

Developing the UK Energy System Energy System Modelling Environment (ESME)

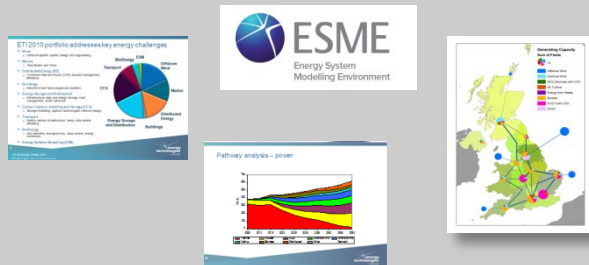
Jo Coleman, Deputy Strategy Director



ETI - Addressing 2020 and 2050 energy challenges by...

Setting strategic direction

World-class ETI capability in energy system modelling and strategic analysis



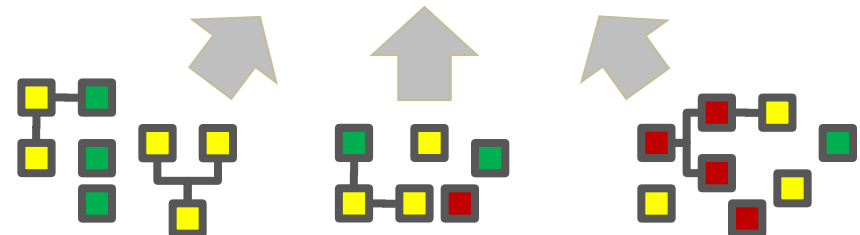
Focused on the integrated UK energy system – power, heat, transport and associated infrastructure

Which energy technologies do we need and when?

Creating commercial confidence

Viable commercial operation

ETI Delivery of engineering demonstrations of innovative low carbon energy systems



Innovative technologies, sub-systems and information

What might the UK energy system look like in 2050...

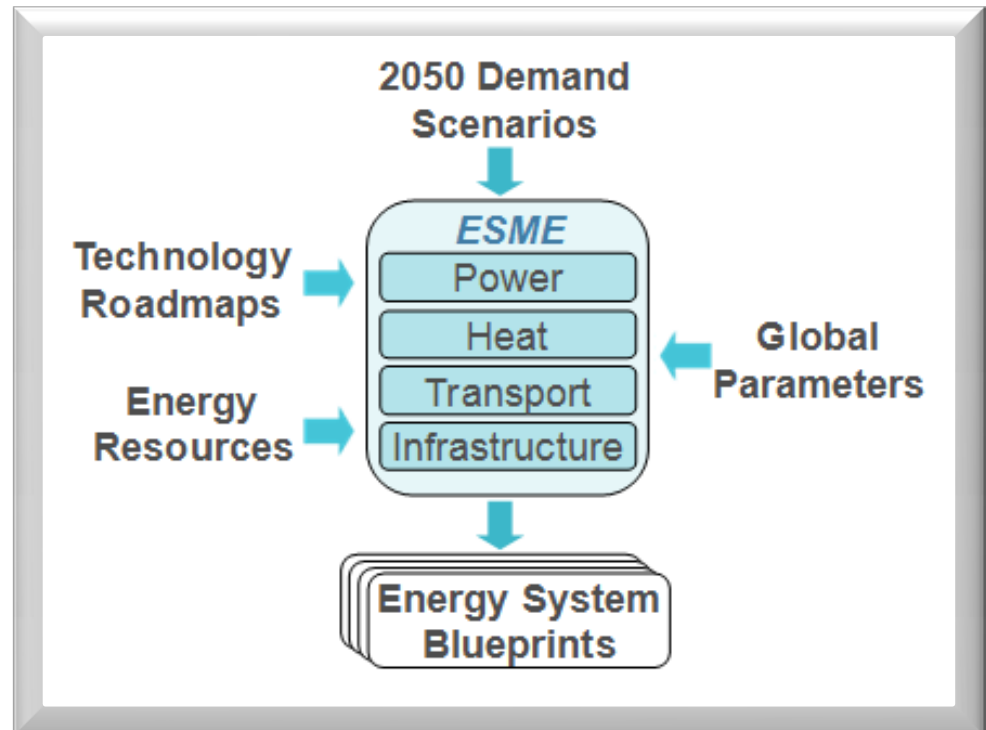
- Decided by global developments – not just UK events, decisions and policy
 - UK and global economy
 - Industry and technology developments
 - UK demand changes – scale and segmentation
 - Global socio-political events
 - ...
- The future is uncertain and we need energy system designs that allow for this



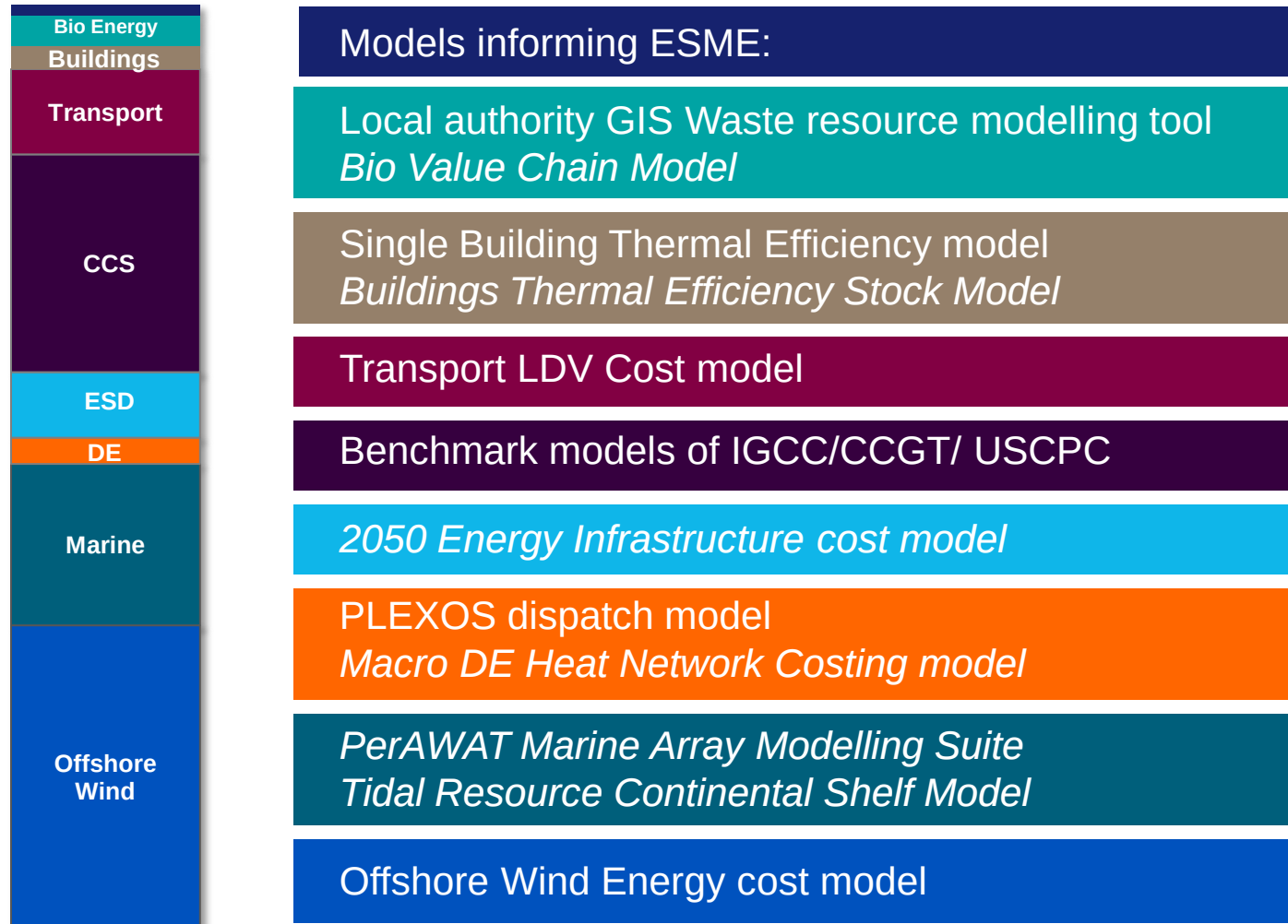
Energy System Modelling Environment

A national energy system design tool; integrating power, heat, transport, industry and infrastructure

- Addressing the energy trilemma
 - Affordable, secure, sustainable
- Distinctive modelling approach
 - Least cost optimisation (policy neutral)
 - Probabilistic treatment of uncertainties
 - Includes temporal variations
 - Considers geographic factors
- Internationally peer reviewed
- Informed by ETI members, advisors and ongoing ETI projects



ESME integrates knowledge from across ETI programme areas



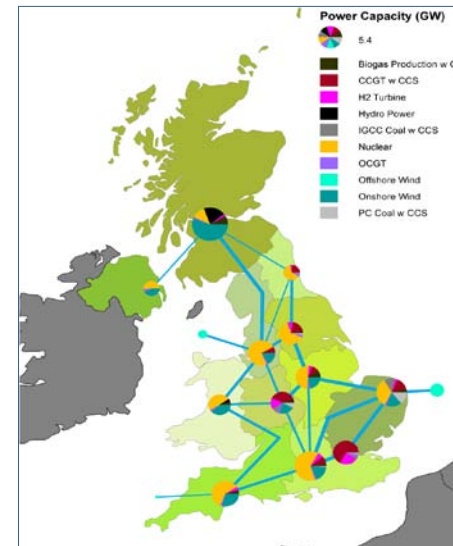
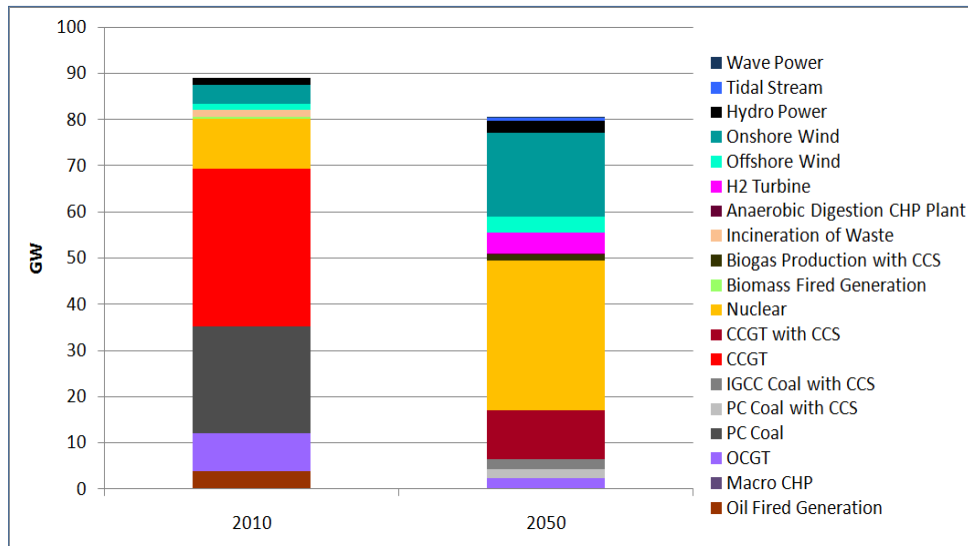
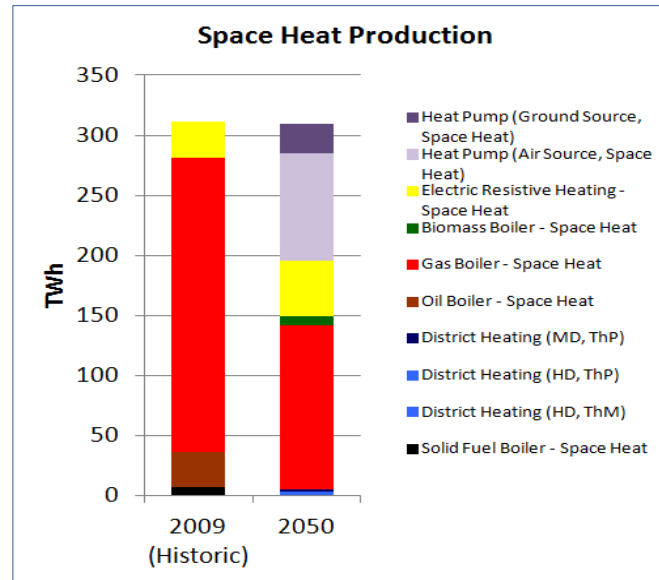
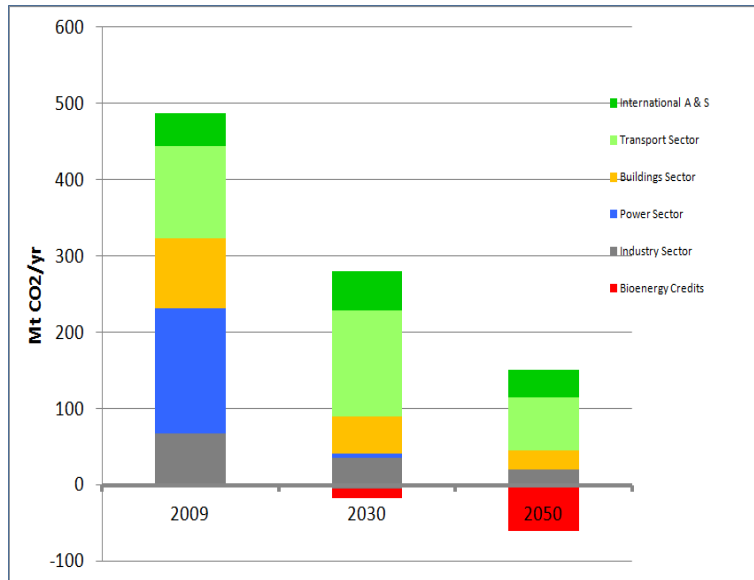
ETI Members are using ESME and exploring ways to leverage further



- Underpinning business strategy and technology development choices
- Informing UK Govt policy
 - Renewable Energy Review
 - Technology Investment Needs Assessment's
 - The Carbon Plan
 - Bioenergy Strategy
- Individual Members are developing own versions for specific countries of interest

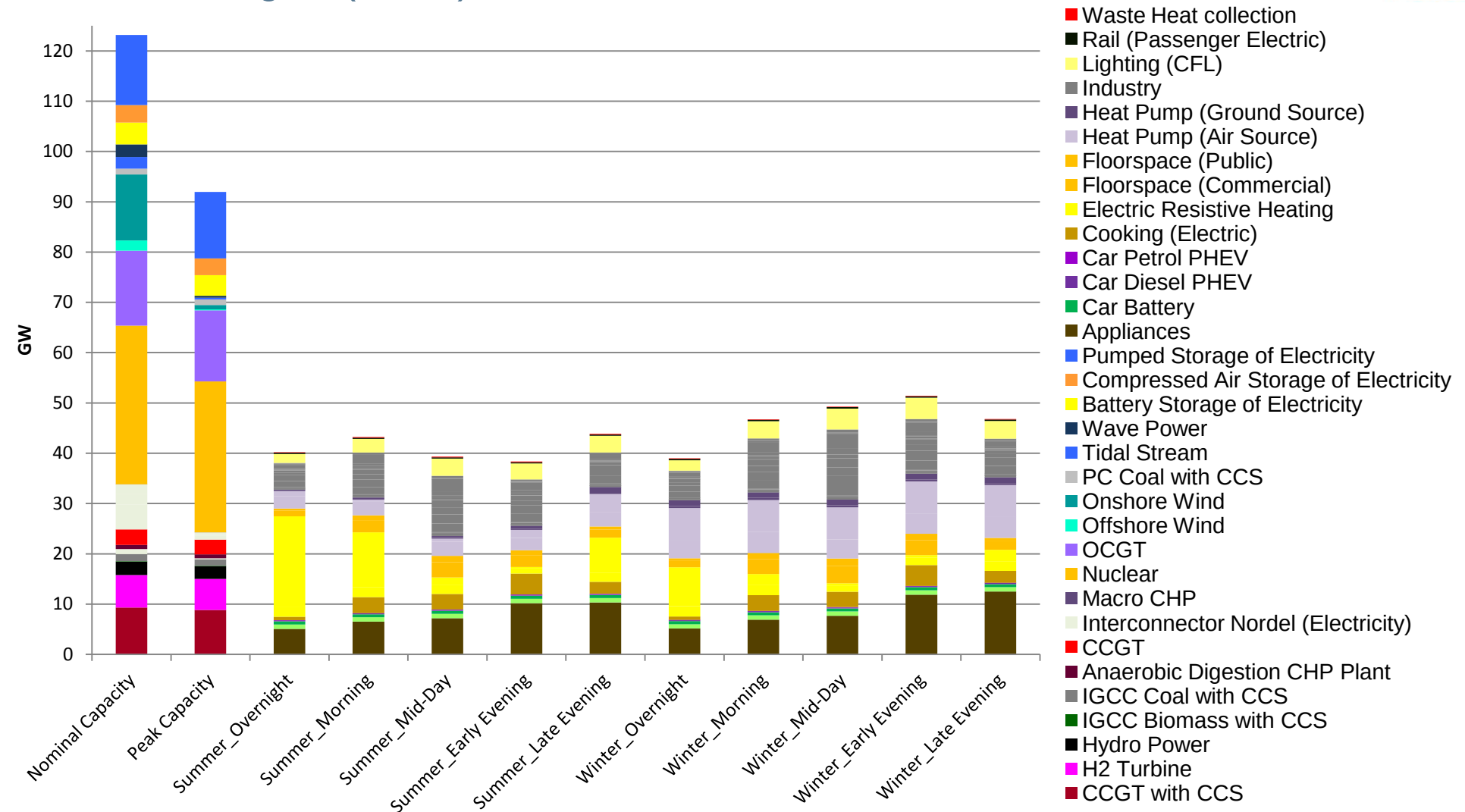


Typical ESME Outputs



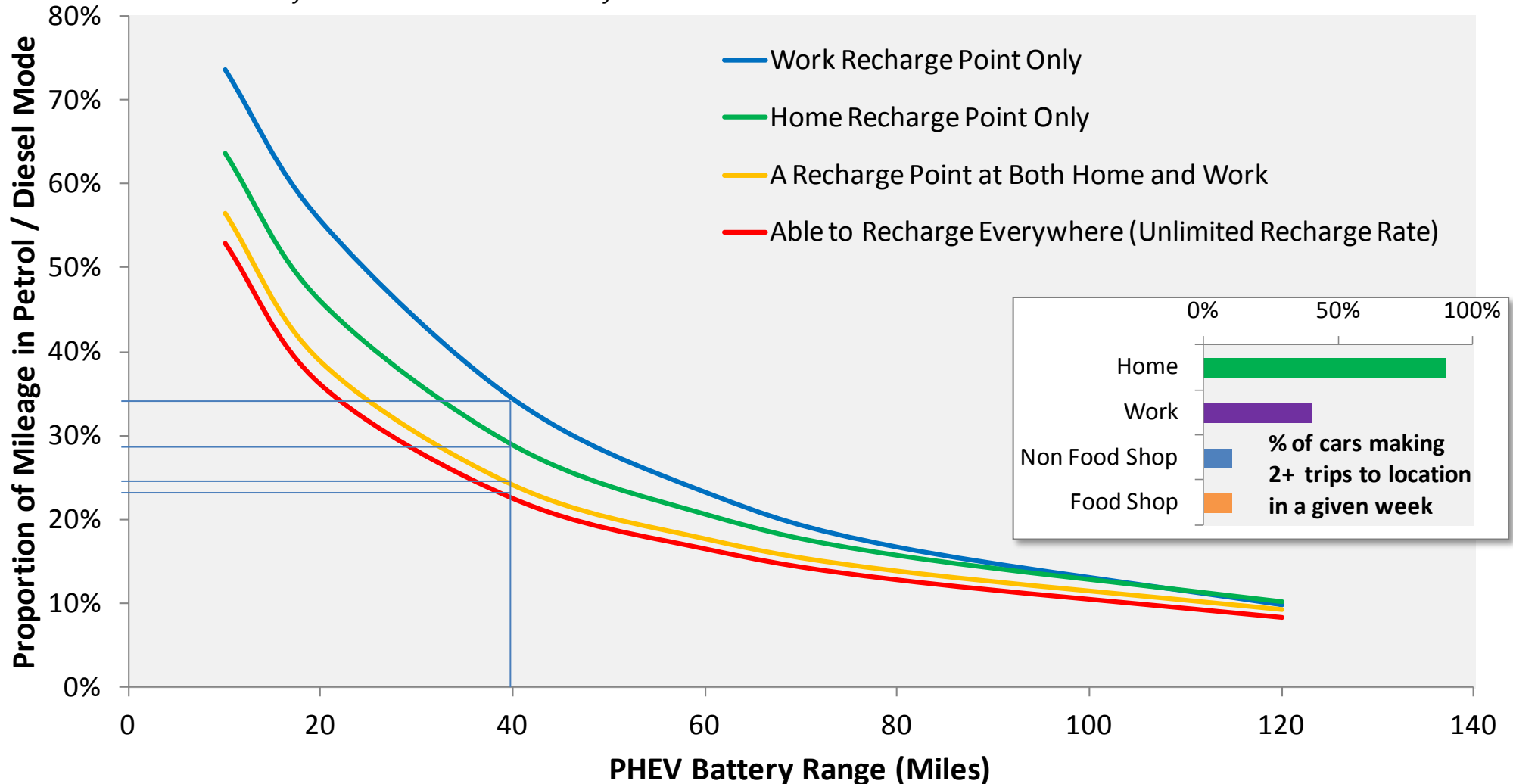
New Peak Energy Model: Electricity

Peak Reserve Margin vs Typical Demand by Technologies (mean)



Electric Vehicles - Home is the best recharge point location; duplicate or public recharge points add little

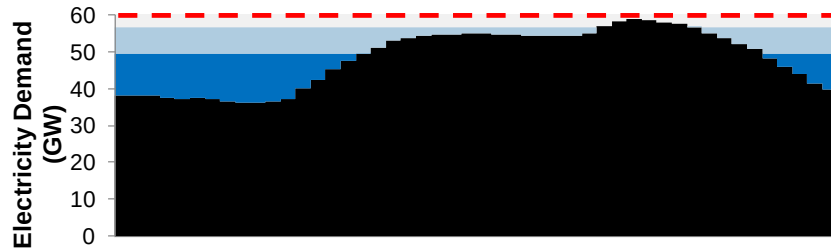
Source: ETI analysis of DfT National Travel Survey



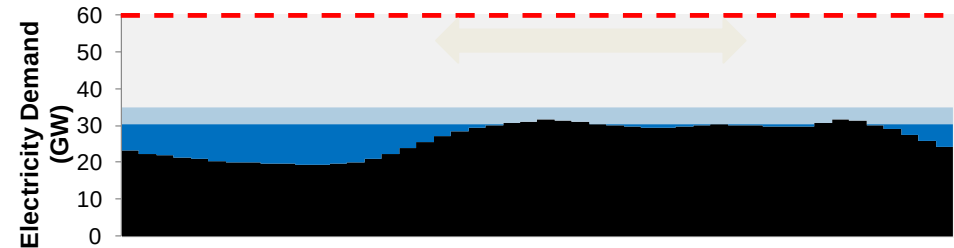
Dynamic demand control will be needed to fit vehicle recharging around variable national electricity demand

Design target: (1) don't add new peaks; and (2) improve system efficiency by levelling demand

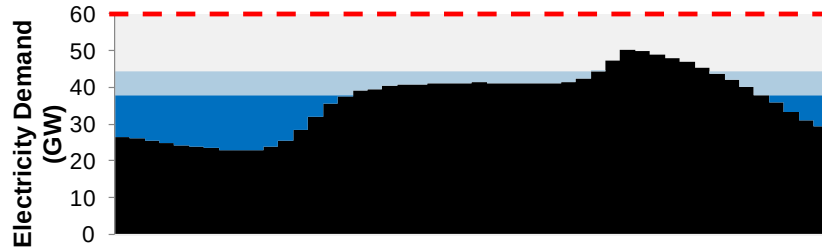
Smallest Capacity Margin Day
[20 Dec 10]



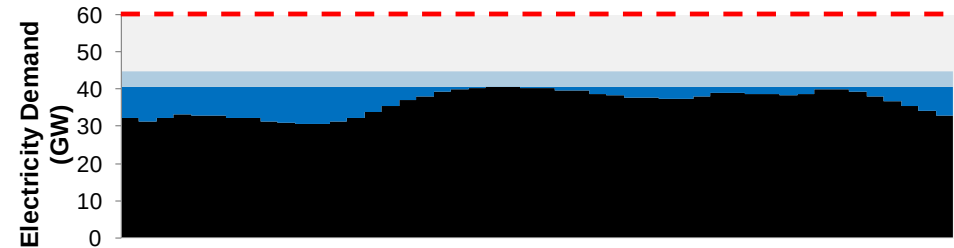
Largest Capacity Margin Day
[29 Aug 10]



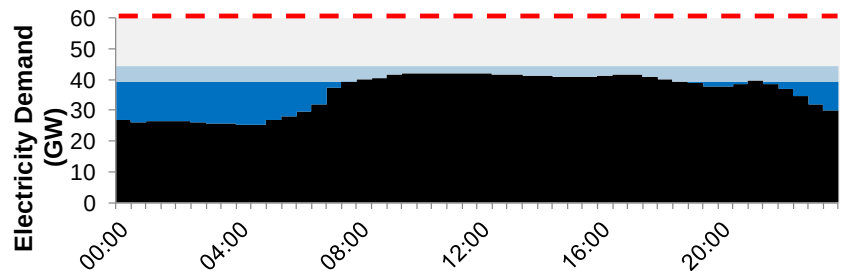
Maximum Peak to Trough Delta in Day
[02 Nov 09]



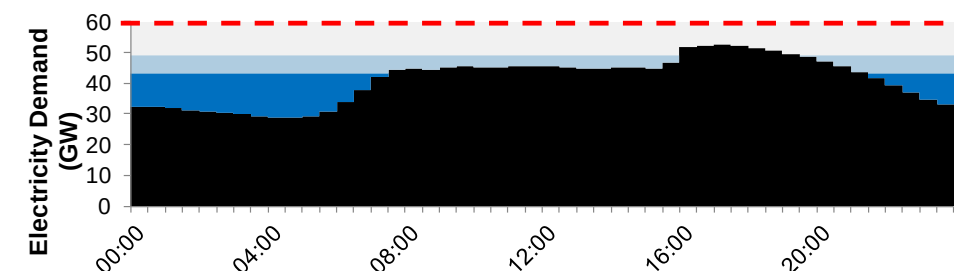
Minimum Peak to Trough Delta in Day
[12 Apr 08]



Maximum Morning Demand Delta Within 30 Mins
[06 May 08]



Maximum Afternoon Demand Delta Within 30 Mins
[07 Dec 11]



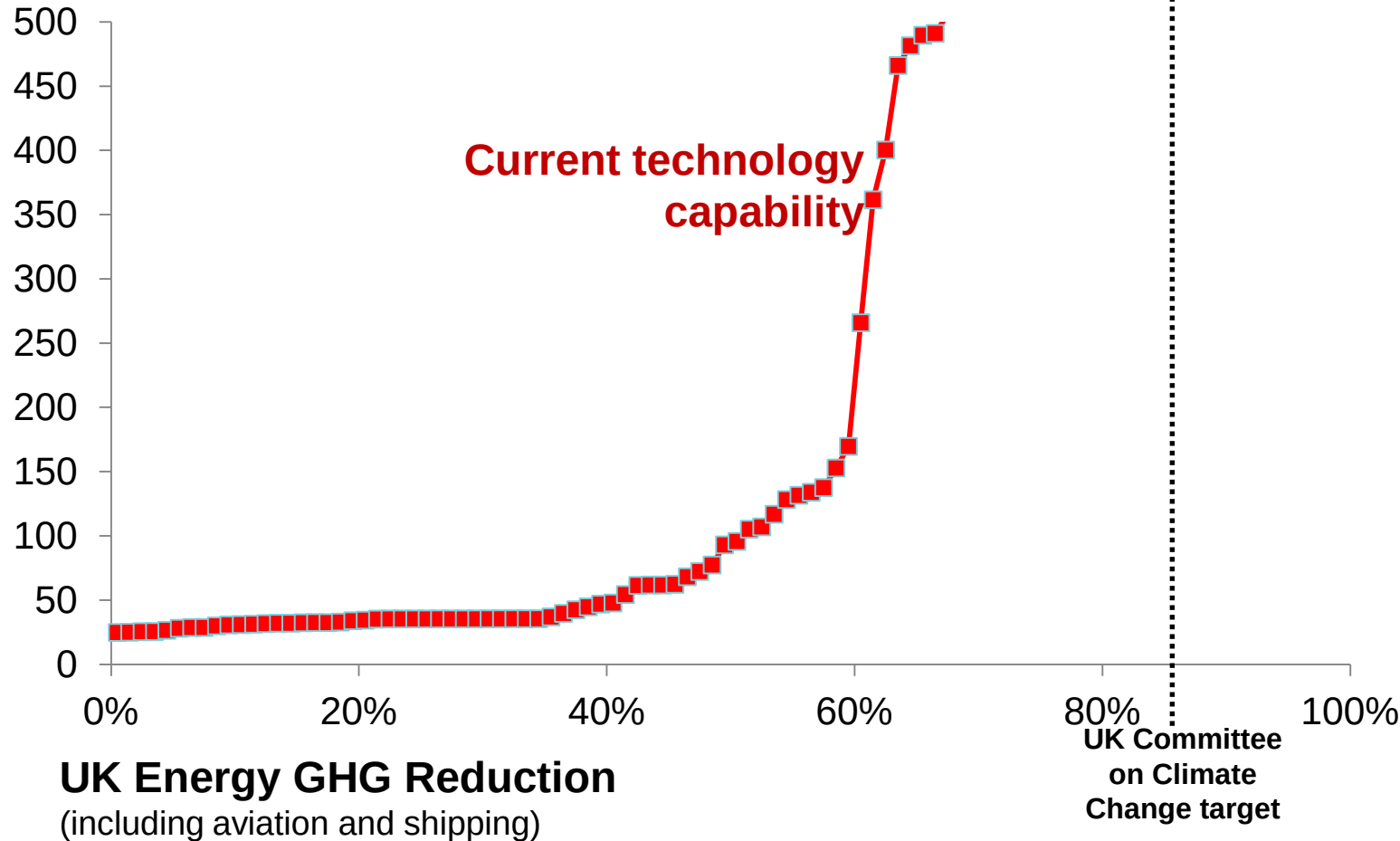
Existing Demand Profiles Minimum 'Ordinary' Peak EV Demand Day

Maximum 'Ordinary' Peak EV Demand Day

Source: ETI analysis of National Grid demand data [Jan 2008 to Dec 2011]

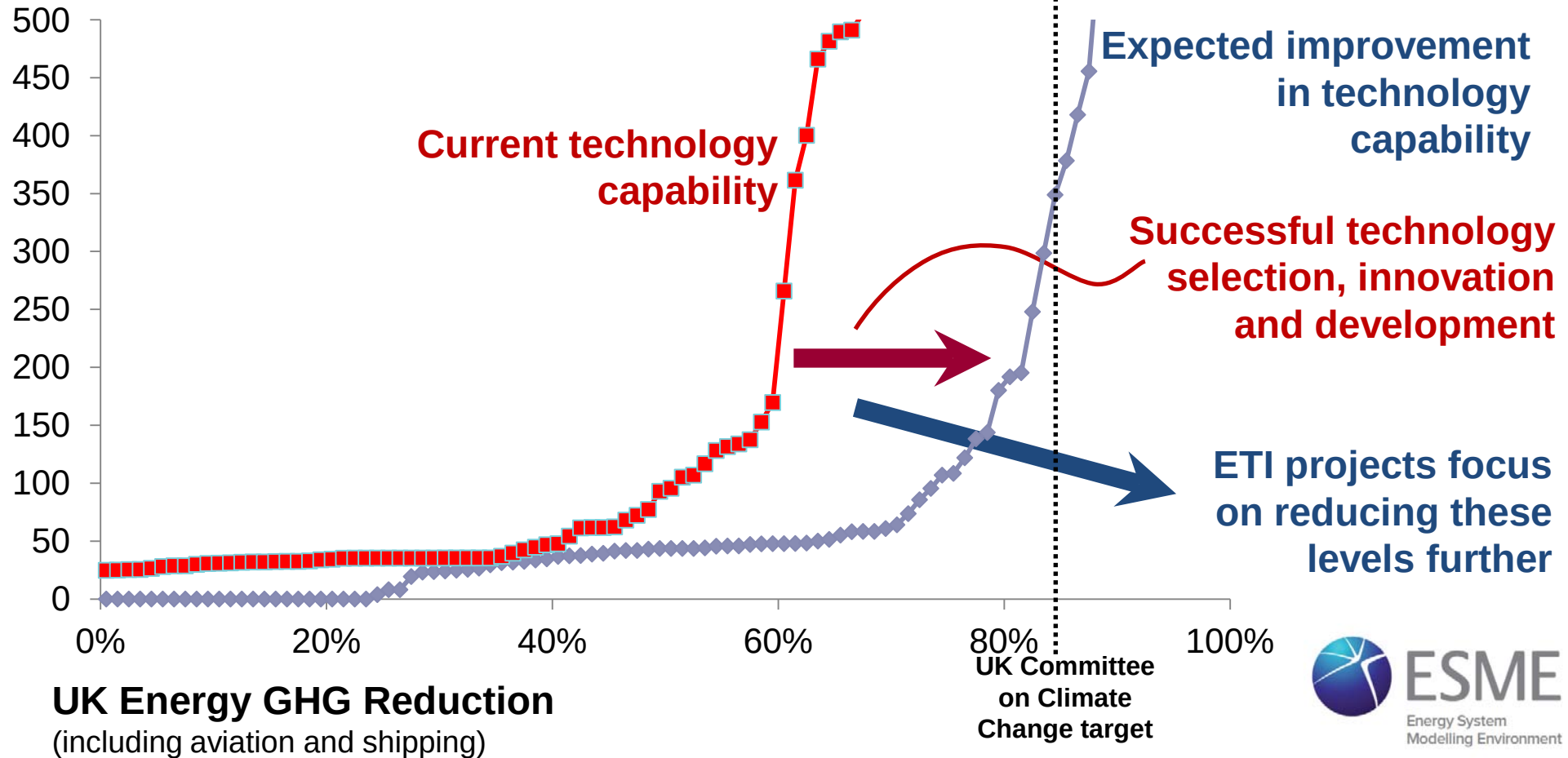
2050 CO₂ target is unaffordable with today's technologies

2050 marginal UK system cost
2010 £/Te CO₂



2050 abatement costs can be acceptable if...we **develop** and **apply** the optimum technologies

2050 marginal UK system cost
2010 £/Te CO₂



Potential implications and development priorities for the UK

Efficiency measures

Waste heat recovery, building insulation, and efficient vehicles make a contribution under all emission reduction scenarios.

ETI targeting through 'Smart', (including vehicle electrification infrastructure) and HDV projects

Nuclear

Mature technology and appears economic under most emission reduction scenarios - primarily an issue of deployment (planning / licensing, supply-chain, finance etc)

Cost impacts post-Fukushima need clarification – international approach needed

ETI contributed to Nuclear roadmap & TINA

CCS

A key technology lever given potential wide application in power, hydrogen and SNG (gas) production, and in industry sector

ETI investing in separation, storage and system design – for coal, gas and biomass, also hydrogen turbine limits

ETI developing business models and commercial frameworks to enable deployment

Bioenergy

Major potential for negative emissions via CCS through a range of conversion routes – H₂, SNG, process heat

ETI investing in science, logistics and value models

Offshore Renewables

Offshore Wind is the marginal power technology and an important hedging option

ETI developing over £30m in next generation, low cost, deepwater platform and turbine demonstrations

ETI developing marine modelling tools and technology

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