

Introducing |nemo

High performance, open-source
energy system optimization

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|nemo: the Next Energy Modeling system for Optimization

Implemented

- Least-cost optimization of energy supply and demand
- Flexible specification of technologies, fuels, time periods, and constraints
- Modeling of
 - Energy storage
 - Emissions and emission constraints
 - Renewable energy targets
- Support for multiple regions and regional trade
- Straightforward integration of user-defined constraints and (via Julia JuMP) other modeling tools

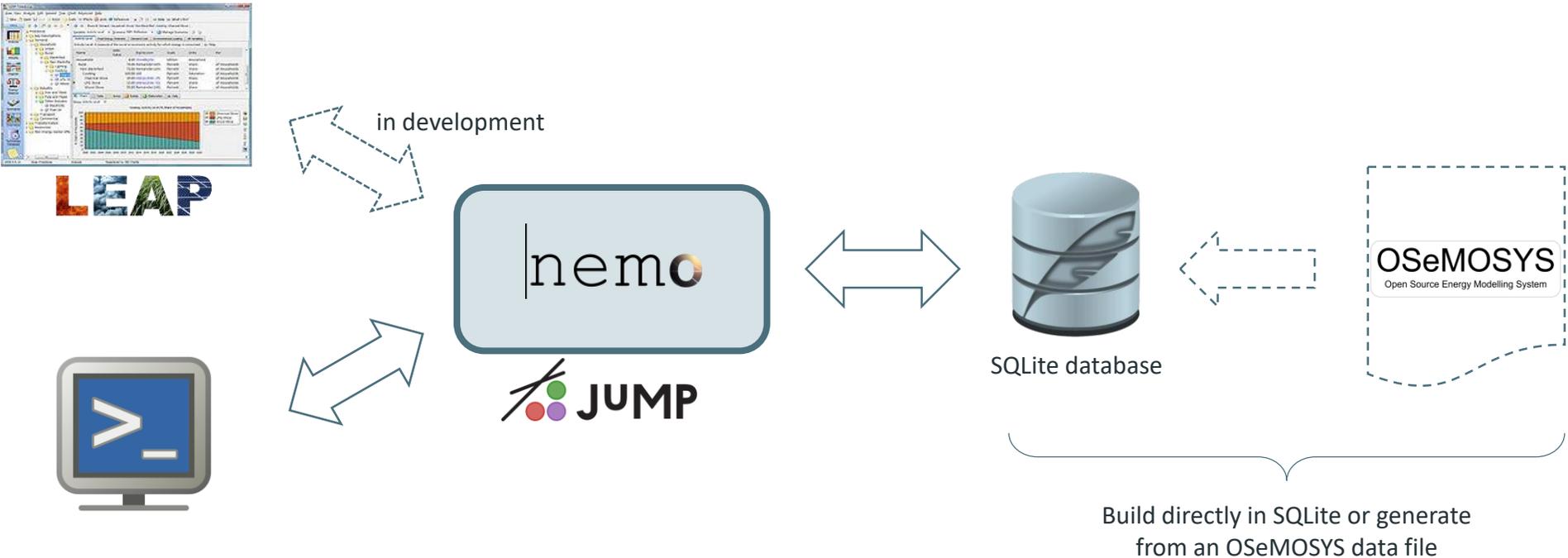
In development

- DC optimized power flow simulation
- Support for geospatially explicit energy demand and supply analyses

Why Inemo?

- Evolving needs of energy planners in developing countries (the core audience for the LEAP energy planning software)
 - Accelerating technological change
 - Growing economies and population
 - Rapidly changing agendas on climate and sustainability
- Existing tools present challenges: cost, learning curve, or performance
- Inemo will be open-source, but is SEI led, so we can rapidly address partners' needs

Architecture



Development

- Initially built to replicate OsEMOSYS functionality
- Cut runtime of large OSeMOSYS files by over 90% (Julia/JuMP + SQLite + refactoring)
- Confirmed that it replicated OSeMOSYS results
- No longer compatible: Inemo now has a different storage algorithm than OSeMOSYS

The system is under active development: Not yet open source

Distribution

Delivered as a Julia package named “NemoMod” (currently in a private GitHub repository)

An all-in-one Windows installer is included:

- Installs Julia if needed
- Installs the NemoMod package
- Optionally installs a custom version of the Julia system image that contains a compiled copy of |nemo: greatly improves performance

Julia dependencies are set up automatically when NemoMod is installed

Dimensions

Abbreviation	Dimension
e	emission
f	fuel
l	time slice
m	mode of operation
r or rr	region
s	storage
t	technology
tg1	time slice group 1
tg2	time slice group 2
y	year

Time slicing

Years are subdivided using three sets and two parameters:

Sets

- **TIMESLICE**: Slices that divide the hours of the year (each hour must belong to exactly one time slice)
- **TSGROUP1** (time slice group 1): Higher-level groups of time slices that divide the year
- **TSGROUP2** (time slice group 2): Lower-level groups of time slices that divide a time slice group 1

Parameters

LTsGroup: A parameter mapping time slices to time slice groups 1 and 2.

YearSplit: A parameter that specifies fractions of the year for each time slice.

Storage sets

MODE_OF_OPERATION: e.g., “generate” and “store”

STORAGE – One element for each storage unit (e.g., “lithium-ion batteries”, “pumped hydro”, “Northfield Mountain pumped hydro”, etc.)

TECHNOLOGY – At least one charging/discharging technology for each storage unit

Storage parameters

CapitalCostStorage (r, s, y) – The cost of constructing one unit of a STORAGE

InputActivityRatio (r, t, f, m, y) – Input fuel consumption when a technology operates in a particular mode

MinStorageCharge (r, s, y) – Minimum allowable energy in a STORAGE. A percent between 0 and 1

OperationalLifeStorage (r, s) – Lifetime of a STORAGE in years

ResidualStorageCapacity (r, s, y) – Exogenously specified STORAGE capacity in the scenario's energy unit (e.g., PJ)

OutputActivityRatio (r, t, f, m, y) – Output fuel production when a technology operates in a particular mode

StorageLevelStart (r, s) – Energy in a STORAGE at the start of the modeling period (again, in the scenario's energy unit).

StorageMaxChargeRate (r, s) – Maximum charging rate for a STORAGE in the scenario's energy unit/year (e.g., PJ/year)

StorageMaxDischargeRate (r, s) – Maximum discharging rate for a STORAGE in the scenario's energy unit/year (e.g., PJ/year)

TechnologyFromStorage (r, t, s, m) – Links a TECHNOLOGY to a STORAGE for discharging (= 1 if linked)

TechnologyToStorage (r, t, s, m) – Links a TECHNOLOGY to a STORAGE for charging (= 1 if linked)

TotalAnnualMaxCapacityInvestmentStorage (r, s, y) – Maximum endogenous STORAGE capacity that can be added in the given year

TotalAnnualMinCapacityInvestmentStorage (r, s, y) – Minimum endogenous STORAGE capacity that must be added in the given year

TotalAnnualMaxCapacityStorage (r, s, y) – Maximum total STORAGE capacity (endogenous + exogenous) allowed in the given year

TotalAnnualMinCapacityStorage (r, s, y) – Minimum total STORAGE capacity (endogenous + exogenous) required in the given year

Storage outputs

vstoragelevelsgroup1start $(r, s, tg1, y)$ – Energy in the STORAGE at the beginning of the TSGROUP1 in the given year

vstoragelevelsgroup1end $(r, s, tg1, y)$ – Energy in the STORAGE at the end of the TSGROUP1 in the given year

vstoragelevelsgroup2start $(r, s, tg1, tg2, y)$ – Energy in the STORAGE at the beginning of the TSGROUP2 in the given year and TSGROUP1

vstoragelevelsgroup2end $(r, s, tg1, tg2, y)$ – Energy in the STORAGE at the end of the TSGROUP2 in the given year and TSGROUP1

vstoragelevelsend (r, s, l, y) – Energy in the STORAGE at the end of the first hour in the given year and time slice

vratesofstoragecharge (r, s, l, y) – Rate of charging of the STORAGE in the given year and time slice

vratesofstoragedischarge (r, s, l, y) – Rate of discharging of the STORAGE in the given year and time slice

vstoragelowerlimit (r, s, y) – Minimum energy that must be in the STORAGE throughout the given year

vstorageupperlimit (r, s, y) – Maximum energy that can be in the STORAGE throughout the given year

vaccumulatednewstoragecapacity (r, s, y) – Total endogenous capacity for the STORAGE existing in the given year

vnewstoragecapacity (r, s, y) – Endogenous capacity for the STORAGE added in the given year

vcapitalinvestmentstorage (r, s, y) – Undiscounted capital costs for the STORAGE incurred in the given year

vdiscoutedcapitalinvestmentstorage (r, s, y) – Discounted capital costs for the STORAGE incurred in the given year

vsalvagevaluestorage (r, s, y) – Undiscounted salvage value for STORAGE added in the given year

vdiscoutedsalvagevaluestorage (r, s, y) – Discounted salvage value for STORAGE added in the given year

vtotaldiscoutedstoragecost (r, s, y) – $vdiscoutedcapitalinvestmentstorage$ minus $vdiscoutedsalvagevaluestorage$

Final remarks

- Inemo replicates and extends OSeMOSYS functionality
- Using Julia JuMP and SQLite (and refactoring) gives a substantial performance boost
- Currently developing a LEAP link for an existing developing country application
- Under active development
 - Documentation
 - DC optimized power flow simulation
 - Support for geospatially explicit energy demand and supply analyses
- Will be released open source via GitHub