

### Mathematics of Gas Transport – Let's talk about data

Janina Zittel and the Energy Network Optimization Team Brussels, 21.11.2019

### The Energy Network Optimization Team at ZIB

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# Solving problems of TSOs using mathematical optimization – our journey





## With our Project Partners from Research and Industry

#### The ForNe

#### Team

With the industry partner Open Grid Europe GmbH, The research partners from WIAS Berlin, HU Berlin, TU Darmstadt, U Duisburg-Essen, FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg, Leibniz-U Hannover And the software companies atesio and develOPT

2nd Conference on Mathematics of Gas Transport With experts from industry and science

#### The plan4res Team

With the research partners from Electricitè de France, Cray Computer GbmH, RWTH Aachen, Imperial College London, Uni Pisa, Uni Modena e Reggio Emilia, Siemens AG





#### The MODAL GasLab team

With the industry partners from Open Grid Europe GmbH and Soptim







### ForNe Nomination Validation

### Given

- > a detailed description of a gas network
- > a nomination specifying amounts of gas
- flow at entries and exits

### Find

- 1. settings for the active devices (valves, control valves, compressors)
- 2. values for the physical parameters of the network that comply with gas physics and legal and technical limitations
- ? How to decide whether a given nomination is technically feasible





То

**EVALUATING GAS NETWORK** CAPACITIES







? How to decide whether adding another capacity product delivers feasible nominations



- $\succ$  with 6 periods for contracts
- ➤ to get 1,000 nominations each
- ➤ total of 120,000
- ➤ on a network of 4,000 arcs and
- ▶450 switching elements



and takes two weeks on a cluster of 256 cores, with < 1 h / nomination





EVALUATING GAS NETWORK CAPACITIES

### Input Data - The GasLib Format

#### Network Topology - .net

```
<source geoWGS84Long="10.0667004121" alias="" y="6691.6" x="12108"
        geoWGS84Lat="48.448723929" id="source_1">
 <height unit="m" value="7"/>
 <pressureMin unit="bar" value="1.01325"/>
 <pressureMax unit="bar" value="121.01325"/>
 <flowMin unit="1000m_cube_per_hour" value="0"/>
 <flowMax unit="1000m_cube_per_hour" value="10000"/>
 <gasTemperature unit="Celsius" value="15"/>
 <calorificValue unit="MJ_per_m_cube" value="41.342270292"/>
 <normDensity unit="kg_per_m_cube" value="0.82"/>
 <coefficient-A-heatCapacity value="31.61010551"/>
 <coefficient-B-heatCapacity value="-0.004284754861"/>
 <coefficient-C-heatCapacity value="8.019089e-05"/>
 <molarMass unit="kg_per_kmol" value="18.0488790169"/>
 <pseudocriticalPressure unit="bar" value="46.7020607"/>
 <pseudocriticalTemperature unit="K" value="202.4395142"/>
</source>
<sink geoWGS84Long="10.0667004121" alias="" y="6794.3" x="12090"</pre>
     geoWGS84Lat="48.448723929" id="sink_1">
 <height unit="m" value="7"/>
 <pressureMin unit="bar" value="1.01325"/>
 <pressureMax unit="bar" value="121.01325"/>
 <flowMin unit="1000m_cube_per_hour" value="0"/>
 <flowMax unit="1000m_cube_per_hour" value="10000"/>
</sink>
<innode geoWGS84Long="7.92474003681" alias="" y="6324.6" x="5389.9"
       geoWGS84Lat="48.3578033109" id="innode_1">
 <height unit="m" value="77"/>
 <pressureMin unit="bar" value="2.01325"/>
 sureMax unit="bar" value="86.01325"/>
</innode>
```

#### Scenario - .scn

<node type="entry" id="source\_1">
 <pressure unit="bar" bound="lower" value="2.0133"/>

```
sure unit="bar" bound="upper" value="86.013"/>
<flow unit="1000m_cube_per_hour" bound="both" value="472.636"/>
</node>
```

#### Compressor station data - .cs

10

6

Volumetric flow Q (m<sup>3</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>)

8

12

<source geoWGS84Long="10.0667004121" alias="" y="6691.6" x="12108"</pre>

geoWGS84Lat="48.448723929" id="source\_1"> <height unit="m" value="7"/> <pressureMin unit="bar" value="1.01325"/> <pressureMax unit="bar" value="121.01325"/> <flowMin unit="1000m\_cube\_per\_hour" value="0"/> <flowMax unit="1000m\_cube\_per\_hour" value="10000"/> <gasTemperature unit="Celsius" value="15"/> <calorificValue unit="MJ\_per\_m\_cube" value="41.342270292"/> <normDensity unit="kg\_per\_m\_cube" value="0.82"/> <coefficient-A-heatCapacity value="31.61010551"/> <coefficient-B-heatCapacity value="-0.004284754861"/> <coefficient-C-heatCapacity value="8.019089e-05"/> <molarMass unit="kg\_per\_kmol" value="18.0488790169"/> <pseudocriticalPressure unit="bar" value="46.7020607"/> <pseudocriticalTemperature unit="K" value="202.4395142"/> </source>

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<height unit="m" value="77"/>
<pressureMin unit="bar" value="2.01325"/>

#### Please checkout our website: <u>http://gaslib.zib.de</u> For a full documentation

Schmidt, M.; Aßmann, D.; Burlacu, R.; Humpola, J.; Joormann, I.; Kanelakis, N.; Koch, T.; Oucherif, D.; Pfetsch, M.E.; Schewe, L.; Schwarz, R.; Sirvent, M. GasLib—A Library of Gas Network Instances. Data 2017, 2, 40.

change  $H_{ad}$  (kJ kg<sup>-1</sup>)

Enthalpy

30

20

10

C

Û.





GasLab

### Building the future decision support system for nationwide gas transmission system operations



From

- Network evaluation / control operation is based on individual experiences
- Variety of historically learned control options
- Predictive control required due to network inertia



To

- Specific, standardized recommendations for network operations
  - Modern forecasting and optimization methods allow a predictive and stable network operation that detects and prevents the occurrence of problems





# The MODAL GasLab – The Approach



The three types of analytics for a foresighted decision support system for gas grid operation

 Descriptive analytics: modeling and simulating the gas flow in the network

• **Predictive** analytics: predicting future gas supply and demand at the entries and exits of the network

• **Prescriptive** analytics: recommending network control measures to ensure safe and efficient operation of the network.







### Components of the GasLab Solution





## Data

- 1 Transmission System Operator
- Interfaces to several source systems
  - measurements
  - simulations
  - nominations
  - state of active elements
  - maintenance schedules
  - • •
- 2 **tailored models** for the individual **stations** (a coarse model and a detailed model)









# Gas Network Modelling in planares





### Plan4res – Data

- Public Data Sources
  - TSO Transparency Platforms, TSO Web Sites; Organizations, i.e., ENTSOG, GIE, GSE, FNB; Bidding platforms, i.e., PRISMA; Open dataset provided by Electricity, Heat, and Gas Sector Data for Modeling the German System Project<sup>[1]</sup>
- Nominations
  - Electricity induced supply and demand: supply from P2G, demand of GPPs
  - Non-electricity induced supply and demand: Imported gas, gas from storages, LNG, production, cross-border demand, household usage, industry
- Gas Network Description
  - Nodes: X,Y, height, types, flow bounds
  - Pipelines: End nodes, length, diameter, roughness Control valves: End nodes, other technical data
  - Compressor stat.: End nodes, other technical data

<sup>[1]</sup> Kunz, F. ; Weibezahn, J.; Hauser, P.; Heidari, S.; Schill, W.-P.; Felten, B.; Weber, C. (2017). **Reference Data Set: Electricity, Heat, and Gas Sector Data for Modeling the German System (Version 1.0.0)** [Data set]. Zenodo. http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1044463





### But software solutions for Europe need open data for Europe



Carvalho, Rui et al. (2009). **Robustness of Trans-European Gas Networks**. *Physical Review E 80.1* 



Ongoing project at DLR Institute for Networked Energy Systems – that aims to deliver a European data set for scientific purposes funded by the German Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy





### We could do so much more, if only ...

Data available at TSOs, DSOs and organizations like ENTSOG

could be shared **open access** (for academic purposes)



Screenshot of https://www.entsog.eu/sites/default/files/2018-12/ENTSOG\_GIE\_SYSDEV\_2017-2018\_1600x1200\_FULL.pdf ENTSOG



