

Enhancing Sustainability In The Sports Stadium: A Techno-Economic Analysis Of Off-Grid Renewable Energy And Electric Vehicle Charging Station.

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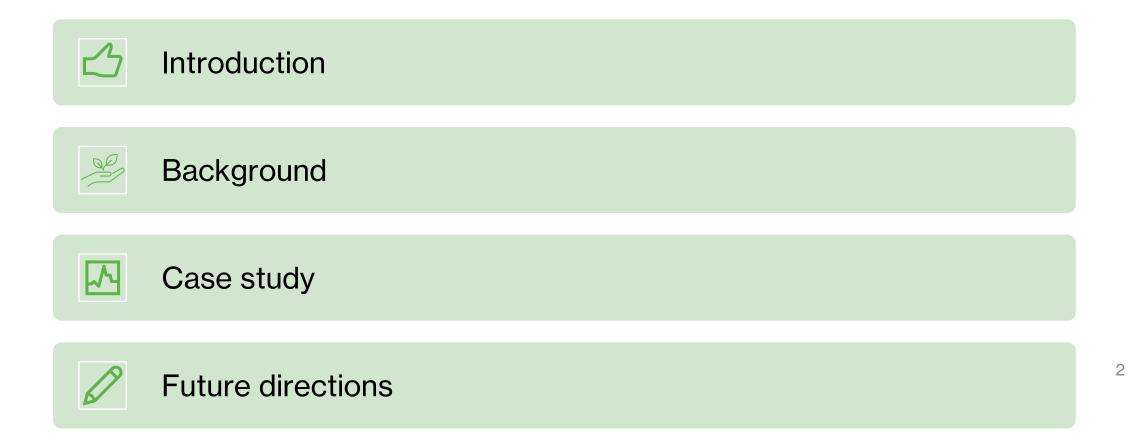
23 May, 2024

Department of Technology Management for Innovation, School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo





Outline





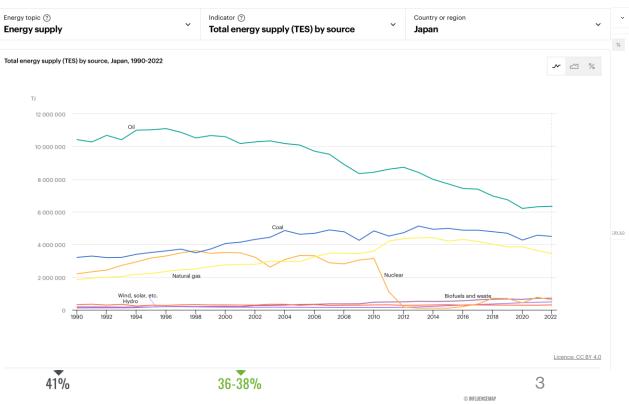
Introduction

Energy transition

- COP 2023: transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, with developed countries continuing to take the lead.
- Japan's vision:
 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 46% by 2030
 - The 6th Strategic Energy plan

Sustainability in the stadium

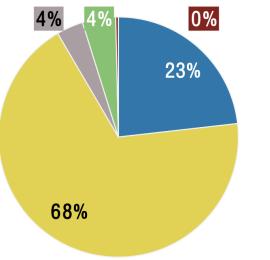
- Energy consumption in stadiums
 - More than 4,000 stadiums exploit up to 40 TWh/year
 - Responsible for around 10% of the annual energy con:
- Solutions for sustainability
 - Energy efficiency
 - Waste management
 - Renewables integration





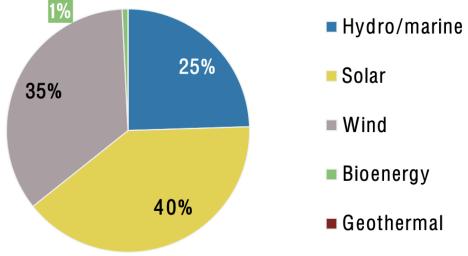
Introduction





- Hydro/marine
- Solar
- Wind
- Bioenergy
- Geothermal





Greece (59%)

Japan (34%)



Introduction

Our objectives:

- Renewable Energy Components
- Energy Production and Consumption
- Economic Viability
- Environmental Impact

To achieve zero emissions in the stadium within the Japanese context by integrating renewable energy sources, while balancing the goal of zero emissions with economic considerations.



Background

Renewable energy system

- World
 - US: Golden 1 Arena (world's first arena 100% solar powered); Lincoln Financial Field (11,000 solar panels & 14 micro wind turbines); Allegiant Stadium (100% renewable sources powered)
 - Ashton Gate Stadium (UK), Schwarzwald-Stadion (Germany), Bankwest Stadium (Australia), Stadio della Roma (Italy), Antalya Stadium (Turkey), Taiwan National Stadium
- Japan
 - Tokyo Olympic Stadium (solar-powered)
 - Hiroshima Soccer Stadium (solar-powered)
 - J. League Climate Action
 - Panasonic Stadium Suita
- Mode
 - On-site (self-owned, rented)
 - Off-site (power purchase agreement)
- Renewable energy systems in EV charging stations
 - Bilal et al. 2022, Ekren et al. 2021
- Methodology
 - Artificial techniques (Yoshida et al. 2020, Lian et al. 2019, AI-falahi et al. 2017): Particle swarm optimization
 - Software tools (Thirunavukkarasu et al. 2023, Li et al. 2022, Sinha et al. 2014): Hybrid Optimization of Multiple Energy Resources (HOMER)



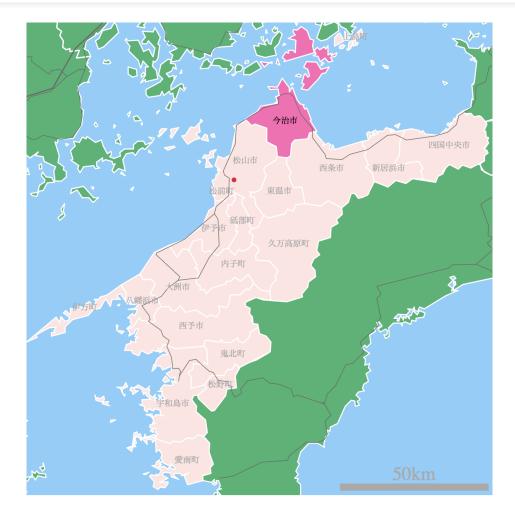
Case study – Imabari Satoyama Stadium



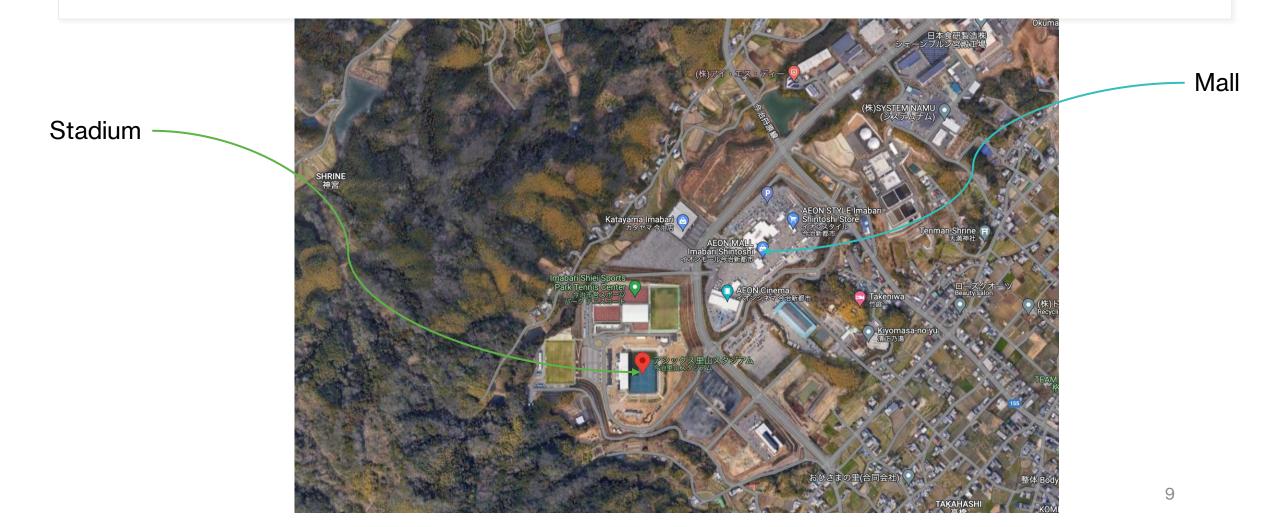


Location









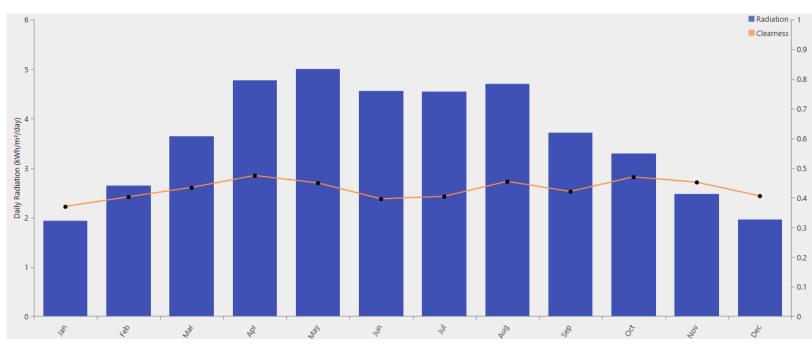


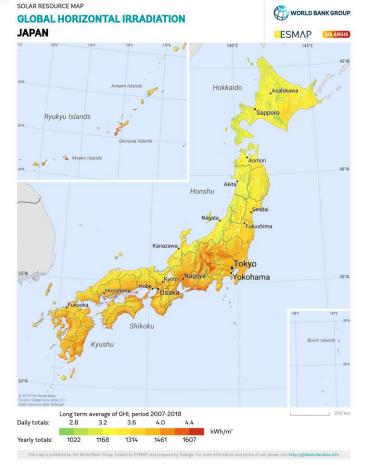
- General info
 - The third di
 - Opened: Ja
 - Capacity: 5





- Meteorological data
 - Solar: The average solar is around 3.6kWh/m²/day.

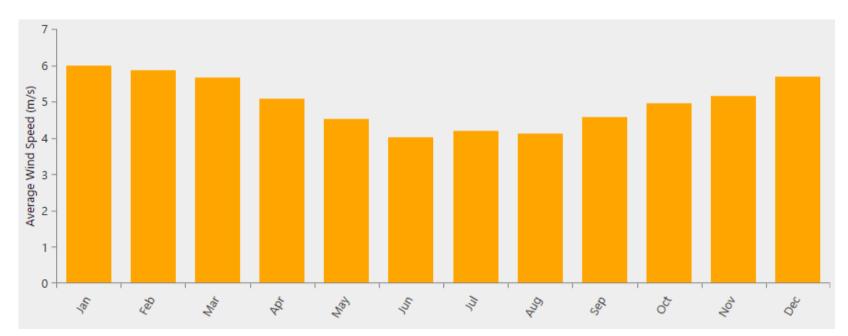






Meteorological data

• Wind: The average solar is around 4.98m/s.





• Grid

- Shikoku Electric Power Company
- Monthly electricity expenses: 800,000 yen/month (~4,720 euro/month)

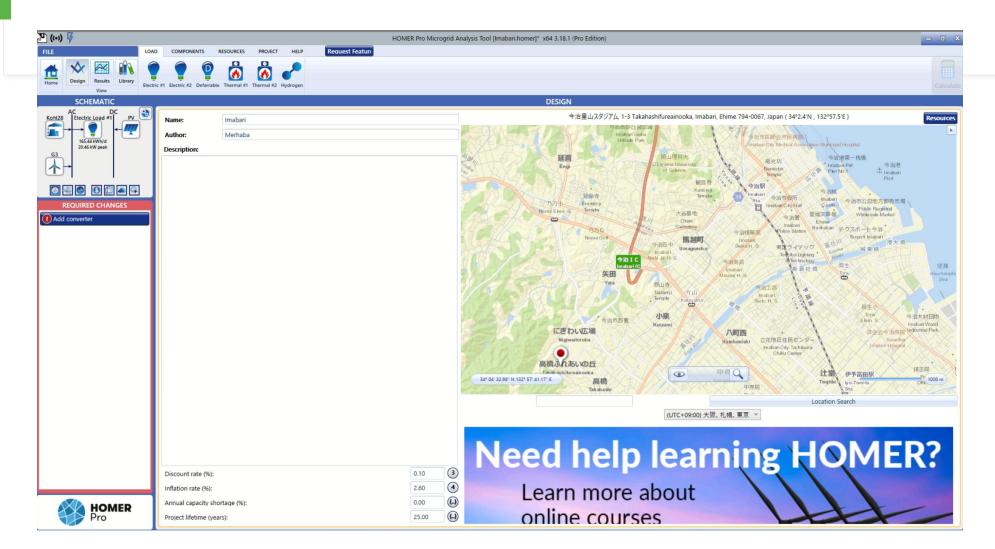


• HOMER

- Commonly used for least-cost optimization in different stand-alone or grid-connected microgrids
- Can model different microgrid configurations as it includes various generation resources, such as fossil fuel generators, PV, wind, biomass, and hydro systems. It also contains multiple energy storage technologies, such as battery storage, hydrogen storage, and supercapacitors.
- Indicators
 - Cost of Electricity generation (COE)
 - Net present cost (NPC)
 - CO2 emission intensity



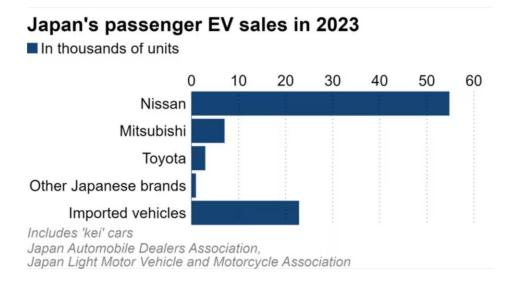






Other potential

- Electric vehicles
 - In Japan, the market share for xEVs is approximately 30%.
- Electric vehicle charging facilities
 - 300,000 public charging ports by 2030
 - Current spots nationwide: 21,378
 - Imabari city: 29





Future directions



EV charging station



Other potential consumptions of excess generated electricity

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Thank you for your attention!