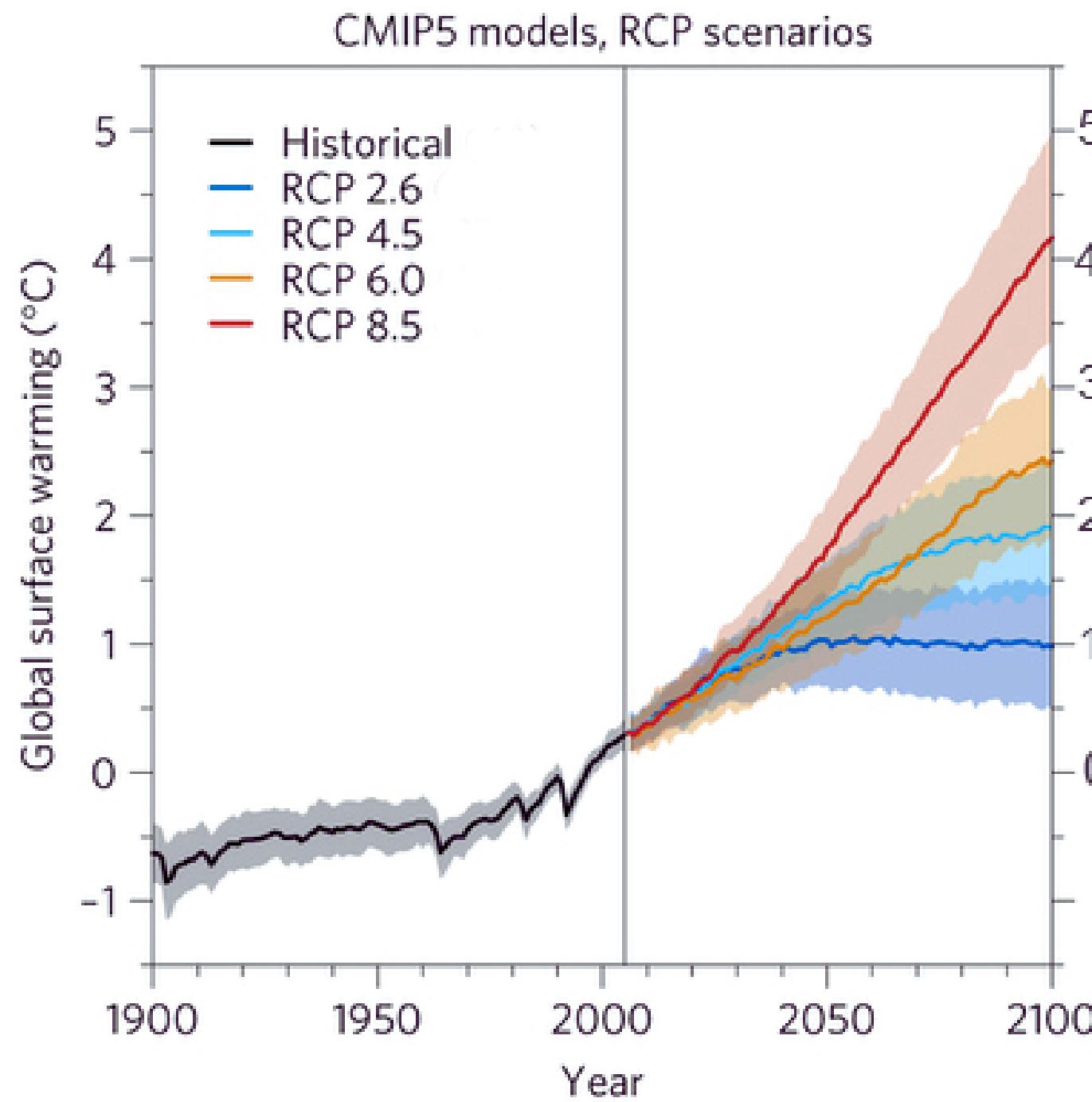


# ADAPTATION OF THE ITALIAN ELECTRICITY SYSTEM TO REDUCED WATER AVAILABILITY

AN OSEMO SYS APPLICATION BY WATERGAMS

Luca Lazzari  
Camilla Citterio  
Matteo Ghesini  
Lorenzo Ferrara

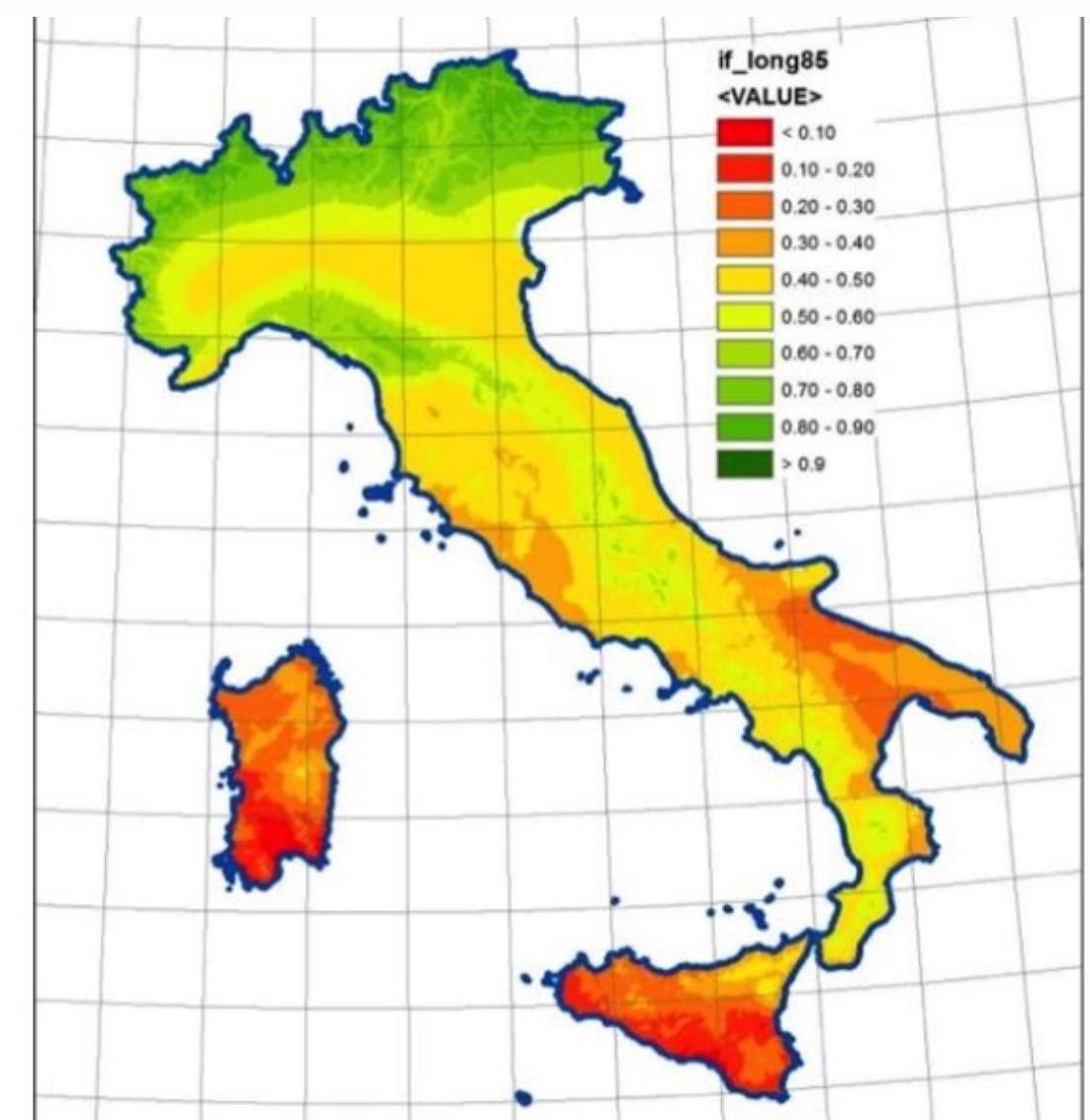
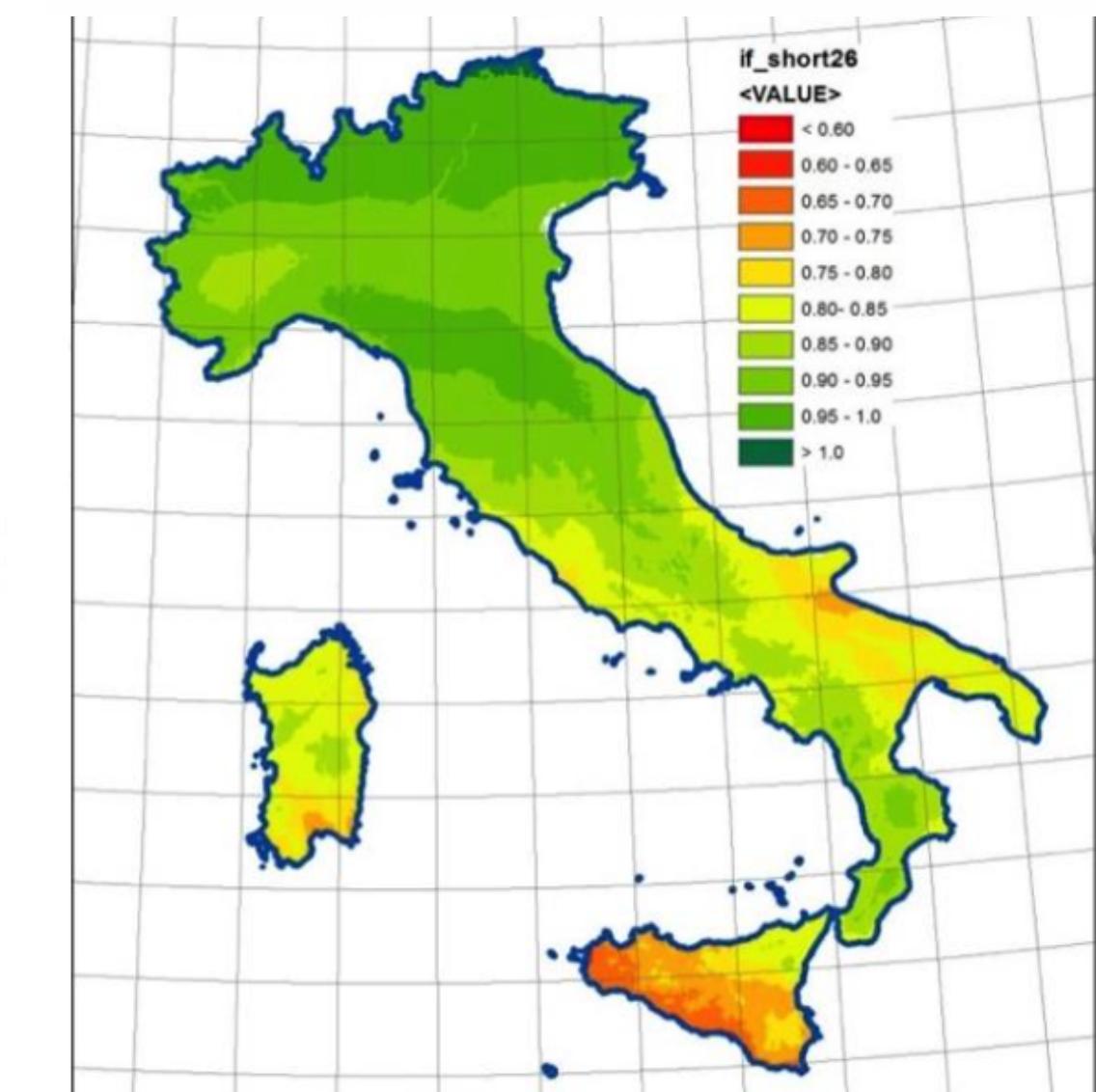
# Climate projections



Internal flow projections comparing 1996-2015 average with:

2020-2039 under RCP2.6

2080-2099 under RCP8.5





# Aim of the study

Assess the optimal mix for  
electricity production in Italy  
taking into account water  
availability

Time range: 2015-2050  
Model: OSeMOSYS



# Data Collection

OSeMBe

Open Source Energy Model Base For The European Union

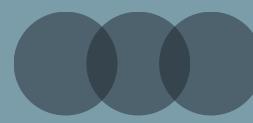


PNIEC 2030



## Articles & Publications





# Upgrades

Adaptation of OSeMOSYS  
for Italian Electricity System,  
including OSeMBE data



Implementation of  
**FitFor55** and **PNIc**  
policies

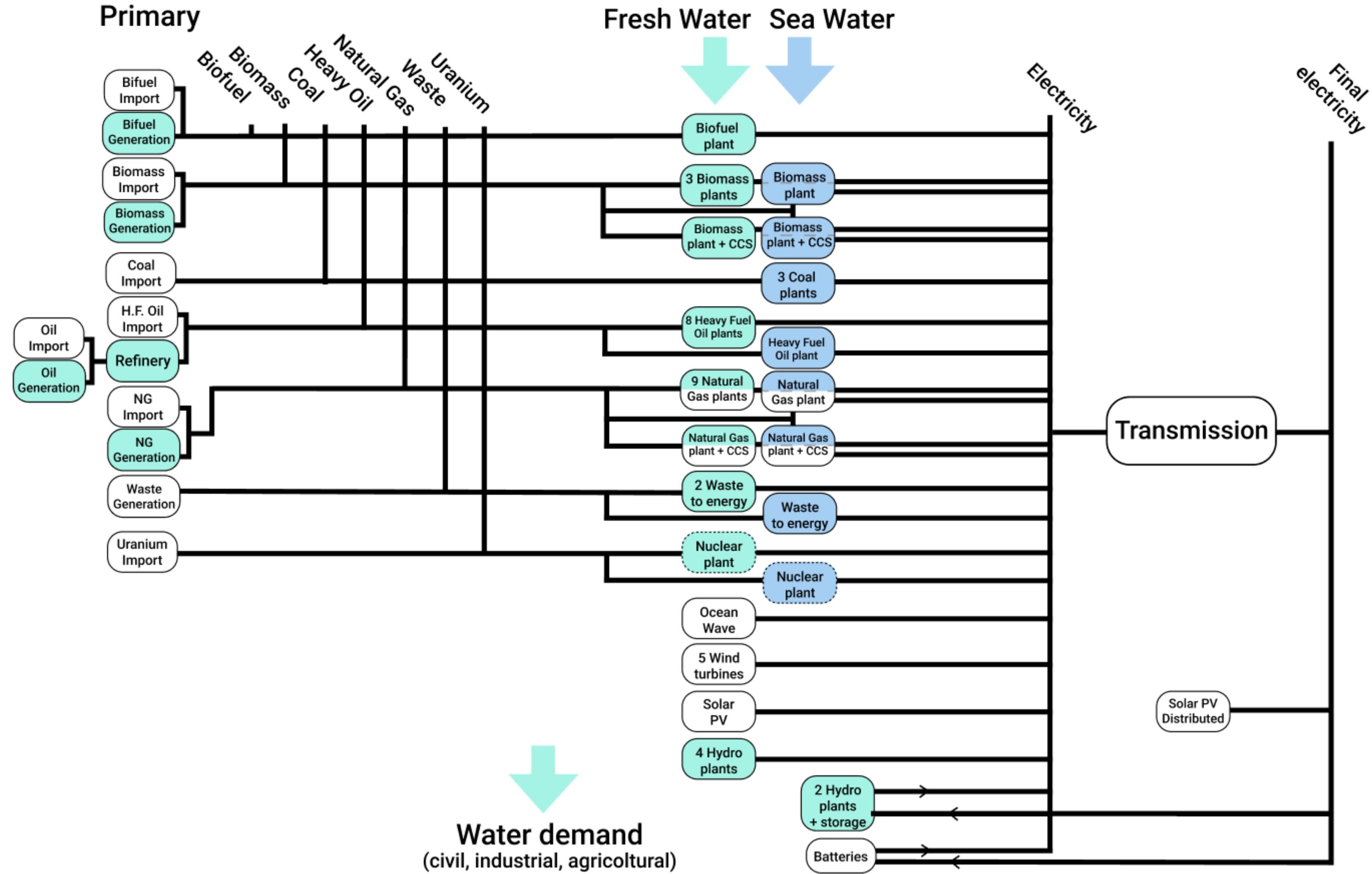


Fresh water  
consumption and  
limitations

Sea water plants  
Battery storage



# Reference Energy System





# Water availability

$$C(y_0) = k$$

$$C(y) = C(y - 1) + P(y) - Eva(y, T) - Use(y)$$

$$Eva(y, T) = \begin{cases} \frac{P(y)}{\sqrt{0.9 + P(y)^2 / L(T)^2}} & P(y)^2 / L(T)^2 \geq 0.1 \\ P(y) & P(y)^2 / L(T)^2 < 0.1 \end{cases}$$



# Water availability

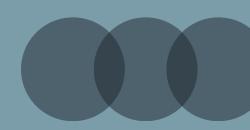
Temperature projections [°C]

YEAR	RCP 2.6	RCP 4.5	RCP 8.5
2020-2039	13.9	13.9	13.9
2040-2060	13.9	14.3	14.8

$$C(y_0) = k$$

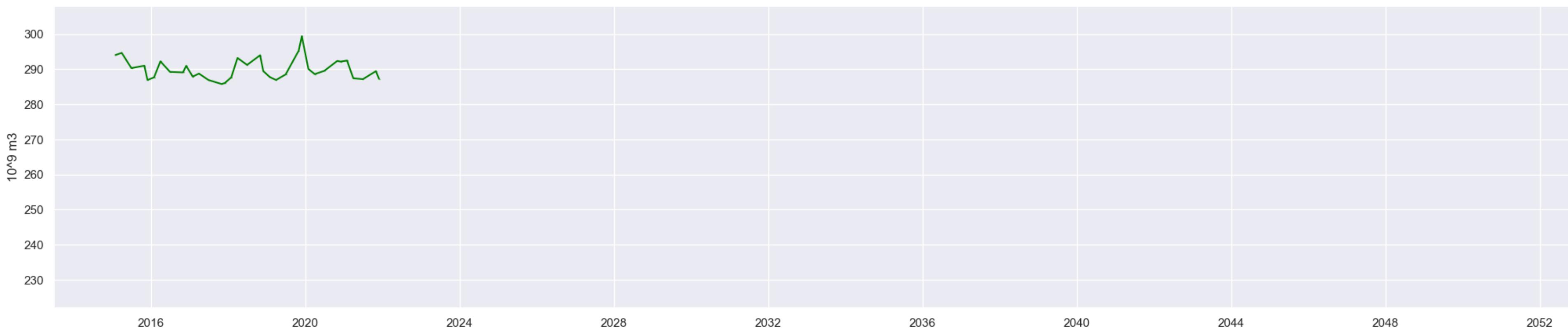
$$C(y) = C(y - 1) + P(y) - Eva(y, T) - Use(y)$$

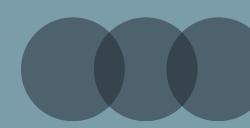
$$Eva(y, T) = \begin{cases} \frac{P(y)}{\sqrt{0.9 + P(y)^2 / L(T)^2}} & P(y)^2 / L(T)^2 \geq 0.1 \\ P(y) & P(y)^2 / L(T)^2 < 0.1 \end{cases}$$



# Precipitation Projection

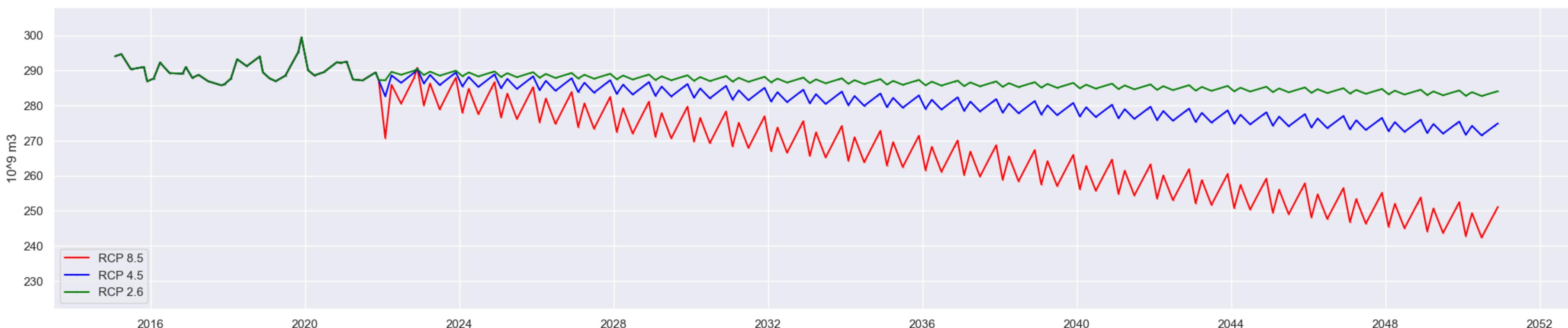
## Data Collection





# Precipitation Projection

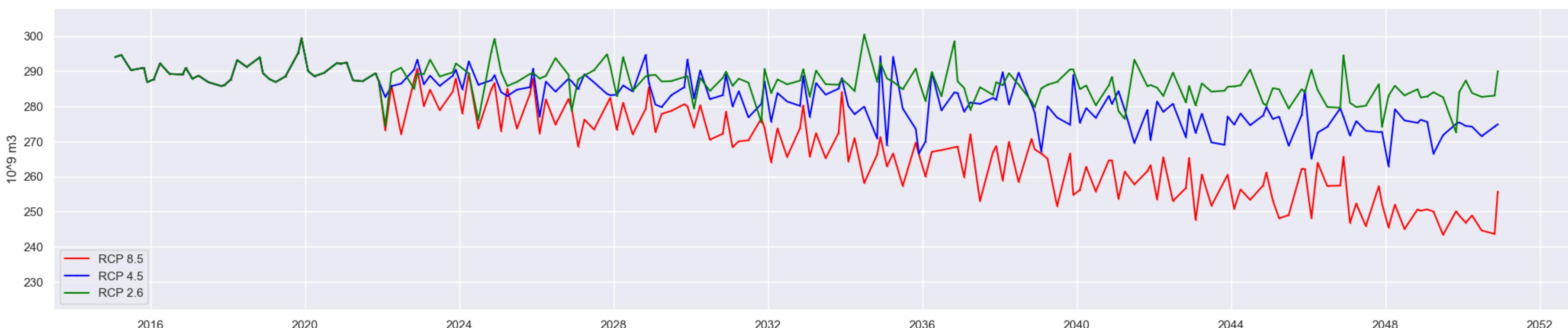
## SARIMA

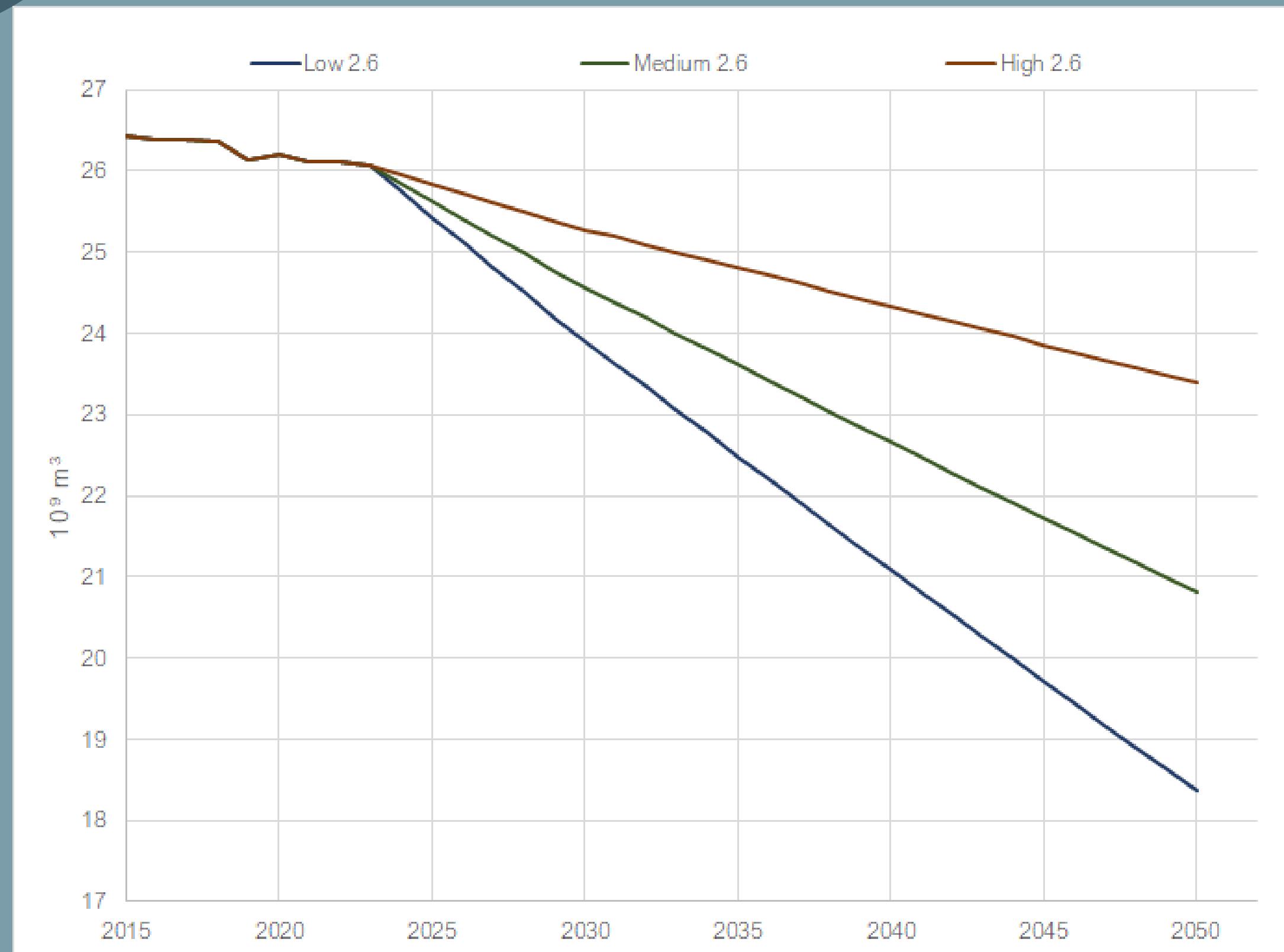




# Precipitation Projection

## Noise





# Water demand

## Residential use:

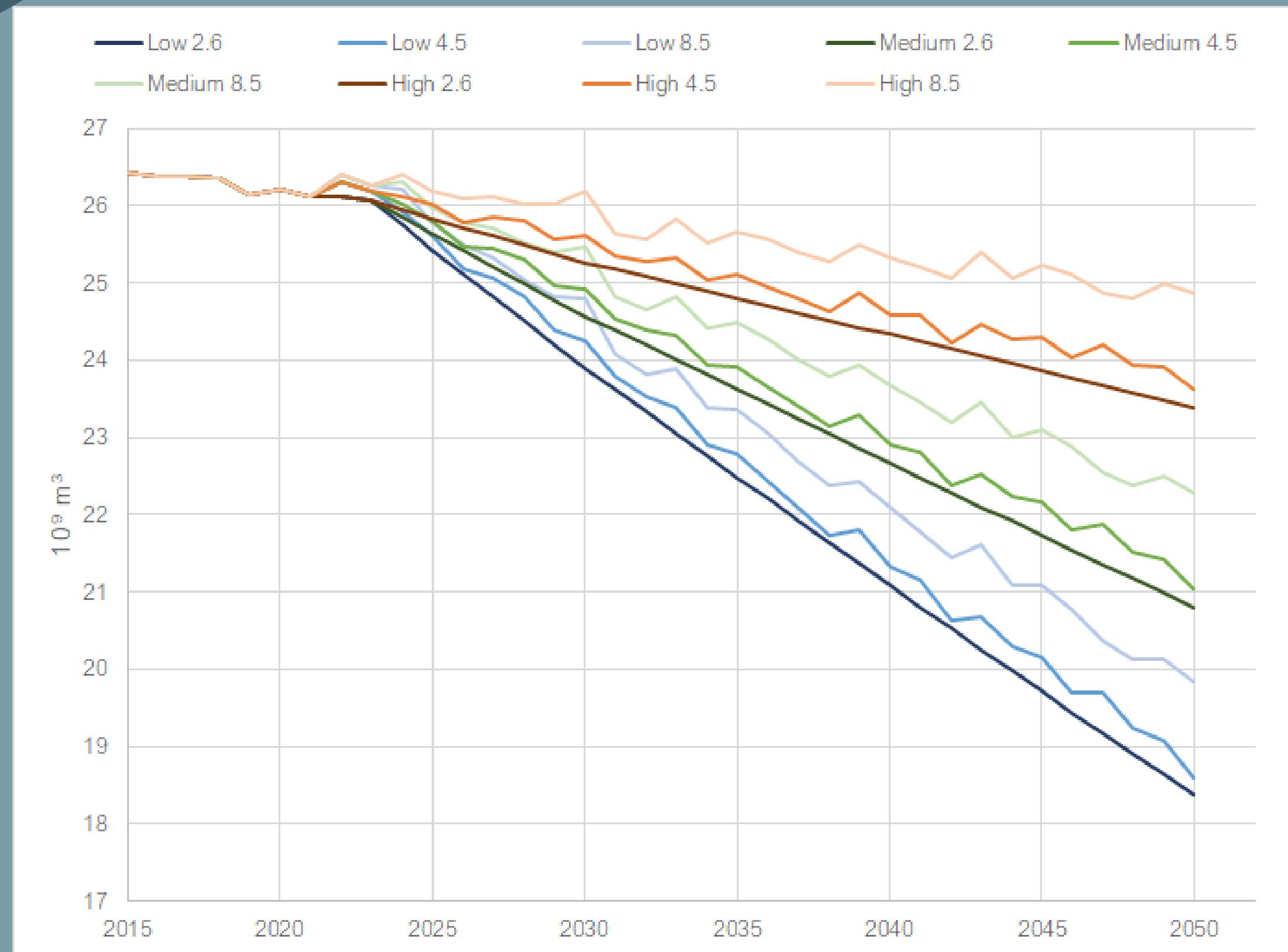
- Low - European average
- Medium - in between
- High - Water Distribution Improvement

## Industrial use:

Constant =  $5.5 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m}^3$

## Agriculture:

Related to water from rain



# Water demand

## Residential use:

- Low - European average
- Medium - in between
- High - Water Distribution Improvement

## Industrial use:

Constant =  $5.5 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m}^3$

## Agriculture:

Related to water from rain



# Scenarios

- **Base**

Coal phase-out and european policy about CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, no water limitations and no nuclear possibility

- **Water availability**

**Three** possible cases of water shortage in the year span 2021-2050, according to RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP8.5

- **Nuclear**

In the hypothetical case that Italy could adopt nuclear power plants from 2036 for electricity

- **Water use**

**Three** possible behaviours of people in Italy about water consumption and infrastructure



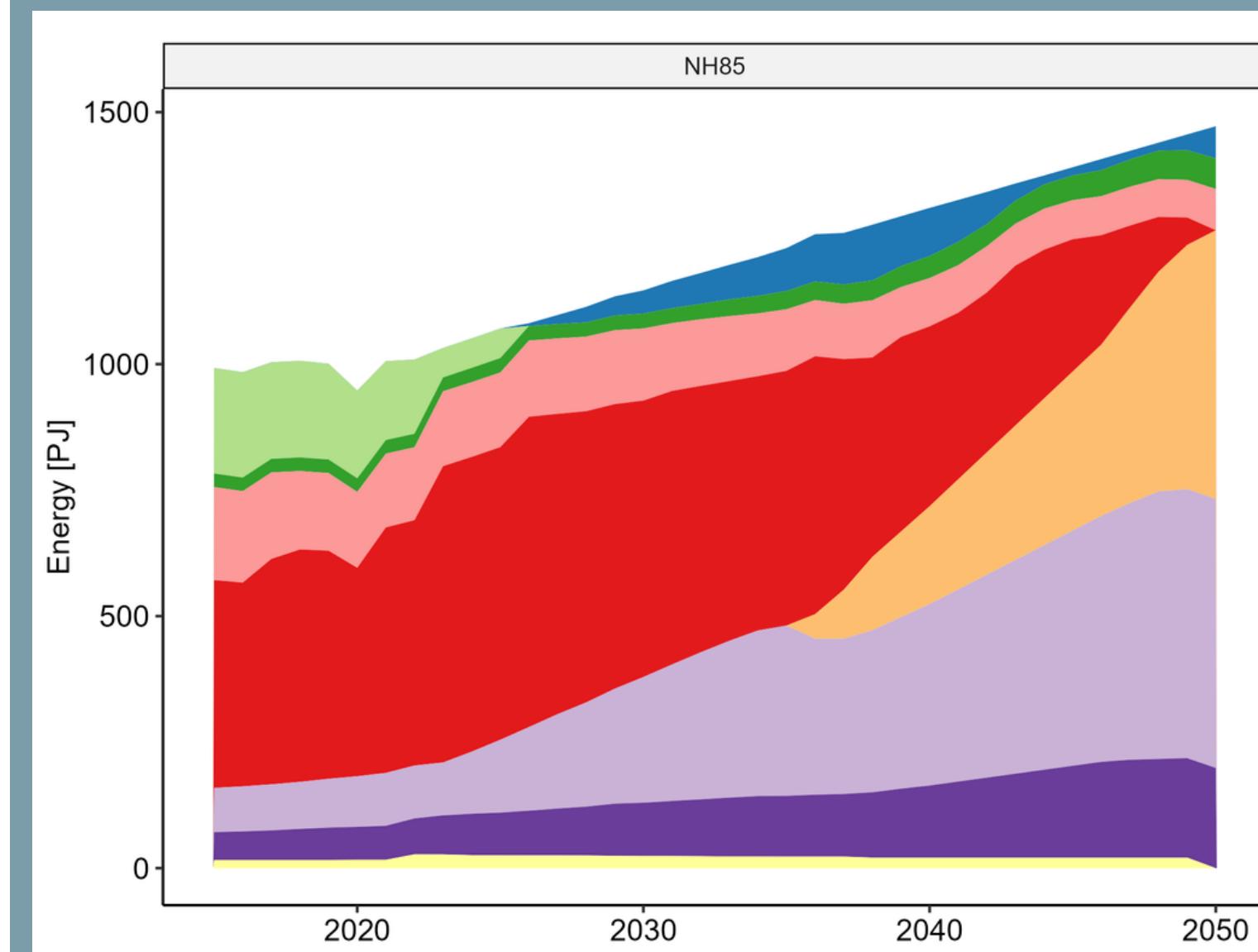
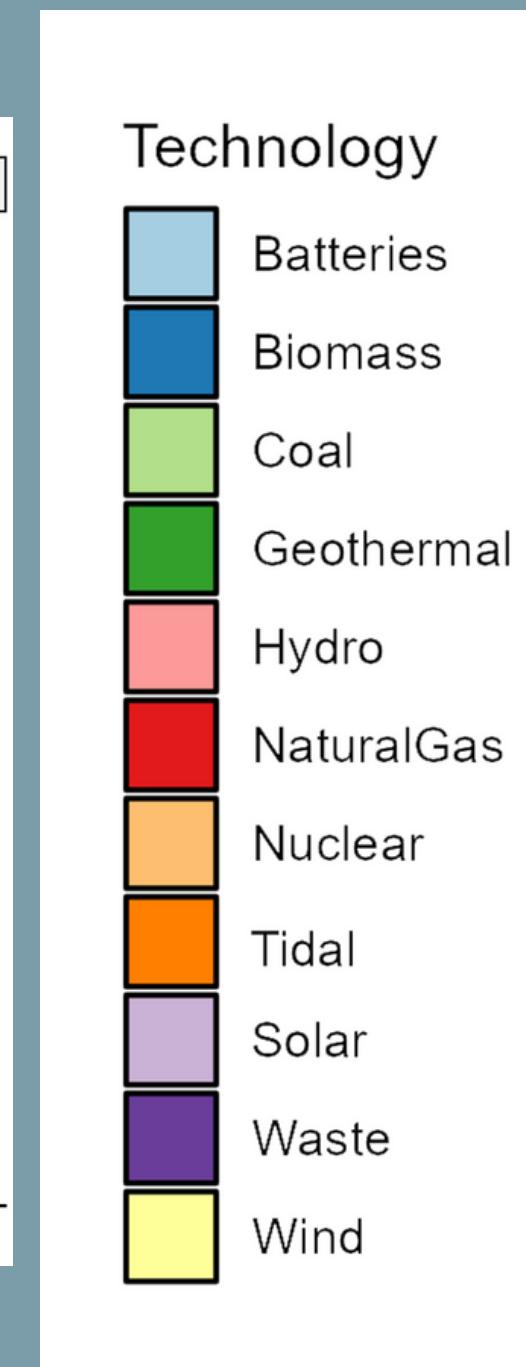
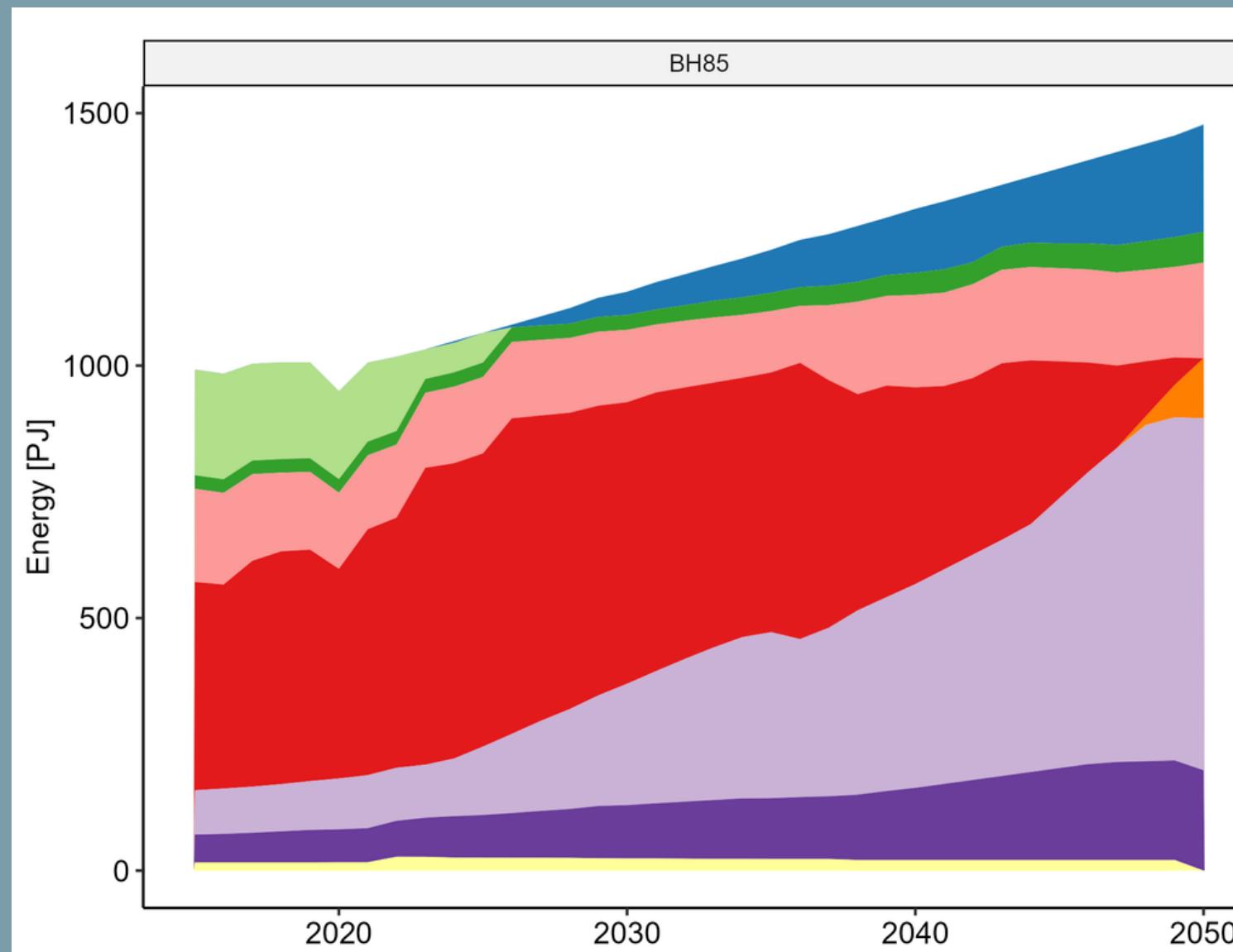
# RESULTS

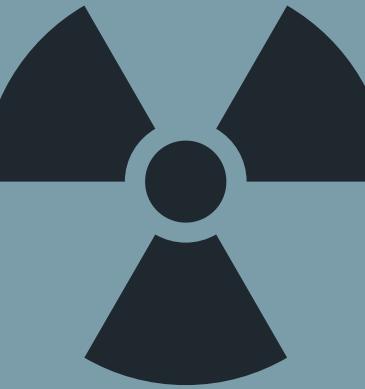
*All models are wrong, but some are useful.*

G. E. P. Box and N. R. Draper (1987)



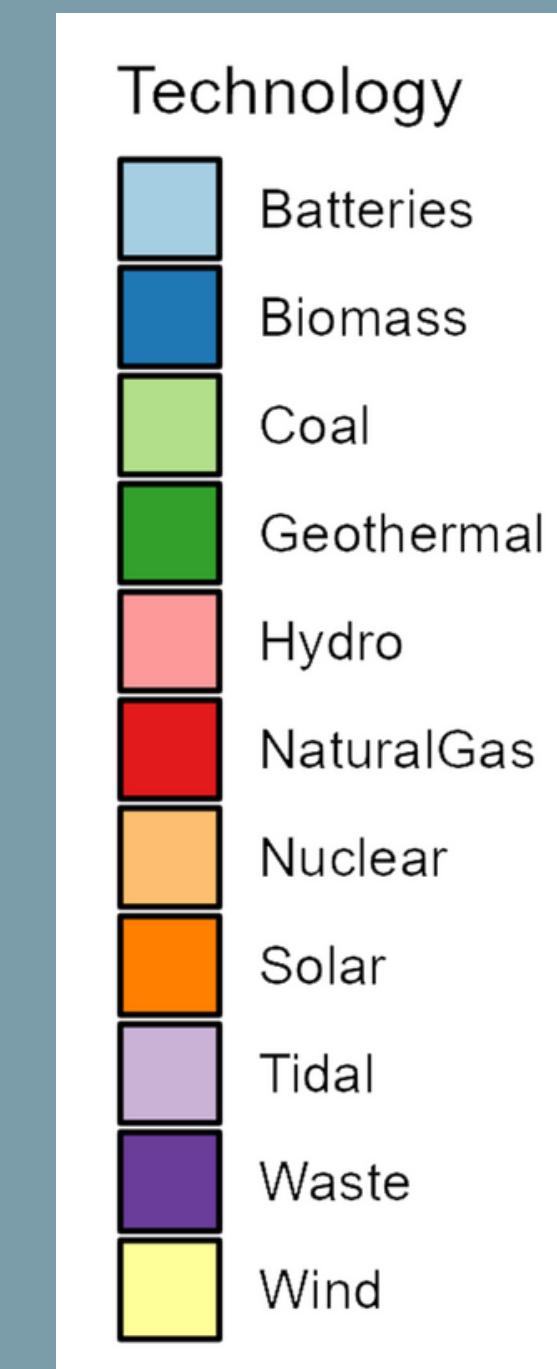
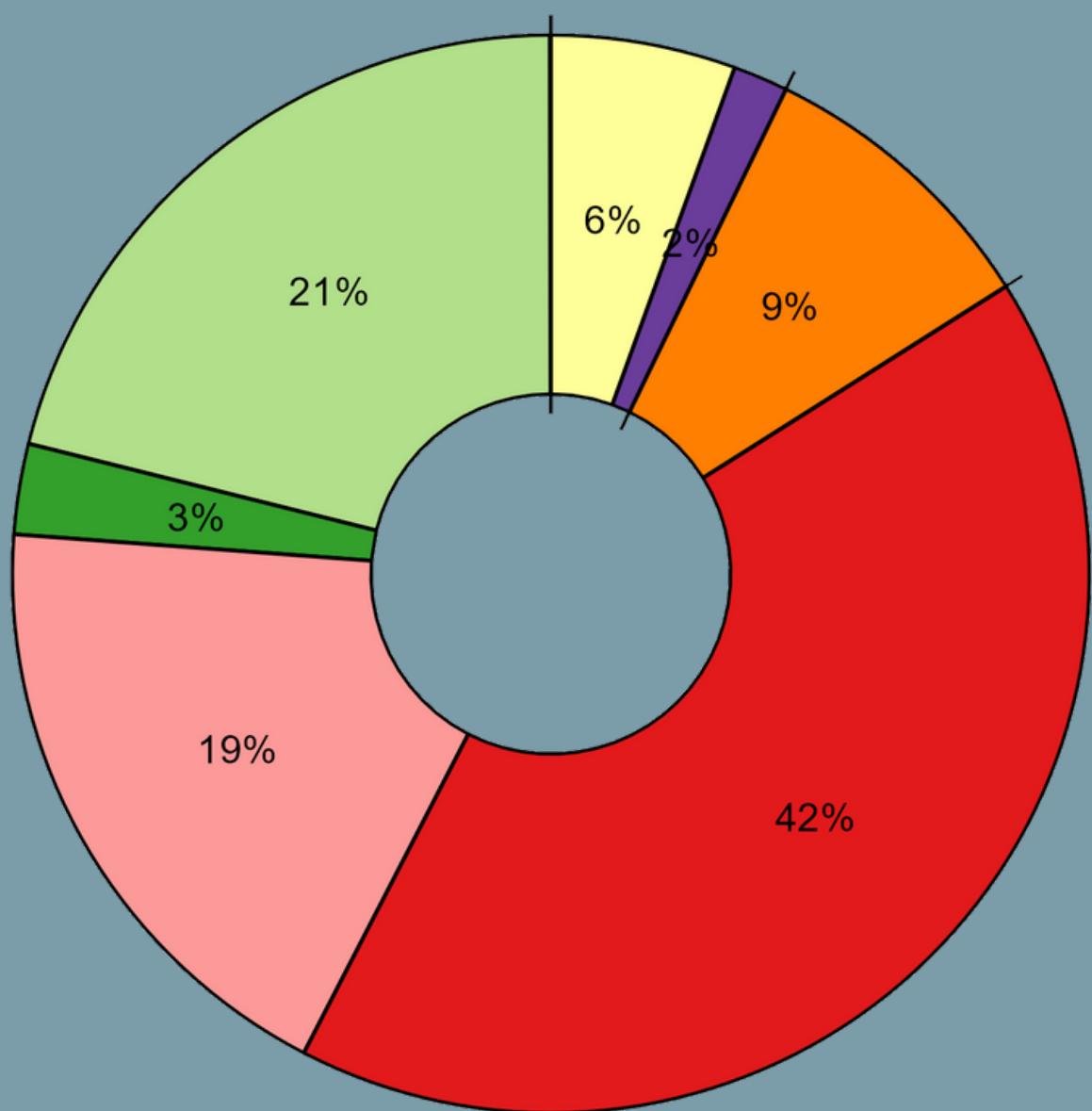
# Electricity production



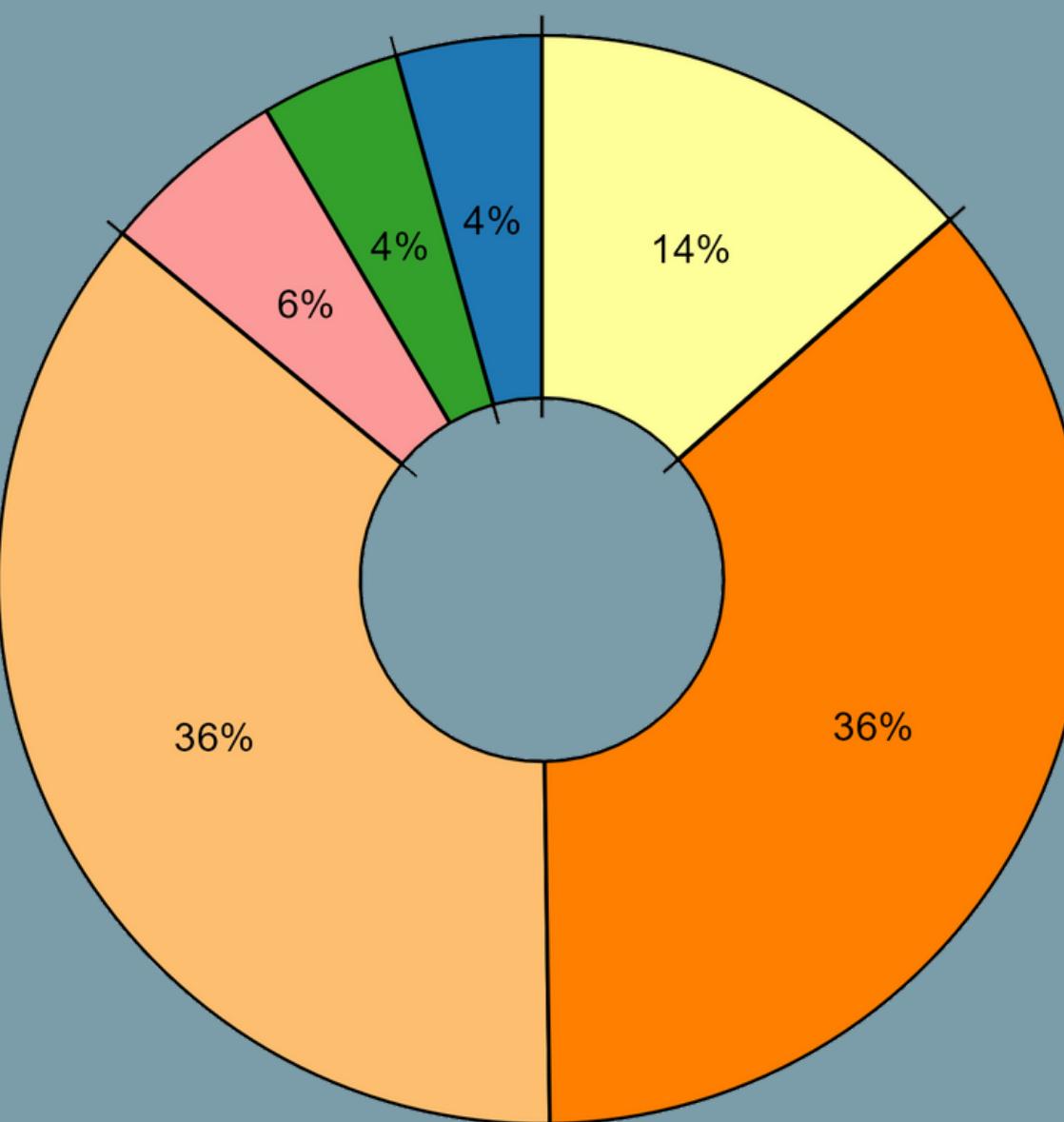


# Nuclear energy solution

Productive Mix in 2015 NH85



Productive Mix in 2050 NH85

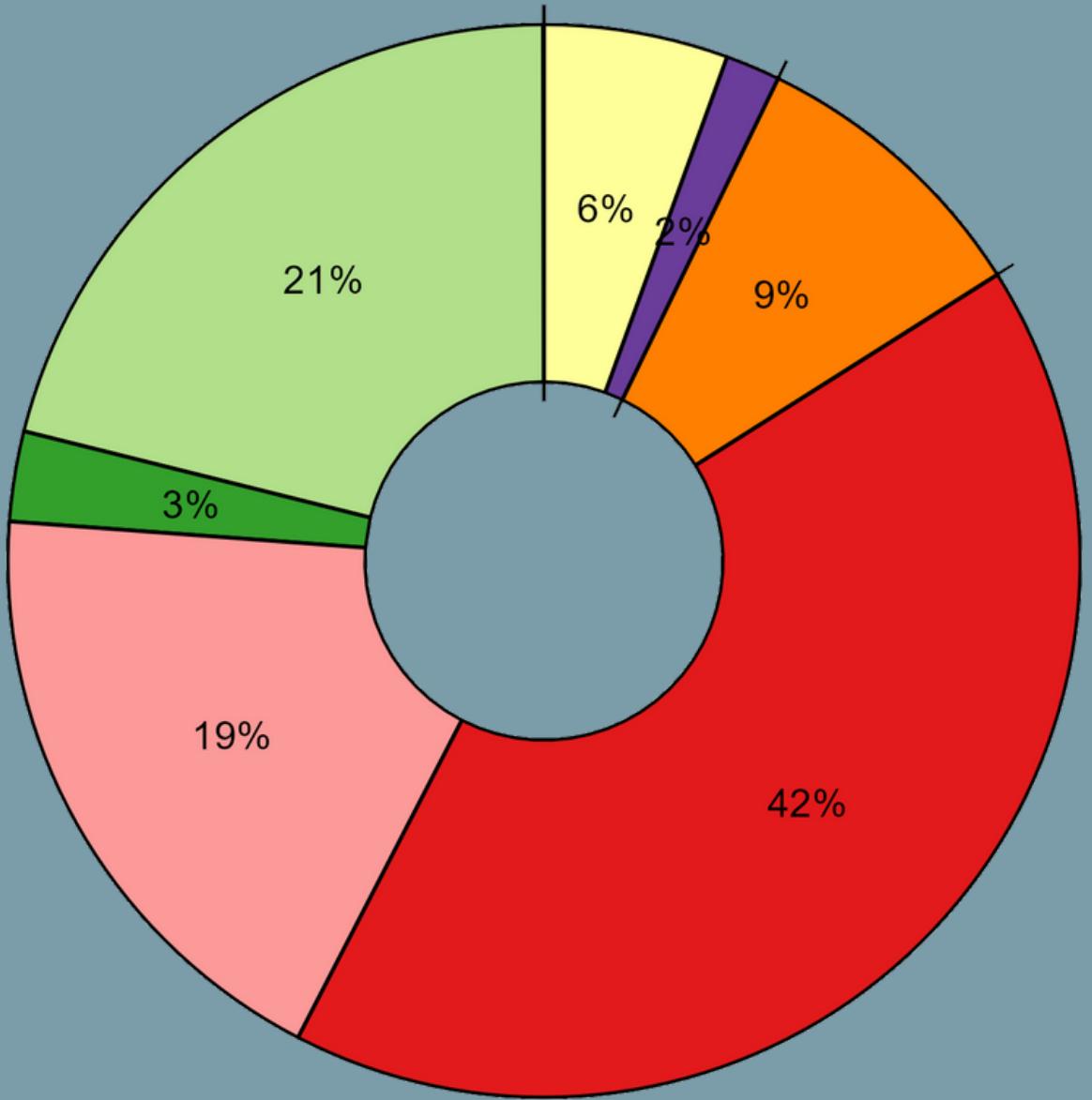


NH85 - Nuclear, High water demand, RCP8.5

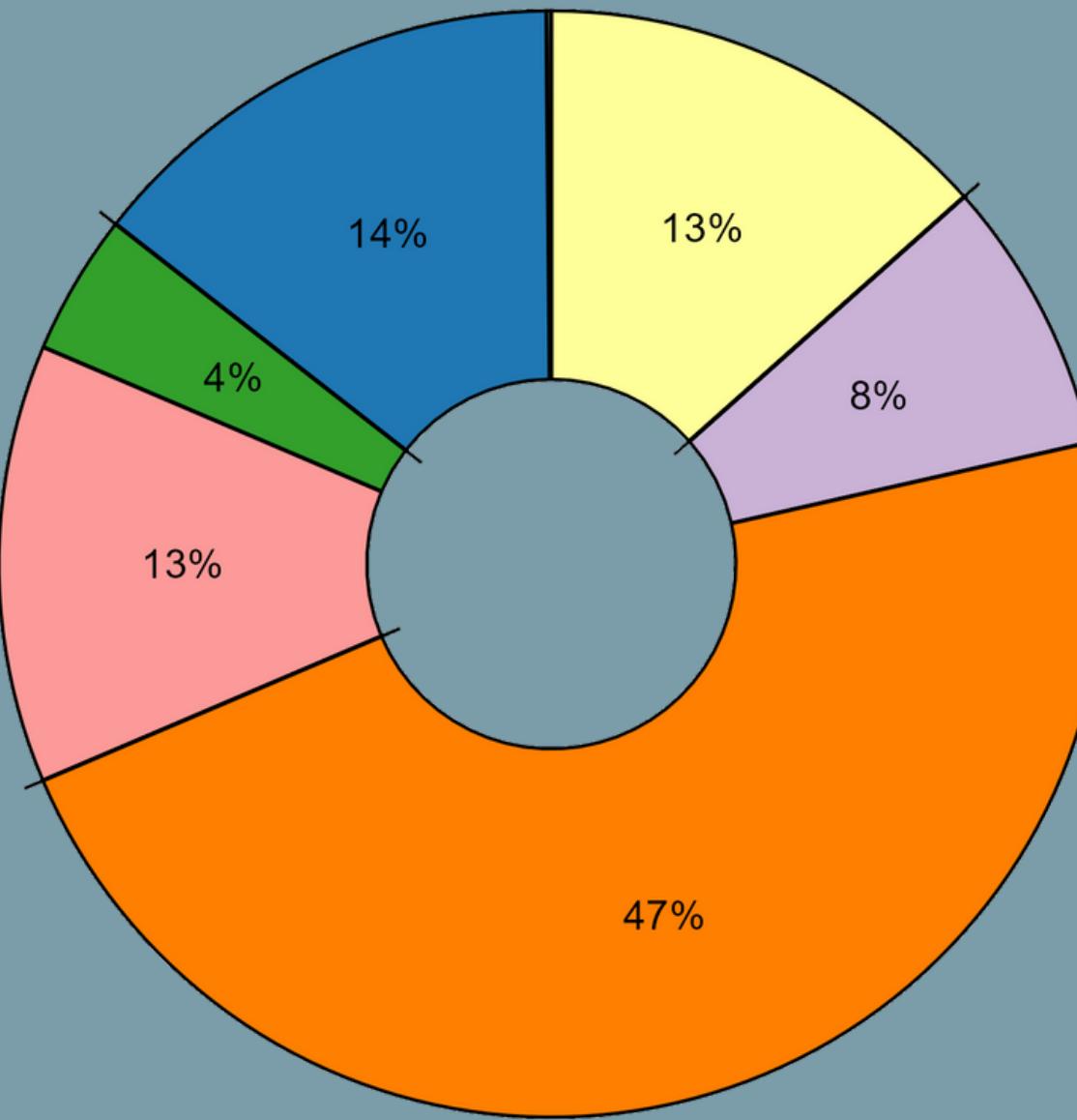
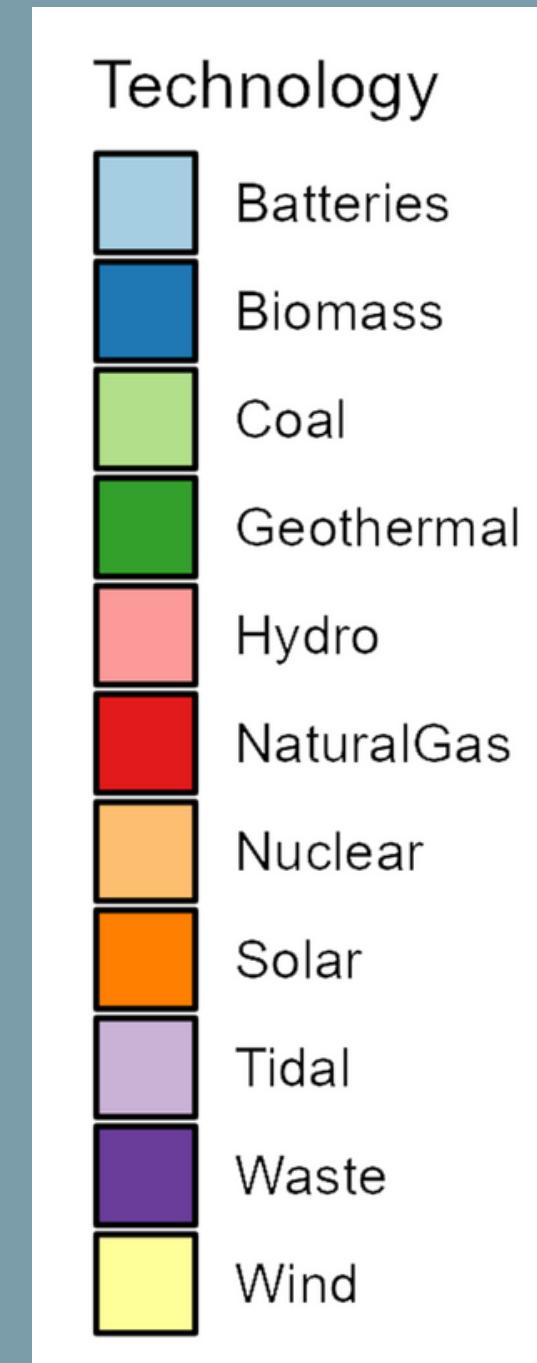


# Business As Usual solution

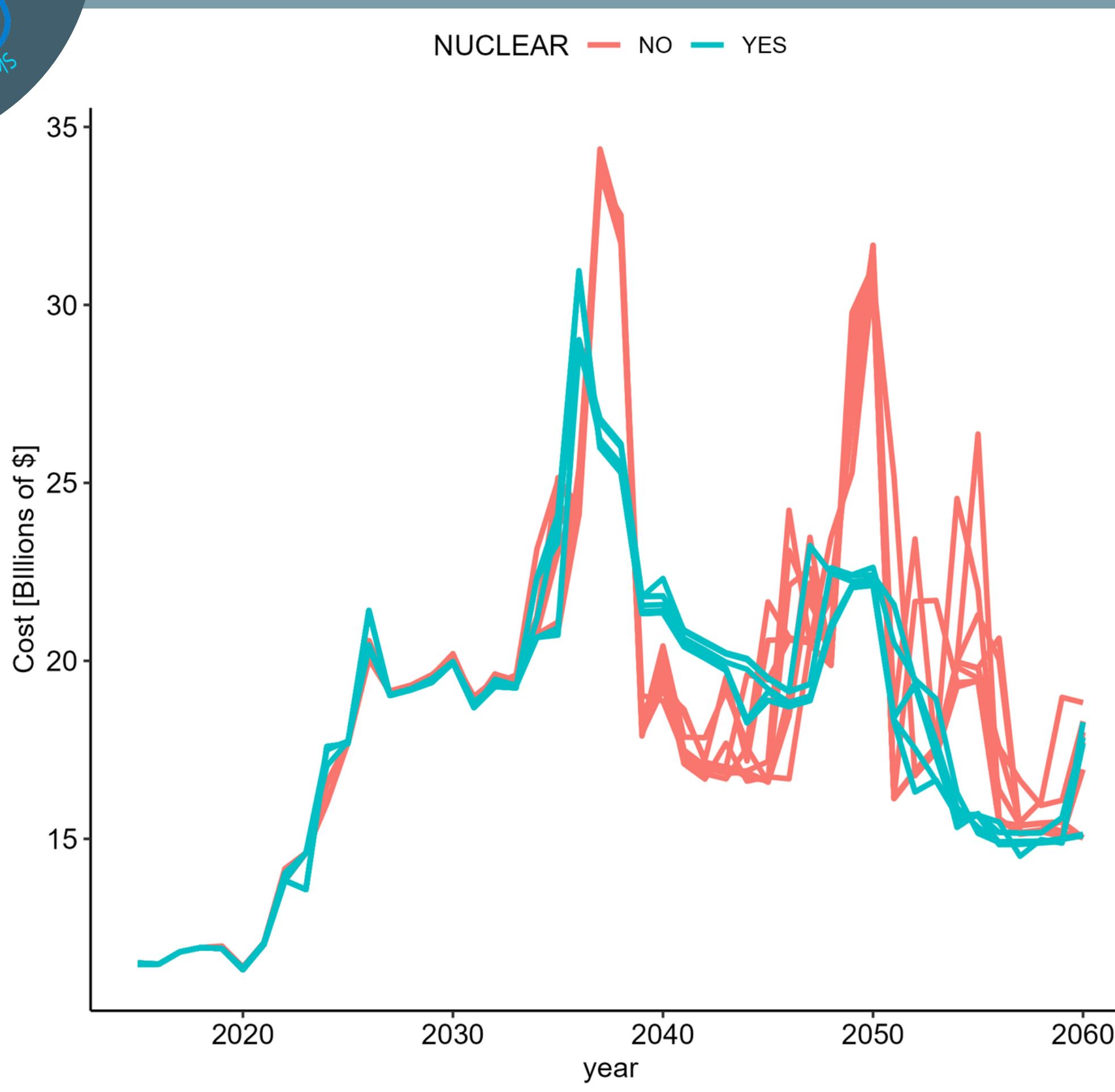
Productive Mix in 2015 BH85



Productive Mix in 2050 BH85



BH85 - No nuclear, High water demand, RCP8.5

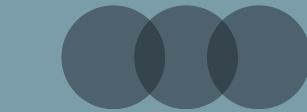
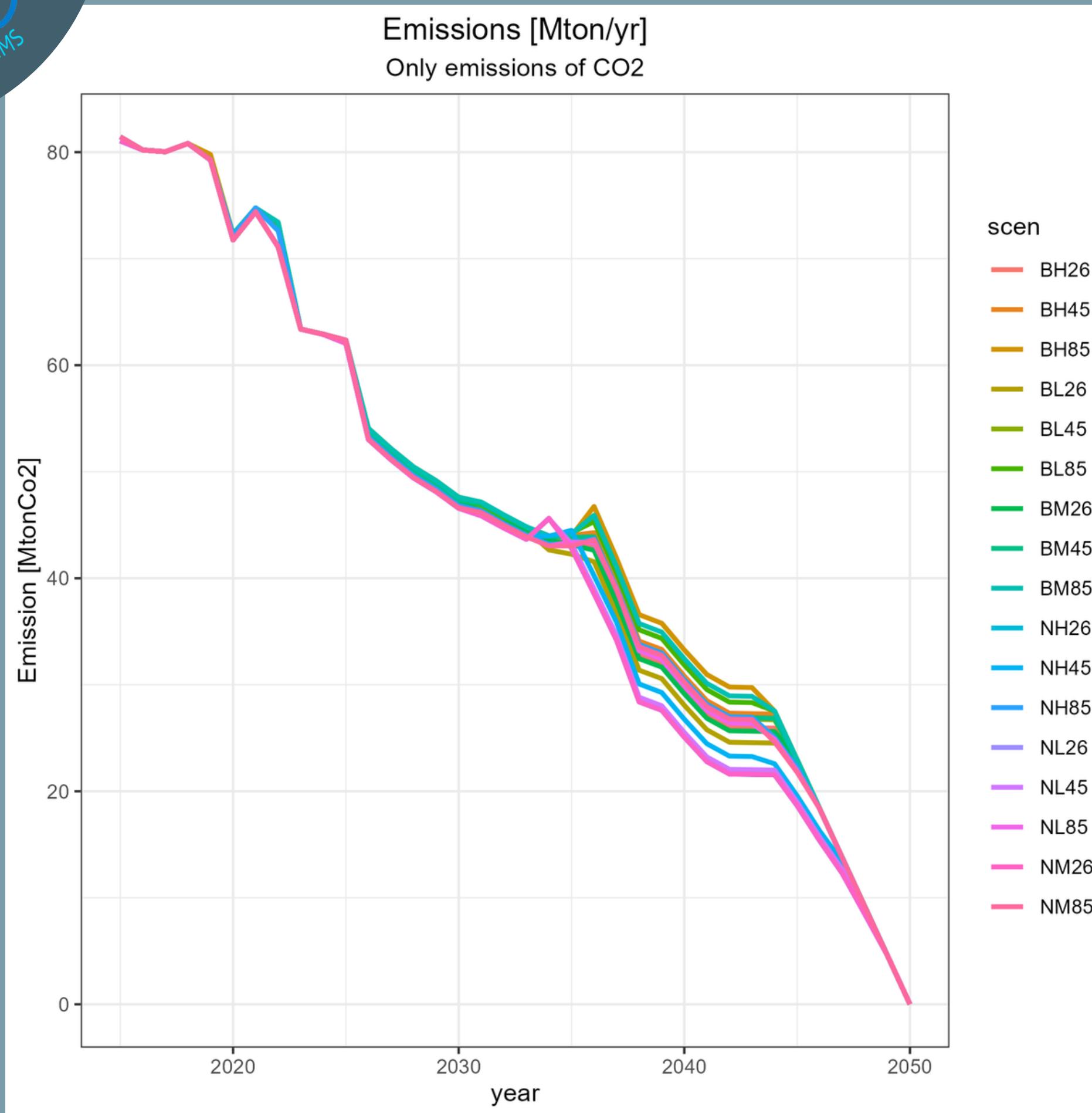


# Costs

Nuclear scenarios are usually more cost effective with respect to non nuclear ones

Those scenarios are more expensive mainly because of the development in unconventional technologies, and more investment in already existing ones.





# Emissions

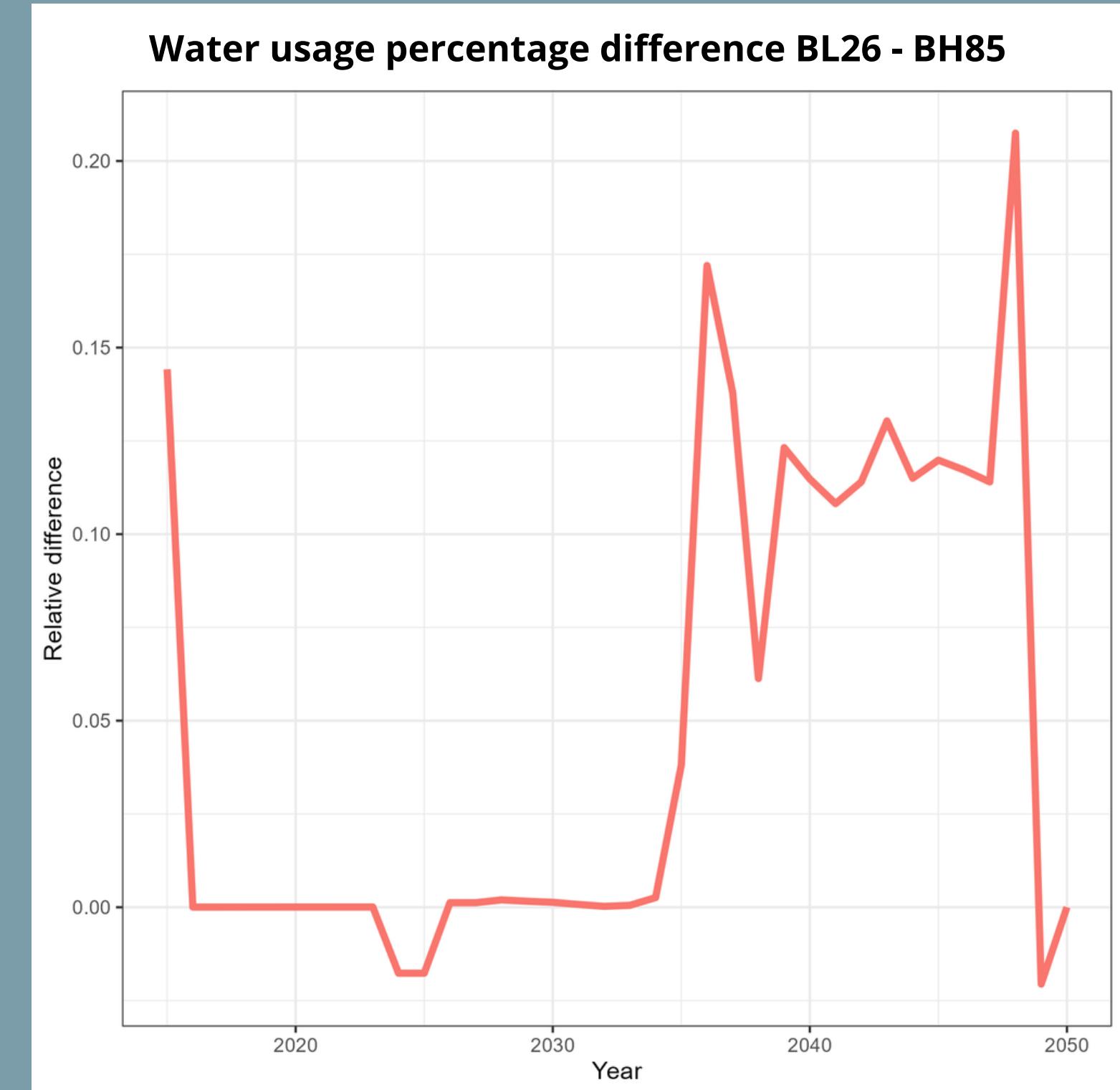
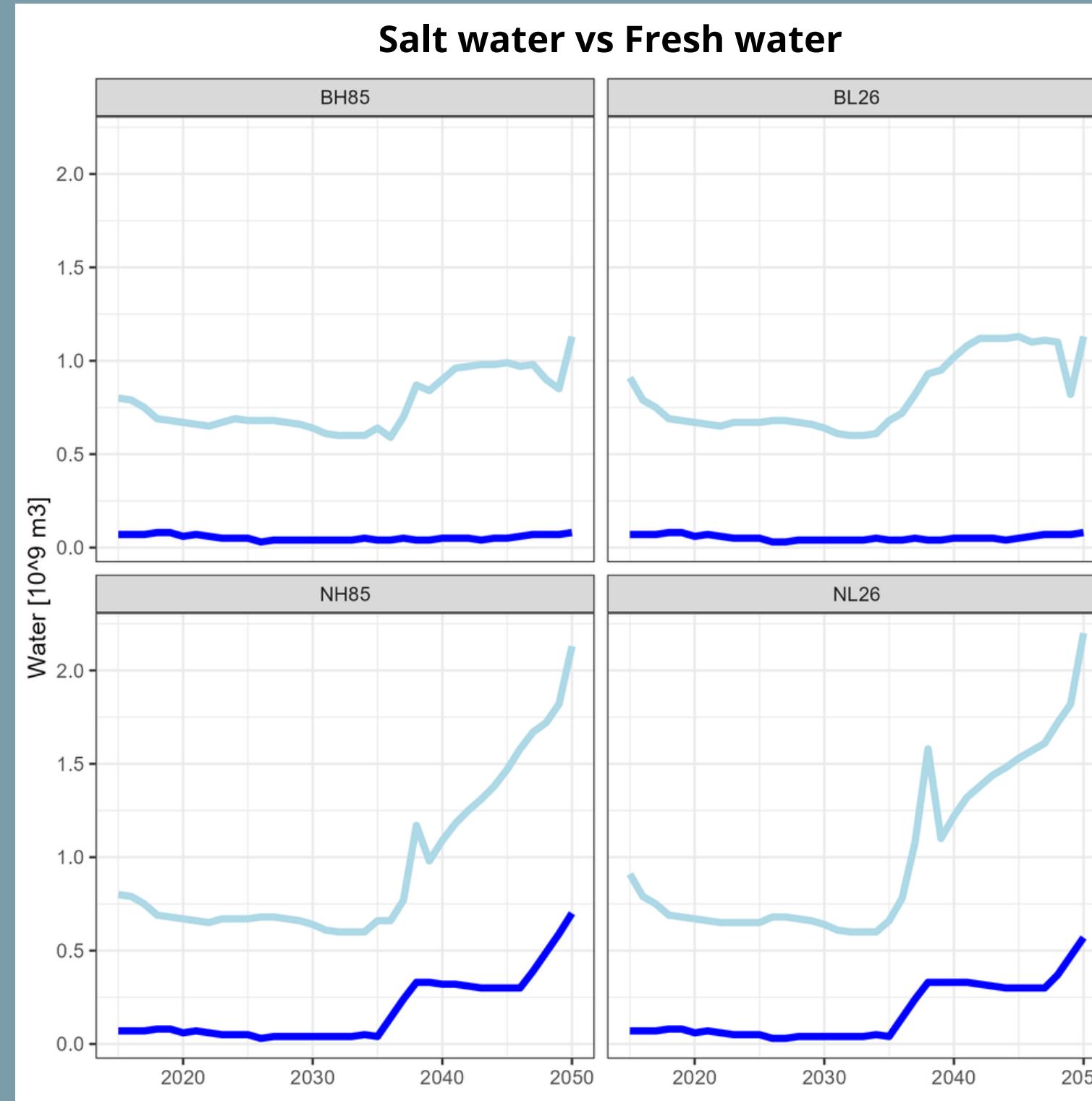
## Main constraints:

- Reduction of 43% by 2030 compared to 2005 levels
- Net zero by 2050



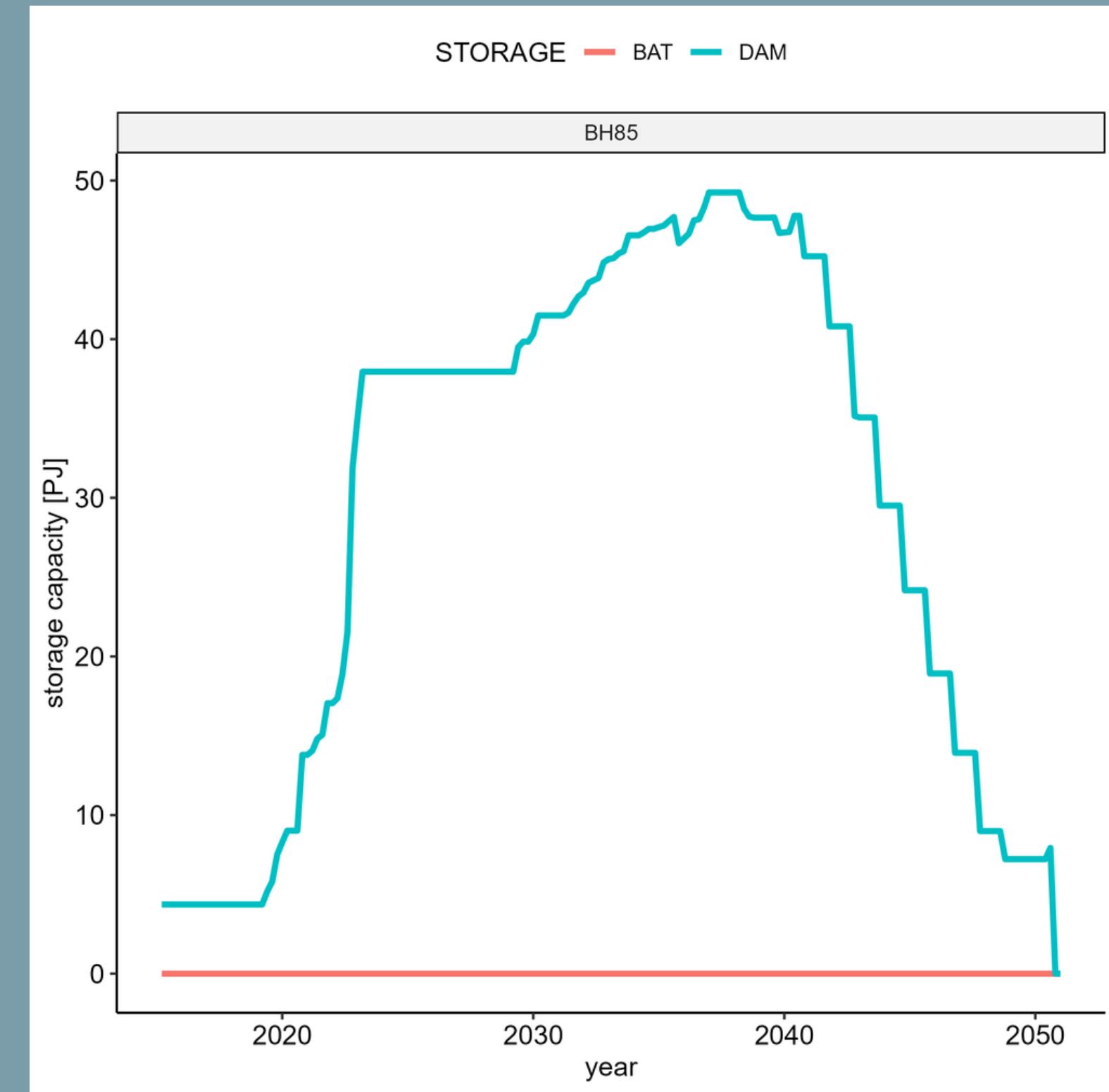
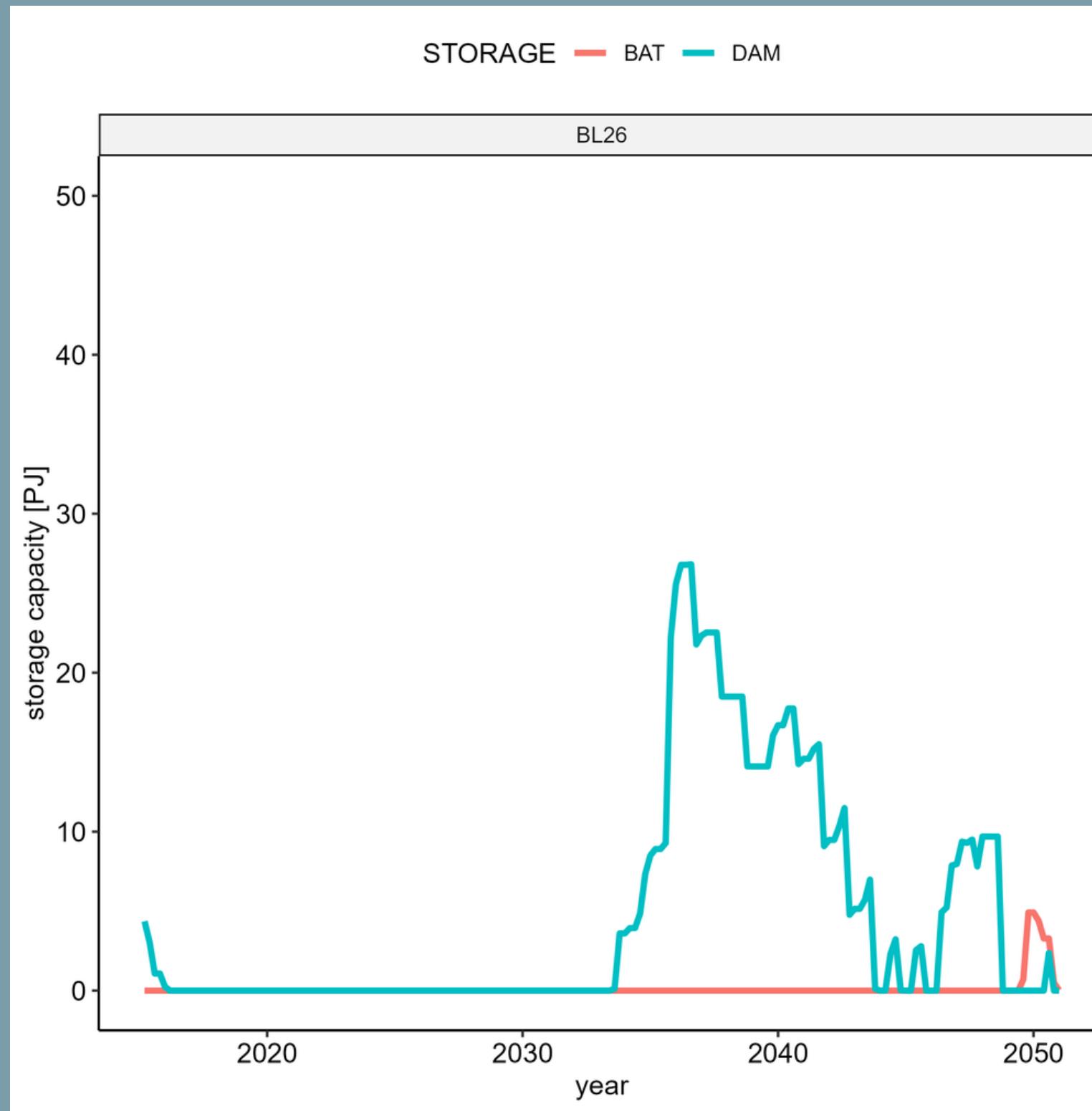


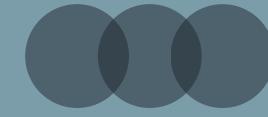
# Water Results





# Storage





# Conclusions

## What did we understand?

Better use of the resource and losses reduction

Possibility to improve storage systems also for water in draught periods

## Drawbacks and improvements of our model:

Water system is complex and cannot be concentrated into a "point", there are limits in spatial distribution

Include spatial distribution of the resource and describe the system in a more detailed level respect to the actual formulation





**THANKS FOR THE  
ATTENTION**

WATERGAMS

