

**UCL-CIRED workshop
26-27 March 2014, London
Innovative techniques for Quantitative Scenarios in Energy and Environmental
research (IQ SCENE)**

Constructing hybrid scenarios to enhance socio-technical system understanding and to improve coupling stories with quantitative modelling.

An approach applied on a regional energy system case study

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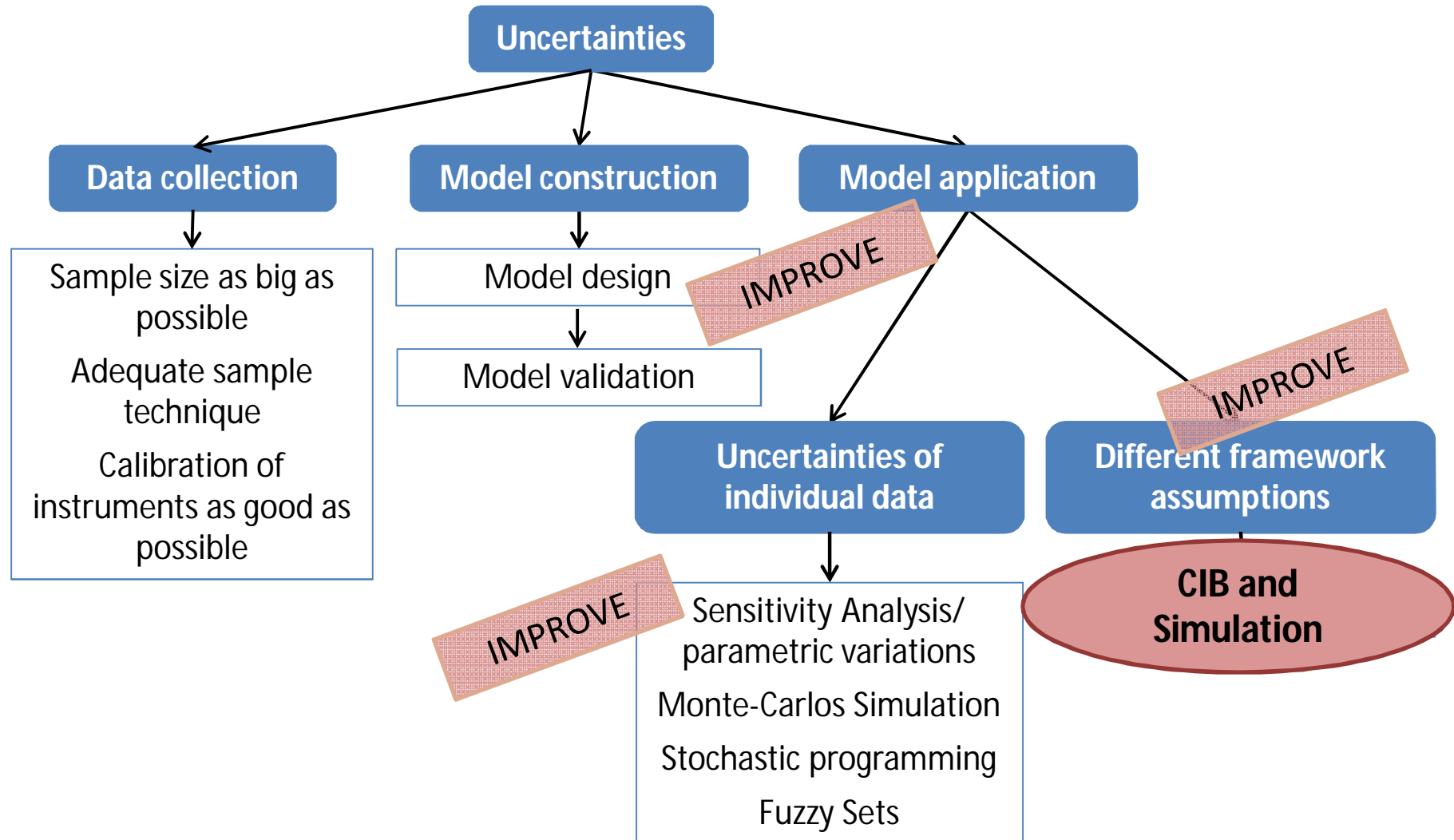
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- Methods to handle future uncertainties
- The Problems
- Our proposal: CIB and Simulation
- Context scenarios in ENERGY TRANS
- Concept – Context scenarios 2050: South West Thuringia
 - CIB step I and II: Factors and Hypothesis
 - CIB step III: Expressing factor dependencies using CIB framework
 - CIB step IV: CIB analysis results: context scenarios South West Thuringia 2050
- Improvements through CIB and Simulation
- References

Methods to handle future uncertainties

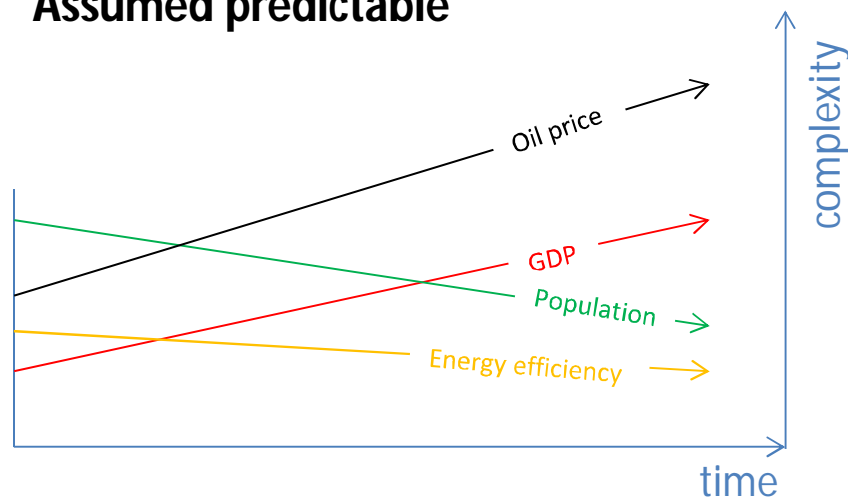


Approach of systematic future analysis

The problem I

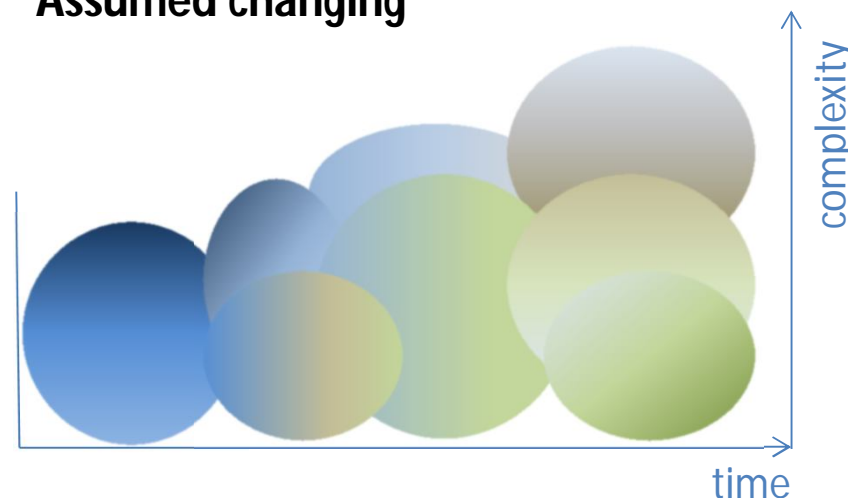
Alliance ENERGY-TRANS

**Context unaddressed –
Assumed predictable**



Transformation process
e.g. energy system

**Context addressed –
Assumed changing**



Transformation process
e.g. energy system

Addressed uncertainty / Risk

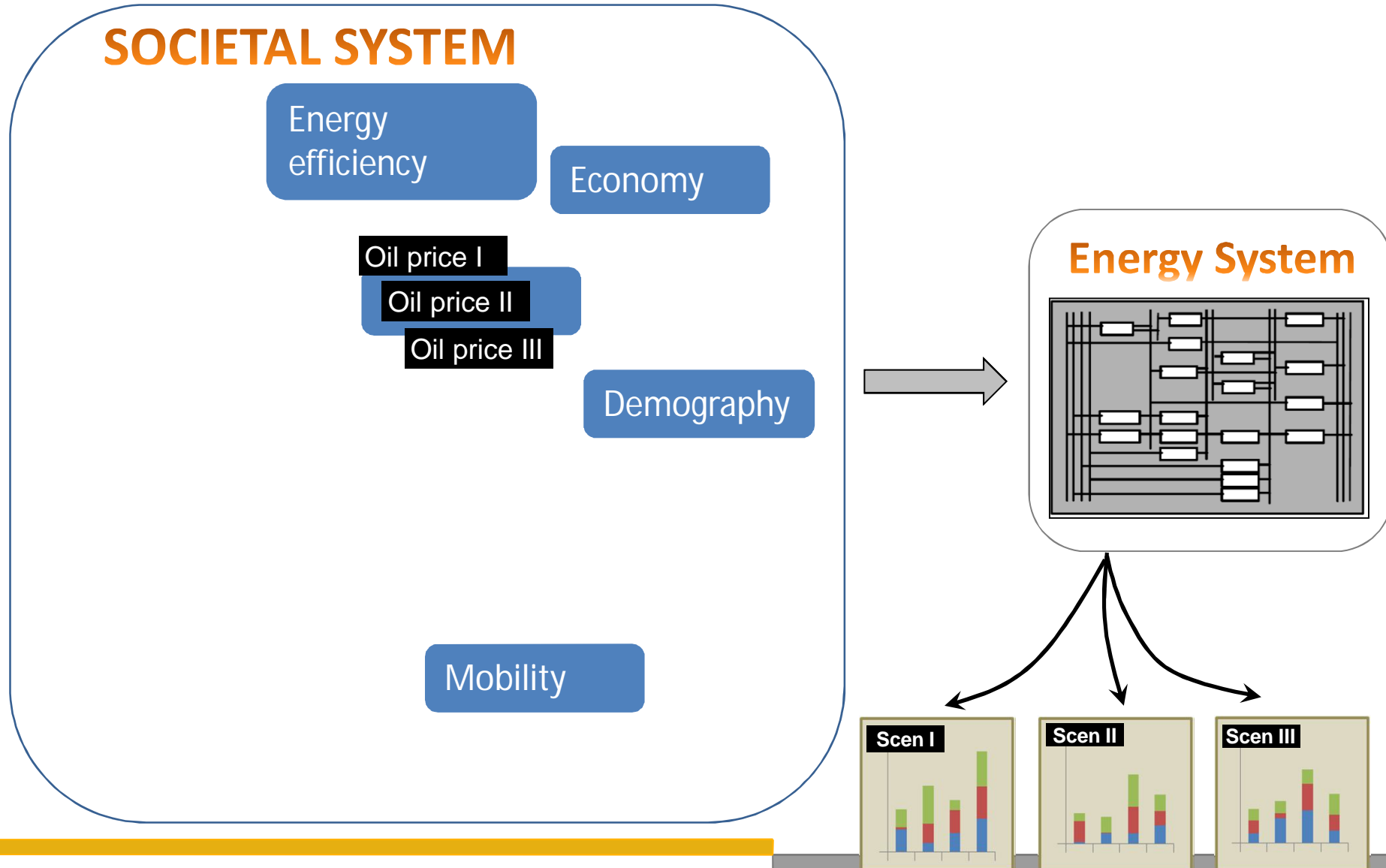
Low

High

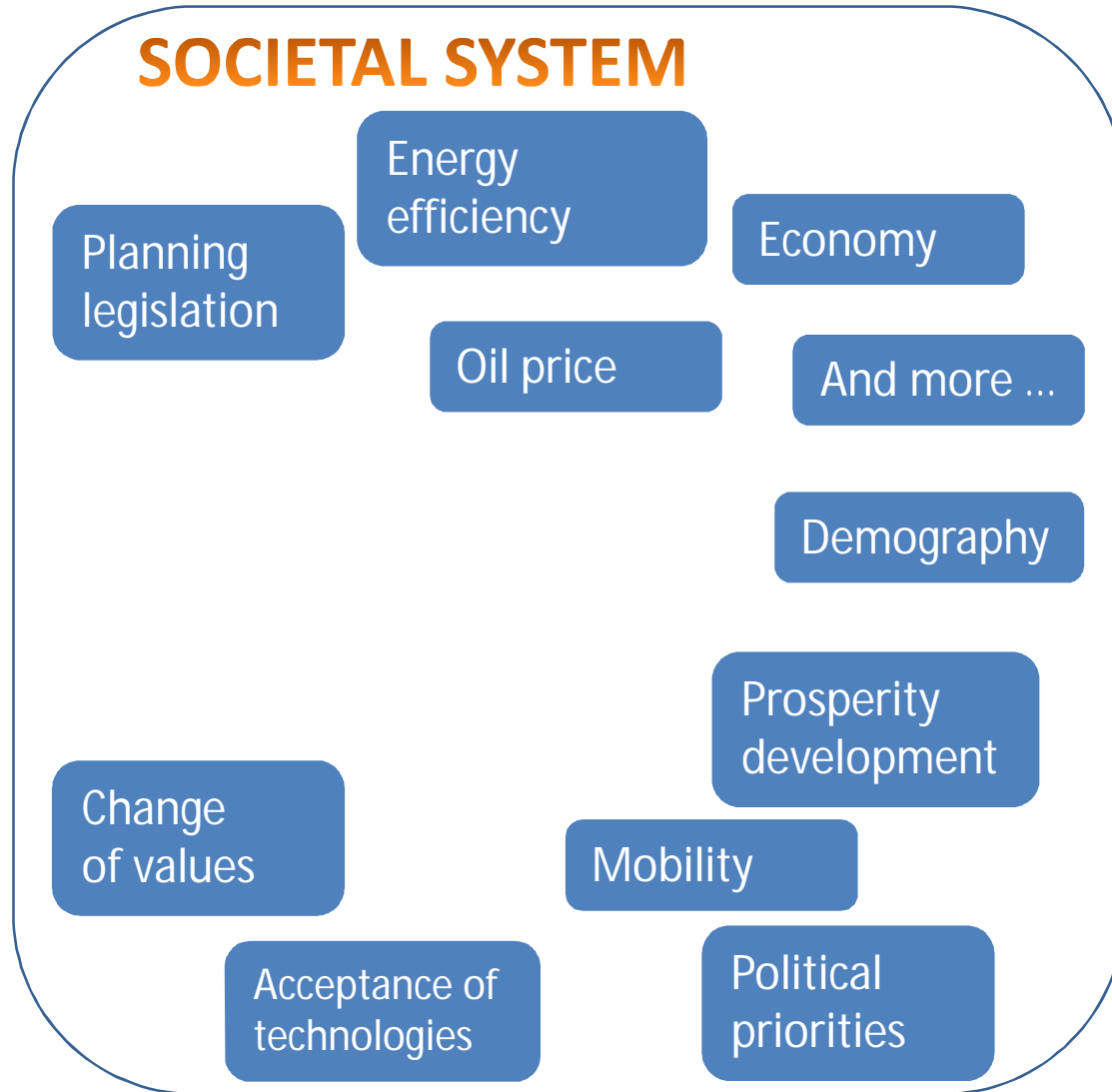
ENERGY SYSTEM MODELLING should address uncertainty more comprehensively

The problem II – Framework assumptions

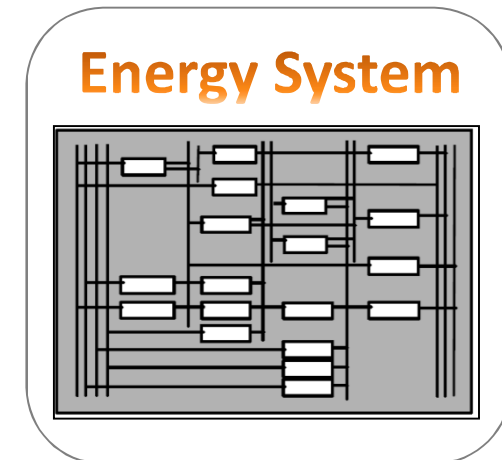
1. Framework assumptions



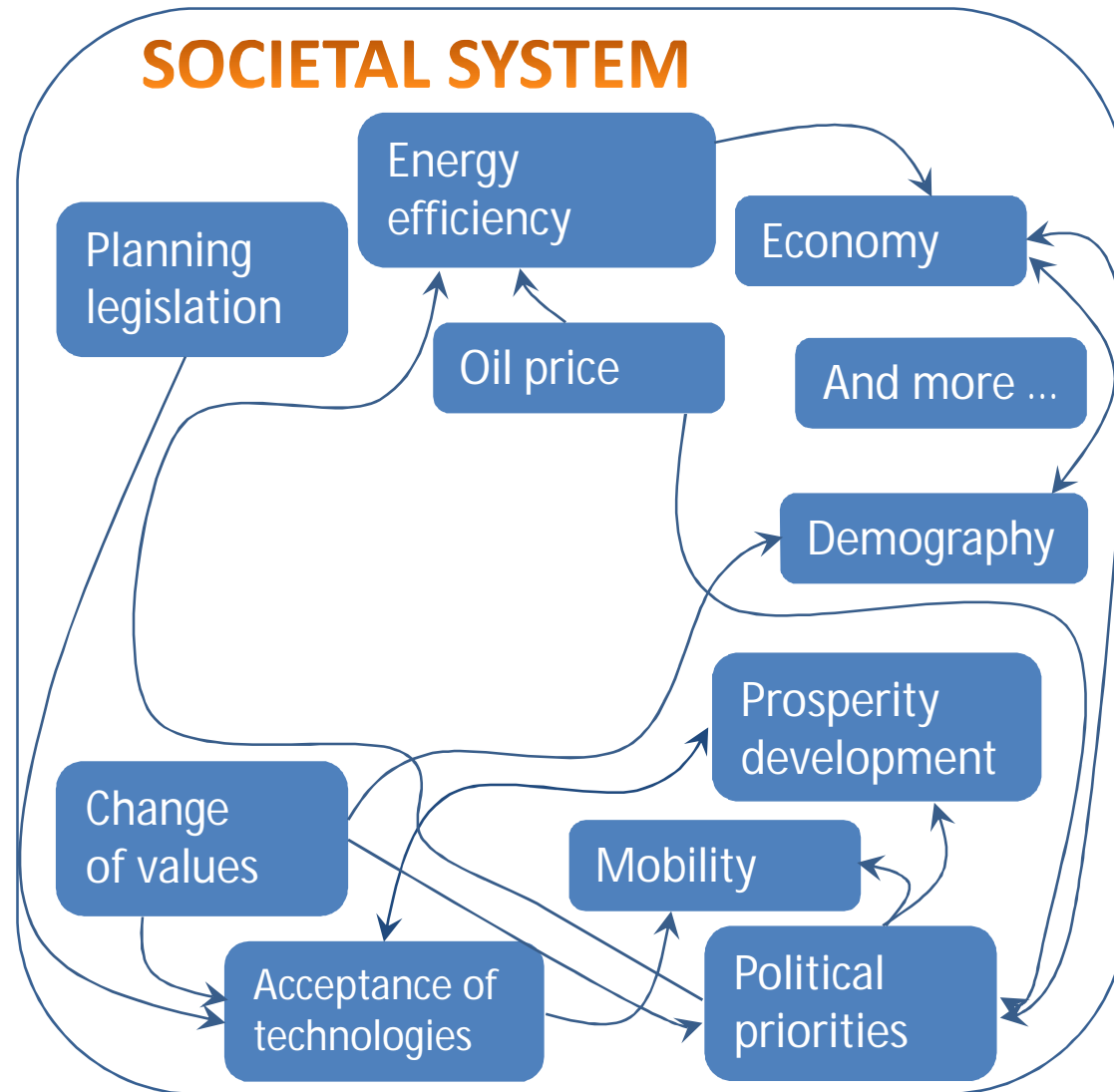
The problem III – Implicit assumptions



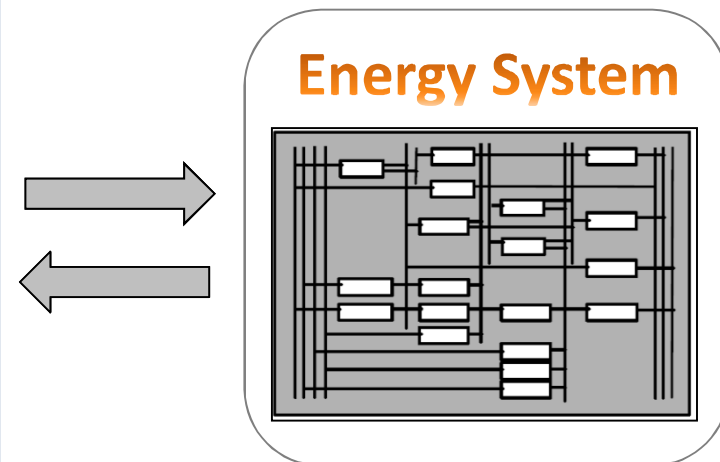
1. Framework assumptions
2. **Implicit assumptions and low level of societal knowledge integration**



The problem IV - Interdependencies

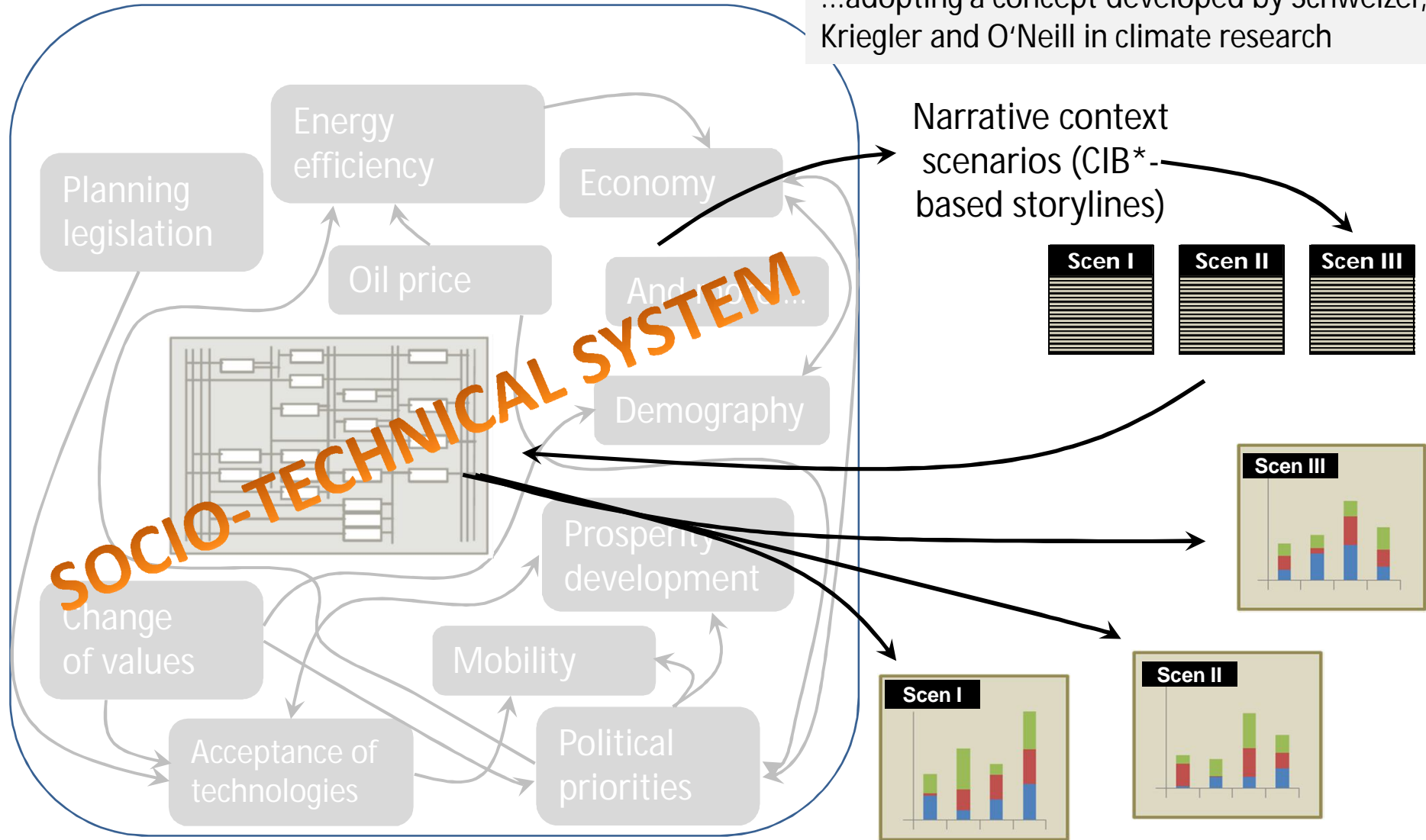


1. Framework assumptions
2. Implicit assumptions and low level of societal knowledge integration
- 3. Interdependency of framework assumptions, implicit assumptions and the energy system**



Our proposal: Cross-Impact-Balance Analysis (CIB) and Simulation

...adopting a concept developed by Schweizer, Kriegler and O'Neill in climate research



CIB to construct context scenarios

CIB* ...

- is a **qualitative type** of systems analysis
- is used to construct qualitative scenarios in a **semi-formalized** way
- method can **include qualitative as well as quantitative knowledge**
- supports making **mental models explicit**
- provides **consistent framework assumptions**
- is used **before** simulation

The core of the method is a **balance-algorithm** defining **internally consistent** configurations of impact networks (i.e. scenarios).

* Weimer-Jehle W.: Cross-Impact Balances - A System-Theoretical Approach to Cross-Impact Analysis. Technological Forecasting and Social Change, Vol. 73, No. 4, pp. 334-361, 2006.

Context scenarios in ENERGY-TRANS

ENERGY-TRANS projects developing context scenarios:

A1 - Technology potentials. Focus: societal influences on technology development
(Multi-level context scenario analysis completed*)

A2 - Integrated scenarios. Focus: societal influences on technology implementation
(Demonstrator completed, context scenario construction ongoing)

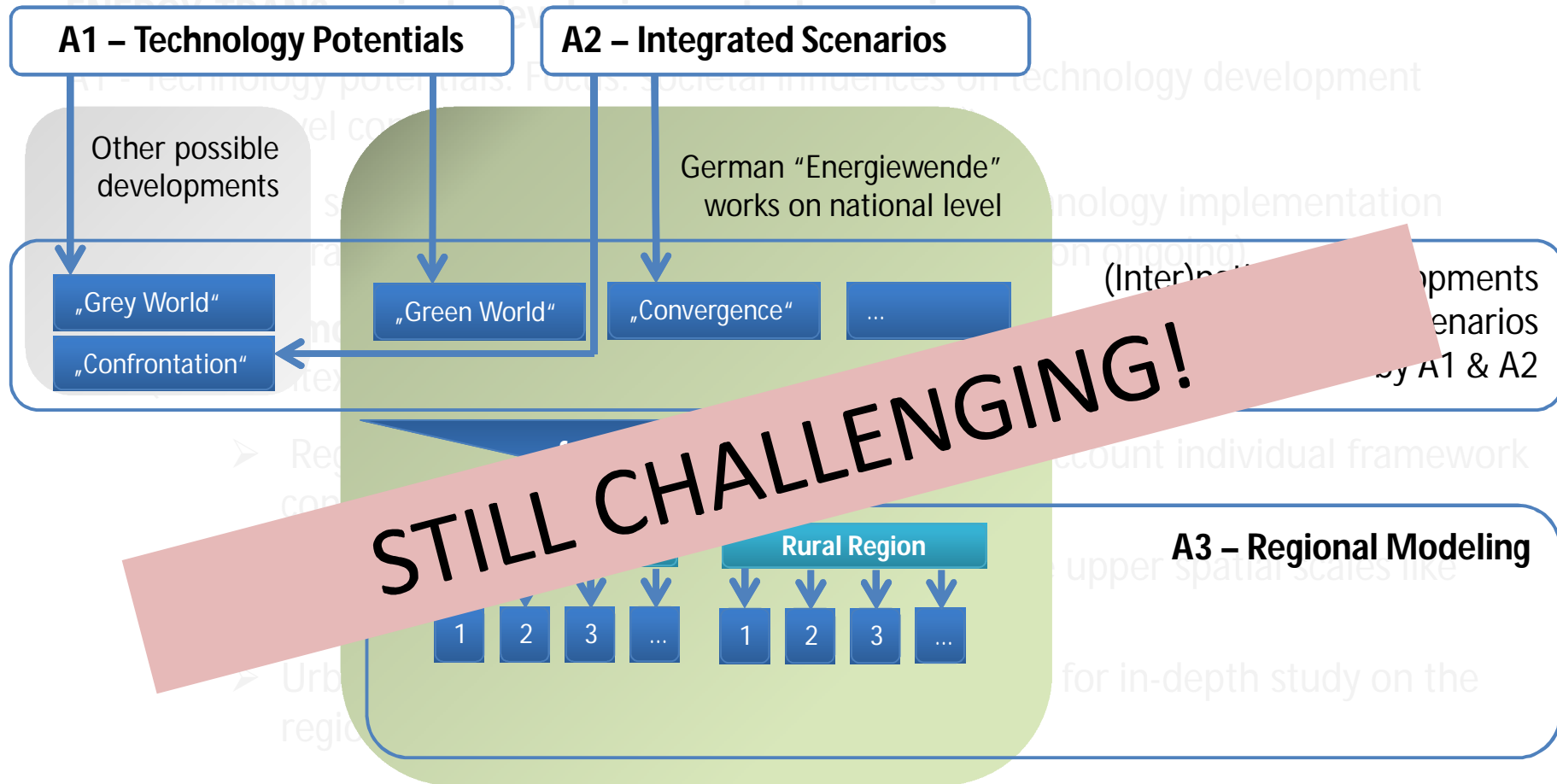
A3 - Regional modeling. Focus: societal influences on regional transformation
(First context scenario analysis completed, another one ongoing)

- Regional development is different! Take into account individual framework conditions of different regional areas
- Develop regional scenarios consistent with the upper spatial scales like national and international level
- Urban and rural region (South West Thuringia) for in-depth study on the regional transformation process

* Vögele S. (2012): Entwicklung der Rahmenbedingungen für neue Energietechnologien. STE Research Report 4/2012.

Hansen P., Pannayé C., Vögele S.: The Future(s) of the Energy Consumption of Private Households in Germany - A Multilevel Cross-Impact Analysis. STE Research Report 4/2013.

Context scenarios in ENERGY-TRANS



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CONCEPT - Context scenarios 2050: South West Thuringia

CIB step I and II: Factors and Hypothesis

GREEN WORLD (Technology Potentials)

Population development	Pessimistic	Neutral	Optimistic
Economic development	Pessimistic	Neutral	Optimistic
Regional political structure	Cooperative	Neutral	Optimistic
Wind energy	Weak	Strong	
Biomass production for energetic use	Weak	Strong	
Solar energy	Weak	Strong	
District heating	Weak	Strong	
Building retrofit	None	Low	High
Social infrastructure	Insufficient	Abundant	

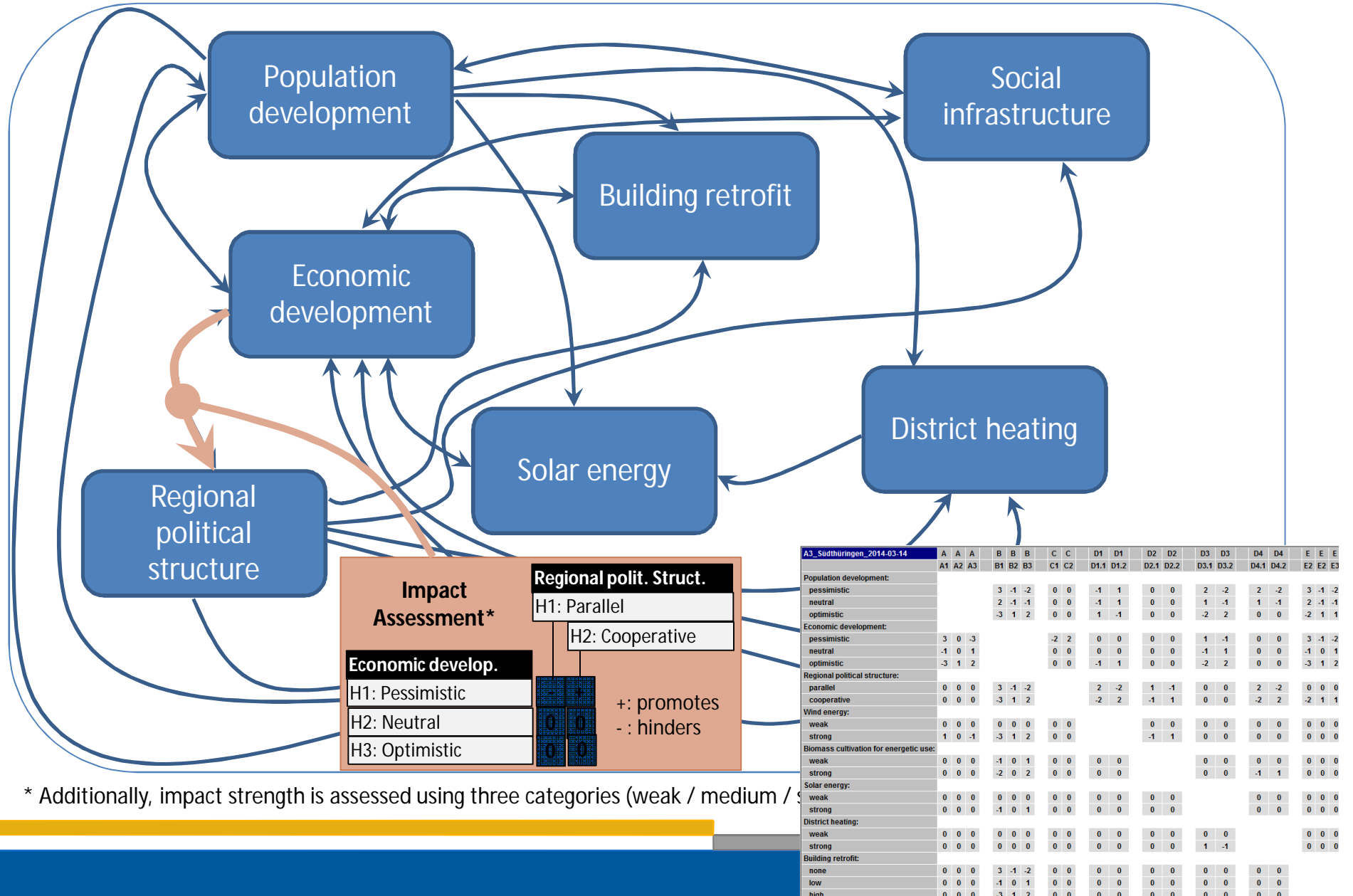
THE ENERGY DRIVERS

THE POLITICAL WEATHER

ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

INFRASTRUCTURAL CONDITIONS

Step III: Expressing factor dependency using CIB framework

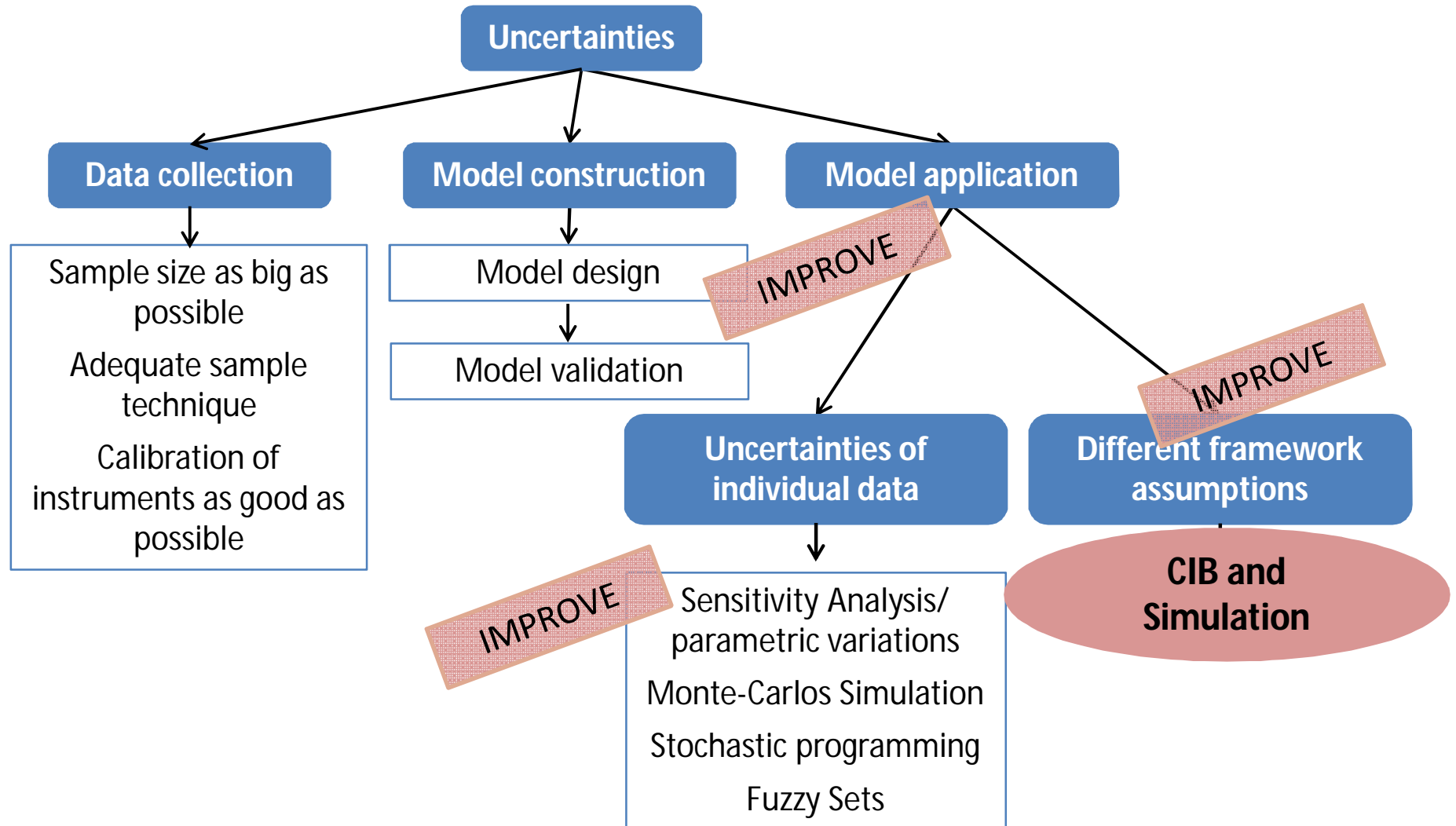


* Additionally, impact strength is assessed using three categories (weak / medium / strong)

Step IV: CIB analysis results: Context scenarios South West Thuringia 2050

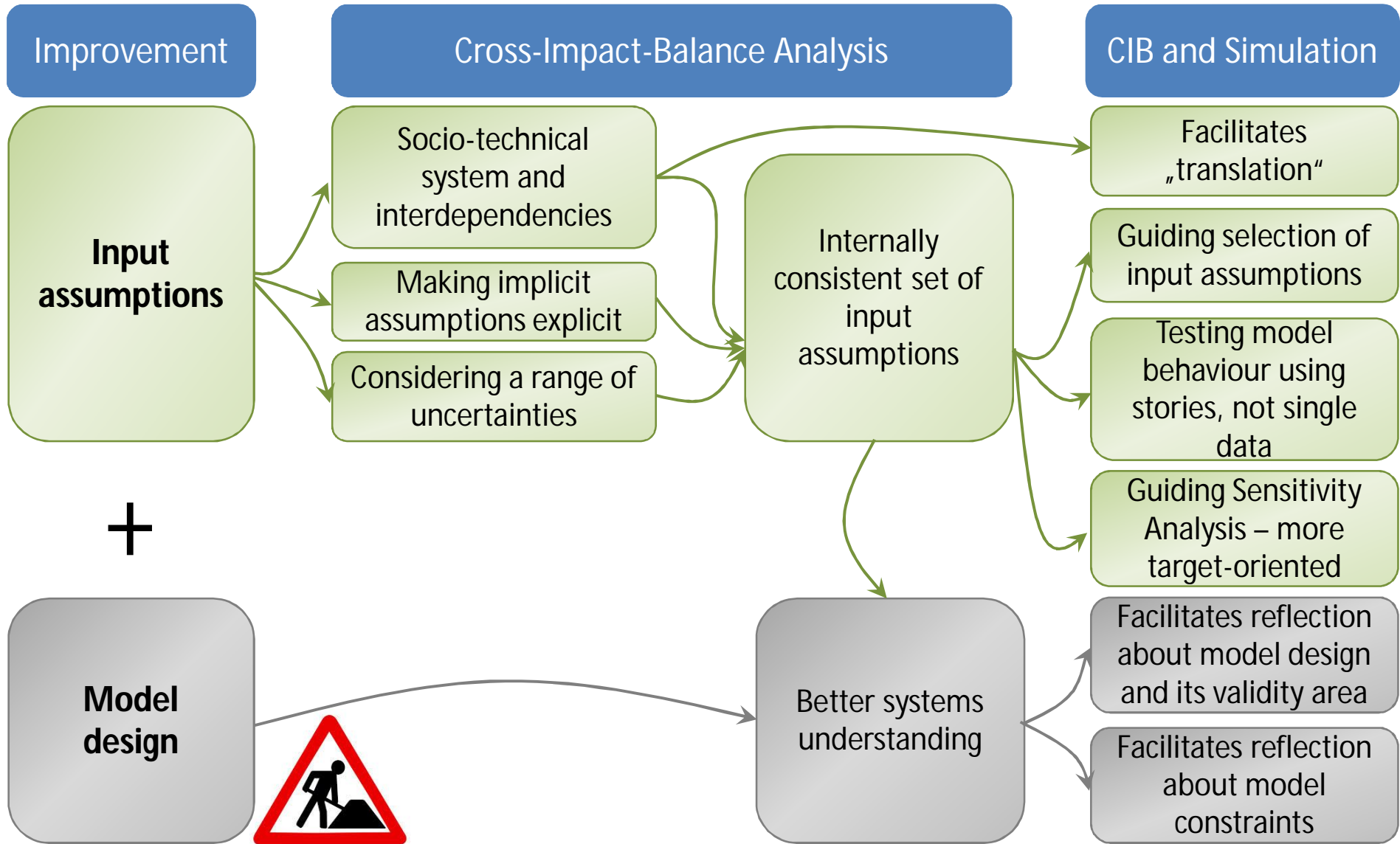
	Scenario No. 1	Scenario No. 2	Scenario No. 3	Scenario No. 4	Scenario No. 5	Scenario No. 6
Population development	Pessimistic		Neutral		Optimistic	
Economic development	Pessimistic	Neutral	Optimistic			
Regional political structure	Cooperative		Parallel			Cooperative
Wind energy	Strong				Weak	Strong
Biomass cultivation for energetic use	Strong		Weak	Strong	Weak	Strong
Solar energy	Weak		Strong			
District heating	Strong		Weak			Strong
Building retrofit	None		High			
Social infrastructure	Insufficient				Abundant	

Methods to handle future uncertainties

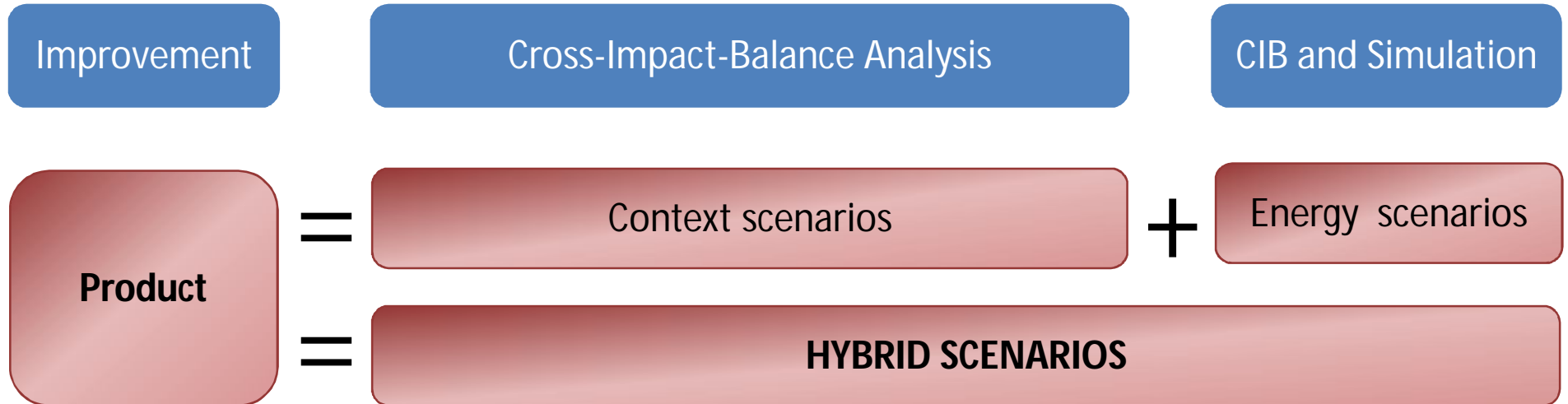


Approach of systematic future analysis

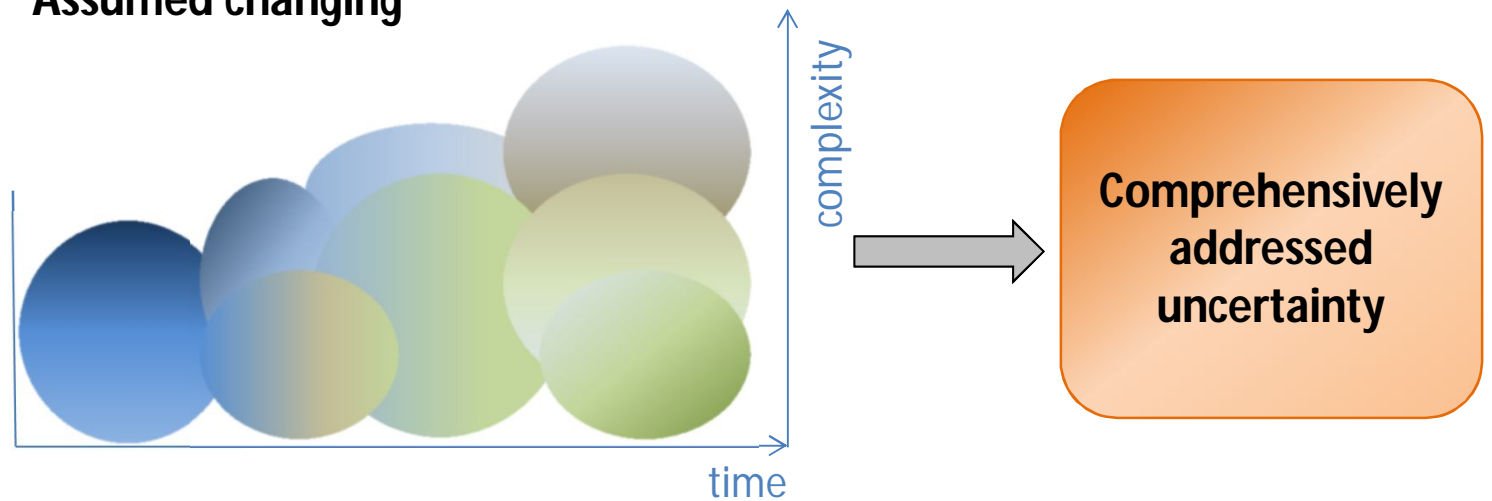
Improvements through CIB and Simulation I



Improvements through CIB and Simulation II



Context addressed –
Assumed changing



References

Story-and-Simulation Approach in climate research

- Alcamo, J., 2008: Environmental Futures – The Practice of Environmental Scenario Analysis. Amsterdam
- Schweizer, V.J.; Kriegler, E., 2012: Improving environmental change research with systematic techniques for qualitative scenarios. Environ. Res. Lett. 7
- Schweizer V.J., O'Neill B.C. (2013) Systematic construction of global socioeconomic pathways using internally consistent element combinations. Climatic Change 122, 431–445

Context scenarios and energy scenarios

- Weimer-Jehle W. und Kosow H. (2011): Gesellschaftliche Kontextszenarien als Ausgangspunkt für modellgestützte Energieszenarien. In: Dieckhoff C. et al. (Eds.): Energieszenarien - Konstruktion, Bewertung und Wirkung. KIT Scientific Publishing, Karlsruhe
- Weimer-Jehle W., Wassermann S., Kosow H. (2011): Konsistente Rahmendaten für Modellierungen und Szenariobildung im Umweltbundesamt. Expert's Report for the German Federal Environment Agency (UBA), UBA-Texte 20/2011, Dessau-Roßlau.
- Weimer-Jehle W., Prehofer S., Vögele S. (2013): Kontextszenarien - Ein Konzept zur Behandlung von Kontextunsicherheit und Kontextkomplexität bei der Entwicklung von Energieszenarien. TATuP 22(2), 27–36

CIB

- Weimer-Jehle W. (2006): Cross-Impact Balances: A System-Theoretical Approach to Cross-Impact Analysis. Technological Forecasting and Social Change, 73:4, 334-361
- www.cross-impact.de

Application of context scenarios in ENERGY-TRANS

- Vögele S. (2012): Entwicklung der Rahmenbedingungen für neue Energietechnologien. STE Research Report 4/2012.
- Hansen P., Pannayé C., Vögele S. (2013): The Future(s) of the Energy Consumption of Private Households in Germany - A Multilevel Cross-Impact Analysis. STE Research Report 4/2013.
- Buchgeister et al. (2013): Regional Modeling of Energy Supply Structures (in German), GAIa 22/3, 2013

Thank you for your attention!

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www.energy-trans.de