



## Informing Ireland's carbon budgets with the TIMES-Ireland energy systems model

2021 EU Conference on Modelling for policy support

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### Ireland has one of the most ambitious 2030 decarbonisation targets in the world Agriculture share of total GHGs, 2018

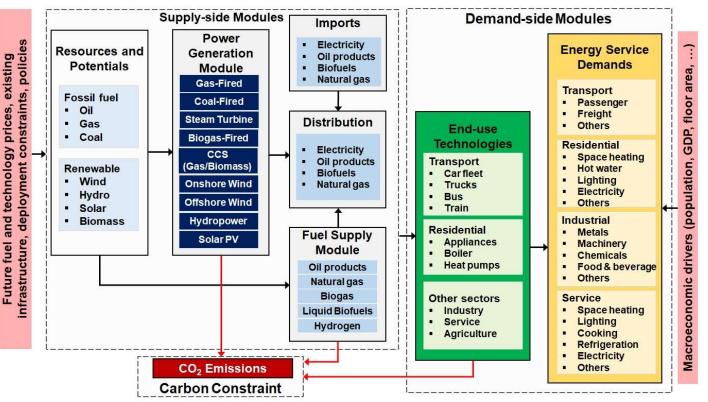
Mitigation targets for 2030, % relative to 2018/1990 -70% Denmark -63% Ireland's target relative to 1990 is not world-leading Ireland -51% because of historical lack of action -65% Germany -49% -47% United States -68% United Kingdom -46% -55% EU -41% -40% Japan Reduction relative to -39% New Zealand targets 10% 1990 reduction on 2017 methane 11% New Zealand by 2030 and ~40% reduction -28% 2018 in emissions of other gases -80% -60% -40% -20% 0% **Excluding LULUCF emissions** 

### Ireland's high share of emissions from agriculture make achieving this target even more challenging

26.11.2021

## TIMES-Ireland Model (TIM)

TIM is an Energy Systems Optimisation Model (ESOM) which calculates the "leastcost" configuration of the energy system which meets future energy demands, respecting technical, environmental, social & policy constraints defined by the user.



### Given

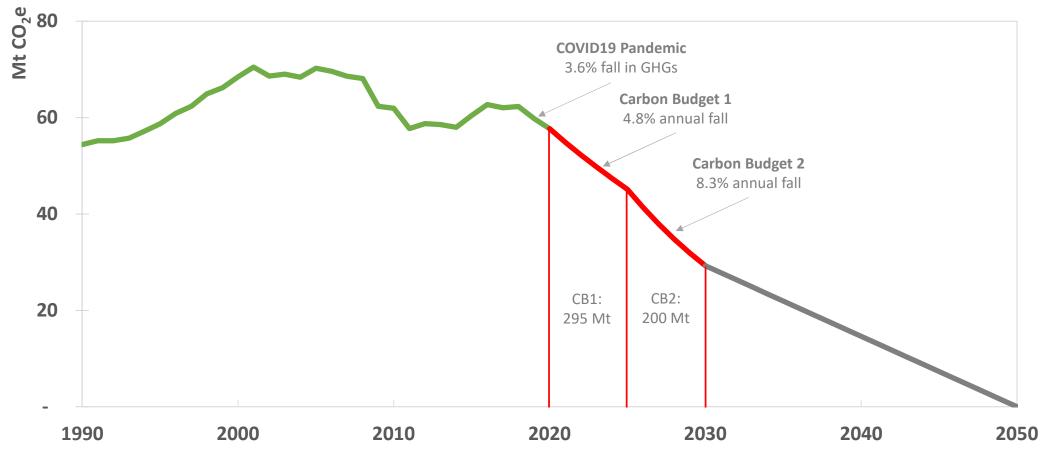
- Final energy demands
  - e.g., passenger kms, home heating
- CO<sub>2</sub> constraints on energy
  - e.g., carbon budget, annual target
- Technology, fuel costs & efficiency
  - Existing & future cost and performance
- Resource availability
  - e.g., on/offshore wind, bioenergy
- User-defined constraints
  - e.g., speed of technology uptake, policies

### **TIM calculates**

- "Least-cost" energy system meeting all constraints
- Investment and operation of energy technologies
- Emissions trajectories
- Total system cost
- Imports/exports
- Marginal energy prices

Download full documentation paper: https://tim-carbon-budgets-2021.netlify.app/documentation/tim-documentation-paper.pdf

## Analysis with TIM supported the Climate Change Advisory Council's consideration of the implications of carbon budgets



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# Marginal Abatement Cost (2025-30 average) in core mitigation scenarios and scenario variants

		A-51%,E-51%	A-40%,E-57%	A-33%,E-61%	A-25%,E-65%
Core	"BAU" demands, no bioenergy imports, 4-times 2018 indigenous bioenergy, no power-CCS available, no H2 import, 18 GW VAR-RE	€674	€1,100	€1,292	€1,485
Low Energy Demand (LED)	Decoupling energy service demands: mobility shifting; dematerialisation; lower heating	€128	€403	€545	€757
Tech-optimism	Up to 25GW VAR-RE by 2030, H2 import Bioenergy import x3 times 2018 by 2030, 400 MW CCS available from 2027, +20%yoy	€436	€639	€812	€1,284
LED + Tech-optimism		€76	€125	€202	€317

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The Marginal Abatement Cost represents the cost of mitigating the most expensive tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> in each scenario for the energy sector

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## Web app for rapid results diagnostics, stakeholder engagement & dissemination https://tim-carbon-budgets-2021.netlify.app/results



EPMG About Scena	rios Documentation <b>Results</b> Archive		
enarios		Residential Services Industry Agriculture	
A25-E65 A25-E65 Early Action	Overview Final energy consumption Vehicle	sales and stock by mode Vehicle activity	
A25-E65 Late Action A25-E65 LED	New Private Cars - Stock by Type	Private Cars - Stock by Type	New HGV - Stock by Type
A25-E65 Tech-Optimism A33-E61 A33-E61 Early Action A33-E61 Late Action	S NEV OHEV OKE	S D BEV OHEY OKC	B NOV OFCY OHEV
33-E61 LED 33-E61 Tech-Optimism 40-E57	1500 -	A51-E51 Late Action	22.5 -
40-E57 Early Action 40-E57 Late Action	1000 -	2500 - BEV: 1050.58 KVehides Total: 2843.11 KVehides	15
40-E57 LED 40-E57 Tech-Optimism 451-E51 451-E51 Early Action			
51-E51 Late Action 51-E51 LED			
1-E51 Tech-Optimism 5-E49	New LGV - Stock by Type	HGV - Stock by Type	MGV - Stock by Type
55-E49 Early Action 55-E49 Late Action 55-E49 LED		BEY BRY HEY	B NOV FLCV FLCV
55-E49 Tech-Optimism VAM	150 -	60 -	30 -
lect 2nd scenario i1-E51 Late Action		40	20
Show difference		20	10 -
	2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050	2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050	2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050

### **Key messages**

The short time-horizon to 2030 and unprecedented decarbonisation speed requires a faster energy system transition than the natural renewal of many technologies, with wide-ranging implications

Unless breakthroughs in new energy technologies develop and evolve rapidly, abatement with new fuels and technologies <u>alone</u> will not be enough: Resilient pathways require a structural change in energy demands – Low Energy Demand scenario

Scaling up renewable electricity rapidly in all cases is essential, and managing electricity demand

## Strengths of TIM & development process



- Model and results archives are <u>freely available</u>: <u>https://github.com/MaREI-EPMG/times-ireland-model</u>
- "Best-practice" <u>development approach</u> Git used for version control and integration, open web app for results analysis & diagnostics
- Developers with <u>international expertise</u> and links with global TIMES community, allowing knowledgesharing
- Using <u>TIMES framework</u> well-proven, high quality, continuously developed/maintained, open source code

- Strength of <u>systems approach</u> automatic "sector coupling" by design where is the best use of resources? What are sectoral trade-offs?
- Extensive <u>stakeholder review (https://tim-review1.netlify.app/</u>)
- Training PhDs, interns etc. & wider engagement integral for national <u>capacity-building</u>
- A focus on <u>alternate scenarios</u>, sensitivities, "what if" analyses
- Dynamic integration with national data sources and other national models (where possible)
- Flexible integration Simultaneously maintaining "stable, policy-ready" model and development of research variants, allowing innovations in ESOMs, pushing state-of-the-art – leveraging across projects

## TIM development team

### Dr. Hannah Daly

- Lecturer in Energy Systems Modelling, UCC & Funded Investigator, MaREI
- Co-PI CAPACITY project, PI/Supervisor of CCAC Carbon Budget Fellowship

### **Dr. Olexandr Balyk**

Research Fellow, CAPACITY project - Model coordination & integration

#### Jason McGuire

PhD researcher with CAPACITY project – residential sector

#### Andrew Smith

Climate Change Advisory Council & EPA Fellowship on Carbon Budgets

#### Dr. James Glynn

• Former Research Fellow & lead, CHIMERA project

#### **Vahid Aryanpur**

- PhD researcher with CHIMERA project transport sector
- Dr. Xiufeng Yue
  - Former postdoc, CHIMERA project, lecturer Dalian University of Technology
- Ankita Gaur
  - MaREI PhD researcher energy demand drivers











### With support and input from wider Energy Policy & Modelling Group at UCC & E4sma

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26.11.2021

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