



Ενεργειακή Μετάβαση: Διεθνείς Καλές Πρακτικές και ο Κυπριακός Ενεργειακός Τομέας

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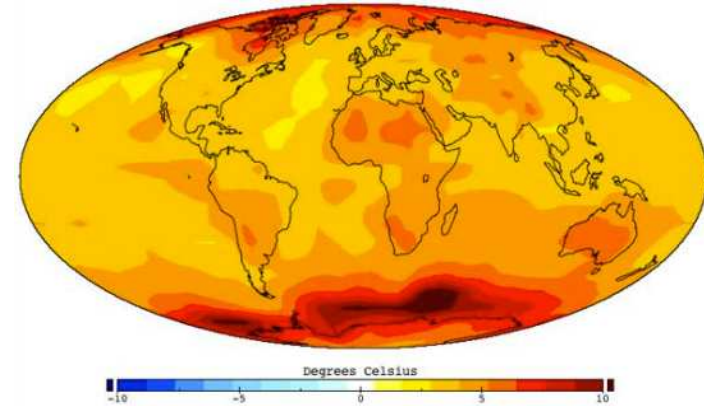
Contents

- **EU energy strategy** – towards 2050
- **Development of optimization algorithms** – advance simulation tools
- **Cyprus current electricity and NG systems** – systems characteristics
- **Energy transition for island systems** – solutions to isolated systems
- **Challenges in electricity markets** – large scale integration of RES, storage and H₂
- **Long term energy strategy for Cyprus** – regional cooperation towards hydrogen economy

EU energy strategy towards 2050

Future energy systems

- **Climate change**



- **Third energy revolution**

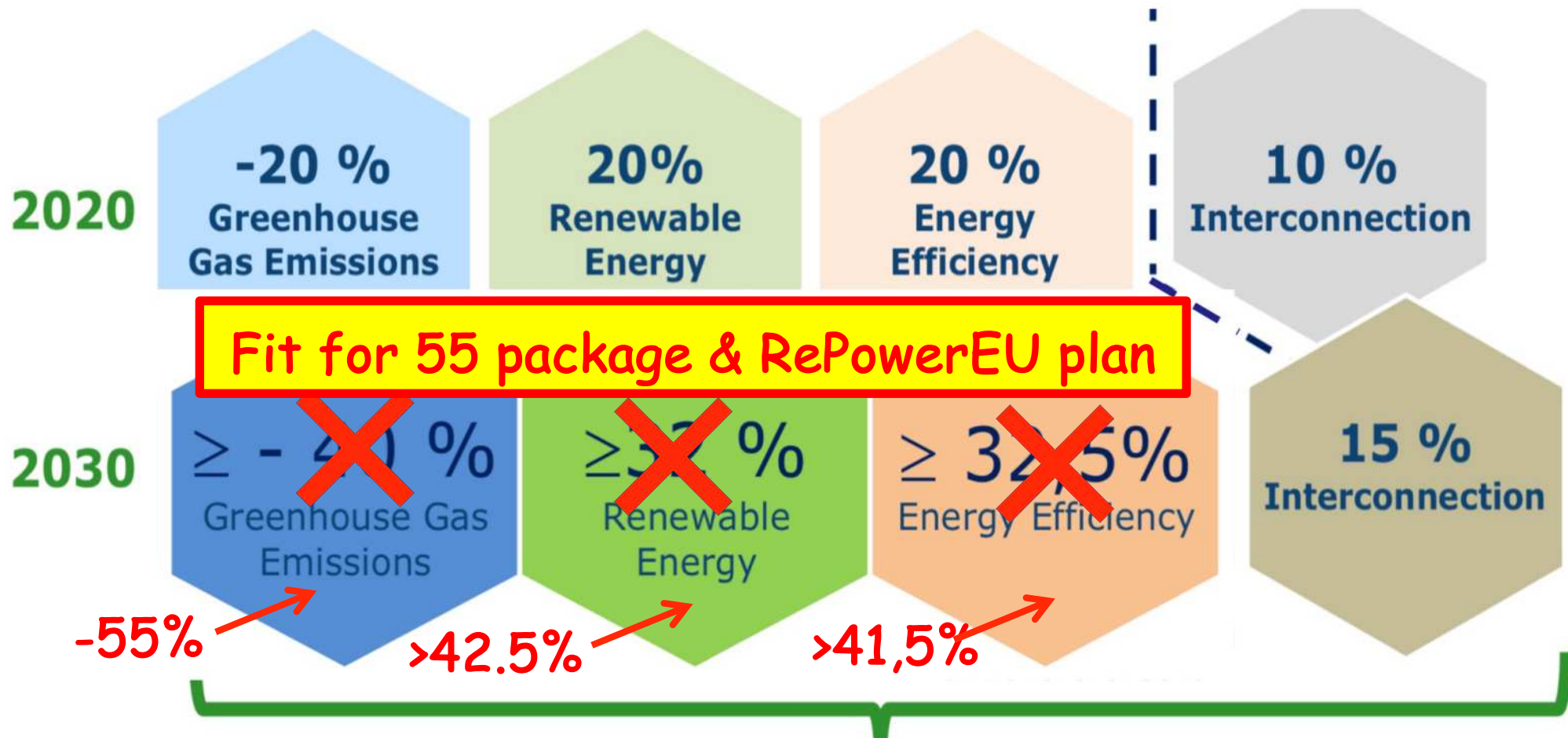
- **Future energy economics**

Energy transition

- **greenhouse gas reduction**
 - EU: climate neutral by 2050
- **sustainable production and consumption**
- **competition in electricity and natural gas markets**
- **security of supply**



EU medium and long term targets

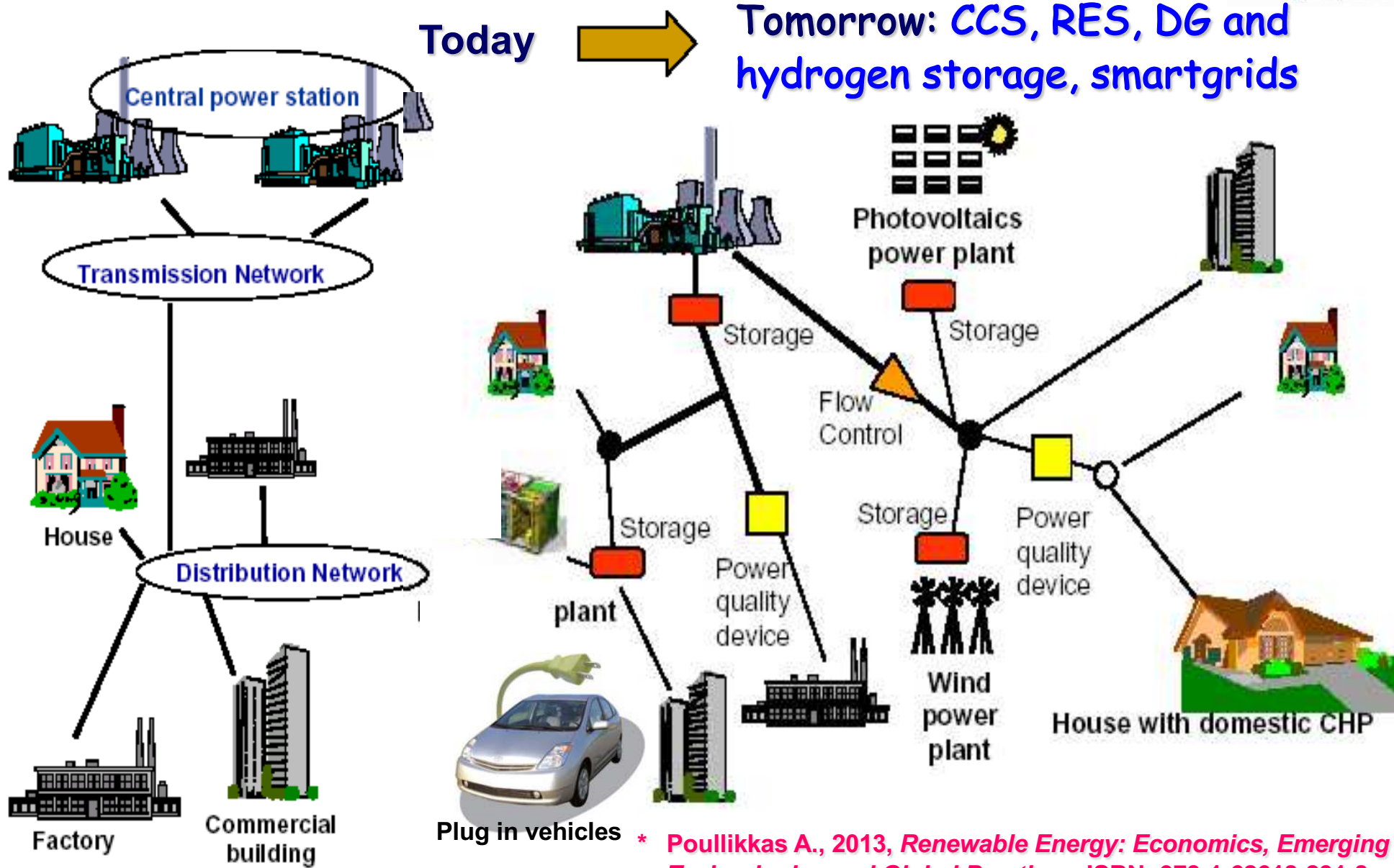


2050

Climate-Neutral

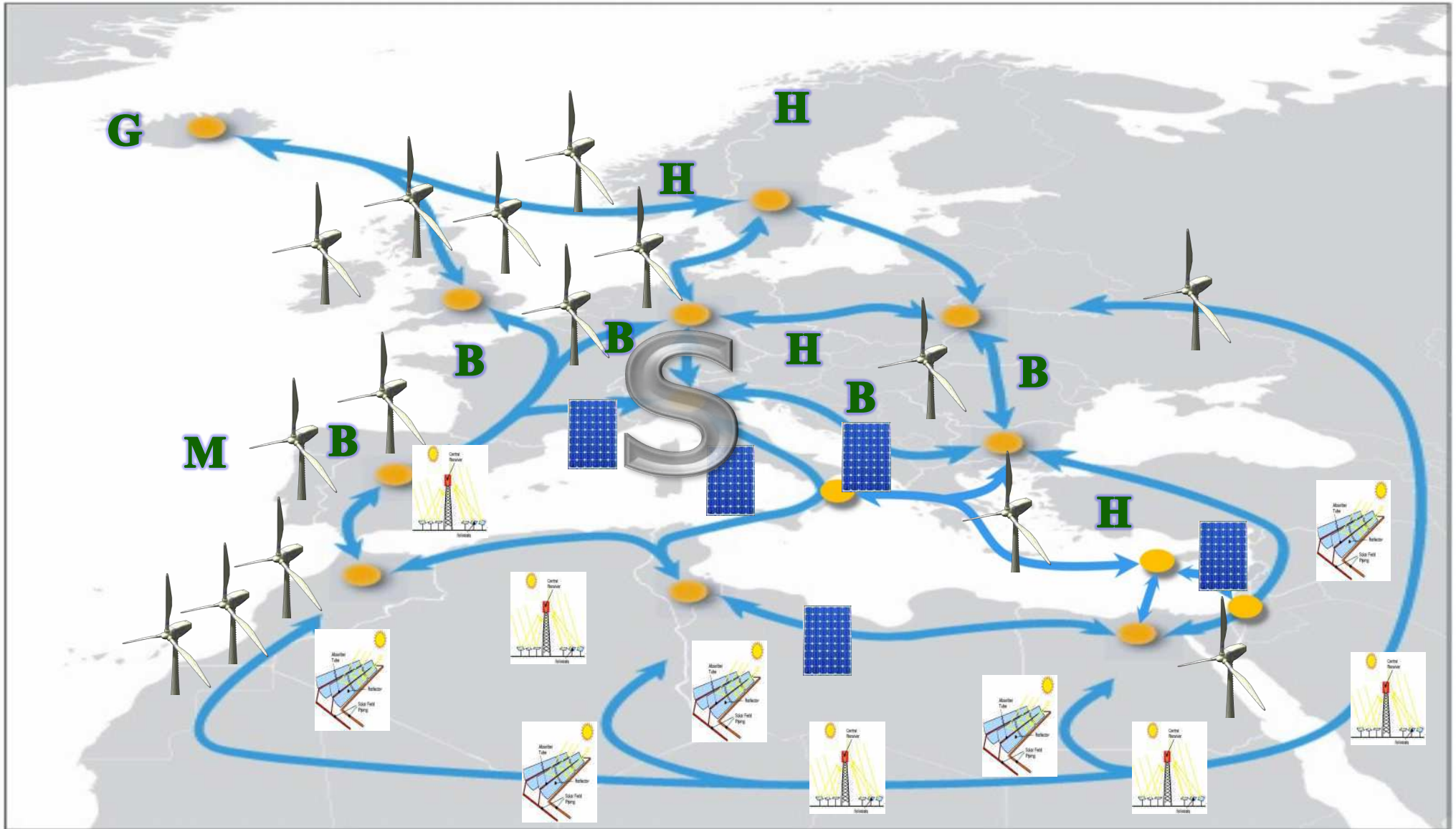
(an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions)

Future power systems*



* Poullikkas A., 2013, *Renewable Energy: Economics, Emerging Technologies and Global Practices*, ISBN: 978-1-62618-231-8

The Super Smart Grid after 2050* (may allow for 100% RES)



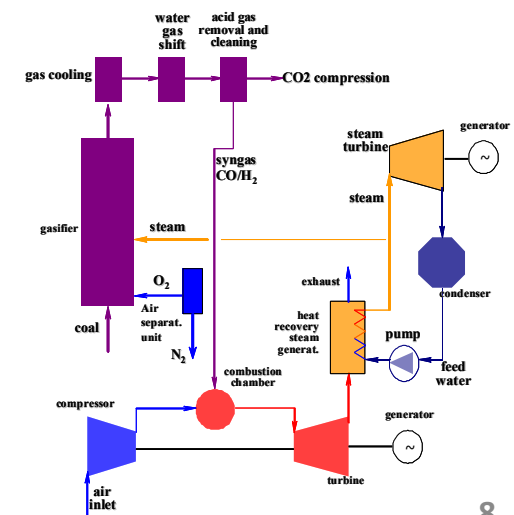
* Poullikkas A., 2013, *Sustainable Energy Development for Cyprus*, ISBN: 978-9963-7355-3-2

Πολυτεχνική Σχολή, Πανεπιστήμιο Frederick & Έδρα UNESCO για τη Δια Βίου Μάθηση και
Εκπαίδευση Ενηλίκων, Λευκωσία, 15 Μαΐου 2023

Long term EU energy strategy (2050)

- A vision of climate neutral EU
- Main ingredients of future sustainable energy systems:
 - Large scale integration of renewable energy sources
 - Distributed generation
 - Carbon capture and storage
 - Smartgrids
 - Electric vehicles
 - Storage devices
 - Hydrogen

Development of new sustainable technologies and infrastructure



Development of optimization algorithms

Advanced simulation tools

The problem

The need

- **Large scale integration of sustainable systems**
 - e.g., EU RES targets by 2020, 2030, 2050 ...

Main objective

- **Assessment of the increase (or benefit) in the cost of electricity of a given power generation system at different penetration levels**

Objective function*

- **Minimizing total cost**

$$\min C = \min \sum_{i=1}^n x_i (c_i)$$

- **satisfy constraints**

$$P_{D(t)} = \sum_i I_{(i,t)} P_{(i,t)}$$

$$P_{g,\min(i)} \leq P_{(i,t)} \leq P_{g,\max(i)}$$

- **Load demand**

- **Unit capacity**

- **Available capacity**

- **Reserve margin**

- **Spinning reserve**

- **Fuel constraints**

- **Environmental constraints**

- **Power transmission constraints, etc**

$$R_{O(t)} \leq \sum_i r_{o(i,t)} I_{(i,t)} \quad r_{o(i,t)} = \begin{cases} q_i, & \text{if unit } i \text{ is OFF} \\ r_{s(i,t)}, & \text{if unit } i \text{ is ON} \end{cases}$$

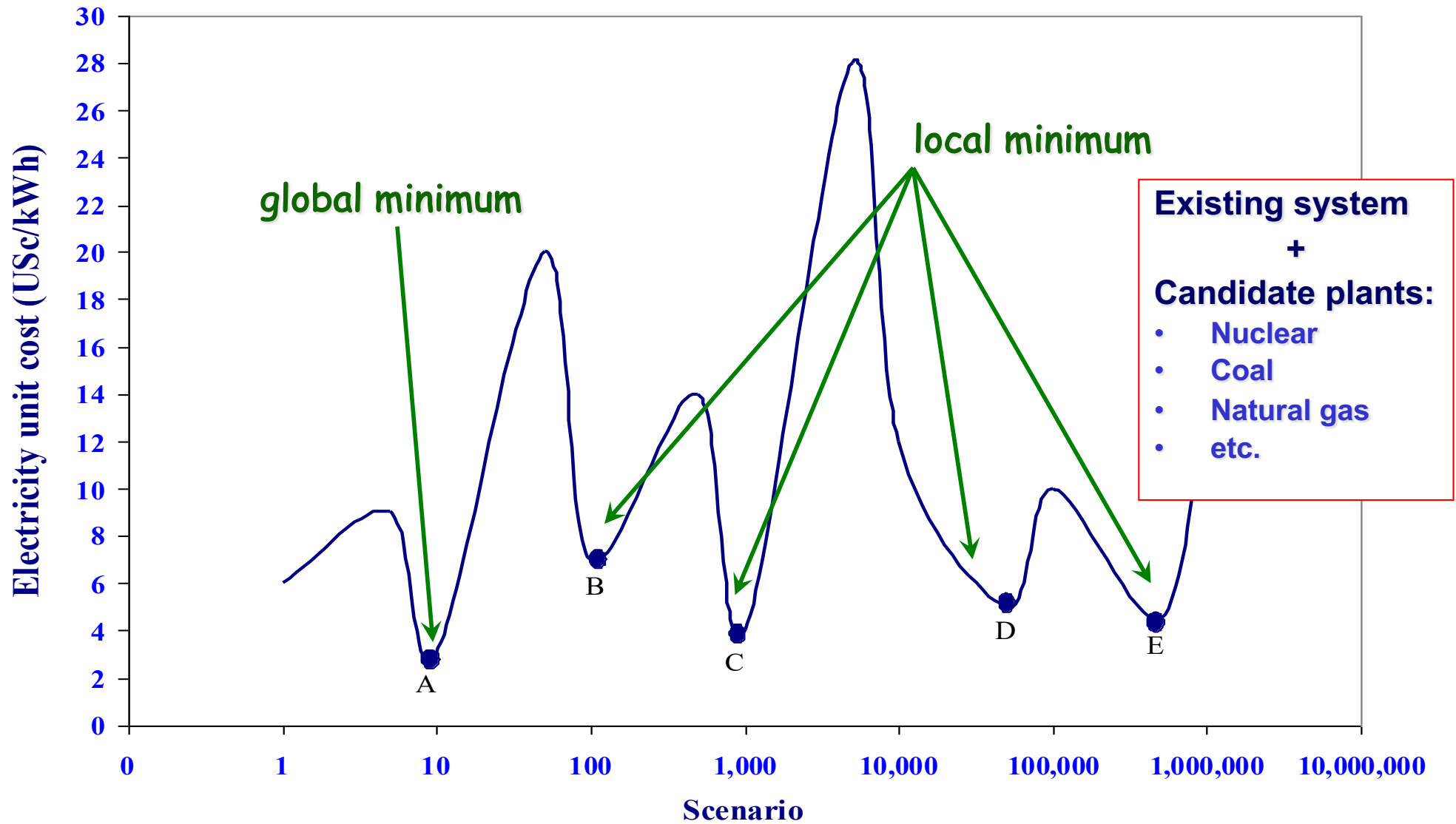
$$R_{S(t)} \leq \sum_i r_{s(i,t)} I_{(i,t)} \quad r_{s(i,t)} = \min[10MSR_i, P_{g,\max(i)} - P_{(i,t)}]$$

$$\sum_i \sum_t C_{ei} [P_{(i,t)} I_{(i,t)}] + S_{e(i,t)} \leq E_{\max}$$

$$-P_{km}^{\max} \leq P_{kn(t)} = f[\mathbf{B}_{(t)}, \varphi_{(t)}] \leq P_{km}^{\max}$$

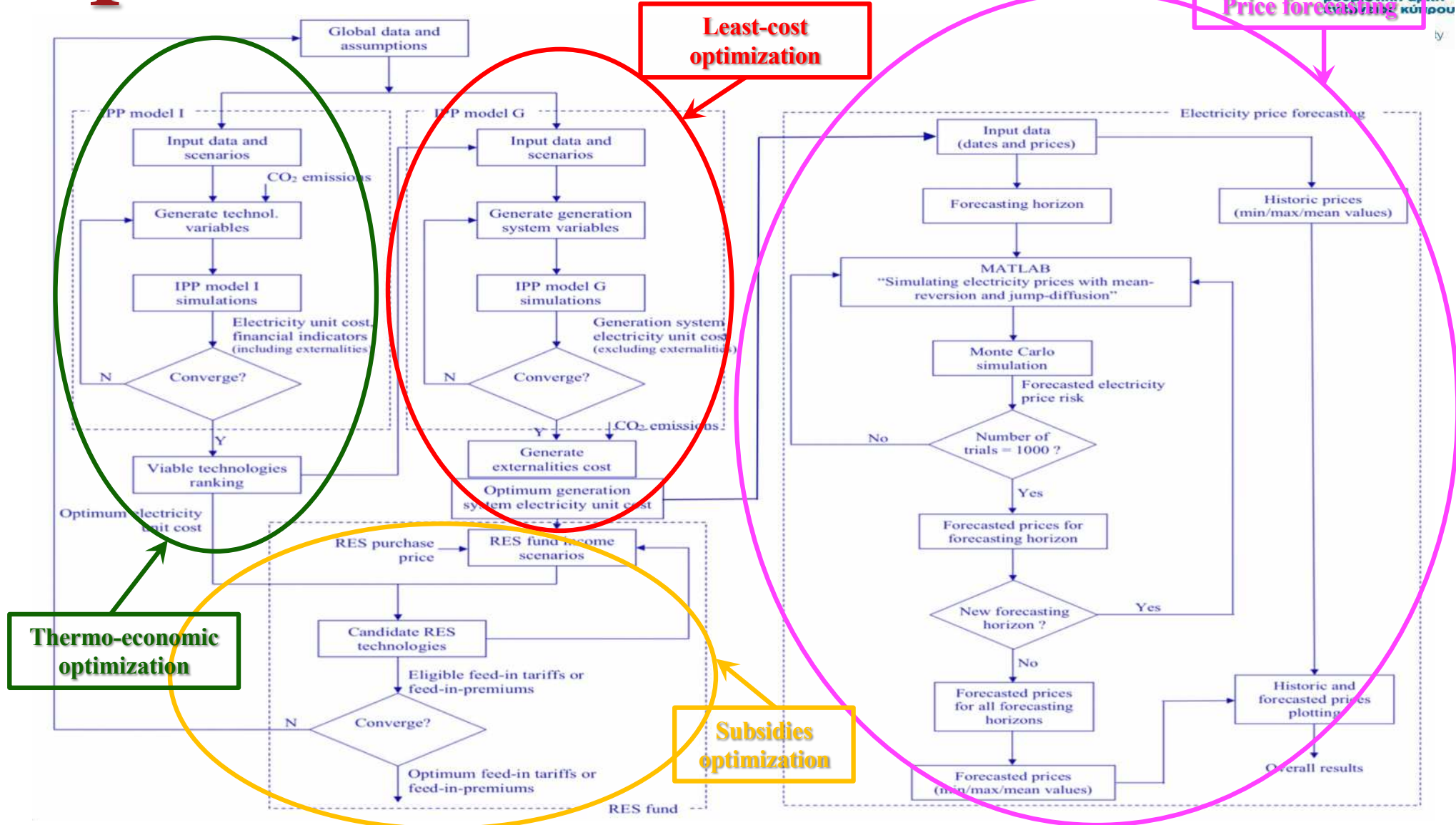
* **Poullikas A., 2009, “A decouple optimization method for power technology selection in competitive markets”, *Energy Sources***

Typical shape of objective function*



* Poulikkas A., *IPP algorithm version 3.0, User manual*, © 2000-2022.

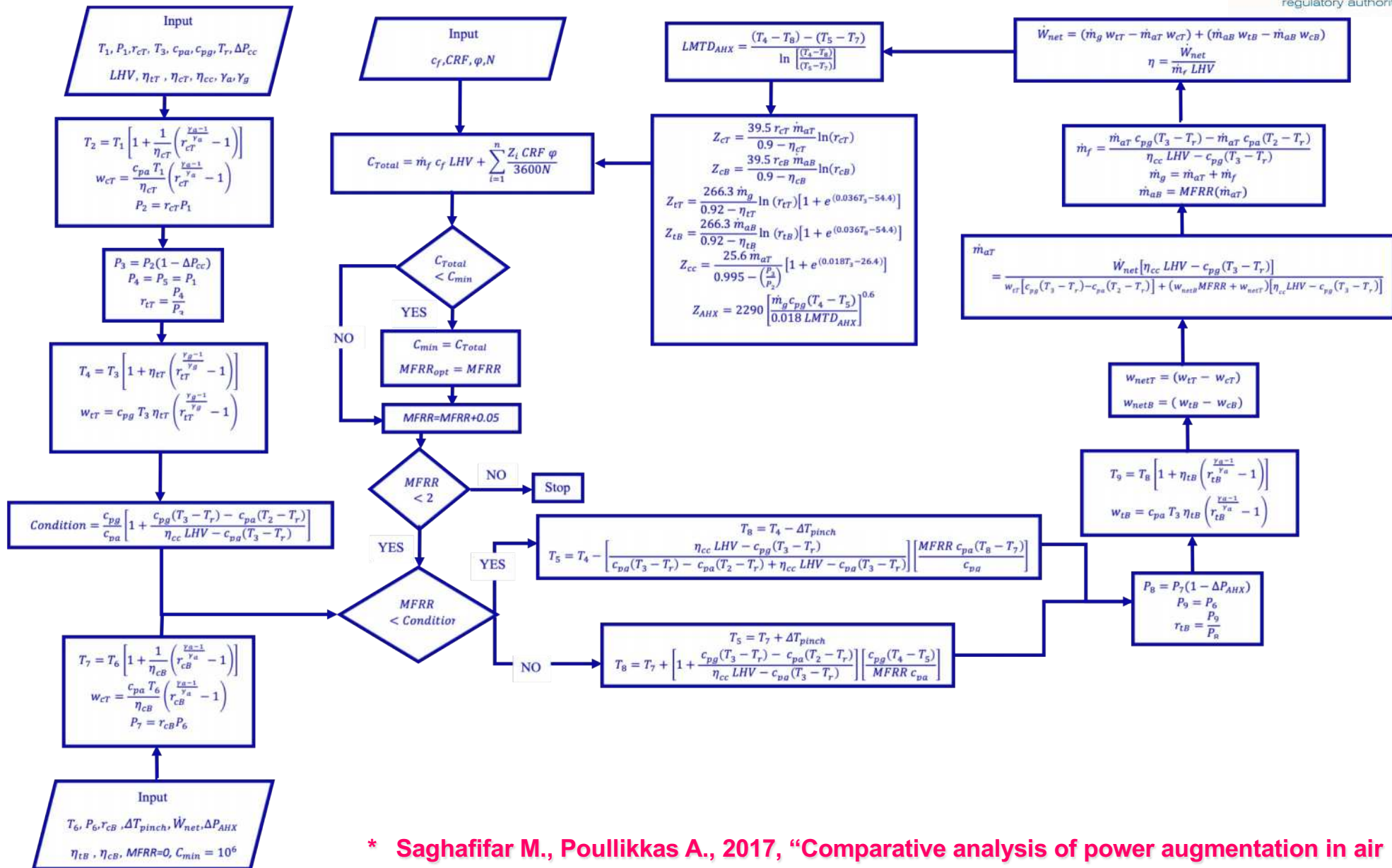
Optimization model*,**



* Poulikkas A., 2009, "A decouple optimization method for power technology selection in competitive markets", *Energy Sources*.

** Poulikkas A., 2018, "An adaptive longterm electricity price forecasting modelling using Monte Carlo simulation", *Journal of Power Technologies*

Example of thermo-economic optimization*



* Saghafifar M., Poullikkas A., 2017, "Comparative analysis of power augmentation in air bottoming cycles", *International Journal of Sustainable Energy*.

Natural gas combined cycle with pre CCS*

MASTB LIQUID

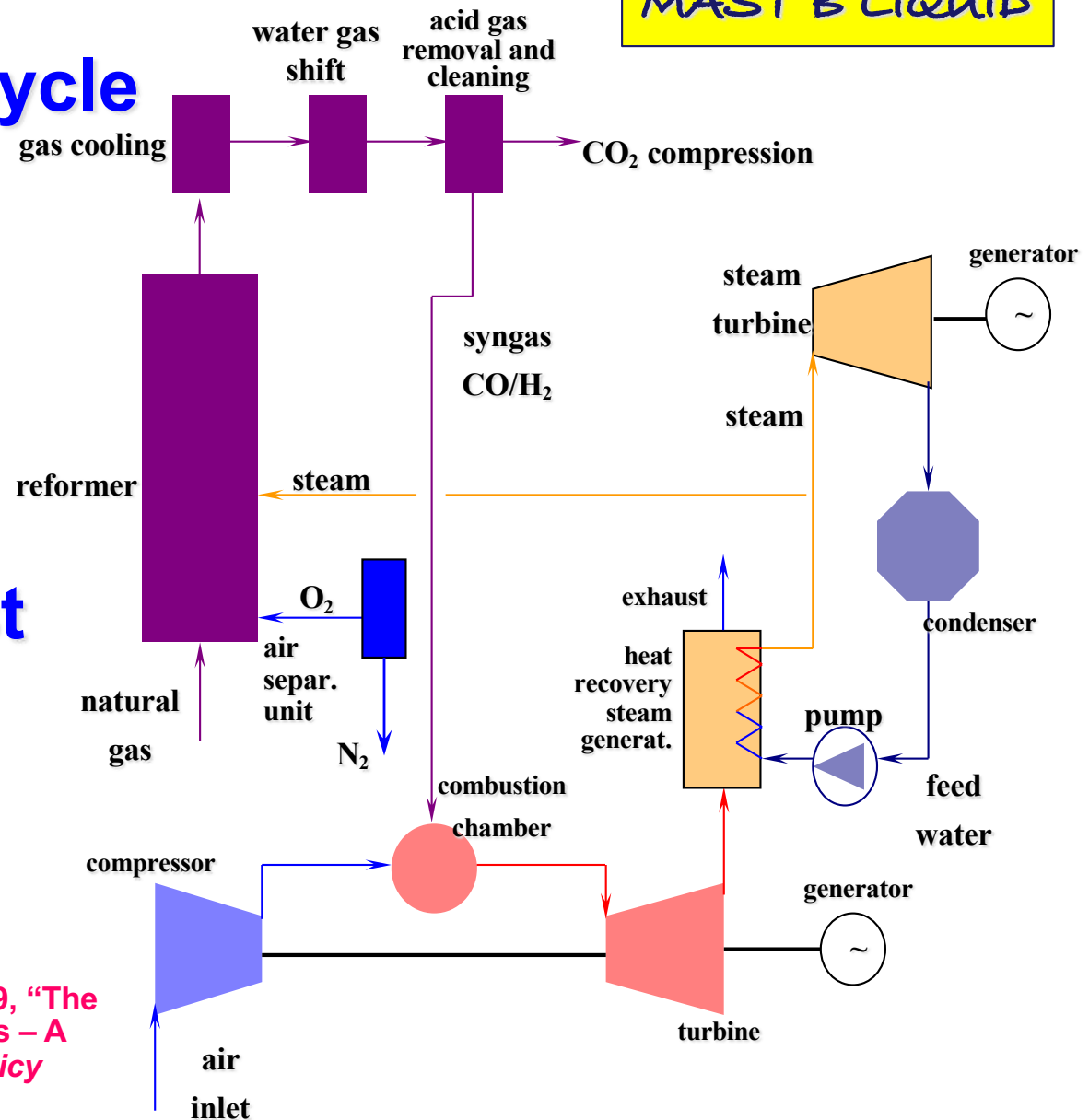
- **Brayton-Rankine cycle**

- **Efficiency**

43 %

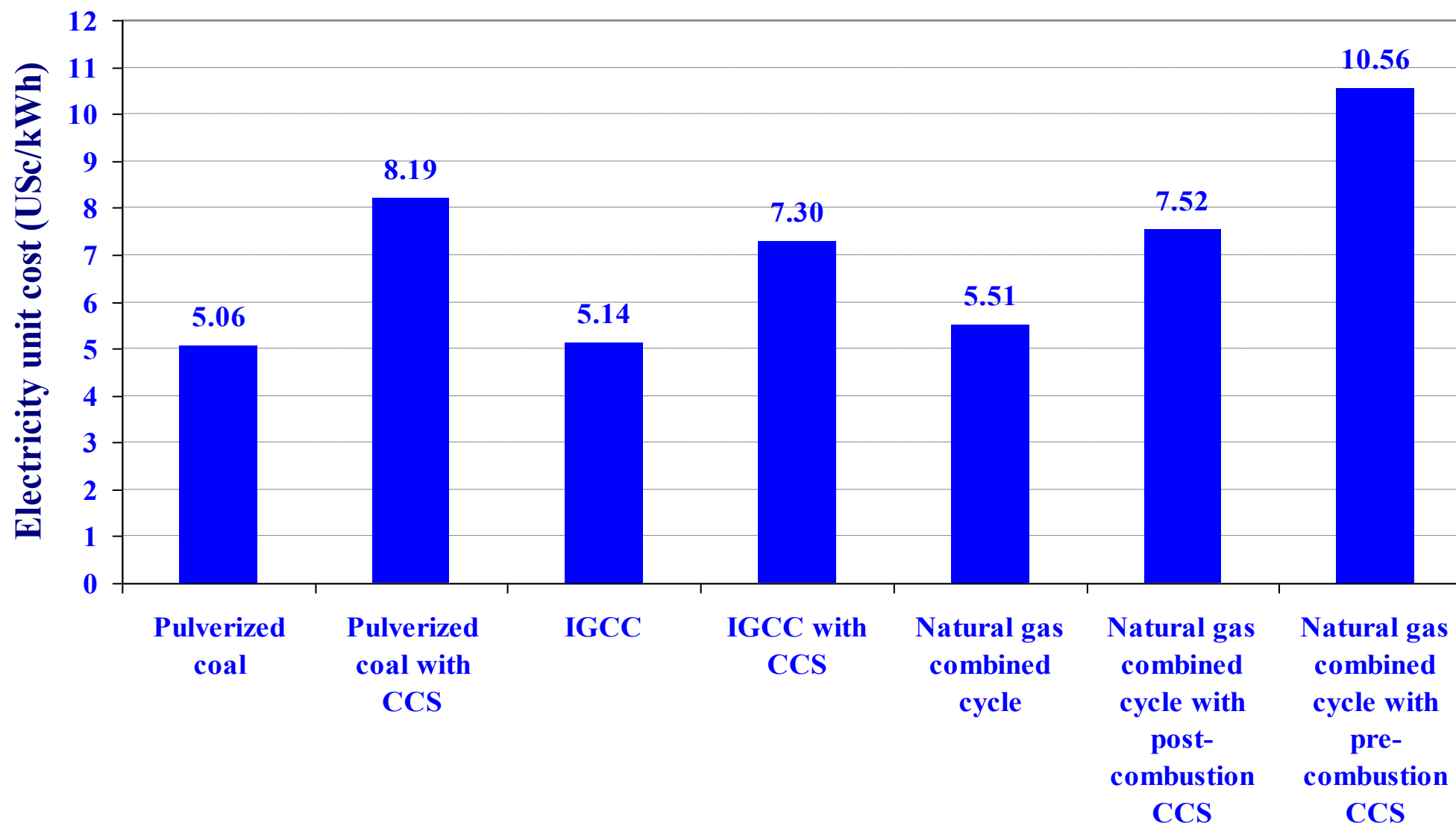
- **Electricity unit cost**

10.56 US\$/kWh



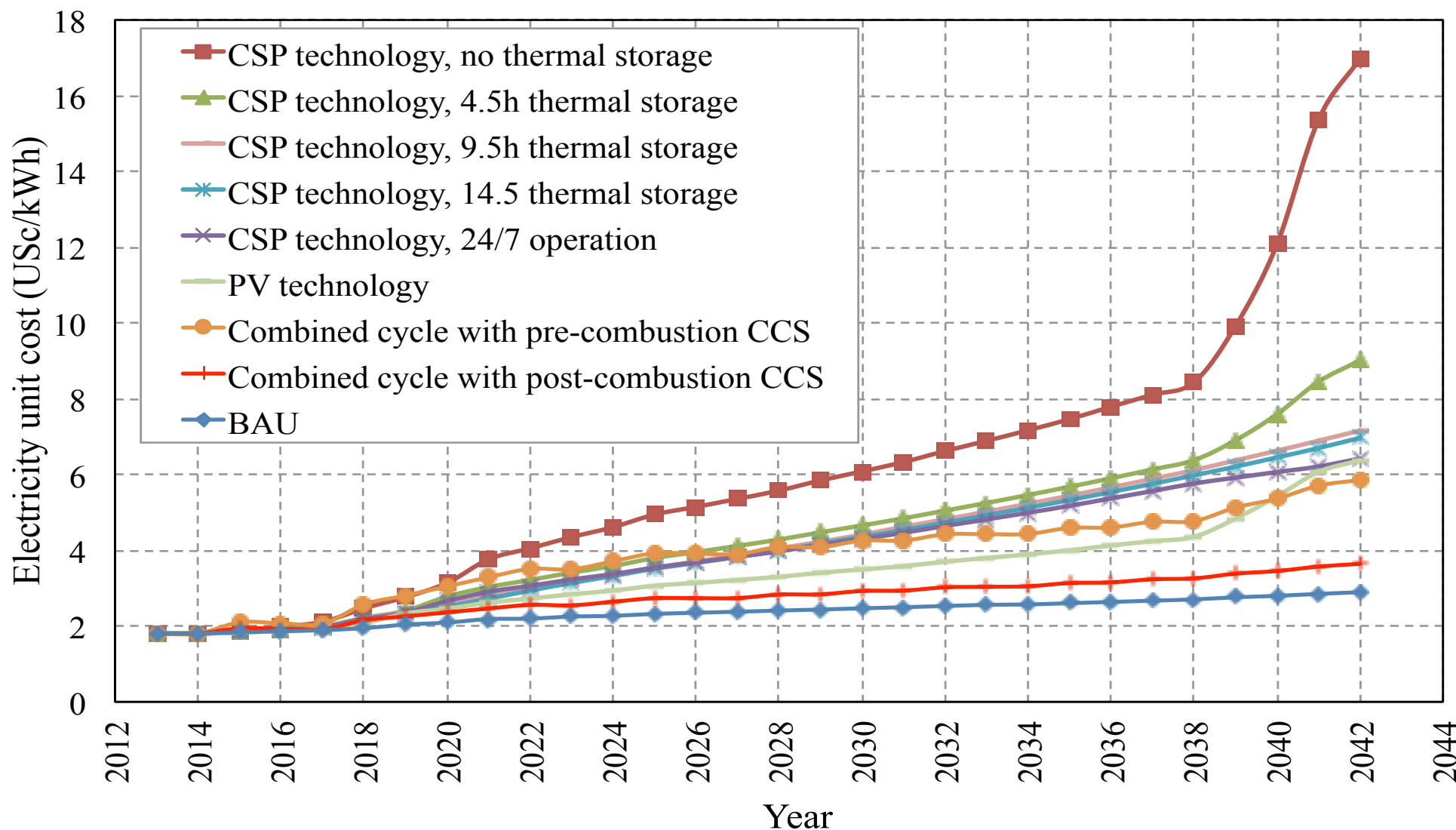
* Poullikkas A., Hadjipaschalis I., Christou C., 2009, "The cost of integration of zero emission power plants – A case study for the island of Cyprus", *Energy Policy*

CCS electricity unit cost* (including transportation and storage costs)



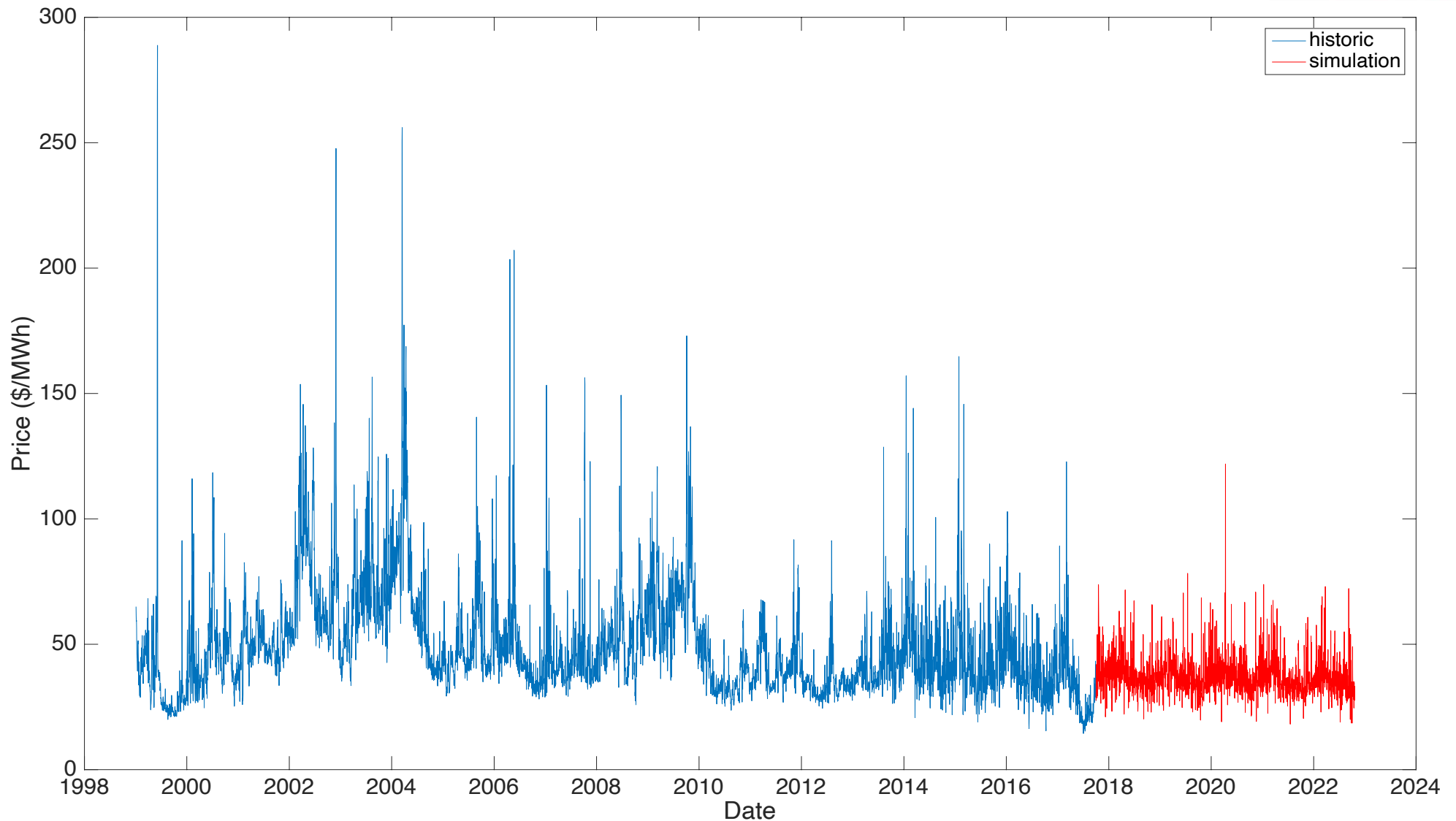
* Hadjipaschalis I., Christou C., Poullikkas A., 2008, "Assessment of future sustainable power technologies with carbon capture and storage", *International Journal of Emerging Electric Power Systems*.

Generation system annual electricity unit cost* (in real prices)



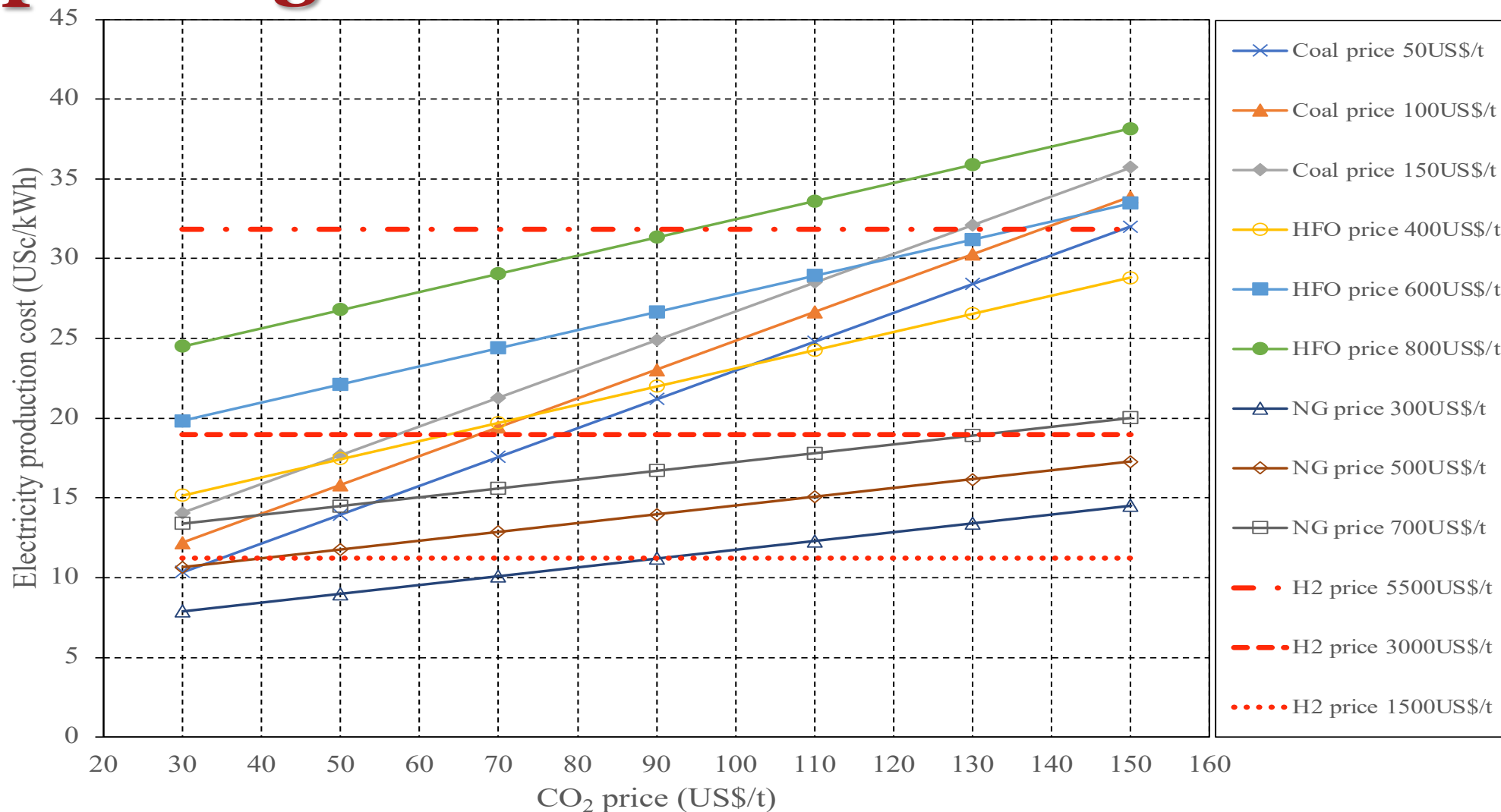
* Poullikkas A., Zueter A.F., Dirar M.H., 2014, "Prospective scenarios for the adoption of sustainable power generation technologies in United Arab Emirates", *International Journal of Sustainable Energy* (Sharjah Islamic Bank Research Awards, 3rd Prize)

Electricity price forecasting*



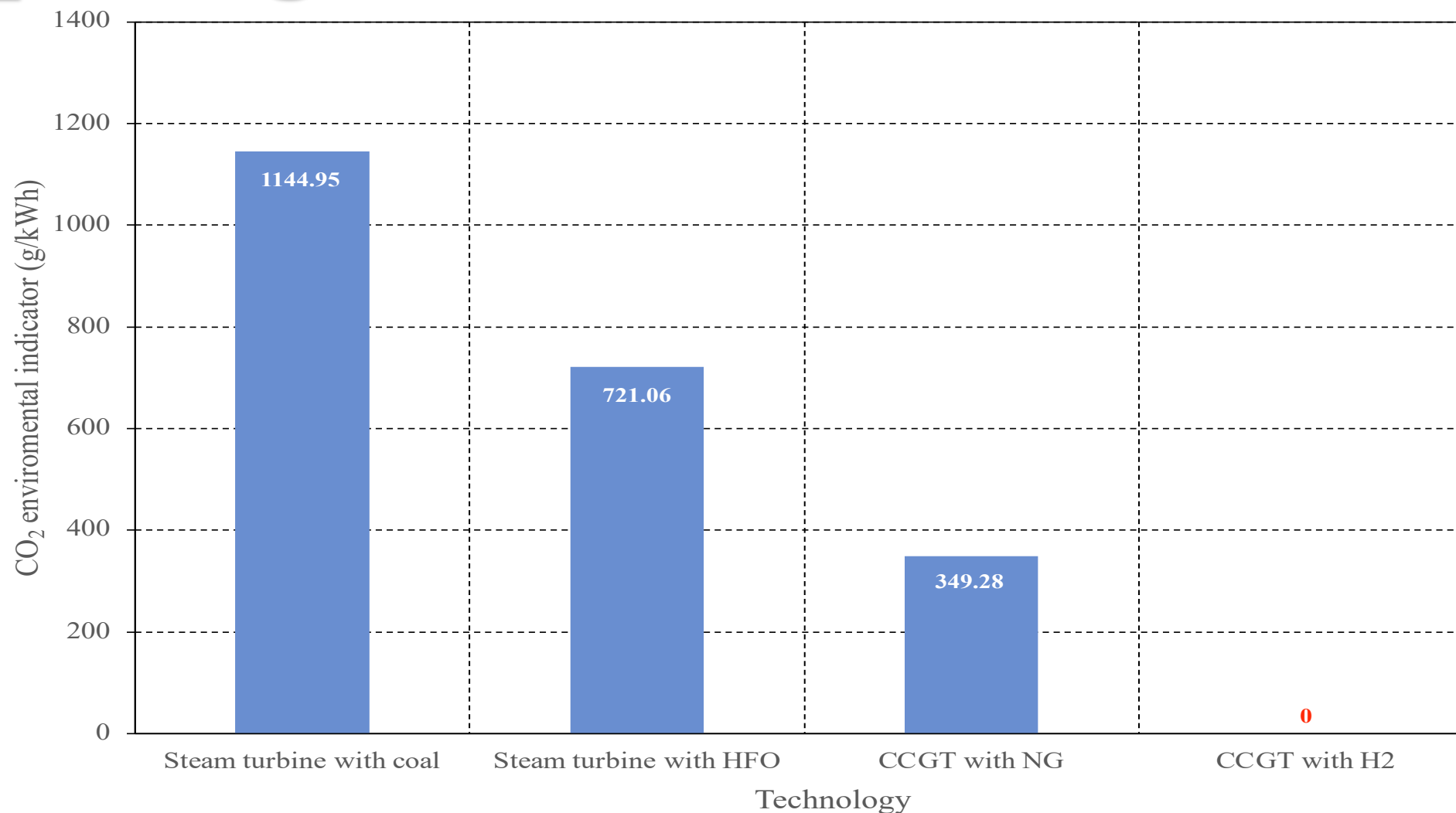
* **Poullikkas A., 2018, “An adaptive longterm electricity price forecasting modelling using Monte Carlo simulation”, *Journal of Power Technologies***

Carbon price vs green hydrogen power generation*



* Venizelos V., Poullikkas A., 2023, "The effect of carbon price towards green hydrogen power generation", *in preparation*

Carbon price vs green hydrogen power generation* (cont.)



* Nicolaidis P., Poullikkas A., 2023, “Power-to-hydrogen concepts for 100% renewable and sustainable energy systems”, *Hydrogen Economy*

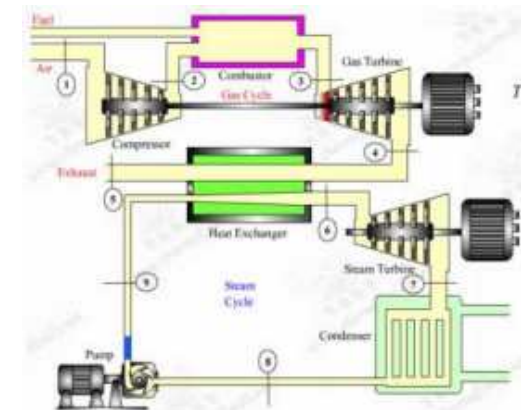
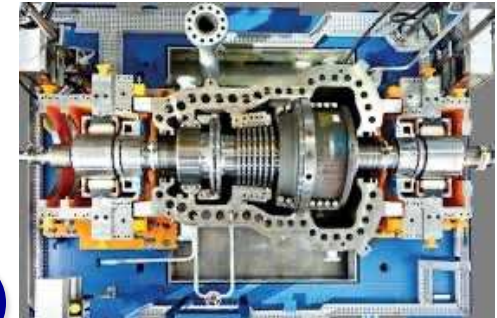
Πολυτεχνική Σχολή, Πανεπιστήμιο Frederick & Έδρα UNESCO για τη Δια Βίου Μάθηση και Εκπαίδευση Ενηλίκων, Λευκωσία, 15 Μαΐου 2023

Cyprus current electricity and NG systems

System characteristics

Existing power generation system

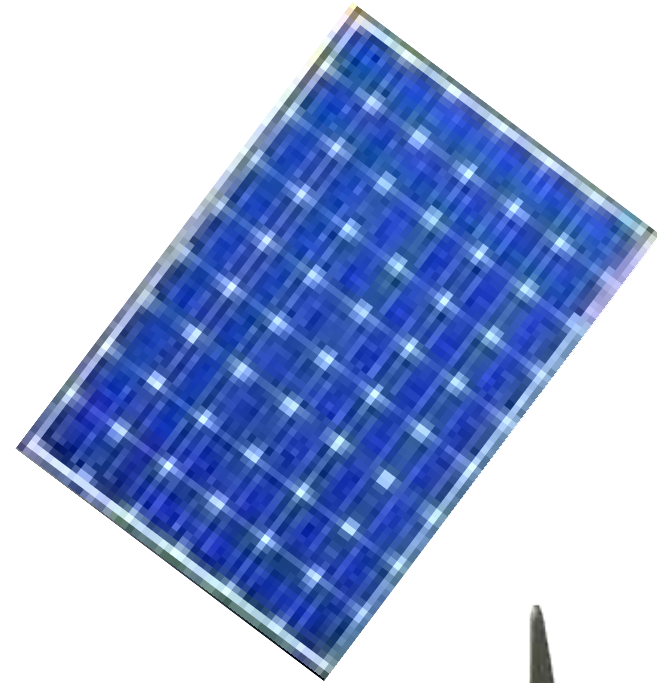
- **Steam turbine units (HFO)**
 - Dhekelia power station 6x60MWe
 - Vasilikos power station 3x130MWe
- **Internal combustion engines (HFO)**
 - Dhekelia power station 6x17.5MWe
- **Combined cycles (Diesel)**
 - Vasilikos power station 2x220MWe
- **Gas turbine units (Diesel)**
 - Moni power station 4x37,5MWe
 - Vasilikos power station 1x38MWe



Existing power generation system (cont.)

- **Renewables**

- **PVs: 476MWe**
- **Wind: 157MWe**
- **Biomass: 13MWe**

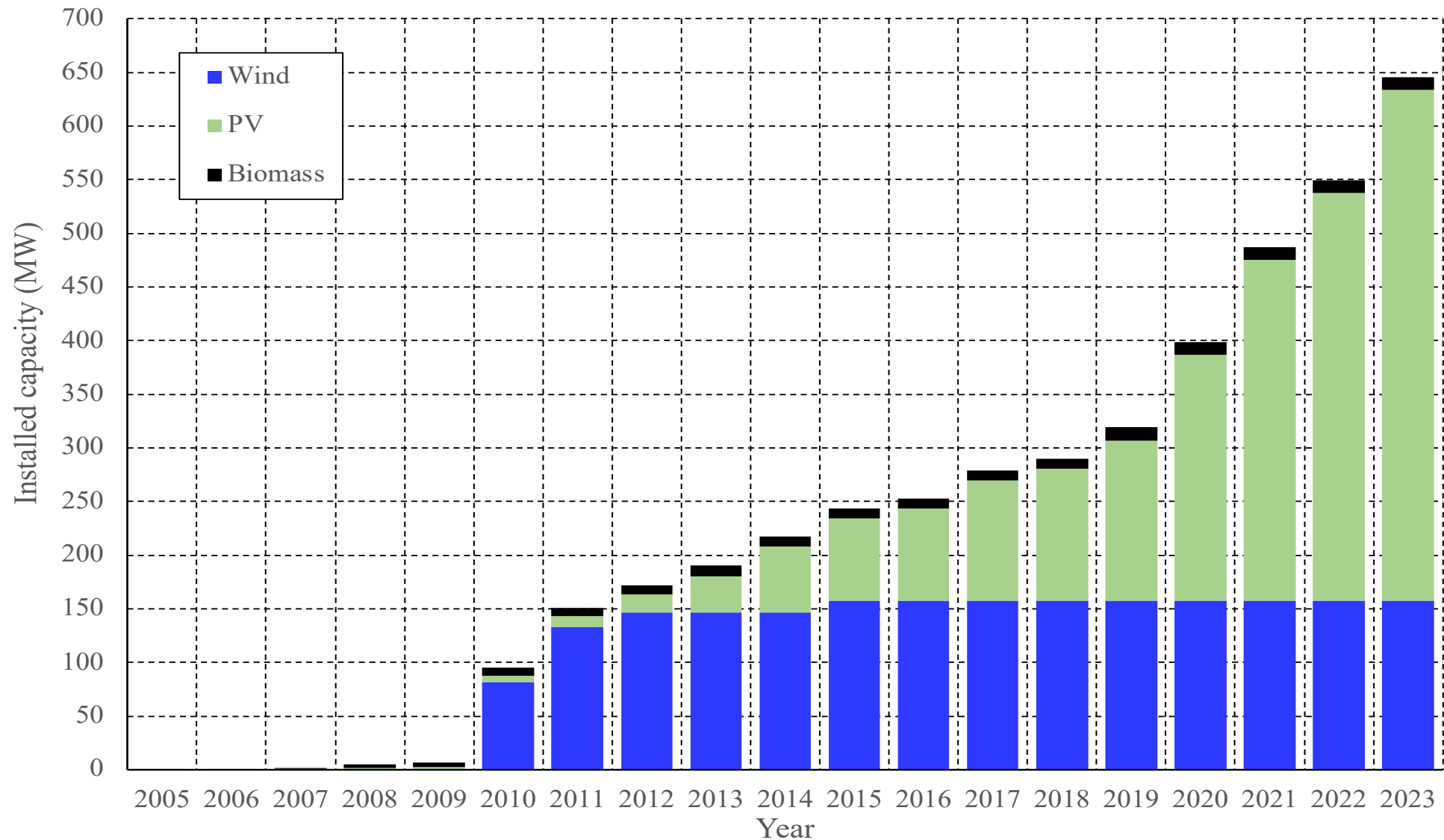


- **Total installed capacity:**

- **Conventional: 1483MWe**
- **Renewables: 646MWe**

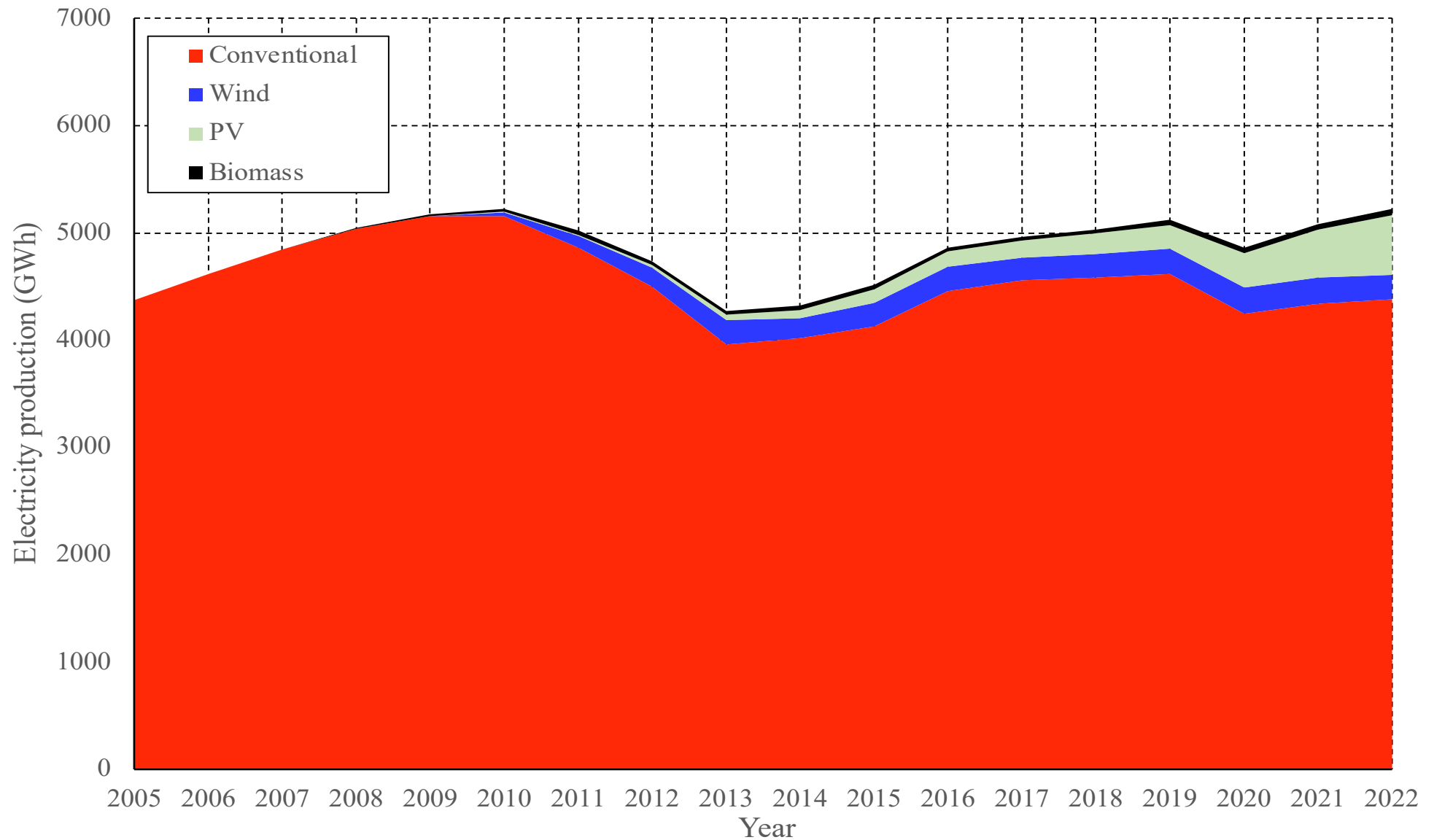


RES-E installed capacity*



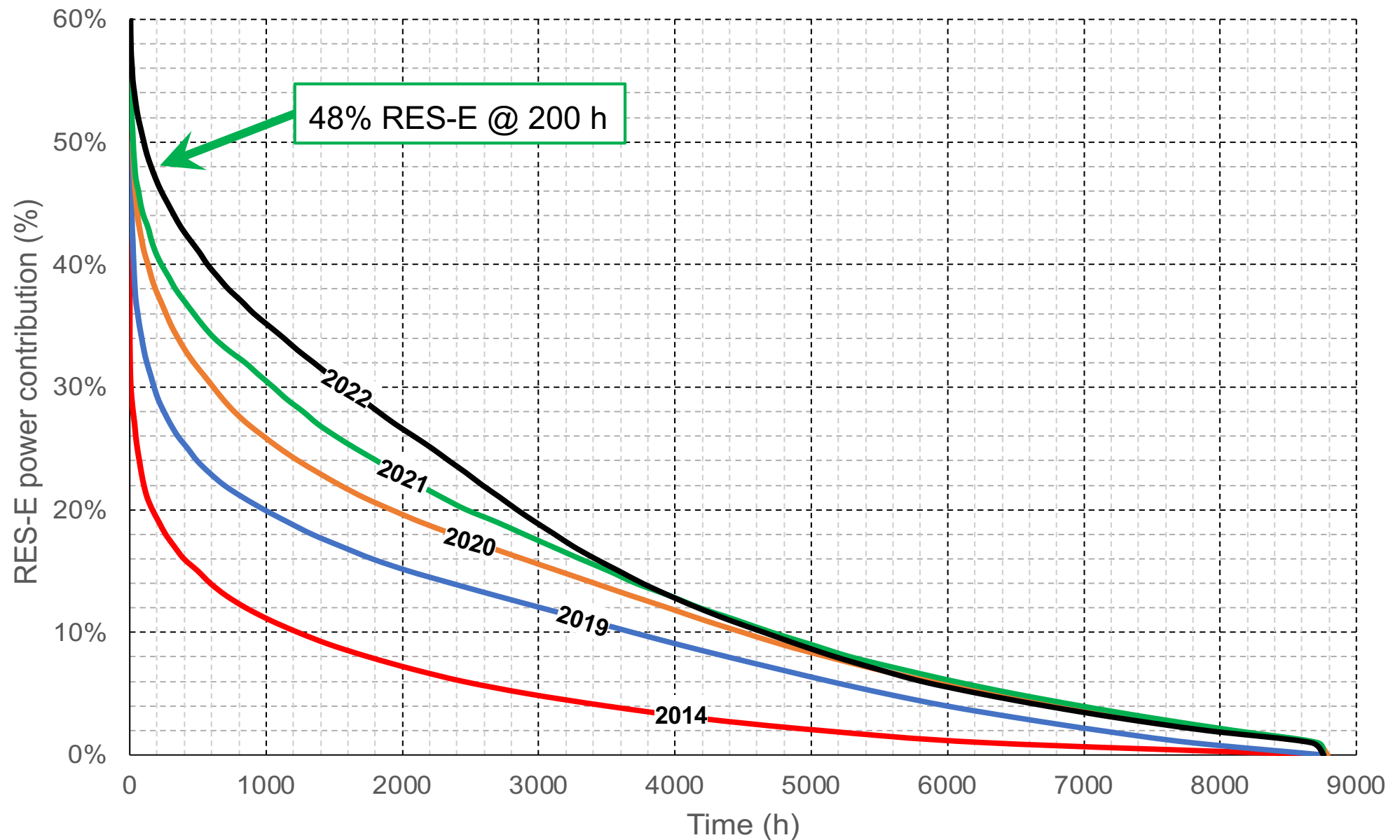
* www.cera.org.cy

Total electricity production per year*

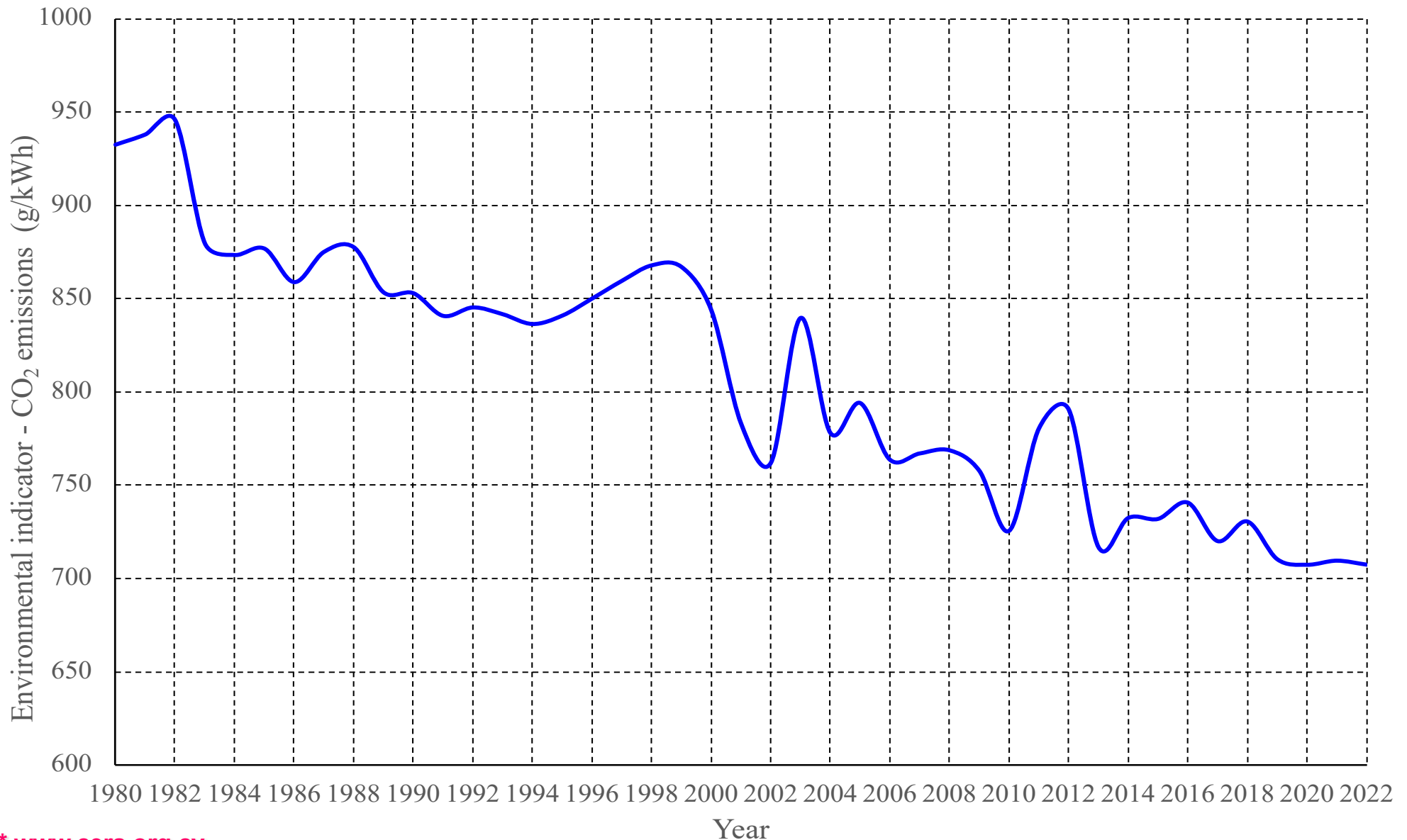


* www.cera.org.cy

RES-E Load Duration Curve



CO₂ environmental indicator*



* www.cera.org.cy

Existing natural gas system

- **Under development !**
- **For power generation as a start...**



Energy transition for island systems

Solutions for isolated systems

Characteristics of isolated electricity systems*



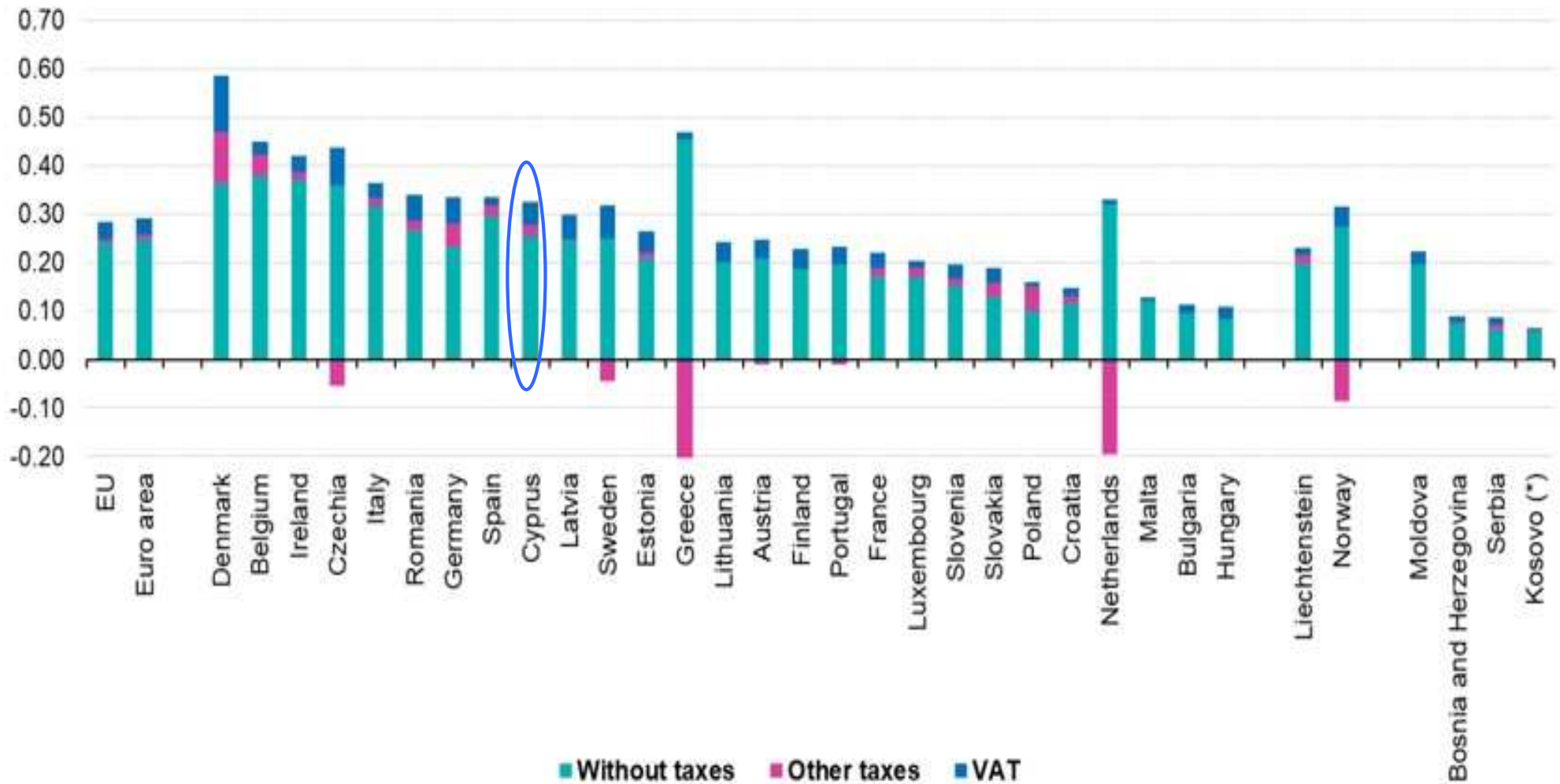
- **High fuel costs**
 - ~ use of oil derivatives
 - ~ high CO₂ emissions (additional cost)
- **Economies of scale cannot be adequately exploited**
 - ~ generation units cannot exceed a certain size since the loss of a unit would mean the loss of a high percentage of the entire system
- **Need to maintain high reserve capacity to ensure power system reliability**

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

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

EU statistics*

Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2022 (€ per kWh)

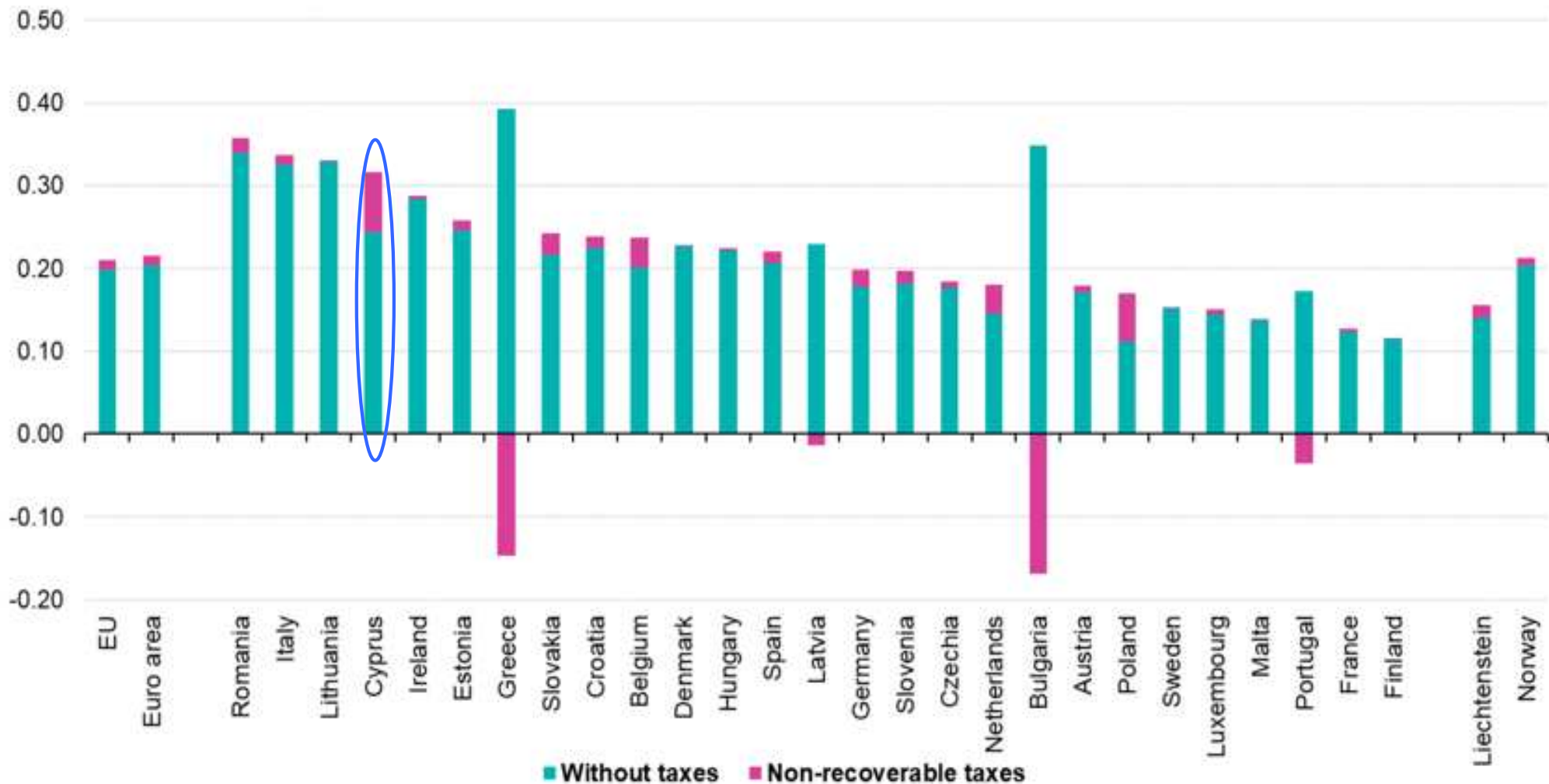


* Eurostat

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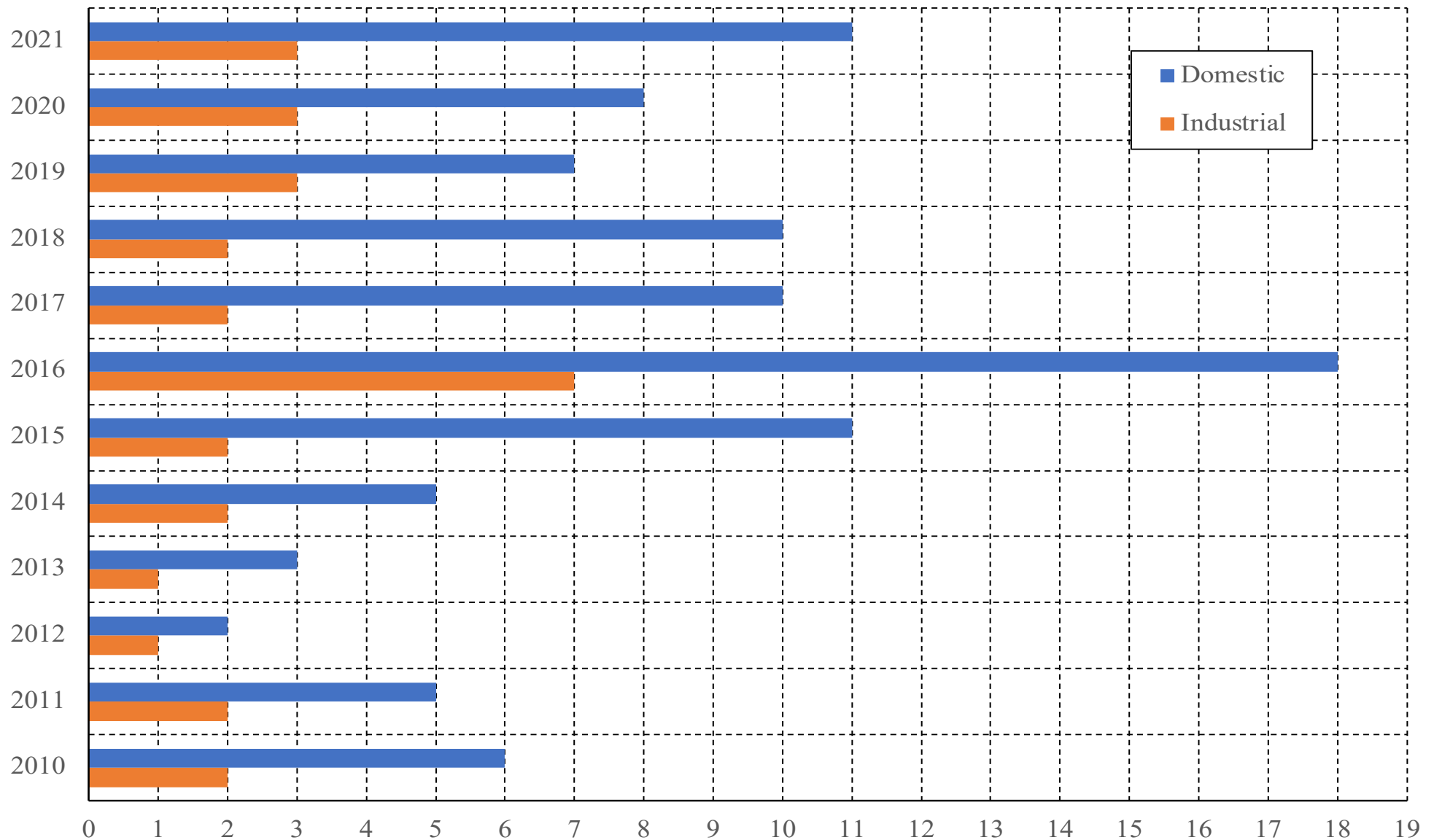
EU statistics* (cont.)

Electricity prices for non-household consumers, second half 2022
(€ per kWh)



* Eurostat

Electricity price - Position of Cyprus in EU*



* Eurostat

Πολυτεχνική Σχολή, Πανεπιστήμιο Frederick & Έδρα UNESCO για τη Δια Βίου Μάθηση και Εκπαίδευση Ενηλίκων, Λευκωσία, 15 Μαΐου 2023

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

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

CEEA Energy Transition Regulatory Decisions

- **Regulatory Decision 01/2017 (ΚΑΠ 34/2017):** A detailed schedule for the implementation of **EU electricity market target model**
- **Regulatory Decision 02/2018 (ΚΑΠ 259/2018):** The mass installation of an Advanced Metering Infrastructure including **smartmeters to all electricity consumers**
- **Regulatory Decision 02/2019 (ΚΑΠ 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 (ΚΑΠ 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

CEERA Energy Transition Regulatory Decisions (in preparation)

- **Regulatory framework: Energy communities and Renewable energy communities**
- **Regulatory framework: Electrical interconnections**
- **Regulatory framework: Hydrogen market**
- **Regulatory framework: Price comparison tools**

IN PROGRESS

Challenges in electricity markets

Large scale integration of RES and storage

Electricity market functions

- **Generation** (competition)



- **Transmission** (monopoly)



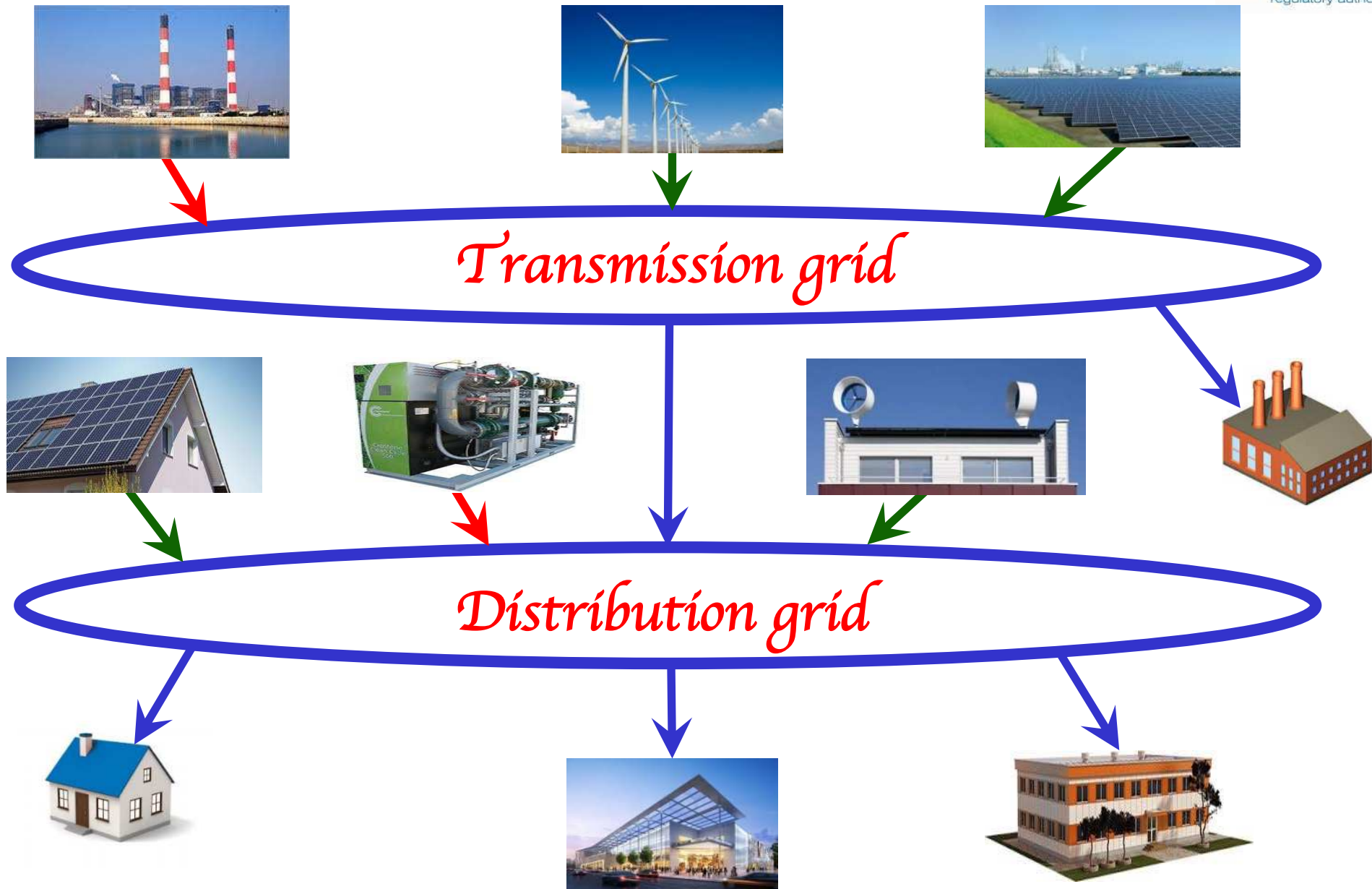
- **Distribution** (monopoly)



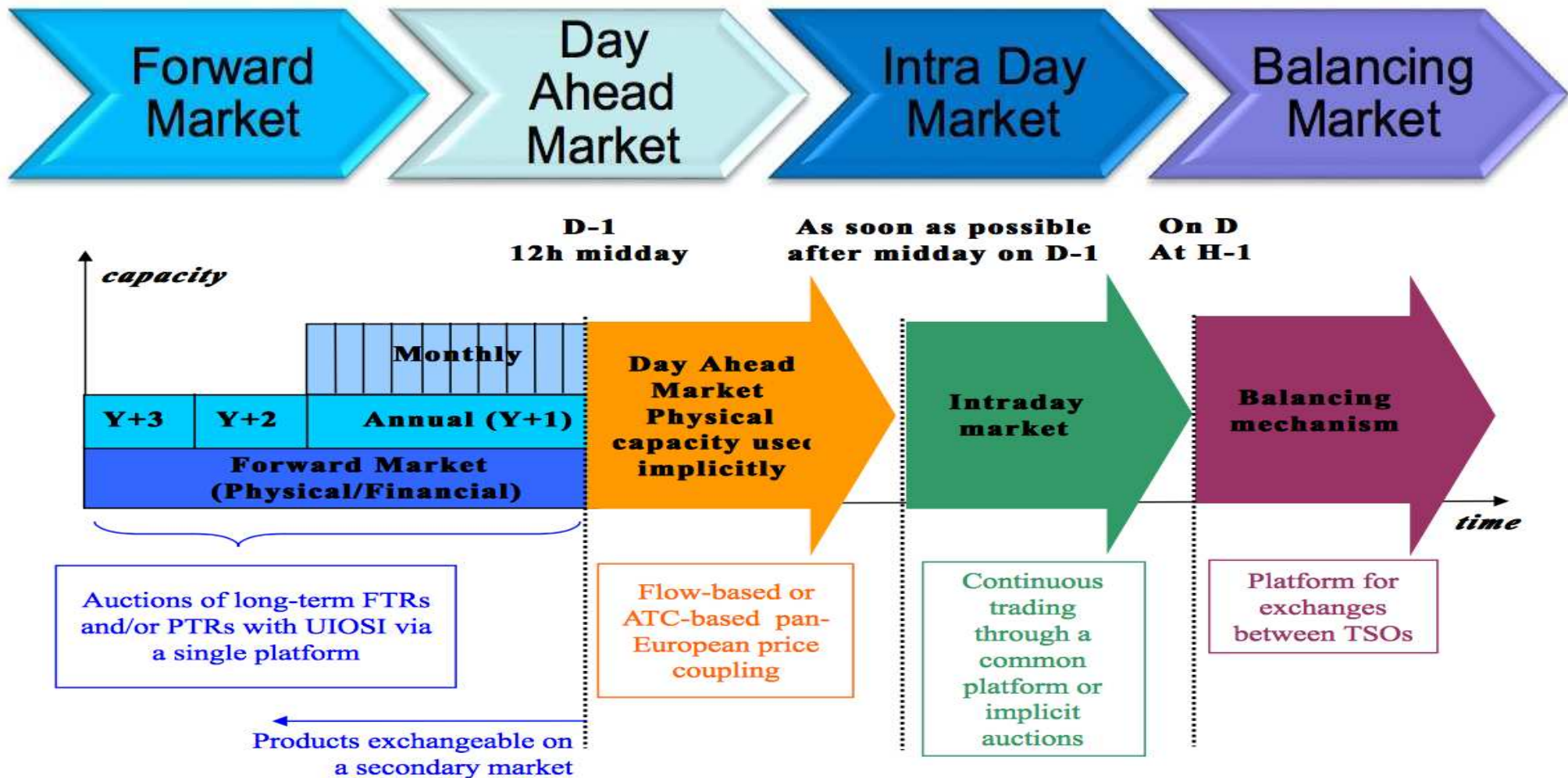
- **Supply** (competition)



Competition vs monopoly



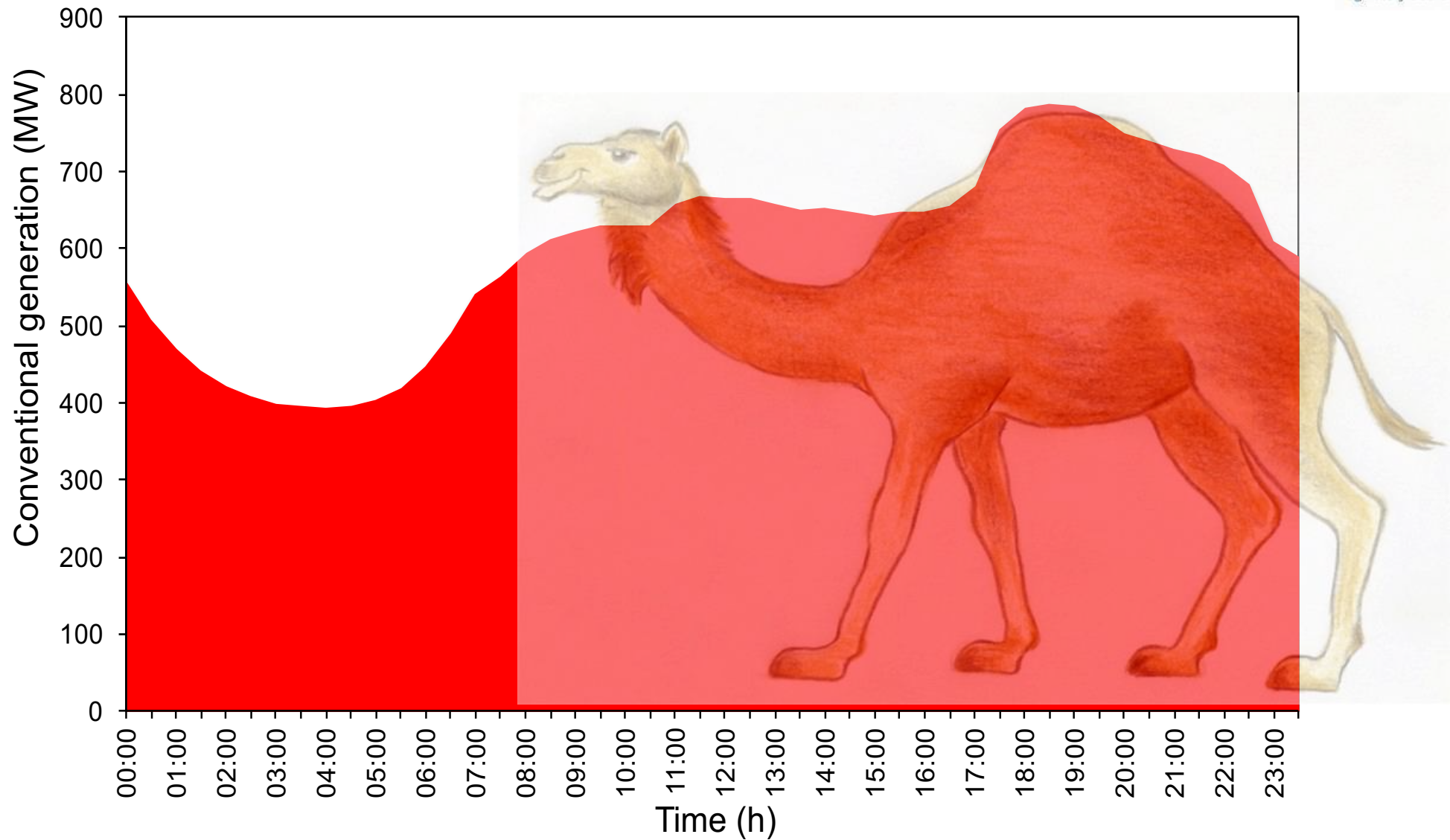
EU electricity market target model



Integration of RES*: LCOE vs Reliability

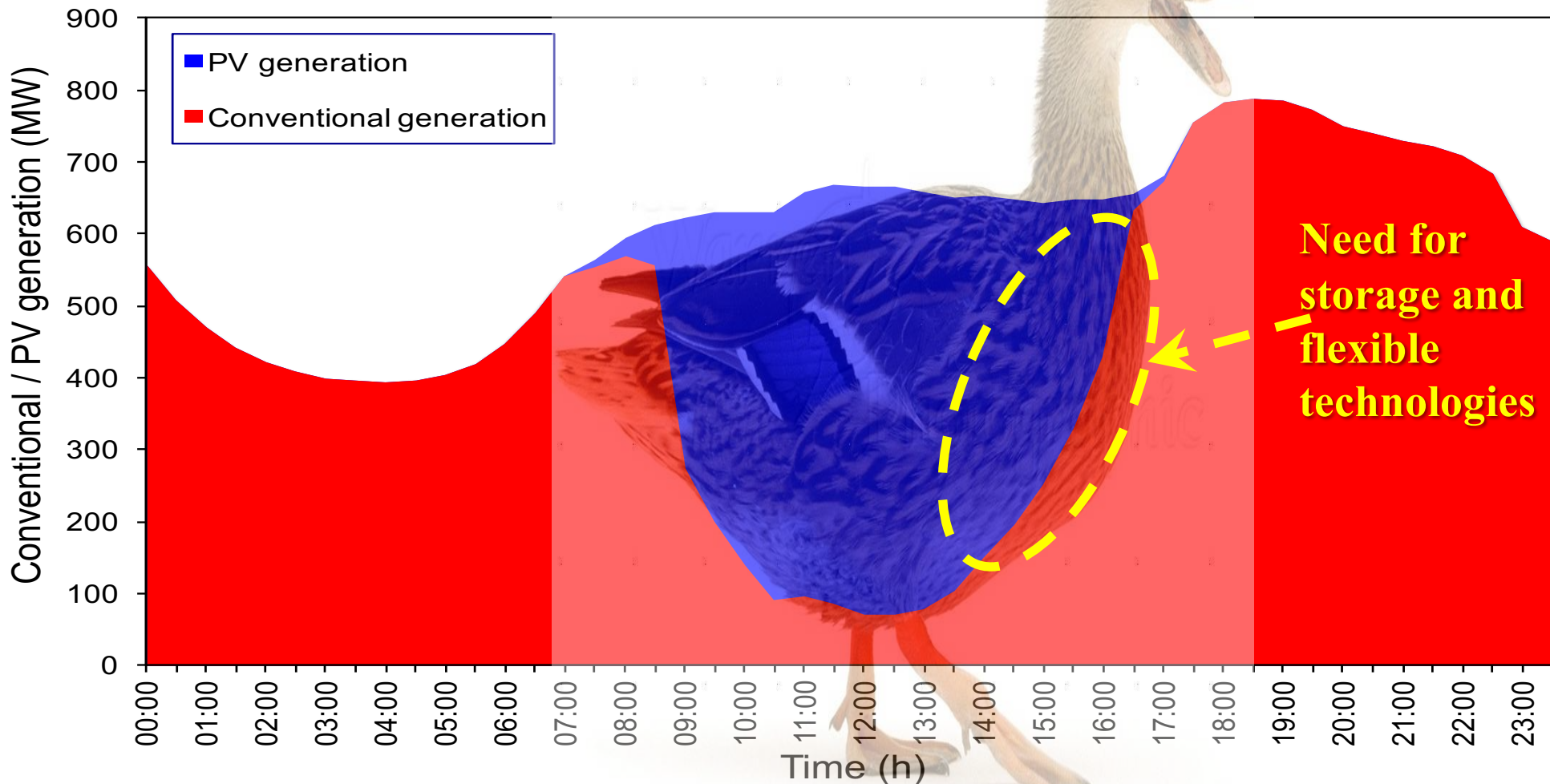
* Nicolaidis P., Chatzis S., Poulikkas A., 2018, "Renewable energy integration through optimal unit commitment and electricity storage in weak power networks", *International Journal of Sustainable Energy*

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')*



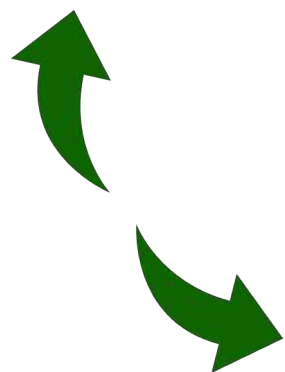
* Poullikkas A., 2016, "From the 'camel curve' to the 'duck curve' on electric systems with increasing solar power", *Accountancy*

Storage and flexible technologies are the missing links

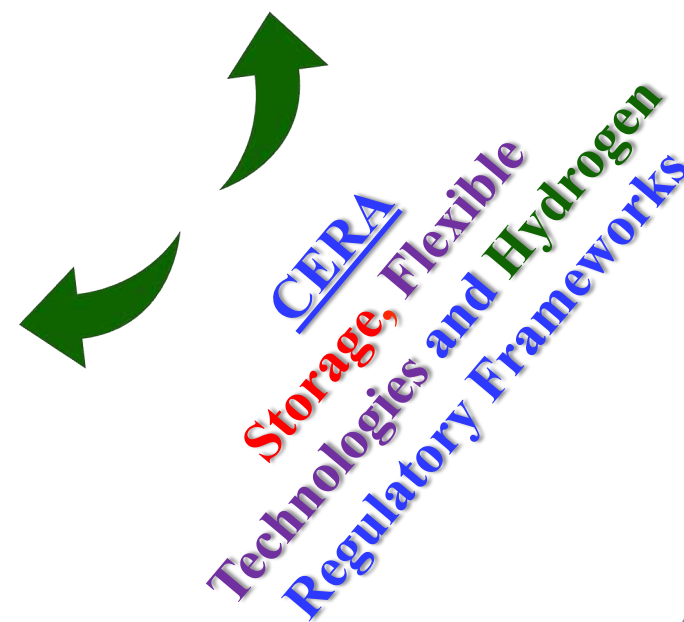


Energy storage

Flexible technologies



Hydrogen technologies



Ιστορικό ΑΑΗ

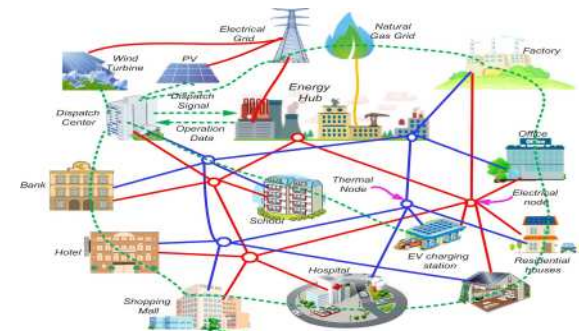
- 2013-2014

- χρηματοδοτούμενες μελέτες από την ΕΕ
- επαφές με Οργανισμό Συνεργασίας των Ρυθμιστικών Αρχών Ενέργειας της ΕΕ (ACER)
- επιλογή Υβριδικού Μοντέλου (Net-Pool) - πλήρες συμβατό με μοντέλο στόχος ΕΕ



- 2015

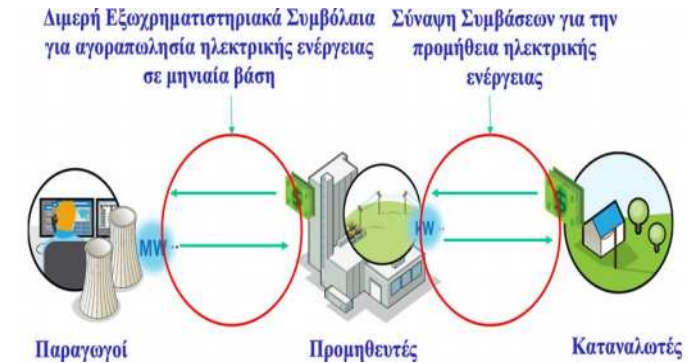
- Δημόσια διαβούλευση
- Δημοσίευση Ρυθμιστικής Απόφασης 01/2015 (ΚΔΠ 164/2015): Ο λεπτομερής σχεδιασμός για διαφοροποίηση του πλαισίου ρύθμισης της λειτουργίας της αγοράς ηλεκτρισμού της Κύπρου



Ιστορικό (συνέχεια)

- **2015-σήμερα (κύριες ενέργειες)**

- Ρυθμιζόμενες διατιμήσεις ΑΗΚ
- Διαχωρισμένοι Λογαριασμοί ΑΗΚ
- Λειτουργικός Διαχωρισμός ΑΗΚ
- Νέοι Κανόνες Αγοράς Ηλεκτρισμού
- Αναθεώρηση Κανόνων Μεταφοράς και Διανομής
- Αναθεώρηση Νομοθεσίας
- Νομικός διαχωρισμός ΔΣΜΚ από λ.δ. καθετοποιημένη ΑΗΚ
- ΔΣΔ: λογισμικό MDMS
- ΔΣΜΚ: λογισμικό MMS - σε δοκιμαστική φάση



- **2017: Μεταβατική ρύθμιση**

- Δραστηριοποίηση ανεξάρτητων προμηθευτών (έτος 2021)
- Δραστηριοποίηση ανεξάρτητων παραγωγών
- Διμερή συμβόλαια – εκκαθάριση ανά μήνα

2014: Υβριδικό Μοντέλο (Net-Pool)

- Ένταξη των ΑΠΕ, με βέλτιστο τρόπο και με όρους της αγοράς
 - ένταξη και συμμετοχή των ΑΠΕ στην αγορά ηλεκτρισμού με τα ίδια δικαιώματα αλλά και υποχρεώσεις όπως οι συμβατικές μονάδες ηλεκτροπαραγωγής - ανάληψη των υποχρεώσεων των παραγωγών ΑΠΕ για τα θέματα εφεδρείας και εξισορρόπησης με παρόμοιο τρόπο όπως οι συμβατικές μονάδες ηλεκτροπαραγωγής
- Επιτρέπει την δραστηριοποίηση προμηθευτών ηλεκτρισμού για να μπορούν οι καταναλωτές να έχουν επιλογή - συγκράτηση του κόστους ηλεκτρισμού



EU electricity market target model



Διμερή
συμβόλαια,
κλπ

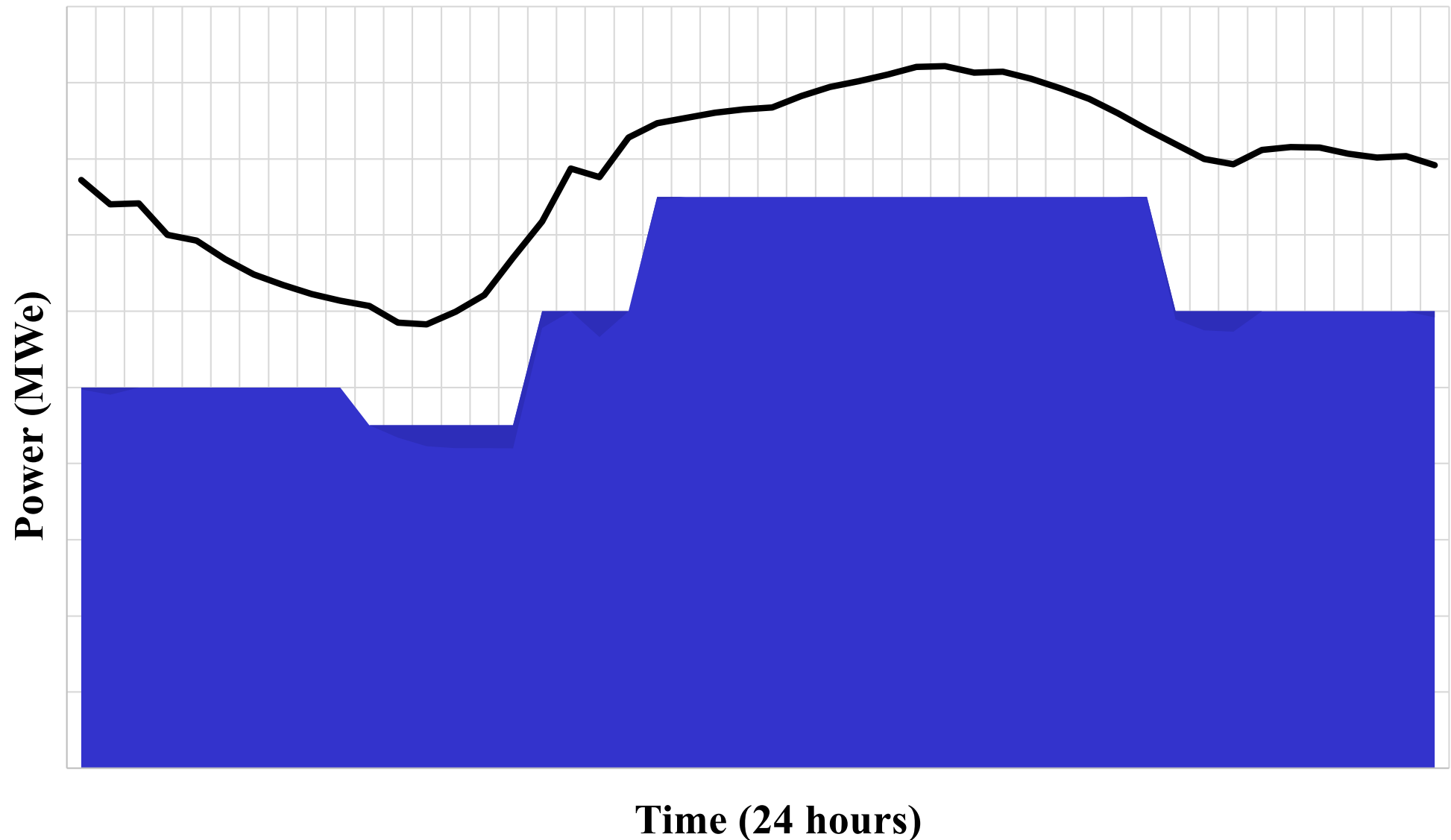
Αγορά άμεσης
παράδοσης
(spot)
προηγούμενης
ημέρας

Αγορά άμεσης
παράδοσης
(spot) ίδιας
ημέρας

Αγορά
εξισορρόπησης

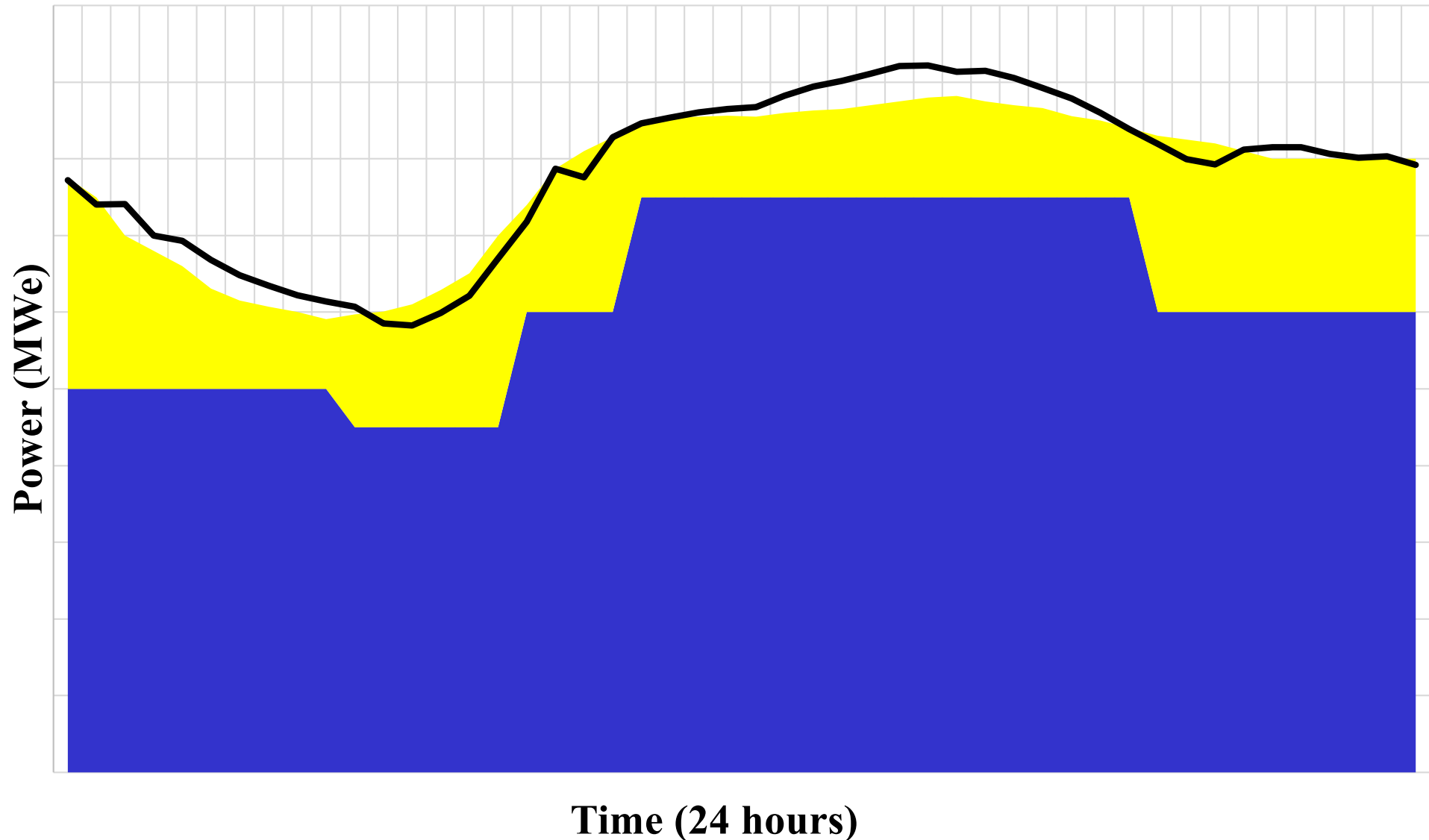
Electricity market operation

- Forward market



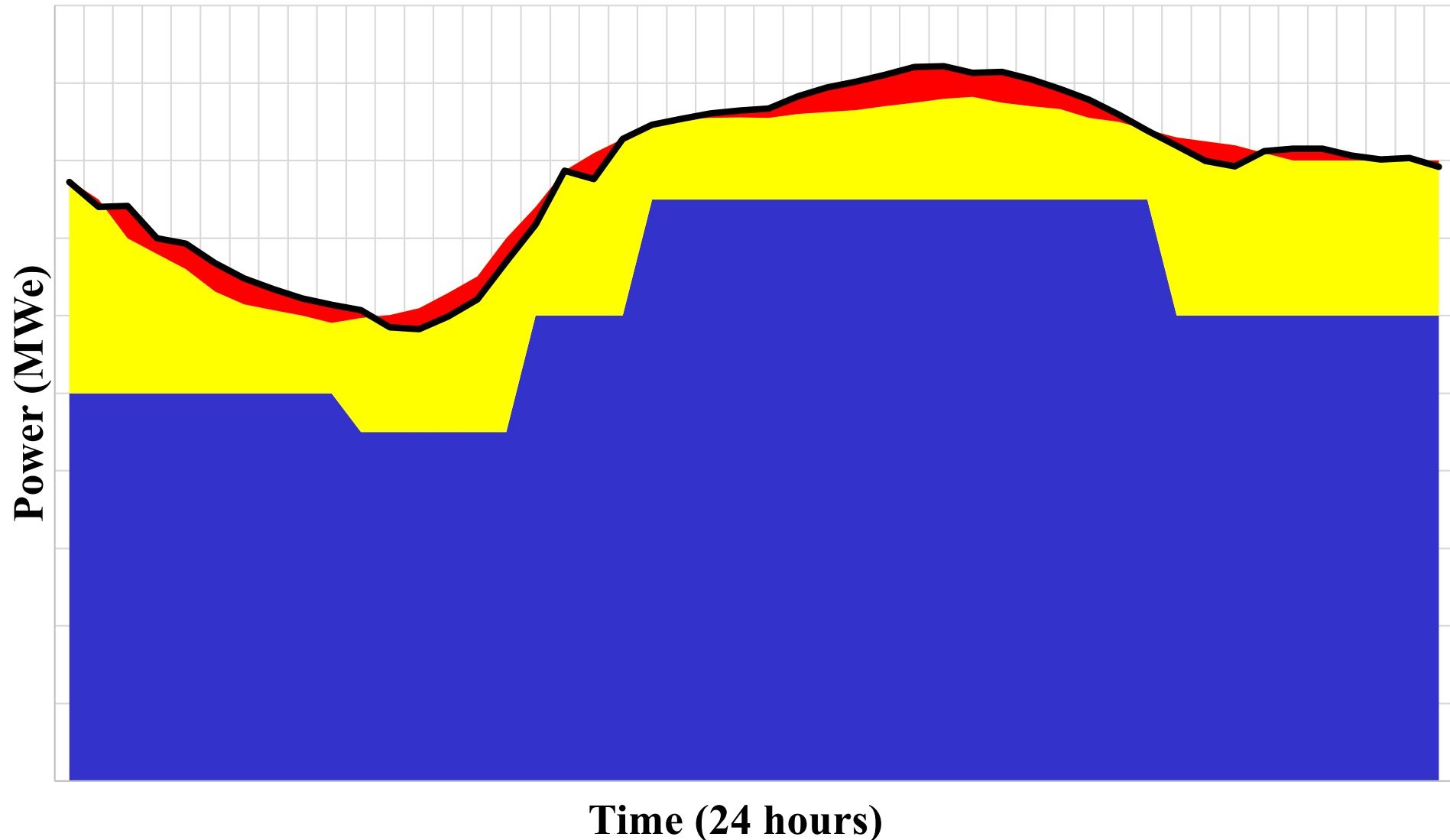
Electricity market operation

- Forward market + Day ahead market



Electricity market operation

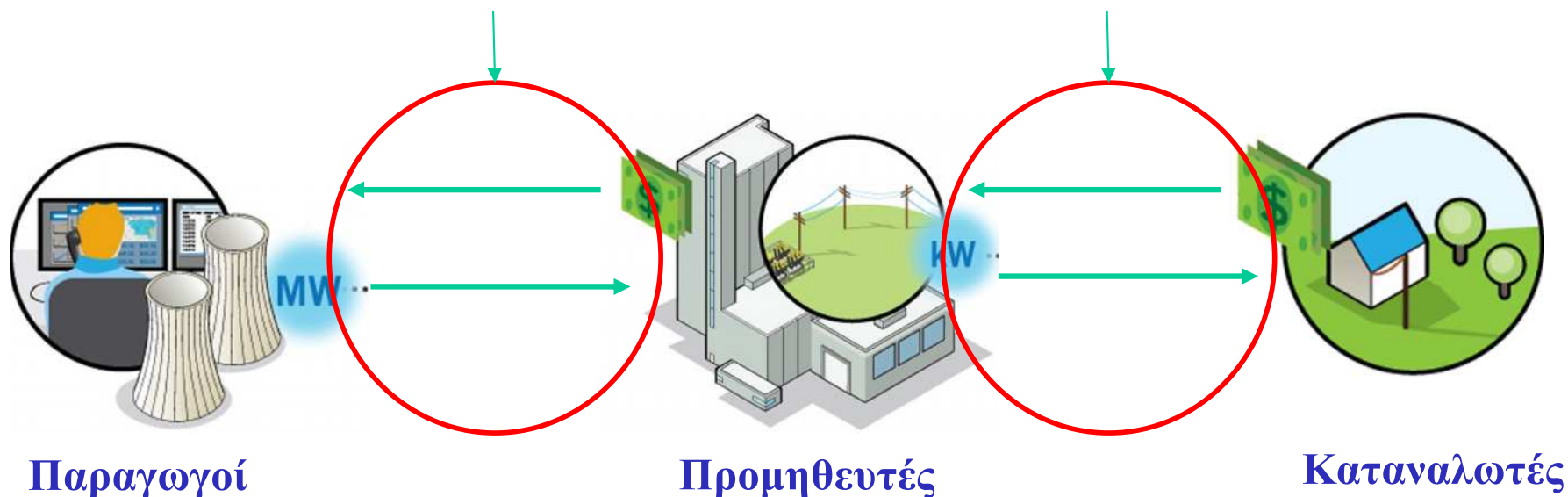
- **Forward market** + **Day ahead market** + **Balancing market**



Κύρια χαρακτηριστικά Μεταβατικής Ρύθμισης

Διμερή Εξωχρηματιστηριακά Συμβόλαια
για αγοραπωλησία ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας
σε μηνιαία βάση

Σύναψη Συμβάσεων για την
προμήθεια ηλεκτρικής
ενέργειας



Κάλυψη διαδικασιών αγορών ηλεκτρισμού

A/A	Πυλώνες αγοράς	Μεταβατική Ρύθμιση	
1	Προθεσμιακή Αγορά – διμερή συμβόλαια		Καλύπτεται πλήρως
2	Κεντρικά Οργανωμένη Προθεσμιακή Αγορά		Δεν καλύπτεται
3	Ημερήσια Αγορά		Δεν καλύπτεται
4	Ενδοημερήσια Αγορά		Δεν καλύπτεται
5	Αγορά Εξισορρόπησης Ισχύος		Δεν καλύπτεται
6	Μηχανισμός Εξισορρόπησης Ισχύος		Δεν καλύπτεται
7	Αγορά Επικουρικών Υπηρεσιών		Δεν καλύπτεται
8	Διαχείριση μετρήσεων		Καλύπτεται μερικώς (μόνο για μετρητές τύπου STOD)
9	Συμβιβασμός εκκαθάρισης		Καλύπτεται
10	Εγγυοδοσία		Καλύπτεται
11	Διαχείριση μονάδων ΑΠΕ		Καλύπτεται
12	Πληροφοριακή υποδομή		Δεν απαιτείται ειδικό λογισμικό αγοράς
13	Χρόνος υλοποίησης πληροφοριακής υποδομής		Δεν απαιτείται ειδικό λογισμικό αγοράς

Long-term energy strategy for Cyprus

Regional cooperation towards hydrogen economy

Regional primary energy sources

Indigenous energy sources

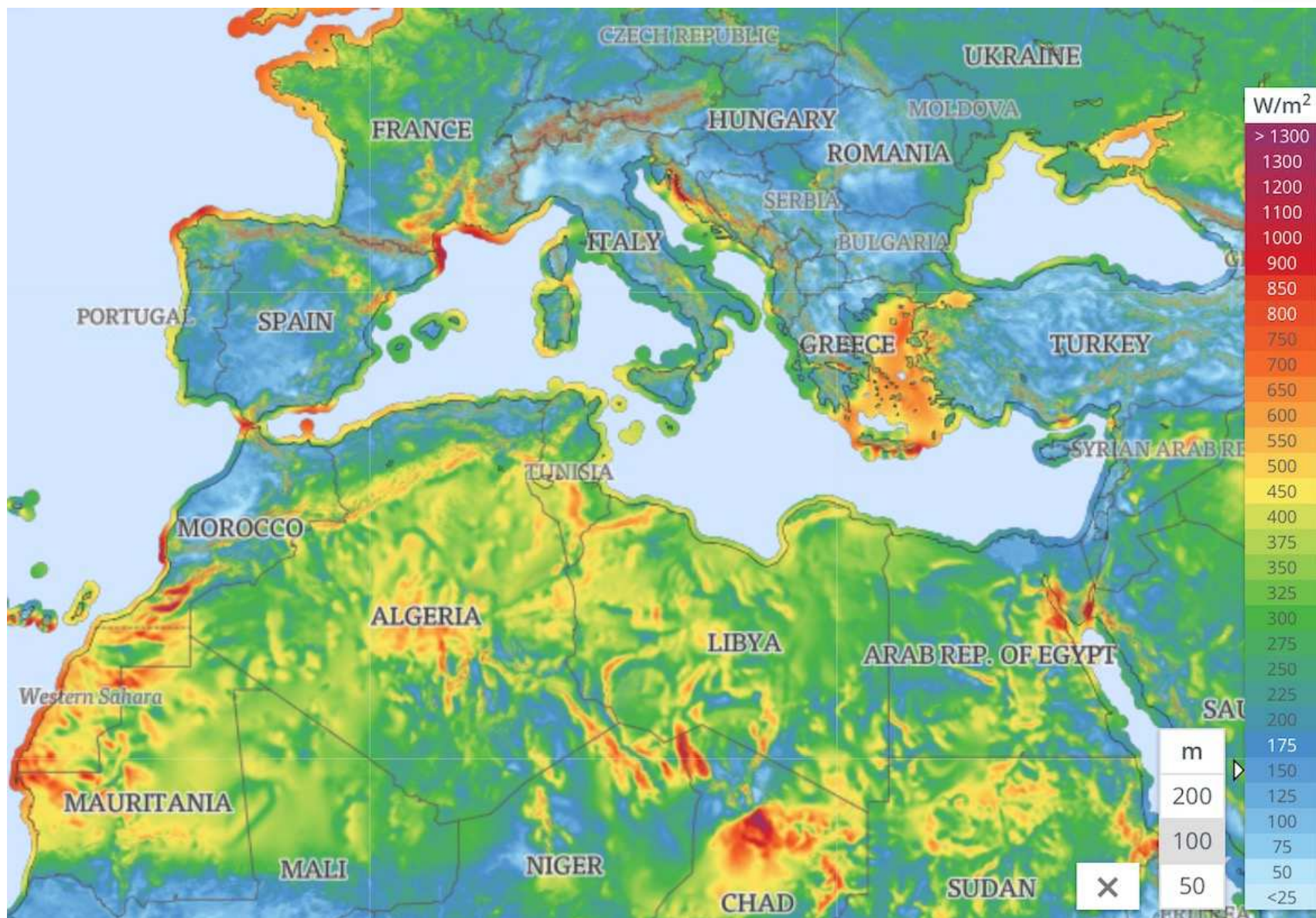


Gas reserves in SE Mediterranean region*



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

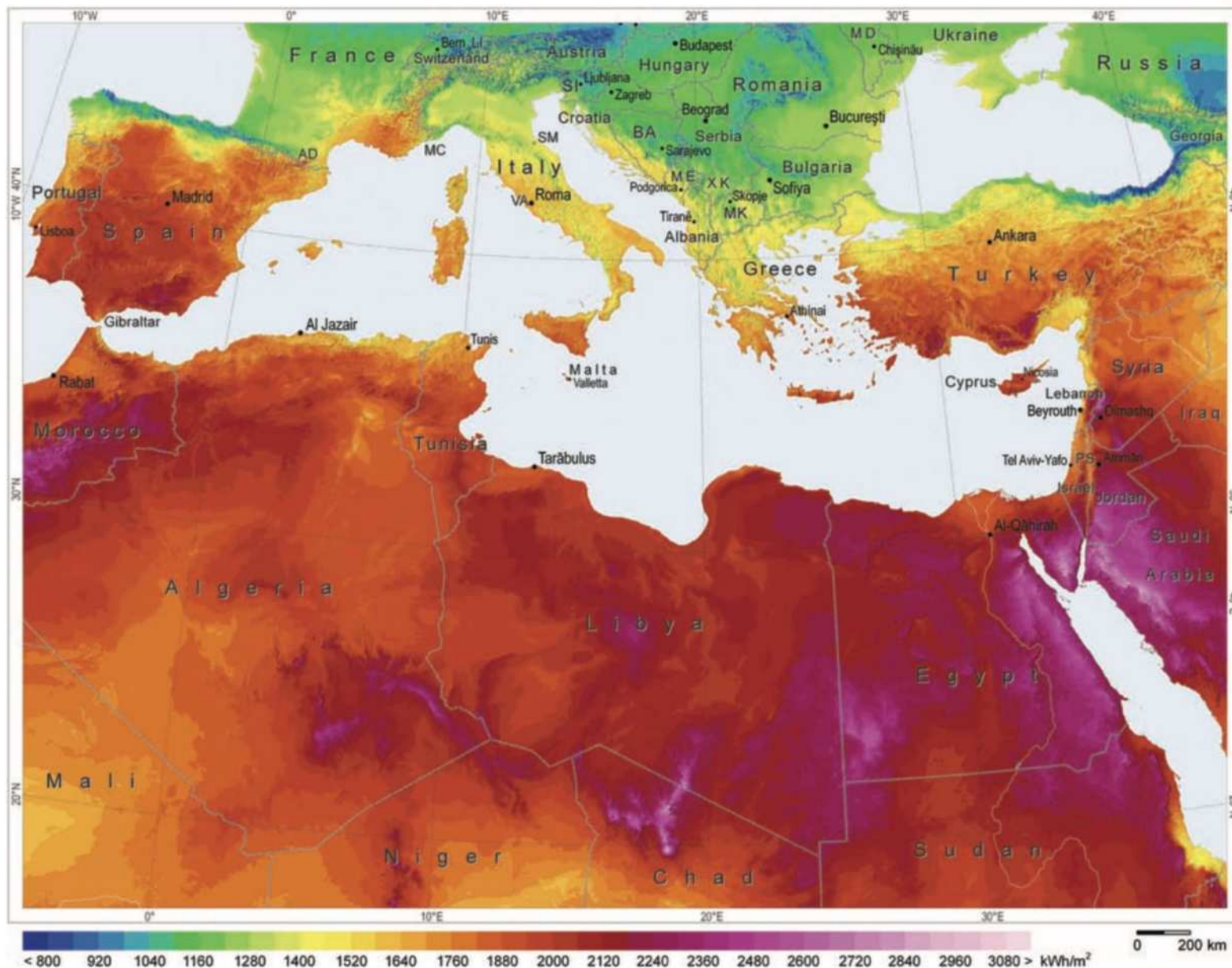
Wind potential in SE Mediterranean region*



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

Πολυτεχνική Σχολή, Πανεπιστήμιο Frederick & Έδρα UNESCO για τη Δια Βίου Μάθηση και Εκπαίδευση Ενηλίκων, Λευκωσία, 15 Μαΐου 2023

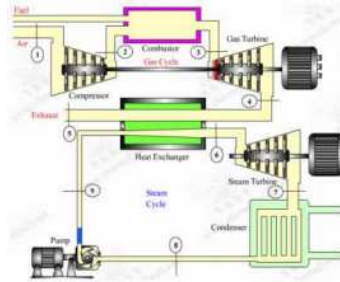
Solar potential in SE Mediterranean region*



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

Main indigenous energy sources in SE Mediterranean region

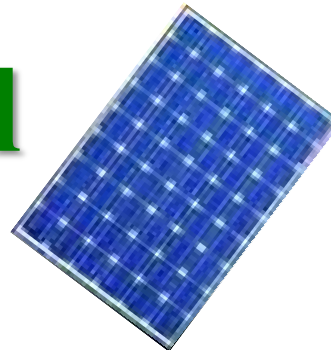
- **Natural gas**



- **Wind potential**



- **Solar potential**



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

Πολυτεχνική Σχολή, Πανεπιστήμιο Frederick & Έδρα UNESCO για τη Δια Βίου Μάθηση και Εκπαίδευση Ενηλίκων, Λευκωσία, 15 Μαΐου 2023

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**

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

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**



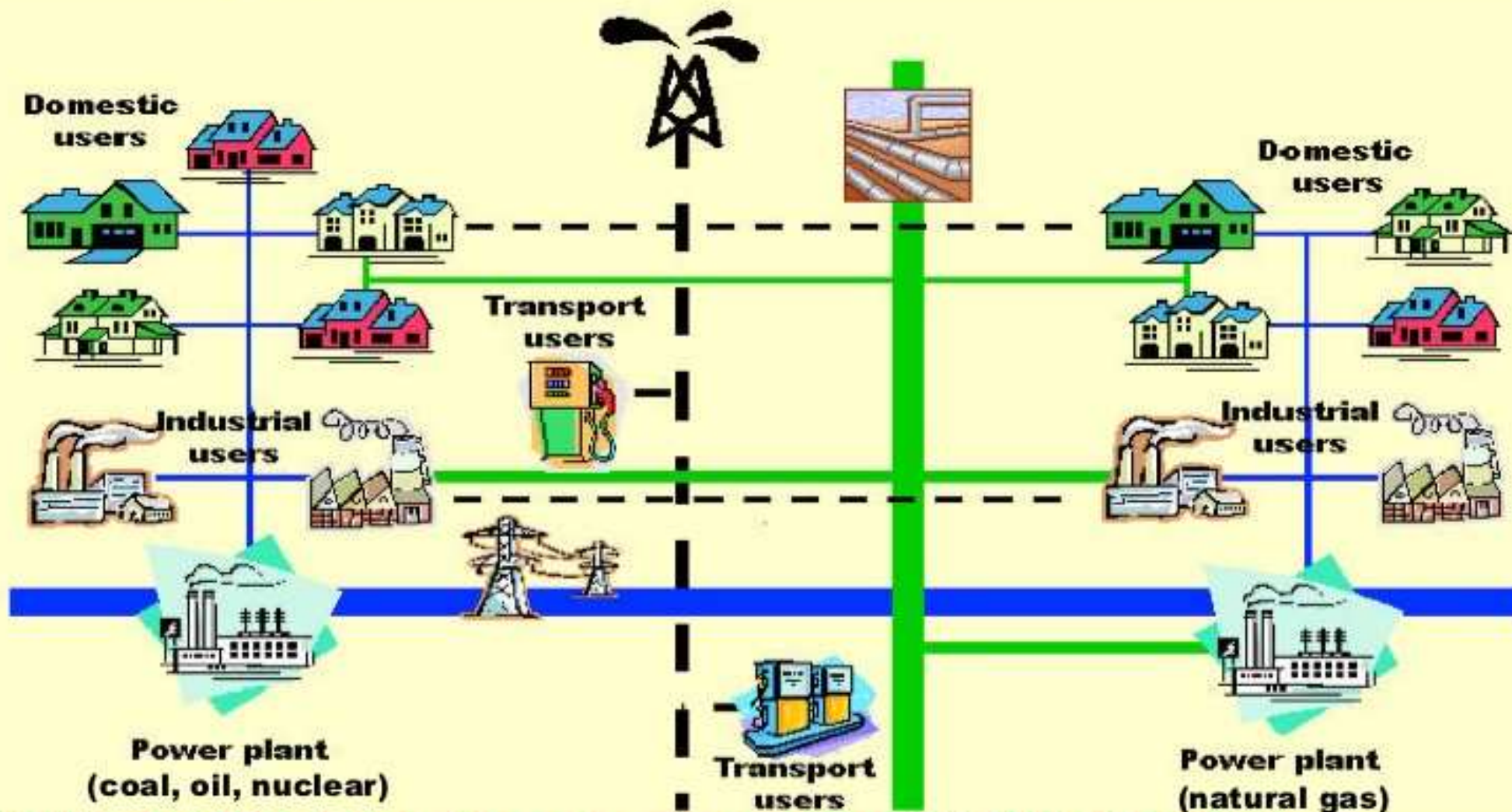
* **Poullikkas A., 2020, *Long-term Sustainable Energy Strategy: Cyprus' Energy Transition to Hydrogen Economy*, ISBN: 978-9925-7710-0-4**

Additional Slides

The energy transition cost Towards 2050

Energy system in 2010

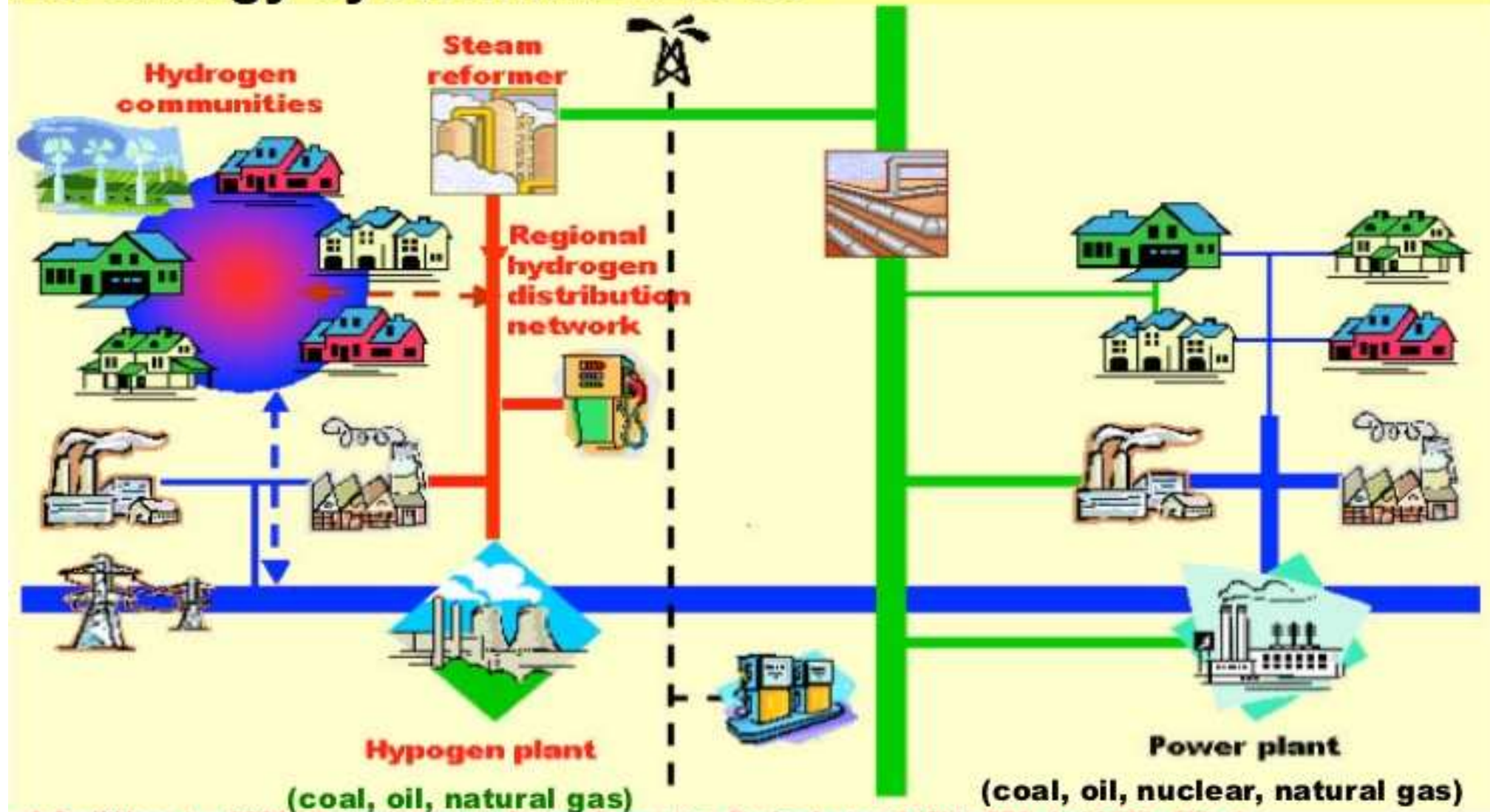
EU energy system in 2010*



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

Future energy systems (optimistic scenario)

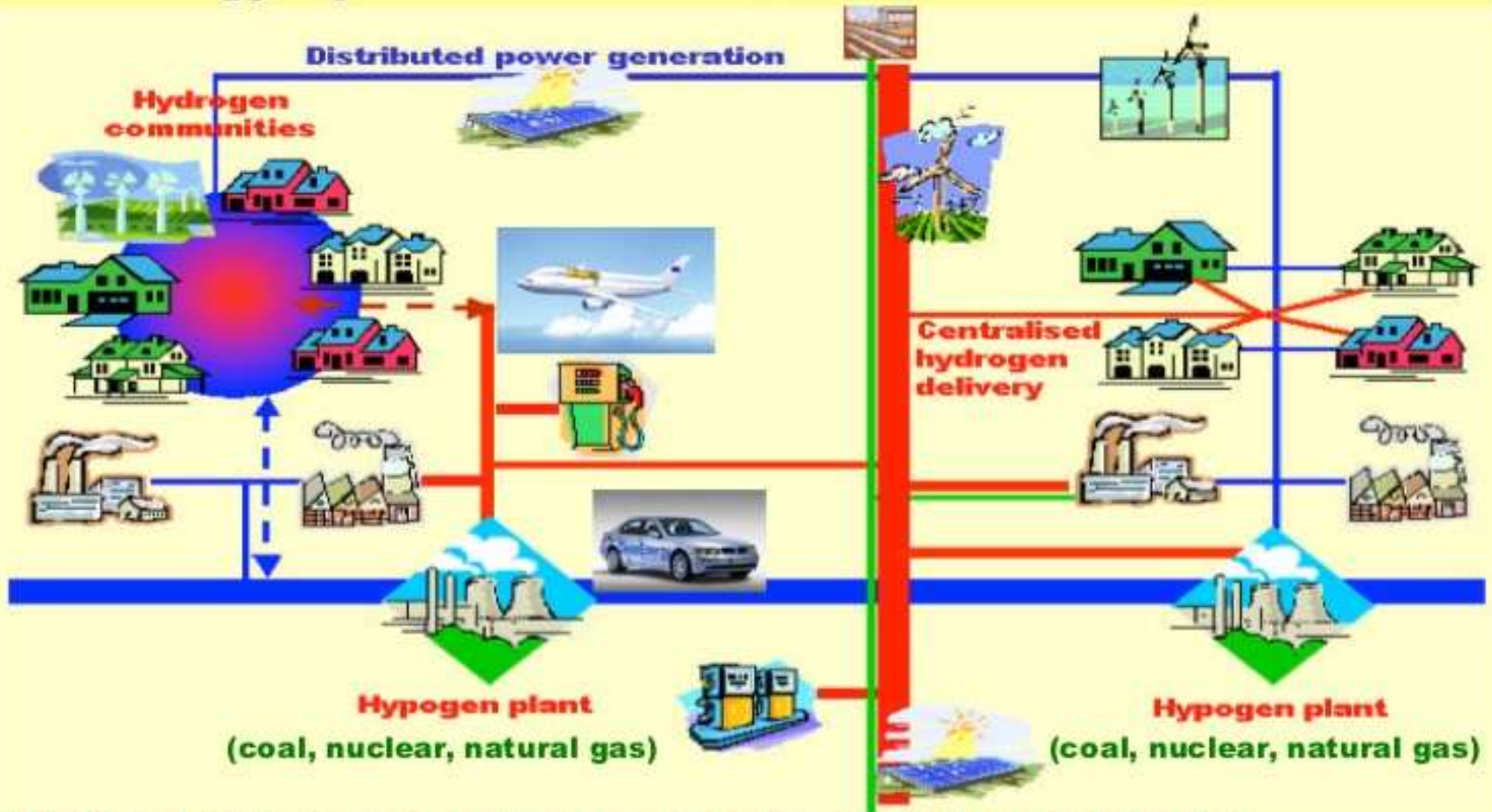
EU energy system in 2020-30*



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

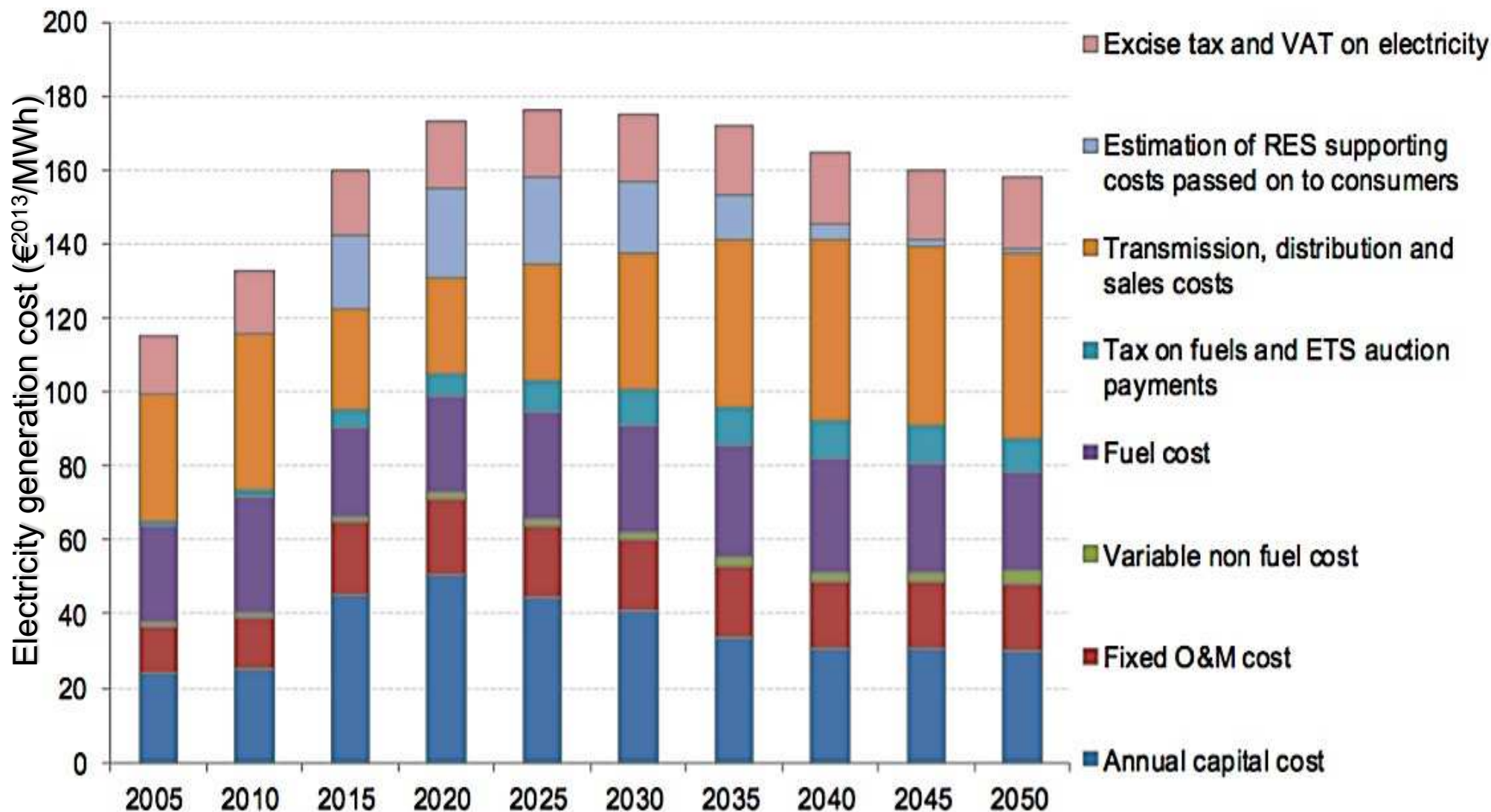
Future energy systems (optimistic scenario)

EU energy system in 2040-50*



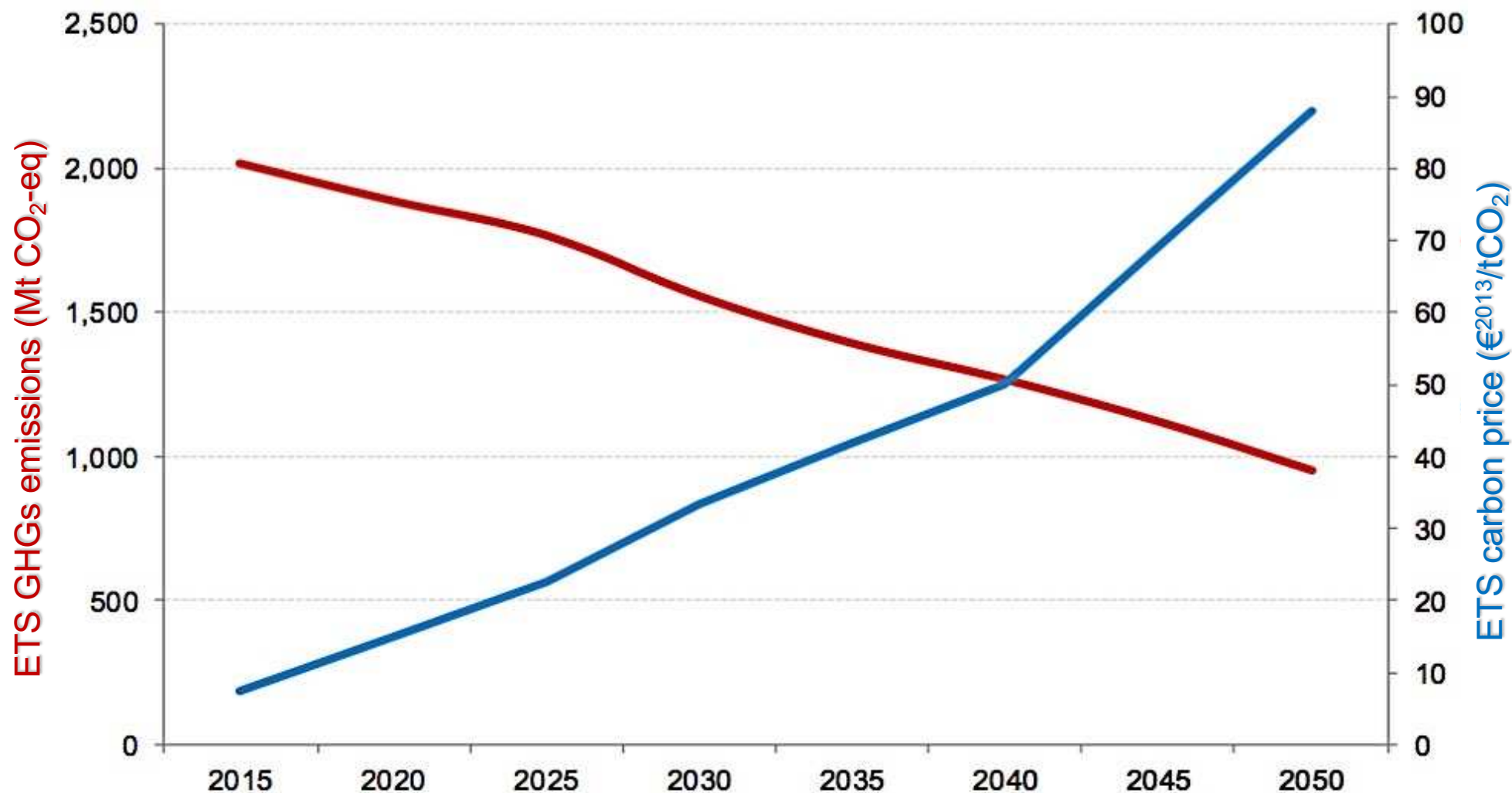
* Poullikkas A., 2009, *Introduction to Power Generation Technologies*, ISBN: 978-1-60876-472-3

EU reference scenario 2016



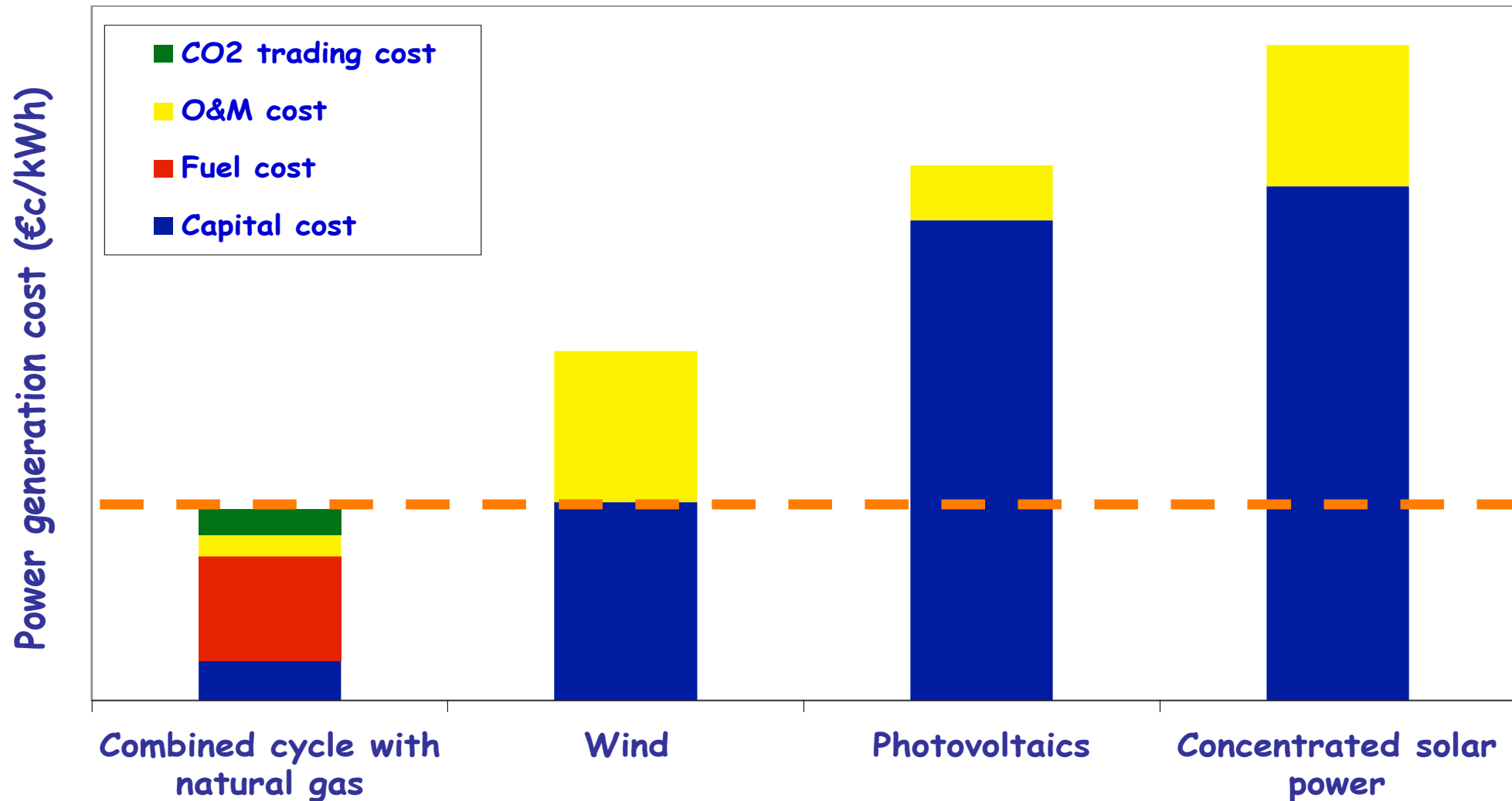
Source: PRIMES

EU reference scenario 2016



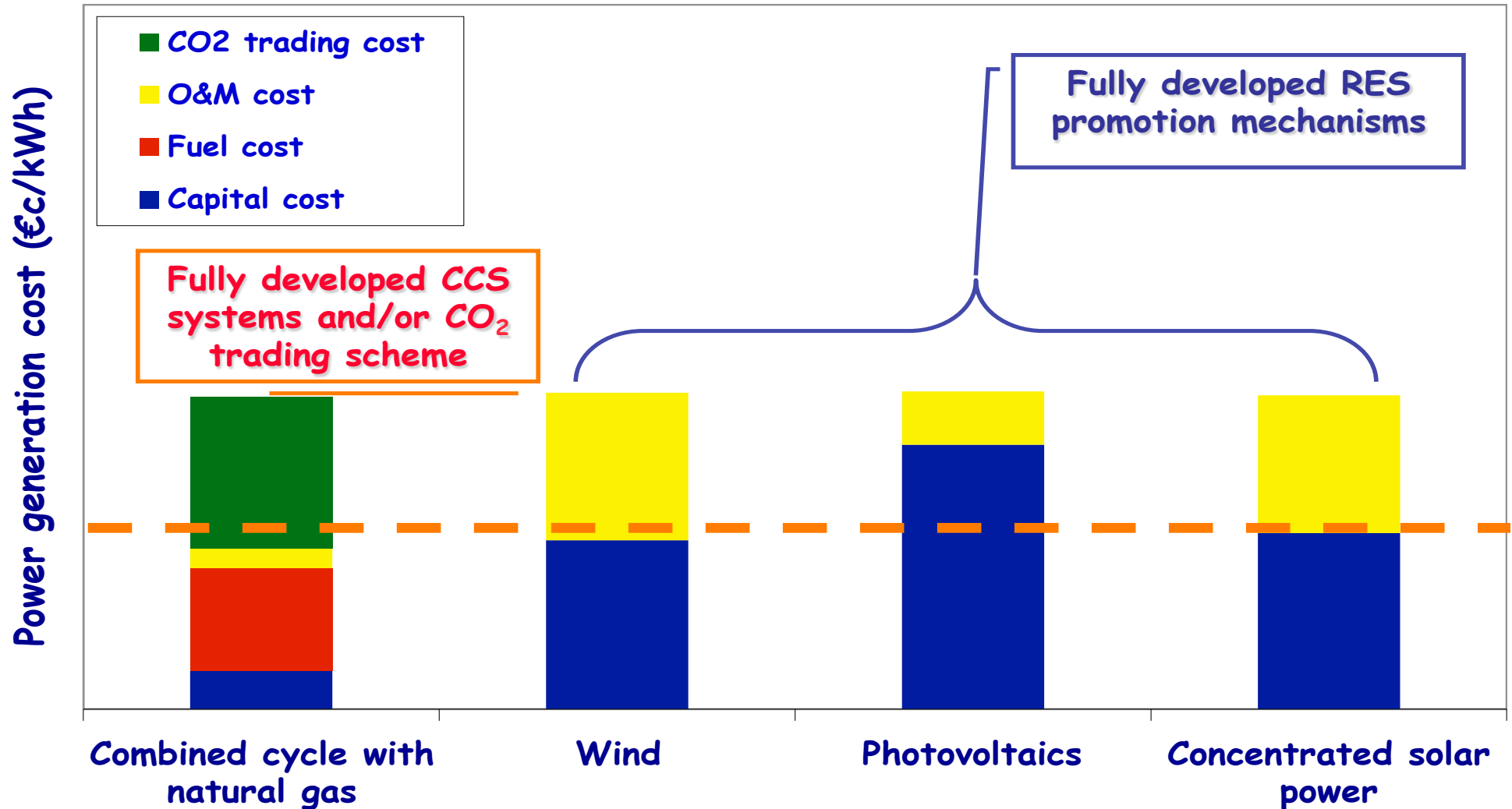
Source: PRIMES, GAINS

Power generation cost (year 2010)*



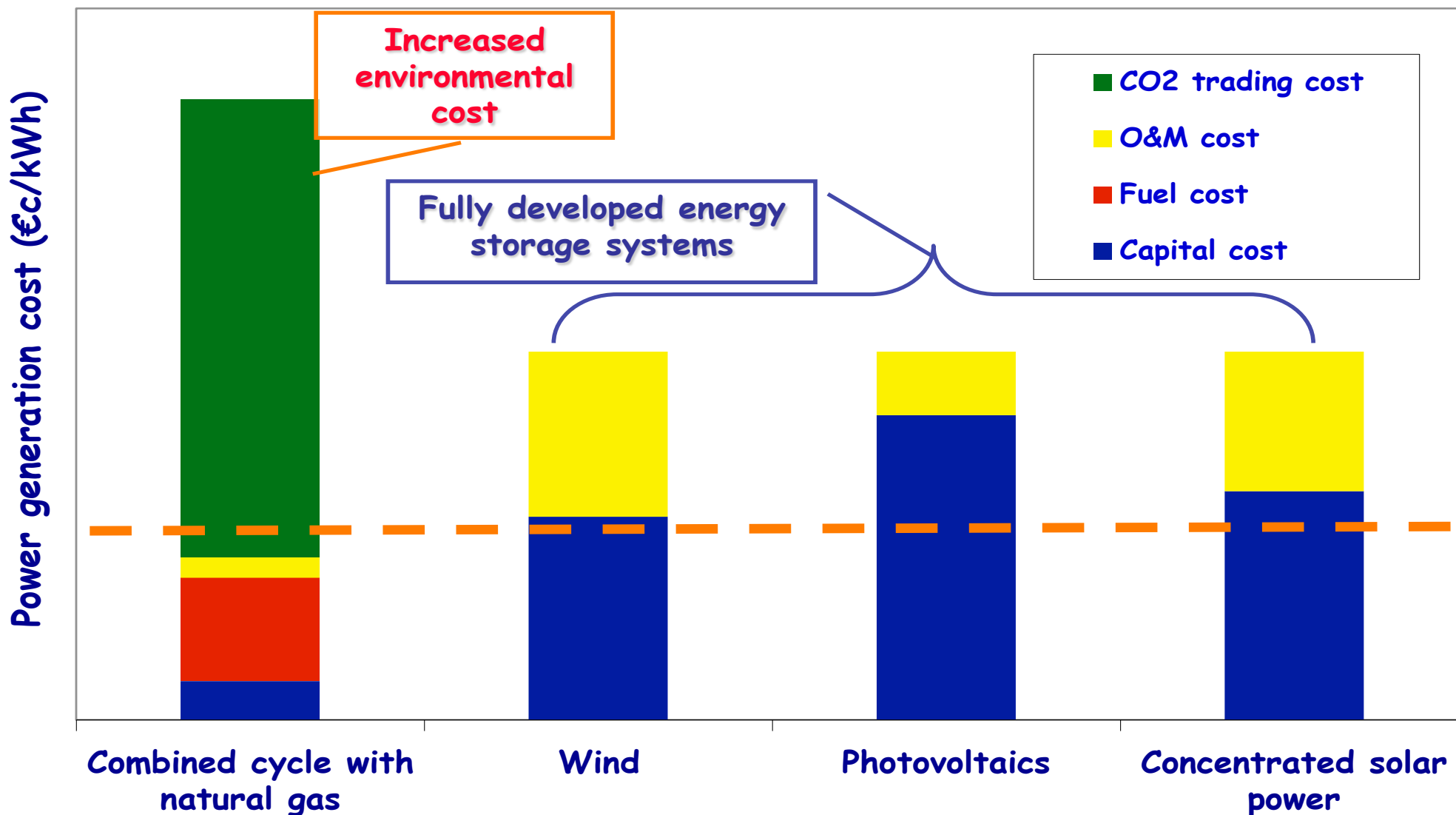
* Poullikkas A., 2010, "The cost of integration of renewable energy sources", Accountancy

Power generation cost (year 2020-30)*



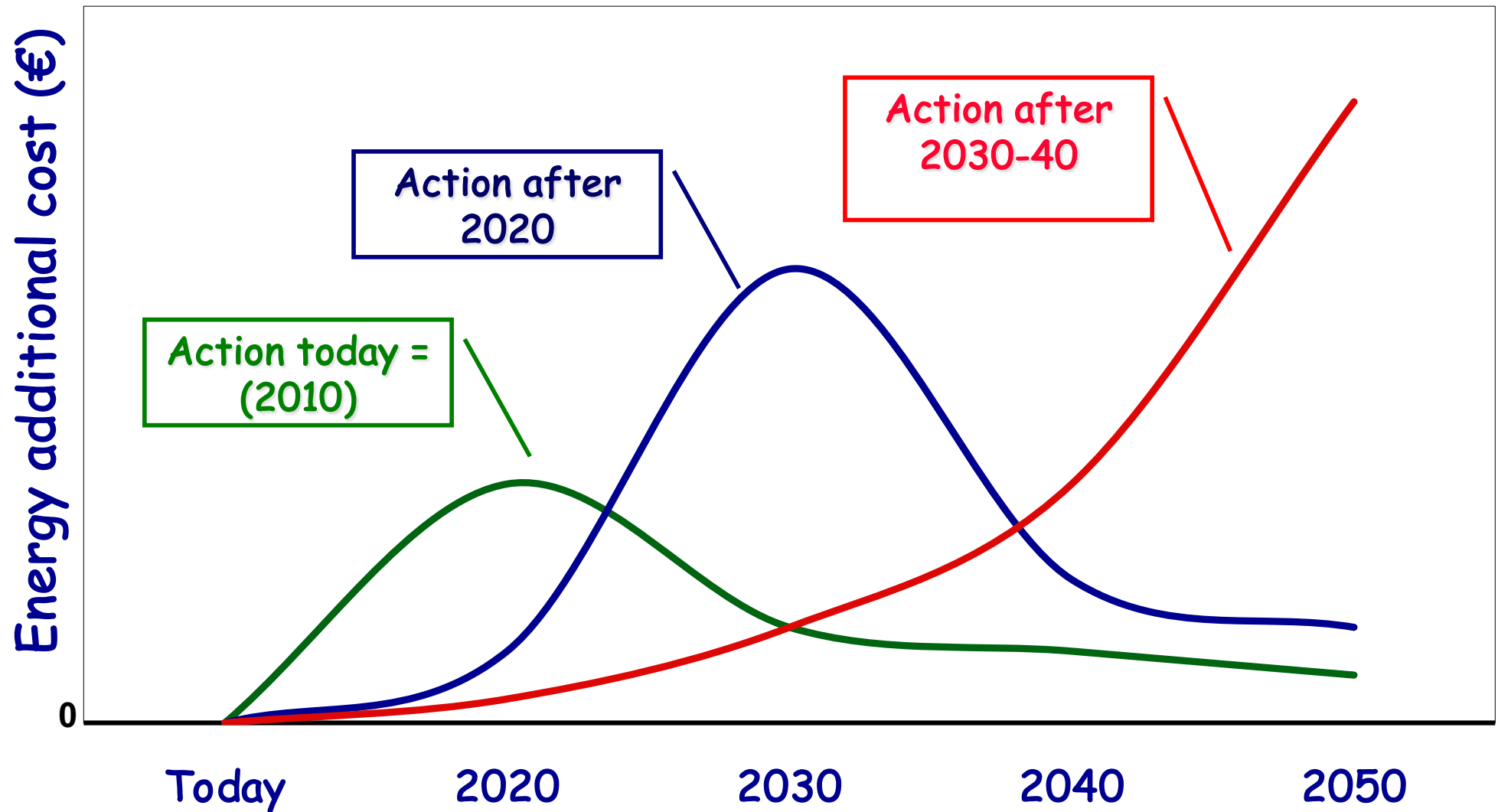
* Poullikkas A., 2010, "The cost of integration of renewable energy sources", Accountancy

Power generation cost (year 2040-50)*



* Poullikkas A., 2010, "The cost of integration of renewable energy sources", Accountancy

Future energy cost* (for EU only)



* Poullikkas A., 2010, "The cost of integration of renewable energy sources", Accountancy