

Spine Model formulation and design

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Nomenclature

Sets

$c \in \text{EndogenousCommodities}$	Set of endogenous commodities (i.e., requiring a balance constraint)
$c \in \text{Commodities}$	Set of commodities
$c \in \text{ExogenousCommodities}$	Set of exogenous commodities (i.e., not requiring a balance constraint)
$\text{ImportSegments}_{c,s}$	Set of import segments s for commodity c
$s \in \text{Segments}$	Set of piecewise linear segments
$t \in \text{Timesteps}$	Set of timesteps
$\text{InputCommodities}_{c,u}$	Set of units u having input commodity c
$\text{OutputCommodities}_{c,u}$	Set of units u having output commodity c
$\text{Cdcg}_{c,u}$	Set of commodities of which the sum of the flows are restricted by the capacity of the unit
$u \in \text{Units}$	Set of units/technologies

Parameters

$p_u^{\text{UnitConvCapToFlow}}$	Converting capacity to flow units of the capacity defining commodity group
$p_{c,s}^{\text{ImportCost}}$	Cost related to the import of a commodity c within segment s
$p_{u,c}^{\text{ConversionCost}}$	Cost attached to the outflow of commodity c from the unit
p_t^{DeltaT}	Duration of time step t
$p_{c,t}^{\text{Demand}}$	Demand for commodity c in timestep t
$p_{u,cg,t}^{\text{MinimumOperatingPoint}}$	Minimum operating point of the unit
$p_u^{\text{MinimumDownTime}}$	Minimum time a unit is required to remain of-line after shutting down
$p_u^{\text{MinimumUpTime}}$	Minimum time a unit is required to remain on-line after starting up
$p_u^{\text{UnitCapacity}}$	Capacity of a single unit
$p_{u,cg21,cg1}^{\text{RatioOutputOutputFlow}}$	Ratio between output commodity group $cg2$ and output commodity group $cg1$
$p_{u,cg21,cg1}^{\text{RatioInputInputFlow}}$	Ratio between input commodity group $cg2$ and input commodity group $cg1$
$p_{u,cg21,cg1}^{\text{RatioOutputInputFlow}}$	Ratio between output commodity group $cg2$ and input commodity group $cg1$
$p_{u,cg}^{\text{MaxShutDownPower}}$	Maximum power in the last time step before a shutdown
$p_{u,cg}^{\text{RampRateUp}}$	Maximum upward ramp rate
$p_{u,cg}^{\text{RampRateDown}}$	Maximum downward ramp rate
$p_{u,cg}^{\text{MaxStartupPower}}$	Maximum power in first time step after a start-up
$p_{u,t}^{\text{AF}}$	Availability factor

Decision Variables

$v_{c,t}^{\text{ImportCosts}}$	Costs related to the import of a commodity in a certain time step
v_u^{Capacity}	Installed capacity of a certain unit
$v_{c,u,in/out,t}^{\text{Flow}}$	Commodity flow in/out a certain unit in a given time step
$v_{u,t}^{\text{UnitsStartingUp}}$	Number of units starting up in time step t (coming online in time step $t + 1$)

$v_{u,t}^{UnitsShuttingDown}$	Number of units shutting down in time step t (going offline in time step $t + 1$)
$v_{u,t}^{UnitsOnline}$	Number of online units
$v_{u,t}^{UnitsAvailable}$	Number of available units
$v_{c,t,s}^{Import}$	Import of commodity c in segment s

1 Model formulation

1.1 Objective function

The basic objective function of the Spine Model is to minimize the total discounted costs.

The total costs will in the end comprise the following elements:

- Costs:
 - investment costs
 - dismantling costs
 - fixed O&M costs
 - variable O&M costs
 - import costs (exogenous commodity flows with a cost attached)
 - production costs (related to domestic resource production, e.g., extracting oil from oil fields)
 - taxes and subsidies associated with commodity flows
 - taxes and subsidies associated with investments
 - Utility loss following reduced end-use demands
 - utility losses related to reduced reliability
- Revenues:
 - Salvage value (value of investments beyond the considered model horizon)
 - export revenues

$$\text{Min}_{v_{c,u,in/out,t}} \quad TotalCost \quad (1)$$

$$TotalCost = ProductionCost \quad (2)$$

$$ProductionCost = \sum_{u \in Units} \sum_{t \in Timesteps} \left[\begin{aligned} & \sum_{c \in OutputCommodities_{c,u}} \left(v_{c,u,out,t}^{Flow} p_{u,c}^{ConversionCost} \right) \\ & - \sum_{c \in InputCommodities_{c,u}} \left(v_{c,u,in,t}^{Flow} p_{u,c}^{ConversionCost} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \quad (3)$$

Different segments to add
TO EXPAND

1.2 Technological constraints

1.2.1 Define unit/technology capacity

In a multi-commodity setting, there can be different commodities entering/leaving a certain technology/unit. These can be energy-related commodities (e.g., electricity, natural gas, etc.), emissions, or other commodities (e.g., water, steel). The capacity of the unit must be unambiguously defined based on certain commodity flows (e.g., the capacity of a CHP could be based

on the output electricity, the output heat, the sum of both or the input natural gas). Therefore, a group of commodities need to be defined which define the capacity of the unit/technology. This is the so-called 'Capacity defining commodity group' (cdcg)¹, and should be defined by the users (defaults can apply). This capacity thus restricts the flows of the commodities in the Cdcg (similar to TIMES EQ CAPACT).

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{\substack{c \in Cdcg_{c,u} \\ c \in OutputCommodities_{c,u}}} v_{c,u,out,t}^{Flow} + \sum_{\substack{c \in Cdcg_{c,u} \\ c \in InputCommodities_{c,u}}} v_{c,u,in,t}^{Flow} \\
& \leq \\
& p_{u,t}^{AF} p_u^{UnitConvCapToFlow} \{v_u^{Capacity} \text{ or } p_u^{UnitCapacity}\} \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (4)
\end{aligned}$$

1.2.2 Static relationships between input and output commodity flows

Between the different flows, relationships can be imposed. The most simple relationship is a linear relationship between input and output commodities/commodity groups (TIMES EQ PTRANS). Whenever there is only a single input commodity and a single output commodity, this relationship relates to the notion of an efficiency. This equation can however also be used for instance to relate emissions to input primary fuel flows. In the most general form of the equation, two commodity groups are defined (an input commodity group cg1 and an output commodity group cg2), and an equality relationship is expressed between both commodity groups. Note that whenever the relationship is specified between groups of multiple commodities, there remains a degree of freedom regarding the composition of the input commodity flows within group cg1 and the output commodity flows within group cg2. Note further that the sign (\leq ; $=$; \geq) of the constraint should be selected by the user (attribute of the parameter instance)- TIMES EQ PTRANS.

Relationship between output and input flows

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{c \in cg2} v_{c,u,out,t}^{Flow} \{ \leq; =; \geq \} \\
& p_{u,cg21,cg1}^{RatioOutputInputFlow} \sum_{c \in cg1} v_{c,u,in,t}^{Flow} \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$

Additional relationships can further be imposed. Two basic constraints impose a linear relationship between multiple input commodities/commodity groups (Eq. (6) - similar to (TIMES EQ INSHR)), and a linear relationship between multiple output commodities/commodity groups (Eq. (7) - similar to TIMES EQ OUTSHR). These relationships reduce the degrees of freedom. The relationship between different input flows can for instance be used to define a fixed or maximal share of bio-mass in a coal-fired power plant. The relationship between different output flows can for instance be used to define a relationship between the heat and electrical power outputs of a CHP plant, or to establish relationships between different outputs in an distillery.

Relationship between multiple input flows

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{c \in cg2} v_{c,u,in,t}^{Flow} \{ \leq; =; \geq \} \\
& p_{u,cg21,cg1}^{RatioInputInputFlow} \sum_{c \in cg1} v_{c,u,in,t}^{Flow} \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (6)
\end{aligned}$$

¹In TIMES, this is called the 'Primary commodity group'

Relationship between multiple output flows

$$\sum_{c \in cg2} v_{c,u,outn,t}^{Flow} \{\leq; =; \geq\} p_{u,cg21,cg1}^{RatioOutputOutputFlow} \sum_{c \in cg1} v_{c,u,out,t}^{Flow} \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (7)$$

The above equations indicate that it might not be so simple as simply defining the value of a number of parameters which either belong to a unit or commodity. The user might also need to specify to which commodity groups different parameters relate and which bound is applied on the induced constraint (equality, lower bound, upper bound) - see e.g., parameter $p_{u,cg21,cg1}^{RatioOutputInputFlow}$. Also, this parameter can be defined multiple times for different input and output commodity groups.

1.2.3 Bounds on input and output commodity flows

The above static relationships represent constraints on the ratios between different commodity flows per unit. Additionally, bounds can be put on the instantaneous or total absolute flows generated by each unit, or even on the instantaneous or total flows from all units together (the latter are no longer technological constraints though).

Note that for the commodities corresponding to the units' capacity defining commodity group, a bound on the commodity flows is already generated (restricting flows to the installed capacity) - see Eq. (4) or Eq. (12).

TO ELABORATE

Equations to Check:

- EQ ACTBND: relates to bound of the flow of a process for a certain time-slice level which is below or above the time-slice level of the process -> Remains to be seen how the temporal dimension will look like in SPINE
- EQ BLND
- EQ BNDNET
- EQ BNDPRD
- EQ COMPRD
- EQ CUMNET
- EQ CUMPRD
- EQ FLMRK
- EQ FLOBND
- EQ FLOFR

(similar to TIMES EQ BNDNET/BNDPRD)

1.2.4 Dynamic constraints on input and output commodity flows

Ramping constraints These constraints induce a bound on the rate of change of a flow of certain commodities/commodity groups. The commodity group cg to which the ramping constraint applies needs to be specified.

There are many different possible formulations of ramping constraints. Hence, the equation is dependent on the archetype selected. Below are two ramping equation versions represented: one for archetypes which do not have commitment variables, and one for archetypes which do have commitment variables

Without commitment variables (Should in principle be based on available rather than total capacity):

$$\sum_{c \in cg} \left(v_{c,u,in/out,t+1}^{Flow} - v_{c,u,in/out,t}^{Flow} \right) \leq p_{u,cg}^{RampRateUp} v_u^{Capacity} p_t^{DeltaT}$$

$$\forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (8)$$

$$\sum_{c \in cg} \left(v_{c,u,in/out,t+1}^{Flow} - v_{c,u,in/out,t}^{Flow} \right) \leq p_{u,cg}^{RampRateDown} v_u^{Capacity} p_t^{DeltaT}$$

$$\forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (9)$$

With commitment variables:

$$\sum_{c \in cg} \left(v_{c,u,in/out,t+1}^{Flow} - v_{c,u,in/out,t}^{Flow} \right) \leq (v_{u,t}^{UnitsOnline} - v_{u,t}^{UnitsShuttingDown}) p_{u,cg}^{RampRateUp} p_u^{UnitCapacity} p_t^{DeltaT}$$

$$- v_{u,t}^{UnitsShuttingDown} p_{u,cg,t}^{MinimumOperatingPoint}$$

$$+ v_{u,t}^{UnitsStartingUp} p_{u,cg}^{MaxStartUpPower}$$

$$\forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (10)$$

$$\sum_{c \in cg} \left(v_{c,u,in/out,t}^{Flow} - v_{c,u,in/out,t+1}^{Flow} \right) \leq (v_{u,t}^{UnitsOnline} - v_{u,t}^{UnitsShuttingDown}) p_{u,cg}^{RampRateDown} p_u^{UnitCapacity} p_t^{DeltaT}$$

$$- v_{u,t}^{UnitsStartingUp} p_{u,cg,t}^{MinimumOperatingPoint}$$

$$+ v_{u,t}^{UnitsShuttingDown} p_{u,cg}^{MaxShutDownPower}$$

$$\forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (11)$$

1.2.5 Commitment-related constraints

For modeling certain technologies/units, it is important to not only have flow variables of different commodities, but also model the on/off ("commitment") status of the unit/technology at every time step. Therefore, an additional variable $v_{u,t}^{UnitsOnline}$ is introduced. This variable represents the number of online units of that technology (for a normal unit commitment model, this variable might be a binary, for investment planning purposes, this might also be an integer or even a continuous variable - this will depend on the archetype of the unit.)

Commitment variables will be introduced by the following constraints (with corresponding parameters):

- Minimum operating point ($p_{u,cg,t}^{MinimumOperatingPoint}$)
- Minimum up time ($p_u^{MinimumUpTime}$)
- Minimum down time ($p_u^{MinimumDownTime}$)
- Certain ramp-rate formulations depending on the archetype ($p_{u,cg}^{RampRateUp}, p_{u,cg}^{RampRateDown}$)

Additionally, start-up and shut-down variables might need to be introduced for modeling start-up costs, minimum up time and minimum down-time constraints.

Whenever commitment variables are introduced, the capacity constraint (Eq. (4)) needs to be redefined:

$$\sum_{c: c \in Cdeg_u} v_{c,u,in/out,t}^{Flow} \leq v_{u,t}^{UnitsOnline} p_u^{UnitCapacity} \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (12)$$

Additionally, the number of online units need to be restricted to the installed and available capacity:

$$v_{u,t}^{UnitsOnline} \leq v_{u,t}^{UnitsAvailable} \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (13)$$

$$v_{u,t}^{UnitsAvailable} p_u^{UnitCapacity} \leq p_{u,t}^{AF} v_u^{Capacity} \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (14)$$

Minimum operating point A first commitment-related constraint is the minimal operating point of an online unit. The minimum operating point can be based on the flows of input or output commodities/commodity groups cg (Is this always for the capacity defining commodity group, or are there instances where a minimum operating point is defined for other commodities/commodity groups? See example below, if reserve capacity and electrical power together form the Cdcg of a coal-fired power plant, than the Cdcg should not be used here):

$$\sum_{c \in cg} v_{c,u,in/out,t}^{Flow} \geq p_{u,cg,t}^{MinimumOperatingPoint} v_{u,t}^{UnitsOnline} p_u^{UnitCapacity} \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (15)$$

To check: how to approach the installed capacity - this can be a parameter or a variable (or both) depending on the problem?

Minimum up time

$$v_{u,t}^{UnitsShuttingDown} \leq v_{u,t}^{UnitsOnline} - p_u^{MinimumUpTime-1} \sum_{t'=1} v_{u,t-t'}^{UnitsStartingUp} \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (16)$$

This is the basic constraint. However, whenever non-spinning downward reserves are considered, an additional term which represents 'the units available to shut down in order to provide downward reserves' needs to be added to the left-hand side of the equation. How to deal with this in a generic way?

Minimum down time

$$v_{u,t}^{UnitsStartingUp} \leq v_{u,t}^{UnitsAvailable} - v_{u,t}^{UnitsOnline} - p_u^{MinimumDownTime-1} \sum_{t'=1} v_{u,t-t'}^{UnitsShuttingDown} \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (17)$$

This is the basic constraint. However, whenever non-spinning upward reserves are considered, an additional term which represents 'the units available to start up in order to provide upward reserves' needs to be added to the left-hand side of the equation. How to deal with this in a generic way?

1.3 System constraints

For each endogenous commodity, a commodity balance constraint is induced. The user is free to define whether an inequality or equality sign is used for the balance - TIMES EQ COMBAL

$$\sum_{u:c \in OutputCommodities_{c,u}} v_{c,u,out,t}^{Flow} \{ \geq; = \} p_{c,t}^{Demand} + \sum_{u:c \in InputCommodities_{c,u}} v_{c,u,in,t}^{Flow} \quad \forall c \in EndogenousCommodities, t \in Timesteps \quad (18)$$

2 Open issues

2.1 On treatment of exogenous commodities

Description of the issue: Certain commodities are only used as inputs in the model but there are no conversion process creating these commodities in the model. These are called exogenous commodities. Regarding the interpretation, exogenous commodities can be assumed to be imported or produced by certain processes which are not considered explicitly in the model. Such commodities typically have a cost or emissions attached to their use, but are not constrained typically. The issue here is how to deal with such commodities (or in the first place, whether there should be a separate treatment for such commodities in the first place).

Below, two options are presented. One where exogenous commodities are treated differently, and one where exogenous commodities are treated identical to other commodities. In the description below, we assumed that the costs related to importing a single unit of certain commodity can either be constant but can also vary with the total imported amount.

Option 1: Separate treatment of exogenous commodities Import variables ($v_{c,t,s}^{Import}$) are created (one variable per commodity, timestep on which the commodity is traced, and segment in the piecewise linear cost curve). An equation is added to ensure that the total import (sum of the different import segments) equals the net flow of that commodity. No balance constraint on the flow variables of this commodity should be induced (the constraint below replaces this).

$$\sum_{s \in ImportSegments_{c,s}} v_{c,t,s}^{Import} = \sum_{u \in InputCommodities_{c,u}} v_{c,u,in,t}^{Flow} - \sum_{u \in OutputCommodities_{c,u}} v_{c,u,out,t}^{Flow}$$

$$\forall c \in Commodities, t \in Timesteps \quad (19)$$

Option 2: No separate treatment of exogenous commodities An 'import unit' is created which has no input commodities but has the specific commodity as an output commodity. A cost is attached to the 'generation' of the commodity. In this option, there must be a commodity balance (Eq. (18)) equation to make sure that the output flows of the import unit are sufficient (and hence, the correct cost can be attached). In addition, when piecewise segments are being used (non-constant import costs), additional import variables ($v_{c,t,s}^{Import}$) need to be created and the sum of the different segments should be equated to the output flow of that process

$$\sum_{s \in ImportSegments_{c,s}} v_{c,t,s}^{Import} = v_{c,ImportUnit,out,t}^{Flow}$$

$$\forall c \in Commodities, t \in Timesteps \quad (20)$$

Drawbacks of option 2:

- In comparison to option 1, there is one more constraint per commodity, and timestep on which the commodity is traced.
- In comparison to option 1, there is an additional variable per commodity and timestep ($v_{c,ImportUnit,out,t}^{Flow}$)

Advantages of option 2:

- There is a flow variable related to the import of that commodity - i.e. one variable $v_{c,u,in/out,t}^{Flow}$ now describes all the flows (whereas if you want to say something about the 'import flows' in option 1, you would need to go look at the $v_{c,t,s}^{Import}$ variables). This can be easier for post-processing.
- Using a unit for importing might provide more flexibility as all the generic unit parameters are available to model specific constraints related to the imports. For instance, a cost can be placed on the capacity for importing, etc.

Note that all commodities defined in the data will be treated explicitly (so also the exogenous commodities)! For example, in a UC model, there will be flow variables for, for instance, coal consumed by a coal-fired power plant. This might not be efficient for all cases. If the user wants to overcome this issue, the user is free to not define the coal commodity in the model but rather define a generation cost of the coal-fired power plant (parameter $p_{u,c}^{ConversionCost}$).²

2.2 Treatment of reserve commodities

Description of the issue: For generality, reserves can be modeled as commodities which are not different from any other commodity. However, the provision of reserves is constrained by highly specific constraints, which are different from most other commodities. Fitting the reserve-related constraints to a generic format might complicate things making the model less transparent and user friendly. Another option would therefore be to have commodity attributes to indicate whether a certain commodity is a reserve commodity (and even more so, whether it is an upward/downward and spinning/non-spinning reserve commodity). While this is easier from a user perspective, it also implies that the terminology is not generic, and that there can/will be optional and non-generic terms in some of the equations.

Option 1: Reserve commodities as a generic commodity Reserve-related variables ($v_{ReserveCommodity,u,out,t}^{Flow}$) should be considered in many of the very basic constraints. This makes that these correctly defining these basic constraints can become quite complex.

To illustrate the complexity, consider the case where downward spinning reserves are considered.

Whenever spinning downward reserves are procured, this impacts the instantaneous electricity generation via the minimum operating point constraint (Eq. (15)), i.e., the equation should read:

$$v_{Electricity,u,out,t}^{Flow} - v_{DownSpinRes,u,out,t}^{Flow} \geq p_{u,cg,t}^{MinimumOperatingPoint} v_{u,t}^{UnitsOnline} p_u^{UnitCapacity} \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (21)$$

The general minimum operating point equation (Eq. (15)) does currently not support this modification³. I guess there will always be a way to define a generic way of introducing a generic constraint which allows to generically implement this constraint (and it should be able to do so even with the user constraints). However, from a user perspective, this might be very cumbersome...

Option 2: reserve commodities as a special type of commodity Whenever commodities are defined as being upward/downward and spinning/non-spinning reserve commodities, the model can directly integrate the variables in the required equations. The user should not worry about this and only needs to identify which commodities are reserve commodities.

For instance, the minimum operating point constraint (Eq. (15)) can be modified to be as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{c \in cg} v_{c,u,in/out,t}^{Flow} - \sum_{\substack{c \in DownSpinResCommodities \\ c \in OutputCommodities_{c,u}}} v_{c,u,in/out,t}^{Flow} \\ & \geq p_{u,cg,t}^{MinimumOperatingPoint} v_{u,t}^{UnitsOnline} p_u^{UnitCapacity} \\ & \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

The user should in this case thus simply define the parameter $p_{u,cg,t}^{MinimumOperatingPoint}$ for the commodity group cg being electricity in this case, and define the reserve commodity as a downward spinning reserve commodity.

²I don't see any other option. Ofcourse, it should be possible to start from a datasource where fuel commodities are specified, then make a simple conversion tool to adapt the parameters of the plants involved based on this price, and subsequently run the Spine model.

³It does support the summation over multiple commodity flows, but the flow variable of the downward spinning reserves commodity has a negative sign which is not supported).

To sum up, Advantages Option 2:

- Defining the equations is easy once it is known whether a commodity is a spinning/non-spinning upward/downward reserve commodity.
- The task for the user is restricted. The user only needs to indicate whether a commodity is a reserve commodity (and what type of reserve), and provide the basic plant parameters and the reserve-related variables will appear correctly in all constraints. In contrast, in Option 1, the constraints will have to be defined so generically that the user will have to carefully handle for instance the commodity groups and coefficients for each commodity in the commodity group to which the constraint applies.

Disadvantages Option 2:

- Non-generic terms appearing in generic constraints
- Certain constraints can only be applied to the flow of reserve commodities (e.g., ramping constraint restricting the provision of reserves. In contrast to the regular ramping constraint, this ramping constraint takes place within a single time step.)

My preference goes to option 2.

3 Examples

3.1 Thermal power plant

As a first example, let's consider the DA scheduling of a simple dispatchable coal power plant. In this example, the power plant is assumed to have a single input commodity, namely coal, and three output commodities: electricity, upward spinning reserve capacity and greenhouse gas emissions. The operations of the power plant are assumed to be characterized by the following equations:

- maximum power + availability factor
- fuel consumption
- greenhouse gas emissions
- minimum operating point
- minimum up time
- minimum down time
- ramp rate restrictions for energy provision
- ramp rate restrictions for reserve capacity provision

The following sections elaborate on how each of these constraints is/can be implemented in the generic model formulation.

3.1.1 Maximum power

The output of the coal-fired power plant (power and upward reserve capacity) is restricted by Eq. (4). For this unit, the capacity defining commodity group (Cdcg) consists of the commodities electrical power and reserve capacity. Furthermore, both capacity and flow variables are in the same units ([MW]) and hence the parameter $p_u^{UnitConvCapToFlow}$ equals 1. The equations hence becomes:

$$v_{ElectricalPower,u,out,t}^{Flow} + v_{UpwardReserves,u,out,t}^{Flow} \leq p_{u,t}^{AF} v_u^{Capacity} \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps$$

3.1.2 Fuel consumption

The fuel consumption can be defined by establishing a relationship between the flow variable for electrical power, and the flow variable for coal. Here, a linear relationship between these flows is assumed (corresponding to a constant efficiency). This relationship can be imposed by Eq. (5). Here, cg2 refers to the electrical power and cg1 refers to coal. The parameter $p_{u,ElectricalPower,Coal}^{RatioOutputInputFlow}$ thus corresponds to the efficiency η of the coal-fired power plant. The equation becomes

$$v_{ElectricalPower,u,out,t}^{Flow} = \eta v_{Coal,u,in,t}^{Flow} \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (23)$$

3.1.3 GHG emissions

The emissions of greenhouse gases can be defined by establishing a relationship between the flow variable for greenhouse gas emissions, and the flow variable for coal⁴. This relationship can again be imposed by Eq. (5). Here, cg2 refers to the greenhouse gas emissions and cg1 refers to coal. The parameter $p_{u,GreenhouseGas,Coal}^{RatioOutputInputFlow}$ thus corresponds to the emission factor/emission intensity EF of the coal commodity.

$$v_{GreenhouseGas,u,out,t}^{Flow} = EF v_{Coal,u,in,t}^{Flow} \quad \forall u \in Units, t \in Timesteps \quad (24)$$

⁴Note that an alternative option would be to establish a relationship between the flow variable of greenhouse gas emissions and the flow variable for electrical power (via Eq. (7)).

An alternative option would be to link emissions directly to the commodity flows themselves. This would mean that the same equations are in the end generated, but that the parameter representing the emission factor would be independent of the unit. That is, there would be a parameter $p_{GreenhouseGas,Coal}^{EmissionFactor}$ representing the emission factor, which is independent of the unit. In that case, the units should only specify a capture rate parameter if needed for a specific type of emission (default 0%).

The generic equation would then become:

$$v_{c,u,out,t}^{Flow} = \sum_{InputCommodity \in InputCommodities} p_{c,InputCommodity}^{EmissionFactor} p_{u,c}^{CaptureRate} v_{InputCommodity,u,in,t}^{Flow}$$

(25)

$\forall c \in EmissionCommodities, u \in Units, t \in Timesteps$

The advantage is that the user does not need to define the relationship between an input commodity and an emission commodity for every unit and that EmissionFactor is more easy to interpret than RatioOutputInputFlow. Instead, the user only needs to specify an emission factor for each commodity. At this point, I don't think there are disadvantages to this approach?

3.1.4 Minimum operating point

Minimum operating point constraints can be introduced via the parameter $p_{u,cg,t}^{MinimumOperatingPoint}$, which induces Eq. (15). This parameter needs to be specified for a specific commodity/commodity group. This specification is needed since it can be different than the capacity defining commodity group (Cdeg). For instance, for the coal-fired power plant considered here, the minimum operating point should be based on the ElectricalPower commodity and not on the sum of the ElectricalPower and the UpwardReserves commodity.

3.1.5 Minimum up and down times

Minimum up and down time constraints are induced by specifying the corresponding parameters ($p_u^{MinimumUpTime}$ and $p_u^{MinimumDownTime}$).

3.1.6 Ramping constraints

In this example, we assume a ramp rate which is constant for a given online unit, regardless of its current operating point. Depending on the stereotype, Eqs. (8)-(9) or Eqs. (10)-(11) will be generated.

Note that the ramping parameter again needs to be defined for a certain unit and commodity groups!

3.2 Back-pressure CHP CCGT

TO DO

3.3 Extraction-condensing CHP CCGT

TO DO