International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
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TU WIEN

Lecture 4:
Developing your own energy system scenarios

Open-Source Energy System Modeling
TU Wien, VU 370.062

Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Daniel Huppmann

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Part 1

A high-level overview of the open-source energy system model MESSAGE$_{ix}$

Before we get started...

What's a "model"?

- An attempt at a definition (in the context of energy systems):
  - ⇒ A stylized representation of reality
  - ⇒ Clear definition of the system boundaries
  - ⇒ Based on a mathematical description
  - ⇒ Parametrized and solved numerically
- In practice, the terms **model** & **scenario** are used for several of the items below:
  - ⇒ Mathematical formulation – "just the **equations**"
  - ⇒ Scientific software implementing the equations (but without data) – **modelling framework**
  - ⇒ A **model** implemented in a modelling framework including full "baseline" parametrization
  - ⇒ A **scenario design** or **scenario protocol** is a narrative and parametrization of assumptions possibly relative to the baseline
  - ⇒ A **scenario** is an implementation of a scenario protocol in a model

The MESSAGE$_{ix}$ framework: Goals and Vision

An integrated modeling platform for cross-cutting analysis

An effort started in 2016 – and still ongoing...

Goal: Develop a platform for streamlined modeling

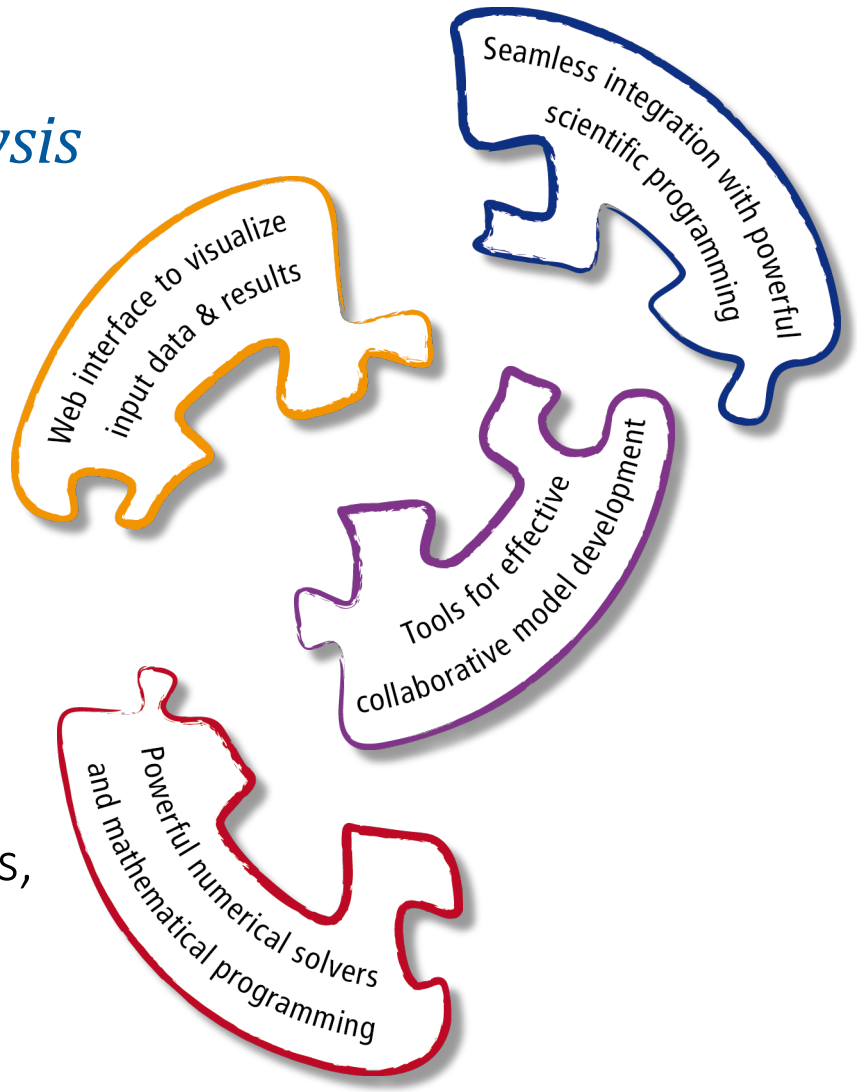
- ⇒ using state-of-the-art tools for data processing,
- ⇒ building versatile & powerful mathematical models,
- ⇒ applying best practice of collaborative research

Vision: Facilitate integration of models & scientific analysis

... between different disciplines and fields including economics, engineering, geophysical, and social sciences

... across spatial and temporal levels of disaggregation

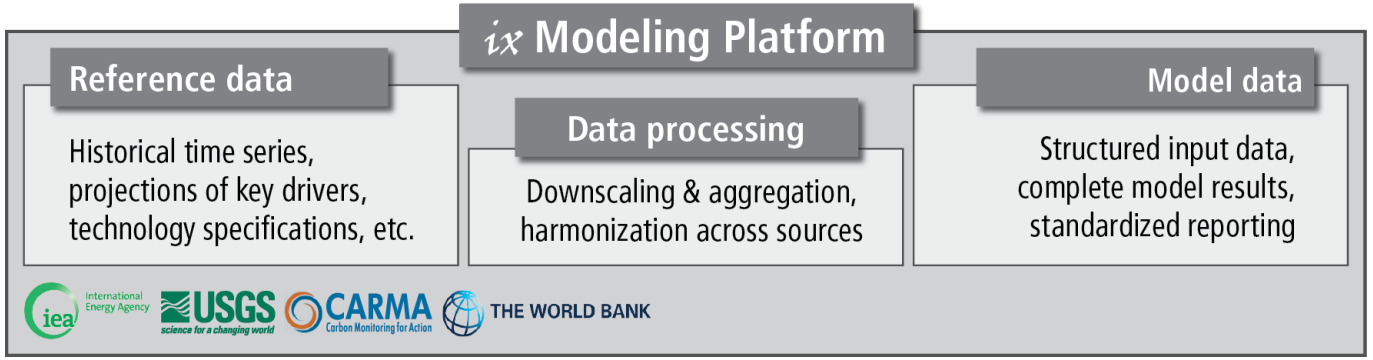
... while guaranteeing the highest level of transparency and scientific reproducibility for a wide audience



Key features of the *ix* modeling platform

The MESSAGE$_{ix}$ framework: Data management

A central data management warehouse



Good data management is crucial for modeling & scientific analysis:

… version-controlled and traceable input data for model development

… reference data for calibration and verification

… efficient workflows based on standardized data processing tools and a common data interface

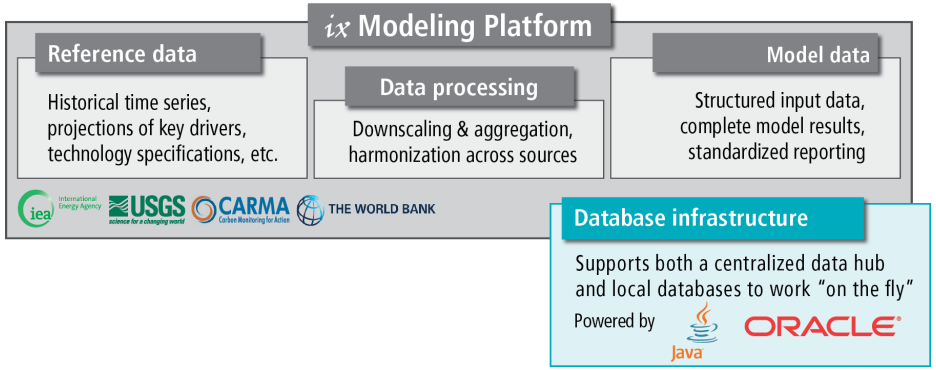
The MESSAGE$_{ix}$ framework: Database backend

Supported by a high-performance database architecture

The platform…

… is based on a Java interface as gateway to the data

… supports both an ORACLE database backend for high-performance, collaborative modeling and local, file-based databases for getting started or working “on the fly”

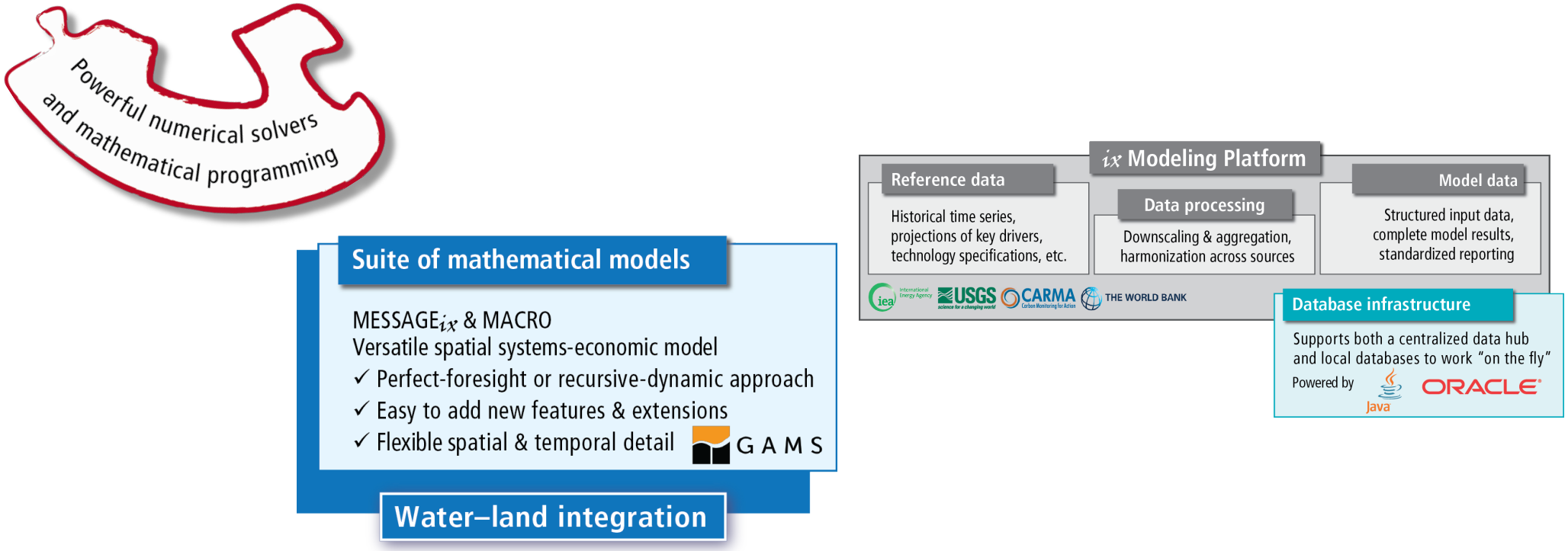


The MESSAGE$_{ix}$ framework: Integration with GAMS

Connected to high-performance numerical programming

The platform has an interface to GAMS, a versatile software for mathematical programming and optimization.

⇒ MESSAGE$_{ix}$ is the first model fully integrated with the *ix* modeling platform...



The MESSAGE$_{ix}$ framework : Scientific programming

Interfaces to scientific programming for advanced users

```
In [1]: import ixmp

In [2]: # launch the IX modeling platform
        using the local default database
        mp = ixmp.P

In [3]: model = "Au
        scen = "bas
        annot = "st
        scenario =

        annotation=
            scheme=

In [4]: horizon = r
        firstyear =

In [5]: scenario .a
        scenario .a
        "firstmodel

In [6]: country = "
        ds.add_set(
```

```
#----------------------------------------
# load package

require('Rixmp')

# launch the IX modeling platform
mp <- Platform()

#----------------------------------------
# specify the model and scenario name

model <- "canning problem"
scen  <- "standard"

#----------------------------------------
# load a datastructure from the database

scenario <- mp$Scenario(model, scen)

#----------------------------------------
# retrieve the demand as a dataframe

demand <- scenario$par("demand")
```

Scientific programming API

Seamless integration with powerful, open and flexible scientific programming languages

- ✓ Efficient implementation of workflows
- ✓ Standardized interface for data processing

ix Modeling Platform

Reference data
Historical time series, projections of key drivers, technology specifications, etc.

Data processing
Downscaling & aggregation, harmonization across sources

Model data
Structured input data, complete model results, standardized reporting

Suite of mathematical models
MESSAGE$_{ix}$ & MACRO
Versatile spatial systems-economic model

- ✓ Perfect-foresight or recursive-dynamic approach
- ✓ Easy to add new features & extensions
- ✓ Flexible spatial & temporal detail

Water–land integration

Database infrastructure
Supports both a centralized data hub and local databases to work "on the fly"
Powered by

Seamless integration with powerful scientific programming

The MESSAGEix framework: Collaborate research

Geared towards best-practice in collaborative research

The platform facilitates collaborative model development

… through comprehensive data version control

… by moving to "script-based" data processing & analysis

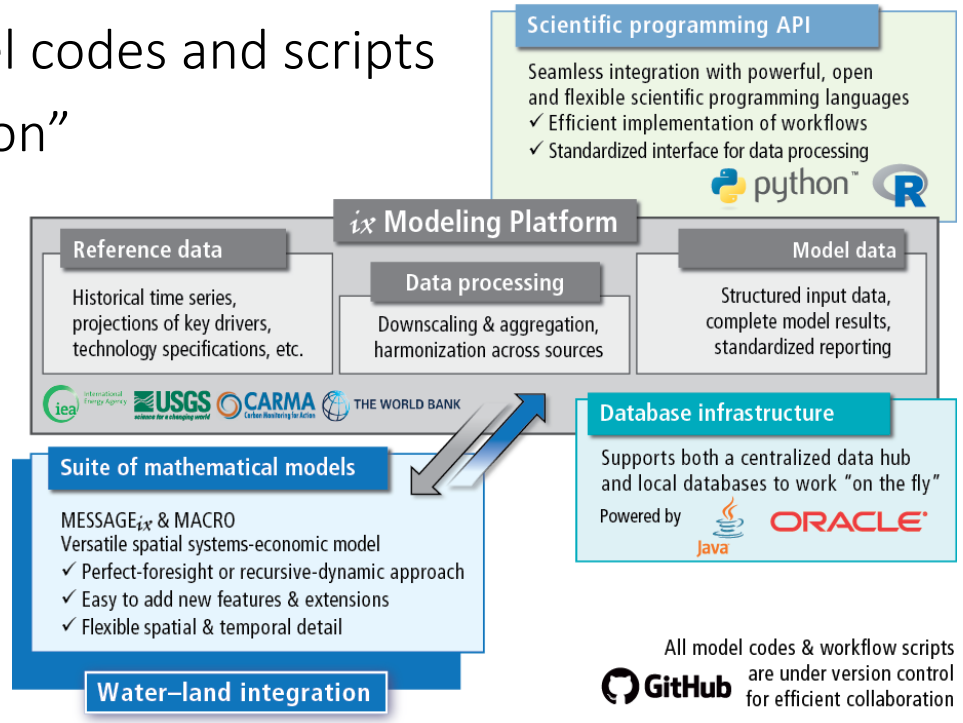
… using full version control of all model codes and scripts

… implementing "continuous integration"

⇒ automated testing of new features to ensure stable code base

GitHub

Tools for effective collaborative model development



The MESSAGE$_{ix}$ framework: Documentation

Implementing tools for comprehensive documentation

The framework ensures transparency and intelligibility
through "auto-documentation" of all codes & packages on readthedocs.org

⇒ Documentation of all scientific programming packages using 'sphinx'

⇒ Documentation of the mathematical equations generated automatically from LaTeX mark-up in the GAMS code

```
*---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------*
***
* Technology section
* ------------------
*
* Technical and engineering constraints
* ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
*
* Equation CAPACITY_CONSTRAINT
* """"""""""""""""""""""""""""
* This constraint ensures that the actual activity of a technology at a node/time cannot exceed available (maintained)
* capacity summed over all vintages, including the technology capacity factor :math:`capacity\_factor_{n,t,y,t}`.
*
*  .. math::
*     \sum_{m} ACT_{n,t,y^V,y,m,h}
*         \leq duration^H_{h} \cdot capacity\_factor_{n,t,y^V,y,h} \cdot CAP_{n,t,y^V,y}
*         \quad t \ \in \ T^{INV}
*
* where :math:`T^{INV} \subseteq T` is the set of all technologies
* for which investment decisions and capacity constraints are relevant.
***
CAPACITY_CONSTRAINT(node,inv_tec,vintage,year,time)$( map_tec_time(node,inv_tec,year,time)
        AND map_tec_lifetime(node,inv_tec,vintage,year) )..
    sum(mode$( map_tec_act(node,inv_tec,year,mode,time) ), ACT(node,inv_tec,vintage,year,mode,time) )
        =L= duration_time(time) * capacity_factor(node,inv_tec,vintage,year,time) * CAP(node,inv_tec,vintage,year) ;
```

Scientific programming API

Read the Docs

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
IIASA www.iiasa.ac.at
master

Search docs

- Installation
- Tutorials
- MESSAGEix framework overview
- Python & R API
- Mathematical specification
  - Sets and mappings definition
  - Parameter definition
  - Mathematical formulation (core model)
    - Notation declaration
    - Objective function
    - Regional system cost accounting function
    - Resource and commodity section
    - Technology section
      - Technical and engineering constraints
      - Constraints representing renewable integration
      - Constraints for addon

Read the Docs v: master

Equation STOCKS_BALANCE

This constraint ensures the inter-temporal balance of commodity stocks. The parameter $commodity\_stocks_{n,c,l}$ can be used to model exogenous additions to the stock

$$STOCK_{n,c,l,y} + commodity\_stock_{n,c,l,y} = duration\_period_y \cdot \sum_h STOCK\_CHG_{n,c,l,y,h} + STOCK_{n,c,l,y+1}$$

Technology section

Technical and engineering constraints

The first set of constraints concern technologies that have explicit investment decisions and where installed/maintained capacity is relevant for operational decisions. The set where $T^{INV} \subseteq T$ is the set of all these technologies.

Equation CAPACITY_CONSTRAINT

This constraint ensures that the actual activity of a technology at a node cannot exceed available (maintained) capacity summed over all vintages, including the technology capacity factor $capacity\_factor_{n,t,y,t}$.

$$\sum_m ACT_{n,t,y^V,y,m,h} \leq duration\_time_h \cdot capacity\_factor_{n,t,y^V,y,h} \cdot CAP_{n,t,y^V,y} \quad \forall\, t \in T^{INV}$$

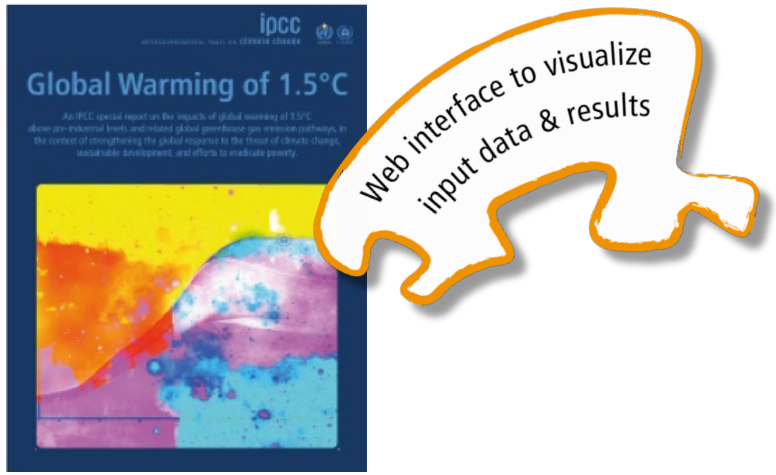
Equation CAPACITY_MAINTENANCE_HIST

The following three constraints implement technology capacity maintenance over time to allow early retirment. The optimization problem determines the optimal timing of retirement, when fixed operation-and-maintenance costs exceed the benefit in the objective function.

The MESSAGE$_{ix}$ framework: Interactive web user interface

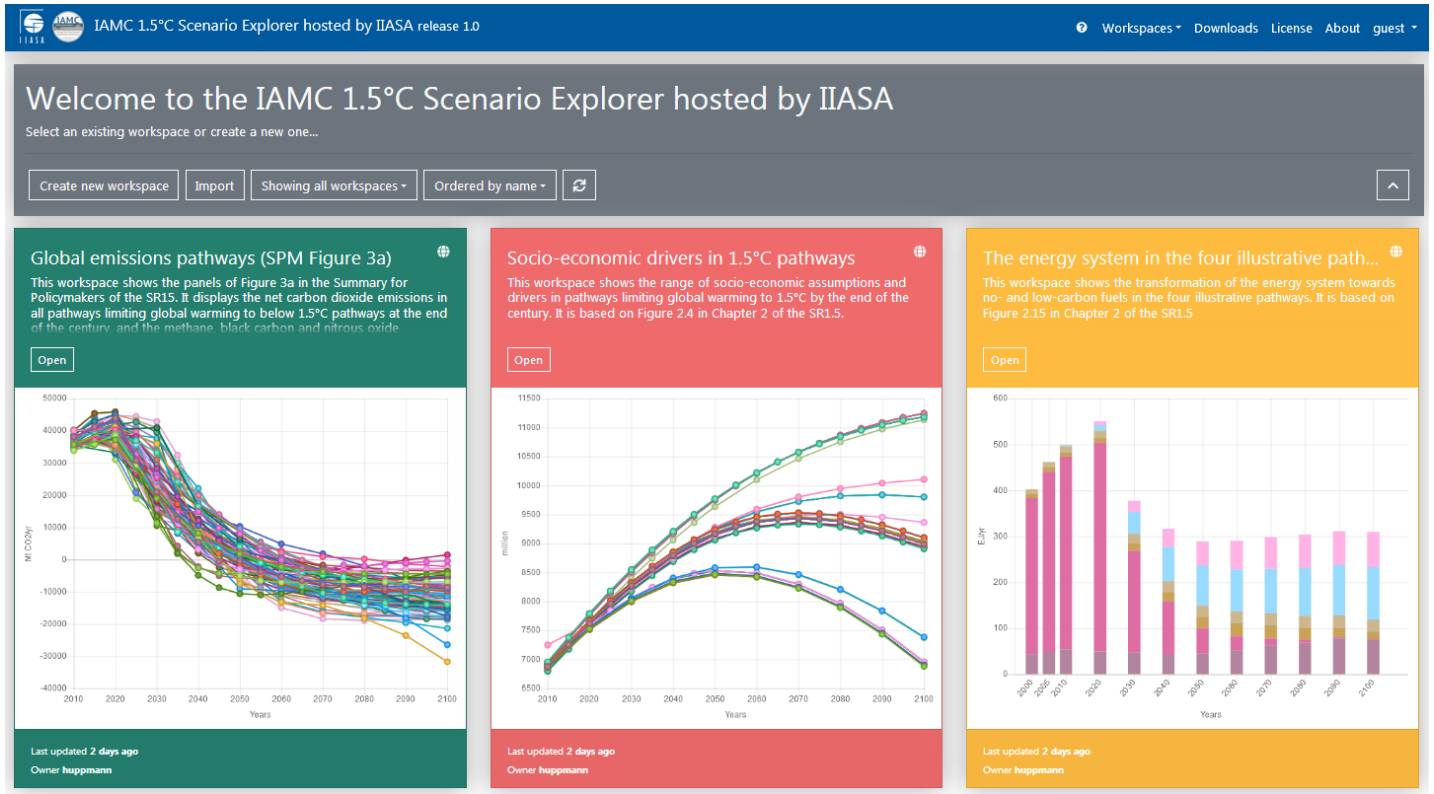
An intuitive gateway to modeling data for researchers and a wider audience

The "IAMC 1.5°C Scenario Explorer" presenting an ensemble of pathways supporting the IPCC SR15 assessment is powered by the web user interface of the *ix* modeling platform



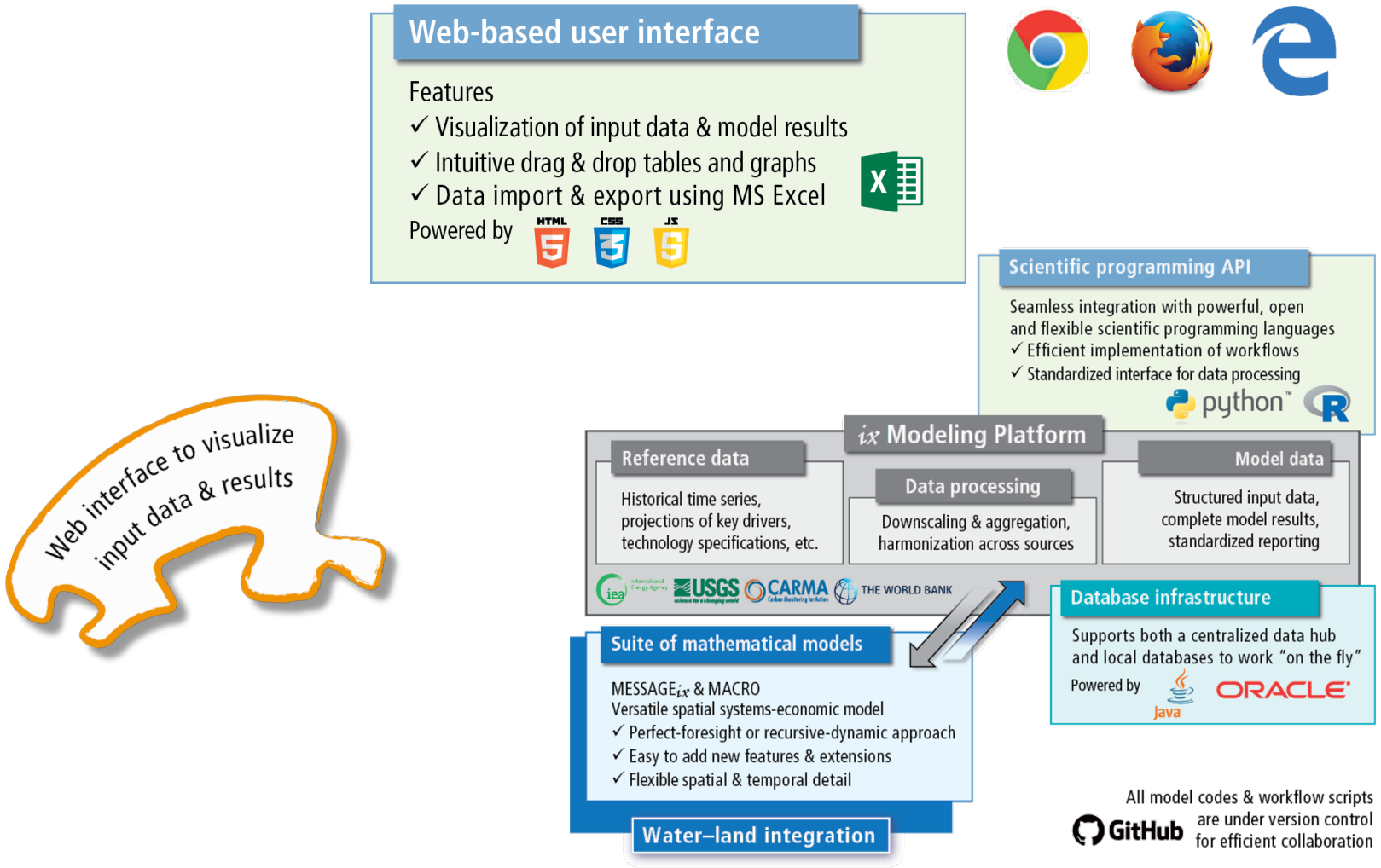
Special Report on *Global Warming of 1.5°C* (IPCC SR15, http://www.ipcc.ch/report/sr15/)

Visit the Scenario Explorer at https://data.ene.iiasa.ac.at/iamc-1.5c-explorer



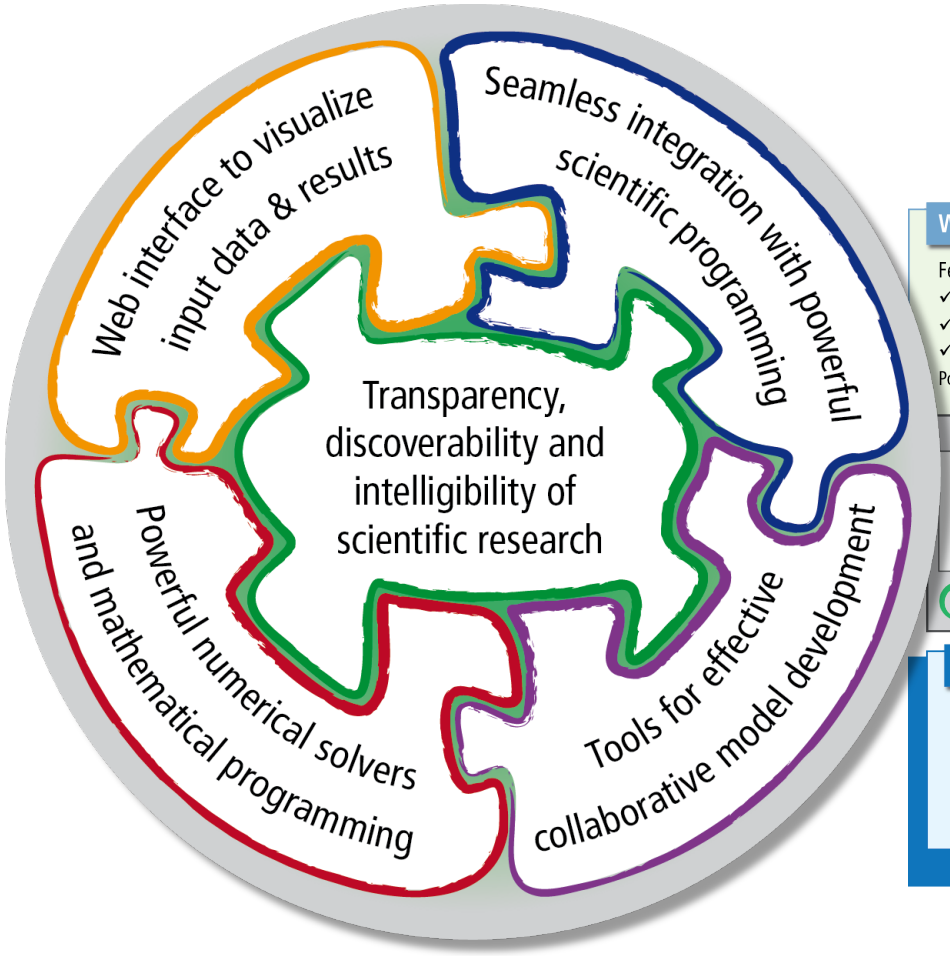
The MESSAGE$_{ix}$ framework: Interactive web user interface

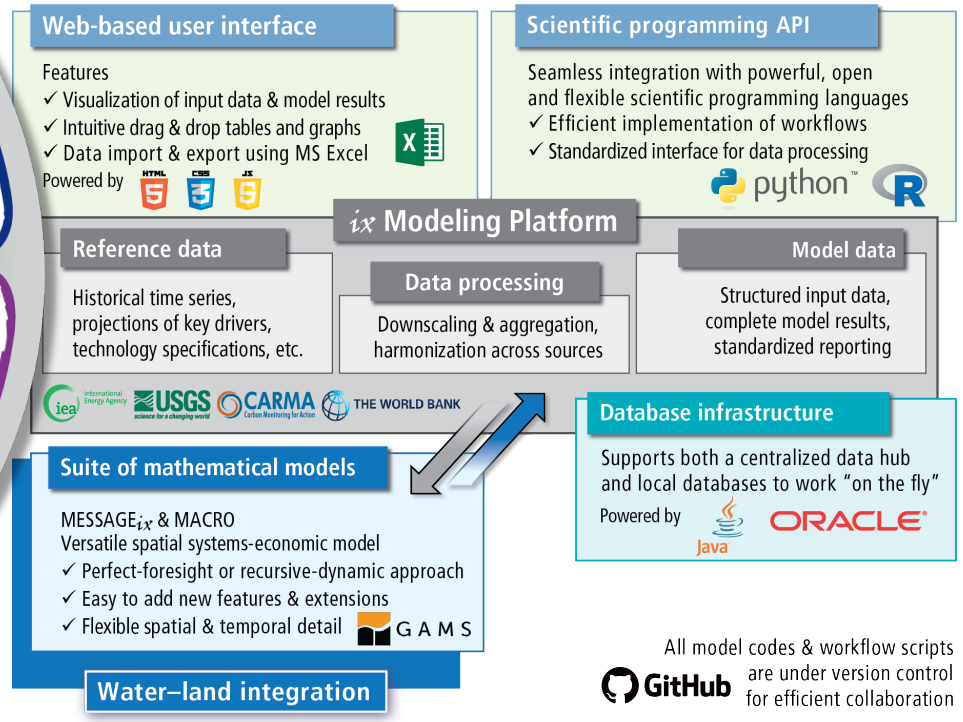
An intuitive gateway to modeling data for researchers and a wider audience



The MESSAGE$_{ix}$ framework

Facilitating transparency and reproducibility of research





Working with the MESSAGE$_{ix}$ framework

Practical considerations where MESSAGE$_{ix}$ differs from other frameworks

Installation:

⇒ When installing public release versions via pip or anaconda, you don't need to worry

⇒ To get the bleeding-edge developments, make sure that you install the corresponding branches from the GitHub repositories **`ixmp`** and **`message_ix`**

⇒ Known issue on Mac: **`versioneer`** is sometimes confused,
delete installation from **`site-packages`** directory manually if necessary

Your scientific workflow:

⇒ Don't re-run your scenario assessment notebooks over and over again,
because this will create a new scenario instance in the database every time

⇒ Instead, remove the **`` `version=new` ``** argument to load an existing scenario
and adapt the script accordingly

Working with the MESSAGE$_{ix}$ framework

Practical considerations where MESSAGE$_{ix}$ differs from other frameworks

Integration with GAMS:

⇒ The GAMS code is installed (copied) to the Python **`site-packages`** directory,
so if you make changes in your **`git`** folder, it won't have any effect on your model run

⇒ This actually makes a lot of stuff simpler for the Python installation (say @gidden and @khaeru)

⇒ But you can set your **`git`** folder as the model folder

(i.e., where the **`message_ix`** package looks for the MESSAGEix-GAMS code)

using this command line interface (CLI):

```
$ messageix-config --model_path /path/to/model
```

Important install issue:

⇒ We use the Python package to manage communication between the Java core and Python,
but there is a conflict with recent versions – so you need to install v0.7.1 manually

```
$ conda install JPype==0.7.1
```

Part 2

How to start developing your own energy system scenarios?

Considerations for developing a new (energy system) model

What do you need to build an energy system

- A “reference energy system” (RES)
  - ⇒ The technologies, commodities, levels
- Regional specification
- Time horizon
- Assumptions (projections)
  - ⇒ Costs (investment, capacity, variable)
  - ⇒ Demand for energy and other commodities
  - ⇒ Bounds on trade, diffusion of new technologies, etc.
- Policies on emissions (taxes, bounds) and sustainable development policies

To make learning MESSAGEix more fun, we developed a suite of tutorials based on the TV show “Game of Thrones”

GAME OF THRONES

Homework assignment

Let there be light in Westeros

Create new notebook(s) starting with a clone of a MESSAGEix Westeros tutorial scenario.

- Add a new technology for LEDs (which is more expensive than light bulbs per energy service)
  - ⇒ Show that the results of the baseline scenario do not change
  - ⇒ Investigate under which carbon price the LED technology becomes economically viable
  - ⇒ Assume different maximum diffusion rates for this new technology and compare the share of electricity from coal and wind depending on the diffusion rates
- Add a new technology "gas power plant"
  - ⇒ Assume realistic cost parameters and lifetimes for this power plant type (include references your sources in the notebook)
  - ⇒ Is there a "sweet spot" of prices on carbon such that coal, wind and gas are used at the same time?

The notebooks should not just show one solution, but illustrate/document your solution approach

Thank you very much for your attention!

Dr. Daniel Huppmann

Research Scholar – Energy Program

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
Schlossplatz 1, A-2361 Laxenburg, Austria

huppmann@iiasa.ac.at
http://www.iiasa.ac.at/staff/huppmann