

Multi-armed Bandit Based Tariff Generation Strategy for Multi-Agent Smart Grid Systems

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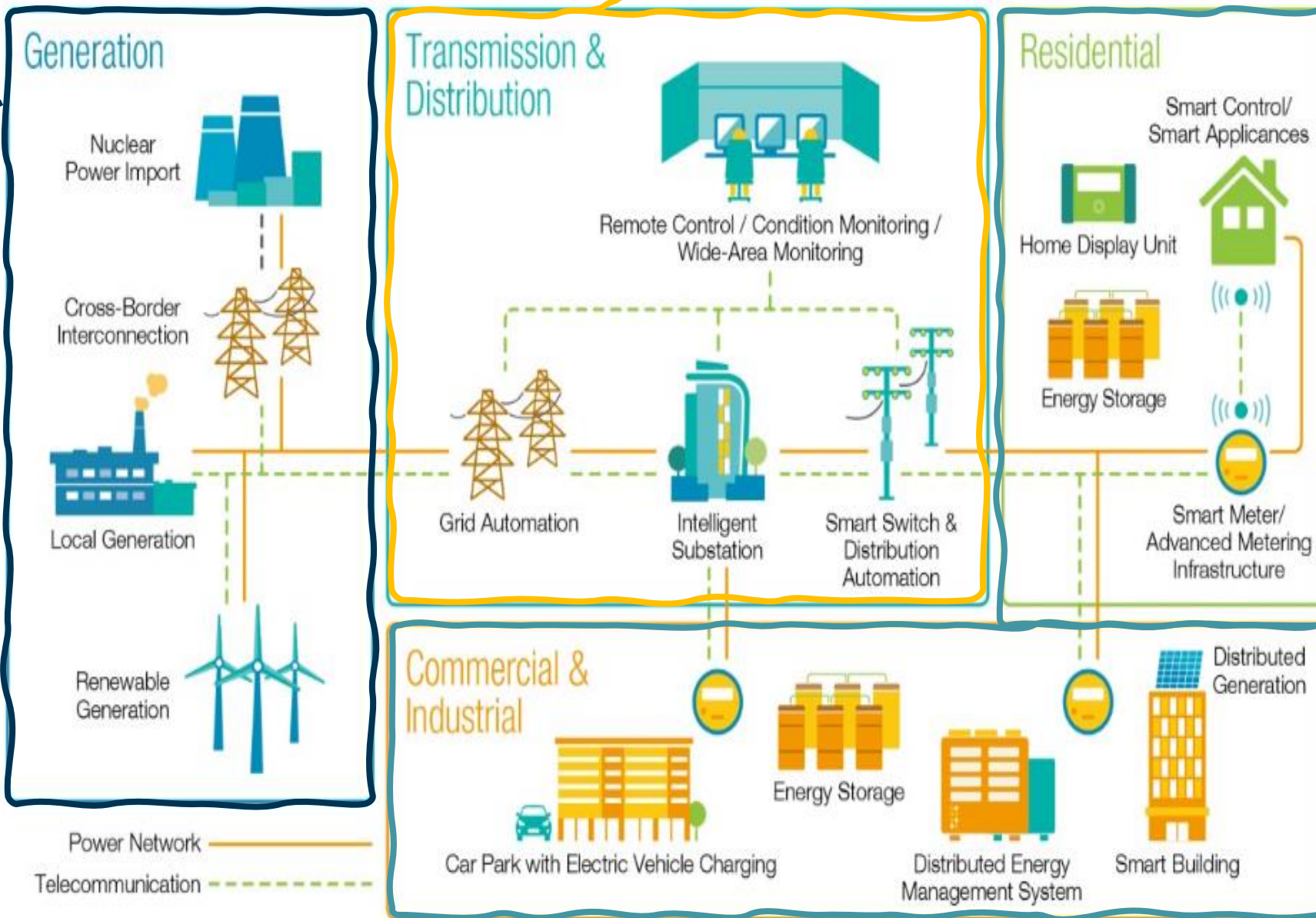




Introduction

Wholesale

Distribution Utility



Retail



Energy Brokers

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Note that,

- Having all the customers under broker's portfolio doesn't lead to the highest profit
 - Having more and more customers under the portfolio increases broker's revenue; however ...
 - The higher market share attracts higher peak-demand penalties and grid-imbalance penalties
 - Such penalties are proportional to broker's market-share and huge monetary loss for broker
 - Thus, broker should not aim for full market-share

Research Questions

1. What is the optimal customer market-share?
2. How to offer tariffs to achieve and maintain such optimal market-share?



Previous Work and Our Contribution

Previous Work

- In our previous work in IJCAI'22, we designed a tariff strategy inspired by the game theory literature that decides the optimal market share for various player configurations
- Using the knowledge of the optimal market-share, we constructed a heuristic-based techniques to achieve and maintain the optimal market share during the simulation
- This strategy was deployed in our broker VidyutVanika, which helped us to win the annual PowerTAC tournaments in 2021 and 2022 by maximizing our revenues in the tariff market
- In this work, we aim to follow a more scientific approach to offer tariffs to achieve and maintain the optimal market share, essentially replacing our heuristics-based strategy with a learning-based strategy to achieve similar performance

Game Theoretical Analysis (5 Player Game)

VV / Opp	(TT, VV18, VV20,C)	(TT, VV18, VV20,A)	(TT, VV18, A,C)	(TT, A, VV20,C)	(A, VV18, VV20,C)
0%	-0.893	-0.298	-0.169	-0.156	1.737
15%	-0.199	-0.017	-0.205	-0.146	1.581
30%	0.112	-0.049	0.106	0.044	1.898
45%	-0.083	0.041	0.159	0.143	1.808
60%	-0.312	0.027	-0.288	-0.102	1.741
75%	-0.493	-0.228	-0.373	-0.409	1.025
100%	-0.498	-0.561	-0.188	-0.188	0.996


The above utility matrix can be easily solved, and equilibrium strategy can be found.

For 2-Player, 3-Player, and 5-Player configurations, target optimal market shares for GenerateTariffs-EXP3 are 51%, 40.8%, and 32.3%, respectively.

Formula to calculate utility values for $\forall s_i \in S_1$ and $\forall s_{-i} \in S_2$

$$u_i(s_i, s_{-i}) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^T x_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^T y_{ik} \right)$$

- x_i denotes the final cash of VV21 in game i
- y_{ik} denotes the final cash of opponent broker k in game i
- n denotes the number of opponent brokers
- T denotes the number of games in the set, $T = 5$ for the current experiment



Tariff Module

GenerateTariffs-EXP3

Generate Tariffs-EXP3

- The proposed strategy is modeled as a Markov Decision Process (MDP) consisting of a tuple $\langle S, A, P, R \rangle$
 - State space S
 - Action space A
 - Transition Probabilities P
 - Reward R
- However, the model does not know the transition probabilities. To learn the optimal action in each state (called a policy) in the absence of transition probabilities, we use Contextual MAB techniques along with the EXP-3 algorithm.

State Space [7 States] (Market-share buckets)

OMS: Optimal Market Share

CMS: Current Market Share

*OMS = 0.85 * market share suggested by GT module*

- 0- $| OMS - CMS | \leq OMS * 0.1$
- 1- $(OMS - CMS) > OMS * 0.1 \ \& \ (OMS - CMS) \leq OMS * 0.4$
- 2- $(OMS - CMS) > OMS * 0.4 \ \& \ (OMS - CMS) \leq OMS * 0.7$
- 3- $(OMS - CMS) > OMS * 0.7$
- 4- $(-OMS + CMS) > OMS * 0.1 \ \& \ (-OMS + CMS) \leq OMS * 0.4$
- 5- $(-OMS + CMS) > OMS * 0.4 \ \& \ (-OMS + CMS) \leq OMS * 0.7$
- 6- $(-OMS + CMS) > OMS * 0.7$

Action Space [5 Actions]

$$\text{New Tariff} = \text{Old Tariff} + \text{step}$$

Action 0 - **step** = 0.0 *[Maintain]*

Action 1 - **step** = -0.02 *[Lower 1]*

Action 2 - **step** = -0.04 *[Lower 2]*

Action 3 - **step** = 0.02 *[Higher 1]*

Action 4 - **step** = 0.04 *[Higher 2]*

Reward

If | *OMS* - *CMS* | \leq 0.05 --> **reward** = 1.00

else If | *OMS* - *CMS* | \leq 0.20 --> **reward** = 0.50

else If | *OMS* - *CMS* | \leq 0.35 --> **reward** = 0.25

else --> **reward** = 0

EXP-3 Algorithm

EXP3: Exponential-weight algorithm for Exploration and Exploitation

1: Initialize/Load $table[|S|][|A|]$

$$2: prob(s, i, t) = (1 - \gamma) \frac{table(s, i, t)}{\sum_{a=1}^{|A|} table(s, a, t)} + \frac{\gamma}{|A|}, \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, |A|\}$$

3: Sample next action act stochastically from
 $[prob(s, 1, t), prob(s, 2, t), \dots, prob(s, |A|, t)]$

4: Observe reward $r(s, act, t)$ for taking action act in state s at t

5: Update the reward:

$$\hat{r}(s, a, t) = r(s, a, t) / prob(s, a, t), \text{ if } a = act_t$$

$$\hat{r}(s, a, t) = 0, \text{ otherwise}$$

$$6: table(s, i, t + 1) = table(s, i, t) * e^{\gamma * \hat{r}(s, i, t) / |A|}, \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, |A|\}$$



PowerTAC: Experiments and Results

Q-Tables



Action	Maintain	Lower1	Lower2	Higher1	Higher2
State					
0	33.64	16.99	10.35	28.90	14.85
1	361.41	30.35	11.11	18.30	167.86
2	18.07	4.04	3.59	22.95	32.24
3	2.02	1.74	1.32	3.66	7.94
4	40.02	27.96	19.82	20.95	10.69
5	4.33	7.35	15.81	4.31	2.36
6	1.17	2.46	4.47	1.13	1.32

2-Player Configuration

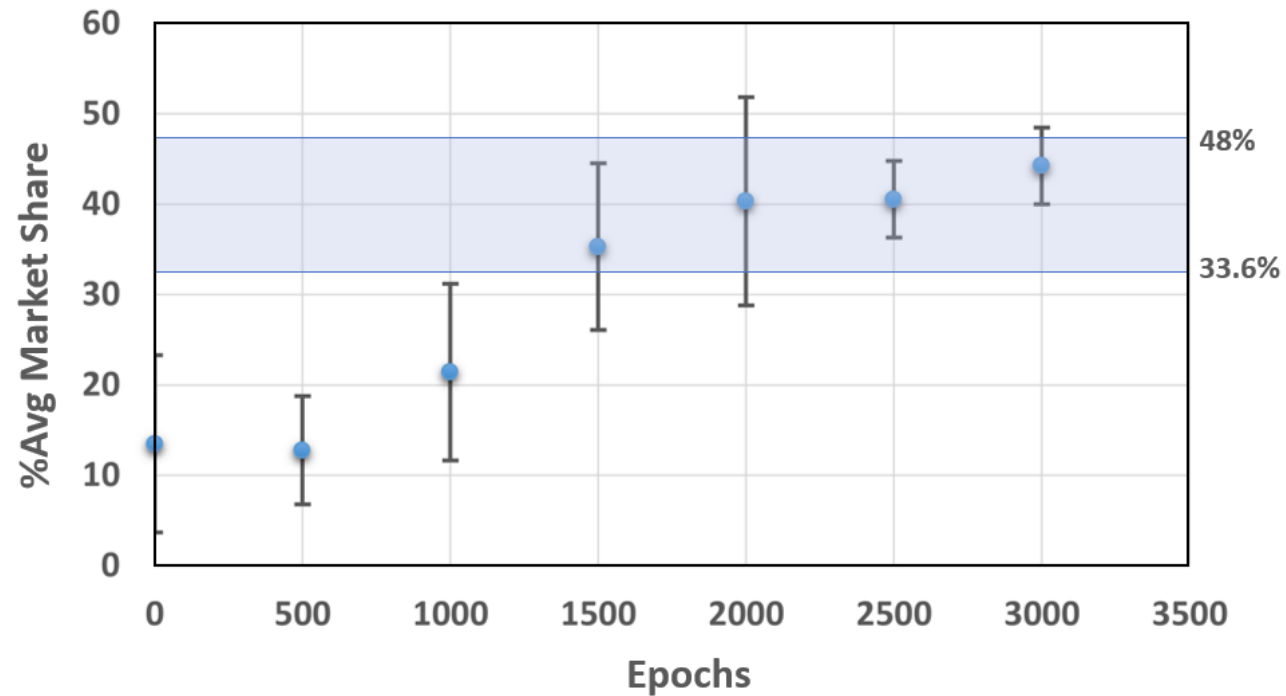
Action	Maintain	Lower1	Lower2	Higher1	Higher2
State					
0	31.88	31.01	12.77	31.08	16.02
1	56.31	31.82	9.31	46.91	60.29
2	11.92	5.25	3.81	10.75	35.35
3	4.11	1.20	1.30	4.82	24.37
4	26.51	46.61	49.11	23.80	11.94
5	2.91	6.58	4.56	2.74	1.43
6	1.45	2.68	8.40	1.96	1.32

3-Player Configuration

Action	Maintain	Lower1	Lower2	Higher1	Higher2
State					
0	2.30	1.54	1.41	2.00	1.36
1	4.83	2.00	1.47	4.23	2.19
2	2.90	1.45	1.07	6.24	6.40
3	1.72	1.00	1.04	5.85	33.89
4	2.14	5.61	1.78	1.62	1.51
5	1.66	3.60	1.81	1.22	1.10
6	1.36	12.27	10.62	1.44	1.69

5-Player Configuration

Results



Market Share Maintained by GenerateTariffs-EXP3 w.r.t Number of Epochs of Training for 3-Player Configuration

Thank you



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