

Sektorkopplung

Steuerungsbedarf für die Energiewende

5. Praxis- und Wissensforum Fernwärme/ Fernkälte



Der EEÖ

- Dachverband der Erneuerbaren Energien Wind, Sonne, Biomasse, Wasserkraft
- Gegründet 2011
- Mitglied bei der European Renewable Energies Federation
- Präsident: Peter Püspök
- Geschäftsführer: Florian Maringer
- Verbände vertreten rund 5.000 Mitglieder



PHOTOVOLTAIC
AUSTRIA
FEDERAL ASSOCIATION



Kleinwasserkraft
Österreich



ÖSTERREICHISCHER
BIOMASSE-VERBAND
AUSTRIAN BIOMASS ASSOCIATION

IG WINDKRAFT

Austrian Wind Energy Association



oesterreichs
energie.

pro»pellets
Austria



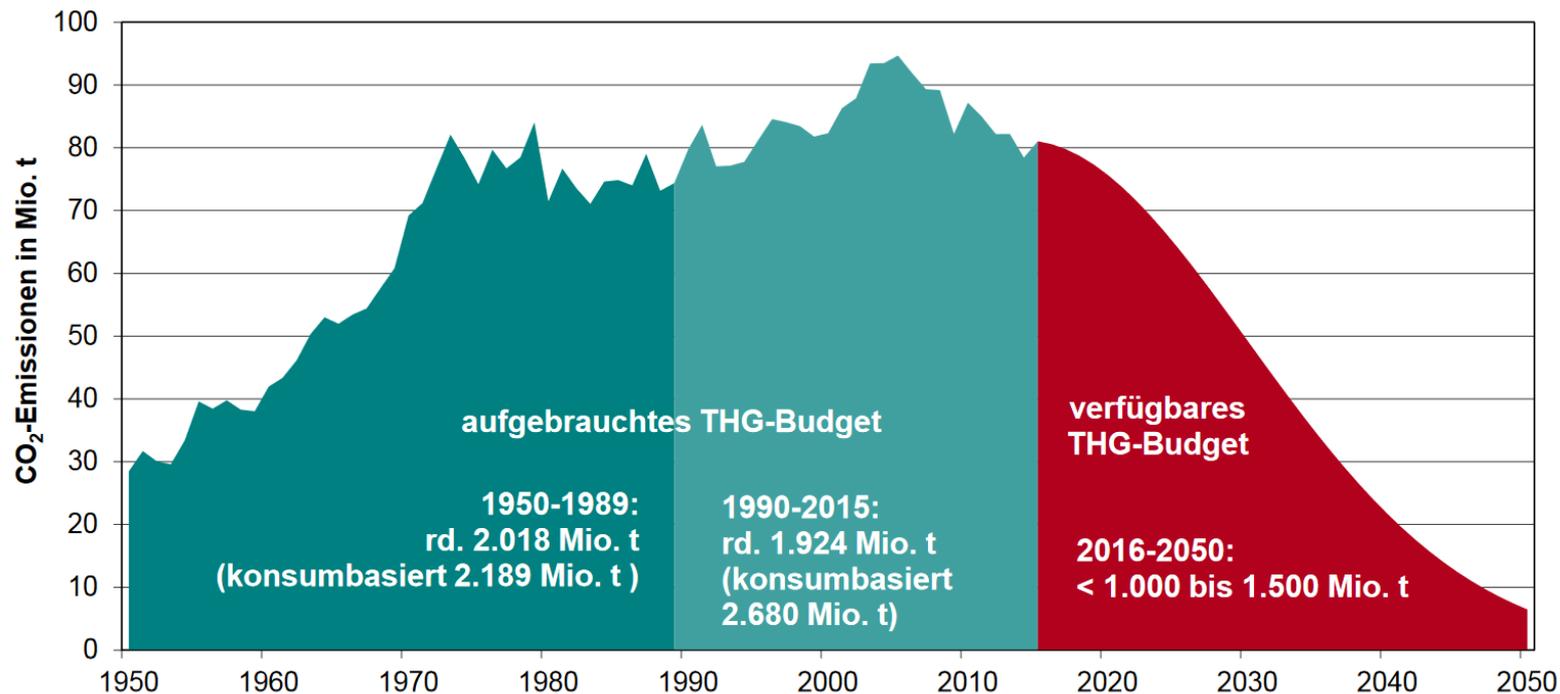
arge
kompost
& biogas

austria solar
WÄRME FÜR GENERATIONEN.

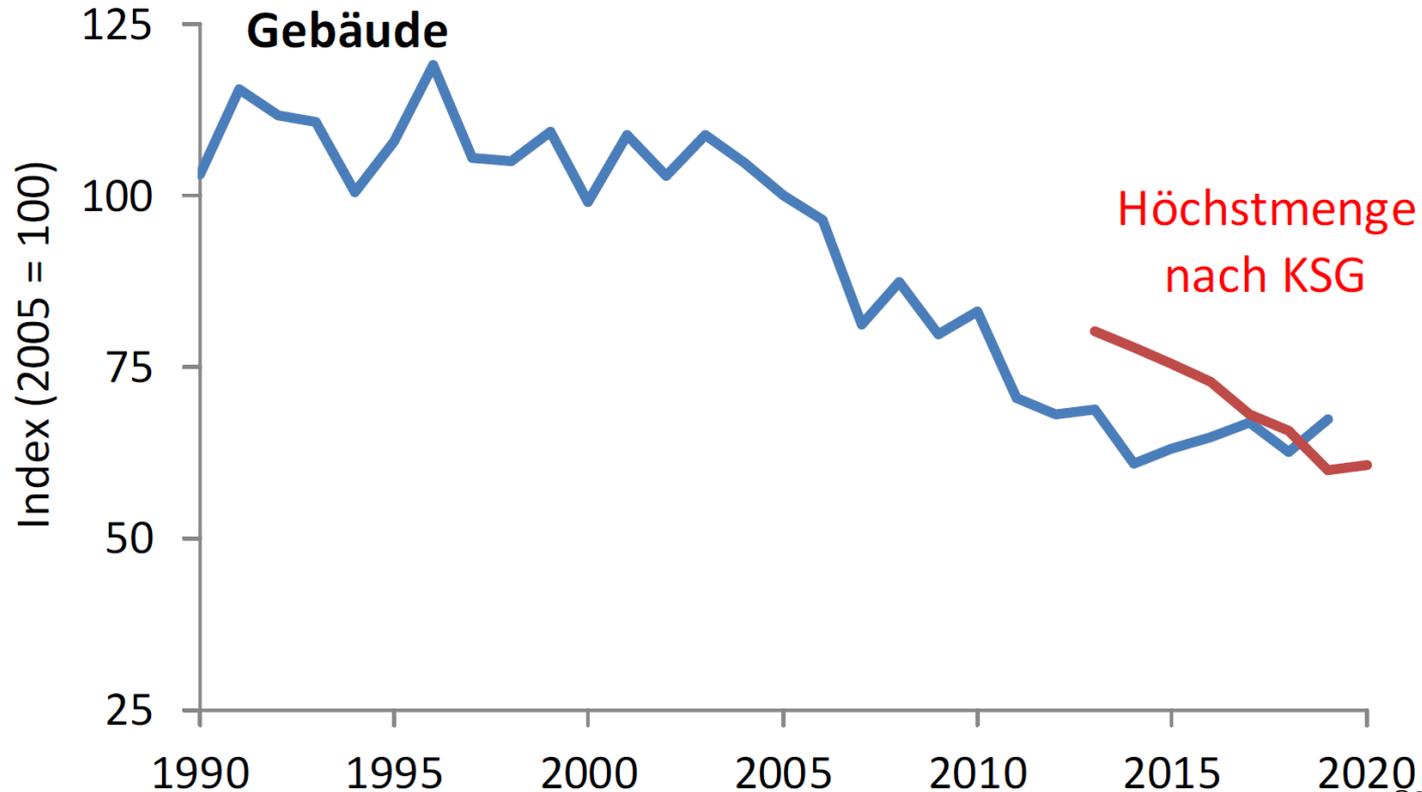
IG HOLZ KRAFT

Verbleibendes Emissionsbudget für Österreich

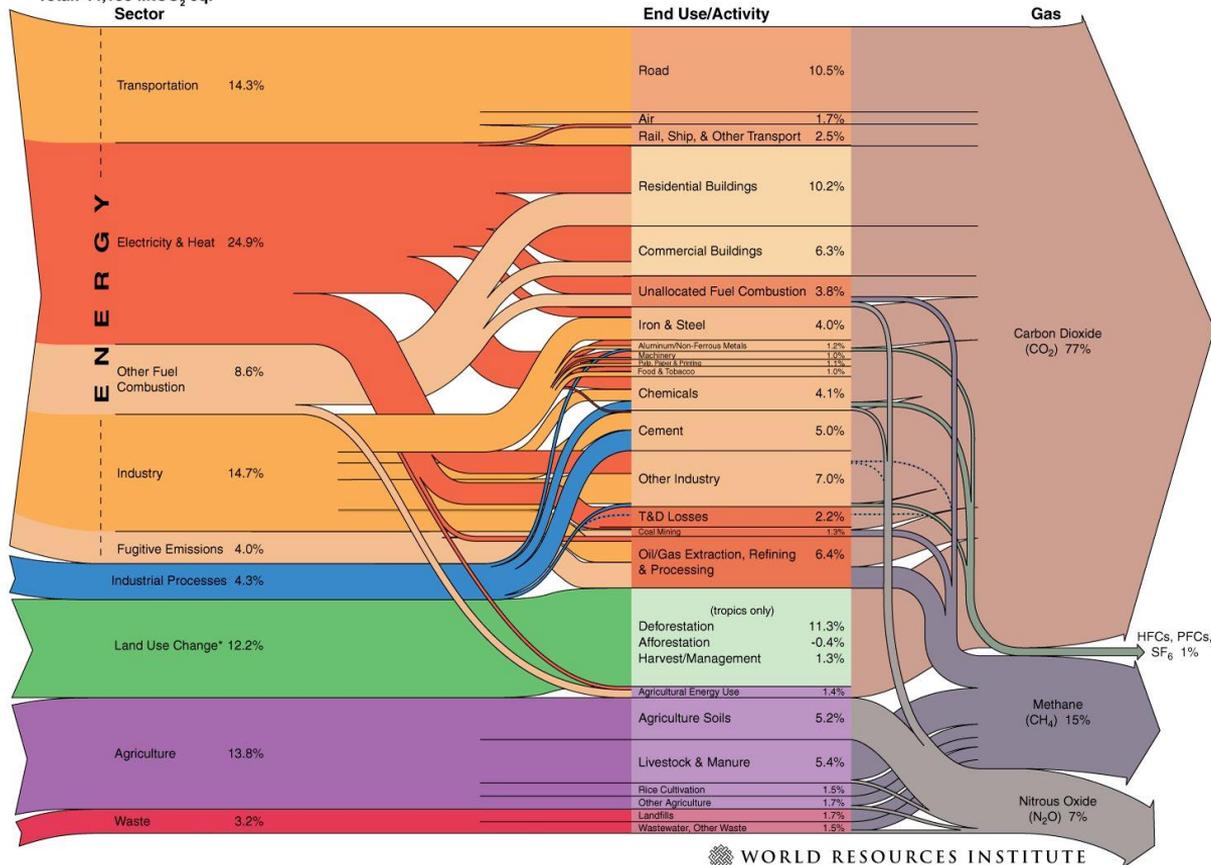
Historisches THG-Budget Österreichs seit 1950
im Vergleich mit dem noch verfügbaren Budget bis 2050

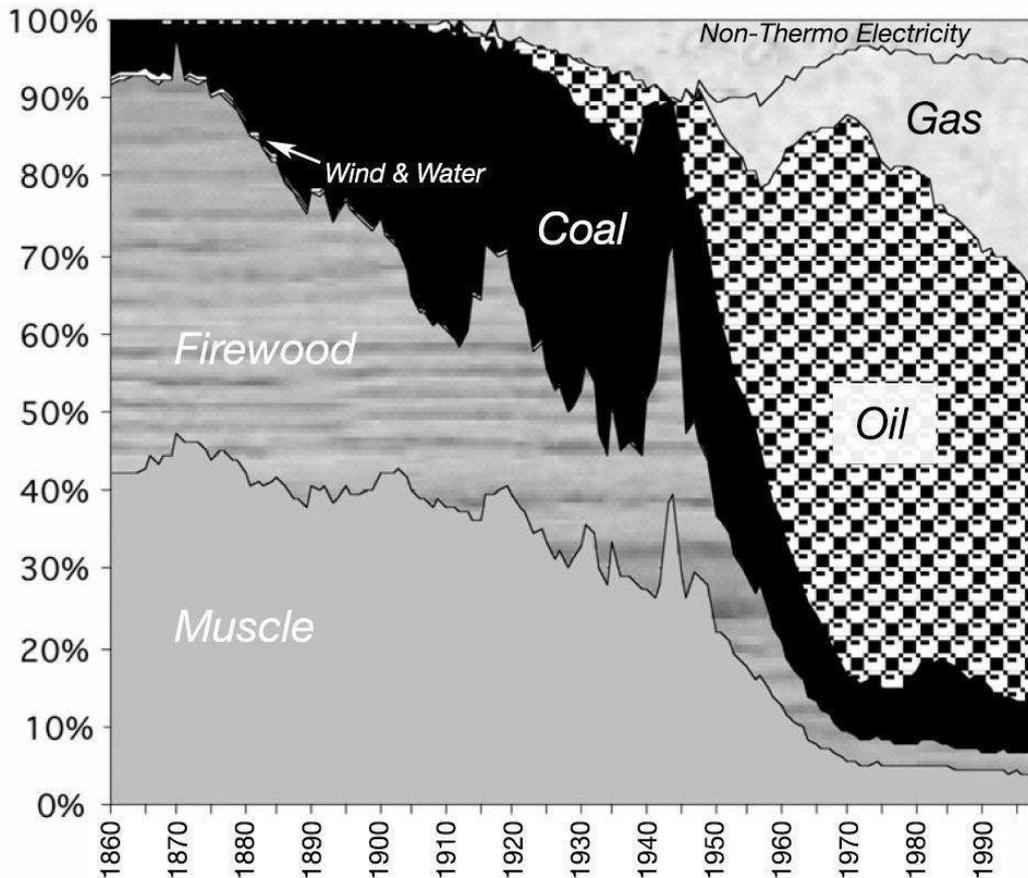


Erfolg bei Gebäudemissionen durchwachsen

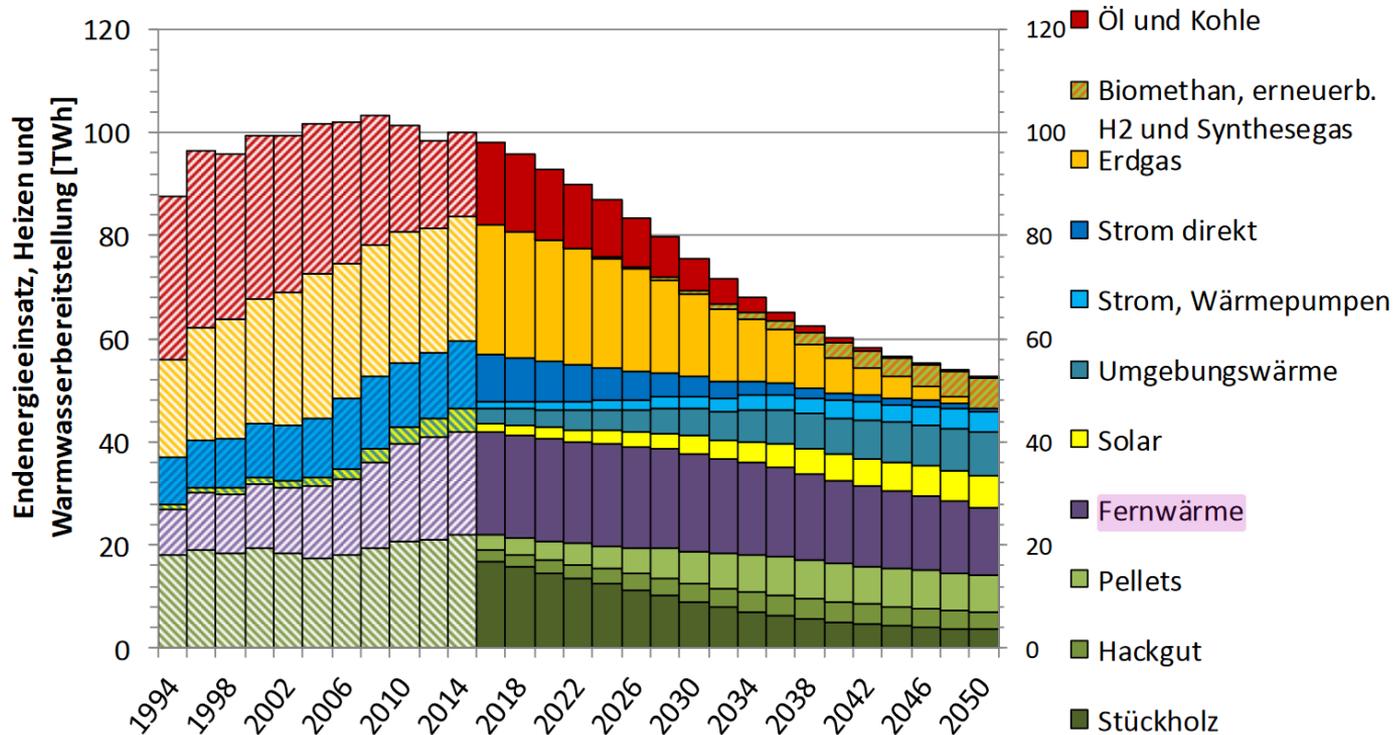


World Greenhouse Gas Emissions in 2005
Total: 44,153 MtCO₂ eq.





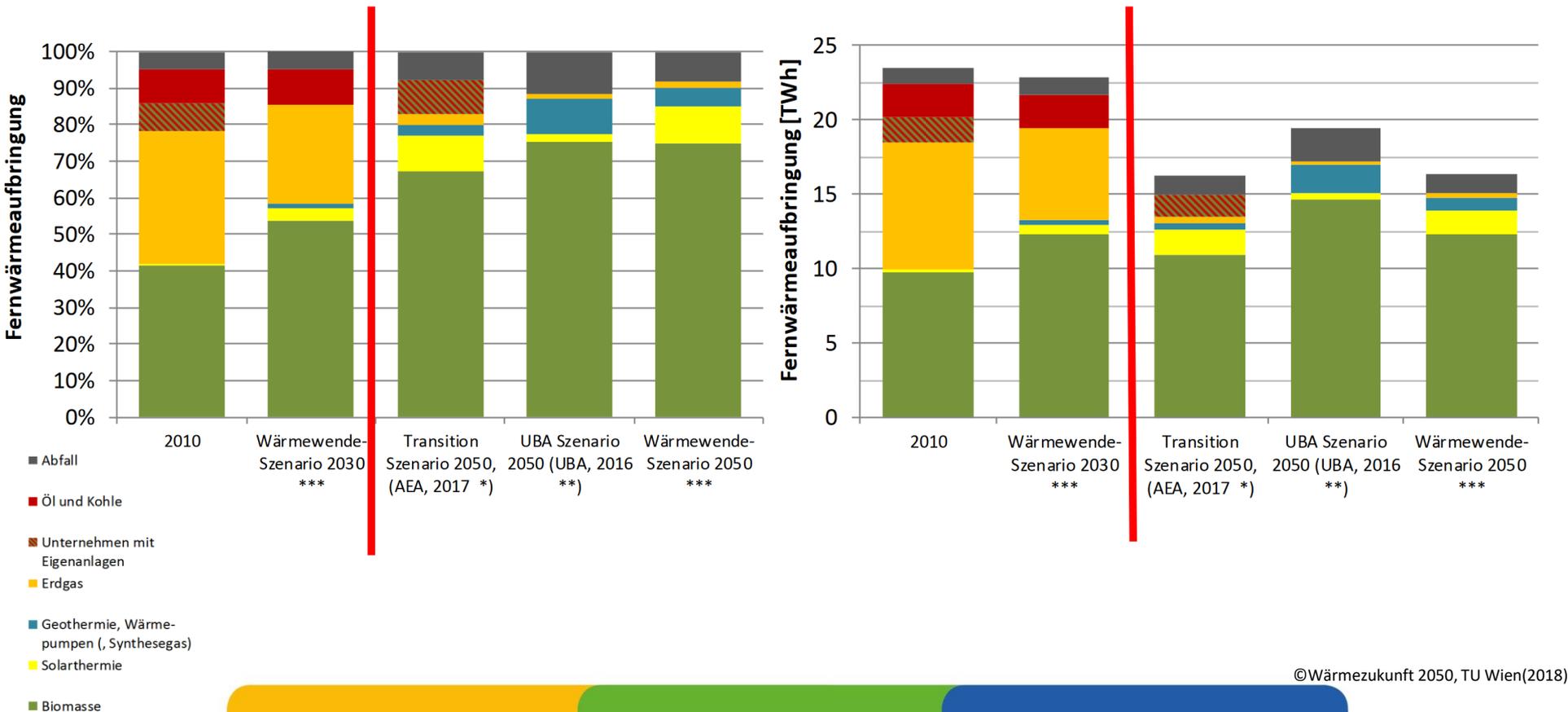
Taken from Gales, Kander, Malanima and Rubio (2007) – North versus South: Energy transition and energy intensity in Europe over 200 years.
Changes by Max Roser – www.OurWorldinData.org



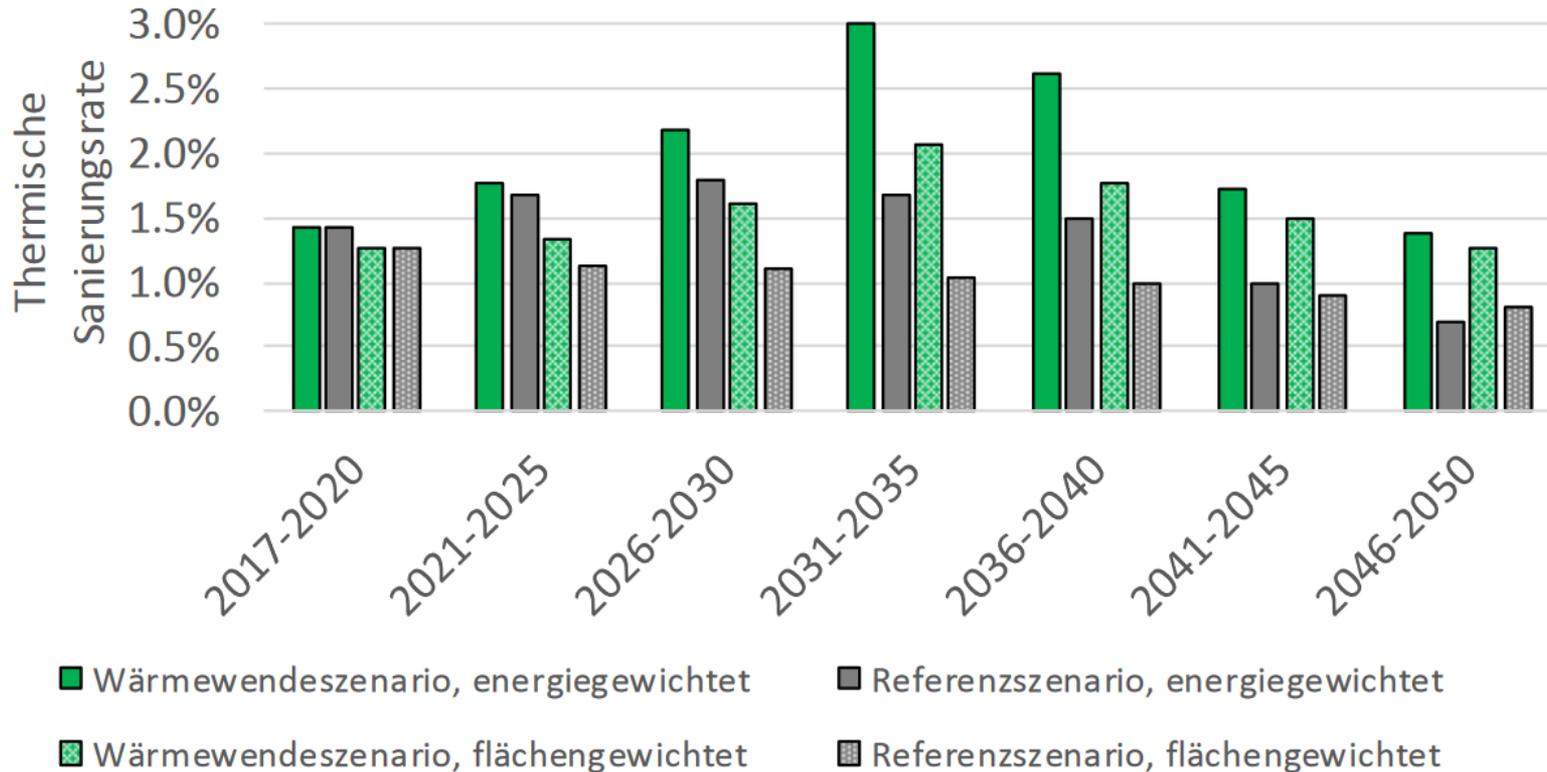
Die historische Entwicklung des Energieeinsatzes ist heizgradtagbereinigt und enthält einen Trend von -150 Gradtagen [Kd] pro Dekade.

Abbildung 4. Entwicklung des Endenergieeinsatzes im Wärmewende-Szenario

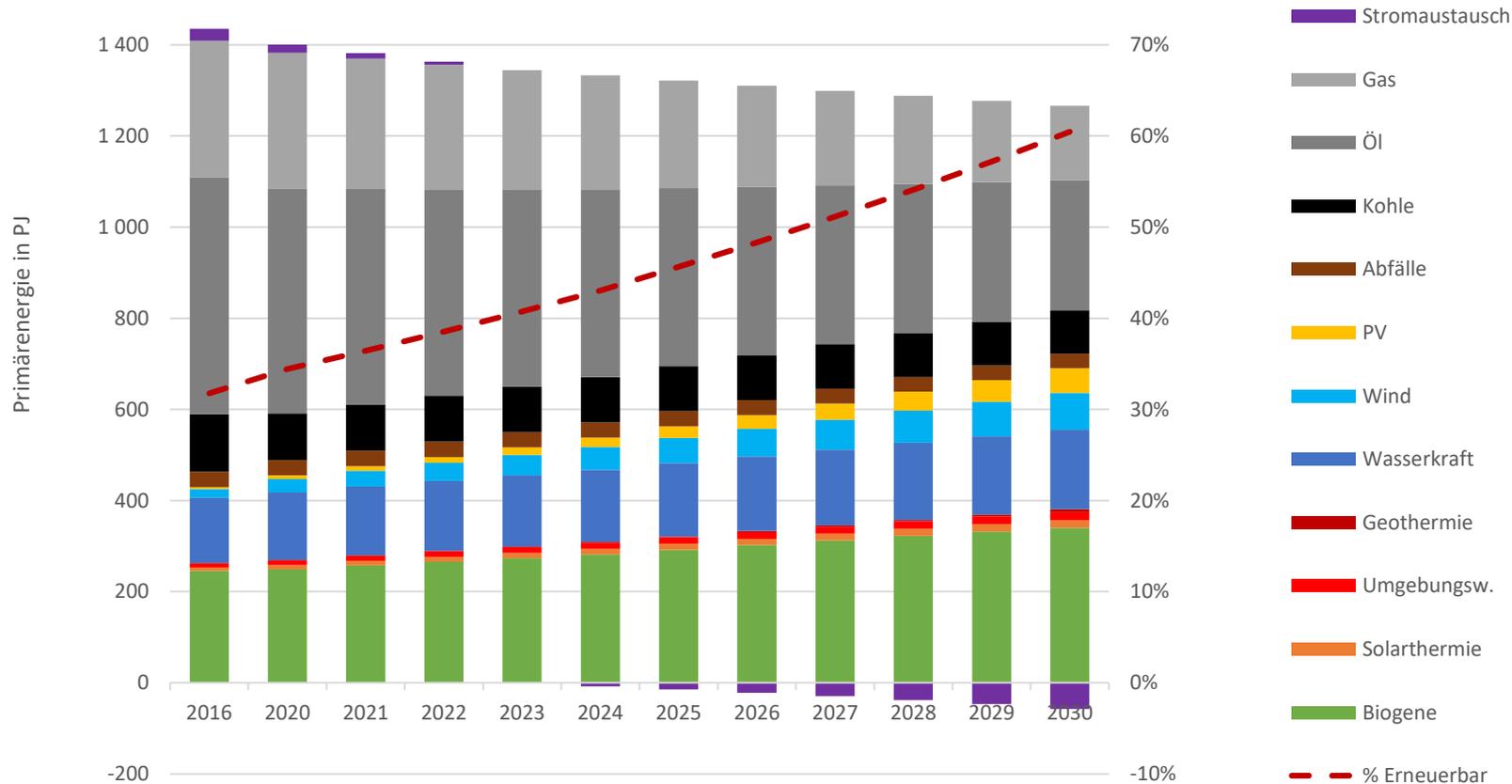
Entwicklung der Fernwärme bis 2030 und 2050 in unterschiedlichen Szenarien



Wichtigste Maßnahme: Sanierung (endlich)



Energieaufbringung 2030



Paradigmen und Systemgrenzen

- Systemgrenzen
 - Sektor Strom: mindestens Europa
 - Sektor Wärme: lokal
 - Sektor Verkehr: regional
- Paradigmen:
 - Versorgungssicherheit Stromsystem: 1.576.800.000 Schwingungen pro Jahr
 - Versorgungssicherheit Wärme: 365/7/24 Wärme
 - Versorgungssicherheit Verkehr: 365/7/24 Energie
- Versorgungssicherheit: Modell Autark versus gekoppelte Märkte

Marktanreiz für saisonale Verlagerung, Überproduktion von erneuerbarem Strom langfristig nicht gegeben

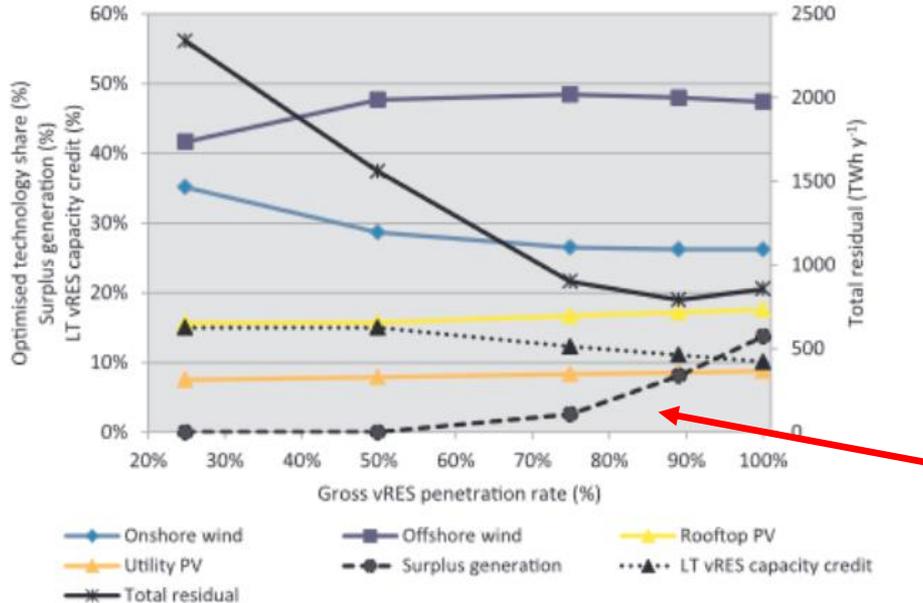
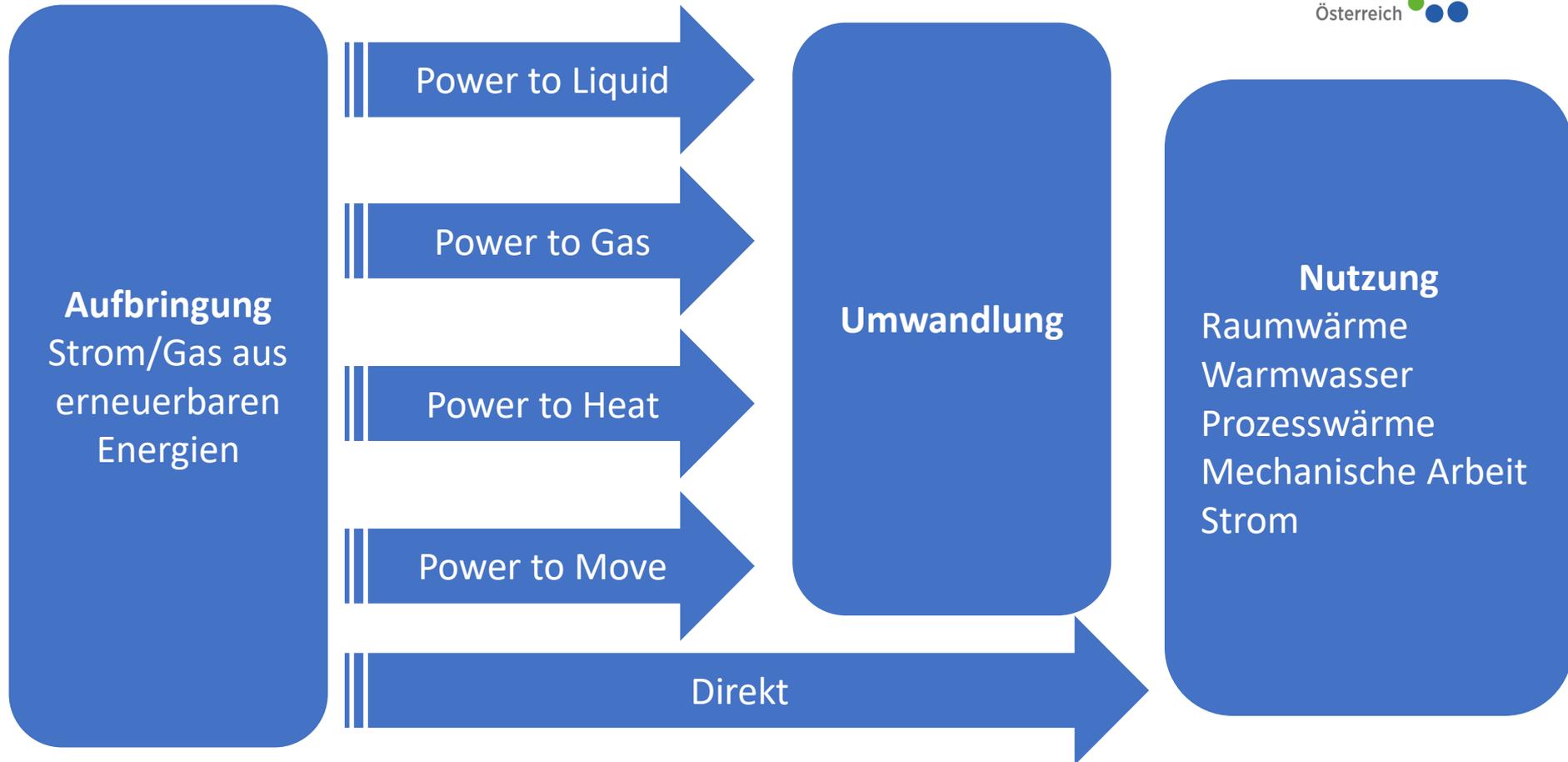
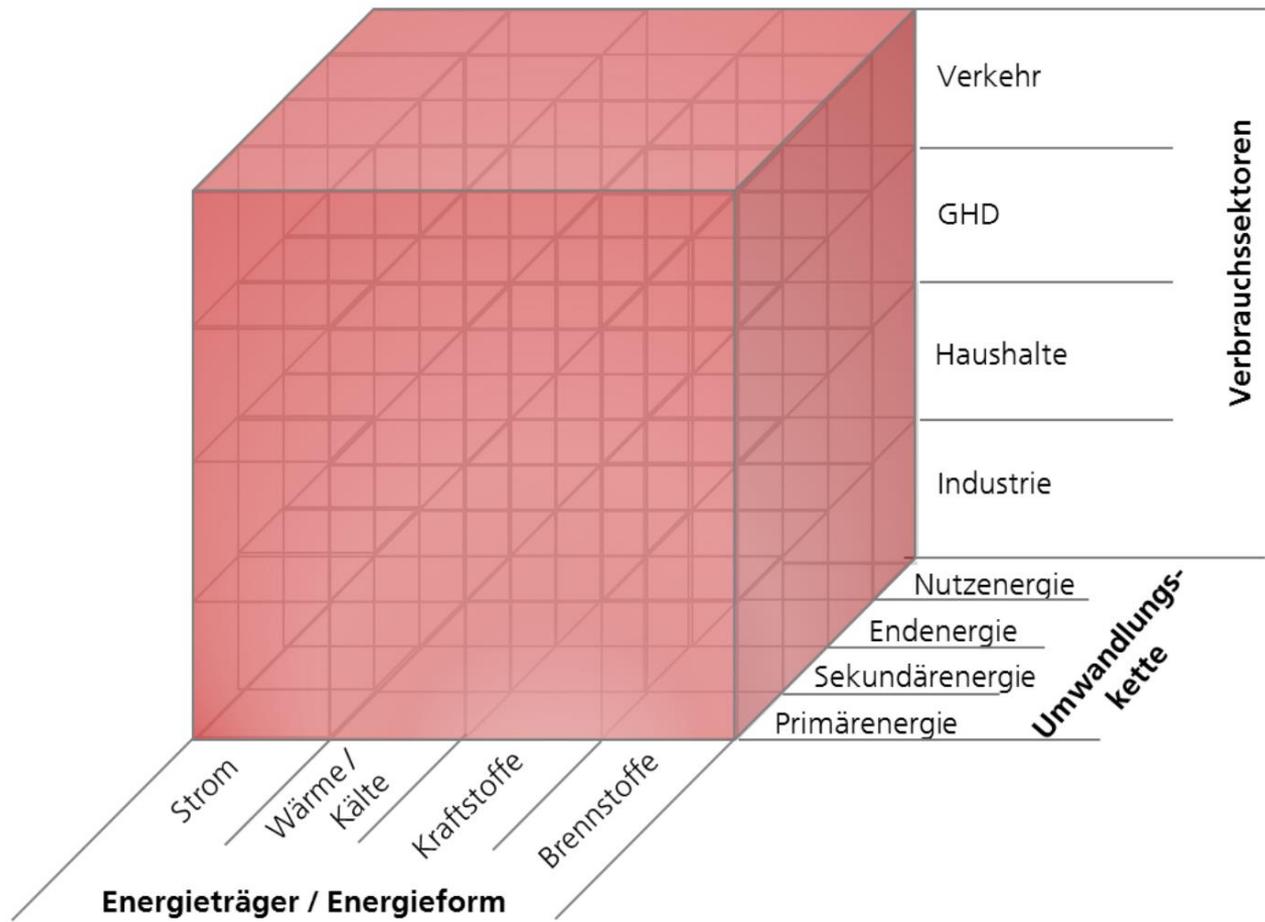


Fig. 12. Effect of gross vRES penetration rate on surplus generation, capacity credit, optimum technology shares and total residual when minimum residual demand is optimised. Based on results from Scenarios 2a-d and Scenario 1. The long-term (LT) vRES capacity credit is based on the year with the maximum peak residual demand, as defined in Fig. 5.

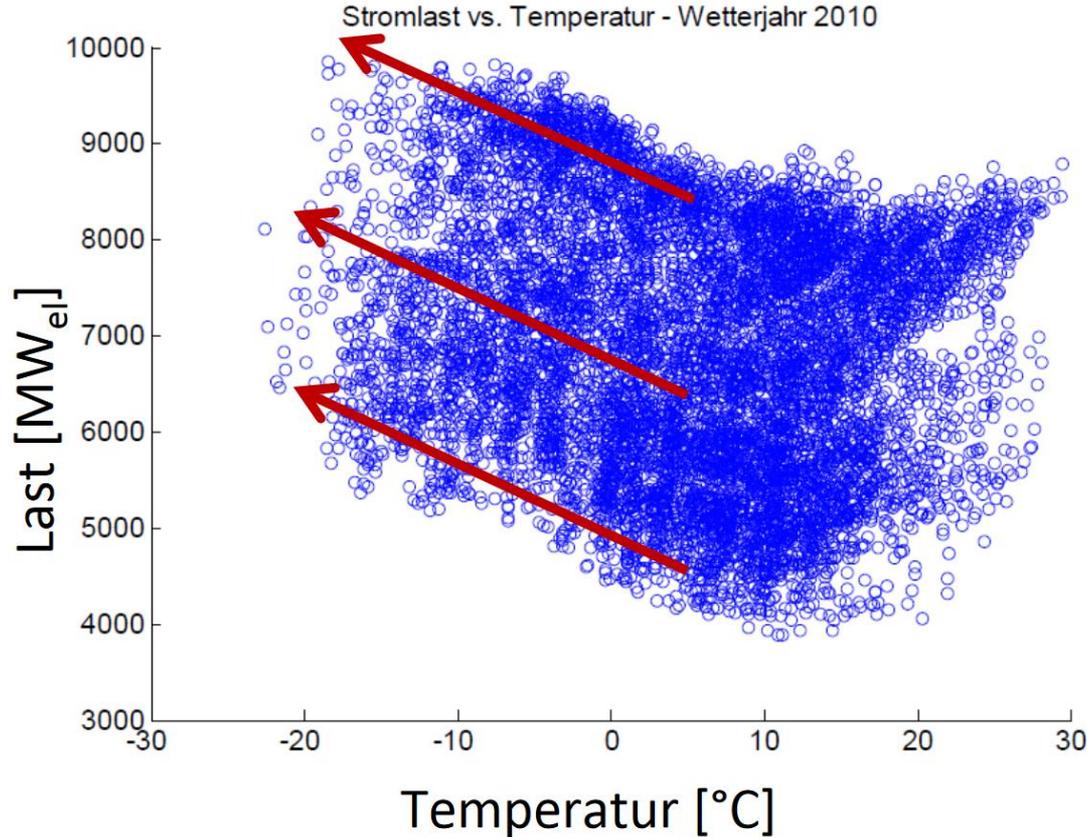
Erst ab einem Anteil von 60%-70% Wind & Sonne im europäischen Stromsystem entsteht signifikanter Speicherbedarf wegen „Überproduktion“.

Dieser sinkt durch stärkere Sektorkopplung gleichzeitig wieder.



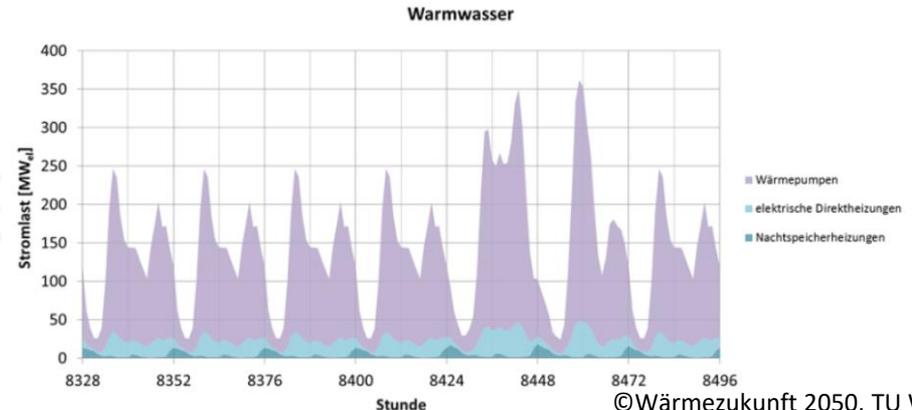
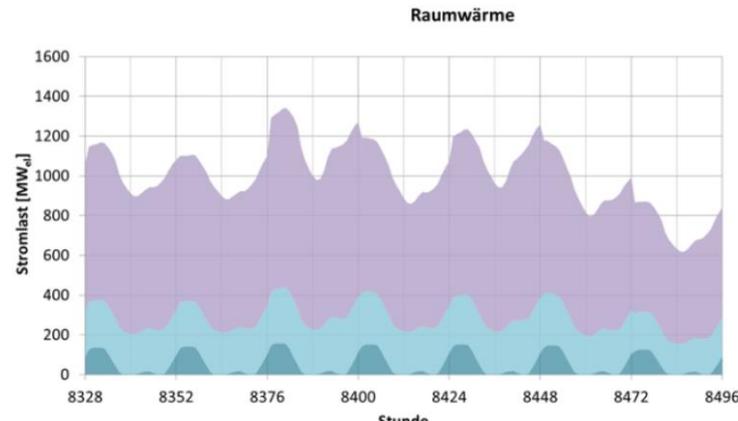
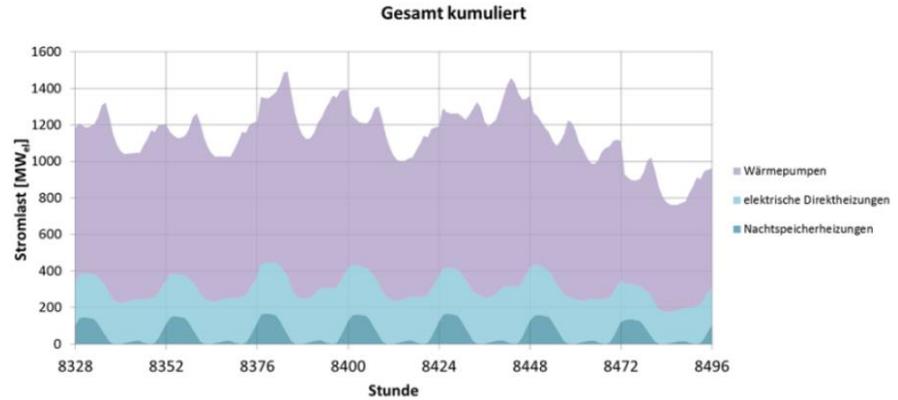
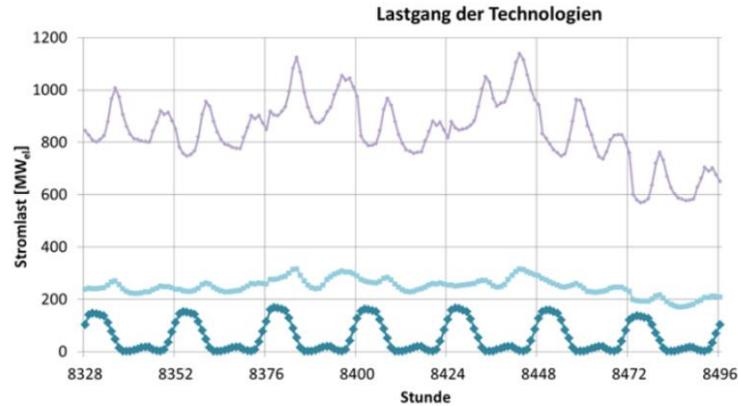


Stromlasten abhängig von der Außentemperatur



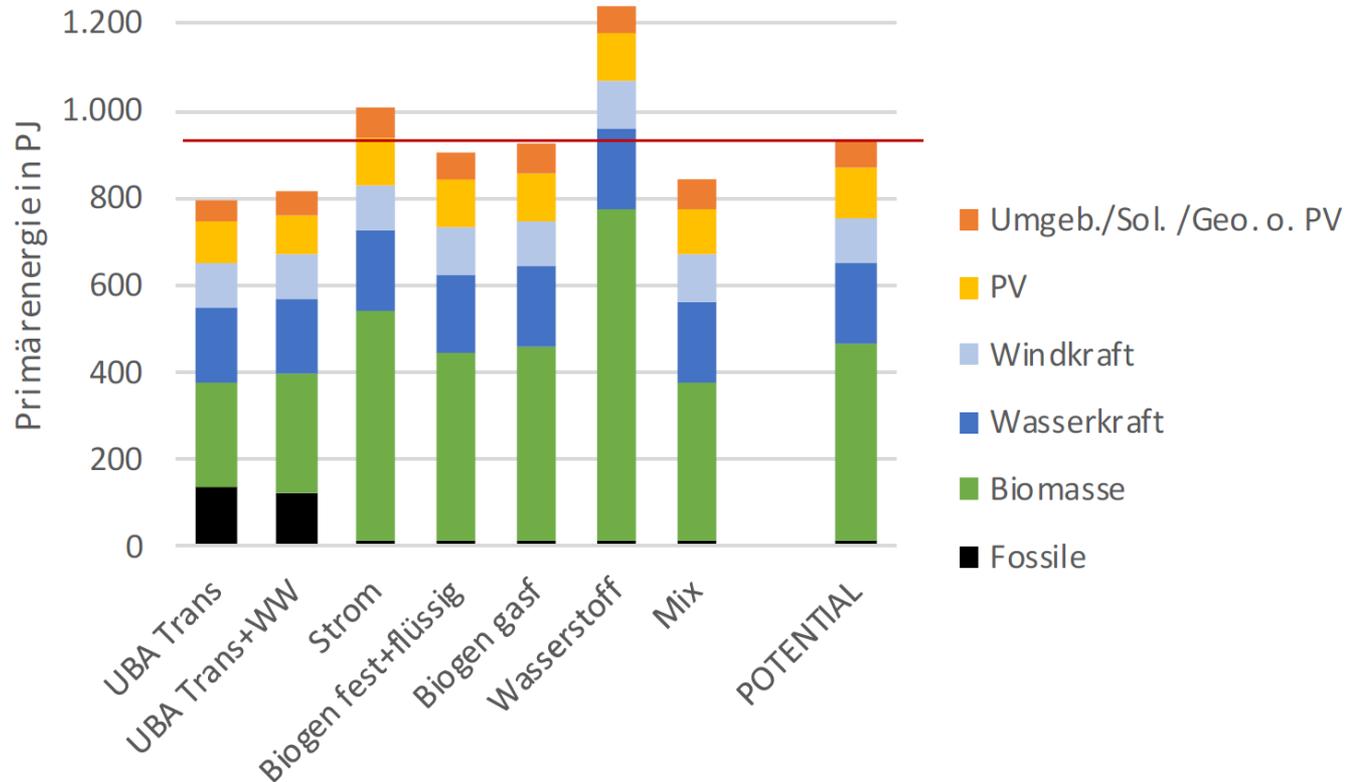
Lasten durch Wärmeerzeugung im Stromsystem 2050

(Szenario Dekarbonisierung, hohe Sanierung, WP JAZ 3,5)

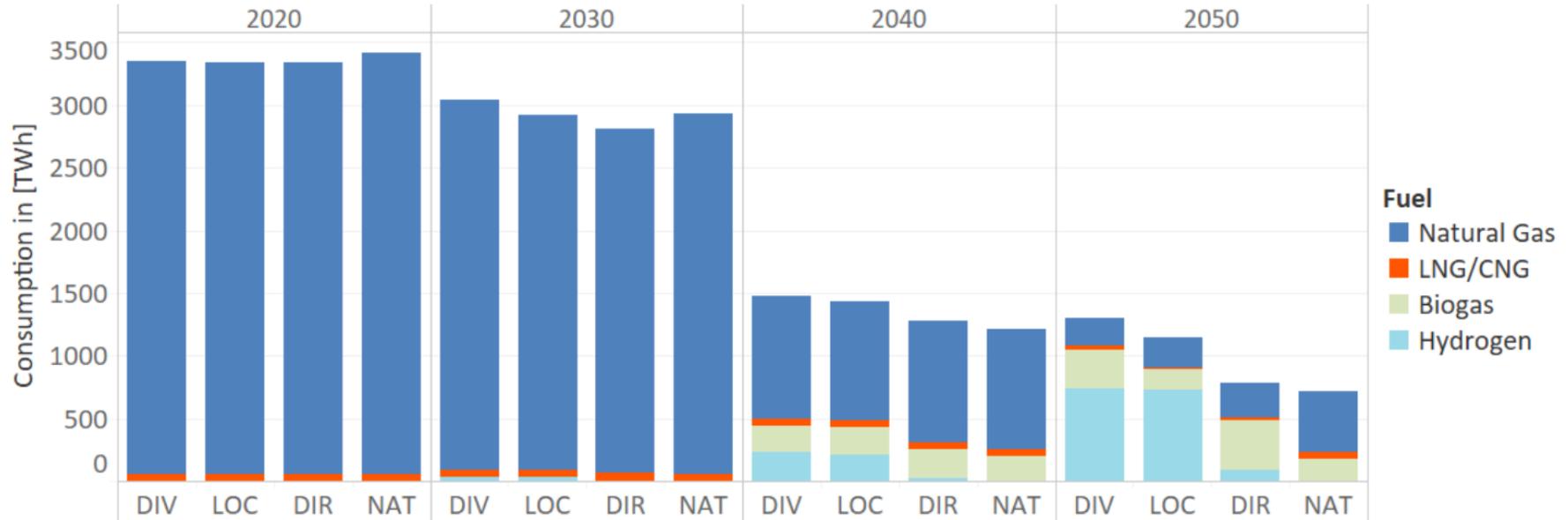


Primärenergieverbrauch Österreich 2050

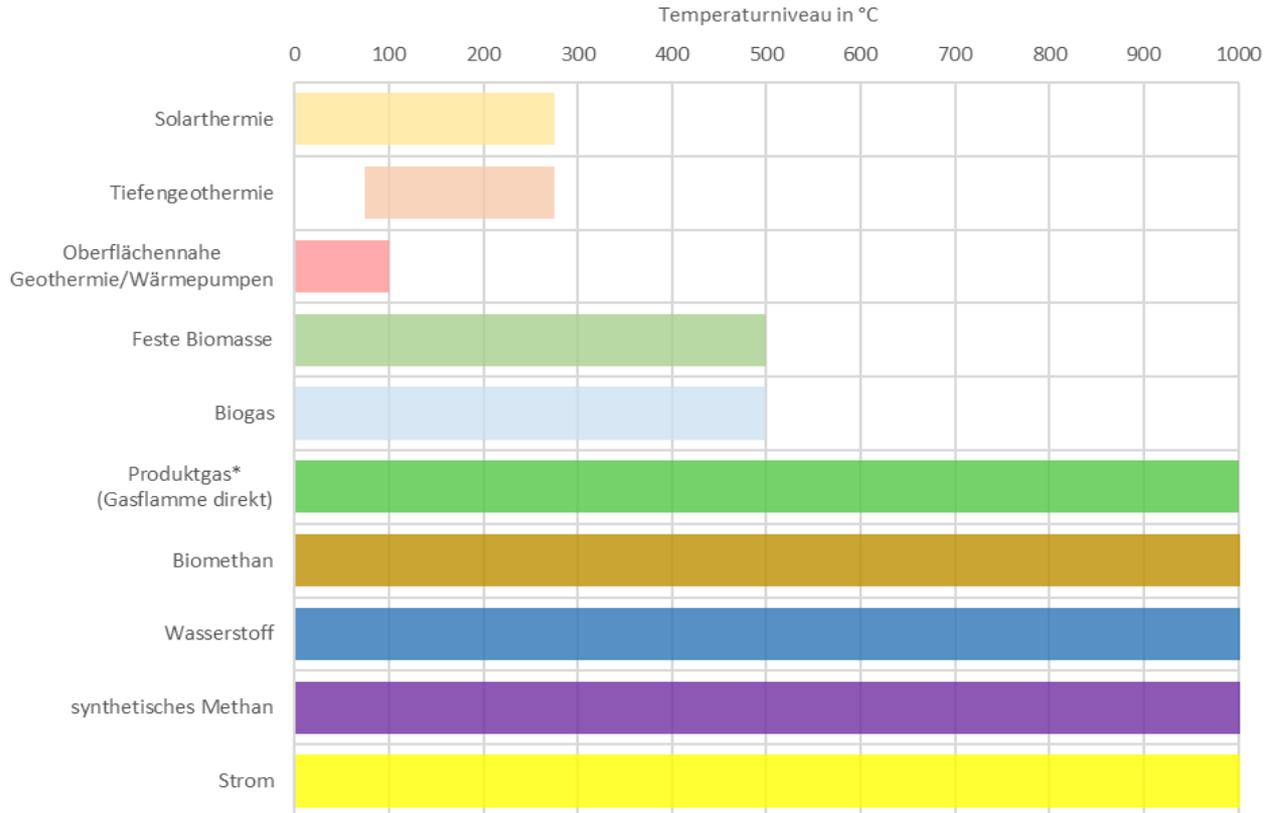
unterschiedliche Szenarien (vorläufige Ergebnisse)



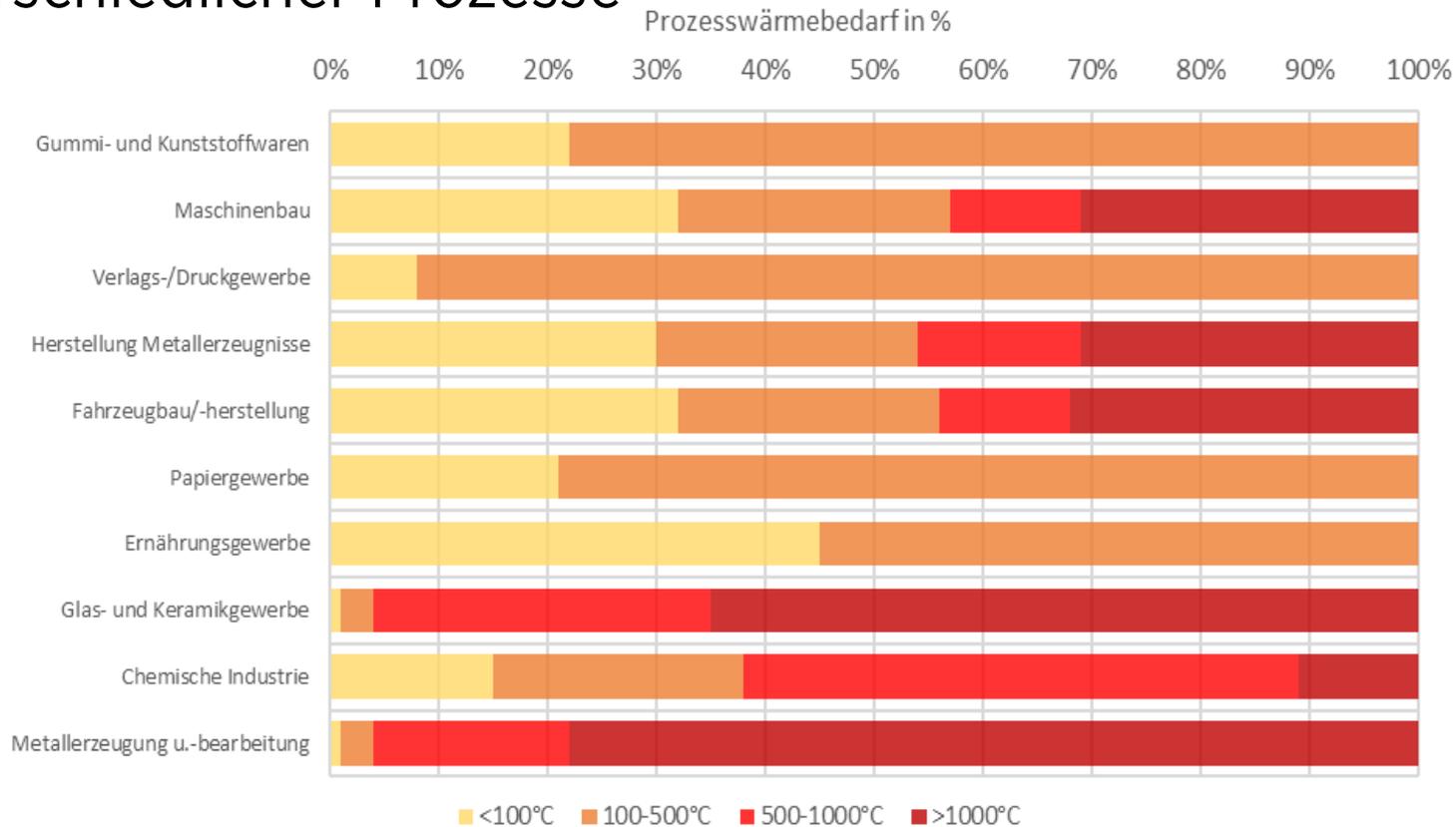
Verbrauch gasförmiger Energieträger bis 2050 (Europa)



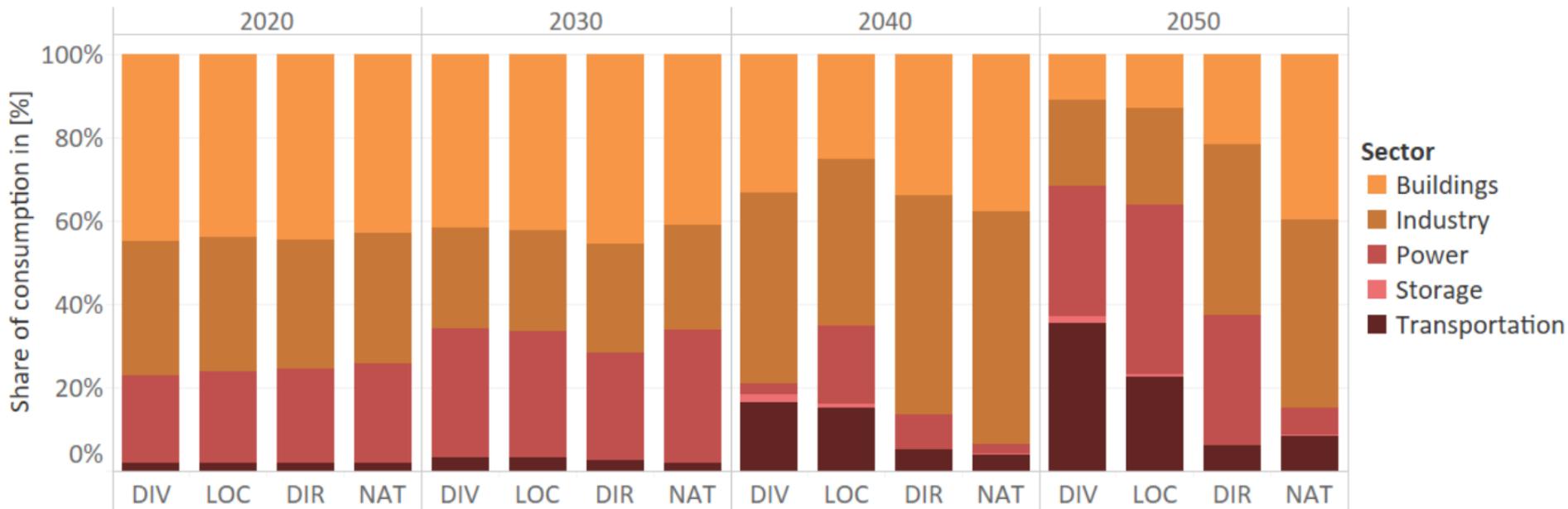
Erreichbare Temperaturniveaus unterschiedlicher Energieträger



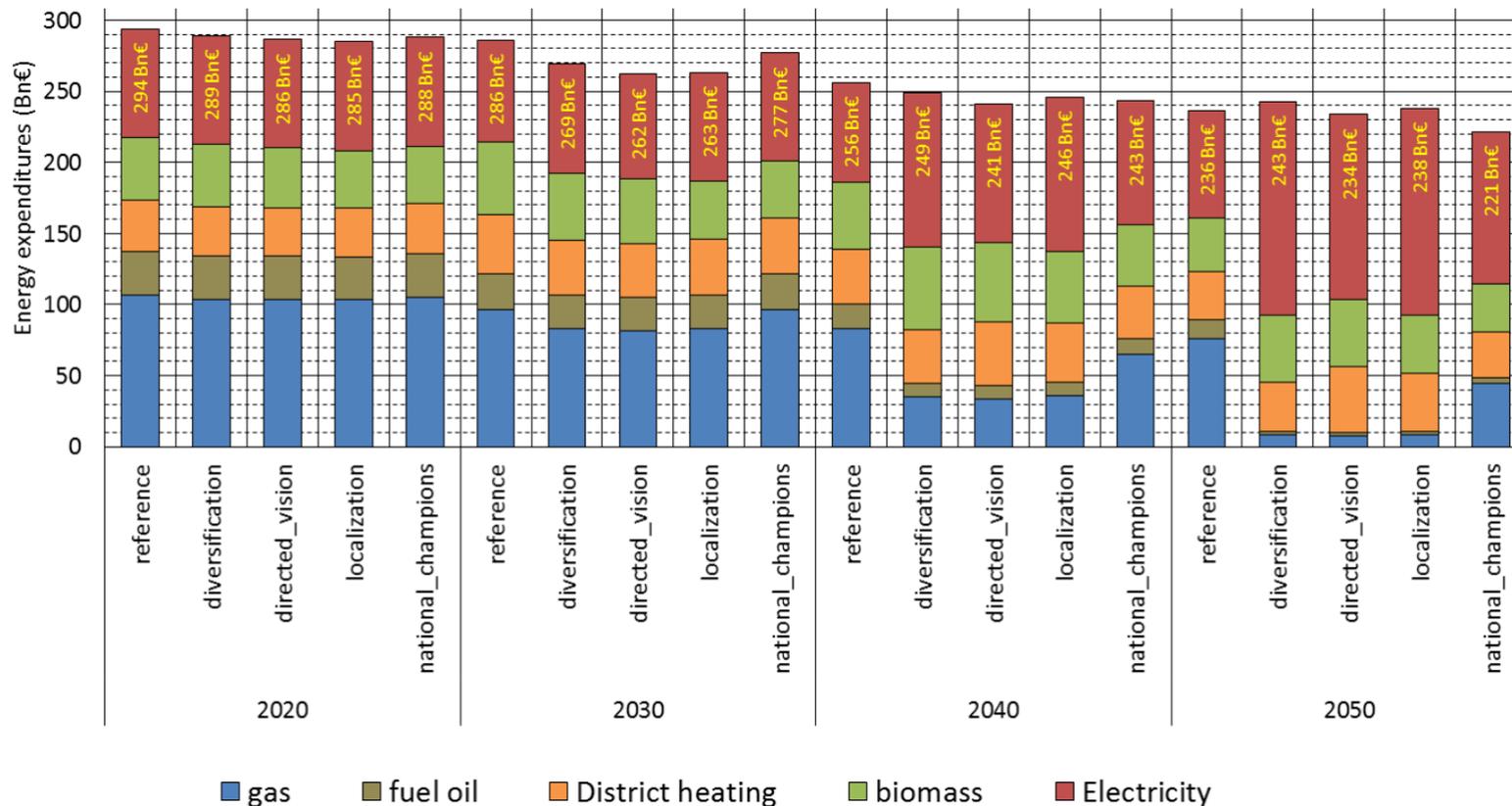
Notwendige Temperaturniveaus unterschiedlicher Prozesse



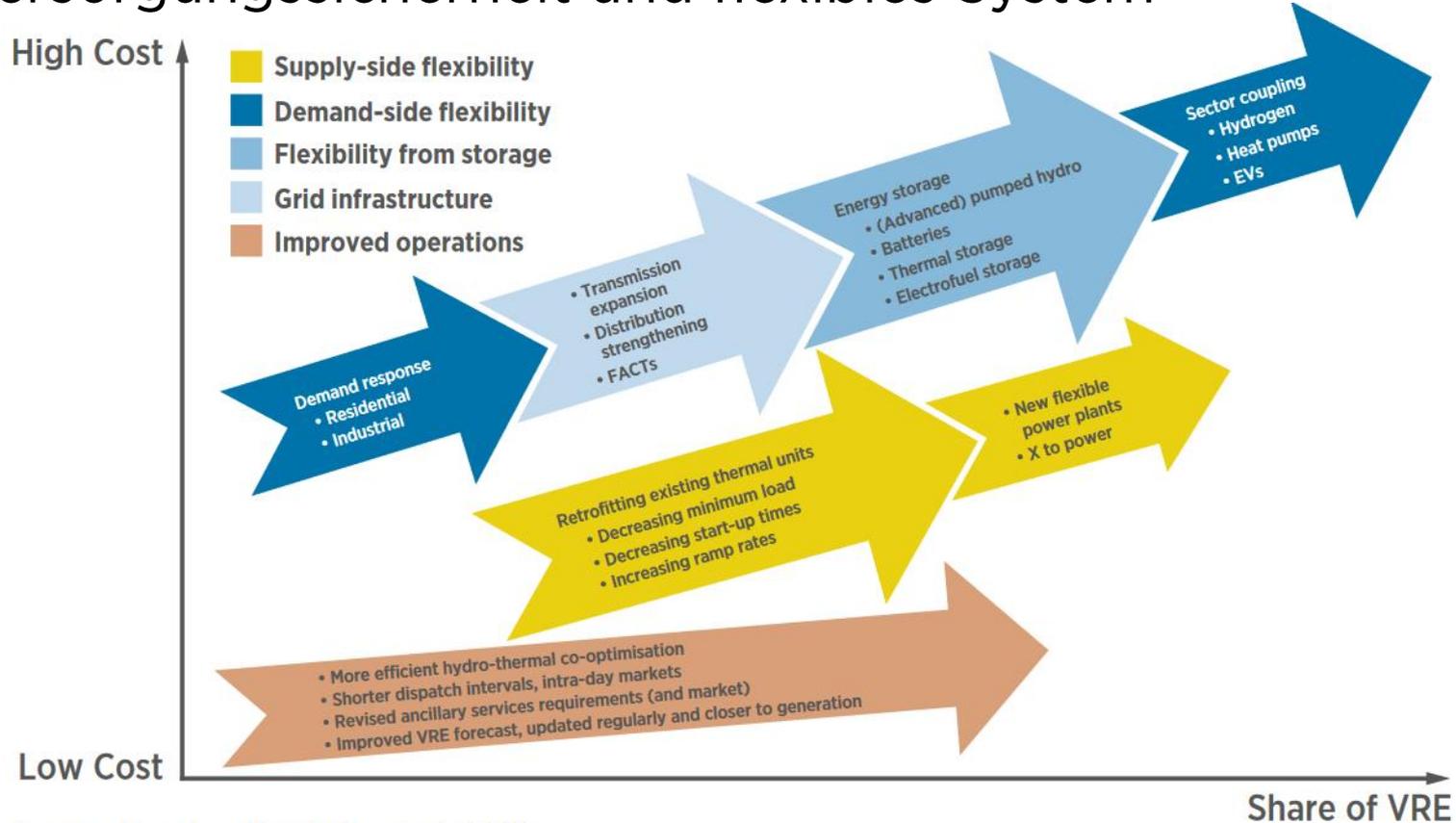
Einsatz gasförmiger Energieträger in unterschiedlichen Sektoren (Europa)



Energieinvestitionen in Europa bis 2050



Versorgungssicherheit und flexibles System



Source: based on Denholm et al., 2010

System elements of a digitalised energy industry

Challenges and business areas of power supply companies

Electricity consumers and generators (prosumers)

- Avoidance of peak loads
- Load shifting (e.g. heat pump with night operation)
- Smart meters
- Time-load-variable electricity rate
- Electricity generation (CHP and REN)

Efficiency and load avoidance

- Harnessing electricity saving potential in private households, industry and commerce, trade and services (CTS)

Electromobility (el)

- Some also function as mobile electricity storage systems

Electromobility(el)

Renewable energy sources

Volatil

- Wind energy
- Photovoltaics
- Run-of-river power plant

Controllable

- Reservoir hydroelectric power
- Biomass or bio-natural gas
- Geothermal energy

Run-of-river power plant

Photovoltaics

Solar power

Wind energy

Biogas plant

Reservoir hydroelectric power

Smart Grid

power supply companies

Storage

- Pumped storage
- Batteries
- Synthetic natural gas
- Electrolytic hydrogen

Pumped storage

Decentralised combined heat and power generation

- Heating power plants
- CHP plant with MW capacity
- Small, mini- and micro-CHP
- Partly based on fossil energy sources in transition period

BHKW

Virtual power plants

Grouping and intelligent control of load management and decentralised electricity generation such as

- Renewable energy
- Decentralised combined heat and power generation
- Blockchain solutions

Large-scale production with variable loads

Biogas CHP plant

Biogas CHP plant 2

Virtual power plants

Wind farm

Photovoltaics

Conventional power plants

- Operation of condensing power plants based on fossil energy sources in transition period

Fazit

- Lastverschiebung – Erreichen höhere Anteile erneuerbarer Energien im Winter durch saisonale Verschiebung
 - Langfristspeicher (v.a. PtG) sind tendenziell auf längere Sicht nicht marktfähig und werden durch günstigere Kurzfristspeicher verdrängt (Intelligente und nicht kontraproduktive Anreize notwendig)
- Sektorkopplung kann Stabilität beeinträchtigen wenn
 - Ungesteuert (Einbindung von Wärmepumpen, Elektrolyseure)
 - Ungeplant (bspw. Verteilnetzum-/ausbau)
- „Wiener Modell“ Richtungsweisend: Reduktion von Gasthermen im Niedertemperaturbereich, Fernwärme (Geothermie, WP), Sanierung und massive Nutzung von Anergienetzen (nebst Sanierungsoffensive)
- Förder- und Anreizsysteme sollten berücksichtigen, dass kontraproduktive Anreize unerwünschte Systemwirkungen und haben und negative Wirkung für Klimaschutz und Kosten

Florian Maringer | Geschäftsführer



florian.maringer@erneuerbare-energie.at



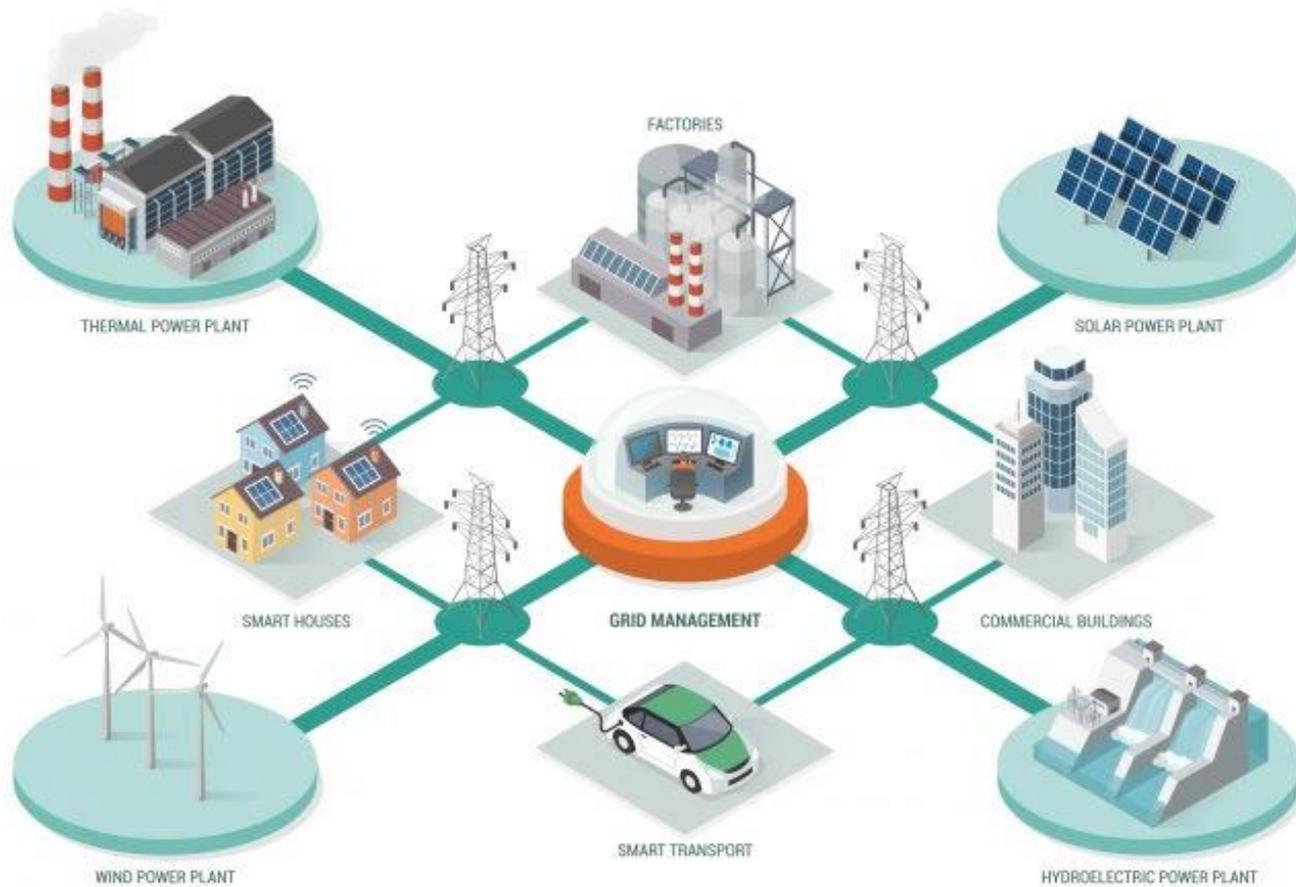
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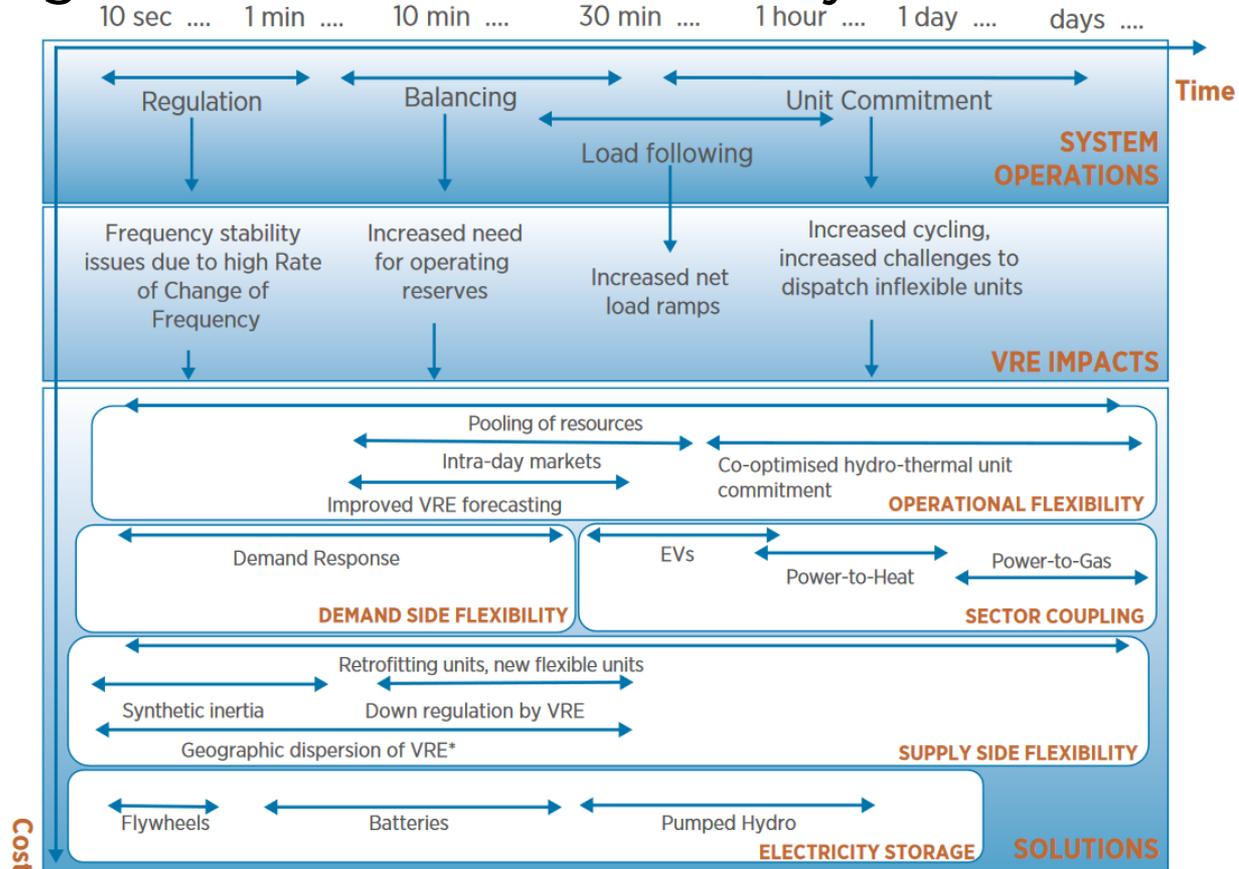
Franz-Josefs-Kai 13/12-13, 1010 Wien



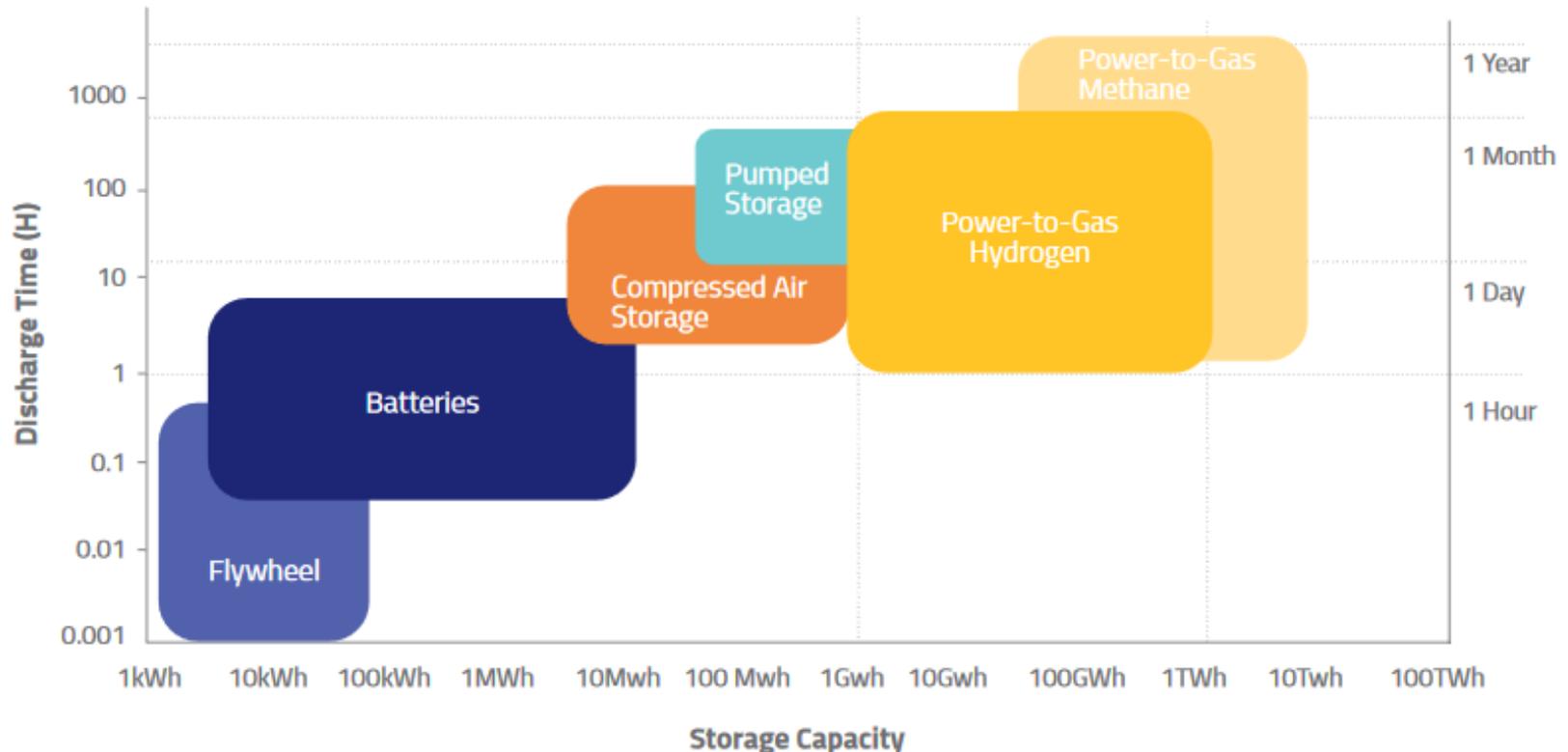
@florianmaringer

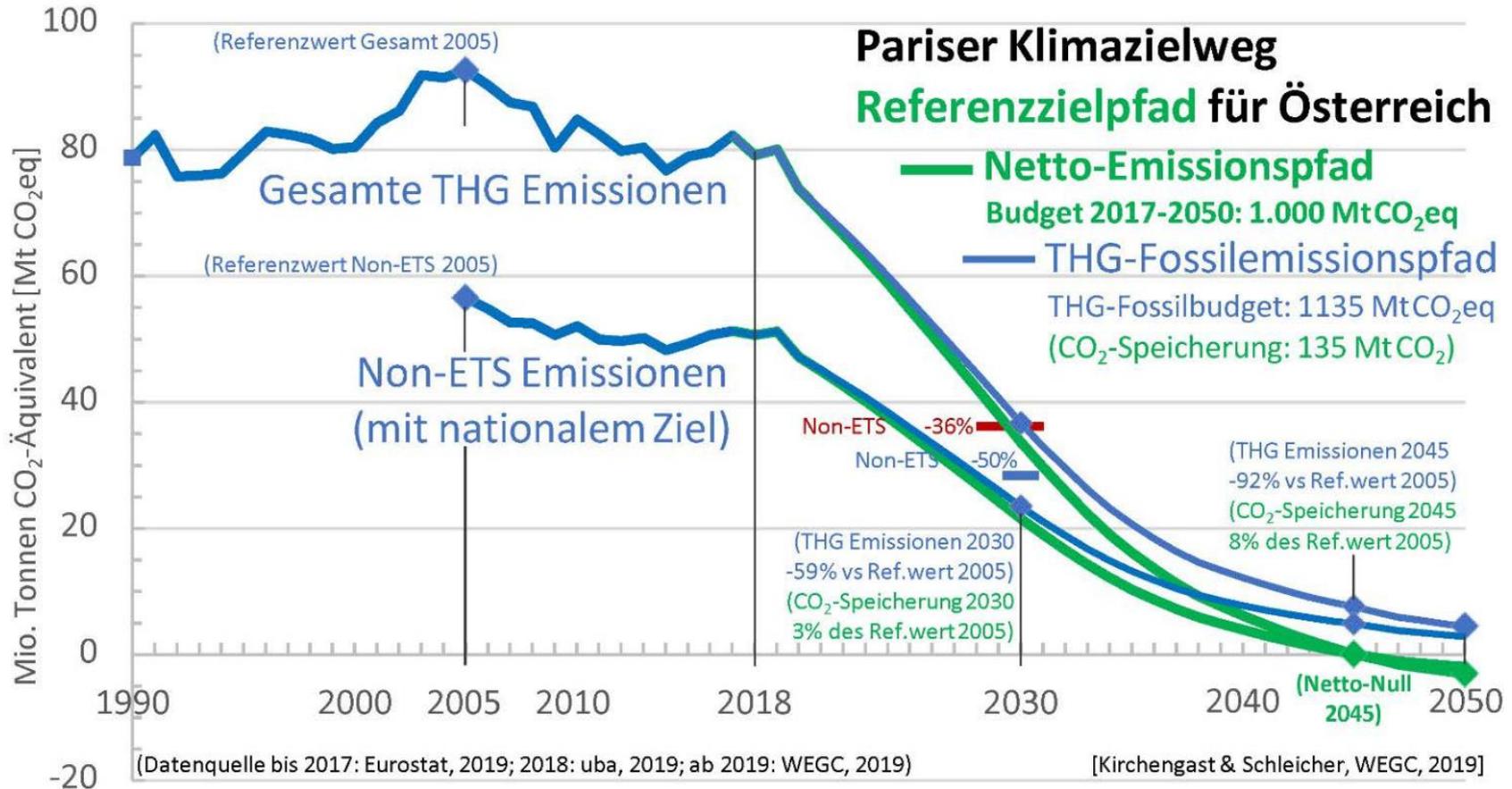


Versorgungssicherheit und flexibles System

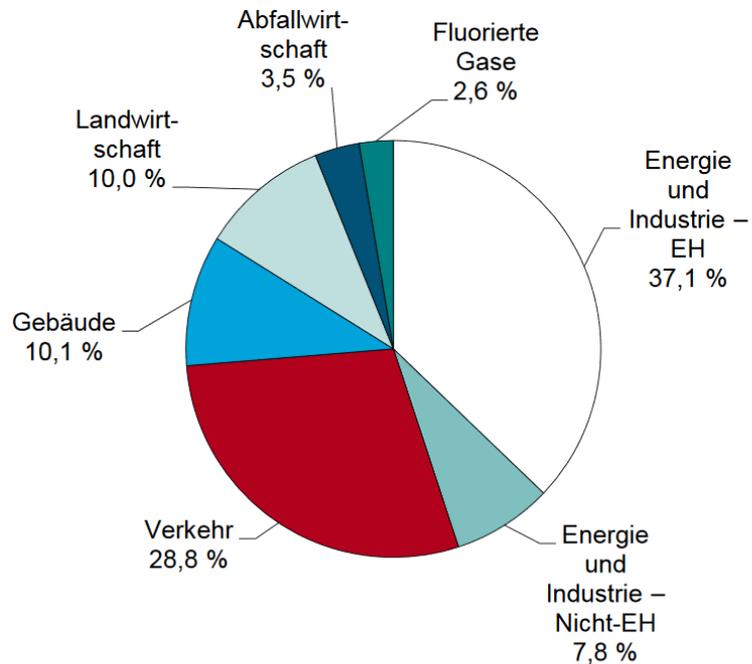


Versorgungssicherheit – Kurzfristig versus Langfristig

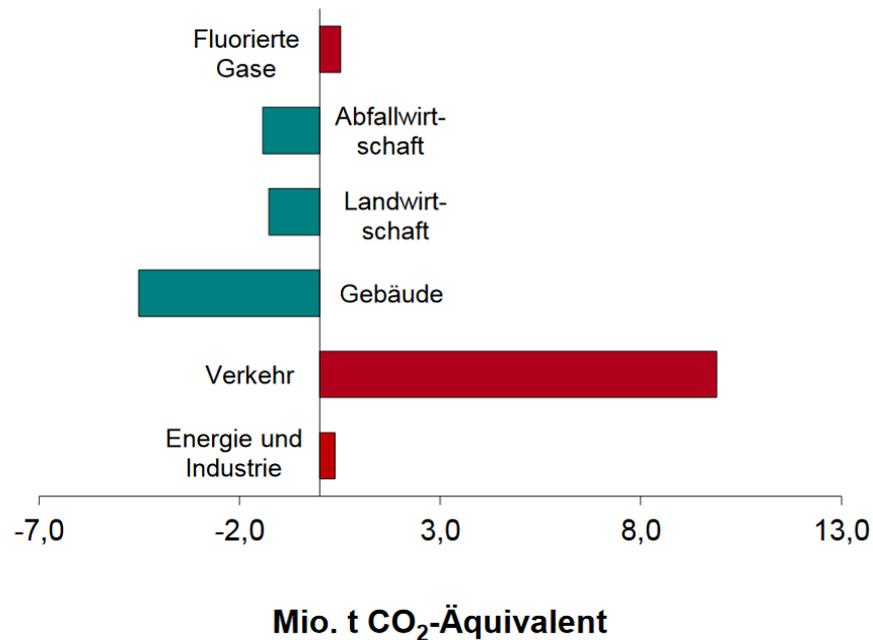




Anteil der Sektoren an den gesamten THG-Emissionen 2017

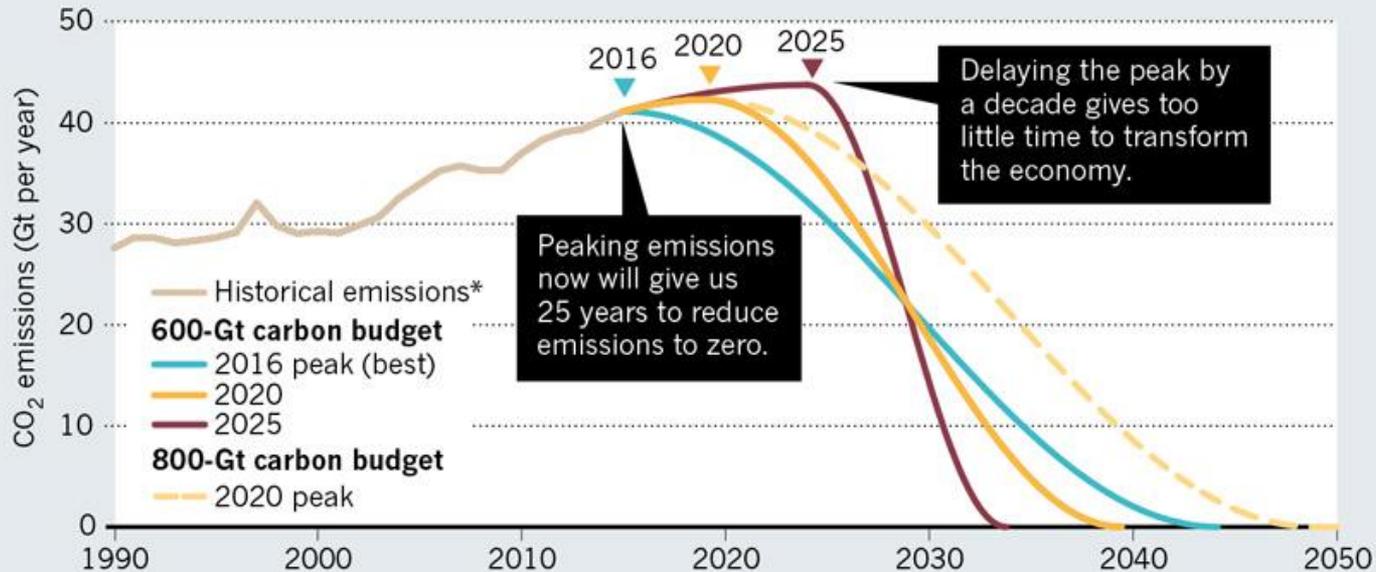


Änderung der Emissionen zwischen 1990 und 2017



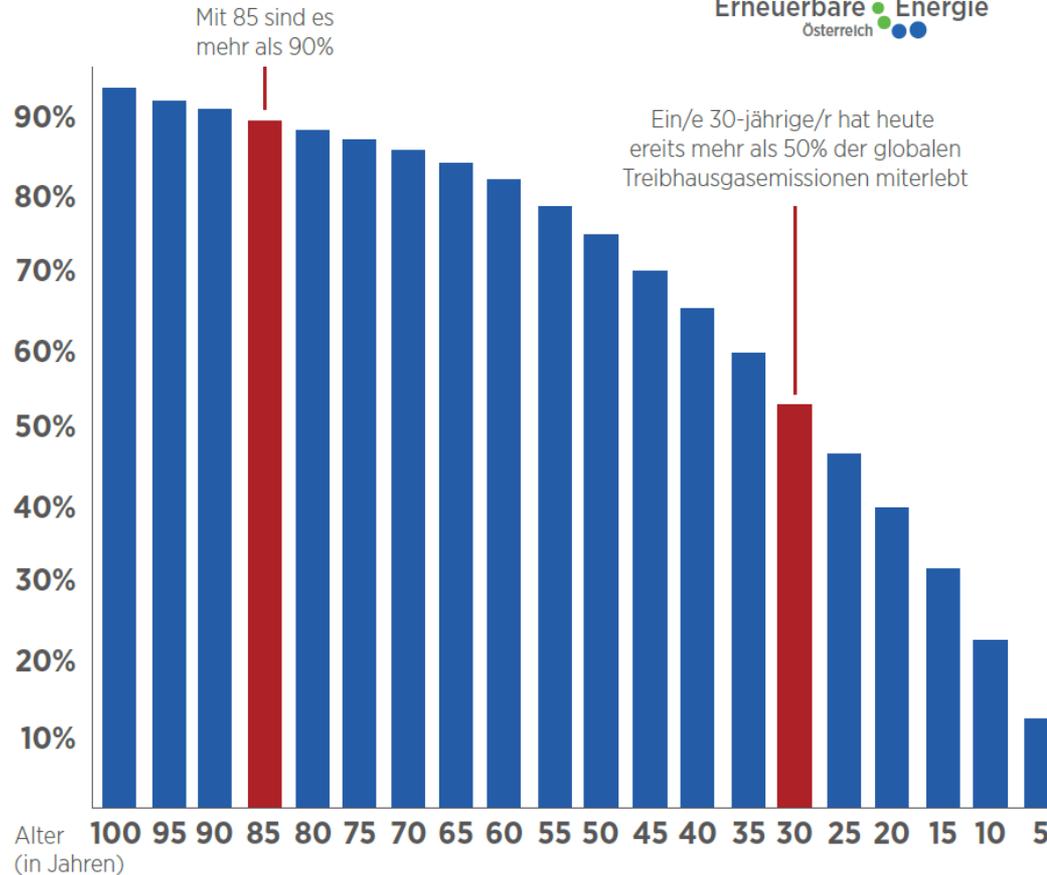
CARBON CRUNCH

There is a mean budget of around 600 gigatonnes (Gt) of carbon dioxide left to emit before the planet warms dangerously, by more than 1.5–2°C. Stretching the budget to 800 Gt buys another 10 years, but at a greater risk of exceeding the temperature limit.

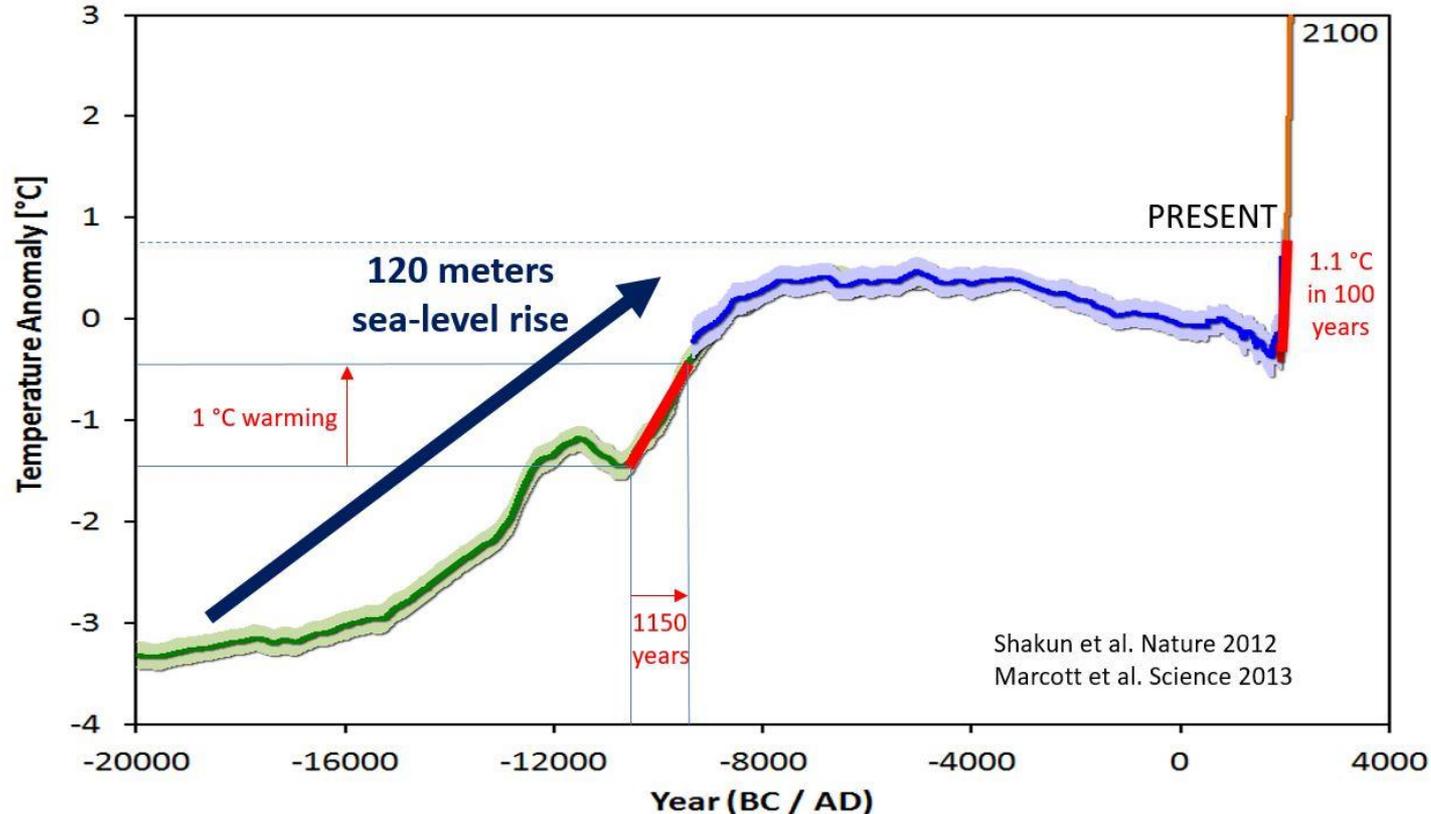


*Data from The Global Carbon Project.

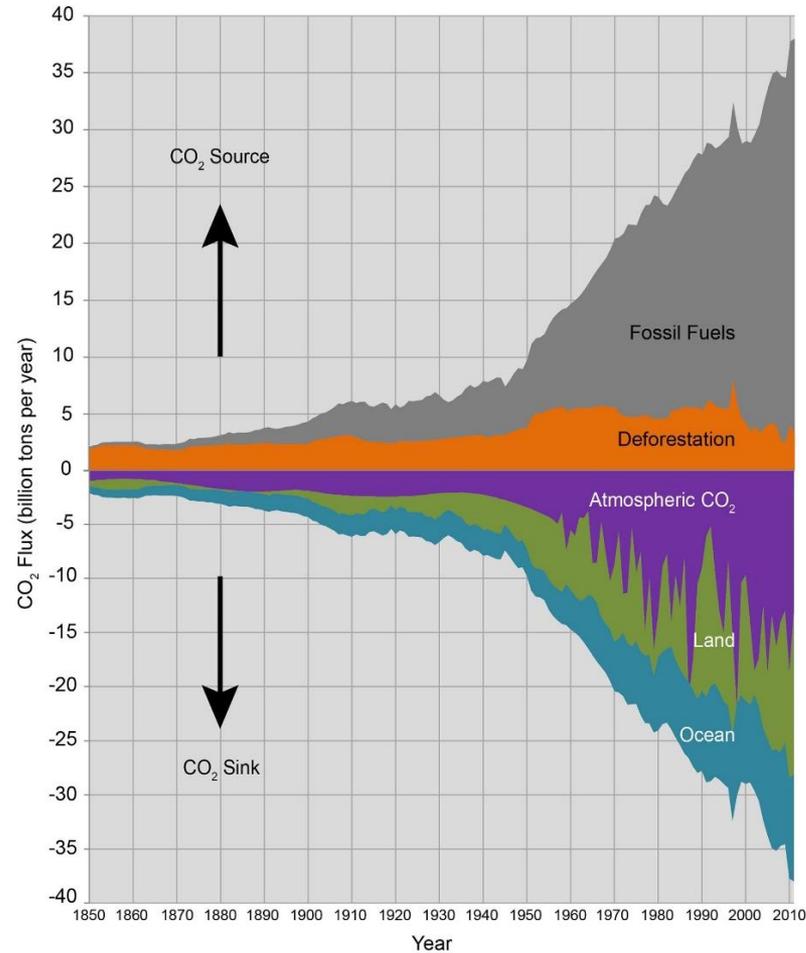
Wieviel Prozent der globalen Treibhausgasemissionen seit 1750 haben Sie seit Ihrer Geburt erlebt?



GLOBAL TEMPERATURE SINCE THE LAST ICE AGE

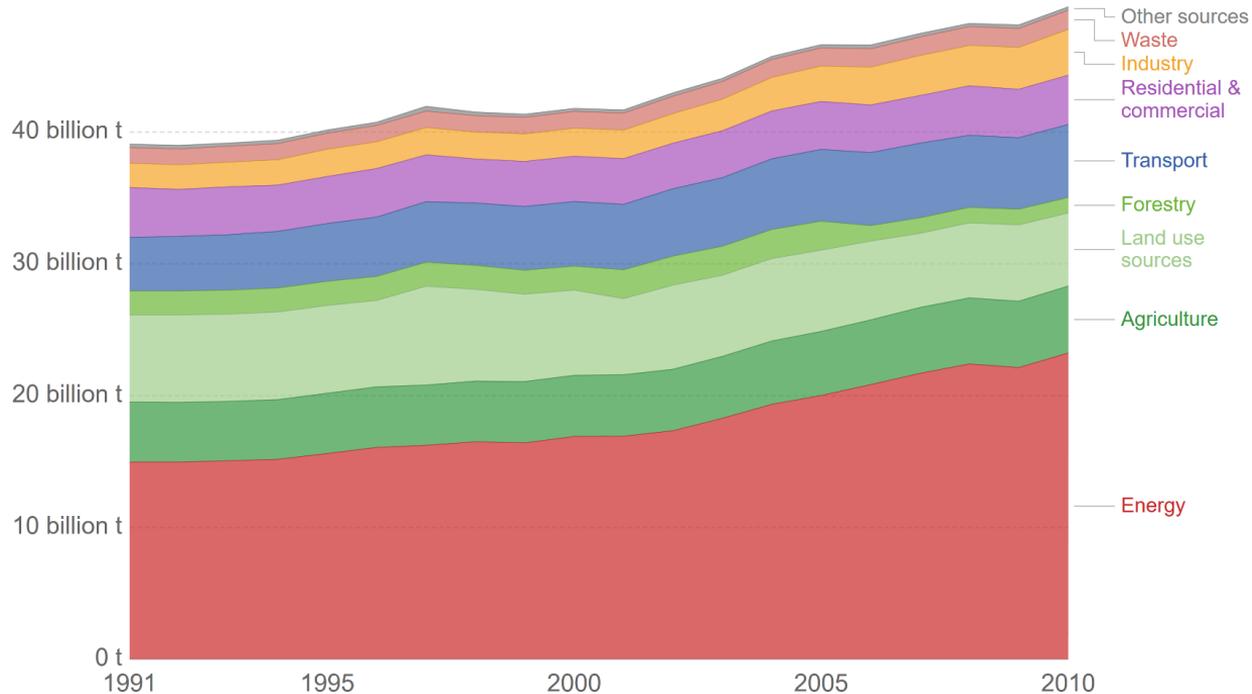


Human Activities and the Global Carbon Dioxide Budget



Greenhouse gas emissions by sector

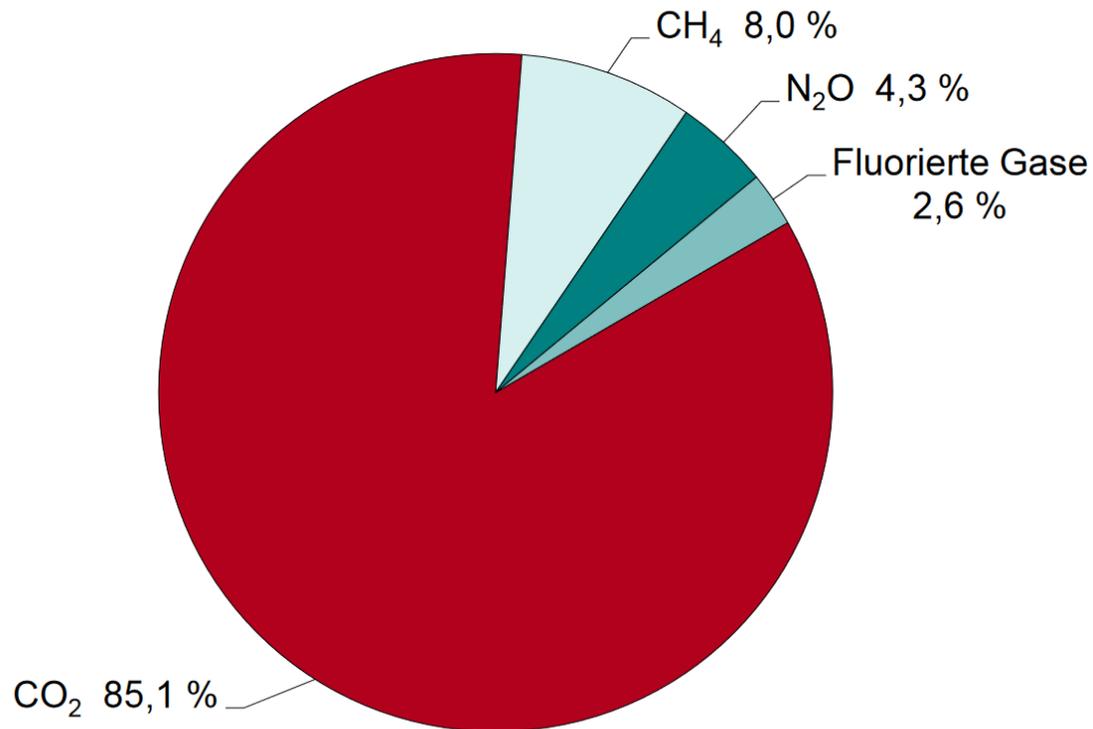
Breakdown of total greenhouse gas emissions by sector, measured in tonnes of carbon-dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). Carbon dioxide equivalents measures the total greenhouse gas potential of the full combination of gases, weighted by their relative warming impacts.

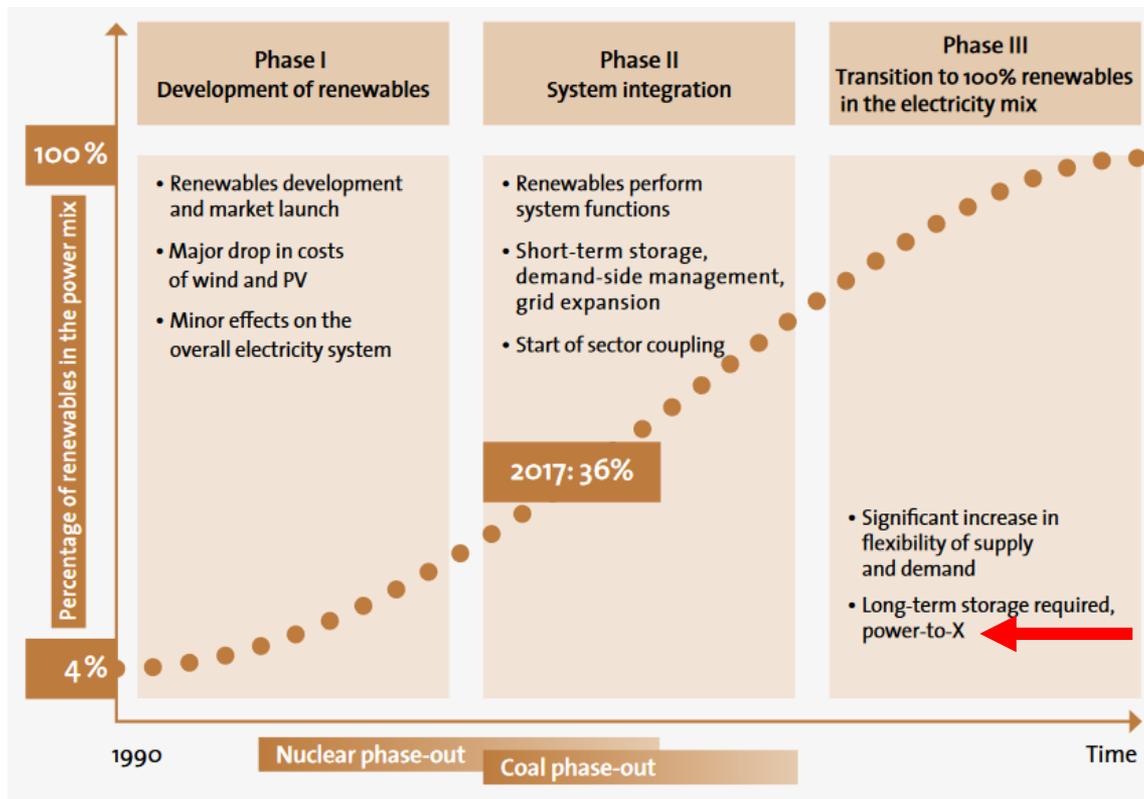


Source: UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions/ • CC BY

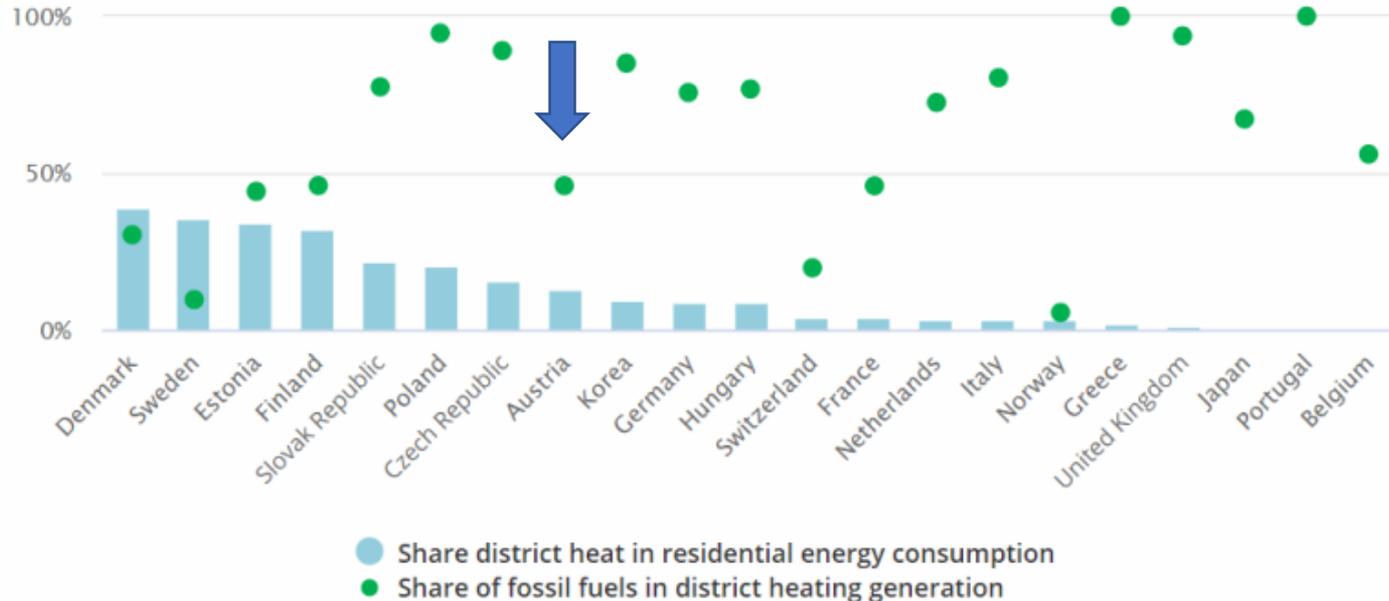
Anteil der THG an den Gesamtemissionen 2017





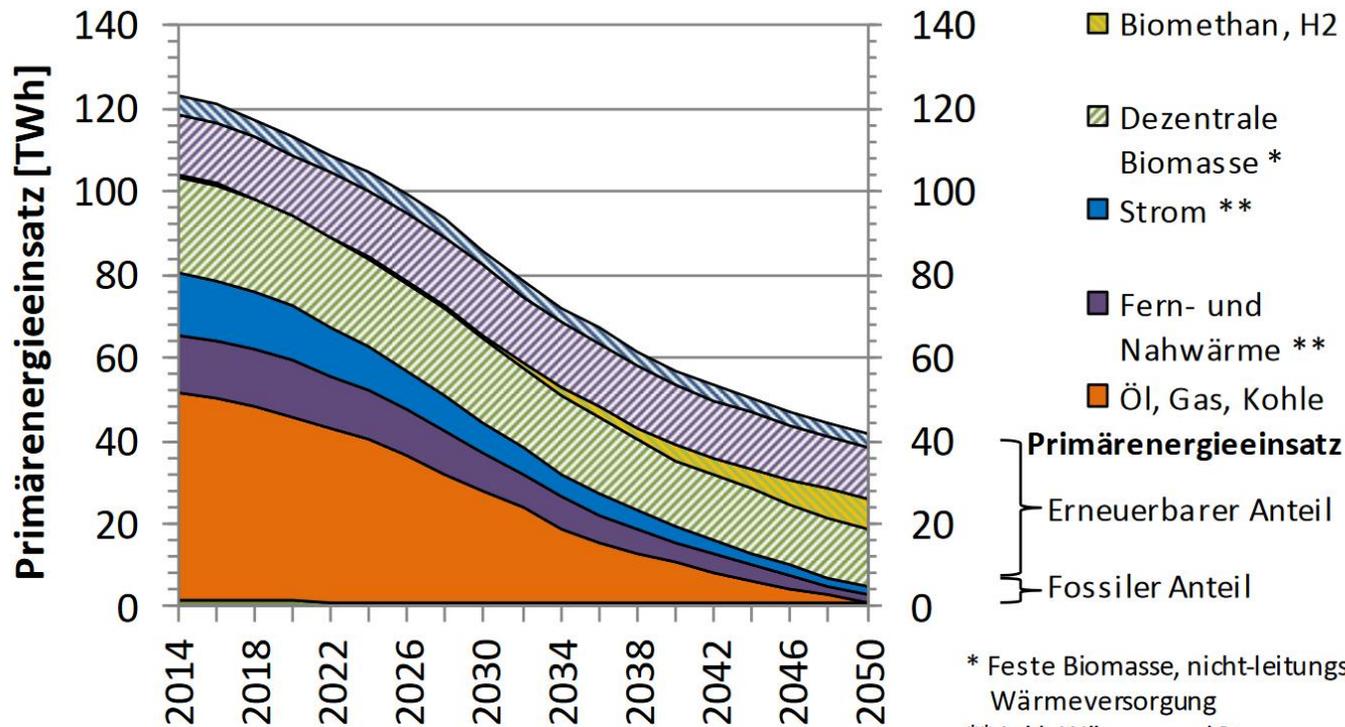
Source: Own compilation based on (acatech 2017; Henning et al. 2014)

District heating's share of residential energy demand and the share of fossil fuels in district heating, 2017



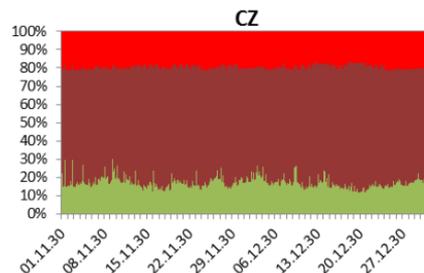
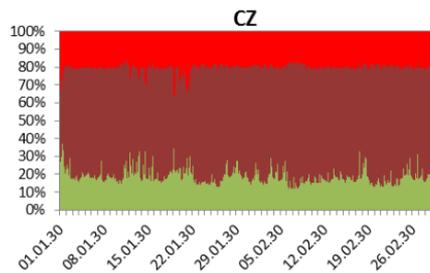
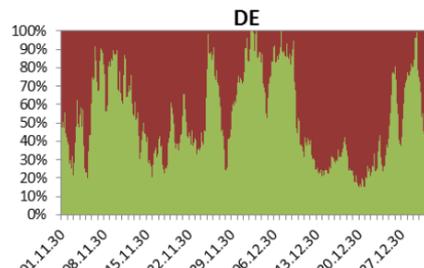
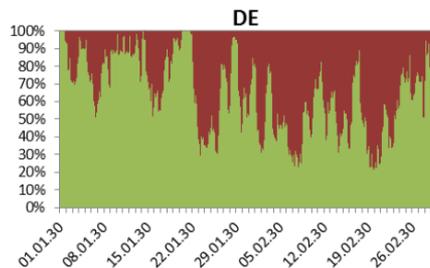
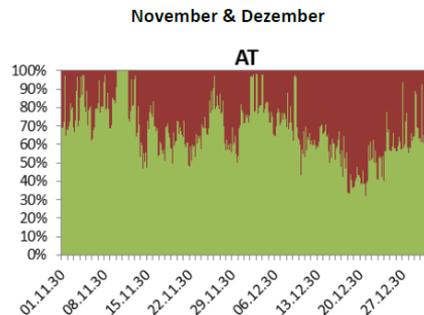
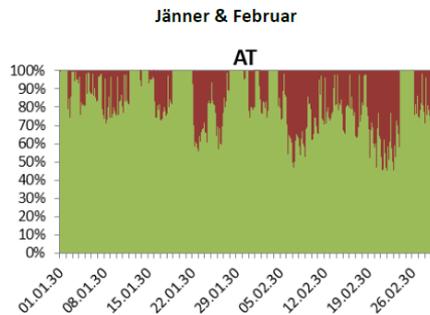
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Note: Fossil fuels do not include fossil shares of waste



** Strom, Fern- und Nahwärme: Die Abbildung zeigt den Primärenergieeinsatz zur Strom- und Fernwärmeerzeugung.

* Feste Biomasse, nicht-leitungsgebundene Wärmeversorgung
 ** Inkl. Wärme- und Stromerzeugung aus Biomasse
 (die blau bzw. violett schraffierten Flächen stellen jeweils den erneuerbaren Anteil dar)

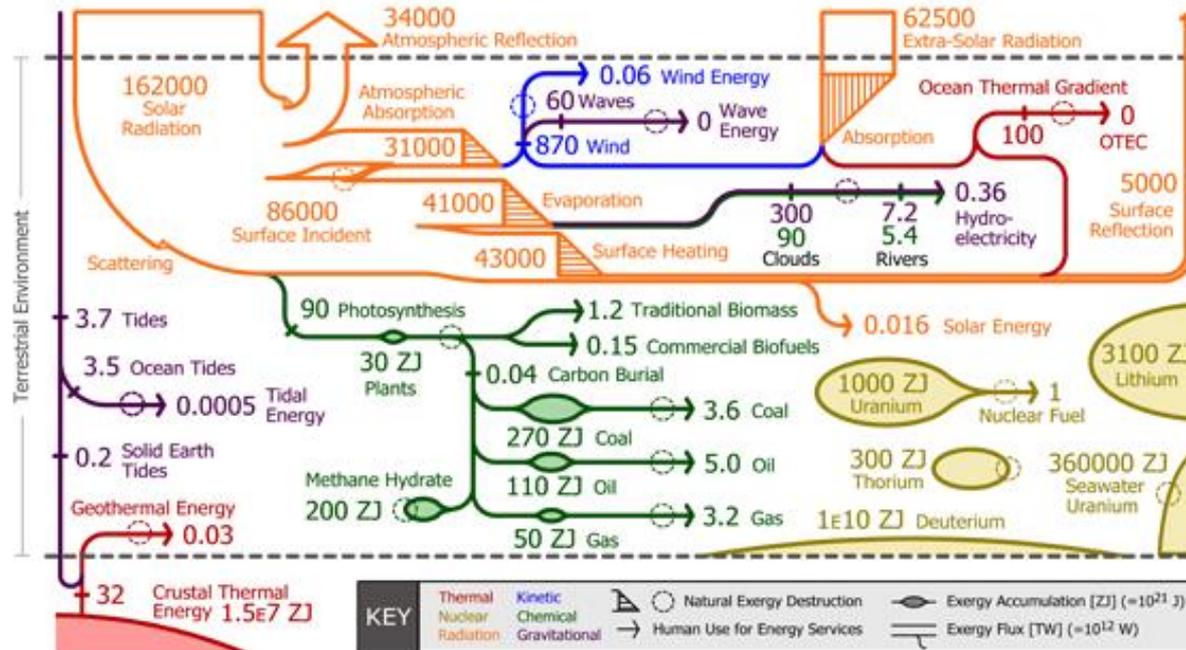


■ Nuklear KWe
■ Fossile KWe
■ EE (PV+Wind+Laufwasser+Biomasse+PS)

■ Nuklear KWe
■ Fossile KWe
■ EE (PV+Wind+Laufwasser+Biomasse+PS)

Stromerzeugungsanteile (EE, fossile und nukleare Kraftwerke),
Wintermonate Szenario 2030
Energiewende

Global Exergy Flux, Reservoirs, and Destruction



Exergy is the useful portion of energy that allows us to do work and perform energy services. We gather exergy from energy-carrying substances in the natural world we call energy resources. While energy is conserved, the exergetic portion can be destroyed when it undergoes an energy conversion. This diagram summarizes the exergy reservoirs and flows in our sphere of influence including their interconnections, conversions, and eventual natural or anthropogenic destruction. Because the choice of energy resource and the method of resource utilization have environmental consequences, knowing the full range of energy options available to our growing world population and economy may assist in efforts to decouple energy use from environmental damage.