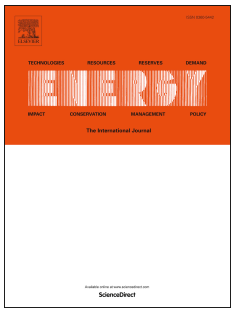
Accepted Manuscript



Policy implications of downscaling the time dimension in power system planning models to represent variability in renewable output

Lina Reichenberg, Afzal S. Siddiqui, Sonja Wogrin

PII: S0360-5442(18)31225-8

DOI: 10.1016/j.energy.2018.06.160

Reference: EGY 13202

To appear in: *Energy*

Received Date: 31 December 2017

Revised Date: 18 June 2018

Accepted Date: 24 June 2018

Please cite this article as: Reichenberg L, Siddiqui AS, Wogrin S, Policy implications of downscaling the time dimension in power system planning models to represent variability in renewable output, *Energy* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.energy.2018.06.160.

Policy Implications of Downscaling the Time Dimension in Power System Planning Models to Represent Variability in Renewable Output

Lina Reichenberg

Department of Energy and Environment, Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden

Afzal S. Siddiqui*

Department of Statistical Science, University College London, United Kingdom, Department of Computer and Systems Sciences, Stockholm University, Sweden, and Department of Decision Sciences, HEC Montréal, Canada

Sonja Wogrin

Instituto de Investigación Tecnológica, Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Spain

Abstract

Due to computational constraints, power system planning models are typically unable to incorporate full annual temporal resolution. In order to represent the increased variability induced by large amounts of variable renewable energy sources, two methods are investigated to reduce the time dimension: the integral approach (using typical hours based on demand and renewable output) and the representative days method (using typical days to capture annual variability). These two approaches are tested with a benchmark implementation that incorporates full time representation in order identify their suitability for assessing power systems with high renewable penetration. The integral method predicts renewable capacities within a 10% error margin, this paper's main performance metric, using just 32 time steps, while the representative days approach needs 160–200 time steps before providing similarly accurate renewable capacity estimates. Since the integral method generally cannot handle variation management, such as trade and storage, without enhancing the state-space

*Corresponding author
Email address: afzal.siddiqui@ucl.ac.uk (Afzal S. Siddiqui*)