

Expanding Integrated Assessment Modelling: Comprehensive and Comprehensible Science for Sustainable, Co-Created Climate Action

IAM COMPACT Modelling Seminars

Model Presentation: Calliope

SESAM Research Group, Department of Energy, Politecnico di Milano



The IAM COMPACT project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement No 101056306.

www.iam-compact.eu

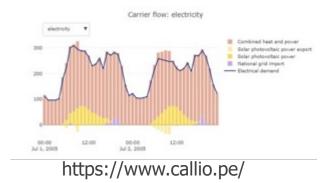


Calliope is an open-source energy model developed with the following features:

- Designed to analyse energy systems with high time resolution (like the variable renewables)
- Formulated to allow arbitrary spatial and temporal resolution, equipped with tools to deal with time series data
- Modular structure and easy separation of the data and core code
- Have a **free and open-source code** written in Python

Main focus:

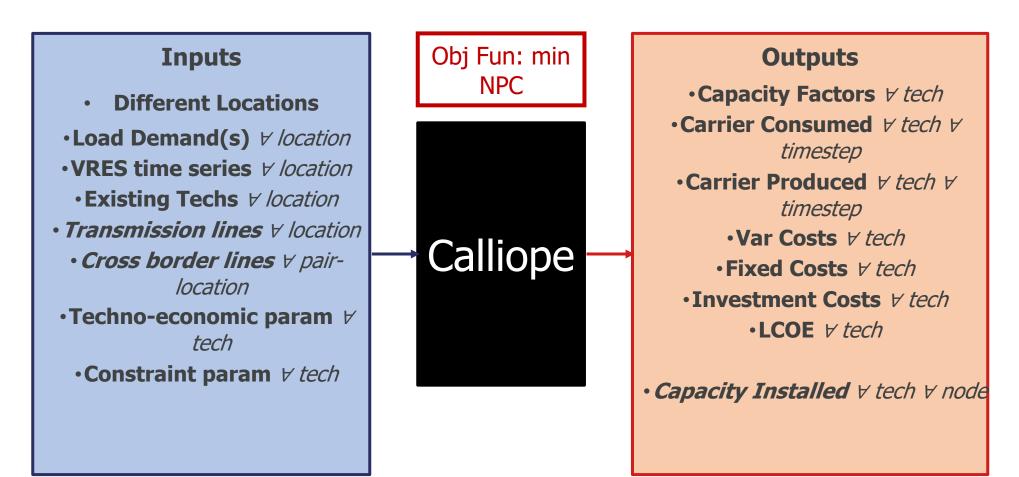
Optimising the **hourly** dispatch of the energy system in a short time horizon in the **operation mode** or optimising the new required capacities for a snapshot of the future in a **planning mode** (no time evolution, a shock on the demand and a new accommodation of the decision variables)





What does CALLIOPE do?





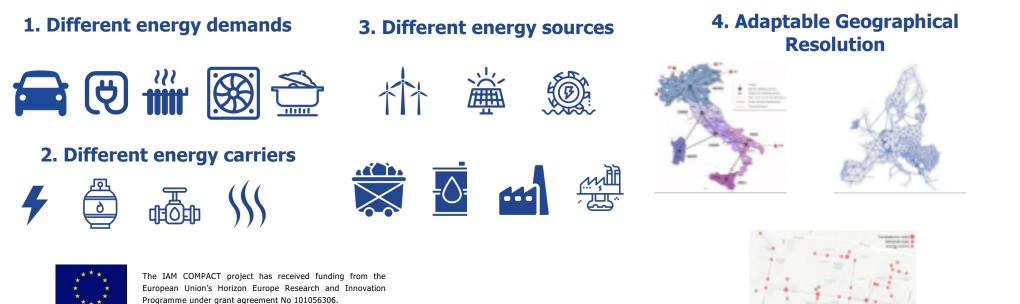
https://calliope.readthedocs.io/en/stable/user/config_defaults.html



Regional, sectoral, time resolutions and other features



- 1 Year Horizon with 1 Hour Time Step
- 2 Modes of Optimisation: Operation and static Planning:
- Operation: Optimises the dispatch of the existing system at the moment being to fulfill the given load
- Planning: Optimises the installation of new plants, combining with already existing ones, to fulfill a given load
- Possibility to optimize different possible scenarios, to take into account future uncertainties (Stochastic Optimisation)



Key policy-relevant questions

- Which are the solutions which are close to mathematical optimal solution but are easier to put in practice for policymakers? doi.org/10.1016/j.joule.2020.08.002
- How a given emission reduction target can be achieved with minimal energy systems costs?
- How to provide access to electricity at the minimum cost in a specific region?
- How to assess the impact of a large-scale replacement of a diffused technology in favour of an alternative one on the energy sector? https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2019.01.004
- How to reduce impact on grid stability by finding the best dispatch match in multi-carrier energy systems (electric and thermal)? doi.org/10.1109/ICCEP.2019.8890129





SDG	Details
§7. Affordable and clean energy	Calliope provides an energy system solution which is characterised by the best energy dispatch to satisfy a given demand.
§13. Climate action	Calliope allows to assess the environmental impact of high-renewable penetration scenarios The SPORES algorithm implemented in Calliope provides policymakers with quantitative tools to select alternative decarbonised energy system configurations which are close to the mathematical least-cost solution but are more practically feasible. (Lombardi et al. 10.1016/j.joule.2020.08.002)





Stevanato, Rocco, Giuliani, Castelletti , Colombo (2021) Advancing the representation of reservoir hydropower in energy systems modelling: The case of Zambesi River Basin. PLoS ONE 16(12) https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0259876

Pontes Luz and Amaro e Silva (2021). Modeling Energy Communities with Collective Photovoltaic Self-Consumption: Synergies between a Small City and a Winery in Portugal. *Energies*. doi.org/10.3390/en14020323

Morgenthaler et al. (2020). Site-dependent levelized cost assessment for fully renewable Power-to-Methane systems. *Energy Conversion and Management*. doi: 10.1016/j.enconman.2020.113150

Tröndle et al. (2020). Trade-offs between geographic scale, cost, and infrastructure requirements for fully renewable electricity in Europe. *Joule*. doi: 10.1016/j.joule.2020.07.018

Tröndle (2020). Supply-side options to reduce land requirements of fully renewable electricity in Europe. *PLOS ONE*. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0236958

Lombardi, Pickering, Colombo and Pfenninger (2020). Policy decision support for renewables deployment through spatially explicit practically optimal alternatives. *Joule*, doi: 10.1016/j.joule.2020.08.002

Lombardi, Quoilin and Colombo (2020). Modelling distributed Power-to-Heat technologies as a flexibility option for smart heat-electricity integration. *Proceedings of the 33rd ECOS Conference*, Osaka, Japan, July 2020.

Morgenthaler et al. (2020). Optimal system layout and locations for fully renewable high temperature co-electrolysis. *Applied Energy*, doi: 10.1016/j.apenergy.2019.114218

Del Pero, Leonforte, Lombardi, Stevanato, Barbieri, Aste, Huerto, Colombo (2019). Modelling Of An Integrated Multi-Energy System For A Nearly Zero Energy Smart District. 2019 International Conference on Clean Electrical Power (ICCEP) (pp. 246–252). doi: 10.1109/ICCEP.2019.8890129

Hilbers et al. (2019). Importance subsampling: improving power system planning under climate-based uncertainty. *Applied Energy*, doi: 10.1016/j.apenergy.2019.04.110





Lombardi, Rocco and Colombo (2019). A multi-layer energy modelling methodology to assess the impact of heat-electricity integration strategies: the case of the residential cooking sector in Italy. Energy, doi: 10.1016/j.energy.2019.01.004

Pickering and Choudhary (2019). District energy system optimisation under uncertain demand: Handling data-driven stochastic profiles. Applied Energy 236, 1138–1157. doi: 10.1016/j.apenergy.2018.12.037

Pickering and Choudhary (2018). Mitigating risk in district-level energy investment decisions by scenario optimisation, in: Proceedings of BSO 2018. Presented at the 4th Building Simulation and Optimization Conference, Cambridge, UK, pp. 38–45. PDF in Conference proceedings

Pickering and Choudhary (2017). Applying Piecewise Linear Characteristic Curves in District Energy Optimisation. Proceedings of the 30th ECOS Conference, San Diego, CA, 2-6 July 2017. PDF link

Pfenninger (2017). Dealing with multiple decades of hourly wind and PV time series in energy models: a comparison of methods to reduce time resolution and the planning implications of inter-annual variability. Applied Energy. doi: 10.1016/j.apenergy.2017.03.051

Díaz Redondo et al. (2017). Do We Need Gas as a Bridging Fuel? A Case Study of the Electricity System of Switzerland. Energies, 10 (7), p. 861. doi: 10.3390/en10070861

Díaz Redondo and Van Vliet (2016). Modelling the Energy Future of Switzerland after the Phase Out of Nuclear Power Plants. Energy Procedia. doi: 10.1016/j.egypro.2015.07.843

Labordena and Lilliestam (2015). Cost and Transmission Requirements for Reliable Solar Electricity from Deserts in China and the United States. Energy Procedia. doi: 10.1016/j.egypro.2015.07.850

Pfenninger and Keirstead (2015). Renewables, nuclear, or fossil fuels? Comparing scenarios for the Great Britain electricity system. Applied Energy, 152, pp. 83-93. doi: 10.1016/j.apenergy.2015.04.102

Pfenninger and Keirstead (2015). Comparing concentrating solar and nuclear power as baseload providers using the example of South Africa. Energy. doi: 10.1016/j.energy.2015.04.077



The IAM COMPACT project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement No 101056306.



Thank you!







#iam-compact

