Open Source Modelling and Optimisation of Energy Infrastructure at Urban Scale

Final presentation

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Outline

1 Energy, Infrastructure, City

2 Mathematical modelling, optimisation, case study

3 Sustainable model use

Section 1

Energy, Infrastructure, City

Questions about Germany's Climate Action Plan 2050

(BMUB 2015/16)

 How can the almost complete transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources for electricity generation be accomplished by 2050?

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- 4. Which role do decentralised energy supply concepts play?

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- 4. Which role do decentralised energy supply concepts play?
- 5. How can the electricity and heating/cooling markets be more closely integrated [...]?

Perspective

Disciplines for investigating energy topics

Physics

Theoretical feasibility (Natural laws)

Engineering

Technical feasibility (Technologies)

Economy

Economic feasibility (Funding)

Society

Social feasibility (Decision space)

Perspective

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Engineering

Technical feasibility (Technologies)

Economy

Economic feasibility (Funding)

Society

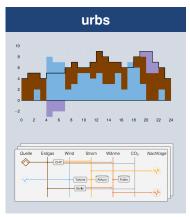
Social feasibility (Decision space)

Techno-economic modelling

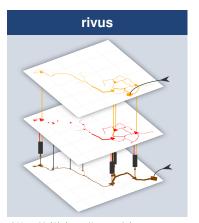
How much energy? For how much?

Section 2 Mathematical modelling, optimisation, case study

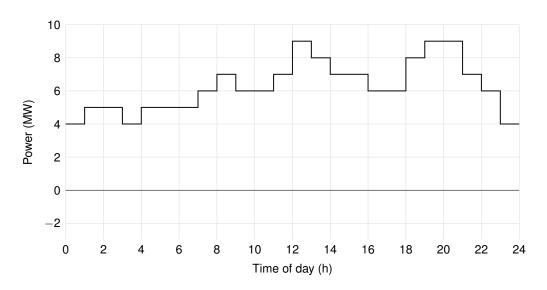
Model overview

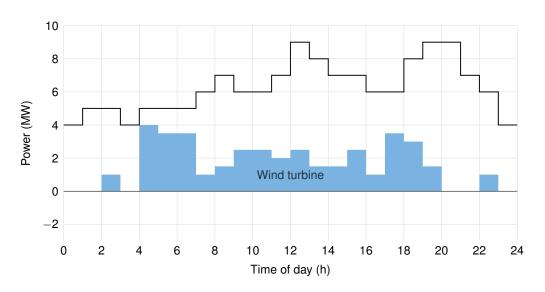


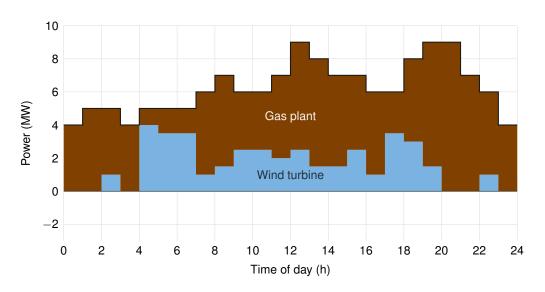
https://github.com/tum-ens/urbs

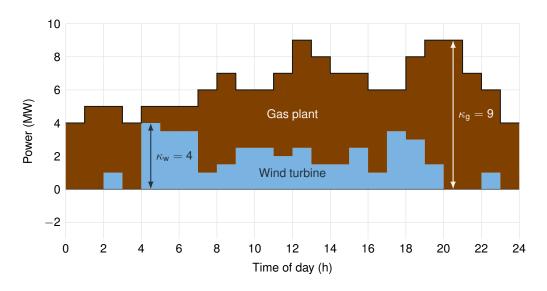


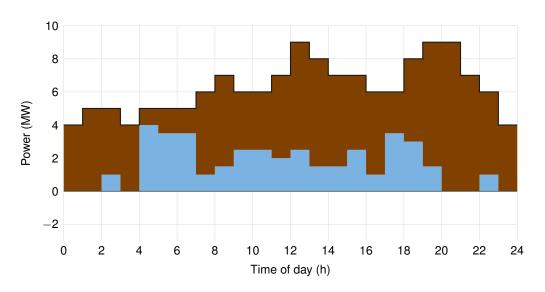
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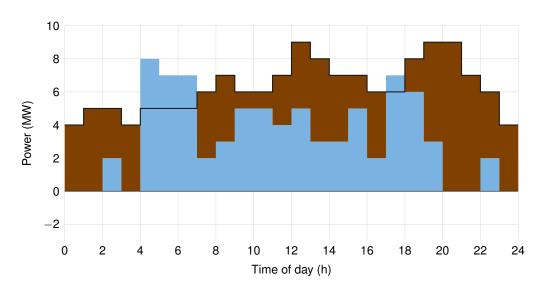


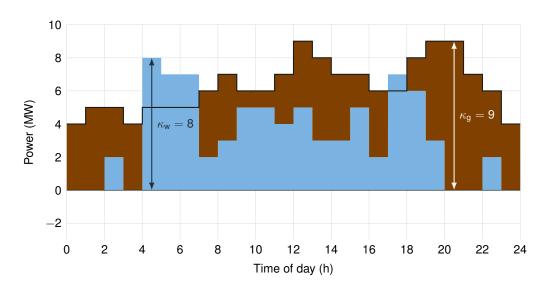


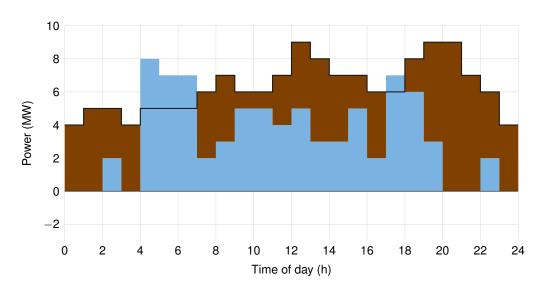


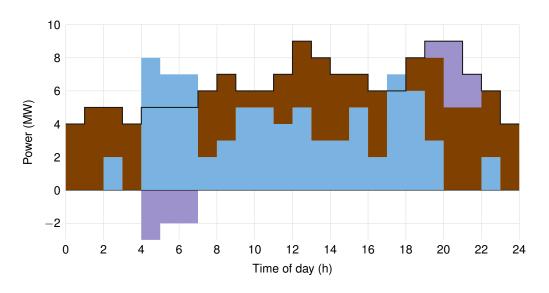


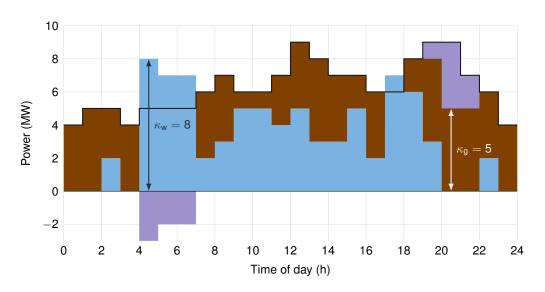


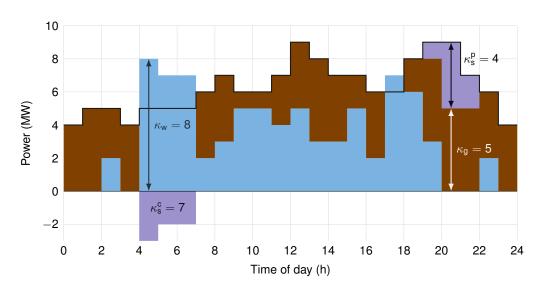












Sets
$$t \in \mathcal{T}, \ p \in P, \ s \in S, \ldots$$

Parameters d_t

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$$t \in T, p \in P, s \in S, ...$$

Parameters $d_t, k_p^{\text{fix}}, k_s^{\text{fix,c}}, k_s^{\text{fix,p}}$

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Variables κ_p , κ_s^c , κ_s^p , ϵ_{pt} , $\epsilon_{st}^{\text{in}}$, $\epsilon_{st}^{\text{out}}$, $\epsilon_{st}^{\text{con}}$, ...

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$$t \in \mathcal{T}, \ p \in P, \ s \in S, \ldots$$

Parameters $d_t, \ k_p^{\text{fix}}, \ k_s^{\text{fix,c}}, \ k_s^{\text{fix,p}}, \ k_p^{\text{var}}, \ k_s^{\text{var}}, \ldots$

Variables $\kappa_p, \ \kappa_s^{\text{c}}, \ \kappa_s^{\text{p}}, \ \epsilon_{pt}, \ \epsilon_{st}^{\text{in}}, \ \epsilon_{st}^{\text{out}}, \ \epsilon_{st}^{\text{con}}, \ldots$

Objective $\min \sum_{p \in P} \left(k_p^{\text{fix}} \kappa_p + \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} k^{\text{var}} \epsilon_{pt} \right) + \sum_{s \in S} \left(k_s^{\text{fix,c}} \kappa_s^{\text{c}} + k_s^{\text{fix,p}} \kappa_s^{\text{p}} + \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} k_s^{\text{var}} (\epsilon_{st}^{\text{in}} + \epsilon_{st}^{\text{out}}) \right)$

Sets
$$t \in \mathcal{T}, \ p \in P, \ s \in S, \ldots$$

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Variables $\kappa_p, \ \kappa_s^c, \ \kappa_s^p, \ \epsilon_{pt}, \ \epsilon_{st}^{\text{in}}, \ \epsilon_{st}^{\text{out}}, \ \epsilon_{st}^{\text{con}}, \ldots$

Objective $\min \sum_{p \in P} \left(k_p^{\text{fix}} \kappa_p + \sum_{t \in T} k^{\text{var}} \epsilon_{pt} \right) + \sum_{s \in S} \left(k_s^{\text{fix,c}} \kappa_s^c + k_s^{\text{fix,p}} \kappa_s^p + \sum_{t \in T} k_s^{\text{var}} \left(\epsilon_{st}^{\text{in}} + \epsilon_{st}^{\text{out}} \right) \right)$

Constraints s.t. $\forall t \in T$: $\sum_{p \in P} \epsilon_{pt} + \sum_{s \in S} \left(\epsilon_{st}^{\text{out}} - \epsilon_{st}^{\text{in}} \right) = d_t$

J. Dorfner

Standard form of linear optimisation problems (LP)

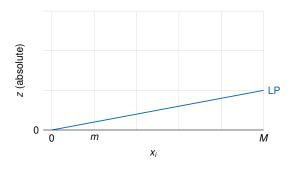
Generic form

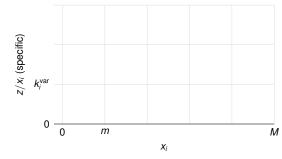
$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} z = \mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x}$$

s.t. $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$

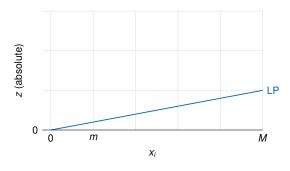
with
$$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$
, $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.





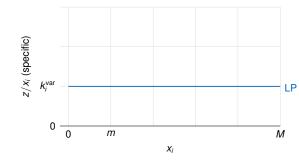


$$LP \quad z = k_i^{\text{var}} x_i \\
x_i \le M$$

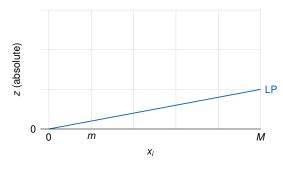


LP
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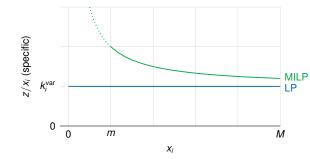
 $x_i \leq M$



$$LP \quad \frac{z}{x_i} = k_i^{\text{var}} \equiv \text{const}$$



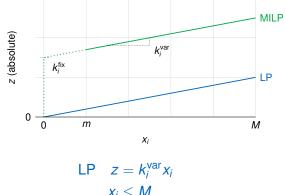
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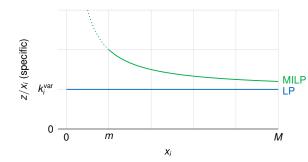
LP
$$\frac{z}{x_i} = k_i^{\text{var}} \equiv \text{const}$$

MILP $\frac{z}{x_i} = k_i^{\text{var}} + \frac{k_i^{\text{fix}}}{x_i}$



$$x_i \leq M$$

MILP $z = k_i^{\text{fix}} y_i + k_i^{\text{var}} x_i$
 $y_i \in \{0, 1\}$
 $m y_i \leq x_i \leq M y_i$

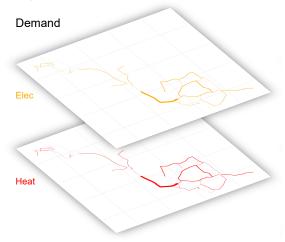


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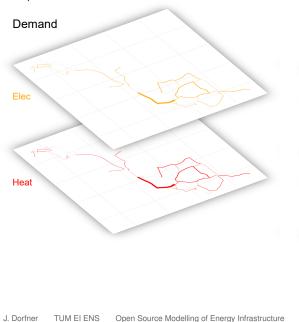
MILP $\frac{z}{x_i} = k_i^{\text{var}} + \frac{k_i^{\text{fix}}}{x_i}$

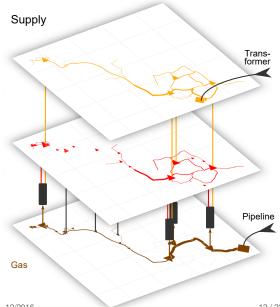
rivus



rivus

Principle illustrated

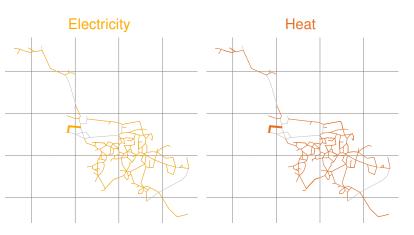








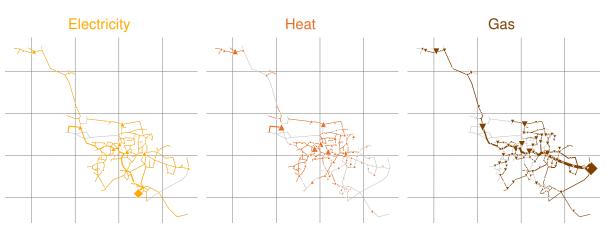
Input data rivus



Light industry (Schletter) biggest single consumer

https://github.com/tum-ens/rivus/data/haag15

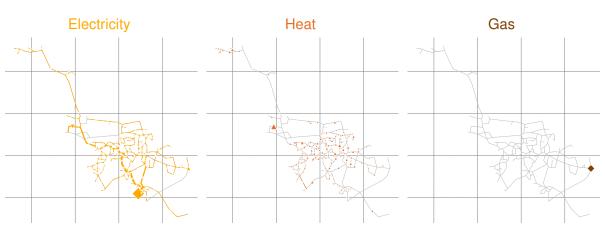
Result **rivus** – Capacities in scenario base



Full networks for electricity and gas, several local heating networks

https://github.com/tum-ens/rivus/runhg15.py:scenario_no_electric_heating()

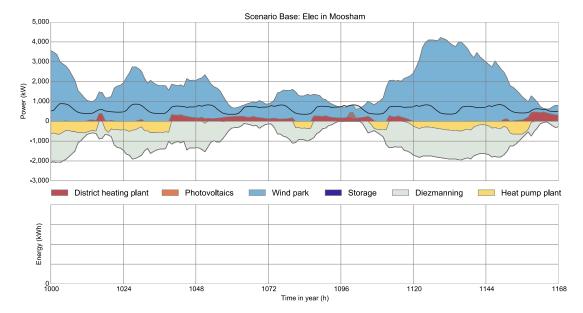
Result **rivus** – Capacities in scenario future



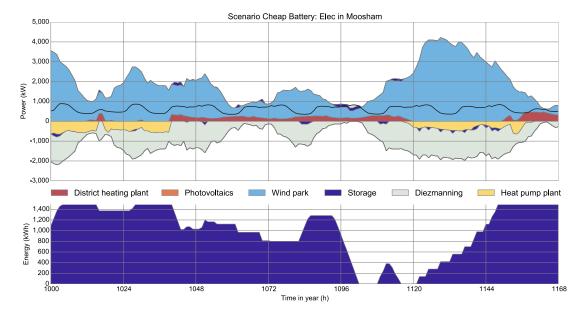
Strong electricity grid, no gas network, only heat pumps

https://github.com/tum-ens/rivus/runhg15.py:scenario_renovation()

Result **urbs** – 1 week electricity in scenarios base



Result **urbs** – 1 week electricity in scenario cheap battery

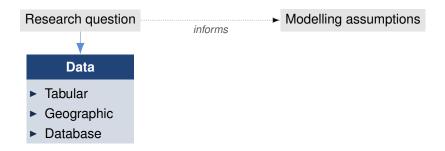


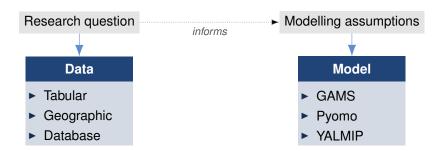
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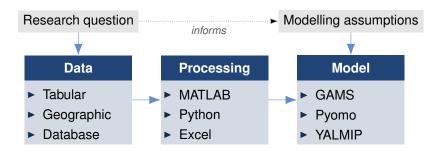
Section 3 Sustainable model use

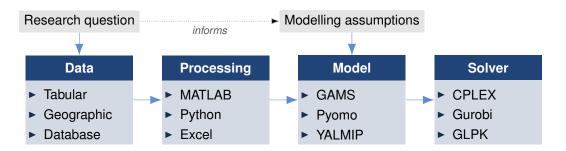
Research question

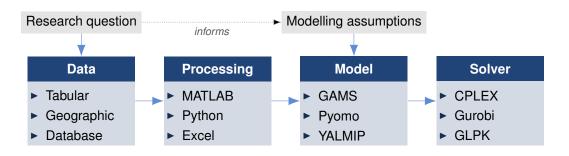
Research question Modelling assumptions

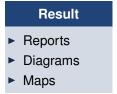


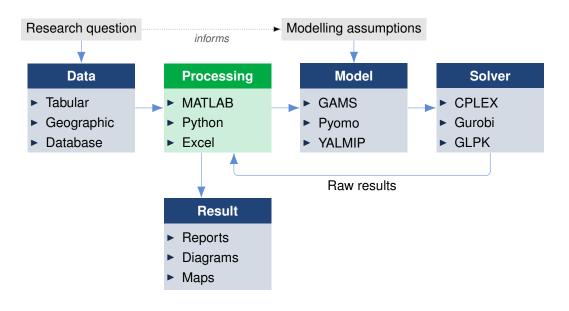


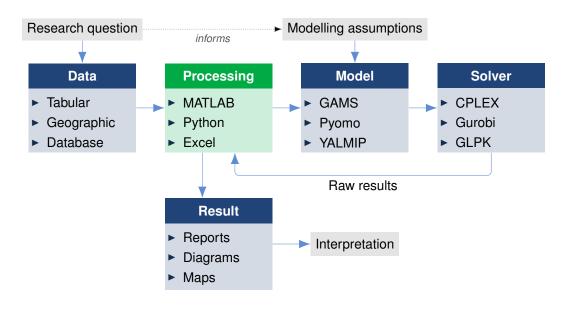


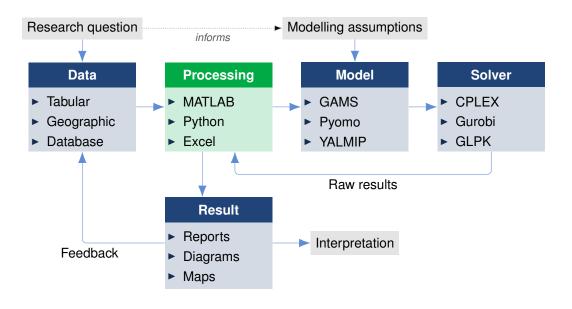












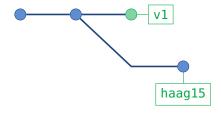


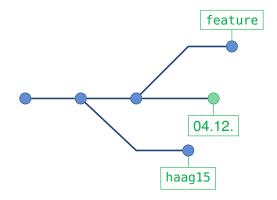


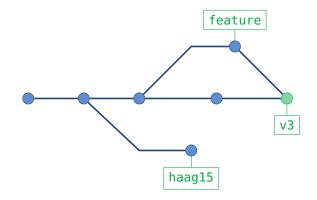


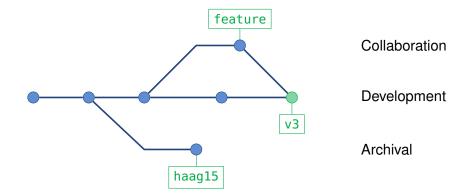


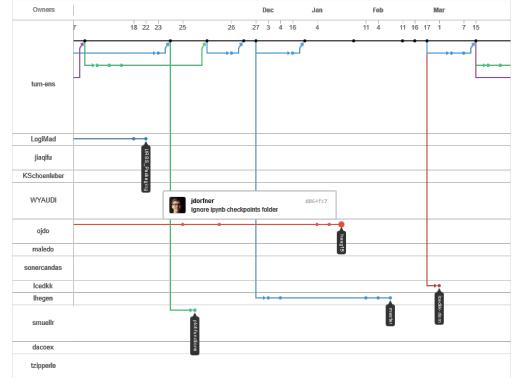












Conclusion

