

ISNGI 2022

The International Symposyum for Next Generation Infrastructure Session 3D: Infrastructure, inclusiveness and transitions

Country-scale energy infrastructure.

Which societal preferences would most restrict the technical option space?

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Part A. Option space? Can't we just find the best solution?

We must deploy new renewable, transmission and storage capacity. But **how much**? and **where**?



Energy system models provide quantitative insights around such questions.

How? turning those into a mathematical problem, for which an 'optimal' solution can be found

The context. Accelerating the energy transition

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Research gaps. Is cost-optimal actually desirable?



Two generalisable shortcomings:

1. Real-world decisions involve much more than economic cost (social acceptance, environmental impact, ...)

Research gaps. Is cost-optimal actually desirable?



Two generalisable shortcomings:

2. It is silly to fixate on the minimum cost considering the uncertainty surrounding all cost assumptions



Part B. Generating alternatives for real-world deliberation

An original development of "Modelling to Generate Alternatives" (MGA) designed for **spatial detail**, computational efficiency and **real-world relevance**

SPORES. Spatially and technologically distinctive alternatives



Part C. Options for a carbon-neutral, self-sufficient Europe



Annual primary energy supply (bar) & annual regional PV & wind generation (map) Regional electricity imports (choropleth) & synfuel production hubs (points) Transmission capacity expansion (Total: + 3.7 TW) 17.5 -15.0-12.5 -TWh 4MT 0001 2.5 1000 0.0 7.5 5.0 2.5 0.0 --i.o -o.5 0.0 0.5 1.0 Existing link Net electricity import (1000 TWh) Onshore wind Biofuels Hydro - + 6 GW PV Waste Nuclear + 49 GW 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 Fraction of total European hydrogen production

Pickering, Lombardi, Pfenninger. *Joule.* 2022. <u>doi.org/10.1016/j.joule.2022.05.009</u>









Thank you. Questions?

- 1. Cost-optimal infrastructure deployment is not necessarily viable, let alone desirable, in practice. Modellers should provide **alternatives**
- 2. Flexibility of choice particularly about spatial deployment is **substantial**, leaving **room for stakeholder discussion**
- 3. Yet, factoring in real-world stakeholder **preferences** may substantially reduce the **manoeuvering space**
- 4. Communicating and **iterating with stakeholders** such option spaces is key to identifying compromise, practically viable solutions

The slides and more material are available at <u>flombardi.org</u>