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# Backcast Modeling: Tools for Development of Quantitative Roadmaps towards (Sexy-)LCSs

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# Overview of Modeling Activities for Japan LCS Study

## LCS Models

Three model groups with two time frame

Time  
frame

Certain  
year  
(e.g. 2050)

Snapshot  
models

- describing LCS in a certain future, concretely, quantitatively, and consistently with physical, economical, technological laws.

Over the  
years  
(e.g. 2000–  
2050)

Transition  
models

- focuses on the dynamics and trend transition of the society, economic system, and the technological system.

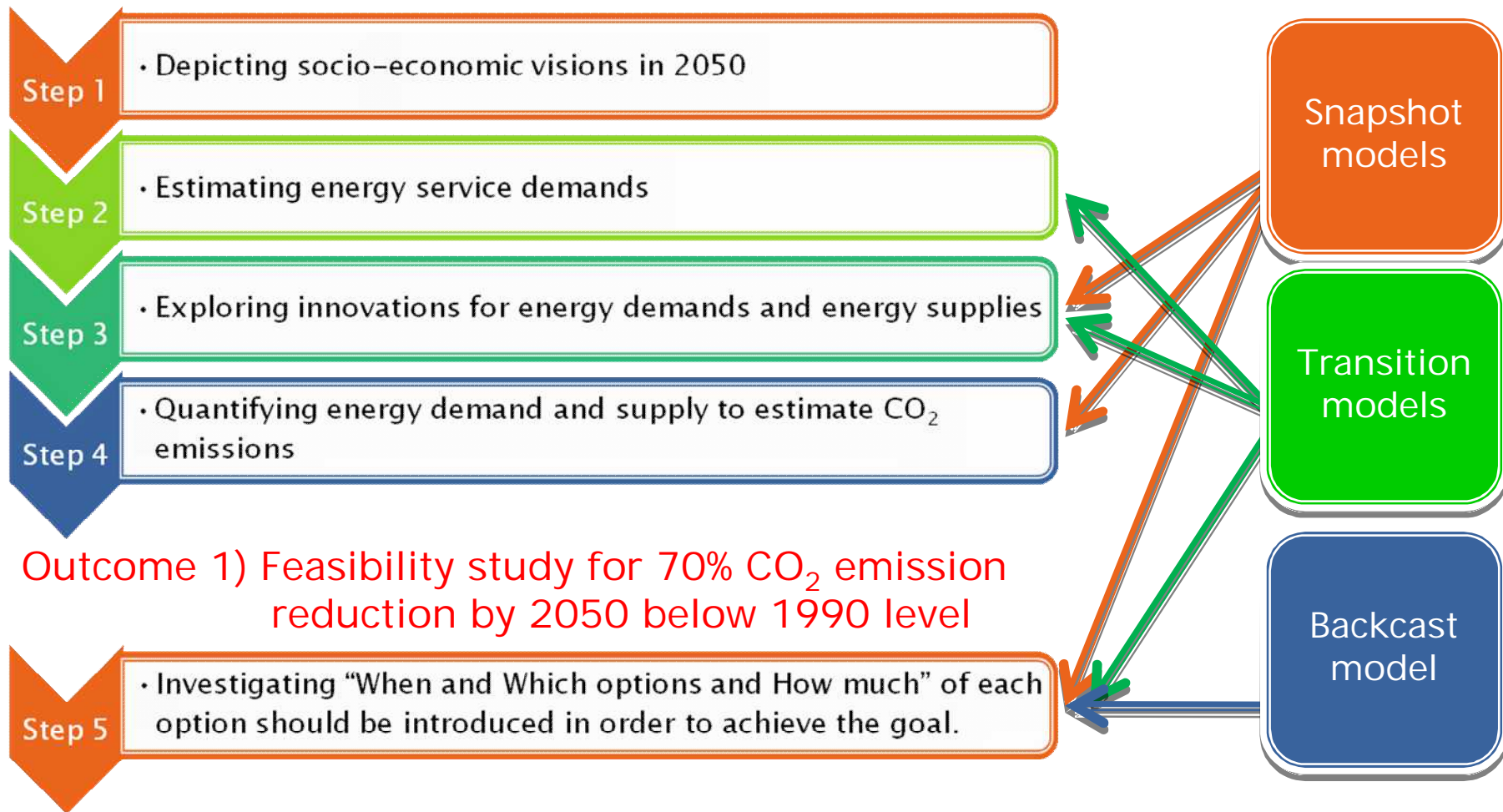
Backcast  
model

- Representing inter-temporal optimal strategy on introduction of new technologies and economic activity change in order to achieve the future targets.

Environmental Option Database (EDB)

Stores information of activities which accompany or reduce GHGs emission.

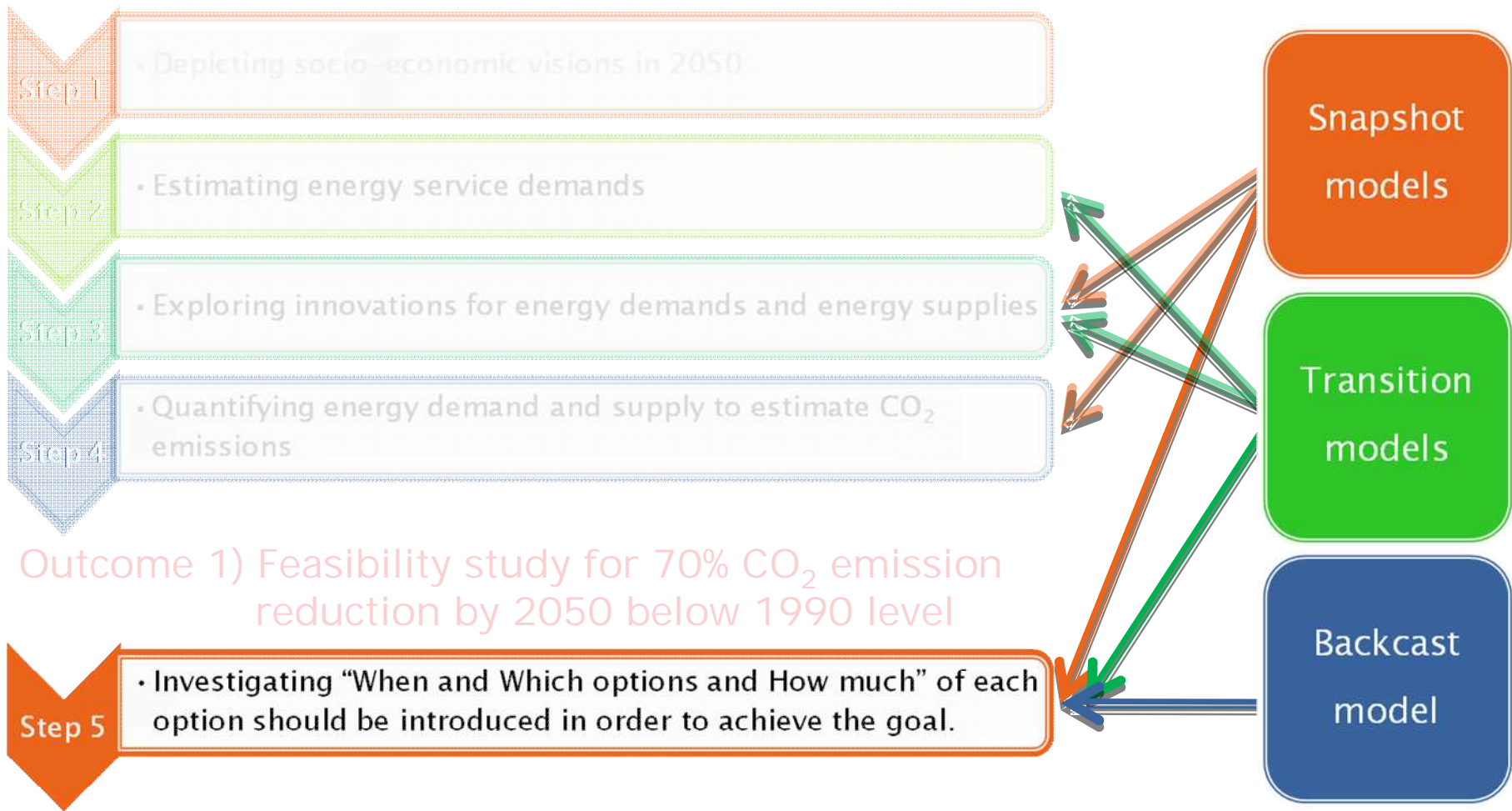
# Steps towards Japan LCS Scenarios



Outcome 1) Feasibility study for 70% CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction by 2050 below 1990 level

Outcome 2) Roadmap and Dozen Actions toward LCS

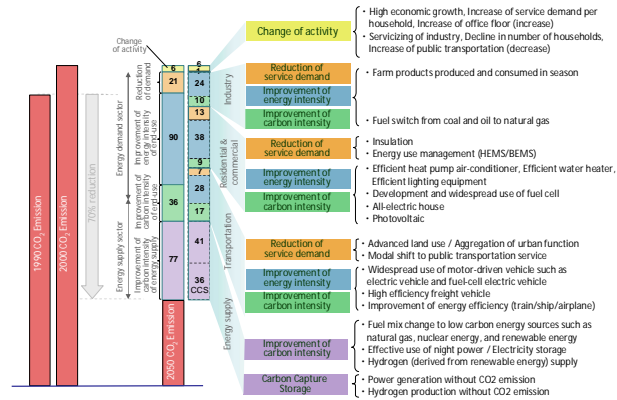
# Steps towards Japan LCS Scenarios



Outcome 1) Feasibility study for 70% CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction by 2050 below 1990 level

Outcome 2) Roadmap and Dozen Actions toward LCS

# How to depict LCS roadmaps?

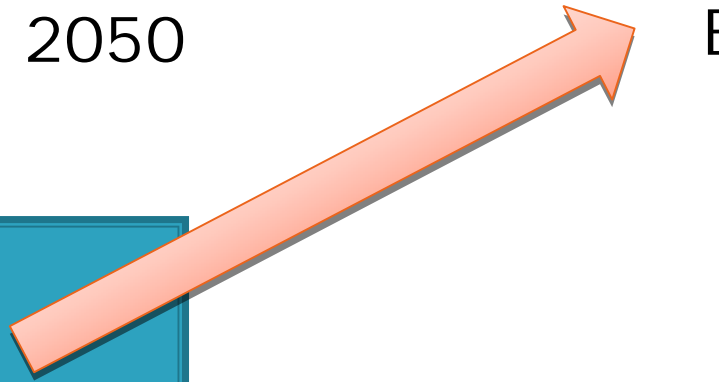


Target Vision in 2050

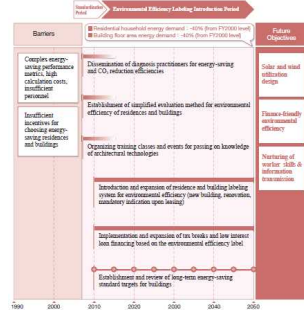
Backcast Model



Narrative Roadmaps



Will be explained from Ehara-san and Iwabuchi-san



Roadmaps

# What do we need?

## Focal point for designing roadmaps

- ▶ Future target vision
- ▶ Social/Economical conditions and service demands to the future
- ▶ Set of options (countermeasures and policies) for achieving future target

And, each options'

- ▶ Sequential order
- ▶ Elapsed time
- ▶ Kick-off period

# A Dozen actions towards Low-Carbon Societies

## Residential/commercial sector actions

### 1. Comfortable and Green Built Environment

Efficiently use of sunlight and energy efficient built environment design. Intelligent buildings.

### 2. Anytime, Anywhere Appropriate Appliances

Use of Top-runner and Appropriate appliances. Initial cost reduction by rent and release system resulting in improved availability.

## Industrial sector actions

### 3. Promoting Seasonal Local Food

Supply of seasonal and safe low-carbon local foods for local cuisine

### 4. Sustainable Building Materials

Using local and renewable buildings materials and products.

### 5. Environmentally Enlightened Business and Industry

Businesses aiming at creating and operating in low carbon market. Supplying low carbon and high value-added goods and services through energy efficient production systems.

## Transportation sector actions

### 6. Swift and Smooth Logistics

Networking seamless logistics systems with supply chain management, using both transportation and ICT infrastructure

### 7. Pedestrian Friendly City Design

City design requiring short trips and pedestrian (and bicycle) friendly transport, augmented by efficient public transport

## Energy supply sector actions

### 8. Low-Carbon Electricity

Supplying low carbon electricity by large-scale renewables, nuclear power and CCS-equipped fossil (and biomass) fired plants

### 9. Local Renewable Resources for Local Demand

Enhancing local renewables use, such as solar, wind, biomass and others.

### 10. Next Generation Fuels

Development of carbon free hydrogen- and/or biomass-based energy supply system with required infrastructure

## Cross-sector actions

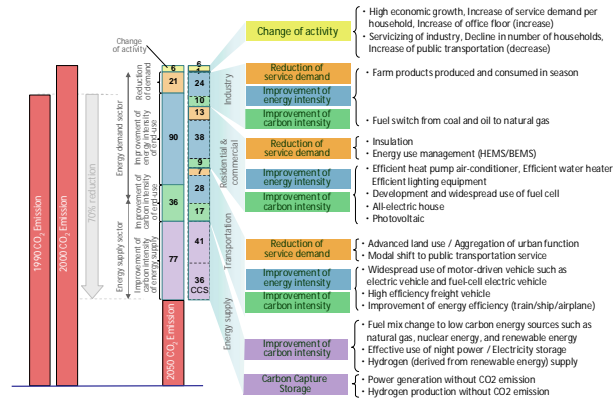
### 11. Labeling to Encourage Smart and Rational Choices

Visualizing of energy use and CO2 costs information for smart choices of low carbon goods and service by consumers, and public acknowledgement of such consumers

### 12. Low-Carbon Society Leadership

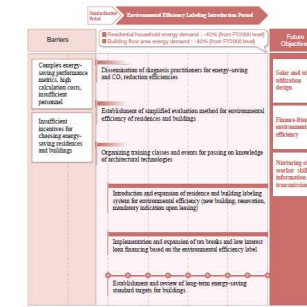
Human resource development for building "Low-Carbon Society" and recognizing extraordinary contributions.

# How to depict LCS roadmaps?



Target Vision in 2050

Backcast Model



Narrative Roadmaps

Roadmaps



# Backcast Model: Overview

- ▶ Investigating “When and Which options and How much” of each option (countermeasures and policies) should be introduced in order to achieve the goal with keeping consistency of energy/economy.

## Input

- ▶ Future target vision
  - ▶ Social/Economical conditions
  - ▶ Set of options
- And, each options'
- ▶ Sequential order
  - ▶ Elapsed time
  - ▶ Kick-off period



## Output

- ▶ Feasibility of the target
- ▶ Roadmaps
- ▶ CO<sub>2</sub>/Cost trajectories

# Why did we develop the Backcast Model?

## To involve...

- ▶ Investigating “When and Which options and How much” of each option (countermeasures and policies) should be introduced in order to achieve the goal with keeping consistency of energy/economy.

### Input

- ▶ Future target vision
  - ▶ Social/Economical conditions
  - ▶ Set of options
- And, each options'
- ▶ Sequential order
  - ▶ Elapsed time
  - ▶ Kick-off period



### Output

- ▶ Feasibility of the target
- ▶ Roadmaps
- ▶ CO<sub>2</sub>/Cost trajectories

# Steps towards Operation of Backcast Model

1. Assembles quantitative socio-/economic-frameworks used in depicting future visions
2. Extracts individual components from the Narrative roadmaps
3. Builds relationships between components
4. Depicts Gantt-chart and judges the validity of included components and relationships
5. Sets quantitative data into components



Backcast model

# Steps towards Operation of Backcast Model

Visions and Element models

1. Assembles quantitative socio-economic frameworks

Narrative roadmaps

2. Extracts components

3. Building relationships

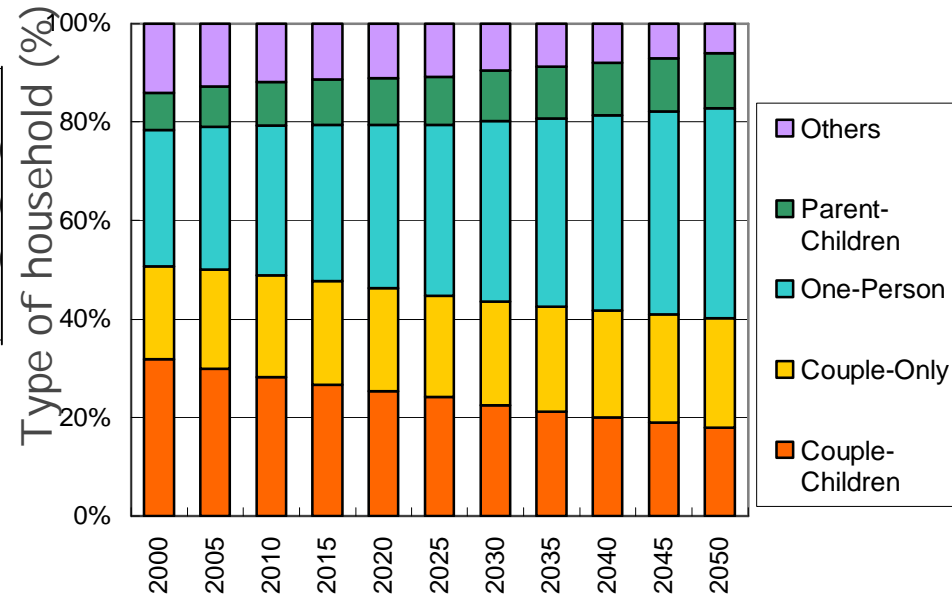
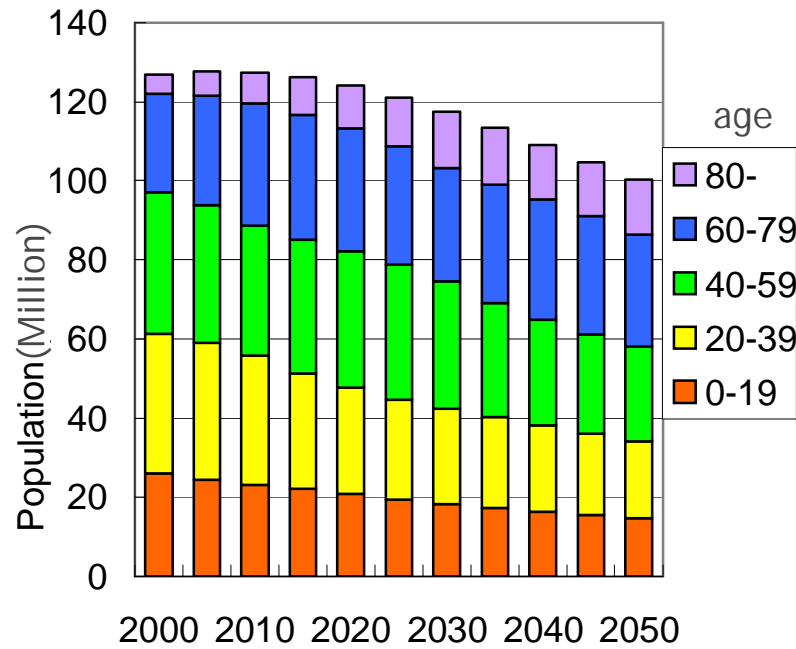
4. Depicting Gantt-chart

5. Set Quantitative Data

Backcast Model

# Projection of population and households under Vision A

## by Population and Household Model



year	2000		2050	
		A	B	
Population (million)	126.9	94.5	100.3	
Aged population ratio (%)	17.4	38.0	35.8	
Average number of household	2.71	2.19	2.38	
Single-person households (%)	27.6	42.6	35.1	

# Passenger Transportation Demand Model: Application to Japan

Indices

Example of element

Per



m011  
建築物用途別の簡  
易性能評価手法の

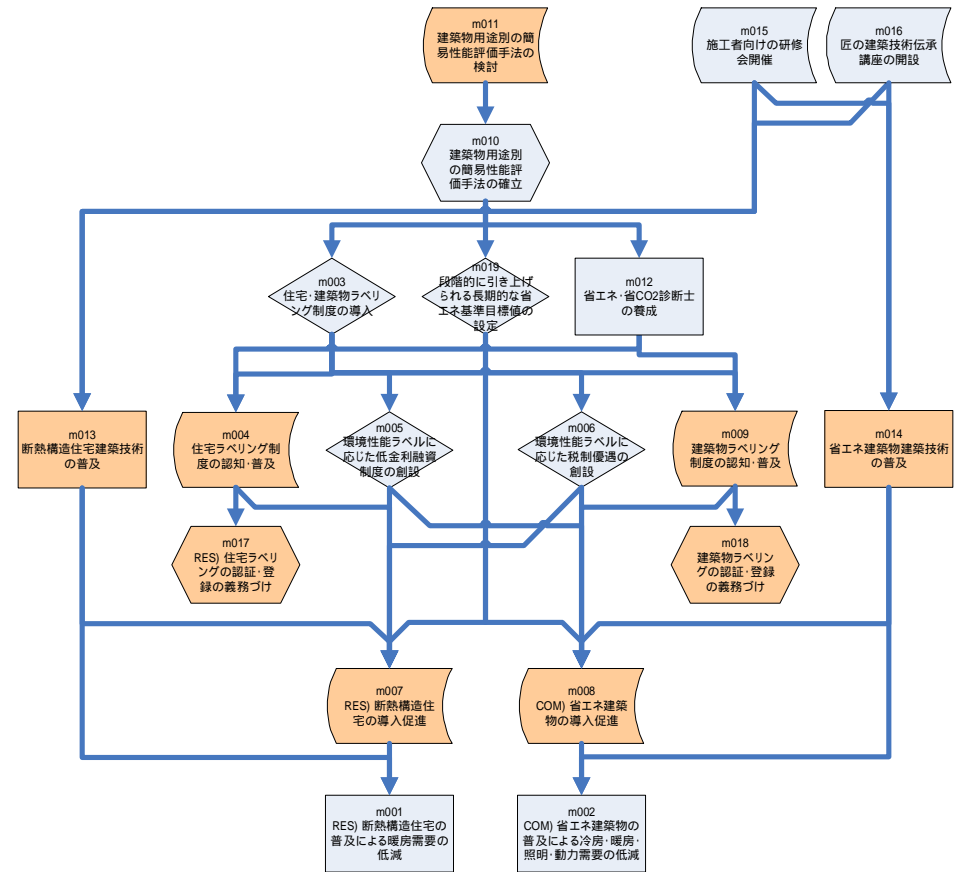
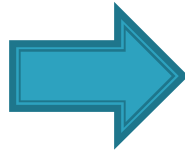
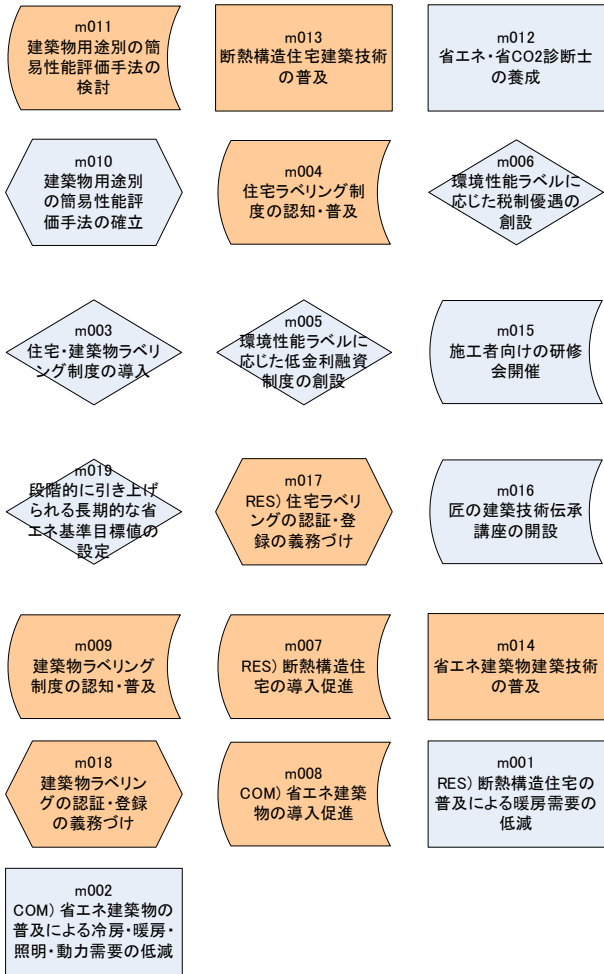
m013  
断熱構造住宅建築技術

m012  
省エネ・省CO2診断士  
の養成

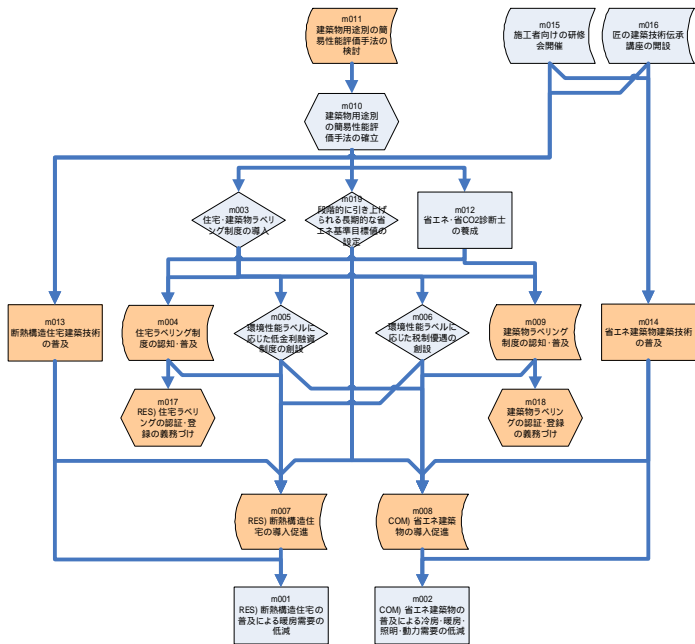
If the narrative roadmaps  
are already set, most part  
of step 2 is done.

Step 2 is basically  
backward process of  
making narrative roadmaps

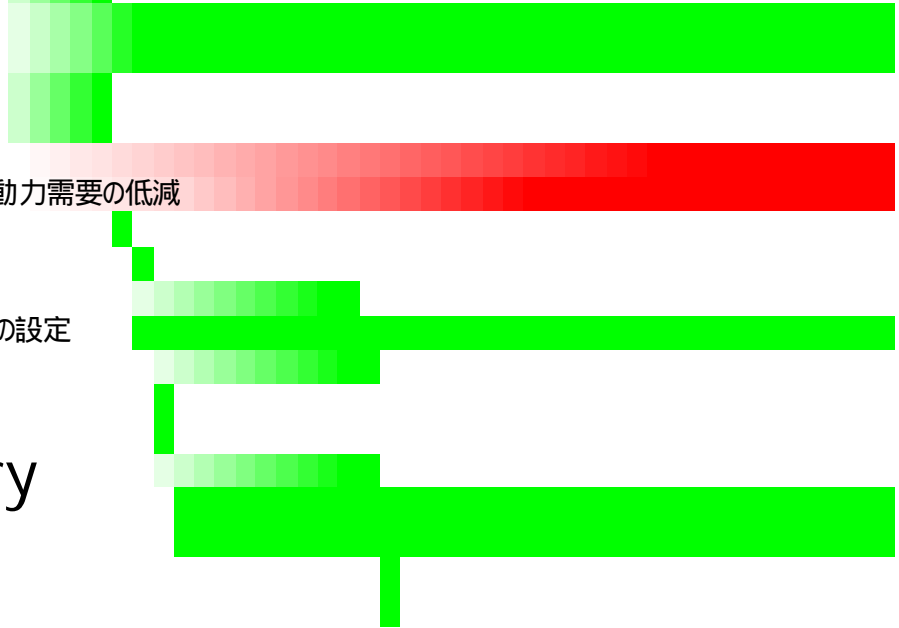
普及による冷房・暖房・  
照明・動力需要の低減







2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050  
手法の検討



Back to Step 2/3, if necessary

省エネ建築物の導入促進  
住宅ラベリングの認証・登録の義務づけ  
建築物ラベリングの認証・登録の義務づけ

# Input data sheet in the Backcast model (1 / 4)

Init/Max quantity      How many years will be taken for implementing of options

	FLAG	CONTFLA	FLOW	QINIT	QMAX	YRINIT	YREND	SO	SMIN	LIFE	DPRYR	COST
m001	1	1		0	1	2008	2070	35	30	50	15	5685.57
m002	1	1		0	1	2008	2070	50	20	50	15	4378.25
m003	1			0	1	2010	2070	1	1		1	0
m004	1			0	1	2010	2070	10	10		10	0
m005	1			0	1	2010	2070	1	1		1	0
m006	1			0	1	2010	2070	1	1		1	0

When will the option become feasible?  
When will the option become not available?

Ex. CCS will be available after 2020

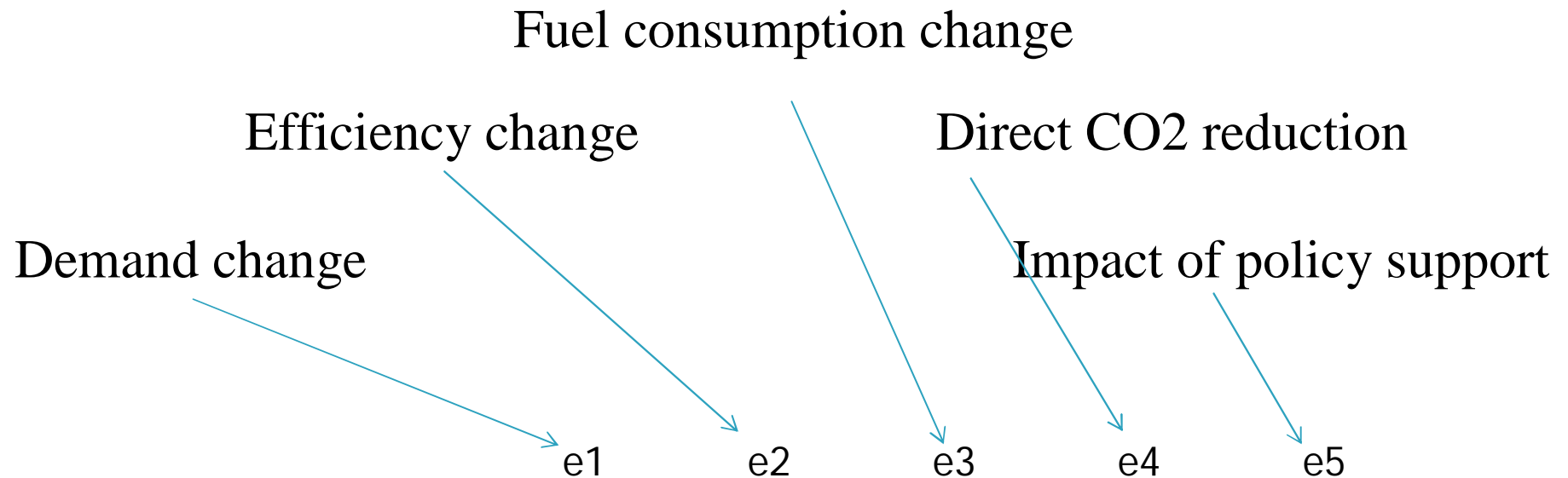
Life and Depreciation year

Additional cost

These information are same as AIM/Enduse (or bottom-up type technology selection model)

# Input data sheet in the Backcast model (2 / 4)

Five types of effects are included in the model



m001	j2	-11.022
m002	j1	-2.9406
m002	j2	-6.5957
m002	j5	-0.7568
m002	j6	-1.6653

# Input data sheet in the Backcast model (3 / 4)

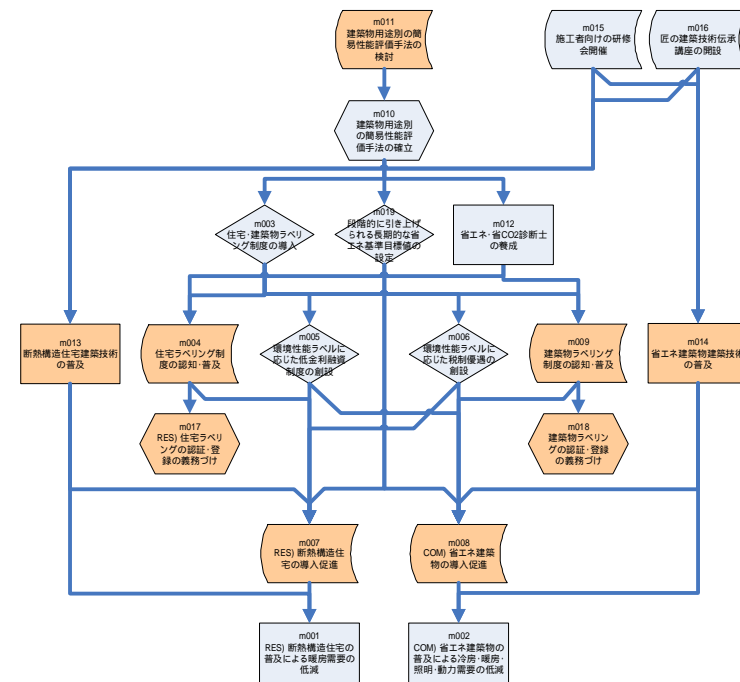
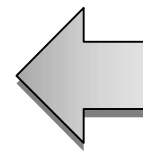
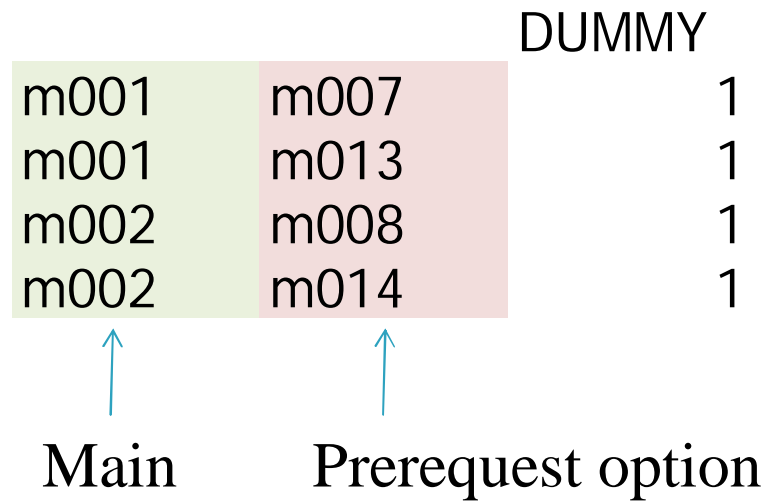
## Future energy service demands (Base case)

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
i1	j1	15.47	15.57	15.67	15.77	15.87	15.97	16.07	16.17	16.27	16.37	16.47	16.57	16.66	16.76	16.86	16.96	17.06	17.16
i1	j2	1.374	1.359	1.343	1.327	1.312	1.296	1.281	1.265	1.249	1.234	1.218	1.203	1.187	1.171	1.156	1.14	1.124	1.109
i1	j3	77.05	76.98	76.91	76.84	76.78	76.71	76.64	76.57	76.5	76.43	76.36	76.29	76.22	76.15	76.08	76.01	75.95	75.88
i1	j4	35.75	36.15	36.55	36.95	37.36	37.76	38.16	38.56	38.96	39.36	39.76	40.16	40.56	40.96	41.37	41.77	42.17	42.57
i1	j5	6.969	7.077	7.185	7.293	7.4	7.508	7.616	7.723	7.831	7.939	8.047	8.154	8.262	8.37	8.477	8.585	8.693	8.8
i1	j6	31.83	31.53	31.22	30.92	30.62	30.31	30.01	29.71	29.4	29.1	28.8	28.49	28.19	27.89	27.59	27.28	26.98	26.68
i1	j7	7.614	7.532	7.449	7.367	7.285	7.203	7.121	7.039	6.956	6.874	6.792	6.71	6.628	6.546	6.463	6.381	6.299	6.217
i1	j8	19.84	20.17	20.49	20.82	21.15	21.47	21.8	22.13	22.45	22.78	23.1	23.43	23.76	24.08	24.41	24.74	25.06	25.39
i1	j9	82.37	81.85	81.32	80.79	80.27	79.74	79.21	78.69	78.16	77.64	77.11	76.58	76.06	75.53	75	74.48	73.95	73.42
i1	j10	4.328	4.359	4.39	4.421	4.452	4.483	4.514	4.545	4.575	4.606	4.637	4.668	4.699	4.73	4.761	4.791	4.822	4.853
i1	j11	106.9	106.2	105.6	104.9	104.3	103.6	103	102.3	101.7	101	100.4	99.72	99.07	98.42	97.77	97.11	96.46	95.81
i1	j12	6.187	6.212	6.237	6.261	6.286	6.31	6.335	6.359	6.384	6.408	6.433	6.457	6.482	6.506	6.531	6.555	6.58	6.604
i1	j13	142.4	143.2	144.1	144.9	145.7	146.6	147.4	148.3	149.1	149.9	150.8	151.6	152.4	153.3	154.1	154.9	155.8	156.6
i1	j14	36.89	37.04	37.2	37.35	37.51	37.66	37.82	37.97	38.13	38.28	38.44	38.59	38.75	38.9	39.06	39.21	39.37	39.52

These information are same as Energy Snapshot Tool (ESS)

# Input data sheet in the Backcast model (4/4)

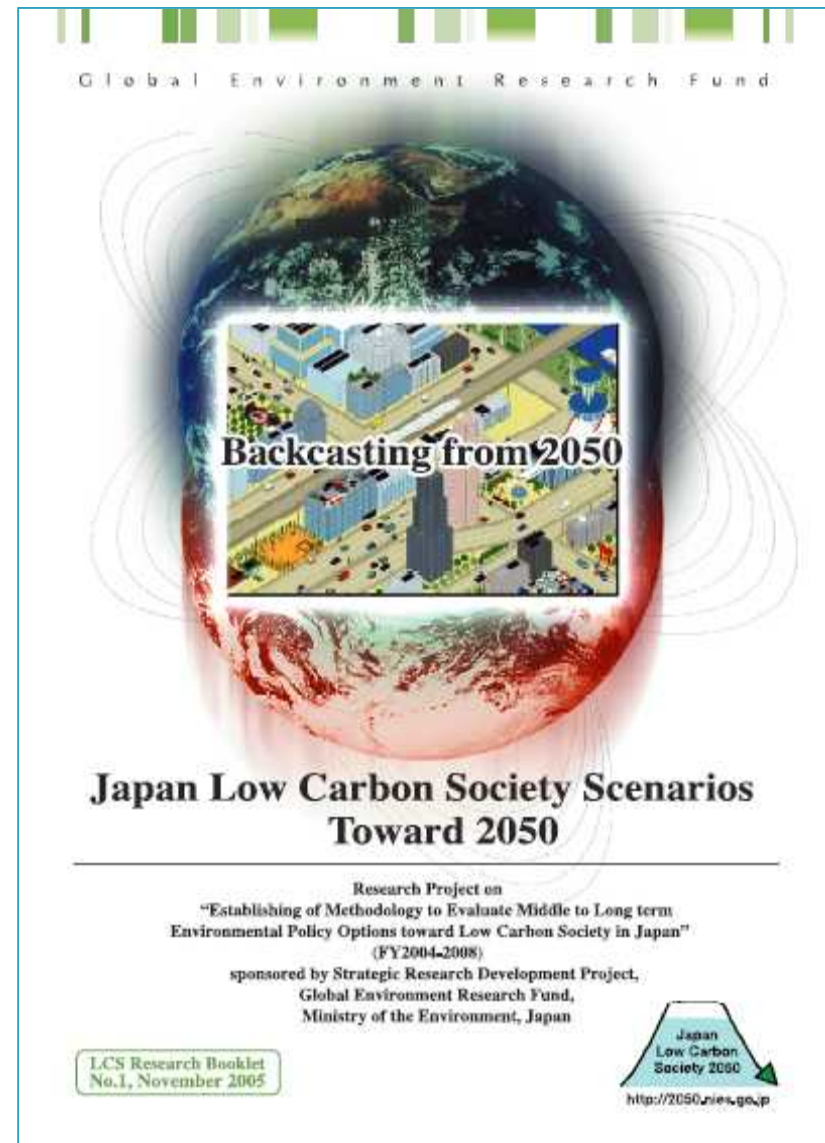
Future energy service demands (Base case)



This is JUST translation from the result of Step 3/4.

# On next March or April...

- ▶ Manual of Backcast Model (and development of Narrative roadmaps?) with datasets for Japan LCS Study will be released.





Thank you

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