Agency–Energy (ARPA-E), "Challenge 1 – Grid Optimization Competition," 2020. [Online]. Available: https://gocompetition.energy.gov/challenges/challenge-1
- [2]U.S. Department of Energy, Advanced Research Projects Agency–Energy (ARPA-E), "SCOPF Problem Formulation: Challenge 1," Apr. 12, 2019. [Online]. Available: https://gocompetition.energy.gov/sites/default/files/SCOPF Problem Formulation
- Challenge 1 20190412.pdf
- Available: https://github.com/lanl-ansi/GOC3Benchmark.jl



Results

• Shown above is a resulting bus voltage profile from an optimized network, with constraints of each bus being met, and no one bus with too high or low of a voltage, suggesting a balanced network (500-bus case example result shown

Future Work, References

• [3]Los Alamos National Laboratory, "GOC3Benchmark.jl: Benchmark algorithm for Challenge 3 of the Grid Optimization Competition," GitHub repository, [Online].