

Figure 1: PLACEHOLDER: The load distribution of Germany at ???.

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Plotjes van
kansen zoals
in

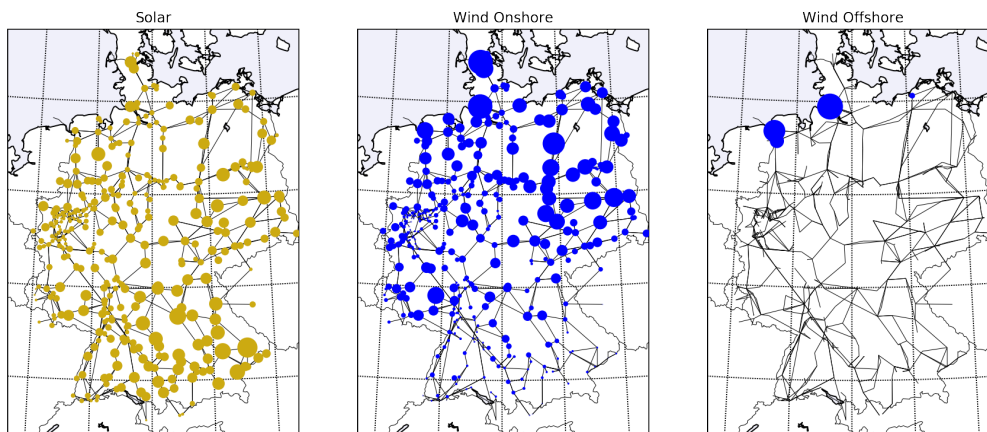


Figure 2: PLACEHOLDER: Solar, wind onshore, wind offshore generation at ?? in Germany.

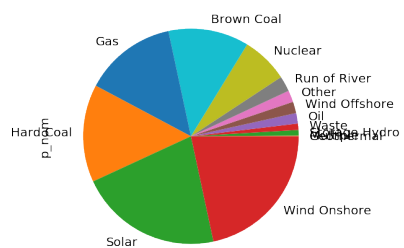


Figure 3: PLACEHOLDER: Generation capacity technology shares in Germany in 2011.

	SOLAR				WIND			
	<i>default</i>	<i>modified</i>	1%	2%	<i>default</i>	<i>modified</i>	1%	2%
Jan	385	484	5	0	488	488	0	0
Feb	364	485	4	0	487	487	0	1
Mar	334	475	14	0	487	487	1	0
Apr	211	477	11	1	488	488	0	0
May	189	473	16	0	467	467	21	0
Jun	255	481	8	0	480	480	8	0
Jul	292	485	4	0	488	488	0	0
Aug	179	478	10	1	488	488	0	0
Sep	259	472	16	1	487	487	1	0
Oct	263	480	9	0	488	488	0	0
Nov	290	472	17	0	486	486	2	0
Dec	317	482	7	0	486	486	2	0

Table 1: Number of buses (out of 489 solar, 488 wind) for which the ARMA model could be fitted using either the *default* implementation of arima in R, or the *modified* version (described in ??).

When even the modified method yielded no results, uniform noise was added to the series before fitting. Noise magnitude was set to 1% of generation capacity, or 2% when needed.

Figures in **bold** indicate which results are used.

l	$\mathbb{P}[f_l \geq 1]$	I_l
361	3.45 %	1.65
516	2.91 %	1.79
586	2.75 %	1.84
587	2.73 %	1.85
803	2.02 %	2.10
670	1.21 %	2.54
19	1.13 %	2.60
302	1.08 %	2.64
48	1.03 %	2.68
554	0.974%	2.73
488	0.971%	2.73
809	0.824%	2.88
28	0.748%	2.96
810	0.728%	2.98
29	0.396%	3.53
27	0.355%	3.62
389	0.247%	3.95
390	0.245%	3.96
486	0.235%	4.00
249	0.056%	5.30

Table 2: TODO

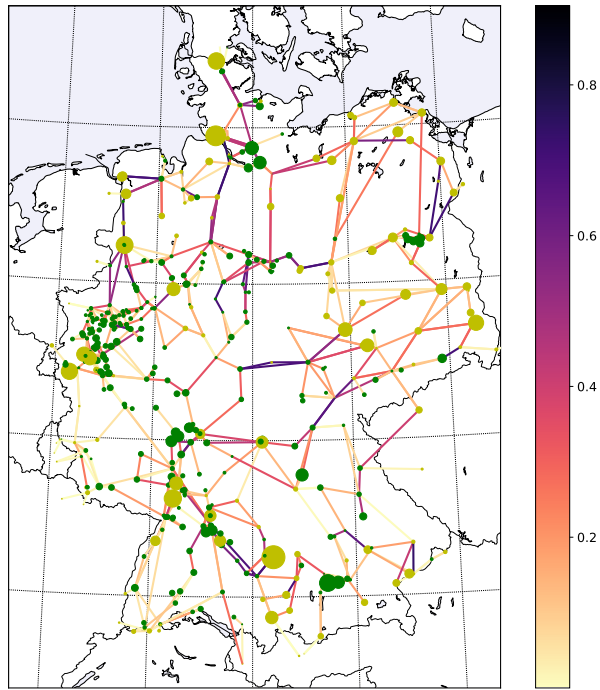


Figure 4: Nominal line flow during 11:00-12:00, as fraction of line capacity. Node size represents net power injection. When generation exceeds load, the injection is positive (yellow), otherwise negative (green). *Compare with Figure 1a of ?.*