

# Energy System Modelling

SS 2018, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology  
Institute for Automation and Applied Informatics

## TUTORIAL I: TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

Will be worked on in the exercise session on Wednesday, 11 July 2018.

### PROBLEM I.1 (DATA ANALYSIS).

The following data are made available to you on the course home page<sup>1</sup>:

`de_data.csv`, `gb_data.csv`, `eu_data.csv`, (`wind.csv`, `solar.csv`, `load.csv`).

They describe (quasi-real) time series for wind power generation  $W(t)$ , solar power generation  $S(t)$  and load  $L(t)$  in Great Britain (GB), Germany (DE) and Europe (EU). The time step is 1 h and the time series are several years long.

- Check that the wind and solar time series are normalized to 'per-unit of installed capacity', and that the load time series is normalized to MW.
- For all three regions, calculate the maximum, mean, and variance of the time series.
- For all three regions, plot the time series  $W(t)$ ,  $S(t)$ ,  $L(t)$  for a winter month (January) and a summer month (July).
- For all three regions, plot the duration curve for  $W(t)$ ,  $S(t)$ ,  $L(t)$ .
- For all three regions, plot the probability density function of  $W(t)$ ,  $S(t)$ ,  $L(t)$ .
- Apply a (Fast) Fourier Transform to the the three time series  $X \in W(t), S(t), L(t)$ :

$$\tilde{X}(\omega) = \int_0^T X(t)e^{i\omega t} dt .$$

For all three regions, plot the energy spectrum  $|\tilde{\Delta}(\omega)|^2$  as a function of  $\omega$ . Discuss the relationship of these results with the findings obtained in (b)-(e).

- Normalize the time series to one, so that  $\langle W \rangle = \langle S \rangle = \langle L \rangle = 1$ . Now, for all three regions, plot the mismatch time series

$$\Delta(t) = \gamma\alpha W(t) + \gamma(1 - \alpha)S(t) - L(t)$$

for the same winter and summer months as in (c). Choose  $\alpha \in \{0.0, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0\}$  with  $\gamma = 1$ , and  $\gamma \in \{0.5, 0.75, 1.0, 1.25, 1.5\}$  with  $\alpha = 0.75$ .

- For all three regions, repeat (b)-(f) for the mismatch time series.

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<sup>1</sup><https://nworbmot.org/courses/esm-2018/>

**PROBLEM I.2 (ANALYTICAL).**

Figure 1 shows approximations to the seasonal variations of wind and solar power generation  $W(t)$  and  $S(t)$  and load  $L(t)$ :

$$W(t) = 1 + A_W \cos \omega t$$

$$S(t) = 1 - A_S \cos \omega t$$

$$L(t) = 1 + A_L \cos \omega t$$

The time series are normalized to  $\langle W \rangle = \langle S \rangle = \langle L \rangle := \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T L(t) dt = 1$ , and the constants have the values

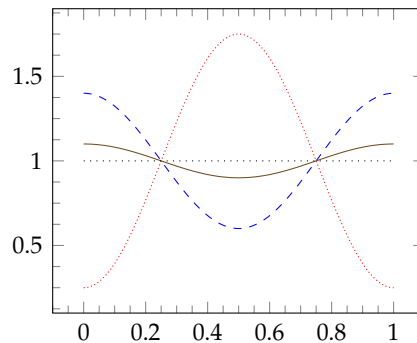
$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$T = 1 \text{ year}$$

$$A_W = 0.4$$

$$A_S = 0.75$$

$$A_L = 0.1$$



**Figure 1:** Seasonal variations of wind and solar power generation  $W(t)$  --- and  $S(t)$  ·····, and load  $L(t)$  — around the mean 1 ·····.

(a) What is the seasonal optimal mix  $\alpha$ , which minimizes

$$\langle [\alpha W(t) + (1 - \alpha)S(t) - L(t)]^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [\alpha W(t) + (1 - \alpha)S(t) - L(t)]^2 dt,$$

(b) How does the optimal mix change if we replace  $A_L \rightarrow -A_L$ ?

(c) Now assume that there is a seasonal shift in the wind signal

$$W(t) = 1 + A_W \cos(\omega t - \phi).$$

Express the optimal mix  $\alpha$  as a function of  $\phi$ .

(d) A constant conventional power source  $C(t) = 1 - \gamma$  is now introduced. The mismatch then becomes

$$\Delta(t) = \gamma [\alpha W(t) + (1 - \alpha)S(t)] + C(t) - L(t).$$

Analogously to (a), find the optimal mix  $\alpha$  as a function of  $0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$ , which minimizes  $\langle \Delta^2 \rangle$ .

## REMARKS (PYTHON POINTERS OR WHERE TO START).

I found the python notebook based notes of Robert Johansson to be a comprehensive kick starter<sup>2</sup>.

- [Lecture 0](#) covers installation and getting ready.
- [Lecture 1](#) zooms through most basic general python control structures (only brush over it and stop reading early, i.e. if you read the word `classes` you already know too much).
- [Lecture 2](#) is the most important and closely connected to the exercises.
- You might as well stop now, but if you *are* hooked, I recommend [Lecture 3](#) for more physics and [Lecture 4](#) for prettier graphs.

Further reference material of help is:

- The website-books <http://python-course.eu/> (english), <http://python-kurs.eu/> (german); especially if you only *very* quickly skim over the [python2 tutorial](#) and switch over to the [numerical python](#) stuff early; especially of interest might be the [pandas](#) bit in the end, which will make the exercises a breeze at the expense of yet another package to learn.
- the exhaustive (overly so) official python tutorial<sup>3</sup> available in [english](#) and [german](#); which will NOT introduce you to numpy or scipy.

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<sup>2</sup><http://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/jrjohansson/scientific-python-lectures/tree/master/>

<sup>3</sup><https://docs.python.org/2/tutorial/>