

Gas Network Model Reduction:

- Generic Model Reduction
- Linear Model Reduction
- Affine Model Reduction
- Structured Model Reduction
- Parametric Model Reduction
- Combined Reduction
- Hyperreduction

in the MathEnergy Project.

Complexity Reduction in Gas Networks via Model Reduction Peter Benner!, Sara Grundel!, <u>Christian Himpe</u> ! Na Anamanda Jonand Copy Model Report Copyand Marks Spress and Copy Netry		
The growing intend of renewable energy re- quires a change in management of gas ser- works, as supply and demand become in- creasingly volation. To ensure sais operation of a large-scale model are conducide for to the dispatch. Model reduction alsevates the asso- ciated compatibility of providing sumpairs models with resemblish behavior.	$ \begin{aligned} & \text{Rendol} (\mathbf{x}_{1}) & Constructions The March Ma$	Outine: 1. Genetic Model Reduction 2. Liner Model Reduction 3. Attras Model Reduction 4. Structured Model Reduction 5. Parametric Model Reduction 6. Combined Reduction 7. Hyper Reduction
1a. Generic Model	1b. Generic Model Reduction	Ic. Projection-Based Model Reduction
$\label{eq:second} \begin{aligned} & (Possible) \ Space Curjed Space \\ & & (1) = -(p_1)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_1)_2 \\ & & (1) = -(p_1)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_1)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_1)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_1)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_1)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_1)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_1)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_1)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_1)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_1)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_1)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_1)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_1)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_1)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_1)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_1)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_1 + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Space + (p_2)_2 \\ & * \ Spac$	$\label{eq:result} \begin{array}{c} \text{Restant Code Visiti:} \\ & \lambda(t) \in U(t), \lambda(t), \lambda(t) \\ & y(t) = p(x(t), \lambda(t)) \\ & \lambda(t) = 0, \lambda(t), \lambda(t)$	$ \begin{array}{l} (\text{desc Grownsheed} Projectal Psych Copiel Rybers \\ & \lambda(1+V^{(2)}(n)), \alpha(1) \\ P(1+g)(2n), \alpha(2) \\ P(1+g)(2n), \alpha(2) \\ \end{array} \\ = \begin{array}{l} \text{Relating Toronton Projections } V_1 \left(2n-1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ $
2. Linear Model Reduction	3. Atline Model Reduction	4. Structured Model Reduction
Particul Linear Math. $\begin{split} \lambda_{1}(t) &= (V, K(t_{1})) + (V, K(t_{2})) \\ &= (V, K(t_{2})) \\ \end{pmatrix} \\ &= V (t_{2}) + (V, K(t_{2})) \\ $	$\label{eq:approximation} \begin{split} & Aldredy Hankami Input Codjust Epsteine & (g)(+) + V(1) + A(0)(0, w(1)) \\ & (g)(+) + A(0)(0, w(1)) \\ & a Essenty Essent (a, g) + (g)(-) + A(0)(0, w(1)) \\ & a Essenty Toucher (a, g) + (g)(-) + A(0, g) + A(0, g) \\ & a Essenty Toucher (model essent) = A(0, g)(-) + A(0, g)(-) \\ & a Essent (model essent) = A(0, g)(-) + A(0, g)(-) \\ & a Essent(model essent) = A(0, g)(-) + A(0, g)(-) \\ & a Essent(model essent) = A(0, g)(-) + A(0, g)(-) \\ & a Essent(model essent) = A(0, g)(-) \\ $	$\label{eq:results} \begin{split} & \text{Restance Particus Points of Values (Rest.)} \\ & \begin{pmatrix} x,y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y \\ z \\ z \\ z \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x,y \\ y \\ z \\ $
5. Parametric Model Reduction	6. Combined Reduction*	7. Hyper Reduction*
$\label{eq:result} \begin{array}{l} \mbox{Parametric legal Capital Ryslew} \\ & \begin{array}{c} & \mbox{k} \\ & \mbox{k} \\ & \mbox{k} \\ & \mbox{k} \\ \end{array} \end{array}$	$\label{eq:constraints} \begin{split} & Constraints Balax and Parameter Restation: \\ & & h^{(1)} \in \pi^{(2)}(h^{(1)},h^{(2)},h^{(2)}) \\ & & p(1) = g(h^{(2)},h^{(2)},h^{(2)},h^{(2)}) \\ & & p(h^{(2)},h^{(2)},h^{(2)},h^{(2)}) \\ & & Parameter House ho$	$\label{eq:constraints} \begin{array}{l} L(long finitesets) \\ & \begin{array}{c} u(t) + t^{\prime} f(2n(t), u(t)) \\ y(t) = - g(2n(t), u(t)) \\ & \end{array} \\ & 1 \ equations (long to a) \\ & = - \operatorname{constraint} (long $
Reduced Gas Network Model	Projection Computation	Furthermore
$\label{eq:product} \begin{split} & Pattery \ I \ det \ spectrum \\ & \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{w} \\ \mathbf{w} \\ \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{w} \\ \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{w} \\ \mathbf{v} \\ $	Naninear Dats-Orlien Methods Considered: - Emplicial Balanced Truncation - Emplical Data Gamian - Emplical Non-Symmetric Cross Gramian - Proper Chrogonal Soccomposition - Dynamic Mode Decomposition	Extra static vehicle law filmet peptite, i.e. • Static Constant (Constant) (Constant) • Static Constant (Constant) (Constant) • Static Constant) • Static Constant
Electric * () forms and () forms and), itemps fielded or large last lytens (say () () () () () () () () () () () () ()		

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