

# Session 2: IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre



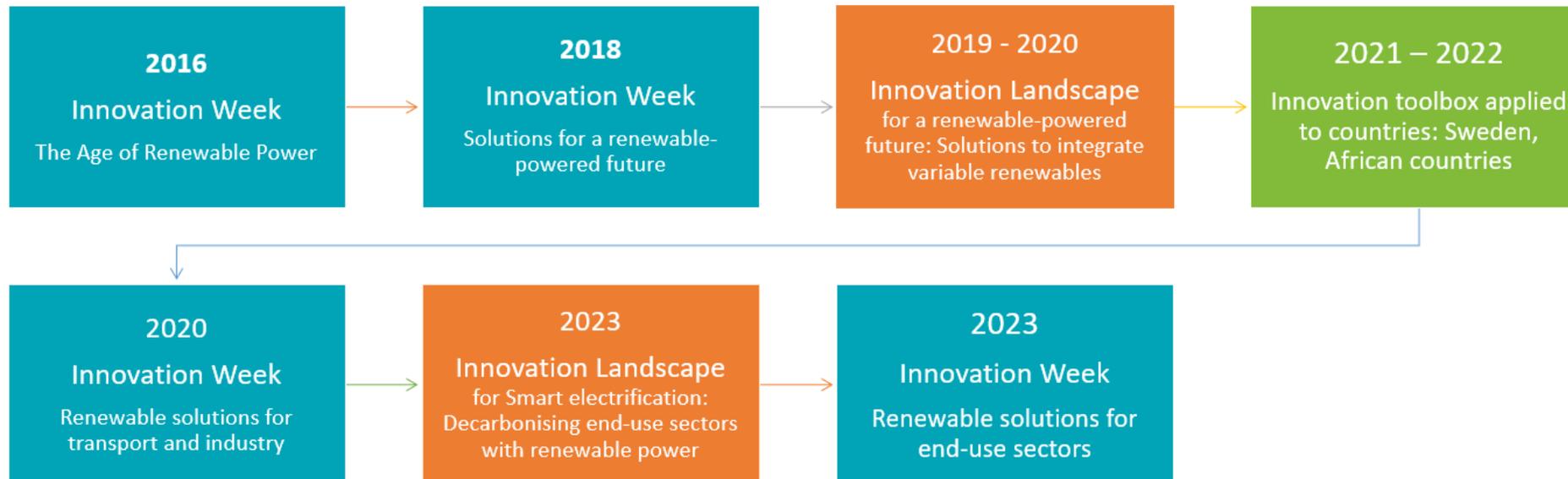
# IRENA Innovation

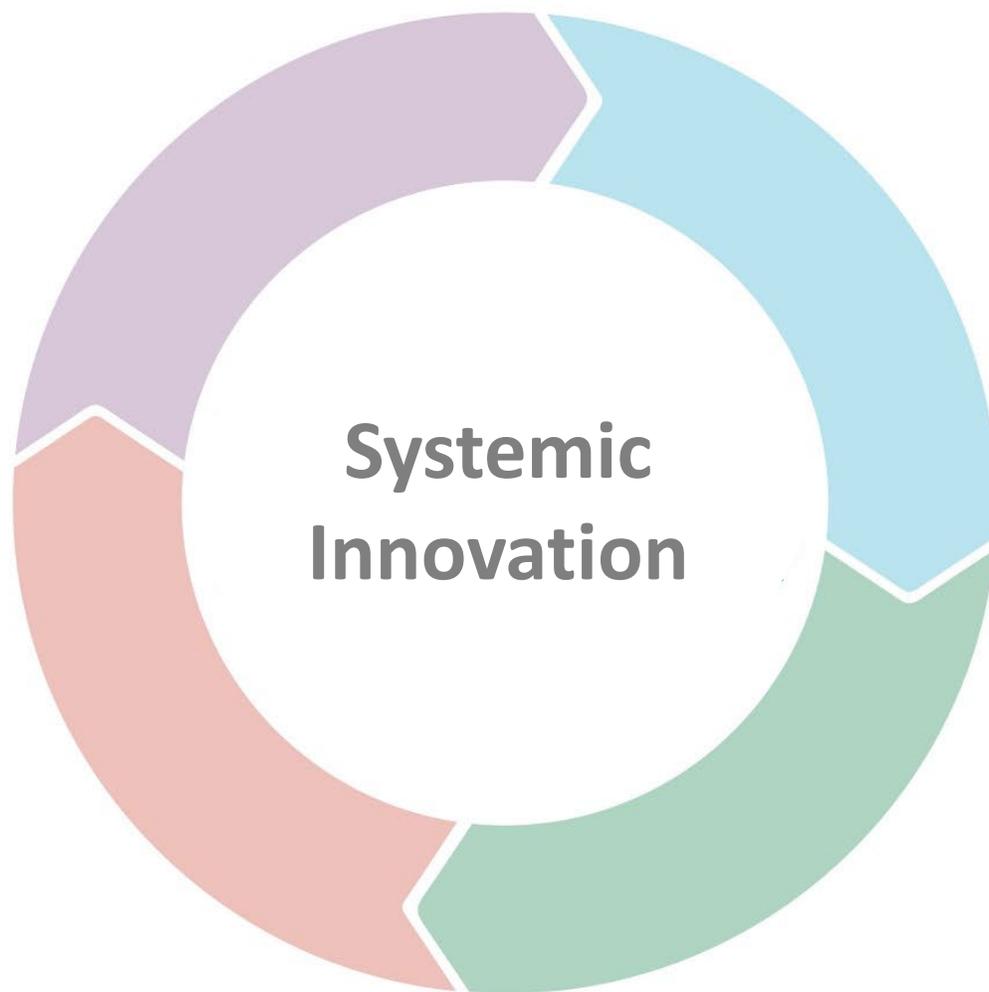


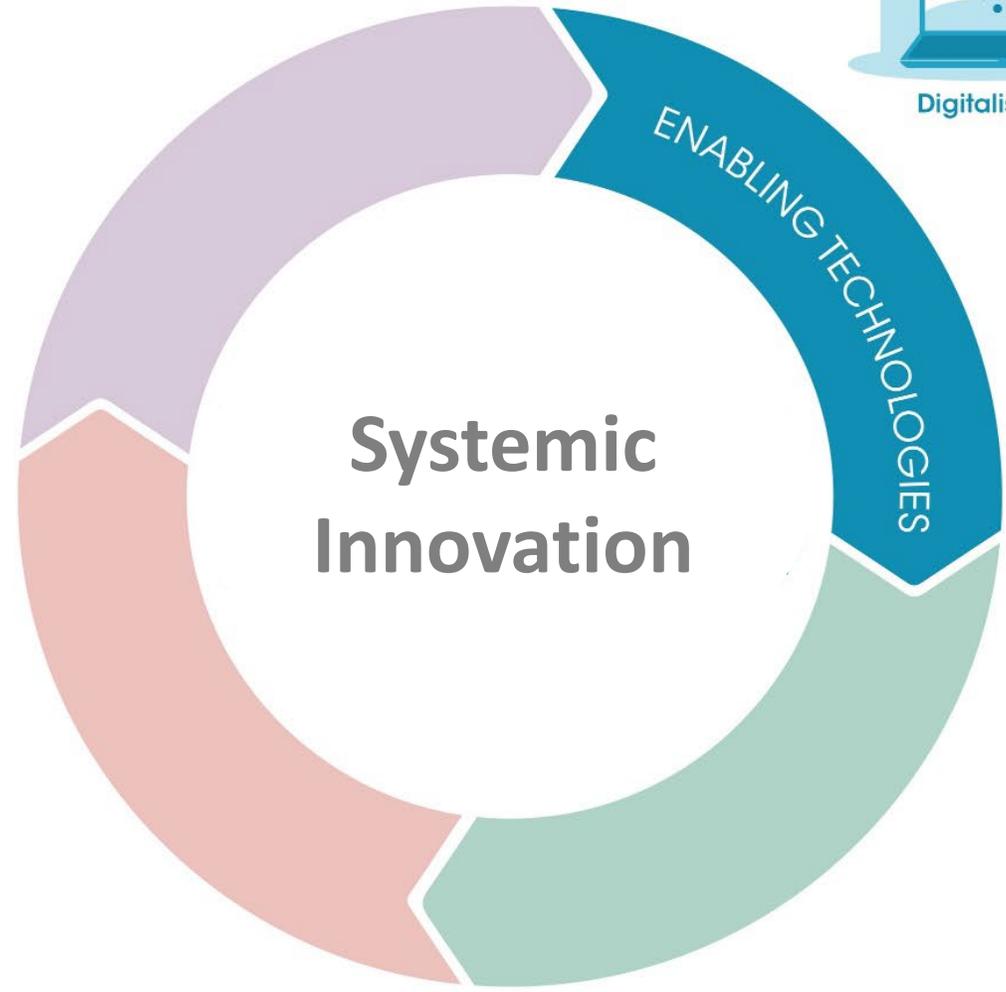
**IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre**

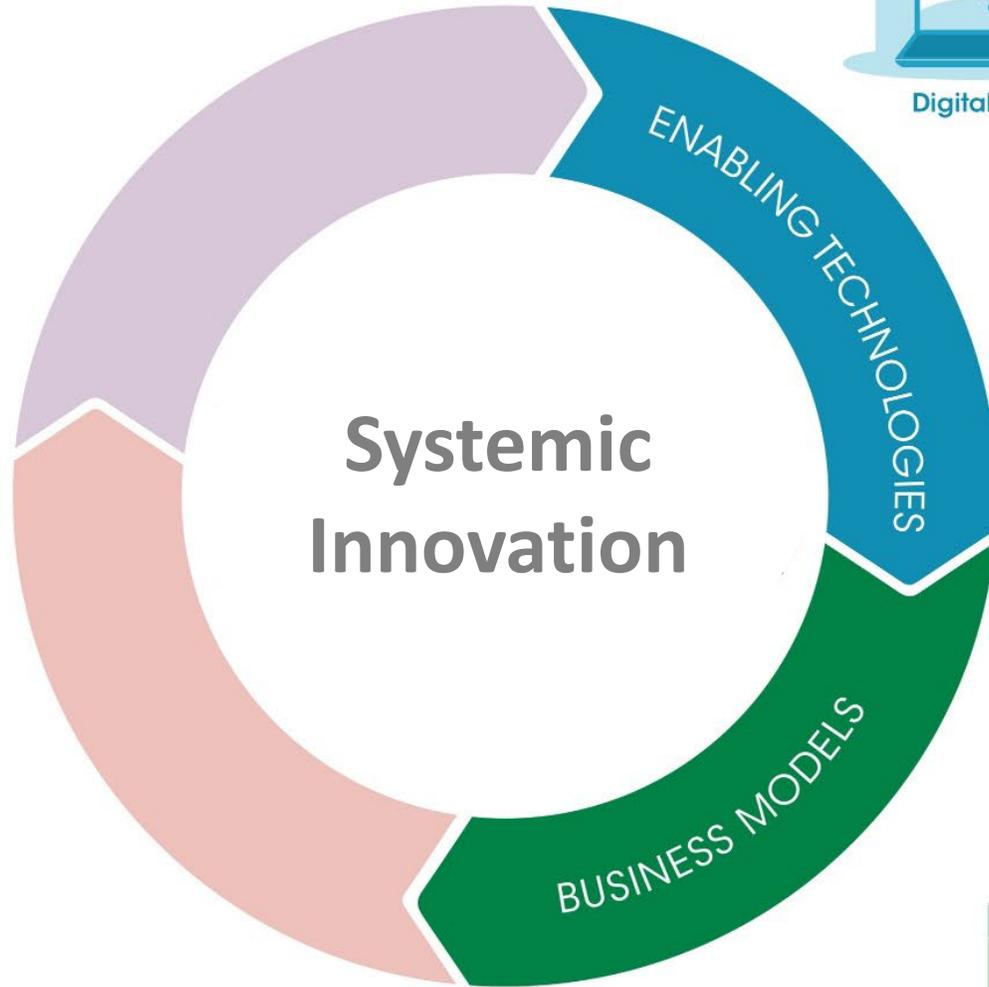
# IRENA Innovation flagship products

- Innovation landscapes
- Innovation weeks

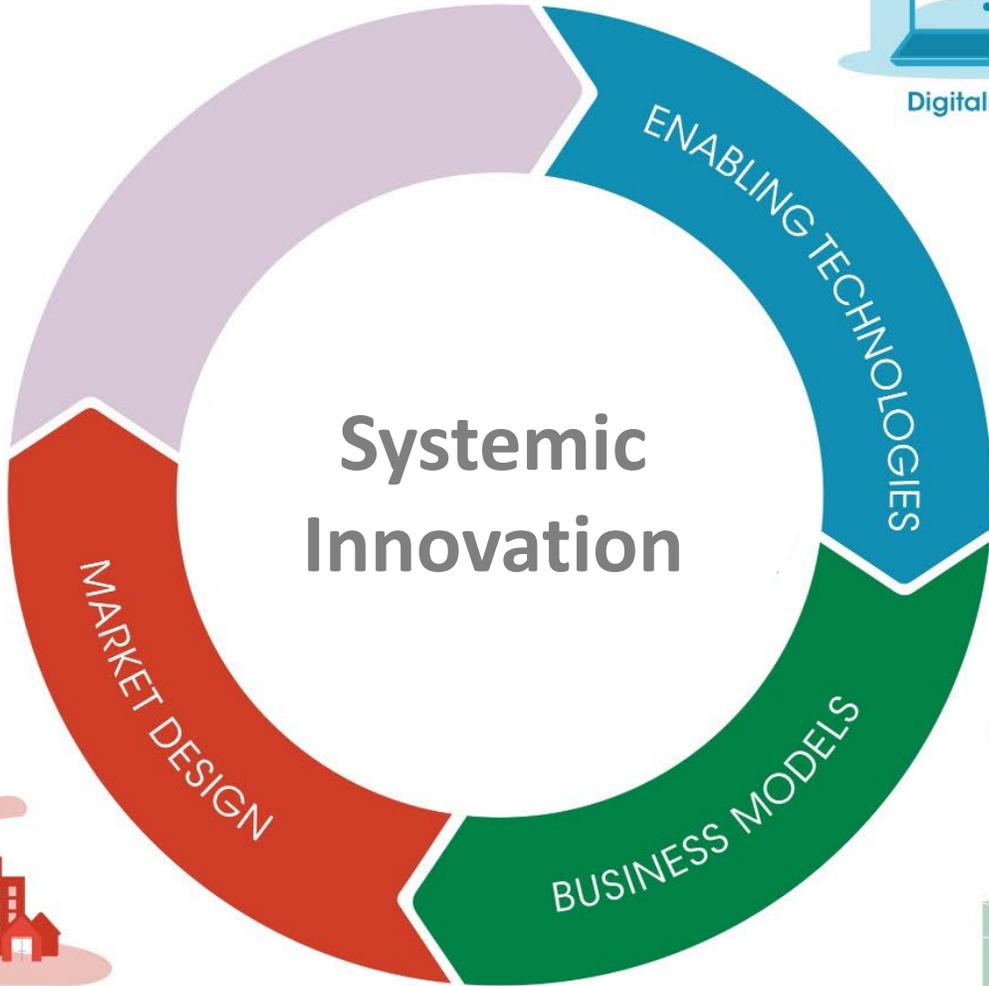




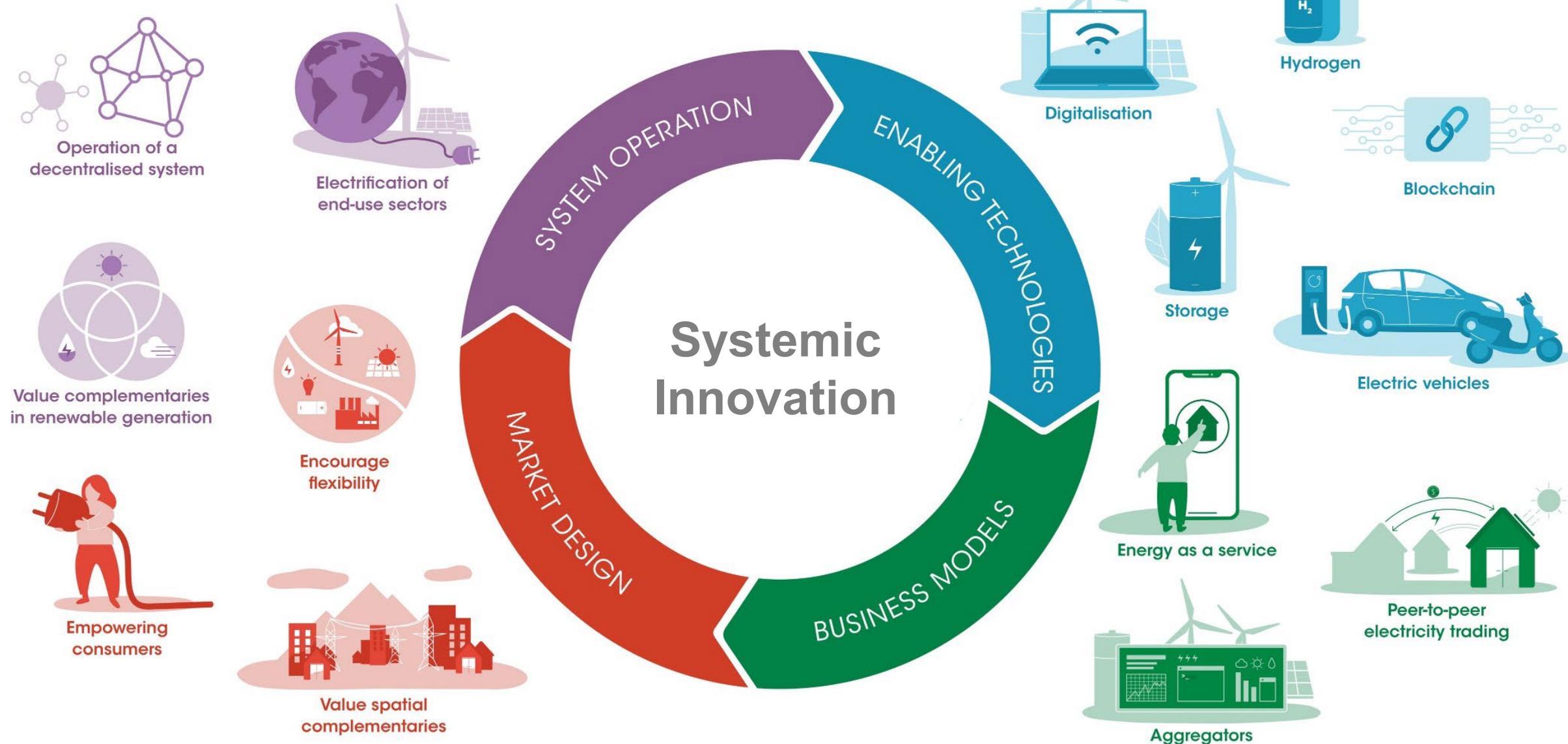




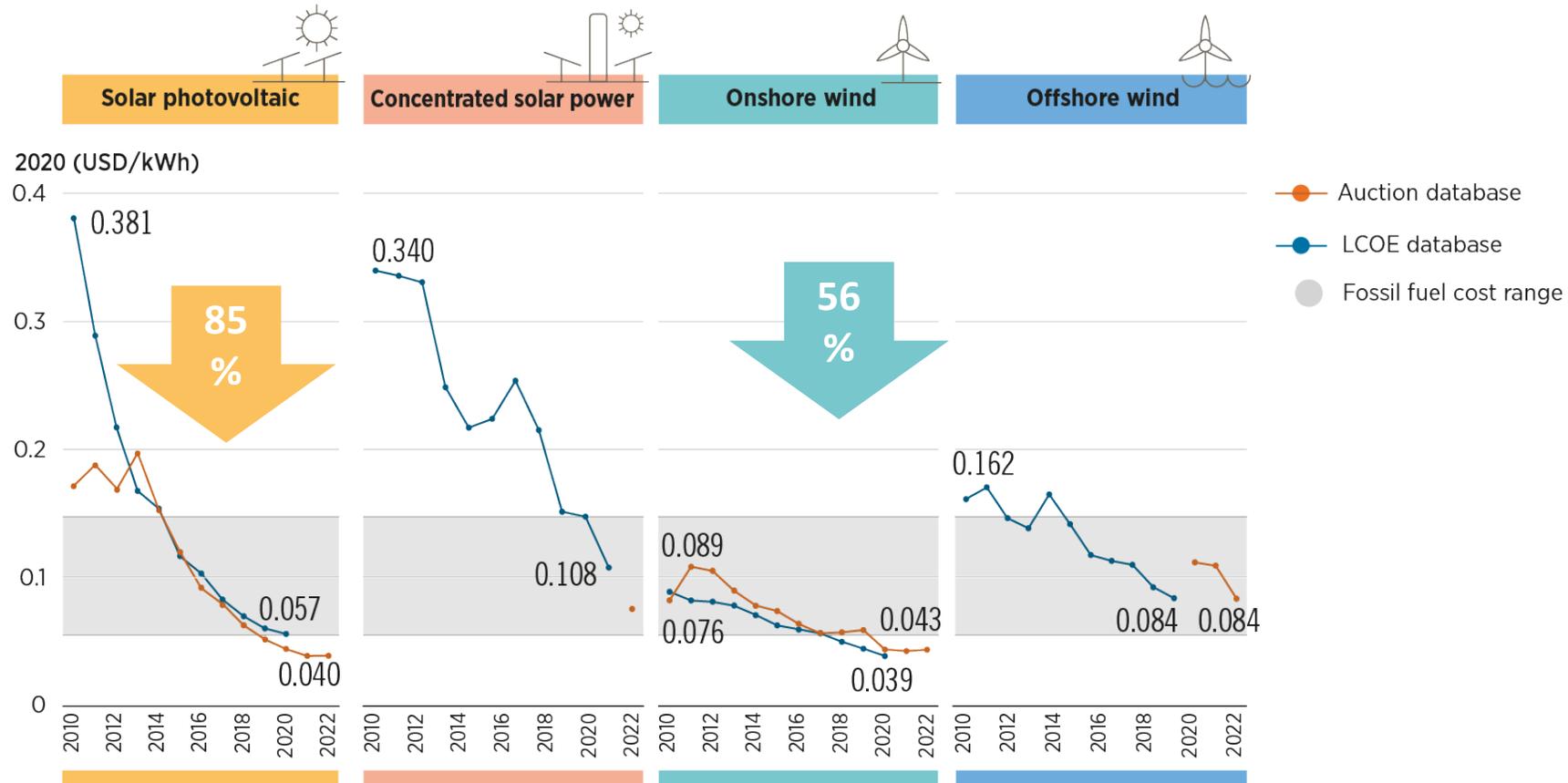
# Systemic Innovation



It is only by matching and leveraging synergies in innovations in all parts of the system and including all relevant actors and stakeholders that successful solutions can be implemented on the ground.



# Integrating high shares of renewables in power systems



In the last 10 years, the global weighted average levelised cost of electricity from

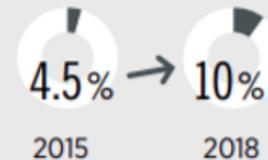
- utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) projects fell by 85%,
- concentrating solar power (CSP) by 68%;
- on-shore wind by 56%, and
- off-shore wind by 48%.

## Indicator

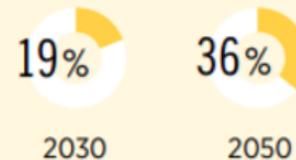


VRE share in generation (%)

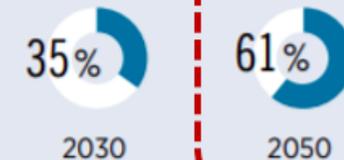
## Historical progress 2015-2018/2019



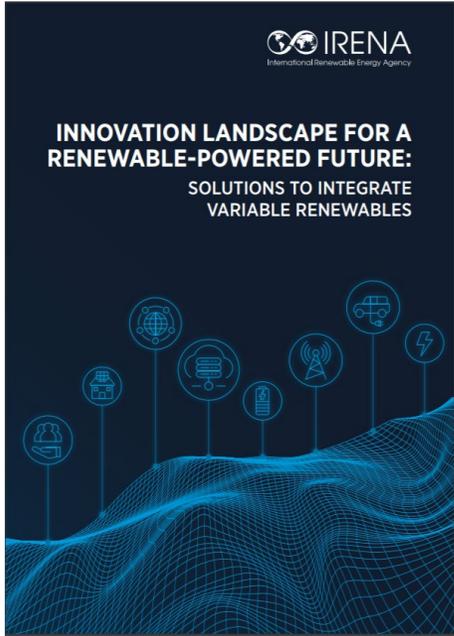
## Where we are heading (● PES/2030 and 2050)



## Where we need to be (● TES/2030 and 2050)



# 30 key innovations for wind and solar PV integration



[LINK](#)



## ● ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES

- 1 Utility-scale batteries
- 2 Behind-the-meter batteries
- 3 Electric-vehicle smart charging
- 4 Renewable power-to-heat
- 5 Renewable power-to-hydrogen
- 6 Internet of things
- 7 Artificial intelligence and big data
- 8 Blockchain
- 9 Renewable mini-grids
- 10 Supergrids
- 11 Flexibility in conventional power plants



## ● BUSINESS MODELS

- 12 Aggregators
- 13 Peer-to-peer electricity trading
- 14 Energy-as-a-service
- 15 Community-ownership models
- 16 Pay-as-you-go models



## ● MARKET DESIGN

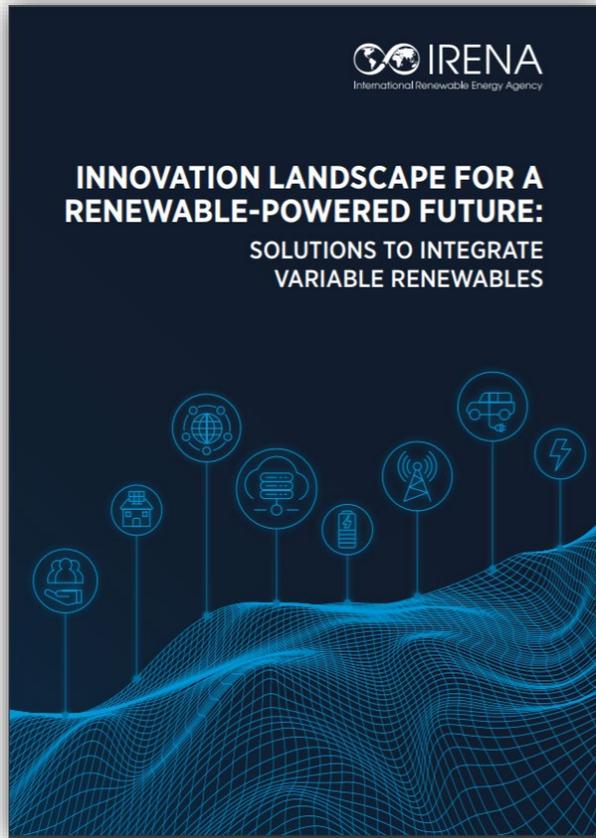
- 17 Increasing time granularity in electricity markets
- 18 Increasing space granularity in electricity markets
- 19 Innovative ancillary services
- 20 Re-designing capacity markets
- 21 Regional markets
- 22 Time-of-use tariffs
- 23 Market integration of distributed energy resources
- 24 Net billing schemes



## ● SYSTEM OPERATION

- 25 Future role of distribution system operators
- 26 Co-operation between transmission and distribution system operators
- 27 Advanced forecasting of variable renewable power generation
- 28 Innovative operation of pumped hydropower storage
- 29 Virtual power lines
- 30 Dynamic line rating

# IRENA Innovation Landscape (2019 – 2020)



<https://www.irena.org/publications/2019/Feb/Innovation-landscape-for-a-renewable-powered-future>

<https://www.irena.org/innovation/Toolbox>

## Innovation Toolbox



Rapidly integrating solar and wind power to cut emissions and meet key climate goals poses technical and economic challenges.

**Innovation Toolbox** offers **30 innovations** emerging across four key dimensions: enabling technologies, business models, market design and system operation.

These innovations can be mixed and matched as needed to create solutions. While the combinations could be endless, the Toolbox outlines **11 solutions** as examples of how to achieve system-wide synergies.

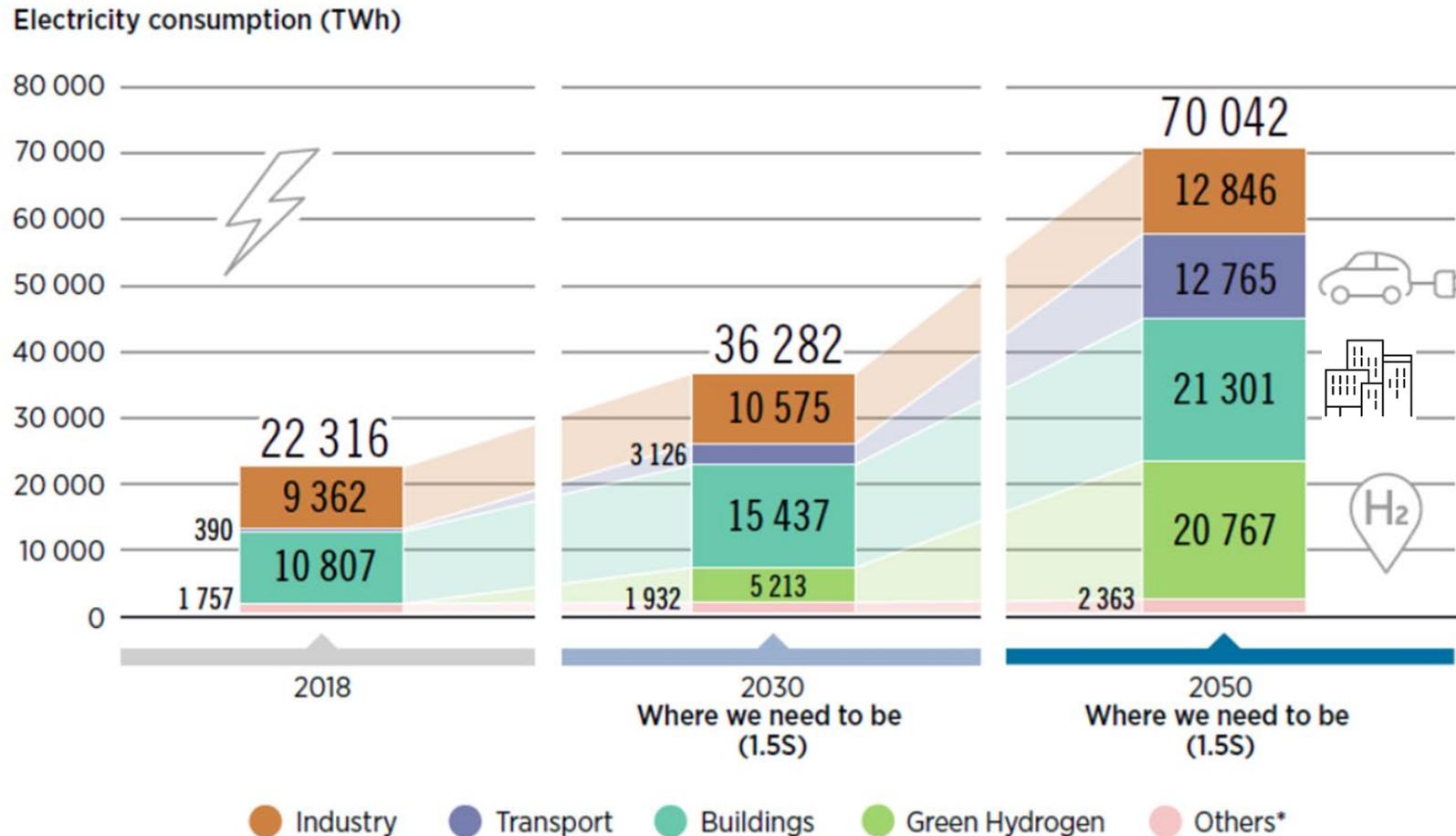
Explore the **Innovation Toolbox** based on your own technical, economic or societal requirements:

- < Select from the 30 innovations on the left to discover each in more detail.
- < Select a solution to see how different innovations can work together.

Access tutorial to learn how to use the Toolbox.

# Massive electrification requires a smart approach

Electricity consumption by sector, 2018, 2030 and 2050 (TWh/yr) in the 1.5°C Scenario



Smart electrification enables

- (1) power systems to accommodate new loads in a cost-efficient manner and creates
- (2) flexibility in power systems, which allows the integration of a larger share of renewables, making the power systems more robust and resilient.
- (3) For end uses, electrification is the most cost-effective solution for decarbonising these sectors.

# Innovation landscape for smart electrification

**TO BE LAUNCHED IN JUNE 2023**

- The toolbox includes **100 innovations** in technology, business models, market design and system planning and operation, that can play a role in transforming and decarbonising the energy use sector following smart electrification strategies



# IRENA INNOVATION WEEK 2023

Renewable solutions to decarbonise end-use sectors

25 – 28 September 2023 • Bonn, Germany

Innovation Week 2023 builds on previous editions IRENA Innovation Weeks in 2016 and 2018, and the virtual edition in 2020.

The discussions will focus on emerging solutions to decarbonise the transport, buildings and industry sectors, both via direct and indirect electrification.

- Aims to:
  - **Connect** industry experts and policy makers
  - **Showcase** emerging innovative solutions
  - **Inspire and inform** the energy transition

<https://innovationweek.irena.org/>



2018 event included over 80 expert speakers & 350 participants from over 70 countries.

2020 virtual event included over 100 expert speakers & 1600 participants from over 130 countries.

# Many other innovation knowledge products

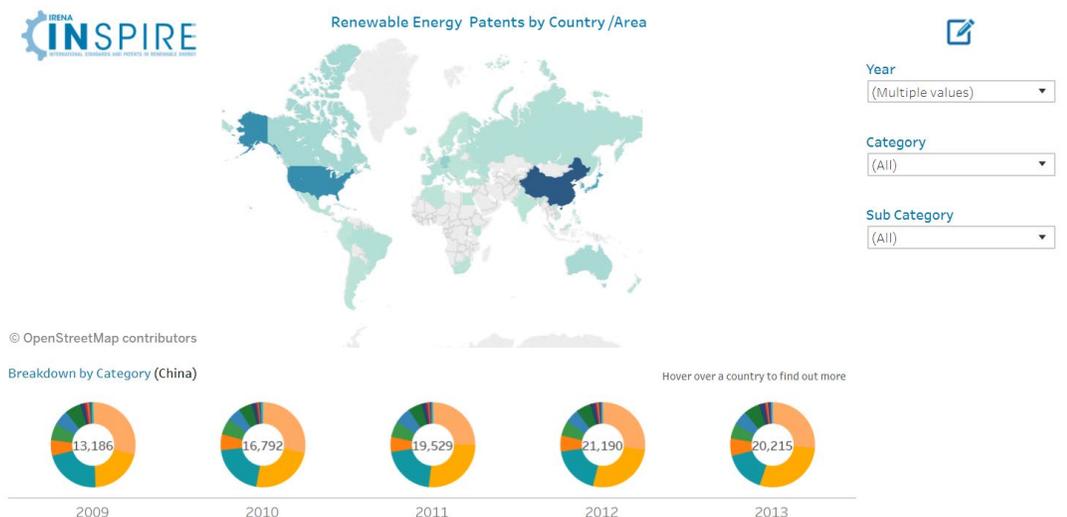
## Innovation Outlooks



## End-use applications

- Decarbonising industry sectors
- Decarbonising aviation and shipping
- Green gases and green hydrogen
- Critical materials

## The International Standards and Patents in Renewable Energy





# Technology and Infrastructure

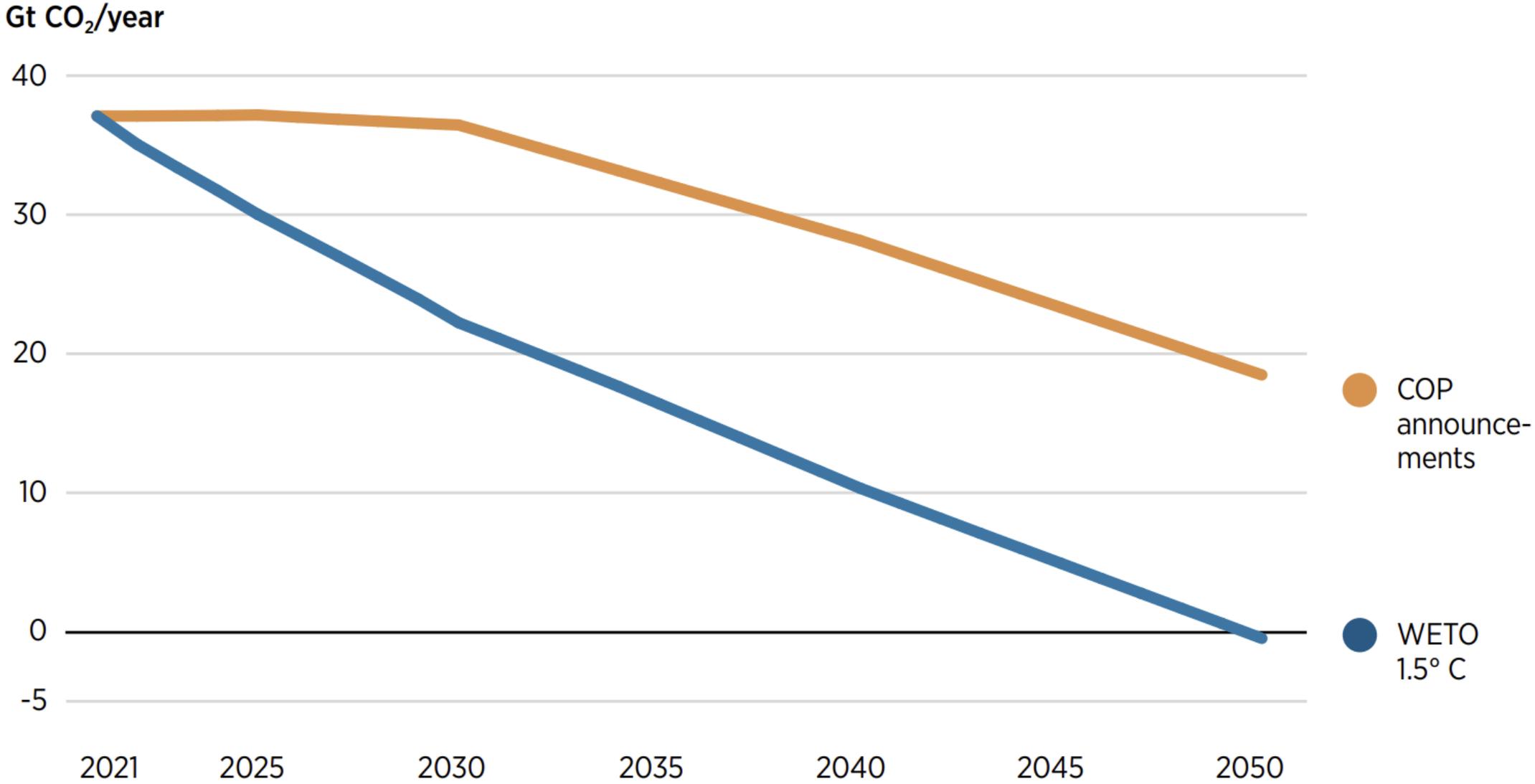
IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre



## **We aspire to be a catalyst for decarbonizing the energy infrastructure to achieve greater climate ambition**

The team assists energy and climate stakeholders in transforming the energy infrastructure across all energy subsectors to achieve net zero emissions, while balancing development goals and adapting to national contexts.

We collaborate with industry leaders to anticipate the impact of new technologies and aid in the planning, implementation, and scaling of the deployment of renewable energy technologies.



Assisting countries in developing and implementing mitigation and adaptation measures to **enhance NDCs, strengthen NDC implementation plans, and advance LT-LEDS** through:

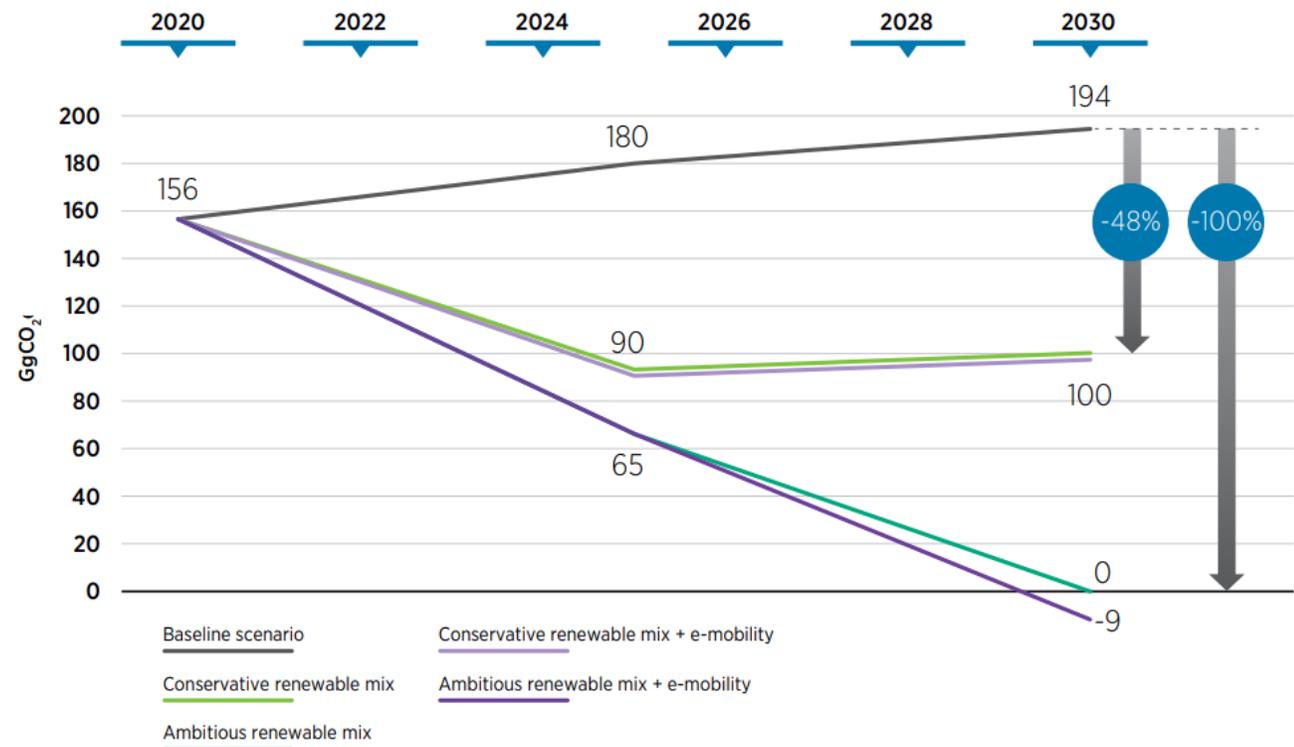
- Technical assessment of the performance, mitigation potential, associated costs, and adaptation co-benefits of renewable energy technologies and associated infrastructure in the power, transport, buildings and industry sub-sectors.
- Grid infrastructure assessment and integration of VRE
- Capacity building on renewable energy technologies and related infrastructure.





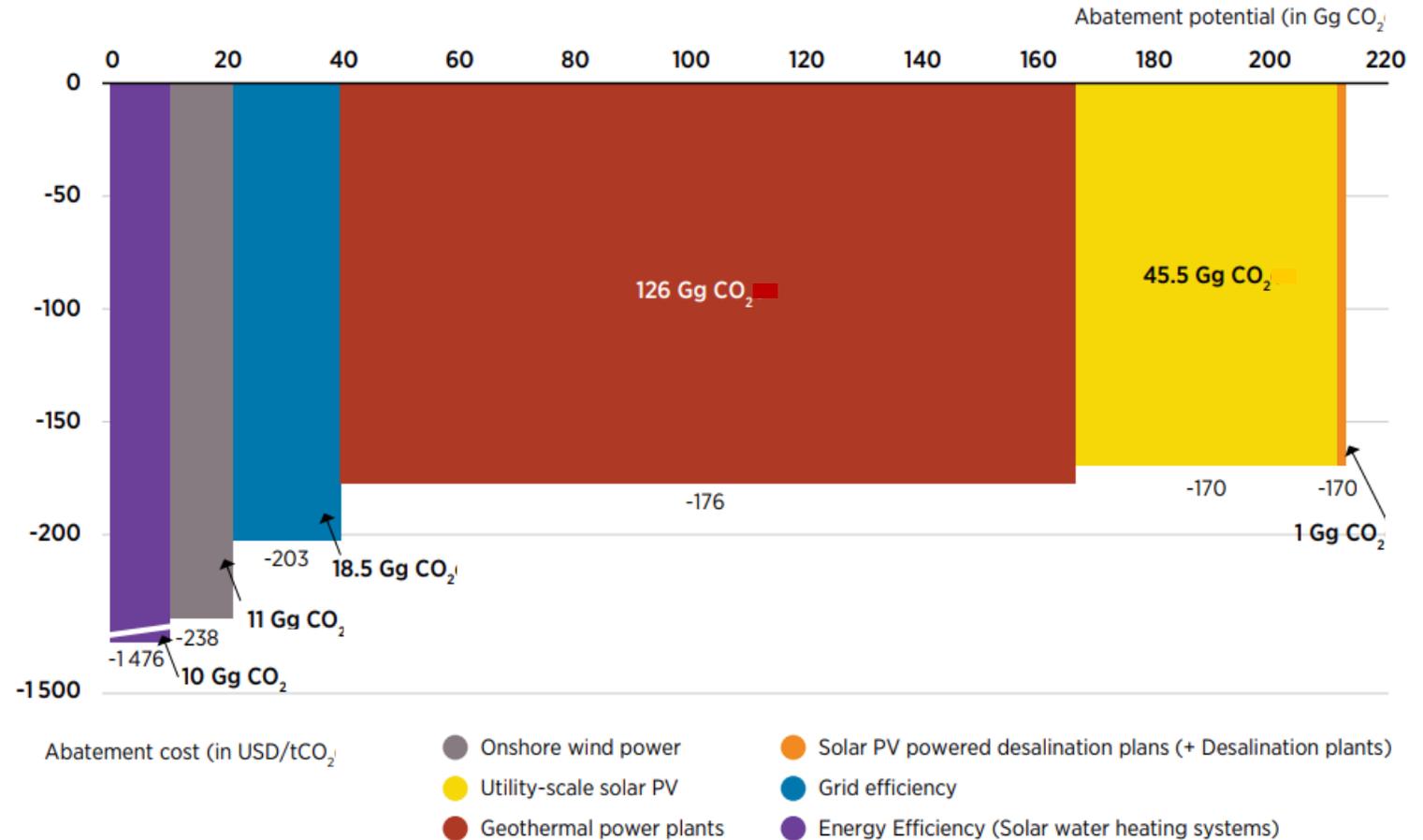
## Assessment of cost-effective mitigation options

Reduction in total GHG emissions estimated from the implementation of mitigation options in 2030 compared with a baseline scenario





Marginal abatement cost curves for power sector (2030)



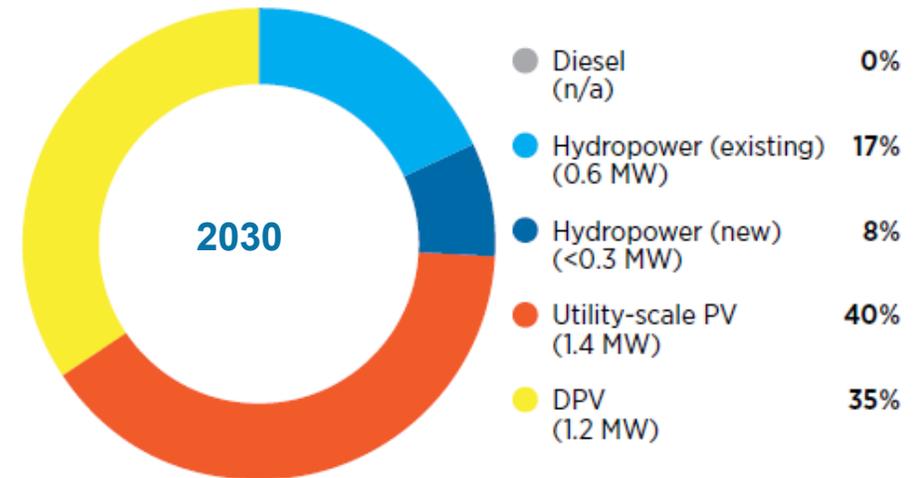
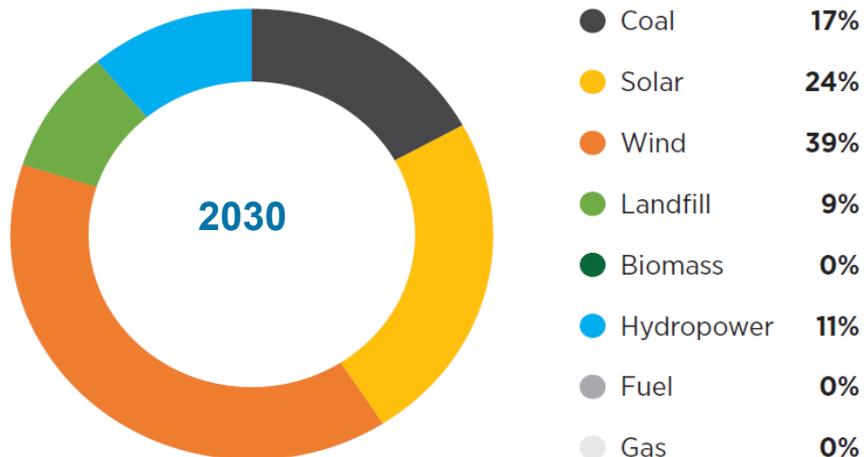
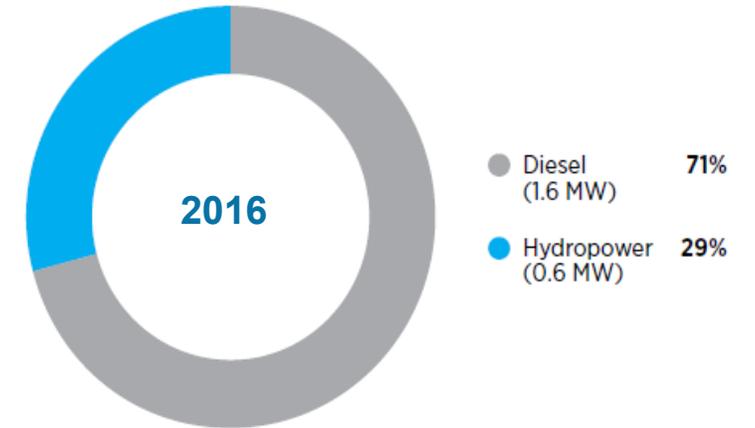
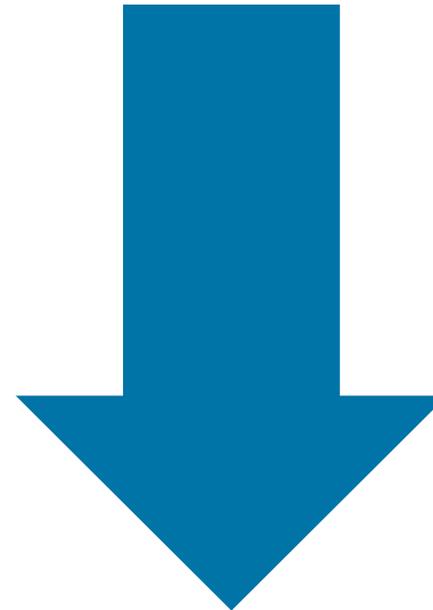
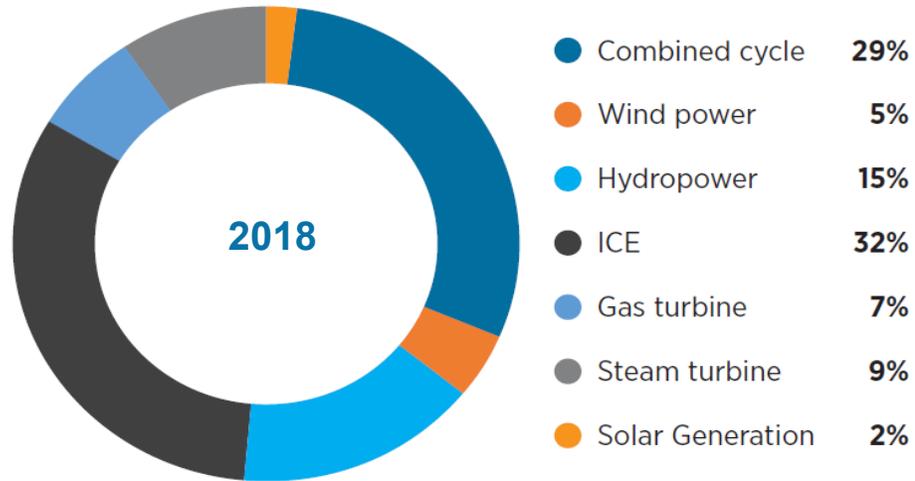


Disclaimer: This map is provided for illustration purposes only. Boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of IRENA concerning the status of any region, country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

## List of studies completed include

1. Palau –Technical study
2. Samoa - Technical study
3. Antigua and Barbuda - Technical study
4. The Cook Islands - Technical study
5. Vanuatu –Techno-economic study
6. Fiji- Technical study
7. The Dominican Republic-Techno-economic study
8. The Republic of Mozambique- Technical study

Previous state	New state
Regulated fuel influx	Variable Renewable Energy
Synchronous machines	Inverter-based resources
Large-scale power plants	Distributed generation
Flexible generation	Flexible generation, demand and storage
Process automation	Autonomous operation / Digital Smart Grid
Electric light and power	Electric light, power, heating and mobility
Consumers	Prosumers



By adopting best practices, leveraging digital technologies, and collaborating across borders can accelerate the transition towards a greener future.



- **Global collaboration** drives renewable energy deployment
- Increasing ambition in mitigation and establishing bridges in adaptation
- Climate stakeholders secure the energy value chain, ensuring **grid reliability**
- **Best practices**, like distributed energy integration, modernize grids



# World Energy Transitions Outlook 2023: 1.5°C Pathway

IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre

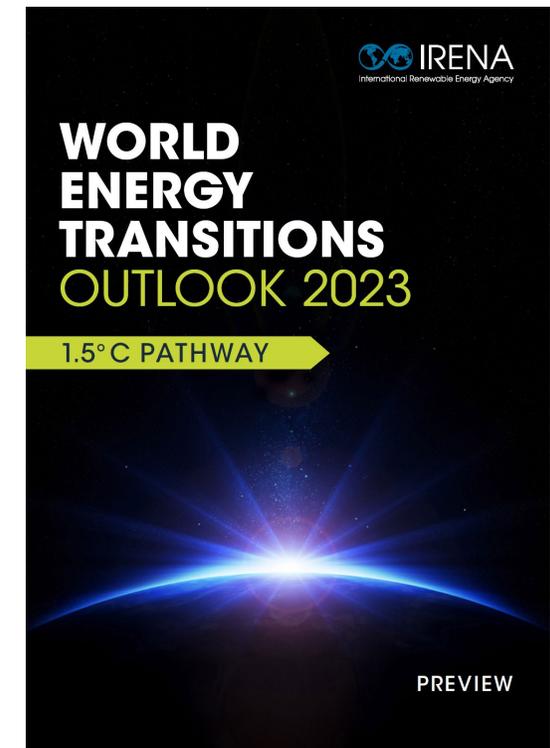
- Selected project: **World Energy Transition Outlook 2023**
  - Evaluates 1.5 Paris Agreement Scenario and Planned Energy Scenario. Assessing gaps for end use sectors and supply of fuels and power
  - Detailed technology based, sectorial roadmaps, identify investment needs, finance and policies
  - Volume I report focus on energy system transition pathways will be ready by June Volume II report focus on social-economic analysis will be following
  - Regional Energy Transition Outlooks are under development to better capture the regional and national context

## Planned Energy Scenario

The **Planned Energy Scenario** is the primary reference case for this study, providing a perspective on energy system developments based on governments' energy plans and other planned targets and policies in place at the time of analysis with a focus on G20 countries.

## 1.5°C Scenario

The **1.5°C Scenario** describes an energy transition pathway aligned with the 1.5°C climate goal – that is, to limit global average temperature increase by the end of the present century to 1.5°C, relative to pre-industrial levels. It prioritises readily available technology solutions, which can be scaled up at the necessary pace to meet the 1.5°C goal.



# Despite some progress, the energy transition is far from being on track to 1.5°C

Indicators	Recent years	2030 <sup>1)</sup>	2050 <sup>1)</sup>	Progress (Off / on track)
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## ELECTRIFICATION WITH RENEWABLES

Share of renewables in electricity generation	28% <sup>2)</sup>	67%	91%	
Renewable <sup>27)</sup> power capacity additions	295 GW/yr <sup>3)</sup>	975 GW/yr	1 066 GW/yr	

## DIRECT RENEWABLES IN END-USES AND DISTRICT HEAT

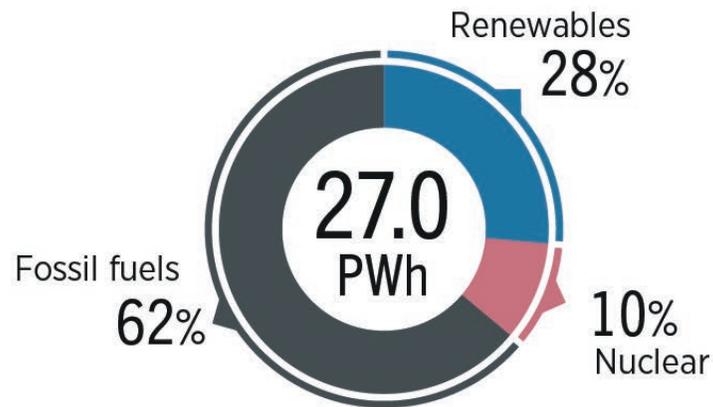
Share of renewables in final energy consumption	19% <sup>8)</sup>	34%	83%	
Share of direct electricity in final energy consumption	22% <sup>16)</sup>	29%	51%	

- Achieving the 2050 target depends on **sufficient action by 2030**. Radical action is needed to change the current trajectory.
- This will require **political will** and well-targeted **policy packages**.

# Power generation needs to more than triple by 2050

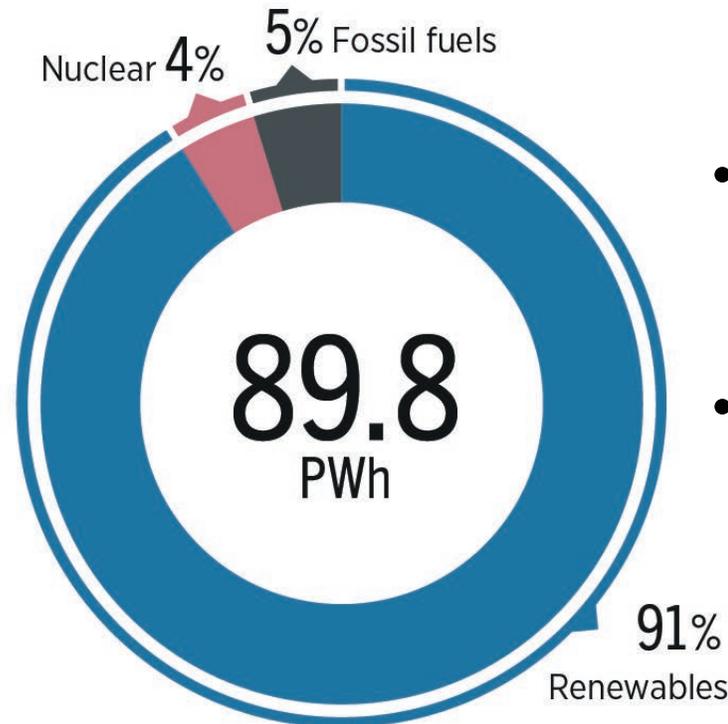
2020

Gross electricity generation (PWh)



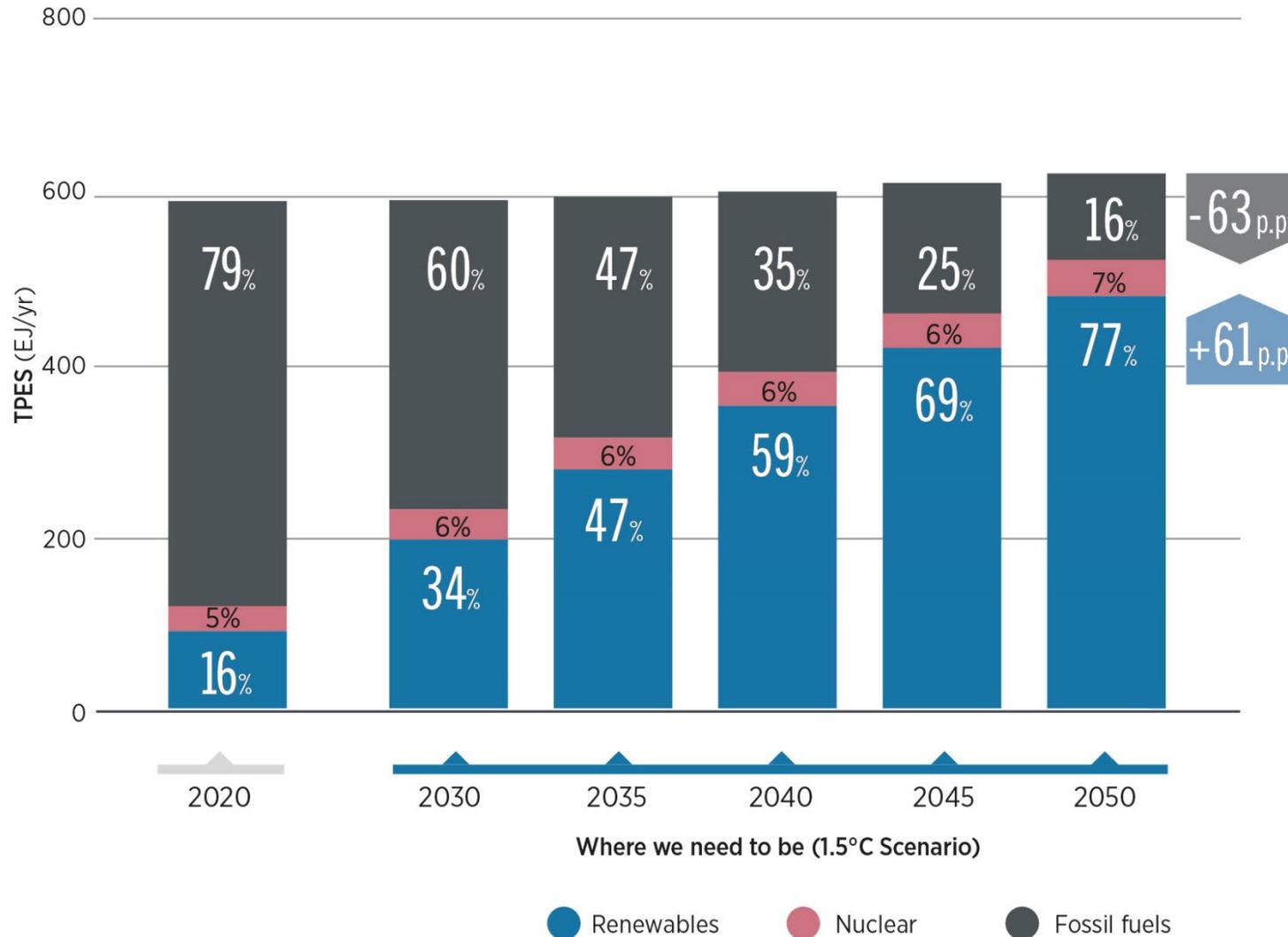
2050: Where we need to be (1.5-S)

Gross electricity generation (PWh)



- **91%** of total electricity supply comes from **renewable** sources, compared to 28% in 2020
- **Coal-** and **oil-**based power generation would be **phased out entirely** by 2050
- **Natural gas** would only provide **5%** of total electricity needs, with **4%** met by **nuclear** in 2050

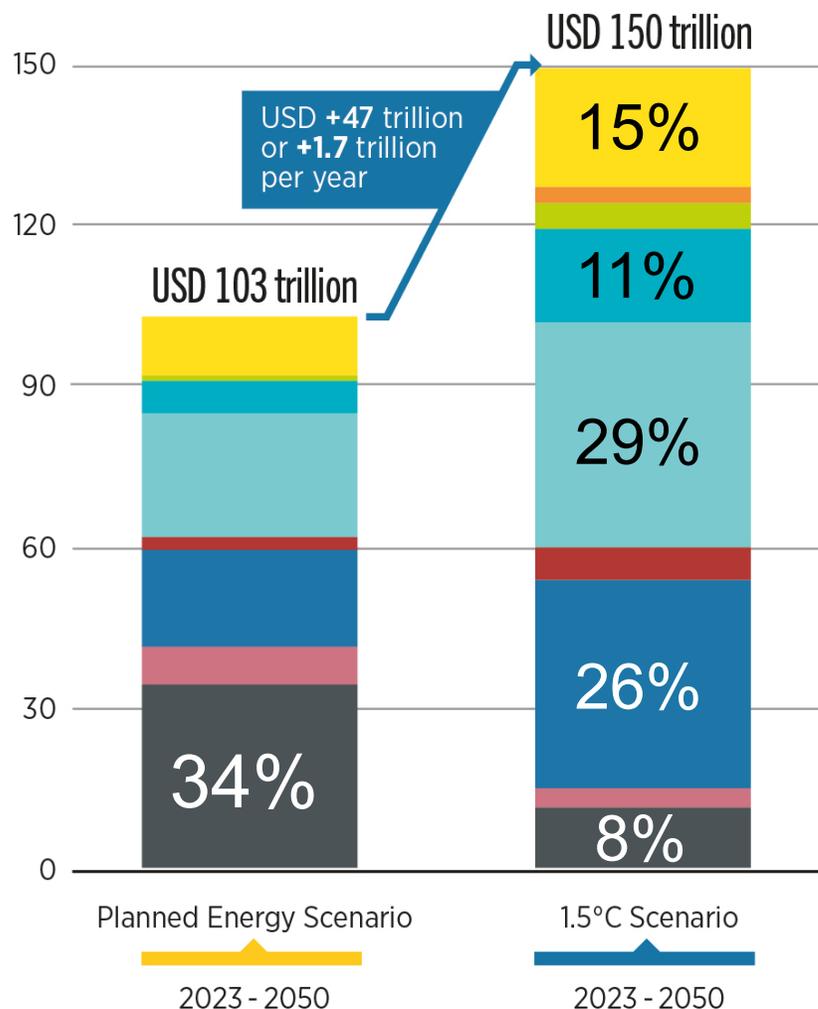
# Renewables dominate total primary energy supply in 2050



- **Share of renewables** in total primary energy supply would grow from 16% in 2020 to **77% in 2050**
- The net gain of **61 percentage points of renewable energy share**, driven by a mix of end-use **electrification, renewable fuels and direct use**
- **Total primary energy supply stays stabilized** due to increased **energy efficiency** and growth of **renewables**

# Investment priorities: renewables, efficiency and electrification

Cumulative energy sector investments, 2023 - 2050 (USD trillion)



- Power grids and energy flexibility
- Carbon removal, capture and storage measures - CCS and BECCS (incl. transport and storage)
- Hydrogen and its derivatives (incl. infrastructure)
- Electrification in end uses
- Energy conservation and efficiency
- Renewables - direct uses and district heat
- Renewables - power generation
- Fossil fuels and nuclear - power
- Fossil fuel - supply

- **Energy investment decisions should simultaneously drive the transition and reduce the risk of stranded assets**
- **40% of planned energy investment remains still aimed at fossil fuels**
- **A combination of scale-up and reallocation of investment in energy transition technologies with supporting infrastructures and efficiency measures is needed for achieving 1.5°C target (USD 1.7 trillion/yr additional in average)**

**Thank you!**

For more information please contact:  
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International Renewable Energy Agency