Robust Transmission Planning under Uncertain Generation Investment and Retirement

Lizhi Wang

Iowa State University

PSERC Webinar

April 19, 2016



PSERC M-30 Collaborators

- Aftab Alam, CAISO
- Bryce Bowie, SPP
- Jay Caspary, SPP
- Juan Castaneda, SCE
- Bokan Chen, ISU
- Flora Flygt, ATC
- Anish Gaikwad, EPRI
- George Gross, UIUC
- Shih-Min Hsu, Southern Co.
- Anil Jampala, Alstom
- Murali Kumbale, Southern Co.
- Sakis Meliopoulos, Georgia Tech

- David Mindham, ITC Holdings
- Kip Morison, BC Hydro
- Aditya Jayam Prabhakar, MISO
- Jim Price, CAISO
- Curtis Roe, ATC
- Harvey Scribner, SPP
- Hussam Sehwail, ITC Holdings
- Robert Sherick, SCE
- Michael Swider, NYISO
- Mark Westendorf, MISO
- Lan Trinh, ABB
- Feng Zhao, ISO-NE

Outline

Background

Proposed approach

3 Case study

Introduction

Transmission planning is **important** for

- Serving increased demand
- Enhancing reliability
- Relieving congestion
- Facilitating renewable energy penetration

Transmission planning is challenging because of

- Long planning horizon
- Multiple stakeholders
- Many sources of uncertainty
- Assessment criteria

Literature review

Literature	Objective	GEP	Uncertainty	Model	Buses	Horizon	AC/DC
[Akbari12]	I+O+L	none	load	SP, multi-obj	24	12 yrs	AC
[Alguacil03]	I+O	none	none	MILP	46	1 period	AC
[Carrion07]	I +L	none	line	SP	48	2 periods	DC
[Chen15]	I+O+L	range	load, GEP	minimax	118	20 yrs	DC
[Choi05]	I	none	line	MILP	21	1 period	DC
[Escobar04]	I+O	none	none	MINP	93	1 period	DC
[Garces09]	I+O	bilevel	load, line	stochastic bilevel	24	10 yrs	DC
[Hemmati14]	I+O	none	load, wind	MINP	24	15 yrs	AC
[Khodaei13]	I+O+L	central	line	MINP	118	20 yrs	DC
[Maghouli11]	I+O	uncertainty	GEP	robust	51	15 yrs	DC
[Moeini12]	I+O+L	none	load, wind	MINP, multi-obj	51	10 yrs	DC
[Munoz14]	I+O	central	policy, fuel	SP	240	3 periods	DC
[Orfanos12]	I +L	none	load, wind	MINP	24	1 period	DC
[Pozo13]	I+O	bilevel	load, wind	trilevel	34	1 period	DC
[Sepasian09]		central	none	MINP	49	10 yrs	DC
[Shrestha04]	I+O	none	none	MINP	24	8 yrs	DC
[Torre08]	I+O	none	load, fuel, GEP	MINP	23	1 yr	AC
[Weijde12]	I+O	central	load, policy	SP	7	2 periods	DC
[Yu09]	I	none	load, wind	chance MINP	24	1 period	DC
[Zhang12]	I+O	none	none	MINP	118	10 yrs	DC
[Zhao09]	I +L	uncertainty	load, fuel, GEP	MINP	14	1 period	DC
This model	I+O+L	uncertainty	GEP, policy, fuel	min-max-min	240	20 yrs	DC

I: Investment cost. O: Operations cost. L: Load curtailment. GEP: Generation expansion planning. SP: Stochastic programming.

Outline

Background

Proposed approach

Case study



Proposed model

- Planning horizon: Multiple decision-making periods
- Decisions: Candidate transmission lines
- Uncertainty: Candidate generators investment and retirement, gas prices, and policies
- Objective: Minimize cost (investment, operations, and load-curtailment costs) under the worst case scenario

	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4	s_5	s_6	s_7	s_8	s_9	s_{10}	s_{11}	s_{12}
d_1	1	4	8	4	8	3	5	9	6	2	3	6
d_2	9	9	6	1	4	4	3	7	4	3	9	3
d_3	1	2	4	3	7	6	7	5	4	5	4	6
d_4	7	3	5	9	4	1	2	4	5	3	2	7
d_5	8	2	4	5	1	1	7	5	4	8	9	2
d_6	8	2	1	5	2	2	2	3	9	2	9	2
d_7	1	8	3	4	7	6	4	5	2	3	4	3
d_8	4	6	2	9	9	7	6	5	5	2	2	3
d_9	3	5	2	4	6	6	8	8	6	3	3	4
d_{10}	8	2	3	2	1	5	1	8	6	4	4	5

	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4	s_5	s_6	s_7	s_8	s_9	s_{10}	s_{11}	s_{12}
d_1	1	4	8	4	8	3	5	9	6	2	3	6
d_2	9	9	6	1	4	4	3	7	4	3	9	3
d_3	1	2	4	3	7	6	7	5	4	5	4	6
d_4	7	3	5	9	4	1	2	4	5	3	2	7
d_5	8	2	4	5	1	1	7	5	4	8	9	2
d_6	8	2	1	5	2	2	2	3	9	2	9	2
d_7	1	8	3	4	7	6	4	5	2	3	4	3
d_8	4	6	2	9	9	7	6	5	5	2	2	3
d_9	3	5	2	4	6	6	8	8	6	3	3	4
d_{10}	8	2	3	2	1	5	1	8	6	4	4	5

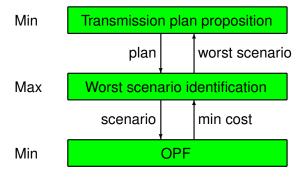
	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4	s_5	s_6	s_7	s_8	s_9	s_{10}	s_{11}	s_{12}
d_1	1	4	8	4	8	3	5	9	6	2	3	6
d_2	9	9	6	1	4	4	3	7	4	3	9	3
d_3	1	2	4	3	7	6	7	5	4	5	4	6
d_4	7	3	5	9	4	1	2	4	5	3	2	7
d_5	8	2	4	5	1	1	7	5	4	8	9	2
d_6	8	2	1	5	2	2	2	3	9	2	9	2
d_7	1	8	3	4	7	6	4	5	2	3	4	3
d_8	4	6	2	9	9	7	6	5	5	2	2	3
d_9	3	5	2	4	6	6	8	8	6	3	3	4
d_{10}	8	2	3	2	1	5	1	8	6	4	4	5

	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4	s_5	s_6	s_7	s_8	s_9	s_{10}	s_{11}	s_{12}
d_1	1	4	8	4	8	3	5	9	6	2	3	6
d_2	9	9	6	1	4	4	3	7	4	3	9	3
d_3	1	2	4	3	7	6	7	5	4	5	4	6
d_4	7	3	5	9	4	1	2	4	5	3	2	7
d_5	8	2	4	5	1	1	7	5	4	8	9	2
d_6	8	2	1	5	2	2	2	3	9	2	9	2
d_7	1	8	3	4	7	6	4	5	2	3	4	3
d_8	4	6	2	9	9	7	6	5	5	2	2	3
d_9	3	5	2	4	6	6	8	8	6	3	3	4
d_{10}	8	2	3	2	1	5	1	8	6	4	4	5

• Decision space: 3×10^{12}

• Scenario space: 1×10^{49}

Trilevel modeling framework



Trilevel formulation

$$\min_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \left\{ C^{\mathsf{I}}(x) + \max_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \min_{z \in \mathcal{Z}(x,g)} C^{\mathsf{O}}(x,g,z) \right\}$$

- $x \in \mathcal{X}$: Transmission planning decisions, upper level
- $C^{l}(x)$: Investment cost
- $g \in \mathcal{G}$: Generation scenarios, middle level
- $z \in \mathcal{Z}(x,g)$: Operations decisions, lower level
- ullet $C^{\mathbf{O}}(x,g,z)$: Operations and load curtailment cost

Algorithm - Motivation

$$\min_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \left\{ C^{\mathsf{I}}(x) + \max_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \min_{z \in \mathcal{Z}(x,g)} C^{\mathsf{O}}(x,g,z) \right\}$$

1

$$\min_{x \in \mathcal{X}, z(g) \in \mathcal{Z}(x,g)} \left\{ C^{\mathsf{I}}(x) + \zeta : \zeta \ge C^{\mathsf{O}}(x,g,z(g)), \forall g \in \mathcal{G} \right\}$$

For any $\hat{\mathcal{G}} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$, the following is a relaxation.

$$\min_{x \in \mathcal{X}, z(g) \in \mathcal{Z}(x,g)} \left\{ C^{\mathsf{I}}(x) + \zeta : \zeta \ge C^{\mathsf{O}}(x,g,z(g)), \forall g \in \hat{\mathcal{G}} \right\}$$

Algorithm - Steps

Step 0: Initialize $\hat{\mathcal{G}} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ and go to Step 1.

Step 1: Solve the following, get optimal x^{R} , and go to Step 2.

$$\min_{x \in \mathcal{X}, z(g) \in \mathcal{Z}(x,g)} \left\{ C^{\mathsf{I}}(x) + \zeta : \zeta \ge C^{\mathsf{O}}(x,g,z(g)), \forall g \in \hat{\mathcal{G}} \right\}$$

Step 2: Solve the following and get optimal g^{W} .

$$\max_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \min_{z \in \mathcal{Z}(x^{\mathsf{R}}, g)} C^{\mathsf{O}}(x^{\mathsf{R}}, g, z)$$

```
\begin{array}{l} \text{if } g^{\textit{W}} \in \hat{\mathcal{G}} \text{ then} \\ | & \text{Stop. } x^{\text{R}} \text{ is optimal.} \\ \text{else} \\ | & \text{Update } \hat{\mathcal{G}} \leftarrow \hat{\mathcal{G}} \cup \{g^{\text{W}}\} \text{ and go to Step 1.} \\ \text{end} \end{array}
```

	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4	s_5	s_6	87	s_8	s_9	s ₁₀	s_{11}	s_{12}
d_1	1	4	8	4	8	3	5	9	6	2	3	6
d_2	9	9	6	1	4	4	3	7	4	3	9	3
d_3	1	2	4	3	7	6	7	5	4	5	4	6
d_4	7	3	5	9	4	1	2	4	5	3	2	7
d_5	8	2	4	5	1	1	7	5	4	8	9	2
d_6	8	2	1	5	2	2	2	3	9	2	9	2
d_7	1	8	3	4	7	6	4	5	2	3	4	3
d_8	4	6	2	9	9	7	6	5	5	2	2	3
d_9	3	5	2	4	6	6	8	8	6	3	3	4
d_{10}	8	2	3	2	1	5	1	8	6	4	4	5

	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4	s_5	s_6	87	s_8	s_9	s ₁₀	s_{11}	s_{12}
d_1	1	4	8	4	8	3	5	9	6	2	3	6
d_2	9	9	6	1	4	4	3	7	4	3	9	3
d_3	1	2	4	3	7	6	7	5	4	5	4	6
d_4	7	3	5	9	4	1	2	4	5	3	2	7
d_5	8	2	4	5	1	1	7	5	4	8	9	2
d_6	8	2	1	5	2	2	2	3	9	2	9	2
d_7	1	8	3	4	7	6	4	5	2	3	4	3
d_8	4	6	2	9	9	7	6	5	5	2	2	3
d_9	3	5	2	4	6	6	8	8	6	3	3	4
d_{10}	8	2	3	2	1	5	1	8	6	4	4	5

	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4	s_5	s_6	87	s_8	s_9	s_{10}	s_{11}	s_{12}
d_1	1	4	8	4	8	3	5	9	6	2	3	6
d_2	9	9	6	1	4	4	3	7	4	3	9	3
d_3	1	2	4	3	7	6	7	5	4	5	4	6
d_4	7	3	5	9	4	1	2	4	5	3	2	7
d_5	8	2	4	5	1	1	7	5	4	8	9	2
d_6	8	2	1	5	2	2	2	3	9	2	9	2
d_7	1	8	3	4	7	6	4	5	2	3	4	3
d_8	4	6	2	9	9	7	6	5	5	2	2	3
d_9	3	5	2	4	6	6	8	8	6	3	3	4
d_{10}	8	2	3	2	1	5	1	8	6	4	4	5

	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4	s_5	s_6	87	s_8	s_9	s ₁₀	s_{11}	s_{12}
d_1	1	4	8	4	8	3	5	9	6	2	3	6
d_2	9	9	6	1	4	4	3	7	4	3	9	3
d_3	1	2	4	3	7	6	7	5	4	5	4	6
d_4	7	3	5	9	4	1	2	4	5	3	2	7
d_5	8	2	4	5	1	1	7	5	4	8	9	2
d_6	8	2	1	5	2	2	2	3	9	2	9	2
d_7	1	8	3	4	7	6	4	5	2	3	4	3
d_8	4	6	2	9	9	7	6	5	5	2	2	3
d_9	3	5	2	4	6	6	8	8	6	3	3	4
d_{10}	8	2	3	2	1	5	1	8	6	4	4	5

	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4	s_5	s_6	87	s_8	s_9	s_{10}	s_{11}	s_{12}
d_1	1	4	8	4	8	3	5	9	6	2	3	6
d_2	9	9	6	1	4	4	3	7	4	3	9	3
d_3	1	2	4	3	7	6	7	5	4	5	4	6
d_4	7	3	5	9	4	1	2	4	5	3	2	7
d_5	8	2	4	5	1	1	7	5	4	8	9	2
d_6	8	2	1	5	2	2	2	3	9	2	9	2
d_7	1	8	3	4	7	6	4	5	2	3	4	3
d_8	4	6	2	9	9	7	6	5	5	2	2	3
d_9	3	5	2	4	6	6	8	8	6	3	3	4
d_{10}	8	2	3	2	1	5	1	8	6	4	4	5

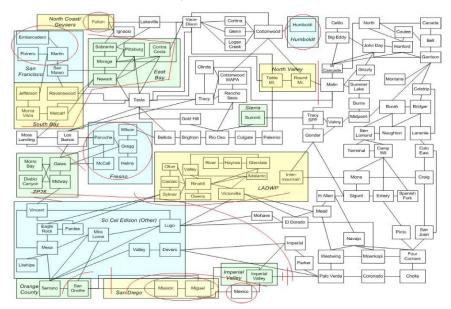
Outline

Background

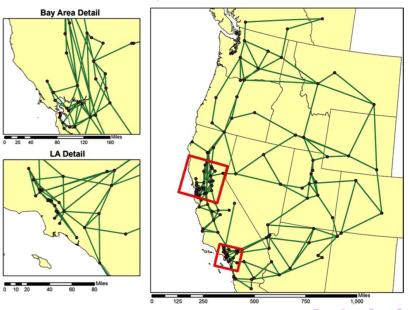
Proposed approach

3 Case study

WECC 240-bus test system [Price2011]



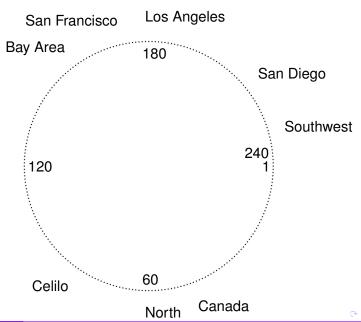
WECC 240-bus test system [Munoz14]



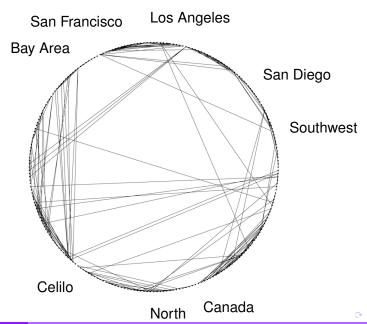
Assumptions

- Planning horizon: Four 5-year periods.
- Solution space: 18 candidate lines. More than 3×10^{12} (three trillion) feasible solutions.
- Uncertainty space:
 - ▶ GEP: 53 candidate generators for investment and 17 coal generators for retirement. Almost 10⁴⁹ scenarios.
 - ▶ Policy: 20% or 40% mandate of new renewables
 - Natural gas prices: Low or high
 - Demand: Constant 0.1% annual load growth [EIA 2015].

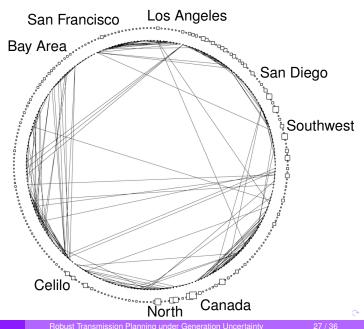
240 buses



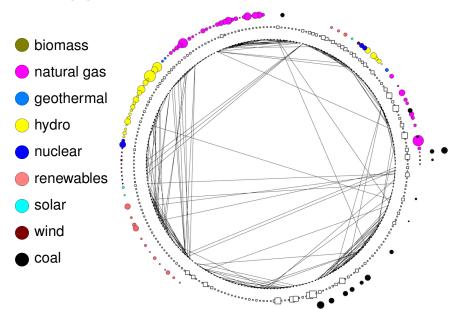
448 lines



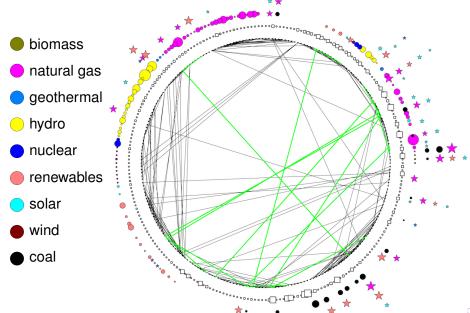
Demand



Existing generators



Candidate generators and transmission lines



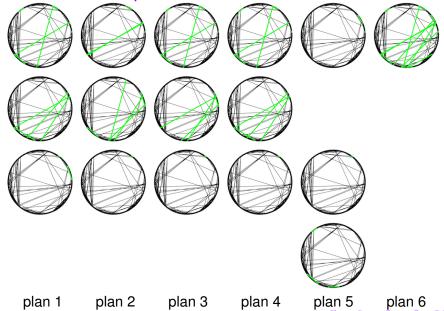
Four futures

- Future 1: 20% new renewables and high gas prices
- Future 2: 20% new renewables and low gas prices
- Future 3: 40% new renewables and high gas prices
- Future 4: 40% new renewables and low gas prices

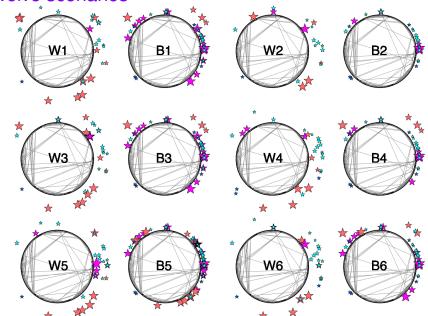
Six transmission expansion plans

- Plan 1: Optimal under future 1
- Plan 2: Optimal under future 2
- Plan 3: Optimal under future 3
- Plan 4: Optimal under future 4
- Plan 5: Too little and too late investment
- Plan 6: Too much and too early investment

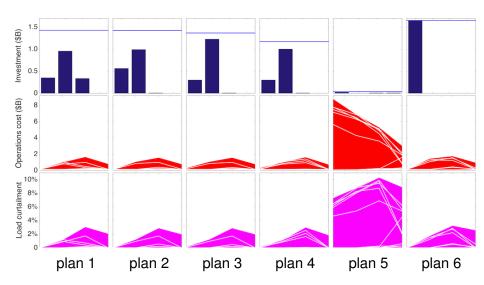
Six transmission plans



Twelve scenarios



Investment, operations, and load curtailment costs



Summary

- Uncertainty in generator investment and retirement
- Robust optimization model for assessment of transmission planning
- Trilevel optimization model and algorithm
- New visualization techniques
- Bokan Chen and Lizhi Wang, "Robust transmission planning under uncertain generation investment and retirement," to appear in IEEE Transactions on Power Systems.

Thank you



- Lizhi Wang
- Associate Professor
- Iowa State University
- Izwang@iastate.edu
- Izwang.public.iastate.edu