

Are Complex Energy System Models More Accurate?

An Intra-Model Comparison of Power System Optimization Models

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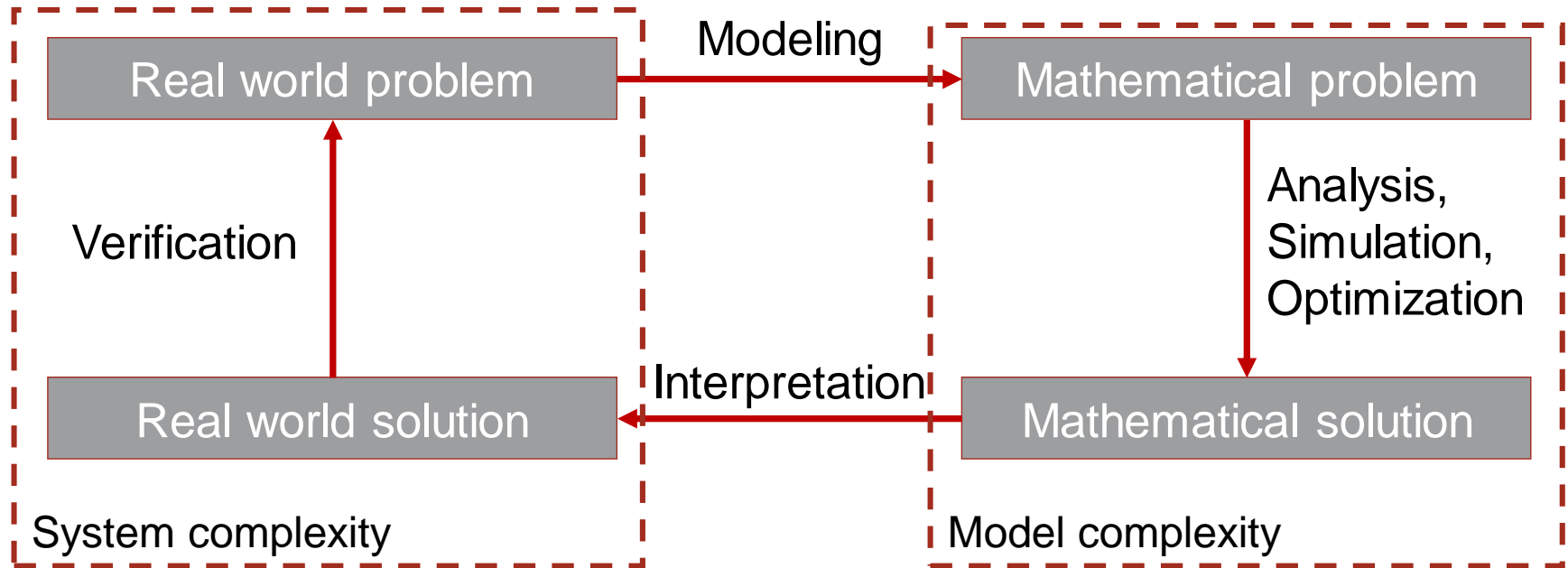
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Authors: Jan Priesmann, Lars Nolting, and Aaron Praktiknjo

Motivation

„All models are wrong, but some are useful.“
(George Box)

The linkage between system complexity and model complexity



Drivers of complexity in energy systems

- Nonlinearities, discrete decisions, path dependency, uncertainties, ...

Trends leading to more complex energy system optimization models

(1) Energy systems become more complex and **(2) computer and data science** make impressive advancements

(1): Liberalization, decentralization and volatile generation

- Energy system models become **broader in scope**, have a **higher spatial**, and a **higher temporal resolution**

(2): Advancements in computer capacities, optimization solvers and data sciences

- Operation of such complex models becomes possible

Are complex models more „useful“?
What degree of complexity is necessary?

Evaluating the trade-off between complexity and accuracy for individual components

Studies focusing on **individual components** compare **different implementations** by their respective **complexity and accuracy**

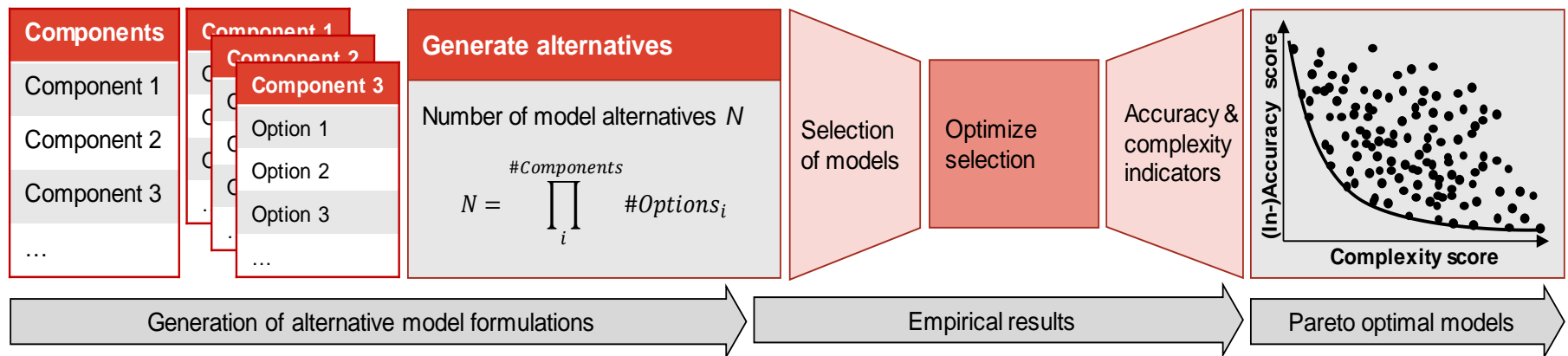
Various **complexity reduction techniques** are applied to individual components:

- Linearization
- Technological simplification
- Reformulation
- Time series aggregation (e.g. typical days, resolution change)
- Technical unit aggregation (unit clustering)
- Decomposition (within the model)

Our approach: Relaxing the ceteris paribus condition and vary multiple system component implementations

Research Questions & Framework

- (1) Are complex power system models more accurate?
- (2) What are the complexity and accuracy drivers in power system optimization models?



Scores / Indicators

Complexity:

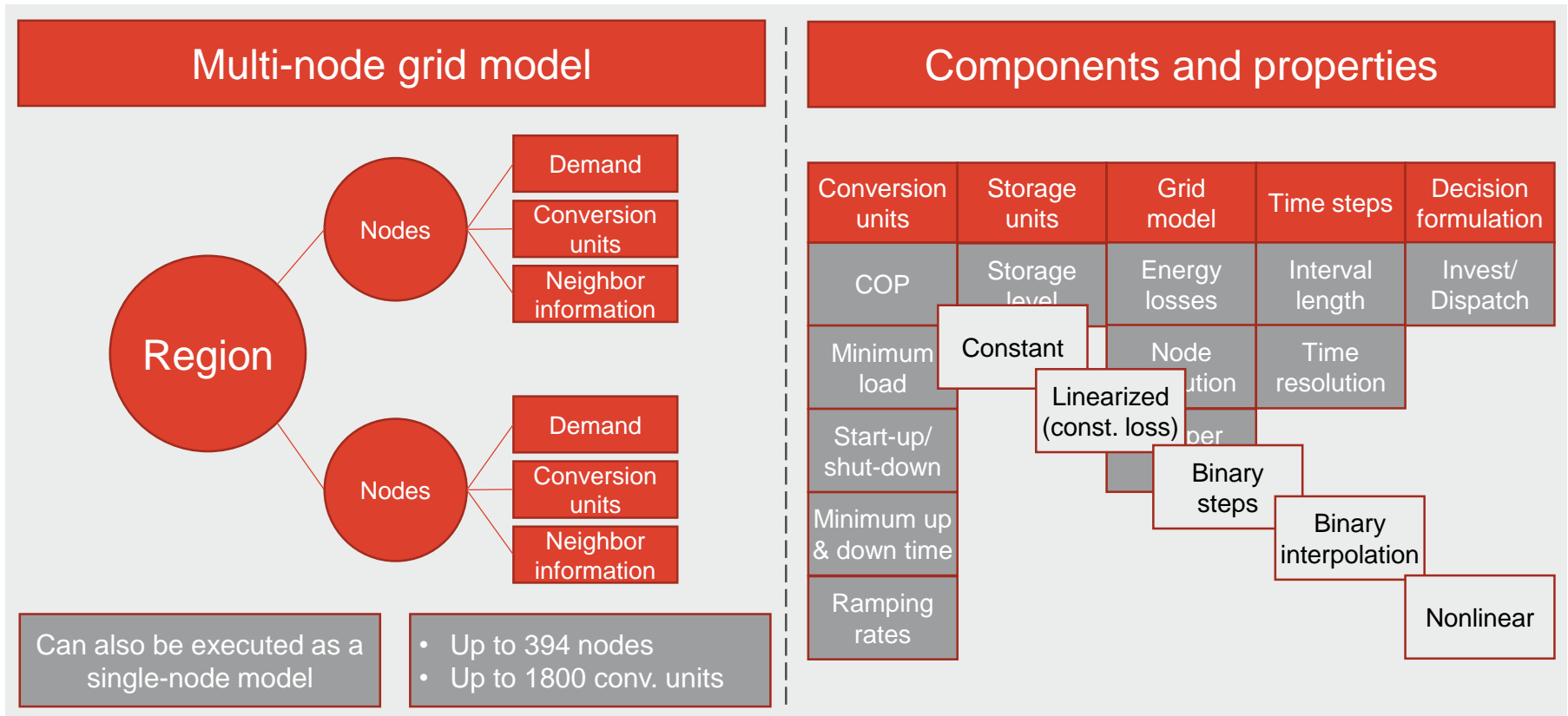
- Solving time
- Model size as a proxy for Memory usage

(In-)accuracy:

- Deviation from benchmark objective function value (benchmark: setting with maximum degree of detail)

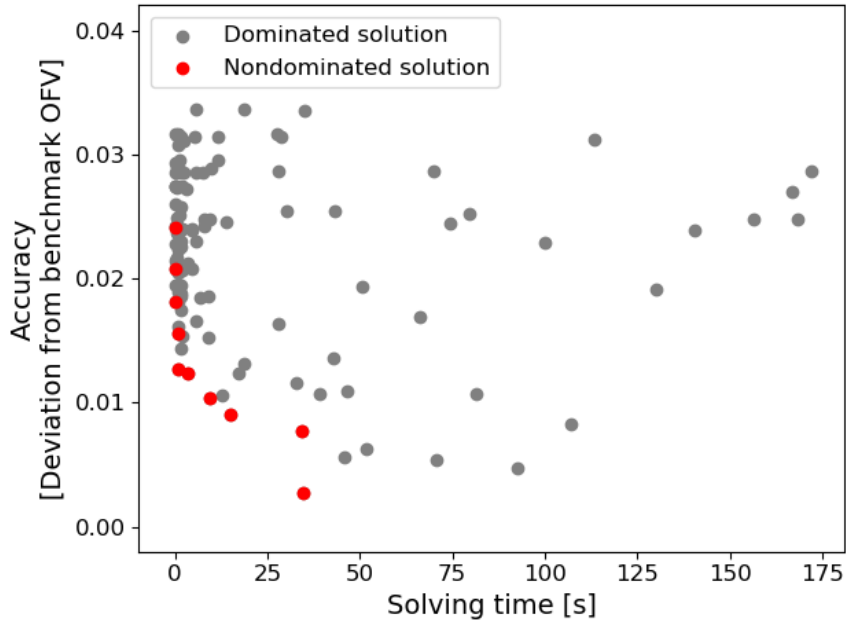
Power system optimization model & components

Multi-node power system optimization model of the German power supply system

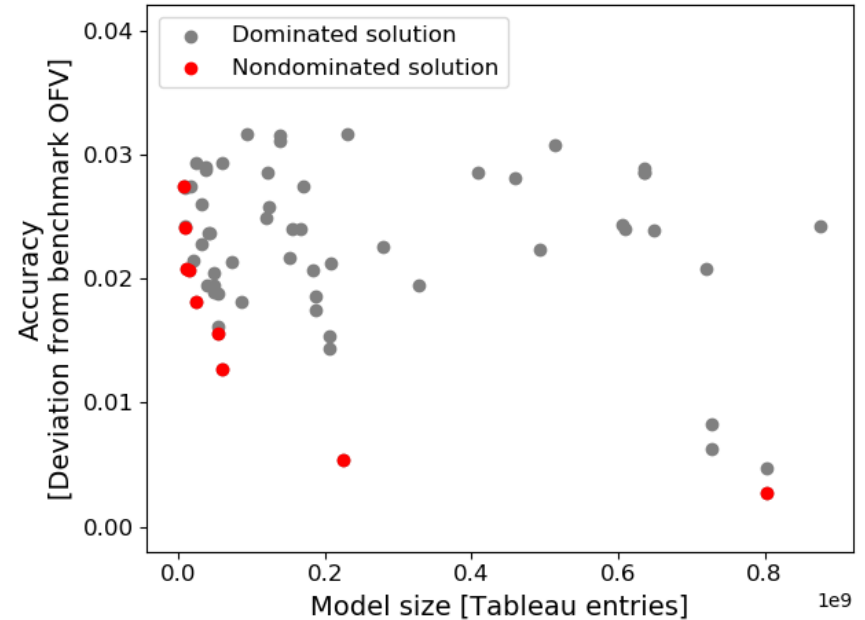


Pareto optimal model formulations for the (dispatch) power system optimization model

Solving time



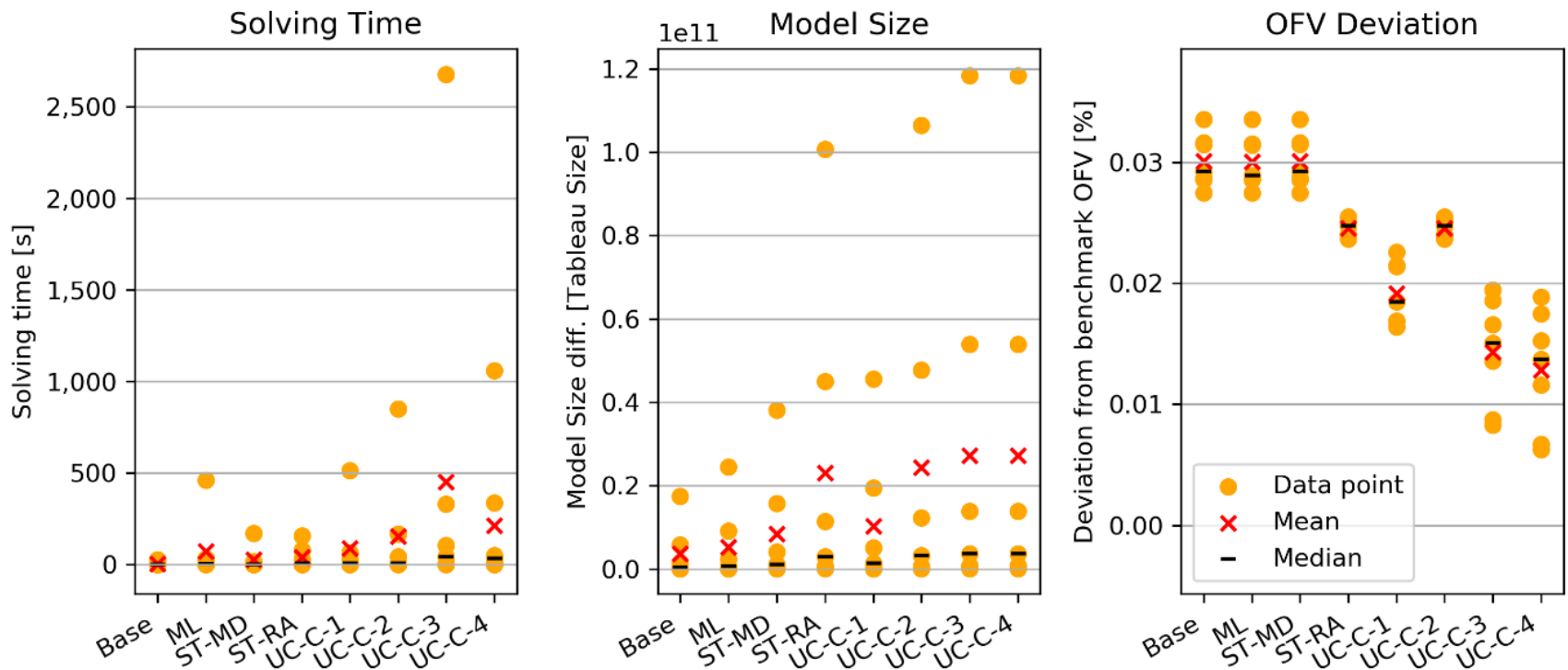
Model size



- **Pareto frontier** identifies efficient model configurations
- **Marginal utility** (Increase in accuracy) decreases with additional complexity
- **High degree of operational detail** is common among most Pareto optimal model formulations

Complexity and accuracy drivers in power system optimization models

Example: Mutually evaluated constraints for operational detail:



- Accuracy driver: Multiple detailed operational constraints
- Complexity driver: Multiple dynamics constraints

Conclusion & Outlook

Are complex power system optimization models more accurate?

- Yes, but: The **most accurate models are also the most complex** ones but the **marginal utility of additional complexity decreases**, leading to e.g. most of the Pareto optimal models being below 1.2% of the maximum solving time observed
 - The Pareto frontier defines a **clear distinction** between preferable and non-preferable model formulation
 - The **level of operational detail** drives the accuracy and the model size in dispatch models while multiple dynamics are the main driver regarding solving time
- The range of complexity levels discovered is large - showing the **potential for using computational resources** more efficiently
 - The effort for implementing modular models and generating the data basis is extensive – calling for **generally accessible best practices**

Thank you for your attention!

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