



Energy Issues and Implications for Macrostability Workshop: Technology Futures

April 2016

Dr. Douglas J. Arent
Executive Director



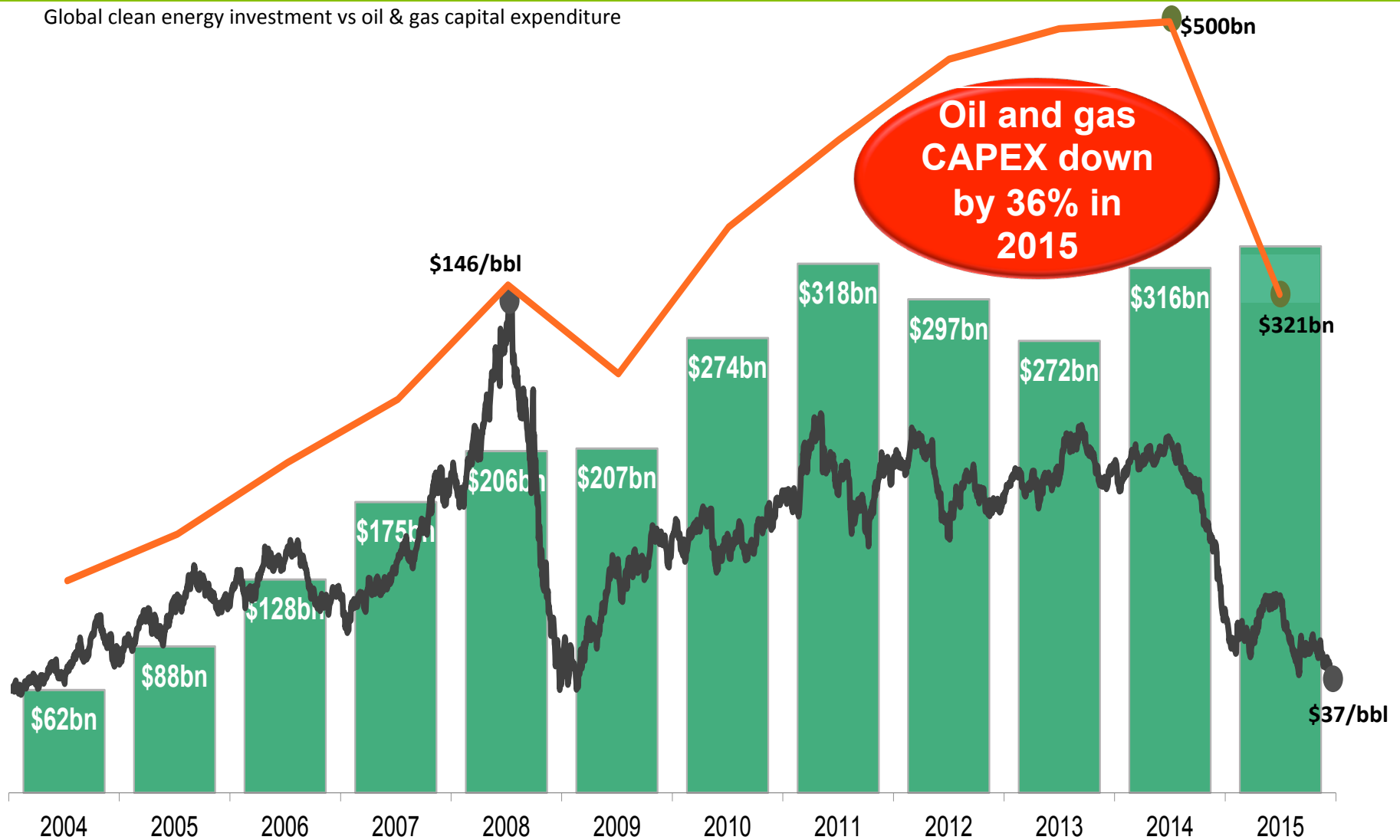
JISEA's MISSION

JISEA research focuses on the intersections of energy, finance, and society. JISEA provides critical clarity and insights to inform decision making through leading-edge interdisciplinary research and objective, credible, cross-functional analysis.



Clean energy investment rose while oil & gas CAPEX fell

Global clean energy investment vs oil & gas capital expenditure



Note: Oil and gas CAPEX data refers to total capital spending by integrated global oil firms and US independent E&Ps. Excludes NOCs.

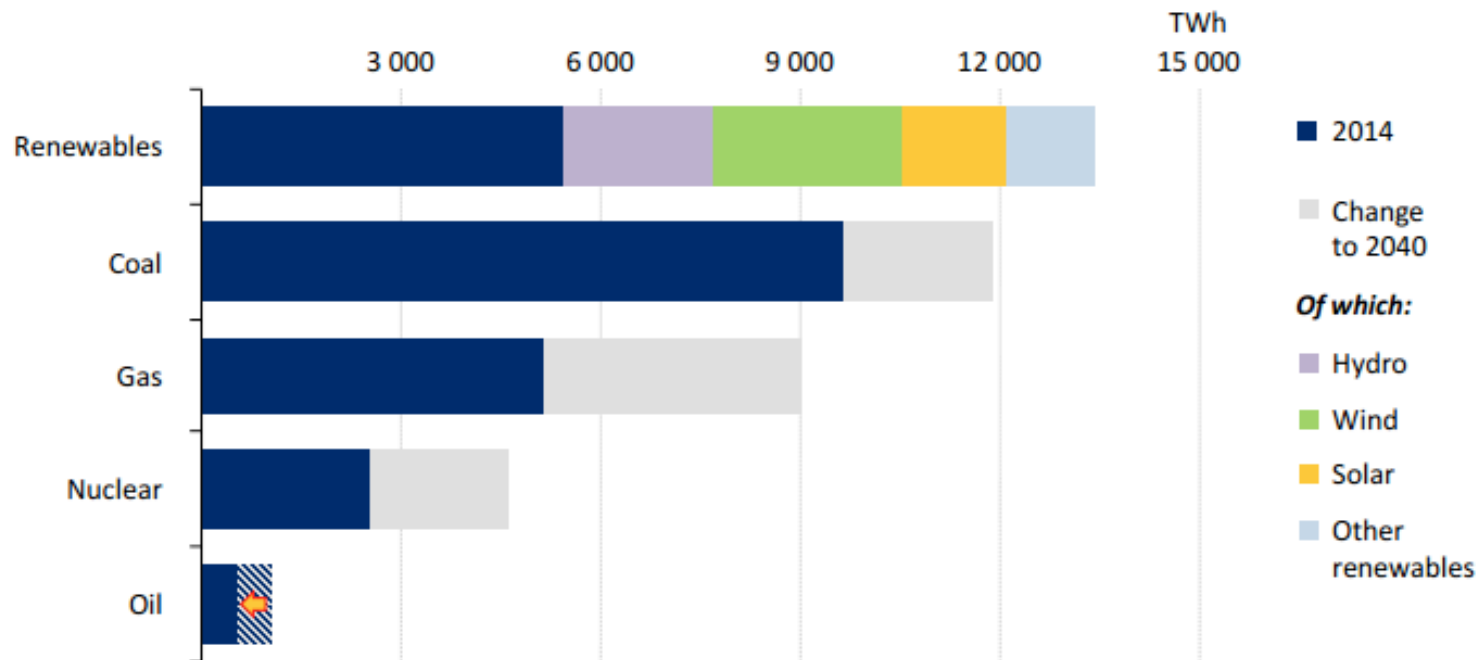
Source: Bloomberg Intelligence, Bloomberg New Energy Finance

Implications of Paris

Power is leading the transformation of the energy system

World
Outlook Energy
2015

Global electricity generation by source



Driven by continued policy support, renewables account for half of additional global generation, overtaking coal around 2030 to become the largest power source

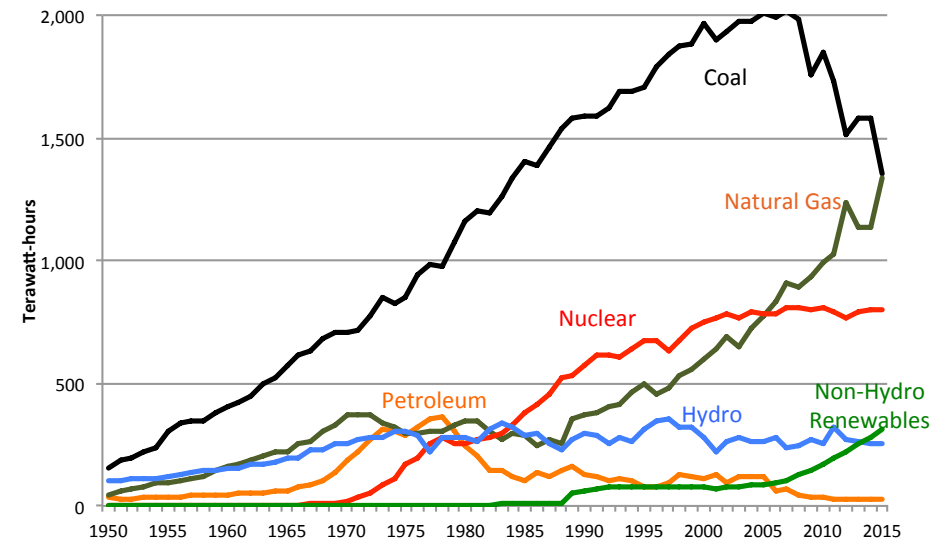
© OECD/IEA 2015

PATHWAYS TO DECARBONIZATION

- *Natural Gas*
- *Renewables*
- *Nuclear*
- *Efficiency*
- *CCUS*
- *EVs*
- *Energy Services*
- *Human-System Optimization*

- *Synergies*
- *Competition*
- *Integrated Systems*

U.S. Generation by Fuel Type



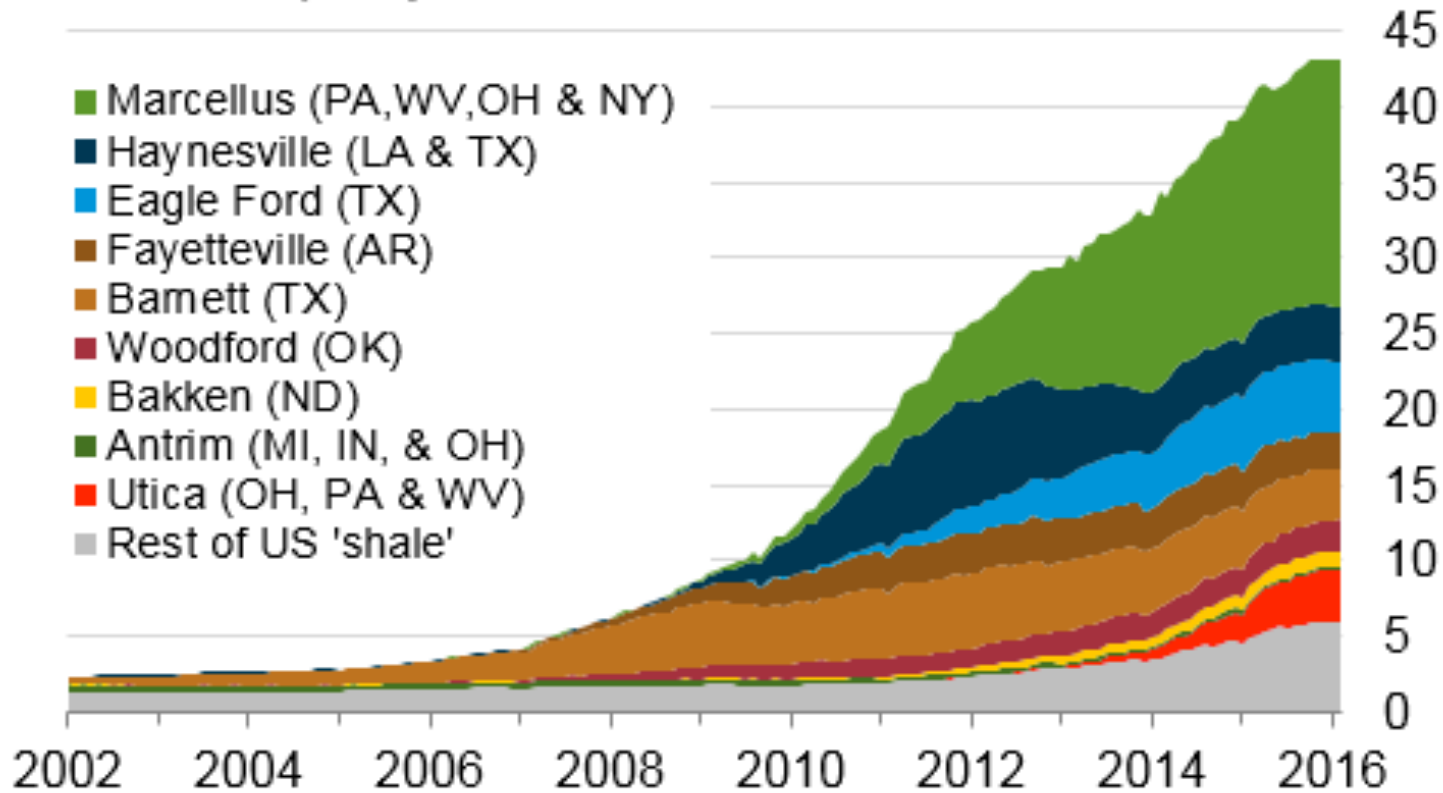
The U.S. Power Sector Is Undergoing Profound Transformation

Source: Electric Power Monthly, EIA.

JISEA—Joint Institute for Strategic Energy Analysis

U.S. Shale Production

Monthly dry shale gas production
billion cubic feet per day



Sources: EIA derived from state administrative data collected by DrillingInfo Inc. Data are through February 2016 and represent EIA's official shale gas estimates, but are not survey data. State abbreviations indicate primary state(s).

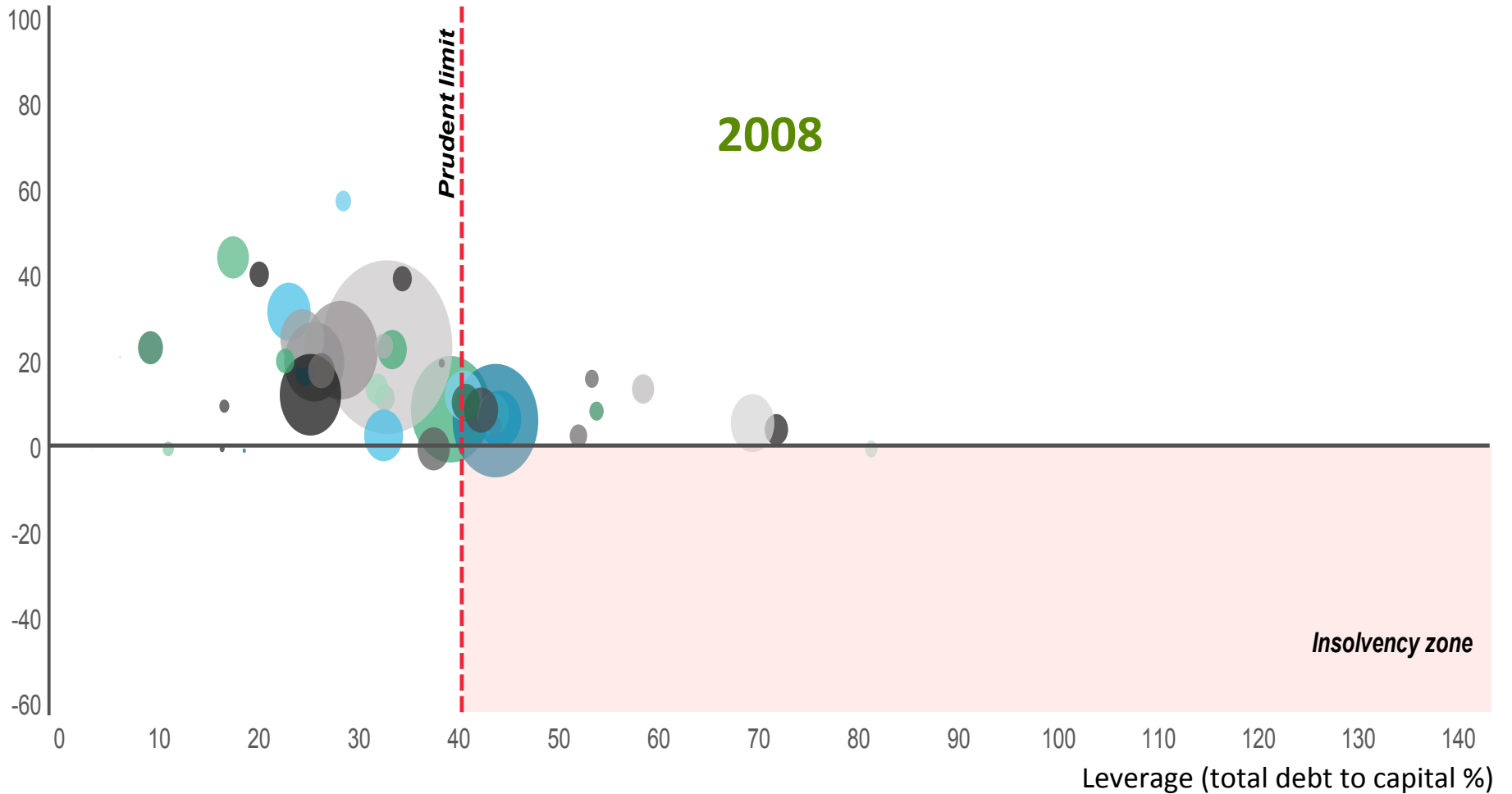


Shale Gas Supplied 58% of Total Dry Natural Gas Production in 2015

Source: Natural Gas Weekly Update, EIA.

US independent oil & gas producer solvency ratios

Interest cover (EBITDA/Interest expense)

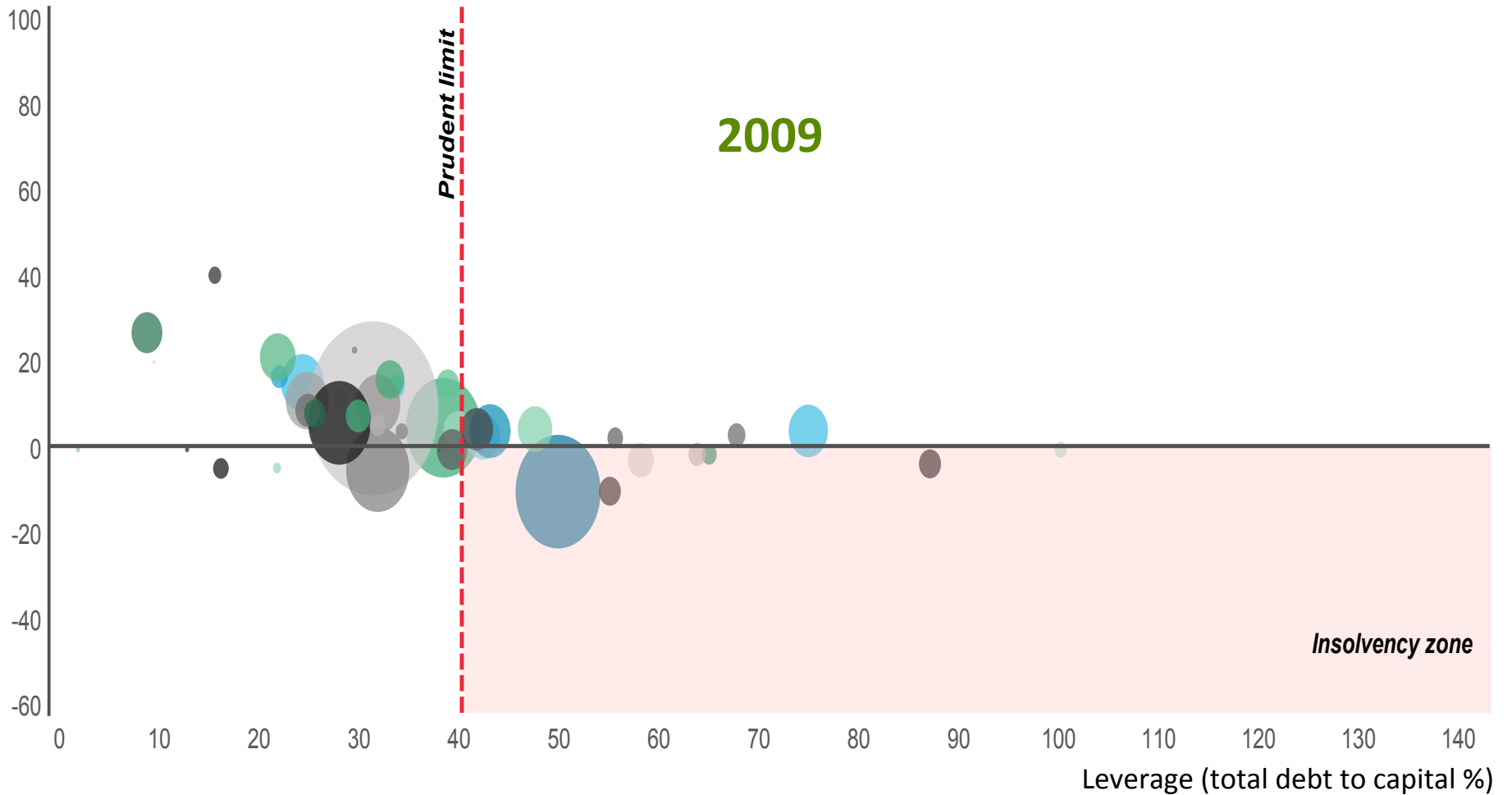


Note: size of bubbles represents net debt position for each company

Source: Bloomberg Intelligence; Bloomberg New Energy Finance

US independent oil & gas producer solvency ratios

Interest cover (EBITDA/Interest expense)

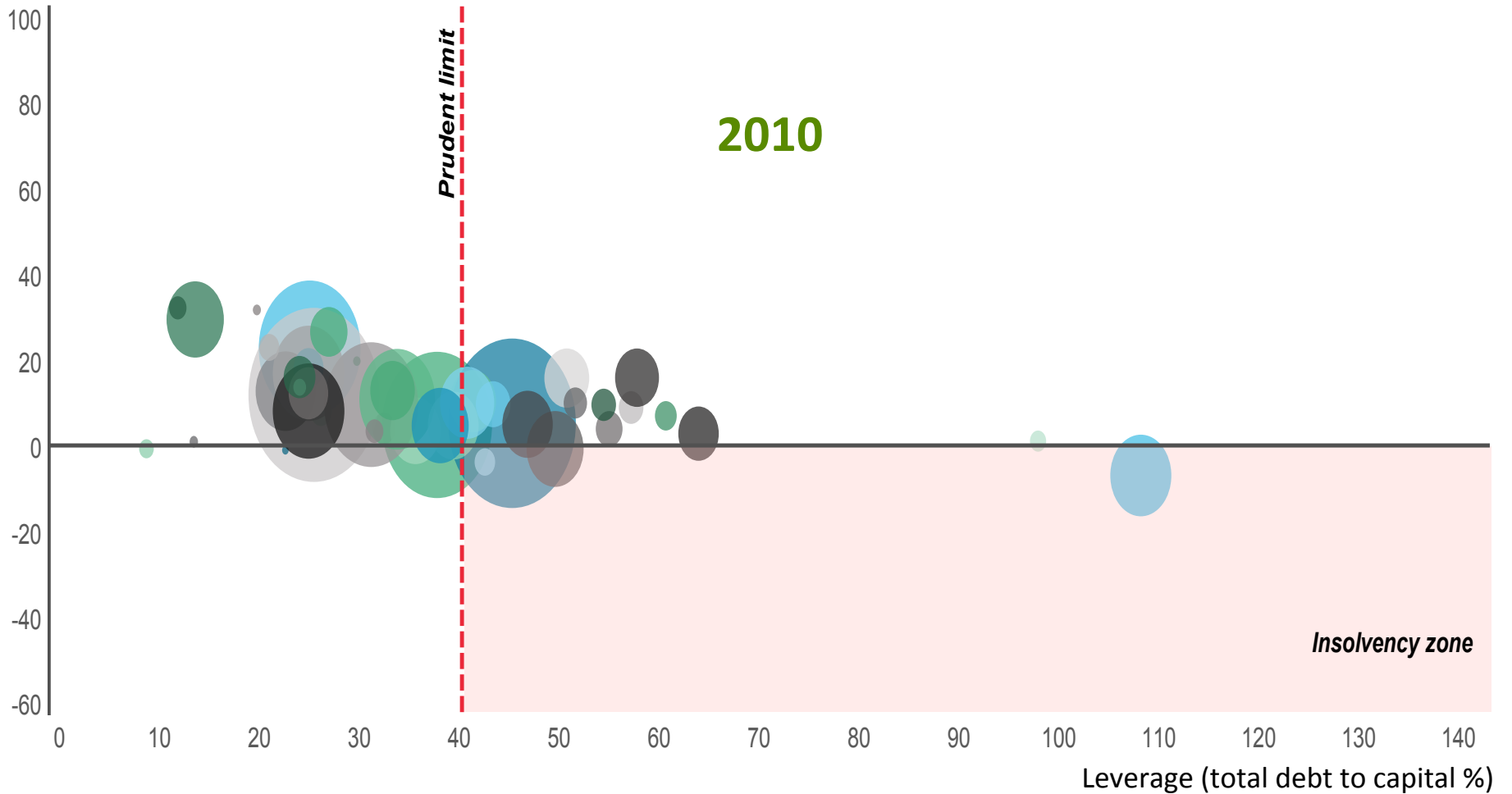


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Source: Bloomberg Intelligence; Bloomberg New Energy Finance

US independent oil & gas producer solvency ratios

Interest cover (EBITDA/Interest expense)

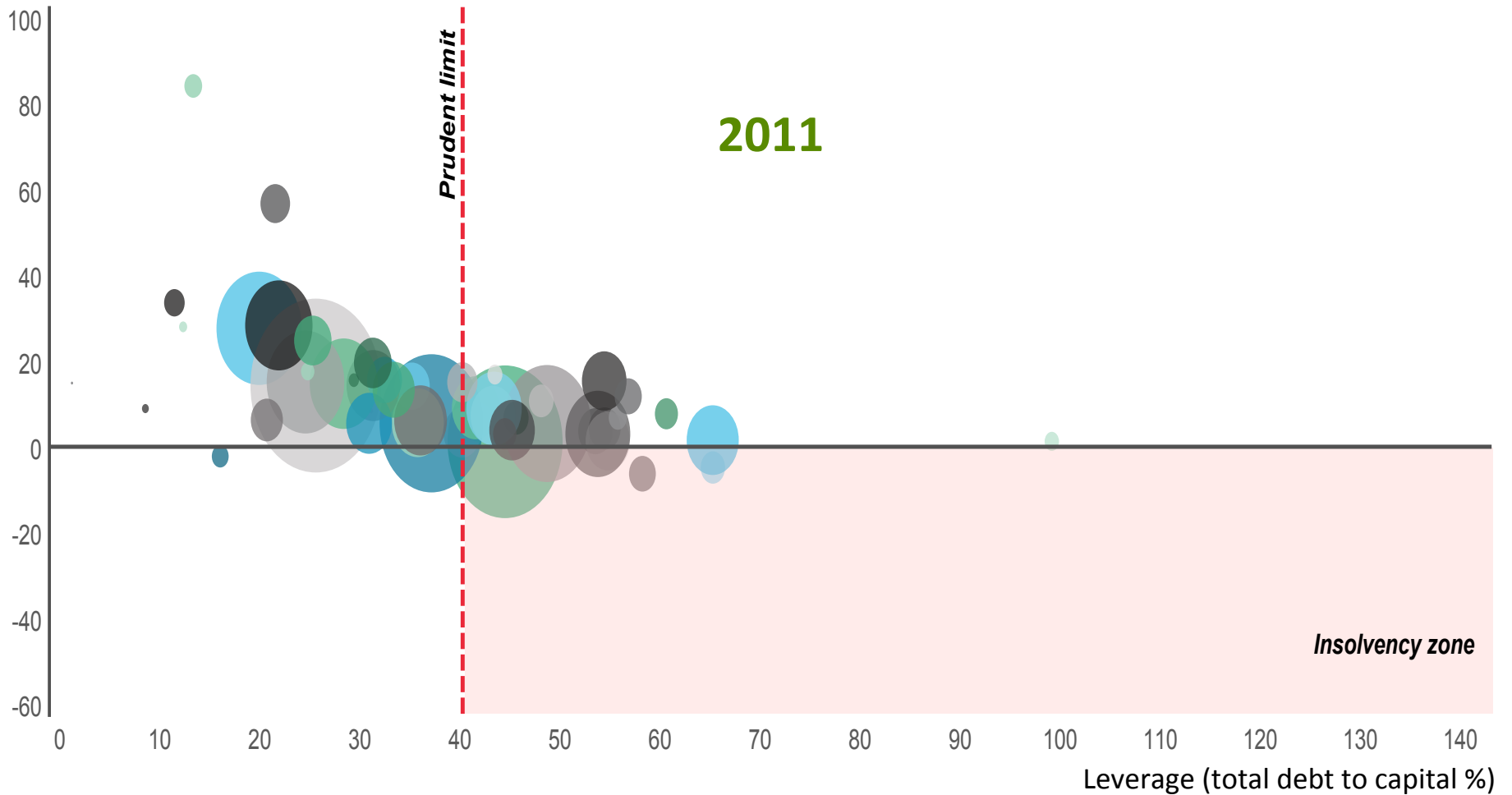


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US independent oil & gas producer solvency ratios

Interest cover (EBITDA/Interest expense)

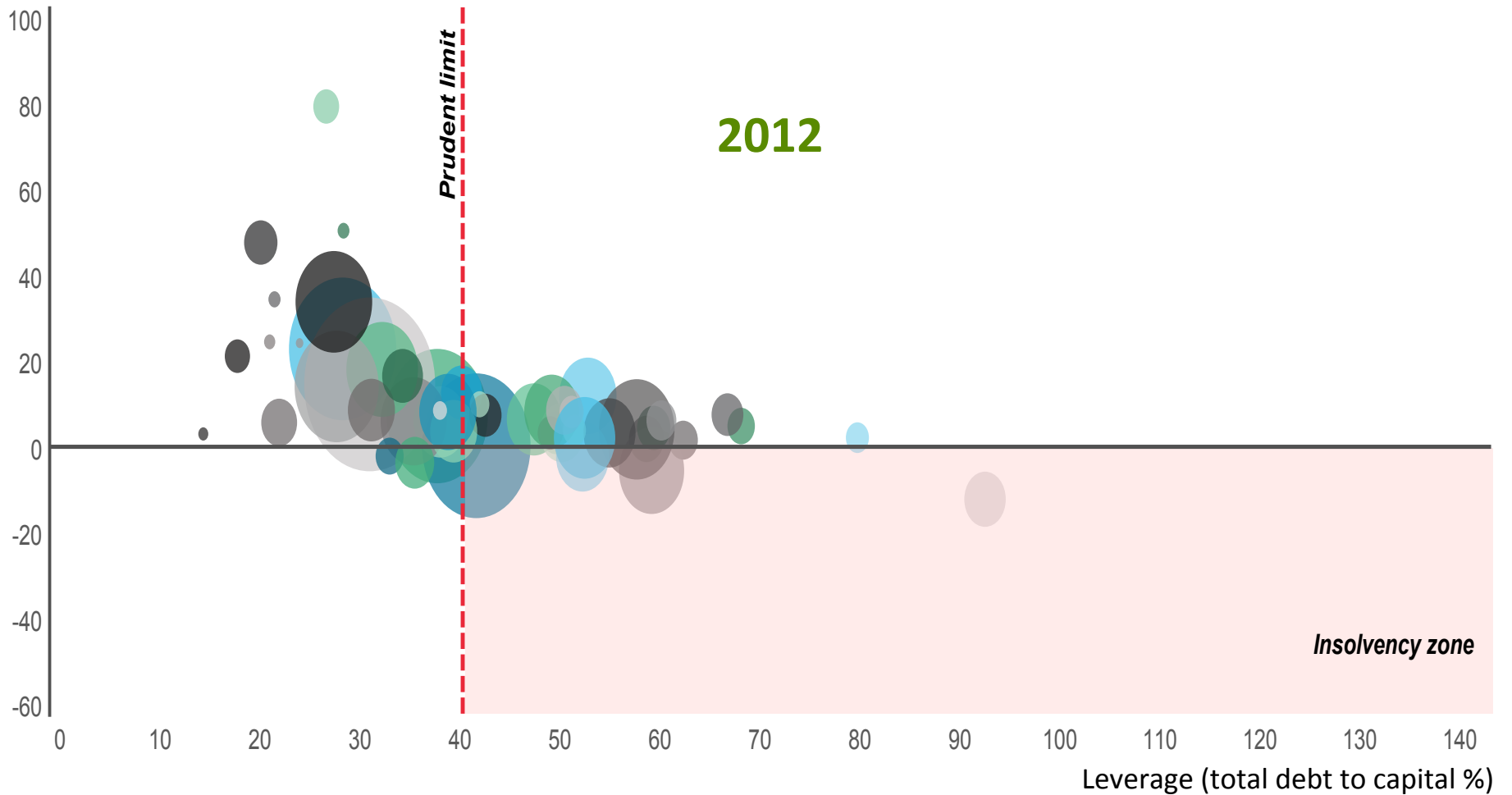


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US independent oil & gas producer solvency ratios

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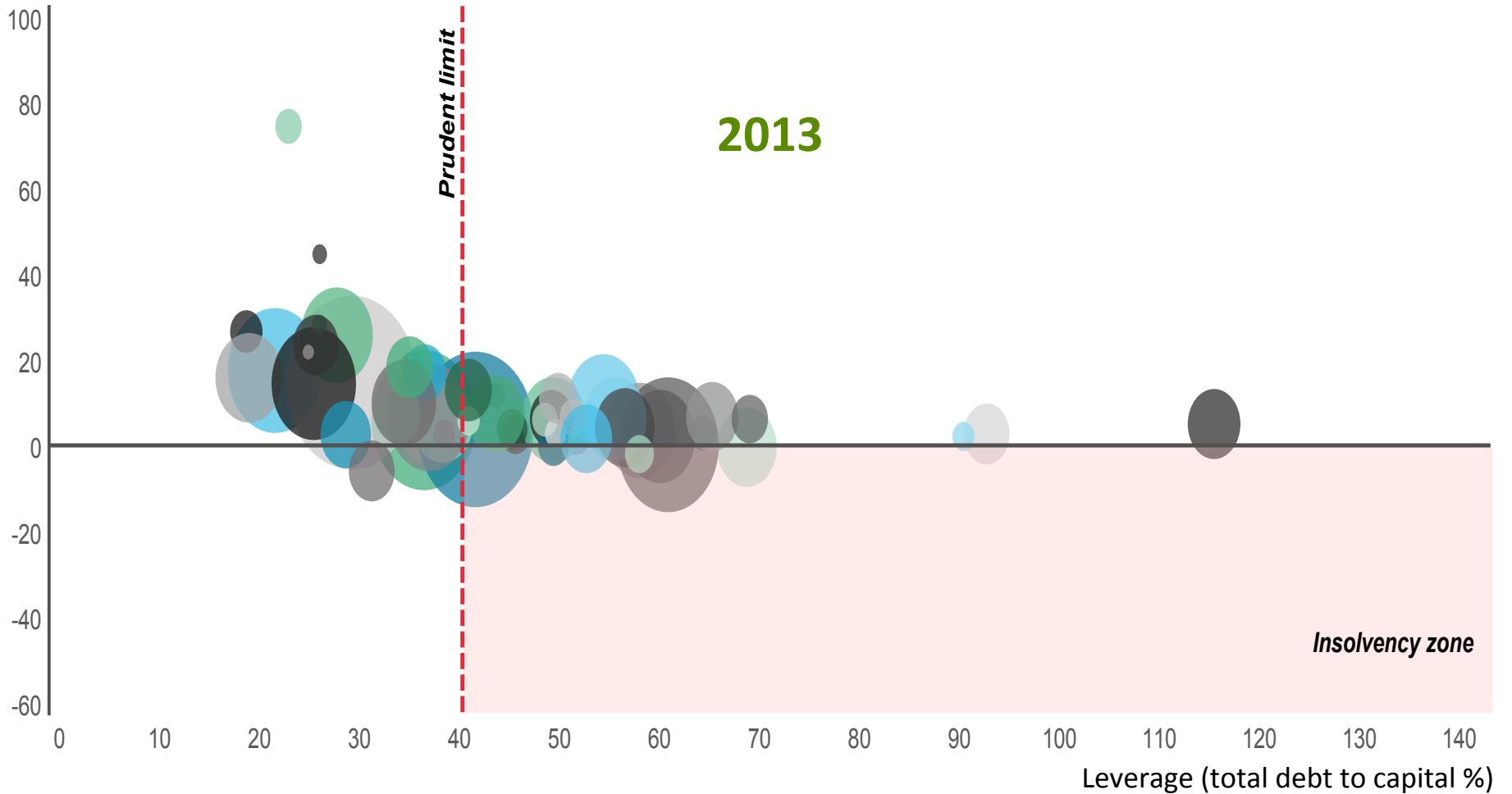


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US independent oil & gas producer solvency ratios

Interest cover (EBITDA/Interest expense)

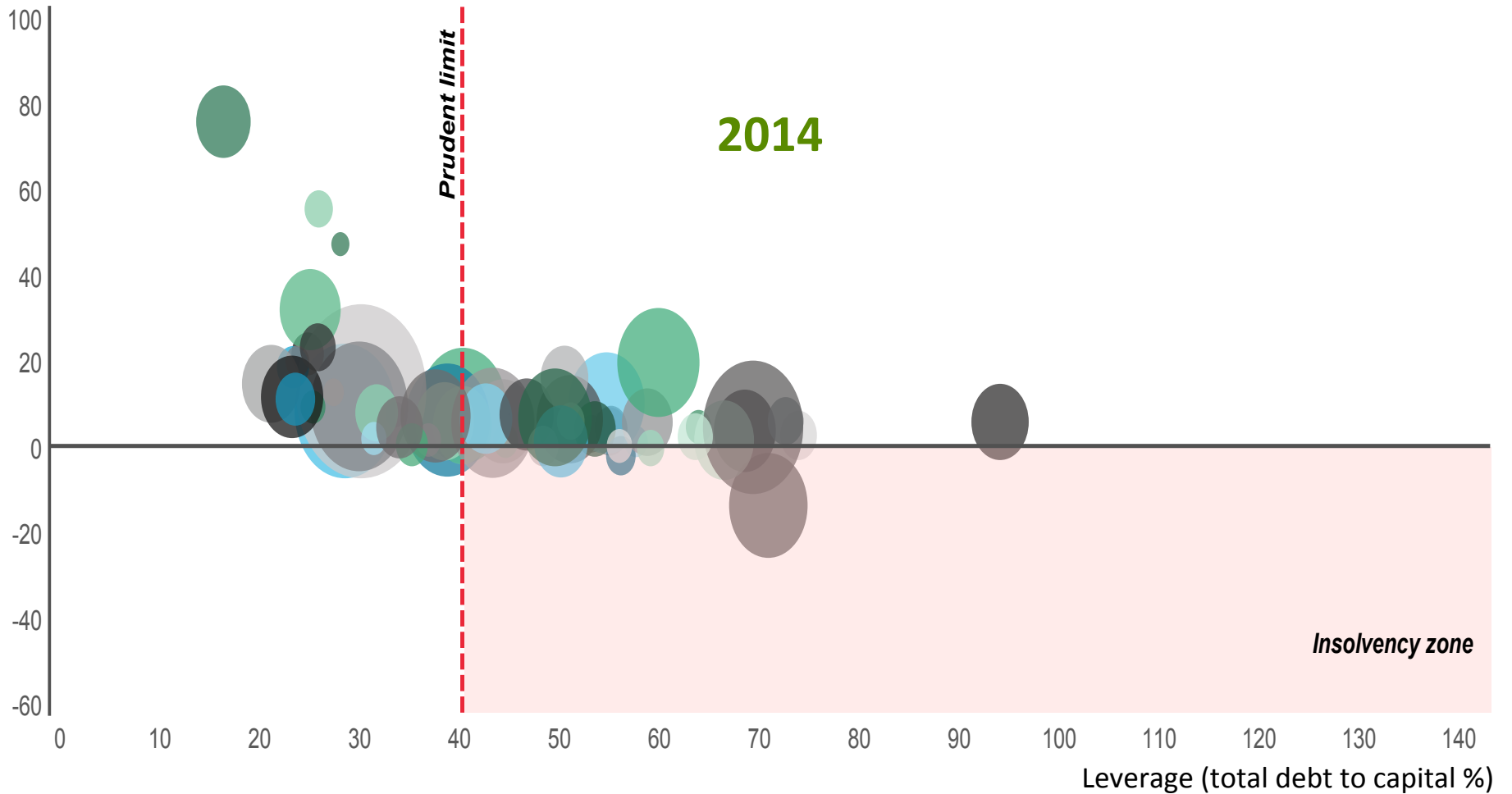


Note: size of bubbles represents net debt position for each company

Source: Bloomberg Intelligence; Bloomberg New Energy Finance

US independent oil & gas producer solvency ratios

Interest cover (EBITDA/Interest expense)

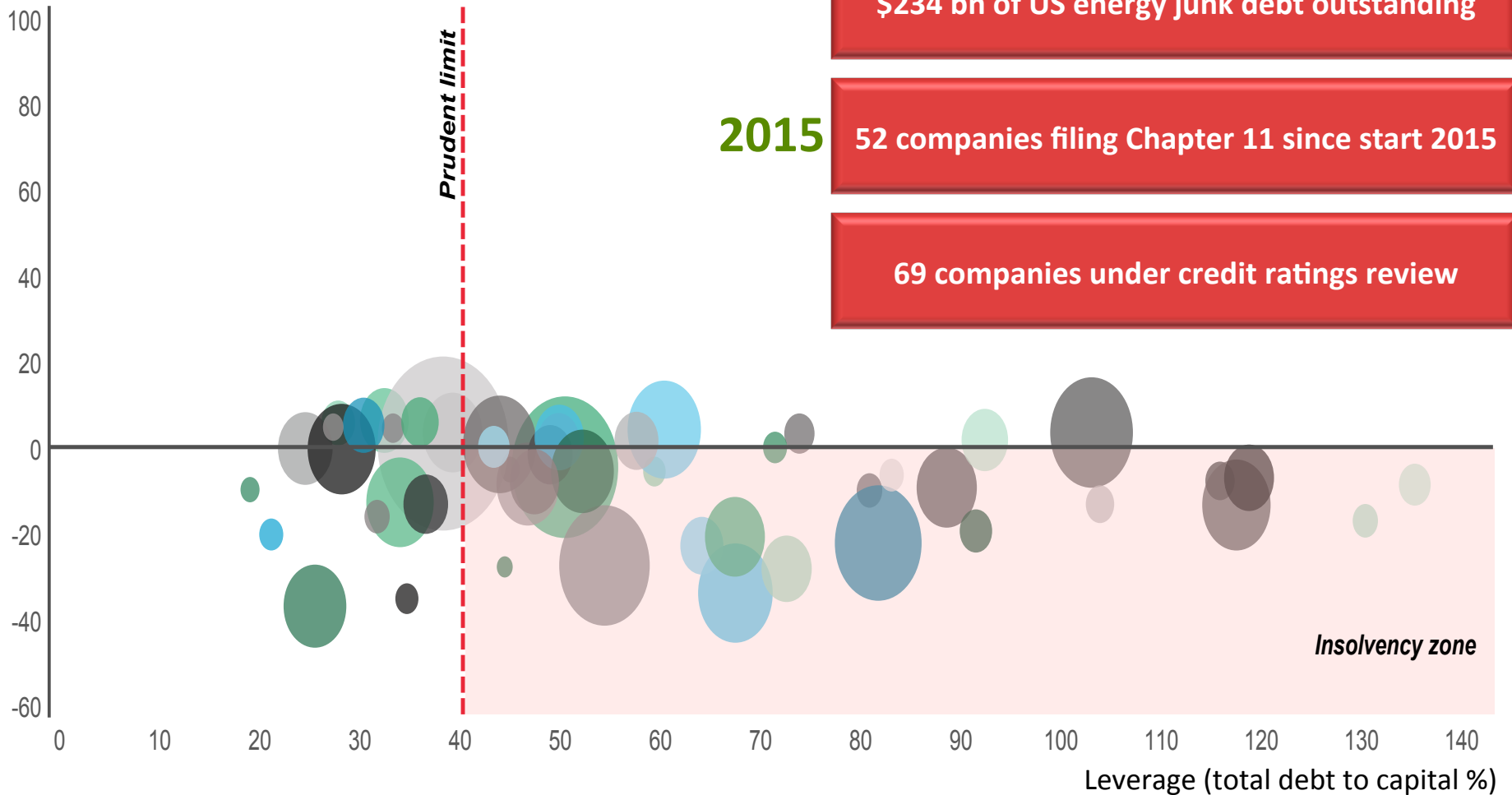


Note: size of bubbles represents net debt position for each company

Source: Bloomberg Intelligence; Bloomberg New Energy Finance

US independent oil & gas producer solvency ratios

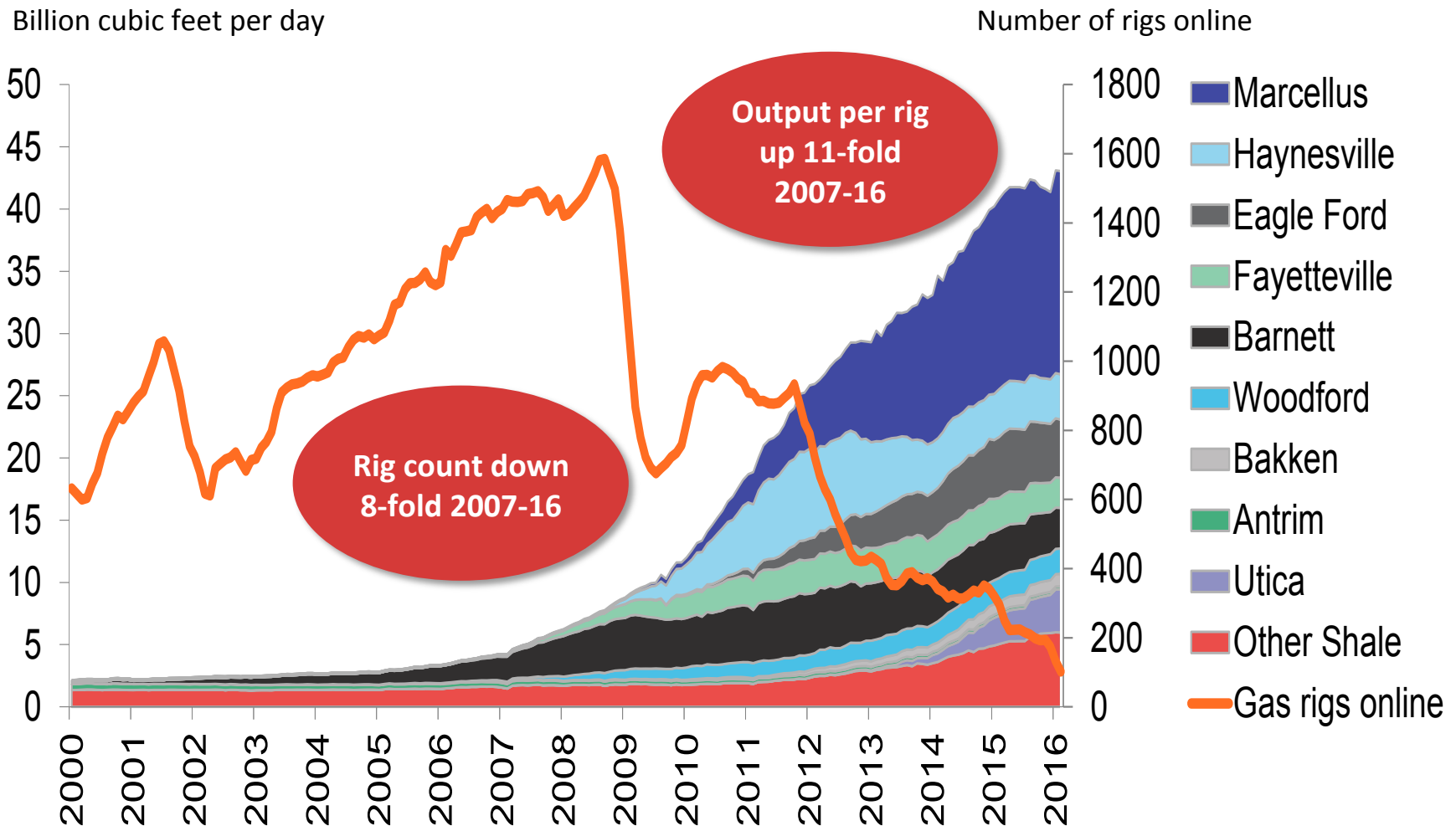
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Note: size of bubbles represents net debt position for each company

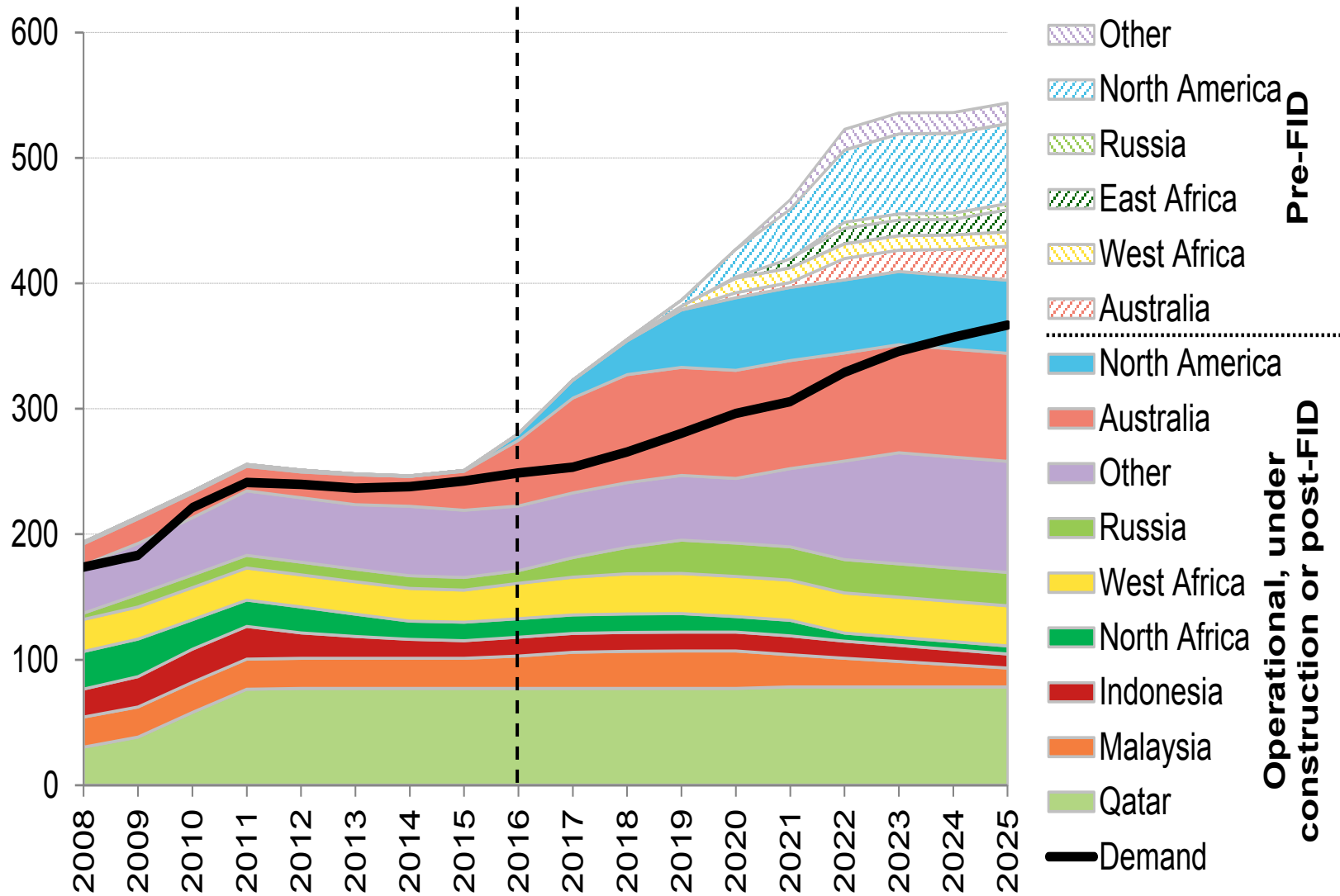
Source: Bloomberg Intelligence; Bloomberg New Energy Finance

US dry shale gas production by play vs rig count



Source: EIA, Bloomberg New Energy Finance

LNG export capacity by country/region (MMtpa)



Note: Pre final investment decision (Pre-FID) projects with <50% chance of success are excluded.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

METHANE EMISSIONS & ABATEMENT

Key Issues:

- Federal Framework
- Economics
 - Corporate
 - Stakeholder & Local
 - State
 - Federal
 - United States.
- Environment
 - Water
 - Emissions
- Society
 - Social License...

MRS ENERGY
SUSTAINABILITY

JISEA Joint Institute for
Strategic Energy Analysis



**Controlling Methane Emissions in
the Natural Gas Sector:
A Review of Federal & State Regulatory
Frameworks Governing Production,
Gathering, Processing, Transmission,**

JISEA Joint Institute for
Strategic Energy Analysis



**Quantification of the Potential
Gross Economic Impacts of Five
Methane Reduction Scenarios**

and Ethan Warner
ble Energy Laboratory
y
niversity

JISEA Joint Institute for
Strategic Energy Analysis



**Estimating U.S. Methane
Emissions from the Natural Gas
Supply Chain: Approaches,
Uncertainties, Current
Estimates, and Future Studies**

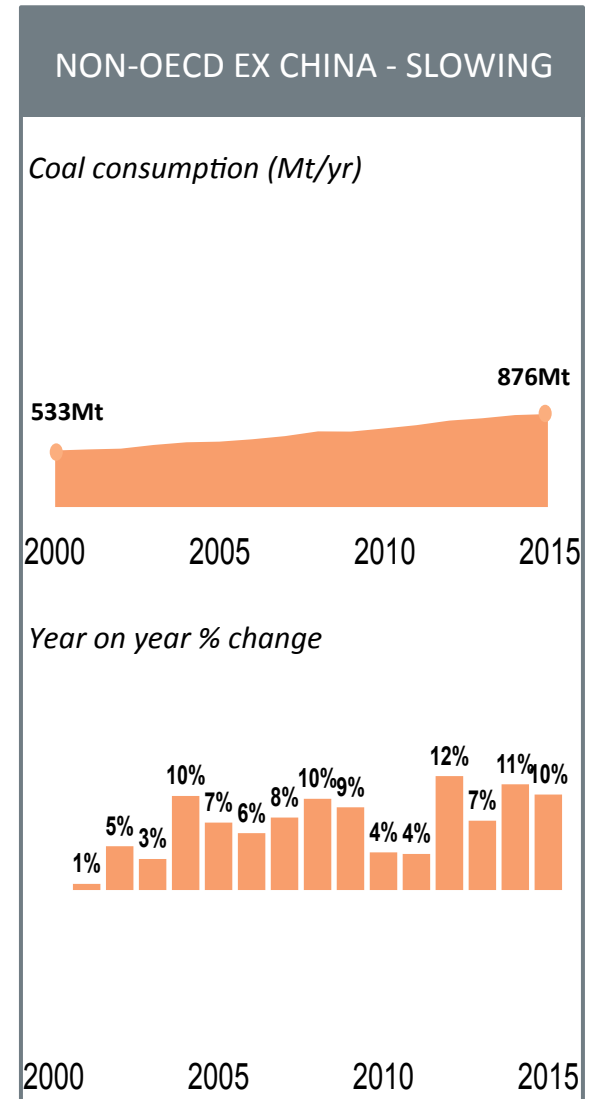
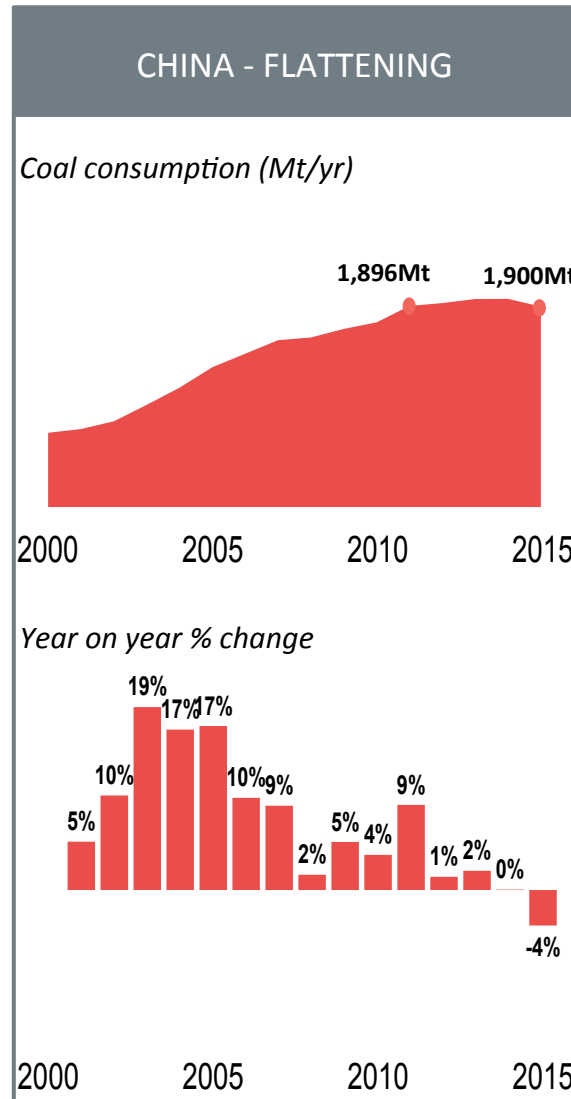
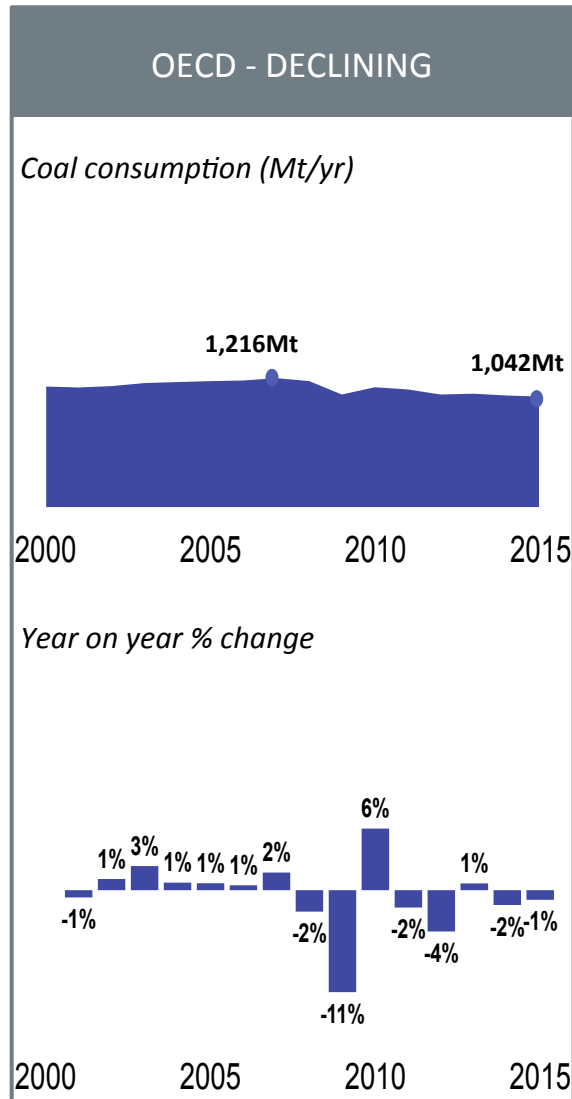
JISEA Joint Institute for
Strategic Energy Analysis



**Potential Cost-Effective
Opportunities for Methane
Emission Abatement**

Ethan Warner¹, Daniel Steinberg¹,
Elke Hodson², and Garvin Heath¹

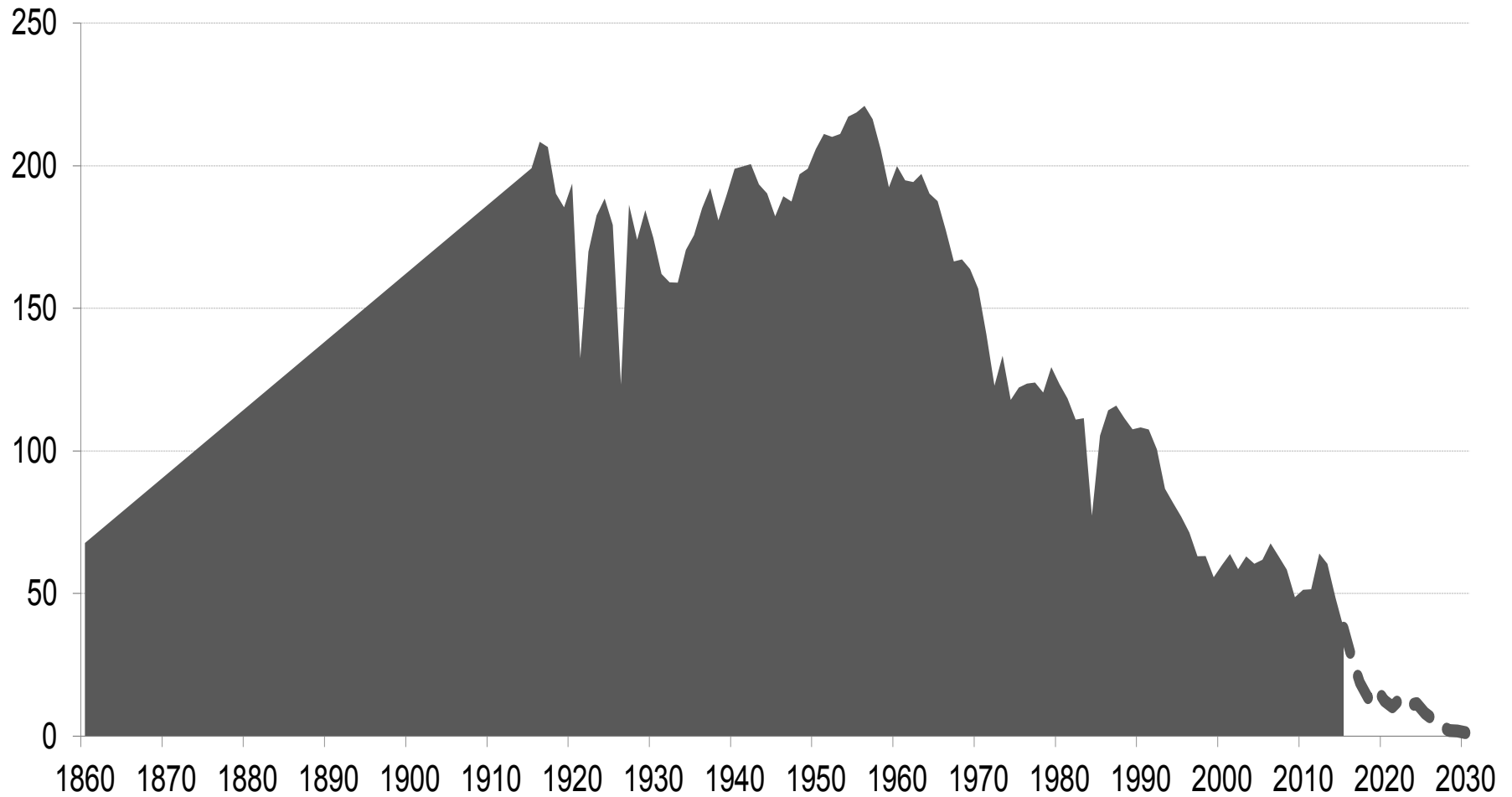
COAL CONSUMPTION BY REGION (MTOE)



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

UK coal demand, 1860–2015

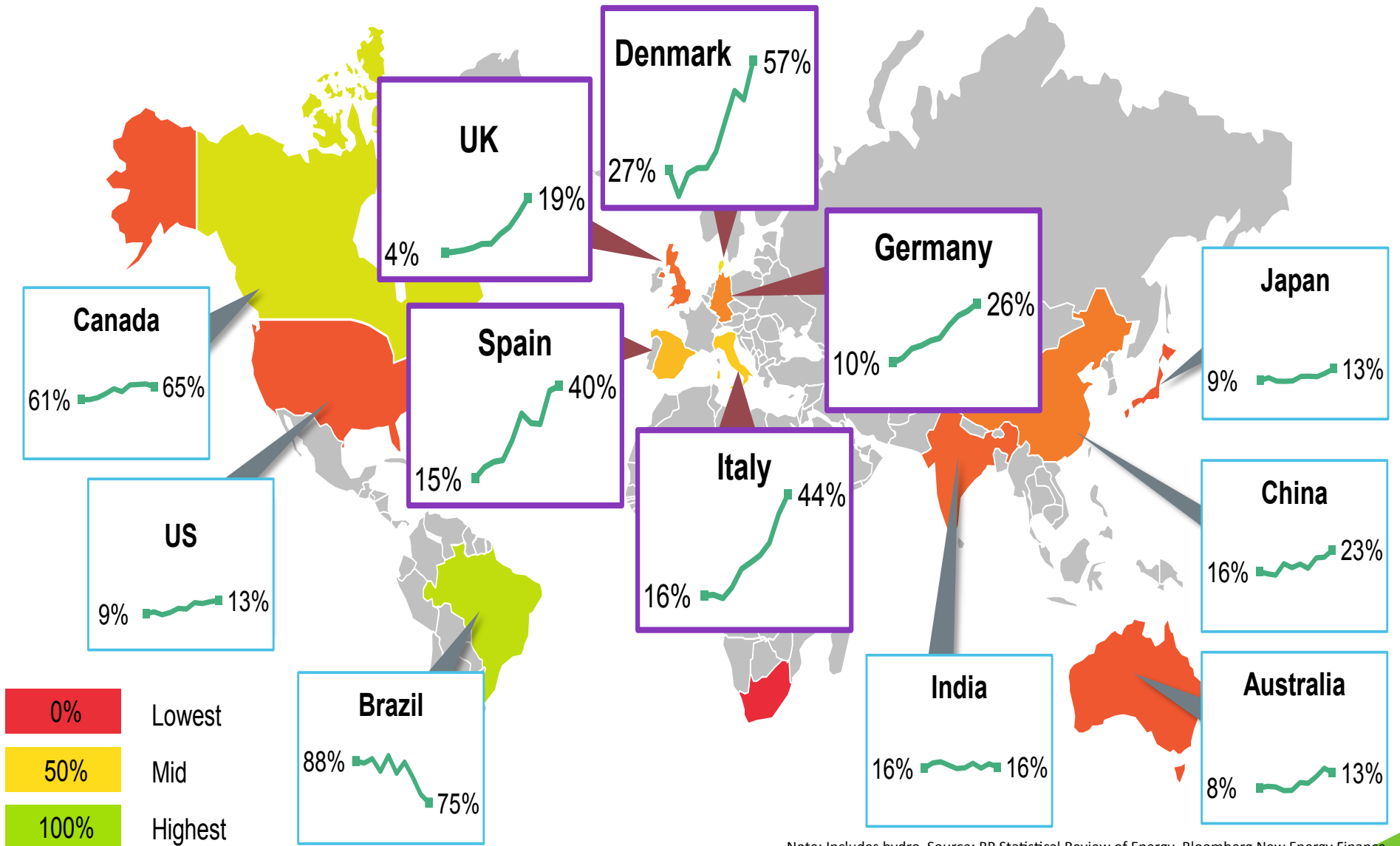
(Mt/yr)



Note: Pre-1913, data is available only for 10-year average annual consumption

Source: UK DECC, Bloomberg New Energy Finance

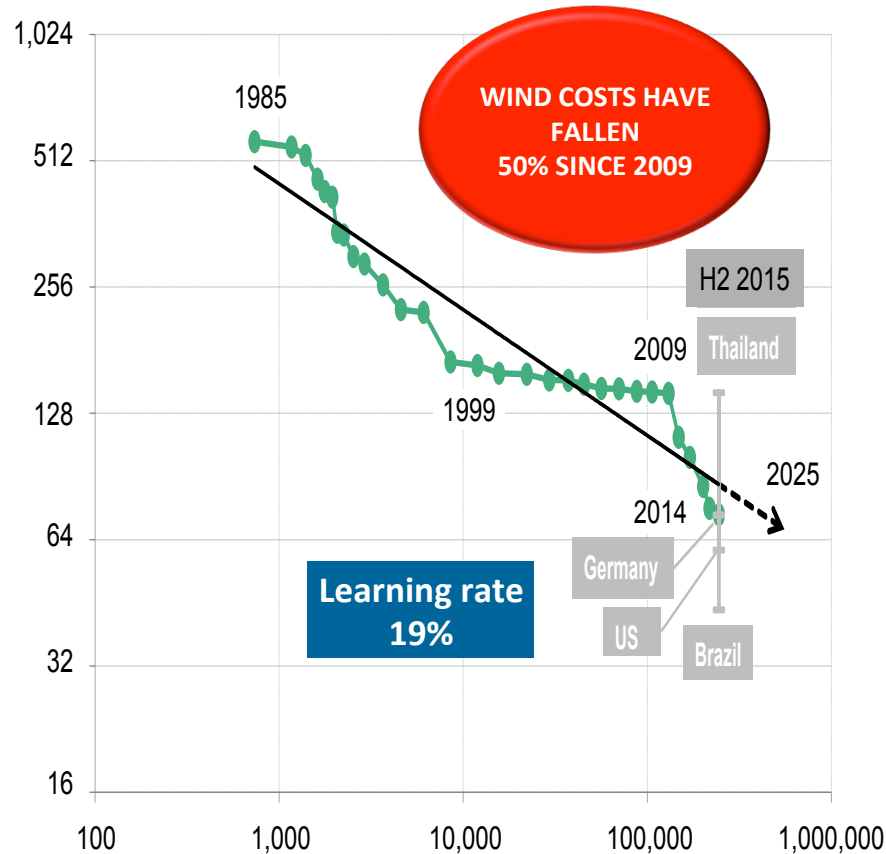
Renewable energy proportion of power generation, 10 years to 2014 (%)



Note: Includes hydro Source: BP Statistical Review of Energy, Bloomberg New Energy Finance

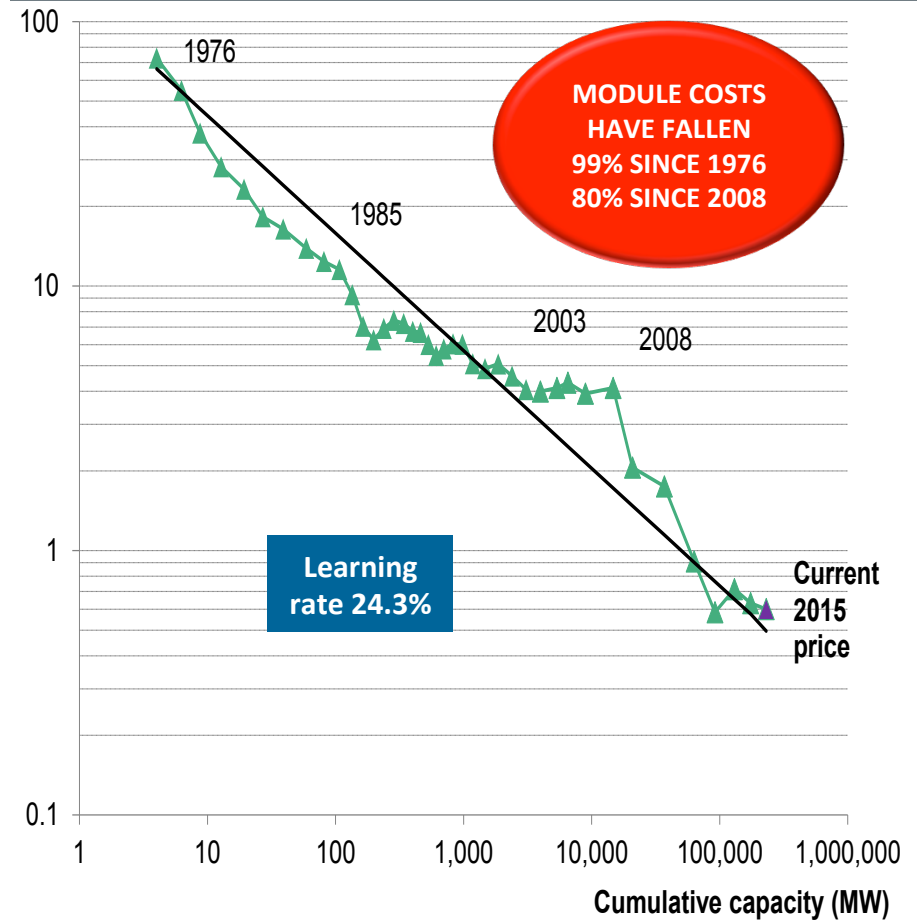
Wind and solar experience curves

ONSHORE WIND LEVELISED COST (\$/MWh)



Note: Pricing data has been inflation corrected to 2014. We assume the debt ratio of 70%, cost of debt (bps to LIBOR) of 175, cost of equity of 8% Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

SOLAR PV MODULE COST (\$/W)



Note: Prices are in real (2015) USD. 'Current price' is \$0.61/W Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Maycock

US Wind Generation Trends

MW

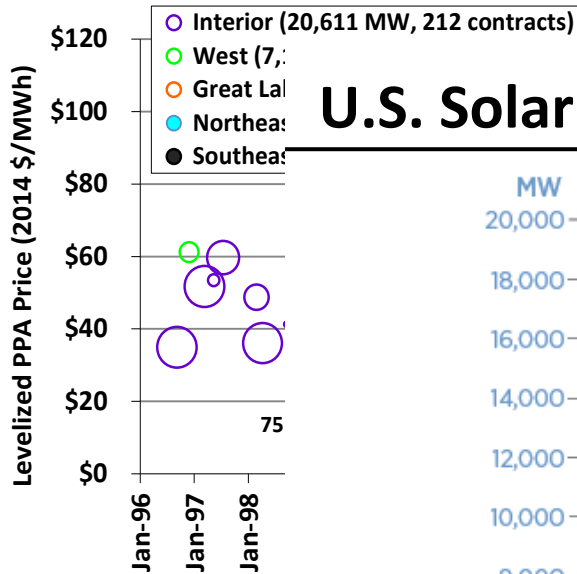


US Wind Power Technical Potential

- Onshore – 11,000 GW
- Offshore



Wind Power PPA Trends



U.S. Solar Deployment Trends

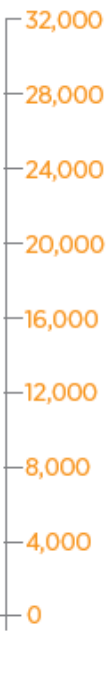
MW



US Solar Power Technical Potential

- PV – 154,000 GW
- CSP – 38,000 GW

GWh



Sources: SEIA/GTM, Larry Sherwood/IREC

Source: EIA and LBNL

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World record: 3-cent wind, sub-4-cent solar (Unsubsidised)

ONSHORE WIND



Location: Morocco
Bidder: Enel Green Power
Signed: January 2016
Price: **US\$ 3.0 c/kWh**

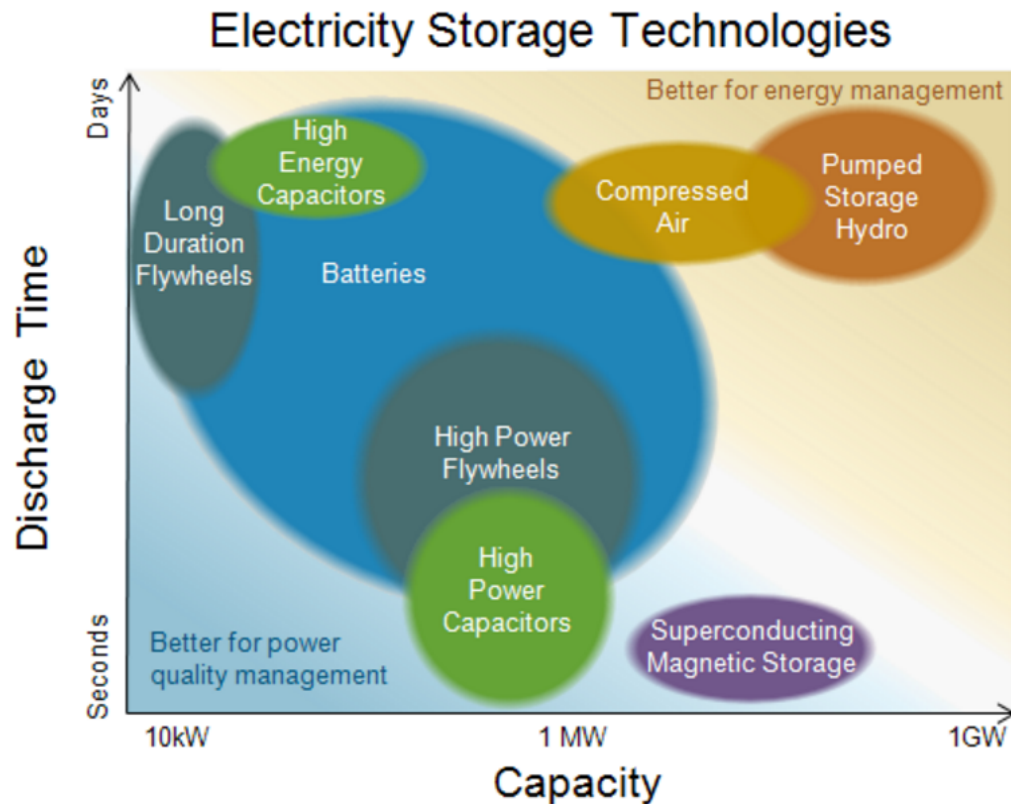
SOLAR PV



Location: Coahuila, Mexico
Bidder: Enel Green Power
Signed: March 2016
Price: **US\$ 3.6 c/kWh**

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance; ImagesSiemens; Wikimedia Commons

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS FOR STORAGE

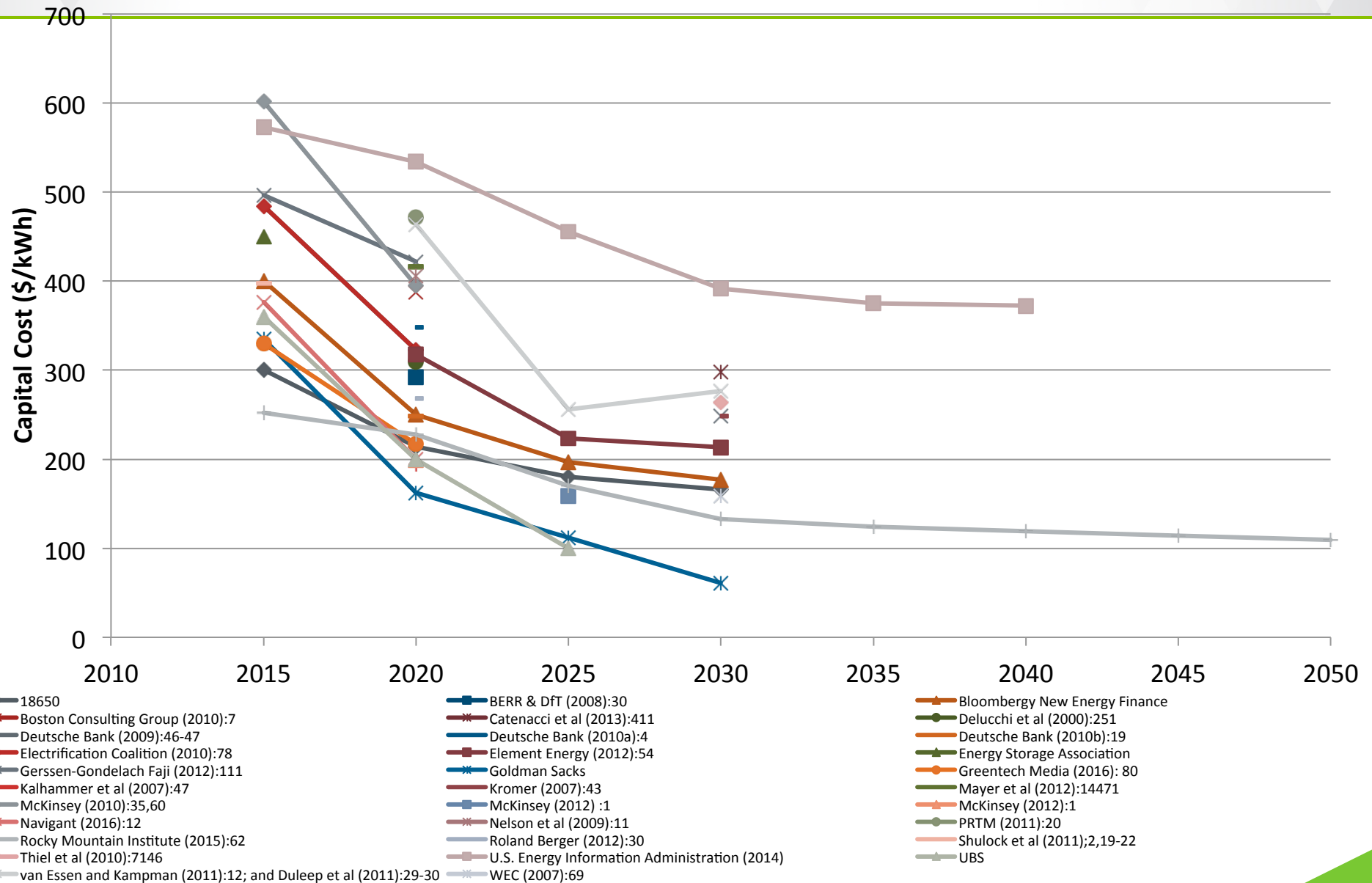


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, based on Energy Storage Association.



Shipping containers filled with lithium batteries on Kauai, Hawaii USA
(Source: *Technology Review* 2015)

Literature review – battery pack costs



Tech cost Trends

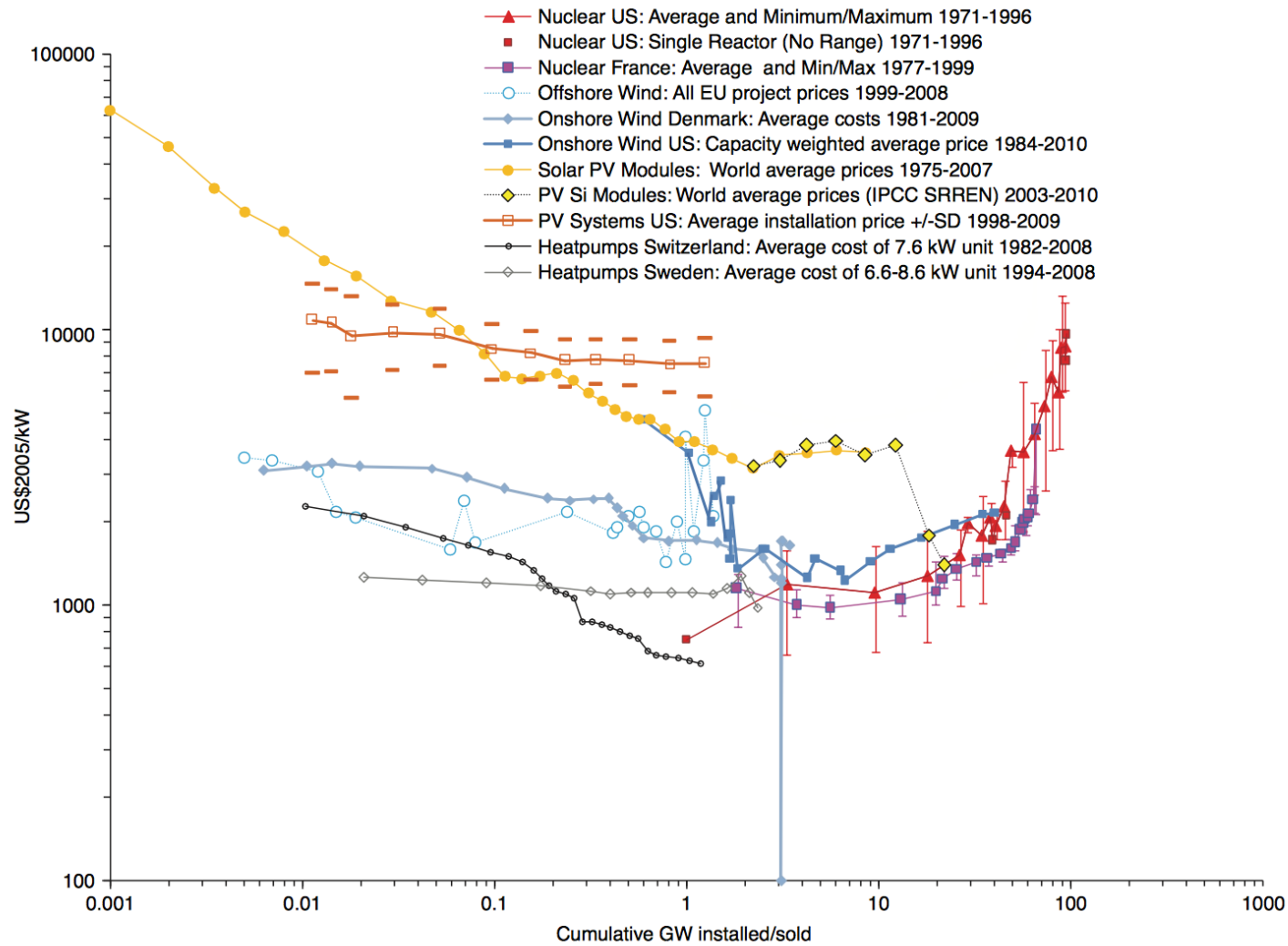


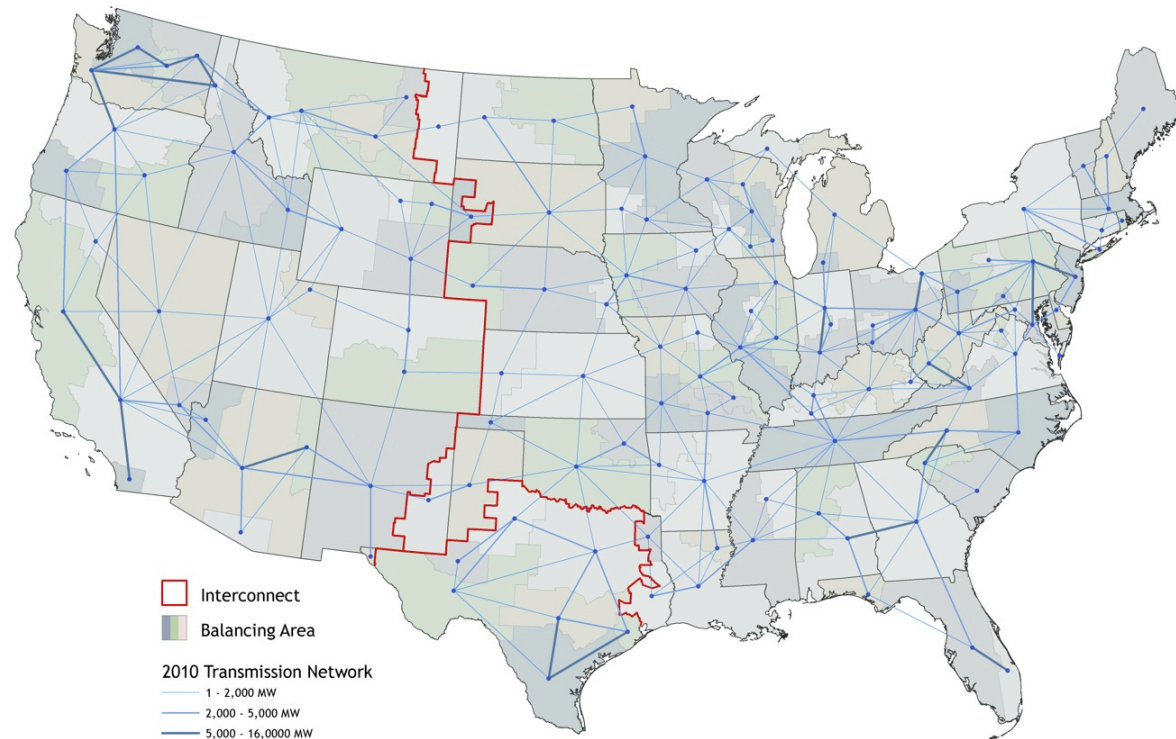
Figure 24.11 | Chapter 24 Case Studies summarized: Cost trends of selected non-fossil energy technologies (US₂₀₀₅\$/KW installed capacity) versus cumulative deployment (cumulative GW installed). Source: Chapter 24 case studies.

Exploring Technology/Policy/Finance Scenarios



- 20% Wind Energy by 2030 (2008)
- Evaluating a Proposed 20% National Renewable Portfolio Standard (2009)
- SunShot Vision Study (2012)
- Renewable Electricity Futures Study – Exploration of High-Penetration Renewable Electricity Futures (2012)
- Beyond Renewable Portfolio Standards (2013)
- Integrated Canada-US Power Sector Modeling with ReEDS (2013)
- ReEDS Modeling of the President's 2020 U.S. Renewable Electricity Generation Goal (2014)
- Wind Vision Report (2015)
- Active Projects
 - Hydropower Vision
 - Geothermal Vision
 - On the Path to SunShot

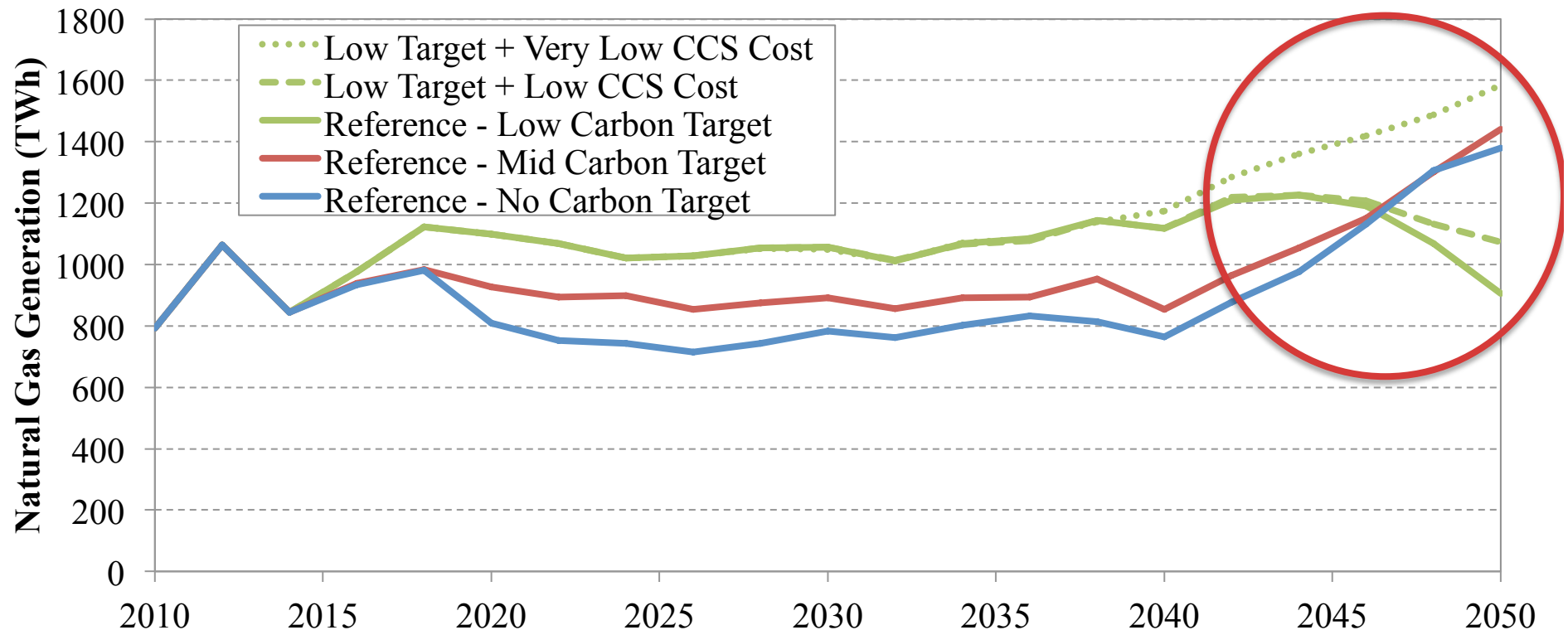
Regional Energy Deployment System (ReEDS) Model



- Optimization model of U.S. Electricity Sector
- 134 Balancing Areas
- 356 Wind/CSP regions
- Explicit consideration of RE integration issues
- Solves combined capacity expansion and dispatch out to 2050 under different assumptions
 - Economic
 - Technology
 - Policy

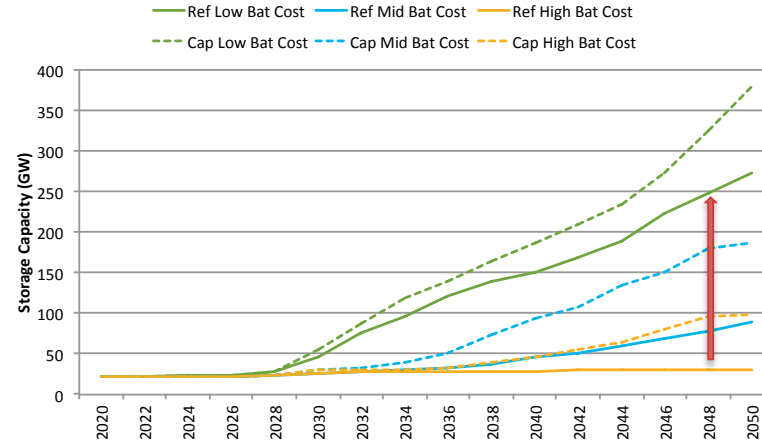
NG can be useful in lowering emissions in the near & Medium term, but low cost CCS important for Deep Decarbonization

- Under a low carbon target, NG usage increases over time with competitive CCS



ReEDS initial results – storage capacity

In all scenarios very little storage is deployed until after 2028. The high cost storage trajectory does not result in any additional storage capacity in the reference scenario, but does in the carbon cap scenario.



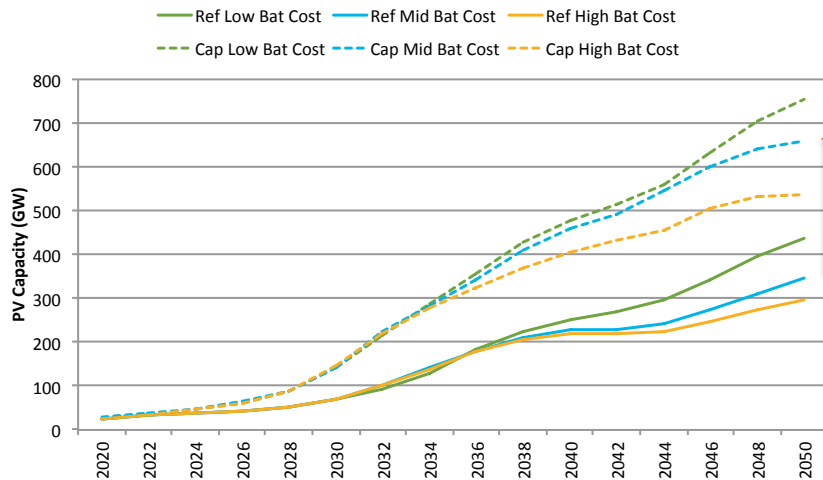
- Cost Decreases Dominate for Storage
- Carbon Budget drives RETs

NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

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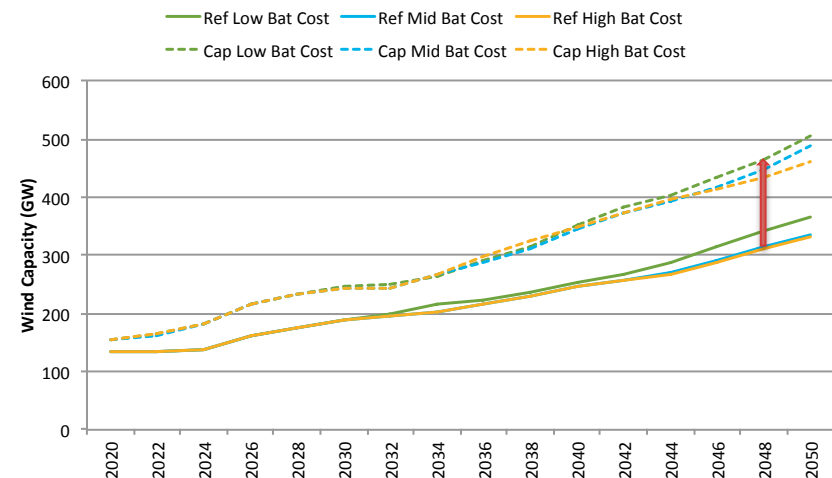
ReEDS initial results – PV capacity

PV capacity is strongly influenced by low cost storage (more than 130 GW of additional PV capacity between the low and high battery cost scenarios). CSP capacity (not shown) is reduced due to low cost storage.



ReEDS initial results – wind capacity

Wind capacity is not as significantly impacted by low cost storage.



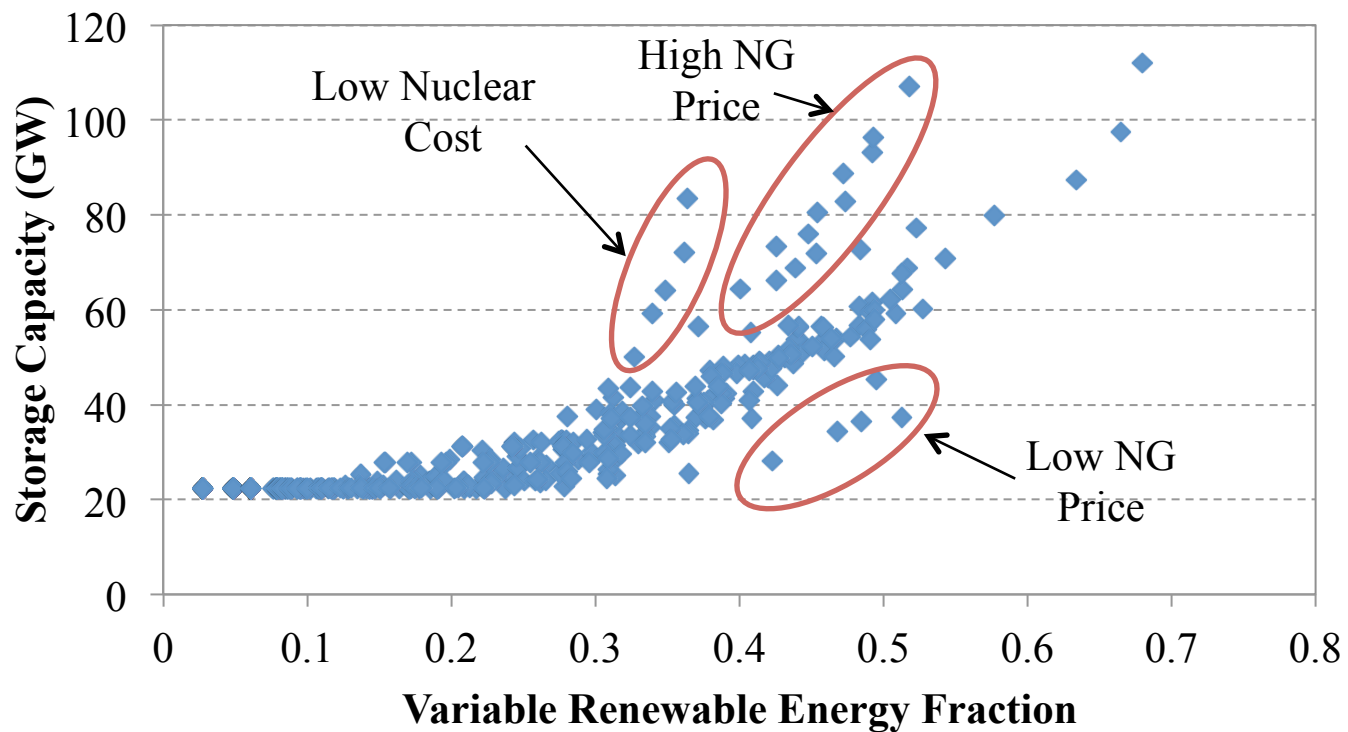
NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

25

NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

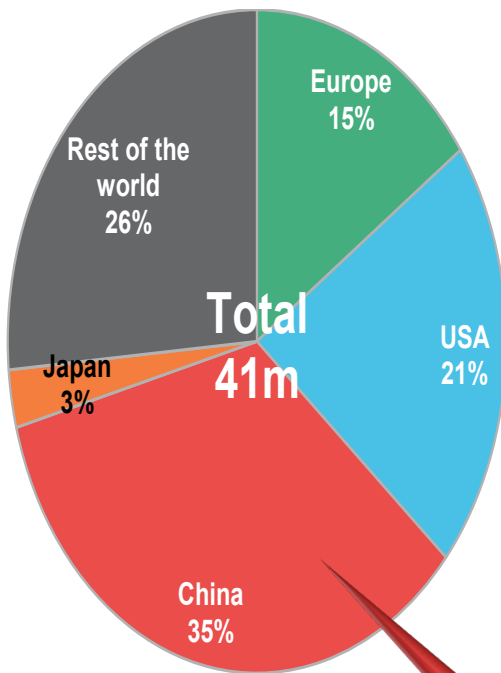
26

Gas and Storage Compete for Providing Flexibility.



Electrification of transportation - impacts

EV SALES BY REGION IN 2040
(MILLION VEHICLES)

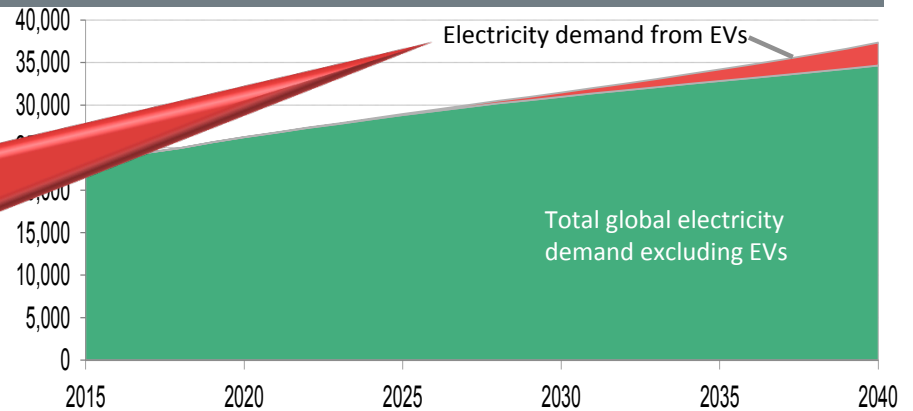


Around 10% additional power demand

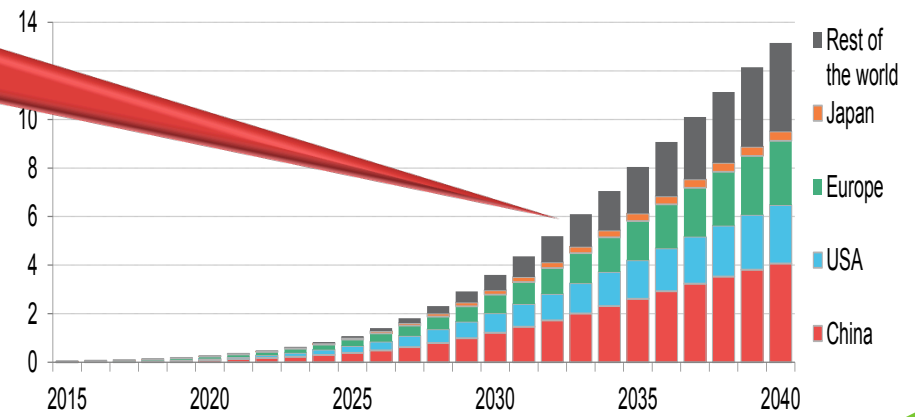
Destruction of 13m bbl/day oil demand

Chinese car industry leadership

ELECTRICITY DEMAND FROM EVS
(TWH/YR)



OIL DEMAND DISPLACED BY EVS
(MILLION BARRELS / DAY)

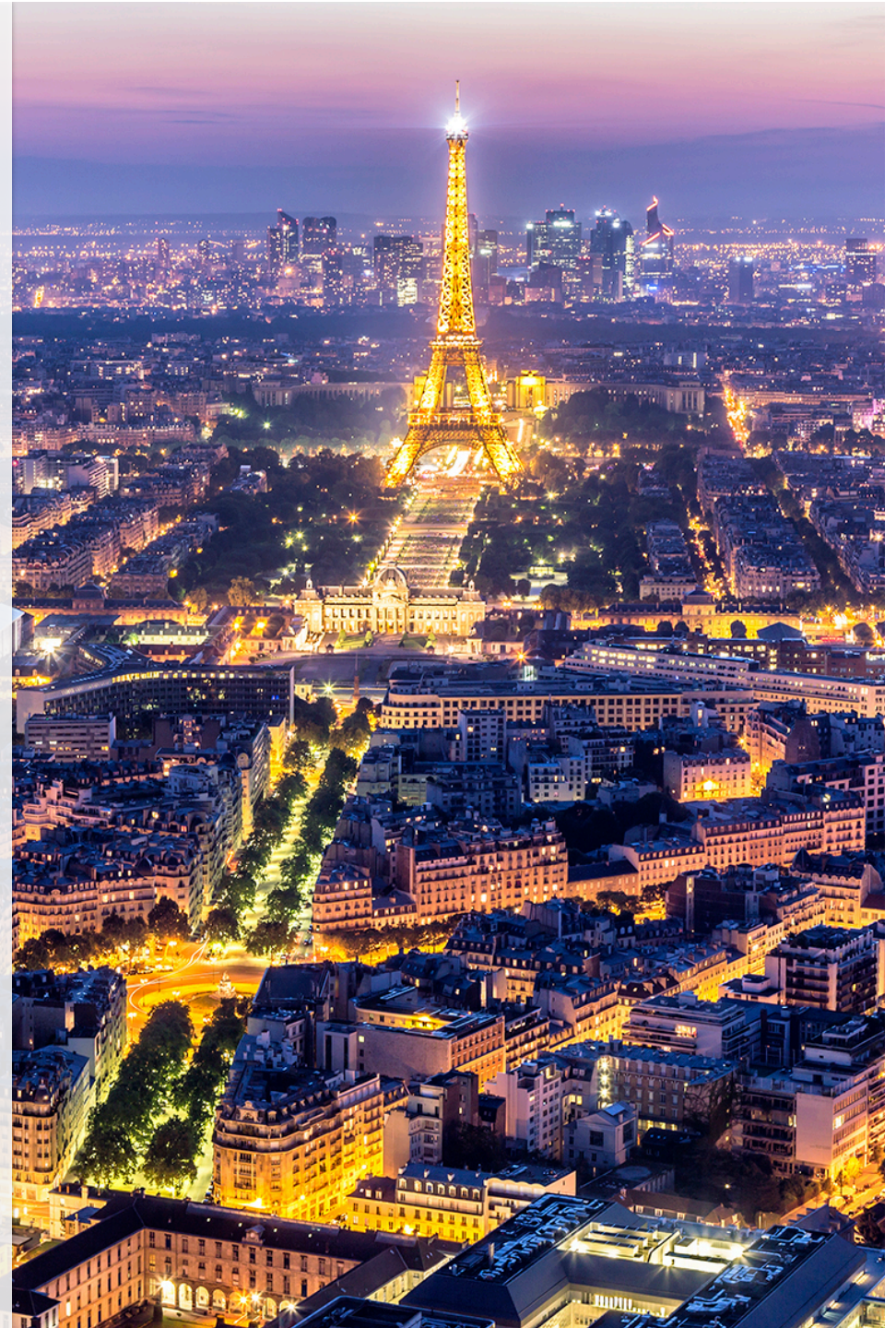


Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

THE ROAD FROM PARIS

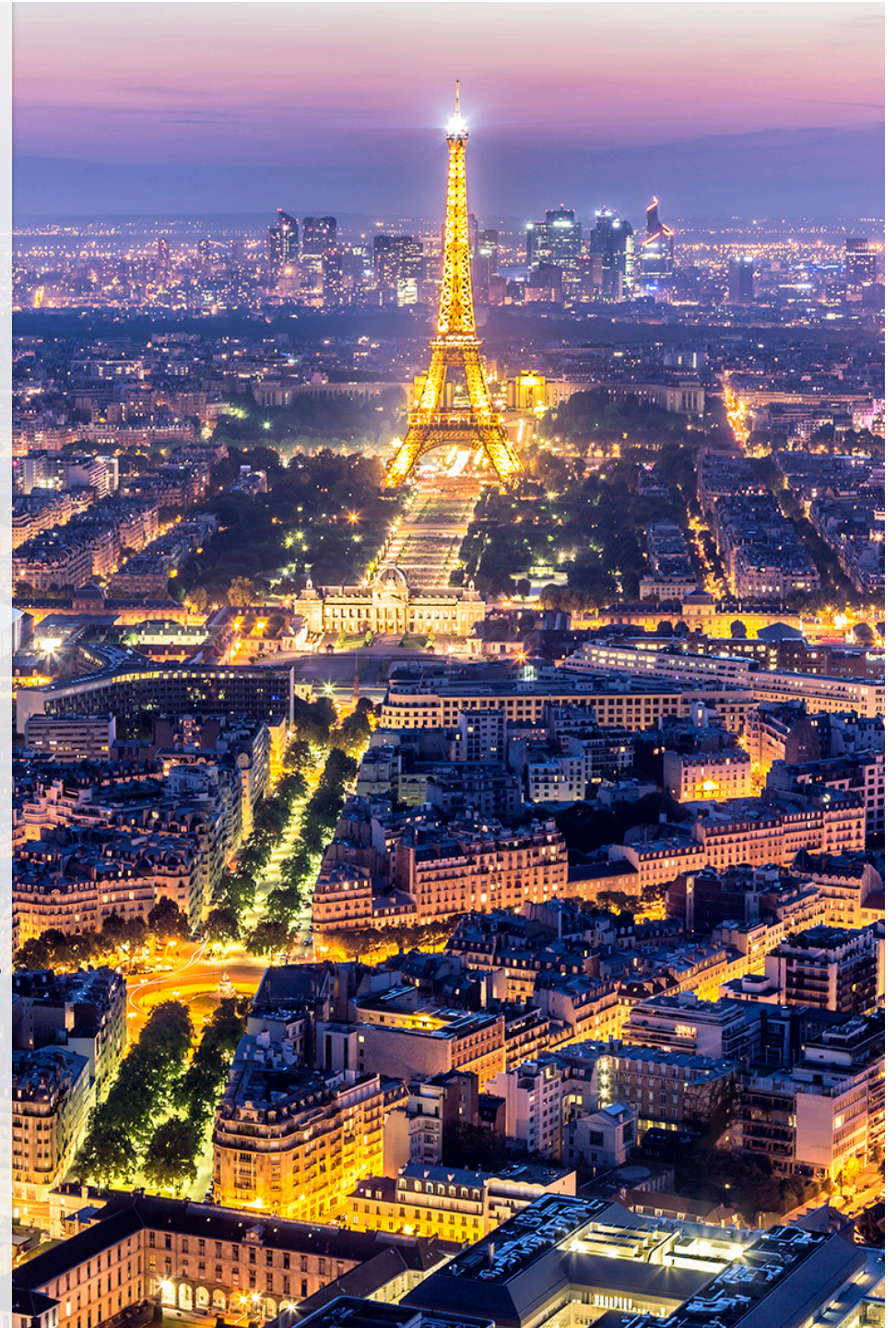
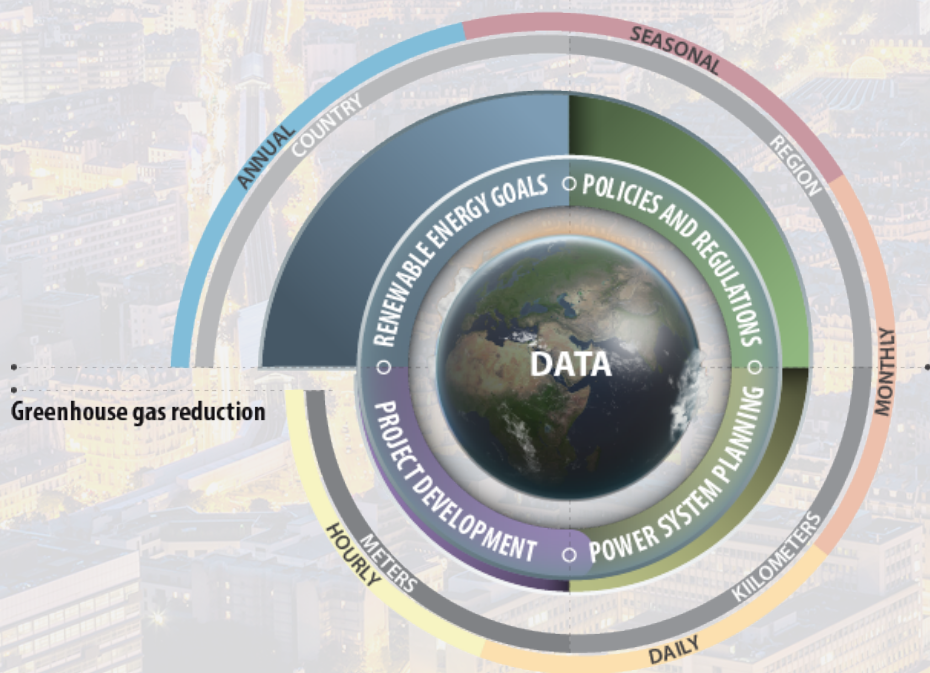
Aspirations...

Realization...



THE ROAD FROM PARIS

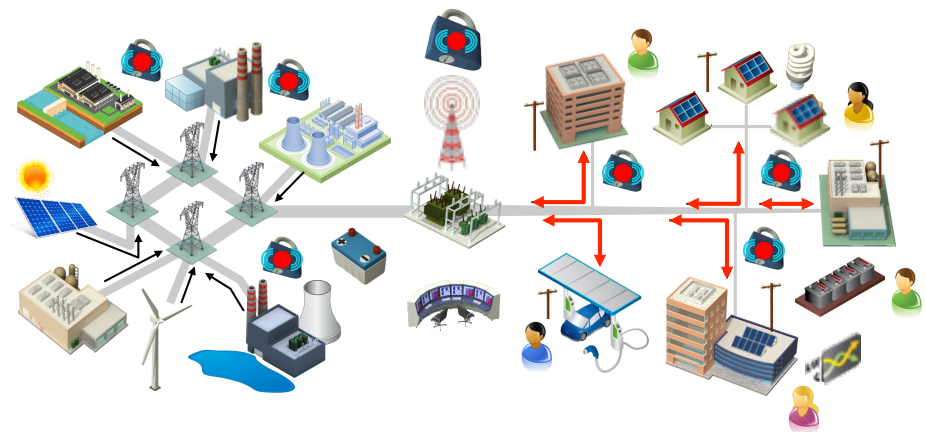
Science Informed Decisions...



THE EVOLVING POWER SECTOR

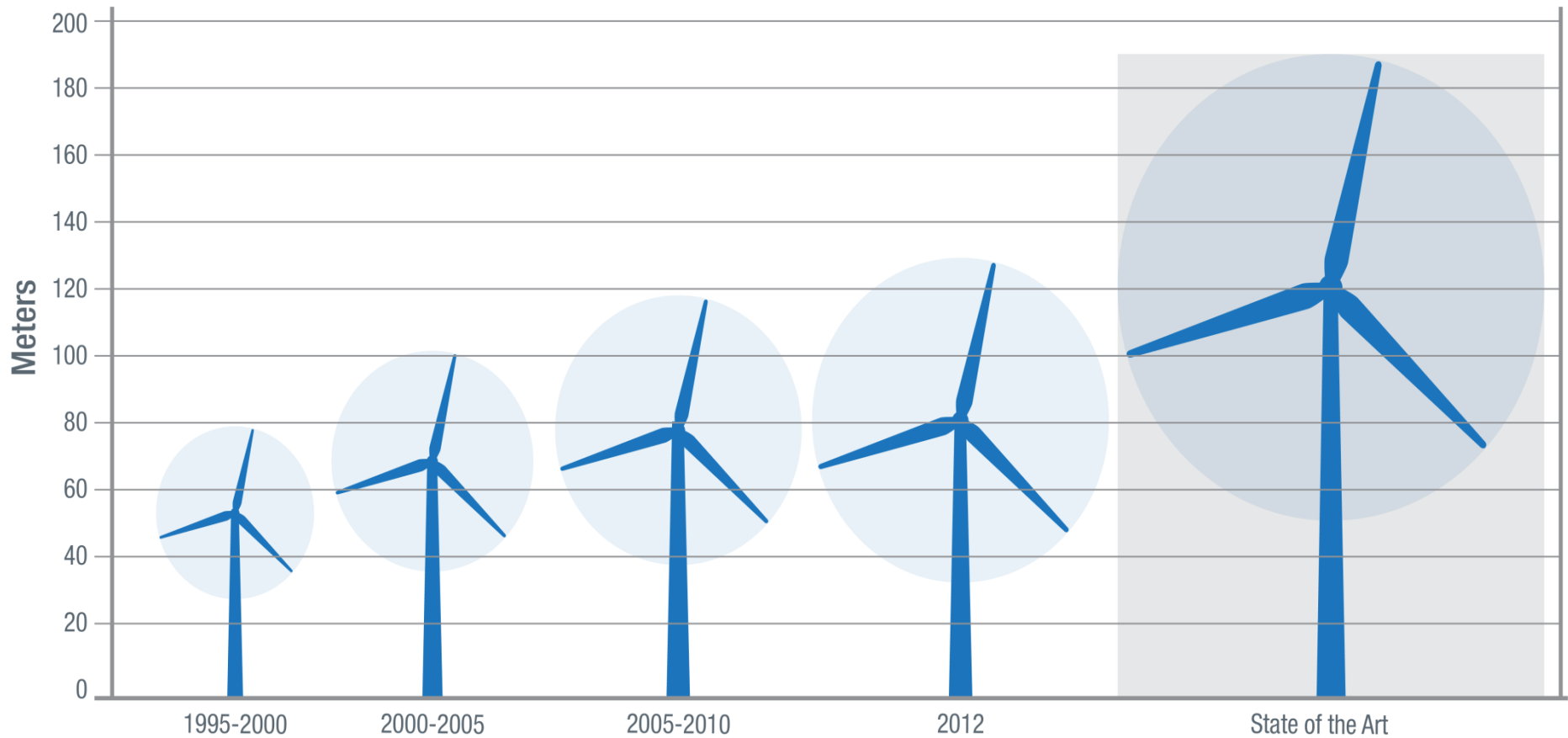
- *NG & RE*
- *Gas/Electric Coordination/Dependencies*
- *DER*
- *Intelligence*
- *State, CPP +...*
- *Flexibility*
- *PSOF: e.g. "Utility 2.0"*

The Evolving Power System ...

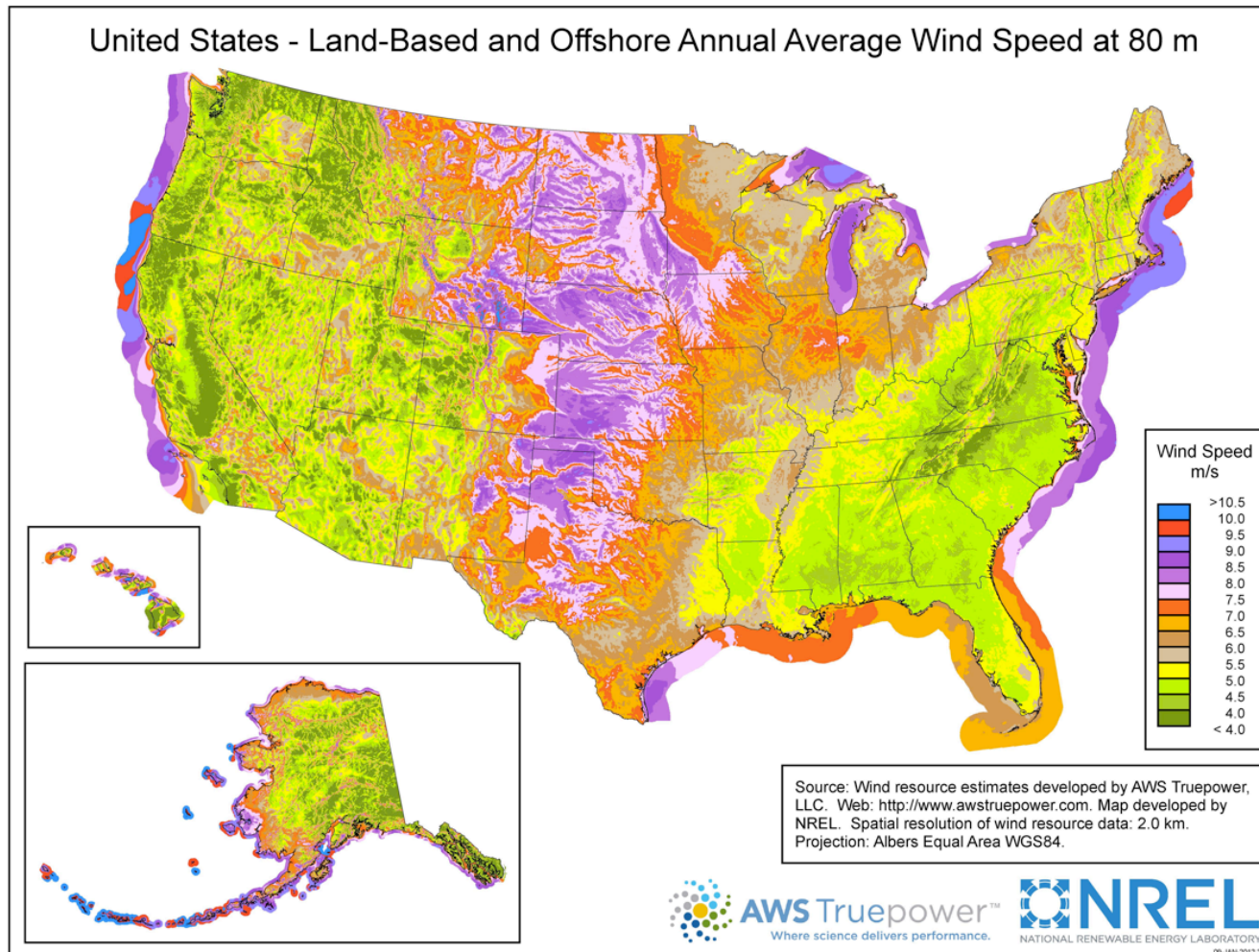


Transitioning today: Restructuring, New Business Models,
New Technologies

TECHNOLOGY IS ACCELERATING FASTER THAN EVER



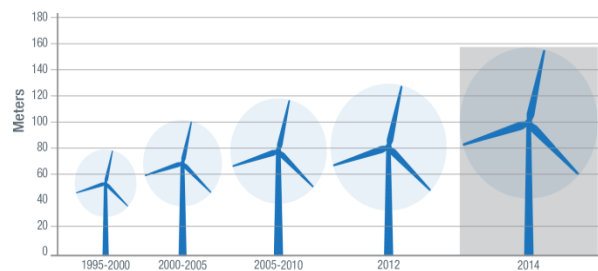
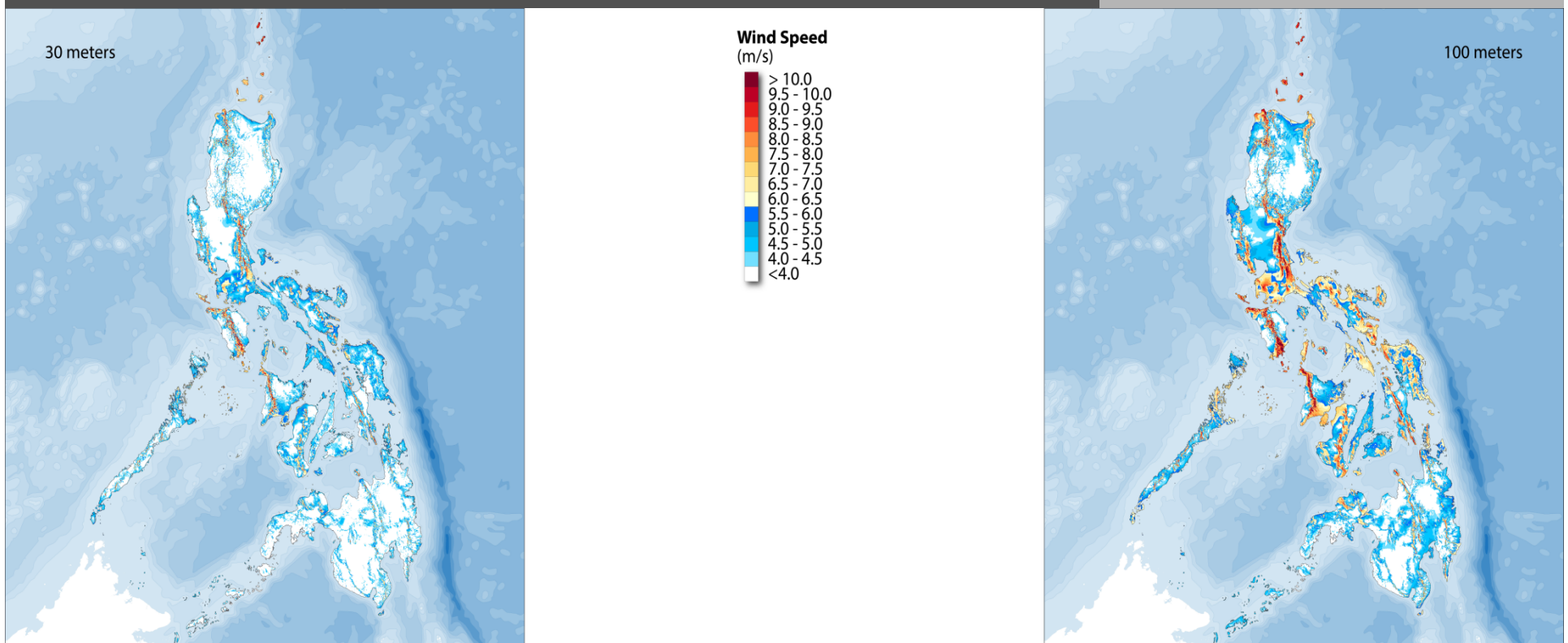
US Wind Resources



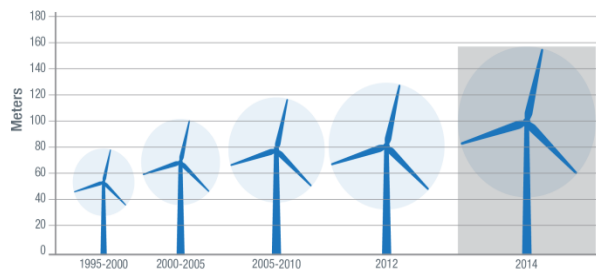
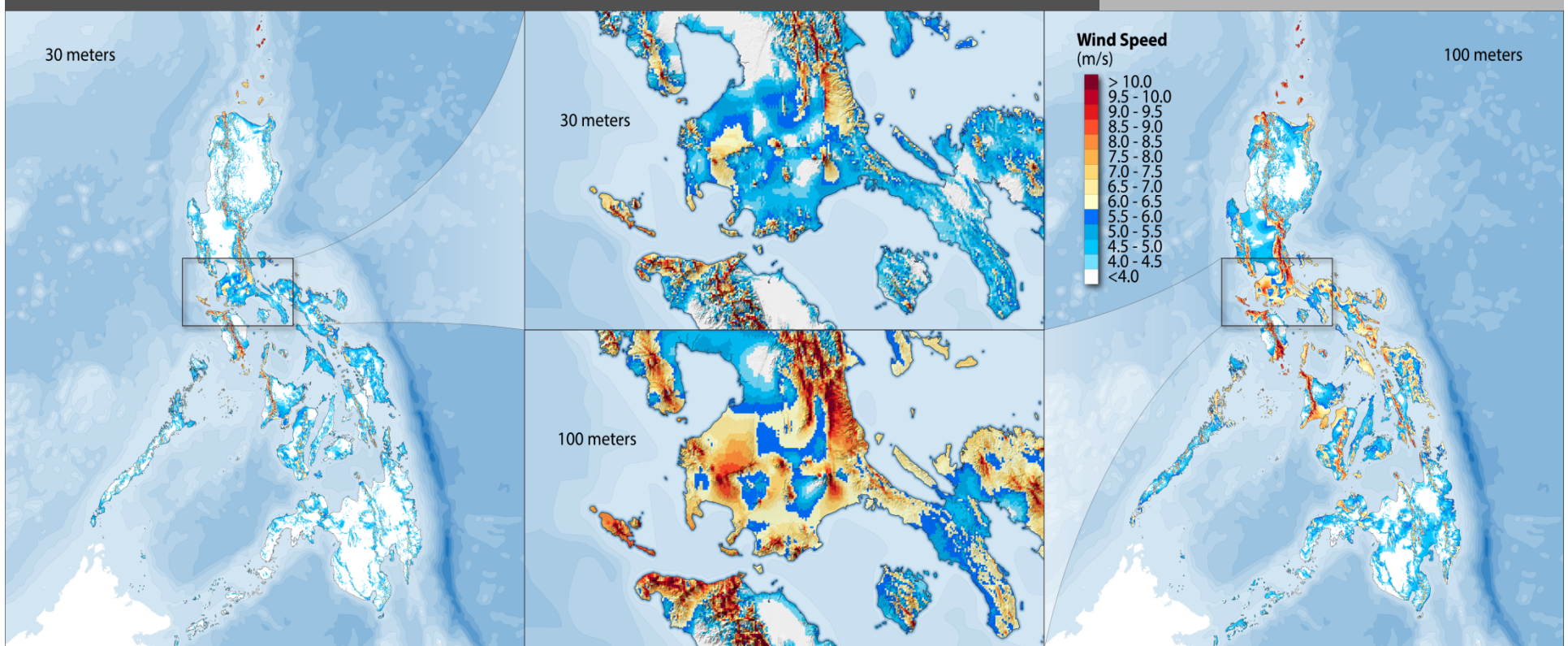
US Wind Power Technical Potential

- Onshore – 11,000 GW
- Offshore – 4,200 GW

TECHNOLOGY EVOLUTION UNLEASHES NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES



TECHNOLOGY EVOLUTION UNLEASHES NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

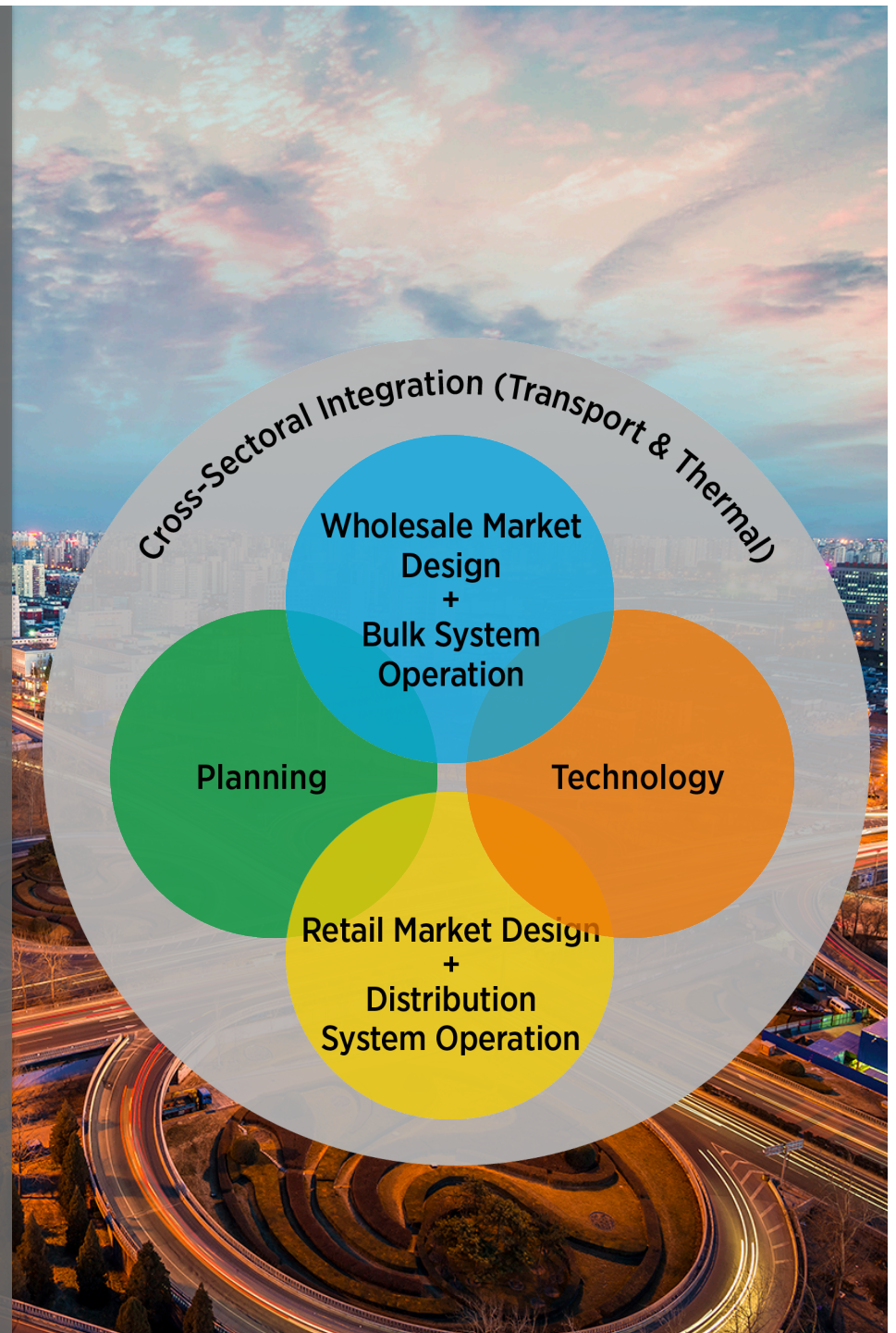


POWER SECTOR TRANSFORMATION

Driving Change ...

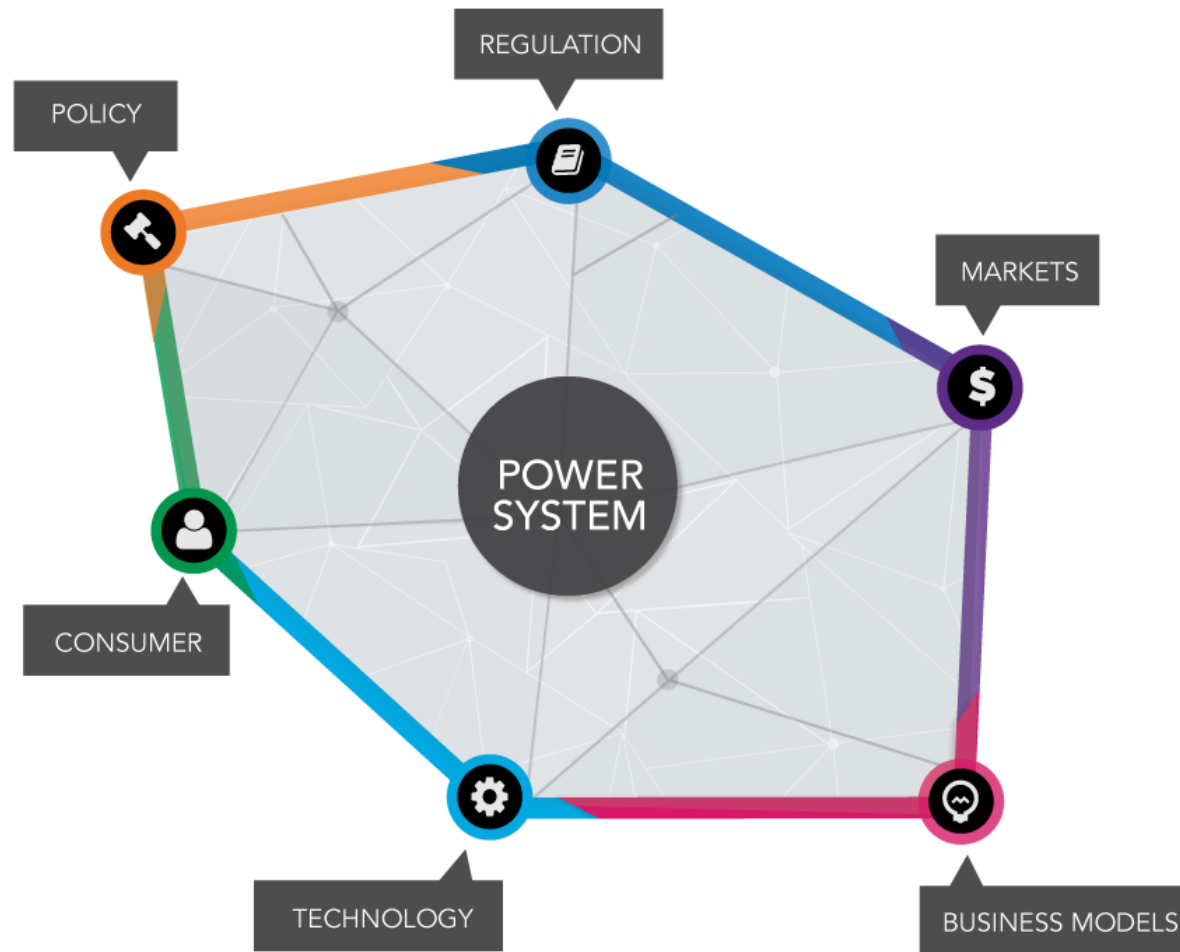
Measuring Progress...

- Degree of innovation
- Engagement
- Impact



A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO POWER SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION

Power systems are *complex and dynamical...*



EXTENT AND SPEED OF TRANSFORMATION

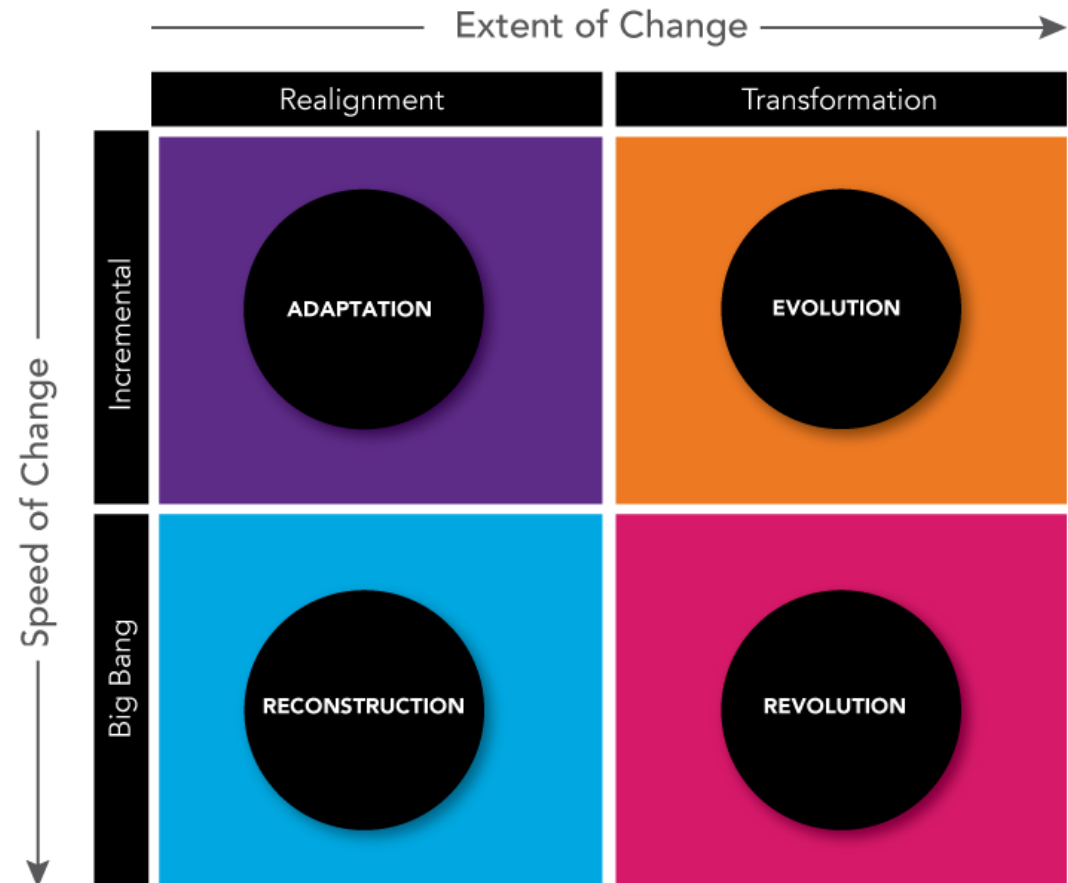
Different *extent* and *speed* of change implies different modes of transformation: Adaptation, Evolution, Reconstruction, and Revolution.

Transformation is path-dependent

Technological, financial and institutional legacies have important bearing on the rate and extent of change

Heavier legacies: cautious incrementalism

Light legacies: more rapid change.



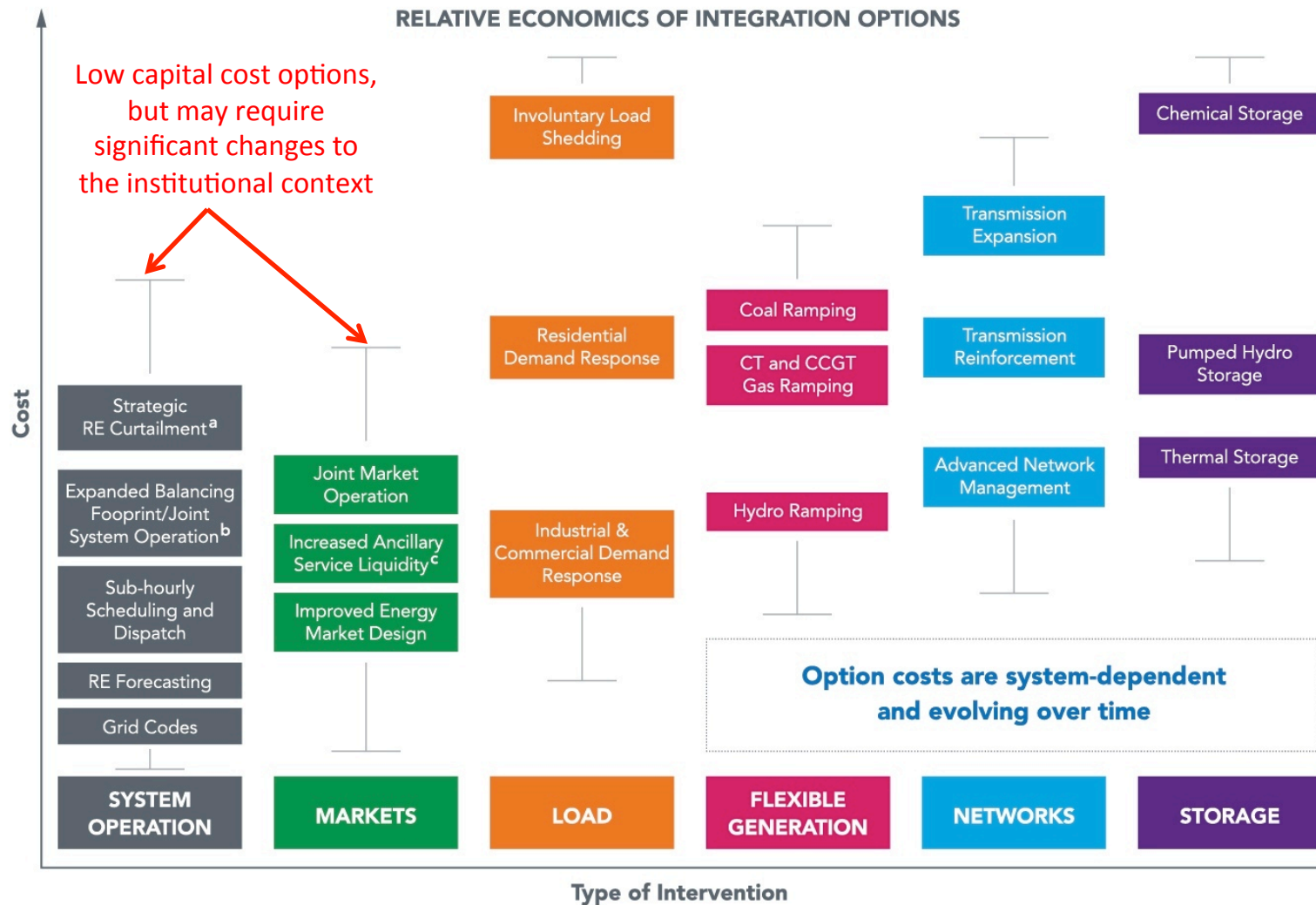
Source: Power Systems of the Future (2015). A 21st Century Power Partnership Report:

<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62611.pdf>

KEY DRIVERS BEHIND NEXT GENERATION PLANNING QUESTIONS

Renewable energy cost reductions	Increased interactions with other sectors
Data, intelligence, and system optimization innovations	Local and global environmental concerns over air emissions
Energy security, reliability, and resilience goals	Energy access imperatives
Evolving customer engagement	Increasingly diverse participation in power markets
A tale of two electricity demand forecasts	Revenue and investment challenges.

Transforming Power Systems



ENERGY REFORM IN MEXICO TRIGGERS SHIFTS IN PLANNING

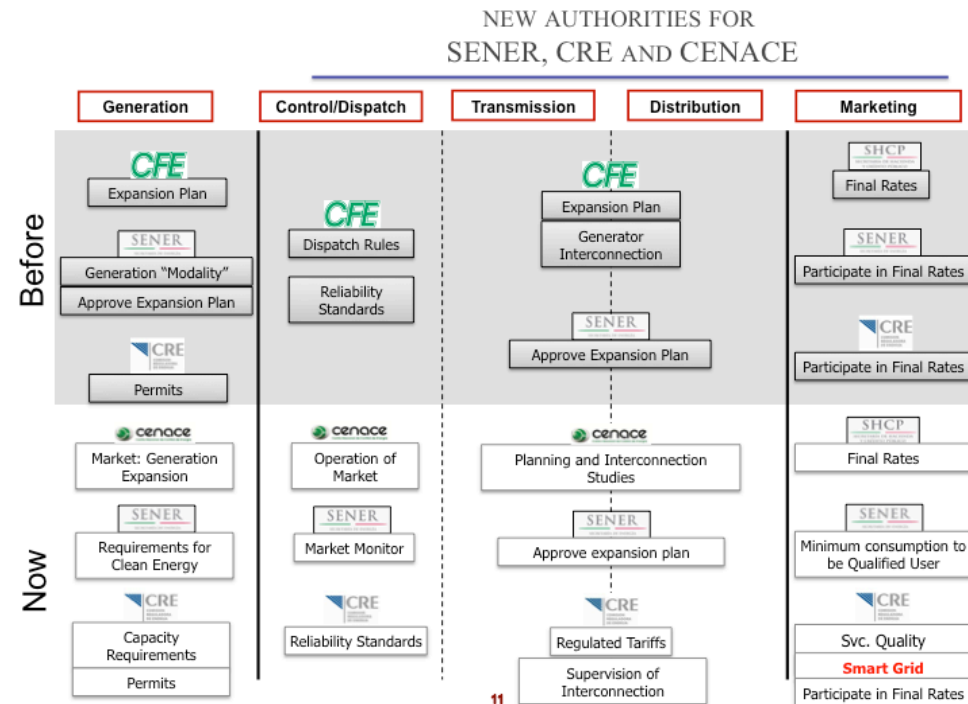
- Energy Sector Reform in 2014
- New independent system and market operator (CENACE)
- Creation of independent regulator (CRE)
- Retention of strong central government role for power sector planning



ENERGY REFORM IN MEXICO

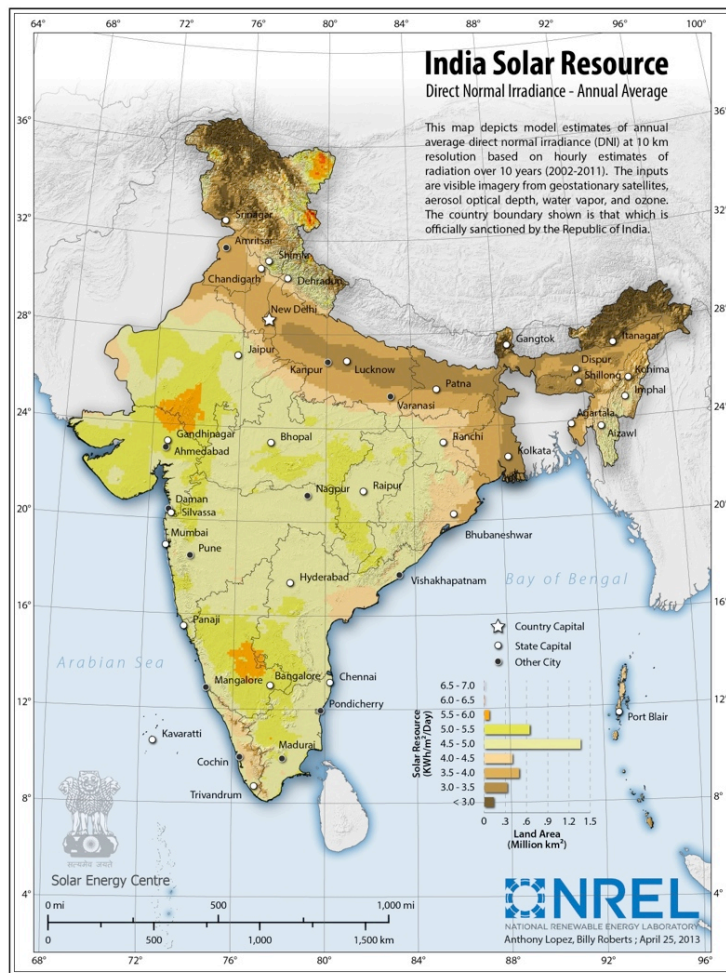
•Clean Restructuring

- ❖ Reconstructive change dynamics
- ❖ Bulk power market restructuring, incorporating lessons learned from the past 20 years
- ❖ Design features to facilitate clean energy integration and system optimization



INDIA'S 2022 100 GW SOLAR GOAL REQUIRES AN EVOLUTION IN POWER SYSTEM PLANNING

Solar (and wind) generation is variable, uncertain, and location-constrained



....raising new considerations for grid planning and operations

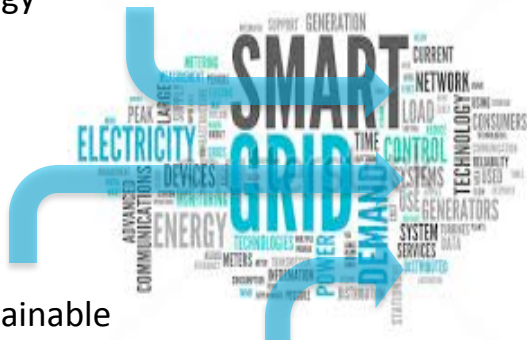
1. More flexibility is needed to balance supply and demand
2. More transmission might be necessary
3. Grid services (e.g. inertial response) from wind/solar or other equipment come at additional cost
4. Existing conventional generators are needed, but run less, affecting cost recovery

Grid Modernization Components

Technologies



Renewable Energy



Sustainable Transportation



Energy Efficiency

Scales and Challenges

Consumer



City



Regional



More Variable Supply and Demand

Limited Grid Flexibility

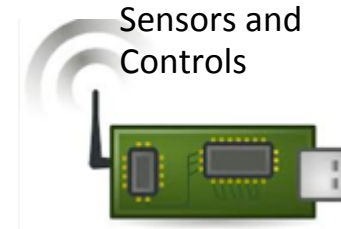
Aging Infrastructure

Vulnerability to Extreme Events

Challenges to Reliability

Increasing Costs

Solutions



Sensors and Controls

Energy Storage



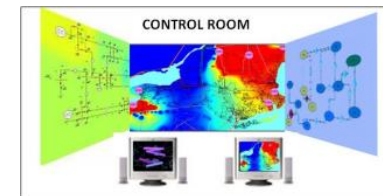
Interconnection



Interoperability



Analysis, Modeling and Simulation



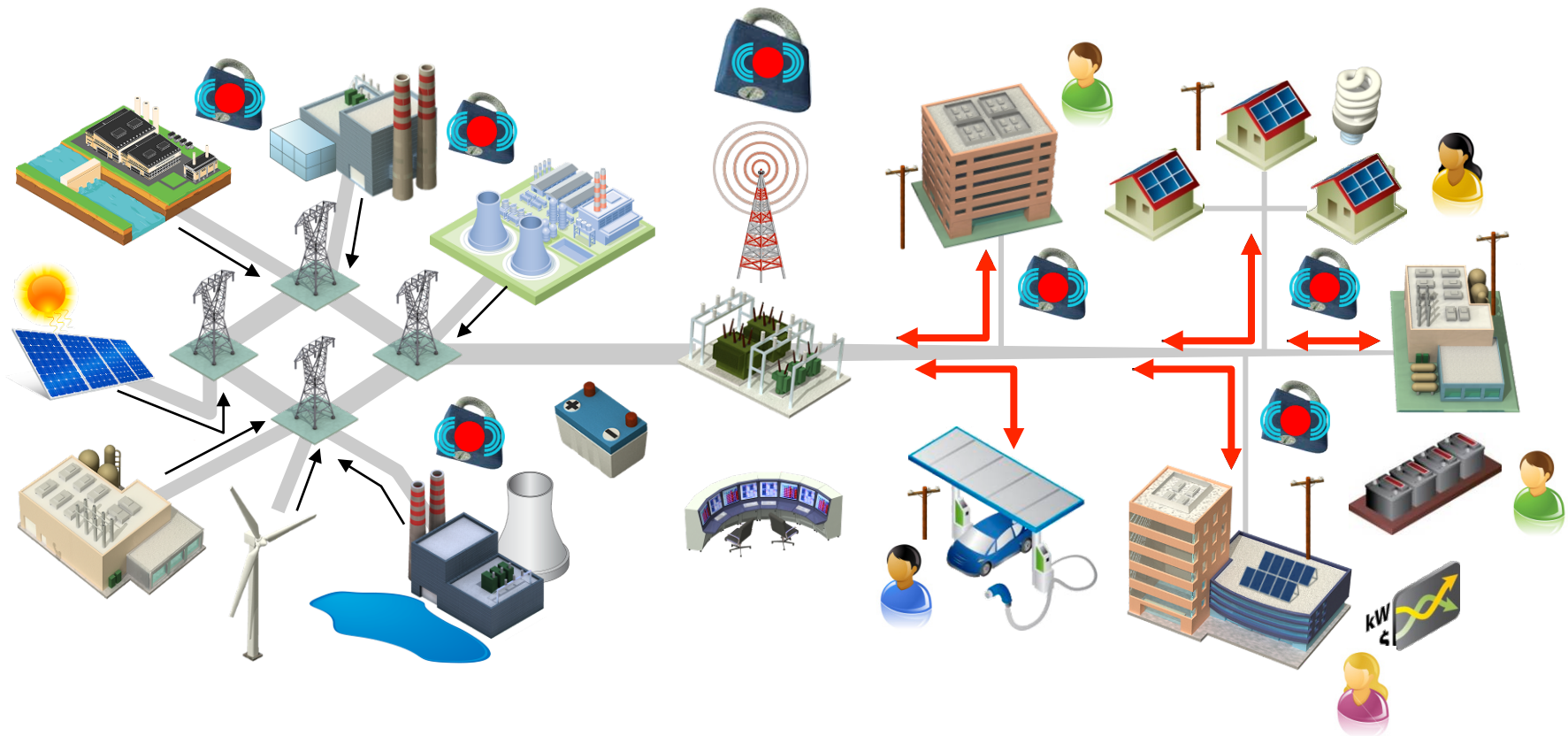
Markets and Business Models



Policy and Regulation

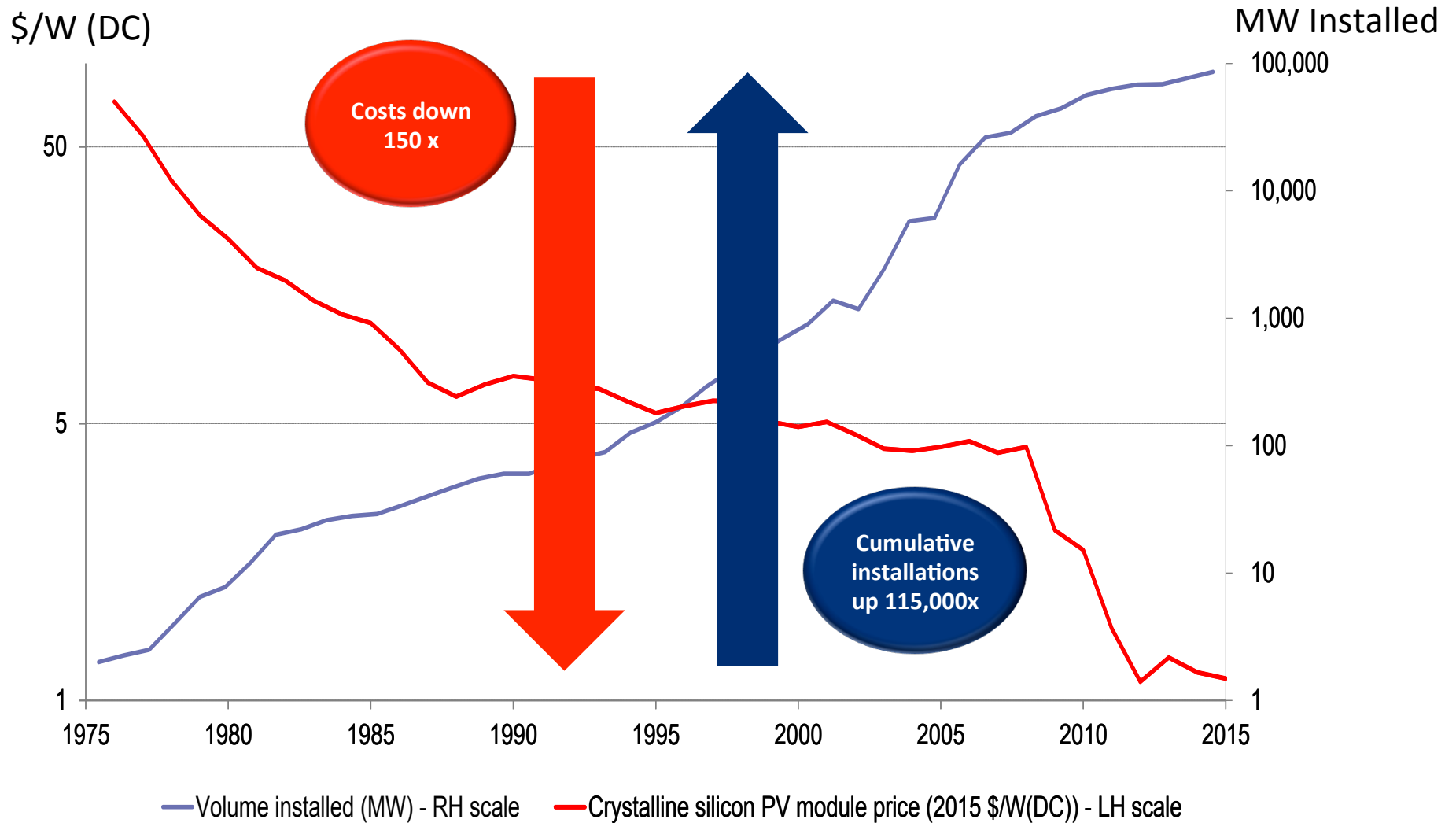


The Evolving Power System ...



**Transitioning today: Restructuring, New Business Models,
New Technologies**

Rethinking the Future: Solar



Source: Maycock, Bloomberg New Energy Finance

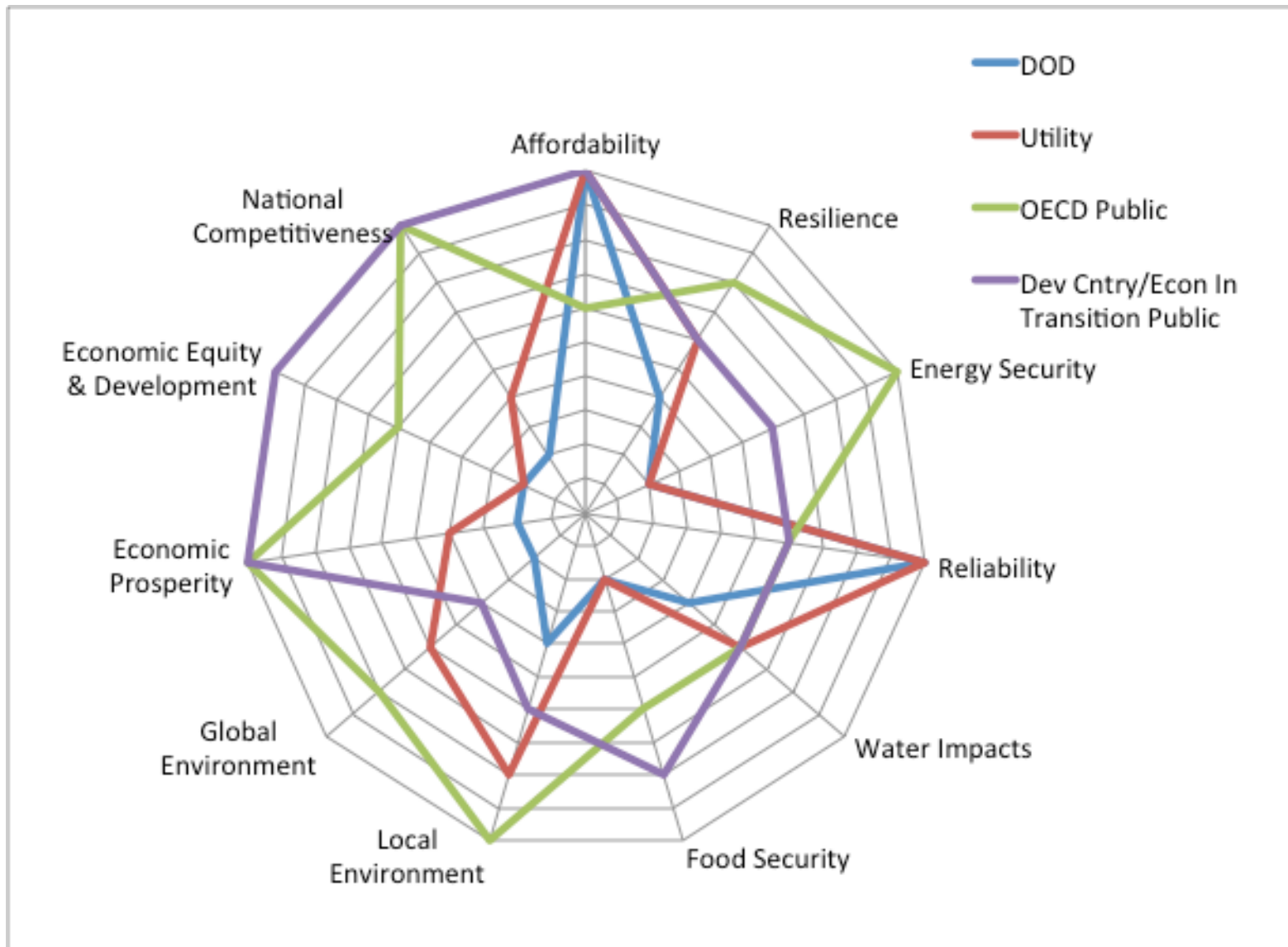
GOOD DATA INFORMS GOOD POLICY: LONG-TERM SCENARIO PLANNING



NREL Renewable Electricity Futures Study Capacity Expansion Scenario Model – 80% RETs

http://www.nrel.gov/analysis/re_futures/data_viewer/

Energy Policy Dynamics Increasingly Complex



- Technology advances are changing the landscape
 - Low carbon, smart, least cost solutions
 - Renewables offer domestic advantages with potential economy wide benefits:
 - Price certainty, trade, water/food, health...
- Policy, Finance/business models enable or hinder change
- Power Sector Structural reforms underway across the globe
 - Least cost structures
- Innovation in Financing and Financial reforms underway “in an era of lower growth”.

SUPPORT FOR POWER SYSTEM PLANNING: TECHNICAL AND POLICY ASSISTANCE



Provides **technical assistance** to countries – modelling, road-mapping, integration


Knowledge development & sharing – report publication and dissemination

Organizes **global networks of expertise** – such as today's program

Supports governments in developing **policy, program and finance solutions** for clean energy deployment

Ask-an-Expert – **no-cost, tailored assistance** from global experts





































PowerAfrica partnership - **targeted support for sub-Saharan African countries**

A landscape photograph showing a field of purple flowers in the foreground, with utility poles and a blue sky in the background. The text is overlaid on the upper portion of the image.

It is not the essential nature of a technology that matters but its capacity to fit into the social, political, and economic conditions of the day.

The Economist, March 12, 2012 "The Dream that Failed"

Key Examples from different stages of VRE development

	Ambition and Confidence	Deployment and Capacity Building	Grid Infrastructure	Short-term System Flexibility	Long-term System Performance
Early Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Anti-nuclear groups encourage wind  1,000 roofs pilot program (expanded to 100,000)  Public Goods Charge to support RE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  FIT/ Soft Loan Program/ Standardized permitting  FIT/Municipalities required to identify wind sites  Renewable portfolio standard, Net metering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Transmission plan integrated with VRE goals  Simplify interconnection protocols / Required utility interconnection for VRE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Requirements for flexible CHP  Market design for flexible coal plants  Wind interconnection requires voltage ride through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Liberalized wholesale market  Formal grid integration and resource adequacy studies  Unbundling of generation and transmission
Intermediate Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Integrated policy framework (Energiewende)  Develop grassroots political support through distributed generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Degression in FIT tariff  Smart inverter requirements for PV  Reverse Auction Mechanism, California Solar Initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Expanded balancing area with complementary generation mix (Nordpool)  Designated renewable energy zones with transmission buildout 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bornholm grid pilot project  Demand response programs  Centralized VRE forecasting, fast dispatch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Long term procurement planning and Resource Adequacy (RA) payments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thermal plants receive ancillary services and reliability payments
Advanced Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  50% RE by 2020, 100% RE by 2050  55% RE by 2030, 85% RE by 2050  50% RE by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Offshore wind tender system  Incentivize VRE dispatchability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Strengthen grid interconnection ties within existing balancing areas  Nodal markets (LMP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Energy imbalance market and flexi ramp product  Markets for fast responding ancillary services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Market Model 2.0: (Power market redesign to accommodate high RE penetration)  EEG 3.0: (Adapt to nuclear phase-out)

Legend:  Germany  Denmark  California  Texas

21st Century Power Partnership

- RE Integration
 - Technical, Institutional, Operational, Finance, Policy & Regulation
- EE, Smart Grid, & DER Policies
- Securitization: Mobilization of Capital



'Renewables-Friendly' Grid Development Strategies:



Advancing System Flexibility for High Penetration Renewable



Electricity Capacity Expansion Modeling, Analysis, and Visualization: A Summary of Selected High-Renewable Modeling Experiences

in Getman
ratory (NREL)

r Analysis

技术前沿 | [Energy Economics](#)



Historic Strateg Distrib

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Joint Instit

This work is a
Carbon Future
Foundation.

提高燃煤电厂弹性：从基荷电力到调峰电力

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随着低碳能源、智能电网及其他新兴技术的不断涌现，21 世纪的电力系统倾向于迈向成本更低、能为系统提供“弹性 (Flexibility)”的能源资源，如图 1 所示。所谓“弹性”，是指既可以循环开停机 (Cycle On and Off) 运行，同时又能够实现最低负荷运行，调节发电量补足高渗透率可再生能源的输出变化，保持电力供应稳定。由于缺少总体运行经验，能源行业不仅对燃煤电厂在能源发展新格局下的走向存疑，而且对燃煤电厂在常规循环开停机下能否保持低成本运行感到担忧。

在基荷运行下如何发展以满足其他能源系统的需求。CGS 电厂的案例研究表明，CGS 电厂调整负荷率的方式可以适用于全球电力系统。CGS 电厂的实践对燃煤电厂具有局限性的传统观念提出了质疑，能够帮助政策制定者在限制碳排放的全球背景下，更好地理解 and 制定电力系统转型过程中的政策和投资决策。

CGS 电厂概况

CGS 电厂于 20 世纪 70 年代并网运营，预期的年负荷率为 80%。然而，美国的核电“后来居上”，很快取代煤炭成为基荷发电的主要能源。因此，CGS 电厂在年负荷率仅为 50% 的状态下运行到 20 世纪 90 年代初。20 世纪 80 年代，为了解“峰谷转换” (Two-shifting)，即一天内循环开停机所带来的影响，美国开展了大量的研究。

为了验证燃煤电厂可以具备弹性特征，笔者对一座位于北美的多机组燃煤电厂 (出于商业原因，名称保密，以下简称 CGS 电厂) 进行了研究¹⁾。弹性包括燃煤电厂可以循环开停机运行，最低运行负荷率低于 40%，仅对电厂硬件做有限改动，主要对操作运行实践做出较大改