

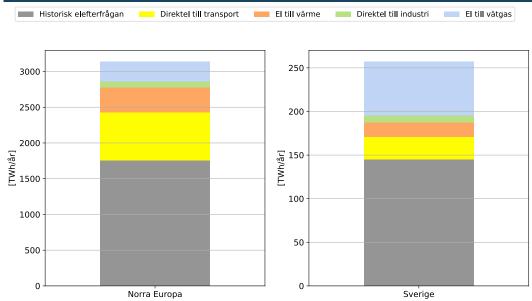
Possible Swedish Electricity Systems 2045

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Meet the demand of electricity to the lowest cost



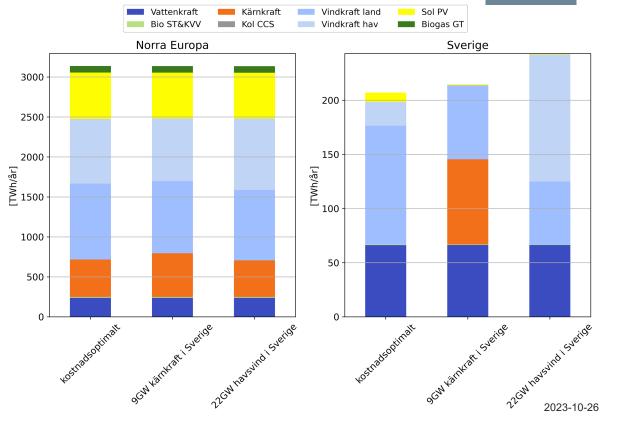


Electricity production



Three cases Cost-optimal Nuclear At least 9 GW nuclear in south Sweden +7 EUR/MWh Offshore wind At least 22 GW offshore wind power in south Sweden

+2,5 EUR/MWh





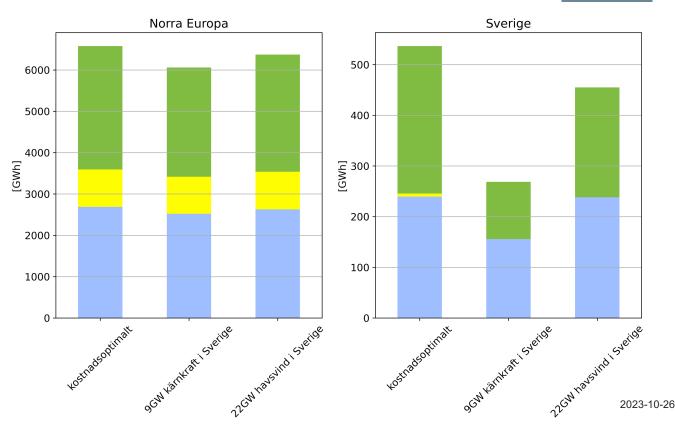
Storage Batteries in region

Batteries in regions with solar PV and extensive transport sector.

Hydrogen storages in regions with extensive industry.

Heat storages in regions with district heating

Nuclear reduce investments mainly in heat storages



bat

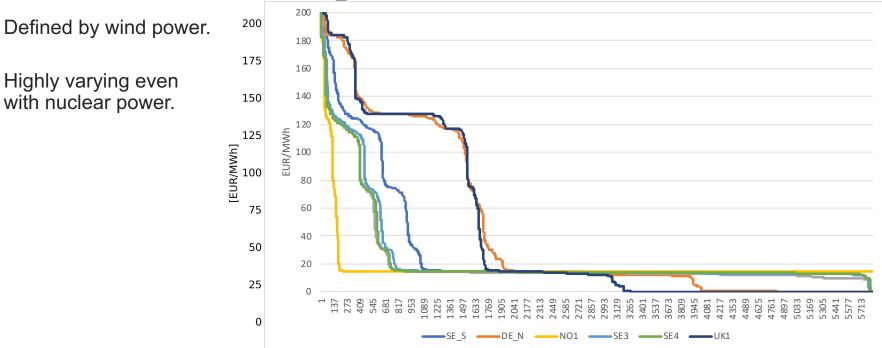
Tank heat

H2store

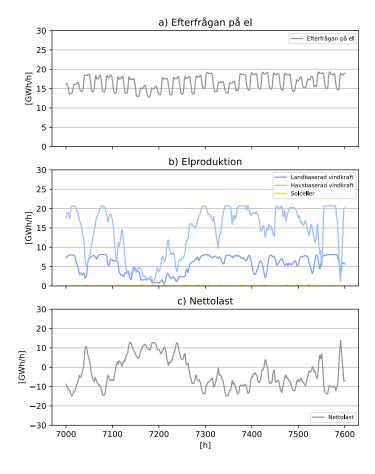


Value of electricity

Highly varying even with nuclear power.

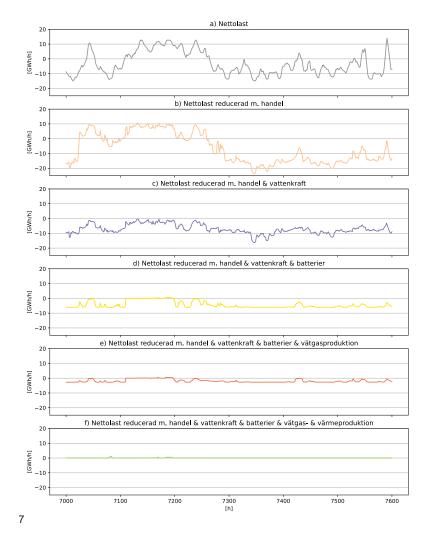






Variability

- Hydropower (30%) + wind power (70%)
- What if the wind isn't blowing?
- Strategies to manage variations
 - Trade
 - Hydropower
 - Stationary batteries and electric cars
 - Adapted hydrogen production
 - Adapted heat production



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Strategies to manage variations

- South Sweden 3 weeks in fall 1991
- Trade reduce some peaks above 10 GW
- Hydropower reduce net loads up to 10 GW
- Batteries even out variations
- Hydrogen and heat lift the negative net load
 - Stimulate wind investments while avoiding consumption during low wind events -> reduce net load



Summary

- May go from net exporter to net importer
 - Dependning on conditions for new electricity generation
- A varying electricity price in all three cases
 - Determined by the surrounding countries
 - 1500-1700h of high electricity prices
 - 7000 h of low electricity pirces
- Electricity demand can be met in all three cases
 - Many options for flexibility
 - Combination of measures manage different types of variations
 - · Overcapacity in electrolyser and heat pump
 - · Investments in hydrogen storage and heat storage



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