

Development of an Irish energy system model for the analysis of current Irish energy policy and possible alternatives

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Introduction

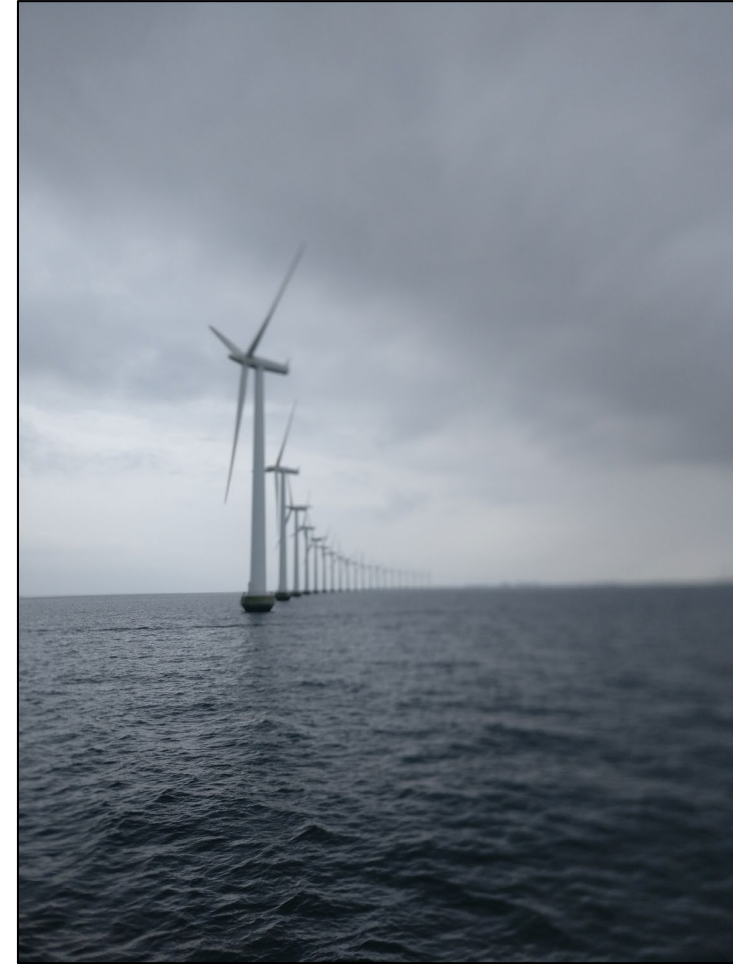


Trinity College Dublin

Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath

The University of Dublin

Context in Copenhagen



Ireland vs Denmark

	Ireland [SEAI, 2017]	Denmark [DEA, 2017]
RES-E	30%	62%
RES-H	7%	35%
RES-T	7%	8%
RE share of PES	9%	26%

Where we are going

	Ireland [SEAI, 2017]	Ireland Targets [Irish Government, 2019]	Ireland 2030 [EnergyPLAN model]
RES-E	30%	70%	81%
RES-H	7%	None	-
RES-T	7%	None	-
RE share of PES	9%	None	27%

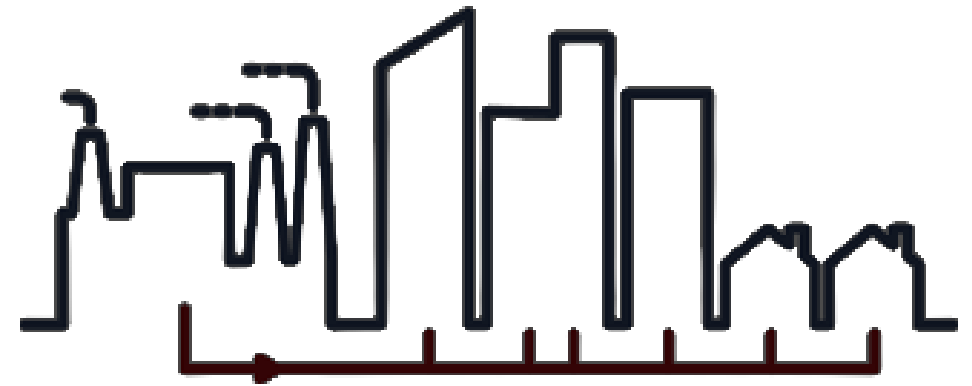
The Government's plan to get there by 2030



≈32% of
private cars
will be
electric

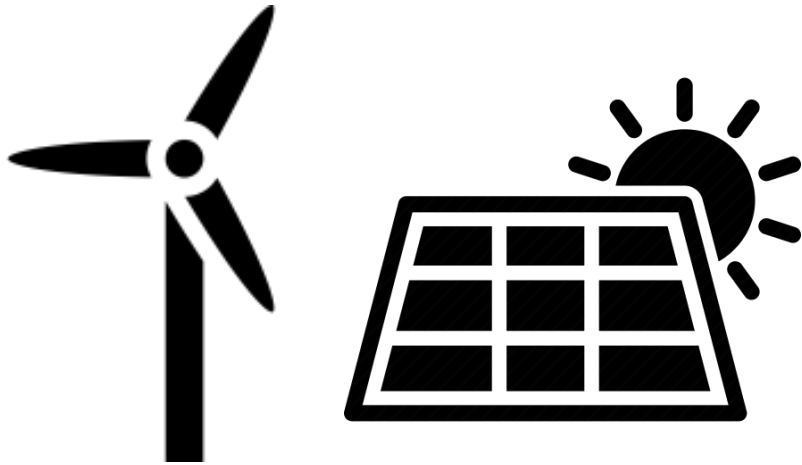


33% of
households
retrofitted to A2

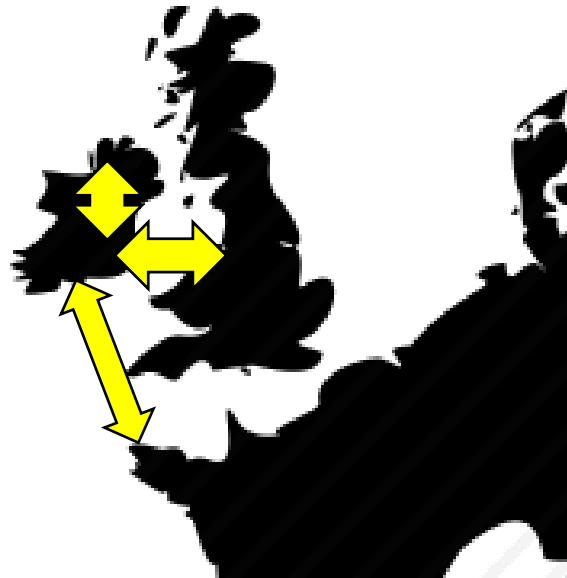


0.46% of heat demand
by District Heating

The Government's plan to get there by 2030



411%
increase in
VRES



540% increase in
interconnection

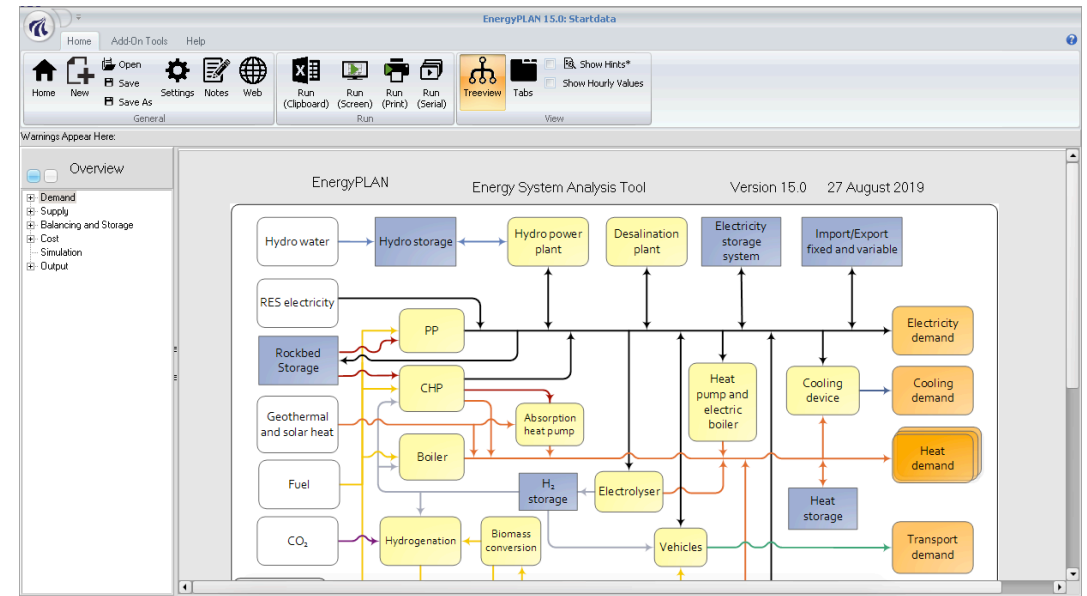


11% Decrease
in PP
Production

What EnergyPLAN captures well



Data

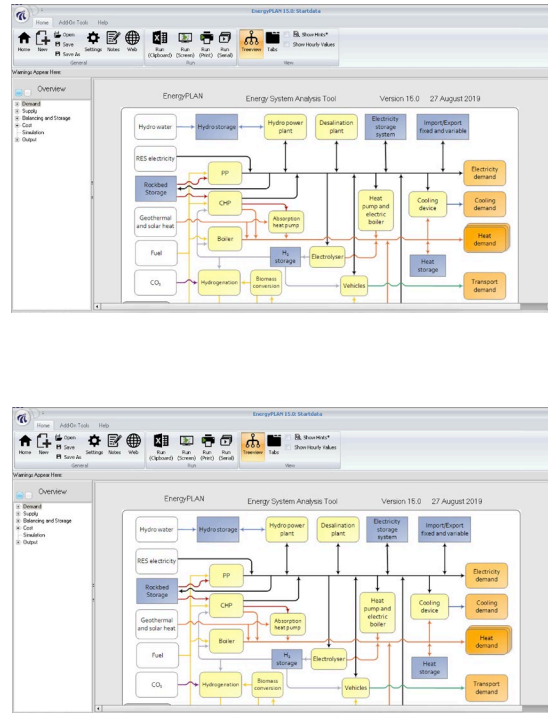
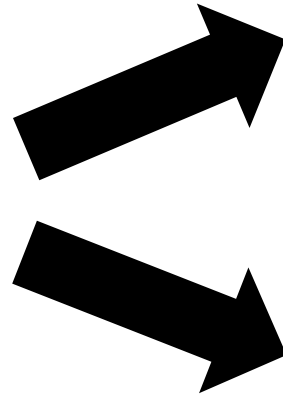


One Scenario

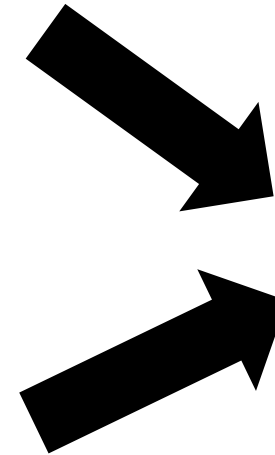
How EnergyPLAN could be improved



Data



Multiple Scenarios



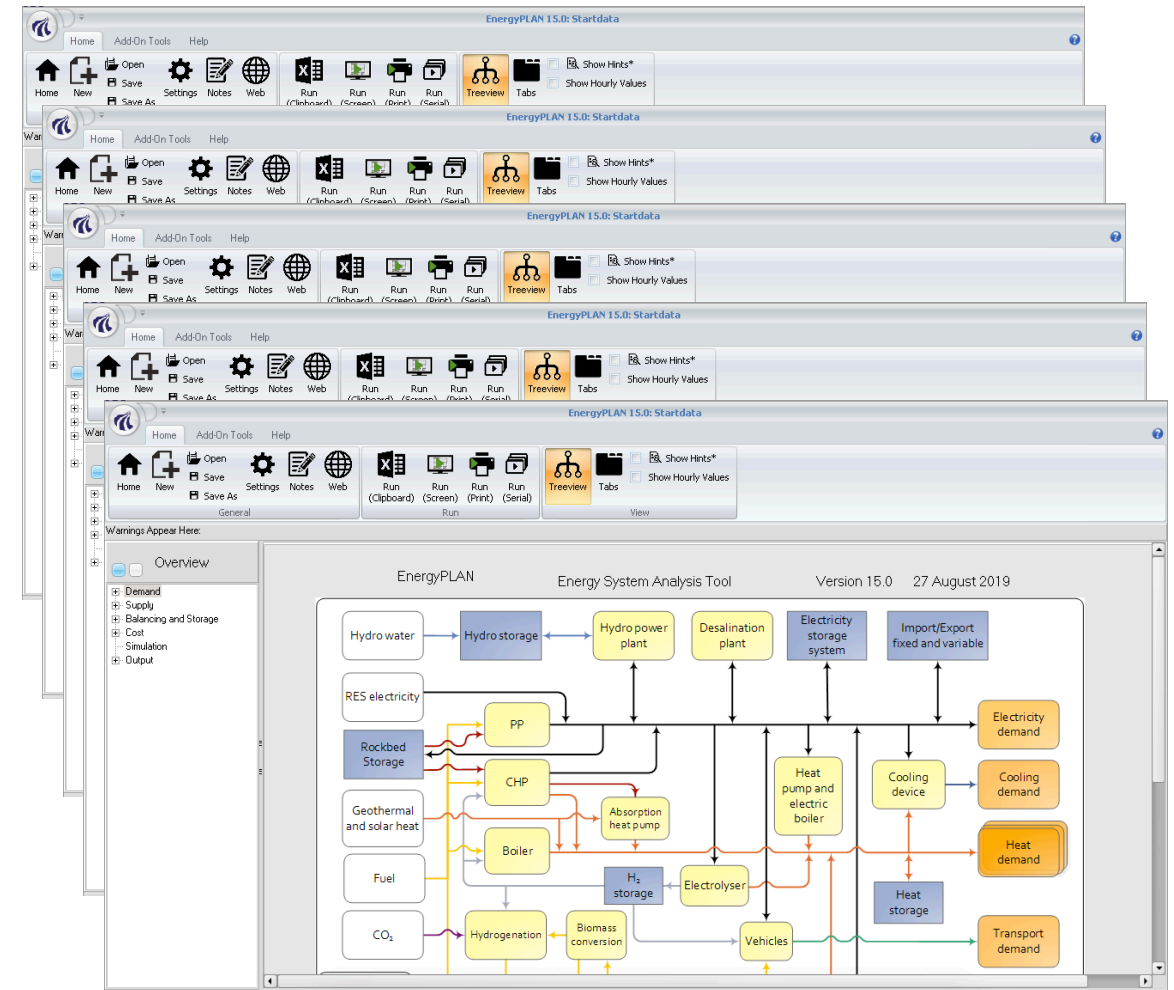
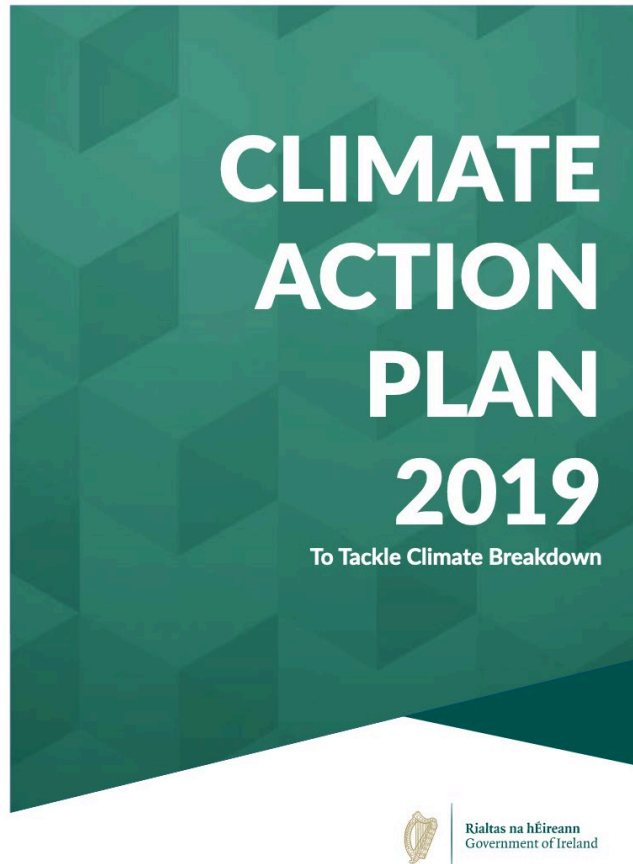
Comparison

New tool in development using Python

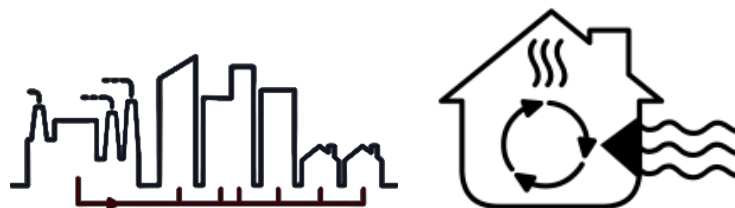
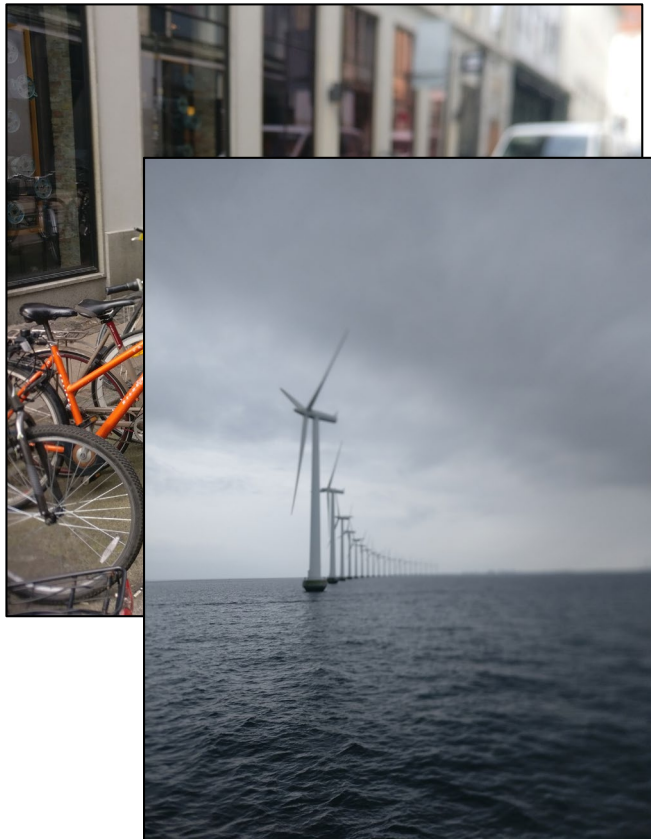
- Change multiple inputs at once
- Captures interdependencies between variables
- Run multiple models at once
- Easy plotting of effect incremental increases



Next Step



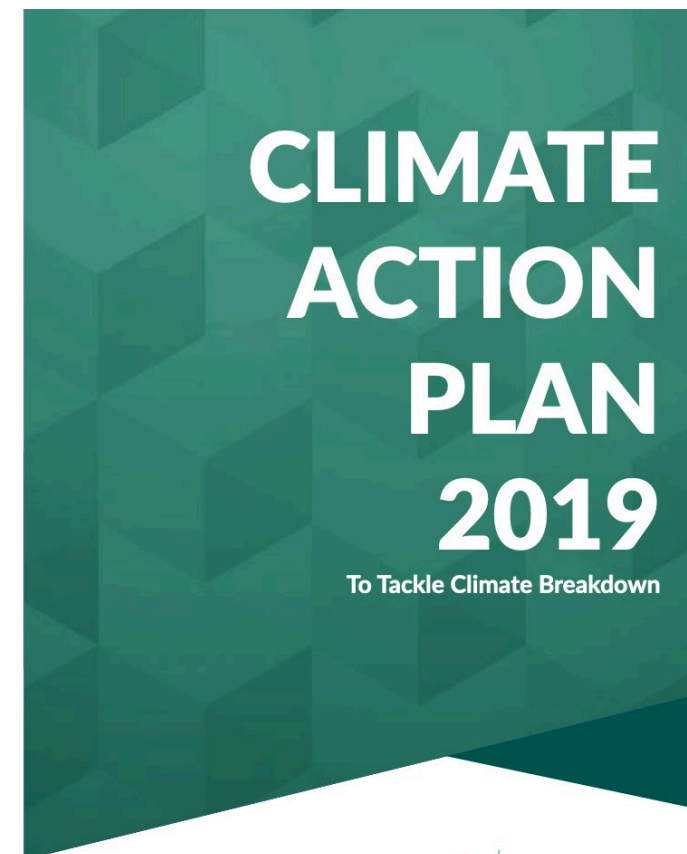
Thanks for listening!



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