

# Is the more complex model always the better one?

Evidence from the assessment of security of electricity supply

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# MOTIVATION

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**Varying studies with different approaches and different results regarding the security of electricity supply in Germany**



*Focused capacity markets.  
A new market design for  
the transition to a new  
energy system (10/2012)*

**Need for capacity markets to guarantee security of supply**

# MOTIVATION

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**Varying studies with different approaches and different results regarding the security of electricity supply in Germany**



*Demand for a capacity reserve from coal-fired power in the German market until 2023 (09/2015)*

**No need to maintain reserve capacities in Germany to guarantee security of supply**

# MOTIVATION

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**Varying studies with different approaches and different results regarding the security of electricity supply in Germany**



*Coal phase-out, electricity imports and exports and security of supply (11/2017)*

**Security of electricity supply in Germany is not at risk, if both nuclear and coal-fired power plants are phased-out, exports even increase**

# MOTIVATION

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**Varying studies with different approaches and different results regarding the security of electricity supply in Germany**



2<sup>nd</sup> report on generation adequacy assessment within PLEF region (01/2018)

**In 2023/24 the situation in Germany regarding security of supply tightens. Possibly, there are situations with loss of load.**

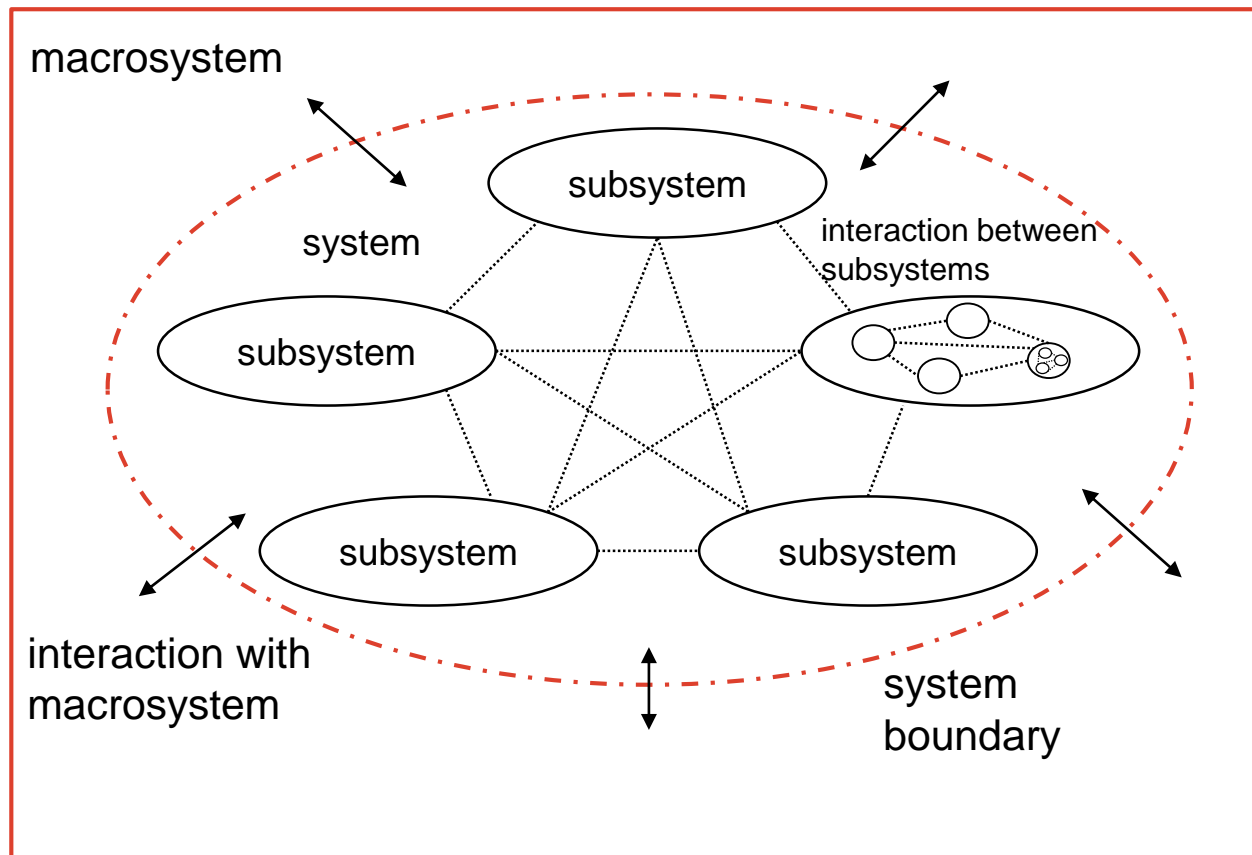
# STARTING POINT: RESEARCH QUESTION

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*What is the right **modeling approach** to assess **security of electricity supply** in Germany?*

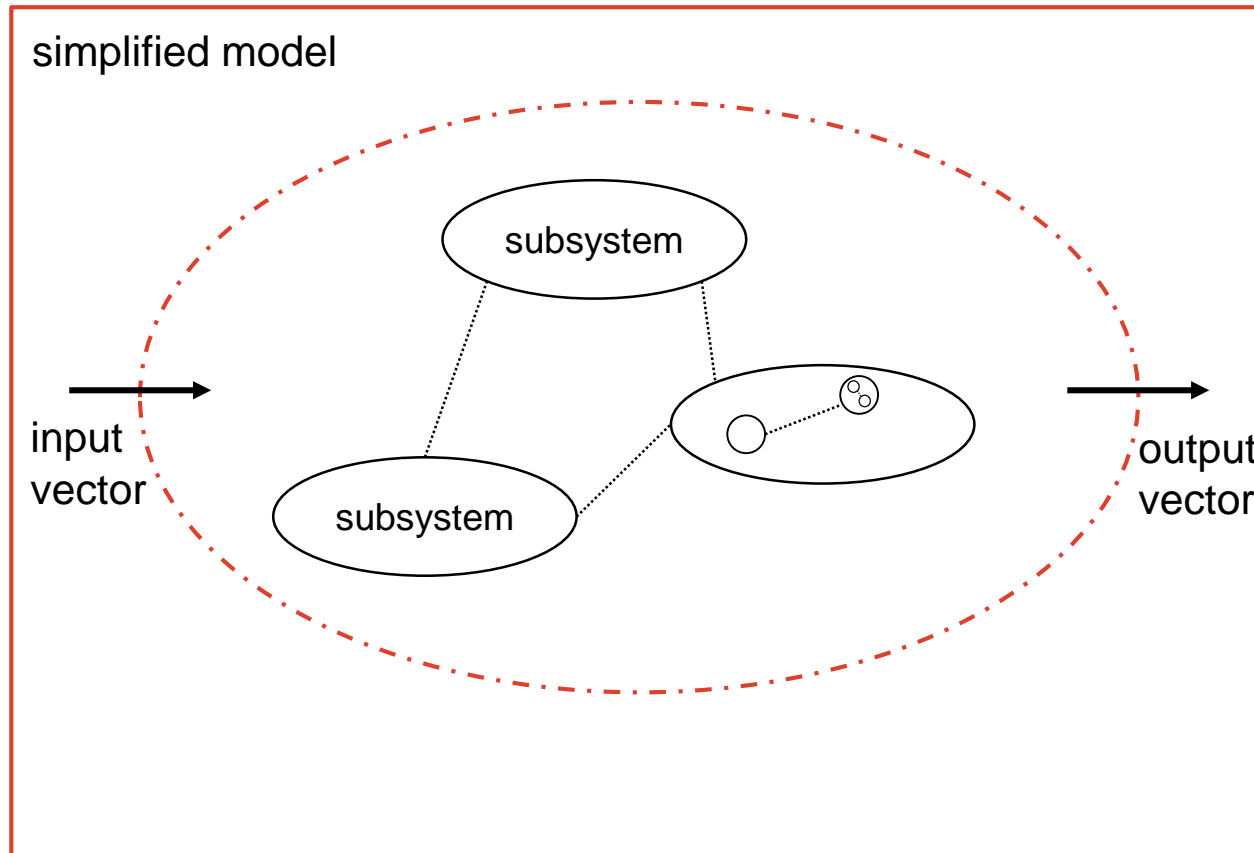
# INTRODUCTION & MOTIVATION

The energy system is complex and needs to be simplified for scientific analyses



# INTRODUCTION & MOTIVATION

The physical reductionist idea is “wrong a great deal of time, and perhaps always” (Nobel price lecture by Robert B. Laughlin, 1999)





# POSSIBLE MODELING APPROACHES

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**Different approaches to model energy system aim at different levels of the system's emergent behavior**

## **Deterministic balance sheets**

- Top-down
- High level of emergence
- Low model complexity
- Usual approach:
  - Focus on peak load hour
  - Analysis of worst-case weather year
  - Computation time ~0 h

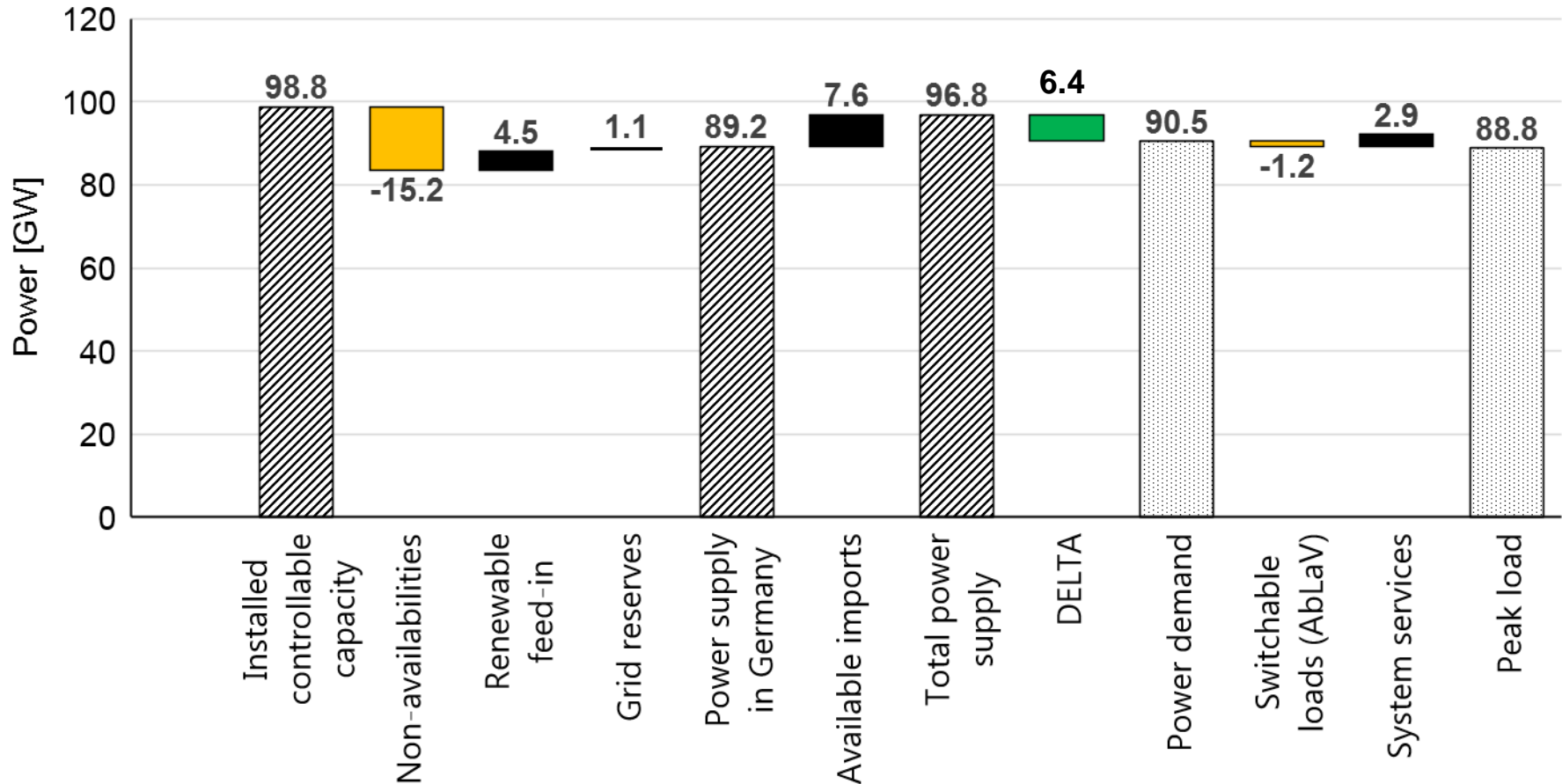
## **Probabilistic simulation models**

- Bottom-up
- Low level of emergence
- High model complexity
- Usual approach:
  - Calculation of 8,760 hours
  - Analysis of different weather years ( $\leq 30$ )
  - Computation time ~10 h

# DETERMINISTIC BALANCE SHEETS IN GERMANY FOR 2023

~~Nuclear power~~  
Coal capacities →

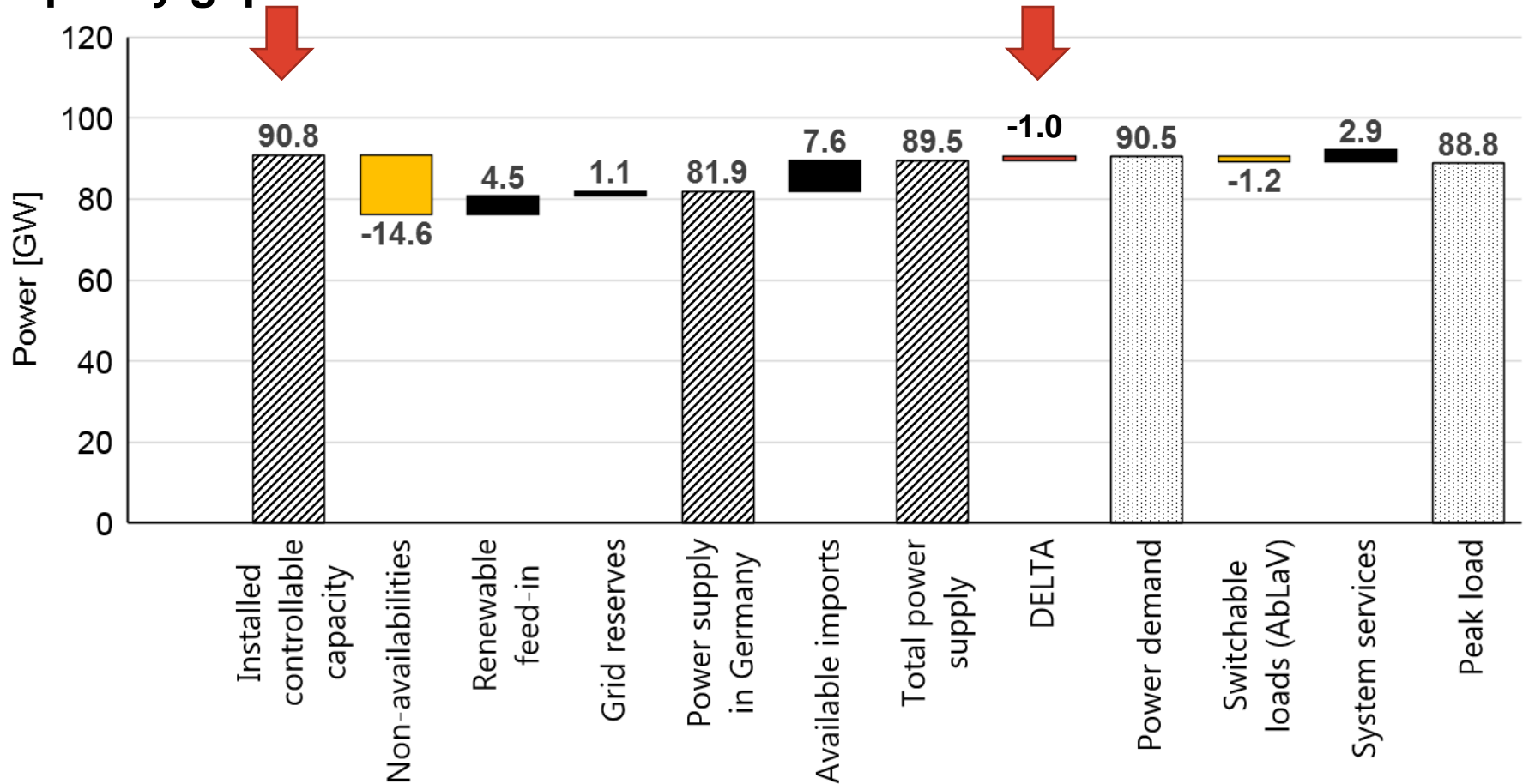
Capacity surplus of more than 6 GW, however imports are needed



# DETERMINISTIC BALANCE SHEETS IN GERMANY FOR 2023

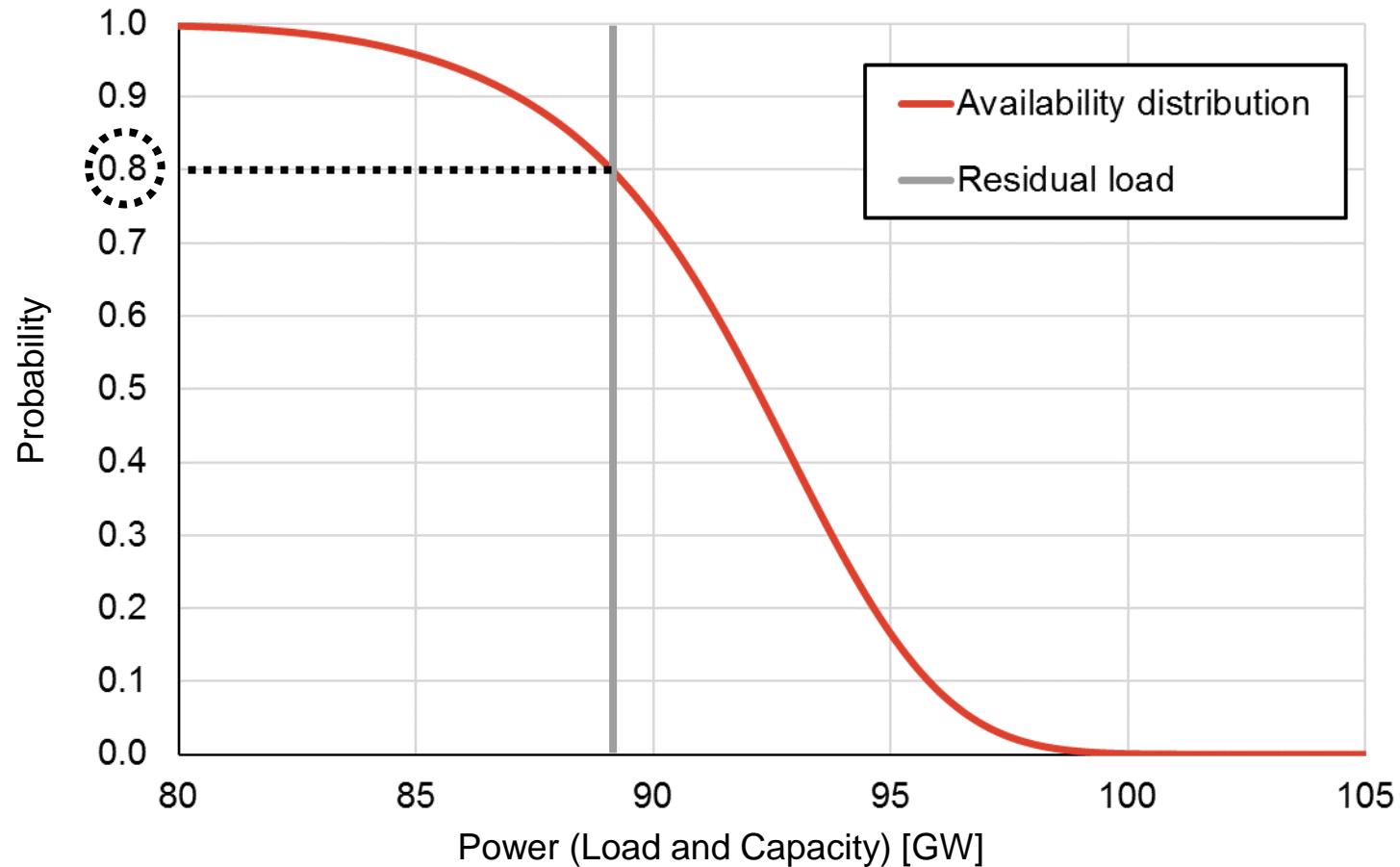
~~Nuclear power~~  
Coal capacities ↓

**Additional mothballing of 8 GW coal-fired power plants might cause capacity gap**



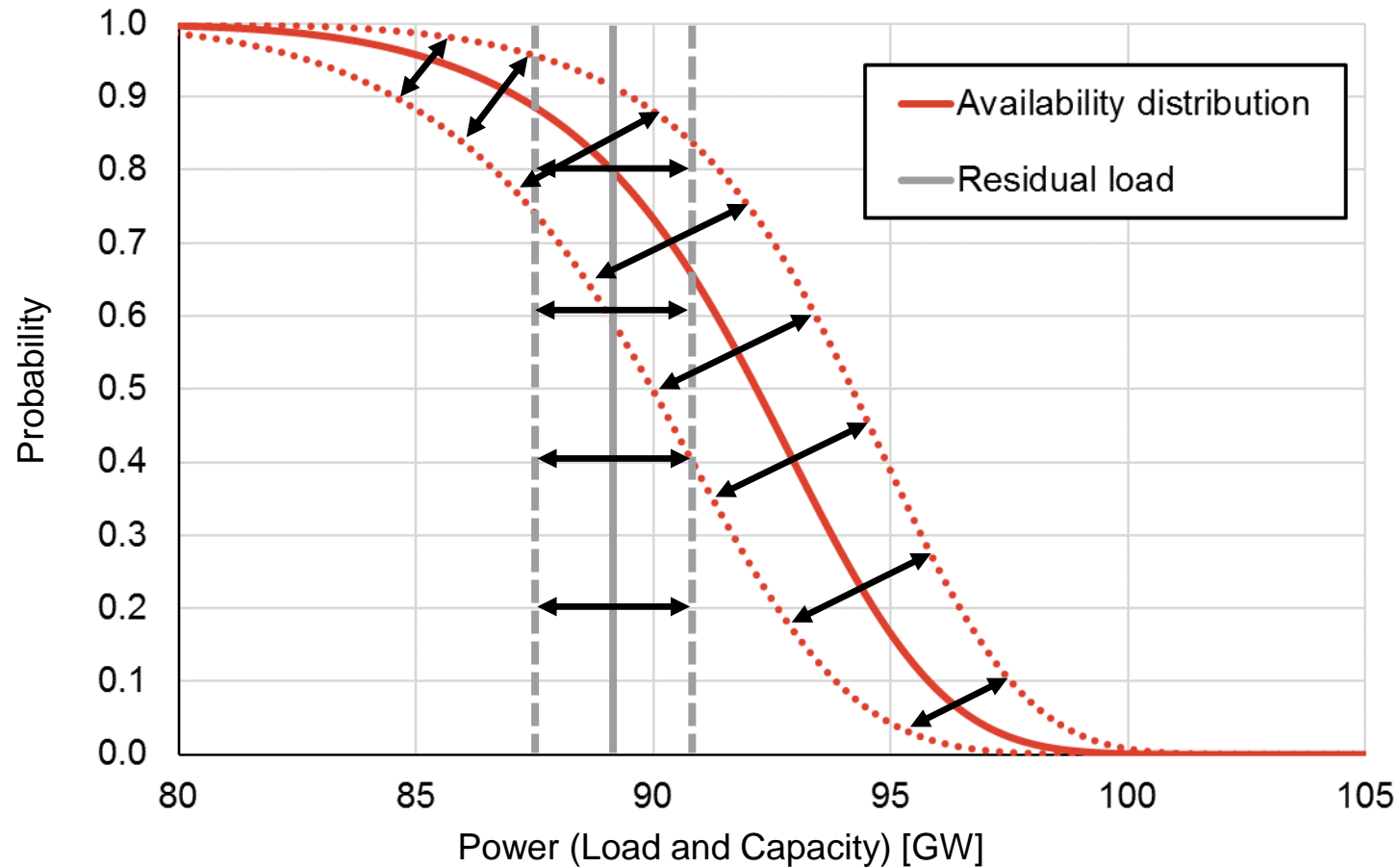
# PROBABILISTIC SIMULATION MODEL

## Hourly calculation of probability to cover load



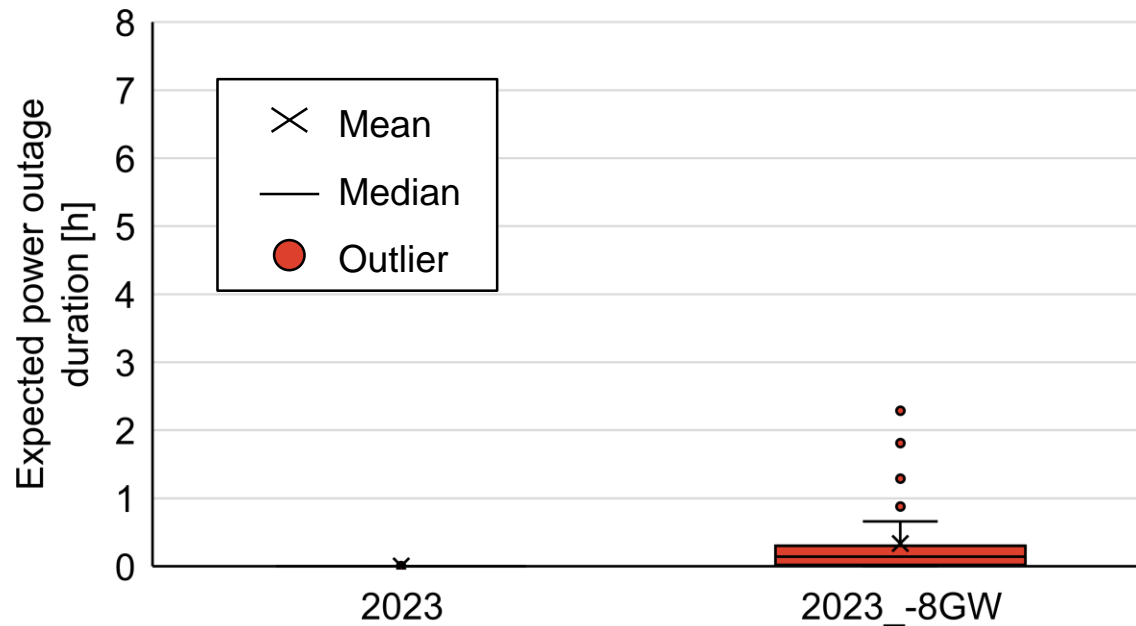
# PROBABILISTIC SIMULATION MODEL

## Consideration of stochastic influences both on load and supply side



# RESULTS OF PROBABILISTIC SIMULATION MODEL IN GERMANY FOR 2023

Loss of load is only to be expected in cold and calm weather years

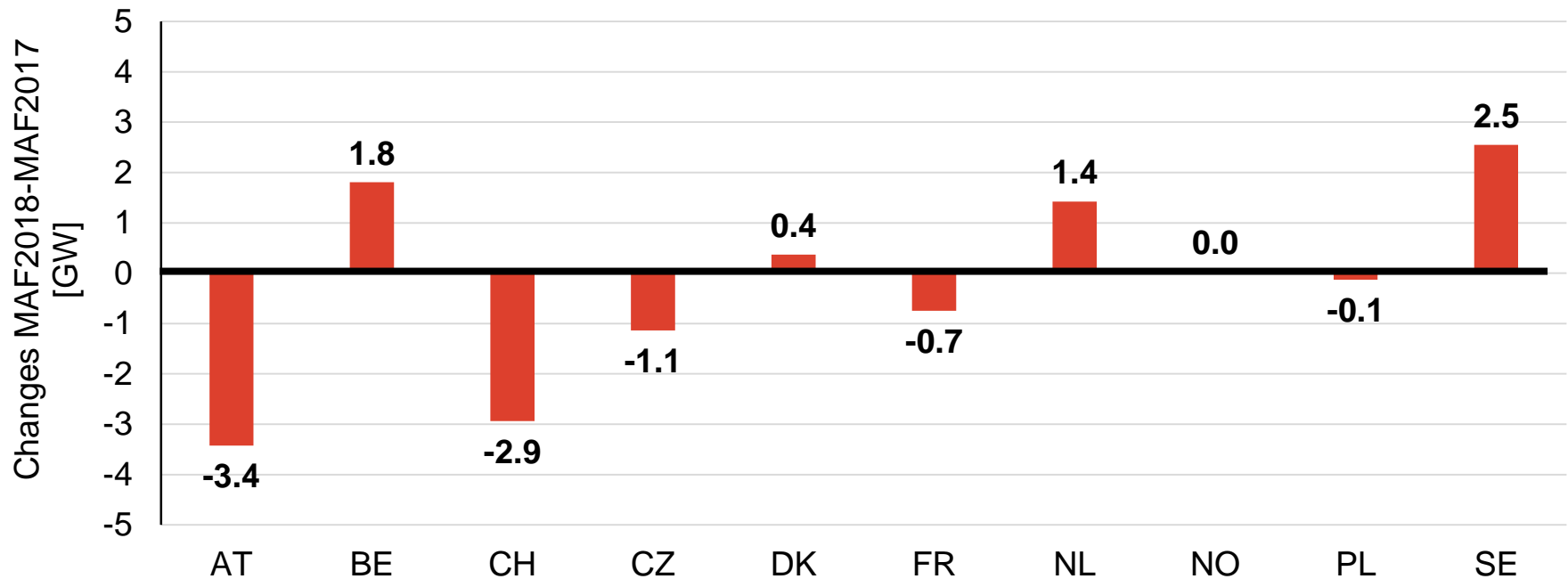


Expected loss of load duration [h]

	Mean	Median	Max	Min
2023	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
2023_-8GW	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.0

# INFLUENCE OF UNCERTAINTY IN INPUT DATA

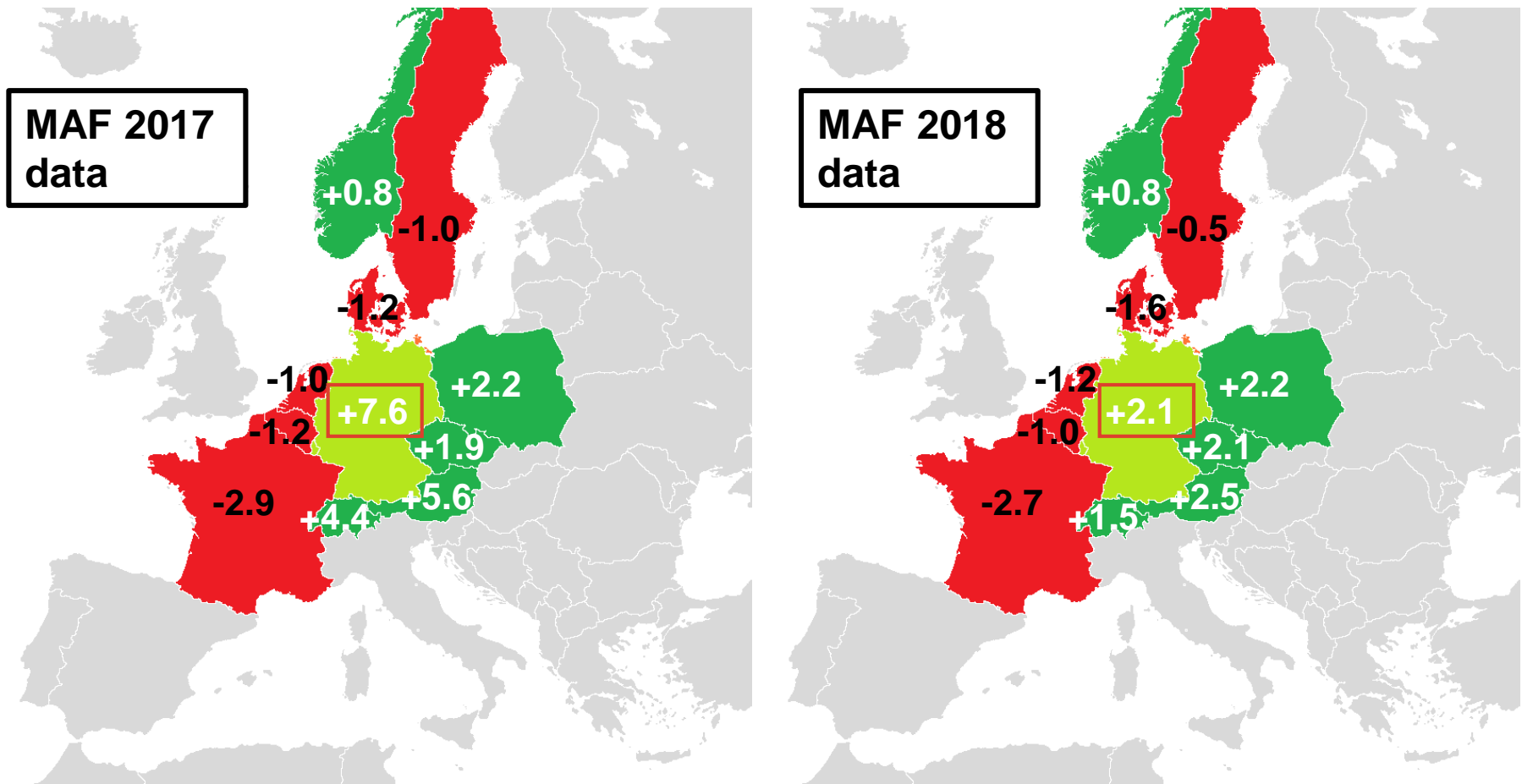
## Changes in installed capacities in neighboring countries for 2023



*“In fact, the reason behind this difference is not an error but an update of data due to better information-availability compared to last year.”  
(e-mail communication with representative from entso-e 2018)*

# INFLUENCE OF UNCERTAINTY IN INPUT DATA

## Change in available import capacities during peak load hour [GW]



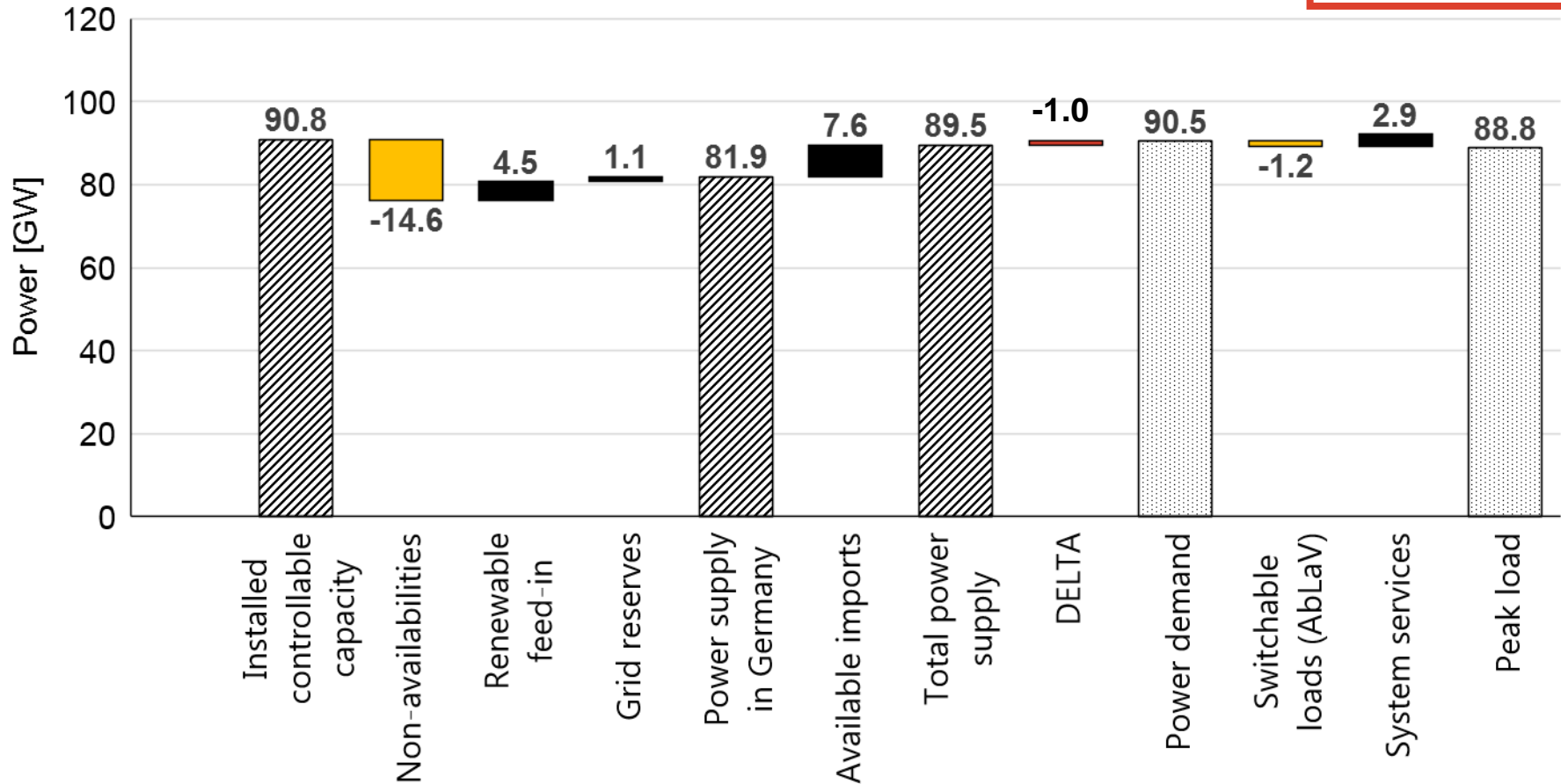


# SENSITIVITY OF MODEL OUTPUT – BALANCE SHEET YEAR 2023, BASED ON MAF 2017 DATA

~~Nuclear power~~  
Coal capacities ↓

## Additional mothballing of 8 GW coal-fired power plants might cause capacity gap

MAF 2017 data

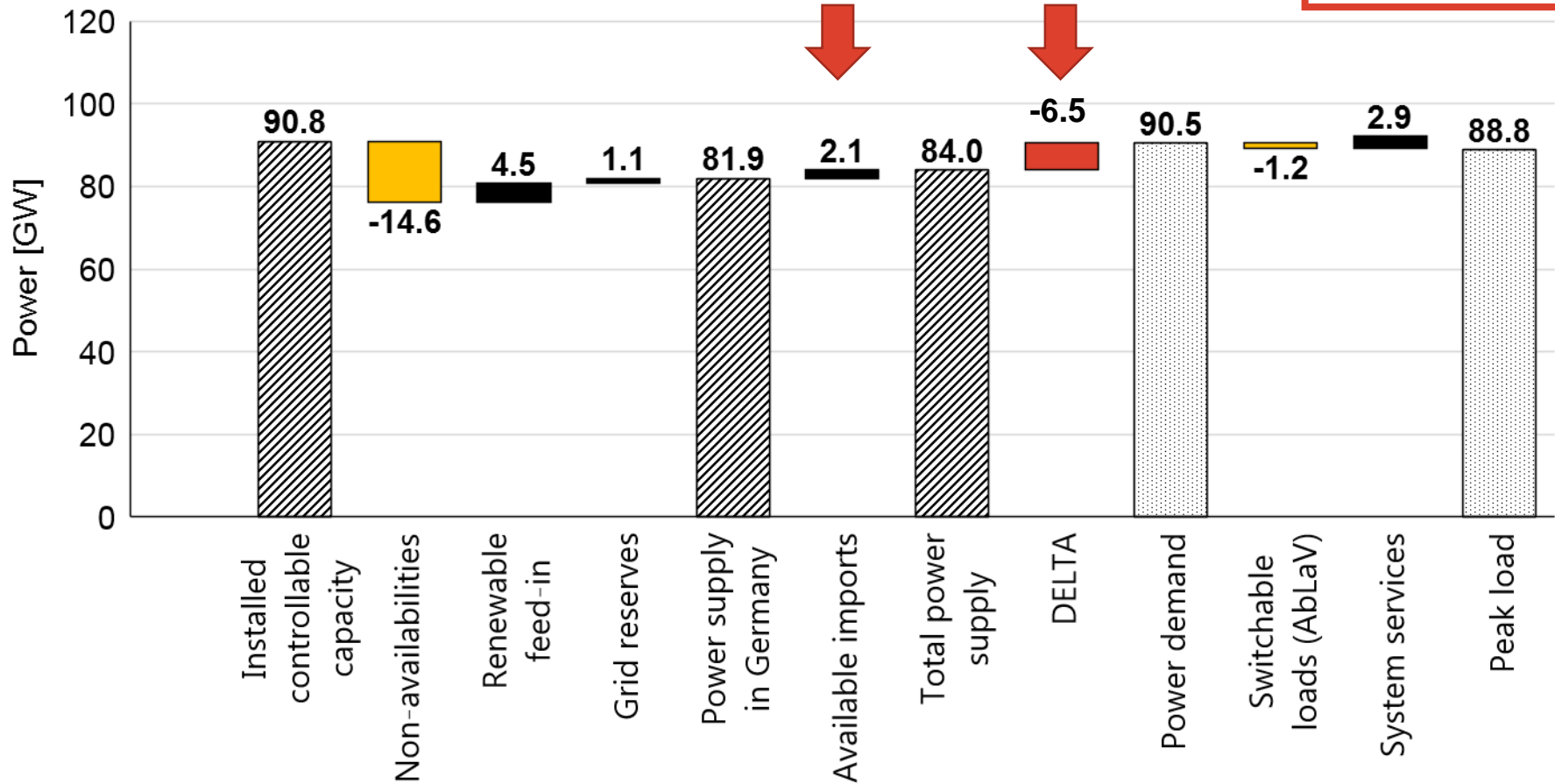


# SENSITIVITY OF MODEL OUTPUT – BALANCE SHEET YEAR 2023, BASED ON MAF 2018 DATA

~~Nuclear power~~  
Coal capacities ↓

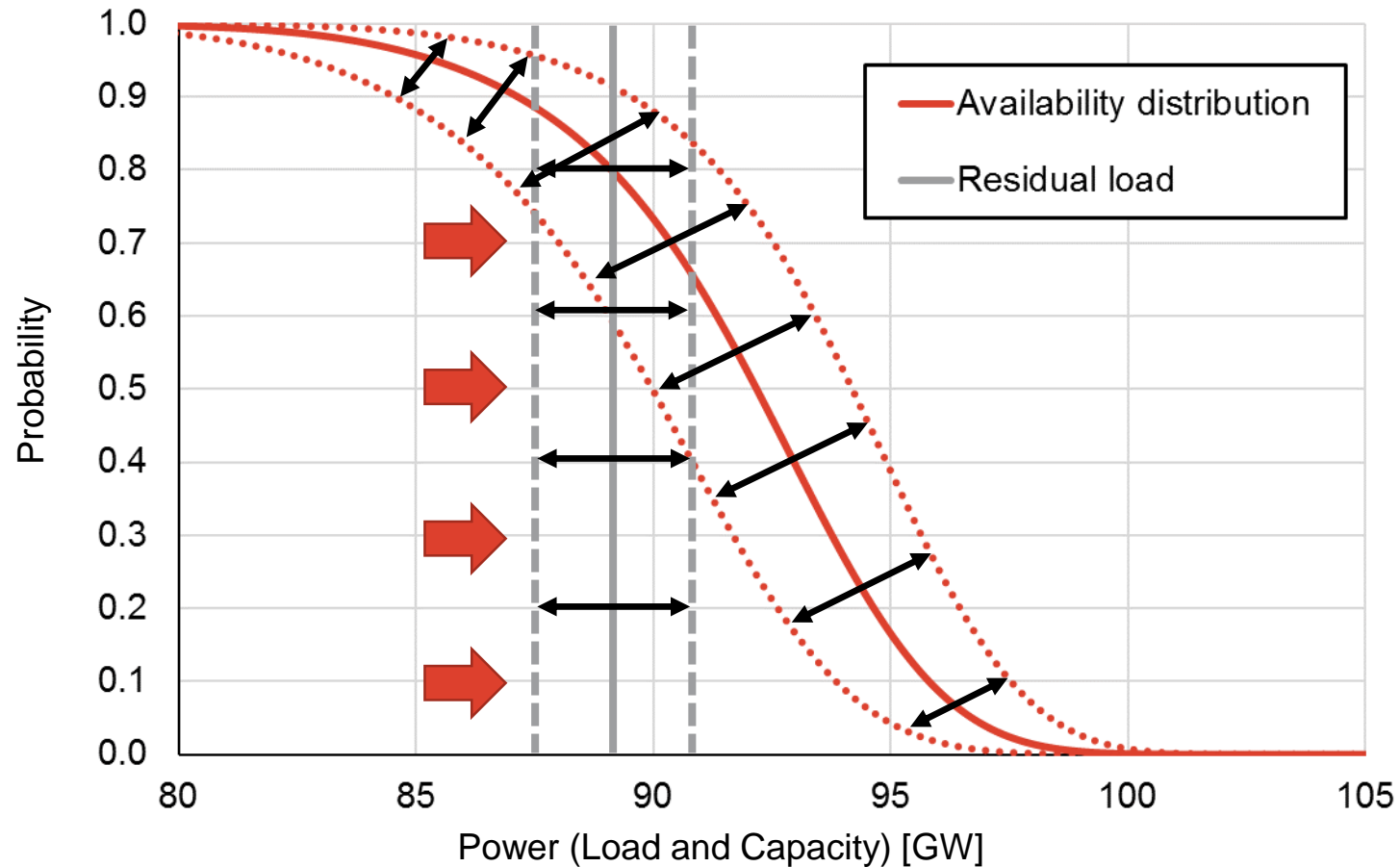
**Additional mothballing of 8 GW coal-fired power plants causes severe capacity gap during peak load hour**

**MAF 2018 data**



# SENSITIVITY OF PROBABILISTIC SIMULATION MODEL

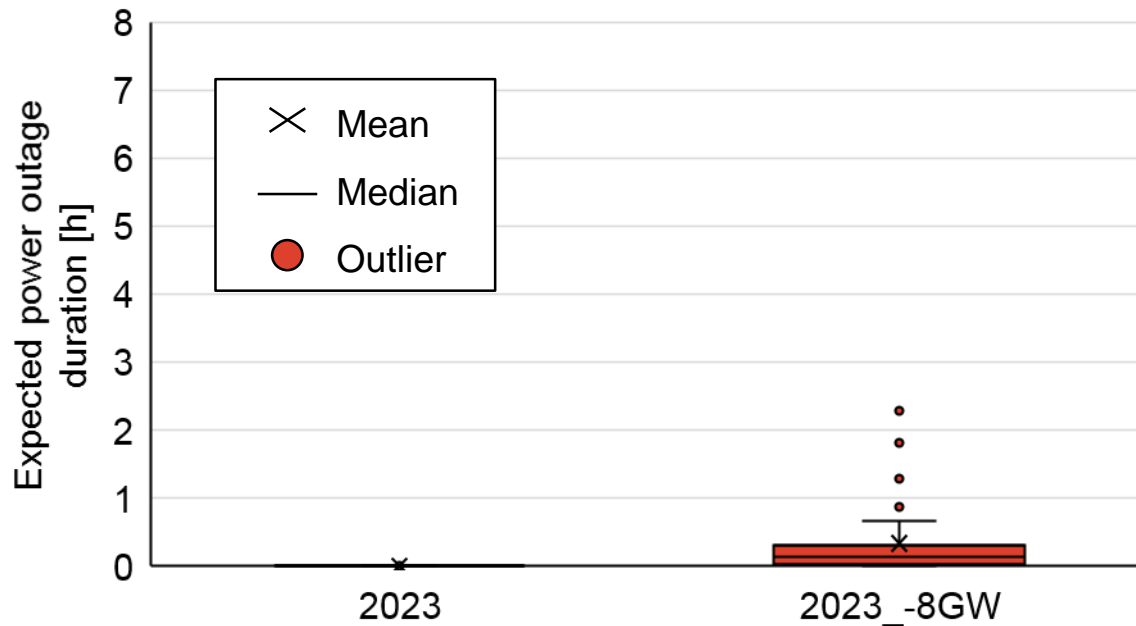
## Changes in residual load cause non-linear reactions



# SENSITIVITY OF MODEL OUTPUT – SIMULATION MODEL BASED ON MAF 2017

MAF 2017 data

Loss of load is only to be expected in cold and calm weather years



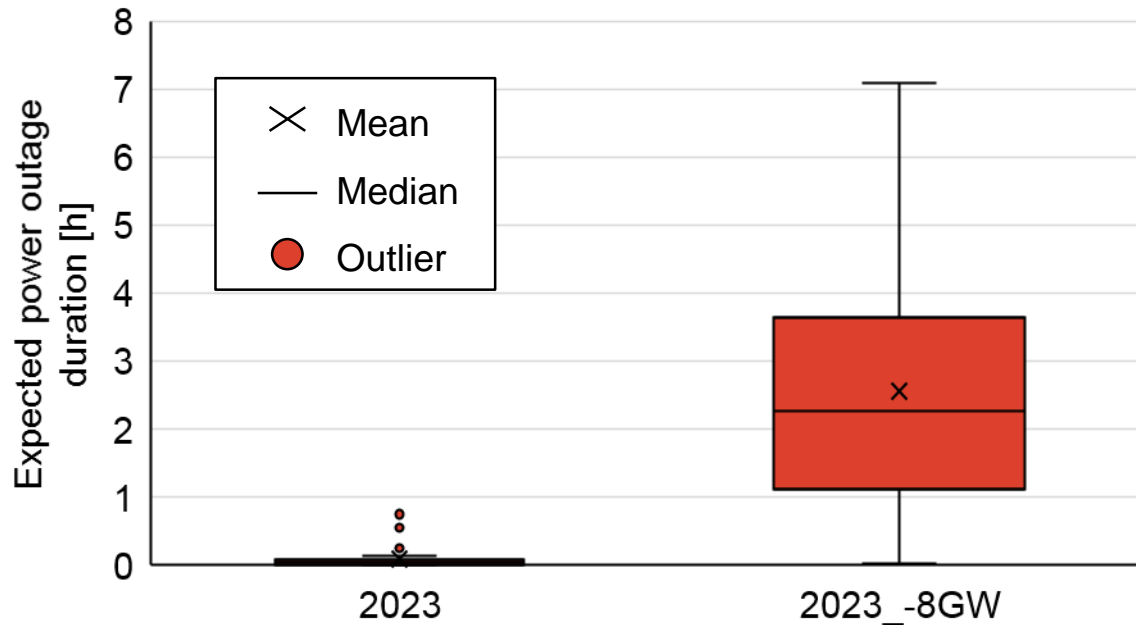
## Expected loss of load duration [h]

	Mean	Median	Max	Min
2023	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
2023_-8GW	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.0

# SENSITIVITY OF MODEL OUTPUT – SIMULATION MODEL BASED ON MAF 2018

MAF 2018 data

## Capacity shortages can reach up to 7 h per year



### Expected loss of load duration [h]

	Mean	Median	Max	Min
2023	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0
2023_-8GW	2.6	2.3	7.1	0.0

# COMPARISON OF MODELING APPROCHES

## Deterministic balance sheets

- Direct visualization of input-output relation
- Ease of interpretation: will peak load be covered at predefined significance level?
- Implicit assumption: peak load hour represents worst-case for the system

## Probabilistic simulation models

- Relation between input and output is hard to anticipate
- Statistical capabilities needed to interpret results (e.g. boxplots)
- All hours are investigated

Deterministic capacity balance sheets allow for **well-traceable modeling**, but their **scope is further limited** by the expansion of fluctuating renewables and the decrease of controllable capacities

# CONCLUSION & OUTLOOK

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**More complex models are not superior *per se* and can not compensate for uncertainties in input data**

- **Parsimony** (DeCarolus et al., 2017) vs. “**Keep it complex!**” (Stirling, 2010)
- Sometimes the **system’s emergent behavior** can also be depicted using rather simple models
- To provide **deep insights** and **guarantee ease of interpretation**, the combination of models with **different levels of complexity** can be appropriate

The modeling approach needs to be chosen in accordance to

1. The **research question** under investigation
2. The **quality of available data**
3. The **audience** of the **results**

# Thank you for your attention!

Do you have any questions or comments?



# REFERENCES

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