Renewable Energy I: Hydro, Geothermal, Wind, and Solar

AOSC 433/633 & CHEM 433/633

Ross Salawitch

Class Web Site: http://www.atmos.umd.edu/~rjs/class/spr2013

Next three lectures:

Pros and cons of meeting energy needs by means other than combustion of fossil fuel

We'll begin today by going over a few Course Logistics and a few loose ends

Lecture 20

23 April 2013

Course Logistics

- Course evaluation now open
  - **Everyone** encouraged to participate : https://www.courseevalum.umd.edu/portal (open now to Friday night, 10 May)
- Problem Set #5 posted:
  - Due Thursday, 2 May
  - 10 points per day late penalty; hard deadline 6 pm, 6 May (Mon)
  - Allison will lead review of P Set #5 at 6 pm, 6 May (Mon)
- Problem Set #6 posted:
  - Due Tuesday, 7 May
  - 20 points per day late penalty; hard deadline Thurs, 9 May (start of last class)
  - A few students will be asked **to present P Set #6 in class on 9 May; to be considered, must turn problem set in on time**
- Projects:
  - Paper due Wed, 8 May
  - Presentation also on Wed, 8 May (evening); all are welcome to attend
  - We'll be delighted to provide comments on either a draft of the paper and/or presentation provided **we have by start of class Tues, 7 May**

Course Logistics

- Final Exam
  - Wednesday, 15 May, 10:30 am to 12:30 pm
  - This room
  - Format similar to prior exams
  - Closed book, no notes
  - Perhaps slight emphasis on material covered since last exam, but ***entire course*** will be covered on the final exam
  - Tim and Allison will be present to answer questions
  - **Lecture on Thus, 9 May 2013 will be a class review/final exam prep**

World Energy & Electricity Supply

World Energy **World Electricity**

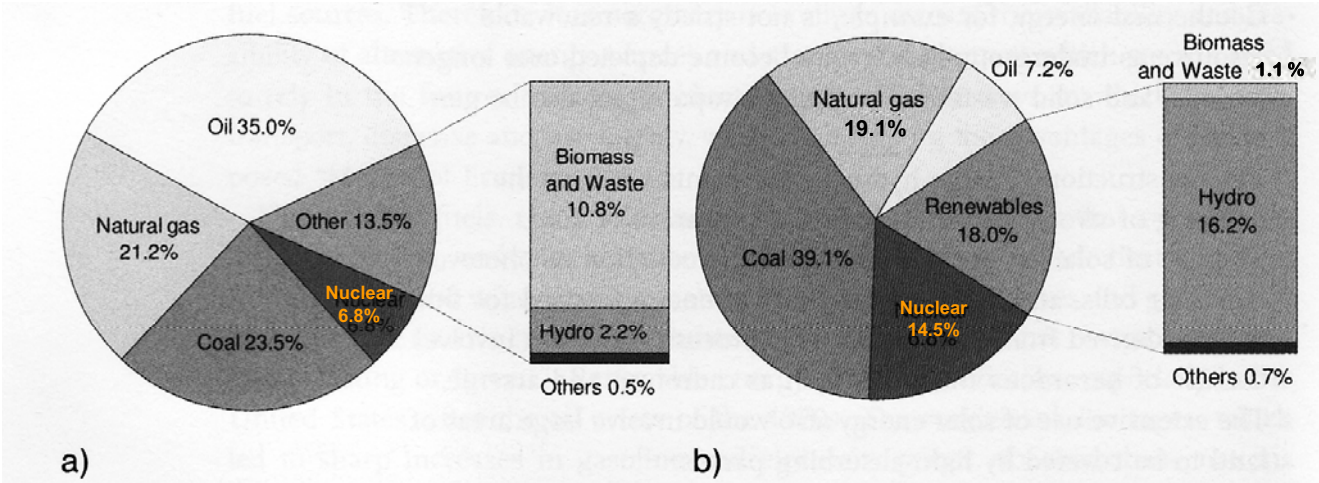


Figure 8.1 (a) Share of renewables in world production in 2002. (Source: IEA Renewables total primary energy supply (TPES) in 2002. Information 2004.) (b) Share of renewables in world electricity

Olah *et al.*, *Beyond Oil and Gas: The Methanol Economy*, 2006.

World obtains ~80% of its **energy** & ~68% of its **electricity** from combustion of fossil fuels

World *Electricity* Generating Capacity:

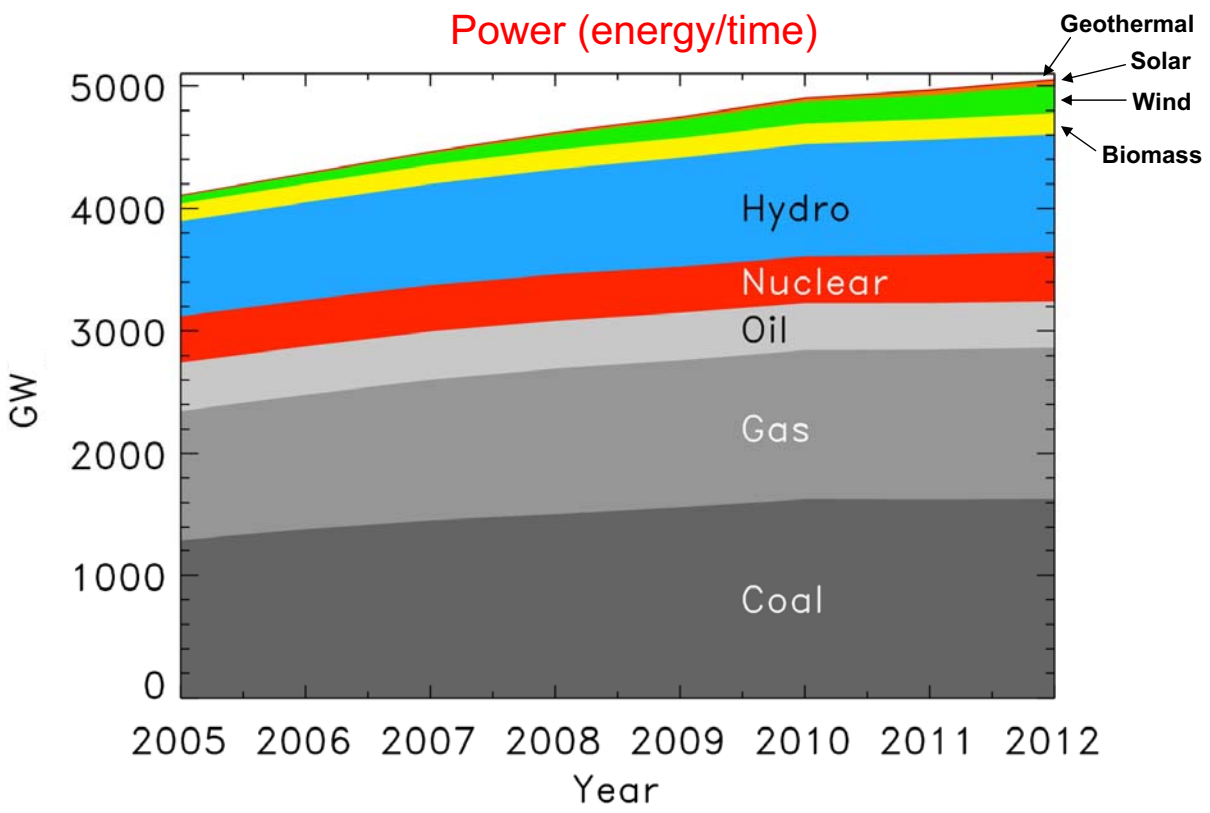
Power (energy/time)

Total Source	GW (year 2012)
Coal	1,627
Natural Gas	1,237
Hydro-electric	960
Nuclear	402
Liquid Fossil Fuel	378
Wind	226
Other Renewable (Biomass)	173
Solar	41
Geothermal	12
Total	5058

Source: http://www.eia.doe.gov/forecasts/ieo/ieo_tables.cfm

World *Electricity* Generating Capacity:

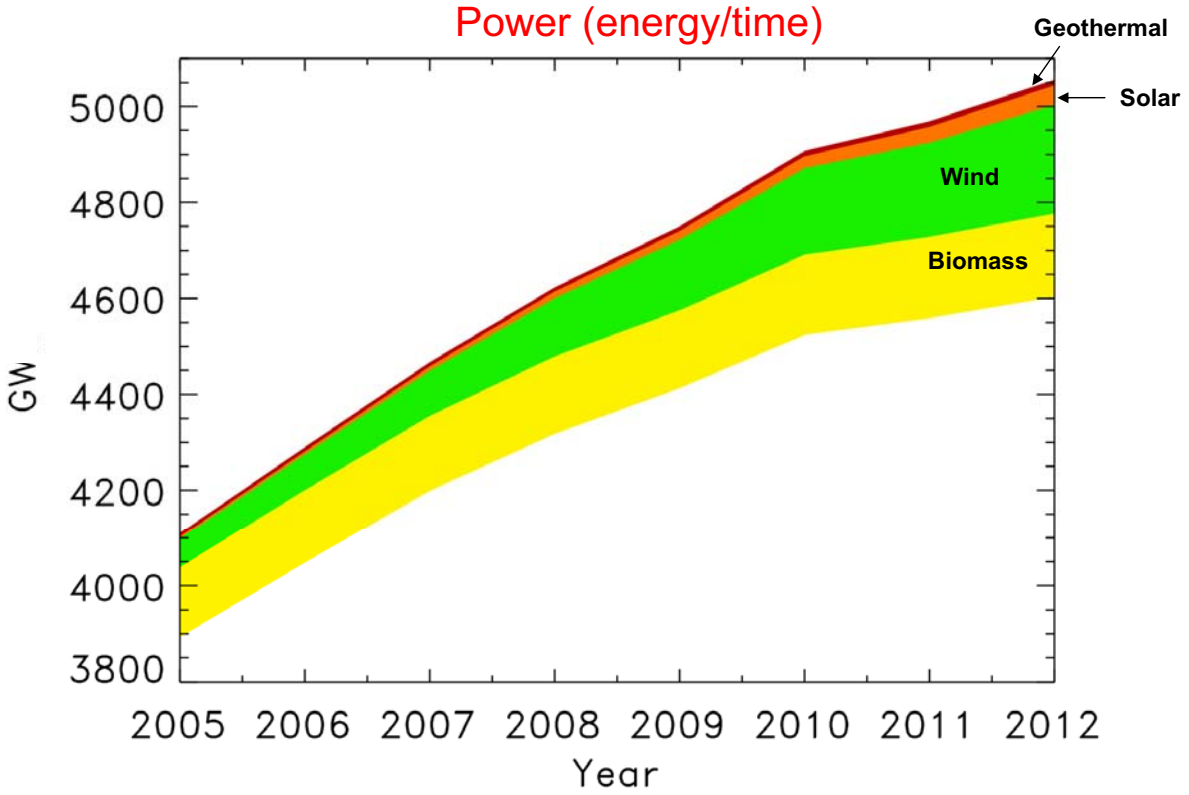
Power (energy/time)



Source: http://www.eia.doe.gov/forecasts/ieo/ieo_tables.cfm

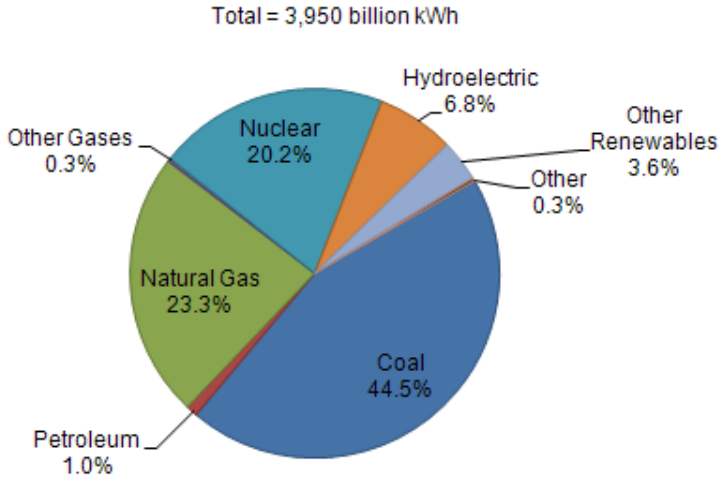
World *Electricity* Generating Capacity:

Power (energy/time)



Source: http://www.eia.doe.gov/forecasts/ieo/ieo_tables.cfm

U.S. Electricity Supply: 2009

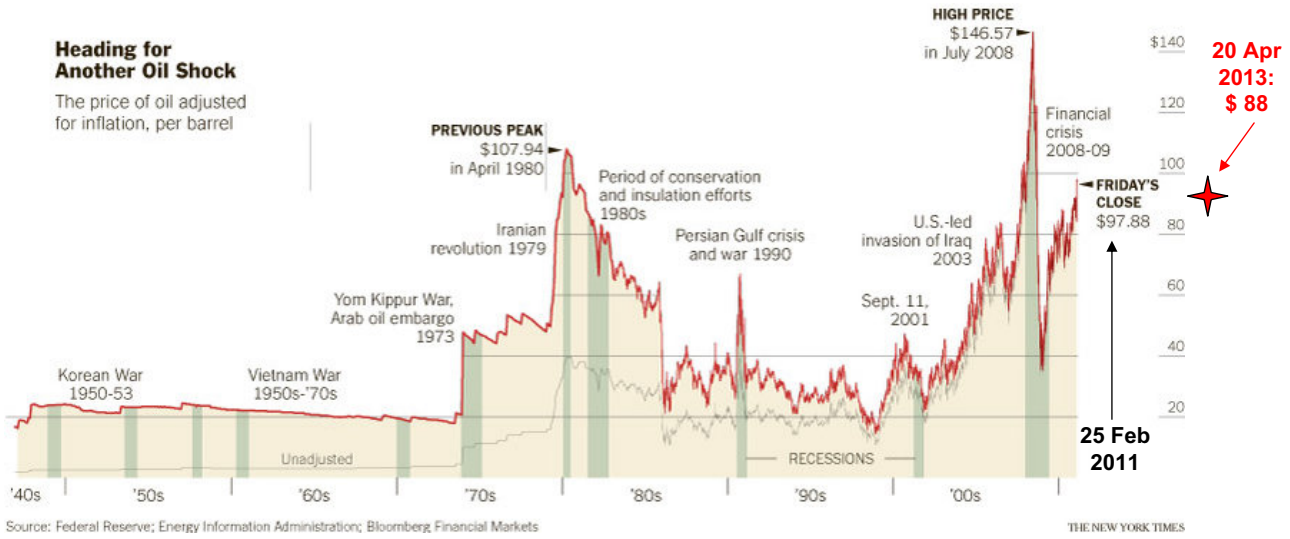


Electric Utility Plants = 60.1%
Independent Power Producers and Combined Heat and Power Plants = 39.9%

http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epa_sum.html

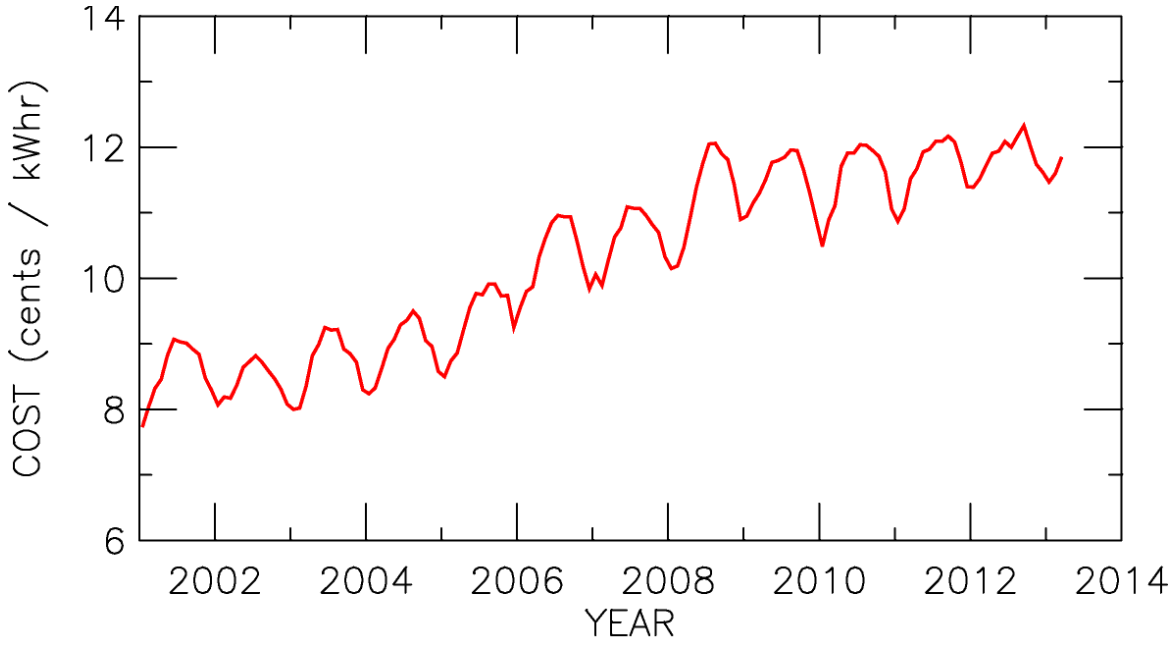
U.S. obtains ~70% of its electricity from fossil fuels &
~11% from sources *other than fossil fuels + nuclear energy*

Market Force #1: Cost of Fossil Fuel ↑



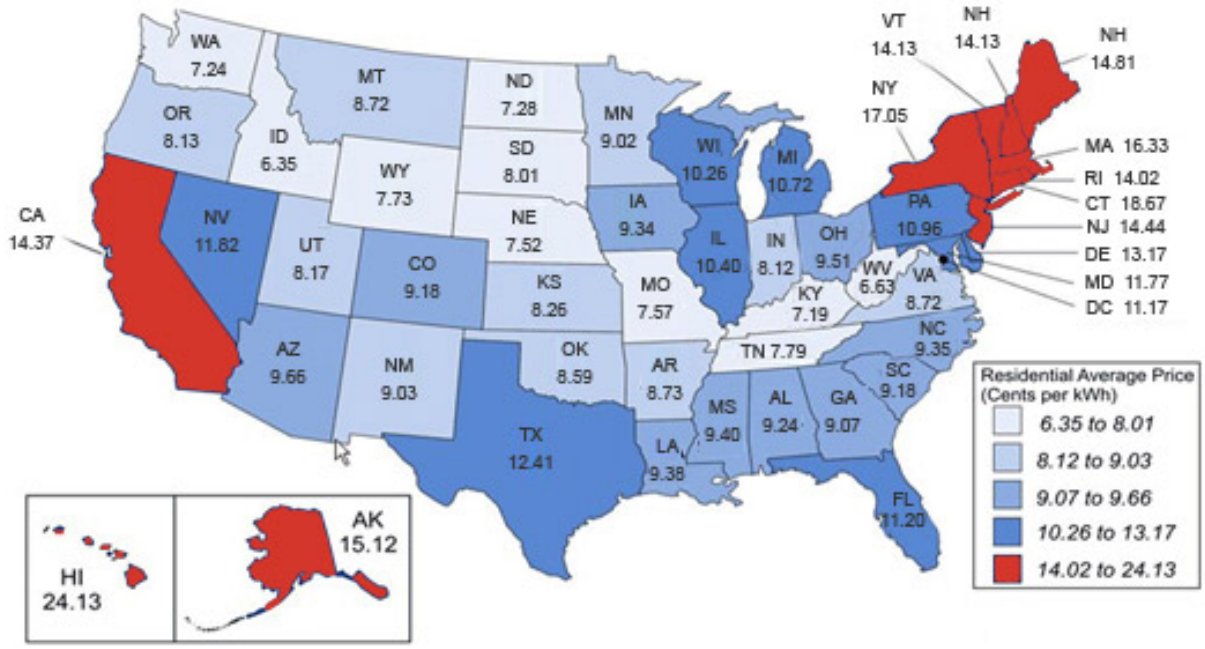
http://www.nytimes.com/2011/02/28/business/global/28oil.html

Residential Electricity Cost, United States



http://www.eia.doe.gov/forecasts/steo/report/electricity.cfm

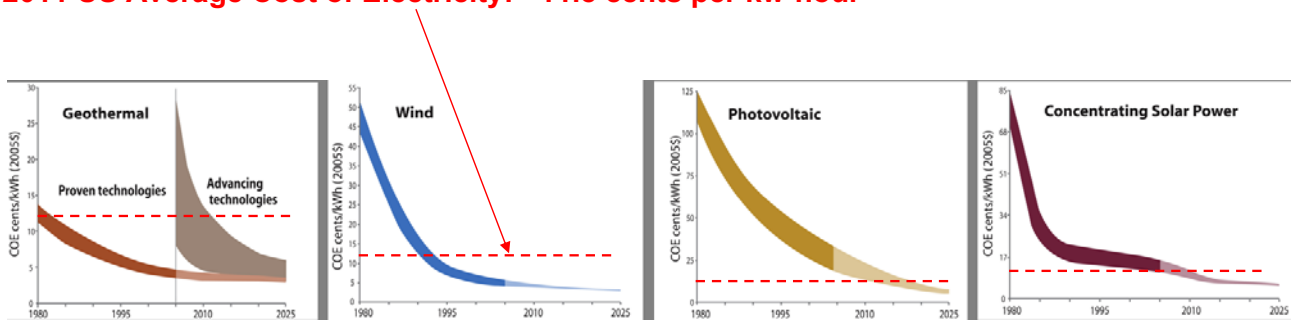
U.S average residential retail price of electricity: 11.53 cents per kilowatt-hour in 2010



http://www.electricchoice.com/electricity-prices-by-state.php

Market Force #2: Cost of Electricity from Renewables ↓

2011 US Average Cost of Electricity: ~11.8 cents per kw-hour



National Renewable Energy Lab: http://www.nrel.gov/analysis/docs/cost_curves_2005.ppt

Hydro

- World's largest renewable energy source for production of electricity
  - 17% of world's electricity needs
  - Nearly 100% of electricity in Norway, Uruguay, and Paraguay
  - Canada: 50% US: ~7% in 2005
- Technology very mature
- Only ~20% of world overall potential being tapped

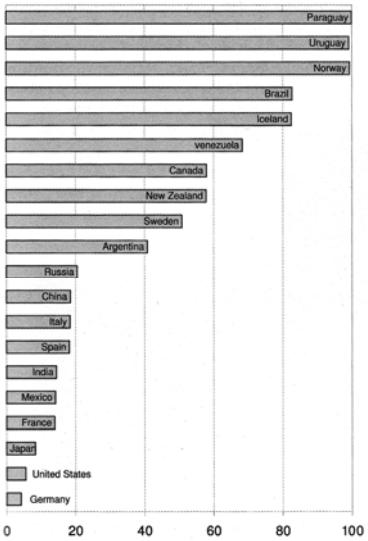


Figure 8.2 Percentage of electricity produced from hydropower in different countries. (Source: CIA World Factbook, December 2003.)

Olah *et al.*, *Beyond Oil and Gas: The Methanol Economy*, 2006.

Hydro

Typical coal plant: 670 MW
Typical nuclear plant: 1000 MW

Largest Capacities:

- Itaipú, Paraná River, South America: 14,000 MW
  - Built 1975 to 1991
  - Volume of iron and steel: enough to build 380 Eiffel Towers
  - Volume of concrete :15 × that of Channel Tunnel between France and England

Itaipú Dam, Paraguay/Brazil. The world's largest hydroelectric facility.
Credit: Itaipu Binacional

second

http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/hybiggest.html

Three Gorges Dam

Annual Production of Electricity

Year	Number of installed units	TWh	
2003	6	8.607	
2004	11	39.155	
2005	14	49.090	
2006	14	49.250	
2007	21	61.600	
2008	26	80.812	[51]
2009	26	79.470	[52]
2010	26	84.370	[53]
2011	29	78.290	[54]
2012	32	98.100	[55]

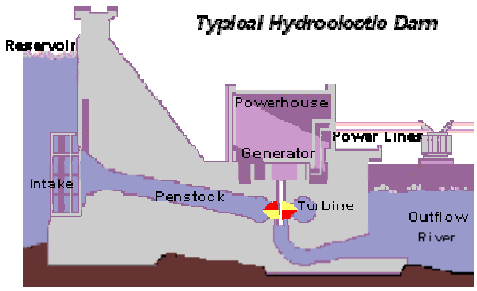
- Three Gorges Dam, Yangtze River, China: 22,500 MW
  - Fully operational in 2012
  - Cost: $22.5 billion or 1 million $ / MW
  - Largest construction project in China since Great Wall
  - 1 million people displaced
  - Provides _____ of China's electricity needs

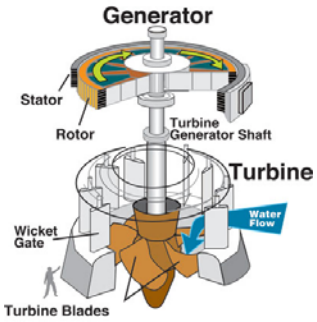
Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three_Gorges_Dam

Hydro

Environmental Ledger

- Positive:
  - No NO_x and SO_x during operation
  - CO_2 release only during construction (page 90, Olah et al.)





http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/hyhowworks.html

- Negative:
  - Flooding: **over 1 million people displaced by Three Gorge Dam**
  - Soil fertility: High Aswan Dam in Egypt has resulted in fertile silt collecting at bottom of Lake Nassar, necessitating use of 1×10^6 tons of fertilizer
  - GHG emissions from lost forest and decaying biomass under dammed water
    http://www.springerlink.com/content/k30639u4n8pl5266/
    http://www.newscientist.com/article.ns?id=dn7046

Hydro

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM A HYDROELECTRIC RESERVOIR (BRAZIL'S TUCURUÍ DAM) AND THE ENERGY POLICY IMPLICATIONS

PHILIP M. FEARNSIDE
Department of Ecology, National Institute for Research in the Amazon (INPA), Av. André Araújo, 2936, C.P. 478, 69011-970 Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil

Brazil as a whole emitted 53×10^6 t of carbon annually from fossil fuels in 1990 (La Rovere, 1996). The $7.0–10.1 \times 10^6$ t emission of CO_2-equivalent C from Tucuruí in 1990 therefore represents 13–19% of the fossil fuel emission from the entire 170 million Brazilian population. The Tucuruí emission is 1.3–1.9 times that of the fossil fuel burned by the 17 million population of Brazil's largest city, São Paulo (10% of Brazil's population).

The above-water wood that produced 25–36% of the emission from Tucuruí in 1990 will eventually disappear. The methane emission that makes up the remainder of the dam's global-warming impact will decline to a lower plateau, but a poorly quantified part of this will continue as a permanent source. A São Paulo-sized emis-

Water, Air, and Soil Pollution 133: 69–96, 2002.

- Negative:
  - Flooding: over 1 million people displaced by Three Gorge Dam
  - Soil fertility: High Aswan Dam in Egypt has resulted in fertile silt collecting at bottom of Lake Nassar, necessitating use of 1×10^6 tons of fertilizer
  - **GHG emissions from lost forest and decaying biomass under dammed water**
    http://www.springerlink.com/content/k30639u4n8pl5266/
    http://www.newscientist.com/article.ns?id=dn7046

Top Hydropower Producing States, 2011

- Over half of the total U.S. hydroelectric capacity for electricity generation concentrated in three States (Washington, Oregon, and California)
- ~30% in Washington, location of the largest hydroelectric facility: Grand Coulee Dam.

http://www.eia.doe.gov/kids/energy.cfm?page=hydropower_home-basics-k.cfm

Wind

- Fastest growing renewable resource: 30% per year from 1992 to 2004

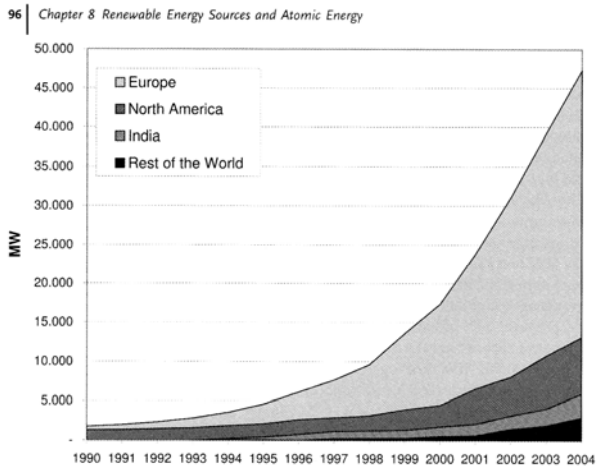


Figure 8.8 World wind power installed capacity. (Source: Global Wind Energy Council, European Wind Energy Association, IEA.)

Total Source	GW (year 2012)
Coal	1,627
Natural Gas	1,237
Hydro-electric	960
Nuclear	402
Liquid Fossil Fuel	378
Wind	**226**
Other Renewable (Biomass)	173
Solar	41
Geothermal	12
Total	5058

- Germany: 29,000 MW capacity, generating 8% of country's electricity
  - Europe dominates wind energy turbine market
- Turbine capability has increased dramatically past 20 years:
  - Went from 20 m diameter generating 20-60 kW to 100 m diameter generating 2 MW

About ~4.5% of world energy production capacity

Wind Power Potential, World

- Wind power varies as [Wind Velocity]^3 :
  - Betz law: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Betz%27_law
  - Installation benefits from accurate knowledge of wind fields

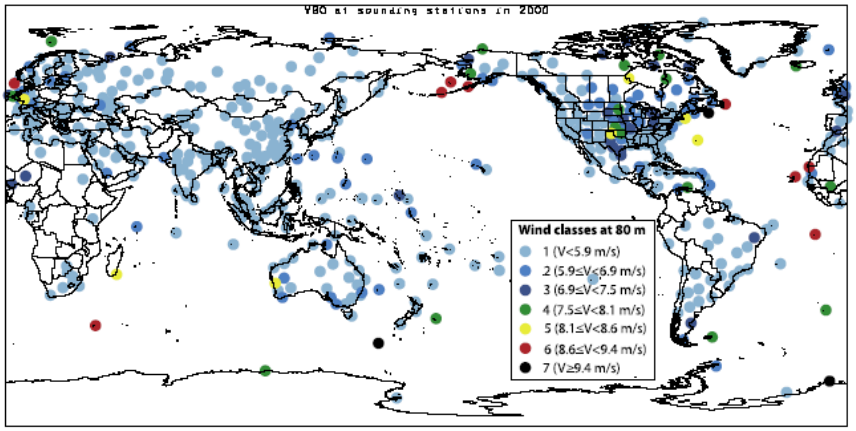


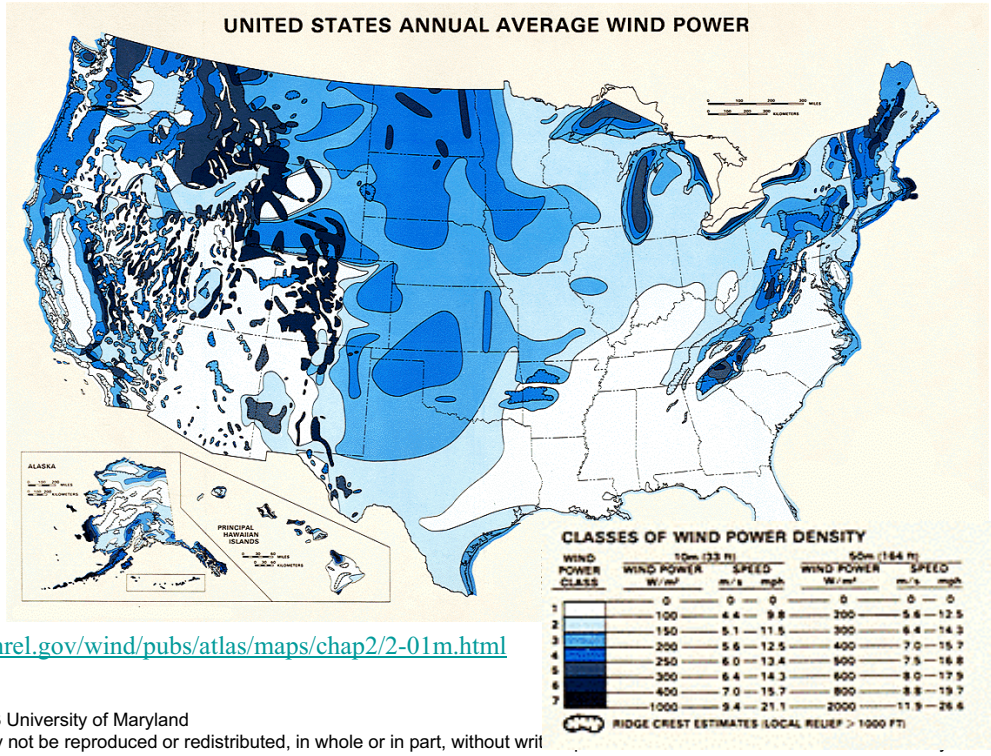
Figure 2. Map of wind speed extrapolated to 80 m and averaged over all days of the year 2000 at sounding locations with 20 or more valid readings for the year 2000.

Archer and Jacobson, *JGR*, 2006

- Potential electricity generation from "sustainable Class 3 winds" is 72 Terawatts!
- Installation of ~5 Terawatts (current global electricity capacity) requires harnessing only a fraction of this potential with current turbine technology

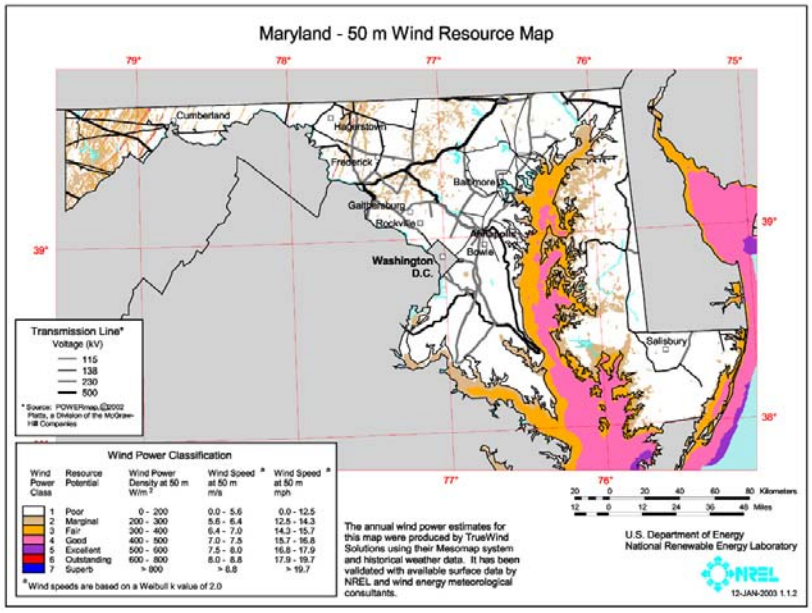
Wind

- Wind power varies as [Wind Velocity]^3 :
  - Betz law: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Betz%27_law
  - Installation benefits from accurate knowledge of wind fields



http://rredc.nrel.gov/wind/pubs/atlas/maps/chap2/2-01m.html

Wind Power Potential, Maryland



http://www.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/windpoweringamerica/images/windmaps/md_50m_800.jpg

Wind Power, Pros & Cons

Environmental Ledger

- Positive:
  - No emissions
  - Land on wind farm can be used for agriculture or livestock

- Negative:
  - Lightning strikes, turbine break / failure, or leaking fluid can lead to fire
  - Long-term performance of turbines not well established
  - Public resistance to visual impact or noise:

    June 29, 2003 - After a wind project was proposed several miles off the coast of Cape Cod, some environmentalists raised objections, as did U.S. Senator Ted Kennedy who owns a summer home in the area

    http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2003/06/26/sunday/main560595.shtml

April 9, 2013 - Maryland Offshore Wind Energy Act of 2013 signed by Gov O'Malley:

http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/2013RS/bills/sb/sb0275f.pdf

See also:

http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/md-politics/maryland-gov-omalley-signs-offshore-wind-bill-151-others-into-law/2013/04/09/5fa804fe-a129-11e2-be47-b44febada3a8_story.html

Geothermal

- US largest producer of geothermal electricity (absolute amount):

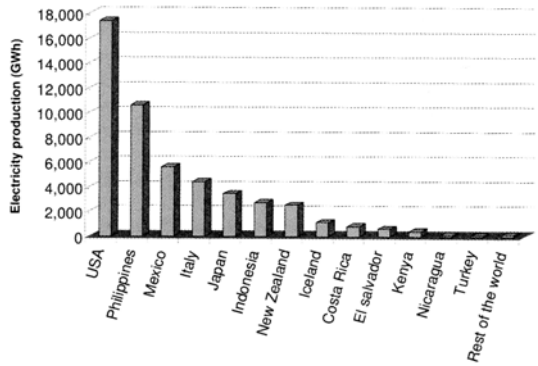


Figure 8.5 Geothermal electricity production, 1999. (Source: IEA, World energy outlook 2001 Insights.)

- Philippines derives largest percentage of electricity from geothermal:

	Percentage of geothermy in the country's total electricity generation
Philippines	25.6
Iceland	15.8
El salvador	15.8
Costa Rica	13
Kenya	8.6
New Zealand	6.6
Nicaragua	4.7
Indonesia	3.2
Mexico	2.9
Italy	1.7
USA	0.4
Japan	0.3
Turkey	0.1
World	**0.3**

Olah *et al.*, *Beyond Oil and Gas: The Methanol Economy*, 2006.

Geothermal

- Geothermal electricity growing rapidly:

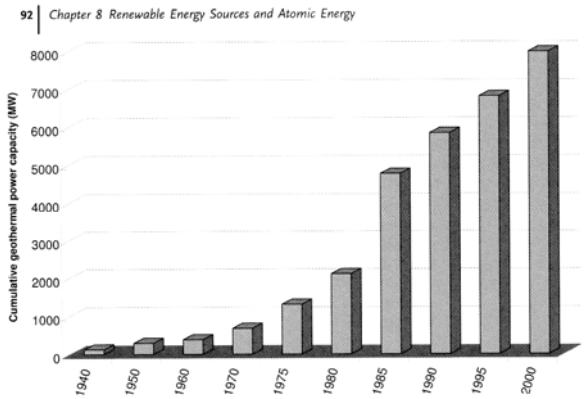


Figure 8.6 Worldwide development of geothermal electric power.

Total Source	GW (year 2012)
Coal	1,627
Natural Gas	1,237
Hydro-electric	960
Nuclear	402
Liquid Fossil Fuel	378
Wind	226
Other Renewable (Biomass)	173
Solar	41
Geothermal	**12**
Total	5058

but total production capacity, about **12,000 MW in 2012**, represents only 0.2% of total world electricity generation capacity.

Olah *et al.*, *Beyond Oil and Gas: The Methanol Economy*, 2006.

Geothermal

- Temperature of source critical:
  - dry steam (T > 220°C) most profitable
  - hot water (150 to 300°C) can generate electricity using "flash steam" (depressurization and boiling)
  - low temperature (T < 150°C) used for heat (Iceland) or to extract H_2 from H_2O or fossil fuels

Where will favorable conditions for geothermal most likely be found?

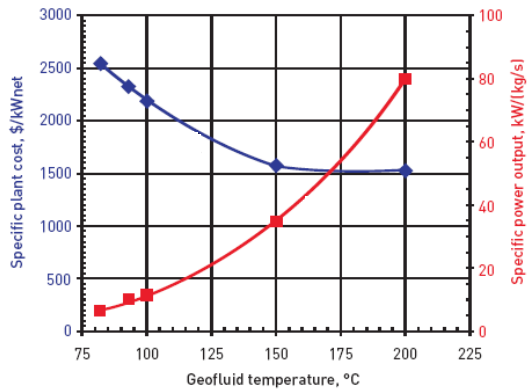
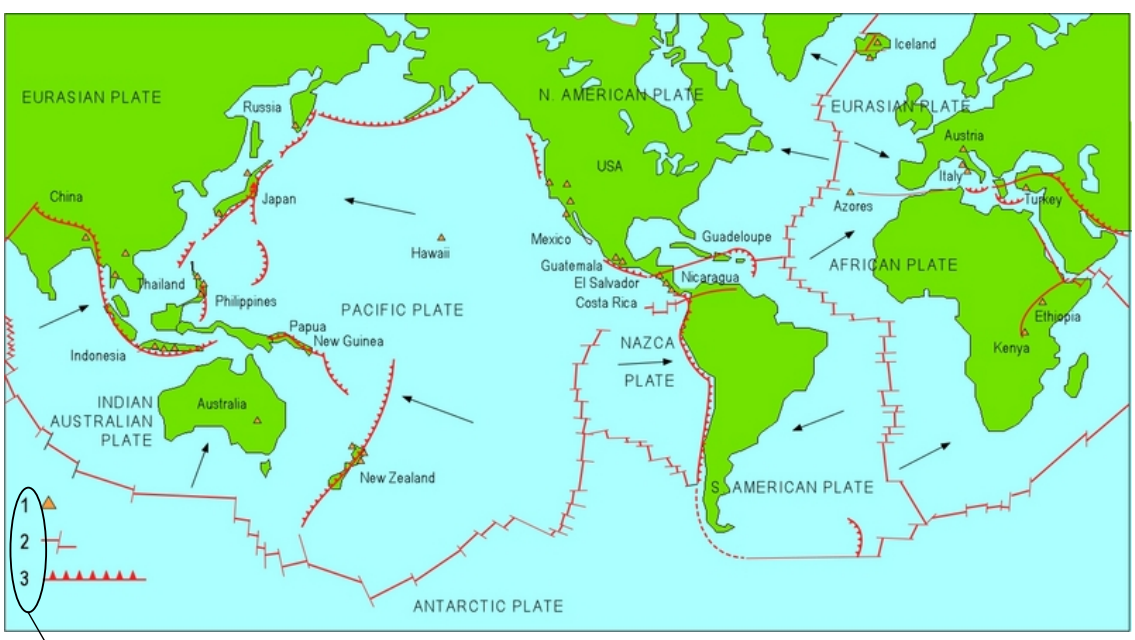


Figure 7.4 Cost and performance of 1 MW binary power plants as a function of geofluid temperature in degrees Celsius (°C).

http://geothermal.inel.gov/publications/future_of_geothermal_energy.pdf

Geothermal

- **Margins of tectonic plates most favorable**



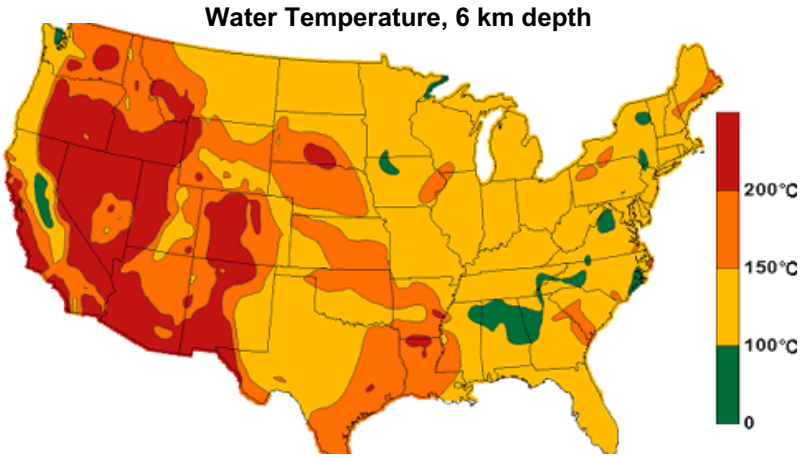
http://iga.igg.cnr.it/geo/geoenergy.php

(1) Geothermal fields producing electricity
(2) mid-oceanic ridges crossed by transform faults (long transversal fractures)
(3) subduction zones, where the subducting plate bends downwards and melts in the asthenosphere (~100 to 200 km below surface)

Geothermal

- Temperature of source critical:
  - dry steam (T > 220°C) most profitable
  - hot water (150 to 300°C) can generate electricity using "flash steam" (depressurization and boiling)
  - low temperature (T < 150°C) used for heat (Iceland) or to extract H_2 from H_2O or fossil fuels

Map of U.S. Water Temperature



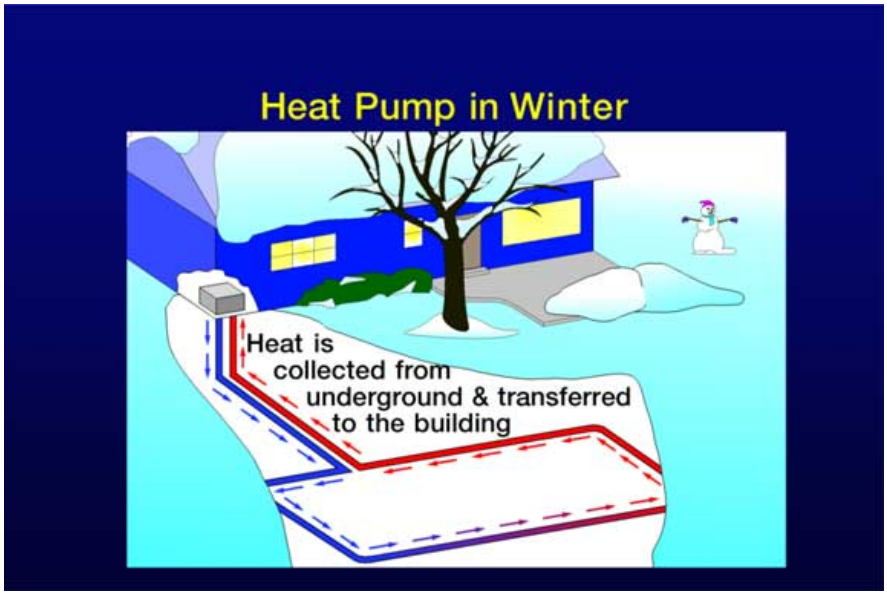
http://www1.eere.energy.gov/geothermal/geomap.html

Geothermal Heating

About 95% of the buildings in Reykjavik are heated with geothermal water. Reykjavik is one of the cleanest cities in the world.

http://geothermal.marin.org/geopresentation/sld095.htm

Low Earth Geothermal ***Heating***



Winter: pump drives fluid to transfer energy from ground to building

http://geothermal.marin.org/geopresentation/sld102.htm

Geothermal Heating/Cooling

Geo-thermal heating/cooling at local church:

Paint Branch Unitarian / Universalist, Adelphi, Md

Geothermal

- Everything you ever wanted to know about Geothermal electricity:
  http://geothermal.inel.gov/publications/future_of_geothermal_energy.pdf
- Claim: geothermal is a largely untapped resource for electricity in the US
  - improvements in deep drilling and management of water flow within wells needed
- Strong association of electricity production and price:

GETEM: Geothermal Electric Technology Evaluation Model
EGS: Enhanced Geothermal Systems: i.e., engineered reservoirs that have been created to extract economical amounts of heat from geothermal resources

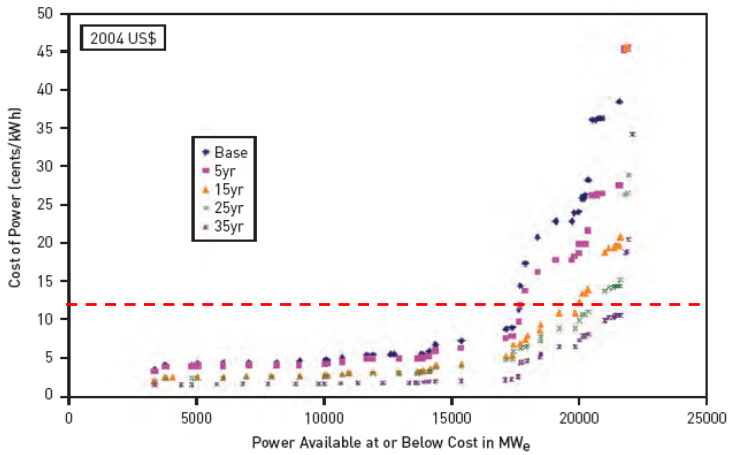


Figure 9.8 Predicted supply curves using the GETEM model for identified EGS sites associated with hydrothermal resources at depths shallower than 3 km. The base case corresponds to today's technology and the 5-, 15-, 25-, and 35-year values correspond to the state of technology at that number of years into the future.

Solar PV

- Sun delivers about 10,000 times more energy than world consumption
- Photovoltaic: converts solar energy into electricity
  - photovoltaic effect: Nobel Prize in went 1921 to _____
  - solar cells developed in 1960s for military and satellites
  - crystals from silicon, cadmium, copper, arsenic, etc
  - efficiency increased from 15% in mid-1970s to ~25% today
- PV capacity increased 30% per year from 1990 to 2004:

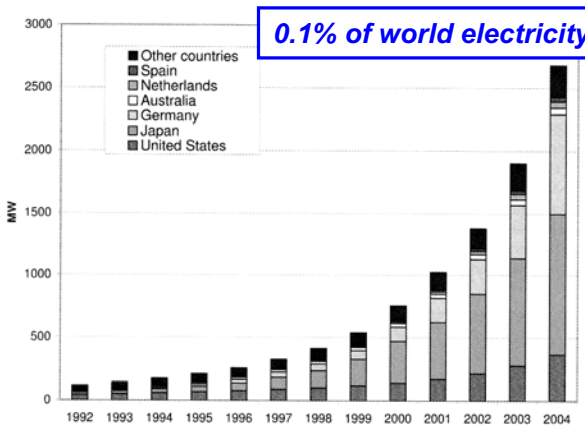


Figure 8.10 Cumulative installed photovoltaic (PV) power in reporting IEA countries. (Source: IEA-Photovoltaic power systems programme.)

0.1% of world electricity capacity

0.8% of world electricity capacity

Recent Trends

Year	Solar MW
2005	4,267
2006	6,274
2007	8,535
2008	13,992
2009	18,275
2010	25,249
2011	32,710
2012	41,180
World Capacity All Sources, 2012	5,058,000

Solar PV Efficiency

Material	Laboratory Efficiency	Production Efficiency
Monocrystalline Silicon	24 %	14 to 17 %
Polycrystalline Silicon	18 %	13 to 15%
Amorphous Silicon	13 %	5 to 7 %

In Oct 2010, efficiency of 42.3% reached using a triple junction cell array.

http://optics.org/news/1/5/5

Limited Efficiency

Limited spectral range of effective photons (depends on material used)

Surplus energy transformed into heat

Optical losses from shadowing and/or reflection

http://www.solarserver.de/wissen/photovoltaik-e.html

Concentrated Solar Power (CSP)

- Parabolic mirrors heat fluid that drives Stirling engine
  - Fluid is permanently contained within the engine's hardware
  - Converts heat to energy
  - Theoretical efficiencies often challenging to achieve

    http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stirling_engine
- Highest electrical efficiencies for solar → lowest costs!

  http://www.powerfromthesun.net/Book

  http://www.oilcrisis.com/us/ca/CaliforniaCSP_Benefits200604.pdf

Kramer Junction, Calif

Fully operational in 1991: 350 MW capacity

Low output in 1992 due to Pinatubo aerosol!

Present operating cost: ~11 ¢ / kWh

Nevada Solar One

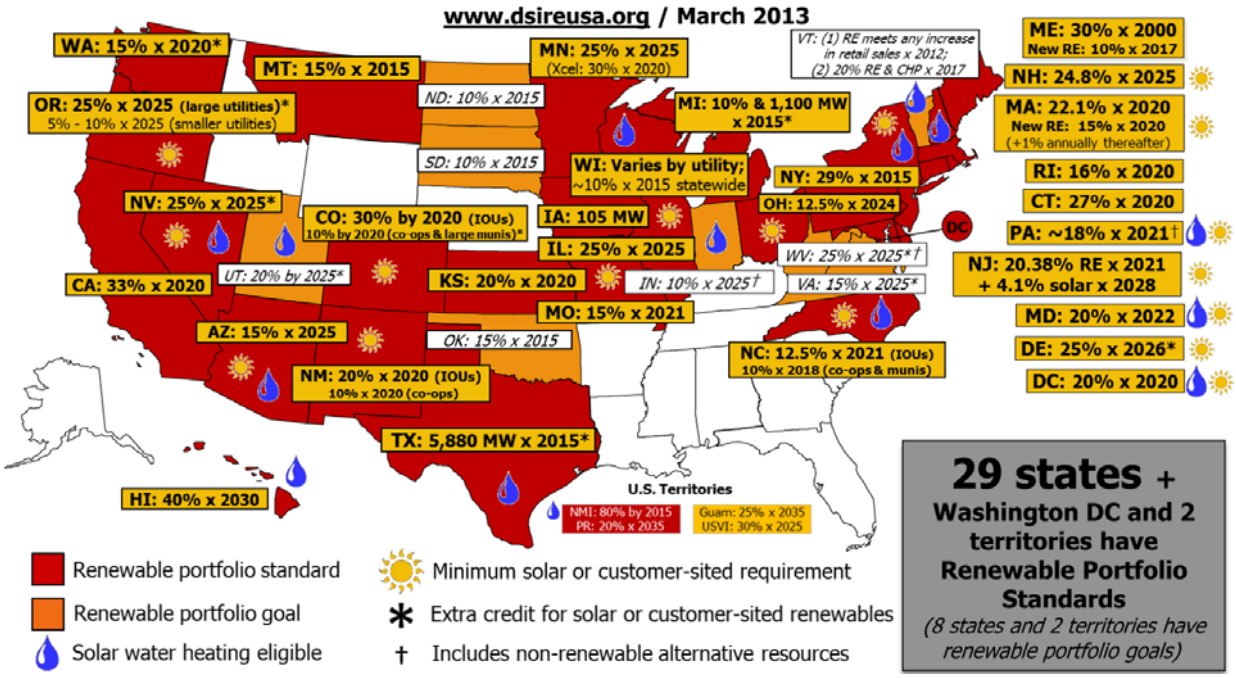
Output: 64 MW capacity / 134,000 MW-hr / year

Could supply all US electricity needs
if built over a ~ 130 mile × 130 mile area

Construction cost: ~$2 / kW-hr for one yr's prod

Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard (RPS)

29 States have a RPS mandating that a certain % of electricity must be generated using renewable sources by a particular year



http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/summarymaps/RPS_map.pdf

Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)

- **Property right** to 1 megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity generated by a renewable source
- Sold on the open market
- Designed to facilitate achievement of state RPS
  - States can mandate that utilities either generate electricity using renewable sources (in which cases RECs are not sold but rather "retired") or purchase RECs
- **Maryland RECs:**

  Tier I: Solar: ~$200/SREC

  Non-Solar (wind, biomass, etc.): ~$1/REC

  Tier II: Hydro only (expiring)

http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/summarymaps/RPS_map.pdf

Maryland RECs:

Tier I: Solar: ~$200/SREC

Non-Solar (wind, biomass, etc.): ~$1/REC

Tier II: Hydro only (expiring)

Maryland Compliance Requirements:

Year	Solar	Other Tier I	Tier II
2006	0.00%	1.00%	2.50%
2007	0.00%	1.00%	2.50%
2008	0.005%	2.00%	2.50%
2009	0.01%	2.00%	2.50%
2010	0.025%	3.00%	2.50%
2011	0.05%	4.95%	2.50%
2012	0.10%	6.40%	2.50%
2013	0.20%	8.00%	2.50%
2014	0.30%	10.00%	2.50%
2015	0.40%	10.10%	2.50%
2016	0.50%	12.20%	2.50%
2017	0.55%	12.55%	2.50%
2018	0.90%	14.90%	2.50%
2019	1.20%	16.20%	0.00%
2020	1.50%	16.50%	0.00%
2021	1.85%	16.85%	0.00%
2022+	2.00%	18.00%	0.00%

http://www.dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?Incentive_Code=MD05R&re=1&ee=1

Solar Renewable Energy Credit (SREC) Prices

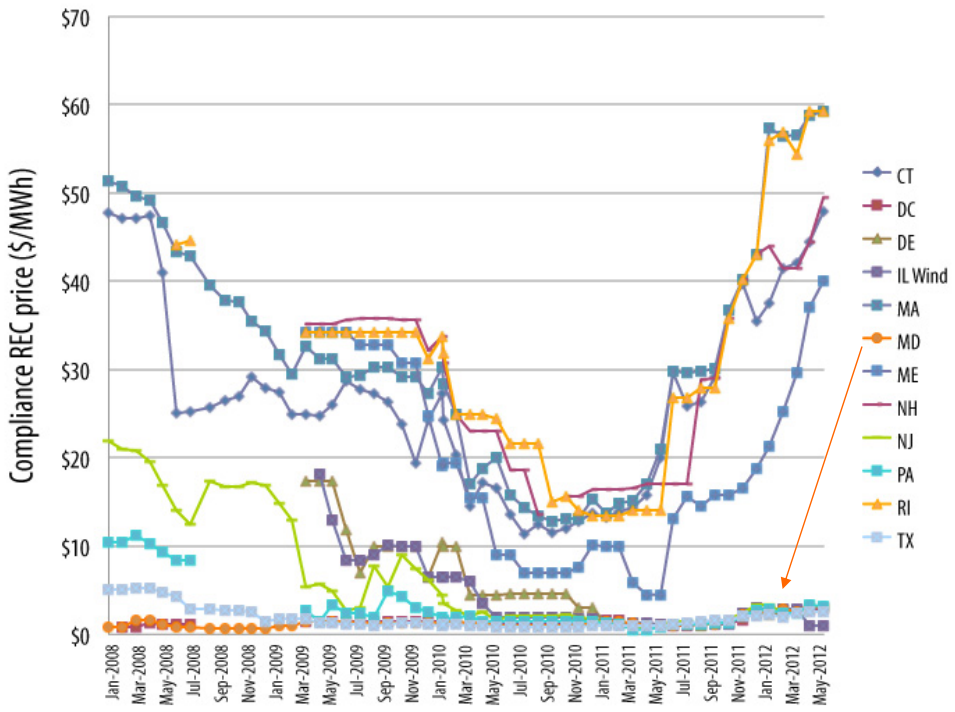
Delaware	2010-03	$ 225
	2011-03	$ 163
	2012-03	$ 40
	2013-04	n.a.
Maryland	2010-03	$ 390
	2011-03	$ 275
	2012-03	$ 218
	2013-03	$ 132
Pennsylvania	2010-03	$ 250
	2011-03	$ 181
	2012-03	$ 15
	2013-03	$ 10
Washington, DC	2010-03	$ 290
	2011-03	$ 200
	2012-03	$ 275
	2013-03	$ 381

March 2013 SREC prices, other states:

Mass : $ 220
NJ : $ 112
Ohio : $ 40 (in state)

http://srectrade.com/srec_prices.php

Renewable Energy Credit (REC) Prices



http://apps3.eere.energy.gov/greenpower/markets/certificates.shtml?page=5

UMd Climate Action Plan

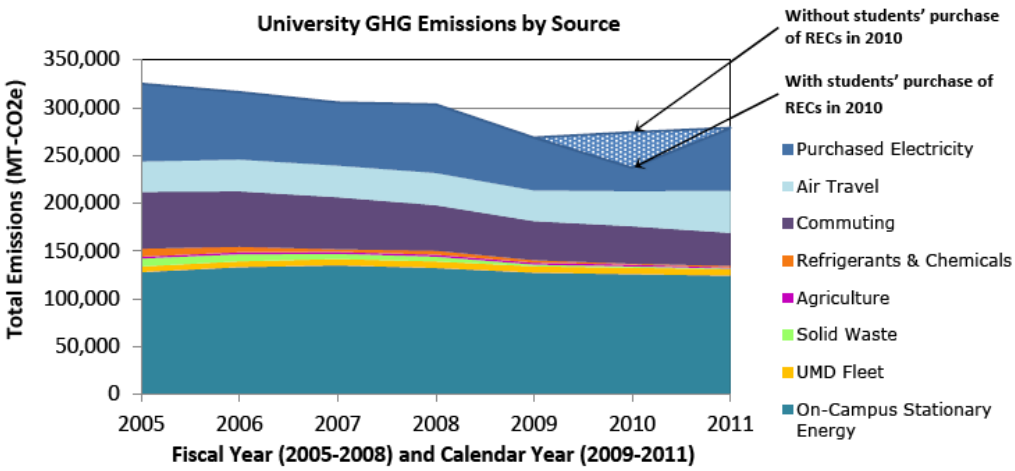


Table 1: University of Maryland Climate Action Plan Targets
(Net Emissions Targets derived from 2005 baseline emissions)

Target Year	Reduction Goal	Net Emissions Target ($MT\text{-}CO_2e$)
2012	15 %	276,263
2015	25 %	243,761
2020	50 %	162,508
2025	60 %	130,006
2050	100 %	0

Update to http://www.sustainability.umd.edu/documents/2010_Campus_Sustainability_Report.pdf