

Cabling Optimization in a Wind Farm

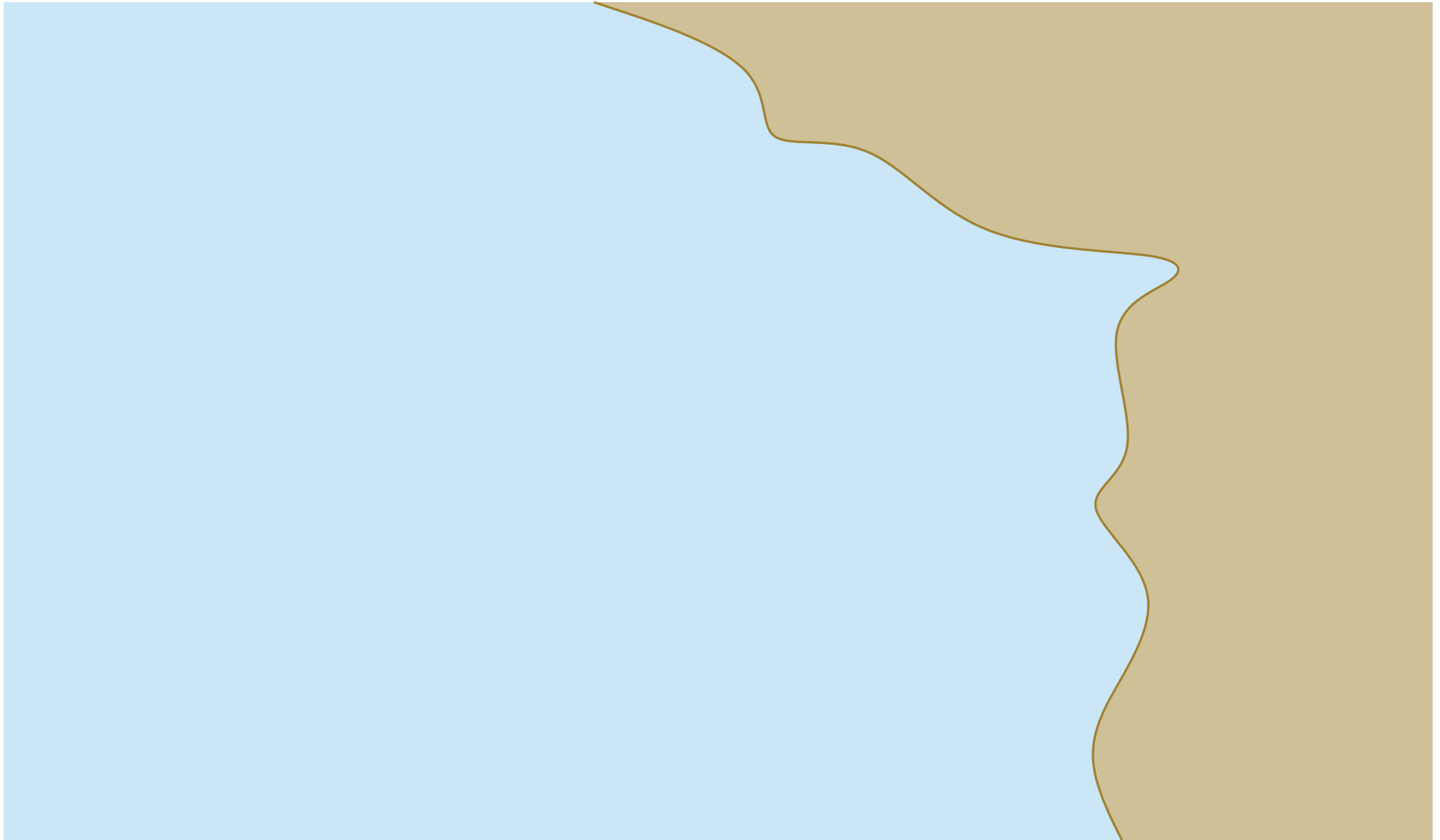
Heuristics Based on Simulated Annealing

Master's Thesis · Final Presentation · May 31, 2016
Sebastian Lehmann

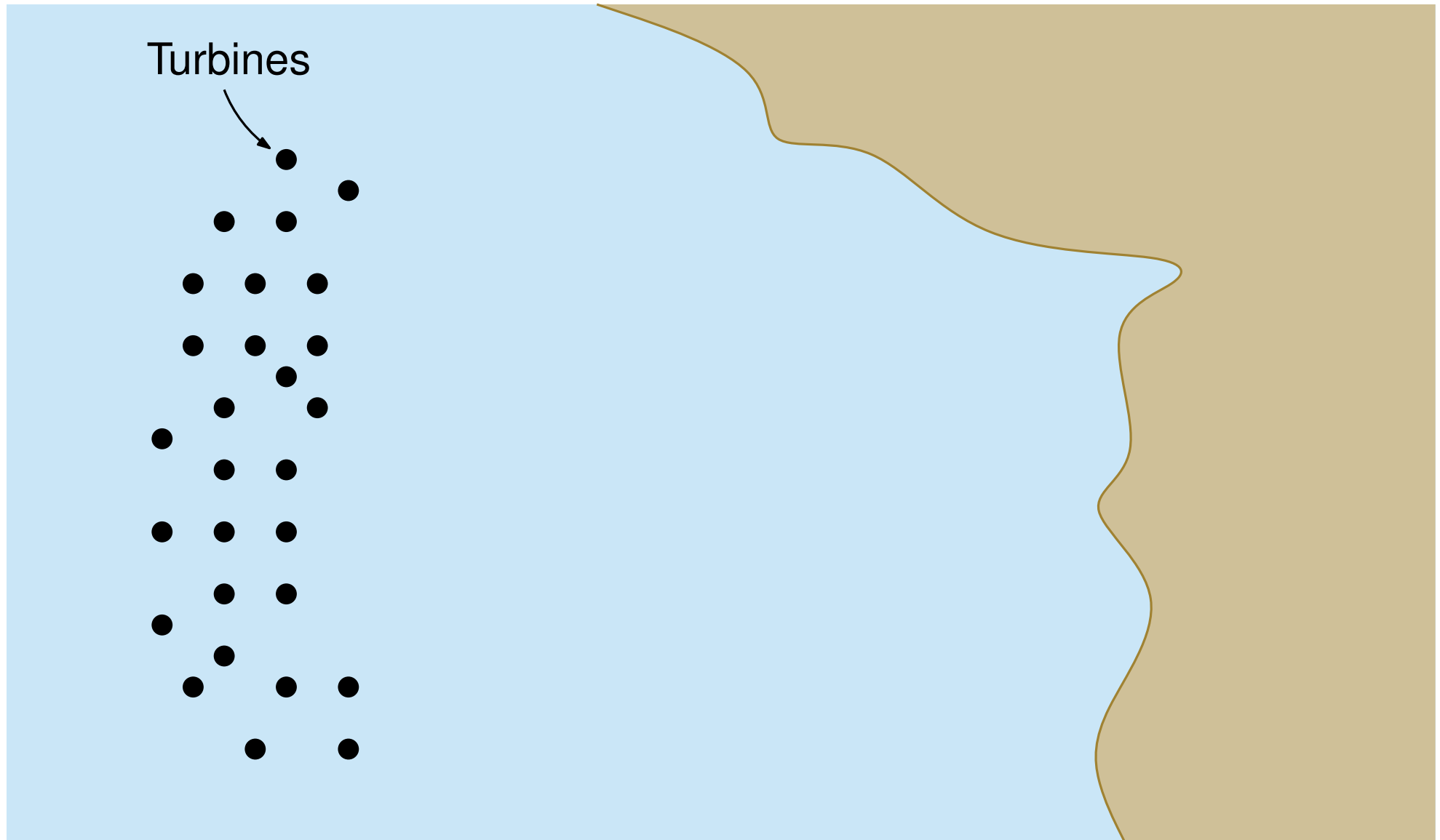
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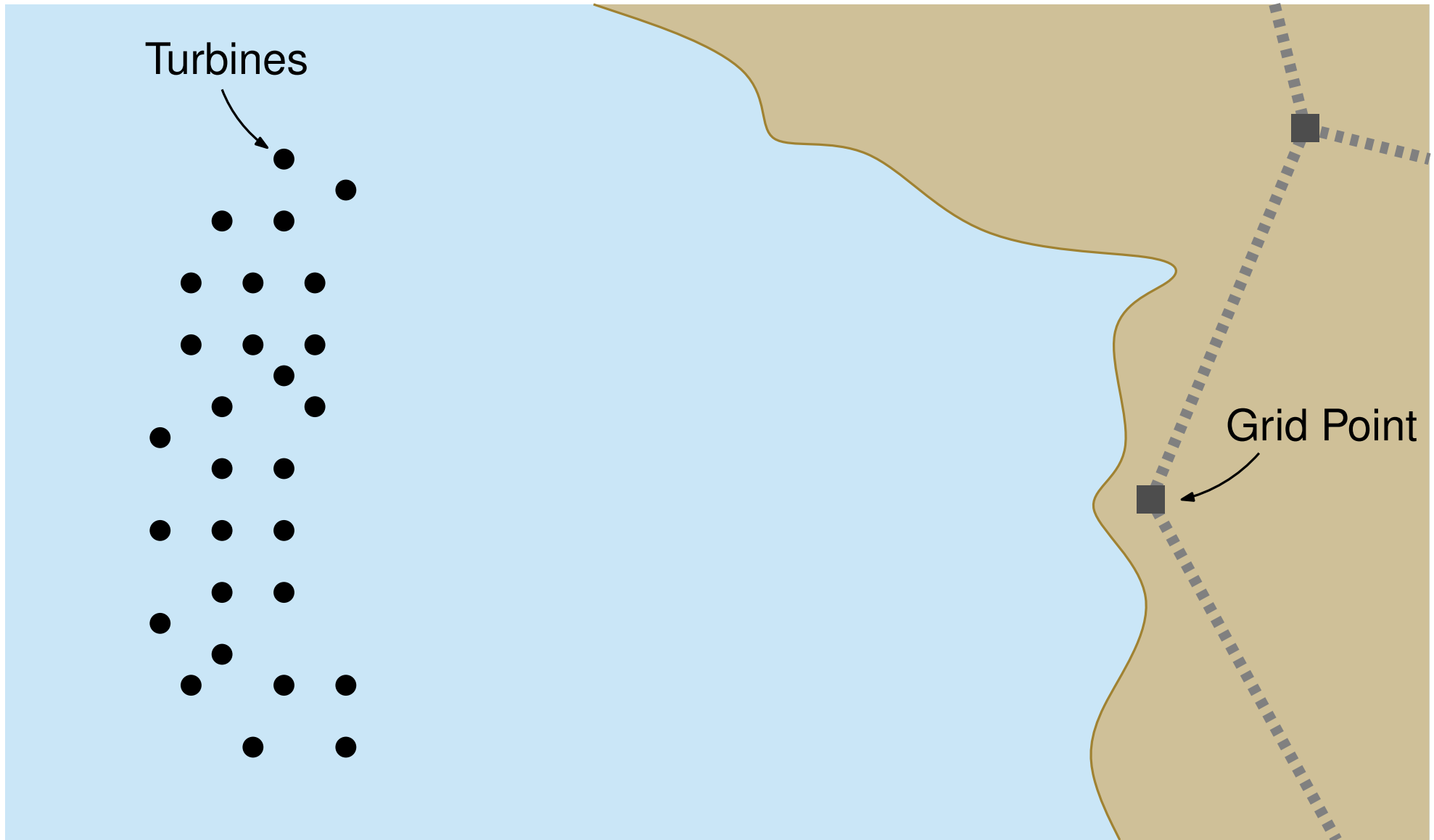
Components in a Wind Farm



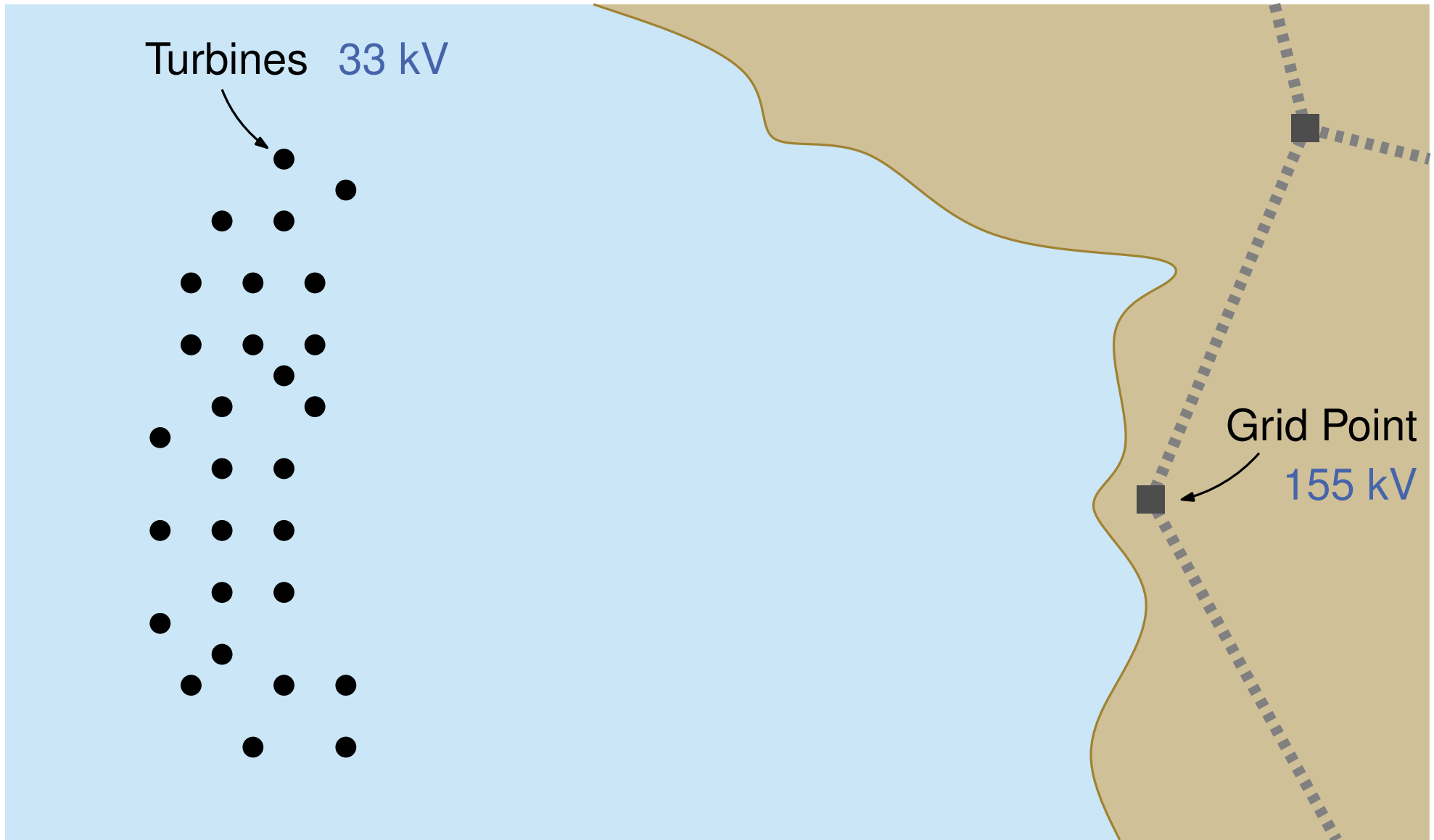
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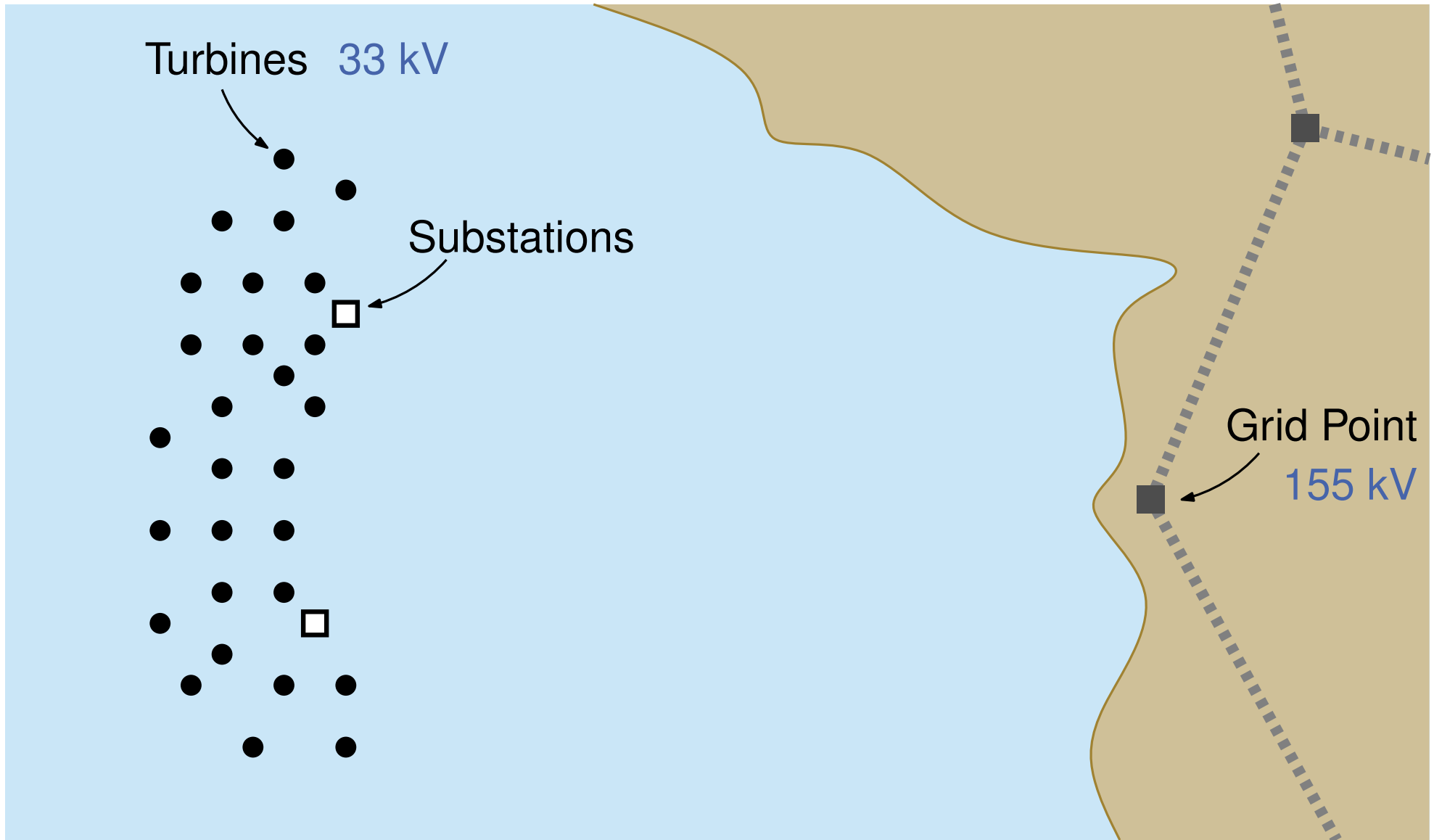
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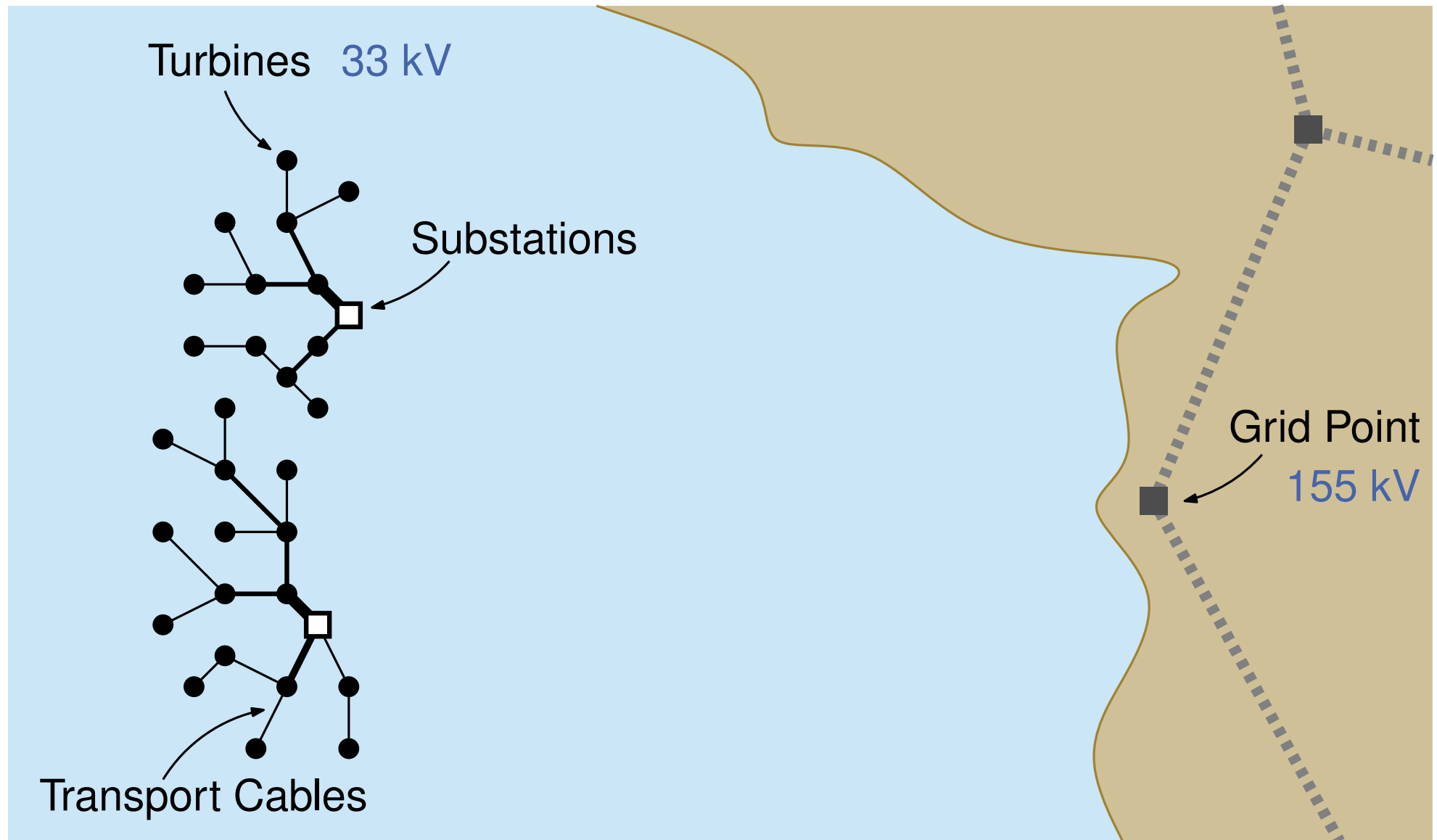
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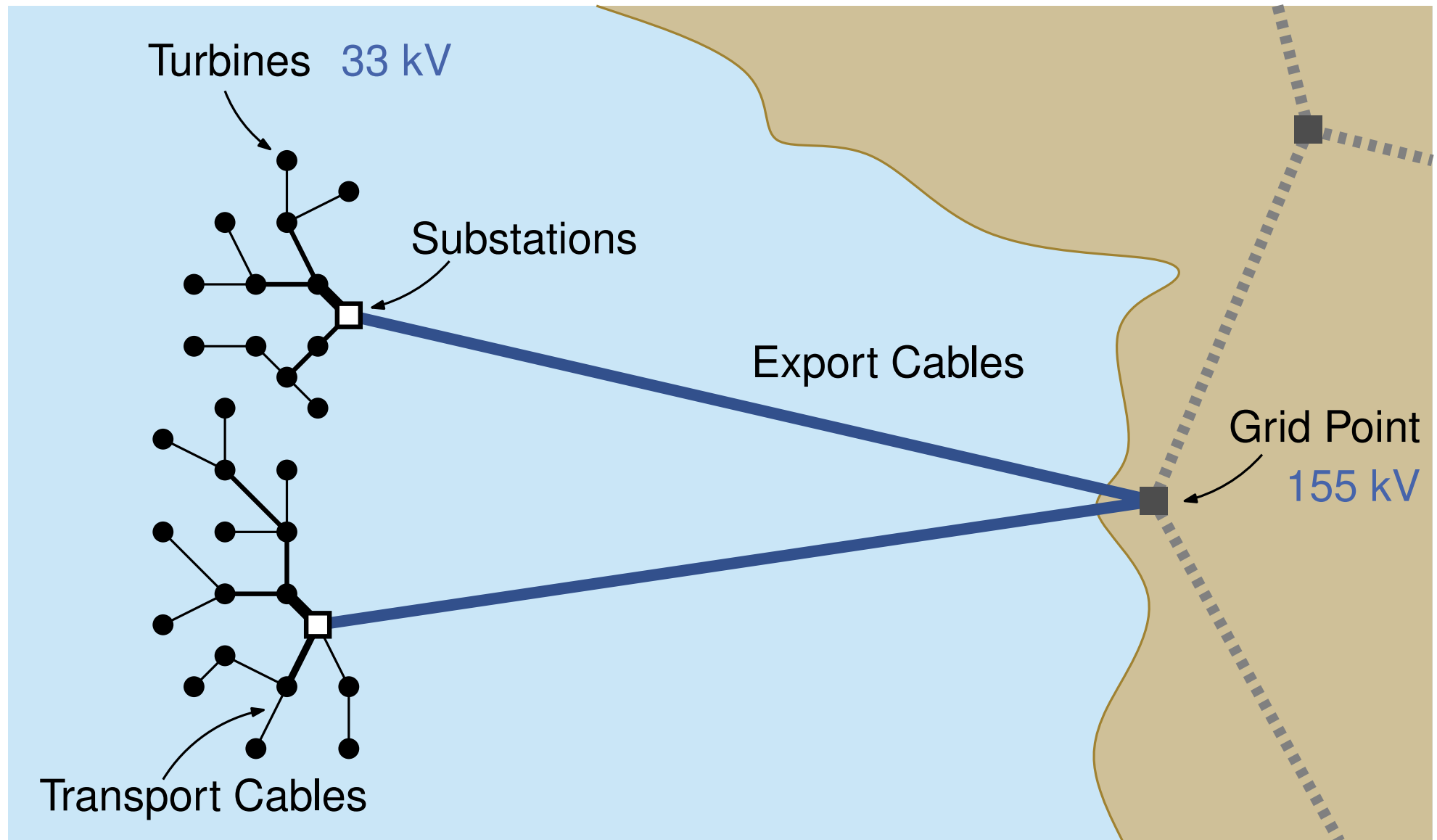
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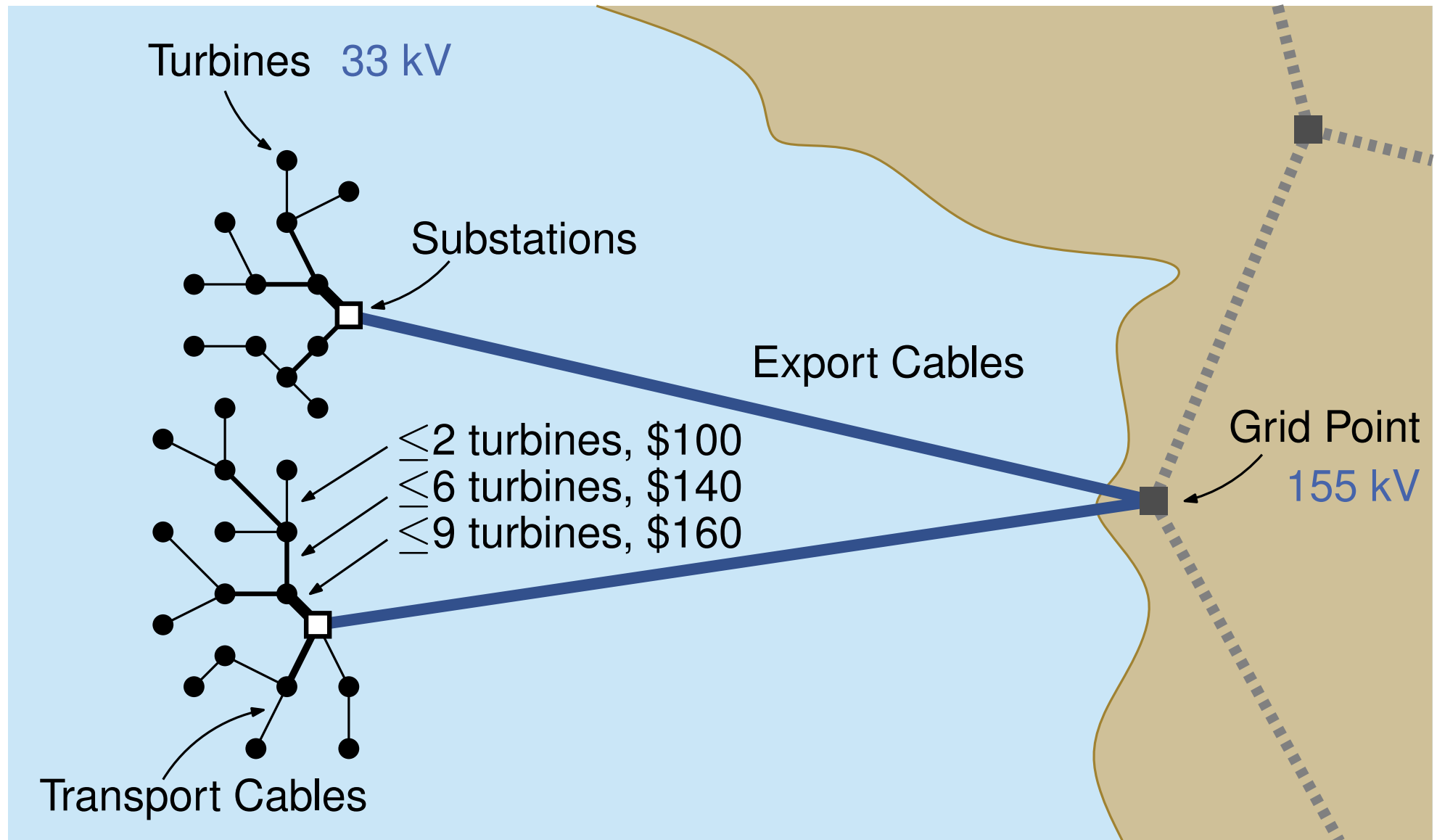
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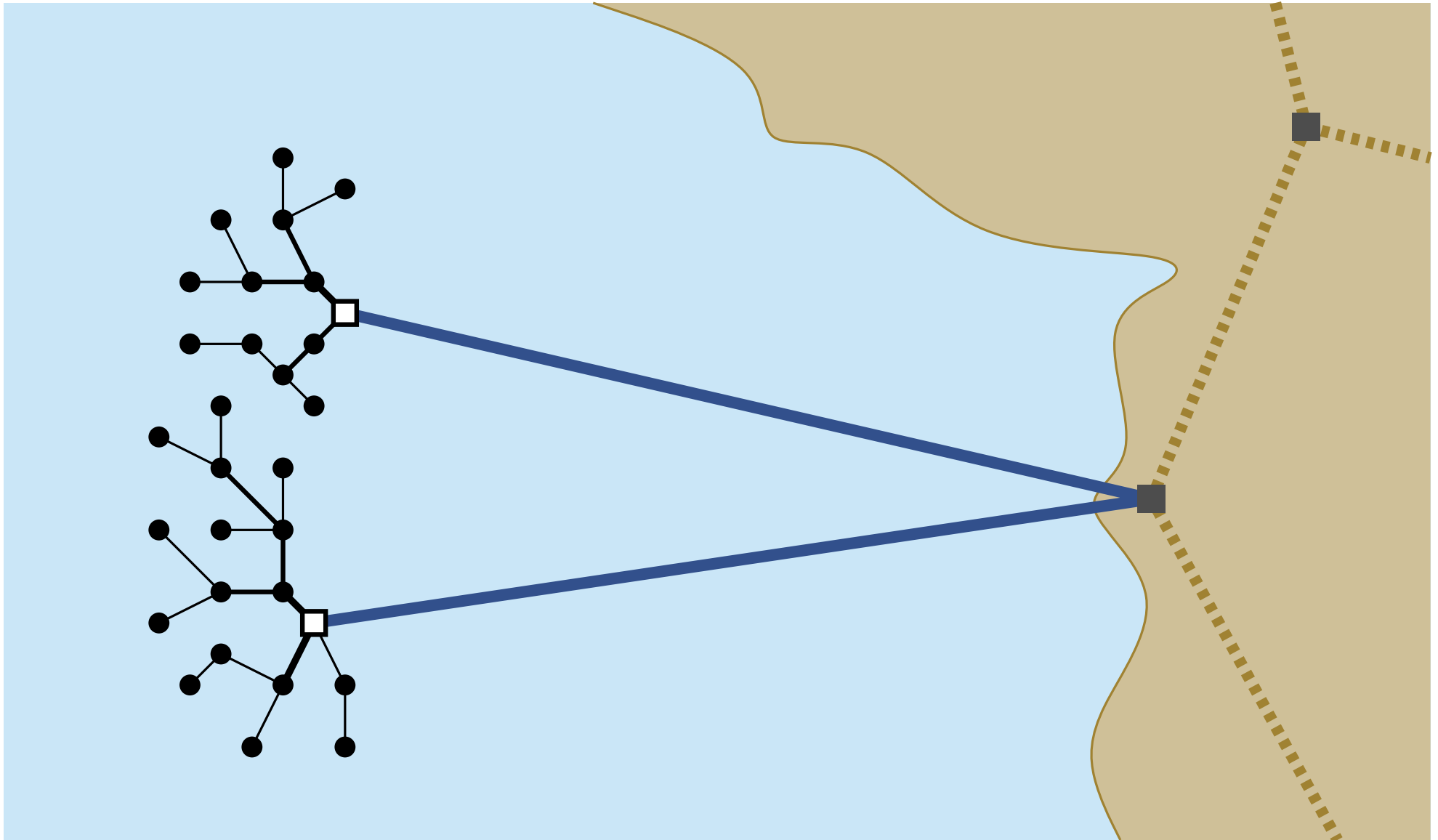
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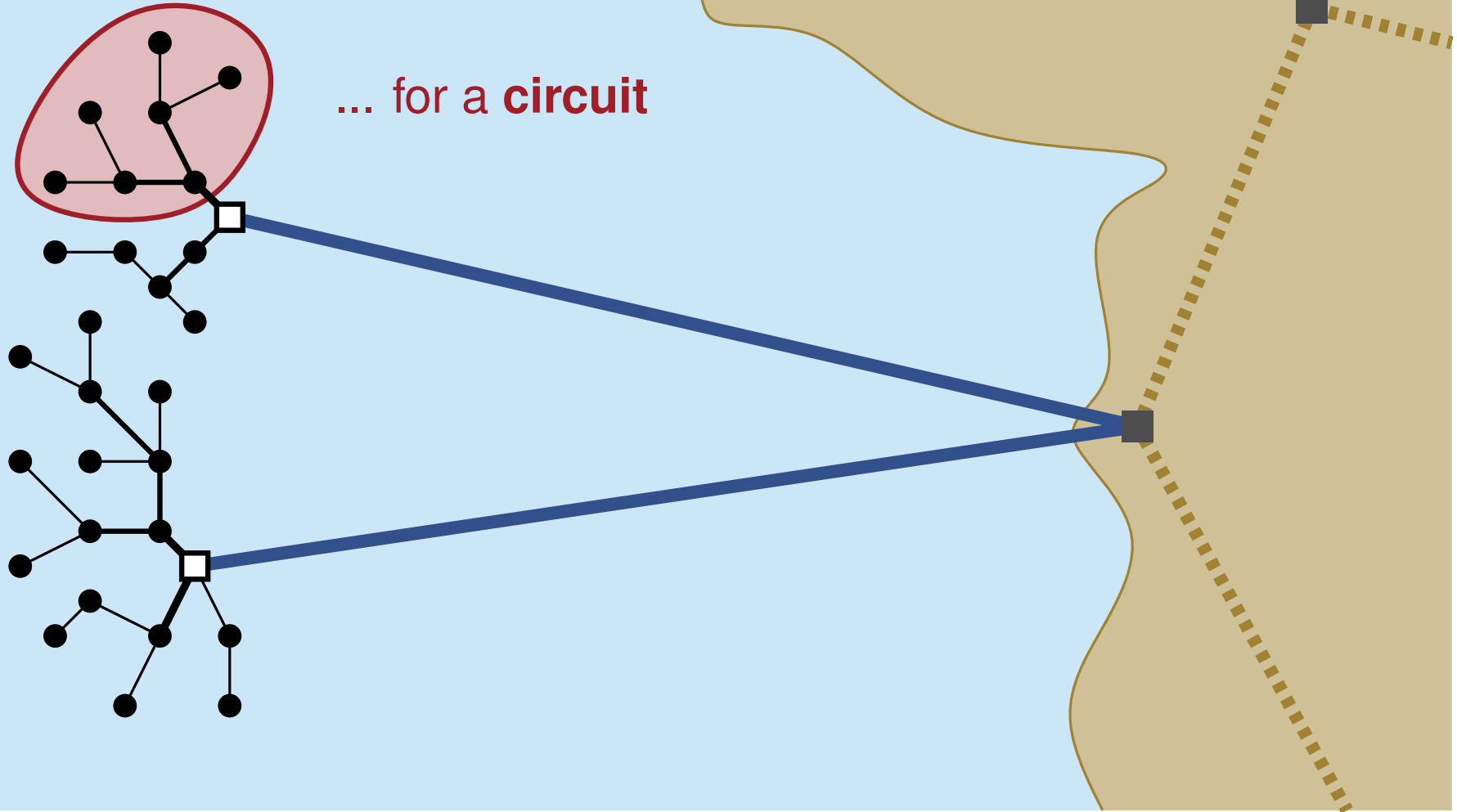


Transmission Network Expansion Planning



Optimize Cabling Cost ...

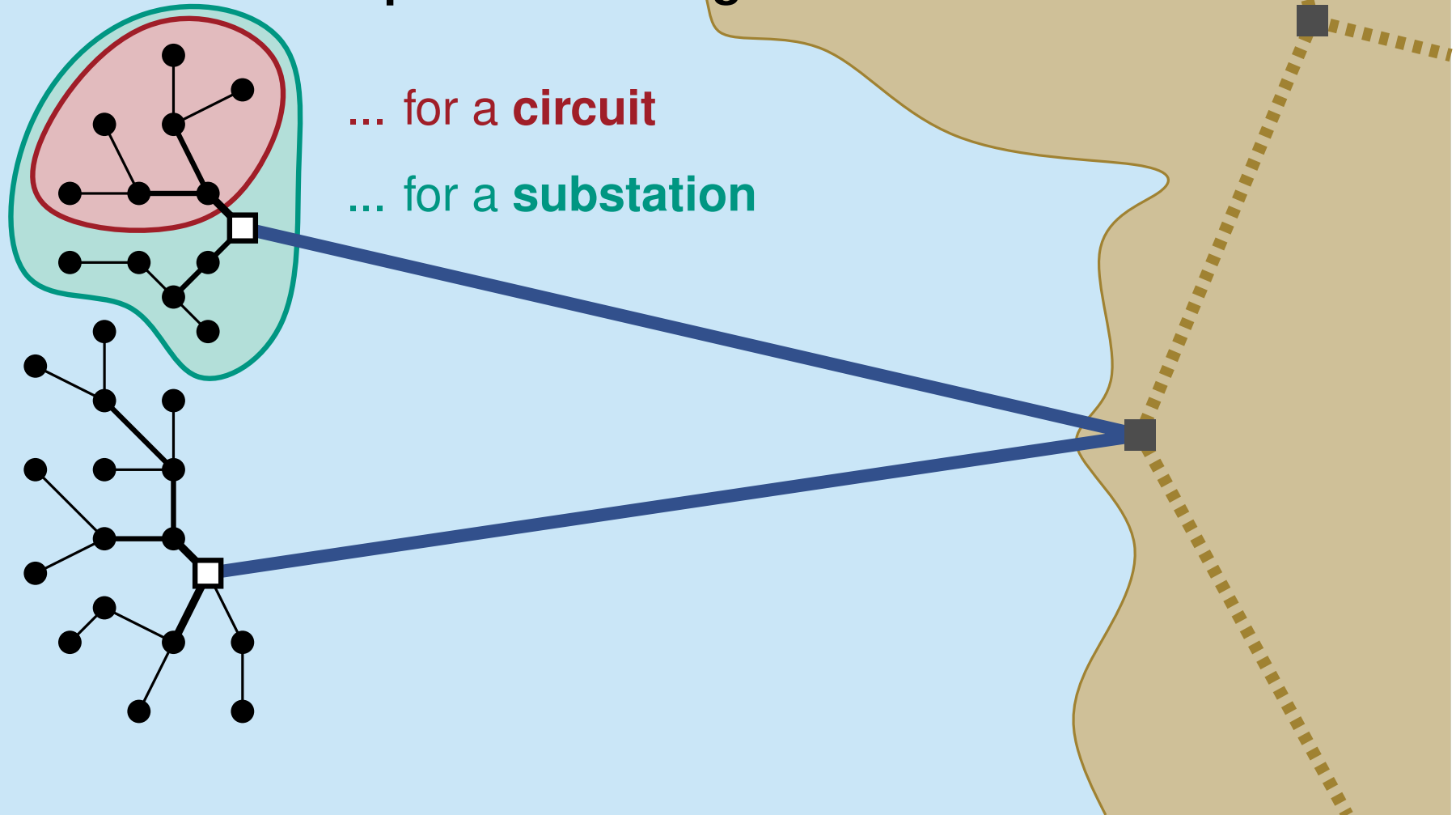
... for a **circuit**



Optimize Cabling Cost ...

... for a **circuit**

... for a **substation**

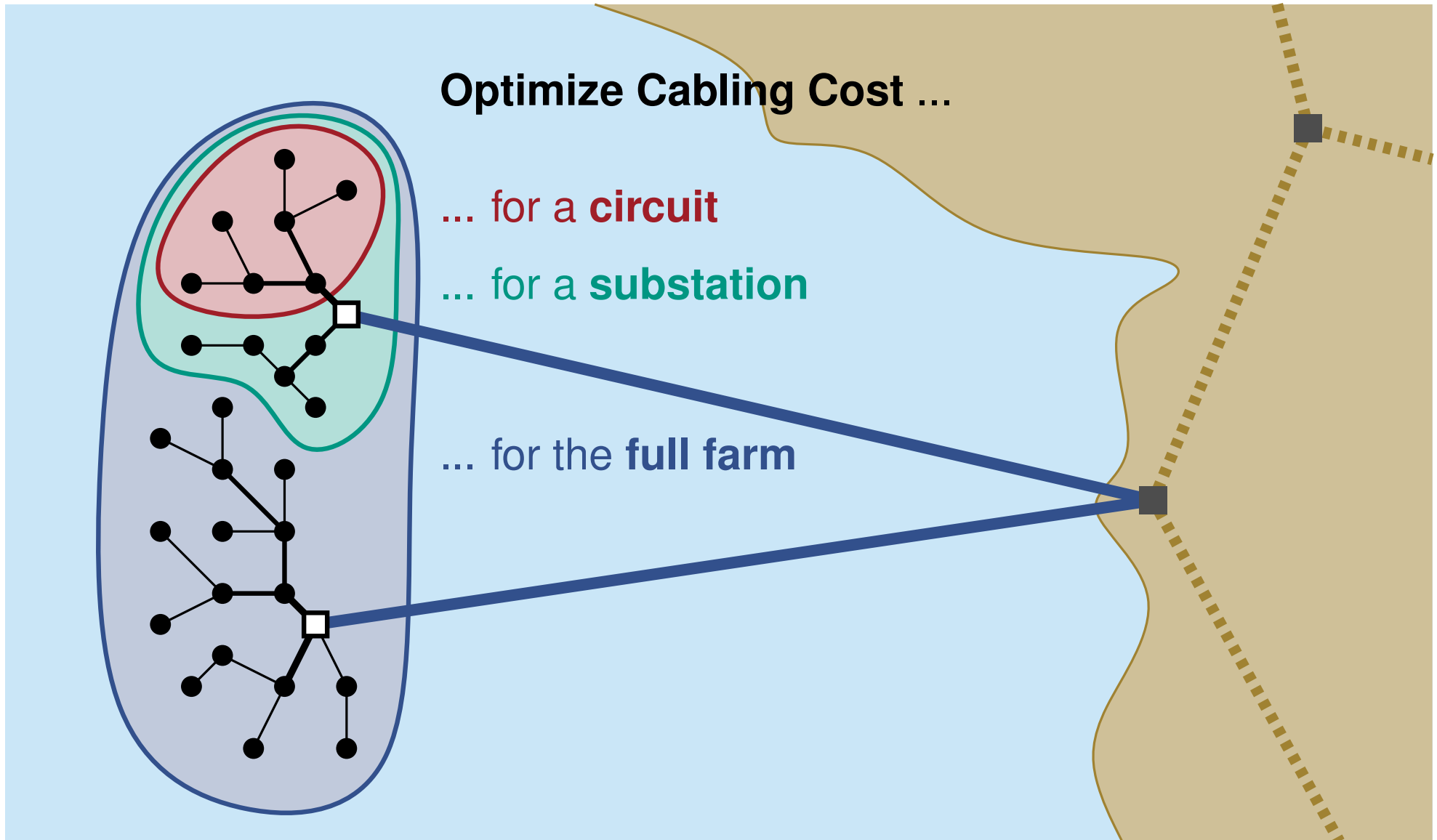


Optimize Cabling Cost ...

... for a **circuit**

... for a **substation**

... for the **full farm**



Optimize Cabling Cost ...

... for a **circuit**

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single cable type

Berzan et al. (2011):
*Algorithms for Cable
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http://third.com/files/msrp_techreport.pdf

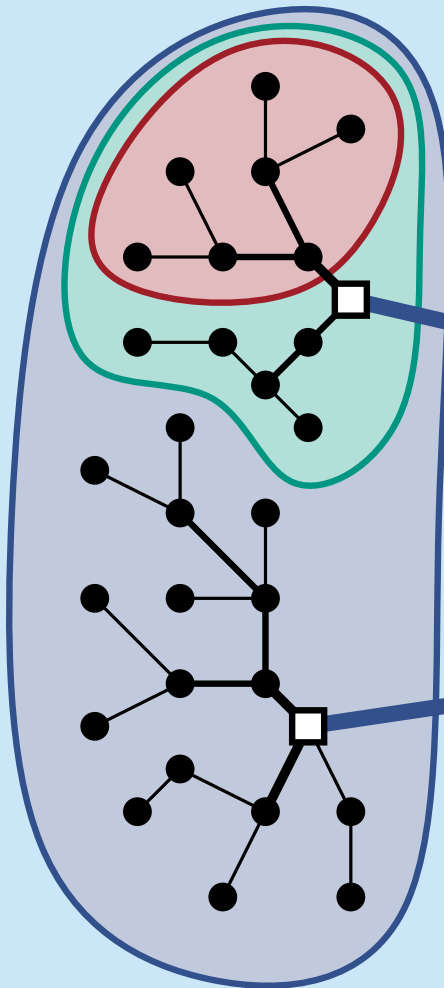
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Wind Farm Cable Layout Problem

Given t turbines, s substations (each with **capacity**),
for each edge: cable types (each with **cost** and **capacity**)

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minimizing their **total cost**

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find for each edge: the **cable type**

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subject to cable capacity constraints
substation capacity constraints
flow conservation constraints

Integer Linear Programming

Given t turbines, s substations (each with **capacity**),
for each edge: cable types (each with **cost** and **capacity**)

find for each edge: the **cable type**

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Integer Linear Programming

Given t turbines, s substations (each with **capacity**),
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find for each edge: the **cable type**

inputs

minimizing their **total cost**

subject to cable capacity constraints
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Integer Linear Programming

Given t turbines, s substations (each with **capacity**),
for each edge: cable types (each with **cost** and **capacity**)

find for each edge: the **cable type**
binary variables

minimizing their **total cost**

variables

subject to cable capacity constraints
substation capacity constraints
flow conservation constraints

Integer Linear Programming

Given t turbines, s substations (each with **capacity**),
for each edge: cable types (each with **cost** and **capacity**)

find for each edge: the **cable type**

minimizing their **total cost** = $\sum_{\text{edges}} \sum_{\text{cable types}} \text{cable chosen?} \times \text{cable cost}$

subject to cable capacity constraints
substation capacity constraints
flow conservation constraints

objective

Meta-Heuristic Optimization Techniques

Greedy

Hill Climbing

Simulated Annealing

Tabu Search

Stochastic Tunneling

Ant Colony Optimization

Evolutionary Algorithms

Meta-Heuristic Optimization Techniques

Local Optimization

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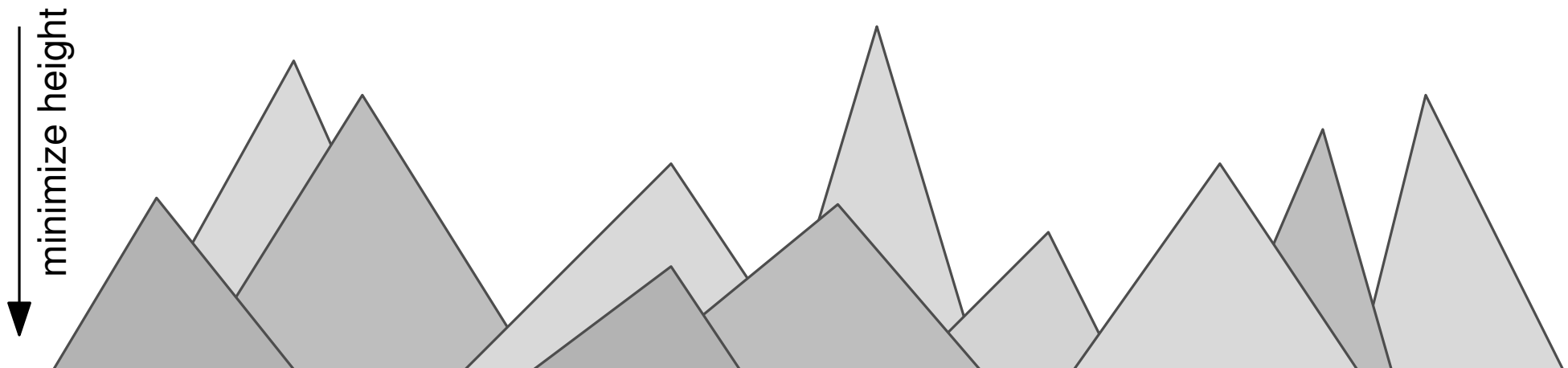
Stochastic Tunneling

Simulated Annealing

- mutate solution candidates
- idea: allow worse solutions temporarily

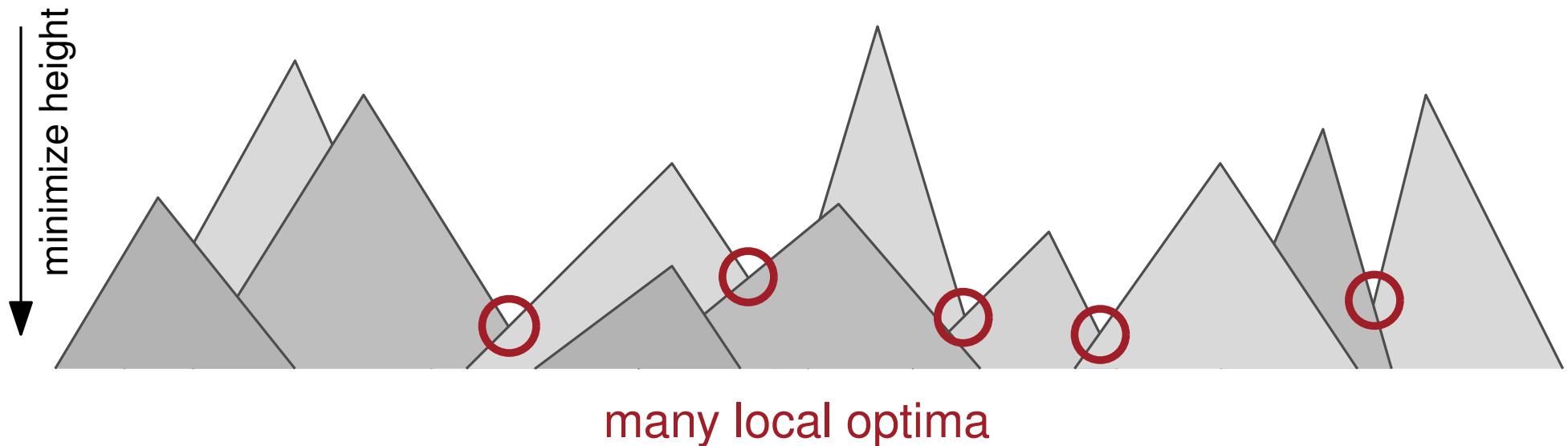
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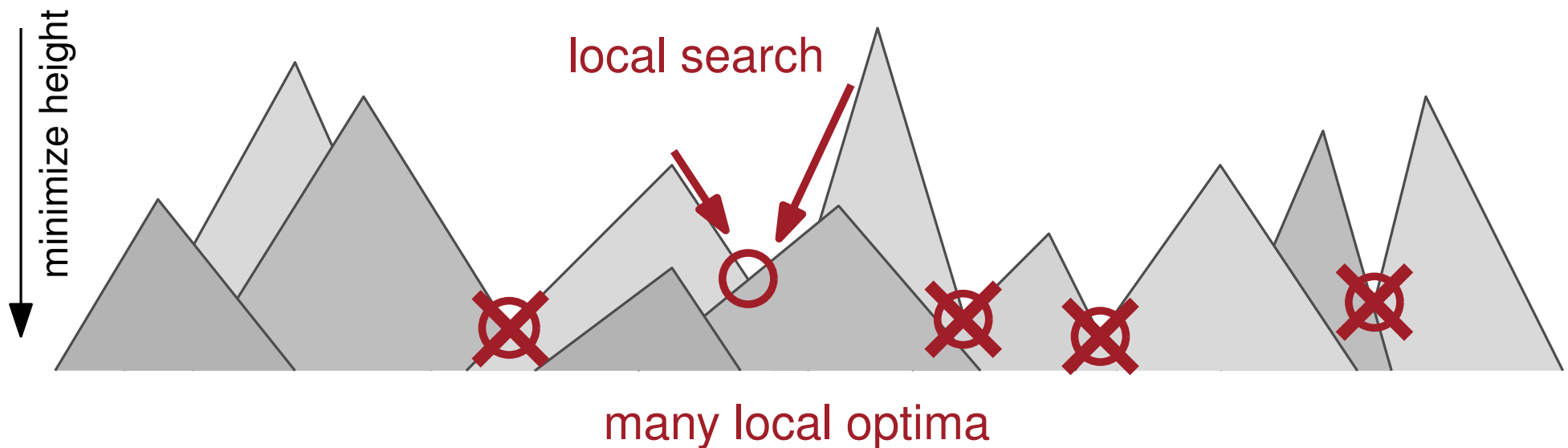
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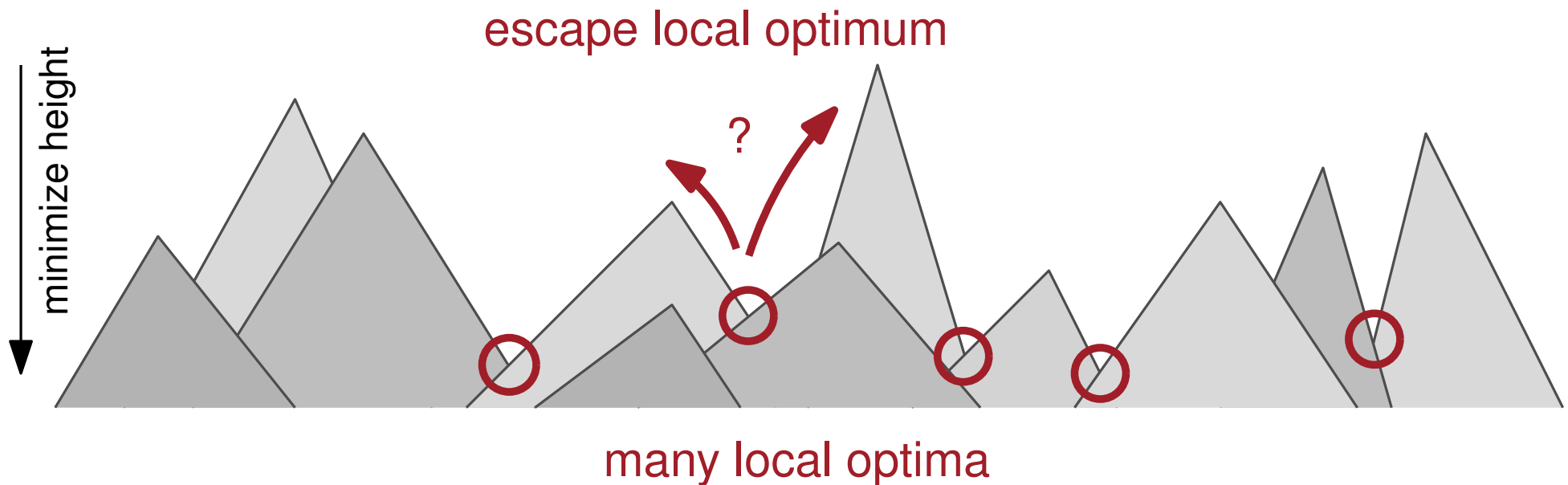
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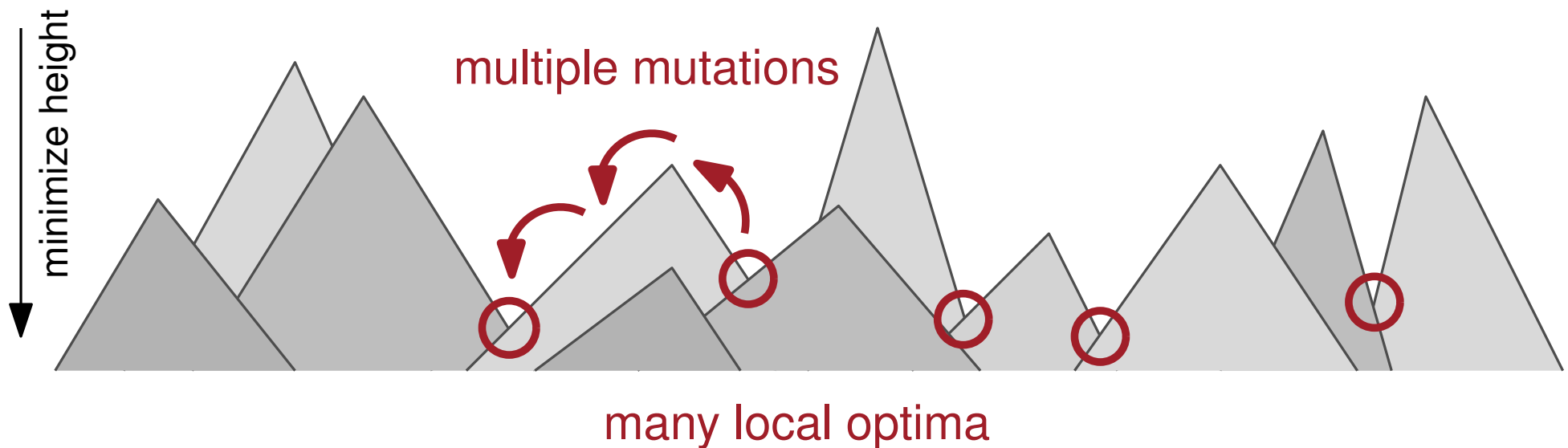
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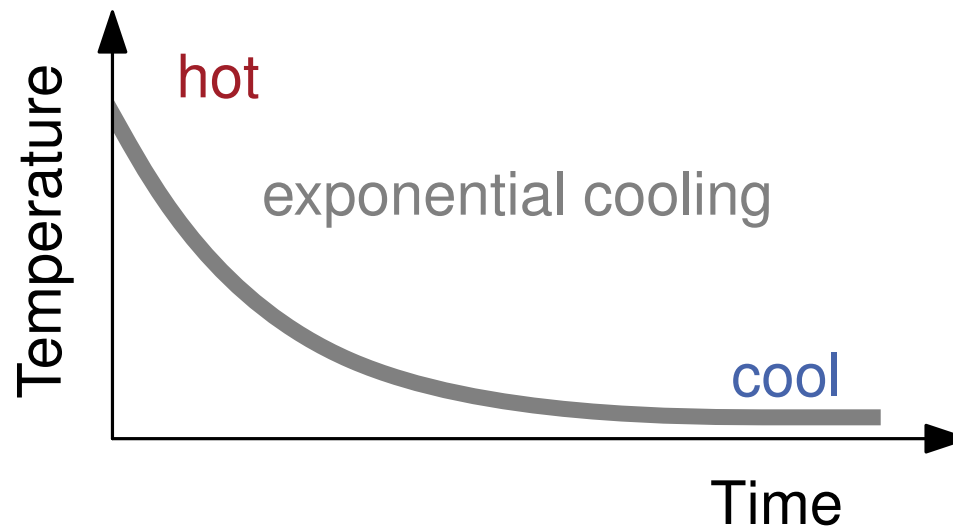


Simulated Annealing

- mutate solution candidates
- idea: allow worse solutions temporarily
- **temperature** controls acceptance of worse solutions

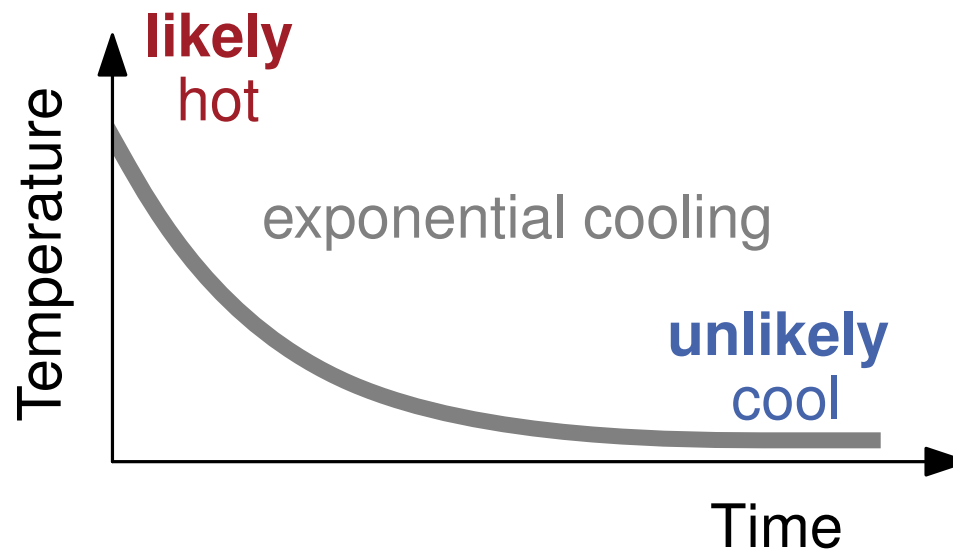
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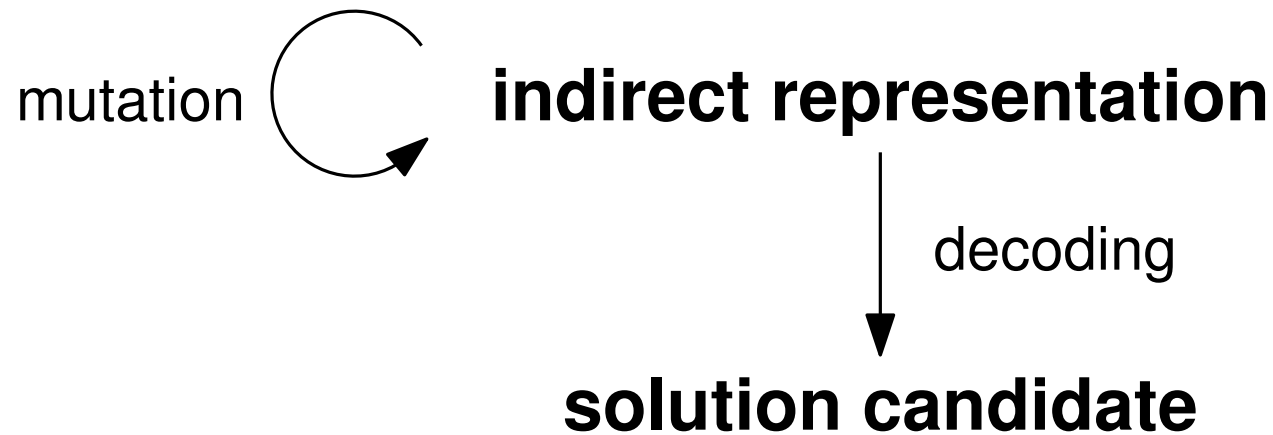
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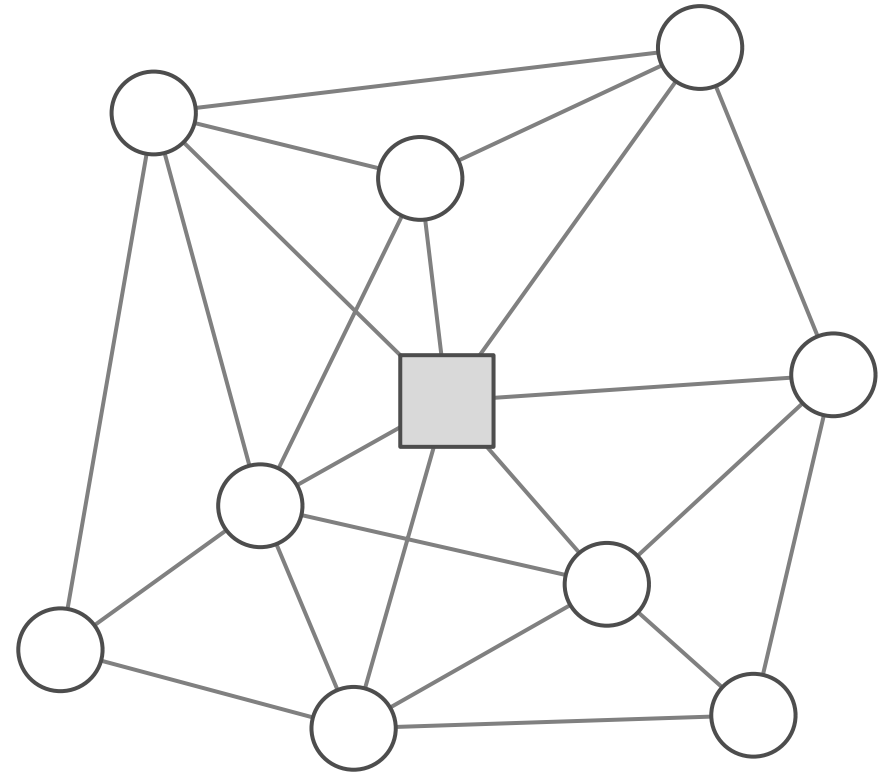
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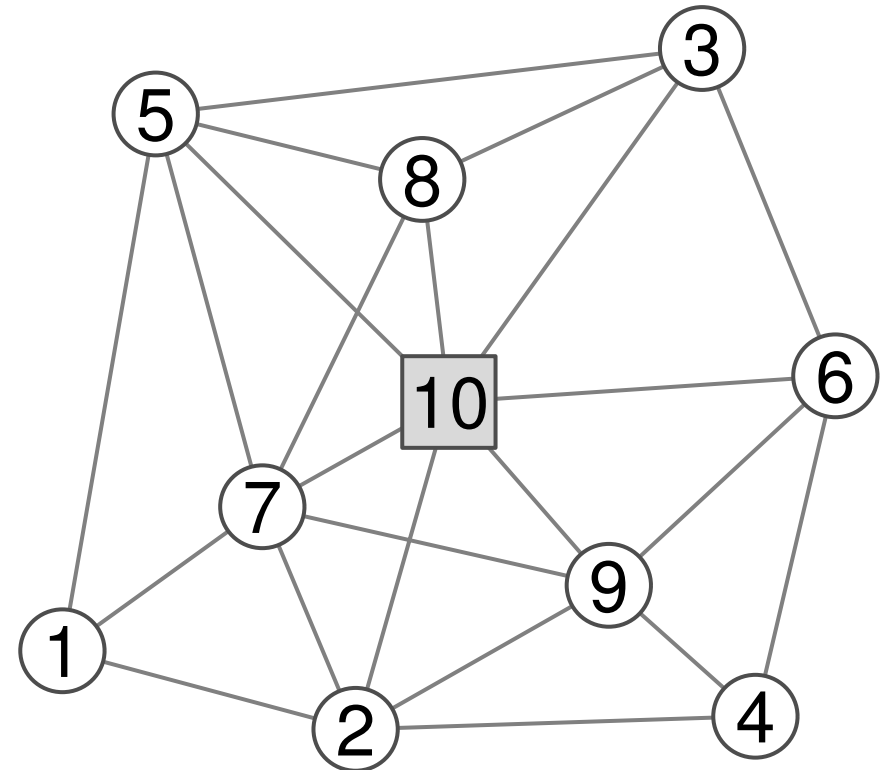


Our Representation



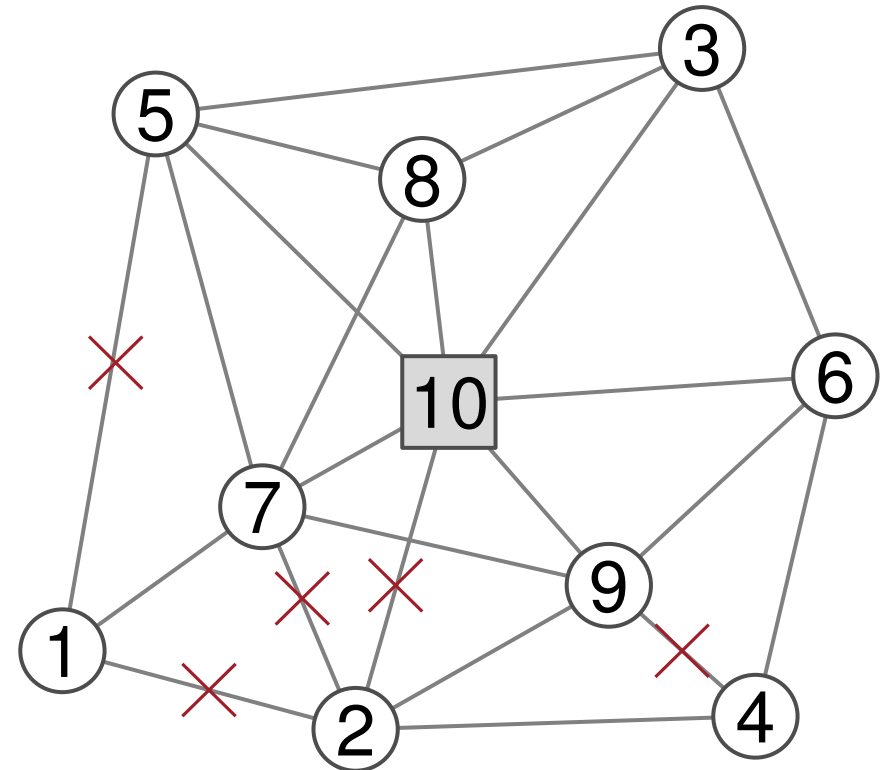
Our Representation

- nodes: potential values (permutation of indices)



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- forbid some edges

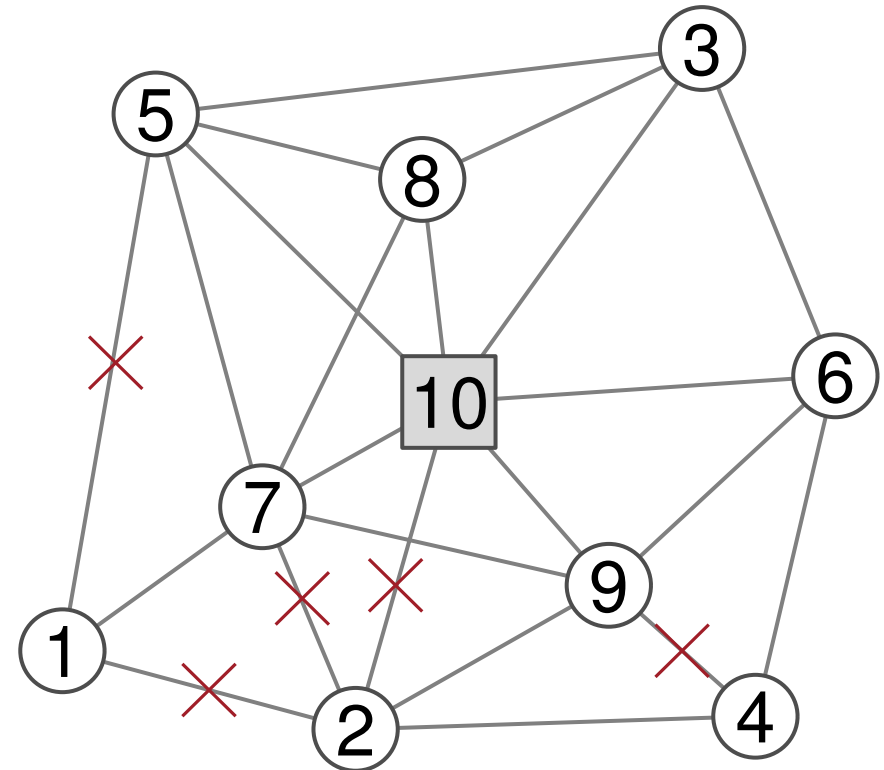


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Decoding

- each turbine: construct path

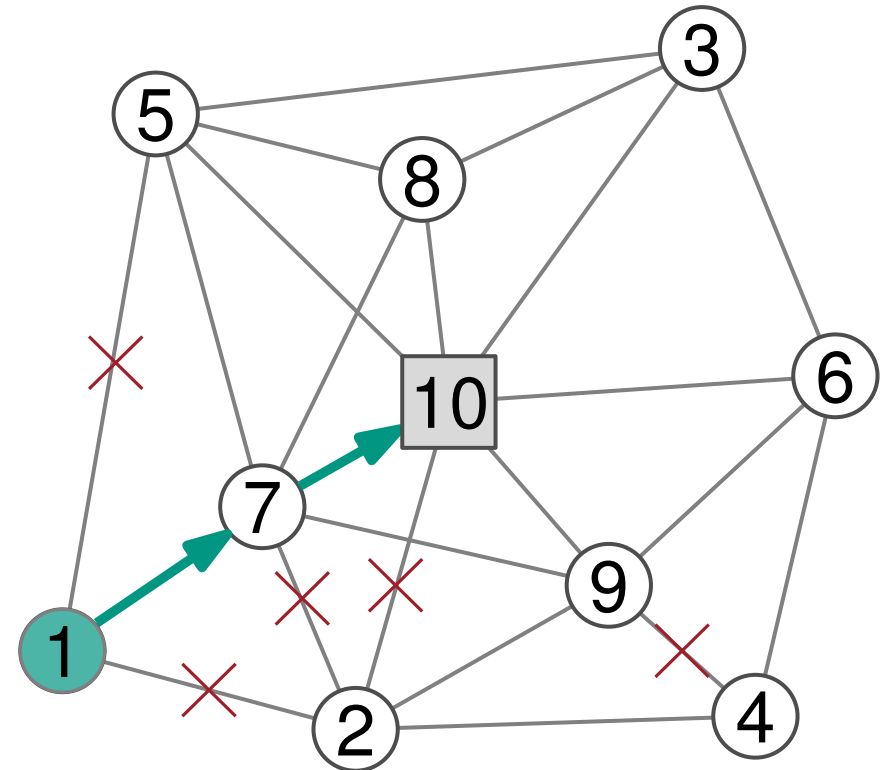


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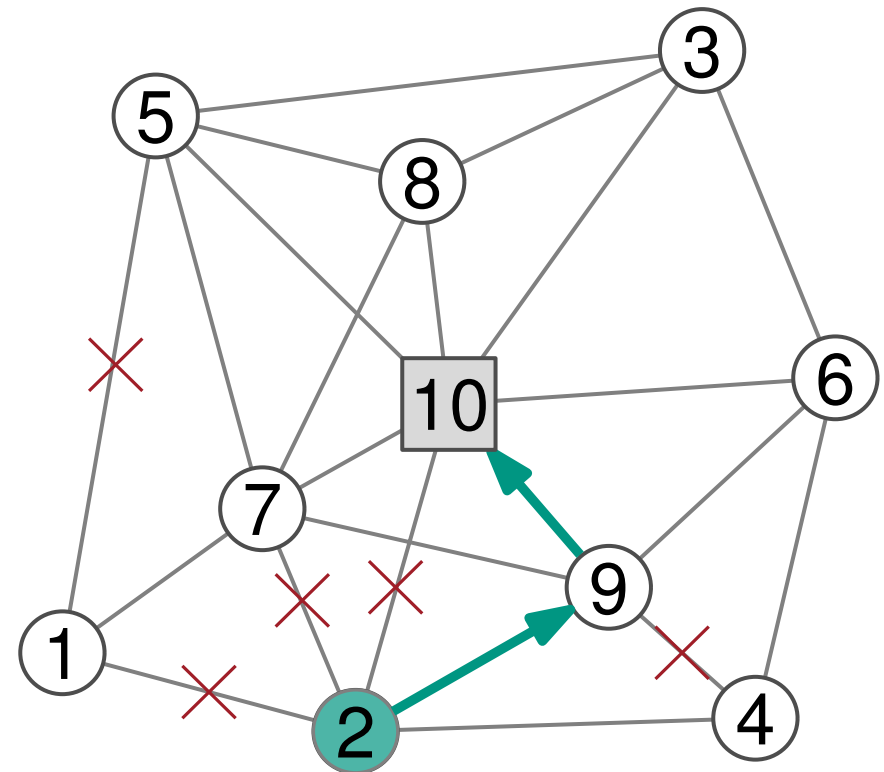


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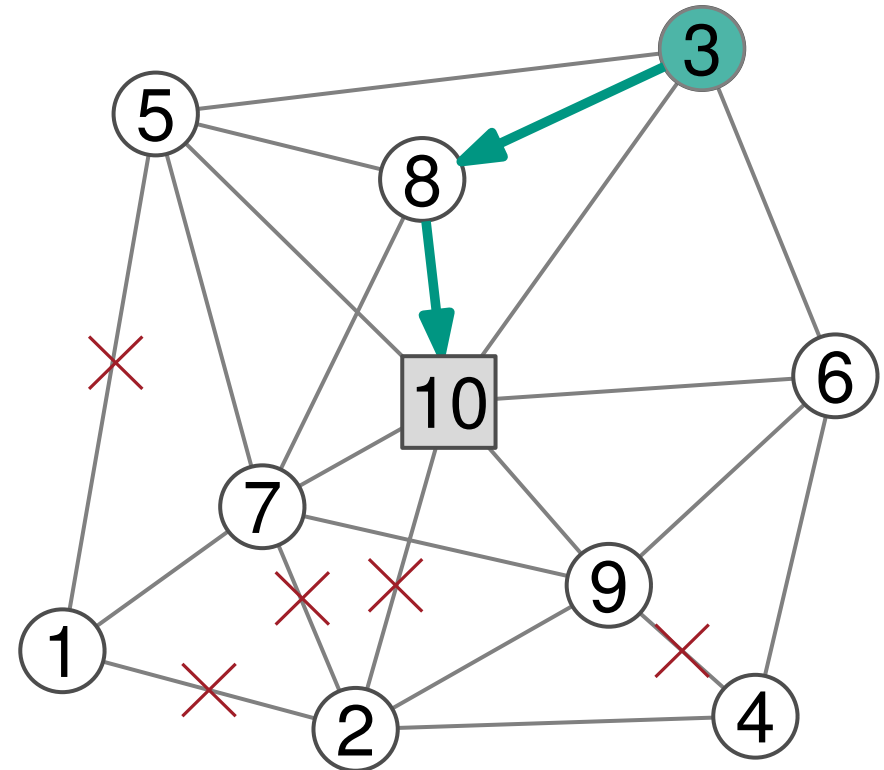


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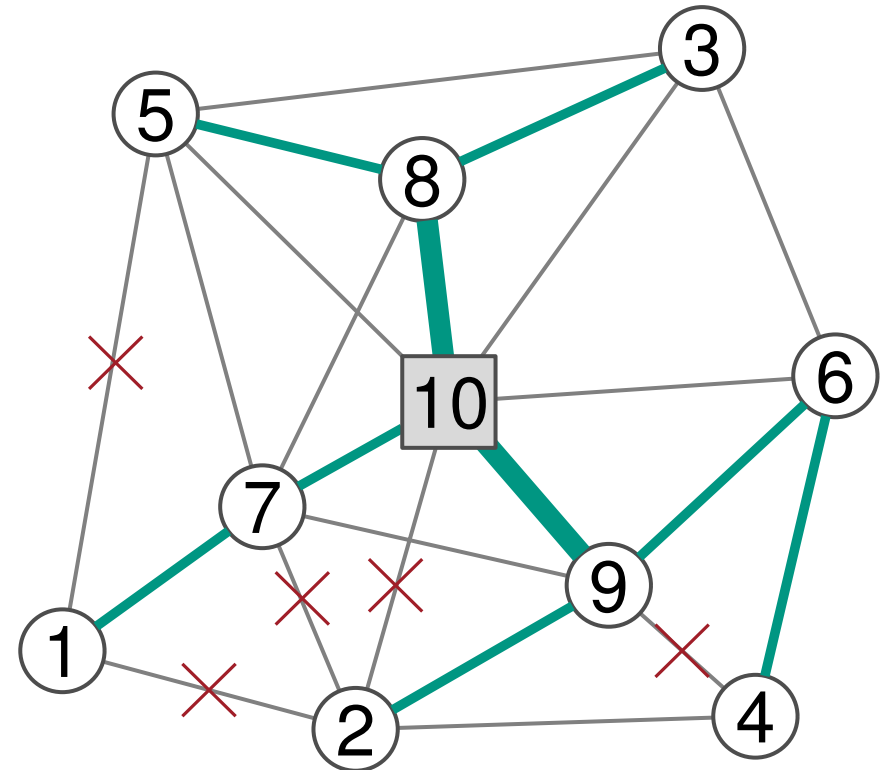


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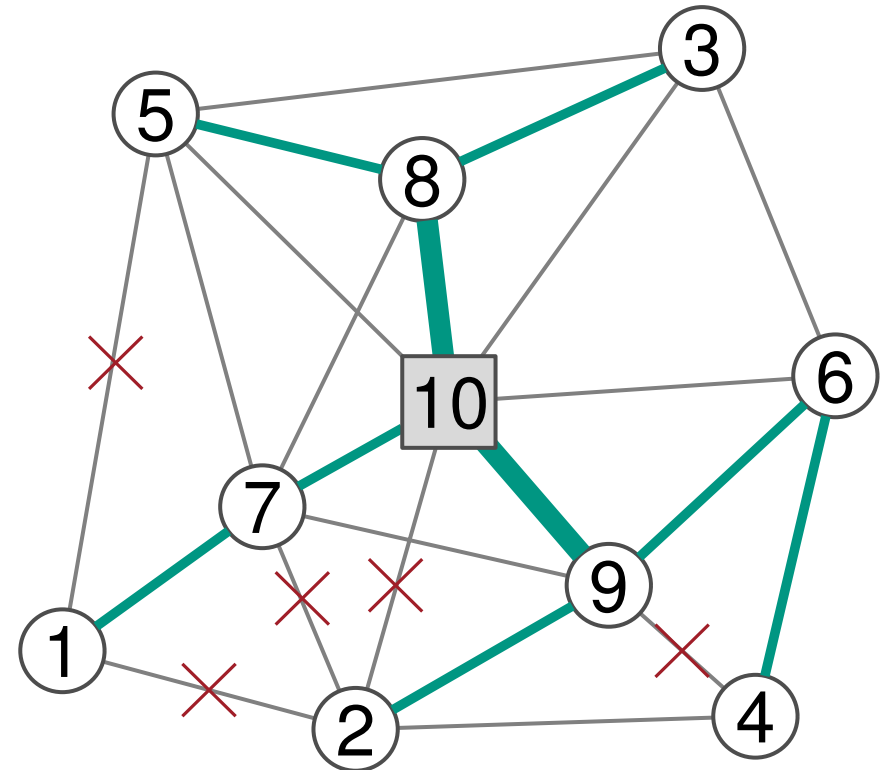
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Our Representation

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Mutation



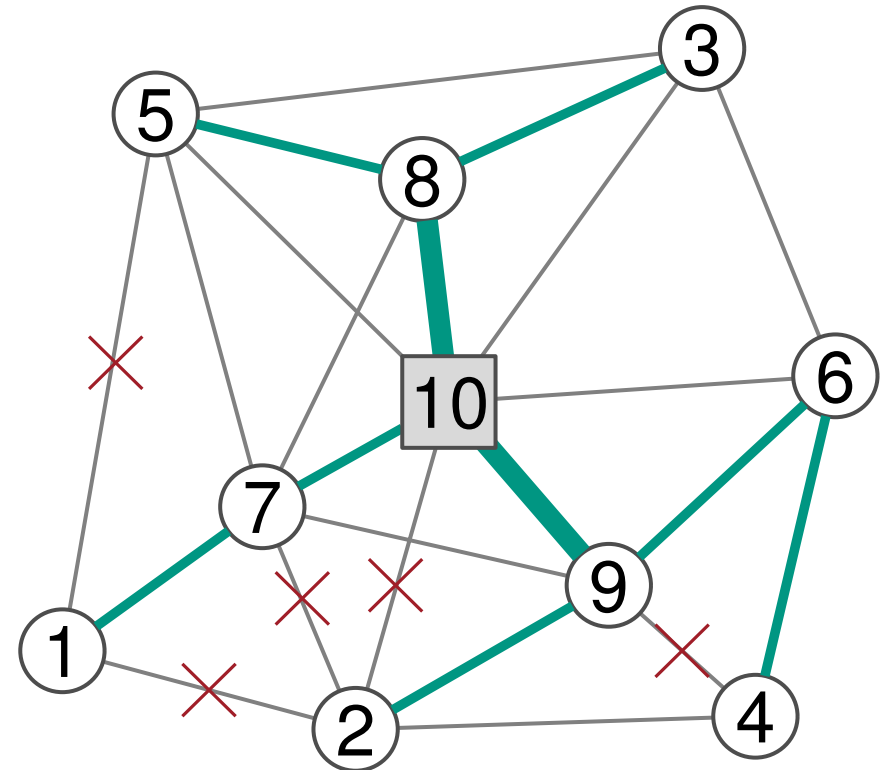
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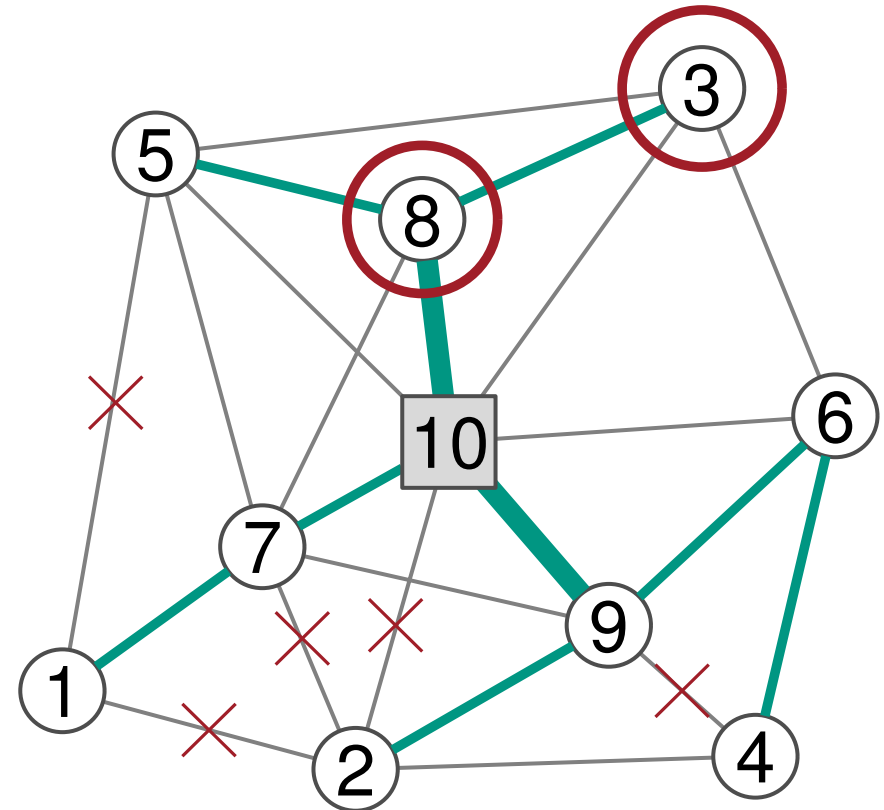
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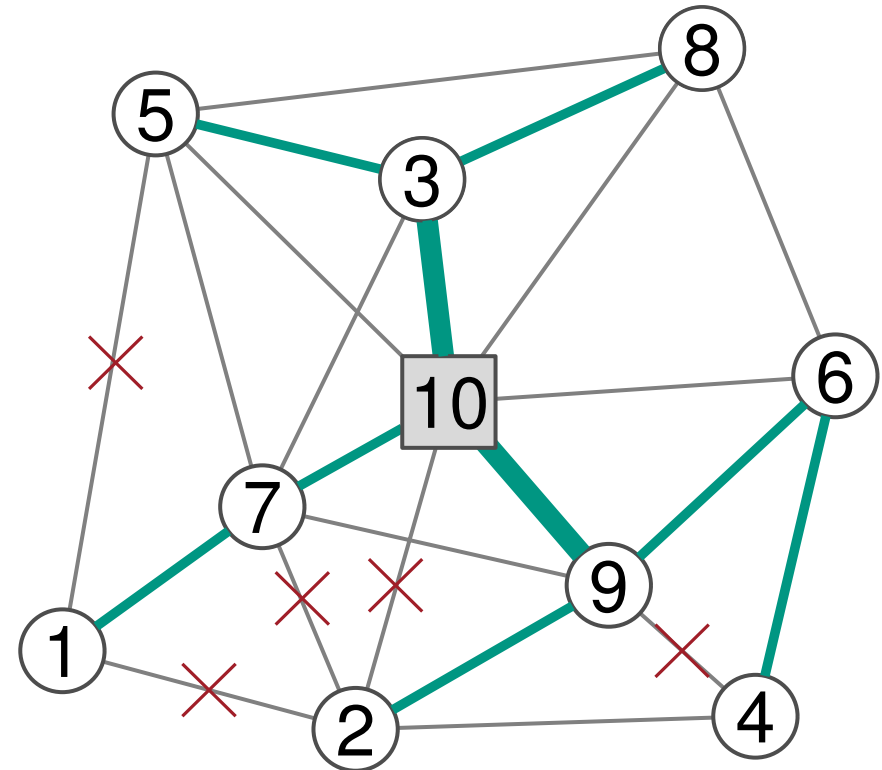
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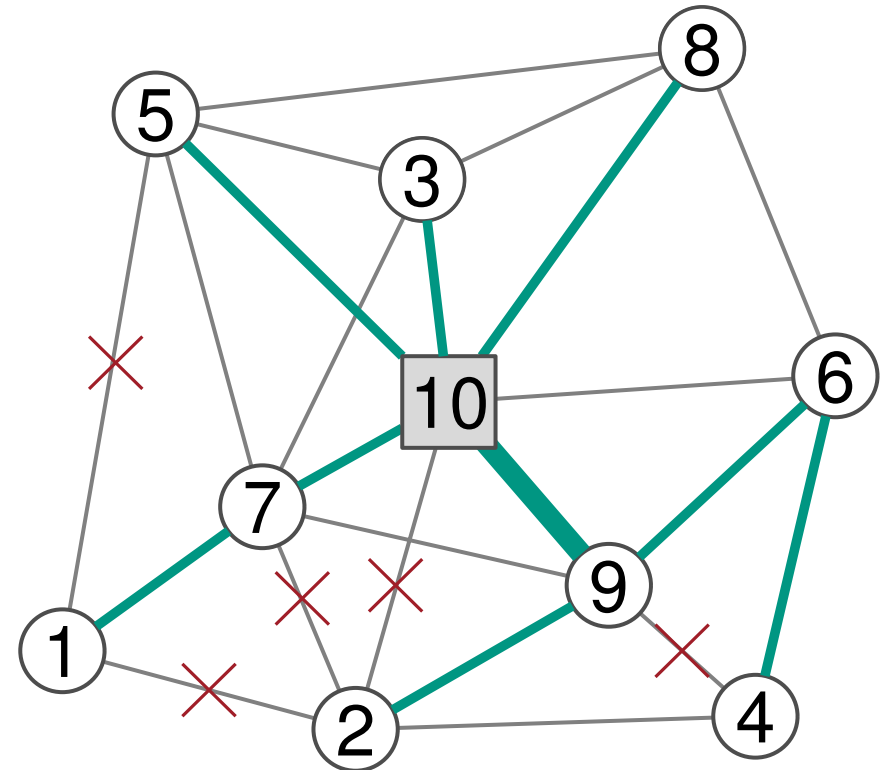
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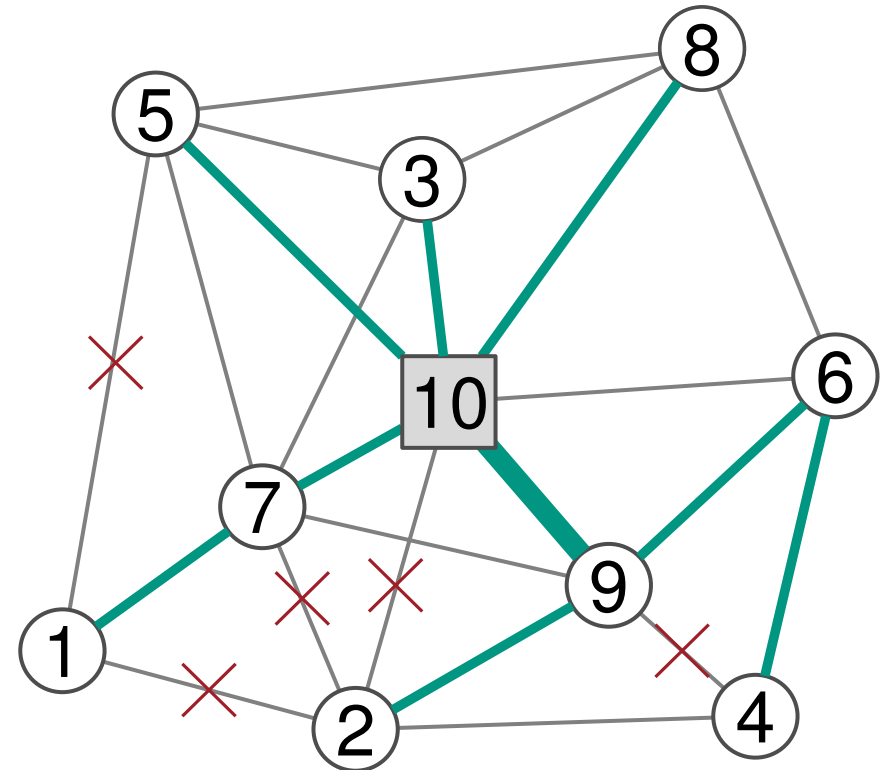
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- swap node potentials
- forbid / allow an edge



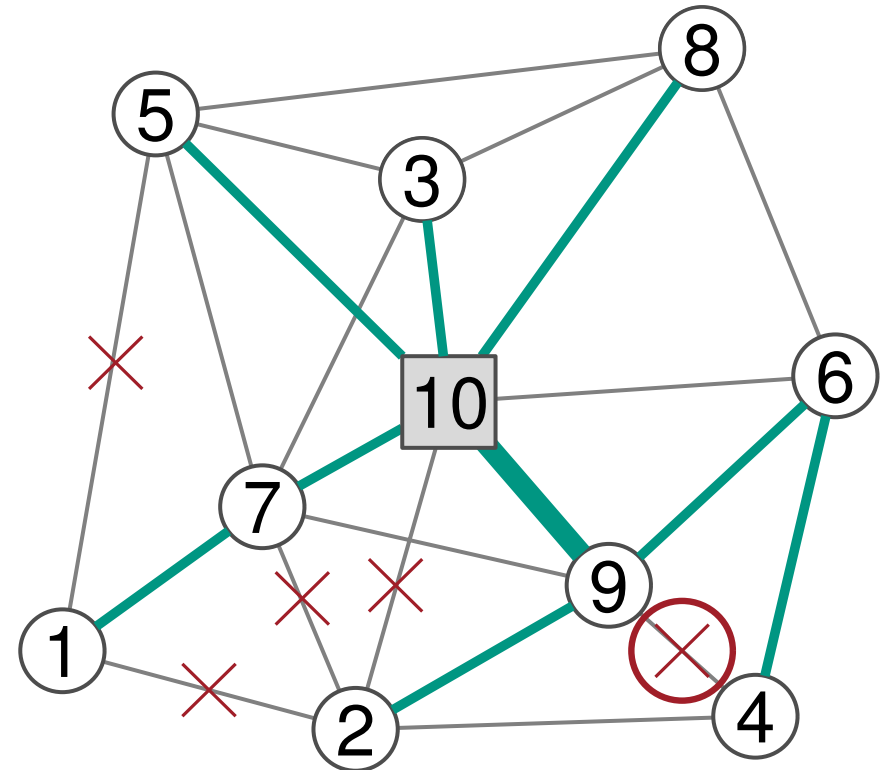
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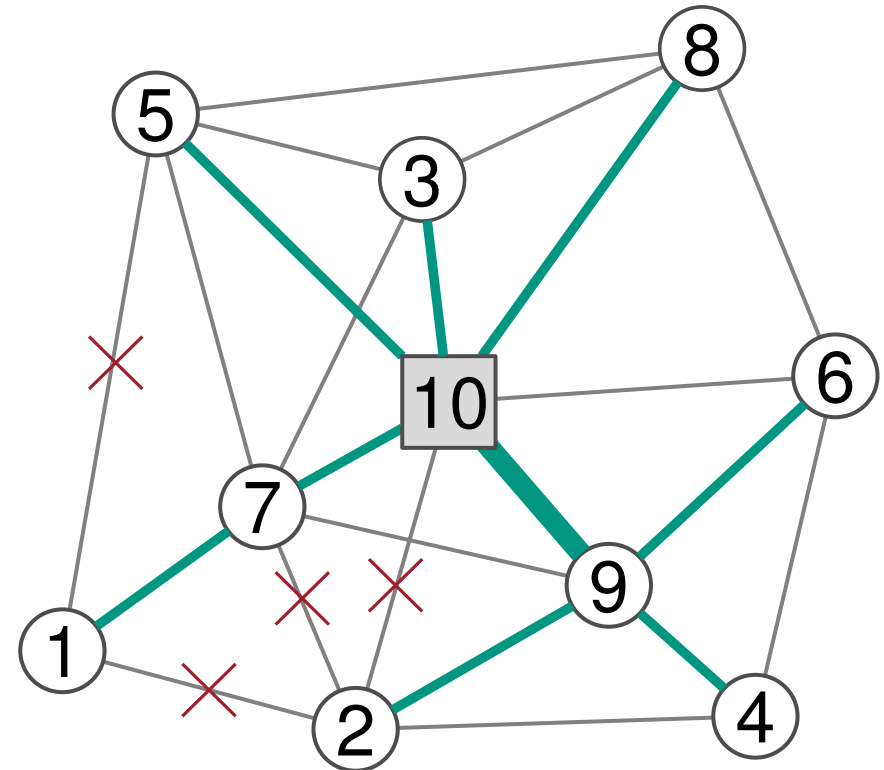
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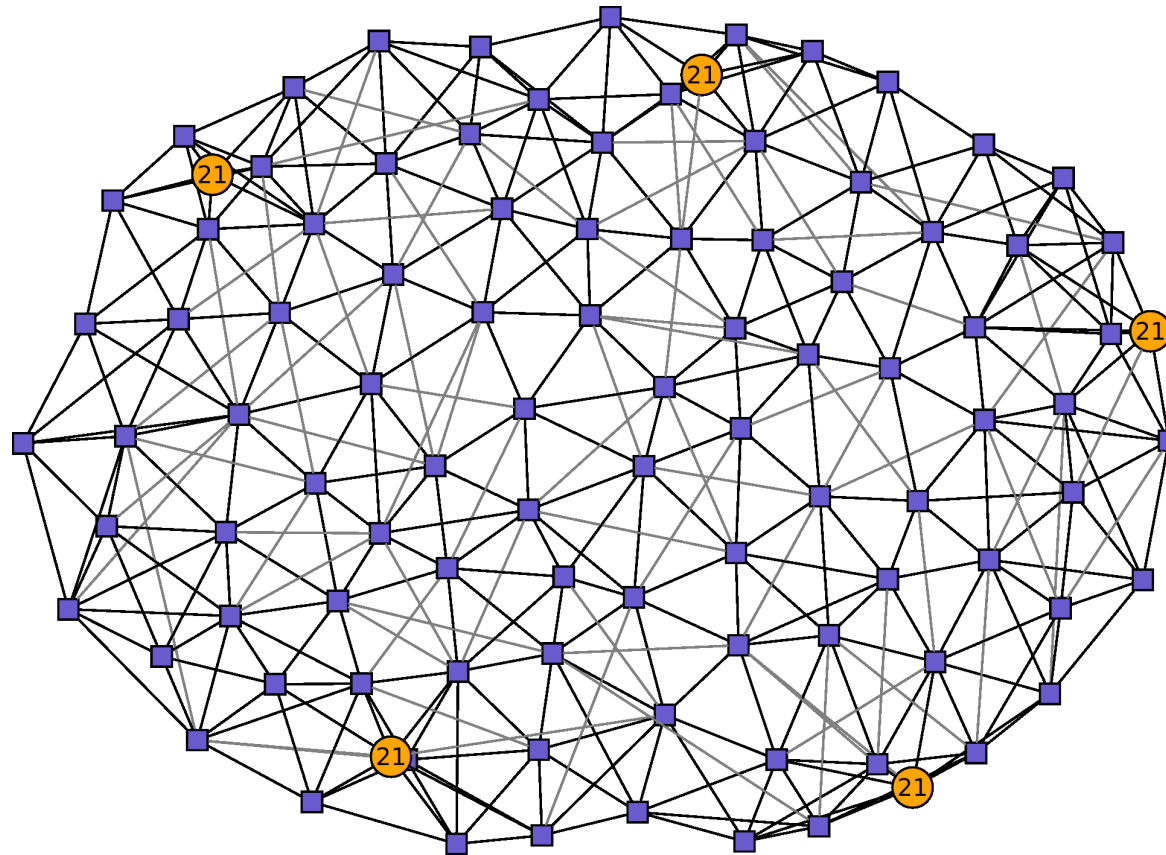


- swap node potentials
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Generating Instances

- Turbines & substations evenly distributed (Poisson Disk Sampling)
- Edges: 6 nearest neighbors + shortcuts
- Substation capacities: tight vs. loose



Observations & Problems

good results for medium-sized farms ($t < 350$: faster than Gurobi)

long running time required for large farms

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reference solution:
run Gurobi for 1h

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better results
after 30 min

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converges slower
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- bad results for **tight** substation capacities
- bad results for **many** substations

Dynamic Temperature Curve

temperature curve: parameter tuning difficult

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Observation: ■ escaping deep local optimum takes **long time**

Dynamic Temperature Curve

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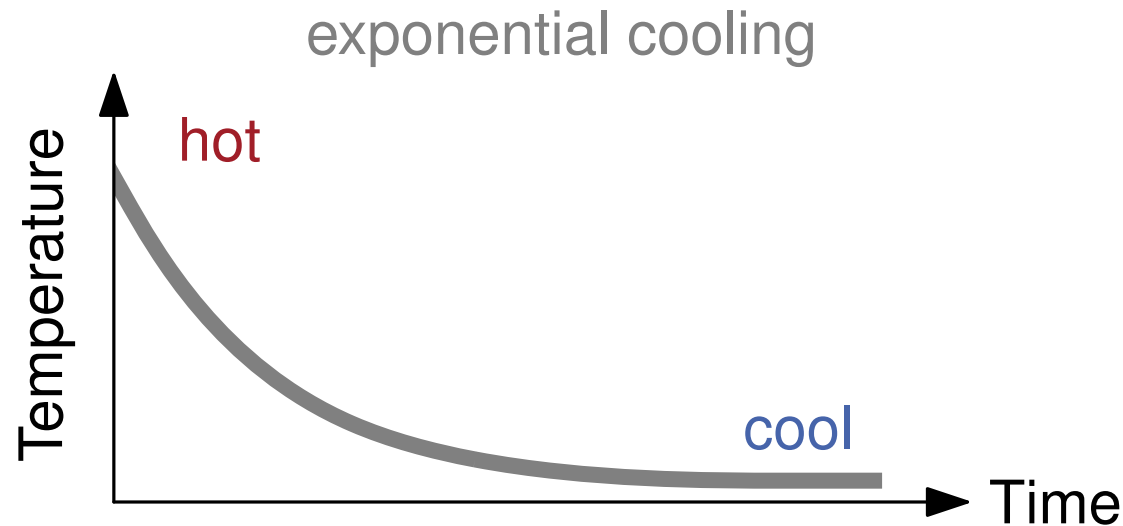
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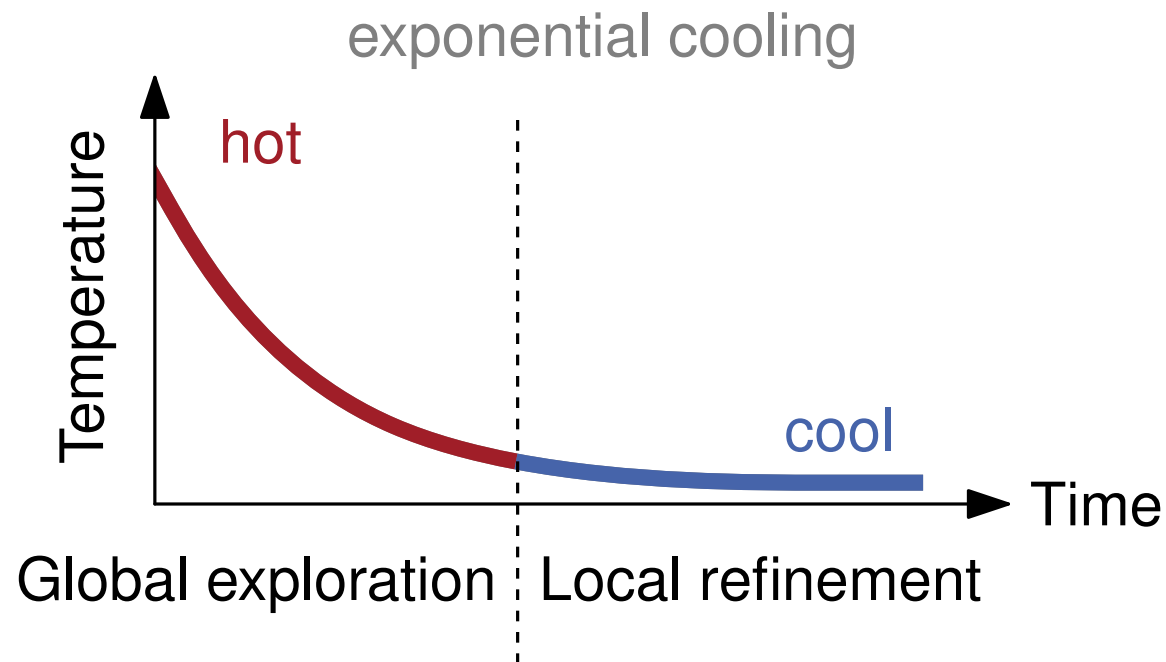
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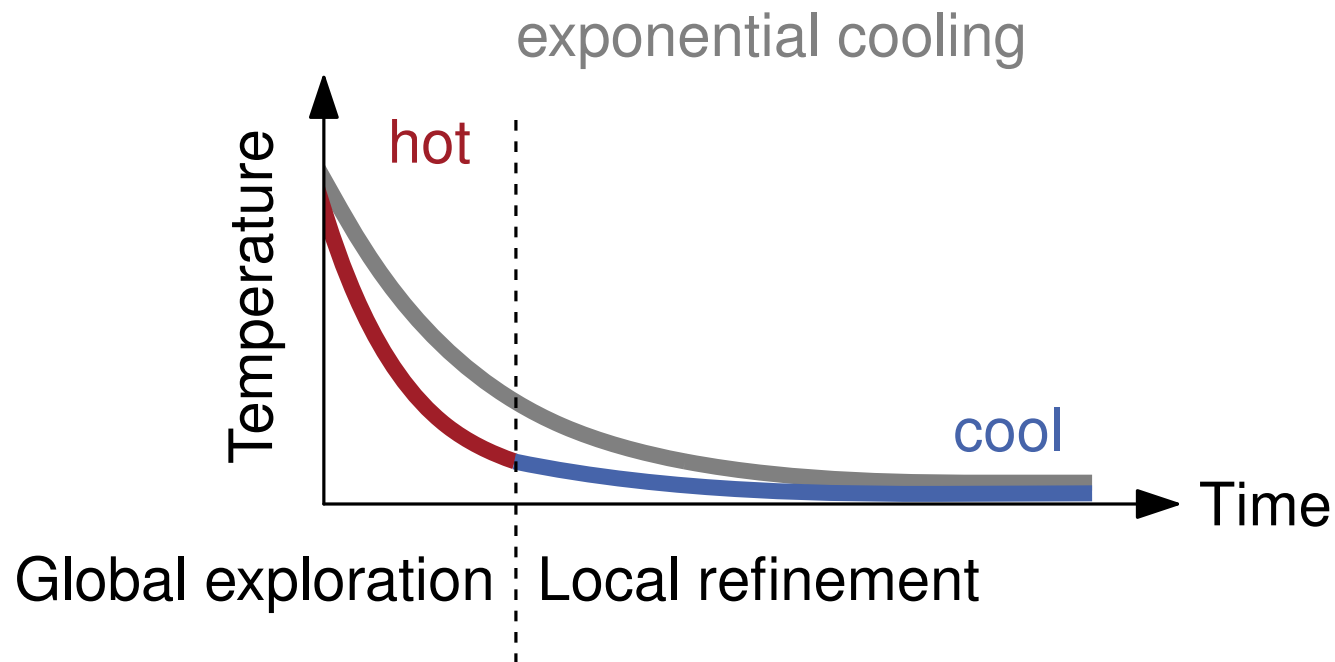
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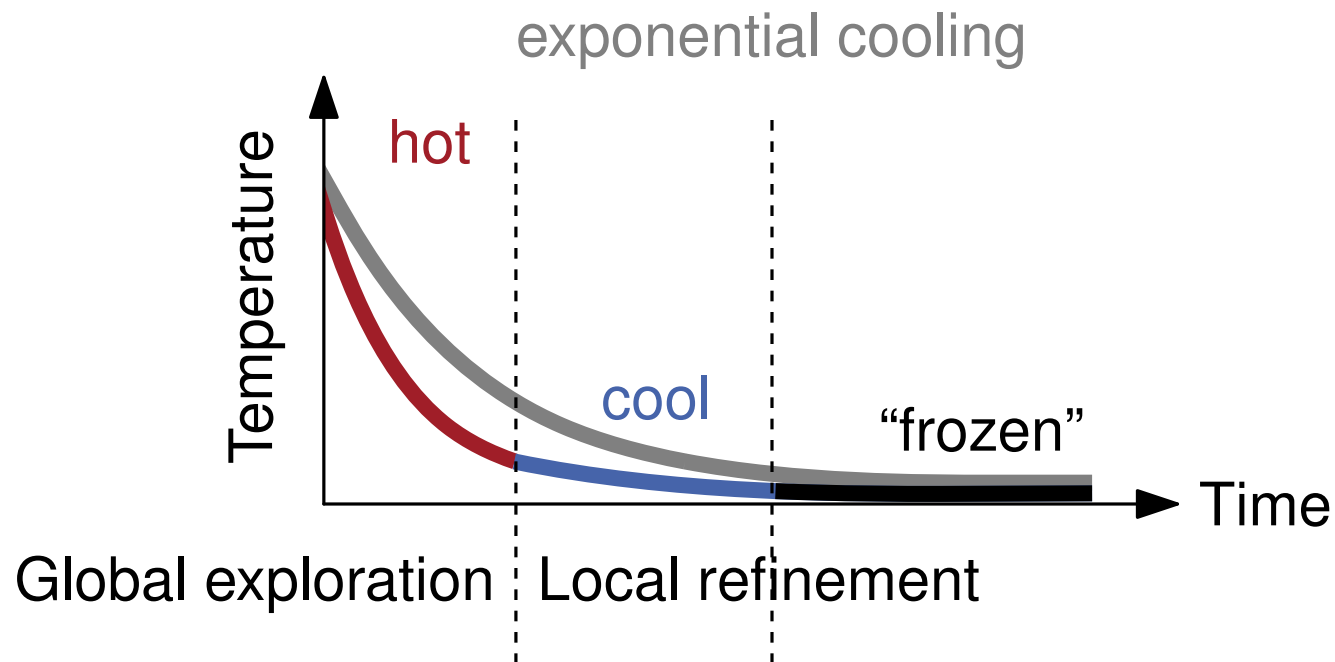
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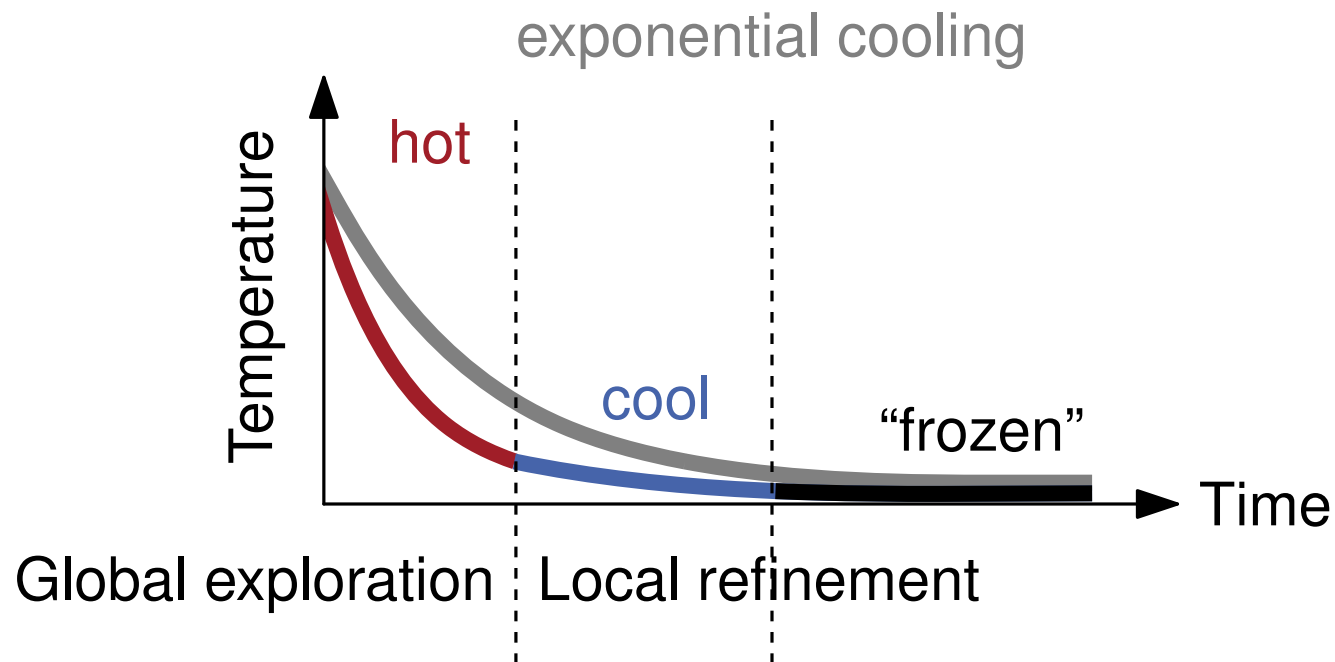
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Idea: ■ adjust temperature drop velocity to **activity**

■ **activity** = avg. probability for accepting worse solution



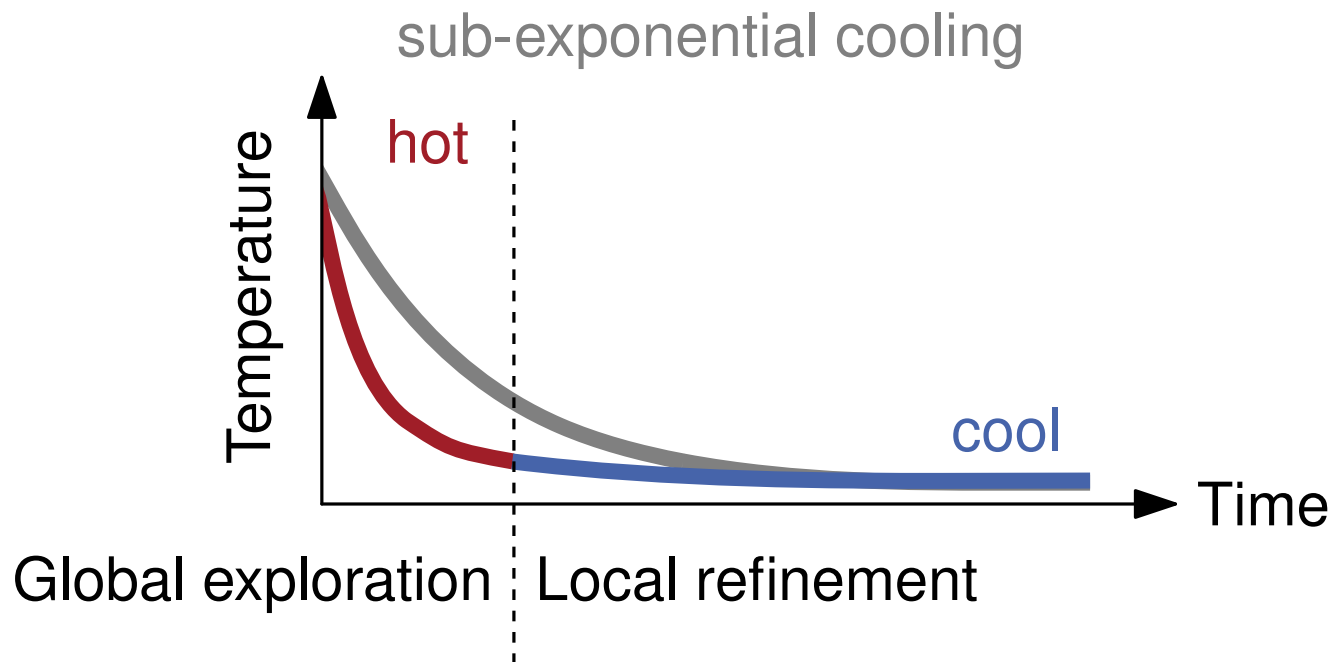
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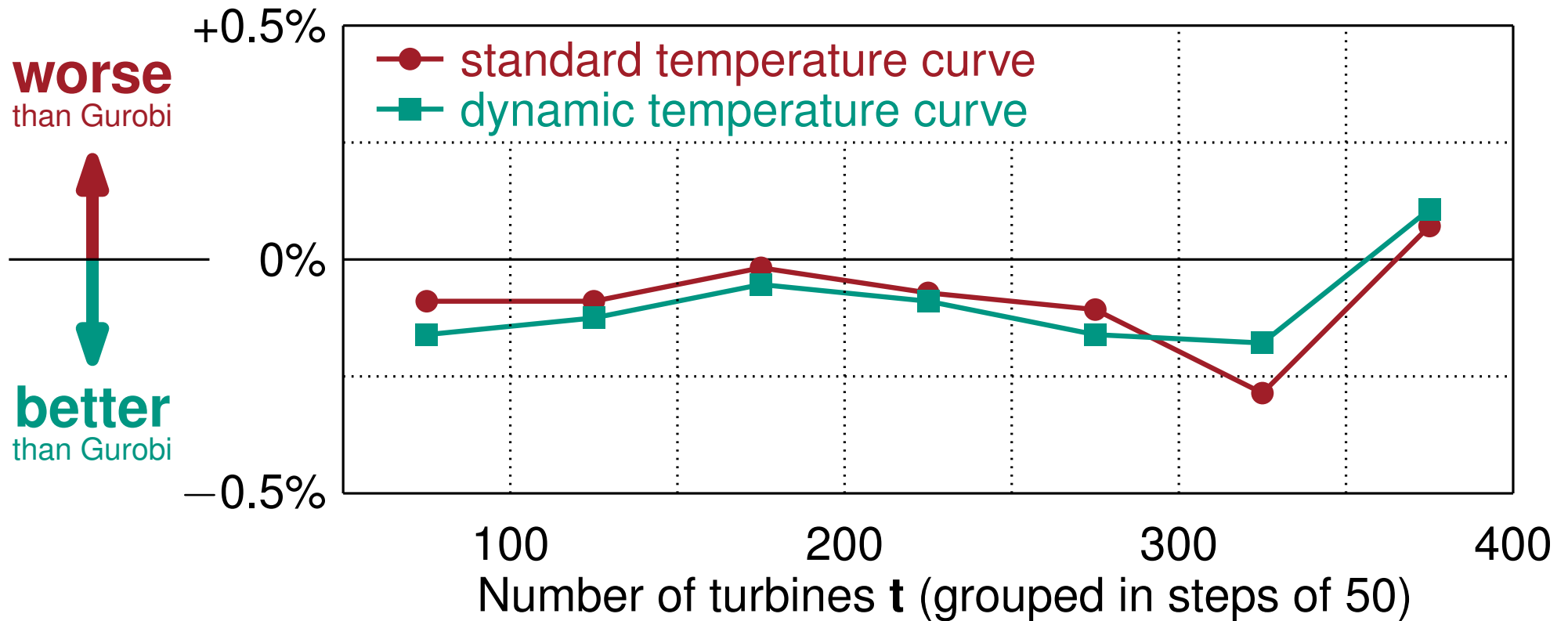
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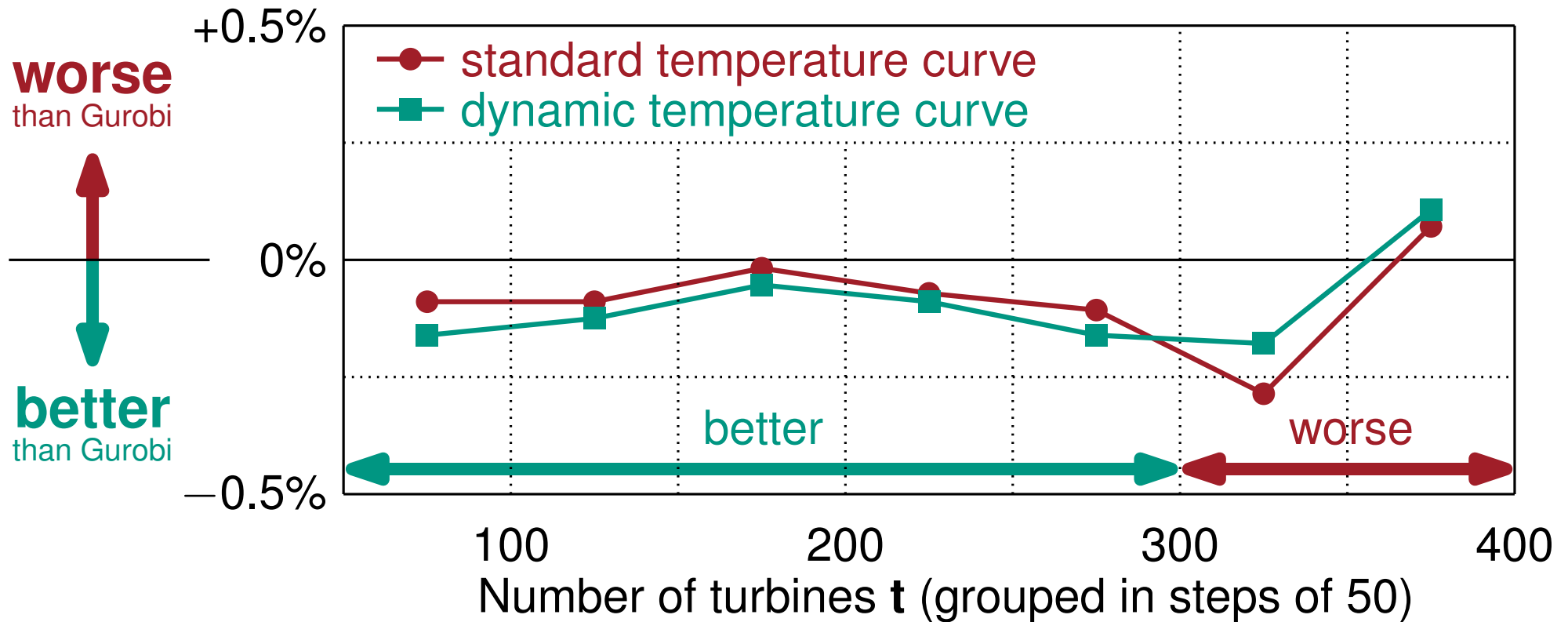
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Dynamic Temperature Curve



Multiple Runs

result depends on **random seed**

Multiple Runs

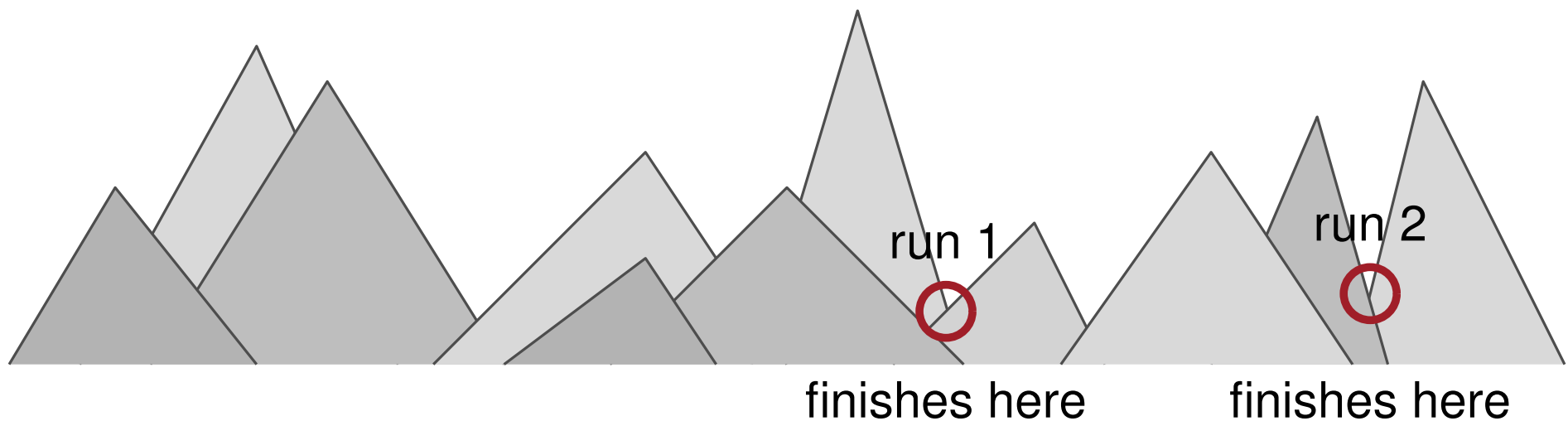
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- Idea:
- start same algorithm **multiple times**
 - each with different **random seed**

Multiple Runs

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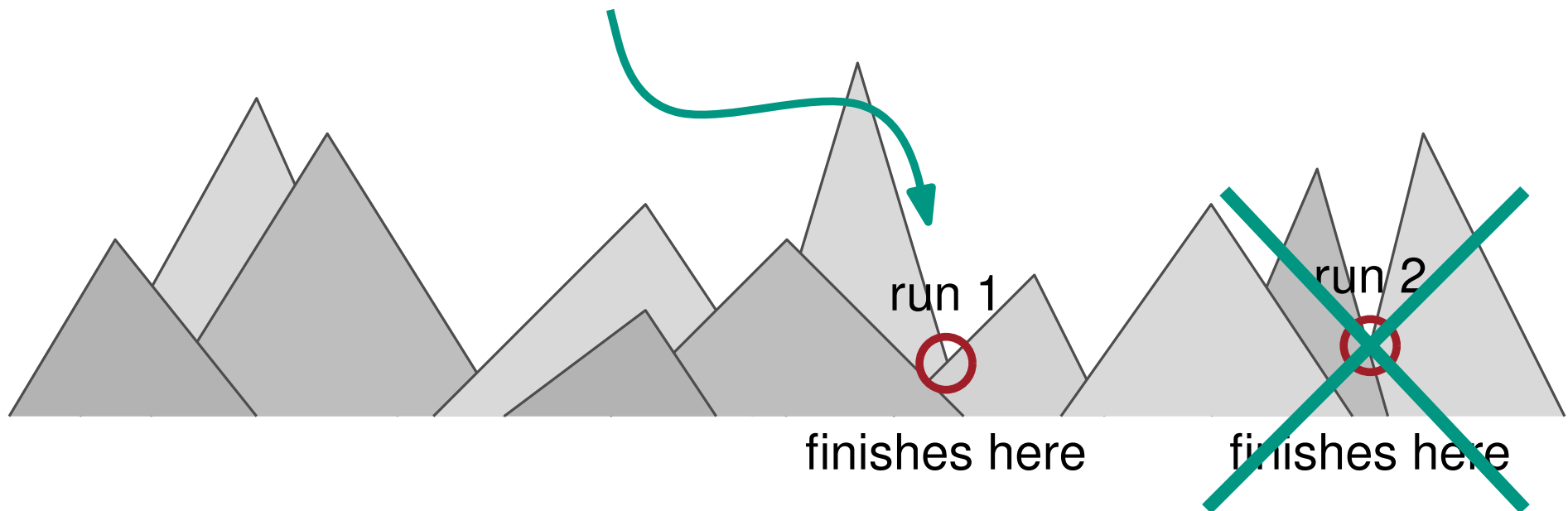
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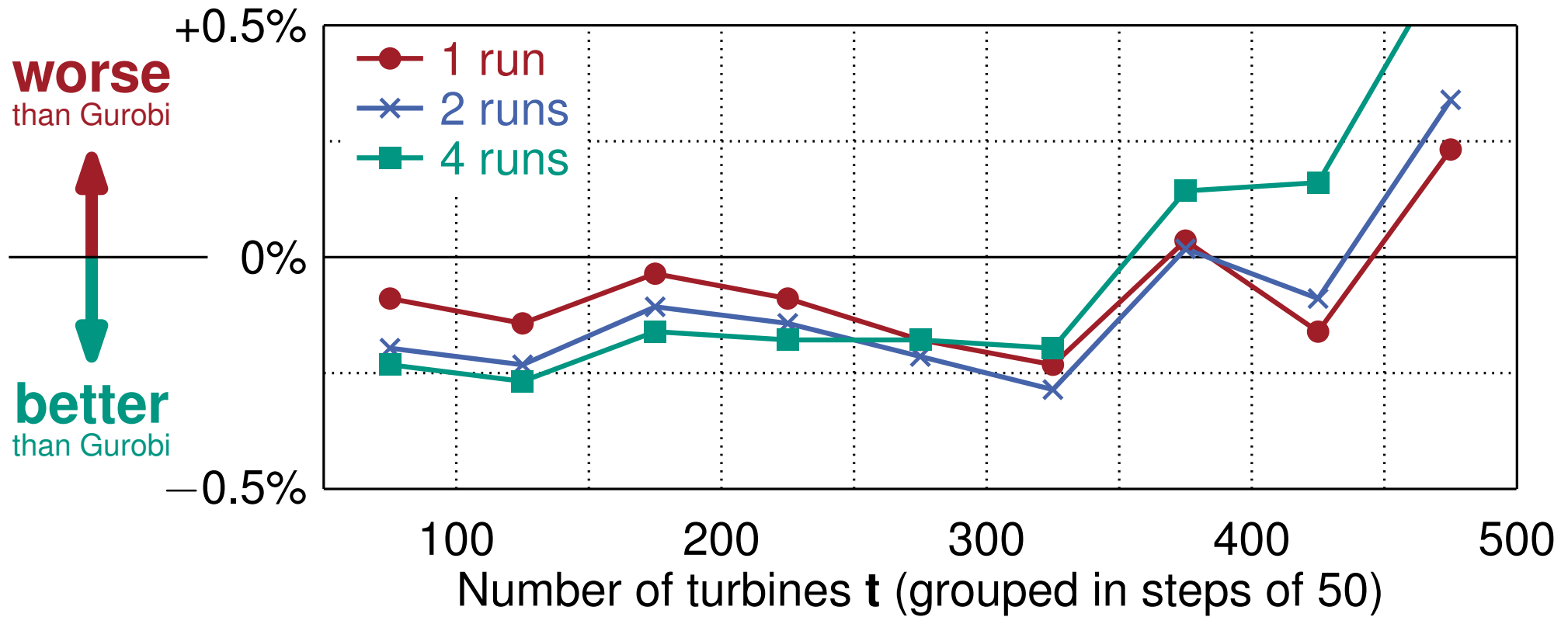


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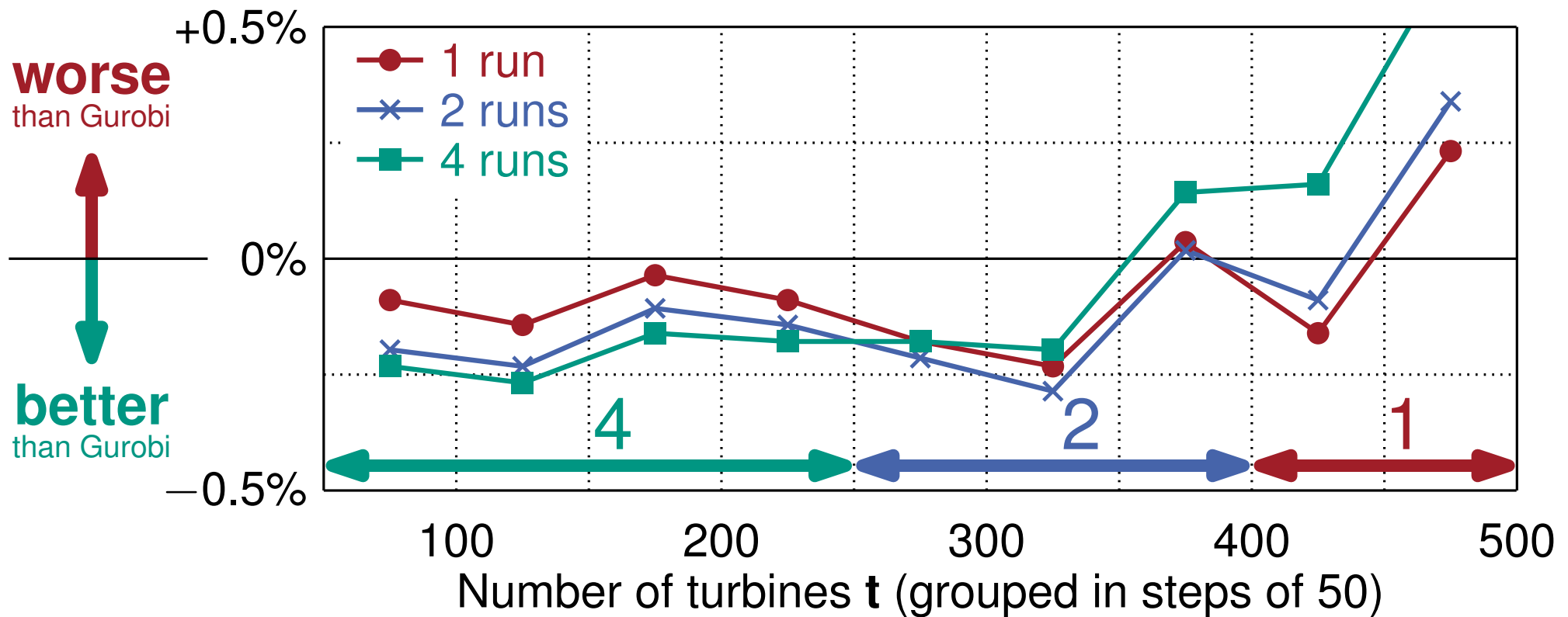
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 - each with different **random seed**
 - final result = **best** run
 - distribute **available time** evenly

Multiple Runs



Multiple Runs



Two-Level Approach

bad results for **tight** substation capacities / **many** substations

Observation: ■ has difficulties assigning turbines → substations

Two-Level Approach

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- Idea: (1) **partition** into substation networks
(2) **optimize** each separately

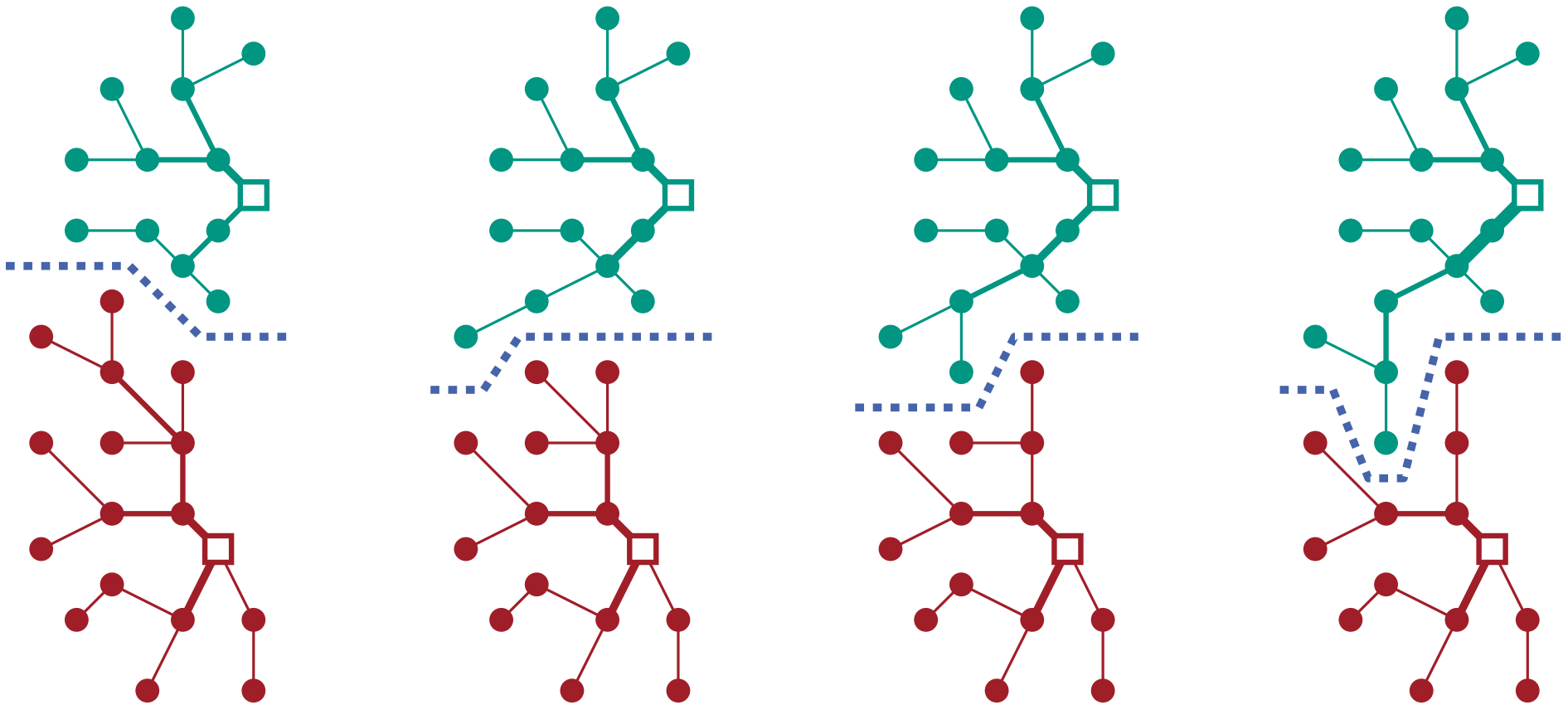
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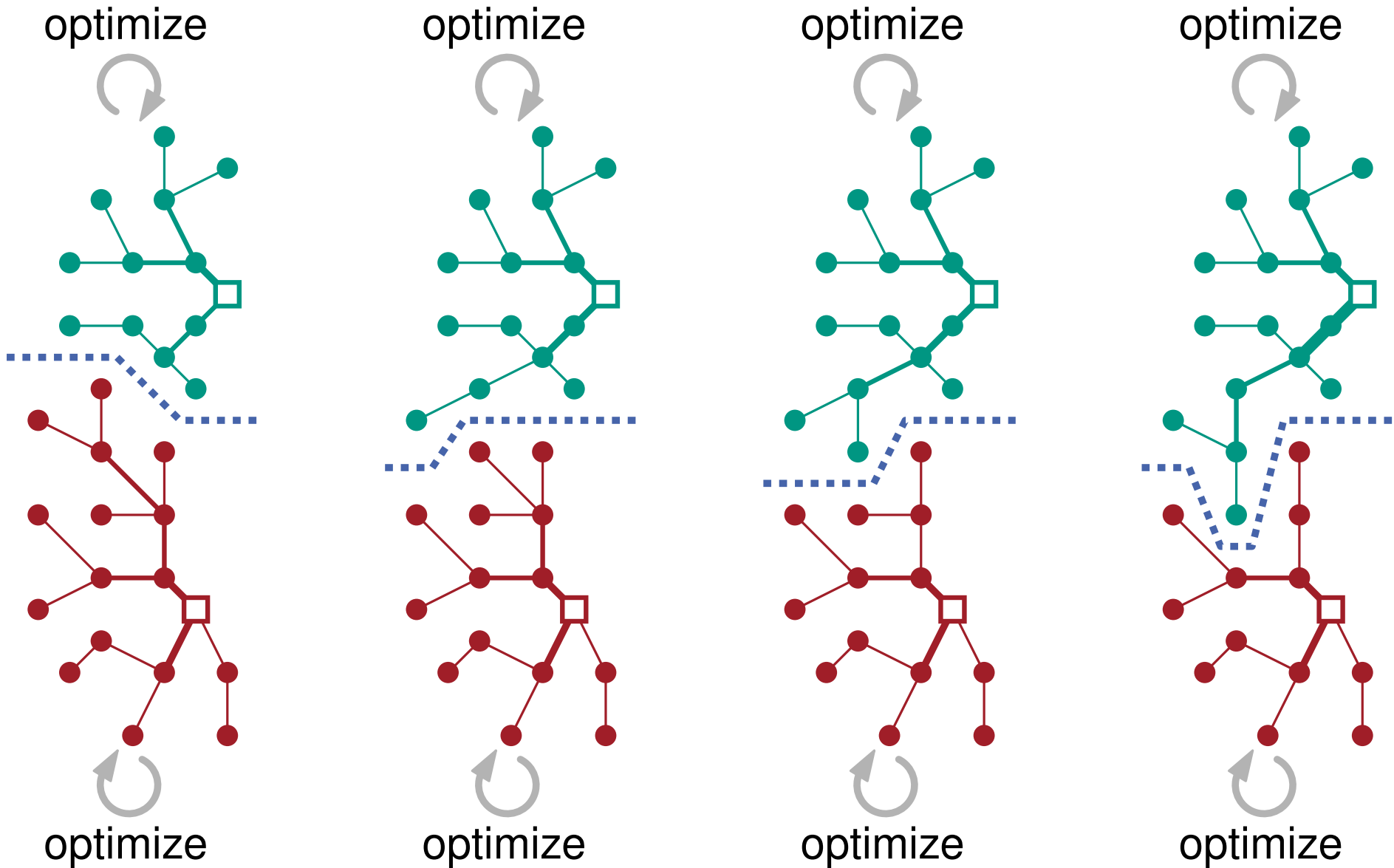
Observation: ■ has difficulties assigning turbines → substations

- Idea: (1) **partition** into substation networks *in different ways*
(2) **optimize** each separately *for each partitioning*

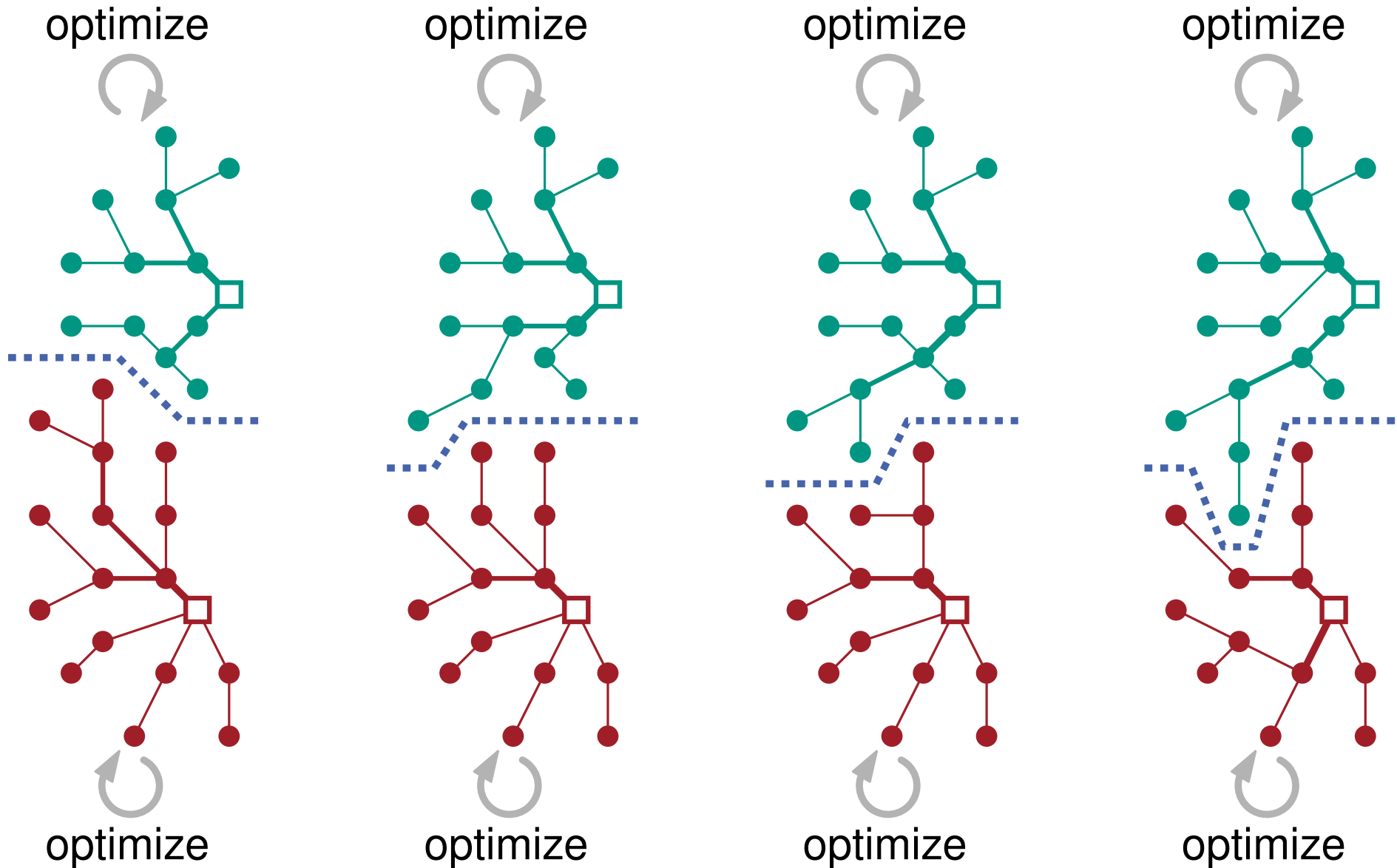
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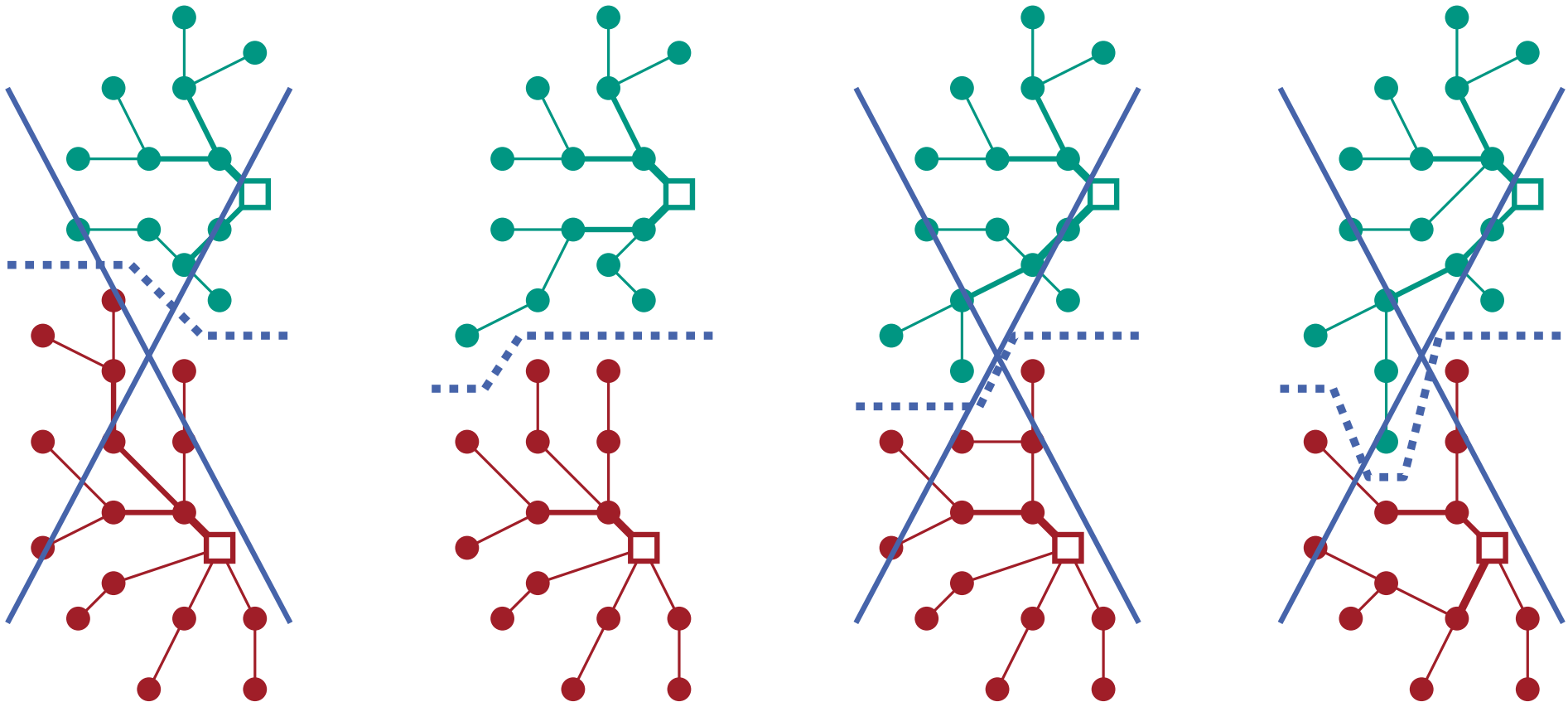


Two-Level Approach



Two-Level Approach

best final result



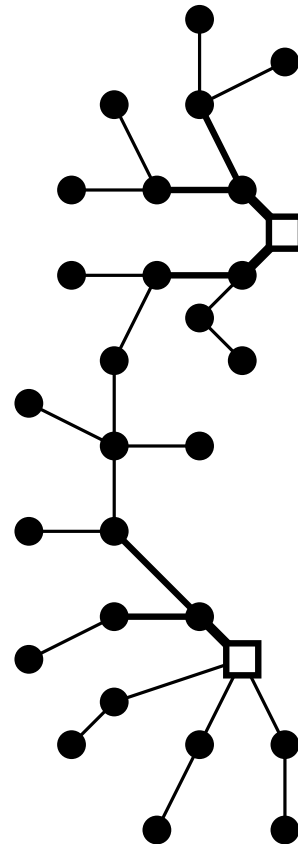
Two-Level Approach — Partitioning

- Our idea: ■ use substation assignment based on **turbine paths**
- But: ■ subgraphs often not connected!

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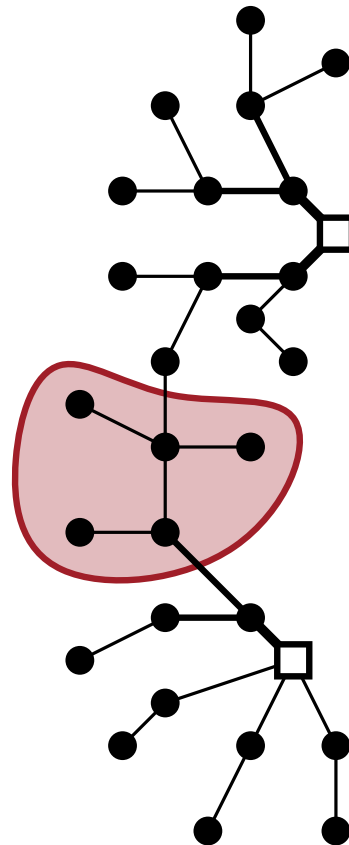
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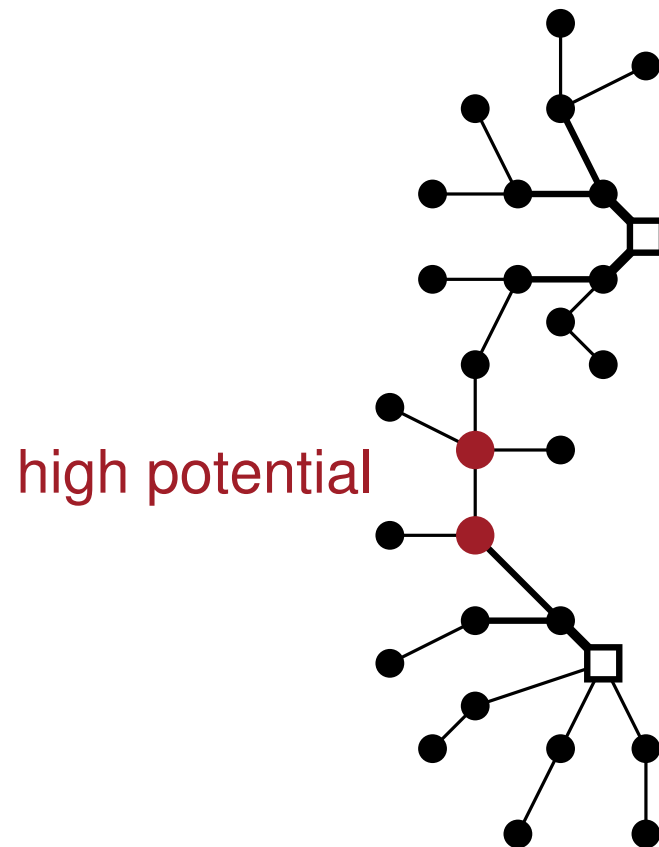
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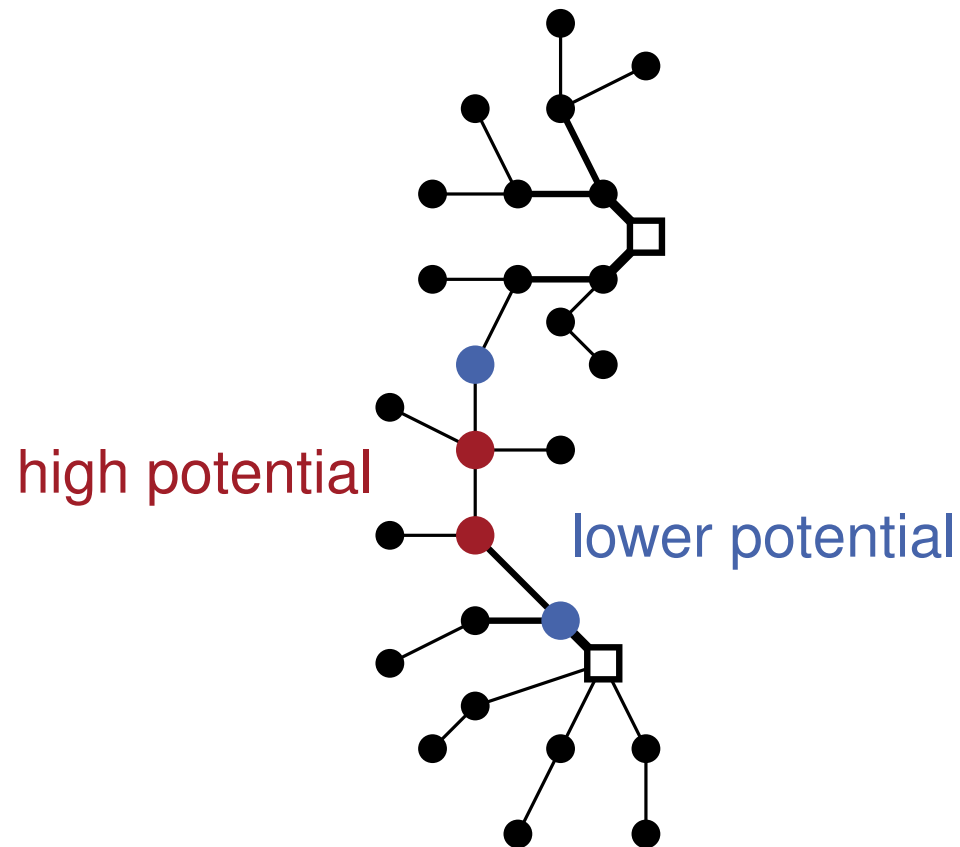
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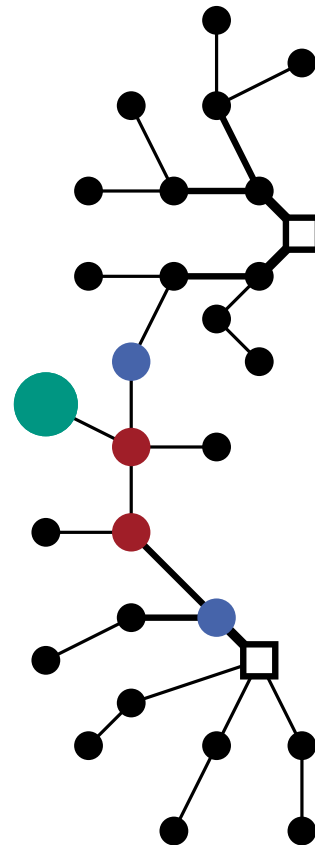
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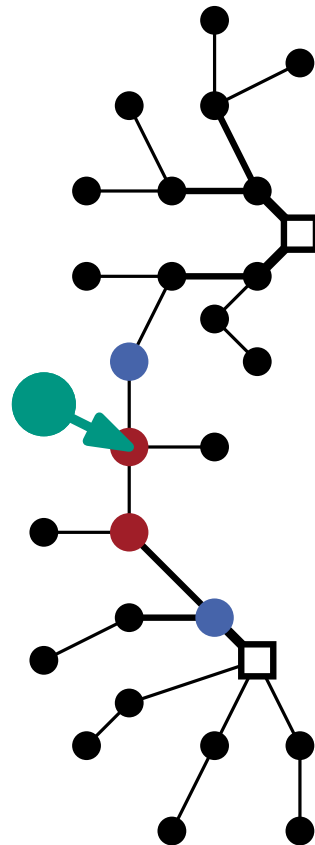
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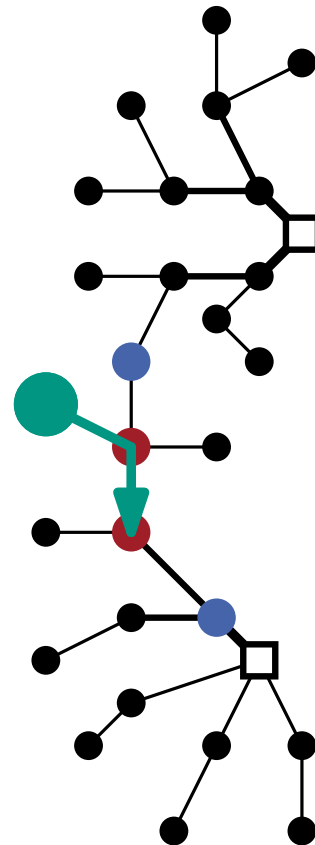
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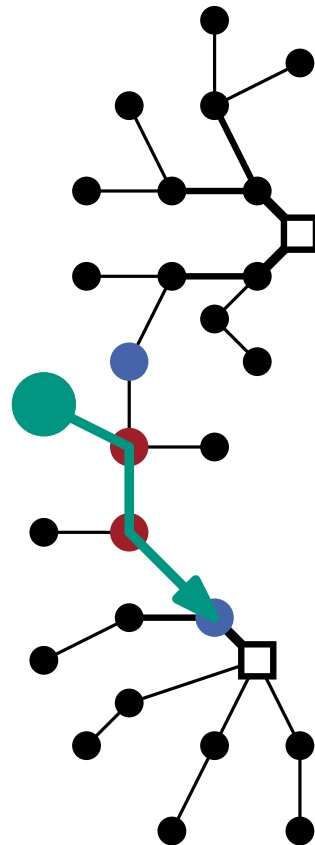
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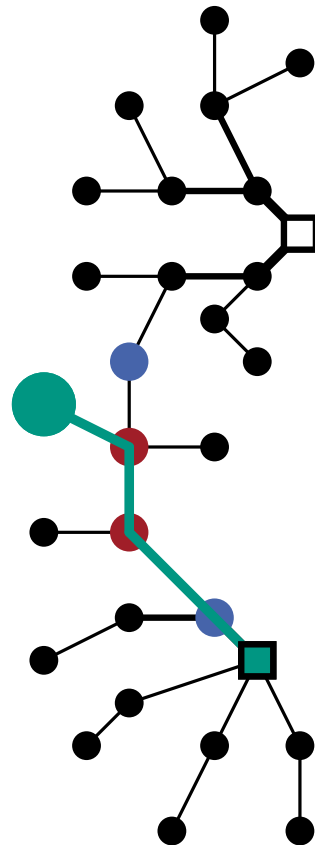
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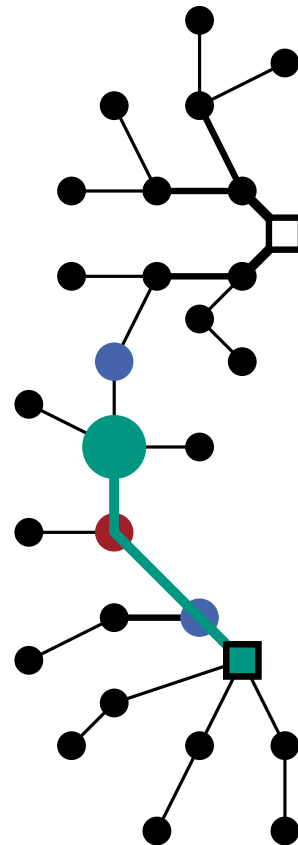
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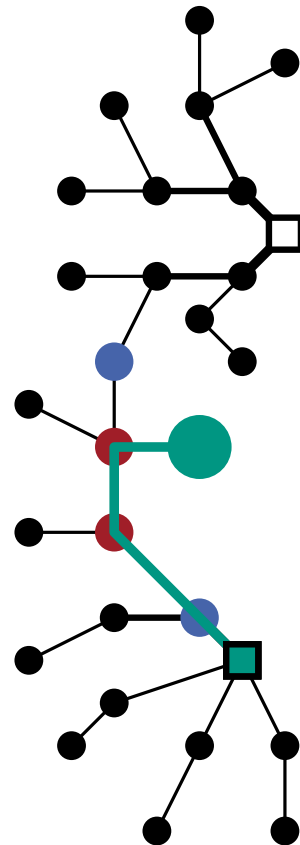
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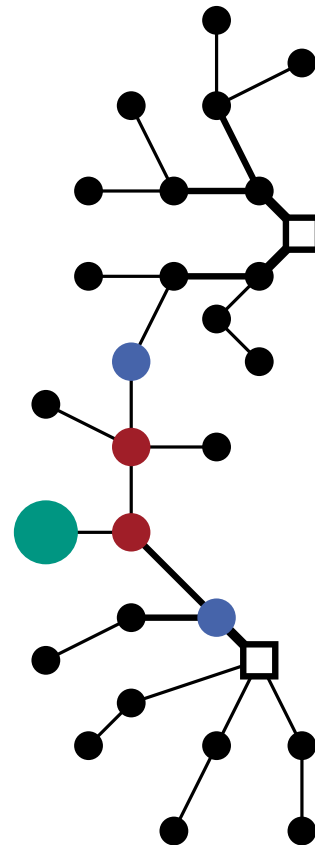
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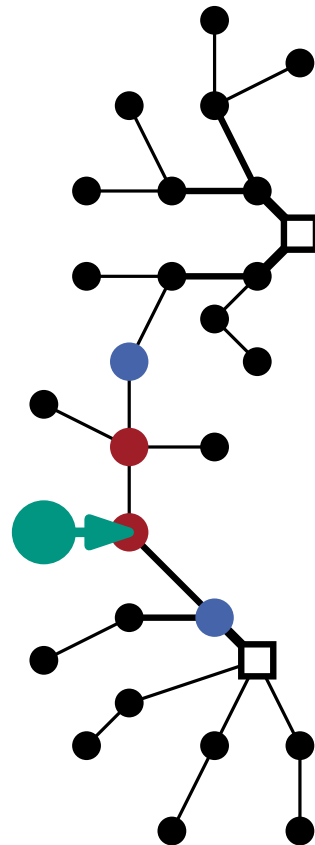
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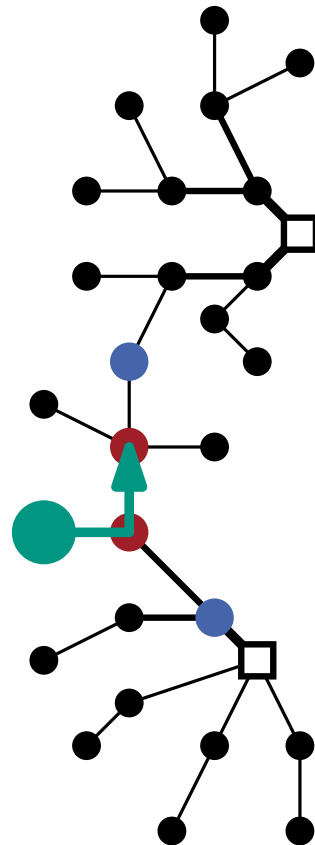
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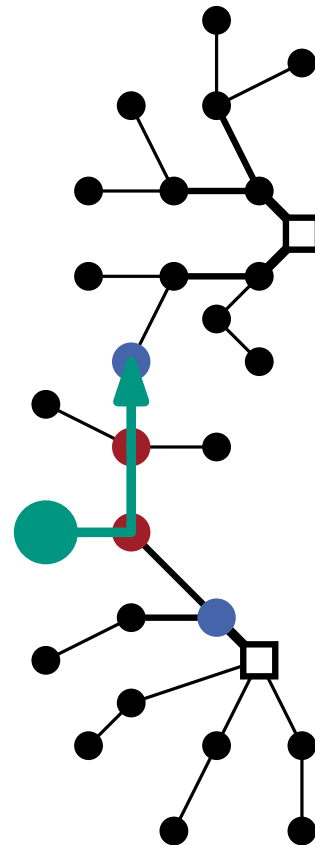
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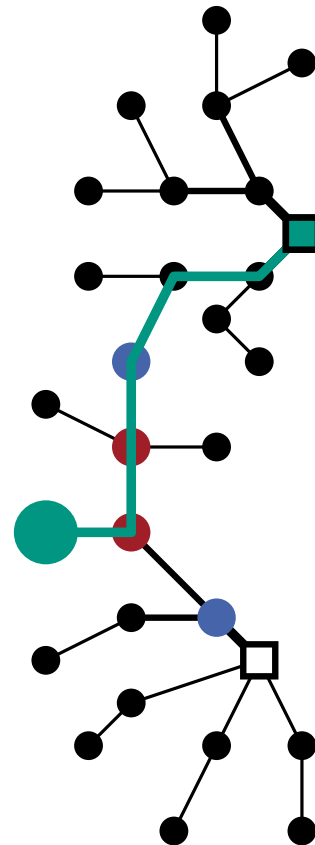
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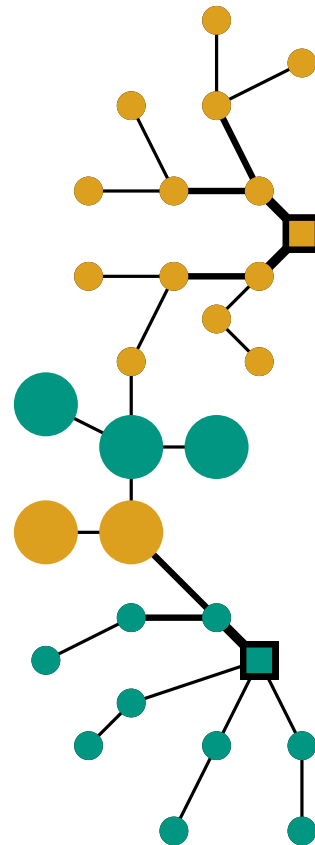
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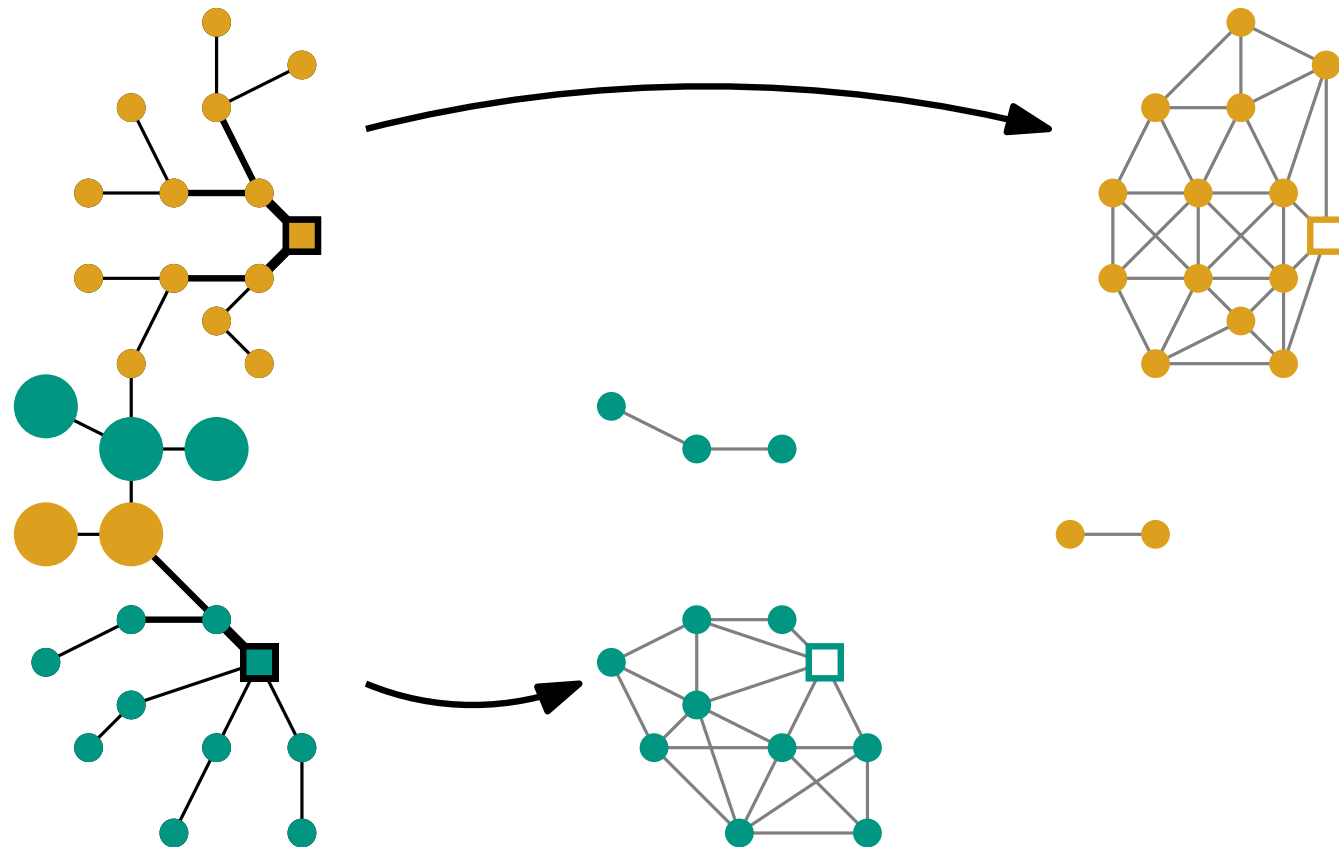
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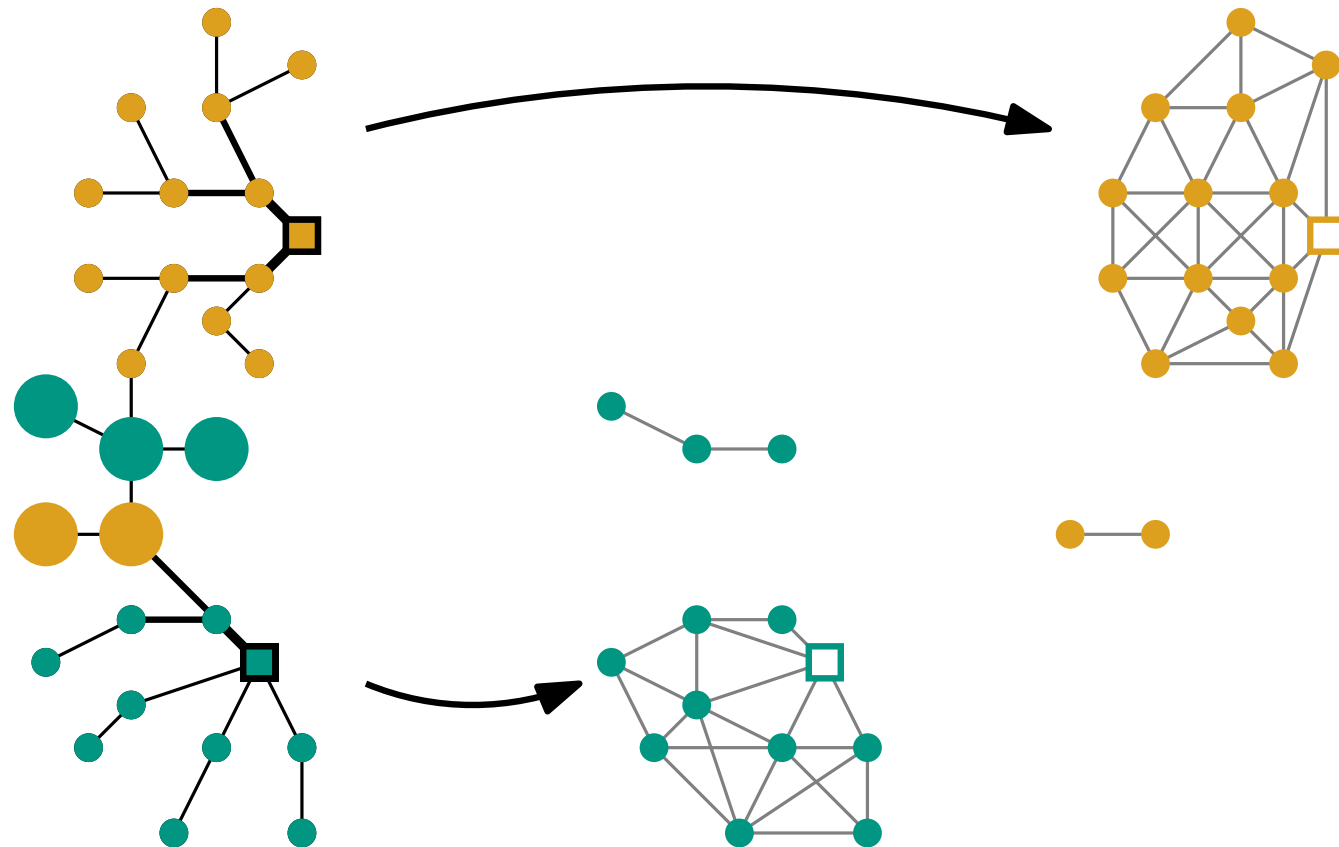


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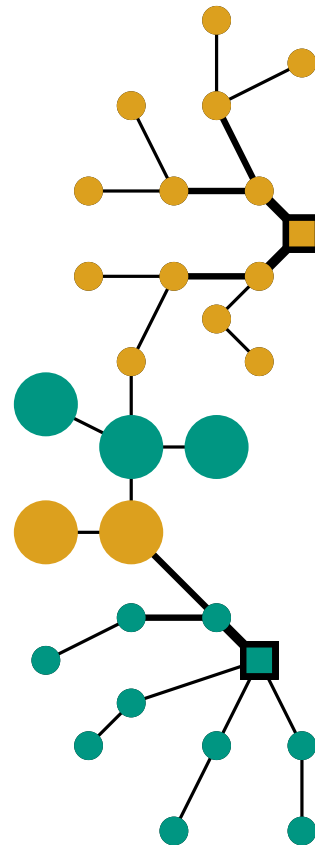


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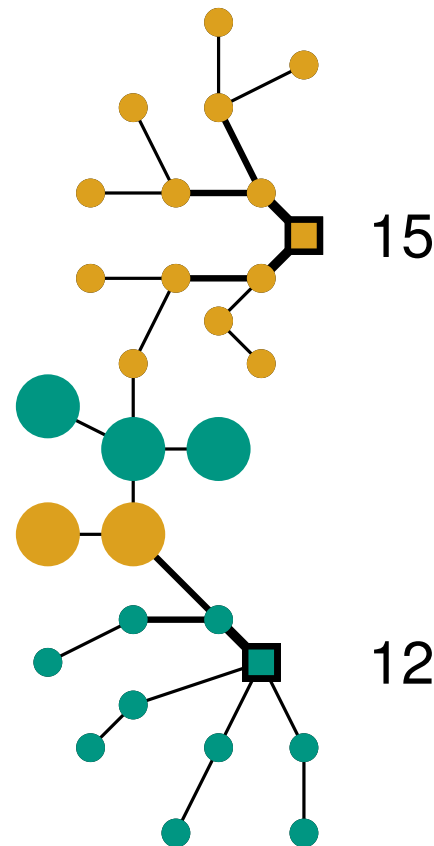


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substation cap.: 15

15

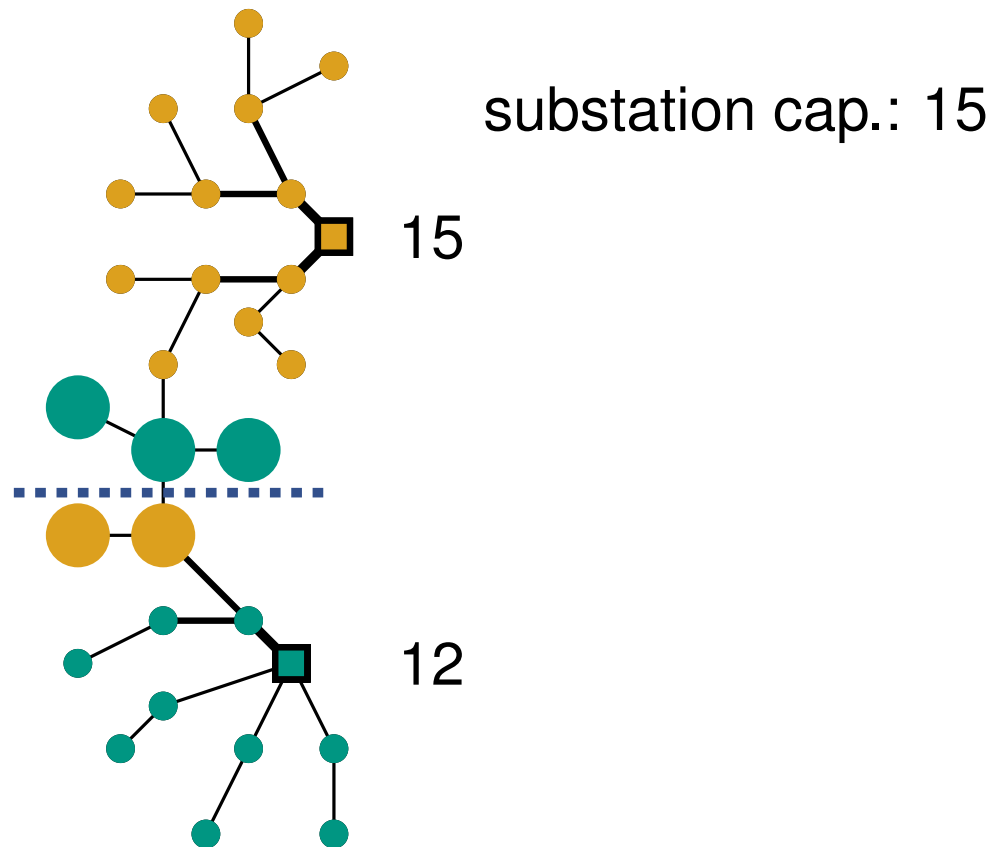
12

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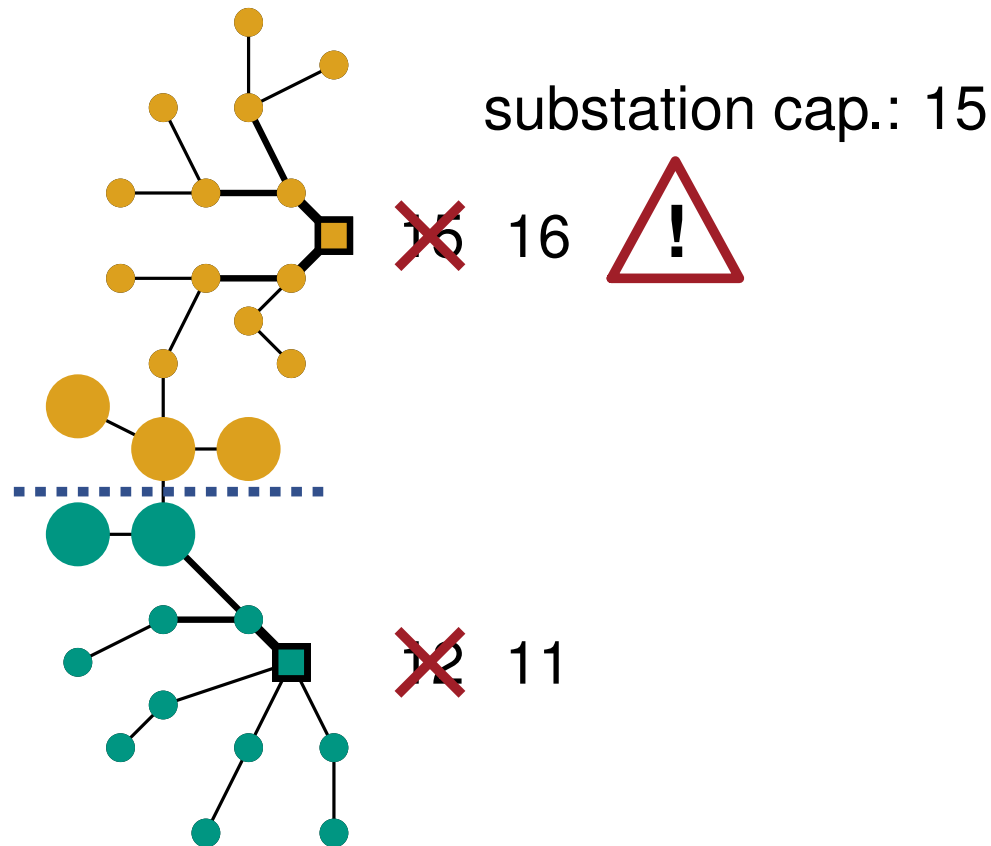


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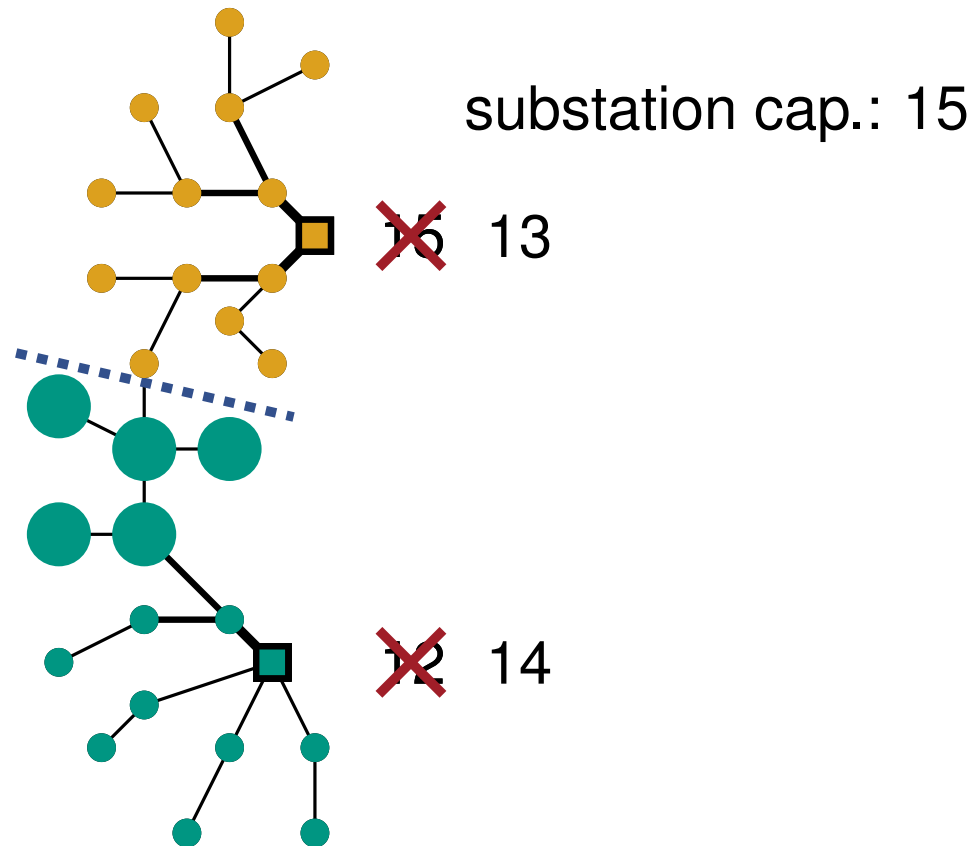


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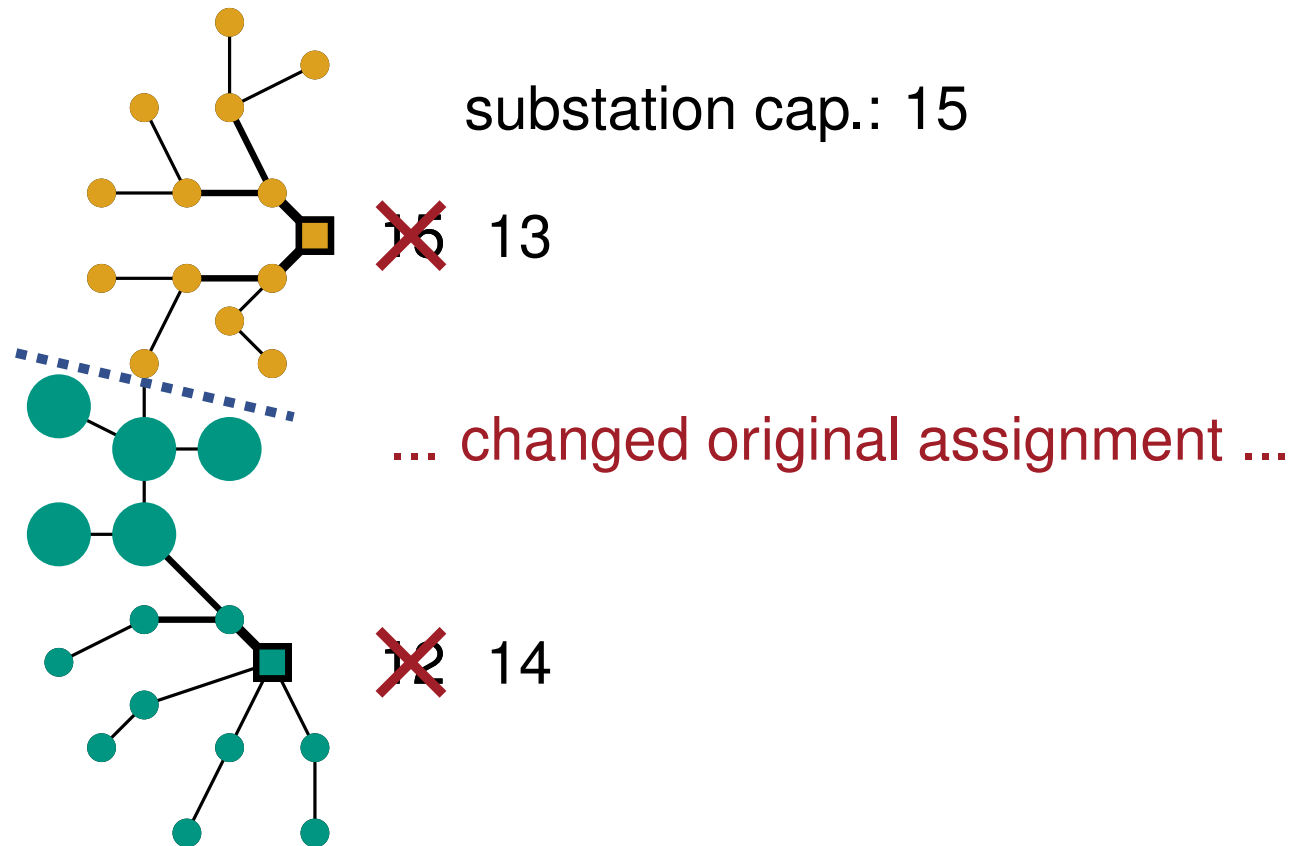


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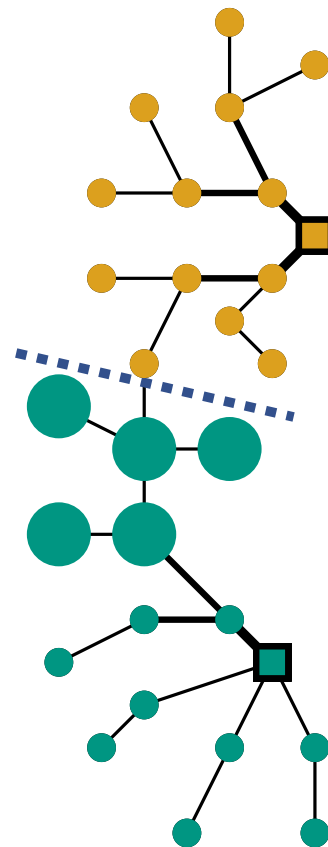


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~~15~~ 13

... changed original assignment ...

~~12~~ 14

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Alternatives: ■ Fuzzy C-means using cables as metric

■ use partitioning as representation in top level
(decoding = optimize single substation networks)

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Future Work

Other Things We've Tried

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Problem: Recover to which state?
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Problem: How detect this?
- Hybrid Simulated Annealing & Evolutionary Algorithm
Problem: How cross two solutions?

Related Problems (Future Work)

- Optimize locations of substations
- Optimize types of substations (similar to types of cables)
- Allow adding merge points (\Rightarrow Steiner Tree)
- Avoid intersections
- Redundant cables for failure safety