

Smart Energy Systems or electrification - Infrastructures and paths to 100% Renewable energy

– studies from the projects RE-INVEST, Heat Roadmap Europe, the 4DH Centre.
Brian Vad Mathiesen; Friday 23 February 2018
Eufores – Renewable Energy Workshop; Location: Parliament, Copenhagen, Denmark

@BrianVad



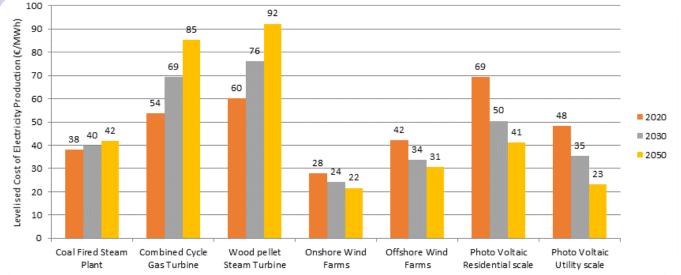


- Lower and lower Renewable Energy investment costs (Electricity especially)
- Batteries are falling in price
- Electricity prices are falling (sign of system design failure) and cannot merit investments in new capacity
- Power plants for back-up is closing down (lower operation hours)

#### **Questions and strategic decisions**

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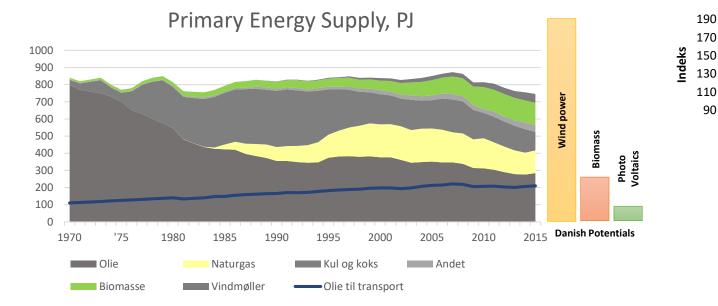
- How should we use and balance (energy storage) more electricity from renewable energy?
- How should we re-design the energy system and how much renewable energy is needed?





(sources: EnergyPLAN cost database)

# 40 YEARS OF ENERGY PLANNING AND MARKET DESIGN



LOW CONSUMPTION LOW COSTS SECURITY OF SUPPLY LOW CO2-EMISSIONS

> 95 98

Energiforbrug Danmark

01

04 07 10

1980

86

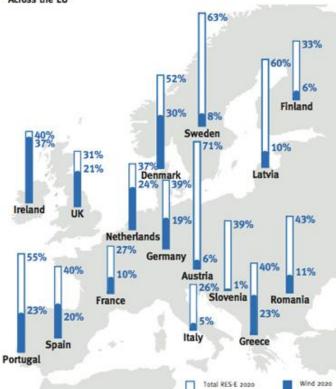
89 92

Danmark BNP

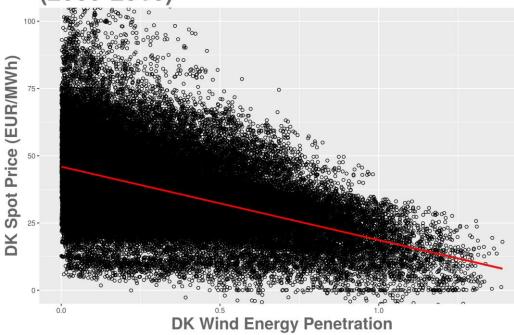


#### The European Union is a world leader in the deployment of renewable energy.

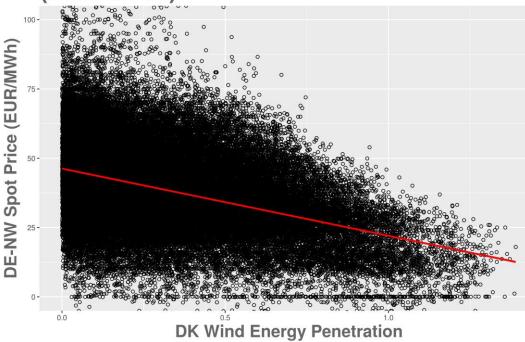
2020 Renewable Electricity Targets Across the EU



# Danish Elspot Price by Danish Wind Power Penetration (2009-2016)



## North-western Germany Elspot Price by Danish Wind Power Penetration (2009-2016)





## Towards a sustainable and integrated Europe

# Report of the Commission Expert Group on electricity interconnection targets

November 2017

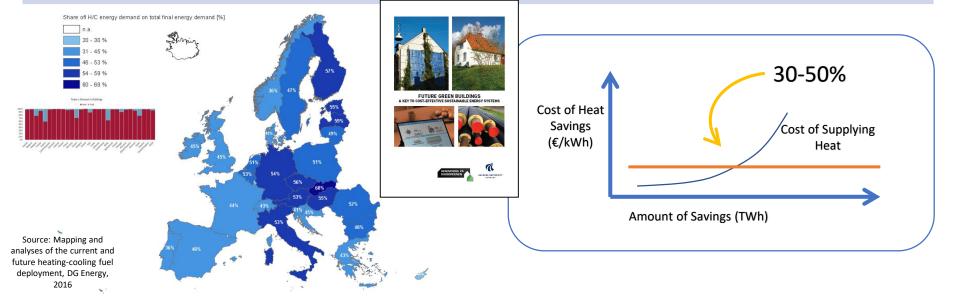


#### Energy System Challenges and opportunities

- Electricity demands the smallest of the demands
- Both transport & heating/cooling demands larger
- Electricity grids are much more expensive than thermal grids/gas grids (pr. capacity)
- Energy storages have different costs in different sectors and different scales

#### **Questions and strategic decisions**

- What are the role of the grids in the future
- How can energy storage be used across sectors to transform all demands to renewable energy cost-effectively?
- How important are energy savings in the future and what is the balance between electricity or heat savings compared to renewable energy?



# Three focus areas for buildings





#### FUTURE GREEN BUILDINGS A KEY TO COST-EFFECTIVE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS







### Energy System Challenges and opportunities

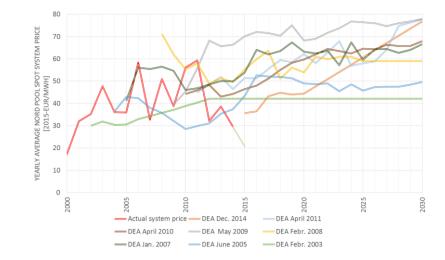
- Bio-refinery technology is developing rapidly but bioenergy is a limited resource and can have adverse effects outside the energy sector
- Transport sector technologies are emerging fast
- New technologies may develop
- The international energy context is uncertain

#### **Questions and strategic decisions**

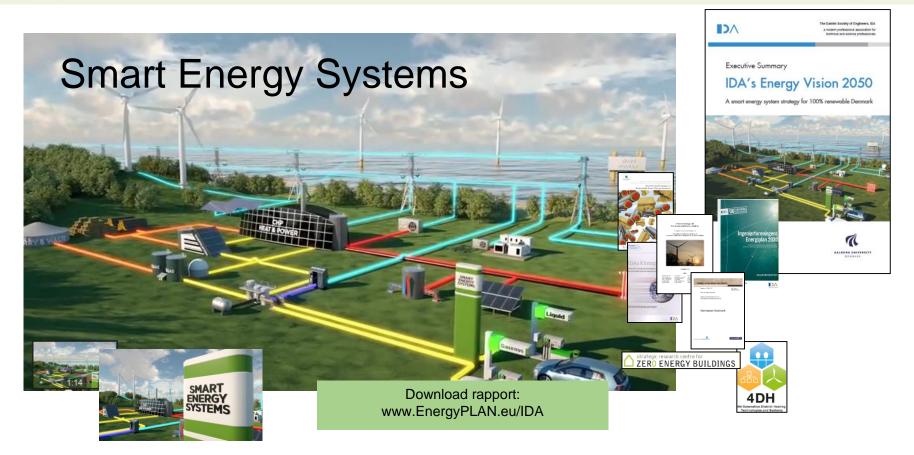
- What technologies are key for the transport sector?
- What is the role of bioenergy in future energy systems?
- What is the future role of the gas systems?
  - How can key Danish strength help on an international level and what investments are robust in an uncertain future?



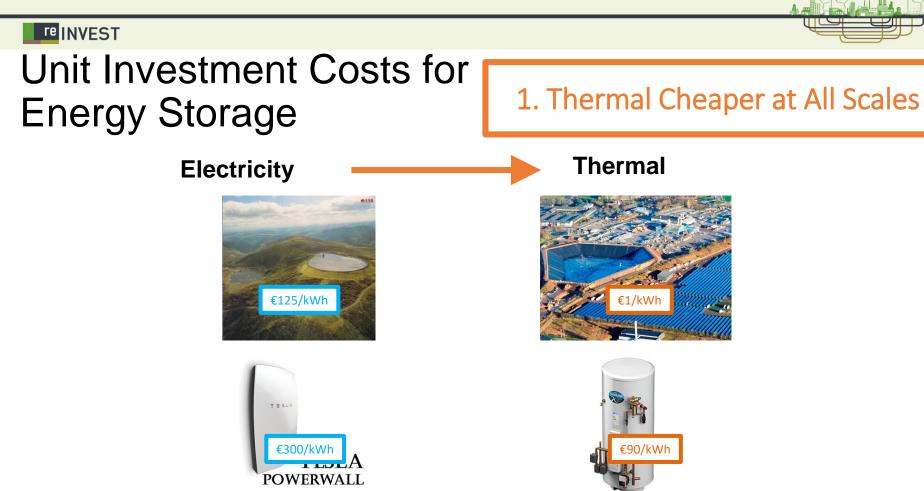


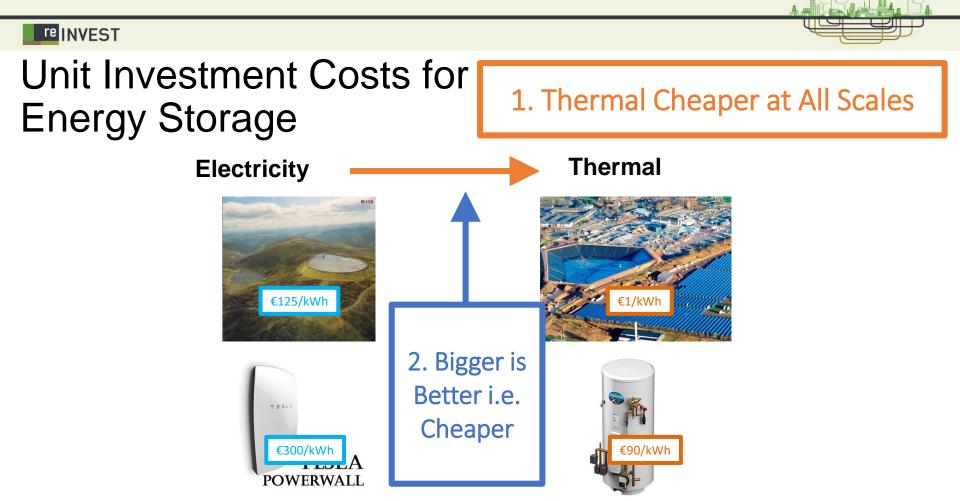


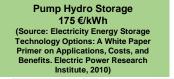




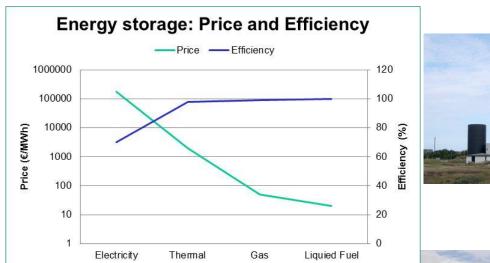














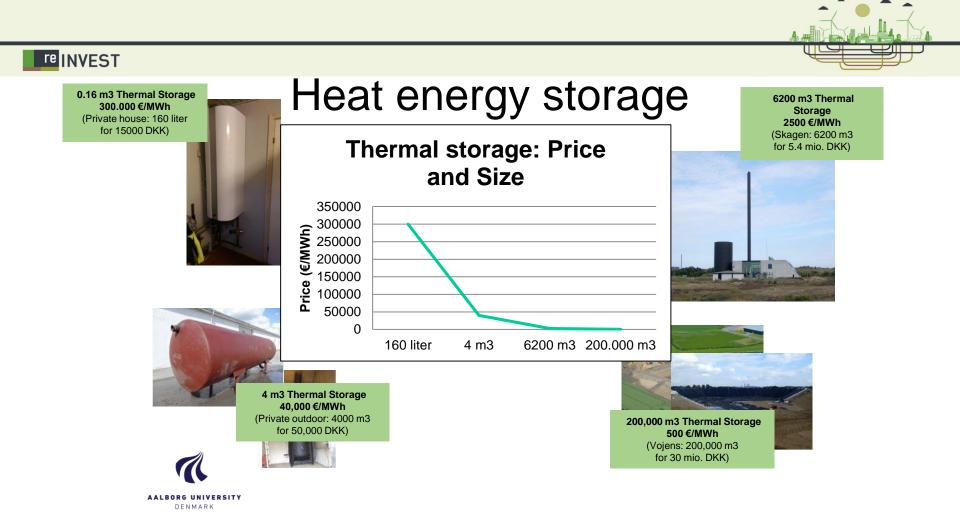
Natural Gas Underground Storage 0.05 €/kWh (Source: Current State Of and Issues Concerning Underground Natural Gas Storage. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 2004)



Thermal Storage 1-4 €/kWh (Source: Danish Technology Catalogue, 2012)

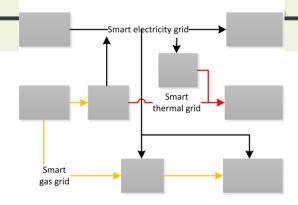


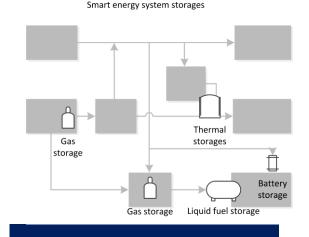
Oil Tank 0.02 €/kWh (Source: Dahl KH, Oil tanking Copenhagen A/S, 2013: Oil Storage Tank. 2013)



# HOW TO USE STORAGES LONG TERM..

- Three crucial grids in Smart Energy Systems
  - Smart electricity grids
  - Smart thermal grids
  - Smart gas grids
- High capacity electrolyses (Power-to-gas)
- More district heating and district cooling
- Large heat pumps with high capacity (Power-to-heat)
- CHP, solar thermal, etc.
- Electricity storage in transport (batteries and electrofuels)
- Production of green gasses and synthetic fuels





WWW.SMARTENERGYSYSTEMS.EU

Smart energy system grids

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# STATE-OF-THE-ART-KNOWLEDGE ON 100% RENEWABLE ENERGY IN 2050



12A '06 ENERGIAR

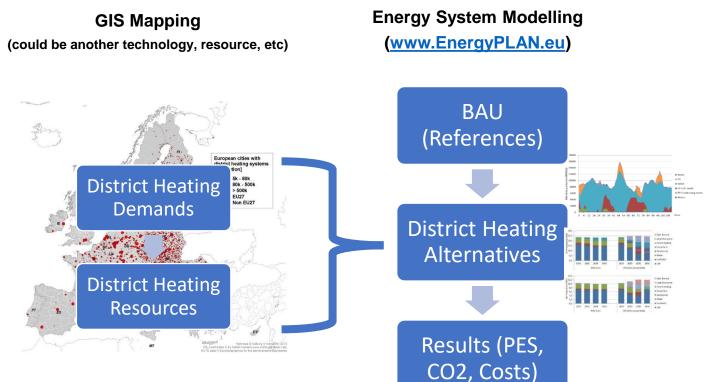
Ingeniørforeningens

meplan Danmari



# Heat Roadmap Europe Methodology

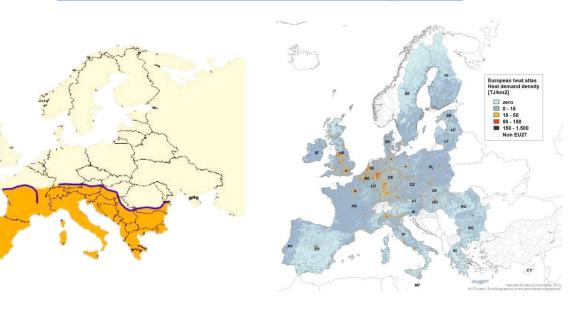
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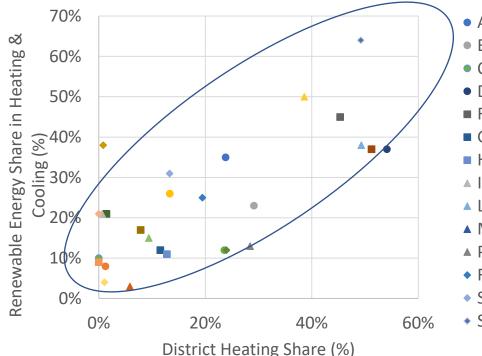
# 50% of the heat demand in Europe can be supplied with district heating (www.HeatRoadmap.eu)

**KEY ROLE** 

FOR CITIES



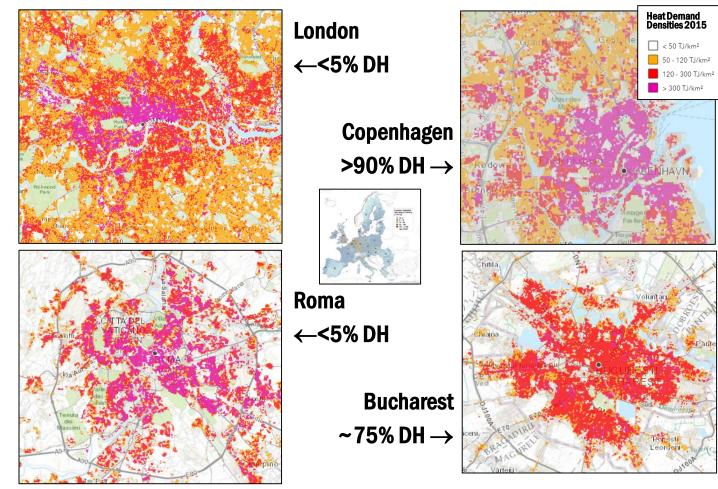
# Proven Technology! Renewable Energy vs. District Heating



- Austria
- Bulgaria
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Finland
- Germany
- Hungary
- ▲ Italy
- Lithuania
- Malta
- Poland
- Romania
- Slovenia
- Sweden

- Belgium
- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- France
- Greece
- Ireland
- Latvia
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Slovak Republic
- Spain
- United Kingdom

# Today's Heat Demand from Peta 4.2 (www.heatroadmap.eu)



#### re INVEST WP2: Pan-European Thermal Atlas: www.heatroadmap.eu Case Study: Middlesbrough, UK (350,000 People) Excess Heat 35 N/Year Heat Demand Suitable for DH 10 PJ/Year A178 4 D F A177 A178 Skelt A171 A171 10 km This project has received funding from the European Union's www.heatroadmap.eu Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant @HeatRoadmapEU agreement No. 695989.



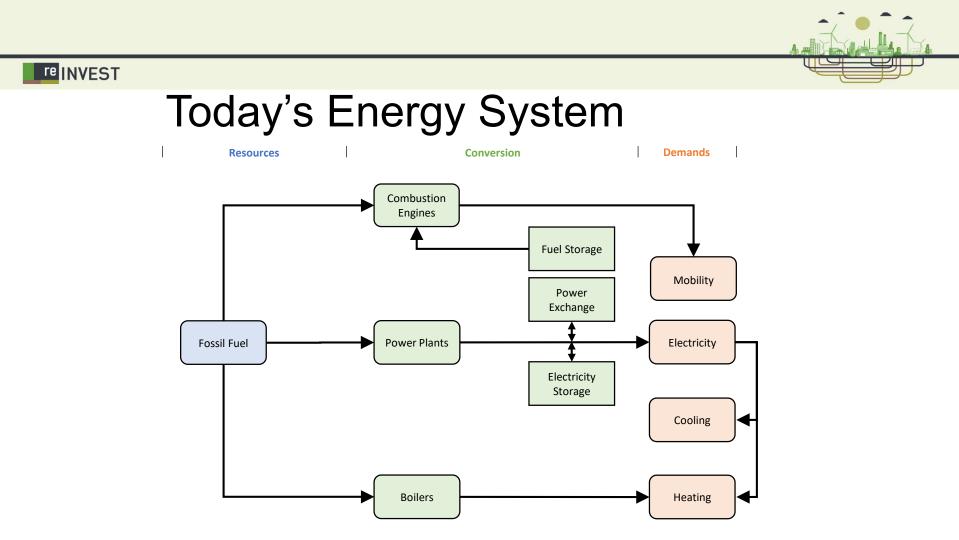
# Heat synergies map in PETA4 example: Netherlands

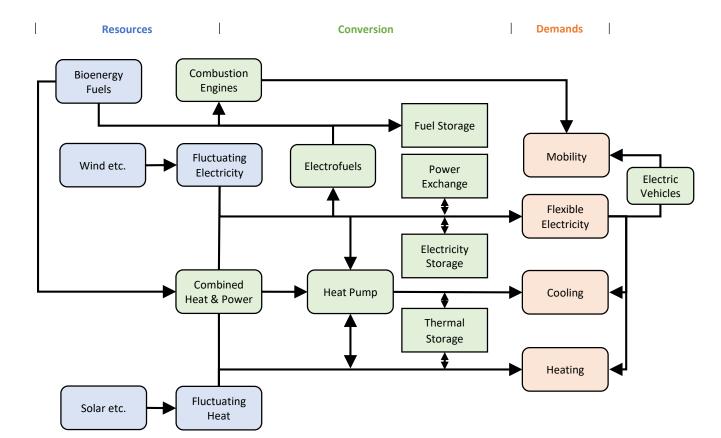
- Heat demands: 296 PJ/y
- Excess heat: 560 PJ/y
- District heating share: 5%
- Renewable energy in heating: 3%
- Not a Technical barrier to improve energy efficiency

NUTS3 Regions	Heat demand [PJ/a]	Excess heat [PJ/a]	Excess heat ratio [-]
NL111	3.83	0.20	0.05
NL112	1.22	11.32	9.28
NL113	9.90	17.30	1.75
NL121	0.40	2.44	2.5
NL131	HRE4 - Heat synergy regions - Excoss heat (E) vs. heat demand (Q) by NUTS3 region		a. 8 - 12
NL132	- Priority groups - Notherlands	"POP	
NL213	Priority group 1 (very high) E E G = 10 P.Hz	11 Mar 7	.8
NL224	Priority group 2 (high) I PJIII < E < 10 PJIII; Q > 10 PJIII	0 254	18
NL225	Priority group 3 (moderate) E = 10 Pulse, 1 Pulse Q < 10 Pulse	M.122 M.123	19
NL226	Priority group 4 (low)	ALT ALT	.0
NL230	No priority Emax < 2.5 PJu; Omax < 25 PJu	4211 A211	19
NL310	HUT53 regions. No excess heat data Counting - HRE4	NATE (10.00)	.2
NL322	Countries - ELDI	Martin State	.6
NL323			·· <u>5</u> 27
NL325		MEN NOT	
NL326	(H.M.) (100)	ALATE MARK	15
NL332	million of the second	and we we	15
NL337		m	<sup>DE</sup> 19
NL339	}	A and be	16
NL33A	BE	<u> </u>	9
NL341	IR }	Rational, Flereburg a	nd Authorg Universities, 2017
NL342	- L	NUTB data O EURO AnnueNes far Data sources: E-PRTR V8. IEA EB 2015, How WTE La	the admensionative touridanes a vit. HREA WP3 HTC Profiles
NL411	15.57	73.27	4.71
NL422	5.96	8.10	1.36
NL423	15.28	39.67	2.60
Grand Total	295.84	559.23	1.89

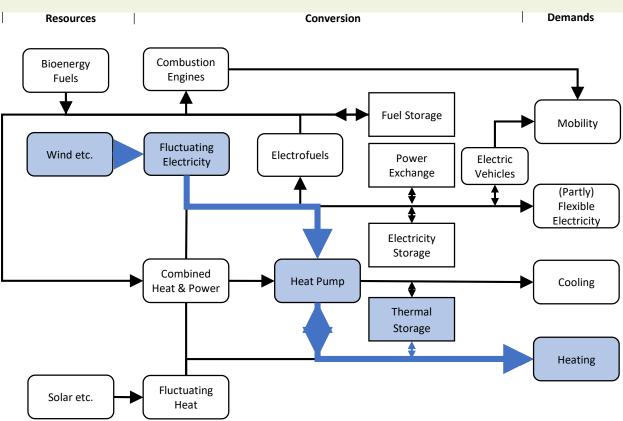






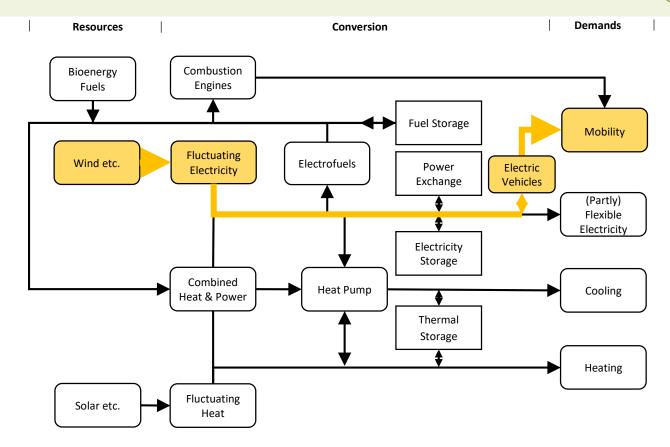


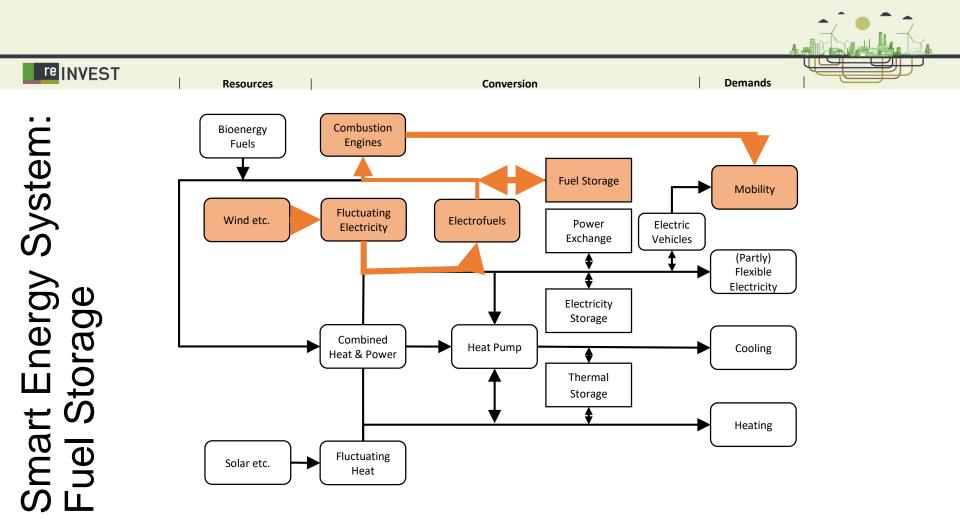




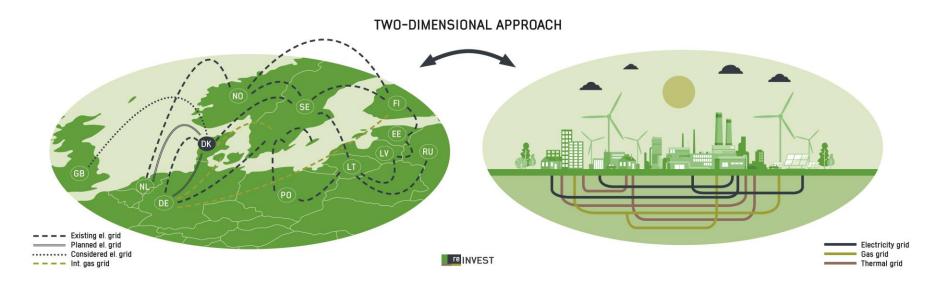
# System: tv Storage Smart Energ attery/Mobi Ω

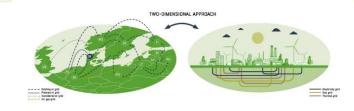
re INVEST





# We need two-dimensional approach - technically and in regards to markets







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