
urbs Documentation

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1.1 User's manual

These documents give a general overview and help you getting started from after the installation (which is covered in the [README.md](#) file on GitHub) to you first running model.

1.1.1 Users guide

Welcome to urbs. The following sections will help you get started.

Overview model structure

urbs is a generator for linear energy system optimization models.

urbs consists of several **model entities**. These are commodities, processes, transmission and storage. Demand and intermittent commodity supply through are modelled through time series datasets.

Commodity

Commodities are goods that can be generated, stored, transmitted and consumed. By convention, they are represented by their energy content (in MWh), but can be changed (to J, kW, t, kg) by simply using different (consistent) units for all input data. Each commodity must be exactly one of the following six types:

- **Stock**: Buyable at any time for a given price. Supply can be limited per timestep or for a whole year. Examples are coal, gas, uranium or biomass.
- **SupIm**: Supply intermittent stands for fluctuating resources like solar radiation and wind energy, which are available according to a timeseries of values, which could be derived from weather data.

- **Demand:** These commodities have a timeseries for the requirement associated and must be provided by output from other process or from storage. Usually, there is only one demand commodity called electricity (abbreviated to Elec), but multiple (e.g. electricity, space heating, process heat, space cooling) demands can be specified.
- **Env:** The special commodity CO2 is of this type and represents the amount (in tons) of greenhouse gas emissions from processes. Its total amount can be limited, to investigate the effect of policies on the model.
- **Buy/Sell:** Commodities of these two types can be traded with an external market. Similar to Stock commodities they can be limited per hour or per year. As opposed to Stock commodities the price at which they can be traded is not fixed but follows a user defined time series.

Stock and environmental commodities have three numeric attributes that represent their price, total annual and per timestep supply or emission limit, respectively. Environmental commodities (i.e. CO2) have a maximum allowed quantity that may be created across the entire modeling horizon.

Commodities are defined over the tuple (year, site, commodity, type), for example (2020, 'Norway', 'Wind', 'SupIm') for wind in Norway with a time series or (2020, 'Iceland', 'Electricity', 'Demand') for an electricity demand time series in Iceland.

Process

Processes describe conversion technologies from one commodity to another. They can be visualised like a black box with input(s) (commodity) and output(s) (commodity). Process input and output ratios are the main technical parameters for processes. Fixed costs for investment and maintenance (per capacity) and variable costs for operation (per output) are the economical parameters.

Processes are defined over two tuples. The first tuple (year, site, process) specifies the location of a given process e.g. (2030, 'Iceland', 'Turbine') would locate a process Turbine at site Iceland. The second tuple (year, process, commodity, direction) then specifies the inputs and outputs for that process. For example, (2030, 'Turbine', 'Geothermal', 'In') and (2030, 'Turbine', 'Electricity', 'Out') describes that the process named Turbine has a single input Geothermal and the single output Electricity.

Transmission

Transmission allows instantaneous transportation of commodities between sites. It is characterised by an efficiency and costs, just like processes. Transmission is defined over the tuple (year, site in, site out, transmission, commodity). For example, (2030, 'Iceland', 'Norway', 'Undersea cable', 'Electricity') would represent an undersea cable for electricity between Iceland and Norway.

Storage

Storage describes the possibility to deposit a deliberate amount of energy in the form of one commodity at one time step; with the purpose of retrieving it later. Efficiencies for charging/discharging depict losses during input/output. Storage is characterised by capacities both for energy content (in MWh) and charge/discharge power (in MW). Both capacities have independent sets of investment, fixed and variable cost parameters to allow for a very flexible parametrization of various storage technologies; ranging from batteries to hot water tanks.

Storage is defined over the tuple (year, site, storage, stored commodity). For example, (2020, 'Norway', 'Pump storage', 'Electricity') represents a pump storage power plant in Norway that can store and retrieve energy in form of electricity.

Time series

Demand

Each combination (year, site, demand commodity) may have one time series, describing the aggregate demand (typically MWh) for a commodity within a given timestep. They are a crucial input parameter, as the whole optimization aims to satisfy these demands with minimal costs by the given technologies (process, storage, transmission). An additional feature for demand commodities is demand side management (DSM) which allows for the shifting of demands in time.

Intermittent Supply

Each combination (year, site, supim commodity) must be supplied with one time series, normalized to a maximum value of 1 relative to the installed capacity of a process using this commodity as input. For example, a wind power time series should reach value 1, when the wind speed exceeds the modeled wind turbine's design wind speed is exceeded. This implies that any non-linear behaviour of intermittent processes can already be incorporated while preparing this timeseries.

Buy/Sell prices

Each combination (year, Buy/sell commodity) must be supplied with one time series which represents the price for purchasing/selling the given commodities in the given modeled year.

Time variable efficiency

Each combination (year, site, process) can optionally be supplied with one time series which multiplies the outputs of the process with an according factor.

Get started

Welcome to urbs! Here you can learn how to use the program and what to do to create your own optimization problems and run them.

Inputs

There are two different types of inputs the user has to make in order to set up and solve an optimization problem with urbs.

First, there are the model parameters themselves, i.e. the parameters specifying the behavior of the different model entities such as commodities or processes. These parameters are entered into spreadsheets with a standardized structure. These then have to be placed in the subfolder `Input`. There can be no further information given on those parameters here since they make up the particular energy system

models. There are, however, two examples provided with the code, which are explained elsewhere in this documentation.

Second, there are the settings of the modeling run such as the modeling horizon or the solver to be employed. These settings are made in a run script. For the standard example such scripts are given named `runme.py` for the example `mimo-example` and `runBP.py` for the example `Business park`. To run a modeling run you then simply execute the according run script by typing:

```
$ python3 runscript.py
```

in the command prompt.

You can immediately test this after the installation by running one of the two standard examples using the corresponding example run scripts.

runscript explained

The runscript can be subdivided into several parts. These will be discussed here in detail.

Imports

The script starts with importing the relevant python libraries as well as the module `urbs`.

```
import os
import shutil
import urbs
```

The included packages have the following functions:

- `os` and `shutil` are builtin Python modules, included here for their data path and copying operations.
- `urbs` is the directory which includes the modules, whose functions are used mainly in this script. These are `prepare_result_directory()`, `setup_solver()` and `run_scenario()`.

More functions can be found in the document [API reference](#).

In the following sections the user defined input, output and scenario settings are described.

Input Settings

The script starts with the specification of the input files, which is either a single `.xlsx` file located in the same folder as the runscript or a collection of `.xlsx` files located in the subfolder `Input`:

```
input_files = 'Input'
result_name = 'Mimo-ex'
result_dir = urbs.prepare_result_directory(result_name) # name + time_
↳stamp

# copy input file to result directory
try:
    shutil.copytree(input_files, os.path.join(result_dir, 'Input'))
except NotADirectoryError:
```

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```
shutil.copyfile(input_files, os.path.join(result_dir, input_files))
# copy runme.py to result directory
shutil.copy(__file__, result_dir)
```

The input file/folder and the runscript are automatically copied into the result folder.

Next variables specifying the desired solver and objective function are set:

```
# choose solver (cplex, glpk, gurobi, ...)
solver = 'glpk'

# objective function
objective = 'cost' # set either 'cost' or 'CO2' as objective
```

The solver has to be licensed for the specific user, where the open source solver “glpk” is used as the standard. For the objective function urbs currently allows for two options: “cost” and “CO2” (case sensitive). In the former case the total system cost and in the latter case the total CO2-emissions are minimized.

The model parameters are finalized with a specification of timestep length and modeled time horizon:

```
# simulation timesteps
(offset, length) = (3500, 168) # time step selection
timesteps = range(offset, offset+length+1)
dt = 1 # length of each time step (unit: hours)
```

The variable `timesteps` is the list of timesteps to be simulated. Its members must be a subset of the labels used in `input_file`’s sheets “Demand” and “SupIm”. It is one of the function arguments to `create_model()` and accessible directly, so that one can quickly reduce the problem size by reducing the simulation length, i.e. the number of timesteps to be optimised. Variable `dt` is the duration of each timestep in the list in hours, where any positiv real value is allowed.

`range()` is used to create a list of consecutive integers. The argument `+1` is needed, because `range(a,b)` only includes integers from `a` to `b-1`:

```
>>> range(1,11)
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

Output Settings

The desired output is also specified by the user in the runscript. It is split into two parts: reporting and plotting. The former is used to generate an excel output file and the latter for standard graphs.

Reporting

urbs by default generates an .xlsx-file as an ouput in `result_dir`. This file includes all commodities of interest to the user and can be specified as report tuples each consisting of a given year, sites and commodities combination. Information about these commodities is summarized both in sum (in sheet “Energy sums”) and as individual timeseries (in sheet “... timeseries”).

```
# detailed reporting commodity/sites
report_tuples = [
    (2019, 'North', 'Elec'),
    (2019, 'Mid', 'Elec'),
    (2019, 'South', 'Elec'),
    (2019, ['North', 'Mid', 'South'], 'Elec'),
    (2024, 'North', 'Elec'),
    (2024, 'Mid', 'Elec'),
    (2024, 'South', 'Elec'),
    (2024, ['North', 'Mid', 'South'], 'Elec'),
    (2029, 'North', 'Elec'),
    (2029, 'Mid', 'Elec'),
    (2029, 'South', 'Elec'),
    (2029, ['North', 'Mid', 'South'], 'Elec'),
    (2034, 'North', 'Elec'),
    (2034, 'Mid', 'Elec'),
    (2034, 'South', 'Elec'),
    (2034, ['North', 'Mid', 'South'], 'Elec'),
]
```

optional: define names for sites in report_tuples report_sites_name = {('North', 'Mid', 'South'): 'All'}

Optionally it is possible to define clusters of sites for aggregated information and with report_sites_name it is then possible to name these. If they are empty, the default value will be taken.

Plotting

urbs generates default result images. Which images exactly are desired can be set by the user. via the following input lines:

```
# plotting commodities/sites
plot_tuples = [
    (2019, 'North', 'Elec'),
    (2019, 'Mid', 'Elec'),
    (2019, 'South', 'Elec'),
    (2019, ['North', 'Mid', 'South'], 'Elec'),
    (2024, 'North', 'Elec'),
    (2024, 'Mid', 'Elec'),
    (2024, 'South', 'Elec'),
    (2024, ['North', 'Mid', 'South'], 'Elec'),
    (2029, 'North', 'Elec'),
    (2029, 'Mid', 'Elec'),
    (2029, 'South', 'Elec'),
    (2029, ['North', 'Mid', 'South'], 'Elec'),
    (2034, 'North', 'Elec'),
    (2034, 'Mid', 'Elec'),
    (2034, 'South', 'Elec'),
    (2034, ['North', 'Mid', 'South'], 'Elec'),
]

# optional: define names for sites in plot_tuples
plot_sites_name = {('North', 'Mid', 'South'): 'All'}

# plotting timesteps
```

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```
plot_periods = {
    'all': timesteps[1:]
}
```

The logic is similar to the reporting case discussed above. With the setting of plotting timesteps the exact range of the plotted result can be set. In the default case shown this range is all modeled timesteps. For larger optimization timestep ranges this can be impractical and instead the following syntax can be used to hard code which steps are to be plotted exactly.

```
# plotting timesteps
plot_periods = {
    'win': range(1000:1168),
    'sum': range(5000:5168)
}
```

In this example two 1 week long ranges are plotted between the specified time steps. Using this make sure, that the chosen ranges are subsets of the modeled time steps themselves.

The plot colors can be customized using the module constant `COLORS`. All plot colors are user-definable by adding color tuple() (r, g, b) or modifying existing tuples for commodities and plot decoration elements. Here, new colors for displaying import/export are added. Without these, pseudo-random colors are generated in `to_color()`.

```
# create timeseries plot for each demand (site, commodity) timeseries
for sit, com in prob.demand.columns:
```

Scenarios

This section deals with the definition of different scenarios. Starting from the same base scenarios, defined by the data in `input_file`, they serve as a short way of defining the difference in input data. If needed, completely separate input data files could be loaded as well.

The `scenarios` list in the end of the input file allows then to select the scenarios to be actually run.

```
scenarios = [
    urbs.scenario_base,
    urbs.scenario_stock_prices,
    urbs.scenario_co2_limit,
    urbs.scenario_co2_tax_mid,
    urbs.scenario_no_dsm,
    urbs.scenario_north_process_caps,
    urbs.scenario_all_together
]
```

The following scenario functions are specified in the subfolder `urbs` in script `scenarios.py`.

Scenario functions

A scenario is simply a function that takes the input data and modifies it in a certain way. with the required argument `data`, the input data `dict`:

```
# SCENARIOS
def scenario_base(data):
    # do nothing
    return data
```

The simplest scenario does not change anything in the original input file. It usually is called “base” scenario for that reason. All other scenarios are defined by 1 or 2 distinct changes in parameter values, relative to this common foundation.:

```
def scenario_stock_prices(data):
    # change stock commodity prices
    co = data['commodity']
    stock_commodities_only = (co.index.get_level_values('Type') == 'Stock')
    co.loc[stock_commodities_only, 'price'] *= 1.5
    return data
```

For example, `scenario_stock_prices()` selects all stock commodities from the `DataFrame` `commodity`, and increases their *price* value by 50%. See also pandas documentation [Selection by label](#) for more information about the `.loc` function to access fields. Also note the use of [Augmented assignment statements](#) (`*`=) to modify data in-place.:

```
def scenario_co2_limit(data):
    # change global CO2 limit
    hacks = data['hacks']
    hacks.loc['Global CO2 limit', 'Value'] *= 0.05
    return data
```

Scenario `scenario_co2_limit()` shows the simple case of changing a single input data value. In this case, a 95% CO2 reduction compared to the base scenario must be accomplished. This drastically limits the amount of coal and gas that may be used by all three sites.:

```
def scenario_north_process_caps(data):
    # change maximum installable capacity
    pro = data['process']
    pro.loc[('North', 'Hydro plant'), 'cap-up'] *= 0.5
    pro.loc[('North', 'Biomass plant'), 'cap-up'] *= 0.25
    return data
```

Scenario `scenario_north_process_caps()` demonstrates accessing single values in the `process DataFrame`. By reducing the amount of renewable energy conversion processes (hydropower and biomass), this scenario explores the “second best” option for this region to supply its demand.:

```
def scenario_all_together(data):
    # combine all other scenarios
    data = scenario_stock_prices(data)
    data = scenario_co2_limit(data)
    data = scenario_north_process_caps(data)
    return data
```

Scenario `scenario_all_together()` finally shows that scenarios can also be combined by chaining other scenario functions, making them dependent. This way, complex scenario trees can be written with any single input change coded at a single place and then building complex composite scenarios from those.

Run scenarios

This now finally is the function that gets everything going. It is invoked in the very end of the runscript.

```
for scenario in scenarios:
    prob = urbs.run_scenario(input_files, solver, timesteps, scenario,
                             result_dir, dt, objective,
                             plot_tuples=plot_tuples,
                             plot_sites_name=plot_sites_name,
                             plot_periods=plot_periods,
                             report_tuples=report_tuples,
                             report_sites_name=report_sites_name)
```

Having prepared settings, input data and scenarios, the actual computations happen in the function `run_scenario()` of the script `runfunctions.py` in subfolder `urbs`. It is executed for each of the scenarios included in the scenario list. The following sections describe the content of function `run_scenario()`. In a nutshell, it reads the input data from its argument `input_file`, modifies it with the supplied `scenario`, runs the optimisation for the given `timesteps` and writes report and plots to `result_dir`.

Reading input

```
# scenario name, read and modify data for scenario
sce = scenario.__name__
data = read_input(input_files, year)
data = scenario(data)
validate_input(data)
```

Function `read_input()` returns a dict `data` of up to 12 pandas DataFrames with hard-coded column names that correspond to the parameters of the optimization problem (like `eff` for efficiency or `inv-cost-c` for capacity investment costs). The row labels on the other hand may be freely chosen (like site names, process identifiers or commodity names). By convention, it must contain the six keys `commodity`, `process`, `storage`, `transmission`, `demand`, and `supim`. Each value must be a `pandas.DataFrame`, whose index (row labels) and columns (column labels) conforms to the specification given by the example dataset in the spreadsheet `mimo-example.xlsx`.

`data` is then modified by applying the `scenario()` function to it. To then rule out a list of known errors, that accumulate through growing user experience, a variety of validation functions specified in script `validate.py` in subfolder `urbs` is run on the dict `data`.

Solving

```
# create model
prob = urbs.create_model(data, dt, timesteps)

# refresh time stamp string and create filename for logfile
now = prob.created
log_filename = os.path.join(result_dir, '{}.log').format(sce)

# solve model and read results
optim = SolverFactory('glpk') # cplex, glpk, gurobi, ...
```

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```
optim = setup_solver(optim, logfile=log_filename)
result = optim.solve(prob, tee=True)
```

This section is the “work horse”, where most computation and time is spent. The optimization problem is first defined (`create_model()`) and populated with parameter values with values. The `SolverFactory` object is an abstract representation of the solver used. The returned object `optim` has a method `set_options()` to set solver options (not used in this tutorial).

The remaining line calls the solver and reads the `result` object back into the `prob` object, which is queried to for variable values in the remaining script file. Argument `tee=True` enables the realtime console output for the solver. If you want less verbose output, simply set it to `False` or remove it.

Business park example explained

In this part the input files of the standard example **Business park** will be explained in detail.

Task

The task we set ourselves here is to build our own intertemporal model. The task is the following:

The technical staff of a business park management company wants you to find the cost optimal energy system for their business park. You are to provide this with increasingly stricter CO2 emission limits over time. As the company expects to operate this business park for a long time still, they want you to help developing a long term strategy how to transform the energy supply infrastructure of the business park in cost optimal way over the time frame of 3 decades. The company also expects that the business park will be increasingly closely interacting with the neighboring small city and its energy system. All current and expected demand curves are given to you. You also have full access to regional climate models and all relevant parameters for the energy conversion units relevant for your problem.

Input files

The task set is intertemporal. That is we need to provide several `.xlsx` input files, one for each modeled year. Here we chose to use 3 files representing modeled years 10 years apart. For the given task this seems to be a good compromise between accuracy and computational effort. The files are named `2020.xlsx`, `2030.xlsx` and `2040.xlsx` and sit in the folder `Input (Business park)`. We will now proceed with a detailed walkthrough of the individual files.

Sheet Global

Here you can now specify the global properties needed for the modeling of the energy system. Note that this sheet has different entries for the different input files:

- **Support timeframe** (All files): Give the value for the modeled year here.
- **Discount rate** (Only first file): This value gives the discount rate that is used for intertemporal planning. It stands for the annual devaluation of money across the modeling horizon. In the example a discount rate of 3 % is used.

- **CO2 limit** (All files): This parameter limits the CO2 emissions across all sites within one modeled year, the *CO2 budget* sets a cap on the total emissions across all sites in the entire modeling horizon. If no restriction is desired enter 'inf' here. In the example increasingly strict values for the CO2 limit are used for the different modeled years, from 60 kt/a in 2020 over 45 kt/a in 2030 to 30 kt/a in 2040. This represents the will of the company to achieve milestones in the emission reductions while gradually changing their energy infrastructure.
- **CO2 budget** (Only first file): While the *CO2 limit* specified for each year limits the CO2 emissions across all sites within one modeled year, the *CO2 budget* sets a cap on the total emissions across all sites in the entire modeling horizon. If no restriction is desired enter 'inf' here. The *CO2 budget* is only active when the *Objective* is set to its default value 'cost'. In the example a CO2 budget of 1.2 Mt is used. This budget imposes a stricter limit on the emissions than the combined targets for the individual modeled year. In terms of climate impact his limit is the more important one. For all CO2 limitations the business park and the city are considered together since in the assumed case the company running the business park wants to act as an electricity provider for the city as well.
- **Cost budget** (Only first file): With this parameter a limit on the total system cost over the entire modeling horizon can be set. If no restriction is desired enter 'inf' here. The *Cost budget* is only active when the *Objective* is set to the value 'CO2'. In the example no CO2 optimization is considered this parameter is thus set to infinity.
- **Last year weight** (Only last file): In intertemporal modeling each modeled year is repeated until the next modeled year is reached. This is done by assigning a weight to the costs accrued in each of the modeled years. For the last modeled year the number of repetitions has to be set by the user here, where a high number leads to a stronger weighting of the last modeled year, i.e. of the final energy system configuration. In the example the last year has a weight of 10 years. This means that it will be equally weighted identically to the others which always represent all years until the next modeled year.

Sheet Site

In this sheet you can specify the site names and also the area of each site. The line index represents all the sites. The only site specific property to be set is then:

- **Area**: Specifies the usable area for processes in the given site. The area does not need to be the total floor area. It is used to limit the use of area consuming processes and can be seen as, e.g., the roof area for solar technologies.

In the example two sites 'Business park' and 'City' are given. These and their respective areas do not change. The areas here represent roof areas for PV and the city has more of this.

Sheet Commodity

In this sheet all the commodities, i.e. energy or material carriers, are specified. The line index completes a commodity tuple, i.e. a connection (year, site, commodity, type). There are three properties to be specified for all commodities of types **Stock**, **Buy**, **Sell** and **Environmental**.

- **Price** denotes the cost of taking one unit of energy from the stock for **Stock** commodities or emitting one unit of **Environmental**. For **Buy** and **Sell** commodities this is not directly a price but a multiplier for the time series given in the sheet 'Buy-Sell-Price'. It is thus typically set to 1 for these commodity types.

- **max** limits the total amount of the commodity that may be bought, sold or emitted per year.
- **maxperhaour** limits the total amount of the commodity that may be bought, sold or emitted per hour (not timestep but really hour).

In the site ‘Business park’ there are 9 commodities defined:

- *Solar (West/East)* is of type **SupIm** and represents the capacity factor timeseries of solar panels mounted with a given inclination (10° both West and East).
- *Grid electricity* is of type **Buy** and represents the electricity price as bought from the regional grid operator. The business park pays constant price over the year. In the site ‘City’ this price is different and hence a multiplier is used to increase the wholesale price for households.
- *Gas* is of type **Stock** and represents the price for the purchase of natural gas from the local provider.
- *Electricity, Heat and Cooling* are of type **Demand** and represent the hourly demand for these three energy carriers.
- *Intermediate* is of type **Stock**. However, it is not possible to buy this commodity from the stock. It is introduced to allow for a flexible operation of a combined heat and power (CHP) plant according to section *Modeling nuggets*.
- *Intermediate low temperature* is of type **Stock**. It is also not buyable from an external source. Its purpose is to make the operation of the cooling processes more realistic by preventing the storage of high temperature cooling from ambient air cooling in cold storages.

In site ‘City’ one additional commodity, *Operation decentral units* is introduced. It is of type **SupIm** and makes sure that the different heating technologies usable in the site all operate at a fixed share of the total heat demand. This is necessary, since these technologies are build up in a decentral way in the individual houses. The idea behind this is laid out in section *Modeling nuggets*.

Sheet Process

In this sheet the energy conversion technologies are described. Here only the economical and some general technical parameters are set. The interactions with the commodities are introduced in the next sheet. The following parameters are set here for the processes:

- **Installed capacity (MW) (Only first file)** gives the capacity of the process that is already installed at the start of the modeling horizon.
- **Lifetime of installed capacity (years) (Only first file)** gives the rest lifetime of the installed processes in years. A process can be used in a modeled year y still if the lifetime plus the first modeled year exceeds the next year $y+1$.
- **Minimum capacity (MW)** denotes a capacity target that has to be met by the process in a given modeled year. This means that the system will build at least this capacity.
- **Maximum capacity (MW)** restricts the capacity that can be built to the specified value.
- **Maximum power gradient (1/h)** restricts the ramping of process operational states, i.e. the change in the throughput variable. The value gives the fraction of the total capacity that can be changed in one hour. A value of 1 thus restricts the change from idle to full operational state (or vice versa) to at least a duration of one hour.

- **Minimum load fraction** gives a lower limit for the operational state of a process as a fraction of the total capacity. It is only relevant for processes where part-load behavior is modeled. A value here is only active when 'Ratio-Min' is numerical for at least one input commodity.
- **Investment cost (€/MW)** denotes the capacity specific investment costs for the process. You should give the book value here. The program will then translate this into the correct total, discounted cost within the model horizon.
- **Annual fix costs (€/MW)** represent the amount of money that has to be spent annually for the operation of a process capacity. They can represent, e.g., labour costs or calendaric ageing costs.
- **Variable costs (€/MWh)** are linked to the operation of a process and are to be paid for each unit of throughput through the process. They can represent anything from usage ageing to taxes.
- **Weighted average cost of capital** denotes the interest rate or expected return on investment with which the investor responsible for the energy system calculates.
- **Depreciation period** denotes both the economical and technical lifetime of all units in the system. It thus determines two things: the total costs of a given investment and the end of operational time for all units in the energy system modeled.
- **Area use per capacity (m^2/MW)** specifies the physical area a given process takes up at the site it is built. This can be used, e.g. to restrict the capacity of solar technologies by a total maximal roof area. The restricting area is defined in sheet 'Site'.

While the details of the processes will be discussed in more detail in the next section one mention on the processes 'Load dump' and 'Slack' is made here. These processes are not introduced to represent real units but help making operation more realistic and error fixing more easy. A load dump process just destroys energy which is sometimes necessary in order to prevent the system from doing unrealistic gymnastics to keep the vertex rule. A 'Slack' process can create a demand commodity out of thin air for an extremely high price. It thus indicates when the problem is not feasible, making error fixing much easier. Both should typically be included in models.

Sheet Process-Commodity

In this sheet the technical properties of processes are set. These properties are given for each process independent of the site where the process is located. You need to make an input for all the processes defined in the 'Process' sheet. The line index is a tuple (process, commodity, direction), where 'Direction' has to be set as either 'In' or 'Out' and specifies whether a commodity is an in- or an output of a given process. Under the column 'ratio' you then have to specify the commodity in- or outflows per installed capacity and time step at the point of full operation. The efficiency of the process for the conversion of one input into one output commodity is then given by the ratio of the chosen values. For example, in the modeled year 2020 the process 'Gas engine power plant' converts 2.2 MWh of 'Gas' into one MWh each of 'Electricity' and 'Heat' while emitting 0.2 t of 'CO2'. This corresponds to an efficiency of 0.45 for 'Heat' and 'Electricity' conversion.

If a process has a more complex part load behavior, where, e.g., the efficiency changes this can be partly captured by setting values in the 'ratio-min' column. These specify the commodity flows at the minimum operation point specified in the 'Process' sheet under 'min-fract'. The process will then no longer be allowed to turn off so use this carefully. In the present case this behavior is set for the combined heat and power plant 'CHP (Operational state)' only.

There are a few special settings made in the example. First, the CHP plant is divided into three parts. The idea behind this is described in [Modeling nuggets](#). The two processes 'CHP (Electricity driven)' and 'CHP (Heat driven)' specify the commodity flows in the two extreme operational states. The system can

then chose all linear interpolations between both states by guiding the commodity flow of ‘Intermediate’ through the two processes in the desired ratio. Second, the cooling technologies are implemented in a two stage way. The reason for this is that the process ‘Ambient air cooling’ is extremely efficient and extremely cheap. While it can only be used in certain time intervals (see explanation of ‘TimeVarEff’ further below), its output could nevertheless be stored otherwise which is not realistic. The introduction of commodity ‘Intermediate low temperature’ prevents this. It is the output of all the cooling technologies except for ‘Ambient air cooling’ and is also the one that can be stored (see below).

Sheet Transmission

In this sheet the parameters for transmission lines between sites are specified. The line index is part of a transmission tuple (`Site In`, `Site Out`, `Transmission`, `Commodity`). Note that for each transmission the inverse one with the same properties should also be given. The parameters are the following:

- **Efficiency (I)** specifies the transport efficiency of the transmission line.
- **Lifetime of installed capacity (years) (Only first file)** gives the rest lifetime of the installed transmission lines in years. A transmission line can be used in a modeled year y still if the lifetime plus the first modeled year exceeds the next year $y+1$.
- **Investment cost (€/MW)** denotes the capacity specific investment costs for the transmission line. You should give the book value here. The program will then translate this into the correct total, discounted cost within the model horizon.
- **Annual fix costs (€/MW)** represent the amount of money that has to be spent annually for the operation of a transmission capacity. They can represent, e.g., labour costs or calendaric ageing costs.
- **Variable costs (€/MWh)** are linked to the operation of a given transmission line.
- **Installed capacity (MW) (Only first file)** gives the transmission capacity of transmission lines already installed at the start of the modeling horizon.
- **Minimum capacity (MW)** denotes a transmission capacity target that has to be met by the transmission lines in a given modeled year. This means that the system will build at least this transmission capacity.
- **Maximum capacity (MW)** restricts the transmission capacity that can be built to the specified value.
- **Weighted average cost of capital** denotes the interest rate or expected return on investment with which the investor responsible for the energy system calculates.
- **Depreciation period** denotes both the economical and technical lifetime of all units in the system. It thus determines two things: the total costs of a given investment and the end of operational time for all units in the energy system modeled.

In the example the only commodity that can be transported from one site to the other is electricity.

Sheet Storage

In this sheet the parameters for storage units are specified. Each storage unit is indexed with parts of a storage tuple (`storage`, `commodity`). In storages charging/discharging power and the capacity are sized independently. The parameters specifying the storage properties are the following:

- **Installed capacity (MWh) (Only first file)** gives the storage capacity of storages already installed at the start of the modeling horizon.
- **Installed storage power (MW) (Only first file)** gives the charging/discharging power of storages already installed at the start of the modeling horizon.
- **Lifetime of installed capacity (years) (Only first file)** gives the rest lifetime of the installed storages in years. A storage can be used in a modeled year y still if the lifetime plus the first modeled year exceeds the next year $y+1$.
- **Minimum storage capacity (MWh)** denotes a storage capacity target that has to be met by the storage in a given modeled year. This means that the system will build at least this capacity.
- **Maximum storage capacity (MWh)** restricts the storage capacity that can be built to the specified value.
- **Minimum storage power (MW)** denotes a storage charging/discharging power target that has to be met by the storage in a given modeled year. This means that the system will build at least this power.
- **Maximum storage power (MW)** restricts the storage charging/discharging that can be built to the specified value.
- **Efficiency input (1)** specifies the charging efficiency of the storage.
- **Efficiency output (1)** specifies the discharging efficiency of the storage.
- **Investment cost capacity (€/MWh)** denotes the storage capacity specific investment costs for the storage. You should give the book value here. The program will then translate this into the correct total, discounted cost within the model horizon.
- **Investment cost power (€/MW)** denotes the storage charging/discharging power specific investment costs for the storage. You should give the book value here. The program will then translate this into the correct total, discounted cost within the model horizon.
- **Annual fix costs capacity (€/MWh)** represent the amount of money that has to be spent annually for the operation of a storage capacity. They can represent, e.g., labour costs or calendaric ageing costs.
- **Annual fix costs power (€/MW)** represent the amount of money that has to be spent annually for the operation of a storage power. They can represent, e.g., labour costs or calendaric ageing costs.
- **Variable costs capacity (€/MWh)** are linked to the operation of a given storage state, i.e. they lead to costs whenever a storage has a non-zero state of charge. These costs should typically set to zero but can be used to manipulate the storage duration or model state-of-charge dependent ageing.
- **Variable costs power (€/MWh)** are linked to the charging and discharging of a storage. Each unit of commodity leaving the storage requires the payment of these costs.
- **Weighted average cost of capital** denotes the interest rate or expected return on investment with which the investor responsible for the energy system calculates.
- **Depreciation period** denotes both the economical and technical lifetime of all units in the system. It thus determines two things: the total costs of a given investment and the end of operational time for all units in the energy system modeled.
- **Initial storage state** can be used to set the state of charge of a storages in the beginning of the modeling time steps. If *nan* is given this value is an optimization variable. In any case the storage

content in the end is the same as in the beginning to avoid windfall profits from simply discharging a storage.

- **Discharge** gives the hourly discharge of a storage. Over time, when no charging or discharging occurs, the storage content will decrease exponentially.

In the example there are no storages in site ‘City’ and there is a storage for each demand in site ‘Business park’. The commodity ‘Cooling’ is not directly storable to avoid an unrealistic behavior for the process ‘Ambient air cooling’ as was discussed above in the ‘Process-Commodity’ section.

Sheets Demand, SupIm, Buy/Sell price

In these sheets the time series for all the demands, capacity factors of processes using commodities of type ‘SupIm’ and market prices for ‘Buy’ and ‘Sell’ commodities are to be specified. For the former two the syntax ‘site.commodity’ has to be used as a column index to specify the corresponding tuple.

Sheet TimeVarEff

In this sheet a time series for the output of processes can be given. This is always useful, when processes are somehow dependent on external parameters. The syntax to be used to specify which process is to be addressed by this is ‘site.process’. In the present example, this is used for the process ‘Ambient air cooling’ which has a boolean ‘TimeVarEff’ curve giving the value ‘1’ for temperatures below a threshold and ‘0’ else.

This concludes the input generation. Of course all parameters have to be set in all the input sheets.

Run script

To run the example you can make a copy of the file `runme.py` calling it, e.g., `run_BP.py` in the same folder. You now just have to make 3 modifications. First, replace the report tuples by:

```
report_tuples = [
    (2020, 'Business park', 'Electricity'),
    (2020, 'Business park', 'Heat'),
    (2020, 'Business park', 'Cooling'),
    (2020, 'Business park', 'Intermediate low temperature'),
    (2020, 'Business park', 'CO2'),
    (2030, 'Business park', 'Electricity'),
    (2030, 'Business park', 'Heat'),
    (2030, 'Business park', 'Cooling'),
    (2030, 'Business park', 'Intermediate low temperature'),
    (2030, 'Business park', 'CO2'),
    (2040, 'Business park', 'Electricity'),
    (2040, 'Business park', 'Heat'),
    (2040, 'Business park', 'Cooling'),
    (2040, 'Business park', 'Intermediate low temperature'),
    (2040, 'Business park', 'CO2'),
    (2020, 'City', 'Electricity'),
    (2020, 'City', 'Heat'),
    (2020, 'City', 'CO2'),
    (2030, 'City', 'Electricity'),
    (2030, 'City', 'Heat'),
```

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```

(2030, 'City', 'CO2'),
(2040, 'City', 'Electricity'),
(2040, 'City', 'Heat'),
(2040, 'City', 'CO2'),
(2020, ['Business park', 'City'], 'Electricity'),
(2020, ['Business park', 'City'], 'Heat'),
(2020, ['Business park', 'City'], 'CO2'),
(2030, ['Business park', 'City'], 'Electricity'),
(2030, ['Business park', 'City'], 'Heat'),
(2030, ['Business park', 'City'], 'CO2'),
(2040, ['Business park', 'City'], 'Electricity'),
(2040, ['Business park', 'City'], 'Heat')
(2040, ['Business park', 'City'], 'CO2'),
]

# optional: define names for sites in report_tuples
report_sites_name = {('Business park', 'City'): 'Together'}

```

and the plot tuples by:

```

plot_tuples = [
    (2020, 'Business park', 'Electricity'),
    (2020, 'Business park', 'Heat'),
    (2020, 'Business park', 'Cooling'),
    (2020, 'Business park', 'Intermediate low temperature'),
    (2020, 'Business park', 'CO2'),
    (2030, 'Business park', 'Electricity'),
    (2030, 'Business park', 'Heat'),
    (2030, 'Business park', 'Cooling'),
    (2030, 'Business park', 'Intermediate low temperature'),
    (2030, 'Business park', 'CO2'),
    (2040, 'Business park', 'Electricity'),
    (2040, 'Business park', 'Heat'),
    (2040, 'Business park', 'Cooling'),
    (2040, 'Business park', 'Intermediate low temperature'),
    (2040, 'Business park', 'CO2'),
    (2020, 'City', 'Electricity'),
    (2020, 'City', 'Heat'),
    (2020, 'City', 'CO2'),
    (2030, 'City', 'Electricity'),
    (2030, 'City', 'Heat'),
    (2030, 'City', 'CO2'),
    (2040, 'City', 'Electricity'),
    (2040, 'City', 'Heat'),
    (2040, 'City', 'CO2'),
    (2020, ['Business park', 'City'], 'Electricity'),
    (2020, ['Business park', 'City'], 'Heat'),
    (2020, ['Business park', 'City'], 'CO2'),
    (2030, ['Business park', 'City'], 'Electricity'),
    (2030, ['Business park', 'City'], 'Heat'),
    (2030, ['Business park', 'City'], 'CO2'),
    (2040, ['Business park', 'City'], 'Electricity'),
    (2040, ['Business park', 'City'], 'Heat')
    (2040, ['Business park', 'City'], 'CO2'),
]

```

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```
# optional: define names for sites in plot_tuples
plot_sites_name = (('Business park', 'City'): 'Together')
```

In this way you get a meaningful output for the optimization runs. Second, the scenarios are made for the other example and are as such no longer usable here. Thus only the base scenario is to be run. Change the list scenario to the following:

```
scenarios = [
    urbs.scenario_base
]
```

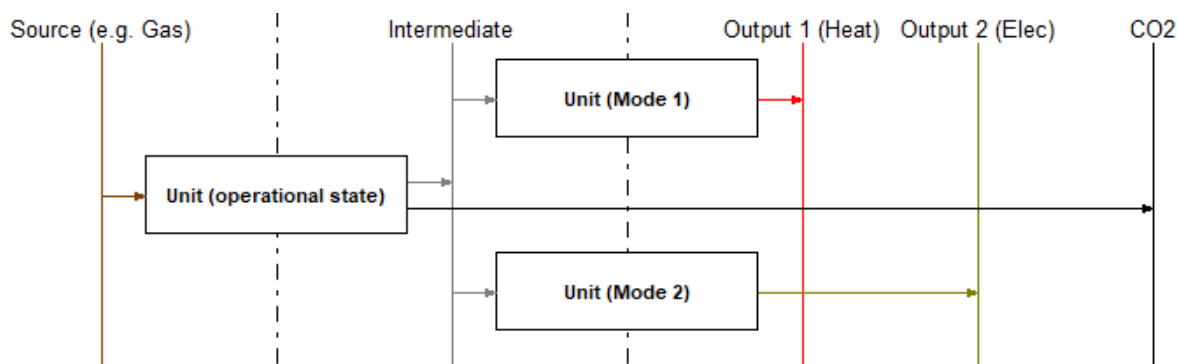
Having completed all these steps you can execute the code.

Modeling nuggets

Here you can find a collection of non-trivial modeling ideas that can be used in linear energy system modeling with urbs. It is meant for more advanced users and you should fully understand the two standard examples **mimo-example** and **Business park** before proceeding. What follows is a loose collection of modeling approaches and does not follow any internal logic.

Different operational modes

For many power plants as, e.g., combined heat and power plants (CHP) there are different modes of operation. These and intermediate states between the extremes can be well captured in urbs models using the approach sketched in the following picture:



Here the vertical lines represent the commodities and the rectangle are processes. The arrows indicate in- and output commodities of the processes. In the case shown the power plant ‘Unit’ would be able to operate between a state where only ‘Output 1’ comes out and a state where only ‘Output 2’ comes out. The two extreme cases can, however, also be chosen as combinations of both outputs already.

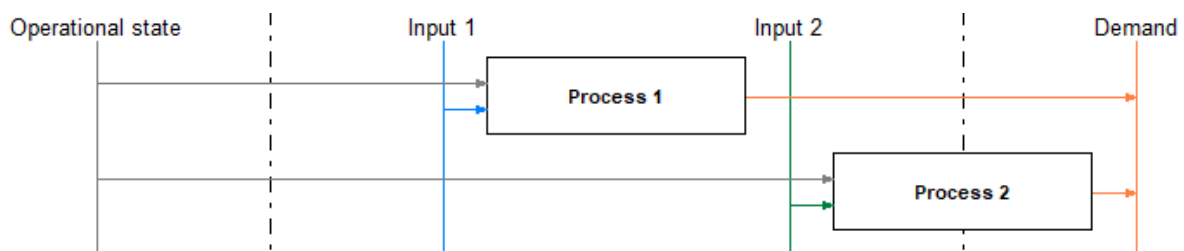
The idea behind the figure is the following: The commodity ‘Intermediate’ is to be produced exclusively by the process ‘Unit (operational state)’. It thus simply tracks the throughput of this process. Due to the vertex rule (Kirchhoff’s current law) the commodity ‘Intermediate’ once produced needs to be consumed immediately. This can happen either via ‘Unit (Mode 1)’, ‘Unit (Mode 2)’ or a linear combination of both. The result is then the desired choice for the optimizer between states formed by linear combinations of the two modes. The commodity ‘Intermediate’ is best chosen as a **Stock** commodity where either the price is set to infinity or the maximum allowed usage per hour, or year (or both) is set to zero. This ensures that the commodity has to be produced by the process and cannot be bought from an external source, which for the present case would of course be absurd.

All process parameters and the setting of part load, time variable efficiency etc. is best done for the ‘Unit (operational state)’ process. The two other processes should in turn be used as mathematical entities that are defined by their ‘process commodity’ input only.

Proportional operation

Often many individual consumers are lumped together in one site. If a demand of these consumers is then met by a collection of decentral units it is important that the different technology options for these decentral units each fulfill a fixed fraction of the demand in each time step. This means that the different technology options are proportional to each other and the demand.

This behavior can be enforced by the following design:



Here the vertical lines represent the commodities and the rectangle are processes. The arrows indicate in- and output commodities of the processes.

For the desired result the commodity ‘Operational state’ has to be of type **SupIm** and the corresponding time series has to be set as the normalized demand. In this way the optimizer can still size the two technology options ‘Process 1’ and ‘Process 2’ optimally while being forced to operate them proportionally to each other and to the demand. Other input or output (not shown) commodities can then be associated with the process operation as usual and will be dragged along by the forced operation.

1.2 Mathematical documentation

Continue here if you want to understand the theoretical conception of the model generator, the logic behind the equations and the structure of the features.

1.2.1 Mathematical description

In this Section the **mathematical description** of a model generated by urbs will be explained. The structure here follows the basic code structure and proceeds as follows:

First, a short introduction into the type of optimization problem solvable with urbs is given. This is followed by the description of the minimal possible model in urbs. As a next step the two main expansions of models, which also increase the index depth of all variables and parameters are discussed in the parts ‘Intertemporal modeling’ and ‘Multinode modeling’. The description is then concluded by the additional description of various feature modules. The latter are discussed in full index depth, i.e., with all features introduced in minimal, intertemporal and multinode modeling.

Structure of an urbs model

urbs is an abstract generator for linear optimization problems. Such problems can in general be written in the following standard form:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & c^T x \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & Ax = b \\ & Bx \leq d. \end{aligned}$$

where x is the variable vector, c the coefficient vector for the objective function and A and B the matrices for the equality and inequality constraints, respectively. The equality constraints could also be represented by inequality constraints, which is not done here for simplicity reasons. There are two options for the objective function: either the total system costs or environmental emissions can be used. The structure of the following parts will be first a description of x and c and subsequently a general formulation of the constraint functions that make up the matrices A and B as well as the vectors b and d . All variables and equations will be first presented for a minimally complex problem and the optional additional variables and equations are presented in extra parts.

Energy system entities

For all models that can be generated with urbs, the energy system is built up out of the following entities:

- Commodities, which represent the various forms of material and energy flows in the system.
- Processes, which convert commodities from one type to another. These entities are always multiple-input/multiple-output (mimo) that is, a certain fixed set of input commodities is converted into another fixed set of output commodities.
- Transmission lines, that allow for the transport of commodities between the modeled spatial vertices.
- Storages, which allow the storage of a single type of commodity.
- DSM potentials, which make the time shifting of demands possible.

Minimal optimization model

The minimal model in urbs is a simple expansion and dispatch model with only processes being able to fulfill the given demands. All spatial information is neglected in this case. The minimal model is already multiple-input/multiple output (mimo) and the variable vector takes the following form:

$$x^T = (\zeta, \underbrace{\rho_{ct}}_{\text{commodity variables}}, \underbrace{\kappa_p, \hat{\kappa}_p, \tau_{pt}, \epsilon_{cpt}^{\text{in}}, \epsilon_{cpt}^{\text{out}}}_{\text{process variables}}).$$

Here, ζ represents the total annualized system cost, ρ_{ct} the amount of commodities c taken from a virtual, infinite stock at time t , κ_p and $\hat{\kappa}_p$ the total and the newly installed process capacities of processes p , τ_{pt} the operational state of processes p at time t and $\epsilon_{cpt}^{\text{in}}$ and $\epsilon_{cpt}^{\text{out}}$ the total inputs and outputs of commodities c to and from process p at time t , respectively.

Objective

For any urbs problem as the objective function either the total system costs or the total emissions of CO₂ can be chosen. In the former (standard) case this leads to an objective vector of:

$$c = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0),$$

where only the costs are part of the objective function. For the latter choice of objective no such simple structure can be written.

Costs

In the minimal model the total cost variable can be split into the following sum:

$$\zeta = \zeta_{\text{inv}} + \zeta_{\text{fix}} + \zeta_{\text{var}} + \zeta_{\text{fuel}} + \zeta_{\text{env}},$$

where ζ_{inv} are the annualized invest costs, ζ_{fix} the annual fixed costs, ζ_{var} the total variable costs accumulating over one year, ζ_{fuel} the accumulated fuel costs over one year and ζ_{env} the annual penalties for environmental pollution. These costs are then calculated in the following way:

Annualized invest costs

Investments are typically depreciated over a longer period of time than the standard modeling horizon of one year. To overcome distortions in the overall cost function urbs uses the annual cash flow (CAPEX) for the calculation of the investment costs in the cost function. This is captured by multiplying the total invest costs for a given process C_p with the so-called annuity factor f_p , i.e.:

$$\zeta_{\text{inv},p} = f_p \cdot C_p$$

For an interest rate of i and a depreciation period of n years the annuity factor can be derived using the remaining debt after k payments C_k :

$$\text{After 0 Payments: } C_0 = C(1 + i)$$

$$\text{After 1 Payment: } C_1 = (C_0 - fC)(1 + i) = C(1 + i)^2 - fC(1 + i)$$

$$\text{After 2 Payments: } C_2 = (C_1 - fC)(1 + i) = C(1 + i)^3 - fC(1 + i)^2 - fC(1 + i)$$

...

$$\text{After n Payments: } C_n = C(1 + i)^n + C \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (1 + i)^k = (1 + i)^n + f \left(\frac{1 - (1 + i)^n}{i} \right).$$

Since the outstanding debt becomes 0 at the end of the depreciation period this leads to:

$$f = \frac{(1 + i)^n \cdot i}{(1 + i)^n - 1}$$

The annualized invest costs for all investments made by the optimizer are then given by:

$$\zeta_{\text{inv}} = \sum_{p \in P_{\text{exp}}} f_p k_p^{\text{inv}} \hat{\kappa}_p,$$

where k_p^{inv} signifies the specific invest costs of process p per unit capacity and P_{exp} is the subset of all processes that are actually expanded.

Annual fixed costs

The annual fixed costs represent maintenance and staff payments the processes used. They are playing a role for unit expansion only and are given as parameters for all allowed processes. Fixed costs scale with the capacity (in W) of the processes, and can be calculated using:

$$\zeta_{\text{fix}} = \sum_{p \in P} k_p^{\text{fix}} \kappa_p,$$

where k_p^{fix} represents the specific annual fix costs for process p .

Annual variable costs

Variable costs represent both, additional maintenance requirements due to usage of processes and taxes or tariffs. They scale with the utilization of processes (in Wh) and can be calculated in the following way:

$$\zeta_{\text{var}} = w \Delta t \sum_{t \in T_m} p \in P k_{pt}^{\text{var}} \tau_{pt},$$

where k_{pt}^{var} are the specific variable costs per time integrated process usage, and w and Δt are a weight factor that extrapolates the actual modeled time horizon to one year and the timestep length in hours, respectively.

Annual fuel costs

The usage of fuel adds an additional cost factor to the total costs. As with variable costs these costs occur when processes are used and are dependent on the total usage of the fuel (stock) commodities:

$$\zeta_{\text{fuel}} = w \Delta t \sum_{t \in T_m} c \in C_{\text{stock}} k_c^{\text{fuel}} \rho_c,$$

where k_c^{fuel} are the specific fuel costs. The distinction between variable and fuel costs is introduced for clarity of the results, both could in principle be merged into one class of costs.

Annual environmental costs

Environmental costs occur when the emission of an environmental commodity is penalized by a fine. Environmental commodities do not have to be balanced but can be emitted to the surrounding. The total production of the polluting environmental commodity is then given by:

$$\zeta_{\text{env}} = -w \Delta t \sum_{t \in T_m} c \in C_{\text{env}} k_c^{\text{env}} \text{CB}(c, t),$$

where k_c^{env} are the specific costs per unit of environmental commodity and CB is the momentary commodity balance of commodity c at time t . The minus sign is due to the sign convention used for the commodity balance which is positive when the system takes in a unit of a commodity.

After this discussion of the individual cost terms the constraints making up the matrices A and B are discussed now.

Process expansion constraints

The unit expansion constraints are independent of the modeled time. In case of the minimal model the are restricted to two constraints only limiting the allowed capacity expansion for each process. The total capacity of a given process is simply given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall p \in P : \\ \kappa_p = K_p + \hat{\kappa}_p, \end{aligned}$$

where K_p is the already installed capacity of process p .

Process capacity limit rule

The capacity of each process p is limited by a maximal and minimal capacity, \overline{K}_p and \underline{K}_p , respectively, which are both given to the model as parameters:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall p \in P : \\ \underline{K}_p \leq \kappa_p \leq \overline{K}_p. \end{aligned}$$

All further constraints are time dependent and are determinants of the unit commitment, i.e. the time series of operation of all processes and commodity flows.

Commodity dispatch constraints

In this part the rules governing the commodity flow timeseries are shown.

Vertex rule (“Kirchhoffs current law”)

This rule is the central rule for the commodity flows and states that all commodity flows, (except for those of environmental commodities) have to be balanced in each time step. As a helper function the already mentioned commodity balance is calculated in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall c \in C, t \in T_m : \\ \text{CB}(c, t) = \sum_{(c,p) \in C_p^{\text{out}}} \epsilon_{cpt}^{\text{in}} - \sum_{(c,p) \in C_p^{\text{in}}} \epsilon_{cpt}^{\text{out}}. \end{aligned}$$

Here, the tuple sets $C_p^{\text{in,out}}$ represent all input and output commodities of process p , respectively. The commodity balance thus simply calculates how much more of commodity c is emitted by than added to the system via process p in timestep t . Using this term the vertex rule for the various commodity types can now be written in the following way:

$$\forall c \in C_{\text{st}}, t \in T_m : \rho_{ct} \geq \text{CB}(c, t),$$

where C_{st} is the set of stock commodities and:

$$\forall c \in C_{\text{dem}}, t \in T_m : -d_{ct} \geq \text{CB}(c, t),$$

where C_{dem} is the set of demand commodities and d_{ct} the corresponding demand for commodity c at time t . These two rules thus state that all stock commodities that are consumed at any time in any process must be taken from the stock and that all demands have to be fulfilled at each time step.

Stock commodity limitations

There are two rule that govern the retrieval of stock commodities from stock: The total stock and the stock per hour rule. The former limits the total amount of stock commodity that can be retrieved annually and the latter limits the same quantity per timestep. the two rules take the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall c \in C_{\text{st}} : \\ w \sum_{t \in T_m} \rho_{ct} \leq \bar{L}_c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall c \in C_{\text{st}}, t \in T_m : \\ \rho_{ct} \leq \bar{l}_c, \end{aligned}$$

where \bar{L}_c and \bar{l}_c are the totally allowed annual and hourly retrieval of commodity c from the stock, respectively.

Environmental commodity limitations

Similar to stock commodities, environmental commodities can also be limited per hour or per year. Both properties are assured by the following two rules:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall c \in C_{\text{env}} : \\ -w \sum_{t \in T_m} \text{CB}(c, t) \leq \bar{M}_c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall c \in C_{\text{env}}, t \in T_m : \\ -\text{CB}(c, t) \leq \bar{m}_c, \end{aligned}$$

where \bar{M}_c and \bar{m}_c are the totally allowed annual and hourly emissions of environmental commodity c to the atmosphere, respectively.

Process dispatch constraints

So far, apart from the commodity balance function, the interaction between processes and commodities have not been discussed. It is perhaps in order to start with the general idea behind the modeling of the process operation. In urbs all processes are mimo-processes, i.e., in general they in take in multiple commodities as inputs and give out multiple commodities as outputs. The respective ratios between the respective commodity flows remain normally fixed. The operational state of the process is then captured in just one variable, the process throughput τ_{pt} and is linked to the commodity flows via the following two rules:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall p \in P, c \in C, t \in T_m : \\ \epsilon_{pct}^{\text{in}} = r_{pc}^{\text{in}} \tau_{pt} \\ \epsilon_{pct}^{\text{out}} = r_{pc}^{\text{out}} \tau_{pt}, \end{aligned}$$

where $r_{pc}^{\text{in}, \text{out}}$ are the constant factors linking the commodity flow to the operational state. The efficiency η of the process p for the conversion of commodity c_1 into commodity c_2 is then simply given by:

$$\eta = \frac{r_{pc_2}^{\text{out}}}{r_{pc_1}^{\text{in}}}.$$

Basic process throughput rules

The throughput τ_{pt} of a process is limited by its installed capacity and the specified minimal operational state. Furthermore, the switching speed of a process can be limited:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall p \in P, t \in T_m : \\ \tau_{pt} &\leq \kappa_p \\ \tau_{pt} &\geq \underline{P}_p \kappa_p \\ |\tau_{pt} - \tau_{p(t-1)}| &\leq \Delta t \overline{PG}_p \kappa_p, \end{aligned}$$

where \underline{P}_p is the normalized, minimal operational state of the process and \overline{PG}_p the normalized, maximal gradient of the operational state in full capacity per timestep.

Intermittend supply rule

If the input commodity is of type ‘SupIm’, which means that it represents an operational state rather than a proper material flow, the operational state of the process is governed by this alone. This feature is typically used for renewable energies but can be used whenever a certain operation time series of a given process is desired

$$\begin{aligned} \forall p \in P, c \in C_{\text{sup}}, t \in T_m : \\ \epsilon_{cpt}^{\text{in}} &= s_{ct} \kappa_p. \end{aligned}$$

Here, s_{ct} is the time series that governs the exact operation of process p , leaving only its capacity κ_p as a free variable.

Part load behavior

Many processes show a non-trivial part-load behavior. In particular, often a nonlinear reaction of the efficiency on the operational state is given. Although urbs itself is a linear program this can with some caveats be captured in many cases. The reason for this is, that the efficiency of a process is itself not modeled but only the ratio between input and output multipliers. It is thus possible to use purely linear functions to get a nonlinear behavior of the efficiency of the form:

$$\eta = \frac{a + b\tau_{pt}}{c + d\tau_{pt}},$$

where a,b,c and d are some constants. Specifically, the input and output ratios can be set to vary linearly between their respective values at full load $r_{pc}^{\text{in,out}}$ and their values at the minimal allowed operational state $\underline{P}_p \kappa_p$, which are given by $\underline{r}_{pc}^{\text{in,out}}$. This is achieved with the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall p \in P^{\text{partload}}, c \in C, t \in T_m : \\ \epsilon_{pct}^{\text{in,out}} &= \Delta t \cdot \left(\frac{r_{pc}^{\text{in,out}} - \underline{r}_{pc}^{\text{in,out}}}{1 - \underline{P}_p} \cdot \underline{P}_p \cdot \kappa_p + \frac{r_{pc}^{\text{in,out}} - \underline{P}_p \underline{r}_{pc}^{\text{in,out}}}{1 - \underline{P}_p} \cdot \tau_{pt} \right). \end{aligned}$$

A few restrictions have to be kept in mind when using this feature:

- \underline{P}_p has to be set larger than 0 otherwise the feature will work but not have any effect.

- Environmental output commodities have to mimic the behavior of the inputs by which they are generated. Otherwise the emissions per unit of input would change together with the efficiency, which is typically not the desired behavior.

This concludes the minimal model.

Intertemporal optimization model

Intertemporal models are a more general type of model than the minimal case. For such models a second time domain is introduced to capture the behavior of the system over a timeframe of many years, thus rendering a modeling of the system development, rather than the optimal system configuration, possible. To keep the model as small as possible while still capturing most of the intertemporal behavior, the second time slice is approximated by a number of support timeframes (years) $Y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$, which is in general smaller than the total model horizon. Each modeled timeframe is then essentially a minimal (or multinode-) model in its own right. The basic approximative assumption linking the modeled timeframes are then given by:

- Each modeled year is repeated k times if the next modeled year is k years later. The last year is repeated a user specified number of times.
- The depreciation period is assumed to be also the operational period of any unit built. There is no operation in an economically fully depreciated state.
- A unit can only be operated in a given modeled year when it is operational for the entire period that year represents, i.e., until the next modeled year.
- All payments are exponentially discounted with a discount rate j that is set once for the entire modeling horizon.

The variable vector is as a first step only changed in so far, as the second time domain is entering the index. It now reads:

$$x^T = (\zeta, \underbrace{\rho_{yct}}_{\text{commodity variables}}, \underbrace{\kappa_{yp}, \hat{\kappa}_{yp}, \tau_{ypt}, \epsilon_{ycpt}^{\text{in}}, \epsilon_{ycpt}^{\text{out}}}_{\text{process variables}}).$$

Here, ζ represents the total discounted system costs over the entire modeling horizon, ρ_{yct} the amount of commodities c taken from a virtual, infinite stock in year y at time t , κ_{yp} and $\hat{\kappa}_{yp}$ the total and the newly installed process capacities in year y of processes p , τ_{ypt} the operational state in year y of processes p at time t and $\epsilon_{ycpt}^{\text{in}}$ and $\epsilon_{ycpt}^{\text{out}}$ the total inputs and outputs in year y of commodities c to and from process p at time t , respectively.

All dispatch constraint equations for commodities and processes described in the minimal model section, as well as all such constraints for transmissions, storages, DSM described in their respective dedicated sections, remain structurally the same in an intertemporal model. The only modification there is, that the modeled year shows up as an additional index.

The parts that change in a more meaningful way are the costs and the unit expansion constraints.

Costs

As in the minimal model the total cost variable can be split into the following sum:

$$\zeta = \zeta_{\text{inv}} + \zeta_{\text{fix}} + \zeta_{\text{var}} + \zeta_{\text{fuel}} + \zeta_{\text{env}},$$

where ζ_{inv} are the discounted invest costs accumulated over the entire modeled period, ζ_{fix} the discounted, accumulated fixed costs, ζ_{var} the discounted, sum over the modeled years of all variable costs accumulated over each year, ζ_{fuel} the discounted sum over the modeled years of fuel costs accumulated over each year and ζ_{env} the discounted total penalty for environmental pollution.

All costs are discounted by the same exponent j for the entire modeling horizon on a yearly basis. This means that any payment x that has to be made in a year k will be discounted for the cost function ζ by:

$$x_{\text{discounted}} = (1 + j)^{-k} \cdot x$$

Since all non-modeled years are just treated as exact copies of the last modeled year before them, the discounted sum of fix, variable, fuel and environmental costs can simply be taken as the costs of the representative modeled year m multiplied by a factor D_m . If the distance to the next modeled year is k , it can be calculated via:

$$\begin{aligned} D_m &= \sum_{l=m}^{m+k-1} (1 + j)^{-l} = (1 + j)^{-m} \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} (1 + j)^{-l} = (1 + j)^{-m} \frac{1 - (1 + j)^{-k}}{1 - (1 + j)^{-1}} = \\ &= (1 + j)^{1-m} \frac{1 - (1 + j)^{-k}}{j}. \end{aligned}$$

So for example the variable costs for modeled year m and its k identical, non-modeled copies $\zeta_{\text{var}}^{\{m, m+1, \dots, m+k-1\}}$ are given by:

$$\zeta_{\text{var}}^{\{m, m+1, \dots, m+k-1\}} = D_m \cdot \zeta_{\text{var}}^m,$$

if ζ_{var}^m is the sum of all variable costs accumulated by the use of units in the year m alone by the model.

Intertemporal calculation of invest costs

In the intertemporal model, invest costs are calculated using the annuity method. This directly entails that there are no rest values of any units built by the model that have to be considered for the cost function. It is then possible to multiply the annuity payments fC for a unit with investment costs C built in year m simply with the factor D_m . The only difference is, that the investment annuity payments are not restricted to the modeled years but have to be paid for the entire depreciation period provided that it is within the modeled time horizon. When the depreciation period is n and k is the number of payments that fall in the modeled time horizon, the total costs C_{total} of an investment of size C made in year m is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\text{m}}^{\text{total}} &= D_m \cdot f \cdot C = (1 + j)^{1-m} \frac{1 - (1 + j)^{-k}}{j} \cdot \frac{(1 + i)^n \cdot i}{(1 + i)^n - 1} \cdot C = \\ &= \underbrace{(1 + j)^{1-m} \cdot \frac{i}{j} \cdot \left(\frac{1 + i}{1 + j} \right)^n \cdot \frac{(1 + j)^n - (1 + j)^{n-k}}{(1 + i)^n - 1}}_{=: I_{\text{m}}} \cdot C \end{aligned}$$

For either $i = 0$ or $j = 0$ a distinction has to be made, which takes the following form:

- $i = 0, j = 0$:

$$C_{\text{m}}^{\text{total}} = \underbrace{\frac{k}{n}}_{=: I_{\text{m}}} \cdot C$$

- $i \neq 0, j = 0$:

$$C_m^{\text{total}} = k \cdot f \cdot C = k \cdot \underbrace{\frac{(1+i)^n \cdot i}{(1+i)^n - 1}}_{=: I_m} \cdot C$$

- $i = 0, j \neq 0$:

$$C_m^{\text{total}} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot (1+j)^{-m} \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} (1+j)^{-l} \cdot C = \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} \cdot (1+j)^{-m} \cdot \frac{(1+j)^k - 1}{(1+j)^k \cdot j}}_{=: I_m} \cdot C$$

In any case the total invest costs are then given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_{\text{inv}} &= \sum_{y \in Y} \\ p \in PC_m^{\text{total}} &= \sum_{y \in Y} \\ p &\in PI_y k_{yp}^{\text{inv}} \hat{\kappa}_{yp} \end{aligned}$$

Unit expansion constraints

Apart from the costs there are also changes in the unit expansion constraints for an intertemporal model. These changes mostly concern how the amount of installed units is found. This becomes an issue since units built in an earlier modeled year or already installed in the first modeled year, may or may not be operational in a given modeled year m and through $m + k - 1$. Here, k is the distance to the next modeled year or the end of the modeled horizon in case of m being the last modeled year. To properly calculate the capacity of a process in a year y the following two sets are necessary:

$$O := \{(p, y_i, y_j) | p \in P, \{y_i, y_j\} \in Y, y_i \leq y_j, y_i + L_p \geq y_{j+1}\}$$

$$O_{\text{inst}} := \{(p, y_j) | p \in P_0, y \in Y, y_0 + T_p \geq y_{j+1}\},$$

where L_p is the lifetime of processes p , P_0 the subset of processes that are already installed in the first modeled year y_0 and T_p the rest lifetime of already installed processes. If y_j is the last modeled year, y_{j+1} stands for the end of the model horizon.

With these two sets the installed process capacity in a given year is then given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_{yp} &= \sum_{y' \in Y} \\ (p, y', y) &\in O_{\hat{\kappa}_{y'p}} + K_p, \text{ if } (p, y) \in O_{\text{inst}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_{yp} &= \sum_{y' \in Y} \\ (p, y', y) &\in O_{\hat{\kappa}_{y'p}}, \text{ else} \end{aligned}$$

where K_p is the installed capacity of process p at the beginning of the modeling horizon. Since for each modeled year still the capacity constraint

$$\begin{aligned} \forall y \in Y, p \in P : \\ \underline{K}_{yp} \leq \kappa_{yp} \leq \overline{K}_{yp} \end{aligned}$$

is valid, the set constraints can have effects across years and especially the modeller has to be careful not to set infeasible constraints.

Commodity dispatch constraints

While in an intertemporal model all commodity constraints within one modeled year remain valid one addition is possible concerning CO2 emissions. Here, a budget can be given, which is valid over the entire modeling horizon:

$$-w \sum_{y \in Y} t \in T_m \text{CB}(y, \text{CO}_2, t) \leq \bar{\bar{L}}_{\text{CO}_2}$$

Here, $\bar{\bar{L}}_c$ is the global budget for the emission of the environmental commodity. Currently this is hard coded for CO2 only.

This rule concludes the model additions introduced by intertemporal modeling.

Multinode optimization model

The introduction of multiple spatial nodes into the model is the second big extension of the minimal model that is possible. Similar to the intertemporal model expansion it also adds an index level to all variables and parameters. This addition is perpendicular to the intertemporal modeling and both extensions do not interact in any complex way with each other. Here, the multinode model extension will be shown without the intertemporal extension, i.e., it is shown as an extension to the minimal model. In this case the variable vector of the optimization problem reads:

$$x^T = (\zeta, \underbrace{\rho_{vct}}_{\text{commodity variables}}, \underbrace{\kappa_{vp}, \hat{\kappa}_{vp}, \tau_{vpt}, \epsilon_{vcpt}^{\text{in}}, \epsilon_{vcpt}^{\text{out}}}_{\text{process variables}}, \underbrace{\kappa_{af}, \hat{\kappa}_{af}, \pi_{aft}^{\text{in}}, \pi_{aft}^{\text{out}}}_{\text{transmission variables}}).$$

Here, ζ represents the total annualized system cost across all modeled vertices $v \in V$, ρ_{vct} the amount of commodities c taken from a virtual, infinite stock at vertex v and time t , κ_{vp} and $\hat{\kappa}_{vp}$ the total and the newly installed process capacities of processes p at vertex v , τ_{vpt} the operational state of processes p at vertex v and time t , $\epsilon_{vcpt}^{\text{in}}$ and $\epsilon_{vcpt}^{\text{out}}$ the total inputs and outputs of commodities c to and from process p at vertex v and time t , κ_{af} and $\hat{\kappa}_{af}$ the installed and new capacities of a transmission line f linking two vertices with the arc a and π_{aft}^{in} and π_{aft}^{out} the in- and outflows into arc a via transmission line f at time t .

There are no qualitative changes to the cost function only the sum of all units now extends over processes and transmission lines.

Transmission capacity constraints

Transmission lines are modeled as unidirectional arcs in urbs. This means that they have a input site and an output site. Furthermore, an arc already specifies a commodity that can travel across it. However, from the modelers point of view the transmissions rather behave like non-directional edges, linking both sites with the identical capacity in both directions. This behavior is then ensured by the transmission symmetry rule, which sets the capacity of both unidirectional arcs to be identical:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall a \in V \times V \times C, f \in F : \\ \kappa_{af} = \kappa_{a'f}, \end{aligned}$$

where a' is the inverse arc of a . The transmission capacity is then calculated similar to process capacities in the minimal model:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall a \in V \times V \times C, f \in F : \\ \kappa_{af} = K_{af} + \hat{\kappa}_{af}, \end{aligned}$$

where K_{af} represents the already installed and $\hat{\kappa}_{af}$ the new capacity of transmission f installed in arc a .

Transmission capacity limit rule

Completely analogous to processes also transmission line capacities are limited by a maximal and minimal allowed capacity \overline{K}_{af} and \underline{K}_{af} via:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall a \in V \times V \times C, f \in F : \\ \underline{K}_{af} \leq \kappa_{af} \leq \overline{K}_{af} \end{aligned}$$

Commodity dispatch constraints

Apart from these time independent rules, the time dependent rules governing the unit utilization are amended with respect to the minimal model by the introduction of transmission lines.

Amendments to the Vertex rule

The vertex rule is changed, since additional commodity flows through the transmission lines occur in each vertex. The commodity balance function is thus changed to:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall c \in C, t \in T_m : \\ \text{CB}(c, t) = \sum_{(c,p) \in C_p^{\text{in}}} \epsilon_{vcpt}^{\text{in}} + \sum_{(a,f) \in A_v^{\text{in}}} \pi_{aft}^{\text{in}} - \sum_{(c,p) \in C_p^{\text{out}}} \epsilon_{vcpt}^{\text{out}} - \sum_{(a,f) \in A_v^{\text{out}}} \pi_{aft}^{\text{out}}. \end{aligned}$$

Here, the new tuple sets $A_v^{\text{in,out}}$ represent all input and output arcs a connecting vertex v , respectively. The commodity balance is thereby allowing for commodities to leave the system at vertex v via arcs as well as processes. Apart from this change to the commodity balance the vertex rule and the other rules restricting commodity flows remain unchanged with respect to the minimal model.

Global CO2 limit

In addition to the general vertex specific constraint for the emissions of environmental commodities as discussed in the minimal model, there is a hard coded possibility to limit the CO2 emissions across all modeled sites:

$$t \in T_m \text{CB}(v, \text{CO}_2, t) \leq \overline{L}_{\text{CO}_2, y} - w \sum_{v \in V}$$

Transmission dispatch constraints

There are two main constraints for the commodity flows to and from transmission lines. The first restricts the total amount of commodity c flowing in arc a on transmission line f to the total capacity of the line:

$$\forall a \in V \times V \times C, f \in F, t \in T_m : \\ \pi_{aft}^{\text{in}} \leq \kappa_{af}.$$

Here, the input into the arc π_{aft}^{in} is taken as a reference for the total capacity. The output of the arc in the target site is then linked to the input with the transmission efficiency e_{af}

$$\forall a \in V \times V \times C, f \in F, t \in T_m : \\ \pi_{aft}^{\text{out}} = e_{af} \cdot \pi_{aft}^{\text{in}}.$$

These constraints finalize the multinode feature.

Energy Storage

Storages can optionally be set in urbs. They introduce additional variables and constraints, contribute to the cost function but do not increase the index depth of all variables and parameters. For this and all the further features all variables will be written in the full index depth, i.e. for intertemporal models with multiple vertices. For storages the capacity and the charging/discharging power are expanded independently. For each storage one commodity is specified which is stored. It is thus not necessary to specify the commodity as an extra index in the variables and parameters. With added storages the variable vector then reads:

$$x^T = (\zeta, \underbrace{\rho_{yvct}}_{\text{commodity variables}}, \underbrace{\kappa_{yvp}, \hat{\kappa}_{yvp}, \tau_{yvpt}, \epsilon_{yvcpt}^{\text{in}}, \epsilon_{yvcpt}^{\text{out}}}_{\text{process variables}}, \underbrace{\kappa_{yaf}, \hat{\kappa}_{yaf}, \pi_{yaft}^{\text{in}}, \pi_{yaft}^{\text{out}}}_{\text{transmission variables}}, \\ \underbrace{\kappa_{yvs}^c, \kappa_{yvs}^p, \hat{\kappa}_{yvs}^c, \hat{\kappa}_{yvs}^p, \epsilon_{yvst}^{\text{in}}, \epsilon_{yvst}^{\text{out}}, \epsilon_{yvst}^{\text{con}}}_{\text{storage variables}}).$$

Here, the new storage variables $\kappa_{yvs}^{c,p}$ and $\hat{\kappa}_{yvs}^{c,p}$ stand for the total and new capacities of storage capacity and power of storage unit s , in modeled year y at vertex v , respectively, the variables $\epsilon_{yvst}^{\text{in,out}}$ represent the input and output to storage s in year y at vertex v at time t and $\epsilon_{yvst}^{\text{con}}$ the storage state.

Costs

The costs are changed in a straightforward way. The invest, fix and variable costs are now summed over the storage capacities, powers and the total amount of charged and discharged commodity in addition to the process indices. As in the case of transmissions there are no qualitative changes to the costs.

Storage expansion constraints

Storages are expanded in their capacity and charging and discharging power separately. The respective constraints read:

$$\kappa_{yvs}^{c,p} = \sum_{y' \in Y} (s, v, y', y) \in O\hat{\kappa}_{y'vs}^{c,p} + K_{vs}, \text{ if } (s, v, y) \in O_{\text{inst}}$$

$$\kappa_{yvs}^{c,p} = \sum_{y' \in Y} (s, v, y', y) \in O\hat{\kappa}_{y'vs}^{c,p}, \text{ else,}$$

where $\kappa_{yvs}^{c,p}$ are the total installed capacity and power, respectively, in year y at site v of storage s and $\hat{\kappa}_{yvs}^{c,p}$ the corresponding newly installed storage capacities and powers. Both quantities are then also given an upper and a lower bound via:

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, s \in S :$$

$$\underline{K}_{yvs}^c \leq \kappa_{yvs}^c \leq \overline{K}_{yvs}^c$$

$$\underline{K}_{yvs}^p \leq \kappa_{yvs}^p \leq \overline{K}_{yvs}^p$$

Commodity dispatch constraints

The commodity unit utilization constraints are expanded by the use of storages.

Amendments to the Vertex rule

The vertex rule is changed, since additional commodity flows into and out of the storages can occur. The commodity balance function is thus changed to:

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, c \in C, t \in T_m :$$

$$\text{CB}(y, v, c, t) = \sum_{(y,v,c,p) \in C_{y,v,c,p}^{\text{in}}} \epsilon_{vcpt}^{\text{in}} + \sum_{(y,v,s,c) \in C_{y,v,s,c}} \epsilon_{yvst}^{\text{in}} + \sum_{(y,a,f) \in A_v^{\text{in}}} \pi_{aft}^{\text{in}} -$$

$$- \sum_{(y,v,c,p) \in C_p^{\text{out}}} \epsilon_{vcpt}^{\text{out}} - \sum_{(y,v,s,c) \in C_{y,v,s,c}} \epsilon_{yvst}^{\text{out}} - \sum_{(y,a,f) \in A_v^{\text{out}}} \pi_{aft}^{\text{out}}.$$

Here, the new tuple sets $C_{y,v,s,c}^{\text{in,out}}$ represent all inputs and outputs in year y at vertex v of commodity c into storage s . The variables $\epsilon_{yvst}^{\text{in,out}}$ are then the inputs and outputs of commodities to and from storages.

Storage dispatch constraints

In a storage the energy content $\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{con}}$ has to be calculated. This is achieved by simply adding all inputs to and subtracting all outputs from the storage content at the previous time step $\epsilon_{yvs(t-1)}^{\text{con}}$:

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, s \in S, t \in T_m :$$

$$\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{con}} = \epsilon_{yvs(t-1)}^{\text{con}} \cdot (1 - d_{yvs})^{\Delta t} + e_{yvs}^{\text{in}} \cdot \epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{in}} - \frac{\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{out}}}{e_{yvs}^{\text{out}}}.$$

Here, $e_{yvs}^{\text{in,out}}$ are the efficiencies for charging and discharging, respectively, and d_{yvs} is the hourly self discharge rate.

Basic storage dispatch rules

Similar to processes and transmission lines, inputs and outputs are limited by the power capacity of the storage:

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, s \in S, t \in T_m :$$

$$\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{in,out}} \leq \Delta t \cdot \kappa_{yvs}^{\text{p}}.$$

Additionally, the storage content is limited by the total storage energy capacity:

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, s \in S, t \in T_m :$$

$$\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{con}} \leq \kappa_{yvs}^{\text{c}}.$$

Initial and final state

In order to avoid windfall profits for the optimization by, e.g., emptying a storage over the model horizon, the initial and final storage content are linked via:

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, s \in S :$$

$$\epsilon_{yvs(t_1)}^{\text{con}} \leq \epsilon_{yvs(t_N)}^{\text{con}},$$

where $t_{1,N}$ are the initial and final modeled timesteps, respectively. The inequality simplifies the model solving by relaying an otherwise unnecessarily strict constraint. A small disadvantage arises when the system can gain costs or save CO2 by filling a storage. This case is, however, not too common. It is additionally possible for the user to fix the initial storage content via:

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, s \in S :$$

$$\epsilon_{yvs(t_1)}^{\text{con}} = \kappa_{yvs}^{\text{c}} I_{yvs},$$

where I_{yvs} is the fraction of the total storage capacity that is filled at the beginning of the modeling period.

Fixed energy/power ratio

It is sometimes desirable to fix the ratio between energy capacity and charging/discharging power for a given storage. This is modeled by the possibility to set a linear dependence between the capacities through a user-defined “energy to power ratio” $k_{yvs}^{\text{E/P}}$. Note that this constraint is only active for the

storages with a positive value under the column “ep-ratio” in the input file, and when this value is not given, the power and energy capacities can be sized independently

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, s \in S : \\ \kappa_{yvs}^c = \kappa_{yvs}^p k_{yvs}^{E/P}.$$

This concludes the storage feature.

Trading with an external market

In urbs it is possible to model the trade with an external market. For this two new commodity types, buy and sell commodities, are introduced. For each a time series representing the momentary cost at each timestep is given. This time series is of course known to the model in advance, which has two implications. First, the modeled system is considered too small to influence the external market and any possible influence is not captured by the model, and, second, the perfect price foresight can distort the results when compared to a realistic trader in a market. For models with buy and sell commodities the variable vector takes the following form:

$$x^T = (\underbrace{\zeta, \rho_{yvct}, \varrho_{yvct}, \psi_{yvct}}_{\text{commodity variables}}, \underbrace{\kappa_{yvp}, \hat{\kappa}_{yvp}, \tau_{yvpt}, \epsilon_{yvcpt}^{\text{in}}, \epsilon_{yvcpt}^{\text{out}}}_{\text{process variables}}, \underbrace{\kappa_{yaf}, \hat{\kappa}_{yaf}, \pi_{yaf}^{\text{in}}, \pi_{yaf}^{\text{out}}}_{\text{transmission variables}}),$$

where ϱ_{yvct} is the amount of sell commodity c sold to the external market in year y from vertex v at time t and ψ_{yvct} is the amount of buy commodity c bought from the external market in year y at vertex v and time t .

Costs

The cost function is amended by two new cost types when the trading with an external market is modeled, the purchase and the revenue costs

$$\zeta = \zeta_{\text{inv}} + \zeta_{\text{fix}} + \zeta_{\text{var}} + \zeta_{\text{fuel}} + \zeta_{\text{rev}} + \zeta_{\text{pur}} + \zeta_{\text{env}}.$$

The two new cost types are then specified by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_{\text{rev}} &= -w\Delta t \sum_{y \in Y} \\ &v \in V \\ &c \in C_{\text{sell}} \\ &t \in T_m D_m \cdot k_{yvct}^{\text{bs}} \cdot \varrho_{yvct} \\ \\ \zeta_{\text{pur}} &= w\Delta t \sum_{y \in Y} \\ &v \in V \\ &c \in C_{\text{buy}} \\ &t \in T_m D_m \cdot k_{yvct}^{\text{bs}} \cdot \psi_{yvct}, \end{aligned}$$

where k_{yvct}^{bs} represents the time series of the given buy and sell commodity prices.

Commodity dispatch constraints

Buy and sell commodities change the vertex rule (Kirchhoff's current law), by adding a new way for in- and output flows of commodities. The rule is thus amended by the following two equations:

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, c \in C_{\text{sell}}, t \in T_m : \\ -\varrho_{ct} \geq \text{CB}(c, t)$$

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, c \in C_{\text{buy}}, t \in T_m : \\ \psi_{ct} \geq \text{CB}(c, t).$$

The commodity balance itself is not changed. The new rules state that any amount of energy sold needs to be provided to (negative CB) the system via processes, storages or transmission lines, while buy commodity consumed by processes, storages or transmission lines in the system has to be replenished.

Buy/sell commodity limitations

The trade with the market in each modeled year and each vertex can be limited per time step and for an entire year. This introduces the following constraints:

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, c \in C_{\text{sell}} : \\ w \sum_{t \in T_m} \varrho_{ct} \leq \bar{G}_{yvc}$$

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, c \in C_{\text{sell}}, t \in T_m : \\ \varrho_{yvct} \leq \bar{g}_{yvc}$$

and

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, c \in C_{\text{buy}} : \\ w \sum_{t \in T_m} \psi_{ct} \leq \bar{B}_{yvc}$$

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, c \in C_{\text{buy}}, t \in T_m : \\ \varrho_{yvct} \leq \bar{b}_{yvc}.$$

Here, the parameters \bar{b}_{yvc} and \bar{B}_{yvc} limit the hourly and yearly maximums of buy from and \bar{g}_{yvc} and \bar{G}_{yvc} the hourly and yearly maximum of selling to the external market.

This concludes the discussion of the modeled trading with an external market.

Demand side management

Demand side management allows for the shifting of demands in time. It thus gives the model the possibility to divert from the strict restriction that all demands have to be fulfilled at all timesteps. Demand side management adds two variables to an urbs problem and the variable vector then reads:

$$x^T = (\zeta, \underbrace{\rho_{yvct}}_{\text{commodity variables}}, \underbrace{\kappa_{yvp}, \hat{\kappa}_{yvp}, \tau_{yvpt}, \epsilon_{yvcpt}^{\text{in}}, \epsilon_{yvcpt}^{\text{out}}}_{\text{process variables}}, \underbrace{\kappa_{yaf}, \hat{\kappa}_{yaf}, \pi_{yaf}^{\text{in}}, \pi_{yaf}^{\text{out}}}_{\text{transmission variables}}, \underbrace{\delta_{yvct}^{\text{up}}, \delta_{yvct}^{\text{down}}}_{\text{DSM variables}}).$$

The new variable $\delta_{yuct}^{\text{up}}$ represent the upshift of the momentary demand at time t and $\delta_{yuct(tt)}^{\text{down}}$ the corresponding downshifts. The downshifts need two time indices as they are referencing to the corresponding upshift with the first index t and the timesteps they actually occur via the second time index tt . The latter is then restricted to an interval around the reference upshift since loads cannot in general be shifted indefinitely. As it is modeled in urbs, DSM does not introduce any costs. to clarify the terms used for the DSM feature the following illustrative example is helpful.

Example of a DSM process

An example scenario with parameters below can be used to clarify the mathematical structure of a DSM process.

| Site | Commodity | delay | eff | recov | cap-max-do | cap-max-up |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----|-------|------------|------------|
| South | Elec | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2000 | 2000 |

First, an series of three upshifts, i.e. demand increases, indexed with the modeled timesteps 3,4 and 5 occurs in the example.

Table 1: DSM upshift process

| t | |
|-----|------|
| 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 |
| 3 | 1445 |
| 4 | 1580 |
| 5 | 2000 |
| 6 | 0 |

The corresponding downshifts can then be visualized using a matrix, where the row index t corresponds to the upshifts above, that have to be compensated by downshifts. The modeled timesteps where the downshifts actually occur are labeled by tt and represent the column indices.

Table 2: DSM downshift process

| $t \setminus tt$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------------------|------|------|-----|---|---|-----|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3 | 1445 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 555 | 0 | 555 | 0 | 0 | 470 |
| 5 | | 2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The DSM upshift process is relatively easy to understand, for every time step t one upshift is made and it can not exceed 2000. The table for DSM downshift process shows, that the sum over all elements for every row index t , is equal to the upshift made at time step t . The blank spaces in the table are because of delay time restriction. For instance, an upshift in $t = 1$ may not be compensated with a downshift in $tt = 5$, as delay time is equal to 3 in our example. The restriction of the total DSM downshifts is given by the sum of all column elements for every index tt . This sum may not exceed 2000 as well, due to given parameters.

Commodity dispatch constraints

Demand side management changes the vertex rule. Every upshift δ_{yvc}^{up} leads to an additional demand, i.e., to an additional required output of the system, and vice versa for the downshifts. Effectively this changes the vertex rule (Kirchhoff's current law) for demand commodities with DSM to:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall y \in Y, v \in V, c \in C_{\text{dem}}, t \in T_m : \\ -d_{yvc} - \delta_{yvc}^{\text{up}} &\geq \text{CB}(y, v, c, t) \\ -d_{yvc} + \sum_{tt \in [t-y_{yvc}, t+y_{yvc}]} \delta_{yvc(tt)}^{\text{down}} &\geq \text{CB}(y, v, c, t). \end{aligned}$$

The downshift equation requires a little elaboration. Here, the total downshift occurring at a timestep t can be caused by downshifts linked to different upshifts, which in the notation above occur at times tt . All downshift contributions within the delay time y_{yvc} of their respective upshifts are then summed up.

DSM variables rule

This central constraint rule for DSM in urbs links the up- and down shifts of DSM events. An upshift (multiplied with the DSM efficiency) at time t must be compensated with multiple downshifts during a certain time interval. The lower and upper bounds of this time interval are given by $t - y_{yvc}$ and $t + y_{yvc}$, where y_{yvc} is the delay time parameter specifying the allowed duration of a DSM event. Inside this time interval, another time index tt is required. It is used to index the downshift processes that are always linked to one upshift. Of course, the intervals of several upshifts can overlap. Mathematically, this rule can be noted like this:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall y \in Y, v \in V, c \in C_{\text{dem}}^{\text{DSM}}, t \in T_m : \\ e_{yvc} \delta_{yvc}^{\text{up}} = \sum_{tt \in [t-y_{yvc}, t+y_{yvc}]} \delta_{yvc(tt)}^{\text{down}}, \end{aligned}$$

where e_{yvc} is the DSM efficiency. Note here, that the summation is over the timesteps where the downshifts are occurring as opposed to the vertex rule above, where the summation is over the timesteps of the corresponding upshifts.

DSM shift limitations

DSM shifts are limited in size in both directions. This is modeled by

$$\begin{aligned} \forall y \in Y, v \in V, c \in C_{\text{dem}}^{\text{DSM}}, t \in T_m : \\ \delta_{yvc}^{\text{up}} \leq \overline{K}_{yvc}^{\text{up}} \\ \sum_{tt \in [t-y_{yvc}, t+y_{yvc}]} \delta_{yvc(tt)}^{\text{down}} \leq \overline{K}_{yvc}^{\text{down}}, \end{aligned}$$

where again the downshifts are summed over the corresponding upshifts, making sure that at no time there is a total downshift sum larger than the set maximum value.

In addition to these limitations on the single shift directions, the total sum of shifts is also limited in an urbs model via:

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, c \in C_{\text{dem}}^{\text{DSM}}, t \in T_m :$$

$$\delta_{yvc}^{\text{up}} + \sum_{tt \in [t - y_{yvc}, t + y_{yvc}]} \delta_{yvc(tt)}^{\text{down}} \leq \max\{\bar{K}_{yvc}^{\text{up}}, \bar{K}_{yvc}^{\text{down}}\}.$$

DSM recovery

Assuming that DSM is linked to some real physical devices, it is necessary to allow these devices to have some minimal time between DSM events, where, e.g., the ability to perform DSM is recovered. This is modeled in the following way:

$$\forall y \in Y, v \in V, c \in C_{\text{dem}}^{\text{DSM}}, t \in T_m :$$

$$\sum_{tt=t}^{o_{yvc}/\Delta t - 1} \delta_{yvc(tt)}^{\text{up}} \leq \bar{K}_{yvc}^{\text{up}} \cdot y_{yvc},$$

where o_{yvc} is the recovery time in hours. This constraint limits the total amount of upshifted energy within the recovery period (lhs) to the maximum allowed energy shift retained for the maximum amount of allowed shifting time for one shifting event. This means that only one full shifting event can occur within the recovery period.

This concludes the demand side management constraints.

Time Variable efficiency

It is possible to manipulate the operation of a process by introducing a time series, which changes the output ratios and thus the efficiency of a given process in each given timestep. This introduces an additional set of constraints in the form:

$$\forall p \in P^{\text{TimeVarEff}}, c \in C - C^{\text{env}} t \in T_m :$$

$$\epsilon_{ypct}^{\text{out}} = r_{ypc}^{\text{out}} f_{ypt}^{\text{out}} \tau_{ypct}.$$

Here, f_{pt}^{out} represents the normalized time series of the varying output ratio. This feature can be helpful when modeling, e.g., temperature dependent effects or maintenance intervals. Environmental commodities are intentionally excluded from the output manipulation. The reason for this is that they are typically directly linked to inputs as, e.g., CO2 emissions are linked to the fossil inputs. A manipulation of the output for environmental commodities would thus screw up the mass balance of carbon in this case.

When the process in question is a process with part load behavior the equation for the time variable efficiency case takes the form:

$$\forall p \in P^{\text{partload}} \text{ and } p \in P^{\text{TimeVarEff}}, c \in C, t \in T_m :$$

$$\epsilon_{ypct}^{\text{out}} = \Delta t \cdot f_{ypt}^{\text{out}} \cdot \left(\frac{r_{ypc}^{\text{out}} - r_{ypc}^{\text{out}}}{1 - P_{yp}} \cdot P_{yp} \cdot \kappa_{yp} + \frac{r_{ypc}^{\text{out}} - P_{yp} r_{ypc}^{\text{out}}}{1 - P_{yp}} \cdot \tau_{ypt} \right).$$

1.3 Technical documentation

Continue here if you want to understand in detail the model generator implementation.

1.3.1 Model Implementation

In this Section the **implementation** of the theoretical concepts of the model is described. This includes listing and describing all relevant sets, parameters, variables and constraints linking mathematical notation with the corresponding code fragment.

Sets

Since urbs is a linear optimization model with many objects (e.g variables, parameters), it is reasonable to use sets to define the groups of objects. With the usage of sets, many facilities are provided, such as understanding the main concepts of the model. Many objects are represented by various sets, therefore sets can be easily used to check whether some object has a specific characteristic or not. Additionally sets are useful to define a hierarchy of objects. Mathematical notation of sets are expressed with uppercase letters, and their members are usually expressed with the same lowercase letters. Main sets, tuple sets and subsets will be introduced in this respective order.

Elementary sets

Table 3: *Table: Model Sets*

| Set | Description |
|-------------|--------------------|
| $t \in T$ | Timesteps |
| $t \in T_m$ | Modelled Timesteps |
| $y \in Y$ | Support timeframes |
| $v \in V$ | Sites |
| $c \in C$ | Commodities |
| $q \in Q$ | Commodity Types |
| $p \in P$ | Processes |
| $s \in S$ | Storages |
| $f \in F$ | Transmissions |
| $r \in R$ | Cost Types |

Time Steps

The model urbs is considered to observe a energy system model and calculate the optimal solution within a limited span of time. This limited span of time is viewed as a discrete variable, which means values of variables are viewed as occurring only at distinct timesteps. The set of **time steps** $T = \{t_0, \dots, t_N\}$ for N in \mathbb{N} represents Time. This set contains $N + 1$ sequential time steps with equal spaces. Each time step represents another point in time. At the initialisation of the model this set is fixed by the user by setting the variable `timesteps` in script `runme.py`. Duration of space between timesteps $\Delta t = t_{x+1} - t_x$, length of simulation $\Delta t \cdot N$ and time interval $[t_0, t_N]$ can be fixed to satisfy the needs of the user. In code this set is defined by the set `t` and initialized by the section:

```
m.t = pyomo.Set(  
    initialize=m.timesteps,  
    ordered=True,  
    doc='Set of timesteps')
```

Where:

- *Initialize*: A function that receives the set indices and model to return the value of that set element, initializes the set with data.
- *Ordered*: A boolean value that indicates whether the set is ordered.
- *Doc*: A string describing the set.

Modelled Timesteps

The Set, **modelled timesteps**, is a subset of the time steps set. The only difference between modelled timesteps set and the timesteps set is that the initial timestep t_0 is not included. All other features of the set time steps also apply to the set of modelled timesteps. This set is the main time set used in the model. The distinction with the set **timesteps** is only required to facilitate the definition of the storage state equation. In script `model.py` this set is defined by the set `tm` and initialized by the code fragment:

```
m.tm = pyomo.Set(  
    within=m.t,  
    initialize=m.timesteps[1:],  
    ordered=True,  
    doc='Set of modelled timesteps')
```

Where:

- *Within*: The option that supports the validation of a set array.
- `m.timesteps[1:]` represents the timesteps set starting from the second element, excluding the first timestep t_0

Support timeframes

Support timeframes are represented by the set Y . They represent the explicitly modeled support timeframes, e.g., years, for intertemporal models. In script `model.py` the set is defined as:

```
m.stf = pyomo.Set(  
    initialize=(m.commodity.index.get_level_values('support_timeframe')  
                .unique()),  
    doc='Set of modeled support timeframes (e.g. years)')
```

Sites

Sites are represented by the set V . A Site v can be any distinct location, a place of settlement or activity (e.g *process*, *transmission*, *storage*). A site is for example an individual building, region, country or even continent. Sites can be imagined as nodes(vertices) on a graph of locations, connected by edges. Index of this set are the descriptions of the Sites (e.g north, middle, south). In script `model.py` this set is defined by `sit` and initialized by the code fragment:

```
m.sit = pyomo.Set(
    initialize=m.commodity.index.get_level_values('Site').unique(),
    doc='Set of sites')
```

Commodities

As explained in the Overview section, **commodities** are goods that can be generated, stored, transmitted or consumed. The set of Commodities represents all goods that are relevant to the modelled energy system, such as all energy carriers, inputs, outputs, intermediate substances. (e.g Coal, CO2, Electric, Wind) By default, commodities are given by their energy content (MWh). Usage of some commodities are limited by a maximum value or maximum value per timestep due to their availability or restrictions, also some commodities have a price that needs to be compensated..(e.g coal, wind, solar). In script `model.py` this set is defined by `com` and initialized by the code fragment:

```
m.com = pyomo.Set(
    initialize=m.commodity.index.get_level_values('Commodity').unique(),
    doc='Set of commodities')
```

Commodity Types

Commodities differ in their usage purposes, consequently **commodity types** are introduced to subdivide commodities by their features. These Types are hard coded as `SupIm`, `Stock`, `Demand`, `Env`, `Buy`, `Sell`. In script `model.py` this set is defined as `com_type` and initialized by the code fragment:

```
m.com_type = pyomo.Set(
    initialize=m.commodity.index.get_level_values('Type').unique(),
    doc='Set of commodity types')
```

Processes

One of the most important elements of an energy system is the **process**. A process p can be defined by the action of changing one or more forms of energy, i.e. commodities, to others. In our modelled energy system, processes convert input commodities into output commodities. Process technologies are represented by the set `processes` P . Different processes technologies have fixed input and output commodities. These input and output commodities can be either single or multiple regardless of each other. Some example members of this set can be: *Wind Turbine*, *Gas Plant*, *Photovoltaics*. In script `model.py` this set is defined as `pro` and initialized by the code fragment:

```
m.pro = pyomo.Set(
    initialize=m.process.index.get_level_values('Process').unique(),
    doc='Set of conversion processes')
```

Storages

Energy **Storage** is provided by technical facilities that store energy to generate a commodity at a later time for the purpose of meeting the demand. Occasionally, on-hand commodities may not be able to satisfy the required amount of energy to meet the demand, or the available amount of energy may be

much more than required. Storage technologies play a major role in such circumstances. The Set S represents all storage technologies (e.g *Pump storage*). In script `model.py` this set is defined as `sto` and initialized by the code fragment:

```
m.sto = pyomo.Set(
    initialize=m.storage.index.get_level_values('Storage').unique(),
    doc='Set of storage technologies')
```

Transmissions

Transmissions $f \in F$ represent possible conveyances of commodities between sites. Transmission process technologies can vary between different commodities, due to distinct physical attributes and forms of commodities. Some examples for Transmission technologies are: *hvac, hvdc, pipeline*) In script `model.py` this set is defined as `tra` and initialized by the code fragment:

```
m.tra = pyomo.Set(
    initialize=m.transmission.index.get_level_values('Transmission').
    →unique(),
    doc='Set of transmission technologies')
```

Cost Types

One of the major goals of the model is to calculate the costs of a simulated energy system. There are 6 different types of costs. Each one has different features and are defined for different instances. Set of **cost types** is hardcoded, which means they are not considered to be fixed or changed by the user. The Set R defines the Cost Types, each member r of this set R represents a unique cost type name. The cost types are hard coded as: Investment, Fix, Variable, Fuel, Revenue, Purchase, Startup. In script `model.py` this set is defined as `cost_type` and initialized by the code fragment:

```
m.cost_type = pyomo.Set(
    initialize=['Inv', 'Fix', 'Var', 'Fuel', 'Revenue', 'Purchase', 'Startup
    →'],
    doc='Set of cost types (hard-coded)')
```

Tuple Sets

A tuple is finite, ordered collection of elements. For example, the tuple `(hat, red, large)` consists of 3 ordered elements and defines another element itself. Tuples are needed in this model to define the combinations of elements from different sets. Defining a tuple lets us assemble related elements and use them as a single element. These tuples are then collected into tuple sets. These tuple sets are then immensely useful for efficient indexing of model variables and parameters and for defining the constraint rules.

Commodity Tuples

Commodity tuples represent combinations of defined commodities. These are represented by the set $C_{y v q}$. A member $c_{y v q}$ in set $C_{y v q}$ is a commodity c of commodity type q in support timeframe y and site v . For example, `(2020, Mid, Elec, Demand)` is interpreted as commodity *Elec* of commodity type

Demand in the year 2020 in site *Mid*. This set is defined as `com_tuples` and given by the code fragment:

```
m.com_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.stf*m.sit*m.com*m.com_type,
    initialize=m.commodity.index,
    doc='Combinations of defined commodities, e.g. (2020,Mid,Elec,Demand)')
```

Process Tuples

Process tuples represent possible placements of processes within the model. These are represented by the set P_v . A member p_{yv} in set P_{yv} is a process p in support timeframe y and site v . For example, *(2020, North, Coal Plant)* is interpreted as process *Coal Plant* in site *North* in the year 2020. This set is defined as `pro_tuples` and given by the code fragment:

```
m.pro_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.stf*m.sit*m.pro,
    initialize=m.process.index,
    doc='Combinations of possible processes, e.g. (2020,North,Coal plant)')
```

There are three subsets defined for process tuples, which each activate a different set of modeling constraints.

The first subset of the process tuples `pro_partial_tuples` P_{yv}^{partial} is formed in order to identify processes that have partial operation properties. Programmatically, they are identified by those processes, which have the parameter `ratio-min` set for one of their input commodities in table *Process-Commodity*. The tuple set is defined as:

```
m.pro_partial_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.stf*m.sit*m.pro,
    initialize=[(stf, site, process)
                 for (stf, site, process) in m.pro_tuples
                 for (s, pro, _) in m.r_in_min_fraction.index
                 if process == pro and s == stf],
    doc='Processes with partial input')
```

The second subset is formed in order to capture all processes that take up a certain area and are thus subject to the area constraint at the given site. These processes are identified by the parameter `area-per-cap` set in table *Process*, if at the same time a value for `area` is set in table *Site*. The tuple set is defined as:

```
m.pro_area_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.stf*m.sit*m.pro,
    initialize=m.proc_area.index,
    doc='Processes and Sites with area Restriction')
```

Finally, processes that are subject to restrictions in the change of operational state are captured with the `pro_maxgrad_tuples`. This subset is defined as:

```
m.pro_maxgrad_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.stf*m.sit*m.pro,
    initialize=[(stf, sit, pro)
                 for (stf, sit, pro) in m.pro_tuples
```

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```

if m.process.loc[stf, sit, pro]['max-grad'] < 1.0 / dt],
doc='Processes with maximum gradient smaller than timestep length')

```

Transmission Tuples

Transmission tuples represent possible transmissions. These are represented by the set $F_{ycv_{out}v_{in}}$. A member $f_{ycv_{out}v_{in}}$ in set $F_{ycv_{out}v_{in}}$ is a transmission f , that is directed from an origin site v_{out} to a destination site v_{in} and carrying the commodity c in support timeframe y . The term “directed from an origin site v_{out} to a destination site v_{in} ” can also be defined as an arc a . For example, (2020, South, Mid, hvac, Elec) is interpreted as transmission hvac that is directed from origin site South to destination site Mid carrying commodity Elec in year 2020. This set is defined as tra_tuples and given by the code fragment:

```

m.tra_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.stf*m.sit*m.sit*m.tra*m.com,
    initialize=m.transmission.index,
    doc='Combinations of possible transmissions, e.g. '
        '(2020, South, Mid, hvac, Elec)')

```

Storage Tuples

Storage tuples label storages. They are represented by the set S_{yvc} . A member s_{yvc} in set S_{yvc} is a storage s of commodity c in site v and support timeframe y . For example, (2020, Mid, Bat, Elec) is interpreted as storage Bat for commodity Elec in site Mid in the year 2020. This set is defined as sto_tuples and given by the code fragment:

```

m.sto_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.stf*m.sit*m.sto*m.com,
    initialize=m.storage.index,
    doc='Combinations of possible storage by site, '
        'e.g. (2020, Mid, Bat, Elec)')

```

There are two subsets of storage tuples.

In a first subset of the storage tuples are all storages that have a user defined fixed value for the initial state are collected.

```

m.sto_init_bound_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.stf*m.sit*m.sto*m.com,
    initialize=m.stor_init_bound.index,
    doc='storages with fixed initial state')

```

A second subset is defined for all storages that have a fixed ratio between charging/discharging power and storage content.

```

m.sto_ep_ratio_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.stf*m.sit*m.sto*m.com,
    initialize=tuple(m.sto_ep_ratio_dict.keys()),
    doc='storages with given energy to power ratio')

```

Process Input Tuples

Process input tuples represent commodities consumed by processes. These are represented by the set C_{yvp}^{in} . A member c_{yvp}^{in} in set C_{yvp}^{in} is a commodity c consumed by the process p in site v in support timeframe y . For example, $(2020, \text{Mid}, \text{PV}, \text{Solar})$ is interpreted as commodity *Solar* consumed by the process *PV* in the site *Mid* in the year 2020. This set is defined as `pro_input_tuples` and given by the code fragment:

```
m.pro_input_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.stf*m.sit*m.pro*m.com,
    initialize=[(stf, site, process, commodity)
                 for (stf, site, process) in m.pro_tuples
                 for (s, pro, commodity) in m.r_in.index
                 if process == pro and s == stf],
    doc='Commodities consumed by process by site, '
        'e.g. (2020,Mid,PV,Solar)')
```

Where: `r_in` represents the process input ratio as set in the input.

For processes in the tuple set `pro_partial_tuples`, the following tuple set `pro_partial_input_tuples` enumerates their input commodities. It is used to index the constraints that modifies a process' input commodity flow with respect to the standard case without partial operation. It is defined by the following code fragment:

```
m.pro_partial_input_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.stf*m.sit*m.pro*m.com,
    initialize=[(stf, site, process, commodity)
                 for (stf, site, process) in m.pro_partial_tuples
                 for (s, pro, commodity) in m.r_in_min_fraction.index
                 if process == pro and s == stf],
    doc='Commodities with partial input ratio, '
        'e.g. (2020,Mid,Coal PP,Coal)')
```

Process Output Tuples

Process output tuples represent commodities generated by processes. These are represented by the set C_{yvp}^{out} . A member c_{yvp}^{out} in set C_{yvp}^{out} is a commodity c generated by the process p in site v and support timeframe y . For example, $(2020, \text{Mid}, \text{PV}, \text{Elec})$ is interpreted as the commodity *Elec* is generated by the process *PV* in the site *Mid* in the year 2020. This set is defined as `pro_output_tuples` and given by the code fragment:

```
m.pro_output_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.stf*m.sit*m.pro*m.com,
    initialize=[(stf, site, process, commodity)
                 for (stf, site, process) in m.pro_tuples
                 for (s, pro, commodity) in m.r_out.index
                 if process == pro and s == stf],
    doc='Commodities produced by process by site, e.g. (2020,Mid,PV,Elec)')
```

Where: `r_out` represents the process output ratio as set in the input.

There are two alternative tuple sets that are active whenever their respective features are set in the input.

First, for processes in the tuple set `pro_partial_tuples`, the tuple set `pro_partial_output_tuples` enumerates their output commodities. It is used to index

the constraints that modifies a process' output commodity flow with respect to the standard case without partial operation. It is defined by the following code fragment:

```
m.pro_partial_output_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.stf*m.sit*m.pro*m.com,
    initialize=[(stf, site, process, commodity)
                 for (stf, site, process) in m.pro_partial_tuples
                 for (s, pro, commodity) in m.r_out_min_fraction.index
                 if process == pro and s == stf],
    doc='Commodities with partial input ratio, e.g. (Mid,Coal PP,CO2)')
```

Second, the output of all processes that have a time dependent efficiency are collected in an additional tuple set. The set contains all outputs corresponding to processes that are specified as column indices in the input file worksheet TimeVarEff.

```
m.pro_timevar_output_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.sit*m.pro*m.com,
    initialize=[(site, process, commodity)
                 for (site, process) in m.eff_factor.columns.values
                 for (pro, commodity) in m.r_out.index
                 if process == pro],
    doc='Outputs of processes with time dependent efficiency')
```

Demand Side Management Tuples

There are two kinds of demand side management (DSM) tuples in the model: DSM site tuples D_{yvc} and DSM down tuples $D_{yvc,tt}^{\text{down}}$. The first kind D_{yvc} represents all possible combinations of support timeframe y , site v and commodity c of the DSM sheet. It is given by the code fragment:

```
m.dsm_site_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.stf*m.sit*m.com,
    initialize=m.dsm.index,
    doc='Combinations of possible dsm by site, e.g. (2020, Mid, Elec)')
```

The second kind $D_{t,tt,yvc}^{\text{down}}$ refers to all possible DSM downshift possibilities. It is defined to overcome the difficulty caused by the two time indices of the DSM downshift variable. Dependend on support timeframe y , site v and commodity c the tuples contain two time indices. For example (5001, 5003, 2020, Mid, Elec) is interpreted as the downshift in timestep 5003, which was caused by the upshift of timestep 5001 in year 2020 and 'site 'Mid for commodity Elec. The tuples are given by the following code fragment:

```
m.dsm_down_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.tm*m.tm*m.stf*m.sit*m.com,
    initialize=[(t, tt, stf, site, commodity)
                 for (t, tt, stf, site, commodity)
                 in dsm_down_time_tuples(m.timesteps[1:],
                                           m.dsm_site_tuples,
                                           m)],
    doc='Combinations of possible dsm_down combinations, e.g. '
        '(5001,5003,2020,Mid,Elec)')
```

where the following function is utilized:

```

def dsm_down_time_tuples(time, sit_com_tuple, m):
    """ Dictionary for the two time instances of DSM_down
    Args:
        time: list with time indices
        sit_com_tuple: a list of (site, commodity) tuples
        m: model instance
    Returns:
        A list of possible time tuples depending on site and commodity
    """

    delay = m.dsm_dict['delay']
    ub = max(time)
    lb = min(time)
    time_list = []

    for (stf, site, commodity) in sit_com_tuple:
        for step1 in time:
            for step2 in range(step1 -
                               max(int(delay[stf, site, commodity] /
                                         m.dt.value), 1),
                               step1 +
                               max(int(delay[stf, site, commodity] /
                                         m.dt.value), 1) + 1):
                if lb <= step2 <= ub:
                    time_list.append((step1, step2, stf, site, commodity))

    return time_list

```

Commodity Type Subsets

Commodity Type Subsets represent the commodity tuples only from a given commodity type. Commodity Type Subsets are subsets of the sets commodity tuples. These subsets can be obtained by fixing the commodity type q to a desired commodity type (e.g. SupIm, Stock) in the set commodity tuples C_{vq} . Since there are 6 types of commodity types, there are also 6 commodity type subsets. Commodity type subsets are;

Supply Intermittent Commodities (SupIm): The set C_{sup} represents all commodities c of commodity type SupIm. Commodities of this type have intermittent timeseries, in other words, availability of these commodities are not constant. These commodities might have various energy content for every timestep t . For example solar radiation is contingent on many factors such as sun position, weather and varies permanently.

Stock Commodities (Stock): The set C_{st} represents all commodities c of commodity type Stock. Commodities of this type can be purchased at any time for a given price (k_{vc}^{fuel}).

Sell Commodities (Sell): The set C_{sell} represents all commodities c of commodity type Sell. Commodities that can be sold. These Commodities have a sell price (k_{vct}^{bs}) that may vary with the given timestep t .

Buy Commodities (Buy): The set C_{buy} represents all commodities c of commodity type Buy. Commodities that can be purchased. These Commodities have a buy price (k_{vc}^{bs}) that may vary with the given timestep t .

Demand Commodities (Demand): The set C_{dem} represents all commodities c of commodity type Demand. Commodities of this type are the requested commodities of the energy system. They are

usually the end product of the model (e.g Electricity:Elec).

Environmental Commodities (Env): The set C_{env} represents all commodities c of commodity type Env. Commodities of this type are usually the undesired byproducts of processes that might be harmful for environment, optional maximum creation limits can be set to control the generation of these commodities (e.g Greenhouse Gas Emissions: CO₂).

Commodity Type Subsets are given by the code fragment:

```
m.com_supim = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.com,
    initialize=commodity_subset(m.com_tuples, 'SupIm'),
    doc='Commodities that have intermittent (timeseries) input')
m.com_stock = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.com,
    initialize=commodity_subset(m.com_tuples, 'Stock'),
    doc='Commodities that can be purchased at some site(s)')
m.com_sell = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.com,
    initialize=commodity_subset(m.com_tuples, 'Sell'),
    doc='Commodities that can be sold')
m.com_buy = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.com,
    initialize=commodity_subset(m.com_tuples, 'Buy'),
    doc='Commodities that can be purchased')
m.com_demand = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.com,
    initialize=commodity_subset(m.com_tuples, 'Demand'),
    doc='Commodities that have a demand (implies timeseries)')
m.com_env = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.com,
    initialize=commodity_subset(m.com_tuples, 'Env'),
    doc='Commodities that (might) have a maximum creation limit')
```

Where:

`urbs.commodity_subset` (*com_tuples*, *type_name*)

Returns the commodity names(c) of the given commodity type(q).

Parameters

- **com_tuples** – A list of tuples (site, commodity, commodity type)
- **type_name** – A commodity type or a list of commodity types

Returns The set (unique elements/list) of commodity names of the desired commodity type.

Operational state tuples

For intertemporal optimization the operational state of units in a support timeframe y has to be calculated from both the initially installed units and their remaining lifetime and the units installed in a previous support timeframe which are still operational in y . This is achieved via 6 tuple sets two each for processes, transmissions and storages.

Initially installed units

Processes which are already installed at the beginning of the modeled time horizon and still operational in support timeframe *stf* are collected in the following tuple set:

```
m.inst_pro_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.sit*m.pro*m.stf,
    initialize=[(sit, pro, stf)
                for (sit, pro, stf)
                in inst_pro_tuples(m)],
    doc=' Installed processes that are still operational through stf')
```

where the following function is utilized:

```
def inst_pro_tuples(m):
    """ Tuples for operational status of already installed units
    (processes, transmissions, storages) for intertemporal planning.
    Only such tuples where the unit is still operational until the next
    support time frame are valid.
    """
    inst_pro = []
    sorted_stf = sorted(list(m.stf))

    for (stf, sit, pro) in m.inst_pro.index:
        for stf_later in sorted_stf:
            index_helper = sorted_stf.index(stf_later)
            if stf_later == max(m.stf):
                if (stf_later +
                    m.global_prop.loc[(max(sorted_stf), 'Weight'), 'value'])
→-
                    1 < min(m.stf) + m.process_dict['lifetime'][(stf, sit, pro)]):
                    inst_pro.append((sit, pro, stf_later))
            elif (stf_later + sorted_stf[index_helper + 1])/2 <= (min(m.
→stf)
                                                                    + m.
→process_dict['lifetime'][(stf, sit, pro)]):
                inst_pro.append((sit, pro, stf_later))

    return inst_pro
```

Transmissions which are already installed at the beginning of the modeled time horizon and still operational in support timeframe *stf* are collected in the following tuple set:

```
m.inst_tra_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.sit*m.sit*m.tra*m.com*m.stf,
    initialize=[(sit, sit_, tra, com, stf)
                for (sit, sit_, tra, com, stf)
                in inst_tra_tuples(m)],
    doc='Installed transmissions that are still operational through stf')
```

where the following function is utilized:

```
def inst_tra_tuples(m):
    """ s.a. inst_pro_tuples
    """
```

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```

inst_tra = []
sorted_stf = sorted(list(m.stf))

for (stf, sit1, sit2, tra, com) in m.inst_tra.index:
    for stf_later in sorted_stf:
        index_helper = sorted_stf.index(stf_later)
        if stf_later == max(m.stf):
            if (stf_later +
                m.global_prop_dict['value'][(max(sorted_stf), 'Weight
→')] -
                    1 < min(m.stf) + m.transmission_dict['lifetime'][(stf, sit1, sit2, tra, com)]):
                inst_tra.append((sit1, sit2, tra, com, stf_later))
        elif (sorted_stf[index_helper + 1] <= min(m.stf) +
            m.transmission_dict['lifetime'][(stf, sit1, sit2, tra, com)]):
                inst_tra.append((sit1, sit2, tra, com, stf_later))

return inst_tra

```

Storages which are already installed at the beginning of the modeled time horizon and still operational in support timeframe *stf* are collected in the following tuple set:

```

m.inst_sto_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.sit*m.sto*m.com*m.stf,
    initialize=[(sit, sto, com, stf)
                for (sit, sto, com, stf)
                in inst_sto_tuples(m)],
    doc='Installed storages that are still operational through stf')

```

where the following function is utilized:

```

def inst_sto_tuples(m):
    """ s.a. inst_pro_tuples
    """
    inst_sto = []
    sorted_stf = sorted(list(m.stf))

    for (stf, sit, sto, com) in m.inst_sto.index:
        for stf_later in sorted_stf:
            index_helper = sorted_stf.index(stf_later)
            if stf_later == max(m.stf):
                if (stf_later +
                    m.global_prop_dict['value'][(max(sorted_stf), 'Weight
→')] -
                        1 < min(m.stf) +
                            m.storage_dict['lifetime'][(stf, sit, sto, com)]):
                    inst_sto.append((sit, sto, com, stf_later))
            elif (sorted_stf[index_helper + 1] <=
                min(m.stf) + m.storage_dict['lifetime'][(stf, sit, sto, com)]):
                    inst_sto.append((sit, sto, com, stf_later))

    return inst_sto

```

Installation in earlier support timeframe

Processes installed in an earlier support timeframe *stf* and still usable in support timeframe *stf_later* are collected in the following tuple set:

```
m.operational_pro_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.sit*m.pro*m.stf*m.stf,
    initialize=[(sit, pro, stf, stf_later)
                 for (sit, pro, stf, stf_later)
                 in op_pro_tuples(m.pro_tuples, m)],
    doc='Processes that are still operational through stf_later'
        '(and the relevant years following), if built in stf'
        'in stf.')
```

where the following function is utilized:

```
def op_pro_tuples(pro_tuple, m):
    """ Tuples for operational status of units (processes, transmissions,
        storages) for intertemporal planning.
        Only such tuples where the unit is still operational until the next
        support time frame are valid.
    """
    op_pro = []
    sorted_stf = sorted(list(m.stf))

    for (stf, sit, pro) in pro_tuple:
        for stf_later in sorted_stf:
            index_helper = sorted_stf.index(stf_later)
            if stf_later == max(sorted_stf):
                if (stf_later +
                    m.global_prop.loc[(max(sorted_stf), 'Weight'), 'value
→'] -
                    1 <= stf + m.process_dict['depreciation'][(stf, sit, pro)]):
                    op_pro.append((sit, pro, stf, stf_later))
            elif ((stf_later + sorted_stf[index_helper + 1])/2 <= stf + m.
→process_dict['depreciation'][(stf, sit, pro)]
                and stf <= stf_later):
                op_pro.append((sit, pro, stf, stf_later))
            else:
                pass

    return op_pro
```

Transmissions installed in an earlier support timeframe *stf* and still usable in support timeframe *stf_later* are collected in the following tuple set:

```
m.operational_tra_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.sit*m.sit*m.tra*m.com*m.stf*m.stf,
    initialize=[(sit, sit_, tra, com, stf, stf_later)
                 for (sit, sit_, tra, com, stf, stf_later)
                 in op_tra_tuples(m.tra_tuples, m)],
    doc='Transmissions that are still operational through stf_later'
        '(and the relevant years following), if built in stf'
        'in stf.')
```

where the following function is utilized:

```

def op_tra_tuples(tra_tuple, m):
    """ s.a. op_pro_tuples
    """
    op_tra = []
    sorted_stf = sorted(list(m.stf))

    for (stf, sit1, sit2, tra, com) in tra_tuple:
        for stf_later in sorted_stf:
            index_helper = sorted_stf.index(stf_later)
            if stf_later == max(sorted_stf):
                if (stf_later +
                    m.global_prop_dict['value'][(max(sorted_stf), 'Weight
→')] -
                    1 <= stf + m.transmission_dict['depreciation'][(stf, sit1, sit2, tra, com)]):
                    op_tra.append((sit1, sit2, tra, com, stf, stf_later))
            elif (sorted_stf[index_helper + 1] <=
                  stf + m.transmission_dict['depreciation'][(stf, sit1, sit2, tra, com)] and stf <= stf_later):
                op_tra.append((sit1, sit2, tra, com, stf, stf_later))
            else:
                pass

    return op_tra

```

Storages installed in an earlier support timeframe *stf* and still usable in support timeframe *stf_later* are collected in the following tuple set:

```

m.operational_sto_tuples = pyomo.Set(
    within=m.sit*m.sto*m.com*m.stf*m.stf_later,
    initialize=[(sit, sto, com, stf, stf_later)
                 for (sit, sto, com, stf, stf_later)
                 in op_sto_tuples(m.sto_tuples, m)],
    doc='Processes that are still operational through stf_later'
        '(and the relevant years following), if built in stf'
        'in stf.')

```

where the following function is utilized:

```

def op_sto_tuples(sto_tuple, m):
    """ s.a. op_pro_tuples
    """
    op_sto = []
    sorted_stf = sorted(list(m.stf))

    for (stf, sit, sto, com) in sto_tuple:
        for stf_later in sorted_stf:
            index_helper = sorted_stf.index(stf_later)
            if stf_later == max(sorted_stf):
                if (stf_later +
                    m.global_prop_dict['value'][(max(sorted_stf), 'Weight
→')] -
                    1 <= stf +
                    m.storage_dict['depreciation'][(stf, sit, sto,
→com)]):
                op_sto.append((sit, sto, com, stf, stf_later))

```

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```

elif (sorted_stf[index_helper + 1] <=
      stf +
      m.storage_dict['depreciation'][(stf, sit, sto, com)] and
      stf <= stf_later):
    op_sto.append((sit, sto, com, stf, stf_later))
else:
    pass

return op_sto

```

Variables

All the variables that the optimization model requires to calculate an optimal solution will be listed and defined in this section. A variable is a numerical value that is determined during optimization. Variables can denote a single, independent value, or an array of values. Variables define the search space for optimization. Variables of this optimization model can be separated into sections by their area of use. These Sections are Cost, Commodity, Process, Transmission, Storage and demand side management.

Table 4: Table: Model Variables

| Variable | Unit | Description |
|-------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|
| Cost Variables | | |
| ζ | € | Total System Cost |
| ζ_{inv} | € | Investment Costs |
| ζ_{fix} | € | Fix Costs |
| ζ_{var} | € | Variable Costs |
| ζ_{fuel} | € | Fuel Costs |
| ζ_{rev} | € | Revenue Costs |
| ζ_{pur} | € | Purchase Costs |
| Commodity Variables | | |
| ρ_{yvct} | MWh | Stock Commodity Source Term |
| q_{yvct} | MWh | Sell Commodity Source Term |
| ψ_{yvct} | MWh | Buy Commodity Source Term |
| Process Variables | | |
| κ_{yvp} | MW | Total Process Capacity |
| $\hat{\kappa}_{yvp}$ | MW | New Process Capacity |
| τ_{yvpt} | MWh | Process Throughput |
| ϵ_{yvcpt}^{in} | MWh | Process Input Commodity Flow |
| ϵ_{yvcpt}^{out} | MWh | Process Output Commodity Flow |
| Transmission Variables | | |
| κ_{yaf} | MW | Total transmission Capacity |
| $\hat{\kappa}_{yaf}$ | MW | New Transmission Capacity |
| $\pi_{yافت}^{in}$ | MWh | Transmission Input Commodity Flow |
| $\pi_{yافت}^{out}$ | MWh | Transmission Output Commodity Flow |
| Storage Variables | | |
| κ_{yvs}^c | MWh | Total Storage Size |
| $\hat{\kappa}_{yvs}^c$ | MWh | New Storage Size |
| κ_{yvs}^p | MW | Total Storage Power |

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Table 4 – continued from previous page

| Variable | Unit | Description |
|---|------|-------------------------------|
| $\hat{\kappa}_{yvs}^p$ | MW | New Storage Power |
| ϵ_{yvst}^{in} | MWh | Storage Input Commodity Flow |
| ϵ_{yvst}^{out} | MWh | Storage Output Commodity Flow |
| ϵ_{yvst}^{con} | MWh | Storage Energy Content |
| Demand Side Management Variables | | |
| δ_{yvct}^{up} | MWh | DSM Upshift |
| $\delta_{t,tt,yvc}^{down}$ | MWh | DSM Downshift |

Cost Variables

Total System Cost, ζ : the variable ζ represents the *total expense incurred* in reaching the satisfaction of the given energy demand in the entire modeling horizon. If only a fraction of a year is modeled in each support timeframe, the costs are scaled to the annual expenditures. The total cost is calculated by the sum total of all costs by type ($\zeta_r, \forall r \in R$) and defined as `costs` by the following code fragment:

```
m.costs = pyomo.Var(
    m.cost_type,
    within=pyomo.Reals,
    doc='Costs by type (EUR/a)')
```

System costs are divided into the 7 cost types invest, fix, variable, fuel, purchase, sell and environmental. The separation of costs by type, facilitates business planning and provides calculation accuracy. These cost types are hardcoded, which means they are not considered to be fixed or changed by the user.

For more information on the definition of these variables see section [Minimal optimization model](#) and for their implementation see section [Objective function](#).

Commodity Variables

Stock Commodity Source Term, ρ_{yvct} , `e_co_stock`, MWh : The variable ρ_{yvct} represents the energy amount in [MWh] that is being used by the system of commodity c from type stock ($\forall c \in C_{stock}$) in support timeframe y ($\forall y \in Y$) in a site v ($\forall v \in V$) at timestep t ($\forall t \in T_m$). In script `model.py` this variable is defined by the variable `e_co_stock` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.e_co_stock = pyomo.Var(
    m.tm, m.com_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Use of stock commodity source (MWh) at a given timestep')
```

Sell Commodity Source Term, ρ_{yvct} , `e_co_sell`, MWh : The variable ρ_{yvct} represents the energy amount in [MWh] that is being used by the system of commodity c from type sell ($\forall c \in C_{sell}$) in support timeframe y ($\forall y \in Y$) in a site v ($\forall v \in V$) at timestep t ($\forall t \in T_m$). In script `model.py` this variable is defined by the variable `e_co_sell` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.e_co_sell = pyomo.Var(
    m.tm, m.com_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Use of sell commodity source (MWh) at a given timestep')
```

Buy Commodity Source Term, ψ_{yvct} , e_co_buy, MWh : The variable ψ_{yvct} represents the energy amount in [MWh] that is being used by the system of commodity c from type buy ($\forall c \in C_{\text{buy}}$) in support timeframe y ($\forall y \in Y$) in a site v ($\forall v \in V$) at timestep t ($\forall t \in T_m$). In script `model.py` this variable is defined by the variable `e_co_buy` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.e_co_buy = pyomo.Var(
    m.tm, m.com_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Use of buy commodity source (MWh) at a given timestep')
```

Process Variables

Total Process Capacity, κ_{yvp} , cap_pro: The variable κ_{yvp} represents the total potential throughput (capacity) of a process tuple p_{yv} ($\forall p \in P, \forall v \in V$, forall y in Y), that is required in the energy system. The total process capacity includes both the already installed process capacity and the additional new process capacity that needs to be installed. Since the costs of the process technologies are mostly directly proportional to the maximum possible output (and correspondingly to the capacity) of processes, this variable acts as a scale factor of process technologies. For further information see **Process Capacity Rule**. This variable is expressed in the unit (MW). In script `model.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `cap_pro` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.cap_pro = pyomo.Var(
    m.pro_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Total process capacity (MW)')
```

New Process Capacity, $\hat{\kappa}_{yvp}$, cap_pro_new: The variable $\hat{\kappa}_{yvp}$ represents the capacity of a process tuple p_{yv} ($\forall p \in P, \forall v \in V$) that needs to be installed additionally to the energy system in support timeframe y in site v in order to provide the optimal solution. This variable is expressed in the unit MW. In script `model.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `cap_pro_new` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.cap_pro_new = pyomo.Var(
    m.pro_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='New process capacity (MW)')
```

Process Throughput, τ_{yvpt} , tau_pro : The variable τ_{yvpt} represents the measure of (energetic) activity of a process tuple p_{yv} ($\forall p \in P, \forall v \in V, \forall y \in Y$) at a timestep t ($\forall t \in T_m$). Based on the process throughput amount in a given timestep of a process, flow amounts of the process' input and output commodities at that timestep can be calculated by scaling the process throughput with corresponding process input and output ratios. For further information see **Process Input Ratio** and **Process Output Ratio**. The process throughput variable is expressed in the unit MWh. In script `model.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `tau_pro` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.tau_pro = pyomo.Var(
    m.tm, m.pro_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Activity (MWh) through process')
```

Process Input Commodity Flow, $\epsilon_{yvcpt}^{\text{in}}$, e_pro_in: The variable $\epsilon_{yvcpt}^{\text{in}}$ represents the commodity input flow into a process tuple p_{yv} ($\forall p \in P, \forall v \in V, \forall y \in Y$) caused by an input commodity c ($\forall c \in C$)

at a timestep t ($\forall t \in T_m$). This variable is generally expressed in the unit MWh. In script `model.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `e_pro_in` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.e_pro_in = pyomo.Var(
    m.tm, m.pro_tuples, m.com,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Flow of commodity into process at a given timestep')
```

Process Output Commodity Flow, $\epsilon_{yvcpt}^{\text{out}}$, `e_pro_out`: The variable $\epsilon_{yvcpt}^{\text{out}}$ represents the commodity flow output out of a process tuple p_{yv} ($\forall p \in P, \forall v \in V, \forall y \in Y$) caused by an output commodity c ($\forall c \in C$) at a timestep t ($\forall t \in T_m$). This variable is generally expressed in the unit MWh (or tonnes e.g. for the environmental commodity 'CO2'). In script `model.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `e_pro_out` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.e_pro_out = pyomo.Var(
    m.tm, m.pro_tuples, m.com,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Flow of commodity out of process at a given timestep')
```

Transmission Variables

Total Transmission Capacity, κ_{yaf} , `cap_tra`: The variable κ_{yaf} represents the total potential transfer power of a transmission tuple f_{yca} , where a represents the arc from an origin site v_{out} to a destination site v_{in} . The total transmission capacity includes both the already installed transmission capacity and the additional new transmission capacity that needs to be installed. This variable is expressed in the unit MW. In script `model.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `cap_tra` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.cap_tra = pyomo.Var(
    m.tra_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Total transmission capacity (MW)')
```

New Transmission Capacity, $\hat{\kappa}_{yaf}$, `cap_tra_new`: The variable $\hat{\kappa}_{yaf}$ represents the additional capacity, that needs to be installed, of a transmission tuple f_{yca} , where a represents the arc from an origin site v_{out} to a destination site v_{in} . This variable is expressed in the unit MW. In script `model.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `cap_tra_new` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.cap_tra_new = pyomo.Var(
    m.tra_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='New transmission capacity (MW)')
```

Transmission Input Commodity Flow, π_{yaft}^{in} , `e_tra_in`: The variable π_{yaft}^{in} represents the commodity flow input into a transmission tuple f_{yca} at a timestep t , where a represents the arc from an origin site v_{out} to a destination site v_{in} . This variable is expressed in the unit MWh. In script `urbs.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `e_tra_in` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.e_tra_in = pyomo.Var(
    m.tm, m.tra_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Commodity flow into transmission line (MWh) at a given timestep')
```

Transmission Output Commodity Flow, π_{yaft}^{out} , e_tra_out: The variable π_{yaft}^{out} represents the commodity flow output out of a transmission tuple f_{ca} at a timestep t , where a represents the arc from an origin site v_{out} to a destination site v_{in} . This variable is expressed in the unit MWh. In script `urbs.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `e_tra_out` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.e_tra_out = pyomo.Var(
    m.tm, m.tra_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Power flow out of transmission line (MWh) at a given timestep')
```

Storage Variables

Total Storage Size, κ_{yvs}^c , cap_sto_c: The variable κ_{yvs}^c represents the total load capacity of a storage tuple s_{yc} . The total storage load capacity includes both the already installed storage load capacity and the additional new storage load capacity that needs to be installed. This variable is expressed in unit MWh. In script `model.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `cap_sto_c` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.cap_sto_c = pyomo.Var(
    m.sto_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Total storage size (MWh)')
```

New Storage Size, $\hat{\kappa}_{yvs}^c$, cap_sto_c_new: The variable $\hat{\kappa}_{yvs}^c$ represents the additional storage load capacity of a storage tuple s_{vc} that needs to be installed to the energy system in order to provide the optimal solution. This variable is expressed in the unit MWh. In script `model.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `cap_sto_c_new` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.cap_sto_c_new = pyomo.Var(
    m.sto_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='New storage size (MWh)')
```

Total Storage Power, κ_{yvs}^p , cap_sto_p: The variable κ_{yvs}^p represents the total potential discharge power of a storage tuple s_{vc} . The total storage power includes both the already installed storage power and the additional new storage power that needs to be installed. This variable is expressed in the unit MW. In script `model.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `cap_sto_p` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.cap_sto_p = pyomo.Var(
    m.sto_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Total storage power (MW)')
```

New Storage Power, $\hat{\kappa}_{yvs}^p$, cap_sto_p_new: The variable $\hat{\kappa}_{yvs}^p$ represents the additional potential discharge power of a storage tuple s_{vc} that needs to be installed to the energy system in order to provide the optimal solution. This variable is expressed in the unit MW. In script `model.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `cap_sto_p_new` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.cap_sto_p_new = pyomo.Var(
    m.sto_tuples,
```

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```
within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
doc='New storage power (MW)')
```

Storage Input Commodity Flow, $\epsilon_{yvc}^{\text{in}}$, `e_sto_in`: The variable $\epsilon_{yvc}^{\text{in}}$ represents the input commodity flow into a storage tuple s_{yvc} at a timestep t . Input commodity flow into a storage tuple can also be defined as the charge of a storage tuple. This variable is expressed in the unit MWh. In `script model.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `e_sto_in` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.e_sto_in = pyomo.Var(
    m.tm, m.sto_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Commodity flow into storage (MWh) at a given timestep')
```

Storage Output Commodity Flow, $\epsilon_{yvc}^{\text{out}}$, `e_sto_out`: The variable $\epsilon_{yvc}^{\text{out}}$ represents the output commodity flow out of a storage tuple s_{yvc} at a timestep t . Output commodity flow out of a storage tuple can also be defined as the discharge of a storage tuple. This variable is expressed in the unit MWh. In `script model.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `e_sto_out` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.e_sto_out = pyomo.Var(
    m.tm, m.sto_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Commodity flow out of storage (MWh) at a given timestep')
```

Storage Energy Content, $\epsilon_{yvc}^{\text{con}}$, `e_sto_con`: The variable $\epsilon_{yvc}^{\text{con}}$ represents the energy amount that is loaded in a storage tuple s_{yvc} at a timestep t . This variable is expressed in the unit MWh. In `script urbs.py` this variable is defined by the model variable `e_sto_out` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.e_sto_con = pyomo.Var(
    m.t, m.sto_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='Energy content of storage (MWh) at a given timestep')
```

Demand Side Management Variables

DSM Upshift, δ_{yvc}^{up} , `dsm_up`, MWh: The variable δ_{yvc}^{up} represents the DSM upshift in time step t in support timeframe y in site v for commodity c . It is only defined for all `dsm_site_tuples`. The following code fragment shows the definition of the variable:

```
m.dsm_up = pyomo.Var(
    m.tm, m.dsm_site_tuples,
    within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
    doc='DSM upshift (MWh) of a demand commodity at a given timestep')
```

DSM Downshift, $\delta_{t,tt,yvc}^{\text{down}}$, `dsm_down`, MWh: The variable $\delta_{t,tt,yvc}^{\text{down}}$ represents the DSM downshift in timestep tt caused by the upshift in time t in support timeframe y in site v for commodity c . The special combinations of timesteps t and tt for each (support timeframe, site, commodity) combination is created by the `dsm_down_tuples`. The definition of the variable is shown in the code fragment:

```
m.dsm_down = pyomo.Var(
m.dsm_down_tuples,
within=pyomo.NonNegativeReals,
doc='DSM downshift (MWh) of a demand commodity at a given timestep')
```

Parameters

All the parameters that the optimization model requires to calculate an optimal solution will be listed and defined in this section. A parameter is a datapoint, that is provided by the user before the optimization simulation starts. These parameters are the values that define the specifications of the modelled energy system. Parameters of this optimization model can be separated into two main parts, these are Technical and Economical Parameters.

Technical Parameters

Table 5: Table: Technical Model Parameters

| Parameter | Unit | Description |
|---------------------------------------|------|--|
| General Technical Parameters | | |
| w | – | Fraction of 1 year of modeled timesteps |
| Δt | h | Timestep Size |
| W | a | Weight of last support timeframe |
| Commodity Technical Parameters | | |
| d_{yvc} | MWh | Demand for Commodity |
| s_{yvc} | – | Intermittent Supply Capacity Factor |
| \bar{l}_{yvc} | MW | Maximum Stock Supply Limit Per Hour |
| \bar{L}_{yvc} | MWh | Maximum Annual Stock Supply Limit Per Vertex |
| \bar{m}_{yvc} | t/h | Maximum Environmental Output Per Hour |
| \bar{M}_{yvc} | t | Maximum Annual Environmental Output |
| \bar{g}_{yvc} | MW | Maximum Sell Limit Per Hour |
| \bar{G}_{yvc} | MWh | Maximum Annual Sell Limit |
| \bar{b}_{yvc} | MW | Maximum Buy Limit Per Hour |
| \bar{B}_{yvc} | MWh | Maximum Annual Buy Limit |
| $\bar{L}_{CO_2,y}$ | t | Maximum Global Annual CO2 Emission Limit |
| \bar{L}_{CO_2} | t | CO2 Emission Budget for modeling horizon |
| Process Technical Parameters | | |
| K_{yvp} | MW | Process Capacity Lower Bound |
| K_{vp} | MW | Process Capacity Installed |
| \bar{K}_{yvp} | MW | Process Capacity Upper Bound |
| T_{vp} | MW | Remaining lifetime of installed processes |
| $\bar{P}G_{yvp}$ | 1/h | Process Maximal Power Gradient (relative) |
| \underline{P}_{yvp} | – | Process Minimum Part Load Fraction |
| f_{yvp}^{out} | – | Process Output Ratio multiplier |
| r_{yvp}^{in} | – | Process Input Ratio |
| \underline{r}_{yvp}^{in} | – | Process Partial Input Ratio |
| $\underline{r}_{yvp}^{out}$ | – | Process Partial Output Ratio |
| r_{yvp}^{out} | – | Process Output Ratio |

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Table 5 – continued from previous page

| Parameter | Unit | Description |
|--|------|--|
| Storage Technical Parameters | | |
| I_{yvs} | – | Initial and Final State of Charge |
| e_{yvs}^{in} | – | Storage Efficiency During Charge |
| e_{yvs}^{out} | – | Storage Efficiency During Discharge |
| d_{yvs} | 1/h | Storage Self-discharge Per Hour |
| \underline{K}_{yvs}^c | MWh | Storage Capacity Lower Bound |
| K_{yvs}^c | MWh | Storage Capacity Installed |
| \overline{K}_{yvs}^c | MWh | Storage Capacity Upper Bound |
| \underline{K}_{yvs}^p | MW | Storage Power Lower Bound |
| K_{yvs}^p | MW | Storage Power Installed |
| \overline{K}_{yvs}^p | MW | Storage Power Upper Bound |
| T_{vs} | MW | Remaining lifetime of installed storages |
| $k_{yvs}^{E/P}$ | h | Storage Energy to Power Ratio |
| Transmission Technical Parameters | | |
| e_{yaf} | – | Transmission Efficiency |
| \underline{K}_{yaf} | MW | Transmission Capacity Lower Bound |
| K_{yaf} | MW | Transmission Capacity Installed |
| \overline{K}_{yaf} | MW | Transmission Capacity Upper Bound |
| T_{af} | MW | Remaining lifetime of installed transmission |
| Demand Side Management Parameters | | |
| e_{yvc} | – | DSM Efficiency |
| y_{yvc} | – | DSM Delay Time |
| o_{yvc} | – | DSM Recovery Time |
| $\overline{K}_{yvc}^{\text{up}}$ | MW | DSM Maximal Upshift Per Hour |
| $\overline{K}_{yvc}^{\text{down}}$ | MW | DSM Maximal Downshift Per Hour |

General Technical Parameters

Weight, w , weight: The parameter w helps to scale variable costs and emissions from the length of simulation, that the energy system model is being observed, to an annual result. This parameter represents the fraction of a year (8760 hours) of the observed time span. The observed time span is calculated by the product of number of time steps of the set T and the time step duration. In script `model.py` this parameter is defined by the model parameter `weight` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.weight = pyomo.Param(
    initialize=float(8760) / (len(m.tm) * dt),
    doc='Pre-factor for variable costs and emissions for an annual result')
```

Timestep Duration, Δt , dt : The parameter Δt represents the duration between two sequential timesteps t_x and t_{x+1} . This is calculated by the subtraction of smaller one from the bigger of the two sequential timesteps $\Delta t = t_{x+1} - t_x$. This parameter is the unit of time for the optimization model, is expressed in the unit h and by default the value is set to 1. In script `model.py` this parameter is defined by the model parameter `dt` and initialized by the following code fragment:

```
m.dt = pyomo.Param(
    initialize=dt,
    doc='Time step duration (in hours), default: 1')
```

The user can set the parameter in script `runme.py` in the line:

```
dt = 1 # length of each time step (unit: hours)
```

Weight of last modeled support timeframe, $W, m.global_prop.loc[(min(m.stf), 'Cost budget'), 'value']$: This parameter specifies how long the time interval represented by the last support timeframe is. The unit of this parameter is years. By extension it also specifies the end of the modeling horizon. The parameter is set in the spreadsheet corresponding to the last support timeframe in worksheet “Global” in the line denoted “Weight” in the column titled “value”.

Commodity Technical Parameters

Demand for Commodity, $d_{yvt}, m.demand_dict[(stf, sit, com)][tm]$: The parameter represents the energy amount of a demand commodity tuple c_{yvq} required at a timestep t ($\forall y \in Y, \forall v \in V, q = "Demand", \forall t \in T_m$). The unit of this parameter is MWh. This data is to be provided by the user and to be entered in the spreadsheet corresponding to the specified support timeframe. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found in the “Demand” sheet. Here each row represents another timestep t and each column represent a commodity tuple c_{yvq} . Rows are named after the timestep number n of timesteps t_n . Columns are named after the combination of site name v and commodity name c respecting the order and separated by a period(.). For example (Mid, Elec) represents the commodity Elec in site Mid. Commodity Type q is omitted in column declarations, because every commodity of this parameter has to be from commodity type *Demand* in any case.

Intermittent Supply Capacity Factor, $s_{yvt}, m.supim_dict[(stf, sit, coin)][tm]$: The parameter s_{yvt} represents the normalized availability of a supply intermittent commodity c ($\forall c \in C_{sup}$) in a support timeframe y and site v at a timestep t . In other words this parameter gives the ratio of current available energy amount to maximum potential energy amount of a supply intermittent commodity. This data is to be provided by the user and to be entered in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found under the “SupIm” sheet. Here each row represents another timestep t and each column represent a commodity tuple c_{yvq} . Rows are named after the timestep number n of timesteps t_n . Columns are named after the combination of site name v and commodity name c , in this respective order and separated by a period(.). For example (Mid.Elec) represents the commodity Elec in site Mid. Commodity Type q is omitted in column declarations, because every commodity of this parameter has to be from commodity type *SupIm* in any case.

Maximum Stock Supply Limit Per Hour, $\bar{l}_{yvc}, m.commodity_dict['maxperhour][(stf, sit, com, com_type)]$: The parameter \bar{l}_{yvc} represents the maximum energy amount of a stock commodity tuple c_{yvq} ($\forall y \in Y, \forall v \in V, q = "Stock"$) that energy model is allowed to use per hour. The unit of this parameter is MW. This parameter applies to every timestep and does not vary for each timestep t . This parameter is to be provided by the user and to be entered in spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found under the *Commodity* sheet. Here each row represents another commodity tuple c_{yvq} and the column with the header label “maxperhour” represents the parameter \bar{l}_{yvc} . If there is no desired restriction of a stock commodity tuple usage per timestep, the corresponding cell can be set to “inf” to ignore this parameter.

Maximum Annual Stock Supply Limit Per Vertex, $\bar{L}_{yvc}, m.commodity_dict['max][(stf, sit, com, com_type)]$: The parameter \bar{L}_{yvc} represents the maximum energy amount of a stock commodity tuple c_{yvq} ($\forall y \in Y, \forall v \in V, q = "Stock"$) that energy model is allowed to use annually. The unit of this parameter is MWh. This parameter is to be provided by the user and to be entered in spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found under the *Commodity* sheet. Here each row represents another commodity

tuple c_{yvq} and the column with the header label “max” represents the parameter \bar{L}_{yvc} . If there is no desired restriction of a stock commodity tuple usage per timestep, the corresponding cell can be set to “inf” to ignore this parameter.

Maximum Environmental Output Per Hour, \bar{m}_{yvc} , `m.commodity_dict['maxperhour'][(stf, sit, com, com_type)]`: The parameter \bar{m}_{yvc} represents the maximum energy amount of an environmental commodity tuple c_{yvq} ($\forall y \in Y, \forall v \in V, q = "Env"$) that energy model is allowed to produce and release to environment per time step. This parameter applies to every timestep and does not vary for each timestep t/h . This parameter is to be provided by the user and to be entered in spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found under the `Commodity` sheet. Here each row represents another commodity tuple c_{yvq} and the column with the header label “maxperhour” represents the parameter \bar{m}_{yvc} . If there is no desired restriction of an environmental commodity tuple usage per timestep, the corresponding cell can be set to “inf” to ignore this parameter.

Maximum Annual Environmental Output, \bar{M}_{yvc} , `m.commodity_dict['max'][(stf, sit, com, com_type)]`: The parameter \bar{M}_{yvc} represents the maximum energy amount of an environmental commodity tuple c_{yvq} ($\forall y \in Y, \forall v \in V, q = "Env"$) that energy model is allowed to produce and release to environment annually. This parameter is to be provided by the user and to be entered in spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found under the `Commodity` sheet. Here each row represents another commodity tuple c_{yvq} and the column with the header label “max” represents the parameter \bar{M}_{yvc} . If there is no desired restriction of a stock commodity tuple usage per timestep, the corresponding cell can be set to “inf” to ignore this parameter.

Maximum Sell Limit Per Hour, \bar{g}_{yvc} , `m.commodity_dict['maxperhour'][(stf, sit, com, com_type)]`: The parameter \bar{g}_{yvc} represents the maximum energy amount of a sell commodity tuple c_{yvq} ($\forall y \in Y, \forall v \in V, q = "Sell"$) that energy model is allowed to sell per hour. The unit of this parameter is MW. This parameter applies to every timestep and does not vary for each timestep t . This parameter is to be provided by the user and to be entered in spreadsheet. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the `Commodity` sheet. Here each row represents another commodity tuple c_{yvq} and the column with the header label “maxperhour” represents the parameter \bar{g}_{yvc} . If there is no desired restriction of a sell commodity tuple usage per timestep, the corresponding cell can be set to “inf” to ignore this parameter.

Maximum Annual Sell Limit, \bar{G}_{yvc} , `m.commodity_dict['max'][(stf, sit, com, com_type)]`: The parameter \bar{G}_{yvc} represents the maximum energy amount of a sell commodity tuple c_{yvq} ($\forall y \in Y, \forall v \in V, q = "Sell"$) that energy model is allowed to sell annually. The unit of this parameter is MWh. This parameter is to be provided by the user and to be entered in spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found under the `Commodity` sheet. Here each row represents another commodity tuple c_{yvq} and the column of sell with the header label “max” represents the parameter \bar{G}_{yvc} . If there is no desired restriction of a sell commodity tuple usage per timestep, the corresponding cell can be set to “inf” to ignore this parameter.

Maximum Buy Limit Per Hour, \bar{b}_{yvc} , `m.commodity_dict['maxperhour'][(stf, sit, com, com_type)]`: The parameter \bar{b}_{yvc} represents the maximum energy amount of a buy commodity tuple c_{yvq} ($\forall y \in Y, \forall v \in V, q = "Buy"$) that energy model is allowed to buy per hour. The unit of this parameter is MW. This parameter applies to every timestep and does not vary for each timestep t . This parameter is to be provided by the user and to be entered in spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found under the `Commodity` sheet. Here each row represents another commodity tuple c_{yvq} and the column with the header label “maxperhour” represents the parameter \bar{b}_{yvc} . If there is no desired restriction of a sell commodity tuple usage per timestep, the corresponding cell can be set to “inf” to ignore this parameter.

Maximum Annual Buy Limit, \overline{B}_{yvc} , `m.commodity_dict['max'][(stf, sit, com, com_type)]`: The parameter \overline{B}_{yvc} represents the maximum energy amount of a buy commodity tuple c_{yvc} ($\forall y \in Y, \forall v \in V, q = "Buy"$) that energy model is allowed to buy annually. The unit of this parameter is MWh. This parameter is to be provided by the user and to be entered in spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found under the `Commodity` sheet. Here each row represents another commodity tuple c_{yvc} and the column with the header label “max” represents the parameter \overline{B}_{yvc} . If there is no desired restriction of a buy commodity tuple usage per timestep, the corresponding cell can be set to “inf” to ignore this parameter.

Maximum Global Annual CO₂ Annual Emission Limit, $\overline{L}_{CO_2,y}$, `m.global_prop.loc[stf, 'CO2 limit']['value']`: The parameter $\overline{L}_{CO_2,y}$ represents the maximum total amount of CO₂ the energy model is allowed to produce and release to the environment annually. If the user desires to set a maximum annual limit to total CO₂ emission across all sites of the energy model in a given support timeframe y , this can be done by entering the desired value to the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe. The related section for this parameter can be found under the sheet “Global”. Here the the cell where the “CO₂ limit” row and “value” column intersects stands for the parameter $\overline{L}_{CO_2,y}$. If the user wants to disable this parameter and restriction it provides, this cell can be set to “inf” or simply be deleted.

CO₂overline{overline{L}}_{CO_2}, `m.global_prop.loc[min(m.stf), 'CO2 budget']['value']`: The parameter $\overline{\overline{L}}_{CO_2}$ represents the maximum total amount of CO₂ the energy model is allowed to produce and release to the environment over the entire modeling horizon. If the user desires to set a limit to total CO₂ emission across all sites and the entire modeling horizon of the energy model, this can be done by entering the desired value to the spreadsheet of the first support timeframe. The related section for this parameter can be found under the sheet “Global”. Here the the cell where the “CO₂ budget” row and “value” column intersects stands for the parameter $\overline{\overline{L}}_{CO_2}$. If the user wants to disable this parameter and restriction it provides, this cell can be set to “inf” or simply be deleted.

Process Technical Parameters

Process Capacity Lower Bound, \underline{K}_{yvp} , `m.process_dict['cap-lo'][(stf, sit, pro)]`: The parameter \underline{K}_{yvp} represents the minimum amount of power output capacity of a process p at a site v in support timeframe y , that energy model is required to have. The unit of this parameter is MW. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Process” sheet. Here each row represents another process p in a site v and the column with the header label “cap-lo” represents the parameters \underline{K}_{yvp} belonging to the corresponding process p and site v combinations. If there is no desired minimum limit for the process capacities, this parameter can be simply set to “0”.

Process Capacity Installed, K_{vp} , `m.process_dict['inst-cap'][(min(m.stf), sit, pro)]`: The parameter K_{vp} represents the amount of power output capacity of a process p in a site v , that is already installed to the energy system at the beginning of the modeling period. The unit of this parameter is MW. The related section for this parameter can be found in the spreadsheet corresponding to the first support timeframe under the “Process” sheet. Here each row represents another process p in a site v and the column with the header label “inst-cap” represents the parameters K_{vp} belonging to the corresponding process p and site v combinations.

Process Capacity Upper Bound, \overline{K}_{yvp} , `m.process_dict['cap-up'][(stf, sit, pro)]`: The parameter \overline{K}_{yvp} represents the maximum amount of power output capacity of a process p at a site v in support timeframe y , that energy model is allowed to have. The unit of this parameter is MW.

The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Process” sheet. Here each row represents another process p in a site v and the column with the header label “cap-up” represents the parameters \bar{K}_{yvp} of the corresponding process p and site v combinations. Alternatively, \bar{K}_{yvp} is determined by the column with the label “area-per-cap”, whenever the value in “cap-up” times the value “area-per-cap” is larger than the value in column “area” in sheet “Site” for site v in support timeframe y . If there is no desired maximum limit for the process capacities, both input parameters can be simply set to “inf”.

Remaining lifetime of installed processes, T_{vp} , `m.process.loc[(min(m.stf), sit, pro), 'lifetime']`: The parameter T_{vp} represents the remaining lifetime of already installed units. It is used to determine the set $m.inst_pro_tuples$, i.e. to identify for which support timeframes the installed unit can still be used.

Process Maximal Gradient, \overline{PG}_{yvp} , `m.process_dict['max-grad'][(stf, sit, pro)]`: The parameter \overline{PG}_{yvp} represents the maximal power gradient of a process p at a site v in support timeframe y , that energy model is allowed to have. The unit of this parameter is 1/h. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found under the “Process” sheet. Here each row represents another process p in a site v and the column with the header label “max-grad” represents the parameters \overline{PG}_{yvp} of the corresponding process p and site v combinations. If there is no desired maximum limit for the process power gradient, this parameter can be simply set to a value larger or equal to 1.

Process Minimum Part Load Fraction, \underline{P}_{yvp} , `m.process_dict['min-fraction'][(stf, sit, pro)]`: The parameter \underline{P}_{yvp} represents the minimum allowable part load of a process p at a site v in support timeframe y as a fraction of the total process capacity. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found under the “Process” sheet. Here each row represents another process p in a site v and the column with the header label “min-fraction” represents the parameters \underline{P}_{yvp} of the corresponding process p and site v combinations. The minimum part load fraction parameter constraints is only relevant when the part load behavior for the process is active, i.e., when in the process commodity sheet a value for “ratio-min” is set for at least one input commodity.

Process Output Ratio multiplier, f_{yvp}^{out} , `m.eff_factor_dict[(stf, sit, pro)]`: The parameter time series f_{yvp}^{out} allows for a time dependent modification of process outputs and by extension of the efficiency of a process p in site v and support timeframe y . It can be used, e.g., to model temperature dependent efficiencies of processes or to include scheduled maintenance intervals. In the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe this timeseries is set in worksheet “TimeVarEff”. Here each row represents another timestep t and each column represent a process tuple p_{yv} . Rows are named after the timestep number n of timesteps t_n . Columns are named after the combination of site name v and commodity name and process name p respecting the order and separated by a period(.). For example (Mid, Lignite plant) represents the process Lignite plant in site Mid. Note that the output of environmental commodity outputs are not manipulated by this factor as it is typically linked to an input commodity as, e.g., CO2 output is linked to a fossil input.

Process Input Ratio, r_{ypc}^{in} , `m.r_in_dict[(stf, pro, co)]`: The parameter r_{ypc}^{in} represents the ratio of the input amount of a commodity c in a process p and support timeframe y , relative to the process throughput at a given timestep. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Process-Commodity” sheet. Here each row represents another commodity c that either goes in to or comes out of a process p . The column with the header label “ratio” represents the parameters r_{ypc}^{in} of the corresponding process p and commodity c if the latter is an input commodity.

Process Partial Input Ratio, \underline{r}_{ypc}^{in} , `m.r_in_min_fraction[stf, pro, coin]`: The parameter \underline{r}_{ypc}^{in} represents the ratio of the amount of input commodity c a process p and support timeframe y consumes if it is at its minimum allowable partial operation. More precisely, when its throughput τ_{yvp} has the minimum value $\kappa_{yvp}\underline{P}_{yvp}$. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding

to the support timeframe can be found under the “Process-Commodity” sheet. Here each row represents another commodity c that either goes in to or comes out of a process p . The column with the header label “ratio-min” represents the parameters $\underline{r}_{ypc}^{\text{in,out}}$ of the corresponding process p and commodity c if the latter is an input commodity.

Process Output Ratio, $r_{ypc}^{\text{out}}, \text{m.r_out_dict}[(\text{stf}, \text{pro}, \text{co})]$: The parameter r_{ypc}^{out} represents the ratio of the output amount of a commodity c in a process p in support timeframe y , relative to the process throughput at a given timestep. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Process-Commodity” sheet. Here each row represents another commodity c that either goes in to or comes out of a process p . The column with the header label “ratio” represents the parameters of the corresponding process p and commodity c if the latter is an output commodity.

Process Partial Output Ratio, $\underline{r}_{ypc}^{\text{out}}, \text{m.r_out_min_fraction}[\text{stf}, \text{pro}, \text{coo}]$: The parameter $\underline{r}_{ypc}^{\text{out}}$ represents the ratio of the amount of output commodity c a process p and support timeframe y emits if it is at its minimum allowable partial operation. More precisely, when its throughput τ_{yvpt} has the minimum value $\kappa_{yvpt} \underline{P}_{yvpt}$. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Process-Commodity” sheet. Here each row represents another commodity c that either goes in to or comes out of a process p . The column with the header label “ratio-min” represents the parameters $\underline{r}_{ypc}^{\text{in,out}}$ of the corresponding process p and commodity c if the latter is an output commodity.

Process input and output ratios are, in general, used for unit conversion between the different commodities.

Since all costs and capacity constraints take the process throughput τ_{yvpt} as the reference, it is reasonable to assign an in- or output ratio of “1” to at least one commodity. The flow of this commodity then tracks the throughput and can be used as a reference. All other values of in- and output ratios can then be adjusted by scaling them by an appropriate factor to the reference commodity flow.

Storage Technical Parameters

Initial and Final State of Charge (relative), $I_{yvs}, \text{m.storage_dict}['\text{init}'][(\text{stf}, \text{sit}, \text{sto}, \text{com})]$: The parameter I_{yvs} represents the initial state of charge of a storage s in a site v and support timeframe y . If this value is left unspecified, the initial state of charge is variable. The initial and final value are set as identical in each modeled support timeframe to avoid windfall profits through emptying of a storage. The value of this parameter is expressed as a normalized percentage, where “1” represents a fully loaded storage and “0” represents an empty storage. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents a storage technology s in a site v that stores a commodity c . The column with the header label “init” represents the parameters for corresponding storage s , site v , commodity c combinations. When no initial value is to be set this cell can be left empty.

Storage Efficiency During Charge, $e_{yvs}^{\text{in}}, \text{m.storage_dict}['\text{eff-in}'][(\text{stf}, \text{sit}, \text{sto}, \text{com})]$: The parameter e_{yvs}^{in} represents the charging efficiency of a storage s in a site v and support timeframe y that stores a commodity c . The charging efficiency shows, how much of a desired energy and accordingly power can be successfully stored into a storage. The value of this parameter is expressed as a normalized percentage, where “1” represents a charging without energy losses. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents a storage technology s in a site v that stores a commodity c . The column with the header label “eff-in” represents the parameters e_{yvs}^{in} for corresponding storage tuples.

Storage Efficiency During discharge, e_{yvs}^{out} , `m.storage_dict['eff-out'][(stf, sit, sto, com)]`: The parameter e_{yvs}^{out} represents the discharging efficiency of a storage s in a site v and support timeframe y that stores a commodity c . The discharging efficiency shows, how much of a desired energy and accordingly power can be successfully released from a storage. The value of this parameter is expressed as a normalized percentage, where “1” represents a discharging without energy losses. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents a storage technology s in a site v that stores a commodity c . The column with the header label “eff-out” represents the parameters e_{yvs}^{out} for corresponding storage tuples.

Storage Self-discharge Per Hour, d_{yvs} , `m.storage_dict['discharge'][(stf, sit, sto, com)]`: The parameter d_{yvs} represents the fraction of the energy content within a storage which is lost due to self-discharge per hour. It introduces an exponential decay of a given storage state if no charging/discharging takes place. The unit of this parameter is 1/h. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents a storage technology s in a site v that stores a commodity c . The column with the header label “discharge” represents the parameters d_{yvs} for corresponding storage tuples.

Storage Capacity Lower Bound, \underline{K}_{yvs}^c , `m.storage_dict['cap-lo-c'][(stf, sit, sto, com)]`: The parameter \underline{K}_{yvs}^c represents the minimum amount of energy content capacity required for a storage s storing a commodity c in a site v in support timeframe y . The unit of this parameter is MWh. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents a storage technology s in a site v that stores a commodity c . The column with the header label “cap-lo-c” represents the parameters \underline{K}_{yvs}^c for corresponding storage tuples. If there is no desired minimum limit for the storage energy content capacities, this parameter can be simply set to “0”.

Storage Capacity Installed, K_{vs}^c , `m.storage_dict['inst-cap-c'][(min(m.stf), sit, sto, com)]`: The parameter K_{vs}^c represents the amount of energy content capacity of a storage s storing commodity c in a site v and support timeframe y , that is already installed to the energy system at the beginning of the model horizon. The unit of this parameter is MWh. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the first support timeframe can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents a storage technology s in a site v that stores a commodity c . The column with the header label “inst-cap-c” represents the parameters K_{vs}^c for corresponding storage tuples.

Storage Capacity Upper Bound, \overline{K}_{yvs}^c , `m.storage_dict['cap-up-c'][(stf, sit, sto, com)]`: The parameter \overline{K}_{yvs}^c represents the maximum amount of energy content capacity allowed of a storage s storing a commodity c in a site v in support timeframe y . The unit of this parameter is MWh. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents a storage technology s in a site v that stores a commodity c . The column with the header label “cap-up-c” represents the parameters \overline{K}_{yvs}^c for corresponding storage tuples. If there is no desired maximum limit for the storage energy content capacities, this parameter can be simply set to “inf”.

Storage Power Lower Bound, \underline{K}_{yvs}^p , `m.storage_dict['cap-lo-p'][(stf, sit, sto, com)]`: The parameter \underline{K}_{yvs}^p represents the minimum amount of charging/discharging power required for a storage s storing a commodity c in a site v in support timeframe y . The unit of this parameter is MW. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents a storage technology s in a site v that stores a commodity c . The column with the header label “cap-lo-p” represents the parameters \underline{K}_{yvs}^p for corresponding storage tuples. If there is no desired minimum limit for the storage charging/discharging powers, this parameter can be simply set to “0”.

Storage Power Installed, K_{vs}^p , `m.storage_dict['inst-cap-p'][(min(m.stf), sit, sto, com)]`: The parameter K_{vs}^p represents the amount of charging/discharging power of a storage s storing commodity c in a site v and support timeframe y , that is already installed to the energy system at the beginning of the model horizon. The unit of this parameter is MW. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the first support timeframe can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents a storage technology s in a site v that stores a commodity c . The column with the header label “inst-cap-p” represents the parameters K_{vs}^p for corresponding storage tuples.

Storage Power Upper Bound, \bar{K}_{yvs}^p , `m.storage_dict['cap-up-p'][(stf, sit, sto, com)]`: The parameter \bar{K}_{yvs}^p represents the maximum amount of charging/discharging power allowed of a storage s storing a commodity c in a site v in support timeframe y . The unit of this parameter is MW. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents a storage technology s in a site v that stores a commodity c . The column with the header label “cap-up-p” represents the parameters \bar{K}_{yvs}^p for corresponding storage tuples. If there is no desired maximum limit for the storage energy content capacities, this parameter can be simply set to “inf”.

Remaining lifetime of installed storages, T_{vs} , `m.storage.loc[(min(m.stf), sit, pro), 'lifetime']`: The parameter T_{vs} represents the remaining lifetime of already installed units. It is used to determine the set `m.inst_sto_tuples`, i.e. to identify for which support timeframes the installed units can still be used.

Storage Energy to Power Ratio, $k_{yvs}^{E/P}$, `m.storage_dict['ep-ratio'][(stf, sit, sto, com)]`: The parameter $k_{yvs}^{E/P}$ represents the linear ratio between the energy and power capacities of a storage s storing a commodity c in a site v in support timeframe y . The unit of this parameter is hours. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents a storage technology s in a site v that stores a commodity c . The column with the header label “ep-ratio” represents the parameters $k_{yvs}^{E/P}$ for corresponding storage tuples. If there is no desired set ratio for the storage energy and power capacities (which means the storage energy and power capacities can be sized independently from each other), this cell can be left empty.

Transmission Technical Parameters

Transmission Efficiency, e_{yaf} , `m.transmission_dict['eff'][(stf, sin, sout, tra, com)]`: The parameter e_{yaf} represents the energy efficiency of a transmission f that transfers a commodity c through an arc a in support timeframe y . Here an arc a defines the connection line from an origin site v_{out} to a destination site v_{in} . The ratio of the output energy amount to input energy amount, gives the energy efficiency of a transmission process. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Transmission” sheet. Here each row represents another combination of transmission f and arc a . The column with the header label “eff” represents the parameters e_{yaf} of the corresponding transmission tuples.

Transmission Capacity Lower Bound, \underline{K}_{yaf} , `m.transmission_dict['cap-lo'][(stf, sin, sout, tra, com)]`: The parameter \underline{K}_{yaf} represents the minimum power output capacity of a transmission f transferring a commodity c through an arc a , that the energy system model is required to have. Here an arc a defines the connection line from an origin site v_{out} to a destination site v_{in} . The unit of this parameter is MW. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Transmission” sheet. Here each row represents another transmission f , arc a combination. The column with the header label “cap-lo” represents the parameters \underline{K}_{yaf} of the corresponding transmission tuples.

Transmission Capacity Installed, K_{af} , `m.transmission_dict['inst-cap'][(stf, sin, sout, tra, com)]`: The parameter K_{af} represents the amount of power output capacity of a transmission f transferring a commodity c through an arc a , that is already installed to the energy system at the beginning of the modeling horizon. The unit of this parameter is MW. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the first support timeframe can be found under the “Transmission” sheet. Here each row represents another transmission f , arc a combination. The column with the header label “inst-cap” represents the parameters K_{af} of the transmission tuples.

Transmission Capacity Upper Bound, \bar{K}_{yaf} , `m.transmission_dict['cap-up'][(stf, sin, sout, tra, com)]`: The parameter \bar{K}_{yaf} represents the maximum power output capacity of a transmission f transferring a commodity c through an arc a in support timeframe y , that the energy system model is allowed to have. Here an arc a defines the connection line from an origin site v_{out} to a destination site v_{in} . The unit of this parameter is MW. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “Transmission” sheet. Here each row represents another transmission f , arc a combination. The column with the header label “cap-up” represents the parameters \bar{K}_{yaf} of the corresponding transmission tuples.

Remaining lifetime of installed transmission, T_{af} , `m.transmission.loc[(min(m.stf), sitin, sitout, tra, com), 'lifetime']`: The parameter T_{af} represents the remaining lifetime of already installed units. It is used to determine the set $m.inst_tra_tuples$, i.e. to identify for which support timeframes the installed units can still be used.

Demand Side Management Technical Parameters

DSM Efficiency, e_{yvc} , `m.dsm_dict['eff'][(stf, sit, com)]`: The parameter e_{yvc} represents the efficiency of the DSM process, i.e., the fraction of DSM upshift that is benefiting the system via the corresponding DSM downshifts of demand commodity c in site v and support timeframe y . The parameter is given as a fraction with “1” meaning a perfect recovery of the DSM upshift. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “DSM” sheet. Here each row represents another DSM potential for demand commodity c in site v . The column with the header label “eff” represents the parameters e_{yvc} of the corresponding DSM tuples.

DSM Delay Time, y_{yvc} , `m.dsm_dict['delay'][(stf, sit, com)]`: The delay time y_{yvc} restricts how long the time difference between an upshift and its corresponding downshifts may be for demand commodity c in site v and support timeframe y . The parameter is given in h. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “DSM” sheet. Here each row represents another DSM potential for demand commodity c in site v . The column with the header label “delay” represents the parameters y_{yvc} of the corresponding DSM tuples.

DSM Recovery Time, o_{yvc} , `m.dsm_dict['recov'][(stf, sit, com)]`: The recovery time o_{yvc} prevents the DSM system to continuously shift demand. During the recovery time, all upshifts of demand commodity c in site v and support timeframe y may not exceed the product of the delay time and the maximal upshift capacity. The parameter is given in h. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “DSM” sheet. Here each row represents another DSM potential for demand commodity c in site v . The column with the header label “recov” represents the parameters o_{yvc} of the corresponding DSM tuples. If no limitation via this parameter is desired it has to be set to values lower than the delay time y_{yvc} .

DSM Maximal Upshift Per Hour, \bar{K}_{yvc}^{up} , MW, `m.dsm_dict['cap-max-up'][(stf, sit, com)]`: The DSM upshift capacity \bar{K}_{yvc}^{up} limits the total upshift per hour for a DSM potential of demand commodity c in site v and support timeframe y . The parameter is given in MW. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “DSM”

sheet. Here each row represents another DSM potential for demand commodity c in site v . The column with the header label “cap-max-up” represents the parameters $\bar{K}_{yvc}^{\text{up}}$ of the corresponding DSM tuples.

DSM Maximal Downshift Per Hour, $\bar{K}_{yvc}^{\text{down}}$, MW, `m.dsm_dict['cap-max-do'][(stf, sit, com)]`: The DSM downshift capacity $\bar{K}_{yvc}^{\text{up}}$ limits the total downshift per hour for a DSM potential of demand commodity c in site v and support timeframe y . The parameter is given in MW. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe can be found under the “DSM” sheet. Here each row represents another DSM potential for demand commodity c in site v . The column with the header label “cap-max-do” represents the parameters $\bar{K}_{yvc}^{\text{down}}$ of the corresponding DSM tuples.

Economic Parameters

Table 6: Table: Economic Model Parameters

| Parameter | Unit | Description |
|---|-----------|--|
| j | – | Global Discount rate |
| D_y | – | Factor for any payment made in modeled year y |
| I_y | – | Factor for any investment made in modeled year y |
| \bar{L}_{cost} | € | Maximum total system costs (if CO2 is minimized) |
| Commodity Economic Parameters | | |
| k_{yvc}^{fuel} | €/MWh | Stock Commodity Fuel Costs |
| k_{yvc}^{env} | €/MWh | Environmental Commodity Costs |
| k_{yvc}^{bs} | €/MWh | Buy/Sell Commodity Buy/Sell Costs |
| k_{yvc}^{bs} | – | Multiplier for Buy/Sell Commodity Buy/Sell Costs |
| Process Economic Parameters | | |
| i_{yvp} | – | Weighted Average Cost of Capital for Process |
| z_{yvp} | – | Process Depreciation Period |
| k_{yvp}^{inv} | €/MW | Process Capacity Investment Costs |
| k_{yvp}^{fix} | €/(MW a) | Annual Process Capacity Fixed Costs |
| k_{yvp}^{var} | €/MWh | Process Throughput Variable Costs |
| Storage Economic Parameters | | |
| i_{yvs} | – | Weighted Average Cost of Capital for Storage |
| z_{yvs} | – | Storage Depreciation Period |
| $k_{yvs}^{\text{p,inv}}$ | €/MW | Storage Power Investment Costs |
| $k_{yvs}^{\text{p,fix}}$ | €/(MW a) | Annual Storage Power Fixed Costs |
| $k_{yvs}^{\text{p,var}}$ | €/MWh | Storage Power Variable Costs |
| $k_{yvs}^{\text{c,inv}}$ | €/MWh | Storage Size Investment Costs |
| $k_{yvs}^{\text{c,fix}}$ | €/(MWh a) | Annual Storage Size Fixed Costs |
| $k_{yvs}^{\text{c,var}}$ | €/MWh | Storage Usage Variable Costs |
| Transmission Economic Parameters | | |
| i_{yvf} | – | Weighted Average Cost of Capital for Transmission |
| z_{yaf} | – | Transmission Depreciation Period |
| k_{yaf}^{inv} | €/MW | Transmission Capacity Investment Costs |
| k_{yaf}^{fix} | €/(MW a) | Annual Transmission Capacity Fixed Costs |
| k_{yaf}^{var} | €/MWh | Transmission Usage Variable Costs |

Discount rate, j , `m.global_prop.xls('Discount rate', level=1).loc[m.global_prop.index.min()[0]]['value']`: The discount rate j is used to calculate

the present value of future costs. It is set in the worksheet “Global” in the input file of the first support timeframe.

Factor for future payments, D_y : The parameter D_y is a multiplier that has to be factored into all cost terms apart from the invest costs in intertemporal planning based on support timeframes. All other cost terms for the support timeframe y are multiplied directly with this factor to find the present value of the sum of costs in support timeframe y and all non-modeled time frames until the next modeled time frame y_{+1} , which are identical to the support timeframe with the modeling approach taken:

$$D_y = (1 + j)^{1-(y-y_{\min})} \cdot \frac{1 - (1 + j)^{-(y_{+1}-y+1)}}{j}$$

In script `modelhelper.py` the factor D_y is implemented as the product of the functions:

```
def discount_factor(stf, m):
    """Discount for any payment made in the year stf
    """
    discount = (m.global_prop.xls('Discount rate', level=1)
                .loc[m.global_prop.index.min()[0]]['value'])

    return (1 + discount) ** (1 - (stf - m.global_prop.index.min()[0]))
```

and

```
def effective_distance(dist, m):
    """Factor for variable, fuel, purchase, sell, and fix costs.
    Calculated by repetition of modeled stfs and discount utility.
    """
    discount = (m.global_prop.xls('Discount rate', level=1)
                .loc[m.global_prop.index.min()[0]]['value'])

    if discount == 0:
        return dist
    else:
        return (1 - (1 + discount) ** (-dist)) / discount
```

Factor for investment made in support timeframe y , I_y : The parameter I_y is a multiplier that has to be factored into the invest costs in intertemporal planning based on support timeframes. The book value of the total invest costs per capacity in support timeframe y is multiplied with this factor to find the present value of the sum of costs of all annual payments made for this investment within the modeling horizon. The calculation of this parameter requires several case distinctions and is given by:

- $i \neq 0, j \neq 0$:

$$I_y = (1 + j)^{1-(y-y_{\min})} \cdot \frac{i}{j} \cdot \left(\frac{1 + i}{1 + j} \right)^n \cdot \frac{(1 + j)^n - (1 + j)^{n-k}}{(1 + i)^n - 1}$$

- $i = 0, j = 0$:

$$I_y = \frac{k}{n}$$

- $i \neq 0, j = 0$:

$$I_y = k \cdot \frac{(1 + i)^n \cdot i}{(1 + i)^n - 1}$$

- $i = 0, j \neq 0$:

$$I_y = \frac{1}{n} \cdot (1+j)^{-m} \cdot \frac{(1+j)^k - 1}{(1+j)^k \cdot j}$$

where k is the number of annualized payments that have to be made within the modeling horizon, n the depreciation period and i the weighted average cost of capital. Note that the parameters i and n take different values for different unit tuples.

In script `modelhelper.py` the factor I_y is implemented with the function:

```
def invcost_factor(dep_prd, interest, discount=None, year_built=None,
                  stf_min=None):
    """Investment cost factor formula.
    Evaluates the factor multiplied to the invest costs
    for depreciation duration and interest rate.
    Args:
        dep_prd: depreciation period (years)
        interest: interest rate (e.g. 0.06 means 6 %)
        year_built: year utility is built
        discount: discount rate for intertemporal planning
    """
    # invcost factor for non intertemporal planning
    if discount is None:
        if interest == 0:
            return 1 / dep_prd
        else:
            return ((1 + interest) ** dep_prd * interest /
                    ((1 + interest) ** dep_prd - 1))
    # invcost factor for intertemporal planning
    elif discount == 0:
        if interest == 0:
            return 1
        else:
            return (dep_prd * ((1 + interest) ** dep_prd * interest) /
                    ((1 + interest) ** dep_prd - 1))
    else:
        if interest == 0:
            return ((1 + discount) ** (1 - (year_built-stf_min))) *
                    ((1 + discount) ** dep_prd - 1) /
                    (dep_prd * discount * (1 + discount) ** dep_prd))
        else:
            return ((1 + discount) ** (1 - (year_built-stf_min))) *
                    (interest * (1 + interest) ** dep_prd *
                     ((1 + discount) ** dep_prd - 1)) /
                    (discount * (1 + discount) ** dep_prd *
                     ((1+interest) ** dep_prd - 1)))
```

In this formulation also payments after the modeled time horizon are being made. To fix this the overpay is subtracted via:

```
def overpay_factor(dep_prd, interest, discount, year_built, stf_min, stf_
    →end):
    """Overpay value factor formula.
    Evaluates the factor multiplied to the invest costs
    for all annuity payments of a unit after the end of the
    optimization period.
```

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```

Args:
    dep_prd: depreciation period (years)
    interest: interest rate (e.g. 0.06 means 6 %)
    year_built: year utility is built
    discount: discount rate for intertemporal planning
    k: operational time after simulation horizon
"""

op_time = (year_built + dep_prd) - stf_end - 1

if discount == 0:
    if interest == 0:
        return op_time / dep_prd
    else:
        return (op_time * ((1 + interest) ** dep_prd * interest) /
                ((1 + interest) ** dep_prd - 1))
else:
    if interest == 0:
        return ((1 + discount) ** (1 - (year_built - stf_min))) *
                ((1 + discount) ** op_time - 1) /
                (dep_prd * discount * (1 + discount) ** dep_prd)
    else:
        return ((1 + discount) ** (1 - (year_built - stf_min))) *
                (interest * (1 + interest) ** dep_prd *
                 ((1 + discount) ** op_time - 1)) /
                (discount * (1 + discount) ** dep_prd *
                 ((1 + interest) ** dep_prd - 1))

```

In case of negative values this overpay factor is set to zero afterwards.

Maximum total system cost, \bar{L}_{cost} , `m.global_prop.loc[(min(m.stf), 'Cost budget'), 'value']`: This parameter restricts the total present costs over the entire modeling horizon. It is only sensible and active when the objective is a minimization of CO2 emissions.

Commodity Economic Parameters

Stock Commodity Fuel Costs, k_{vc}^{fuel} , `m.commodity_dict['price'][c]`: The parameter k_{yvc}^{fuel} represents the book cost for purchasing one unit (1 MWh) of a stock commodity c ($\forall c \in C_{\text{stock}}$) in modeled timeframe y in a site v ($\forall v \in V$). The unit of this parameter is €/MWh. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet belonging the support timeframe y can be found in the “Commodity” sheet. Here each row represents another commodity tuple c_{yvq} and the column of stock commodity tuples ($\forall q = \text{“Stock”}$) in this sheet with the header label “price” represents the corresponding parameter k_{yvc}^{fuel} .

Environmental Commodity Costs, k_{yvc}^{env} , `m.commodity_dict['price'][c]`: The parameter k_{yvc}^{env} represents the book cost for producing/emitting one unit (1 t, 1 kg, ...) of an environmental commodity c ($\forall c \in C_{\text{env}}$) in support timeframe y in a site v ($\forall v \in V$). The unit of this parameter is €/t (i.e. per unit of output). The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to support timeframe y is the “Commodity” sheet. Here, each row represents a commodity tuple c_{yvq} and the fourth column of environmental commodity tuples ($\forall q = \text{“Env”}$) in this sheet with the header label “price” represents the corresponding parameter k_{yvc}^{env} .

Buy/Sell Commodity Buy/Sell Costs, k_{yvct}^{bs} , `m.buy_sell_price_dict[c[2], [(c[0], tm)]]`: The parameter k_{yvct}^{bs} represents the purchase/buy cost for purchasing/selling one unit (1 MWh)

of a buy/sell commodity c ($\forall c \in C_{\text{buy}}/(\forall c \in C_{\text{sell}})$) in support timeframe y in a site v ($\forall v \in V$) at timestep t ($\forall t \in T_m$). The unit of this parameter is €/MWh. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found in the “Buy-Sell-Price” sheet. Here each column represents a commodity tuple and the row values provide the timestep information.

Multiplier for Buy/Sell Commodity Buy/Sell Costs, k_{yvc}^{bs} , `m.commodity_dict['price'][c]`: The parameter k_{yvc}^{bs} is a multiplier for the buy/sell time series. It represents the factor on the purchase/buy cost for purchasing/selling one unit (1 MWh) of a buy/sell commodity c ($\forall c \in C_{\text{buy}}/(\forall c \in C_{\text{sell}})$) in support timeframe y in a site v ($\forall v \in V$). This parameter is unitless. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet belonging to support timeframe y can be found in the “Commodity” sheet. Here each row represents another commodity tuple c_{yvc} and the column of Buy/Sell commodity tuples ($\forall q = \text{“Buy/Sell”}$) in this sheet with the header label “price” represents the corresponding parameter k_{yvc}^{bs} .

Process Economic Parameters

Weighted Average Cost of Capital for Process, i_{yvp} : The parameter i_{yvp} represents the weighted average cost of capital for a process technology p in support timeframe y in a site v . The weighted average cost of capital gives the interest rate (%) of costs for capital after taxes. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to support timeframe y can be found under the “Process” sheet. Here each row represents another process tuple and the column with the header label “wacc” represents the parameters i_{yvp} . The parameter is given as a percentage, where “0.07” means 7%.

Process Depreciation Period, z_{yvp} : The parameter z_{yvp} represents the depreciation period of a process p built in support timeframe y in a site v . The depreciation period gives the economic and technical lifetime of a process investment. It thus features in the calculation of the invest cost factor and determines the end of operation of the process. The unit of this parameter is “a”, where “a” represents a year of 8760 hours. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet can be found under the “Process” sheet. Here each row represents another process tuple and the column with the header label “depreciation” represents the parameters z_{yvp} .

Process Capacity Investment Costs, k_{yvp}^{inv} , `m.process_dict['inv-cost'][p]`: The parameter k_{yvp}^{inv} represents the book value of the investment cost for adding one unit new capacity of a process technology p in support timeframe y in a site v . The unit of this parameter is €/MW. To get the full impact of the investment within the modeling horizon this parameter is multiplied with the factor for the investment made in modeled year y I_y . The process capacity investment cost is to be given as an input by the user. The related section for the process capacity investment cost in the spreadsheet representing the support timeframe y can be found under the “Process” sheet. Here each row represents another process p in a site v and the column with the header label “inv-cost” represents the process capacity investment costs of the corresponding process p and site v combinations.

Process Capacity Fixed Costs, k_{yvp}^{fix} , `m.process_dict['fix-cost'][p]`: The parameter k_{yvp}^{fix} represents the fix cost per one unit capacity κ_{yvp} of a process technology p in support timeframe y in a site v , that is charged annually. The unit of this parameter is €/(MW a). The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe y can be found under the “Process” sheet. Here each row represents another process p in a site v and the column with the header label “fix-cost” represents the parameters k_{yvp}^{fix} of the corresponding process p and site v combinations.

Process Variable Costs, k_{yvp}^{var} , `m.process_dict['var-cost'][p]`: The parameter k_{yvp}^{var} represents the book value of the variable cost per one unit energy throughput τ_{yvpt} through a process technology p in a site v in support timeframe y . The unit of this parameter is €/MWh. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe y can be found under the

“Process” sheet. Here each row represents another process p in a site v and the column with the header label “var-cost” represents the parameters k_{yvp}^{var} of the corresponding process p and site v combinations.

Storage Economic Parameters

Weighted Average Cost of Capital for Storage, i_{yvs} : The parameter i_{yvs} represents the weighted average cost of capital for a storage technology s in a site v and support timeframe y . The weighted average cost of capital gives the interest rate(%) of costs for capital after taxes. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe y can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents another storage s in a site v and the column with the header label “wacc” represents the parameters i_{yvs} of the corresponding storage s and site v combinations. The parameter is given as a percentage, where “0.07” means 7%.

Storage Depreciation Period, z_{yvs} , (a): The parameter z_{yvs} represents the depreciation period of a storage s in a site v built in support timeframe y . The depreciation period gives the economic and technical lifetime of a storage investment. It thus features in the calculation of the invest cost factor and determines the end of operation of the storage. The unit of this parameter is “a”, where “a” represents a year of 8760 hours. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe y can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents another storage s in a site v and the column with the header label “depreciation” represents the parameters z_{yvs} of the corresponding storage s and site v combinations.

Storage Power Investment Costs, $k_{yvs}^{\text{p,inv}}$, `m.storage_dict['inv-cost-p'][s]`: The parameter $k_{yvs}^{\text{p,inv}}$ represents the book value of the total investment cost for adding one unit new power output capacity of a storage technology s in a site v in support timeframe y . The unit of this parameter is €/MW. To get the full impact of the investment within the modeling horizon this parameter is multiplied with the factor for the investment made in modeled year y I_y . The related section for the storage power output capacity investment cost in the spreadsheet corresponding to the support timeframe y can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents another storage s in a site v and the column with the header label “inv-cost-p” represents the storage power output capacity investment cost of the corresponding storage s and site v combinations.

Annual Storage Power Fixed Costs, $k_{yvs}^{\text{p,fix}}$, `m.storage_dict['fix-cost-p'][s]`: The parameter $k_{yvs}^{\text{p,fix}}$ represents the fix cost per one unit power output capacity of a storage technology s in a site v and support timeframe y , that is charged annually. The unit of this parameter is €/(MW a). The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to support timeframe y can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents another storage s in a site v and the column with the header label “fix-cost-p” represents the parameters $k_{yvs}^{\text{p,fix}}$ of the corresponding storage s and site v combinations.

Storage Power Variable Costs, $k_{yvs}^{\text{p,var}}$, `m.storage_dict['var-cost-p'][s]`: The parameter $k_{yvs}^{\text{p,var}}$ represents the variable cost per unit energy, that is stored in or retrieved from a storage technology s in a site v in support timeframe y . The unit of this parameter is €/MWh. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to support timeframe y can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents another storage s in a site v and the column with the header label “var-cost-p” represents the parameters $k_{yvs}^{\text{p,var}}$ of the corresponding storage s and site v combinations.

Storage Size Investment Costs, $k_{yvs}^{\text{c,inv}}$, `m.storage_dict['inv-cost-c'][s]`: The parameter $k_{yvs}^{\text{c,inv}}$ represents the book value of the total investment cost for adding one unit new storage capacity to a storage technology s in a site v in support timeframe y . The unit of this parameter is €/MWh. To get the full impact of the investment within the modeling horizon this parameter is multiplied with the factor for the investment made in modeled year y I_y . The related section for the storage content

capacity investment cost in the spreadsheet corresponding to support timeframe y can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents another storage s in a site v and the column with the header label “inv-cost-c” represents the storage content capacity investment cost of the corresponding storage s and site v combinations.

Annual Storage Size Fixed Costs, $k_{yvs}^{c,fix}$, $m.storage_dict['fix-cost-c'][s]$: The parameter $k_{yvs}^{c,fix}$ represents the fix cost per year per one unit storage content capacity of a storage technology s in a site v in support timeframe y . The unit of this parameter is €/ (MWh a). The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to support timeframe y can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents another storage s in a site v and the column with the header label “fix-cost-c” represents the parameters $k_{yvs}^{c,fix}$ of the corresponding storage s and site v combinations.

Storage Usage Variable Costs, $k_{yvs}^{c,var}$, $m.storage_dict['var-cost-c'][s]$: The parameter $k_{yvs}^{c,var}$ represents the variable cost per unit energy, that is conserved in a storage technology s in a site v in support timeframe y . The unit of this parameter is €/MWh. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to support timeframe y can be found under the “Storage” sheet. Here each row represents another storage s in a site v and the column with the header label “var-cost-c” represents the parameters $k_{yvs}^{c,var}$ of the corresponding storage s and site v combinations. The value of this parameter is usually set to zero, but the parameter can be taken advantage of if the storage has a short term usage or has an increased devaluation due to usage, compared to amount of energy stored.

Transmission Economic Parameters

Weighted Average Cost of Capital for Transmission, i_{yvf} , : The parameter i_{yvf} represents the weighted average cost of capital for a transmission f transferring commodities through an arc a built in support timeframe y . The weighted average cost of capital gives the interest rate(%) of costs for capital after taxes. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to support timeframe y can be found under the “Transmission” sheet. Here each row represents another transmission f transferring commodities through an arc a and the column with the header label “wacc” represents the parameters i_{yvf} of the corresponding transmission f and arc a combinations. The parameter is given as a percentage, where “0.07” means 7%.

Transmission Depreciation Period, z_{yaf} , (a): The parameter z_{yaf} represents the depreciation period of a transmission f transferring commodities through an arc a built in support timeframe y . The depreciation period of gives the economic and technical lifetime of a transmission investment. It thus features in the calculation of the invest cost factor and determines the end of operation of the transmission. The unit of this parameter is “a”, where “a” represents a year of 8760 hours. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to support timeframe y can be found under the “Transmission” sheet. Here each row represents another transmission f transferring commodities through an arc a and the column with the header label “depreciation” represents the parameters z_{yaf} of the corresponding transmission f and arc a combinations.

Transmission Capacity Investment Costs, k_{yaf}^{inv} , $m.transmission_dict['inv-cost'][t]$: The parameter k_{yaf}^{inv} represents the book value of the investment cost for adding one unit new transmission capacity to a transmission f transferring commodities through an arc a in support timeframe y . To get the full impact of the investment within the modeling horizon this parameter is multiplied with the factor for the investment made in modeled year y I_y . The unit of this parameter is €/MW. The related section for the transmission capacity investment cost in the spreadsheet corresponding to support timeframe y can be found under the “Transmission” sheet. Here each row represents another transmission f transferring commodities through an arc a and the column with the header label “inv-cost” represents the transmission capacity investment cost of the corresponding transmission f and arc a combinations.

Annual Transmission Capacity Fixed Costs, k_{yaf}^{fix} , $m.transmission_dict['fix-cost'][t]$:

The parameter k_{yaf}^{fix} represents the annual fix cost per one unit capacity of a transmission f transferring commodities through an arc a . The unit of this parameter is €/ (MW a). The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to support timeframe y can be found under the “Transmission” sheet. Here each row represents another transmission f transferring commodities through an arc a and the column with the header label “fix-cost” represents the parameters k_{yaf}^{fix} of the corresponding transmission f and arc a combinations.

Transmission Usage Variable Costs, k_{yaf}^{var} , `m.transmission_dict['var-cost'][t]`: The parameter k_{yaf}^{var} represents the variable cost per unit energy, that is transferred with a transmission f through an arc a . The unit of this parameter is €/ MWh. The related section for this parameter in the spreadsheet corresponding to support timeframe y can be found under the “Transmission” sheet. Here each row represents another transmission f transferring commodities through an arc a and the column with the header label “var-cost” represents the parameters k_{yaf}^{var} of the corresponding transmission f and arc a combinations.

Equations

Objective function

There are two possible choices of objective function for urbs problems, either the costs (default option) or the total CO2-emissions can be minimized.

If the total CO2-emissions are minimized the objective function takes the form:

$$w \sum_{t \in T_m} \sum_{v \in V} -\text{CB}(v, \text{CO}_2, t)$$

In script `model.py` the global CO2 emissions are defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
def co2_rule(m):
    co2_output_sum = 0
    for stf in m.stf:
        for tm in m.tm:
            for sit in m.sit:
                # minus because negative commodity_balance represents
                # creation of that commodity.
                if m.mode['int']:
                    co2_output_sum += (- commodity_balance(m, tm, stf, sit,
→ 'CO2') *
                                     m.weight * stf_dist(stf, m))
                else:
                    co2_output_sum += (- commodity_balance(m, tm, stf, sit,
→ 'CO2') *
                                     m.weight)

    return (co2_output_sum)
```

In the default case the total system costs are minimized. These variable total system costs ζ are calculated by the cost function. The cost function is the objective function of the optimization model. Minimizing the value of the variable total system cost would give the most reasonable solution for the modelled energy system. The formula of the cost function expressed in mathematical notation is as following:

$$\zeta = (\zeta_{\text{inv}} + \zeta_{\text{fix}} + \zeta_{\text{var}} + \zeta_{\text{fuel}} + \zeta_{\text{rev}} + \zeta_{\text{pur}} + \zeta_{\text{startup}})$$

The calculation of the variable total system cost is given in `model.py` by the following code fragment.

```
def cost_rule(m):
    return pyomo.summation(m.costs)
```

The variable total system cost ζ is basically calculated by the summation of every type of total costs. As previously mentioned in section *Cost Types*, these cost types are : Investment, Fix, Variable, Fuel, Revenue, Purchase.

In script model.py the individual cost functions are calculated by the following code fragment:

```
def def_costs_rule(m, cost_type):
    #Calculate total costs by cost type.
    #Sums up process activity and capacity expansions
    #and sums them in the cost types that are specified in the set
    #m.cost_type. To change or add cost types, add/change entries
    #there and modify the if/elif cases in this function accordingly.
    #Cost types are
    # - Investment costs for process power, storage power and
    #   storage capacity. They are multiplied by the investment
    #   factors. Rest values of units are subtracted.
    # - Fixed costs for process power, storage power and storage
    #   capacity.
    # - Variables costs for usage of processes, storage and transmission.
    # - Fuel costs for stock commodity purchase.

    if cost_type == 'Invest':
        cost = \
            sum(m.cap_pro_new[p] *
                m.process_dict['inv-cost'][p] *
                m.process_dict['invcost-factor'][p]
                for p in m.pro_tuples)
        if m.mode['int']:
            cost -= \
                sum(m.cap_pro_new[p] *
                    m.process_dict['inv-cost'][p] *
                    m.process_dict['overpay-factor'][p]
                    for p in m.pro_tuples)
        if m.mode['tra']:
            # transmission_cost is defined in transmission.py
            cost += transmission_cost(m, cost_type)
        if m.mode['sto']:
            # storage_cost is defined in storage.py
            cost += storage_cost(m, cost_type)
        return m.costs[cost_type] == cost

    elif cost_type == 'Fixed':
        cost = \
            sum(m.cap_pro[p] * m.process_dict['fix-cost'][p] *
                m.process_dict['cost_factor'][p]
                for p in m.pro_tuples)
        if m.mode['tra']:
            cost += transmission_cost(m, cost_type)
        if m.mode['sto']:
            cost += storage_cost(m, cost_type)
        return m.costs[cost_type] == cost

    elif cost_type == 'Variable':
```

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```

cost = \
    sum(m.tau_pro[(tm,) + p] * m.weight *
        m.process_dict['var-cost'][p] *
        m.process_dict['cost_factor'][p]
        for tm in m.tm
        for p in m.pro_tuples)
if m.mode['tra']:
    cost += transmission_cost(m, cost_type)
if m.mode['sto']:
    cost += storage_cost(m, cost_type)
return m.costs[cost_type] == cost

elif cost_type == 'Fuel':
    return m.costs[cost_type] == sum(
        m.e_co_stock[(tm,) + c] * m.weight *
        m.commodity_dict['price'][c] *
        m.commodity_dict['cost_factor'][c]
        for tm in m.tm for c in m.com_tuples
        if c[2] in m.com_stock)

elif cost_type == 'Environmental':
    return m.costs[cost_type] == sum(
        - commodity_balance(m, tm, stf, sit, com) * m.weight *
        m.commodity_dict['price'][(stf, sit, com, com_type)] *
        m.commodity_dict['cost_factor'][(stf, sit, com, com_type)]
        for tm in m.tm
        for stf, sit, com, com_type in m.com_tuples
        if com in m.com_env)

# Revenue and Purchase costs defined in BuySellPrice.py
elif cost_type == 'Revenue':
    return m.costs[cost_type] == revenue_costs(m)

elif cost_type == 'Purchase':
    return m.costs[cost_type] == purchase_costs(m)

else:
    raise NotImplementedError("Unknown cost type.")

```

Constraints

Commodity Constraints

Commodity Balance The function commodity balance calculates the in- and outflows into all processes, storages and transmission of a commodity c in a site v in support timeframe y at a timestep t . The value of the function CB being greater than zero $CB > 0$ means that the presence of the commodity c in the site v in support timeframe y at the timestep t is getting by the interaction with the technologies given above. Correspondingly, the value of the function being less than zero means that the presence of the commodity in the site at the timestep is getting more than before by the technologies given above. The mathematical explanation of this rule for general problems is explained in [Energy Storage](#).

In script `modelhelper.py` the value of the commodity balance function $CB(y, v, c, t)$ is calculated by the following code fragment:

```

def commodity_balance(m, tm, stf, sit, com):
    """Calculate commodity balance at given timestep.
    For a given commodity co and timestep tm, calculate the balance of
    consumed (to process/storage/transmission, counts positive) and
    →provided
    (from process/storage/transmission, counts negative) commodity flow.
    →Used
    as helper function in create_model for constraints on demand and stock
    commodities.
    Args:
        m: the model object
        tm: the timestep
        site: the site
        com: the commodity
    Returns
        balance: net value of consumed (positive) or provided (negative)
    →power
    """
    balance = (sum(m.e_pro_in[(tm, stframe, site, process, com)]
                  # usage as input for process increases balance
                  for stframe, site, process in m.pro_tuples
                  if site == sit and stframe == stf and
                  (stframe, process, com) in m.r_in_dict) -
              sum(m.e_pro_out[(tm, stframe, site, process, com)]
                  # output from processes decreases balance
                  for stframe, site, process in m.pro_tuples
                  if site == sit and stframe == stf and
                  (stframe, process, com) in m.r_out_dict))
    if m.mode['tra']:
        balance += transmission_balance(m, tm, stf, sit, com)
    if m.mode['sto']:
        balance += storage_balance(m, tm, stf, sit, com)

    return balance

```

where the two functions introducing the partly balances for transmissions and storages, respectively, are given by:

```

def transmission_balance(m, tm, stf, sit, com):
    """called in commodity balance
    For a given commodity co and timestep tm, calculate the balance of
    import and export """

    return (sum(m.e_tra_in[(tm, stframe, site_in, site_out,
                           transmission, com)]
                # exports increase balance
                for stframe, site_in, site_out, transmission, commodity
                in m.tra_tuples
                if (site_in == sit and stframe == stf and
                    commodity == com)) -
            sum(m.e_tra_out[(tm, stframe, site_in, site_out,
                           transmission, com)]
                # imports decrease balance
                for stframe, site_in, site_out, transmission, commodity
                in m.tra_tuples
                if (site_out == sit and stframe == stf and
                    commodity == com)))

```

```
def storage_balance(m, tm, stf, sit, com):
    """called in commodity balance
    For a given commodity co and timestep tm, calculate the balance of
    storage input and output """

    return sum(m.e_sto_in[(tm, stframe, site, storage, com)] -
               m.e_sto_out[(tm, stframe, site, storage, com)]
               # usage as input for storage increases consumption
               # output from storage decreases consumption
               for stframe, site, storage, commodity in m.sto_tuples
               if site == sit and stframe == stf and commodity == com)
```

Vertex Rule: The vertex rule is the main constraint that has to be satisfied for every commodity. It represents a version of “Kirchhoff’s current law” or local energy conservation. This constraint is defined differently for each commodity type. The inequality requires, that any imbalance ($CB > 0$, $CB < 0$) of a commodity c in a site v and support timeframe y at a timestep t to be balanced by a corresponding source term or demand. The rule is not defined for environmental or SupIm commodities. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Minimal optimization model](#).

In script `model.py` the constraint vertex rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragments:

```
m.res_vertex = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.com_tuples,
    rule=res_vertex_rule,
    doc='storage + transmission + process + source + buy - sell == demand')
```

```
def res_vertex_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, com, com_type):
    # environmental or supim commodities don't have this constraint (yet)
    if com in m.com_env:
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
    if com in m.com_supim:
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip

    # helper function commodity_balance calculates balance from input to
    # and output from processes, storage and transmission.
    # if power_surplus > 0: production/storage/imports create net positive
    # amount of commodity com
    # if power_surplus < 0: production/storage/exports consume a net
    # amount of the commodity com
    power_surplus = - commodity_balance(m, tm, stf, sit, com)

    # if com is a stock commodity, the commodity source term e_co_stock
    # can supply a possibly negative power_surplus
    if com in m.com_stock:
        power_surplus += m.e_co_stock[tm, stf, sit, com, com_type]

    # if Buy and sell prices are enabled
    if m.mode['bsp']:
        power_surplus += bsp_surplus(m, tm, stf, sit, com, com_type)

    # if com is a demand commodity, the power_surplus is reduced by the
    # demand value; no scaling by m.dt or m.weight is needed here, as this
    # constraint is about power (MW), not energy (MWh)
    if com in m.com_demand:
        try:
            power_surplus -= m.demand_dict[(sit, com)][(stf, tm)]
```

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```

except KeyError:
    pass

if m.mode['dsm']:
    power_surplus += dsm_surplus(m, tm, stf, sit, com)

return power_surplus == 0

```

where the two functions introducing the effects of Buy/Sell or DSM events, respectively, are given by:

```

def bsp_surplus(m, tm, stf, sit, com, com_type):

    power_surplus = 0

    # if com is a sell commodity, the commodity source term e_co_sell
    # can supply a possibly positive power_surplus
    if com in m.com_sell:
        power_surplus -= m.e_co_sell[tm, stf, sit, com, com_type]

    # if com is a buy commodity, the commodity source term e_co_buy
    # can supply a possibly negative power_surplus
    if com in m.com_buy:
        power_surplus += m.e_co_buy[tm, stf, sit, com, com_type]

    return power_surplus

```

```

def dsm_surplus(m, tm, stf, sit, com):
    """ called in vertex rule
        calculate dsm surplus"""
    if (stf, sit, com) in m.dsm_site_tuples:
        return (- m.dsm_up[tm, stf, sit, com] +
                sum(m.dsm_down[t, tm, stf, sit, com]
                    for t in dsm_time_tuples(
                        tm, m.timesteps[1:],
                        max(int(1 / m.dt *
                              m.dsm_dict['delay'][(stf, sit, com)]), 1))))
    else:
        return 0

```

Stock Per Step Rule: The constraint stock per step rule applies only for commodities of type “Stock” ($c \in C_{st}$). This constraint limits the amount of stock commodity $c \in C_{st}$, that can be used by the energy system in the site v in support timeframe y at the timestep t . This amount is limited by the product of the parameter maximum stock supply limit per hour \bar{l}_{yvc} and the timestep length Δt . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Minimal optimization model](#).

In script `model.py` the constraint stock per step rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```

m.res_stock_step = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.com_tuples,
    rule=res_stock_step_rule,
    doc='stock commodity input per step <= commodity.maxperstep')

```

```

def res_stock_step_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, com, com_type):

```

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```

if com not in m.com_stock:
    return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
else:
    return (m.e_co_stock[tm, stf, sit, com, com_type] <=
            m.dt * m.commodity_dict['maxperhour']
            [(stf, sit, com, com_type)])

```

Total Stock Rule: The constraint total stock rule applies only for commodities of type “Stock” ($c \in C_{st}$). This constraint limits the amount of stock commodity $c \in C_{st}$, that can be used annually by the energy system in the site v and support timeframe y . This amount is limited by the parameter maximum annual stock supply limit per vertex \bar{L}_{yvc} . The annual usage of stock commodity is calculated by the sum of the products of the parameter weight w and the parameter stock commodity source term ρ_{yvct} , summed over all timesteps $t \in T_m$. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Minimal optimization model](#).

In script `model.py` the constraint total stock rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```

m.res_stock_total = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.com_tuples,
    rule=res_stock_total_rule,
    doc='total stock commodity input <= commodity.max')

```

```

def res_stock_total_rule(m, stf, sit, com, com_type):
    if com not in m.com_stock:
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
    else:
        # calculate total consumption of commodity com
        total_consumption = 0
        for tm in m.tm:
            total_consumption += (
                m.e_co_stock[tm, stf, sit, com, com_type])
        total_consumption *= m.weight
    return (total_consumption <=
            m.commodity_dict['max'][(stf, sit, com, com_type)])

```

Sell Per Step Rule: The constraint sell per step rule applies only for commodities of type “Sell” ($c \in C_{sell}$). This constraint limits the amount of sell commodity $c \in C_{sell}$, that can be sold by the energy system in the site v in support timeframe y at the timestep t . The limit is defined by the parameter maximum sell supply limit per hour \bar{g}_{yvc} . To satisfy this constraint, the value of the variable sell commodity source term ρ_{yvct} must be less than or equal to the value of the parameter maximum sell supply limit per hour \bar{g}_{vc} multiplied with the length of the time steps Δt . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Trading with an external market](#).

In script `BuySellPrice.py` the constraint sell per step rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```

m.res_sell_step = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.com_tuples,
    rule=res_sell_step_rule,
    doc='sell commodity output per step <= commodity.maxperstep')

```

```

def res_sell_step_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, com, com_type):
    if com not in m.com_sell:

```

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```

    return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
else:
    return (m.e_co_sell[tm, stf, sit, com, com_type] <=
            m.dt * m.commodity_dict['maxperhour']
            [(stf, sit, com, com_type)])

```

Total Sell Rule: The constraint total sell rule applies only for commodities of type “Sell” ($c \in C_{\text{sell}}$). This constraint limits the amount of sell commodity $c \in C_{\text{sell}}$, that can be sold annually by the energy system in the site v and support timeframe y . The limit is defined by the parameter maximum annual sell supply limit per vertex \bar{G}_{yvc} . The annual usage of sell commodity is calculated by the sum of the products of the parameter weight w and the parameter sell commodity source term ϱ_{yvct} , summed over all timesteps $t \in T_m$. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Trading with an external market](#).

In script `BuySellPrice.py` the constraint total sell rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```

m.res_sell_total = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.com_tuples,
    rule=res_sell_total_rule,
    doc='total sell commodity output <= commodity.max')

```

```

def res_sell_total_rule(m, stf, sit, com, com_type):
    if com not in m.com_sell:
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
    else:
        # calculate total sale of commodity com
        total_consumption = 0
        for tm in m.tm:
            total_consumption += (
                m.e_co_sell[tm, stf, sit, com, com_type])
        total_consumption *= m.weight
    return (total_consumption <=
            m.commodity_dict['max'][(stf, sit, com, com_type)])

```

Buy Per Step Rule: The constraint buy per step rule applies only for commodities of type “Buy” ($c \in C_{\text{buy}}$). This constraint limits the amount of buy commodity $c \in C_{\text{buy}}$, that can be bought by the energy system in the site v in support timeframe y at the timestep t . The limit is defined by the parameter maximum buy supply limit per time step \bar{b}_{yvc} . To satisfy this constraint, the value of the variable buy commodity source term ψ_{yvct} must be less than or equal to the value of the parameter maximum buy supply limit per time step \bar{b}_{vc} , multiplied by the length of the time steps Δt . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Trading with an external market](#).

In script `BuySellPrice.py` the constraint buy per step rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```

m.res_buy_step = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.com_tuples,
    rule=res_buy_step_rule,
    doc='buy commodity output per step <= commodity.maxperstep')

```

```

def res_buy_step_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, com, com_type):
    if com not in m.com_buy:
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip

```

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```

else:
    return (m.e_co_buy[tm, stf, sit, com, com_type] <=
            m.dt * m.commodity_dict['maxperhour']
            [(stf, sit, com, com_type)])

```

Total Buy Rule: The constraint total buy rule applies only for commodities of type “Buy” ($c \in C_{\text{buy}}$). This constraint limits the amount of buy commodity $c \in C_{\text{buy}}$, that can be bought annually by the energy system in the site v in support timeframe y . The limit is defined by the parameter maximum annual buy supply limit per vertex \bar{B}_{yvc} . To satisfy this constraint, the annual usage of buy commodity must be less than or equal to the value of the parameter buy supply limit per vertex \bar{B}_{vc} . The annual usage of buy commodity is calculated by the sum of the products of the parameter weight w and the parameter buy commodity source term ψ_{yvc} , summed over all modeled timesteps $t \in T_m$. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Trading with an external market*.

In script `BuySellPrice.py` the constraint total buy rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```

m.res_buy_total = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.com_tuples,
    rule=res_buy_total_rule,
    doc='total buy commodity output <= commodity.max')

```

```

def res_buy_total_rule(m, stf, sit, com, com_type):
    if com not in m.com_buy:
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
    else:
        # calculate total sale of commodity com
        total_consumption = 0
        for tm in m.tm:
            total_consumption += (
                m.e_co_buy[tm, stf, sit, com, com_type])
        total_consumption *= m.weight
        return (total_consumption <=
                m.commodity_dict['max'][(stf, sit, com, com_type)])

```

Environmental Output Per Step Rule: The constraint environmental output per step rule applies only for commodities of type “Env” ($c \in C_{\text{env}}$). This constraint limits the amount of environmental commodity $c \in C_{\text{env}}$, that can be released to environment by the energy system in the site v in support timeframe y at the timestep t . The limit is defined by the parameter maximum environmental output per time step \bar{m}_{yvc} . To satisfy this constraint, the negative value of the commodity balance for the given environmental commodity $c \in C_{\text{env}}$ must be less than or equal to the value of the parameter maximum environmental output per time step \bar{m}_{vc} , multiplied by the length of the time steps Δt . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Minimal optimization model*.

In script `model.py` the constraint environmental output per step rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```

m.res_env_step = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.com_tuples,
    rule=res_env_step_rule,
    doc='environmental output per step <= commodity.maxperstep')

```

```
def res_env_step_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, com, com_type):
    if com not in m.com_env:
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
    else:
        environmental_output = - commodity_balance(m, tm, stf, sit, com)
        return (environmental_output <=
                m.dt * m.commodity_dict['maxperhour']
                [(stf, sit, com, com_type)])
```

Total Environmental Output Rule: The constraint total environmental output rule applies only for commodities of type “Env” ($c \in C_{\text{env}}$). This constraint limits the amount of environmental commodity $c \in C_{\text{env}}$, that can be released to environment annually by the energy system in the site v in support timeframe y . The limit is defined by the parameter maximum annual environmental output limit per vertex \bar{M}_{yvc} . To satisfy this constraint, the annual release of environmental commodity must be less than or equal to the value of the parameter maximum annual environmental output \bar{M}_{vc} . The annual release of environmental commodity is calculated by the sum of the products of the parameter weight w and the negative value of commodity balance function, summed over all modeled time steps $t \in T_m$. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Minimal optimization model*.

In script `model.py` the constraint total environmental output rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_env_total = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.com_tuples,
    rule=res_env_total_rule,
    doc='total environmental commodity output <= commodity.max')
```

```
def res_env_total_rule(m, stf, sit, com, com_type):
    if com not in m.com_env:
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
    else:
        # calculate total creation of environmental commodity com
        env_output_sum = 0
        for tm in m.tm:
            env_output_sum += (- commodity_balance(m, tm, stf, sit, com))
        env_output_sum *= m.weight
        return (env_output_sum <=
                m.commodity_dict['max'][(stf, sit, com, com_type)])
```

Demand Side Management Constraints

The DSM equations are taken from the Paper of Zerrahn and Schill “On the representation of demand-side management in power system models”, DOI: [10.1016/j.energy.2015.03.037](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2015.03.037).

DSM Variables Rule: The DSM variables rule defines the relation between the up- and downshifted DSM commodities. An upshift δ_{yvc}^{up} in site v and support timeframe y of demand commodity c in time step t can be compensated during a certain time step interval $[t - y_{yvc}/\Delta t, t + y_{yvc}/\Delta t]$ by multiple downshifts $\delta_{t,tt,yvc}^{\text{down}}$. Here, y_{yvc} represents the allowable delay time of downshifts in hours, which is scaled into time steps by dividing by the timestep length Δt . Depending on the DSM efficiency e_{yvc} , an upshift in a DSM commodity may correspond to multiple downshifts which sum to less than the original upshift. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Demand side management*.

In script `dsm.py` the constraint DSM variables rule is defined by the following code fragment:

```
m.def_dsm_variables = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.dsm_site_tuples,
    rule=def_dsm_variables_rule,
    doc='DSMup * efficiency factor n == DSMdo (summed)')
```

```
def def_dsm_variables_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, com):
    dsm_down_sum = 0
    for tt in dsm_time_tuples(tm,
                               m.timesteps[1:],
                               max(int(1 / m.dt *
                                     m.dsm_dict['delay'][(stf, sit, com)]),
    ↪1)):
        dsm_down_sum += m.dsm_down[tm, tt, stf, sit, com]
    return dsm_down_sum == (m.dsm_up[tm, stf, sit, com] *
                             m.dsm_dict['eff'][(stf, sit, com)])
```

DSM Upward Rule: The DSM upshift δ_{yvc}^{up} in site v and support timeframe y of demand commodity c in time step t is limited by the DSM maximal upshift per hour $\bar{K}_{yvc}^{\text{up}}$, multiplied by the length of the time steps Δt . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Demand side management](#).

In script `dsm.py` the constraint DSM upward rule is defined by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_dsm_upward = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.dsm_site_tuples,
    rule=res_dsm_upward_rule,
    doc='DSMup <= Cup (threshold capacity of DSMup)')
```

```
def res_dsm_upward_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, com):
    return m.dsm_up[tm, stf, sit, com] <= (m.dt *
                                             m.dsm_dict['cap-max-up']
                                             [(stf, sit, com)])
```

DSM Downward Rule: The total DSM downshift $\delta_{t,tt,yvc}^{\text{down}}$ in site v and support timeframe y of demand commodity c in time step t is limited by the DSM maximal downshift per hour $\bar{K}_{yvc}^{\text{down}}$, multiplied by the length of the time steps Δt . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Demand side management](#).

In script `dsm.py` the constraint DSM downward rule is defined by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_dsm_downward = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.dsm_site_tuples,
    rule=res_dsm_downward_rule,
    doc='DSMdo (summed) <= Cdo (threshold capacity of DSMdo)')
```

```
def res_dsm_downward_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, com):
    dsm_down_sum = 0
    for t in dsm_time_tuples(tm,
                              m.timesteps[1:],
                              max(int(1 / m.dt *
                                    m.dsm_dict['delay'][(stf, sit, com)]),
    ↪1)):
        dsm_down_sum += m.dsm_down[t, tm, stf, sit, com]
    return dsm_down_sum <= (m.dt * m.dsm_dict['cap-max-do'][(stf, sit,
    ↪com)])
```

DSM Maximum Rule: The DSM maximum rule limits the shift of one DSM unit in site v in support timeframe y of demand commodity c in time step t . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Demand side management](#).

In script `dsm.py` the constraint DSM maximum rule is defined by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_dsm_maximum = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.dsm_site_tuples,
    rule=res_dsm_maximum_rule,
    doc='DSMup + DSMdo (summed) <= max(Cup,Cdo)')

def res_dsm_maximum_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, com):
    dsm_down_sum = 0
    for t in dsm_time_tuples(tm,
                              m.timesteps[1:],
                              max(int(1 / m.dt *
                                  m.dsm_dict['delay'][(stf, sit, com)]),
                              1)):
        dsm_down_sum += m.dsm_down[t, tm, stf, sit, com]

    max_dsm_limit = m.dt * max(m.dsm_dict['cap-max-up'][(stf, sit, com)],
                               m.dsm_dict['cap-max-do'][(stf, sit, com)])
    return m.dsm_up[tm, stf, sit, com] + dsm_down_sum <= max_dsm_limit
```

DSM Recovery Rule: The DSM recovery rule limits the upshift in site v and support timeframe y of demand commodity c during a set recovery period o_{yvc} . Since the recovery period o_{yvc} is input as hours, it is scaled into time steps by dividing it by the length of the time steps Δt . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Demand side management](#).

In script `dsm.py` the constraint DSM Recovery rule is defined by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_dsm_recovery = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.dsm_site_tuples,
    rule=res_dsm_recovery_rule,
    doc='DSMup(t, t + recovery time R) <= Cup * delay time L')

def res_dsm_recovery_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, com):
    dsm_up_sum = 0
    for t in dsm_recovery(tm,
                          m.timesteps[1:],
                          max(int(1 / m.dt *
                              m.dsm_dict['recov'][(stf, sit, com)]),
                          1)):
        dsm_up_sum += m.dsm_up[t, stf, sit, com]
    return dsm_up_sum <= (m.dsm_dict['cap-max-up'][(stf, sit, com)] *
                          m.dsm_dict['delay'][(stf, sit, com)])
```

Global Environmental Constraint

Global CO2 Limit Rule: The constraint global CO2 limit rule applies to the whole energy system in one support timeframe y , that is to say it applies to every site and timestep. This constraints restricts the total amount of CO2 to environment. The constraint states that the sum of released CO2 across all sites $v \in V$ and timesteps $t \in t_m$ must be less than or equal to the parameter maximum global annual CO2 emission limit $\bar{L}_{CO_2,y}$, where the amount of released CO2 in a single site v at a single timestep t is calculated by the product of commodity balance of environmental commodities $CB(y, v, CO_2, t)$ and

the parameter weight w . This constraint is skipped if the value of the parameter \bar{L}_{CO_2} is set to `inf`. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Minimal optimization model*.

In script `model.py` the constraint annual global CO2 limit rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
def res_global_co2_limit_rule(m, stf):
    if math.isinf(m.global_prop_dict['value'][stf, 'CO2 limit']):
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
    elif m.global_prop_dict['value'][stf, 'CO2 limit'] >= 0:
        co2_output_sum = 0
        for tm in m.tm:
            for sit in m.sit:
                # minus because negative commodity_balance represents_
→creation
                # of that commodity.
                co2_output_sum += (- commodity_balance(m, tm,
                                                         stf, sit, 'CO2'))

        # scaling to annual output (cf. definition of m.weight)
        co2_output_sum *= m.weight
        return (co2_output_sum <= m.global_prop_dict['value']
                [stf, 'CO2 limit'])
    else:
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
```

Global CO2 Budget Rule: The constraint global CO2 budget rule applies to the whole energy system over the entire modeling horizon, that is to say it applies to every support timeframe, site and timestep. This constraints restricts the total amount of CO2 to environment. The constraint states that the sum of released CO2 across all support timeframe $y \in Y$, sites $v \in V$ and timesteps $t \in t_m$ must be less than or equal to the parameter maximum global CO2 emission budget $\bar{L}_{CO_2,y}$, where the amount of released CO2 in a single support timeframe y in a single site v and at a single timestep t is calculated by the product of the commodity balance of environmental commodities $CB(y, v, CO_2, t)$ and the parameter weight w . This constraint is skipped if the value of the parameter \bar{L}_{CO_2} is set to `inf`. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Intertemporal optimization model*.

In script `model.py` the constraint global CO2 budget is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
def res_global_co2_budget_rule(m):
    if math.isinf(m.global_prop_dict['value'][min(m.stf_list), 'CO2 budget
→']):
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
    elif (m.global_prop_dict['value'][min(m.stf_list), 'CO2 budget']) >= 0:
        co2_output_sum = 0
        for stf in m.stf:
            for tm in m.tm:
                for sit in m.sit:
                    # minus because negative commodity_balance represents
                    # creation of that commodity.
                    co2_output_sum += (- commodity_balance
                                       (m, tm, stf, sit, 'CO2') *
                                       m.weight *
                                       stf_dist(stf, m))

        return (co2_output_sum <=
```

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```

        m.global_prop_dict['value'][min(m.stf), 'CO2 budget'])
    else:
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip

```

Process Constraints

Process Capacity Rule: The constraint process capacity rule defines the variable total process capacity κ_{yvp} . The variable total process capacity is defined by the constraint as the sum of the parameter process capacity installed K_{vp} and the variable new process capacity $\hat{\kappa}_{yvp}$. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Minimal optimization model*.

In script `model.py` the constraint process capacity rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```

m.def_process_capacity = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.pro_tuples,
    rule=def_process_capacity_rule,
    doc='total process capacity = inst-cap + new capacity')

def def_process_capacity_rule(m, stf, sit, pro):
    if m.mode['int']:
        if (sit, pro, stf) in m.inst_pro_tuples:
            if (sit, pro, min(m.stf)) in m.pro_const_cap_dict:
                cap_pro = m.process_dict['inst-cap'][(stf, sit, pro)]
            else:
                cap_pro = \
                    (sum(m.cap_pro_new[stf_built, sit, pro]
                        for stf_built in m.stf
                        if (sit, pro, stf_built, stf)
                        in m.operational_pro_tuples) +
                     m.process_dict['inst-cap'][(min(m.stf), sit, pro)])
        else:
            cap_pro = sum(
                m.cap_pro_new[stf_built, sit, pro]
                for stf_built in m.stf
                if (sit, pro, stf_built, stf) in m.operational_pro_tuples)
    else:
        if (sit, pro, stf) in m.pro_const_cap_dict:
            cap_pro = m.process_dict['inst-cap'][(stf, sit, pro)]
        else:
            cap_pro = (m.cap_pro_new[stf, sit, pro] +
                       m.process_dict['inst-cap'][(stf, sit, pro)])
    return cap_pro

```

Process Input Rule: The constraint process input rule defines the variable process input commodity flow $\epsilon_{yvcp}^{\text{in}}$. The variable process input commodity flow is defined by the constraint as the product of the variable process throughput τ_{yvpt} and the parameter process input ratio r_{ypc}^{in} . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Minimal optimization model*.

In script `model.py` the constraint process input rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.def_process_input = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.pro_input_tuples - m.pro_partial_input_tuples,
    rule=def_process_input_rule,
    doc='process input = process throughput * input ratio')
```

```
def def_process_input_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, pro, com):
    return (m.e_pro_in[tm, stf, sit, pro, com] ==
            m.tau_pro[tm, stf, sit, pro] * m.r_in_dict[(stf, pro, com)])
```

Process Output Rule: The constraint process output rule defines the variable process output commodity flow $\epsilon_{yvcp}^{\text{out}}$. The variable process output commodity flow is defined by the constraint as the product of the variable process throughput τ_{yvpt} and the parameter process output ratio r_{ypc}^{out} . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Minimal optimization model*.

In script `model.py` the constraint process output rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.def_process_output = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, (m.pro_output_tuples - m.pro_partial_output_tuples -
           m.pro_timevar_output_tuples),
    rule=def_process_output_rule,
    doc='process output = process throughput * output ratio')
```

```
def def_process_output_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, pro, com):
    return (m.e_pro_out[tm, stf, sit, pro, com] ==
            m.tau_pro[tm, stf, sit, pro] * m.r_out_dict[(stf, pro, com)])
```

Intermittent Supply Rule: The constraint intermittent supply rule defines the variable process input commodity flow $\epsilon_{yvcp}^{\text{in}}$ for processes p that use a supply intermittent commodity $c \in C_{\text{sup}}$ as input. Therefore this constraint only applies if a commodity is an intermittent supply commodity $c \in C_{\text{sup}}$. The variable process input commodity flow is defined by the constraint as the product of the variable total process capacity κ_{yvpt} and the parameter intermittent supply capacity factor s_{yvct} , scaled by the size of the time steps Δt . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Minimal optimization model*.

In script `model.py` the constraint intermittent supply rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.def_intermittent_supply = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.pro_input_tuples,
    rule=def_intermittent_supply_rule,
    doc='process output = process capacity * supim timeseries')
```

```
def def_intermittent_supply_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, pro, coin):
    if coin in m.com_supim:
        return (m.e_pro_in[tm, stf, sit, pro, coin] ==
                m.cap_pro[stf, sit, pro] * m.supim_dict[(sit, coin)]
                [(stf, tm)] * m.dt)
    else:
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
```

Process Throughput By Capacity Rule: The constraint process throughput by capacity rule limits the variable process throughput τ_{yvpt} . This constraint prevents processes from exceeding their capacity. The constraint states that the variable process throughput must be less than or equal to the variable total

process capacity κ_{yvp} , scaled by the size of the time steps :math: \Delta t. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Minimal optimization model](#).

In script `model.py` the constraint process throughput by capacity rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_process_throughput_by_capacity = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.pro_tuples,
    rule=res_process_throughput_by_capacity_rule,
    doc='process throughput <= total process capacity')
```

```
def res_process_throughput_by_capacity_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, pro):
    return (m.tau_pro[tm, stf, sit, pro] <= m.dt * m.cap_pro[stf, sit,
    ↪pro])
```

Process Throughput Gradient Rule: The constraint process throughput gradient rule limits the process power gradient $|\tau_{yvp(t)} - \tau_{yvp(t-1)}|$. This constraint prevents processes from exceeding their maximal possible change in activity from one time step to the next. The constraint states that absolute power gradient must be less than or equal to the maximal power gradient $\overline{P}G_{yvp}$ parameter (scaled to capacity and by time step duration). The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Minimal optimization model](#).

In script `model.py` the constraint process throughput gradient rule is split into 2 parts and defined and calculated by the following code fragments:

```
m.res_process_maxgrad_lower = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.pro_maxgrad_tuples,
    rule=res_process_maxgrad_lower_rule,
    doc='throughput may not decrease faster than maximal gradient')
m.res_process_maxgrad_upper = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.pro_maxgrad_tuples,
    rule=res_process_maxgrad_upper_rule,
    doc='throughput may not increase faster than maximal gradient')
```

```
def res_process_maxgrad_lower_rule(m, t, stf, sit, pro):
    return (m.tau_pro[t - 1, stf, sit, pro] -
            m.cap_pro[stf, sit, pro] *
            m.process_dict['max-grad'][(stf, sit, pro)] * m.dt <=
            m.tau_pro[t, stf, sit, pro])
```

```
def res_process_maxgrad_upper_rule(m, t, stf, sit, pro):
    return (m.tau_pro[t - 1, stf, sit, pro] +
            m.cap_pro[stf, sit, pro] *
            m.process_dict['max-grad'][(stf, sit, pro)] * m.dt >=
            m.tau_pro[t, stf, sit, pro])
```

Process Capacity Limit Rule: The constraint process capacity limit rule limits the variable total process capacity κ_{yvp} . This constraint restricts a process p in a site v and support timeframe y from having more total capacity than an upper bound and having less than a lower bound. The constraint states that the variable total process capacity κ_{yvp} must be greater than or equal to the parameter process capacity lower bound \underline{K}_{yvp} and less than or equal to the parameter process capacity upper bound \overline{K}_{yvp} . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Minimal optimization model](#).

In script `model.py` the constraint process capacity limit rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_process_capacity = pyomo.Constraint(  
    m.pro_tuples,  
    rule=res_process_capacity_rule,  
    doc='process.cap-lo <= total process capacity <= process.cap-up')
```

```
def res_process_capacity_rule(m, stf, sit, pro):  
    return (m.process_dict['cap-lo'][stf, sit, pro],  
            m.cap_pro[stf, sit, pro],  
            m.process_dict['cap-up'][stf, sit, pro])
```

Sell Buy Symmetry Rule: The constraint sell buy symmetry rule defines the total process capacity κ_{yvp} of a process p in a site v and support timeframe y that uses either sell or buy commodities ($c \in C_{\text{sell}} \vee C_{\text{buy}}$), therefore this constraint only applies to processes that use sell or buy commodities. The constraint states that the total process capacities κ_{yvp} of processes that use complementary buy and sell commodities must be equal. Buy and sell commodities are complementary, when a commodity c is an output of a process where the buy commodity is an input, and at the same time the commodity c is an input commodity of a process where the sell commodity is an output. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Trading with an external market*.

In script `BuySellPrice.py` the constraint sell buy symmetry rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_sell_buy_symmetry = pyomo.Constraint(  
    m.pro_input_tuples,  
    rule=res_sell_buy_symmetry_rule,  
    doc='total power connection capacity must be symmetric in both '  
        'directions')
```

```
def res_sell_buy_symmetry_rule(m, stf, sit_in, pro_in, coin):  
    # constraint only for sell and buy processes  
    # and the processes must be in the same site  
    if coin in m.com_buy:  
        sell_pro = search_sell_buy_tuple(m, stf, sit_in, pro_in, coin)  
        if sell_pro is None:  
            return pyomo.Constraint.Skip  
        else:  
            return (m.cap_pro[stf, sit_in, pro_in] ==  
                    m.cap_pro[stf, sit_in, sell_pro])  
    else:  
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
```

Process time variable output rule: This constraint multiplies the process efficiency with the parameter time series f_{yvp}^{out} . The process output for all commodities is thus manipulated depending on time. This constraint is not valid for environmental commodities since these are typically linked to an input commodity flow rather than an output commodity flow. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Time Variable efficiency*.

In script `TimeVarEff.py` the constraint process time variable output rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.def_process_timevar_output = pyomo.Constraint(  
    m.tm, m.pro_timevar_output_tuples,  
    rule=def_pro_timevar_output_rule,  
    doc='e_pro_out = tau_pro * r_out * eff_factor')
```

```
def def_pro_timevar_output_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, pro, com):
    return (m.e_pro_out[tm, stf, sit, pro, com] ==
            m.tau_pro[tm, stf, sit, pro] * m.r_out_dict[(stf, pro, com)] *
            m.eff_factor_dict[(sit, pro)][stf, tm])
```

Process Constraints for partial operation

The process constraints for partial operation described in the following are only activated if in the input file there is a value set in the column **ratio-min** for an **input commodity** in the **process-commodity** sheet for the process in question. Values for **output commodities** in the **ratio_min** column do not have any effect.

The partial load feature can only be used for processes that are never meant to be shut down and are always operating only between a given part load state and full load. It is important to understand that this partial load formulation can only work if its accompanied by a non-zero value for the minimum partial load fraction P_{yvp} .

Throughput by Min fraction Rule: This constraint limits the minimal operational state of a process downward, making sure that the minimal part load fraction is honored. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Minimal optimization model*.

In script `model.py` this constraint is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_throughput_by_capacity_min = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.pro_partial_tuples,
    rule=res_throughput_by_capacity_min_rule,
    doc='cap_pro * min-fraction <= tau_pro')
```

```
def res_throughput_by_capacity_min_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, pro):
    return (m.tau_pro[tm, stf, sit, pro] >=
            m.cap_pro[stf, sit, pro] *
            m.process_dict['min-fraction'][(stf, sit, pro)] * m.dt)
```

Partial Process Input Rule: The link between operational state τ_{yvp} and commodity in/outputs is changed from a simple linear behavior to a more complex one. Instead of constant in- and output ratios these are now interpolated linearly between the value for full operation $r_{yvp}^{in/out}$ at full load and the minimum in/output ratios $r_{yvp}^{in/out}$ at the minimum operation point. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Minimal optimization model*.

In script `model.py` this expression is written in the following way for the input ratio (and analogous for the output ratios):

```
m.def_partial_process_input = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.pro_partial_input_tuples,
    rule=def_partial_process_input_rule,
    doc='e_pro_in = cap_pro * min_fraction * (r - R) / (1 - min_fraction) '
        '+ tau_pro * (R - min_fraction * r) / (1 - min_fraction)')
```

```
def def_partial_process_input_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, pro, coin):
    # input ratio at maximum operation point
    R = m.r_in_dict[(stf, pro, coin)]
    # input ratio at lowest operation point
    r = m.r_in_min_fraction_dict[stf, pro, coin]
```

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```
min_fraction = m.process_dict['min-fraction'][(stf, sit, pro)]

online_factor = min_fraction * (r - R) / (1 - min_fraction)
throughput_factor = (R - min_fraction * r) / (1 - min_fraction)

return (m.e_pro_in[tm, stf, sit, pro, coin] ==
        m.dt * m.cap_pro[stf, sit, pro] * online_factor +
        m.tau_pro[tm, stf, sit, pro] * throughput_factor)
```

In case of a process where also a time variable output efficiency is given the code for the output changes to.

```
m.def_process_partial_timevar_output = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.pro_partial_output_tuples & m.pro_timevar_output_tuples,
    rule=def_pro_partial_timevar_output_rule,
    doc='e_pro_out = tau_pro * r_out * eff_factor')
```

```
def def_pro_partial_timevar_output_rule(m, tm, stf, sit, pro, coo):
    # input ratio at maximum operation point
    R = m.r_out_dict[stf, pro, coo]
    # input ratio at lowest operation point
    r = m.r_out_min_fraction_dict[stf, pro, coo]
    min_fraction = m.process_dict['min-fraction'][(stf, sit, pro)]

    online_factor = min_fraction * (r - R) / (1 - min_fraction)
    throughput_factor = (R - min_fraction * r) / (1 - min_fraction)
    return (m.e_pro_out[tm, stf, sit, pro, coo] ==
            (m.dt * m.cap_pro[stf, sit, pro] * online_factor +
             m.tau_pro[tm, stf, sit, pro] * throughput_factor) *
            m.eff_factor_dict[(sit, pro)][(stf, tm)])
```

Transmission Constraints

Transmission Capacity Rule: The constraint transmission capacity rule defines the variable total transmission capacity κ_{yaf} . The variable total transmission capacity is defined by the constraint as the sum of the variable transmission capacity installed K_{yaf} and the variable new transmission capacity $\hat{\kappa}_{yaf}$. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Multinode optimization model](#).

In script `transmission.py` the constraint transmission capacity rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.def_transmission_capacity = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tra_tuples,
    rule=def_transmission_capacity_rule,
    doc='total transmission capacity = inst-cap + new capacity')
```

```
def def_transmission_capacity_rule(m, stf, sin, sout, tra, com):
    if m.mode['int']:
        if (sin, sout, tra, com, stf) in m.inst_tra_tuples:
            if (min(m.stf), sin, sout, tra, com) in m.tra_const_cap_dict:
                cap_tra = m.transmission_dict['inst-cap'][(min(m.stf), sin, sout, tra, com)]
            else:
```

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```

        cap_tra = (
            sum(m.cap_tra_new[stf_built, sin, sout, tra, com]
               for stf_built in m.stf
               if (sin, sout, tra, com, stf_built, stf) in
                  m.operational_tra_tuples) +
            m.transmission_dict['inst-cap']
            [(min(m.stf), sin, sout, tra, com)])
    else:
        cap_tra = (
            sum(m.cap_tra_new[stf_built, sin, sout, tra, com]
               for stf_built in m.stf
               if (sin, sout, tra, com, stf_built, stf) in
                  m.operational_tra_tuples))
    else:
        if (stf, sin, sout, tra, com) in m.tra_const_cap_dict:
            cap_tra = \
                m.transmission_dict['inst-cap'][(stf, sin, sout, tra, com)]
        else:
            cap_tra = (m.cap_tra_new[stf, sin, sout, tra, com] +
                       m.transmission_dict['inst-cap']
                       [(stf, sin, sout, tra, com)])

    return cap_tra

```

Transmission Output Rule: The constraint transmission output rule defines the variable transmission output commodity flow π_{yaf}^{out} . The variable transmission output commodity flow is defined by the constraint as the product of the variable transmission input commodity flow π_{yaf}^{in} and the parameter transmission efficiency e_{yaf} . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Multinode optimization model](#).

In script `transmission.py` the constraint transmission output rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```

m.def_transmission_output = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.tra_tuples,
    rule=def_transmission_output_rule,
    doc='transmission output = transmission input * efficiency')

```

```

def def_transmission_output_rule(m, tm, stf, sin, sout, tra, com):
    return (m.e_tra_out[tm, stf, sin, sout, tra, com] ==
            m.e_tra_in[tm, stf, sin, sout, tra, com] *
            m.transmission_dict['eff'][(stf, sin, sout, tra, com)])

```

Transmission Input By Capacity Rule: The constraint transmission input by capacity rule limits the variable transmission input commodity flow π_{yaf}^{in} . This constraint prevents the transmission power from exceeding the possible power input capacity of the line. The constraint states that the variable transmission input commodity flow π_{yaf}^{in} must be less than or equal to the variable total transmission capacity K_{yaf} , scaled by the size of the time steps :math: \Delta t. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Multinode optimization model](#).

In script `transmission.py` the constraint transmission input by capacity rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```

m.res_transmission_input_by_capacity = pyomo.Constraint(

```

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```
m.tm, m.tra_tuples,
rule=res_transmission_input_by_capacity_rule,
doc='transmission input <= total transmission capacity')
```

```
def res_transmission_input_by_capacity_rule(m, tm, stf, sin, sout, tra,
→com):
    return (m.e_tra_in[tm, stf, sin, sout, tra, com] <=
            m.dt * m.cap_tra[stf, sin, sout, tra, com])
```

Transmission Capacity Limit Rule: The constraint transmission capacity limit rule limits the variable total transmission capacity κ_{yaf} . This constraint restricts a transmission f through an arc a in support timeframe y from having more total power output capacity than an upper bound and having less than a lower bound. The constraint states that the variable total transmission capacity κ_{yaf} must be greater than or equal to the parameter transmission capacity lower bound \underline{K}_{yaf} and less than or equal to the parameter transmission capacity upper bound \overline{K}_{yaf} . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Multinode optimization model*.

In script `transmission.py` the constraint transmission capacity limit rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_transmission_capacity = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tra_tuples,
    rule=res_transmission_capacity_rule,
    doc='transmission.cap-lo <= total transmission capacity <= '
        'transmission.cap-up')
```

```
def res_transmission_capacity_rule(m, stf, sin, sout, tra, com):
    return (m.transmission_dict['cap-lo'][(stf, sin, sout, tra, com)],
            m.cap_tra[stf, sin, sout, tra, com],
            m.transmission_dict['cap-up'][(stf, sin, sout, tra, com)])
```

Transmission Symmetry Rule: The constraint transmission symmetry rule defines the power capacities of incoming and outgoing arcs a, a' of a transmission f in support timeframe y . The constraint states that the power capacities κ_{af} of the incoming arc a and the complementary outgoing arc a' between two sites must be equal. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Multinode optimization model*.

In script `transmission.py` the constraint transmission symmetry rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_transmission_symmetry = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tra_tuples,
    rule=res_transmission_symmetry_rule,
    doc='total transmission capacity must be symmetric in both directions')
```

```
def res_transmission_symmetry_rule(m, stf, sin, sout, tra, com):
    return m.cap_tra[stf, sin, sout, tra, com] == (m.cap_tra
→[stf, sout, sin, tra,
→com])
```

Storage Constraints

Storage State Rule: The constraint storage state rule is the main storage constraint and it defines the storage energy content of a storage s in a site v in support timeframe y at a timestep t . This constraint calculates the storage energy content at a timestep t by adding or subtracting differences, such as ingoing and outgoing energy, to/from a storage energy content at a previous timestep $t - 1$ multiplied by 1 minus the self-discharge rate d_{yvs} (which is scaled exponentially with the timestep size δt). Here ingoing energy is given by the product of the variable storage input commodity flow $\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{in}}$ and the parameter storage efficiency during charge e_{yvs}^{in} . Outgoing energy is given by the variable storage output commodity flow $\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{out}}$ divided by the parameter storage efficiency during discharge e_{yvs}^{out} . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Energy Storage](#).

In script `storage.py` the constraint storage state rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.def_storage_state = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.sto_tuples,
    rule=def_storage_state_rule,
    doc='storage[t] = (1 - selfdischarge) * storage[t-1] + input * eff_in -
    ↪ output / eff_out')
```

```
def def_storage_state_rule(m, t, stf, sit, sto, com):
    return (m.e_sto_con[t, stf, sit, sto, com] ==
            m.e_sto_con[t - 1, stf, sit, sto, com] *
            (1 - m.storage_dict['discharge']
             [(stf, sit, sto, com)]) ** m.dt.value +
            m.e_sto_in[t, stf, sit, sto, com] *
            m.storage_dict['eff-in'][(stf, sit, sto, com)] -
            m.e_sto_out[t, stf, sit, sto, com] /
            m.storage_dict['eff-out'][(stf, sit, sto, com)])
```

Storage Power Rule: The constraint storage power rule defines the variable total storage power κ_{yvs}^p . The variable total storage power is defined by the constraint as the sum of the parameter storage power installed K_{yvs}^p and the variable new storage power $\hat{\kappa}_{yvs}^p$. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Energy Storage](#).

In script `storage.py` the constraint storage power rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.def_storage_power = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.sto_tuples,
    rule=def_storage_power_rule,
    doc='storage power = inst-cap + new power')
```

```
def def_storage_power_rule(m, stf, sit, sto, com):
    if m.mode['int']:
        if (sit, sto, com, stf) in m.inst_sto_tuples:
            if (min(m.stf), sit, sto, com) in m.sto_const_cap_p_dict:
                cap_sto_p = m.storage_dict['inst-cap-p']
                    [(min(m.stf), sit, sto, com)]
            else:
                cap_sto_p = (
                    sum(m.cap_sto_p_new[stf_built, sit, sto, com]
                       for stf_built in m.stf
```

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```

        if (sit, sto, com, stf_built, stf) in
            m.operational_sto_tuples) +
            m.storage_dict['inst-cap-p'][(min(m.stf), sit, sto,
→com)])
    else:
        cap_sto_p = (
            sum(m.cap_sto_p_new[stf_built, sit, sto, com]
                for stf_built in m.stf
                if (sit, sto, com, stf_built, stf)
                in m.operational_sto_tuples))
    else:
        if (stf, sit, sto, com) in m.sto_const_cap_p_dict:
            cap_sto_p = m.storage_dict['inst-cap-p'][(stf, sit, sto, com)]
        else:
            cap_sto_p = (m.cap_sto_p_new[stf, sit, sto, com] +
                m.storage_dict['inst-cap-p'][(stf, sit, sto,
→com)])

    return cap_sto_p

```

Storage Capacity Rule: The constraint storage capacity rule defines the variable total storage size κ_{yvs}^c . The variable total storage size is defined by the constraint as the sum of the parameter storage content installed K_{yvs}^c and the variable new storage size $\hat{\kappa}_{yvs}^c$. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in *Energy Storage*.

In script `storage.py` the constraint storage capacity rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```

m.def_storage_capacity = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.sto_tuples,
    rule=def_storage_capacity_rule,
    doc='storage capacity = inst-cap + new capacity')

```

```

def def_storage_capacity_rule(m, stf, sit, sto, com):
    if m.mode['int']:
        if (sit, sto, com, stf) in m.inst_sto_tuples:
            if (min(m.stf), sit, sto, com) in m.sto_const_cap_c_dict:
                cap_sto_c = m.storage_dict['inst-cap-c'][(
                    min(m.stf), sit, sto, com)]
            else:
                cap_sto_c = (
                    sum(m.cap_sto_c_new[stf_built, sit, sto, com]
                        for stf_built in m.stf
                        if (sit, sto, com, stf_built, stf) in
                            m.operational_sto_tuples) +
                    m.storage_dict['inst-cap-c'][(min(m.stf), sit, sto,
→com)])
        else:
            cap_sto_c = (
                sum(m.cap_sto_c_new[stf_built, sit, sto, com]
                    for stf_built in m.stf
                    if (sit, sto, com, stf_built, stf) in
                        m.operational_sto_tuples))
        else:
            if (stf, sit, sto, com) in m.sto_const_cap_c_dict:

```

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```

        cap_sto_c = m.storage_dict['inst-cap-c'][(stf, sit, sto, com)]
    else:
        cap_sto_c = (m.cap_sto_c_new[stf, sit, sto, com] +
                     m.storage_dict['inst-cap-c'][(stf, sit, sto,
        ↪com)])

    return cap_sto_c

```

Storage Input By Power Rule: The constraint storage input by power rule limits the variable storage input commodity flow $\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{in}}$. This constraint restricts a storage s in a site v and support timeframe y at a timestep t from having more input power than the storage power capacity. The constraint states that the variable $\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{in}}$ must be less than or equal to the variable total storage power κ_{yvs}^{p} , scaled by the size of the time steps Δt . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Energy Storage](#).

In script `storage.py` the constraint storage input by power rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```

m.res_storage_input_by_power = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.sto_tuples,
    rule=res_storage_input_by_power_rule,
    doc='storage input <= storage power')

```

```

def res_storage_input_by_power_rule(m, t, stf, sit, sto, com):
    return (m.e_sto_in[t, stf, sit, sto, com] <= m.dt *
            m.cap_sto_p[stf, sit, sto, com])

```

Storage Output By Power Rule: The constraint storage output by power rule limits the variable storage output commodity flow $\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{out}}$. This constraint restricts a storage s in a site v and support timeframe y at a timestep t from having more output power than the storage power capacity. The constraint states that the variable $\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{out}}$ must be less than or equal to the variable total storage power κ_{yvs}^{p} , scaled by the size of the time steps Δt . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Energy Storage](#).

In script `storage.py` the constraint storage output by power rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```

m.res_storage_output_by_power = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.tm, m.sto_tuples,
    rule=res_storage_output_by_power_rule,
    doc='storage output <= storage power')

```

```

def res_storage_output_by_power_rule(m, t, stf, sit, sto, co):
    return (m.e_sto_out[t, stf, sit, sto, co] <= m.dt *
            m.cap_sto_p[stf, sit, sto, co])

```

Storage State By Capacity Rule: The constraint storage state by capacity rule limits the variable storage energy content $\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{con}}$. This constraint restricts a storage s in a site v and support timeframe y at a timestep t from having more storage content than the storage content capacity. The constraint states that the variable $\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{con}}$ must be less than or equal to the variable total storage size κ_{yvs}^{c} . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Energy Storage](#).

In script `storage.py` the constraint storage state by capacity rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment.

```
m.res_storage_state_by_capacity = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.t, m.sto_tuples,
    rule=res_storage_state_by_capacity_rule,
    doc='storage content <= storage capacity')
```

```
def res_storage_state_by_capacity_rule(m, t, stf, sit, sto, com):
    return (m.e_sto_con[t, stf, sit, sto, com] <=
            m.cap_sto_c[stf, sit, sto, com])
```

Storage Power Limit Rule: The constraint storage power limit rule limits the variable total storage power κ_{yvs}^p . This constraint restricts a storage s in a site v and support timeframe y from having more total power output capacity than an upper bound and having less than a lower bound. The constraint states that the variable total storage power κ_{yvs}^p must be greater than or equal to the parameter storage power lower bound \underline{K}_{yvs}^p and less than or equal to the parameter storage power upper bound \overline{K}_{yvs}^p . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Energy Storage](#).

In script `storage.py` the constraint storage power limit rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_storage_power = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.sto_tuples,
    rule=res_storage_power_rule,
    doc='storage.cap-lo-p <= storage power <= storage.cap-up-p')
```

```
def res_storage_power_rule(m, stf, sit, sto, com):
    return (m.storage_dict['cap-lo-p'][(stf, sit, sto, com)],
            m.cap_sto_p[stf, sit, sto, com],
            m.storage_dict['cap-up-p'][(stf, sit, sto, com)])
```

Storage Capacity Limit Rule: The constraint storage capacity limit rule limits the variable total storage size κ_{yvs}^c . This constraint restricts a storage s in a site v and support timeframe y from having more total storage content capacity than an upper bound and having less than a lower bound. The constraint states that the variable total storage size κ_{yvs}^c must be greater than or equal to the parameter storage content lower bound \underline{K}_{yvs}^c and less than or equal to the parameter storage content upper bound \overline{K}_{yvs}^c . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Energy Storage](#).

In script `storage.py` the constraint storage capacity limit rule is defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_storage_capacity = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.sto_tuples,
    rule=res_storage_capacity_rule,
    doc='storage.cap-lo-c <= storage capacity <= storage.cap-up-c')
```

```
def res_storage_capacity_rule(m, stf, sit, sto, com):
    return (m.storage_dict['cap-lo-c'][(stf, sit, sto, com)],
            m.cap_sto_c[stf, sit, sto, com],
            m.storage_dict['cap-up-c'][(stf, sit, sto, com)])
```

Initial And Final Storage State Rule: The constraint initial and final storage state rule defines and restricts the variable storage energy content $\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{con}}$ of a storage s in a site v and support timeframe y at the initial timestep t_1 and at the final timestep t_N . There are two distinct cases:

1. The initial and final storage states are specified by a value of the parameter I_{yvs} between 0 and 1. 2. I_{yvs} is not specified (e.g. by setting it '#NV' in the input sheet). In this case the initial and final storage

state are still equal but variable.

In case 1 the constraints are written in the following way:

Initial storage state: Initial storage represents the storage state in a storage at the beginning of the simulation. The variable storage energy content $\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{con}}$ at the initial timestep t_1 is defined by this constraint. The constraint states that the variable $\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{con}}$ must be equal to the product of the parameters storage content installed K_{yvs}^c and initial and final state of charge I_{yvs} .

Final storage state: Final storage represents the storage state in a storage at the end of the simulation. The variable storage energy content $\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{con}}$ at the final timestep t_N is restricted by this constraint. The constraint states that the variable $\epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{con}}$ must be greater than or equal to the product of the parameters storage content installed K_{yvs}^c and initial and final state of charge I_{yvs} . The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Energy Storage](#).

In script `storage.py` the constraint initial and final storage state rule is then defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_initial_and_final_storage_state = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.t, m.sto_init_bound_tuples,
    rule=res_initial_and_final_storage_state_rule,
    doc='storage content initial == and final >= storage.init * capacity')
```

In case 2 the constraint becomes a lot easier, since the initial and final state are simply compared to each other by the following inequality:

$$\forall v \in V, s \in S: \epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{con}} \leq \epsilon_{yvs}^{\text{con}}$$

In script `storage.py` the constraint initial and final storage state rule is then defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.res_initial_and_final_storage_state_var = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.t, m.sto_tuples - m.sto_init_bound_tuples,
    rule=res_initial_and_final_storage_state_var_rule,
    doc='storage content initial <= final, both variable')
```

Storage Energy to Power Ratio Rule: For certain type of storage technologies, the power and energy capacities cannot be independently sized but are dependent to each other. Hence, the constraint storage energy to power ratio rule sets a linear dependence between the capacities through a user-defined “energy to power ratio” k_{yvs}^{EP} . It has to be noted that this constraint is only active for the storages with a positive value under the column “ep-ratio” in the input file, and when this value is not given, the power and energy capacities can be sized independently. The mathematical explanation of this rule is given in [Energy Storage](#).

In script `storage.py` the constraint storage energy to power rule is then defined and calculated by the following code fragment:

```
m.def_storage_energy_power_ratio = pyomo.Constraint(
    m.sto_en_to_pow_tuples,
    rule=def_storage_energy_power_ratio_rule,
    doc='storage capacity = storage power * storage E2P ratio')
```

```
def def_storage_energy_power_ratio_rule(m, stf, sit, sto, com):
    return (m.cap_sto_c[sit, sto, com] == m.cap_sto_p[sit, sto, com] *
            m.storage_dict['ep-ratio'][(sit, sto, com)])
```

Cost Constraints

The variable total system cost ζ is calculated by the cost function. In cases of CO₂-minimization the total system cost is constrained by the following expression:

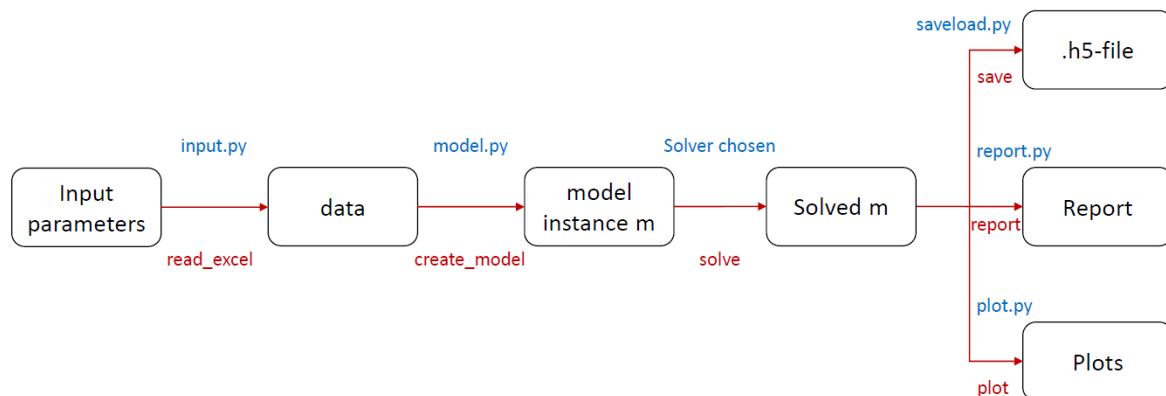
$$\zeta = \zeta_{\text{inv}} + \zeta_{\text{fix}} + \zeta_{\text{var}} + \zeta_{\text{fuel}} + \zeta_{\text{rev}} + \zeta_{\text{pur}} + \zeta_{\text{startup}} \leq \bar{L}_{\text{cost}}$$

This constraint is given in `model.py` by the following code fragment.

```
def res_global_cost_limit_rule(m, stf):
    if math.isinf(m.global_prop_dict["value"][stf, "Cost limit"]):
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
    elif m.global_prop_dict["value"][stf, "Cost limit"] >= 0:
        return (pyomo.summation(m.costs) <= m.global_prop_dict["value"]
                [stf, "Cost limit"])
    else:
        return pyomo.Constraint.Skip
```

1.3.2 ‘urbs’ module description

This part gives a brief overview over the architecture of the program. The data flow in an urbs model is visualized in the following graph:



‘urbs’ uses a modular structure to build and execute the optimization and to automatically generate the results. All scripts are placed in the folder ‘urbs’. In subfolder ‘features’ constraint expressions for the mathematical model are defined. These will not be discussed here and only the highest level functions will be discussed. The scripts used for these are the following (in alphabetical order):

identify.py

In this script the dictionary of input dataframes ‘data’ is parsed to conclude the structure of the problem to be built.

input.py

This file handles the input and prepares the mathematical model itself.

model.py

This file just includes the central function used for model generation.

output.py

This file contains lower level functions to retrieve data from a solved model instance.

plot.py

This script generates automated output pictures using the function

report.py

This script handles the automated generation of an excel data sheet from the solved model instance.

runfunctions.py

This file contains the central function for running a predefined set of inputs or a scenario thereof.

saveload.py

This file contains two functions to save and load a collection of inputs and the corresponding outputs of a model instance.

scenarios.py

In this script scenario functions are defined. These are used to automatically change the inputs as given in dictionary 'data'. In this way multiple runs of similar model instances can be automated.

validation.py

This file makes sure that the input given is not leading to an infeasible or non-sensical model. It generates error messages for certain known errors. It is a organically growing script.

1.3.3 'gui' module description

This part gives a brief overview over the architecture and implementation of the Graphical User Interface (GUI).

Architecture Overview

We are building a graphical user interface that allow the user to model complex energy systems. We are using wxpython as the main package for building our rich interface.

wxPython is a cross-platform GUI toolkit for the Python programming language. It allows Python programmers to create programs with a robust, highly functional graphical user interface, simply and easily. It is implemented as a set of Python extension modules that wrap the GUI components of the popular wxWidgets cross platform library, which is written in C++.

Like Python and wxWidgets, wxPython is Open Source, which means that it is free for anyone to use and the source code is available for anyone to look at and modify. And anyone can contribute fixes or enhancements to the project.

wxPython is a cross-platform toolkit. This means that the same program will run on multiple platforms without modification. Currently Supported platforms are Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X and macOS, and Linux or other unix-like systems with GTK2 or GTK3 libraries. In most cases the native widgets are used on each platform to provide a 100% native look and feel for the application.

Since the programming language is Python, wxPython programs are simple, easy to write and easy to understand.

Model View Controller (MVC)

MVC is all about separation of concerns.

The Model is responsible for managing the program's data (both private and client data). The View/Controller is responsible for providing the outside world with the means to interact with the program's client data.

The Model provides an internal interface (API) to enable other parts of the program to interact with it. The View/Controller provides an external interface (GUI/CLI/web form/etc.) to enable everything out the program to communicate with it.

The Model is responsible for maintaining the integrity of the program's data, because if that gets corrupted then it's game over for everyone. The View/Controller is responsible for maintaining the integrity of the UI, making sure all text views are displaying up-to-date values, disabling menu items that don't apply to the current focus, etc.

The Model contains no View/Controller code; no GUI widget classes, no code for laying out dialog boxes or receiving user input. The View/Controller contains no Model code; no code for validating URLs or performing SQL queries, and no original state either: any data held by widgets is for display purposes only, and merely a reflection of the true data stored in the Model.

Now, here's the test of a true MVC design: the program should in essence be fully functional even without a View/Controller attached. OK, the outside world will have trouble interacting with it in that form, but as long as one knows the appropriate Model API incantations, the program will hold and manipulate data as normal.

Why is this possible? Well, the simple answer is that it's all thanks to the low coupling between the Model and View/Controller layers. However, this isn't the full story. What's key to the whole MVC pattern is the `_direction_` in which those connection goes: ALL instructions flow `_from_` the View/Controller `_to_` the Model. The Model NEVER tells the View/Controller what to do.

Why? Because in MVC, while the View/Controller is permitted to know a little about the Model (specifically, the Model's API), but the Model is not allowed to know anything whatsoever about the

View/Controller.

Why? Because MVC is about creating a clear separation of concerns.

Why? To help prevent program complexity spiraling out of control and burying you, the developer, under it. The bigger the program, the greater the number of components in that program. And the more connections exist between those components, the harder it is for developers to maintain/extend/replace individual components, or even just follow how the whole system works. Ask yourself this: when looking at a diagram of the program's structure, would you rather see a tree or a cat's cradle? The MVC pattern avoids the latter by disallowing circular connections: B can connect to A, but A cannot connect to B. In this case, A is the Model and B is the View/Controller.

You'll notice a problem with the 'one-way' restriction just described: how can the Model inform the View/Controller of changes in the Model's user data when the Model isn't even allowed to know that the View/Controller exists, never mind send messages to it? But don't worry: there is a solution to this, and it's rather neat even if it does seem a bit roundabout at first.

In practical terms, then, a View/Controller object may, via the Model's API

1. Tell the Model to do things (execute commands), and
2. Tell the Model to give it things (return data). The View/Controller layer *pushes instructions* to the Model layer and *pulls information* from the Model layer.

Now, one last conundrum, as I hinted at earlier: how do you keep the UI's display synchronized with the Model's state in an MVC-based system?

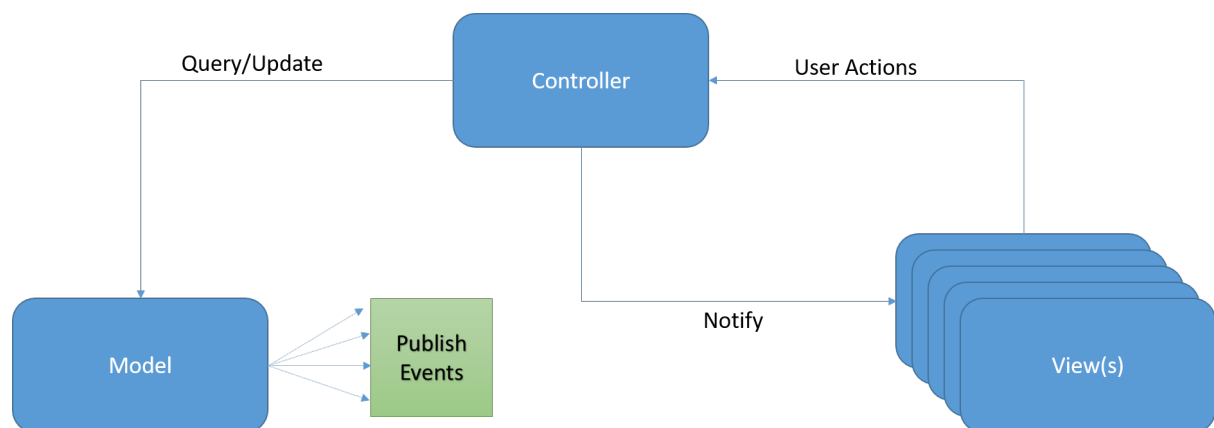
Here's the problem: many View objects are stateful, e.g. a checkbox may be ticked or unticked, a text field may contain some editable text. However, MVC dictates that all user data be stored in the Model layer, so any data held by other layers for display purposes (the checkbox's state, the text field's current text) must therefore be a subsidiary copy of that primary Model data. But if the Model's state changes, the View's copy of that state will no longer be accurate and needs to be refreshed.

But how? The MVC pattern prevents the Model pushing a fresh copy of that information into the View layer. Heck, it doesn't even allow the Model to send the View a message to say its state has changed.

Well, almost. Okay, the Model layer isn't allowed to talk directly to other layers, since to do so would require it knows something about those layers, and MVC rules prevent that. However, if a tree falls in a forest and nobody's around to hear it, does it make a sound?

The answer is to set up a notifications system, providing the Model layer with a place it can announce to no-one in particular that it has just done something interesting. Other layers can then post listeners with that notification system to listen for those announcements that they're actually interested in.

The Model layer doesn't need to know anything about who's listening (or even if anyone is listening at all!); it just posts an announcement and then forgets about it. And if anyone hears that announcement and feels like doing something afterwards - like asking the Model for some new data so it can update its on-screen display - then great. The Model just lists what notifications it sends as part of its API definition; and what anyone else does with that knowledge is up to them.

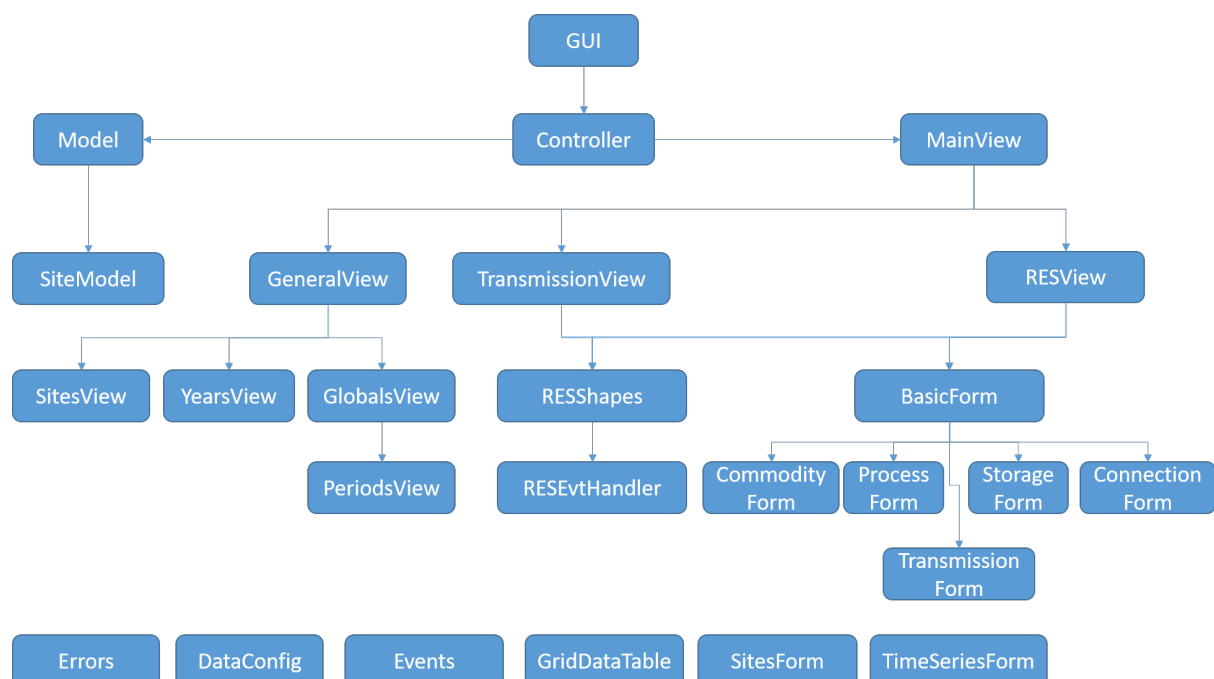


MVC is preserved, and everyone is happy. Your application framework may well provide a built-in notifications system, or you can write your own if not (see the ‘observer pattern’).

Our approach is to use **wx.lib.pubsub** as the method of communication.

Modules Breakdown

The below diagram represent all modules in our solution. We will talk about each module in the next chapter.



gui.py

```

import wx
import Controller as ctrl

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app = wx.App()
    c = ctrl.Controller()
    app.MainLoop()

```

Controller.py

Model.py

SiteModel.py

Views

This section describes the modules that realize our views.

MainView.py

GeneralView.py

YearsView.py

SitesView.py

PeriodsView.py

GlobalsView.py

TransmissionView.py

RESEvtHandler.py

RESShapes.py

RESView.py

Forms

This section describes the pop-up screens that users interact with.

BasicForm.py

CommodityForm.py

TimeSeriesForm.py

SitesForm.py

ProcessForm.py

StorageForm.py

ConnectionForm.py

TransmissionForm.py

Util

The next set of classes represent some helpers and utility classes.

GridDataTable.py

Events.py

```
YEAR_ADDING = "YEAR_ADDING_"
YEAR_ADDED = "YEAR_ADDED_"
YEAR_REMOVING = "YEAR_REMOVING_"
YEAR_REMOVED = "YEAR_REMOVED_"

SITE_ADDING = "SITE_ADDING_"
SITE_ADDED = "SITE_ADDED_"
SITE_REMOVING = "SITE_REMOVING_"
SITE_REMOVED = "SITE_REMOVED_"
```

Errors.py

```
ERRORS = {
    NO_SITE: 'Please define at least one site!',
    NO_YEAR: 'Please define at least one year!',
    NO_SCENARIO: 'Please select at least one scenario!',
    NO_COMM: 'No commodities defined for the site: %s',
    NO_TS: 'Time Series is not defined for (site, commodity, year): '
          '(%s, %s, %s)',
    TS_LEN: 'Time Series should be exactly %s (not %s) entries, '
          'for (site, commodity, year): (%s, %s, %s)',
    NO_PROC: 'No processes defined for the site: %s',
    ONE_SITE: 'There is only one site defined.',
    NO_SITE_SEL: 'Please select atleast one site.',

    ALREADY_COPIED: 'This Process/Storage is already copied to the site (
    ↪ %s) '
    'before. Please go to that site and use "Clone" feature.'
}
```

DataConfig.py

1.4 Graphical user interface

It is possible to make the inputs in urbs with a stand alone graphical user interface. The interface itself as well as the module description are provided here.

1.4.1 Graphical user interface

The graphical user interface (GUI) is not part of the standard version of urbs. You can download the installer from https://github.com/tum-ens/campus/tree/urbs_gui/Installer/Output The filename is: setup-urbs-gui.exe

How to start

Welcome to the graphical input for urbs. Let's get started!

After opening the GUI of urbs you will find only an empty input window. To understand how an urbs model looks like open the example 'Business_park_city.json' from the preset folder by selecting **File -> Load configuration** in the menu. There will be a warning that loading an external configuration will erase all your data. Since you have no data yet you can just ignore it by clicking ok. The example configuration is already executable. You can run it clicking the play button. The results of your optimization will then be stored under 'Documents/urbs/result'

To understand what to look for and how to prepare your own model input with the GUI, proceed with the Tutorial for graphical user interface in the online documentation <https://urbs.readthedocs.io/en/latest/> .

Tutorial for graphical user interface

In this tutorial the usage of the graphical user interface (GUI) of urbs will be explained in detail. The graphical user interface allows for the same functionality as the excel sheet based input for the program urbs and result excel-sheets and images will be identical. As an example a business park next to a city will be considered. Apart from the menu **File**, where you can save or load configurations all information is edited on the tab level.

Basic tabs

The GUI has three types of tabs:

- Overview
- Transmission
- Reference energy systems

The latter type occurs for each location modeled. The other two exist always just once.

In the **Overview** tab you can set the basic layout of the model to be optimized. Here you specify on the one hand the modeled locations and years and give, on the other hand, global parameters for the modeling as, e.g., the modeled time steps or some scenarios.

In the **Transmission** tab connections between different modeled locations are specified.

The tabs for **Reference energy systems** (RES) are where the main technological and economical parameters of the units that comprise the energy supply infrastructure are specified. Thus, most model parameters are set here. There is one tab for each modeled location which is automatically generated once the location is specified in the overview tab.

In the following the three types of tabs are presented in more detail and the individual buttons are explained.

Tab Overview

For the description of the overview tab first the standard example of a business park and neighbouring city will be used. In the end of this page a small guide for filling out this tab from scratch will be given.

The overview tab for the standard example looks the following:

The screenshot displays the 'Overview' tab of the urbs software. The interface is organized into several functional panels:

- Manage Sites:** Contains an 'Add Site' button and a table with columns for 'Site Area'. It includes checkboxes for 'Business park' and 'City'.
- Manage Periods:** Contains an 'Add Period' button and a table with columns for 'Offset' and 'Length'. It includes a checkbox for 'Spring'.
- Manage Global Parameters:** Contains a table with parameters and their values:

| | Value |
|----------------------|---------|
| Discount rate | 0.03 |
| CO2 budget | 1200000 |
| Cost budget | inf |
| Last year weight | 10 |
| Solver | glpk |
| Objective | cost |
| Time steps offset | 3000 |
| Time steps length | 168 |
| Time step (in hours) | 1 |
- Select Scenarios:** Contains a list of scenarios with checkboxes:
 - ☒ scenario_base
 - ☐ scenario_co2_limit
 - ☐ scenario_co2_tax_mid
 - ☐ scenario_no_dsm
 - ☐ scenario_north_process_caps
 - ☐ scenario_stock_prices
- Manage Years:** Contains an 'Add Year' button and a table with columns for 'CO2 limit'. It includes checkboxes for years 2020, 2030, and 2040.
- Log:** A large empty area for logging.
- Control Buttons:** On the right side, there are two large buttons: a green play button and a red stop button.

It is split into 6 main parts, all of which will be presented separately in the following.

Manage Sites

In the top left hand side the locations (sites) of the model are specified.

Manage Sites:

| | Site Area |
|--|-----------|
| Business park <input type="checkbox"/> | 100000 |
| City <input type="checkbox"/> | 500000 |

Each location has a designated area. For energy conversion units a capacity dependent area can be defined and it is total available area that is restricted here per site. The area can be specified by clicking in the text field next to the checkbox and entering the desired number there ('inf' is also possible if no restriction is desired). You can add a new site by entering its name into the text line next to the *Add Site* button and clicking it. A site can be removed by first checking the checkbox next to the site name and then clicking the *Remove Selected Site(s)* button.

Manage Years

In the bottom left hand part of the overview tab you can manage the desired modeled years. These years are then the support years for the intertemporal modeling. It is also possible to enter just one year for a non-intertemporal, single year optimization.

Manage Years:

Add Year

Remove Selected Year(s)

| | | CO2 limit |
|------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 2020 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 50000 |
| 2030 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 35000 |
| 2040 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25000 |

For each Year total allowed CO2 emissions can be specified. The energy system is then only allowed to emit the specified amount of CO2 across all modeled sites. The allowed annual emissions can be specified by clicking in the text field next to the checkbox and entering the desired number there ('inf' is also possible if no restriction is desired). You can add a new year by entering its name into the text line next to the *Add Year* button and clicking it. A modeled year can be removed by first checking the checkbox next to the year and then clicking the *Remove Selected Year(s)* button.

Manage Global Parameters

The upper middle part of the overview tab is used to specify global parameters.

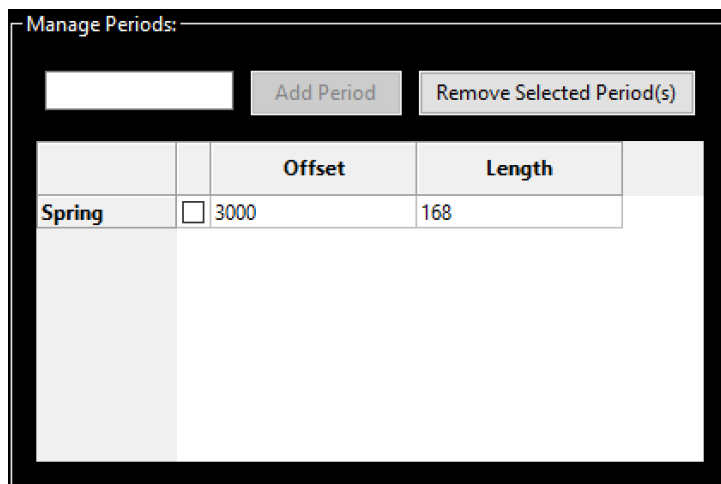
| Manage Global Parameters: | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| | Value |
| Discount rate | 0.03 |
| CO2 budget | inf |
| Last year weight | 10 |
| Solver | glpk |
| Objective | cost |
| Time steps offset | 3000 |
| Time steps length | 168 |
| Time step (in hours) | 1 |
| | |

The global parameters are set by clicking on the field next to the quantity. In all cases except for *Solver* and *Objective* a number has to be entered. In the two cases singled out a drop down menu appears which offers the allowed choices. The parameters are:

- **Discount rate:** This value gives the discount rate that is used for intertemporal planning. It stands for the annual devaluation of money across the modeling horizon.
- **CO2 budget:** While the *CO2 limit* specified for each year limits the CO2 emissions across all sites within one modeled year, the *CO2 budget* sets a cap on the total emissions across all sites in the entire modeling horizon. If no restriction is desired enter 'inf' here. The *CO2 budget* is only active when the *Objective* is set to its default value 'cost'.
- **Cost budget:** With this parameter a limit on the total system cost over the entire modeling horizon can be set. If no restriction is desired enter 'inf' here. The *Cost budget* is only active when the *Objective* is set to the value 'CO2'.
- **Last year weight:** In intertemporal modeling each modeled year is repeated until the next modeled year is reached. This is done by assigning a weight to the costs accrued in each of the modeled years. For the last modeled year the number of repetitions has to be set by the user here, where a high number leads to a stronger weighting of the last modeled year, i.e. of the final energy system configuration.
- **Solver:** Here you can specify the desired solver. When clicking on the field in column 'Value' a drop down menu opens where three solvers *glpk*, *gurobi* and *cplex* are listed as options. Note that only *glpk* is an open-source free ware for all users and included in the installation package. The other two solvers are commercial and have to be bought by the user separately.
- **Objective:** Here you can choose which quantity is to be minimized by the optimization process. There are currently two options 'cost' (default) and 'CO2'. You can choose them in a drop down menu that occurs when you click into the 'Value' column.
- **Time step offset/length:** The next two global parameters specify which of the time steps given as parameters are to be considered by the model. The optimization will start at the value 'offset+1' and end at 'offset+length'.
- **Time step (in hours):** Many parameters are given to the model as time series. With this global parameter you can specify how long each entry of a time series is in hours.

Manage plot periods

To the right of the global parameters the plot periods can be defined. This is necessary since standard graphs become large and difficult to read if the optimization horizon is much longer than a week. The corresponding section on the screen looks like the following:

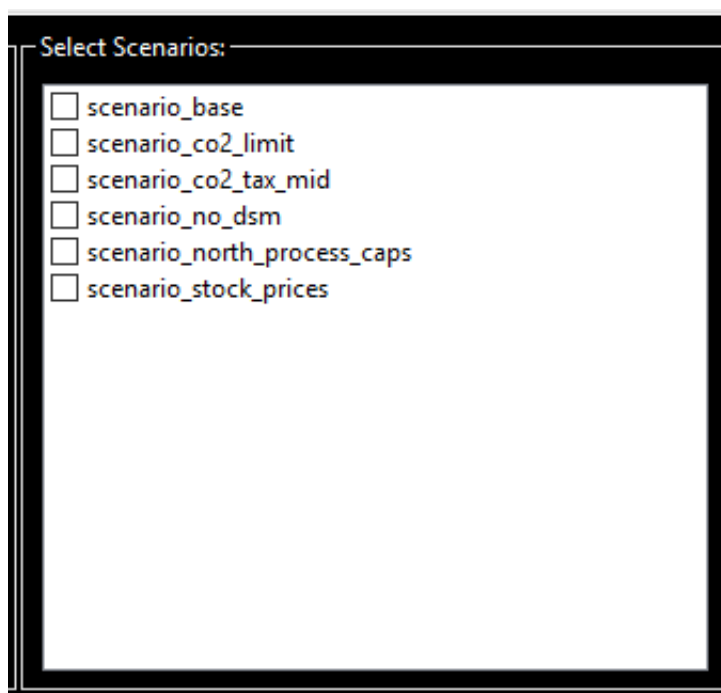


| | | Offset | Length |
|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| Spring | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3000 | 168 |

You can add new plot periods by specifying a name in the text field in the top section of the sub-window and then clicking the ‘Add Period’ button. The corresponding period will then appear in the lower section of the sub-window. You then have to specify the starting time step and the duration in the columns denoted ‘Offset’ and ‘Length’, respectively. For removing a plot period check the checkbox and then click the ‘Remove Selected Period(s)’ button in the top section of the sub-window.

Scenarios

In the upper right hand section of the screen scenarios can be specified. These refer to variations in the input parameters which can be specified in functions in the subfolder ‘urbs’ in file ‘scenarios.py’. A few standard examples are listed already and can be chosen by checking the boxes next to their names.



- ☐ scenario_base
- ☐ scenario_co2_limit
- ☐ scenario_co2_tax_mid
- ☐ scenario_no_dsm
- ☐ scenario_north_process_caps
- ☐ scenario_stock_prices

Adding a new scenario is currently not a simple task and more for expert users. To do so you have to do 2 things.

1. Define a new scenario function in script 'urbs/scenarios'
2. Make the function available for the GUI by adding it to the scenario list in the end of file 'gui/Controller.py'.

Model running and supervision

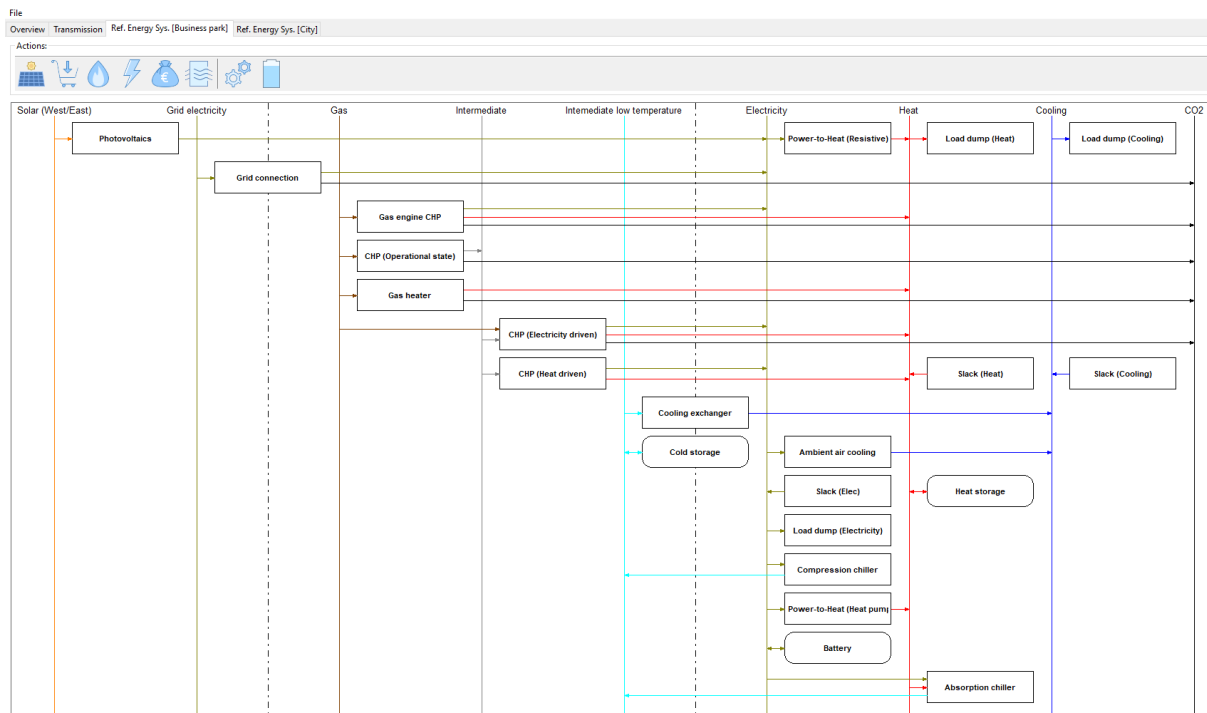
The lower right hand part of the screen is dedicated to model running and supervision. With the 'Play' button a model run is started and can be interrupted with the red 'Stop' button. The lower section displays the log file of the model run.



Tab Reference energy system

For the description of the reference energy system tabs first the standard example of a business park and neighbouring city will be used. In the end of this page a small guide for filling out this tab from scratch will be given.

To get an overview of a reference energy system tab the following picture shows a full zoom on the entire tab for the business park in the standard example.



The tab is structured into a header line and the main field where the RES is represented. In the header line new entities to be added can be chosen. A more detailed description of this will be given after the extensive discussion of the model entities themselves.

Reference energy system

The reference energy system consist of three main types of model entities:

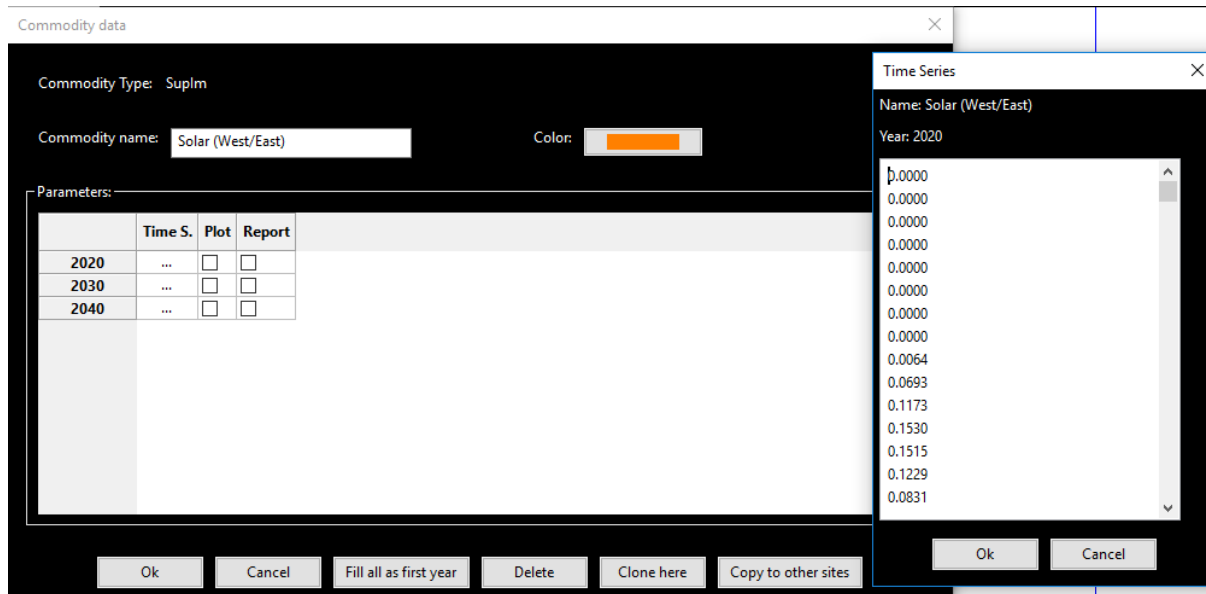
- **Commodities** representing the different energy carriers are represented by vertical lines (buses)
- **Processes** representing energy conversion units are represented by rectangles. The commodities connected to the conversion processes are indicated by arrows
- **Storages** representing commodity storage possibilities are represented by rectangles with rounded edges

For each of these three types of model entities there exist several subtypes which require different parameters to be set by the user.

Commodities

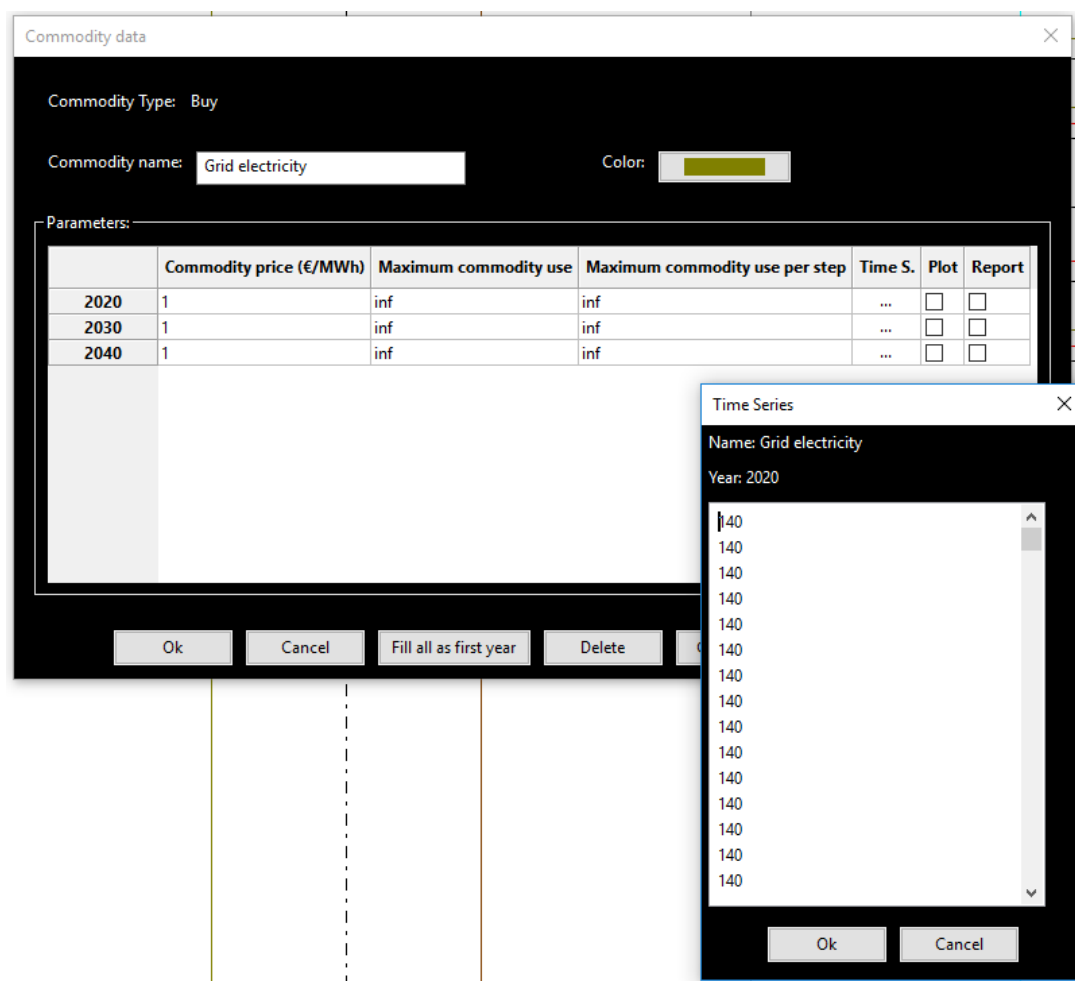
Commodities are typically, but not exclusively, energy carriers. They are represented by vertical lines in the RES. There are 7 different commodity types which play different roles within the energy system model and require different inputs.

Intermittend supply commodities (SupIm) are not directly energy carriers. They force all processes that interact with them to operate with a percentage of their total capacity specified by a time series associated with the SupIm commodity. A typical example for SupIm commodities is the capacity factor of renewable energy generation units. The parameter input window that opens when double clicking on the name or line of an existing SupIm commodity or clicking the leftmost symbol in the RES header (Solar panel) for a new SupIm commodity looks like this:



The window denoted 'Time series' on the right hand side opens when double clicking on the three dots next to a modeled year in the the lower part of the main window denoted 'Commodity data'. Here you can paste the capacity factor time series data from a spreadsheet for each modeled year individually. You then have to close the subwindow by clicking the 'Ok' button to confirm the values set. In the main window you can set the display color on the upper right hand side by clicking on the button. The checkboxes in the columns 'Plot' and 'Report' specify if the commodity will be plotted in the standard output graphs and reported in the output excel spreadsheet. In the standard example the commodity 'Solar (West/East)' is of type Suplm and represents the capacity factors for solar photovoltaic units with an alternating west/east inclination of 10°.

Buy commodities can be bought by an external market at a user defined price. This price can vary with time and correspondingly price time series have to be specified. The paramter input window that opens when double clicking on the name or line of an existing buy commodity or clicking the second symbol on the left in the RES header (Shopping cart) for a new buy commodity looks like this:



The window denoted ‘Time series’ on the right hand side opens when clicking on the three dots next to a modeled year in the the lower part of the main window denoted ‘Commodity data’. Here you can paste the price time series data from a spreadsheet for each modeled year individually. You then have to close the subwindow by clicking the ‘Ok’ button to confirm the values set. In the main window you can set the display color on the upper right hand side by clicking on the button. There are three further paramters to be set in the main window. In the column labeled ‘Price factor’ (Default 1) you can set a constant multiplier for the price time series. This paramter simplifies scenario definitions for price variations but is typically set to 1. The columns ‘Maximum commodity use’ and ‘Maximum commodity use per step’ restrict the total annual and hourly amount of the commodity the system is allowed to use, respectively. The checkboxes in the columns ‘Plot’ and ‘Report’ specify if the commodity will be plotted in the standard output graphs and reported in the output excel spreadsheet. In the standard example the only buy commodity is called ‘Grid electricity’ and represents the possibility to buy electricity from the higher level grid.

SupIm and *Buy* commodities are grouped in the leftmost part of the RES since they are typically inputs of processes rather than outputs. They are separated by a vertical dashed line from the other commodities.

Stock commodities can also be bought at an external market albeit at a fixed price as opposed to buy commodities. The paramter input window that opens when double clicking on the name or line of an existing Stock commodity or the clicking the third symbol from the left (Flame) in the RES header for a new Stock commodity looks like this:

Commodity data

Commodity Type: Stock

Commodity name: Gas Color: [Color Selection]

Parameters:

| | Commodity price (€/MWh) | Maximum commodity use | Maximum commodity use per step | Plot | Report |
|------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2020 | 40 | inf | inf | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2030 | 50 | inf | inf | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2040 | 60 | inf | inf | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Ok Cancel Fill all as first year Delete Clone here Copy to other sites

You can set the display color on the upper right hand side by clicking on the button. There are three parameters to be set for Stock commodities. In the column labeled 'Commodity price (€/MWh)' you can set a constant price at which the stock commodity can be bought from an external source. The columns 'Maximum commodity use' and 'Maximum commodity use per step' restrict the total annual and hourly amount of the commodity the system is allowed to use, respectively. The checkboxes in the columns 'Plot' and 'Report' specify if the commodity will be plotted in the standard output graphs and reported in the output excel spreadsheet. Stock commodities can also be used to specify intermediate helper commodities that expand the modeling possibilities strongly. Since these cannot be bought externally the corresponding values restricting the commodity buy capacity from an external market per year and per hour are set to zero in this case. Next to the commodity 'Gas', which can be bought externally for a given price, the commodities 'Intermediate' and 'Intermediate low temperature' are Stock commodities. The latter two serve to make the model behavior more realistic. The commodity 'Intermediate' tracks the operational state of a combined heat and power plant (CHP). This then allows for a realistic linear operation of the power plant between electricity and heat driven modes. This will be explained in more detail in the Process section. The commodity 'Intermediate low temperature' has the sole purpose of preventing the process 'Ambient air cooling' from loading the cooling storage which would be unrealistic.

Stock commodities are located in the middle part of the RES since they can be both, process inputs and outputs. They are separated with dashed lines against the other commodity types.

Demand commodities specify the commodity needs to be satisfied by the optimization problem. A time series defines the momentary demand for the commodities in each modeled time step. The parameter input window that opens when double clicking on the name or line of an existing Demand commodity or clicking the fourth symbol from the left in the RES header (Lightning) for a new Demand commodity looks exactly like the one for SupIm commodities. In the standard example there are three demand commodities 'Electricity', 'Heat' and 'Cooling' defined for the site 'Business park'.

Sell commodities are completely analogous to *Buy commodities* described above. The only difference is that they can be sold at an external market and not bought. Note the sign convention here: When a positive value is set in a sell timeseries this will lead to positive revenues. The parameter input window that opens when double clicking on the name or line of an existing sell commodity or clicking the fifth symbol on the left in the RES header (Cash bag) for a new sell commodity looks exactly like the one for

buy commodities.

Environmental commodities represent system emissions. They are the only commodity type that is not subject to a perfect balance restriction in each time step ('Kirchhoff current law'). Instead they can be accumulated by the system operation. They may, however, lead to costs or be restricted by the user. The parameter input window that opens when double clicking on the name or line of an existing environmental commodity or clicking the sixth symbol on the left in the RES header (Air flow) for a new environmental commodity looks like the one for Stock commodities. In the standard example 'CO2' is the only environmental commodity.

Demand, *Sell* and *Environmental* commodities are displayed in the right hand side of the RES screen, since they are typically process outputs. Environmental commodities are strictly the rightmost ones.

Processes

Processes are energy conversion units. They are in general multiple input/ multiple output (mimo), i.e. they can have several commodities as inputs and several commodities as outputs. Depending on the operational state (or 'throughput') a process consumes the inputs and gives out the outputs with a fixed, user defined ratio times the throughput. Both the process capacity and the throughput are central optimization variables for the model.

The parameter input window that opens when double clicking on the rectangle representing an existing process or clicking the second symbol from the right in the RES header (gear wheels) for a new process looks like this:

Process data

Process name:

Gas engine CHP

Plot Color:

Input Commodities:

| | Name | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Solar (West/East) | ... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Grid electricity | ... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Gas | ... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Intermediate | ... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Intermediate low temperature | ... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Electricity | ... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Heat | ... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cooling | ... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | CO2 | ... |

Output Commodities:

| | Name | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Solar (West/East) | ... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Grid electricity | ... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Gas | ... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Intermediate | ... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Intermediate low temperature | ... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Electricity | ... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Heat | ... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cooling | ... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | CO2 | ... |

Parameters:

| | sts (€/MWh) | Weighted average cost of capital | Depreciation period (a) | Area use per capacity (m ² /MW) | Time Eff. |
|------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------|
| 2020 | | 0.08 | 10 | 0 | ... |
| 2030 | | 0.08 | 10 | 0 | ... |
| 2040 | | 0.08 | 10 | 0 | ... |

Ok

Cancel

Fill all as first year

Delete

Clone here

Copy to other sites

In the top part the name of the process and the color of the process in the output graphs can be set. The parameter settings happen in two distinct parts. In the upper middle part the input and output commodities and their respective ratios are specified. This is done by checking the desired boxes for input and output commodities and then double clicking on the box with three dots next to those commodities. For each commodity then the following picture will open:

| | Ratio (1) | Ratio-Min |
|------|-----------|-----------|
| 2020 | 2.2 | nan |
| 2030 | 2.2 | nan |
| 2040 | 2.2 | nan |

Under the column 'Ratio(1)' you can set the desired in- output ratio for the process the ratios between in- and output ratios for any pair of commodities will then be the efficiency of the corresponding commodity conversion. The default value is 1 in this column. When you wish to model also part-load behavior of the process you have to set a numerical value in the column 'Ratio-Min' for at least one input commodity here. This will then denote the corresponding ratio at the minimal allowed load point. Processes where this is set cannot be turned off completely but will be forced to operate between the minimal allowed operation point and full load in each time step. The default case here, however, is a flexible operation and the default value in this column is *nan* accordingly.

All the other inputs are to be specified in the window in the lower section of the process window. The parameters there are the following:

- **Installed capacity (MW)** gives the capacity of the process that is already installed at the start of the modeling horizon.
- **Lifetime of installed capacity (years)** gives the rest lifetime of the installed processes in years. A process can be used in a modeled year y still if the lifetime plus the first modeled year exceeds the next year $y+1$.
- **Minimum capacity (MW)** denotes a capacity target that has to be met by the process in a given modeled year. This means that the system will build at least this capacity.
- **Maximum capacity (MW)** restricts the capacity that can be built to the specified value.
- **Maximum power gradient (1/h)** restricts the ramping of process operational states, i.e. the change in the throughput variable. The value gives the fraction of the total capacity that can be changed in one hour. A value of 1 thus restricts the change from idle to full operational state (or vice versa) to at least a duration of one hour.
- **Minimum load fraction** gives a lower limit for the operational state of a process as a fraction of the total capacity. It is only relevant for processes where part-load behavior is modeled. A value here is only active when 'Ratio-Min' is numerical for at least one input commodity.

- **Investment cost (€/MW)** denotes the capacity specific investment costs for the process. You should give the book value here. The program will then translate this into the correct total, discounted cost within the model horizon.
- **Annual fix costs (€/MW)** represent the amount of money that has to be spent annually for the operation of a process capacity. They can represent, e.g., labour costs or calendaric ageing costs.
- **Variable costs (€/MWh)** are linked to the operation of a process and are to be paid for each unit of throughput through the process. They can represent anything from usage ageing to taxes.
- **Weighted average cost of capital** denotes the interest rate or expected return on investment with which the investor responsible for the energy system calculates.
- **Depreciation period** denotes both the economical and technical lifetime of all units in the system. It thus determines two things: the total costs of a given investment and the end of operational time for all units in the energy system modeled.
- **Area use per capacity (m^2/MW)** specifies the physical area a given process takes up at the site it is built. This can be used, e.g. to restrict the capacity of solar technologies by a total maximal roof area. The restricting area is defined in the *Overview* tab next to the site name.
- **Time Var. Eff** by double clicking the three dots in this column a new window opens, where you can paste a time series from a spreadsheet similar to the corresponding windows for *SupIm*, *Buy*, *Sell* and *Demand* commodities. This time series then varies the output ratio of the process as a multiplier. It can be used to restrict process operations to pre-defined time intervalls or capture temperature dependence of the process efficiency.

Storages

Storages are used by the system to store a single given commodity. In general the storage capacity and charging/discharging power can be sized independently by the system. The parameter input window that opens when double clicking on the rectangle with rounded edges representing an existing storage or clicking the rightmost symbol in the RES header (battery) for a new storage looks like this:

Storage data

Storage name: Commodity:

Parameters:

| | Installed capacity (MWh) | Minimum capacity (MWh) | Maximum | Power (MW) | Minim |
|------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------|------------|-------|
| 2020 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20 | | 0.0 |
| 2030 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20 | | 0.0 |
| 2040 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20 | | 0.0 |

Commodity dropdown menu:

- Intermediate low temperature
- Solar (West/East)
- Grid electricity
- Gas
- Intermediate
- Intermediate low temperature
- Electricity
- Heat
- Cooling
- CO2

Buttons: Ok, Cancel, Fill all as first year, Delete, Clone here, Copy to other sites

In the case shown the drop down menu on top which is used to specify the stored commodity is already opened. It displays all commodities in the system.

All parameter inputs for storages are to be specified in the window in the lower section of the storage window. The parameters there are the following:

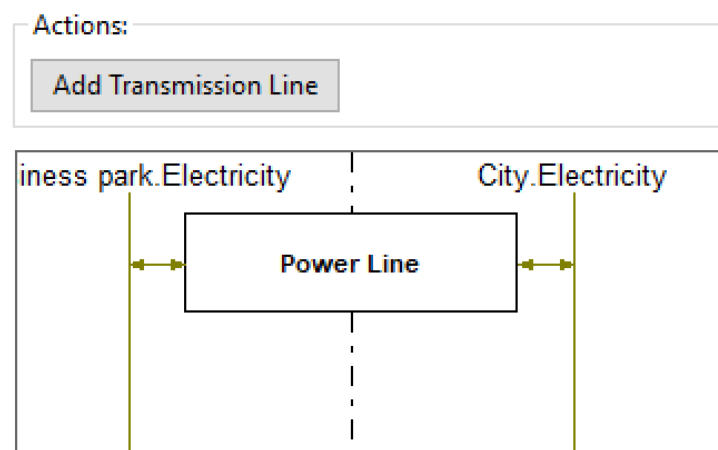
- **Installed capacity (MWh)** gives the storage capacity of storages already installed at the start of the modeling horizon.
- **Installed storage power (MW)** gives the charging/dischargin power of storages already installed at the start of the modeling horizon.
- **Lifetime of installed capacity (years)** gives the rest lifetime of the installed storagess in years. A storage can be used in a modeled year y still if the lifetime plus the first modeled year exceeds the next year $y+1$.
- **Minimum storage capacity (MWh)** denotes a storage capacity target that has to be met by the storage in a given modeled year. This means that the system will build at least this capacity.
- **Maximum storage capacity (MWh)** restricts the storage capacity that can be built to the specified value.
- **Minimum storage power (MW)** denotes a storage charging/discharging power target that has to be met by the storage in a given modeled year. This means that the system will build at least this power.
- **Maximum storage power (MW)** restricts the storage charging/discharging that can be built to the specified value.
- **Efficiency input (1)** specifies the charging efficiency of the storage.
- **Efficiency output (1)** specifies the discharging efficiency of the storage.
- **Investment cost capacity (€/MWh)** denotes the storage capacity specific investment costs for the storage. You should give the book value here. The program will then translate this into the correct total, discounted cost within the model horizon.
- **Investment cost power (€/MW)** denotes the storage charging/discharging power specific investment costs for the storage. You should give the book value here. The program will then translate this into the correct total, discounted cost within the model horizon.
- **Annual fix costs capacity (€/MWh)** represent the amount of money that has to be spent annually for the operation of a storage capacity. They can represent, e.g., labour costs or calendaric ageing costs.
- **Annual fix costs power (€/MW)** represent the amount of money that has to be spent annually for the operation of a storage power. They can represent, e.g., labour costs or calendaric ageing costs.
- **Variable costs capacity (€/MWh)** are linked to the operation of a given storage state, i.e. they lead to costs whenever a storage has a non-zero state of charge. These costs should typically set to zero but can be used to manipulate the storage duration or model state-of-charge dependent ageing.
- **Variable costs power (€/MWh)** are linked to the charging and discharging of a storage. Each unit of commodity leaving the storage requires the payment of these costs.
- **Weighted average cost of capital** denotes the interest rate or expected return on investment with which the investor responsible for the energy system calculates.

- **Depreciation period** denotes both the economical and technical lifetime of all units in the system. It thus determines two things: the total costs of a given investment and the end of operational time for all units in the energy system modeled.
- **Initial storage state** can be used to set the state of charge of a storages in the beginning of the modeling time steps. If *nan* is given this value is an optimization variable. In any case the storage content in the end is the same as in the beginning to avoid windfall profits from simply discharging a storage.
- **Discharge** gives the hourly discharge of a storage. Over time, when no charging or discharging occurs, the storage content will decrease exponentially.

Tab Transmission

For the description of the transmission tab first the standard example of a business park and neighbouring city will be used. In the end of this page a small guide for filling out this tab from scratch will be given.

In the transmission window transportable commodities linked to any transmission line are depicted in the typical fashion for commodities. They are named according to the convention ‘Site.Commodity’. They only appear when an according transmission line is added. Commodities belonging to different sites are separated by vertical dashed lines. For the standard example ‘Business_park_City’ the tab looks like this:



The parameter input window that opens when double clicking on the rectangle representing an existing transmission or clicking the rightmost symbol in the RES header (battery) for a new transmission looks like this:

Transmission data ✕

Transmission name:

Site 1:

Site 2:

Commodity:

Parameters:

| | Efficiency (1) | Investment cost (€/MW) | Annual fix cost (€/MW/a) | Variable costs (€/MWh) | Installed capacity (MW) | |
|------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 2020 | 1.0 | 700000 | 2000 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 |
| 2030 | 1.0 | 700000 | 2000 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 |
| 2040 | 1.0 | 700000 | 2000 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 |

- **Efficiency (1)** specifies the transport efficiency of the transmission line.
- **Lifetime of installed capacity (years) (Only first file)** gives the rest lifetime of the installed transmission lines in years. A transmission line can be used in a modeled year y still if the lifetime plus the first modeled year exceeds the next year $y+1$.
- **Investment cost (€/MW)** denotes the capacity specific investment costs for the transmission line. You should give the book value here. The program will then translate this into the correct total, discounted cost within the model horizon.
- **Annual fix costs (€/MW)** represent the amount of money that has to be spent annually for the operation of a transmission capacity. They can represent, e.g., labour costs or calendaric ageing costs.
- **Variable costs (€/MWh)** are linked to the operation of a given transmission line.
- **Installed capacity (MW) (Only first file)** gives the transmission capacity of transmission lines already installed at the start of the modeling horizon.
- **Minimum capacity (MW)** denotes a transmission capacity target that has to be met by the transmission lines in a given modeled year. This means that the system will build at least this transmission capacity.
- **Maximum capacity (MW)** restricts the transmission capacity that can be built to the specified value.
- **Weighted average cost of capital** denotes the interest rate or expected return on investment with which the investor responsible for the energy system calculates.
- **Depreciation period** denotes both the economical and technical lifetime of all units in the system. It thus determines two things: the total costs of a given investment and the end of operational time for all units in the energy system modeled.

1.5 Windows Installer

It is possible to create a user friendly installer that's common for most of the users to use

1.5.1 Making win installer

This part gives a detailed step by step guide to make the windows installer.

Environment setup

First of all, we need to setup our environment with the required packages and libraries. We recommend creating a clean environment to make sure that only the necessary libraries are packaged. Here, we will explain how to create a new clean environment from scratch using conda.

1. Create a new virtual environment

```
conda create -n yourenvname python=x.x
```

where:

- *yourenvname*: is the name of your environment (ex: py37_urbs_gui).
- *x.x*: is the desired python version (currently we use 3.7)

2. Activate your virtual environment

```
activate yourenvname
```

3. Now, the environment is created and we are ready to install the necessary packages. The following table list all the needed packages. Please go through the list in order and start installing the packages one by one.

Table 7: *Table: Required packages*

| # | Package name | Version | How to install? |
|----|--------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Python | 3.7 | |
| 2 | wxPython | 4.0.6 | pip install wxPython |
| 3 | numpy | 1.16.4 | Installed automatically with wxPython |
| 4 | PyPubSub | 4.0.3 | pip install PyPubSub |
| 5 | pyomo | 5.6.4 | pip install pyomo |
| 6 | pandas | 0.24.2 | pip install pandas |
| 7 | xlrd | 1.2.0 | pip install xlrd |
| 8 | matplotlib | 3.1.0 | pip install matplotlib |
| 9 | pywin32 | 224 | pip install pywin32 |
| 10 | tables | 3.5.2 | pip install tables |
| 11 | openpyxl | 2.6.2 | pip install openpyxl |
| 12 | PyInstaller | 3.4 | pip install PyInstaller |

The mentioned versions in the table above are the used, tested and verified ones. You can always go for the latest versions but pay attention to the troubleshooting section.

Installer setup

As the environment is created, all you need now is to go to 'Installer' directory and run the 'make_installer.bat' file. Make sure you are running the batch file in the clean environment we created earlier (for example, the used environment here is named 'py37')

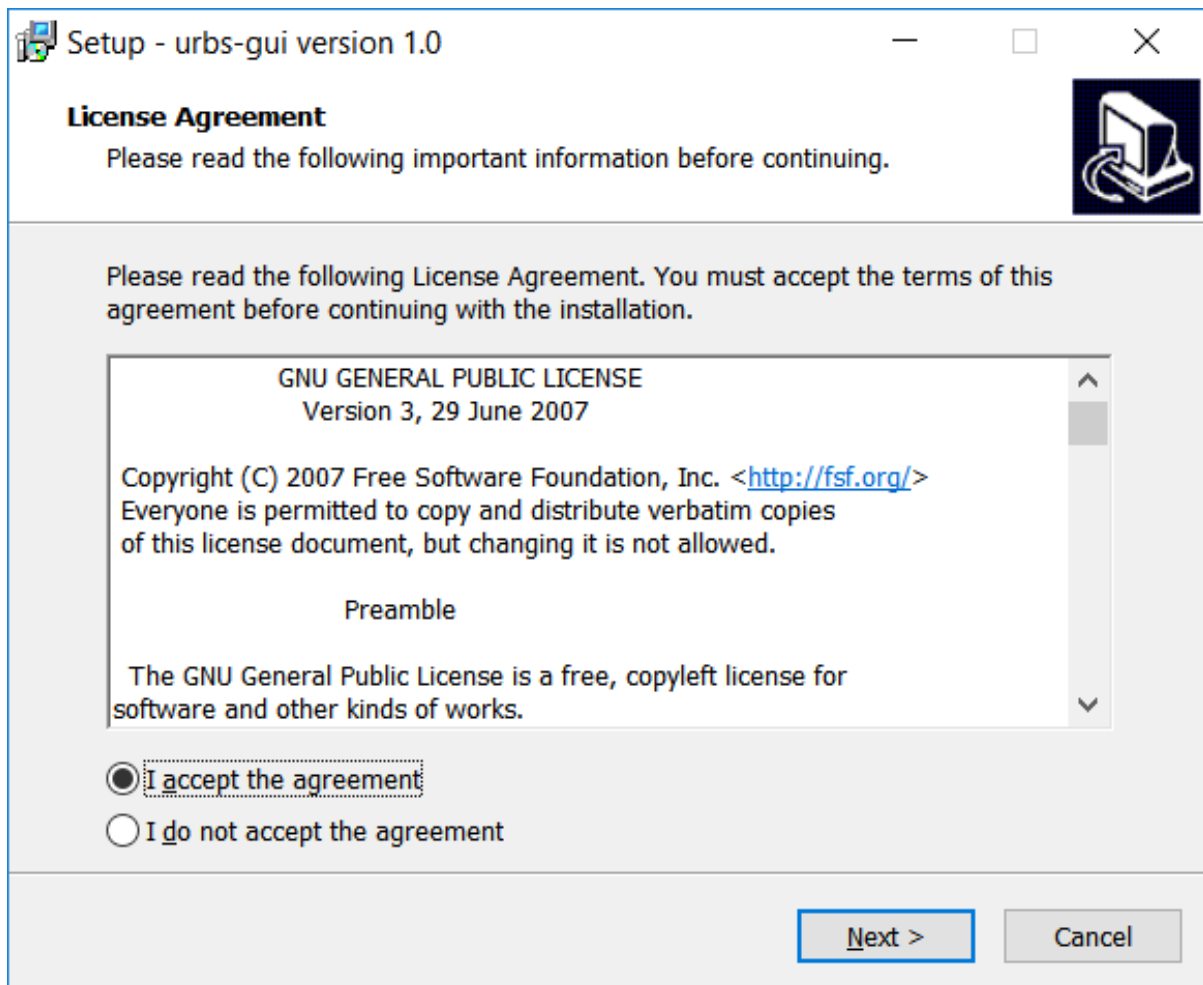
```
C:\01_Lecs\WS18\idp\project\urbs_gui\Installer>activate py37
(py37) C:\01_Lecs\WS18\idp\project\urbs_gui\Installer>make_installer.bat
```

After the batch file is executed, an exe file will be created in the 'Installer/Output' directory. With the clean environment, the size of the created installer will be almost around 39MByte only.

Troubleshooting

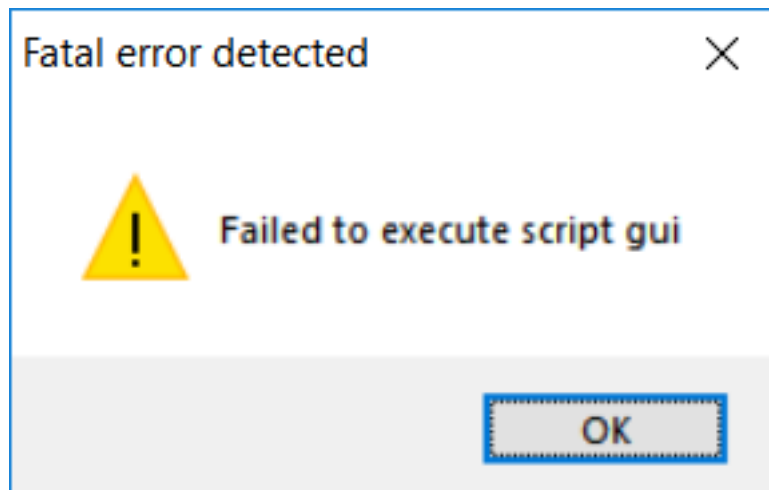
This is important section and you will have to keep an eye on it especially if you upgraded or added new packages.

- Now, you have the installer ready in the 'Installer/Output' directory. You run it and just go Next with the wizard.



- After the installation, you open the program (from start menus or from shortcut on desktop)

- You can get the following message as start.



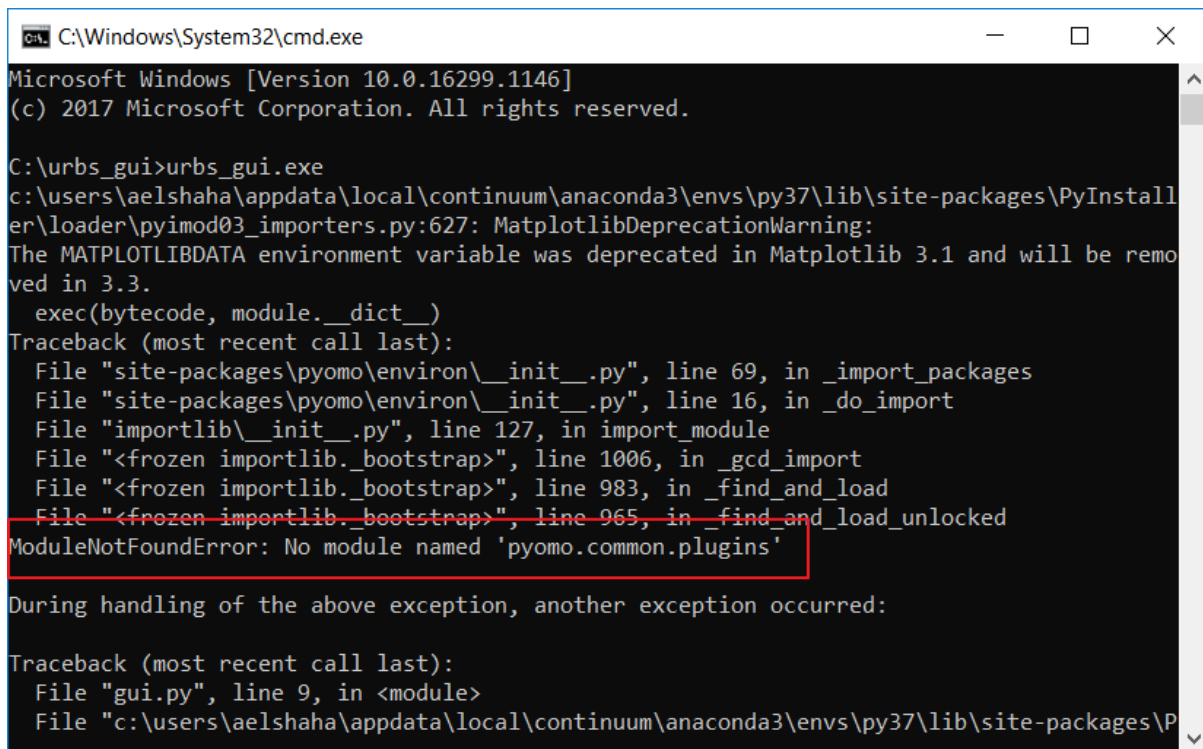
- The message doesn't give a proper details about the error. So we want to debug further.
- Go to the 'Installer' directory in our git repo, locate the file 'urbs_gui.spec'.
- Open the file 'urbs_gui.spec' with any text editor.
- Change the line 'console=False' to be 'console=True'

```
pyz = PYZ(a.pure, a.zipped_data,
          cipher=block_cipher)
exe = EXE(pyz,
          a.scripts,
          exclude_binaries=True,
          name='urbs_gui',
          debug=False,
          strip=False,
          upx=True,
          console=False )
coll = COLLECT(exe,
               a.binaries,
               a.zipfiles,
               a.datas,
               strip=False,
               upx=False,
               name='urbs_gui')
```

- Save the file.
- Now, we will rebuild the installer file so we can get more knowledge about the error.
- Run the 'make_installer.bat' file again to build the installer with the console option enabled.
- As before, a new installer is created in the folder 'Installer/Output'.
- Open the installer, go through the wizard and install the program.
- Now, go to the installation directory that you specified in the wizard. The default is 'C:\urbs_gui'.
- Open a command prompt and execute the exe file from there as following:

```
C:\urbs_gui>urbs_gui.exe
```

- In the console, you can see the error details now. For instance:



```

C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.16299.1146]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\urbs_gui>urbs_gui.exe
c:\users\aelshaha\appdata\local\continuum\anaconda3\envs\py37\lib\site-packages\PyInstaller\loader\pyimod03_importers.py:627: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning:
The MATPLOTLIBDATA environment variable was deprecated in Matplotlib 3.1 and will be removed in 3.3.
  exec(bytecode, module.__dict__)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "site-packages\pyomo\environ\__init__.py", line 69, in _import_packages
  File "site-packages\pyomo\environ\__init__.py", line 16, in _do_import
  File "importlib\__init__.py", line 127, in import_module
  File "<frozen importlib._bootstrap>", line 1006, in _gcd_import
  File "<frozen importlib._bootstrap>", line 983, in _find_and_load
  File "<frozen importlib._bootstrap>", line 965, in _find_and_load_unlocked
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'pyomo.common.plugins'

During handling of the above exception, another exception occurred:

Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "gui.py", line 9, in <module>
  File "c:\users\aelshaha\appdata\local\continuum\anaconda3\envs\py37\lib\site-packages\Py

```

- In general, 99% of the installer problems are coming from **‘Pyomo’**. Why? PyInstaller is figuring out the required imports from the explicit import statements in the code, and it is able to recursively inspect the necessary modules. But ‘Pyomo’ is doing that differently. They build a list of the needed libs and loop on programmatically.
- Go to our git repo, under the ‘urbs’ folder.
- Open the file ‘runfunctions.py’

```

import os
import pyomo.environ
from pyomo.opt.base import SolverFactory
from datetime import datetime, date
from .model import create_model
from .report import *
from .plot import *
from .input import *
from .validation import *
from .saveload import *

```

- As you can see in the highlighted line above, ‘pyomo.environ’ is imported.
- In your IDE (may be Pycharm), ctrl and click on that line. This will open the ‘_init_.py’ file of the ‘environ’ module.
- You will find the following code for importing the required packages!

```

_packages = [
    'pyomo.common',
    'pyomo.opt',
    'pyomo.core',

```

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```
'pyomo.dataportal',
'pyomo.duality',
'pyomo.checker',
'pyomo.repn',
'pyomo.pysp',
'pyomo.neos',
'pyomo.solvers',
'pyomo.gdp',
'pyomo.mpec',
'pyomo.dae',
'pyomo.bilevel',
'pyomo.scripting',
'pyomo.network',
]
```

```
def _import_packages():
    #
    # Import required packages
    #
    for name in _packages:
        pname = name+'.plugins'
        try:
            _do_import(pname)
        except ImportError:
            exctype, err, tb = _sys.exc_info() # BUG?
            import traceback
            msg = "pyomo.environ failed to import %s:\nOriginal %s: %s\n"\
                "Traceback:\n%s" \
                % (pname, exctype.__name__, err,
                   ''.join(traceback.format_tb(tb)),)
            # clear local variables to remove circular references
            exctype = err = tb = None
            # TODO: Should this just log an error and re-raise the
            # original exception?
            raise ImportError(msg)

    pkg = _sys.modules[pname]
    pkg.load()
```

- As you can see from the above section, it dynamically load the above list of packages. Note: the code append ‘.plugins’ to the name.
- If you recall the error we get for our installer, it was:

```
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'pyomo.common.plugins'
```

When I upgraded the version of pyomo, the list is changed and ‘pyomo.common’ for instance was not part of the previous list!

- We need to add this missing module (or the hidden import) to our build script. To do so, open the ‘urbs_gui.spec’ file and check the *hiddenimports* list.

```
# -*- mode: python -*-

block_cipher = None
```

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```

a = Analysis(['..\gui\gui.py'],
            pathex=['..', '..\gui'],
            binaries=[],
            datas=[],
            hiddenimports=[
                'pyomo.common.plugins',
                'pyomo.opt.plugins',
                'pyomo.core.plugins',
                'pyomo.dataportal.plugins',
                'pyomo.duality.plugins',
                'pyomo.checker.plugins',
                'pyomo.repn.plugins',
                'pyomo.pysp.plugins',
                'pyomo.neos.plugins',
                'pyomo.solvers.plugins',
                'pyomo.gdp.plugins',
                'pyomo.mpec.plugins',
                'pyomo.dae.plugins',
                'pyomo.bilevel.plugins',
                'pyomo.scripting.plugins',
                'pyomo.network.plugins',
                'pandas._libs.skiplist'
            ],
            hookspath=[],
            runtime_hooks=[],
            excludes=[],
            win_no_prefer_redirects=False,
            win_private_assemblies=False,
            cipher=block_cipher)

```

- Make sure that all libs defined in the `_packages` list used by **‘Pyomo’** are included in the *hidden-imports* list.
- Now, we can rebuild the installer and make sure it can start normally.
- If everything is ok, then turn the console to be *Flase* again and rebuild the installer for distribution.

Features

- [urbs](#) is a linear programming optimization model for multi-commodity energy systems, their sizing, development and utilization.
- It finds the minimum cost energy system to satisfy given demand timeseries for possibly multiple commodities (e.g. electricity, heat).
- By default, operates on hourly-spaced timesteps (configurable) and can be used for intertemporal optimization.
- Thanks to [pandas](#), complex data analysis code is short and extensible.
- The model itself is quite small thanks to relying on the [Pyomo](#) package.
- [urbs](#) includes reporting and plotting functions for rapid scenario development.

3.1 2019-03-13 Version 1.0

- Maintenance: Modularity (only features which are used are build)
- Maintenance: New structure of documentation
- Feature: Time variable efficiency
- Feature: Objective function can be changed to CO2
- Feature: Intertemporal feature (expansion between years)
- Feature: Input validation (having easier to understand error messages due to Excel file)
- Feature: Reconstruction of partial feature
- Feature: Global constraints instead of Hacks
- Bugfixes: Many

3.2 2017-01-13 Version 0.7

- Maintenance: Model file `urbs.py` split into subfiles in folder `urbs`
- Feature: Usable area in site implemented as possible constraint
- Feature: Plot function (and `get_timeseries`) now support grouping of multiple sites
- Feature: Environmental commodity costs (e.g. emission taxes or other pollution externalities)
- Bugfix: column *Overproduction* in report sheet did not respect DSM

3.3 2016-08-18 Version 0.6

- *Demand Side Management Constraints* added
- *Process Constraints for partial operation* added
- Various fixes in examples, docs and tutorials for Pyomo 4/Python 3 changes

3.4 2016-02-16 Version 0.5

- Support for Python 3 added
- Support for Pyomo 4 added, while maintaining Pyomo 3 support. Upgrading to Pyomo 4 is advised, as support will be dropped with the next release to support new features.
- New feature: maximal power gradient for conversion processes
- Documentation: *buyselldoc* (expired) long explanation for *Buy* and *Sell* commodity types
- Documentation: *Model Implementation* full listing of sets, parameter, variables, objective function and constraints in mathematical notation and textual explanation
- Documentation: updated installation notes in [README.md](#)
- Plotting: automatic sorting of time series by variance makes it easier to read stacked plots with many technologies

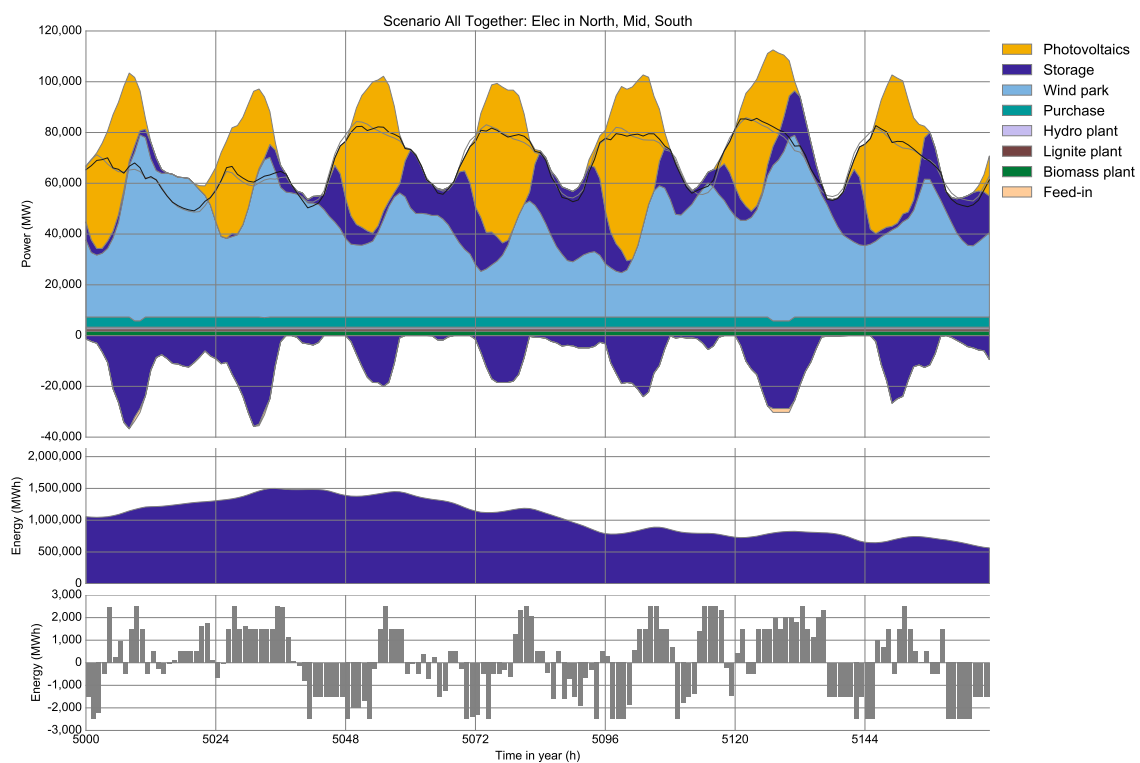
3.5 2015-07-29 Version 0.4

- Additional commodity types *Buy* and *Sell*, which support time-dependent prices.
- Persistence functions *load* and *save*, based on pickle, allow saving and retrieving input data and problem instances including results, for later re-plotting or re-analysis without having to solve them again.
- Documentation: *workflow* tutorial added with example “Newsealand”

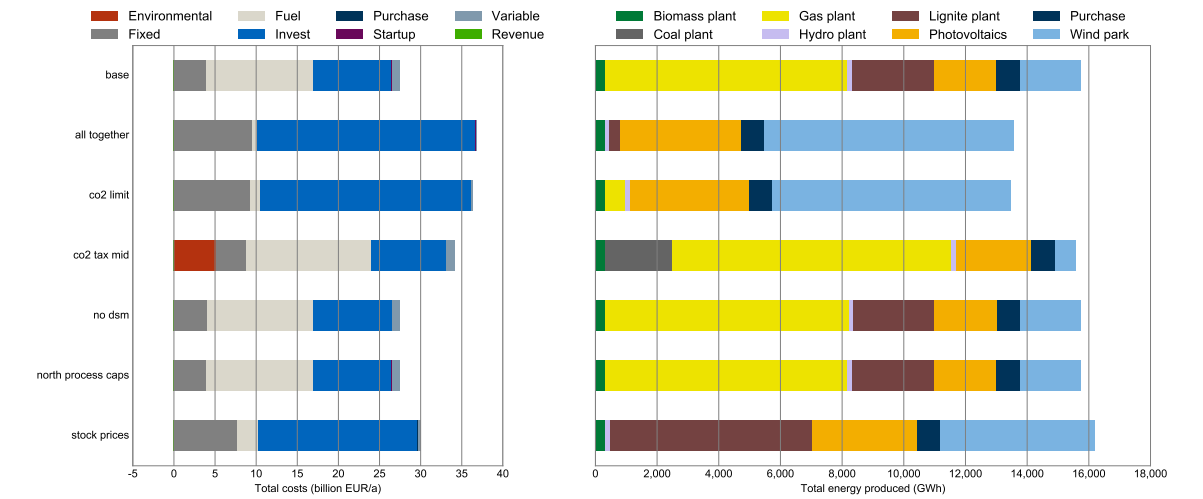
3.6 2014-12-05 Version 0.3

- Processes now support multiple inputs and multiple output commodities.
- As a consequence `plot()` now plots commodity balance by processes, not input commodities.
- urbs now supports input files with only a single site; simply delete all entries from the ‘Transmission’ spreadsheet and only use a single site name throughout your input.
- Moved hard-coded ‘Global CO2 limit’ constraint to dedicated “Hacks” spreadsheet, while the constraint is `add_hacks()`.
- More docstrings and comments in the main file `urbs.py`.

This is a typical result plot created by `urbs.plot()`, showing electricity generation and storage levels in one site over 10 days (240 time steps):



An exemplary comparison script `comp.py` shows how one can create automated cross-scenario analyses with very few lines of `pandas` code. This resulting figure shows system costs and generated electricity by energy source over five scenarios:



Dependencies

- [Python](#) versions 2.7 or 3.x are both supported.
- [pyomo](#) for model equations and as the interface to optimisation solvers (CPLEX, GLPK, Gurobi, ...). Version 4 recommended, as version 3 support (a.k.a. as `coop.pyomo`) will be dropped soon.
- [matplotlib](#) for plotting due to its capability to customise everything.
- [pandas](#) for input and result data handling, report generation
- Any solver supported by pyomo; suggestion: [GLPK](#)

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urbs, [12](#)

C

`commodity_subset()` (*in module urbs*), 50

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`urbs` (*module*), 1, 3, 5, 12, 20–22, 28, 31, 33, 36,
37, 40, 41, 55, 61, 71, 78, 111