

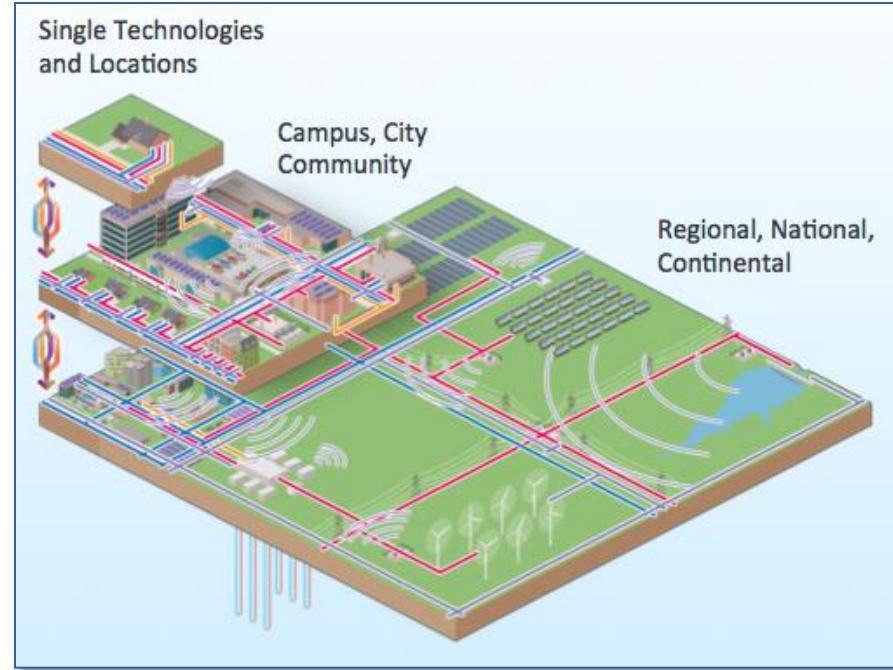
Energy Systems Integration (ESI) 101

Mark O'Malley

mark.omalley@ucd.ie

GCEP Research Symposium,
Stanford, USA

8th October 2013



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w4LyN3Or60A>

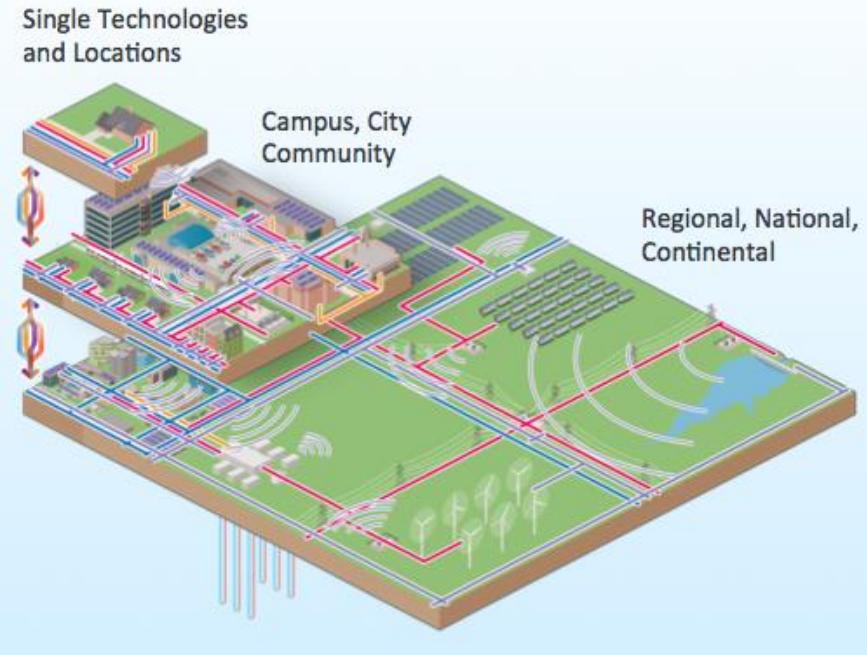


Introduction to Energy Systems Integration (ESI) and Overview of ESI 101

Mark O'Malley

mark.omalley@ucd.ie

21st July 2014



Electricity



Data



Fuel



Thermal



International Institute™
for Energy Systems
Integration

Energy Systems Integration 101

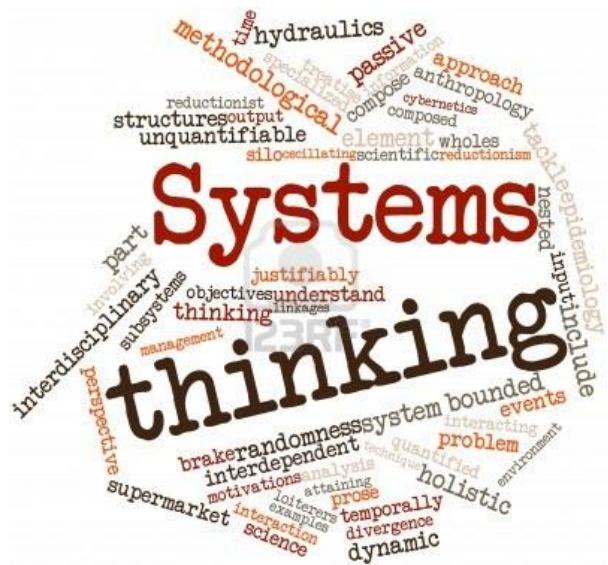
Course



Leuven, Belgium



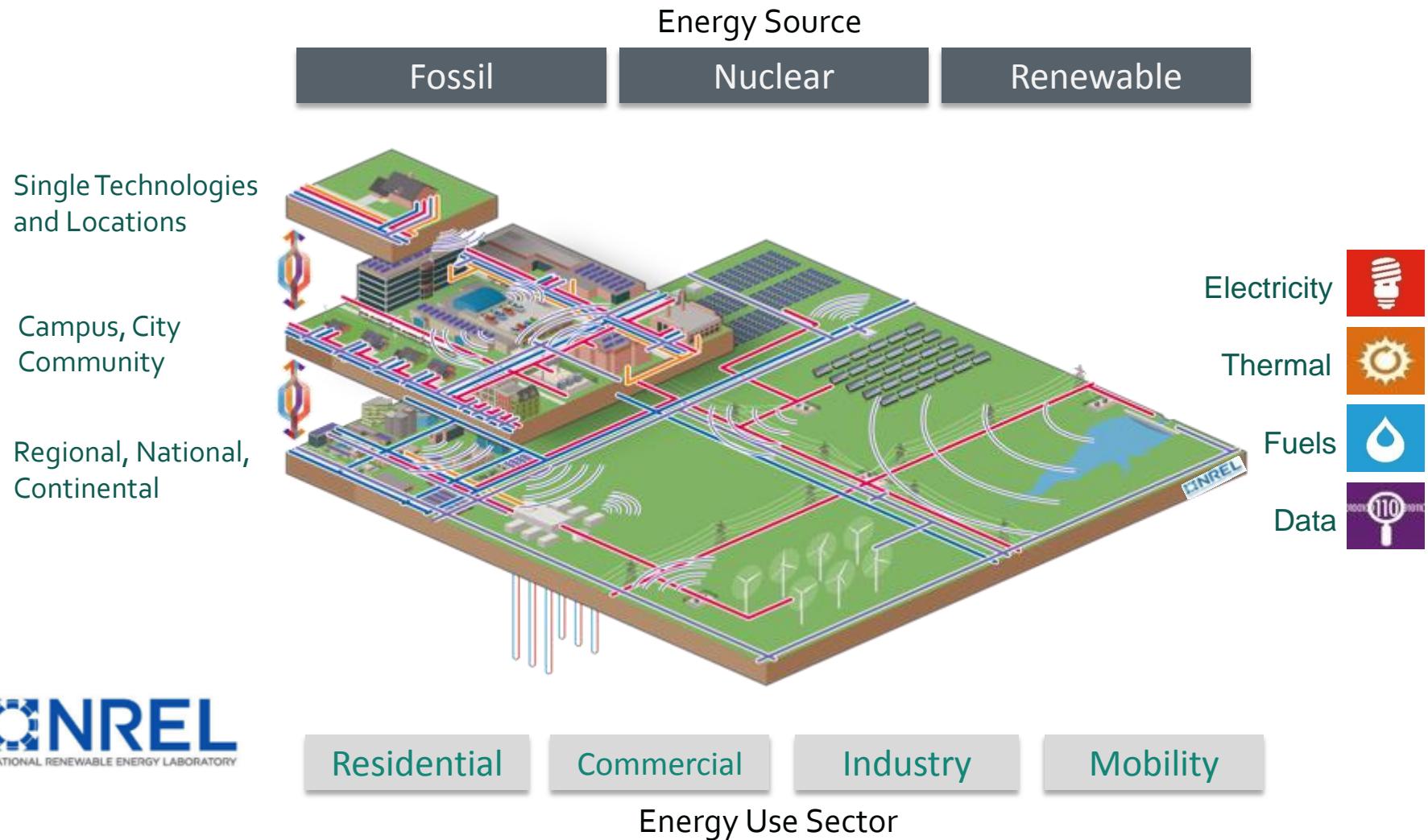
May 18th 2015



What is Energy Systems Integration

Energy Systems Integration (ESI)

Optimizes the integrated suite of electrical, thermal, and fuels pathways at all scales



focused on the interfaces where the coupling and interactions are strong and represent a challenge and/or an opportunity.

Wider Convergence



European/US context

Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan

Towards an Integrated Roadmap:

Research & Innovation Challenges and Needs
of the EU Energy System



<http://www.nrel.gov/esi/esif.html>



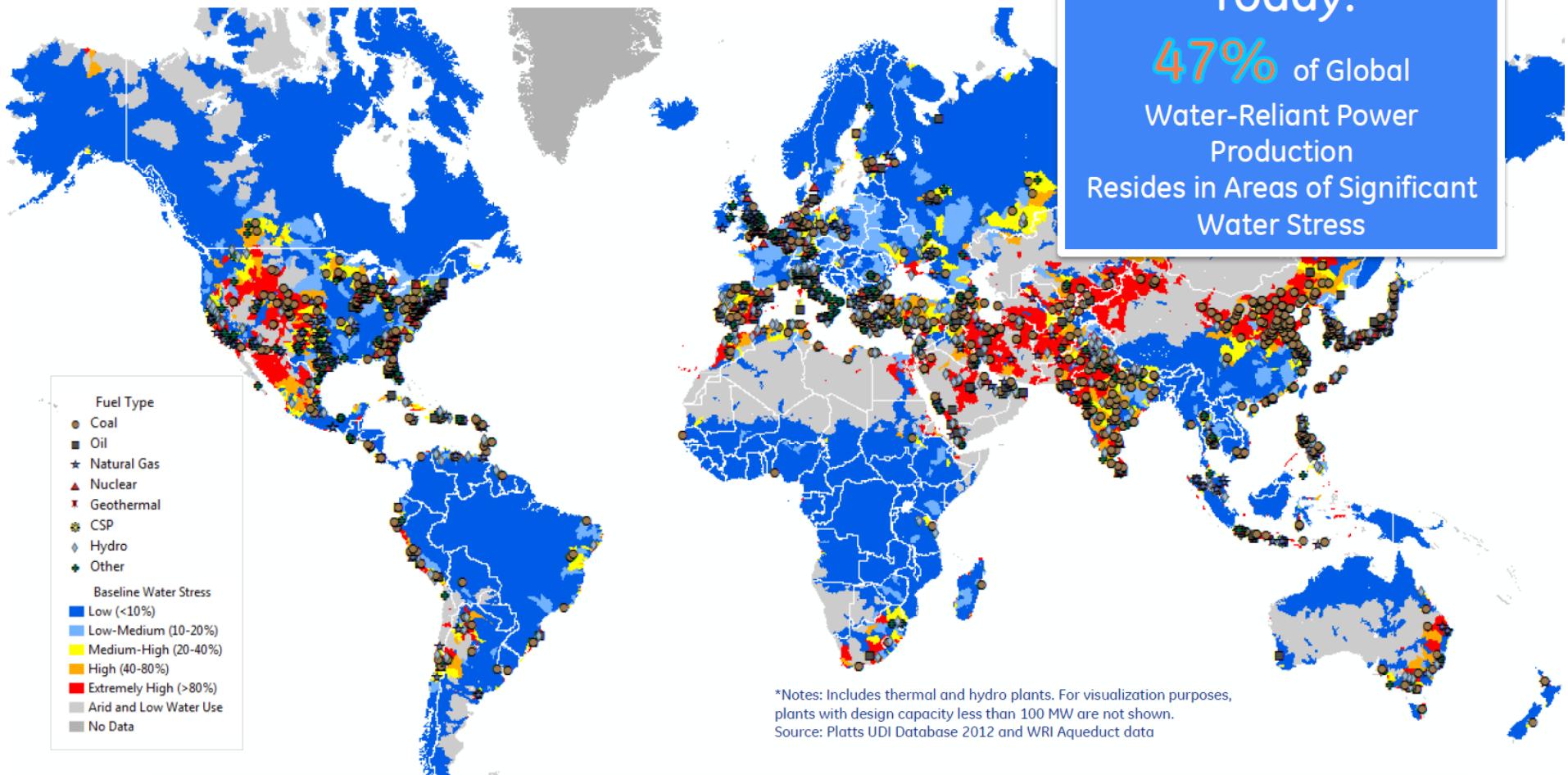
New Joint Programme in
Energy Systems
Integration



Some Examples

Global generation units with water stress*

Medium to extremely-high stress



Over 26,000 units are in areas of medium to extremely-high water stress



Water/Energy NEXUS

Energy poverty stifles sub-Saharan Africa's economic development



European Commission

Climate change impacts on water systems

- Global mean temperatures increased by 0.8 °C compared with pre-industrial times. Europe has experienced greater warming than the global average.
- Precipitation changes often qualify as either more or less, increasing annual precipitation in northern Europe by 12% to 40%, and decreasing by up to 20% in some parts of southern Europe during the 20th century.
- Increasing trend in annual river flows showed in northern parts of Europe over the 20th century, with increases mainly in winter, and a significant decrease in summer.
- Significant acceleration of the melting of European glaciers since 1980.
- More flooding and heavy rain events have occurred in recent years.
- Floods have become more frequent and intense, such as the catastrophic drought in the summer of 2003 in central parts of the continent and the 2005 drought in the Iberian Peninsula.

Observed changes and trends

- Increases in temperature of 1 °C to 1.5 °C by the end of the century, higher than the projected global warming of 1.8 °C to 4 °C.
- Increases in mean annual precipitation in the North, and decreases in the South.
- Significant changes in the assembly of river networks across Europe.

Decreases in the frequency of droughts due to less flow in southern and south-eastern Europe, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and western parts of Germany over the coming decades.

Increase in the frequency of floods due to more flow in southern and south-eastern Europe, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and western parts of Germany over the coming decades.

In some regions, the projected increase in precipitation will lead to more severe flooding.

Decreases in snowmelt runoff in mountainous areas, particularly in the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Carpathians throughout the century.

If glaciers continue to retreat at current or even faster rates, many areas will be at much greater risk of floods, water shortages and sea level rises.

Decreasing quality of fresh groundwater resources, especially in coastal areas and in southern Europe, while brackish and salt groundwater bodies will expand.

With groundwater bodies will become more saturated in pollution. This is to reduce tensions between and accelerated groundwater flow.

Rising sea levels and extreme weather events such as flooding and droughts, will also impact on water quality and exacerbate existing pollution problems.

Increases in the frequency and intensity of floods in large parts of Europe, in particular, fresh and urban floods, triggered by local intense precipitation events, will increase the risk of flooding in low-lying areas, particularly in southern Europe, the United Kingdom, France, and the Iberian Peninsula, with more frequent rain and less frequent snow. Even in regions where mean river flows will drop significantly, as in the Iberian Peninsula, the projected increase in precipitation intensity and variability may cause more floods.

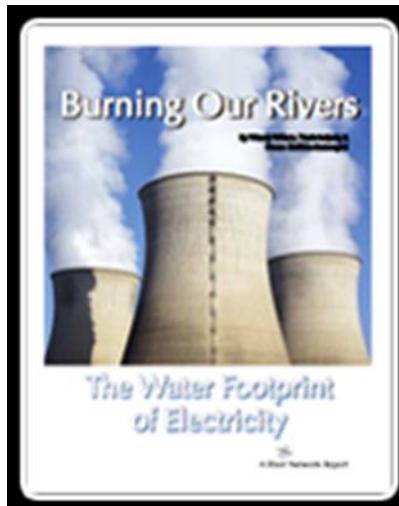
Increases in the frequency and intensity of droughts in many regions of Europe as a result of higher temperatures, decreased summer precipitation, and more frequent and longer dry spells.

The reduction in snowmelt runoff in mountainous areas of southern and south-eastern Europe, but, minimum river flows will decrease significantly in many other parts of the continent, especially in southern Europe.

Decreases in the frequency and intensity of floods in northern Europe, particularly in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the Benelux countries.

Western Europe is vulnerable to water scarcity, droughts and floods. The energy sector is the most vulnerable".

*"western Europe is vulnerable to water scarcity, droughts and floods. The energy sector is the most vulnerable".
(OECD/EU 2013)*



Carbon energy production is draining California water

By Carl Pope, Bloomberg News
Bloomberg

APRIL 29, 2015, 11:20 PM

Chapter 17

Water for energy

Is energy becoming a thirstier resource?

Highlights

- Energy depends on water – for power generation, the extraction, transport and processing of fossil fuels, and the irrigation of biofuels feedstock crops – and is vulnerable to physical constraints on its availability and regulations that might limit access to it. A more water-constrained future, as population and the global economy grow and climate change looms, will impact energy sector reliability and costs.
- Global water withdrawals for energy production in 2010 were estimated at 583 billion cubic metres (bcm), or some 15% of the world's total water withdrawals. Of that, water consumption – the volume withdrawn but not returned to its source – was 66 bcm. In the New Policies Scenario, withdrawals increase by about 20% between 2010 and 2035, but consumption rises by a more dramatic 85%. These trends are driven by a shift towards higher efficiency power plants with more advanced cooling

RESOURCES:

How China's thirst for clean drinking water may raise its CO2 emissions

Coco Liu, E&E Asia correspondent
ClimateWire: Monday, April 13, 2015

HONG KONG -- China has long been accused of using too much water to produce energy, but now some of its coastal cities are compounding this problem by planning for desalination, which will spike both their energy needs and their emissions.

According to a recent study by the World Resources Institute, northern China's Qingdao city may risk using too much energy to produce water. Since the country's power supplies mainly come from coal, increased energy use means higher carbon dioxide emissions and worsening air pollution.

The environmental organization made the conclusion after looking at different energy needs for producing drinking water from various sources in Qingdao.

Its finding shows that desalination plants -- which are expected to meet a significant share of Qingdao's future water demand -- use 10 times more energy than extracting water from local rivers.

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Home - Sustainable Dev. - News - European firms confront water crisis

European firms confront water crisis

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Published: 25/05/2014 - 12:07 | Updated: 26/05/2014 - 15:32



"Water and energy are two sectors that are intrinsically linked," according to its Vice President, Rachel Kyte. [SergioG/Shutterstock]

According to the CDP study, 83% of the companies surveyed report having operations located in water-stressed regions. Electricity and water sectors say that they have identified water-related risk in all of their operations, while companies involved in energy exports believe that water-shortages only concern one third of their operations.

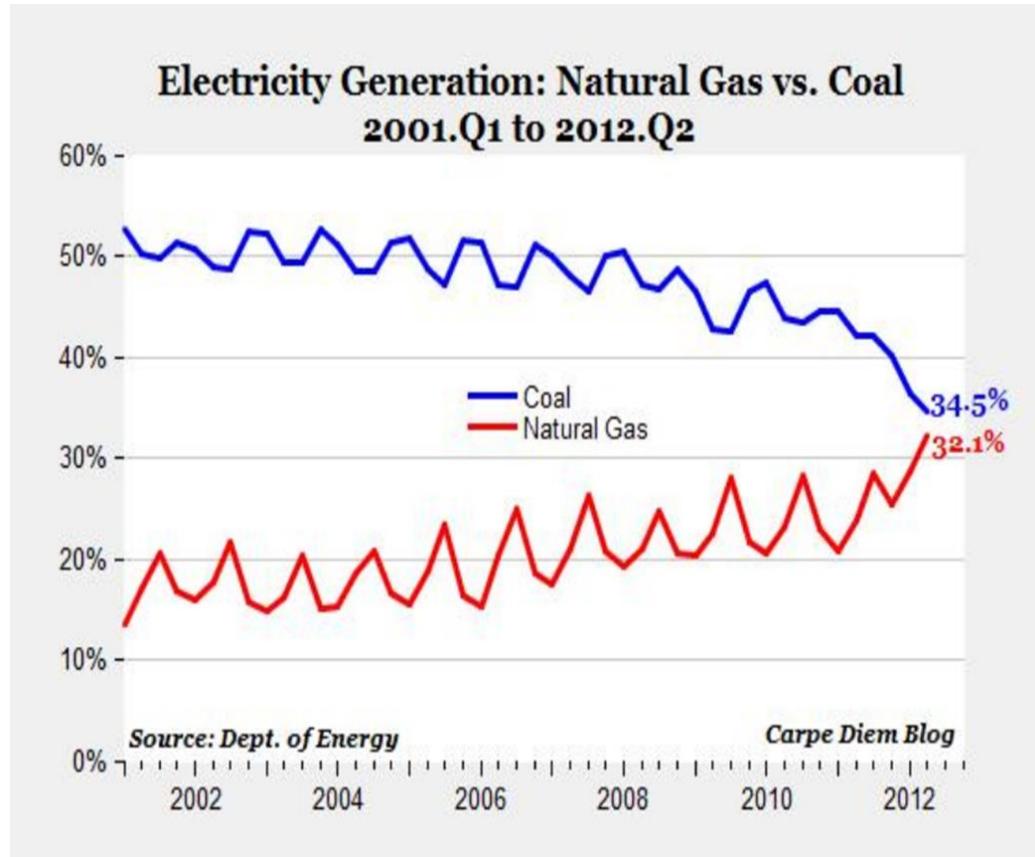
73% of European companies are worried about water-shortages affecting their supply chain.

Throughout the EU, companies are coming to grips with global water shortages linked to CO2 emissions. EuroActive.fr reports.

A study, led by the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) for the World Water Day, analyzed 70 European companies in mainland Europe. Response rates were diverse: only one in two energy companies responded, whereas the materials, consumer staples and utilities sectors saw response rates of close to 100%.

Results show water shortages are a real source of concern. According to the European Commission, 11% of Europeans and 17% of the continent have already been affected by water shortages in a year or another.

Gas/Electricity the Global Situation



“ This issue of gas-electric interdependence is not a reason to panic, but it's absolutely a reason to plan, and to do so now”

Cheryl A. LaFleur the acting chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

U.S. EDITION ▾ Monday, July 15, 2013 As of 11:49 AM EDT

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July 15, 2013, 11:49 a.m. ET

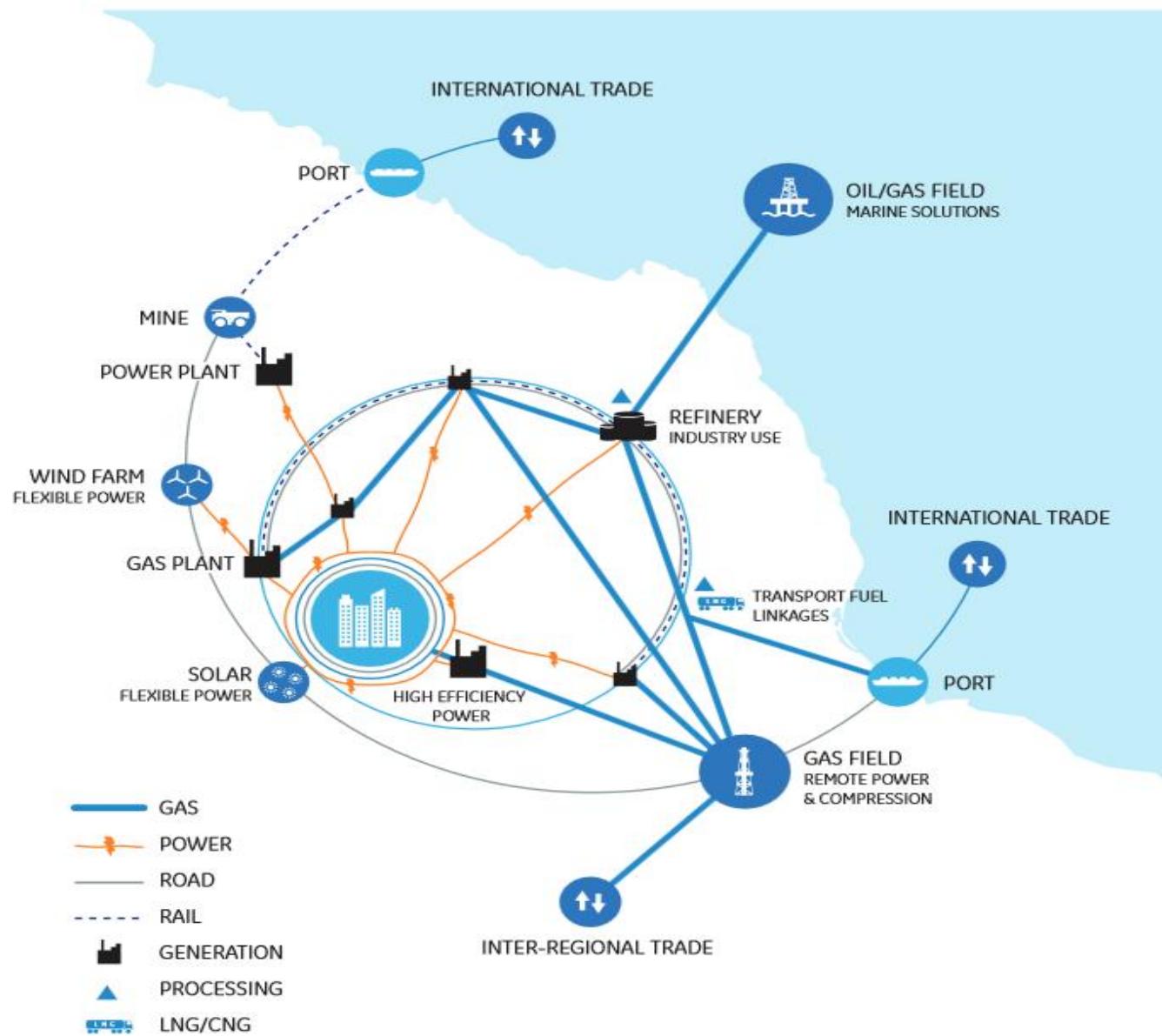
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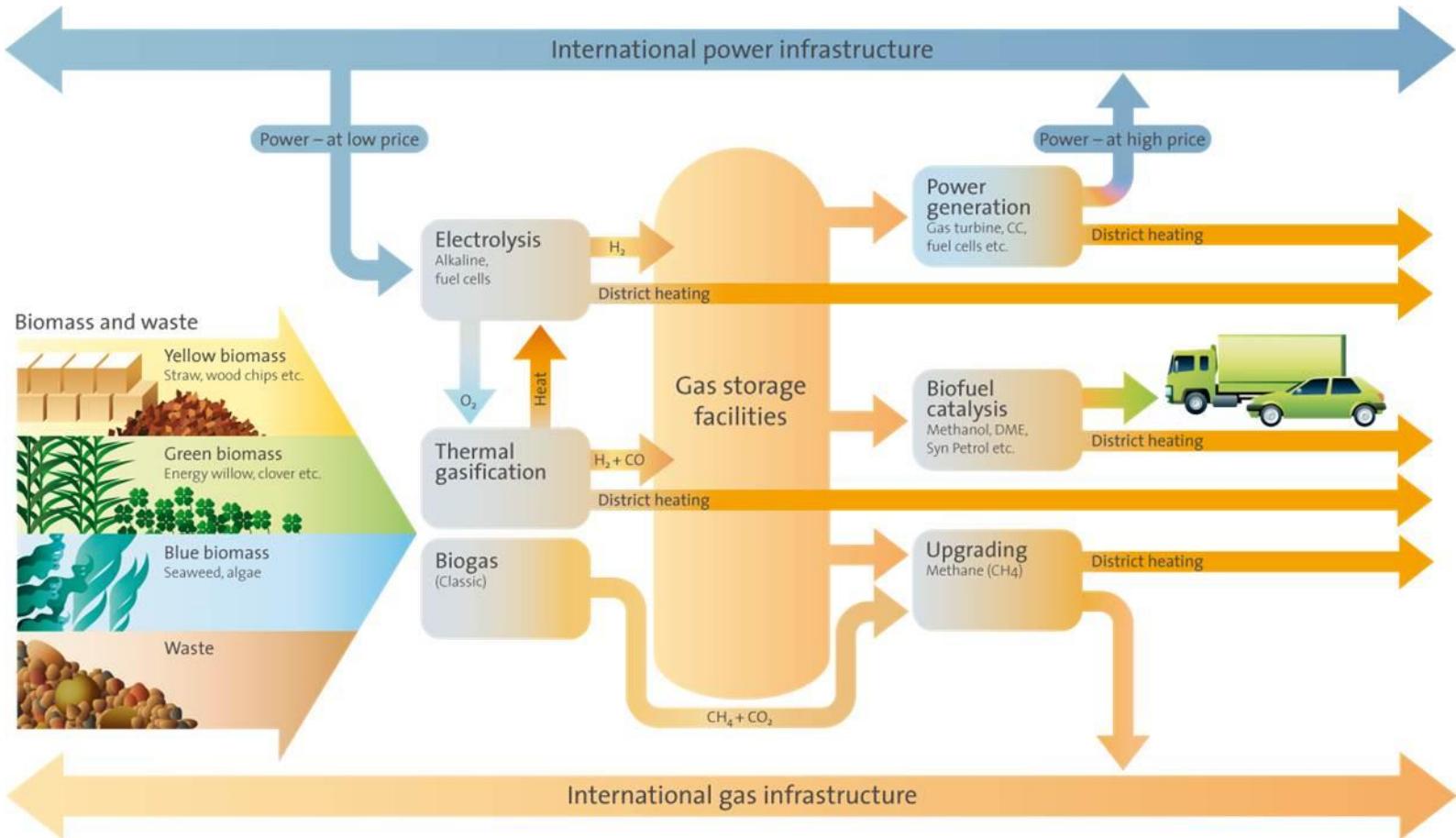
E.ON to Mothball Slovak Gas Power Plant Malzenice from October

Figure 12. Multi-Network Integration: Gas, Power, Road and Rail

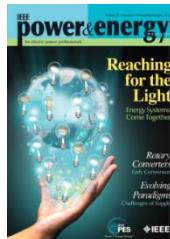
Source: GE Global Strategy and Analytics, 2013



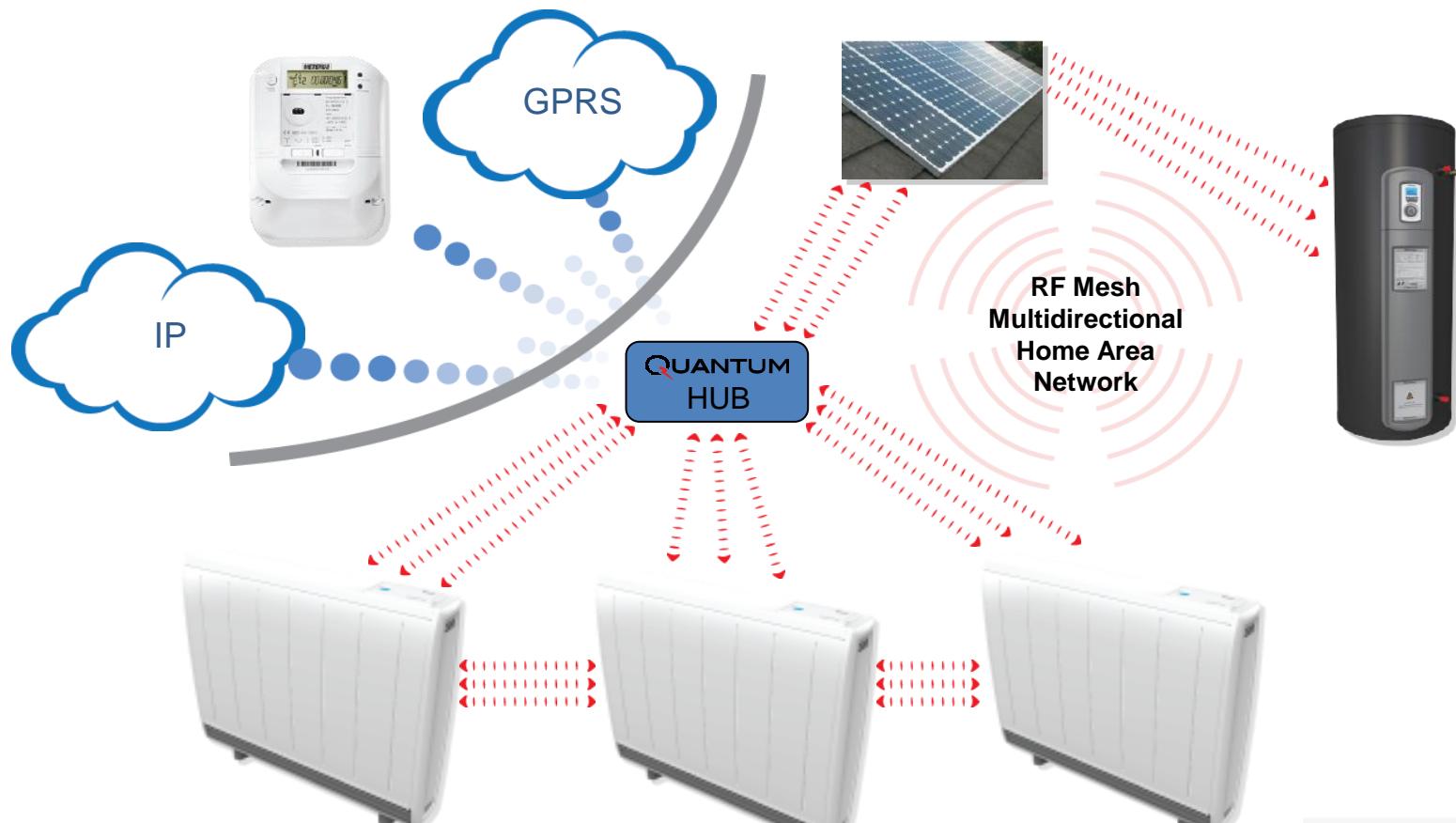
ESI in Denmark



Meibom, P.; Hilger, K.B.; Madsen, H.; Vinther, D., "Energy Comes Together in Denmark: The Key to a Future Fossil-Free Danish Power System," *Power and Energy Magazine, IEEE*, vol.11, no.5, pp.46,55, Sept. 2013. doi: 10.1109/MPE.2013.2268751



Electric Heat Demand is Very Flexible



GlenDimplex

QUANTUM

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Large Loads

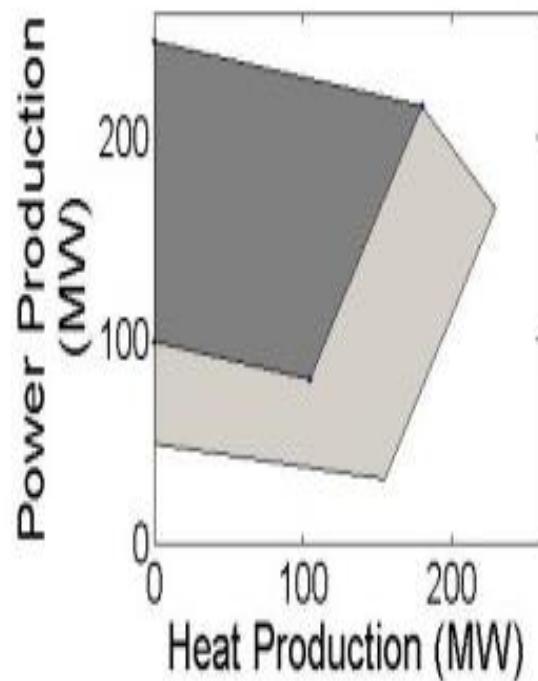
Large-scale Wastewater Treatment



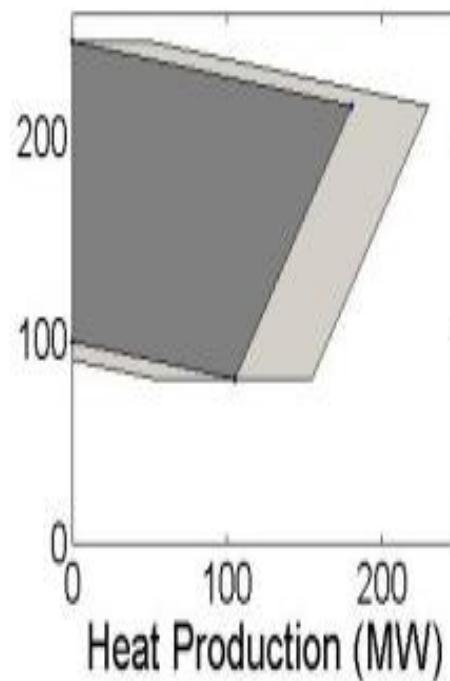
Data centres



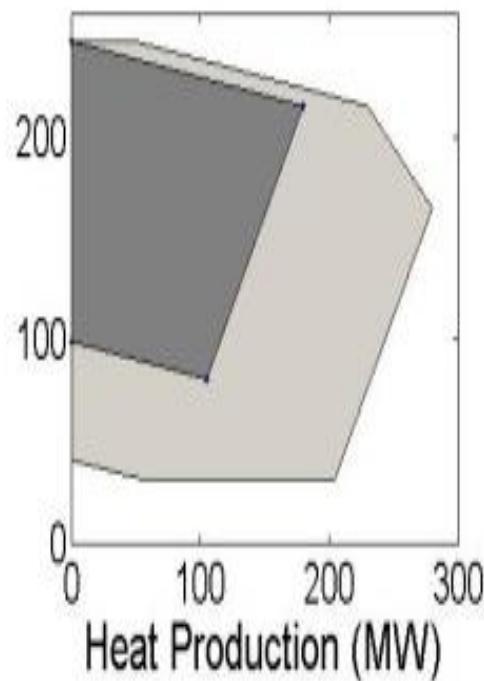
Combined heat and power (CHP) can be made flexible



(a) CHP + E-boiler



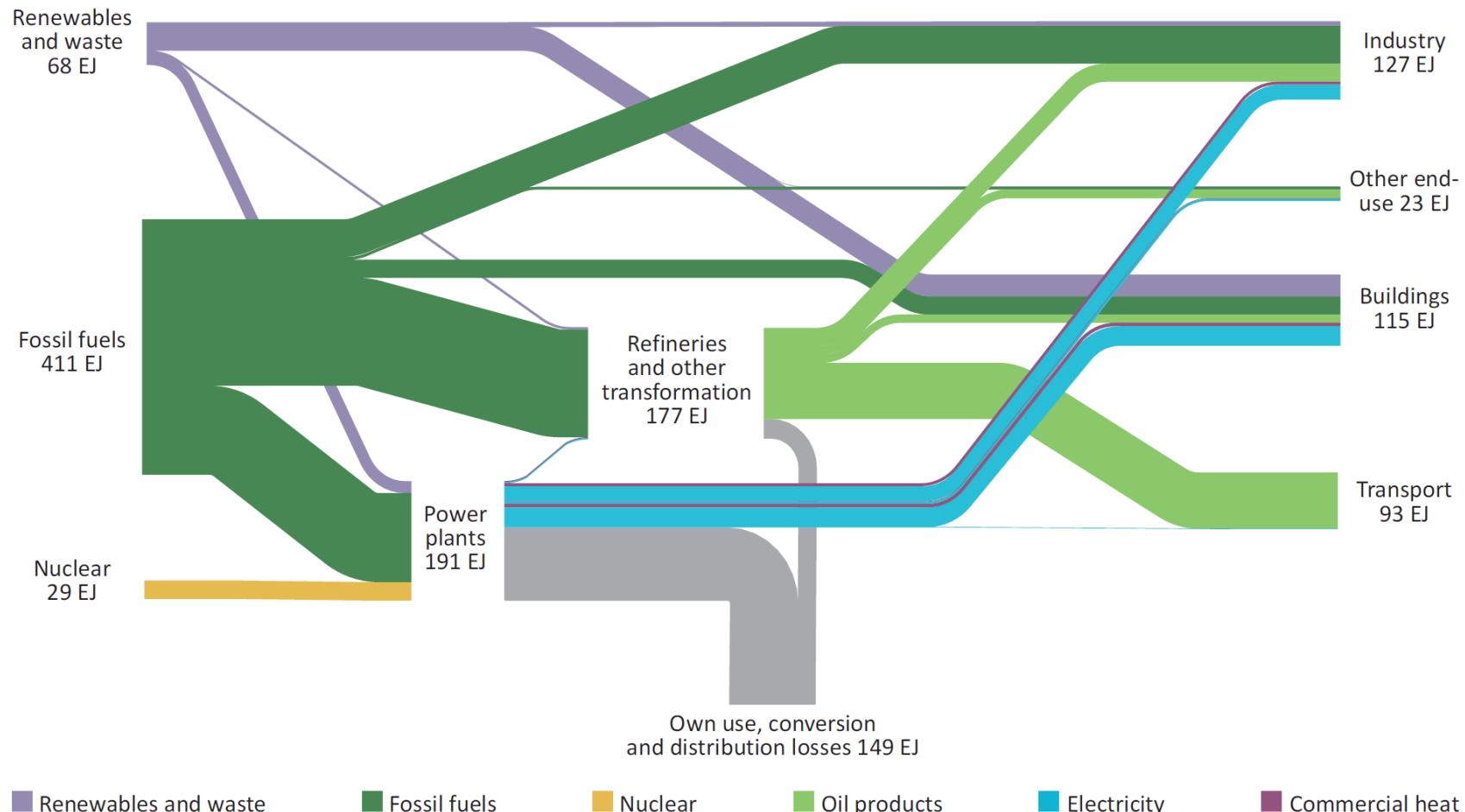
(b) CHP + H-storage



(c) CHP + E-boiler + H-storage

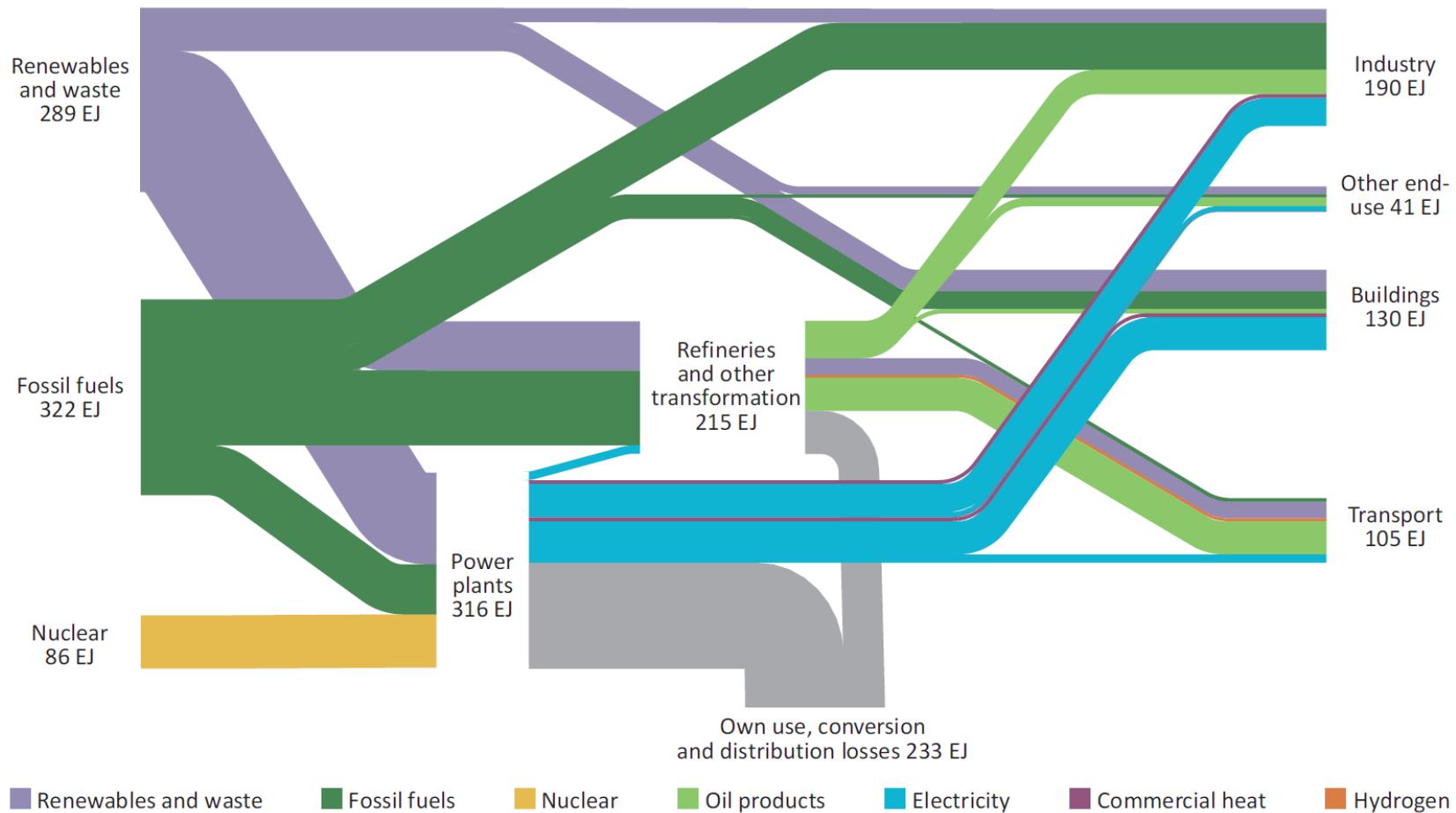
The Importance of Electricity in ESI

The global energy system today



Dominated by fossil fuels in all sectors: (Source IEA)

The future low-carbon energy system



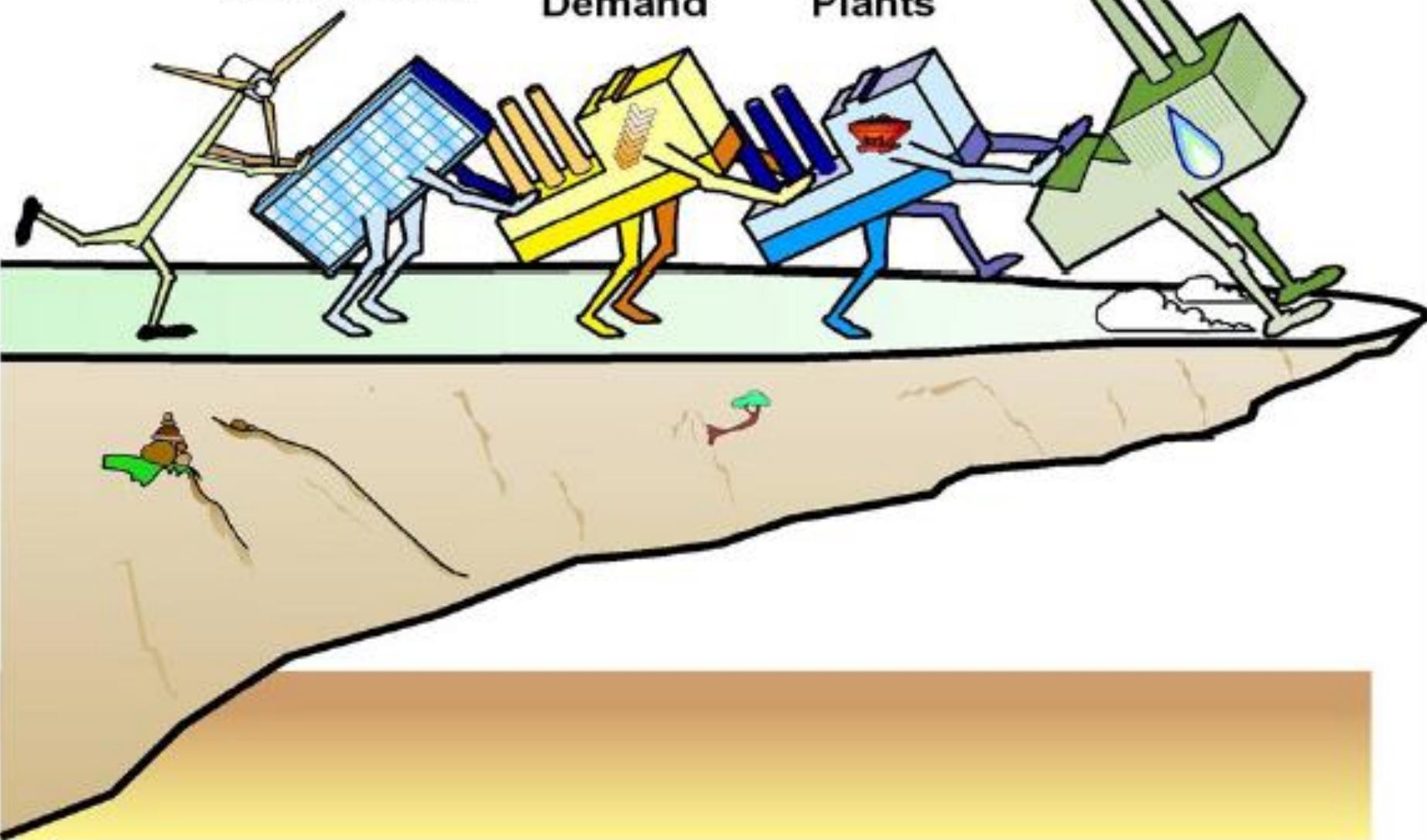
The 2DS in 2050 shows a dramatic shift in energy sources and demands: (Source IEA)

Renewables
(wind and solar)

**Low
Demand**

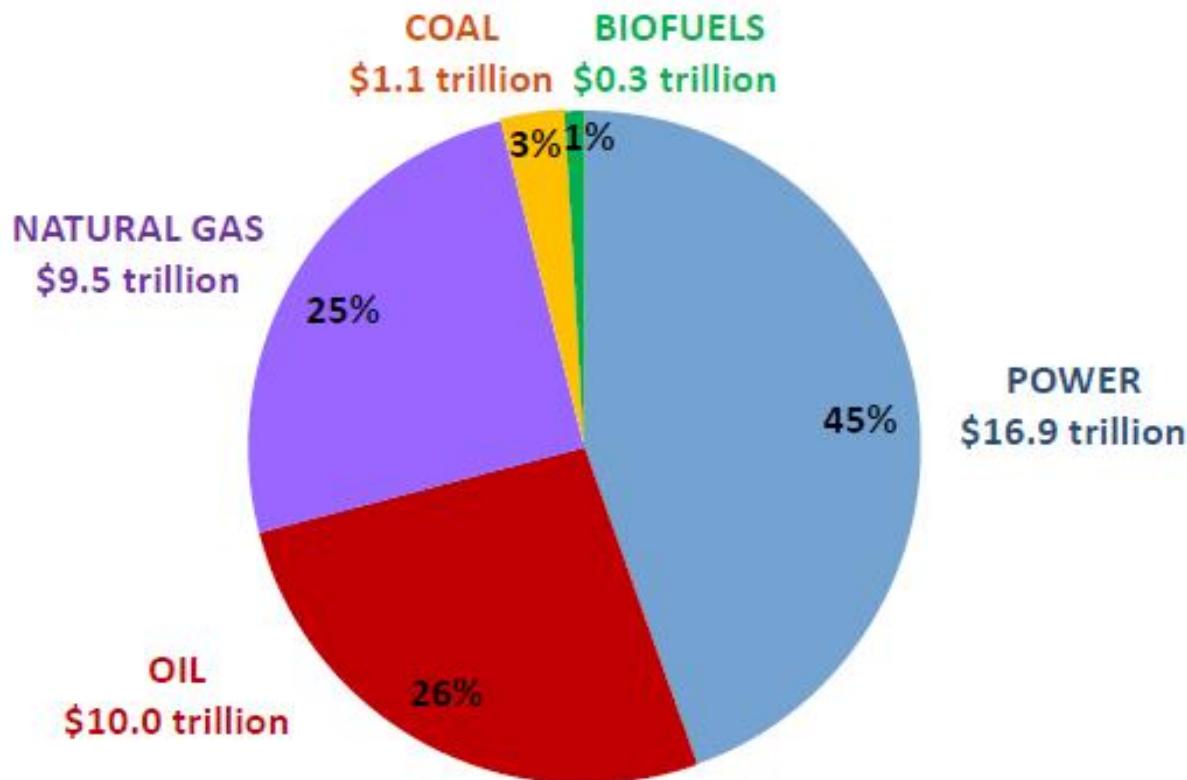
**Coal
Plants**

CCGT



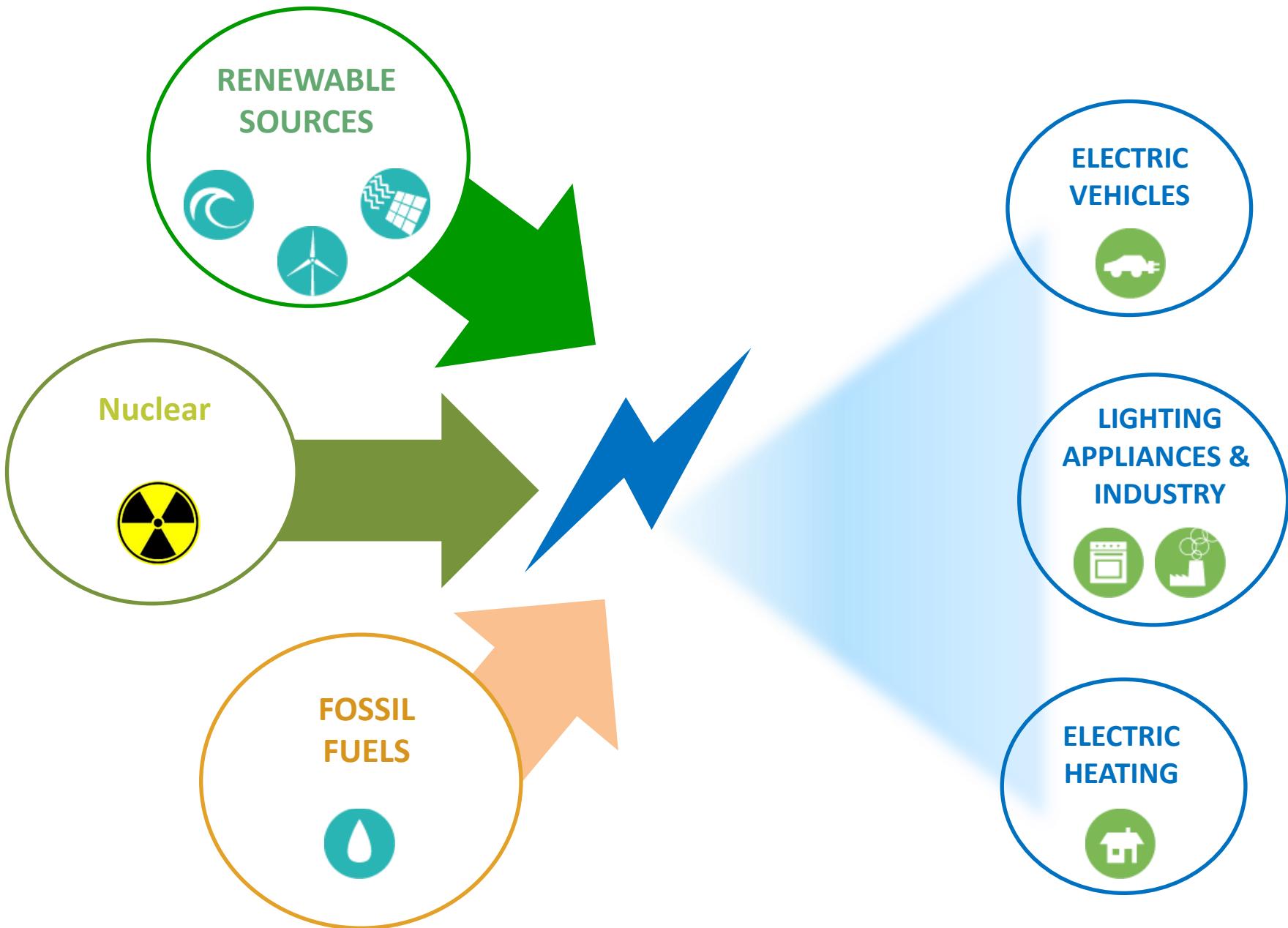
Investment: the essence of energy

Cumulative investment in energy infrastructure, 2011-2035

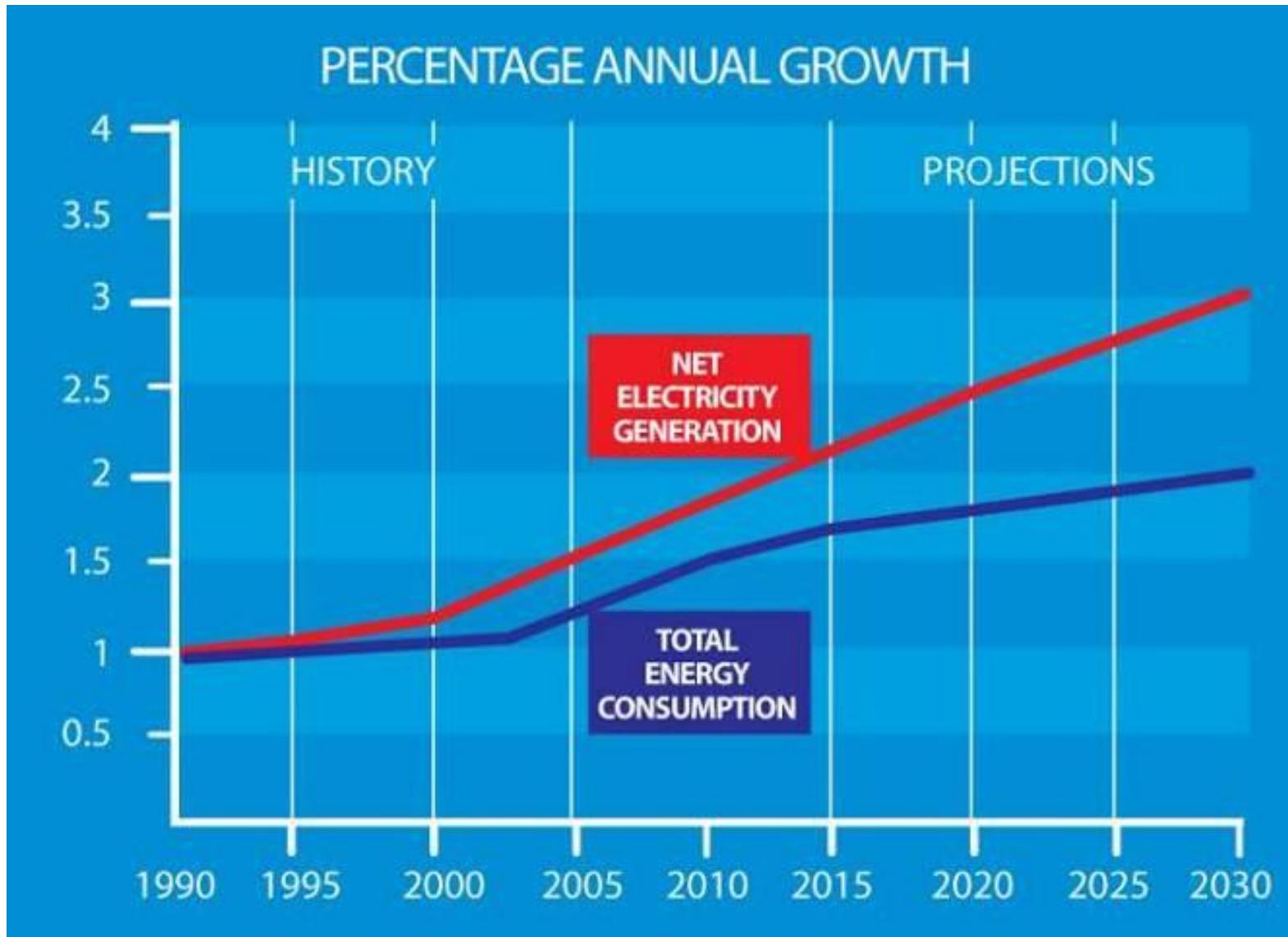


WEO-2011 will show that \$38 trillion of investment is required to meet projected energy demand through to 2035 and that investors in energy projects are facing a multitude of risks

The Electric Future



The Future is Electric



Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 2008.

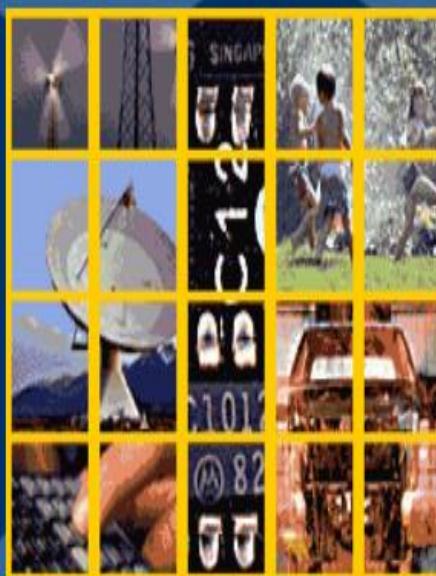
Greatest Engineering Achievements OF THE 20TH CENTURY

♦ About ♦ Timeline ♦ The Book

Welcome!

How many of the 20th century's greatest engineering achievements will you use today? A car? Computer? Telephone? Explore our list of the top 20 achievements and learn how engineering shaped a century and changed the world.

1. Electrification
2. Automobile
3. Airplane
4. Water Supply and Distribution
5. Electronics
6. Radio and Television
7. Agricultural Mechanization
8. Computers
9. Telephone
10. Air Conditioning and Refrigeration
11. Highways
12. Spacecraft
13. Internet
14. Imaging
15. Household Appliances
16. Health Technologies
17. Petroleum and Petrochemical Technologies
18. Laser and Fiber Optics
19. Nuclear Technologies
20. High-performance Materials



21st Century Innovation Topics

1. Energy conservation
2. Resource protection
3. Food and water production and distribution
4. Waste management
5. Education and learning
6. Medicine and prolonging life
7. Security and counter-terrorism
8. New technology
9. Genetics and cloning
10. Global communication
11. Traffic and population logistics
12. Knowledge sharing
13. Integrated electronic environment
14. Globalization
15. AI, interfaces and robotics
16. Weather prediction and control
17. Sustainable development
18. Entertainment
19. Space exploration
20. "Virtualization" and VR
21. Preservation of history
22. Preservation of species

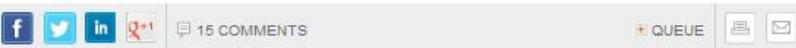
Policy Failures because they are not holistic

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Windmills Overload East Europe's Grid Risking Blackout: Energy

By Ladka Bauerova and Tino Andresen - Oct 26, 2012 12:01 AM GMT



+ QUEUE



Germany is dumping electricity on its unwilling neighbors and by wintertime the feud should come to a head.

Germany is dumping electricity on its unwilling neighbors and by wintertime the feud should come to a head.

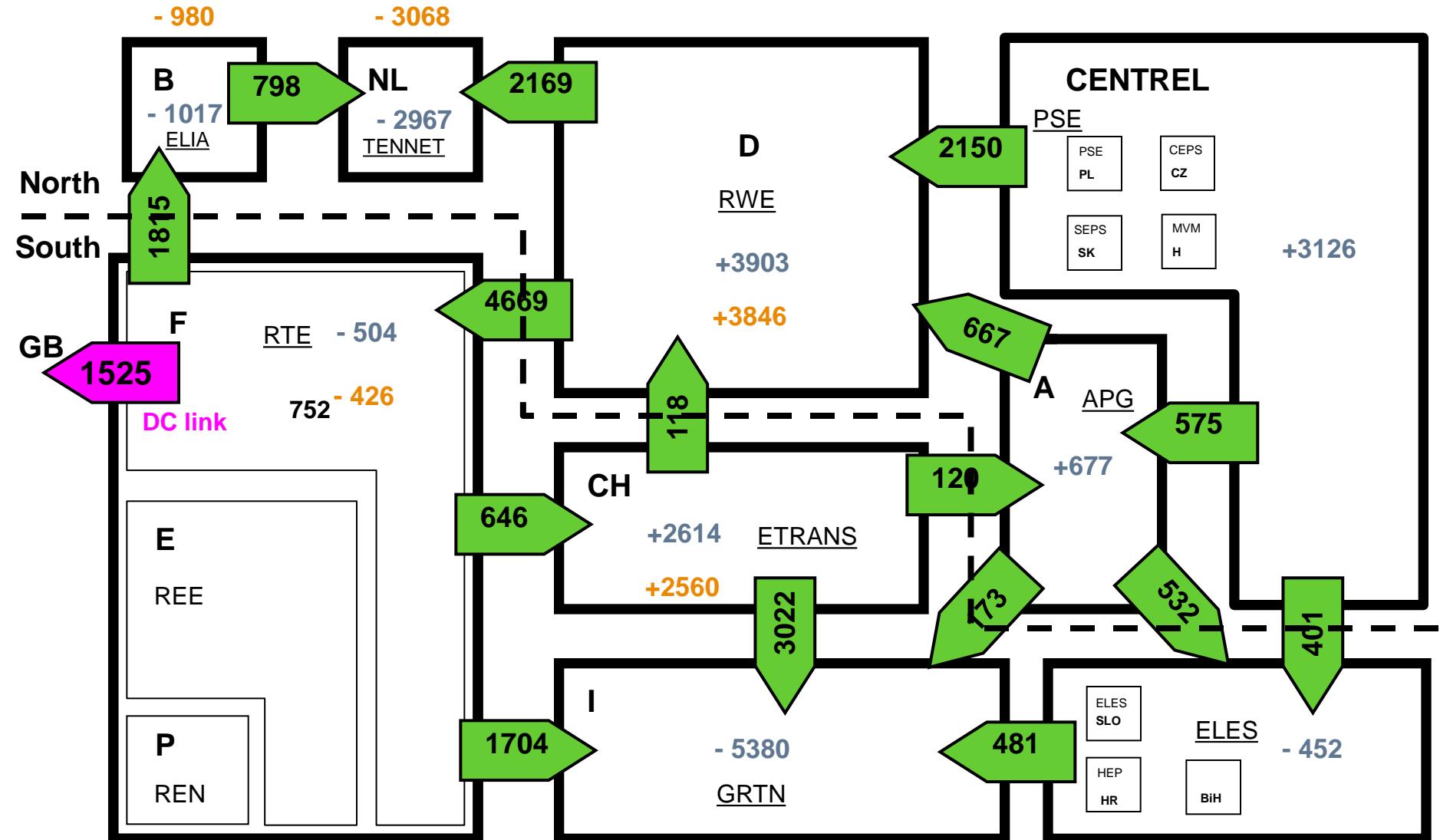
- http://ec.europa.eu/energy/gas_electricity/studies/doc/electricity/201310_loop-flows_study.pdf



THEMA Report 2013-36

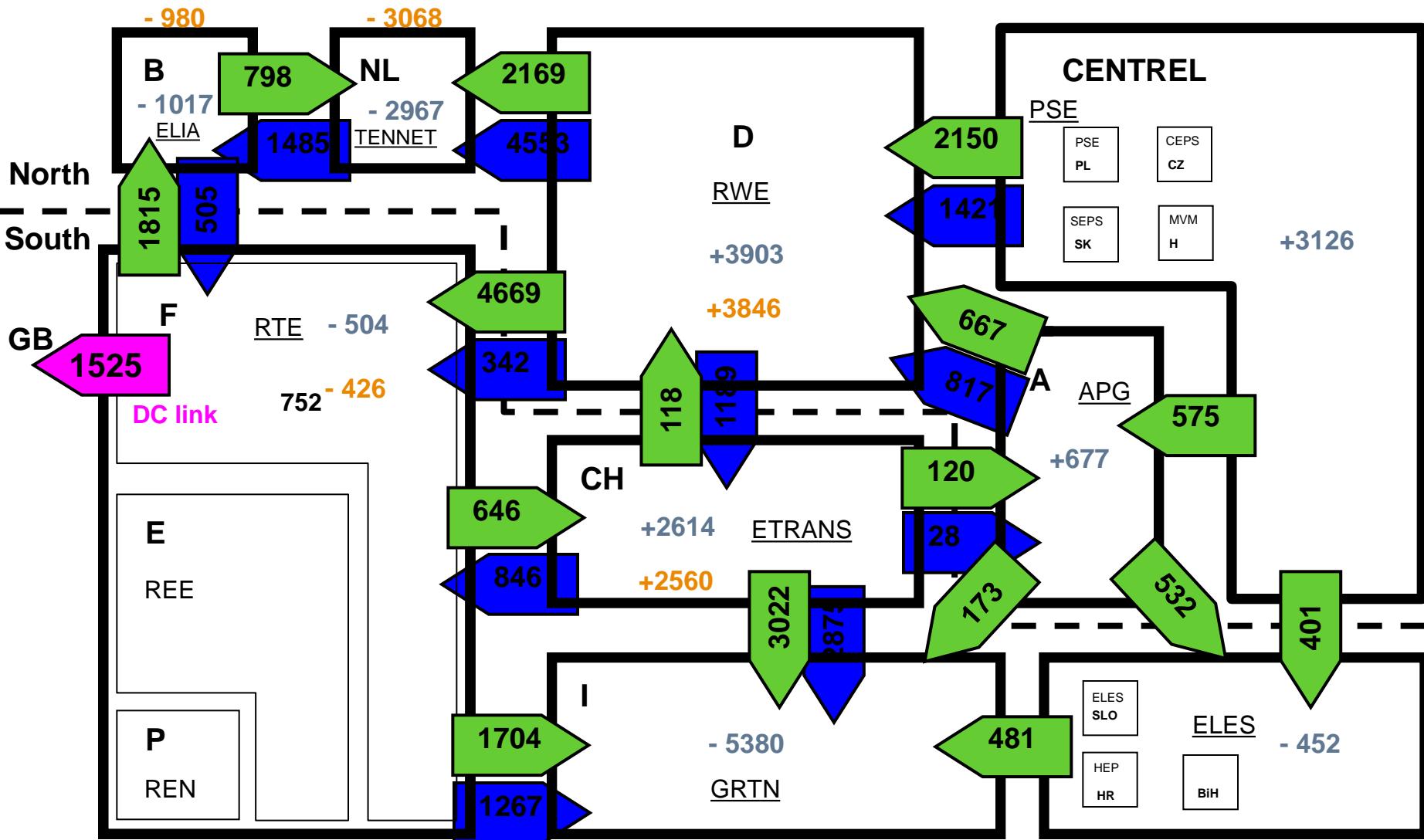
Unannounced Wind Power in the Northern Germany Scheduled Power Exchanges

26



Source: Ronnie Belmans, ELIA

Scheduled Power Exchanges vs Physical Power Flows





Reading Material

IEEE Power & Energy Magazine, Sept./Oct. 2013



M. O'Malley and B. Kroposki Guest Editors

- Planning ESI – Jim McCalley *et al.*, Iowa St.
- Hawaii ESI – Dave Corbus, *et al.*, NREL
- EU ESI – John Holms, EASAC & Oxford University
- Danish ESI – Peter Meibom *et al.*, Dansk Energi, DTU
- Tools and modeling for ESI – Juan Van Roy *et al.* KU Leuven
- China ESI – Chongqing Kang *et al.*, Tsinghua University



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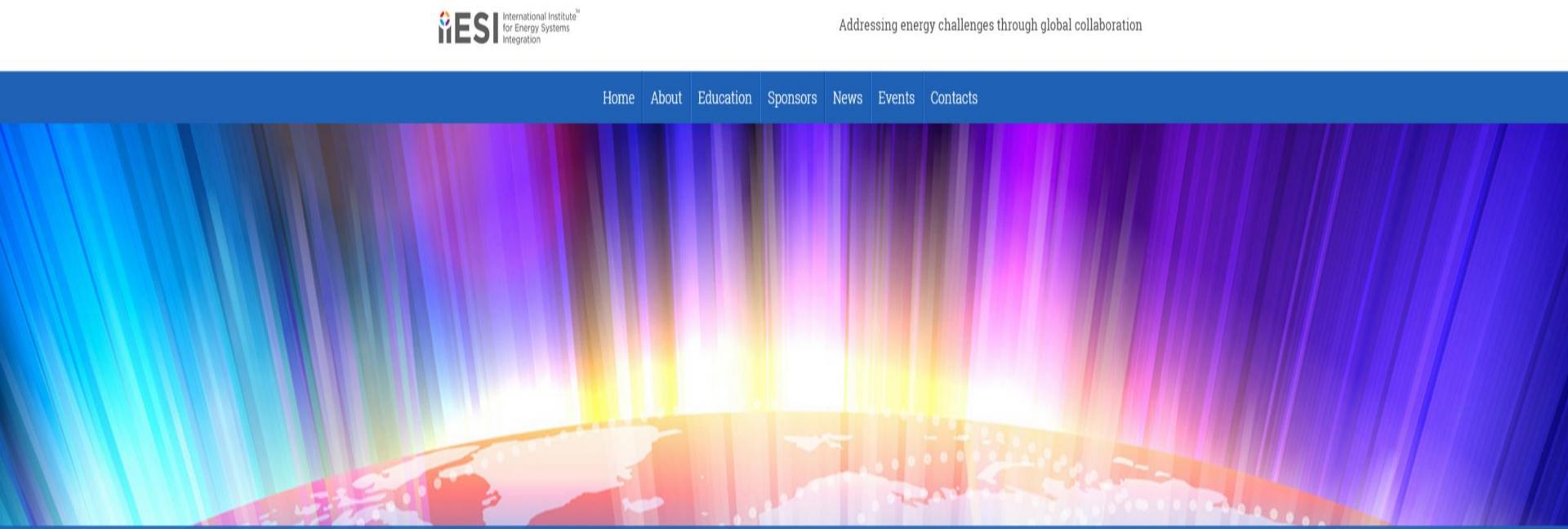
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Introduction to Energy Systems Integration & iiESI

Leuven, Belgium

May 18th 2015



The International Institute for Energy Systems Integration (iiESI) is a community of scholars and practitioners from around the world engaged in developing an efficient global energy system.



Countries, international organizations, industry, policymakers, and regulators all have distinct and somewhat different views of the energy system. The International Institute for Energy Systems Integration seeks to leverage the expertise of scholars and practitioners from these diverse views to understand the full energy system and the challenges to realizing highly integrated, flexible, clean, and efficient energy systems.

By fostering the exchange of ideas, results, lessons learned, and best practices from energy systems integration-related activities throughout the world, the International Institute for Energy Systems Integration seeks to determine and prioritize the challenges that must be addressed and ensure investments in energy systems are coordinated and optimized to yield the greatest value to the global community.

Learn more about energy systems integration.

[Download the whitepaper](#)

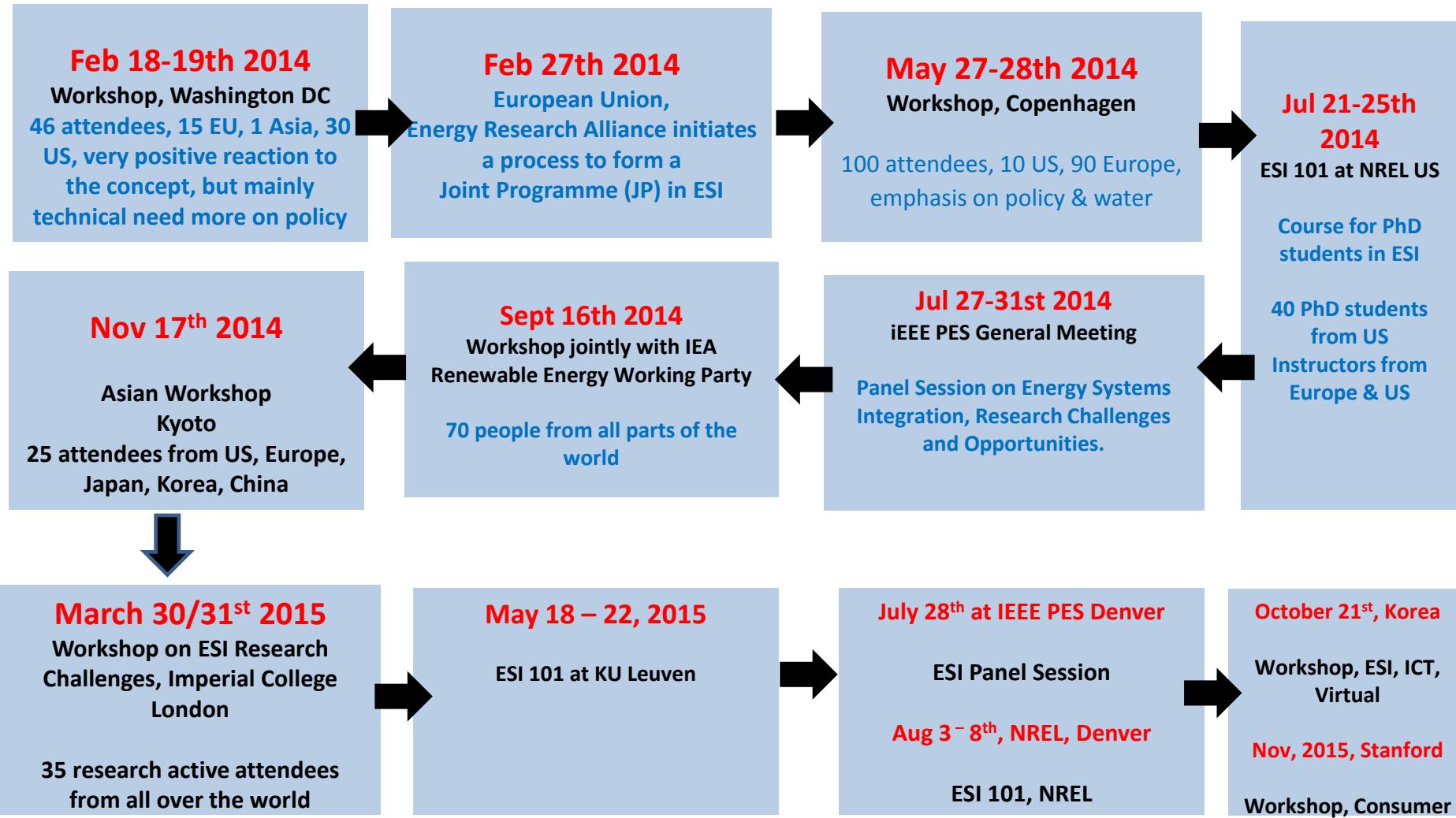
International Institute for Energy Systems Integration (iiESI)

- **Vision:** A global community of scholars and practitioners from leading institutes engaged in efforts to enable highly integrated, flexible, clean, and efficient energy systems
- **Objectives:** Share ESI knowledge and Experience: Coordination of R&D activities: Education and Training Resources

Enabling world class research in ESI



Evolution of Activities iiESI 2014/15



Recently



Summary of iiESI Workshop on ESI Research Challenges in London

March 30th and 31st

Imperial College London

The workshop brought together an experienced group of international research active people with a diverse range of expertise (see list of attendees below). The workshop was open and vibrant, (see agenda and briefing documents below) and while **the focus of the workshop was on identifying the research challenges in Energy Systems Integration (ESI)**, the discussion was much broader as the group grappled with the extremely complex

http://iiesi.org/assets/pdfs/iiesi_london_summary.pdf

Trilemma

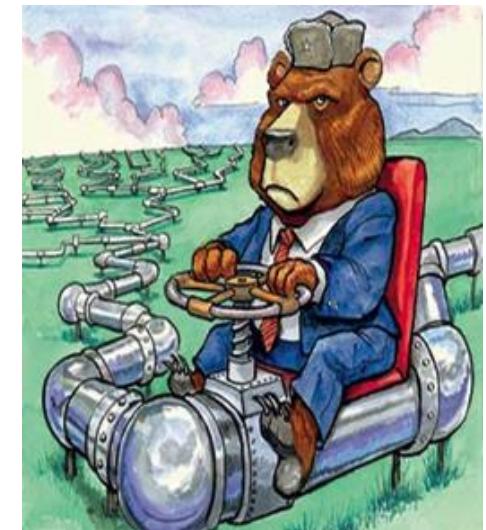
“Difficult task for investors to navigate policy and market uncertainties”, (IEA WEO, 2014)



Competitiveness

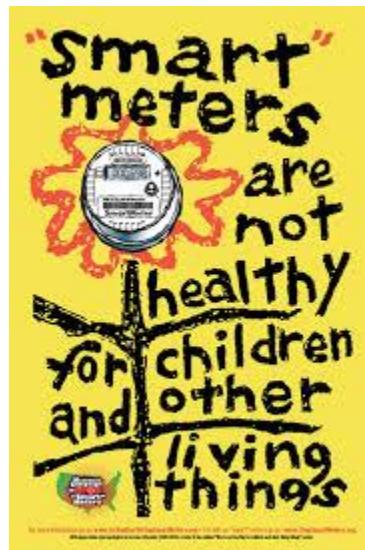
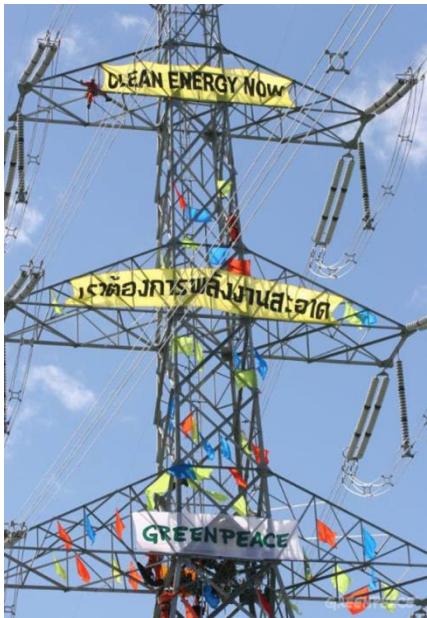


Sustainability



Security of supply

The consumer



"Engineers (and economists) tend to be ignorant and arrogant about customers"



The “consumer”

The human dimensions of sustainable energy transitions

Research agenda

Platform for Energy Research in the Socio-economic Nexus (PERSON)
November 2014

Consumer Behaviour in an Integrated Energy System

DIETER TELEMANS/PANOS



Masai women from Kenya take a course on solar energy in India.

‘Engineers and economists are ignoring people and miscasting decision making and action’

Sovacool, B.K. (2014) Nature 511, 529-530

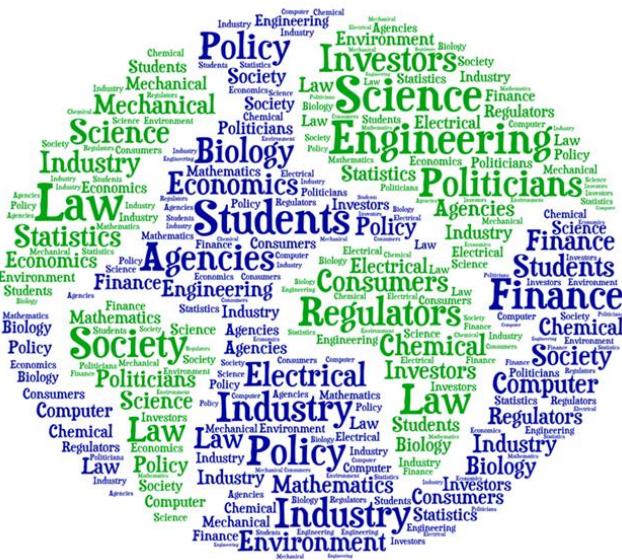
Energy studies need social science

Trilemma plus the “consumer”



Key Take Away

- It is more about the whole integrated energy system than ever before
- Energy Systems Integration can reduce cost and uncertainty etc.
- It is multidisciplinary and the consumer is central to it all



Acknowledgements

- My colleagues for many of the slides – UCD, NREL, EirGrid, UVIG, DTU etc.

