Stochastic Equilibria: Data and Applications

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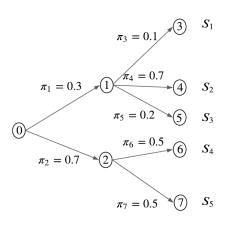
INFORMS national meeting, Nov 11, 2020

Olvi Mangasarian

- Scholar
- Leader
- Friend
- Impacted areas and researchers beyond his core interests



Scenario Tree





• Treat uncertainty more robustly

- Decomposition
- Parallel computation
- Forward/backward passes

Risk Measures

Problem type

Objective function

or

Constraint

$$\min_{x \in X} \theta(x) + \rho(F(x))$$

$$\min_{x \in X} \theta(x) \text{ s.t. } \rho(F(x)) \le \alpha$$

• Dual representation (of coherent r.m.) in terms of risk sets

$$ho(Z) = \sup_{\mu \in \mathcal{D}} \mathbb{E}_{\mu}[Z]$$

- If $\mathcal{D} = \{p\}$ then $\rho(Z) = \mathbb{E}[Z]$
- If $\mathcal{D}_{\alpha,p} = \{\lambda \in [0, p/(1-\alpha)] : \langle \mathbb{1}, \lambda \rangle = 1\}$, then $\rho(Z) = \overline{AVaR}_{\alpha}(Z)$

The transformation to complementarity

$$\min_{x \in X} \theta(x) + \rho(F(x))$$

$$\rho(y) = \sup_{u \in U} \left\{ \langle u, y \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle u, Mu \rangle \right\}$$

optimal value function:

$$0 \in \partial \theta(x) + \nabla F(x)^{\mathsf{T}} \partial \rho(F(x)) + N_X(x)$$

calculus:

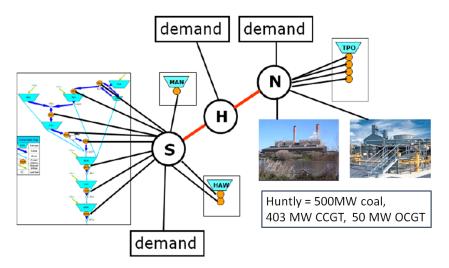
$$0 \in \partial \theta(x) + \nabla F(x)^{T} u + N_{X}(x)$$

$$0 \in -u + \partial \rho(F(x)) \iff 0 \in -F(x) + Mu + N_{U}(u)$$

This is a complementarity problem

What does fully renewable in electricity mean?

- Permanently shutdown all thermal plants?
- Control GHG emissions from electricity generation?



Trading risk

$$\begin{split} \text{CP:} & \min_{\substack{d^1, d_\omega^2 \geq 0, t^C \\ }} & \sigma t^C + p^1 d^1 - W(d^1) + \rho_C \left[p_\omega^2 d_\omega^2 - W(d_\omega^2) - t_\omega^C \right] \\ \text{TP:} & \min_{\substack{v^1, v_\omega^2 \geq 0, t^T \\ u_\omega^2, x_\omega^2 \geq 0, t^H }} & \sigma t^T + C(v^1) - p^1 v^1 + \rho_T \left[C(v_\omega^2) - p_\omega^2 v_\omega^2 - t_\omega^T \right] \\ \text{HP:} & \min_{\substack{u^1, x^1 \geq 0 \\ u_\omega^2, x_\omega^2 \geq 0, t^H }} & \sigma t^H - p^1 U(u^1) + \rho_H \left[-p_\omega^2 U(u_\omega^2) - V(x_\omega^2) - t_\omega^H \right] \\ & \text{s.t.} & x^1 = x^0 - u^1 + h^1, \\ & x_\omega^2 = x^1 - u_\omega^2 + h_\omega^2 \end{split}$$

$$0 \leq \rho^{1} \perp U(u^{1}) + v^{1} \geq d^{1}$$

$$0 \leq \rho_{\omega}^{2} \perp U(u_{\omega}^{2}) + v_{\omega}^{2} \geq d_{\omega}^{2}, \forall \omega$$

$$0 \leq \sigma_{\omega} \perp t_{\omega}^{C} + t_{\omega}^{T} + t_{\omega}^{H} \geq 0, \forall \omega \quad \sigma = (\sigma_{\omega})$$

The EMP framework

- Each agent solves a multi-stage stochastic optimization problem
- Tie them together as a MOPEC

minimize
$$f_i(x_i, x_{-i}, p)$$
,
subject to $g_i(x_i, x_{-i}, p) \leq 0$,
 $h_i(x_i, x_{-i}, p) = 0$,
for $i = 1, ..., N$,
 $p \in SOL(K, F)$.

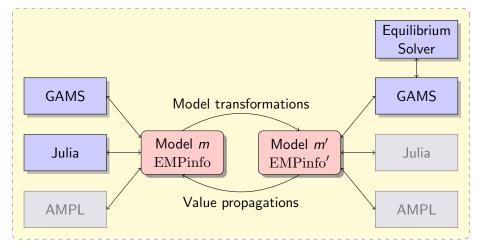
- The time structure of $x_i = x_i(t_0, t_1, \dots, t_N)$ is not explicit above, neither is the way risk is evaluated
- This complicated things!

The EMP framework

- Each agent solves a multi-stage stochastic optimization problem
- Tie them together as a MOPEC
- Annotate equations and variables in an empinfo file.
- The framework automatically transforms the problem into another computationally more tractable form.

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minimize f_i(x_i, x_{-i}, p), equilibrium subject to g_i(x_i, x_{-i}, p) \le 0, h_i(x_i, x_{-i}, p) = 0, for i = 1, \dots, N, min f('N') x('N') g('N') h('N') min f('N') x('N') g('N') h('N') min f('N') x('N') g('N') h('N') min f('N') x('N') g('N') h('N')
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EMP framework

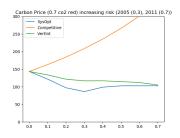


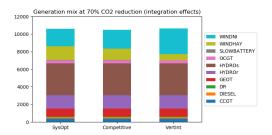
The model representation inside the EMP solver is independent of any model language

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Increasing risk aversion: carbon price and investment

- $\rho(Z) = (1 \lambda)\mathbb{E}[Z] + \lambda \mathsf{AVaR}_{0.90}(Z)$
- Same price risk neutral
- Competitive equilibrium: increased price
- VertInt: co-ownership of wind/thermal results in more wind closer to existing thermal





(a) Carbon prices with increasing λ

(b) Ownership at $\lambda = 0.3$

Conclusion

- Using optimization in new and innovative ways to solve problems of critical importance
- Scholar
- Leader
- Friend
- Thank you, Olvi

