



The Stochastic Energy Deployment Systems (SEDS) Model

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Outline

- **Motivation(s)**
- **Model Description**
- **Sample Results**
- **Next Steps**

Who Needs ANOTHER Energy Model?



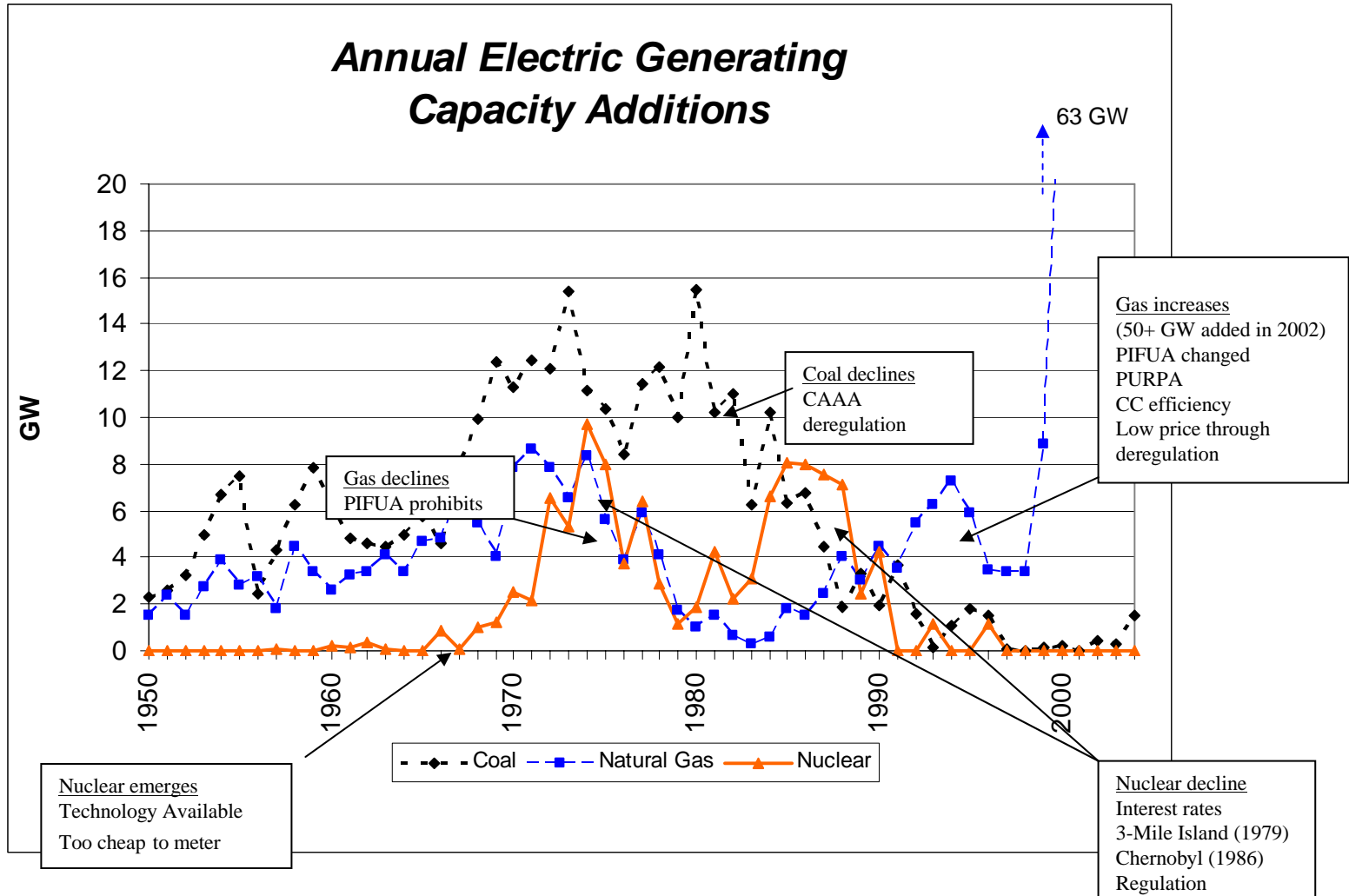
- **The SEDS “project” is a model and a strategy, aimed at rectifying multiple ills**
 - Models are the tools we love to hate
 - Black boxes and distrust
 - Market imperfections of the “modeling market”
 - Hard wired and hidden assumptions (>> more distrust)
 - Slow-to-glacial run time
 - Modelers’ are not always subject experts
 - False precision of inputs – parameter uncertainty
 - False precision of relationships, dynamics or drivers - framing or model uncertainty
 - False precision of outputs(>>more distrust)



Models Are Most Useful IF:

- **They are widely vetted**
 - Requires development/use by a wide community
- **They are widely used**
 - By decision-making staff
 - Requires user-friendliness, quick run time, easy input, transparency/trackability, well-documented, easy access, inexpensive software
- **They are flexible - able to accommodate:**
 - Market diversity
 - Changes
 - Constraints
- **They are built with specific uses in mind**
 - Markets, technologies, policies, metrics
 - Major drivers emphasized

The World is Stochastic

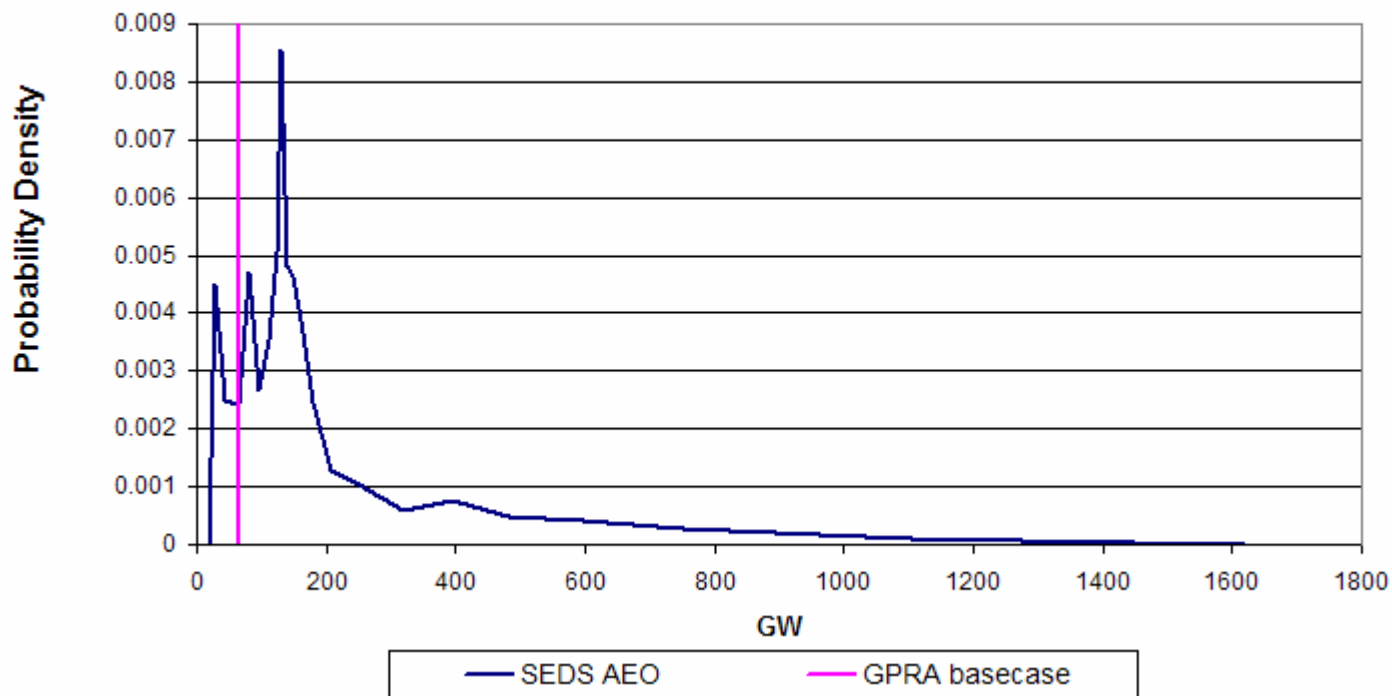




What Might a Stochastic Model Show You?

- Incorporating uncertainty into an energy market model conveys significantly more information than a single point estimate

Likelihood of RE capacity in 2050



Project Objectives



- **“..develop an energy modeling capability that explicitly takes into account the uncertainties that we all know exist..”**
- **Focus on the major market drivers keeping SEDS “relatively simple.”**
- **“..facilitate the on-site direct use of SEDS” by DOE staff and others.**
- **Bring a wide range of modelers into the development process to ensure quality and wide-spread use.**

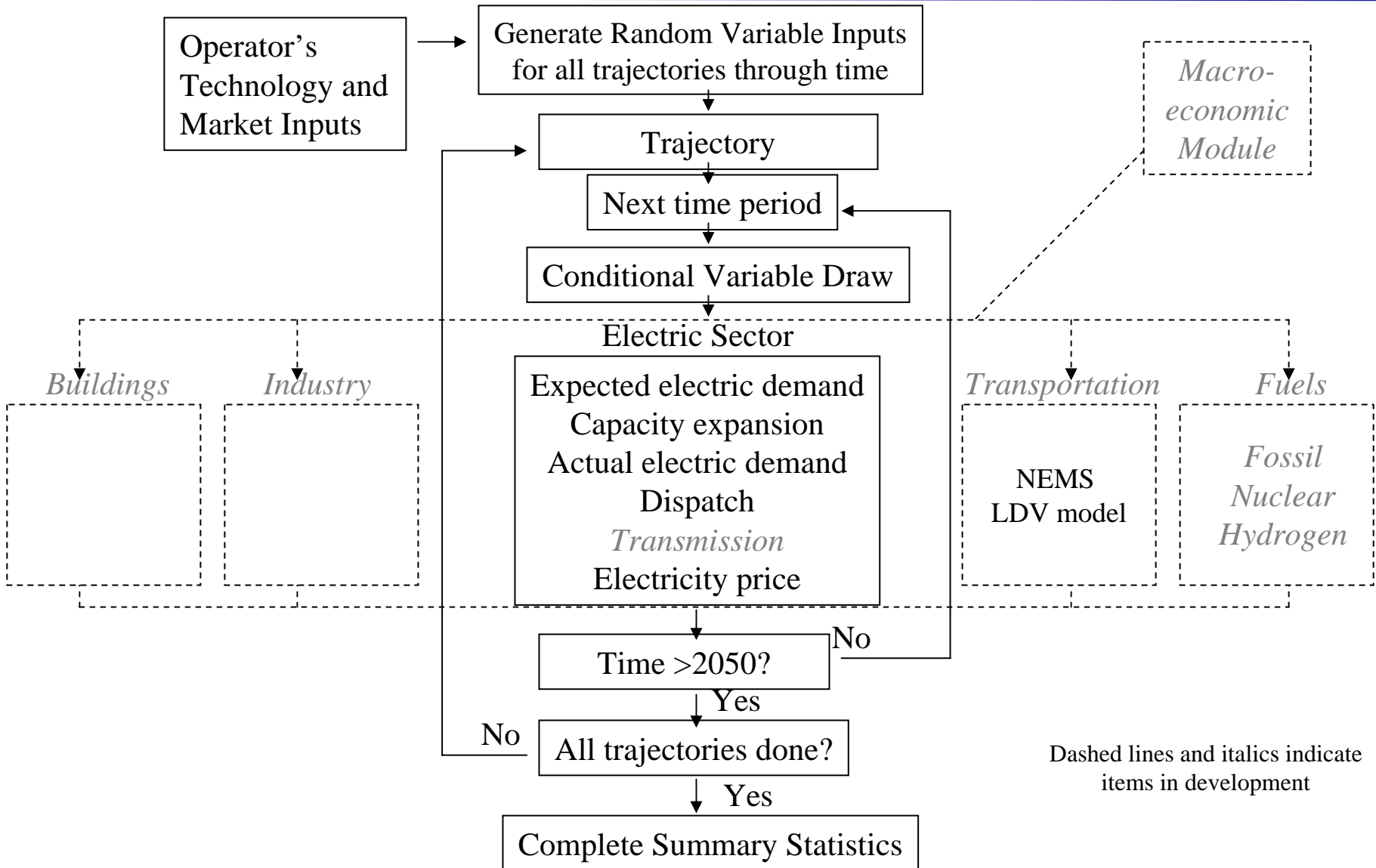


SEDS General Description

- Model of U.S. energy markets: currently only electric sector capacity expansion and alpha version of light duty vehicle transport
 - All major electric prime mover types – coal, gas, nuclear, hydro
- 2010 to 2050 in 5-year increments
- Explicit treatment of uncertainty with Latin Hypercube simulation
- Simulation – not optimization, lack of foresight
- Single national region
- Engineering/economic costs and efficiencies
- Endogenous technology change through learning curves
- Base, intermediate, and peak power markets
- Logit market share for new capacity
- Renewable energy supply curves
- Least cost dispatch
- Planned and economic plant retirements



SEDS Modules and Routine



Dashed lines and italics indicate items in development

Uncertain Major Market Drivers in SEDS



- **Policy/environment**
 - Climate change
 - Production Tax Credit
 - Nuclear builds = f (climate change, Yucca Mtn, etc.)
- **Fossil fuel prices**
 - Natural Gas, Oil and Coal
- **Technological advances (e.g \$/kW, capacity factor)**
 - Due to R&D
 - Due to learning
- **The Economy**
 - Electric demand
 - Growth
 - Elasticity



Model Description: Paradigm

Simulation – Not Optimization

- **No knife-edge responses**
- **Logit market share algorithm**
- **Capable of capturing non-optimal behaviors**
- **Relatively quick run times**



Lack of Foresight

- **Especially important in a stochastic model**
 - Don't want modeled investors to know the outcome of future uncertainties
- **Doesn't know:**
 - Future fuel prices
 - Future technology improvements
 - Future policies
 - Future loads
 - Build to model's expectations – dispatch to model's reality

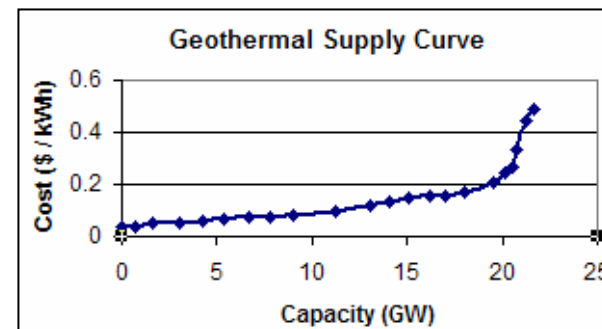
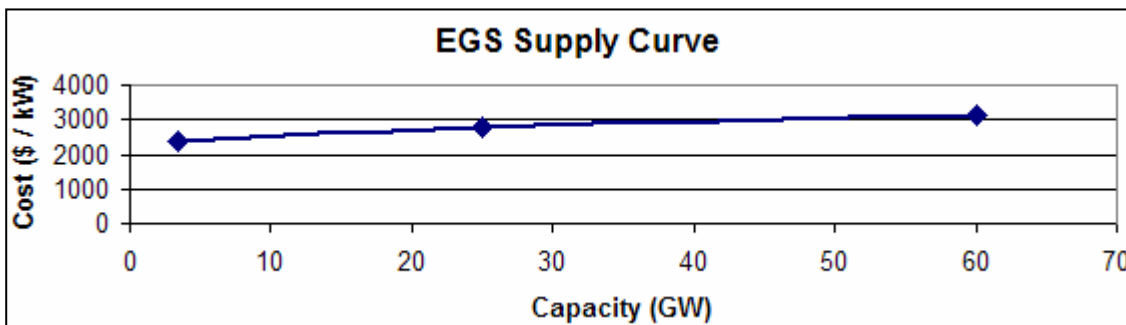
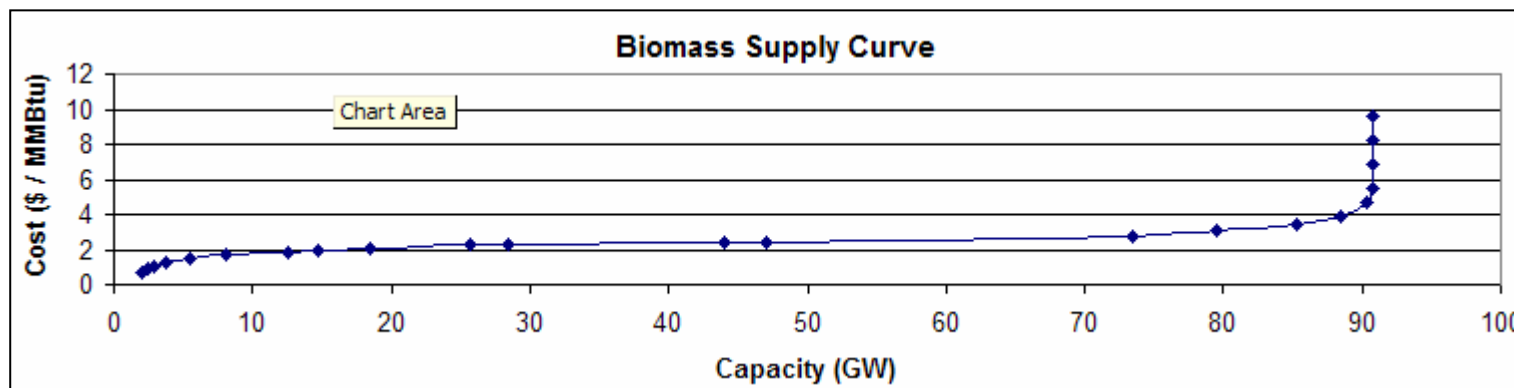
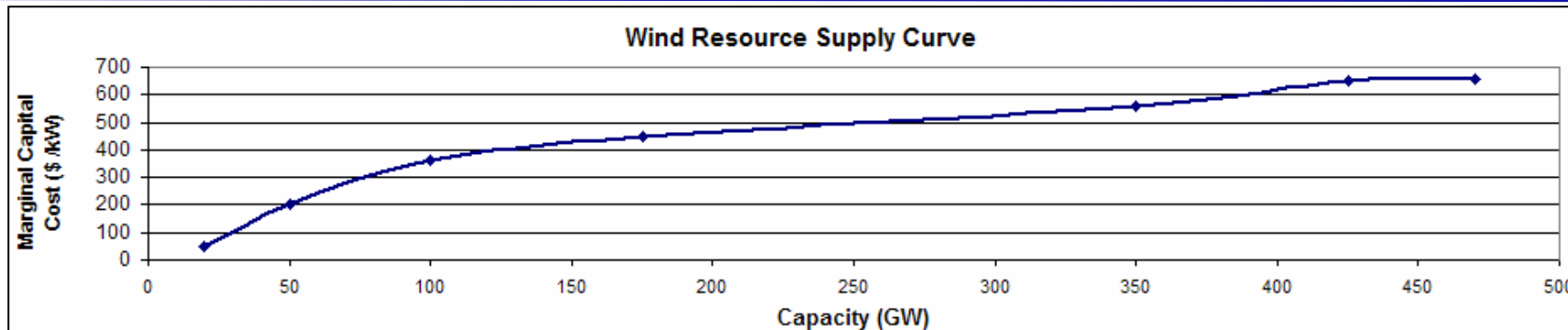
Regions in SEDS



- **For transparency and quick run times, SEDS electric market has a single national region, but:**
 - We're investigating the tradeoffs associated with having more electric regions
 - Single electric region may be feasible because:
 - Logit market share captures diversity
 - Supply curves capture renewable energy heterogeneity
 - May be able to incorporate some reduced form version of optimal power flow modeling using response surface or neural network
 - Other sectors could have more regions, even if electric sector retains only one region



Renewable Resource Curves





Analytica software environment

- **Designed explicitly for uncertainty analysis**
 - Operable in deterministic or stochastic mode
 - Easy to input different probability distributions
 - Correlated inputs
 - Conditional probabilities
 - Bivariate distributions
 - Many forms of uncertainty related outputs
 - Confidence intervals
 - Statistics – mean, mode, median, std deviation, min, max
 - Spearman correlation
- **Built for self documentation**
 - Graphical portrayal of functional relationships
 - Function boxes show equations, inputs, outputs, descriptions, relationships
- **No-cost, run-only version easily downloadable from net**



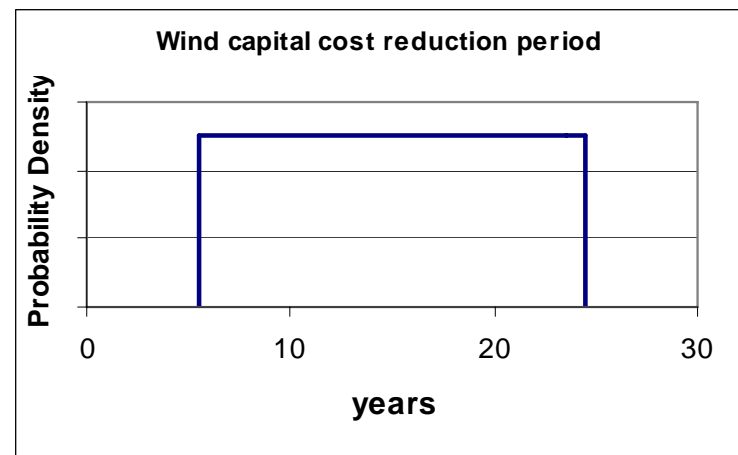
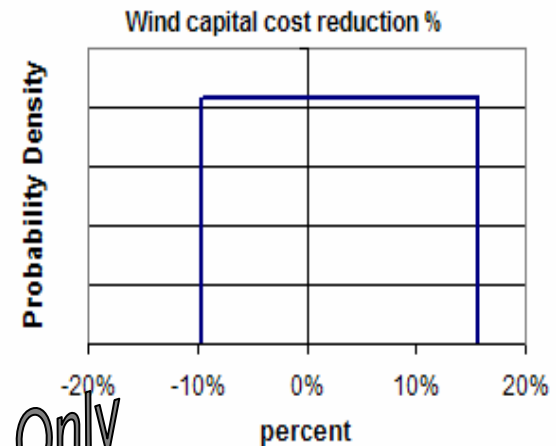
Technology Cost & Performance

- **Uncertainty in Capital Cost and Efficiency**

- **Each uncertainty modeled through two random variables**

- Ultimate improvement
- Time to ultimate improvement
 - linear improvement over time

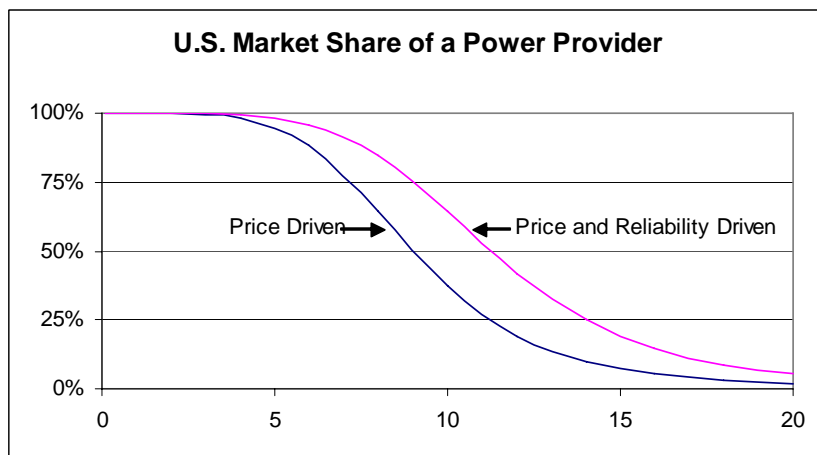
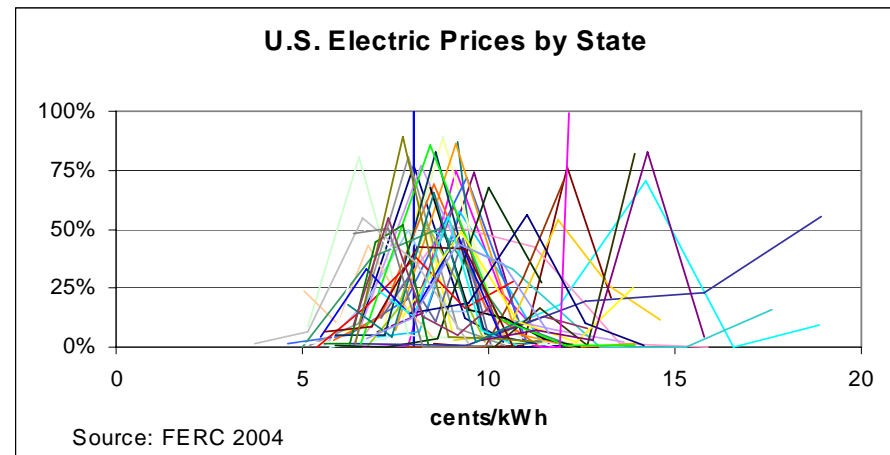
Illustrative Results Only





Market Diversity – Logit Market Share

- **Market prices are widely divergent across the U.S.**



- **Multinomial logit can use more than just price to estimate market share, e.g. reliability, ramp-rate**

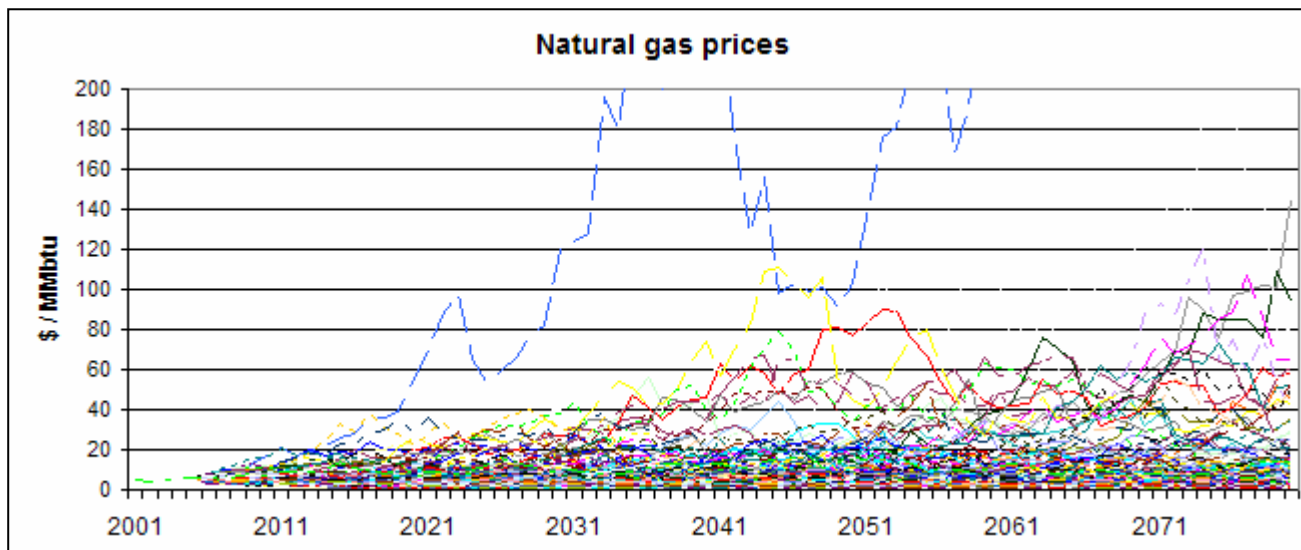


Modeling Fuel Price Uncertainty

- Eventually, modeled fuel prices will reflect resource depletion, new sources, refining, distribution and uncertainties
- Currently, uncertainty in fuel prices expressed through uncertainty in an annual price growth multiplier g_t [$P_t = (1+g_t)P_{t-1}$]
- Oil price determined by three random variables
- Gas and coal prices determined by uncertainty in their annual price growth multipliers and correlation with oil price

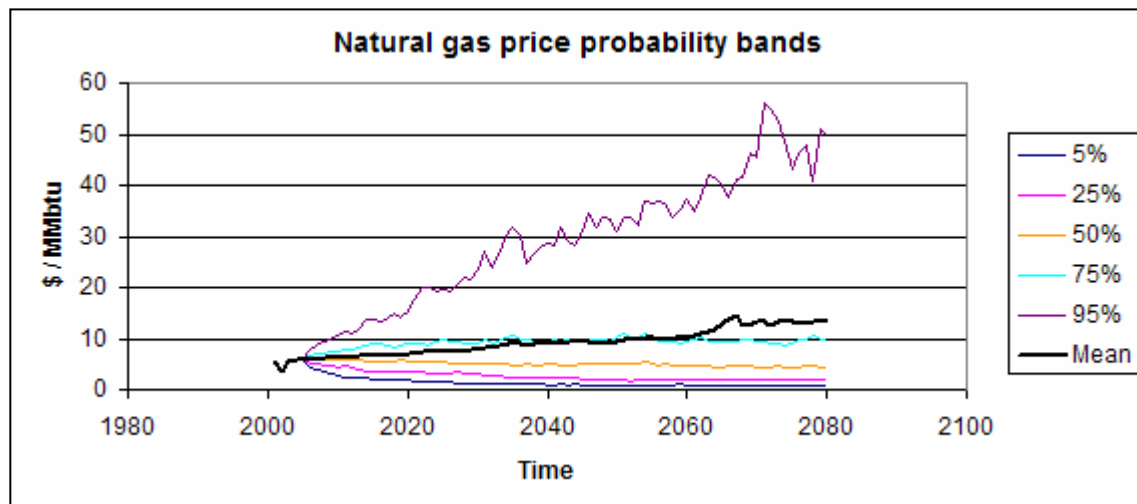


Sample Stochastic Input – Natural Gas



- The evolution of Natural gas price pathways” over time are simulated using Monte Carlo simulations

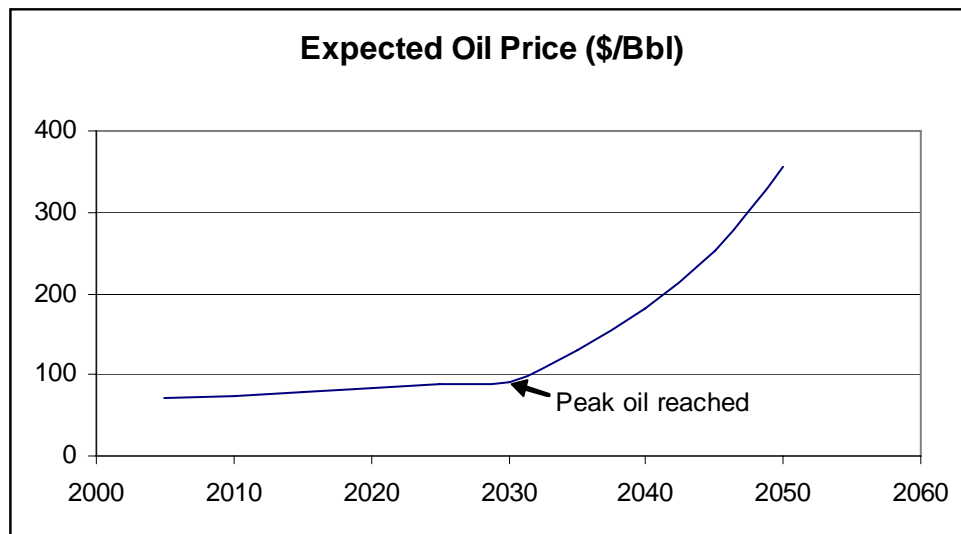
- Inputs and outputs are easily shown using using bands (or confidence intervals)





Oil Price Uncertainty

- Annual price growth before “Peak Oil”
- Time to “Peak Oil”
- Annual price growth after “Peak Oil”
- *Later version will have representation of world oil market based on D. Greene*



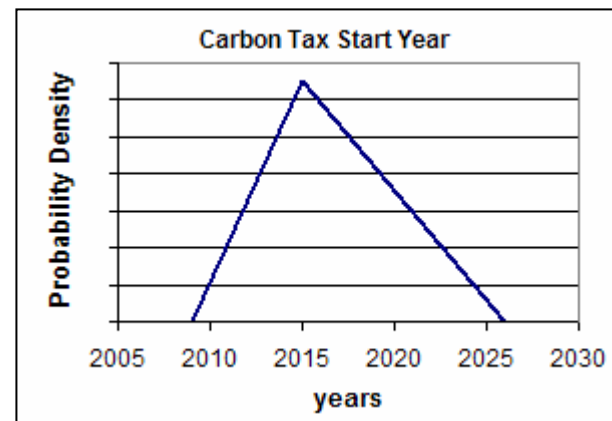
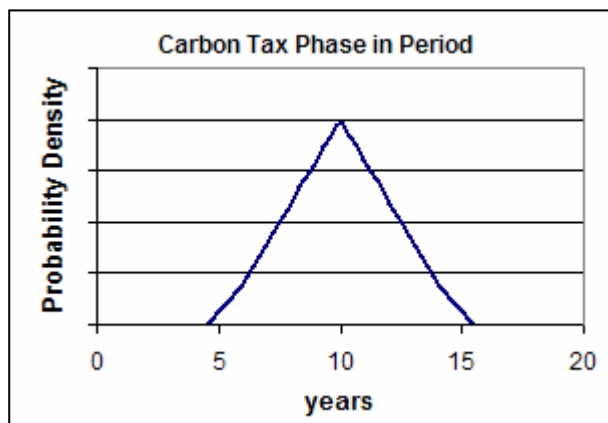
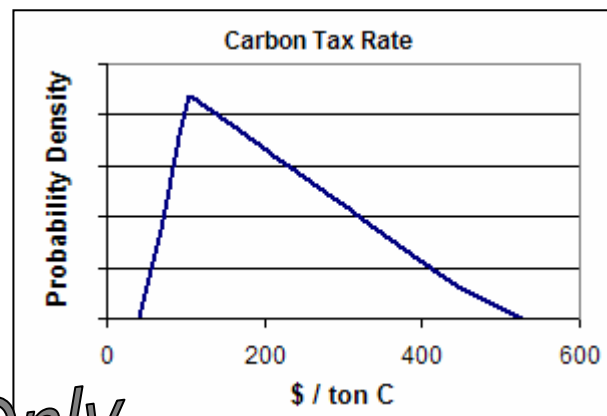
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Modeling Carbon Value Uncertainty

- Size of carbon tax
- Start date for implementation
- Ramp-up time

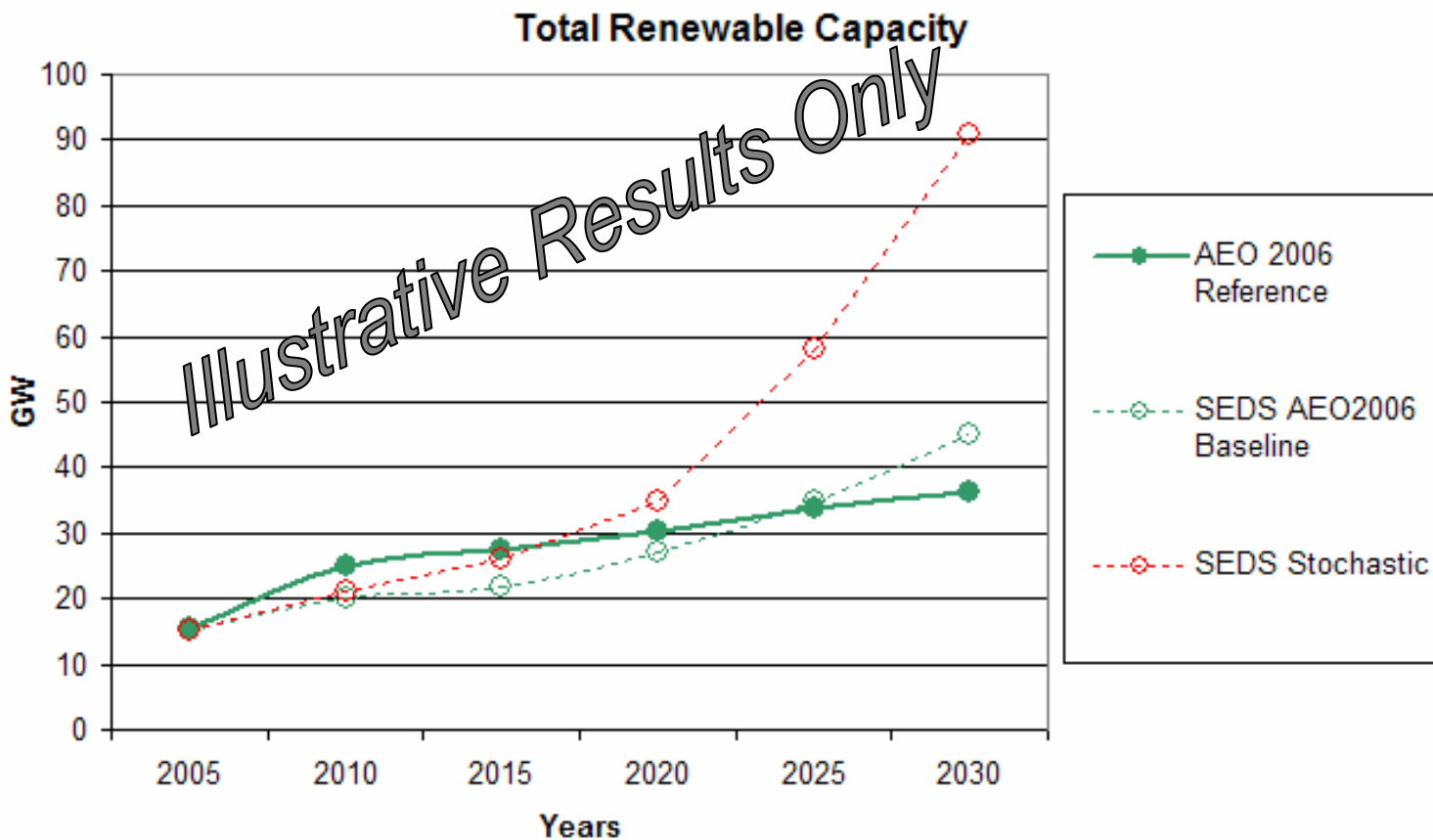
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Renewable Capacity

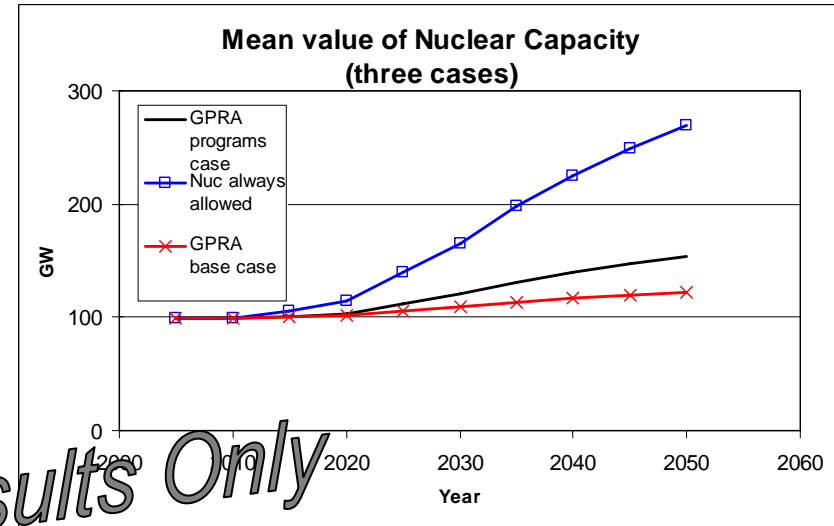
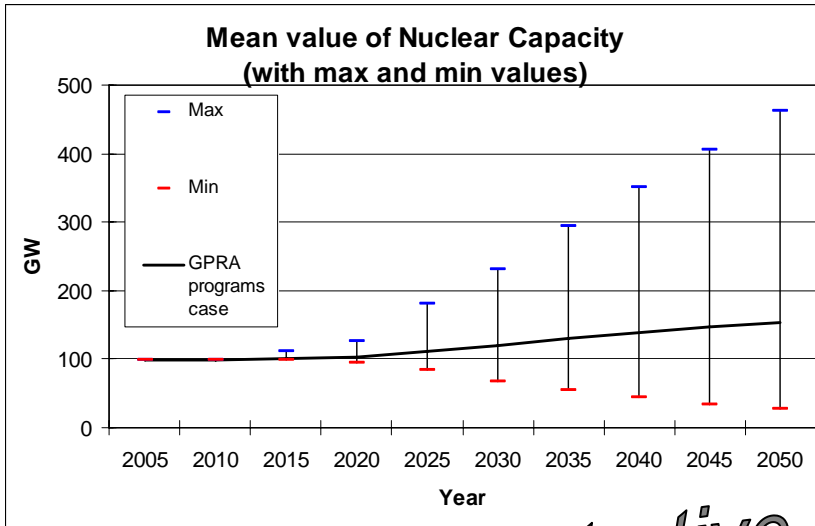
- A stochastic model's projection can yield insights not visible with deterministic models



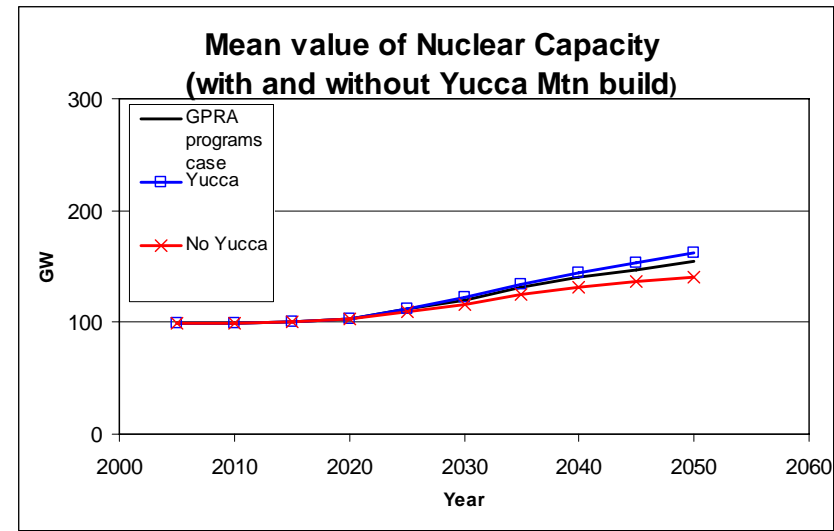
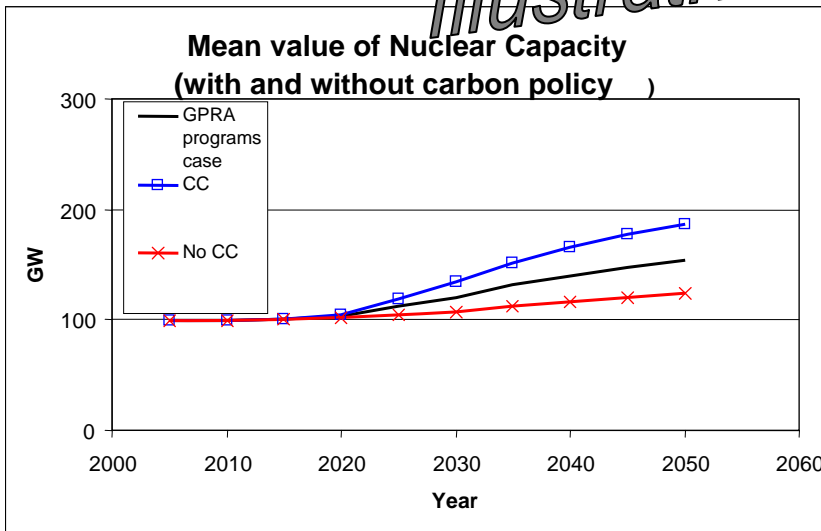


Sample Results

Nuclear Capacity



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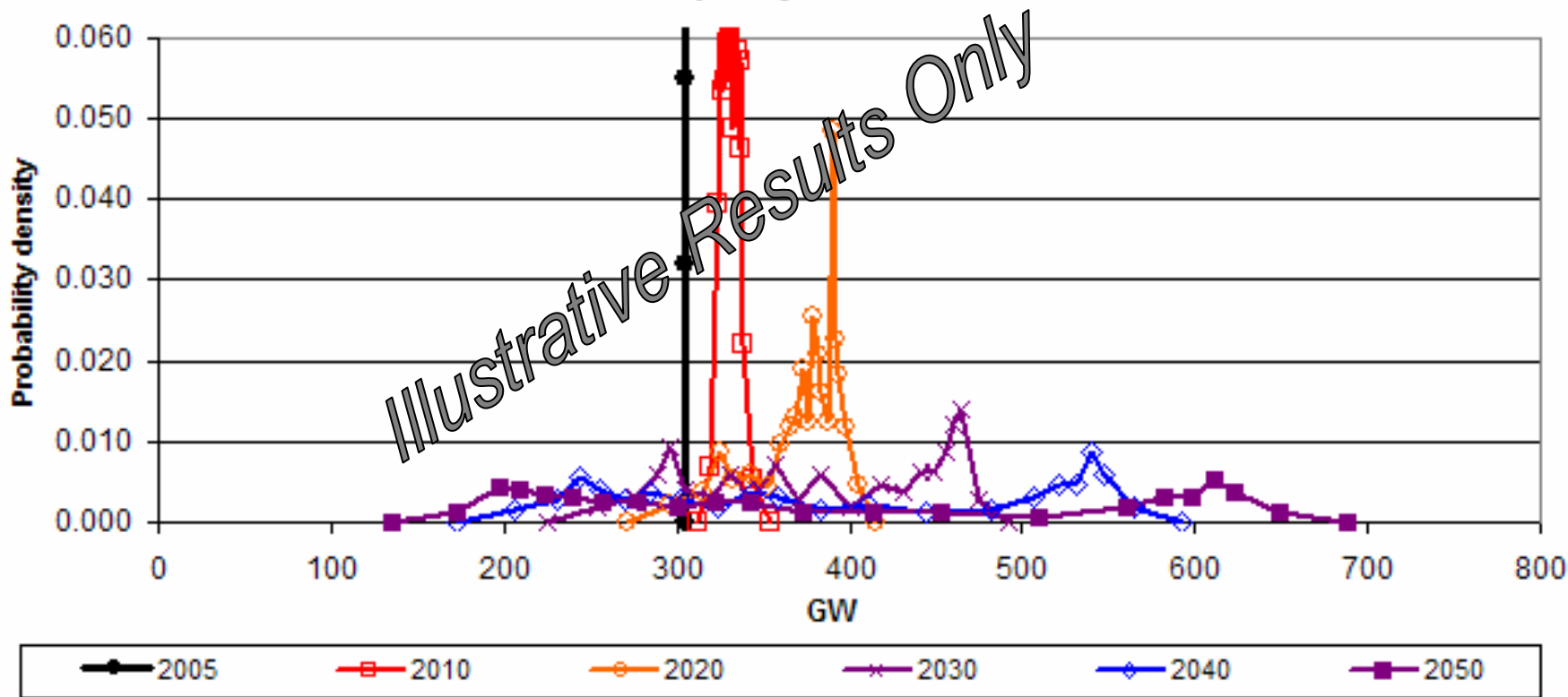




Coal Capacity

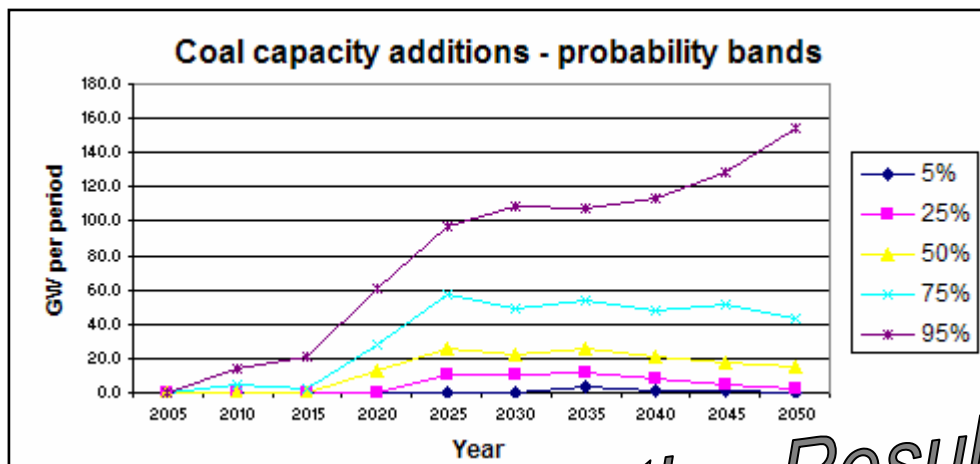
- Uncertainty Increases with Time
- A Bimodal Energy World Driven by Carbon Policy Uncertainty

Coal Capacity Over Time

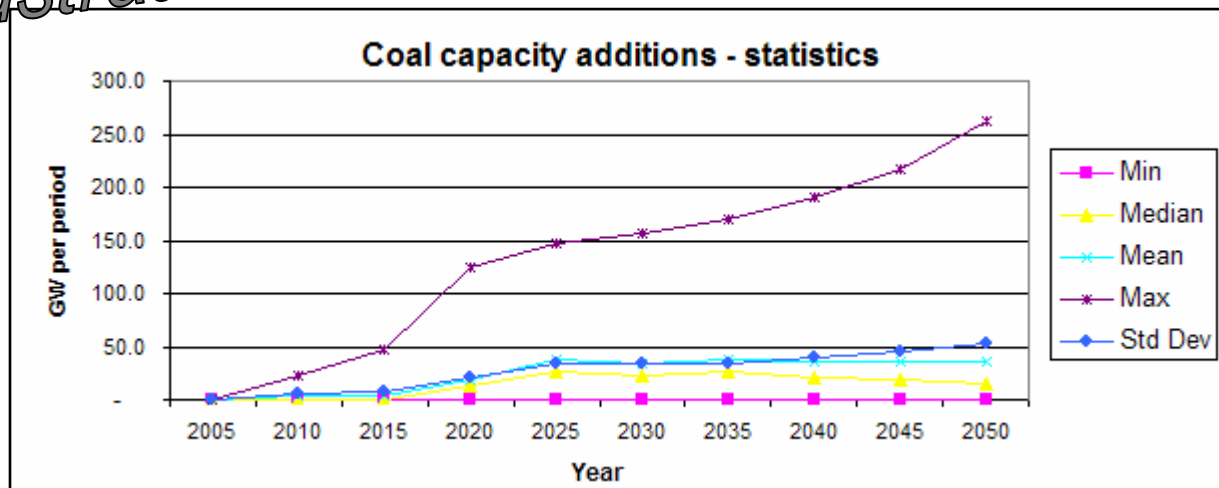




Information Presentation Variety



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Next Steps and Potential Collaboration

- Investigation of important uncertainties (NETL)
- Macroeconomic Module (LBNL/ANL)
- Liquid and Gas Fuels (ANL/ NETL)
- Residential and Commercial Sectors (LBNL/PNNL)
- Industrial Sector (LBNL/PNNL)
- Transportation Sector (ORNL/NREL/ANL)
- “Lite” vs. “Full” versions
- Regionalization or representation of regionalization’s effects
- Hydrogen
- Transmission (LBNL)
- Nuclear Fuel Cycle (BNL)
- Option value