MASTER MEIM 2021-2022

Energy planning

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Outline of the course

I. Energy overview

- Energy conversion
- Energy overview

a) Primary energy sources

b) Total final consumption

c) Energy intensity

- Energy problem

a) Consumption disparity

b) Energy poverty

c) Fossil fuels and GHG emissions

II. Renewable Energy Sources as a mitigation action to climate change

- Classification of the energy sources
- Technologies, efficiency and impacts
- Global efforts
- How to integrate RES in energy systems???

III. Energy planning

- Introduction

-Smart city and smart community

- Smart Energy Systems

- Electric surplus

- EnergyPLAN software

IV. EnergyPLAN software training

Energy conversion chain

Primary energy sources, E_P

Conversion and distribution systems, η

Losses= $(1-\eta)\times E_p$

FINAL USES

EE = electric energy

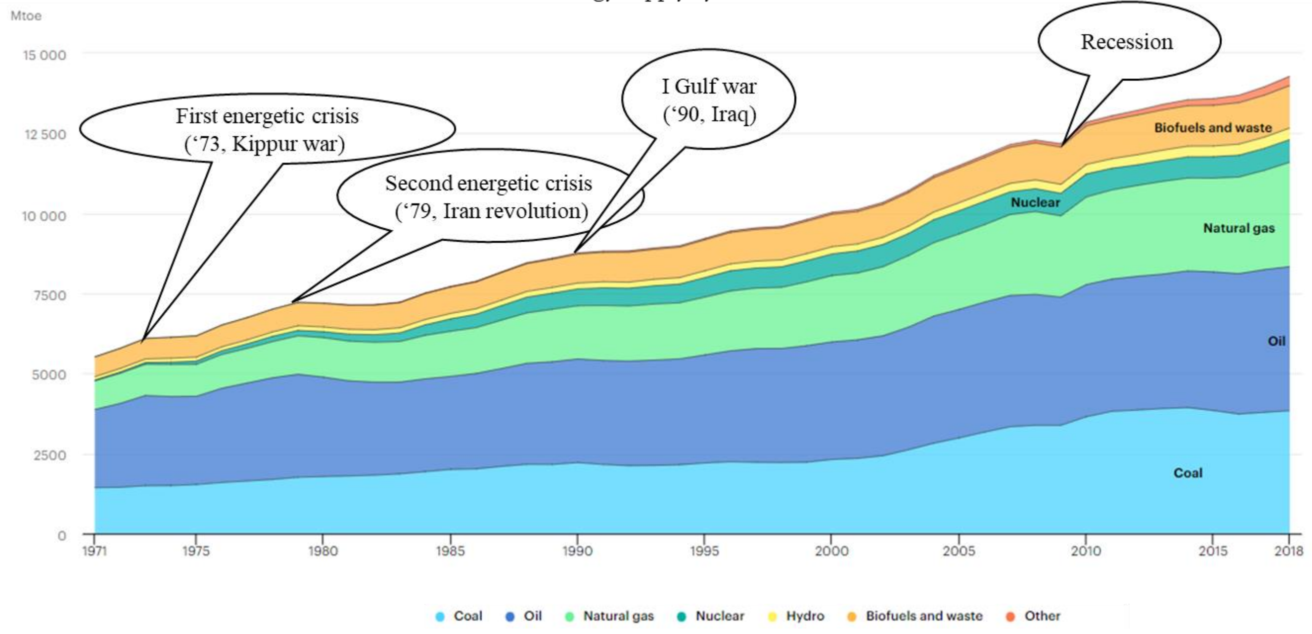
TE= thermal energy

CE= cooling energy (namely, thermal energy removed from user to keep it at low temperature)

ME= mechanical energy

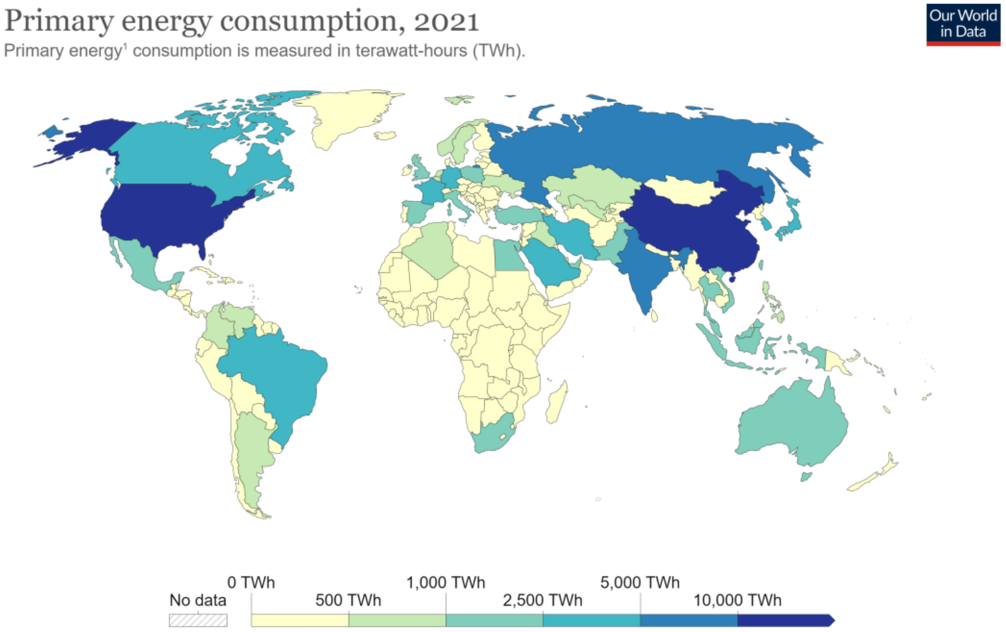
Energy overview: Primary energy world consumption

World total energy supply by source, 1971-2018



Primary energy consumption, 2021

Primary energy[1] consumption is measured in terawatt-hours (TWh).



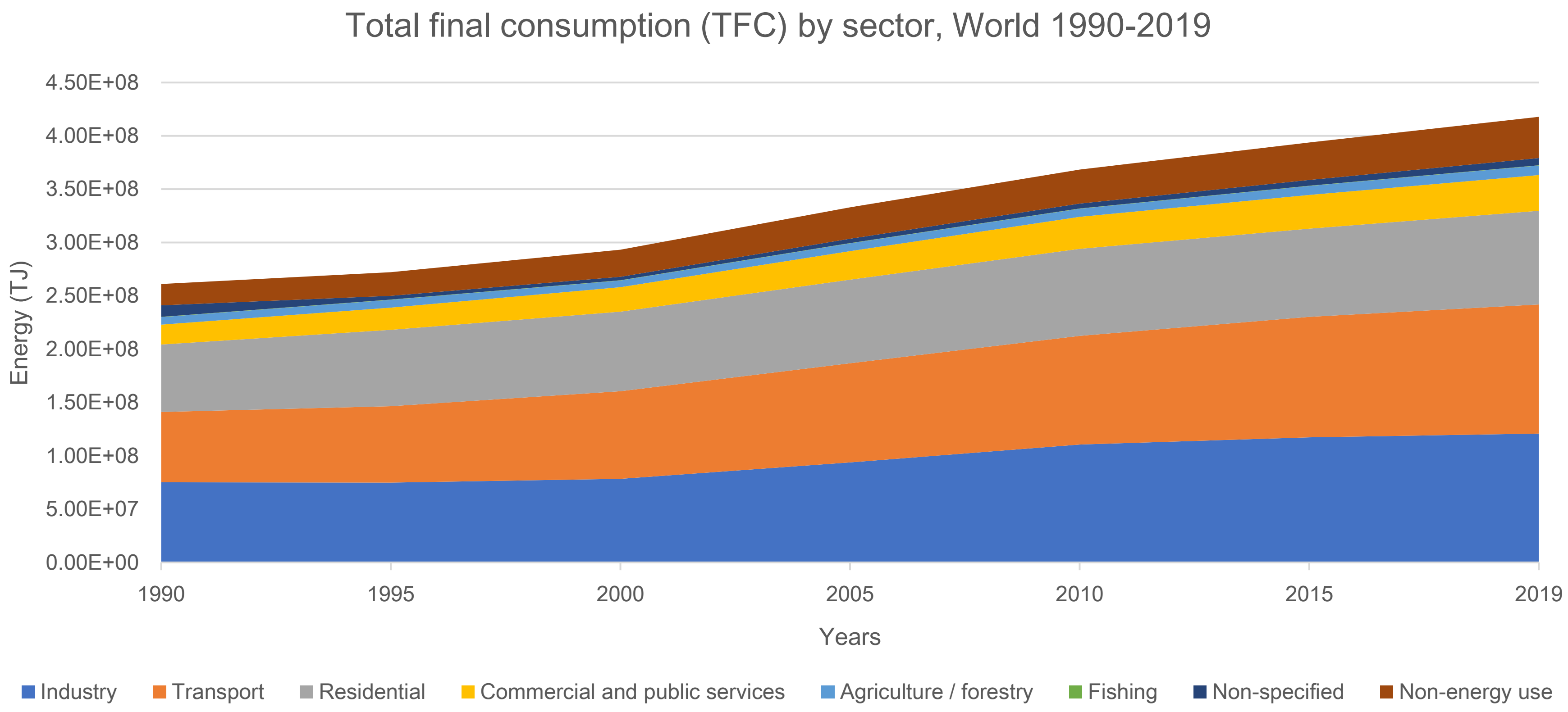
Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy; and EIA OurWorldInData.org/energy • CC BY

Note: Data includes only commercially-traded fuels (coal, oil, gas), nuclear and modern renewables. It does not include traditional biomass.

1. **Primary energy**: Primary energy is the energy as it is available as resources – such as the fuels that are burnt in power plants – before it has been transformed. This relates to the coal before it has been burned, the uranium, or the barrels of oil. Primary energy includes energy that is needed by the end user, plus inefficiencies and energy that is lost when raw resources are transformed into a useable form. You can read more on the different ways of measuring energy in our article.

Average per capita consumption ≈ 1,8 tep

Energy overview: Total final world consumption



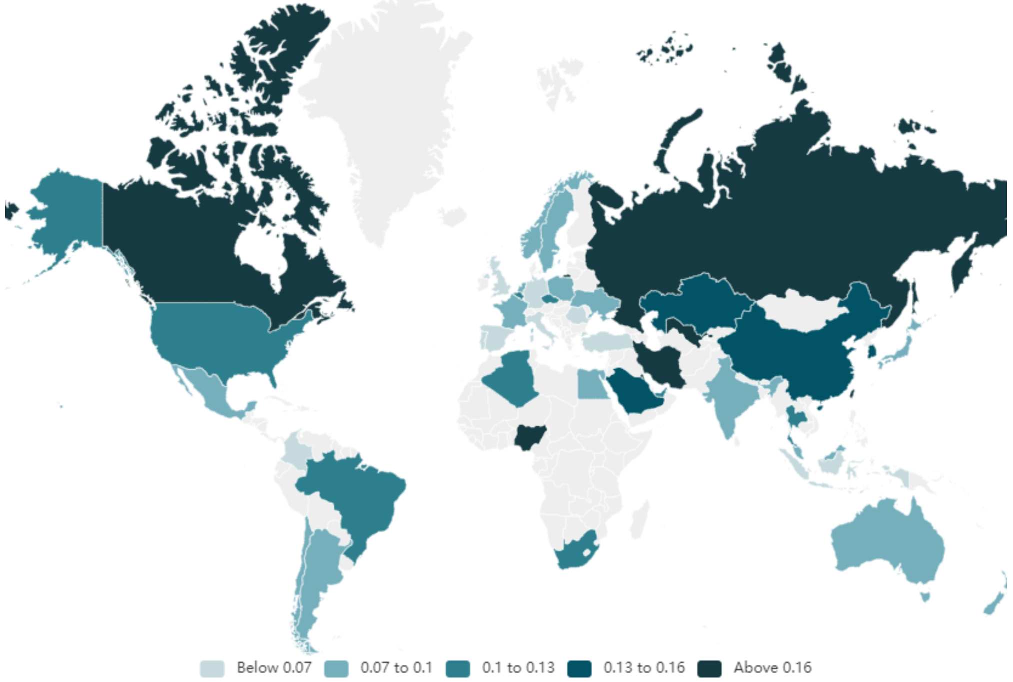
Energy intensity: world situation

What is the outlook for the future?

- ✓ The energy needs of a country are linked to several factors:
  - ➢ demographic consistency ➔ inhabitants number, N
  - ➢ level of socio-economic development ➔ GDP per capita
  - ➢ prevalent economic and productive activities
  - ➢ level of technological development and socio-economic progress ➔ ability of a rational and efficient use of resources
  - ➢ climatic factors

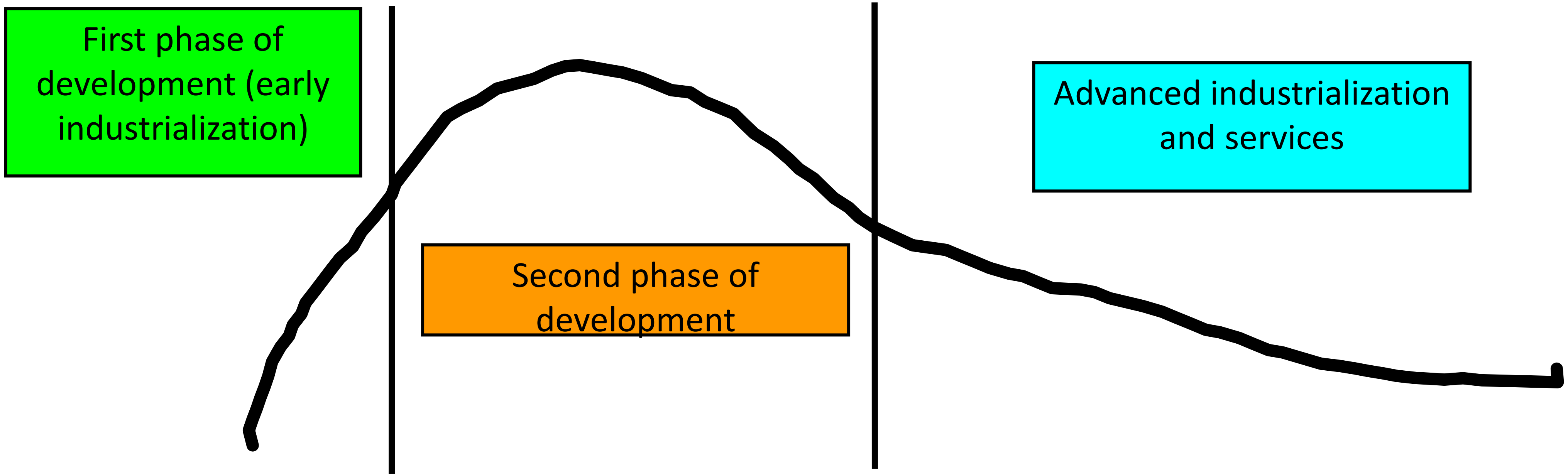
Energy intensity

$$I = E/(N \times GDP\ per\ capita)$$



Energy intensity: evaluation

Temporal evolution of energetic intensity

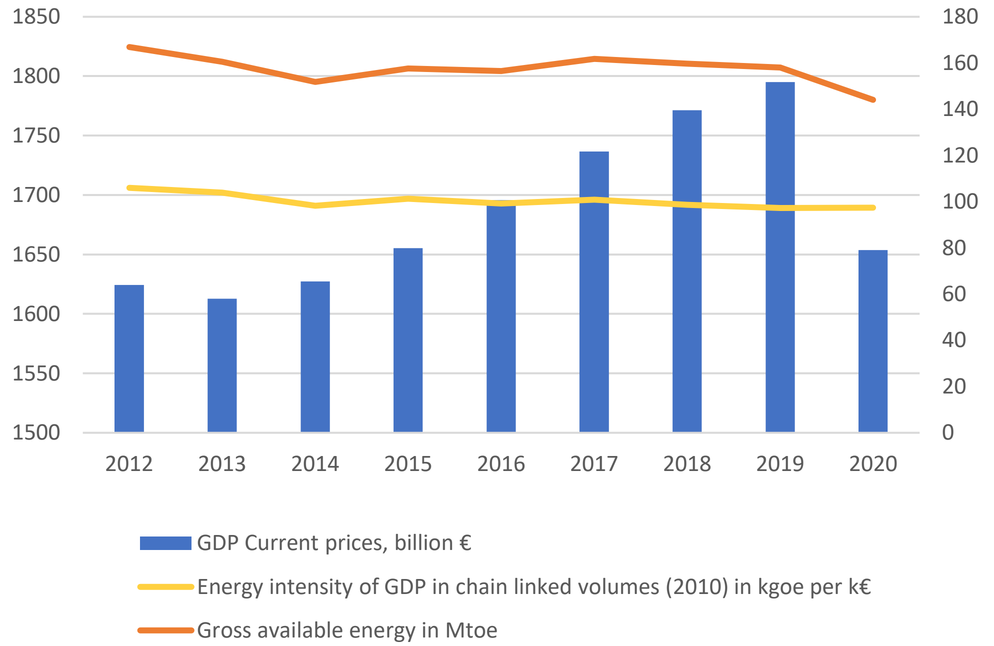


- ✓ Causes of reduction of energetic intensity:
  - *improved techniques for conversion (ex .: Italy);*
  - *transition from industrial to the service sector with higher added value (ex .: Switzerland);*
  - *both cases (ex .: Japan).*

Environmental-energetic framework: national situation

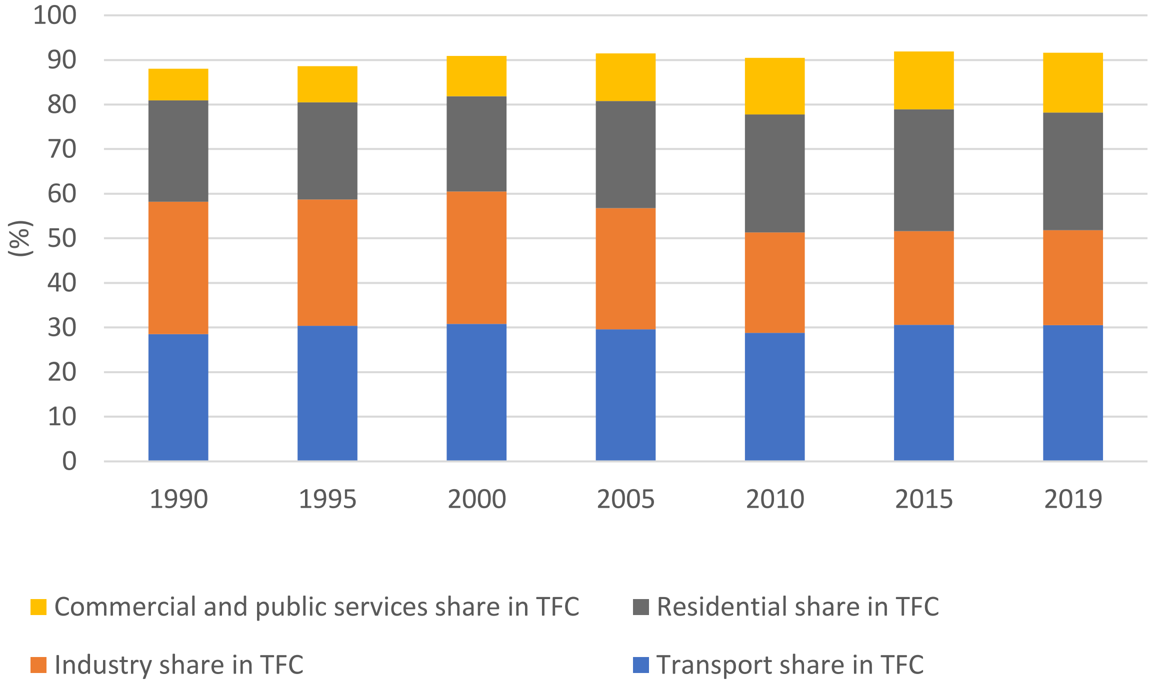
Gross consumption of primary energy in Italy
(in Mtoe, source: Eurostat elaboration on the basis od MSE data)

Primary energetic intesity, Gross Available Energy and Gross Domestic Product



Gross Available Energy: total energy delivered/consumed in a Country

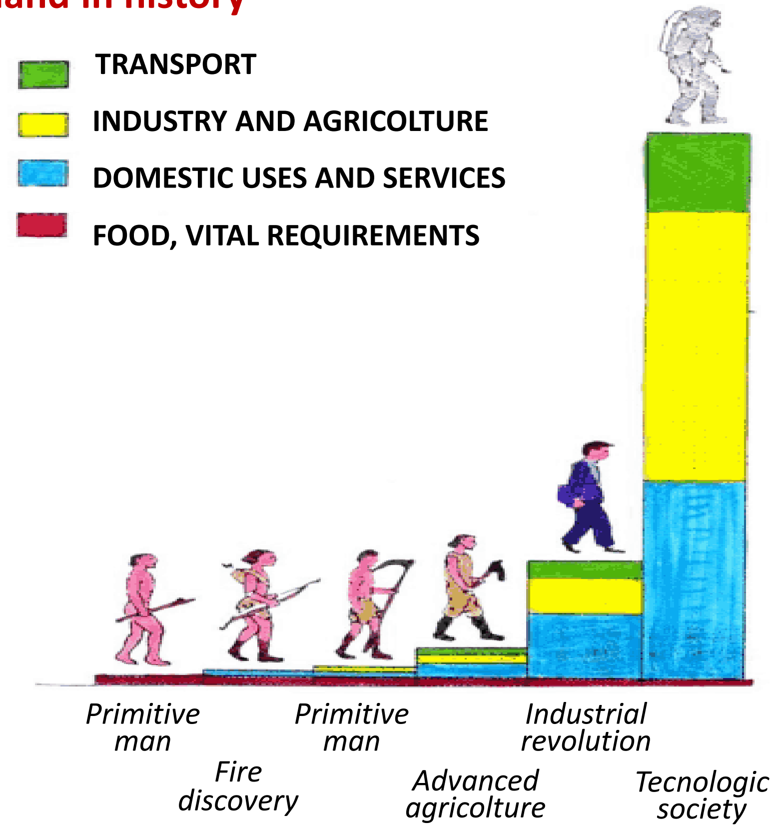
Final energy consumption in Italy in the three main sectors
(source: ISPRA elaboration on the basis od MSE, ENEA data)



TFC: Total final consumption

Environmental-energetic framework: world situation

Primary energy demand in history



Averange per capita consumption ≈ 50.000 kcal/day

(20 times higher than food requirements)

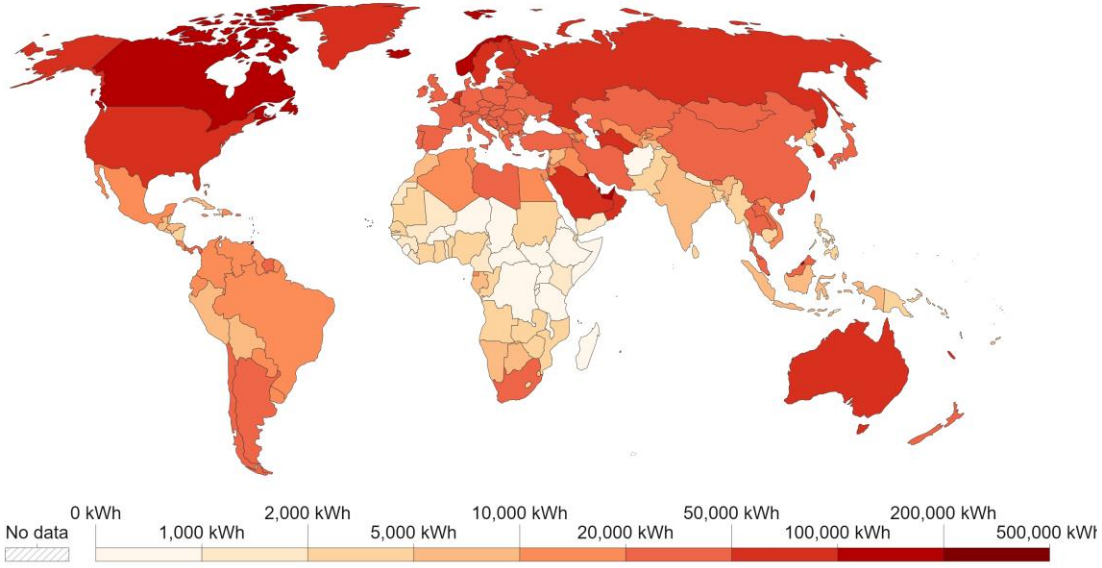
In USA the consuption is 4 times higher than the mean value, in EU 2 times

Environmental-energetic framework: world situation

Lack of access to energy

Energy use per person, 2021

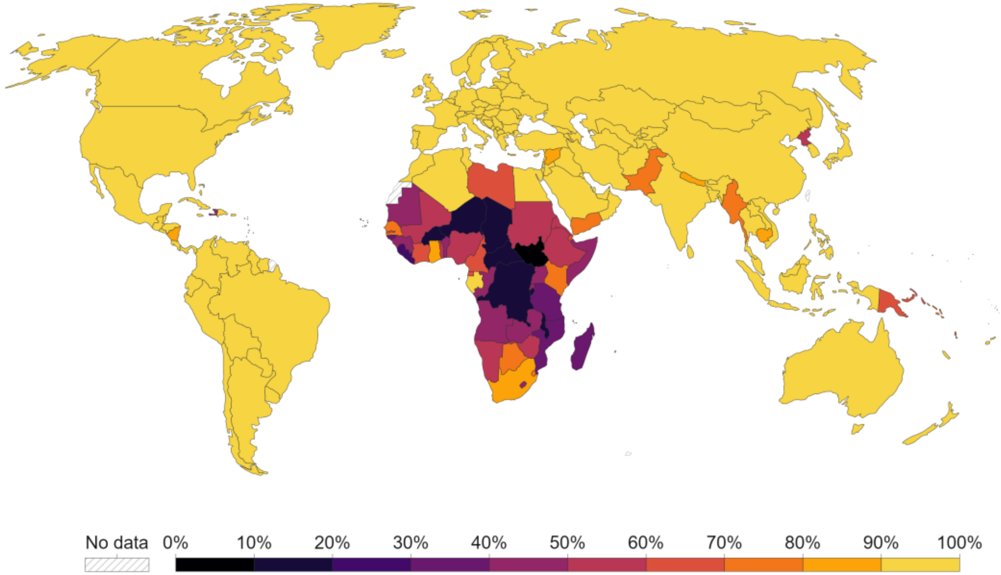
Energy use not only includes electricity, but also other areas of consumption including transport, heating and cooking.



Source: Our World in Data based on BP & Shift Data Portal
OurWorldInData.org/energy • CC BY
Note: Energy refers to primary energy – the energy input before the transformation to forms of energy for end-use (such as electricity or petrol for transport).

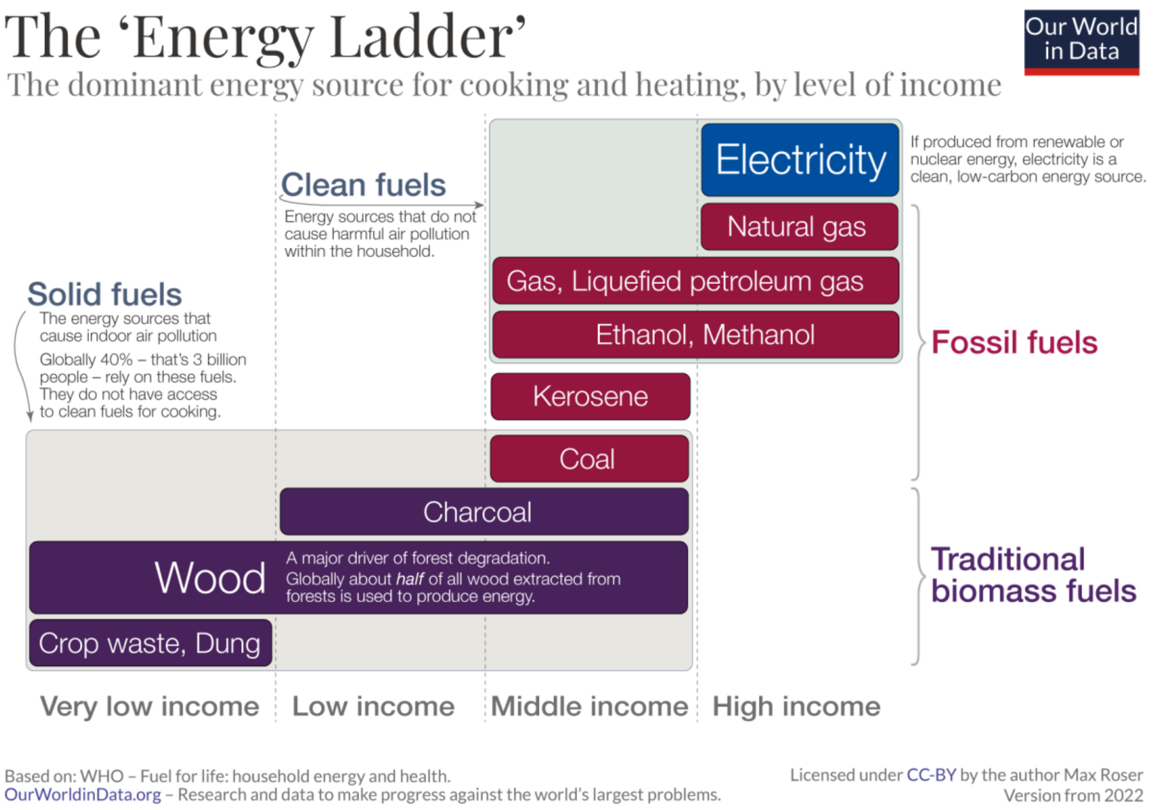
Electricity access, 2020

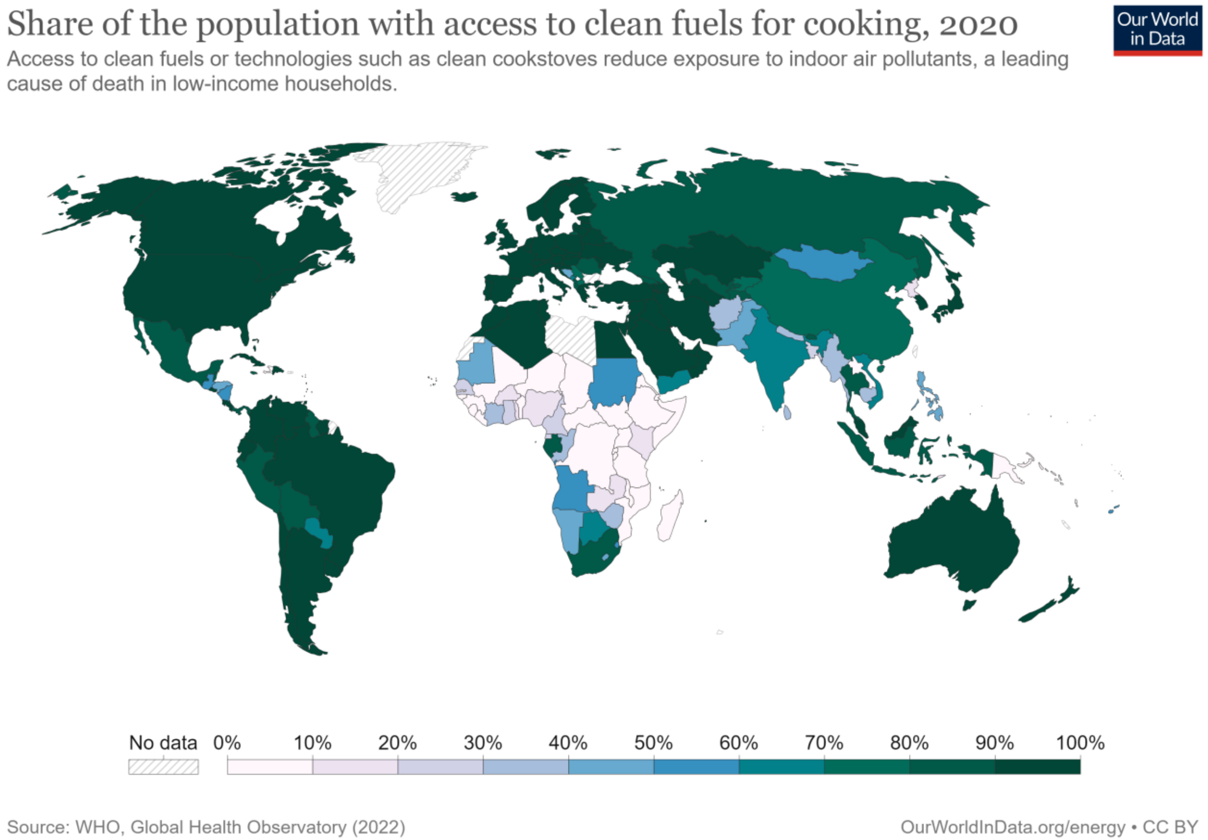
Share of the population with access to electricity. The definition used in international statistics adopts a very low cutoff for what it means to 'have access to electricity'. It is defined as having an electricity source that can provide very basic lighting, and charge a phone or power a radio for 4 hours per day.



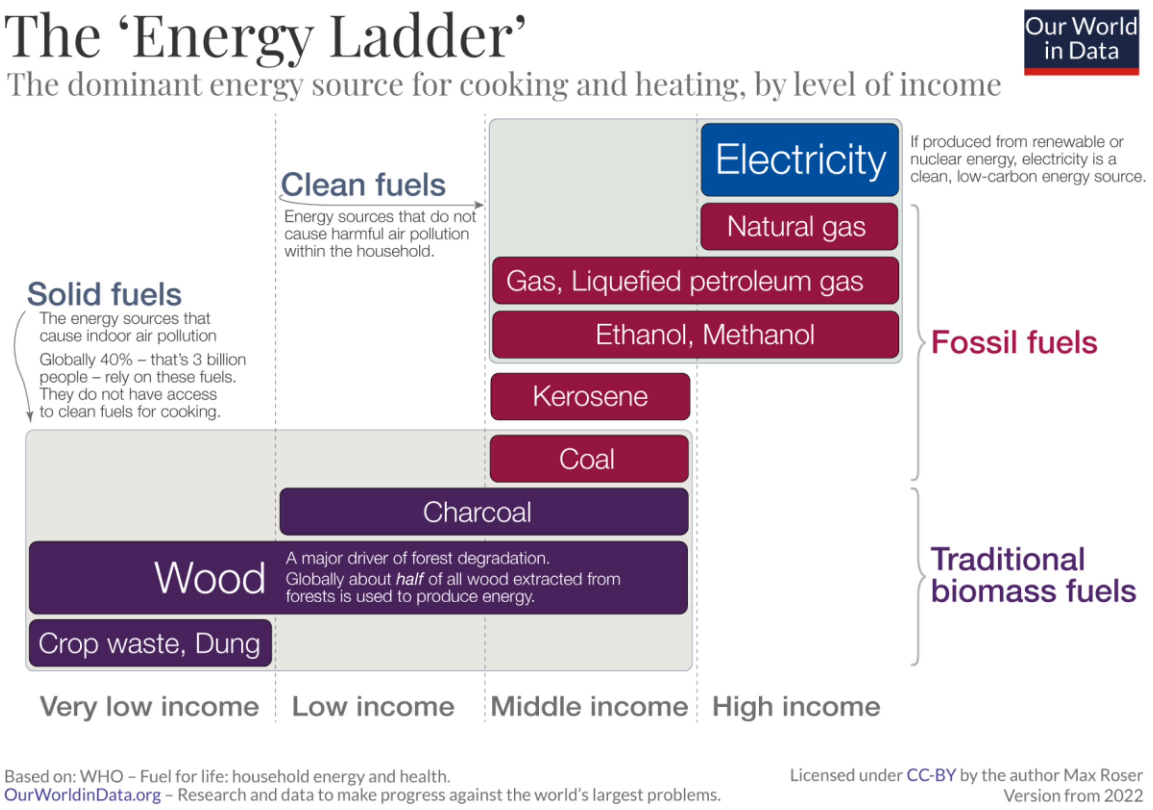
Source: World Bank
OurWorldInData.org/energy • CC BY

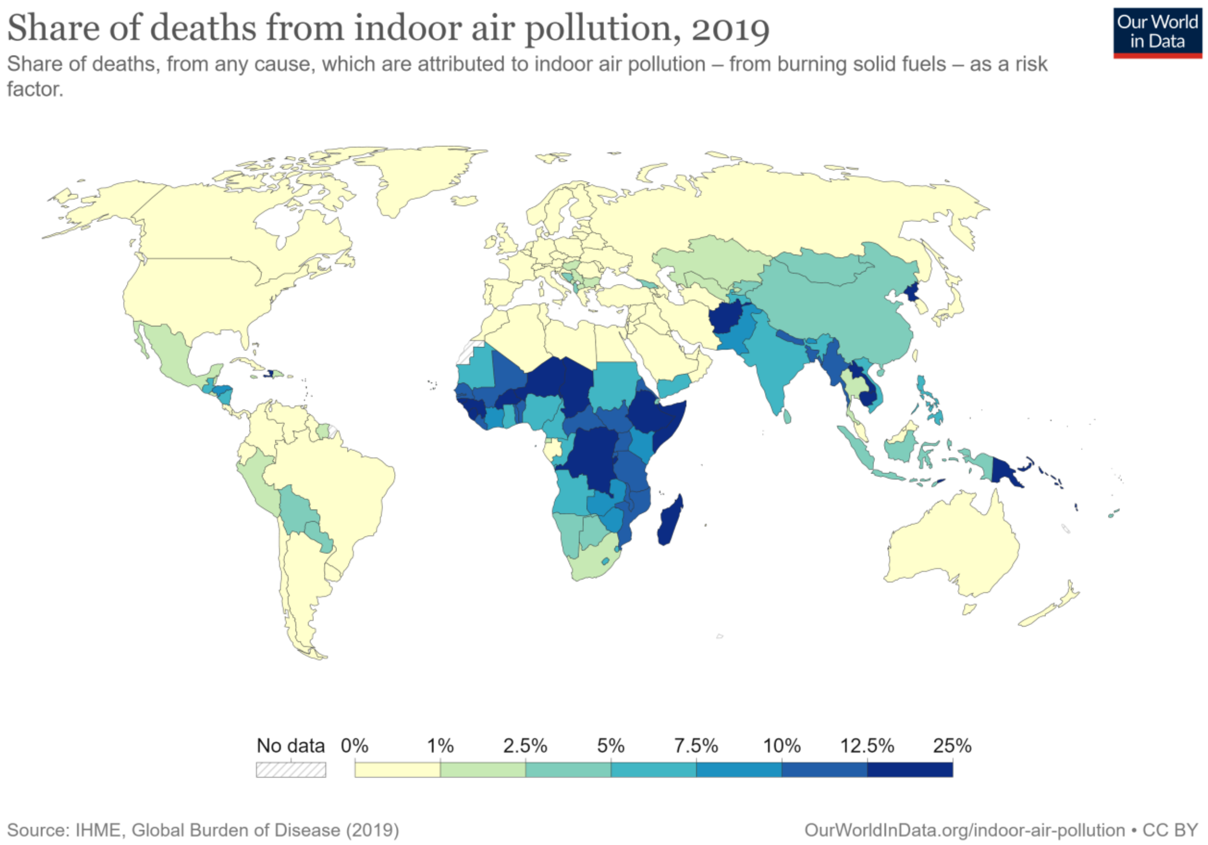
Environmental-energetic framework: world situation





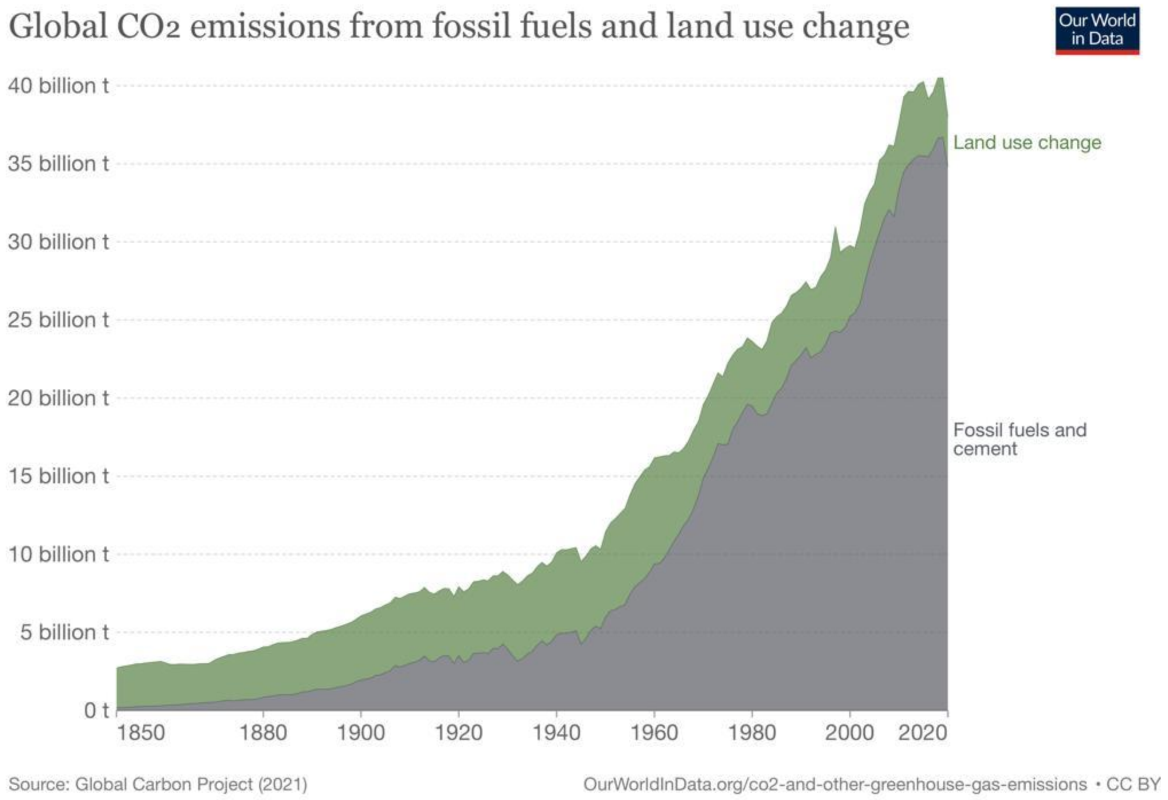
Environmental-energetic framework: world situation

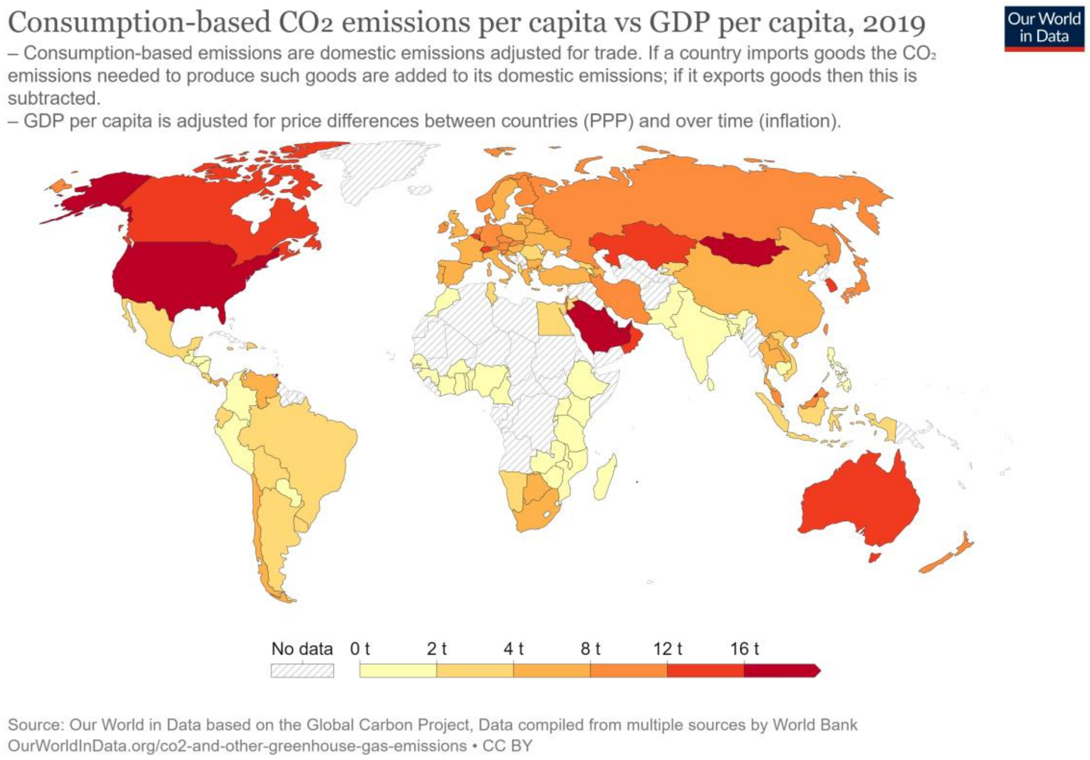




Environmental-energetic framework: world situation

Greenhouse gas emissions by sector (Source: ourworldindata)



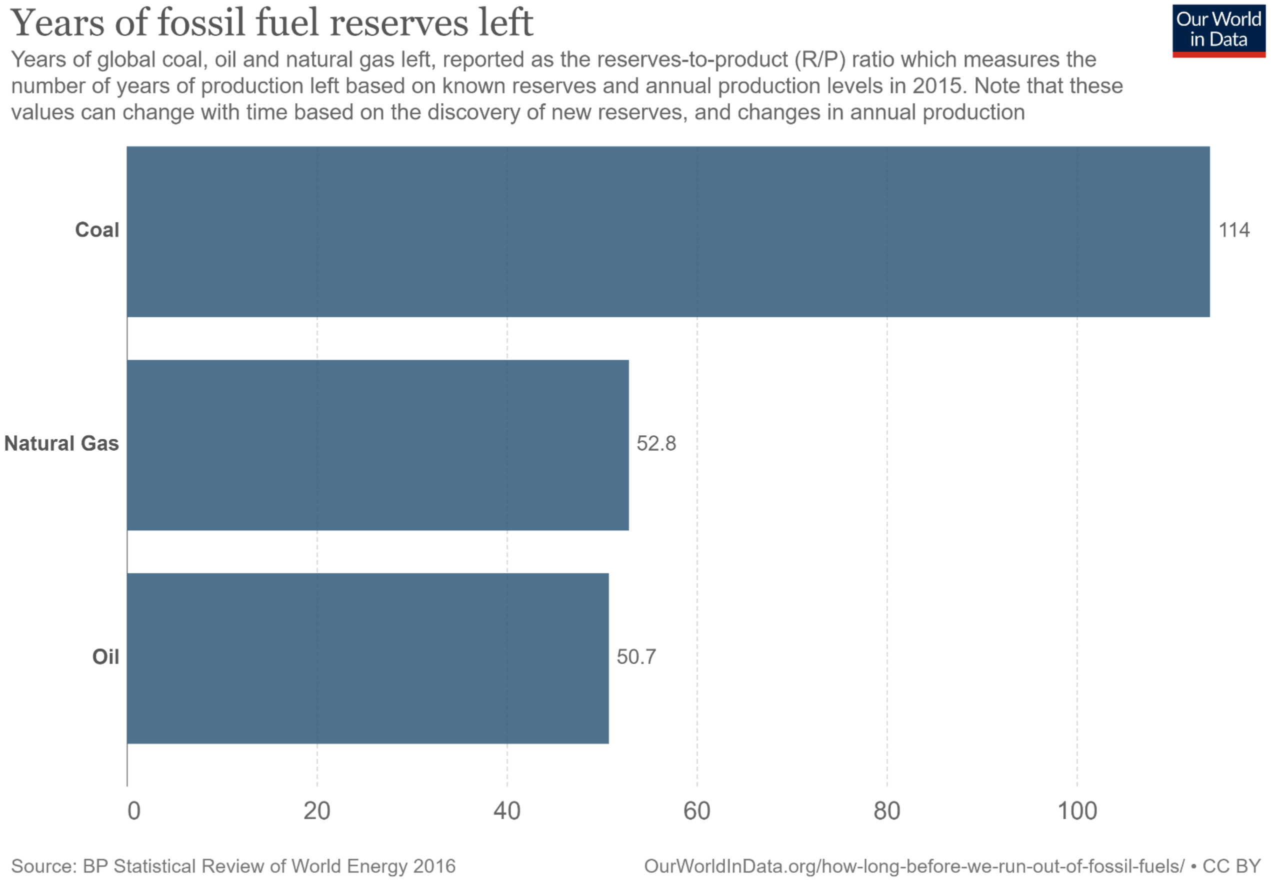


Environmental-energetic framework: problems and future prespective

Fossil resources: problems to be faced

- ✓ Current problems:

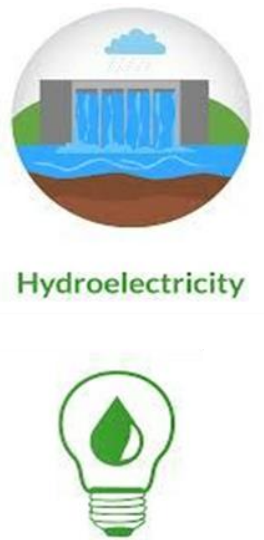
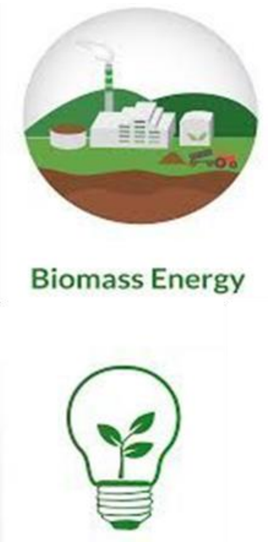
  geo-political and economic aspects, related to:
  - ➢ non-uniform distribution of resources
  - ➢ health impact due to the use of very polluting fuels in cases of lower access to cleaner energy
  - ➢ environmental impact (in particular: the greenhouse effect and global warming)
  - ➢ financial speculation
- ✓ In the medium and long term:
  - ➢ exhaustion of resources



Classification of energy source: RES

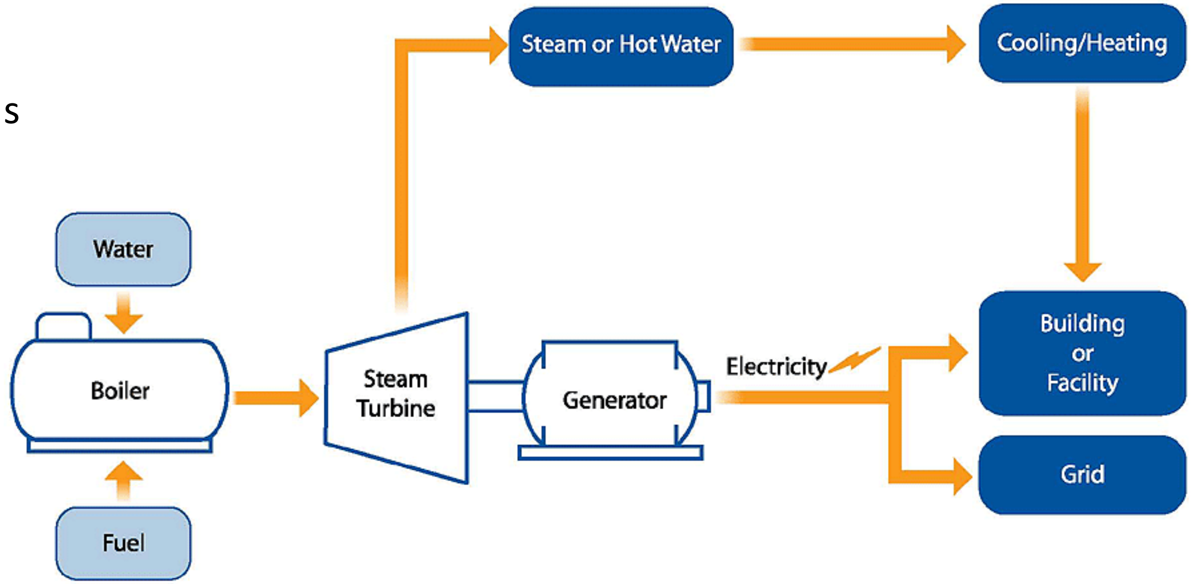
Source:https://www.energy.gov/fecm/science-innovation/

$$\frac{Output\ (heat, electricity)}{Input\ (kinetic, radiation, chemical)}$$

	Solar Energy	Wind Energy	Tidal Energy	Geothermal Energy	Hydroelectricity	Biomass Energy
						
	Exploitation of the solar radiation to produce electricity through photoelectric effect or heat	Kinetic wind energy into electricity. A rotor that spins a generator and creates electricity	Kinetic energy of the water waves pushes the turbine to generate electricity	Natural heat below the earth's surface used for heating, cooling, and generating electricity	Water flow of water drives a turbine to generate electricity	Converts raw organic material into solid, liquid, and gas fuels
Conversion efficiency	Heat=90% Electricity= 15-20%	20-40%	80%	Heat>100% Electricity= 6-25%	90%	CHP plant = 23-80% Heat plant = 74-90% Electric plant = 24-31%

Classification of energy source: non RES

- Fossil fuel-based power plants
- Carbon emissions is the main concern in these systems
- Conversion efficiency
    - Coal based = 33 %
    - Oil based = 28-46 %
    - Natural gas based = 42-60%



Fuel =

Coal

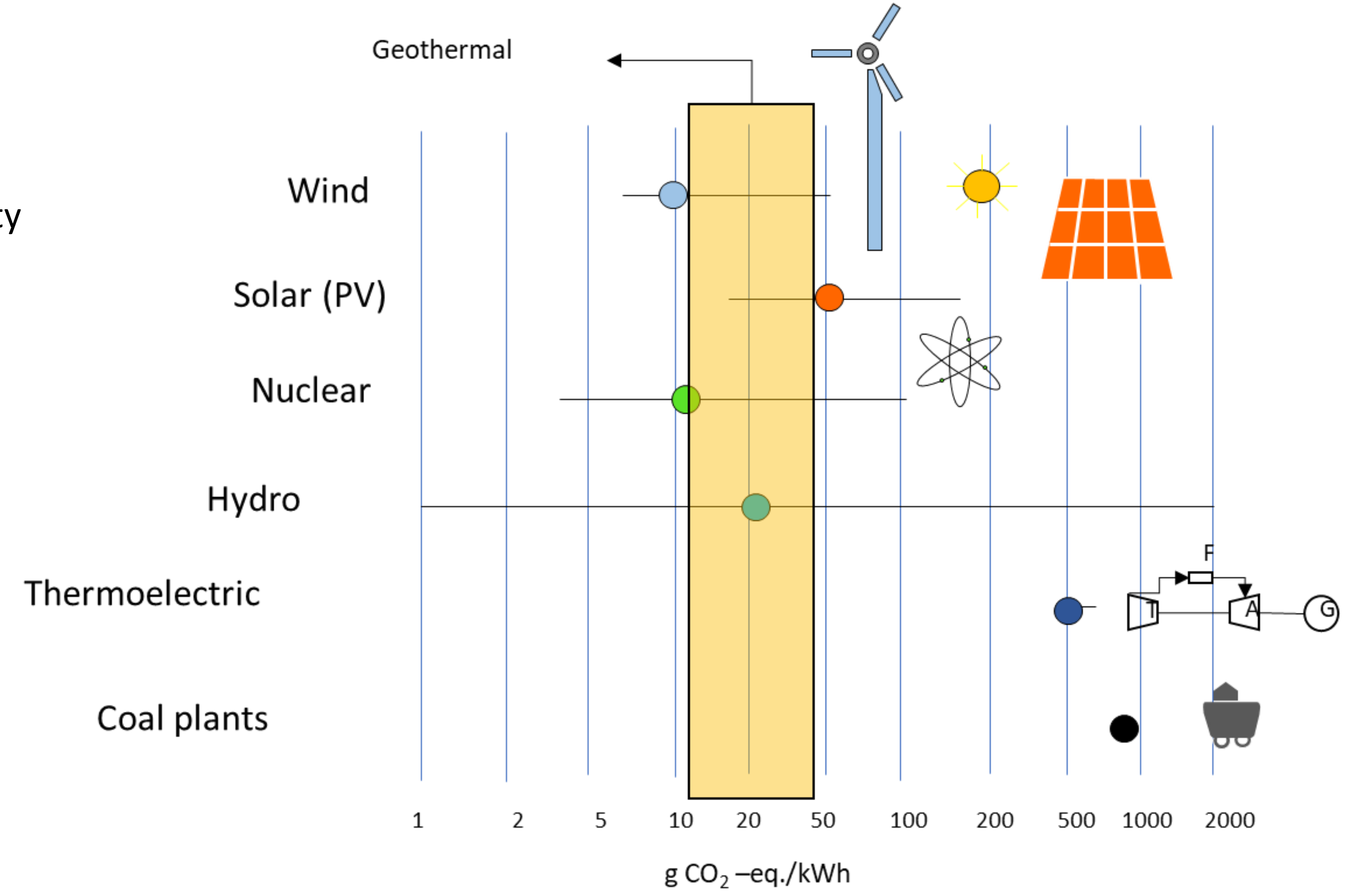
Oil

Natural gas

Source:https://archive.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg3/en/ch4s4-4-3-1.html

GHG from RES

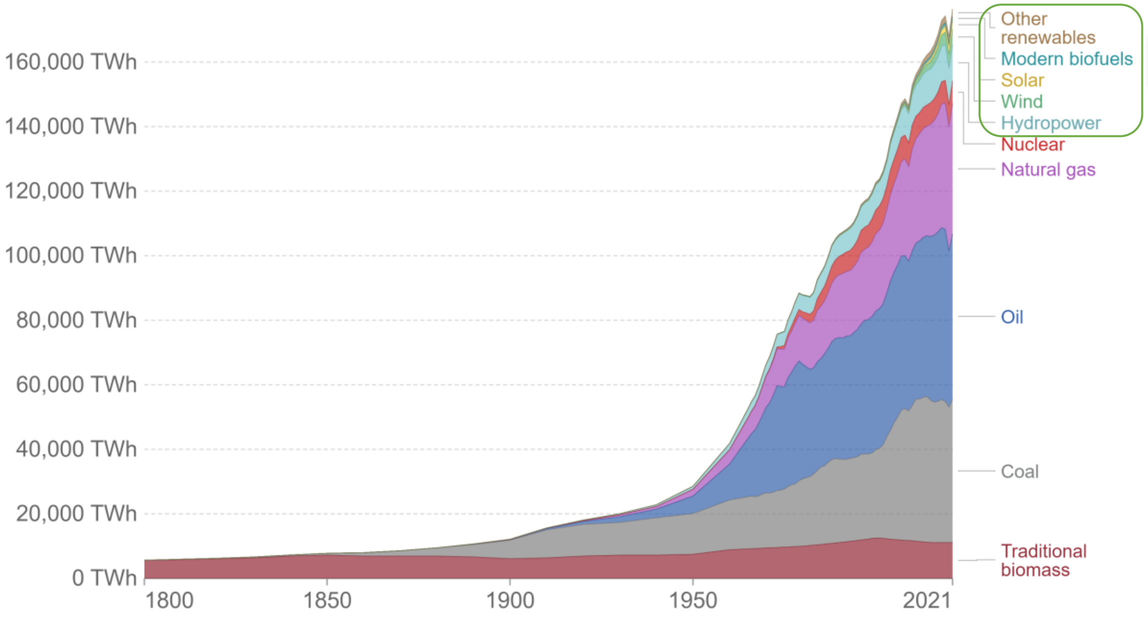
Minimum and maximum carbon intensity by technology



Renewable energy sources use

Global primary energy consumption by source

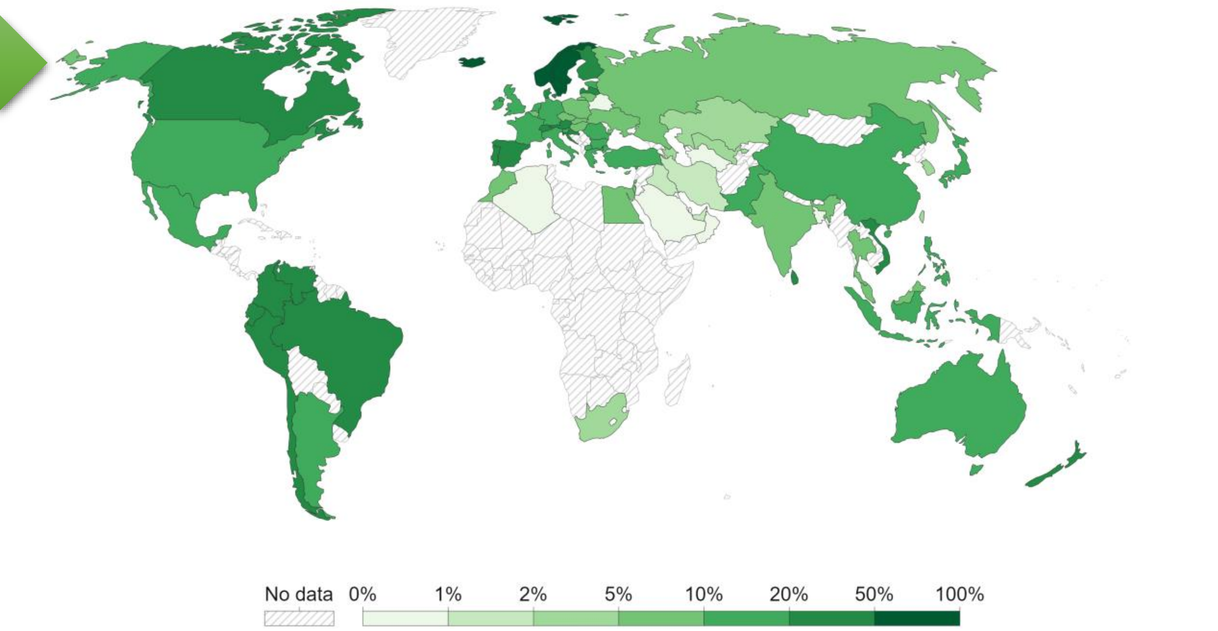
Primary energy is calculated based on the 'substitution method' which takes account of the inefficiencies in fossil fuel production by converting non-fossil energy into the energy inputs required if they had the same conversion losses as fossil fuels.



Source: Our World in Data based on Vaclav Smil (2017) and BP Statistical Review of World Energy

Share of primary energy from renewable sources, 2021

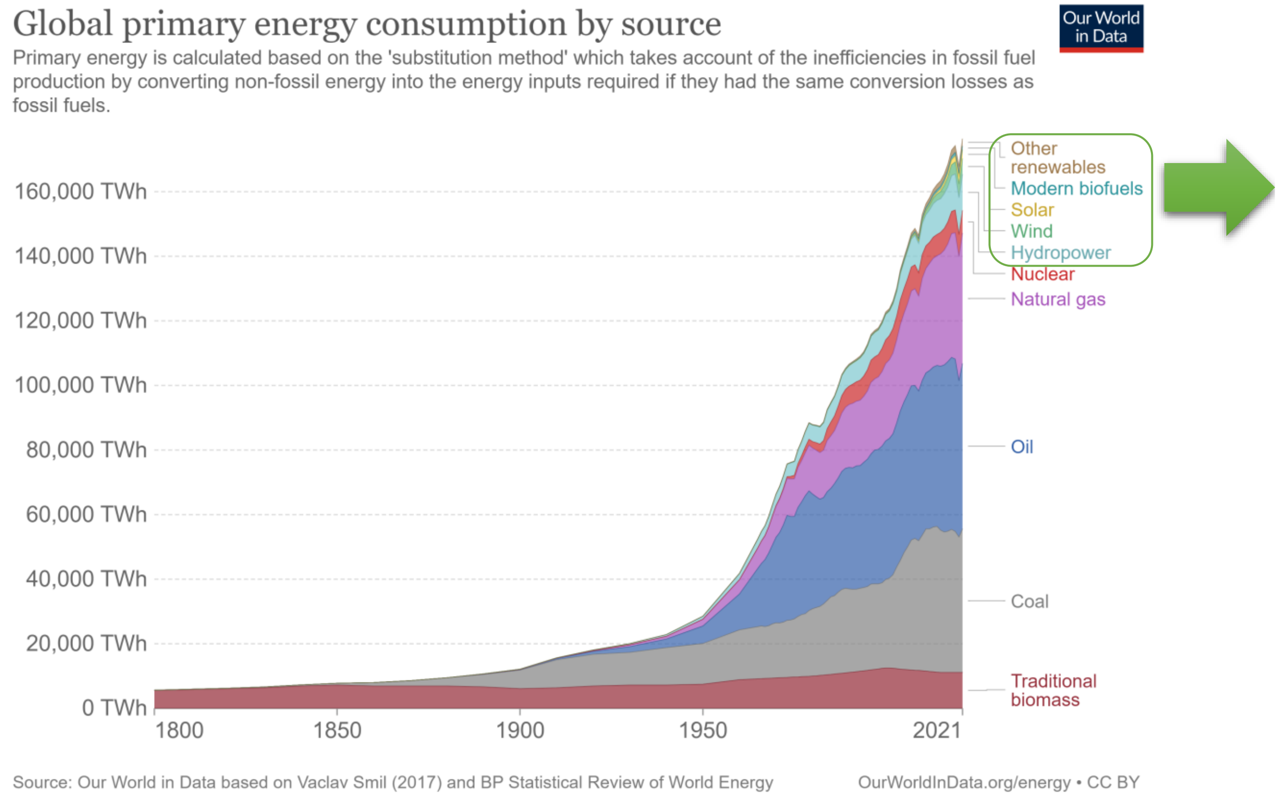
Renewable energy sources include hydropower, solar, wind, geothermal, bioenergy, wave, and tidal. They don't include traditional biofuels, which can be a key energy source, especially in lower-income settings.

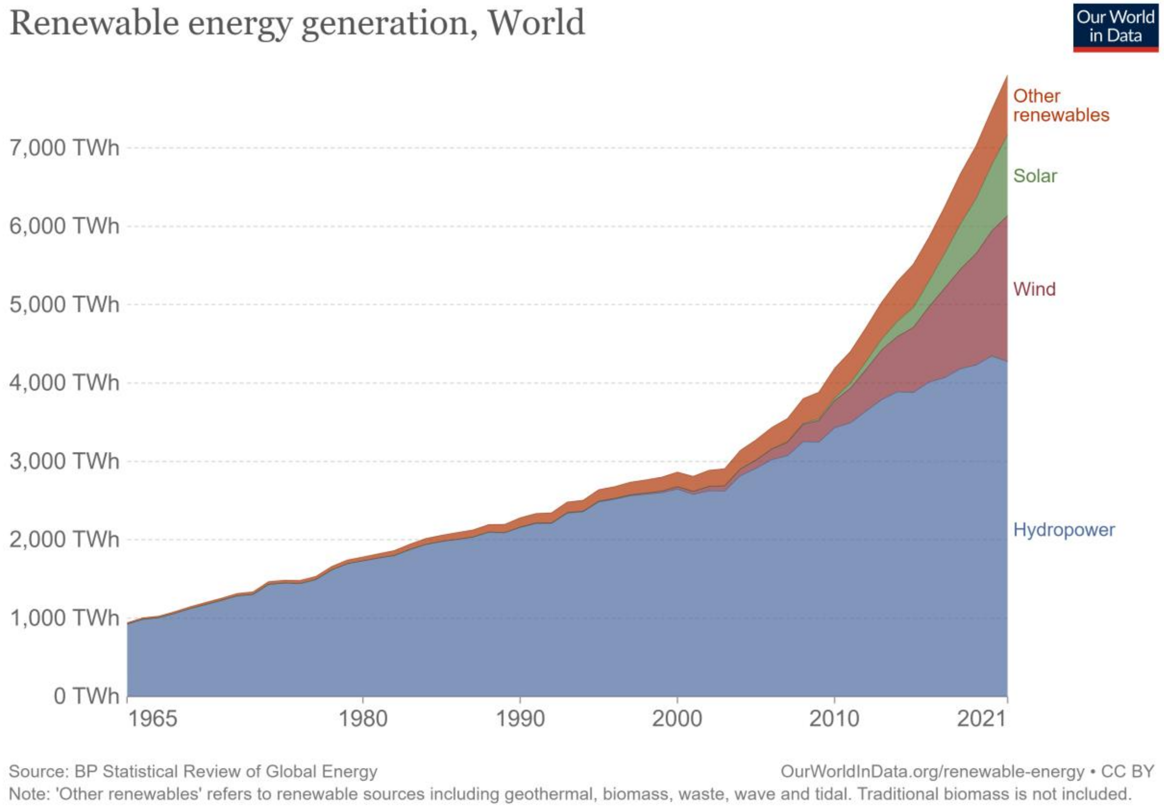


Source: Our World in Data based on BP Statistical Review of World Energy (2022)

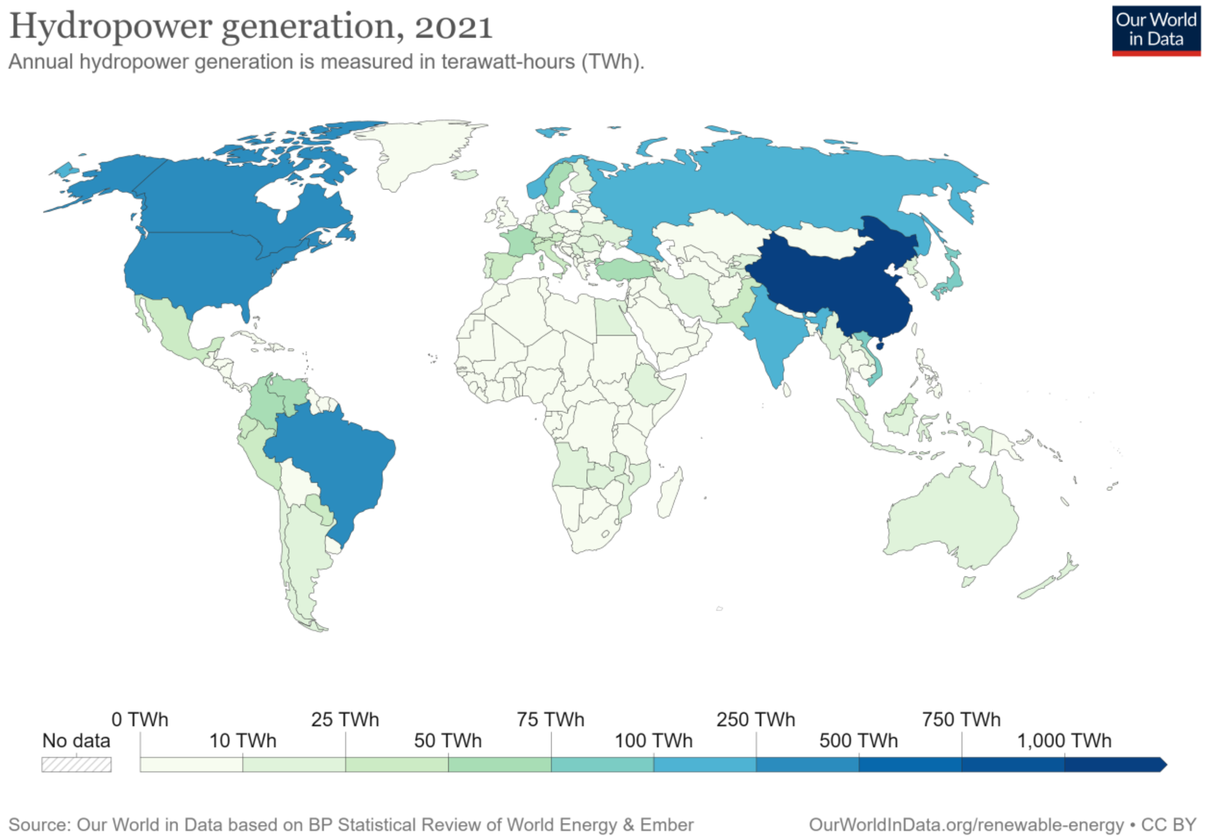
Note: Primary energy is calculated using the 'substitution method' which takes account of the inefficiencies energy production from fossil fuels.

Renewable energy sources use

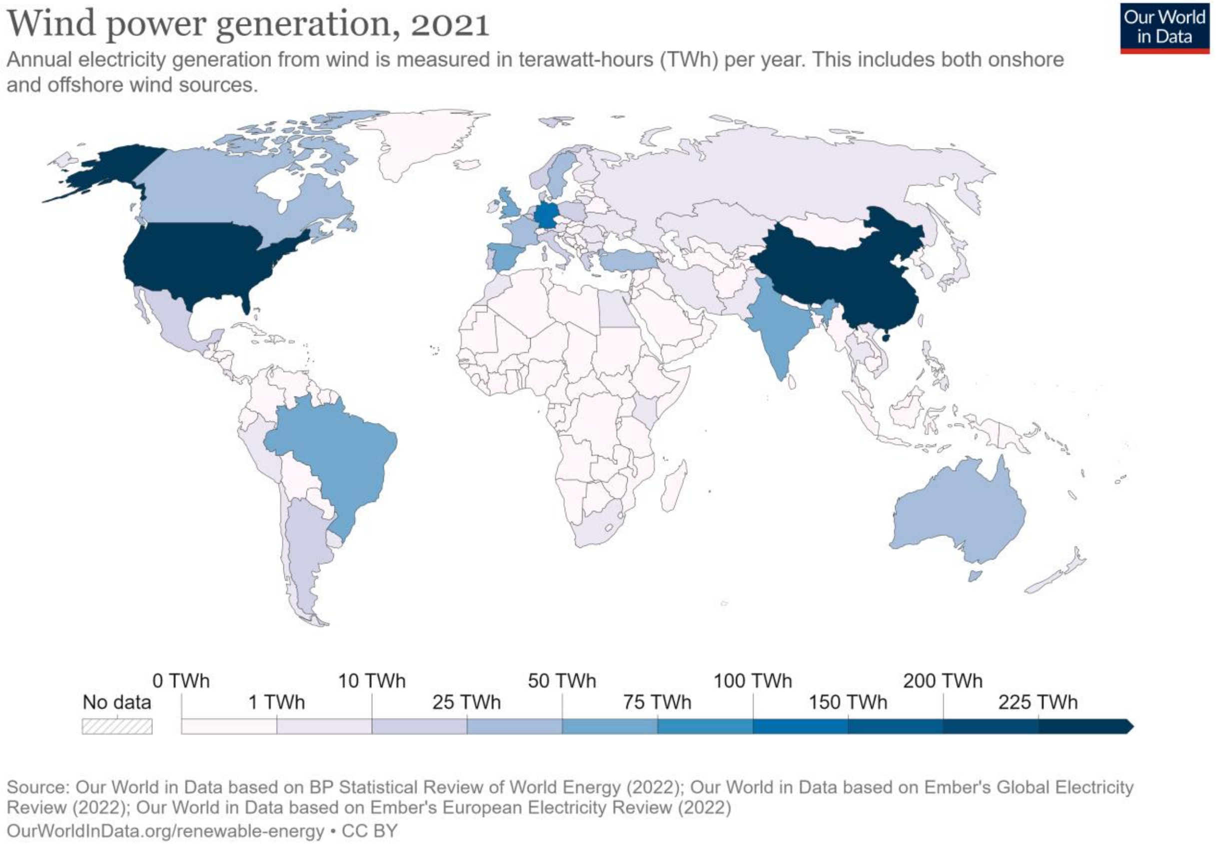




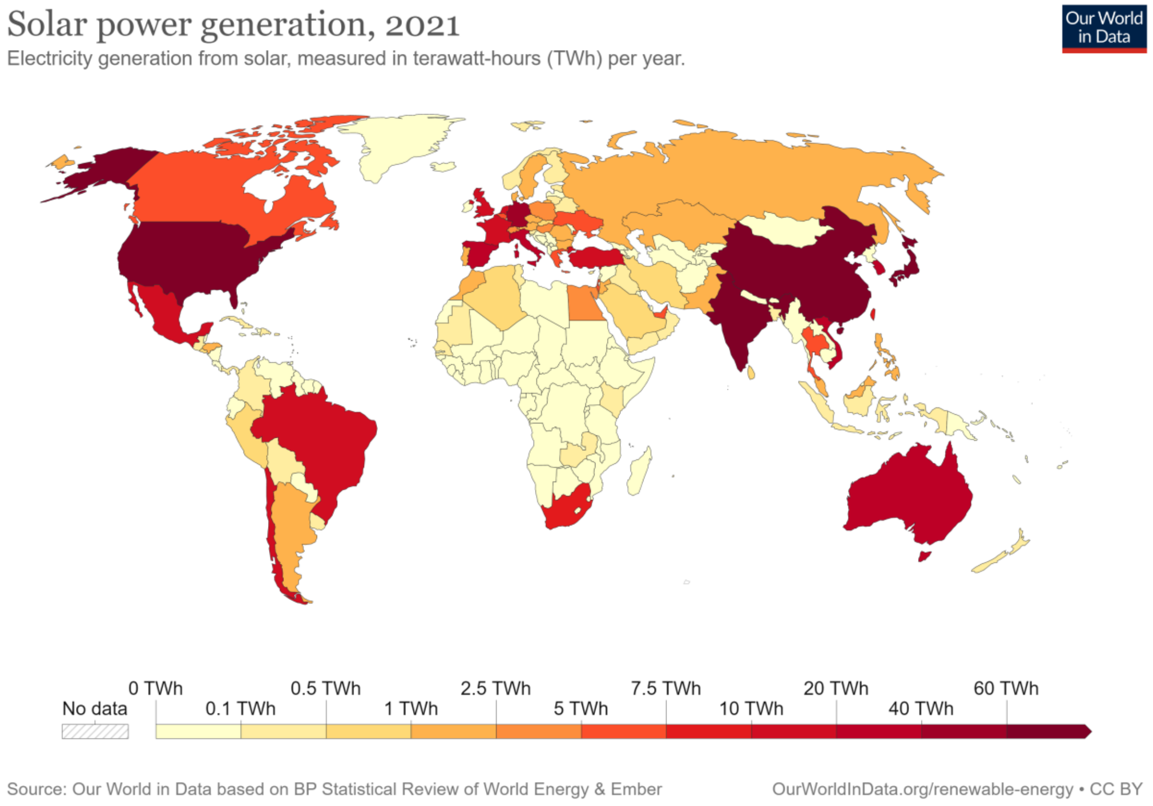
Renewable energy sources

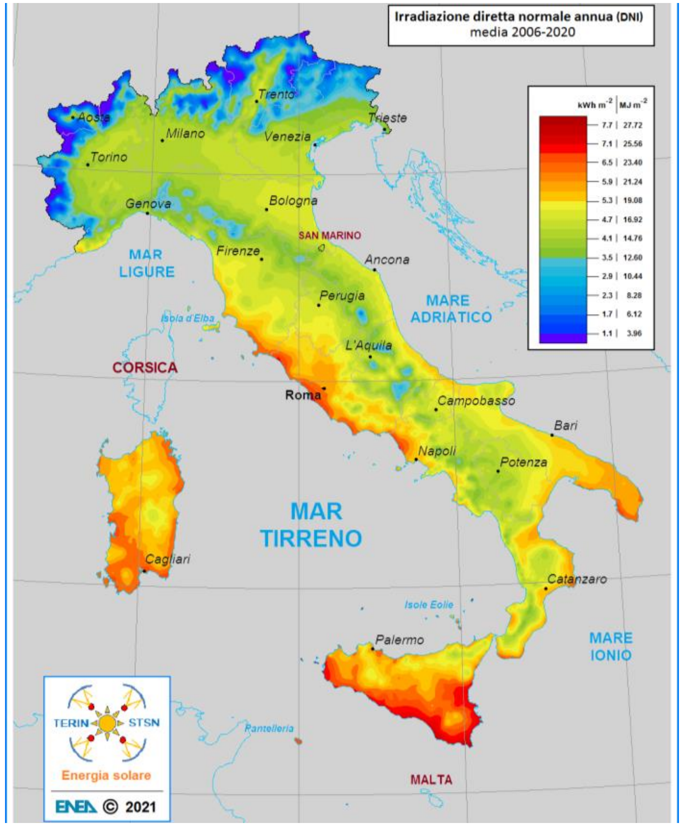


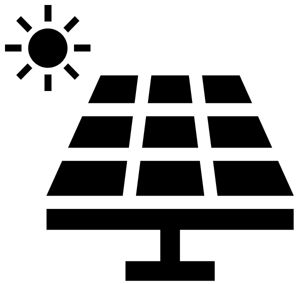
Renewable energy sources

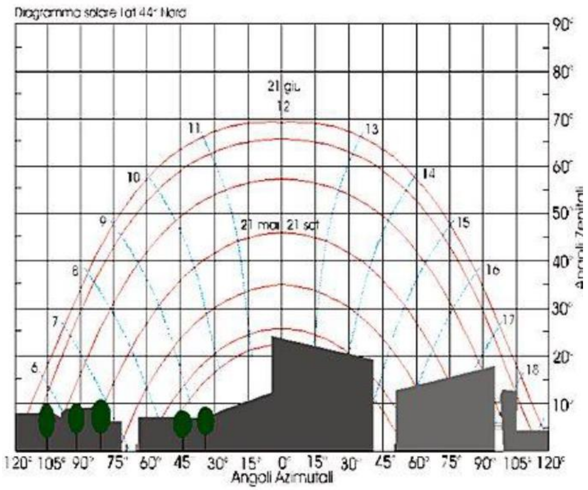


Renewable energy sources

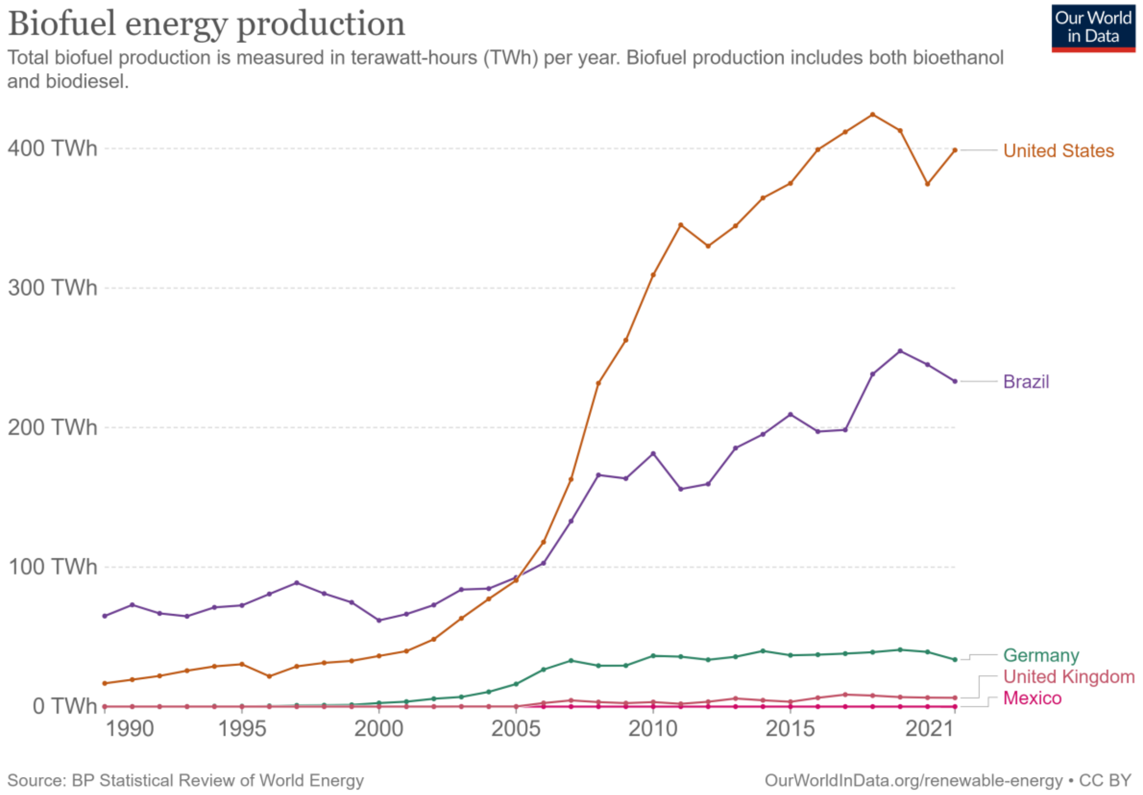


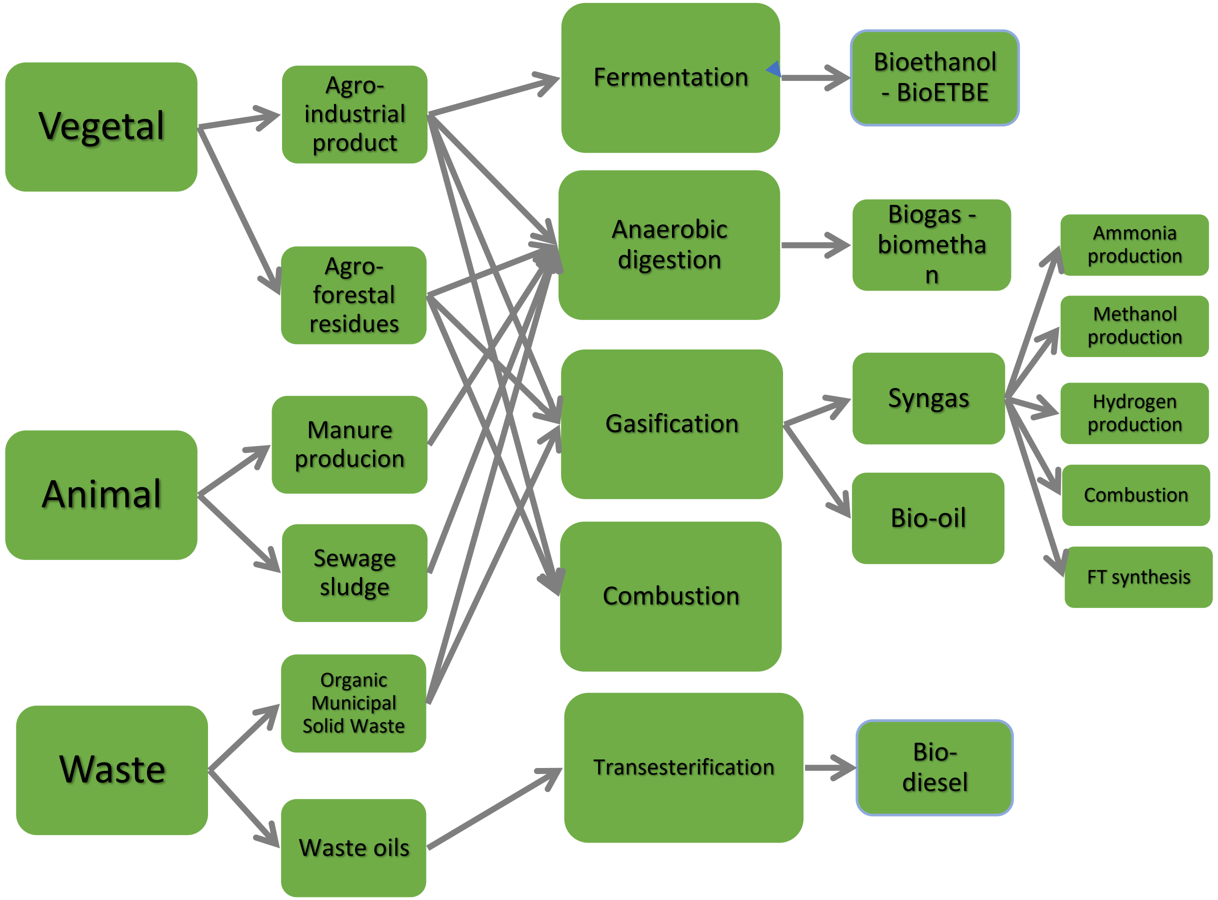




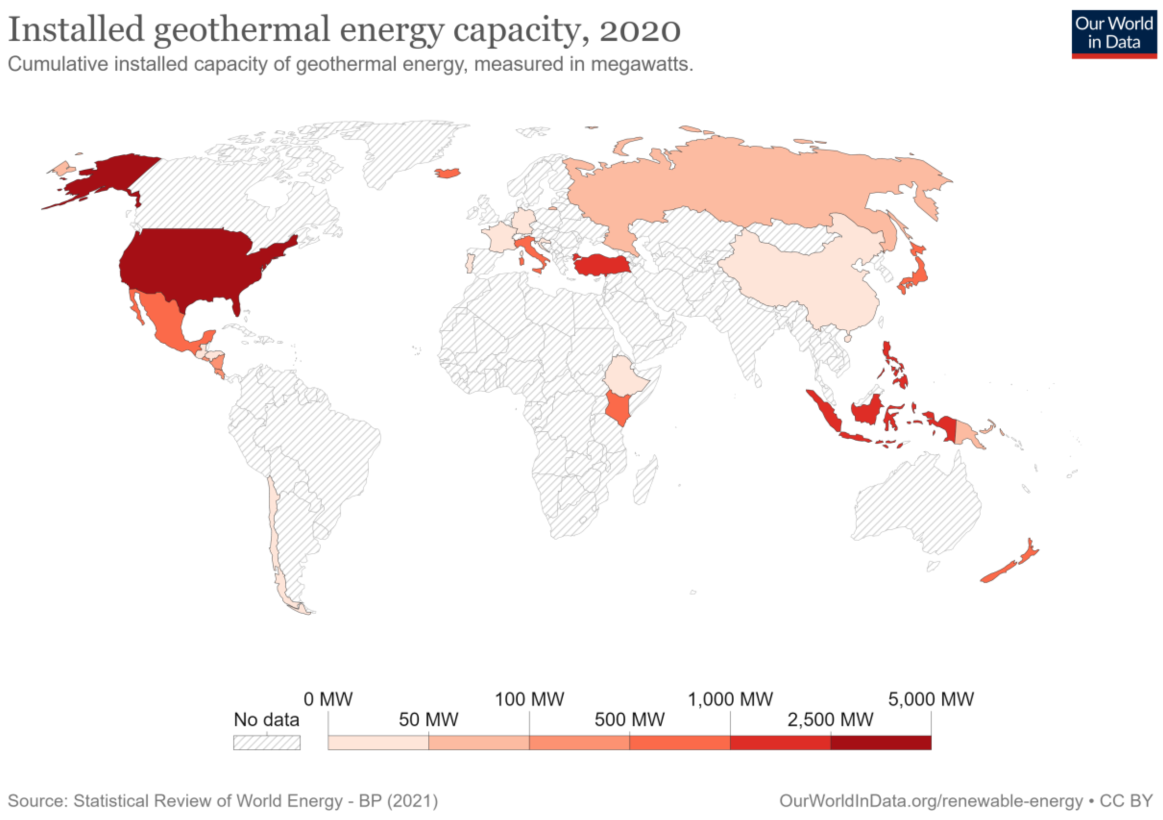


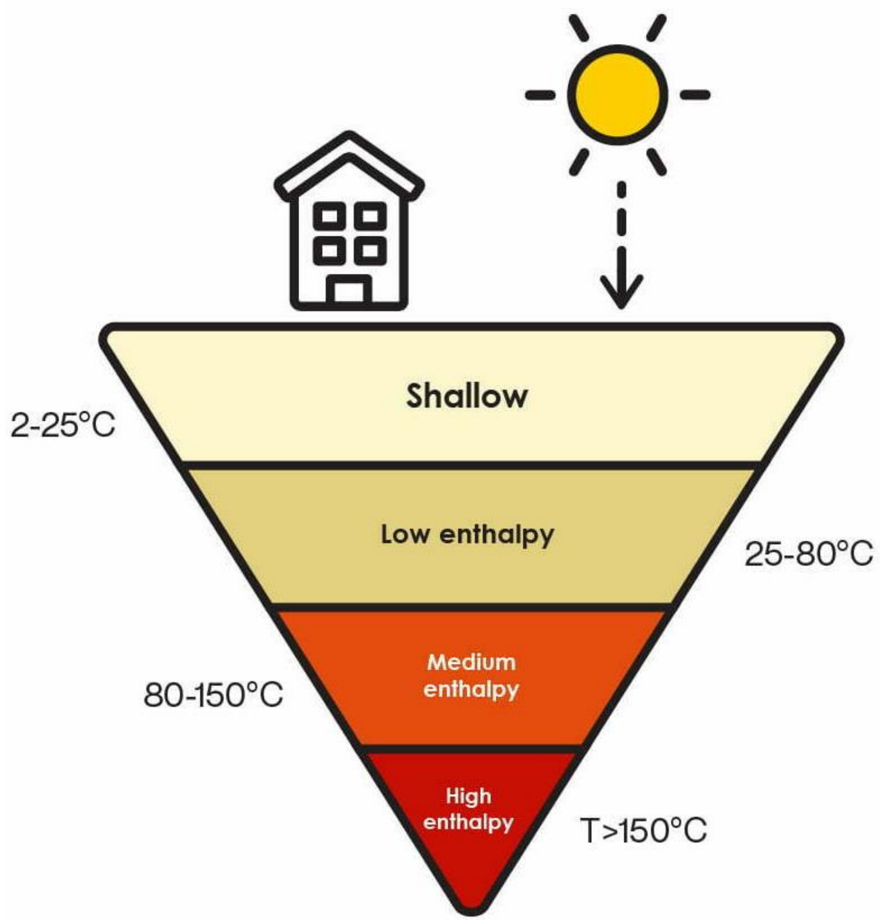
Renewable energy sources





Renewable energy sources

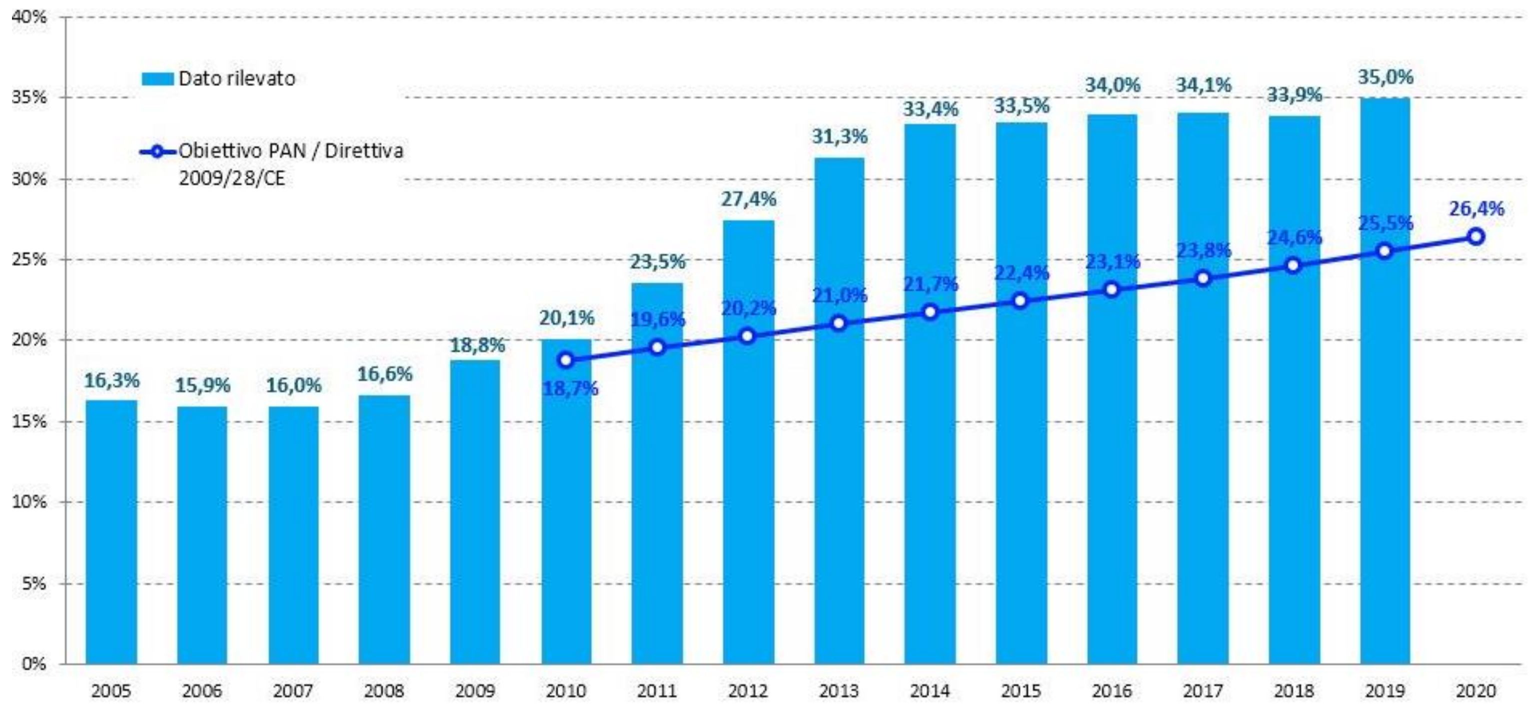




International and national energy policies: National level

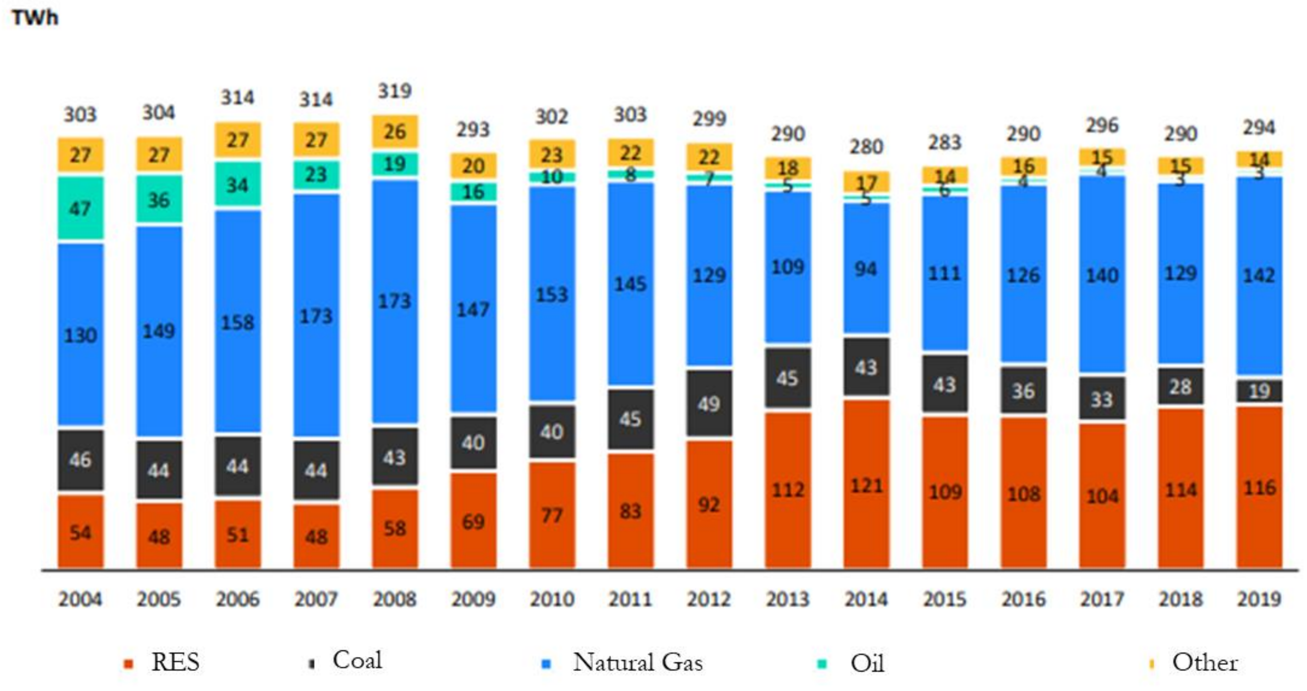
The National Action Plan for Renewable Energy (June 2015)

Total contribution from RES in the electricity sector in Italy (% of gross final consumption, 2005-2020 – GSE data)



International and national energy policies: National level

Electricity from renewable in Italy (2004-2019) (Source: ENEA elaboration of TERNA and ENEA data)



Fonte: elaborazioni GSE su dati Terna e GSE

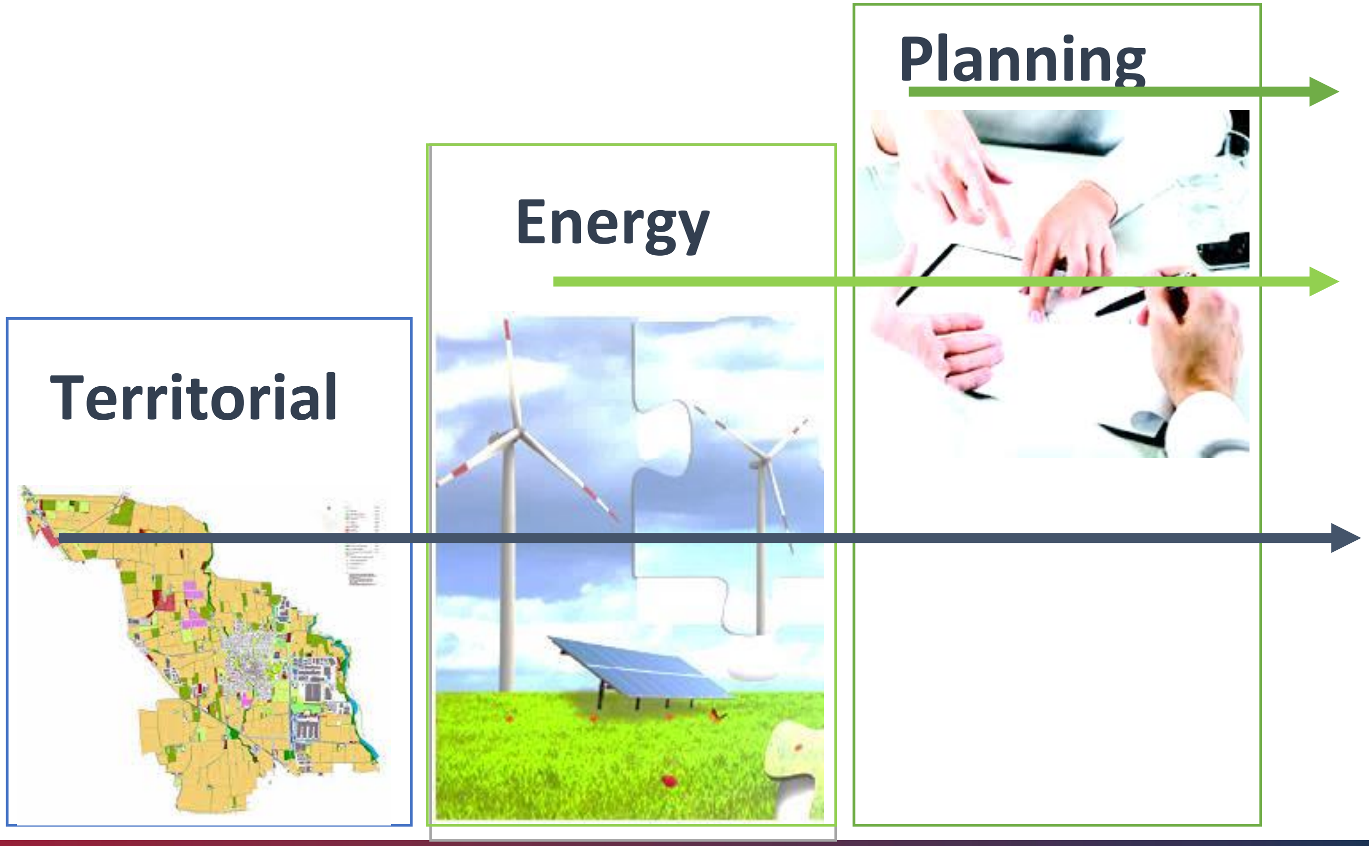
How can society maximize the use of RES???

Energy planning: definition

Territorial energy planning is a process for coordinating different energy flows and is an instrument based on the rational utilization of conventional and / or renewable energy (locally bound) that must be harmonized with territorial development.

Through the concept of energy planning, the territory no longer varies marginally but becomes the dominant one.

Energy planning: definition



Strategic planning is an organization's process in order to analyze, manage and change the...

... present energy balance taking in account the demand and the production, the resources and the existing power plants..

...by reference to a specific territory and ..

...developing alternatives for future actions and policies.

Energy planning for mitigating the environmental impacts of the energy sector

Process → Design of alternatives → Feasibility study → Public Regulation → *Analyze, manage and change…*

Energy system →

→ *... Today's energy system and local features…*

Awareness of Alternatives → Plan A → Plan B → *…Future actions*

Why energy planning?

Environment

- ✓ Fight Climate Change;
- ✓ Improve Air Quality;
- ✓ Protect the Environment and the Soil.

Policy

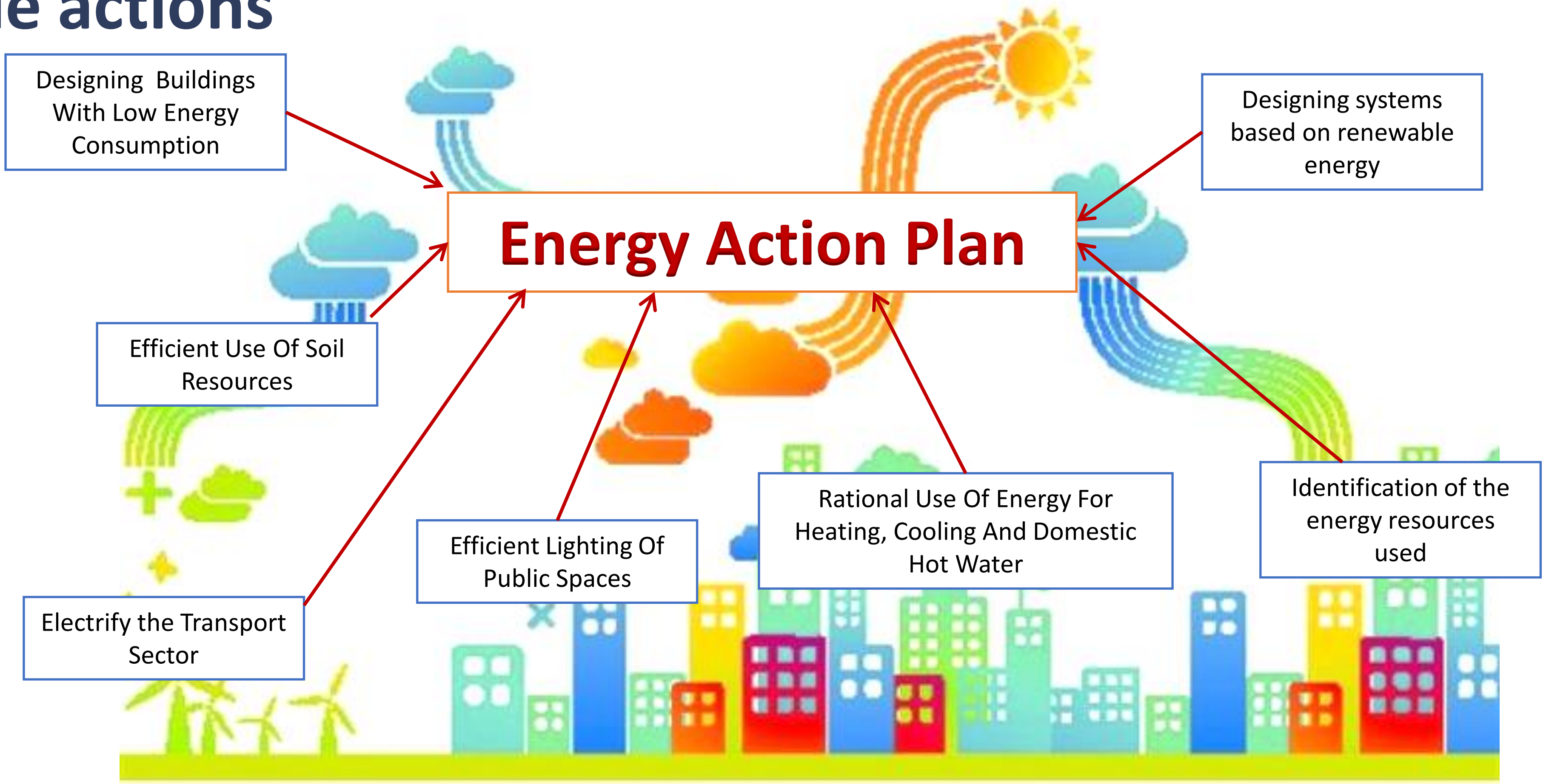
- ✓ Europe asks to fulfill its obligations under the Climate-Energy Package;
- ✓ Create new partnerships (Universities, Energy Agencies, Other Agencies ...) for the Local Authority;
- ✓ Choice the Possible Future Energy Supply Scenario.

Economy

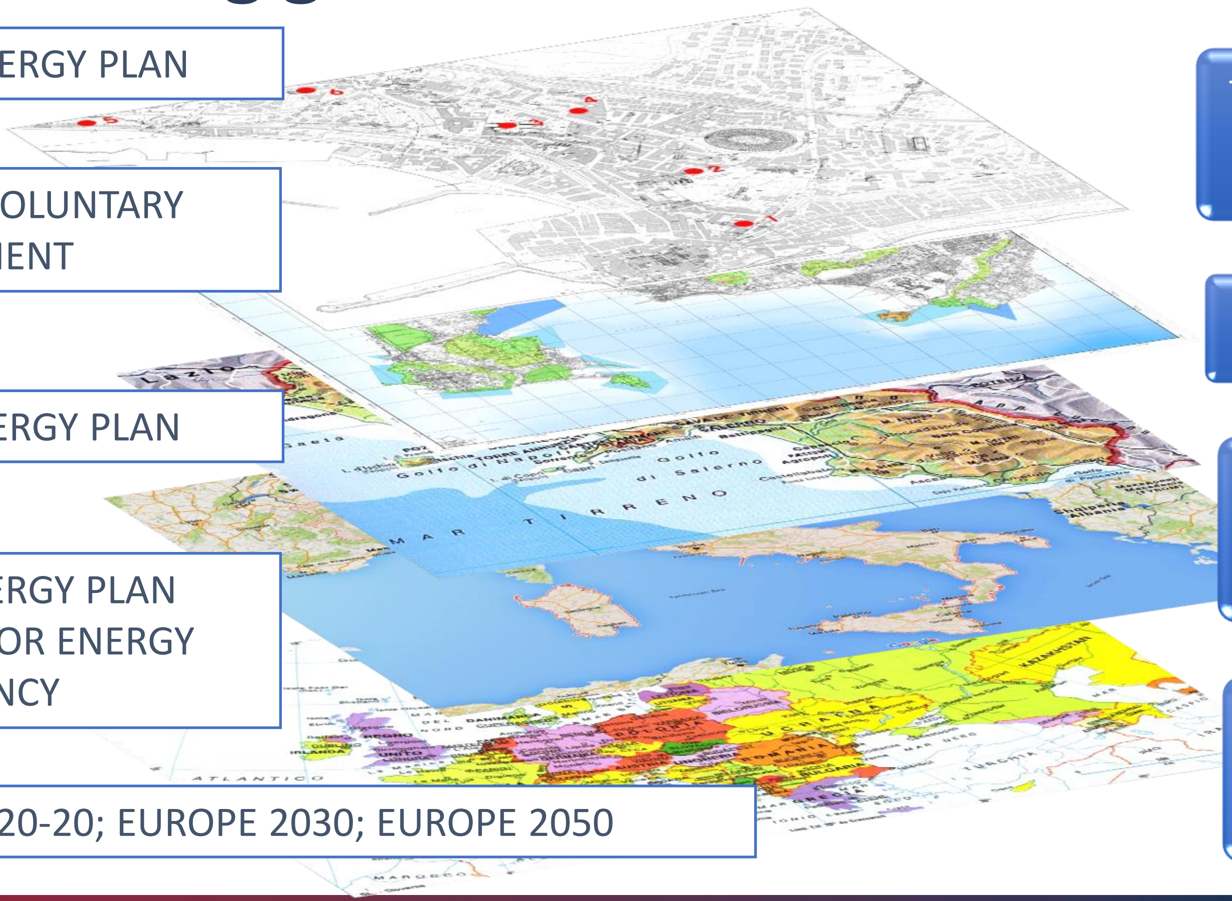
- ✓ Cost Savings due to the energy efficiency measures and to the use of renewable energy sources;
- ✓ Local/National Energy security;
- ✓ Green Economy and Sustainable Development;
- ✓ Sustainable Tourism Development.

Energy planning process

Possible actions



Energy planning goals



MUNICIPAL ENERGY PLAN

TERRITORIAL VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT

REGIONAL ENERGY PLAN

NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN
ACTION PLAN FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY

EUROPE 20-20-20; EUROPE 2030; EUROPE 2050

Specific aim related to energy needs and energy sources in the area

Territorial agreements in order to establish energy exchanges between the municipality, on the basis of resources and demand

Regional Energy Strategy Development

National Energy Guidelines for the development on the basis of the European Community Directives

European Vision: achieve a low-carbon economy in Europe, in line with the energy security, environmental and economic goals.

Scenarios planning

Territorial Analysis

Consumption/Production of:

- Electrical Energy;
- Thermal Energy;
- Cooling Energy;
- Fuel for Transport

Analysis Of Energy Production Plants;
Possible Energy Efficiency Measures;
Recognition Of The Renewable Energy Sources In The Area And Projects For plants To Exploit Them.

Data processing

Energy Demand Of The Territory

+

The Potential Savings And Energy Production In The Territory

New Territorial Energy Scenarios

Energy Planning

Some examples of mitigation targets against climate change…

International and national energy policies: global agreements

COP21 -2015

Governments agreed:

- a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels;
- to aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change;
- on the need for global emissions to peak as soon as possible, recognising that this will take longer for developing countries;
- to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with the best available science.

International and national energy policies: EU agreements

Europe Energy Target 2030

The 2030 climate and energy framework sets three key targets for the year 2030:

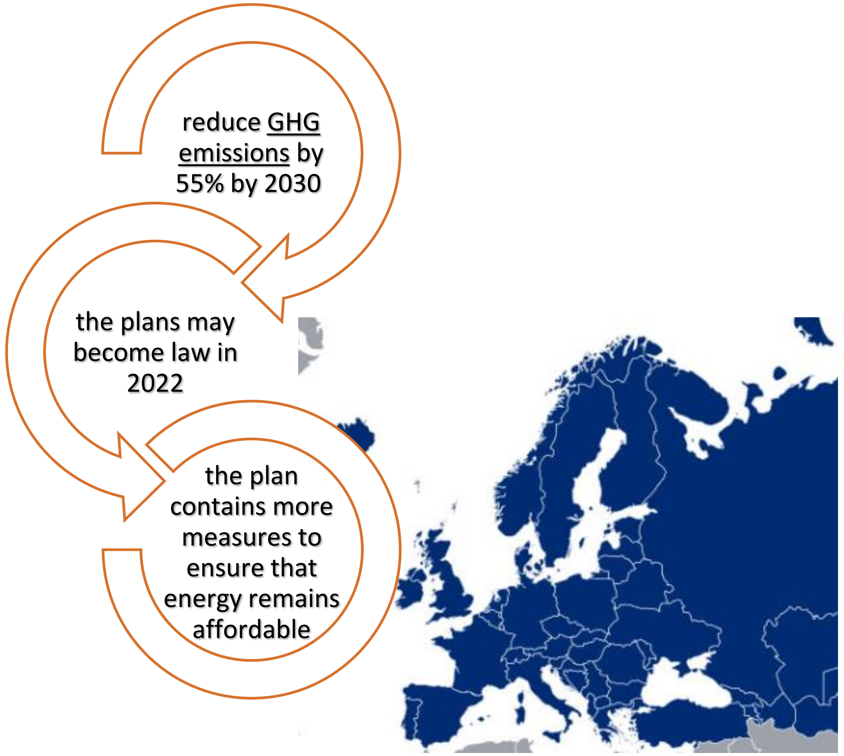
- At least 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels)
- At least 27% share for renewable energy
- At least 27% improvement in energy efficiency

Europe Energy Target 2050

The European Commission low-carbon economy roadmap suggests that:

- By 2050, the EU should cut greenhouse gas emissions to 80% below 1990 levels
- Milestones to achieve this are 40% emissions cuts by 2030 and 60% by 2040
- All sectors need to contribute
- The low-carbon transition is feasible & affordable.

Fit for 55



Some examples of energy plans…

National energy plans

Energy plans

National goals for 2030

SEN

- Share of RES of TFC 30%
- Share of RES of transport TFC 22%
- Reduction of the primary energy with respect to the PRIMES 2007 scenario -43%

- Decarbonization
- Self-consumption
- Security
- Energy efficiency
- Integration with the EU

Regional

Regional Environmental Energy Plan

Study Plan

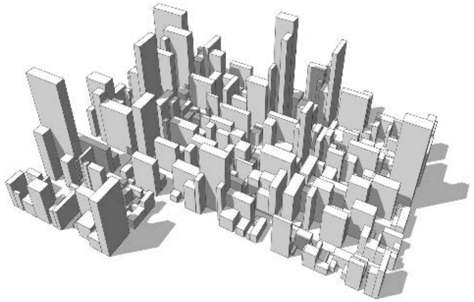
- Cognitive framework of the territory
- Scoreboard of possible interventions
- Framework of scenarios

Operational Plan

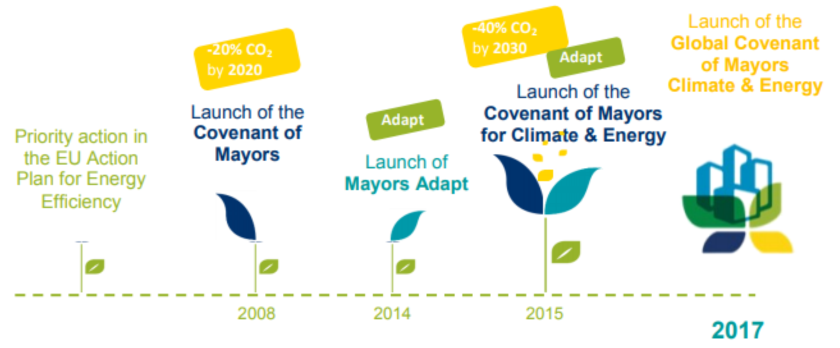
- Definition of objectives
- Interconnection with other sectors and plans
- Financial resources
- Realization times
- Stakeholders and participants

Municipal

Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy



The evolution of the Covenant of Mayors

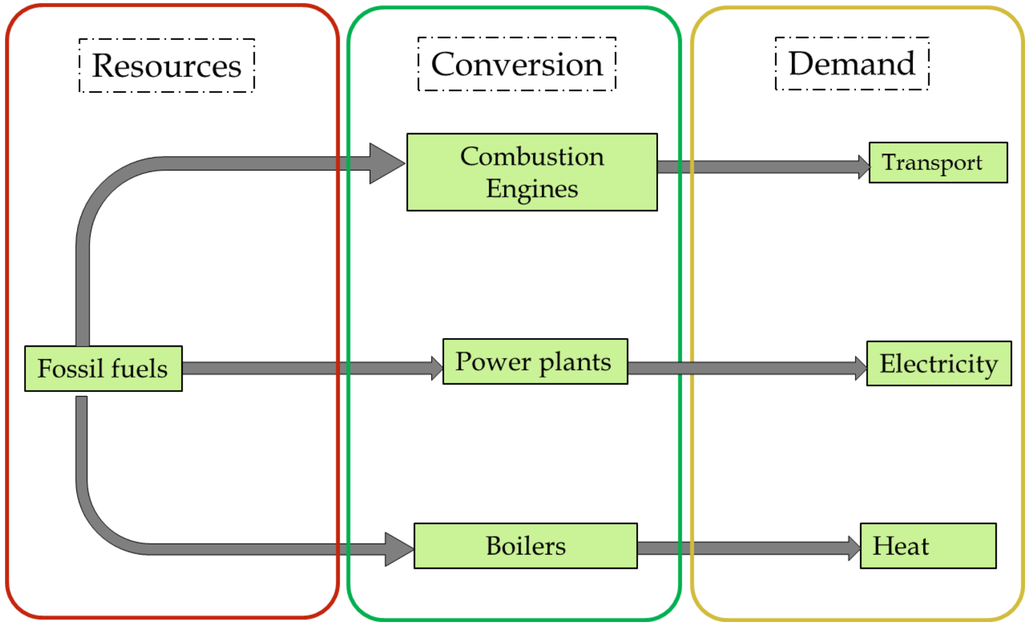


International and national energy policies: EU and National level

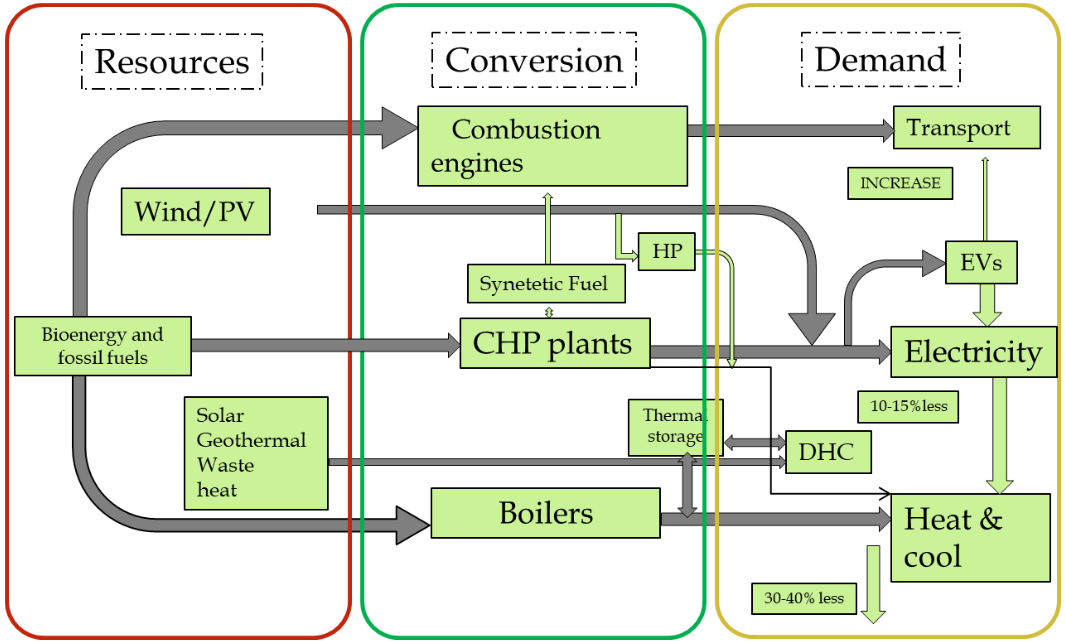
Objectives 2030		
	UE	ITALY INECP
Renewables		
Share of RES of TFC	32%	30%
Share of RES of transport TFC	14%	22%
Share of RES of heating and cooling TFC	+1.3% each year	+1.3% each year
Energy efficiency		
Reduction of the primary energy with respect to the PRIMES 2007 scenario	-32.5%	-43%
Reduction of the primary energy with respect to the PRIMES 2007 scenario	-0.8%	-0.8%
GHG emissions		
GHG reduction vs 2005 for all the ETS plants	-43%	
GHG reduction vs 2005 for non ETS plants	-30%	-33%
GHG reduction vs 1990 levels	-40%	

Energy systems' configuration

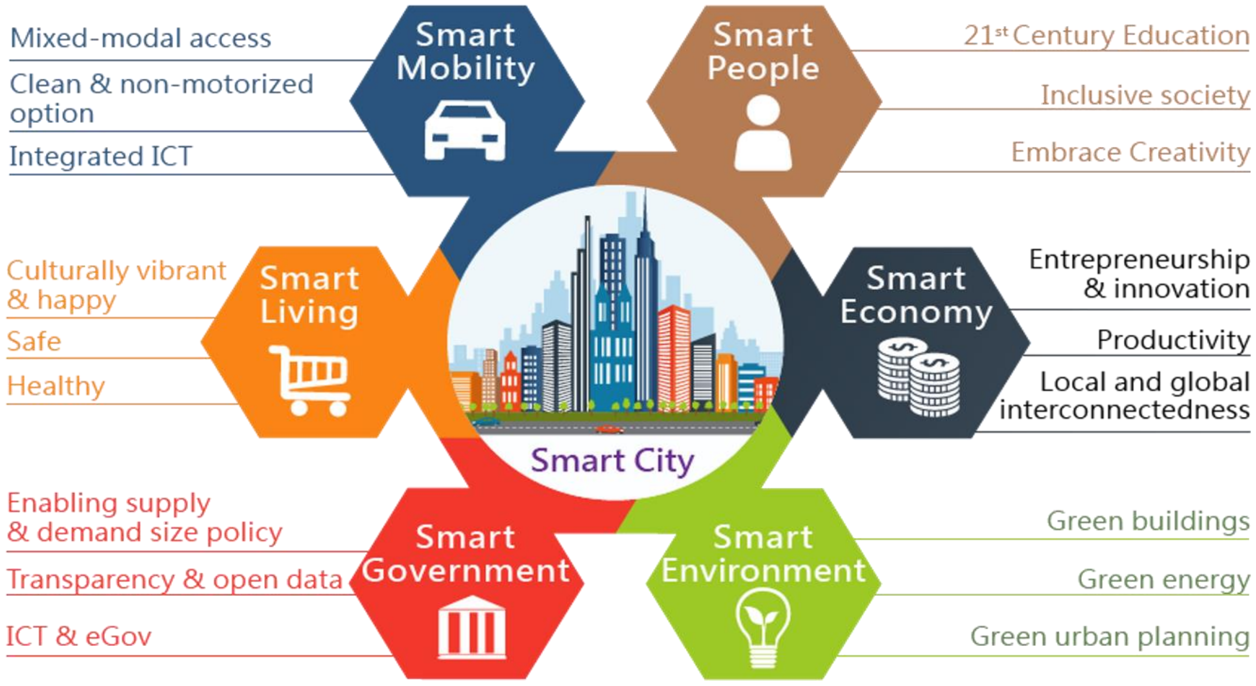
Energy system today

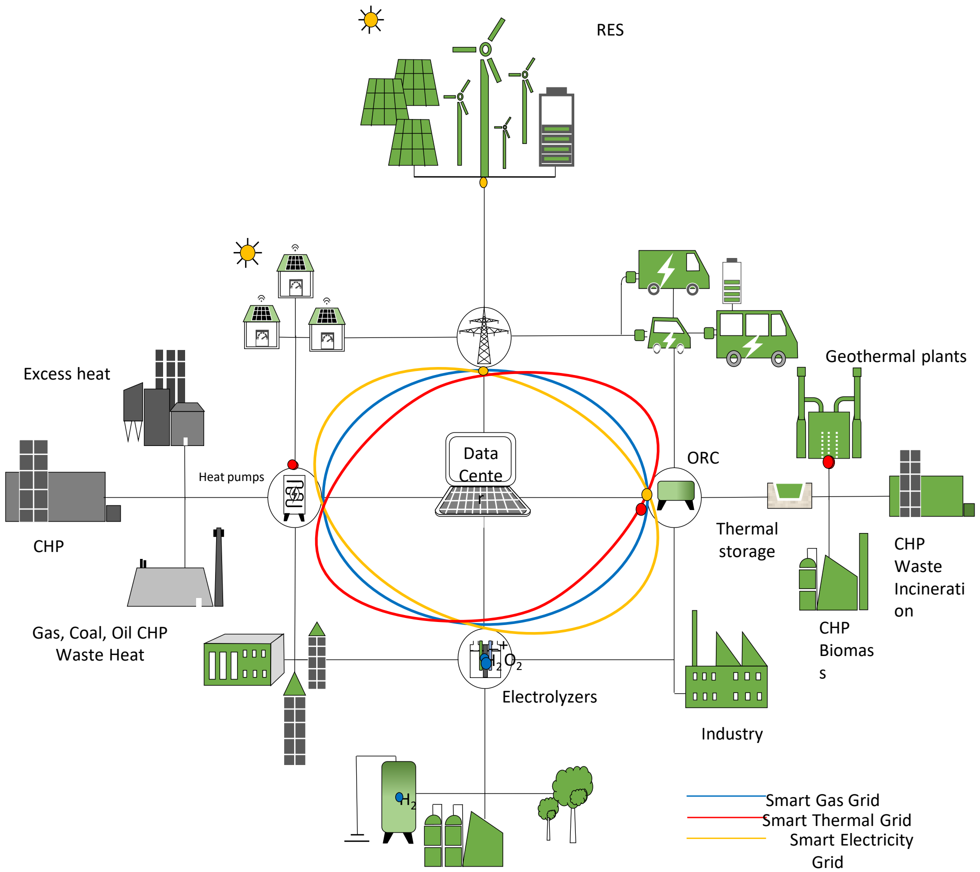


Future smart energy system



Smart CITIES and COMMUNITIES





Source: M. Oberascher, W. Rauch, and R. Sitzenfrei, "Towards a smart water city: A comprehensive review of applications, data requirements, and communication technologies for integrated management," *Sustain. Cities Soc.*, vol. 76, no. October 2021, p. 103442, 2022.

Source: R. Obringer and R. Nateghi, "What makes a city 'smart' in the Anthropocene? A critical review of smart cities under climate change," Sustain. Cities Soc., vol. 75, no. July, p. 103278, 2021.

Smart energy systems: definition

- It include the entire energy system in its approach to identifying suitable energy infrastructure designs and operation strategies
- It consists of "new technologies and infrastructures which create new forms of flexibility, primarily in the 'conversion' stage of the energy system
- It combines the electricity, thermal, and transport sectors so that the flexibility across these different areas can compensate for the lack of flexibility from renewable resources such as wind and solar

Lund H, et al., Smart energy and smart energy systems, Energy (2017), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/ j.energy.2017.05.123

Smart energy systems: definition

www.energyplan.eu/smartenergy

Smart energy systems

- A sole focus on renewable electricity (smart grid) production leads to electricity storage and flexible demand solutions!
- Looking at renewable electricity as a part of the smart energy systems including heating, industry, gas and transportation opens for cheaper and better solutions…

→

Power-to-Gas
Power-to-Transport
Power-to-Heat

Smart grids

Smart Energy System is built around three grid infrastructures:

- Smart Electricity Grids to connect flexible electricity demands such as heat pumps and electric vehicles to the intermittent renewable resources such as wind and solar power.
- Smart Thermal Grids (District Heating and Cooling) to connect the electricity and heating sectors. This enables the use of thermal storage for creating additional flexibility and the recycling of heat losses in the energy system.
- Smart Gas Grids to connect the electricity, heating, and transport sectors. This enables the use of gas storage for creating additional flexibility. If the gas is refined to a liquid fuel, then liquid fuel storages can also be used.

In Smart Energy System smart electricity, thermal and gas grids are combined with storage technologies and coordinated to identify synergies between them in order to achieve an optimal solution for each individual sector as well as for the overall energy system

Synergies

- Energy savings in buildings make low-temperature district heating possible to use which utilize low-temperature sources from industrial surplus heat and CHP
- Excess heat from industry and electricity production can be used for heating
- Electricity for heating purposes allow to use heat storage and provides a more flexible CHP production
- Heat pumps for heating can provide cooling for DHC networks
- Electricity for heating may be used for balancing power and electric grid
- Electricity for vehicles can be used to replace fuel and provide for electricity balancing

Surplus Electricity Production

Surplus Electricity Production (SEP) *is defined as situations in which the electricity production exceeds the demand in a given area.*

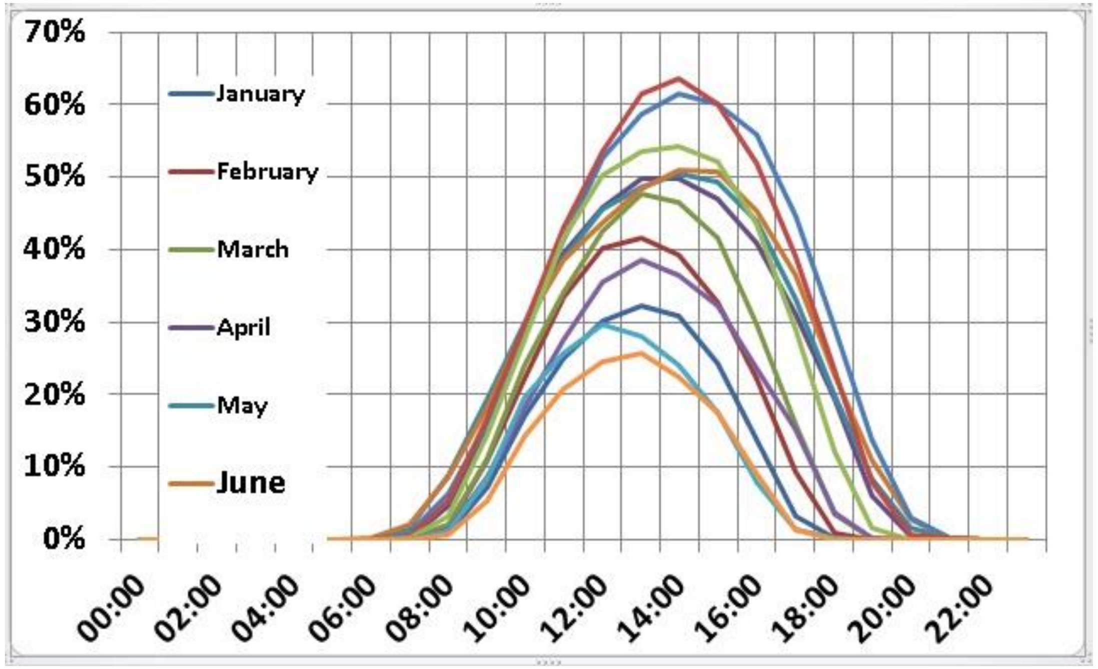
The SEP can be defined as:

- Exportable Surplus Electricity Production (ESEP): *when it can be exported;*
- Critical surplus Electricity Production (CSEP): *when cannot be exportable.*

In some cases, the surplus production exceed the technical possibilities of being exported, for instance if the surplus production becomes higher than the capacity of existing transmission lines.

Why does it happen???

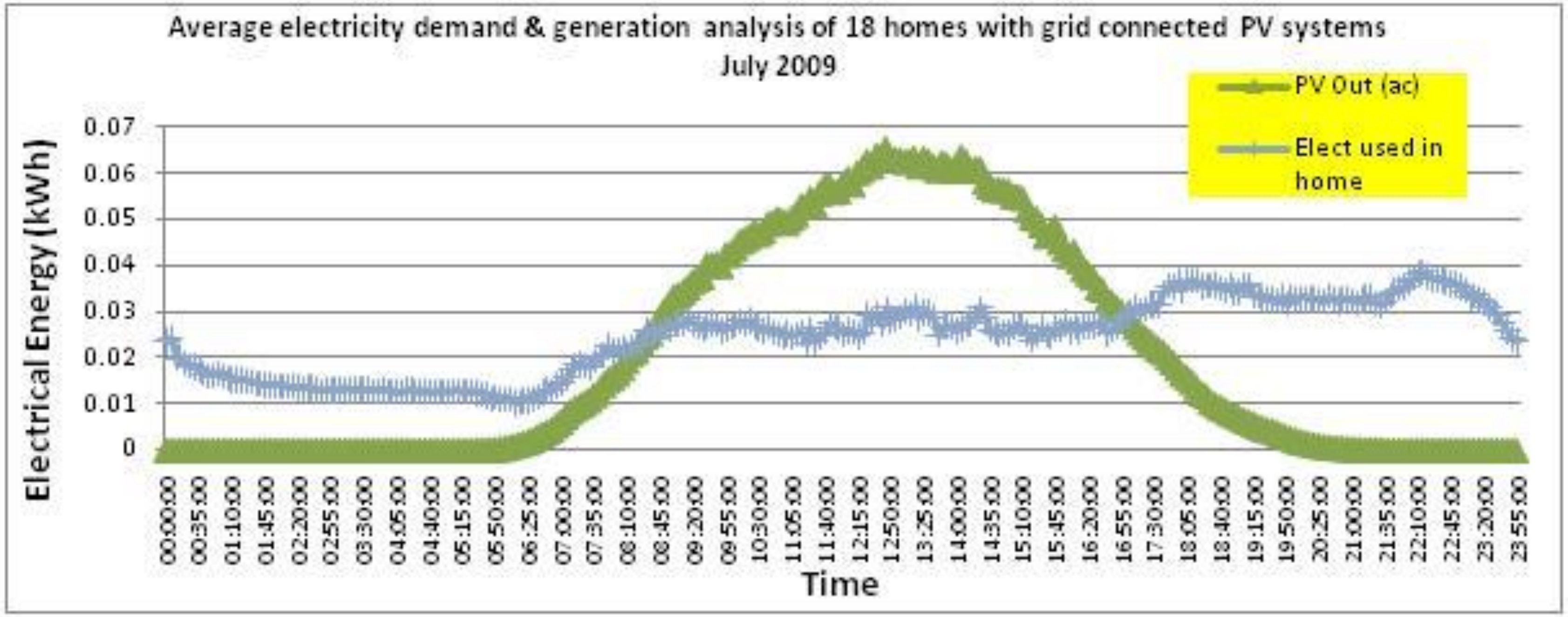
- In stock-based electricity production systems, conversion technologies (e.g., nuclear, coal, oil and gas generators) produce steady output flows. In these situations, inflexibility of supply can be managed. However, flow-based energy sources such as run-of-river hydropower, solar power, and wind energy, <u>do not allow for supply-side control without additional investments and storage losses</u>.
- Solar and wind plants deliver energy stochastically as a function of weather conditions.
- Once the infrastructure for these technologies has been installed (e.g., a photovoltaic panel, a wind turbine or a solar thermal concentrator) it can produce anything from 0% to 100% of nameplate capacity, relatively independent of demand..



Why does it happen???

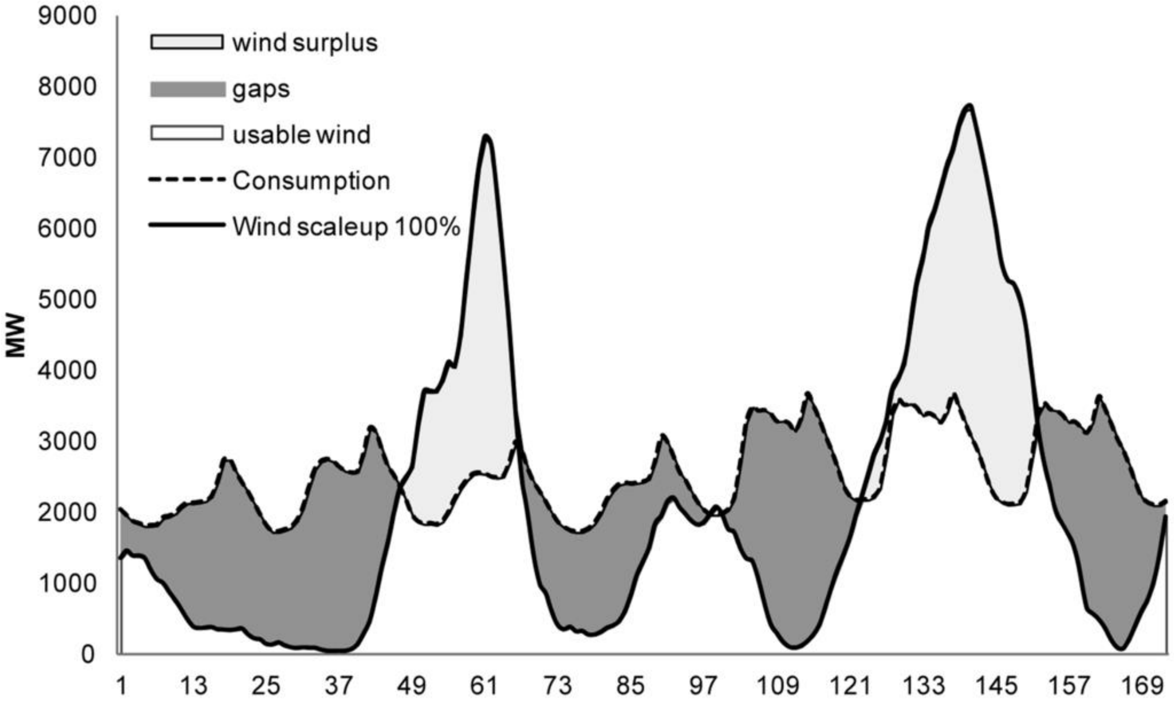
Exportable o Critical?

It depends on capacity of existing transmission lines



Source: Technical and policy challenges of wide-scale integration of PV systems into UK homes *Joynal Abedin, Loughborough University*

Why does it happen???



A similar problem arises with the wind plants.

Wind power production (scaled to 100% annual electricity consumption) plotted against actual gross consumption for electricity in Denmark West

Exportable o Critical?

It depends on capacity of existing transmission lines

How to avoid the issue of SEP?

1) New Electric Energy System: RES electricity plants combined with Stable Output Technologies and Flexible Technologies;

2) Increasing the electricity grid capacity;

3) New Energy System: SEP used to heat production;

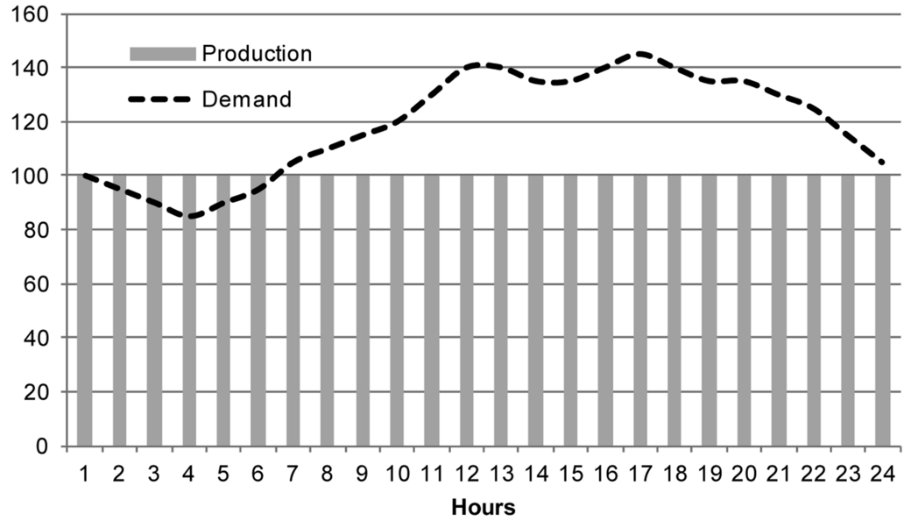
4) Integration of electric storage;

5) Integration of electric transportation.

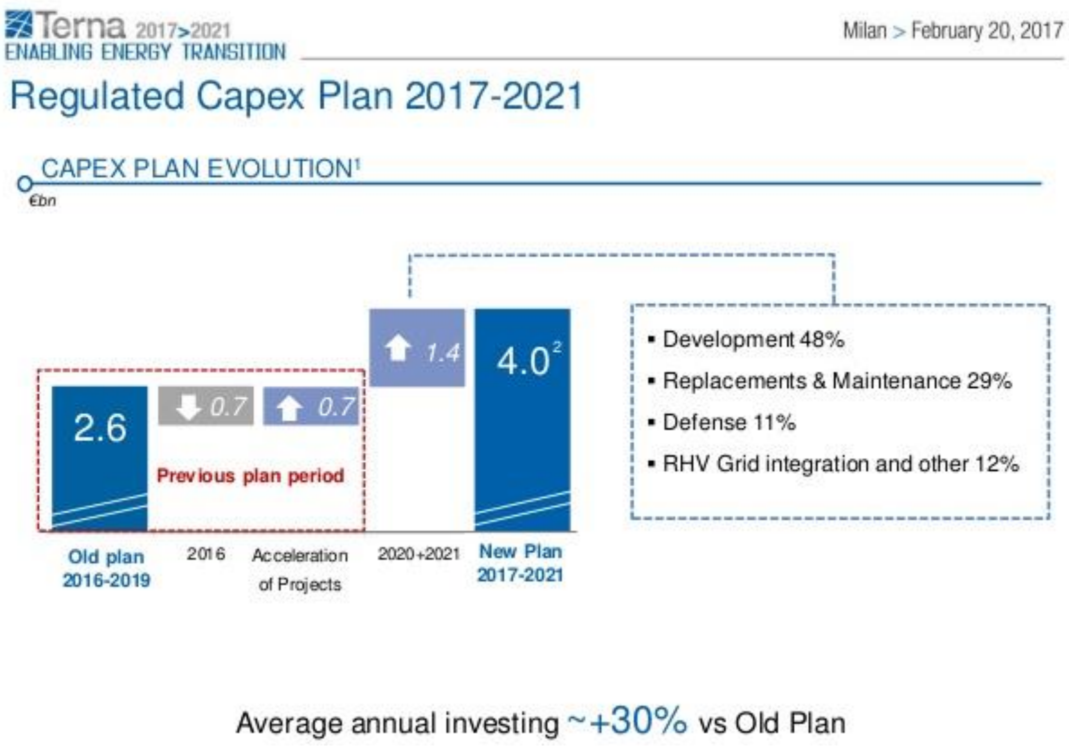
How to avoid the issue of SEP?

1) New Electric Energy System: RES electricity plants combined with Stable Output Technologies and Flexible Technologies;

Stable Output Technologies	Flexible Output Technologies
-Their outputs vary little and are predictable for extended periods of time; -These technologies are not flexible enough to follow all the peaks and lows -Run-of-river hydropower delivers steady outputs that are not typically easy to alter	- Most stock-based technologies, like gas- or oil-fired power plants, or stored hydropower, can be modulated to follow demand patterns as they emerge; -They bear no demand shortfall risk in their application;



How to avoid the issue of SEP?



2) Increasing the electricity grid capacity

The TERNA CAPital Expenditure Plan [involves investments](#) in Development of new grids

How to avoid the issue of SEP?

3) New Energy System: SEP used to heat production;

-Exploiting existing or additional heat-storage capacity in CHP units by moving production from CHP units from hours with a lot RES power to hours with less RES power;
-Replacing CHP production with biomass boiler production during hours of critical surplus production;
- Using excess electricity to produce Hydrogen;
- Using electric heating by replacing heat production from CHP or biomass boilers.

How to avoid the issue of SEP?

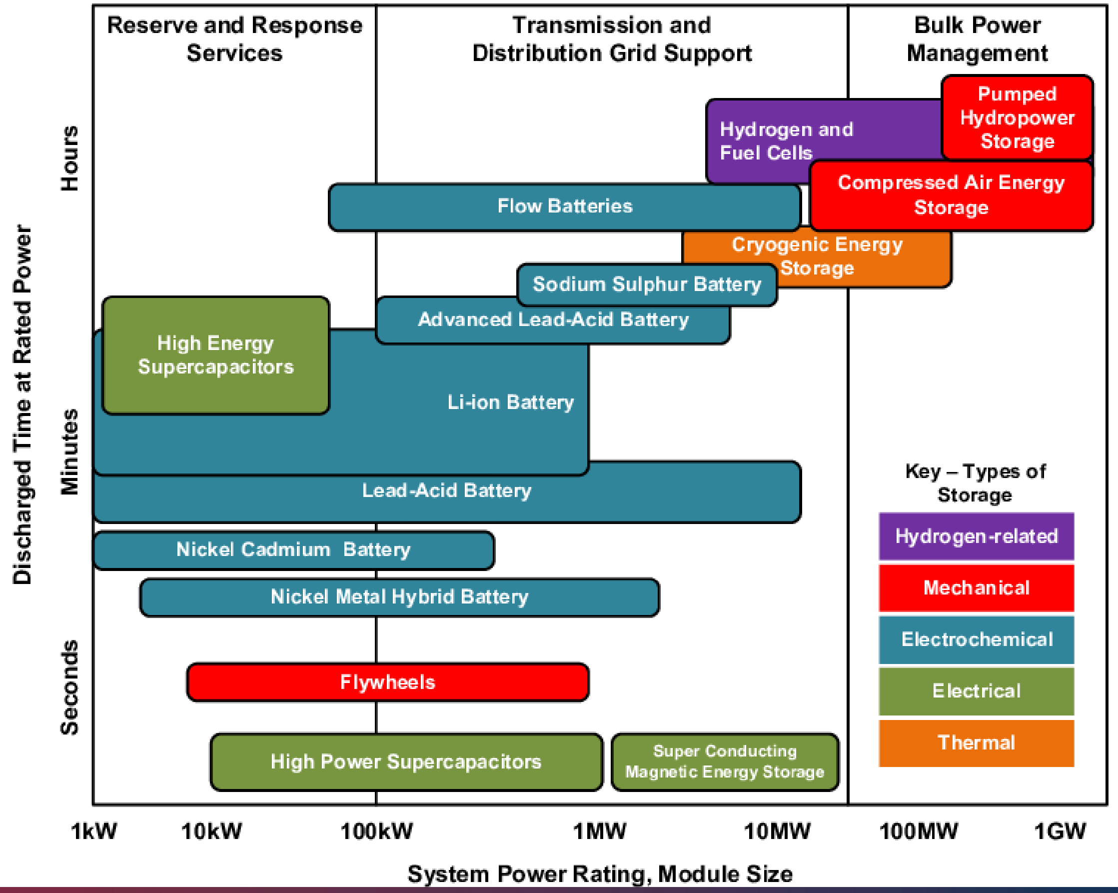
4) Integration of electric storage

Six main categories:

- Solid State Batteries - a range of electrochemical storage solutions, including advanced chemistry batteries and capacitors
- Flow Batteries - batteries where the energy is stored directly in the electrolyte solution for longer cycle life, and quick response times
- Compressed Air Energy Storage - utilizing compressed air to create a potent energy reserve
- Thermal - capturing heat and cold to create energy on demand
- Pumped Hydro-Power - creating large-scale reservoirs of energy with water

http://energystorage.org/energy-storage-1

How to avoid the issue of SEP?



TY - BOOK
AU - Sprake, David
AU - Vagapov, Yuriy
AU - Lupin, Sergey
AU - Anuchin, Alecksey
PY - 2017/09/12
SP -
T1 - Housing Estate Energy Storage Feasibility for a 2050 Scenario
DO - 10.1109/ITECHA.2017.8101925
ER -

How to avoid the issue of SEP?

5) Integration of electric transportation.

The technical performance of battery cars and hydrogen fuel cell cars will gradually improve in the coming decades, making it feasible for these types of cars to take over a substantial part of the transport task, particularly for passenger cars and small delivery vans below 2 t.

H. Lund, E. Mu¨nster / Transport Policy 13 (2006) 426–433

How to avoid the issue of SEP?

5) Integration of electric transportation.

The barriers to the integration of electric transportation are mainly due:

- to current high technology cost (especially fuel cell vehicles),
- insufficient infrastructure, and high cost of public charging stations (especially fast-charging electricity chargers and hydrogen fuel stations)

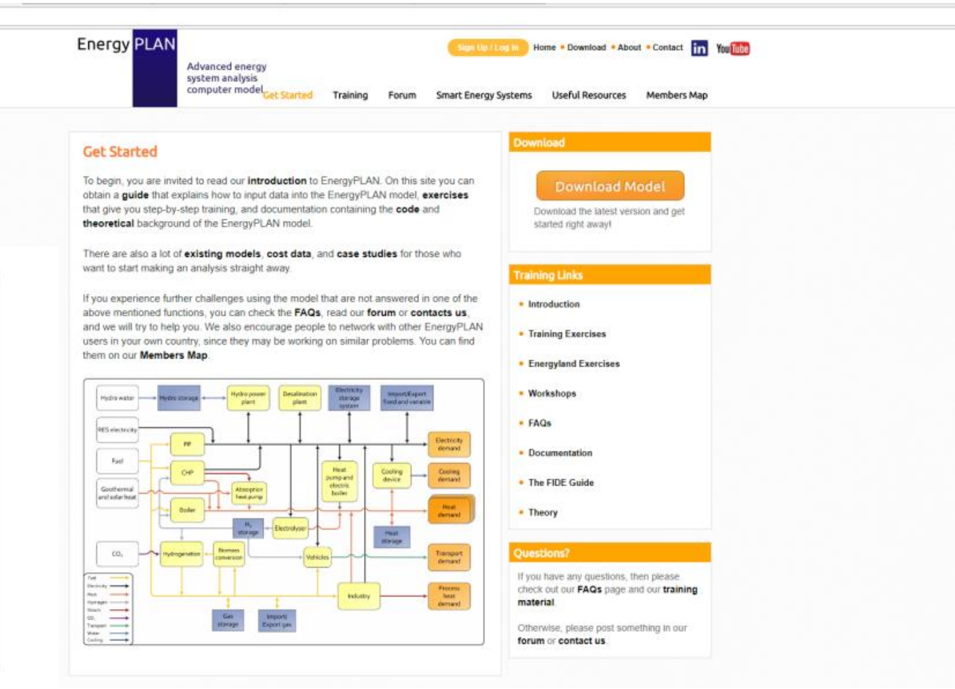
H. Lund, E. Mu¨nster / Transport Policy 13 (2006) 426–433

EnergyPLAN

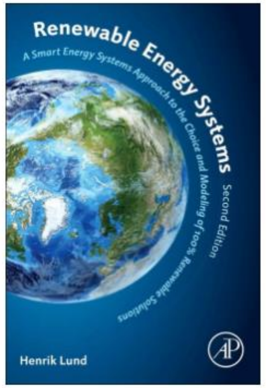
https://www.energyplan.eu/download/

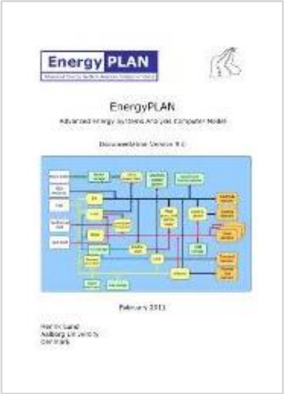
www.EnergyPLAN.eu

Energy PLAN
Advanced energy system analysis computer model



- Download EnergyPLAN
- Download documentation
- Links to journal articles
- Links to research reports
- The FIDE guide





EnergyPLAN

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The EnergyPLAN Model:

- Energy System Analysis Model - Excel~Visual Basic~Delphi Pascal
- Main focus: Compare different regulation systems and the ability to integrate and trade RES (Wind)
- Simplified modelling of energy system.

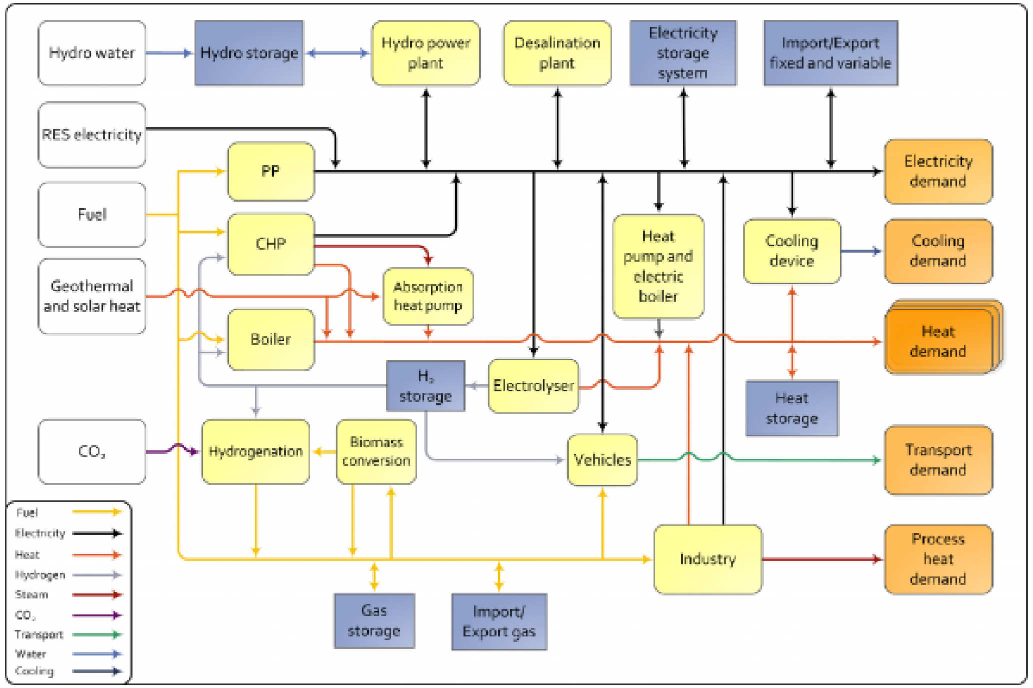
EnergyPLAN

https://www.energyplan.eu/download/

Main features

The main purpose of the EnergyPLAN model is to analyse the energy, environmental, and economic impact of various energy strategies. The key objective is to model a variety of options so that they can be compared with one another, rather than model one 'optimum' solution based on defined pre-conditions.

- **A sole focus on renewable electricity production leads to storage solutions!**
- **Looking at renewable electricity as a part energy systems including heating, industry and transportation opens for cheaper and better solutions…**



EnergyPLAN

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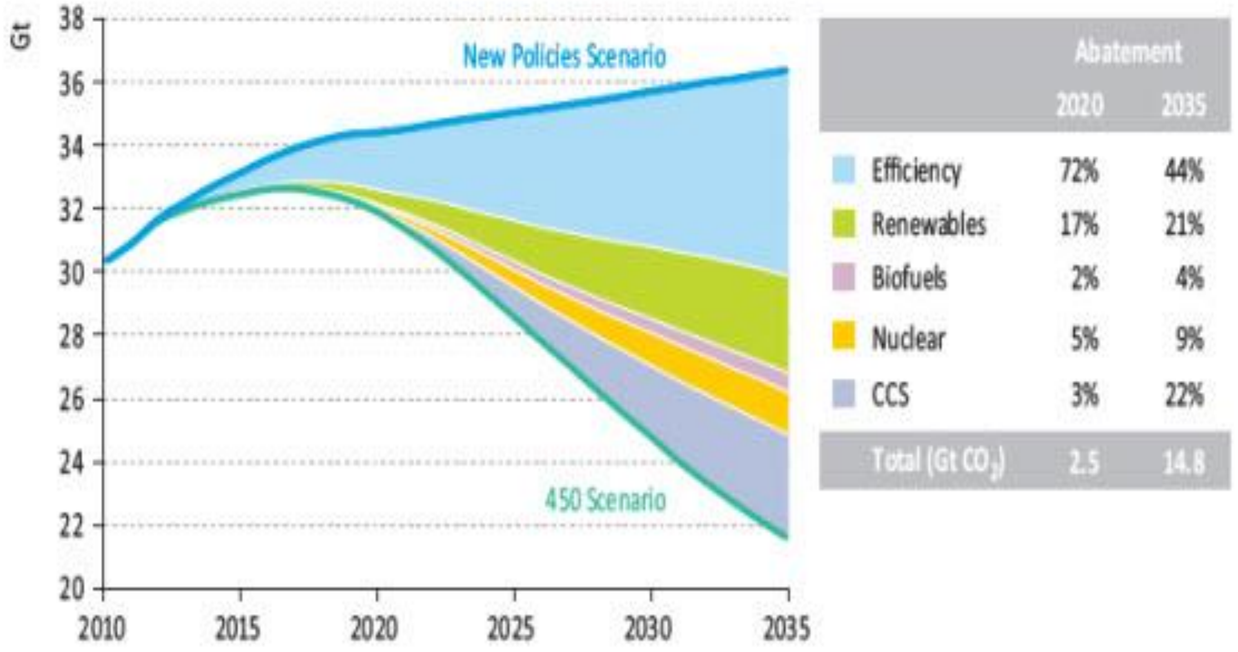
Main features

Furthermore, the aim of EnergyPLAN is to model the **'finishing point'** of the energy system rather than the starting point. The focus is placed on the future energy system and how that will operate, rather than on today's energy system. The focus is on the future rather than the present.



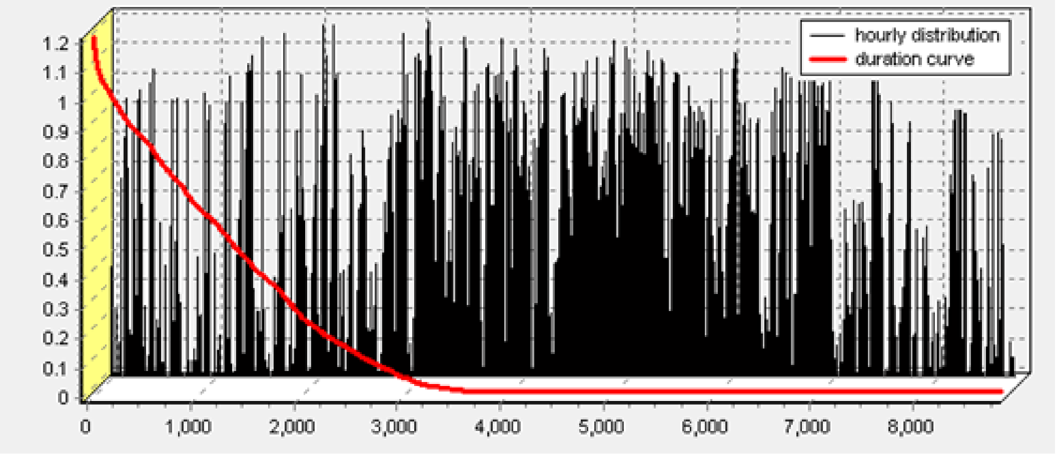
World Energy Outlook 2011© OECD/International Energy Agency 2011, figure 6.4, page 214

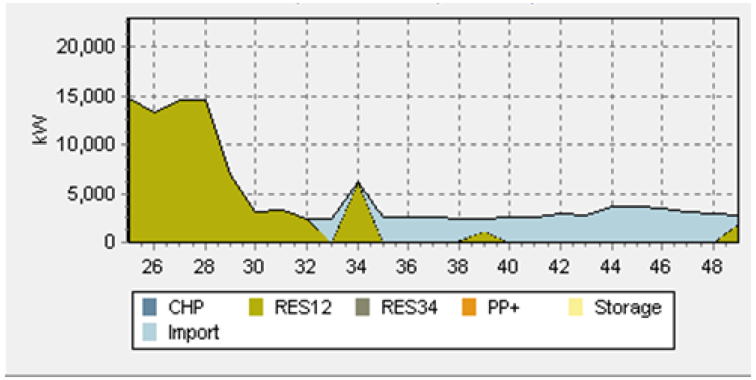
EnergyPLAN

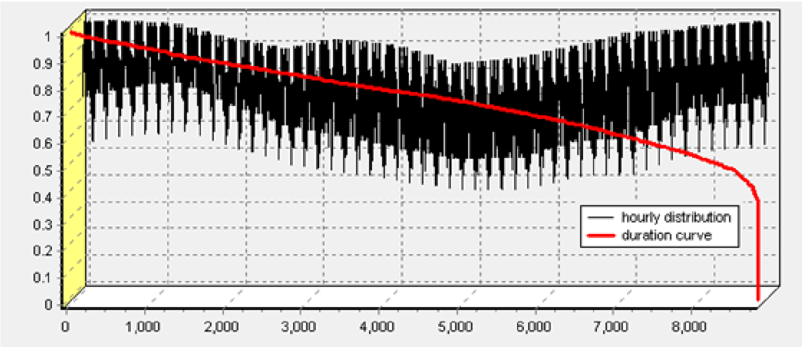
https://www.energyplan.eu/download/

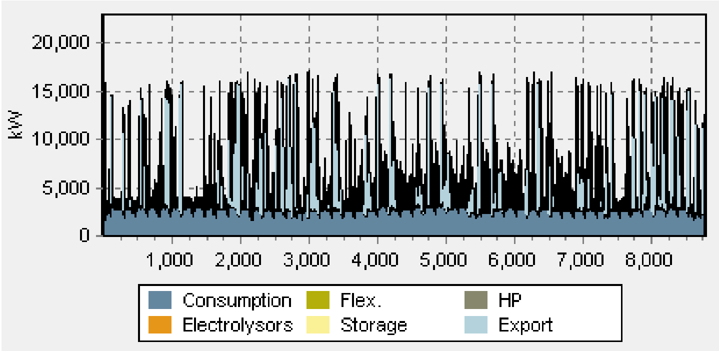
Main features

EnergyPLAN is an **hour-simulation model** as opposed to a model based on aggregated annual demands and production. Consequently, the model can analyze the influence of fluctuating RES on the system as well as weekly and seasonal differences in electricity and heat demands and water inputs to large hydropower systems.









EnergyPLAN

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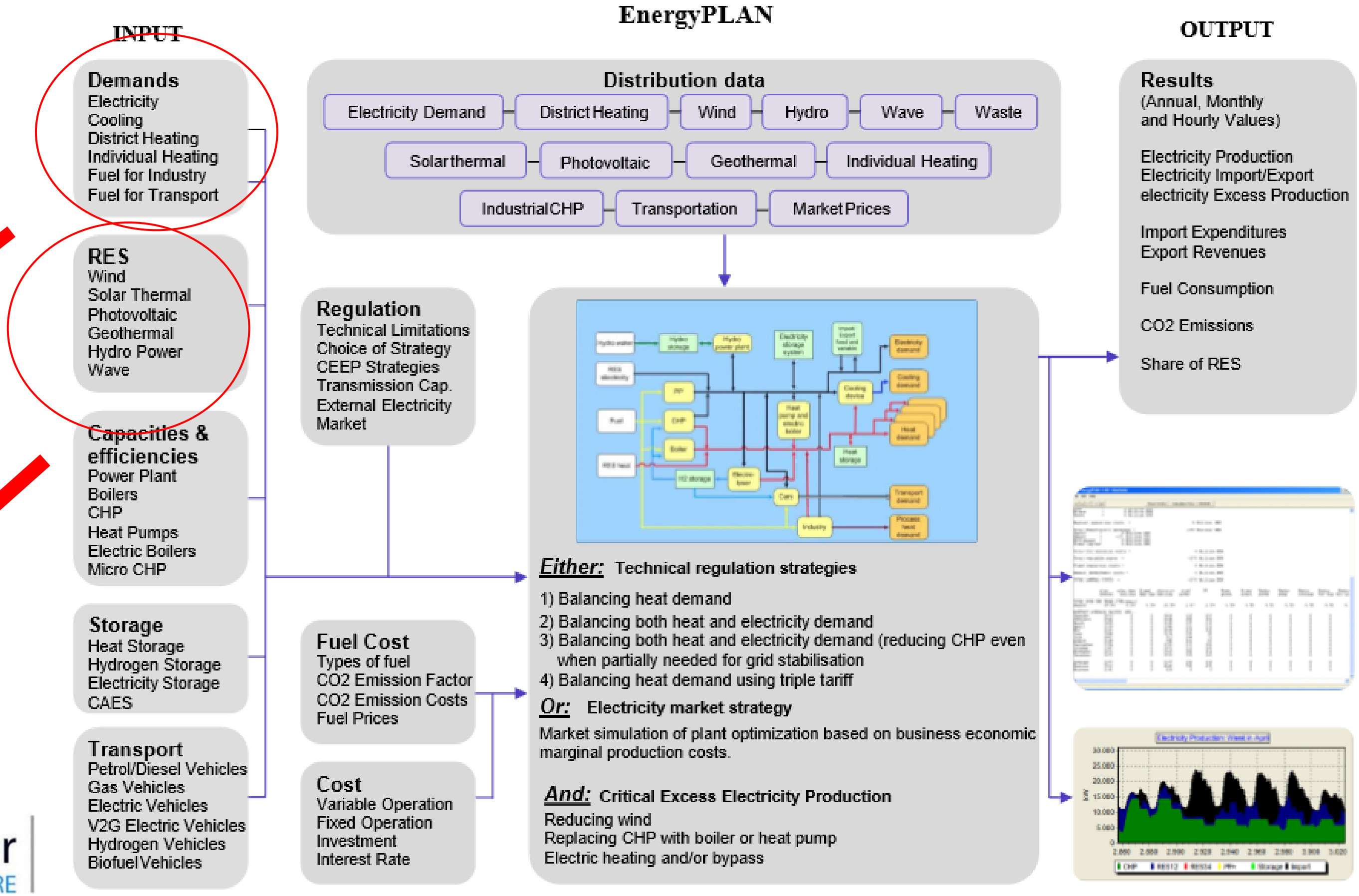
Main features

Terna

ISPRA Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale

TRNSYS 18

DesignBuilder SOFTWARE



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Main features

Different kinds of studies:

- Technical system studies in closed and open systems (Results are energy balances, CO_2-emissions and Excess electricity productions)

- Market exchange studies (Results are optimal exchange strategies and costs)

- Feasibility Studies (Results are socio economic costs including CO_2 trade costs)

EnergyPLAN

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Main features

Step by step:

1. Defining energy demands (electricity, individual and district heating, industry, transportation)

2. Defining a reference energy production system

3. Defining alternatives

4. Results

EnergyPLAN

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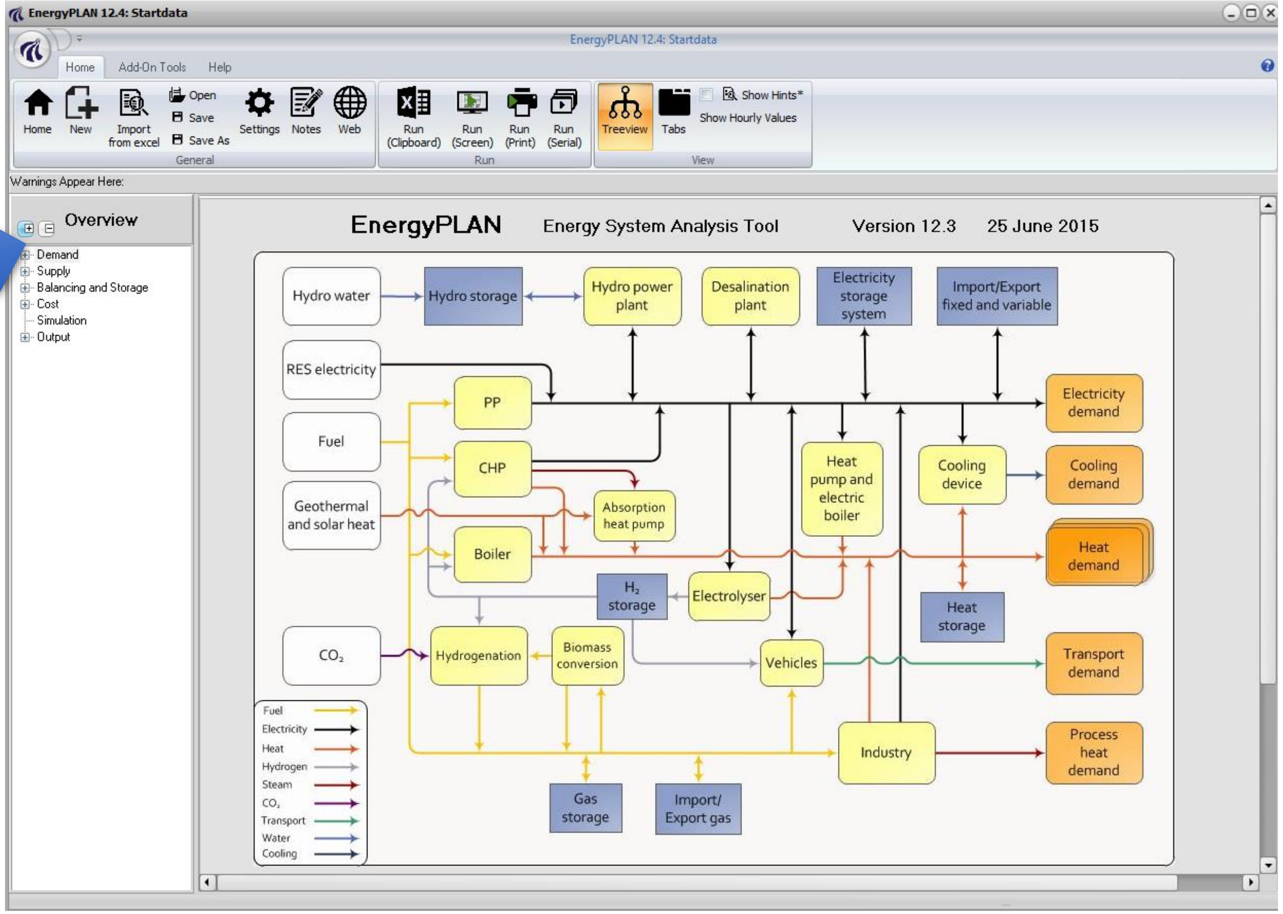
Main features

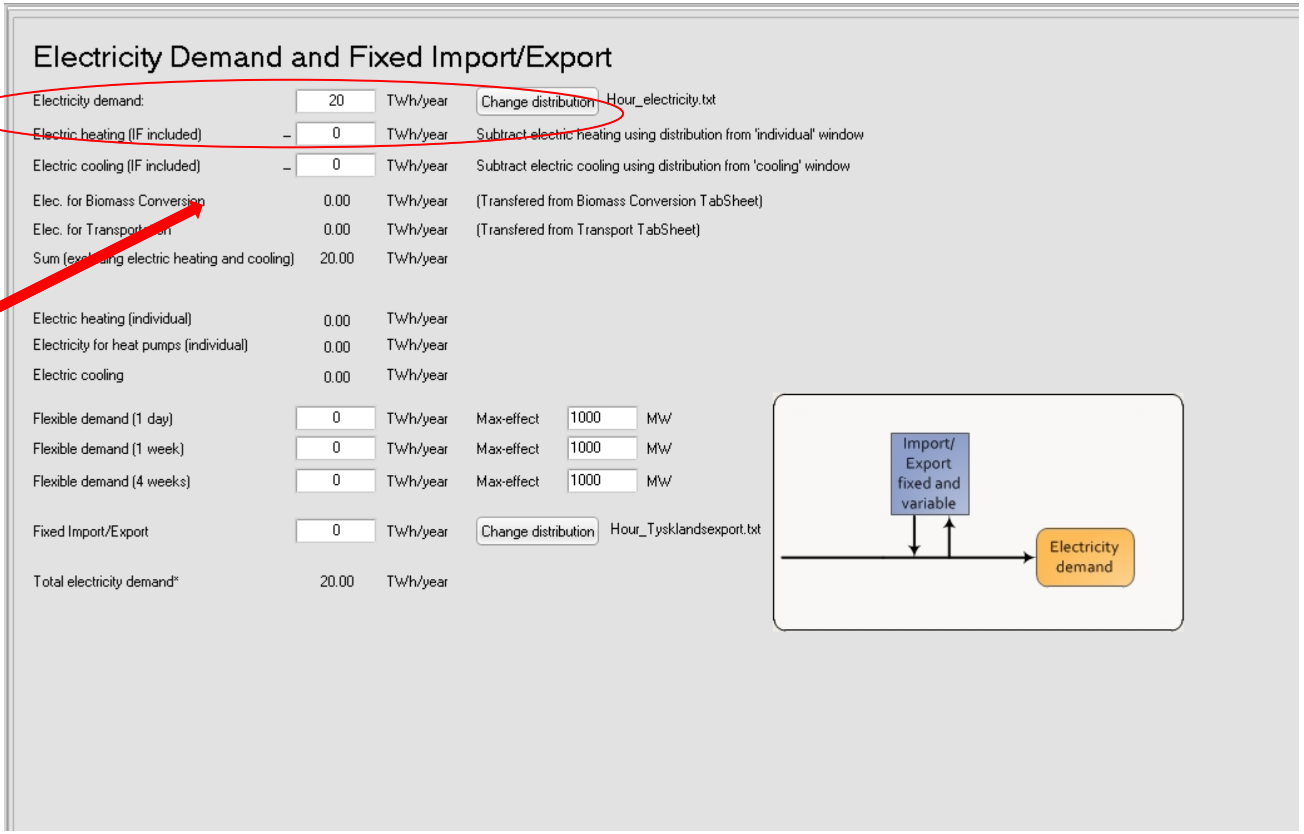
Home

The Home button on the home menu gives the user an overview of the components and synergies included in the EnergyPLAN model



EnergyPLAN

Step 1: Defining electricity demands

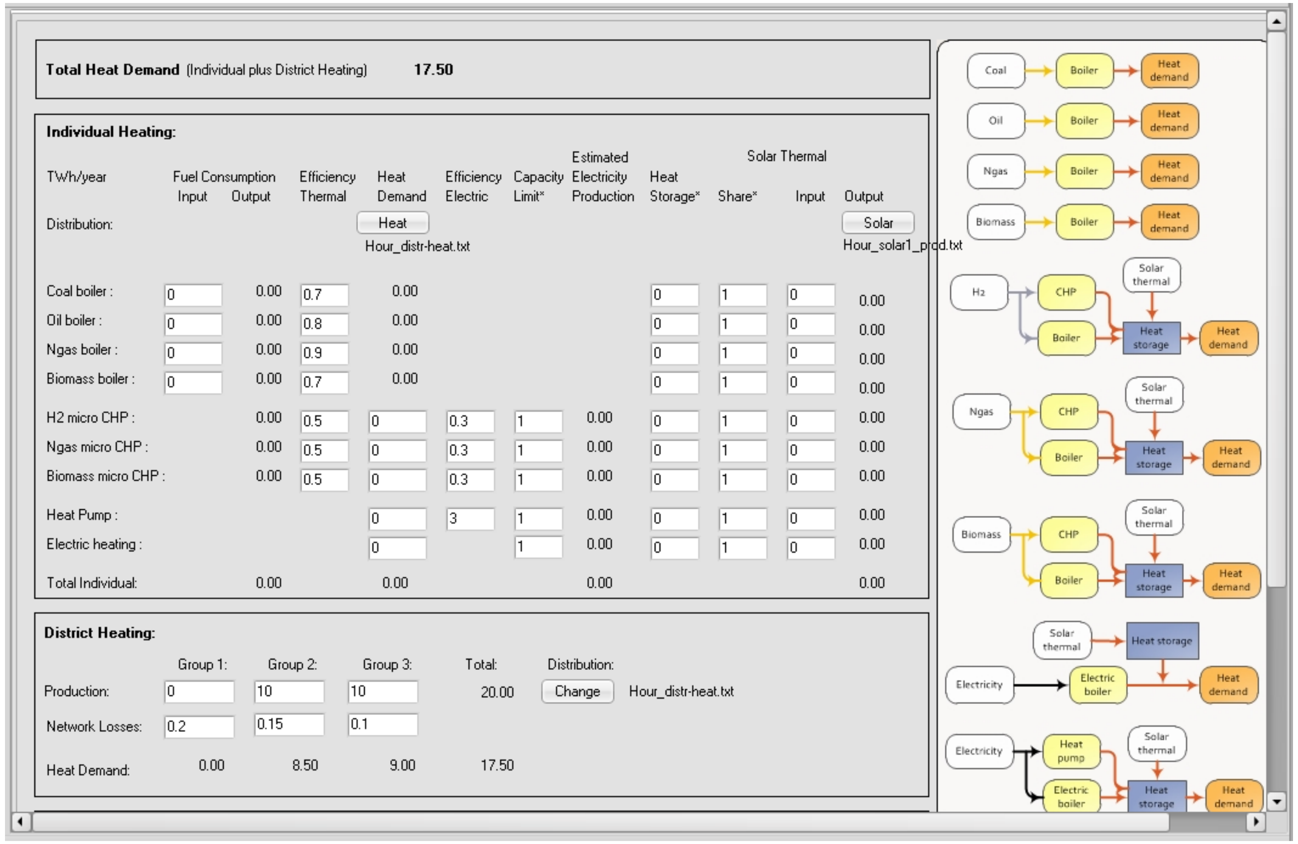


The electricity demand is defined by an annual value, (TWh per year) and it can be choosen the name of an hourly distribution data set

EnergyPLAN

Step 1: Defining heat demands

Inputs to individual houses are basically defined as fuel inputs, since such figures are normally basic data in statistics. When defining the efficiencies of boilers, heat demands are calculated. Electric heating is defined as electricity consumption. The same hourly distributions are used for all heat demands.



EnergyPLAN

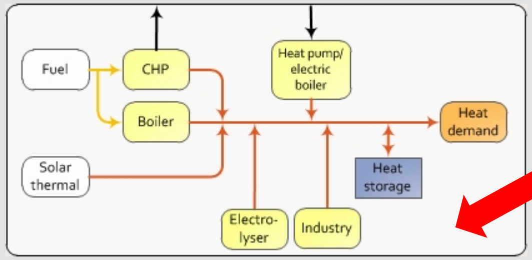
Step 2: Defining energy system (reference system)

	Group 1:	Group 2:	Group 3:	Total:	Unit:
Electricity Production:					
District Heating Production:	0.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	TWh/year

Group 1 represents district heating systems with no CHP
Group 2 represents district heating systems based on small CHP plants
Group 3 represents district heating systems based on large CHP extraction plants

Boilers

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Unit
Thermal Capacity		5000	5000	MJ/s
Boiler Efficiency	0.9	0.9	0.9	Percent
Fixed Boiler share		0	0	Percent



Combined Heat and Power (CHP)

CHP Condensing Mode Operation*

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Unit
Electric Capacity (PP1)			4000	
Electric Efficiency (PP1)			0.45	

CHP Back Pressure Mode Operation*

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Unit
Electric Capacity		1000	1500	MW-e
Thermal Capacity	Auto	1250	1875	MJ/s
Electric Efficiency		0.4	0.4	Percent
Thermal Efficiency		0.5	0.5	Percent

CHP plants are modelled as a combination of CHP back pressure and condensing plants so the Max CHP3 is the PP1 Capacity, which is:

Industrial CHP

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total	Unit	
CHP Electricity	0	0	0	0.00	TWh/year	
CHP Heat Produced	0	0	0	0.00	TWh/year	
CHP Heat Demand	0	0	0	0.00	TWh/year	
CHP Heat Delivered*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	TWh/year	Distribution Hour_cshpel.txt

Capacities and operation efficiencies of CHP units, power stations, boilers and heat pumps are defined as part of the input data. The size of heat storage capacities is also given here

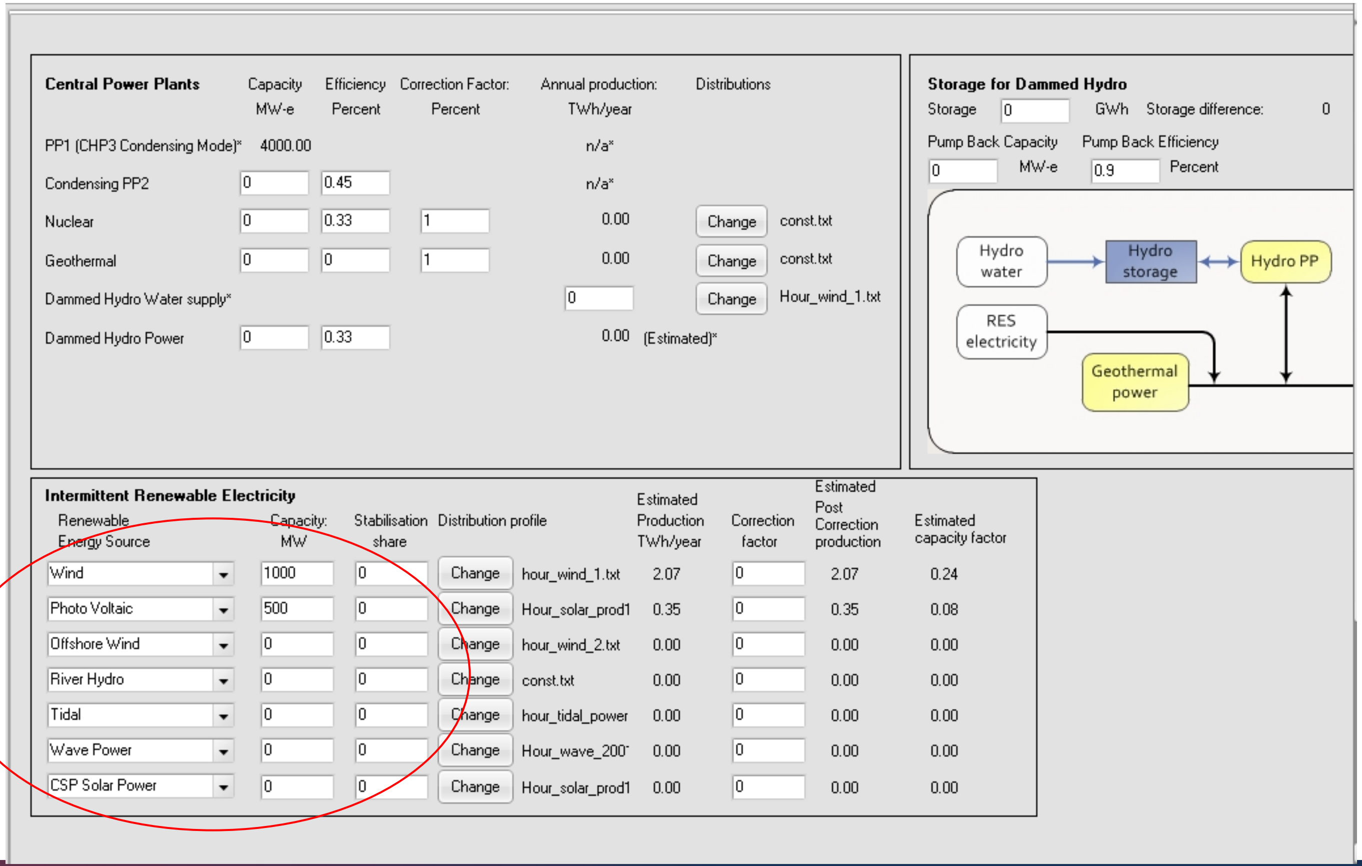
EnergyPLAN

Step 2: Defining energy system (reference system)

The input data set defines input from RES and hydro power. One can choose inputs from up to four different renewable energy sources. By pressing the button, the following specification can be
attached to each RES:

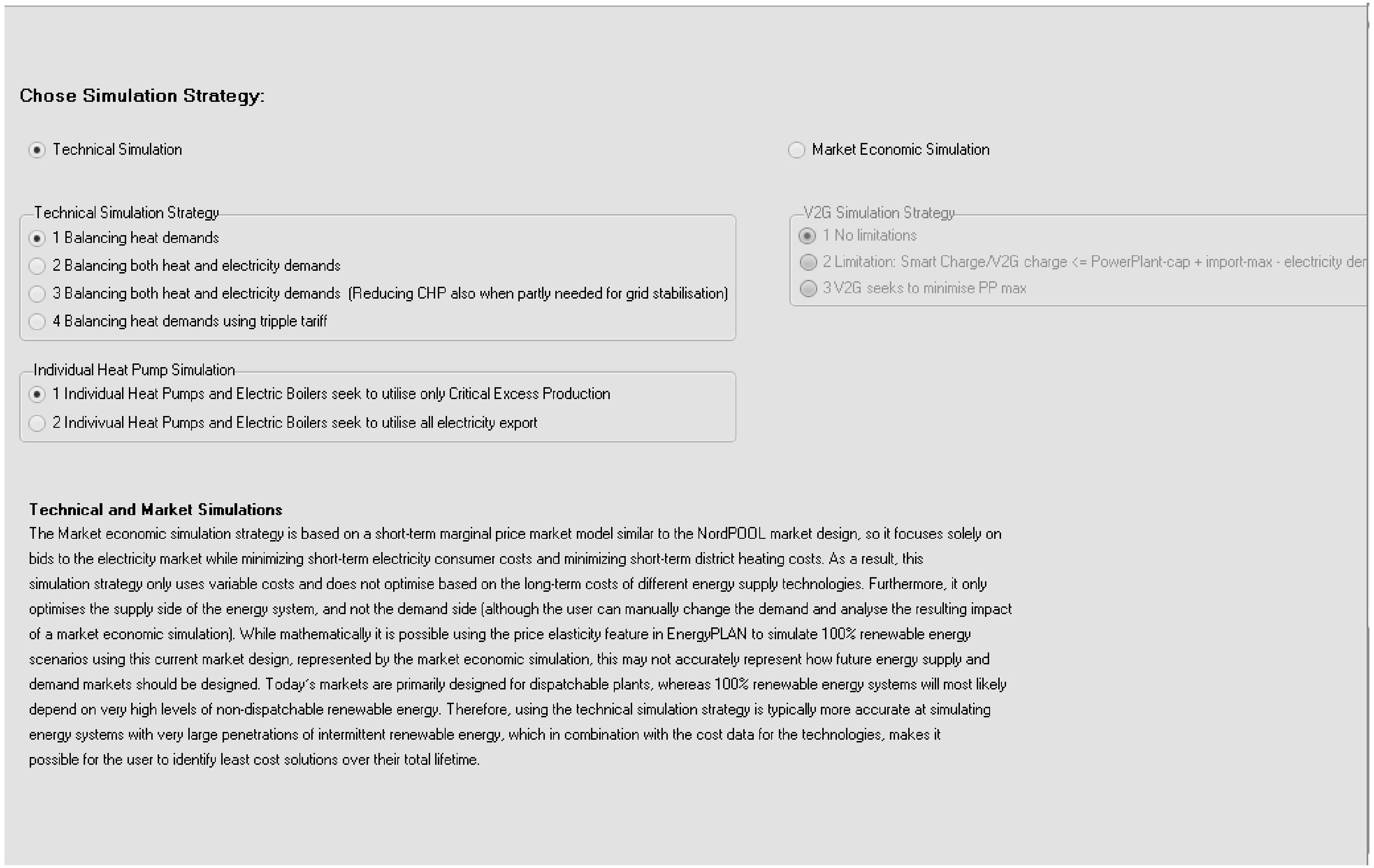
- Wind
- Offshore Wind
- Photo Voltaic
- Wave Power
- River Hydro

Input to the electricity production is identified by the capacity of each RES and by the name of the distribution file



EnergyPLAN

Step 3: Defining THE TYPE OF SIMULATION



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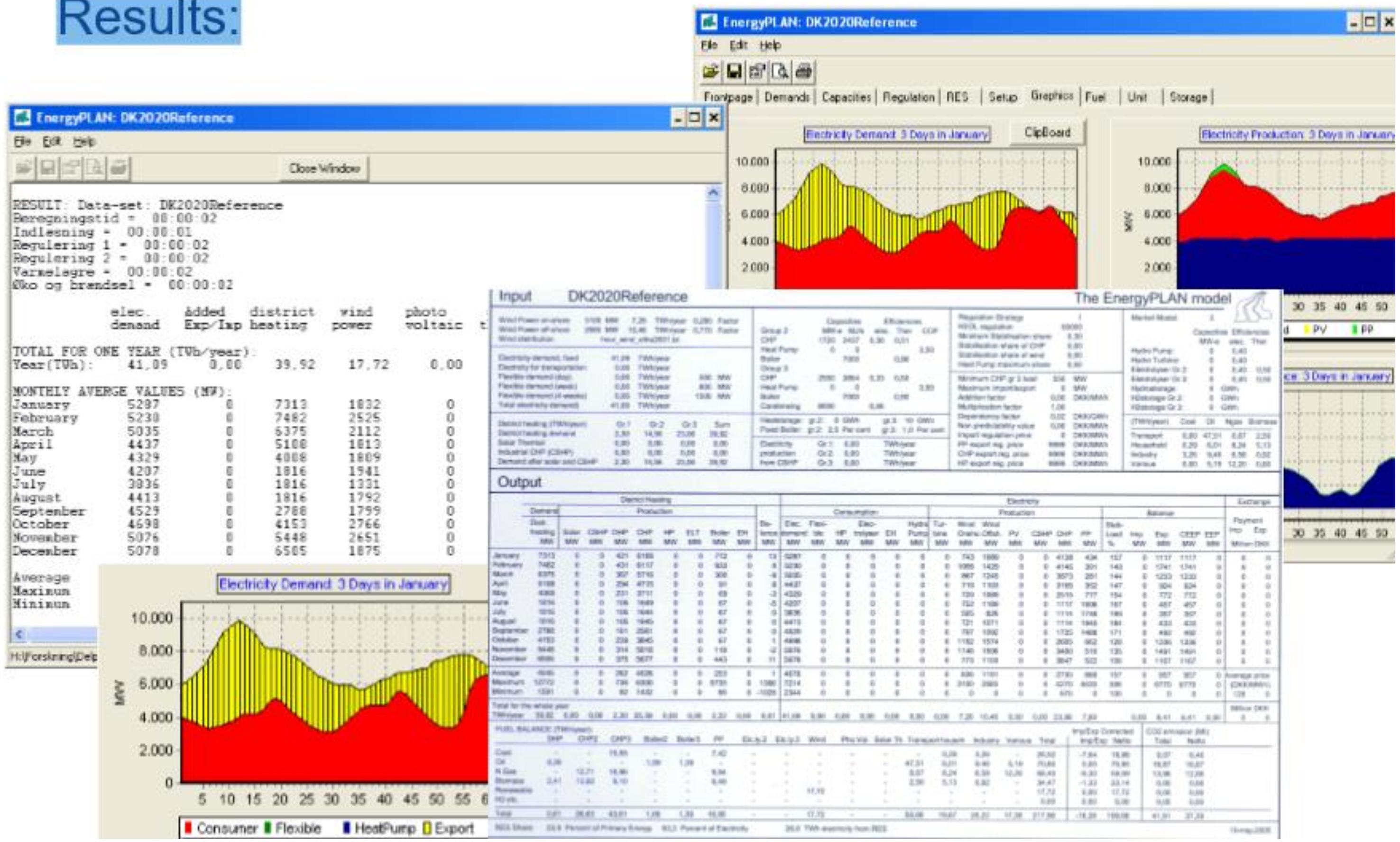
Step 4: RESULTS

Results:



EnergyPLAN

Next step....

Try yourself...!!!

Thank you!