

# Innovations for 100% renewable power: a systemic approach

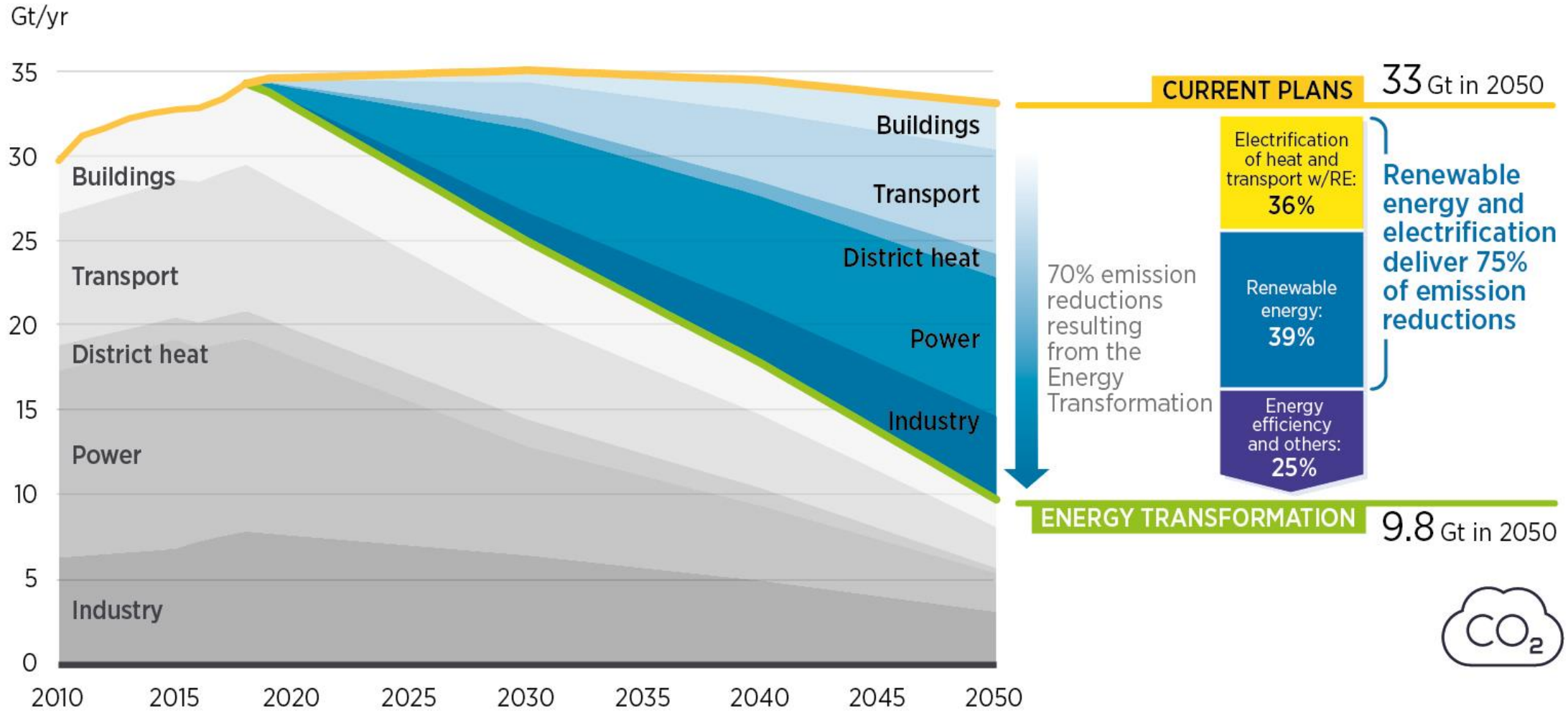
## Presenters:

- Arina Anisie, Innovation team
- Elena Ocenic, Innovation team

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**TUESDAY, 17 MARCH FEBRUARY 2020 • 10:00 – 10:30 CET**

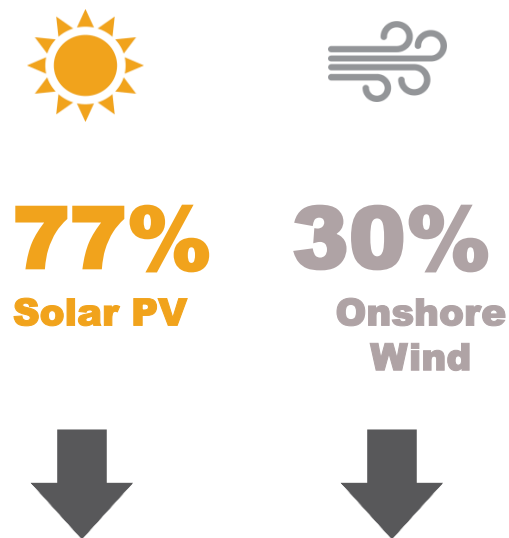
# The Energy Transformation



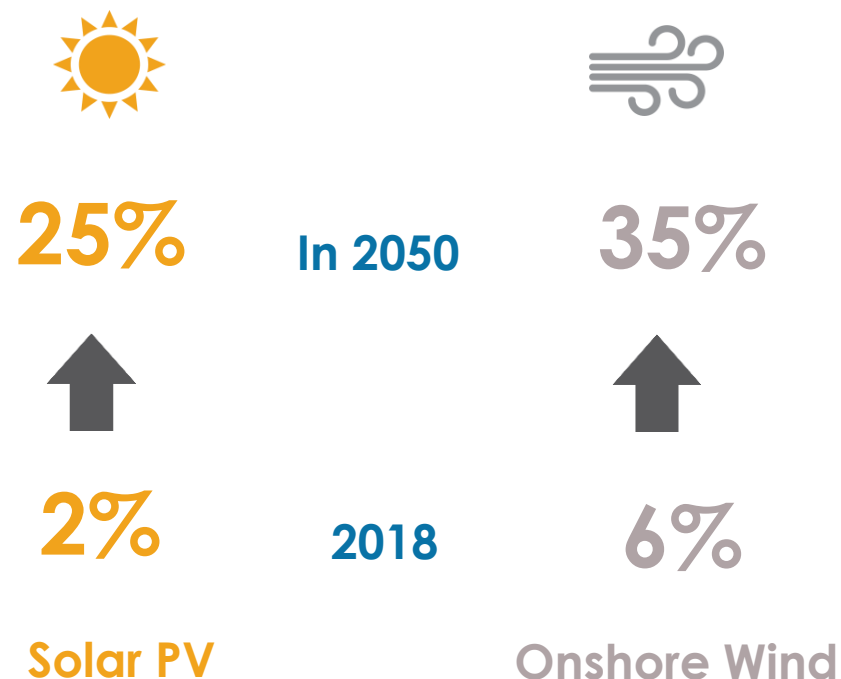
Source: IRENA Global Energy Transformation: A roadmap to 2050 (2019 edition)

# Wind & solar PV at the core of the energy transition

## Cost reduction in the period 2010 - 2018



## Electricity share in generation mix

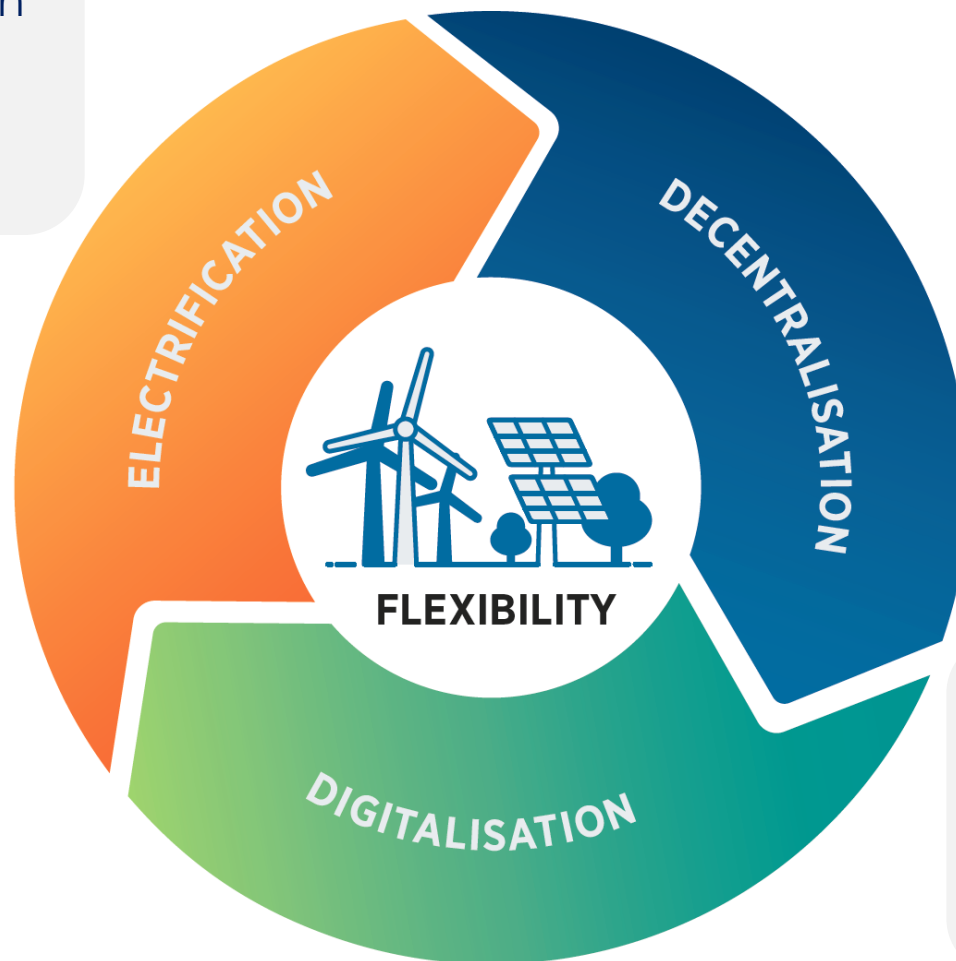


- Wind and PV are **variable energy sources** – addressing variability is crucial for high deployment.
- Today's challenge – **integrating high shares of wind and PV** in power systems.
- **Power-system flexibility** is key to the cost-effective use of renewables.

Source: IRENA (2019), Innovation landscape for a renewable-powered future: Solutions to integrate variable renewables, IRENA (2019), Global energy transformation: A roadmap to 2050 (2019 edition)

# Three innovation trends

- Electrification of end-use sectors is an emerging solution to **maintain value and avoid curtailment of VRE**, and help decarbonize other sectors

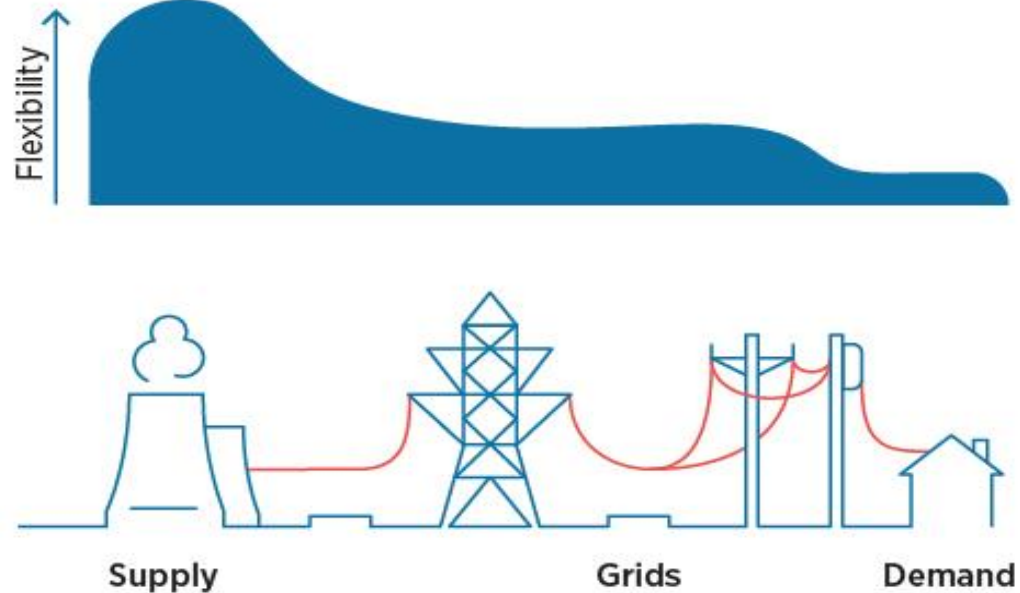


- The increasing deployment of Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) turns the consumer into an active participant, **fostering demand-side management.**

- Digital technologies enable **faster response, better management of assets, connecting devices, collecting data, monitor and control**

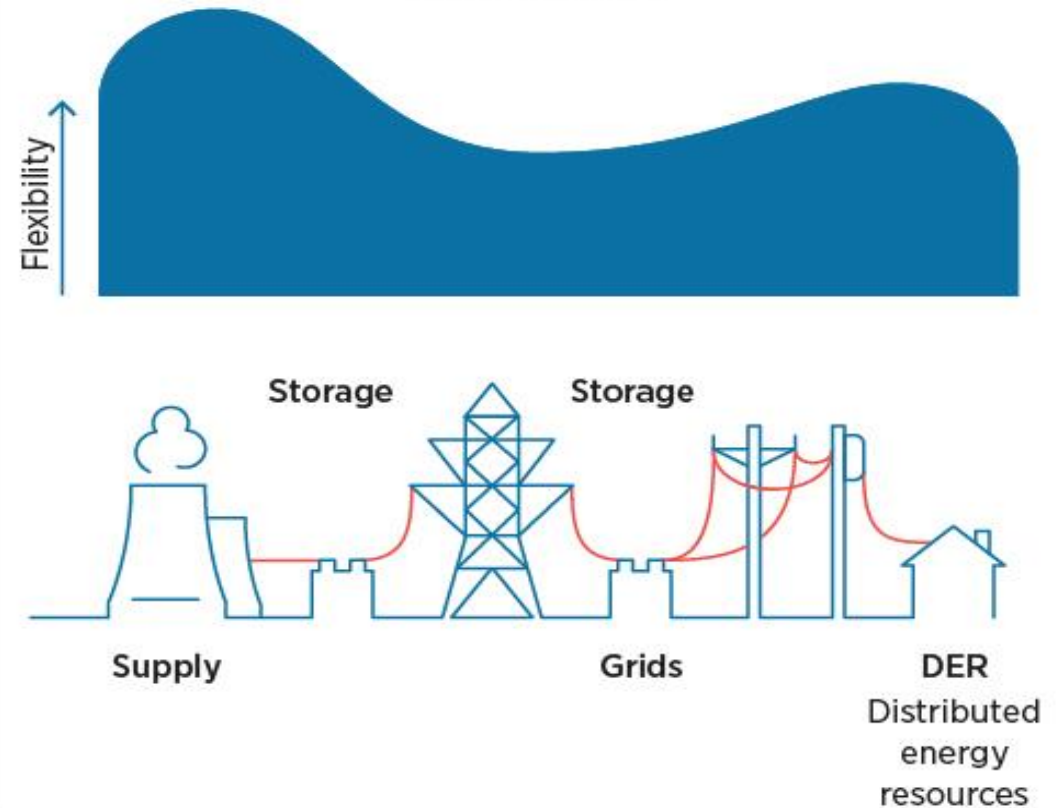
# Innovation unlocks flexibility across the power system

### Flexibility providers in the current power system



**Flexibility sources:** Flexible generation

### Flexibility providers in the future power system



**Flexibility sources:** Flexible generation; Regional interconnections and markets; Demand response; Storage; Power to X

# Systemic innovation for wind and solar PV integration



**Innovation Landscape Report**



## ● 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   |

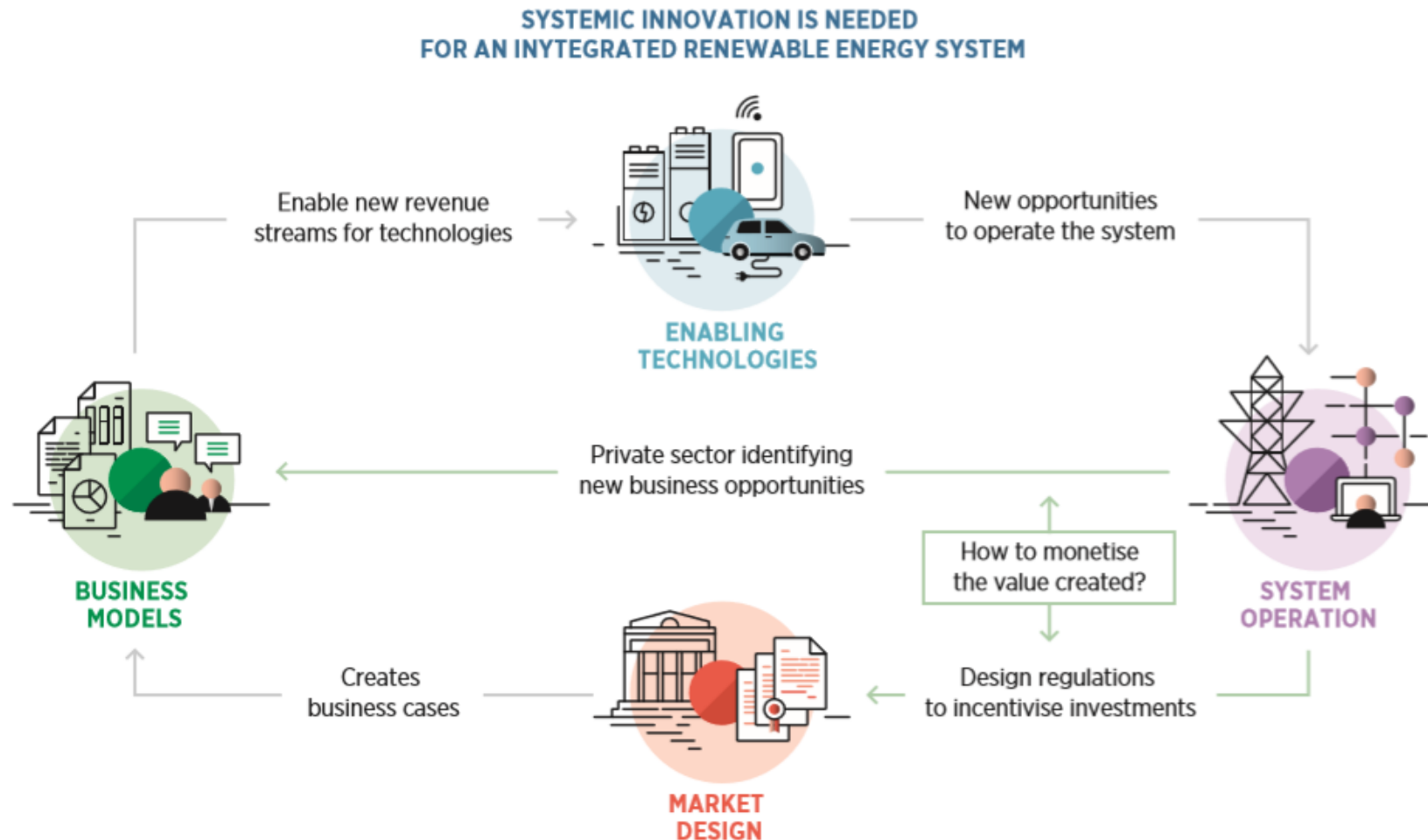
# 30 Innovation Briefs



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

#IRENAinsights

# Systemic innovation for wind and solar PV integration



**Innovations do not emerge in isolation.  
Synergies between innovations are needed**



# Flexibility solutions for a wind and solar PV integration

FLEXIBILITY



SOLUTIONS



## ● SUPPLY-SIDE FLEXIBILITY SOLUTIONS

I	Decreasing VRE generation uncertainty with advanced generation forecasting
II	Flexible generation to accommodate variability

## ● GRID FLEXIBILITY SOLUTIONS

III	Interconnections and regional markets as flexibility providers
IV	Matching RE generation and demand over large distances with Supergrids
V	Large-scale storage and new grid operation to defer grid reinforcements investments

## ● DEMAND-SIDE FLEXIBILITY SOLUTIONS

VI	Aggregating distributed energy resources for grid services
VII	Demand-side management
VIII	RE mini-grids providing services to the main grid
IX	Optimising distribution system operation with distributed energy resources

## ● SYSTEM-WIDE STORAGE FLEXIBILITY SOLUTIONS

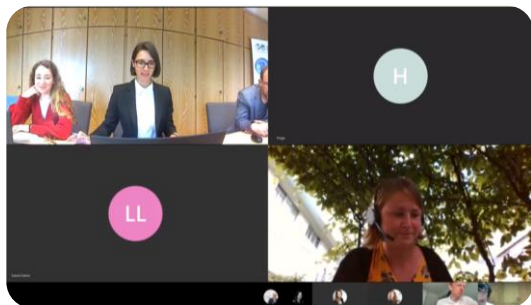
X	Utility-scale battery solutions
XI	Power-to-X solutions

# Systemic innovation in the international context

## 100% renewable power

Online workshops

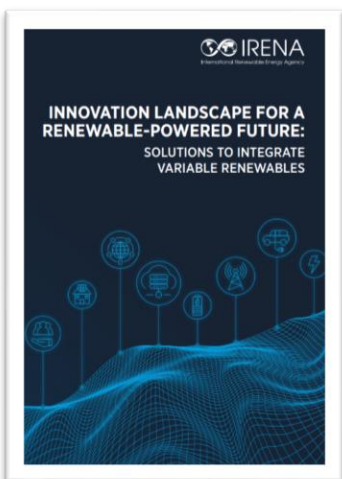
Workshop in Uruguay



Costa Rica	Denmark	Germany	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Uruguay	Paraguay
100% renewable power by 2030	100% renewable power by 2050	At least 80% renewable power by 2050	100% renewable power by 2050	100% renewable power by 2050	100% renewable power by 2040	98% renewable power generated in 2017	100% renewable power generated in 2017

January 2019

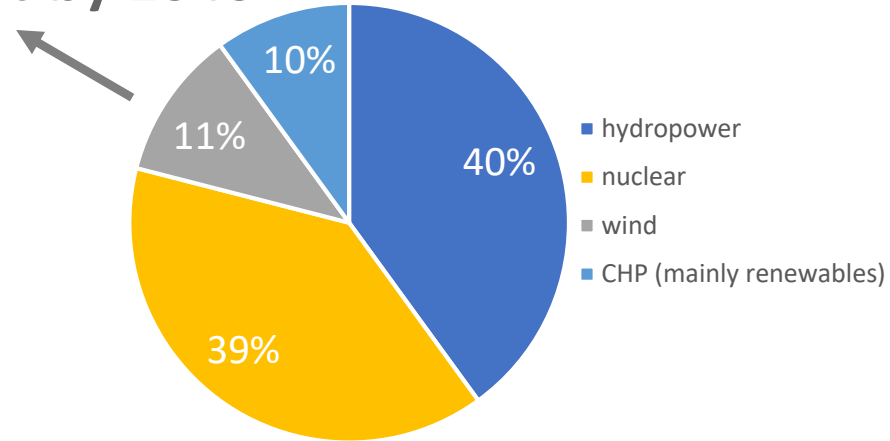
January 2020



# Each solution tackles a different segment of the power sector value chain

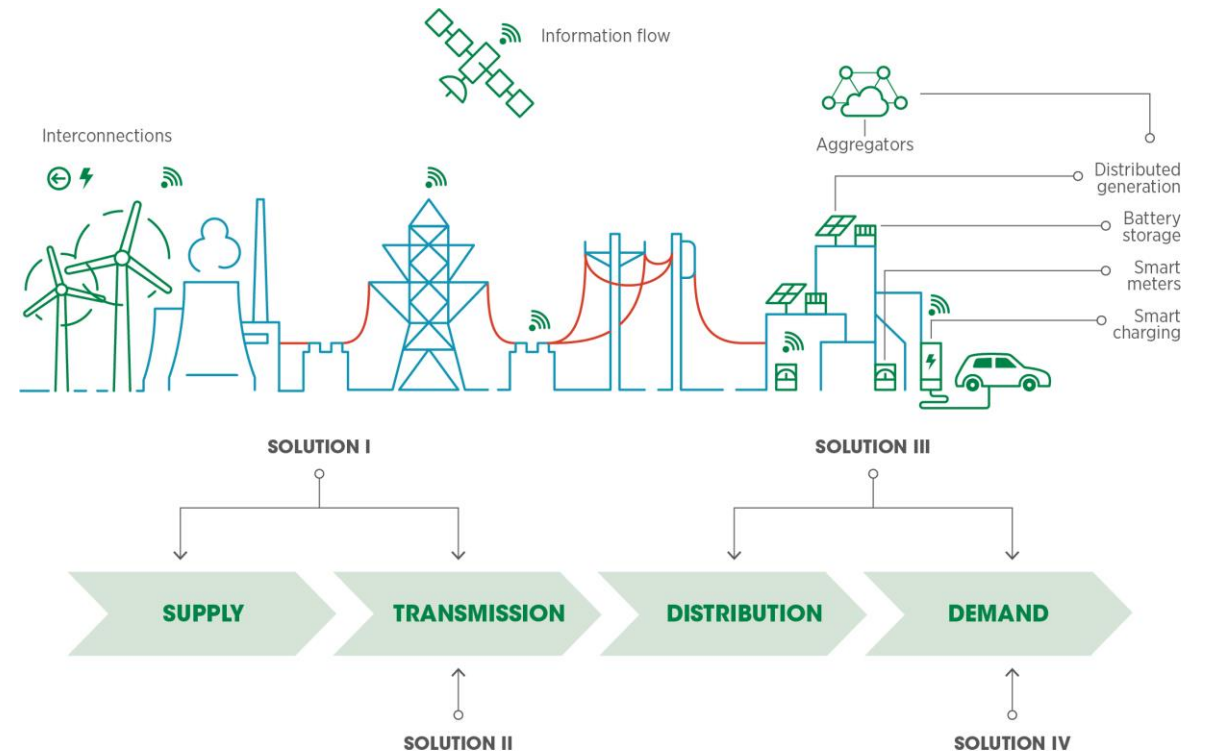
Swedish electricity production (2017)

39% by 2040



## Key system operation challenges:

- **Ensuring power system stability:** annual average inertia is expected to decrease from 202 GWs (2020) to 159 GWs (2040);
- **Balancing demand and supply:** greater consumption in the South and significant hydropower generation in the North;
- **Expanding the network:** long lead times for distribution & transmission infrastructure (EUR 15 billion to be invested by 2025).



# Solution I – Innovative ancillary services from renewables

## Enabling technologies

- Utility-scale batteries
- Internet of Things
- Artificial intelligence and big data

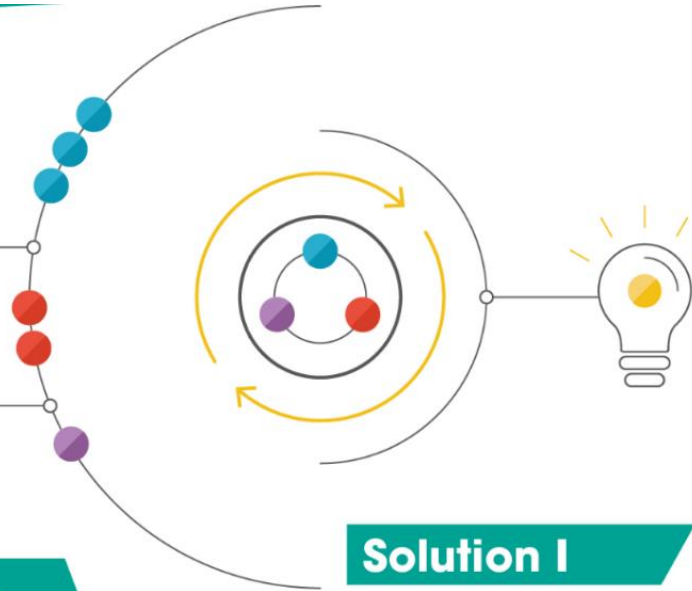
## Market design

- Increasing time granularity in electricity markets
- Innovative ancillary services

## System operation

- Advanced weather forecasting of variable renewable power generation

- ▶ Provides innovative ancillary services both from conventional and variable renewable energy sources;
- ▶ Ensures the security and stability of the power system and the provision of new ancillary services, including frequency and voltage support from VRE sources;
- ▶ Enables the provision of such ancillary services with the help of more precise solar and wind power generation forecasts.



## Solution I

*Innovative ancillary services from both conventional and variable renewable energy sources*



**Sweden – Battery energy storage system at Forshuvud hydropower plant for better ancillary services**



**Sweden – VRE participating in the existing ancillary service market**



**Germany – EWeLiNE, ORKA, ORKA2 and Gridcast projects improving VRE generation forecasts**



**United States – Flexibility incentivised in California with innovative ancillary services**

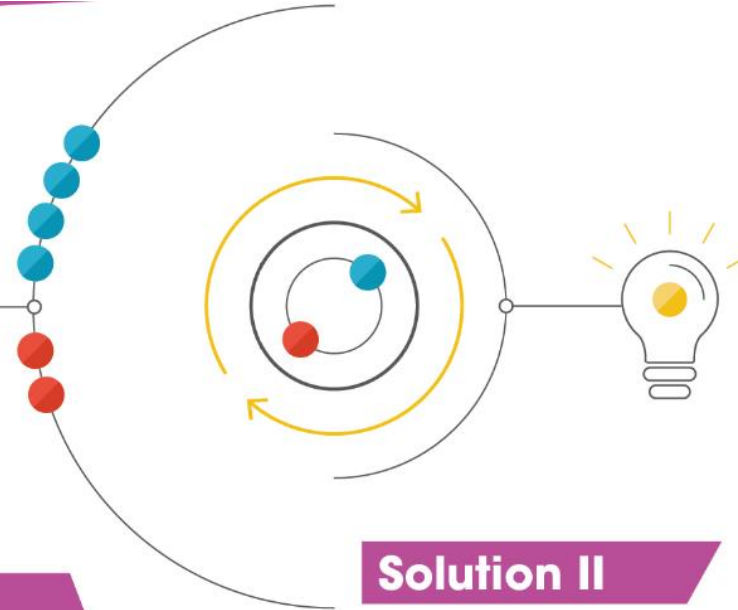
# Solution II – Pan-European market as flexibility provider

## Enabling technologies

- Internet of Things
- Artificial intelligence and big data
- Blockchain
- Supergrids

## Market design

- Increasing time granularity in electricity markets
- Regional markets

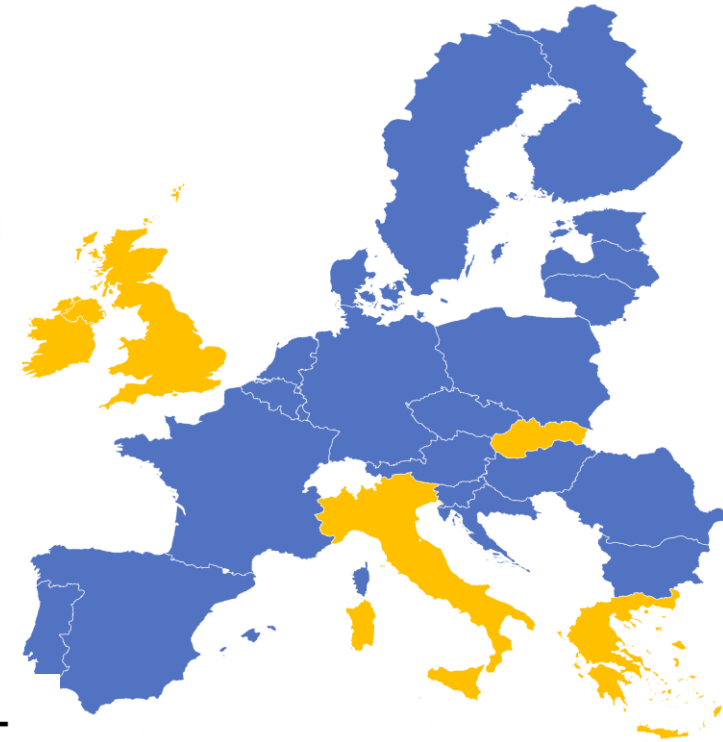



**Intraday market coupling**  
21 countries


- ▶ Improves flexibility in the existing pan-European market design;
- ▶ Fosters collaboration among system operators in Sweden, the Nordic, Baltic and wider European region;
- ▶ Ensures clear and effective division of responsibilities to manage an increasingly complex, decentralised and digitalised power system.

## Solution II

*Pan-European market as flexibility provider with effective collaboration among system operators*



 **Europe – intraday trading between non-adjacent market areas**

 **Europe – 15- and 30-minute intraday products traded closer to real-time delivery**

 **Denmark – 53% VRE integration thanks to supergrids and regional market**

 **European transmission system operators – pilots for a common balancing market**

# Solution III – System-friendly integration of DERs

## Enabling technologies

- Behind-the-meter batteries
- EV smart charging
- Renewable power-to-heat
- Internet of Things
- Artificial intelligence and big data
- Blockchain

## Business models

- Aggregators

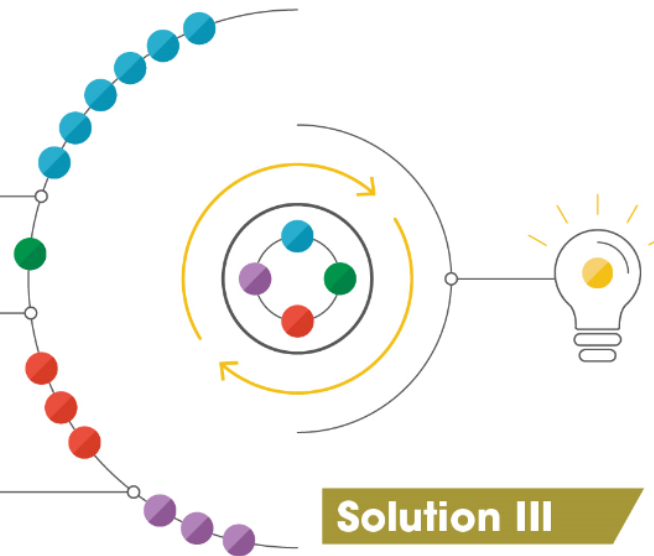
## Market design

- Time-of-use tariffs
- Innovative ancillary services
- Market integration of distributed energy resources

## System operation

- Future role of distribution system operators
- Co-operation between transmission and distribution system operators
- Virtual power lines

- ▶ Aggregates distributed energy resources to optimise distribution system operation;
- ▶ Balances supply and demand daily;
- ▶ Manages network congestion at the distribution level in the context of wind shortage/surplus in the short term, until transmission projects with long lead times are implemented.



## Solution III

*System-friendly  
integration of  
distributed  
energy resources*



Sweden – Time-of-use tariffs



Sweden – Smart Heat Grids



Sweden – CoordiNet project



Netherlands – EV batteries for grid stability



Denmark – Parker Project



Germany – Aggregator providing grid services to the transmission system operator

# Solution IV – Decarbonization of end-use sector via electrification with VRE

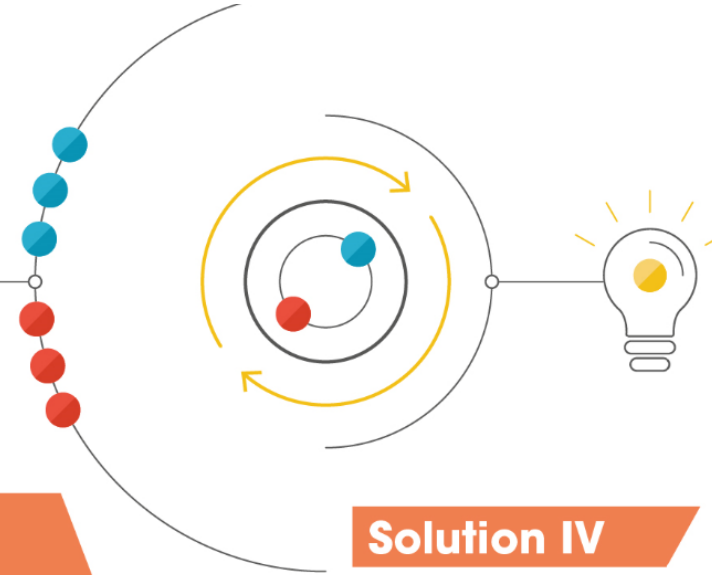
## Enabling technologies

- Renewable power-to-heat
- Renewable power-to-hydrogen
- Artificial intelligence and big data

## Market design

- Increasing time granularity in electricity markets
- Innovative ancillary services
- Regional markets

- ▶ Decarbonises end use sectors such as direct heat and transport via electrification with renewable energy sources;
- ▶ Enhances flexibility and helps maintain system stability via direct and indirect electrification via power-to-X technologies (such as renewable power-to-heat and renewable power-to-hydrogen);
- ▶ Is part of a truly complex, yet disruptive solution, for sectors that are difficult to decarbonise, such as iron and steel industries.



## Solution IV

*Decarbonisation of end-use sectors via electrification with renewable energy sources*



**Sweden – Decarbonising the building sector (blocks and houses)**



**Sweden – Decarbonising the iron and steel industry – HYBRIT project**



**Sweden – Decarbonising the heating and cooling sector – Ectoaird project**



**Europe, Asia – Decarbonising the transport sector (ships, trains, cars and bikes)**

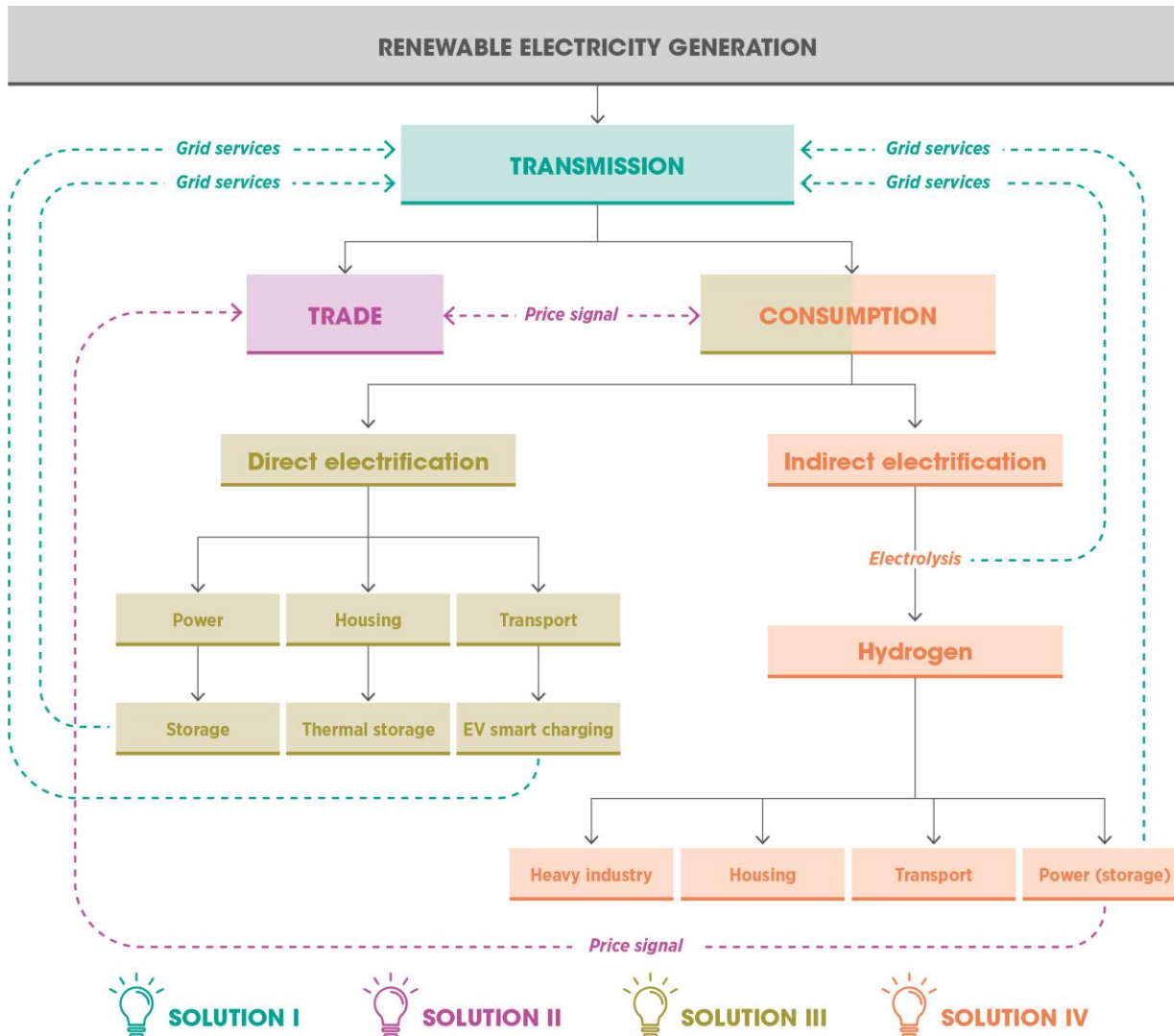


**Austria – Decarbonising the steel industry – H2FUTURE project**



**Uruguay – Decarbonising the industry – Renewable power-to-heat coupled with wind power**

# Innovative options for renewable power in Sweden



Decision whether to consume or trade renewable power on the regional wholesale electricity market could be based on the market price signals (European context). If consumed, renewable electricity can either contribute to:

- 1) **Direct electrification** of the power-, heat or transport end-use sectors, which in turn opens the door to electricity and heat storage as well as electric vehicle (EV) smart charging;
- 2) **Indirect electrification**, through the production of hydrogen via electrolysis and its use in transport, housing and industrial applications;
- 3) **Storing renewable hydrogen** over longer periods of time, which could be reconverted to power and traded on electricity markets when profitable, based on market price signals;
- 4) **Enabling the provision of ancillary services** to the transmission system operators from electrolysis, hydrogen storage and EV batteries via EV smart charging technologies.

➔ **Technology alone is not enough.  
Enabling frameworks must be  
adjusted to ensure a smooth transition!**



- IRENA (2019), Innovation Landscape for a renewable-powered future: *Solutions to integrate variable renewables*: [Link](#)
- IRENA (2019), Innovation Landscape Briefs:
  - ✓ Market design briefs: [Link](#)
  - ✓ Enabling technologies: [Link](#)
  - ✓ Business models: **upcoming**
  - ✓ System operation: **upcoming**
- IRENA (2020), Innovative solutions for 100% renewable power in Sweden: [Link](#)



## Questions & Answers

Please use the 'Questions' feature on the webinar panel

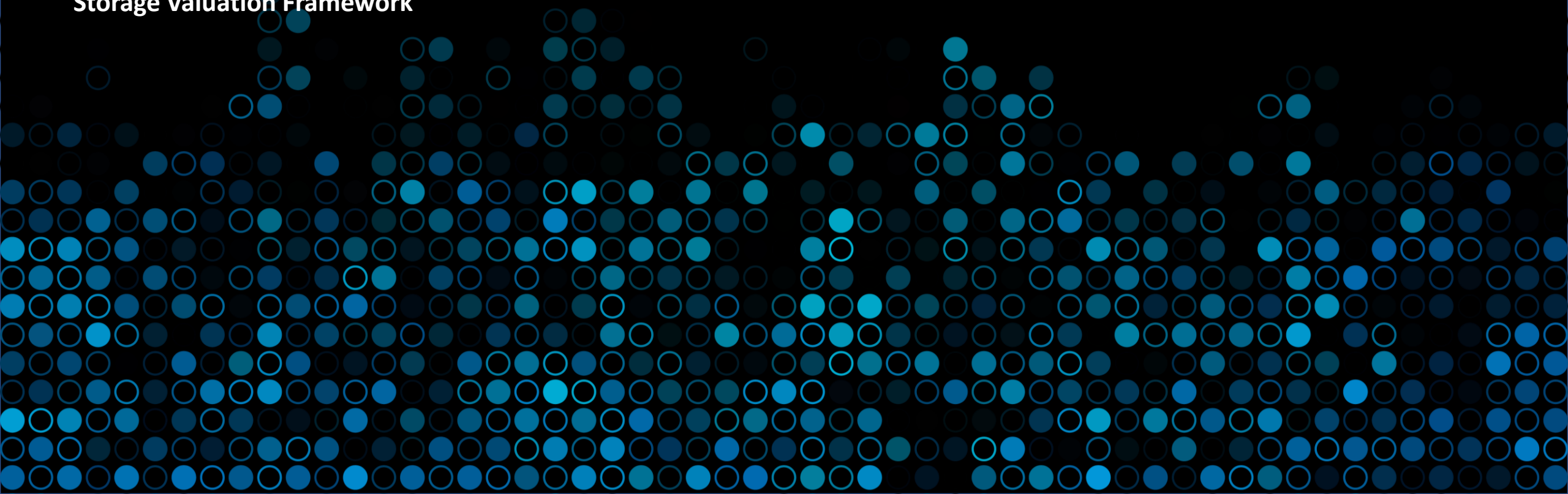
## Next webinars

☐ WEDNESDAY, 1 April 2020 • 10:00 – 10:30 CET

“Global Renewables Outlook-IRENA’s view on key technologies for the Energy Transformation to 2050”

☐ THURSDAY, 16 April 2020 • 10:00 – 10:30 CET

“Storage Valuation Framework”



**Thank you!**

[innovationday@irena.org](mailto:innovationday@irena.org)

# Implementation example - Sweden (Solution IV)

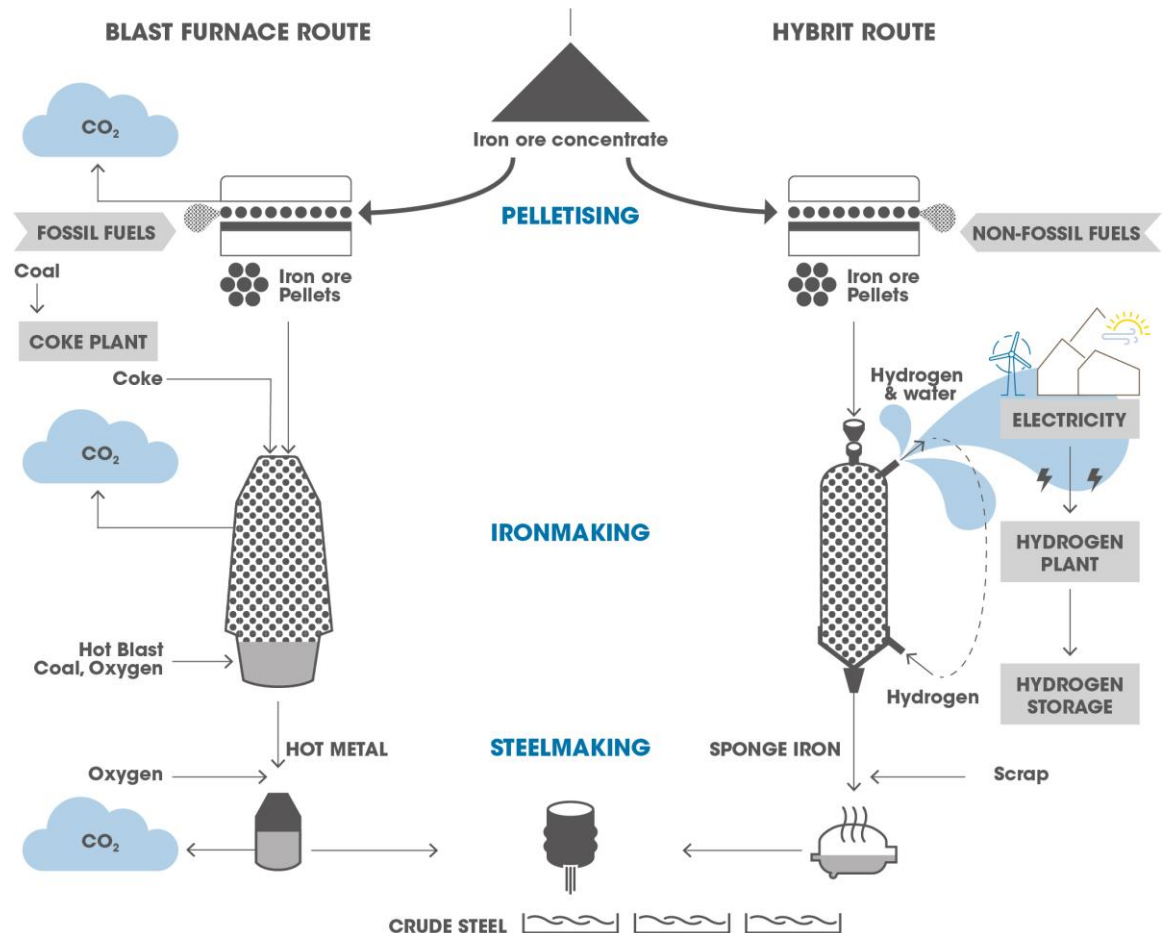
## Decarbonising the iron and steel industry - HYBRIT project

- Steel industry accounts for ca. 7% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and 10% of Swedish CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in iron and steelmaking processes and substitution of coal **using renewable hydrogen**
- Conducted through the consortium of Swedish steelmaker **SSAB**, power utility **Vattenfall**, and **LKAB**, Europe's largest iron ore producer
- **EUR 50-60 million** funding from the Swedish Government
- Aim to have a pilot plant (proof of concept) operational by **2020** and a demonstration plant **post-2024**
- Contribution to **power system flexibility** and **VRE integration**



### Sweden - Decarbonising the iron and steel industry - HYBRIT project

	Renewable power-to-heat
✓	Renewable power-to-hydrogen
✓	Artificial intelligence and big data
	Increasing time granularity in electricity markets
✓	Innovative ancillary services
	Regional markets



# Implementation example - international (Solution IV)

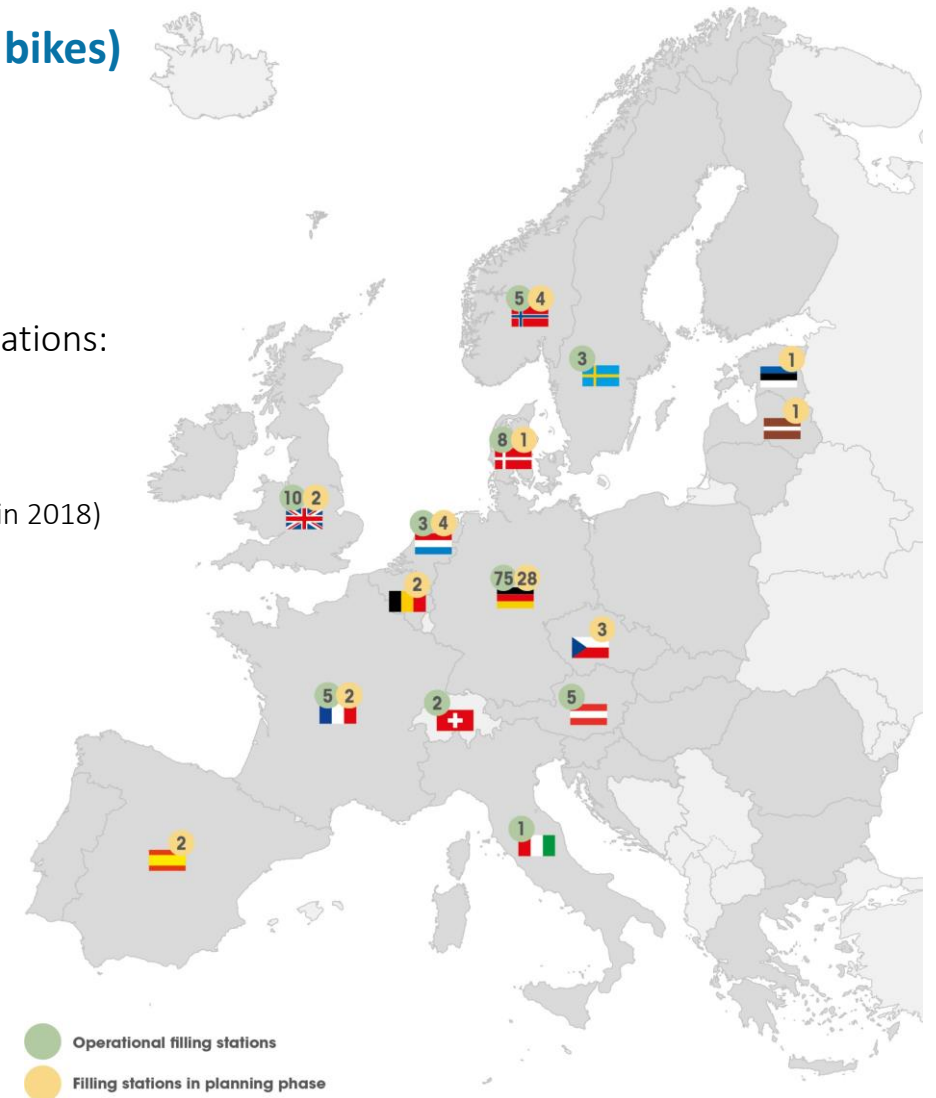
## Europe, Asia – Decarbonising the transport sector (ships, trains, cars and bikes)

- **Scotland:** Renewable hydrogen in passenger ferry – HYSeas III project
- **France:** Renewable hydrogen ship for research – Energy Observer vessel
- **Europe:** (Renewable) hydrogen trains, cars and bikes
- **Asia:** Deployment of **fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEVs)** and renewable hydrogen filling stations:
  - ❑ **China:** 1 million FCEVs & 1000 filling stations by 2030 (1791 FCEVs & 15 filling stations in 2018)
  - ❑ **Japan:** 800,000 FCEVs & 900 filling stations by 2030 (2926 FCEVs & 100 filling stations in 2018)
  - ❑ **Republic of Korea:** 6.2 million FCEVs & 1,200 filling stations by 2040 (900 FCEVs & 14 filling stations in 2018)



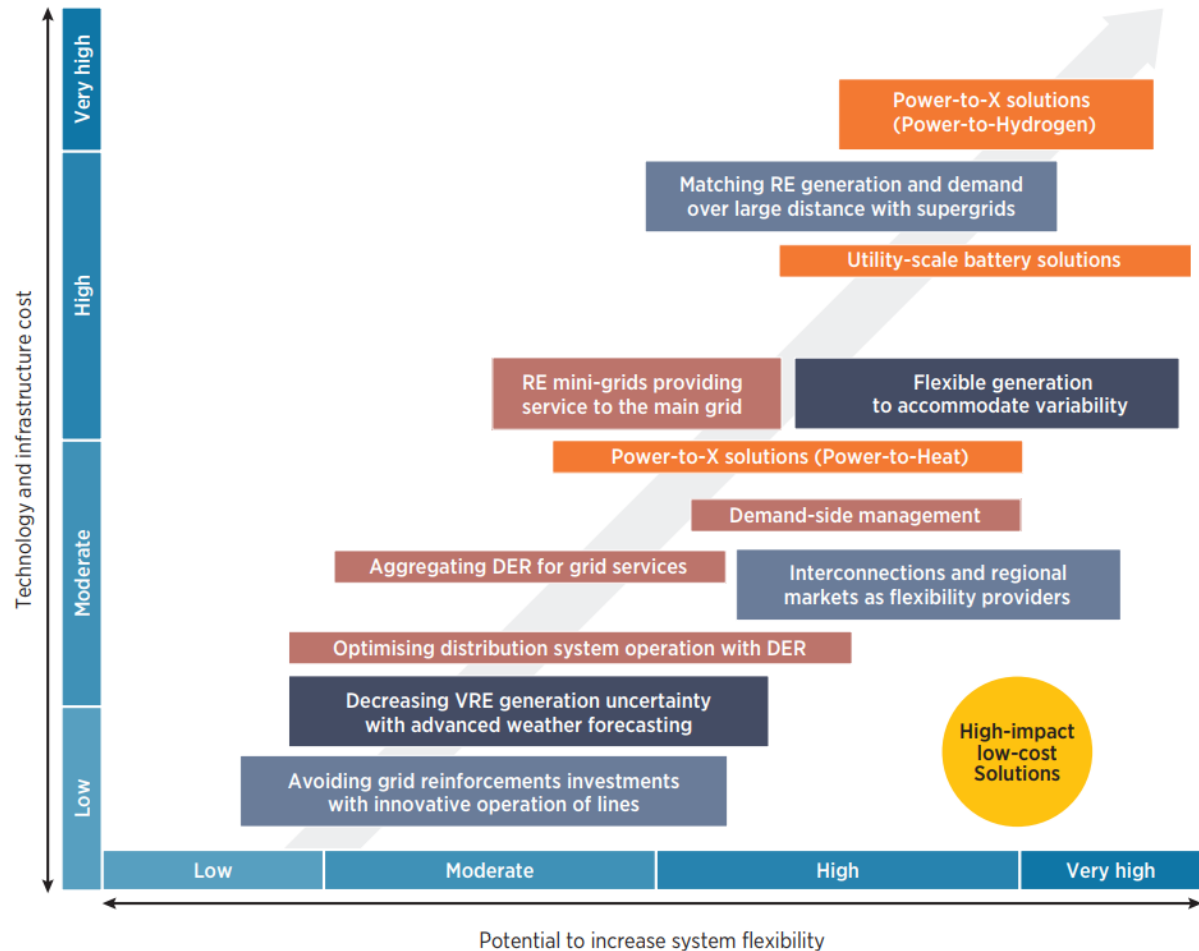
### Europe, Asia – Decarbonising the transport sector (ships, trains, cars and bikes)

	Renewable power-to-heat
✓	Renewable power-to-hydrogen
	Artificial intelligence and big data
	Increasing time granularity in electricity markets
✓	Innovative ancillary services
	Regional markets



# Priority solutions based on country/system context

## Flexibility vs Cost



● Supply-side solutions ● Grid flexibility solutions ● Demand-side solutions ● System-wide storage solutions

## Flexibility vs Implementation Complexity

