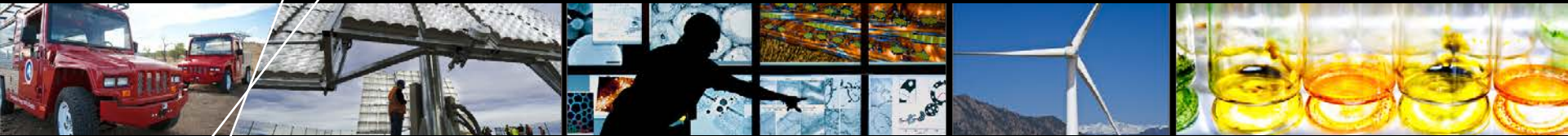


Renewable Energy in an “All-Of-The-Above” World



**RENEW Wisconsin Policy
Summit**

January 10, 2014

Dr. Dan E. Arvizu

Laboratory Director

Global Dynamics in the Energy Landscape

Renewable industry
rapid growth

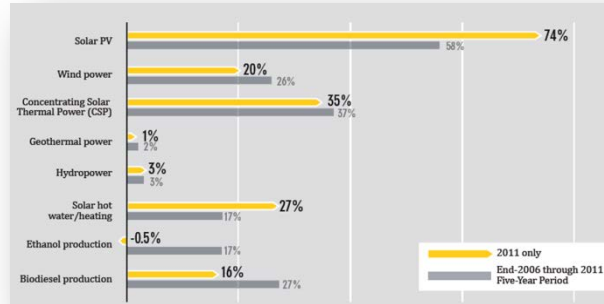
Changing energy
demand profile

Fiscal challenges
dominate policy

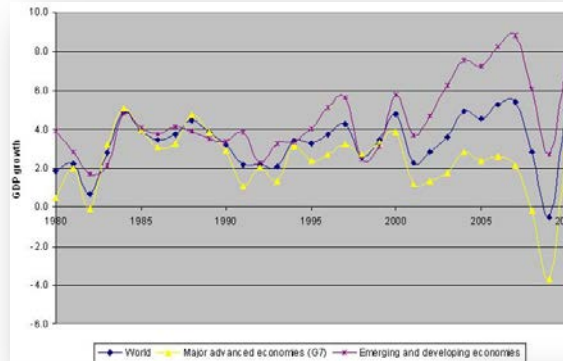
Natural gas impacts
energy landscape

Infrastructure
investment required

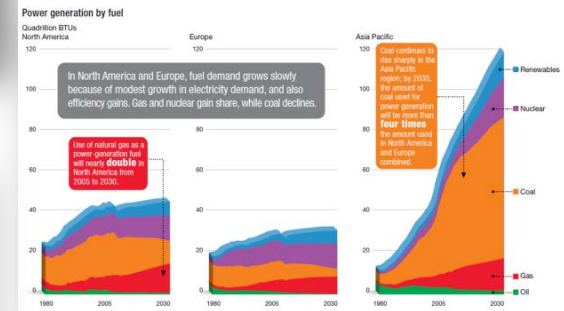
Annual RE Capacity Growth Rate



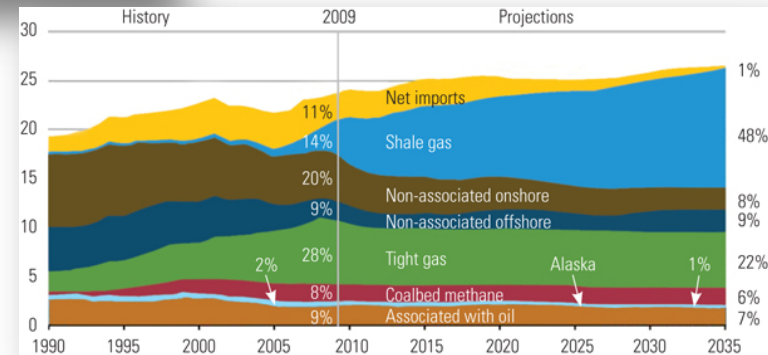
Global GDP Fluctuation



Electricity Demand to Grow

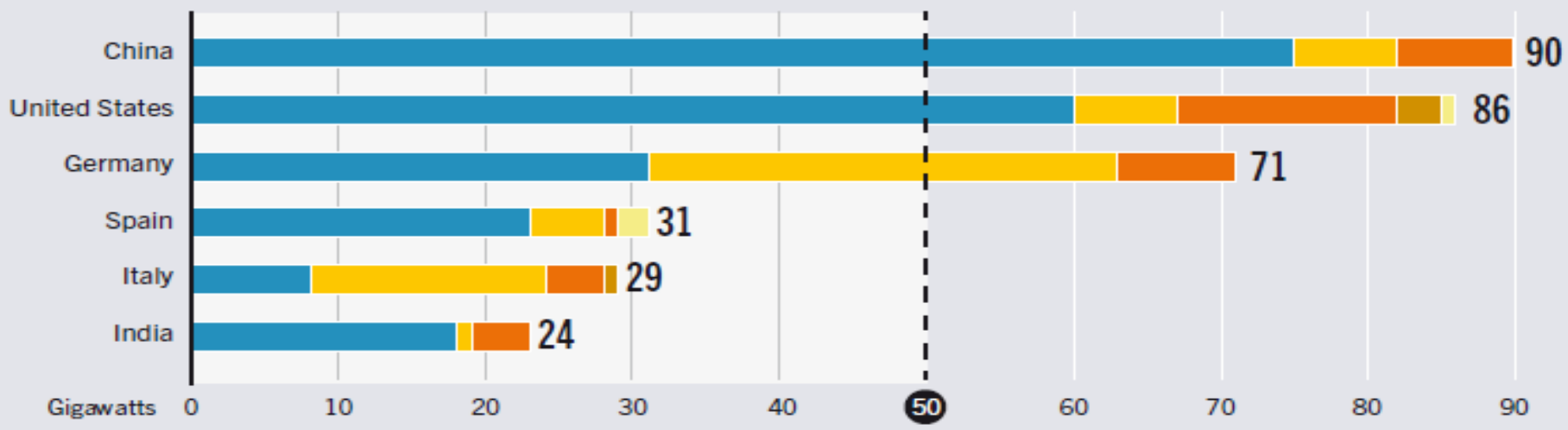
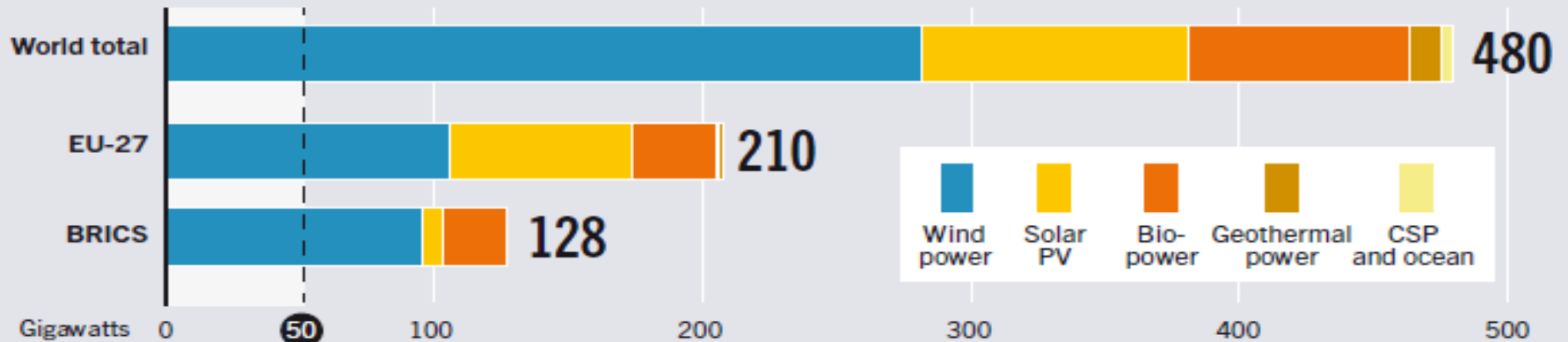


Natural Gas Will Grow



Worldwide Renewable Capacity

RENEWABLE POWER CAPACITIES* IN WORLD, EU-27, BRICS, AND TOP SIX COUNTRIES, 2012



*not including hydropower

Source REN21 *Renewables 2013 Status Report*

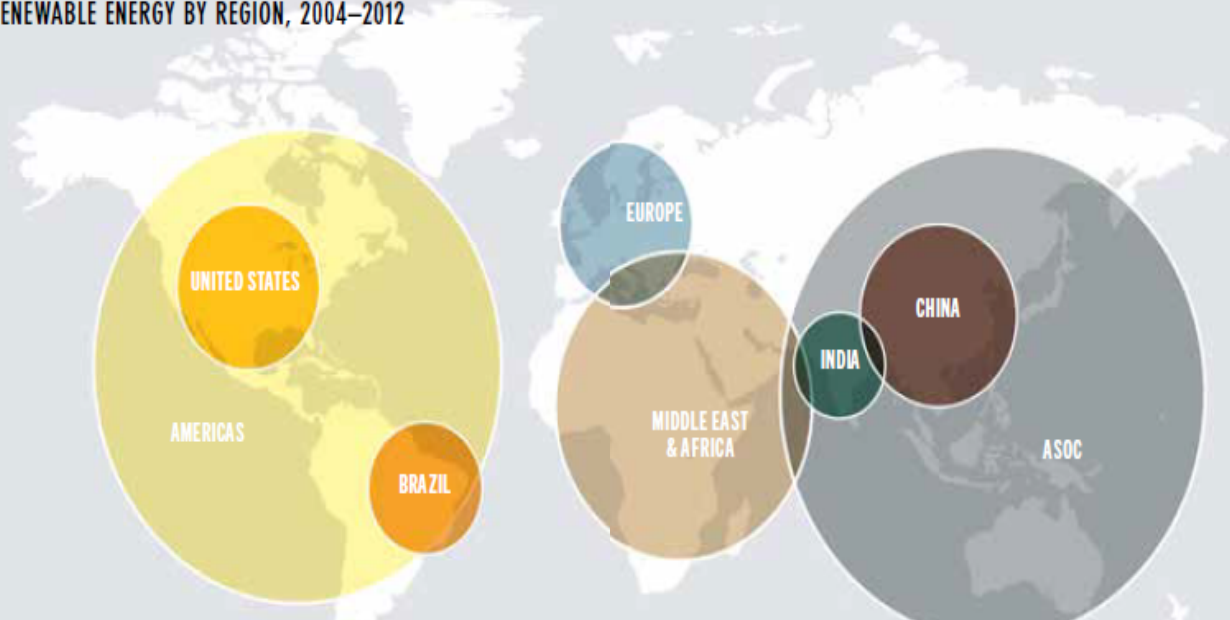
http://www.ren21.net/Portals/0/documents/Resources/GSR/2013/KeyFindings_2013_lowres.pdf

Global Investment 2013

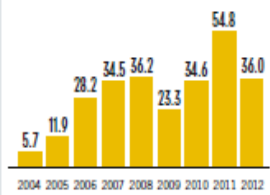
\$ INVESTMENT GSR 2013

GLOBAL NEW INVESTMENT IN RENEWABLE ENERGY BY REGION, 2004–2012

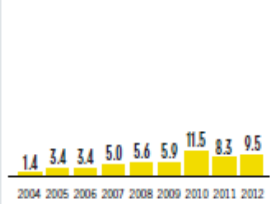
Investment in Billion USD.
Data include government and corporate R&D.
Coloured circles on the map are not to scale.



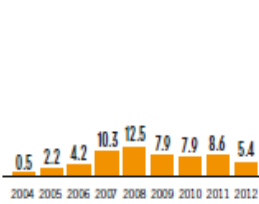
UNITED STATES



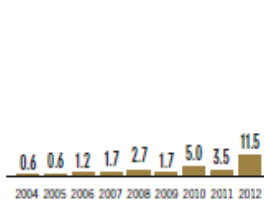
AMERICAS (excl. USA & Brazil)



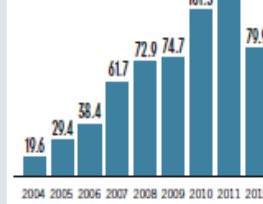
BRAZIL



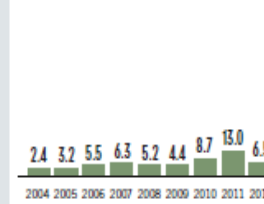
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA



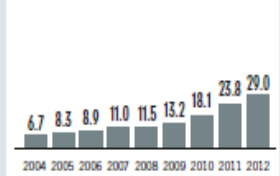
EUROPE



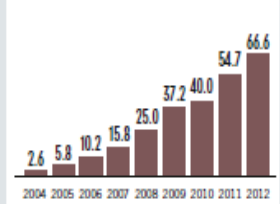
INDIA



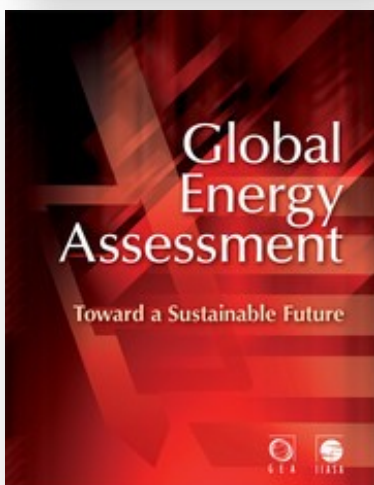
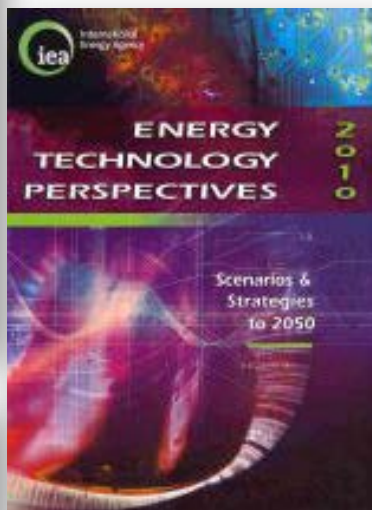
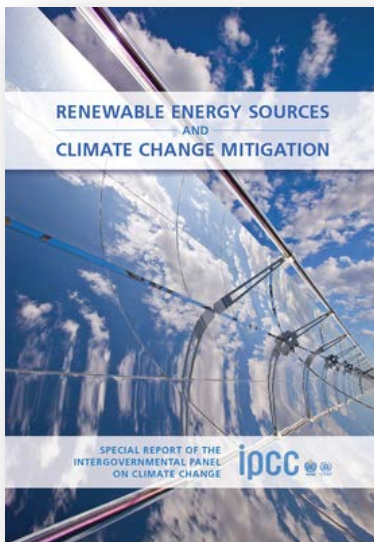
ASIA AND OCEANIA (ASOC) (excl. China & India)



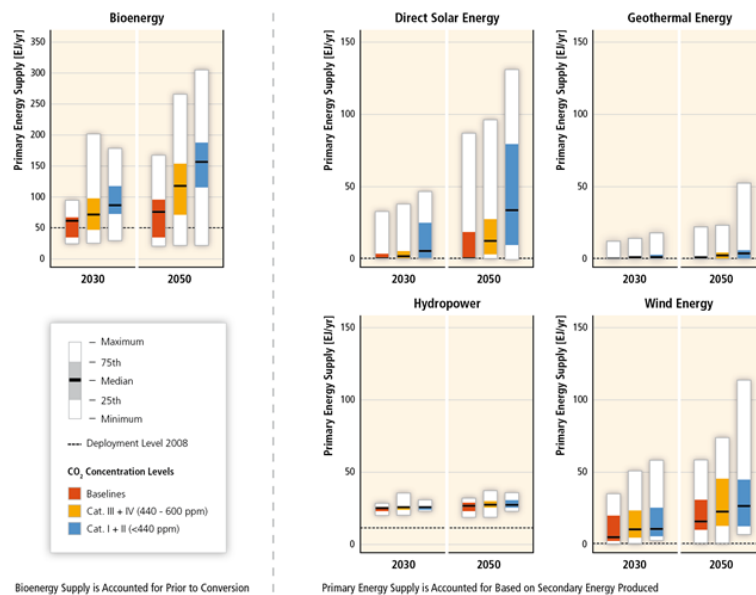
CHINA



Global Assessments of Renewable Energy Potential

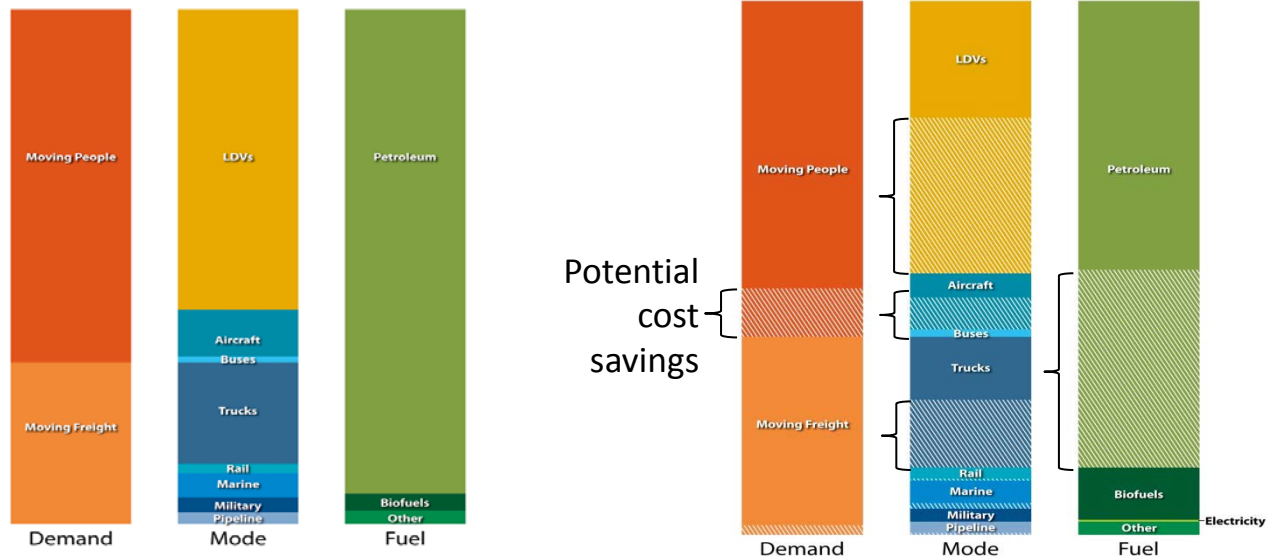
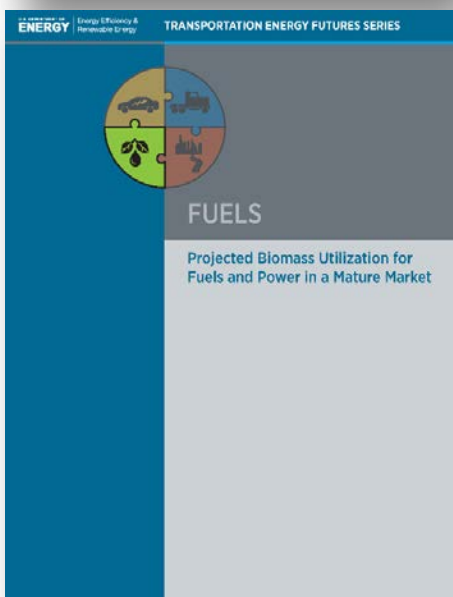
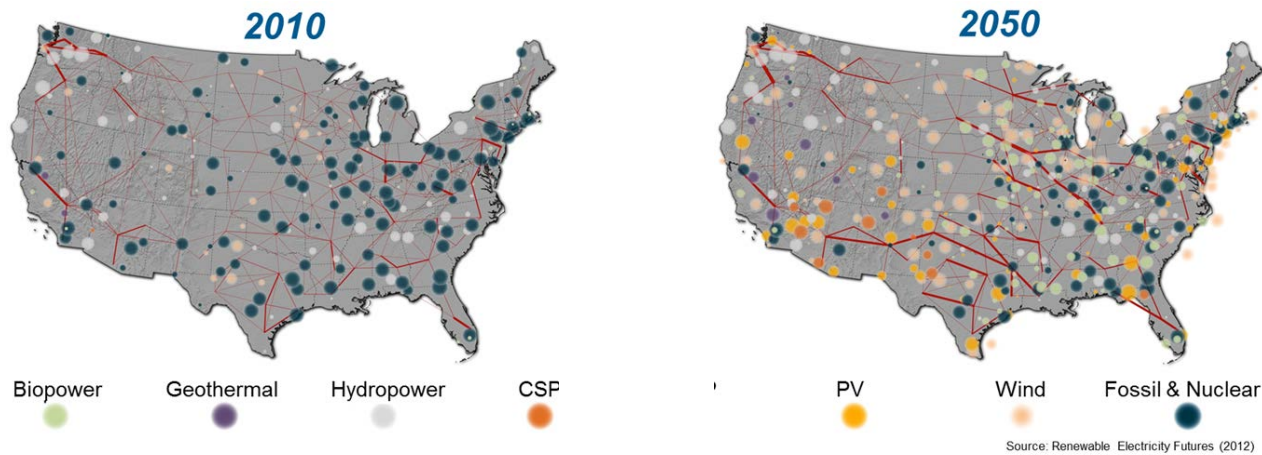
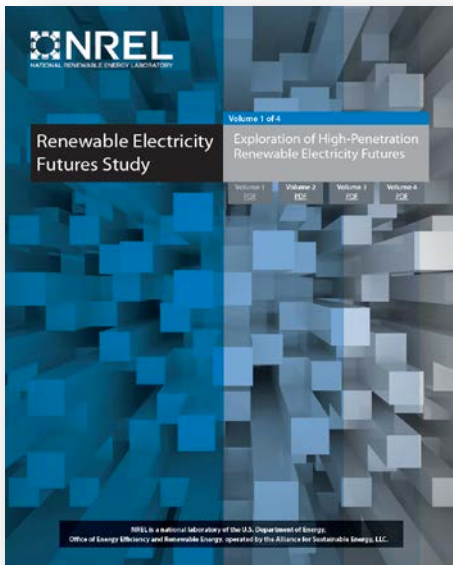


RE deployment increases in scenarios with lower greenhouse gas concentration stabilization levels.



Technical potential for renewables is enormous.

Comprehensive Studies Validate Opportunity for U.S. Renewables

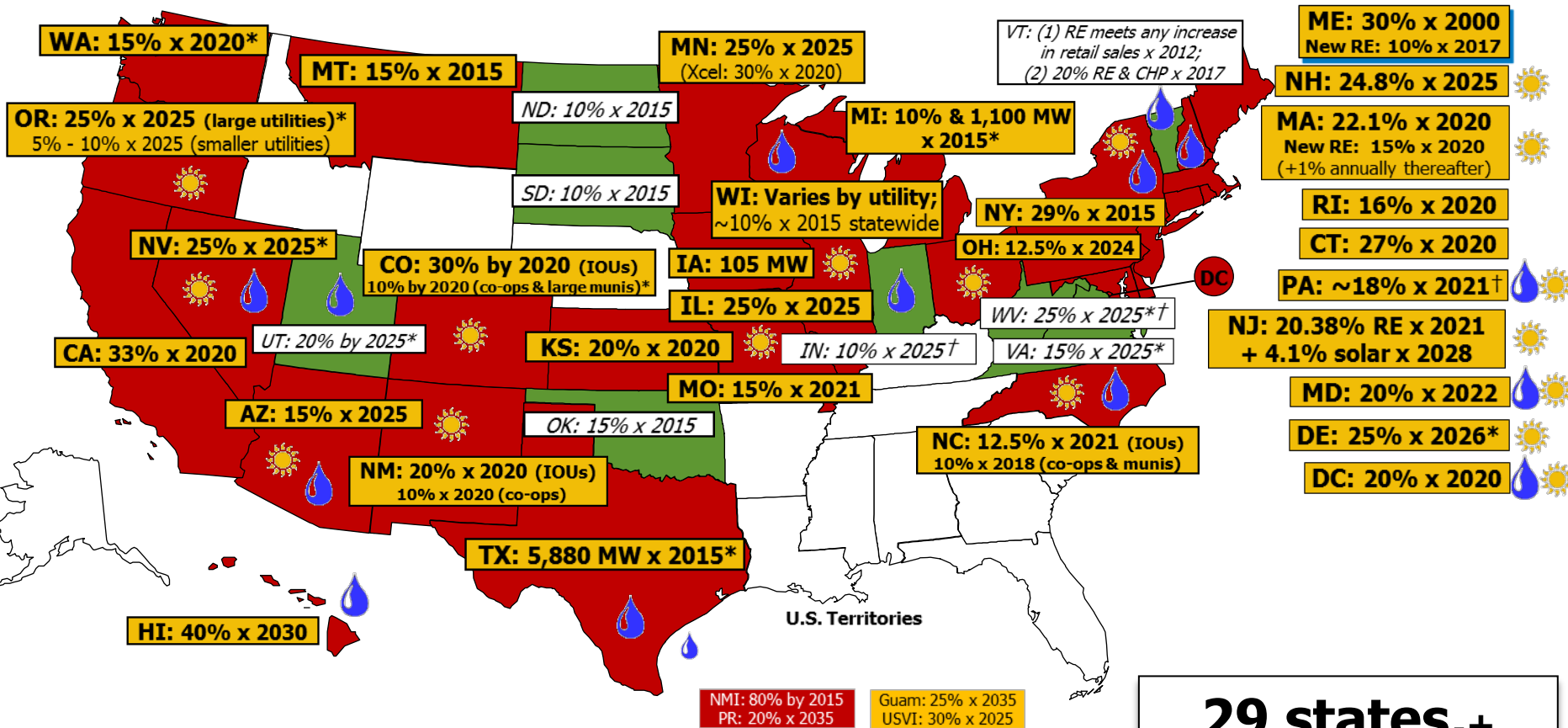


Not “Can it be done” but “Here’s how to do it”

- Examination of Potential Benefits of an Energy Imbalance Market in the Western Connection
- Mobilizing Public Markets to Finance Renewable Energy Projects: Insights from Expert Stakeholders
- Using Economics to Determine the Efficient Curtailment of Wind Energy
- PV Pricing Trends: Historical, Recent and Near-Term Projections
- The Western Wind and Solar Integration Study Phase 2
- Beyond Renewable Portfolio Standards
- An Analysis of the Impact of Balancing Area Cooperation on the Operation of WECC and the Compounding Effect of Wind and Solar Generation
- An Analysis of Concentrating Solar Power with Thermal Energy Storage in a California 33% Renewable Scenario
- Transmission Planning Process and Opportunities for Utility-Scale Solar Engagement within the Western Electricity Coordinating Council
- Western Wind and Solar Integration Study



Renewable Portfolio Standard Policies



29 states, + Washington DC and 2 territories, have Renewable Portfolio Standards
(8 states and 2 territories have renewable portfolio goals).

- Renewable portfolio standard
- Renewable portfolio goal
- 💧 Solar water heating eligible
- ☀️ Minimum solar or customer-sited requirement
- ✳️ Extra credit for solar or customer-sited renewables
- + Includes non-renewable alternative resources

The New Frontiers: Integration and Scale

- Integration of high-penetration renewables requires enhanced system-wide flexibility and new operating paradigm
 - Variable supply and variable load
 - Increased distributed resources
 - Enhanced energy imbalance market cooperation
 - Changing roles of consumers, utilities, investors, independent power providers, technology vendors, and regulators
- Regional considerations will continue to drive progress
- Production scale and supply chain critically important to lower manufacturing costs
- Investment in technology R&D is critical
 - Better monitoring and measurements
 - Advanced analytics processing and control
 - Demand-shifting and load profile shaping techniques
 - Two way power flow control electronics



Innovation, Integration and Adoption

Reducing Investment Risk

- Enable basic and applied clean energy technology innovation
- Accelerate technology market introduction and adoption
- Integrate technology at scale
- Encourage collaboration in unique research and testing “partnering” facilities

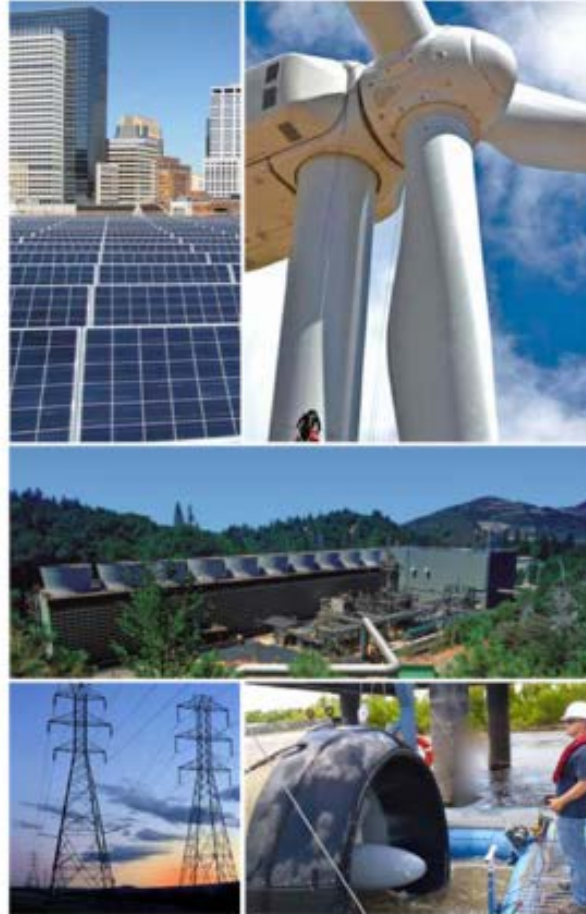


Mobilizing Capital

Sustainable TRANSPORTATION

Renewable ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Energy Saving HOMES, BUILDINGS, & MANUFACTURING



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY | Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

Solar Electricity: *State of the Technology*



Photovoltaics (PV)

- Market: Residential; Commercial, Utility
- Geographically diverse
- kW to MW to GW
- U.S. Capacity: 9 GW
- U.S. Forecast: 22+ GWs in pipeline
- Costs: \$2 to \$6/W: *LCOE 7 to 16¢/kWh
- Technologies: Conversion; thin-films, crystalline silicon. Storage; battery

Solar Thermal Electric (CSP)

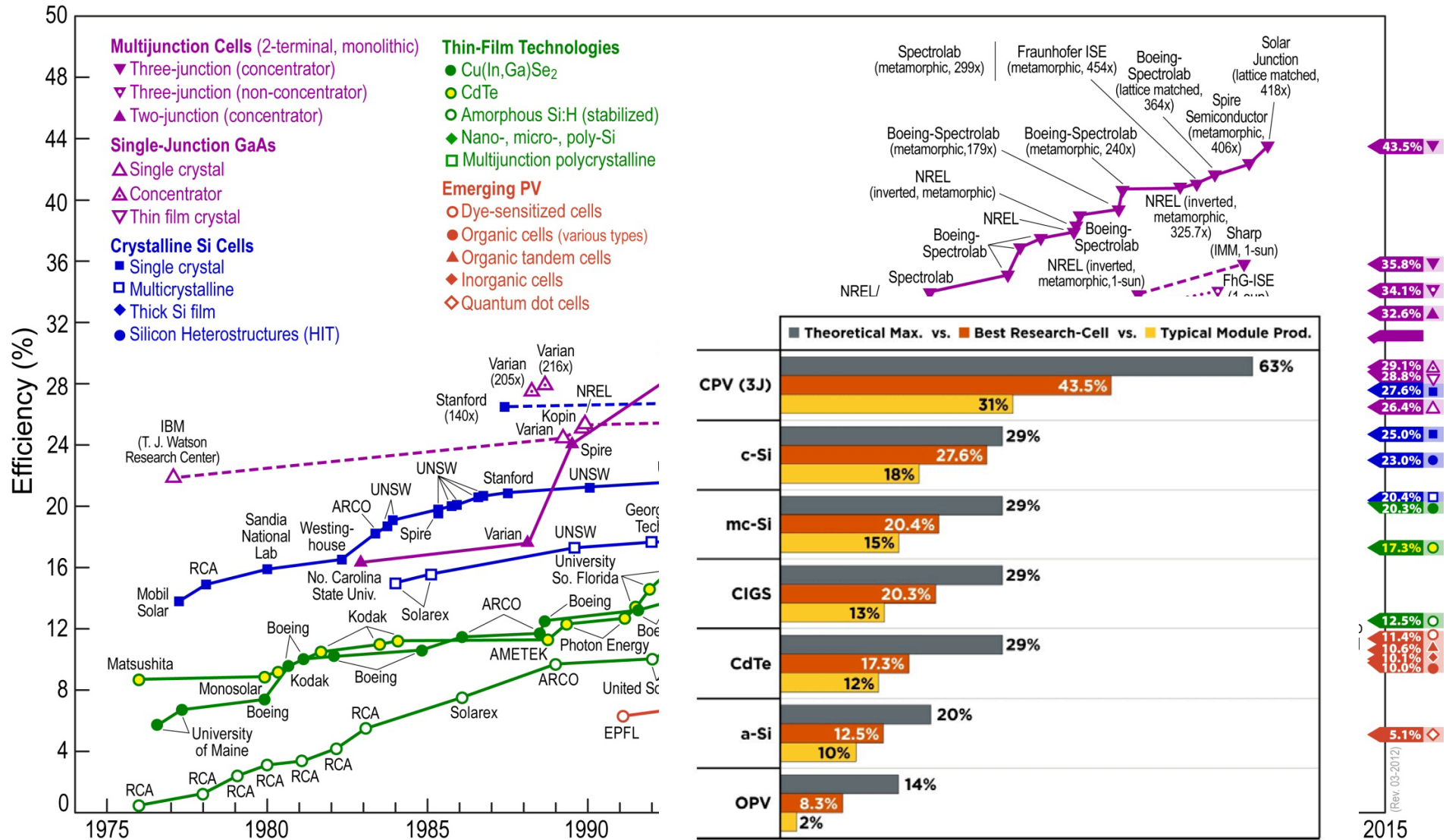
- Market: Commercial; Utility
- Geographically confined to “sun bowls”
- MW to GW
- U.S. Capacity: 0.5 GW
- U.S. Forecast: ~6 GWs in pipeline
- Costs: \$4 to \$8/W: *LCOE 12 to 20¢/kWh
- Technologies: Conversion; parabolic troughs, central receivers, dish. Storage; thermal, up to 15 hours.

*With federal incentives, e.g., the FTC.

Updated: September 2013

Source: GTM/SEIA : U.S. Solar Market Insight Q4 2011 & 2011 Year-in-Review

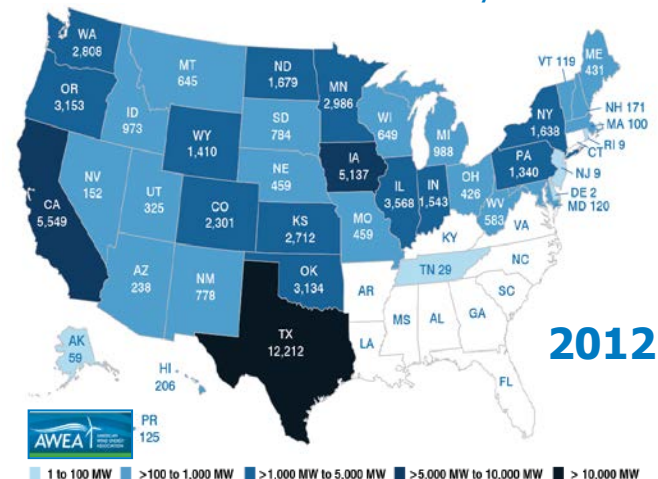
PV Research—Significant Innovation Space



Wind Energy: State of the Technology



U.S. Wind Power Installations by State



- Costs: 5-8 cents/kWh LCOE*
- Installed wind capital cost = \$2,098/kW
- Commercial wind turbines rated at 1.5-3.0 MW in capacity are typical
- 7-10 MW wind turbines are in development and demonstration
- Direct drive generators more common
- Variable speed and grid-friendly operation
- Advanced technologies are targeting deeper water offshore wind markets

- U.S. installed capacity: 60,007 MW (1/2013)
- Wind power #1 source of new electricity generation in U.S. at 42%; 13,124 MW in 2012
- 35 of 50 states have > 100 MW installed with 15 states > 1,000 MW installed
- Wind power produced > 10% electricity in 9 states: IA = 24.5%; SD = 23.9%; CO = 11.3%
- Over 550 factories across the U.S. provide parts and services for the wind industry, which provided over 80,000 American jobs

* Estimate for utility-scale wind, class 4 wind sites, no subsidies

Updated: April 2013

Biofuels: *State of the Technology*



Current Status:

U.S. produced 13.3 billion gallons of ethanol and 0.9 billion gallons of biodiesel (2012)

Biorefineries:

- 219 commercial corn ethanol plants
- 180 biodiesel refineries
- 28 cellulosic ethanol (includes pilot and demonstration)

Cost goal:

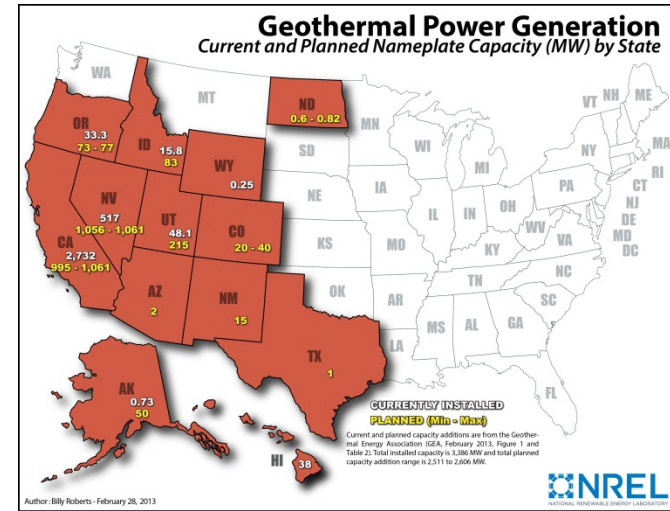
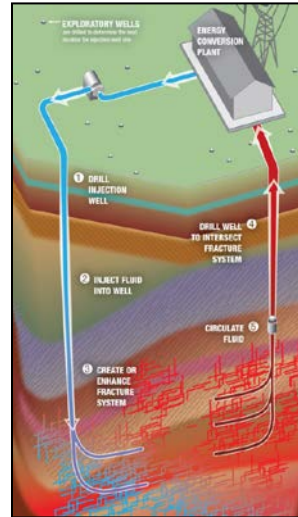
Cellulosic ethanol—cost parity with gasoline was demonstrated by NREL/EERE at pilot scale in 2012

Major Technology Directions:

- Foundational Science: Enzymes, fermentation, understanding biomass and cell composition
- Feedstocks: Sustainable feedstock production systems
- Pretreatment and Conversion R&D: Biochemical and thermochemical conversion processes
- Advanced Biofuels and Algae: Broadening RD&D beyond cellulosic ethanol to address “drop in” and high-energy content fuels from algae and other biomass resources

Updated: 11/2013

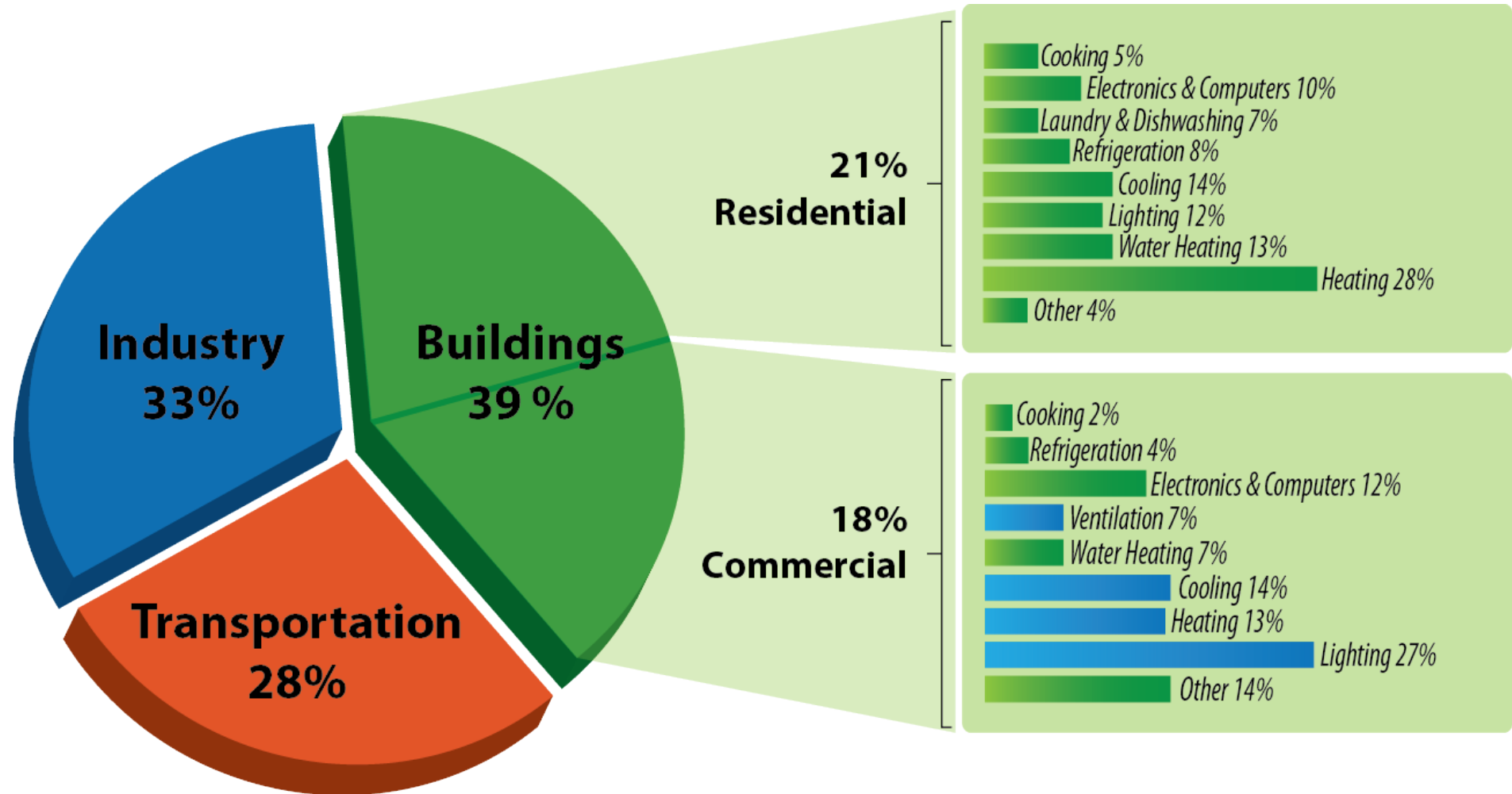
Geothermal Energy: *State of the Technology*



- Costs: 6-10 cents/kWh LCOE*
- Installed capital cost = \$3,000-\$5,000/kW
- Binary geothermal power plants typically 10-30 MW in size
- Flash and steam power plants typically 30-100 MW in size
- Distributed generation options becoming available at 30 kW and above
- Baseload generation with high availability
- U.S. installed capacity: 3,187 MW (4/2013), the largest in world
- Installed US geothermal power capacity grew 5% in 2012, 147 MW in new capacity added and 175 additional projects under development
- 8 states with installed geothermal capacity, and 5 more states with projects under development
- “Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS)” demonstration projects marking significant achievements, including first US commercial, grid-connected EGS system

* Based on recent PPA prices in US

Energy Consumption in the U.S.



Source: Buildings Energy Data Book, 2006

Buildings Technologies



High Performance Buildings



BIPV Products and PV-T Array



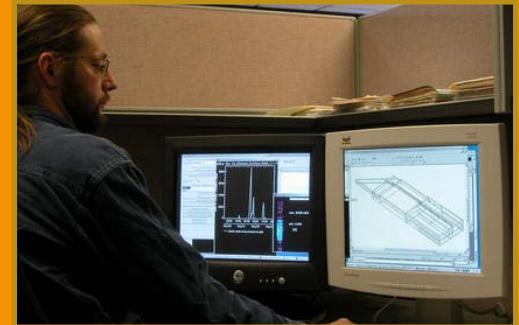
Compressorless Cooling



Electrochromic Windows



Polymer Solar Water Heaters



Computerized optimization and simulation Tools

Transportation

Portfolio of technologies leading to 54.5 mpg



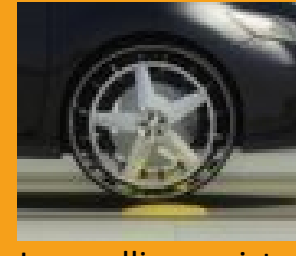
Degree of electrification
(power electronics and energy storage)



Start/stop



Regenerative braking



Low rolling resistance tires



Electric infrastructure



Electric powered steering



Light weighting

8 speed transmissions



Turbocharging, direct fuel injection, advanced combustion



Variable cylinder mgmt



Improved aerodynamics



Diesel powered and or Alternative Fuels, H2

Systems Integration

Buildings

- Whole building systems integration
- Computerized building energy optimization tools
- Advanced HVAC (Heating Ventilating and air conditioning)

Advanced Vehicles

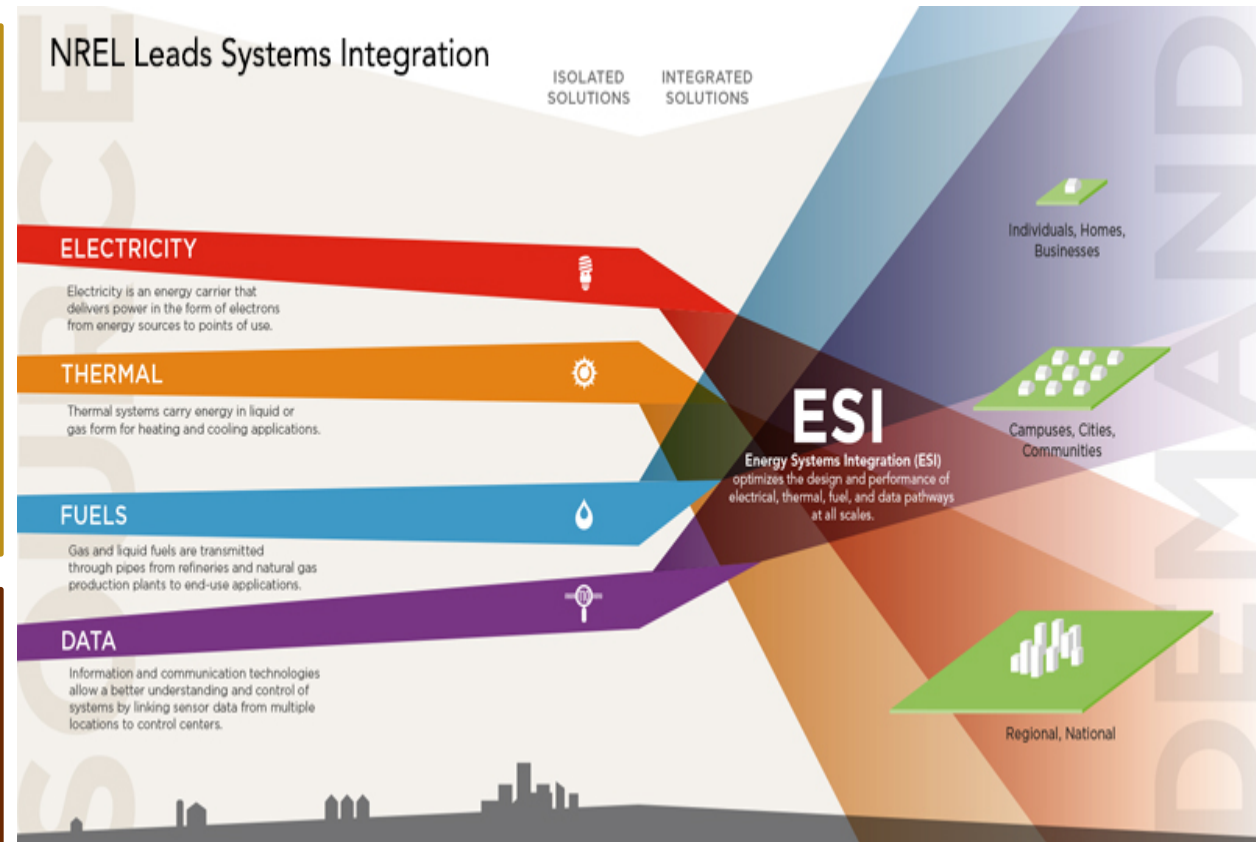
- Fuels utilization
- Component technologies
- Electric vehicle-to-grid interface

Grid Interconnection Standards

- IEEE Standards Development
- Standards Testing and Validation

RE Grid Integration

- Power Electronics for Interconnection monitoring and control



Next Step → Energy Systems Integration

Energy system integration (ESI) = the process of optimizing energy systems across multiple pathways and scales



Energy Systems Integration – Value

Economic

- Cut overall energy use through optimization
- Increase asset utilization and avoid excess new build
- Capture system losses for valuable reuse
- Reduce price volatility through supply diversity
- Enhance system flexibility and resilience to disruption

Environmental

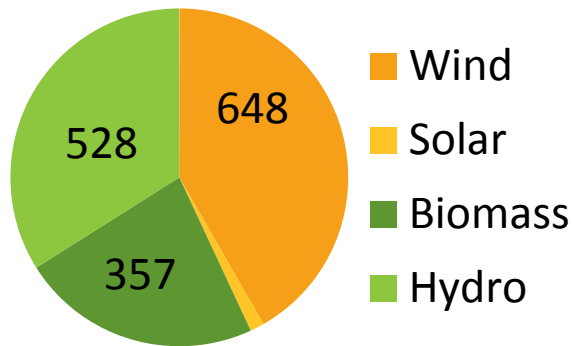
- Enable high penetration of renewable energy
- Reduce air, land and water pollution
- Meet future greenhouse gas reduction goals
- Manage water demands from the energy sector
- Move toward long-term resource sustainability

Security

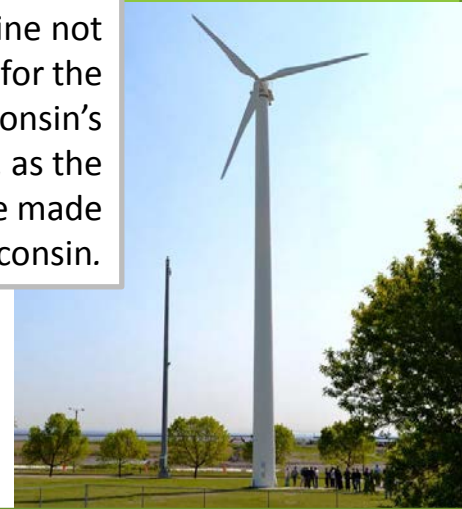
Wisconsin: Well Positioned for a New Energy Future

With its abundant supply of conventional hydroelectric power, biomass, and wind, Wisconsin is well on its way to meeting its goal of producing 10% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2015.

Wisconsin's MW Installed Renewables
2012



The Milwaukee wind turbine not only provides clean energy for the city, it helps support Wisconsin's growing wind industry, as the majority of components were made in Wisconsin.



In Wisconsin, the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy partners with large and small businesses to advance clean technologies in the state (selected examples):



To achieve a clean energy vision, we must...

Invest in innovation

Invent the future we desire

Improve access to capital

Partner on a global scale





NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

Visit us online at www.nrel.gov

