



НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Investment decisions testing in multi-agent systems

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Essen 2015



Structure

1. Research background and objectives

2. Theoretical foundation

3. Methodology

4. Testing results

5. Conclusion



1. Introduction

1. Background

2. Theoretical
foundation

3. Methodology

4. Testing results

5. Conclusion

Shift from
centralized
electricity
generation to
distributed
sources

Electricity
market
liberalization

Multi-
agent
systems



Current research background and purpose

1. Background

2. Theoretical foundation

3. Methodology

4. Testing results

5. Conclusion

The project is a part of the Russian Academy of Sciences research program “**Investigation of the role of centralized management in the development of large-scale power systems**”.



<http://www.eriras.ru/eng>

The **research purpose** is to develop an electric power system model for testing agents' investment decisions from the point of view of supply and demand balance.



The scheme of the research

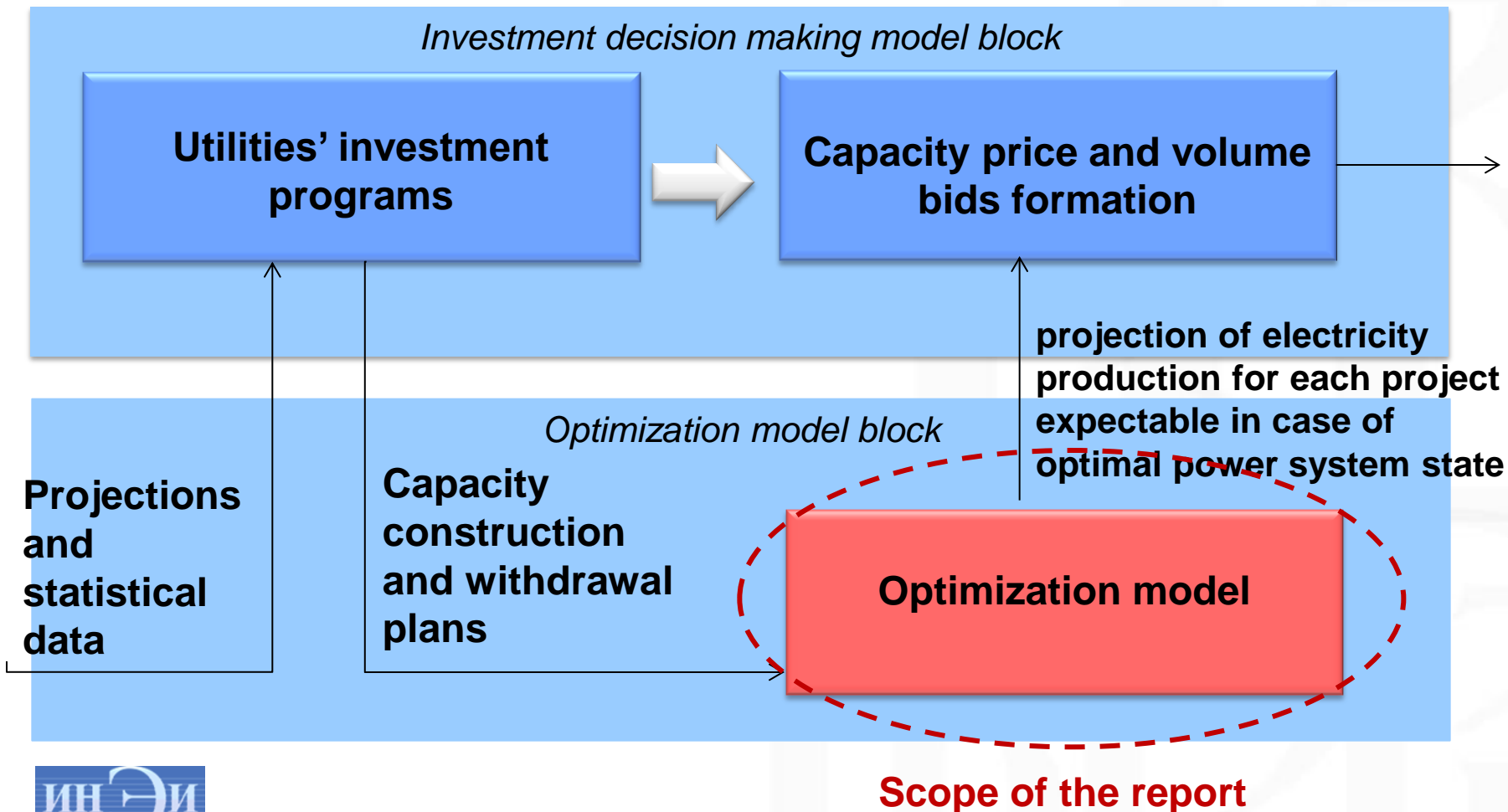
1. Background

2. Theoretical
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2. Theoretical foundation

1. Background

2. Theoretical foundation

3. Methodology

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Limitations of traditional energy modeling approaches for the liberalized electricity market

- Dyner and Larsen (2001)
- Bunn and Dyner (1996)



Application of several model blocks to deal with various problems

- Biegler and Grossmann (2004)
- Ford and Mann (1983)



Investment behavior modeling

- Bunn and Larsen (1992)



3. Methodological requirements

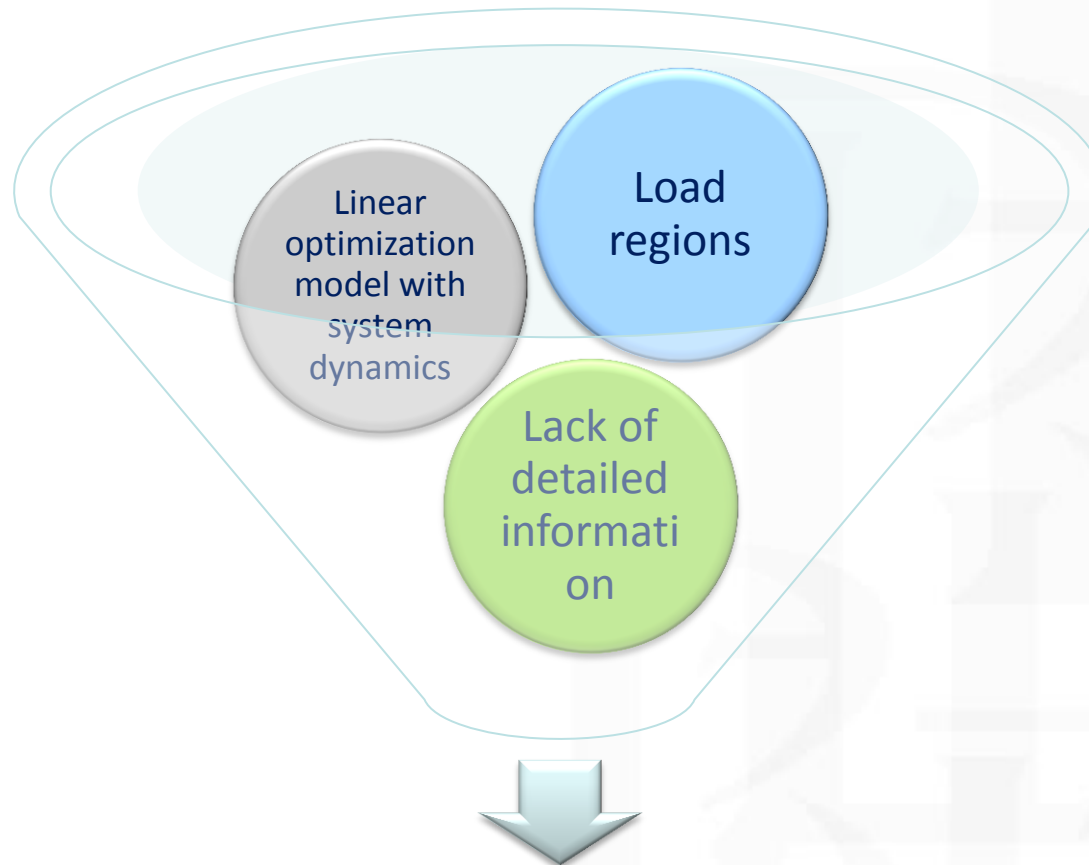
1. Background

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IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency
Atoms For Peace

Model for Energy Supply Strategy
Alternatives and their General
Environmental Impacts (**MESSAGE**)



Data for testing

1. Background

2. Theoretical
foundation

3. Methodology

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 **Two interconnected regional energy systems: Central and North-West**

 **9 power generation organizations, 4 main were considered**

 **150+ generation sources**

 **Time horizon is from 2014 (base year) to 2020**

 **Seasonal variations of electricity and heat demands:**

- **Winter (1st October – 30th April)/ Summer (1st May – 30th September)**
- **Working days/ weekends and holidays**
- **Morning/ Afternoon/ Evening**



Scenarios

1. Background

2. Theoretical
foundation

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The main difference is in the volume of new capacity addition.

◀ lower scenario ▶

Central regional energy system + 8.2 GW until 2020

North-West regional energy system + 3.74 GW until 2020

• upper scenario •

Central regional energy system + 12.5 GW until 2020

North-West regional energy system + 8.11 GW until 2020



Load regions in Central regional energy system

1. Background

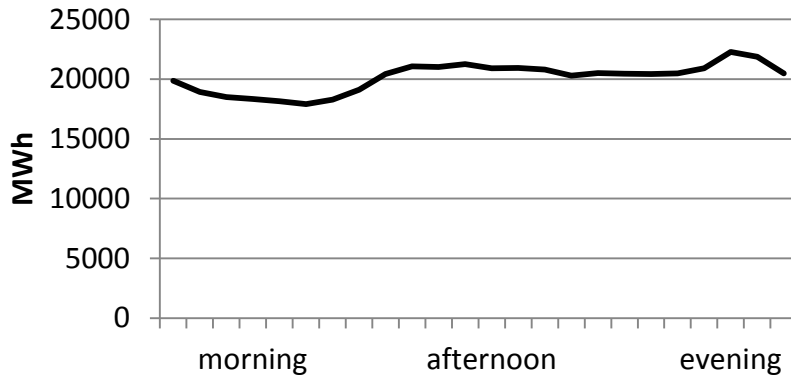
2. Theoretical foundation

3. Methodology

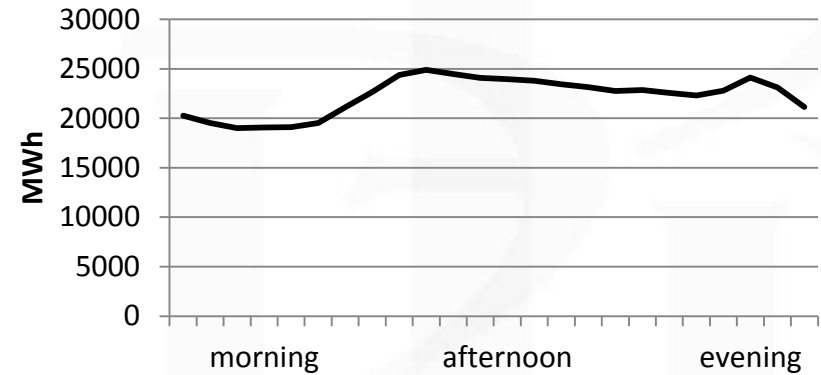
4. Testing results

5. Conclusion

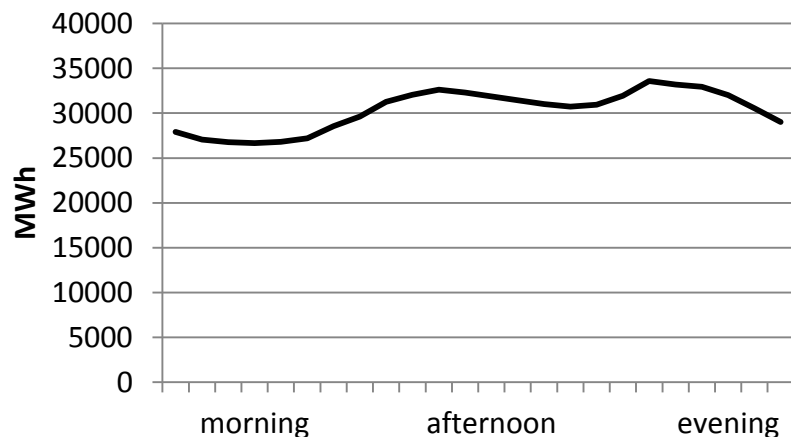
Summer, weekend



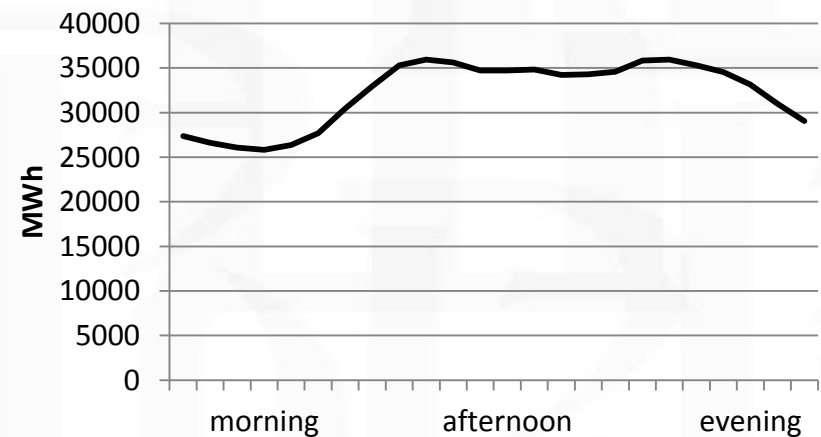
Summer, workday



Winter, weekend



Winter, workday





Load regions in North-West regional energy system

1. Background

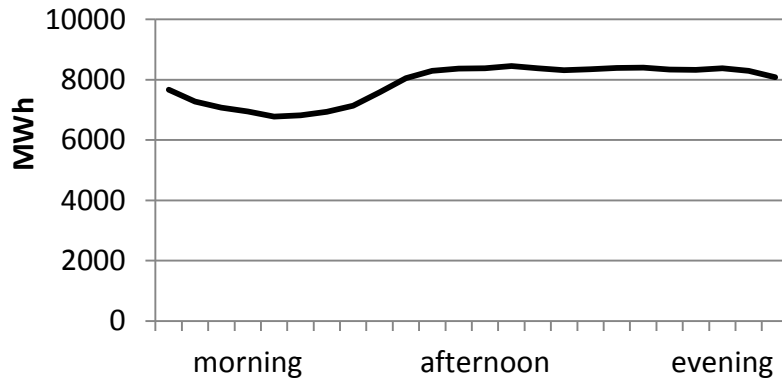
2. Theoretical foundation

3. Methodology

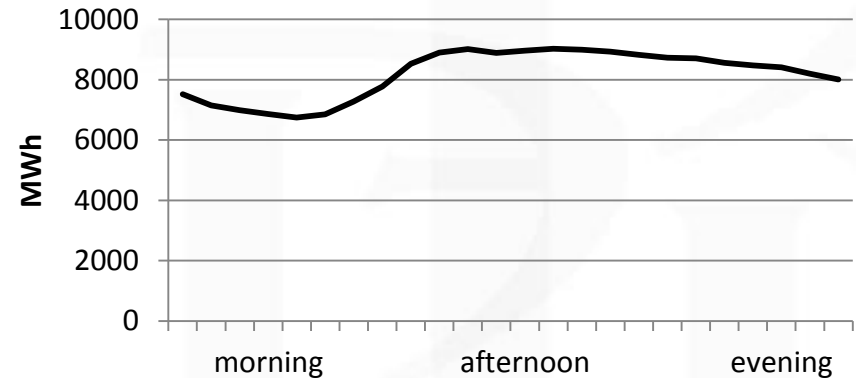
4. Testing results

5. Conclusion

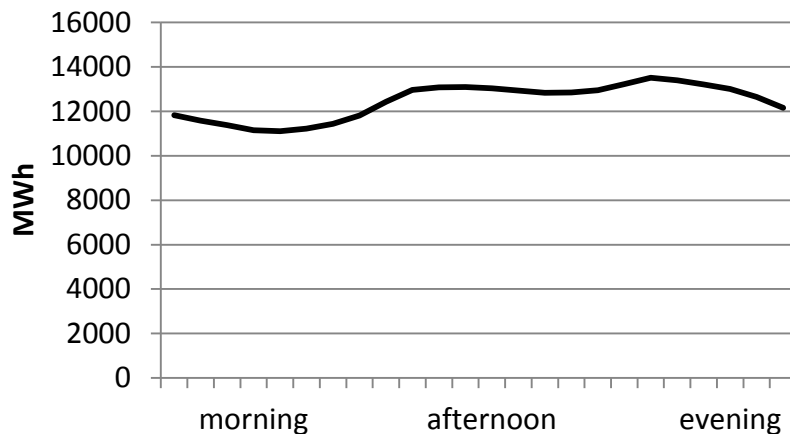
Summer, weekend



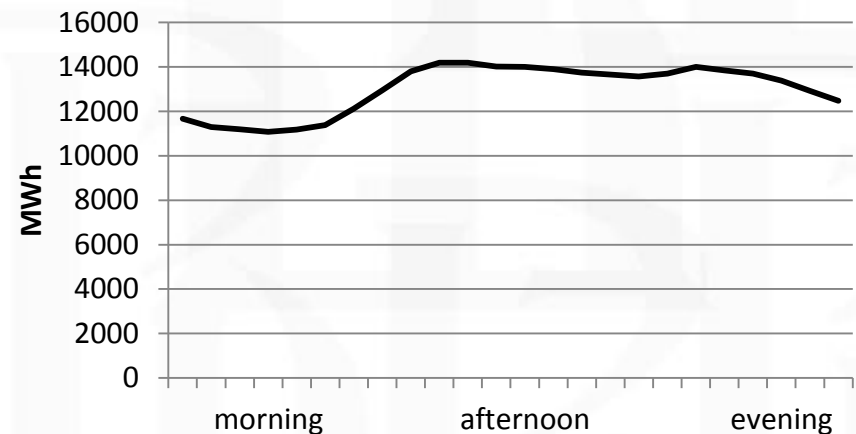
Summer, workday



Winter, weekend



Winter, workday





Annual load graphs approximations

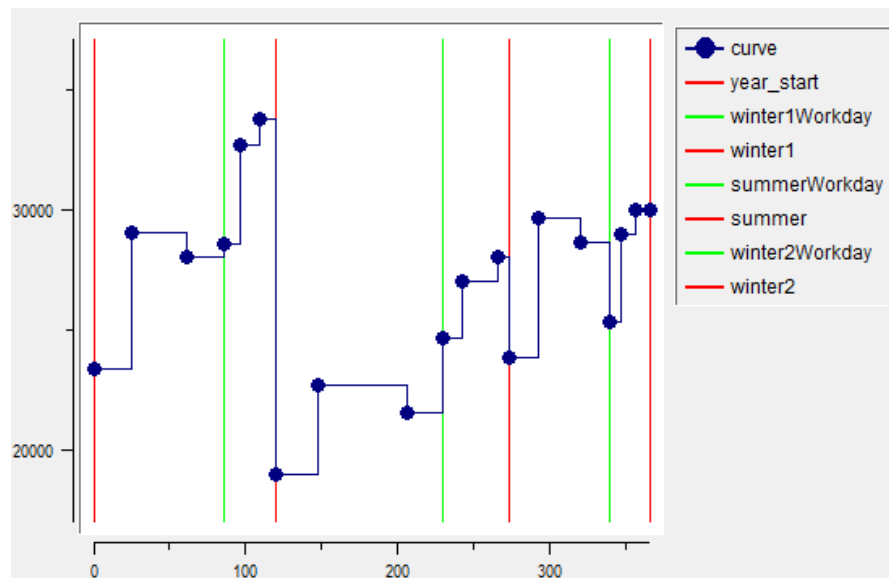
1. Background

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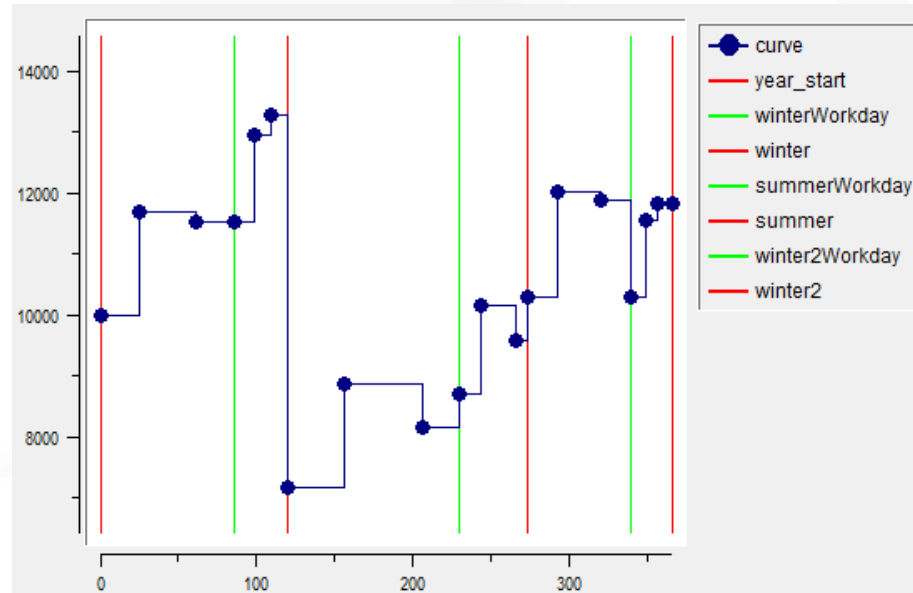
3. Methodology

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5. Conclusion



Central regional energy system



North-West regional energy system



Optimization

1. Background

2. Theoretical foundation

3. Methodology

4. Testing results

5. Conclusion

Optimization criterion - minimum of total energy system costs.

Energy balances:

- ✓ **Balance of installed capacity;**
- ✓ **Balance of electricity production;**
- ✓ **Balance of heat production;**
- ✓ **Fuel balances.**

Boundaries

Upper: Operational power capacity excluding outage time coefficient and capacity margins;

Lower: Minimum utilization rate of generating capacities

CHP power plants were modeled in two work regimes: 1) combined heat and electricity generation; 2) only electricity generation.

4. Testing results. North-West, lower scenario

1. Background

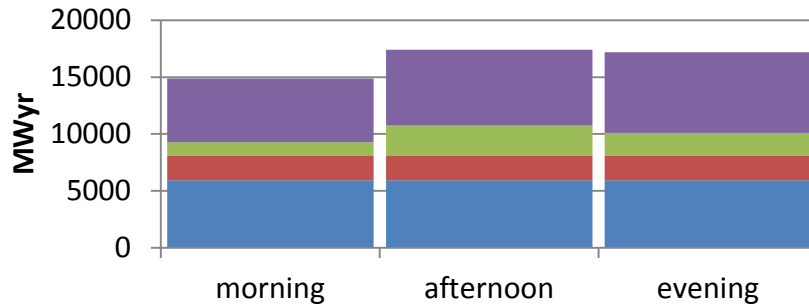
2. Theoretical foundation

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4. Testing results

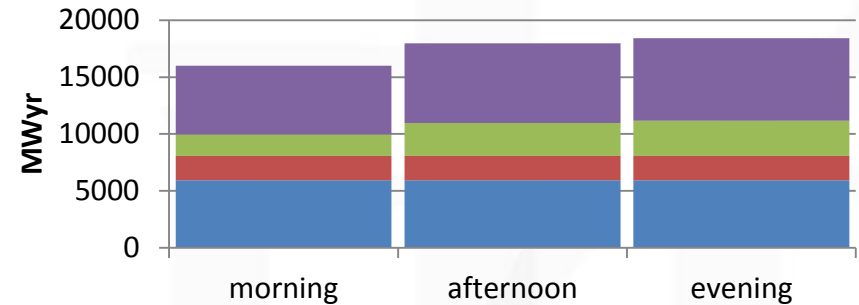
5. Conclusion

Winter, weekend



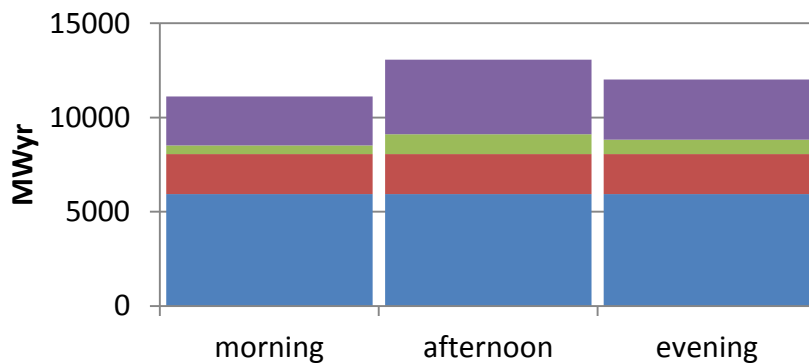
Atomic generation Renewables (incl. hydro)
Condensing power plant Combined heat production

Winter, workday



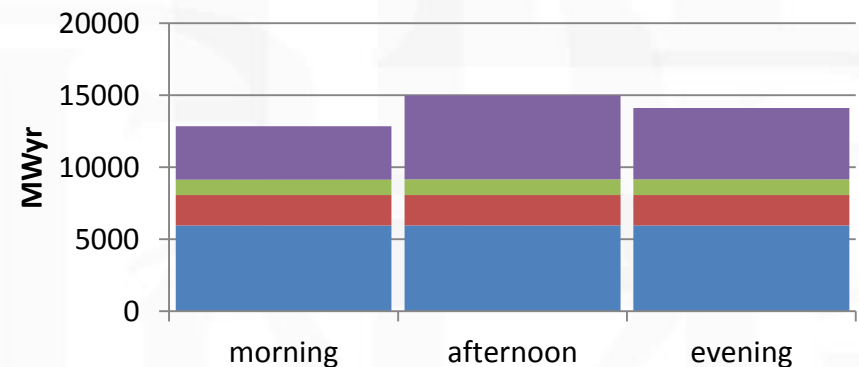
Atomic generation Renewables (incl. hydro)
Condensing power plant Combined heat production

Summer, weekend



Atomic generation Renewables (incl. hydro)
Condensing power plant Combined heat production

Summer, workday



Atomic generation Renewables (incl. hydro)
Condensing power plant Combined heat production

Testing results. North-West, upper scenario

1. Background

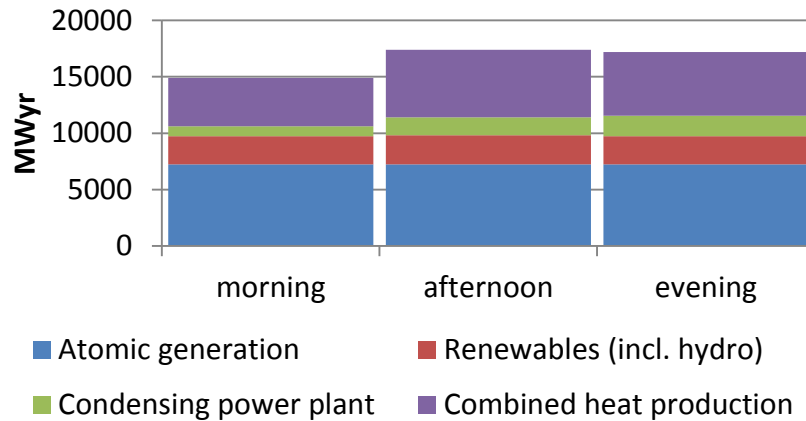
2. Theoretical foundation

3. Methodology

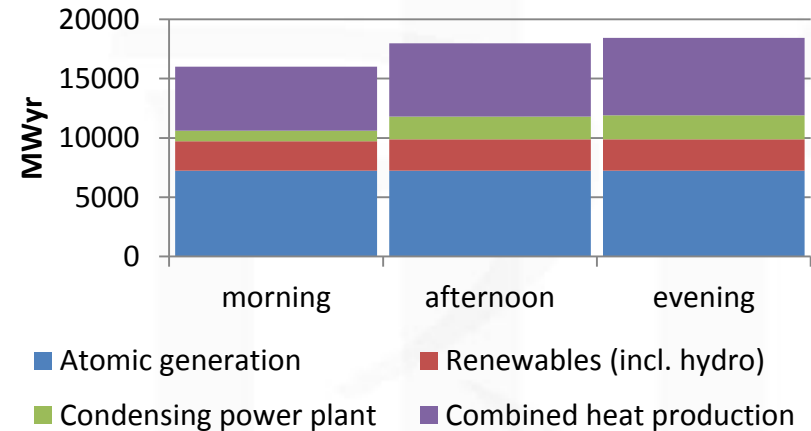
4. Testing results

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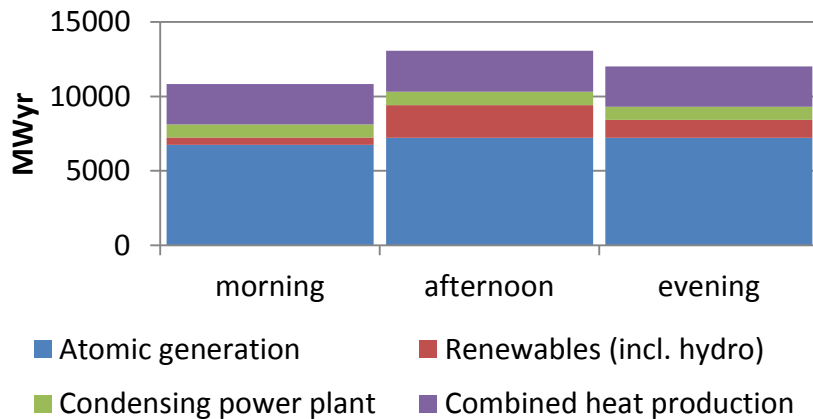
Winter, weekend



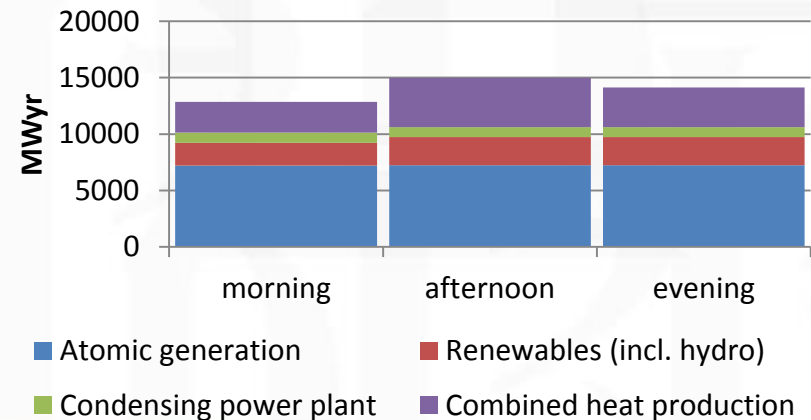
Winter, workday



Summer, weekend



Summer, workday



Testing results. Central, lower scenario

1. Background

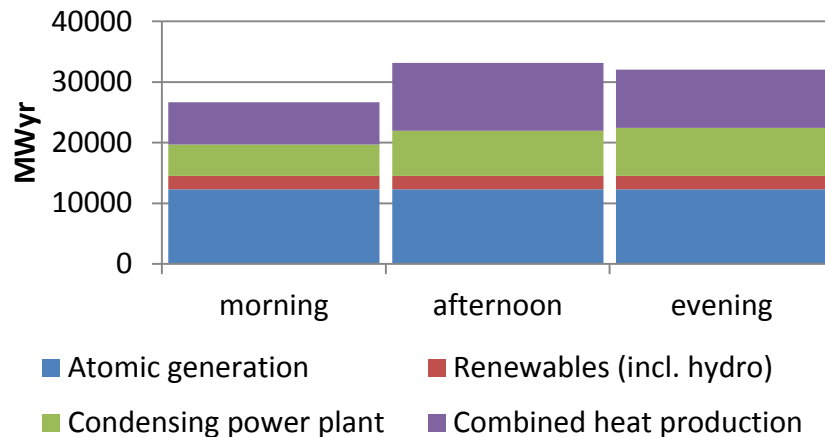
2. Theoretical foundation

3. Methodology

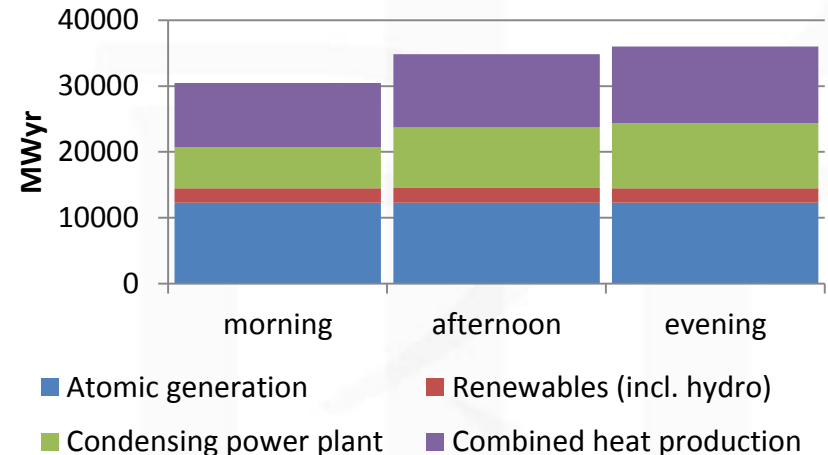
4. Testing results

5. Conclusion

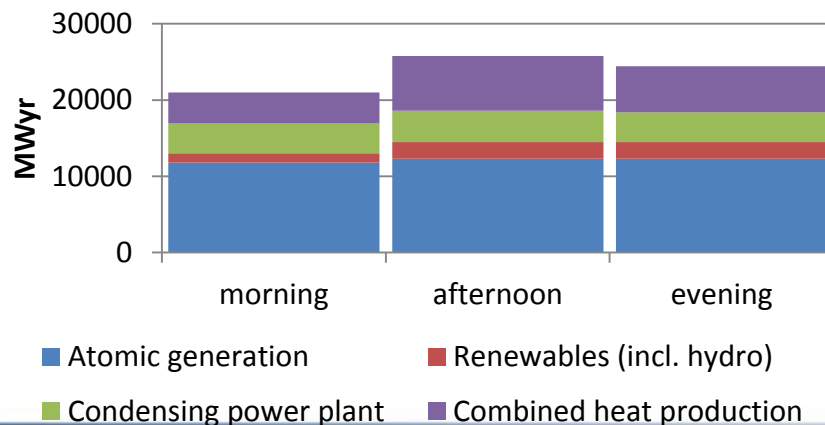
Winter, weekend



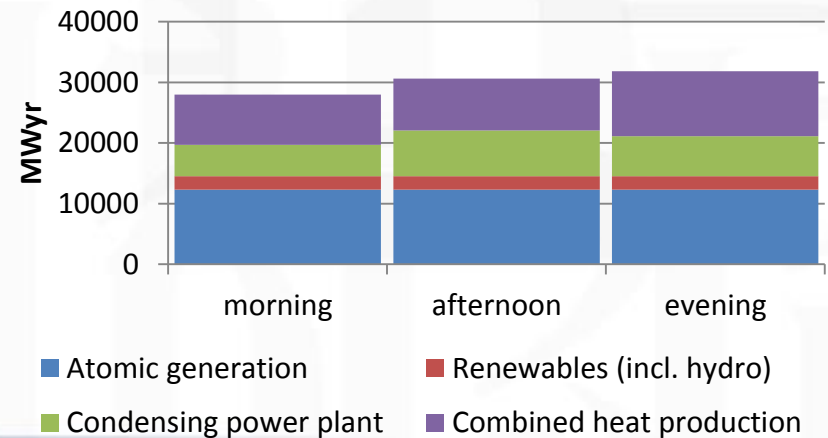
Winter, workday



Summer, weekend



Summer, workday



Testing results. Central, upper scenario

1. Background

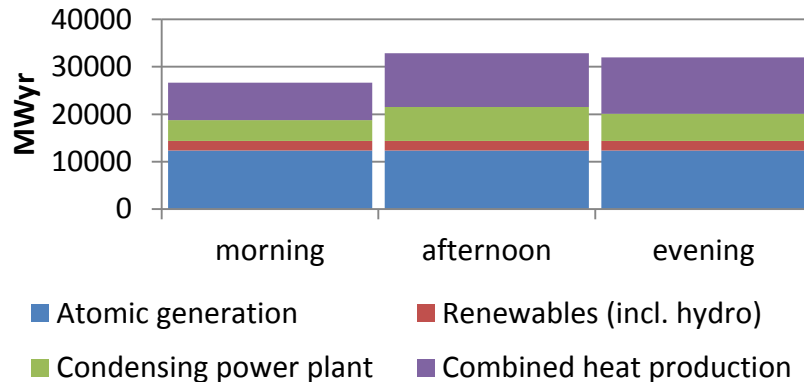
2. Theoretical foundation

3. Methodology

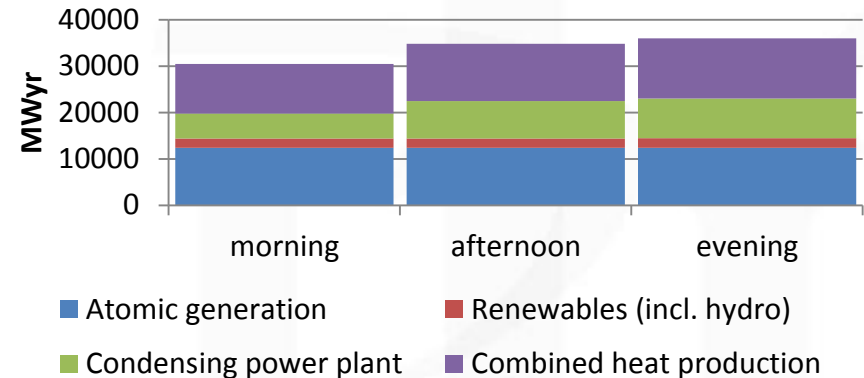
4. Testing results

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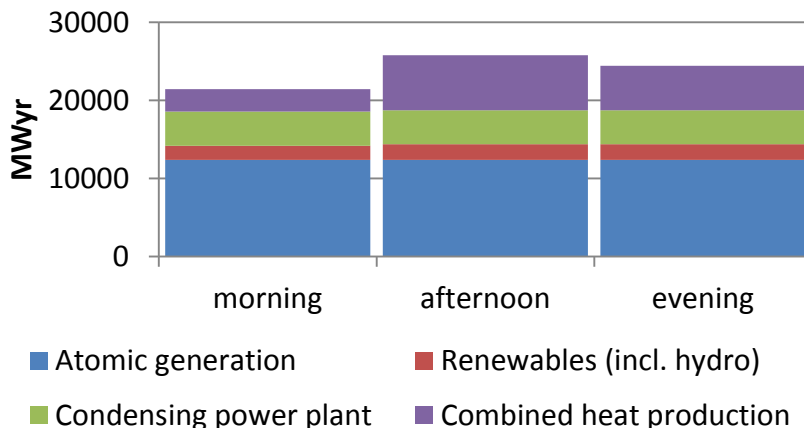
Winter, weekend



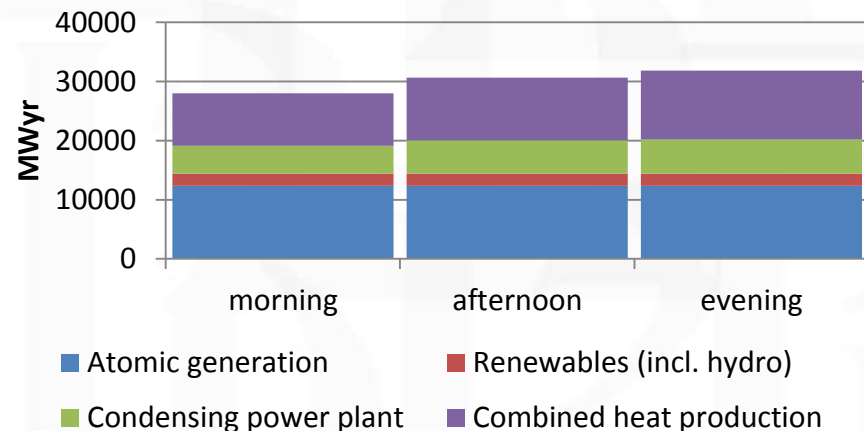
Winter, workday



Summer, weekend



Summer, workday





Optimization results for two scenarios

1. Background

2. Theoretical
foundation

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◀ lower scenario ▶

Power generation organization	Installed capacity, MW	Produced electricity in 2020, MW	Operation time, hours (optimization results)	Operation time, hours (expected)	Discrepancy, %
INER RAO Group	7370	3095	3798	3805	0
JSC "OGC-2"	7210	2847	3454	3280	5%
E.On Russia	2130	498	2182	2955	-30%
Enel OGC-5	2520	996	3461	2998	15%

• upper scenario •

Power generation organization	Installed capacity, MW	Produced electricity in 2020, MW	Operation time, hours (optimization results)	Operation time, hours (expected)	Discrepancy, %
INER RAO Group	9335	2937	1890	3805	-50%
JSC "OGC-2"	7210	2671	3245	3280	0
E.On Russia	2130	448	1840	2955	-38%
Enel OGC-5	2520	574	1994	2998	-33%

5. Conclusion

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Strengths:

- ✓ The methodology converges system development requirements and agents' commercial interests;
- ✓ Optimization model block is separated from the investment decision making block;
- ✓ Applicable under the circumstances of restricted informational availability;
- ✓ Makes it possible to test various scenarios differing on the level of individual investors as well as on the level of macroeconomic parameters;
- ✓ Virtually all processes are unified and can be repeated in other projects



Future studies:

- Agents' "characters" modeling;
- Agents' learning ability modeling.



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Thank you for attention!