

# EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

### Congestion management in a RE dominated system

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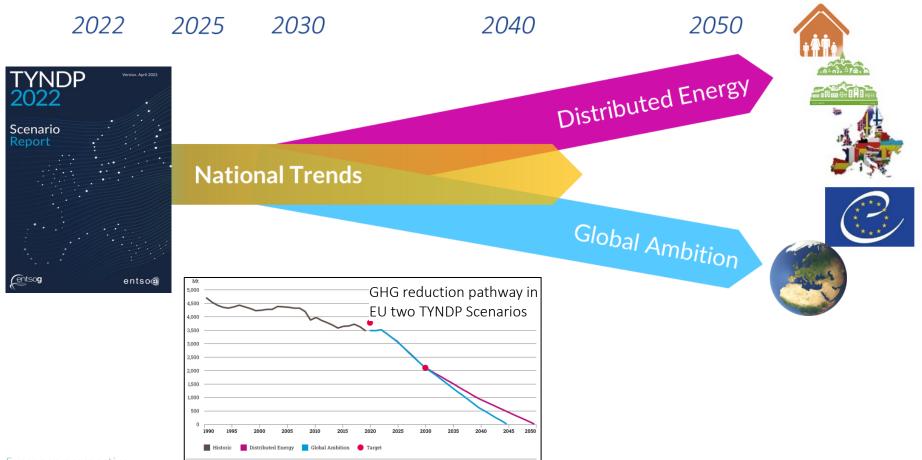
# DISPOSITON

- European transmission system outlook and planning – as seen from ENTSO-E/G scenarios
- Congestion manangement in a sector coupled system (Danish case)
- Questions

EUROPEAN ENTSO-E/G SCENARIOS AS A FRAMEWORK

# EUROPEAN SCENARIOS - ENTSO-E/G

Three European scenarious with different climate ambitions





Aggregation of national policies and strategies as stated end of 2020

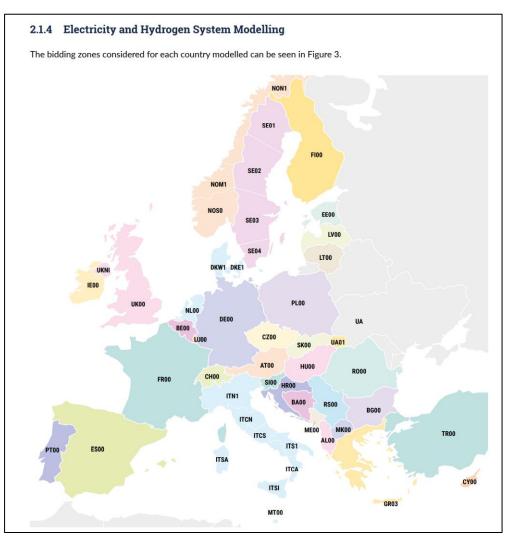
**Global economy** with centralised low carbon and RES options

European perspective

igure 39: GHG emissions in Distributed Energy and Global Ambit

# MARKET MODELLING OF EUROPE IN TYNDP

#### In the ENTSO-E/G proces power and gas system is analysed i future perspective



- Power, methan and hydrogen analysed in ENTSO-E/G scenarios
- European countries and market areas analysed in scenarios

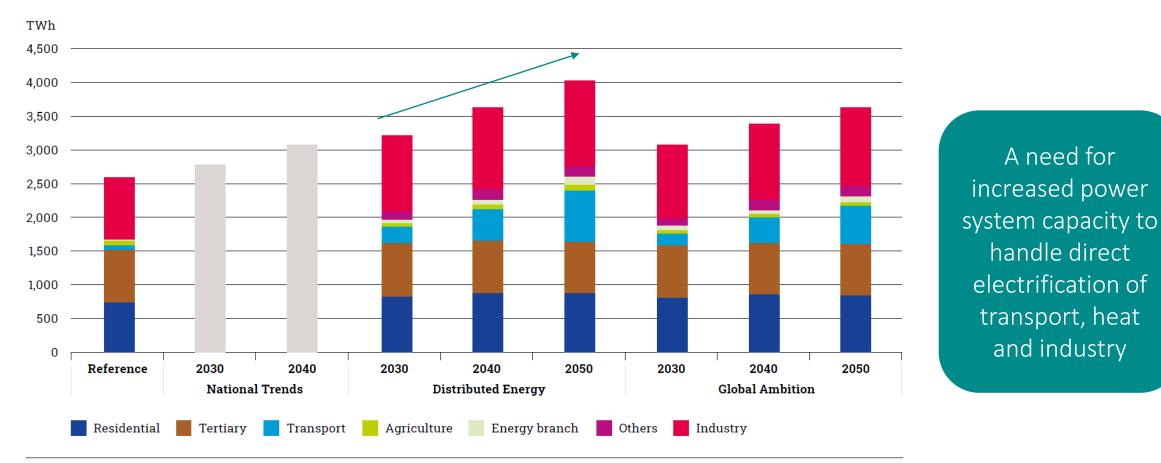
*TYNDP = "Ten Year Net Development Plan"* 

Scenarios used as perspectives for European power and gas system planning



# SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

Final electricity consumption (excl. PtX etc.) increases significant



European perspective

## ELECTRICY NEEDED FOR PRODUCTION OF HYDROGEN

Large increase in electrolyser capacity to produce green hydrogen for Europe

PtX (electrolyser capacity)

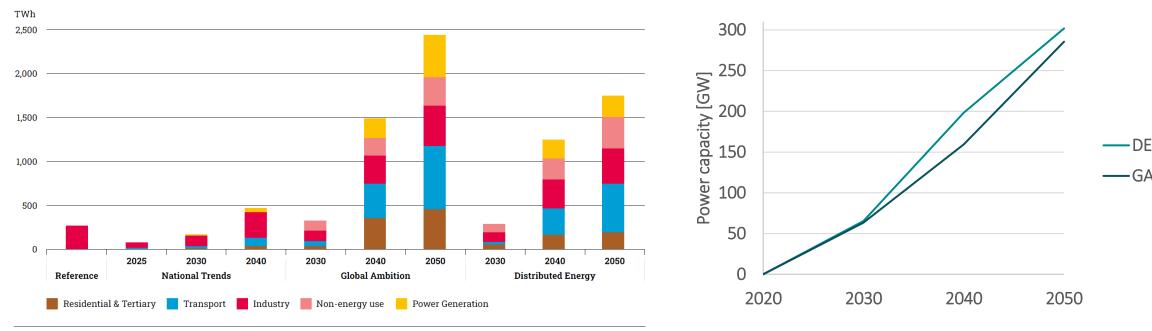
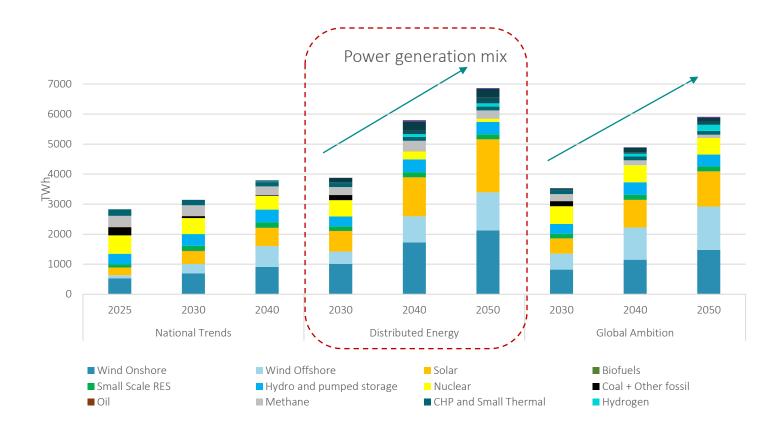


Figure 14: Hydrogen demand per sector for EU27 (excluding hydrogen from by-products and for conversion [P2M/P2L])

Power to X increases flexible power demand in Europe

# ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION IN EUROPEAN SCENARIOS



High increase in electricity demand in Distributed Energy & Global Ambition

- Need for high electricification of transport sector (elect. vehicles)
- Electrification of heating
- Production of fuels by Power-to-X
- Electricity production is primarily realised from wind, solar, hydro and nuclear
- + Backup power capacity on methan and <u>hydrogen</u>

#### A need for R&D to op

European perspectiv

# SYSTEM NEED STUDY

**TYNDP 2022** 

# European grid modelled in a model with sub-zones to identify congestion

Capacity from planned grid projects included

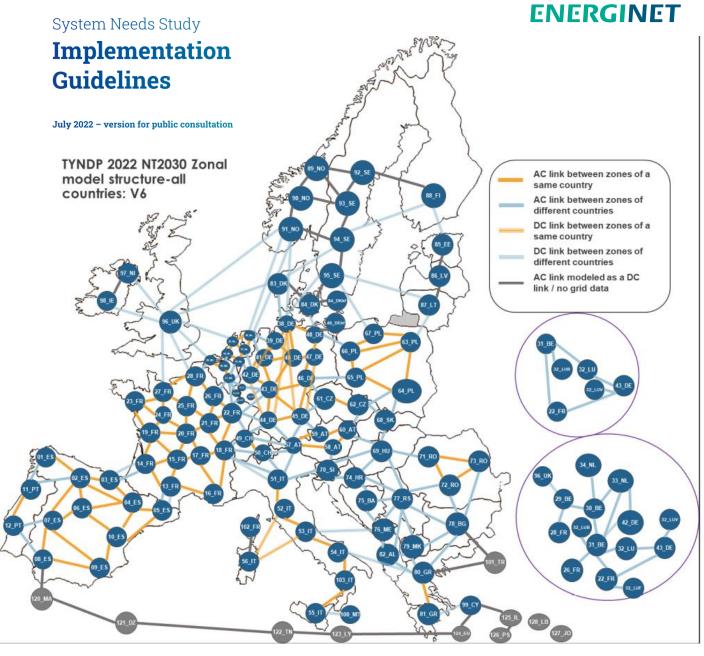
#### APPENDIX 2. INVESTMENT CANDIDATES (CAPACITY INCREASES) – CAPACITIES AND COST ASSUMPTIONS

The following capacity increases were proposed to the optimiser

The capacity increases listed in this appendix include projects in the TYNDP 2022 portfolio and conceptual increases that do not correspond to existing projects. Cost assumptions are theoretical assumptions that include the assumed costs of reinforcement of internal networks that would be necessary for the cross-border capacity increases. When there are several values on the same border, a sequential consideration of the capacity increases has been proposed to the optimiser.

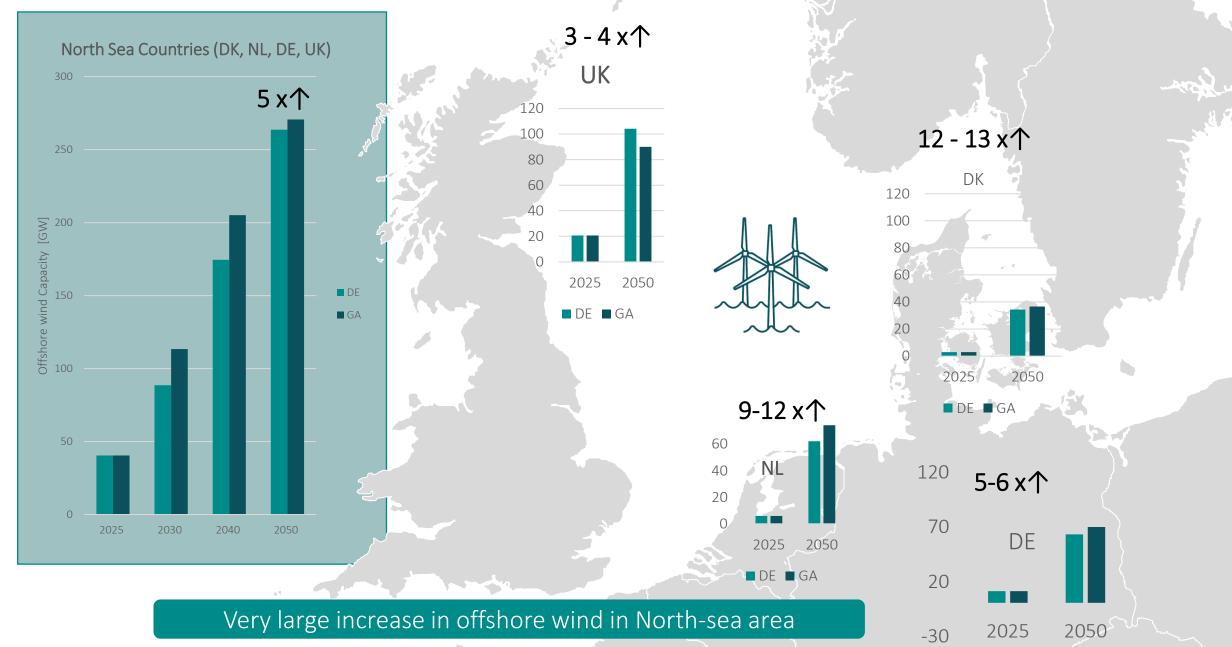
Real or conceptual	Border	Project direct <sup>4</sup> capacity (MW)	Project indirect capacity (MW)	Project CAPEX (M€) (including internal reinforcement)	Project yearly cost (M€/Year)
Conceptual	AL00- GR00	500	500	80	6
Conceptual	AL00- GR00	500	500	116	8
Conceptual	AL00- ME00	500	500	9	1
Conceptual	AL00- ME00	500	500	11	1
Real	AL00- MK00	500	500	81	9
Conceptual	AL00- MK00	500	500	48	5
Conceptual	AL00- MK00	500	500	78	8
Conceptual	AL00-RS00	500	500	25	2
Conceptual	AL00-RS00	500	500	93	7
Deal	A TOO	100	200	25	2

System needs analysed based on European scenarios



# NORTH SEA AND DENMARK CASES

### LARGE INVESTMENT IN OFFSHORE WIND IN THE NORTH SEA AREA



#### OFFSHORE CONCEPTS ANALYSED IN NSWPH NORTH SEA WIND POWER HUB STUDY



#### Figure 2b: Duration curve – grid-integrated scenario **Grid-integrated** 10000 offshore Power-to-Gas A feasibility review and discussion of power grid-integrated offshore Power-to-Gas 8000 Direct hydrogen consumption Hydrogen production power (MWe) Electricity connection point H2 connection point 6000 PtX conversion Electricity connection point H2 connection point Offshore wind H2 connection 4000 -- Electricity connection Time Other shifted storage flexibility options Baseload power demand 2000 0 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 Load duration (hours) Power-to-Hydrogen Gas-to-Power Direct electricity use Additional direct electrical use

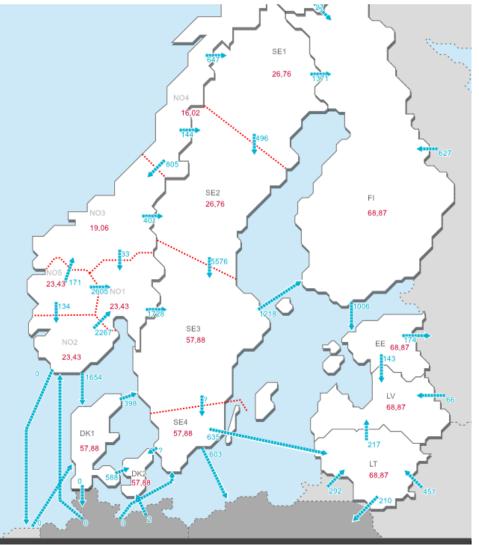
Offshore concepts with multiterminal hubs and PtX to handle congestion analysed

European perspective

North Sea Wind Power Hul

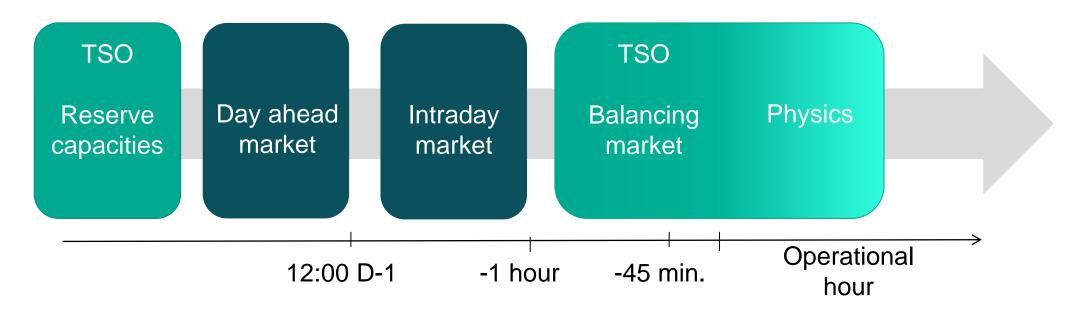
End user

# MARKET AND PHYSICS IN NORDIC AREA





# THE ENERGY AND RESERVE MARKETS

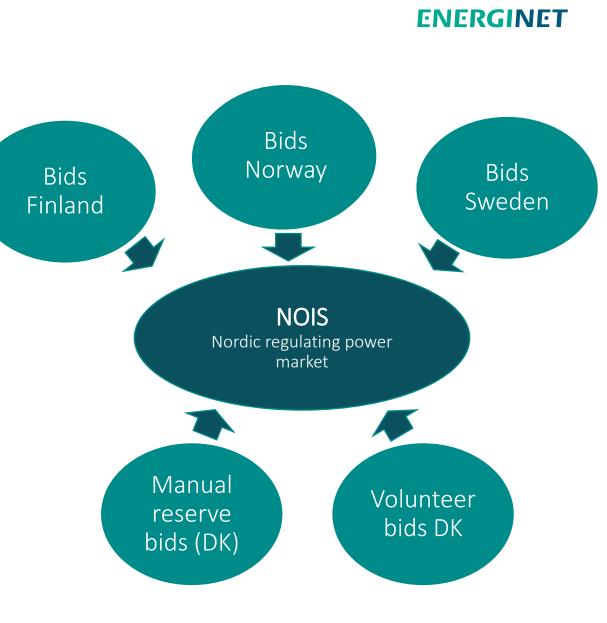


Increased demand for balancing services to handle fluctuations and internal bottleneces in the grid. A change from 1 hour to 15 min time resolution

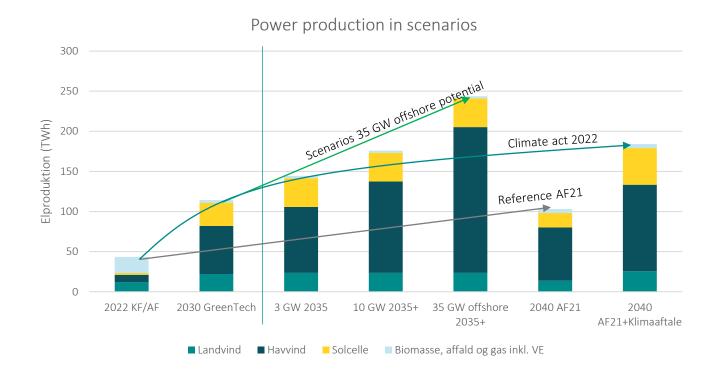
# PURCHASE OF REGULATING POWER

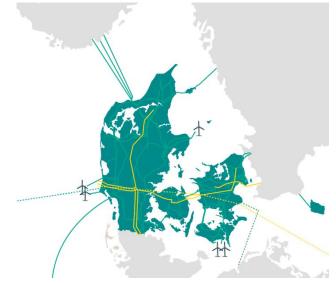
Energinet demands regulating power to be able to maintain the balance throughout the day

- Regulating power standard product properties:
  - Requirements for activation time: 15 minutes
  - Gate closure time 45 minutes before the operational hour
- All bids are handled in the common Nordic regulating power market (NOIS), where bids compete across borders.
- Regulating power bids, used for special regulation, are settled according to pay-as-bid – so it won't affect the imbalance price.



### SCENARIO ANALYSIS OF SECTOR COUPLING IN DENMARK



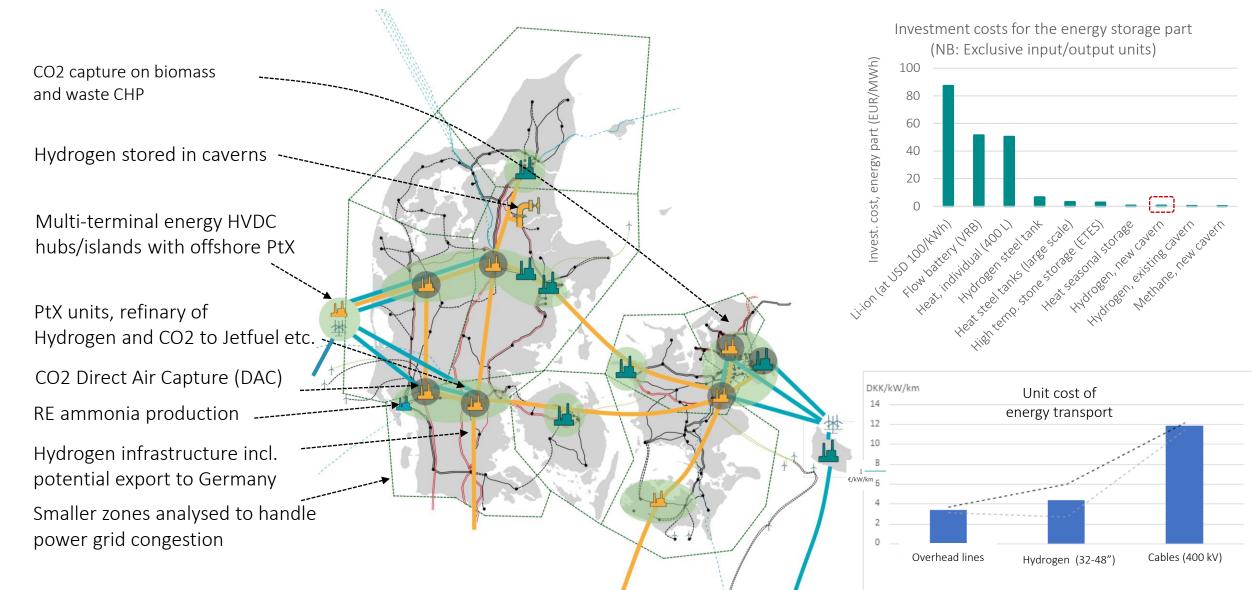


Scenarios with very high amount of renewables analysed in the danish energy system

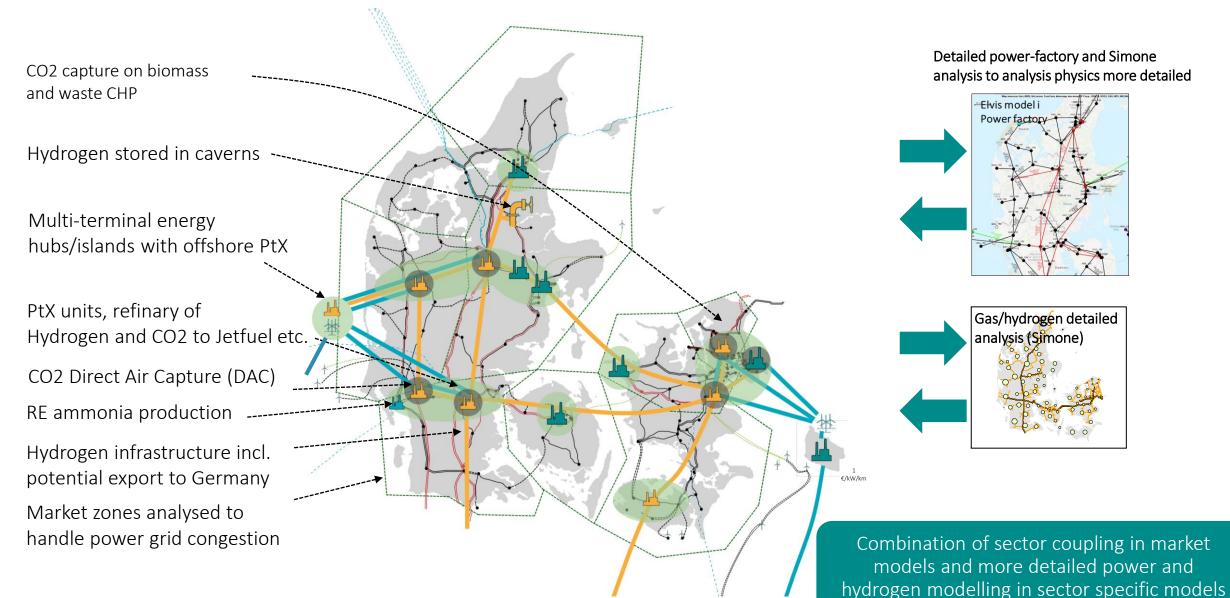
European perspective

## PERSPECTIVES ANALYSED IN SCENARIOS

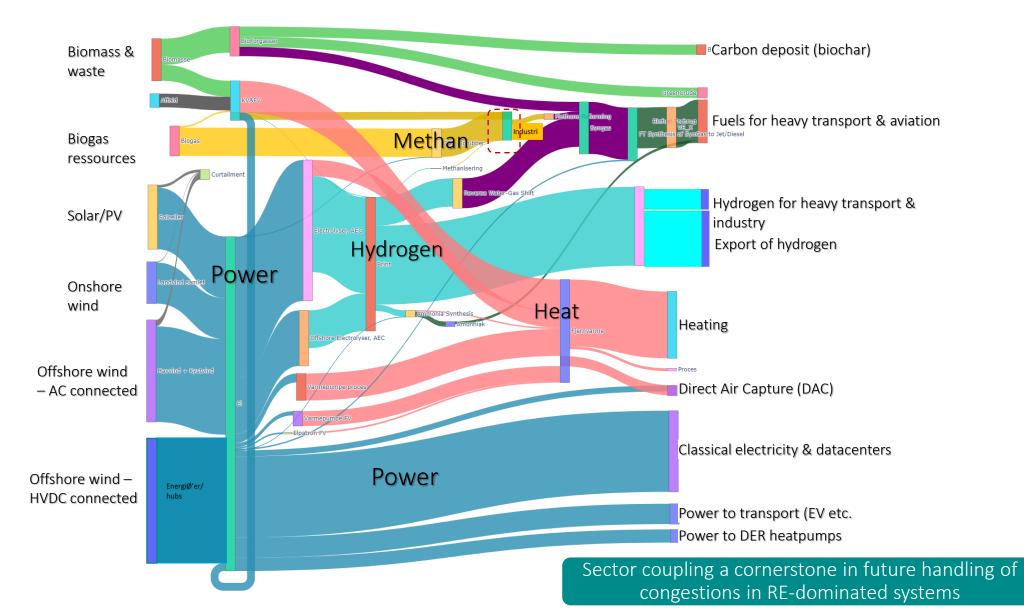
#### **ENERGINET**



## PERSPECTIVES ANALYSED IN SCENARIOS



### ENERGYFLOW – EXAMPLE OF LONG TERM SCENARIE SECTOR COUPLED SYSTEM IN DK



European perspective

19

# SUMMING UP

- Very high ambitions for RE in Europe
- ENTSO-E/G scenario work is a central part in European planning to mitigate congestions
- Congestions management requires further coupling of market/physics
- Offshore concepts with meshed grids and sectorcoupling to mitigate congestion
- Co-optimisation of power and hydrogen system in planning & in operation

# Thanks for attention ③