









Modeling the energy transition of the south-east region of France:







The role of hydrogen for the integration of variable renewables (571)

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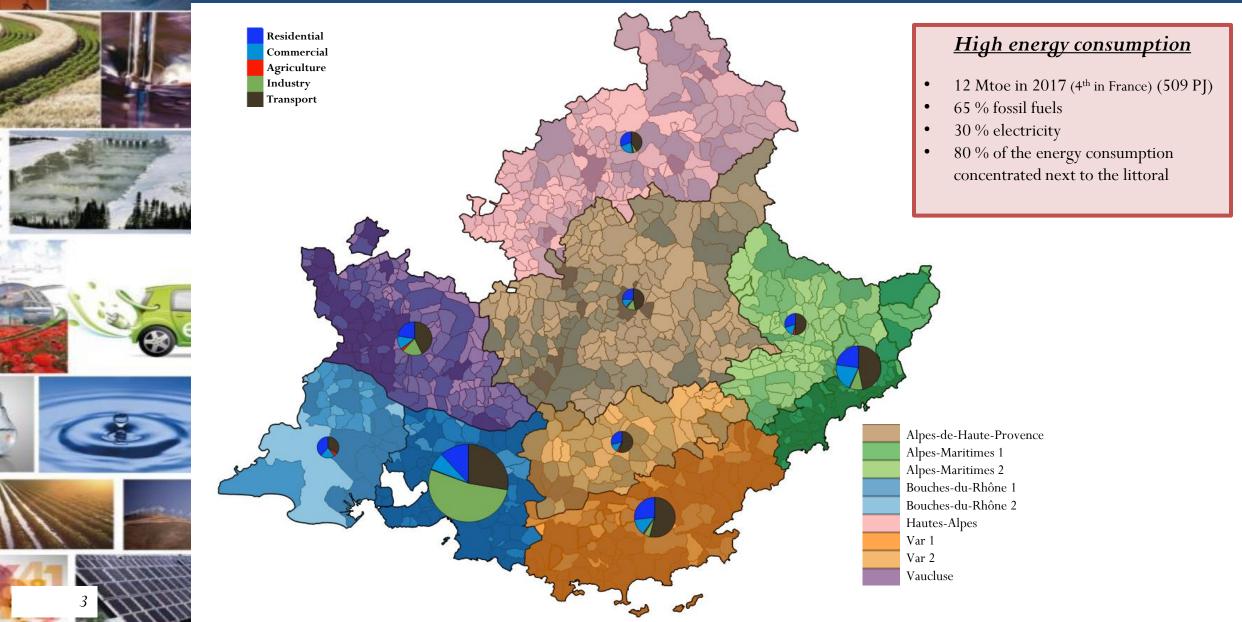
The RÉGION SUD PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR



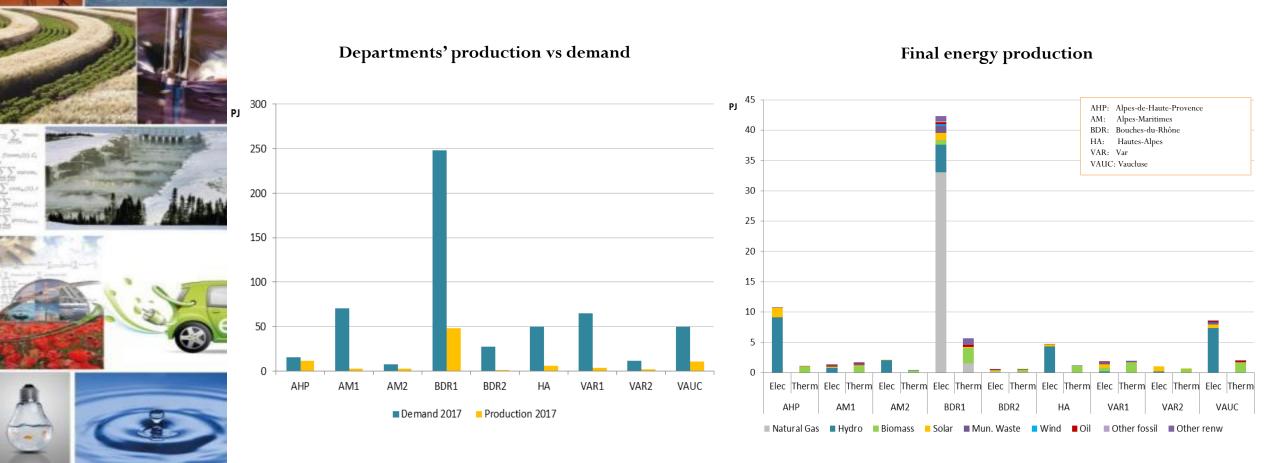




Energy demand



Final energy production by department of the SUD PACA Region in 2017



- Low energy production compared to consumption (17% of the demand)
- Energy production mainly comes from fossil fuels (50%)
- Production concentrated in the BDR1 (54%)

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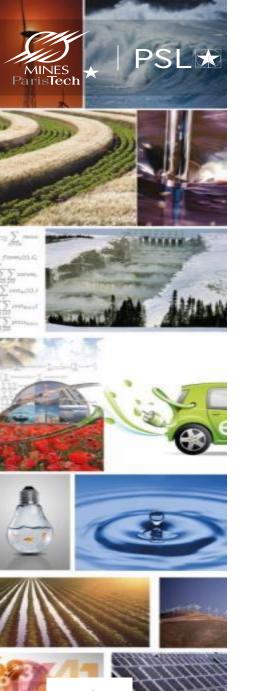


Proposed energy transition by the Région SUD PACA

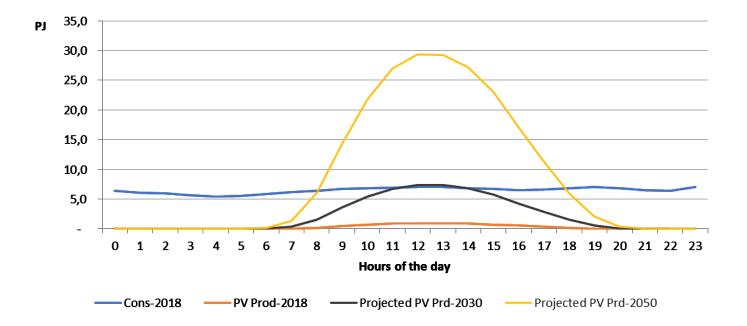
	Producti	on (MW)	2020	2025	2030	2050	
		Hydro	3 756	3 929	3 956	4 100	
		Wind	557	1068	1597	3305	
2	Electricity	Photovoltaic	6912	9779	11730	46852	
1.15		Biomass	141	172	172	172	SRADDET Région SUD:Objectives concerning production
		Thermal solar	509	781	998	2065	and demand reduction
	Thermal	Biomass	352	514	650	1283	
e	THEFTHAT	Methanisation	71	162	267	570	
		Gasification	55	153	267	586	SRADDET : Schéma Régional d'Aménagement, de Développement Durable et d'Egalité d Territoires (Planning, Sustainable Development and Territorial Equality
	TO	FAL	12 353	16 558	19 637	65 479	Regional Scheme)
	DEM	AND	-8 %	-11 %	-15 %	-30 %	



In 2050, 86% (47 GW) of the targeted developments comes from intermittent solar energy which would represent 73% of the electricity production of Region SUD



Electricity consumption vs PV solar production



- In 2050, the solar production can cover more than 40% of the total final energy consumed in 2018
- During high solar irradiation periods, proposed solar production can cover up to 300% of the electricity consumption in 2018



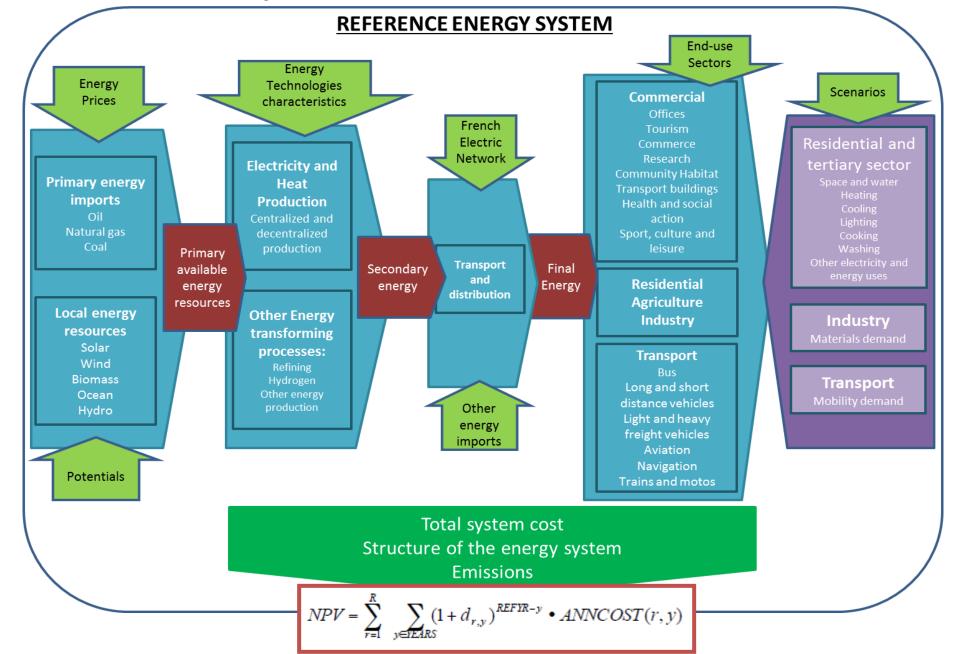








The TIMES-SUD_{PACA} model



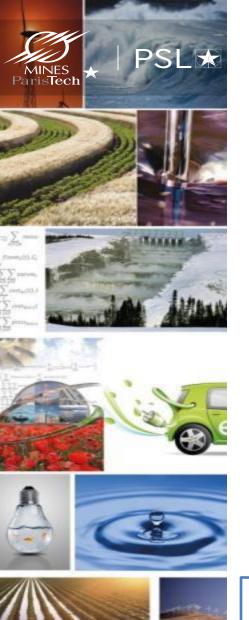




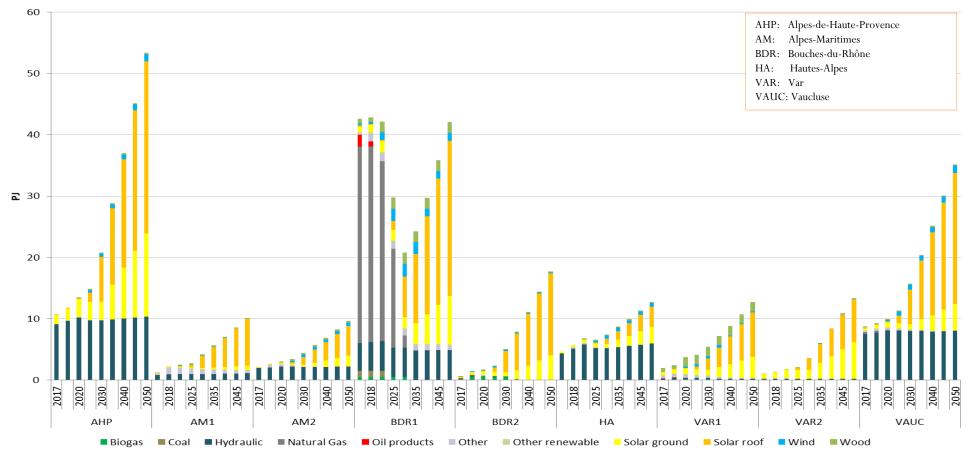
1. SRADDET:

- Production:
 - $\checkmark~$ A minimum production for renewable technologies is applied
 - \checkmark The maximum production is limited by the regional renewable energy potentials
- Demand is reduce by 30%
- 2. Hydrogen: How hydrogen can help the deployment of renewable technologies?
 - Production and demand follow the same hypothesis as in the previous case
 - Hydrogen can be blended into natural gas network: 6% in 2030 20% in 2050

Produc	tion (PJ)	2017	2020	2025	2030	2050
	Biomass	1.41	2.88	4.42	4.42	4.42
	Wind	0.42	0.99	2.21	2.78	5.40
Electricity	Hydro	28.65	29.12	31.02	31.02	33.20
	Solar ground	5.51	6.27	8.90	6.57	29.47
	Solar roof		1.30	6.47	20.47	78.57
	Biomass	9.92	6.67	3.79	4.79	9.38
Thermal	Methanisation	1.73	1.73	2.19	3.60	7.39
	Solar thermal	0.62	0.62	1.74	2.21	4.47
то	TAL	48.27	49.57	60.74	75.85	172.30
DEM	ANDE	0%	-8%	-11%	-15%	-30%



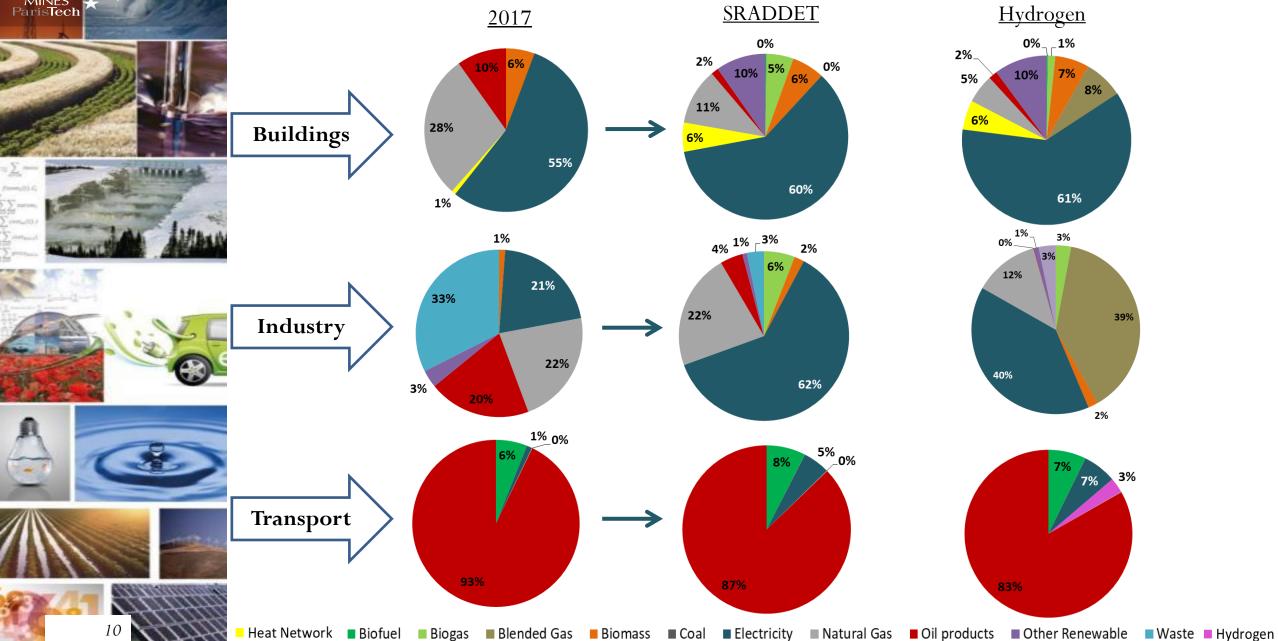
Results: Electricity production

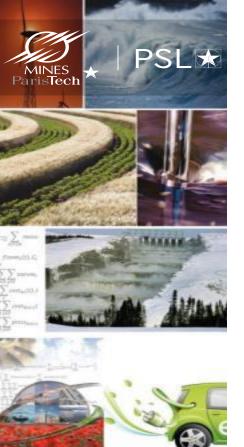


- From 2035, fossil fuels for electricity production are no longer used
- 75% of the production comes from solar resources and 15% from hydro resources
- 25% of the electricity production comes from the AHP zone

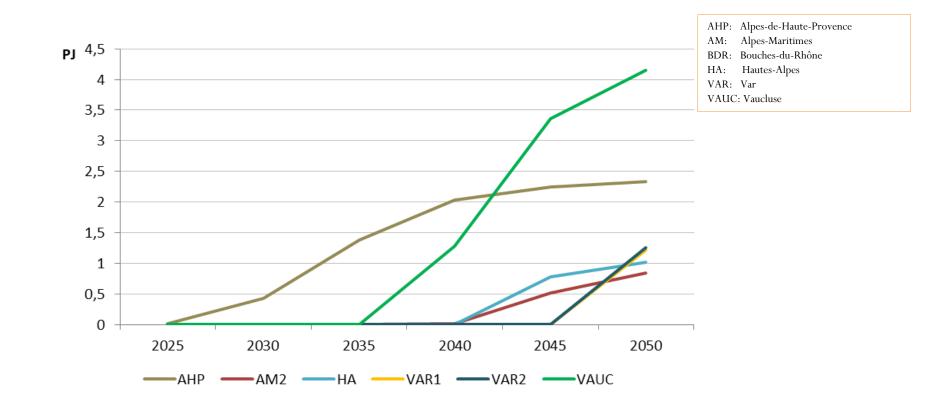
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Energy consumption by sector

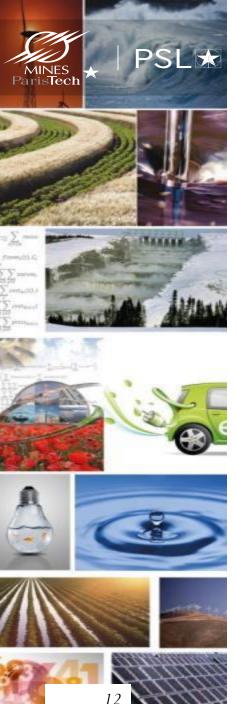




Hydrogen production

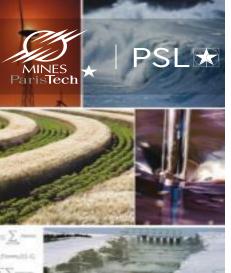


- - In 2050, hydrogen has been produced in around 11 PJ, 90% of the production coming from electrolysers, the rest from biomass reforming processes
 Hydrogen production comes mainly from low consumption zones



Conclusion

- In neither of the scenarios, the production coming from renewable resources reached the proposed objectives of the SUD PACA region
- Hydrogen has helped to decrease in 10% the consumption of fossil fuels
- Hydrogen production is mainly coming from low energy consuming zones
- Strong policies has to be implemented in order to create the necessary conditions allowing the access of hydrogen into the transport sector

















THANK YOU FOR YOU ATTENTION

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MINES ParisTech, PSL University, Centre for Applied Mathematics Sophia Antipolis PhD research co-founded by ADEME and the Region SUD Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur with the partnership of SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC

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