



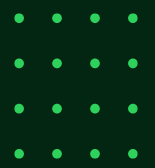
UNIVERSITY OF  
WESTERN MACEDONIA



COLUMBIA CLIMATE SCHOOL  
Climate, Earth, and Society

# Energy System Integration for Resilience

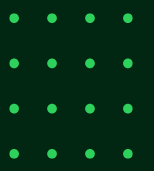
Decision-Supporting Technologies for  
Flexible and Reliable Energy Systems



# Who We Are



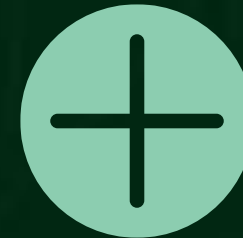
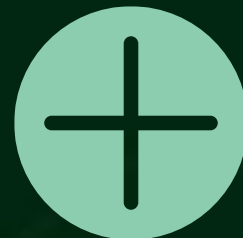
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# Why Resilience in Energy System Integration (ESI) Matters

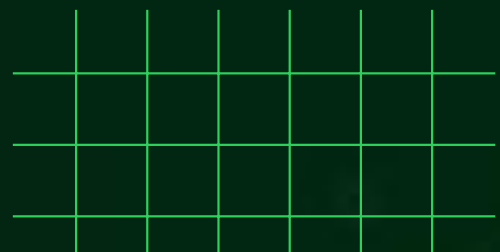
Renewable energy creates system challenges.

Climate change contributes to vulnerable energy systems.



Quantitative assessments to maximize energy security and sustainability are needed.

Rising energy system complexity requires better coordination.



# Case Study: Kozani as an Example

Prior dependence on lignite for electricity production

Major transformation:

- Closure of coal plants and mines
- Investment and growth of renewable energy projects
- Economic restructuring
- Workforce transition

Renewable energy integration, grid modernization  
→ resilient energy planning

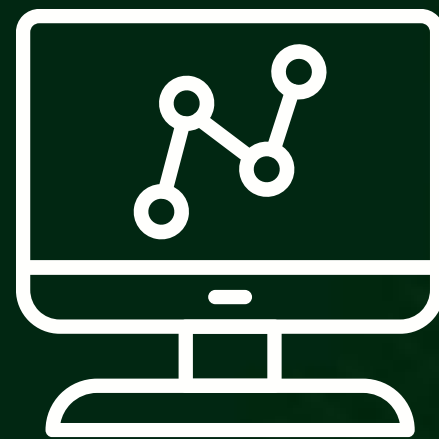
- Reducing wasted renewable generation
- Stabilizing energy supply
- Potentially enabling electricity exports to neighboring countries



# Introduction of the Decision Support Tool: GridWise



- Forecasting digitization tool informs scenarios to produce excess electricity for export or meet local demand.
- The framework represents a multi-stakeholder, deeply-uncertain planning problem tunable in real time.
- Every slider feeds a simulation that re-runs in the browser.



✓ **Resources** – Solar/Wind/Lignite

✓ **Demand** – Electricity + Heat

✓ **Dispatch** - Balance against import/export/curtailment

✓ **Economics** – Jobs, Capex, Opex, Trade



# Scenario 01

Kozani / ESI for Resilience
4 · Framework 5 · Modules 6 · Self-sufficiency 7 · Export 8 · Methods

Preset...
Reset
Set baseline
 vs baseline
Data

**Section 6 · Self-sufficiency.** Three players (Municipality, PPC, Community). Nash bargaining preselected. Try: *Self-sufficiency 2035* preset, then sweep *DH heat-pump retrofit*.

DECISIONS · PPC / DEVELOPER

PV capacity 2.50 GW

Wind capacity 0.6 GW

BESS 1.25 GWh

Electrolyser 0.2 GW

Retained lignite (condenser conv.) 1 units

DECISIONS · MUNICIPALITY / STATE

DH heat-pump retrofit by 2035 70 %

Zoning ceiling for PV 3.00 GW

EV chargers 100

DECISIONS · IPTO / GRID

UNCERTAINTIES

Climate scenario

RCP 2.6  RCP 4.5  RCP 8.5

Climate horizon year

Map Dispatch Sankey Pareto Game

last run · <50 ms

**Self Sufficiency**

MAP LAYERS

- Mine reclamation
- Natura 2000
- PV placement (sized to GW)
- BESS at 400 kV subs
- Phase-out lignite
- Retired lignite

HEADLINE

SELF-SUFFICIENCY	SYSTEM COST
<b>100%</b> ±0	<b>€66.48M</b> /yr ▼ €233.98M
EMISSIONS	JOBS
<b>681.59</b> tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr ▼ 6.36M	<b>15.6k</b> ▲ 12.7k

ANNUAL ENERGY

Demand	2.72 TWh
Generation total	5.49 TWh
Renewable 100%	Lignite 0.00 TWh
Imports	0.00 TWh
Exports	2.57 TWh
Curtailment	0.19 TWh

SYSTEM HEALTH

Inertia (synchronous)	760 MW
Local impact score	78/100
Capex annuity	€292.9M/yr

ROBUST CHECK · CLIMATE × GAS ENSEMBLE

System cost range	€59.3M → €90.1M
mean	€72.0M
CVaR <sub>90</sub>	€90.1M

Self-sufficiency distribution

# Scenario 02

Kozani / ESI for Resilience
4 · Framework 5 · Modules 6 · Self-sufficiency 7 · Export 8 · Methods

Preset...

Reset
Set baseline

vs baseline

Data

**Section 7 · Export.** Four players; State leads with export tax, JTF share, GO premium. Try: *Export hub 2040* preset, then sweep *Export tax 0* → 20%.

DECISIONS · PPC / DEVELOPER

PV capacity 4.50 GW

↑ clamped by zoning ceiling 3 GW

Wind capacity 1.4 GW

BESS 2.00 GWh

Electrolyser 1.5 GW

Retained lignite (condenser conv.) 1 units

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DECISIONS · MUNICIPALITY / STATE

DH heat-pump retrofit by 2035 50 %

Zoning ceiling for PV 3.00 GW

EV chargers 100

Export tax 5 %

JTF share to export projects 30 %

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DECISIONS · IPTO / GRID

DECISIONS · OFFTAKER

Map Dispatch Sankey Pareto Game

last run · <50 ms

**Export Hub**

MAP LAYERS

- Mine reclamation
- Natura 2000
- PV placement (sized to GW)
- BESS at 400 kV subs
- Phase-out lignite
- Retired lignite
- Export flow → Italy

HEADLINE

<p>SELF-SUFFICIENCY</p> <p style="font-size: 2em;"><b>100%</b></p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">±0</p>	<p>SYSTEM COST</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;"><b>€262.96M/yr</b></p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">▼ €37.50M</p>
<p>EMISSIONS</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;"><b>0.000</b> tCO<sub>2</sub>/yr</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">▼ 6.36M</p>	<p>JOBS</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;"><b>30.6k</b></p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">▲ 27.7k</p>

ANNUAL ENERGY

Demand	2.69 TWh
Generation total	10.57 TWh
Renewable 100%	Lignite 0.00 TWh
Imports	0.00 TWh
Exports	5.16 TWh
Curtailment	2.72 TWh

SYSTEM HEALTH

Inertia (synchronous)	760 MW
	Above floor
Local impact score	56/100
Capex annuity	€676.2M/yr

EXPORT

State tax revenue	€29.1M/yr
Export revenue (PPC)	€577.1M/yr
H <sub>2</sub> production	56.6 kt/yr
LCoH	€5.6/kg

ROBUST CHECK · CLIMATE × GAS ENSEMBLE

# Comparison of Scenarios

	Status quo	Self-suf. 2035	Export hub 2040	Robust baseline
<b>System cost</b>	€228.79M/yr	<b>€40.82M/yr</b>	€213.98M/yr	€107.14M/yr
<b>Worst-case CVaR</b>	<b>€1.1B</b>	€66.4M	€227.7M	€207.6M
<b>Emissions</b>	6.36M tCO <sub>2</sub>	682k tCO <sub>2</sub>	<b>0</b>	531k tCO <sub>2</sub>
<b>Jobs</b>	2.9k	15.6k	<b>30.6k</b>	12.8k
<b>Local impact</b>	44/100	<b>78/100</b>	61/100	70/100
<b>Curtailement</b>	0.00 TWh	0.19 TWh	2.72 TWh	<b>0.03 TWh</b>
<b>Key risks</b>	Carbon/gas exposure	High capex	Zoning ceiling, curtailement	Moderate emissions remain

# Opportunities and Challenges

✓ Improved energy efficiency and security

✓ Regional economic diversification and workforce transition

✓ Technological innovation

✗ Variability and uncertainty of renewable energy

✗ Increased energy consumption

✗ Unequal access to technology and data complexity

# Conclusion

Achieving a resilient energy future requires not only expanding renewable energy, but also developing **intelligent, flexible, and adaptive systems** capable of managing increasingly complex energy networks under climate, economic, and geopolitical uncertainty.



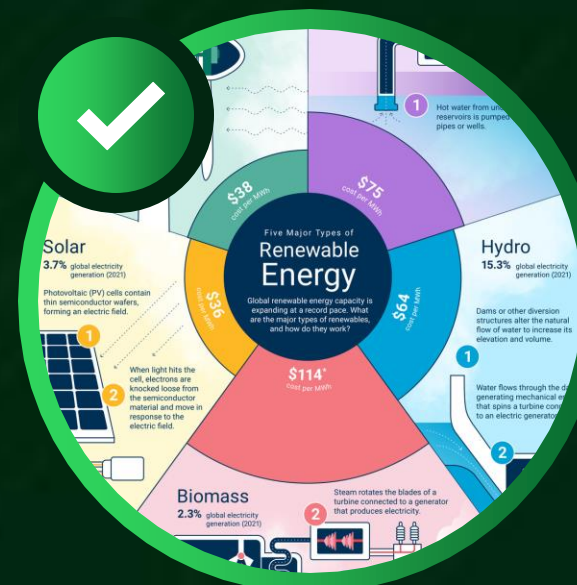
Case Study in Kozani

- Flexibility
- Reliability
- Just transition



Energy-system Resilience is Critical

- Resource variability and operational complexity
- Infrastructure vulnerability



ESI Improves Resilience

- Coordination
- Monitoring
- Balancing



Decision-supporting Technologies(GridWise)

- Resource
- Demand
- Dispatch
- Economics

# Thank You



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