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PROSPECT2030

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Online Meeting
December 03.2020



**Multi Criteria planning methodology to
decarbonize energy systems**



PROSPECT2030 | HSMD | Prof. P. Komarnicki, [Dr. P. Lombardi](#)

RES
Status quo in EU
and in Germany

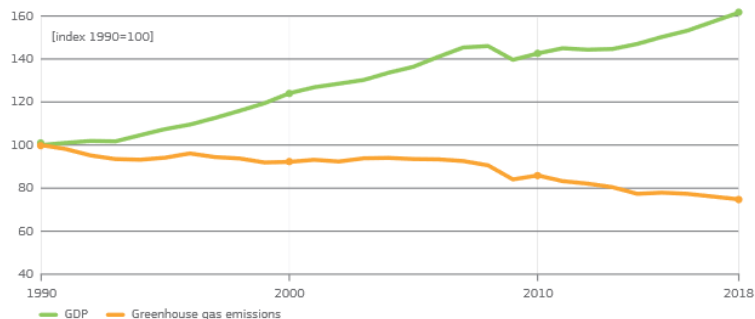
Integrating
volatile RES:
Problems and
solutions

Multi criteria
planning
methodology :
Analytic
Hierarchy Process

Study case:
Siberian Isolated
Power Systems



EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL STRATEGY



CO₂: - 23%
(in 2018)

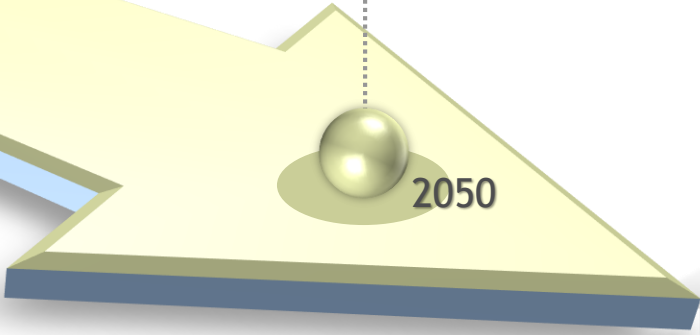
CO₂: - 55%

RES: 100%

CO₂: climate neutrality

RES: 20%
(in 2018: 18,9%)

RES: 32%
***CO₂: - 40%**
EEff: +32,5%



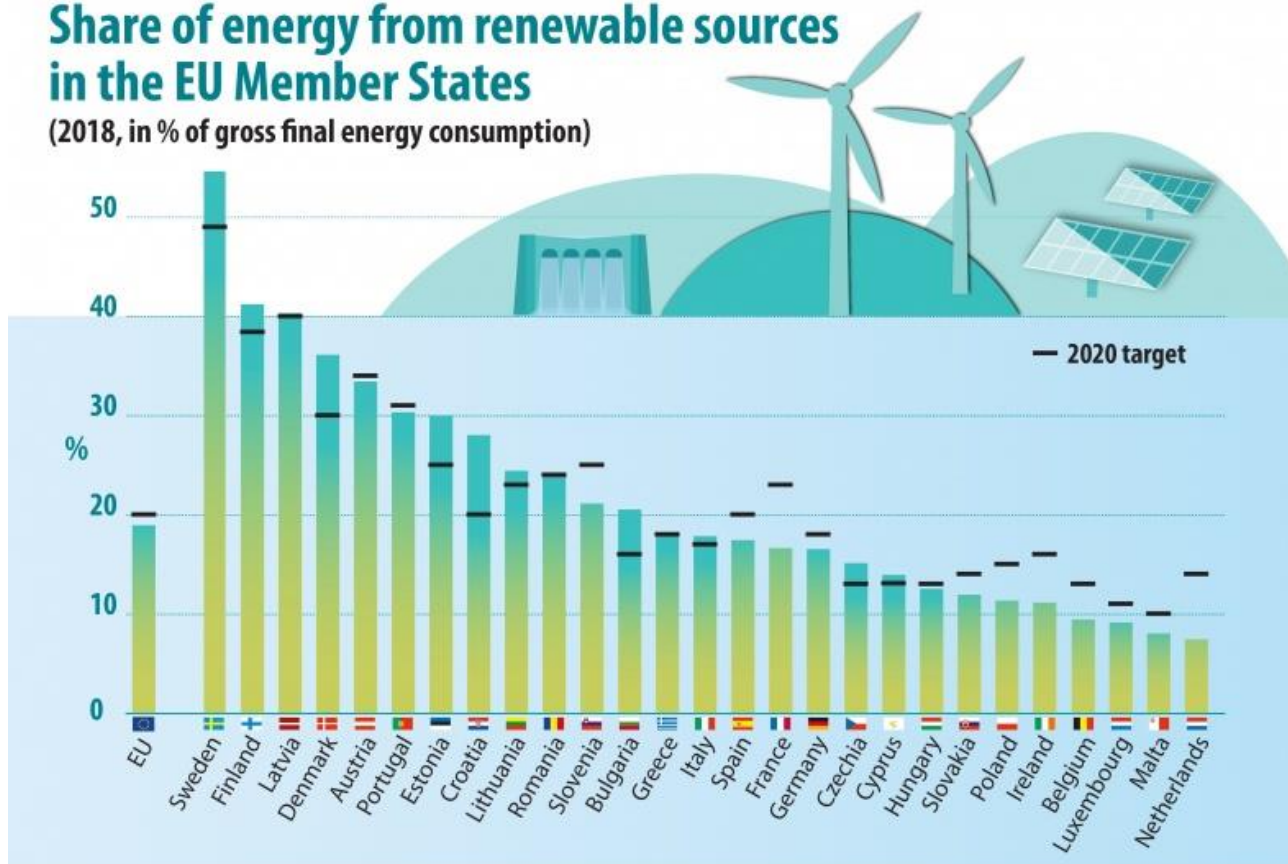
* Through the EU ETS, Effort Sharing Regulation (Building, transport, agriculture and waste) and Land use, forestry regulation



EU28 STATUS QUO FOR SHARE OF RES

Share of energy from renewable sources in the EU Member States

(2018, in % of gross final energy consumption)

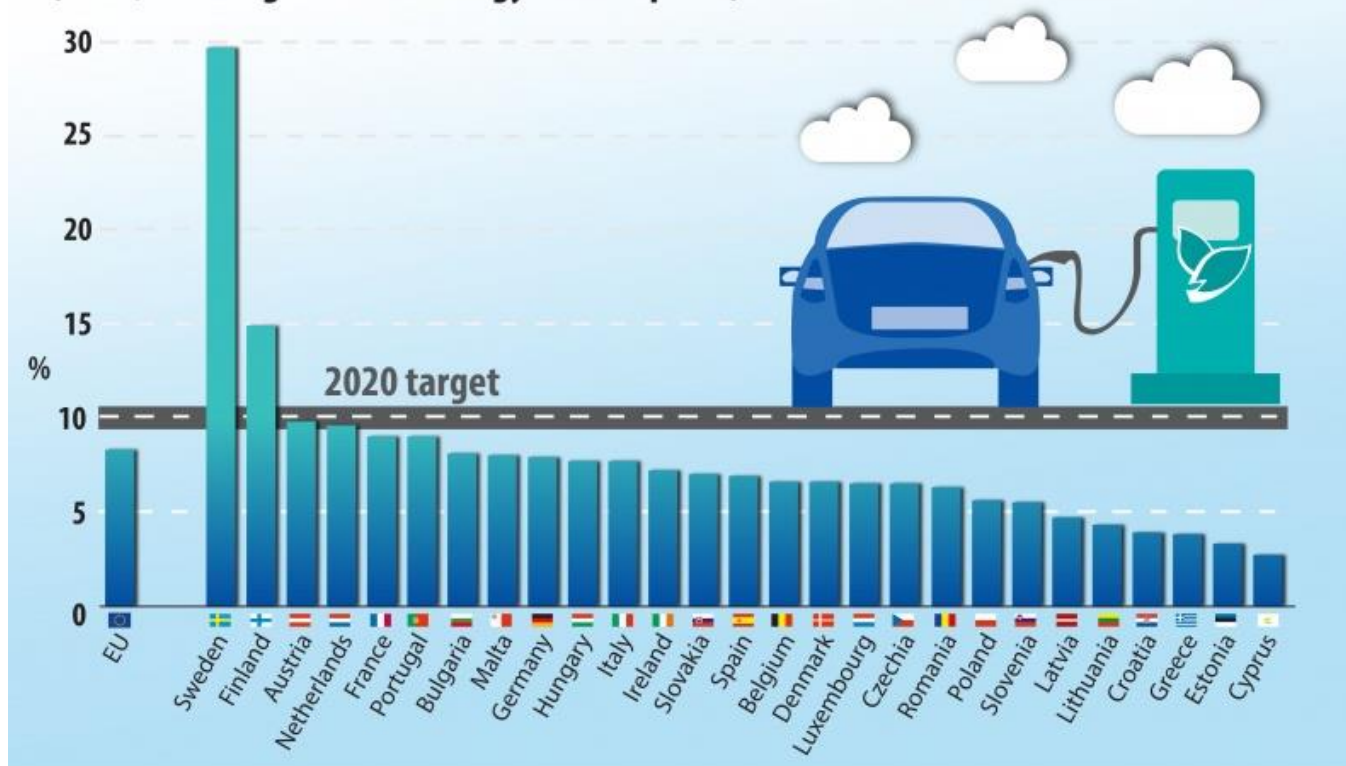


ec.europa.eu/eurostat 



Share of energy from renewable sources in transport

(2018, in % of gross final energy consumption)



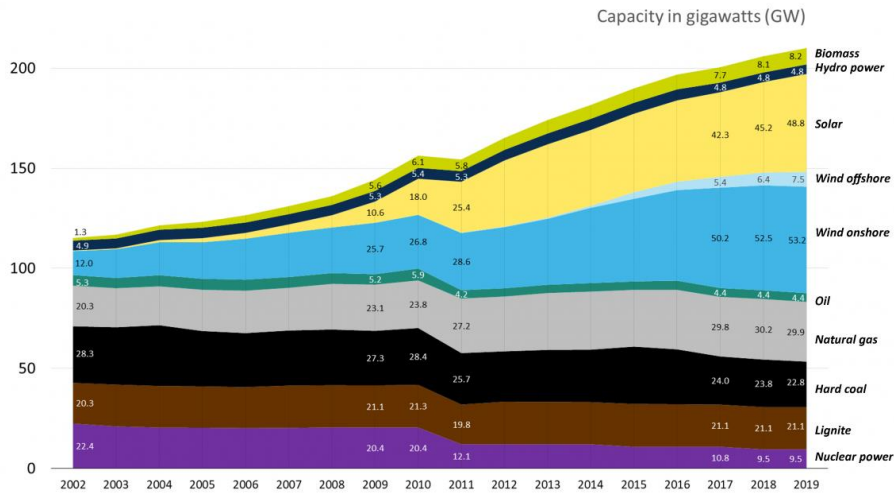
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GERMANY STATUS QUO FOR SHARE OF RES

Installed net power generation capacity in Germany 2002 - 2019.

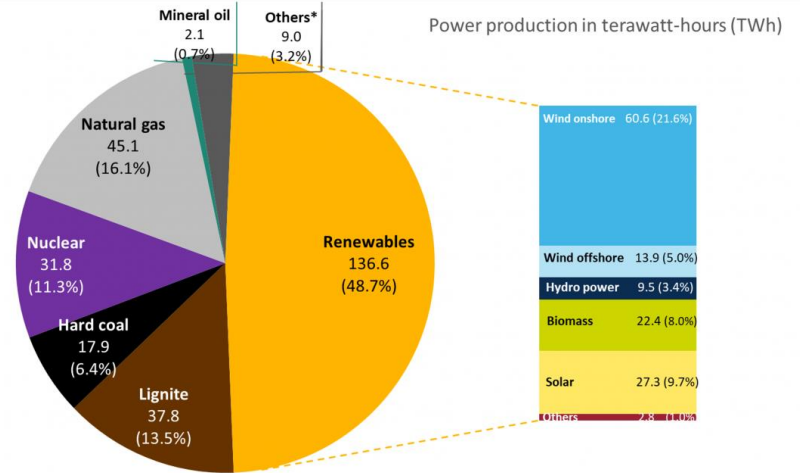
Data: Fraunhofer ISE 2019.



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Share of energy sources in gross German power production in first half 2020.

Data: BDEW 2020, preliminary.



*Without power generation from pumped storage

Note: Government renewables targets are in relation to total power consumption (272.3 TWh in H1/2020), not production. Renewables share in gross German power consumption H1/2020 (without pumped storage): 50.2%.

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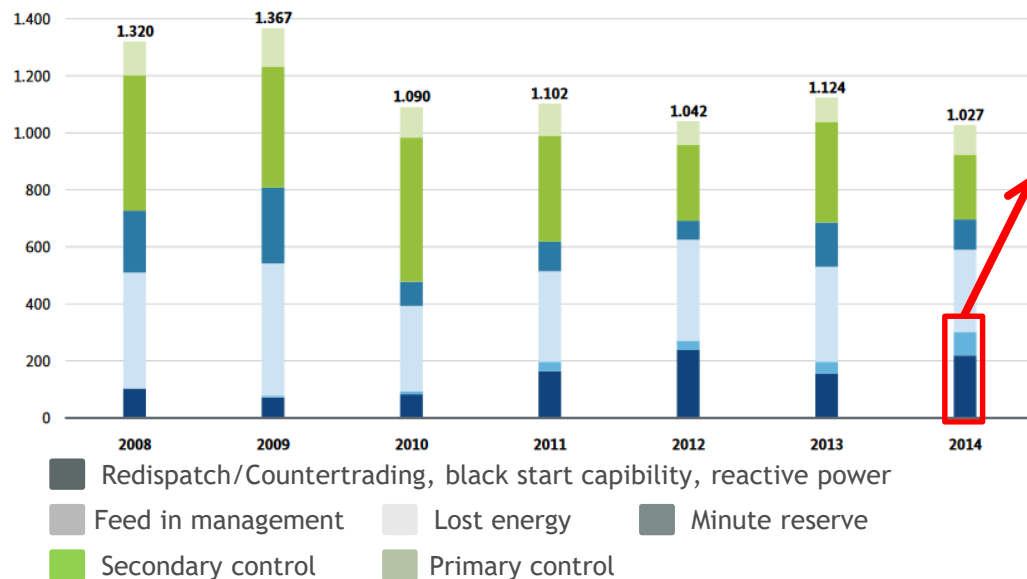


COSTS TO INTEGRATE VOLATILE RES IN GERMANY

- High costs of integrating volatile RES into the electricity system:
- Costs for ancillary services in Germany: more than 1 billion €
 - Costs for feed-in management and redispatch in Germany 2015: 880.5 Mio. € (2014: approx. 368 Mio. €)

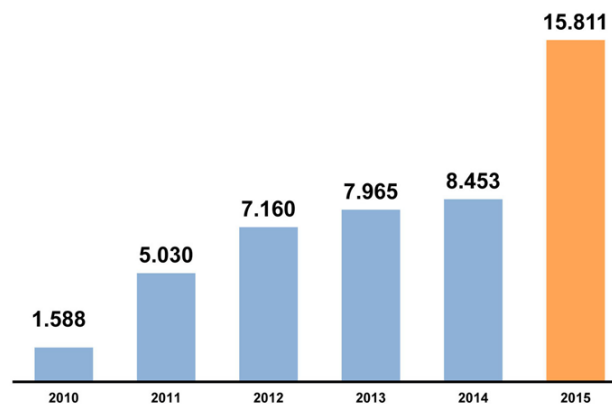
Costs for ancillary services:

in Mio. Euro

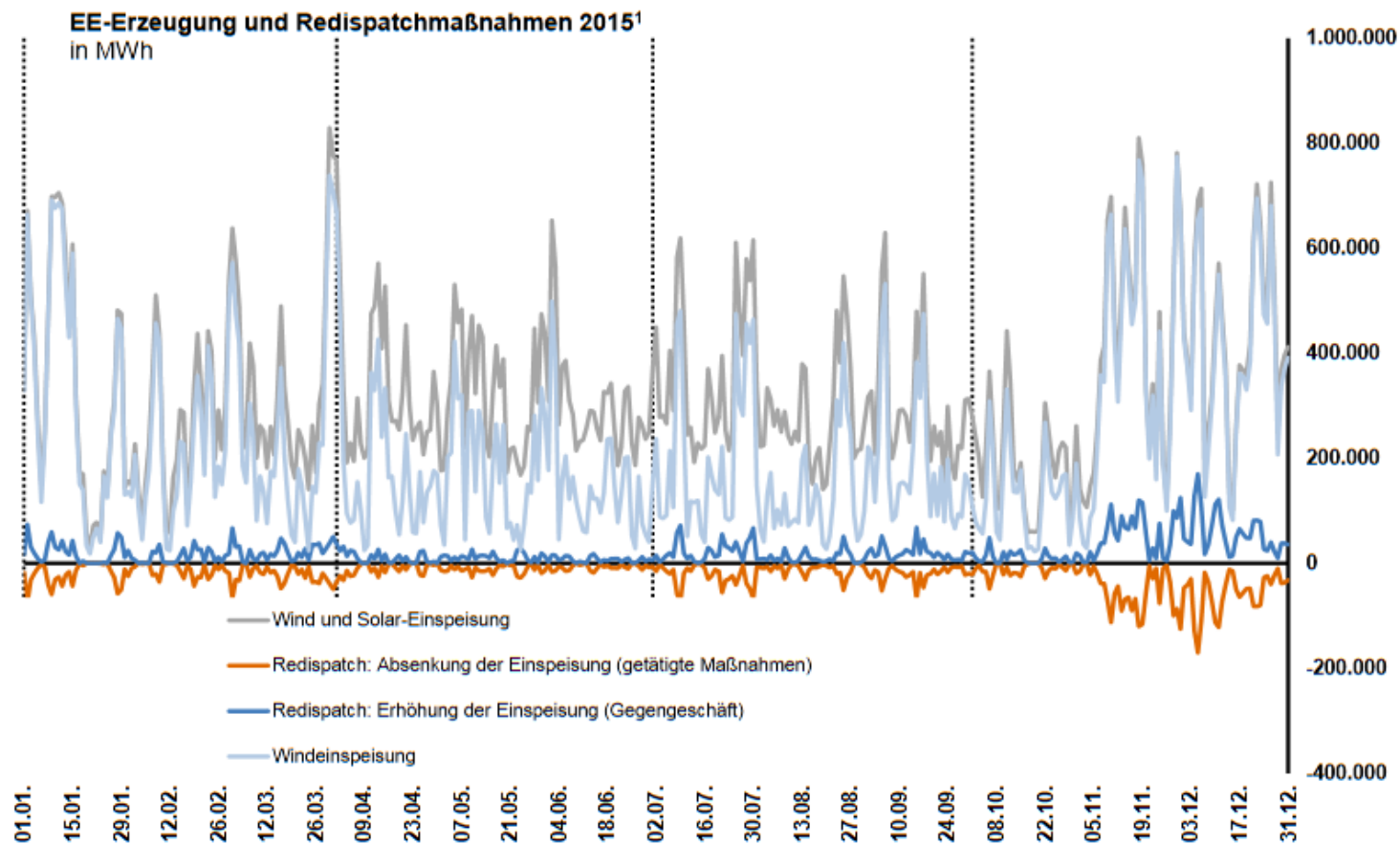


Source: BNetzA

Development of redispatch activities: Occurrences in hours



PROBLEMS DUE TO THE VOLATILITY OF RES



Quelle: Monitoringreferat der Bundesnetzagentur

¹In dieser Abbildung wird die Korrelation zwischen der Einspeisung Erneuerbarer Energien und Redispatchmaßnahmen dargestellt. Es gibt weitere Ursachen für Redispatchentwicklungen, die unter 3.1.1 genannt sind.



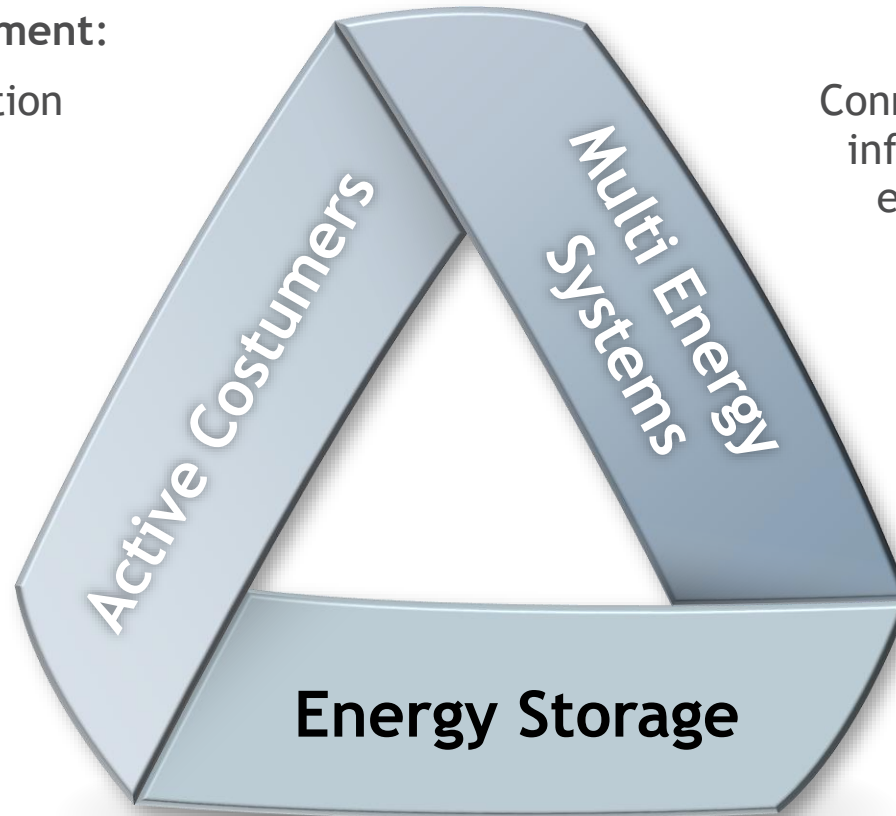
SOLUTION FOR INTEGRATING RES INTO THE ENERGY SYSTEMS: MORE FLEXIBILITY

Demand Side Management:

Align energy consumption with volatile Energy generation

Energy Hubs:

Connect the existing energy infrastructures to increase efficiency, flexibility and synergies



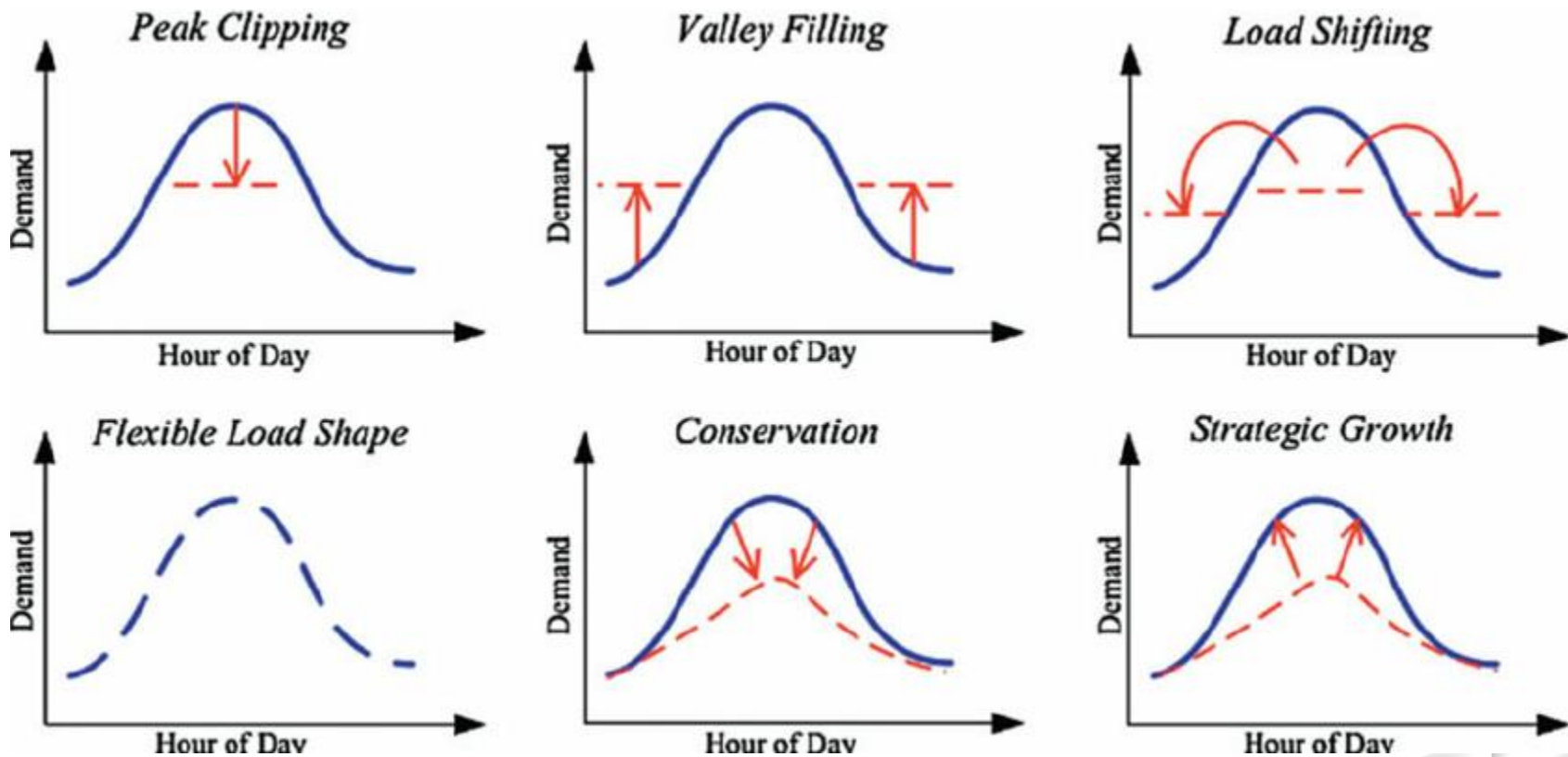
Energy Buffering:

Store surplus energy for times with high demand







SOLUTION I: DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT

- Limited potential of total energy consumption (approx. 10%)



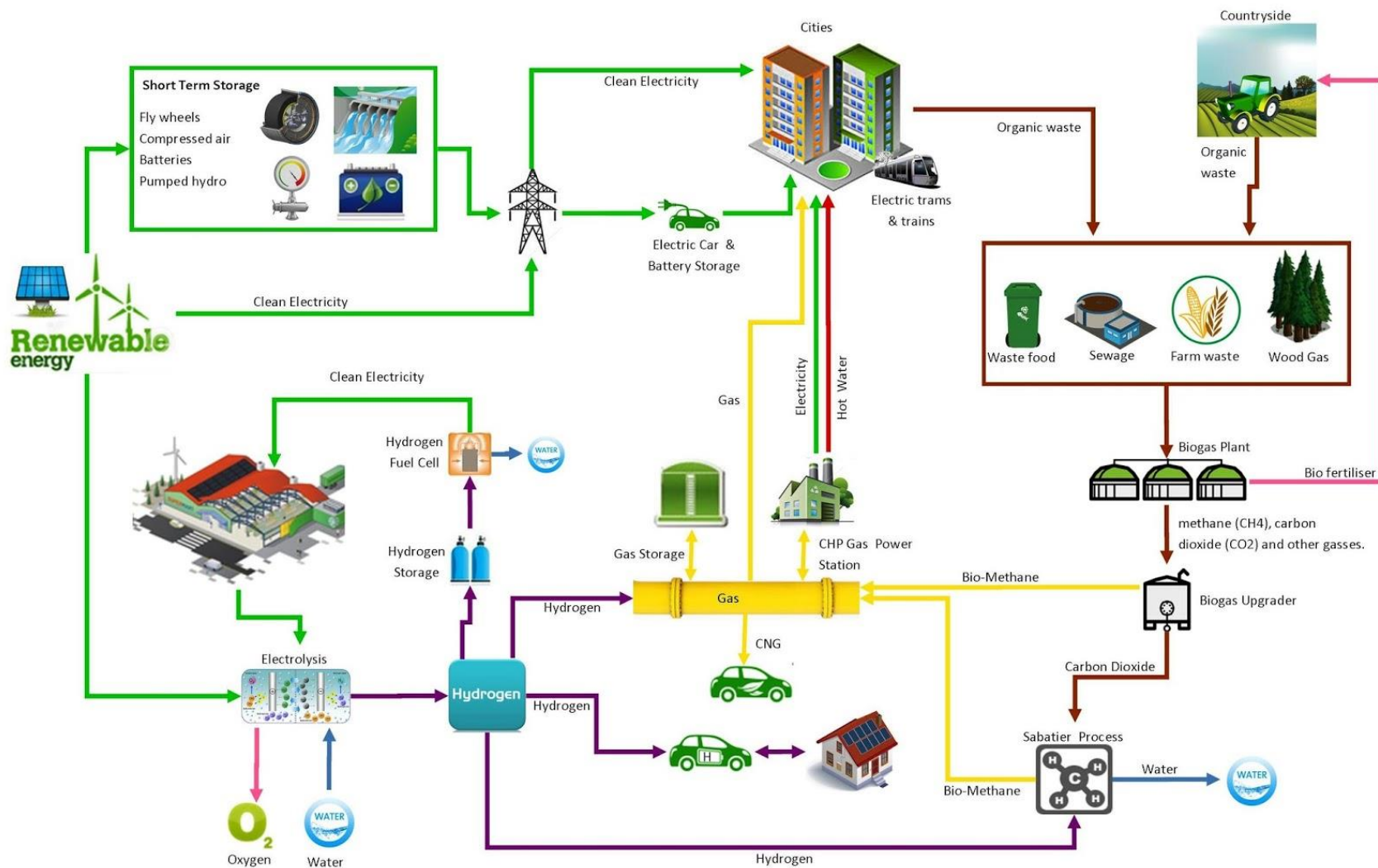
SOLUTION II: ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS

Technology		Main Issues
Pumped Hydro Storage (PHS)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Geographically limited
Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Geographically limited- Expensive
Batteries		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- mature but still expensive- Limited natural resources- No capacity for long term storage
Power to Gas		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Expensive- Low efficiency

Also: Thermal Energy Storage, Flywheels, Capacitors

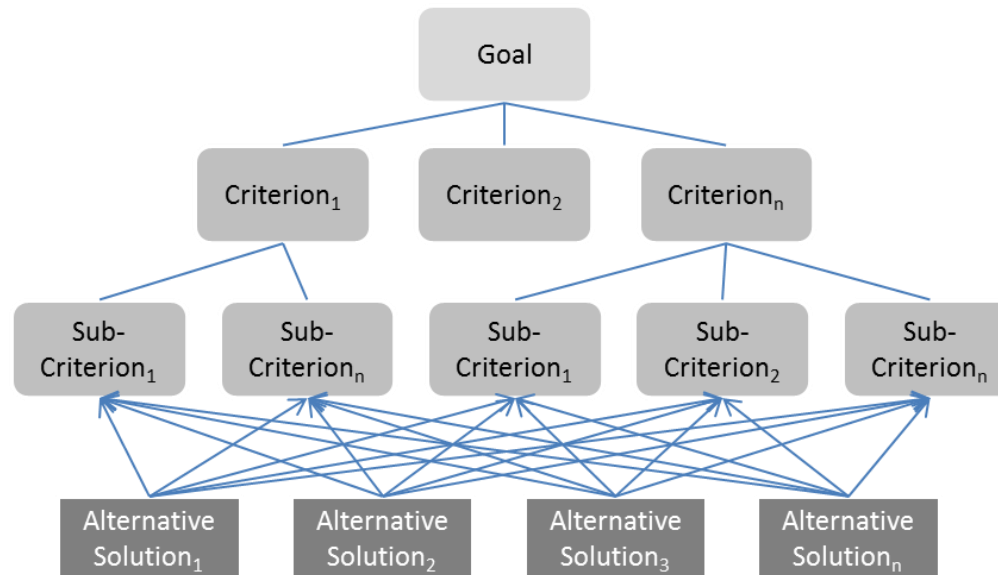


SOLUTION III: MULTI-ENERGY SYSTEMS



MULTI CRITERIA PLANNING TOOL: ANALYTIC HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP)

- Multi criteria decision analysis widely used for planning and upgrading energetic infrastructures
- AHP belongs to the Multi Attribute Decision Making (MADM)
 - Hierarchical structure
 - Aim of the problem is set at the top level, the criteria and the sub criteria are set at the middle levels, the alternative solution are set at the bottom level



MULTI CRITERIA PLANNING TOOL: ANALYTIC HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP)

- AHP composed of six steps
 1. Set of goal of the problem and criteria to be considered
 2. Organization of the problem in a hierarchical structure
 3. Comparison of all criteria and sub criteria in a pair-wise fashion
 4. Set of a $n \times n$ reciprocal judgment matrix A and evaluation of the largest positive real eigenvalue λ_{max} and the corresponding eigenvector w
 5. Consistency check
 6. Evaluation of all the local priority vector (rank of the alternative solutions)



ANALYTIC HIERARCHY PROCESS: SAATY SCALE PAIR WISE COMPARISON

Intensity	Definition	Explanation
1	Equal importance	Two activities contribute equally to the objective
2	Weak	
3	Moderate importance	Experience and judgment slightly favour one activity over another
4	Moderate plus	
5	Strong importance	Experience and judgment strongly favour one activity over another
6	Strong plus	
7	Very strong or demonstrated importance	An activity is favoured very strongly over another; its dominance demonstrated in practice
8	Very. very strong	
9	Extreme importance	The evidence favoring one activity over another is of the highest possible order of affirmation



ANALYTIC HIERARCHY PROCESS: JUDGMENT MATRIX

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 1/a_{12} & 1 & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ 1/a_{13} & 1/a_{23} & 1 & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1/a_{1n} & 1/a_{2n} & 1/a_{3n} & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ \dots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ \dots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Set of a $n \times n$ reciprocal judgment matrix A and evaluation of the largest positive real eigenvalue λ_{max} and the corresponding eigenvector w

$$C_i = \frac{(\lambda_{max} - n)}{(n - 1)}$$

Consistency index

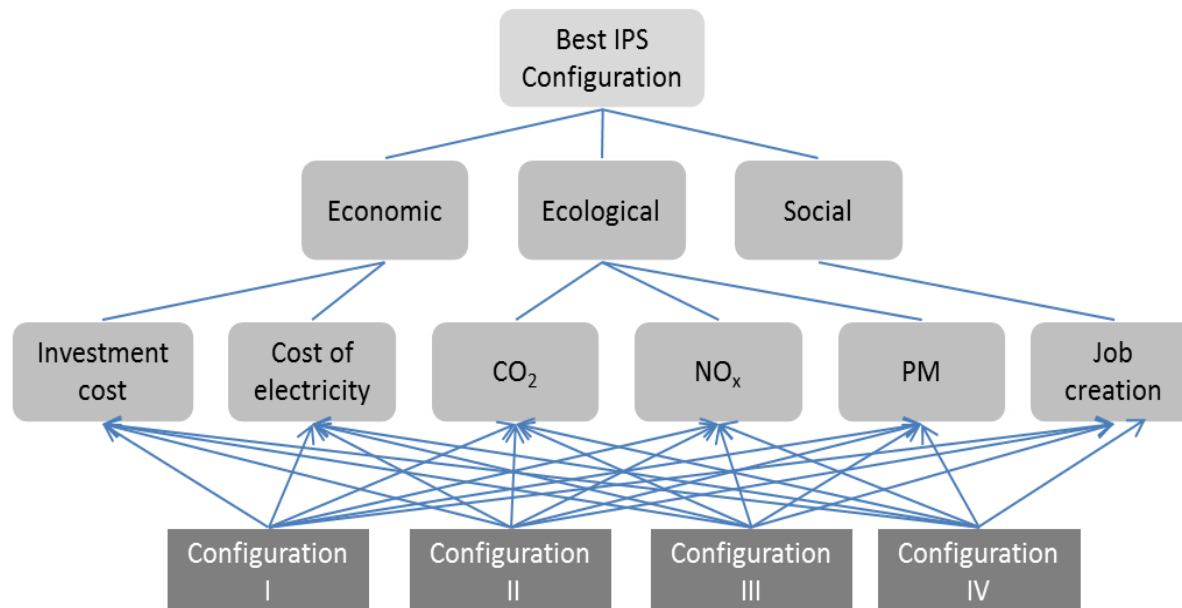
$$C_R = \frac{C_i}{R_i}$$

Consistency Ratio

Matrix size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Random index	0	0	0.58	0.9	1.12	1.24	1.32	1.41	1.45	1.49



STUDY CASE: SIBERIAN ISOLATED POWER SYSTEM

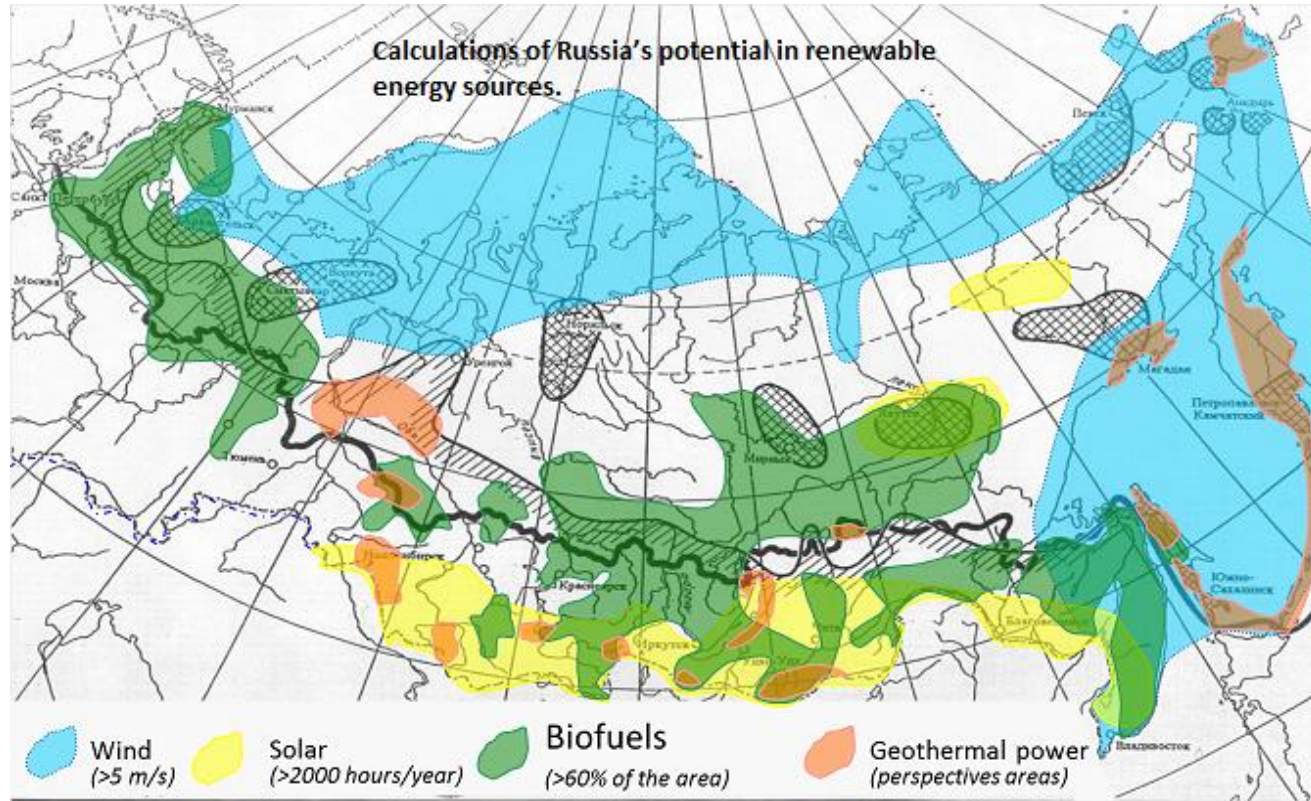


	Diesel generator	Photovoltaic plant	Battery	Wind turbine(s)
Configuration I	√			
Configuration II	√	√		
Configuration III	√	√	√	
Configuration IV	√	√	√	√

Source: P. Lombardi, T. Sokolnikova, K. Suslov, N. Voropai, Z. Styczynski, "Isolated Power System in Russia. A chance for renewable energies?" Renewable Energy, 90, 532-541, 2016



STUDY CASE: SIBERIAN ISOLATED POWER SYSTEM



Source: P. Lombardi, T. Sokolnikova, K. Suslov, N. Voropai, Z. Styczynski, "Isolated Power System in Russia. A chance for renewable energies?" *Renewable Energy*, 90, 532-541, 2016



STUDY CASE: SIBERIAN ISOLATED POWER SYSTEM

	Diesel generator	Photovoltaic plant	Wind turbine (Enercon E33)	Energy storage system (Battery)	Inverter
Nominal power [kW] - Storage capacity [kWh]	Up to 3200 [kW]	Up to 3200 [kW]	330 [kW] Up to 10 turbines	1000 [kW] 1000 [kWh]	3200 [kW]
Investment costs [€/kW]	700	2500	1515	1630	400
Maintenance & Operation costs [€/h]	0.1	100 [€/years]	2000 [€/years]	9200 [€/years]	
Lifetime [h]	15000	20 [years]	15 [years]	15 [years]	
Hub high [m]			25		
Round trip efficiency [%]				80	
Minimal state of charge [%]				20	

Source: P. Lombardi, T. Sokolnikova, K. Suslov, N. Voropai, Z. Styczynski, "Isolated Power System in Russia. A chance for renewable energies?" Renewable Energy, 90, 532-541, 2016



STUDY CASE: SIBERIAN ISOLATED POWER SYSTEM ECONOMICAL ANALYSIS

Diesel price [€/litre]	Investment cost [k€]				Cost of electricity [€/kWh]			
	Conf. I	Conf. II	Conf. III	Conf. IV	Conf. I	Conf. II	Conf. III	Conf. IV
0.1	2100	3380	3380	3380	0.293	0.302	0.302	0.302
0.2	2100	3380	3380	3380	0.337	0.346	0.346	0.346
0.3	2100	3380	3380	3380	0.38	0.389	0.389	0.389
0.4	2100	3380	3380	3380	0.424	0.433	0.433	0.433
0.5	2100	3380	3380	3380	0.468	0.477	0.477	0.477
0.6	2100	3380	3380	3380	0.512	0.521	0.521	0.521
0.7	2100	3380	13013	13013	0.555	0.564	0.56	0.56
0.8	2100	3380	13013	13013	0.599	0.608	0.594	0.594
0.9	2100	3380	13013	18013	0.643	0.652	0.627	0.625
1.0	2100	3380	13013	18013	0.687	0.696	0.661	0.655
1.1	2100	4880	13013	18013	0.73	0.738	0.695	0.684
1.2	2100	4880	13013	18013	0.774	0.781	0.729	0.714
1.3	2100	4880	13013	18013	0.818	0.823	0.762	0.743
1.4	2100	4880	13013	18013	0.862	0.865	0.796	0.773
1.5	2100	4880	13013	18013	0.906	0.907	0.83	0.802
1.6	2100	4880	13013	18013	0.949	0.949	0.864	0.83
1.7	2100	4880	13013	18013	0.993	0.992	0.897	0.859
1.8	2100	4880	13013	18013	1.037	1.034	0.931	0.888
1.9	2100	4880	13013	18013	1.081	1.076	0.965	0.917
2.0	2100	4880	13013	18013	1.124	1.118	0.998	0.946

Source: P. Lombardi, T. Sokolnikova, K. Suslov, N. Voropai, Z. Styczynski, "Isolated Power System in Russia. A chance for renewable energies?"
Renewable Energy, 90, 532-541, 2016



STUDY CASE: SIBERIAN ISOLATED POWER SYSTEM ECOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

	Configuration I	Configuration II	Configuration III	Configuration IV
CO ₂ [tons/yr]	12914	12460	9959	8697
NO _x [tons/yr]	284	274	219	191
PM [tons/yr]	2.43	2.31	1.85	1.618

Social aspect:

For each MW of installed PV or Wind Turbine operating as isolated power system in rural area, 30 and 22 new jobs are created (source: IRENA)

Source: P. Lombardi, T. Sokolnikova, K. Suslov, N. Voropai, Z. Styczynski, "Isolated Power System in Russia. A chance for renewable energies?"
Renewable Energy, 90, 532-541, 2016



STUDY CASE: SIBERIAN ISOLATED POWER SYSTEM MATRIX OF JUDGMENT

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 1/a_{12} & 1 & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ 1/a_{13} & 1/a_{23} & 1 & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1/a_{1n} & 1/a_{2n} & 1/a_{3n} & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ \dots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ \dots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix}$$

	IC	COE	CO ₂	NO _x	PM	JC
IC	1	1/3	5	9	4	1
COE	3	1	3	9	3	1
CO ₂	1/5	1/3	1	9	3	1/5
NO _x	1/9	1/9	1/9	1	1/3	1/9
PM	1/4	1/3	1/3	3	1	1/9
JC	1	1	5	9	9	1

$\lambda_{\max} = 6.597; CR=0.092$



STUDY CASE: SIBERIAN ISOLATED POWER SYSTEM PAIR WISE COMPARISON

PAIR WISE COMPARISON OF THE IPS CONFIGURATION TO THE INVESTMENT COST SUB CRITERION

	Conf. I	Conf. II	Conf. III	Conf. IV	Priority Vector
Conf. I		3	5	9	0.583
Conf. II	1/3		5	7	0.29
Conf. III	1/5	1/5		3	0.085
Conf. IV	1/9	1/7	1/3		0.042
$\lambda_{\max} = 4.165; CR=0.06$					

PAIR WISE COMPARISON OF THE IPS CONFIGURATION TO CO₂ SUB CRITERION

	Conf. I	Conf. II	Conf. III	Conf. IV	Priority Vector
Conf. I		1/3	1/5	1/8	0.0503
Conf. II	3		1/3	1/8	0.0984
Conf. III	5	3		1/3	0.2401
Conf. IV	8	8	3		0.6112
$\lambda_{\max} = 4.125; CR=0.046$					

PAIR WISE COMPARISON OF THE IPS CONFIGURATION TO PM SUB CRITERION

	Conf. I	Conf. II	Conf. III	Conf. IV	Priority Vector
Conf. I		1/3	1/5	1/8	0.0503
Conf. II	3		1/3	1/8	0.0984
Conf. III	5	3		1/3	0.2401
Conf. IV	8	8	3		0.6112
$\lambda_{\max} = 4.125; CR=0.046$					

PAIR WISE COMPARISON OF THE IPS CONFIGURATION TO THE COST OF ELECTRICITY SUB CRITERION

	Conf. I	Conf. II	Conf. III	Conf. IV	Priority Vector
Conf. I		3	1/5	1/8	0.0914
Conf. II	1/3		1/3	1/8	0.0579
Conf. III	5	3		1/3	0.2535
Conf. IV	8	8	3		0.5972
$\lambda_{\max} = 4.273; CR=0.1$					

PAIR WISE COMPARISON OF THE IPS CONFIGURATION TO NO₂ SUB CRITERION

	Conf. I	Conf. II	Conf. III	Conf. IV	Priority Vector
Conf. I		1/3	1/5	1/8	0.0503
Conf. II	3		1/3	1/8	0.0984
Conf. III	5	3		1/3	0.2401
Conf. IV	8	8	3		0.6112
$\lambda_{\max} = 4.125; CR=0.046$					

PAIR WISE COMPARISON OF THE IPS CONFIGURATION TO JOB CREATION SUB CRITERION

	Conf. I	Conf. II	Conf. III	Conf. IV	Priority Vector
Conf. I		1/3	1/5	1/8	0.0491
Conf. II	3		1/3	1/8	0.0778
Conf. III	5	3		1/3	0.2175
Conf. IV	8	8	3		0.6556
$\lambda_{\max} = 4.163; CR=0.06$					

STUDY CASE: SIBERIAN ISOLATED POWER SYSTEM RESULT

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.583 & 0.0914 & 0.0503 & 0.0503 & 0.0503 & 0.0491 \\ 0.29 & 0.0579 & 0.0984 & 0.0984 & 0.0984 & 0.0778 \\ 0.085 & 0.2535 & 0.2401 & 0.2401 & 0.2401 & 0.2175 \\ 0.042 & 0.5972 & 0.6112 & 0.6112 & 0.6112 & 0.6556 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.2321 \\ 0.2946 \\ 0.0992 \\ 0.0215 \\ 0.0515 \\ 0.3011 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1752 \\ 0.1247 \\ 0.2012 \\ 0.4883 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{Configuration I} \\ \text{Configuration II} \\ \text{Configuration III} \\ \text{Configuration IV} \end{matrix}$$

	Diesel generator	Photovoltaic plant	Battery	Wind turbine(s)
Configuration I	√			
Configuration II	√	√		
Configuration III	√	√	√	
Configuration IV	√	√	√	√

Source: P. Lombardi, T. Sokolnikova, K. Suslov, N. Voropai, Z. Styczynski, "Isolated Power System in Russia. A chance for renewable energies?" Renewable Energy, 90, 532-541, 2016



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

