

Co-Simulation of Socio-Technical Energy Systems: An Interdisciplinary Design Process

Adelt F., Barsanti M., Hoffmann S., Sen Sarma D., Schwarz J. S., Vermeulen B., Warendorf T.,
Binder C., Droste-Franke B., Lehnhoff S., Myrzik J., Rehtanz C., and Weyer J.

AMPM 2022: 2nd Workshop in Agent-based Modeling & Policy-Making

Saarbrücken 14/12/2022

Presenter: Tom Warendorf, Online: Jan Sören Schwarz





Energy Transition & Modeling

Complex & Interconnected System

- Sector coupling
- Energy-climate dependencies
- Human component

Models often

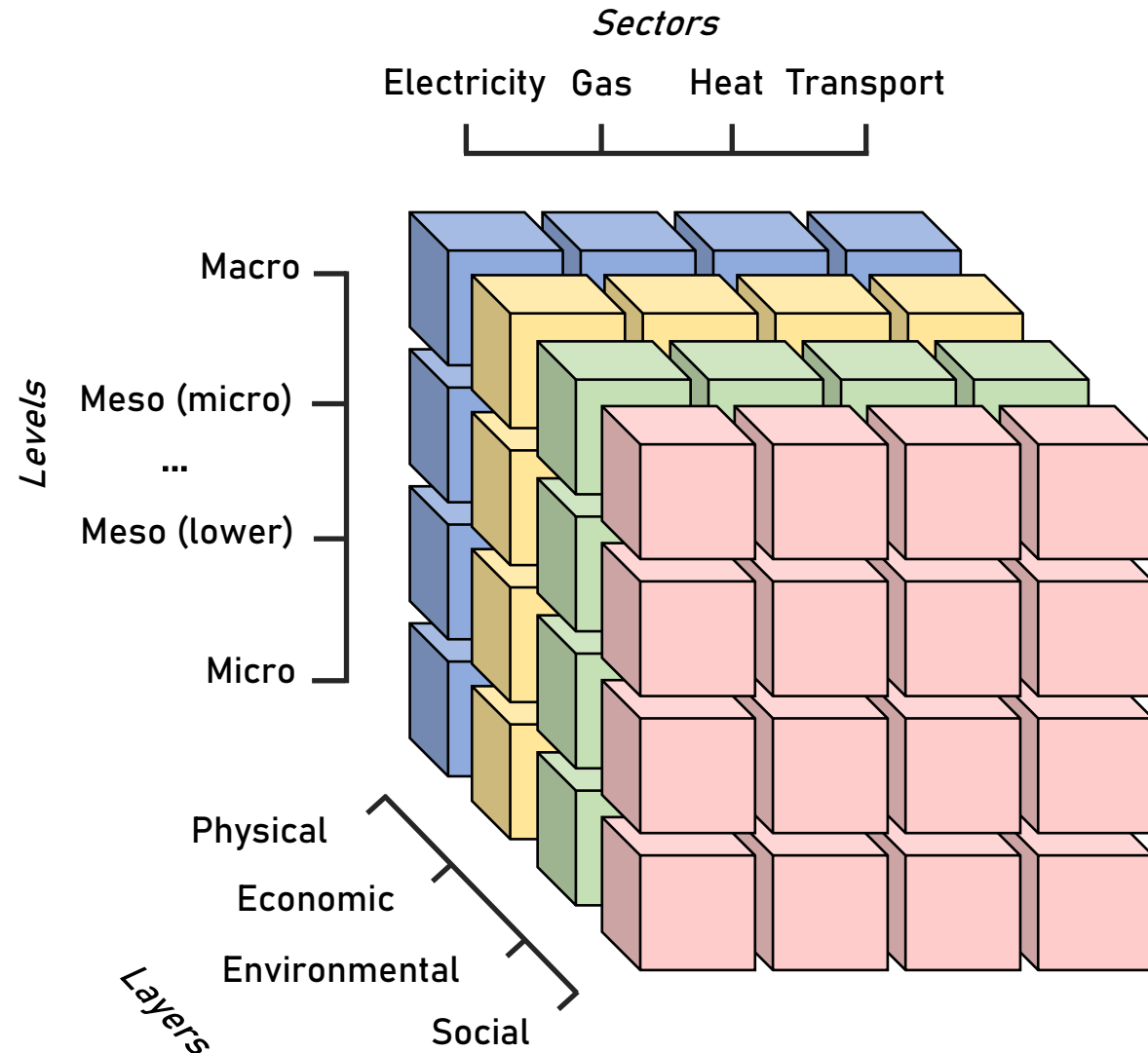
- Address particular problem
- Address part of energy system
- Use reductionist mathematical approach

Gaps

- More “realistic” models
- Interdisciplinary collaborations

A solution, not “the” solution

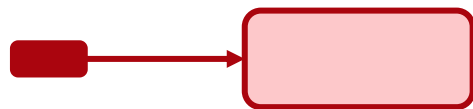
→ Co-Simulation





Co-simulation

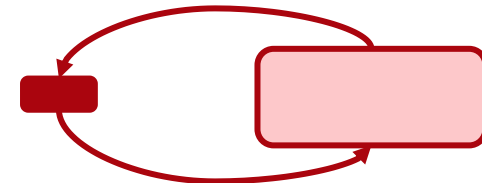
A co-simulation encompasses a set of coupled and cooperating simulators, whose dynamic interconnections and interdependencies are established through data interfaces. Thus, the simulators can operate simultaneously and represent independent units with individual step sizes.



Sequential
(pre-processing)



Integrated



Co-simulation





Co-simulation

advantages

- Model repurposing
- Scenario definition
- Scenarios expandability
- Interdisciplinary collaboration

challenges

- Model coupling
- Multi-level validation
- Tracking data flows
- Data comparability and transferability





Research questions

1. How can we effectively build socio-technical co-simulation scenarios to explore the energy transition?
2. How to navigate the complexity of co-simulation scenarios in simulation and analysis?



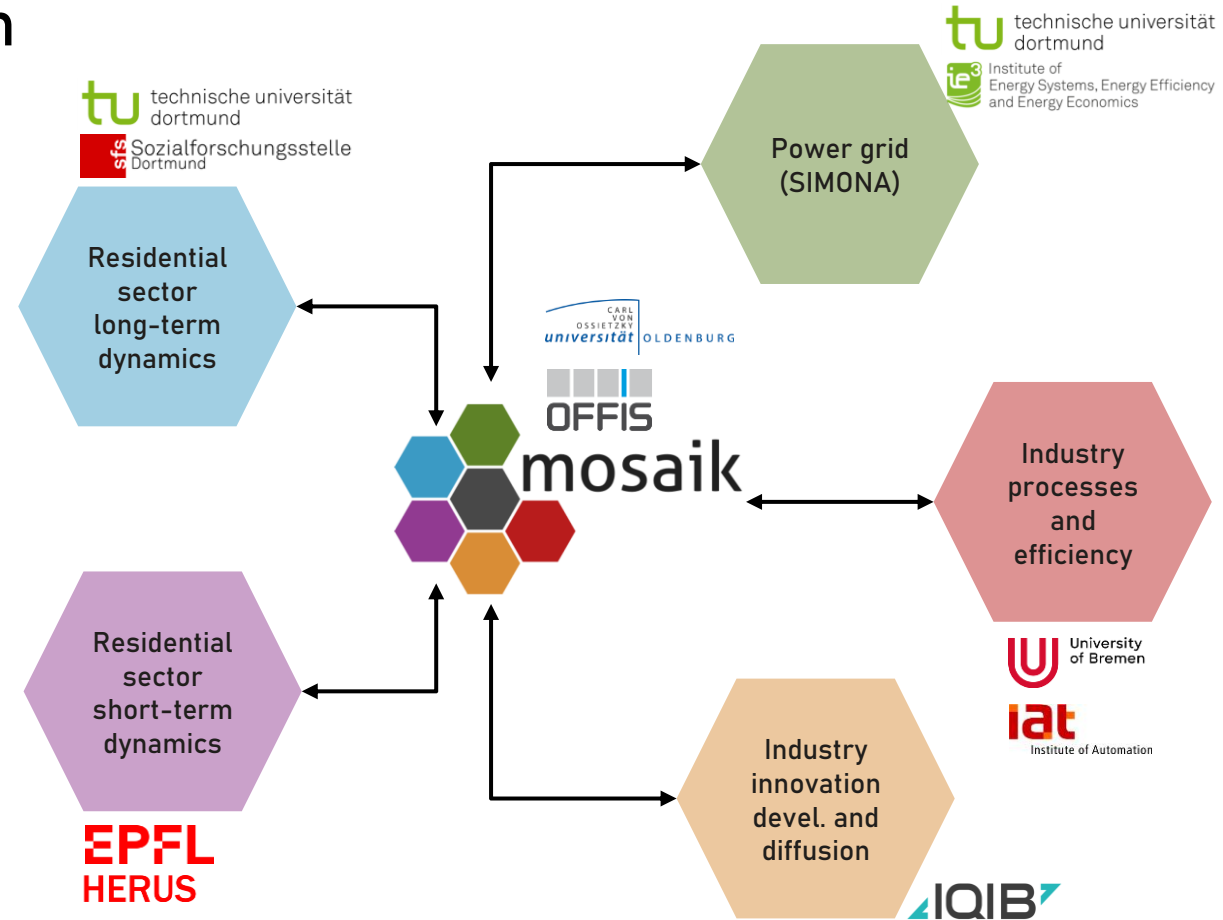


MoMeEnT project

MoMeEnT			
M odeling the socio- technical	M ulti-level architecture of the	E nergy system and its	T ransforma- tion

Full name: Modelling the socio-technical multi-level architecture of the energy system and its transformation

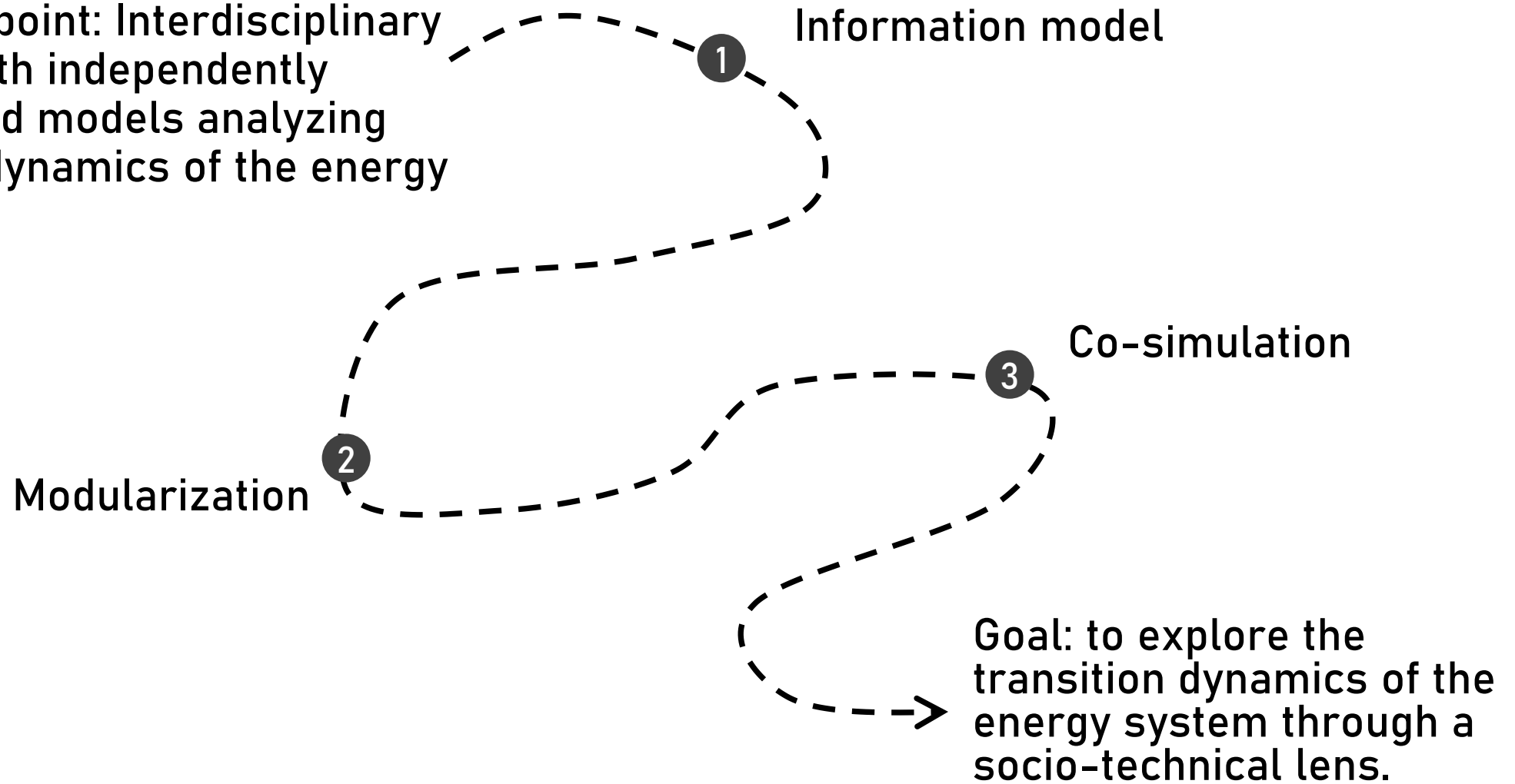
Project objective: develop a policy design support tool which is able to examine different dimensions (i.e. technical and social) of the transformation of the multi-level energy system.





Methodology

Starting point: Interdisciplinary group with independently developed models analyzing diverse dynamics of the energy system.



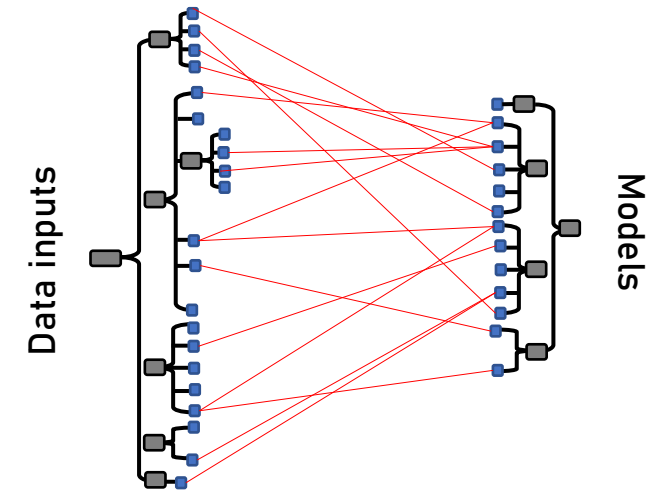
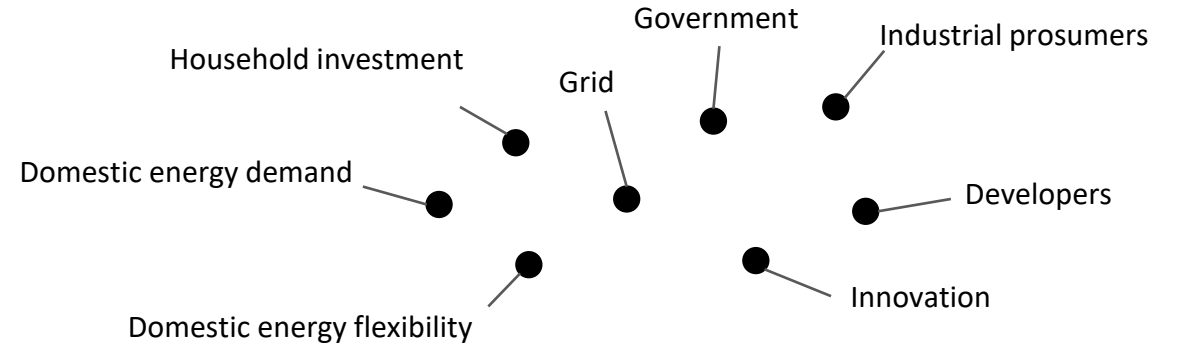


Information model

Objective: to provide a framework to describe the data flows between different models.

Mind map: easy-to-use tool for collaborative and interdisciplinary brainstorming without requiring in-depth familiarization with special modeling tools.

Data model: to transform the mind map in an ontology-based machine readable format and to allow querying on its content.



- Data dependencies and attributes
- Data sharing across models
- Missing/overlapping models



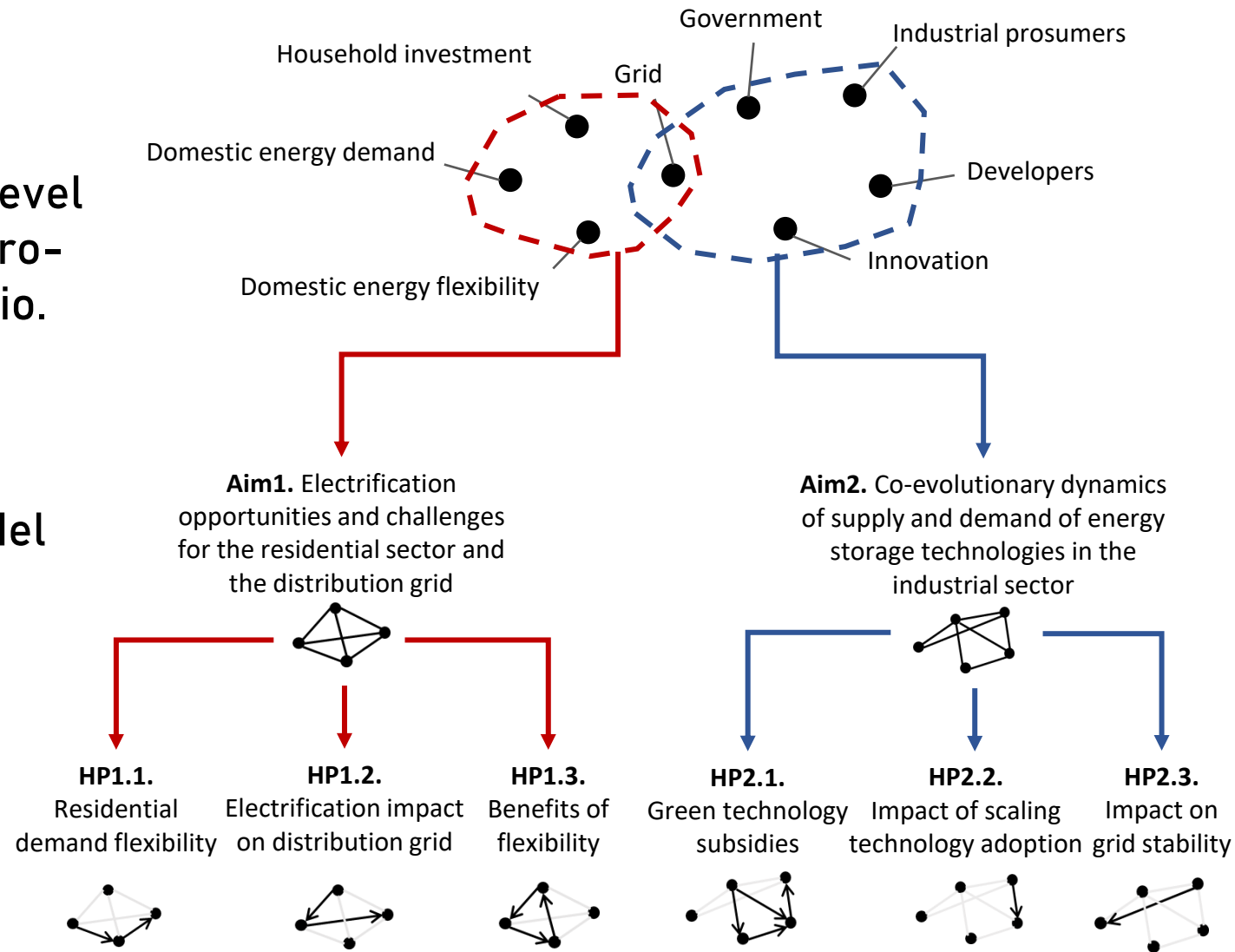


Modularization

Objective: to validate both the micro-level of individual sub-models and the macro-level of the coupled system or scenario.

Meso-level: to describe a complex simulation scenario with multiple model couplings and analysis boundaries.

Micro-level: sub-scenario with limited number of couplings and higher analytical focus.





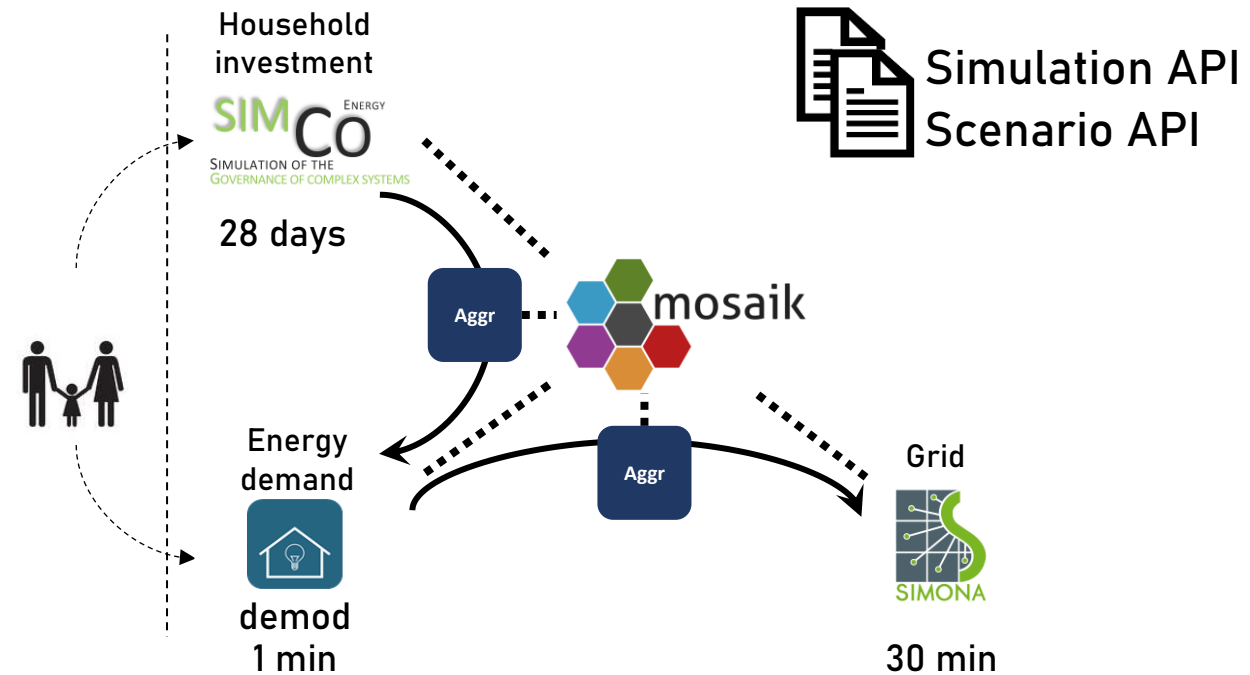
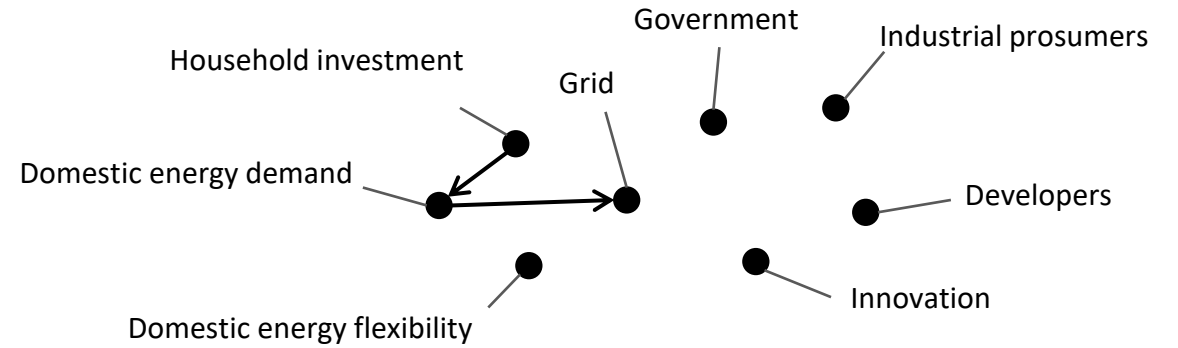
Co-simulation

Objective: to quantitatively assess the hypotheses and aims; to generate insights for policy making.

Coupling: consistent initialization of models and data flows coupling based on spatio-temporal granularity.

Challenges:

- plausible simulation scenarios
- data and model consistency
- adapting the data format





Conclusions

- Co-simulation enables the development of interdisciplinary modeling ecosystems with profound insights across the different disciplines.
- The interdisciplinary effort consists of a thorough exploration and unambiguous specification of the research questions, the purpose of the simulator and the operational hypotheses.
- Modelers still require a conceptual understanding of distinct simulators beyond the technical specifications of the interfaces.
- Model validation challenges can be reduced (but not avoided) through a problem modularization approach.



Current status and next steps

- All the simulators mentioned above are able to interpret each other's data and communicate via mosaik.
- We are working on creating a meaningful electricity distribution grid with its components to explore the different co-simulation scenarios.
- The models developed and used in this project will be documented and partly made available open source.

Thank you!

Presenter: Tom Warendorf – warendorf@iat.uni-bremen.de

Sponsors:

DFG

Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft



**Swiss National
Science Foundation**



 Universität Bremen

EPFL

tu technische universität
dortmund

 CARL
VON
OSSIETZKY
UNIVERSITÄT
OLDENBURG

IQIB