

Supergen Energy Networks











Impacts of Heat Decarbonisation Pathways on the GB Electricity and Gas Demand

Ali Ehsan, Robin Preece



THE CONVERSATION

Heat pumps: UK to install 600,000 a year by 2028 but electrical grid will need massive investment to cope

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Power cuts could happen more regularly if the grid is not updated. Riccev/Shutterstock

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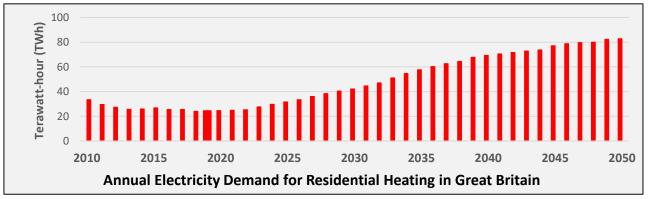
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In its bid to massively reduce household use of greenhouse gases to net zero by 2050, the UK government aims to encourage the installation of 600,000 heat pumps a year by 2028.



Without <u>additional investments</u> in electricity networks and additional innovations, such power cuts will be more likely. There are ways to reduce this risk but these mean major investment, financial incentives and public acceptance. The government has <u>acknowledged</u> the need to upgrade the grid.

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Disclosure statement

Robin Preece works for The University of Manchester. He receives funding from EPSRC.

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Partners





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Quantifying the impacts of heat decarbonisation pathways on the future electricity and gas demand



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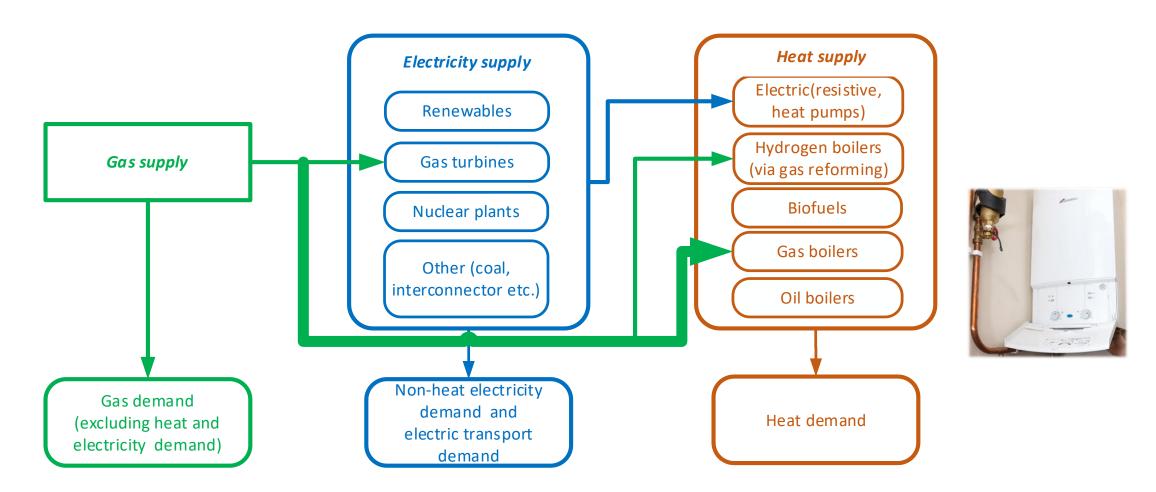
Research Questions

- 1. What is the breakdown of annual electricity and gas demand by end-use in 2050?
- 2. How volatile is the electricity and gas demand in 2050?
- 3. How sensitive is the 2050 electricity demand to coefficient of performance of heat pumps and building energy efficiency upgrades?
- 4. How effective is demand-side flexibility at reducing the electricity demand volatility?



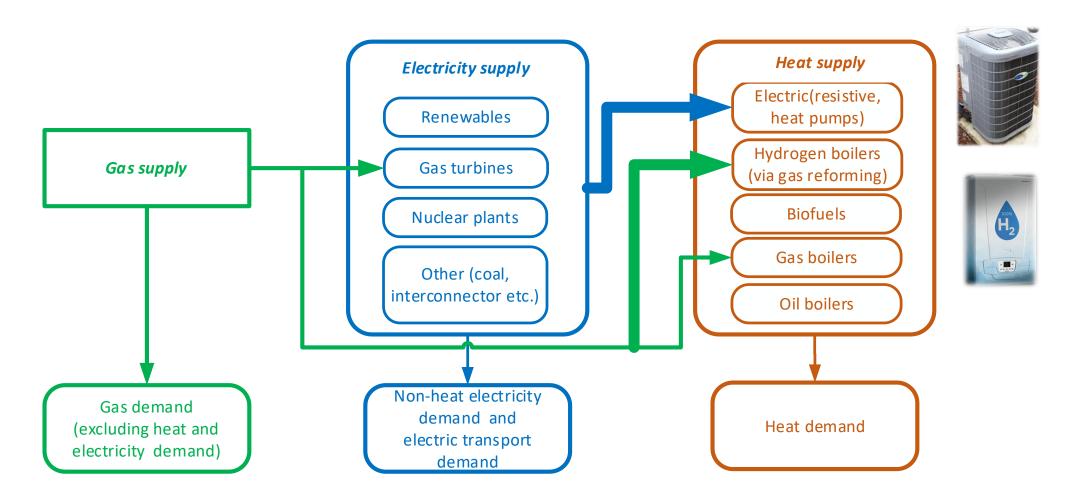


Interdependence of the energy supply systems in Great Britain





Interdependence of the energy supply systems in Great Britain





Optimisation framework of the integrated gas, electricity and heat supply model

	Electricity	Gas	Heat
Inputs	 Historic electricity demand profiles of heating, non-heat and road transport Historic wind and photovoltaic generation Installed capacity of power generation units 	Historic gas demand profiles of daily-metered customers, industry and cooking	 Historic heat demand profile Share of heating technologies in heat supply

Objective

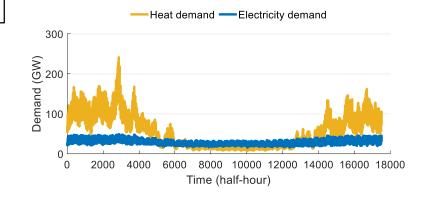
Minimise the costs of electricity generation, gas supply and the associated emissions

Constraints

- Electricity supply and demand balance
- Generation capacity limits
- Ramp rate limits of thermal power plants
- Heat supply and demand balance
- Gas supply and demand balance
- Coupling components

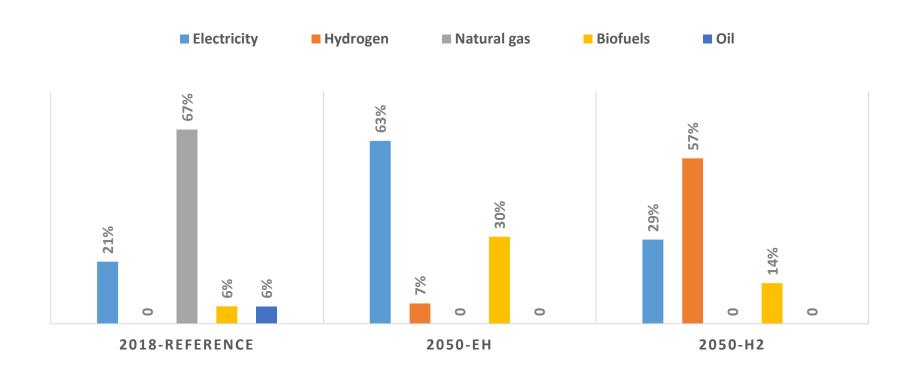
Outputs

- Annual and peak electricity demand
- Annual and peak gas demand





Composition of scenarios w.r.t. heat supply



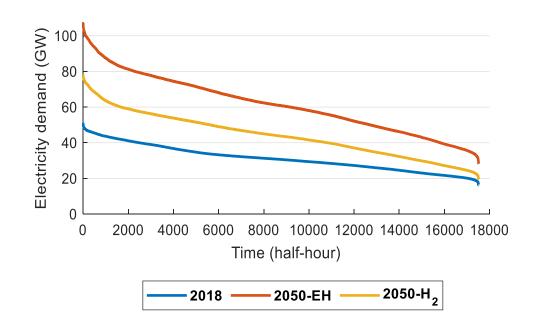




What is the breakdown of annual electricity demand by end-use in 2050?

2018 2050-EH 2050-H₂ Non-heating Resistive heating Air source heat pump Ground source heat pump Road transport 0 200 400 600 800 1000 Annual electricity demand (TWh)

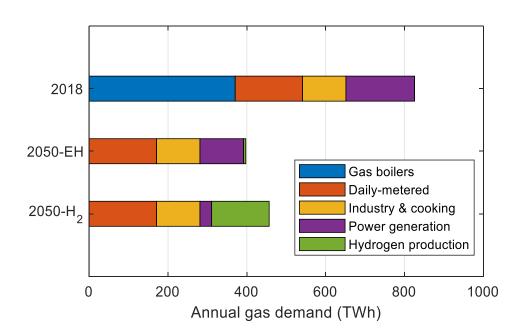
How volatile is the electricity demand in 2050?



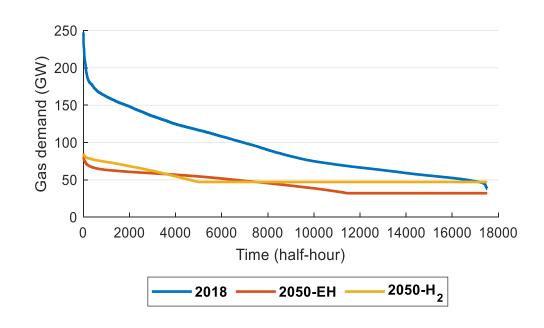




What is the breakdown of annual gas demand by end-use in 2050?



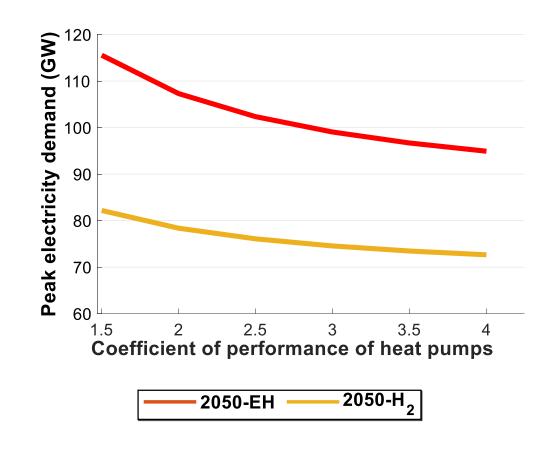
How volatile is the gas demand in 2050?





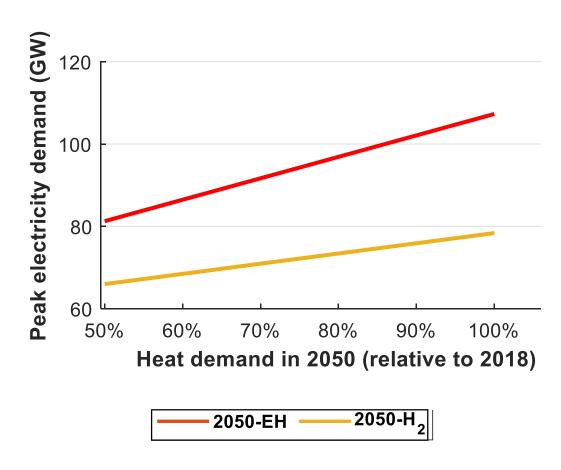


How sensitive is the 2050 electricity demand to COP of heat pumps?





How sensitive is the 2050 electricity demand to building energy efficiency upgrades?

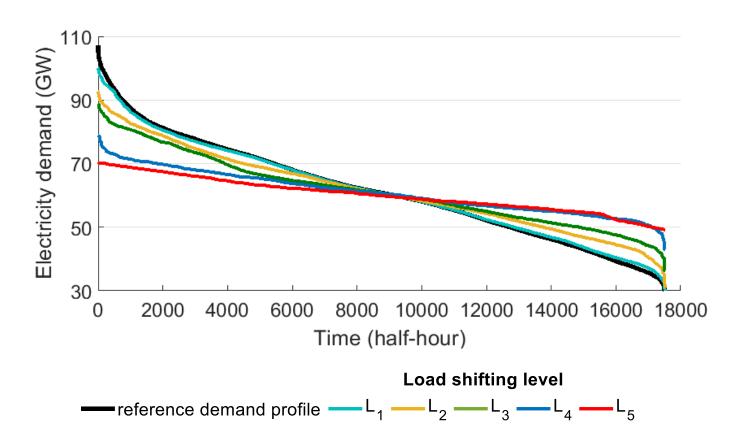






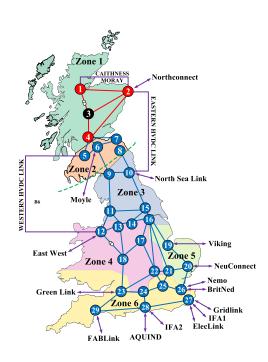
How effective is demand-side flexibility at reducing the electricity demand volatility?

Scenario 2050-EH

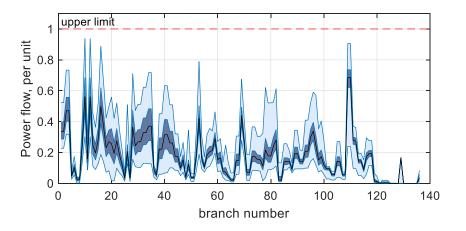


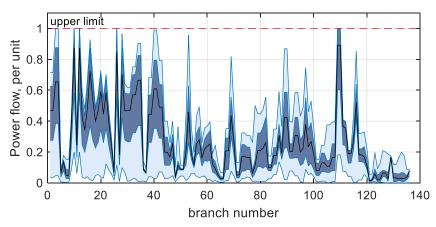


Conclusion and Future work



The GB electricity and gas network

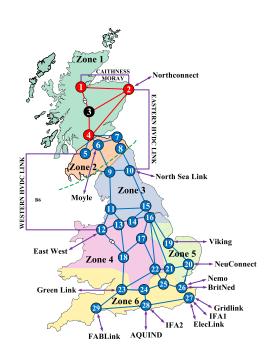




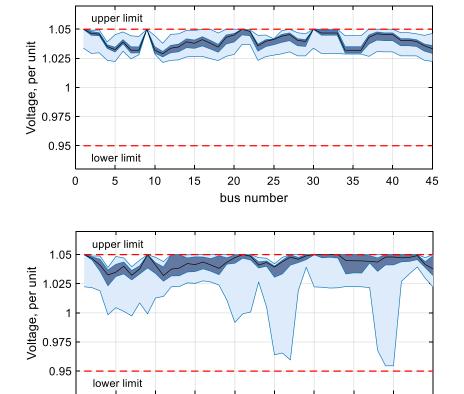
The interquartile range (0, 25th, 75th and 100th percentiles) and median **power flows,** represented as blue line and black lines, respectively, for (a) Case I 2019; (b) Case II 2030



Conclusion and Future work



The GB electricity and gas network



The interquartile range (0, 25th, 75th and 100th percentiles) and median **bus voltages**, represented as blue line and black lines, respectively, for (a) Case I 2019; (b) Case II 2030

bus number

20

25

30

35

40

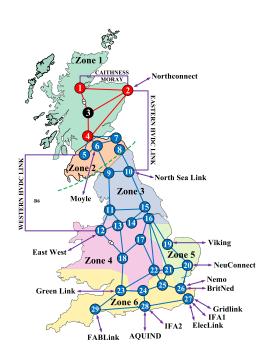
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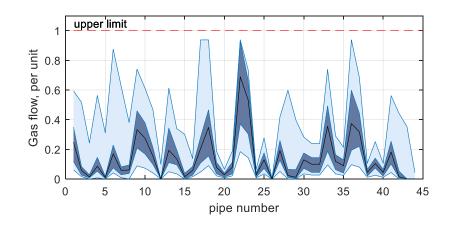
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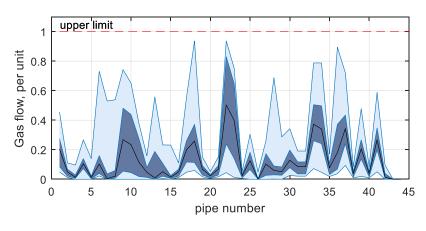


Conclusion and Future work



The GB electricity and gas network





The interquartile range (0, 25th, 75th and 100th percentiles) and median **gas flows**, represented as blue line and black lines, respectively, for each of the pipelines in the gas network for (a) Case I 2019; (b) Case II 2030



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Thanks for your Attention

