



# Challenges towards carbon neutral energy systems

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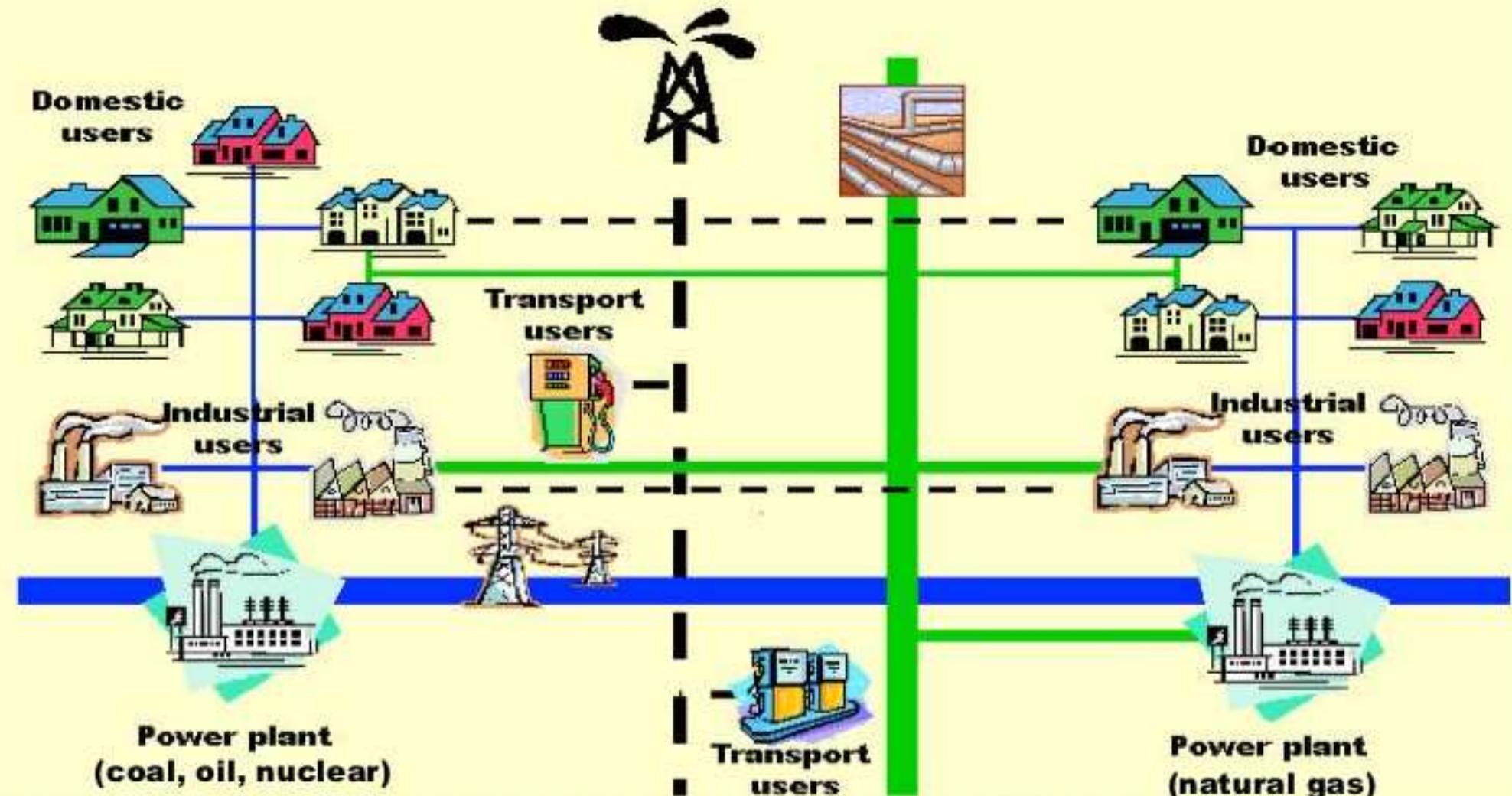


- EU energy strategy – towards 2050
- Energy transition for island systems – solutions to isolated systems
- Short to medium term challenges – large scale integration of RES
- Medium to long term challenges – the role of interconnections and hydrogen

# EU energy strategy towards 2050

# Current energy system

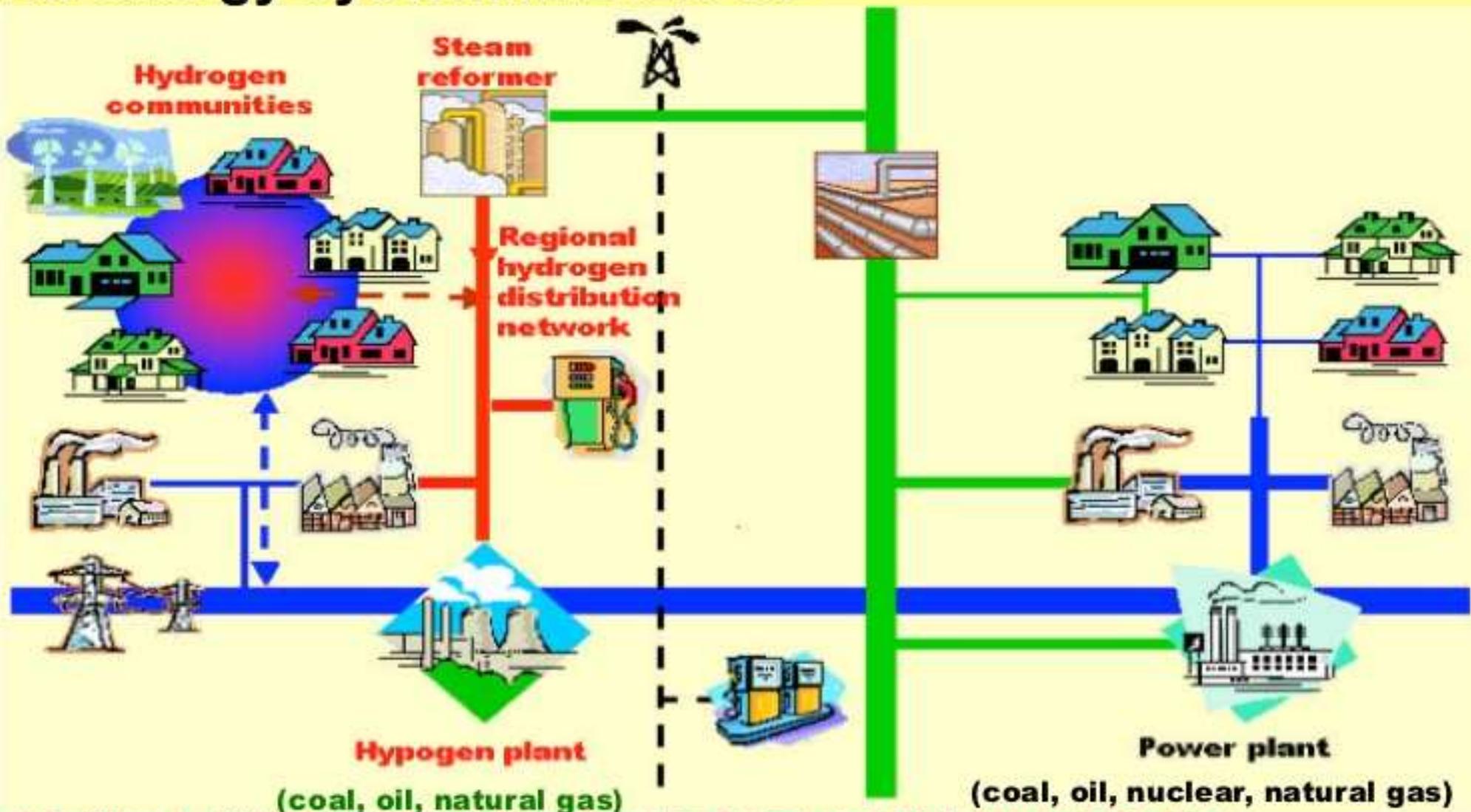
## EU energy system today\*



\* Poullikkas A., 2009, *Introduction to Power Generation Technologies*, ISBN: 978-1-60876-472-3

# Future energy systems (optimistic scenario)

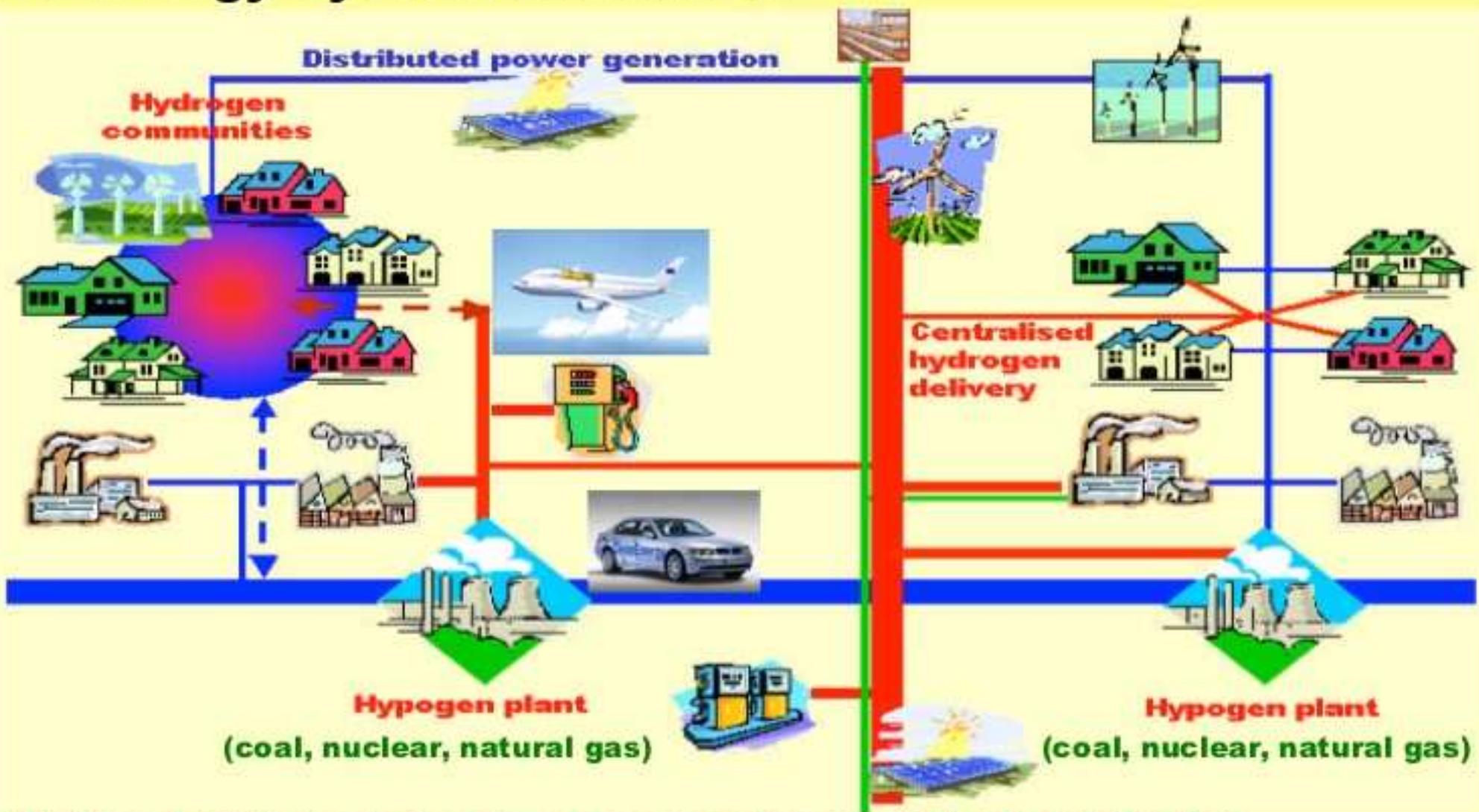
## **EU energy system in 2020-30\***



\* Poullikkas A., 2009, *Introduction to Power Generation Technologies*, ISBN: 978-1-60876-472-3

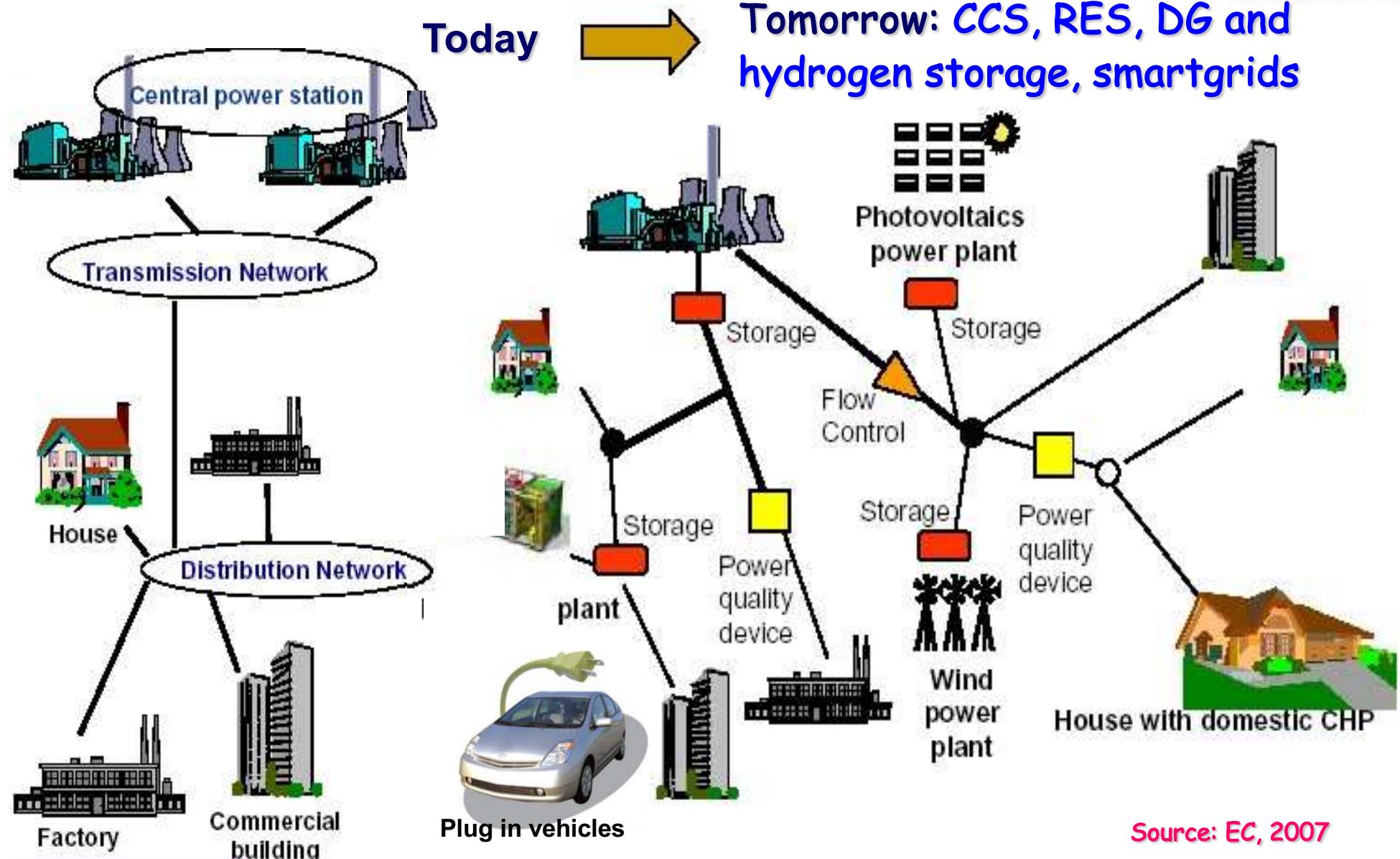
# Future energy systems (optimistic scenario)

## **EU energy system in 2040-50\***



\* Paullikkas A., 2009, *Introduction to Power Generation Technologies*, ISBN: 978-1-60876-472-3

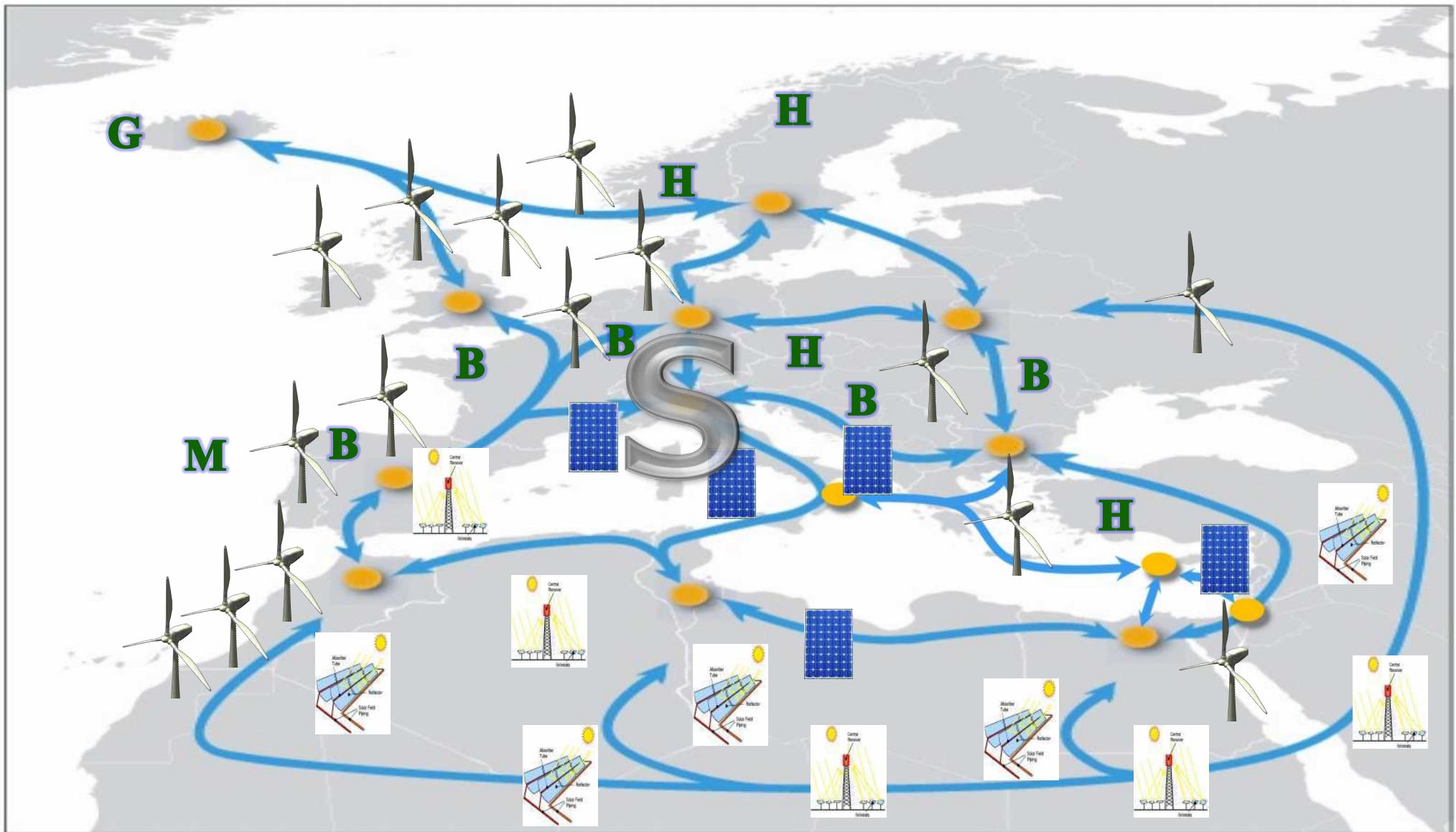
# Future power systems



Source: EC, 2007

# The Super Smart Grid after 2050\*

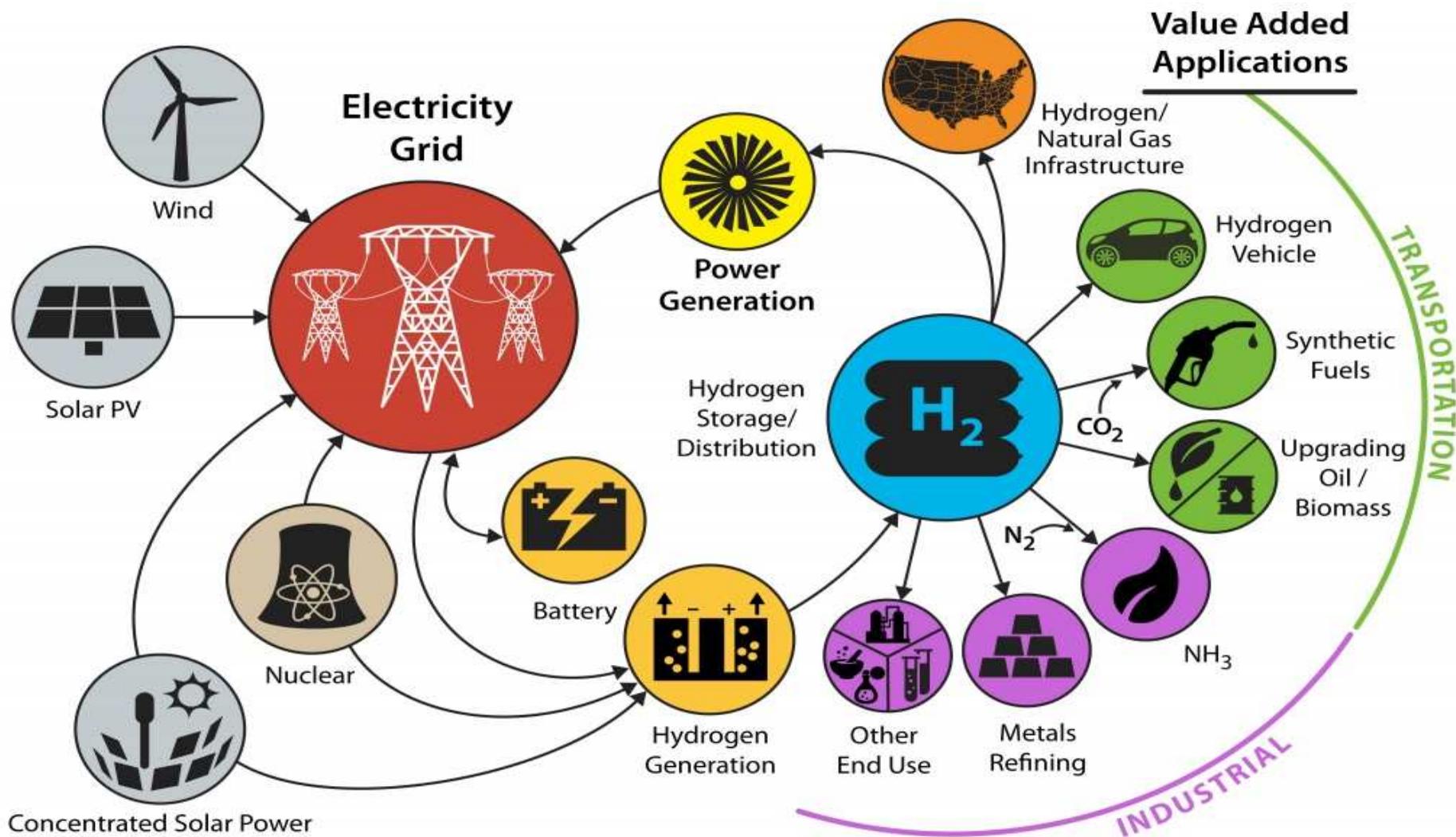
(may allow for 100% RES)



\* Poullikkas A., 2013, *Sustainable Energy Development for Cyprus*, ISBN: 978-9963-7355-3-2

# Long term scenarios in Europe

# Moving from **Carbon** economy to **Hydrogen** economy



# Energy transition for island systems

## Solutions for isolated systems

# Characteristics of isolated electricity systems\*



- High fuel costs
  - ~ use of oil derivatives
- Economies of scale cannot be adequately exploited
  - ~ generation units cannot exceed a certain size since the loss of a unit would mean the loss of a high percentage of the entire system
- Need to maintain high reserve capacity to ensure power system reliability

The smaller the electrical system size, the more the expenses will be

\* Poullikkas A., 2015, *Sustainable Energy Policy for Cyprus*, ISBN: 978-9963-7355-6-3

Ενεργειακές εκδηλώσεις PAE, 85η Διεθνής Έκθεση Θεσσαλονίκης  
Θεσσαλονίκη, Ελλάδα, 15 Σεπτεμβρίου 2021

# The solution\*



- Increase system flexibility
  - ~ integrate RES into electricity market
  - ~ use natural gas, storage and RES for power generation
  - ~ promote e-mobility (V2G technology - bidirectional flow of electricity between the electric car and the grid)
- Establish electricity interconnections
  - ~ with EU internal electricity market (the island of Cyprus is the only non-interconnected Member State)
- Production of hydrogen (energy carrier)
  - ~ from RES and natural gas

\* Poullikkas A., 2016, *Fundamentals of Energy Regulation*, ISBN: 978-9963-7355-8-7

# CERA Energy Transition Regulatory Decisions

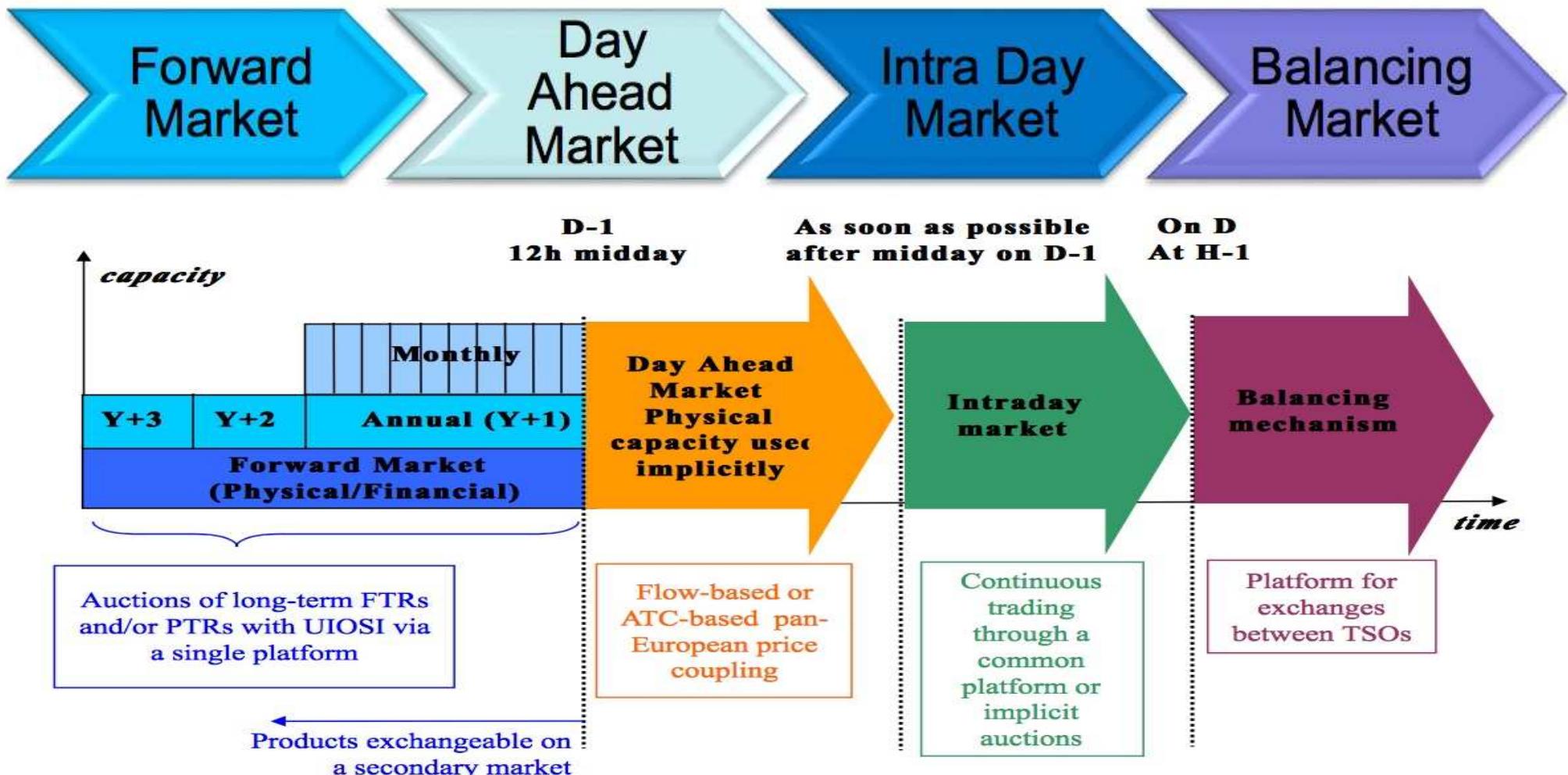


- **Regulatory Decision 01/2017 (ΚΔΠ 34/2017): A detailed schedule for the implementation of EU electricity market target model**
- **Regulatory Decision 02/2018 (ΚΔΠ 259/2018): The mass installation of an Advanced Metering Infrastructure including smartmeters to all electricity consumers**
- **Regulatory Decision 02/2019 (ΚΔΠ 204/2019): The establishment of basic principles of a regulatory framework for the operation of electricity storage systems in the wholesale electricity market**
- **Regulatory Decision 03/2019 (ΚΔΠ 224/2019): The redesign of the power grid to become smart and bi-directional in order to allow integration of large quantities of renewable energy sources in combination with energy storage systems**

# Short to medium term challenges

## Large scale integration of RES

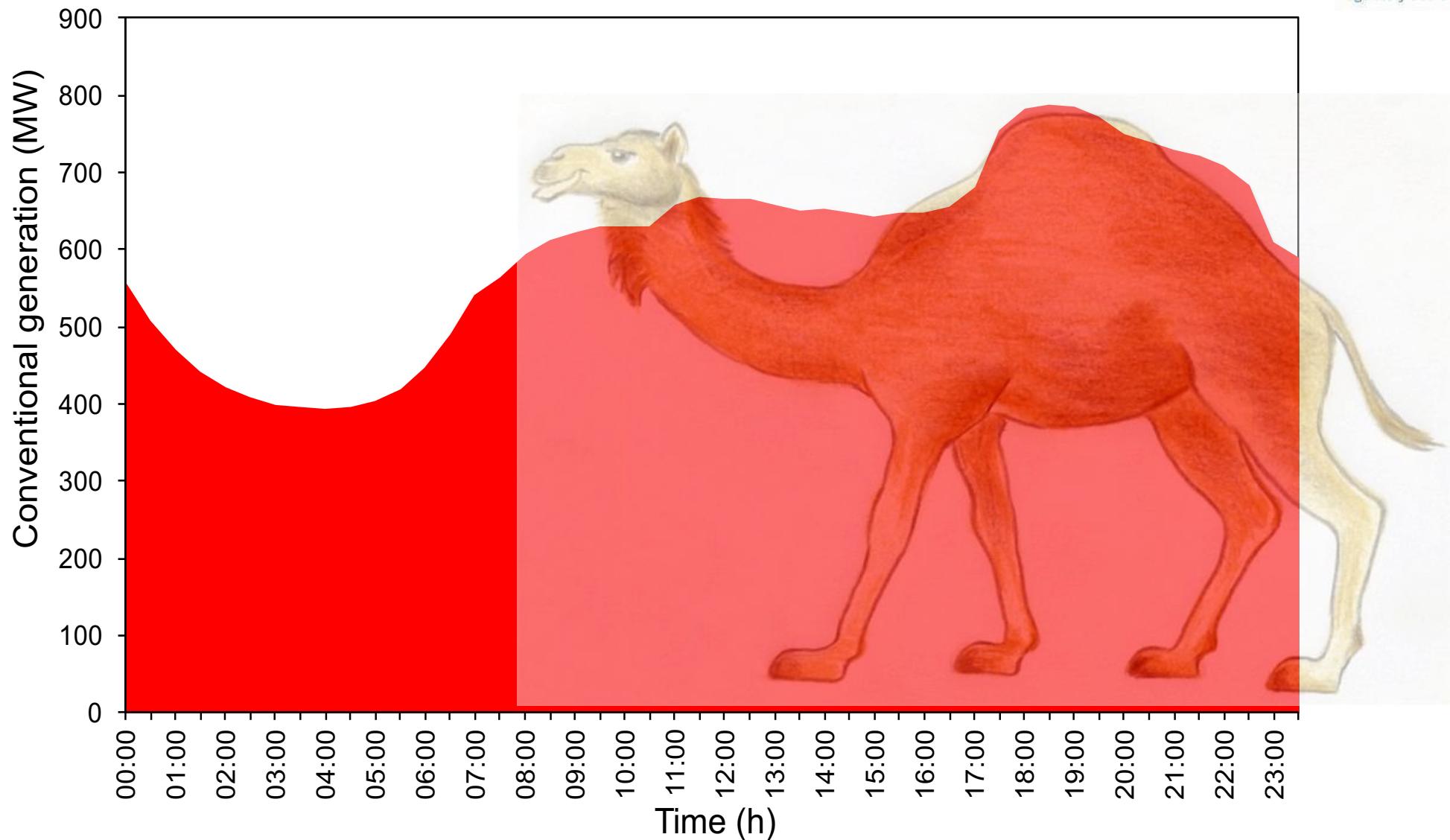
# EU electricity market target model



## Integration of RES\*: LCOE vs Reliability

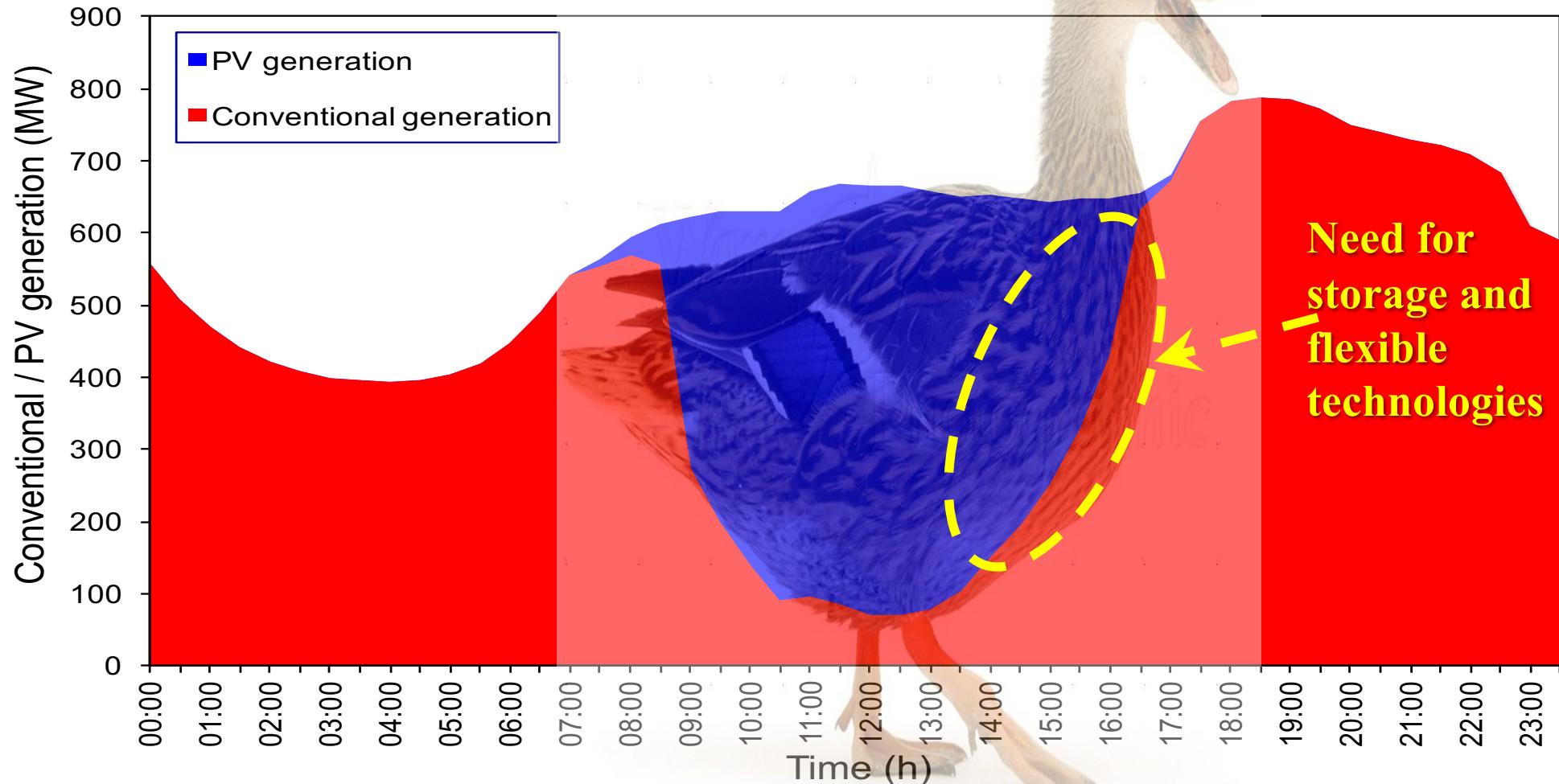
\* Nicolaidis P., Chatzis S., Poullikkas A., 2018, "Renewable energy integration through optimal unit commitment and electricity storage in weak power networks", *International Journal of Sustainable Energy*

# Daily load curve (the ‘camel curve’)\*



\* Poullikkas A., 2016, “From the ‘camel curve’ to the ‘duck curve’ on electric systems with increasing solar power”, *Accountancy*

# Effect of PV generation on load curve (the 'duck curve')\*



\* Poullikkas A., 2016, "From the 'camel curve' to the 'duck curve' on electric systems with increasing solar power", *Accountancy*

# Medium to long term challenges

## The role of interconnections and hydrogen

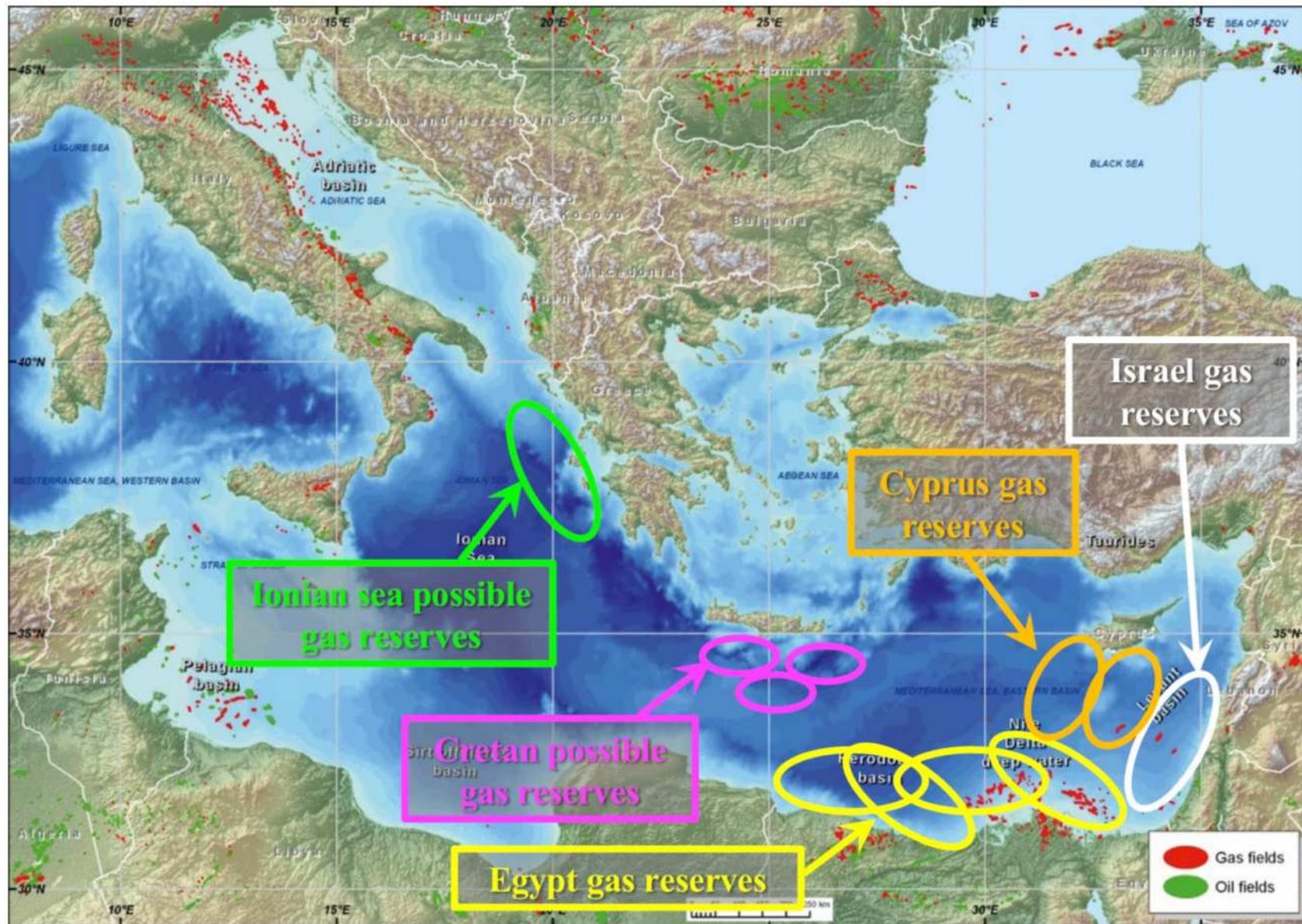
# Regional primary energy sources



## Indigenous energy sources



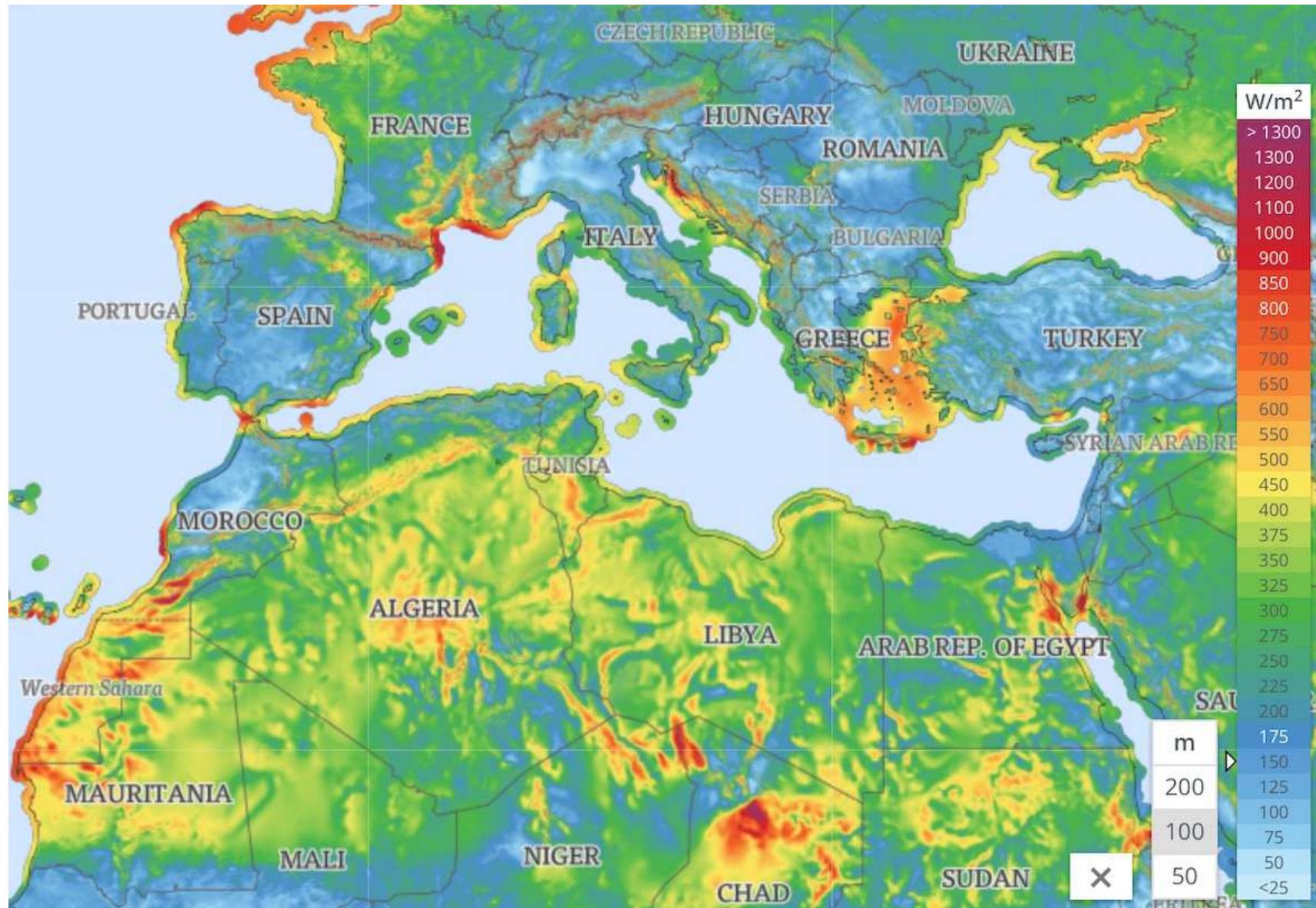
# Gas reserves in SE Mediterranean region\*



\* A. Belopolsky, et al., 2012, "New and emerging plays in the Eastern Mediterranean", *Petroleum Geoscience*

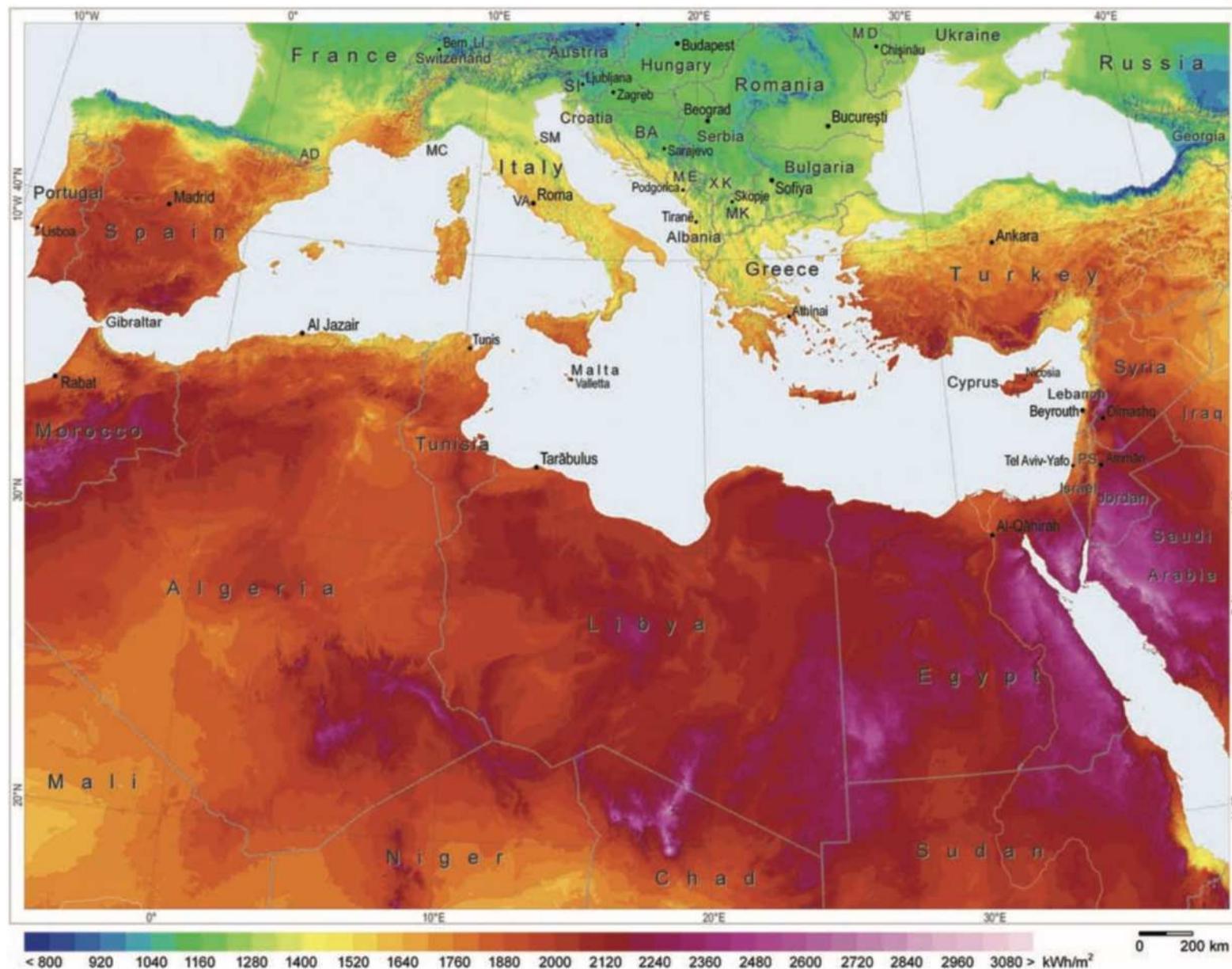
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Θεσσαλονίκη, Ελλάδα, 15 Σεπτεμβρίου 2021

# Wind potential in SE Mediterranean region\*



\* The Global Wind Atlas (<https://globalwindatlas.com>)

# Solar potential in SE Mediterranean region\*

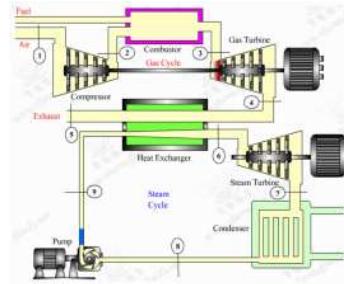


\* Easac & Pihl, Erik. (2011). Concentrating Solar Power: Its potential contribution to a sustainable energy future

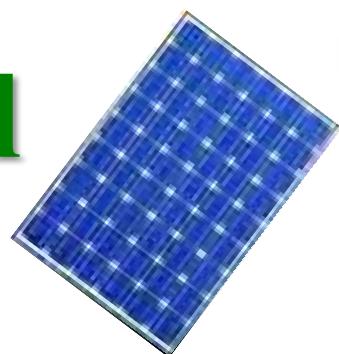
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# Main indigenous energy sources in SE Mediterranean region

- Natural gas



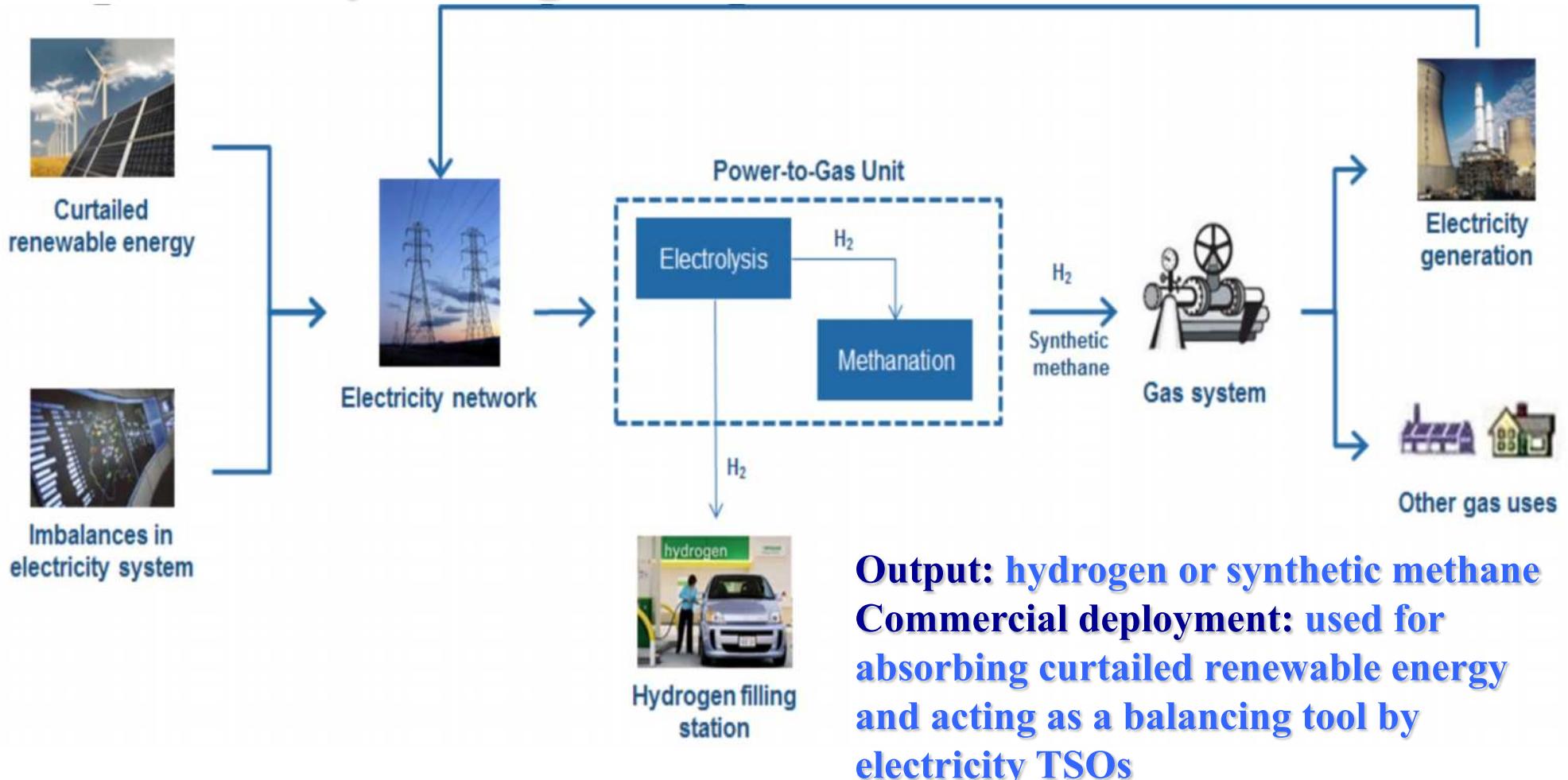
- Wind potential
- Solar potential



hydrogen

# Power-to-Gas (P2G)\*

- energy storage technology linking the electricity and gas infrastructure



\* Poullikkas A., 2009, *Introduction to Power Generation Technologies*, ISBN: 978-1-60876-472-3

# Target-setting for Cyprus' transition to hydrogen economy\*

Target	Year		
	2030	2040	2050
Greenhouse gases	-30%	-75%	-100%
Renewable energy sources	30%	75%	100%
Electrical interconnections	50%	65%	80%

**Cyprus could set a long-term goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 100% by 2050 !**

\* Poullikkas A., 2020, *Long-term Sustainable Energy Strategy: Cyprus' Energy Transition to Hydrogen Economy*, ISBN: 978-9925-7710-0-4

# Energy transition by 2050

## Cyprus' energy system:

- smart and digitised
- flexible
- decentralised
- electrically interconnected
- interconnected gas and/or hydrogen pipelines



## Integration:

- hydrogen in all energy sectors
- renewable energy sources
- storage energy systems
- electric mobility

Transition of Cyprus from the current carbon economy  
to hydrogen economy by the year 2050

# Development of regional energy strategy ?



- Horizon up to 2060
- Development of strategic plan for SE Med region:
  - ~ Electrical interconnections
  - ~ Pipeline interconnections (or virtual pipelines)
  - ~ Integration of sustainable technologies and storage
  - ~ Use of hydrogen after 2030
  - ~ Hydrogen production
    - From natural gas
    - From renewables
- Energy exporters to EU

