

ME 4805: FALL 2018



Drivers for Clean Energy Development Dr. Chris Damm





What is driving the push for alternative energy technologies?

- Energy Independence/Availability
- CO₂ emissions are troublesome





Dealing with these issues will require an energy revolution that is just beginning!

Experts agree that human-caused global climate change is a serious problem

- Our National Academy of Science has studied the science of climate change and found that it is a serious problem
- ASME has identified the necessary shift to green energy as one of the "Grand Challenges of Engineering"
- Carbon dioxide emissions are now being regulated around the world.



What can engineers do to help solve these problems?

- Improve efficiency of energy generation and energy use (e.g. automobiles)
- Develop alternative energy systems









Understanding carbon dioxide emission trends (IEA Report*)

- Largest emitters:
 - China 8.0 Gigatonnes (up 251% since 1990)
 - US 5.3 Gigatonnes (up 9% from 1990)
- Per capita emissions
 - China 5.9 tCO2/person (up 199% from 1990)
 - US 16.9 tCO2/person (down 13%)
 - UK 7.1 tCO2/person (down 26%)
 - Nepal 0.1 tCO2/person (up 188%)
- Emissions per GDP
 - China 1.9 kg/US\$ (down 56% from 1990)
 - US 0.40 kg/US\$ (down 35% from 1990)
 - UK 0.19 kg/US\$ (down 49% from 1990)
 - Sweden 0.11 kg/US\$ (down 46% from 1990)

* http://www.iea.org/publications/free publications/publication/co2emissions from fuelcombustion highlights 2013. pdf

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In US industry is leading the way

- World Business Council for Sustainable Development
 - 180 leading companies
 - Total market capitalization= \$5.4 Trillion
 - Includes: Alcoa, Caterpillar, Coca-Cola, ConocoPhillips, Ford, Dow Chemical, GE, GM, IBM, Johnson Controls, S.C. Johnson & Son
- U.S. Climate Action Partnership
 - Alcoa, Dow, Shell, GE, etc. partner with NRDC and others to lobby lawmakers for federal carbon regulation.

"Green is good for business."—GE Chairman Triple Bottom Line→financial, social, and environmental

MSOE is a part of this movement

- 30 kW Solar Photovoltaic System
- Solar Thermal system provides hot water to MLH dormitory
- Renewable Energy Systems Laboratory
- Advanced Energy Technologies Laboratory
- Supermileage Vehicle team
- Formula-Hybrid team



MSOE's Solar Power Plant

- Installed August 2008, 30 kW system (peak DC)
- 144 solar photovoltaic (PV) panels on campus center building (~2500 ft² collection area)
- Output is about 32,000 kWh/year (25 tons of avoided carbon dioxide per year)



MSOE's Solar Thermal System



- Installed Aug. 2011
- System size: 14 panels, 520 ft² of collectors
- Output is about 1100 therms/yr (10-20% of domestic hot water needs of dorm)
- 6 tons of avoided CO₂ emissions/year



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Renewable energy systems laboratory

- Portable solar energy systems with in-lab solar simulator
- Commercial size solar PV and Solar Thermal systems







Advanced energy technologies laboratory

Focus is on technologies that allow for highly efficient energy conversion: e.g. cogeneration systems and fuel cells



Natural gas-fired micro-combined heat and power



Hydrogen fuel cell

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Promising Areas

Distributed energy generation

- Renewable energy
- Combined heat and power
- Solar energy utilization
- Smart grid/Microgrids





Notable developments and key challenges for green energy deployment

- Solar PV costs (\$/kWh) have dropped 60% in the last 4 years reaching cost parity with fossil fuel generation in many markets.
- More solar capacity was installed in last 18 months than in the prior 30 yrs. combined!
- Wind is now the least expensive option for new electricity generation sources.
- Key remaining hurdles:
 - Wind and solar are intermittent sources \rightarrow need cost effective

storage.

- Opposition from electric utilities.
- Policy and regulatory challenges.
- NIMBY-ism