

Transmission Expansion Planning under Load and Renewable Uncertainty

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Abstract

We study transmission expansion planning (TEP) on the IEEE RTS-GMLC system [1] using a family of Pyomo models: a deterministic DC optimal power flow (DC-OPF), a single-period mixed-integer TEP, a time-series informed multi-period formulation, and a scenario-based robust variant. The through-line question is whether observed congestion or modeled uncertainty ever justifies building. We first confirm that the static grid redispatches around its three congested corridors without expanding, then check that cheaper capital costs and time-series stress still keep the “do nothing” decision. We price deliberate shortages via load shedding, and finally impose multiple simultaneous stress scenarios. Only that robust formulation triggers expansion, adding two 200 MW ties to stay feasible.

1 Introduction

This project follows the goals laid out in our project proposal : evaluate how transmission expansion decisions change when we move beyond a static DC-OPF benchmark to multi-period and robust formulations on the IEEE RTS-GMLC system. We draw on classic TEP literature for deterministic formulations [2, 3] and recent work on robustness under uncertainty [4]. The central question is whether the congestion we see in the RTS-GMLC snapshot, or the uncertainty we model around it, is enough to justify building new lines.

Our approach is staged so the goal stays visible as we increase model complexity:

- Baseline DC-OPF and single-period TEP: if congestion alone were binding, the MILP would build.
- Cost and time-series stress: cheaper capital and stressed representative hours test whether economics or timing flip the decision.
- Scarcity pricing: a load-shedding variant converts shortages into dollars.
- Robust TEP: one build plan must satisfy simultaneous stressors; this is the final hurdle that could force expansion.

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2 Data and Modeling Approach

We rely on the RTS-GMLC static network (73 buses, 120 AC branches, 158 generators) and its hourly time series for regional load, wind, photovoltaic (PV), and hydro production. The `src/core/data_loader.py` and `src/core/timeseries_loader.py` modules align the static and dynamic data. All operational models use Pyomo to solve DC-OPF style problems with Gurobi (and GLPK as fallback when needed). Candidate transmission corridors are generated automatically by `src/core/tep.py`, and cost functions can be switched between capacity-distance, pure distance, or capacity-only formulations to study capital expenditure assumptions.

3 Mathematical Formulation

Let \mathcal{B} be the set of buses, \mathcal{G} the set of generators, \mathcal{L} the existing ac lines, and \mathcal{C} the candidate corridors. The binary variable x_ℓ indicates whether candidate $\ell \in \mathcal{C}$ is built, p_g is the generation of unit g , θ_b is the phase angle at bus b , and f_ℓ the power flow on line or candidate ℓ . The single-period TEP model solves

$$\min \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} c_g p_g + \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{C}} F_\ell x_\ell \quad (1)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}_b} p_g + \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_b^{\text{in}}} f_\ell - \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_b^{\text{out}}} f_\ell + \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{C}_b^{\text{in}}} f_\ell - \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{C}_b^{\text{out}}} f_\ell = d_b \quad \forall b \in \mathcal{B} \quad (2)$$

$$f_\ell = B_\ell(\theta_{i(\ell)} - \theta_{j(\ell)}) \quad \forall \ell \in \mathcal{L} \cup \mathcal{C} \quad (3)$$

$$-\bar{f}_\ell \leq f_\ell \leq \bar{f}_\ell \quad \forall \ell \in \mathcal{L} \quad (4)$$

$$-\bar{f}_\ell x_\ell \leq f_\ell \leq \bar{f}_\ell x_\ell \quad \forall \ell \in \mathcal{C} \quad (5)$$

$$\underline{p}_g \leq p_g \leq \bar{p}_g \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{G} \quad (6)$$

$$\theta_{b_0} = 0 \quad (\text{reference bus}) \quad (7)$$

where c_g is the marginal production cost, F_ℓ the capital charge for candidate ℓ , d_b the net load at bus b , B_ℓ the susceptance of line ℓ , and \bar{f}_ℓ its thermal limit. Equations (2) enforce nodal power balance, (3) impose DC power flow, and (5) couple flows on candidate lines to their binary build decisions through a Big-M constraint. In the multi-period implementation (`src/core/multi_period_tep.py`) the variables p_g , f_ℓ , and θ_b are indexed by representative time period while the investments x_ℓ remain static.

To study infeasible periods or deliberate stress tests we add non-negative slack variables s_b representing curtailed demand with penalty γ :

$$\min \sum_g c_g p_g + \gamma \sum_b s_b \quad (8)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad (2) \text{ with } d_b \leftarrow d_b - s_b, \quad s_b \geq 0. \quad (9)$$

In the implementation γ is the `shedding_cost_per_mw` argument supplied to `TEPWithLoadShedding`; we set $\gamma = \$50,000/\text{MWh}$ in `run_load_shedding_analysis.py` as a penalty when quantifying shortages in Section 7.

4 Baseline DC-OPF Benchmark

The starting point is the static DC-OPF in `src/core/dc_opf.py`. Table 1 compares the baseline dispatch with the single-period TEP result (which collapses to the same dispatch because no new lines are built). The grid satisfies 8550 MW of load at a \$138.97k operations cost, with three heavily loaded lines. This anchors the storyline: if a model that is allowed to build still chooses not to, later sections must uncover stronger drivers before expansion becomes rational.

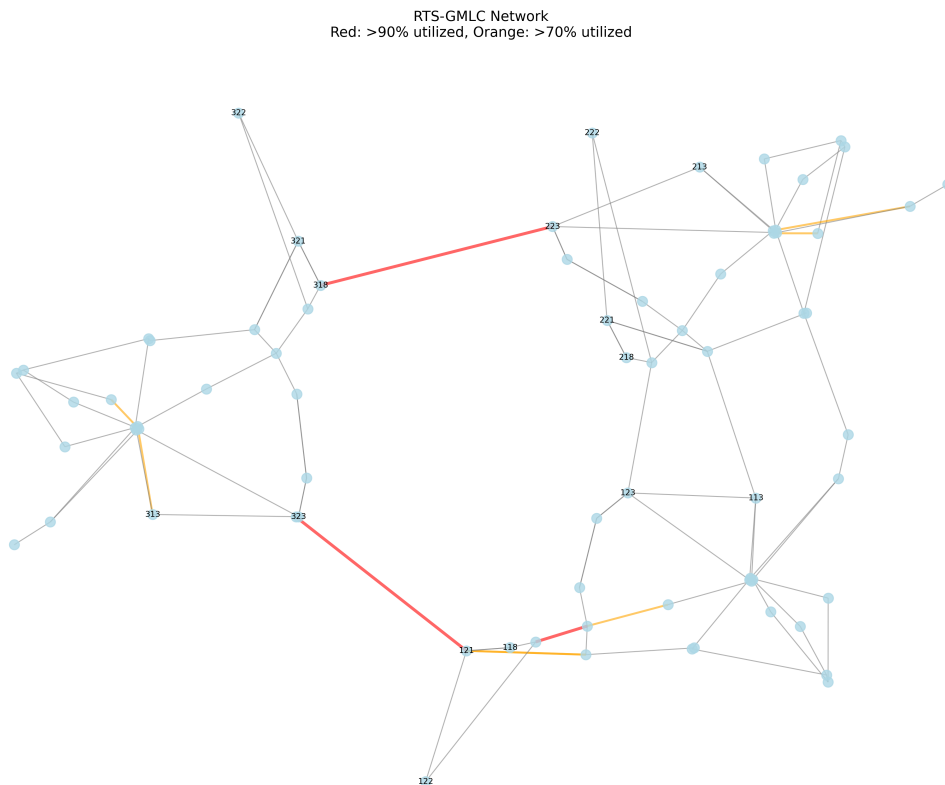


Figure 1: RTS-GMLC network under baseline dispatch. The three congested interties (A27, CA-1, CB-1) hit their thermal limits (red), while the remainder of the grid carries modest flows.

5 Transmission Cost Modeling and Sensitivity

The next hypothesis is economic: perhaps the system would build if capital were cheaper. The TEP code supports three capital cost models. Table 2 summarizes their impact on a representative 500 MW, 100 mile, 230 kV line (implemented in `src/core/example_cost_models.py`). Even an

Metric	Baseline DC-OPF	Single-Period TEP
Operating cost [\$]	138,967	138,967
Total generation [MW]	8,550	8,550
Total load [MW]	8,550	8,550
Investment cost [\$]	0	0
Congested branches	3	3 (A27, CA-1, CB-1)
Lines built	0	0

Table 1: Baseline performance metrics (data reproduced from `RESULTS.md`).

aggressive \$200k/MW capacity-only assumption yields a \$100M line, while the realistic voltage-aware distance model produces \$150M. Because the static system already redispatches around congestion, none of the cost settings trigger investment in the single-period TEP or in the cost-sensitivity sweep (line costs between \$100k/MW and \$1M/MW). Operating cost savings never offset the capital charges, so **no expansion was built in any scenario**.

Model	Formula	Cost [\$]
Capacity-distance	$\$1\text{M}/\text{MW} \times 500 \text{ MW} \times (160.9 \text{ km} / 100 \text{ km})$	804.7M
Distance-based (preferred)	$\$1.5\text{M}/\text{mile} \times 100 \text{ miles} (230 \text{ kV})$	150.0M
Capacity-only	$\$200\text{k}/\text{MW} \times 500 \text{ MW}$	100.0M

Table 2: Capital cost comparison for a single candidate line.

6 Time-Series Integration and Multi-Period TEP

Since cheaper capital still did not trigger expansion, we turned to time-varying stress: do representative hours with different renewable availability create a need for new lines? We incorporated hourly load and renewable profiles:

1. **Representative periods.** `TimeseriesLoader.select_representative_periods` offers peak/average/low and k -means selection. For tractability we start with the simpler peak/average/low split and explicitly inspect periods 1–12.
2. **Feasibility diagnostics.** Periods 1–6 are infeasible under strict P_{\min} because total minimum generation (3775 MW) exceeds the load (3400–3700 MW). The scripts in `src/analysis/analyze_infeasibility.py` quantify the gap and suggest either relaxing minimum outputs or enabling load shedding.
3. **Simplified multi-period TEP.** We use the two-stage approach in `src/core/simplified_multi_period_tep.py`: run multiple DC-OPFs to identify congested peak periods (10–11), then solve a stress-tested TEP with a 150% load multiplier, an added 500 MW industrial load at bus 122, and targeted line derates. Even under that extreme scenario the solver still prefers to redispatch (no new lines, zero load shedding, \$129k total cost).

7 Supply Shortage Stress Test

The early representative-period runs expose feasibility tension in low-load hours because of minimum generation limits. Rather than ignore shortage, we price it explicitly. We created `src/scripts/fit` which reuses the TEP formulation but disables candidate builds and adds non-negative `load_shed` variables with a \$50k/MWh penalty. For each day-ahead period we derate all generators to 20% of P_{\max} and scale nodal load by 40%. The optimizer maxes out the remaining 2910 MW of generation and sheds the balance (Table 3). The resulting shortage bill—\$88–110M per period—provides an explicit benchmark against which any resilience investment can be evaluated. Figure 2 shows the same stress test visually: shed energy stays near 38–43% across periods, and the \$50k/MWh penalty converts that shortfall into an \$88–\$110M range per stressed hour.

Period	Load [MW]	Generation [MW]	Load Shed [MW]	Load Shed [%]	Penalty [\$M]
1	4,765	2,910	1,855	38.9%	92.8
2	4,669	2,910	1,759	37.7%	88.0
3	4,643	2,910	1,733	37.3%	86.7
4	4,659	2,910	1,749	37.5%	87.4
5	4,830	2,910	1,920	39.8%	96.0
6	5,108	2,910	2,198	43.0%	109.9

Table 3: Load-shedding outcomes saved to `results/load_shedding_periods.csv`.

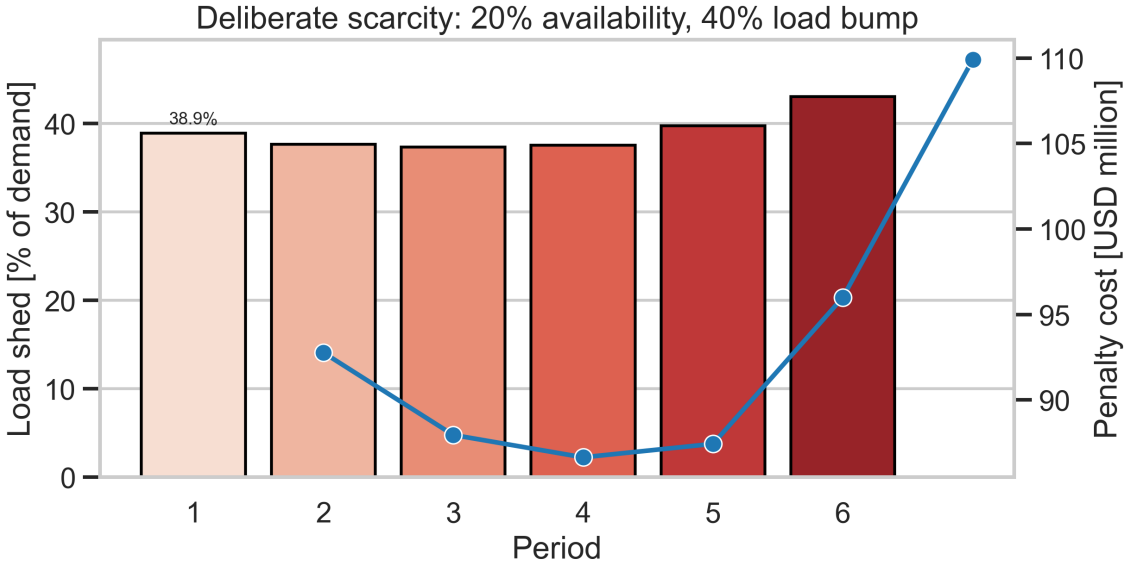


Figure 2: Load-shedding stress test with 20% generator availability and 40% load bump. Bars show the fraction of demand shed; the line overlays the \$50k/MWh penalty, demonstrating an \$88–\$110M shortage bill per period.

8 Scenario-Based Robust Expansion

All deterministic and time-series variants so far choose not to build. To test whether uncertainty itself forces expansion, we introduced a scenario-based robust TEP model (`src/core/scenario_robust_tep.py`) in which the binary build decisions meet multiple stress cases simultaneously. Each scenario applies its own load factor, renewable availability, and branch derating pattern while sharing the investment vector. Table 4 lists the scenarios used in `src/scripts/run_robust_tep.py`.

9 Script-by-Script Insights

The entry-point scripts mirror the staged storyline above, from deterministic baselines to stressed and robust formulations. Briefly:

check that the description is correct

- `run_baseline.py` solves a linear DC-OPF on the fixed grid to check feasibility and congestion. Result: all load served, three 500 MW interties at 100% loading, no investment option enabled.
- `run_tep.py` upgrades to a single-period MILP with binary build variables (30 candidates, \$1M/MW). Result: the optimizer still prefers the baseline dispatch; no lines are built.
- `run_cost_sensitivity.py` repeats that MILP while sweeping line cost \$100k–\$1M/MW. Result: operating cost is flat and zero lines are built at every price point; congestion relief never beats the capital charge.
- `run_simplified_tep.py` is a two-stage “multi-period lite” flow: identify two peak periods from the time series, then solve a stressed TEP with a 150% load multiplier, +500 MW at bus 122, targeted derates, and cheap lines (\$200k/MW). Result: still no new lines and no shedding—the grid redispatches.
- `run_multi_period_tep.py` builds the full multi-period MILP over four representative periods with up to ~20 candidates. It is intended to enforce all periods simultaneously but can hit Gurobi Web License Service (WLS) size limits (caps on rows/cols/nonzeros in some academic tiers). The simplified script above is the fallback when WLS rejects the larger model.
- `run_load_shedding_analysis.py` disables building and adds load-shed slacks with a \$50k/MWh penalty, while derating generators to 20% of nameplate and scaling load by 40%. Result: 37–43% of demand is shed (penalty \$88–\$110M per period), giving a price tag for scarcity.
- `run_robust_tep.py` enforces one build plan across three scenarios (nominal; high-load/low-renewable with intertie derates on A27/CA-1/CB-1; low-load/high-renewable), with softened line cost \$120k/MW. Result: two 200 MW links (101–106, 101–117) are built to keep every scenario feasible; scenario metrics are saved to `results/robust_tep_summary.csv`.

WLS size constraint: Gurobi’s Web License Service for academics can reject models once rows/columns/nonzeros exceed the allowance set by the license (often on the order of a few to tens of thousands matrix coefficients). The multi-period MILP grows with $\#periods \times (\#buses + \#generators + \#branches + \#candidates)$; reducing periods or candidates, or using the simplified two-stage script, keeps the model inside those limits.

are we sure that we hit the constraint?

Scenario	Load scale	Renewable scale	Branch stress	Weight
base	1.00	1.00	Nominal	0.40
high_load_low_renew	1.20	0.70	0.85 overall, 0.40 on A27/CA-1/CB-1	0.35
low_load_high_renew	0.90	1.15	1.05 overall	0.25

Table 4: Scenario definitions for the robust TEP experiment. Branch stress values scale the thermal limits.

Solving the MILP with a reduced candidate cost of \$120k/MW yields the per-scenario operating profiles in Table 5. To remain feasible under the derated inerties, the model proactively builds two 200 MW links (Bus 101 \rightarrow 106 and Bus 101 \rightarrow 117) at a combined \$61.3M capital charge, whereas the single-scenario studies built nothing. This demonstrates that incorporating an explicit uncertainty set can materially change both the investment plan and the expected operating cost.

Scenario	Total load [MW]	Total generation [MW]	Operating cost [\$]
base	8,550	8,550	138,925.58
high_load_low_renew	10,260	10,260	225,753.27
low_load_high_renew	7,695	7,695	129,078.68

Table 5: Scenario-level operating results for the robust TEP run (`results/robust_tep_summary.csv`).

10 Conclusions

Across the deterministic and time-series experiments, the RTS-GMLC system behaves as a resilient grid: even with 150% load multipliers, added industrial demand, and derated interfaces, the models prefer redispatch to new construction. This aligns with the original proposal objectives by showing that congestion alone does not justify expansion under current load and renewable profiles.

The scarcity analysis assigns a clear price to unmet demand—\$88–110M per stressed period—giving a concrete benchmark for any resilience or hardening investment. Methodologically, the time-series pipeline (load participation factors, renewable availability bounds, representative periods) worked as intended and remains ready for richer stochastic or seasonal studies.

The only setting that triggers transmission investment is the scenario-based robust formulation: under simultaneous load growth, renewable drought, and branch derates, the MILP builds two 200 MW ties at \$61.3M to maintain feasibility. This result underscores the value of modeling uncertainty explicitly, rather than relying solely on single-scenario analyses.

Future work, consistent with the proposal, is to relax the Gurobi WLS size constraint (or cluster more periods) to run the full multi-period MILP, extend the scenario set to include N-1 security, and explore alternative cost models calibrated with additional empirical data.

References

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