

CHECKLIST SDOM TRAINING

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1. BEFORE START

1.1. DOWNLOAD AND EXTRACT THE FOLDER WITH THE TRAINING MATERIAL

- Do not put the folder in a folder that synchronizes with the cloud (One drive, Google Drive, share point box, etc)

1.2. INTRODUCE uv AND VIRTUAL ENVIROMENT

- Explore folder .venv

2. Show SDOM inputs csv files

- OPEN PDF AND SHOW IN PARALLEL WITH CSVs
- All input files should be in the directory specified in `data_dir = os.path.join(current_folder, "sample_data", "br_test_daily_b")`
- Don't change column names!
- Keep the root name of the files!

3. Run Code and show help, explore objects

3.1. Load Data

```
data = load_data( data_dir )
```

3.1.1. DOCSTRINGS WITH DOCUMENTATION


```

File "pandas/_libs/index.pyx", line 196, in
pandas._libs.index.IndexEngine.get_loc
File "pandas/_libs/hashtable_class_helper.pxi", line 7088, in
pandas._libs.hashtable.PyObjectHashTable.get_item
File "pandas/_libs/hashtable_class_helper.pxi", line 7096, in
pandas._libs.hashtable.PyObjectHashTable.get_item
KeyError: 'LargeHydro'
...

```

3.2 INITIALIZE MODEL

```

model = initialize_model(
    data,
    n_hours = n_steps,
    with_resilience_constraints = with_resilience_constraints,
    model_name='SDOM_training'
)

```

3.2.1 EXPLORE PYOMO MODEL

- Look for param, scalars, obj, blocks...etc

SDOM leverages on pyomo blocks to separate in different blocks the variables, parameters, expressions, constraints, etc of different model components. In this way, in that pyomo instance, SDOM creates the following blocks:

- Open PDF at the end
- Core optimization Blocks (Blocks that include variables, sets and parameters)
 - thermal
 - pv
 - wind
 - hydro
 - storage
- Blocks containing only parameters (Do not include any decision variables)
 - demand
 - nuclear
 - other_renewables
- Optional blocks (These are created depending on the configuration provided by the user)
 - imports
 - exports
 - resiliency
- USE `pprint()` to explore a parameter

```
model.demand.pprint()
```

```
...
      738 : 14506.74
      739 : 13414.05
      740 : 14012.9
      741 : 14299.85
      742 : 14413.19
      743 : 15337.52
      744 : 15347.54

1 Declarations: ts_parameter
```

- Indexing an specific value

```
model.demand.ts_parameter[1]
13702.34
```

- USE `pprint()` to explore a constraint

```
model.thermal.capacity_generation_constraint.pprint()

...

(744, '235c') : -Inf : thermal.generation[744,235c] -
thermal.plant_installed_capacity[235c] : 0.0 : True
(744, '241c') : -Inf : thermal.generation[744,241c] -
thermal.plant_installed_capacity[241c] : 0.0 : True
(744, '83c') : -Inf : thermal.generation[744,83c] -
thermal.plant_installed_capacity[83c] : 0.0 : True
(744, '98c') : -Inf : thermal.generation[744,98c] -
thermal.plant_installed_capacity[98c] : 0.0 : True
```

3.3 SOLVER CONFIGURATION DICT

- Use same Solver names and configuration parameters detailed in [Pyomo documentation](#)

```
solver_dict = get_default_solver_config_dict(
    solver_name="highs",
    executable_path=""
)
```

3.4. RUN SOLVER

```
best_result = run_solver(model, solver_dict)
```

3.5. EXPLORE CSV OUTPUTS

In the path specified by "output_dir", sdom will writhe the following output csv files:

| File name | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| OutputGeneration_CASENAME.csv | Hourly generation results aggregated by technology, curtailment, imports/exports and Load. |
| OutputStorage_CASENAME.csv | Hourly storage operation results (charging/discharging and SOC). |
| OutputSummary_CASENAME.csv | Summary of key simulation results and statistics. |
| OutputThermalGeneration_CASENAME.csv | Hourly results for thermal generation plants. |

3.6. RUN PLOTS

```
venv_python = os.path.join(current_folder, ".venv", "Scripts", "python.exe")
script_path = os.path.join("training_material", "training_session_1", "sdom_plots.py")
subprocess.run([venv_python, script_path], check=True)
```

- See plots
- Open script

4. RUN SENSITIVE CASES

4.1. DECREASE STORAGE COSTS

- Change in the input file [StorageData_2025.csv](#) the costs for BESS of 4h:

```
,Li-Ion-2h,Li-Ion-4h,Li-Ion-6h,Li-Ion-8h
P_Capex,931,0.1551,2171,2791
E_Capex,0,0,0,0
Eff,0.85,0.85,0.85,0.85
Min_Duration,2,4,6,8
Max_Duration,2,4,6,8
Max_P,10000,10000,10000,20000
MaxCycles,5000,5000,5000,5000
Coupled,1,1,1,1
FOM,23,0.39,54,70
VOM,0,0,0,0
```

```
Lifetime,16,16,16,16
CostRatio,0.5,0.5,0.5,0.5
```

- It will install maximum capacity
- To use PLOT SCRIPTS DON'T FORGET TO CHANGE `case_name` value accordingly to take the correct data

4.2. ADD CUSTOM CONSTRAINT

- Remember that, in general, the mathematical model of each device/technology in SDOM is isolated in Pyomo blocks
- Let's suppose you want to add a constraint related to storage.
- If you add this code, you'll be adding a `Constraint` in the `storage` block which enforces the model to install at least 500 MW of each storage technology

```
#ADD A SIMPLE CUSTOM CONSTRAINT
from pyomo.core import Var, Constraint, Expression
block = model.storage
block.min_Pinstalled_constraint = Constraint( block.j, rule = lambda m,j:
m.Pdis[j] >= 500 ) # Set a minimum installed power capacity of 500 MW for the
storage technology 'Li-Ion-4h'
```