

# Simulate Prosumers in a NRG-X-Change Connected Market

## Description:

Prosumers are collected as a model with the consumption, generation, net energy and pricing data available. The prosumer data has been built based on Tier1 installations for the purposes of modeling a typical prosumer. The limits on the capacity for Tier1 are also considered. In this simulation parameters for the gross power ratings, AC/DC conversion, will be considered as well as the generation limits.

**What is NRG-X-Change?** "In this paper we propose NRG-X-Change — a novel mechanism for trading of locally produced re-newable energy that does not rely on an energy market or matching of orders ahead of time. In our model locally produced energy is continuously fed into the grid and payment is received based on actual usage, rather than predicted, as consumption is measured by the DSO and billed in near real-time." (Mihail Mihaylov)

## Steps:

1. Data Gathering
2. Build the NRG-X-Change Simulation
3. Analyze Results
4. Summary and Further Analysis

```
In [1]: #import data from sources
import pandas as pd
from functools import reduce
import requests
import os
import pathlib
from datetime import datetime
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from numpy import random
from tabulate import tabulate
import math
import matplotlib.dates as mdates
from matplotlib.dates import DateFormatter
import seaborn as sns
```

## Step 1 : Data Gathering

# 1.1 Collecting Data From Local Dataset

The prosumer data has been built into a Comma-Sperated file that can be parsed with the following format:

time	demand	generation	consumption	net_energy	price	id
2020-11-01 00:00:00	621.143	1115.12	0	-493.98	12	1
2020-10-01 00:00:00	1110.06	1178.87	0	-68.8135	11.49	1
2020-09-01 00:00:00	1226.16	1026.59	199.568	0	11.97	1
2020-08-01 00:00:00	1002.64	972.796	29.8479	0	11.61	1

...(continued)

Parsing the dataset by the 'id' col. allows us to collect individual prosumer data. The next step is to put the prosumer data into an object class that contains some of the functionality we will perform on the data.

In [7]:

```
#Import the data to local csv
all_prosumers_data = pd.read_csv('data/prosumer_N3_model_20210129_1416.csv')
all_prosumers_data["time"] = pd.to_datetime(all_prosumers_data['time'], format='%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')
all_prosumers_data.sort_values(by='time')
prosumer_data_by_id = [pd.DataFrame(y) for x, y in all_prosumers_data.groupby('id')]
N=len(prosumer_data_by_id)
prosumers_at_t = [pd.DataFrame(y) for x, y in all_prosumers_data.groupby('time',
#Print the first prosumer in the dataset
print(all_prosumers_data)
```

	time	demand	generation	consumption	net_energy	price	id
0	2020-11-01	713.636892	1001.611236	0.000000	-287.974344	12.00	1
1	2020-10-01	1033.715254	1124.283176	0.000000	-90.567922	11.49	1
2	2020-09-01	1169.504690	1200.000000	0.000000	-30.495310	11.97	1
3	2020-08-01	745.056436	1118.585765	0.000000	-373.529328	11.61	1
4	2020-07-01	1088.967130	1075.337671	13.629459	0.000000	11.71	1
5	2020-06-01	1202.880127	979.940026	222.940101	0.000000	11.53	1
6	2020-05-01	839.217153	945.914118	0.000000	-106.696964	9.84	1
7	2020-04-01	726.229347	1042.016842	0.000000	-315.787495	11.71	1
8	2020-03-01	1136.909963	767.108299	369.801664	0.000000	11.64	1
9	2020-02-01	405.862473	787.888820	0.000000	-382.026347	11.76	1
10	2020-01-01	666.182080	788.227717	0.000000	-122.045637	11.73	1
11	2019-12-01	785.346708	491.636087	293.710621	0.000000	11.62	1
12	2019-11-01	638.907999	466.653885	172.254114	0.000000	12.09	1
13	2019-10-01	785.747309	567.176089	218.571220	0.000000	11.66	1
14	2020-11-01	751.491540	1200.000000	0.000000	-448.508460	12.00	2
15	2020-10-01	762.847690	1102.706306	0.000000	-339.858616	11.49	2
16	2020-09-01	985.274160	1077.522948	0.000000	-92.248789	11.97	2
17	2020-08-01	1231.715100	1004.639607	227.075492	0.000000	11.61	2
18	2020-07-01	1132.463515	1200.000000	0.000000	-67.536485	11.71	2
19	2020-06-01	723.598878	1200.000000	0.000000	-476.401122	11.53	2
20	2020-05-01	935.236513	964.290192	0.000000	-29.053679	9.84	2
21	2020-04-01	686.698848	888.174155	0.000000	-201.475307	11.71	2
22	2020-03-01	650.421040	913.950349	0.000000	-263.529309	11.64	2
23	2020-02-01	754.921915	718.946917	35.974998	0.000000	11.76	2
24	2020-01-01	637.803627	880.472852	0.000000	-242.669225	11.73	2
25	2019-12-01	793.764068	439.250888	354.513179	0.000000	11.62	2
26	2019-11-01	638.090831	621.538424	16.552407	0.000000	12.09	2

27	2019-10-01	706.638381	897.462539	0.000000	-190.824158	11.66	2
28	2020-11-01	783.506280	731.021485	52.484795	0.000000	12.00	3
29	2020-10-01	1256.561563	883.816246	372.745318	0.000000	11.49	3
30	2020-09-01	1338.021939	929.304281	408.717657	0.000000	11.97	3
31	2020-08-01	737.868197	1177.708923	0.000000	-439.840726	11.61	3
32	2020-07-01	732.703553	691.806280	40.897274	0.000000	11.71	3
33	2020-06-01	845.578525	1181.059231	0.000000	-335.480705	11.53	3
34	2020-05-01	809.429409	1200.000000	0.000000	-390.570591	9.84	3
35	2020-04-01	942.248731	1200.000000	0.000000	-257.751269	11.71	3
36	2020-03-01	648.239619	945.389520	0.000000	-297.149901	11.64	3
37	2020-02-01	715.936170	1100.551040	0.000000	-384.614870	11.76	3
38	2020-01-01	687.859185	663.106509	24.752677	0.000000	11.73	3
39	2019-12-01	917.458586	682.124809	235.333777	0.000000	11.62	3
40	2019-11-01	818.159911	664.579529	153.580382	0.000000	12.09	3
41	2019-10-01	996.729985	392.570712	604.159273	0.000000	11.66	3

## 2. Build the NRG-X-Change Simulation

### 2.1 Define the Energy Pay-Out Function, $g(\cdot)$

$$g(x, t_p, t_c) = \frac{x^n * q_{t_p=t_c}}{e^{\frac{(t_p-t_c)^2}{a}}}$$

Where  $x$ , is the net energy of the prosumer.  $q$ , is the maximum price allowed.  $t_p$ , is the total produced energy of all prosumers.  $t_c$  is the total consumption of all the prosumers.  $a$ , is a scaling constant to adjust the pay out. The NRG exchange cost mechanism includes a weighted distribution to adjust for the need of energy consumption when the demand is the highest and drops the pricing when demand is the lowest. We will use the largest value of our pricing history to determine the  $q$  parameter. The maximum payout for the price of electricity over the course of the year can vary so it is taken as a historical maximum and assumed to continue in the future based on regulatory rate cases.

In [8]:

```
def g(price,p,tp,tc,a,n):
    x = p
    q = (0.01*price)
    try:
        pay = abs((pow(x,n)*q)/math.exp(pow((tp-tc),2)/a))
    except OverflowError:
        pay = float('inf')
    return pay
```

### 2.2 Define the Energy Cost Function, $h(\cdot)$

$$h(y, t_p, t_c) = \frac{y * r_{t_c > t_p} * t_c}{t_c + t_p}$$

Where  $y$  is the withdrawn energy, and  $r_{t_c > t_p}$  is the maximum cost of energy delivered by the utility when the energy supply by prosumers is low. Again,  $t_p$  is the total production and  $t_c$  is the total consumption of the prosumers in the network. The minimum payment by the utility in the historical payment prices would indicate the minimum amount willing to charge customers for

energy in order to cover the cost of delivering the energy. We will use the minimum price in our list for  $r$ .

```
In [9]: def h(price,c,tp,tc):
        y = c
        r = (0.01*price)
        try:
            cost = (y*r*tc)/(tc+tp)
        except OverflowError:
            cost = float('inf')
        return cost
```

## 2.3 Generate Market Results

```
In [10]: #split prosumers by time slice
        #prosumer_data_by_id[0]
        prosumers_at_t[0]
```

```
Out[10]:
```

	time	demand	generation	consumption	net_energy	price	id
13	2019-10-01	785.747309	567.176089	218.571220	0.000000	11.66	1
27	2019-10-01	706.638381	897.462539	0.000000	-190.824158	11.66	2
41	2019-10-01	996.729985	392.570712	604.159273	0.000000	11.66	3

```
In [11]: #historical pricing
max_price = all_prosumers_data['price'].max()
min_price = all_prosumers_data['price'].min()

#calculate the payment at time t, for all prosumers
payments=[]
t_periods = len(prosumers_at_t)
for i in range(t_periods):
    tc = prosumers_at_t[i]['consumption'].sum()
    tp = prosumers_at_t[i]['net_energy'].sum()
    k = 0
    for index, prosumer in prosumers_at_t[i].iterrows():
        pay = 0
        if prosumer['net_energy'] > 0:
            pay = g(price=max_price,p=prosumer['net_energy'],tc=tc,tp=tp)
        else:
            # payment is negative to show debt by consumer
            pay = -(h(price=min_price,c=prosumer['consumption'],tc=tc,tp=tp))
        time = prosumers_at_t[i]['time'].values[k]
        id = prosumers_at_t[i]['id'].values[k]
        payments.append([time,id,pay])
        k=k+1

#print(payments_df)
payments_df = pd.DataFrame(payments,columns=['time','id','nrg_pay'])
payments_df['time'] = pd.to_datetime(payments_df['time'], format='%Y-%m-%d')

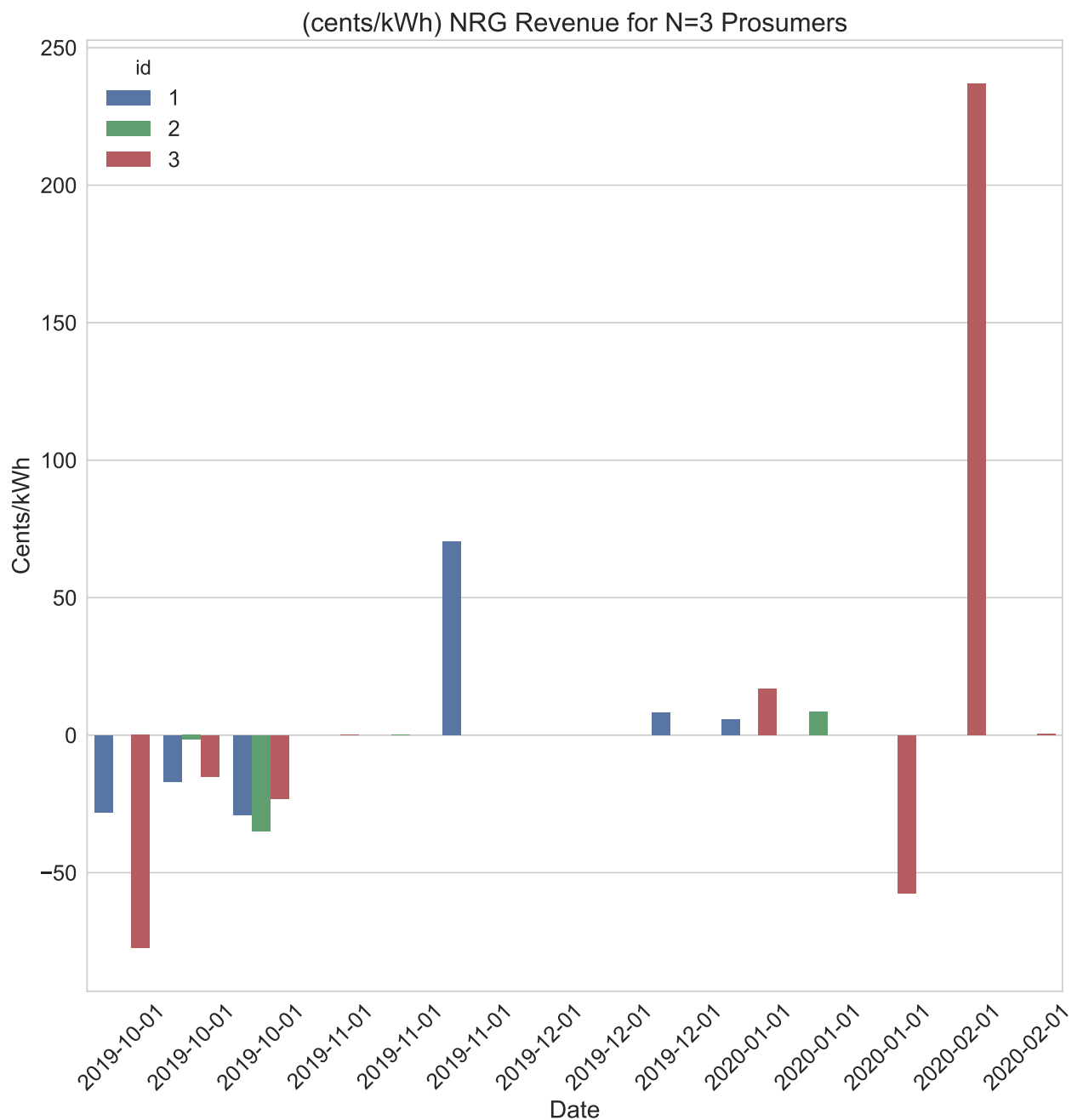
# Use white grid plot background from seaborn
sns.set(font_scale=1.5, style="whitegrid")
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 12))
```

```

# Set title and labels for axes
ax = sns.barplot(x="time", y="nrg_pay", hue="id", data=payments_df)
ax.set(xlabel="Date",
      ylabel="Cents/kWh",
      title=f"(cents/kWh) NRG Revenue for N={N} Prosumers")
ax.xaxis_date()

# Ensure a major tick for each week using (interval=1)
#ax.xaxis.set_major_locator(mdates.MonthLocator(interval=1))
ax.xaxis.set_major_formatter(DateFormatter('%Y-%m-%d'))
ax.set_xticklabels([pd.to_datetime(tm).strftime('%Y-%m-%d') for tm in payments_d
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()

```



## Step 3: Analysis of Performance

## 2.1 Analyze the Performance by Prosumer

During an NRG market the prosumers were achieving the greatest returns when generation was the lowest.

## 2.3 Analysis of the Market Performance for 100 Prosumers

To understand the scalability of the market, we will simulate N=100 prosumers. The charts will show the same volatility curves and calculate the revenue, from the profit and expenses during the demand and generation curves.

```
In [15]: #Import the data to local csv
all_prosumers_data = pd.read_csv('data/prosumer_N100_model_20210129_1414.csv')
all_prosumers_data["time"] = pd.to_datetime(all_prosumers_data['time'], format='%Y-%m-%d')
all_prosumers_data.sort_values(by='time')
prosumer_data_by_id = [pd.DataFrame(y) for x, y in all_prosumers_data.groupby('id')]
N=len(prosumer_data_by_id)
prosumers_at_t = [pd.DataFrame(y) for x, y in all_prosumers_data.groupby('time',
                                                                    sort=False)]

#print(prosumer_data[0]) #show the first prosumer in the dataset
print(all_prosumers_data)

#historical pricing
max_price = all_prosumers_data['price'].max()
min_price = all_prosumers_data['price'].min()

#calculate the payment at time t, for all prosumers
payments=[]
t_periods = len(prosumers_at_t)
for i in range(t_periods):
    tc = prosumers_at_t[i]['consumption'].sum()
    tp = prosumers_at_t[i]['net_energy'].sum()
    k = 0
    for index, prosumer in prosumers_at_t[i].iterrows():
        pay = 0
        if prosumer['net_energy'] > 0:
            pay = g(price=max_price, p=prosumer['net_energy'], tc=tc, tp=tp)
        else:
            # payment is negative to show debt by consumer
            pay = -(h(price=min_price, c=prosumer['consumption'], tc=tc, tp=tp))
        time = prosumers_at_t[i]['time'].values[k]
        id = prosumers_at_t[i]['id'].values[k]
        payments.append([time, id, pay])
        k=k+1

#print(payments_df)
payments_df = pd.DataFrame(payments, columns=['time', 'id', 'nrg_pay'])
payments_df['time'] = pd.to_datetime(payments_df['time'], format='%Y-%m-%d')
print(payments_df)
```

	time	demand	generation	consumption	net_energy	price	id
0	2020-11-01	928.558449	1061.810263	0.000000	-133.251814	12.00	1
1	2020-10-01	952.496370	945.671067	6.825303	0.000000	11.49	1
2	2020-09-01	953.234234	1200.000000	0.000000	-246.765766	11.97	1
3	2020-08-01	1135.378044	901.152036	234.226009	0.000000	11.61	1

4	2020-07-01	648.729055	1074.617534	0.000000	-425.888479	11.71	1
5	2020-06-01	1253.202416	1189.318132	63.884284	0.000000	11.53	1
6	2020-05-01	775.415108	1139.274230	0.000000	-363.859121	9.84	1
7	2020-04-01	717.336216	868.937997	0.000000	-151.601781	11.71	1
8	2020-03-01	690.381161	1200.000000	0.000000	-509.618839	11.64	1
9	2020-02-01	638.943695	787.545678	0.000000	-148.601983	11.76	1
10	2020-01-01	696.291964	652.057768	44.234197	0.000000	11.73	1
11	2019-12-01	674.696334	640.294779	34.401554	0.000000	11.62	1
12	2019-11-01	1032.149550	546.697488	485.452062	0.000000	12.09	1
13	2019-10-01	887.985834	719.246104	168.739730	0.000000	11.66	1
14	2020-11-01	721.998741	667.913049	54.085691	0.000000	12.00	2
15	2020-10-01	974.749027	1114.995213	0.000000	-140.246185	11.49	2
16	2020-09-01	1274.048466	1200.000000	74.048466	0.000000	11.97	2
17	2020-08-01	692.662916	1200.000000	0.000000	-507.337084	11.61	2
18	2020-07-01	940.482185	1200.000000	0.000000	-259.517815	11.71	2
19	2020-06-01	1193.963915	1188.613887	5.350028	0.000000	11.53	2
20	2020-05-01	1160.926628	1200.000000	0.000000	-39.073372	9.84	2
21	2020-04-01	816.605506	1200.000000	0.000000	-383.394494	11.71	2
22	2020-03-01	730.403562	913.333870	0.000000	-182.930308	11.64	2
23	2020-02-01	747.774449	868.492503	0.000000	-120.718054	11.76	2
24	2020-01-01	586.926927	629.018467	0.000000	-42.091540	11.73	2
25	2019-12-01	545.518063	396.127355	149.390708	0.000000	11.62	2
26	2019-11-01	765.875227	623.786950	142.088277	0.000000	12.09	2
27	2019-10-01	1034.704050	593.269981	441.434068	0.000000	11.66	2
28	2020-11-01	604.981720	888.988688	0.000000	-284.006968	12.00	3
29	2020-10-01	930.967344	1190.899825	0.000000	-259.932481	11.49	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1370	2019-11-01	709.447670	570.010128	139.437542	0.000000	12.09	98
1371	2019-10-01	762.373969	830.003934	0.000000	-67.629965	11.66	98
1372	2020-11-01	514.236791	1176.090012	0.000000	-661.853221	12.00	99
1373	2020-10-01	1015.581310	785.477408	230.103902	0.000000	11.49	99
1374	2020-09-01	1285.389784	1200.000000	85.389784	0.000000	11.97	99
1375	2020-08-01	1025.332968	1200.000000	0.000000	-174.667032	11.61	99
1376	2020-07-01	781.929030	701.218027	80.711003	0.000000	11.71	99
1377	2020-06-01	859.199950	1200.000000	0.000000	-340.800050	11.53	99
1378	2020-05-01	644.116139	1200.000000	0.000000	-555.883861	9.84	99
1379	2020-04-01	777.500348	1175.079684	0.000000	-397.579336	11.71	99
1380	2020-03-01	531.493428	992.057616	0.000000	-460.564189	11.64	99
1381	2020-02-01	778.250313	758.751752	19.498562	0.000000	11.76	99
1382	2020-01-01	755.890988	837.472767	0.000000	-81.581779	11.73	99
1383	2019-12-01	460.098778	594.467462	0.000000	-134.368684	11.62	99
1384	2019-11-01	787.298847	824.722009	0.000000	-37.423162	12.09	99
1385	2019-10-01	859.277800	872.884662	0.000000	-13.606862	11.66	99
1386	2020-11-01	795.095056	1146.659698	0.000000	-351.564642	12.00	100
1387	2020-10-01	883.494737	1120.568418	0.000000	-237.073682	11.49	100
1388	2020-09-01	956.560819	1200.000000	0.000000	-243.439181	11.97	100
1389	2020-08-01	690.167053	1064.871652	0.000000	-374.704599	11.61	100
1390	2020-07-01	1056.994041	885.642183	171.351859	0.000000	11.71	100
1391	2020-06-01	931.927599	1200.000000	0.000000	-268.072401	11.53	100
1392	2020-05-01	1199.296961	1200.000000	0.000000	-0.703039	9.84	100
1393	2020-04-01	790.230195	1200.000000	0.000000	-409.769805	11.71	100
1394	2020-03-01	528.691942	1096.088186	0.000000	-567.396244	11.64	100
1395	2020-02-01	633.236470	470.214966	163.021505	0.000000	11.76	100
1396	2020-01-01	817.482665	809.957808	7.524857	0.000000	11.73	100
1397	2019-12-01	799.119400	449.548868	349.570532	0.000000	11.62	100
1398	2019-11-01	613.511616	516.360955	97.150660	0.000000	12.09	100
1399	2019-10-01	697.072000	638.602892	58.469108	0.000000	11.66	100

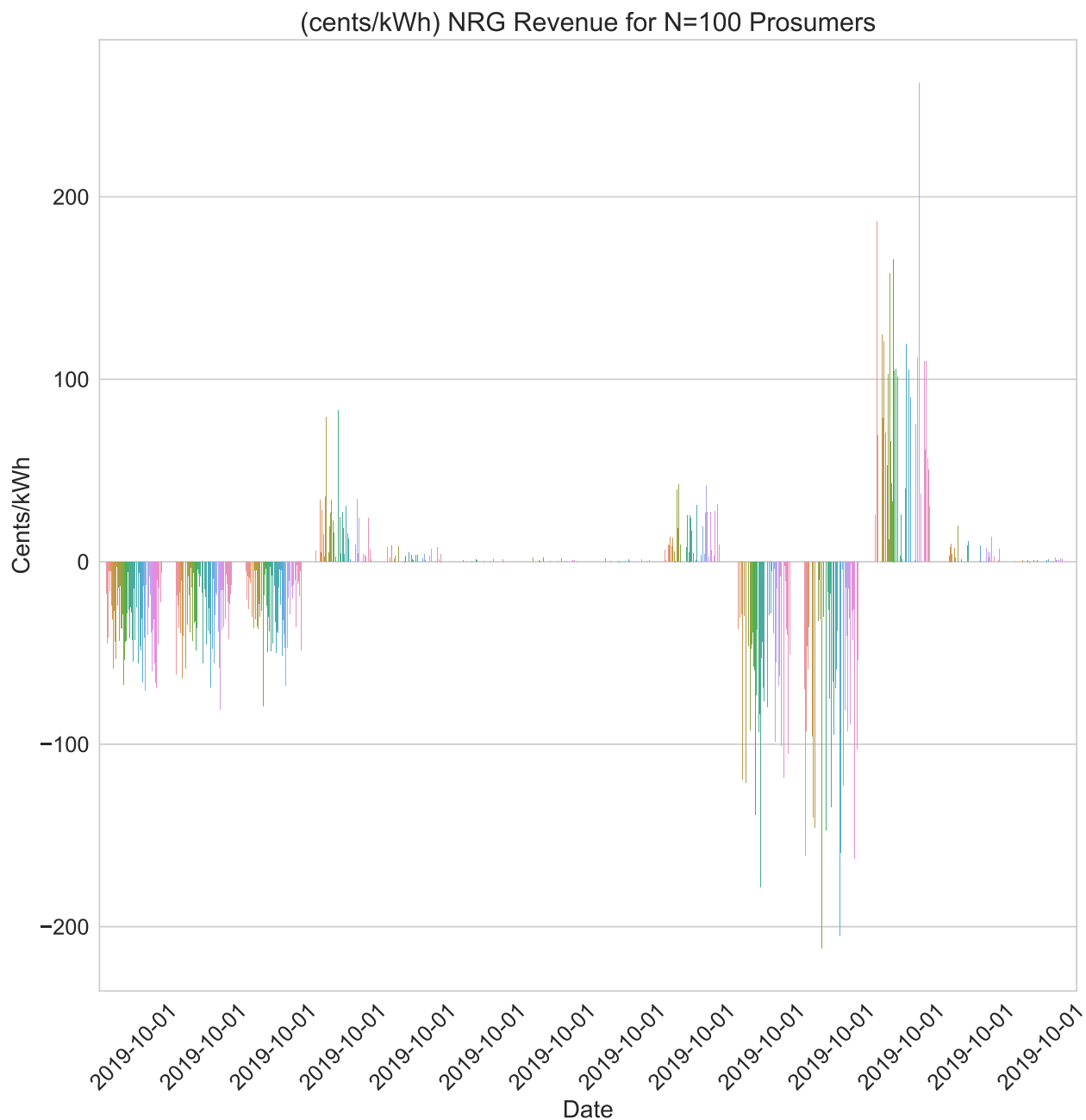
[1400 rows x 7 columns]

	time	id	nrg_pay
0	2019-10-01	1	-17.103135
1	2019-10-01	2	-44.742911
2	2019-10-01	3	-25.525120
3	2019-10-01	4	-41.269983
4	2019-10-01	5	-4.823585

5	2019-10-01	6	-15.975918
6	2019-10-01	7	-7.822187
7	2019-10-01	8	-5.029514
8	2019-10-01	9	-23.921344
9	2019-10-01	10	-9.591743
10	2019-10-01	11	-0.000000
11	2019-10-01	12	-31.345202
12	2019-10-01	13	-58.162983
13	2019-10-01	14	-22.259031
14	2019-10-01	15	-26.908223
15	2019-10-01	16	-43.651398
16	2019-10-01	17	-47.528397
17	2019-10-01	18	-53.213327
18	2019-10-01	19	-2.414586
19	2019-10-01	20	-23.741683
20	2019-10-01	21	-4.986783
21	2019-10-01	22	-14.118163
22	2019-10-01	23	-43.045143
23	2019-10-01	24	-14.839750
24	2019-10-01	25	-13.135809
25	2019-10-01	26	-35.984835
26	2019-10-01	27	-23.275874
27	2019-10-01	28	-19.987208
28	2019-10-01	29	-36.702079
29	2019-10-01	30	-28.361928
...	...	...	...
1370	2020-11-01	71	0.000000
1371	2020-11-01	72	0.095687
1372	2020-11-01	73	0.000000
1373	2020-11-01	74	0.000000
1374	2020-11-01	75	2.258042
1375	2020-11-01	76	0.698954
1376	2020-11-01	77	0.000000
1377	2020-11-01	78	0.922035
1378	2020-11-01	79	0.000000
1379	2020-11-01	80	0.000000
1380	2020-11-01	81	0.764319
1381	2020-11-01	82	0.000000
1382	2020-11-01	83	0.000000
1383	2020-11-01	84	1.681010
1384	2020-11-01	85	0.000000
1385	2020-11-01	86	0.000000
1386	2020-11-01	87	0.000000
1387	2020-11-01	88	1.130290
1388	2020-11-01	89	0.000000
1389	2020-11-01	90	0.000000
1390	2020-11-01	91	0.000000
1391	2020-11-01	92	0.000000
1392	2020-11-01	93	0.000000
1393	2020-11-01	94	0.000000
1394	2020-11-01	95	0.000000
1395	2020-11-01	96	0.000000
1396	2020-11-01	97	0.000000
1397	2020-11-01	98	0.000000
1398	2020-11-01	99	0.000000
1399	2020-11-01	100	0.000000

[1400 rows x 3 columns]





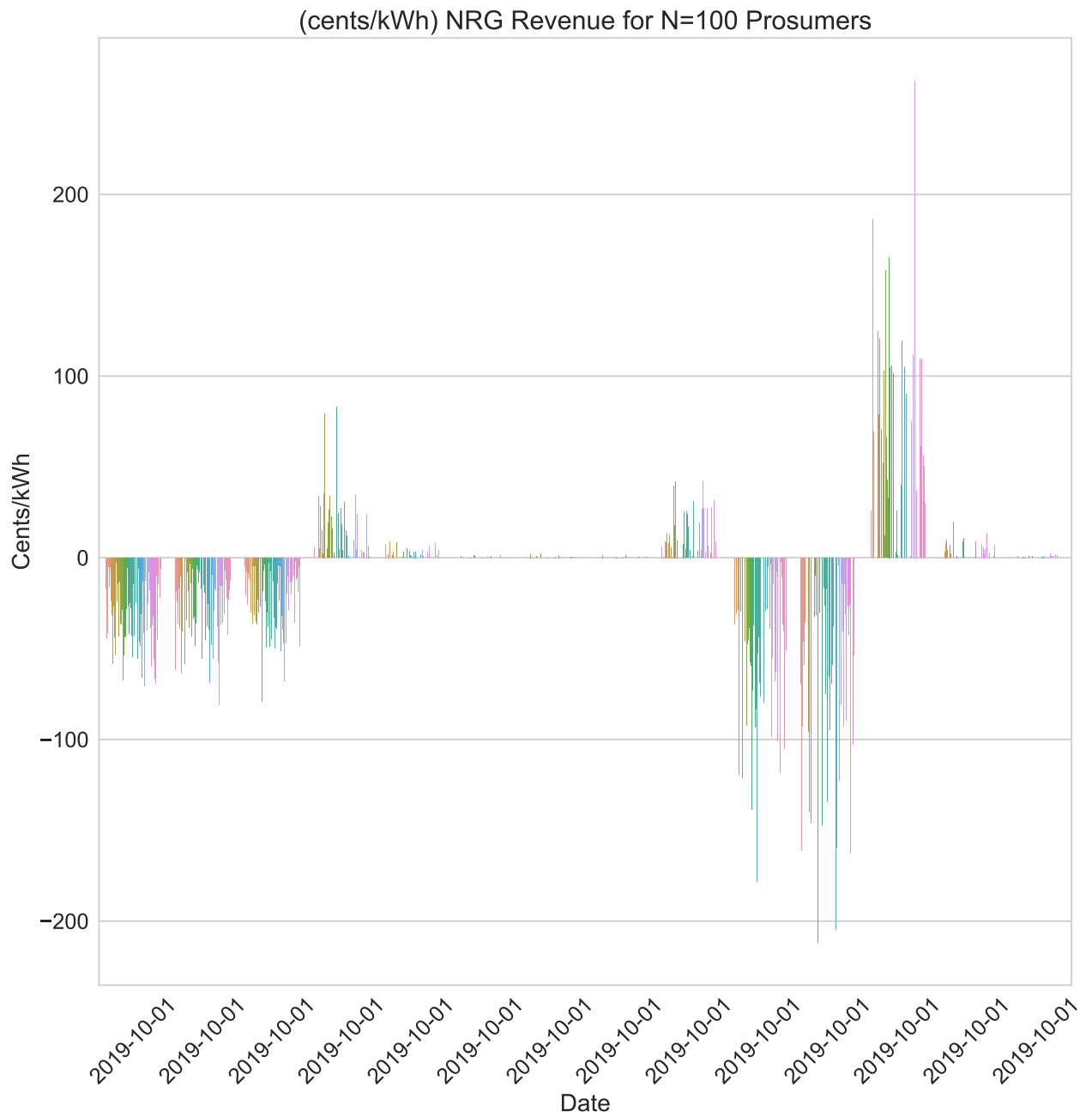
In [16]:

```
# Use white grid plot background from seaborn
sns.set(font_scale=1.5, style="whitegrid")
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 12))

# Set title and labels for axes
ax = sns.barplot(x="time", y="nrg_pay", hue="id", data=payments_df)
ax.set(xlabel="Date",
       ylabel="Cents/kWh",
       title=f"(cents/kWh) NRG Revenue for N={N} Prosumers")
ax.xaxis_date()

# Ensure a major tick for each week using (interval=1)
#ax.xaxis.set_major_locator(mdates.MonthLocator(interval=1))
ax.xaxis.set_major_formatter(DateFormatter('%Y-%m-%d'))
ax.set_xticklabels([pd.to_datetime(tm).strftime('%Y-%m-%d') for tm in payments_d
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
```

```
plt.legend('')  
plt.show()
```



## Step 4: Summary and Further Studies

TBD