



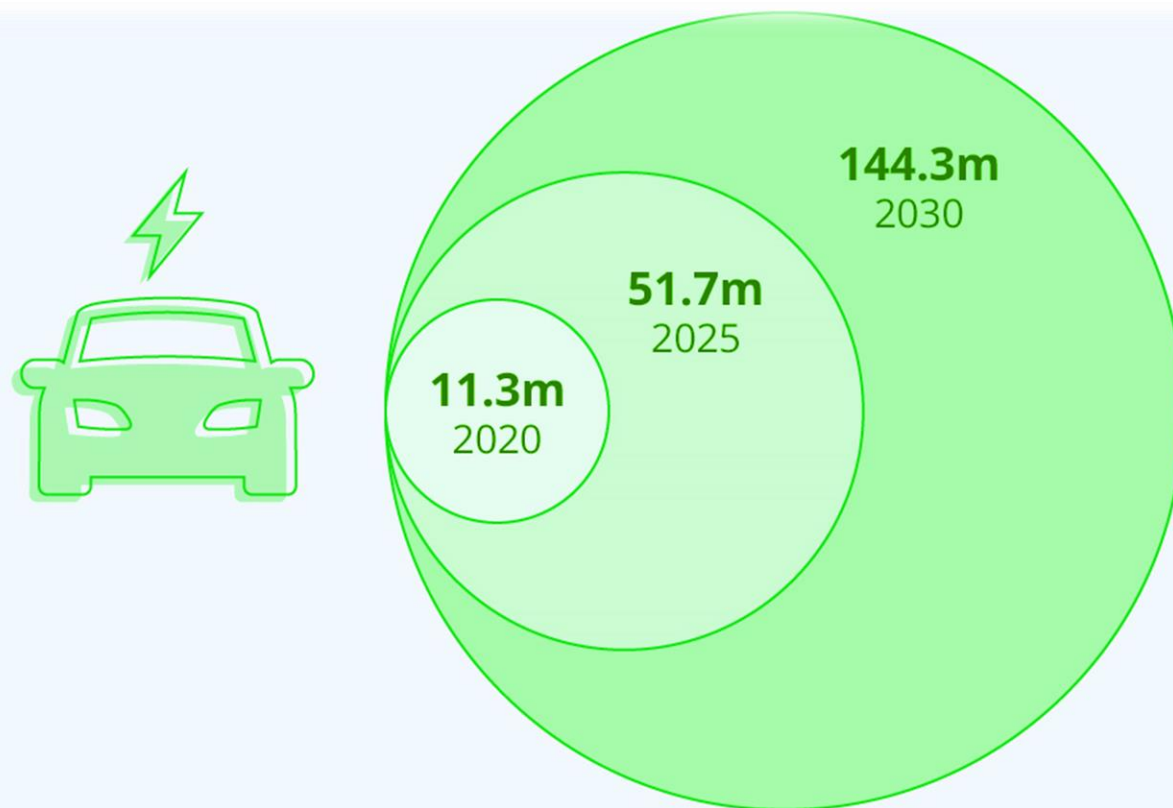
**Graphs & Data
@TUDelft
seminar**

Scalable Reinforcement Learning for Large-Scale Coordination of Electric Vehicles

Stavros Orfanoudakis, Pedro Vergara

Delft, 7-11-2024

Projected EV Number



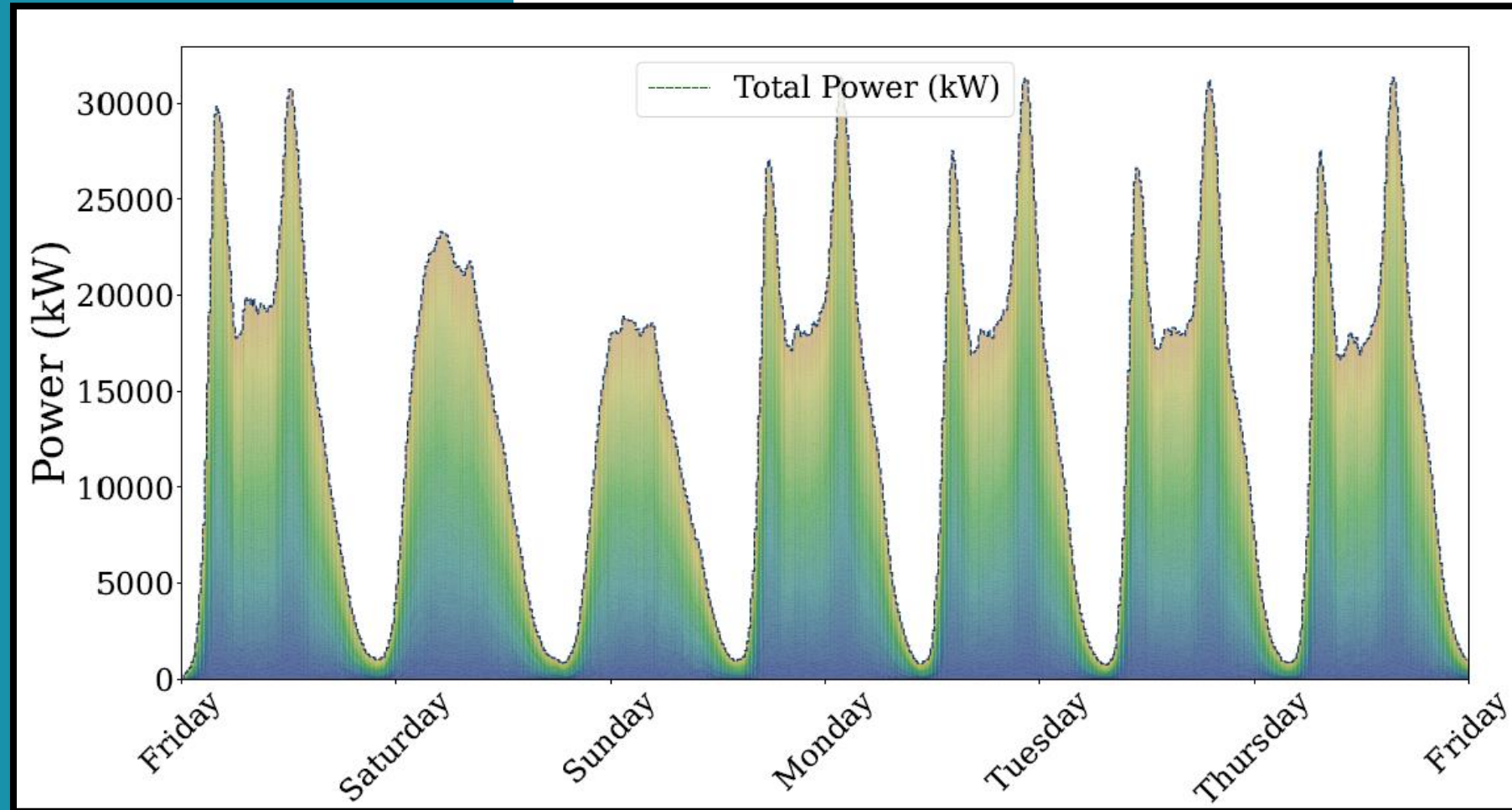
* Includes battery electric, fuel cell and plug-in hybrid cars, vans, buses and trucks.
Source: International Energy Agency



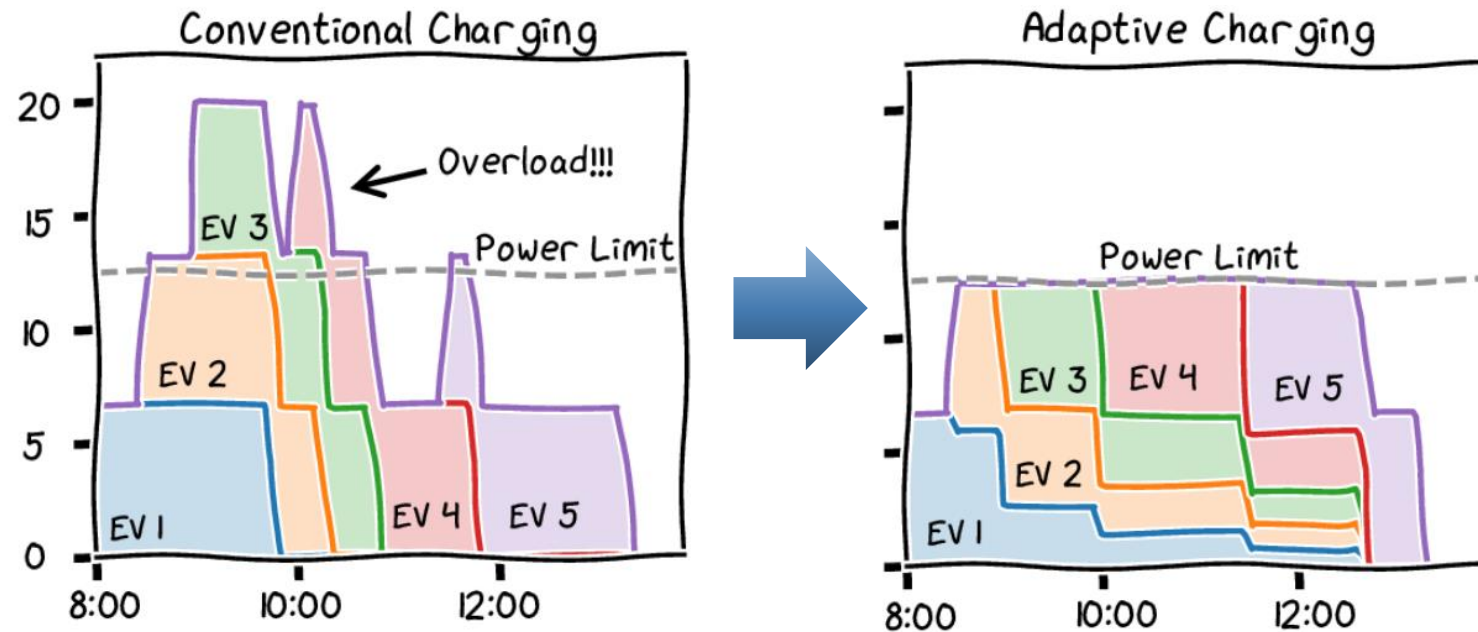


What happens to the electricity grid with many thousand EVs?

Huge Energy Demand Peaks!



The Solution



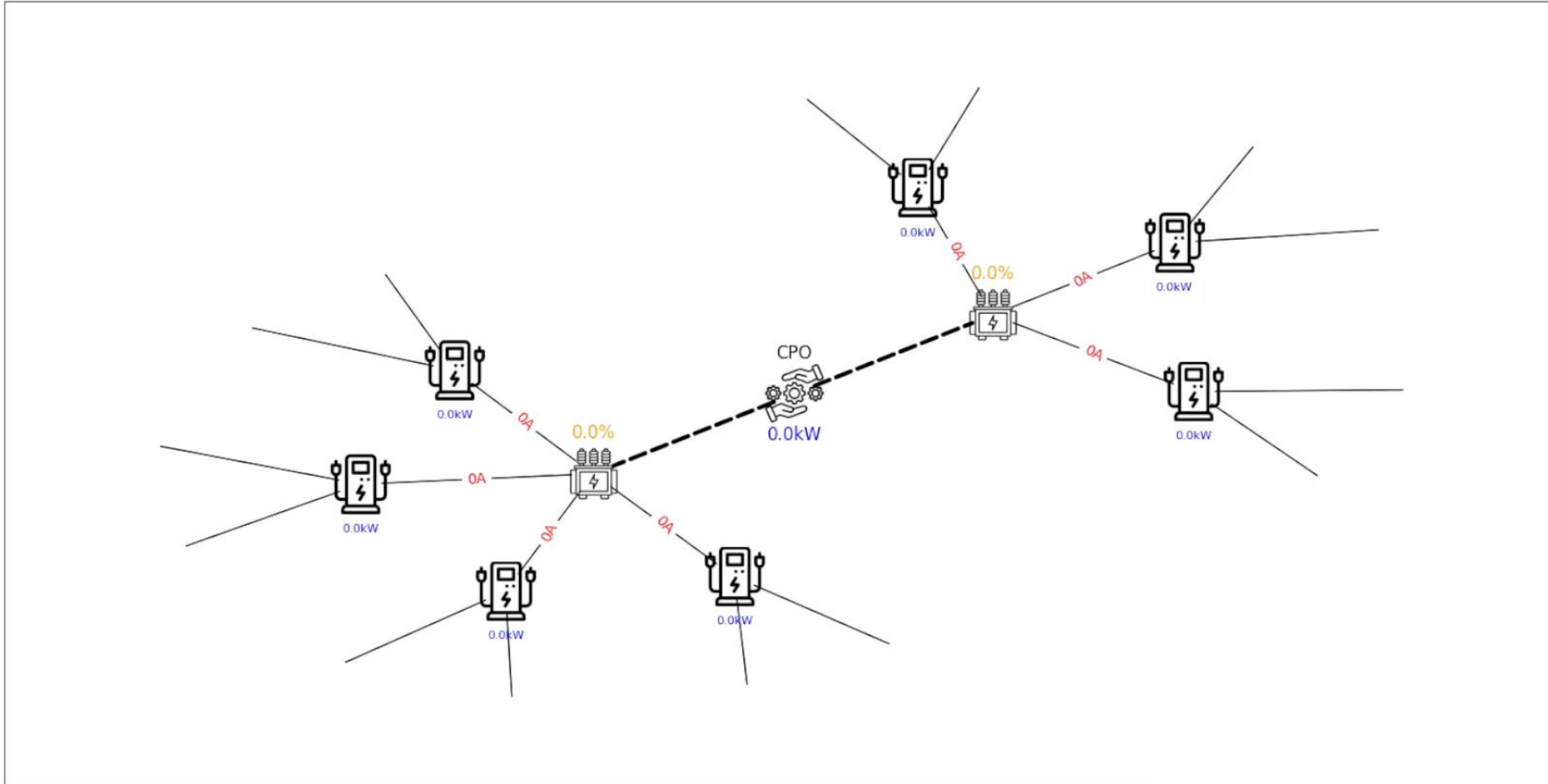
Source of Uncertainty

How long is the EV staying connected?

Communication with DSO?

What is the type of EV and the state of charge?

Simulation



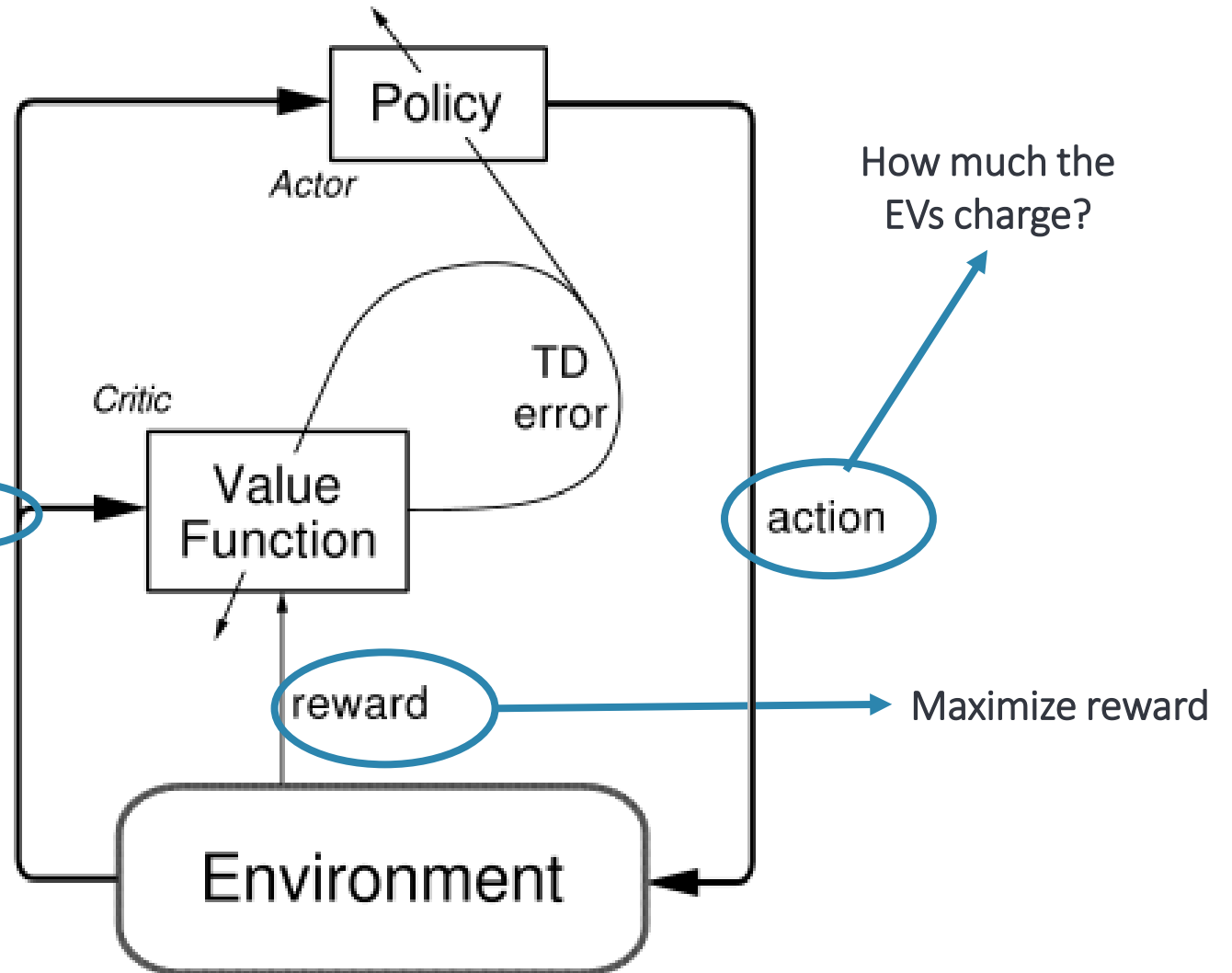
Modeling the problem

A vector with many variables

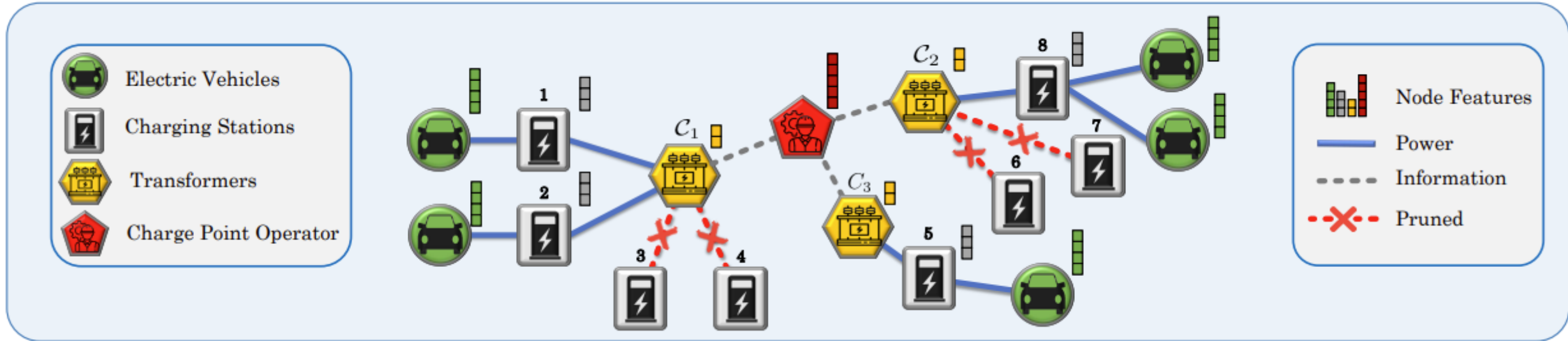
$$S_t = [t, P_t^{set}, P_{t-1}^{tot}] \cup [d_{j,i}, E_{j,i,t} - E_{j,i}^{arr}, t - t_{j,i}^{arr}] \quad \forall j, \forall i$$

Limitations

- Scales linearly with the EV charge number
- Uses zeros when there are no EV connected to a charger (**dynamic size state**)
- Produce actions even if there is no EV connected

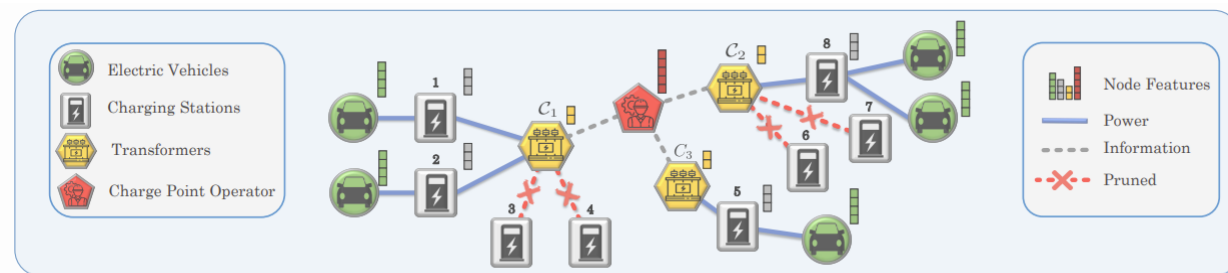


Reinterpreting EV charging

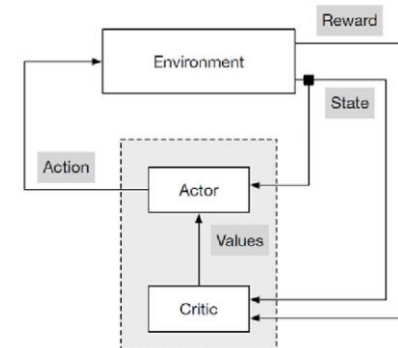


a. Graph Problem Structure

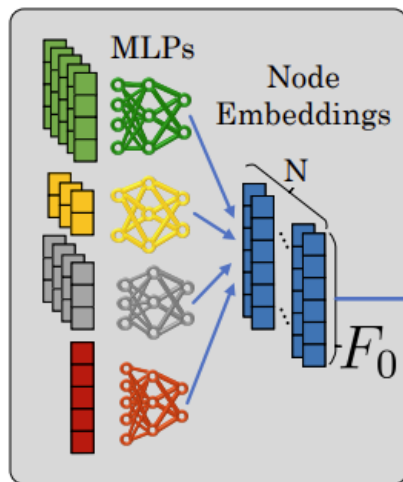
EV-GNN Architecture



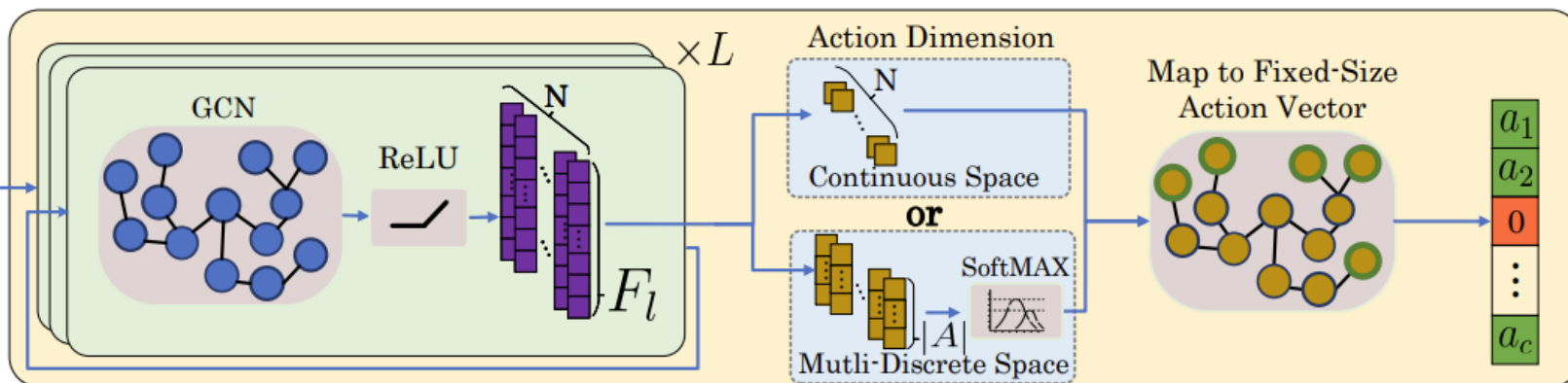
a. Graph Problem Structure



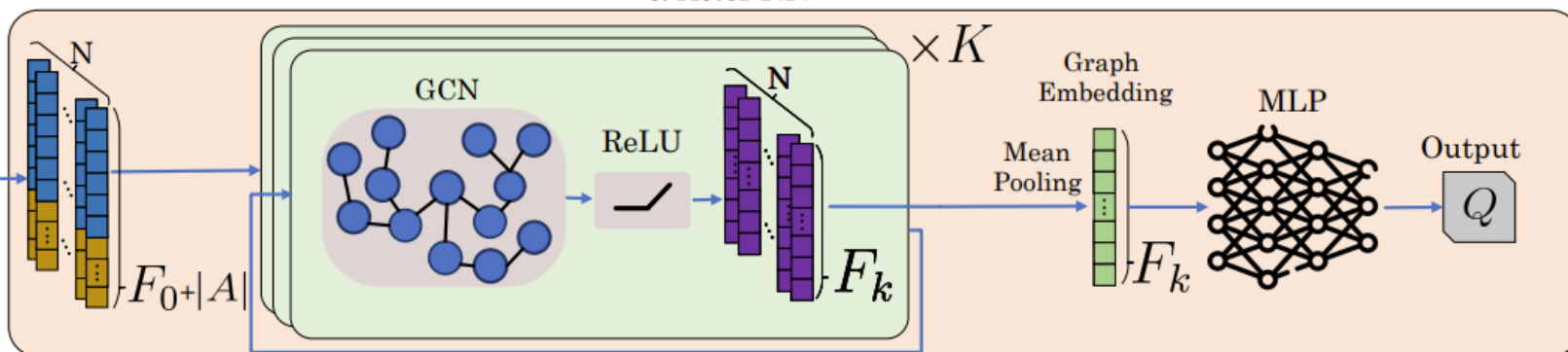
EV-GNN Architecture



b. Feature Extractor

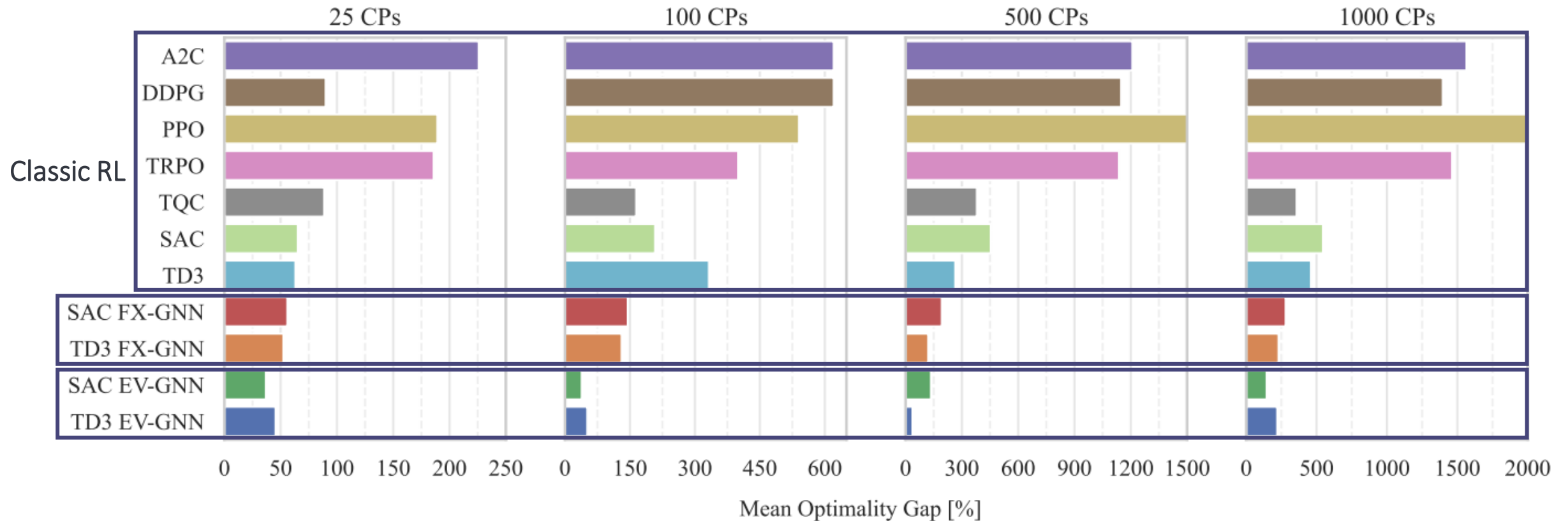


c. Actor NN



d. Critic NN

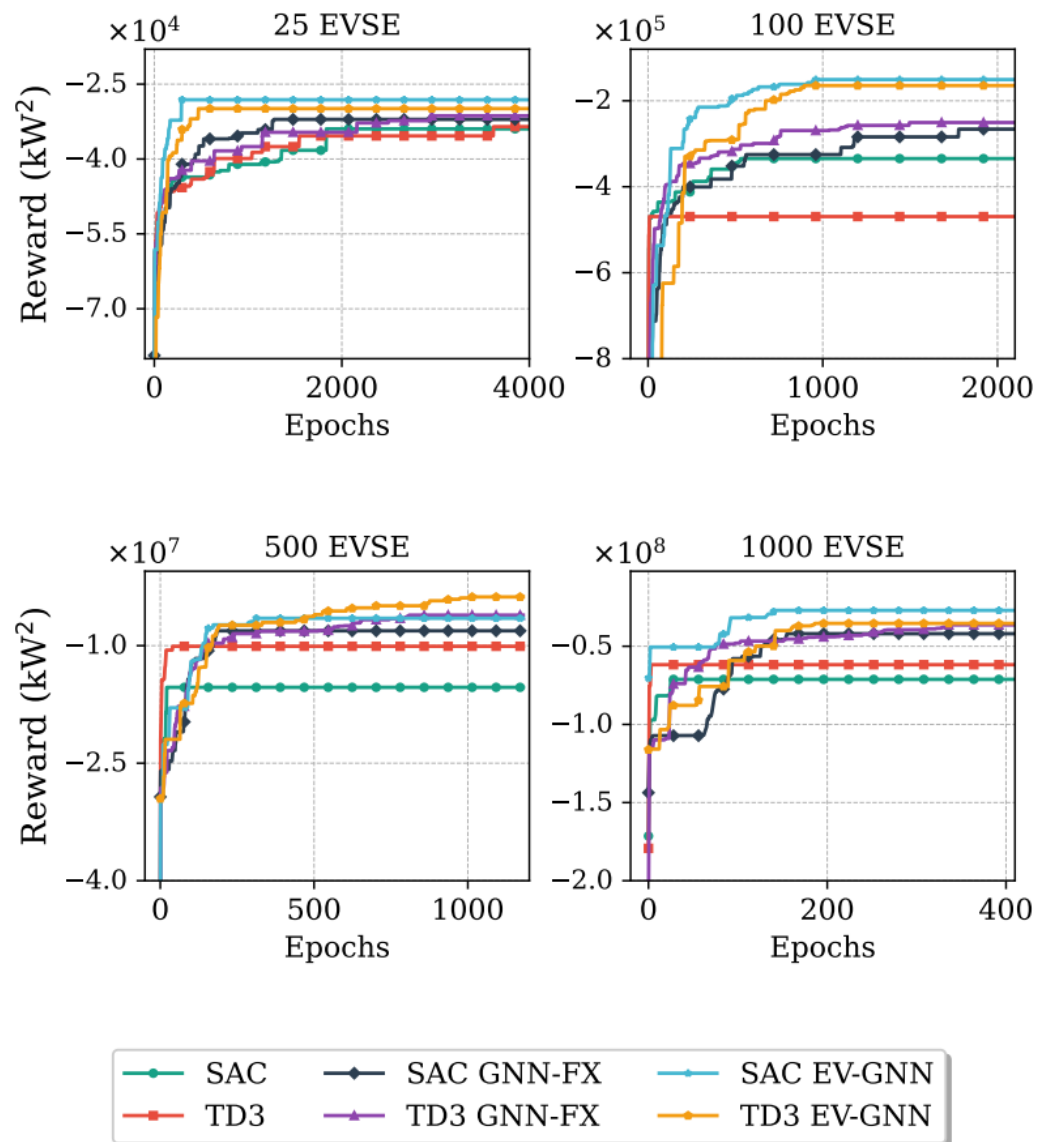
Optimality Gap as a function of RL algorithm and experiment scale



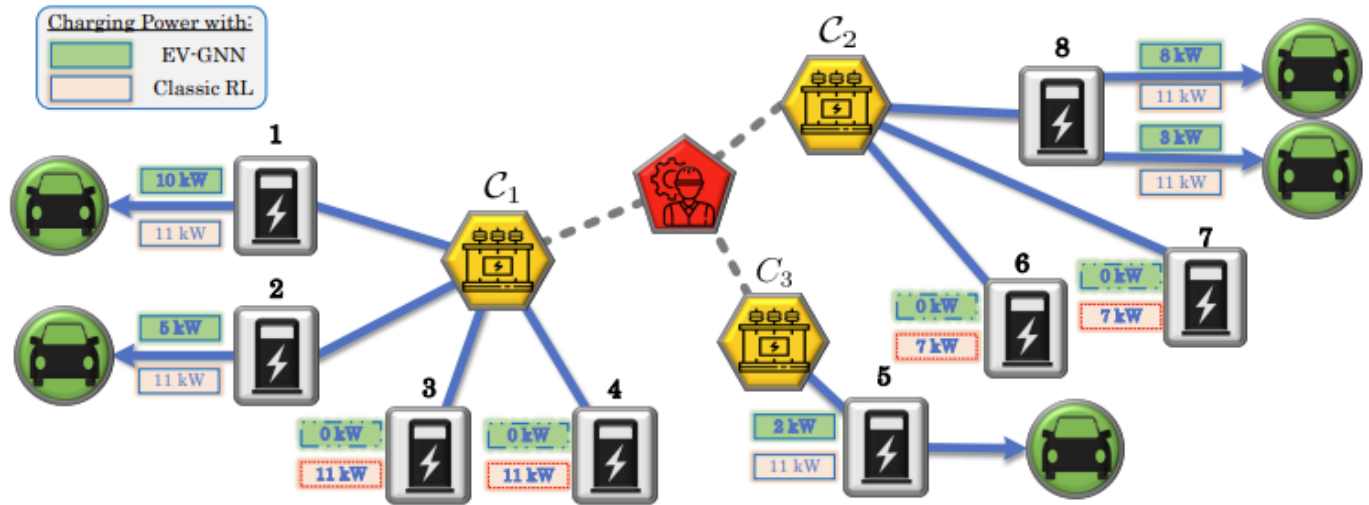
Oracle reward

$$G = \frac{|r - r^*|}{|r^*|} \cdot 100\%,$$

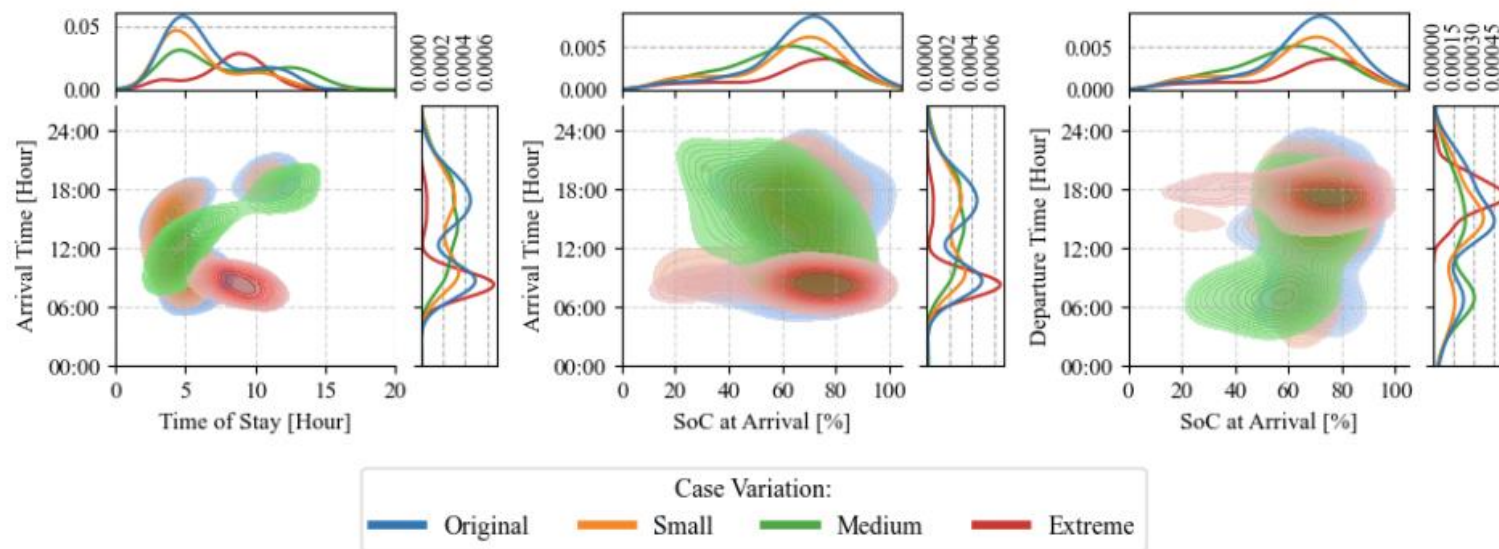
Sample Efficiency



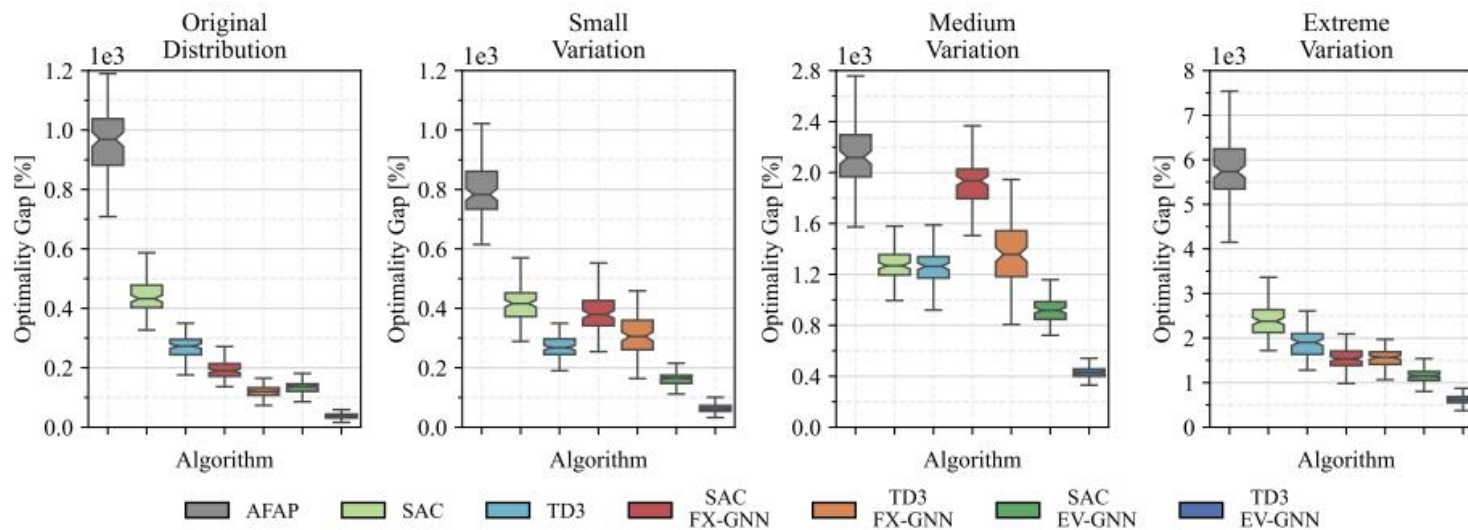
Invalid actions



Generalization

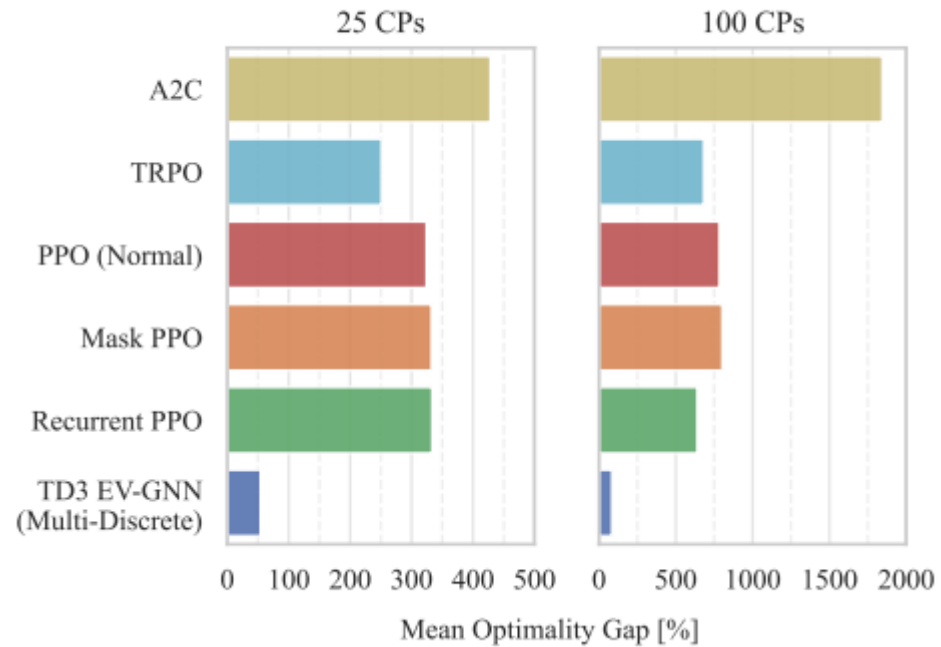


(a)

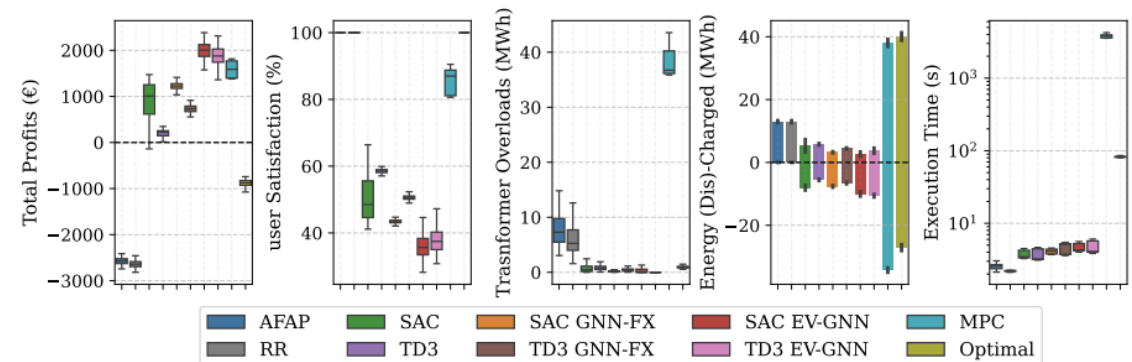
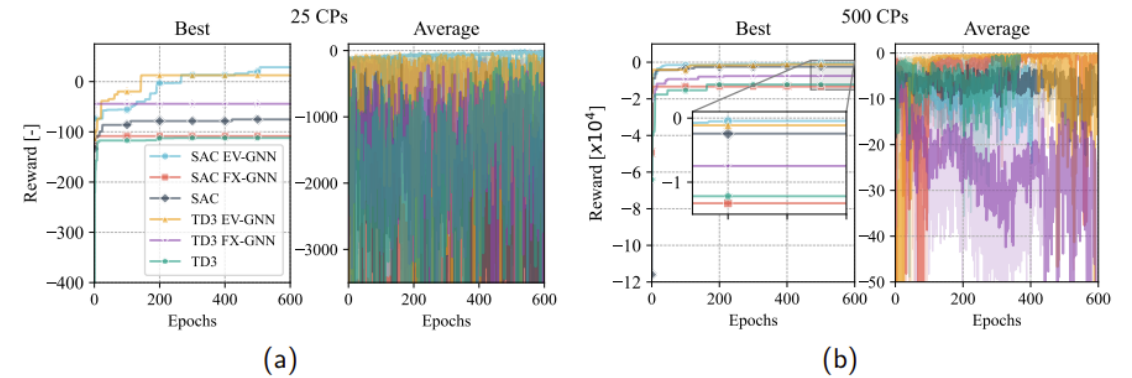


Wide applicability

Multi-Discrete Action Spaces



Multi-Objective EV charging problems



Conclusions

- **Scalable Solution for Large-Scale Charging**
 - Addresses traditional methods' limitations
 - Efficient, graph-based architecture for large, complex systems
 - Practical for CPOs managing thousands of EVs daily
- **Improved Scalability & Generalization**
 - Outperforms traditional RL in adapting to new environments
 - Filters irrelevant data, leveraging graph symmetries
- **Versatile Across Control Domains**
 - Adapts to continuous and discrete RL (e.g., TD3)
 - Robust in V2G profit maximization scenarios
- **Promising Future Directions**
 - Apply to dynamic tasks (e.g., vehicle routing, portfolio optimization)
 - Potential for Safe RL integration to enhance constraint satisfaction



Stavros Orfanoudakis

AI Researcher | PhD @ EEMCS | IEPG | TU Delft 🔥



Thank you!

s.orfanoudakis@tudelft.nl