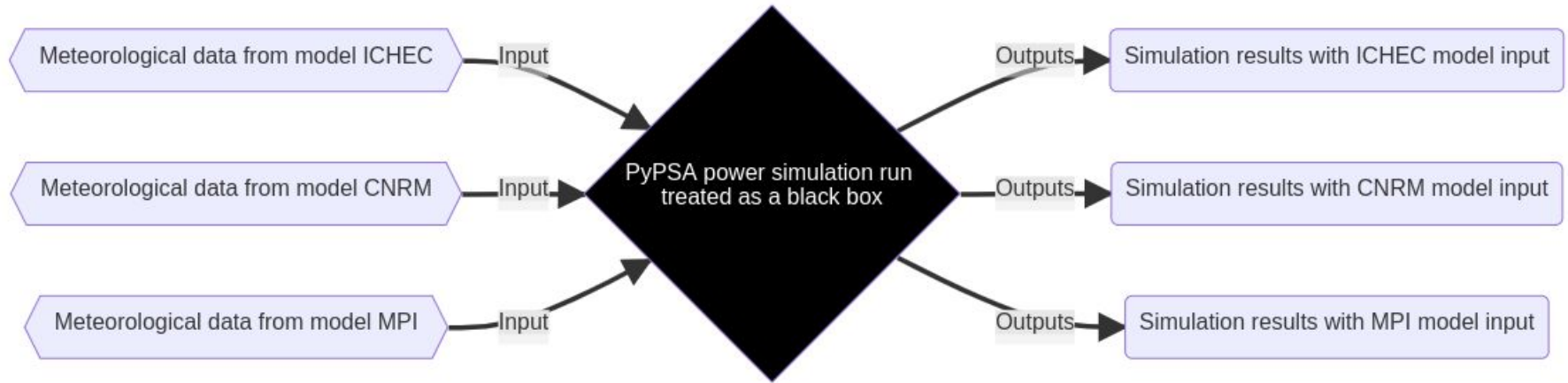


Supporting Power System Modelers in Choosing Appropriate Meteorological Data

Group 5 - Presentation

Jaap Pedersen, Johannes Schwenzer, Eugenio
Salvador Arellano Ruiz, Sadie Bartholomew, Bruno
Schyska and Matthias Zech

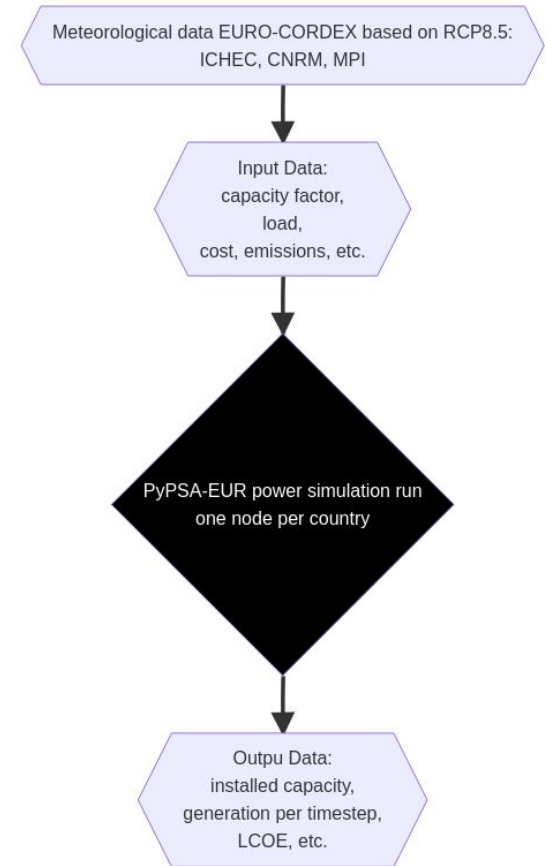
Project Idea / Goals



- Find statistical features in inputs and outputs
- Input: 3 data sets from EURO CORDEX project based on RCP8.5 climate data
- Output: Power system simulations

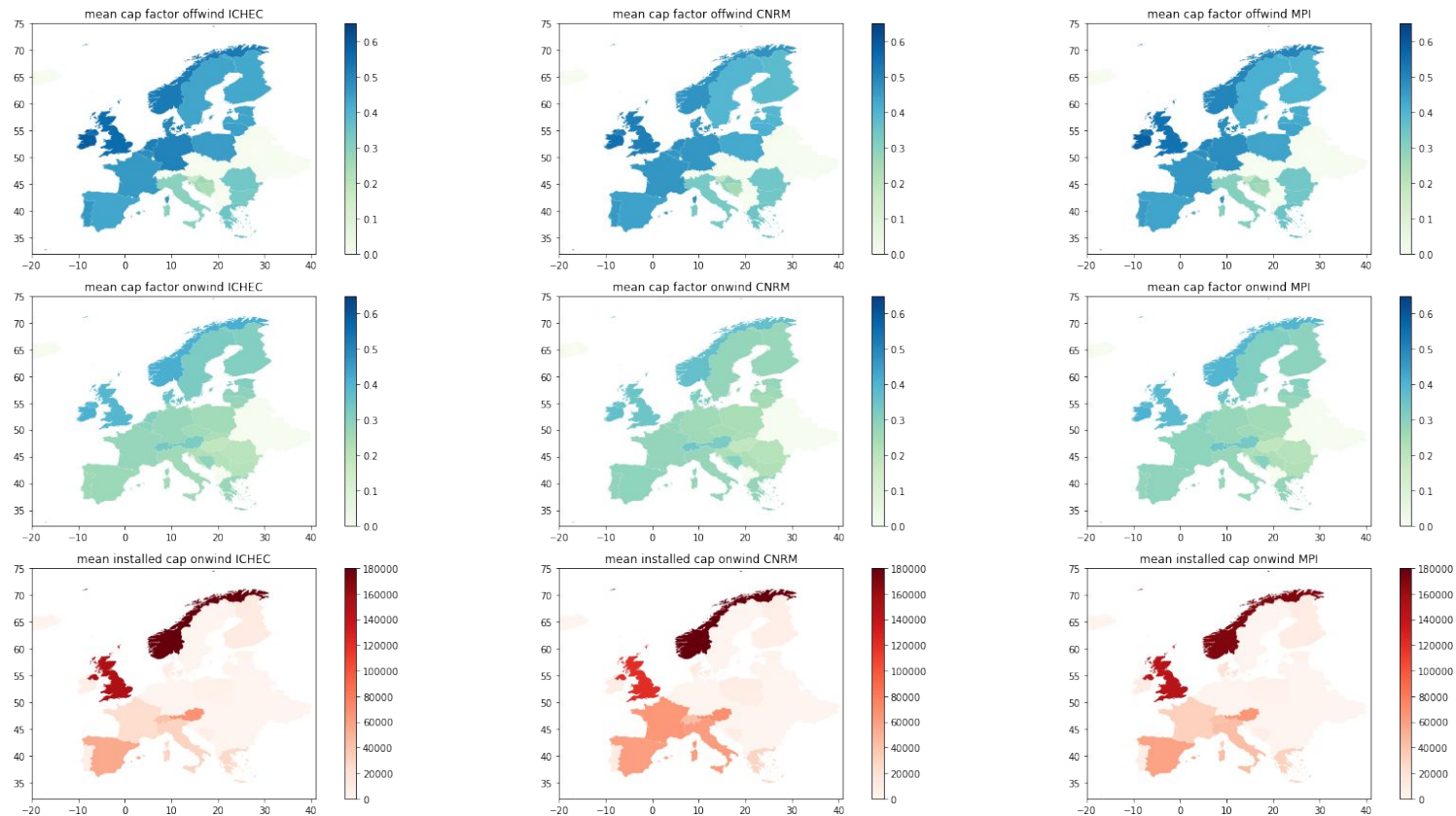
Project Idea / Goals

- Power system simulation using various meteorological data sets^{1 2}
- Gain insights of features connecting meteorological input data with output of power simulation
- Important parameters:
 - capacity factor: availability of nominal generation power (input)
 - installed capacity: deployment of generators (output)
 - dispatch of generators (output)
 - levelized cost of electricity (output)
- Datasets:
 - 3 climate models
 - Time horizon 1970-2101, split in periods of 6-8 years



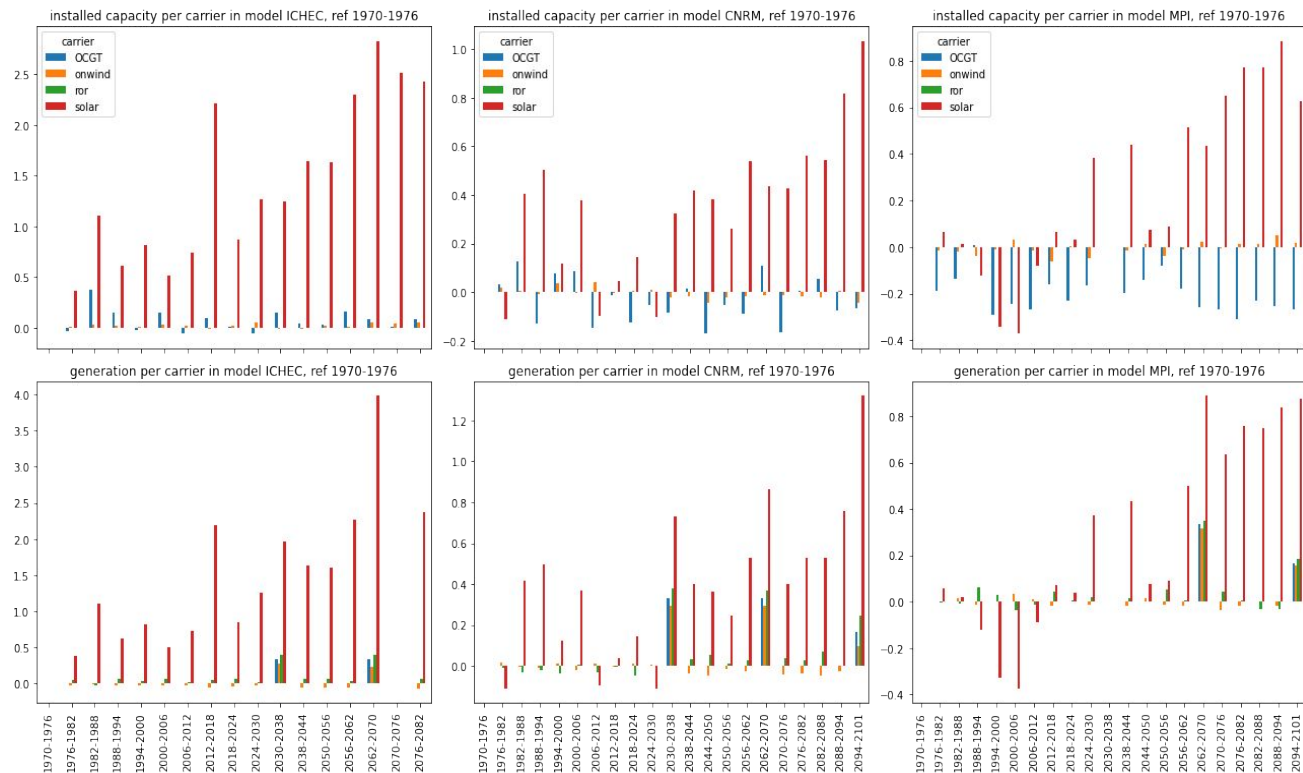
1. Schlott et al. 2018, The impact of climate change on a cost-optimal highly renewable European electricity network
2. Hörsch et al 2018, PyPSA-Eur: An Open Optimisation Model of the European Transmission System

Difference in models



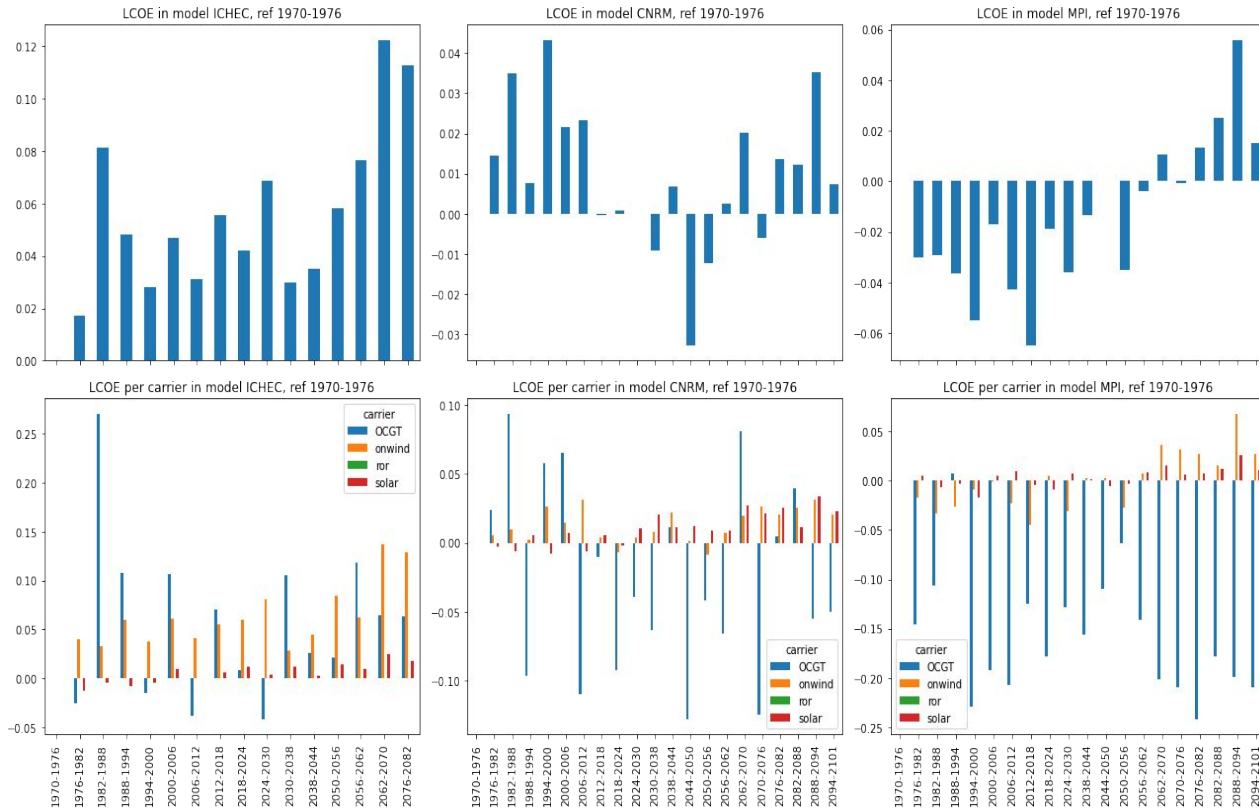
Difference in models

- Nominal installed capacity and generation of each technology
- norm difference with respect to first period (1970-1976)



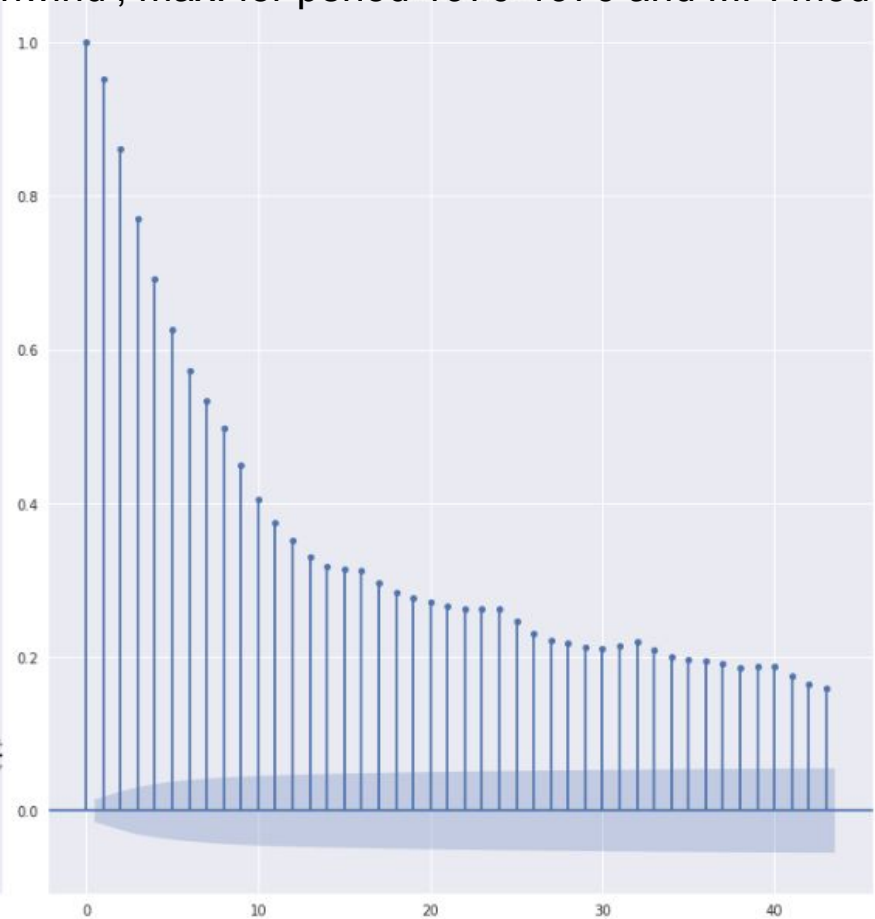
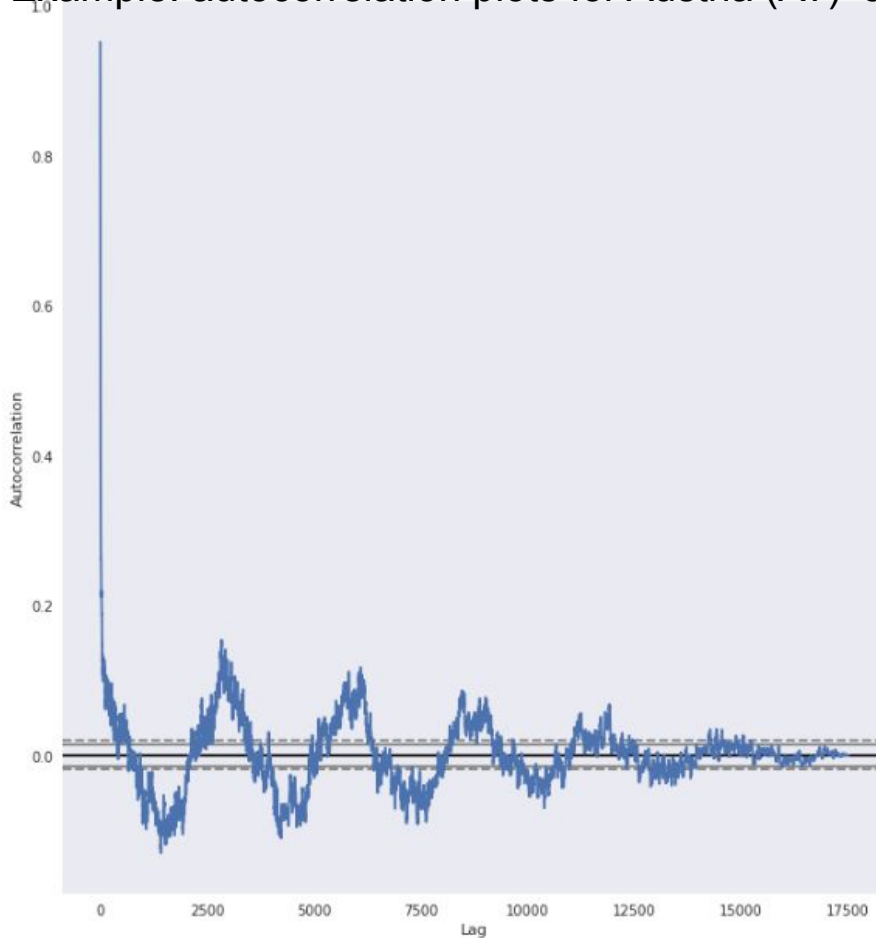
Difference in models

- Levelized Cost of Electricity of whole system and each technology
- norm difference with respect to first period (1970-1976)



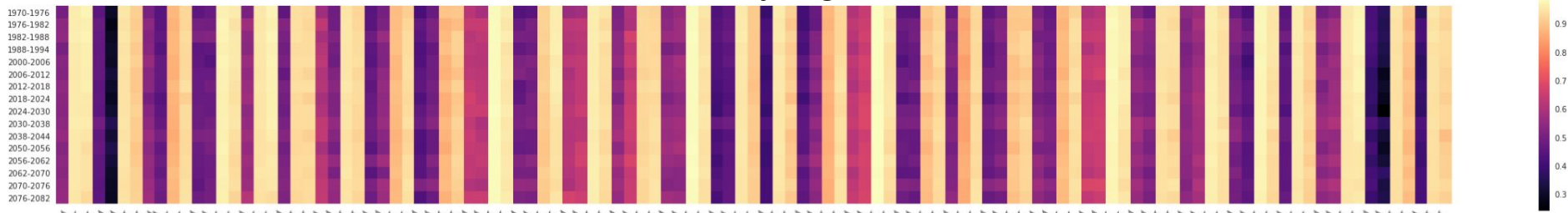
Autocorrelation of input capacity factors: example

Example: autocorrelation plots for Austria (AT) 'onwind', max. for period 1970-1976 and MPI model

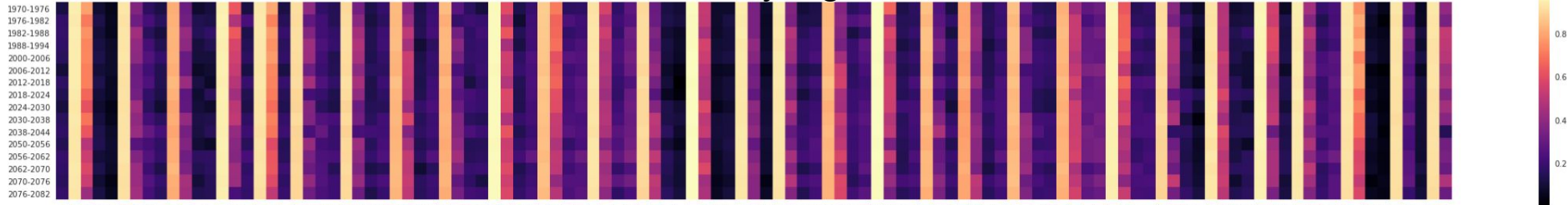


Autocorrelation of input capacity factors: with different lags

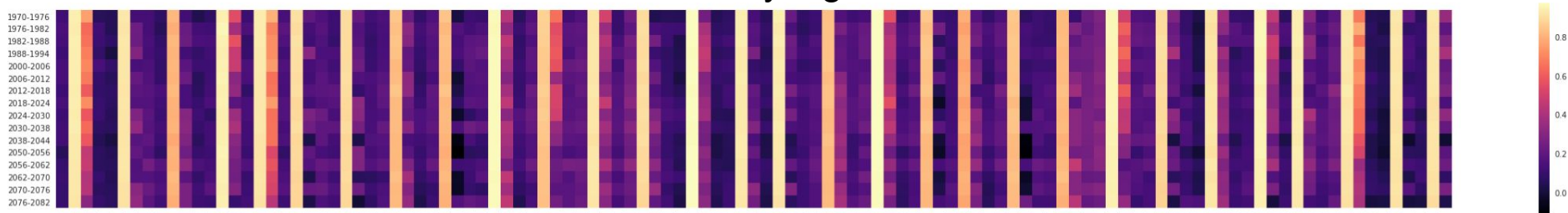
Daily lag



Weekly lag

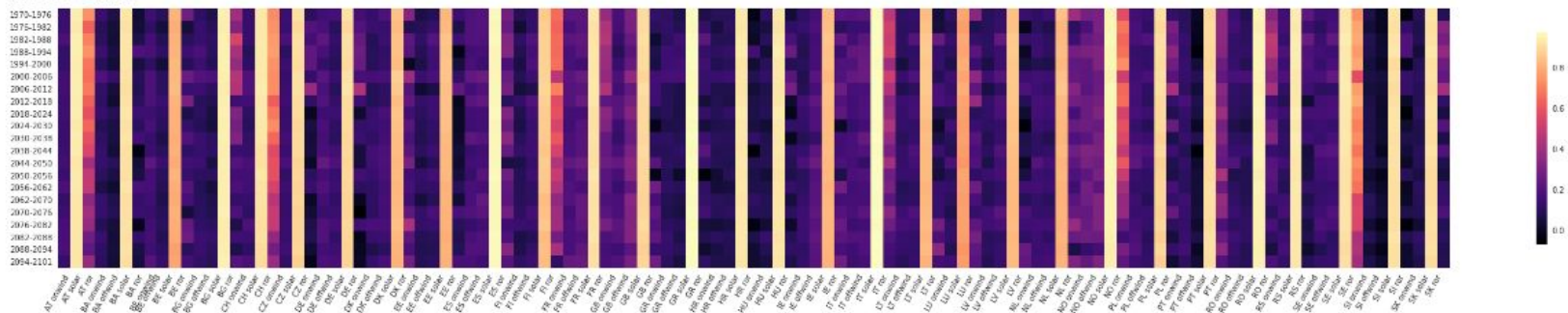


Yearly lag

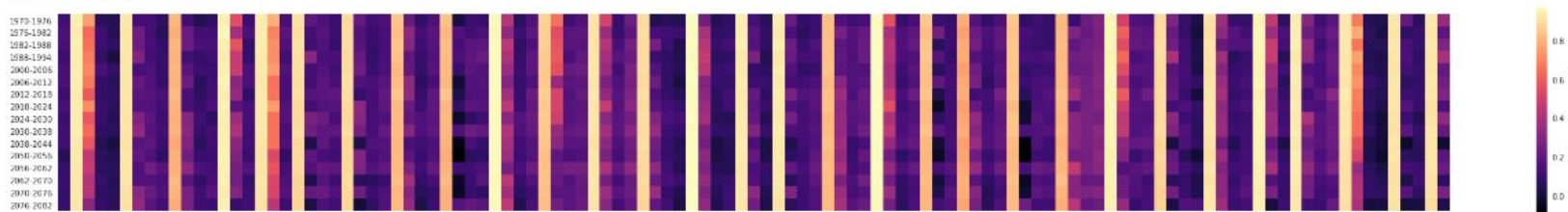


Yearly lag, all models

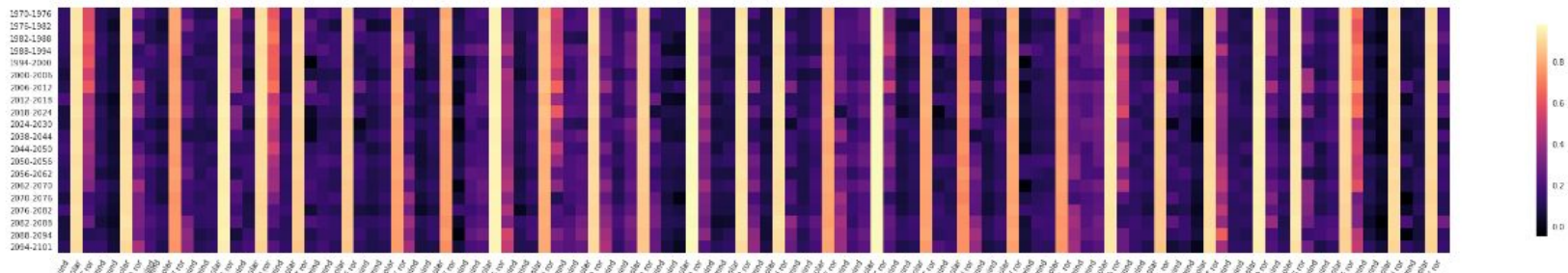
Model: CNRM



Model: ICHEC

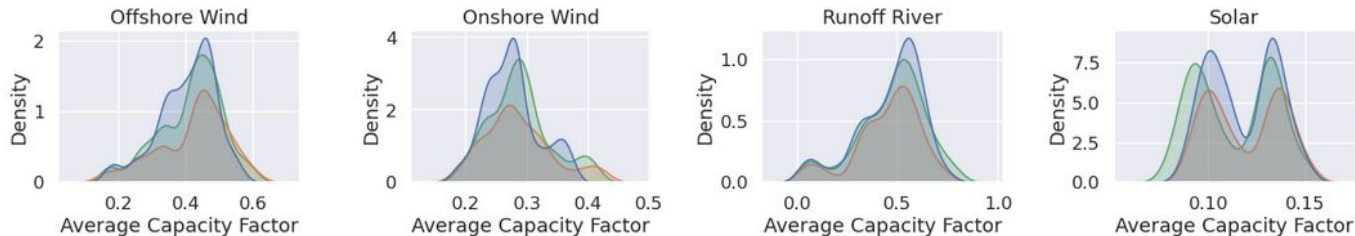


Model: MPI

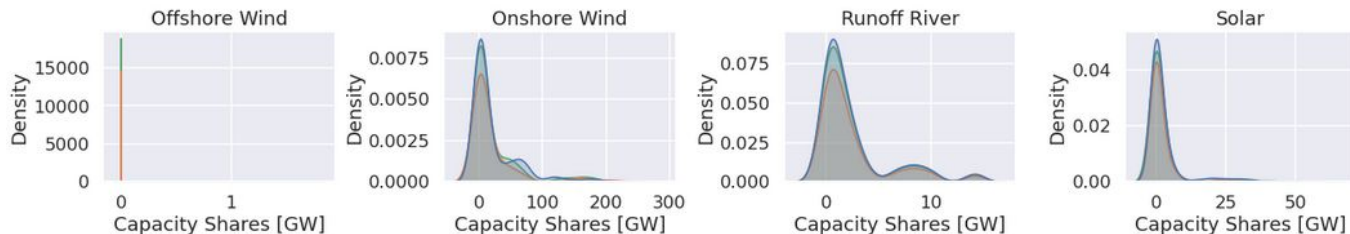


Kernel Density Estimation Optimized Capacity

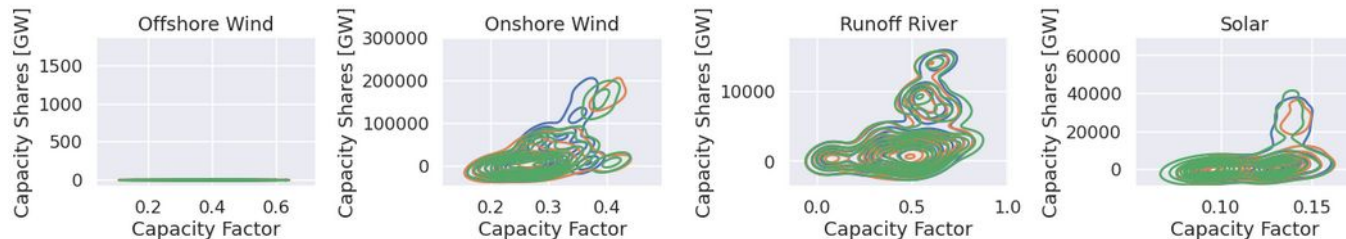
KDE Plots Capacity Factor



KDE Plots Capacity Shares

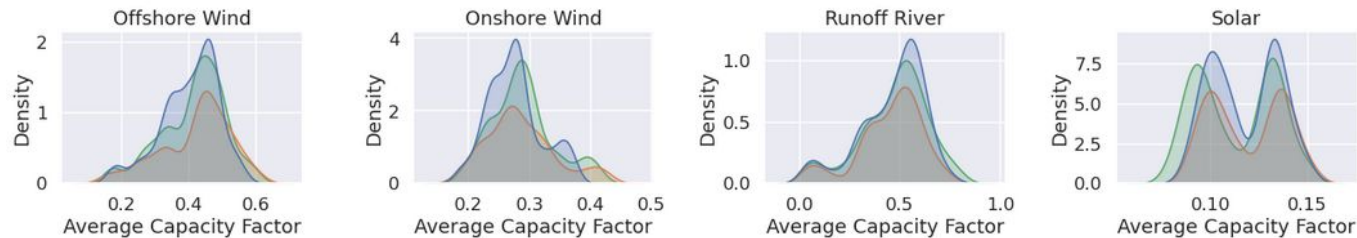


KDE Plots Capacity Factor vs Capacity Shares

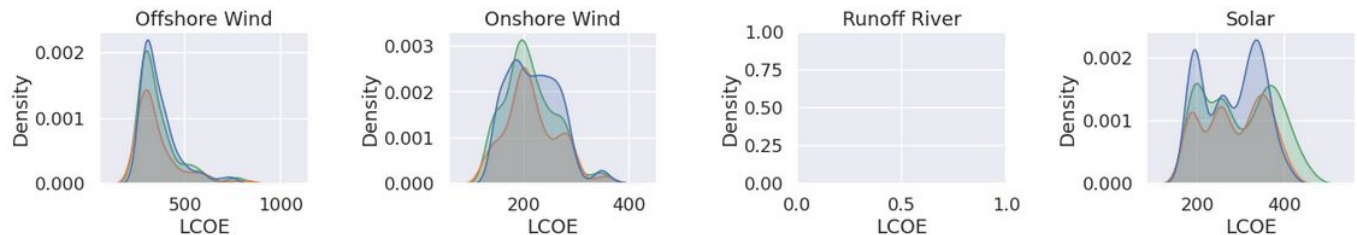


Kernel Density Estimation LCOE

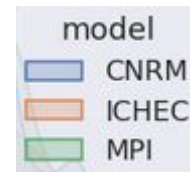
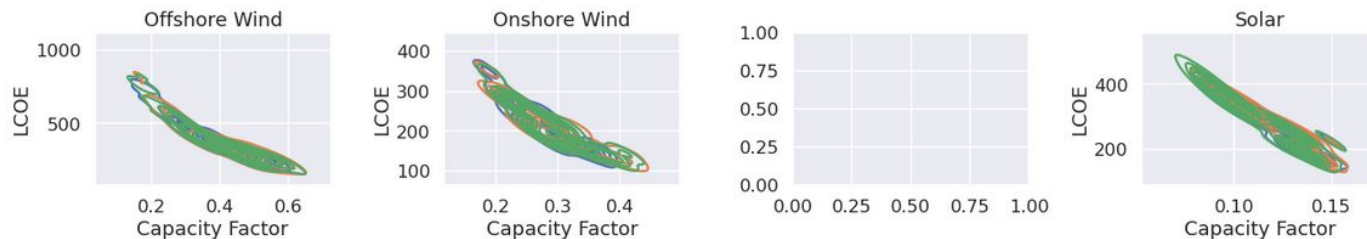
KDE Plots Capacity Factor



KDE Plots LCOE



KDE Plots Capacity Factor vs LCOE



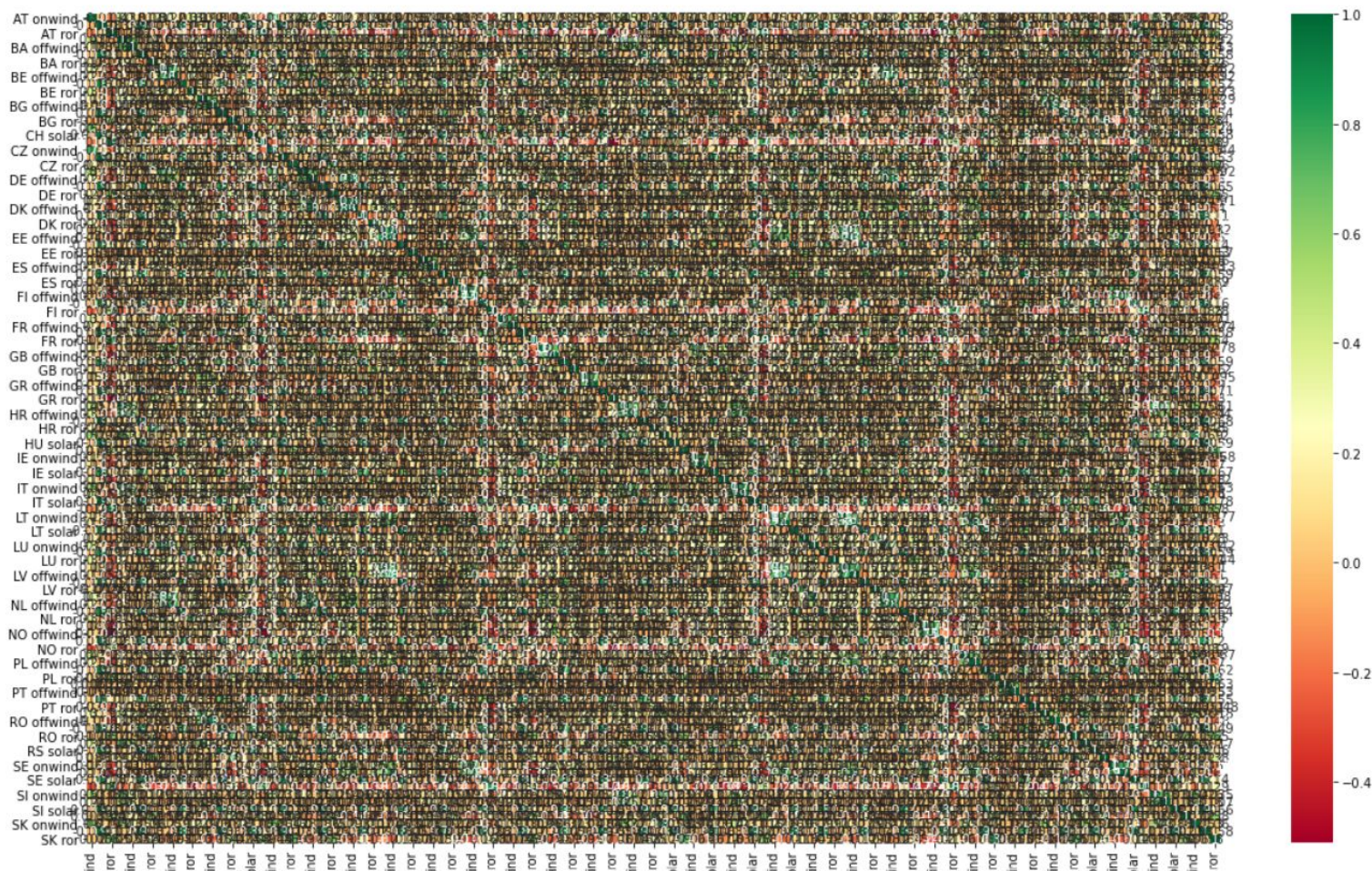
Correlation matrices

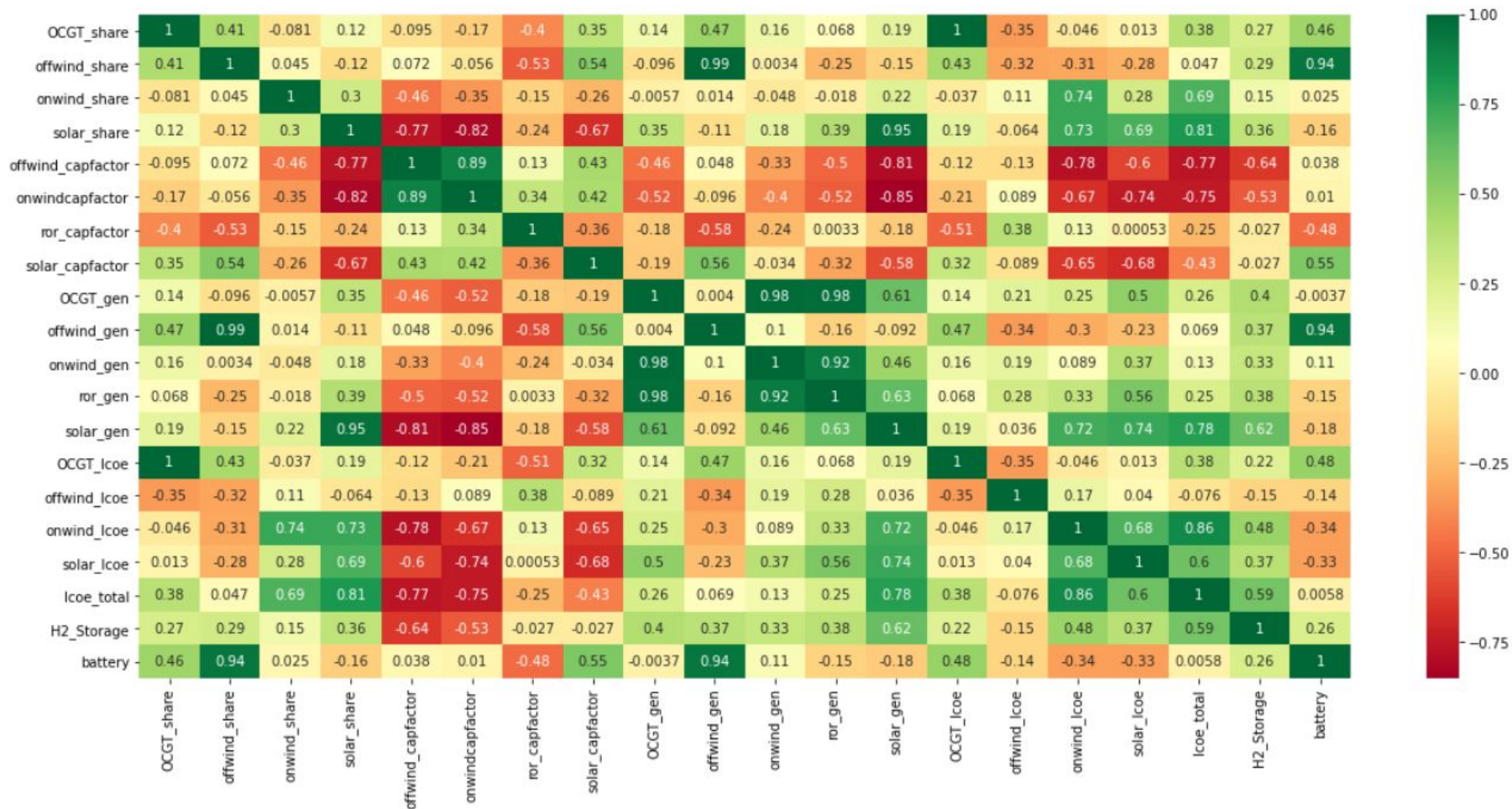
Jupyter notebook:

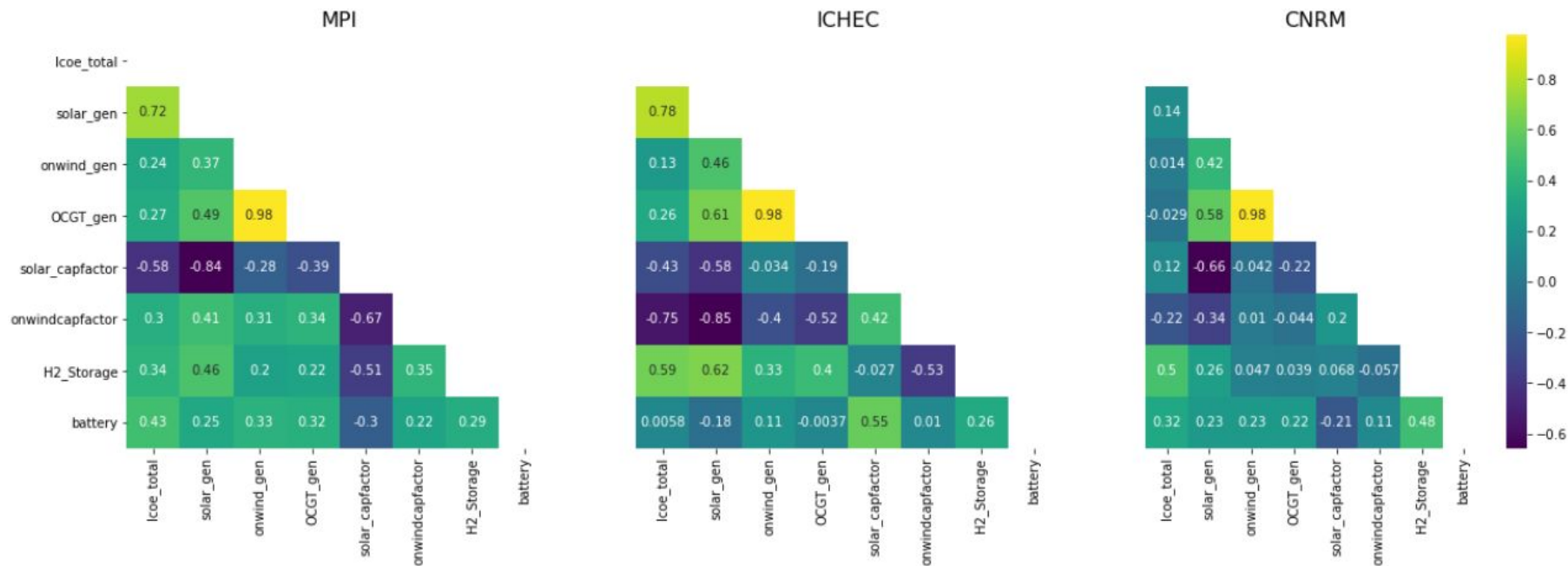
https://github.com/2021-Energy-Climate-Hackathon/group_5.git correlation_matrix.ipynb

$$\text{Korr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{\sigma_{X,Y}}{\sigma_X\sigma_Y} =: \rho_{X,Y}$$

```
correlation_matrix = our_data_as_df.corr(method='pearson')
```

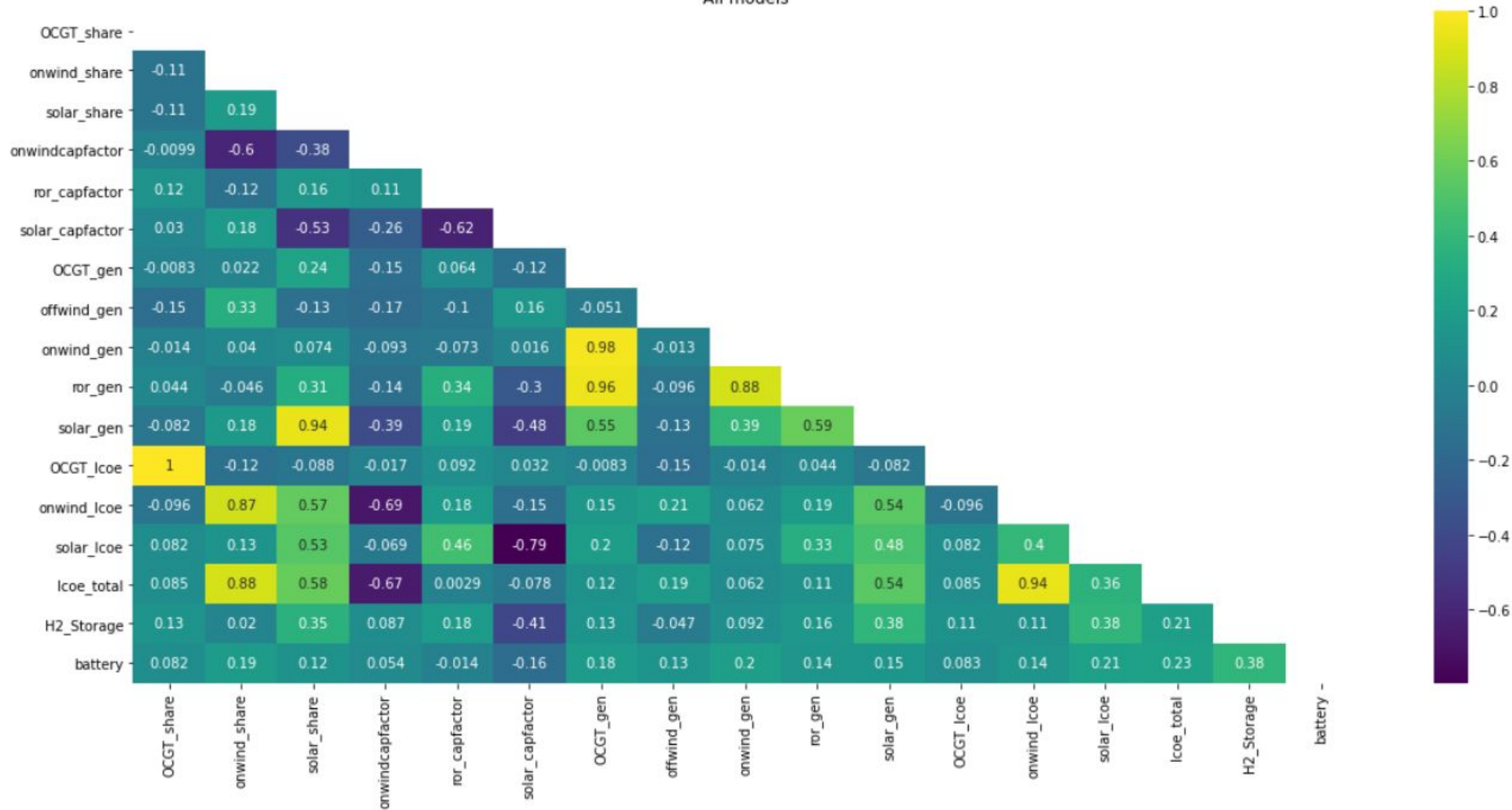







Negative correlation of onshore wind capacity factor and solar capacity factor of -0.67 for the MPI Model

All models



Feature Maps

Condition: LCOE for onshore wind power in Denmark is below median (Output)

Feature/ Generator	GB onwind	DK offwind	DK onwind	EE onwind	NL onwind	IE onwind	BE onwind	LV onwind
avg. Cap. Factor	+ (89)	+ (89)	+ (89)	+ (89)	+ (86)	+ (86)	+ (82)	+ (82)

Feature/ Generator	ES ror	EE solar	FI solar	PL solar	LU ror	BE ror	IE ror	GB ror
min. Cap. Factor	- (82)	- (79)	- (79)	- (75)	- (75)	- (71)	- (71)	- (68)

+/- = above/below average, probabilities given in brackets

Outlook

- Extend analysis with further input data features (cold spell/heat waves)
- Refine by adding further quantiles
- Increase robustness by increasing the sample size (input-output data pairs), could be a community effort...

Thank You!
Questions?