

# Numerical Libraries

Summary of Discussion on Day 1

# Kendall Demaree

- Data Governance – semantic models
- Data storage
- Functional libraries
- Functions, platforms, short term values
- Innovation
- Versioning, security, standards
- Reproducible, automated testing
- Commercial terms matter
- Support needs
- Integration is a large cost item

# Scott Backhaus

- Power system applications to motivate the libraries
- Wind generator failures add to the large number of likely contingencies
- Extreme statistics
- Chance constrained OPF
- Aggregated dynamic distribution load
- Load model libraries needed

# Bruce Palmer

- GridPACK
- High level abstractions modules
- Reduce explicit communications
- Commonly used functionality for HPC power system applications
- Parallel software
- Math modules, solver modules, etc.

# Jean-Baptiste Heyberger

- In the past RTE develops everything, including low level solvers
- EUROSTAG
- PEGASE, simulation of very large systems
- DAE SUNDIAL
- DC OPF
- AC OPF
- Promote open solutions

# Questions

Numerical libraries: Library design, parallel computing techniques, mathematics to enable more efficient computation.

- Advanced solvers, advanced algorithms
- What are key open mathematical research questions problems?
- What are the key open numerical techniques that are broadly needed for the power grid applications? What performance requirements must they meet? What other operational requirements?
- How do we provide databases to drive research and validate approaches?
- How do we work together to maximize progress and transfer new technologies out of research?
- What are the added values compared to existing libraries?

# Issues Discussed

- Power system applications
- Solvers
- Algorithms
- Math/Numerical Methods
- Requirements

# Power System Applications

- Dynamic security assessment (**Use Case**: large number of contingencies, PMUs)
- Dynamic state estimation (**Use Case**, PMUs state monitoring, observability, extracting info on dynamics)
- Renewable MW forecast
- Multi-temporal-spatial scale model
- Stochastic optimization/scheduling
- Real time path rating (**Use Case** including dynamics)
- Restoration planning – both transmission and distribution
- Decision support
- **Extreme events with stochastic generations (Use Case: Cascading, catastrophic events)**
- **Aggregation of dynamic distribution load**
- **Energy planning**
- **Topology estimation (can overcome bad data?)**
- **Better categorization based on utility business**



# Solvers (Parallel computing and large-scale, sparsity implied)

- Linear algebraic equations (e.g. algorithm improvement for sparsity, **Use Case**)
- Nonlinear algebraic equations (**Use Case**)
- Eigenvalues (**Use Case**, compute the most relevant EVs)
- Dynamic simulations (**Use Case**: real time dynamic security, parallel version of existing software)
- Differential algebraic equations
- Constrained and unconstrained optimization (linear, nonlinear and discrete, **Use Case**: Integer variables)
- Dynamic model reduction
- Stochastic optimizer

# Algorithms

- Class of nonlinear optimization problems important to power systems
- Class of parallel computing power system application solvers (**Use Case**)
- Least square
- Filtering (dynamic systems)
- Uncertainties quantification (**Use Case, developing probability distribution functions based on statistics**)
- Scenario generation
- Dimension reduction (**Use Case**: link to visualization and decision support)
- Integration of discrete optimization with nonlinear power flow model
- Discrete events in continuous systems
- Optimal control of dynamic systems
- Benchmarking with existing tools

# Math/Numerical Analysis

- (Bender's) Cut
- Uncertainties propagation
- Large scale, sparse, direct/iterative linear solver in parallel (**Use Case**)
- Semi-definite programming
- Correlated random input
- Analysis and control of distributed dynamic systems
- Graph theory for partitioning
- Extreme statistics (**Use Case**: rare, patterns of cascading)

# Requirements

- Verification (Test cases and quantifiable metrics)
- Performance (Robustness and consistency)
- Realistic, synthetic test cases (Real environment)
- Benchmarking, performance profiling for various tasks (**Use Case**)
- Diagnosis of software
- Goal-driven test cases
- Secure software
- Establish a community of libraries, build a multidisciplinary community, **Use Case**)