* What would i like it to work:
  + Adapt to the level of the knowledge of the user depending on the initial question?
    - Experts might ask questions about quantities
    - General questions on definitions are for non-experts users

* What definitions should be there
  + What is a scenario: <https://data.ene.iiasa.ac.at/huppmann/open-energy-modelling-spring-2021/lecture-4.pdf>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421520306959>

Our study utilises the following definitions of scenarios and energy systems models in the literature. A scenario has been defined as a “plausible and often simplified description of how the future may develop” (IPCC, 2007). According to Durance and Godet (2010), a scenario “is not a future reality but rather a means to represent it with the aim of clarifying present action in light of possible and desirable futures.” Similarly, scenarios can be thought of as “specific representations of the future to facilitate thinking about the possible consequences of different events or courses of action” (Wiebe et al., 2018, p. 547). In this paper, we consider a range of scenarios that may be qualitative, quantitative or a mixture of both, and may be developed through a process of expert, stakeholder or public consultation, or quantified using energy systems models (see Fig. 3 below).

Energy systems models are mathematical, computer models that are widely used in energy research, policy making and businesses to develop quantitative scenarios (Hall and Buckley, 2016). Quantitative modellers in effect ‘choose’ a particular scenario when they input initial conditions and parameters into a model, which is then used to add quantitative detail to that scenario. It is good practice for initial model inputs, parameters and assumptions to be explicitly acknowledged (e.g. in accompanying documentation and publications) and based on a clear scenario narrative.

My definition: “plausible and often simplified description of how the future may develop” (IPCC, 2007). In energy system models we do this by representing the system with a series of quantitative assumptions. E.g. What is the energy demand, how much sun irradiation do we have, do we use CO2 taxes, do we allow the construction of new nuclear or not?

* What is an energy system model?
  + **IEA (2017, ETP / WEO)** – Describes energy system model as *tools to quantitatively represent the energy sector and explore policy/technology futures*.
  + **Huppmann (IIASA, 2021)** – Defines an energy system model as a *stylized mathematical representation of the energy system, designed to explore scenarios*.
  + Energy system models do not always include the human behavior component, the find the minimum cost solution in a certain configuration of the system

Questions that pop to my mind

* How are the scenarios calculated?
* How probable is each scenario?
* What is the most common solution in all scenarios to produce industrial heat?
* Should i get an electric vehicle and install solar panels if i live in an apartment?
* I'm the major of Windisch, i have limited budget, is it better to provide subsidies for renovation of houses, for heat pumps or for solar panels?