

Dimension Local Energy Hubs to Reduce Grid Congestion

Felix Hennings

Computational Optimization at Work 2024



About me

THANK YOU: Speakers















many

















- I'm a local!
- Did my PhD at ZIB in the Energy group on optimising gas network control (see CO@Work 2020 videos)
- Work since 2023 as Optimisation Modelling Consultant at Doing The Math (DTM)



About DTM

- ► Small consulting company founded in 2019
- Support organisations in improving their decision-making and achieving their sustainability goals
- ► Main sectors: Energy and supply chain
- ► Full-remote, members work from all over the EU
- Relatively large number of student assistants



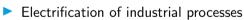


Grid Congestion Problems (1)

- Increasing usage of electricity in the energy transition



► Electrification of residential heating





Decentral and location-dependent energy generation





Grid Congestion Problems (2)

- Electricity grids need extensions to avoid congestion!
- Example: the German SuedLink

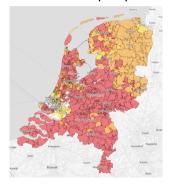


https://www.tennet.eu/de/news/alle-suedlink-abschnitte-dergenehmigung-transnetbw-reicht-letzte-planfeststellungsunterlagen



Grid Congestion Problems (3)

▶ The Dutch perspective on new connection capacity



Demand connections



Generation connections

- o Free capacity
- Limited capacity
- Congestion measures
- No capacity

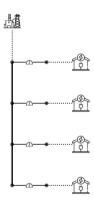
Congestion will occur for at least 10 more years!

https://capaciteitskaart.netbeheernederland.nl/



Local Energy Hubs

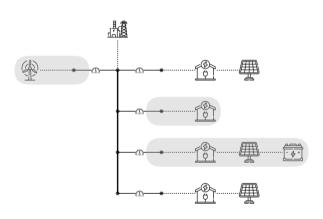
- Short-term solution: Collaborate in local Energy Hubs
- Industry parks or small residential areas



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Local Energy Hubs

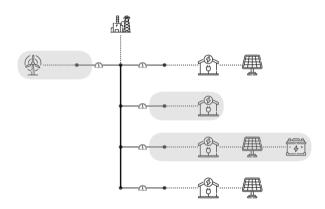
- Short-term solution: Collaborate in local Energy Hubs
- Industry parks or small residential areas
- Possible measures
 - Invest in individual renewable generation
 - Invest in shared assets, like a large battery or a wind turbine
 - Form a Collective for sharing contractual capacity





Problem: How to Dimension Energy Hubs?

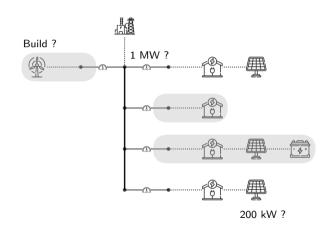
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 - Subcompany of the Dutch network operator Liander





Problem: How to Dimension Energy Hubs?

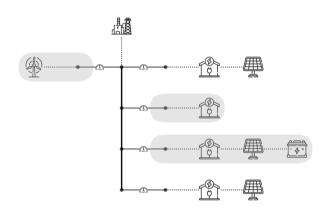
- Cooperation with Firan
 - Subcompany of the Dutch network operator Liander
- Key questions to answer
 - Which assets should be added or extended?
 - What is the capacity of the new/extended assets, s.t. forecasted future energy demands are met?
 - What contract sizes are required?





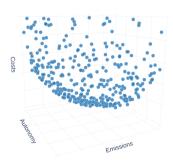
Modelling Basics

- Linear power flow model, cable losses as fixed %, no voltages
- Given forecasted future demand at companies
- Variable capacity at renewable generators, batteries, etc.
- Capacities scale the generation, storage capacity, etc.
- Shared contractual capacity in a collective



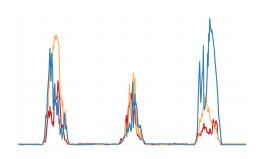


- ► Multiple competing objectives
- Multi-scenarios analysis
- Different energy carriers
- Piece-wise linear efficiency definitions



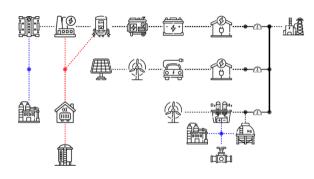


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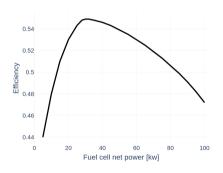


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based on "Research on Energy Management Method of Fuel Cell/Supercapacitor Hybrid Trams Based on Optimal Hydrogen Consumption", Bu et al., 2023, https://doi.org/10.3390/su151411234



Model Complexity

Main problem: The large time dimension

- ▶ The goal is to decide on capacity values for the assets
- Need to take into account the demand/generation development over the next 2-10 years



Weltzeituhr Berlin, photographer: Andreas Steinhoff



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- Need to take into account the demand/generation development over the next 2-10 years
- Data is usually considered in a 15-minute granularity due to intra-day patterns in demand and generation
- ► Simple aggregation to larger time steps would relax the peaks and lead to too-small capacity values



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- ▶ 15-minute granularity ⇒ 35040 time points/year ⇒ 70-350k time points



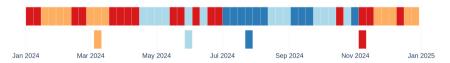
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Solution Strategies

Main goal: Find a smaller time representation

- Use typical periods as time approximation for capacity decisions
- Verify them on the full horizon using a rolling horizon approach

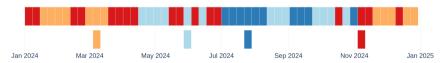




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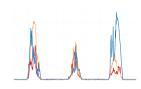


- Stress periods may be underrepresented
- lteratively add stress periods to the time approximation



Mathematical Optimisation in Practice

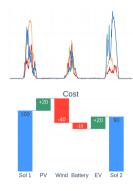
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 - Input data generation, e.g., weather forecasts, EV charging demands
 - Group equivalent categories, e.g., cost
 - Infeasibility/slack analysis





Mathematical Optimisation in Practice

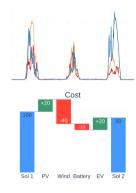
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Effort is often larger than for solving the mathematical problem!



The Last Slide

Questions?

Find out more about our work at doingthemath.nl

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