

# International Energy Workshop 2011

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## Evaluating Radical Technological Change With an Extended Technology Wedges Approach Based on the GainTech Model

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## The story line

**The radical technological change needed for a low-energy and low-carbon energy system requires an adequate modelling approach**

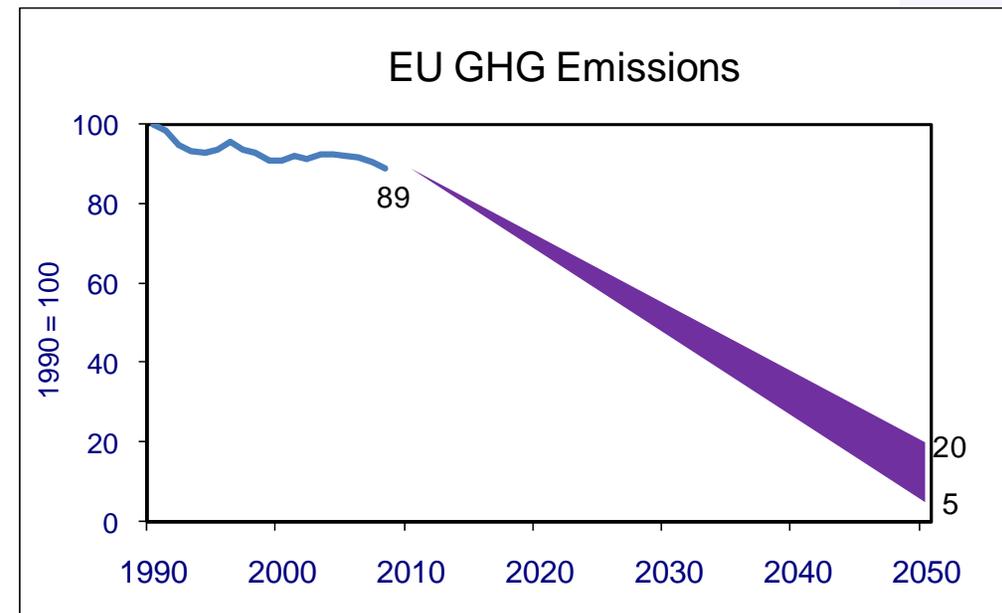
# My agenda

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- **The challenge of the EU Roadmaps for 2050**
  - **Stepping up resource efficiency**
  - **Reducing GHG emissions by 80%**
- **The challenge of dealing with radical technological change**
  - **Backcasting from the future**
- **The challenge of developing adequate modeling tools**
  - **Opening the Black Box of technological change**

# EU policy perspectives for 2020 and 2050

- A more ambitious reduction target for 2020
  - From 20% to 30%
- Roadmaps for 2050
  - 80% GHG reductions



# The impact analysis of a 30% target for 2020

- **Commission:**  
**Costs are 0.54% of GDP**
  - **But what does this mean?**
- **We suggest a more refined cost analysis**
  - **Investment costs – impact over many years**
  - **User costs – per annum**  
**Annual capital costs + operating costs**
- **Our cost estimates**
  - **Additional investments of more than 2% of GDP will be needed**
  - **But user costs will not necessarily increase**

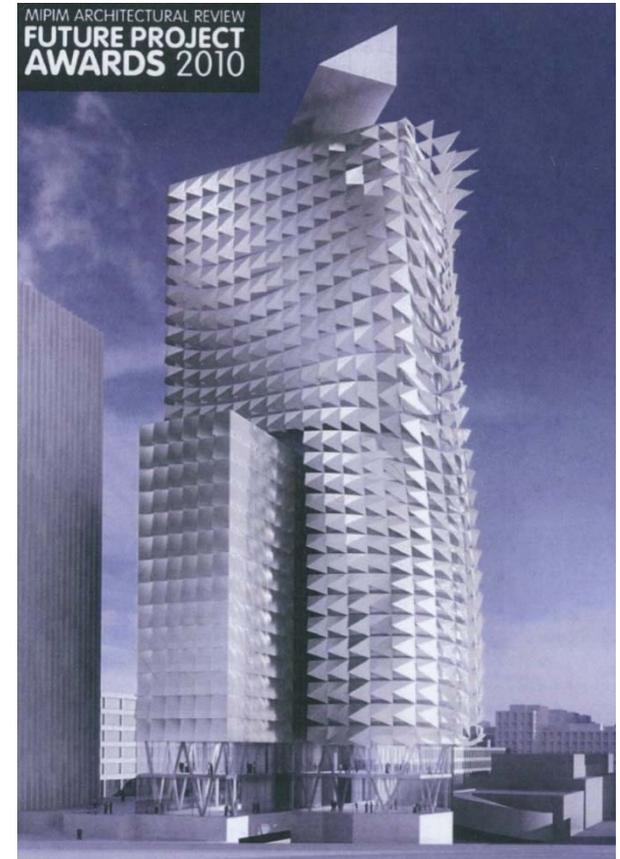
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# The energy system in 2050

## Some emerging visions

# The transformation of buildings

## Almost-zero and plus energy building standards



# The transformation of mobility

## Plug-in electric cars, self-steering



# The transformation of energy supply

## More than 80% from renewables

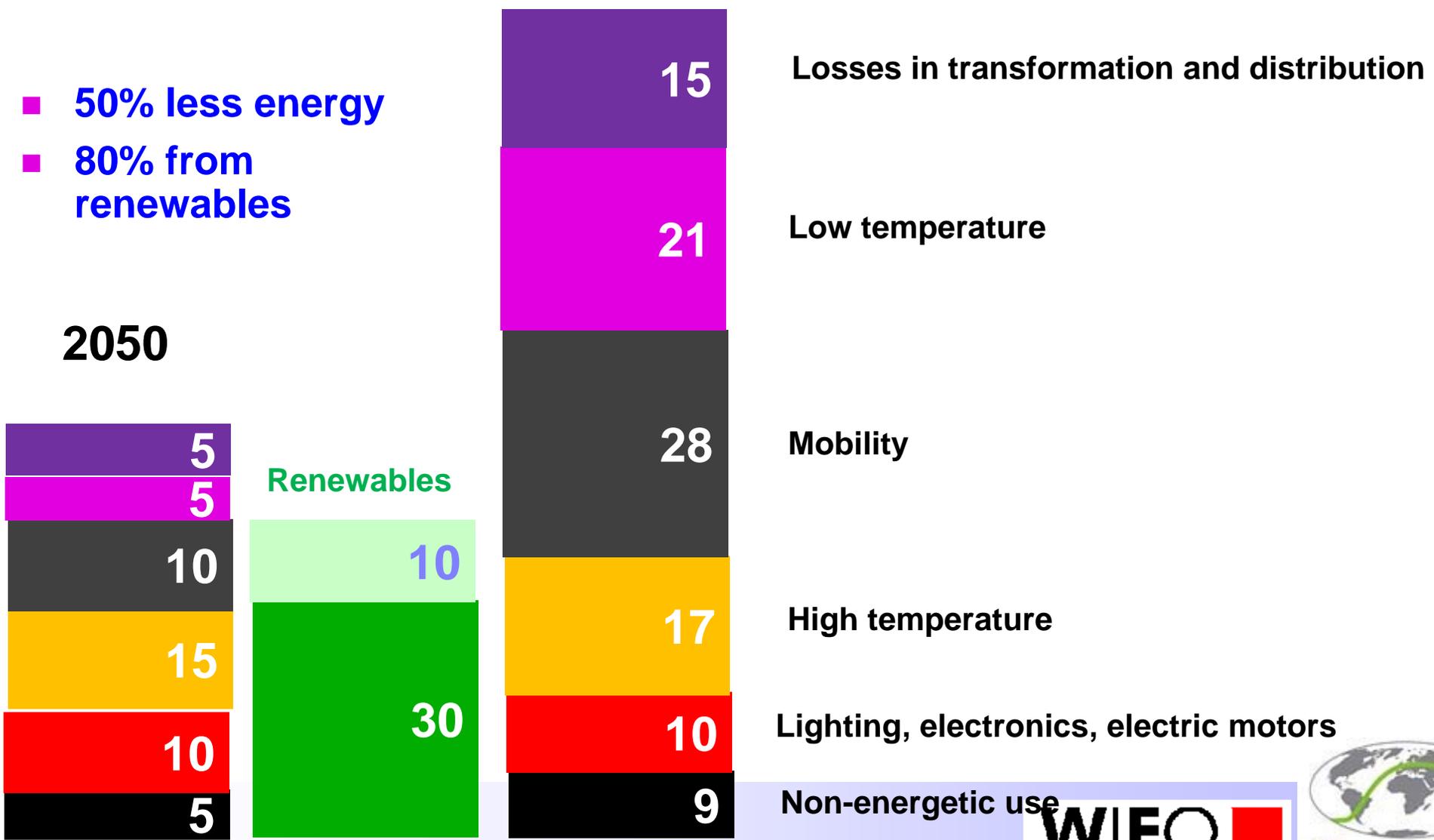


# The big transformation

2010

- 50% less energy
- 80% from renewables

2050



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# Modelling radical technological change

**The starting point:  
Technology wedges approach by  
Pacala and Socolow (2004)**

# The Pacala & Socolow technology wedges concept

## The seminal contribution

- **Latent deficiencies of economic models in treating technologies**
  - **Technologies are a “black box”**
  - **Difficulties in dealing with radical technological changes**
- **Technology wedges approach by Stephen Pacala and Robert Socolow (2004)**
  - **A highly operational approach for overcoming these latent deficiencies in economic models**
  - **Stephen Pacala and Robert Socolow (2004).  
*Stabilization Wedges: Solving the Climate Problem for the Next 50 Years with Current Technologies*  
Science 13 August 2004  
Vol. 305. no. 5686, pp. 968 - 972**

# Technology wedges

## The Pacala & Solow concept

### ■ Categorization of available technologies

- Efficiency
- Decarbonization
- Sinks

### ■ Scaling technologies by their impact on GHG emissions – the technology wedges

### ■ Applying different combinations of technology wedges to a business-as-usual reference scenario

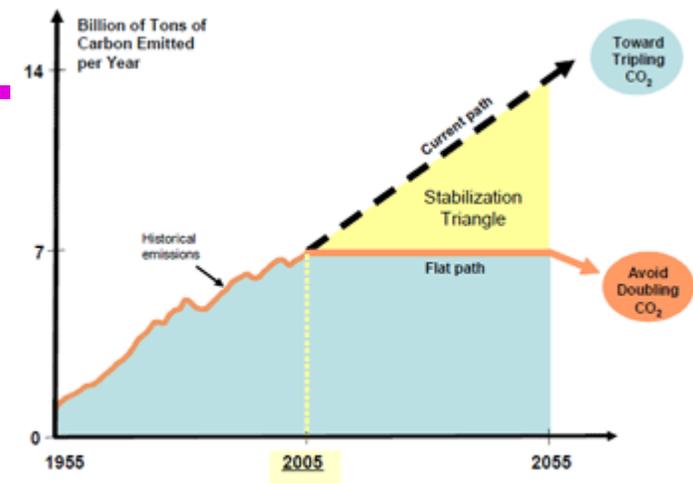


Figure 1

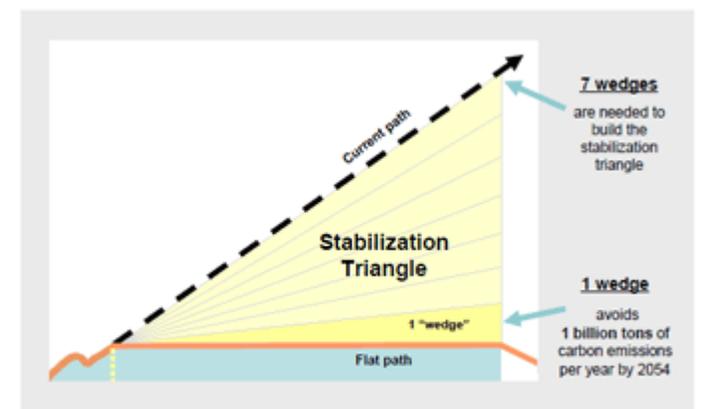


Figure 2

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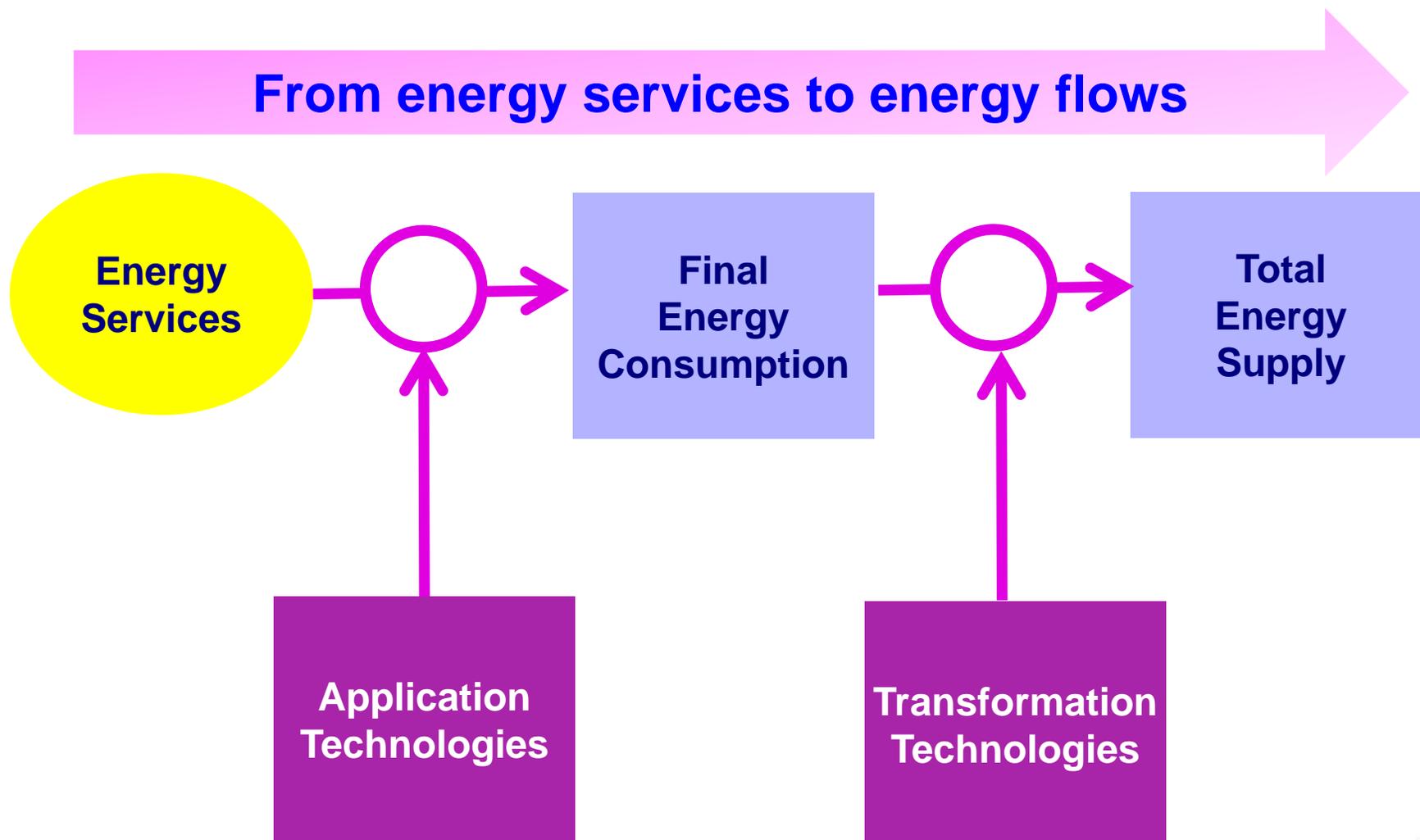
# Modelling radical technological change

## The extensions:

**Embedding technology wedges into  
the cascade structure of an energy system**

# Modeling the cascade structure of the energy system

## Extension 1



# Defining scalable unit technologies

## Extension 2

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- **Unit technologies are structured according to their position on the energy cascade**
- **Service**
  - ↗ e.g. 1.000 km distance travelled by persons or goods
- **Application**
  - ↗ e.g. mode of transportation (car, train, ...)
- **Transformation**
  - ↗ e.g. electricity from hydro power

# Evaluating the impact of unit technologies

## Extension 3

### ■ Technology evaluation matrix

	Investment	Operating
<b>Flow effects</b> GDP, consumption, employment exports, imports		
<b>Stock effects</b> all types of capital stocks		
<b>Emissions</b> greenhouse gases and others		
<b>Technology</b> learning, spillover, competitiveness, security		

# Backcasting technology transition paths

## Extension 4

- **Three-step backcasting procedure**
- **Long-term targets are specified**
  - ↗ e.g. 80% GHG reductions
- **Trajectories to the present are constructed**
  - ↗ e.g. based on information about dissemination and learning
- **Economic impacts of these trajectories are traced**
  - ↗ e.g. investment requirements
  - ↗ e.g. user costs from investment and operating

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## The modelling approach

### Implementation in the GainTech Model

# Buildings (1)

## From standard low to extreme low energy standards

- Implementation of innovative program for residential buildings up to 2020

- Construction costs for low standards in 2010 [€/m<sup>2</sup>]

➤ Single family	1450	-30% by 2020
➤ Multi family	1150	-30% by 2020

- Energy flows 65 kWh per m<sup>2</sup> and year

- Construction costs for extreme low standards in 2010 [€/m<sup>2</sup>]

➤ Single family	1600	-30% by 2020
➤ Multi family	1200	-30% by 2020

- Energy flows 15 kWh per m<sup>2</sup> and year

## Buildings (2)

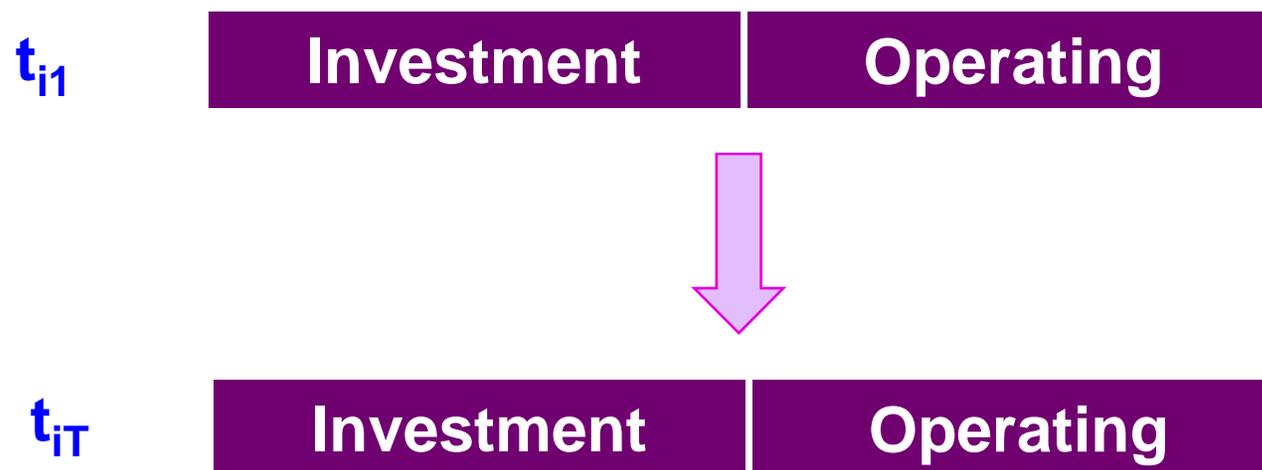
### From standard low to extreme low energy standards

- Depreciation rate            40 years
- Interest rate                2.5% p.a.
- Energy costs                145 €/MWh

■ User cost per year [€/per m <sup>2</sup> ]	2010	2020
■ Single-family		
↗ Low	78	60
↗ Extreme low	82	63
■ Multiy-family		
↗ Low	61	47
↗ Extreme low	62	47

# Dynamic profile of unit technologies

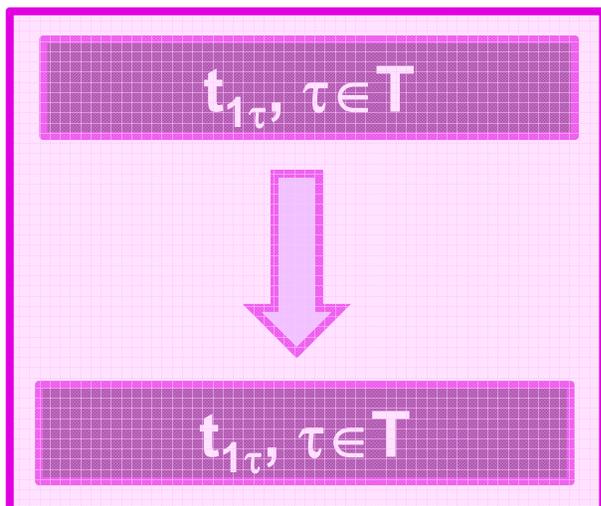
## Evolution of impacts of investment and operating



Unit technologies are described by the evolution of their technology evaluation matrix

# Set of unit technologies

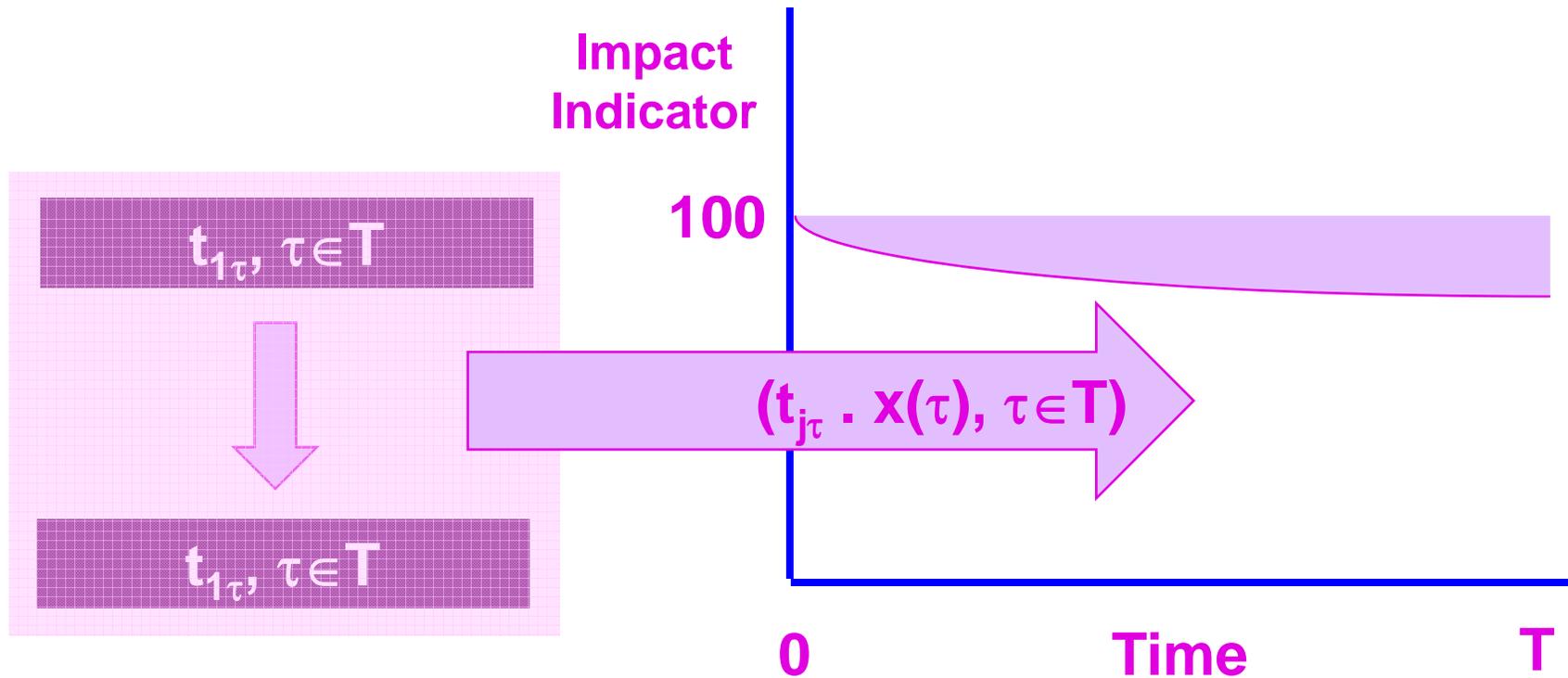
## Library of available technologies



Available unit technologies are put into a library

# Impacts of technology wedge

## Time profile of impact indicators

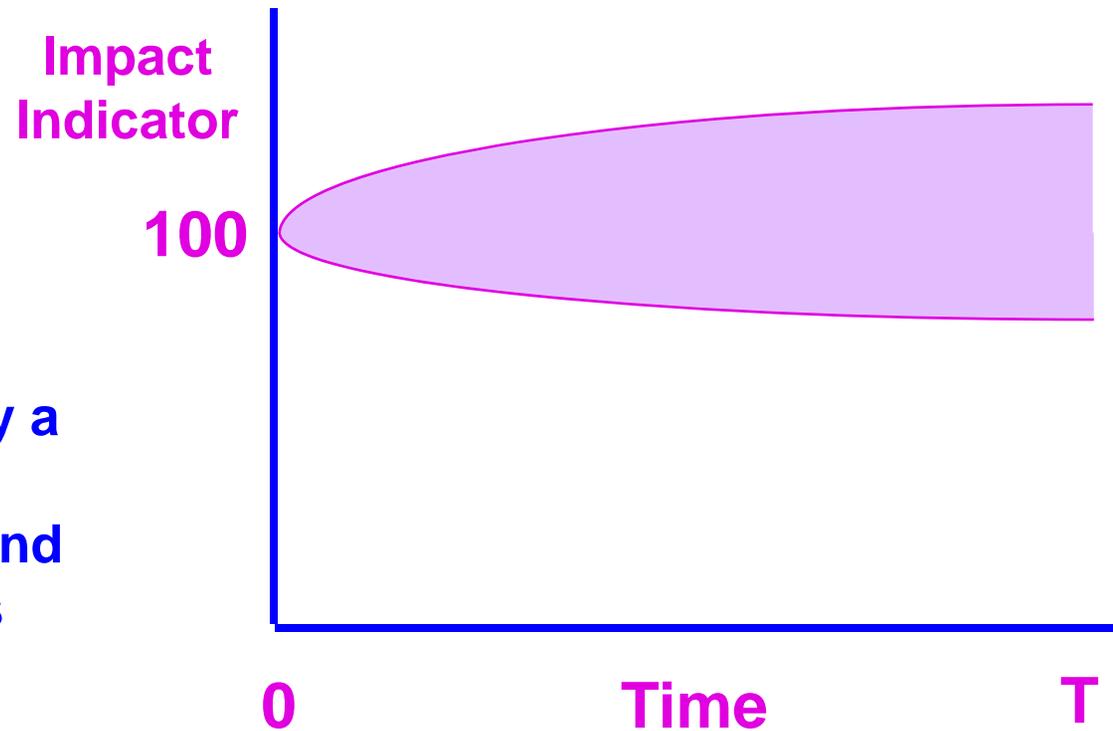


A particular technology wedge is defined by its scale and the diffusion over time

# Technology wedge portfolio

## Time profile of impact indicators

A technology wedge portfolio is defined by a combination of technology wedges and its combined impacts



# Some specific features of this modeling approach

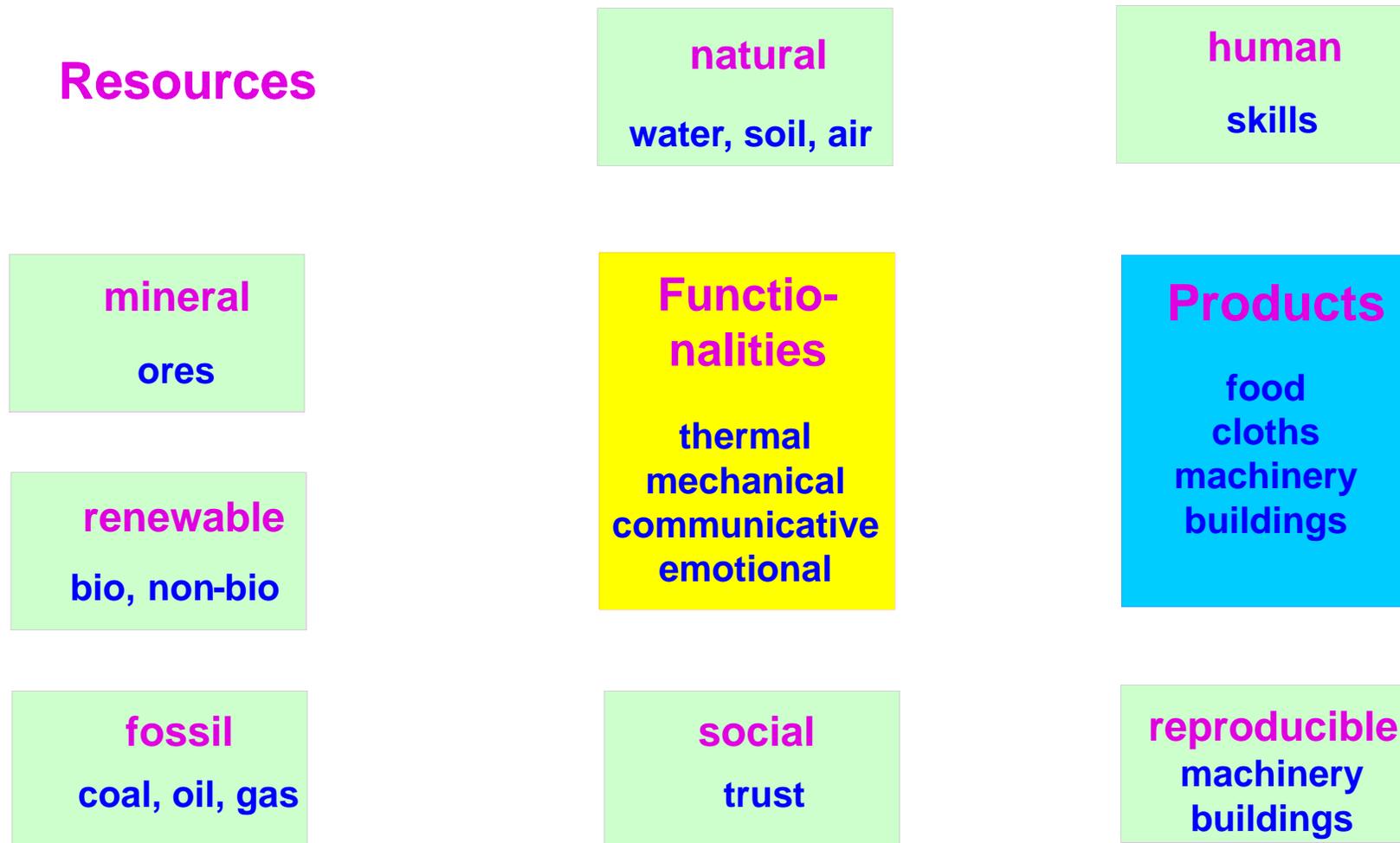
## GainTech: General analysis of innovative technologies

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- **Impact and diffusion of technologies**
  - “Black box” is opened
- **Wide range of criteria for impact evaluation**
  - Differentiated cost effects: investment, operating, use
- **Open to different institutional framework and coordination mechanisms**
  - Price based and non-priced based environments
- **New insights into abatement costs**
  - Based on comparing user costs of different technologies
  
- **Implementations**
  - Energytransition
  - Beyond-20

# The next extension

## A “Beyond GDP” modeling framework



**Thank you.**

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