



# IDA 100 Percent Renewable Energy Plan for Denmark

The Case of Denmark year 2030 and 2050

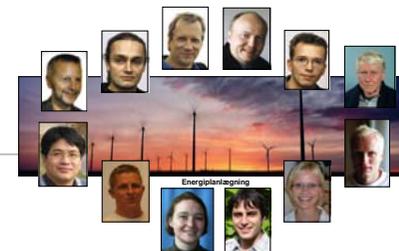
**22nd Catalan Conference for a Sustainable  
Energy Future Without Nuclear Energy**

Professor Henrik Lund  
Aalborg University, Denmark

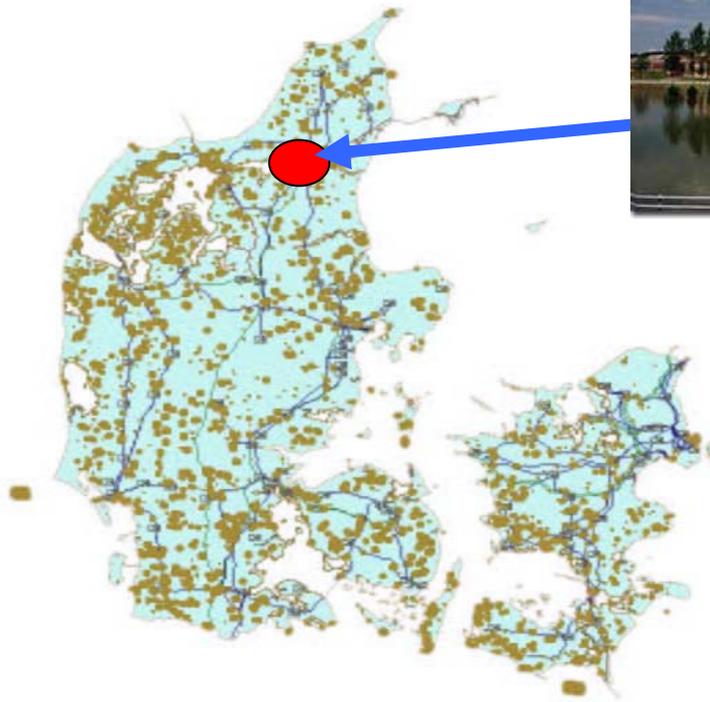


## Who are we...?

- **The Danish Association of Engineers, IDA:** Engineers and other specialist groups working within engineering and technology. IDA has approx. 61,000 members. *Took the initiative of Energy Year 2006*
- **Aalborg University** Henrik Lund and Brian Vad Mathiesen, Energy Planning Research Group. *Conducted the overall technical and economic analyses.*



# Aalborg University, Denmark



## Jutland/Denmark:

- 20% wind power (120,000 owners)
- 85% of the world's offshore power (2003)
- 30% Distributed Generation
- 50% of electricity supplied by CHP

# Outline

- Political Background and overall targets of IDA Energy Plan 2030
- Work process and Methodology
- Inputs, analyses and results
- Post plan discussions and conclusions

# 30 Years of active Energy Planning

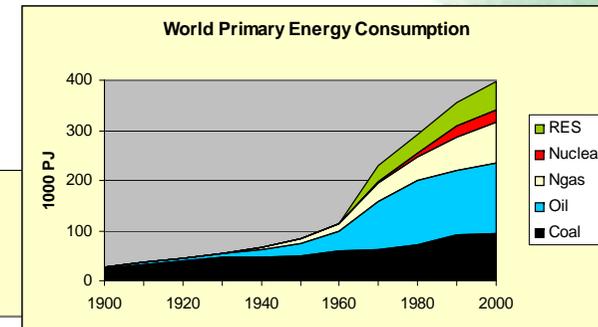
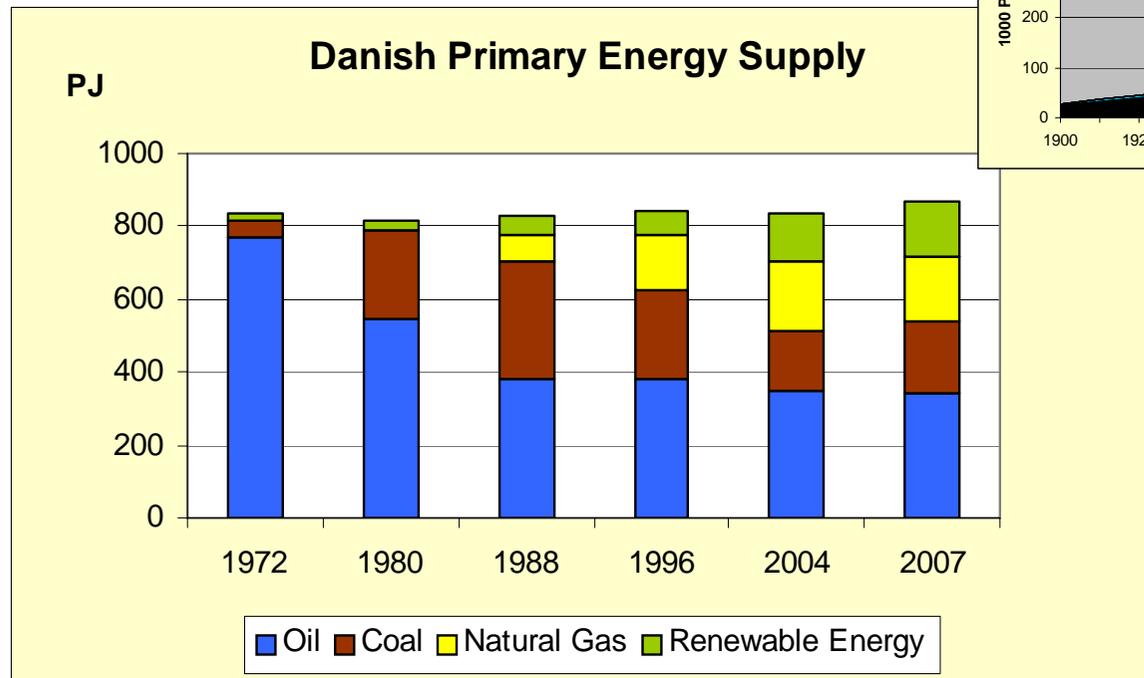
30 years of active Government and Parliament Energy Policies.



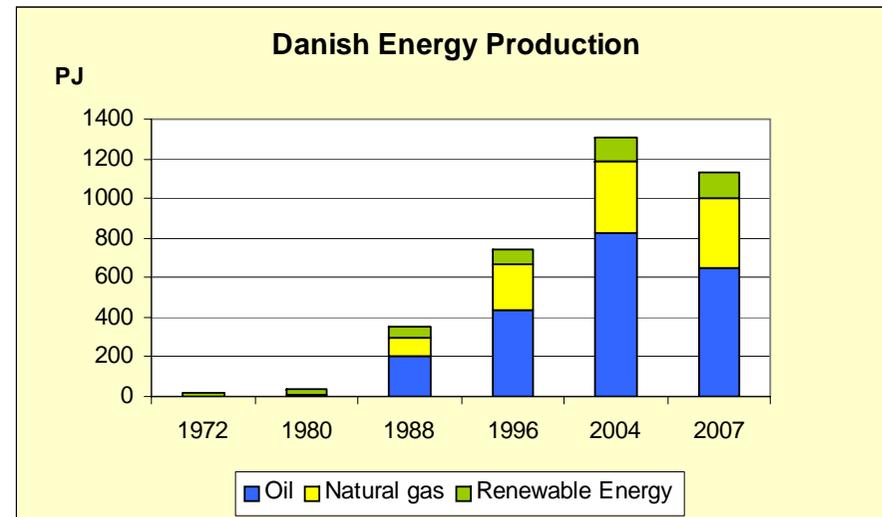
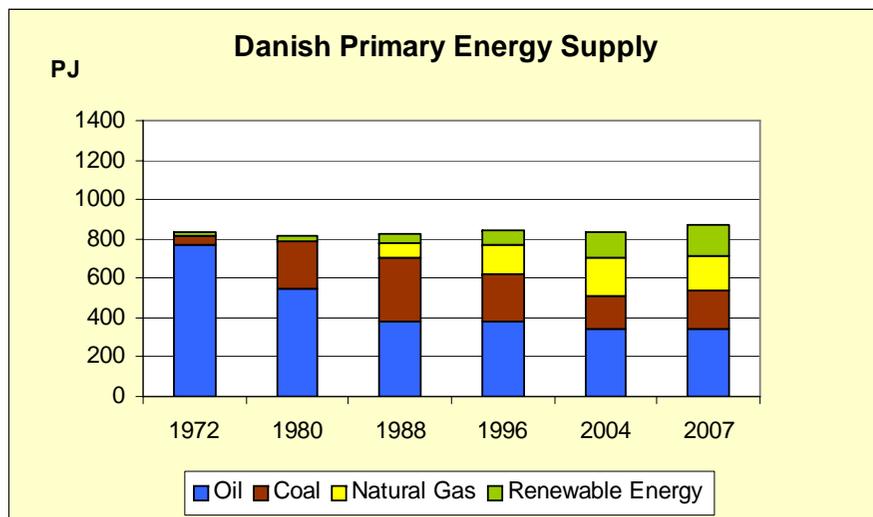
Including NGO alternative strategies and public debate



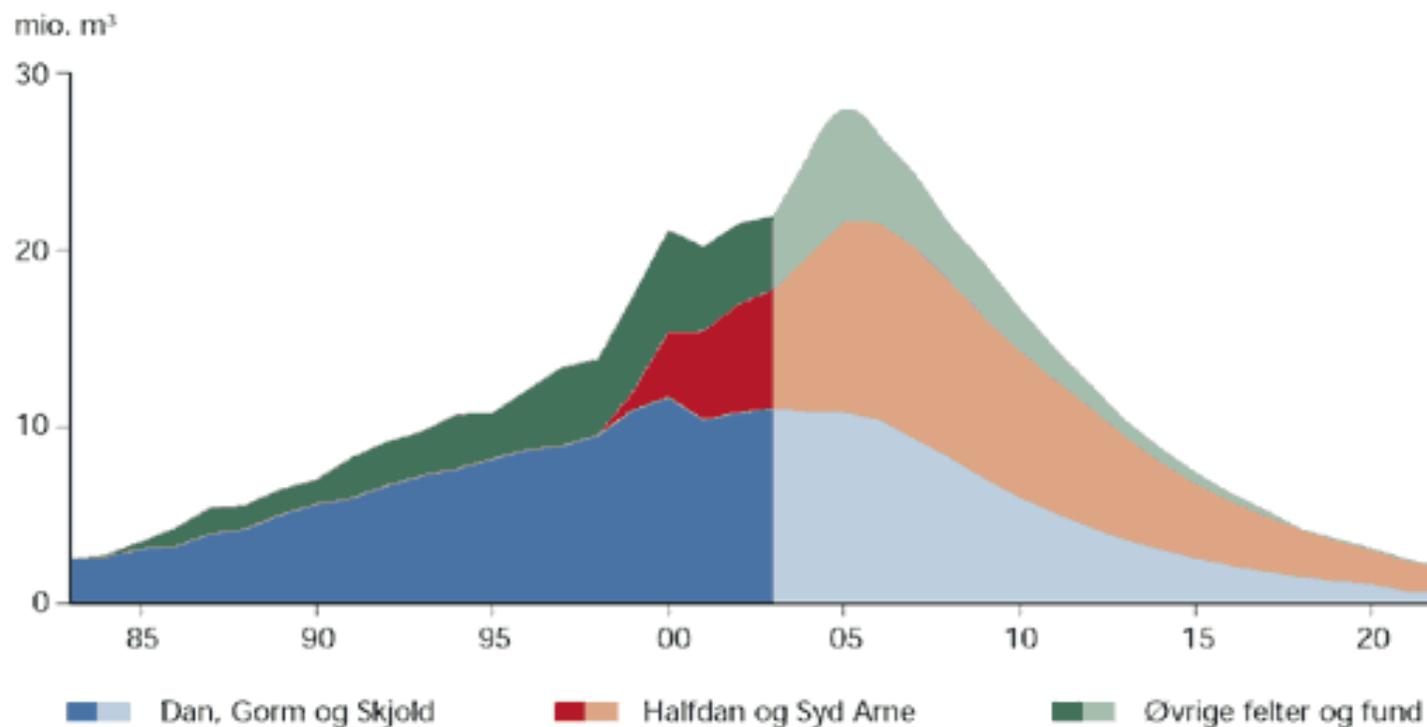
# 30 years with a stable energy consumption



# We are more than self-sufficient

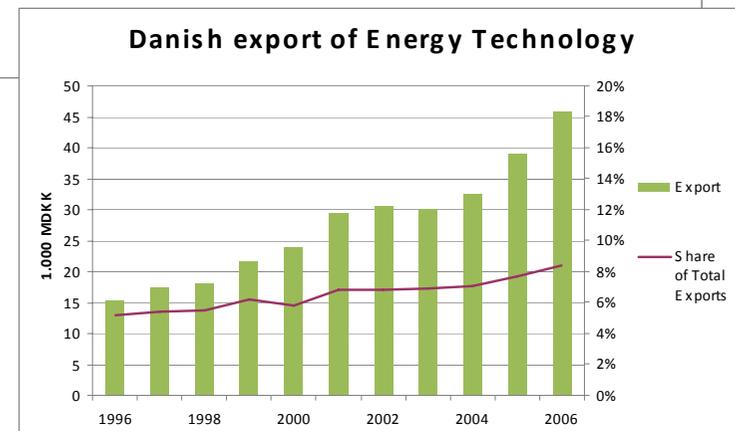
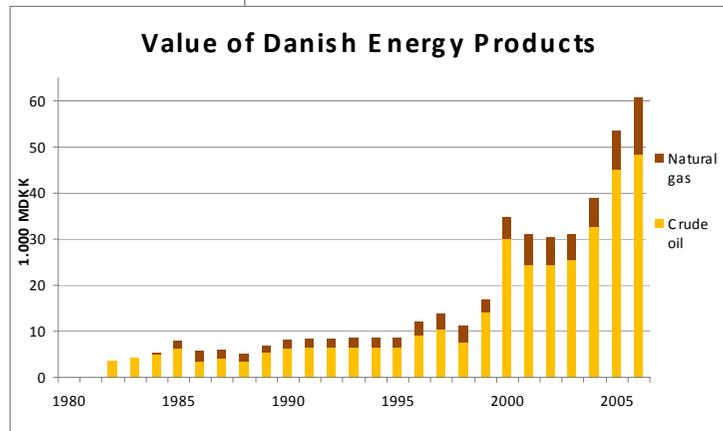
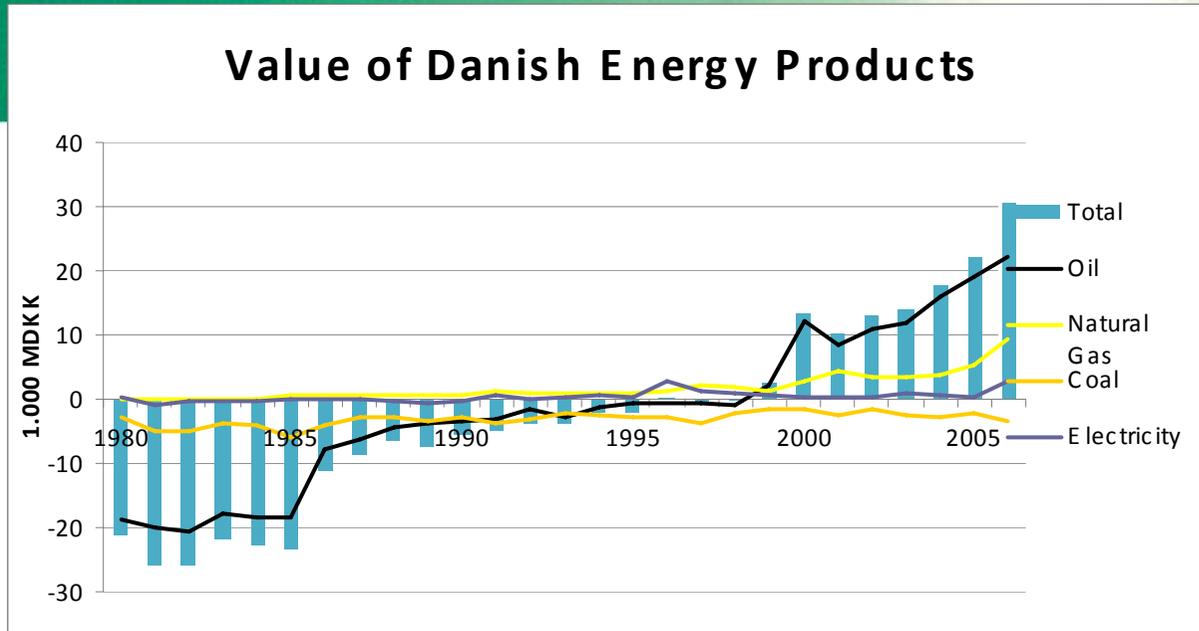


# Danish oil production and prognosis



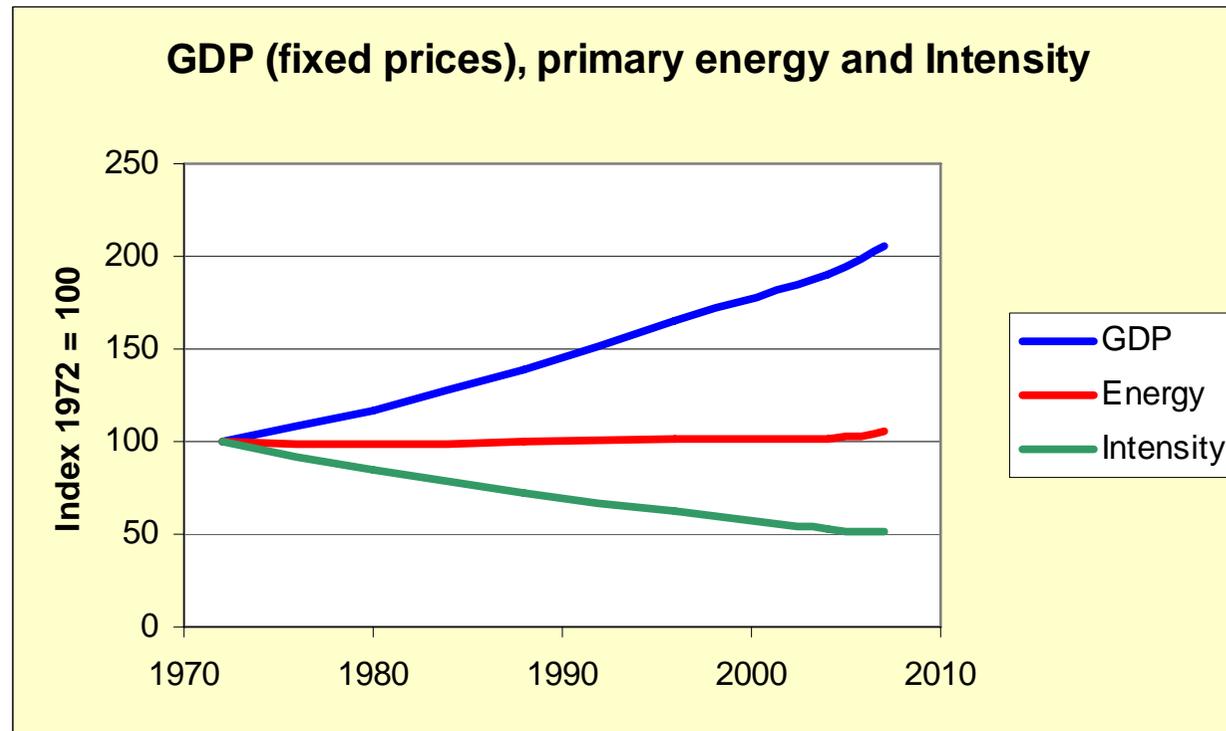
The Danish Energy Authority, 2002

# Export of energy technology and fuels



The Danish Energy Authority, 2006

# Doubling of energy efficiency



# Since 2001....!!

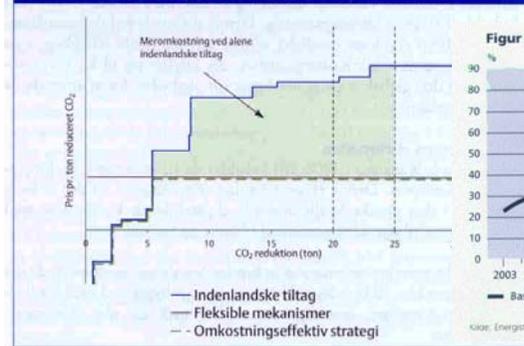
Active Energy Policy put on hold by new government in 2001

Least cost CDM and JI of climate change

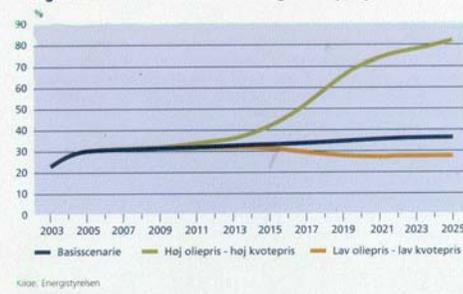
“Leave it to the market” strategy of renewable energy



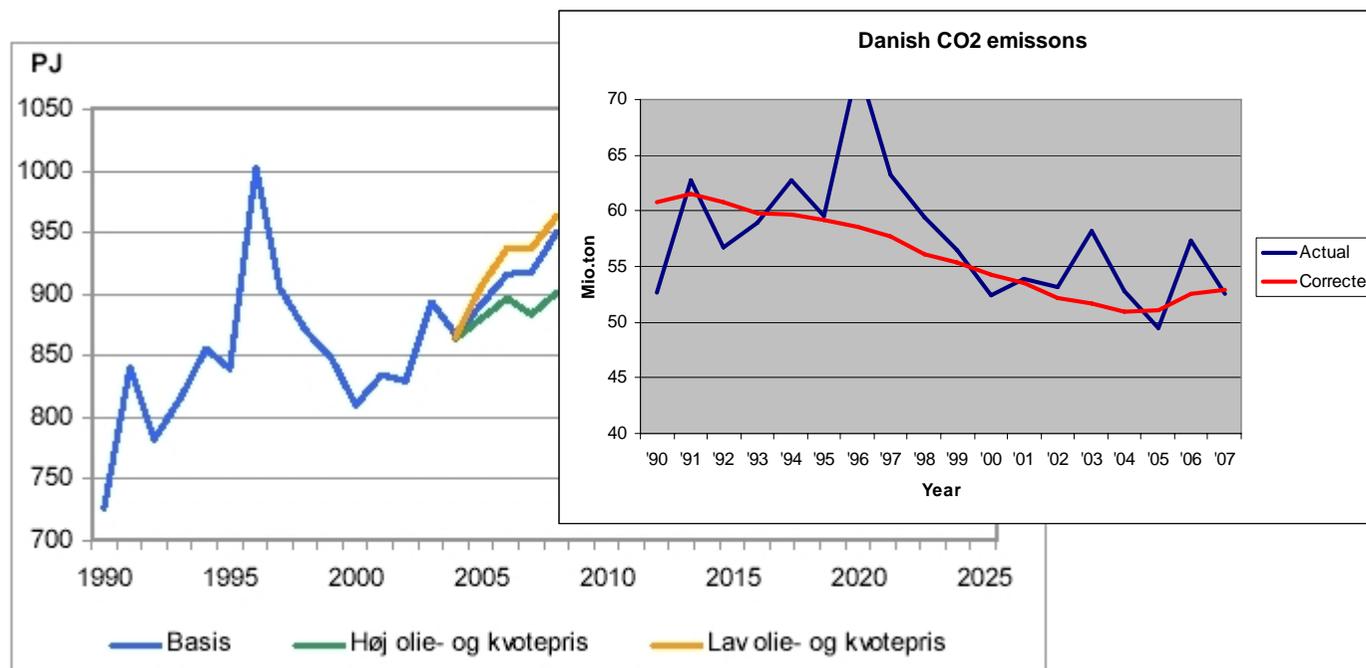
Figur 2. Reduktionsomkostninger for indenlandske tiltag sammenlignet med fleksible mekanismer



Figur 6: Scenarier for vedvarende energi i elforsyningen



# An increasing energy consumption?



The Danish Energy Authority, 2005

# Three targets in the IDA Energy Year 2006



- To maintain security of energy supply
- To cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 50 % by year 2030 compared to the 1990 level
- To create employment and to quadruple the export in the energy industry

# New strategy 2006-2007...!

Prime minister in 2006:  
Target of 100 percent  
Renewable Energy  
Supply in Denmark  
year ...?? (long-term)



New Energy Strategy  
were to be negotiated:

# Outline

- Political Background and overall targets of IDA Energy Plan 2030
- Work process and Methodology
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# During the IDA Energy Year 2006

- 40 meetings and seminars by the IDA groups and societies
- More than 1600 participants
- Coordination by the IDA Committee for the environment
- Overall energy system analysis at Aalborg University



## 7 themes

- Buildings and solar thermal
- Industry
- Oil and Gas
- Transport
- Hydrogen
- Wind, PV
- Energy systems

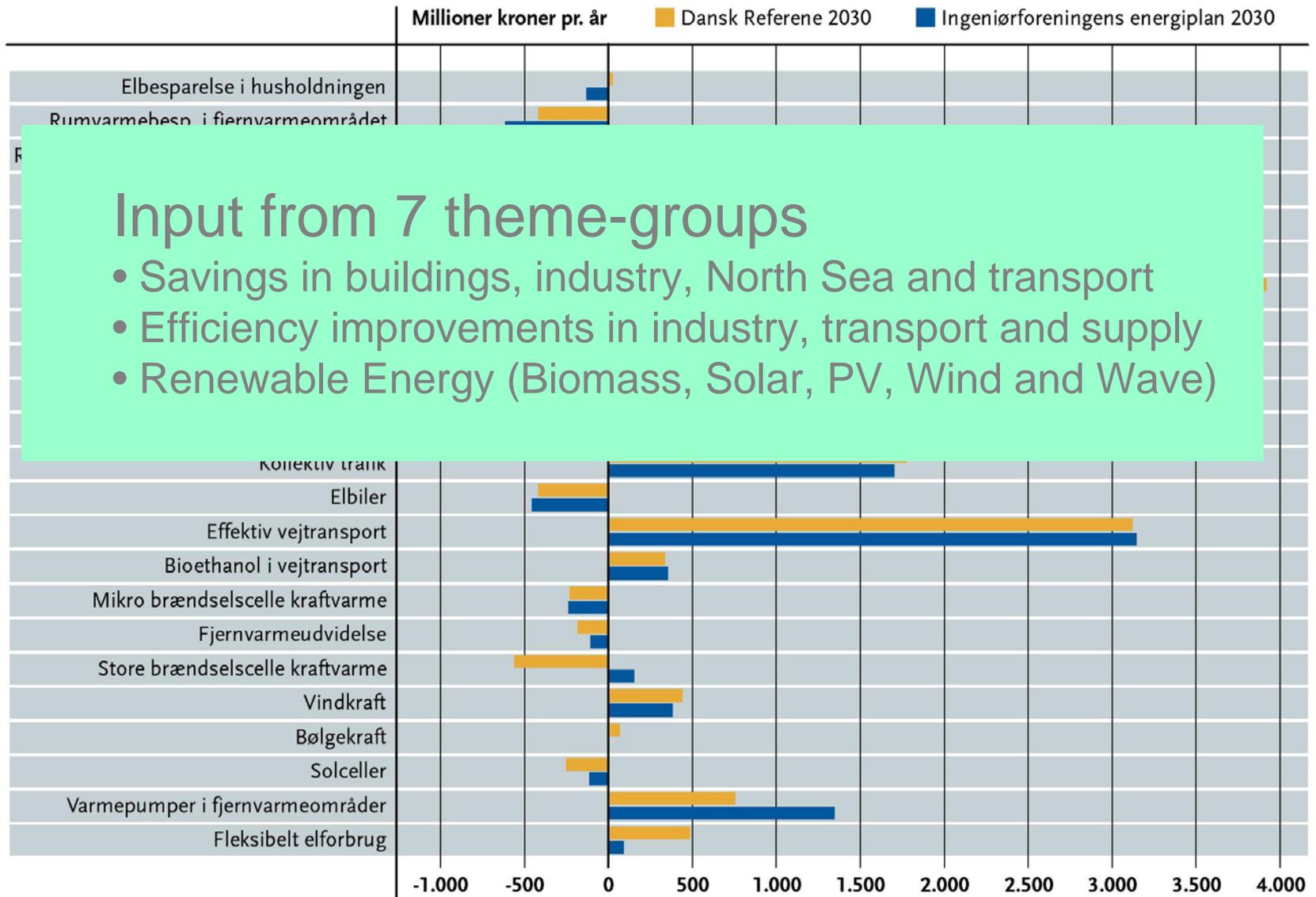


### For each theme

- Knowledge-seminar
- Future-seminar
- Roadmap-seminar

Biomass

Samfundsøkonomisk besparelse ved enkelttiltag vurderet ift. hhv. referencens og energiplanens energisystem



## Input from 7 theme-groups

- Savings in buildings, industry, North Sea and transport
- Efficiency improvements in industry, transport and supply
- Renewable Energy (Biomass, Solar, PV, Wind and Wave)

# Energy Conservation

- Reduction in the heating demand of 50 %
- 15 % solar thermal share
- 40 % reduction in the fuel consumption in Industry (Efficiency improvements and CHP)
- 45 % reduction in the CO<sub>2</sub> emission from the North sea in comparison to the reference in 2030

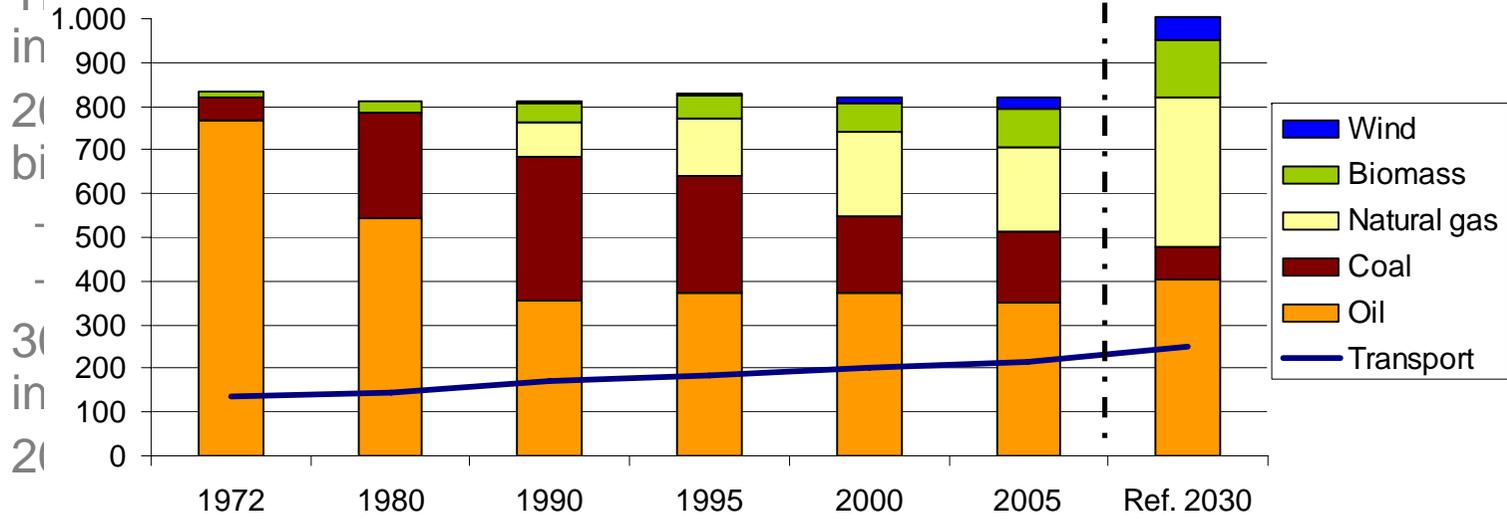


# Transport



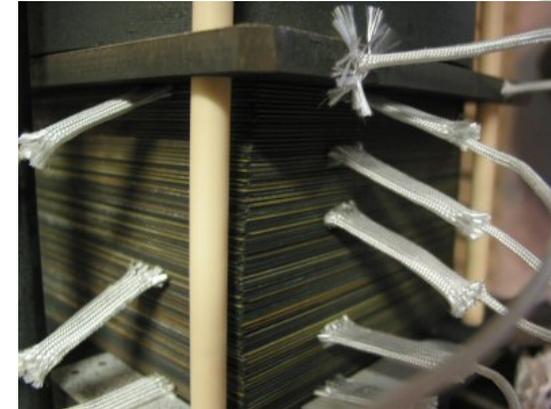
- Passenger transport at the 2000 level
- Total transport energy demand in 2000
- Total transport energy demand in 2030

Primary energy supply, PJ



## Hydrogen, Fuel cells, Batteries and Biomass (i)

- 10 % of households outside DH is supplied by micro natural gas FC-CHP with eff. of 45 %<sub>e</sub> and 45 %<sub>th</sub>.
- From 2015 new small and large FC-CHP are built. In 2030 they are 35 % of all plants. The efficiencies are
  - 66 %<sub>e</sub> at power plants,
  - 66 %<sub>e</sub> and 24 %<sub>th</sub> in central CHP and
  - 56 %<sub>e</sub> and 34 %<sub>th</sub> in decentralised CHP



# Wind, photo voltaic and wave power

- Doubling the wind power from 3100 MW now to 6000 MW in 2030, half of which is off-shore.
- 5 % of the electricity demand supplied by wave power (500 MW).
- 2 % of the electricity demand supplied by building integrated photo voltaic (700 MW)



# Energi System Analyse Model

The image displays the EnergyPLAN software interface. The top window, 'EnergyPLAN: DK2020Reference', shows two line graphs: 'Electricity Demand: 3 Days in January' and 'Electricity Production: 3 Days in January'. The bottom window, 'EnergyPLAN: Startdata', shows a configuration table for 'Wind Power and PV Capacity' and 'Industrial CHP (CSHP)'. The central part of the image features a large blue box with the URL [www.EnergyPLAN.eu](http://www.EnergyPLAN.eu) and a detailed system flow diagram.

**www.EnergyPLAN.eu**

The system flow diagram illustrates the energy conversion and distribution process. It includes the following components and flows:

- Inputs:** Fuel, RES heat, and electricity.
- Production/Conversion:**
  - PP (Power Plant) receives electricity and produces electricity.
  - CHP (Combined Heat and Power) receives fuel and produces electricity and heat.
  - Boiler receives fuel and produces heat.
  - Electrolyser receives electricity and produces H2 storage.
  - H2 storage provides heat to the CHP and Boiler.
  - Heat pump and electric boiler receives electricity and produces heat.
  - Cooling device receives electricity and produces cooling demand.
- Storage:** Heat storage receives heat from the CHP, Boiler, and Heat pump and electric boiler.
- Demands:**
  - Electricity demand.
  - Cooling demand.
  - Heat demand.
  - Transport demand (from Cars).
  - Process heat demand (from Industry).
- Other Components:** Cars and Industry receive electricity and produce transport and process heat demands, respectively.

# Technical energy system analyses

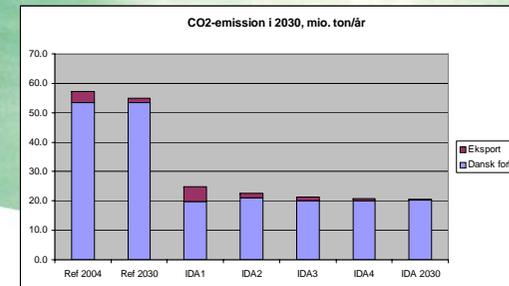
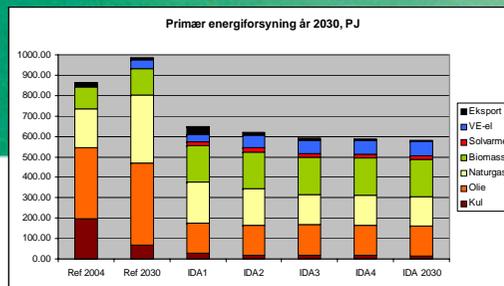
Step 1: Starting Point

Step 2: CHP regulation

Step 3: Heat Pumps

Step 4: FC regulation

Step 5: Flexible electricity demand



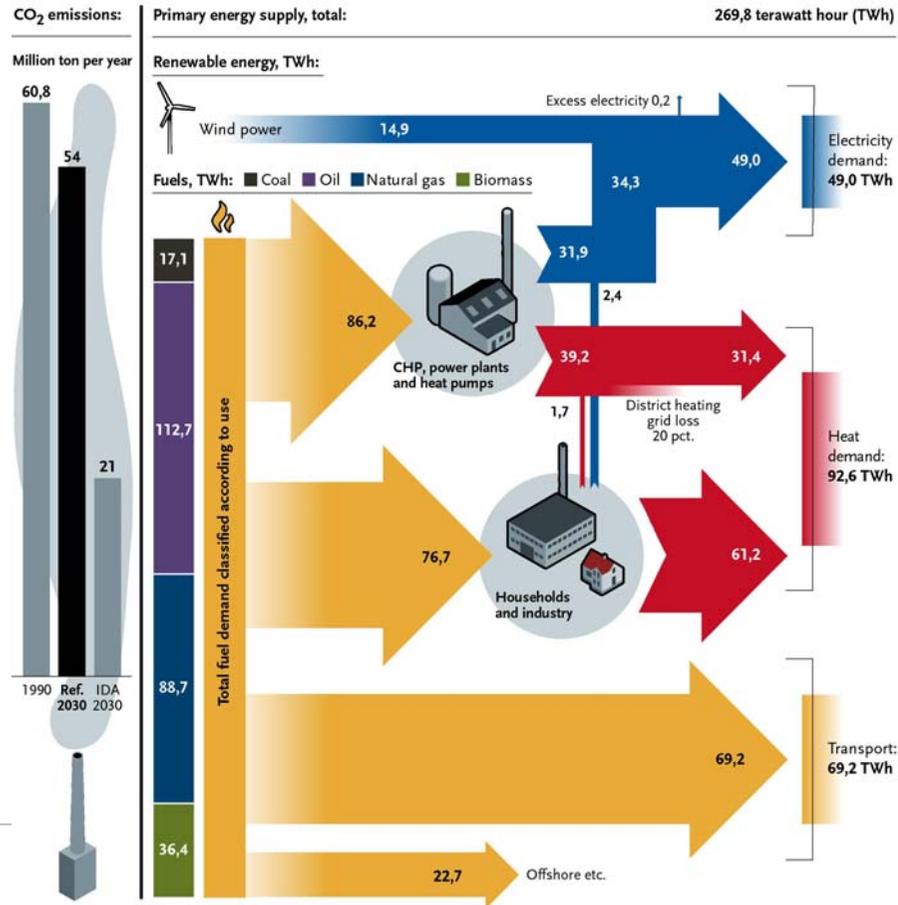
Excess	Boiler share
34%	38%
10%	58%
7%	23%
5%	25%
2%	26%

# Outline

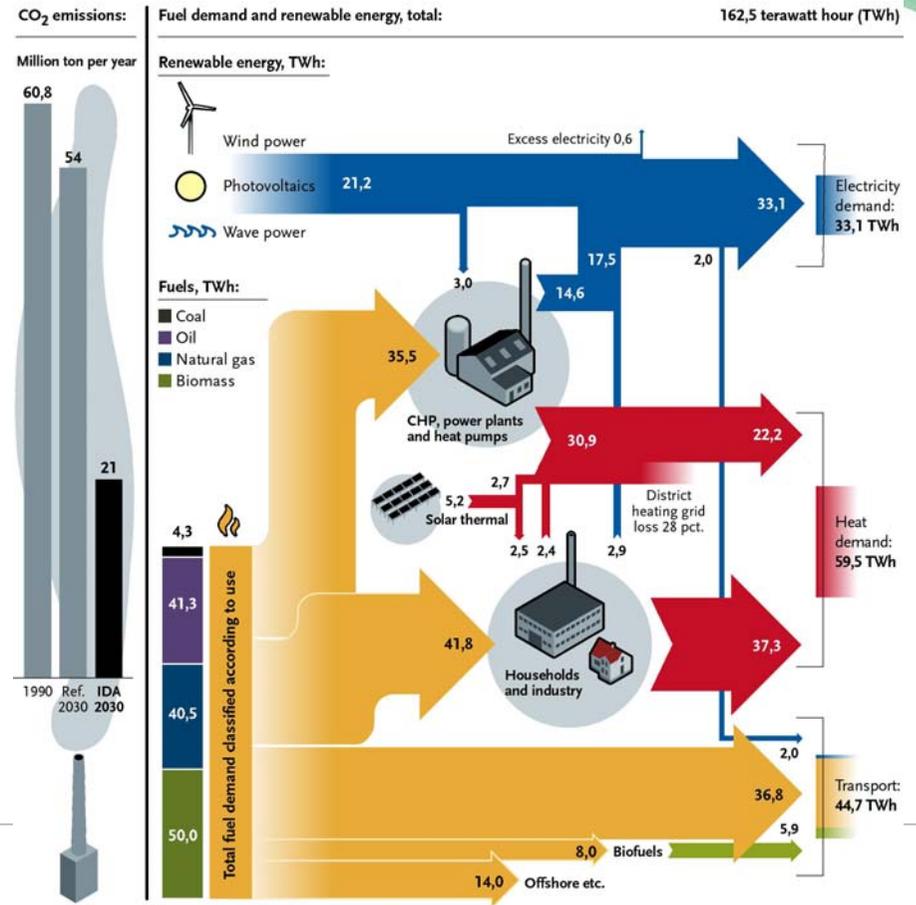
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# Comparisons

## DANISH REFERENCE 2030

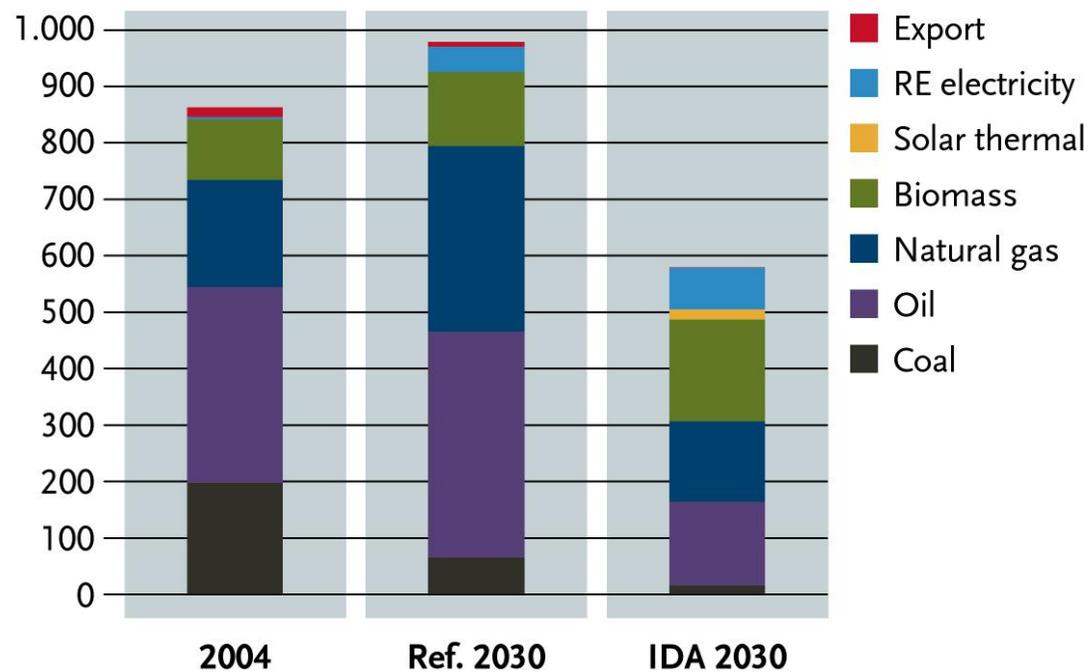


## DANISH SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS' ENERGY PLAN 2030



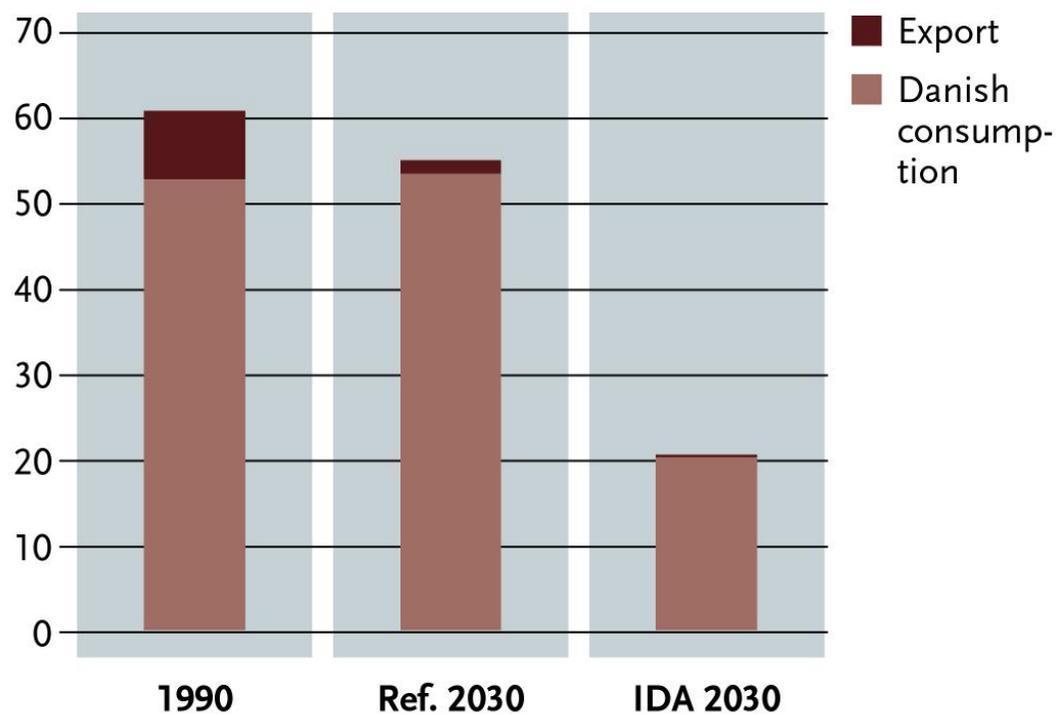
## Primary energy supply

Peta Joule (PJ)



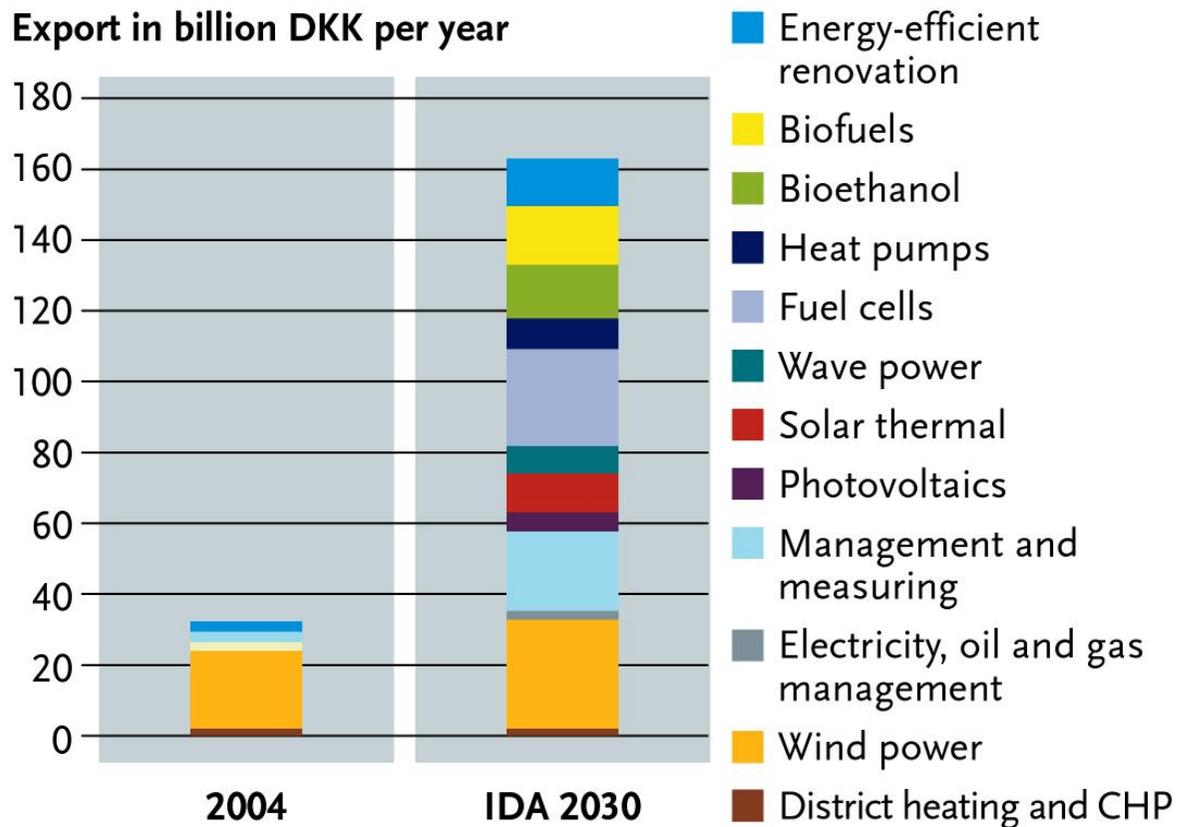
## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Million ton per year



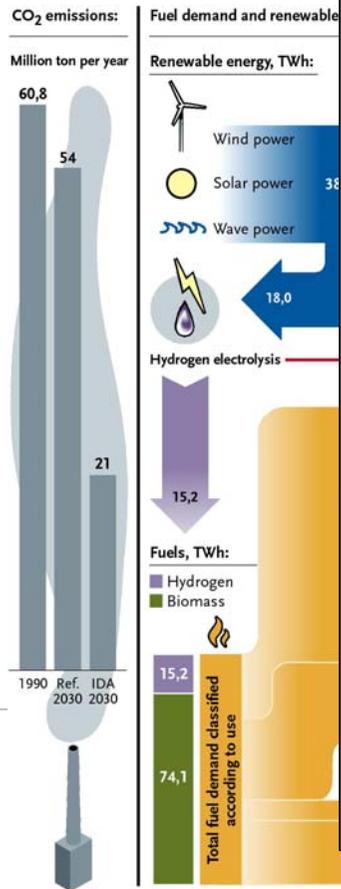
## Business potential

Export in billion DKK per year



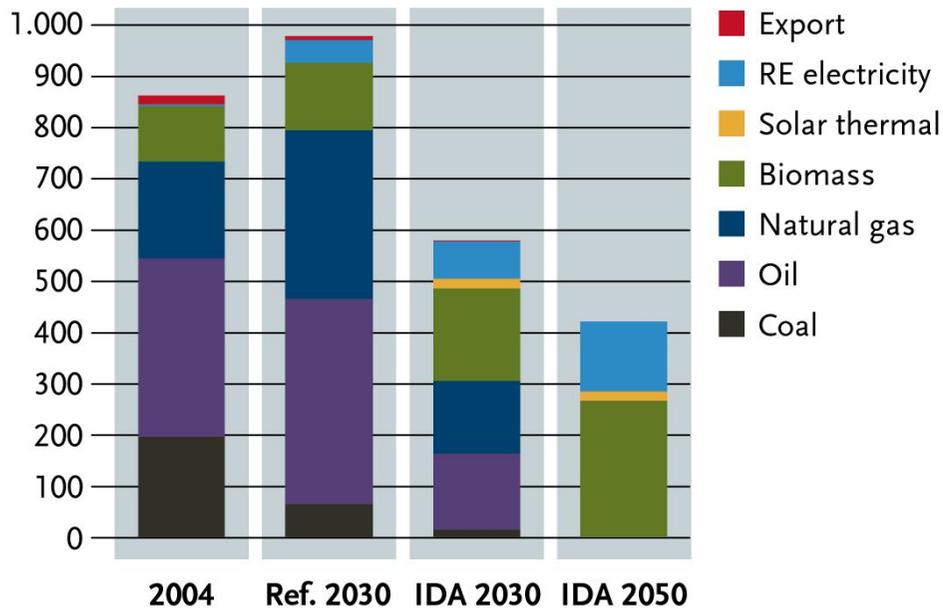
# 100% Renewable

## 100 PERCENT RENEWABLE ENERGY

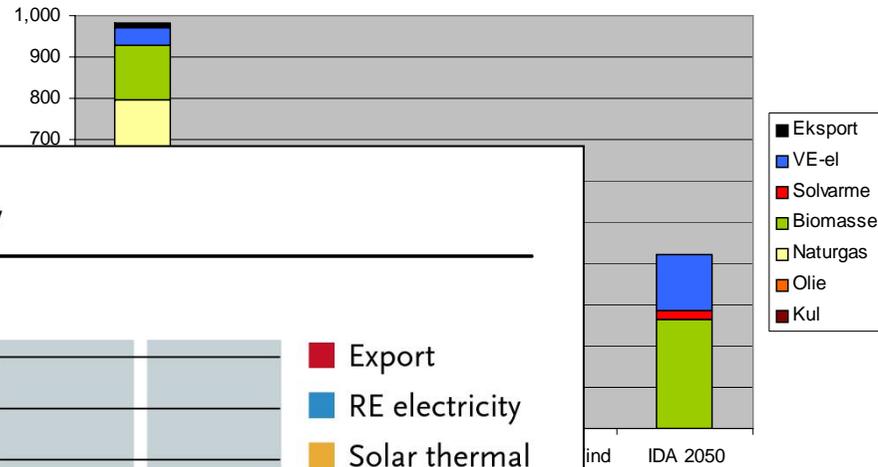


## Primary energy supply

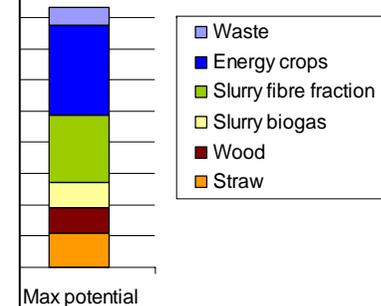
Peta Joule (PJ)



## Primær energiforsyning 100% VE i år 2050, PJ



## Consumption in IDA 2030, PJ

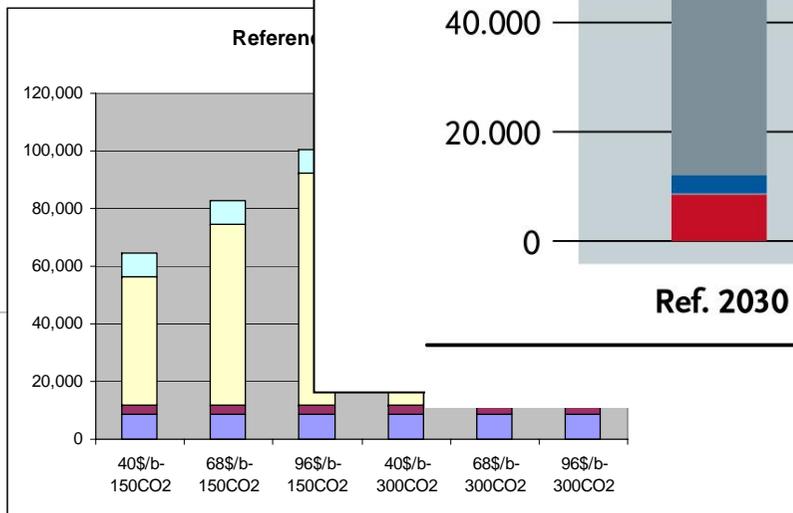
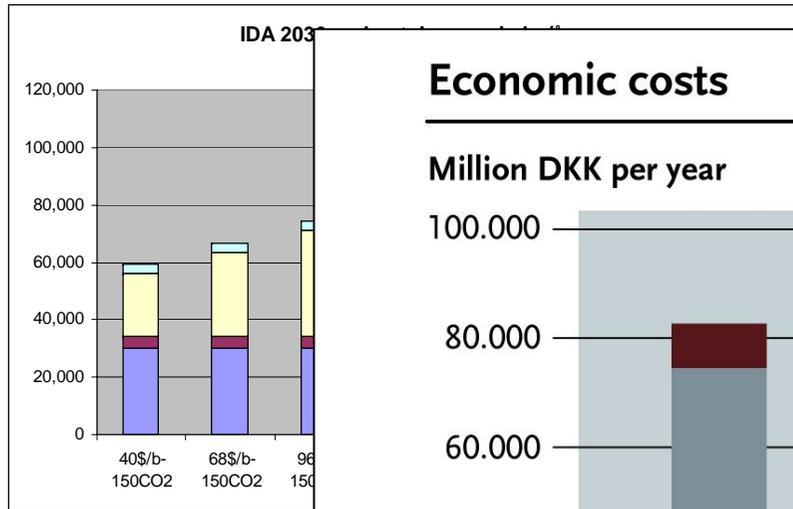


Max potential

## Basic assumptions

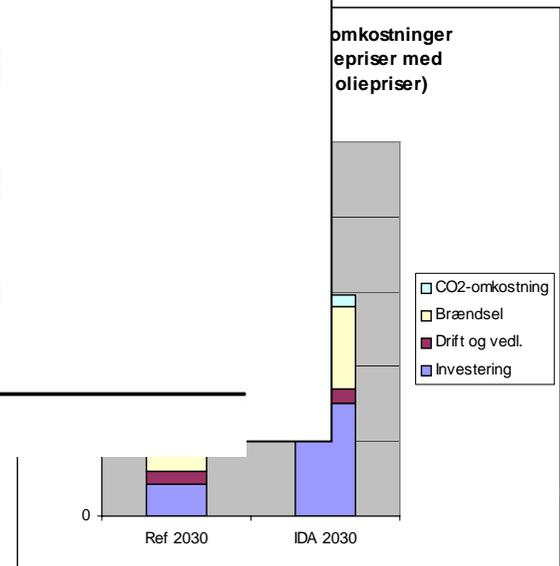
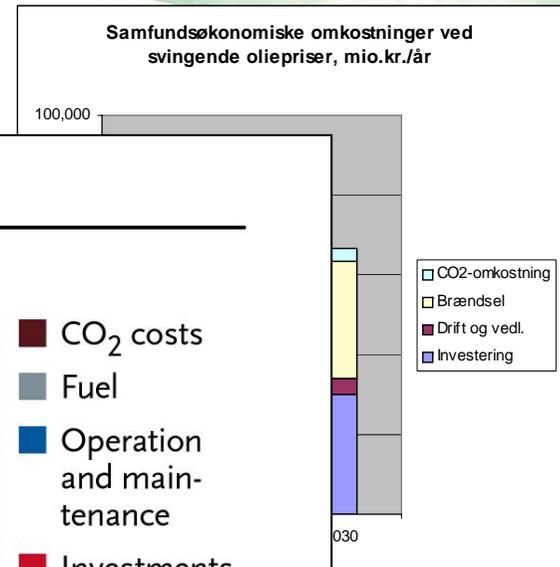
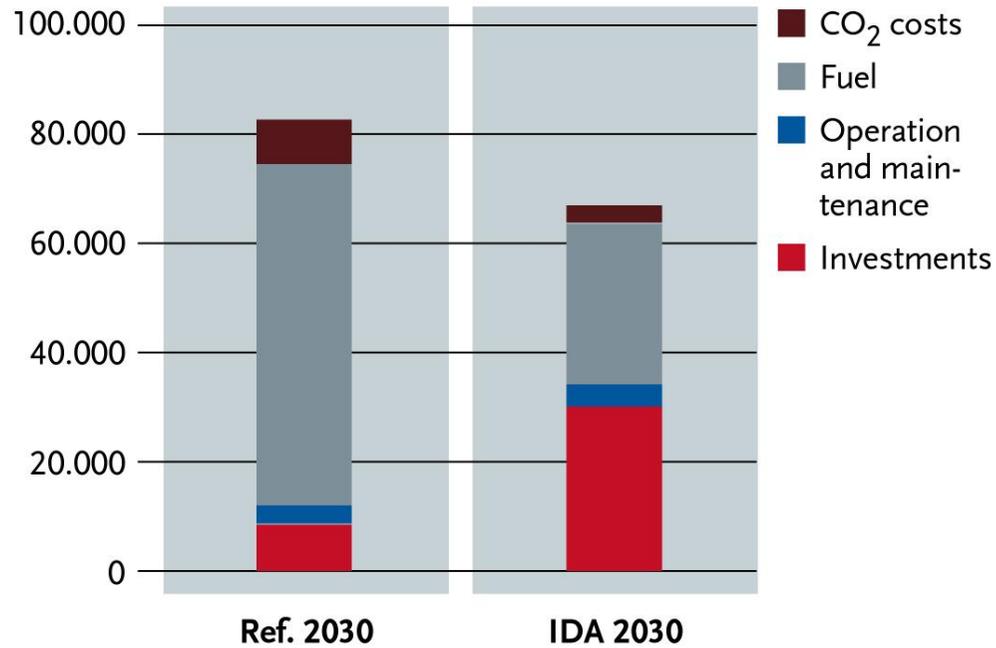
- Cost are calculated as Investments, Fuels and Operation&Maintenance.
- Investments are extra costs compared to "Business as Usual" year 2030 reference
- Oil price vary between 40 and 98 \$/barrel with an average of 68 \$/barrel (year 2006 price-level)
- Annual investment costs using reel interest of 3%
- Including CO<sub>2</sub>-qouta-price of 20 EUR/ton

# Socio-economic costs and benefits

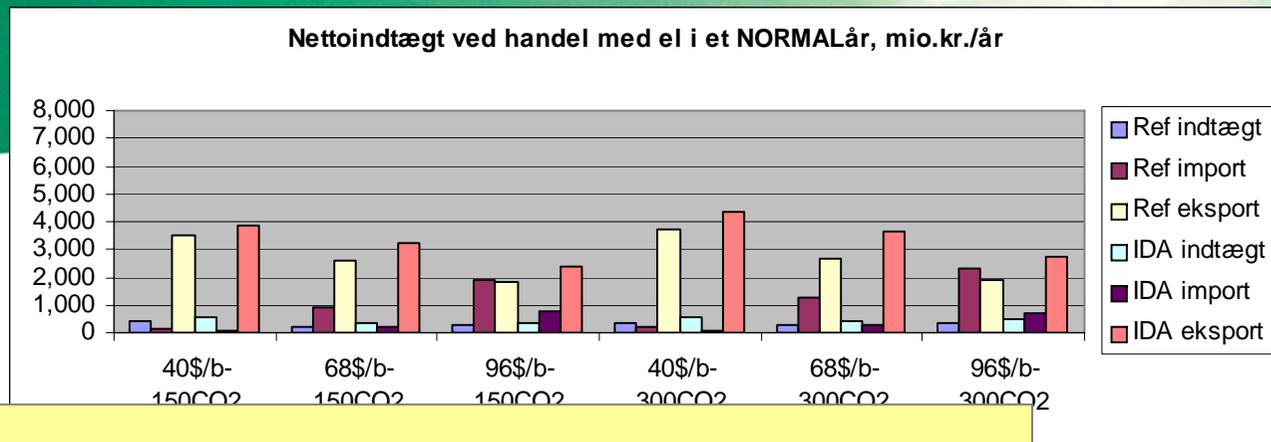


## Economic costs

Million DKK per year



# International electricity trade

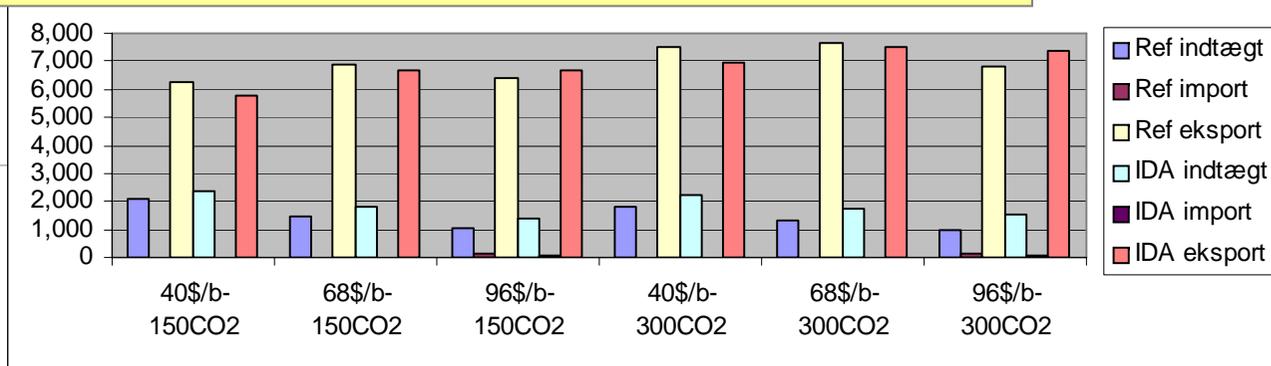
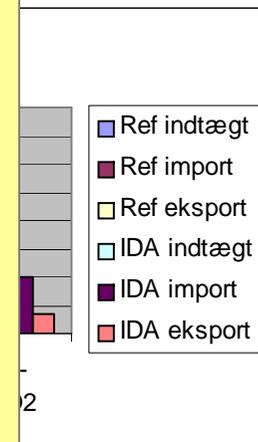


## Probabilities:

- Wet-year, Normal-year and Dry-year appears in 3:3:1
- Low, medium and high oil prices appears in 3:4:3
- Low and high CO2-prices appears in 1:1

Reference: 542 million DKK/year

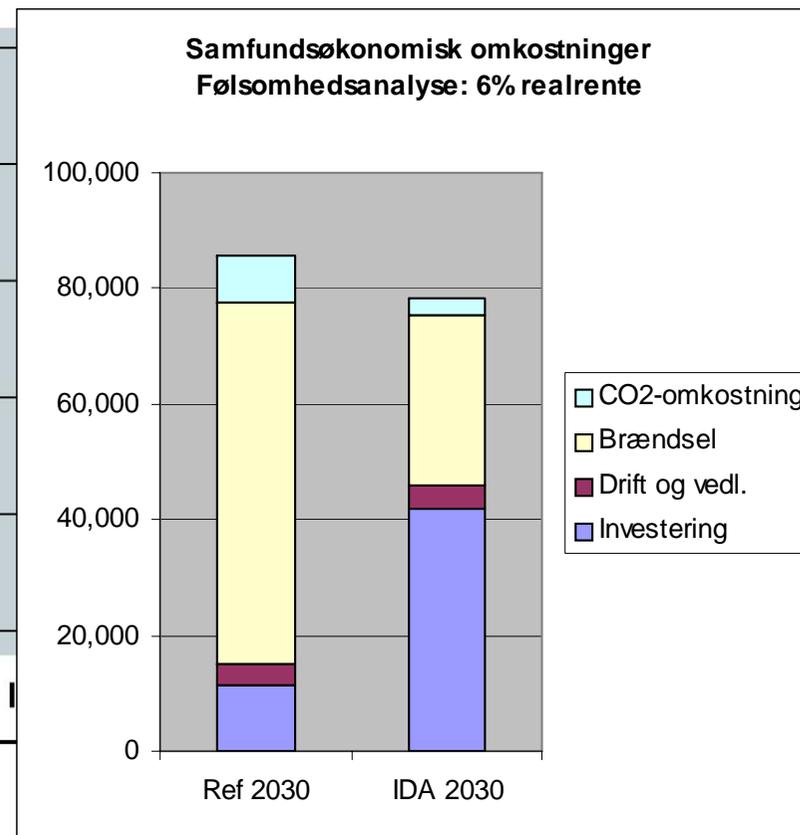
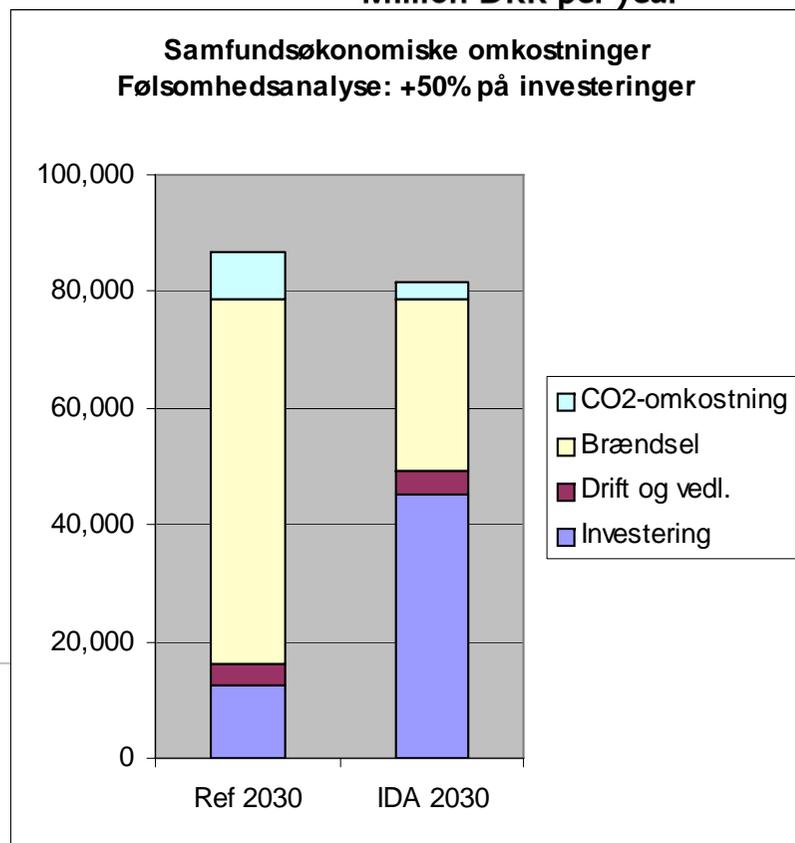
IDA 2030 : 585 million DKK/year



# Sensitivity analyses

## Economic costs

Million DKK per year



# Outline

- Political Background and overall targets of IDA Energy Plan 2030
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# Post plan discussions

- New energy strategy is being discussed in the Parliament
- IDA Energy Plan is pushing for a more ambiguous target among others in order to implement Danish industrial potentials



# 11 essential proposals

1. Prolonging the energy savings scheme
2. Foundation for savings in industry
3. Foundation for heat savings
4. Large expansion of rail transport
5. One bn. for research, development and demonstration
6. Initiative for innovation energy markets
7. Feed-in tariffs for renewable energy
8. Resurrection of the public engagement and co-ownership
9. CO2 emissions are all auctioned
10. Service-check of the tax and levy structure
11. Establishment of a 100 % renewable energy city





## Conclusions

- 100 Percent Renewable is **physically possible** and the first toward 2030 is **feasible** to the Danish Society.
- The methodology of design is a very complex process. The combination of a **creative phase** involving many single experts and **detailed system analyses** seems efficient and can be recommended.



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Energy Future Without Nuclear Energy**

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