



# Framtidens energisystem i Norge og Europa og FoU-utfordringer det byr på

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# Balansekraft, mye mer enn bare energi!

Rettferdig fordeling  
av kostnad og  
inntekt

Storskala mot  
småskala løsninger

Vassdrag mot vassdrag

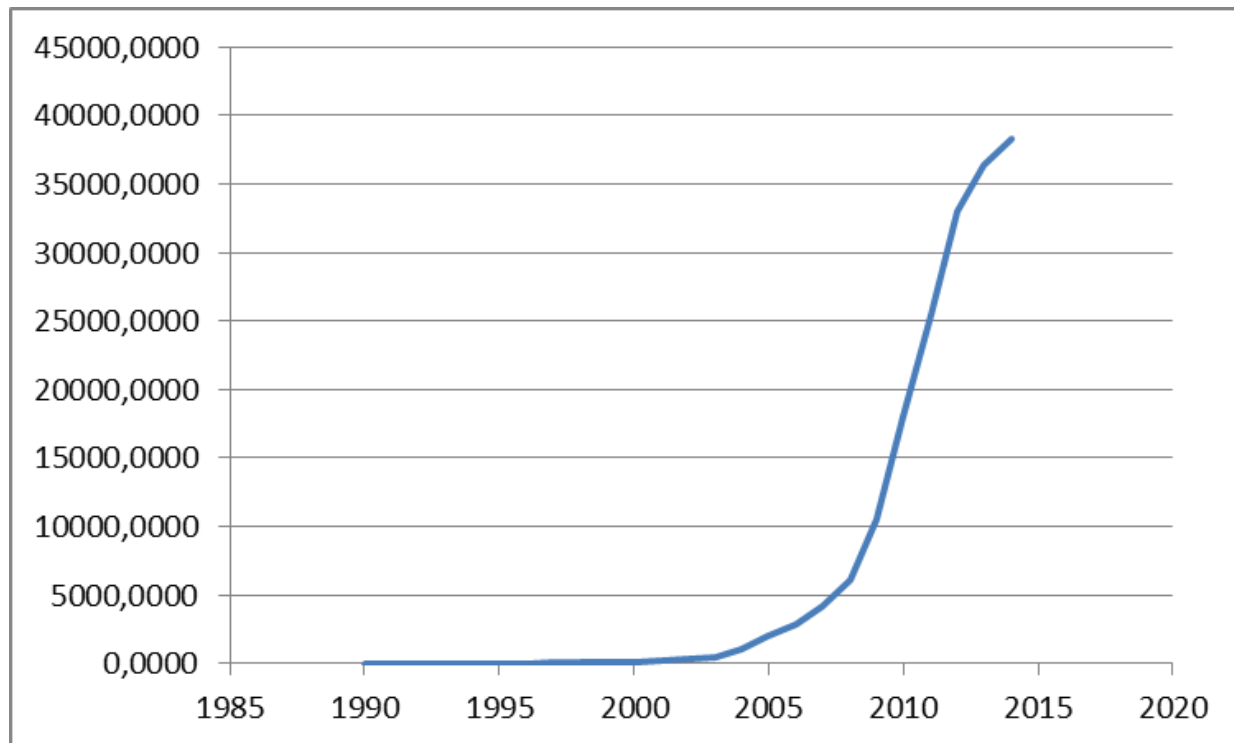
Vannkraft mot andre  
tekniske løsninger



Lokal forsyningsikkerhet  
mot systemsikkerhet

Lokale mot  
globale  
miljøvirkninger

# Solkraft i Tyskland MW(tid)



## Tyskland 2014

Fornybar: 87,5 GW

Termisk: 89,6 GW

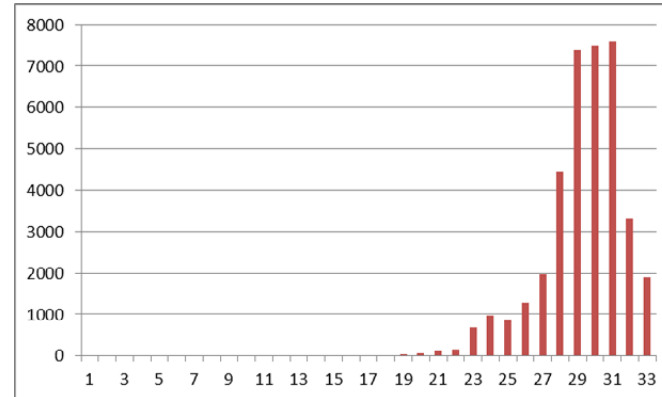
Fornybar: 156,6 TWh

Termisk: 238,9 TWh

Eksport ~34 TWh

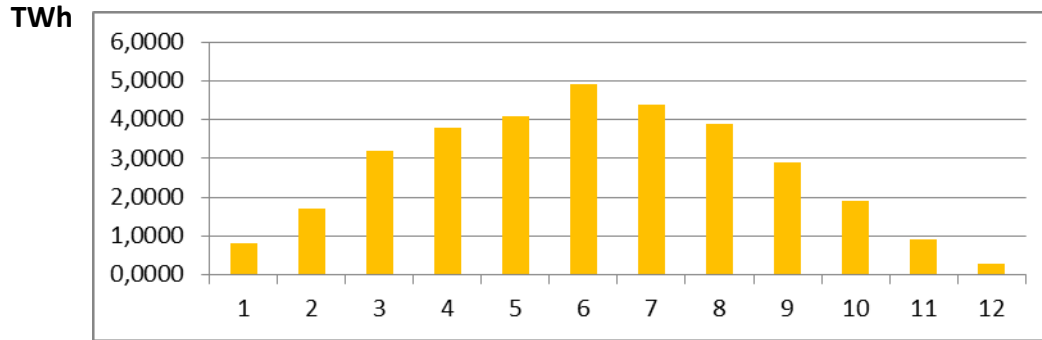
inklusive atomkraft

## Δ Solkraft MW/år



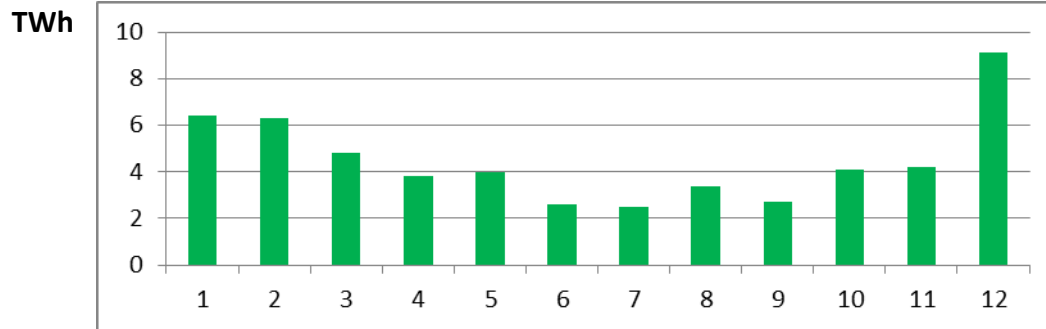
Source: Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, for capacity figures[29]:7 and other figures[29]:14–38

# Samspill sol og vind i Tyskland 2014



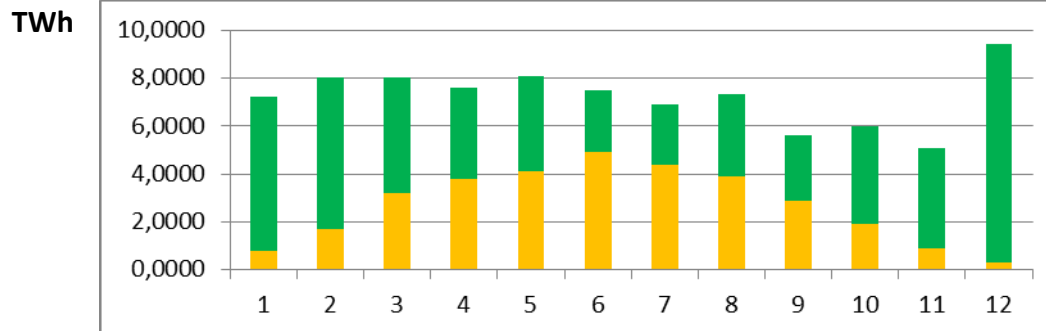
**Min. døgnsproduksjon  
0,022 TWh**

Måned



**Maks. døgnsproduksjon  
0,676 TWh**

Måned



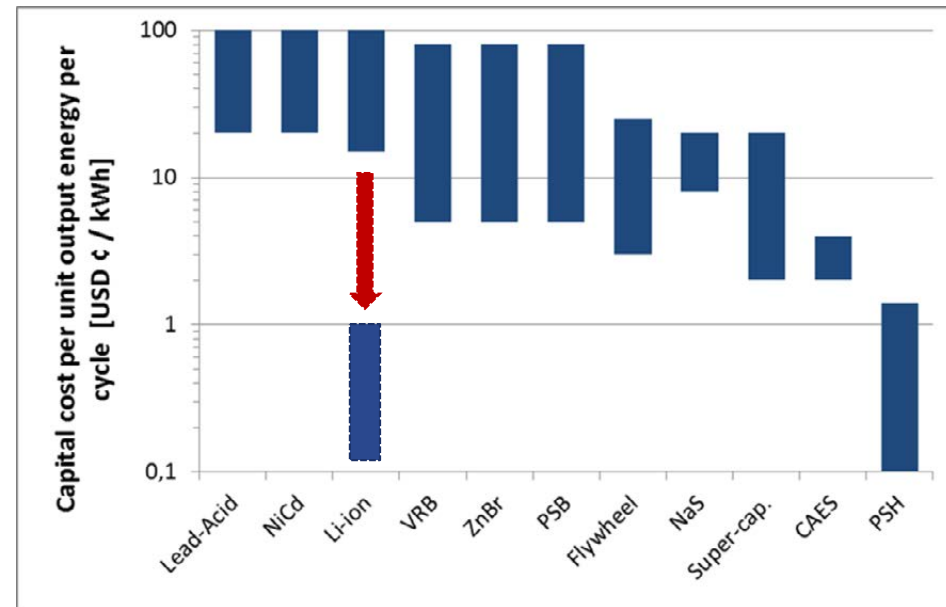
**Forskjell snitt produksjon  
27,3 GW/time**

Måned

Kilde Stromezeugung aus  
Solar – und Windenergie im  
Jahr 2014, Fraunhofer Prof.  
Dr. Bruno Burger

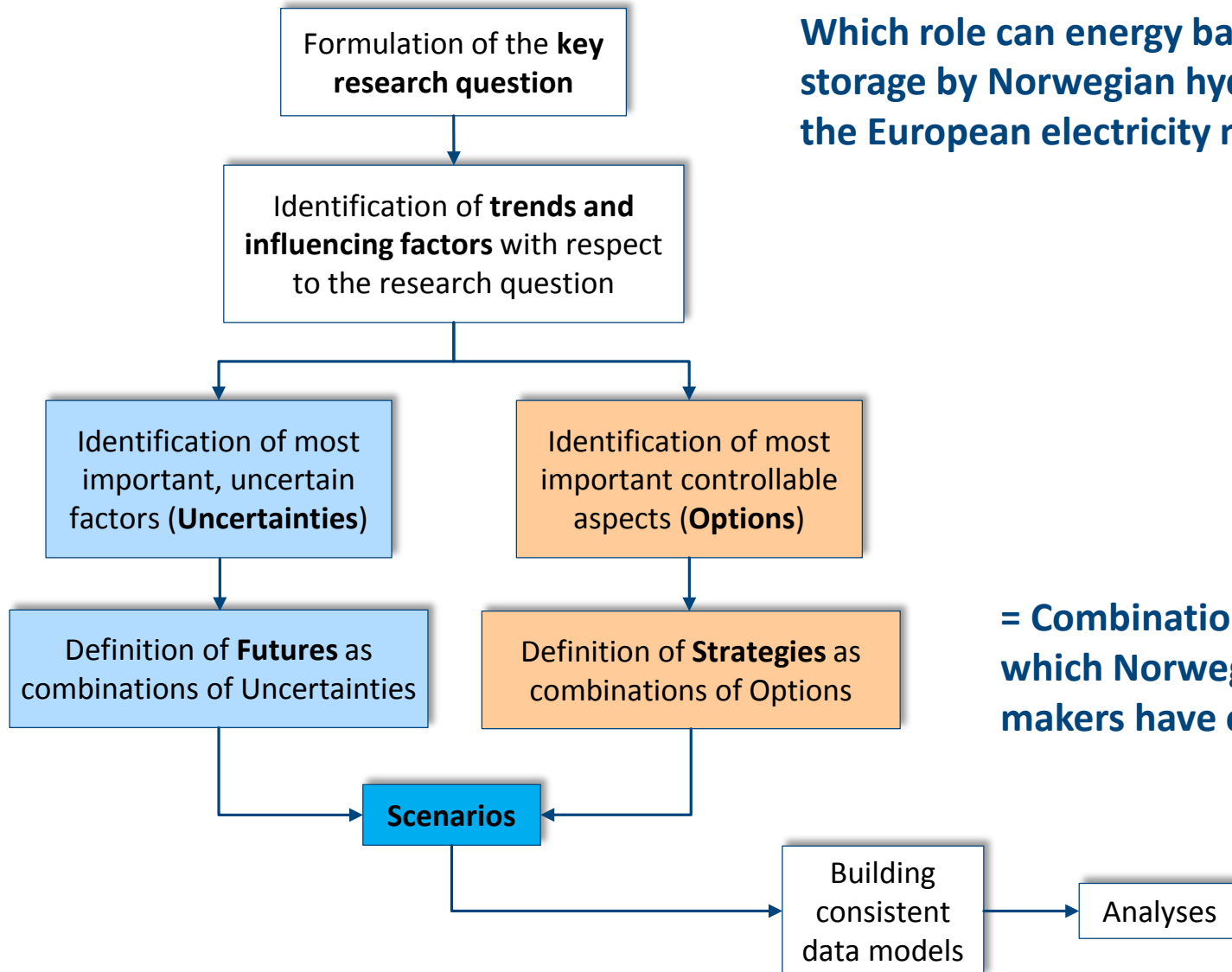
# Game changers

- Over 10000 MW solselte og vindkraft økning per år i tyskland.
- Energy Consumers becoming energy Prosumers
  - Torsten Amelung, Statkraft Markets Germany
- "Less politics more markets"
  - Terje Gjengedal, Sogn og fjordene Energi



# Scenario building approach

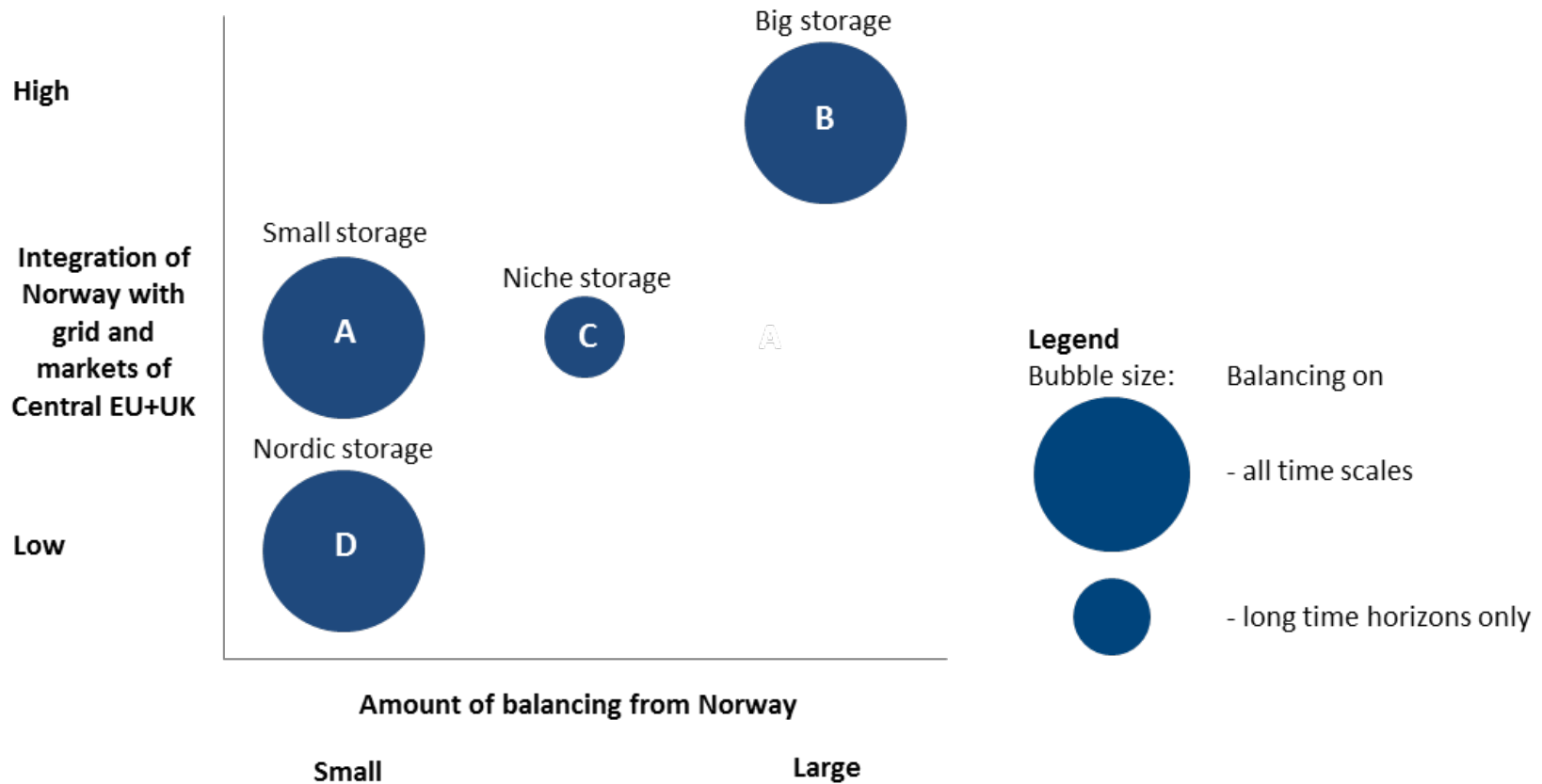
Which role can energy balancing and storage by Norwegian hydropower play in the European electricity market in 2050?



= Combination of *Options* which Norwegian decision makers have control on

# Fire scenarioer med tre dimensjoner

## Main scenario characteristics



# Scenarios

## Liten lager

- Middels integrasjon
- Lite volum
- Alle tidshorisonter

## Stor lager

- Høy integrasjon
- Stort volum
- Alle tidshorisonter

Uncertainties in Future 1	Medium Demand	Various flexibility
Technology		
Variable RES share of electricity generation	Medium	High
Expansion of European transmission grid	Moderate	Strong
Deployment of CCS	Yes	No
Market		
Competition from alternative flexible technologies	Low	Low
EU regulatory framework and market integration	Fully integrated	Fully integrated
Policy		
Ambitions of countries to connect to Norway	Moderate	Strong
Options in Strategy 2	Moderate expansion	Active climate policy
Expansion of Norwegian transmission grid	Moderate	Strong
New and upgrade of existing hydro plants	Moderate	Strong
Support of variable RES in Norway	Moderate	Strong
Ambitions of Norway to build interconnectors	Moderate	Strong



# Scenarios

## Nisjelager

- Middels integrasjon
- Middels volum
- Lange tidshorisonter

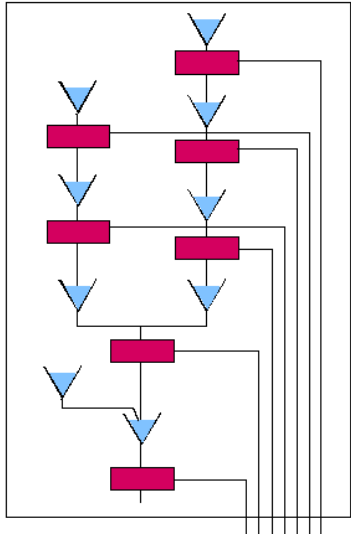
## Nordisk lager

- Lite integrasjon
- Lite volum
- Alle tidshorisonter

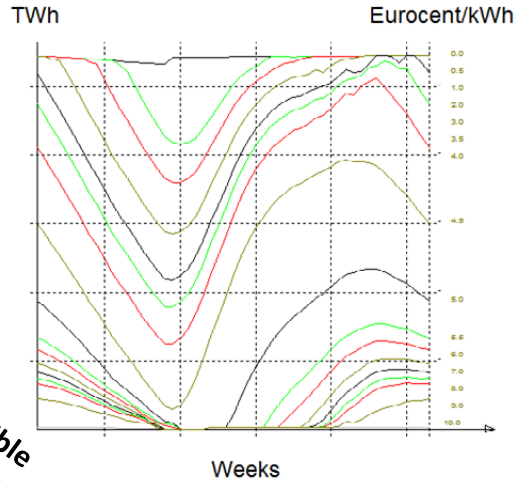
Uncertainties in Future 1	Niche market	Critical supply
Technology		
Variable RES share of electricity generation	High	High
Expansion of European transmission grid	Moderate	Limited
Deployment of CCS	No	No
Market		
Competition from alternative flexible technologies	High	Low
EU regulatory framework and market integration	Day-ahead only	Day-ahead only
Policy		
Ambitions of countries to connect to Norway	Moderate	Strong
Options in Strategy 2	Value creation	Nordic only
Expansion of Norwegian transmission grid	Strong	Strong
New and upgrade of existing hydro plants	Strong	Limited
Support of variable RES in Norway	Limited	Strong
Ambitions of Norway to build interconnectors	Strong	Weak

# Omsette scenarier i konsistent system utvikling

## Storage possibilities



## Strategy by (SDP/SDDP)



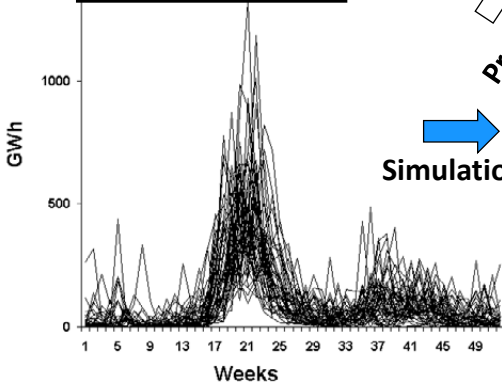
Feasible solution



## Stochastic, inflow solar, wind etc

Probability

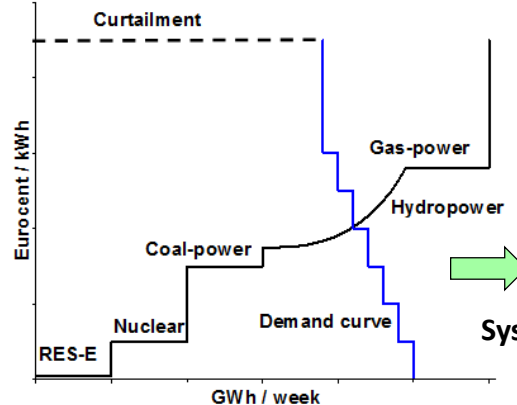
Simulation



Vannverdi



## Simulating markets (LP)

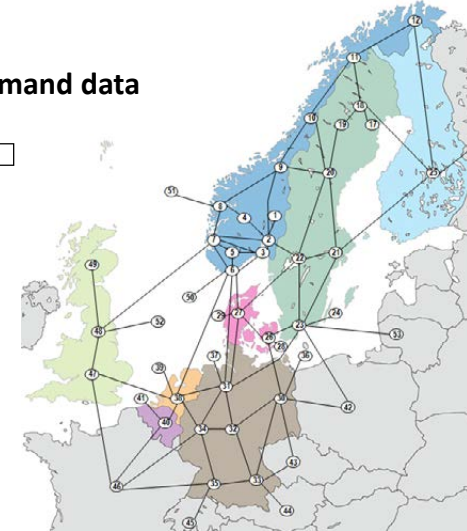


System operation

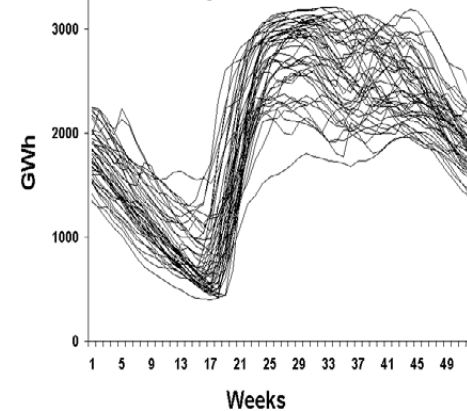


## Markets and prices

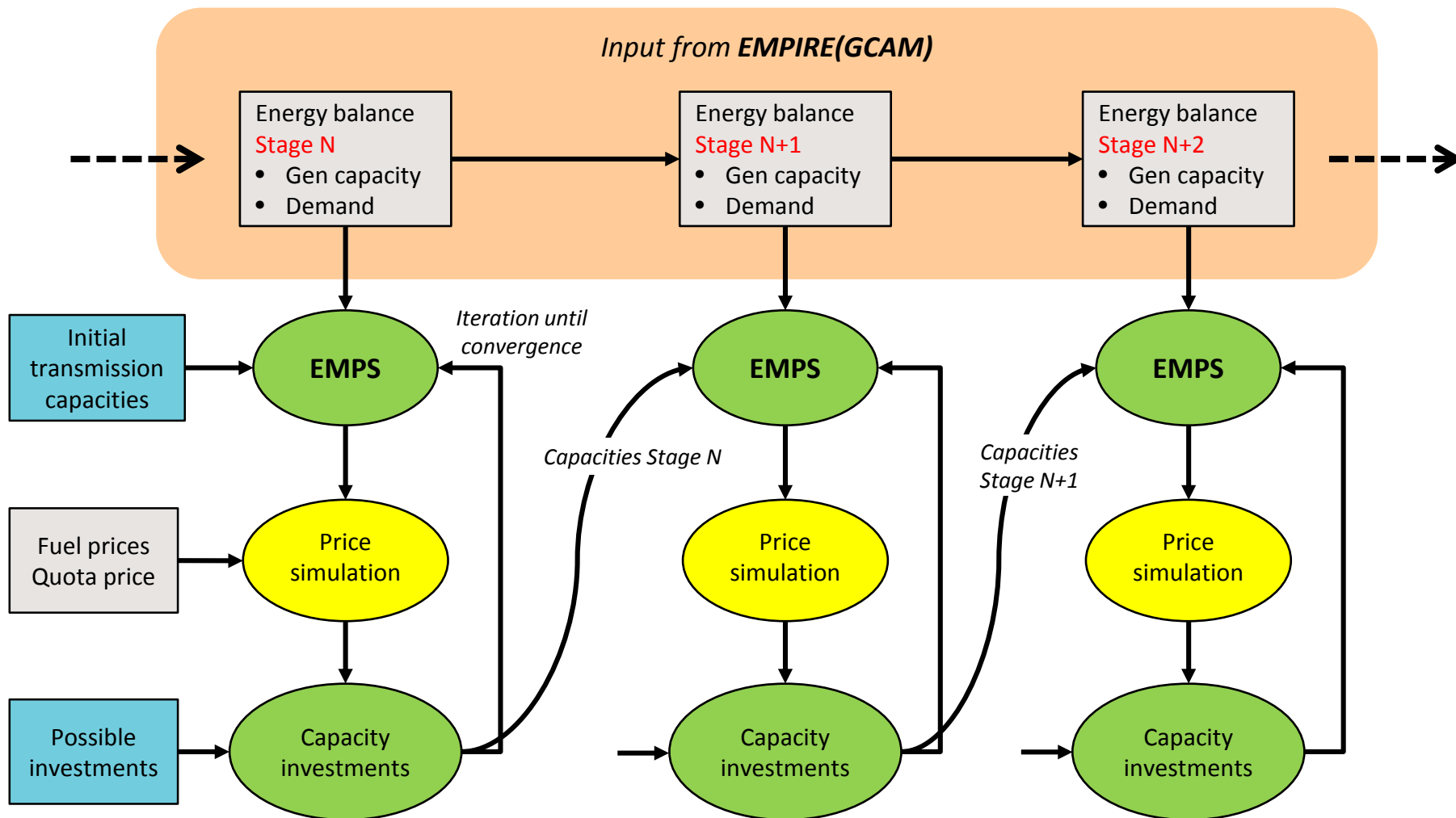
Supply/demand data



## Storage utilization



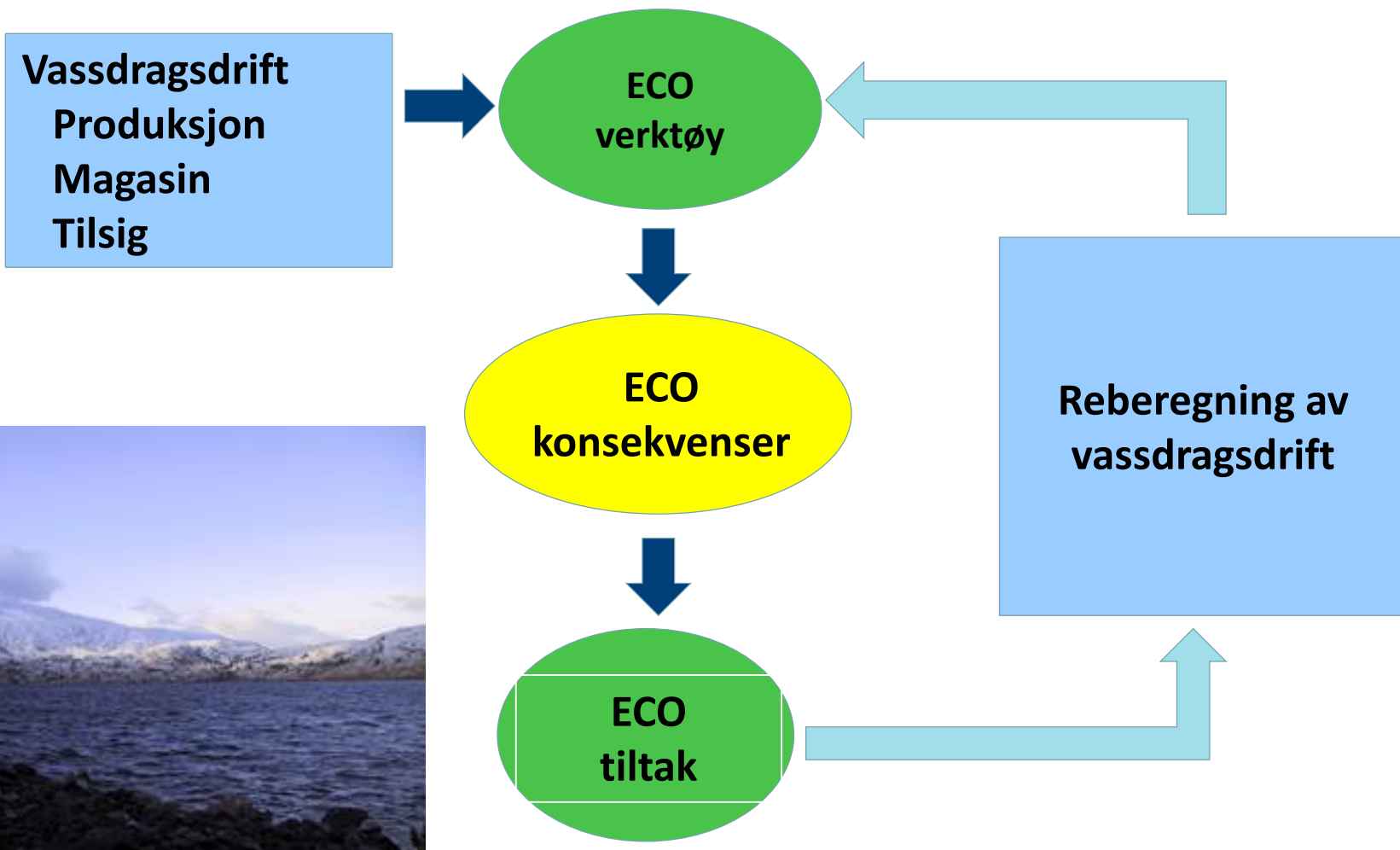
# Konsistent utvikling over tid, global modell med energisystem modell GCAM (EMPIRE)/EMPS



Kan ikke lengre  
forutsette at  
kraftnettet til enhver  
tid kan flytte nok  
energi

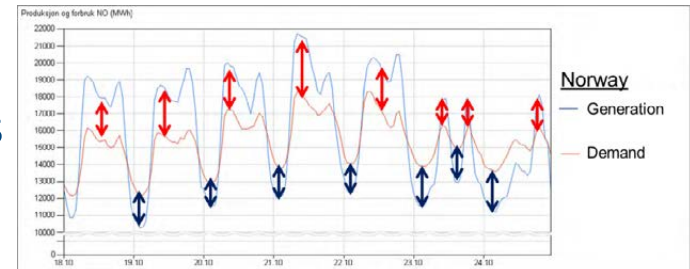


# Omsette scenarier i miljøkonsekvenser



# Forskningsutfordringer (I)

- Verdiskaping:
  - Flere markeder med avhengighet på tvers
  - Krav til finere tidsoppløsning og flere detaljer
  - Samspill med nye teknologier
  - Flerbruk av vann
- Miljø:
  - Nye driftsmønster får konsekvenser vi ikke har sett før.
  - Internasjonal utbygging
  - Ikke monetære verdier
  - Tiltak for økt økologisk-verdi, miljødesign



Source: Jan Hystad, Statnett

↕ Export  
↕ Import



# Forskningsutfordringer (II)

- Teknologi
  - Fleksible vannkraftstasjoner som tåler regulering
  - Slitasje, levetid og vedlikehold
  - Optimale beslutninger ved investering
  - Sikkerhet og stabilitet
- Samfunn
  - Rammevilkår og politikk
  - Prosesser for endring
  - Samlet CO2 konsekvens
  - Akseptabel sosialisering av kostnader
  - Ressurssituasjon og samfunnsutvikling



# Vannkraften/Norge har et stort mulighetsrom

Teoretisk potensial for hav-vind 14000 TWh/år

2006: Olje & Gass: 2500 TWh/år

Vannkraft:  
70 TWh lagring

Europeisk energisystem som trenger:

- Fornybar energi
- Energilagring





**CEDREN**

Centre for Environmental Design of Renewable Energy

