

6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SMART ENERGY SYSTEMS
6-7 OCTOBER 2020
#SESAAU2020

Integration of Intermittent renewable : Different flexible actors for the power grid.

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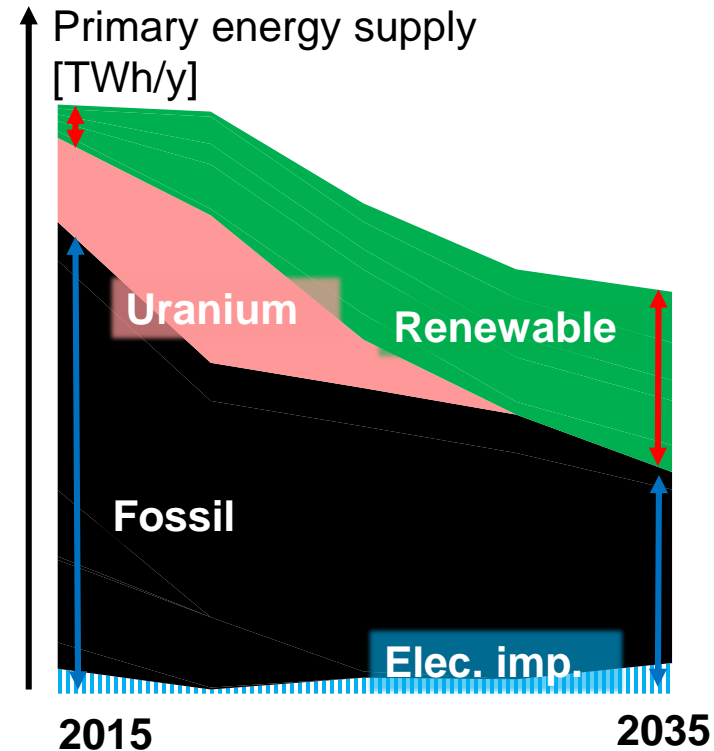


Context

→ Energy transition (Belgium)^[1]:

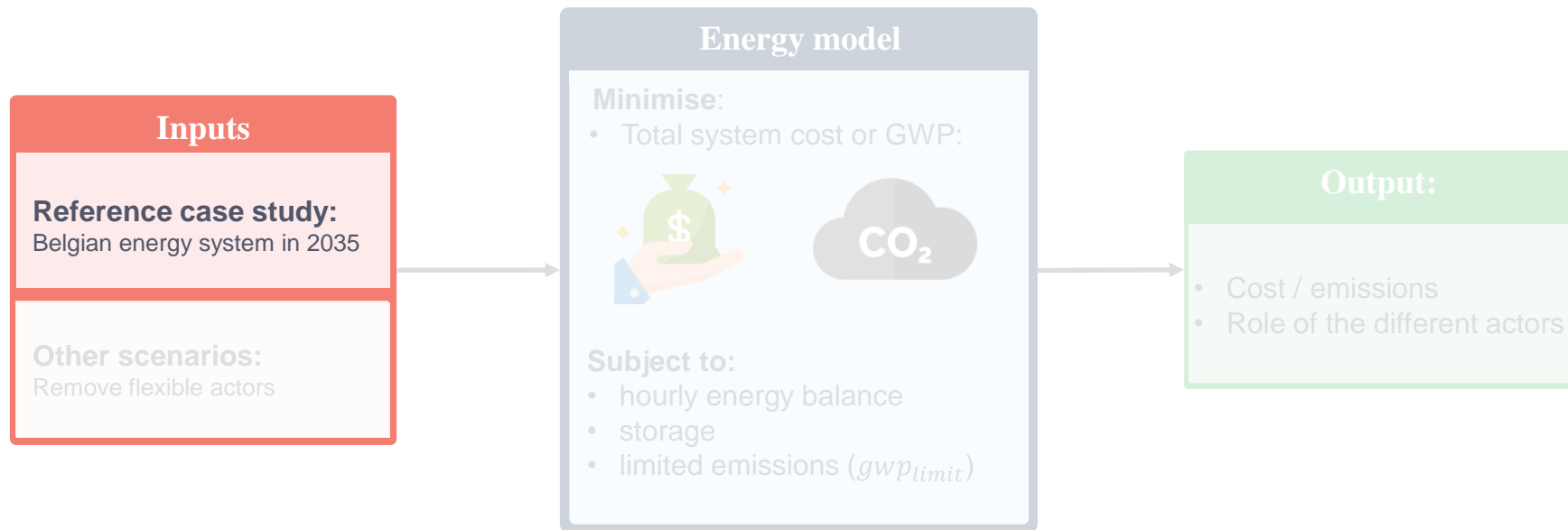
- 2015:
 - 80% dispatchable
 - 5% intermittent

- 2035:
 - 50% dispatchable
 - 50% intermittent



- => How to deal with this intermittency?
- => What will be our new sources of flexibility?

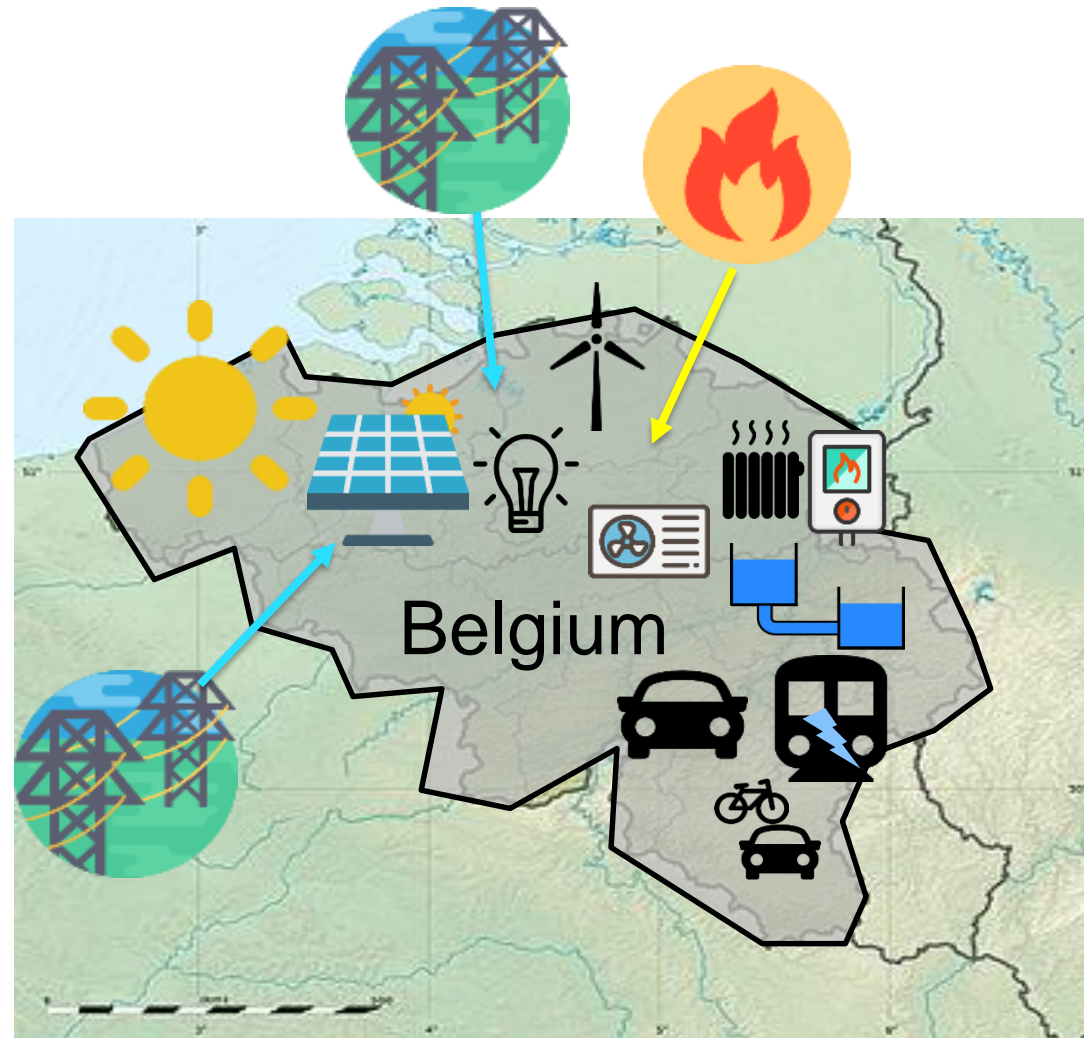
Belgian energy system



What is an energy system ?

→ Concept illustration:

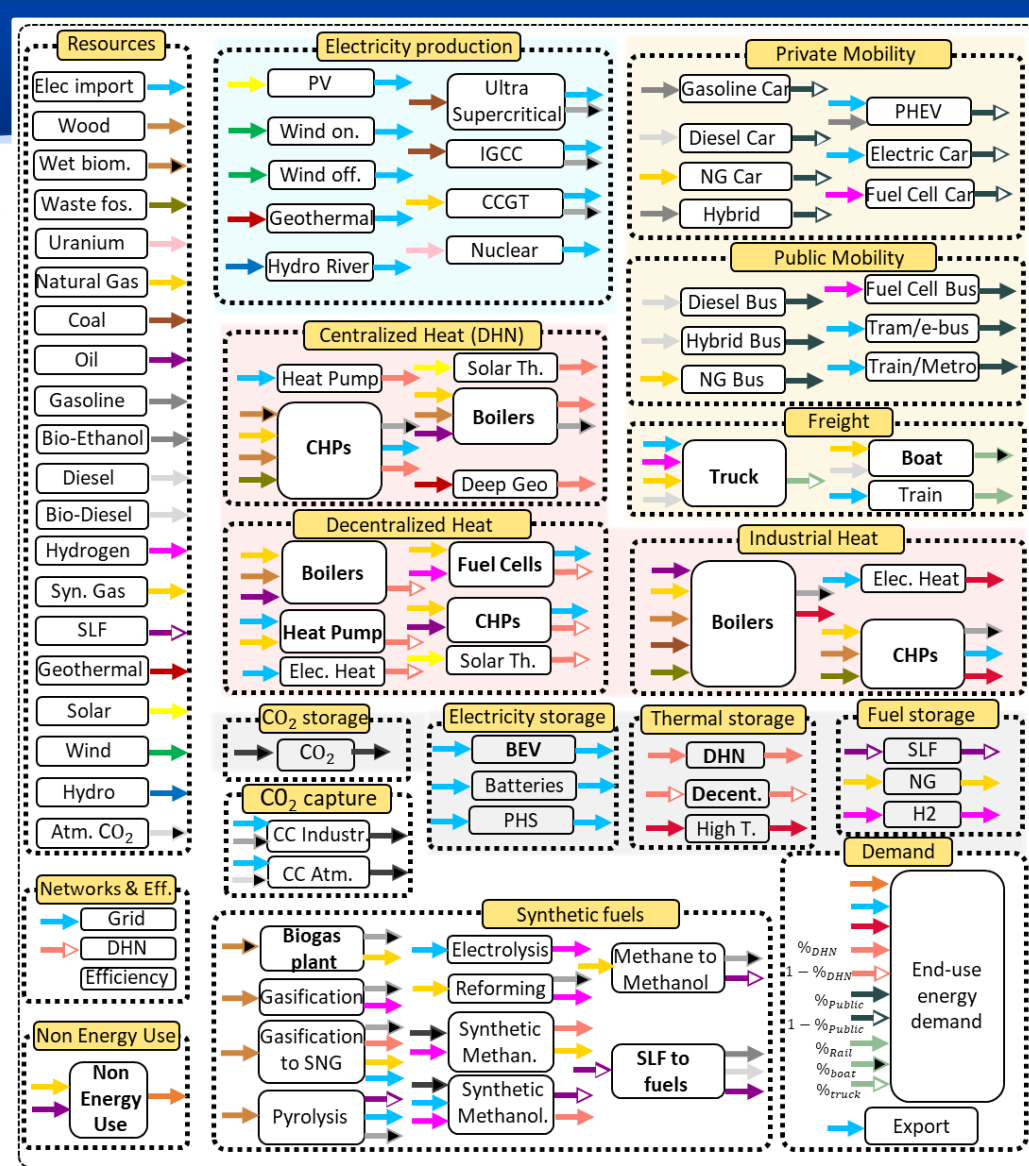
- Resources:
 - Electricity
 - Gas
 - Solar, wind ...
- Demands:
 - Electricity
 - Heat
 - Mobility
- Energy conversion:
 - Gas turbine
 - HCCI engines
 - Heat pumps
 - Trucks
 - ...



What is an energy system ?

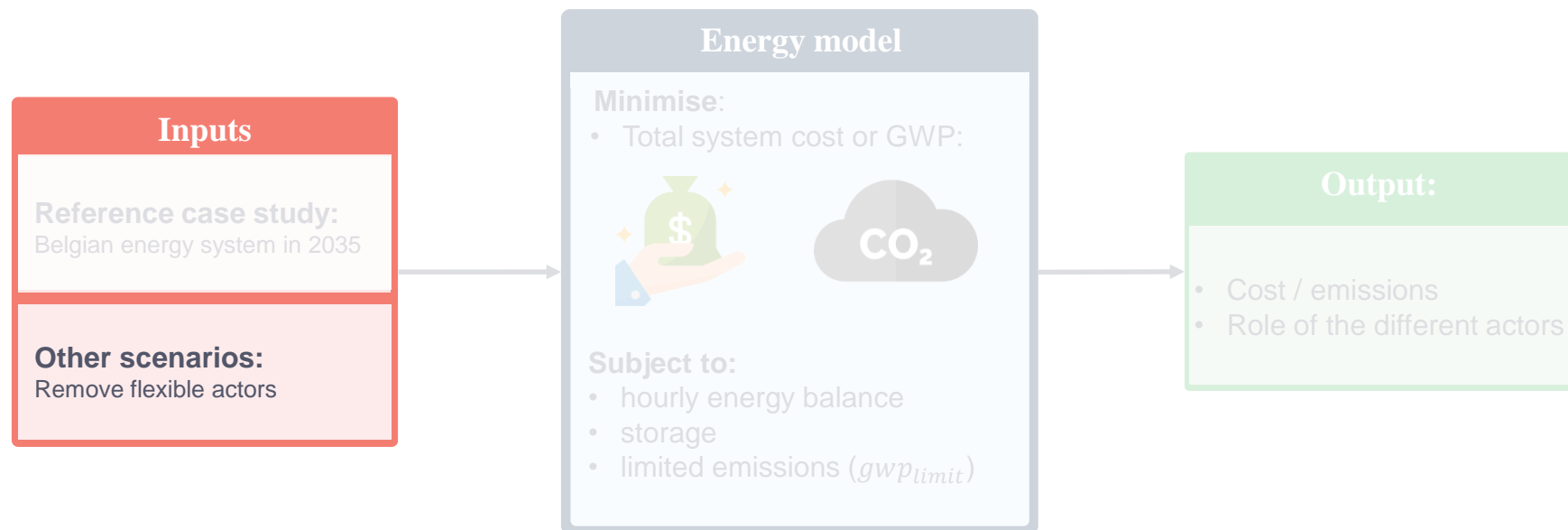
→ Real energy system

- Resources (20):
- Demand (10):
- Energy conversion (>100):
 - Elec (9)
 - Heat (30)
 - Mobility (20)
 - Storage (28)
 - Synthetic fuels (13)
 - Infrastructure (3)



- Legend**
- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--|---------------------|
| Electricity (GW) | Gas (GW) | Public Mobility (Mpk/h) | Geothermal (GW) |
| Uranium (GW) | Coal (GW) | Private Mobility (Mpk/h) | Heat Low T DHN (GW) |
| Hydrogen (GW) | Waste (GW) | Freight Rail (Mtkm/h) | Heat Low T Dec (GW) |
| Syn. Liq. Fuel (GW) | Wet biomass (GW) | Freight Road (Mtkm/h) | Heat High T (GW) |
| Hydro (GW) | Wood (GW) | Freight Boat (Mtkm/h) | Non-energy use (GW) |
| Wind (GW) | Oil (GW) | CO ₂ _CCS (MtCO ₂) | |
| Sun (GW) | Diesel (GW) | CO ₂ _Industry (MtCO ₂) | |
| | Gasoline (GW) | CO ₂ _air (MtCO ₂) | |
- Inputs → [] → Outputs

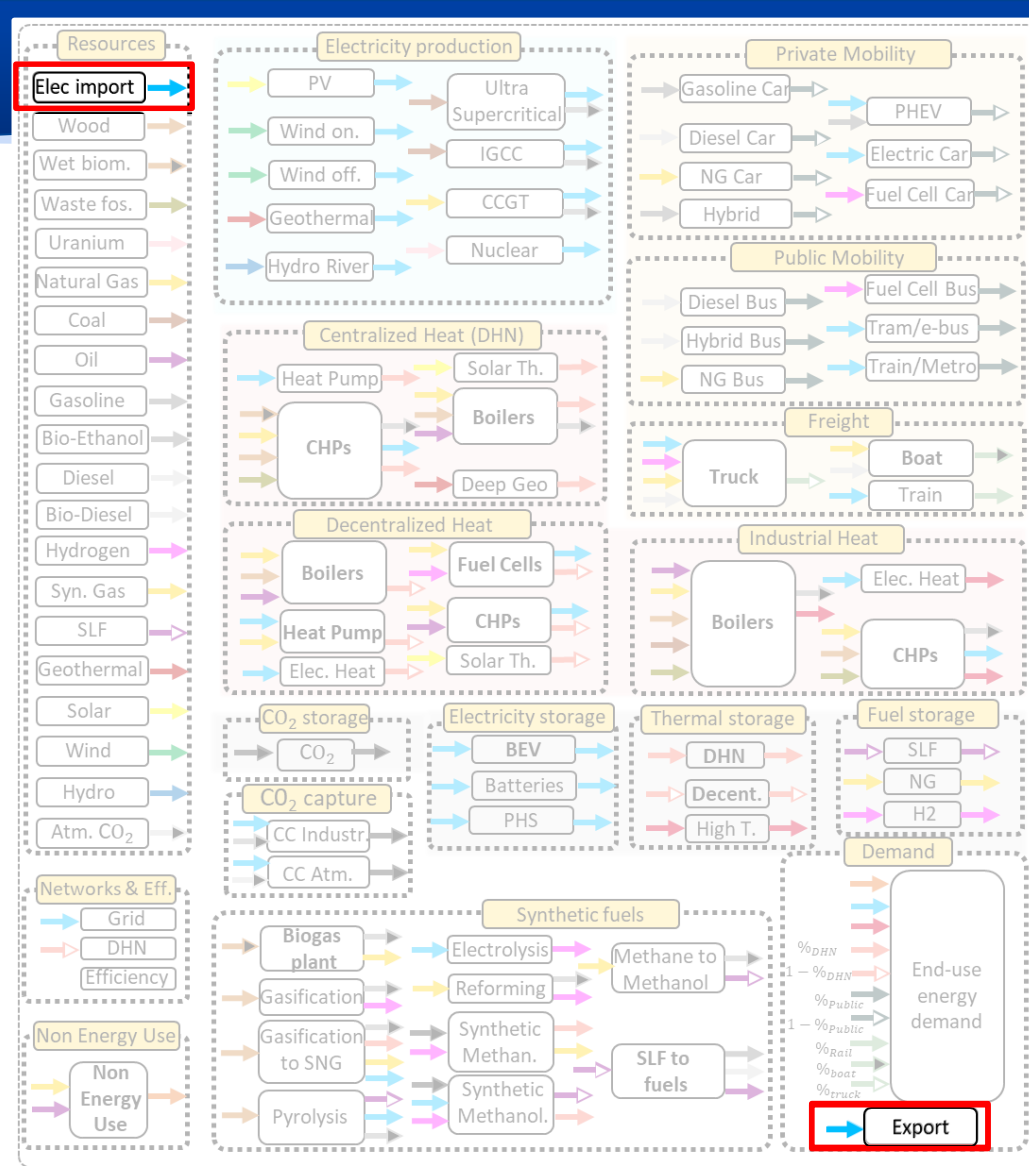
Flexible actors



Flexibility pillars

→ To integrate massively intermittent RE:

1. Use electricity import/export



Legend

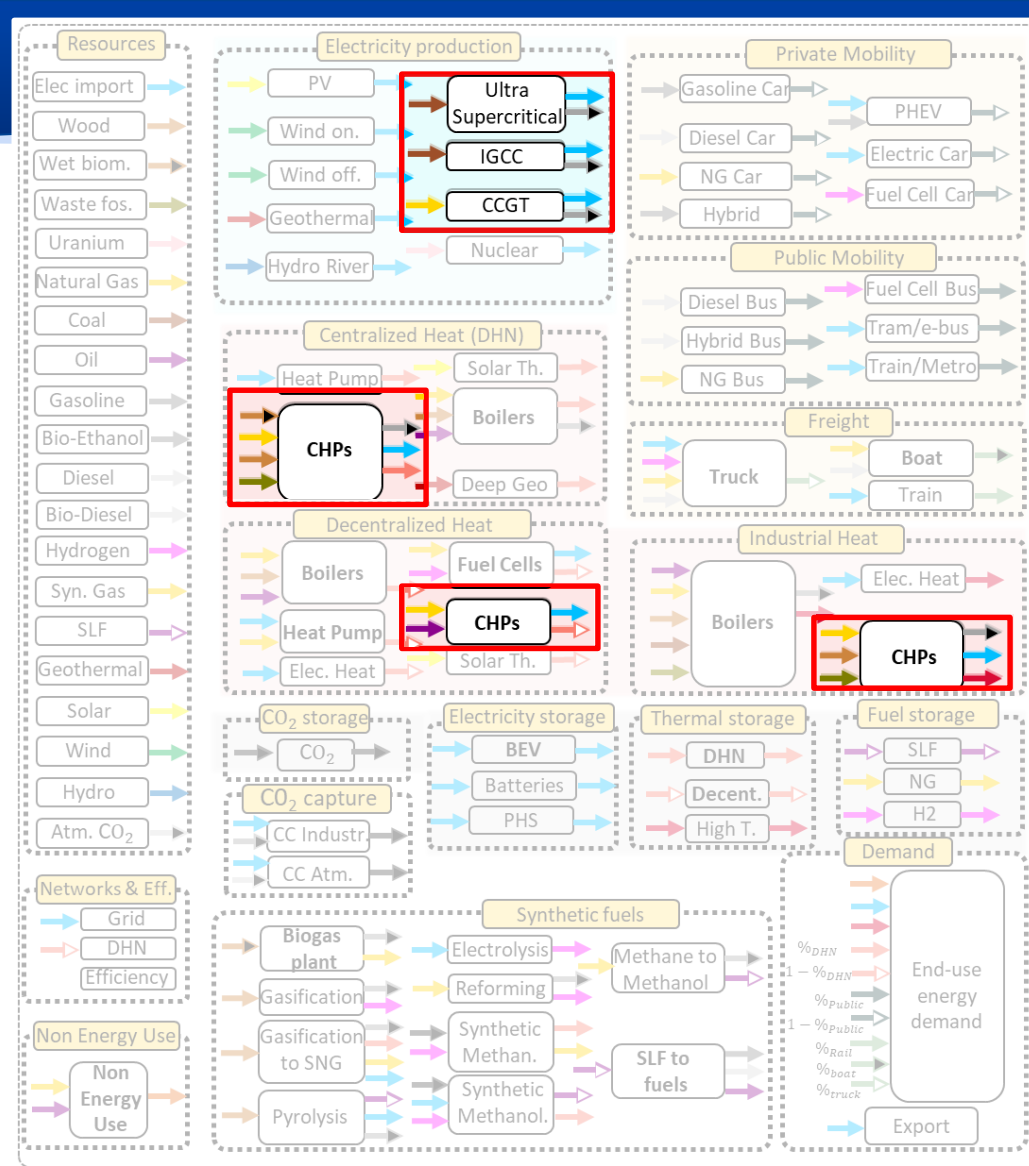
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Inputs → [] → Outputs

Flexibility pillars

➔ To integrate massively intermittent RE:

1. Use electricity import/export
2. Flexibility of the production
 - Power plants
 - Cogeneration plants



Legend

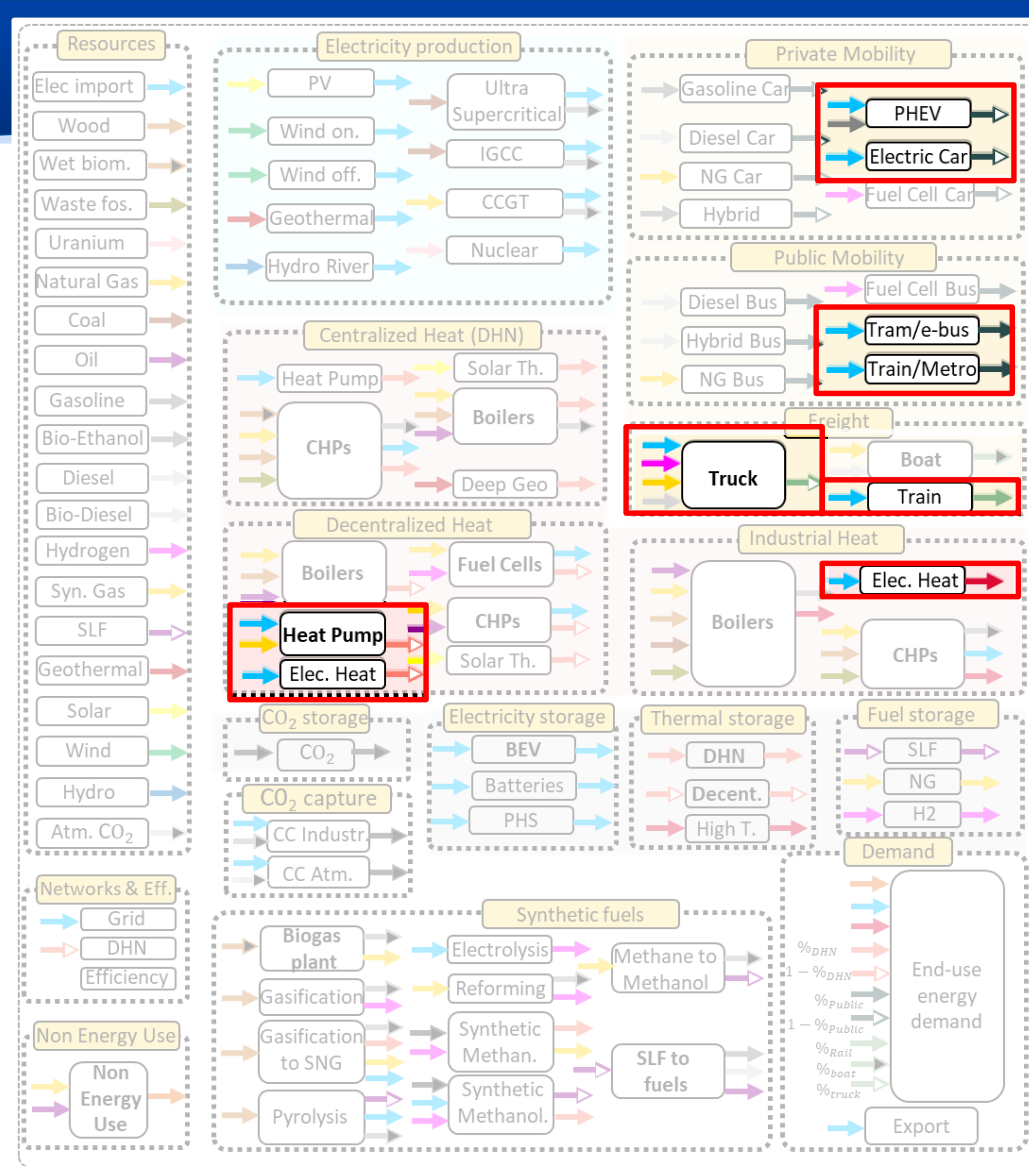
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Wind (GW)	Oil (GW)	CO ₂ _CCS (MtCO ₂)	
Sun (GW)	Diesel (GW)	CO ₂ _Industry (MtCO ₂)	
	Gasoline (GW)	CO ₂ _air (MtCO ₂)	

Inputs → [] → Outputs

Flexibility pillars

→ To integrate massively intermittent RE:

1. Use electricity import/export
2. Flexibility of the production
3. Electrification (sector coupling):
 - Mobility
 - Heat



Legend

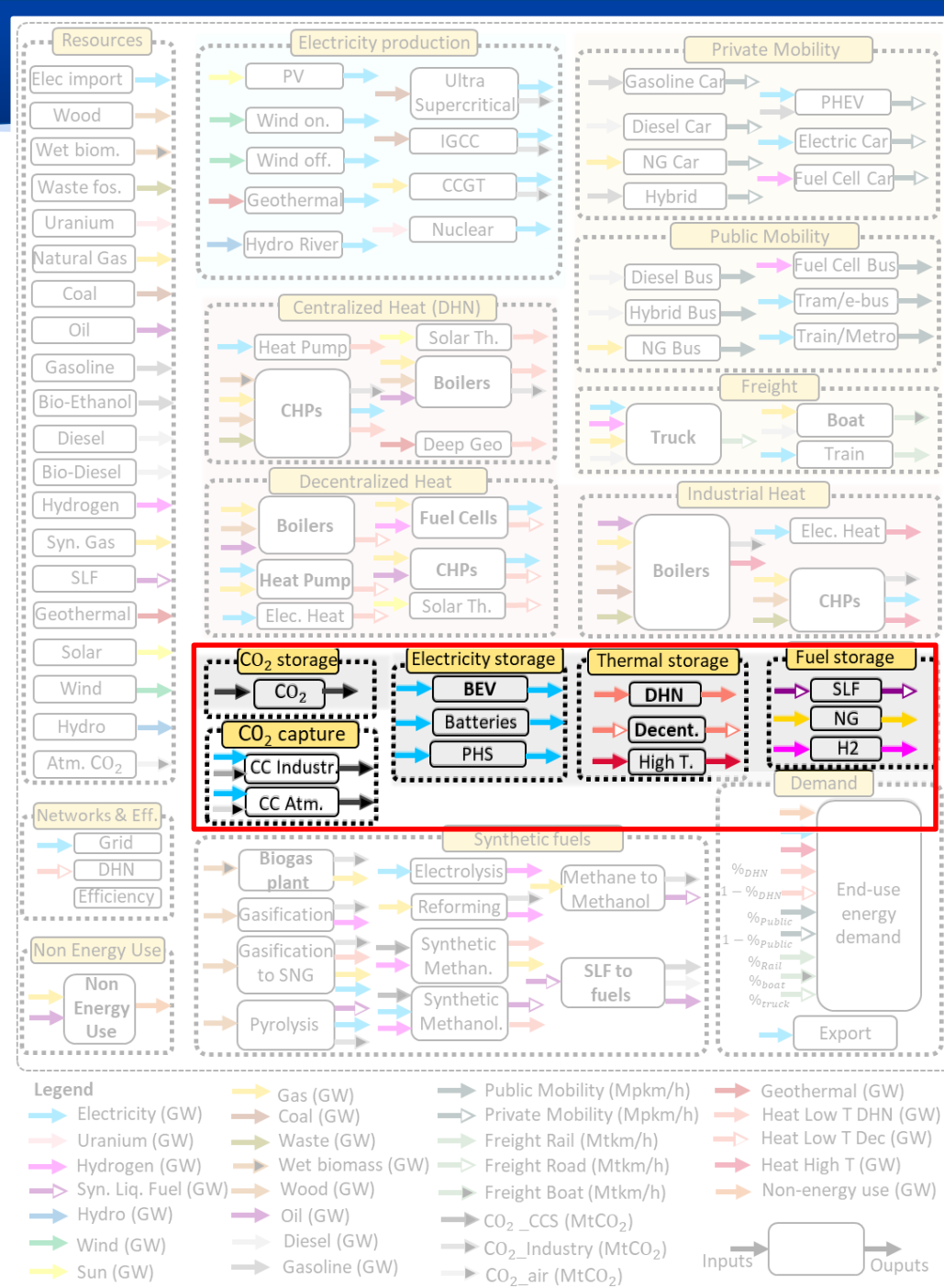
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Inputs → [] → Outputs

Flexibility pillars

➔ To integrate massively intermittent RE:

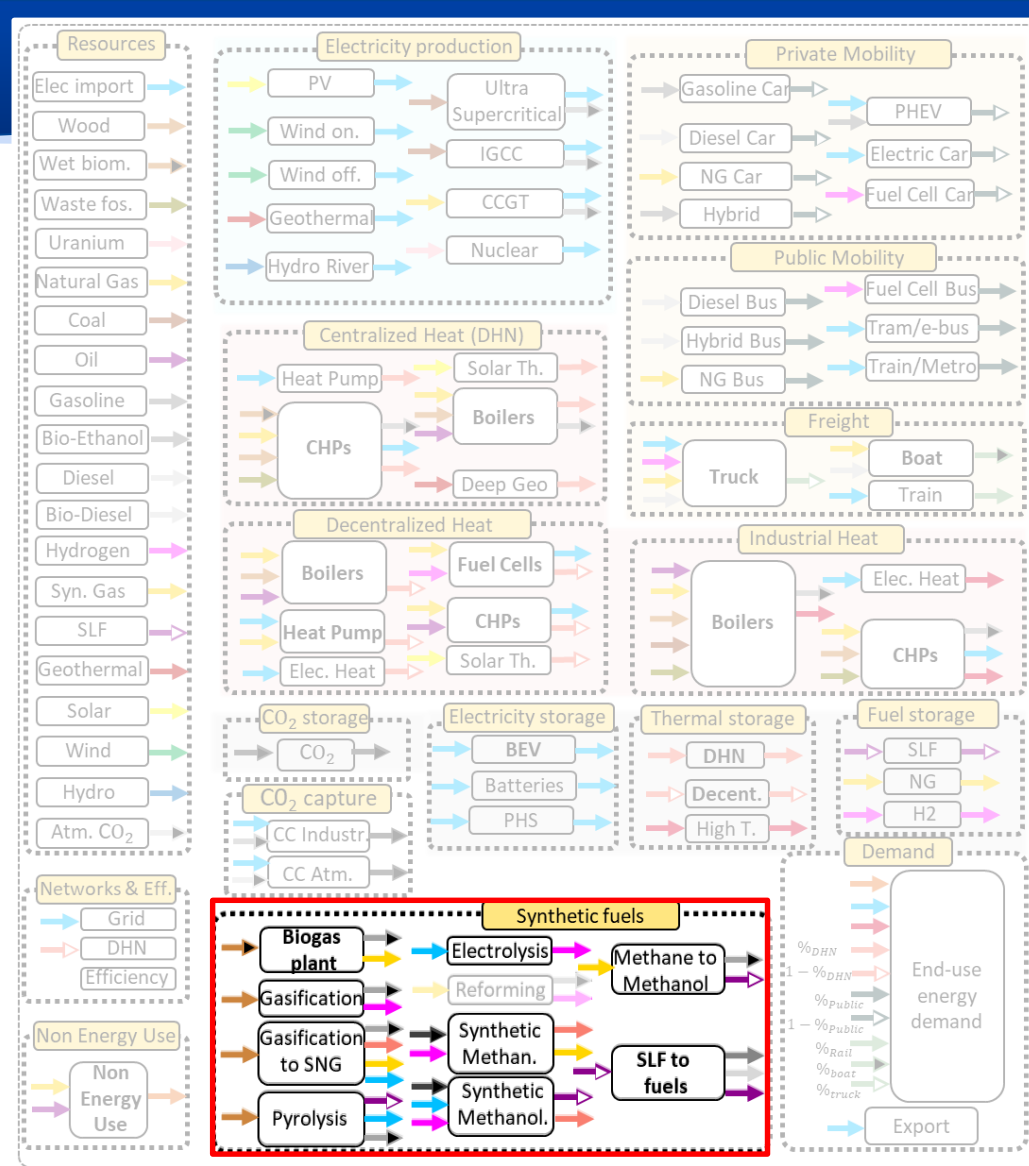
1. Use electricity import/export
2. Flexibility of the production
3. Electrification (sector coupling)
4. Storage:
 - Electricity
 - Heat
 - Fuels
 - CO2



Flexibility pillars

→ To integrate massively intermittent RE:

1. Use electricity import/export
2. Flexibility of the production
3. Electrification (sector coupling)
4. Storage
5. Synthetic fuels:
 1. Electro-fuels
 2. Biofuels



Legend

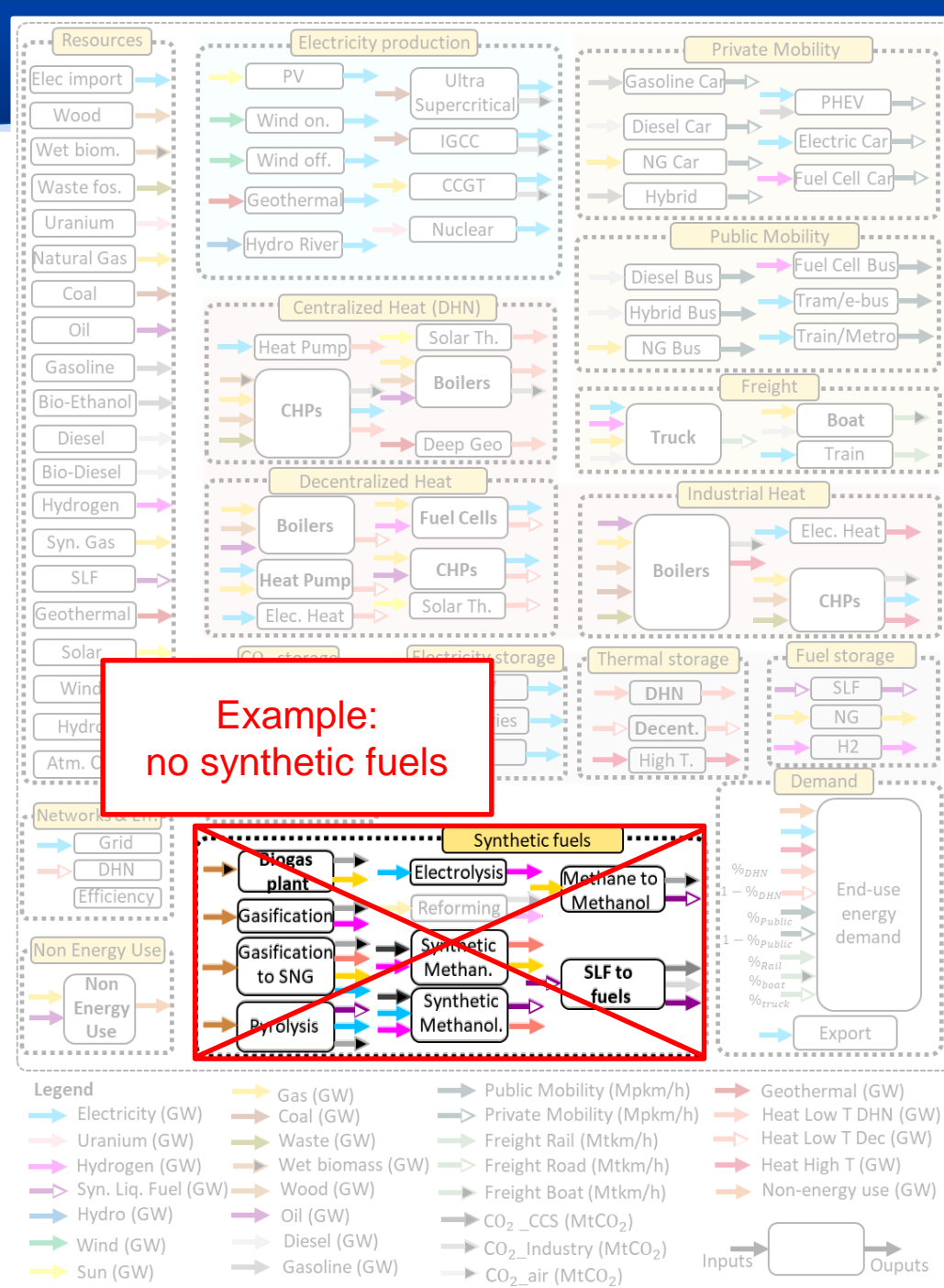
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Inputs → [] → Outputs

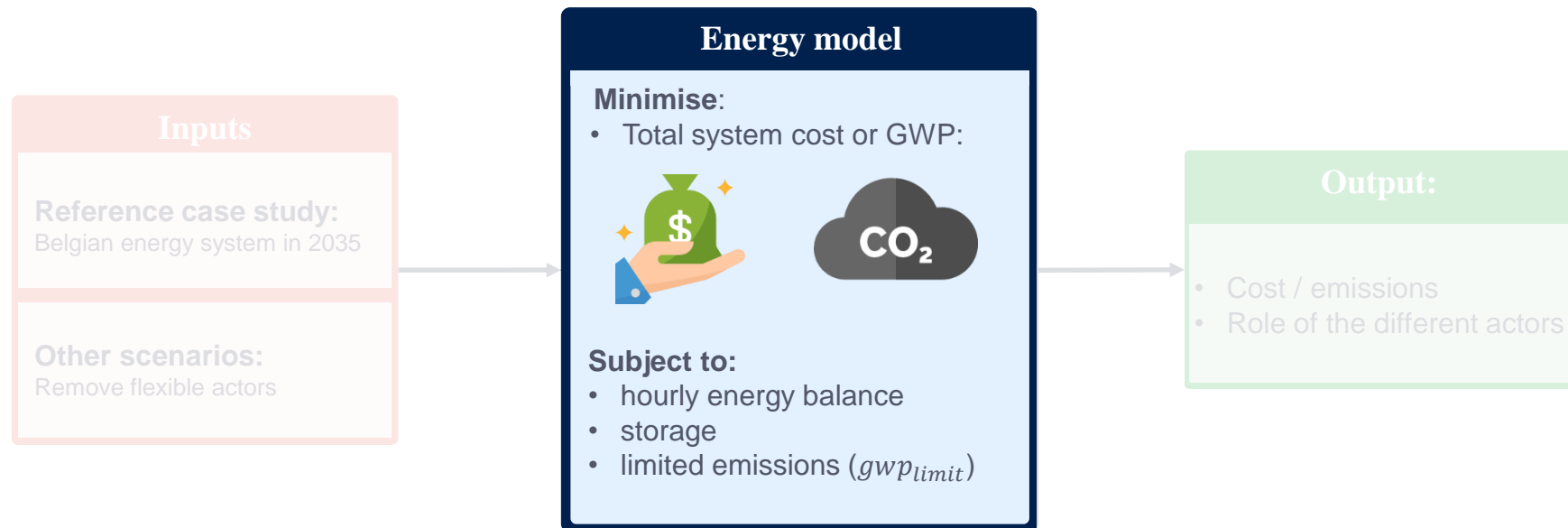
Methodology

→ Influence of :

1. Use electricity import/export
 - No electricity import/export
2. Flexibility of the production
 - Fossil power plants are not flexible
3. Electrification (sector coupling)
 - No sector coupling technologies
4. Storage
 - No sector coupling technologies
5. Synthetic fuels:
 - No synthetic fuels production technologies



Energy model

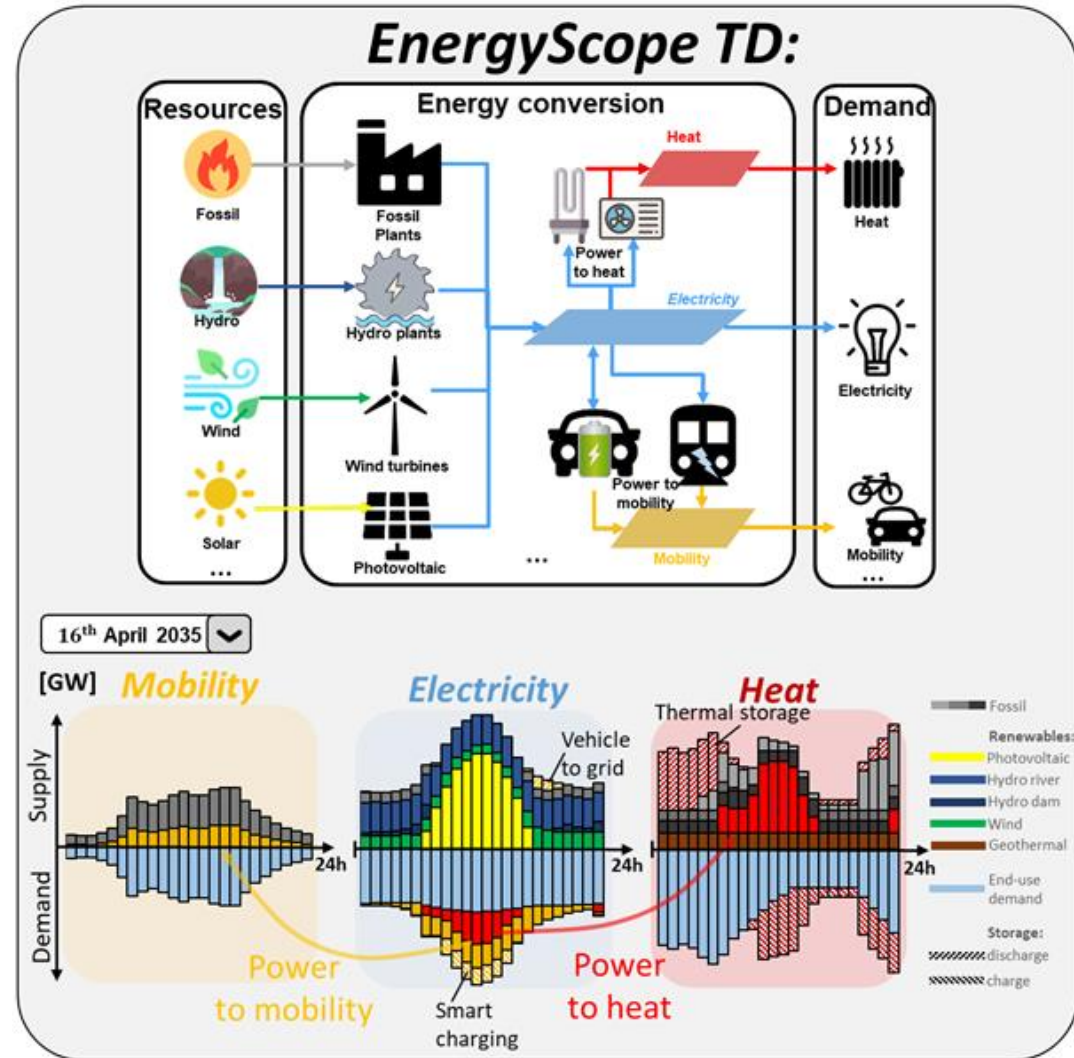


The model:

→ EnergyScope TD^[1]:

- **Advantages:**
 - Hourly resolution over a year
 - Whole-energy system: heat, elec. mob...
 - Optimisation of design & operation
 - Open source & documented[1-2]

- **Disadvantages:**
 - Space resolution: 1 cell
 - Technico-economic: simplified representation of technologies
 - No market equilibrium
 - 1 year resolution (no transition)



The model:

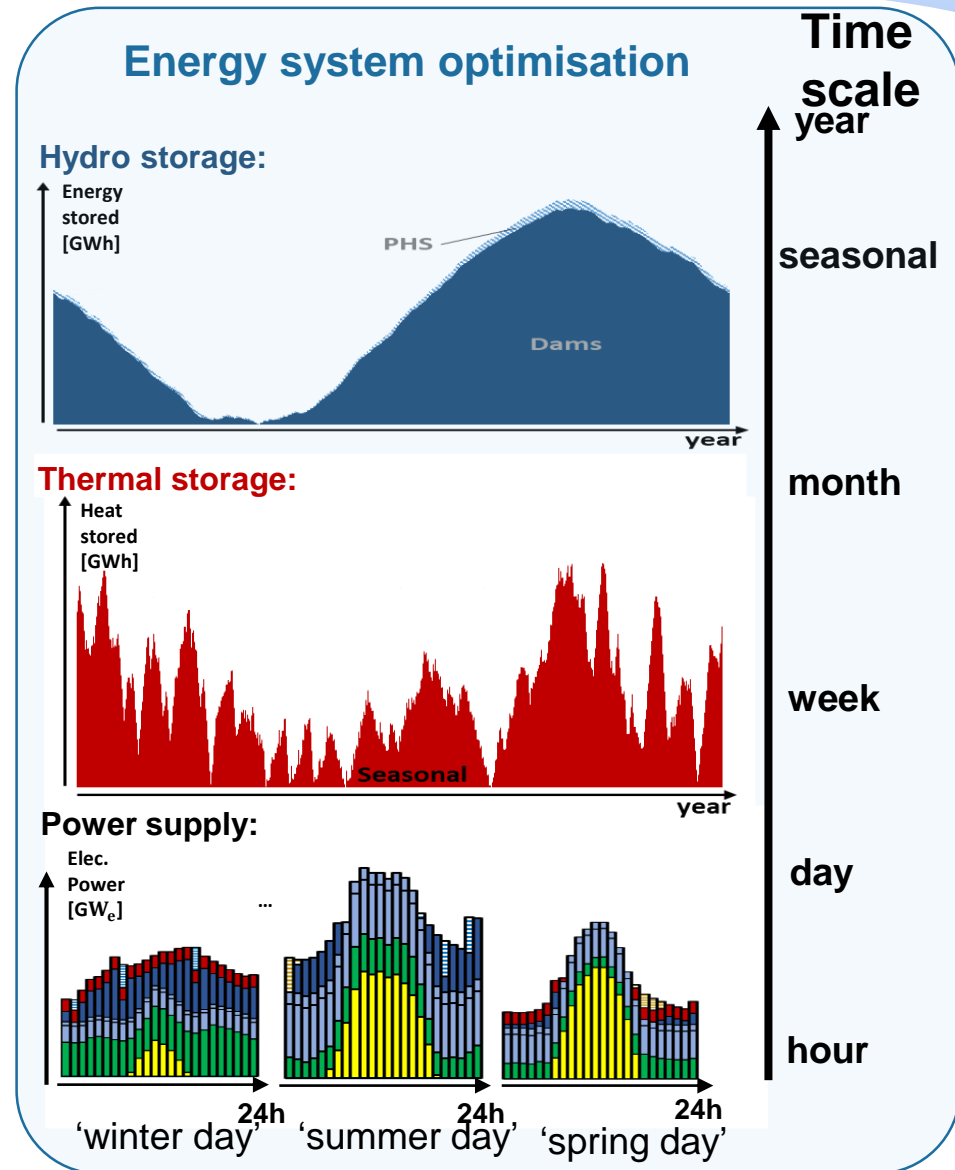
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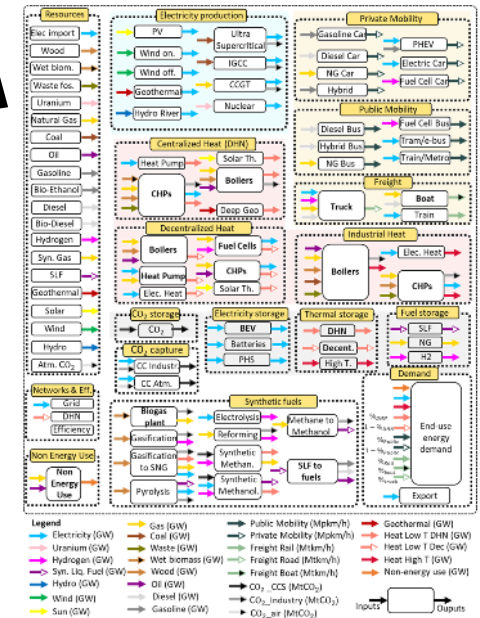
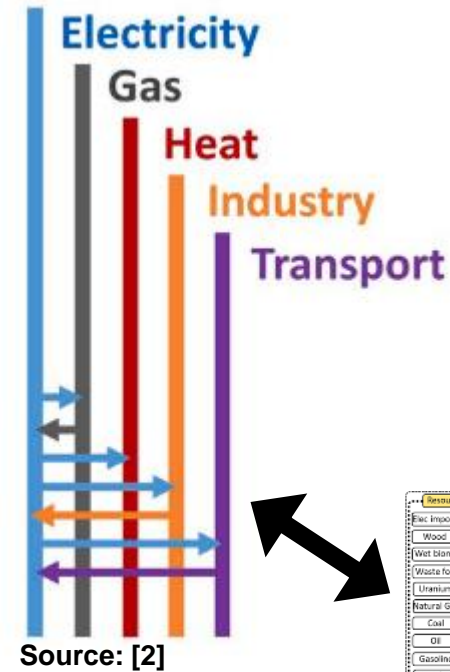
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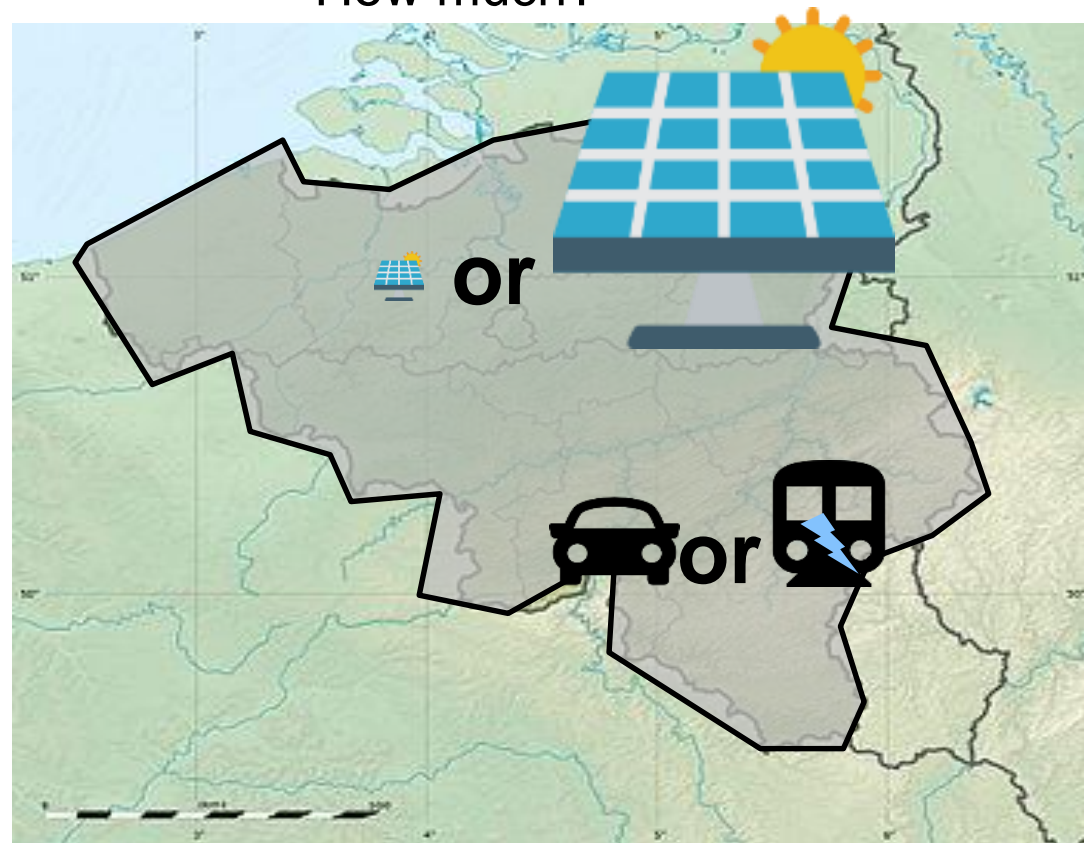
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Design:

- Which technology?
- How much?



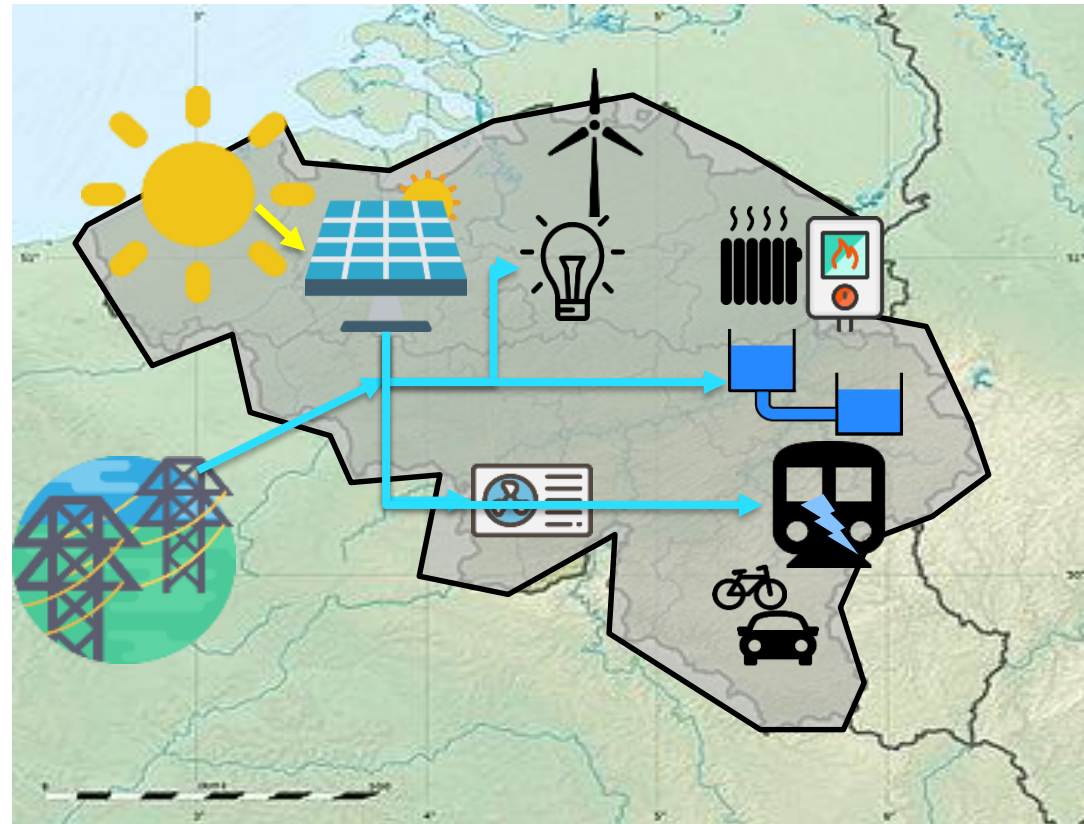
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Operation:

- Hourly power balance

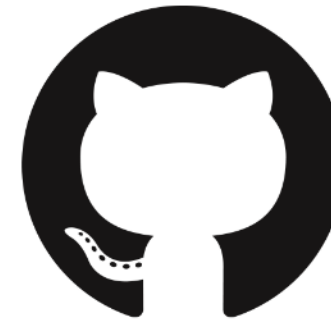


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Code & documentation:

[1] <https://github.com/energyscope/EnergyScope>

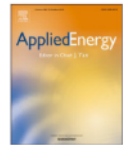
Applied Energy 255 (2019) 113729



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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/apenergy



EnergyScope TD: A novel open-source model for regional energy systems

Gauthier Limpens^{a,b,*}, Stefano Moret^b, Hervé Jeanmart^a, Francois Maréchal^b

^a Institute of Mechanics, Materials and Civil Engineering, Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium

^b Industrial Process and Energy Systems Engineering (IPESE), École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Switzerland



Publications:

[2] Limpens, G., Moret, S., Jeanmart, H., & Maréchal, F. (2019). EnergyScope TD: A novel open-source model for regional energy systems. Applied Energy, 255, 113729.

The model:

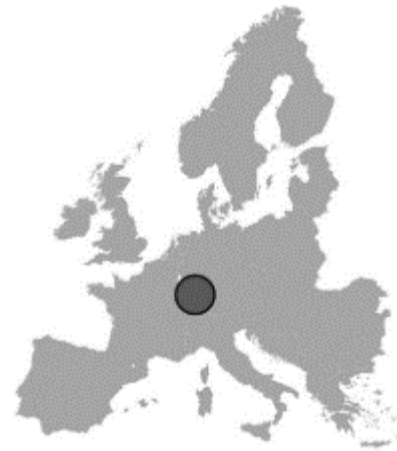
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Source: [2]

The model:

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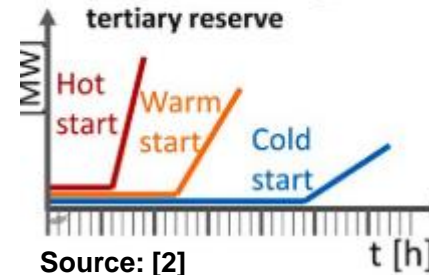
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- Time-dependent start-up costs and decay of efficiency for power plants
- Tank model with self-discharging for electric storage
- Primary, secondary, tertiary reserve

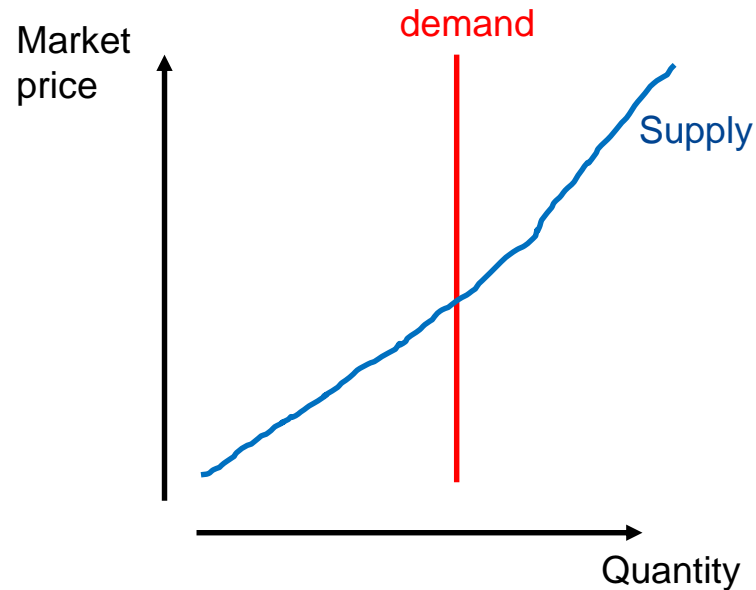


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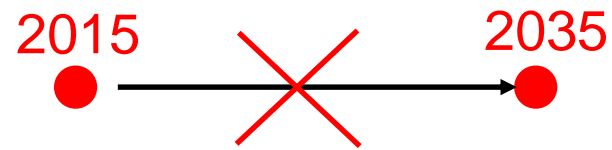
Imposed end use demand:
(GW, km-pass/h, ton-km/h ...)

The model:

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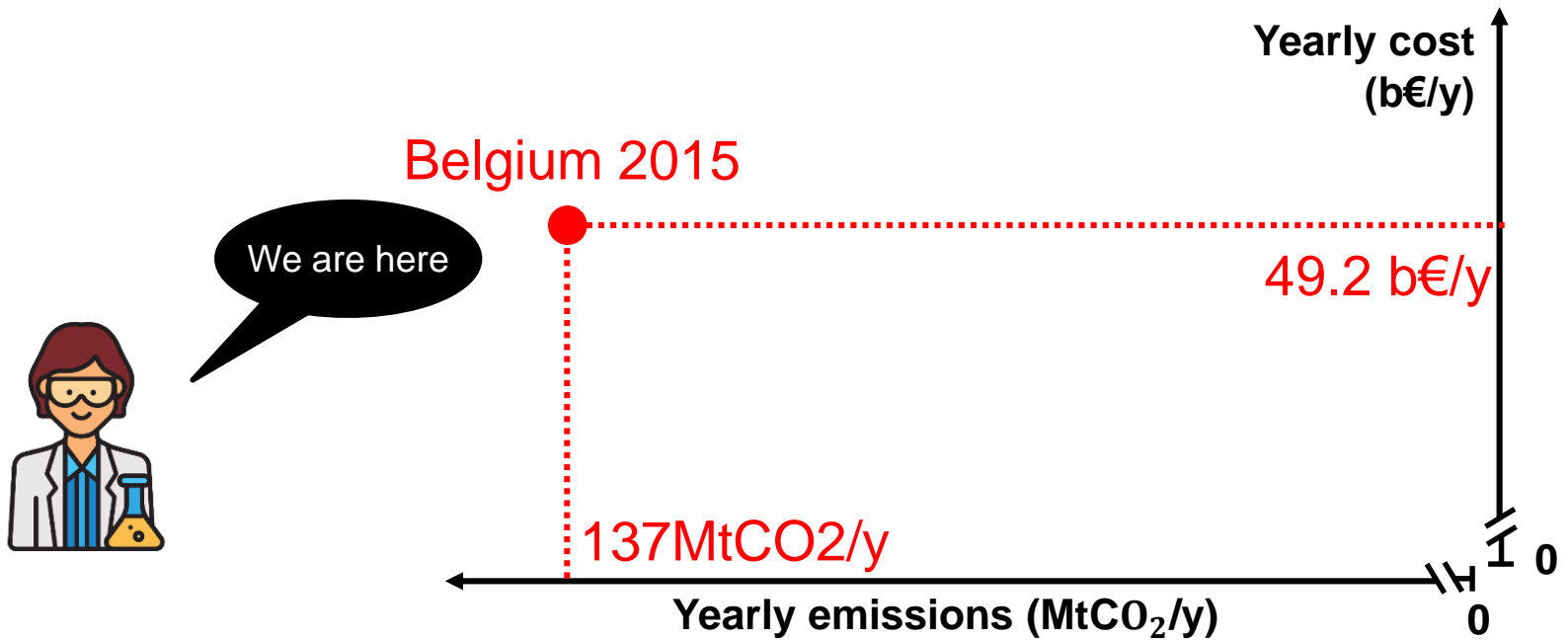
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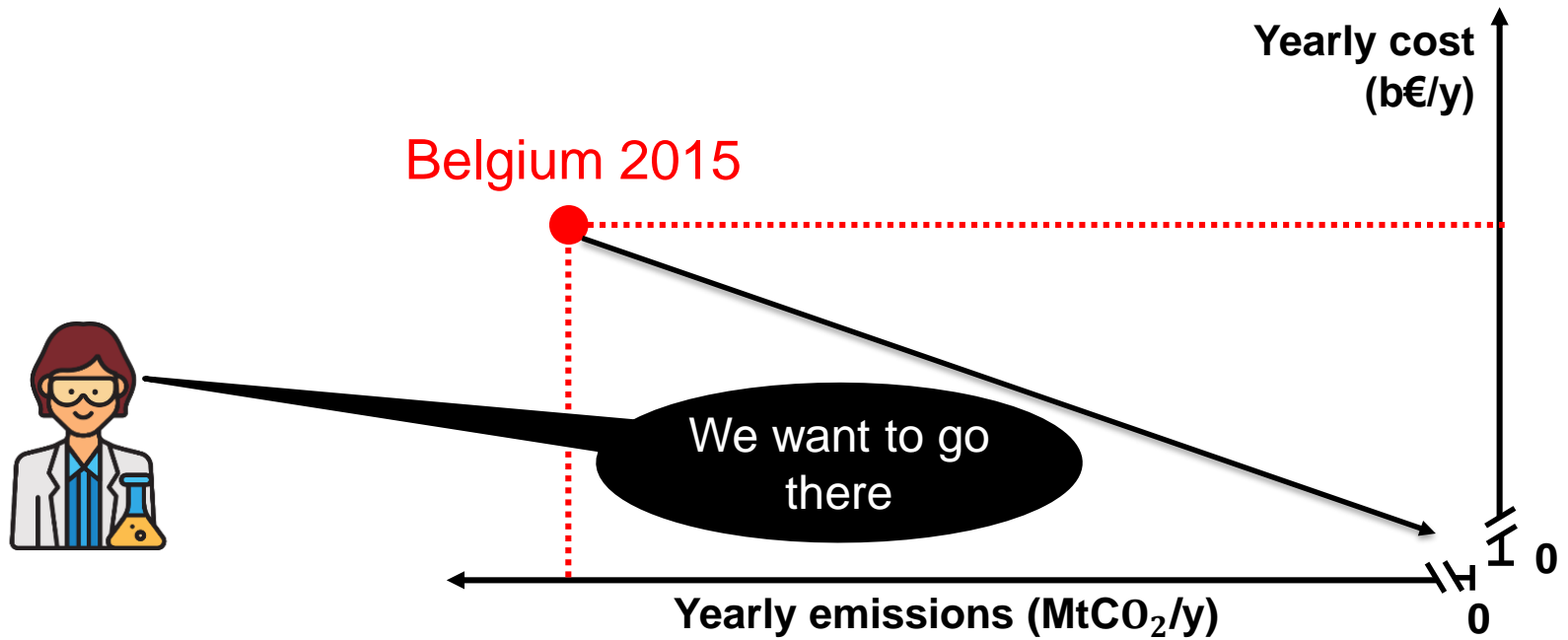
Model future *independently* to what exists

Results

Pareto Cost-CO2 optima

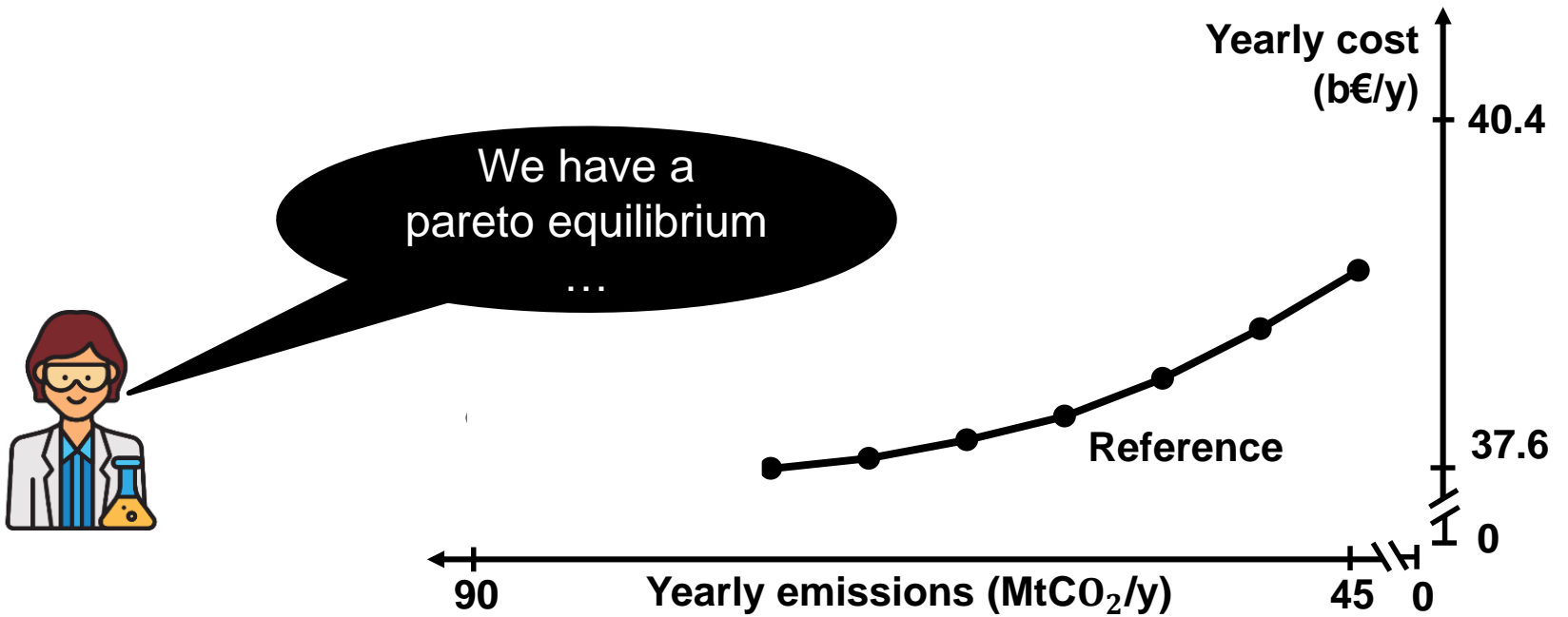


Pareto Cost-CO2 optima



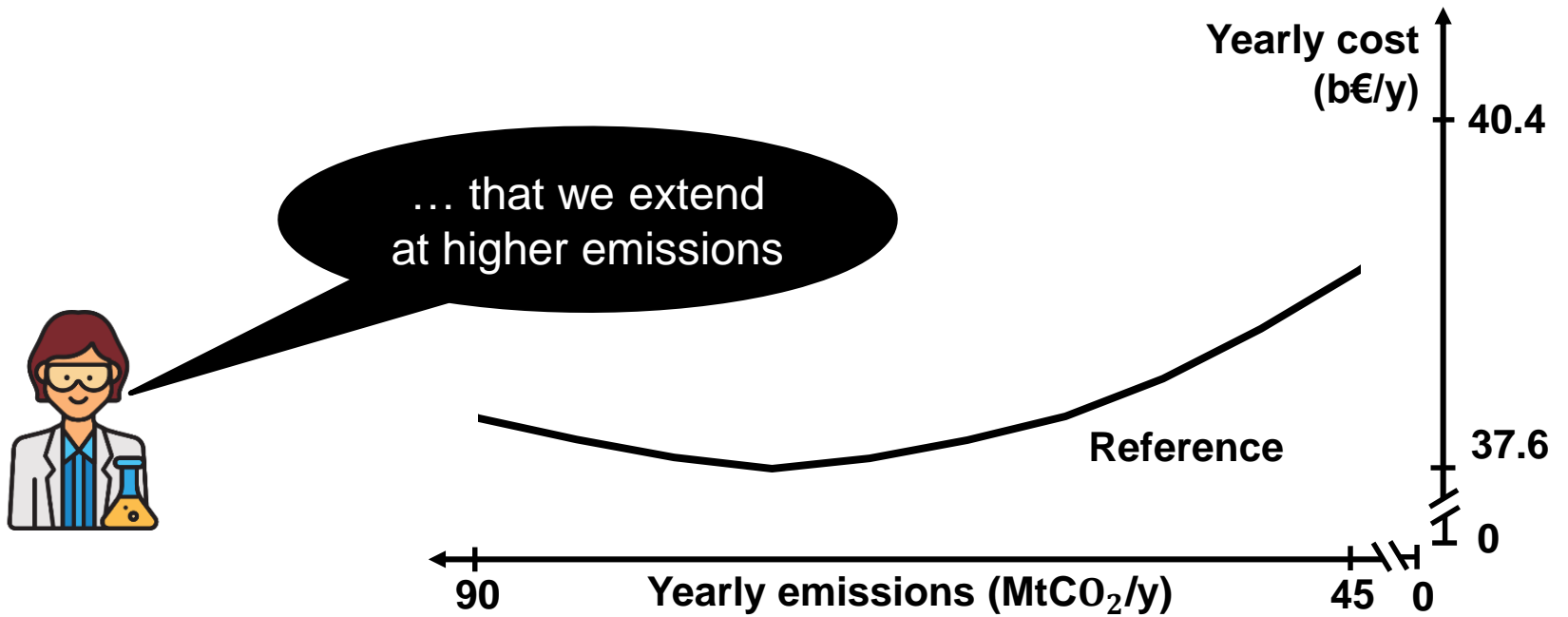
Pareto Cost-CO2 optima

→ Reference case:



Pareto Cost-CO2 optima

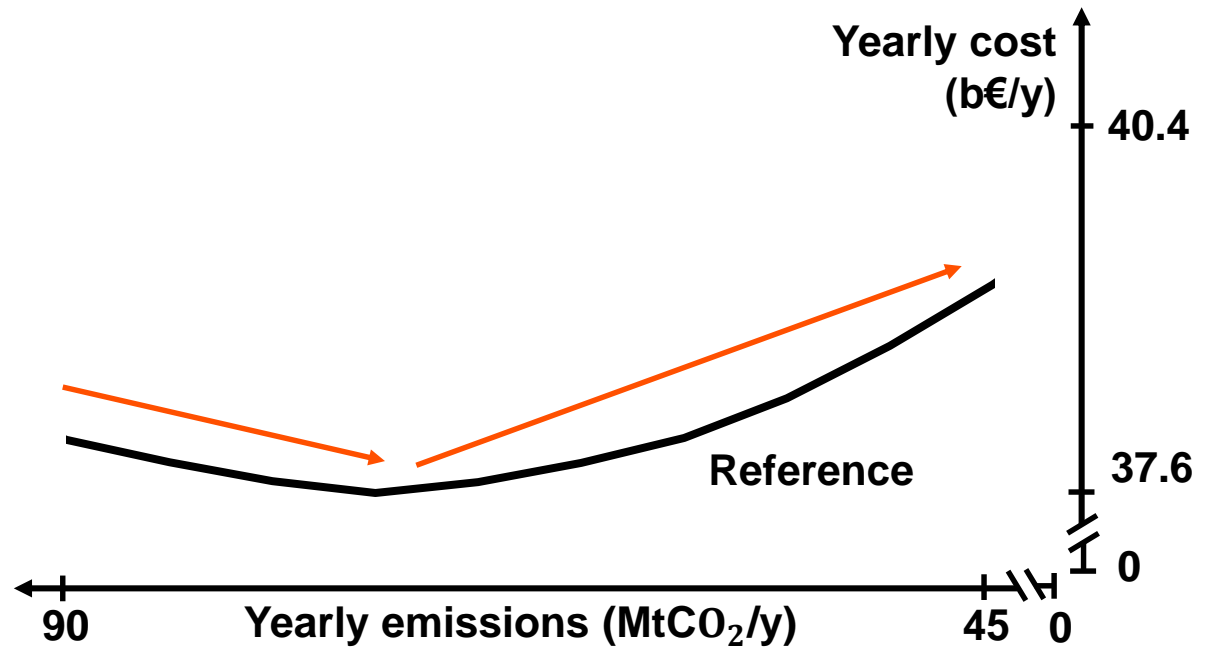
→ Reference case:



Pareto Cost-CO2 optima

→ Reference case:

- Efficiency measures
- Intermittent integration costs
- Minimum emissions:
45MtCO₂/y
(no imports of renewable fuels)

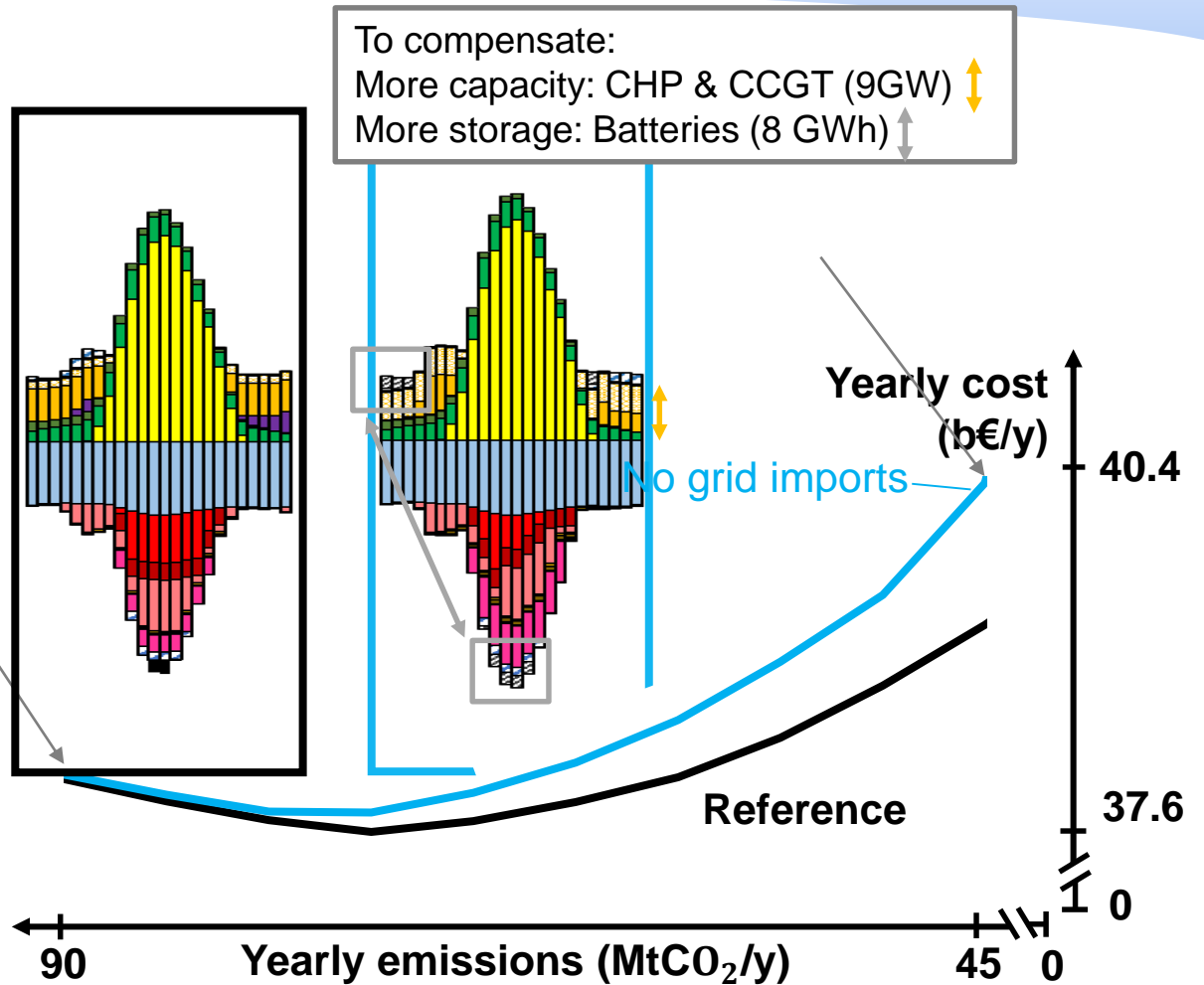
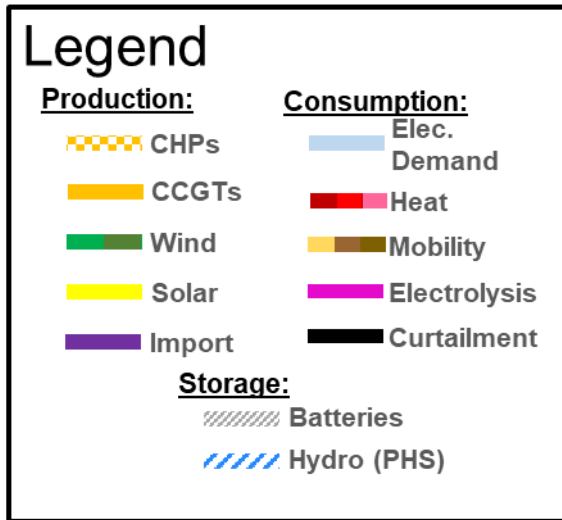


Pareto

→ Pillars:

1. Without power flexibility:

Lot of gas
=> no need of power flexibility

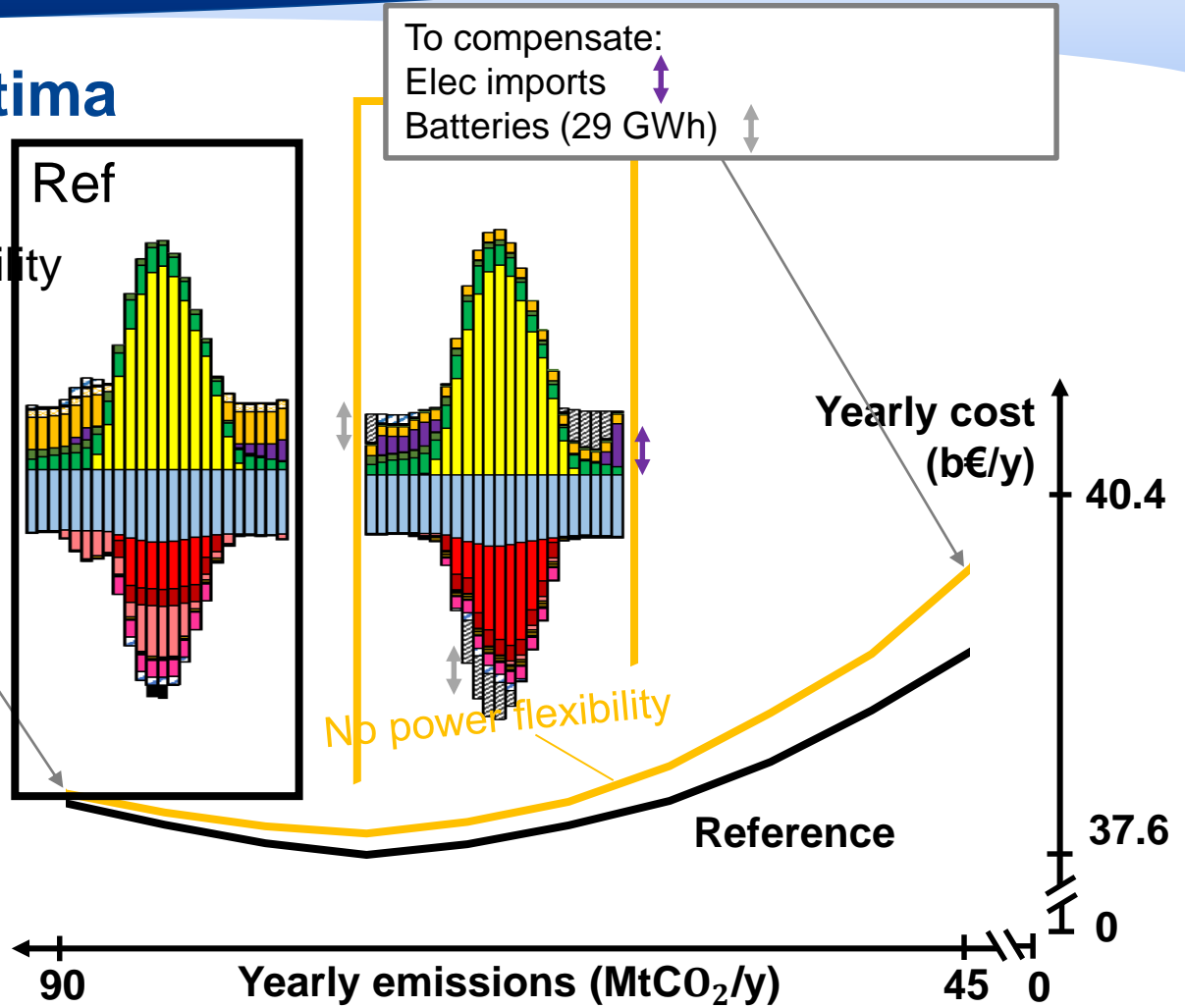
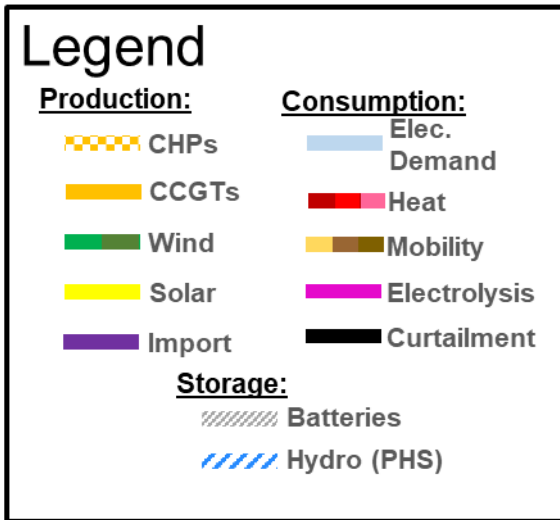


Pareto Cost-CO2 optima

→ Pillars:

2. Without power production flexibility

Base load thermal
Flex: import + PHS

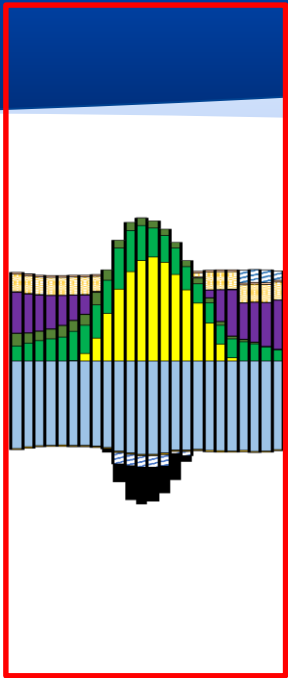


Pareto

→ Pillars:

3. Without electrification

More expensive mobility:
No trams/trains, but CH4 buses

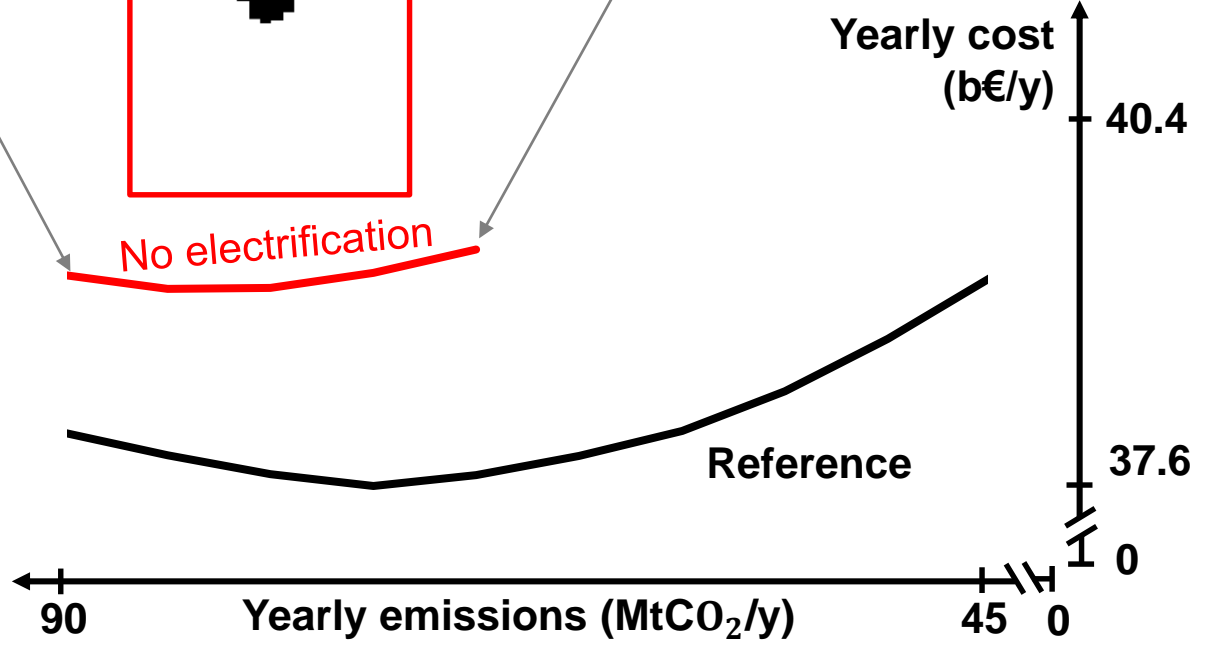


Elec demand cannot increase ↑
=> Cannot deploy more renewable
(PV & Wind)

No electrification

Legend

<u>Production:</u>		<u>Consumption:</u>	
CHPs	Elec. Demand	Heat	Mobility
CCGTs	Wind	Electrolysis	Curtailment
Solar	Import	Batteries	Hydro (PHS)
Storage:			

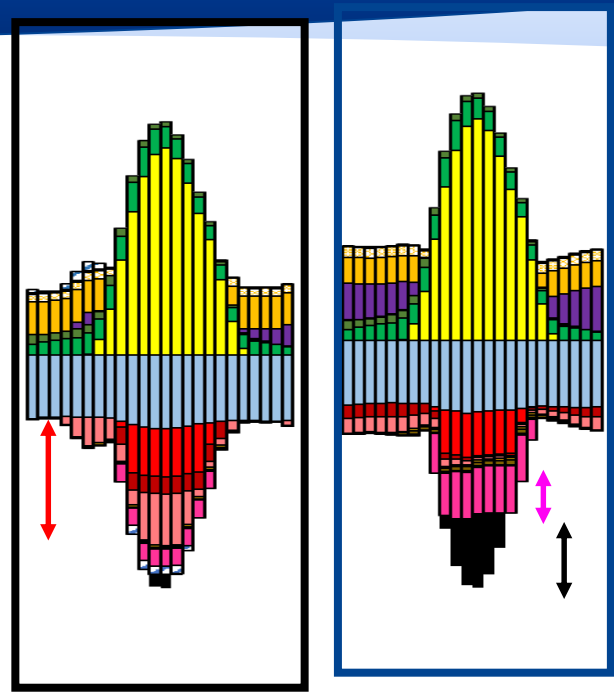


Pareto

→ Pillars:

4. Without storage

More expensive:
Oversizing technology
to fit peak demand



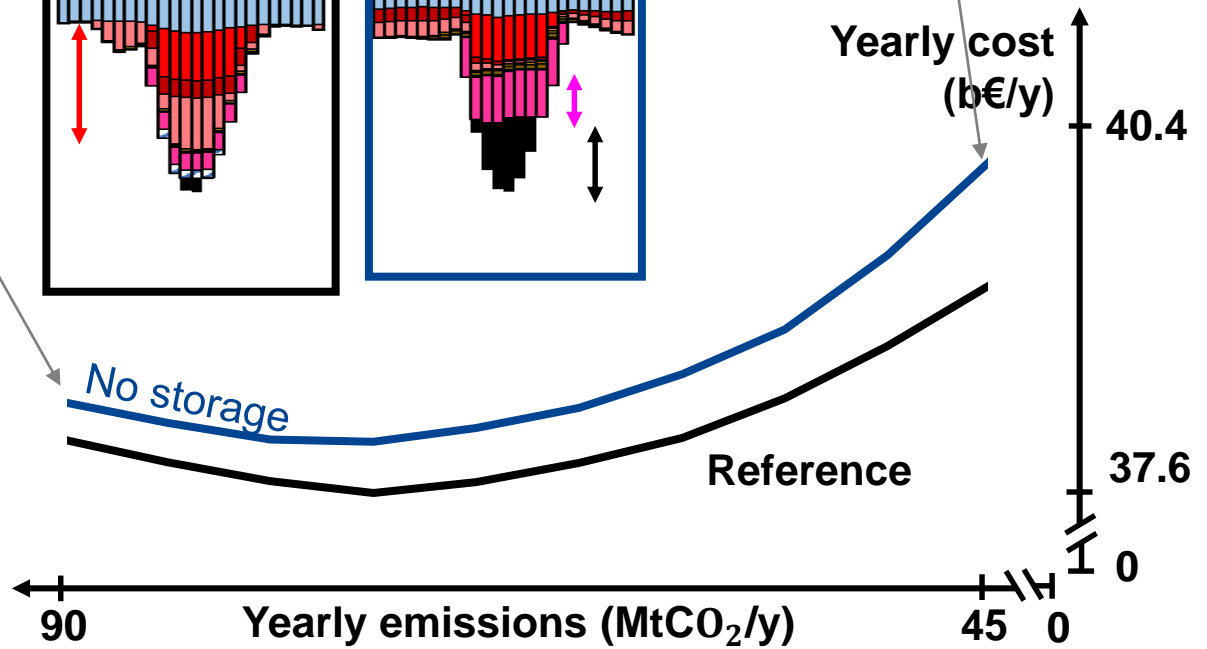
More curtailment \updownarrow
=> more production

PtH not flexible consumer \updownarrow

More electrolyzers \updownarrow

Legend

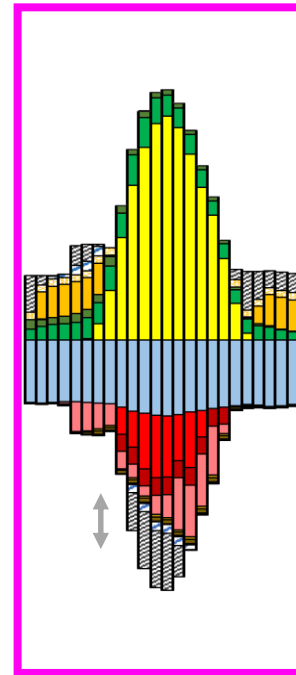
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CHPs	Elec. Demand	Heat	Mobility
CCGTs	Wind	Electrolysis	Curtailment
Solar	Import		
Batteries			
Hydro (PHS)			



Pareto

→ Pillars:

5. Without synthetic fuels

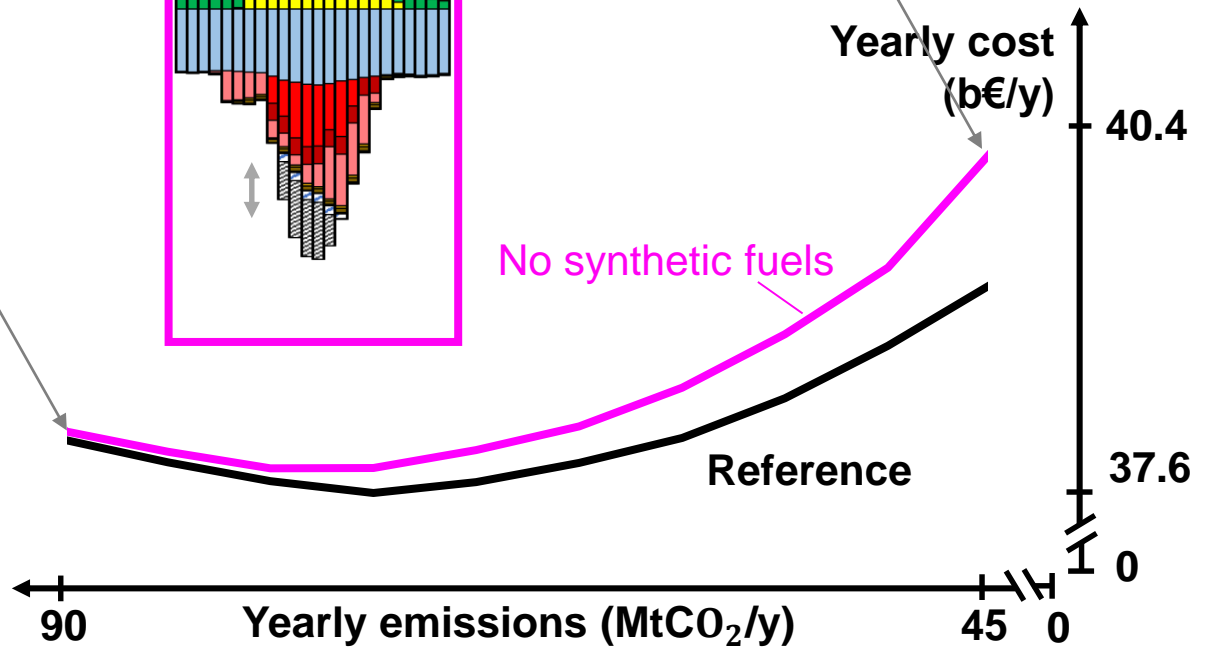


Less biomass used
No electrolysis ✗
=> More gas used
=> More efficient measures to avoid curtailment and losses

No synthetic fuels

Legend

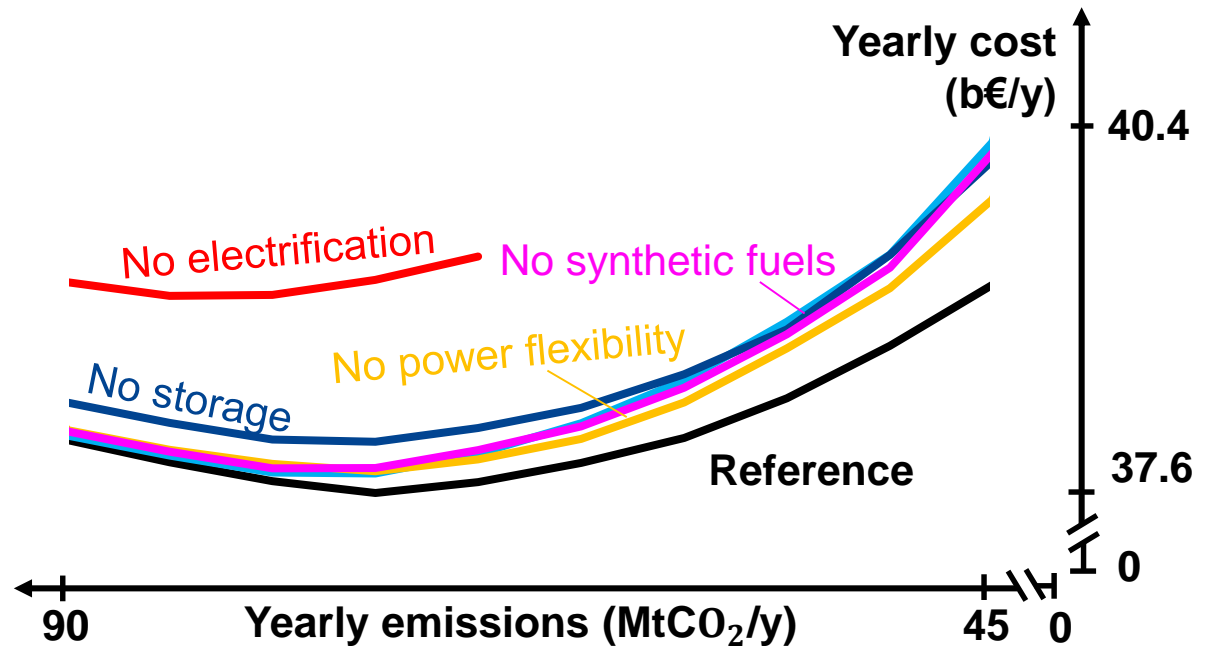
<u>Production:</u>		<u>Consumption:</u>	
CHPs	Elec. Demand	Heat	Mobility
CCGTs	Wind	Electrolysis	Curtailment
Solar	Import	Batteries	Hydro (PHS)



Conclusion

→ Pillars:

- There is no 'Silver bullet'. Instead a mix is necessary to decarbonate the system.
- Electrification is mandatory to integrate massive share of PV and wind



THANKS YOU

Any question:
gauthier.limpens@uclouvain.be

