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EUROPEAN  
TECHNOLOGY AND  
INNOVATION  
PLATFORM

SMART  
NETWORKS FOR  
ENERGY  
TRANSITION

# Working Group 3 „Flexible Generation“

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Member of Working Group 3



# Specific Objectives of the Working Group

WG 3 addresses the business & technology trends considering

- the contribution of flexible generation
- of all dispatchable generation sources
- for power, heat and cooling
- centralized and decentralized
- with or without embedded storage

as needed for an integrated energy system.



# WG 3 Members and Leader



May 23, 2017 7th WG3 Workshop in Villingen

## Members:

Proud to have active members, but we're looking for new members

Christian  
Olaf  
Martijn  
Peter  
Iarno  
Antonio  
Edgardo  
Matthias  
Ralf  
Carlos  
Carlos  
Peter  
Bruno  
Eduard  
Kaj  
Matti  
Uwe  
Peter  
Diana  
Alexander

Bergins  
Bernstrauch  
Bongaerts  
Breuhaus  
Brunetti  
Camarata  
Coda Zabetta  
Finkenrath  
Grether  
Herce  
Izquierdo  
Jansohn  
Lacariere  
Minciuc  
Portin  
Rautanen  
Ruedel  
Stettner  
Strauss-Mincu  
Wiedermann

Mitsubishi Hitachi Power Systems Europe GmbH  
Siemens Power and Gas Division  
Liander NV  
International Research Institute Stavanger (IRIS)  
ENEL Produzione  
Czech Technical University in Prague  
Amec Foster Wheeler  
Kempten University of Applied Sciences  
VOITH HYDRO  
Prodesa  
Red Eléctrica de España (REE)  
Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI)  
IMT Atlantique  
University Politecnica of Bucharest  
Wärtsilä Corporation  
VALMET TECHNOLOGIES  
Ansaldo Energia Switzerland Ltd  
ANDRITZ HYDRO GmbH  
Fraunhofer IWES  
MAN Energy Solutions SE

## Chair:

Michael Ladwig General Electric, CH

## Co-Chairs:

Miguel Garagorri de Miota Iberdrola, ES  
Martin Pogoretz Andritz, AU

## Advisor:

Vincenzo Casamassima RSE, IT

# Position of WG3 to be reflected in White Paper: **“Flexible Power Generation in a Decarbonizing Europe”**

## What do we want to achieve?

- understanding the existing energy system in EU (demand & supply)
- providing a forecast on how we see the European energy generation landscape in 2050
- understanding of «flexible generation» (what does it mean?) and its necessity for Europe, its technologies, challenges and future R&D needs (targets)
- explaining definitions and boundaries
- detailing the deliverables of flexible generation
- explaining the economics
- outlining the sector integration
- explaining the contribution of flexible generation to the generation transition and CO<sub>2</sub> reduction



# Position of WG3 to be reflected in White Paper: “Flexible Power Generation in a Decarbonizing Europe”

## Structure of the paper

### Executive Summary

1. European targets with regard to flexible generation
2. Flexible generation technologies
3. Technology description in annex or «grey boxes»
4. Outlook for a generation in a decarbonizing Europe
5. From linear to circular economy
6. Plant Level demonstration based on available technology

### Conclusion

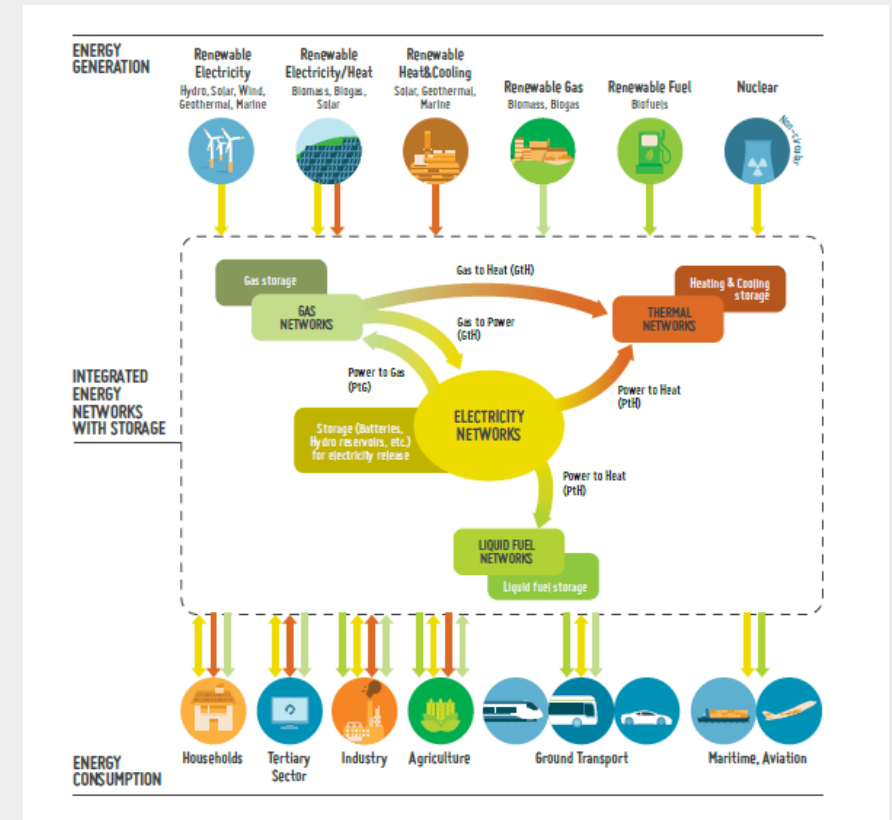
## Status

Revised draft finished by end of September

Finalisation during next WG F2F-meeting in Graz

Layout support by ETIP-SNET

Submission before next Gov Board meeting



# Technological Requirements (by WG3)

Needed joint efforts to address the following topics:

- **Operational Flexibility:** minimum loads, quick start possibility, fast ramp rates
- **Fuel Flexibility:** unlimited fuel flexibility designs, up to 100% H<sub>2</sub>
- **Emission Reduction Technologies:**  
cycling, minimum load down to idle
- **Product Flexibility:** enabling sector integration (heat, electricity, synthetic fuels)
- **Integrating Storage into Power Generation:**  
seasonal storage to encounter “dark doldrums”
- **New Technologies:** Fuel cells, novel electrolyzer technologies: materials technology
- **Chemical Use of Gaseous by-Products:**  
waste gasification
- **Offshore Hydropower:** extended utilization of hydrokinetics (river, ocean and wave)



# Conclusion

- Lots of technologies have been established and are available
- They need to be adjusted to the circular economy

Unless CO2 emissions do have a certain cost impact in all sectors, it is difficult to develop business models for further carbon reduction

If we want to achieve our vision we need to define the way forward and start right now!

## The pathway forward:

- What is the role of thermal power and heat generation in 2050?
- Do we need CCS in the future?
- „Blue Hydrogen, “ or can we produce enough „Green“ Hydrogen?
- Do we have to be afraid of „cold doldrums“ and blackouts?
- Centralized or decentralized generation, other sectors?
- How can we achieve a common mind in all EU countries?
- How can we raise more public awareness and acceptance for needed infrastructure?
- How can policy contribute to accelerate the transition towards a decarbonized society?



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**On behalf of  
WG 3 “Flexible Generation”**

**Thank you**