

# *EPRI Update* **Trends in the Electric Power Industry**

**Southeast Area Tripartite Conference  
Boilermakers  
Destin, Florida  
March 28, 2018**

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Principal Technical Executive**



# What is the Big Issue for the Electric Utility Industry

## *Where has all the Electric Consumption Growth Gone*

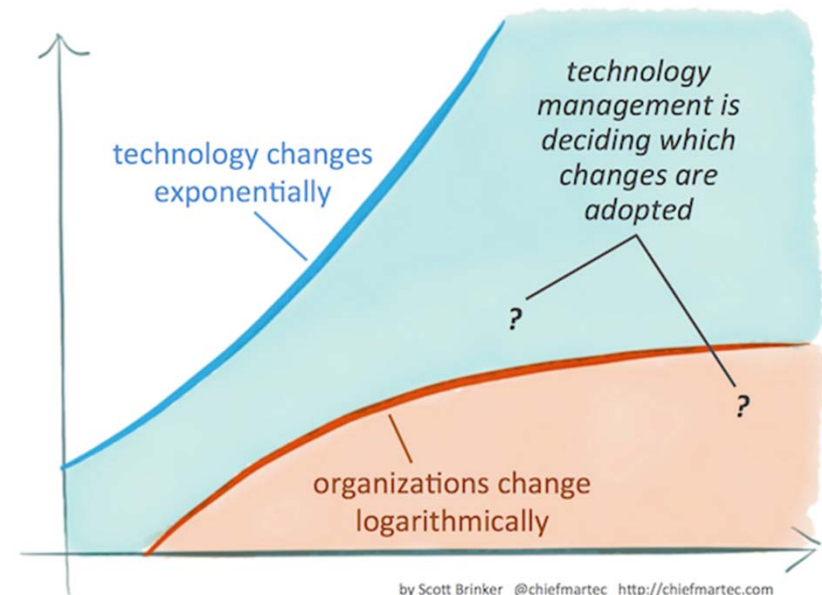
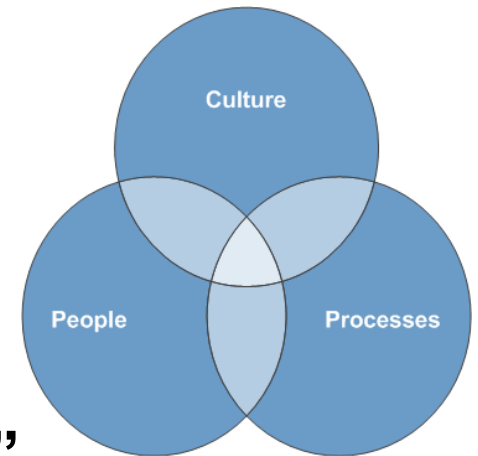
- The Electric Industry has been built on a history of expanding electric demand growth
- The Electric Industry has relied on technology advancement that allowed for a steady decrease in the cost of producing and delivering power from central generating resources
- Electricity Efficiency has reached the “Tipping Point”
- Traditional electrical consumption is disappearing
- Solar is now appearing and will likely be enhanced with the addition of Energy Storage thereby reducing the amount of power requested from electric utilities and shifting supply away from central station power



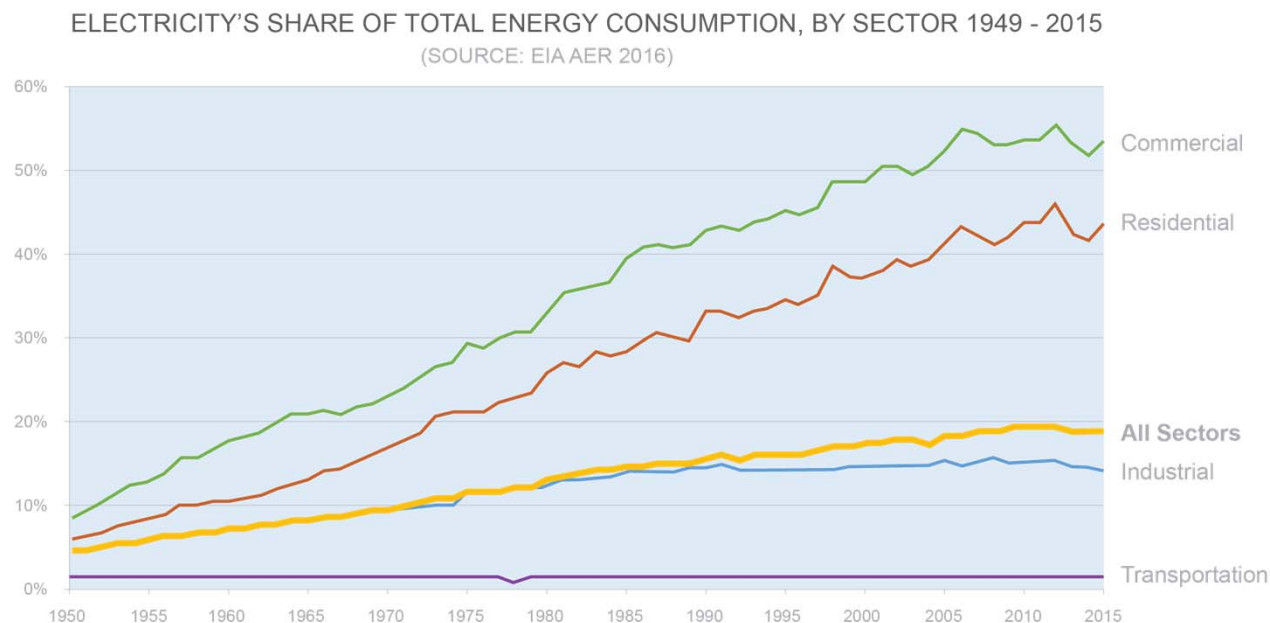
Traditional  
Electric Markets

# What is Driving the Change

- Technology Innovation
- Third party Competition
- Environmental Movement
- Consumer Independence – the “Prosumer”
- Electricity Efficiency Adoption
- Declining Solar Costs

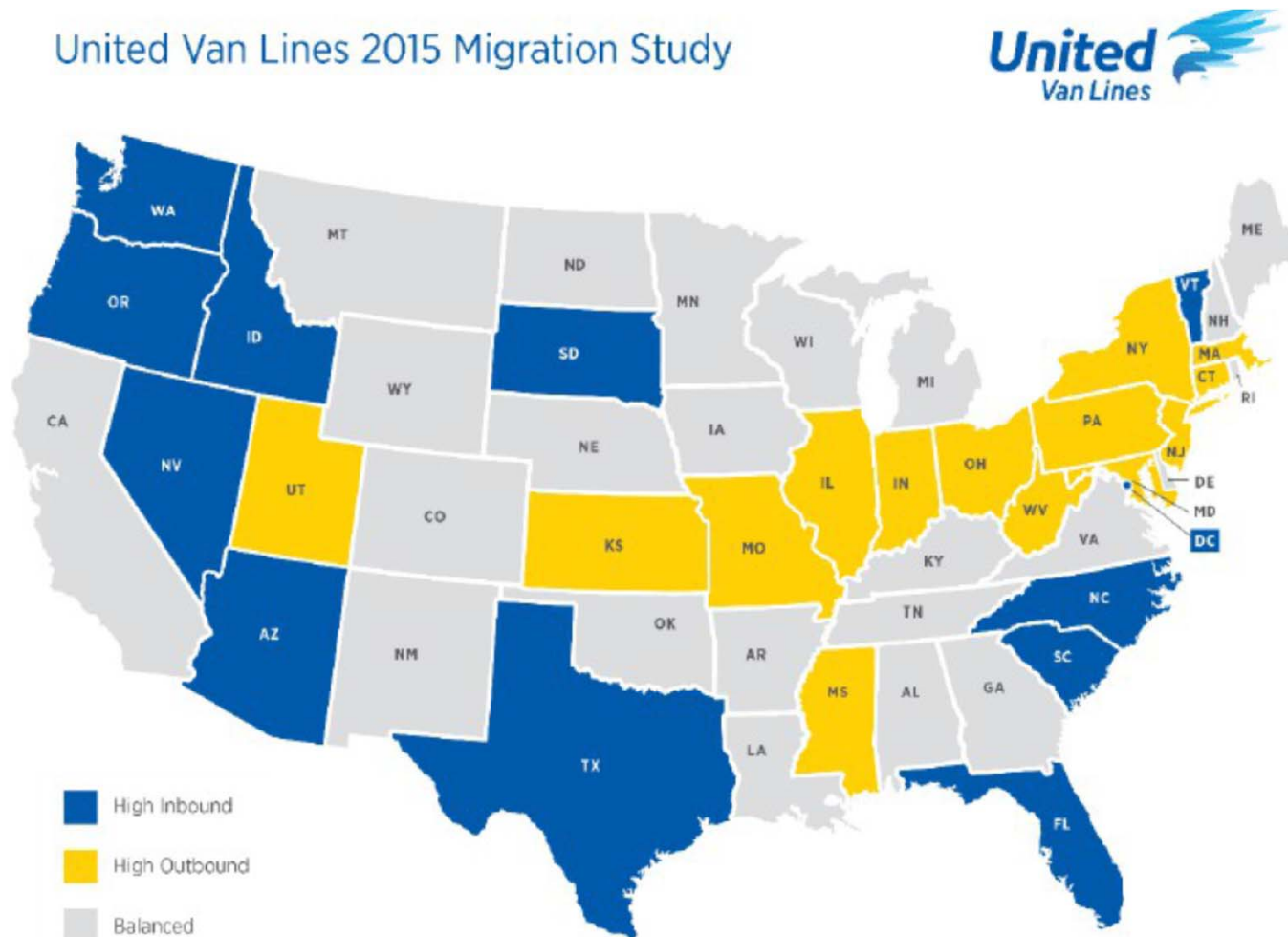


# Electricity Use Has Grown Faster than Total Energy for More than A Century...What Will or Could Happen Next?



**GROWTH DRIVEN BY EFFICIENCY, CONVENIENCE, SAFETY, AND LOW COST**

# How might Electricity Growth Change by States

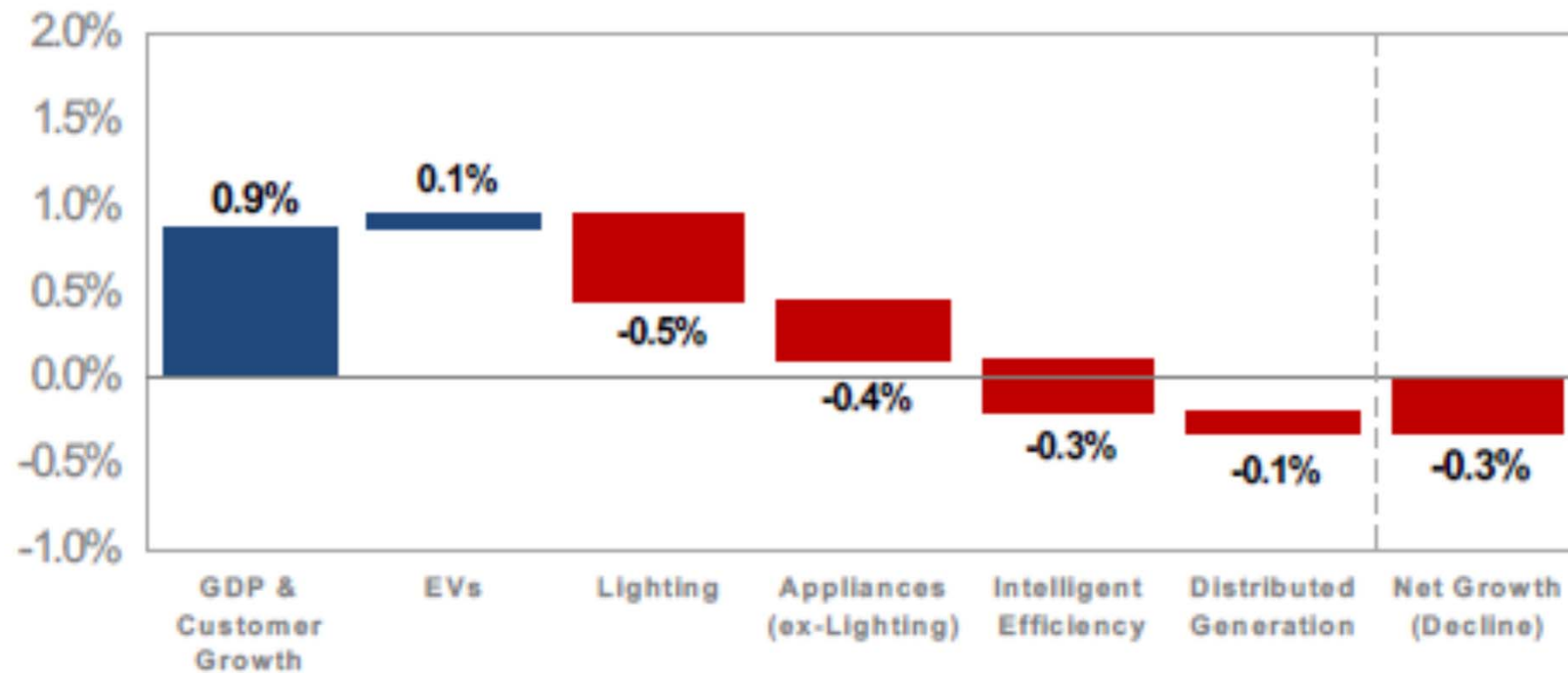


Source: United Van Lines, Scana

# Outlook for Energy Consumption

## *Supplied by Electric Utilities*

Estimated Avg. Annual Demand Impact (2015-2025)

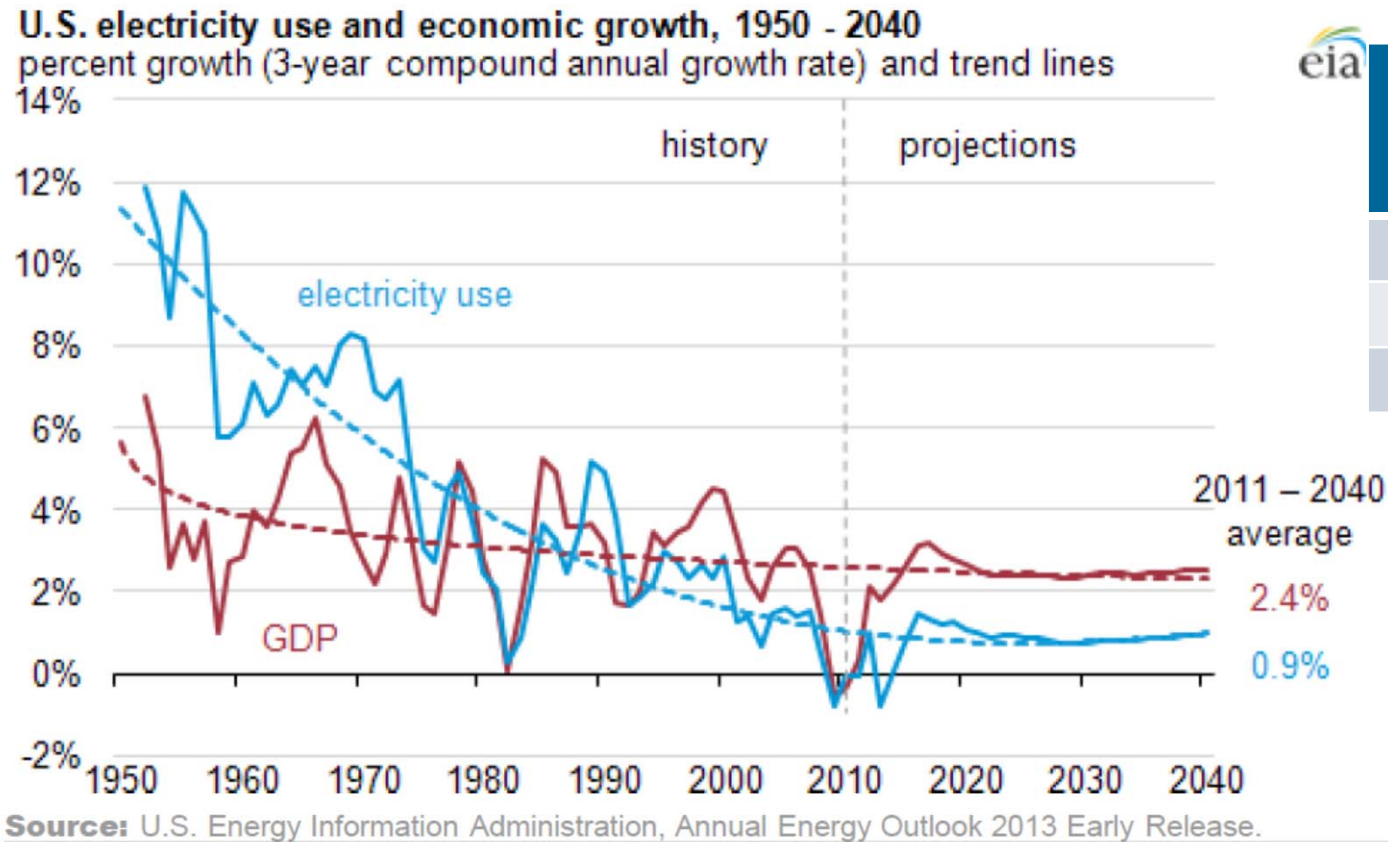


Source: Morgan Stanley Research

**Demand grew at an average rate  
of 1.6% CAGR from 1990-2010**

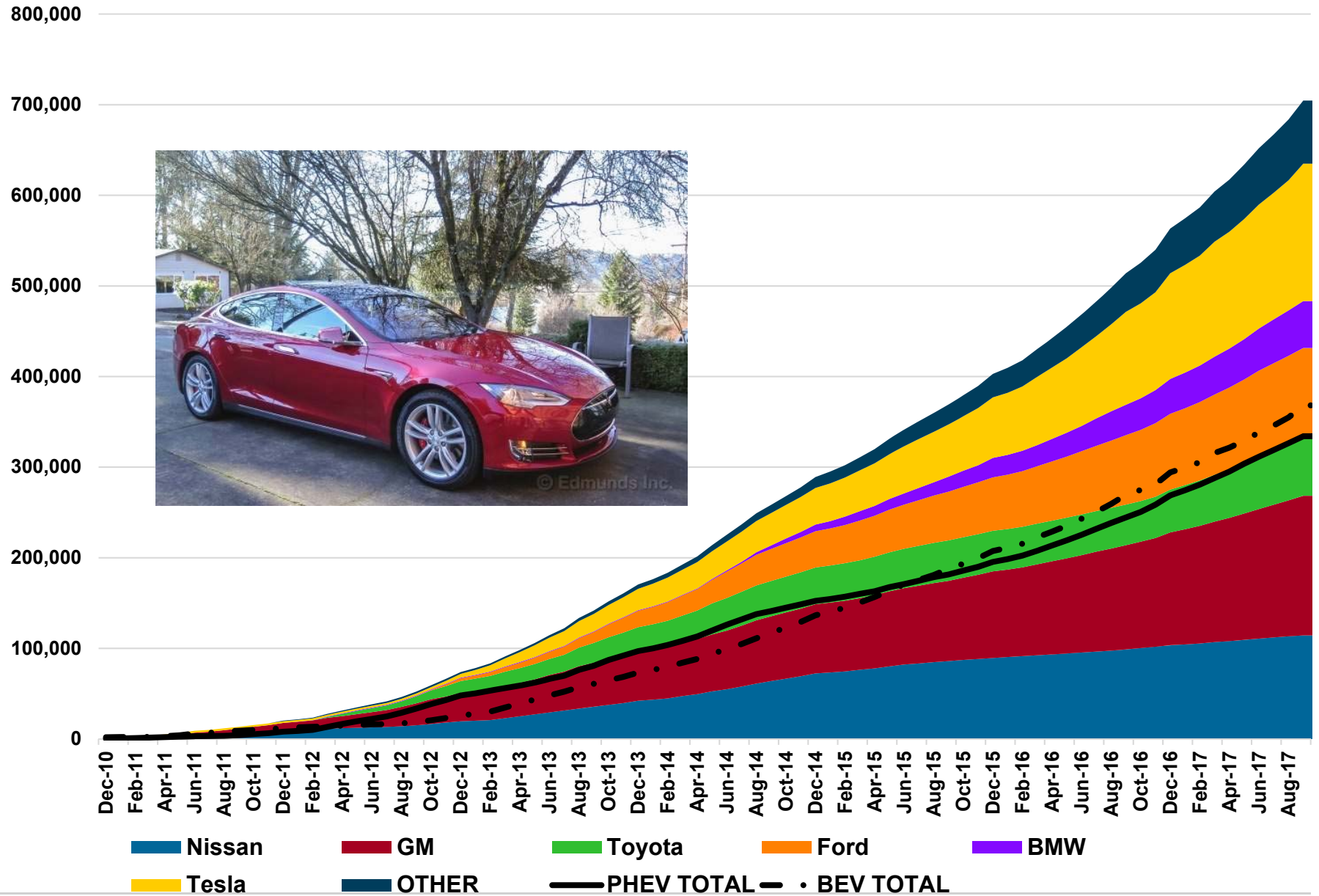


# The Effect of GDP on Consumption



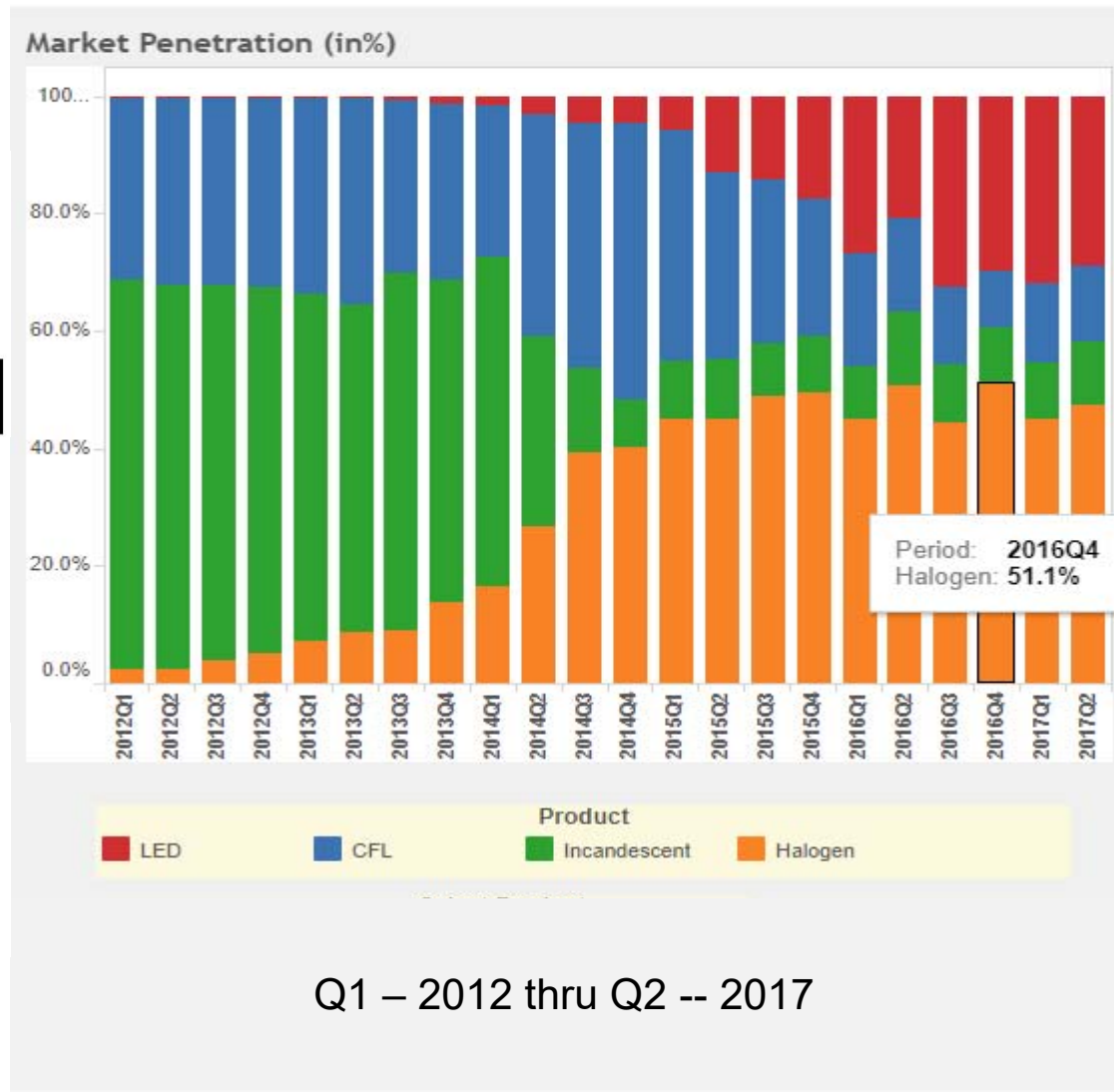
Date	Electric/GDP
1950-1970	2.5
1990	1.0
Future	0.375

# US PEV Sales to Date by Make – 703,230





# How the Market Distribution of Lighting Technology has Changed



## Summary of Lighting Impacts

### *Residential Annual Electricity Sales*



**Lighting Energy Consumption 2005 >> 214 BKWH (16%)**

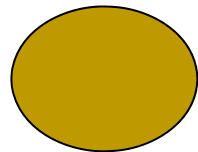
**Lighting Energy Consumption 2014 >> 150 BKWH (11%)**

**Change in Energy Consumption >> 64 BKWH (30% Decrease)**

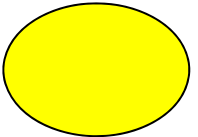
2005 to 2014 Annual Residential Energy Growth	%
All Residential Energy Growth	0.575
Residential Energy Growth Less Lighting Energy	1.250

## What is the Story for Lighting in the commercial Sector

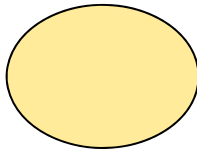
*Similar Story to Residential – Except Larger!!*



**Lighting Energy Consumption 2005 >> 348 BKWH (27%)**



**Lighting Energy Consumption 2014 >> 268 BKWH (20%)**

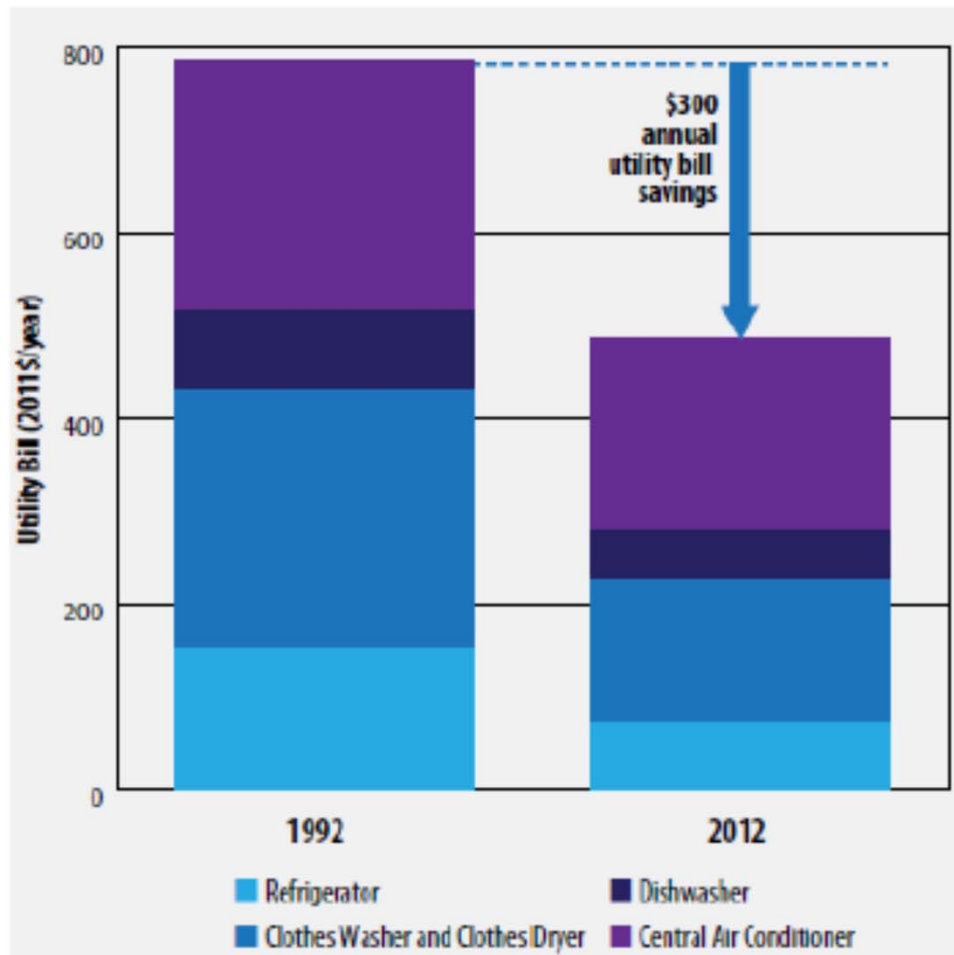


**Change in Energy Consumption >> 80 BKWH (23%) Decrease**

<b>2005 to 2014 Annual Commercial Energy Growth</b>	<b>%</b>
All Commercial Energy Growth	<b>0.509</b>
Commercial Energy Growth Less Lighting Energy	<b>1.564</b>

# Appliance Energy Usage Patterns

*Bill Impacts Down over 35%*



**20-year Period**

**Energy Consumption is  
down about 2,500 kwh  
per year @12 cents/kwh**

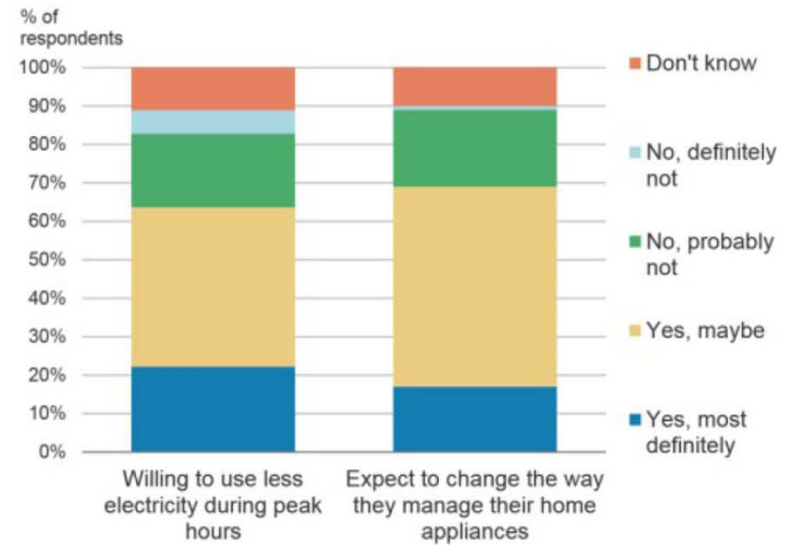
Source: ASAP, NRDC

# Role of Smart Devices

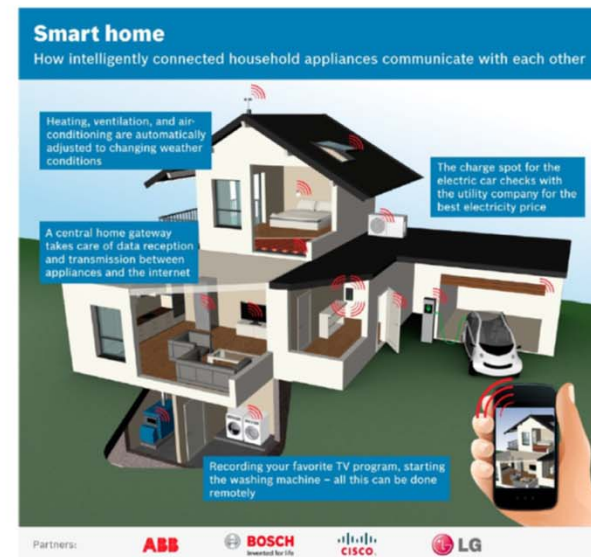


Source: Nest

**A potential reduction in energy use of up to 15% via thermostat**



Source: Morgan Stanley Research, AlphaWise (as of March 2015)



Source: ABB

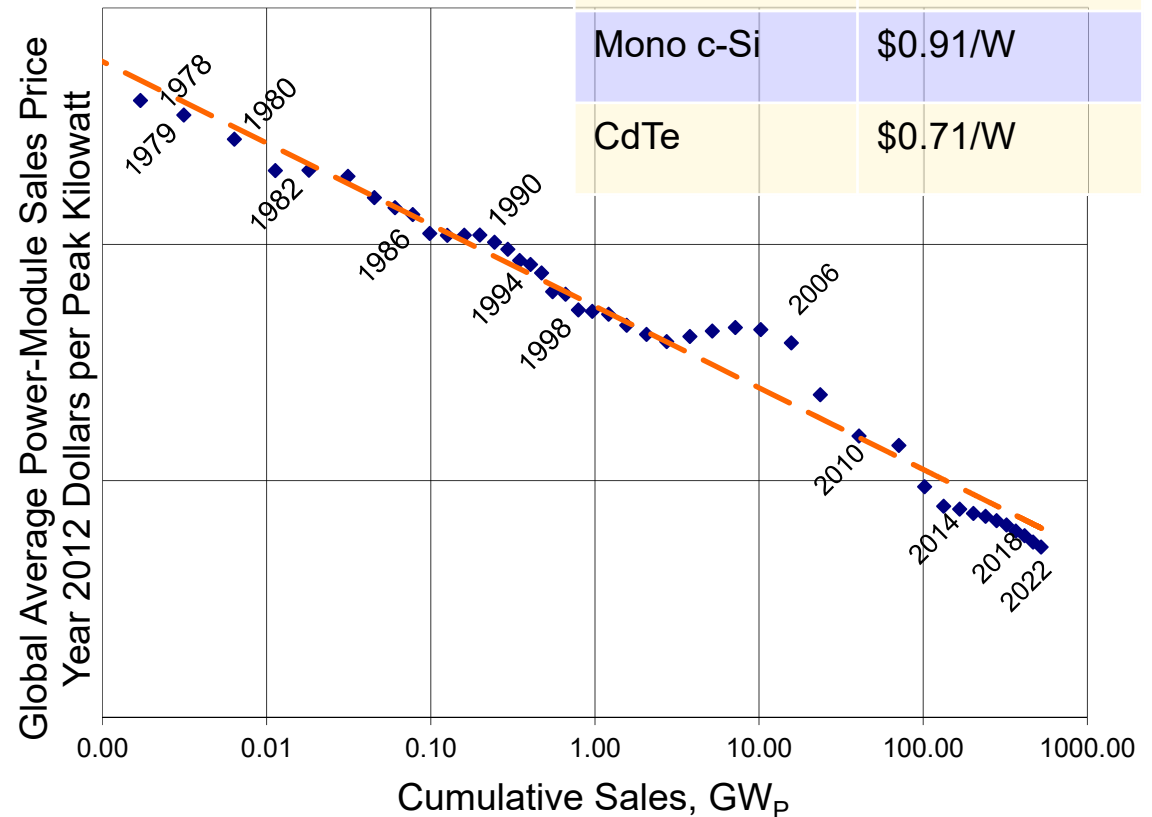
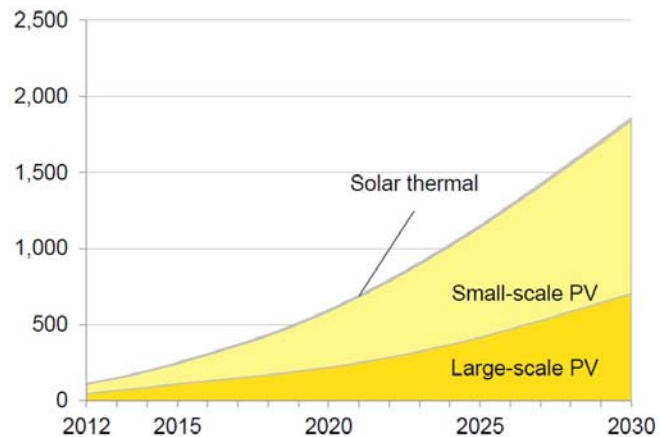


# Average PV Module Price Trajectory

## Global Solar Market Overview

Module Tech.	Avg. Price (Mar 2014)
Multi c-Si	\$0.84/W
Mono c-Si	\$0.91/W
CdTe	\$0.71/W

## Installed Solar Capacity by Technology (GW)



The historical average module selling price (ASP) has declined by ~20% with each doubling of sales over several decades. The recent slowdown in module price reductions is not expected to alter the long-term pricing decline.

# Is There Hope for Electric Utilities?

OR



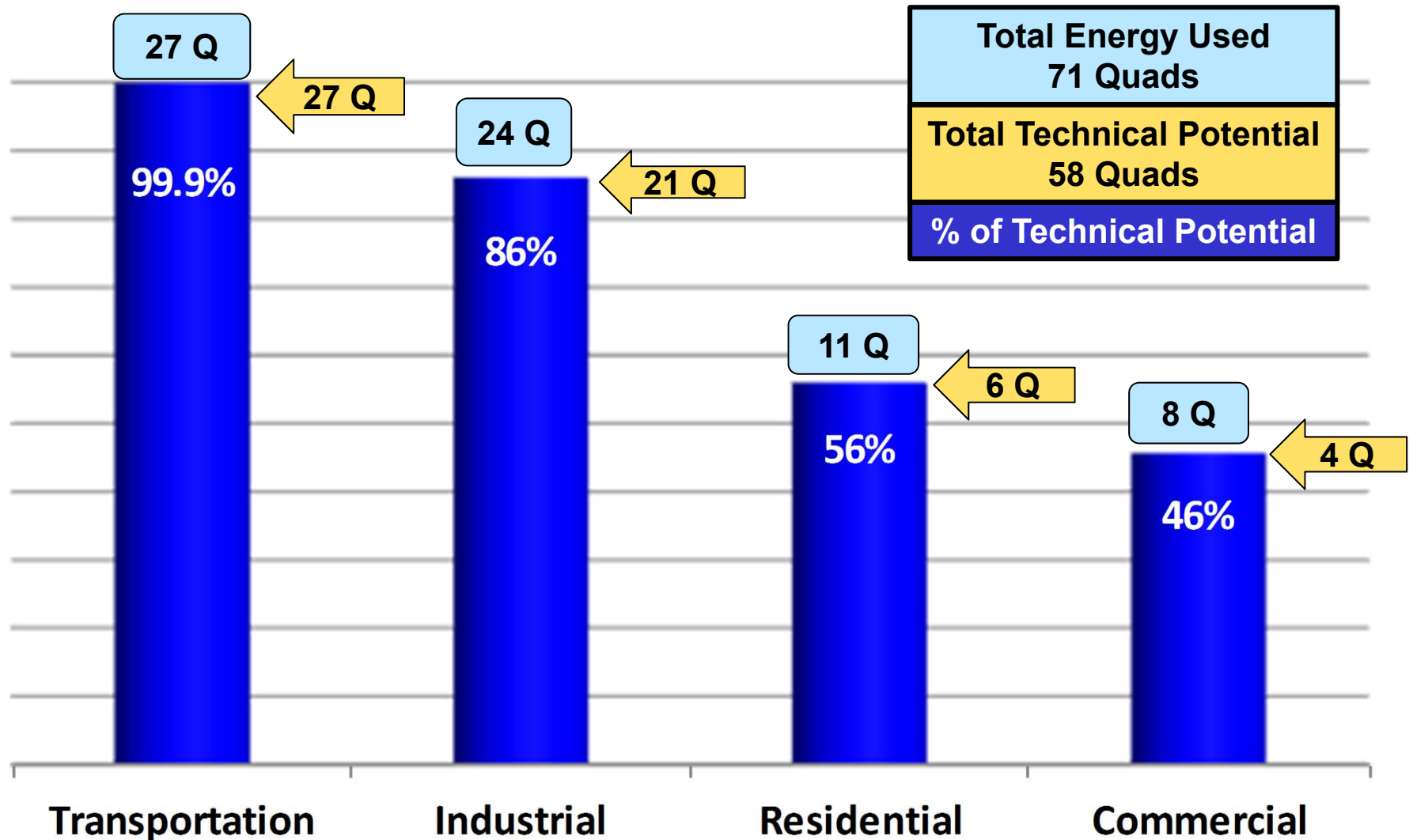
[www.shutterstock.com](http://www.shutterstock.com) · 189993770

# What is Electrification?

**Applying efficient electric technologies as an alternative to existing choices, while increasing customer benefit.**



# National Technical Potential for Electrification



Source: DOE/EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2013, 13 Q Electricity rounds to Total Energy of 71 Q.

# Defining the Technology Pipeline



## HEATING AND COOLING

Advanced Heat Pumps  
Heating/Drying Technologies  
Thermal Storage  
Waste Heat Recovery



## TRANSPORTATION

Advanced Energy Storage  
High Power DC Charging  
Heavy Duty, C&I Applications  
Low Cost Hydrogen Fueling  
Autonomous and Other  
Advanced Mobility Technologies



## ALTERNATIVE PROCESSES

Agriculture  
Additive and Advanced  
Manufacturing Techniques  
Chemical Refining  
Material Production



# Join EPRI for a Global Forum on Electrification



## ELECTRIFICATION 2018 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE & EXPOSITION

### SAVE THE DATE

AUGUST 20-23, 2018 LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

- To gain an understanding of the quantifiable customer and environmental benefits of efficient electrification
- To learn about best practices for implementing efficient electrification programs to maximize customer benefit
- To experience the latest electrification-related technologies in action
- To collaborate with industry, government, and academic leaders

For more information, contact [Info@Electrification2018.com](mailto:Info@Electrification2018.com)

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latest EPRI Efficient  
Electrification newsletter



# What Else is Changing

## The Role Combined Cycle Power (CCP) plants

- Natural Gas-fired powered generation is expected to grow at 3.1% per year through 2038 adding 348GW of capacity with most coming from CCP
- By 2038, CCP will rise to over 50% of electric energy supply while compared with 25% in 2014
- By 2038, coal will only occupy 21% of the electric energy supply falling from 39% in 2014.
- Efficiency of CCP plants is typically 60% or greater

How does it work?

Combines gas turbine with a steam turbine to produce electricity.

Gas is fed to the gas turbine that generates electricity.

Waste heat is gathered from the gas turbine and is used to form steam for the steam turbine.

# What are the Drivers on the adoption of CCP Technology

- **Low natural gas prices and an abundant gas supply**
- **Stricter rules for coal in terms of meeting environmental regulations**
- **Increasing deployments of renewable energy as solar and wind requires power plants that can cycle including quick start and shutdown**



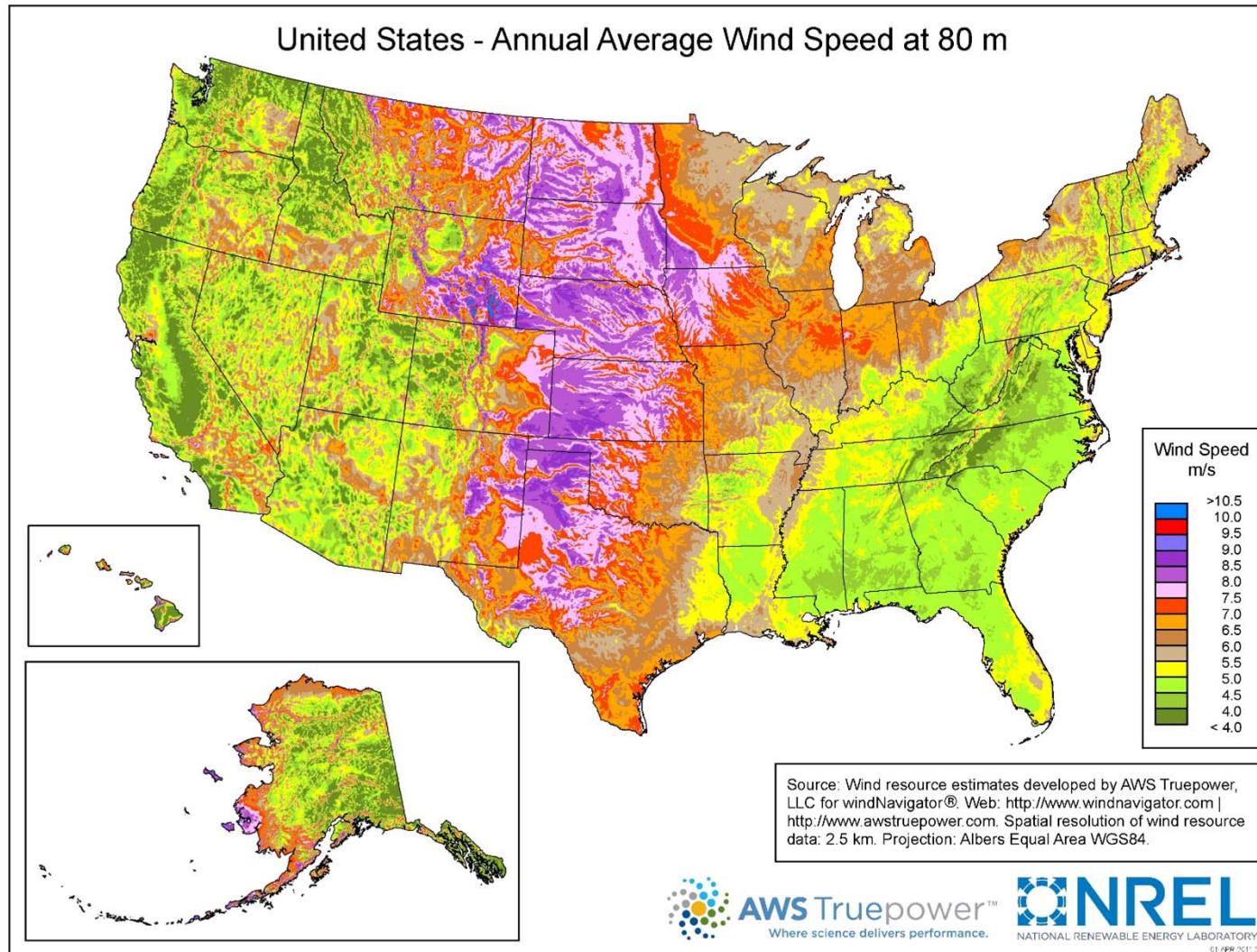
Cape Canaveral 1200 MW FPL



H.F. Lee Energy Complex 920 MW Duke



# Wind Energy is a Large Resource as Well





# The Role Transmission in Future Electric Systems

- **Transporting renewable energy – wind and solar from remote sites to load centers**
- **Providing stabilization to electric systems as inertialess devices substitute for the inertia of large rotating equipment. Traditionally, inertia provided for small system frequency changes and reduced power surge issues**
- **Increasing roles for Flexible AC Transmission System (FACTS) devices**

**Major Barrier: Securing right-of-ways for construction of new lines**



# Problems for PV Systems

## *New Field of Opportunity*

**Module Soiling**



**Module Shading**



**Healthy Vegetation**



# Maintaining Electric Vehicle Systems

## *New Field of Opportunity*





<https://www.epri.com/#/pages/product/3002011125/>

# Workforce Training & Education Requirements

## Replacing an “Old Technology” Workforce

- Replacing Retirements
- Filling Training Gaps
  - Cross Training
- Recruiting new people

## Developing a “New Technology” Workforce

- CCP Technology
- Wind Turbine Technology
- Solar & Storage Systems
  - Digital Technology





# Together...Shaping the Future of Electricity