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# Setting-up the decarbonisation of islands: models and technologies for the energy transition

By

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#### Riccardo Novo

Climate change and geopolitical uncertainties are urging the achievement of a clean, secure and affordable energy supply. However, there are considerable technical and policy challenges on the path to sustainable energy concerning the complexity of managing high share of electricity from renewable energy sources. Such challenges can be faced by means of energy modelling and planning. Islands, due to their expensive and fossil fuel-based energy mix, the favorable availability of offshore renewable energy sources and valuable environmental heritage, are ideal test-beds for achieving a fully sustainable decarbonisation. The aim of this dissertation is to improve the modelling of insular energy systems to support technical and political decisions in the field of the energy transition. Multi-year optimisation-based energy models are developed for this purpose using the mixed-integer linear programming technique. First, the effects of uncertainties in the adoption of user-scale technologies on energy system evolution are assessed. The diffusion of decentralised photovoltaics is highlighted as a key factor that, if properly addressed, may lead to over 49% CO2 emissions reduction with respect to the business as usual scenario. Moreover, it is worth noting that long-term models are weak in describing a high share of renewables, as representative days are commonly used to limit the computational burden. Therefore, a new temporal framework based on clustered and interconnected representative days is proposed. It is demonstrated that the revised approach leads to an underestimation of the total system cost lower than 5% when 24 representative days are used, compared to the  $\sim$ 35% of the underestimation resulting from the conventional approach. A 100% renewable insular system is also examined to investigate the role of different energy storage technologies, comparing hydrogen-based storage and Li-ion batteries. It is highlighted that scenarios without hydrogen storage could lead to a ~155% increase in the net present cost of the system: this result underlines the need to further develop storage technologies in which the energy size is not bound to the power size. In order to facilitate the inclusion of offshore renewables in energy models and strategies, a novel platform for assessing the productivity of wave energy converters is proposed. Finally, the importance of appropriate spatial planning for improving public energy policies at the local level is discussed. The work develops through the case study of the Isle of Pantelleria (Sicily) and presents methodological advances that contribute to enhance the modelling and planning of large-scale energy systems.

# Nomenclature

### Symbols

δ	pitching angle
η	wave elevation
λ	wavelength
ω	angular frequency
Φ	velocity potential
ρ	air density
A	Weibull scale parameter
$B_d$	buoy draft
$B_r$	buoy radius
B <sub>PTO</sub>	PTO damping
С	phase velocity
$C_f$	corrective feature coefficient
$C_p$	power coefficient
$C_{st}$	solar thermal coefficient
Dirm	mean wave direction
$E_y$	annual productivity yield
G	solar irradiation
G	total solar irradiance

- *g* gravity acceleration constant
- $G_b$  beam (direct) solar irradiance
- $G_d$  diffuse sky solar irradiance
- GCR ground-cover ratio
- $H_s$  significant wave height
- *k* Weibull shape factor
- *k* wavenumber
- *K*<sub>PTO</sub> PTO stiffness
- *p* pressure
- $R_{ra/PV_p}$  total roof area-to-PV power ratio

 $RE_{OF,conf}^{\pm}$  relative error in the total system cost for a certain configuration

- $S_w$  wetted surface
- S<sub>feas</sub> feasible surface
- *S*<sub>*leg*</sub> legal surface
- *S<sub>suit</sub>* suitable surface
- $T_e$  wave energy period
- v wind velocity
- $V_w$  wetted volume
- *z* user-defined height for wind speed calculation
- $z_0$  roughness length
- *z<sub>max</sub>* maximum vertical displacement

#### **Acronyms / Abbreviations**

- BATT batteries
- BATT<sub>s</sub> battery storage
- BATT<sub>t</sub> battery technology

- BEM boundary element method
- BIO\_EXTR biomass extractiont
- CAPEX capital expenditures
- CCS capital costs of storage
- CCs capital costs
- CETA Clean Energy Transition Agenda
- CFD Computational Fluid Dynamics
- conf configuration
- COP Conference of Parties
- CTRN numerical technical regional map
- DESALT desalinators
- DIESEL\_IMP diesel import
- DIESEL\_PP diesel power plant
- DIST\_GRID electricity distribution grid
- DOF degree-of-freedom
- DSM digital surface model
- DSO distribution system operator
- DTM digital terrain model
- ECMWF European Centre for Medium-Range Forecasts
- EES electrical energy storage
- EL\_STO electricity storage
- ELC electricity
- ELY electrolyser
- EMODNet European Marine Observation and Data Network
- ERD entity relation diagram

- ES energy system
- ESCo energy services company
- ESM energy system model
- ETS emission trading system
- EU European Union
- EV electric vehicle
- FC fuel cell
- FCs fixed costs
- FFT fast Fourier transform
- FOWT floating offshore wind turbines
- GHGs greenhouse gases
- GIS geographic information system
- GSL\_IMP gasoline import
- HRES hybrid renewable energy systems
- HT hydrogen tank
- HVAC heating, ventilation and air conditioning
- HYB hybrid
- IBA Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
- IPCC International Panel on Climate Change
- IRENA International Renewable Energy Agency
- LCOE levelized cost of energy
- LP linear programming
- LPG liquefied petroleum gas
- LPG\_IMP liquified petroleum gas import
- MILP mixed-integer linear programming

- MSW municipal solid waste
- NEW novel method
- NPC net present cost
- OB only-battery
- OF objective function
- OFMSW organic fraction of municipal solid waste
- OH only-hydrogen
- OPEX operating expenditures
- OSWEC Oscillating Surge Wave Energy Converter
- p.u. per unit
- PAI Piano stralcio per l'assetto idrogeologico
- PEM proton exchange membrane
- PeWEC Pendulum Wave Energy Converter
- PTO power take off
- PtP power-to-power
- PtX power-to-X
- PV photovoltaic
- PV\_CENTR centralised photovoltaic power plants
- RDs representative days
- RES renewable energy sources
- RMS root mean square
- SAC Special Areas of Conservation
- SCI Sites of Community Importance
- SEBE Solar Energy on Building Envelopes
- SIDS Small Island Developing States

- SOC state-of-charge
- SPA Special Protection Areas
- SWAN Simulating WAves Nearshore
- TLP tension leg platform
- TRAD traditional method
- TRL technology readiness level
- TSO Transmission System Operator
- UMEP Urban Multi-scale Environmental Predictor
- VC variable costs
- VRES Variable Renewable Energy Sources
- WAsP Wind Atlas Analysis and Application Program
- WAT\_STO water storage
- WEC wave energy converter
- WPD Wind Power Density
- WT onshore wind turbines
- ZEA Environmental Economic Zone