# Exploring near-cost optimal alternatives for an inter-temporal model of the German power system

# Introduction

### What is done in this work?

* German energy system model parameters are defined for 2020, 2030, 2040 and 2050
* Model input parameters consists of ;
* Technical Parameters: Commodities, Commodity prices (€ /MWh), Maximum annual commodity use (MWh), Power generation technologies, Installed capacities of power generation technologies (MW), Reamining lifetime of installed capacities, Maximum allowed power throughput capacity per process, Economic lifetime of a process investment (years), process efficiencies(%), emission ratios(tons /MWh) , Storage technologies, Installed capacities (MWh) and/or installed power (MW) of storage technologies , Potential limit for storage energy/power capacities (MWh or MW), Input and output efficiencies for storage technologies, Economic lifetime of a storage investment (years), Self discharge rate per hour (%/h), Energy to power ratio for storage technologies (h), Electricity demand in hourly resolution (MWh), Capacity factors of regenerative technologies (Solar, Wind, Hydro, Geothermal)
* Economic Parameters: Discount rate(%), For each generation technology: Total investment cost for adding one MW capacity (€/MW), Annual fix cost per MW throughput power (operation independent yearly costs) (€/MW/a), Variable costs per MWh energy produced (Includes wear and tear of moving parts and operation liquids but excluding fuel costs) (€/MWh),   
  WACCafter-tax, real (weighted average cost of capital) (%), Investment fixed and variable cost per storage power capacity (units and scope as defined for generation technologies). Investment, fixed and variable cost per storage energy capacity; WACCafter-tax, real (%),
* Legislative Parameters: Annual CO2 Limit (tons)
* First defined model is optimized for minimum cost such a way that, hourly electricity generation will meet the hourly demand and yearly produced CO2 won’t exceed defined CO2 limit.
* For cost optimization an already existing linear optimization model for distributed energy systems is used. The model used is called URBS, it is open source it belongs to the Chair of Renewable and Sustainable Energy Systems, Technical University of Munich. Mathematical description of the model and detailed model equations are provided in model documentation, <https://urbs.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>.

#### Later the optimization problem is modified for "near cost optimal analysis". Minimum cost found from the previous optimization is set as a new constraint to the model with a small fractional increase. This small fractional increase is called slack value (ς) and varies between 1% -15%. Generation capacities of one or more generation technologies are defined as new objective function to the model. Capacities of specified generation technologies are first minimized and then maximized for the given ς value. Newly implemented model equations are explained in detail under Methodology section.

* Result of these two optimization shows us how sensible the expandability of the specified generation technology capacities to cost variations.
* It also shows us, how abstaining from or turning towards specific technologies will affect the outlook of Germany’s future energy system.

#### What are the objectives of your work?

In my work I aim to address non-monetary, hard to model policy driving factors that affects long term investment planning of German energy system.

In this work near cost optimal space of German energy system model is explored for next 30 years (till 2050). Deviation from cost optimum is done toward making model inclusive of social acceptance and political attitude towards different generating technologies.

This study aims to discover technologically diverse but similar costly investment paths. Concordantly also, how flexible the system reacts for different generation capacities in the same cost range.

This study aims to observe how energy system variate for different future load predictions.

Result of this study expected to show us;

a. What is the monetary cost of reaching environmental targets specified by the German government in order to achieve goals of Paris Agreement?

b. Essential and optional long-term investments policy decisions to meet predicted electricity demand while keeping up with environmental targets over the course of next 30 years.

c. how sensible the expandability of the specified generation technology capacities to cost variations.

d. how abstaining from or turning towards specific technologies will affect the outlook of future German energy system.

e. technologically diverse but similar costly investment paths for long term planning

What is novel?

What is the context of the work?

How does it contribute to energy policy literature?

What is the motivation and significance of your work?

Define your research question precisely:

Introduction to sections:

# Background (ONLY IF NECESSARY; MINIMUM AS POSSIBLE)

# Methodology

What is modeling to generate alternatives methodology?

What is near cost optimal space?

What is intertemporal model and what are the advantages of modeling intertemporally?

What is needed to be known for reproducing your work?

What existing frame work did you use?

What did you add; can you separate your work into sections?

Can you describe a methodology for each section of your work?

What are assumed parameters?

Based on what did you selected the data

## CO2 Limit / Budget for Germany

Legislation, statusco

## Policy Projections to 2050

Statusco in official documents

## Decommissioning of Nuclear and Coal Power plants

Statusco in official documents

## Optimization Logic:

### Extension to the model

# Data

### Economic Parameters

### Technical Parameters

### Time Series Parameters

### Modeled Processes

## Scenarios

### Demand

### CCS Implementation

## Data Availability

# Results and Discussion

What did you find?

Was that expected?

If yes how?

If no why?

Is it parallel with previous research?

# Conclusion and Policy Implications

# OUT OF PAPER EXTRAS

Multinode: making model inclusive of social acceptance and political attitude towards different generating technologies at different regions.