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<u>Research Interests</u>

Energy and environmental policy modeling, Energy economics § management, Environmental economics, General economic equilibrium, Power system economics, Real options theory



Bottom-Up Energy Systems Modeling





Outline

- Evolution of Energy Modeling
- Major Approaches
- Modeling Techniques
- Energy Networks
- Modeling Energy Flow
- Optimization Modeling of Energy Consumption/Production
- State of the Art Energy Modeling: MARKAL TIMES LEAP





Evolution of Energy Modeling

1950 : energy sector models : Oil crisis \Rightarrow energy-economy models 1973 1979 : 1. World Climate Conference \Rightarrow energy-environment models 1992 : UNFCCC \Rightarrow energy-economy-environment models





Major Approaches in Energy Policy Modeling

TOP-DOWN:

Top-down models are aggregate models of the entire macroeconomy that draw on analysis of historical trends and relationships to predict the large-scale interactions between the sectors of the economy, esp. between the energy sector and the rest of the economy. (AR3; IPCC, 2001)

Top-down studies assess the economy-wide potential of mitigation options. They use globally consistent frameworks and aggregated information about mitigation options and capture macro-economic and market feedbacks.

(AR4; IPCC, 2007)





Major Approaches in Energy Policy Modeling

BOTTOM-UP:

Bottom-up models incorporate detailed studies of the engineering costs of a wide range of available and forecast technologies, and describe energy consumption in great detail. (AR3; IPCC, 2001)

Bottom-up studies are based on assessment of mitigation options, emphasizing specific technologies and regulations. They are typically sectoral studies taking the macro-economy as unchanged.

(AR4; IPCC, 2007)





Major Approaches in Energy Policy Modeling

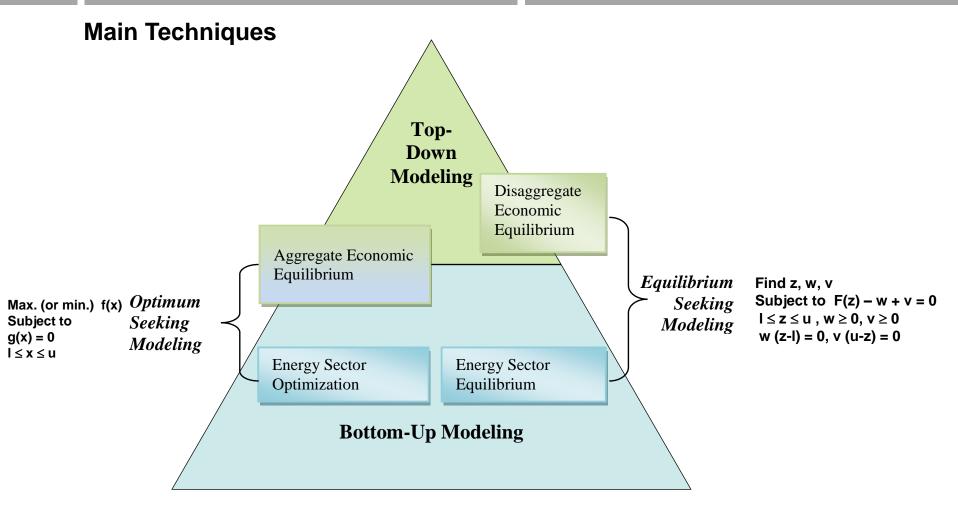
Bottom-up and top-down models have become more similar since the 3rd AR as top-down models have incorporated more technological mitigation options and bottom-up models have incorporated more macroeconomic and market feedbacks as well as adopting barrier analysis into their model structures.

(IPCC - 4th AR, 2007)



Bottom-Up Energy Systems Modeling









Main Techniques

Energy Sector Optimization

Minimize $\sum_j c_j x_j$

Subject to

$$\sum_{j} (1/e_{i,j}) x_{j} \le r_{i} \quad i = 1,...,n$$
$$\sum_{j} \eta_{k,j} x_{j} = D_{k} \quad k = 1,...,m$$
$$\vdots$$

Energy Sector Equilibrium

Find $p = (p_1, ..., p_n)$ Subject to $e_1(p) = 0$: $e_n(p) = 0$ $e_i(p) = D_{i,i}(p) - S_i(p)$





Main Techniques

Aggregate Economic Equilibrium

Maximize U = u(C)

Subject to Y = f(E, K, L, ...)

GDP = C + I + X - M

Y = GDP + EC

E = [a] [z]

EC = [b] [z]

Disaggregate Economic Equilibrium

Consumers: $U_i = u(C_i)$ Producers: $Y_i = f_i(K_i, L_i, ...)$ $Y_i = \sum_j a_{ij}Y_j + C_i$ $GDP = \sum_i (C_i + I_i + X_i - M_i)$





Classification of Selected Models

Energy Sector OptimizationEFOMPERSEUSMARKALPERSEUS-GWITIMES	Energy Sector GEMINIWATEN ERB ICF	•
Aggr. Econ. EquilibriumMISMARKAL-MACRORICEGMMIIAMMERGECETAMERGE-ETLENVEES	Disaggr. Econ MOBI-DK GOULDER PESTES JW MULTI GTAP-E	. Equilibrium WARM DREAM NEWAGE GEM E-3 SCREEN CETM

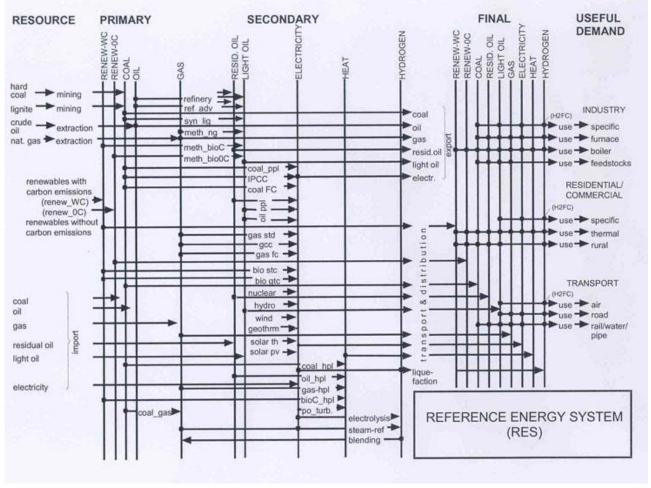


Bottom-Up Energy Systems Modeling



Energy Networks

i) Conversion of Energy from Source to Final Demand



http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/ECS/images/res1a.jpg



Modeling Network Flow

The **MCNF** Formulation

Minimize c x

S.to M x = b $0 \le x \le u$





Modeling Network Flow

The **MCNF** Formulation

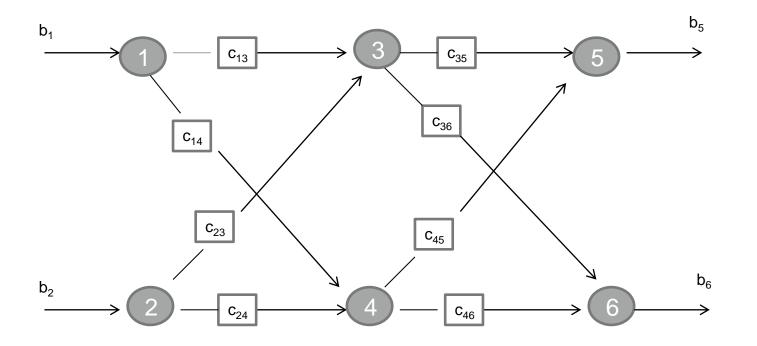
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimize } \sum_{i} \sum_{j \neq i} x_{i,j} \times c_{i,j} \\ \sum_{j} x_{i,j} - \sum_{j} x_{j,i} = b_i \\ 0 \leq x_{i,j} \leq u_{i,j} \end{aligned}$$





Modeling Network Flow

Ex.: An oil distributor pumps oil at two locations 1 and 2, then ships it through a distribution network as shown below to refineries at locations 5 and 6. The well in location 1 and 2 pump150 b/d and 200 b/d respectively. Demand in each of the consumer locations is 175 b/d. The shipment costs (in \$/b) are as follows: $c_{13}=8$, $c_{14}=6$, $c_{23}=9$, $c_{24}=11$, $c_{35}=21$, $c_{36}=18$, $c_{45}=22$, $c_{46}=15$.

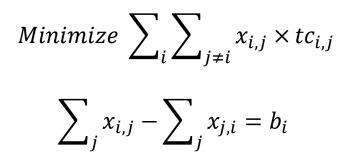






Minimize c x

S.to M x = b $0 \le x \le u$



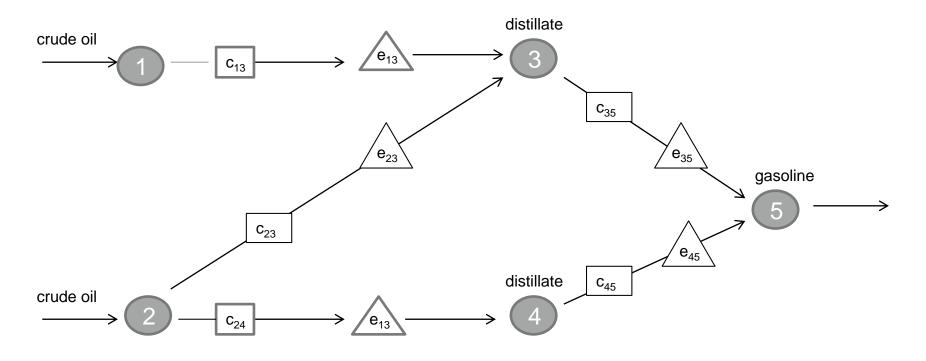
$$0 \le x_{i,j} \le u_{i,j}$$

How does the generic MCNF formulation change ?





Ex.: energy network with two primary energy carriers and one final demand



c_{ii}: costs incurred in operating activity (i,j), calculated per unit of energy at node i

e_{ii}: thermal efficiency of activity (i,j), calculated as energy content of one unit of output per energy content of one unit of input





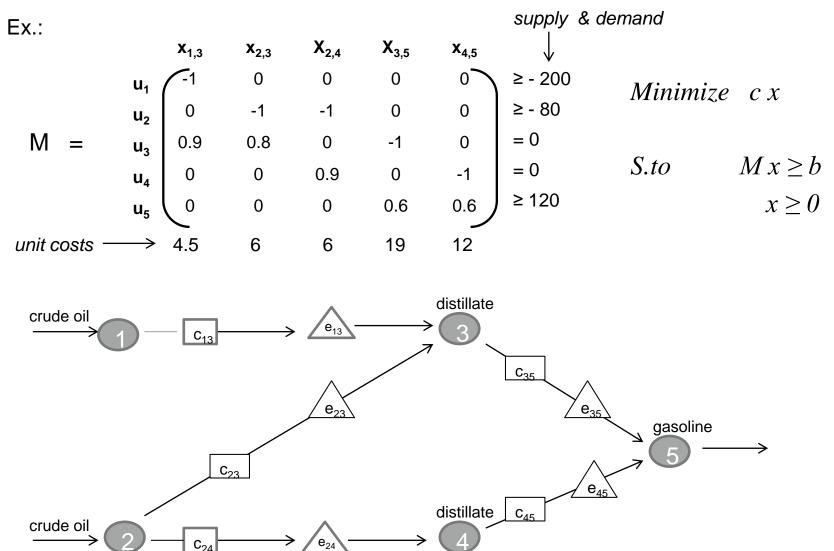
How does the generic MCNF formulation change ?

Minimize c x

S.to M x = b $x \ge 0$



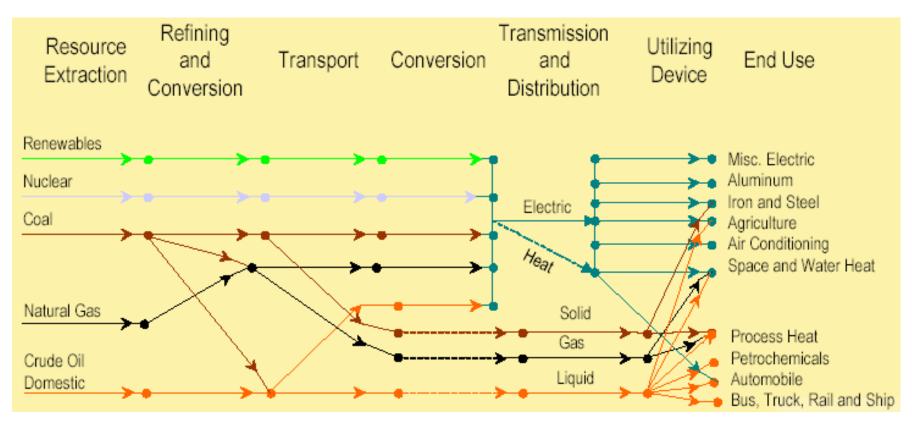








A Simplified Reference Energy System: The MARKAL Example



Source: http://www.gams.com/presentations/or01/marcal.pdf





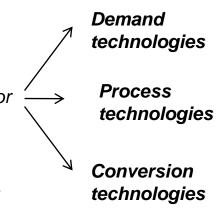
Main elements of the MARKAL Model

• **Primary energy sources** that represent methods of acquiring various energy carriers;

• Energy service demands that represent the energy services which must be satisfied by the system;

• **Technologies** that either transform an energy carrier to another form or into a useful energy service;

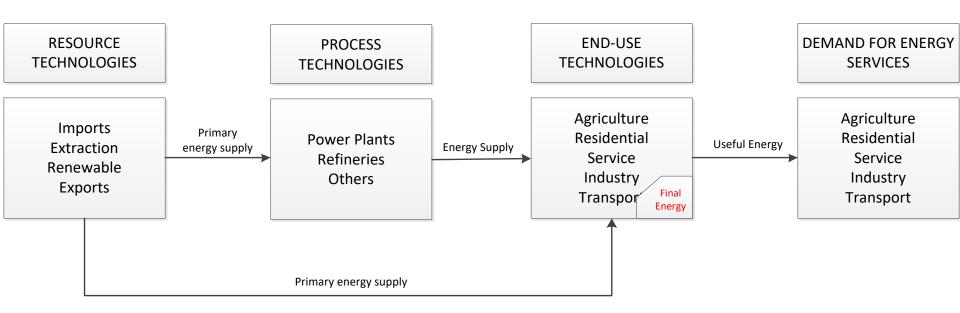
• **Commodities** consisting of energy carriers, energy services and emissions that are either produced or consumed by the energy sources, technologies and demands.







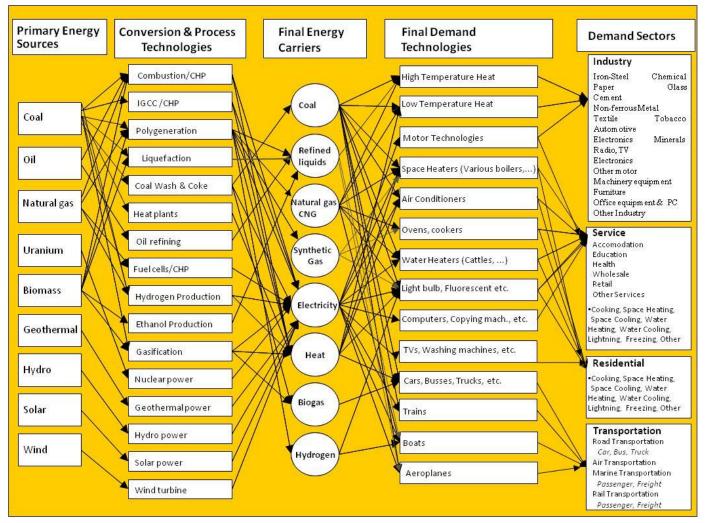
Technology Relations in the MARKAL Model







A Simplified Reference Energy System of the MARKAL Model

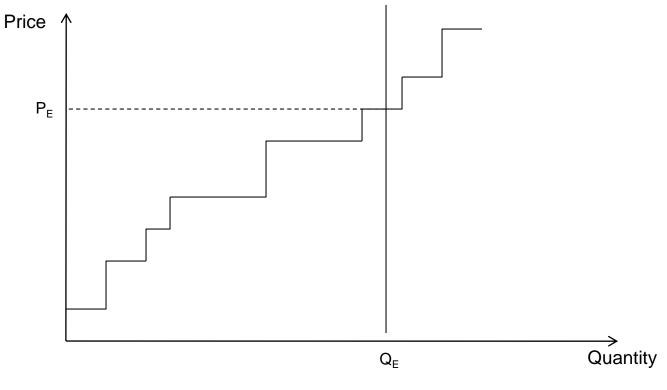






Market Equilibrium in the MARKAL Model

- **Objective function** : Min. [discounted total system cost]
- System constraints : energy balance, demands, electrical system
- **Policy constraints** : emission caps, technology portfolio standards, taxes and subsidies

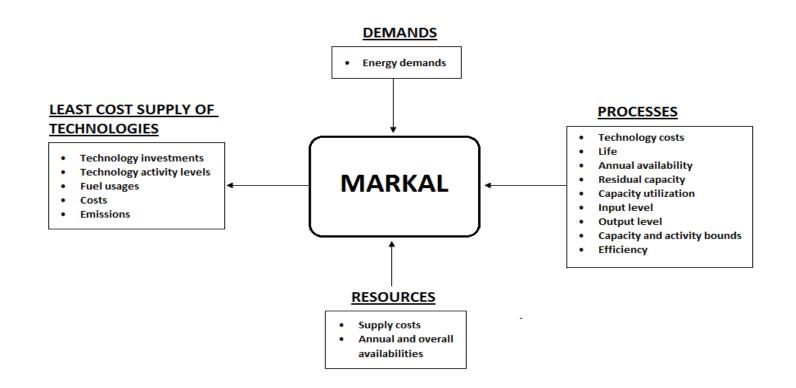


Equilibrium for an Energy Service Demand in MARKAL-TR





Main Components of the MARKAL Model







Model constraints:

- Capacity transfer constraint
- Demand balance
- Fuel balance other than electricity and heat
- Electricity balance
- District heat balance
- Load management constraints
- Emission and material balances





Technology Representation

		Со	mmodities	s						
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Coal		Flect	ricity C		nstruction time	Years	3	3	3	3
		LIGOU		2 Life	etime	Years	35	35	35	35
Flows	s	Flows		Effi	ciency (LHV)	%	46	47	48	50
				Max	x. availability	h/a	7500	7500	7500	7500
2.2 kW	→ Supercrititcal ^h coal plant (SCP)		0.736 kg	Spe cos	ec. Investment sts (overnight)	€/kW _{el}	1175	1175	1140	1140
0.27 kg		1 kWh		Fixe	ed O&M	€/(kW a)	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5
-			-	Var	. 0&M	€/MWh _{el}	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6

Efficiency eqn
$$\eta_{SPC} \cdot FLO_{SCP,COAL} = FLO_{SCP,ELC}$$

Emission eqn

 $\varepsilon_{SCP,COAL,CO2} \cdot FLO_{SCP,COAL} = FLO_{SCP,CO2}$

Activity definition

 $ACT_{SCP} = FLO_{SCP,ELC}$

Utilization eqn

 $ACT_{SCP,ELC} \leq \alpha_{SCP} \cdot CAP_{SCP,ELC}$

Input parameter

$\eta_{\scriptscriptstyle SPC}$	Plant efficiency
E _{SCP,COAL,CO2}	CO2 Emission factor
$lpha_{\scriptscriptstyle SCP}$	Annual availability



Bottom-Up Energy Systems Modeling



TIMES

(The Integrated MARKAL EFOM System)

Development

- By ETSAP (Energy Technology Systems Analysis Program; www.iea-etsap.org)
- Implementation in GAMS
- Model generator & report writer
- Two software interfaces available: ANSWER-TIMES and VEDA-FE

Methodology

- Bottom-up technology rich model
- Perfect competition
- Perfect foresight (or myopic)
- Optimization (LP/MIP/NLP)

Min/Max Objective function s.t. Equations, Constraints Decision Variables <=> Solution for given Input parameters

Advanced Features/Variants

- Multi-regional
- Inter-temporal
- Power sector discrete investment, ramping,
 - early retirement, adv. storage, grids
- Elastic demands
- Endogenous learning
- Macroeconomic linkage
- Climate extension
- Multi-stage Stochastic programming
- Alternative objective functions
- Multi-criteria optimization





TIMES Improvements over MARKAL

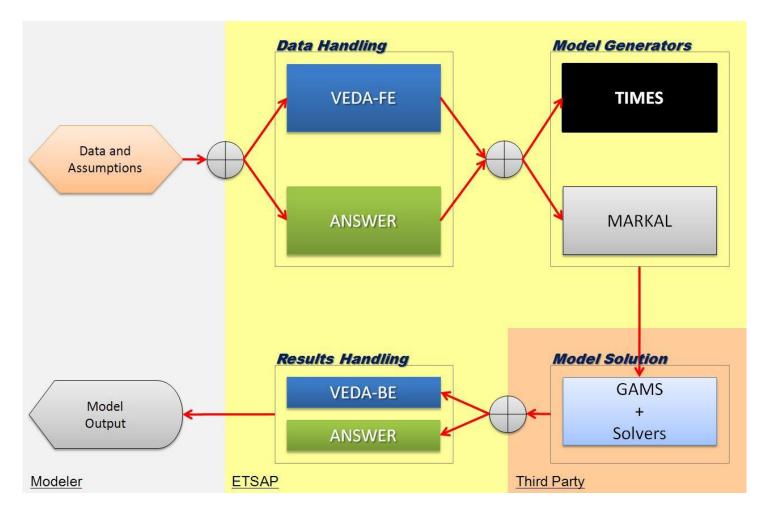
Some Core Features

- Flexible period duration (unequal number of years/period permitted)
- Decoupling of model periods and data input years (so runs for any policy timing needed, without changing data)
- Flexible framework for user-defined constraints (cumulative over time or regions, inter-temporal between periods or timeslices)
- Multi-region decoupled TIMES-MACRO
- Multi-stage stochastics
- Clean code with mechanism to add new model equations/features





IEA-ETSAP Energy Systems Analysis Tools







The MARKAL/TIMES Modeling Framework

Typical questions to be analysed

- What is the cost-optimal energy mix that meets future demand?
- What is the impact of escalating fossil fuel prices?
- What are the environmental impacts?
- How does the cost-optimal energy mix change with more stringent environmental regulation?
- What will be the consequence of market restructuring?
- What needs to be done to increase the share of cleaner technologies?
- What are the consequences of introducing specific technologies?





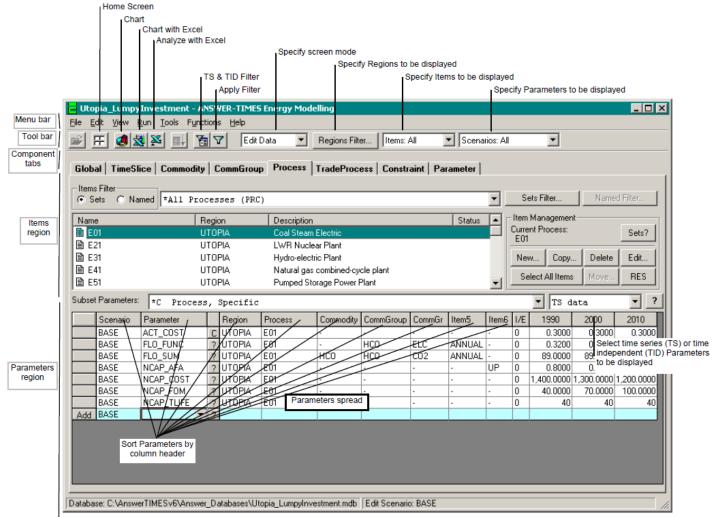
ANSWER-TIMES: Model Management System

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ANSWER-TIMES: Data and Results Form







ANSWER-TIMES: RES Navigation

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- Click on commodity flow/process box to cascade through the RES
- Related component data window displayed





ANSWER-TIMES: Technology Filters

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With good naming conventions technologies can be grouped to be foster organized access to subsets and for User Constraints

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