

# SMARTGRID

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## MOTIVATION

- Power shutoffs are frequent, impacting millions of customers yearly.<sup>1</sup>
- SOLAR+STORAGE systems provide a cost-effective way to weather power shutoffs.<sup>2</sup>
- Used efficiently, SOLAR+STORAGE can reduce greenhouse emissions to fight climate change.
- Current microgrid auto-management tools are based on human-engineered heuristics, which lack the flexibility to provide personalized recommendations.<sup>3</sup>

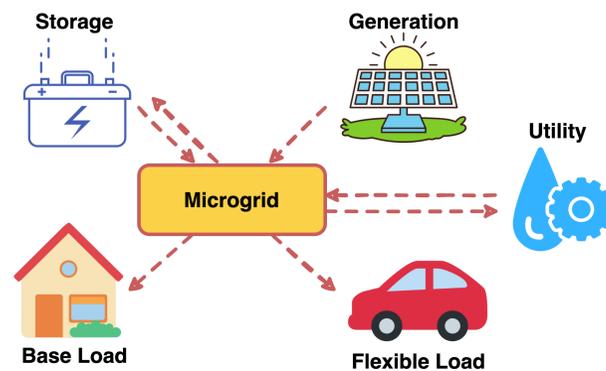
## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What should the battery threshold be?
- How should you schedule flexible loads?

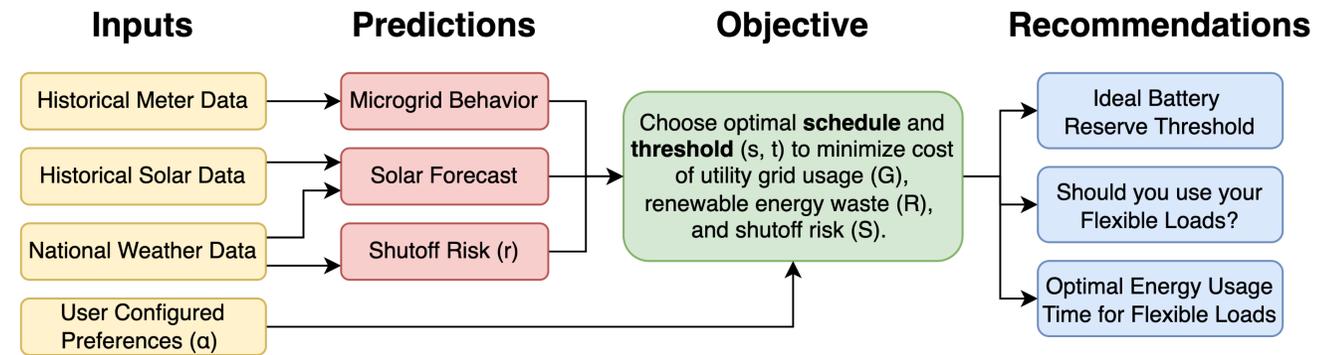
## SOLUTION

- Interpretable AI-optimized personal energy management recommendations.
- Historical microgrid usage visualization.

## MICROGRID SETTING



## AI OPTIMIZATION DEEP DIVE

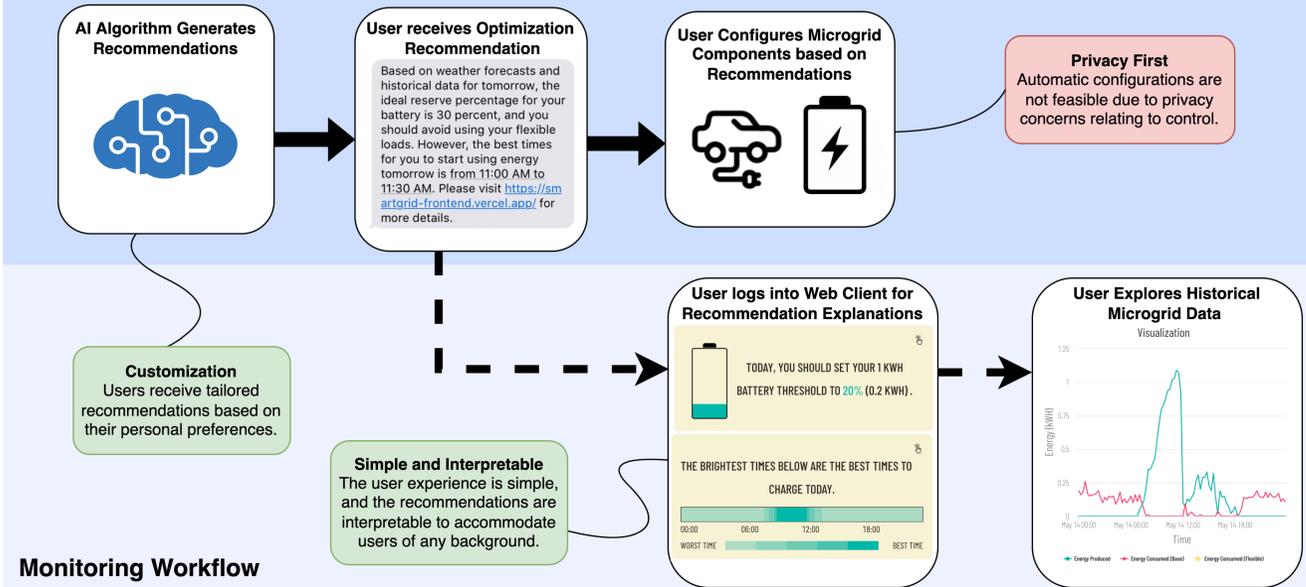


$$Cost(s, t) = \alpha_1 \lambda_1 G(s, t) + \alpha_2 \lambda_2 R(s, t) + \alpha_3 \lambda_3 S(p(s, t))$$

$G(s, t)$  computes the normalized cost of utility grid usage by schedule  $s$  and threshold  $t$ .  
 $R(s, t)$  computes the normalized cost of renewable integration waste by schedule  $s$  and threshold  $t$ .  
 $S(p)$  computes the cost of a power shutoff using shutoff risk and backup power  $p(s, t)$ .  
 $\alpha_i, \lambda_i$  are hyperparameters based on user preferences and mathematical optimization respectively.

- Methodology: linear combination of features for model simplicity and interpretability.
- Training: finetune hyperparameters  $\lambda_i$  using historical data.
- Recommendations: minimize cost with respect to schedule and threshold.

## Action Workflow (Mobile Friendly!)



## RESULTS

- We define the following evaluation metric for energy usage:

$$SelfSufficiency = 1 - \frac{utility_{consumed}}{total_{consumed}}$$

	Self Sufficiency
Current Utilization	91.9%
Smart Grid	98.5%*
Theoretical Optimal	100.0%

\*average expected performance over a week

## Historical Test Case

