

Target Tracking for Contextual Bandits: Application to Demand Side Management

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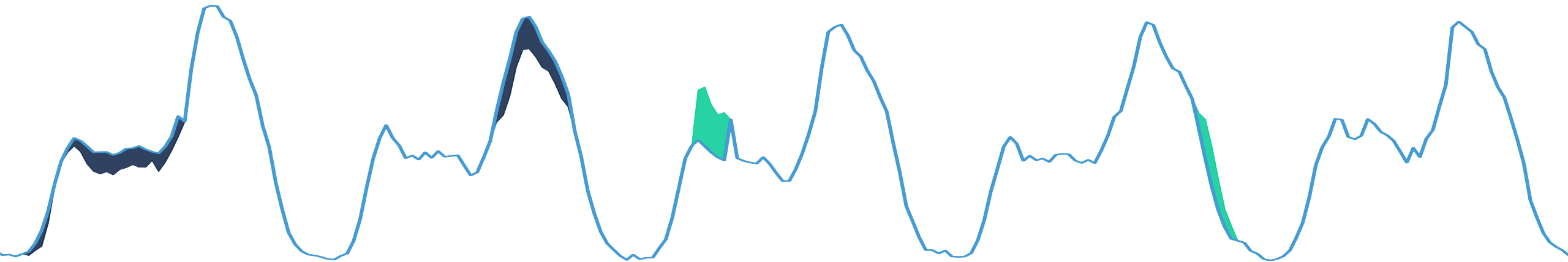
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Introduction



Motivation: maintain balance between production and demand

► Apply contextual-bandit theory to demand side management by offering price incentives



K=3 tariffs: **Low (L)**, Normal (N), High (H)

Modeling of the Electricity Consumption (general additive model)

$$Y_t = f_1(\text{temperature}) + f_2(\text{position in the year}) + f_3(\text{tariff}) + f_4(\text{hour}) + \dots + \text{noise}$$

$$\rightarrow \exists \boldsymbol{\phi} \text{ (known transfer function), } \boldsymbol{\theta} \text{ (unknown parameter) } \mid \mathbb{E}[Y] = \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{X})^T \boldsymbol{\theta}$$



At each round $t = 1, \dots$

- ▶ Observe a context $\mathbf{x}_t \in \mathcal{X}$
- ▶ Pick an allocation of price levels $\mathbf{p}_t \in \mathcal{P} \subset \Delta_K = \{(p_1, \dots, p_K) \in [0,1]^K \mid \sum_k p_k = 1\}$
- ▶ Observe the consumption $Y_{t,\mathbf{p}_t} = \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{p}_t)^T \boldsymbol{\theta} + \mathbf{p}_t^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t$ with $\mathbb{V}[\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t] = \boldsymbol{\Gamma} \in \mathcal{M}_K(\mathbb{R})$ in $[0, C]$

Target tracking for contextual bandits

At each round $t = 1, \dots$

- ▶ Observe a context $x_t \in \mathcal{X}$ and a **target** c_t in $[0, C]$
- ▶ Pick $p_t \in \mathcal{P}$ and observe Y_{t,p_t}
- ▶ Suffer a **loss** $(Y_{t,p_t} - c_t)^2$

Aim. Minimize the pseudo-regret $R_T = \sum_{t=1}^T \ell_{t,p_t} - \sum_{t=1}^T \min_{p \in \mathcal{P}} \ell_{t,p}$

$$\text{with } \ell_{t,p} = \mathbb{E} \left[(Y_{t,p} - c_t)^2 \mid \text{past} \right] = (\phi(x_t, p)^T \theta - c_t)^2 + p^T \Gamma p$$

- ▶ Classical setting $R_T = \sum_{t=1}^T \max_{p \in \mathcal{P}} \phi(x_t, p)^T \theta - \sum_{t=1}^T \phi(x_t, p_t)^T \theta$
- ▶ Reach a **bias-variance** trade-off by estimating θ and Γ

Optimistic algorithm for tracking target with context

► For $t = 1, \dots, n$,

▷ Estimate Γ and get a **confidence bound** for p_1, \dots, p_n well chosen

$$\hat{\Gamma}_n = \arg \min_{\hat{\Gamma}} \sum_{s=1}^n \left(\left(Y_{t,p_t} - [\phi(x_t, p_t)^T \hat{\theta}_n]_C \right)^2 - p_t^T \hat{\Gamma} p_t \right)^2$$

with $\hat{\theta}_n = \arg \min_{\hat{\theta}} \sum_{s=1}^n (Y_{s,p_s} - \phi(x_s, p_s)^T \hat{\theta})^2 + \lambda \|\hat{\theta}\|^2$

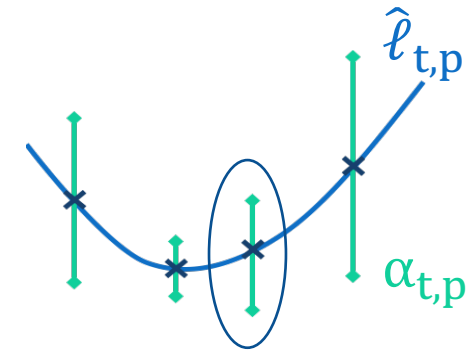
► For $t \geq n + 1$,

▷ Re-estimate θ and get a **confidence set** – as in Lin-UCB (Li et al. 2010)

▷ For each p , estimate loss and get a **confidence bound**

$$\hat{\ell}_{t,p} = \left([\phi(x_t, p)^T \hat{\theta}_{t-1}]_C - c_t \right)^2 + p^T \hat{\Gamma}_n p \text{ and } \|\hat{\ell}_{t,p} - \ell_{t,p}\| \leq \alpha_{t,p}$$

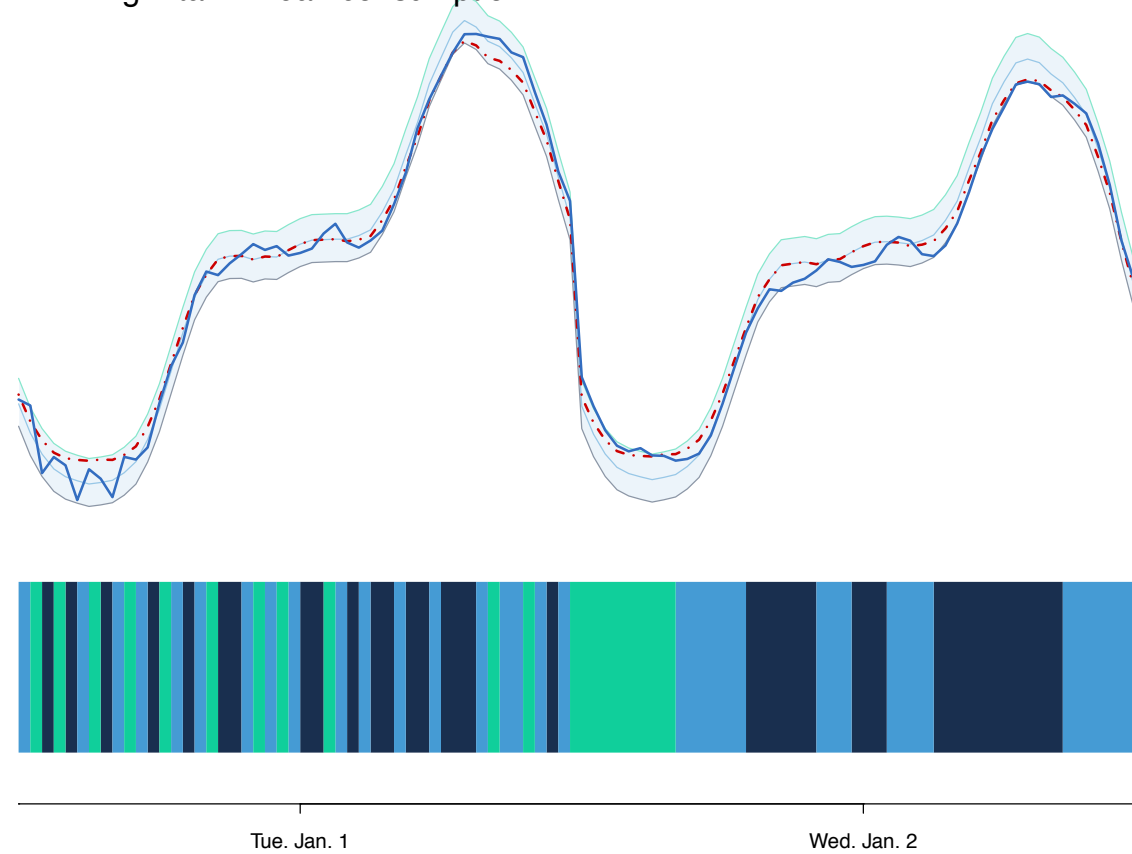
▷ Select price levels optimistically $\mathbf{p}_t \in \arg \min_{p \in \mathcal{P}} \{\hat{\ell}_{t,p} - \alpha_{t,p}\}$



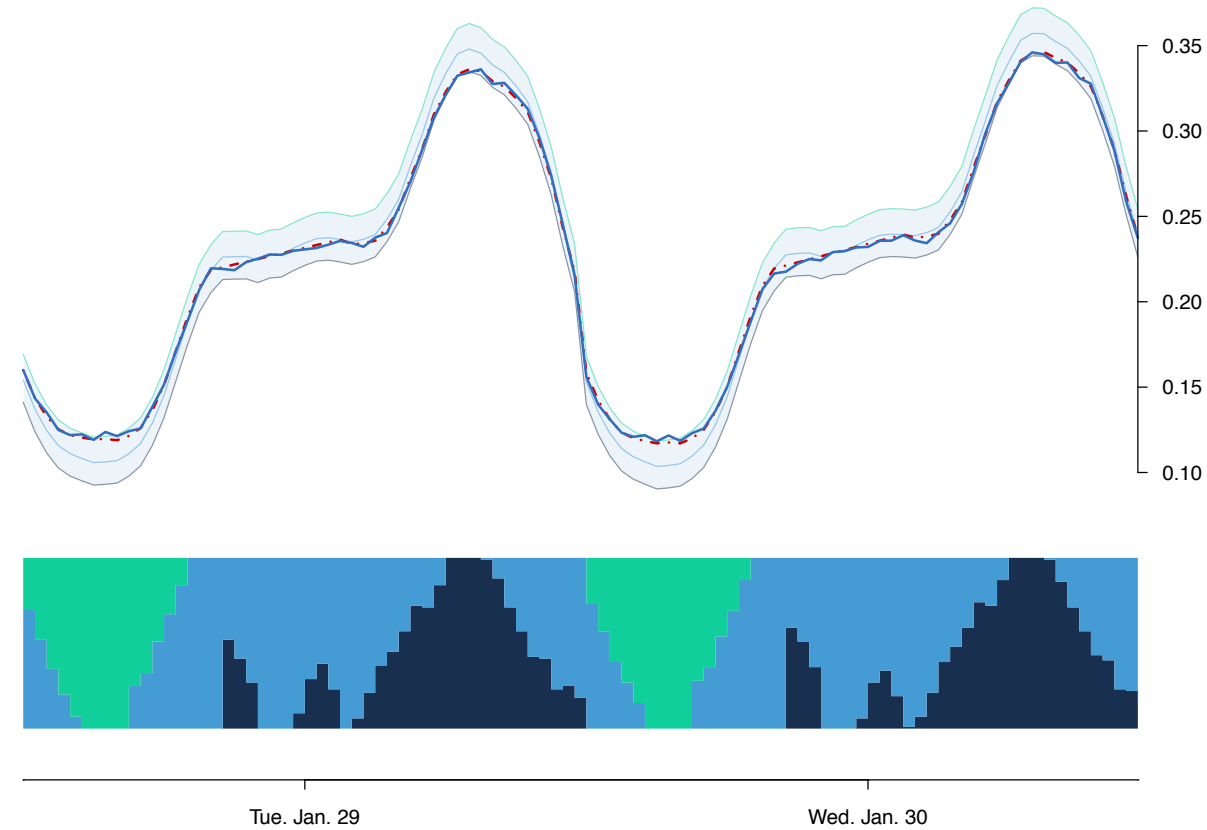
Theorem. For proper choice of confidence level $\alpha_{t,p}$ and $n = \sigma(T^{2/3})$, with probability at least $1 - \delta$, $R_T \lesssim T^{2/3} \ln^2(T/\delta) \sqrt{\ln(1/\delta)}$.

Experiments

— Low-tariff mean consumption
— Normal-tariff mean consumption
— High-tariff mean consumption



— Expected mean consumption (approx.)
- - - Target consumption



Thank you and see you at the poster session! #122