

TulipaEnergy

**Faster Solving and
Higher Detailed
Large-Scale Energy
System Models**

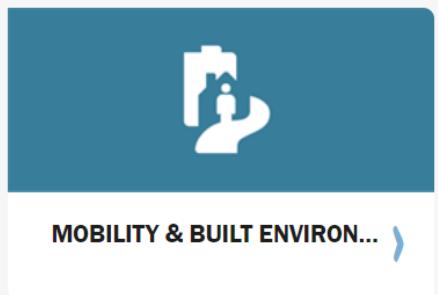
Diego Tejada | JuMP dev 2024





Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research

Creating impactful innovations for the sustainable wellbeing and prosperity of society.



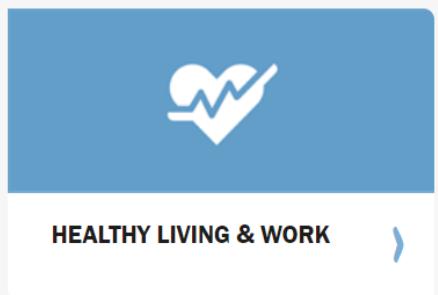
MOBILITY & BUILT ENVIRON...



DEFENCE, SAFETY & SECU...



ENERGY & MATERIALS TRA...



HEALTHY LIVING & WORK



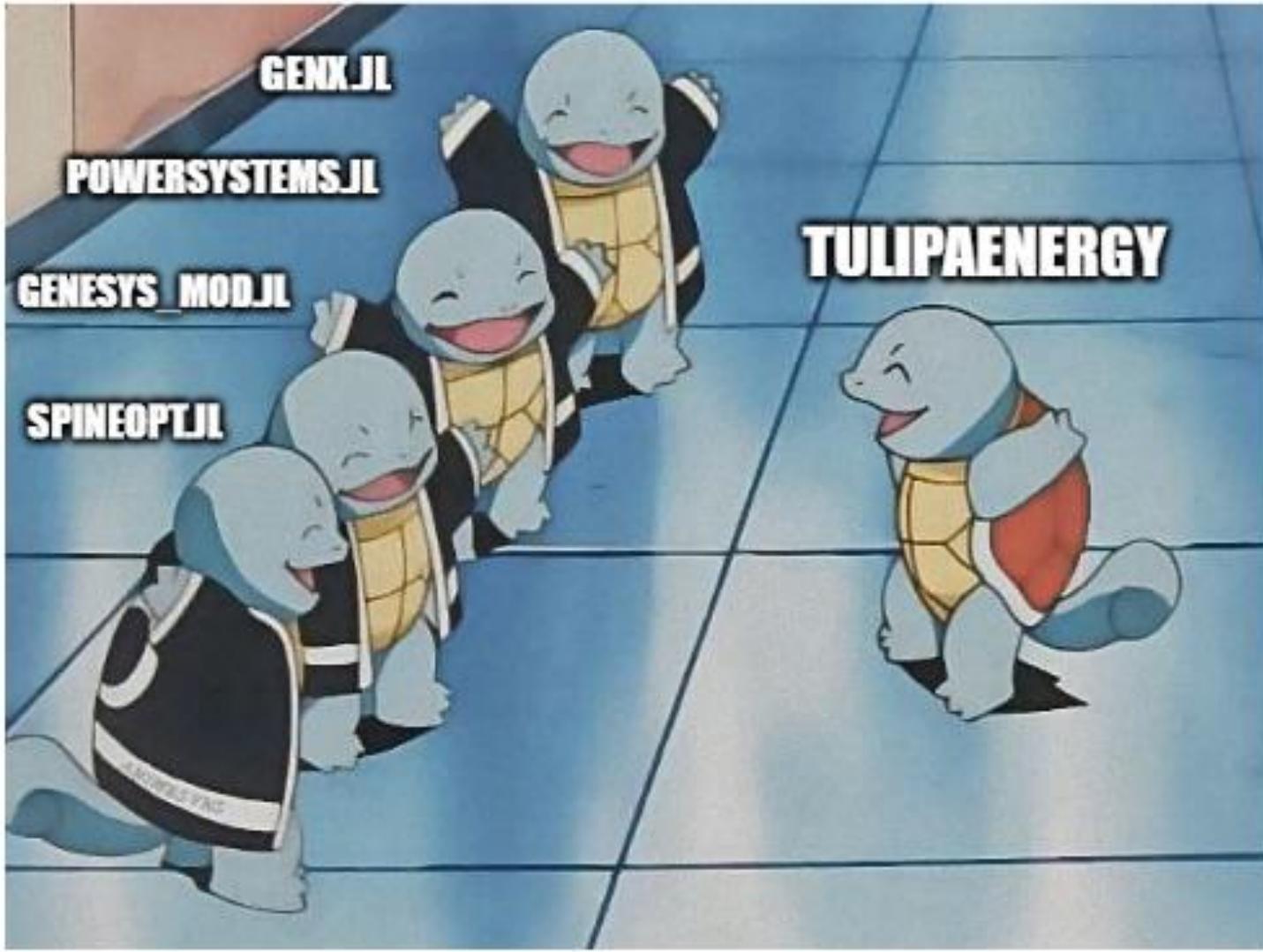
HIGH TECH INDUSTRY



ICT, STRATEGY & POLICY



Yet Another Energy System Model in Julia...



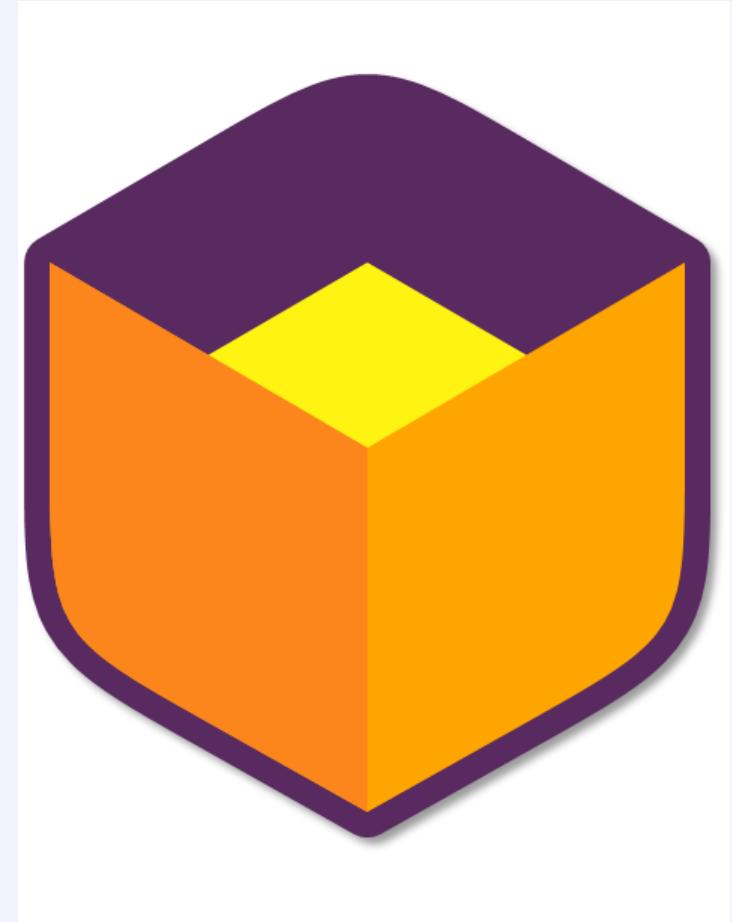
The Challenge

- Models aid in integrating renewable energy and coupling energy carriers.
- Optimizing investments helps stakeholders understand system dynamics for energy transition.
- Existing models excel in either technological, operational, or spatial-temporal detail, but never all three simultaneously.
- Key challenge: including enough details while remaining computationally tractable.



Project Description

- New energy model from [scratch](#) (model design and coding)
 - [Sector coupling](#): e.g., electricity, H₂ and heat
 - The main objective is to determine the optimal [investment](#) and [operation](#) decisions
 - Representation of different types of [energy assets](#) (e.g., producers, consumers, conversions, storages, and transports)
-  Focus on [compact and efficient formulations](#) and implementations suitable for expert energy system researchers



The TulipaEnergy Team



innovation
for life



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Greg Neustroev
*Postdoc: Blended
Rep. Periods*



Maaike Elgersma
*PhD: Accurate &
Efficient Formulations*



Utrecht
University



Zhi Gao
*PhD: Fully Flexible
Temporal Resolution*

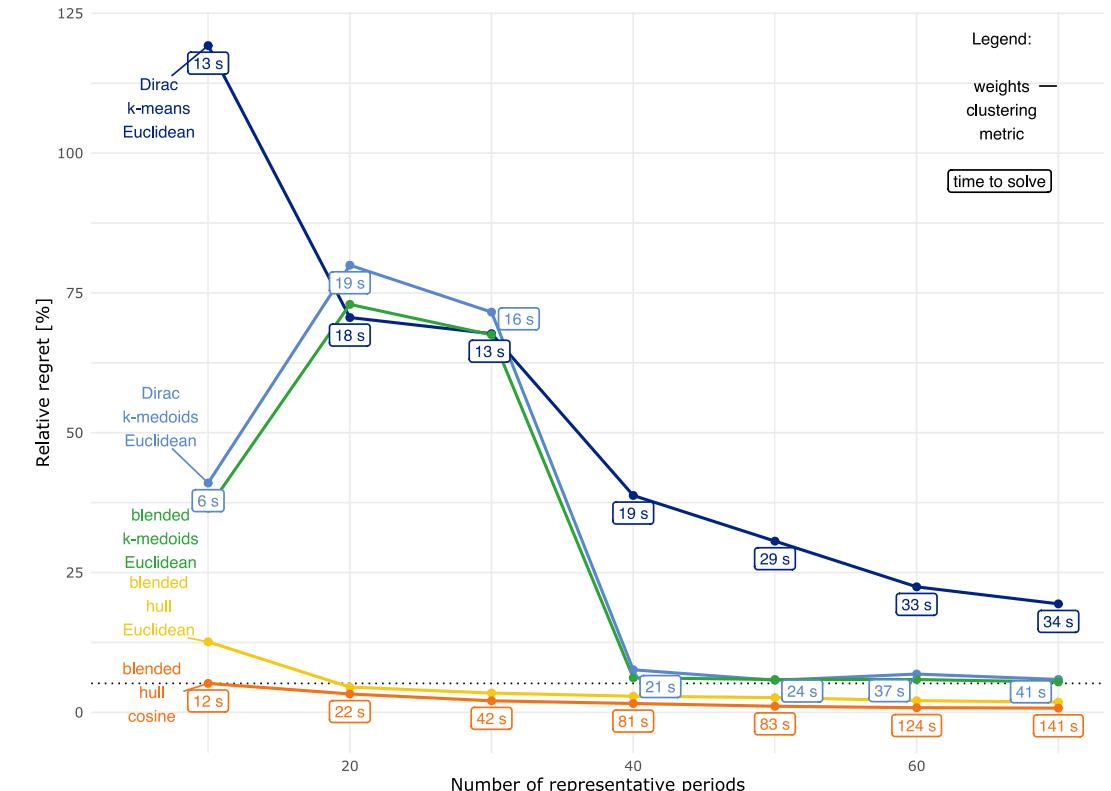
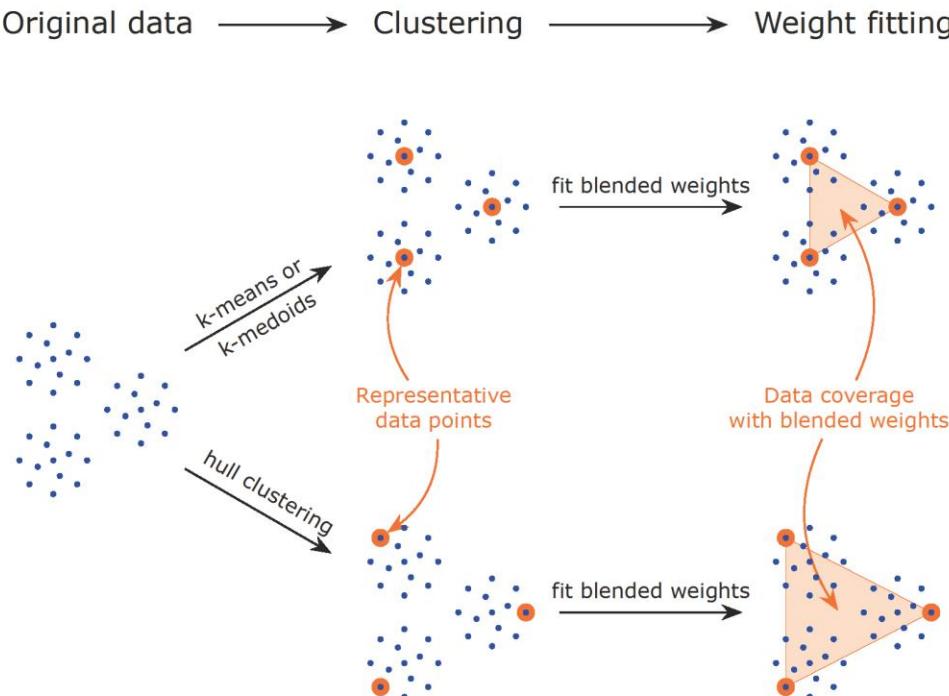


Matthijs Arnoldus
*MSc: Modelling to
Generate Alternatives*

Innovations in Energy Modelling

Hull Clustering with Blended Representative Periods

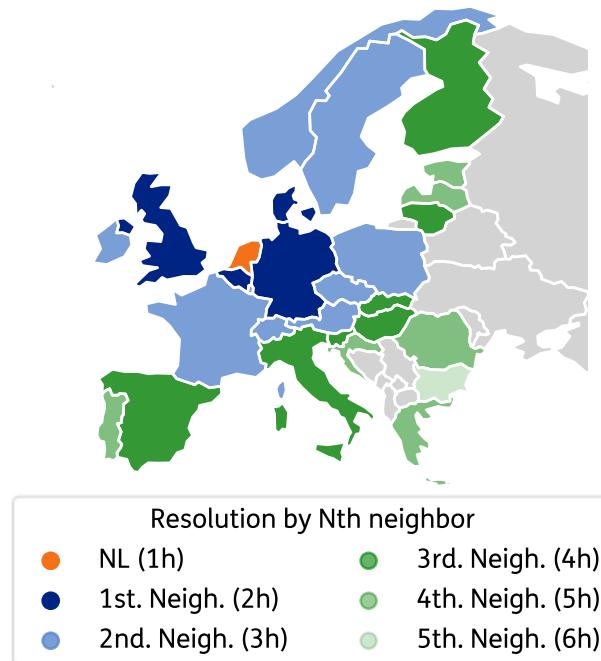
- Method of hull clustering with blended representative periods (RPs)
- Advantages over k-means/medoids in data representation
- Faster performance with lower relative regret using fewer RPs



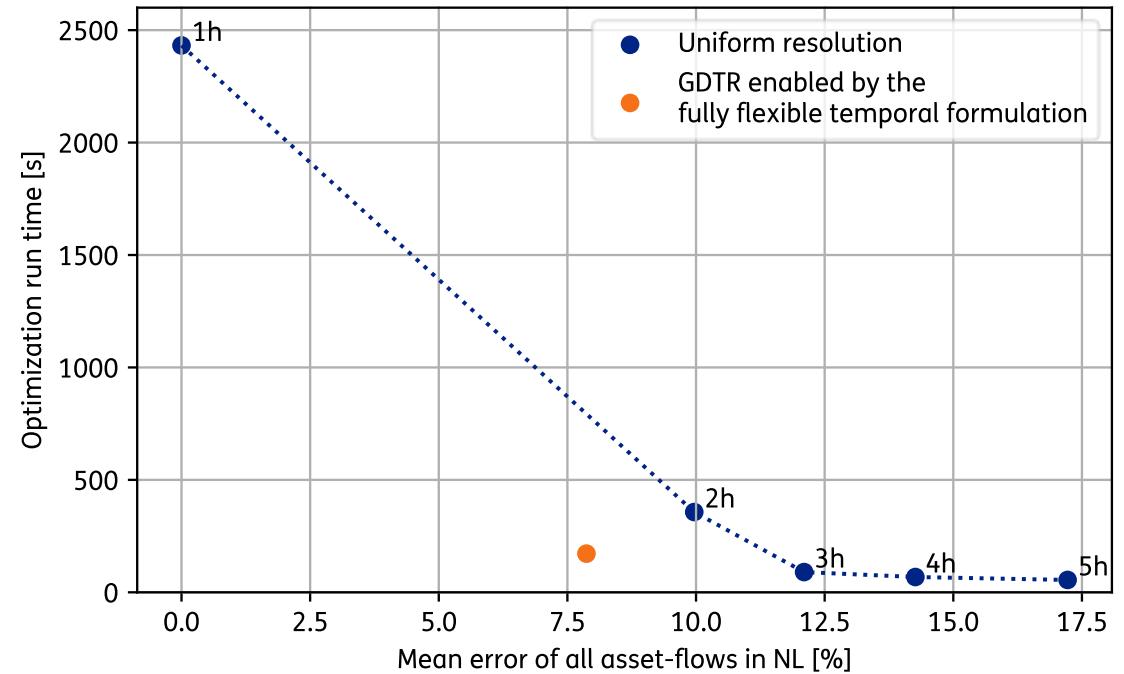
Fully Flexible Temporal Resolution

- Flexible formulation for temporal resolution
- Capability to mix independent resolutions across carriers, regions, and time horizons
- Example of geographical application in the Netherlands

Geographically Decreasing Temporal Resolution (GDTR)

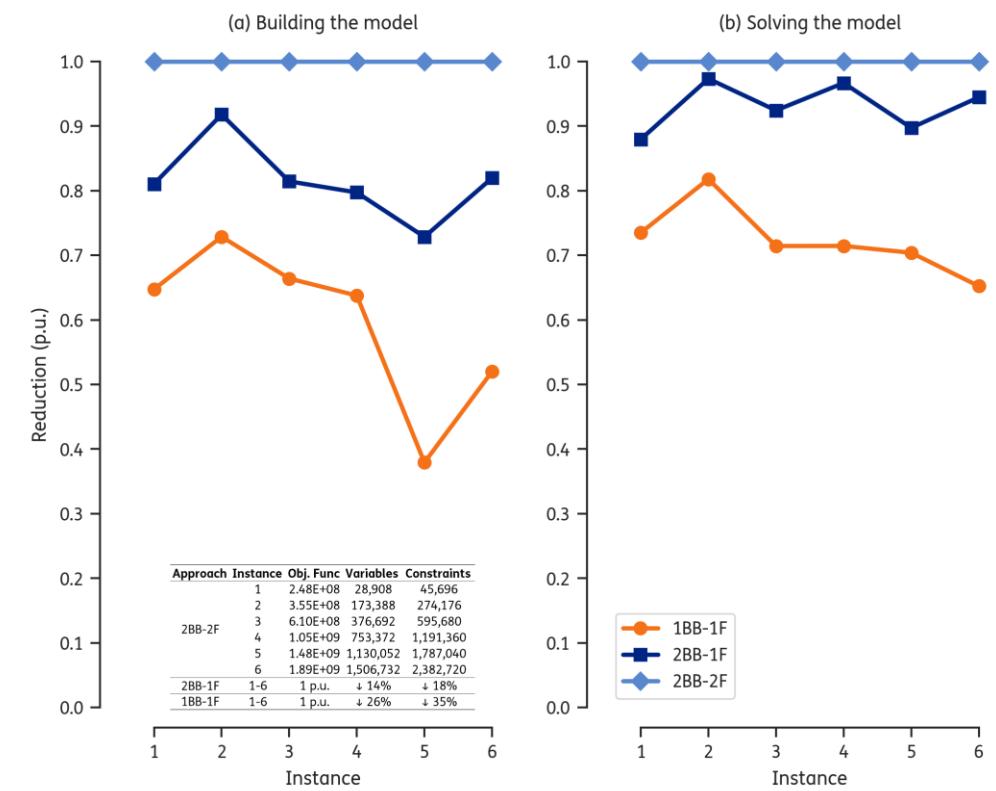
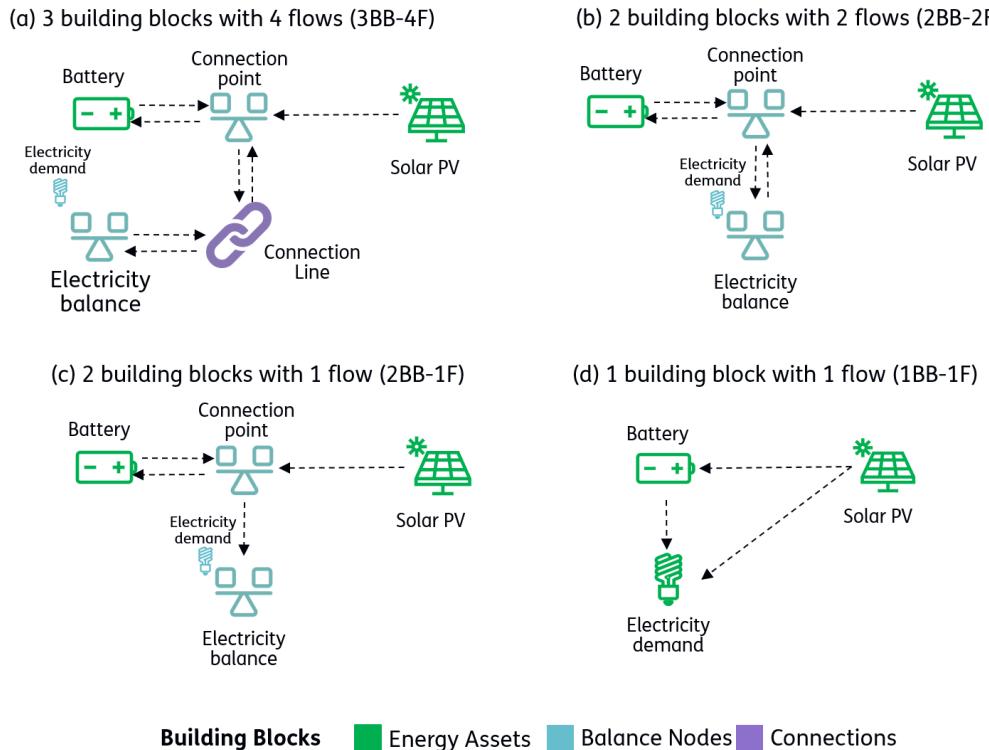


Computational cost vs solution accuracy



Graph-Based System Representation

- Breaking the misconception of LP as the simplest representation
- Graph theory approach reducing problem size without losing accuracy
- Faster model building and solving with increasing model size



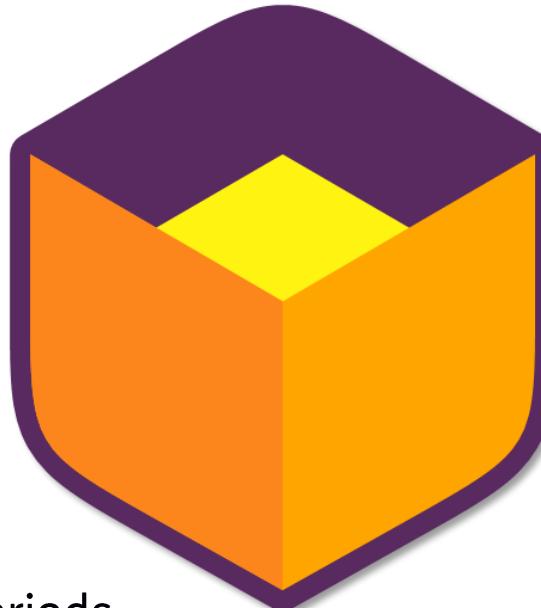
TulipaEnergy

TulipaEnergy and Julia/JuMP

TulipaEnergy Packages

TulipaEnergyModel.jl

Builds and runs the optimisation model



TulipaClustering.jl

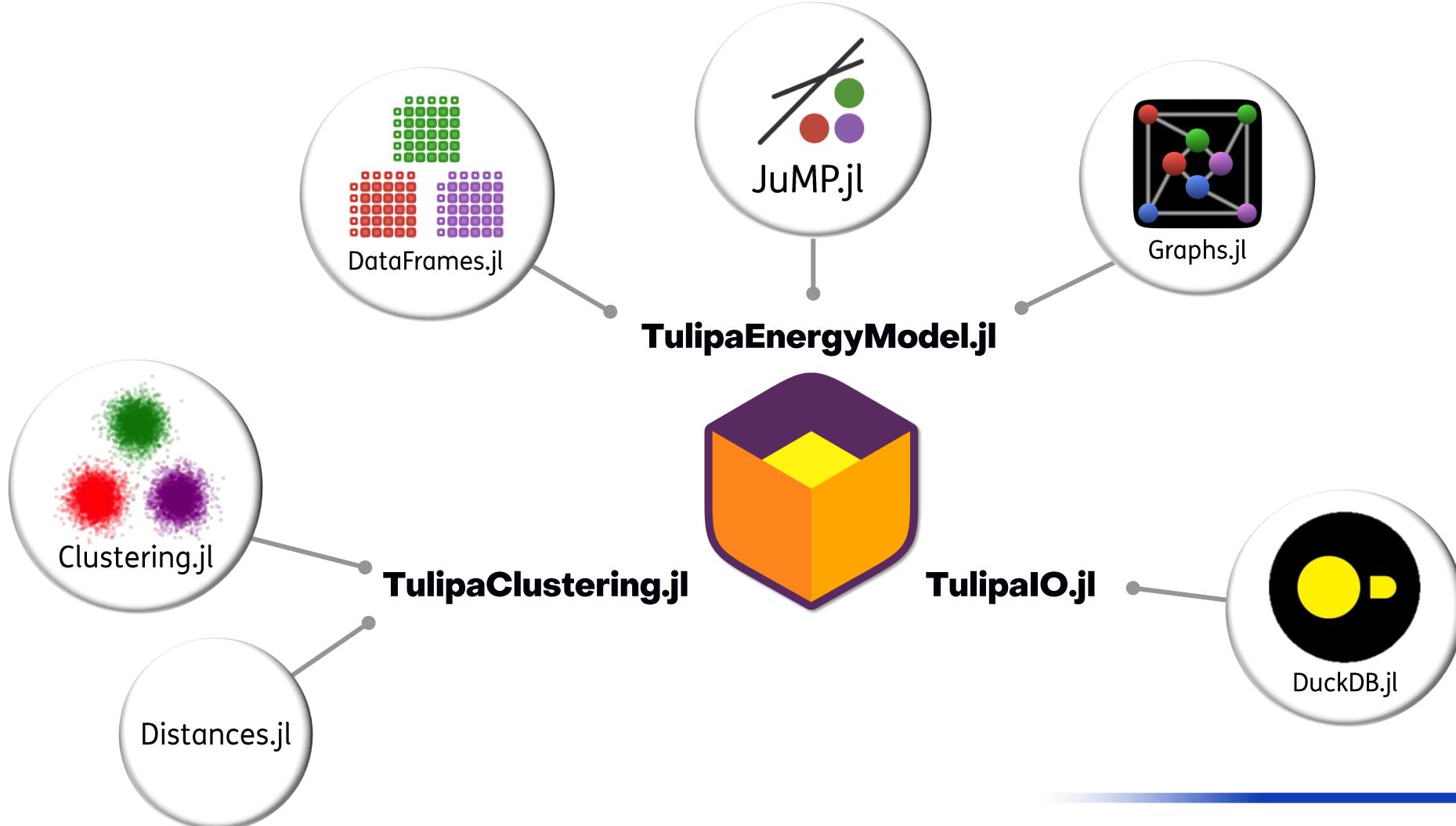
Selects the Blended Representative Periods

TulipalO.jl

Script-based IO for data manipulation

TulipaEnergy

TulipaEnergy Main Dependencies



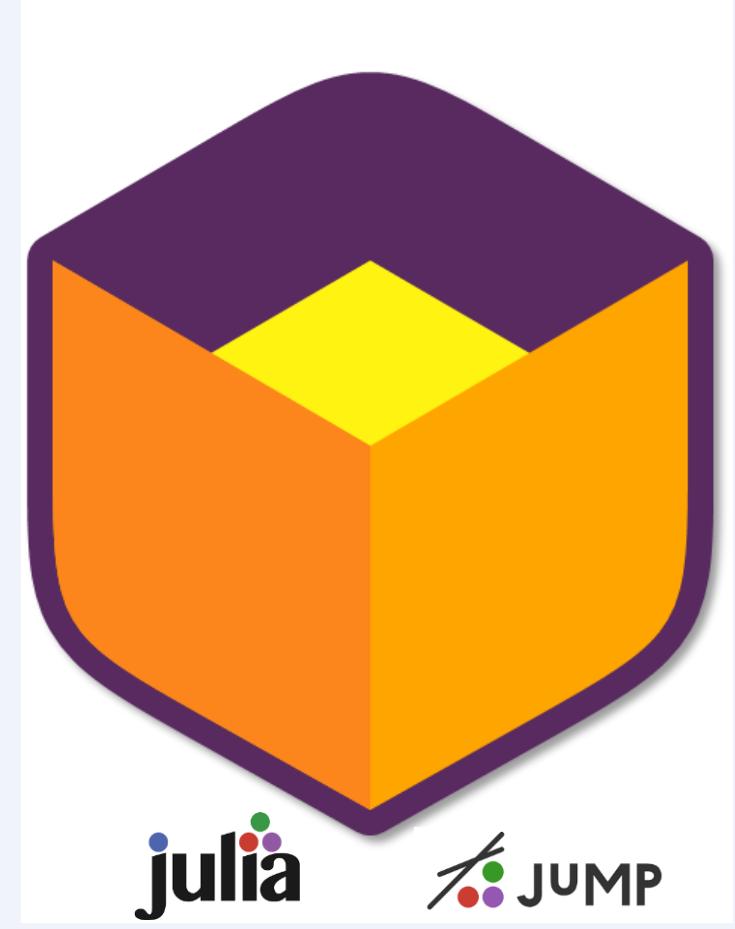
Tulipa

Tulipa Energy and Useful Tool for Development



TulipaEnergyModel.jl

- Open-source Julia/JuMP package available on GitHub 
- Timeline:
 - 2023 → Core features development and innovations
 - 2024 → Multi-year investment and power system operation constraints
 - 2025 → Operation constraints in other sectors (e.g., gas) and uncertainty
- Applying best practices for software development (e.g., atomic commits, semantic versioning, code review, tests, documentation)



Performance Results - Western European Countries

- 10 European Countries with an hourly resolution
- Minimize operating costs for one year
- Optimization problem size:
 - # variables: \approx 1.2 million
 - # constraints: \approx 2.5 million
- **TulipaEnergyModel.jl** building time[†] and memory usage:
 - Initial code: 314s and 32GB
 - Optimized code: 86s (**↓73%**) and 18GB (**↓44%**)



[†]First draft of the code: 8min for 2 EU countries

How did we achieve it?

Basic JuMP

```

1 @constraint(
2     model,
3     max_transport_flow_limit[f ∈ Ft, rp ∈ RP, B_flow ∈ graph[f...].partitions[rp]],
4     duration(B_flow, rp) * flow[f, rp, B_flow] ≤ upper_bound_transport_flow[f, rp, B_flow]
5 )

```

Using DataFrames to linearise indices

```

1 df = filter(row -> (row.from, row.to) ∈ Ft, df_flows)
2 model[:max_transport_flow_limit] = [
3     @constraint(
4         model,
5         duration(row.time_block, row.rp) * flow[row.index] ≤ upper_bound_transport_flow[row.index],
6         base_name = "max_transport_flow_limit[$(row.from),$(row.to),$(row.rp),$(row.time_block)]"
7     ) for row in eachrow(df)
8 ]

```

julia> energy_problem.dataframes[:flows]

648x9 DataFrame

Row	from	to	rep_period	timesteps_block	efficiency	index	flow
	Symbol	Symbol	Int64	UnitRange...	Float64	Int64	GenericV...
1	ocgt	demand	1	1:1	0.0	1	flow[(ocgt, demand), 1, 1:1]
2	ocgt	demand	1	2:2	0.0	2	flow[(ocgt, demand), 1, 2:2]
3	ocgt	demand	1	3:3	0.0	3	flow[(ocgt, demand), 1, 3:3]

Some Final Thoughts

Good Things

- Speed & efficiency!
- Straight-forward syntax
- Great user community support!
- Others: DuckDB, Graphs, Clustering...
- Friendly to both researchers and software engineers



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Room for Improvement

- Skill required for best speed/memory
- Add more tips for speed/efficiency improvement
- New Extensions?
 - Gather Update Solve Scatter (GUSS)
 - NearOptimalAlternatives.jl* for modelling to generate alternatives – MGA

Check out our GitHub!





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for life