

# Decarbonization of the European energy system with strong sector couplings

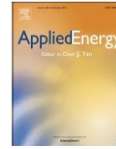
Applied Energy 236 (2019) 622–634



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Applied Energy

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/apenergy](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/apenergy)



Impact of CO<sub>2</sub> prices on the design of a highly decarbonised coupled electricity and heating system in Europe



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Synergies of sector coupling and transmission reinforcement in a cost-optimised, highly renewable European energy system



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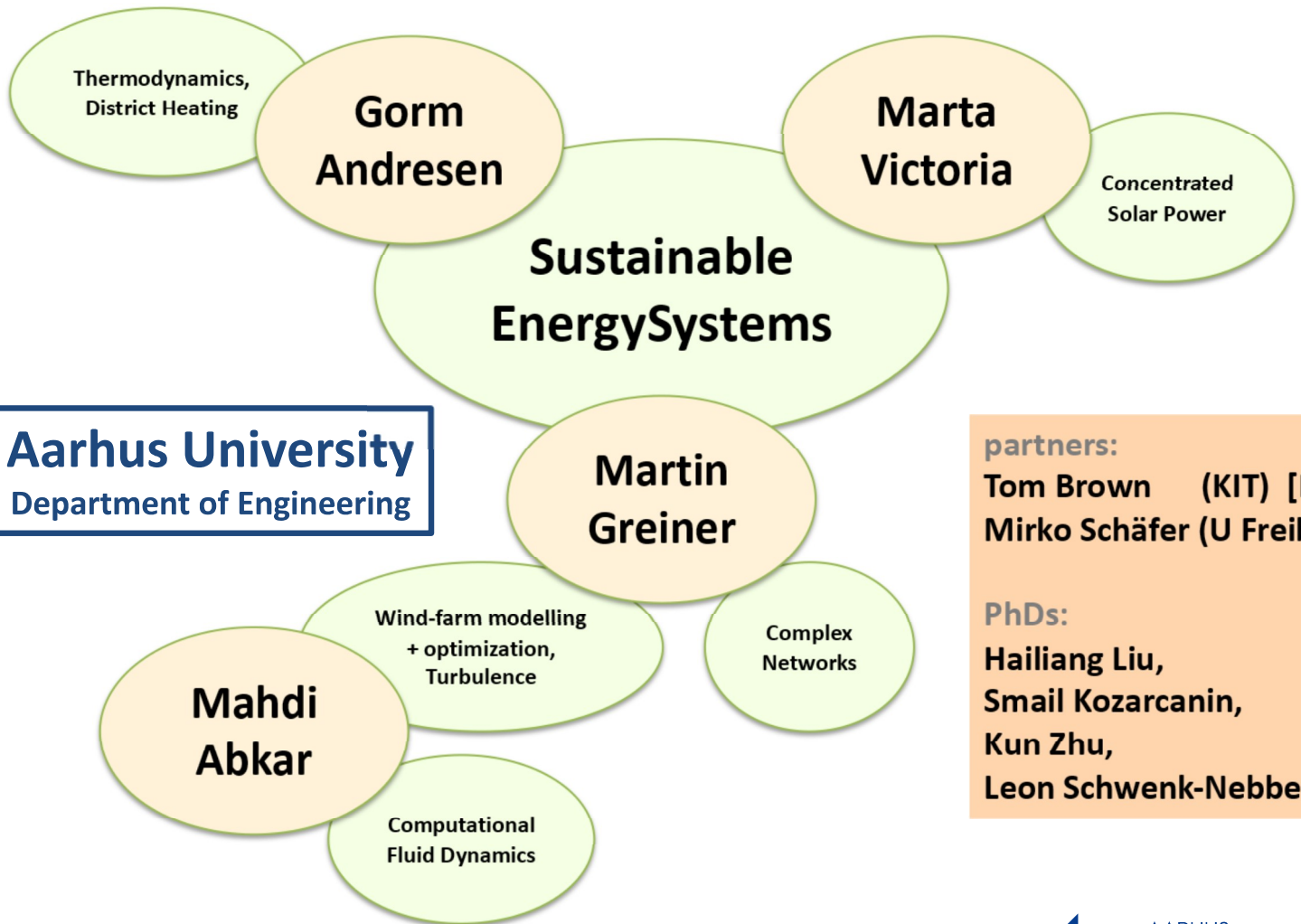
energies

Article

**Sectoral Interactions as Carbon Dioxide Emissions Approach Zero in a Highly-Renewable European Energy System**

Tom Brown<sup>1,\*</sup>, Mirko Schäfer<sup>2,3</sup> and Martin Greiner<sup>3</sup>

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# simplified cross-sector network model

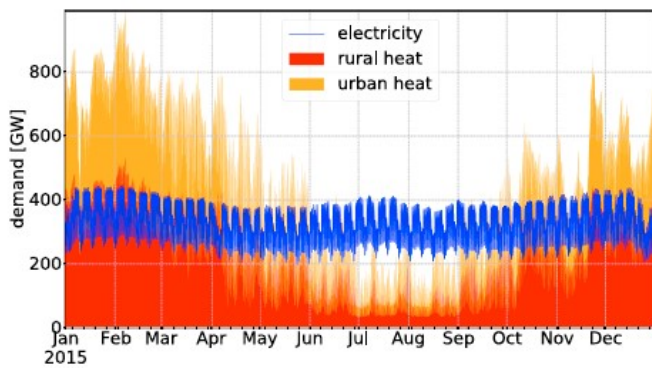
capture / extract general system dynamics + meaningful insights + inspirational results

PyPSA-Eur-Sec-30

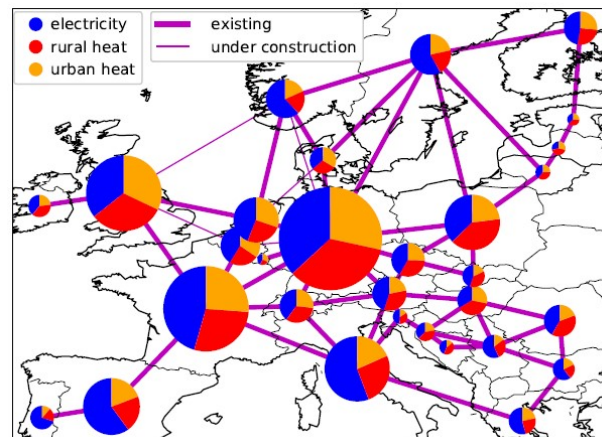
Joint capacity + dispatch optimization:

$$\min_{\substack{G_{n,s}, E_{n,s}, \\ F_{\ell}, g_{n,s,t}}} \left[ \sum_{n,s} c_{n,s} \cdot G_{n,s} + \sum_{n,s} \hat{c}_{n,s} \cdot E_{n,s} + \sum_{\ell} c_{\ell} \cdot F_{\ell} + \sum_{n,s,t} o_{n,s,t} \cdot g_{n,s,t} \right]$$

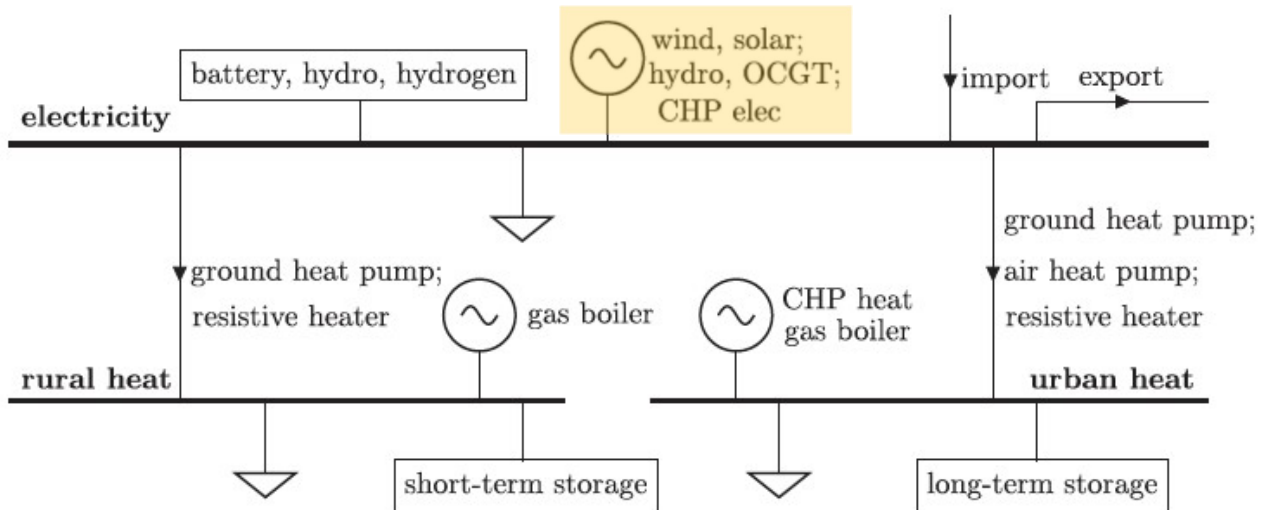
generation costs      storage costs      transmission costs      variable costs (including CO<sub>2</sub> tax)



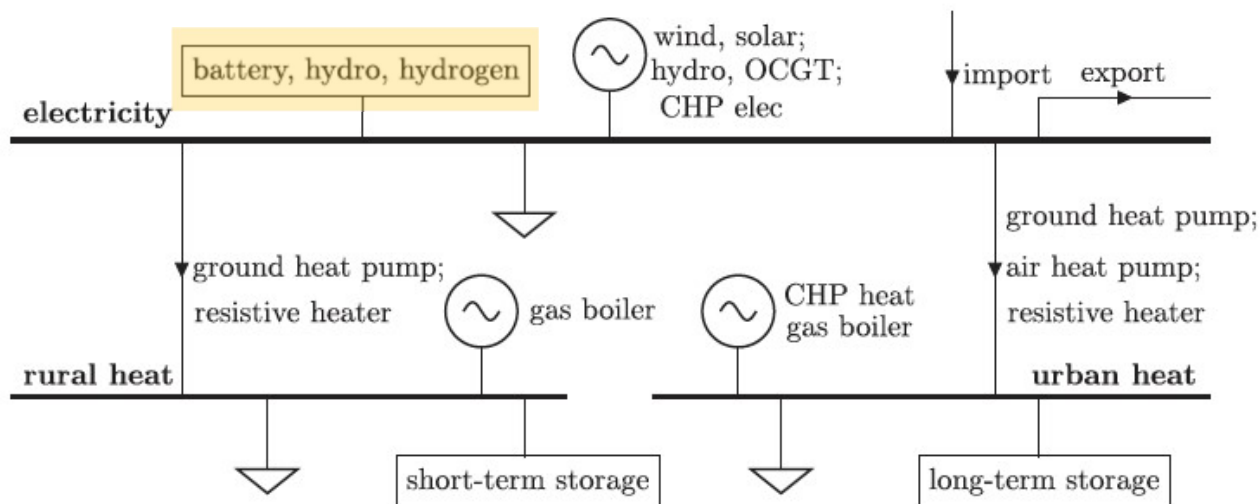
2015: 2854 TWh<sub>el</sub>, 3562 TWh<sub>th</sub>



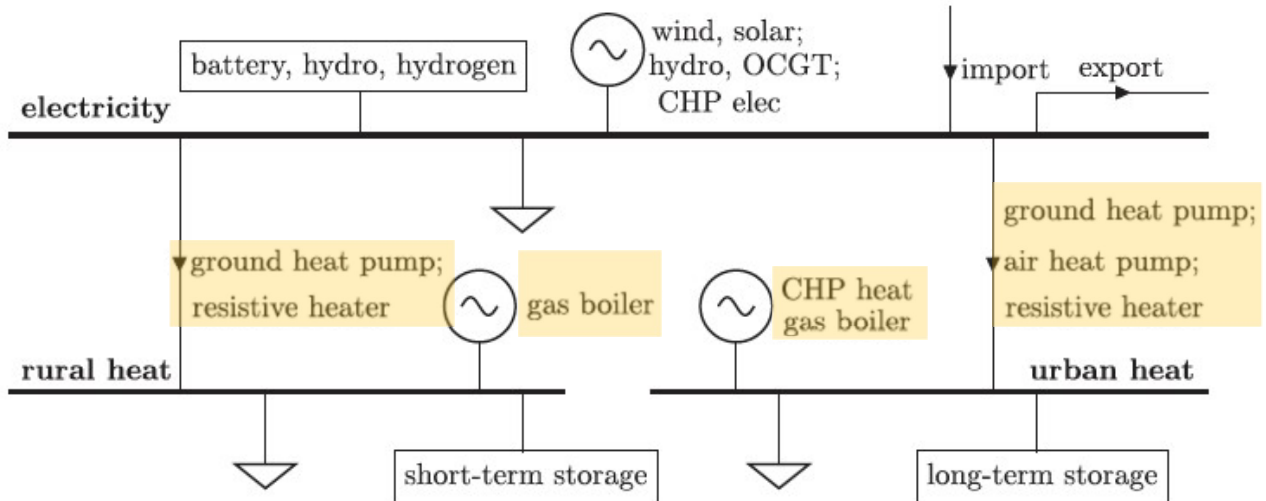
# “Smart energy” flow diagram of one country



# “Smart energy” flow diagram of one country



# “Smart energy” flow diagram of one country



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# Joint capacity + dispatch optimization

Technology	Overnight Cost[€]	Unit	FOM <sup>a</sup> [%/a]	Lifetime [a]	CF <sup>b</sup> / Efficiency	LCOE <sup>b</sup> [€/MWh]
Onshore wind <sup>c</sup>	910	kW <sub>el</sub>	3.3	30	0.23[0.07-0.33]	52[35-224]
Offshore wind <sup>c</sup>	2506	kW <sub>el</sub>	3	25	0.31[0.09-0.51]	91[66-182]
Solar PV <sup>c</sup>	575	kW <sub>el</sub>	2.5	25	0.13[0.06-0.19]	55[39-114]
OCGT <sup>d</sup>	560	kW <sub>el</sub>	3.3	25	0.39	63
CHP <sup>d</sup>	600	kW <sub>th</sub>	3.0	25	0.47	54
Gas boiler <sup>d,e</sup>	63/175	kW <sub>th</sub>	1.5	20	0.9	25/26
Resistive heater	100	kW <sub>th</sub>	2	20	0.9	-
Heat pump <sup>e</sup>	1400/933	kW <sub>th</sub>	3.5	20	[3.03-3.79]/[2.73-3.04]	-
Battery storage <sup>f</sup>	144.6	kWh	0	15	1.0	-
Hydrogen storage <sup>f</sup>	8.4	kWh	0	20	1	-
Hot water tank <sup>e,f</sup>	860/30	m <sup>3</sup>	1	20/40	$\tau = 3/180$ days	-
HVDC lines	400	MWkm	2	40	1	-

# Joint capacity + dispatch optimization

Economic optimization:

$$\min_{\substack{G_{n,s}, E_{n,s}, \\ F_{\ell}, g_{n,s,t}}} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{generation costs} \\ \sum_{n,s} c_{n,s} \cdot G_{n,s} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{storage costs} \\ \sum_{n,s} \hat{c}_{n,s} \cdot E_{n,s} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{transmission costs} \\ \sum_{\ell} c_{\ell} \cdot F_{\ell} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{variable costs} \\ \text{(including CO}_2 \text{ tax)} \\ \sum_{n,s,t} o_{n,s,t} \cdot g_{n,s,t} \end{array} \right]$$

Subject to constraints:

$$\sum_s g_{n,s,t} + \sum_{\ell} \alpha_{n,\ell,t} \cdot f_{\ell,t} = d_{n,t} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lambda_{n,t} \quad \forall n,t \quad \text{Supply hourly inelastic demand}$$

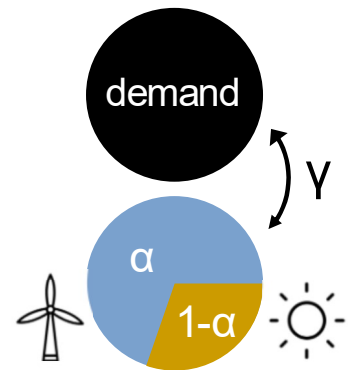
$$\underline{f}_{\ell,t} \cdot F_{\ell} \leq f_{\ell,t} \leq \bar{f}_{\ell,t} \cdot F_{\ell} \quad \forall \ell,t \quad \text{Maximum power flowing through the links}$$

Renewable generation  
proportional to demand  
in every country

$$g_{i,VRES}^{gross} = \gamma_i^{gross} \sum_{t,n \in i} d_{n,t}$$

Wind solar mix optimized  
for every country

$$g_{i,W}^{gross} = \alpha_i^{gross} g_{i,VRES}^{gross}$$





# Joint capacity + dispatch optimization

Economic optimization:

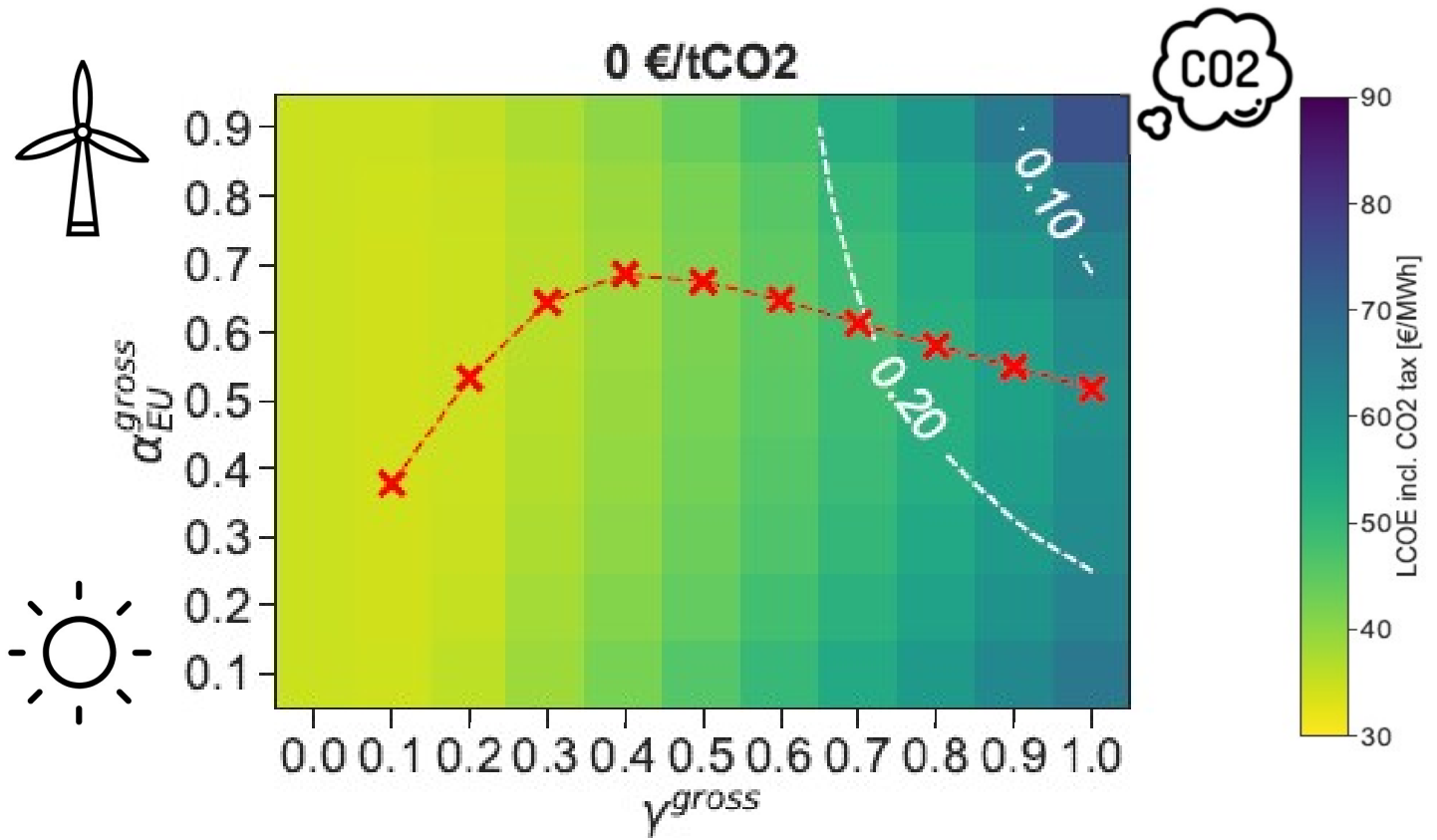
$$\min_{\substack{G_{n,s}, E_{n,s}, \\ F_\ell, g_{n,s,t}}} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{generation costs} \\ \sum_{n,s} c_{n,s} \cdot G_{n,s} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{storage costs} \\ \sum_{n,s} \hat{c}_{n,s} \cdot E_{n,s} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{transmission costs} \\ \sum_{\ell} c_{\ell} \cdot F_{\ell} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{variable costs} \\ \text{(including CO}_2 \text{ tax)} \\ \sum_{n,s,t} o_{n,s,t} \cdot g_{n,s,t} \end{array} \right]$$

We fix the renewable penetration and the level of CO<sub>2</sub> tax ...

...and let the math decide the cost-optimal composition of energy generation, conversion, transmission and storage technologies.

Then, we calculate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

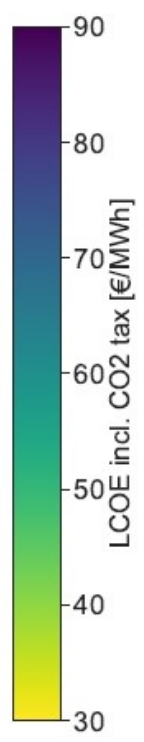
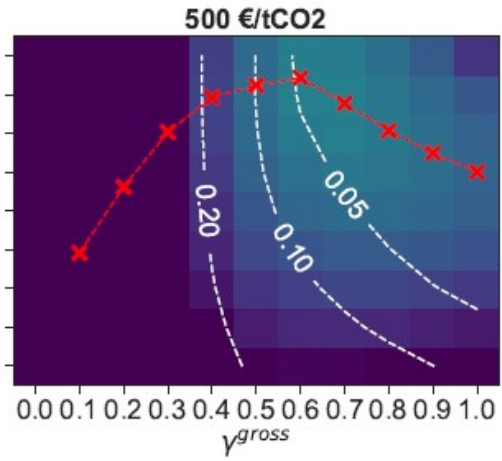
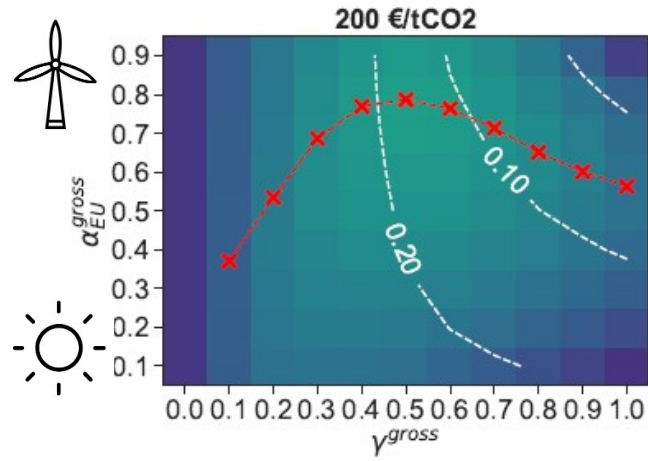
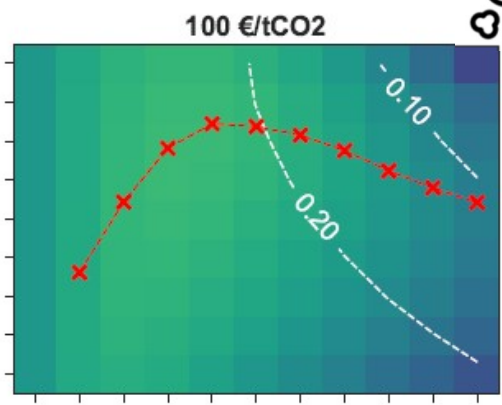
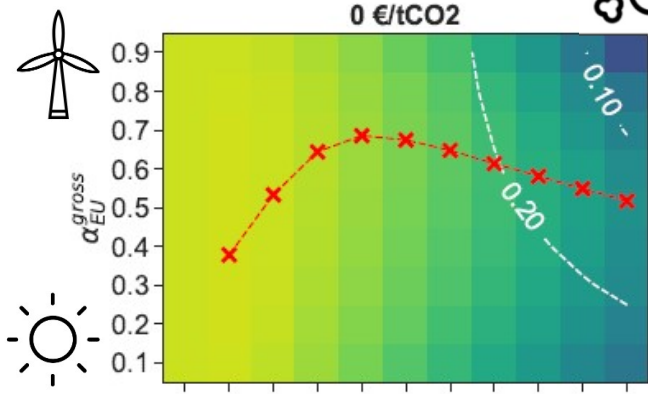
# Results



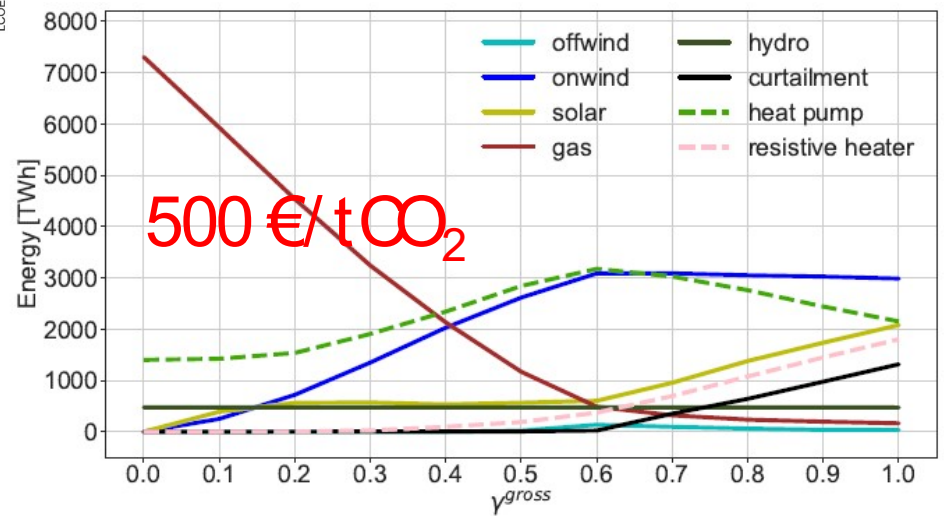
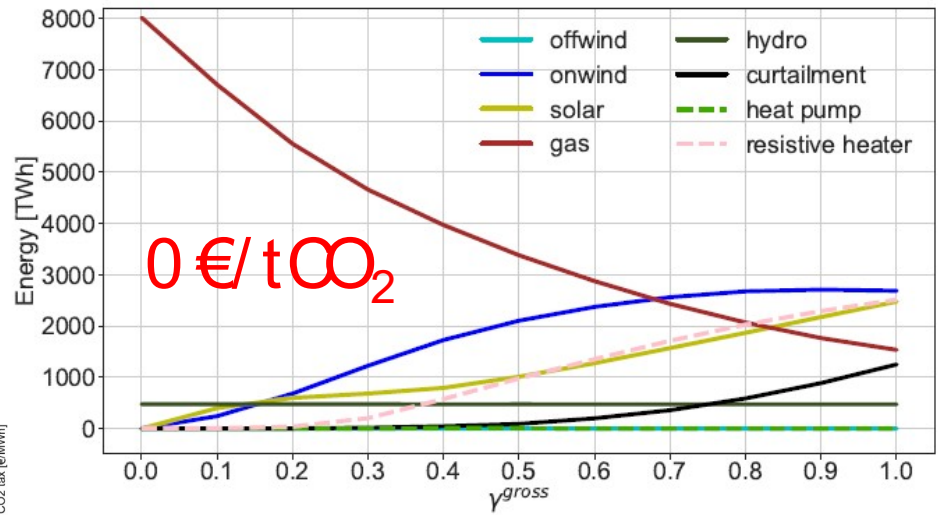
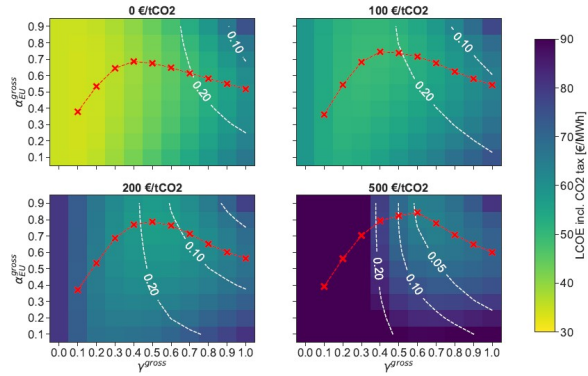
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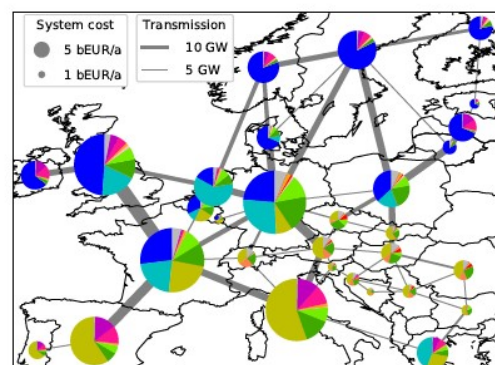
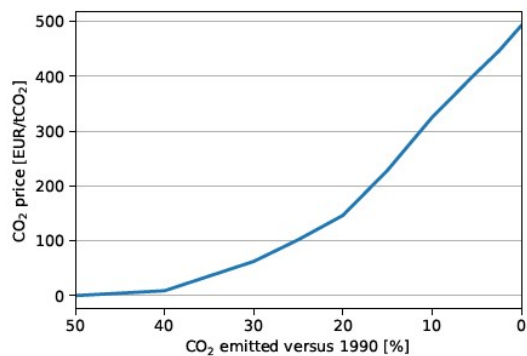
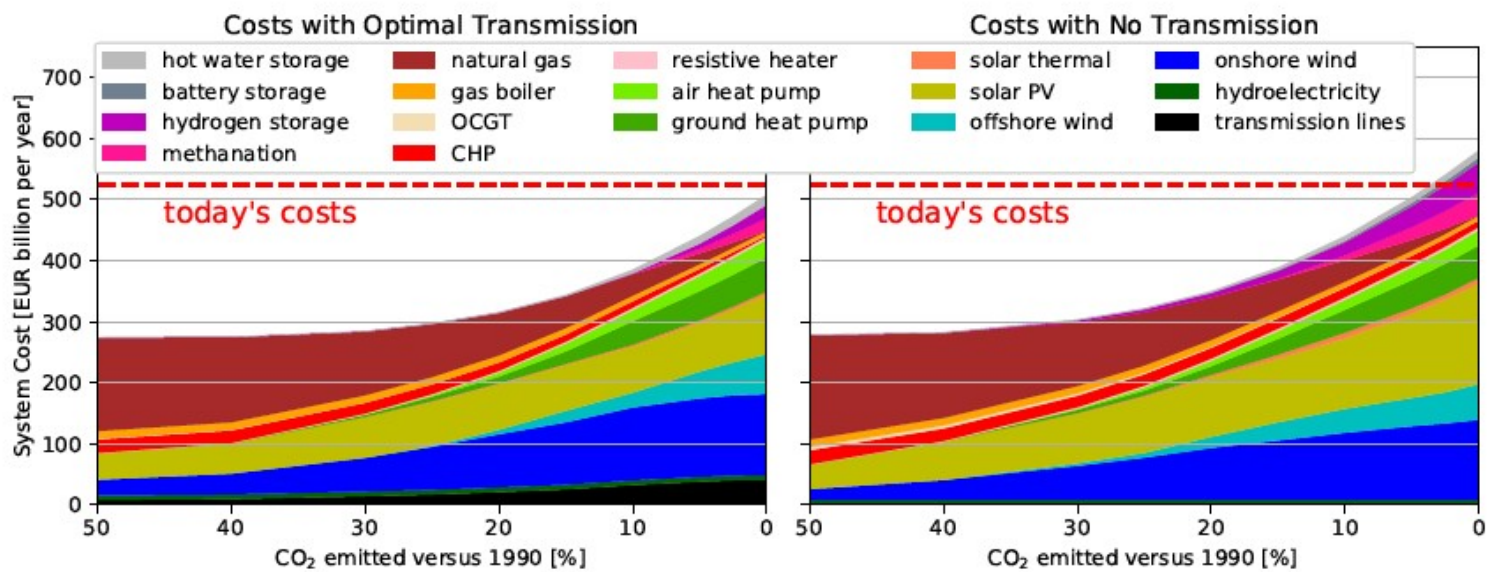
# Results



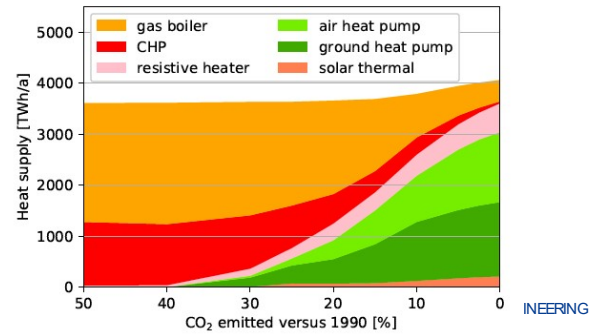
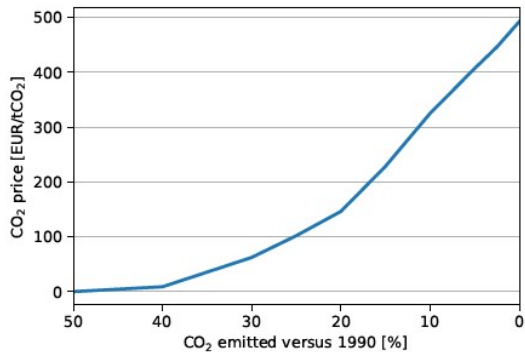
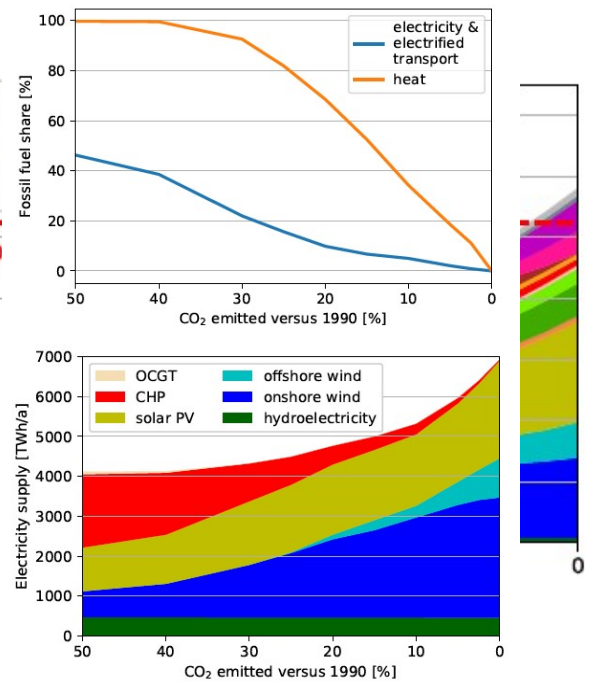
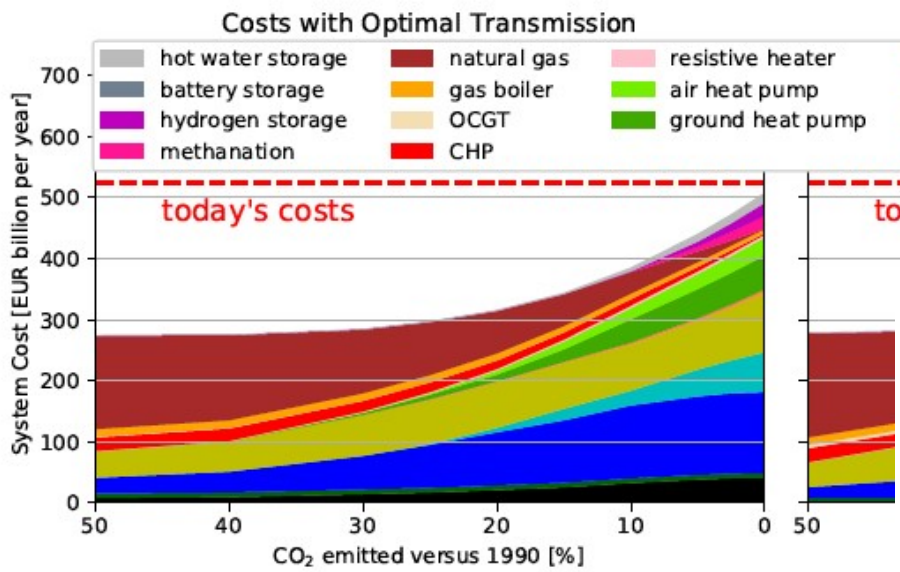
# Results



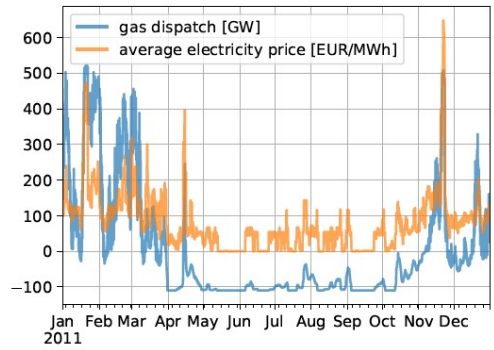
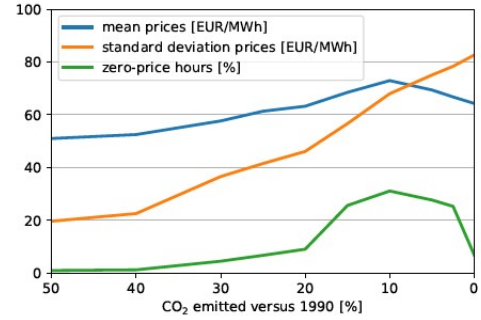
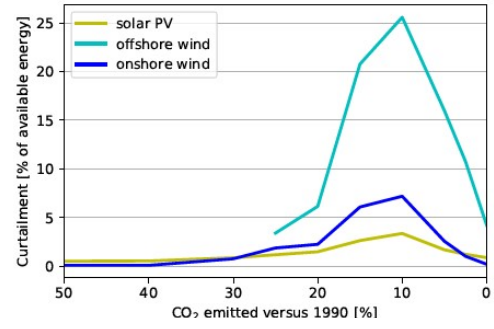
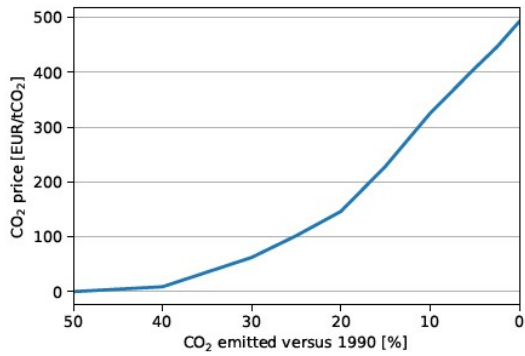
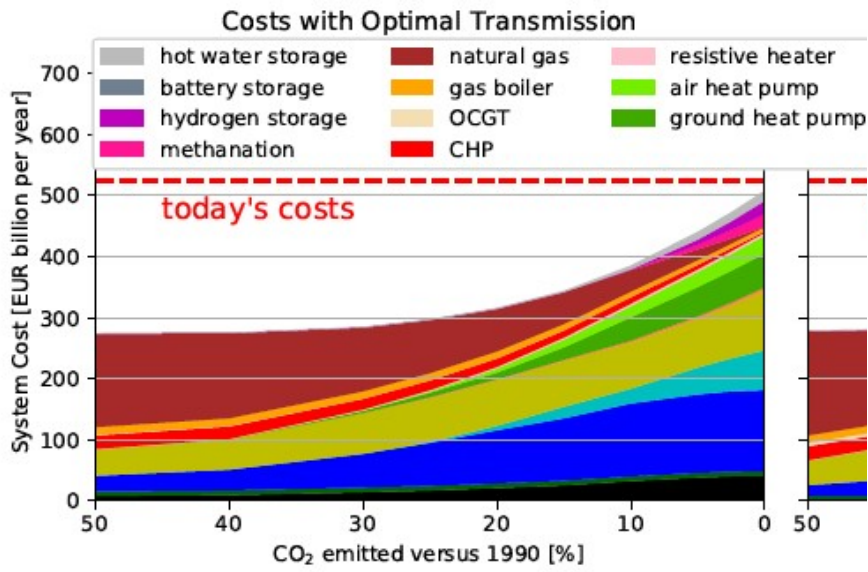
# More results: electricity + heating + transportation



# More results: electricity + heating + transportation



# More results: electricity + heating + transportation



# Summary

Is Installing Large Renewable Capacities Enough to Decarbonize the Coupled Electricity-and-Heating System in Europe?

No! ... CO<sub>2</sub> tax is required to

- incentivize an efficient + highly decarbonized electricity-heating system
- avoid renewable curtailment, combustion of fossil fuel, and inefficient technologies
- incentivize efficient technologies such as heat pumps



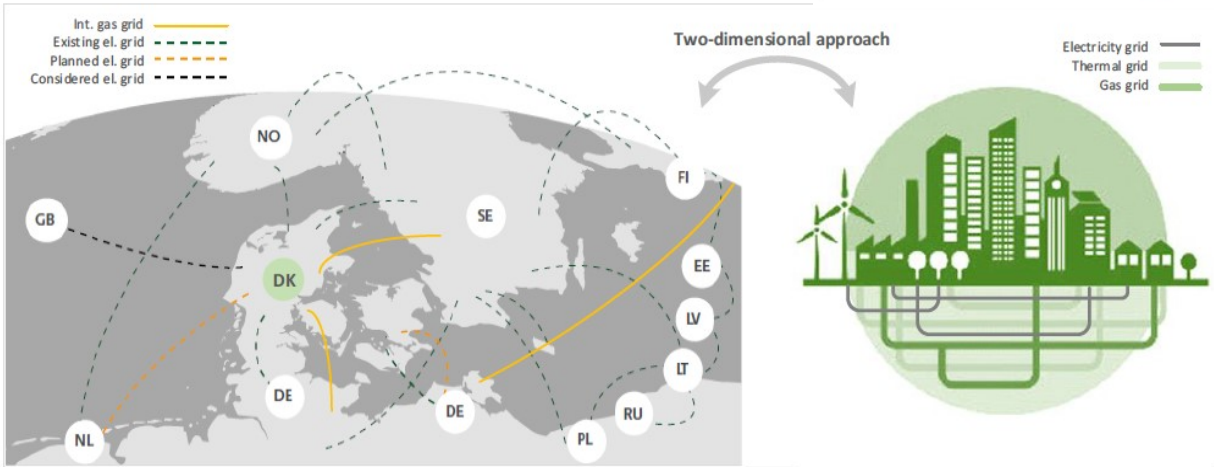
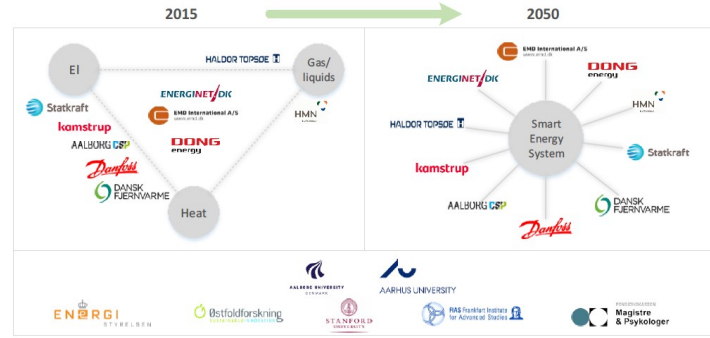
# „Energiewende“ : kickoff to the second half

Danmarks Innovationsfond Grand Solutions  
(04.2017-03.2022, 2.3 M€)

## RE-Invest

Renewable Energy Investment Strategies

– a 2dim interconnectivity approach



Aalborg U  
+  
Aarhus U

Figure 1. RE-Invest will combine the Smart Energy Systems cross-sectoral approach (right side) at Aalborg University with the cross-border approach (left side) and tools developed by Aarhus University at the European scale. This will lead to a **novel two-dimensional interconnectivity approach** for the design of robust and cost-effective investment strategies towards a sustainable energy system.

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# Next steps



- include: biomass, heat savings, industry sector, ...
- transition pathways 2020 à 2050
- impact of climate change
- large à small scale modelling
- quantitative tech+econ+soc+pol consulting

**iDimate** (AU ENV + ENG)

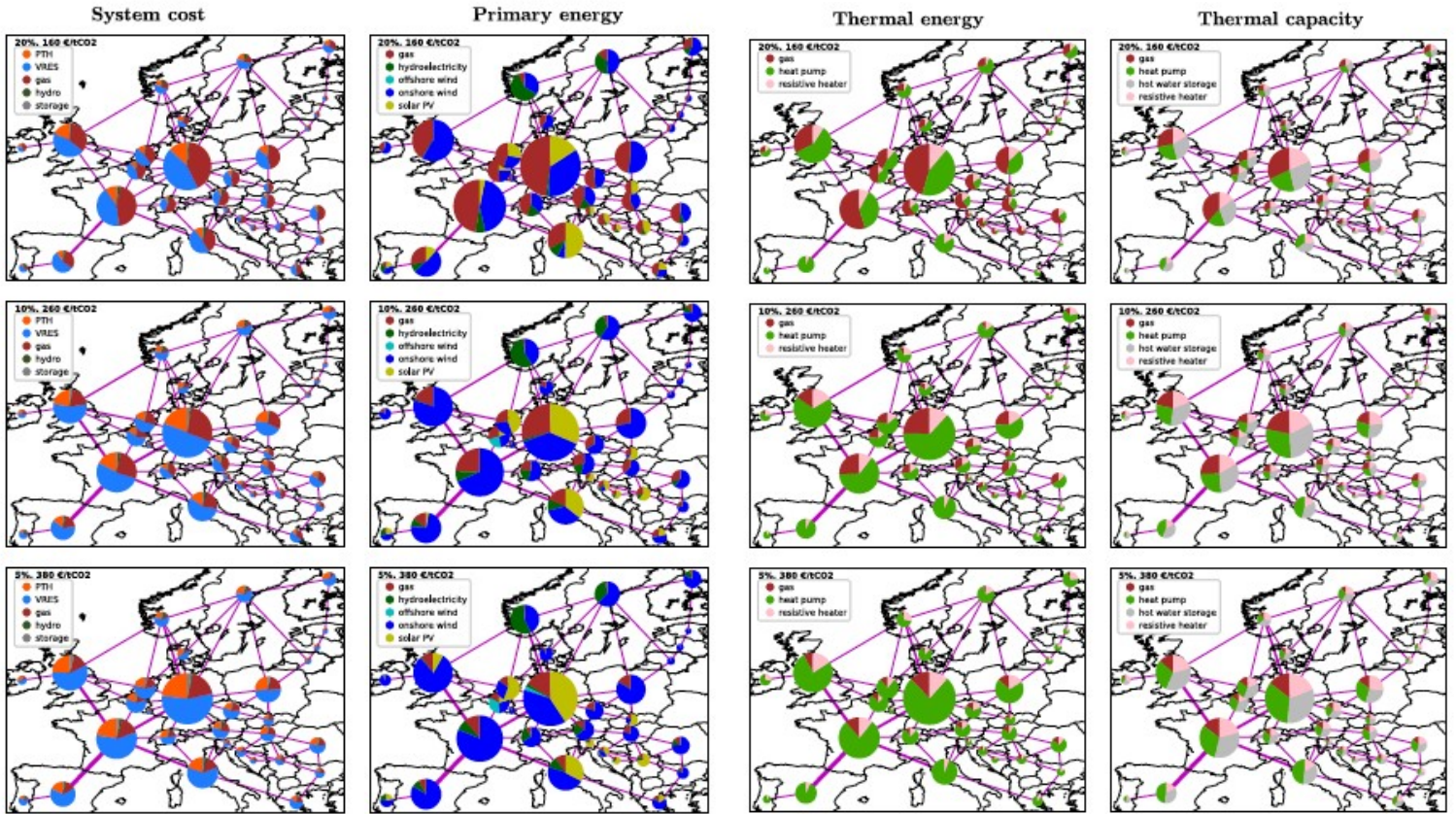
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# Results



# Results

Transmission volume <sup>b</sup> Emission level	Optimal volume			Todays volume		
	20%	10%	5%	20%	10%	5%
CO <sub>2</sub> price	160	260	380	200	320	580
Gross penetration	0.46	0.57	0.64	0.5	0.64	0.7
Gross wind/solar	0.77	0.8	0.8	0.73	0.74	0.79
System cost incl. CO <sub>2</sub> tax	348	378	397	380	417	456
System cost excl. CO <sub>2</sub> tax	277	320	355	291	346	391
LCOE incl. CO <sub>2</sub> tax	54.3	58.9	61.9	59.2	64.9	71.1
LCOE excl. CO <sub>2</sub> tax	43.2	49.8	55.4	45.4	53.9	60.9
Onshore wind	1,090	1,406	1,567	1,126	1,428	1,591
Offshore wind	0	10	21	5	33	88
Solar PV	542	616	719	703	902	812
Resistive heater	307	389	464	434	581	673
Heat pump	69	113	148	67	103	143
Gas boiler	567	469	332	512	399	300
OCGT	0	0	0	17	1	0
CHP	363	243	165	464	336	268
Battery storage	9	10	0	145	180	143
Hydrogen storage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hot water tank	7,768	27,823	91,796	17,232	57,818	156,753
Transmission volume	141	176	196	32	32	32