

# Uncertainty for Pan-European electricity system planning and operation modelling

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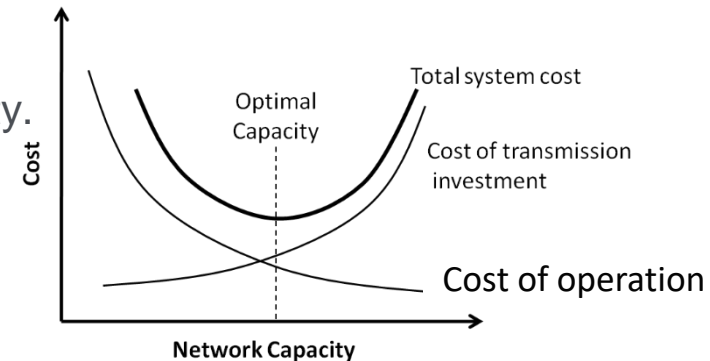


# Planning in power systems

Where, when and how much capacity to build?

Transmission planning is driven by

- the need to meet peak demand with sufficient reliability.
- cost-benefit considerations
- **Significant uncertainty:**
  - **Short-term Uncertainties** (operational timescale)
  - **Long-Term Uncertainties** (investment timescale)



## Why consider uncertainty?

- Capital decisions in power systems are largely **irreversible**. This creates the risk of inefficient investment (**stranded assets**).
- There is **learning** regarding future developments (inter-temporal resolution of uncertainty).
- The planner can exert **managerial flexibility** in his decision making; 'Fit-and-forget' vs. 'Wait-and-see'.

***Planning-under-uncertainty optimisation frameworks are fundamental for identifying openings for strategic action***

## Problem Formulation

$\min\{ \mathcal{R}(\text{investment Cost} + \text{Operation Cost} + \text{Lost Load}) \}$

subject to:

**Investment constraints (MILP)**

**Operational constraints (LP)**

- Power Flow equations
- Transmission constraints
- Generation constraints
- Storage Constraints

- *Multi-Stage problem*
- *Investment variables couple the stages*
- *Stochastic formulation – Uncertainty described by scenario trees:*
  - + *Consideration of strategic actions*
  - *Definition of probabilities problematic*
- $\mathcal{R} \Rightarrow$  *Coherent Risk Measure (e.g.  $E[ \cdot ]$ , CVaR)*

# Modelling Challenges in Stochastic optimisation

Severe challenges related to the **problem size**:

- Consideration of large scenario trees with numerous multivariate nodes
  - **Multiple sources of uncertainty** expand tree size exponentially
  - Build times increase importance of **time resolution**
- Novel technologies introduce **more coupling** in the problem structure
  - Storage Elements/Demand-side response → time coupling
  - Corrective control automats (e.g. FACTS) → pre/post-fault coupling
- **Numerous new technologies** in addition to traditional assets → binary variables
- Renewables and new demand patterns **expand the operational state-space**

**Decomposition  
&  
Reformulation**

**Convexification**

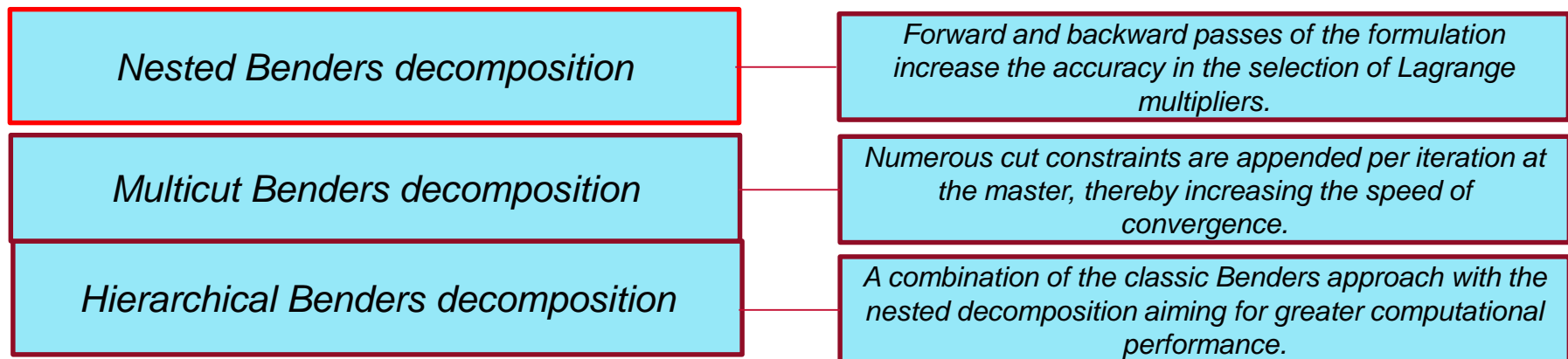
**Optimal choice  
of<sup>4</sup>  
representative  
points**  
(scenario selection)

*Traditional optimisation methods are reaching  
their **computational limits***

## Large scale planning under uncertainty

Cost-efficient European power system planning under high-dimensional uncertainty is **computationally extremely demanding**, making the case for decomposition.

3 methods for large – scale investment planning have been developed so as to reduce the computational burden of the original problem.



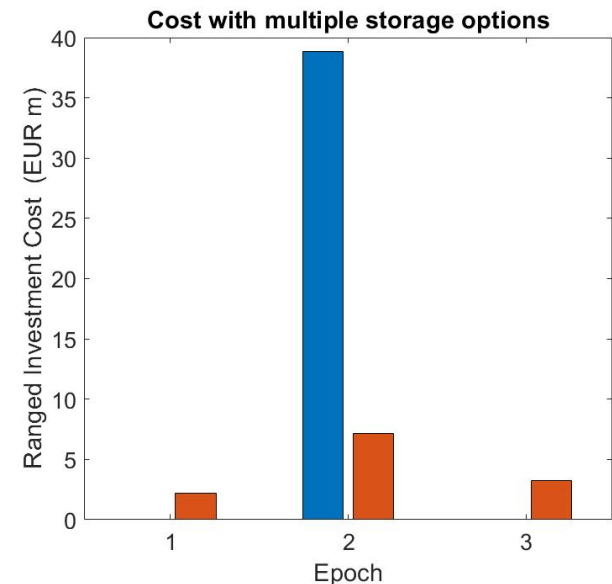
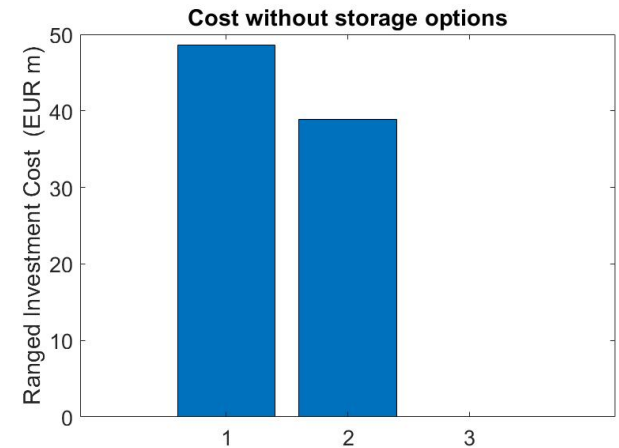
# Decision under uncertainty

No. of Iterations	CPU Time	Cost lower bound (€ m)	Cost upper bound (€ m)	Gap
<b>Benders Decomposition</b>				
5	>21d	14,468	15,139	4.4%
<b>Nested Benders Decomposition</b>				
314	2d 3h 10m	14,637	14,803	1.1%

***Nested Benders is clearly superior for large planning problems***

*Large variability in decisions across scenarios*

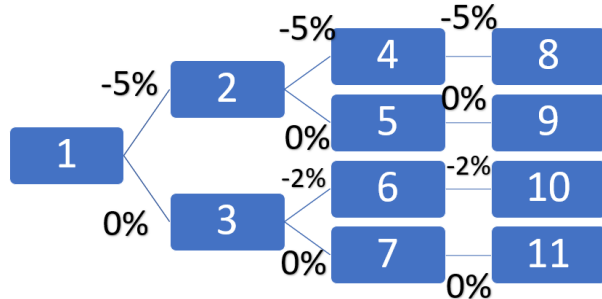
**Inclusion of Energy storage assets leads to a 15% reduction of investment cost**



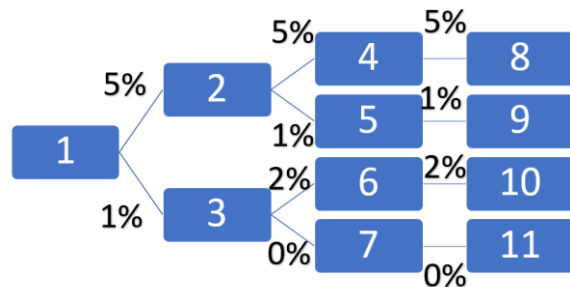
# EU Grid model

Complex challenges in planning Pan European system due to significant uncertainty

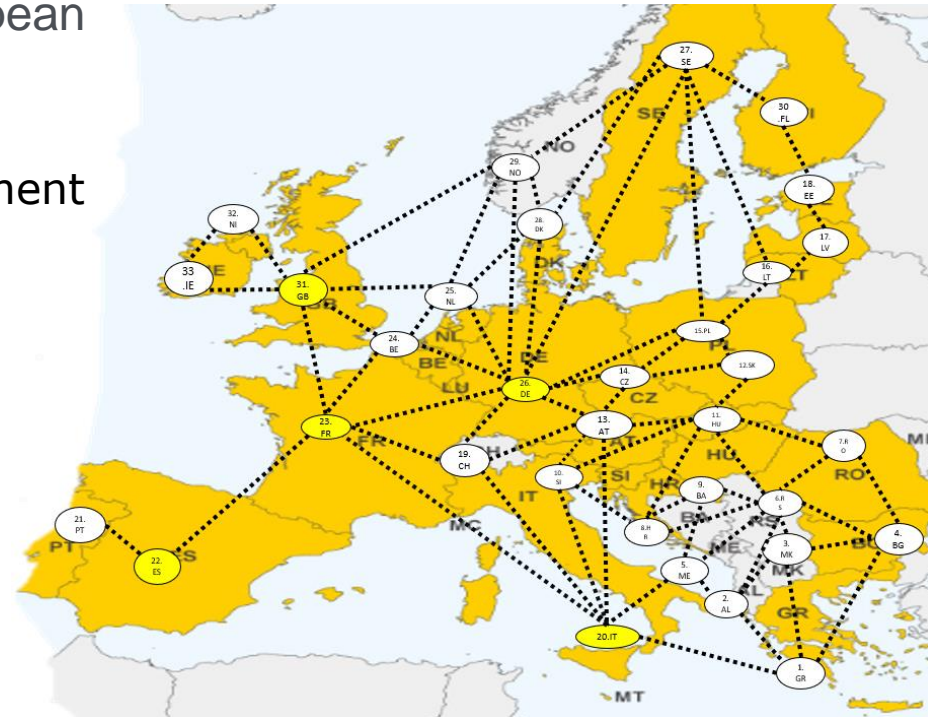
- Uncertainty in **wind and solar** deployment
- Uncertainty in storage **cost**



- Uncertainty in **demand** growth



Years: 2020 – 2060



- **Objective:**

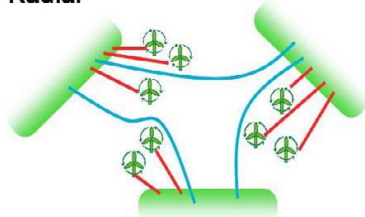
Develop numerical approaches to solve transmission planning under uncertainty problems considering option value of different technologies such as storage

# North Sea - Context

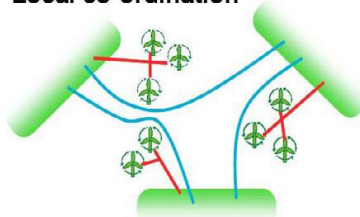
- Today's installed capacity levels of about **5GW** of offshore wind generation may reach **150GW** by 2030, with **half** of this capacity expected to be located in the North Seas ..... but there is significant **uncertainty**
- There may be a significant opportunity to **integrate offshore wind generation and interconnectors** projects in the North Europe in order to take advantage of potentially significant **economies of scales**

*Offshore Wind Projects Database*

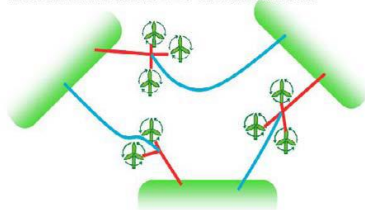
Radial



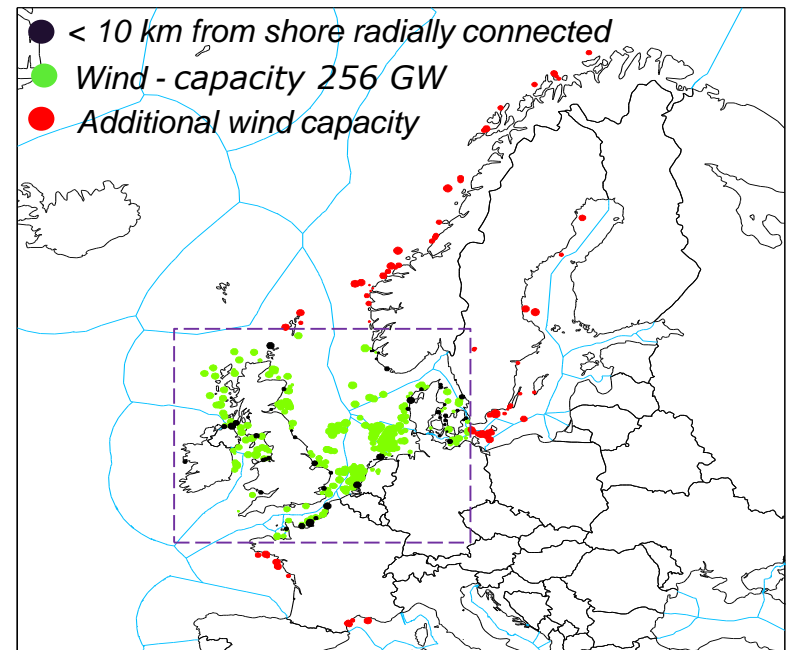
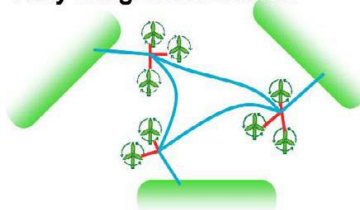
Local co-ordination



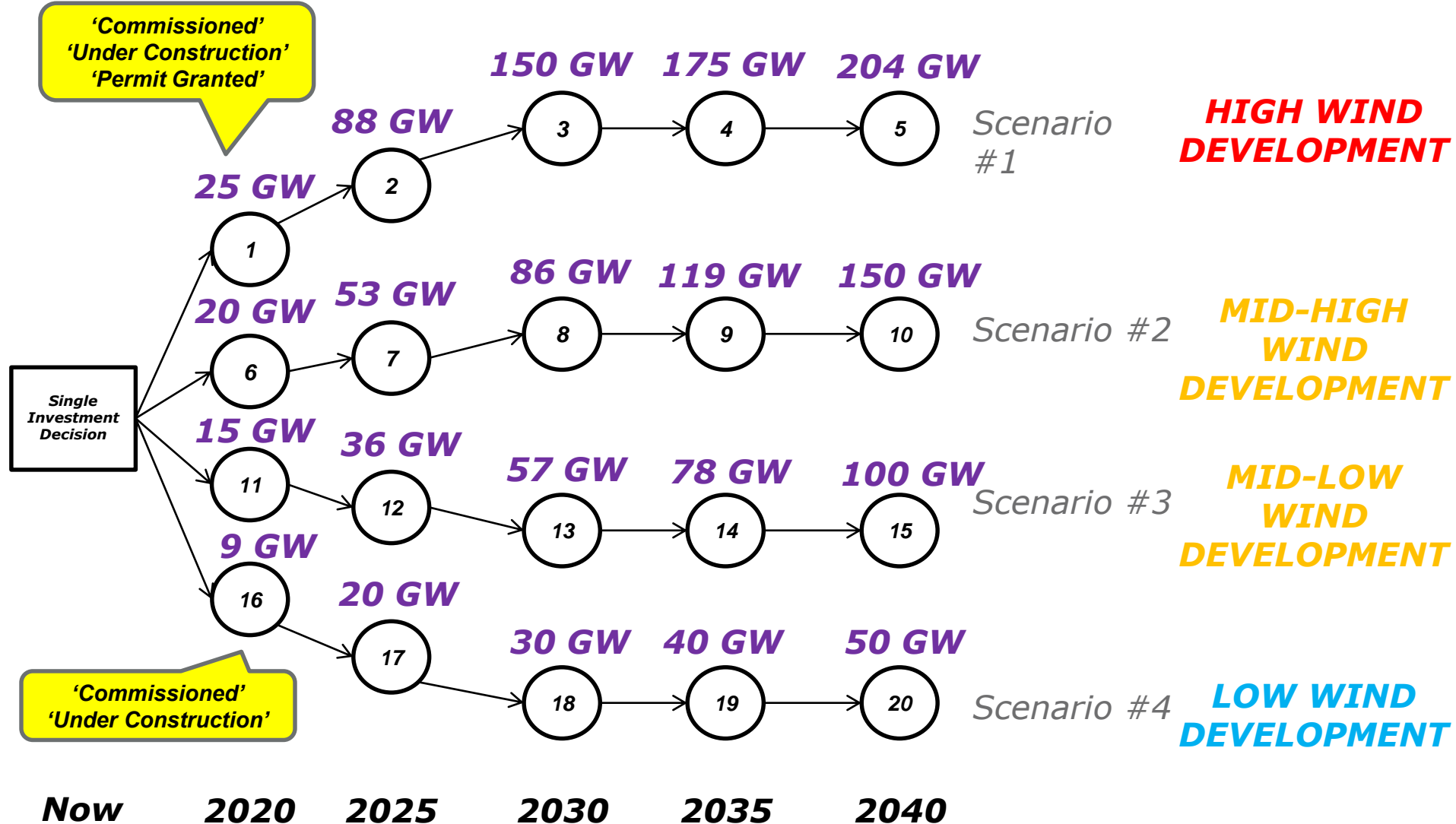
International co-ordination



Fully integrated solution



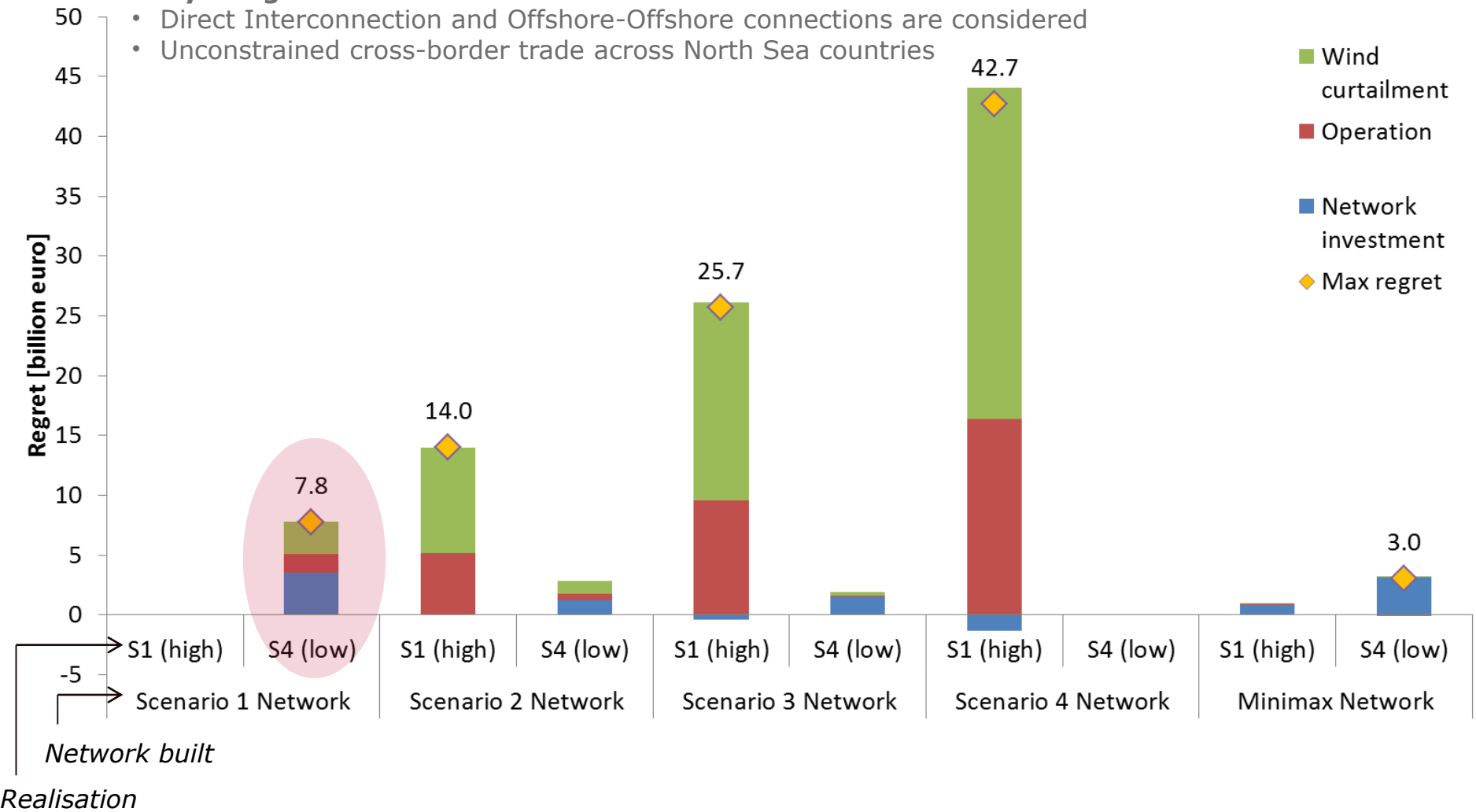
# Offshore wind deployment scenarios



# Regret of different network solution

## Fully integrated

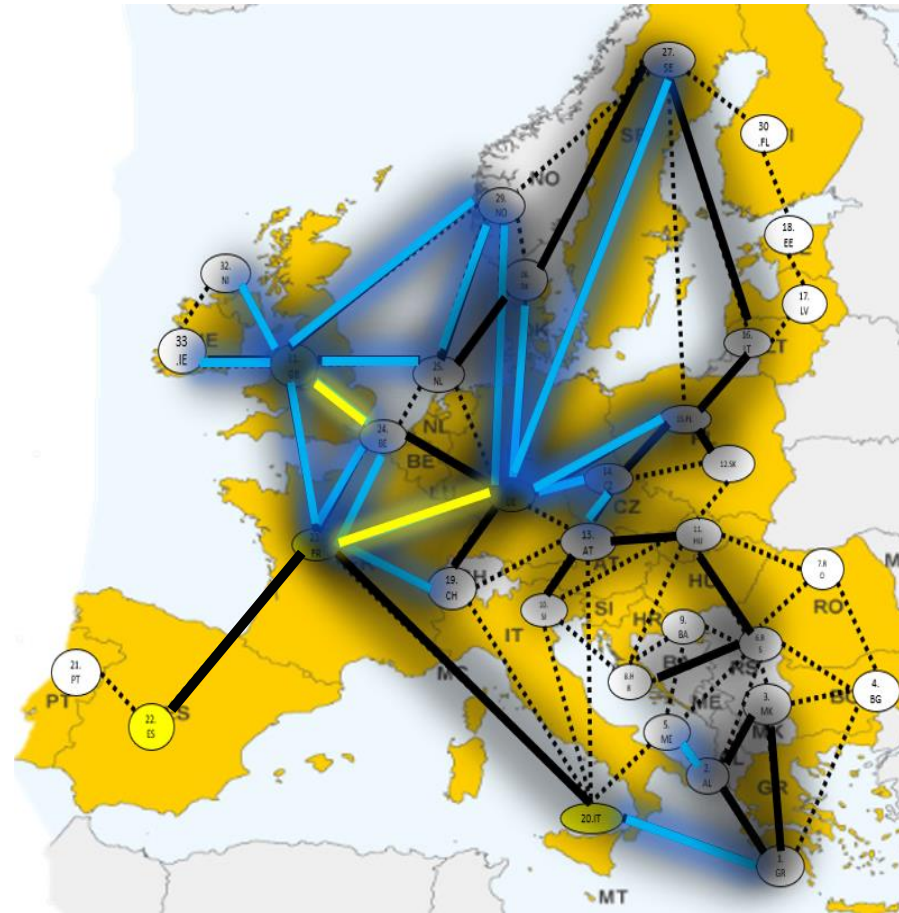
- Direct Interconnection and Offshore-Offshore connections are considered
- Unconstrained cross-border trade across North Sea countries



# Key messages

- Consideration of uncertainty leads to more efficient investment decisions and better management of the investment risk
  - ‘Reduction in operation and network investment cost’.
  - ‘In high offshore wind deployment scenarios significant benefits from integrated, strategic approach to developing European grid’.
- **Flexible investment** effective in dealing with large **uncertainty**
- Evaluation of trades off requires detailed spatio-temporal integrated models
- The computational advantages and effectiveness of decomposition schemes need to be further investigated on the Pan-European case

- Thank you -



**Planning-under-uncertainty optimisation frameworks are fundamental for identifying openings for strategic action**