

Energy modeling with a bit more reality

Functionalities,
the interaction of stocks and flows,
the choice of technologies

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Stakeholder Workshop
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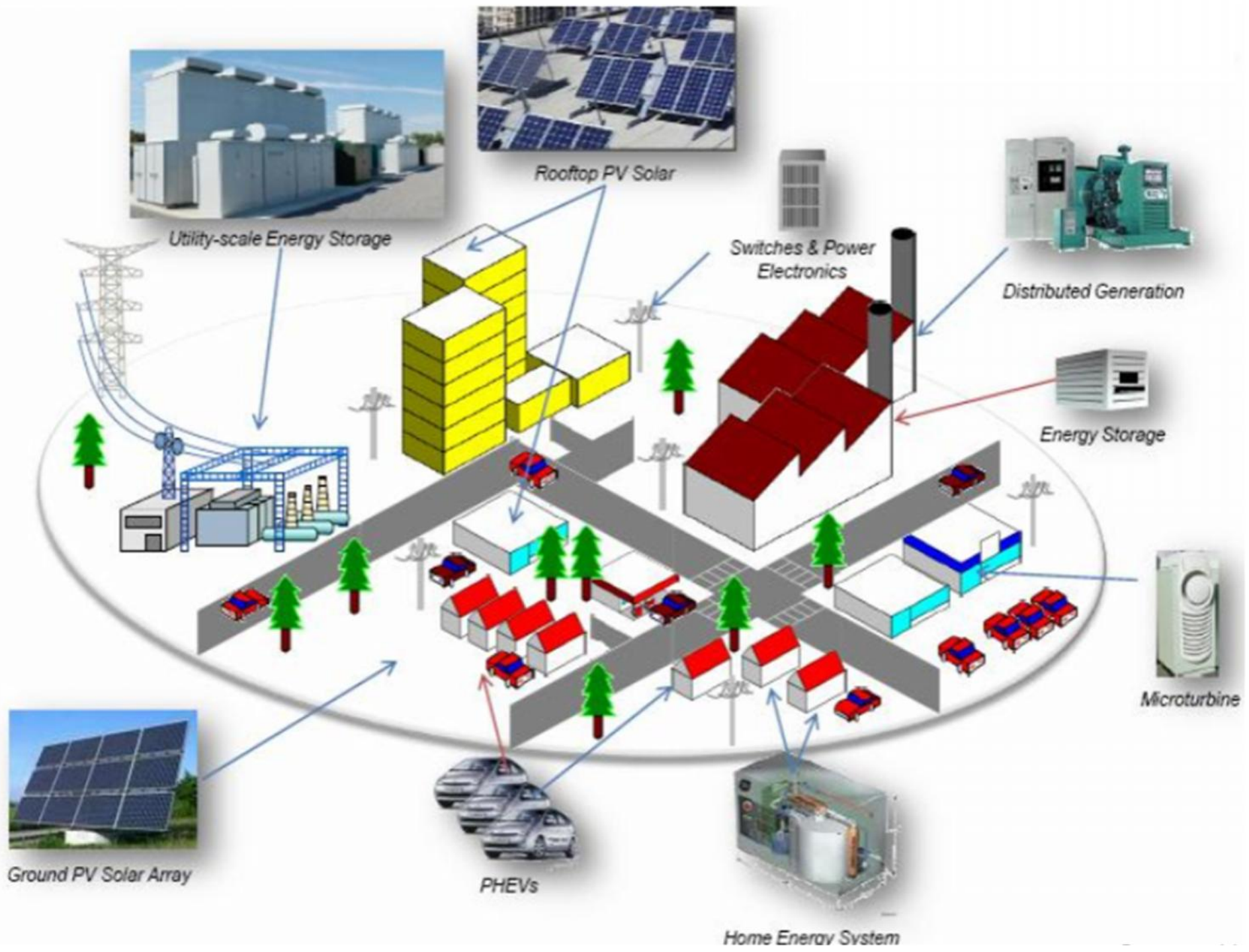
Are mainstream energy models
able to cope with the
emerging innovations in our
energy systems,
e.g. micro grids?

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Why micro grids are emerging

- **The flagship example of the UC San Diego**
 - High-efficiency co- and poly-generation, heat-pumps
 - PV and thermal solar, heat and electricity storage
 - Integrated demand-side management
- **Two types of energy efficiency**
 - Mass efficiency
 - Exergy efficiency
- **Other qualities**
 - Resilience and reliability
 - Renewables fit into decentralized structures
- **From economies of scale to economies of scope**

The conventional “black box” modeling approach to energy systems



- The energy system is described by a transfer functions between energy flows and presumed causalities

Why the conventional “black box” approach is insufficient

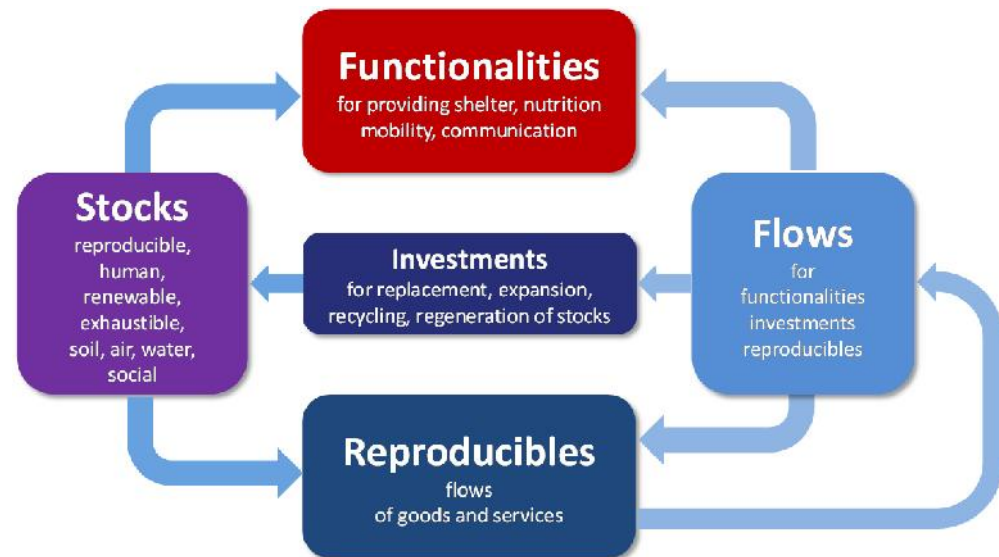
- **Poor representation of structures and technologies**
- **The role of (capital) stocks is hardly visible**
- **Other drivers besides prices and economic activity are neglected**
- **Not sufficiently capable for analyzing long-run transitions**
- **Most of the well-known models, as PRIMES, POLES, are conventional**

Building blocks for a deepened modeling approach to energy systems

Tier One: The physical dimension

From functionalities to energy flows

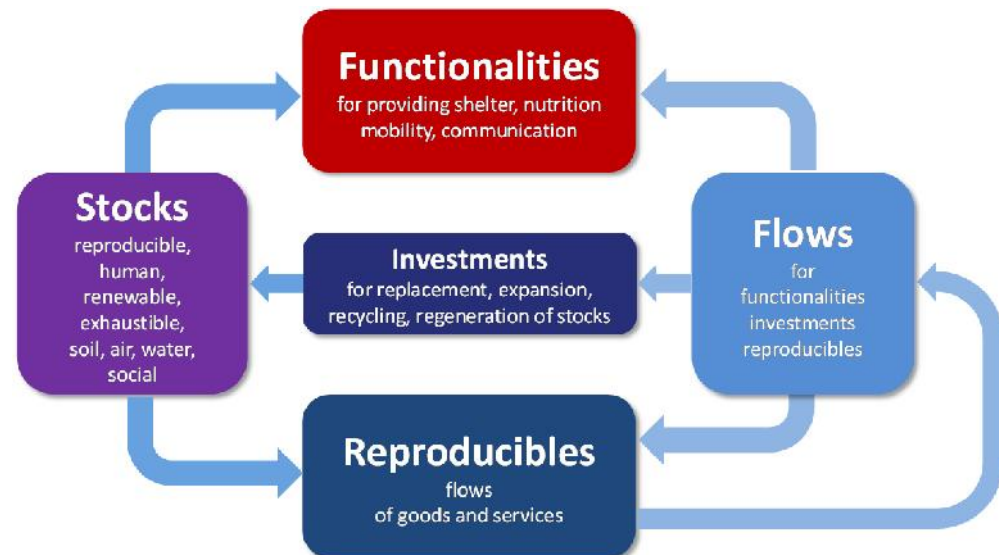
- **Functionality:**
The thermal services of a building
- **Useful / final energy:**
Determined by application technology
- **Primary energy:**
Determined by transformation technology and energy mix



Tier Two: The economic dimension

From functionalities to energy flows

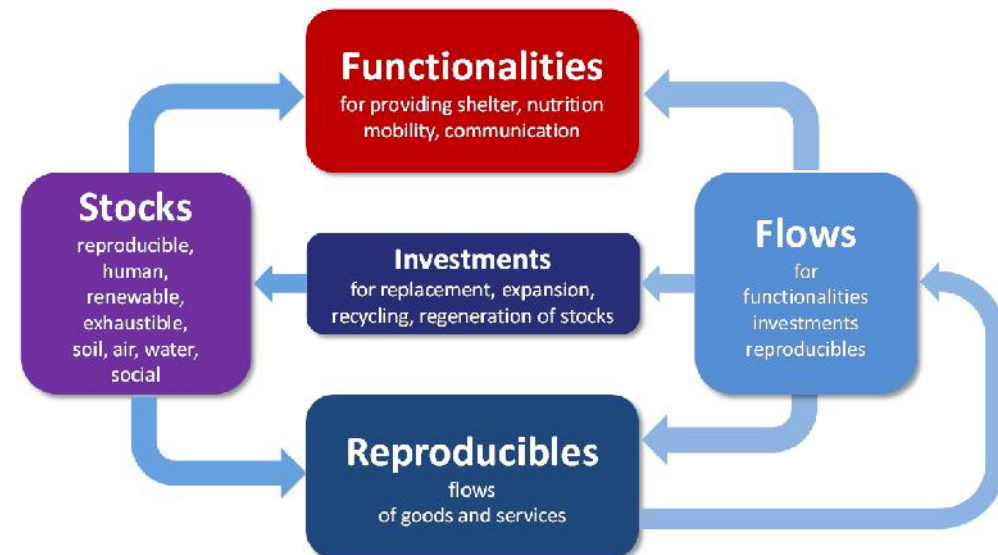
- **Investment:**
Creating/maintaining/
Improving/expanding
the stoci of buildings
- **Operating:**
Flows of energy and
other resources



Tier Three: The institutional dimension

Mechanisms for incentives and coordination

- **Markets:**
Relevance for investment and operating decisions
- **Non-markets:**
Regulations and institutions



Making this deepened modeling approach operational

sGAIN modeling family
sustainable General Analysis of Innovative Notions

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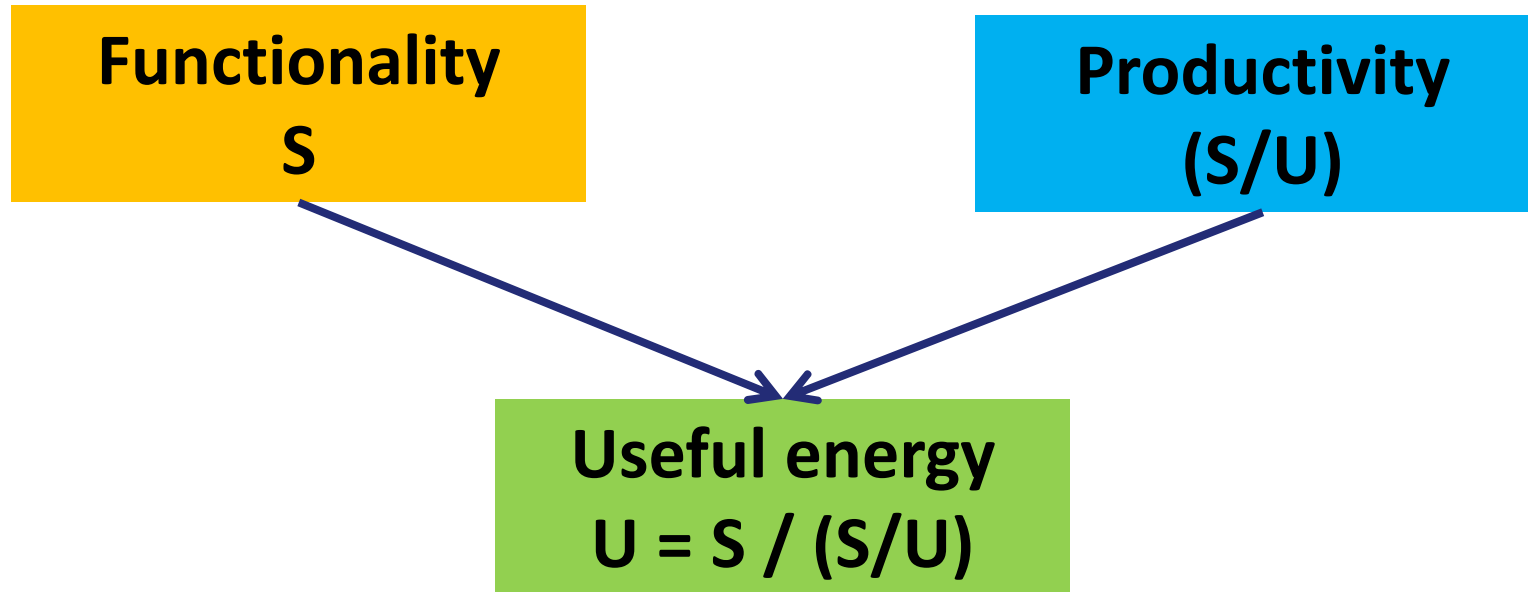
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The key role of functionalities

- **Thermal**
 - ↗ Low and high temperatures
- **Mechanical**
 - ↗ Stationary and mobile engines
- **Specific electric**
 - ↗ Lighting, electronics

Functionalities and energy productivity determine the demand for useful energy



Low temperature heat

Functionalities and Useful Energy			Total	Coal, Waste	Oil	Gas	Renewables	Electricity	Heat	
Low temperature heat			<i>TJ</i>	117.122	897	12.293	15.998	57.838	17.879	12.218
End Period 2050	Functionality 130	Productivity 350	<i>Index</i>	37	1%	10%	14%	49%	15%	10%
Change	30	250	<i>Index</i>	-63	0%	-5%	-10%	18%	7%	-10%
Start Period 2014	100	100	<i>Index</i>	100	1%	15%	24%	31%	8%	20%
			<i>TJ</i>	315.329	2.416	48.862	74.605	98.958	26.062	64.427

High temperature heat

Functionalities and Useful Energy			Total	Coal, Waste	Oil	Gas	Renewables	Electricity	Heat	
High temperature heat			<i>TJ</i>	188.001	13.375	3.838	53.773	57.118	44.417	15.479
End Period 2050	Functionality 120	Productivity 150	<i>Index</i>	80	7%	2%	29%	30%	24%	8%
Change	20	50	<i>Index</i>	-20	-3%	-2%	-10%	8%	3%	4%
Start Period 2014	100	100	<i>Index</i>	100	10%	4%	39%	22%	21%	4%
			<i>TJ</i>	235.001	23.769	9.498	90.717	52.597	48.471	9.948

Stationary engines

Functionalities and Useful Energy			Total	Coal, Waste	Oil	Gas	Renewables	Electricity	Heat	
Stationary Engines			<i>TJ</i>	134.231	0	11.145	3.534	2.946	116.606	0
End Period 2050	Functionality 130	Productivity 120	<i>Index</i>	108	0%	8%	3%	2%	87%	0%
Change	30	20	<i>Index</i>	8	0%	-3%	-2%	1%	4%	0%
Start Period 2014	100	100	<i>Index</i>	100	0%	11%	5%	1%	83%	0%
			<i>TJ</i>	123.906	0	14.005	5.741	1.480	102.680	0

Mobile engines

Functionalities and Useful Energy			Total	Coal, Waste	Oil	Gas	Renewables	Electricity	Heat	
Mobile Engines			<i>TJ</i>	176.018	3	106.152	10.638	9.943	49.282	0
End Period 2050	Functionality 120	Productivity 250	<i>Index</i>	48	0%	60%	6%	6%	28%	0%
Change	20	150	<i>Index</i>	-52	0%	-28%	3%	0%	25%	0%
Start Period 2014	100	100	<i>Index</i>	100	0%	88%	3%	6%	3%	0%
			<i>TJ</i>	366.704	5	323.827	11.161	20.714	10.996	0

Lighting and electronics

Functionalities and Useful Energy			Total	Coal, Waste	Oil	Gas	Renewables	Electricity	Heat	
Lighting and Electronics			<i>TJ</i>	23.734	0	0	0	0	23.734	0
End Period 2050	Functionality 220	Productivity 300	<i>Index</i>	73	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Change	120	200	<i>Index</i>	-27	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Start Period 2014	100	100	<i>Index</i>	100	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
			<i>TJ</i>	32.364	0	0	0	0	32.364	0

Non-energetic energy use

Functionalities and Useful Energy			Total	Coal, Waste	Oil	Gas	Renewables	Electricity	Heat	
Non-energetic energy consumption			TJ	140.076	36.227	83.068	20.781	0	0	0
End Period 2050	Functionality 120	Productivity 110	Index	109	<i>End Period Energy Mix</i> 26% 59% 15% 0% 0% 0%					
Change	20	10	Index	9	<i>Change of Energy Mix</i> 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%					
Start Period 2014	100	100	Index	100	<i>Start Period Energy Mix</i> 26% 59% 15% 0% 0% 0%					
			TJ	128.403	33.208	76.146	19.049	0	0	0