

Revisiting Deep AC - OPF

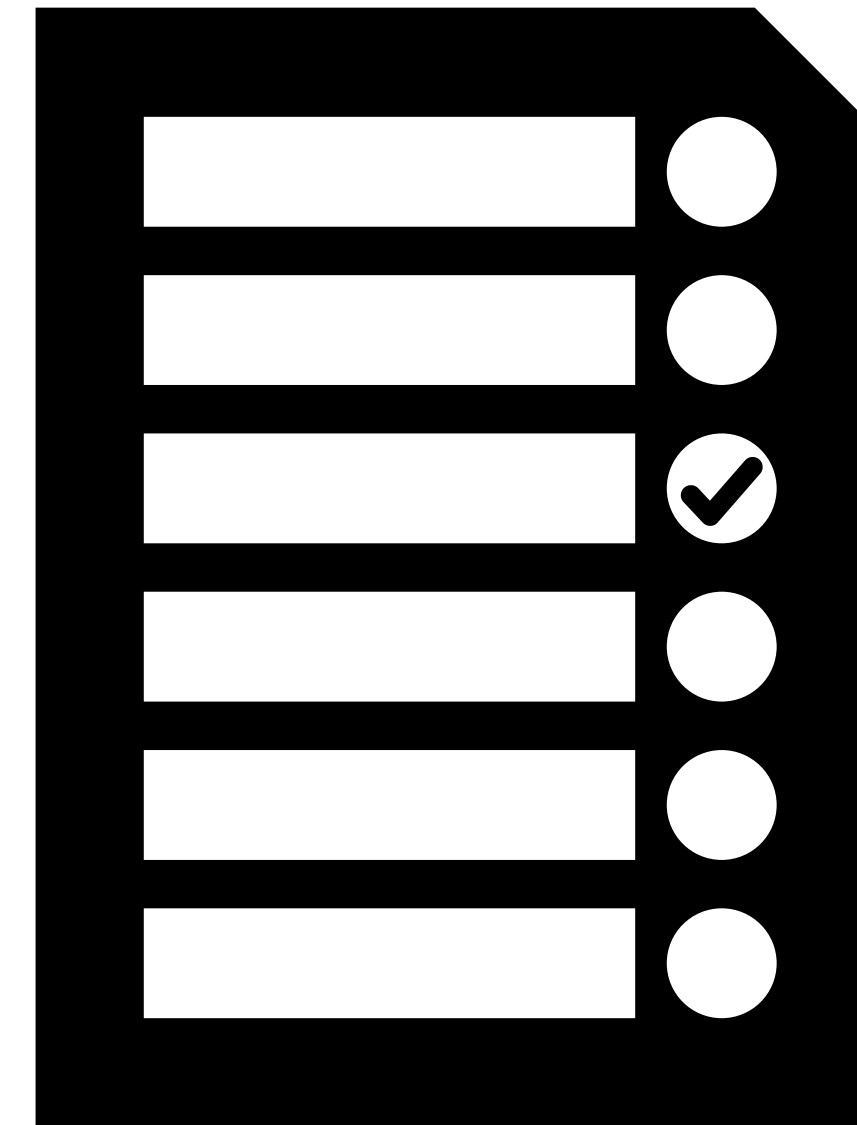
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Motivation

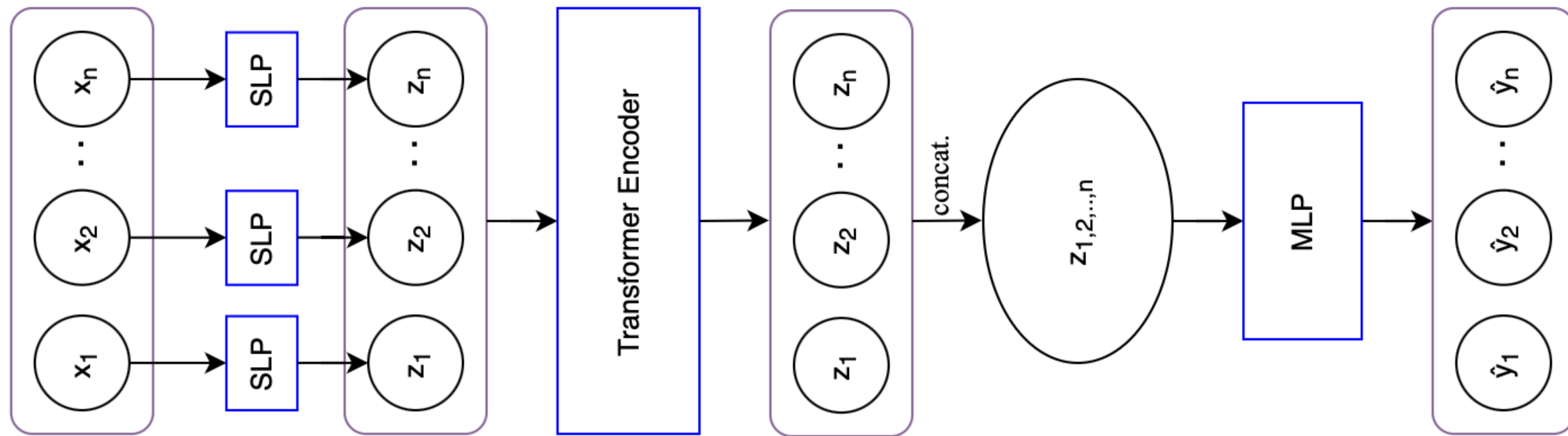
- AC-OPF is a non-convex, non-linear, constrained optimisation problem that minimises the cost of generation
- Conventional solvers can be prohibitively slow
- ML can accelerate finding a solution

What do we want from an ML AC-OPF solver?

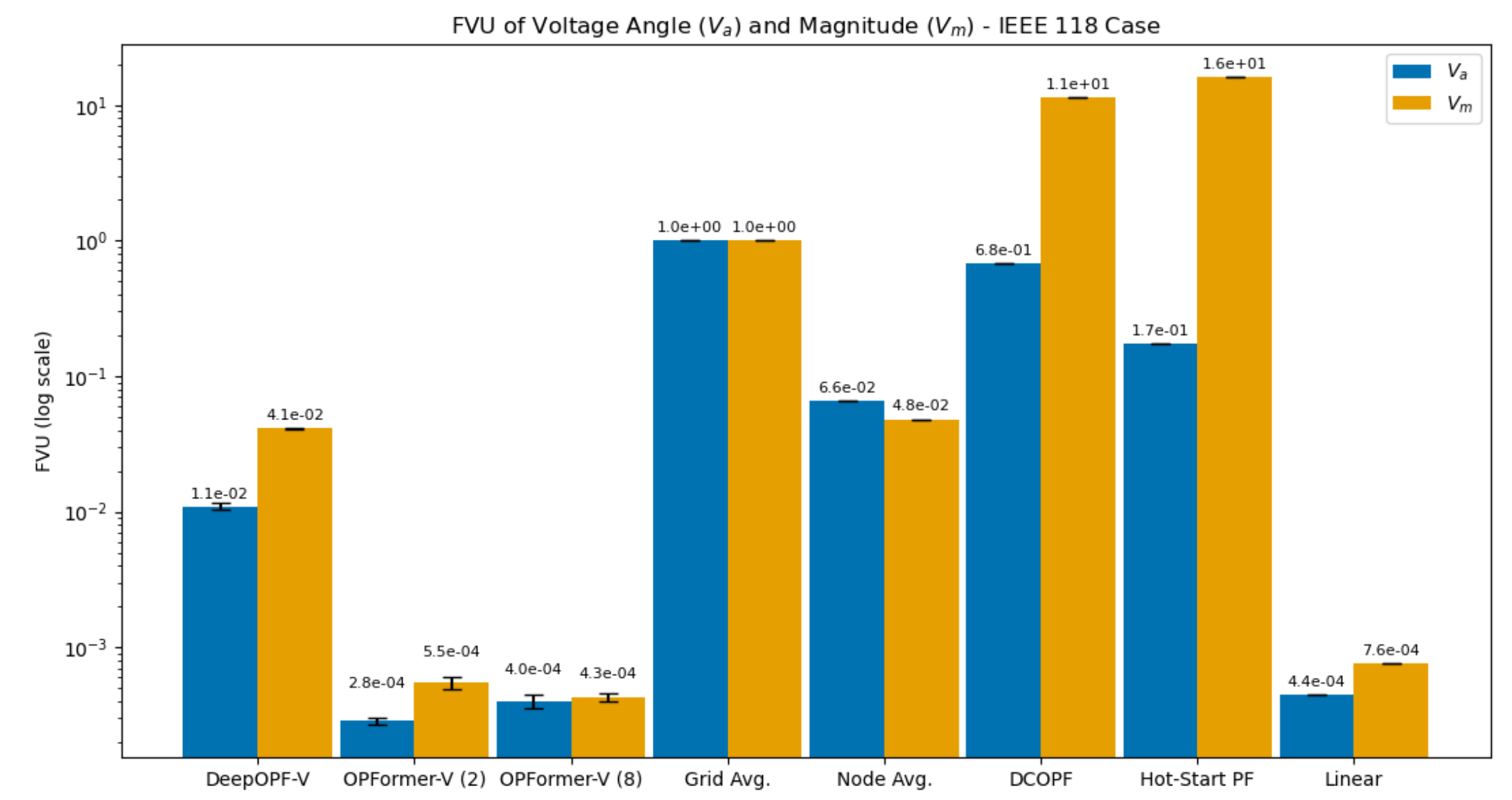
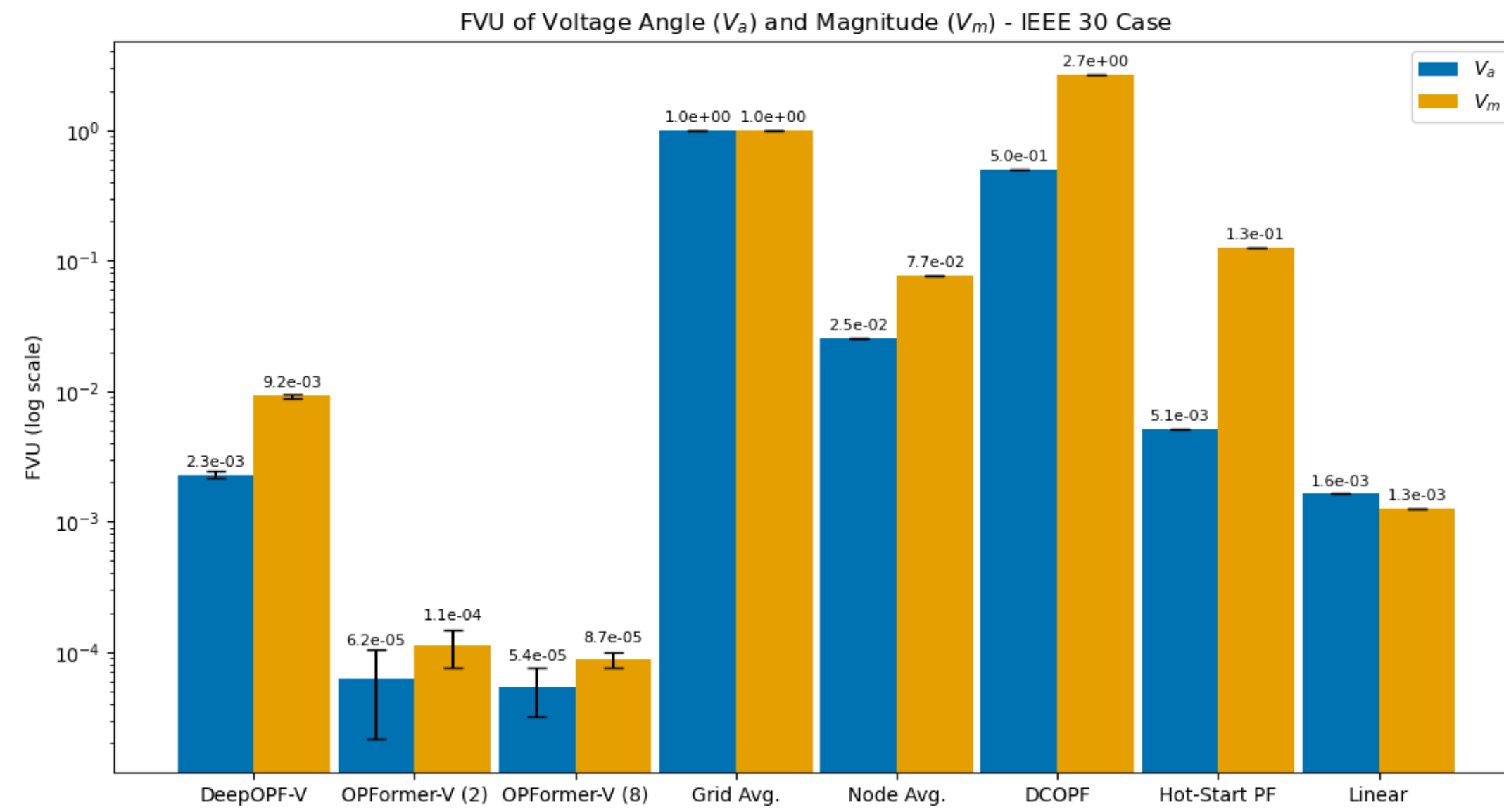
- Speed
- Accuracy
- Feasibility
- Scalable
- Topologically Adaptable



OPFormer - V



Regression Metrics



Power Metrics

IEEE case 30	DeepOPF-V	OPFormer-V
Relative Opt. Diff. (%)	-0.025 $\pm$ 0.082	0.087 $\pm$ 0.095
Abs. Relative Opt. Diff. (%)	2.427 $\pm$ 0.023	0.150 $\pm$ 0.050
Pg Violation Rate (%)	10.984 $\pm$ 0.255	10.488 $\pm$ 0.639
Qg Violation Rate (%)	14.932 $\pm$ 0.418	16.629 $\pm$ 1.392
Abs. Relative Tot. Pd err. (%)	1.876 $\pm$ 0.019	0.116 $\pm$ 0.038
Abs. Relative Tot. Qd err. (%)	2.151 $\pm$ 0.029	0.144 $\pm$ 0.014
Avg. Abs. Relative Nonzero Pd err. (%)	22.270 $\pm$ 0.138	2.251 $\pm$ 0.208
Avg. Abs. Relative Nonzero Qd err. (%)	23.627 $\pm$ 0.052	6.657 $\pm$ 0.657

IEEE case 118	DeepOPF-V	OPFormer-V
Relative Opt. Diff. (%)	-0.618 $\pm$ 0.012	-0.153 $\pm$ 0.053
Abs. Relative Opt. Diff. (%)	1.713 $\pm$ 0.018	0.323 $\pm$ 0.045
Pg Violation Rate (%)	21.799 $\pm$ 0.044	16.468 $\pm$ 0.306
Qg Violation Rate (%)	12.605 $\pm$ 0.114	11.771 $\pm$ 0.742
Abs. Relative Tot. Pd err. (%)	1.242 $\pm$ 0.012	0.245 $\pm$ 0.035
Abs. Relative Tot. Qd err. (%)	1.472 $\pm$ 0.006	0.241 $\pm$ 0.011
Avg. Abs. Relative Nonzero Pd err. (%)	16.242 $\pm$ 0.140	4.053 $\pm$ 0.182
Avg. Abs. Relative Nonzero Qd err. (%)	17.648 $\pm$ 0.252	4.934 $\pm$ 0.112

Final Thoughts

1. Transformer-based models are promising for AC-OPF
2. Simple baselines can rival complex ML models
3. ML for AC-OPF is promising but must be critically evaluated