

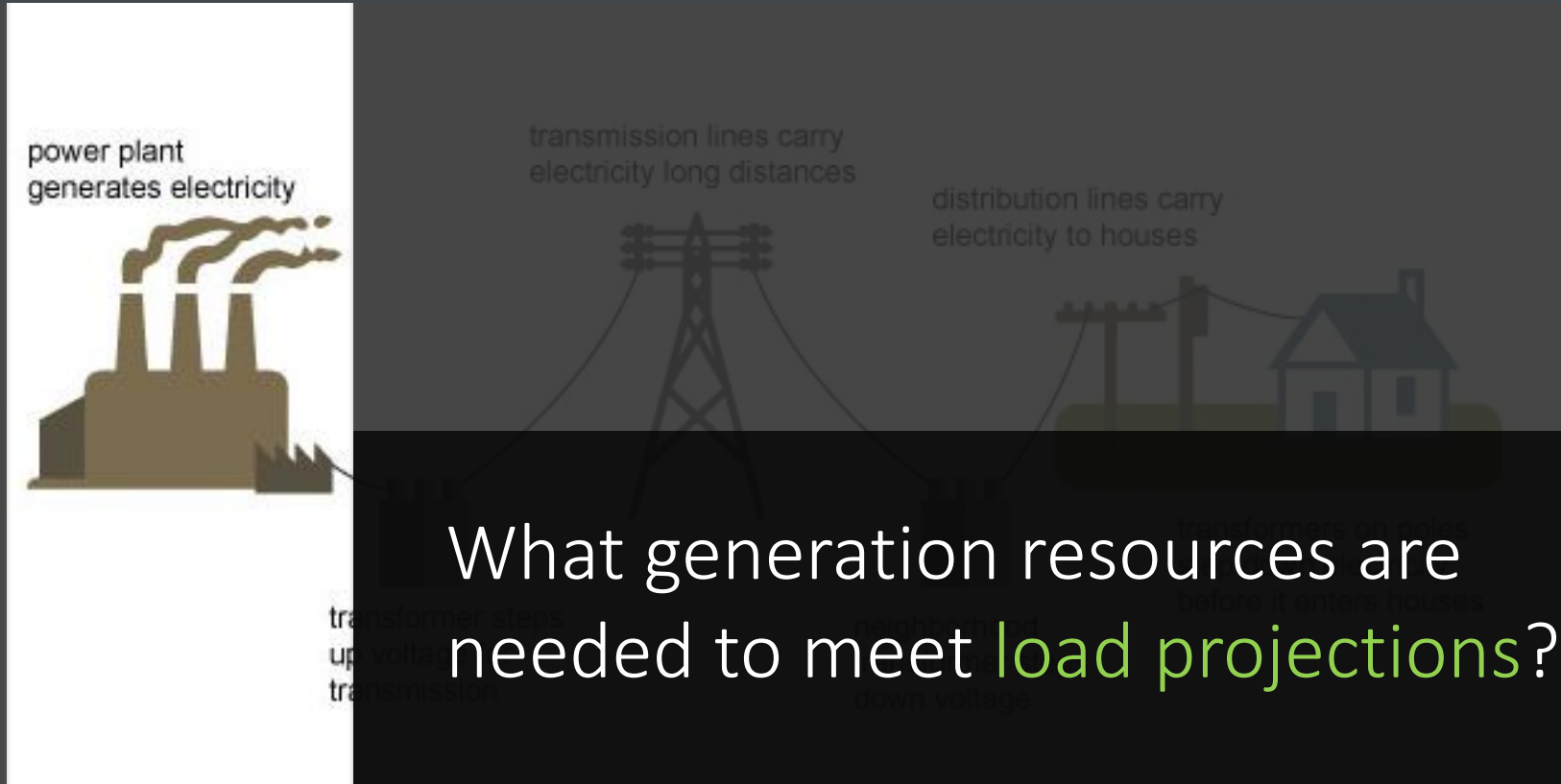


# Sienna

## Integrated Systems Planning: A Software Perspective

Clayton Barrows, Jose Daniel Lara,  
Rodrigo Henriquez-Auba

# Where we've been: IRP



# Where we've been: Distribution Planning

Plan distribution systems to ensure **load deliverability** and integrate DERs?

power plant  
generates electricity

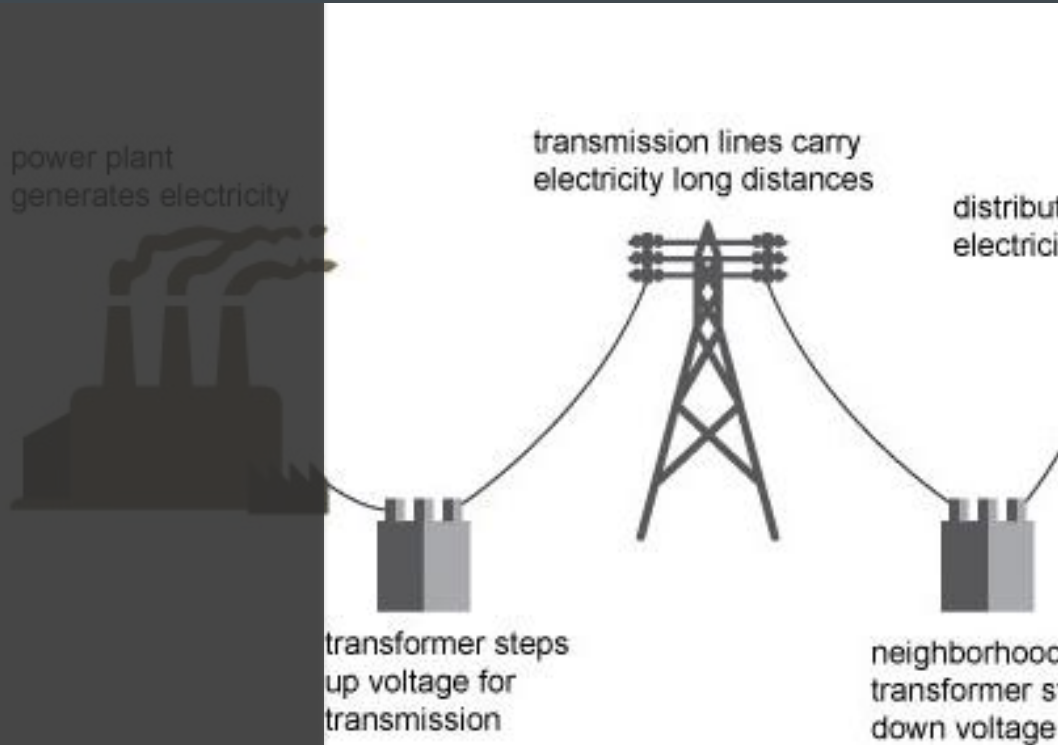
transmission lines carry  
electricity long distances

distribution lines carry  
electricity to houses

neighborhood  
transformer steps  
down voltage

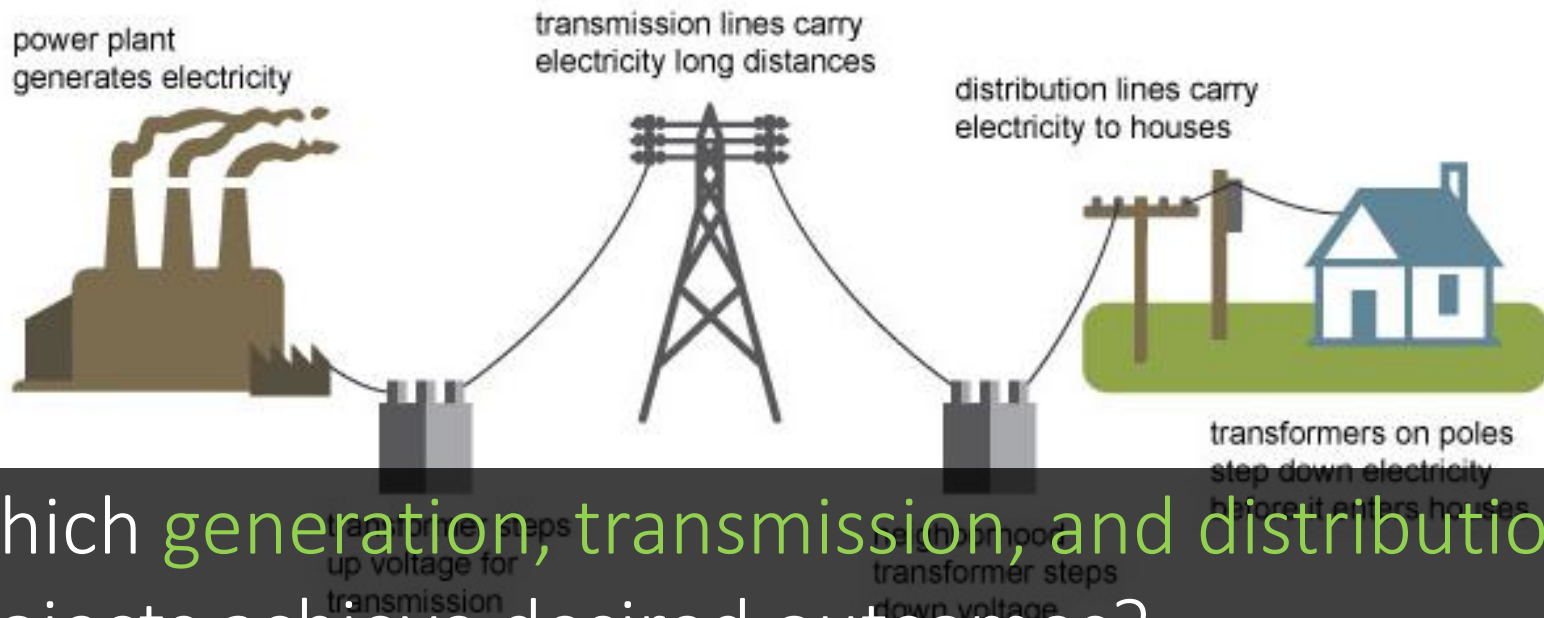
transformers on poles  
step down electricity  
before it enters houses

# Where we've been: Transmission Planning



What  
transmission  
is needed  
needed to  
maintain  
reliability?

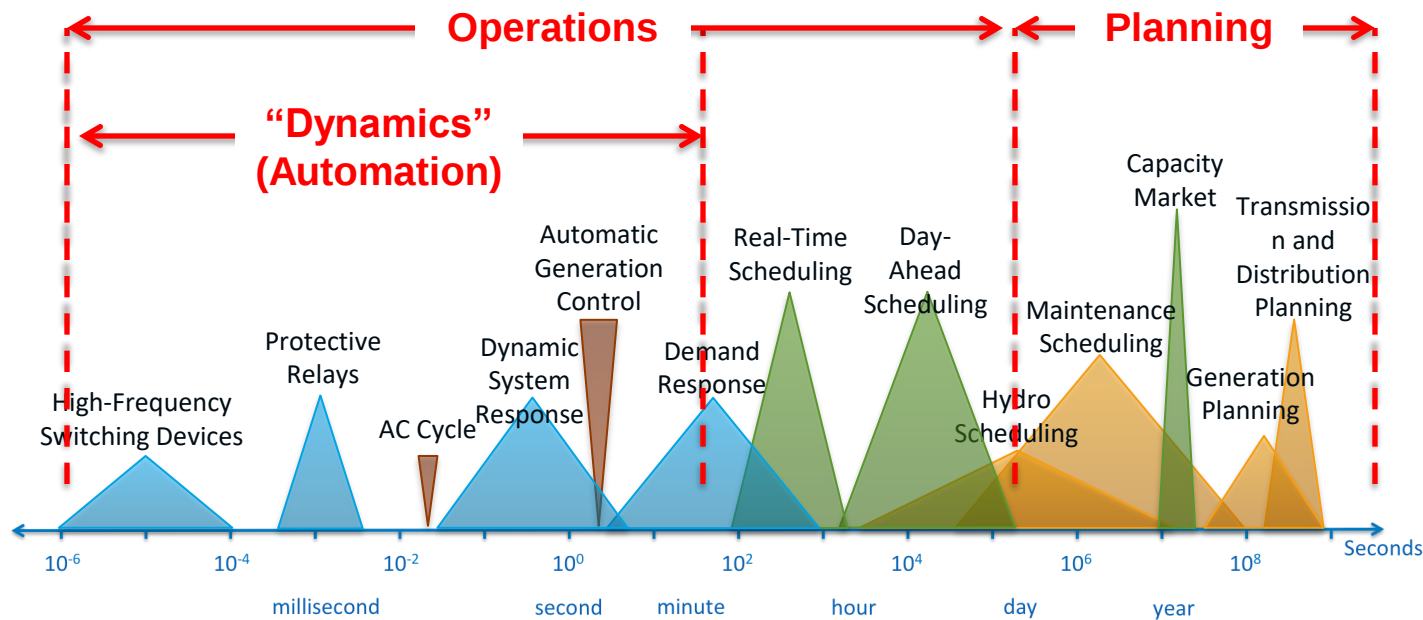
# Where we're going: ISP



Which generation, transmission, and distribution projects achieve desired outcomes?

# Relevant grid decision timescales

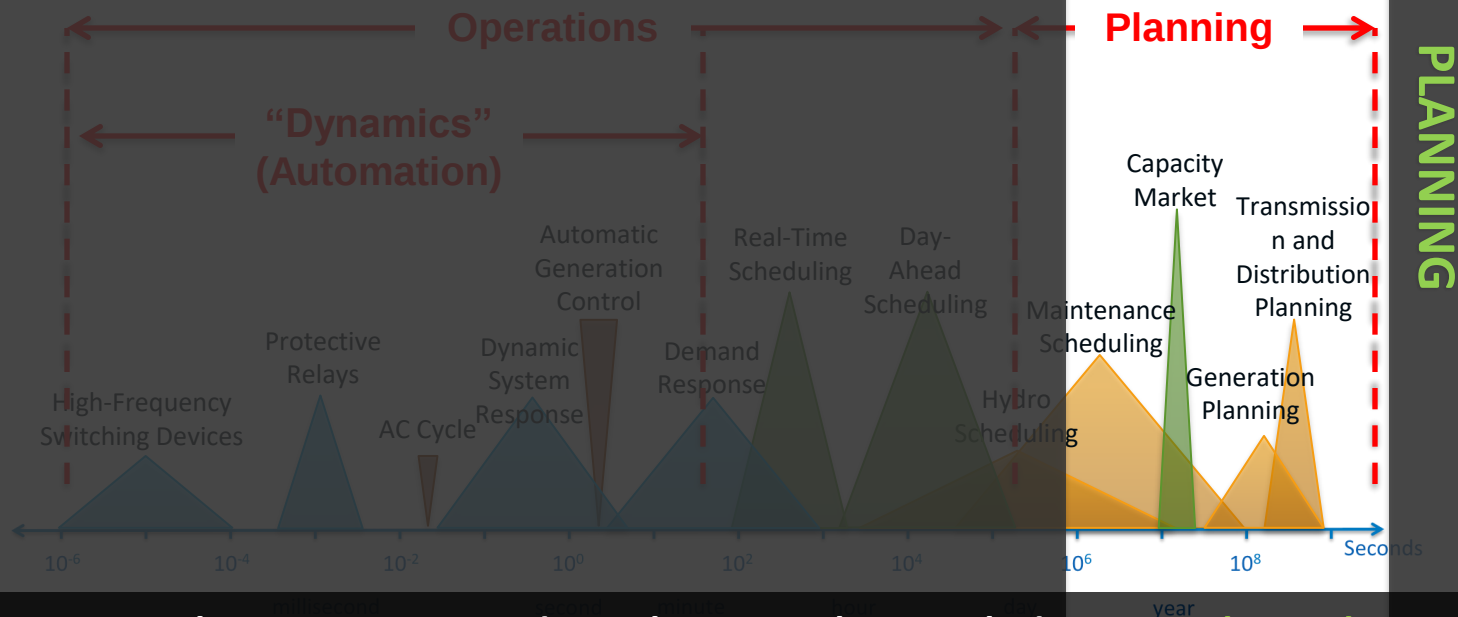
span 15 orders of magnitude



Adapted from A. Von Meier

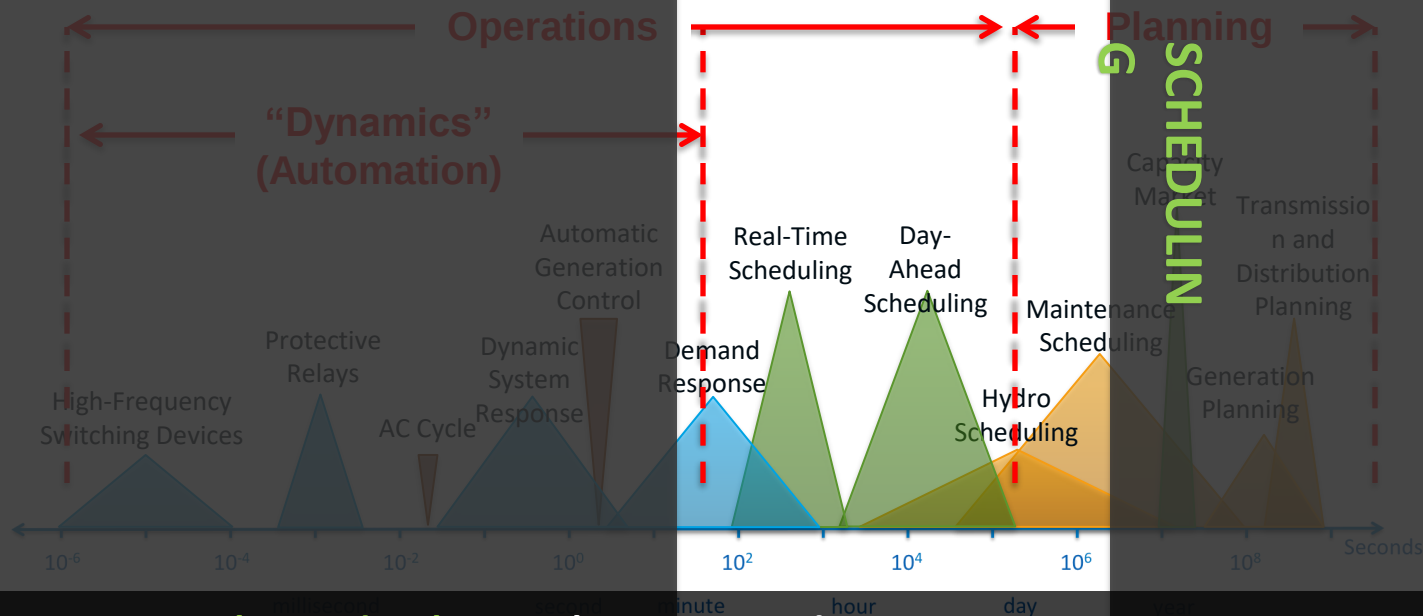
# Relevant grid decision timescales

span 15 orders of magnitude



When, where, and what should get built?

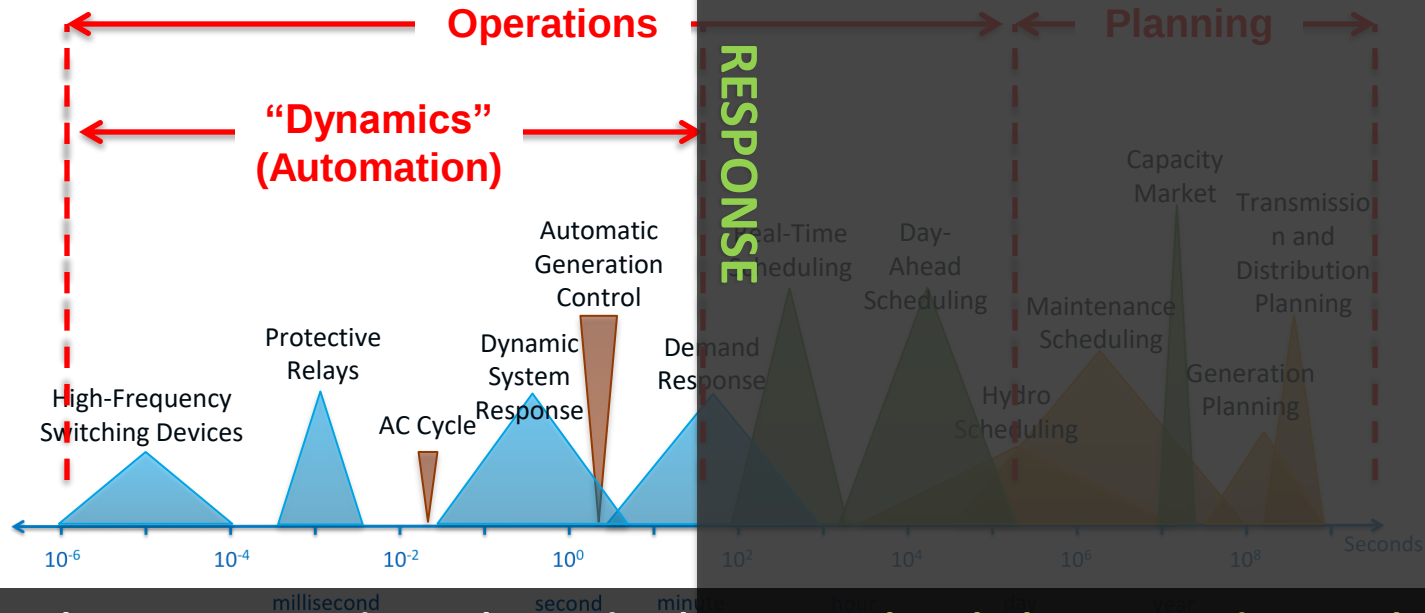
# Relevant grid decision timescales span 15 orders of magnitude



How to **schedule** planned system operations?

# Relevant grid decision timescales

span 15 orders of magnitude



Are plans and schedules reliable and stable?

# GPAC integration studies rely on multiple linked modeling exercises

## Frame and Develop Scenarios

## Scenario Refinement and Detailed Reliability Evaluations

### DATA



wind



water



solar



thermal



power system



transportation



buildings

### CAPACITY EXPANSION MODEL



ReEDS

Transmission and generation buildout

What gets **built** and where?

### DISTRIBUTED GENERATION ADOPTION MODEL

Where is rooftop PV **adopted**?

Behind-the-meter buildout

### LOAD FORECASTING

Which end-uses are **electrified**?

Electrification and end-use decarbonization

### OPERATIONAL (PRODUCTION) MODEL

Operational analysis: unit commitment and dispatch

How does the grid **balance**?

How is **transmission** operated?

### RELIABILITY MODEL

Probabilistic resource adequacy analysis  
Power flow analysis  
Resilience analysis

Is it **reliable**?

What about different **weather**?

### IMPLEMENTATION ANALYSIS

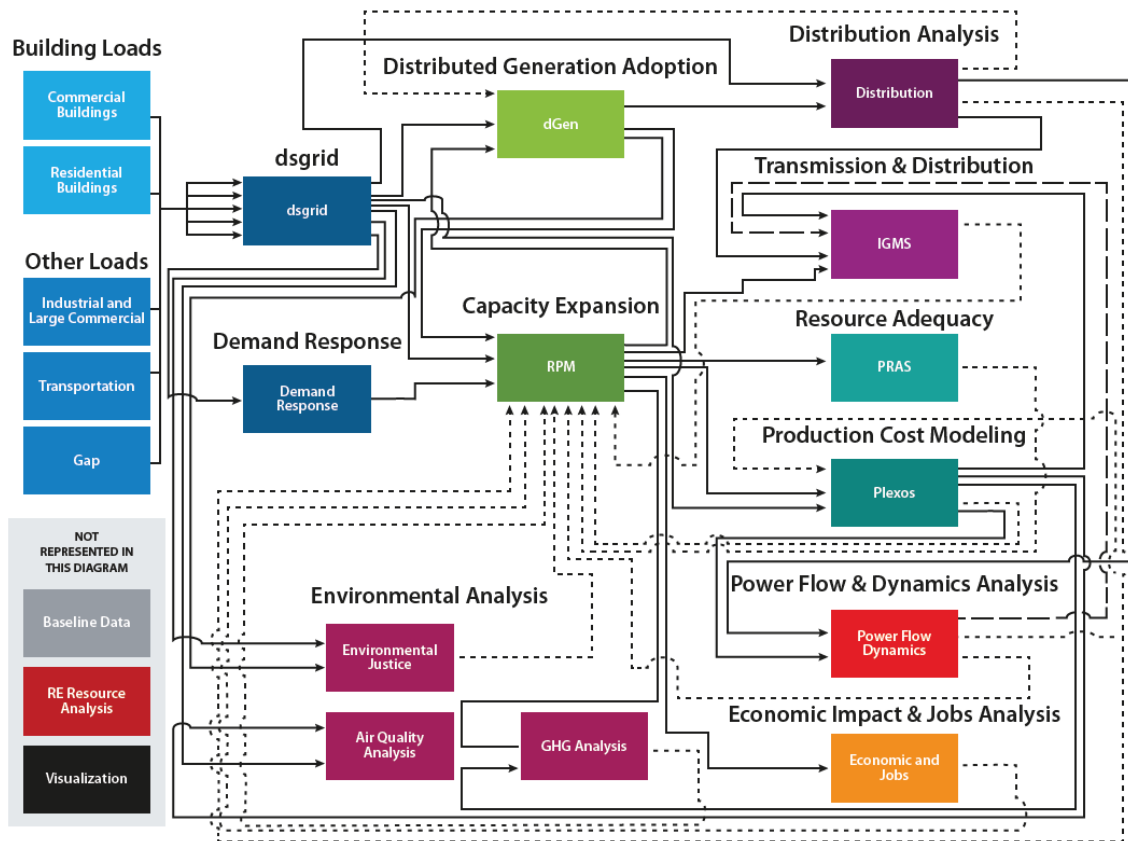
High Priority Transmission Options  
Public Engagement

Which builds are **robust** across scenarios?

Where do we **start**?

DETAILED SCENARIOS

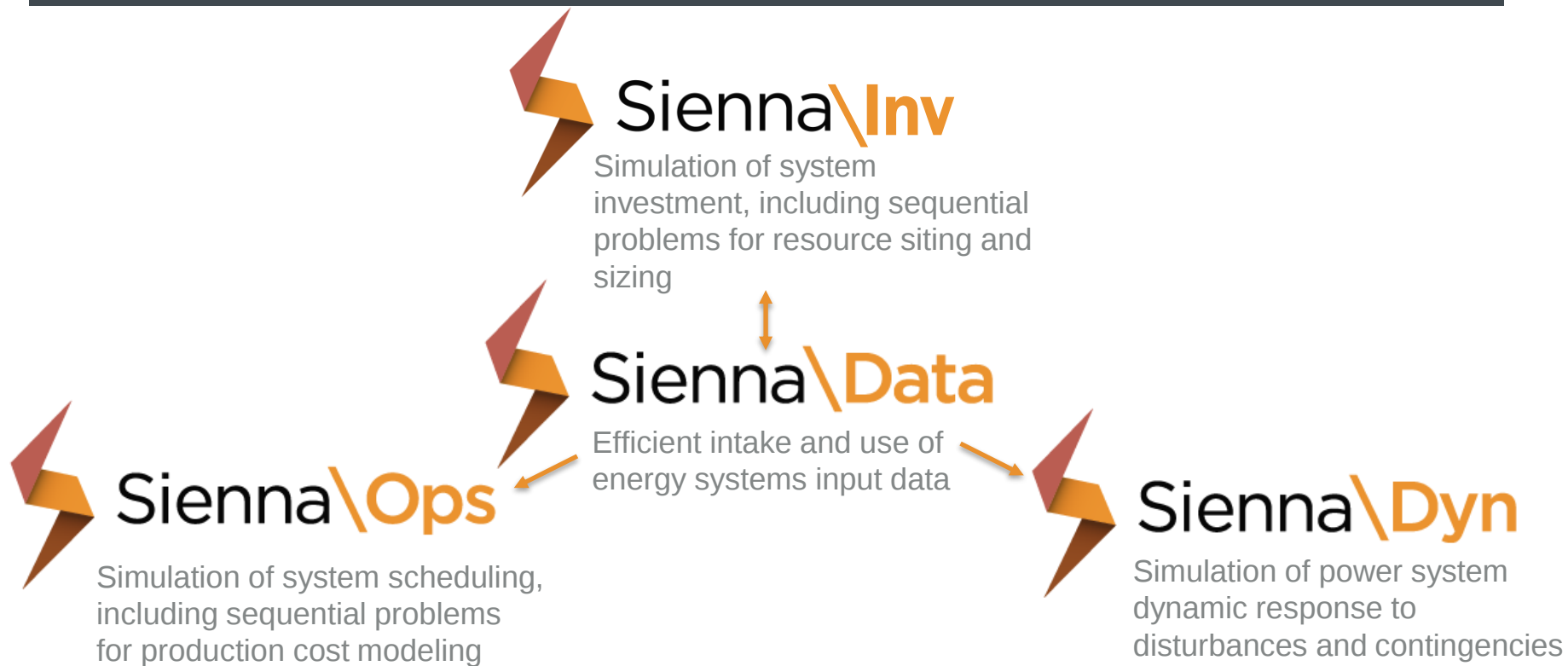
# Problem Description from the software perspective



Each one of these arrows is doing A LOT OF WORK.

In most cases the software requirements for these arrows is not understood correctly and leads to using “Heuristic Ad-hoc Code” (HAC) that isn’t reproducible or re-usable

# Open-Source Ecosystem for Power System Modeling, Simulation, and Optimization



<https://github.com/NREL-Sienna>

# What we think integrated planning is...

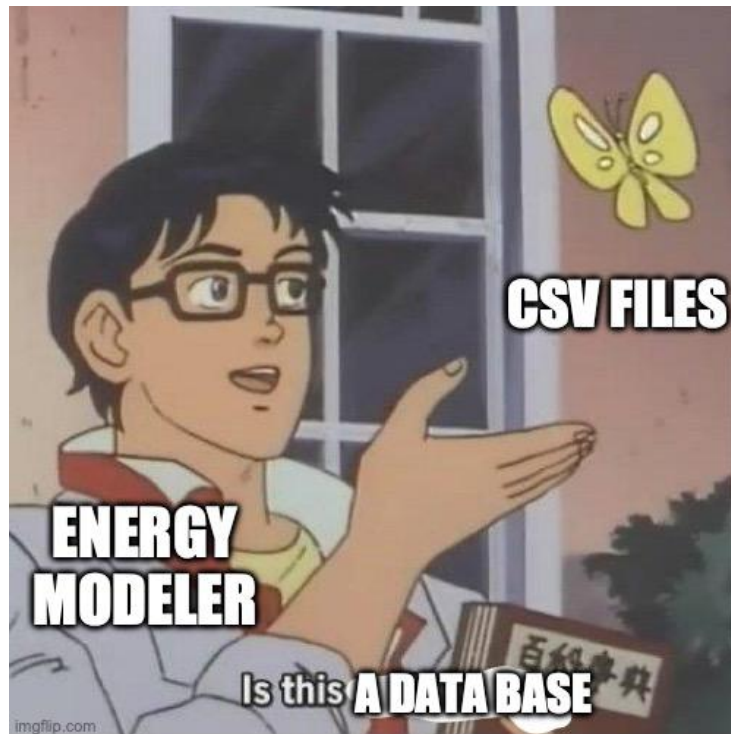
- Integrated planning is a sort of catch all term that comprises multiple aspects.
  - Many subsectors of study: Generation, Transmission, Distribution
  - Many tools that need to be used for the study: PowerFlow Solver, Production Cost, Resource Adequacy, Capacity Expansion
  - Many stakeholders involved: utilities, ISO's, consumer advocacy groups and government agencies

# Lessons learned in Sienna

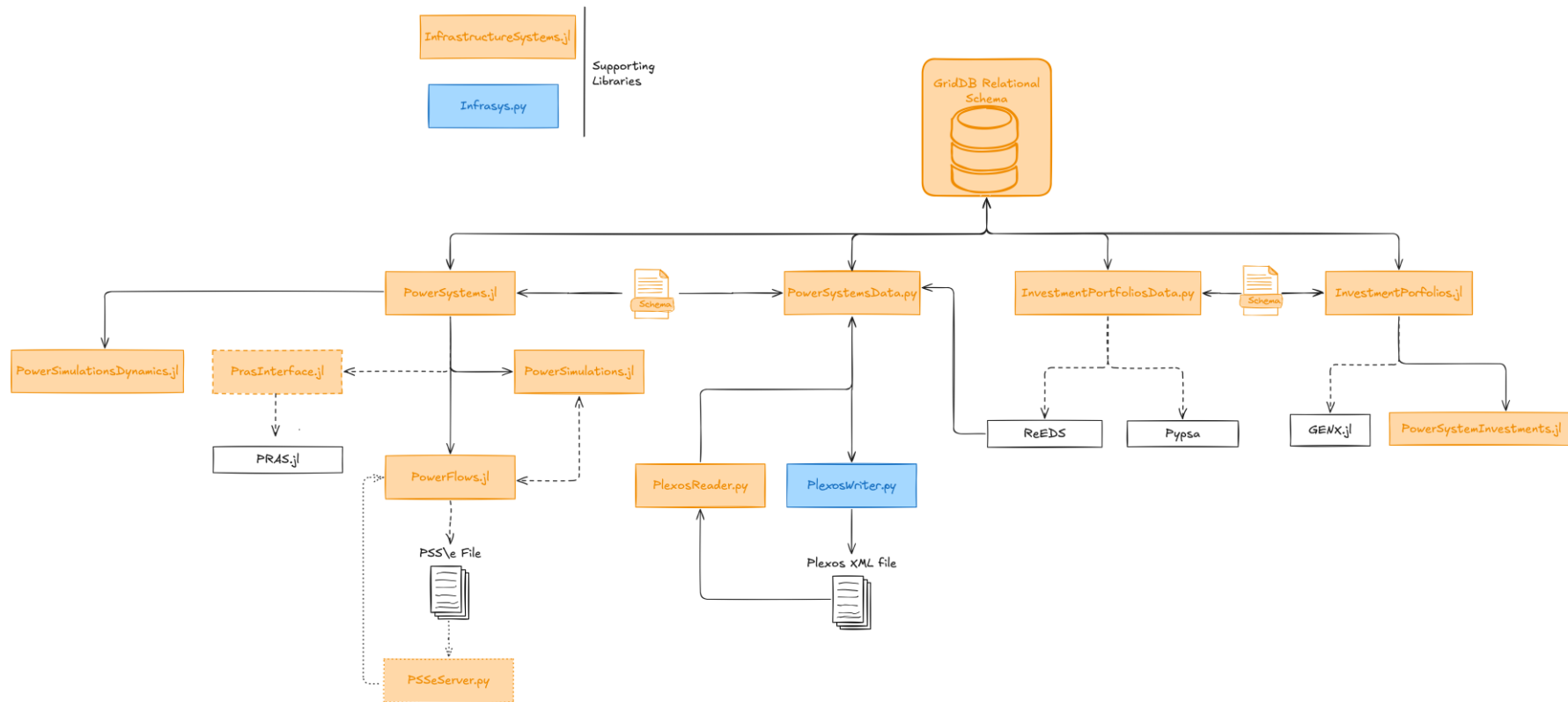
# Current Issues with data handling for modeling

## ■ Motivation

- Diverse representation, file formats and file transformation across different tools. Makes the process inconsistent.
- Addressing the challenges posed by CSV files as input data, including potential data inconsistencies and limitations in data validation. The process is not always repeatable.
- Every analyst manipulates a different version of the data.



# Unified Data Model For Analysis Applications





# R2X

## OpenSource Conversion Libraries

- **WHAT IT IS?**

- Application for converting inputs/outputs of power system model to an “X” model(s).
- Modular code-base to customize requirements for any model.

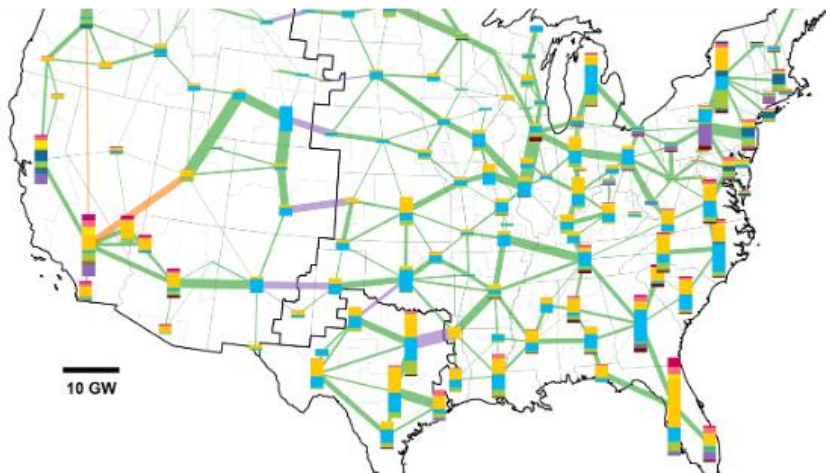
- **WHY WE BUILT IT?**

- Originally to translate results from ReEDS to production cost models.
- Reproducible CEM -> PCM workflows

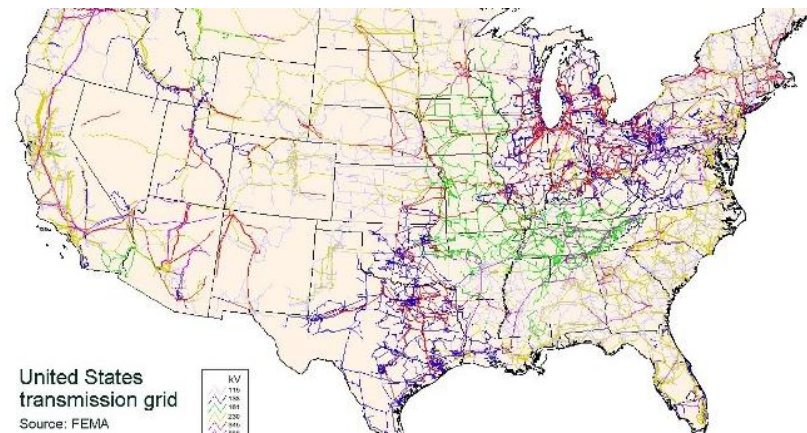
- [plexosdb.py](#)
- [Infrasys.py](#)
- [chronify.py](#)
- [powersystemsdata.py](#)

# CEM to PCM

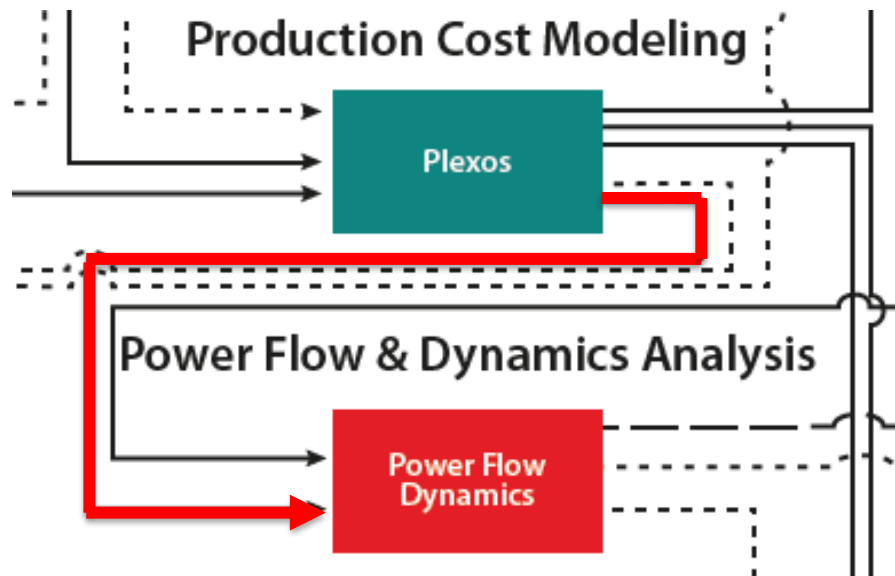
- Model interoperability requires translation
- Translations are models



- CEM simplifications are difficult to undo



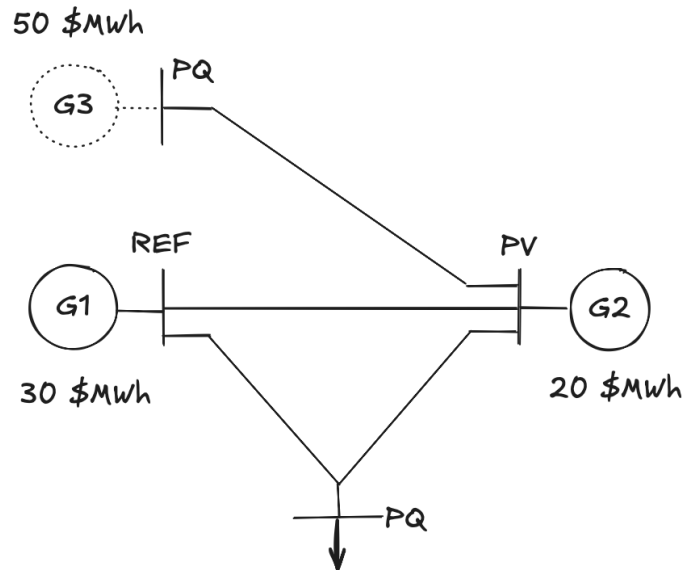
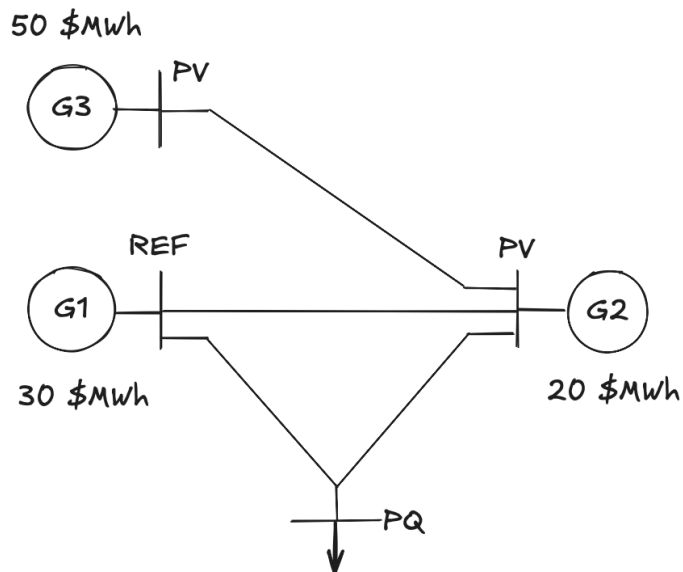
# A deeper look into one single arrow in the diagram: PCM to PF



# Consistency of the data between the applications

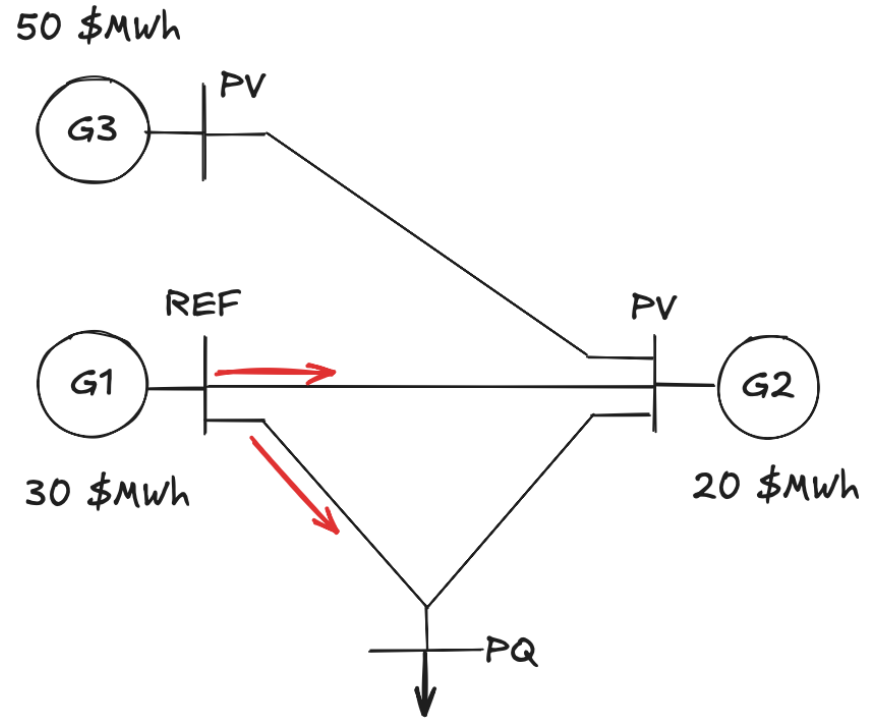
- The data has to start from the power flow files.
- Which units are on/off for the case file?
- Power flow cases have MANY pass-through nodes (degree 2 nodes) with no injections

# Unit Commitment + Power Flows

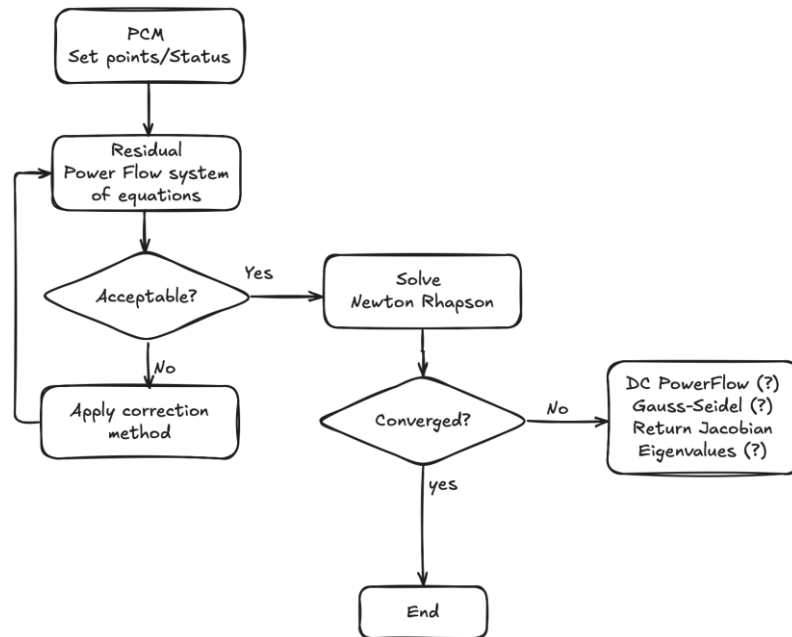


The PCM can decommit a unit and the bus type needs to change in the

# What about losses?

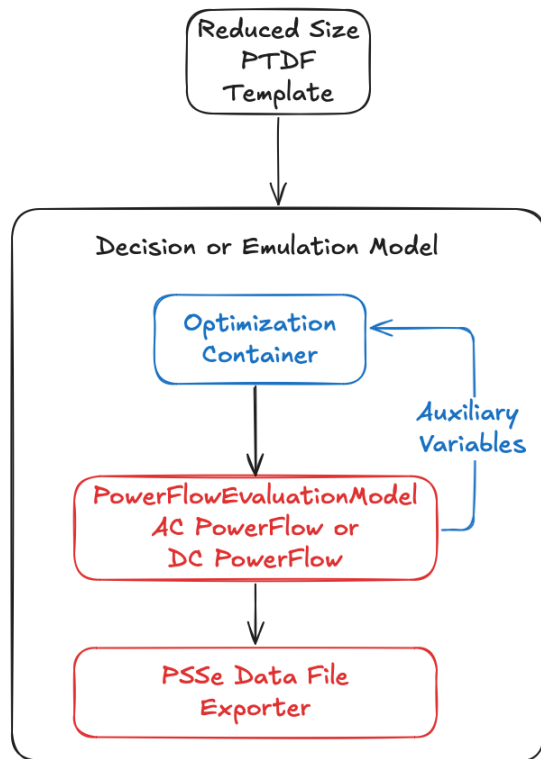


# Convergence Failures



# How to handle HVDC?

# Interoperable Power Flow evaluation for reduced order operation problems



- PowerFlowEvaluationModel is multiperiod object by default that can take the details of the optimization model and populate the correct power flow model for that time-step.
- For each time in the horizon, it is possible to evaluate the power flow and if required export a PSSe file correctly specified for the specific formulation in the template.
- Integrate Loss Factors as auxiliary variables from Power Flow
- Yes, you can export 8760 power flow cases for a PCM simulation of any size grid.

# Conclusions

- Workflow requires huge amount of effort for connecting tools simply for feedforward information.
- In many cases feedback between tools is not known
- You can't really make up data, you need to start from a detailed model (today data) and augment it. It's a fool's errand to start from capacity data and make up operational pcm data.