



APEC EGNRET 48 Meeting
Jeju, Korea, 28-30 March, 2017

APERC Update

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**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

Structure

- ✓ Modelling improvements
- ✓ Renewables analysis improvements
- ✓ Renewables potential assessment
- ✓ Other updates



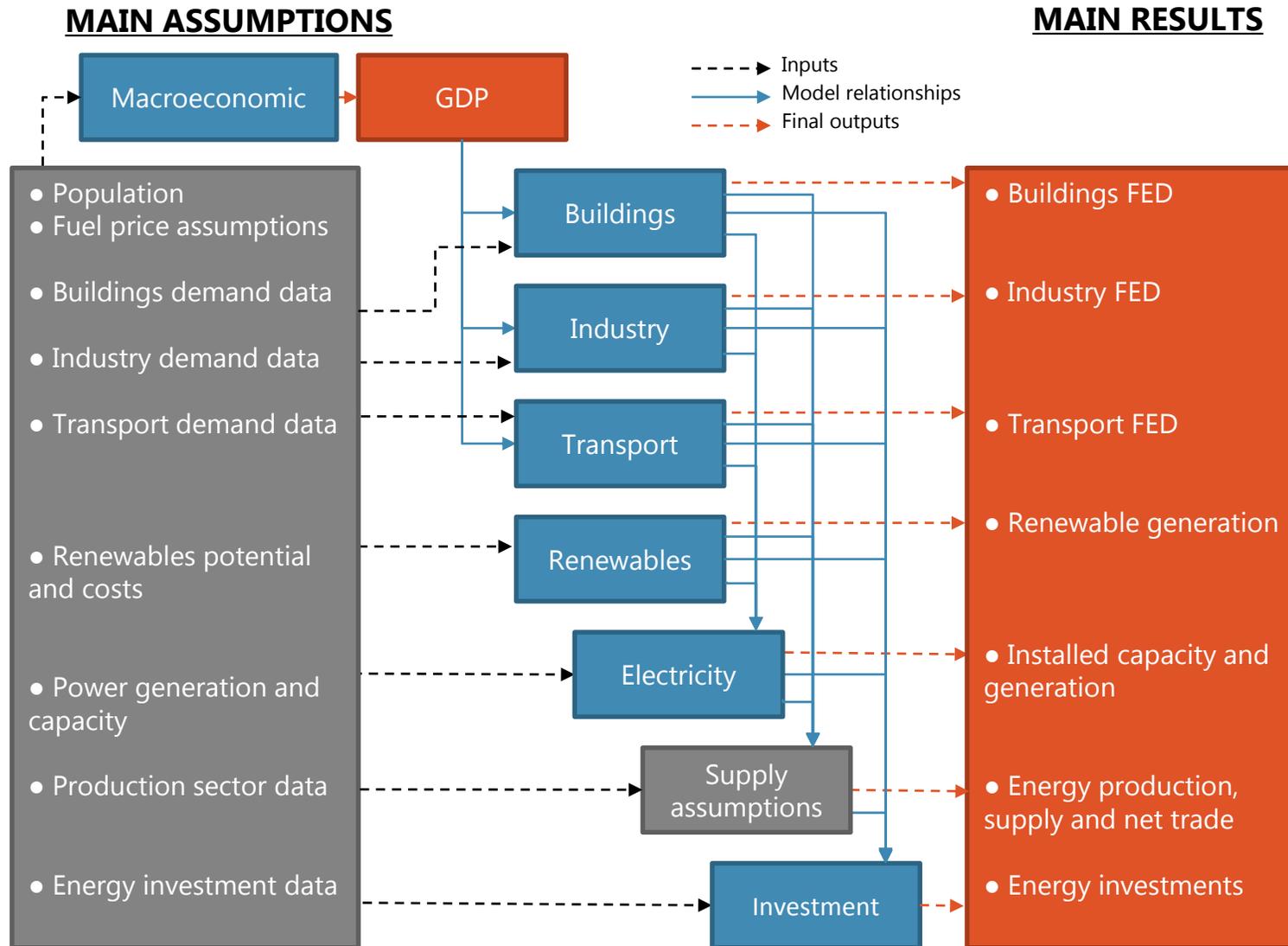
Modelling improvements

6th and 7th Edition of the Outlook: comparison

	6 th edition	7 th edition
Economies	21	21
Sub-regions	7	7
Scenarios	BAU + 3	BAU + 2
No. of models	7	10
No. of fuels	12	29
Outlook period	From 2013 to 2040	From 2015 to 2050

Further updates expected, as at 2017.03.24

6th Edition of the Outlook: model structure



7th Edition of the Outlook: **DRAFT** model structure



Working document, no referencing or citing

7th Edition of the Outlook: sectoral model updates (1)

➤ **Macroeconomic:**

- Use OECD GDP forecasts (where available),

➤ **Buildings:**

- Activity driven model (space/water heating, space cooling, lighting, appliances),
- Extensive work underway to address Commercial buildings end-use data unavailability,

➤ **Transport:**

- Light Trucks and Buses added, taxis are considered
- Activity driven model,
- Modal shift,
- More detailed fuels analysis,

➤ **Industry:**

- Bottom-up approach
- Moving away from ISIC,
- Energy-intensive sub-sectors are physical output driven, other sub-sectors - value added,

➤ **Renewables:**

- Dedicated model no more,
- Integration with Electricity and Demand sectors,

7th Edition of the Outlook: sectoral model updates (3)

➤ **Supply:**

- Production and trade forecast

➤ **Electricity:**

- Extensive list of technologies, including Renewables,
- Improved time-resolution

➤ **Heat:**

- New model will accommodate commercial heating and cooling,

➤ **Investment:**

- Demand sector investments, e.g. difference between reference and high efficiency appliances,

7th Edition of the Outlook: draft assumptions (1)

- ✓ Engaging the economy experts to review and comment our modelling assumptions

Renewables assumptions for RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS & POWER in 20_USA		Indicator	Unit	2015	BAU					Comments
					2020	2030	2040	2050	2015-2050,%	
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS										
Solar Thermal	Water heating	CAPEX	\$	3,300	3,000	2,600	2,600	2,600	-0.7%	Avg. size: 2m ² , 200L
		Solar factor	SF	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	n/a	
Bioenergy	2015 Tech-Econ. potential and future market uptake			TWh, %	n/a					
	Solid biomass boiler: Space & Water heating	CAPEX	\$	4,700	4,900	5,100	5,300	5,500	0.5%	Avg. size: 36kBTU/h = 10.5kW
		Fuel cost	\$/t	245	250	260	270	280	0.4%	
		Efficiency	%	78%	80%	81%	83%	84%	n/a	
	Biogas boiler: Space & Water heating	CAPEX	\$	4,050	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	1.1%	Avg. size: 36kBTU/h = 10.5kW
		Fuel cost	\$/1,000m ³	150	160	170	180	190	0.7%	
Efficiency		%	82%	90%	90%	90%	90%	n/a		
Geothermal	Ground source heat pump: Space heating & cooling & Water heating	CAPEX	\$	12,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	1.0%	Avg. size: 36kBTU/h = 10.5kW, EER is [kBTU/h / kWh]
		Efficiency heating	COP	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	n/a	
		Efficiency cooling	EER	14.2	17.1	21.0	24.0	26.0	n/a	

7th Edition of the Outlook: draft assumptions (2)

Renewables assumptions for RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS & POWER in 20_USA				2015	BAU				
Indicator	Unit	2020	2030		2040	2050	2015-2050,%		
POWER GENERATION									
Hydro	Large hydro	CAPEX	\$/kW	2,411	2,411	2,411	2,411	2,411	0.0%
		OPEX	\$/kW/yr.	24	24	24	24	24	0.0%
		Capacity factor	%	42.6%	42.7%	42.7%	42.8%	42.8%	na
	Medium hydro	CAPEX	\$/kW	3,020	3,020	3,020	3,020	3,020	0.0%
		OPEX	\$/kW/yr.	44	44	44	44	44	0.0%
		Capacity factor	%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	n/a
	Small hydro	CAPEX	\$/kW	3,620	3,620	3,620	3,620	3,620	0.0%
		OPEX	\$/kW/yr.	73	73	73	73	73	0.0%
		Capacity factor	%	88.0%	88.0%	88.0%	88.0%	88.0%	n/a
Wind	Wind onshore	CAPEX	\$/kW	1,644	1,630	1,600	1,560	1,530	-0.2%
		OPEX	\$/kW/yr.	46	46	46	46	46	0.0%
		Capacity factor	%	32.7%	33.2%	34.2%	35.0%	35.0%	n/a
	Wind offshore	CAPEX	\$/kW	6,331	6,170	5,870	5,590	5,310	-0.5%
		OPEX	\$/kW/yr.	76	76	76	76	76	0.0%
		Capacity factor	%	37.7%	38.2%	39.2%	40.0%	40.0%	n/a
Solar	Solar PV: Residential	CAPEX	\$/kW	3,690	3,460	3,030	2,660	2,330	-1.3%
		OPEX	\$/kW/yr.	32	32	32	32	32	0.0%
		Capacity factor	%	11.2%	11.4%	12.0%	12.5%	12.5%	n/a
	Solar PV: Commercial	CAPEX	\$/kW	3,090	2,890	2,540	2,230	1,950	-1.3%
		OPEX	\$/kW/yr.	27	27	27	27	27	0.0%
		Capacity factor	%	12.2%	12.4%	13.0%	13.5%	13.5%	n/a
	Solar PV: Utility	CAPEX	\$/kW	2,480	2,320	2,040	1,790	1,570	-1.3%
		OPEX	\$/kW/yr.	21	21	21	21	21	0.0%
		Capacity factor	%	13.2%	13.4%	14.0%	14.5%	14.5%	n/a
	Concentrated Solar Power	CAPEX	\$/kW	4,168	3,940	3,530	3,160	2,830	-1.1%
		OPEX	\$/kW/yr.	69	69	69	69	69	0.0%
		Capacity factor	%	28.2%	28.4%	29.0%	29.5%	29.5%	n/a
Bioenergy	Solid biomass	CAPEX	\$/kW	3,765	3,765	3,765	3,765	3,765	0.0%
		OPEX	\$/kW/yr.	141	141	141	141	141	0.0%
		Capacity factor	%	68.2%	68.2%	68.2%	68.2%	68.2%	n/a

Expert Economy Review of model results

Oct 2017

EWG review of Vol II

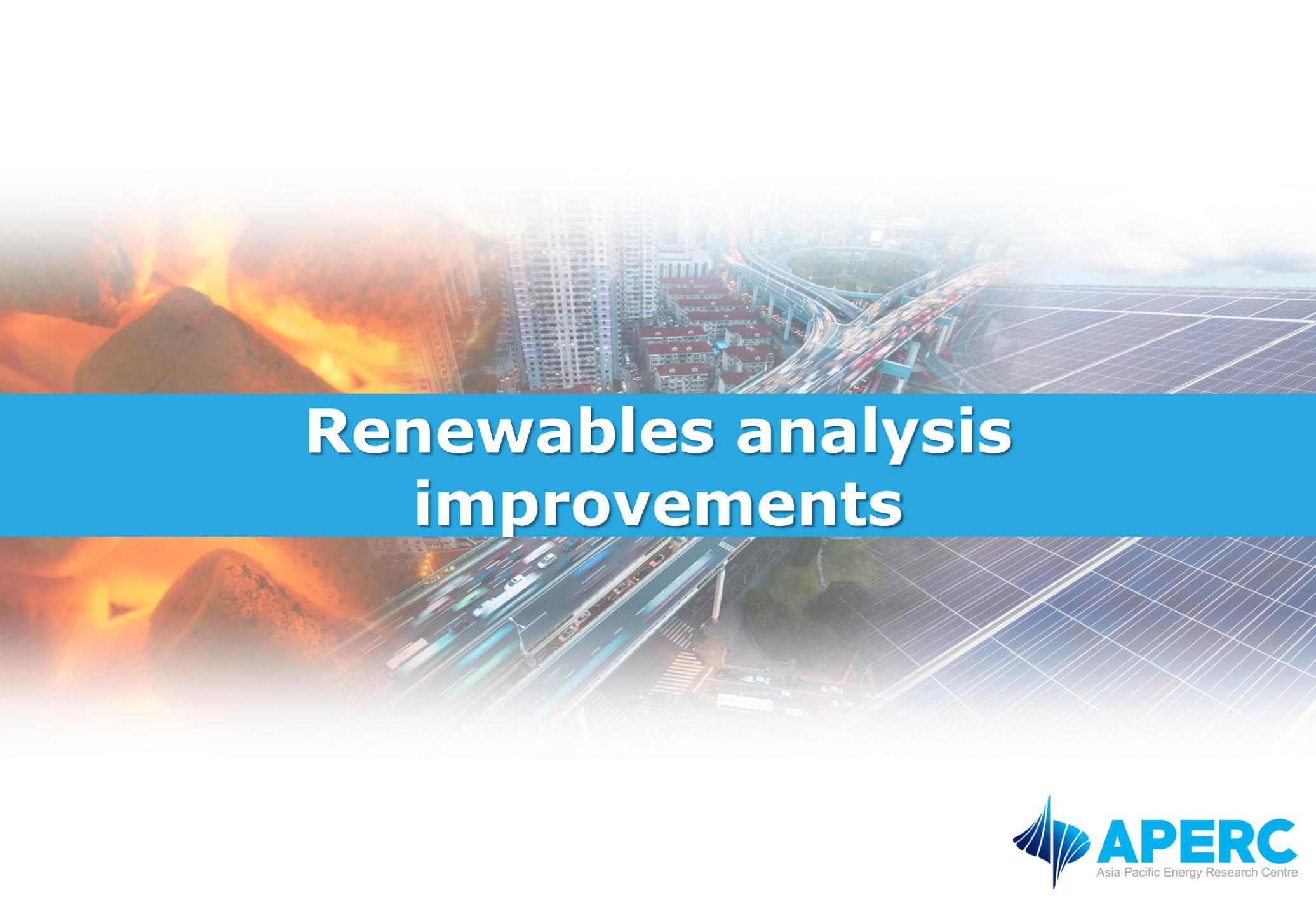
Sept 2018

EWG review of Vol I

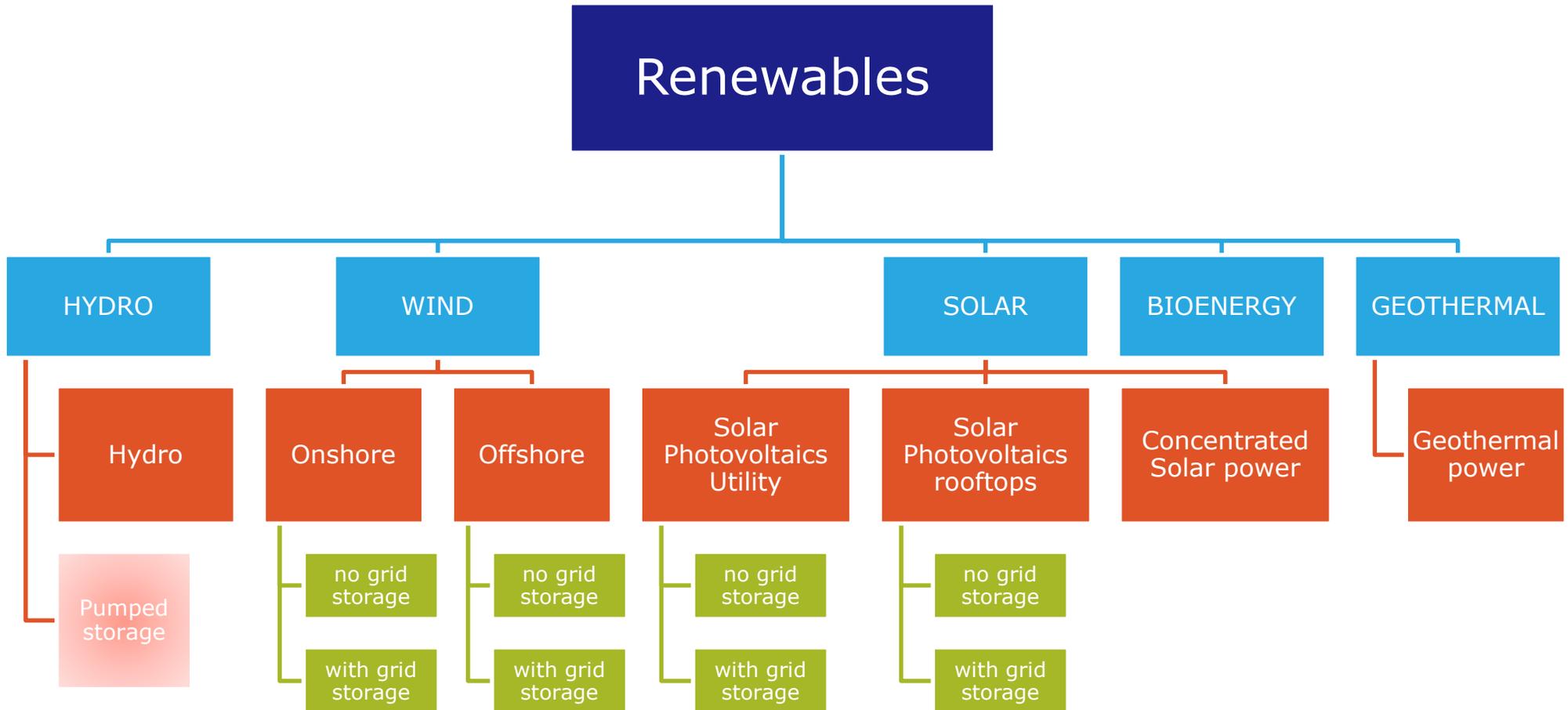
Oct 2018

Outlook 7th edition released

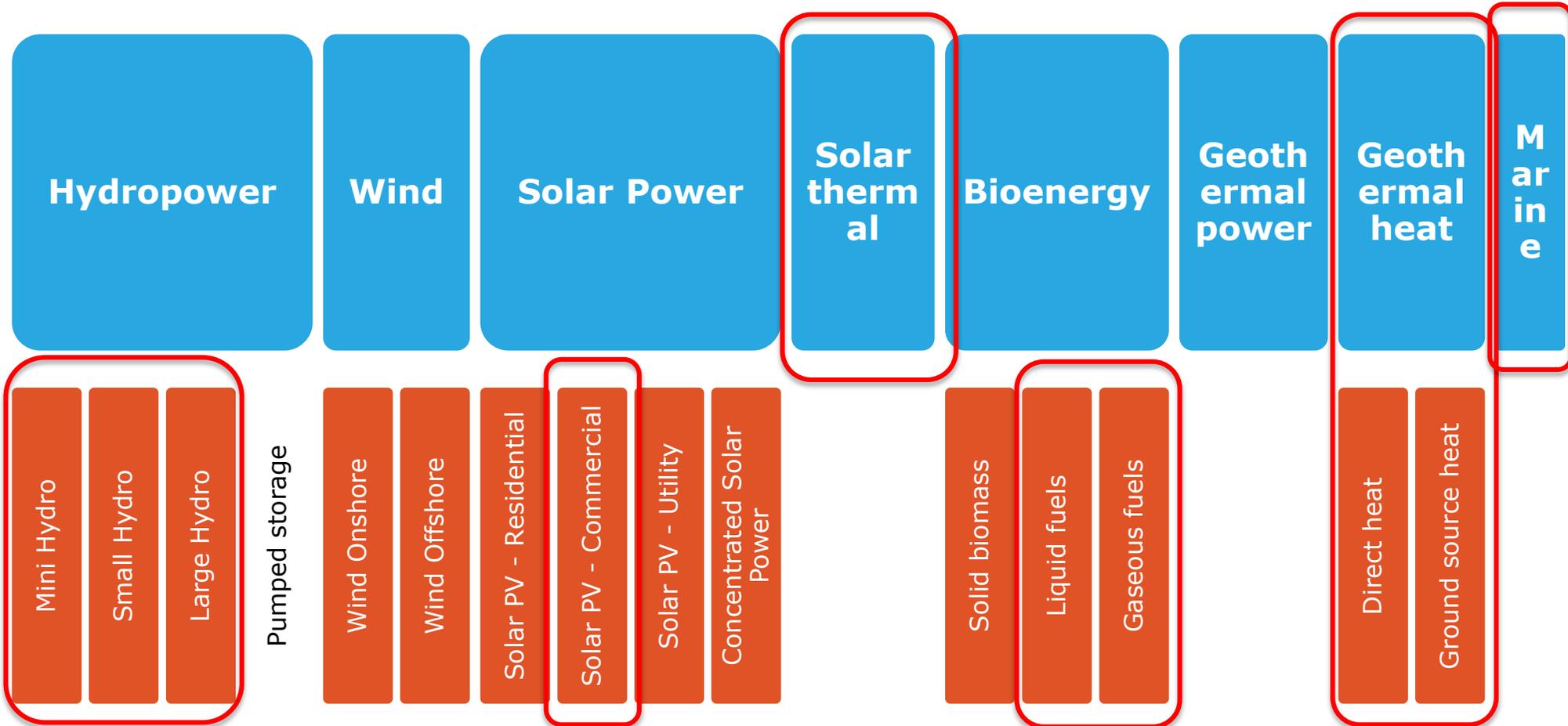
April 2019



Renewables analysis improvements

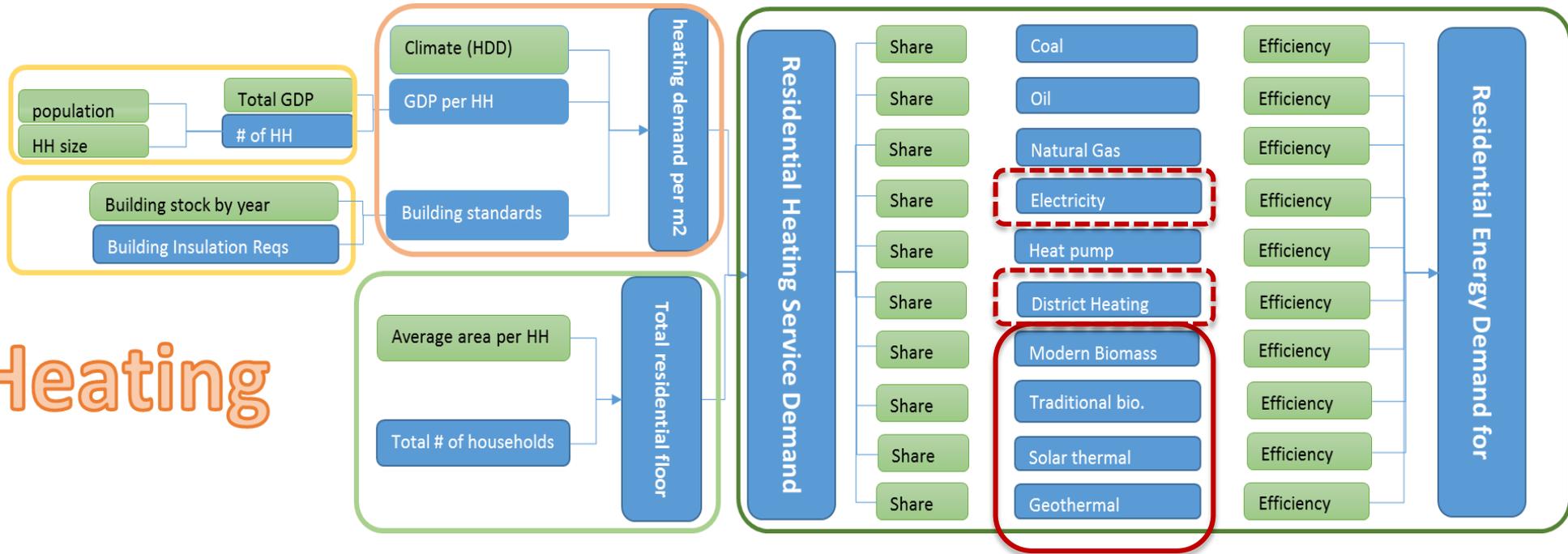


Renewables



Space heating demand breakdown

Heating





Renewables potential assessment

Estimates for Residential Rooftop solar PV and heat potential,

- ✓ An economy is split in urban and rural (urbanisation rate),
- ✓ Per capita floor size for urban and rural to calculate floor areas,
- ✓ Building footprints based on average floor count,
- ✓ Assume 1:1 ratio for footprint and roof area,
- ✓ Assume 10-25% of roof area is suitable for installations,
- ✓ Account for efficiency change from 2015 to 2050,
- ✓ Use average or regional insolation data,
- ✓ For max solar heat case:
 - ✓ Assume 3m² solar water heater collector size, however requires 8m² of roof,
 - ✓ Remaining area is covered with Solar PV with 80-90% density factor.

Note:

A trial calculation for Residential sector in Viet Nam:

- ✓ All urban areas roofs are covered by Solar Water Heaters (SWH),
- ✓ In rural areas Solar PV is 20-35%, gradually declines



Note:

Estimates for Industrial Rooftop solar PV and heat potential,

- ✓ Industry is split into sub-sectors,
- ✓ Individual plants with known production are assessed in sub-sectors,
 - ✓ Assessment includes Value Added/Physical Output and Buildings footprint,
- ✓ Assume 10-30% of roof area is suitable for installations,
- ✓ Calculate the Value Added/Physical Output per 1m² of roof by sector,
- ✓ Account for efficiency change from 2015 to 2050,
- ✓ Use average or regional insolation data,
- ✓ For max solar heat case:
 - ✓ Assume solar heating installations with 80% density,
 - ✓ Assume Solar PV installation with 80-90% density.

Note:

For 7th Outlook, estimates for biomass supply potential will be included covering agricultural and forestry residues and animal wastes. Initial estimates for municipal solid waste might also be considered.

- Used the FAO database for agriculture production, area harvested, livestock and forestry production



Source: Pinterest

Estimating biomass potential from agricultural residues

Projection for the total harvested area until 2050
 $\text{Total Harvested Area} = f(\text{GDP, POP, Capital Stock})$



Assume the productivity using its historical trend
(logarithmic trend)



$\text{Production by crops} = \text{Harvested area} * \text{Productivity}$



$\text{Agriculture Residual} = \text{Production} * \text{Emission Rate (Waste)}$



$\text{Residual Available} = \text{Agriculture Residual} * \text{Available Rate}$



Source: <https://greenheatug.wordpress.com/page/2/>



Source: *biomassmagazine*

Estimating biomass potential from forestry residues

Projection for forest area = $f(\text{POP}, \text{Capital Stock})$



Industrial wood = $f(\text{forest area}, \text{GDP Industry})$
Wood fuel = $f(\text{forest area}, \text{industrial wood})$
Wood chips = $f(\text{forest area}, \text{industrial wood})$



Forest Residual = $\text{Wood Production} * \text{Emission Rate}$
(Waste)



Residual Available = $\text{Production Residual} * \text{Available Rate}$



Source: woodpelletesolutions.co.uk



Source: energybook.info

Estimating biomass potential from animal waste

Projection for Livestock Per Capita =
 $f(\text{historical trend logarithmic})$



Number of Livestock = livestock per capita * Population



Animal Waste = Number of Livestock * Emission Rate
(Waste)



Animal Waste Available = Animal Waste * Available Rate



Source: woodpelletesolutions.co.uk



Source: energybook.info

Estimating biomass potential from municipal solid waste

Projection for municipal solid waste =
f(Waste per capita, POP, GDP per capita)



Available Municipal Waste = Volume of Municipal Waste *
Recovery Rate

Note:

Higher recovery rate is assumed for developed economies with waste segregation policy/program.

In the case of Japan, the recovery rate is 50%.



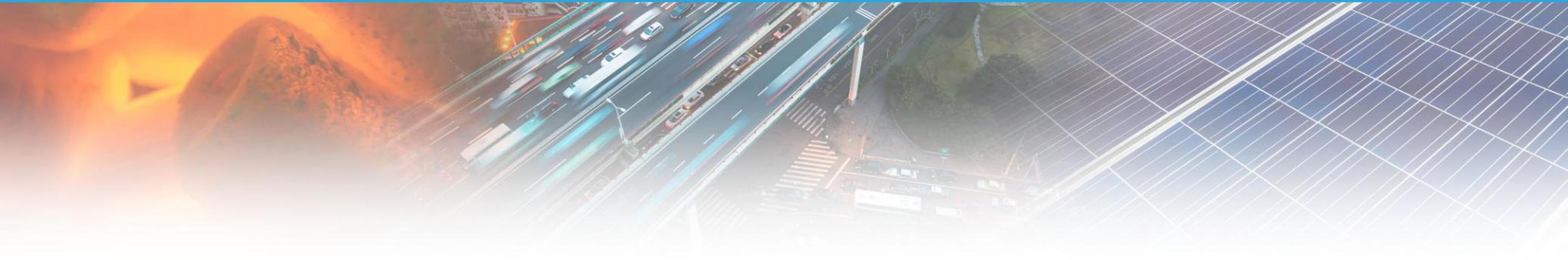
Source: http://www.esru.strath.ac.uk/EandE/Web_sites/03-04/biomass/background%20info4.html



Source: care2.com



Other updates



- **APERC – IEEJ: Renewable Heating and Cooling Study**
 - Calibrating fuel-based coefficients for temperature analysis,
 - IEEJ is preparing technical potential for Solar Thermal and Ground Source Heat Pumps in Industry,
 - Not-choice model, but potential-based uptake of RE for buildings,
 - Preliminary results are expected before the Annual Conference,
- **APERC has joined REN21**
 - First data submissions and chapter review for GSR2017,
- **APERC to support Chinese Taipei with “Filling the gap” project**
 - Quantitative analysis,
 - Data on costs, potentials, best practices, financing mechanisms etc.?



Thank you!

<http://aperc.ieej.or.jp/>