

Linux Foundation Open-Source Climate (OS-C)

Transition Analysis Technical Overview

January 5, 2023



OS-C

Transition Analysis: Typical questions that could be answered

Is it possible to achieve a below 2 degree world working on decarbonisation right now?

What could be the technological choices and investments necessary to achieve a 2 degree world?

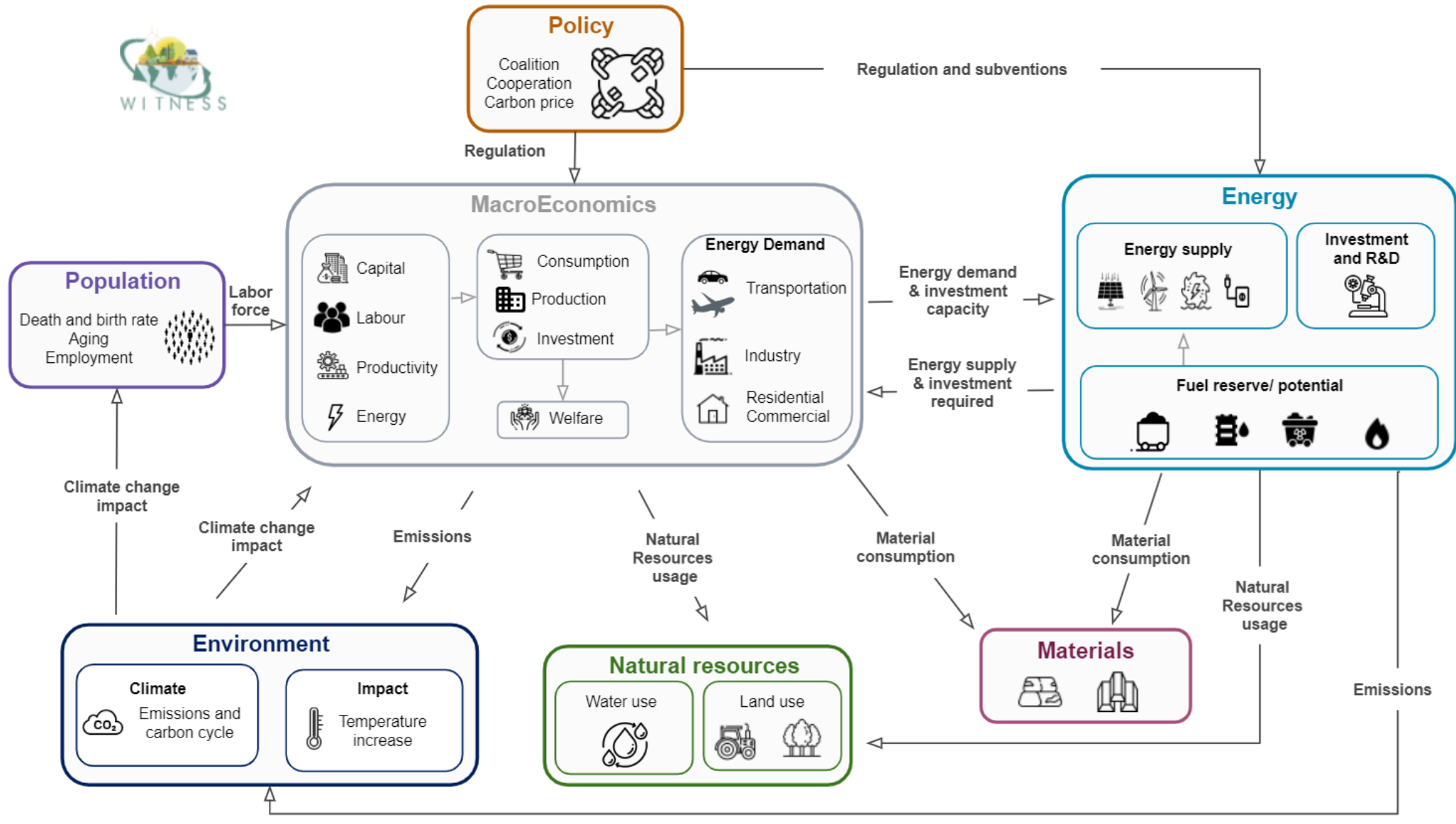
What would be the economic conditions and energy mix in a 2 degree world?

What is the effect of technological effectiveness on the speed of energy transition?

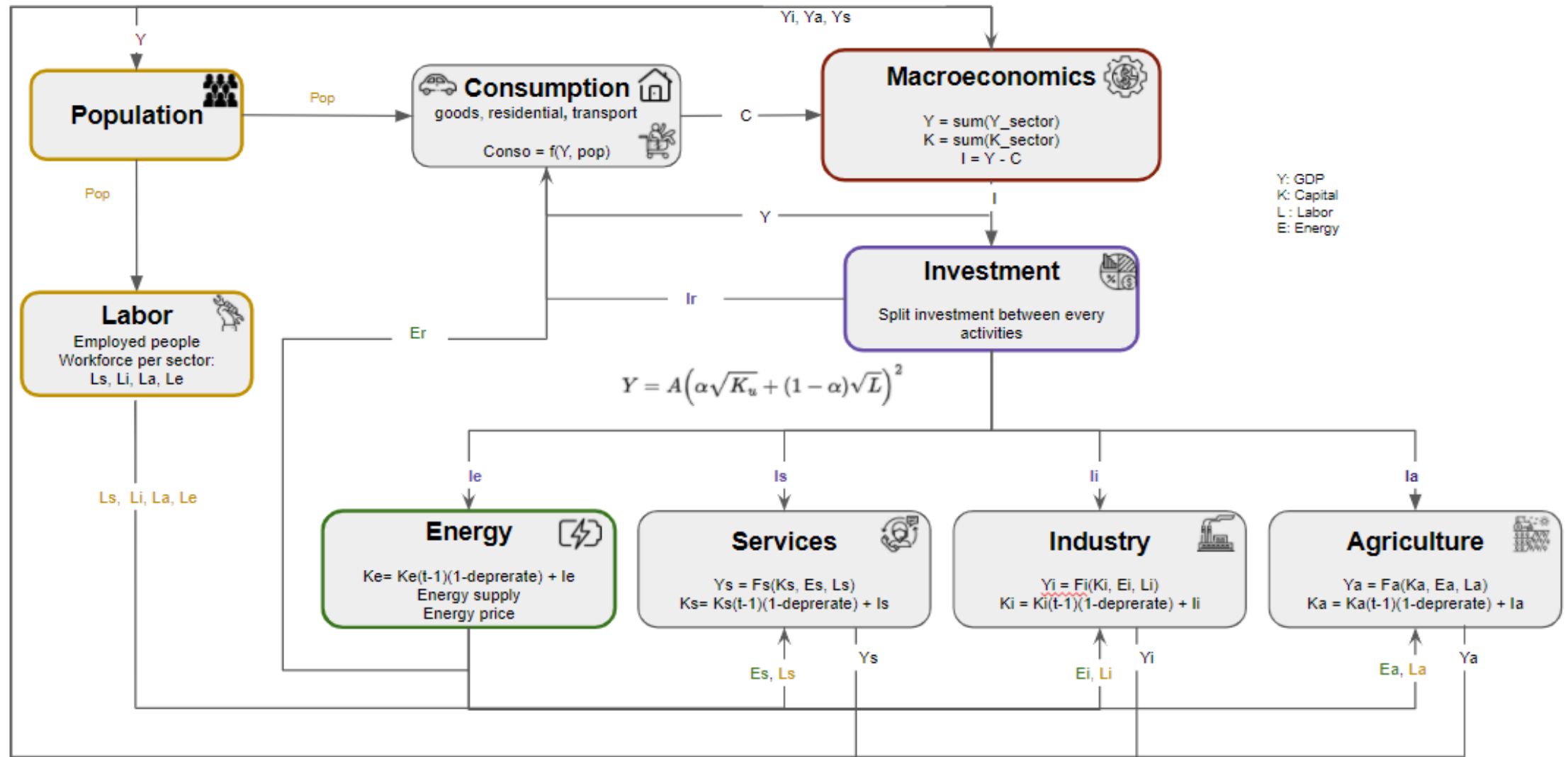
How to split investments in the different energy technologies to achieve a low carbon world?

What would happen to the economy and human population if the world temperature goes much above 2 degree?

Transition Analysis: WITNESS model



Sectorization v0 Principles



* transport in services

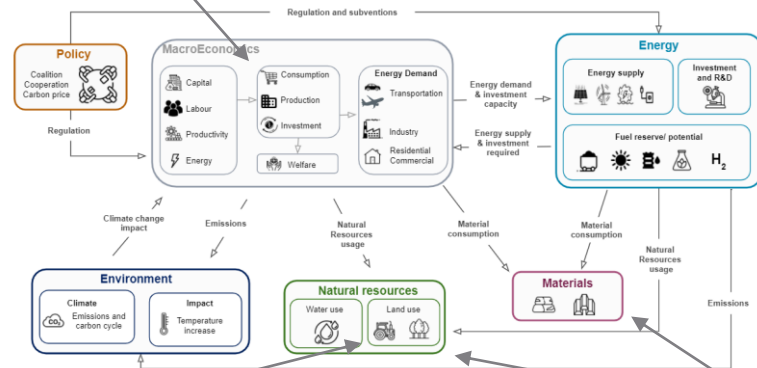


WITNESS Roadmap Detailed Concepts

Global WITNESS

Begin sectorization of economy

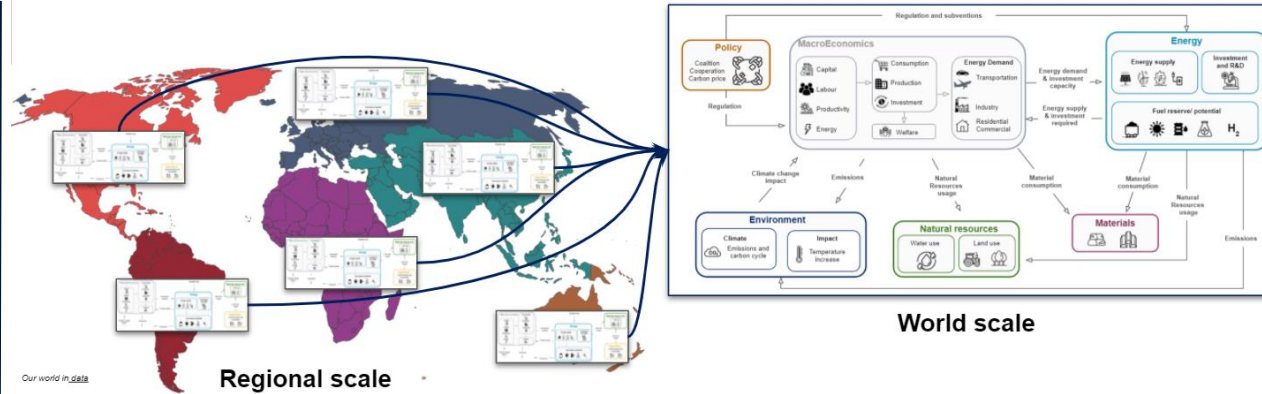
- Add missing technos
- Calibration
- Post processing



Improve land use model

Implement missing models for resources: water, materials...

Regional WITNESS

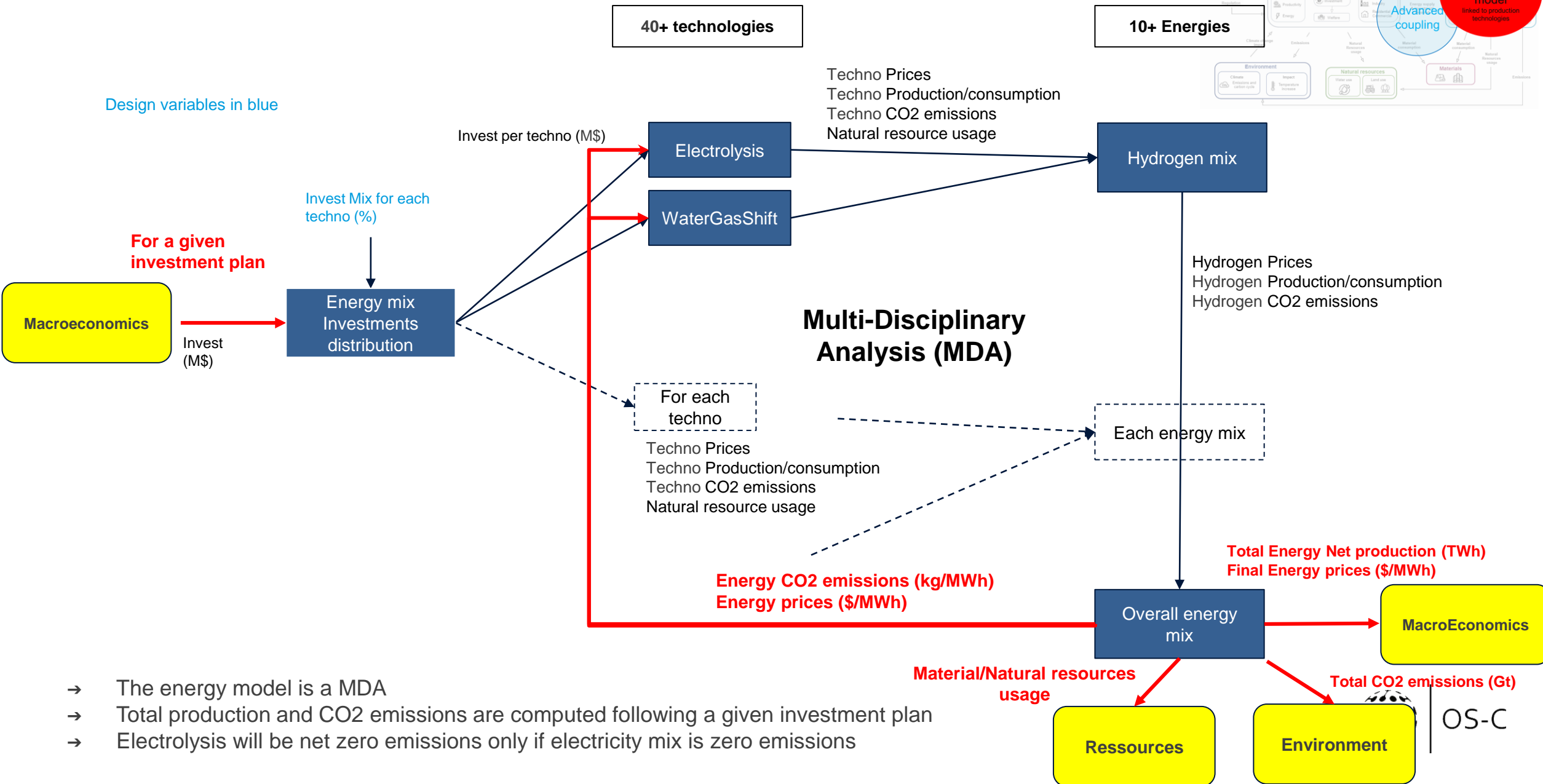


- Regional database

Step by step regionalisation:

- Regionalisation of models (energy, economics, resources, land use...)
- Exchanges between regions
- Problem formulation

Zooming on Energy Model



- The energy model is a MDA
- Total production and CO2 emissions are computed following a given investment plan
- Electrolysis will be net zero emissions only if electricity mix is zero emissions

WITNESS Optimization Example

Objective	maximize welfare and minimize CO2 emissions
Design Variables	technology investment mixes (from 2020 to 2100)
Constraints	(from 2020 to 2100): total energy production > energy lower bound net energies production > energies demand liquid fuel + H2 prod + H2 liquid production > % total production solid fuel + electricity + biomass production > % total production hydropower production < hydropower production in 2020 H2 liquid production > %H2 total production available land > land demand (for forest, agriculture,...)

key numbers

MDO

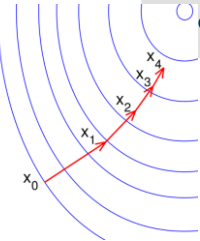
65 disciplines
4240 design variables
265383 variables
1200 constraints

MDA

63 disciplines
25064 coupling variables
262715 variables

Adjoint based gradient computation

1 function evaluation
1 adjoint system
instead of
241 functions evaluations
per iteration



L-BFGS-B

Optimization solver

B-splines

8 poles per variable
vector
instead of
80 components per
variable vector

DesignVar

MDA Analysis

NewtonRaphson solver
~30 iterations
~8 minutes

WITNESS model

Lagrangian objective formulation

1 scalar objective
instead of
1200 constraints and 160
objectives

FuncManager

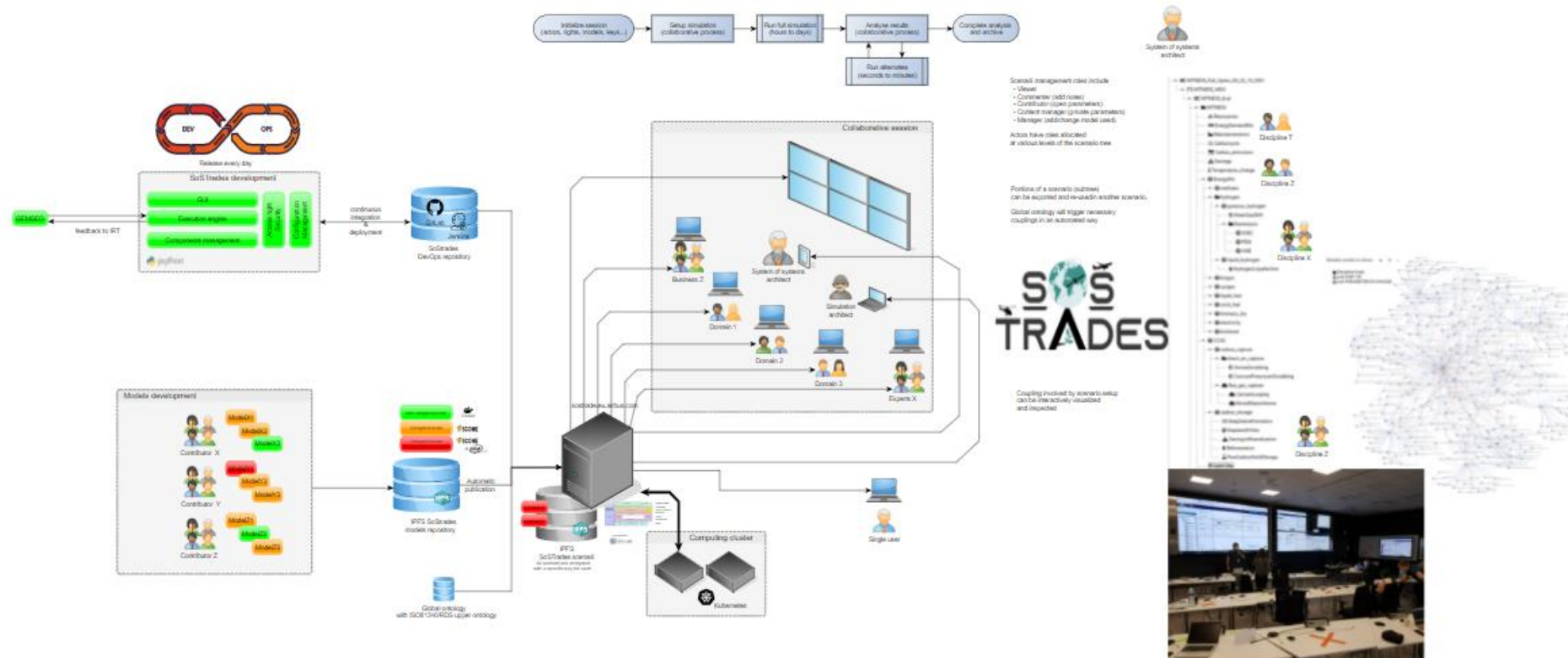
MDO

65 disciplines
424 design variables
265383 variables
0 constraint

MDA

63 disciplines
25064 coupling variables
262715 variables

SoSTrades Collaborative Solution Overview



based on:

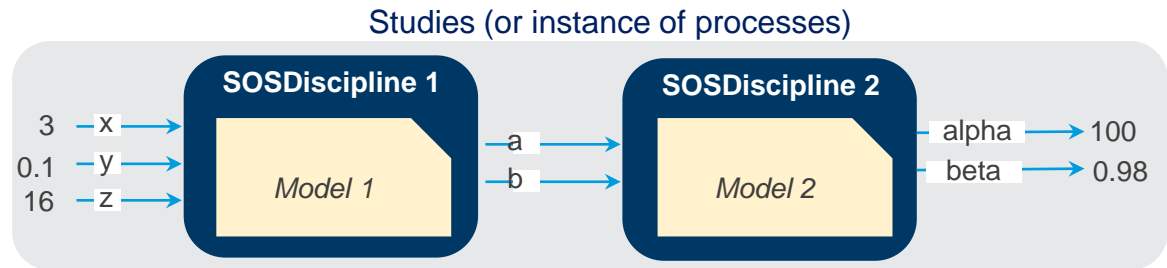
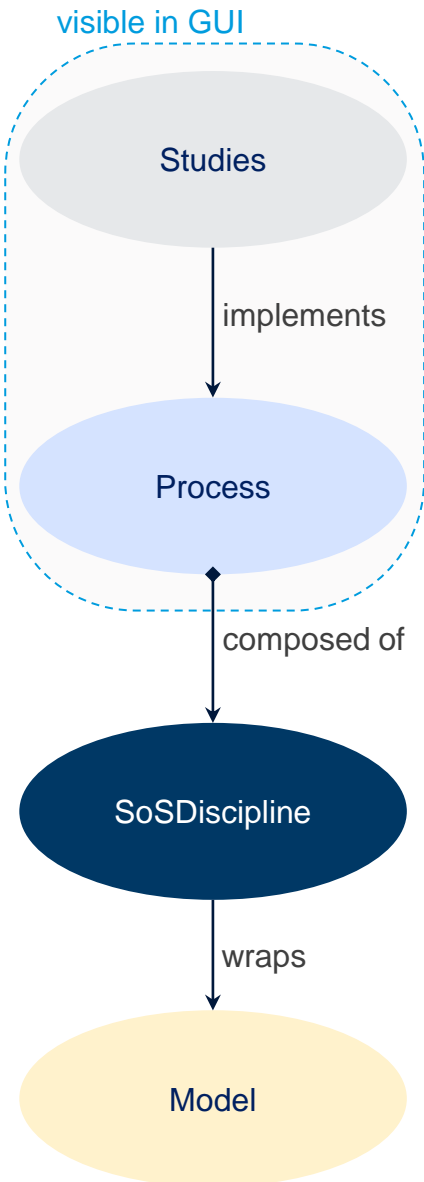
GEMSEO
A Generic Engine for Multidisciplinary Scenarios,
Exploration and Optimization

<https://gemseo.readthedocs.io/en/stable/>

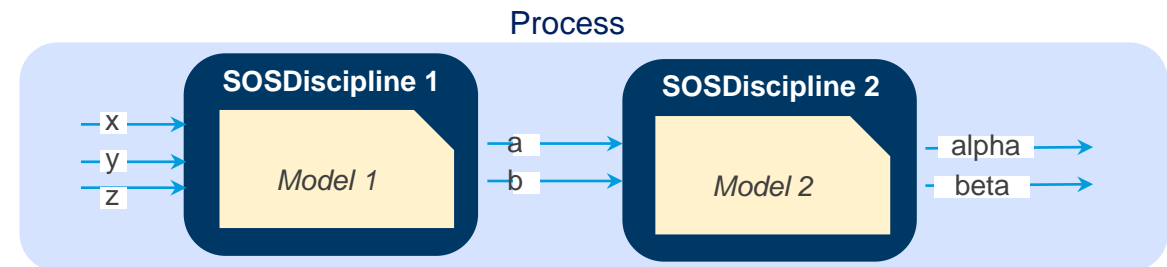


OS-C

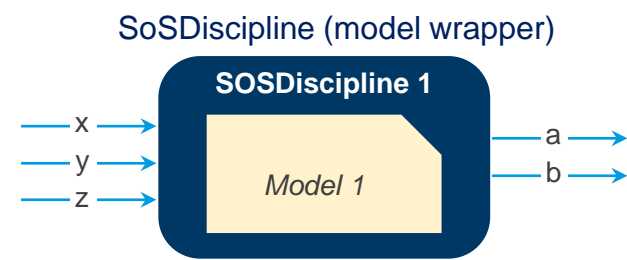
Wrapping | Key SoSTrades Objects



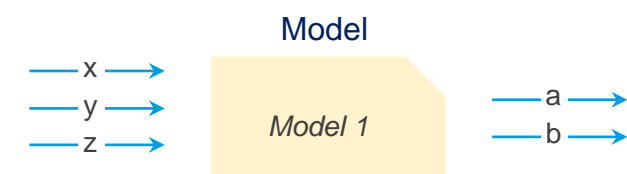
A Study is a **process** instantiated with given input data, and output data if the study has run



A **Process** is used to **couple** multiple disciplines together inside **SoSTrades**



A **SoSDiscipline** is used to **wrap** a model inside **SoSTrades**



A user model is available

Wrapping | Make your first SoSTrades wrapper of model

I/O variables
definition

User model
call

Post-processing
definition

```
class Disc1(SoSDiscipline):  
    _maturity = 'Fake'
```

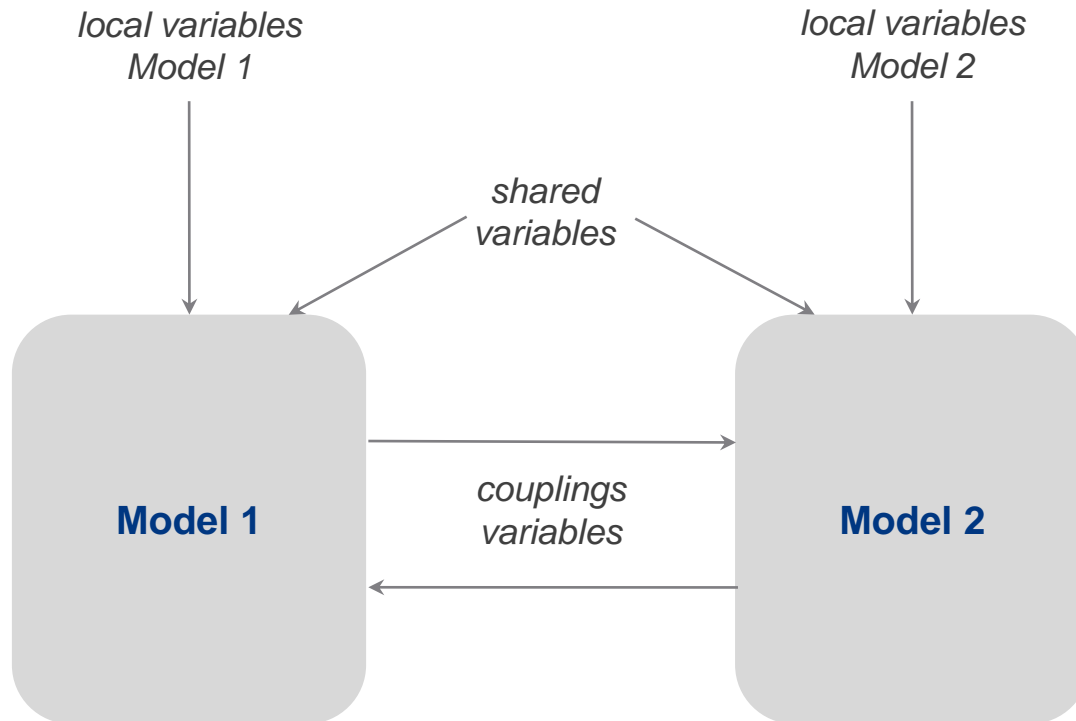
```
DESC_IN = {'a': {'type': 'float', 'visibility': 'Shared', 'namespace': 'ns_a'},  
           'b': {'type': 'int'}}  
  
DESC_OUT = {'x': {'type': 'float',  
                  'visibility': 'Shared', 'namespace': 'ns_x'}}
```

```
def run(self):  
    a, b = self.get_sosdisc_inputs(['a', 'b'])  
    # call models  
    model1 = Model1(a, b)  
    x = model1.compute()  
    dict_values = {'x': x}  
    # put new field value in data_out  
    self.store_sos_outputs_values(dict_values)
```

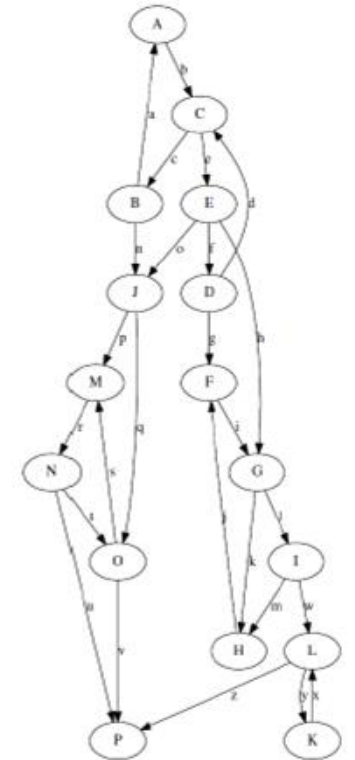
```
def get_chart_filter_list(self):  
  
def get_post_processing_list(self, filters=None):  
    instantiated_charts = []  
  
    # Overload default value with chart filter  
    if filters is not None:  
        for chart_filter in filters:  
            if chart_filter.filter_key == 'graphs':  
                charts_list = chart_filter.selected_values  
  
        if 'chart 1' in charts_list:  
  
            chart_name = 'chart 1'  
  
            output1 = self.get_sosdisc_outputs('x')  
            input1 = self.get_sosdisc_inputs('a')  
            new_chart = TwoAxesInstantiatedChart('input1', 'output1',  
                                                  chart_name=chart_name)  
            serie = InstantiatedSeries(  
                [input1], [output1], '', 'bar')
```



Coupling | Multi-Disciplinary Analysis (MDA)



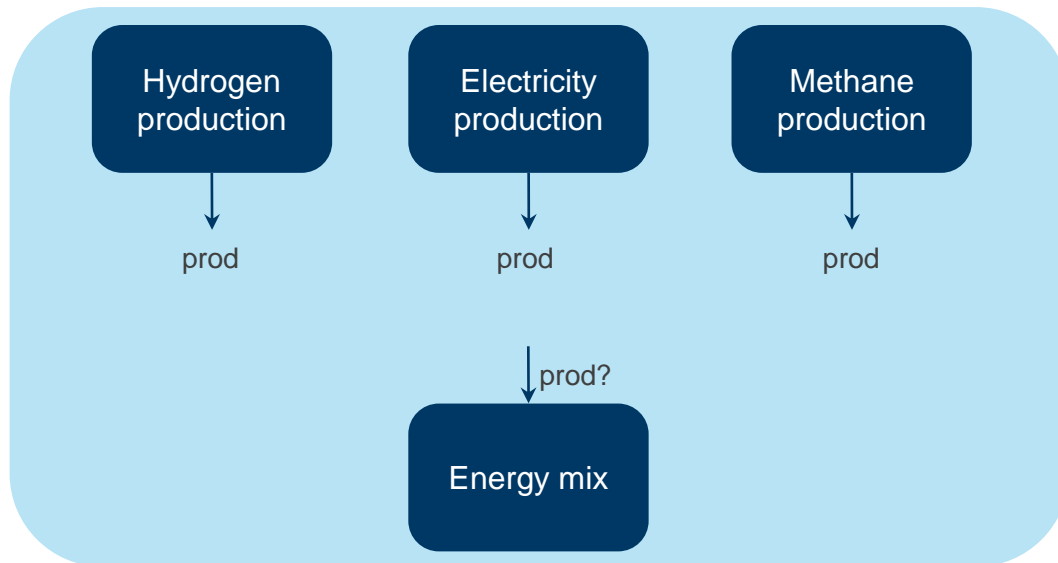
According to the discipline I/O names, **couplings variables are automatically identified and multi-disciplinary analyses automatically built.**



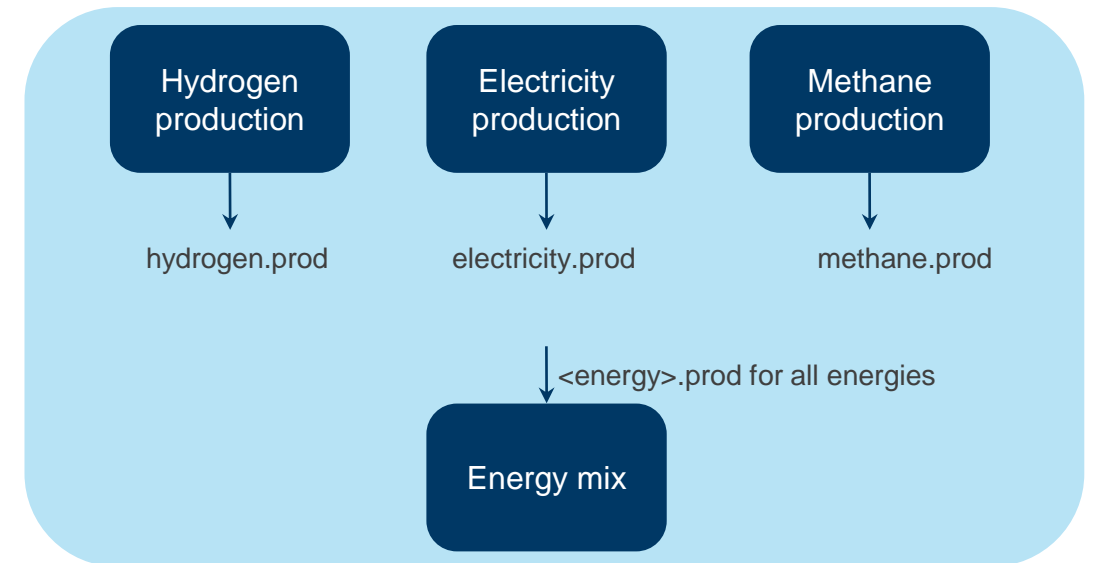
Coupling | Introduction to Namespaces

In order to be able to **distinguish different i/o with the same names** and **avoid undesired couplings**, the **namespace definition** has been introduced

Example without namespaces definition



Example with namespaces definition



Namespace declaration in discipline i/o grammars

```
class Disc1(SoSDiscipline):
    _maturity = 'Fake'

    DESC_IN = {'a': {'type': 'float', 'visibility': 'Shared', 'namespace': 'ns_a'},
               'b': {'type': 'int'}}

    DESC_OUT = {'x': {'type': 'float',
                      'visibility': 'Shared', 'namespace': 'ns_x'}}
```