



Advanced Unit Commitment and Economic Dispatch Training Course

6 – 10 September 2027
Frankfurt

Advanced Unit Commitment and Economic Dispatch Training Course

Ref: 935_169923 **Date:** 6 – 10 September 2027 **Location:** Frankfurt **Fees:** 6500 Euro

Overview

Advanced Unit Commitment and Economic Dispatch Training Course is a 1-week course for power-system operators, dispatch engineers, market analysts, optimization specialists, renewable integration teams, and technical managers who need a Unit Commitment and Dispatch Decision Workbook. Participants formulate generator constraints, startup and shutdown decisions, reserve needs, security limits, renewable uncertainty, and economic dispatch sensitivity in mixed-integer models. The course connects scenario results with operating decisions. Agile Leaders Training Center provides this unit commitment and dispatch course.

Who Should Attend

- Professionals responsible for day-ahead generation scheduling and dispatch plans.
- Teams responsible for reserve adequacy, operating constraints, and system balance.
- Analysts responsible for production-cost, market, and dispatch sensitivity studies.
- Specialists responsible for renewable forecasts and uncertainty scenarios.
- Technical managers responsible for optimization assumptions and operating approvals.

The course assumes participants already work with generator data, load forecasts, and optimization outputs, and leaves out introductory power-system economics.

Departments and Industries

The course supports generation scheduling decisions across utility, market, industrial, and renewable-energy operations.



- Generation scheduling and control-center operations
- Power-market operations and production-cost analysis
- Renewable integration and forecasting functions
- Industrial energy-management and captive-generation teams
- Planning, optimization, and operational assurance departments

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Build mixed-integer unit-commitment formulations.
- Apply generator, ramp, and minimum-time constraints.
- Evaluate startup, shutdown, fuel, and reserve costs.
- Analyze security-constrained dispatch and transmission limits.
- Compare renewable uncertainty and reserve scenarios.
- Prioritize dispatch decisions using sensitivity evidence.



Course Agenda

Day 1: Unit Commitment Model Architecture

- Commitment-State Binary Variable and Time-Horizon Map
- Generator Cost-Curve and Piecewise-Linearization Method
- Startup, Shutdown, and No-Load Cost Accounting Sheet
- Minimum and Maximum Output Constraint Matrix
- Initial-Status and Boundary-Condition Validation Checklist

Day 2: Operating Constraints and Reserve

- Ramp-Up and Ramp-Down Transition Constraint Model
- Minimum Up-Time and Down-Time Logic Formulation
- Spinning and Supplemental Reserve Requirement Ledger
- Must-Run, Outage, and Availability Constraint Register
- Mixed-Integer Feasibility and Infeasibility Diagnosis Method



Day 3: Economic and Security-Constrained Dispatch

- Incremental-Cost Economic Dispatch and Balance Equation
- Transmission-Loss Dispatch Sensitivity Assessment
- Security-Constrained Unit Commitment Contingency Matrix
- Network Flow Limit and Congestion Evidence Map
- Multi-Period Dispatch and Intertemporal Constraint Review

Day 4: Uncertainty and Decision Analysis

- Load and Renewable Forecast Scenario Tree
- Reserve Adequacy under Forecast Error Assessment
- Deterministic, Stochastic, and Robust Formulation Comparison
- Dispatch Cost, Emissions, and Curtailment Sensitivity Table
- Optimization Result Validation and Decision-Audit Record

Day 5: Scheduling and Dispatch Decision Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Generator Constraint and Cost Validation
- Suggested Exercise: Commitment Schedule and Reserve Review
- Suggested Exercise: Security-Constrained Dispatch Diagnosis
- Suggested Exercise: Renewable Uncertainty Sensitivity Review
- Capstone Exercise: Unit Commitment and Dispatch Decision Workbook

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to turn model inputs and results into traceable operating decisions.

- Suggested activity: validate generator limits, costs, and initial conditions.
- Suggested activity: diagnose an infeasible commitment schedule.
- Suggested activity: compare reserve responses to renewable forecast errors.
- Suggested activity: present a dispatch recommendation with sensitivity evidence.

FAQs

Who suits Unit Commitment and Economic Dispatch Training and what does it assume?

Power-system operations, dispatch, market-analysis, optimization, and renewable-integration personnel suit the course. It assumes experience with generator data, forecasts, and model outputs while excluding introductory power-system economics.

How does Unit Commitment and Economic Dispatch Training differ from a basic economic dispatch course?

Unit Commitment and Economic Dispatch Training adds binary commitment decisions, startup and shutdown costs, minimum-time logic, reserves, security constraints, and uncertainty to continuous dispatch calculations.

Why do minimum up-time and ramp constraints matter in unit commitment?

Minimum-time and ramp constraints represent how quickly and how often generating units can change status or output, preventing schedules that violate operating capability.

How is renewable uncertainty represented in unit commitment and dispatch?

Renewable uncertainty is represented through forecast scenarios, reserve requirements, sensitivity cases, or stochastic and robust formulations that expose cost, adequacy, and curtailment tradeoffs.

What makes a unit commitment and dispatch result auditable?

An auditable result records input versions, assumptions, constraints, solver status, scenario definitions, reserve adequacy, sensitivities, exceptions, and the rationale for the selected operating decision.



Conclusion

Participants take back a Unit Commitment and Dispatch Decision Workbook linking assumptions, constraints, scenarios, reserve adequacy, and sensitivity results. The workbook improves traceability from model formulation to operating approval. It also exposes infeasibilities, tradeoffs, and verification actions before a schedule is adopted.