

openCEM

ARENA Open Source Grid Integration Model for the NEM

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ITP Renewables

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Introduction—Motivation

A freely available, trusted, robust capacity expansion model with integration of renewables does not yet exist^a

^aThis might have changed since the beginning of this project

Decision makers, regulators, operators and investors are grappling with complexity, uncertainty and rapid change – without adequate analytical tools

Modelling work to date has not examined, in detail, the lowest cost transition pathways for the NEM.

Existing modelling tools tend to be proprietary and are used to produce reports that have static assumptions and date quickly

Introduction—Project aims

To develop a NEM grid integration model which will:

For the first time allow decision makers, and energy system planners, regulators and project developers to freely undertake scenario modelling.

Analyse changes in regulation, technology, system operation and investment.

Provide insights into pathways for the evolution of the NEM to a low-carbon power system.

openCEM (Capacity Expansion Model) is a collection of utilities written in Python 3 to compute generator and storage capacity expansion decisions for the NEM (National Electricity Market). Loosely speaking, the suite consists of the following components

- A capacity expansion model

- A dispatch model

- A cost and input trace database

- Utility scripts for visualisation and reporting

openCEM—Capacity Expansion Model

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Transmission between NEM *regions* uses a pipeline model. Transmission is “copper plate” between zones within a region.



openCEM—Capacity Expansion Model

Core concept of the capacity expansion model

The capacity expansion problem in the CEMO suite is solved as an optimisation problem that can be summarised as:

For a given dispatch period, satisfy the hourly electrical demand in each region with a combination of new and existing generation, transmission and storage capacity at the least total cost

This optimisation problem is constructed as a **linear program (LP)** for each dispatch period.¹ Capacity decisions from one period are carried forward to the next to assemble a transition of generation and storage capacity for the NEM.

¹Dispatch periods are typically calendar years in 1 hour intervals

openCEM—Capacity Expansion Model

Technologies

openCEM models a range of conventional and renewable energy technologies:

Black Coal (opt CCS)

Brown Coal (opt CCS)

Closed Cycle Gas Turbine (opt CCS)

Open Cycle Gas Turbine

Gas Thermal

Reciprocating Engines

Solar PV SAT

Solar PV DAT

Solar PV FFT

Wind

CST (6 hours of storage)

PHES (6 hours)

Batteries (2 hours)

Biomass

Hydro power

openCEM—Capacity Expansion Model

Technology costs

Build costs (in \$/MW) are obtained for each technology in each region and each year simulated from the AEMO ISP database, or the AEMO NTNDP database for legacy technologies.

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Fixed operating costs (in \$/MW/yr) and variable operating costs (in \$/MWh) are obtained as above but are fixed for all zones and do not change over time.

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It will be possible to override these costs in simulations.

openCEM—Capacity Expansion Model

Decision variables

The main decision variables in the capacity expansion model are new capacities in (MW):

New Generator capacity $gen_cap[z,n]$

New Storage capacity $stor_cap[z,s]$

New Hybrid capacity $hyb_cap[z,h]$

and hourly dispatch for the total capacity (new + existing) in each category (in MW h)

Generator dispatch $gen_disp[z,n,t]$

Storage capacity $stor_disp[z,s,t]$

Hybrid dispatch $hyb_disp[z,h,t]$

openCEM—Capacity Expansion Model

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Brown coal ramp up/down is rate constrained and hydropower is constrained to a total “budget” of MWh/yr

openCEM—Capacity Expansion Model

Additional constraints and options

Renewable energy targets can be set per region or for the entire NEM. They are declared for each simulated year.

Emission targets can also be set for the entire NEM for each year of the simulation.

Emissions can be penalised with a cost in \$/kg of emissions. Each fuel using technology emits at its own rate and emission rate.

These will be offered in a (as simple as possible) configuration interface. If a user is proficient in Python and associated tools they can edit the model to their needs.

openCEM is implemented in Python 3, using Pyomo as the optimisation engine which provides the following functionality:

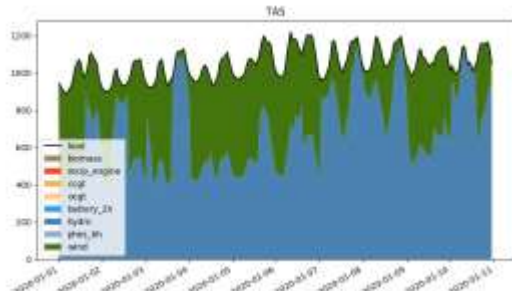
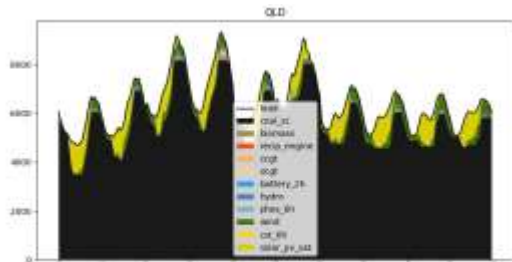
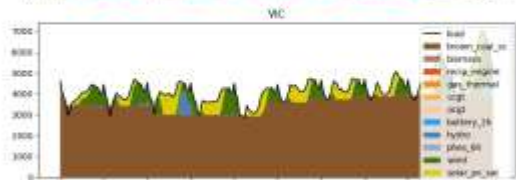
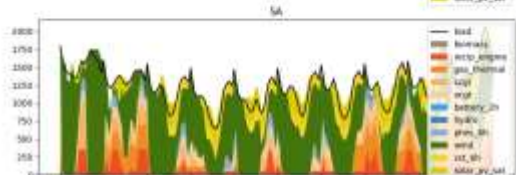
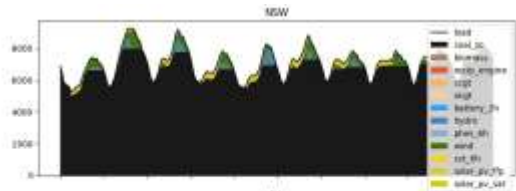
- High level language to implement the core optimisation problem

- Scripting facilities to integrate Pyomo models into larger multi year simulations and obtaining data from multiple sources

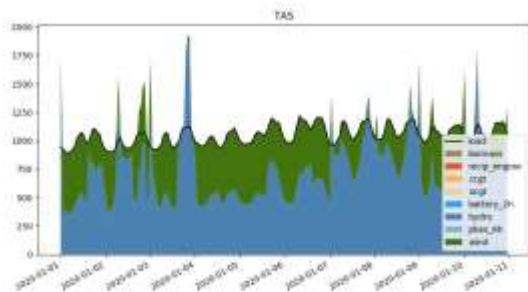
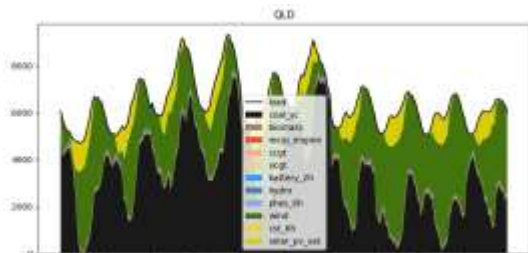
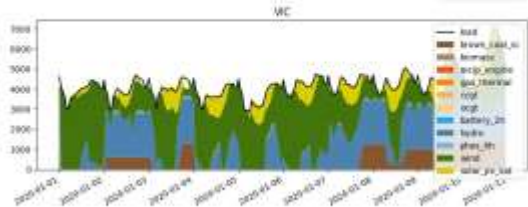
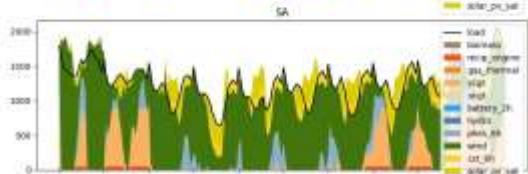
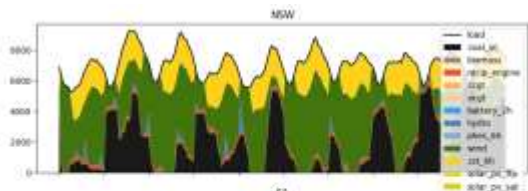
- Interface and handling of optimisation solvers, including commercial solvers and cloud based solutions

- Plotting of results, reporting of solution and exporting data into compatible formats, e.g. JSON

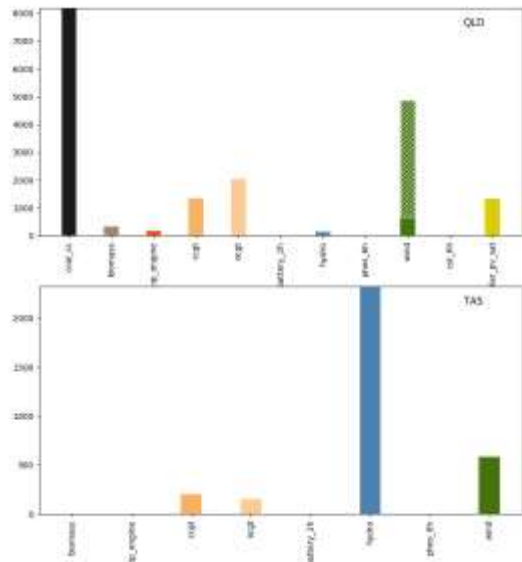
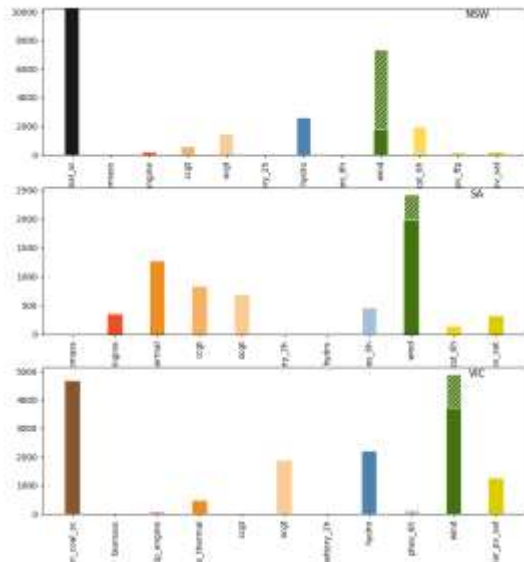
openCEM—Implementation



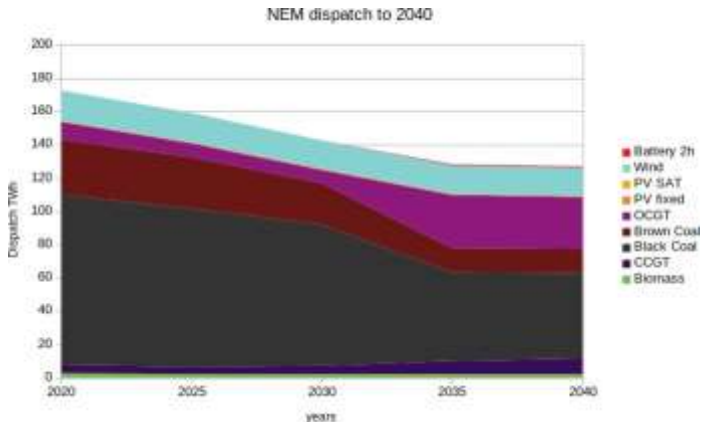
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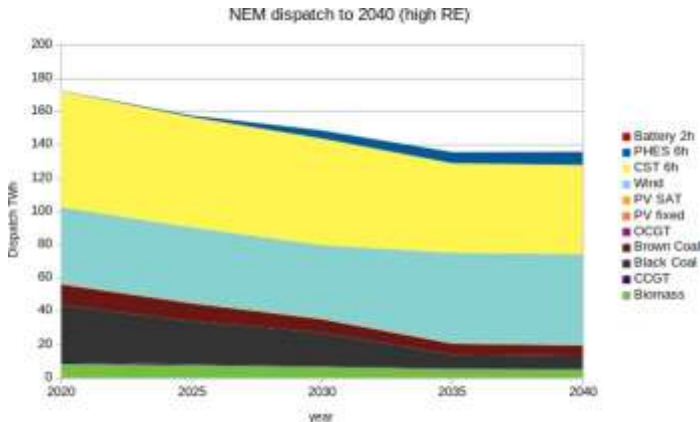


openCEM—Implementation



Multi-period simulation with no policy incentives

openCEM—Implementation



Multi-period simulation with aggressive RE incentives

Future work—Release

openCEM will be released to the public with an open source license at
<https://github.com/CEMOsuite/openCEM>

Limited beta testing from January 2019

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A companion website with visualisations of precalculated scenarios will be available at each release

Future work—Visualisations

openCEM includes a collaboration with creative technologist ThoughtWorks who are developing a highly interactive tool to visualise results for a range of precalculated scenarios.

Future work—Visualisations

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled 'CEIMO'. The page has a dark header with the CEIMO logo on the right and a hamburger menu on the left. Below the header is a light gray banner with the text 'Welcome' and 'Please select one of the pre-defined scenarios below.' Below this banner are three vertically stacked rectangular boxes, each representing a scenario. The first box is titled 'ESP_R_nc' and contains the text '2040 Global electricity scenarios in your selected scenario projection, but with changes in technology cost that make Nuclear...'. The second box is titled 'ESP_S_cp' and contains the text '2040 Global electricity scenarios in your selected scenario projection, but with changes in technology cost that make...'. The third box is titled 'ESP_N_cp' and contains the text '2040 Global electricity scenarios in your selected scenario projection, but with changes in technology cost that make...'. At the bottom of the browser window, there is a dark gray footer with the text '© IPRG June 2018'. At the bottom right of the slide, there are navigation icons for a presentation slide, including arrows and symbols for back, forward, and search.

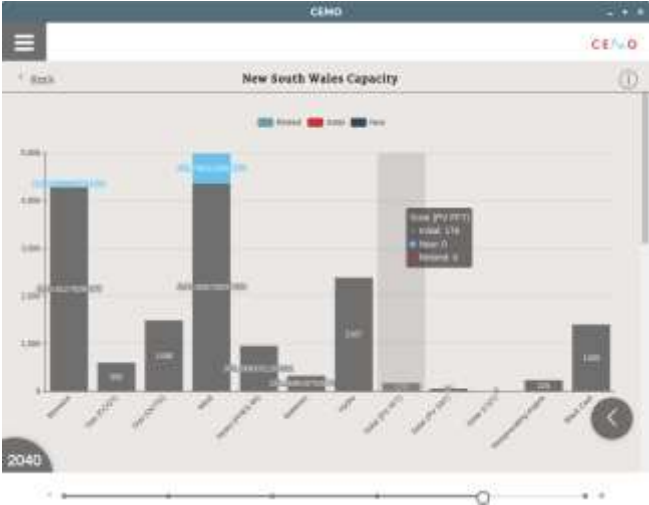
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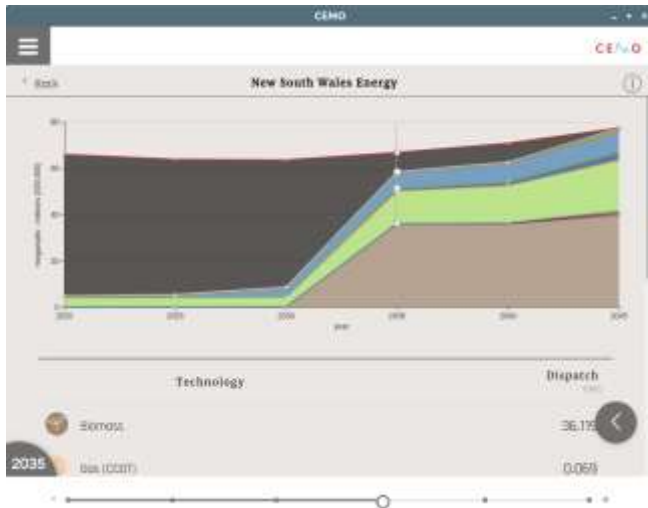
Future work—Visualisations



Future work—Visualisations



Future work—Visualisations



Future work—Next development steps

Validation against comparable tools and publicly available data

Transmission investment decisions

Calculation of a range of pre-calculated scenarios for companion website

Thank you for your attention