



Input presentation

Francesco Sanvito, TU Delft Sector coupling and flexibility: inseparable union – the Swiss case



PATHENDR -



Sector coupling is like a TETRIS GAME: it can go very bad!



## **PATHFNDR** scenarios





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# **Direct electrification is the cost-optimal option**

- Direct electrification is the cost-optimal solution for transport and heat decarbonization.
- Electricity import/export and CHP plants provide additional flexibility when EV charging is not flexible.
- Alpine PV kicks in when fuel import/export and NTCs are constrained.



Yearly electricity balance in Switzerland in the selected scenarios.



# Flexibility demand and flexibility supply

- Electric vehicles are the best match • for PV generation.
- Switzerland has flexibility options such • as transmission and hydro but they are partly used for the domestic market. EVs can provide domestic flexibility.



The results are obtained from the EuroCalliope energy system model.

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or the energy transition

# Interdependencies between sectors

 EV flexibility (when NTCs are not restricted) reduces the need for flexibility in the power sector that means less CHP plants deployment and higher heat pump penetration in the heat sector.



Yearly heat balance in Switzerland in the selected scenarios.



Electrification rate of a selection of subsectors.

 Low connections and low flexibility reduce the electrification ratio.

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The **electrification of vehicles** adds flexibility to the power sector, reducing the need for dispatchable capacity – including combined heat and power plants - which in turn leads to greater electrification of the heat sector using heat pumps.

