

PLEXOS Presentation Brazilian Market

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
11th November 2025



Agenda

1

What is PLEXOS?

2

13 Business Cases & Typical Applications

3

PLEXOS Cloud Demo (Short-term & Long-term)

4

Q&A

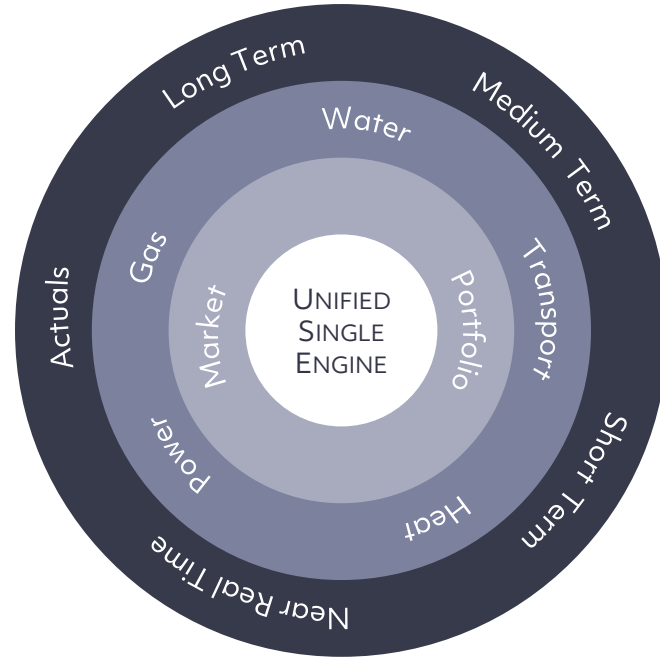
Global Energy Market Context

1. **Rapid renewable growth.** Is transforming generation portfolios through record solar, wind, and storage.
2. **Grid congestion and infrastructure limits.** are key barriers to efficiently integrating new clean capacity.
3. **Energy storage and flexibility solutions.** are vital to balancing variability and maintaining system reliability.
4. **Sector coupling.** across electricity, gas, hydrogen, and water is redefining long-term planning and resilience.
5. **Advanced analytics.** and integrated modelling enable data-driven decisions balancing cost, carbon, and reliability.

What is PLEXOS?

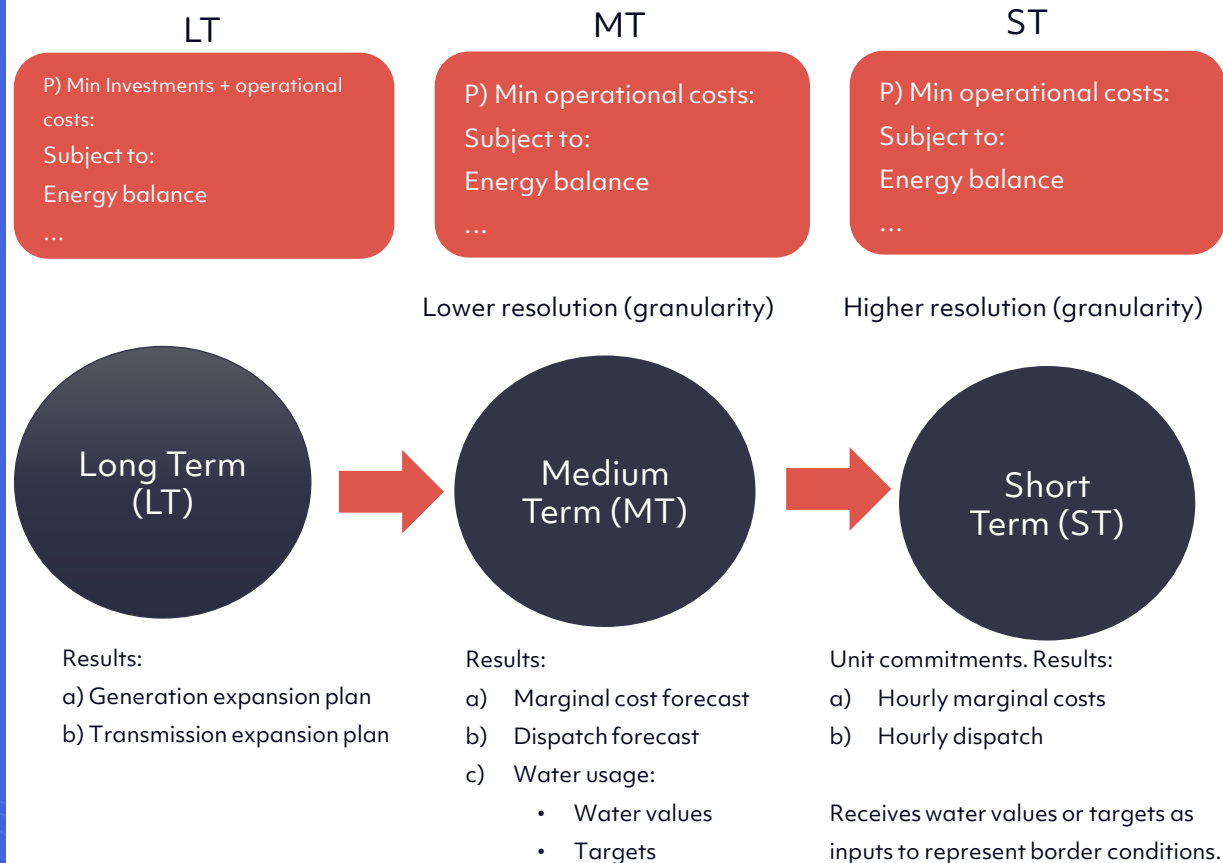
What is PLEXOS?

- Developed by Energy Exemplar, PLEXOS is an Integrated simulation platform for electricity, gas, hydrogen and water markets.
- Uses mathematical optimization (MILP) to find least-cost dispatch and investment.
- Solves from minutes to decades – short term operation to long term planning.
- Trusted by regulators, system operators and private investors worldwide.



Integrated Simulation Workflow

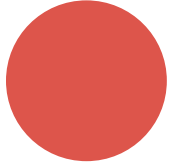
- Long-term plans feed into medium- and short-term simulations automatically.
- Decisions and constraints propagate forward through the simulation chain.
- Hourly or sub-hourly operational detail enables realistic modelling.



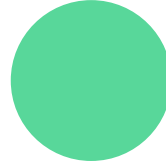
Key differentiators

1. **Solve optimization problem using MILP.** It can ensure certain levels of optimality.
2. **Co-optimization.** It can include generation/transmission/reserve and multicommodity.
3. **Granularity.** enables modelling at the level of blocks of hours, individual hours, or sub-hourly intervals.
4. **Reserve modelling.** Allow to model detailed types of reserves and also include them in LT plan.
5. **Single engine.** Single optimization engine across all horizons.
6. **Supports nodal, zonal, or regional** modelling, with a single switch to toggle between them.
7. **Stochastic optimization.** It allows scenario analysis, Montecarlo and stochastic optimization (2 and multistage).
8. **Mixed temporal resolution.** It allows to include this for long and short term.
9. **Transparency and auditability.** Generates diagnostic files detailing the complete optimization model.

PLEXOS Cloud



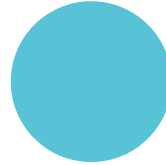
Centralized Storage in web



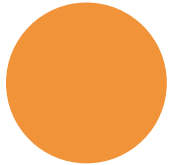
Map reporting and congestion analysis



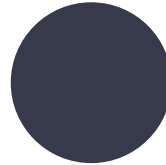
Change management and versioning process



Power BI and comparison reporting



Simulation machine selection



Excel Add-in

Optimal Simulation Machines



Choose
the Perfect Fit

A wide range of hardware options for simulations.



Unrestricted
Usage

Use multiple machines as needed with Usage-based pricing.



Personalized
Performance

Exclusive machine reservation ensures dedicated resources.



Smart
Recommendations

Leverage our Recommendation Engine for VM suggestions based on past runs.



Customizable
Solutions

Additional machines available upon request.

Cores (Virtual CPU's)	Memory (GB)
2	16
4	32
8	64
16	128
32	256
48	384
64	512

Business Cases and Typical Applications

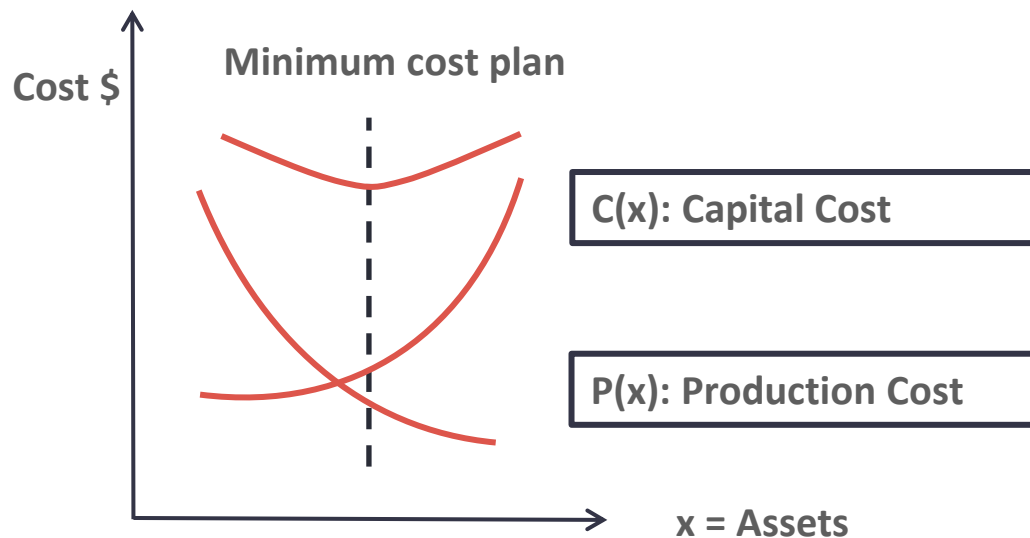
13 illustrative uses cases

1/13. Expansion Planning



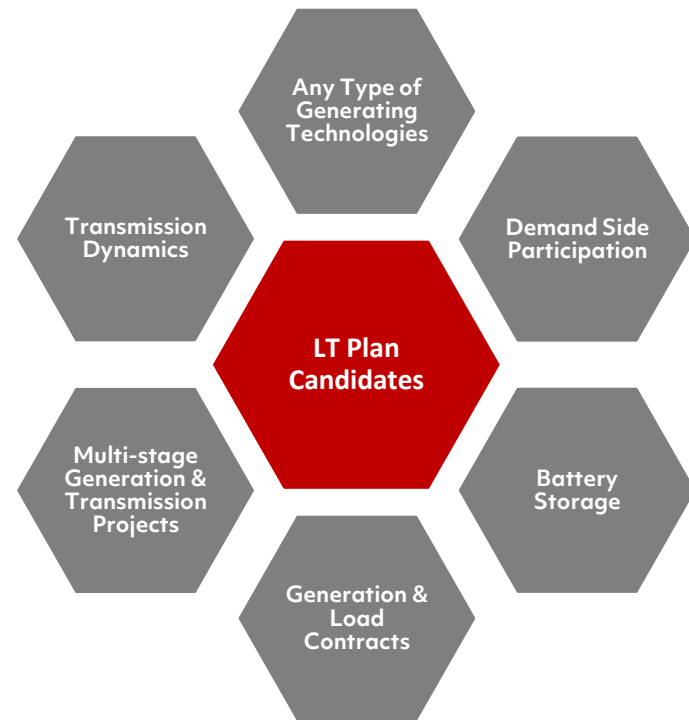
Expansion Planning

Finds the optimal combination of generation and transmission new builds and retirements

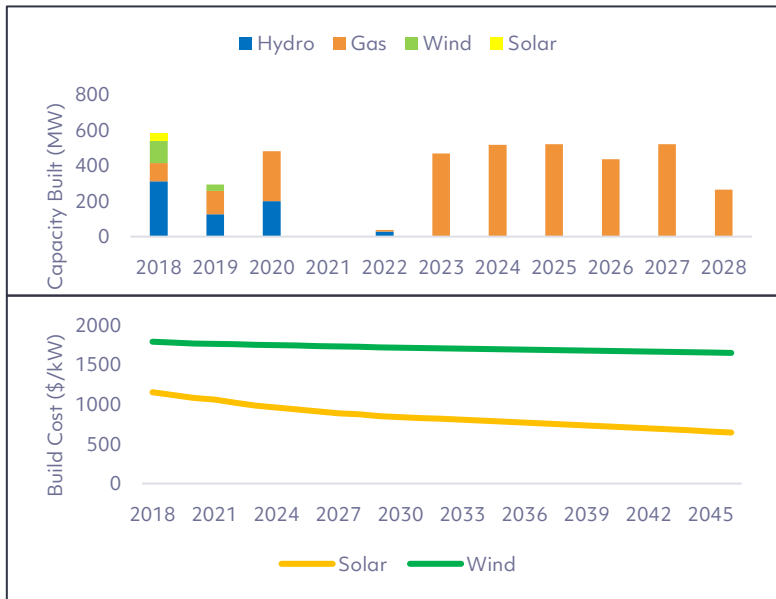


MIP Objective: Minimise NPV of capital & production

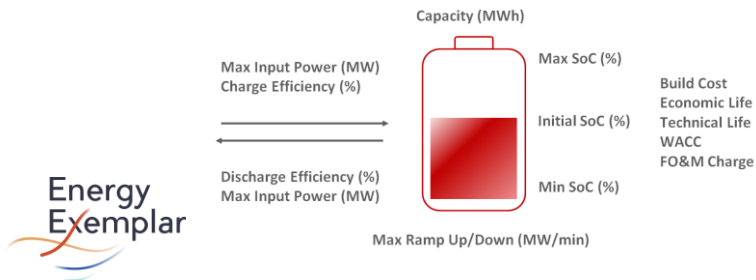
$$C(x) + P(x) = \text{Total Cost}$$



Expansion Planning



- It produces a generation and transmission expansion plan, answering what, when, and where to build.
- The simulator can account for declining build costs over time to represent emerging technologies such as wind and solar.
- The simulator can model battery storage and analyze, for example, when a solar + battery or wind + battery combination is beneficial for the system.

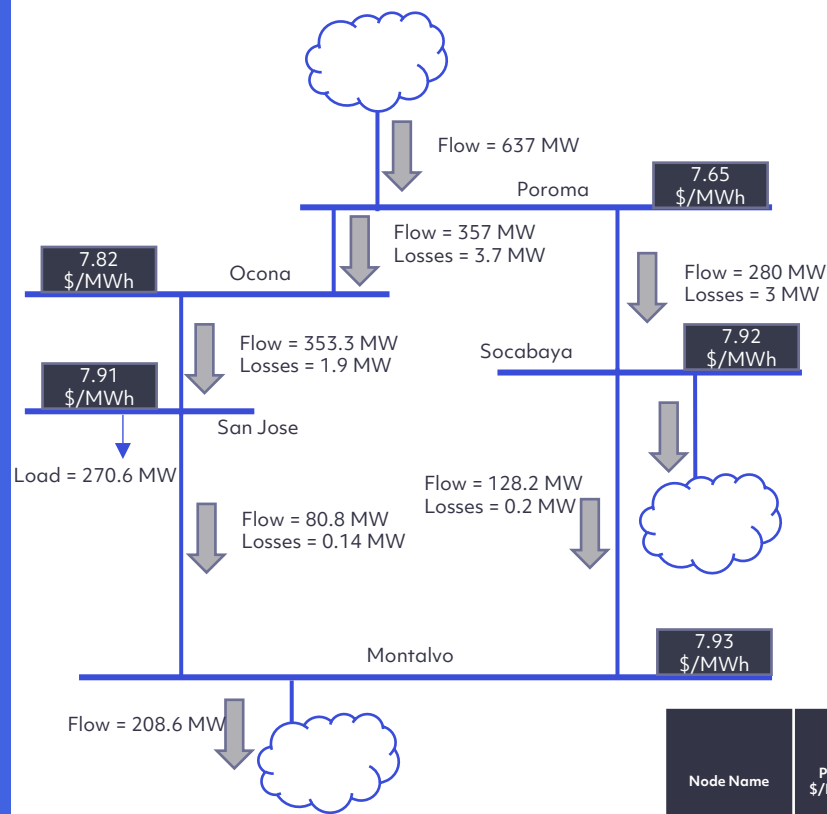


2/13. Transmission



Transmission

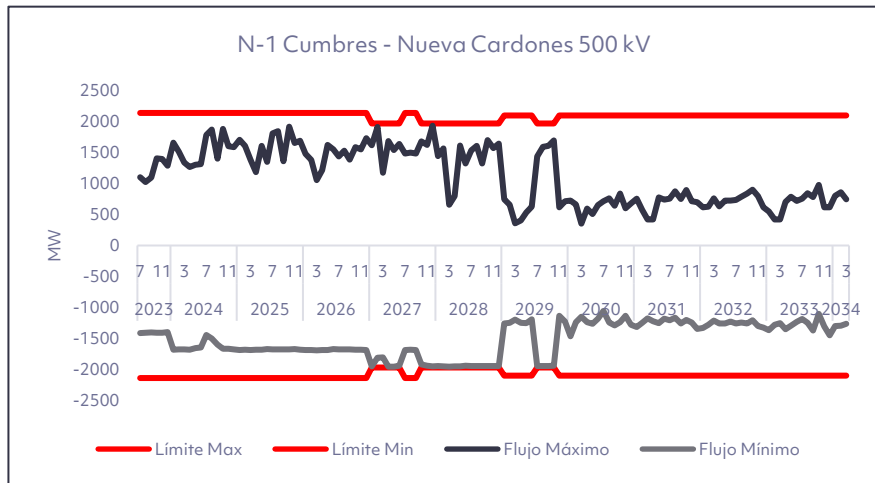
- PLEXOS includes an optimal DC power flow to solve economical dispatch.
- It can include security constraints N-X.
- There are several methods to include transmission losses and to formulate the OPF equations.
- It decomposes locational marginal price in 3 components: Energy, congestion and losses.



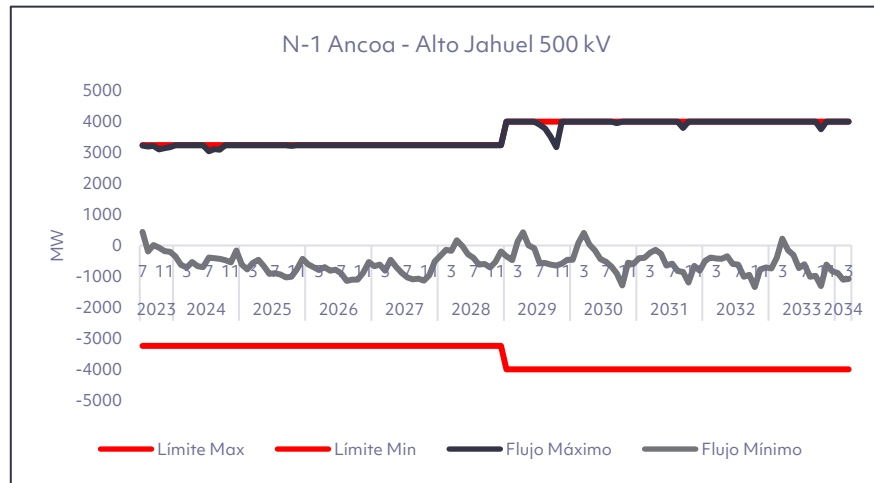
Node Name	Price \$/MWh	Energy Charge \$/MWh	Congestion Charge \$/MWh	Marginal Loss Charge \$/MWh
Poroma	7.65	7.91	0	-0.26
Ocona	7.82	7.91	0	-0.09
Socabaya	7.92	7.91	0	0
San Jose	7.91	7.91	0	0
Montalvo	7.93	7.91	0	0.02

Transmission system

North



Center

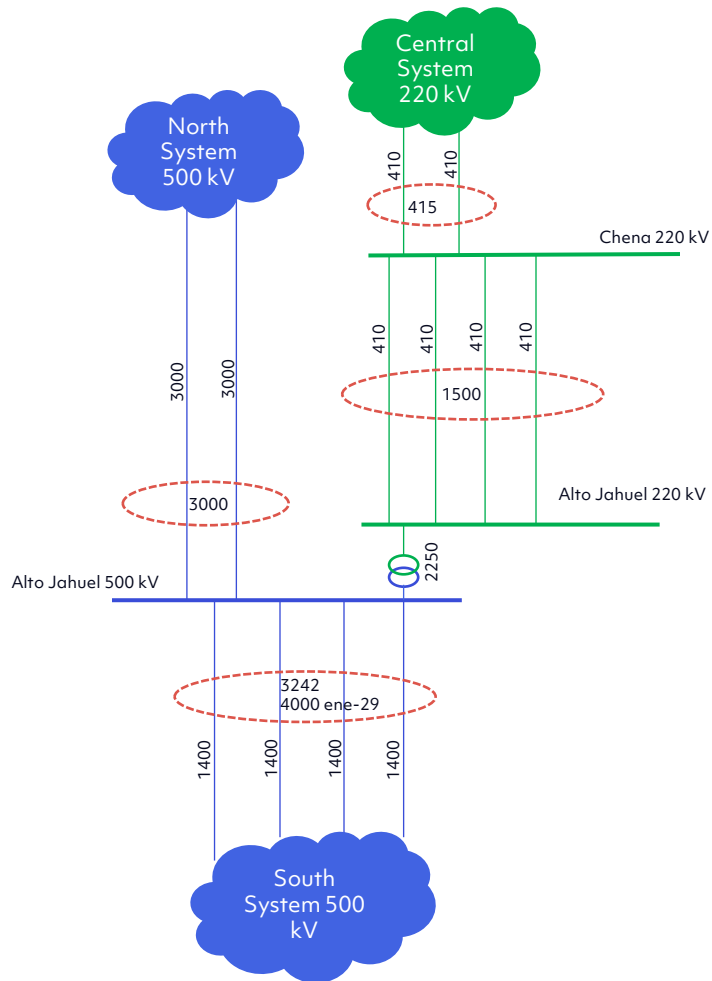


Transmission Security Constraints

- N-1 security constraints can be modelled using interface class.
- Represents aggregated transmission paths or interconnectors between zones or regions.

Can be assigned:

- Transfer limits (MW).
- Flow directions (uni- or bi-directional).

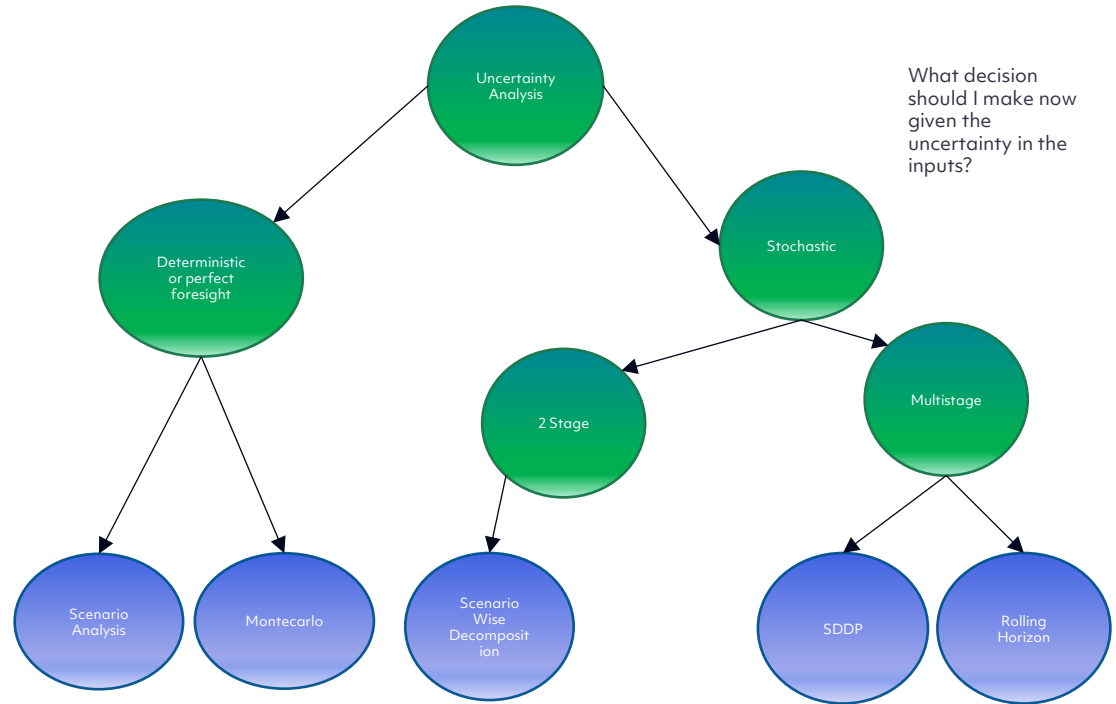


3/13. Hydro Thermal Coordination



Hydro-Thermal Coordination

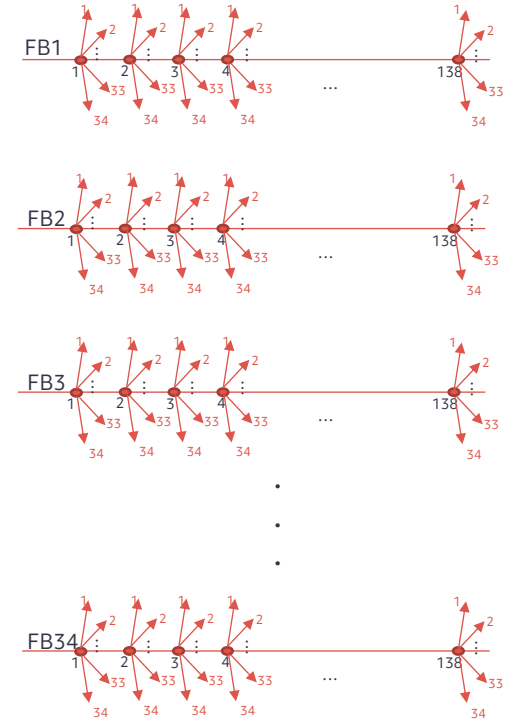
- Simple modelling representing hydro with capacity factors vs more complex modelling cascade system
- Cascaded reservoir modelling represents upstream-downstream interactions and energy value of stored water.
- Stochastic optimization captures inflow uncertainty across multiple hydrological scenarios.



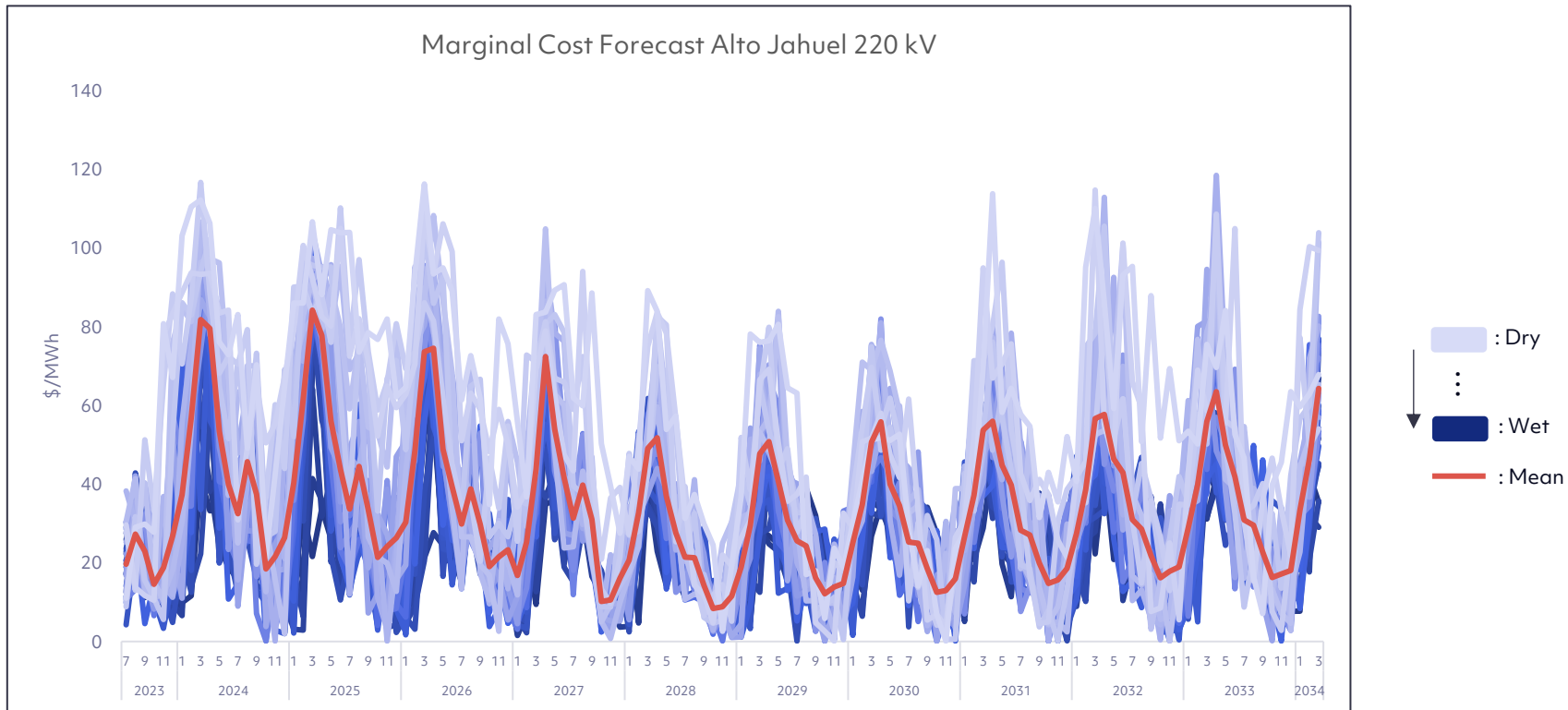
Example: Chile Power system

	# objects
Storages	11
Thermal Generators	291
Hydro Generators	193
Wind Generators	95
Solar Generators	908
Batteries	43
Nodes	227
Lines	533
Phase Shifters	3
Interfaces	132
Constraints	27
Natural Inflows	186
Wind profile	95
Solar profile	908

	Value
Horizon	10 years
Stages	Monthly
Number of stages	129
Block number per stage	24
Full branches	34
Hanging branches	34

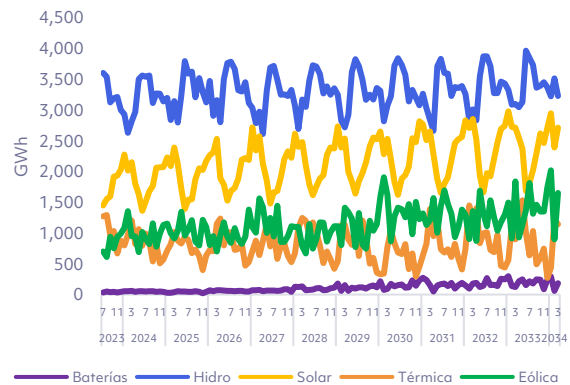


Example: Price Forecasting

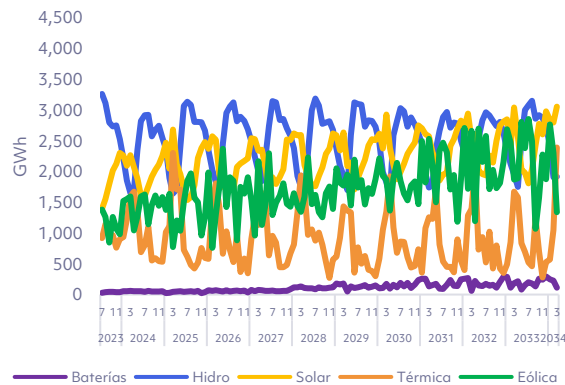


Example: Dispatch forecasting

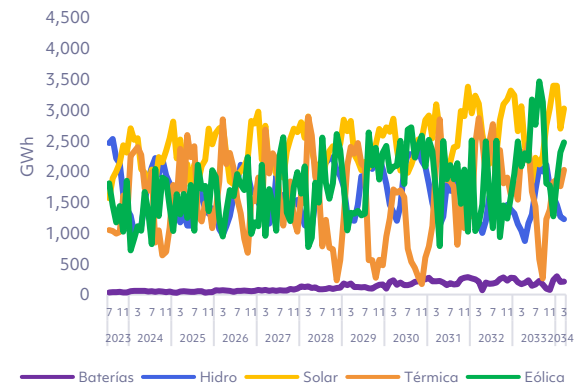
Monthly Generation P03



Monthly Generation P51



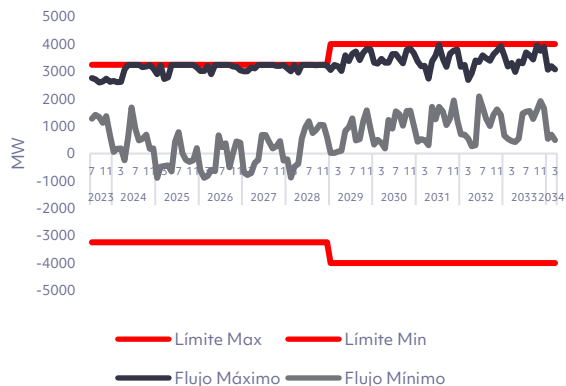
Monthly Generation P97



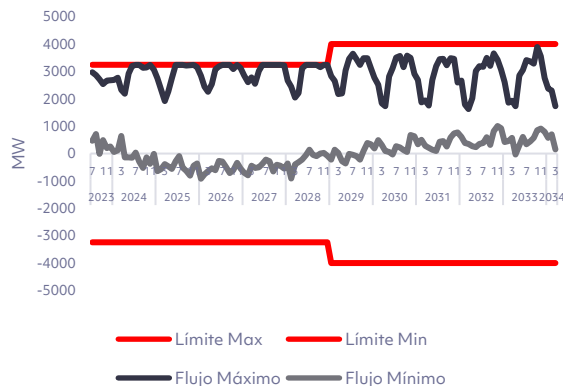
Dry Condition

Example: Congestion Analysis

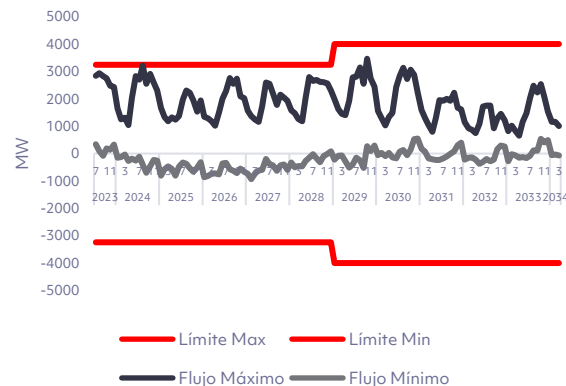
N-1 Ancoa - Alto Jahuel 500 kV - P03



N-1 Ancoa - Alto Jahuel 500 kV - P51

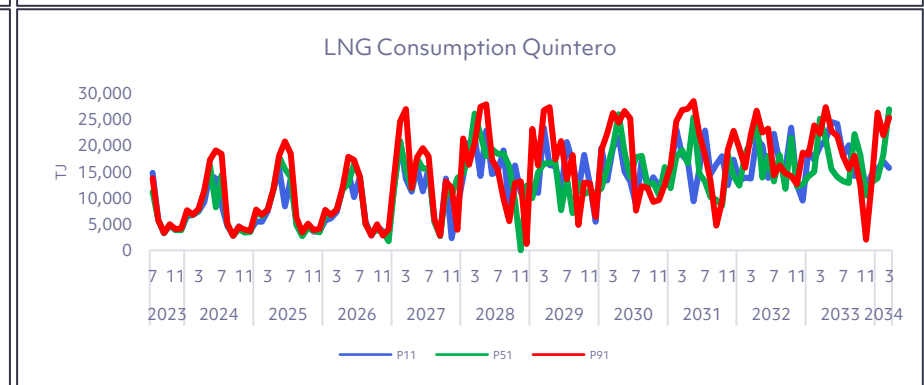
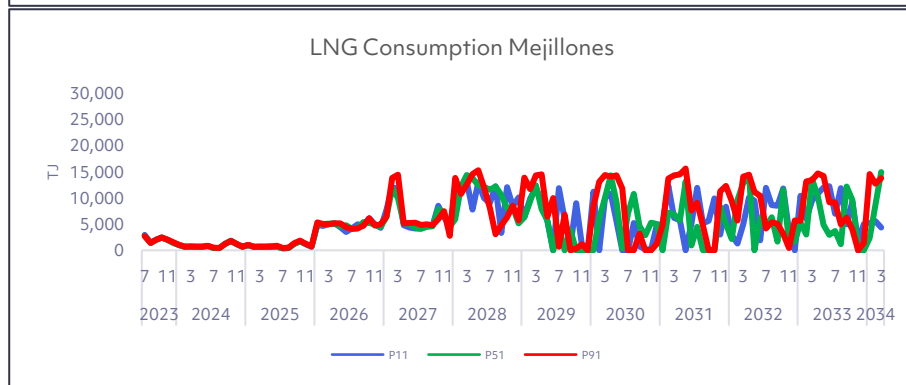
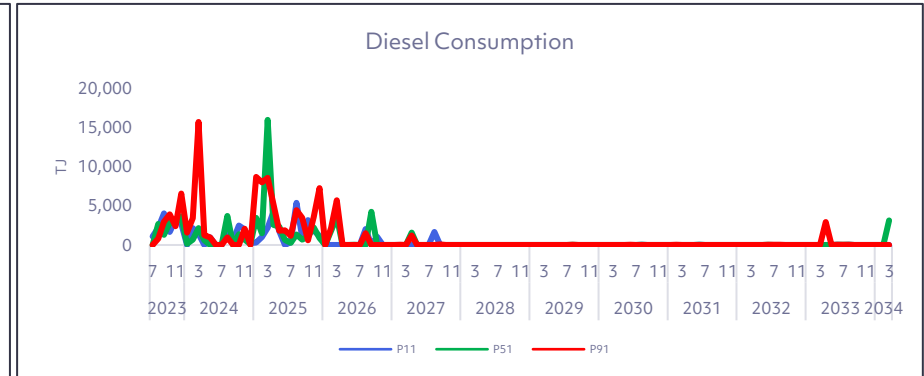
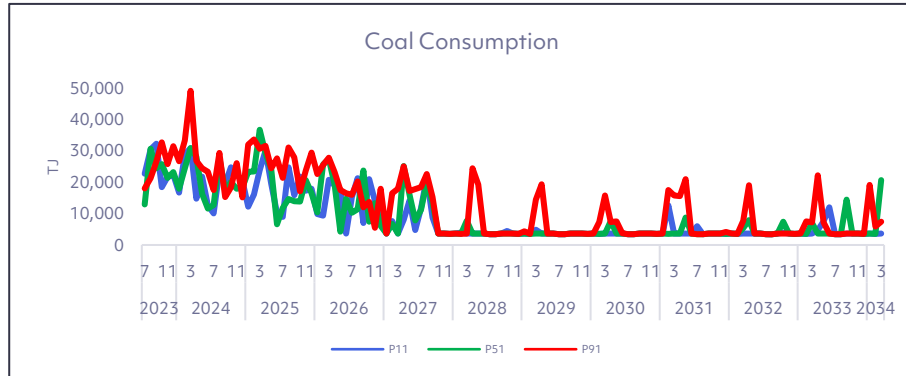


N-1 Ancoa - Alto Jahuel 500 kV - P97



Dry Condition

Example: Fuel Consumption



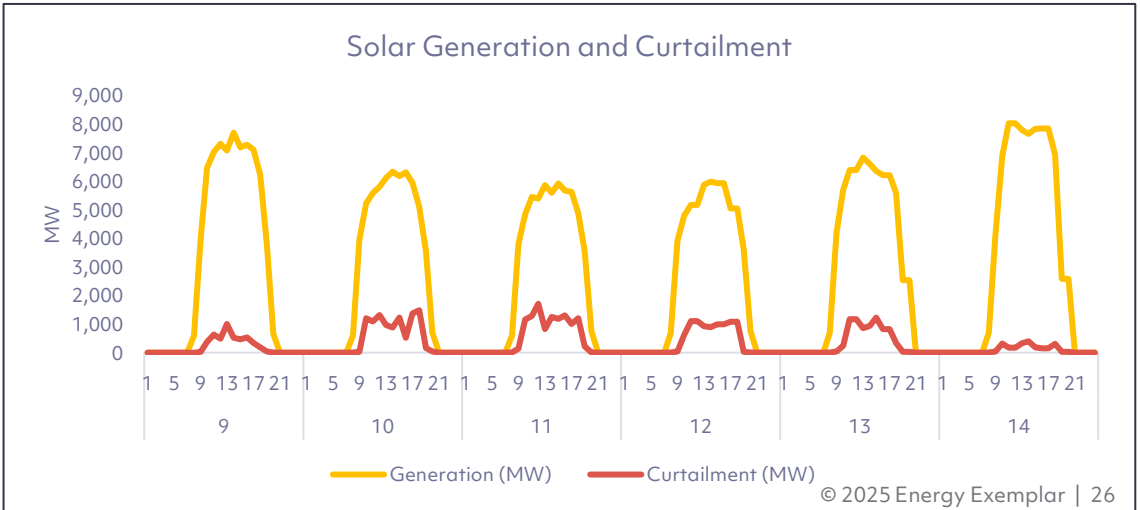
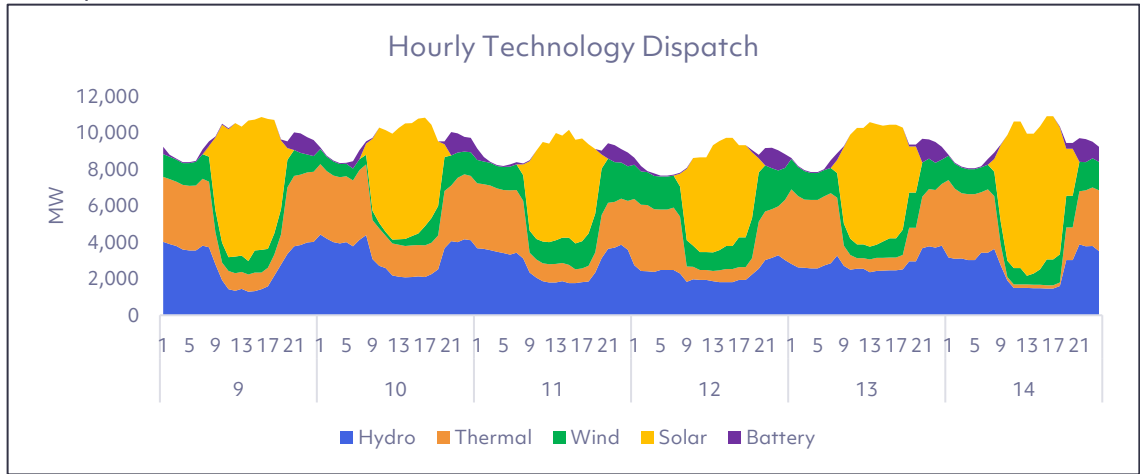
4/13. Renewable Integration



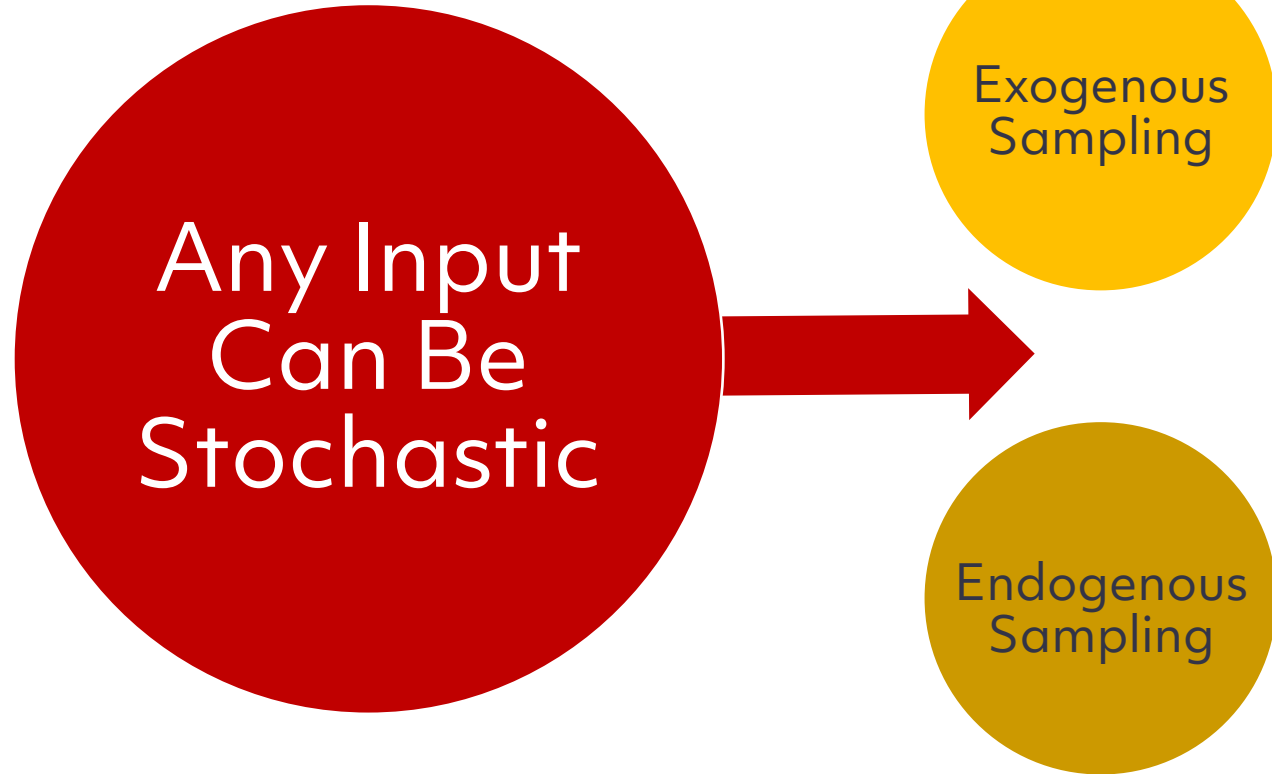
Renewable Integration

- Models solar, wind, and hybrid systems with chronological and stochastic variability.
- Captures forecast uncertainty and curtailment under network and market constraints
- Co-optimizes generation, storage, and transmission for least-cost operation.
- Evaluates flexibility and reserve requirements for variable renewables.

Example: Chile 9-14 October 2025

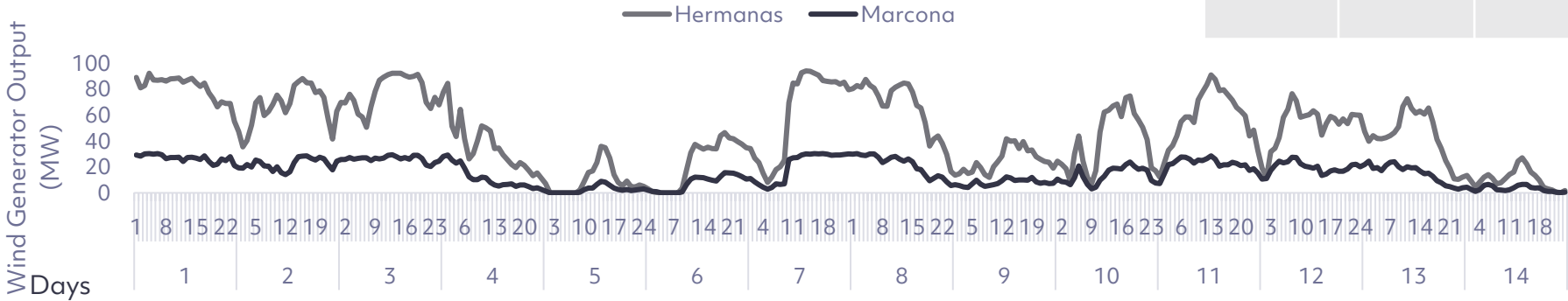


Managing Uncertainty



Example: Time series forecasting for Wind

Historical Wind Generator Output

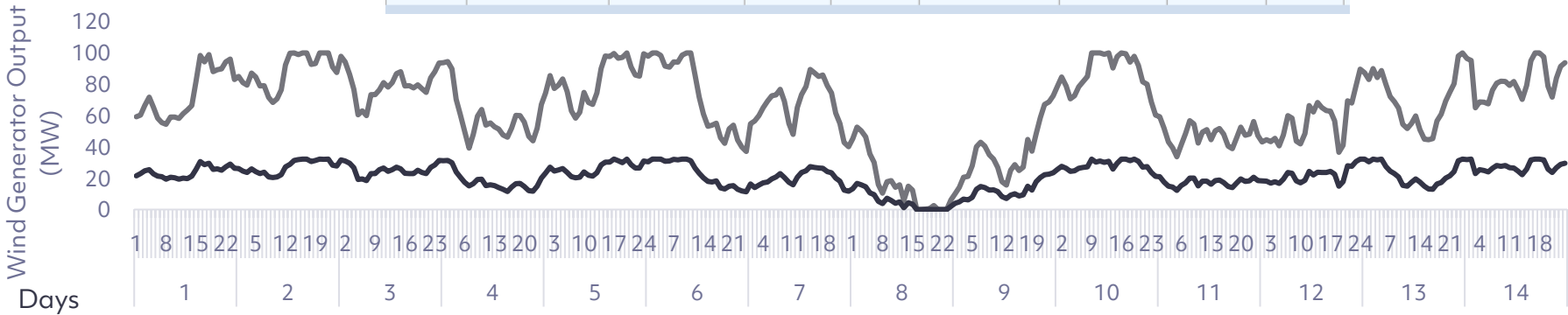


Correlation Matrix:

	Hermanas	Marcona
Hermanas	1	96.3
Marcona	96.3	1

Modelled Time Series

Variable	Sampling Method	Distribution Type	Min Value	Max Value	Abs Error Std Dev	ARIMA alpha	ARIMA beta	ARIMA d
Hermanas	Auto	Normal	0	100	7.570997	0.9461	0.3157	0
Marcona	Auto	Normal	0	32.2	2.643483	0.9485	0.2325	0



5/13. Storage Optimization

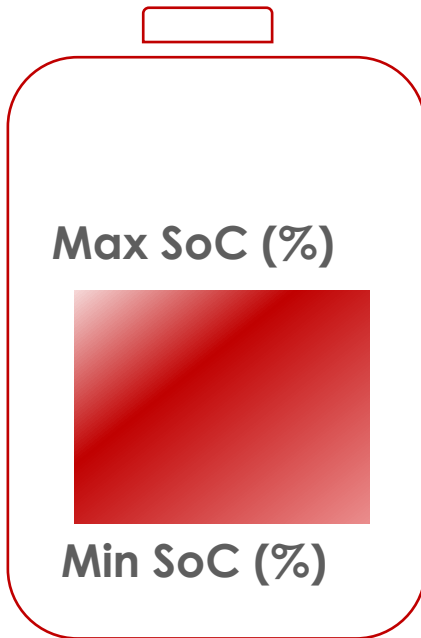


Battery



- Simulates electrochemical storage with full charge–discharge dynamics.
- Models state of charge, cycling limits, and degradation.
- Enables arbitrage, frequency regulation, and peak shaving.
- Supports renewable integration and grid flexibility.
- Integrated with LT Plan for sizing, duration, and technology selection.

Capacity (MWh)



- Max Input Power (MW)
- Max Ramp Up/Down (MW/min)
- Charge Efficiency (%)
- Discharge Efficiency (%)
- Max Cycles:
Hour/Day/Week/Month/Year
- Capacity Degradation

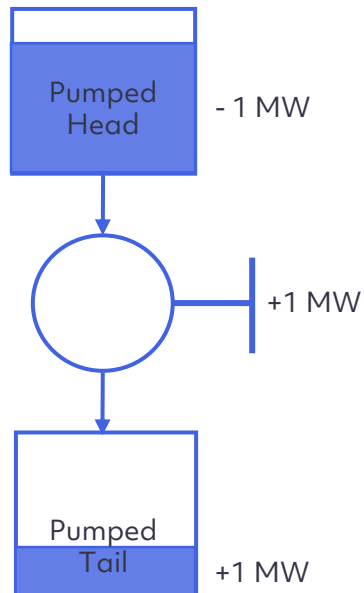
Hydro Storage



- Simulates reservoir and pumped hydro operations.
- Manages inflows, spillage, and storage levels.
- Supports time-shifting and grid flexibility.
- Co-optimizes with other assets and investment planning.

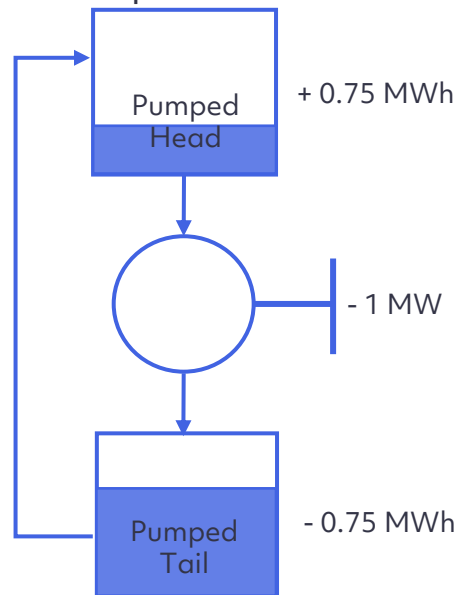
Example Pumped Storage

Generator Mode



75% efficiency
pump

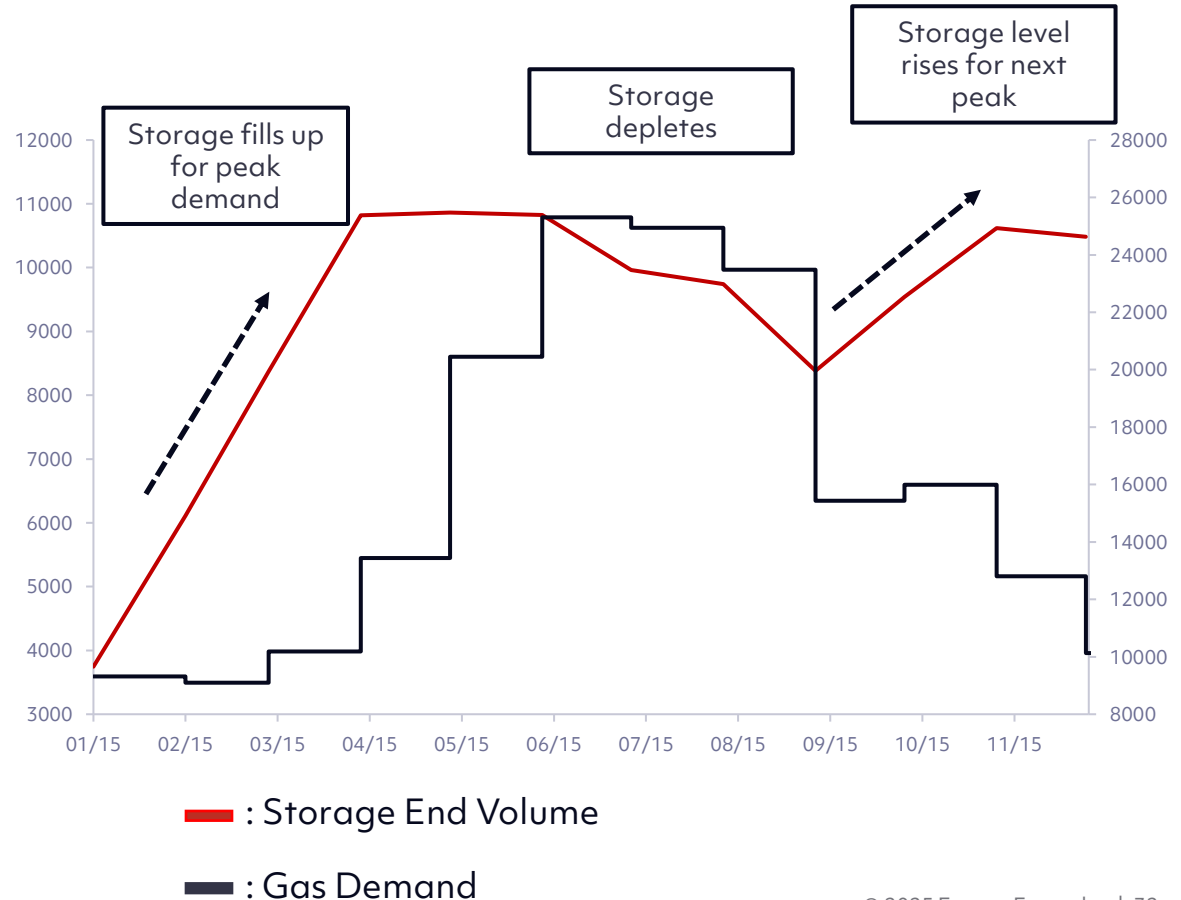
Pumped Mode



Gas Storage



- Models injection, withdrawal, and inventory of gas storage.
- Tracks flows, levels, and losses for operational accuracy.
- Enables load shifting and seasonal balancing to cut costs.
- Improves reliability under network constraints.
- Integrated with LT Plan for optimal sizing and siting.
- Supports long-duration gas supply.

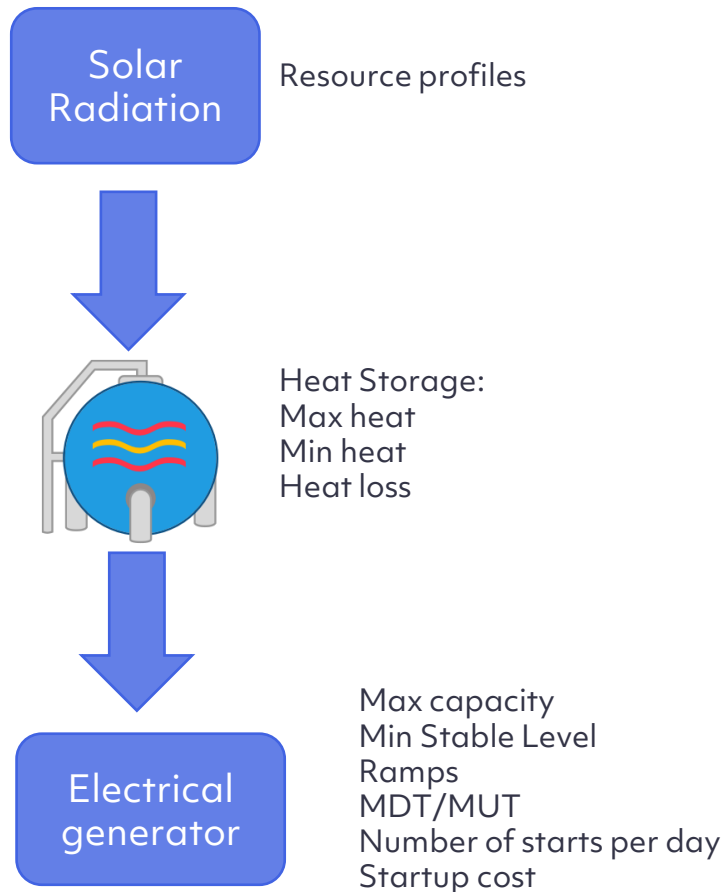


Heat Storage



- Simulates charging, discharging, and thermal storage dynamics.
- Tracks state of charge, losses, and constraints.
- Enables heat time-shifting: store when cheap or unused, release during peak needs.
- Integrated with LT Plan for optimal sizing, siting, and valuation.

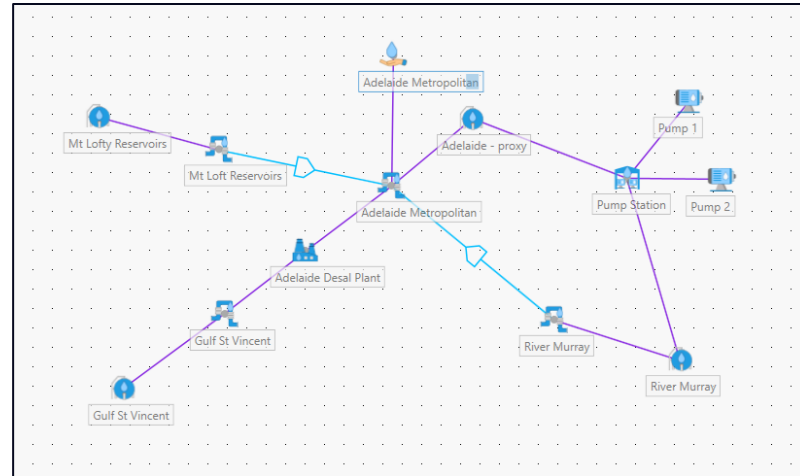
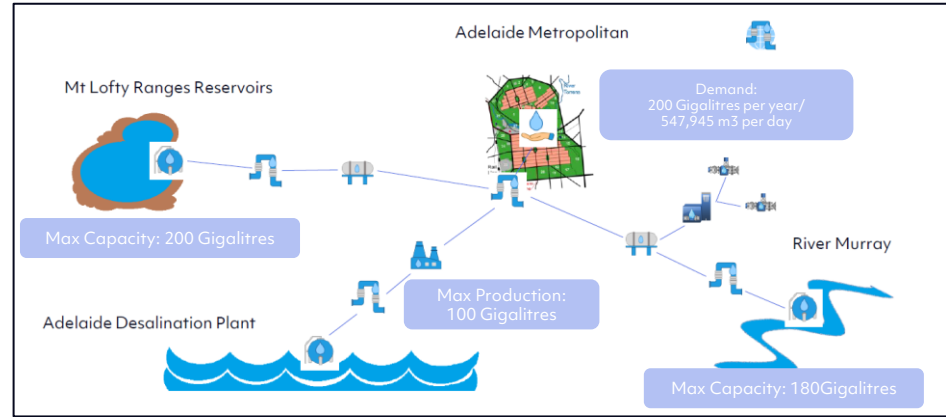
Example: CSP



Water Storage

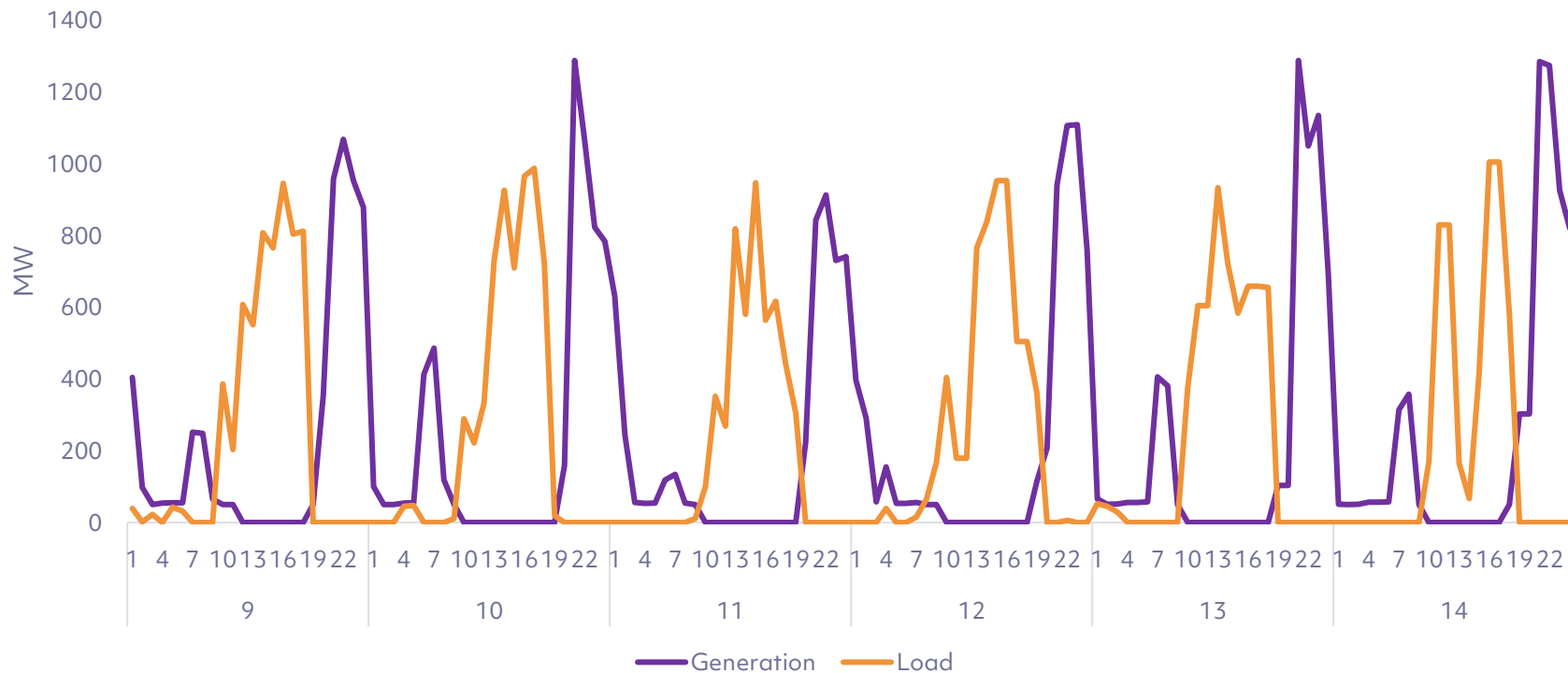


- Simulates water storage and release in reservoirs and tanks.
- Tracks flows, constraints, and losses over time.
- Enables intertemporal water management across sectors.
- Integrated with LT Plan for optimal sizing and planning.

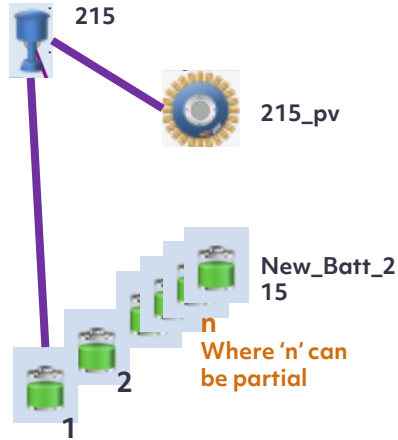


Example: Battery dispatch

Battery Generation and Load



Example: Battery + PV Location



Optimized energy storage sizes when pairing with Solar PV

Option 1



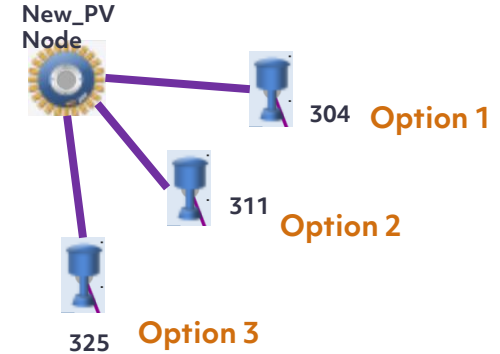
Option 2



Option 3



Location and siting optimization of PV + storage



PV Siting Optimization

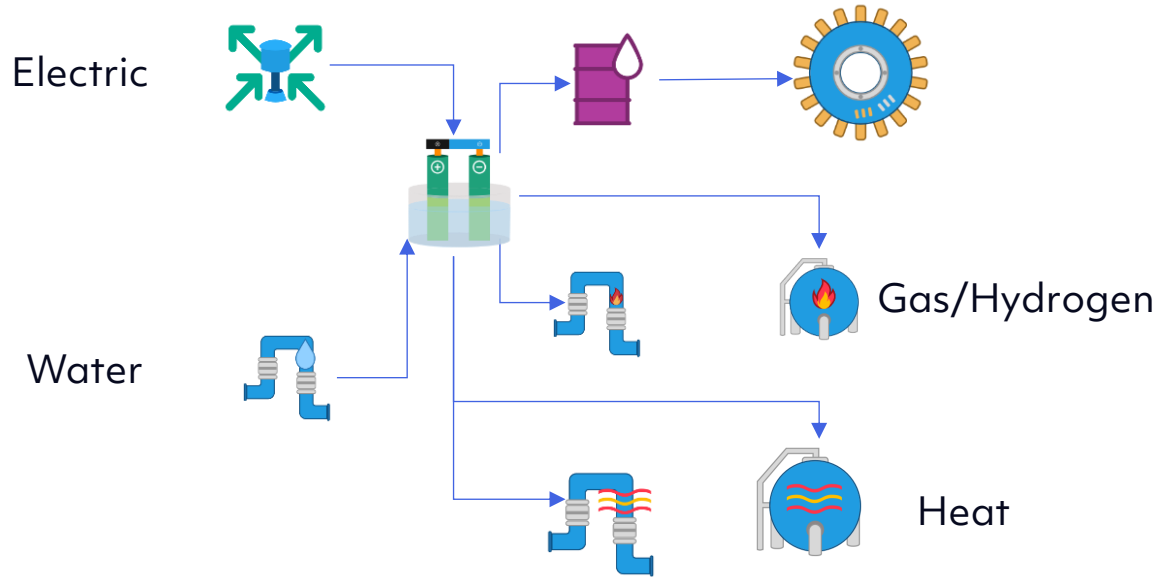
6/13. Hydrogen



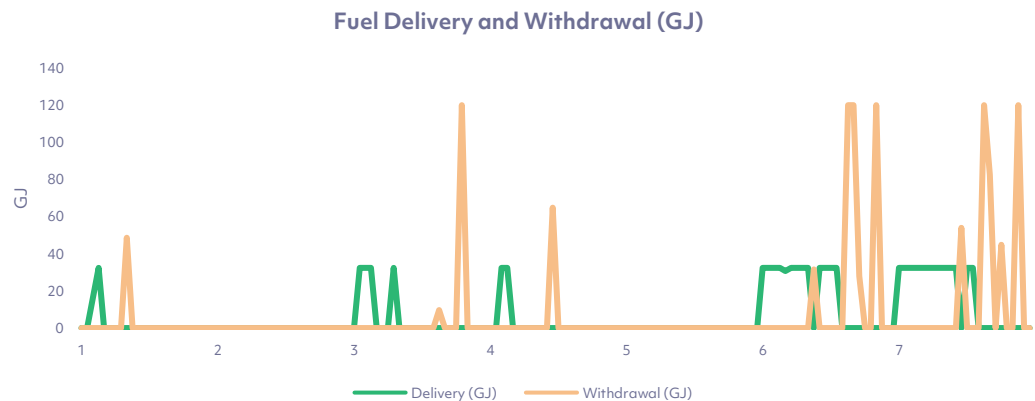
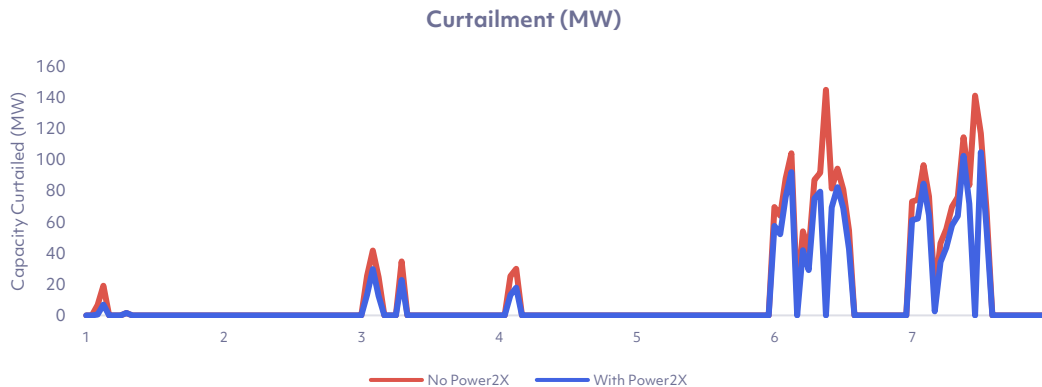
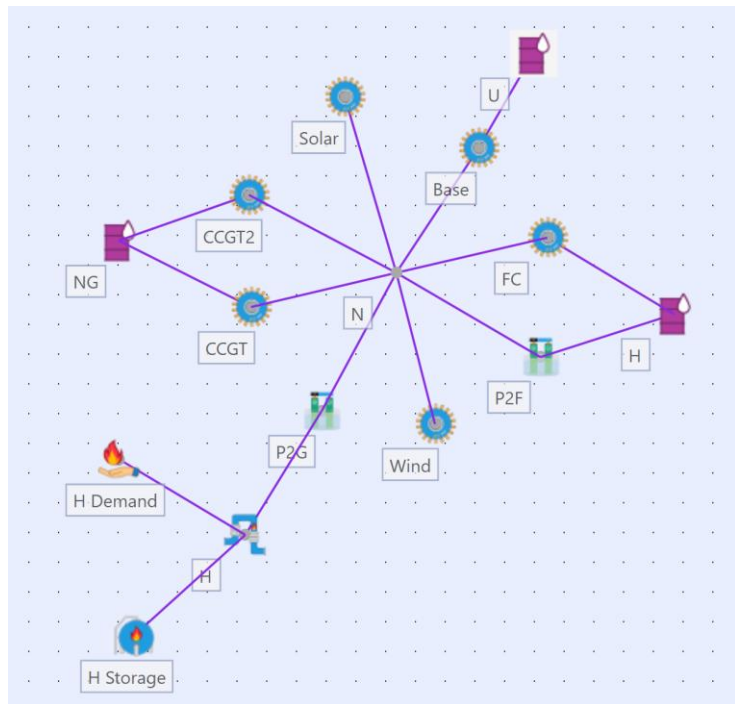
Power2X



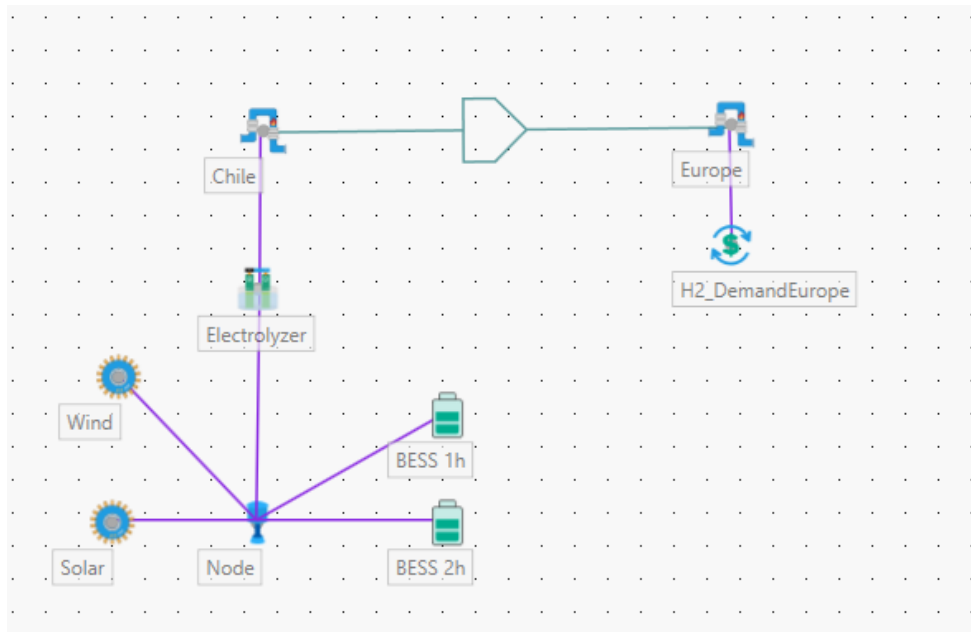
- Converts electrical power to other products such as hydrogen.
- Power2X acts as a load on the electric system.
- Power2X connects the electric, gas water and heat systems



Power2X: Example



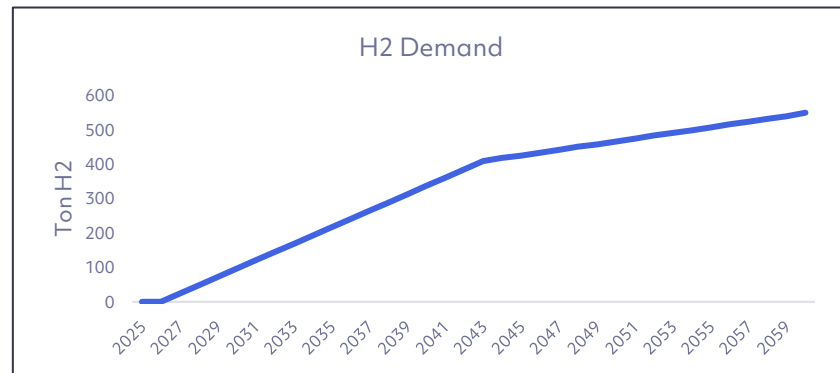
Investment Case – Optimal H2 Production Size:



Candidates. Find when to invest and optimal size of:

- BESS 1 and 2 hours
- Solar and wind power plants
- Electrolyser

With the aim to supply a growing H2 demand



Price range of 2 – 3 \$/kg H2

Case Study Input Parameters

Wind and solar:

- Renewable Profiles
- Power degradation
- Build Cost
- Economic Life
- WACC
- Max Units Built in Year

Batteries:

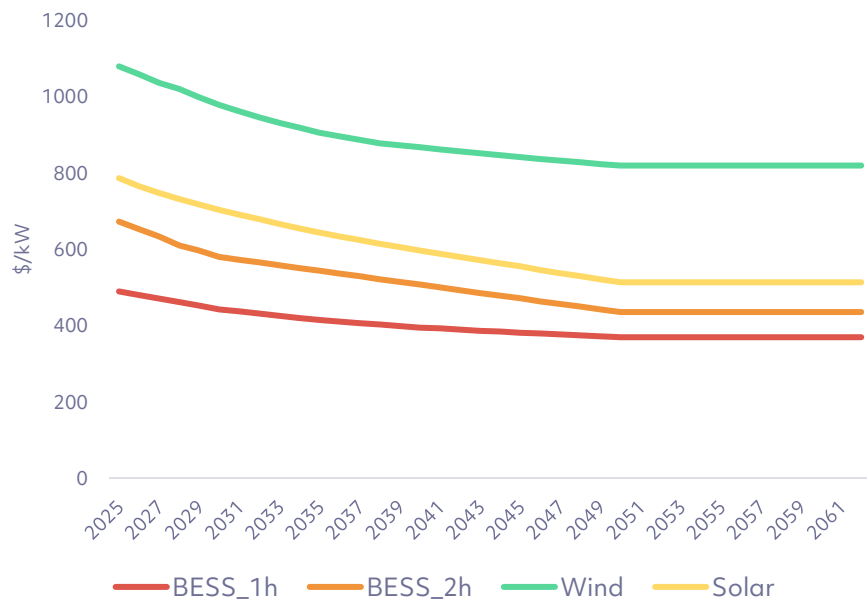
- Capacity (MWh)
- Max Power (MW)
- Max/Min State of Charge (%)
- Charge/Discharge eff (%)
- Build Cost
- Economic Life
- WACC
- Max Units Built in Year

Electrolyser:

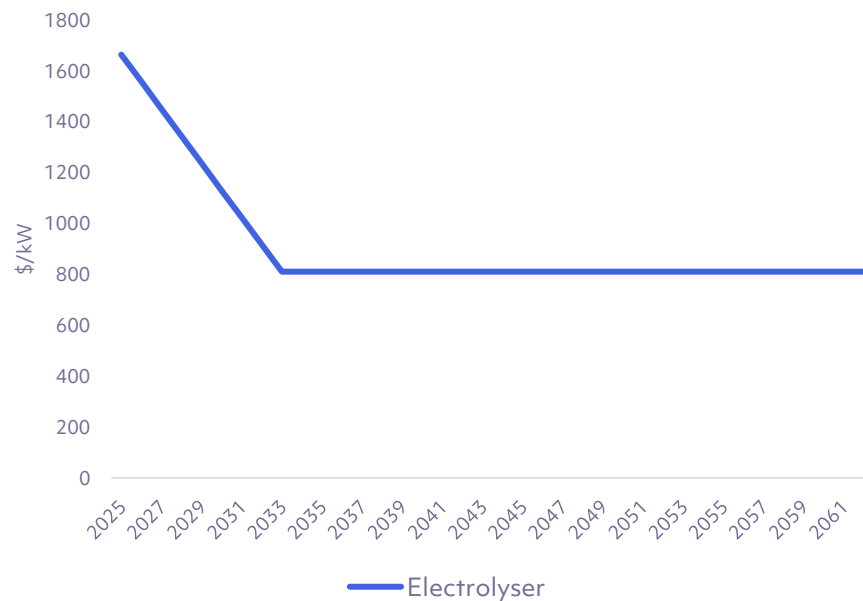
- Max Load (MW)
- FO&M Charge
- Efficiency (%)
- Build Cost
- Economic Life
- WACC
- Max Units Built in Year

Assumptions: Investment Costs

Technology Investment Costs



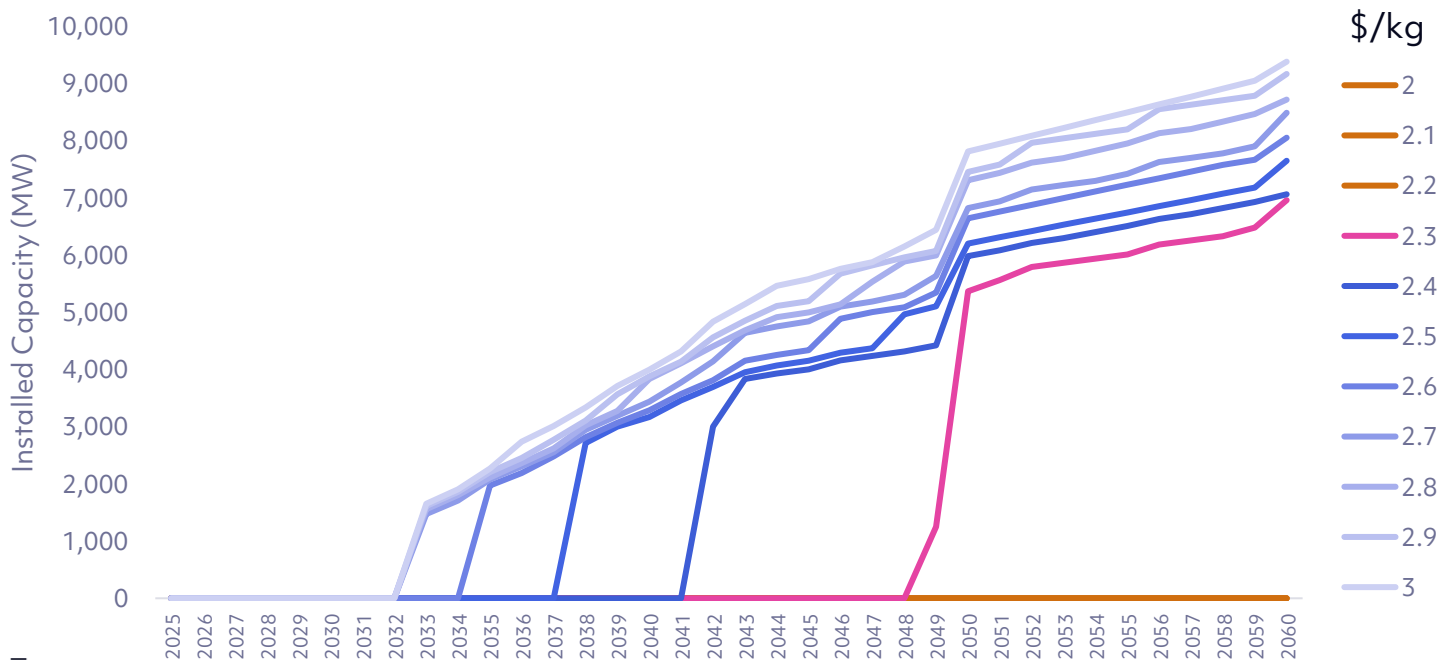
Electrolyser Investment Costs



Results:

Under the described assumptions, it is profitable to start investing from \$2.3/kg H₂

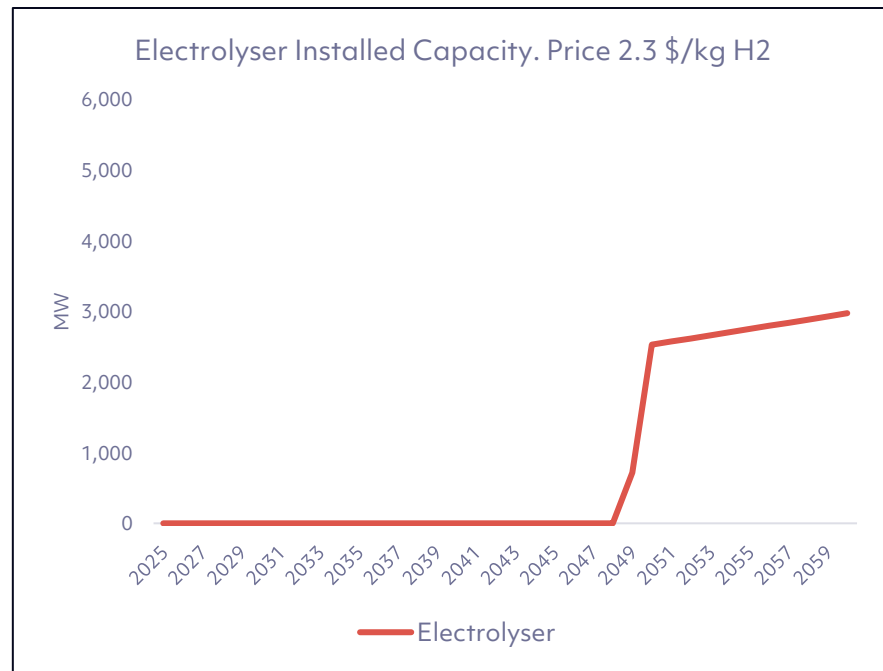
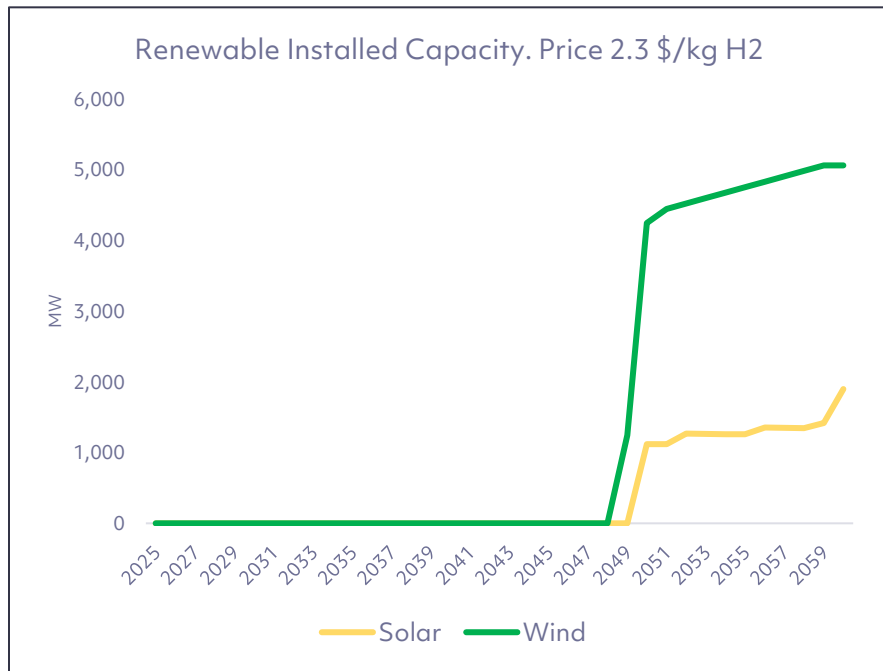
Renewable Installed Capacity (MW)



\$/kg	\$/GJ
2	16.68
2.1	17.51
2.2	18.34
2.3	19.18
2.4	20.01
2.5	20.85
2.6	21.68
2.7	22.51
2.8	23.35
2.9	24.18
3	25.01

Hydrogen (LHV): 119.93 GJ/Ton

Results:

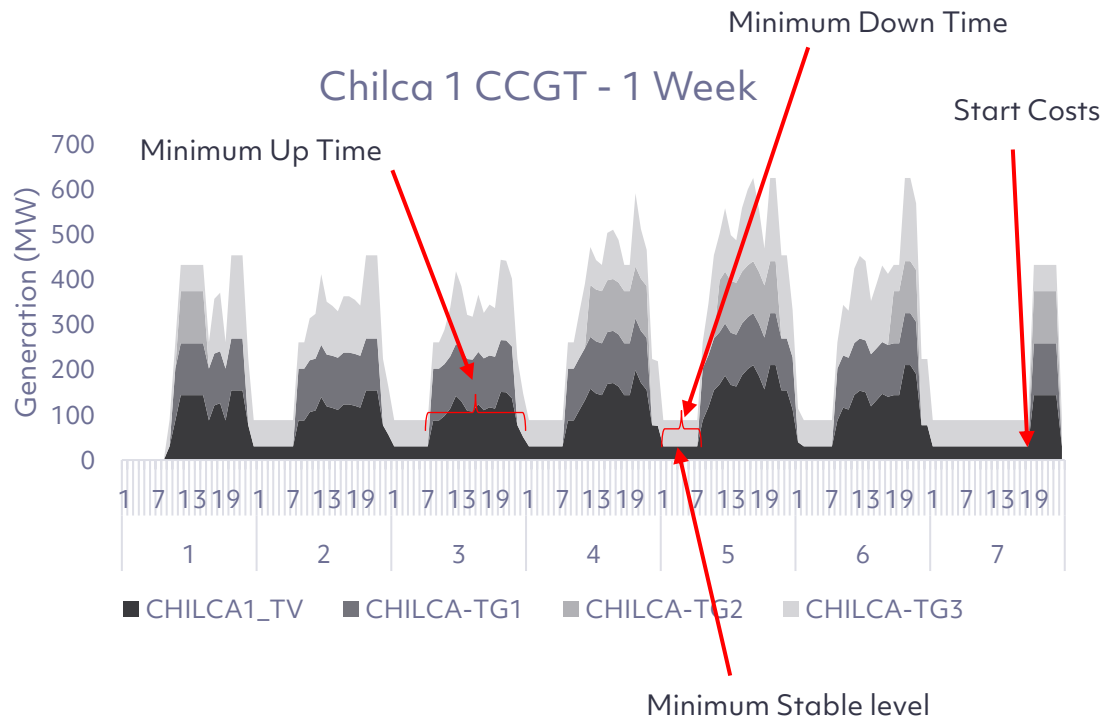


7/13. Short Term Bidding & Short Term Dispatch



Market Bidding & Short Term Dispatch

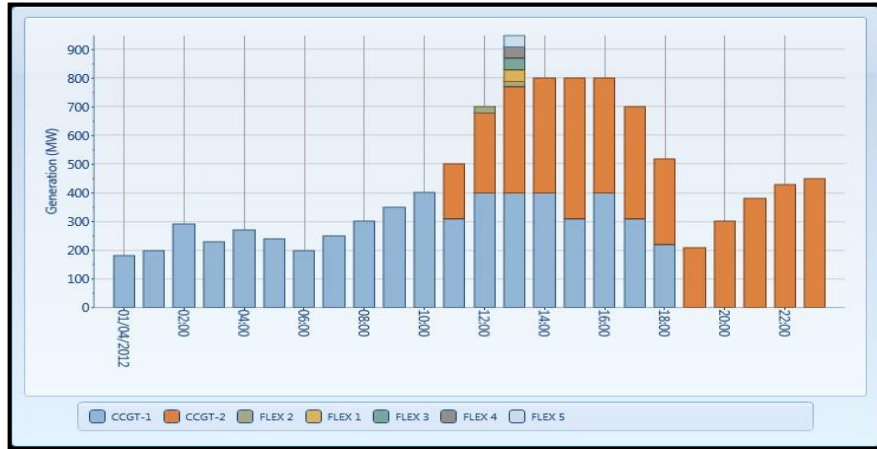
- Simulates day-ahead and real-time market operations with chronological precision.
- Models unit commitment, economic dispatch, and price formation at nodal or zonal levels.
- Allows cost-based, bid-based, or hybrid market representations
- Enables strategic bidding analysis for generators and portfolio optimization.
- Captures forecast uncertainty in demand, renewables, and prices for risk assessment.



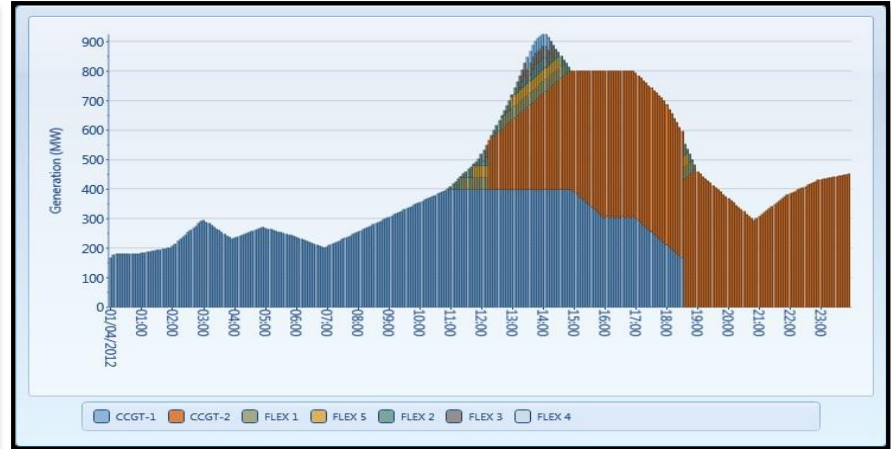
Case Studies. Sub Hourly Modelling

How to evaluate impact in sudden changes that can only be covered by flexible units?

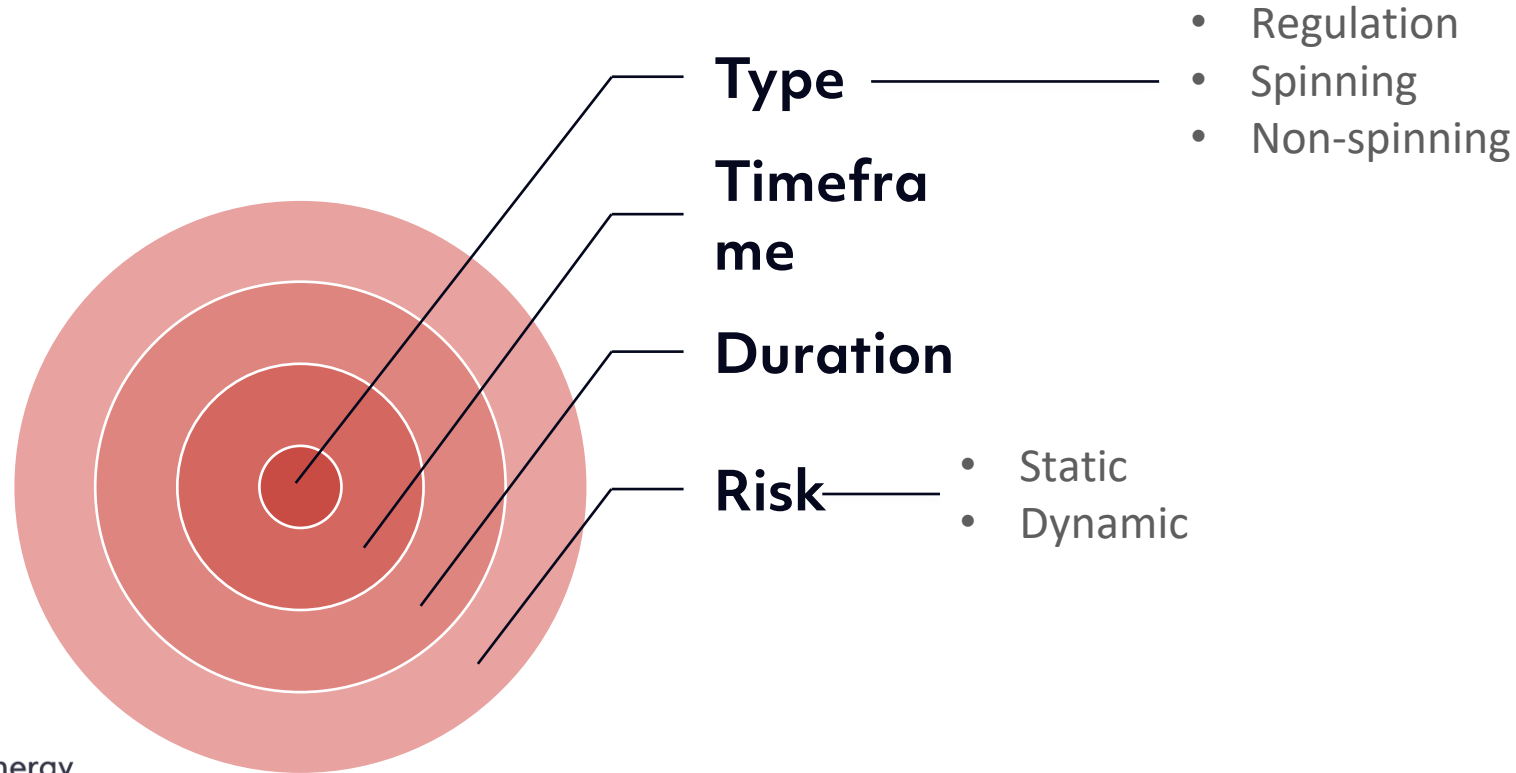
Generation Dispatch: Hourly



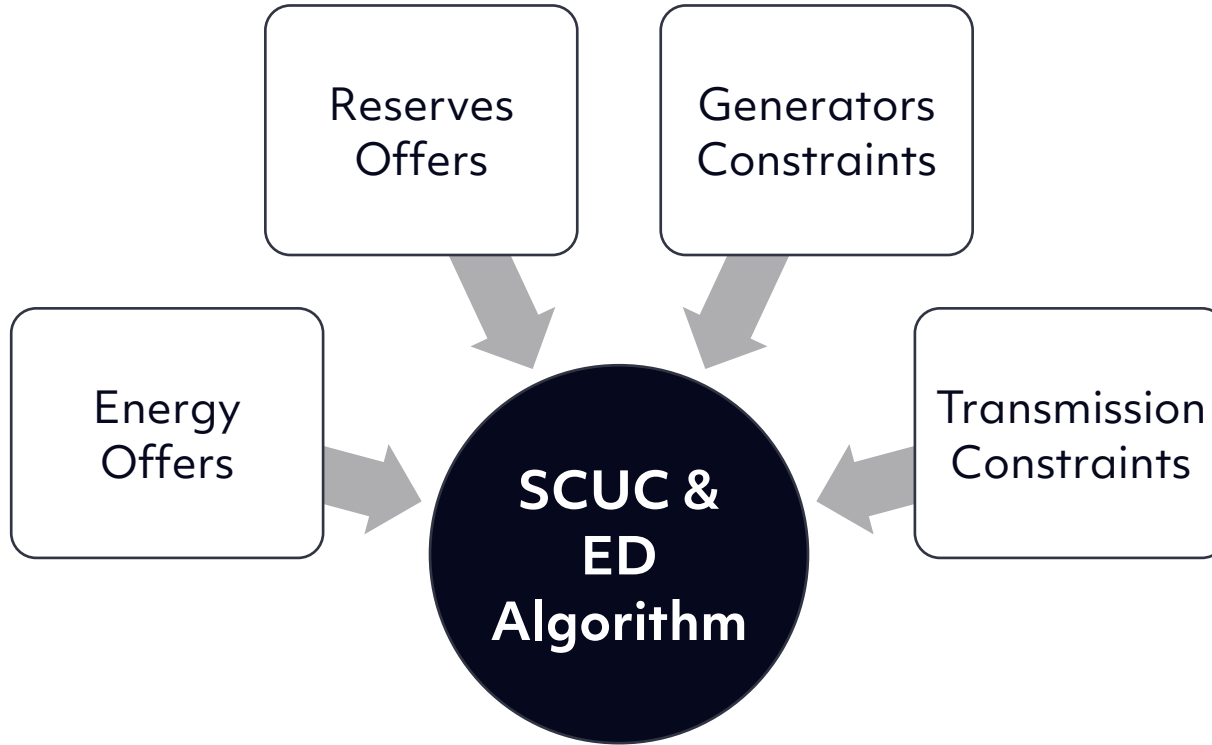
Generation Dispatch: 5 Minute Basis



Ancillary Services Modelling



Energy & Reserves Co-optimisation



Energy and Reserves Dispatch Example

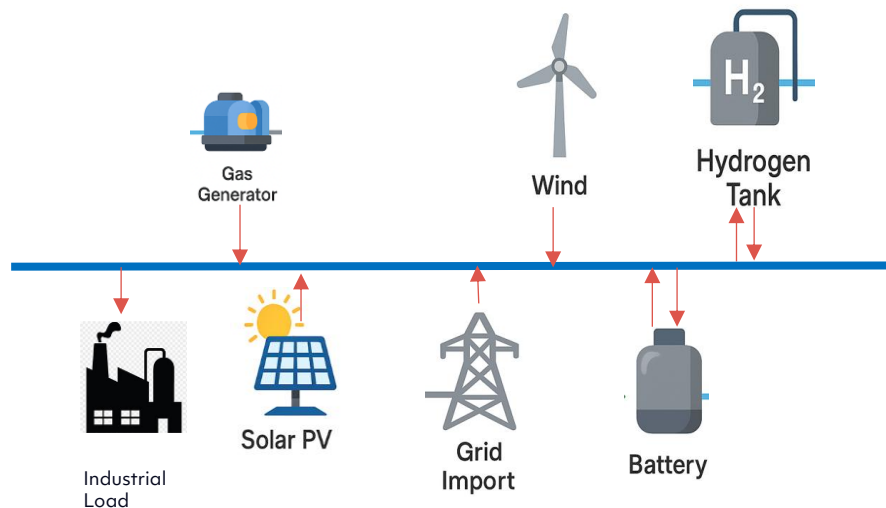


8/13. Behind the meter: Microgrids



Microgrids Modelling

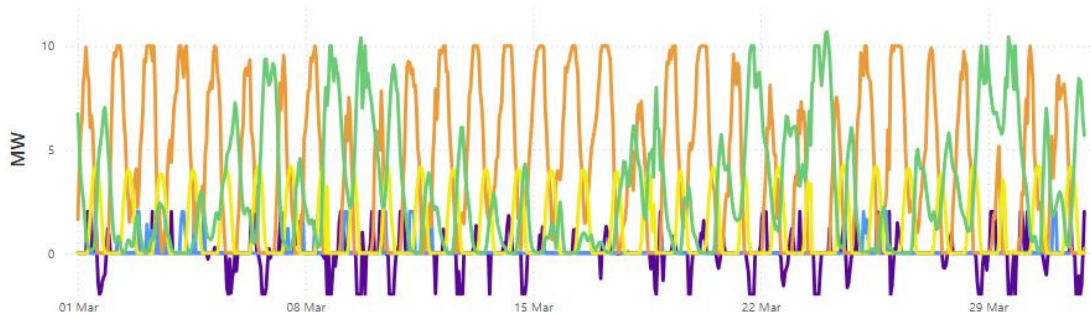
- Co-optimizes distributed assets for cost, reliability, and resilience.
- Integrates renewables, storage, and hydrogen to cut emissions and costs.
- Balances energy independence with grid interaction.



Results full Hybrid – Hydrogen

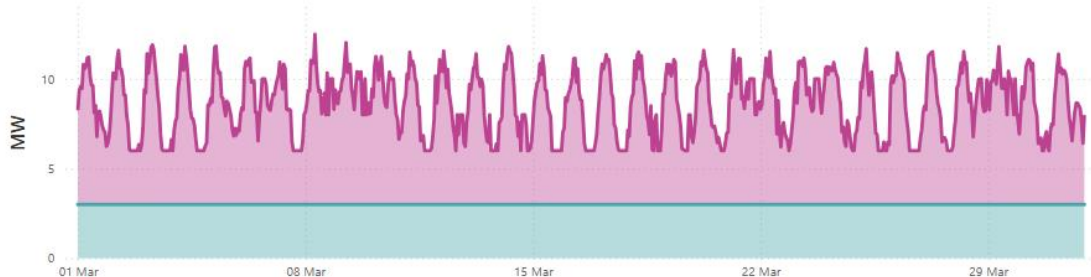
Generation (MW)

● Battery ● Fuel Cell (H₂) ● Gas Generator ● Solar PV ● Wind Turbine



Load (MW)

● Datacenter_Load_MW ● Industrial_Load_MW



Time Selector

☒ Select all

2026

☐ January

☐ February

☒ March

☐ April

☐ May

☐ June

☐ July

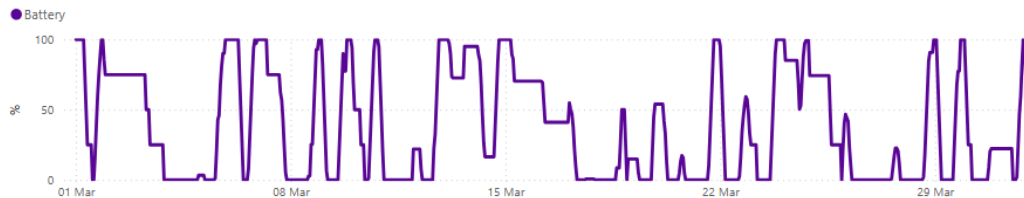
☐ August

☐ September

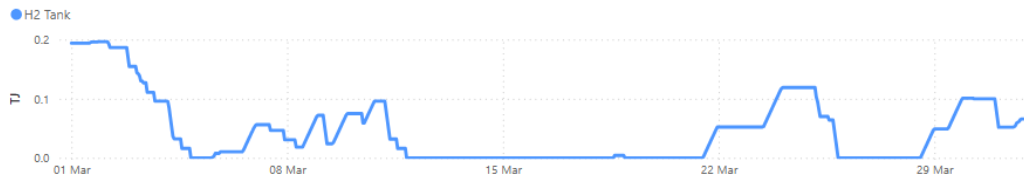
☐ October

Results full hybrid - hydrogen

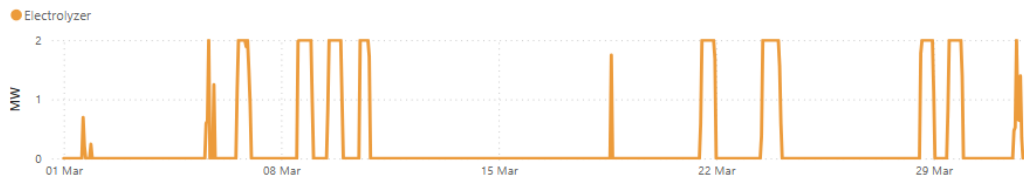
State of Charge (%)



Gas Storage (TJ)



Power2X Load (MW)



Time Selector

- ☒ Select all
- ^ ☒ 2026
- ☐ January
 - ☐ February
 - ☒ March
 - ☐ April
 - ☐ May
 - ☐ June
 - ☐ July
 - ☐ August
 - ☐ September
 - ☐ October

9/13. Portfolio Optimization



Portfolio Optimization

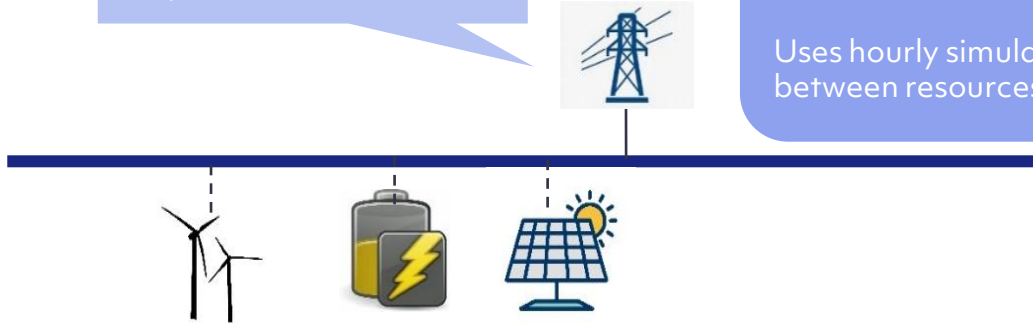
Objective Function:

$$Max: \sum I_{energy} + \sum I_{AS} + \sum I_{Capacity} - \sum C_{Investment} - \sum C_{Operational} - \sum C_{AS}$$

For energy incomes 2 inputs:
1) Forecasted grid capacity
2) Spot Price

PLEXOS can identify the best combination of solar, wind, and battery capacities to maximize overall project efficiency.

Uses hourly simulations to capture complementarity between resources and improve system utilization.



Portfolio Optimization

Inputs required:

- 1) Hourly solar and wind profiles
- 2) Hourly forecasted grid capacity.
- 3) Hourly Spot Price Forecast.
- 4) Ancillary Services incomes.
- 5) Capacity payments incomes.
- 6) Capital and operational costs.



Satellite information



GATC concept



Nodal Price for each node



Depends on market regulations



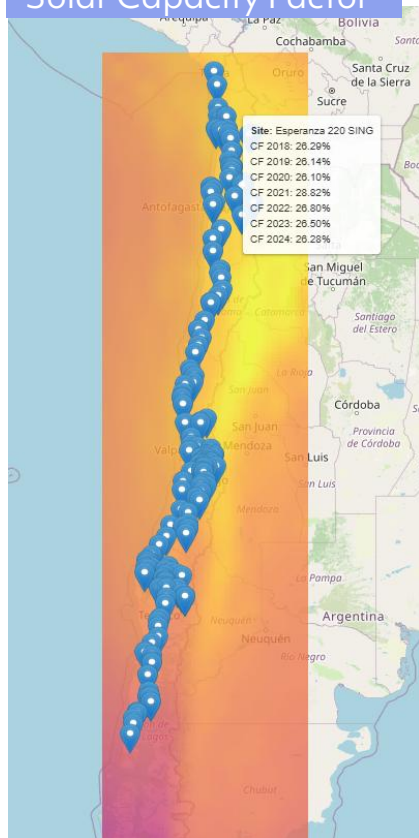
Depends on market regulations



Project information

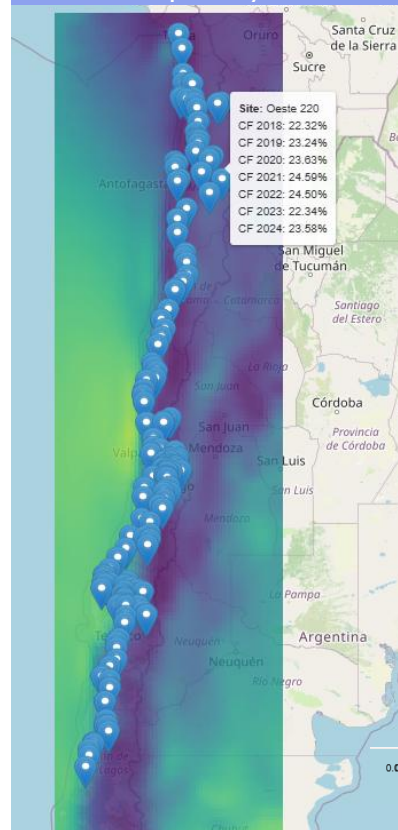
Yearly Capacity Factors

Solar Capacity Factor



Source: Merra-2 raw data

Wind Capacity Factor

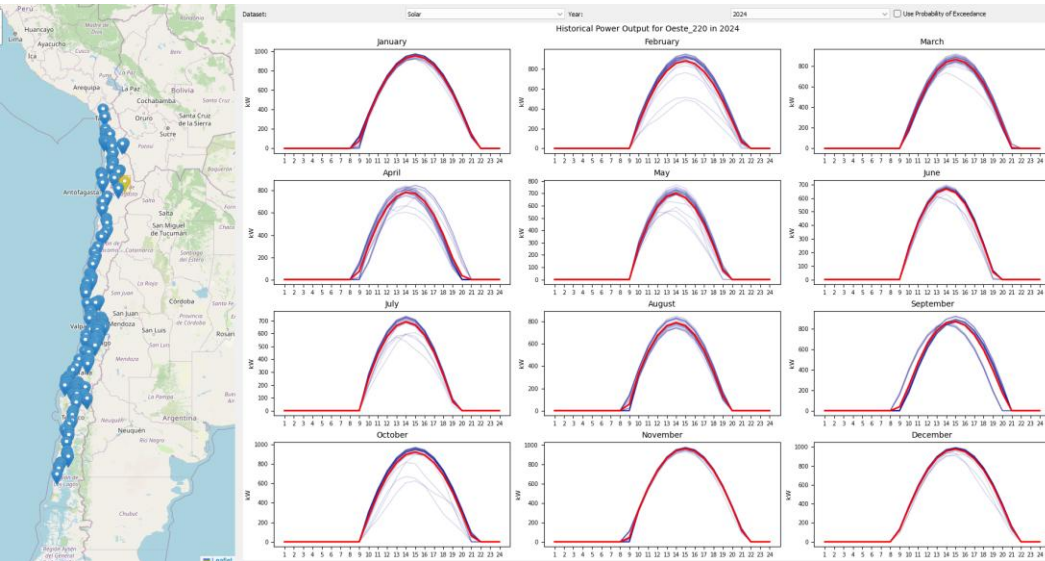


Renewables profiles

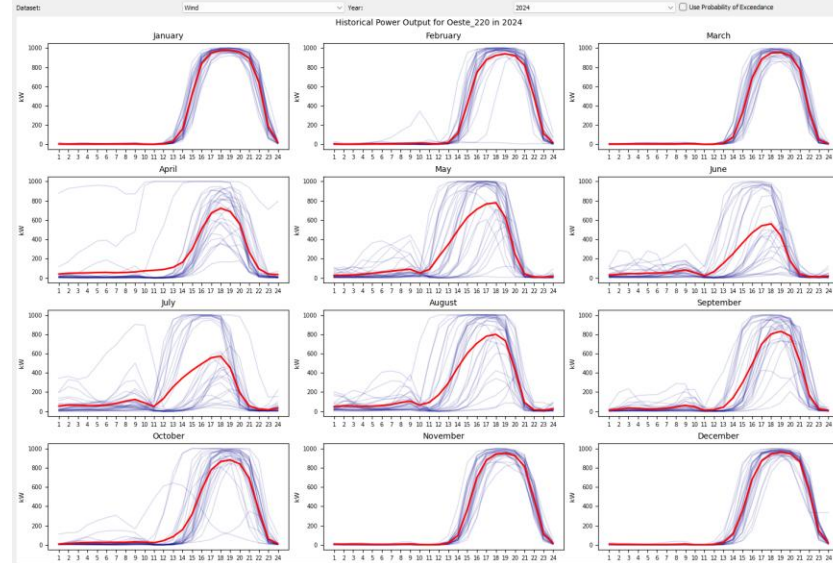
If non in situ measurements are available. It can be used historical satellite data.

Example: Oeste 220 kV

Solar 2024



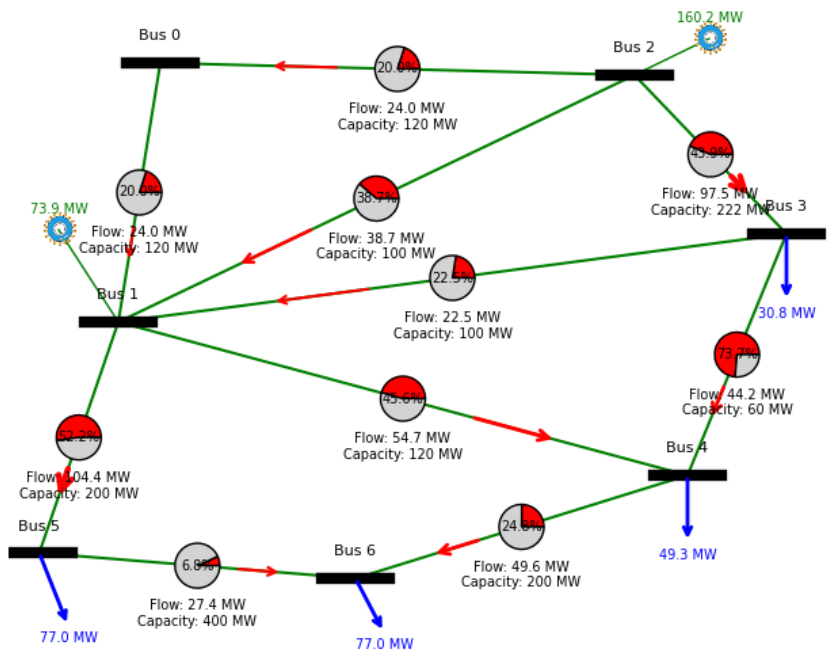
Wind 2024



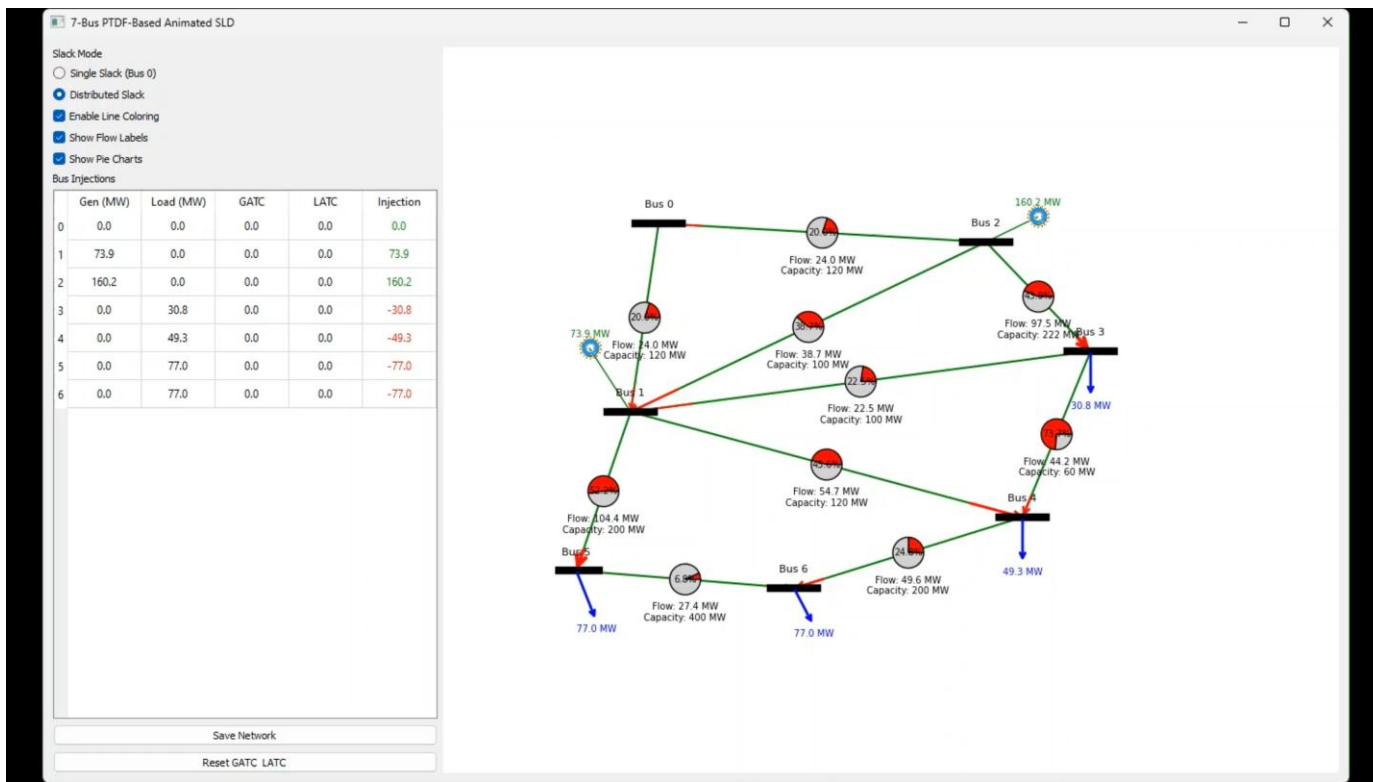
ATC Concept

- **ATC** (Available Transfer Capability) measures how much extra power can be injected or withdrawn at a node without violating line limits.
- **GATC** (Generation ATC) is the maximum additional generation a node can inject, accounting for slack distribution and current flows.
- **LATC** (Load ATC) is the maximum additional load a node can draw, also considering slack distribution and congestion limits.
- Both use PTDF-based calculations to assess how node-level changes affect line flows across the network.
- GATC and LATC support grid planning, congestion management, and optimal siting of new generation or load.

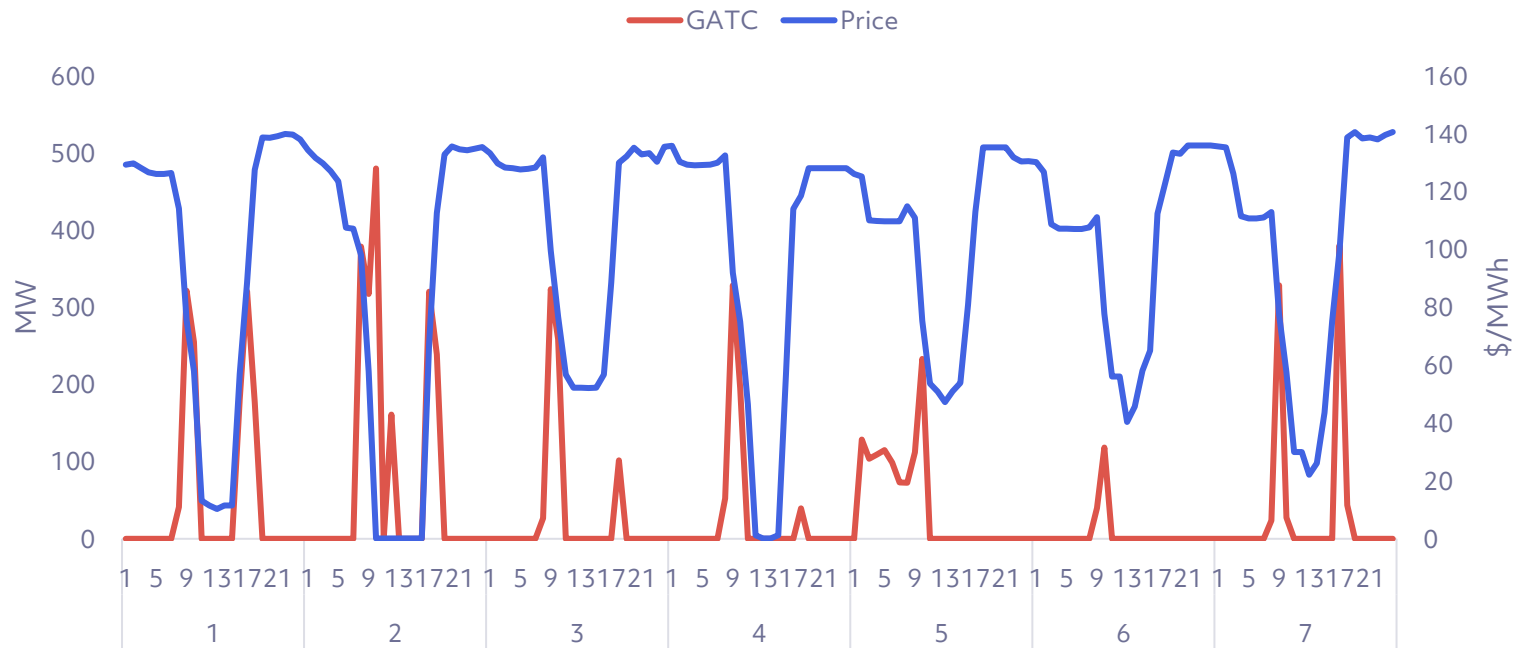
GATC Example on bus 1. IEEE 7 busbar



GATC Example on bus 1. IEEE 7 busbar



Example of forecasted GATC and price for node OESTE

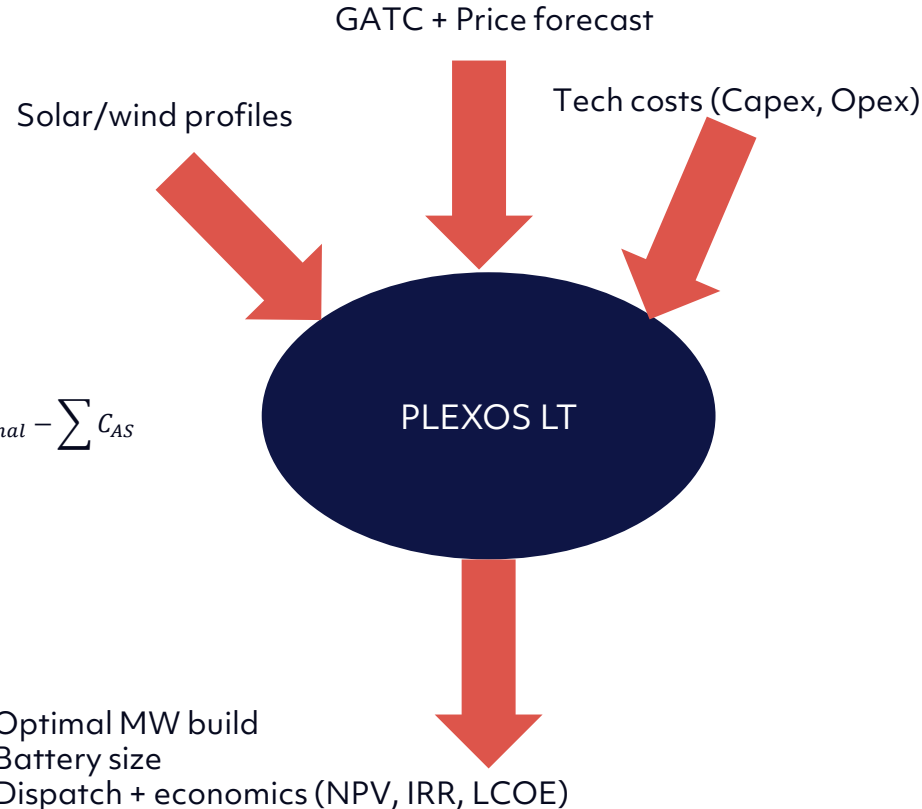


Using PLEXOS at selected nodes

Goal: Find optimal build size at best node

Objective Function:

$$\text{Max: } \sum I_{\text{energy}} + \sum I_{\text{AS}} + \sum I_{\text{Capacity}} - \sum C_{\text{Investment}} - \sum C_{\text{Operational}} - \sum C_{\text{AS}}$$

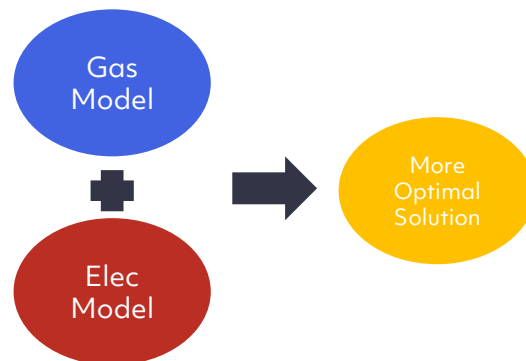


10/13. Integrated Power-Gas Modelling



10. Power - Gas

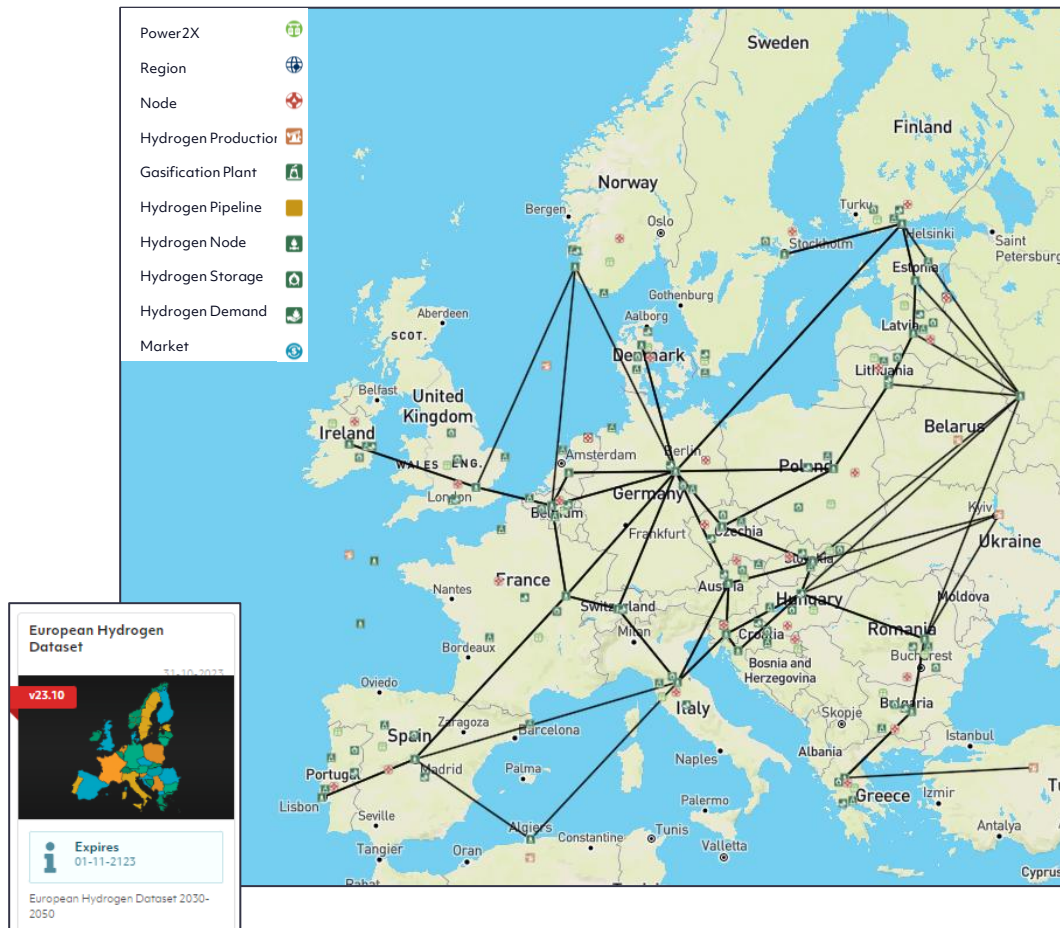
- Joint optimization of electricity and gas for least-cost, reliable operation.
- Captures physical and economic coupling between fuel supply and power output.
- Maximizes infrastructure efficiency, lowering system costs and improving reliability.
- Models full gas network dynamics alongside power flows.
- Enables cross-sector energy exchange, including hydrogen and power-to-gas pathways.



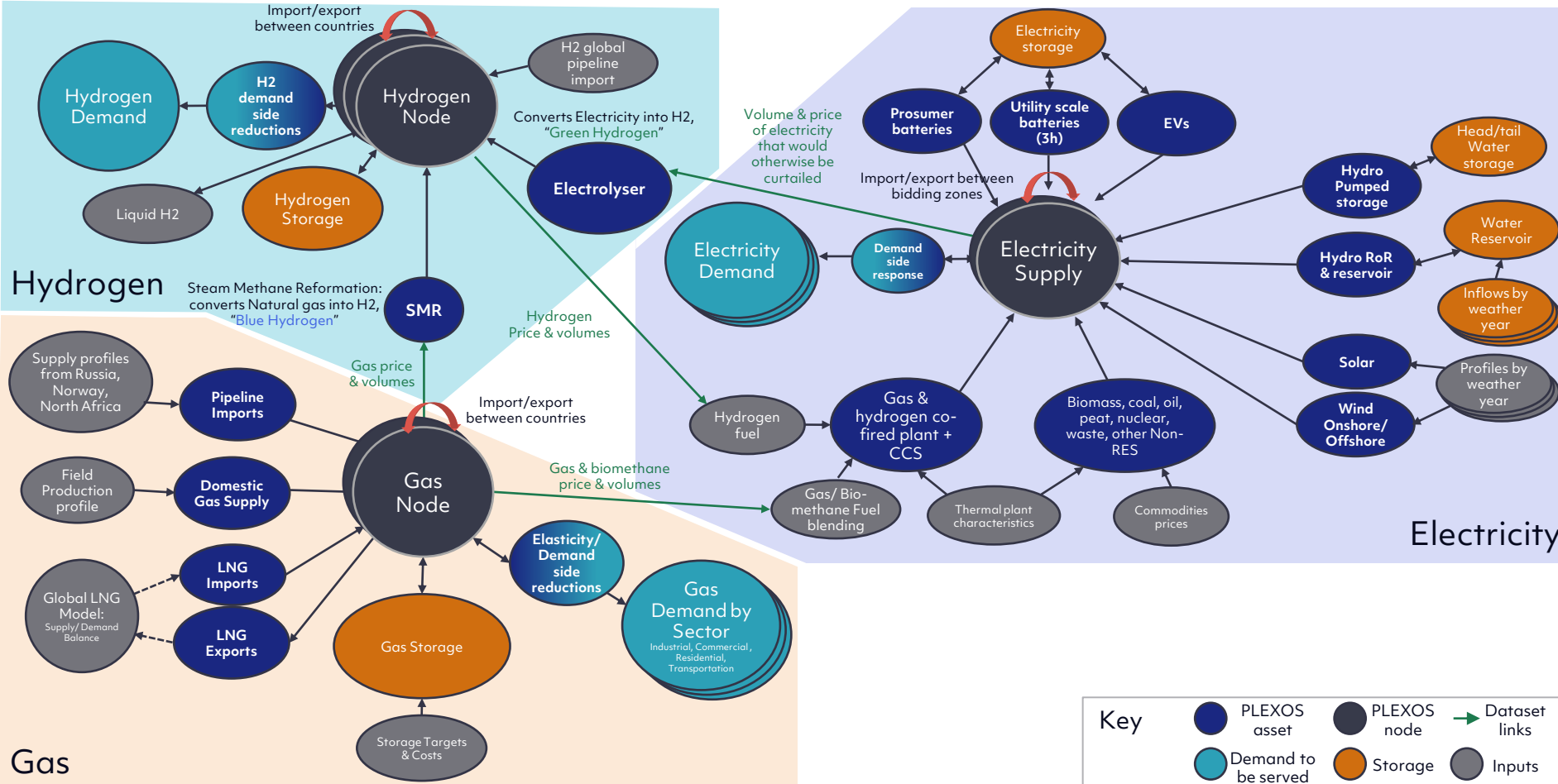
European Hydrogen Dataset (23.10)

- Energy Exemplar's first stand-alone Pan-European Hydrogen PLEXOS Dataset
- Study Horizon 2030 – 2050
- Calibrated against ENTSOG TYNDP
- Available for download from the Portal (for licensed users)

European Hydrogen Dataset
Source: PLEXOS Cloud



Linkages co-optimised across coupled energy sectors

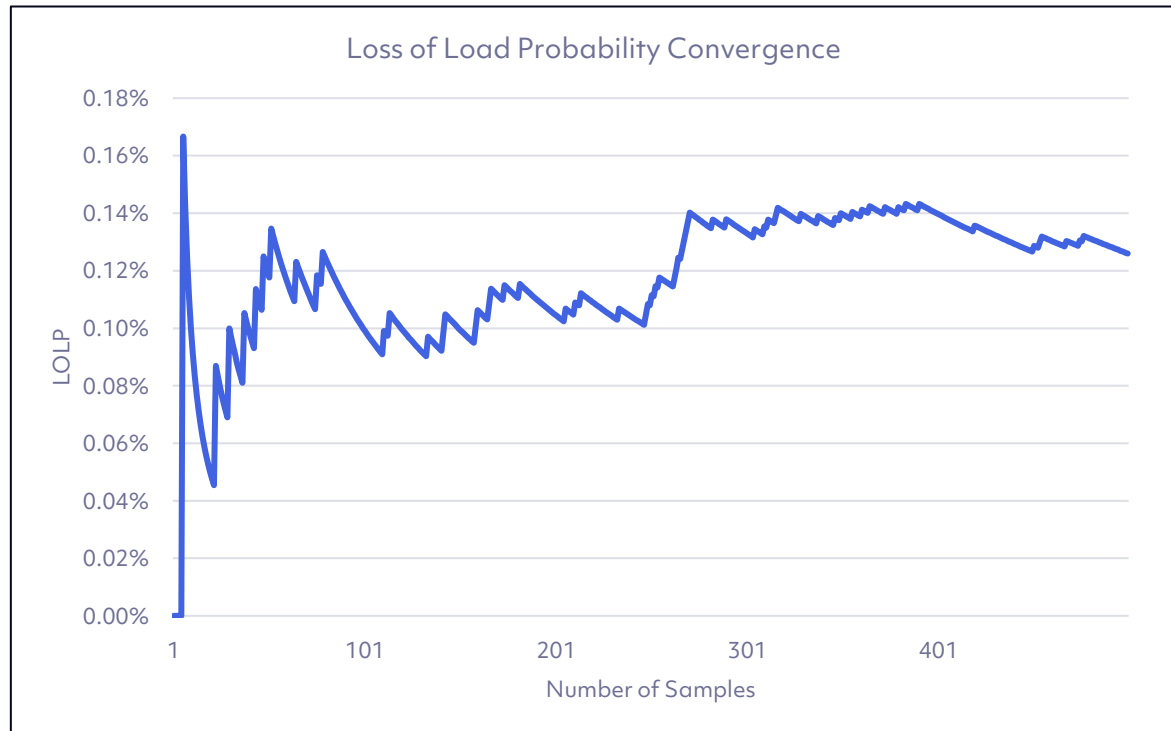


11/13. Reliability & Resource Management



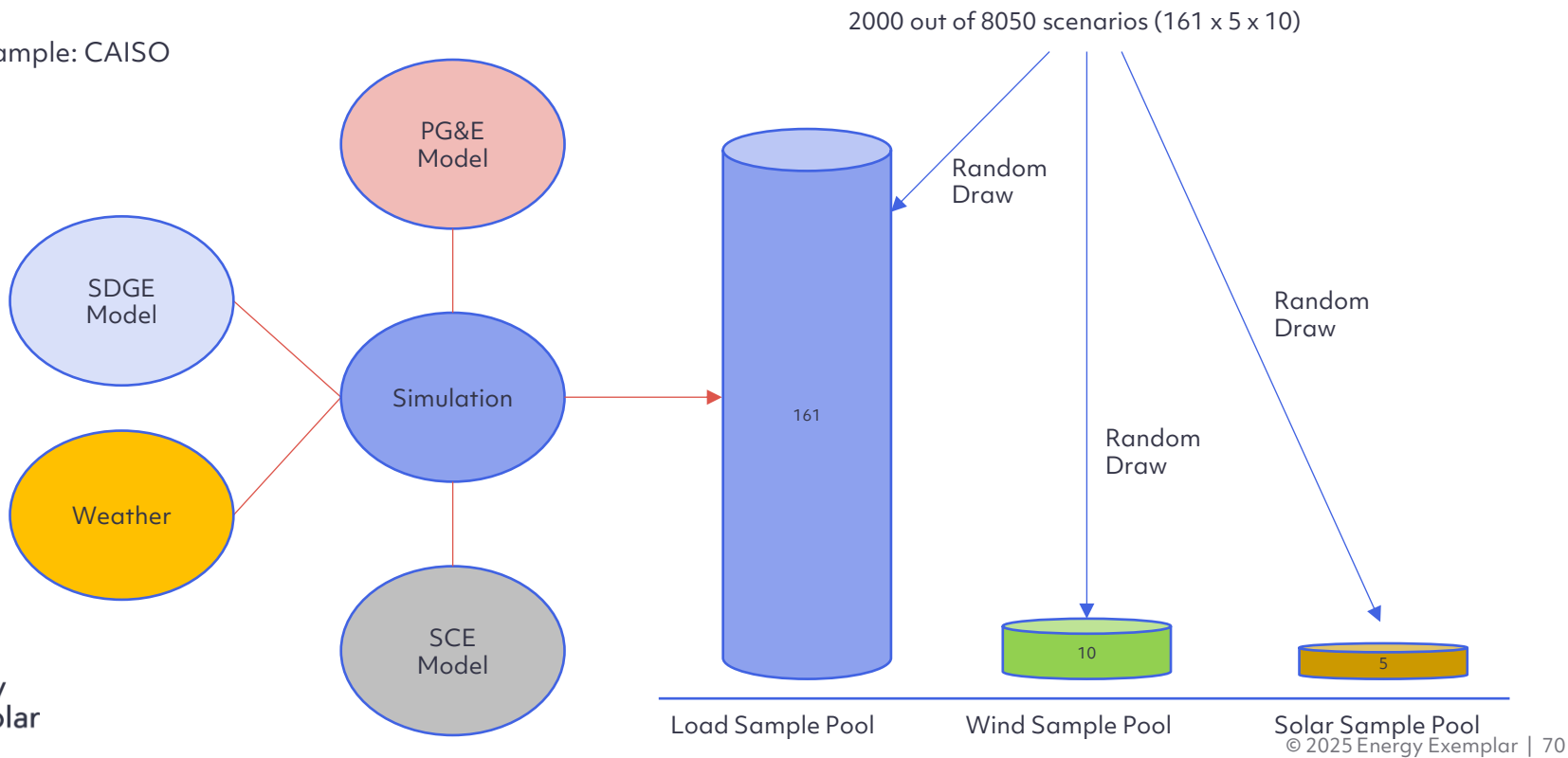
Reliability & Resource Management

- PLEXOS calculates reliability metrics such as LOLP, LOLE, and EENS using both convolution and Monte Carlo simulation methods.
- Convolution provides fast analytical reliability estimates.
- Monte Carlo simulation captures chronological and correlated uncertainties for more detailed system adequacy analysis.



Reliability & Resource Management

Example: CAISO



12/13. Interleaved



PLEXOS: Interleaved feature

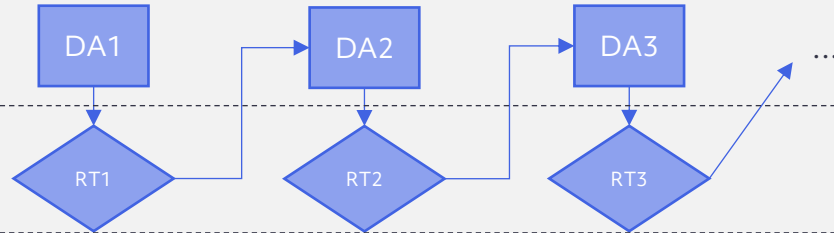
Traditional

Simultaneous planning over the entire horizon.

The model anticipates unexpected Events.

→ Optimistic Simulation

Interleaved



Simulation 1

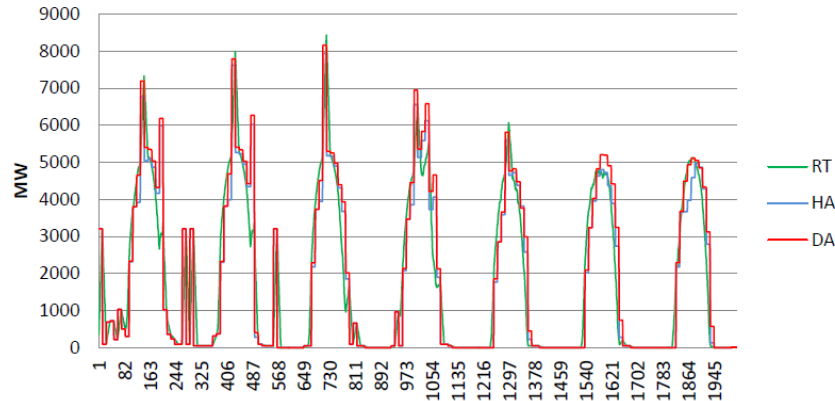
1. Simulation 2 resorts to flexible system resources to assess disturbances.

Simulation 2

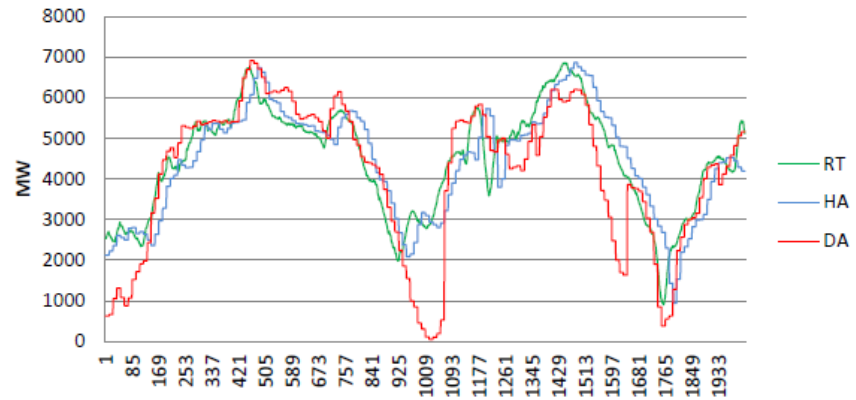
2. Next Day-Ahead (DA) takes corrective actions to minimize the impact.

Case Study: Western Interconnection (WI) US

Southern California Solar RT Generation and DA/HA Forecasts in the Week of January 16, 2022



Southern California Wind RT Generation and DA/HA Forecasts in the Week of January 16, 2022



To compensate for sub-hourly variability and uncertainty, the system needs to have generation ramping capability and/or cycle units.

13/13. Short Term in Long Term

Short-term in long-term

Long-term hourly simulations can be broken into smaller time blocks or stages to improve computational efficiency and manage complexity.

Example:
1 year in daily steps



How to solve each small steps?

1

Sequential Montecarlo

- Current step reads initial conditions from previous:
 - Initial generation
 - Unit on/off
 - Min up/down times
 - Storage levels
 - Constraint usage
- Must be solved sequentially.
- Only parallel capability is in the solver.

2

Parallel Montecarlo

- Break dependencies between simulation steps.
- Solve steps in parallel → faster, better utilization of compute resources
- What about initial conditions?:
 - Mid/Large sized storage get targets from MT Schedule.
 - Small storage/batteries/pumped storage: reoptimized each step.
- Add sequential steps and relinking option to create a hybrid mode: parallel mode with sequential steps.

PLEXOS Demo

Battery valuation using hourly simulations

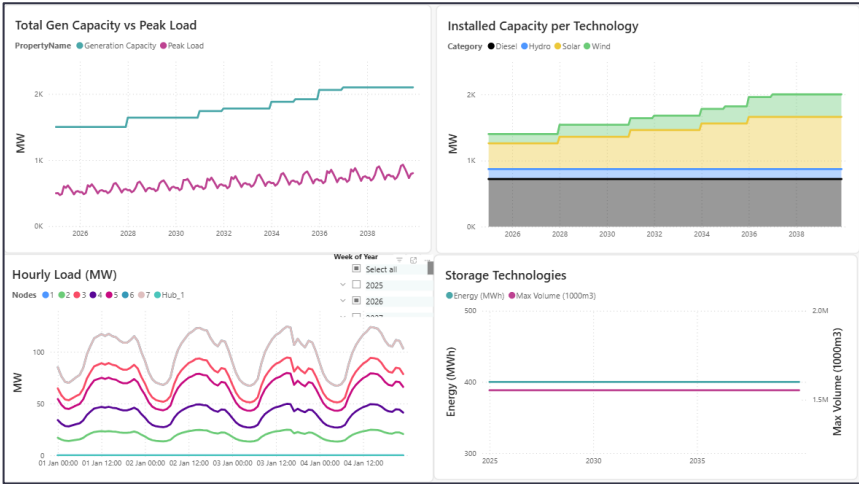
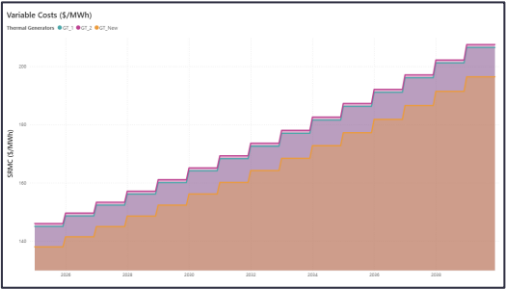
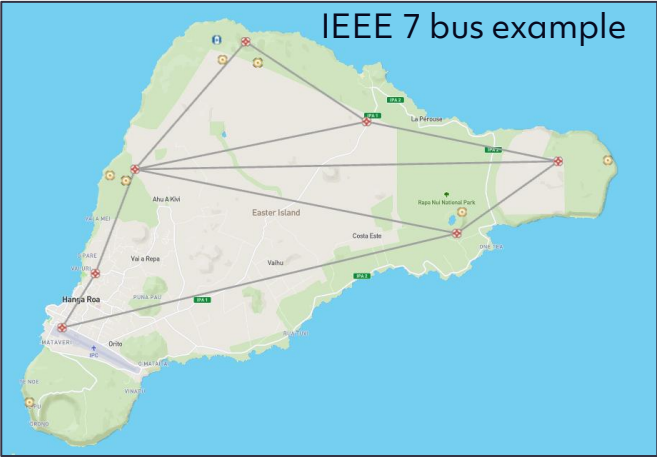
Short Term in Long Term Demo

Power System Description

- 7-bus system with Diesel, Hydro, Solar, and Wind generation.
- Thermal units have increasing variable costs.
- Large hydro reservoir enables water storage across periods.

Objective: Assess impact of battery size on system operation.

Simulation: Hourly nodal OPF over 15 years.



Performance for 7 models

- Executed in parallel in same machine 8 cores and 64 GB RAM.
- 17 minutes to simulate and produce outputs for Cloud.

Simulation History

Status	Model	Credits Used	Engine Version	CPU (core)	Memory (GB)	Version	Created	Started	Completed	Elapsed Time (mins)	Engine Time (mins)
✓ Successful	ST_Battery_Pot.100_Ener.400	Felij	2.00 11.0 R05	8	64	Sir 3	06 Nov 2025, 11:47	06 Nov 2025, 11:53	06 Nov 2025, 12:04	17	6
✓ Successful	ST_Battery_Pot.120_Ener.480	Felij	2.00 11.0 R05	8	64	Sir 3	06 Nov 2025, 11:47	06 Nov 2025, 11:53	06 Nov 2025, 12:04	17	6
✓ Successful	ST_Battery_Pot.140_Ener.560	Felij	2.00 11.0 R05	8	64	Sir 3	06 Nov 2025, 11:47	06 Nov 2025, 11:53	06 Nov 2025, 12:04	17	6
✓ Successful	ST_Battery_Pot.160_Ener.640	Felij	2.00 11.0 R05	8	64	Sir 3	06 Nov 2025, 11:47	06 Nov 2025, 11:53	06 Nov 2025, 12:04	17	6
✓ Successful	ST_Battery_Pot.180_Ener.720	Felij	2.00 11.0 R05	8	64	Sir 3	06 Nov 2025, 11:47	06 Nov 2025, 11:53	06 Nov 2025, 12:04	17	6
✓ Successful	ST_Battery_Pot.200_Ener.800	Felij	2.00 11.0 R05	8	64	Sir 3	06 Nov 2025, 11:47	06 Nov 2025, 11:53	06 Nov 2025, 12:04	17	6
✓ Successful	ST_Battery_Pot.220_Ener.880	Felij	2.00 11.0 R05	8	64	Sir 3	06 Nov 2025, 11:47	06 Nov 2025, 11:53	06 Nov 2025, 12:04	17	6

Short Term in Long Term Map Outputs

- View LMP, flow, and congestion directly on a geocoded map.
- Colour and line thickness indicate congestion severity and power flow.
- Node pop-ups show LMP values and generation/load mix.
- Hourly snapshots let users track changes through time.
- Trend chart below shows aggregated metrics (e.g., total congestion).

IEEE 7 bus example



Short Term in Long Term

- Hourly OPF ensures optimal economic dispatch.
- Thermal units operate mainly at night when solar is unavailable.
- Battery charges during solar hours and discharges at night.
- Curtailment occurs due to limited transmission capacity.

Generation Insights



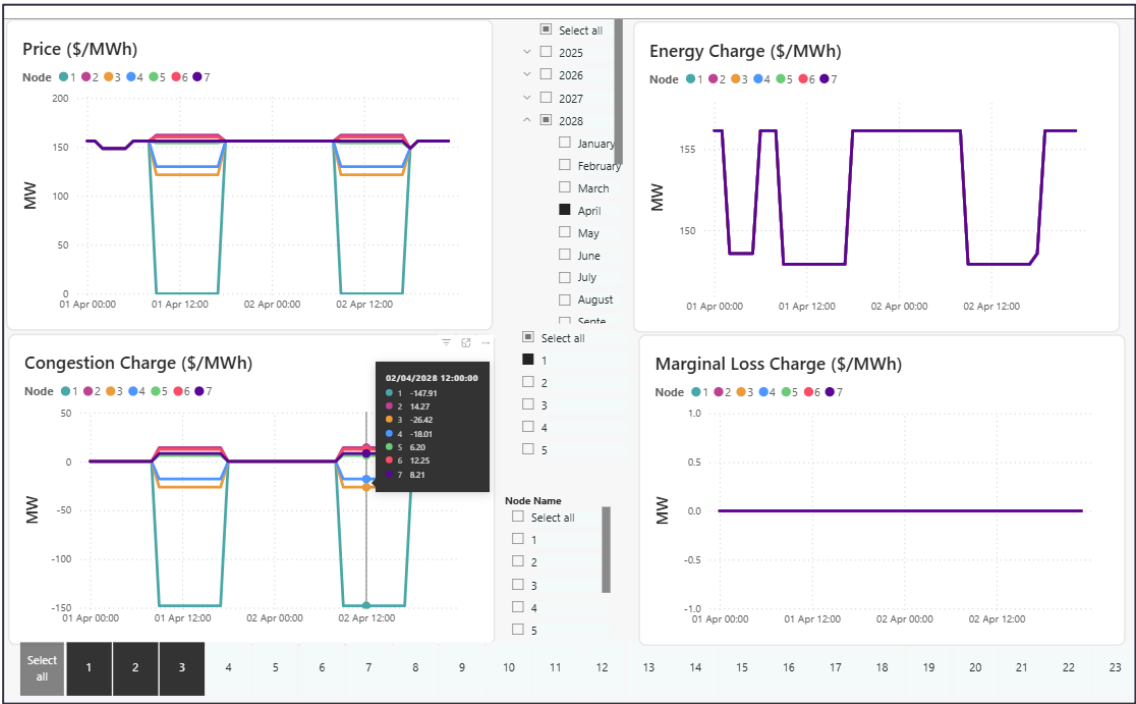
Short Term in Long Term

- Hourly nodal prices reflect local system conditions.
- Price differences arise from network congestion.
- Price decomposition reveals drivers of these differences.
- Negative congestion component indicates cheap generation can be curtailed.
- zero marginal prices indicate curtailment.

Nodal Insights

Price = Energy Charge + Congest Charge + Marginal Loss Charge

Energy Charge: system marginal energy cost.



- + Congestion Charge: Injection **worsens** congestion
- Congestion Charge: Injection **relieves** congestion
- 0 Congestion Charge: No constraint binding

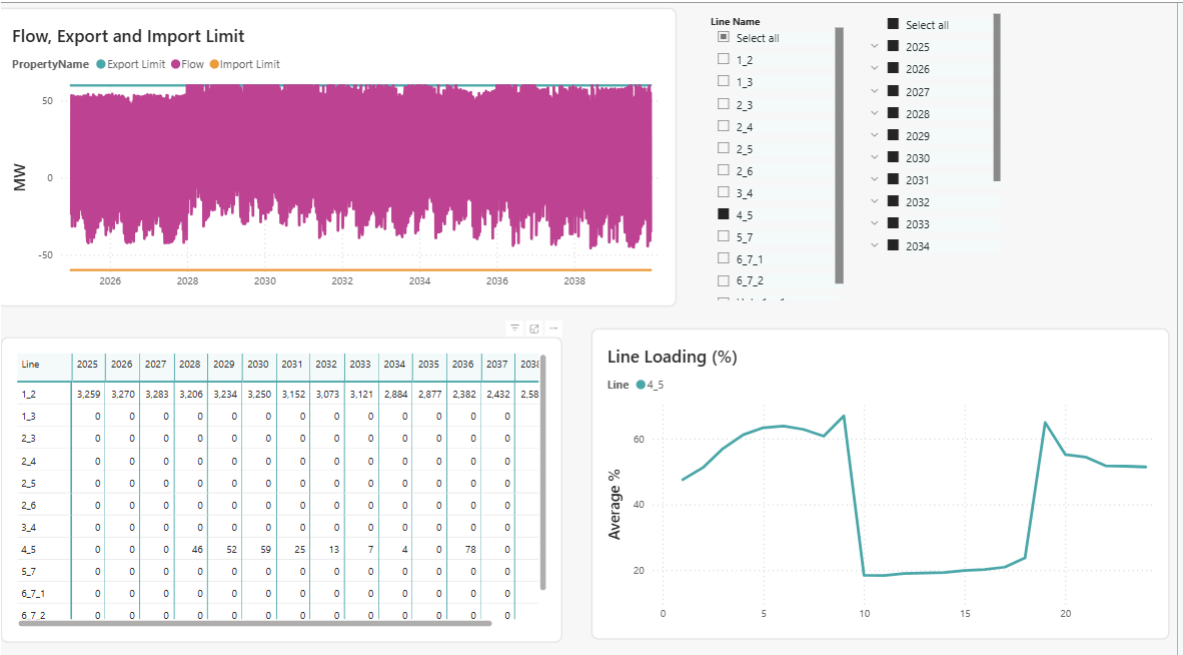
0 Marginal Loss Charge: No Losses are modelled.

Short Term in Long Term

- Hourly line flows are computed for all network elements.
- Flows reaching capacity indicate congestion events.
- Congested hours show how often a line is capacity - limited.
- Loading levels reflect utilization relative to maximum capacity.



Line Insights



Short Term in Long Term

- Reservoir stores water for optimal multi-period operation.
- No spill occurred. All inflows were fully utilized.
- Inflow vs. release differ as storage shifts water to high-value periods.
- Water value increases over time, tracking variable cost trends.
- MT used to decompose water targets at the end of each ST step.

Hydro Insights

End Volume (1000m3)

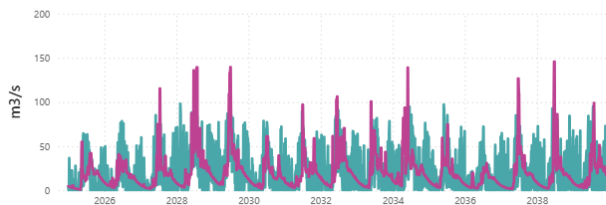


Waterway Flow (1000m3)



Rate (m3/s)

PropertyName ● Generator Release Rate ● Natural Inflow Rate



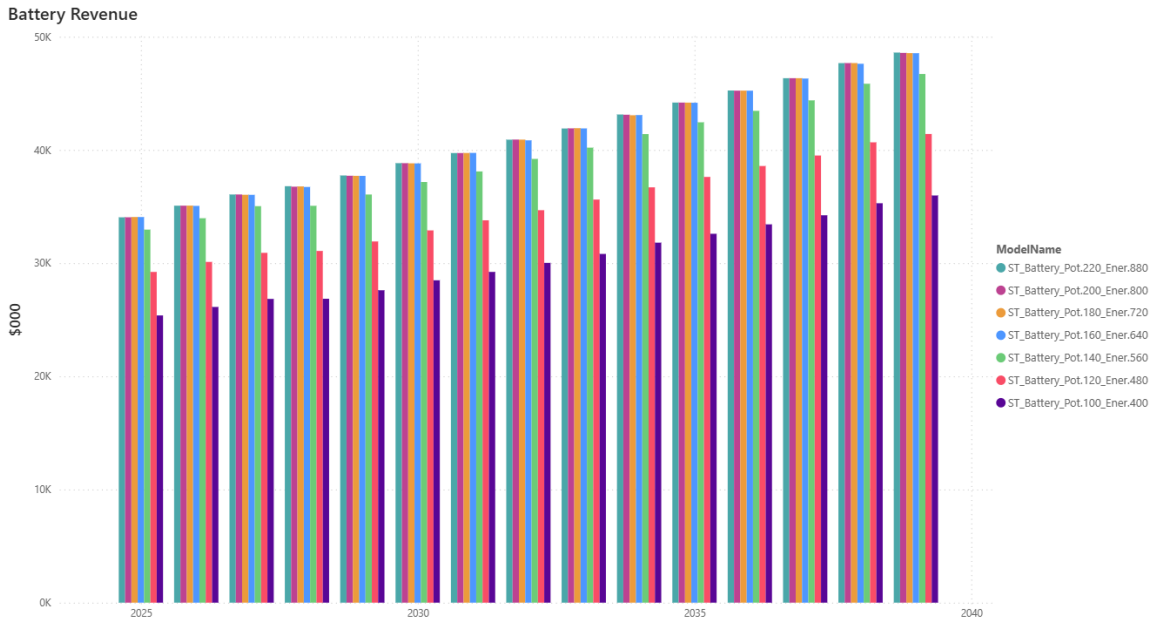
Water Value (\$/MWh)



Battery Size Valuation

- Hourly simulations capture renewable-based battery arbitrage over 15 years.
- Battery charges only with renewable energy produced at its node (not from the grid).
- Annual pool revenues used for project valuation.
- Increasing battery size yields smaller incremental benefits beyond a certain point.
- OPEX results needs to be combined with CAPEX for full financial assessment (NPV, IRR, etc.).

Battery Insights



Key Take Aways

Key Take Aways

1. **Unified Platform.** PLEXOS provides an integrated environment for short, medium and long-term decision support.
2. **Globally Proven Solution.** Trusted by system operators, regulators, utilities, and investors worldwide.
3. **Cloud -Powered.** Deployed in the cloud to deliver high performance, real-time collaboration and interactive visualization.

Obrigado!

Felipe Valdebenito

felipe.valdebenito@energyexemplar.com

The logo for Energy Exemplar, featuring the company name in a white sans-serif font. A stylized white graphic element, resembling a curved line or a stylized 'X', is positioned below the text and extends to the left, crossing over the word 'Energy'.

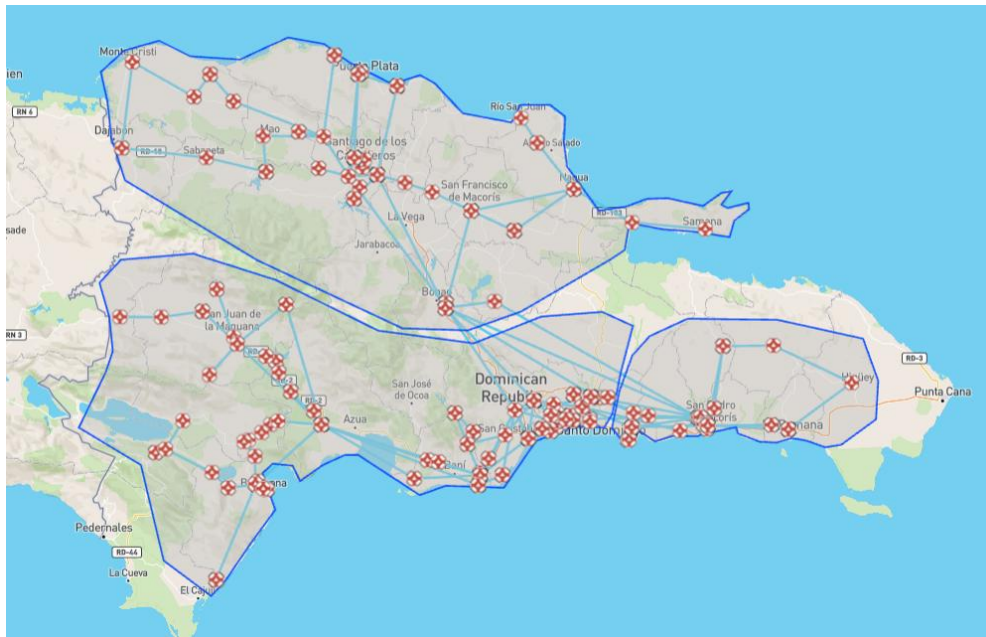
Energy
Exemplar

Appendix

PLEXOS Commodities

1. PLEXOS Electricity

- Simulates electricity markets across **energy, capacity, and reserves**.
- Models all generation types, from **renewables to hybrids**.
- Optimizes **dispatch and unit commitment** under real-world constraints.
- Accounts for **transmission, losses, and contingencies**.
- Supports nodal and zonal simulations at any scale.



PLEXOS Electric Model Classes



Generator



Fuel



Storage



Waterway



Emissions



Electrical Node



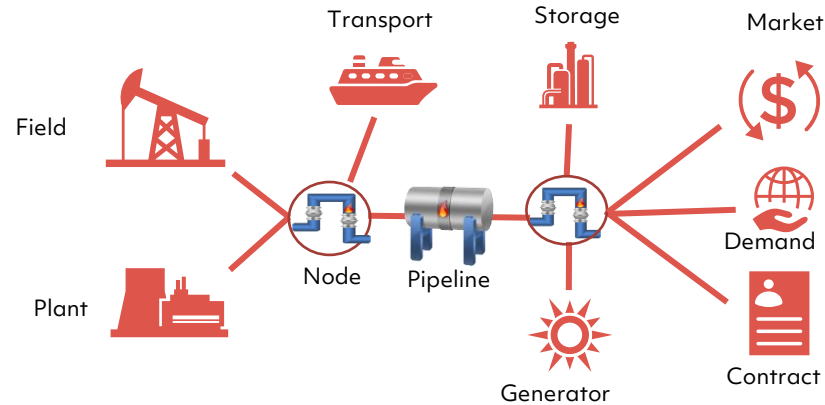
Transmission Line



Batteries

2. PLEXOS Gas

- Models gas supply, demand, pipelines, and storage.
- Co-optimizes** gas with electricity and hydrogen systems.
- Simulates gas markets: contracts, tariffs, and trading.
- Analyzes pipeline flows, congestion, and lineup.
- Optimizes gas dispatch for cost and reliability.
- Evaluates infrastructure needs and investments.



PLEXOS Gas Model Classes



Gas Field



Gas Plant



Gas Transport



Gas Nodes



Gas Pipeline



Gas Storage



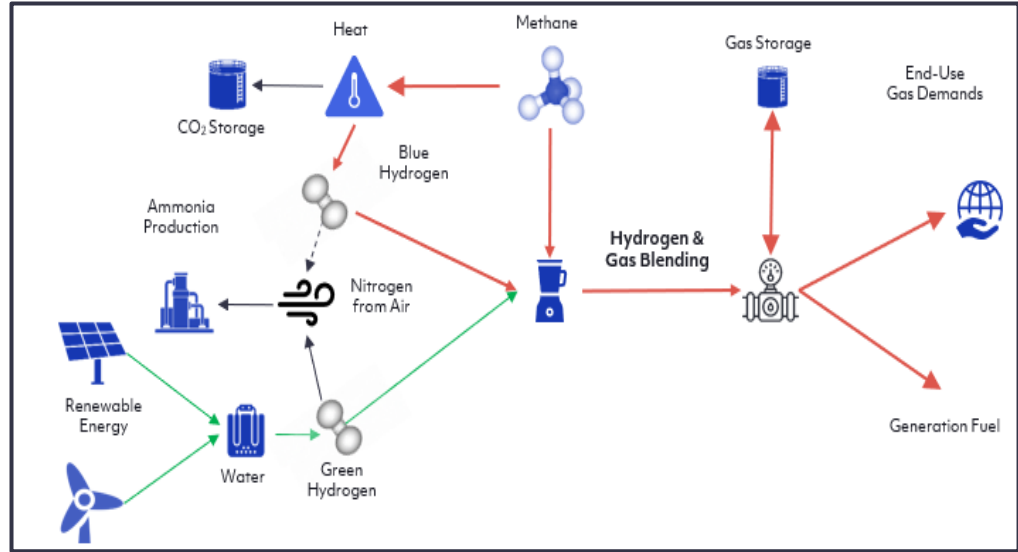
Gas Contracts



Gas Demand

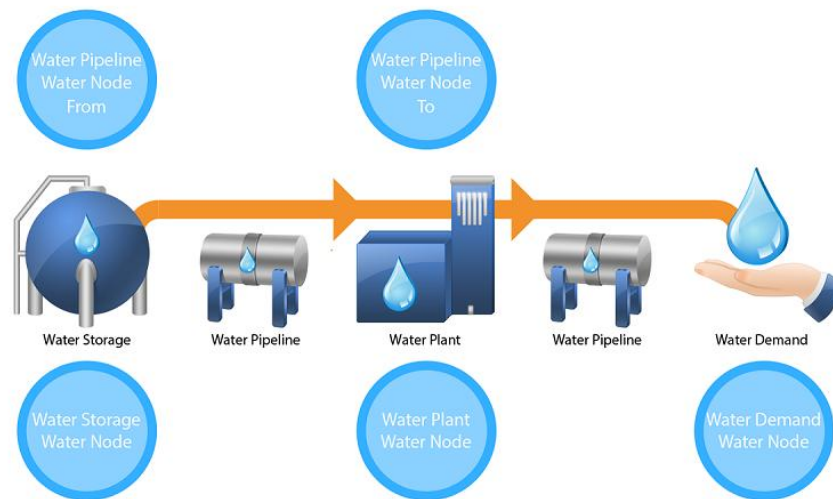
3. PLEXOS Hydrogen

- Models the entire hydrogen value chain — production, storage, transport, and use.
- Supports green, blue, and other hydrogen production pathways.
- Optimizes production based on renewables, prices, and demand.
- Simulates logistics across pipelines and storage tanks.
- Captures spatial and temporal supply-demand dynamics.
- Evaluates costs and emissions of hydrogen strategies.



4. PLEXOS Water

- Simulates **end-to-end water systems**: desalination, storage, transport, and demand.
- Models infrastructure, routing, losses, and delivery constraints.
- Supports **co-optimization** with electricity, gas, and heat systems.
- **Balances** water use across sectors, including energy generation.
- Integrates **long-term planning** with cost and capacity analysis.



PLEXOS Water Model Classes



Water Plant



Water Node



Water Demand



Water Contract



Water Pipeline



Water Storage



Water Zone

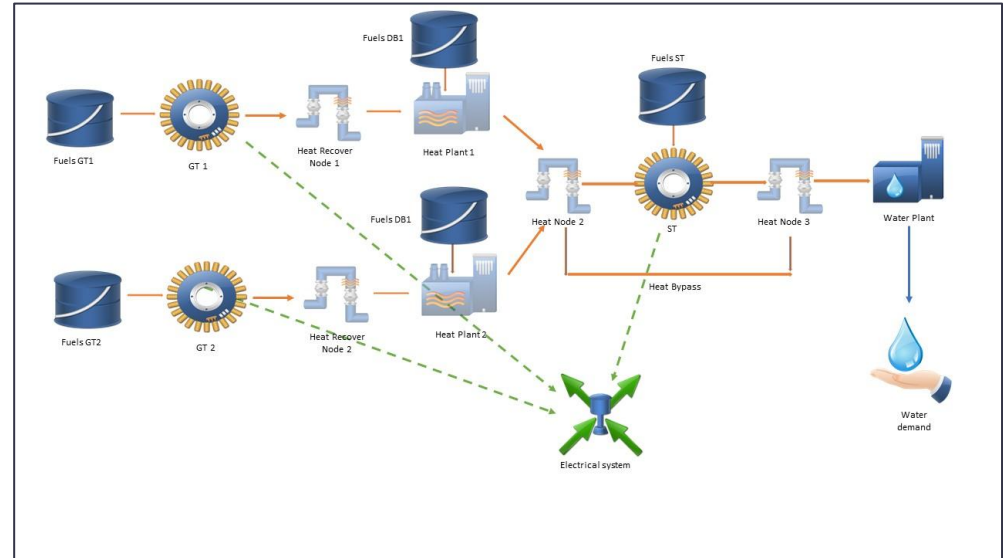


Water Pump

5. PLEXOS Heat

- Models heat production, transport, storage, and consumption.
- Supports district heating, CHP operations, and industrial process heat.
- Optimizes **thermal storage** and desalination-related heat use.
- **Co-optimizes** heat with electricity and gas systems.
- Enables **long-term investment planning** for CHP, pipelines, and storage.

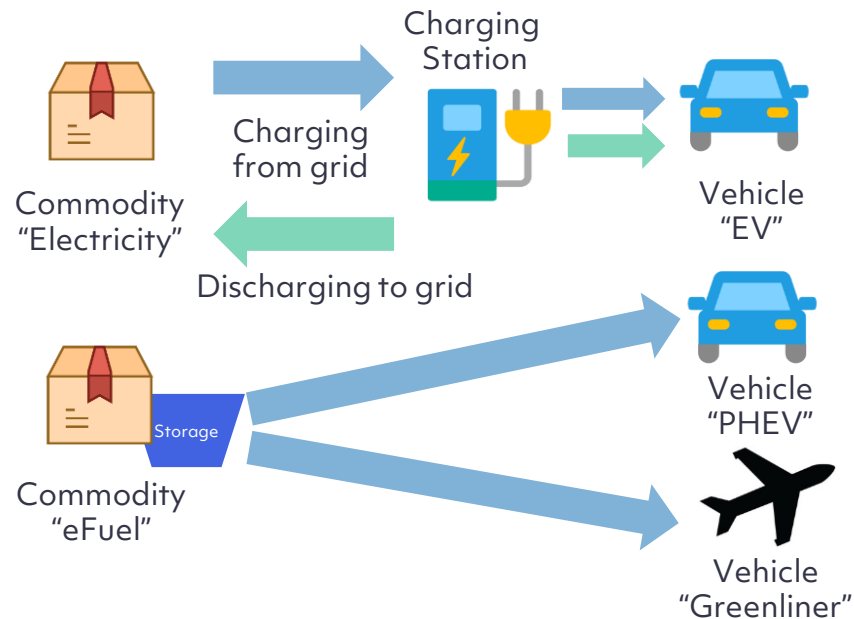
CCGT/Desalination Water Power Plant Example



6. PLEXOS Transport

- Simulates **EV, hydrogen, and fleet** energy use.
- Models charging behaviour, infrastructure, and V2G.
- **Co-optimizes** transport with power and fuel systems.
- Tracks **emissions** and supports decarbonization planning.
- Enables **investment** optimization for fleets and stations.

Example:



PLEXOS Transport Classes



Vehicle



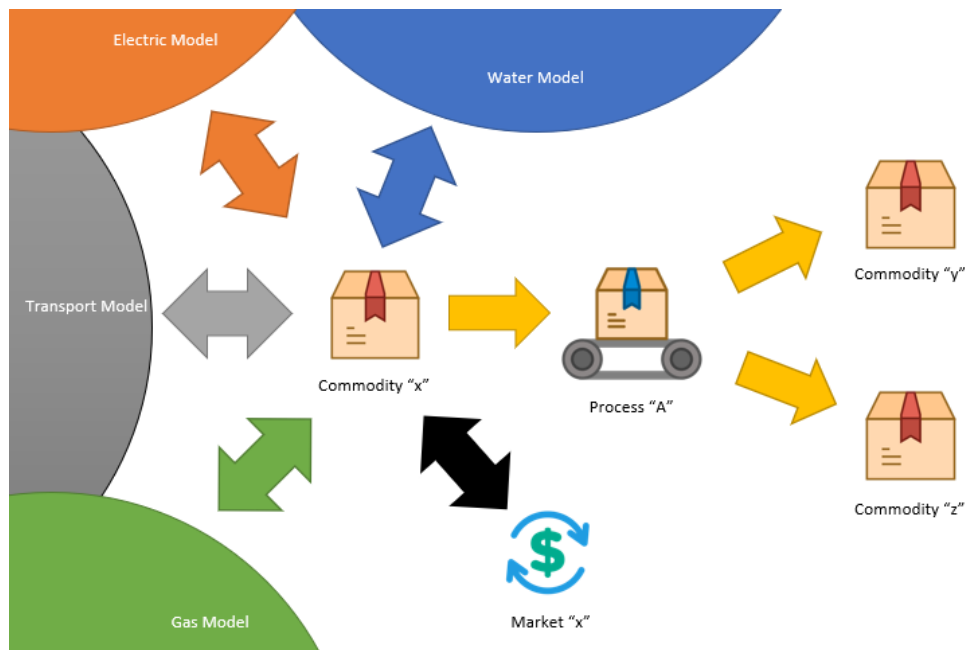
Charging Station



Fleet

7. PLEXOS Universal

- Enables custom variables, constraints, and relationships beyond standard PLEXOS classes.
- Core concepts:
 - Commodity: Entity that can be produced, consumed, stored, or traded.
 - Process: Conversion between commodities
 - Facility: Consumes commodities.
 - Flow Node/Path/Storage: Represent and connect locational storage networks.
- Supports user-defined logic for tailored equations and cross-system links.
- Facilitates integration across sectors — electricity, gas, heat, transport, water, hydrogen, and carbon.
- Ideal for prototyping new technologies and market mechanisms.



PLEXOS Universal Class



Commodity



Process



Facility



Flow Storage



Flow Path



Flow Node