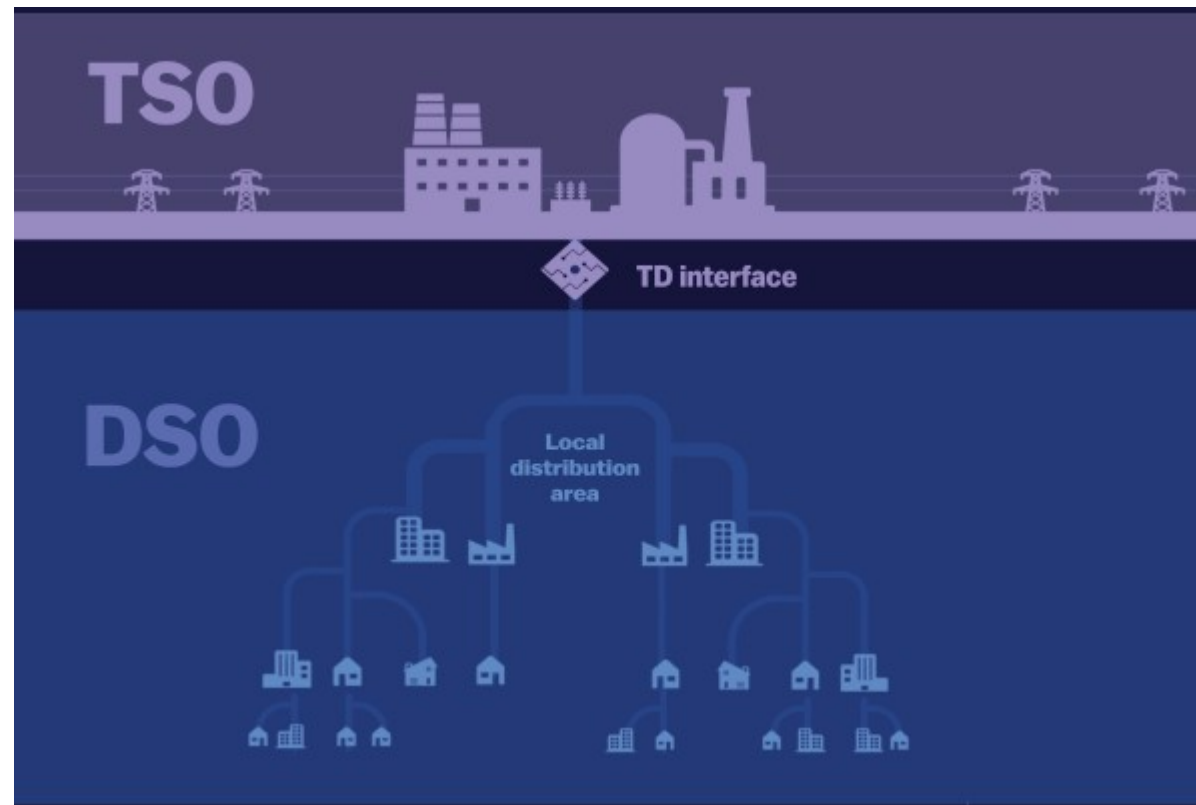


ELECTRICITY SYSTEM PLANNING MODELS IN THE AGE OF VARIABLE RENEWABLES

Cameron Wade

PIMS Workshop on Mathematical Sciences
and Clean Energy Applications
May 22, 2019







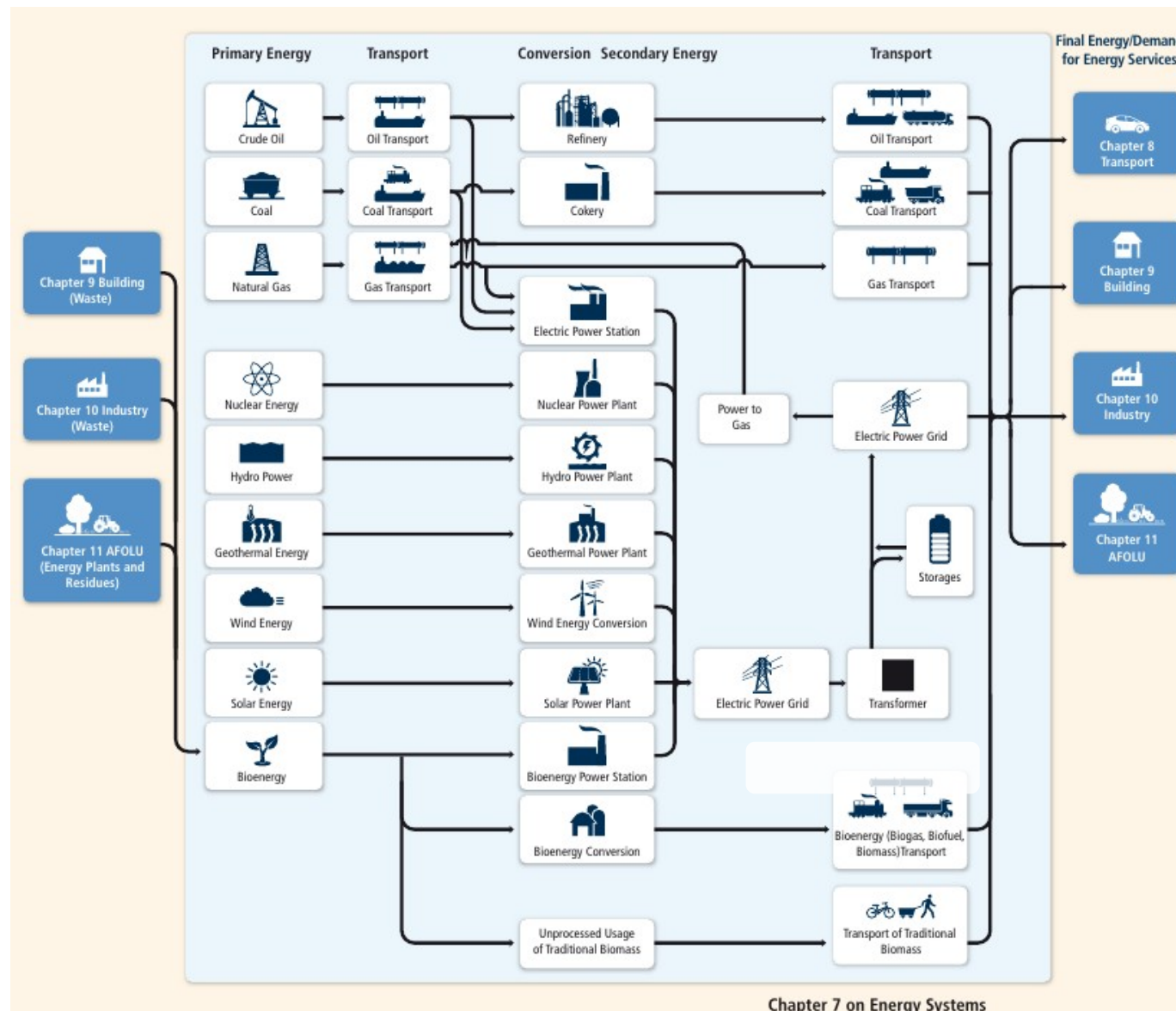
Outline

- Overview of energy & power system models
- Overview of power system planning models
- Challenges imposed by variable generation
- Deep dive into the temporal dimension

Energy System Models



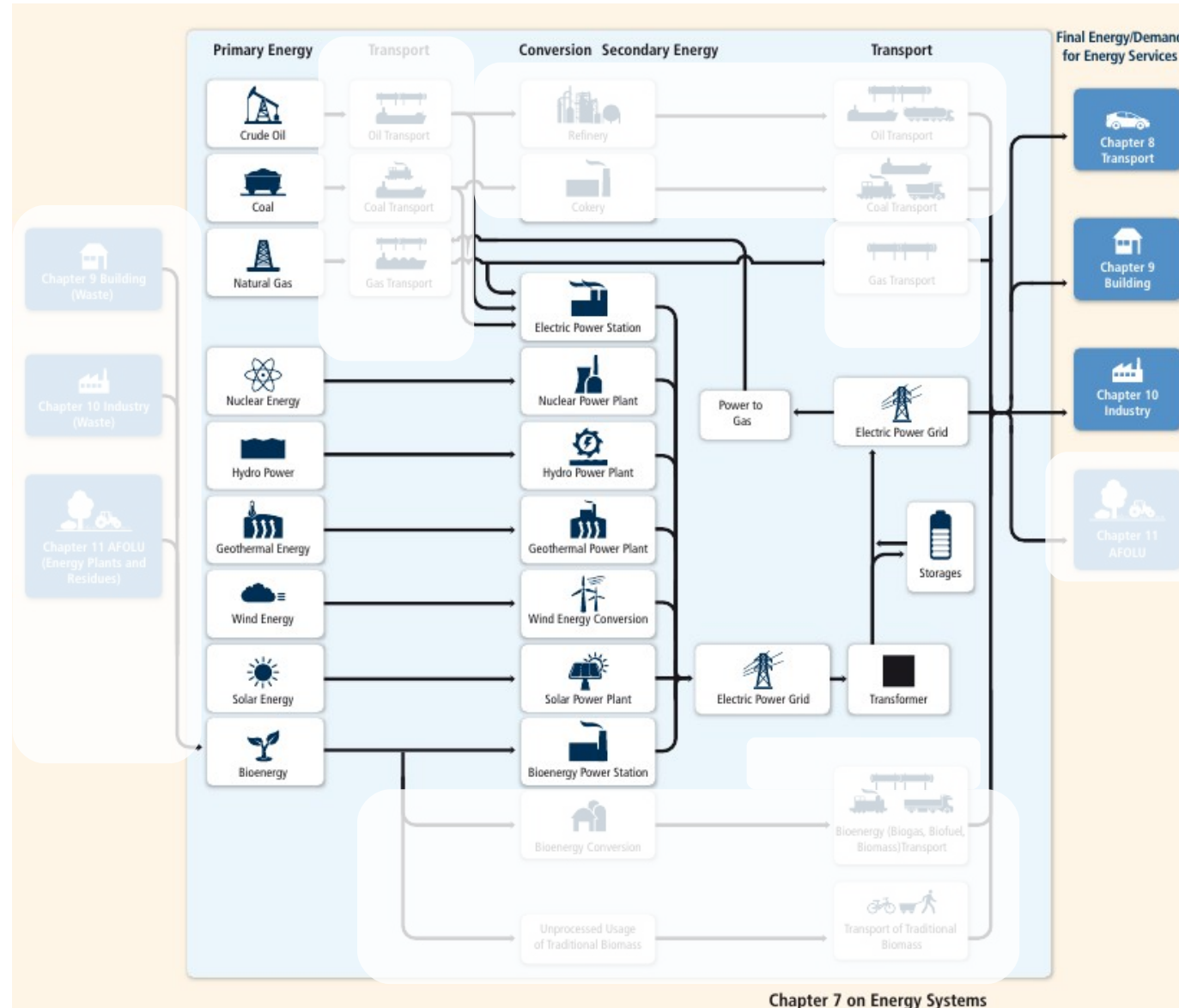
Pacific Institute
for Climate Solutions
Knowledge. Insight. Action.



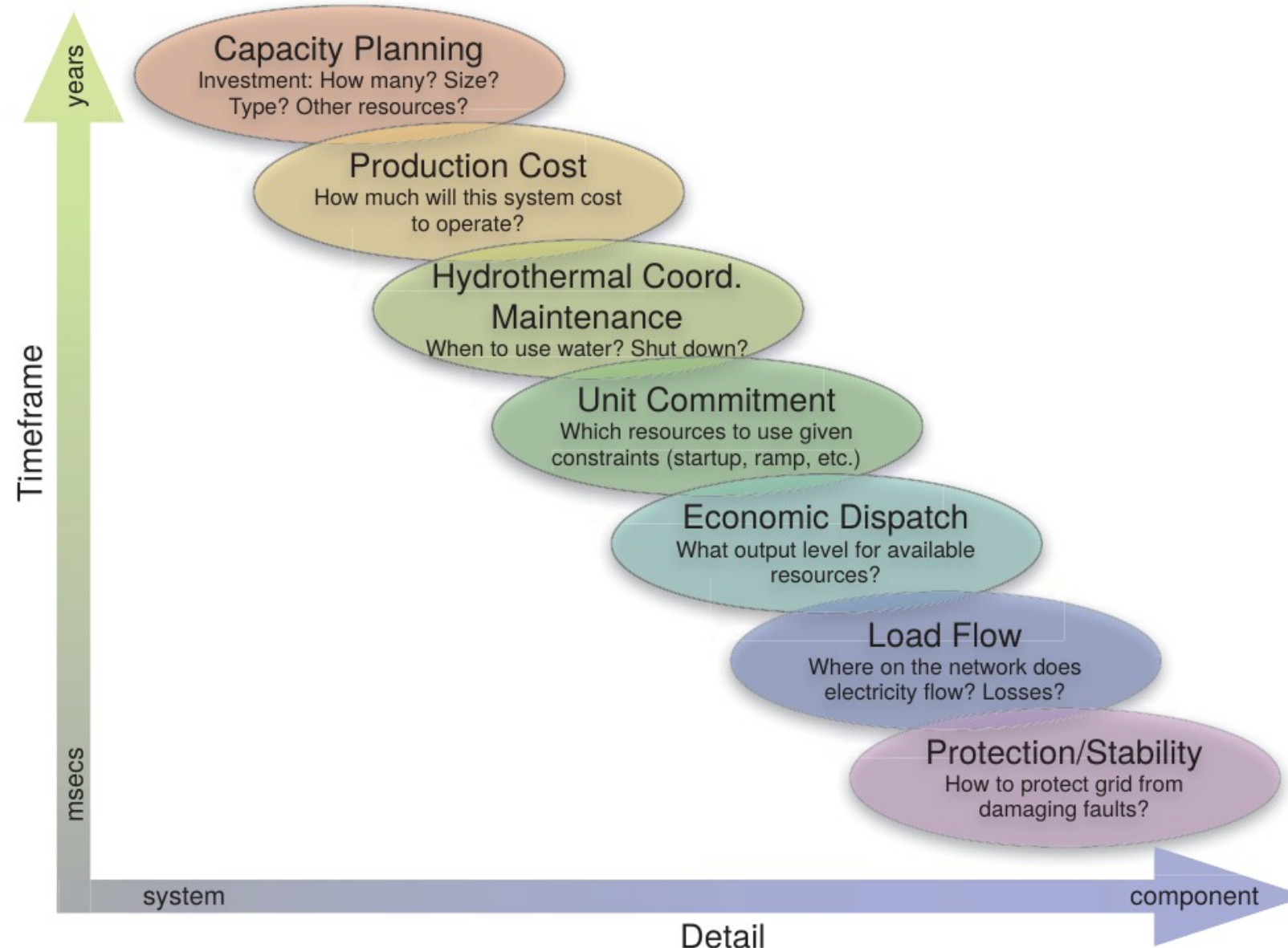
Electric Power System Models



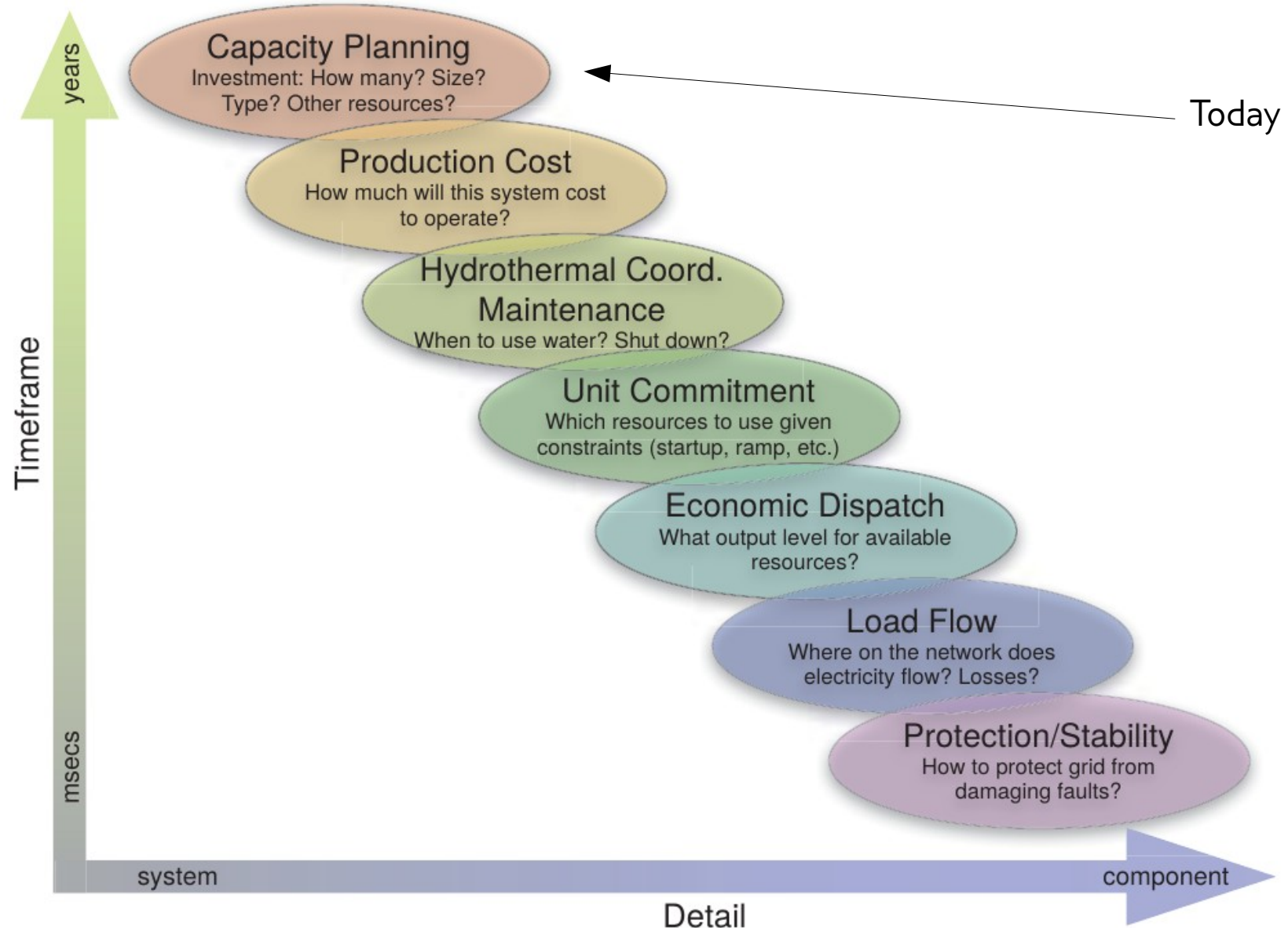
Pacific Institute
for Climate Solutions
Knowledge. Insight. Action.



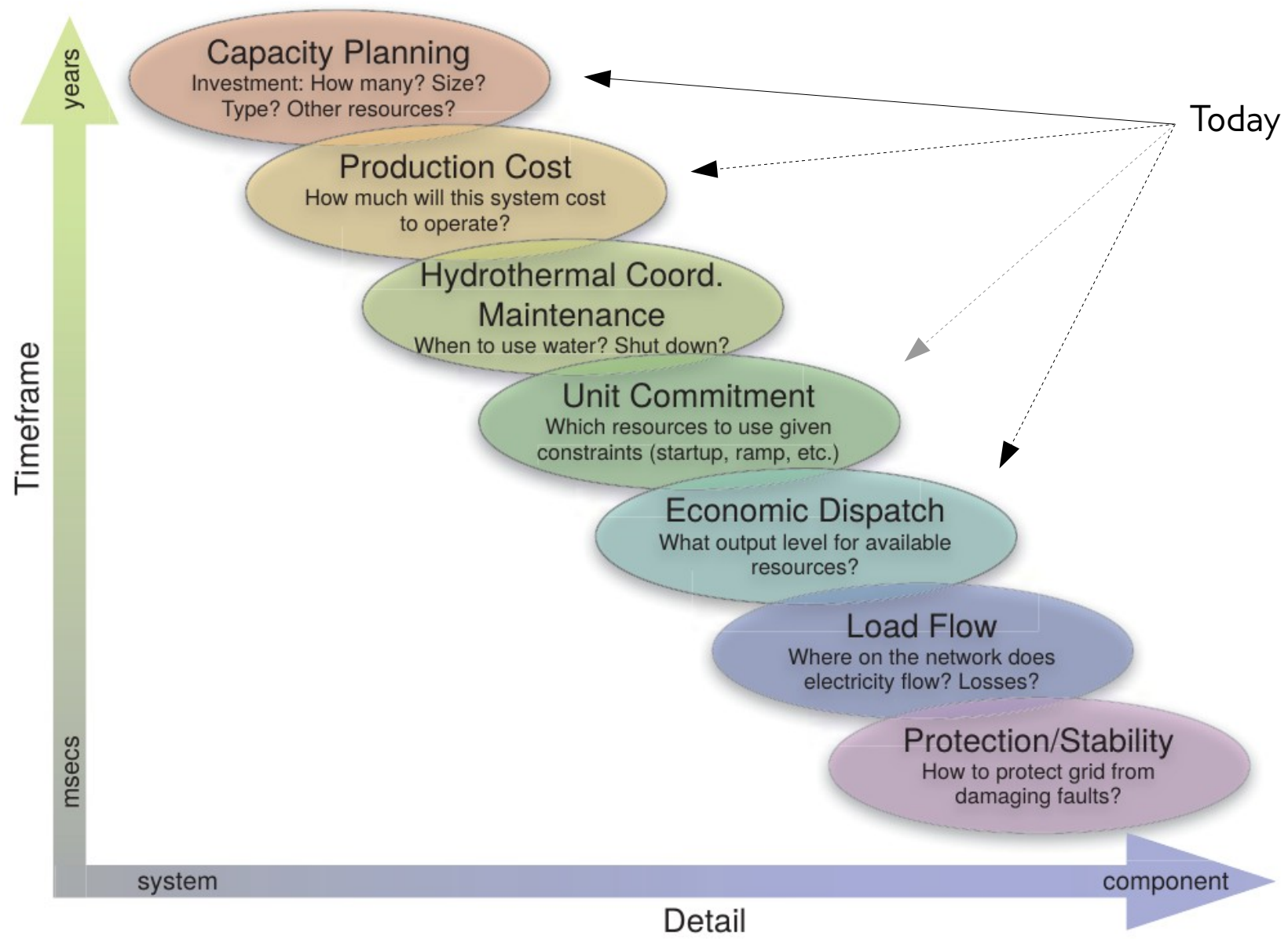
Electric Power System Models



Electric Power System Models



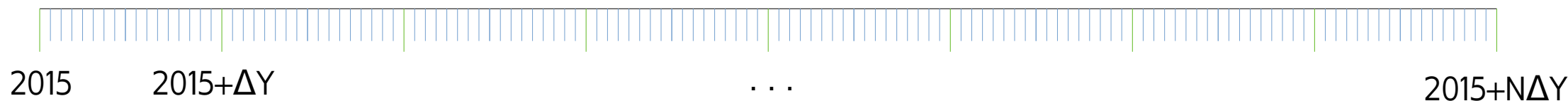
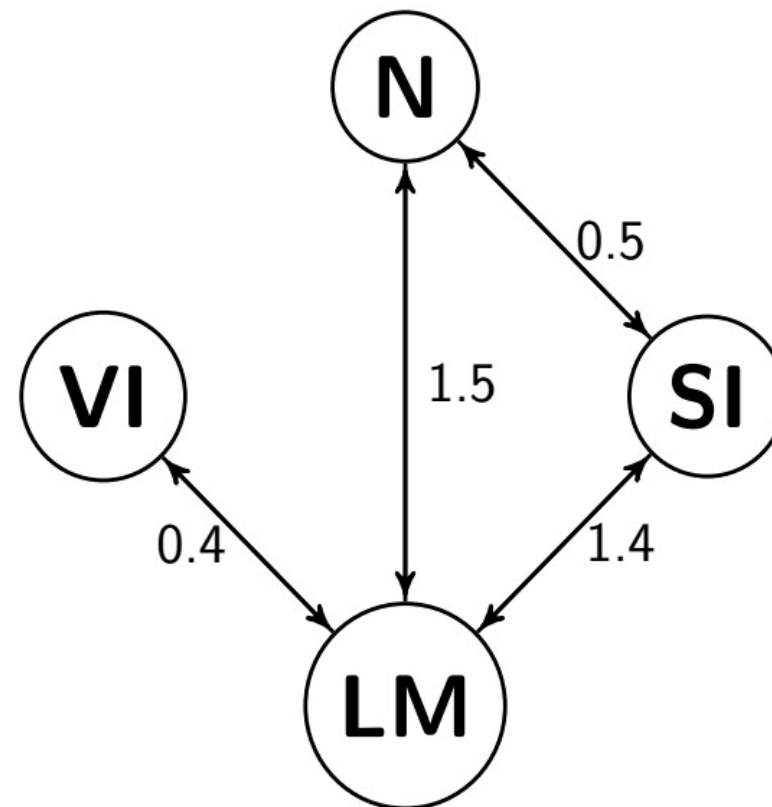
Electric Power System Models





Electricity System Planning Models

1. Choose + Discretize Space
2. Choose + Discretize Time
3. Optimize:
 - What to build.
 - Where to build it.
 - When to build it.
 - How to operate it.



Electricity System Planning Models

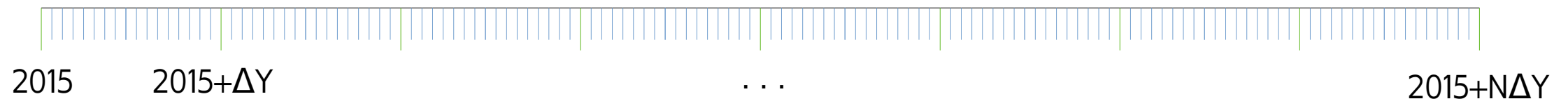
1. Choose + Discretize Space

2. Choose + Discretize Time

3. Optimize:

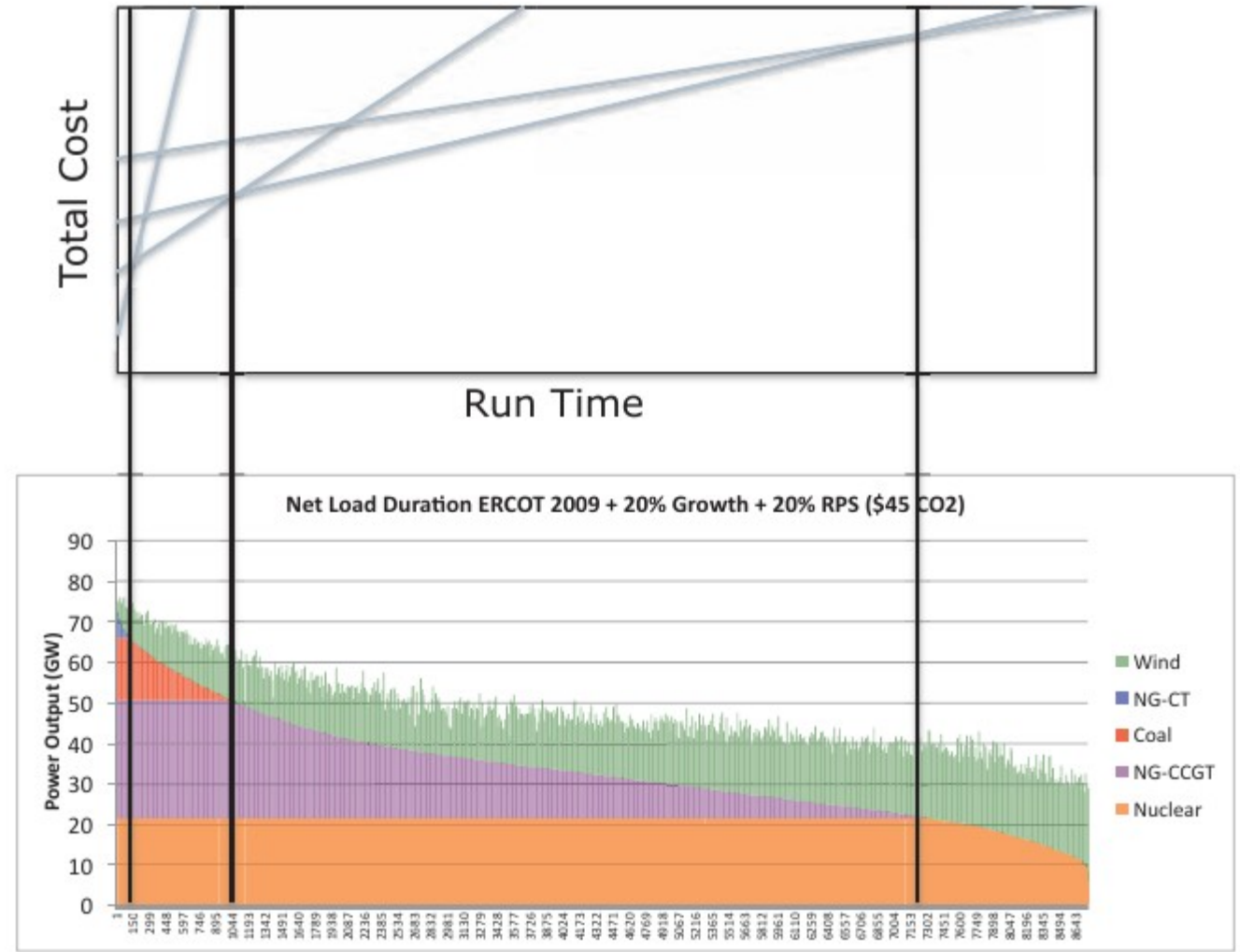
- What to build.
- Where to build it.
- When to build it.
- How to operate it.

- Used by central planners (e.g. BC Hydro)
- In market context, used as a means of indicative planning by ISO and/or regulators.
 - Inform design of incentives and/or new markets
- Public officials to assess prospective policy



Planning Models: Before VRE

- Early days: screening curve method



Planning Models: Before VRE

- Early days: screening curve method
- 1957: Linear Programs (LP)
 - Low (and predictable) variability
 - Limited generator operational constraints

minimize	Capital costs + Variable costs
subject to	Energy balance constraint
	Policy constraints
	Investment constraints
	Reserves constraints
	$N - 1$ constraint
	...

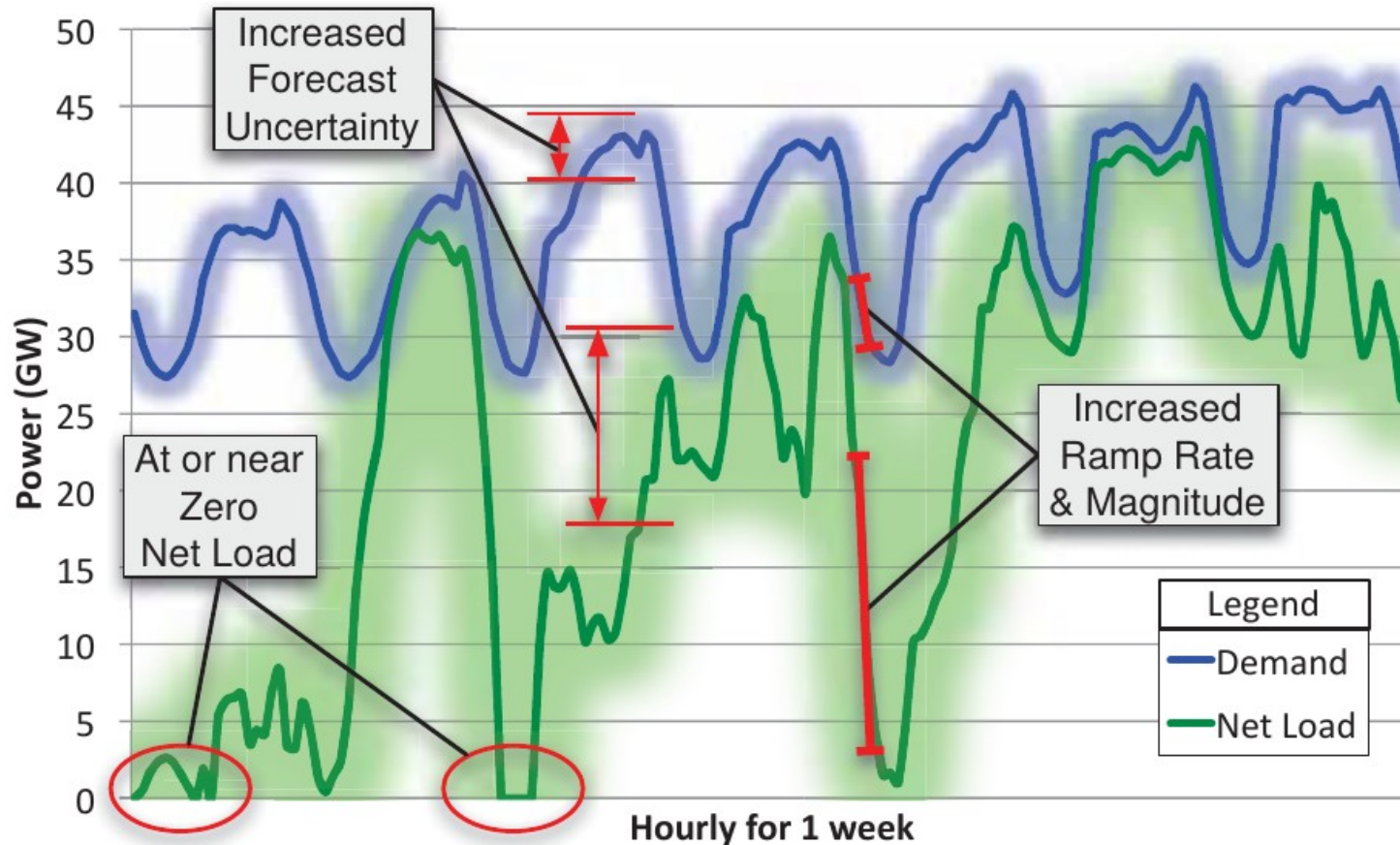
Planning Models: Before VRE

- Early days: screening curve method
- 1957: Linear Programs (LP)
 - Low (and predictable) variability
 - Limited generator operational constraints
- 1960's – 1990's:
 - Hydro reservoir management
 - Lumpy investments (MILP)
 - ...

Planning Models: Before VRE

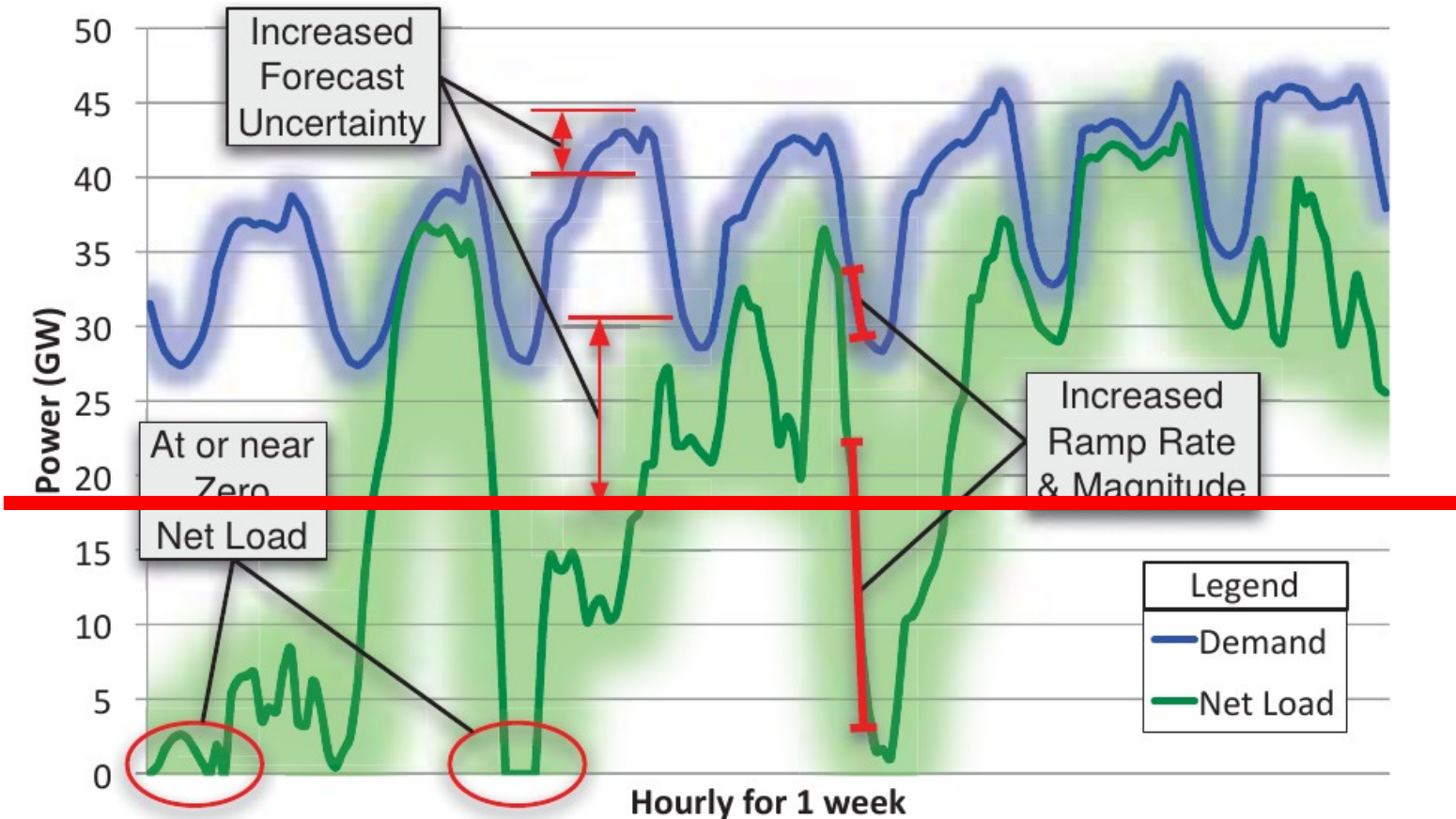
- Early days: screening curve method
- 1957: Linear Programs (LP)
 - Low (and predictable) variability
 - Limited generator operational constraints
- 1960's – 1990's:
 - Hydro reservoir management
 - Lumpy investments (MILP)
 - ...
- 2000's
 - VRE challenges these models

Planning Models: With VRE



- Four key challenges:
 - **Uncertainty** → methodological improvements.
 - **Operational** characteristics of thermal generators now very important to include.
 - **Geographic** resolution.
 - Best wind / solar resource sites
 - Resource smoothing
 - **Temporal** resolution.
 - Focus of the talk.

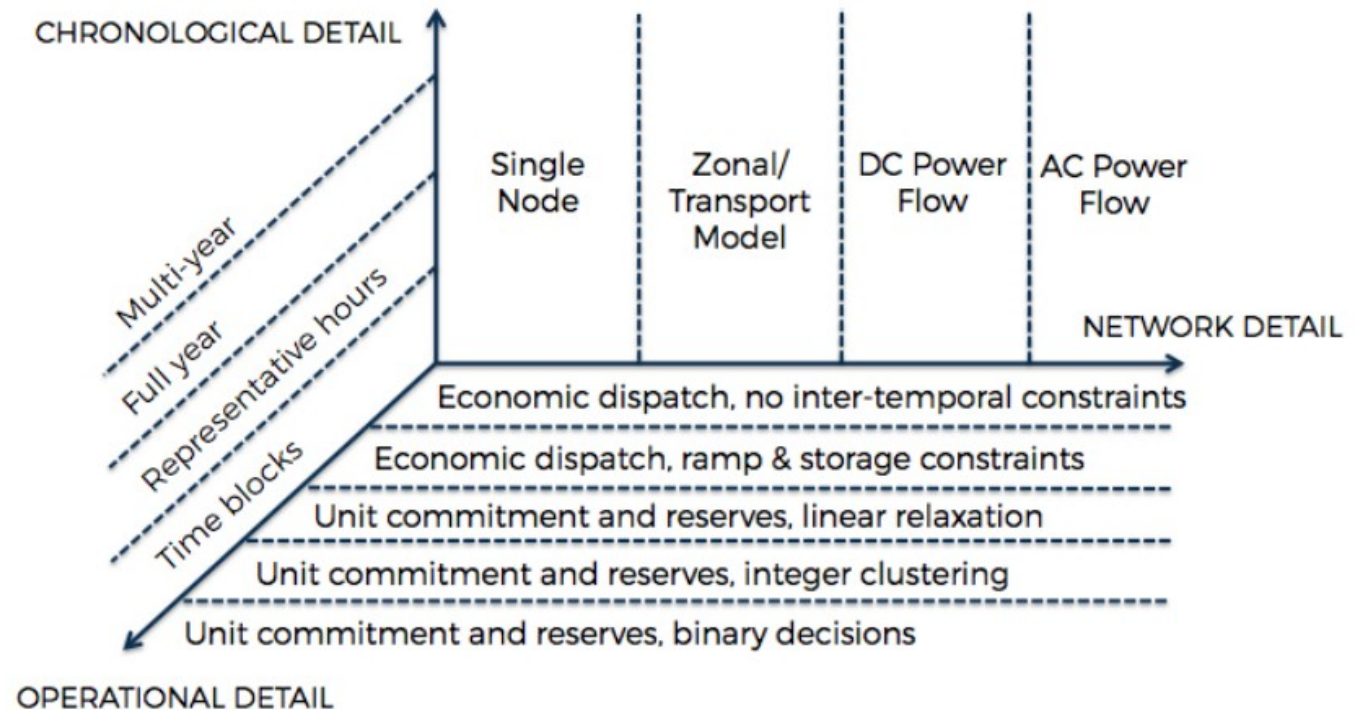
Planning Models: With VRE



- Four key challenges:
 - **Uncertainty** → methodological improvements.
 - **Operational** characteristics of thermal generators now very important to include.
 - **Geographic** resolution.
 - Best wind / solar resource sites
 - Resource smoothing
 - **Temporal** resolution.
 - Focus of the talk.

Planning Models: With VRE

- **Trade-offs** between model size and abstraction error in the three dimensions
- Tune resolution to specific research question.
- Poncelet (2016): for high share of VRE generation (35% - 50%) **temporal dimension more important.**

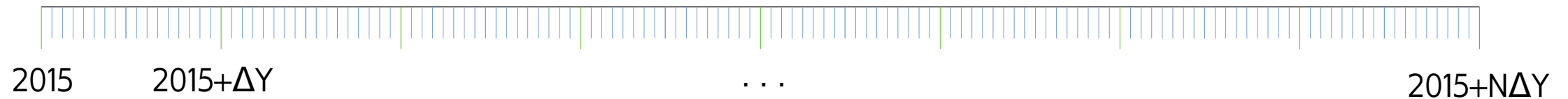


Outline

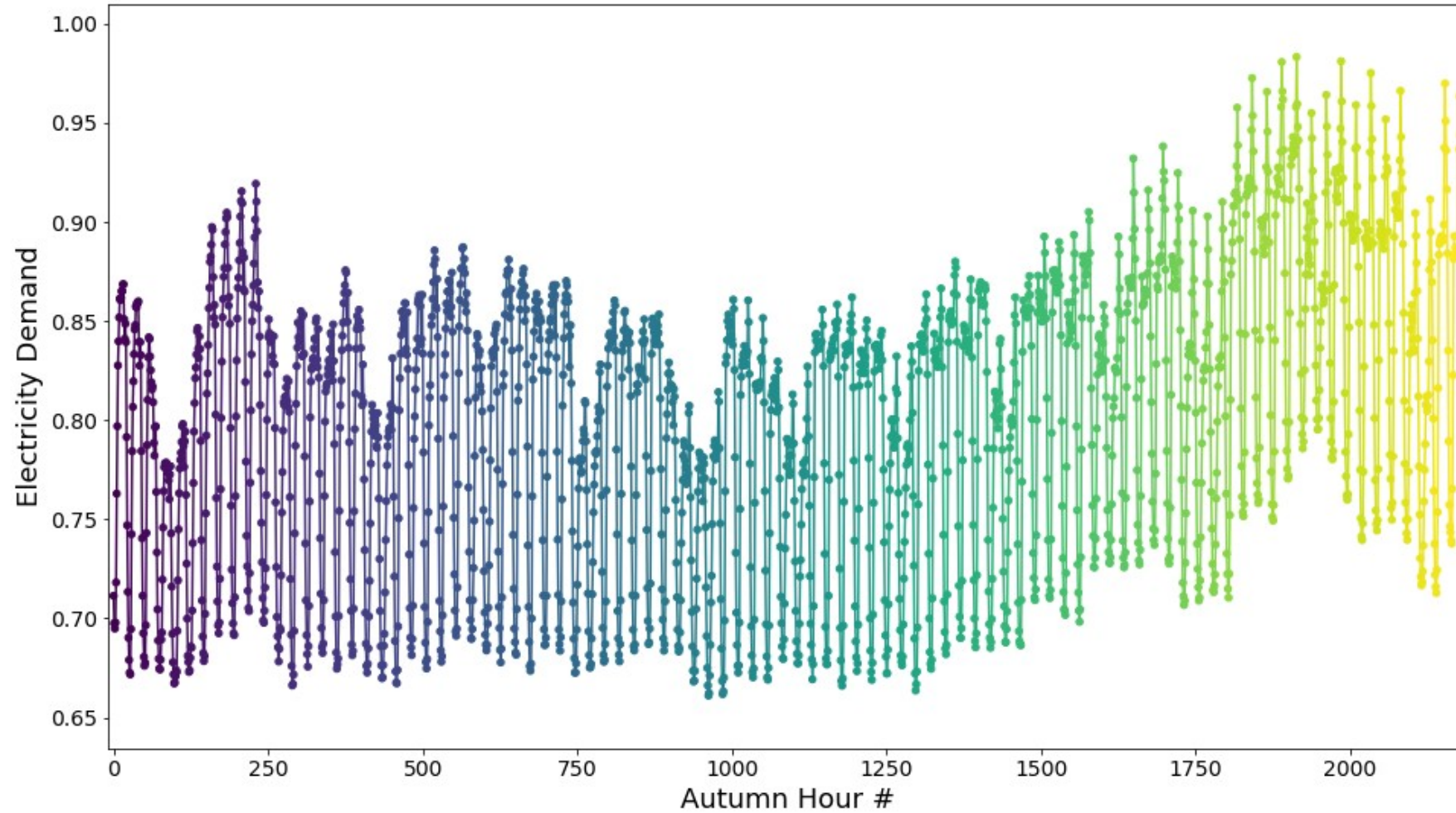
- Overview of energy & power system models
- Overview of power system planning models
- Challenges imposed by variable generation
- Deep dive into the temporal dimension

Temporal Aggregation: Before VRE

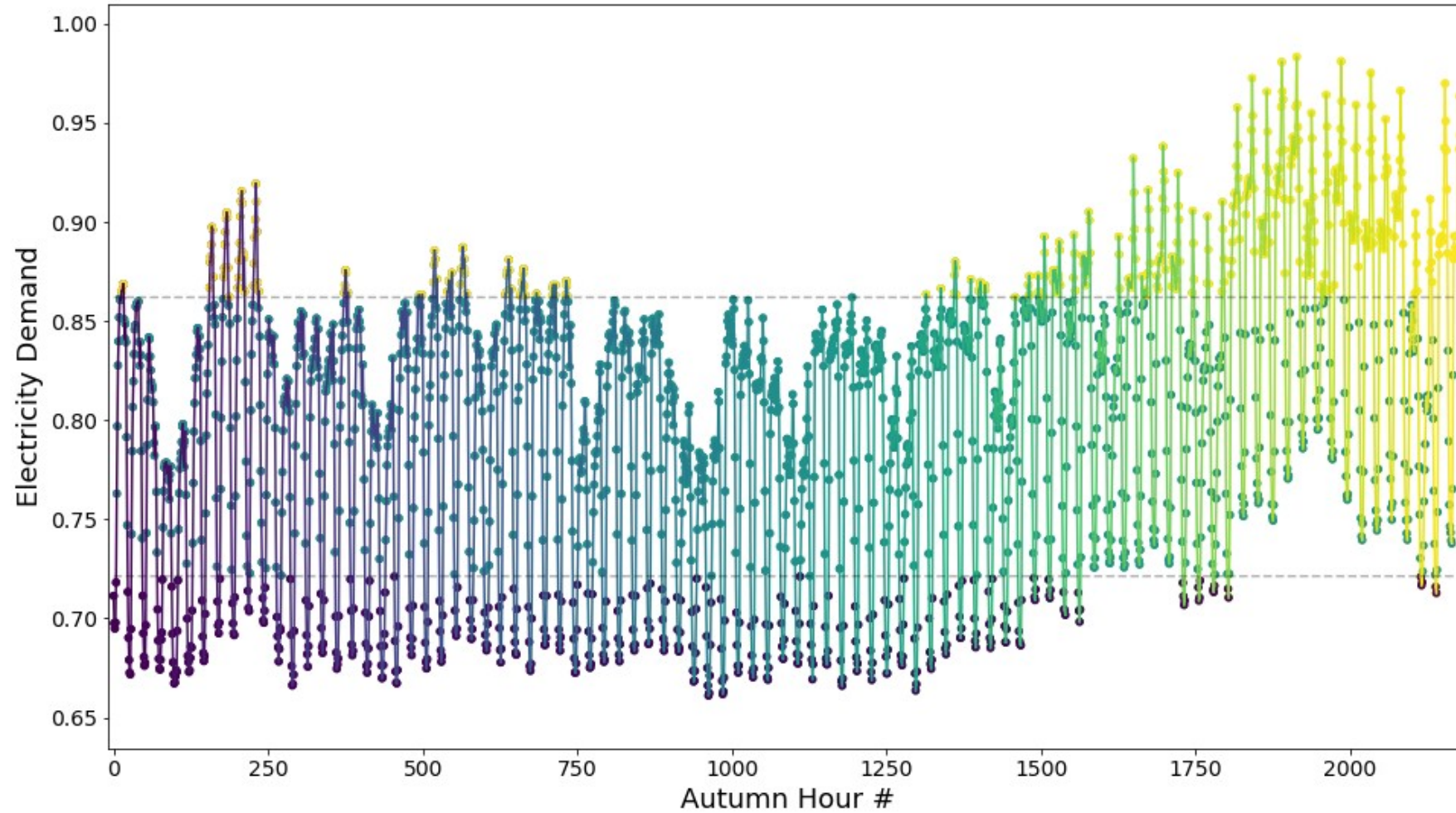
- Before VRE, only source of variability is **demand**
- Period selection reflected this
- Most common approach to aggregation: **Seasonal averaging** to produce **time slices**:
 - 1 year → 4 seasons
 - Season → 3 periods (peak, mid, low demand)
 - 12 time slices per year
 - Some add 1 additional 'max peak' time slice



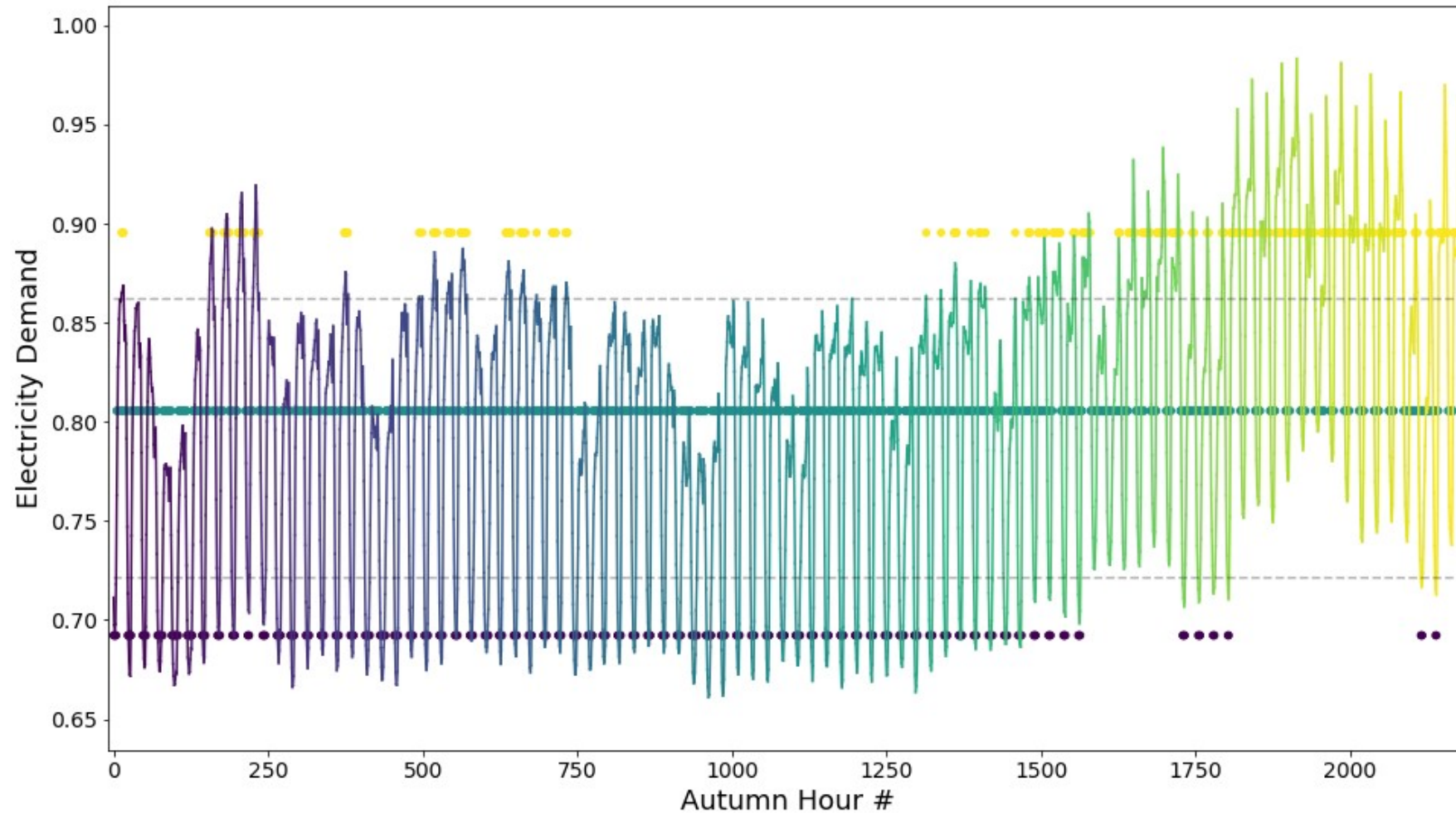
Electricity Demand (Autumn)



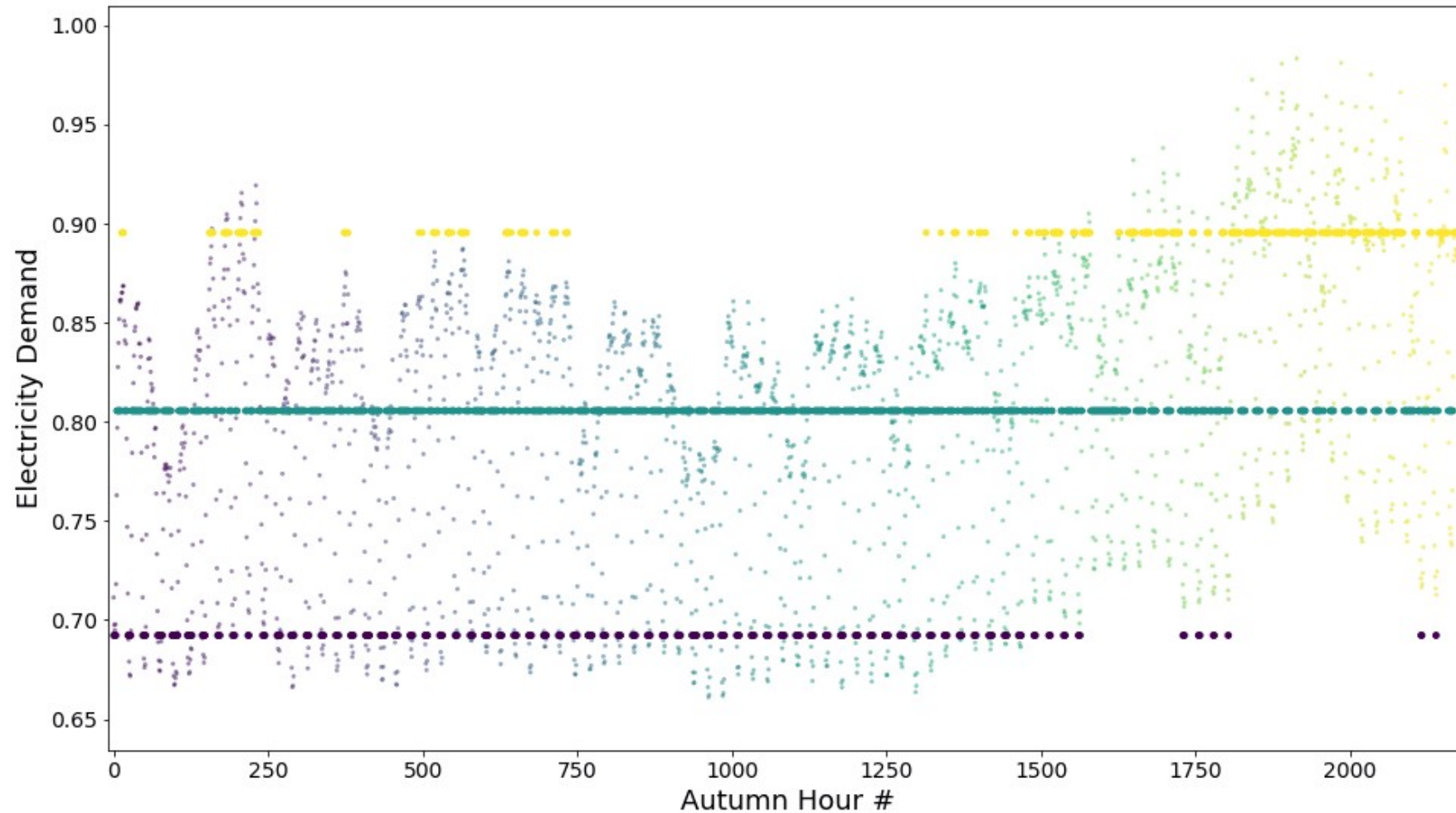
Electricity Demand (Autumn)



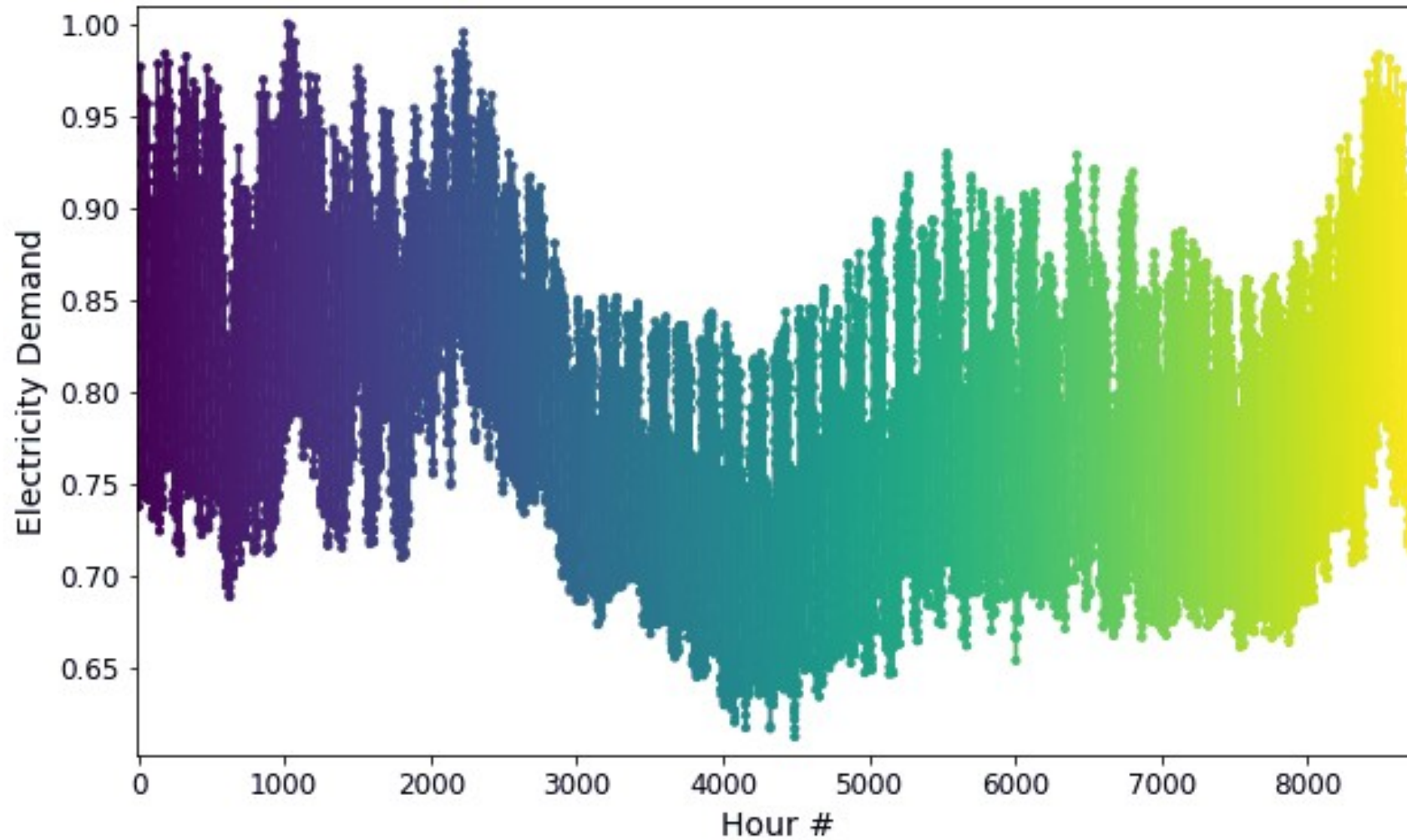
Electricity Demand (Autumn)



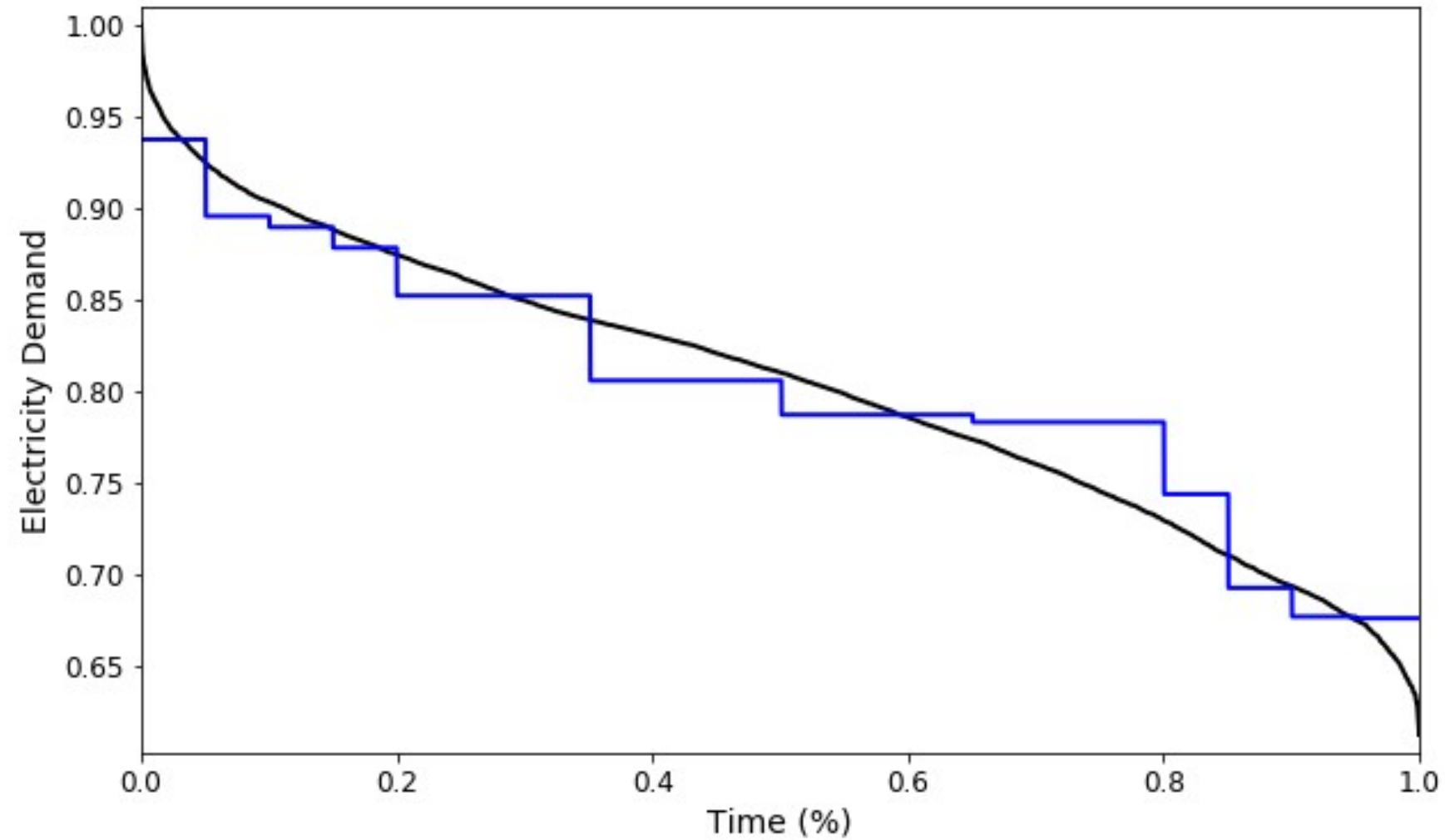
Electricity Demand (Autumn)



Electricity Demand (Full Year)



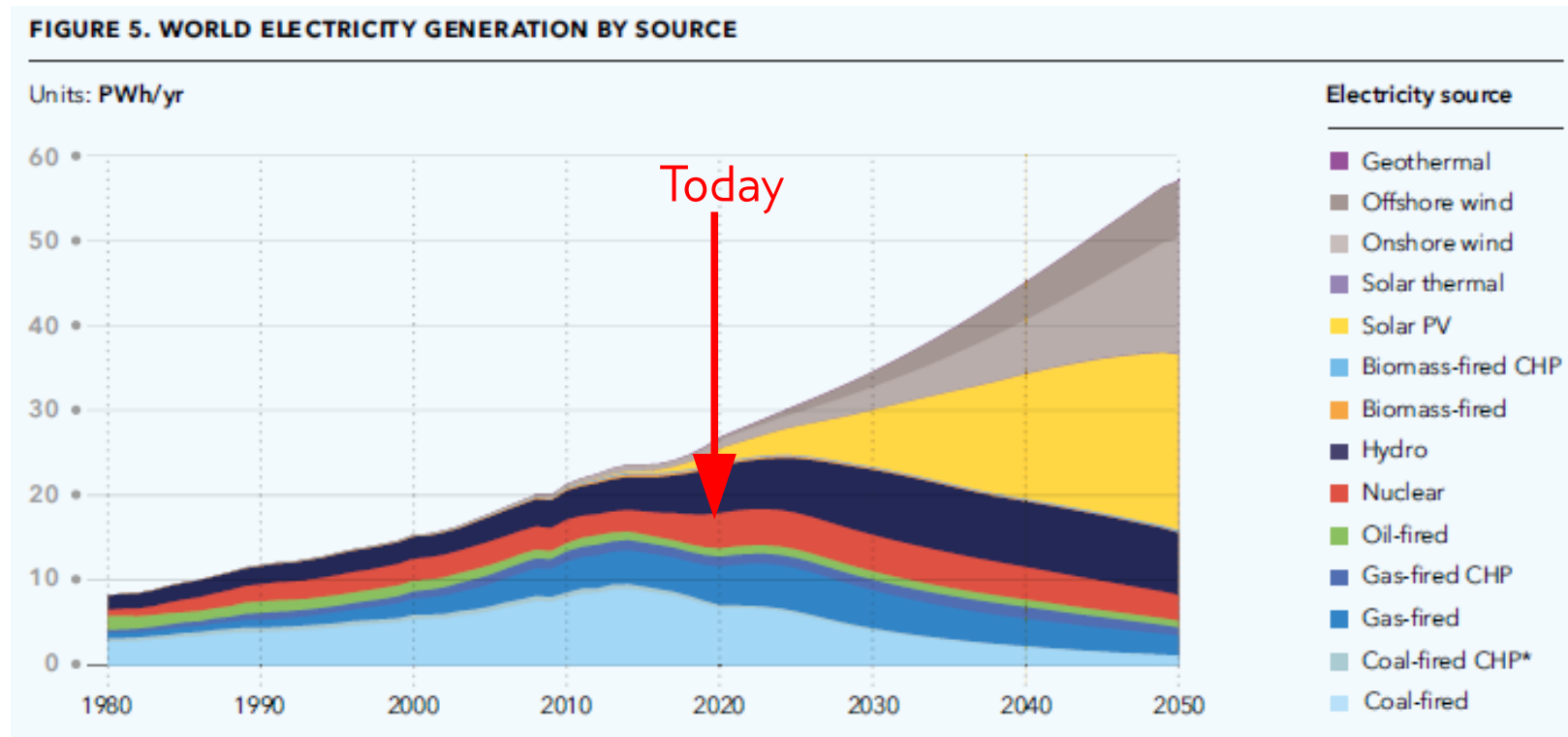
Electricity Demand (Full Year)



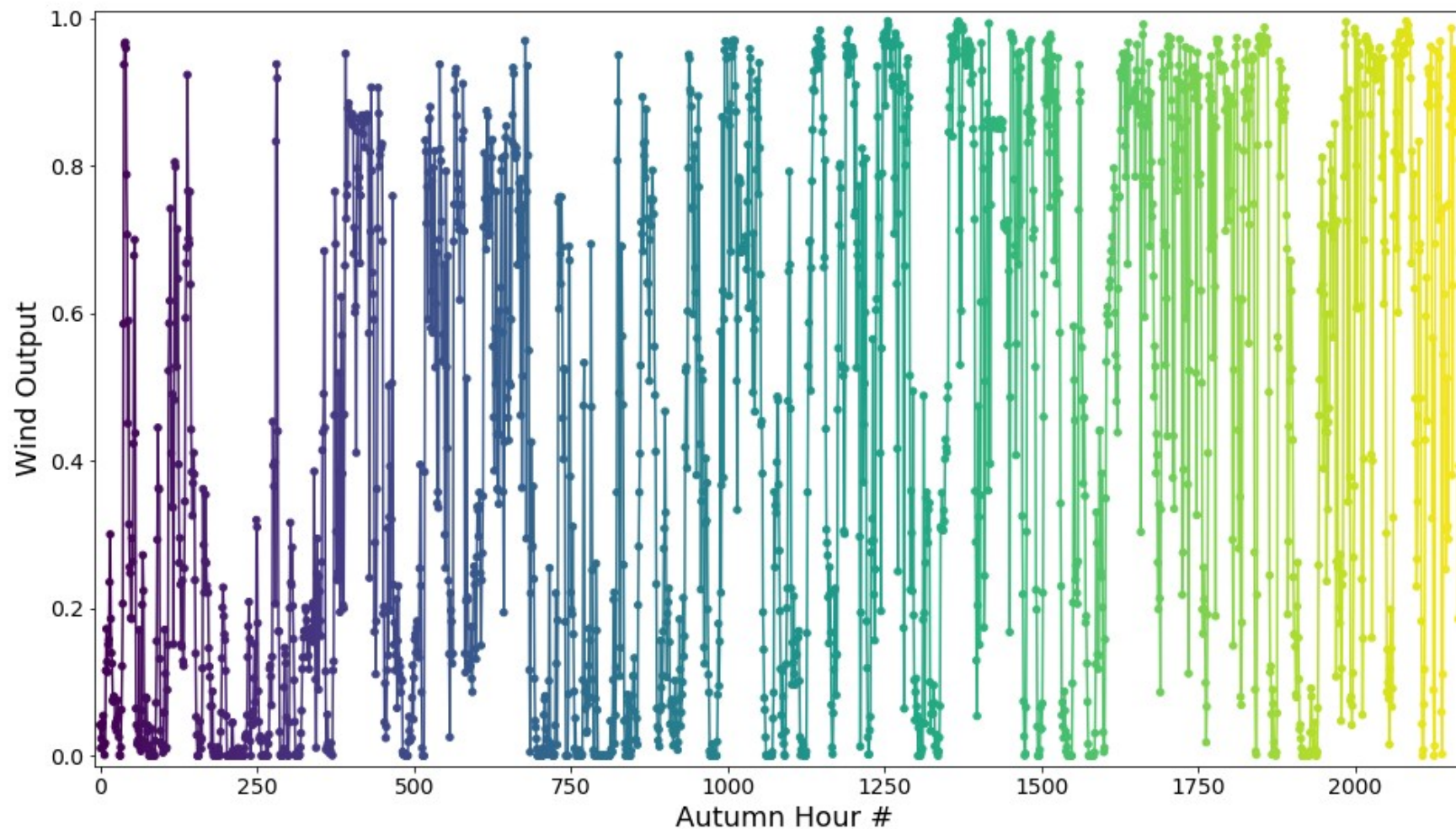
Seasonal Averaging Roundup

- Is adequate in a no-VRE world
- Still in use today by *many* models
- Lose short-term dynamics → Can't model
 - Generator operational constraints
 - Intra-day storage
- Maintain seasonal chronology →
 - Coarse representation of seasonal storage

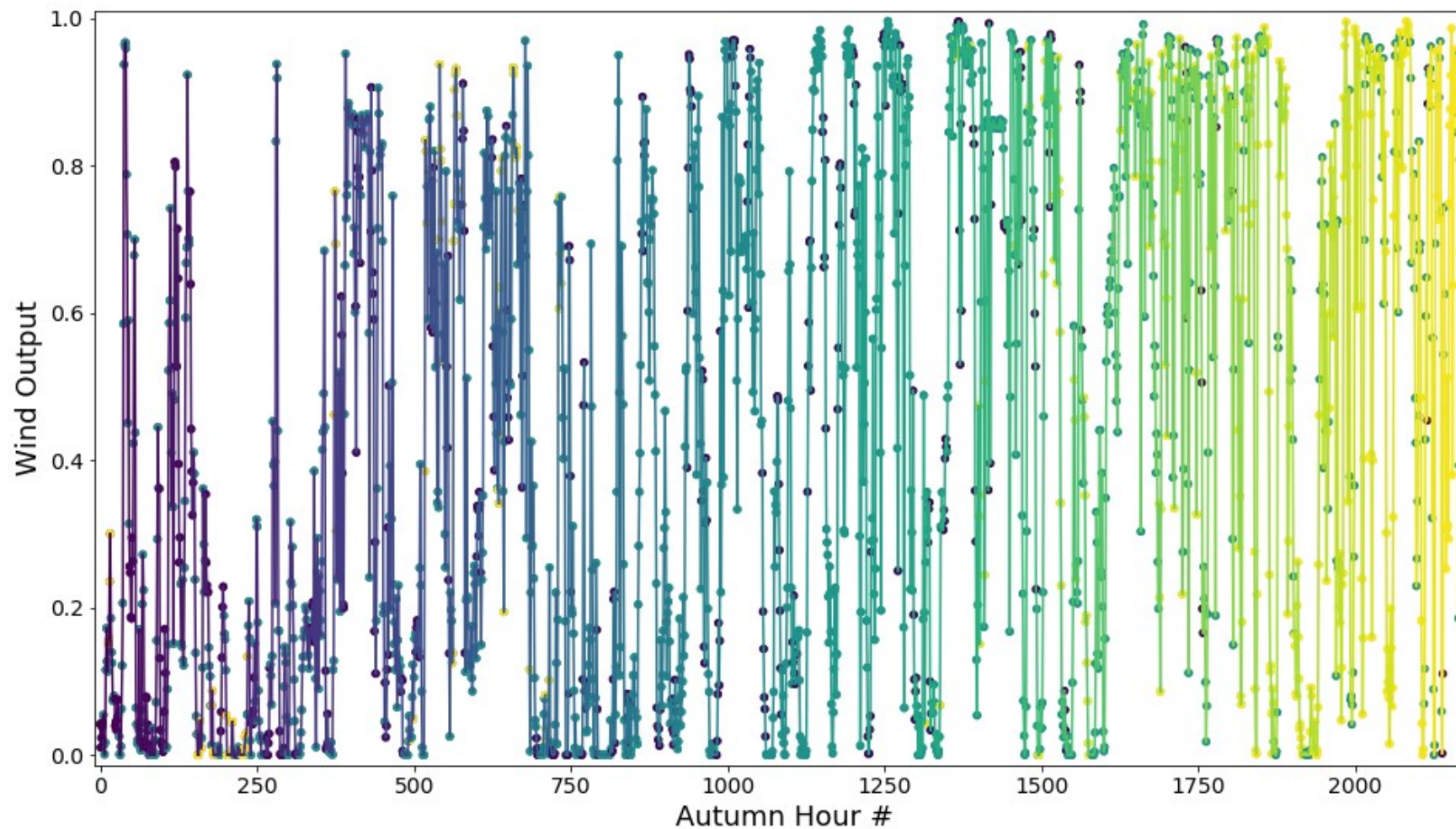
Seasonal Averaging with VRE



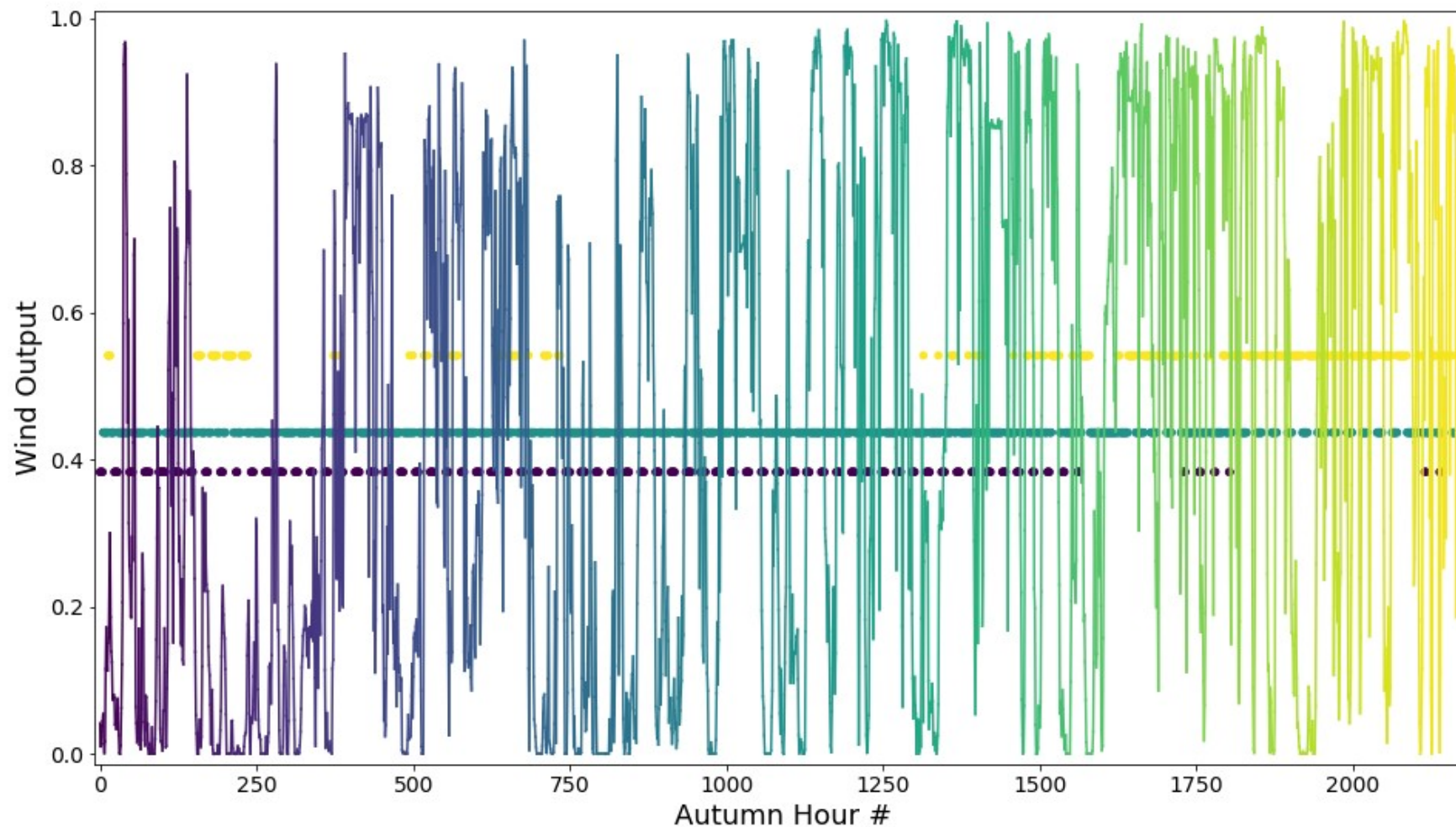
Wind Availability (Autumn)



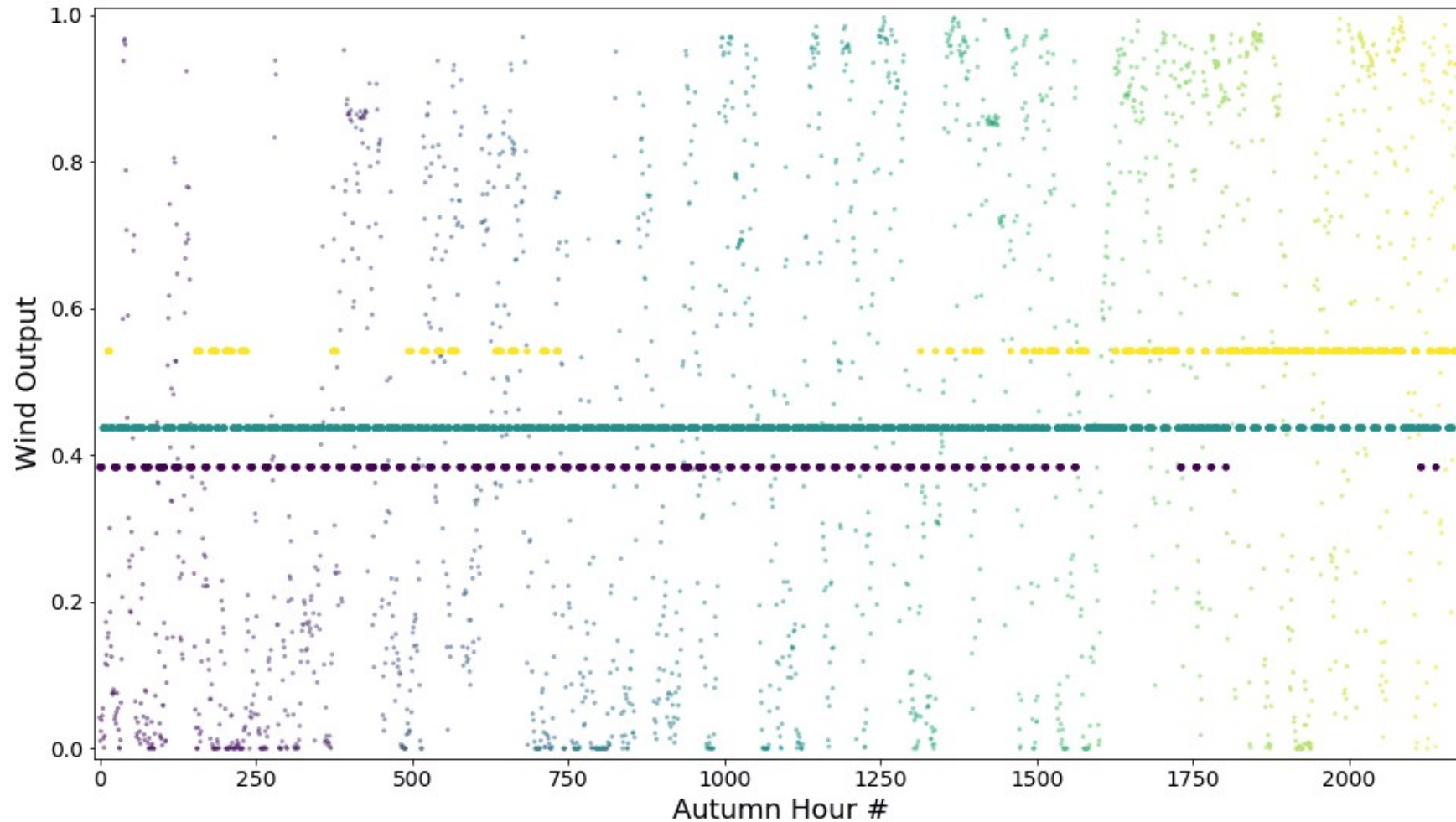
Wind Availability (Autumn)



Wind Availability (Autumn)

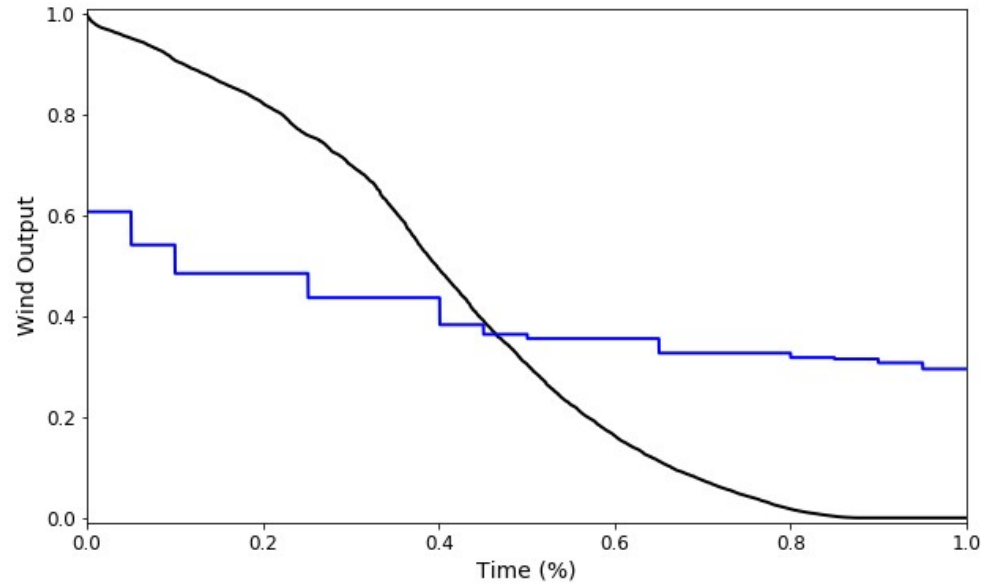


Wind Availability (Autumn)

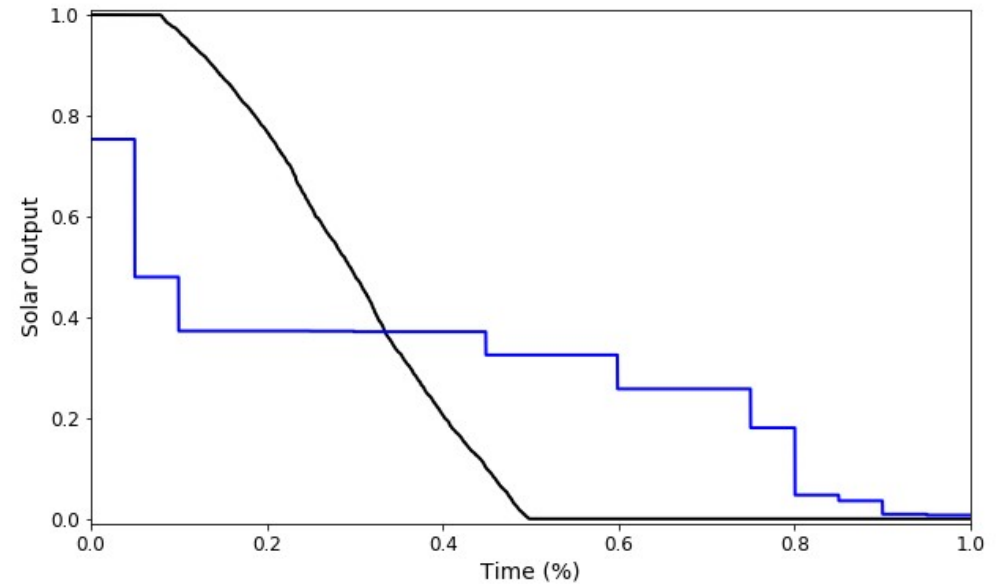


Results...

Wind



Solar



- Under represents supply side variability
- Results in:
 - over-investment in VRE and baseload generators
 - Under-investment in flexible generators

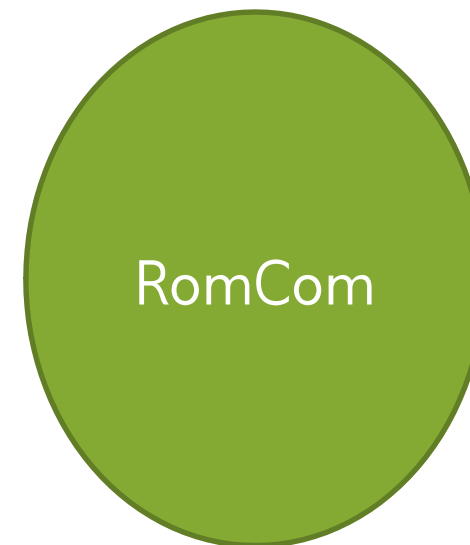
So, what to do?

- Ignore it and tell the masses about your optimal power system composed solely of VRE and nuclear.
- Simply increasing resolution (e.g. 12 months instead of 4 seasons) does little to address the problem
- **Soft-link** capacity planning model with a detailed operational model in an iterative process.
- **Re-examine the temporal dimension in planning models.**

Representative Periods



Pacific Institute
for Climate Solutions
Knowledge. Insight. Action.



Representative Periods



Pacific Institute
for Climate Solutions
Knowledge. Insight. Action.

The Shining

Casablanca

Airplane!

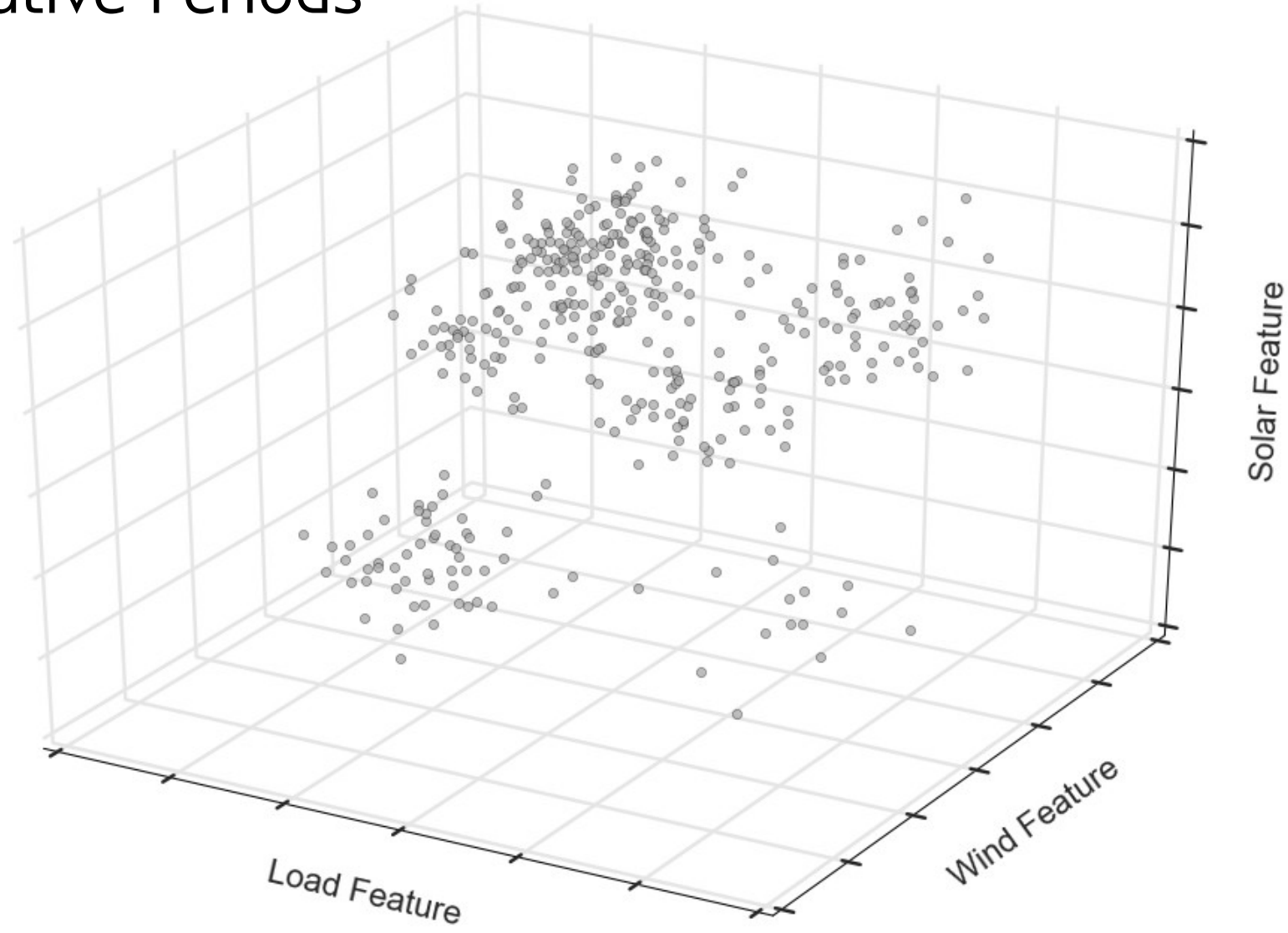
Lawrence of Arabia

Annie Hall

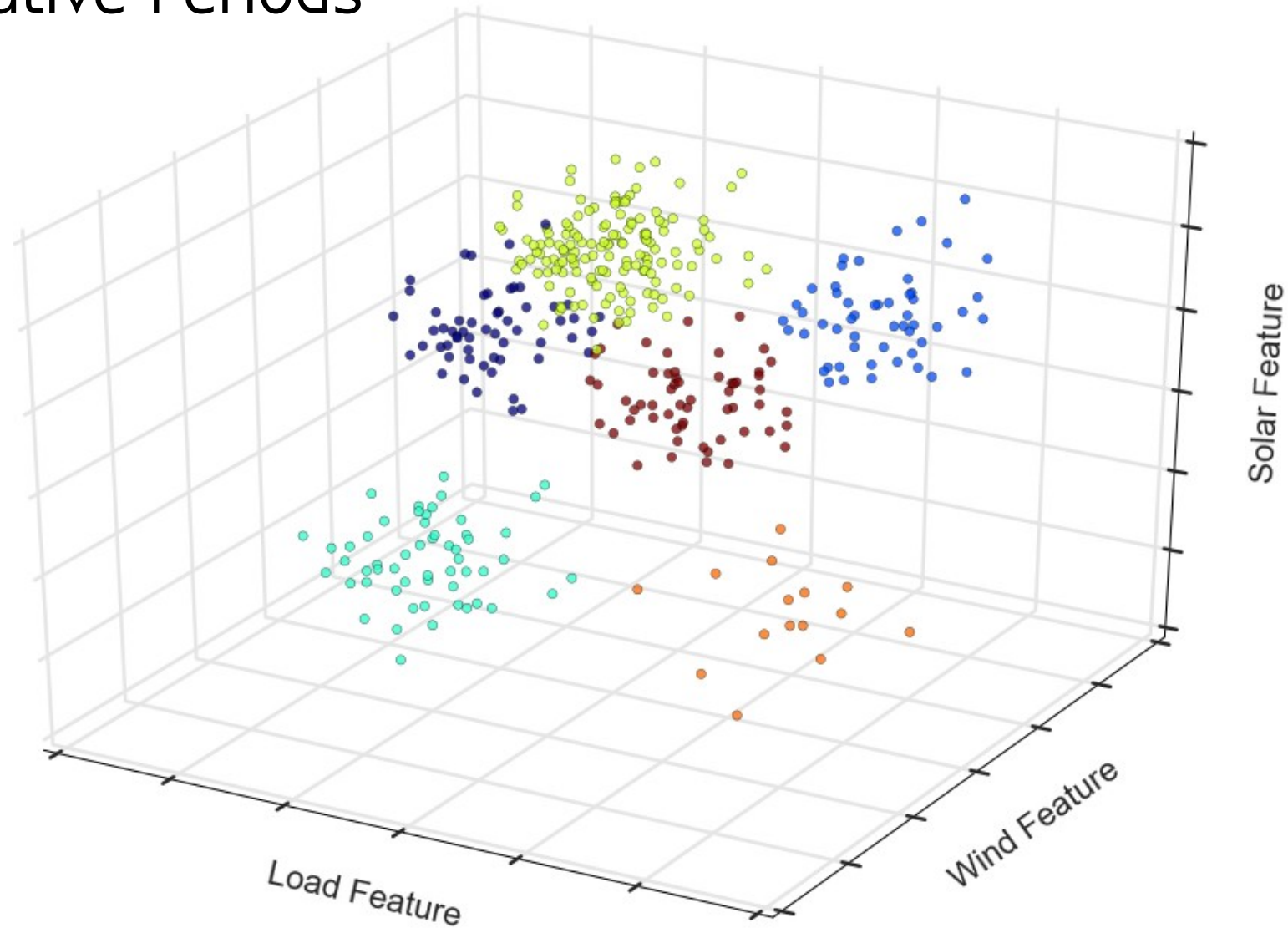
Representative Periods

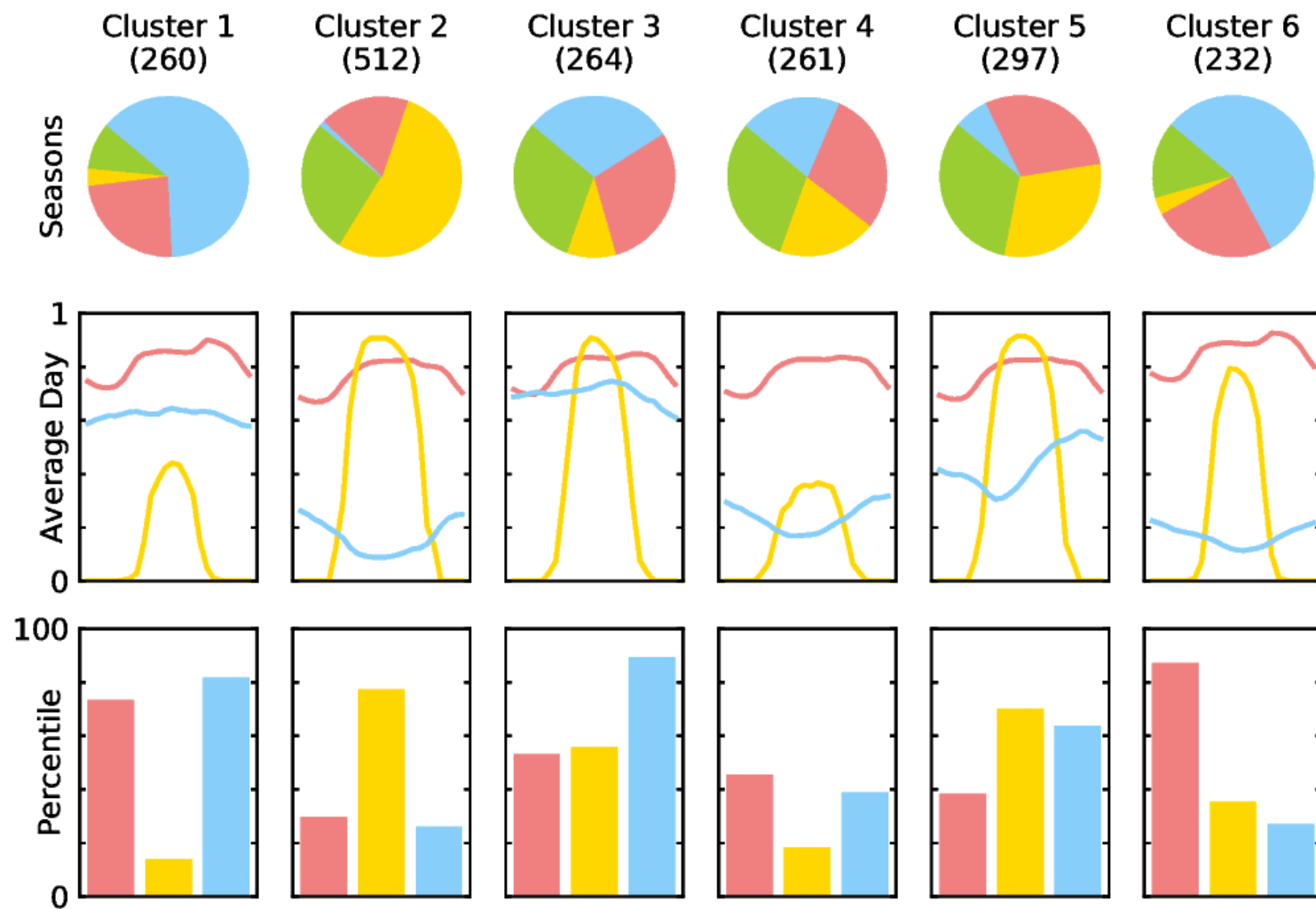
- Choose period length (e.g. hour, **day**, week).
- Amass a bunch of historical data (demand, VRE resource profiles)
- Create daily vectors from data (either raw time series or feature vector).
- Systematically select K representative days from N historical days with $K \ll N$.
 - Heuristically
 - Optimization problem
 - **Clustering**

Representative Periods

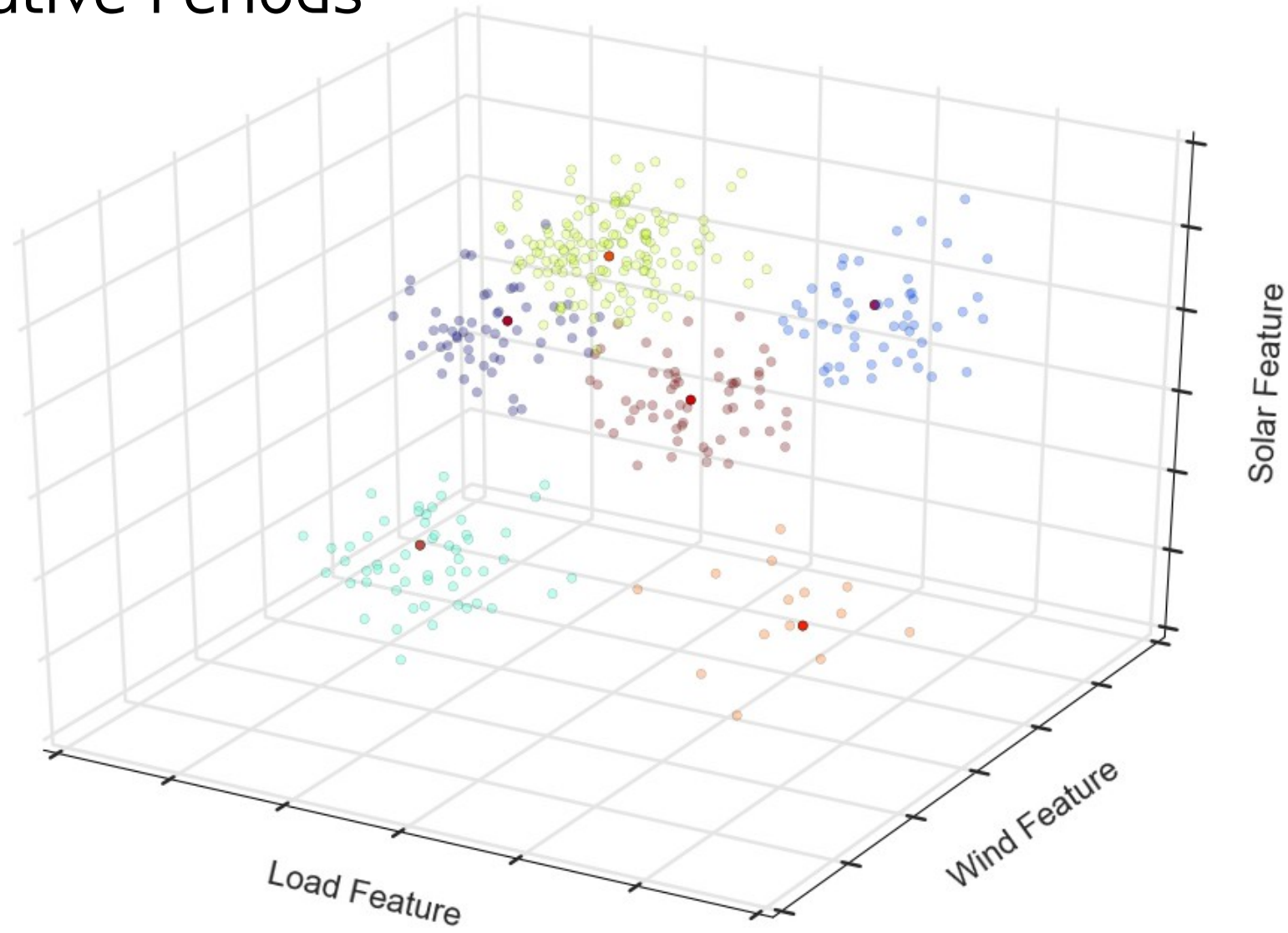


Representative Periods

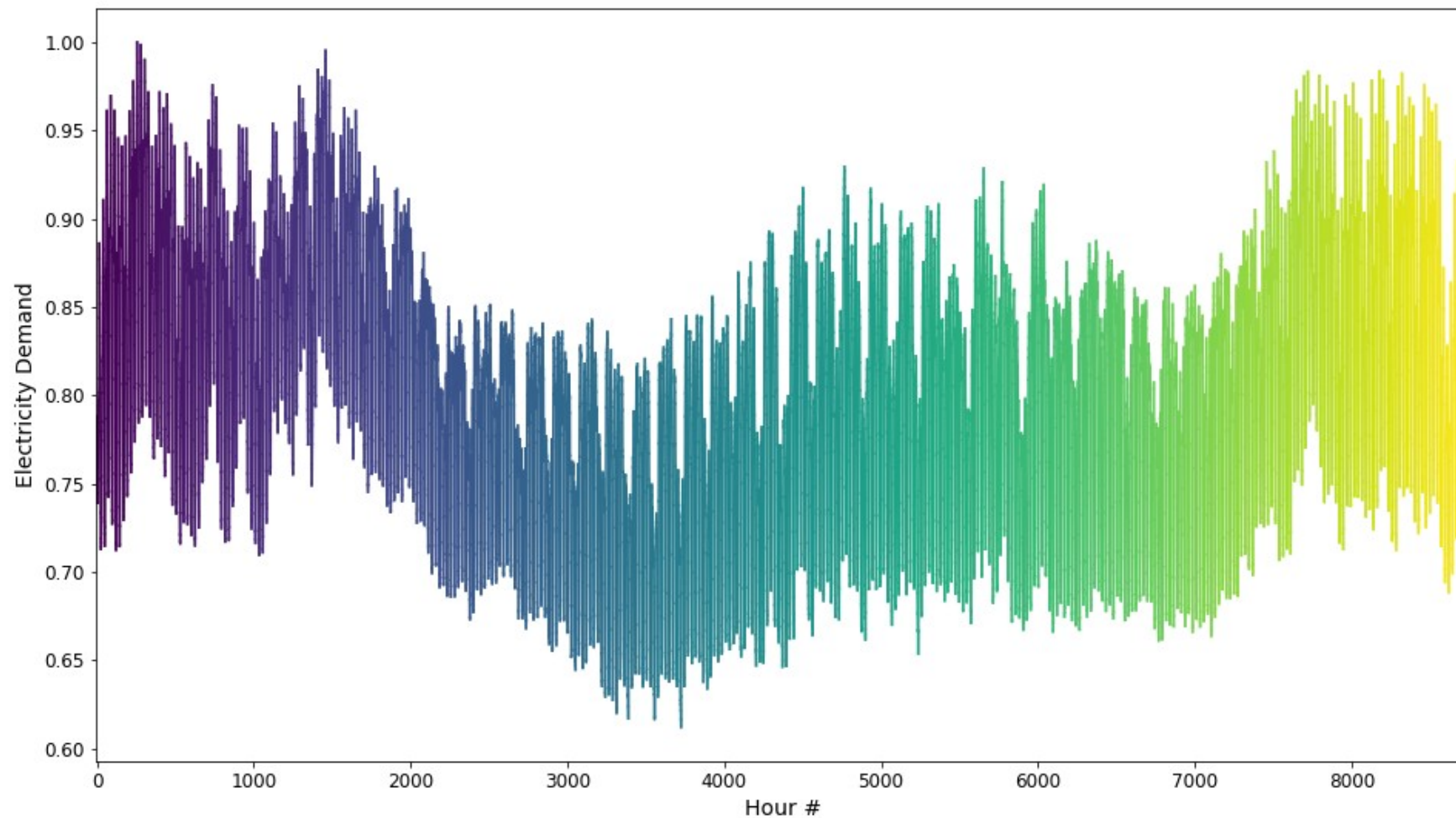




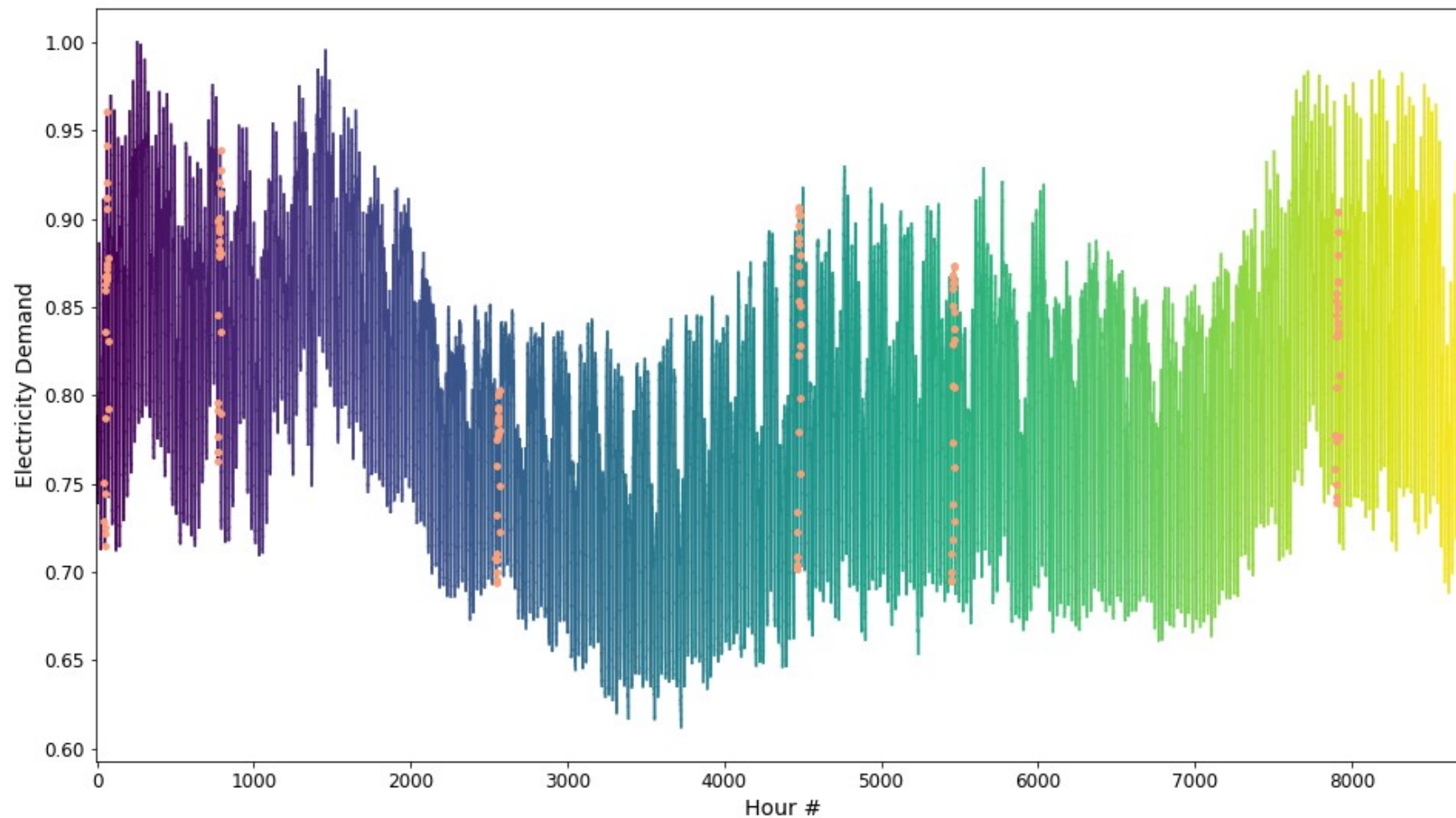
Representative Periods



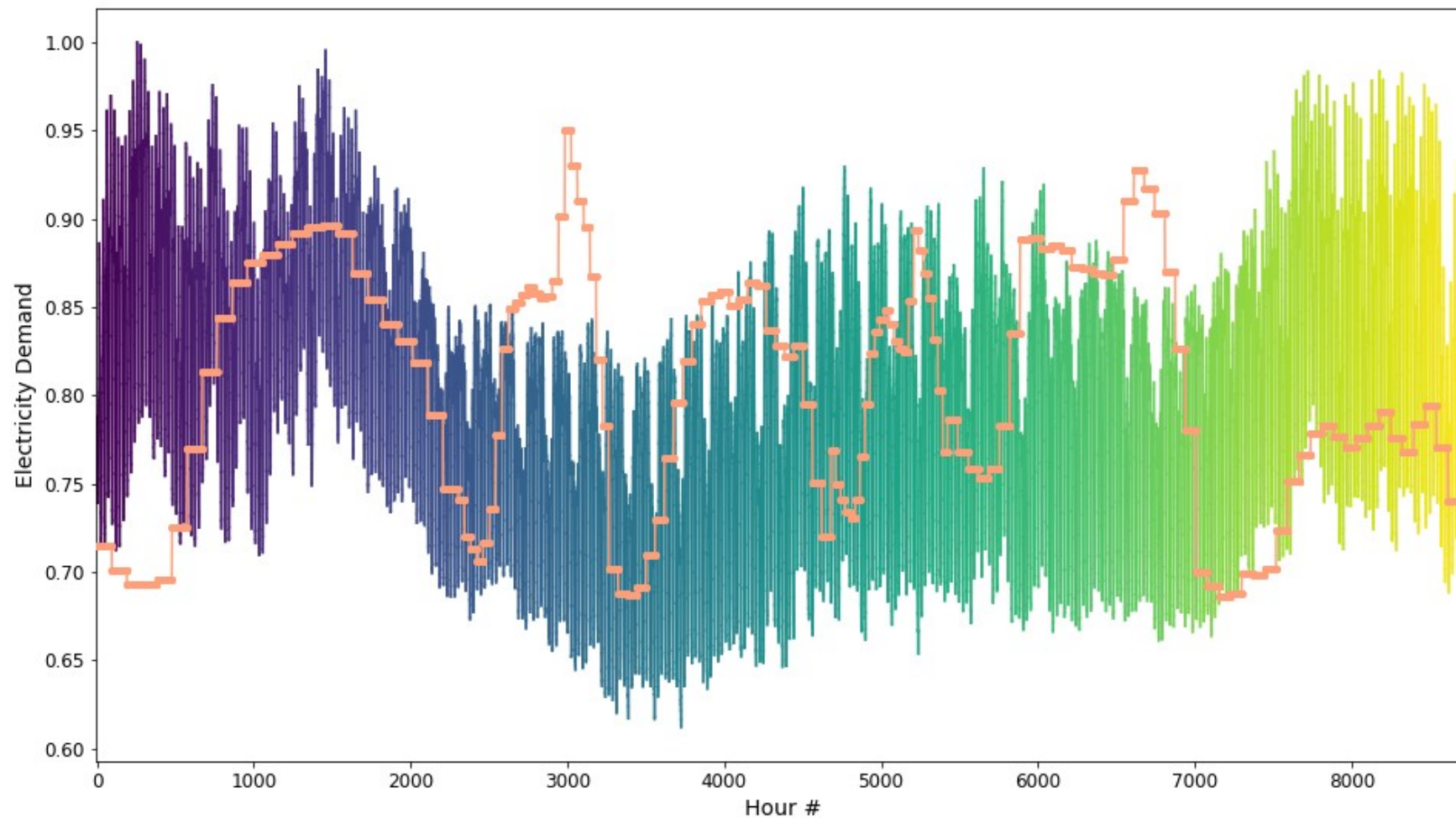
Representative Periods – Demand



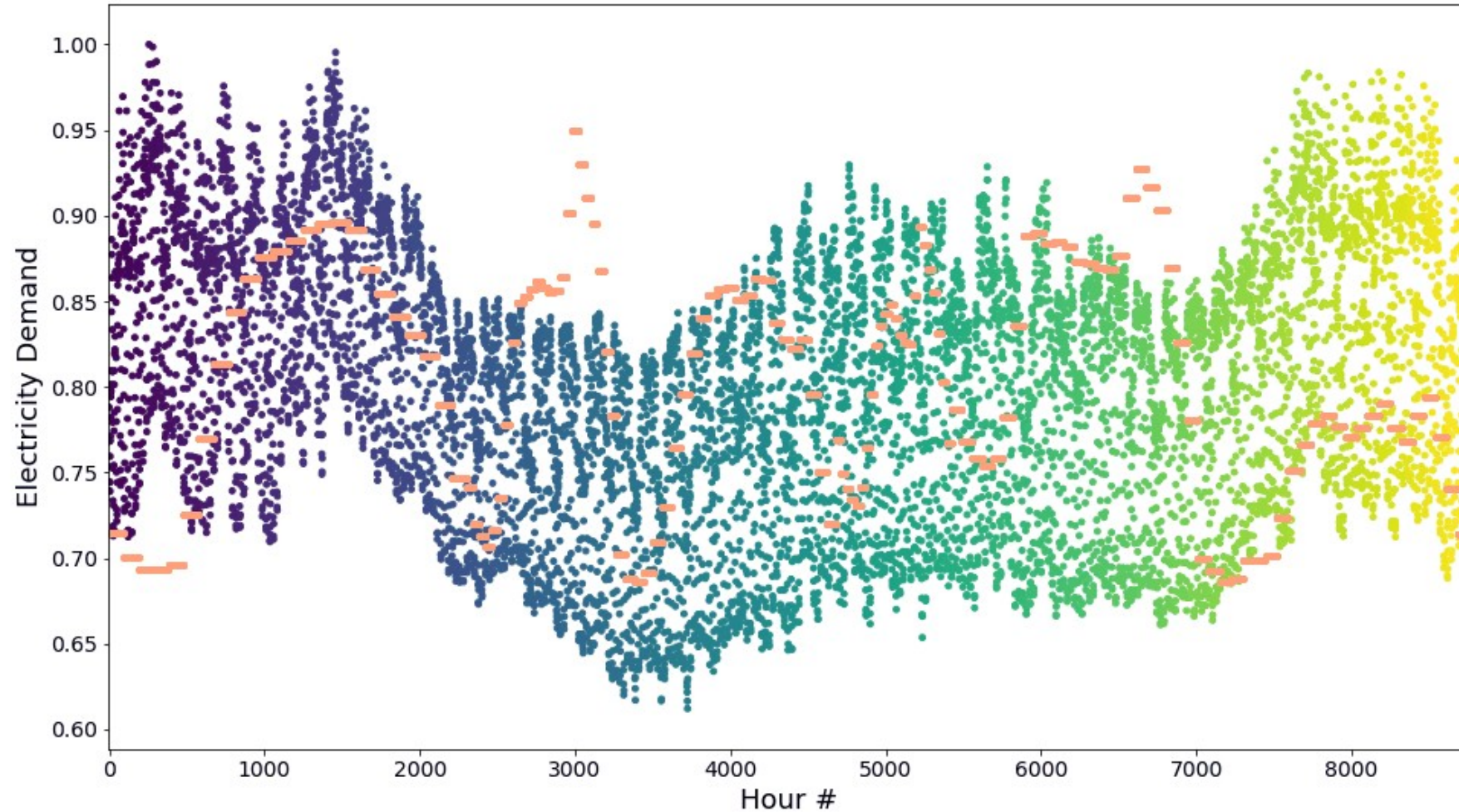
Representative Periods – Demand



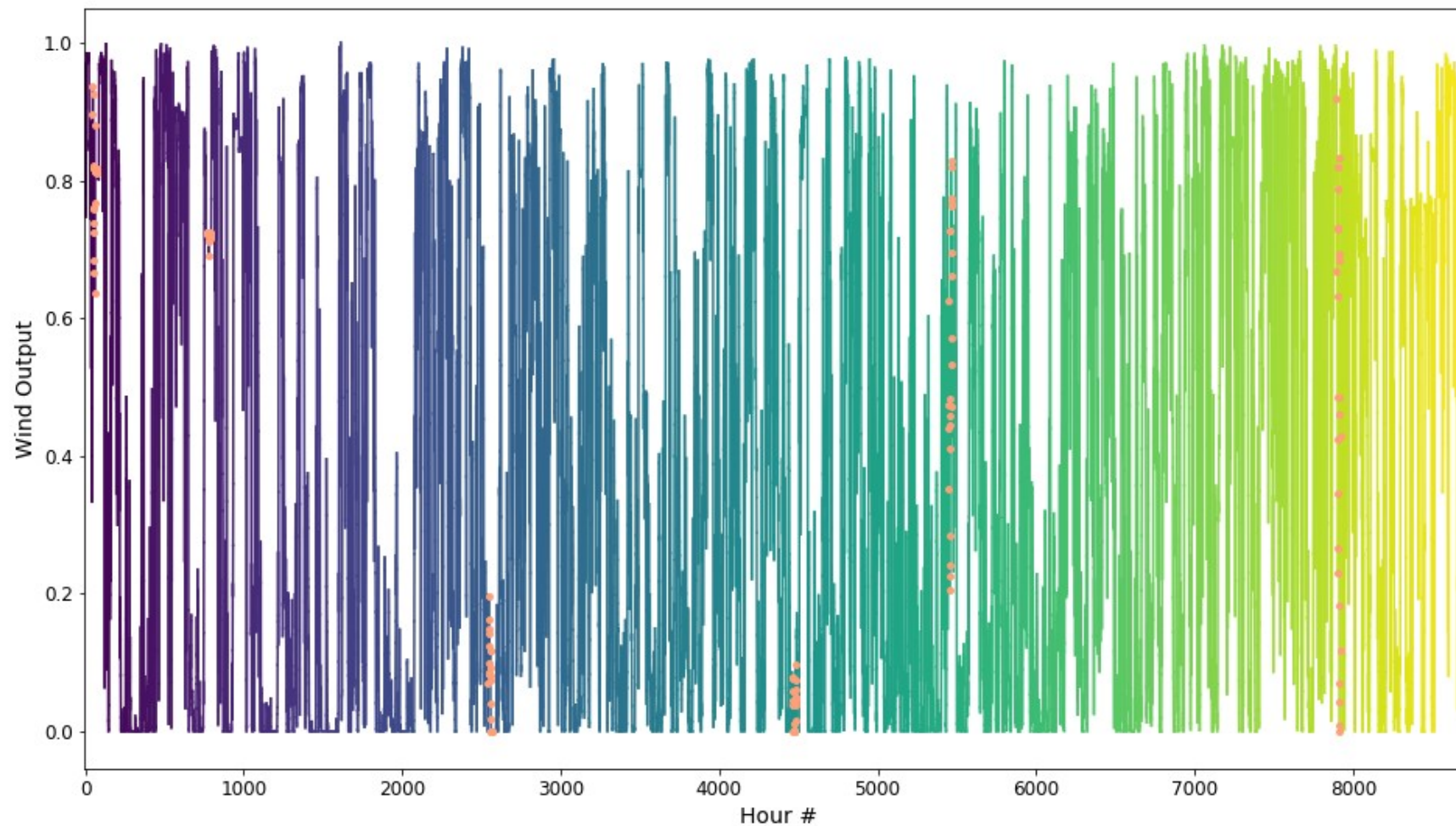
Representative Periods – Demand



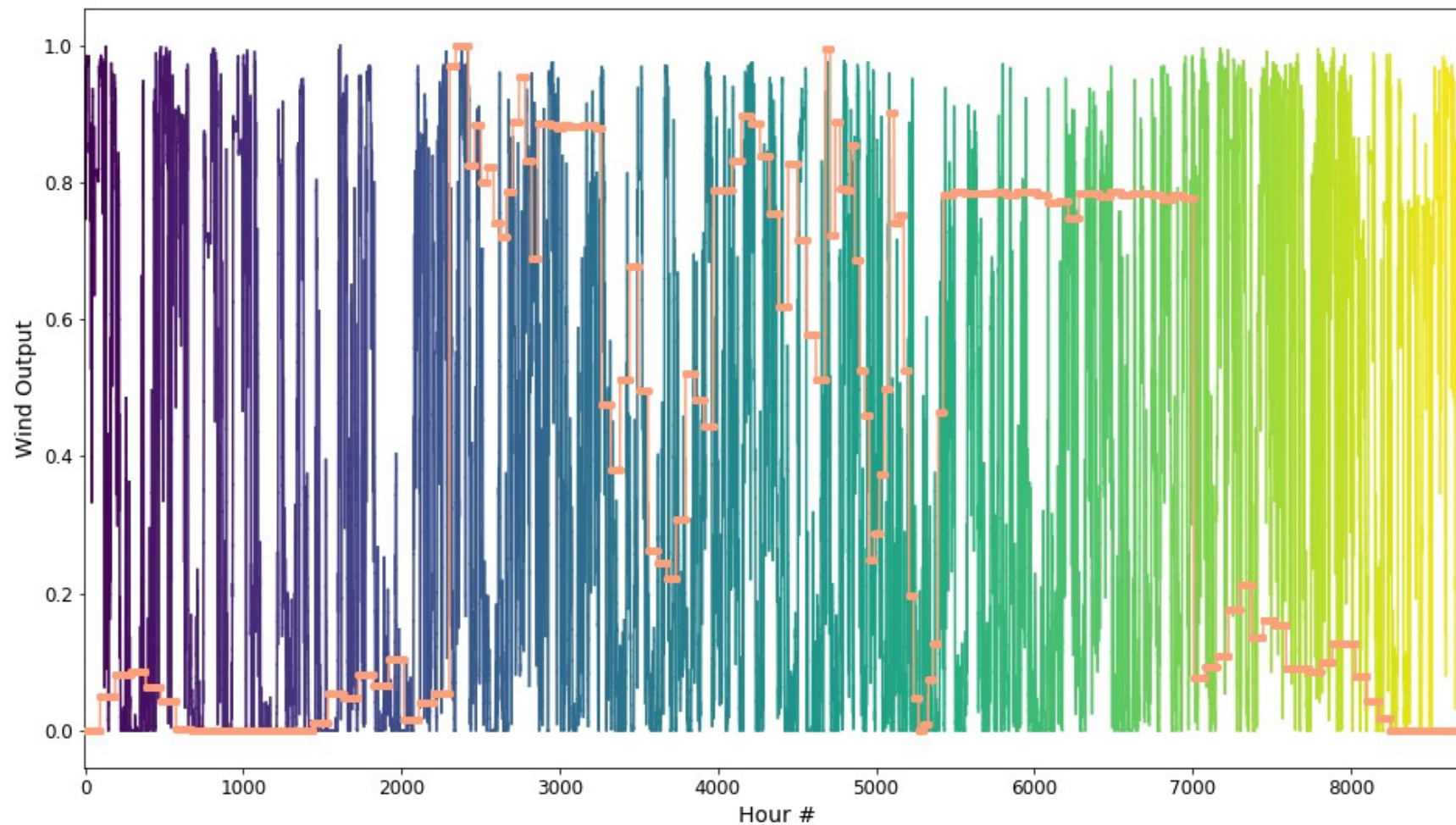
Representative Periods – Demand



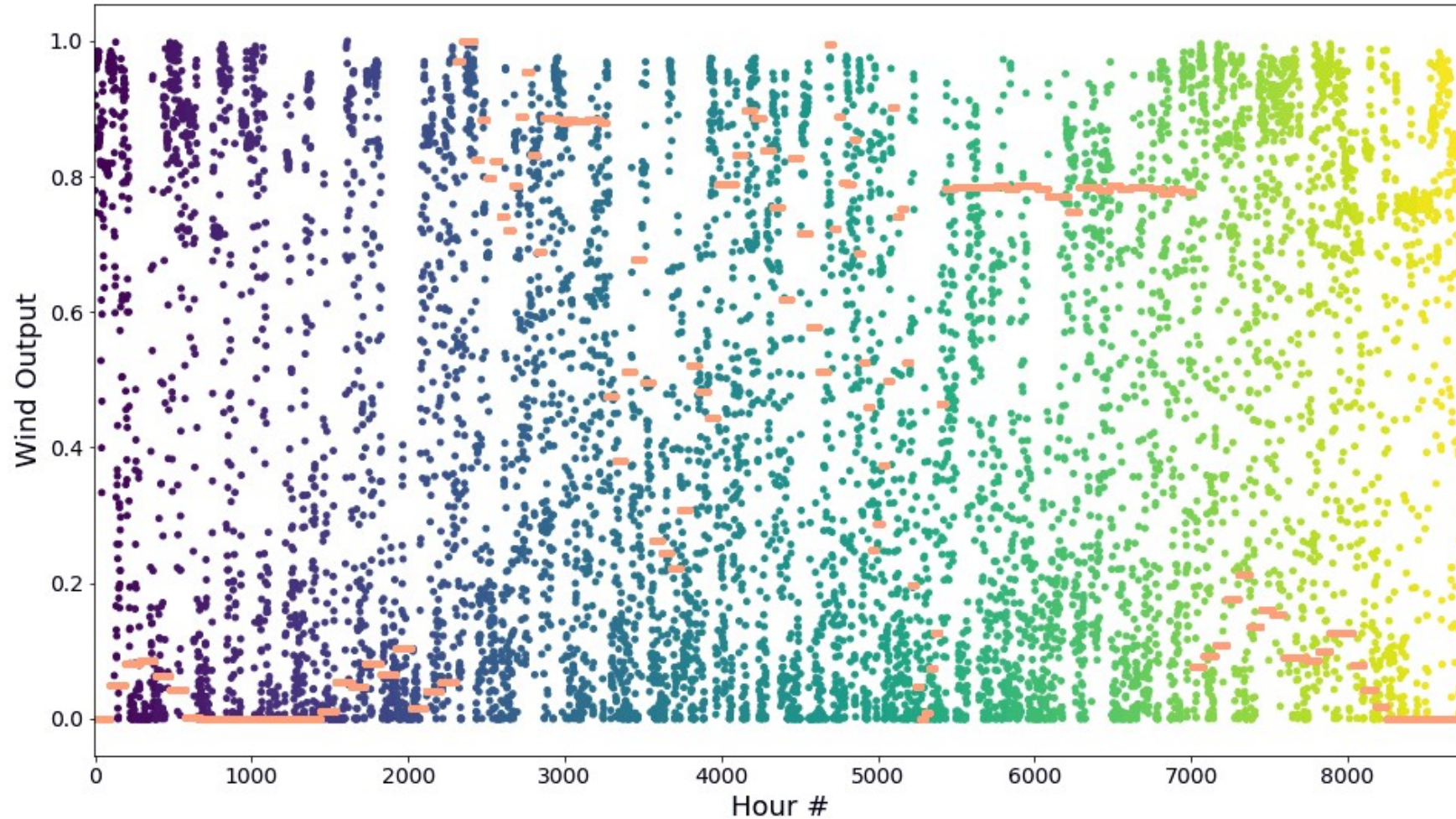
Representative Periods – Wind



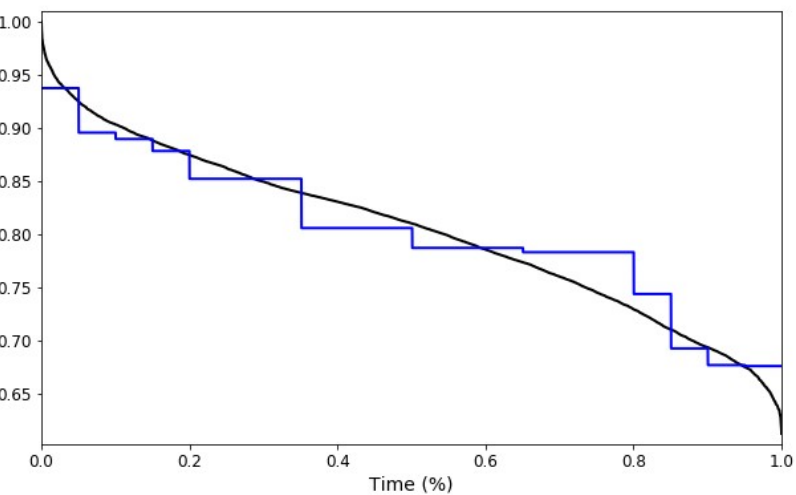
Representative Periods – Wind



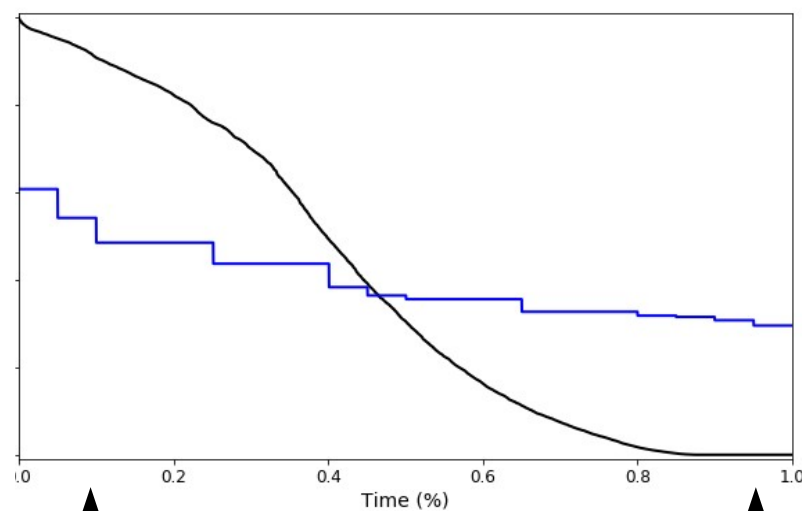
Representative Periods – Wind



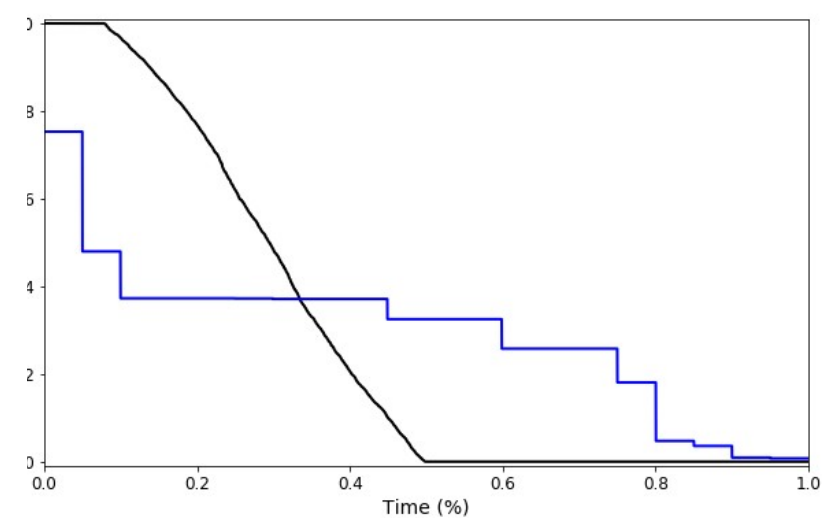
Demand



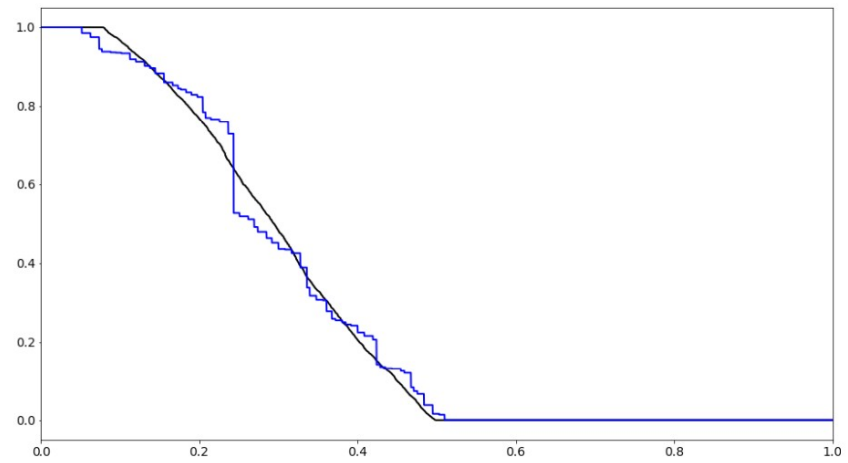
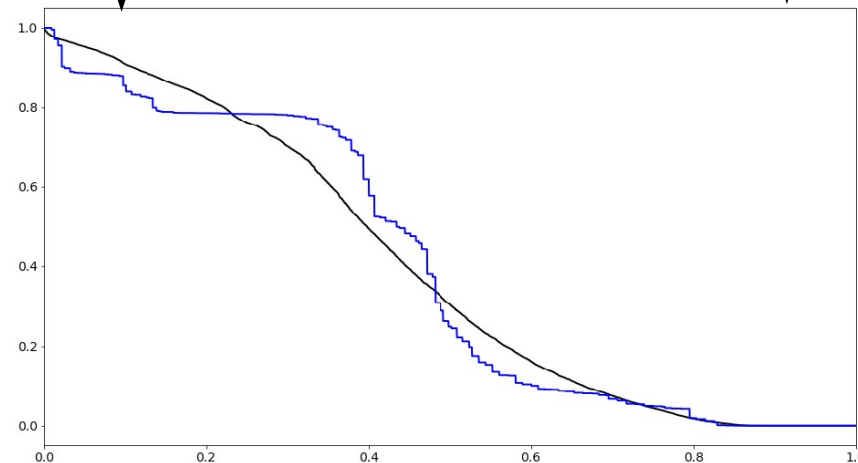
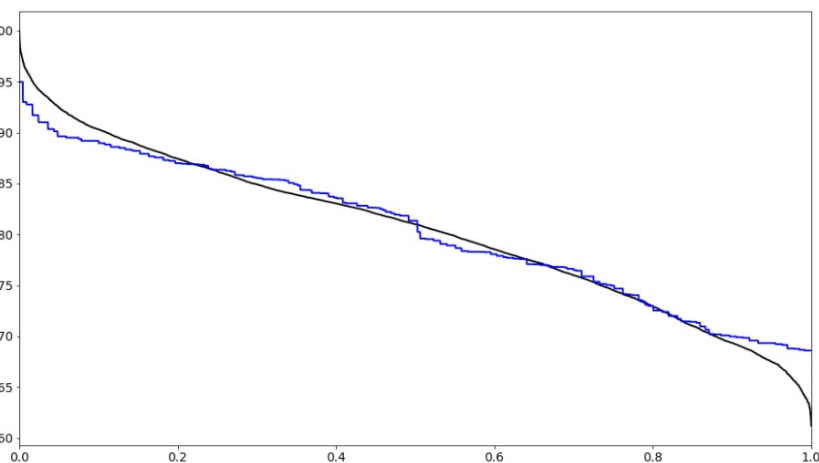
Wind



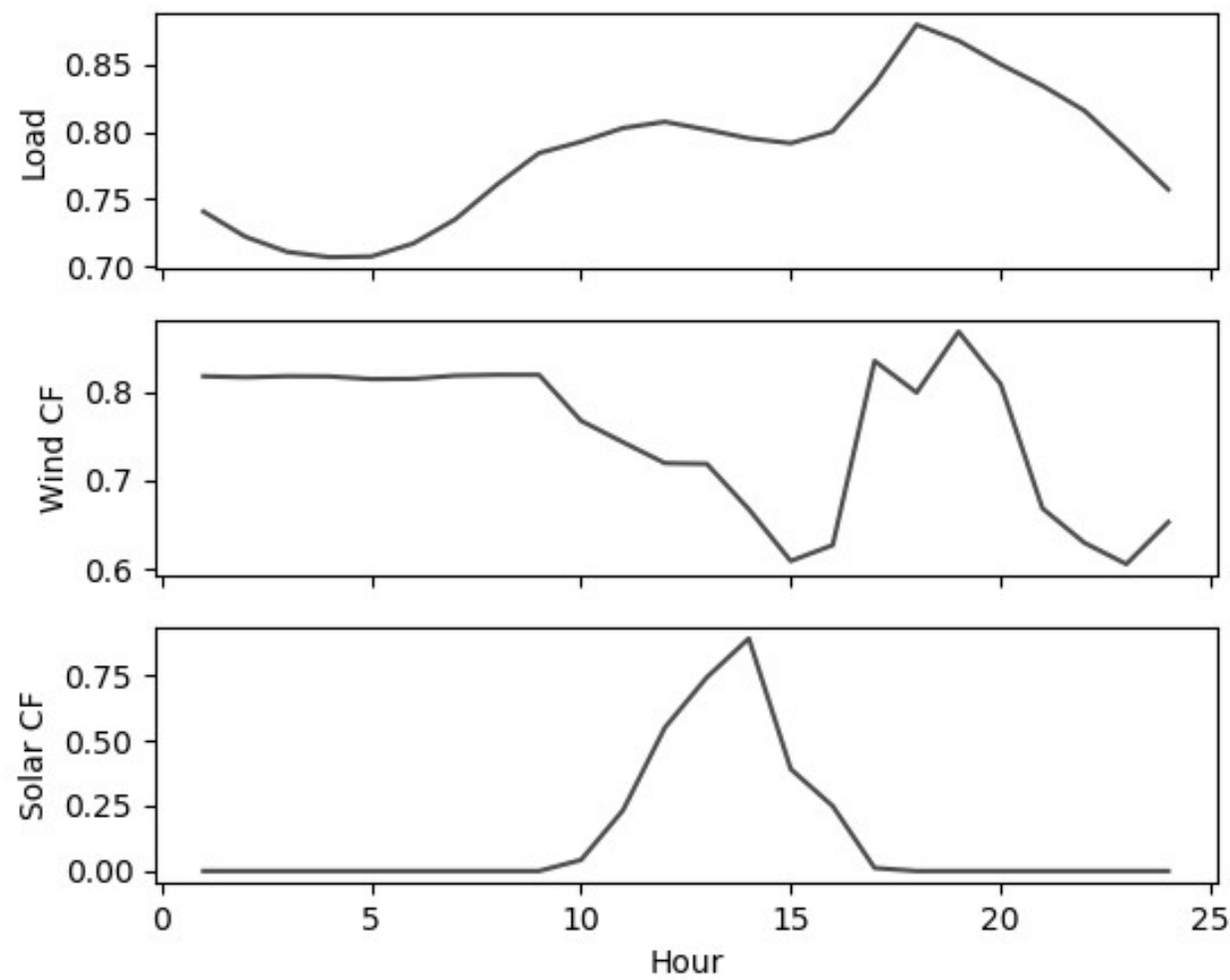
Solar



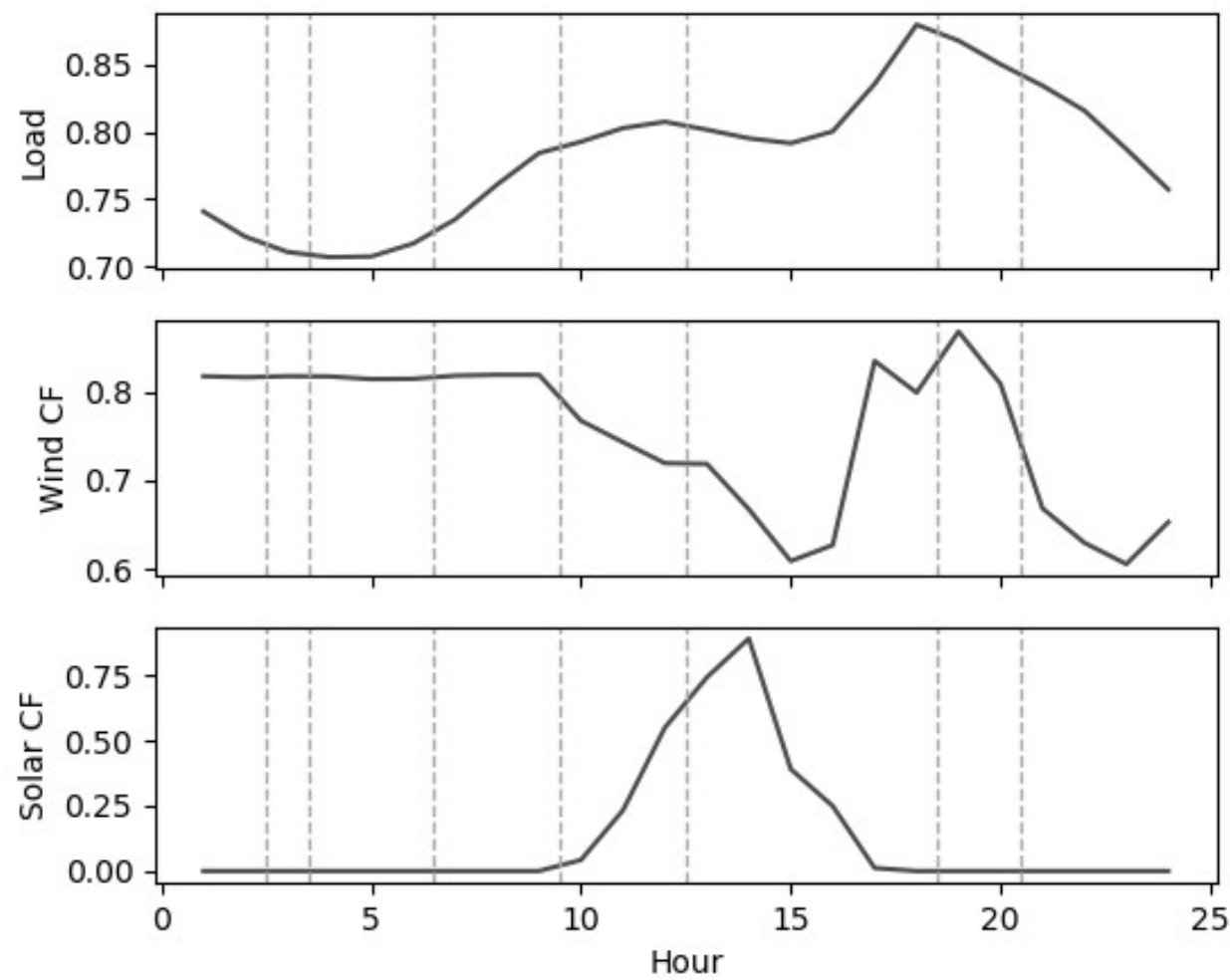
Seasonal Averaging
Representative Periods



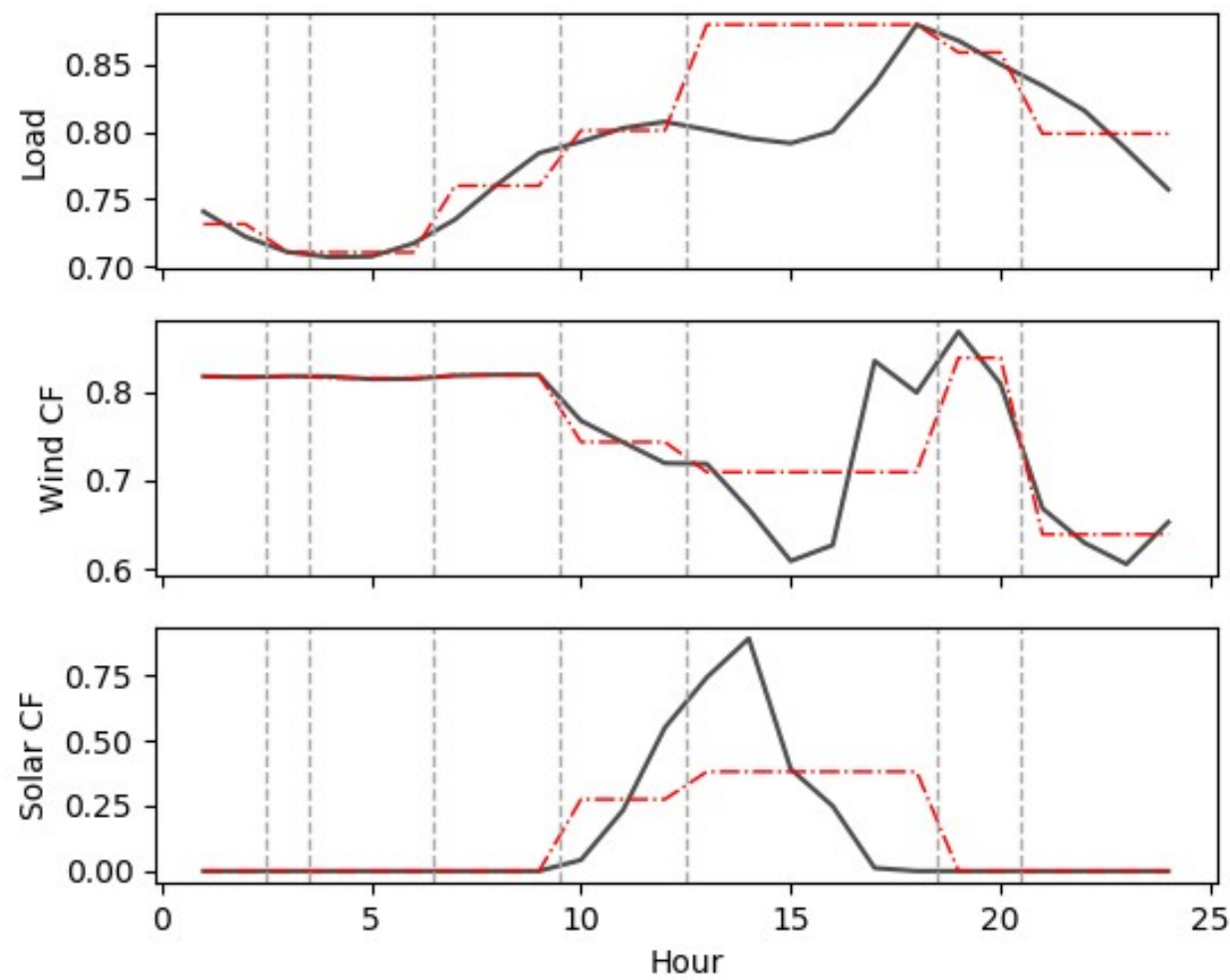
Further reducing resolution



Further reducing resolution



Further reducing resolution

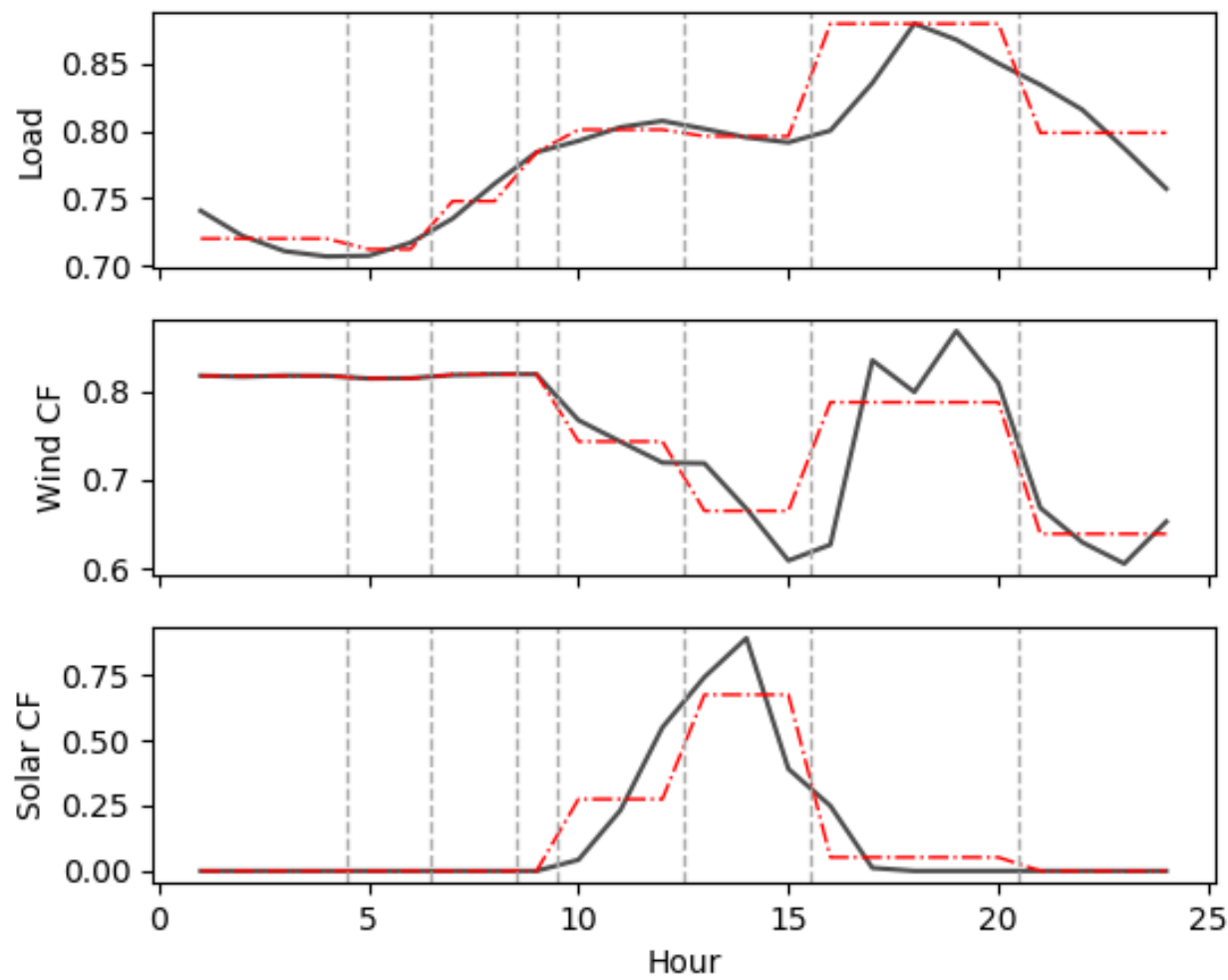


Further reducing resolution

Note: GIF won't render in .pdf



Pacific Institute
for Climate Solutions
Knowledge. Insight. Action.



Error

Take-aways

- VRE challenges past (and current) power system planning models
- Must reconsider spatial, operational, temporal dimensions
- Temporal is good place to start
- Seasonal averaging → Representative Periods
 - Results: very good (you'll have to take my word for it)
- **Still many problems / imperfections with power system models**
 - Increasing amounts of data to work with
 - Maths community can help!!
- Nailing the transition is important!

Thank you!

cameronwade@uvic.ca



University
of Victoria

Institute for Integrated
Energy Systems

2060
Project

Project



Pacific Institute
for Climate Solutions
Knowledge. Insight. Action.

K-Means Clustering Primer

