



ELECTRIC POWER
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Generation Options for New York State in a Carbon Constrained World

**NYISO Environmental Advisory
Committee**

May 12, 2006

Michael Miller

Director, Environment

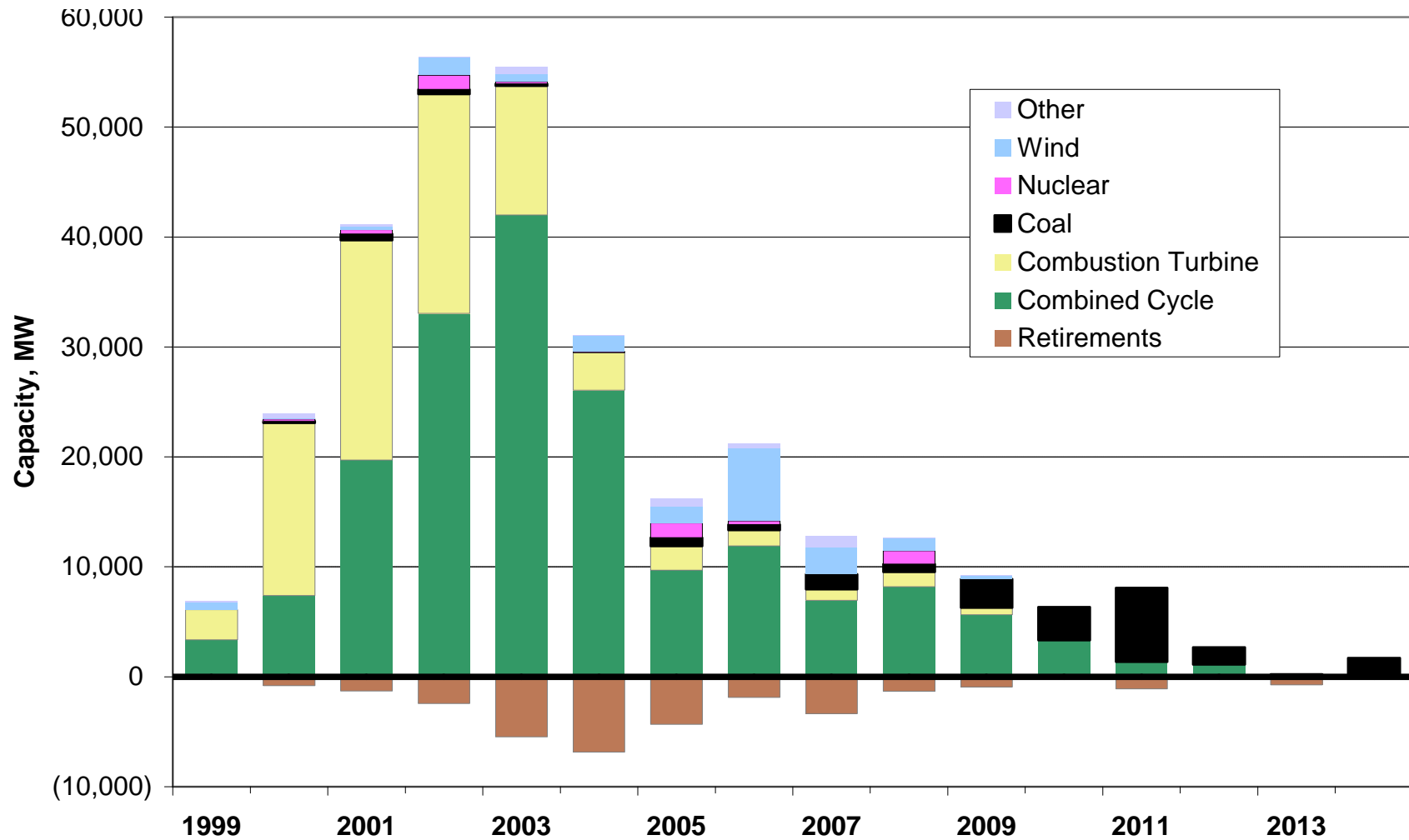
Electric Power Research Institute



Presentation Overview

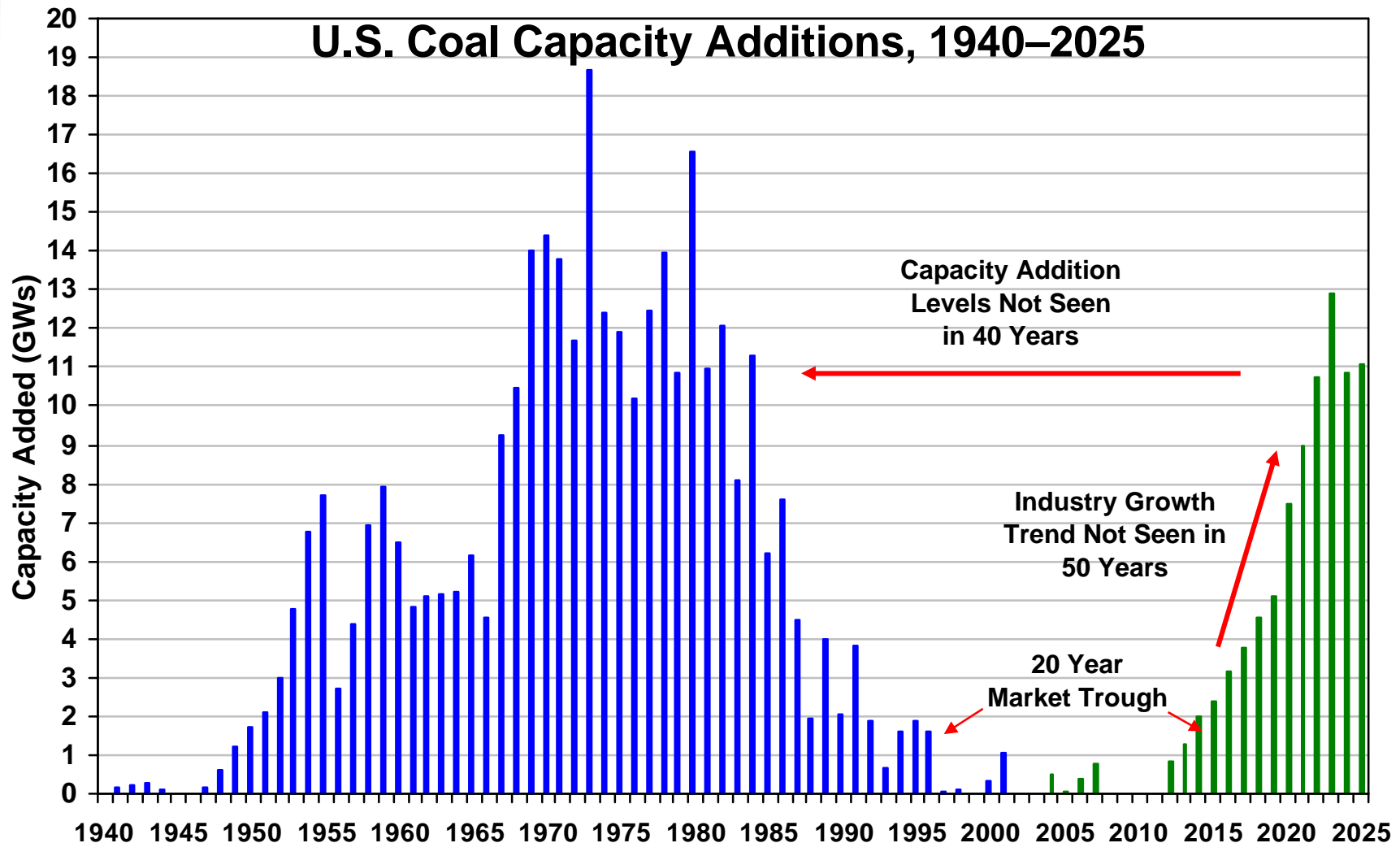
- Objective
 - Summarize cost and availability of future electric generation options for New York State
- Technologies
 - Central Station – coal, gas, wind, nuclear, biomass
 - Distributed generation – combustion turbines, microturbines, fuel cells, storage, tidal

U.S. Capacity Additions 1999-2014



Ref.: EPRI P67 Newsletter on New Power Plants, September 2005

A New Question for Companies ... What Kind of Generating Capacity to Build

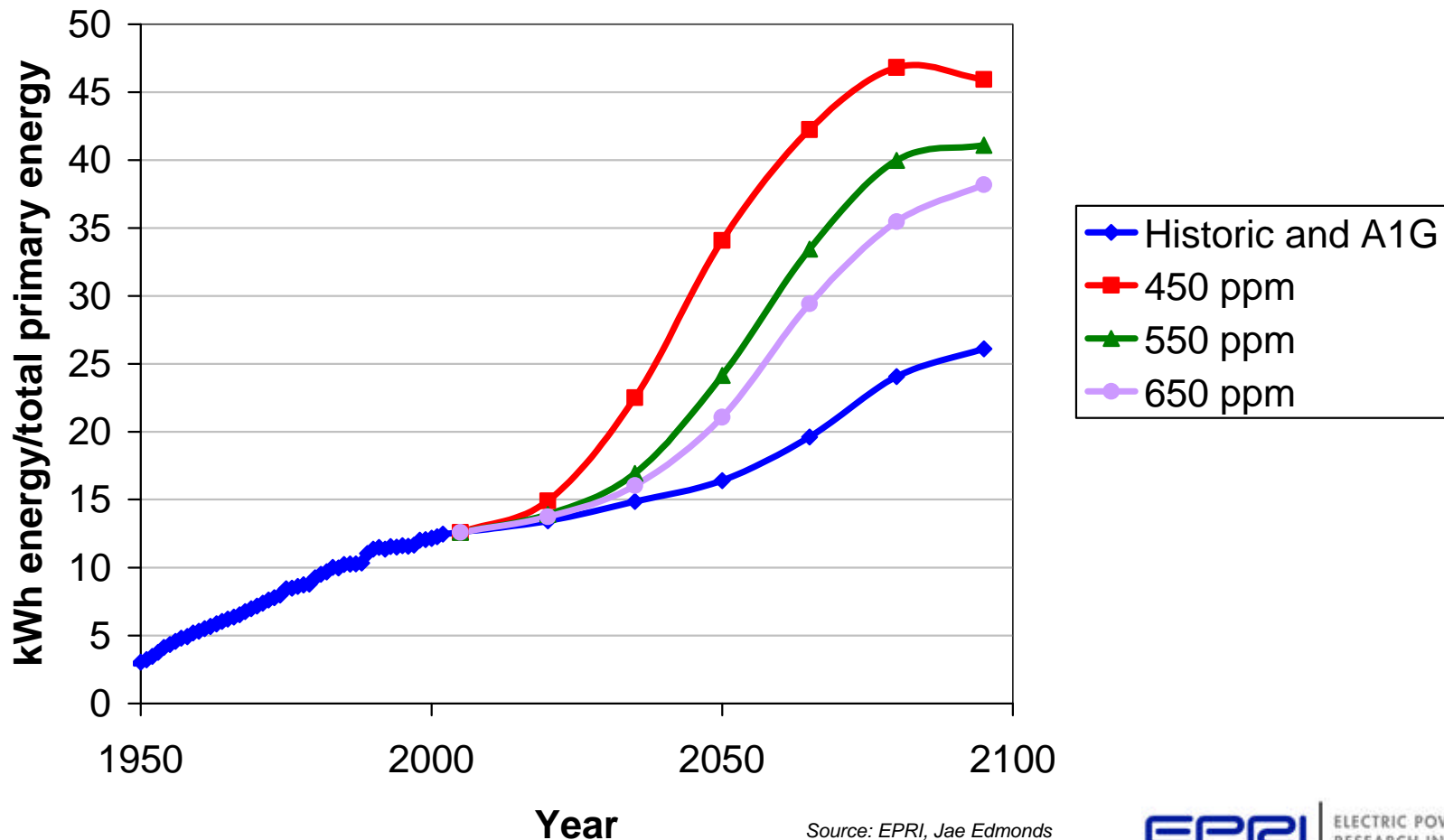


Source: AEP. Developed from U.S. Department of Energy NETL & Annual Energy Outlook 2005.

Why is Electricity Growth in the U.S. (Globally) Relatively Unaffected by Climate Policy?

1. Electricity displaces non-electric end-uses

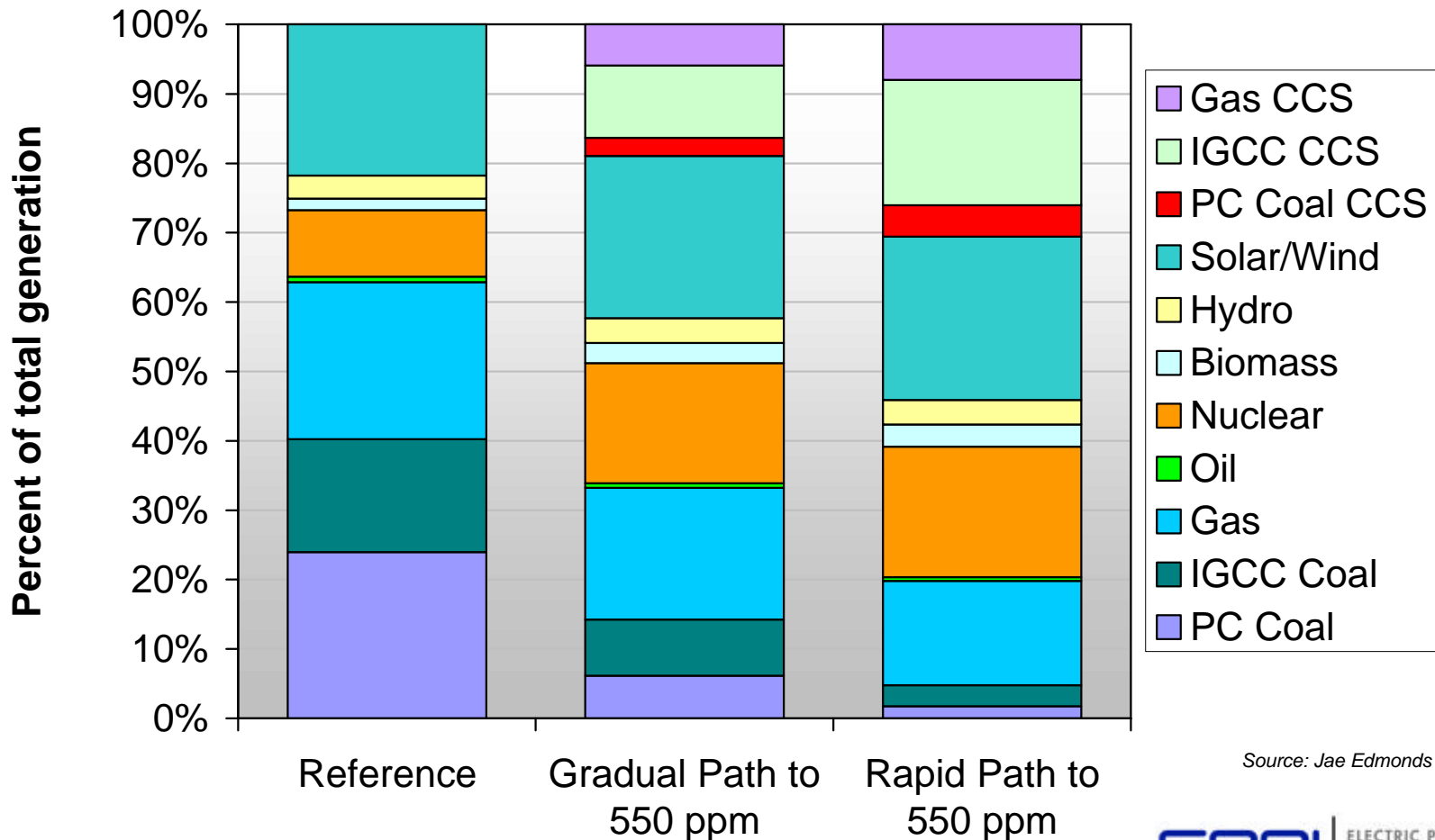
Electricity's Share of U.S. Total Primary Energy



Why is Electricity Growth in the U.S. (Globally) Relatively Unaffected by Climate Policy?

2. Electricity is decarbonized

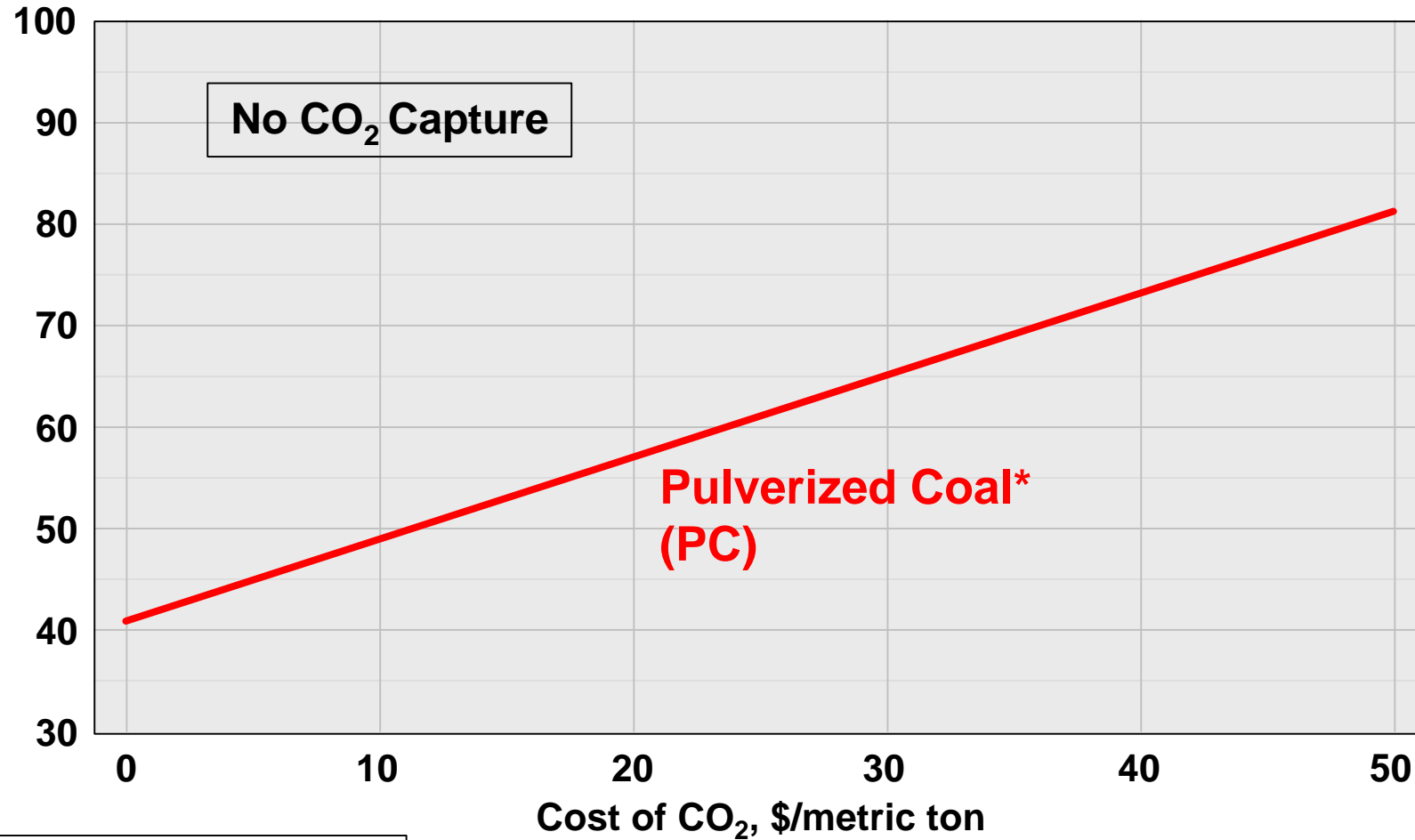
2050 Fuel Shares for U.S. Electricity Generation (illustrative)



Source: Jae Edmonds

Pulverized Coal Technology in 2010

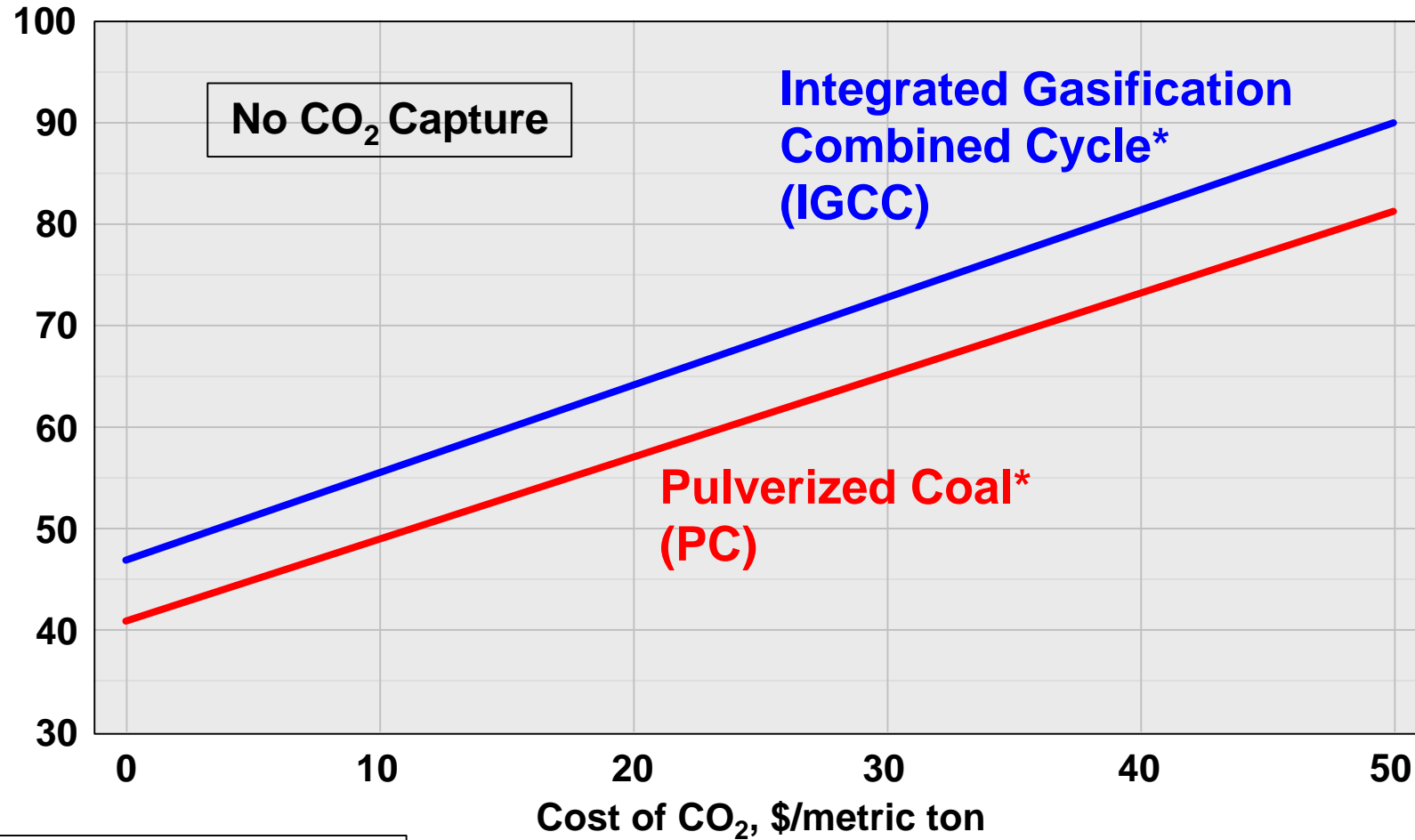
Levelized Cost of Electricity, \$/MWh



*Coal @ \$1.50/mmBtu

Coal Technologies in 2010

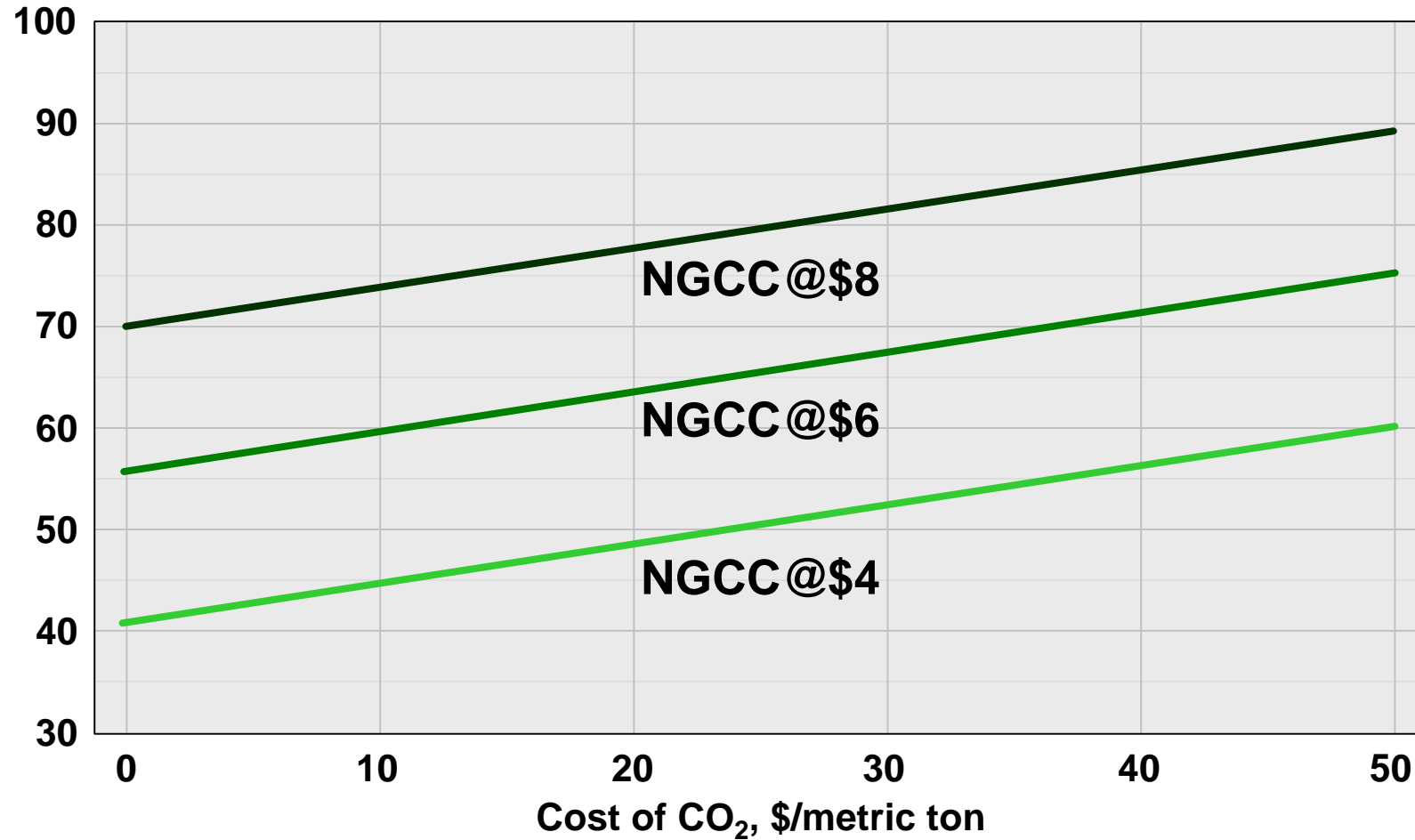
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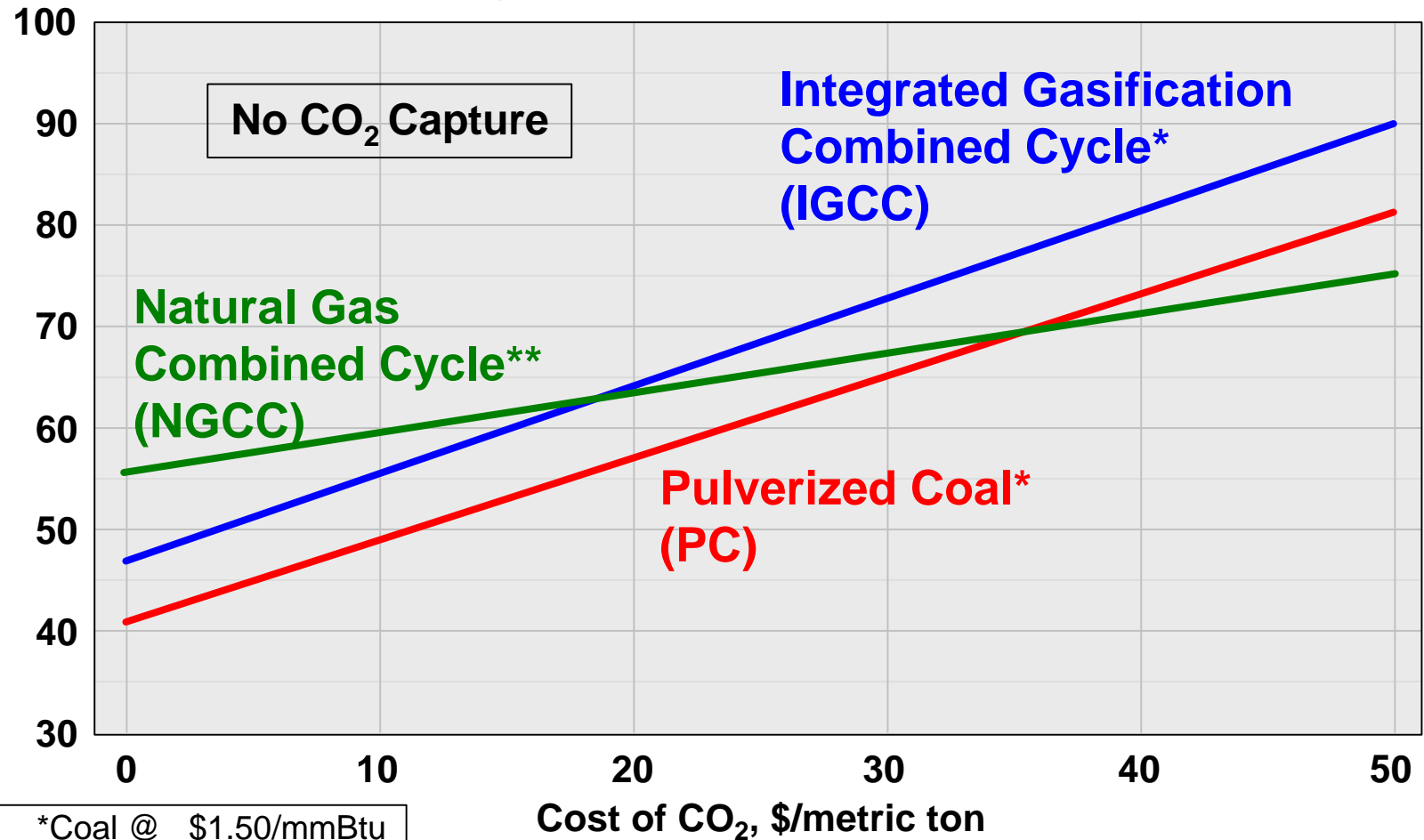
Natural Gas Combined Cycle in 2010 Time Period

Levelized Cost of Electricity, \$/MWh



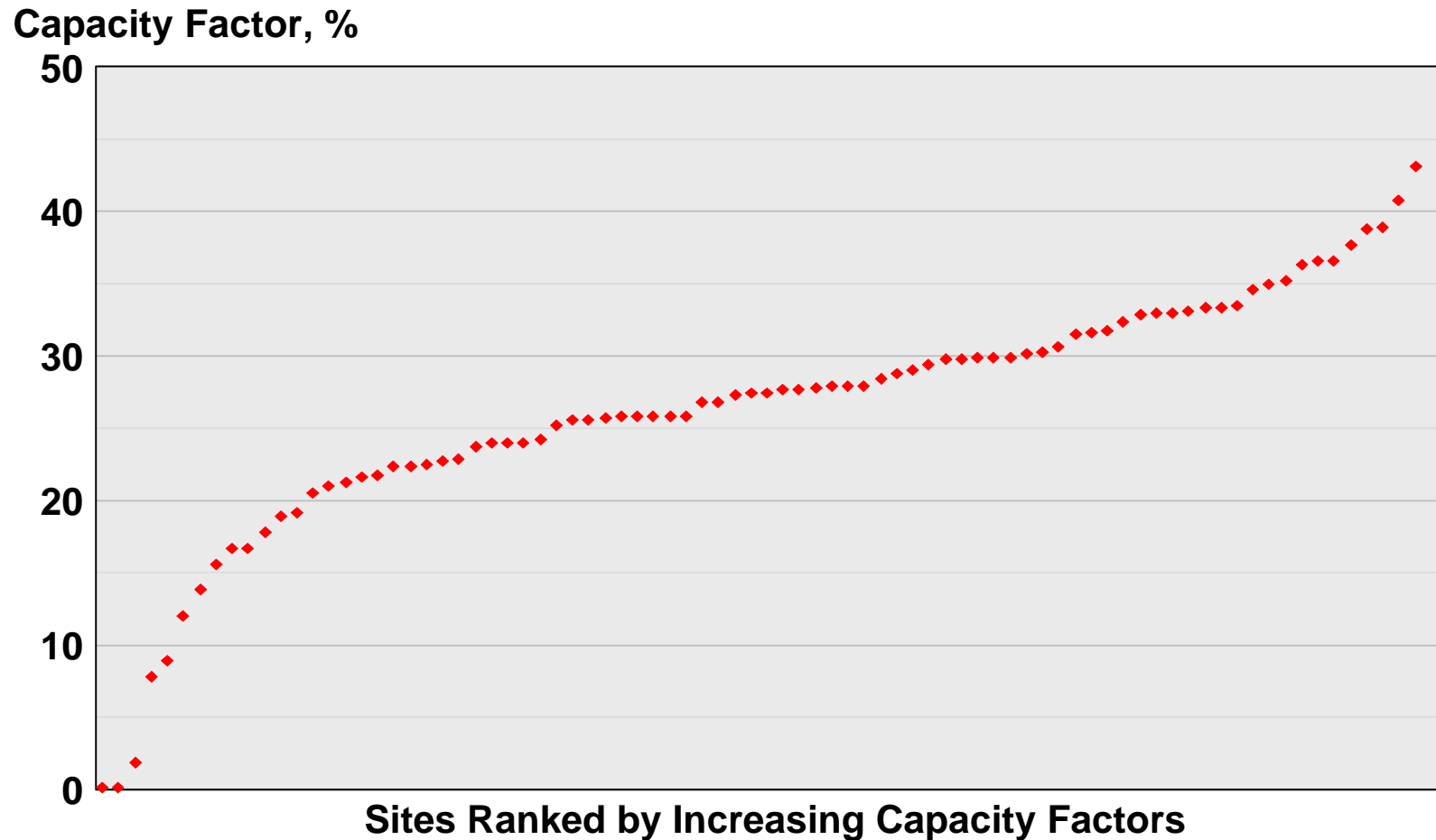
Fossil Fueled Technologies in 2010

Levelized Cost of Electricity, \$/MWh



*Coal @ \$1.50/mmBtu
 **Nat'l Gas @ \$6/mmBtu

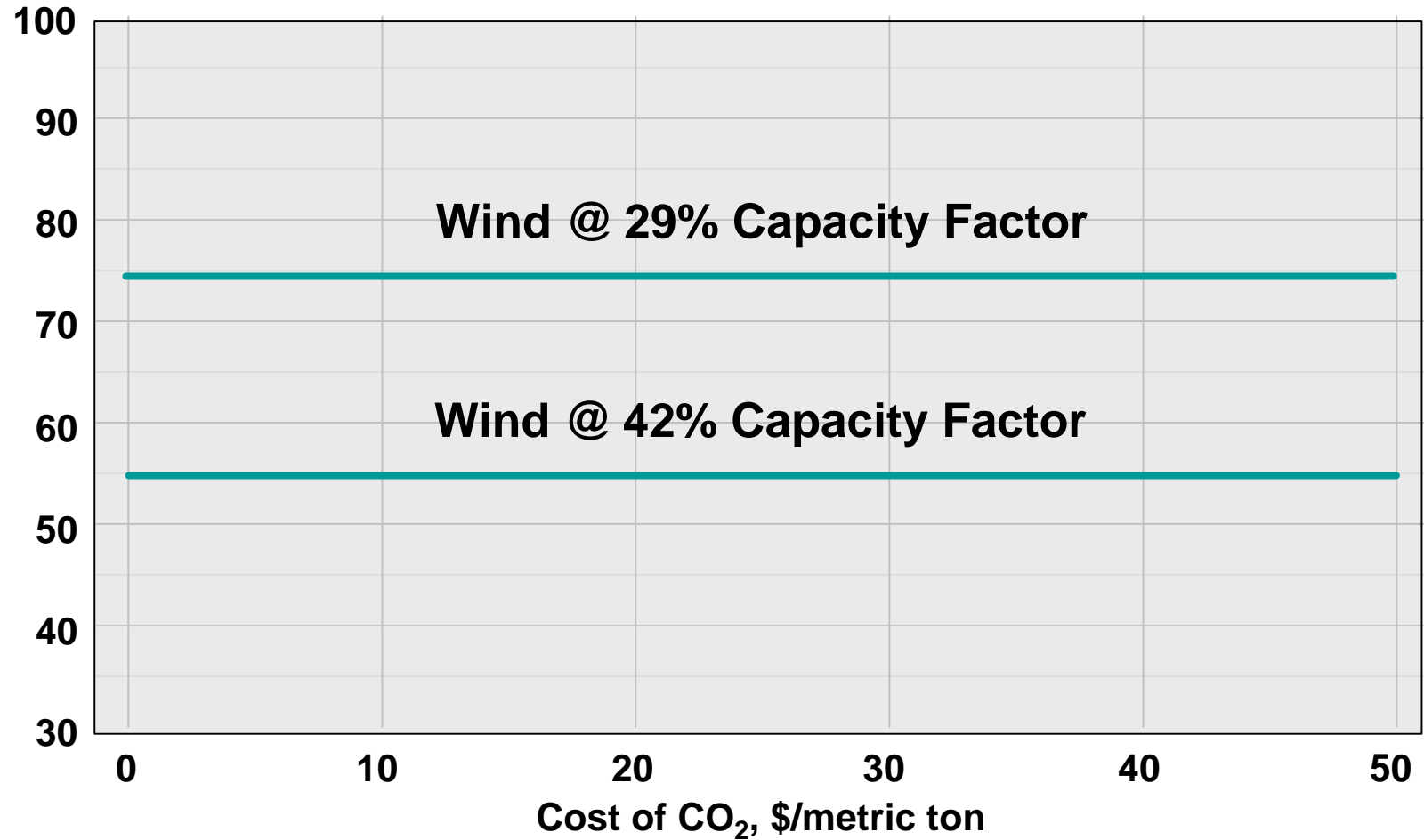
U.S. Wind Plant Capacity Factors, 2004



Source: EIA; EPRI Program 67 Newsletter, Energy Markets and Generation Response – Update on New Power Plants, September 2005

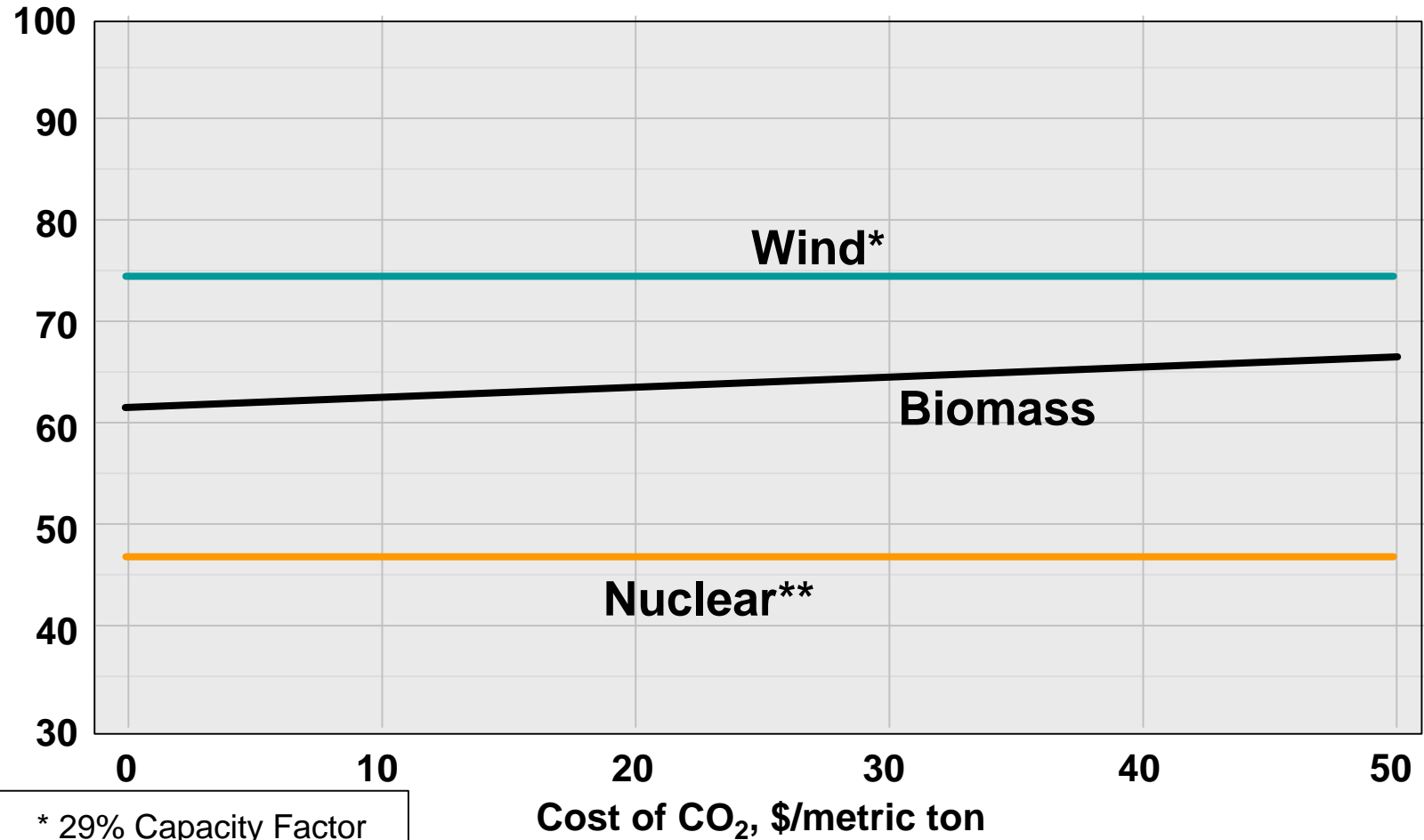
Non-CO₂ Emitting Technologies in 2010

Levelized Cost of Electricity, \$/MWh



Non-CO₂ Emitting Technologies in 2010

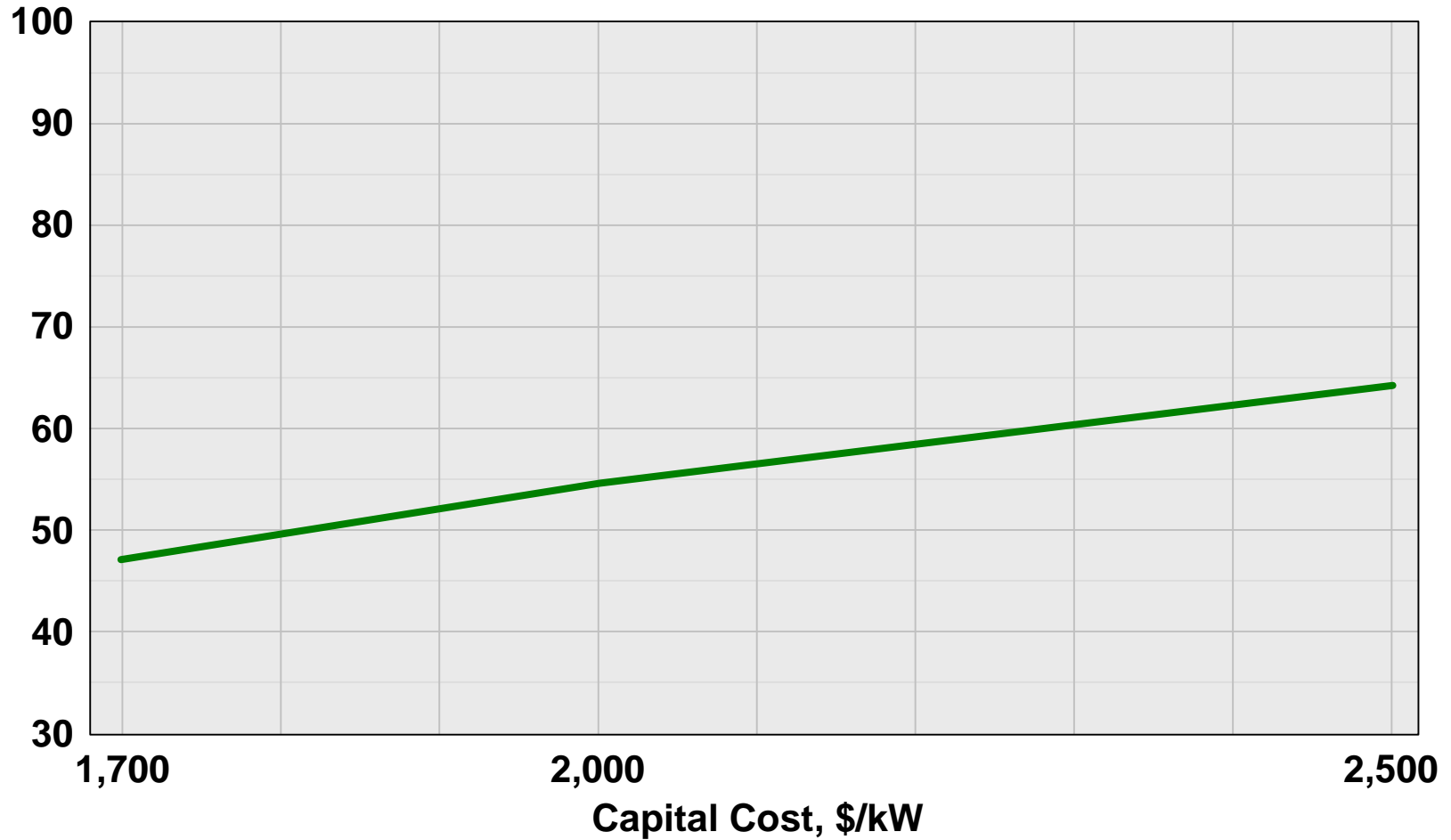
Levelized Cost of Electricity, \$/MWh



* 29% Capacity Factor
** \$1700/kw capital cost

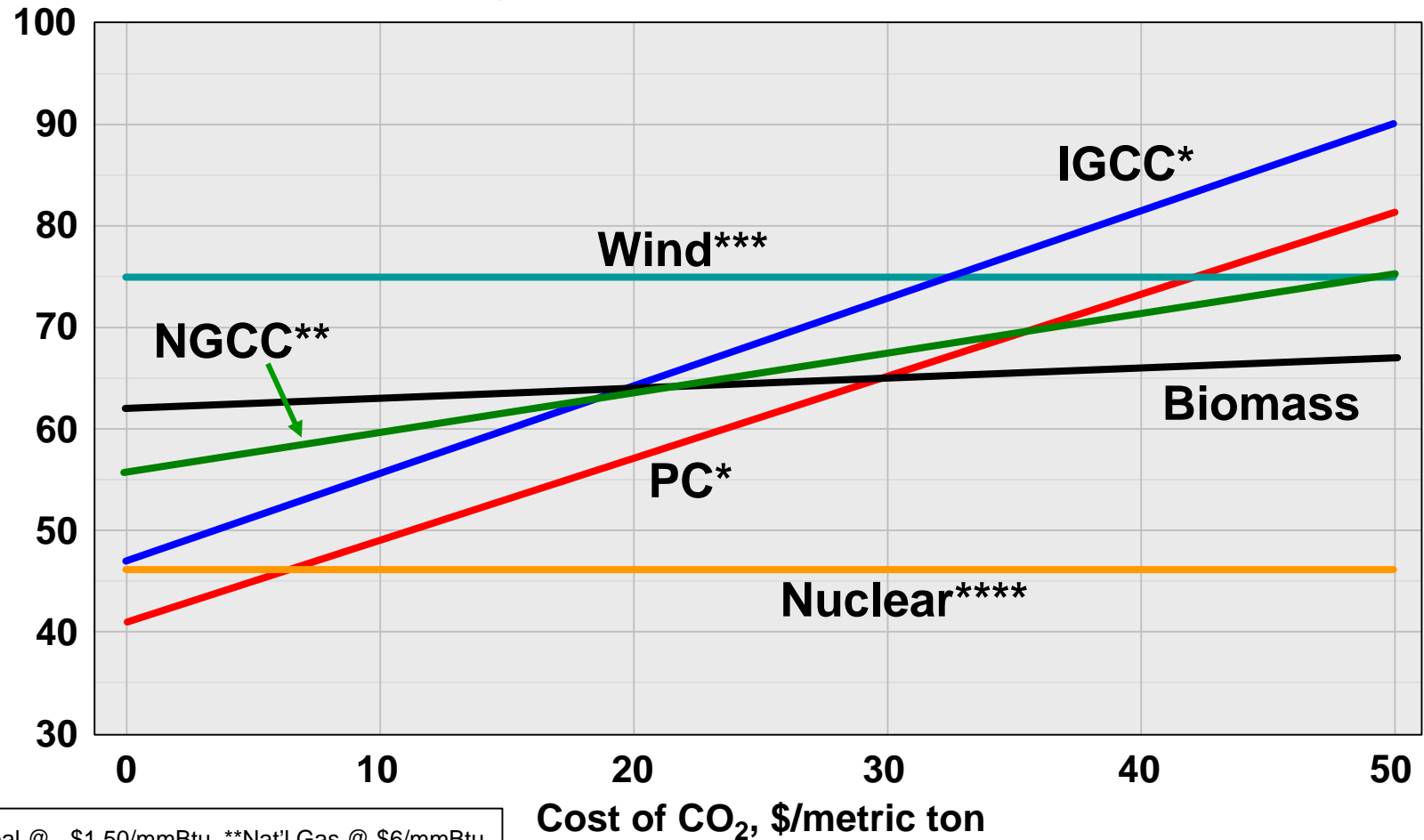
Cost Sensitivities of Future Nuclear Generation

Cost of Electricity, \$/MWh



Comparative Costs of 2010 Generating Options

Levelized Cost of Electricity, \$/MWh



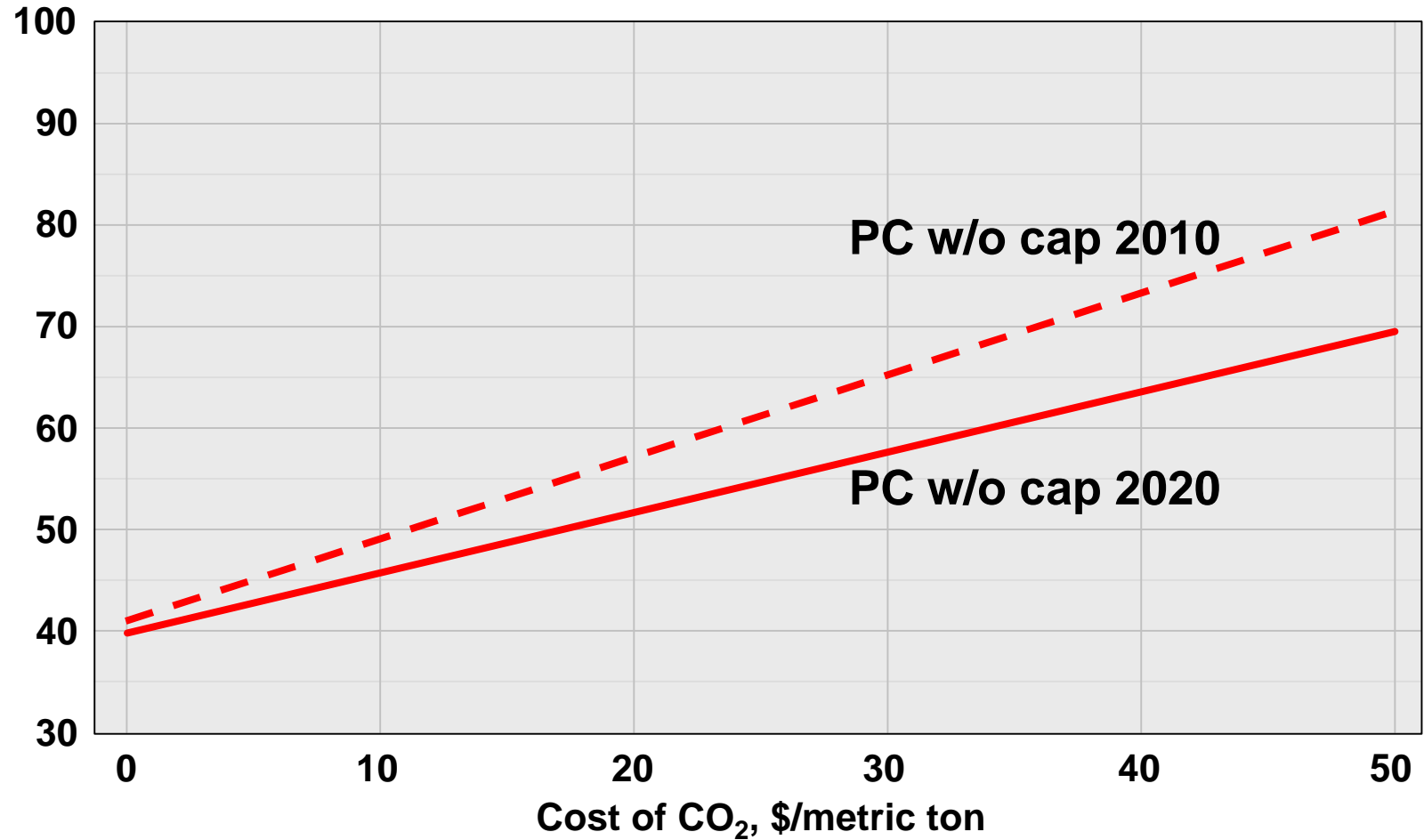
*Coal @ \$1.50/mmBtu **Nat'l Gas @ \$6/mmBtu
 29% capacity factor *\$1700/kw capital cost



What's Possible By 2020

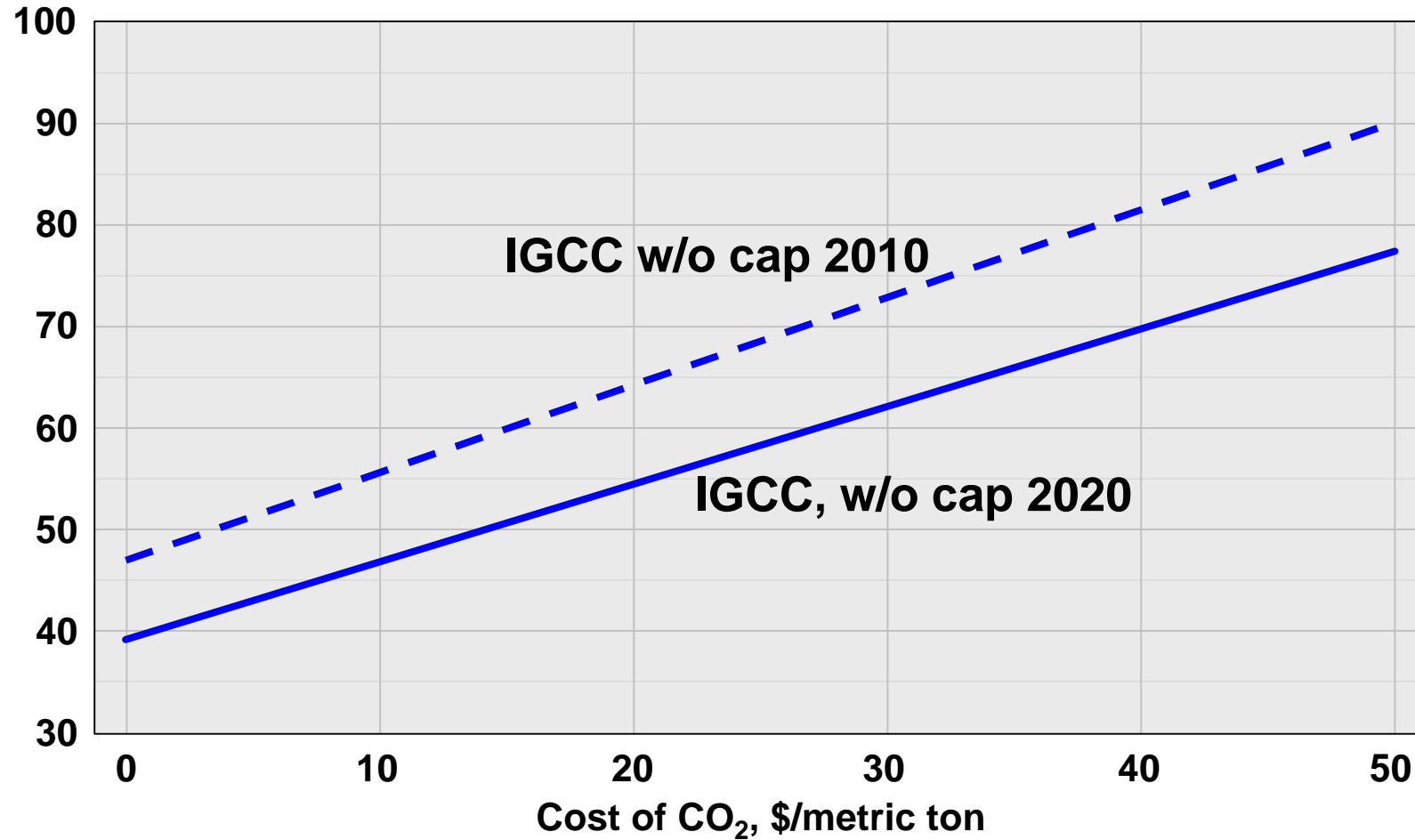
What's Possible: Pulverized Coal w/o Capture

Levelized Cost of Electricity, \$/MWh



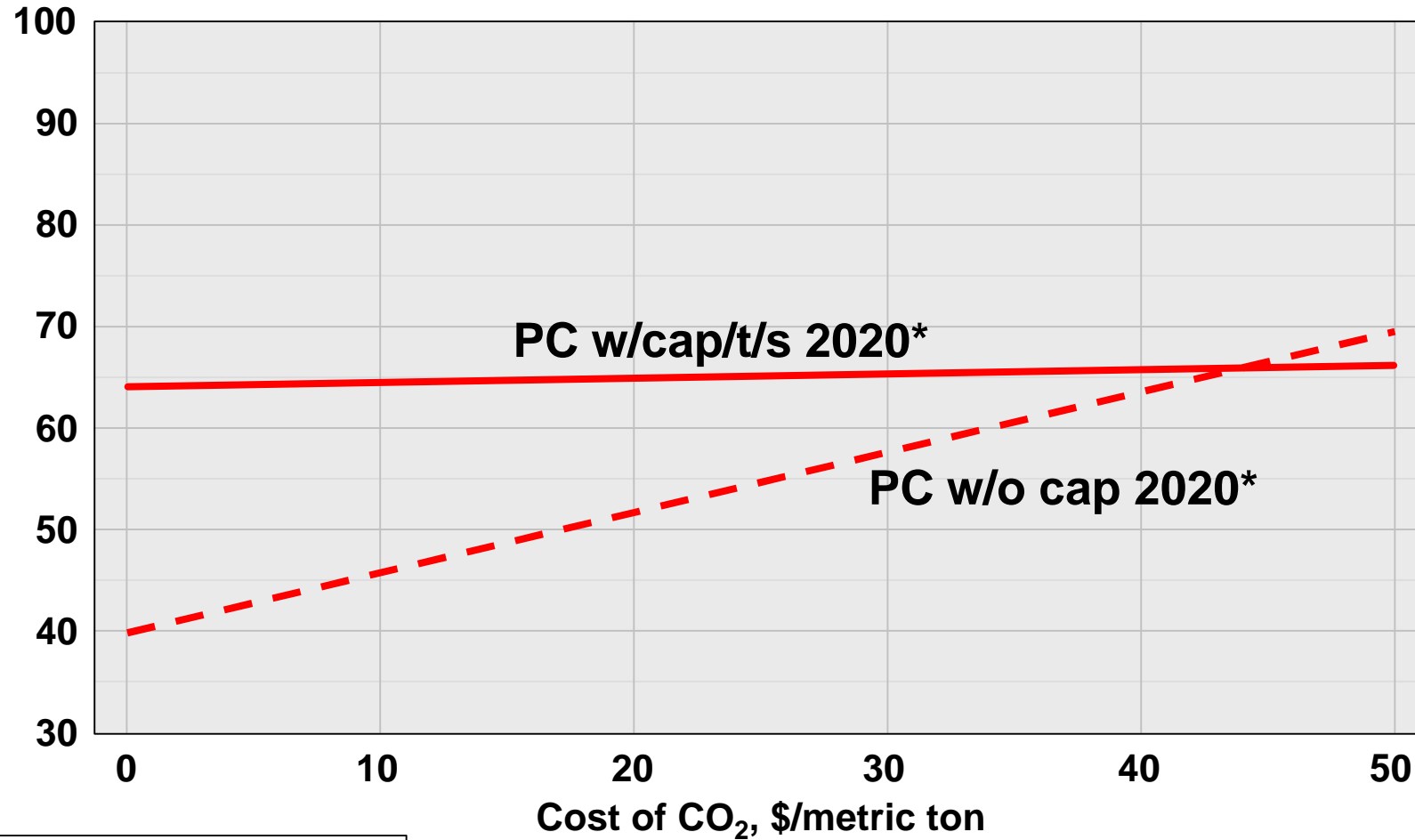
What's Possible: IGCC w/o Capture

Levelized Cost of Electricity, \$/MWh



Pulverized Coal with CO₂ capture/transport/storage

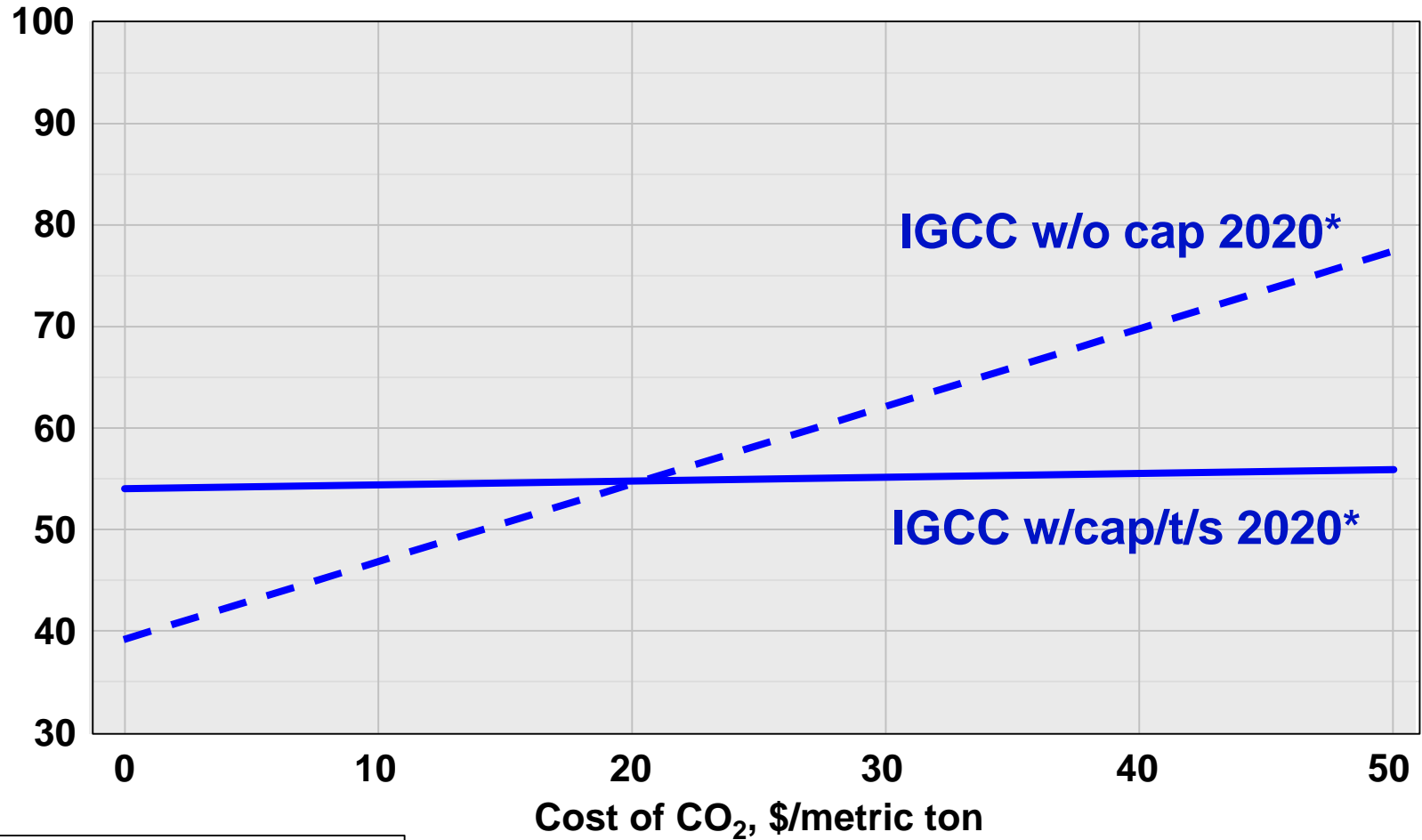
Levelized Cost of Electricity, \$/MWh



*Coal @ \$1.50/mmBtu

IGCC with CO₂ capture/transport/storage

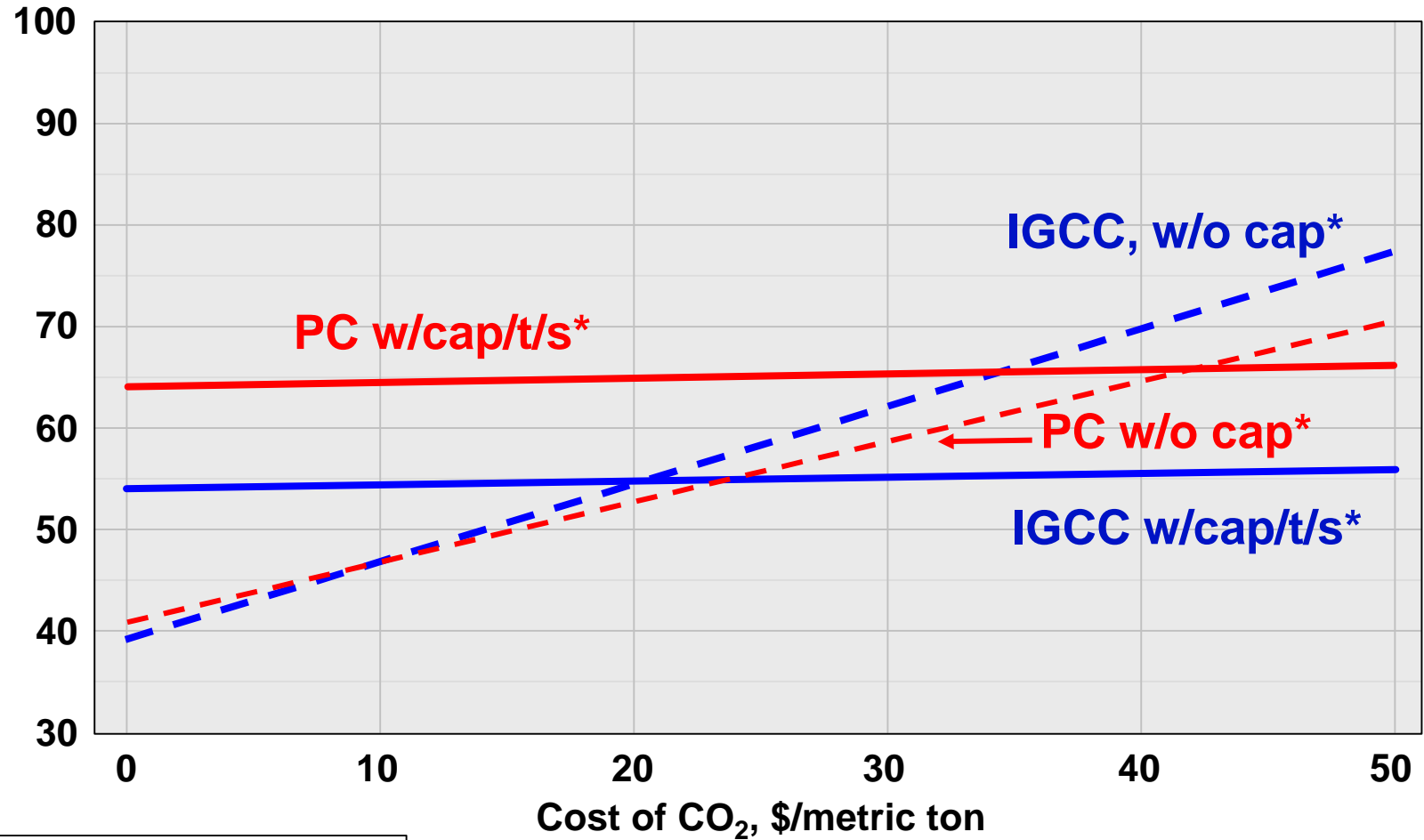
Levelized Cost of Electricity, \$/MWh



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Comparison of IGCC and PC in 2020

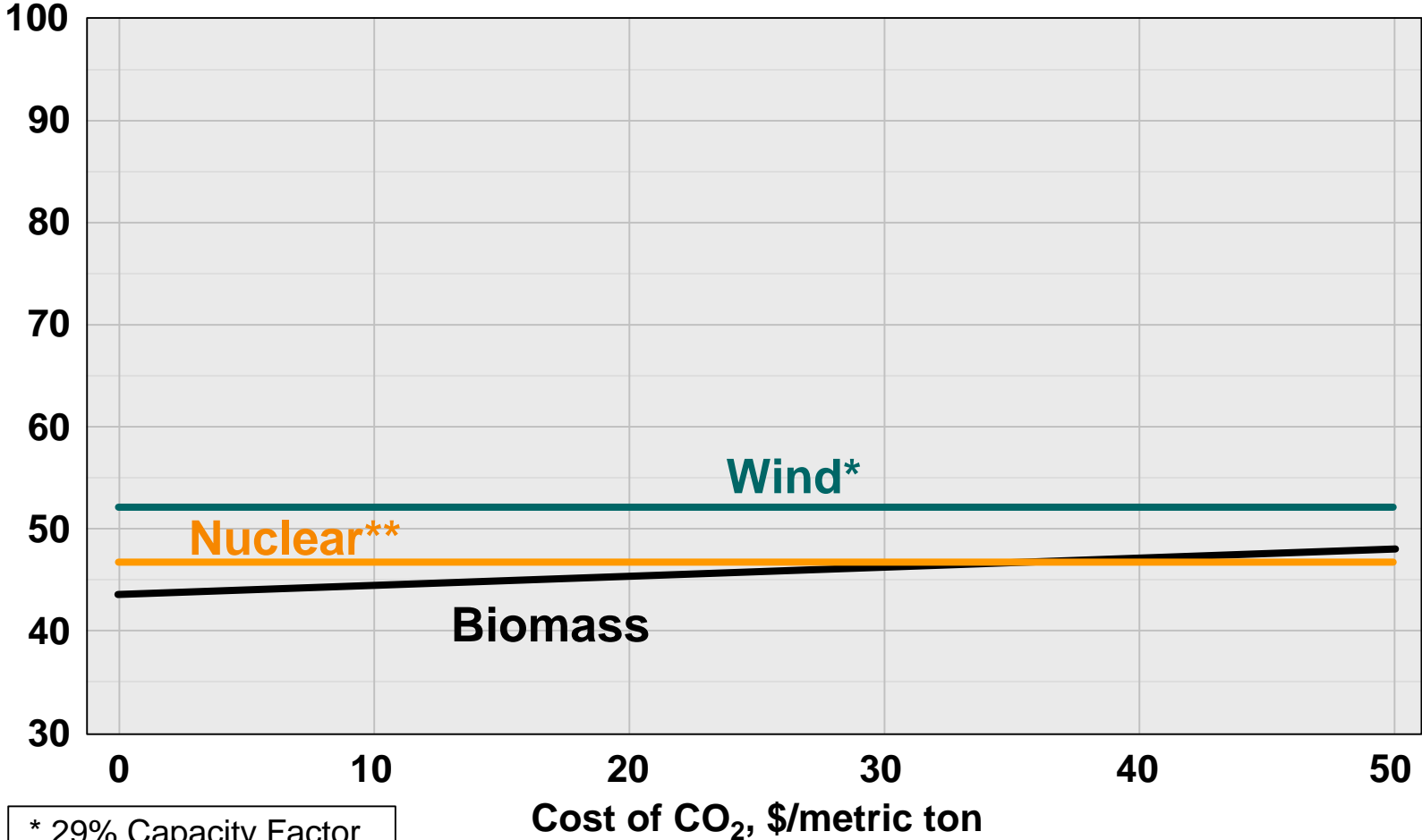
Levelized Cost of Electricity, \$/MWh



*Coal @ \$1.50/mmBtu

Non-CO2 Emitting Technologies in 2020

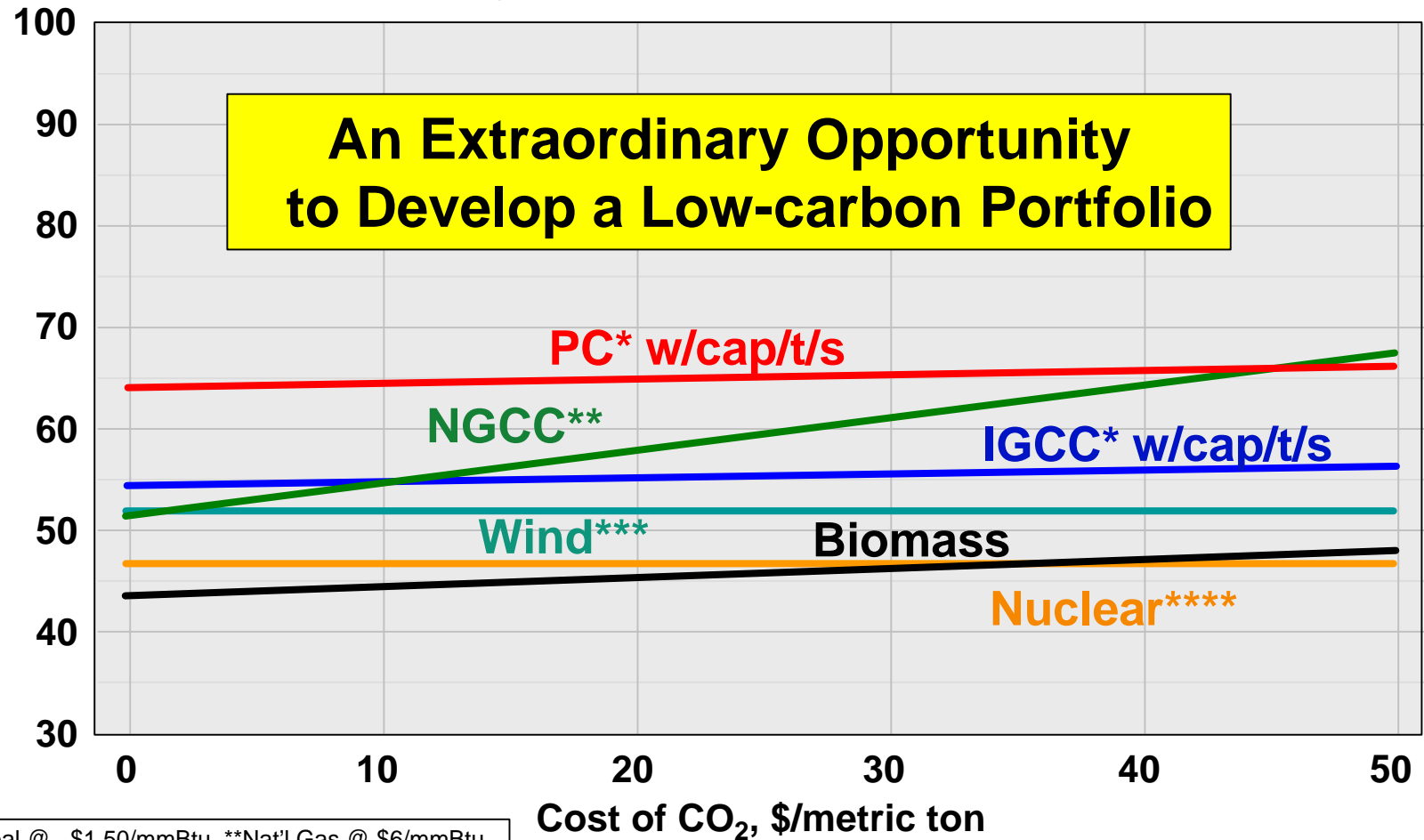
Levelized Cost of Electricity, \$/MWh



* 29% Capacity Factor
** \$1700/kw

Comparative Costs of 2020 Generating Options

Levelized Cost of Electricity, \$/MWh

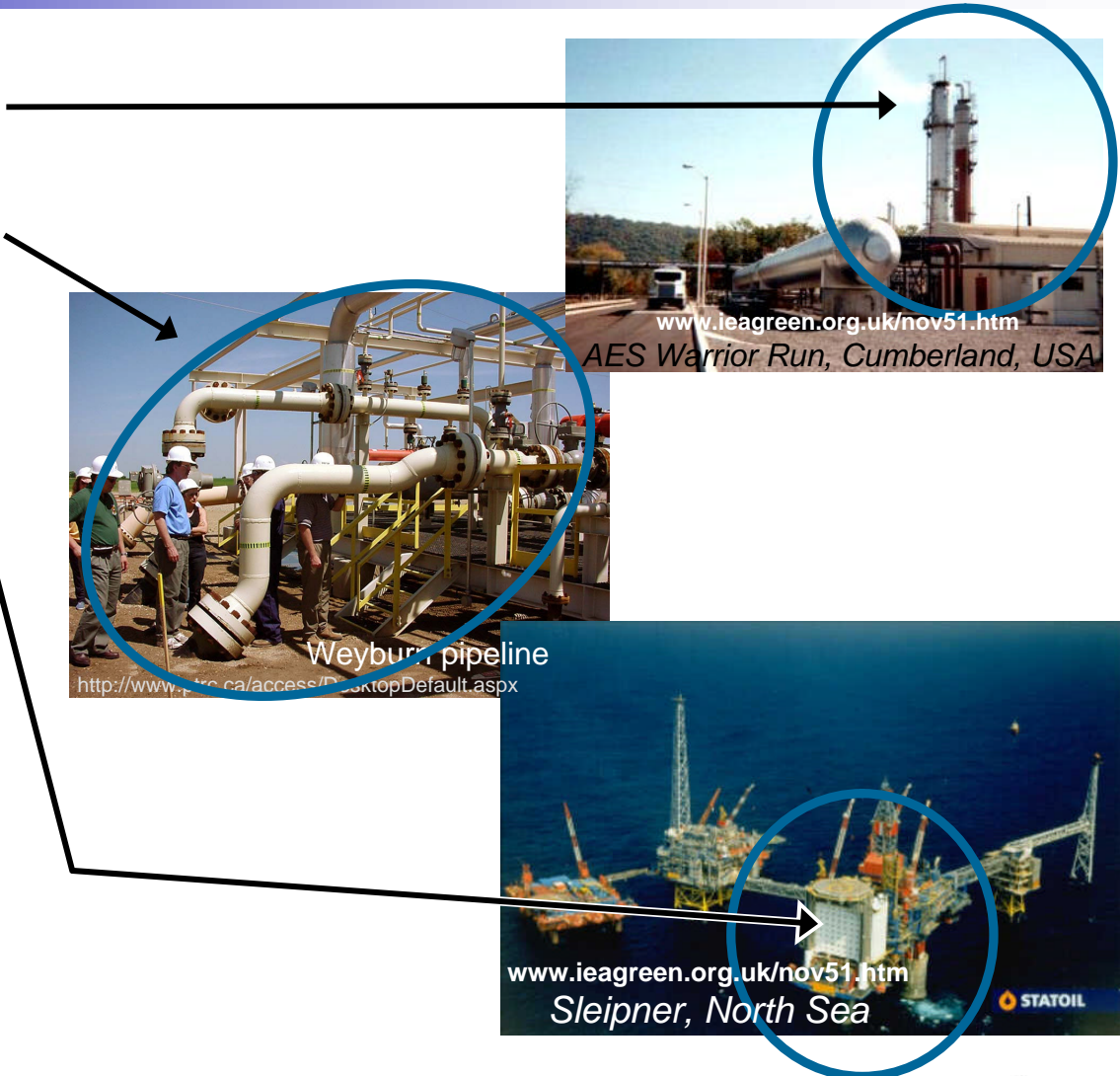


*Coal @ \$1.50/mmBtu **Nat'l Gas @ \$6/mmBtu
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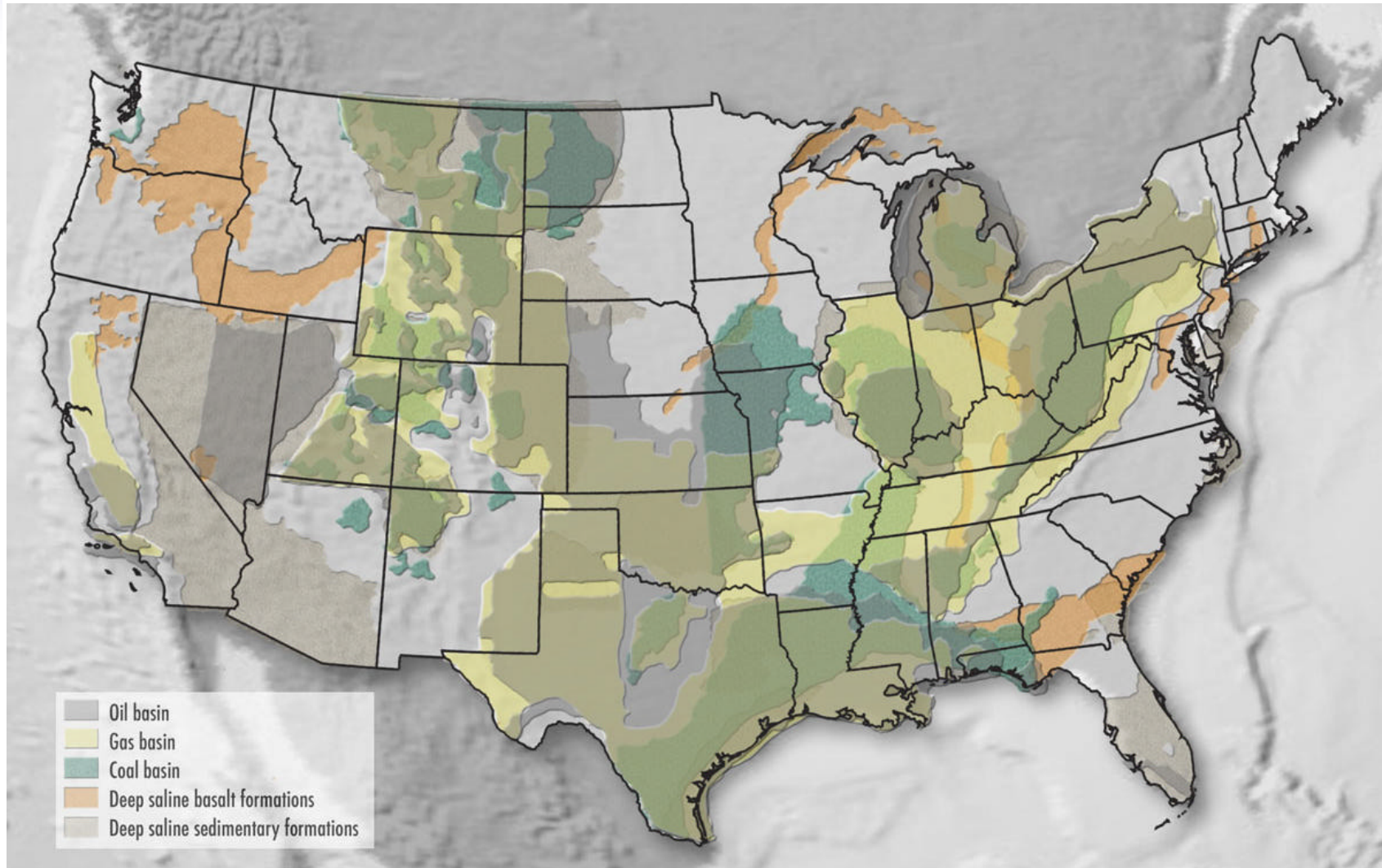
What About Carbon Capture and Storage?

- CO₂ capture
- CO₂ transport
- CO₂ storage

Technology to perform all three tasks already exists, BUT not at scale



Carbon Storage Opportunities Differ By Region



Central Station Options Summary

- Four key uncertainties impacting near-term decisions on new generation:
 - Future cost of CO₂
 - Future price of natural gas
 - Spent nuclear fuel storage
 - CO₂ capture and storage
- Extraordinary opportunity to develop and demonstrate a very low emissions portfolio of generation technologies by operation by 2020.

Definitions - What Are Distributed Energy Resources?

Distributed Resources (DER)

=

Distributed Generation (DG)

+

Distributed Electric Energy Storage

+

Direct Load Control

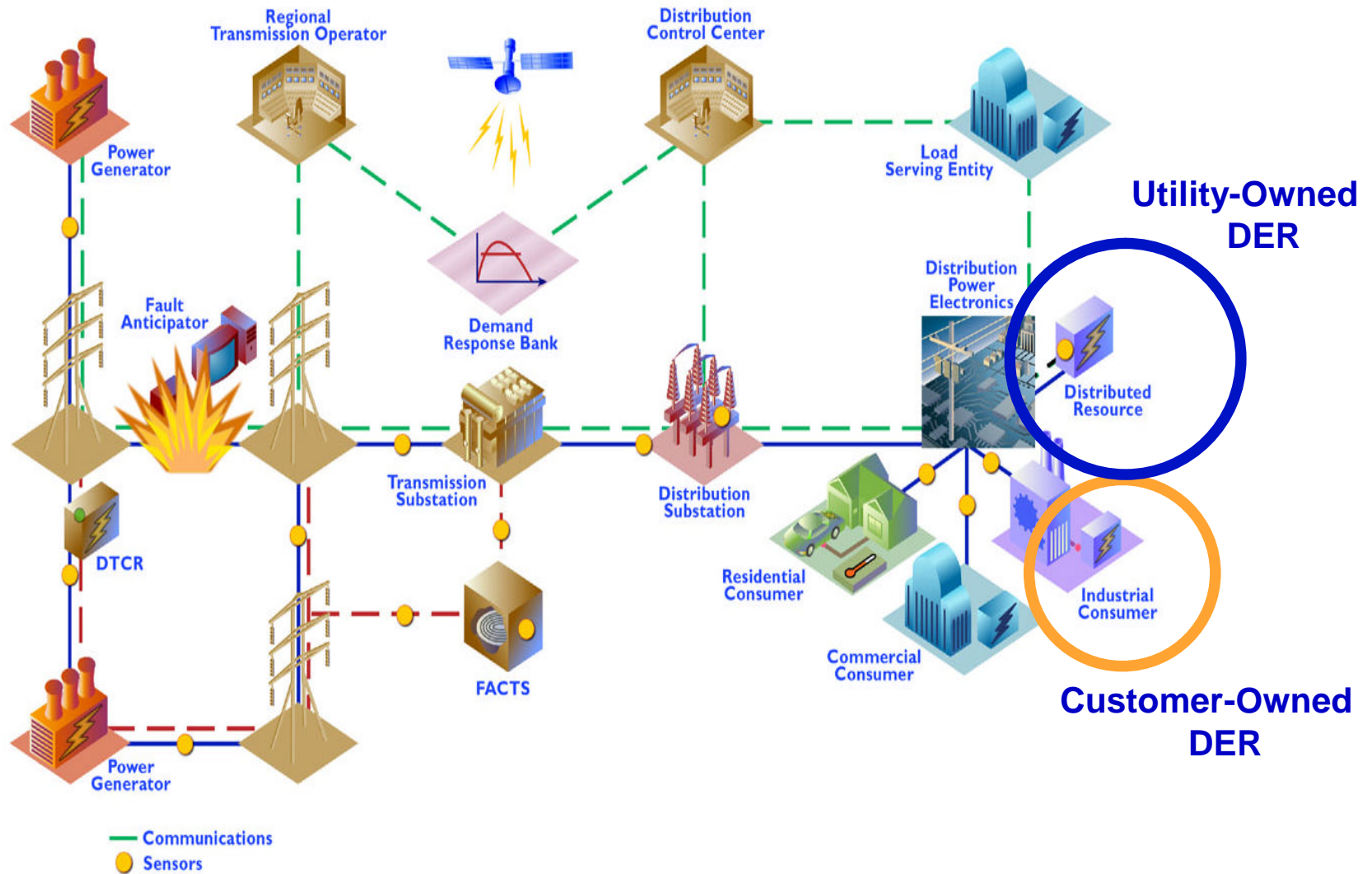
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Roof Top PV

Boundary Conditions

- End-User/Customer Location to Sub-transmission voltages
- Size Range (a few kW's to 100 MW)
- Many Ownership, Control, Costs, Benefits Regimes
- Many Operating Regimes: Peaker, Baseload; Combined heat & Power
- Many Technologies: Fossil, Storage, Renewable, Electric Storage

DER Plays a Key Role in the Future Delivery System



Overview of Distributed Generation Options

1 kW to 50,000 kW systems strategically placed can enhance grid reliability, improve energy efficiency / reliability to end users

Current Options



Aero-derivative CT's

- 25-60 MW
- 40+ % Eff.
- Modular



Small CT's

- 1-10 MW
- ~ 40% Eff



Diesel and IC Engines

- 0.3-2 MW
- 36% Eff.
- Low emissions

Emerging Trends



Microturbines

- 60-300 kW
- 25-30% Eff
- Packaged systems



Fuel Cells

- 1 – 1,000 kW
- 30-65 % Eff
- Many on-site markets

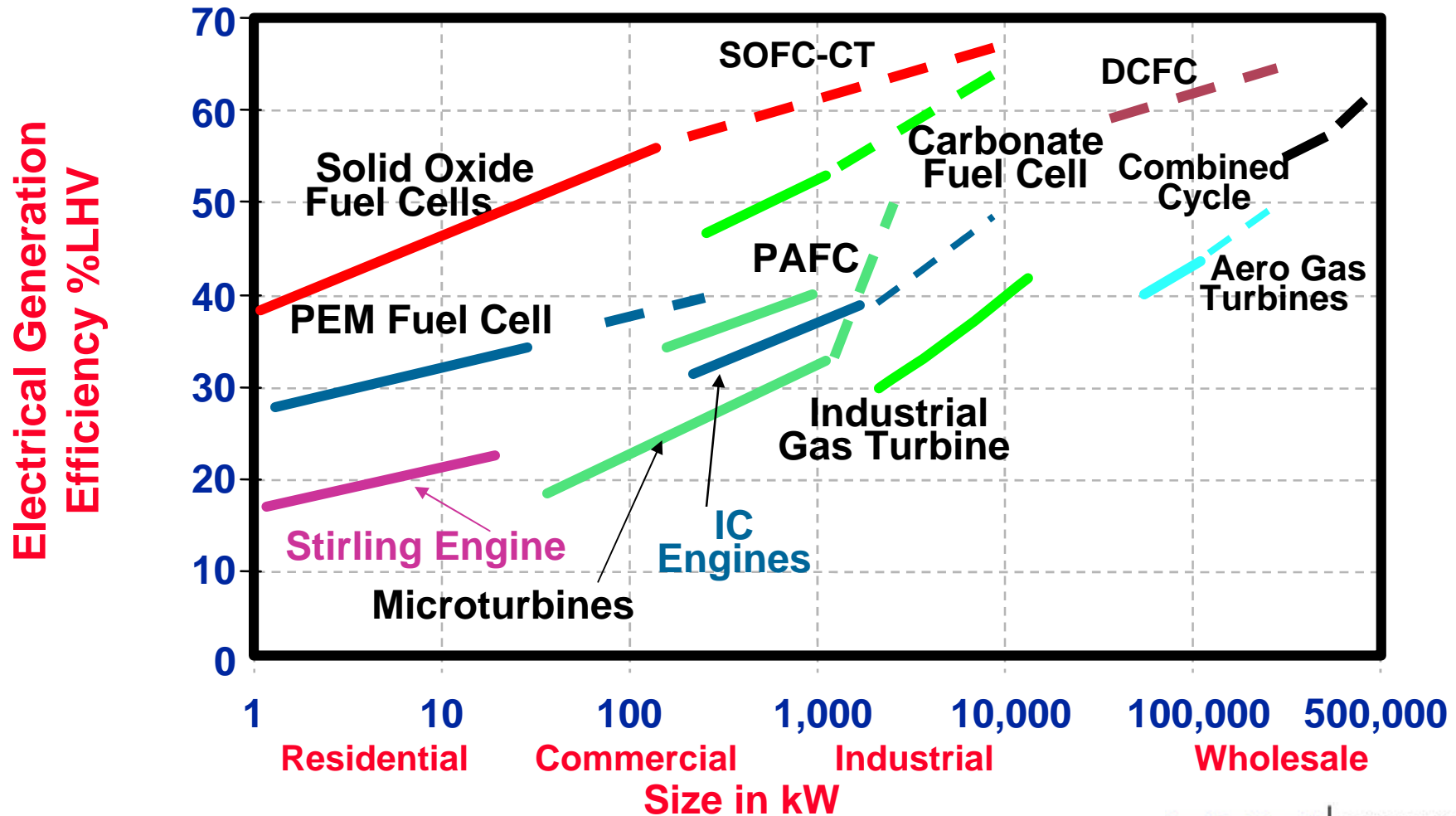


Energy Storage

- Flow Batteries
- NiMH, NaS, Lithium Ion

Distributed Generation Technologies

Efficiency Status and Trends



Overview

Status of Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems

Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEMFC)



- 1-10 kW
- 25-40 % efficiency LHV
- \$ 5,000 /kW

Phosphoric Acid Fuel Cells (PAFC)



- 200-1000 kW
- 40 % efficiency LHV
- \$ 3,500 / kW

Molten Carbonate Fuel Cells (MCFC)



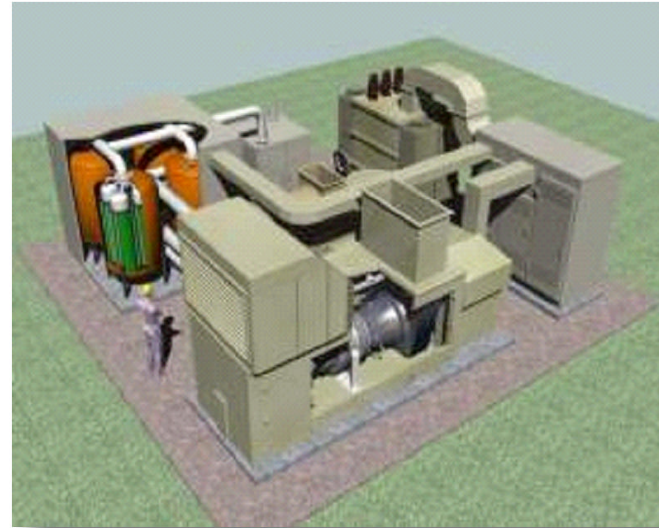
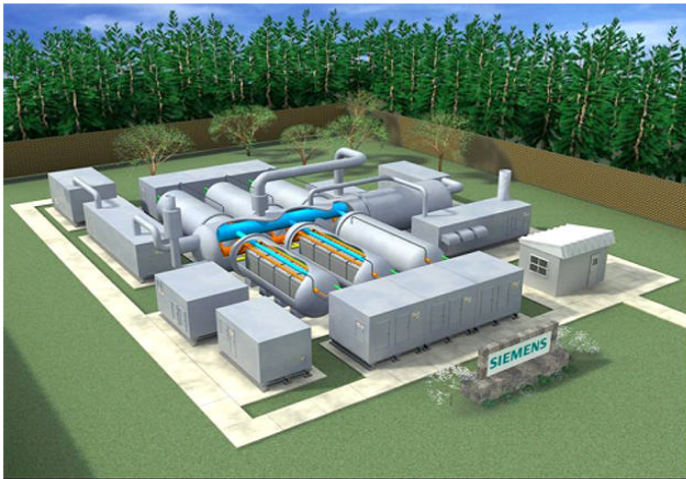
- 250- 1,000 kW
- 45 % efficiency
- \$ 3,000-4,000 / kW

Solid Oxide Fuel Cells (SOFC)



- 1-250 kW
- 45-48 % efficiency
- \$10,000 - 20,000/kW

High Efficiency SOFC Hybrids under Development



1-15 MW

56-65% on natural gas

Modular

Fuel Cell Market Pathways

2006-2008



Early Markets

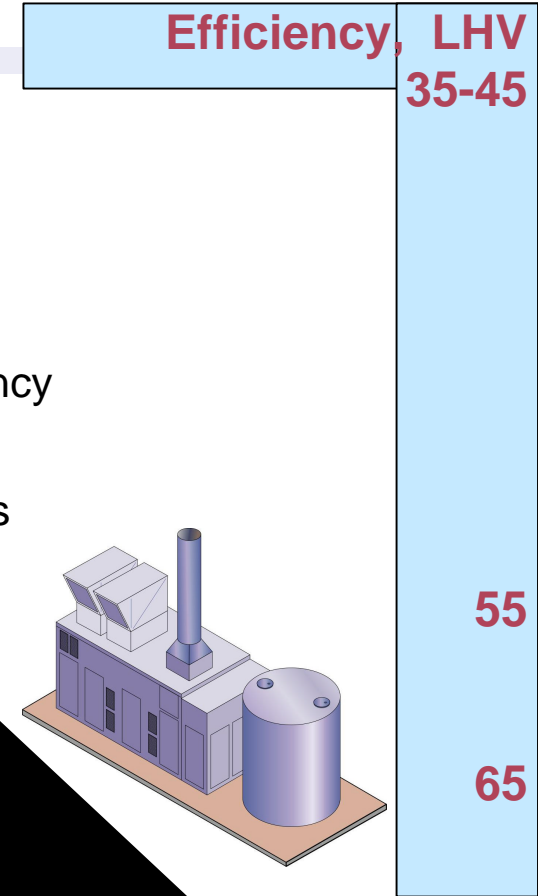
- Schools & Universities
- Government Buildings
- CHP; Free Fuel
- National Parks
- Military Bases
- State RPS Programs

Growth Markets

- Building CHP
- State Energy Efficiency Programs
- Non-attainment areas
- Mass Markets

2008-2010

- 5 kW – 75 kW PEMFC
- 250 – 2 MW MCFC, and SOFC
- 5- 40 kW SOFC
- \$ 1,500-\$2,000 / kW



2010-2020

- 100 – 250 kW PEMFC
- 1 – 3 MW MCFC, SOFC
- 2 – 50 kW SOFC
- 2 MW + SOFC-CT
- <<\$ 800 /kW

Overview

Status of Micro-Turbines

Ingersol Rand



- 250 kW
- 25-30 % efficiency LHV

Capstone



- 30-200 kW
- 25-30 % efficiency LHV

Elliott



- 100 kW
- 20-30 % efficiency



**UTC Power/ Carrier PureComfort
240-360 kW with 100 Ton Chiller
25% Electric; 75% overall**

Combustion Turbine & Micro Turbine Trends

2006

- ▶ Low Emissions Development
- ▶ Advanced Materials



Early Markets

- Combined Heat, Cooling
- Hotels
- Grocery
- Schools & Data Centers
- 25% Electrical Eff
- 70-75% with CHP

2006-2008

- ▶ 240-500 kW – MTGs
- ▶ 1.5 – 10 MW CT's
- ▶ 80% Eff w/CHP

2010

45 % LHV
<< 5 ppm NOx

* Lower Heating Value
EPRI | ELECTRIC POWER
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Overview Status of Energy Storage Systems

Vanadium Redox Battery (VRB)



-250 kW – 8 Hr
~ 2 MWh
-+/- 250 KVars

- 57 – 71 %
round trip
efficiency

Nickel Metal Hydride (NiMH)



- 20 kW - 2 Hr
- Round trip
efficiency TBD

Sodium Sulfur (NaS)



-1 MW–7 Hr
~ 7 MWh

~ potential
of 75 %
round trip
efficiency



2 MWh VRB Energy Storage System at PacifiCorp

Energy Storage System Trends

2006

- ▶ Advanced batteries are reaching commercial prototype stages
 - NaS furthest along
 - Others include NiMH, Zinc-Bromine, VRB and Lithium systems



Applications:

- ▶ Firming Renewables
- ▶ Distribution Grid Support
- ▶ Demand Response

Integrated systems

Li-ion

NiMH

NaS

<\$200 kWh

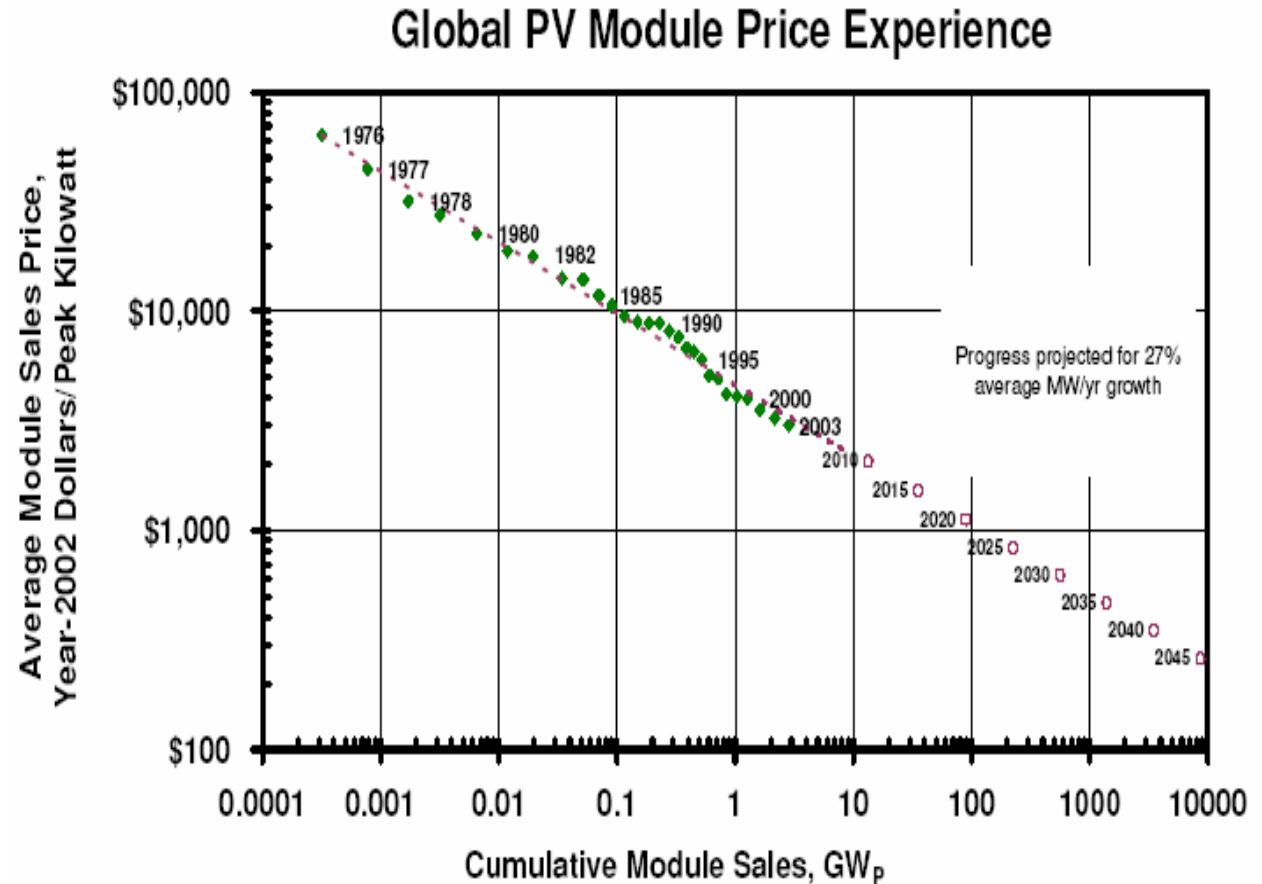
2006-2008

- ▶ \$300/kWh battery module cost
- ▶ Ac-dc-ac power cond. ~ \$250/kW
- ▶ Round trip efficiency of 75%

2015

Historic PV module sales and price trend

- Installed system price \approx 2x module cost
- No “guarantee” future will echo past...but also no evident cause for change
- Present expansion (40%/yr) driven by subsidized grid-connected markets



Historic data source: Strategies Unlimited

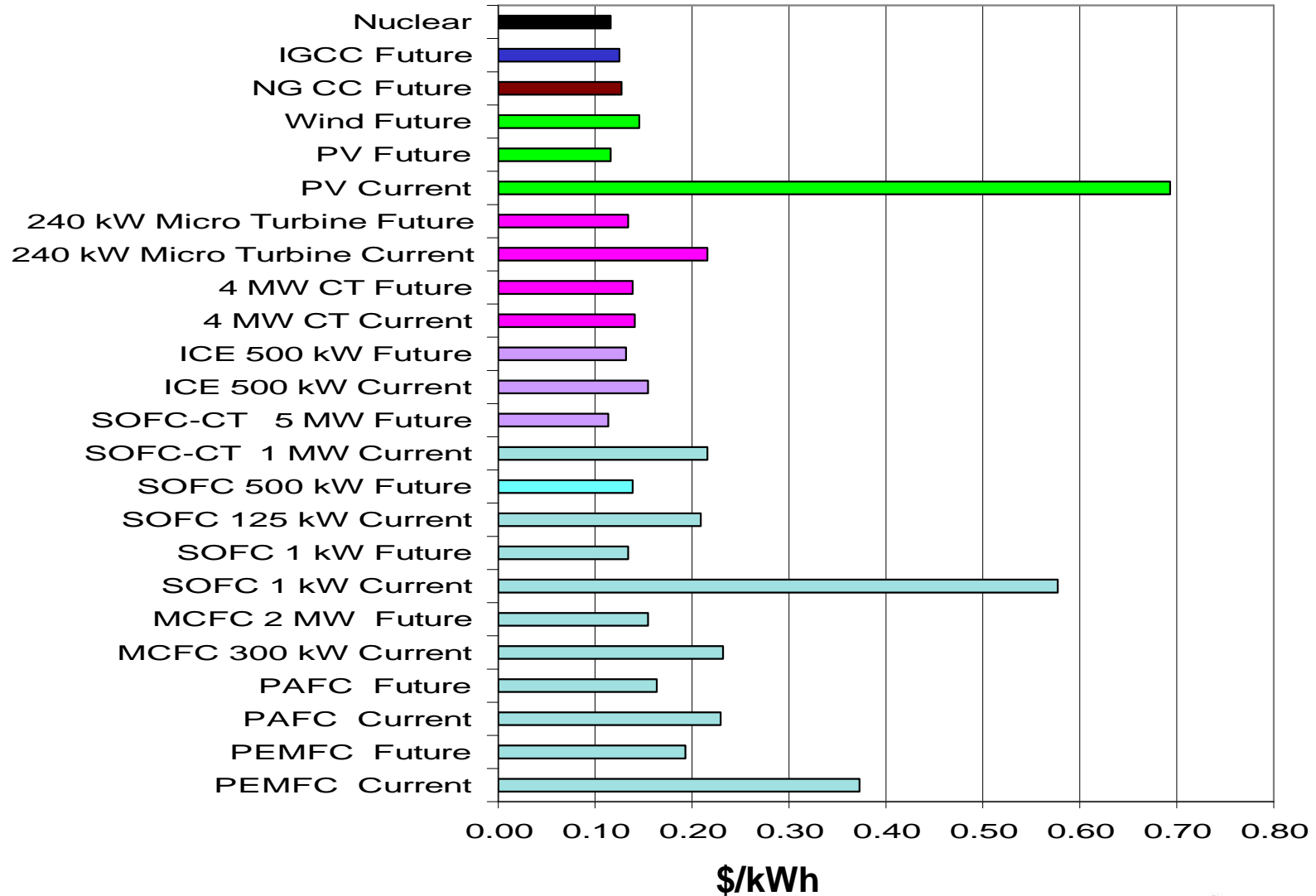
T.M. Peterson, EPRI

Comparative Cost of Delivered Electricity to End-Users

Assumptions: Costs to deliver Bulk Power: 7 cents/kWh

No Carbon Taxes considered

For DER: \$10MMBtu N.G. 80% CF; 15% CC; no distributed benefits considered



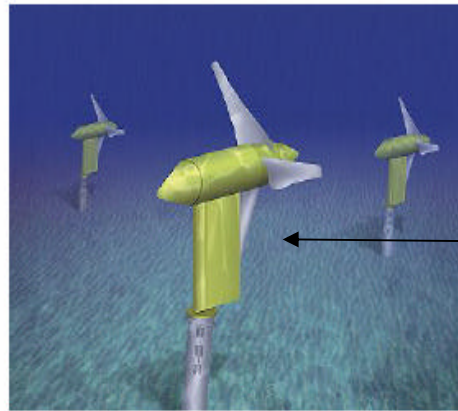
Roosevelt Island Tidal Energy (RITE) Project

Permitted by NY Dept of Env Cons and US Army Corps of Eng – April 2006

Hardware is built and will be installed by July 2006

Funded by NYSERDA, ConEd and Verdant (and maybe others)

Roosevelt Island, East River, NY - Verdant Horizontal Axial Turbines (6) @ 40kW each



First U.S. Tidal Installation – Clean; Submerged and not visible, Variable but predictable resource for ease of dispatching

First Tidal Installation Connected to the Grid in the World

First Tidal Array Installed in the World

First Tidal Environmental Monitoring (including fish) Program in the World

Win-Win-Win for Distributed Energy Resources

DER Customer

Utility Shareholder
& Other Customers



Win

DG Benefits

Public Incentives

Innovative Regulation

Cleaner Environment
Lower Total Costs

Society

Win



Win

Cost Savings

Shareholder Incentives

Website <http://www.epri.com/der-ppp/index.html>