



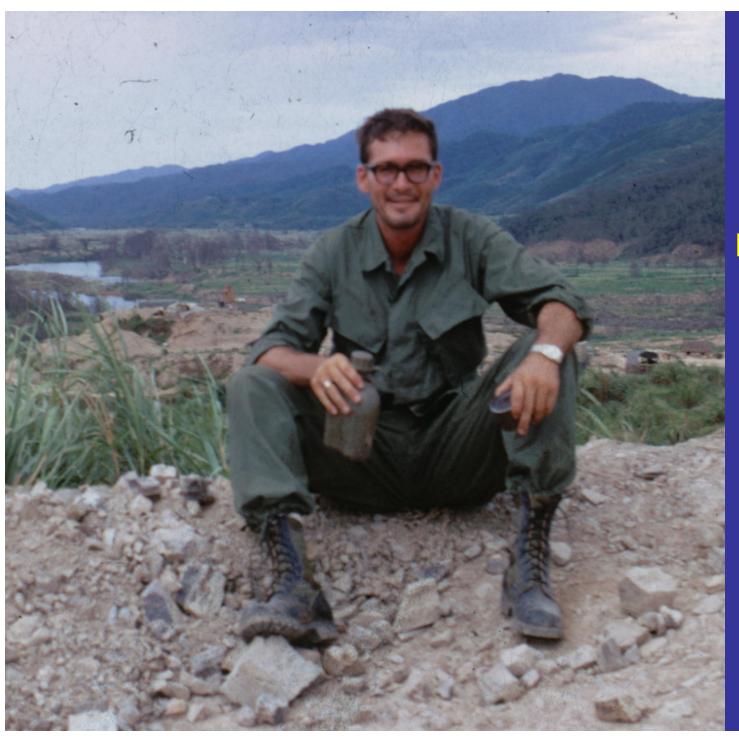
1958: NE Iowa Science Fair, SCI, 9th grade



1961

12th grade
NE lowa
Science
Fair

SCI



Collins Radio Field Engineer

Vietnam '68

Green Jobs in Renewable Energy

- Invent, design, engineer, test
- Component mfg: blade, tower, gearbox, panel, geothermal block, tank, pipe
- Project planning, finance
- Project installation: transport, road, underground wire + pipe, substation, erection crane, electricians, mechs
- Project maintenance: elec, mech tech, supervisor



- Climate Change
- Demand growth
- Depletion of Oil and Gas
- Only 200 years of Coal left
- Only Source of Income:
 - Photons, particles from Sun
 - Meteors and dust
 - Spend our capital?





Earth's only source of income: Solar radiation, dust

- Emergencies:
 - Climate change
 - Energy prices
 - Energy security
- Conservation + efficiency
- GW scale renewables
- Beyond Electricity Grid
- Energy: beyond electricity
- "Hydricity"



- Global
- Indigenous
- Firm: available
- C-free
- Benign
- Abundant
- Affordable
- Equitable
- Perpetual: solar, geothermal



Green Jobs in Renewable Energy

- Invent, design, engineer, test
- Component mfg: blade, tower, gearbox, panel, geothermal block, tank, pipe
- Project planning, finance
- Project installation: transport, road, underground wire + pipe, substation, erection crane, electricians, mechs
- Project maintenance: elec, mech tech, supervisor

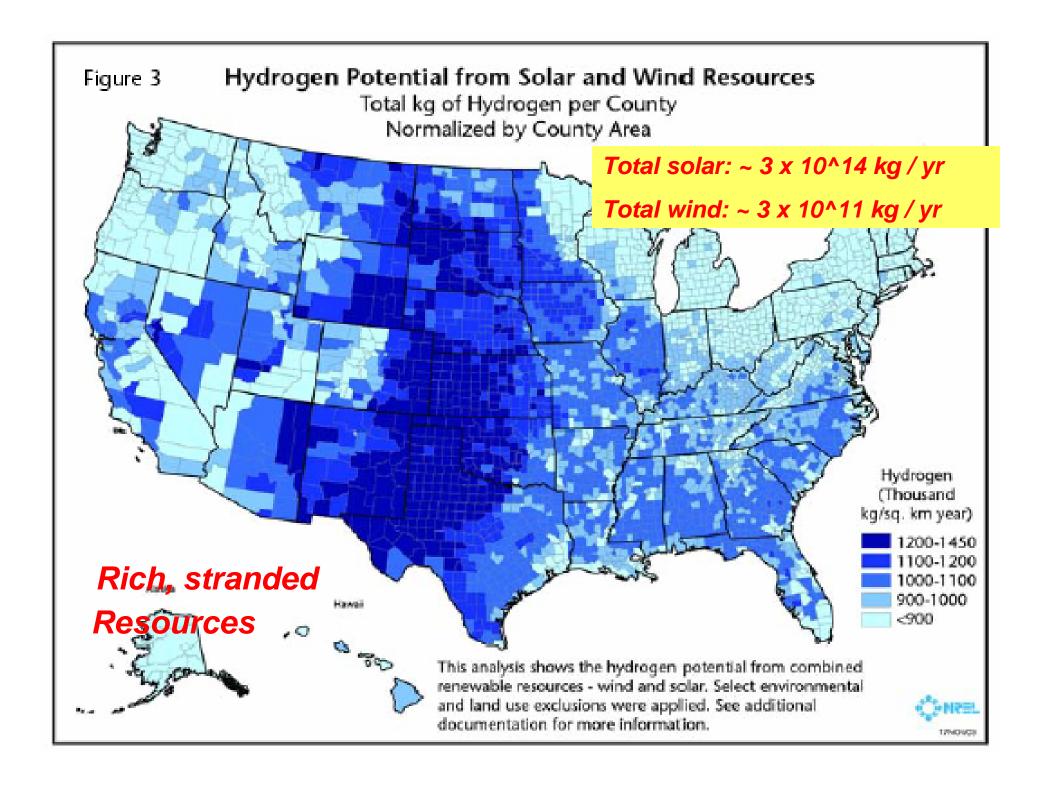
New USA power plants in some stage of planning or construction

•	785 Wind	109,000 MW
•	105 Solar	11,000 MW
•	41 Biomass	1,800 MW
•	51 Geothermal	2,550 MW
•	233 Hydro and Pumped Storage	33,000 MW
•	174 Natural Gas	59,000 MW
•	94 Coal	48,000 MW
	Total	264.350 MW

Exporting From 12 Windiest Great Plains States

Number of GH2 pipelines or HVDC electric lines necessary to export total wind resource Wind energy source: PNL-7789, 1991 * at 500 miles average length

State	AEP, TWh	Wind Gen MW (nameplate) (40% CF)	6 GW 36" GH2 export pipelines	\$ Billion Total Capital Cost *	3 GW export HVDC lines	\$ Billion Total Capital Cost *
North Dakota	1,210	345,320	50	50	100	60
Texas	1,190	339,612	48	48	100	60
Kansas	1,070	305,365	43	43	100	60
South Dakota	1,030	293,950	41	41	100	60
Montana	1,020	291,096	41	41	90	54
Nebraska	868	247,717	35	35	80	48
Wyoming	747	213,185	30	30	70	42
Oklahoma	725	206,906	29	29	60	36
Minnesota	657	187,500	26	26	60	36
lowa	551	157,249	22	22	50	30
Colorado	481	137,272	19	19	40	24
New Mexico	435	124,144	17	17	40	24
TOTALS	9,984	2,849,316	401	\$ 401	890	\$ 534



Trouble with Renewables

- Diffuse, dispersed: gathering cost
- Richest are remote: "stranded"
- Time-varying output:
 - "intermittent"
 - "firming" storage required
- Transmission:
 - low capacity factor (CF) or curtailment
 - NIMBY
- Distributed or centralized?

Trouble with Renewables - Electricity Transmission

- Grid nearly full
 - New wind must pay for transmission
 - Costly: AC or DC
- NIMBY
- Low capacity factor or curtailment
- No storage: smoothing or firming
- Overhead towers vulnerable: God or man
- Underground: Only HVDC

Trouble with GW-scale wind today

- Lowest-cost renewable ?
- Electricity only
- Grid nearly full
 - New wind must pay for transmission
 - Costly: AC or DC
- No storage: smoothing or firming
- "Cherry-picked" windplants, to date
 - Best wind sites
 - Low-cost transmission access
- Depend on fed PTC: \$ 0.019 / kWh

GW-scale Transmission + Storage Options

- Electricity
 - Vanadium Redox battery (VRB Power Systems)
 - Sodium-sulfur battery
 - PHEV (distributed)
- Gaseous Hydrogen (GH2)
 - Pipeline
 - Geologic: salt caverns (man-made)
 - Geologic: natural formations
- Liquid Hydrogen (LH2)
 - Pipeline, truck, rail car, ship
- Ammonia (NH3) liquid
 - Tank, refrigerated, 10K 60K ton
 - Truck, rail car, ship
- Liquid synthetic HC's zero net C
 - Pipeline
 - Tank, truck, rail car, ship
 - Geologic: salt caverns (man made)
- "Energy Pipeline", EPRI: LH2 in pipeline
- Chemicals
 - Hydrides
 - Al Ga \leftarrow → Alumina

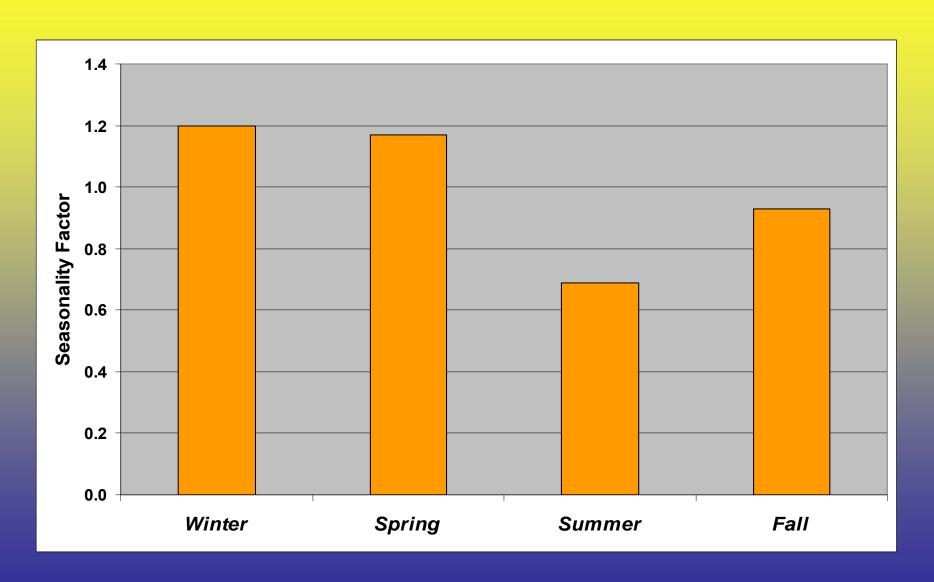
Wind seasonality, Great Plains

- Winter = 1.20
- Spring = 1.17
- Summer = 0.69
- Autumn = 0.93

Source: D. Elliott, et al, NREL

Wind Seasonality, Northern Great Plains

Normalized to 1.0 per season



Annual – scale "Firming" Great Plains Wind

- Potential, 12 states, ~50% land area:
 - 10,000 TWh = 100 quads = entire USA energy
 - 2,800,000 MW nameplate
- Seasonality:
 - Summer minimum
 - Spring Summer maximum storage
 - "Firming" energy storage, per 1,000 MW wind:
 - as electricity = 450 GWh
 - as GH2 = 15,712 tons, metric @ 2,500 tons / cavern =
 6 caverns
 - "Firming" energy storage, all great Plains wind:
 - as GH2 = 17,000 caverns @ \$15M each = \$264 billion

Wind Powering America, NREL, 2000
 172 TWh / year
 104,300 MW

CF = 19 %

• PNL-7789, 1991

551 TWh / year 157,000 MW CF = 40 % 551 TWh / year 204,000 MW CF = 30 % 412 TWh / year 157,000 MW CF = 30 %

Iowa installed capacity @ 12 Sept 09:

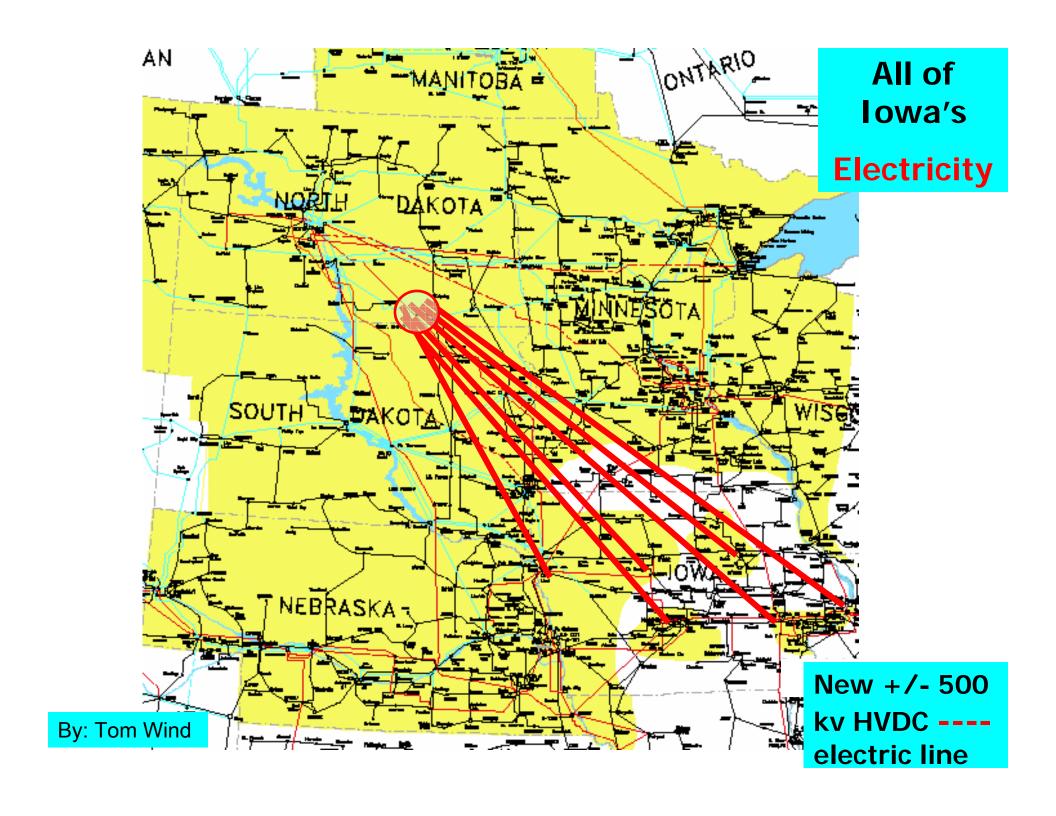
About 3,500 MW = 2.2 % of PNL-7789 potential

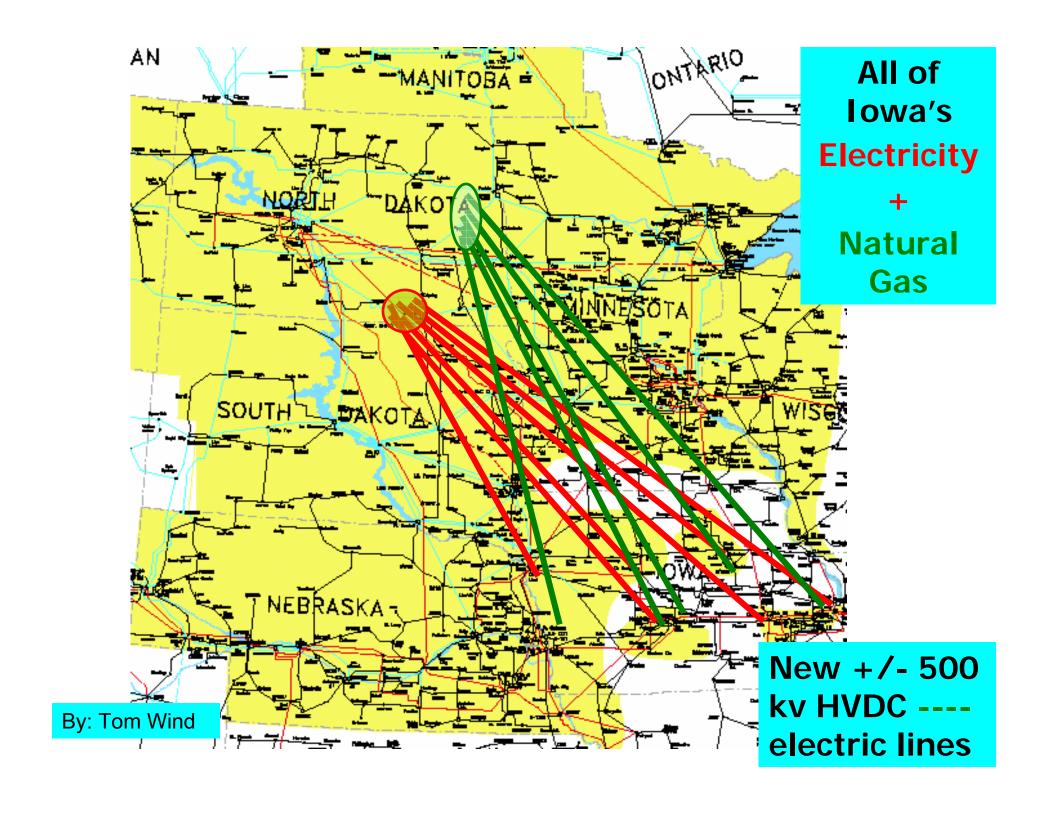
= 3.3 % of Wind Powering America

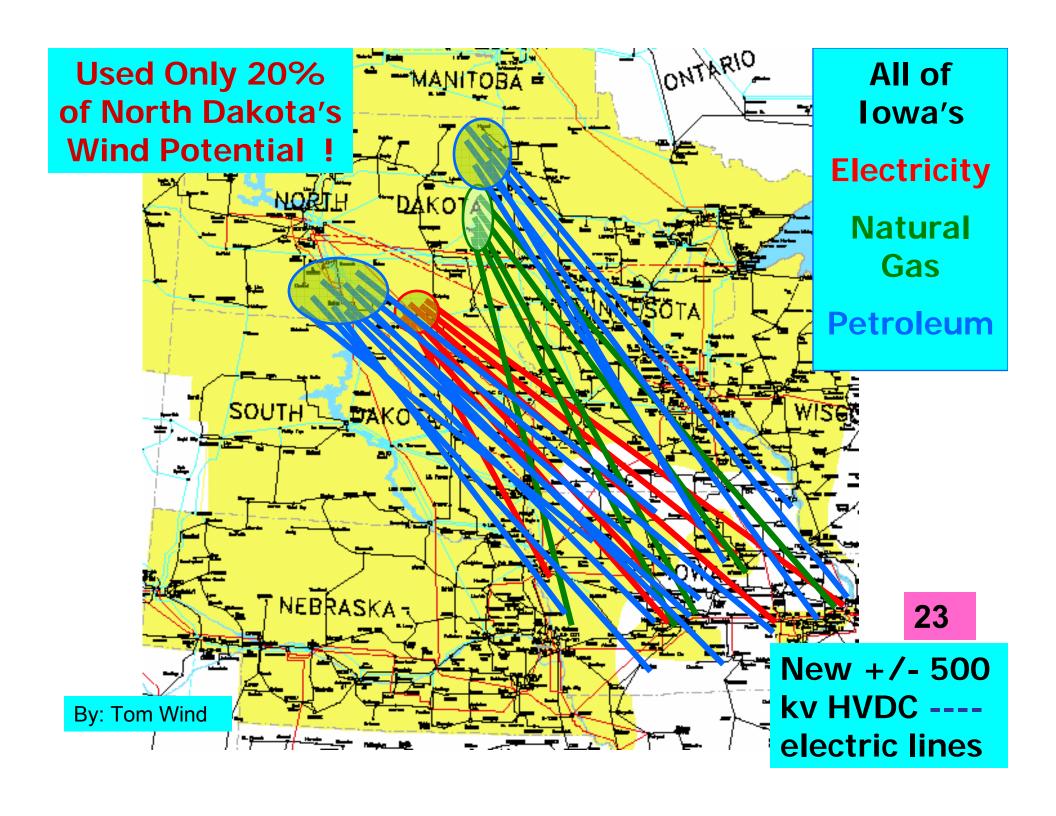
TWh = billion kWh

- Sept 09:
 - Installed wind capacity ~ 3,500 MW
 - % total electricity from wind ~ 18%
- 100% total electricity from wind: 5.5 x 3,500 MW = 17,500 MW
 - If grid could gather, transmit, deliver
 - If "firmed" at annual scale
 - Seasonal-firming storage need: 430,000 MWh / 1,000 MW
- 17,500 MW = 11% of PNL-7789 potential: Other 89%
 - IA heating fuel
 - IA transportation fuel
 - Export: to East ?
- Need transmission and firming storage:
 - Electricity
 - Hydrogen, gaseous (GH2)
 - Ammonia, anhydrous (NH3)
 - Other?

- Stanford, M.Z. Jacobson, et al
- 80m hub height
- USA wind resource greater than previous:
 - 0.3 0.5 m/s higher windspeed than previous
 - "Windy" =~ 7 m/s @ 80m
 - + 0.5 m/s = (7.5 / 7) = 1.07
 - $-(1.07)^{3} = 1.31$
 - 31 % more AEP
 - 1/5 USA land: wind competes with new coal or gas







Annual energy production, TWh Installed wind generation, MW

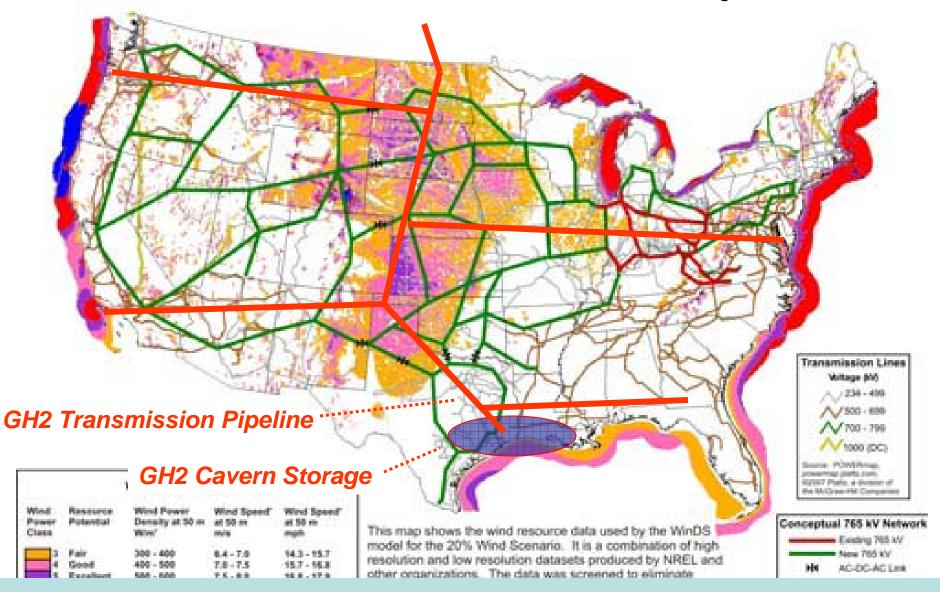
550 157,249

Export electric lines 50

Export electric lines cost \$ 30 billion

Export hydrogen pipelines 20
Export hydrogen pipelines cost \$ 20 billion

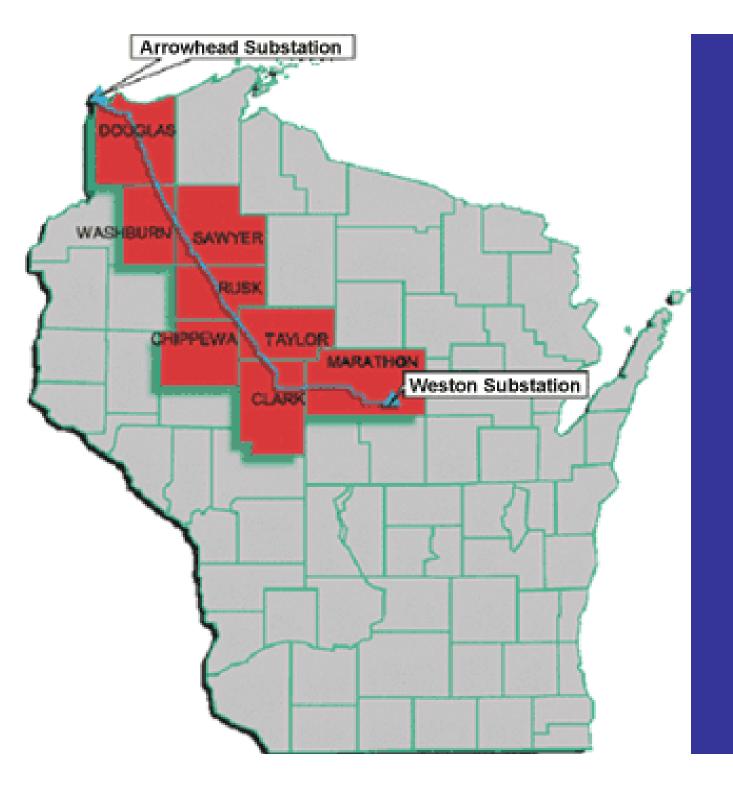
AWEA 20% Wind by 2030



Wind Potential ~= 3,000 GW

Green Jobs in Renewable Energy: Transmission + storage

- Invent, design, engineer, test
- Component mfg: blade, tower, gearbox, panel, geothermal block, tank, pipe
- Project planning, finance
- Project installation: transport, road, underground wire + pipe, substation, erection crane, electricians, mechs
- Project maintenance: elec, mech tech, supervisor



Arrowhead

- Weston
Line

\$321M total capital cost

220 miles

Nov '07

Total Direct Spending on the Arrowhead-Weston Line

Materials and Equipment	\$	66,635,968
Construction and Other Services	\$ '	179,518,991
Real Estate Payments and Fees	\$	19,410,722
Sales and Use Taxes	\$	8,107,689
WPSC Costs and ATC Line Costs	\$	28,028,291
Environmental Impact Fees	\$	19,285,381
TOTAL	\$:	320,987,041

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF POWER TRANSMISSION LINE CONSTRUCTION

Arrowhead-Weston

Jobs Generated / Supported 2,560

Tax Revenue Generated \$9,542,256

Total Economic Impact \$464,402,302

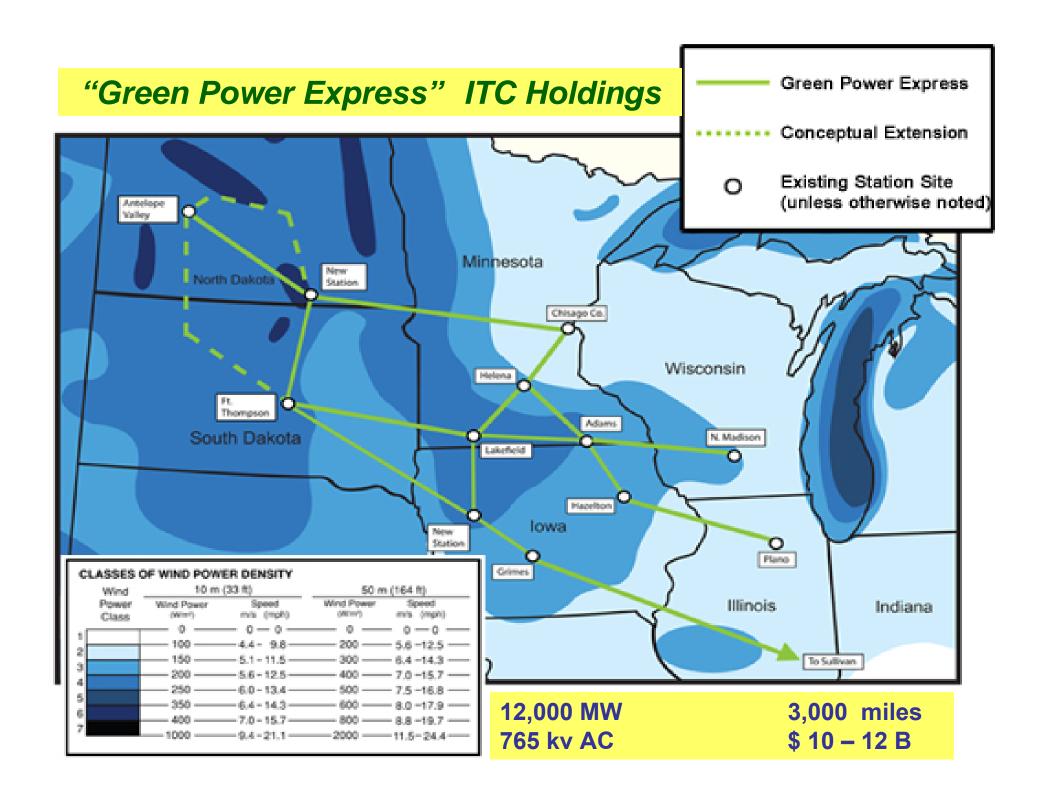
Return on Investment (Per \$1.00 spent) \$1.45

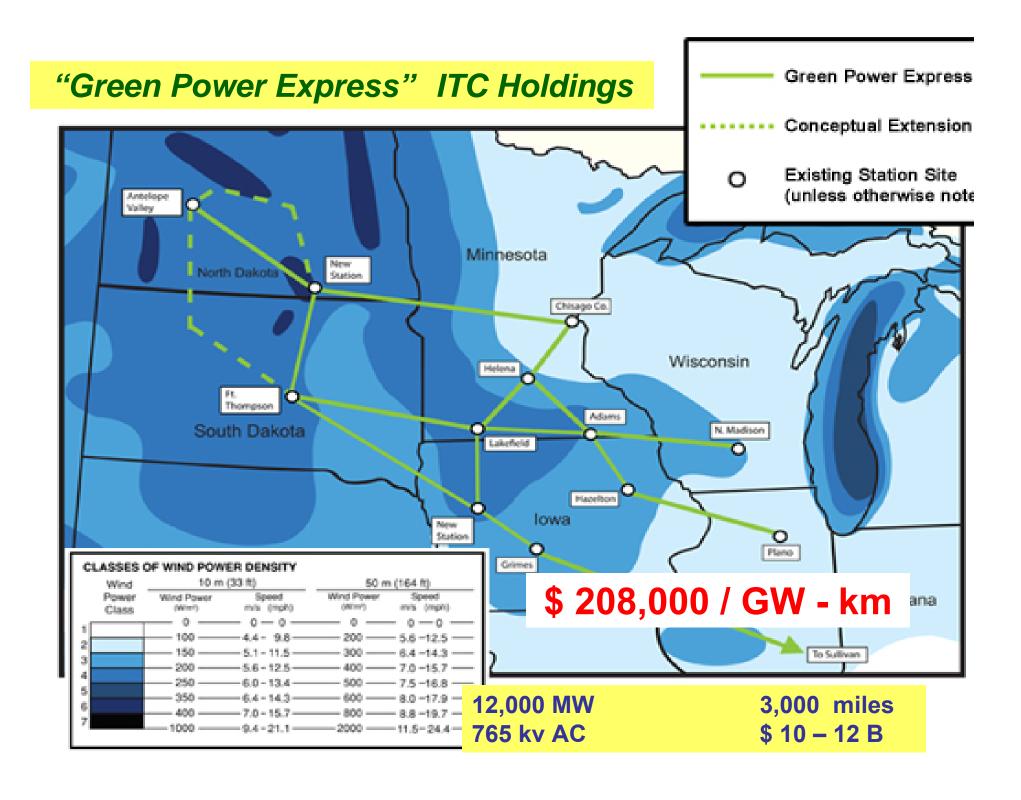


ITC Holdings

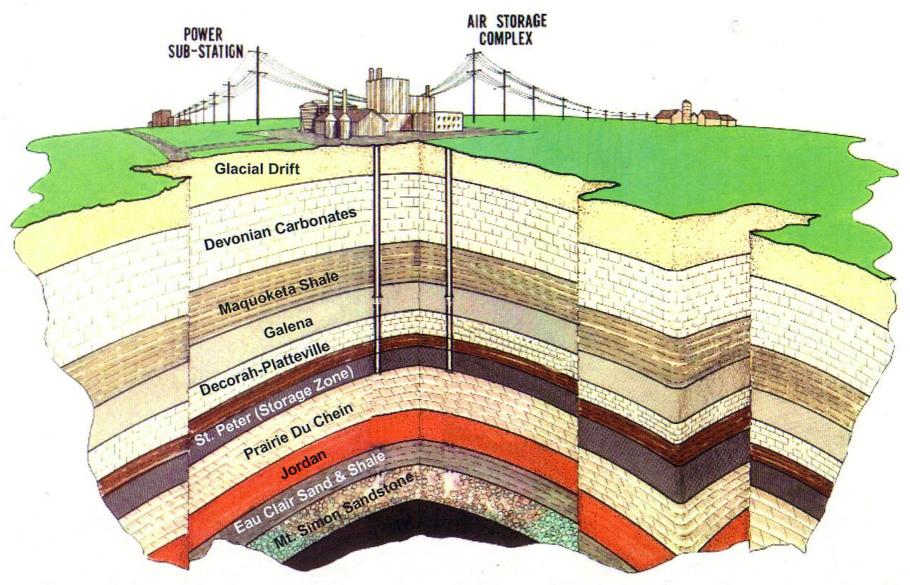
Dec '07

Alliant IPL 6,800 miles 34.5 kv + 170 substations 700 communities 4 states



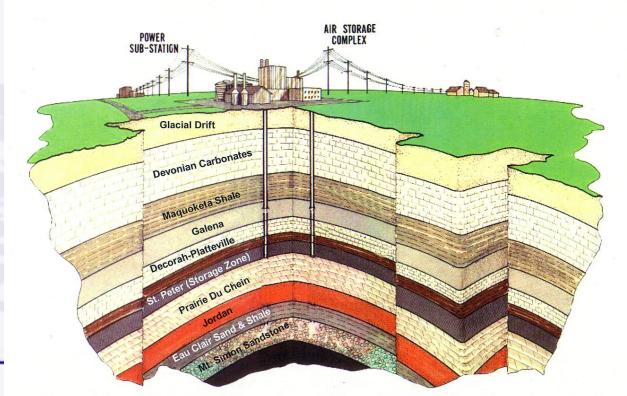


Compressed air energy storage (CAES) lowa Energy Storage Plant: Geology

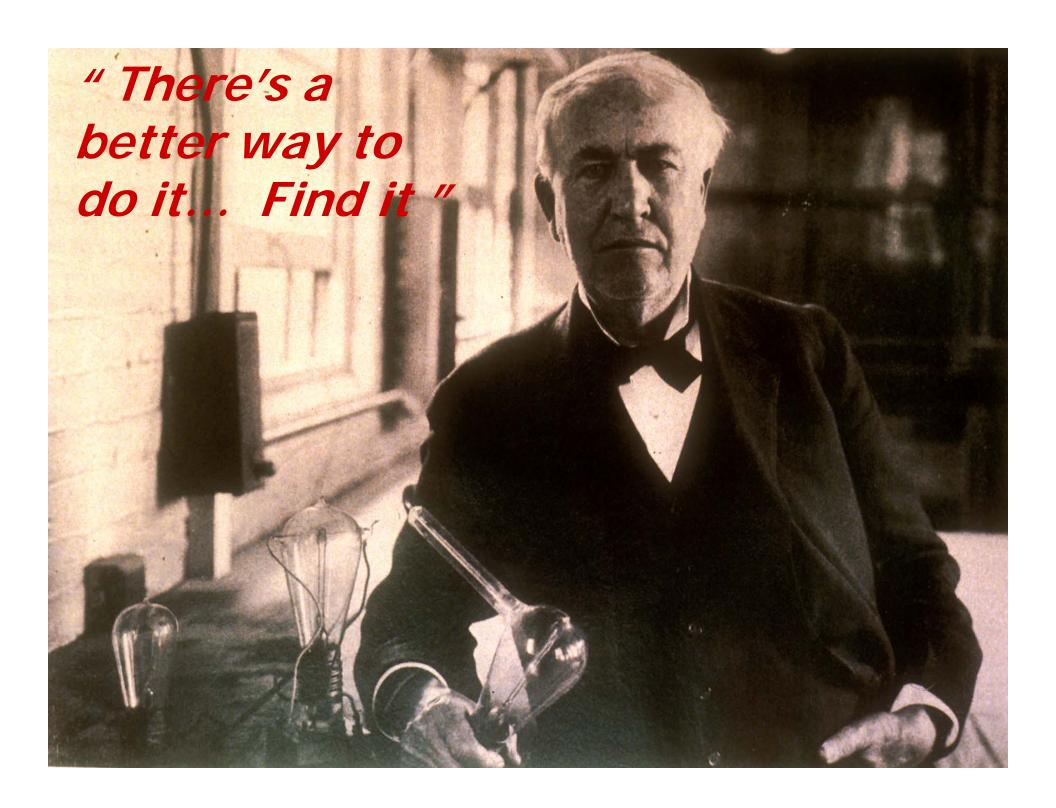


Hourly to Weekly Storage

- Compressed air energy storage (CAES)
- Sodium sulfur battery
- VRB: vanadium redox battery
- Pumped hydro



el Energy*



Green Jobs in Renewable Energy: Energy Systems

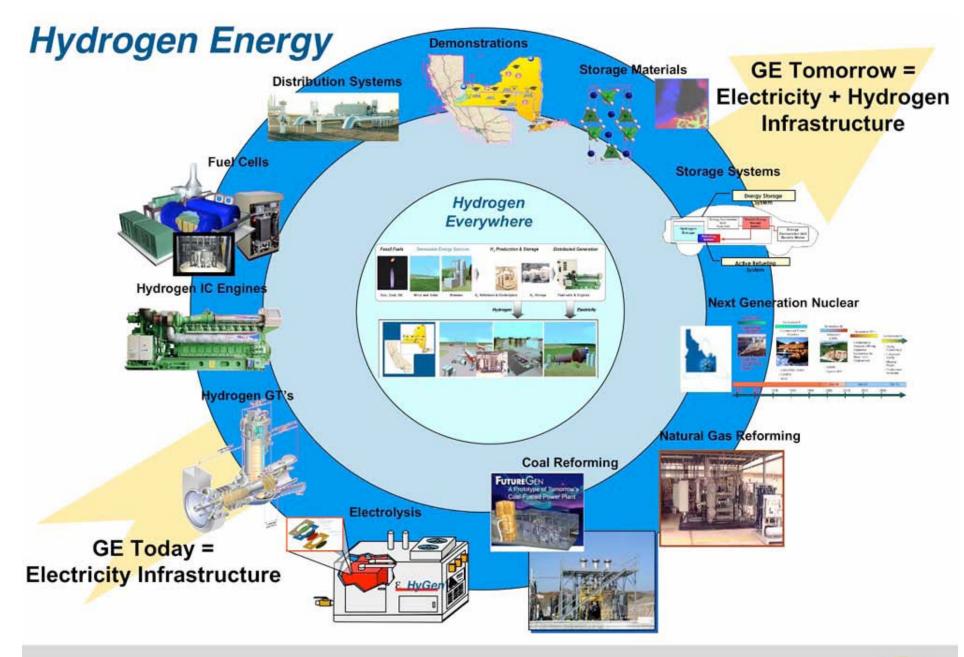
- Invent, design, engineer, test
- Component mfg: blade, tower, gearbox, panel, geothermal block, tank, pipe
- Project planning, finance
- Project installation: transport, road, underground wire + pipe, substation, erection crane, electricians, mechs
- Project maintenance: elec, mech tech, supervisor

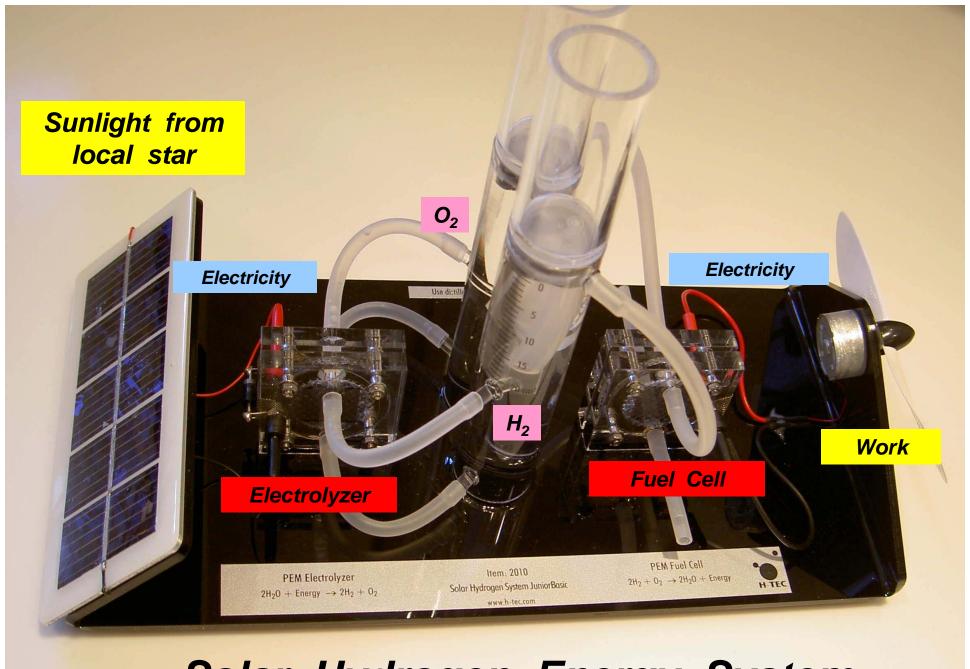
"Hydrogen and electricity become the primary currencies in the future energy economy"

Utility electrolysis vision

- MW-scale utility electrolyzers
- Affordable capital investment:
 Total system cost considerations
- Off-peak, wholesale electricity: Operated by utility
- Distributed, substation level operation
- Tightly integrated with electrical grid

Dan Smith GE Global Research, 2004



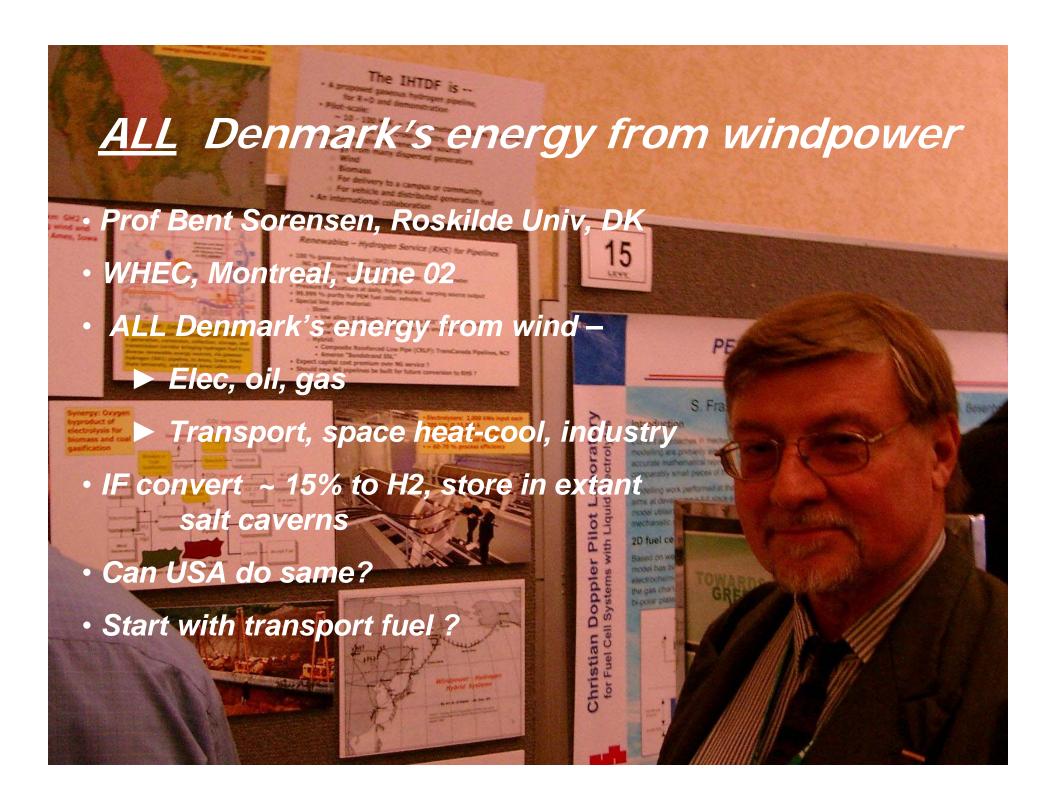


Solar Hydrogen Energy System

Hydrogen Fuel Cell Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) type

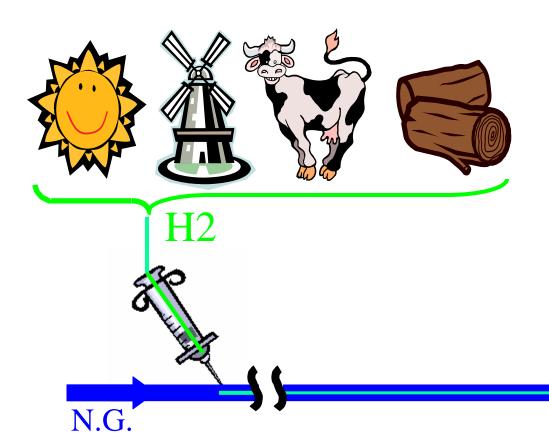
Hydrogen (H2) combines with Oxygen (O2) to make electricity + heat + water (H2O)





EC: The NATURALHY concept









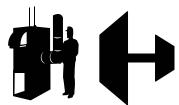


NATURALHY:

- Breaks "chicken-egg" dilemma
- Bridge to sustainable future









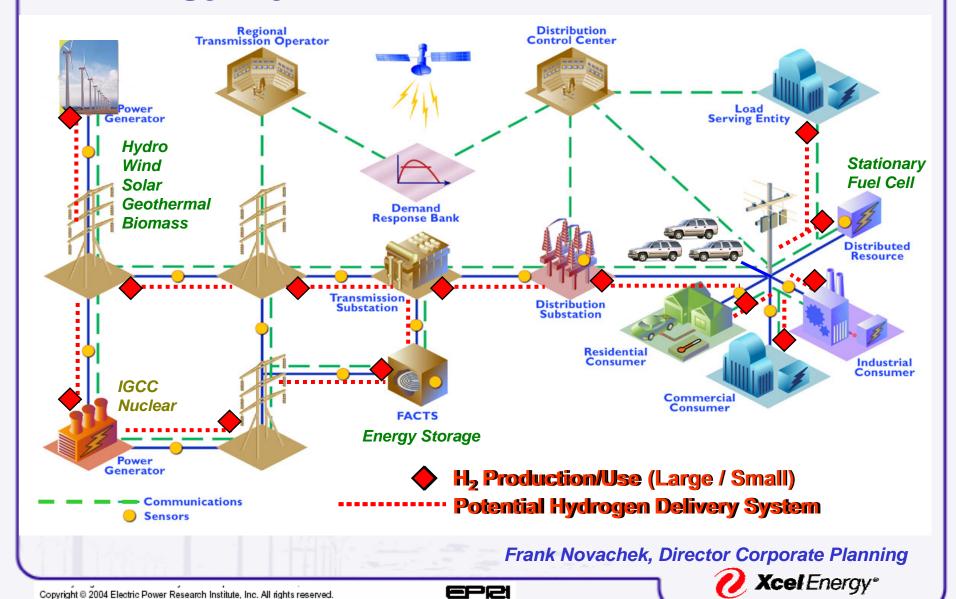
Continental Supergrid – EPRI concept "Energy Pipeline"



Hydrogen, Fuel Cell Running on water?



Energy System of the Future





Dick Kelly (Xcel) and Dan Arvizu (NREL) shake hands after pushing button to light H2 sign and dedicate system

National Wind Technology Center
Golden, CO
2006

Xcel – NREL Wind – Hydrogen Demo

DVD available

Mark Udall (US Rep CO) discusses project with Dan Arvizu (NREL), Dick Kelly (Xcel), and John Mizroch (DOE)



Hydrogen Utility Group (HUG)



















ENTERGY NUCLEAR

















Utsira Island, Norway





Consumer **Conversion System** 10 Households **Autonomous System** Electrolyser Battery **Grid Stabilising Hydrogen System** Equipment

Utsira Island Norway

Wind – Hydrogen Autonomous System

Replaces aging electricity cable from mainland



Utsira Island, Norway. 200 people. Isolated wind - hydrogen.

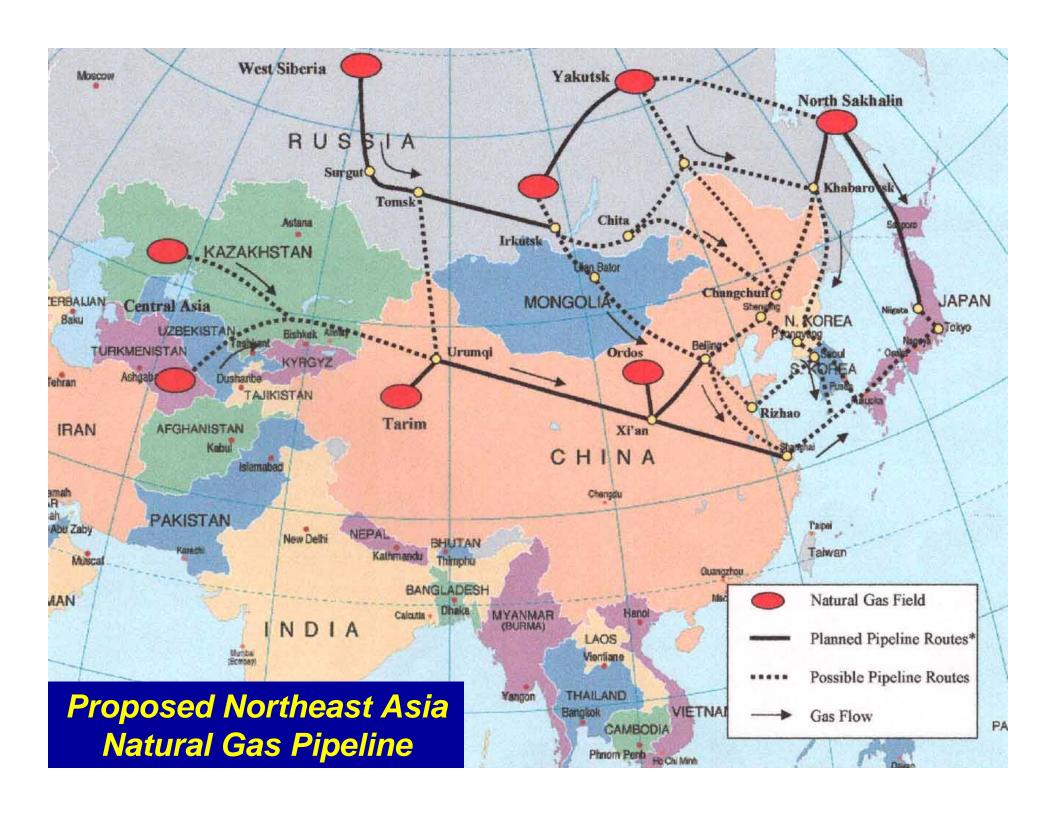
The wind - hydrogen plant at Utsira

A vision becoming reality



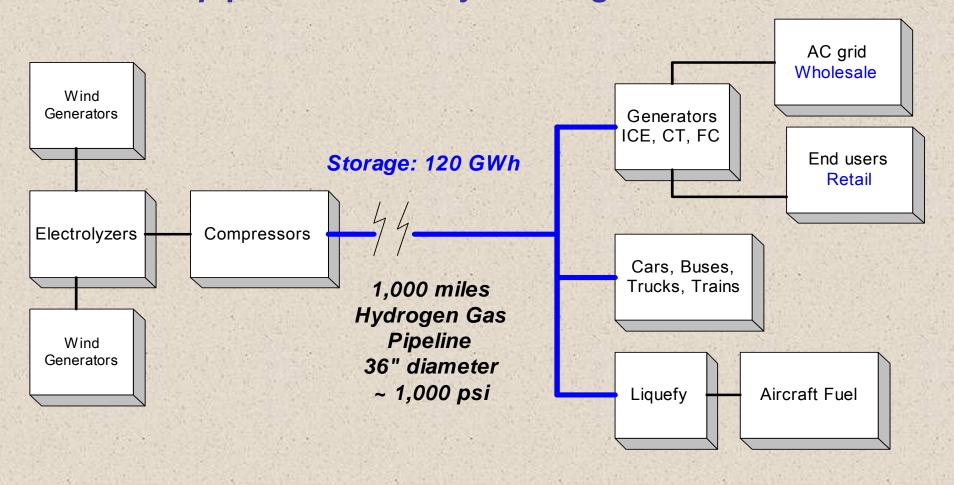


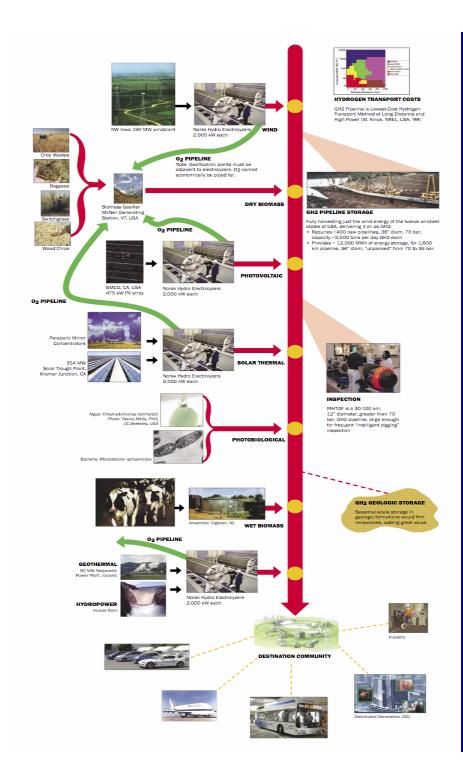




Hydrogen Transmission Scenario

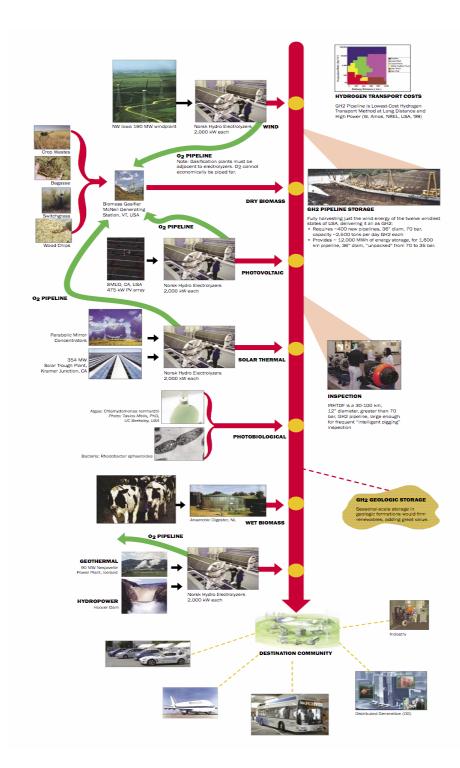
- Low-pressure electrolyzers
- "Pack" pipeline: ~ 1-2 days' storage = 120 GWh





International Renewable Hydrogen Transmission Demonstration Facility (IRHTDF) Pilot plant

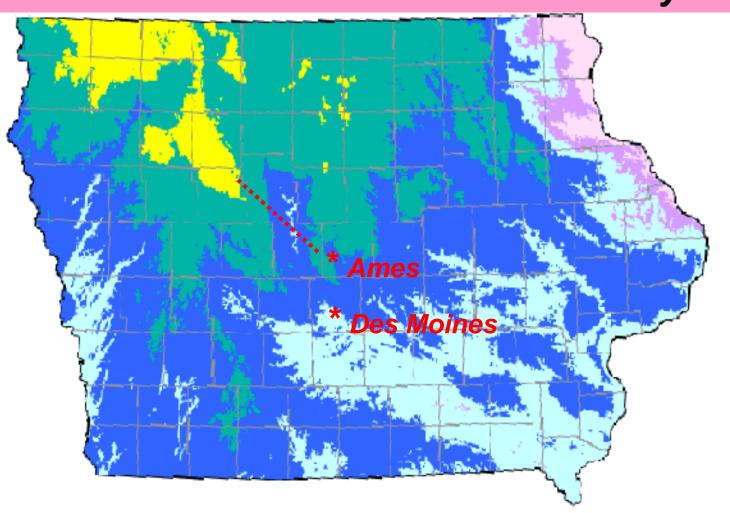
Global opportunity: IPHE project



Pilot-scale Hydrogen Pipeline System: Renewables

- Diverse
- Dispersed, diffuse
- Large-scale
- Stranded
 - Remote
 - No transmission

IRHTDF International Renewable Hydrogen Transmission Demonstration Facility

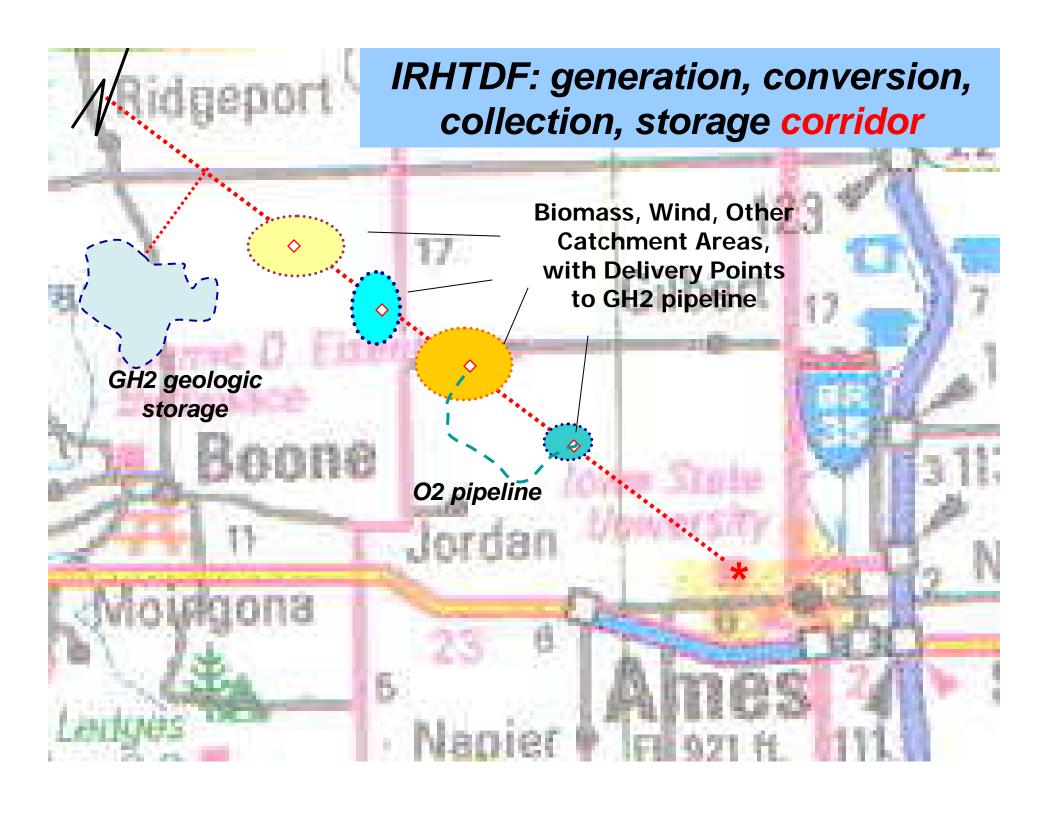


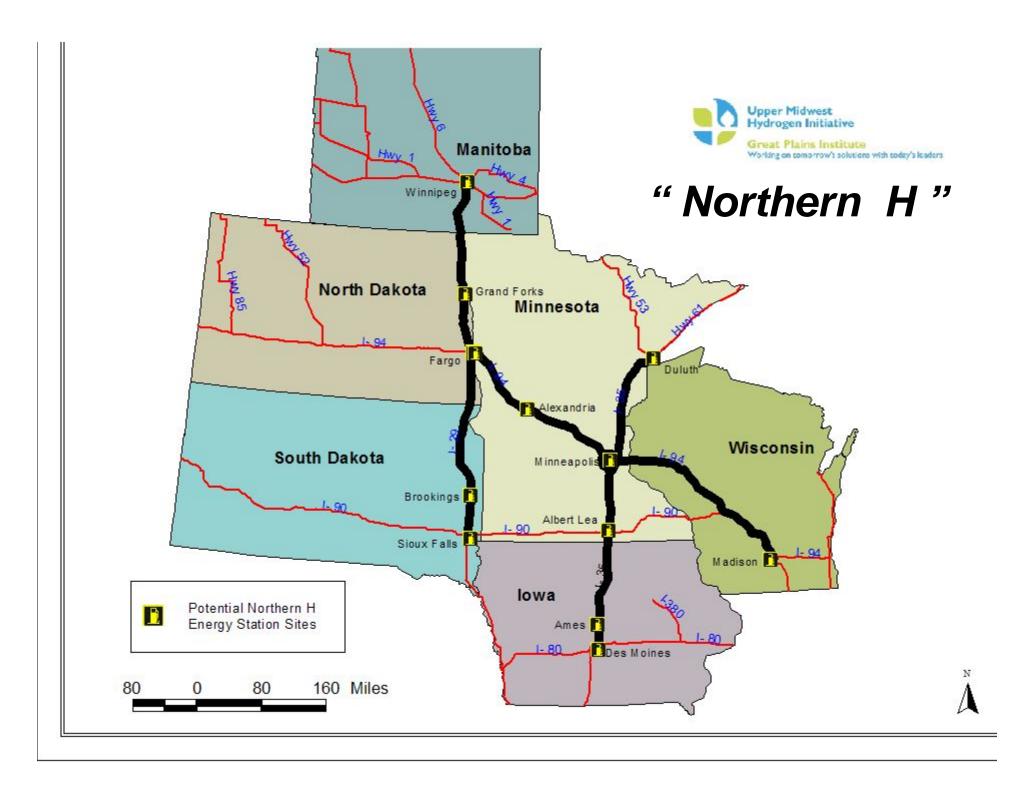
>19.0	>8.5
17.9-19.0 16.8-17.9	8.0-8.5 7.5-8.0
15.7-16.8	7.0-7.5
14.5-15.7	6.5-7.0
13.4-14.5	6.0-6.5
12.3-13.4	5.5-6.0
<12.3	<5.5

Iowa Energy Center

This map was generated from data collected by the Iowa Wind Energy Institute under Iowa Energy Center Grant No. 93-04-02. The map was created using a model developed by Brower & Company, Andover, MA.

Copyright @ 1997, Iowa Energy Center. All rights reserved. This map may not be republished without the written consent of the Iowa Energy Center.







California Hydrogen Highways ENERGY Hydrogen Fuel Stations (count)* Existing Station (12) Planned Station (13) "2010 Vision" Station (184)** Transportation and Population Major California or Interstate Highway Other Route County Line Urban Area * The primary sources of existing and planned hydragen station locations are the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and Fuel Cells 2000. ** '2010 Vision' stations are located approximately every 20 miles along major freeway corridors throughout California. Los Angeles Area NOTE: This is a droft map and is intended for illustrative purposes only. Existing and planned dollars date may not be complete.

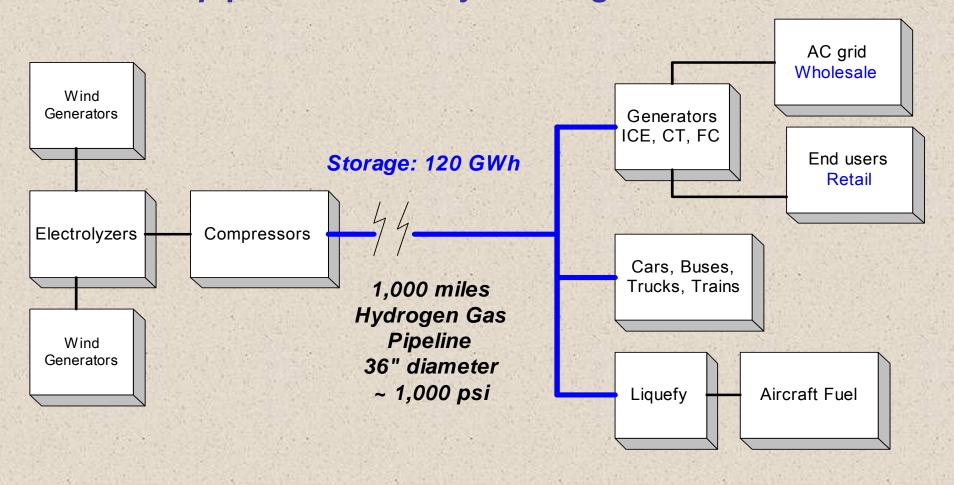
250 hydrogen "gas stations"

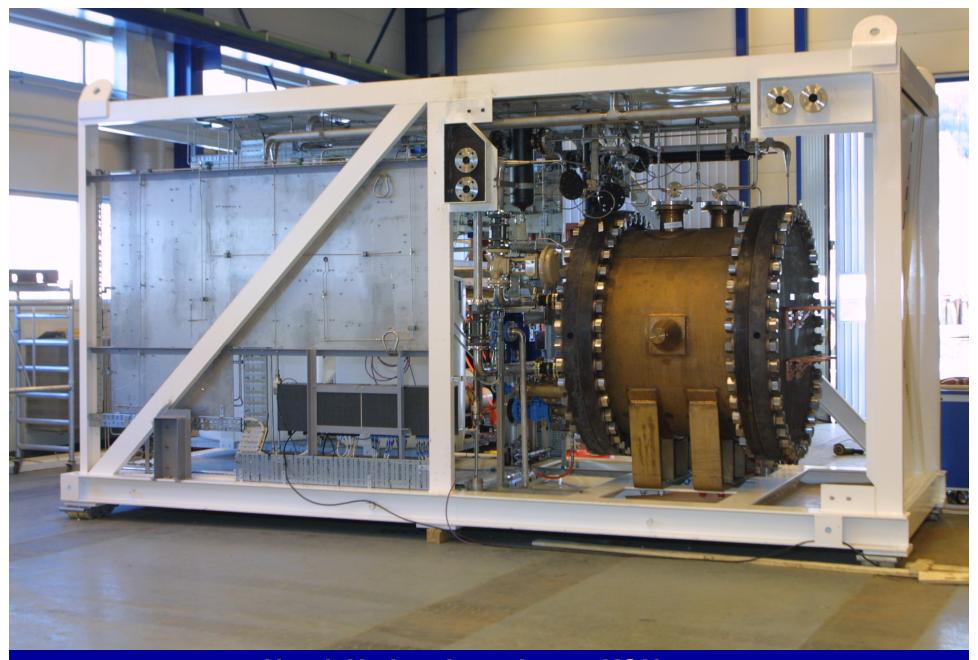
Of 10,000 CA total

Whence the hydrogen?

Hydrogen Transmission Scenario

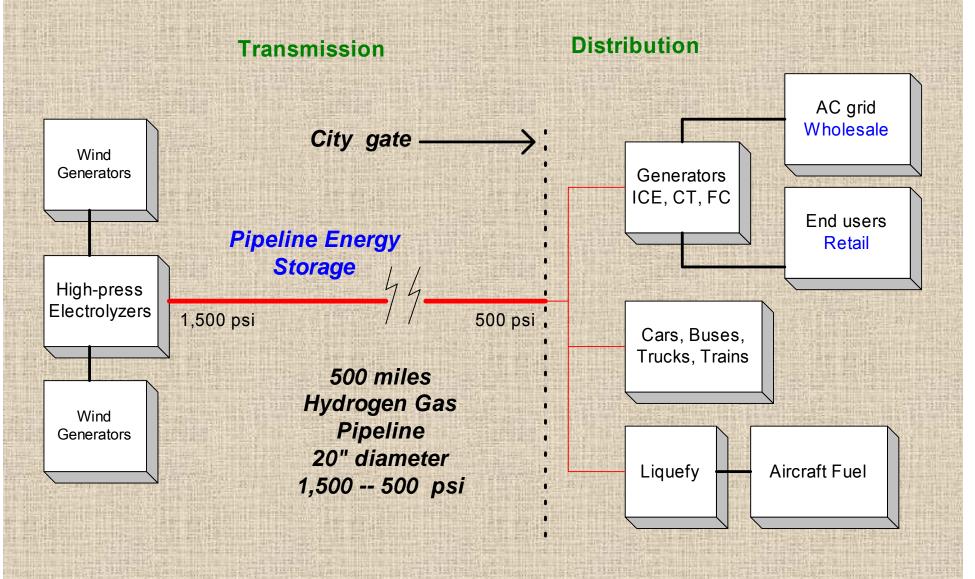
- Low-pressure electrolyzers
- "Pack" pipeline: ~ 1-2 days' storage = 120 GWh



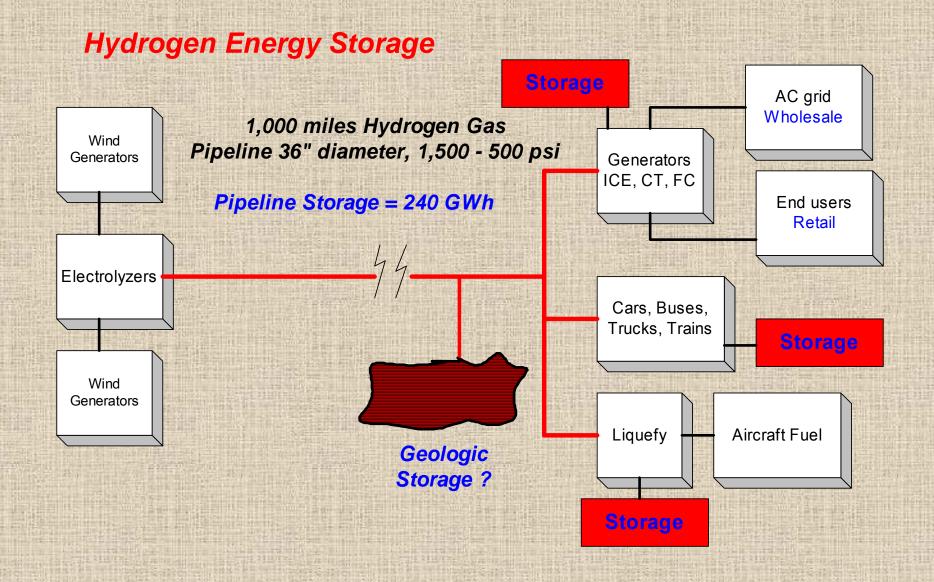


Norsk Hydro electrolyzer, KOH type 560 kW input, 130 Nm3 / hour at 450 psi (30 bar)

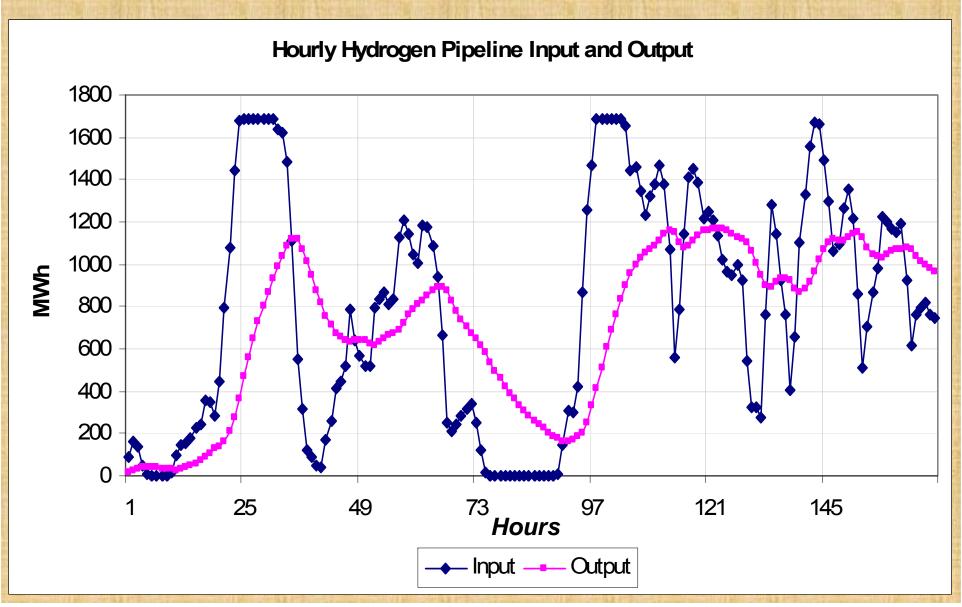
Compressorless system: No firming storage



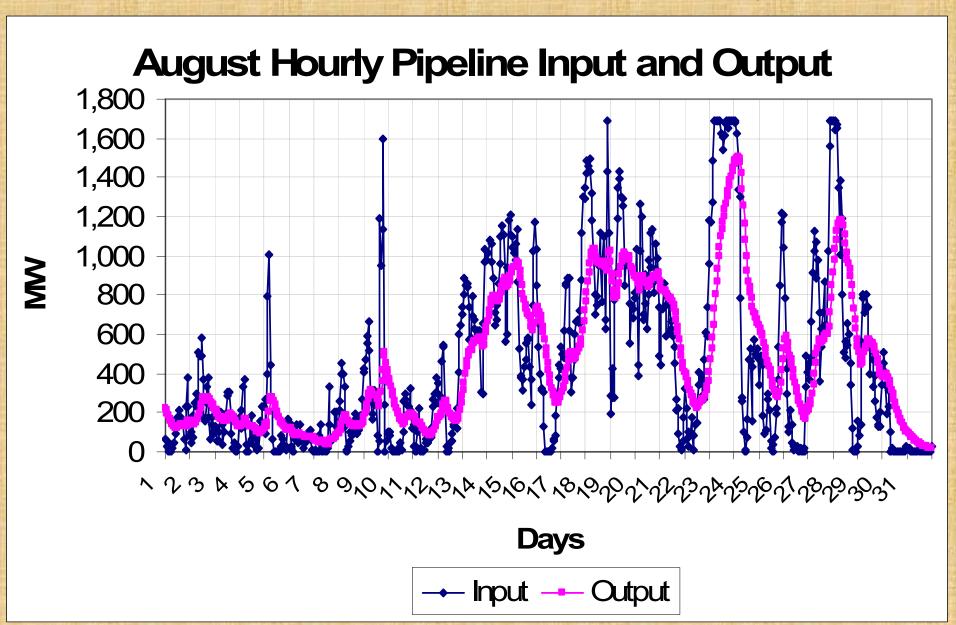
"Firming" Cavern Storage

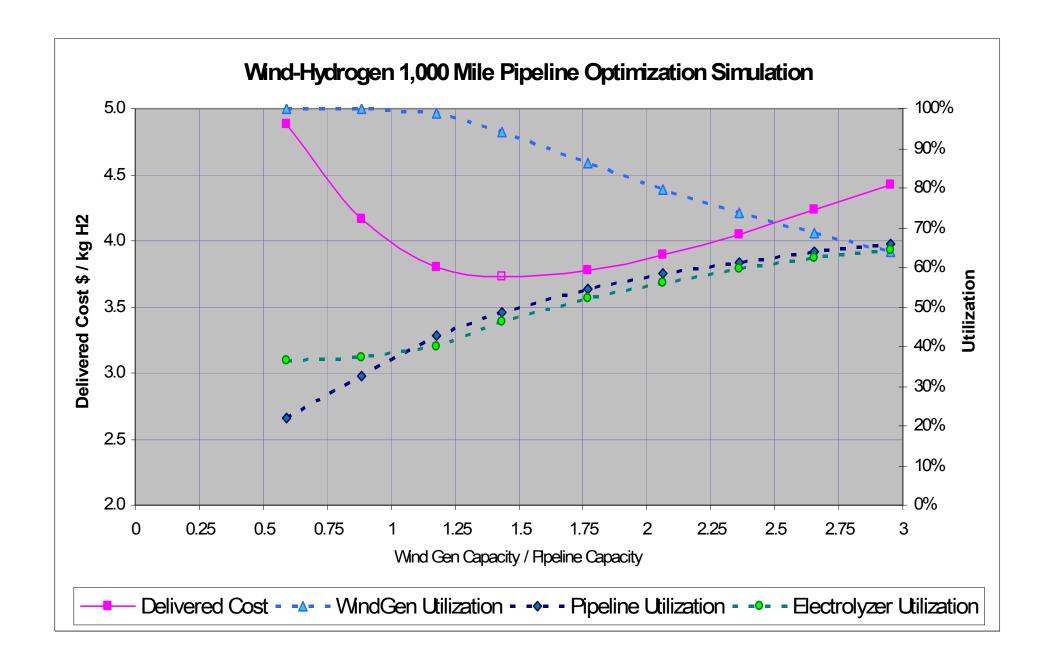


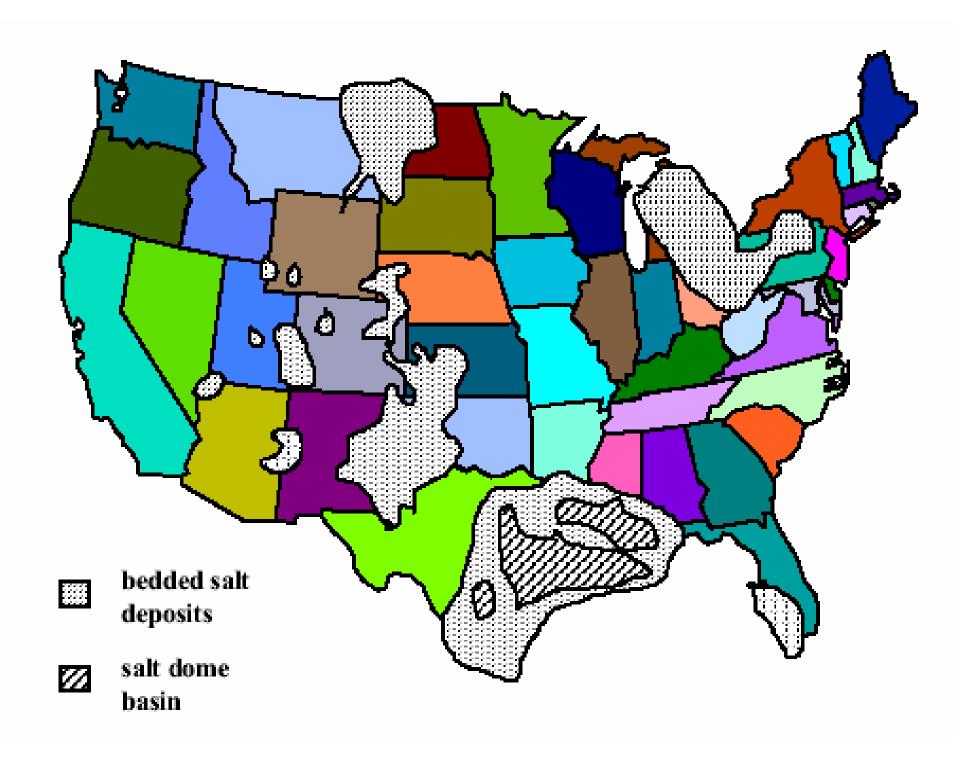
Great Plains Windplant, Pipeline Hourly Output for Typical Week



Great Plains Windplant: Actual Hourly Output

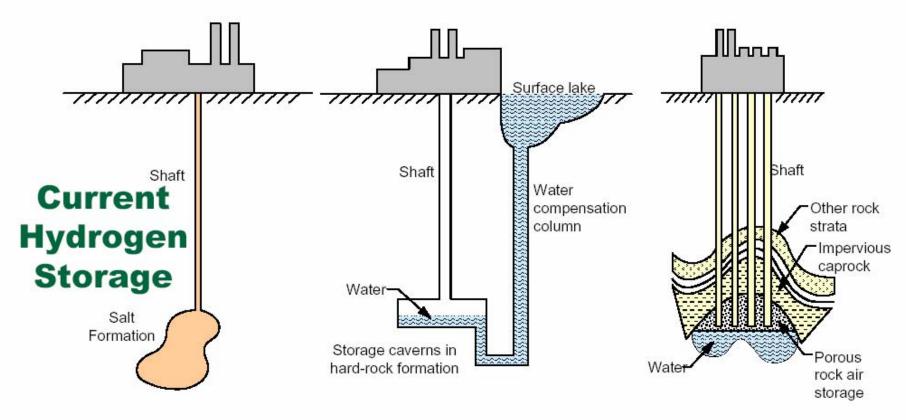






From: Charles W. Forsberg, ORNL, 17th NHA Conference, 12-16 Mar 06

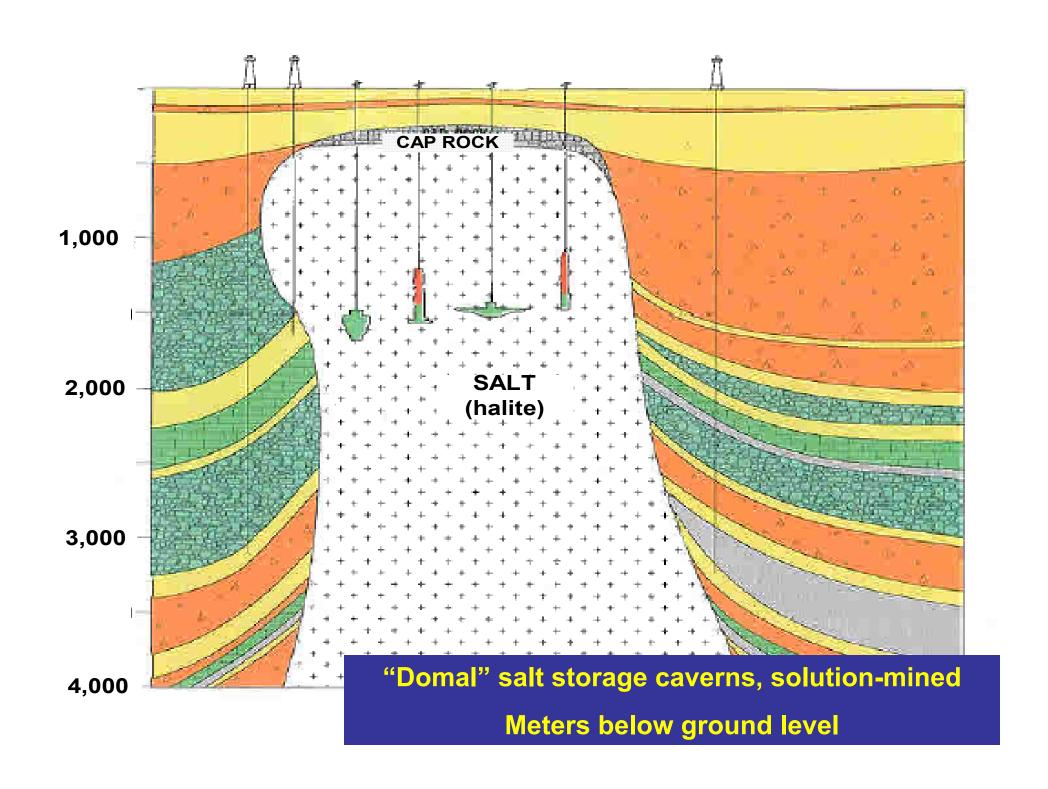
Hydrogen Can Be Stored Underground At Low Costs

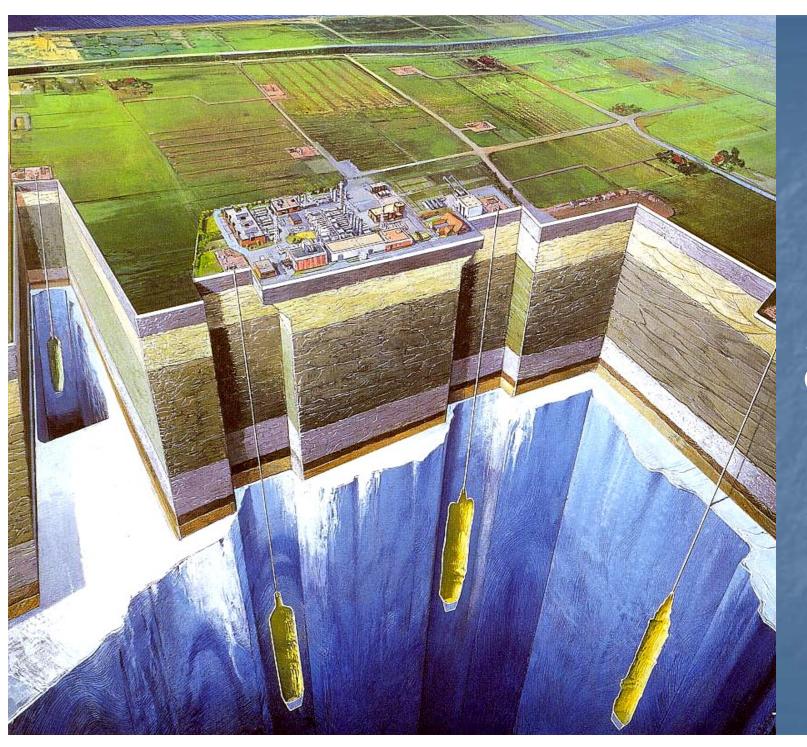


Natural Gas Stored Underground



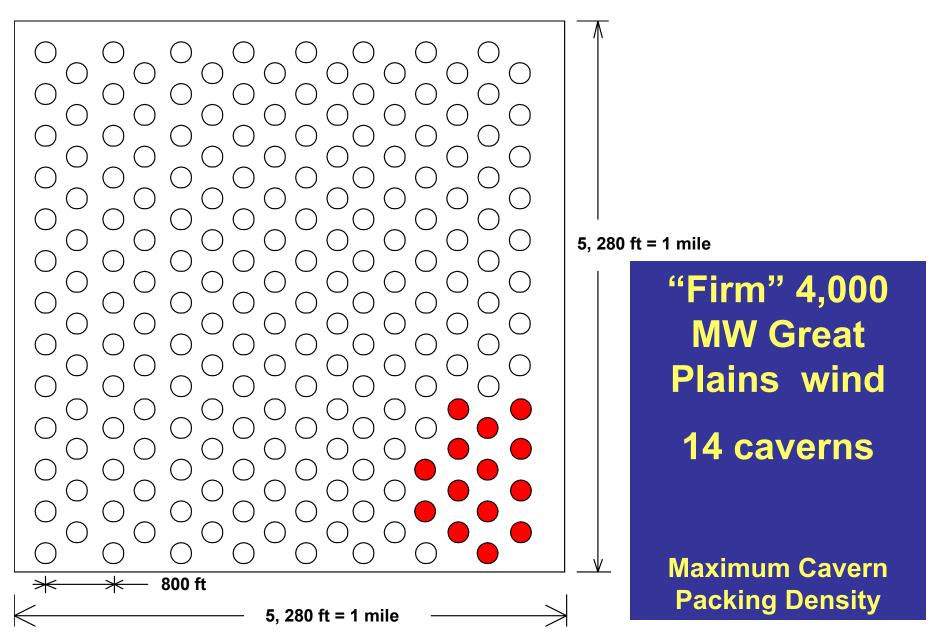
OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY





Domal Salt Storage Caverns

PB ESS



 $(8 \times 13) = 104 + (8 \times 12) = 96$ Total = 200 caverns per square mile Each cavern is 200 ft diam, with minimum 200 ft web separation.

Wellhead, new Gaseous Hydrogen Storage Cavern

- PRAXAIR
- Commissioned 2007
- In domal salt, in Texas



Total Installed Capital Cost 1,000 mile pipeline, \$US million

Windplant size

1,000 MW

2,000 MW

Wind generators

Electrolyzers

Pipeline, 20" *

\$ 1,000

500

1,100

\$ 2,000

1,000

1,100

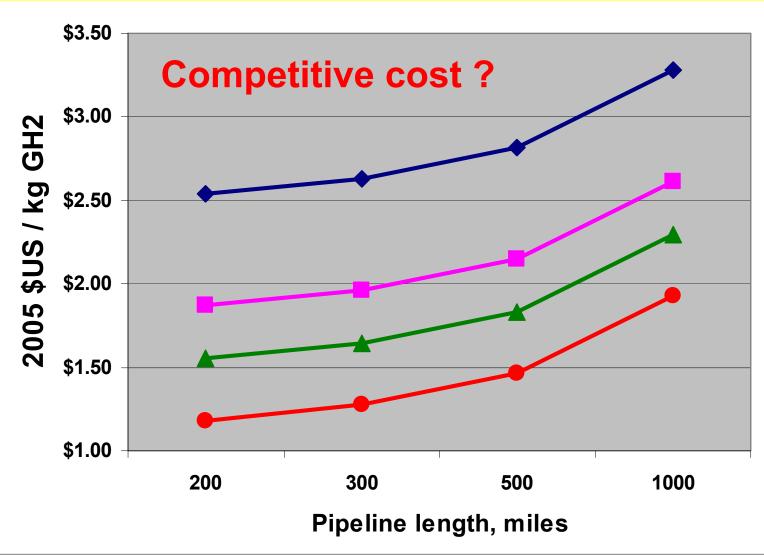
TOTAL

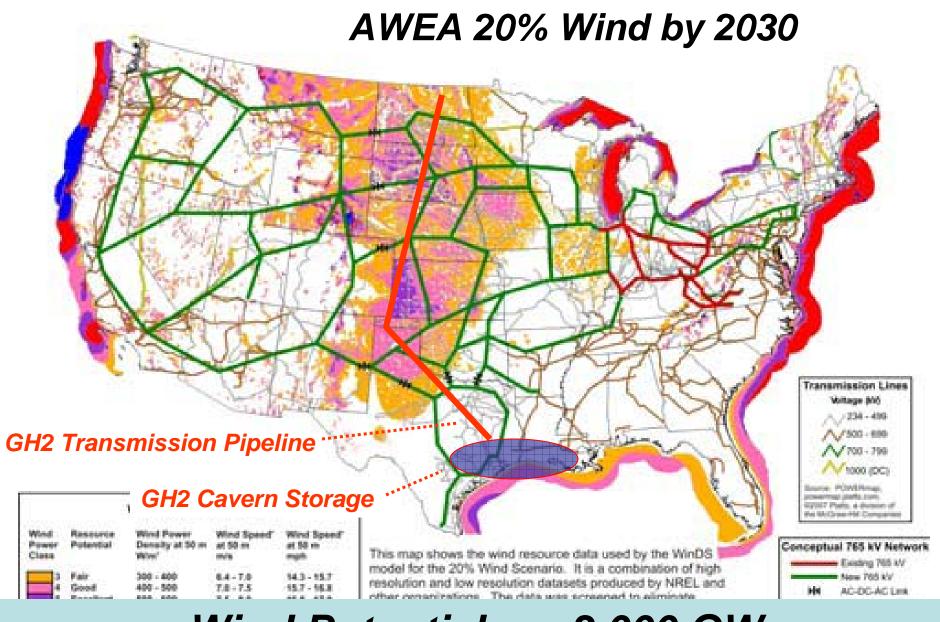
\$ 2,600

\$ 4,100

* \$ 1.1 M / mile

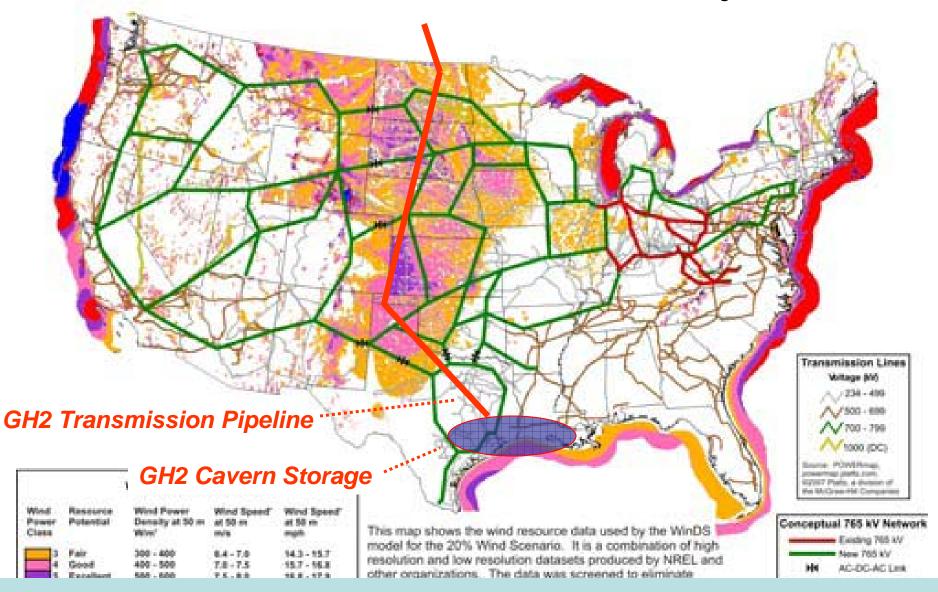
City-gate GH2 cost @ 15% CRF, 20" pipeline, from 2,000 MW Great Plains windplant





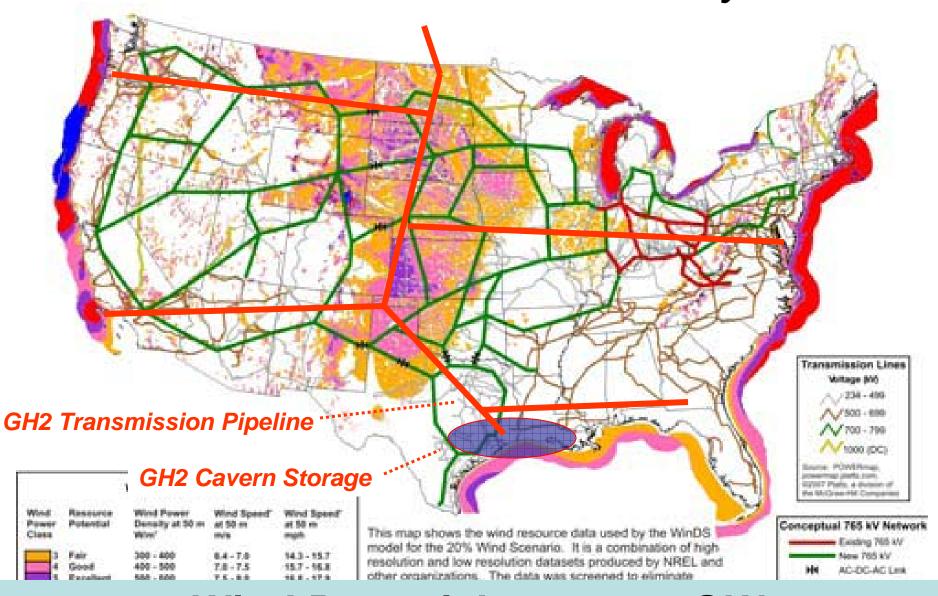
Wind Potential ~= 3,000 GW

AWEA 20% Wind by 2030



Wind Potential ~= 3,000 GW

AWEA 20% Wind by 2030



Wind Potential ~= 3,000 GW

Optimistic: Total Installed Capital Cost 1,000 mile Pipeline "Firming" GH2 cavern storage

Windplant size	1,000 MW	2,000 MW
	[million]	[million]
Wind generators	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000
Electrolyzers	500	1,000
Pipeline, 20"	1,100	1,100
# storage caverns	[4]	[8]
Caverns @ \$10M ea	40	80
Cushion gas @ \$5M e	ea <u>20</u>	40
TOTAL	\$ 2,660	\$ 4,220

Cavern storage: ~ 3 % of total capital cost

Pessimistic: Total Installed Capital Cost 1,000 mile Pipeline "Firming" GH2 cavern storage

Windplant size	1,000 MW	2,000 MW
	[million]	[million]
Wind generators	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000
Electrolyzers	500	1,000
Pipeline, 20"	1,100	1,100
# storage caverns	[4]	[8]
Caverns @ \$50M ea	200	400
Cushion gas @ \$5M e	ea <u>30</u>	60
TOTAL	\$ 2,830	\$ 4,560

Cavern storage: ~ 10 % of total capital cost

Optimistic: "Firming" Storage Capital Cost for ALL Great Plains Wind

Adds VALUE: strategic, market

Salt caverns: ~ 17,000

Excavate: \$10 M each \$170 B

Cushion gas: \$5 M each \$85 B

Total **\$ 255 B**

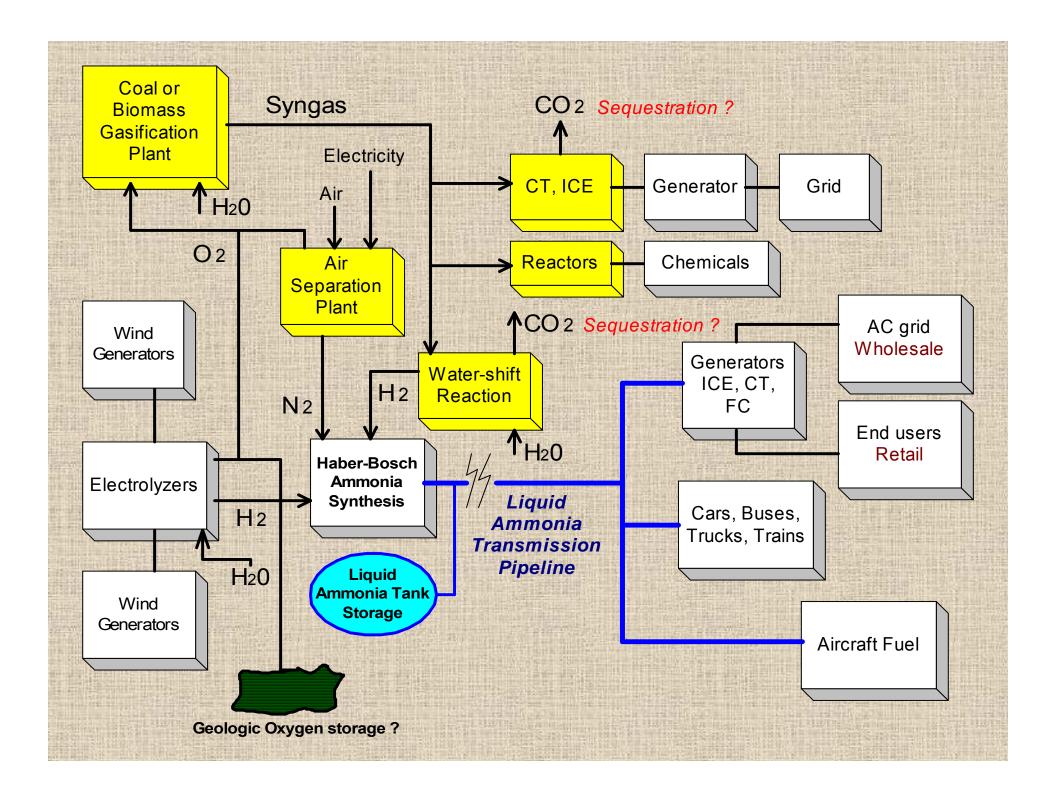
• NH3 tanks: ~ 5,000

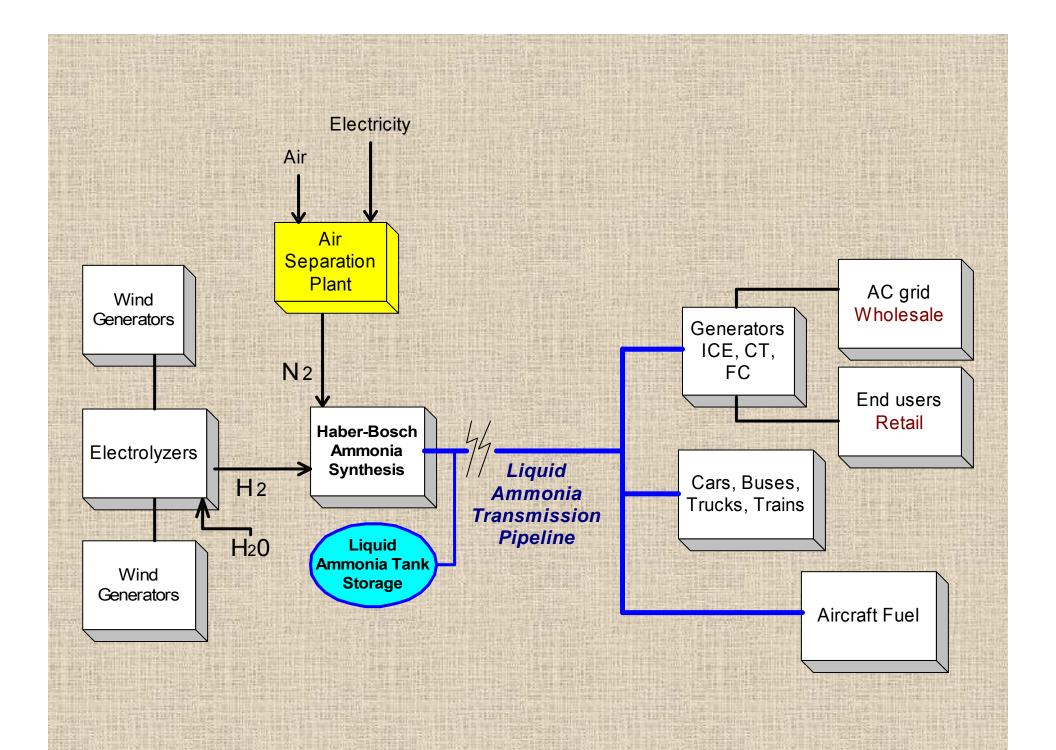
Capital \$25 M each \$125 B

Anhydrous Ammonia, NH₃ Fertilizer -> Fuel

Business case:

- Market size, share:
 - 15 mt / yr ag fertilizer
 - 5 mt / yr other
 - ? mtT / yr NH3 fuel
 - ICE, CT, fuel cell
- RE NH3 competes with coal, imports

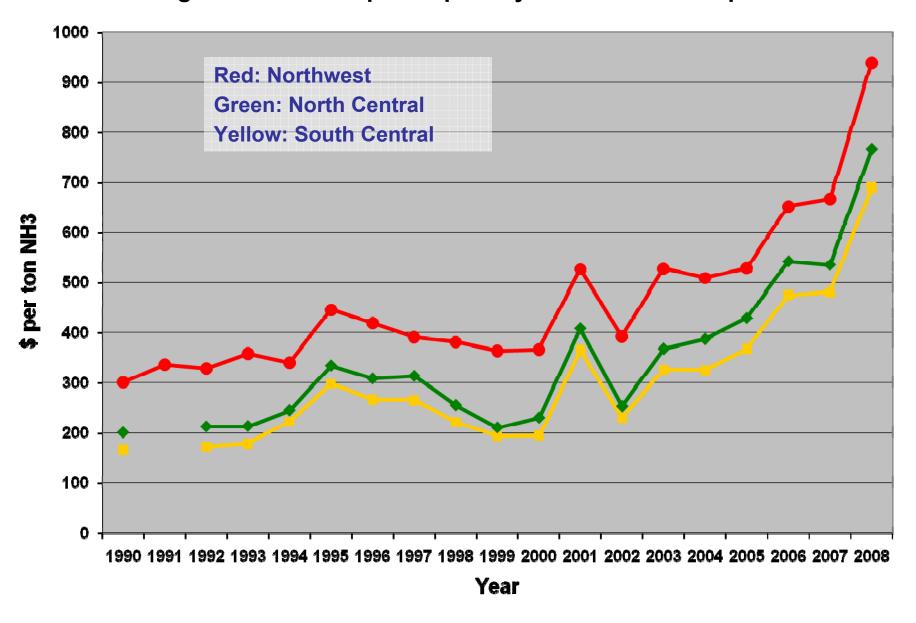




NH₃ Ag Fertilizer Tanks, Wind Generators, NW Iowa



Regional ammonia prices paid by U.S. farmers in April



"Ammonia Nation?"

Anhydrous ammonia (NH3)

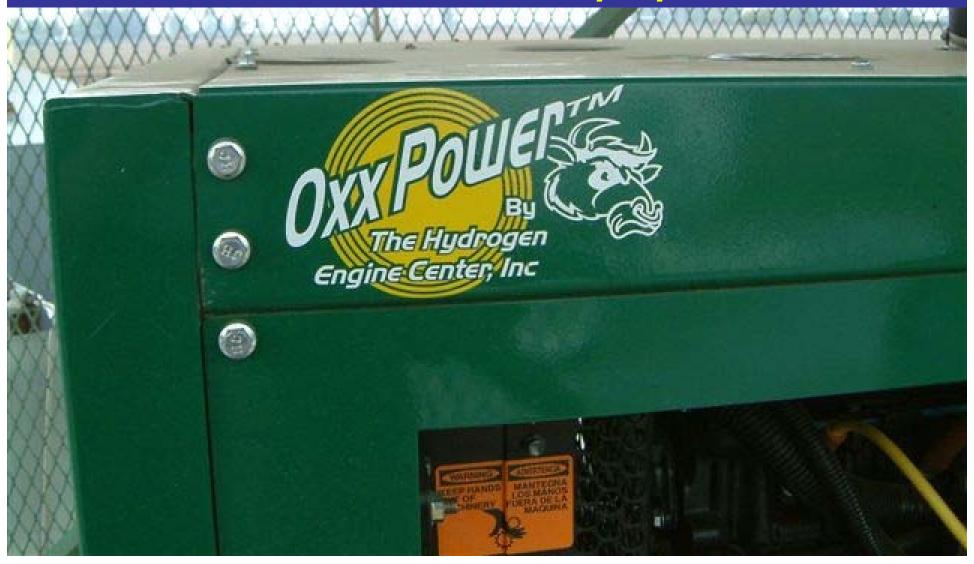
- Low-cost transmission, storage: liquid
- Transportation fuel
- Stationary generation, CHP
- Total USA annual energy '02 06
 - 100 quads
 - 10,000 TWh
- More renewables than coal
- Coal limits:
 - Only 200 year supply ?
 - CCS limits: where to put the CO2 ?



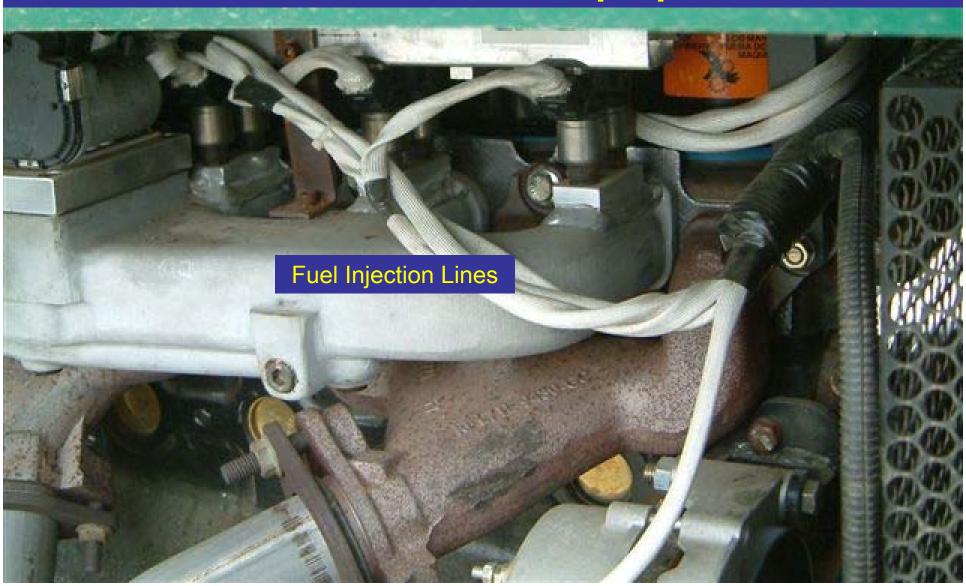
1,000 hours, ICE, 6 cyl, 100 hp 75% ammonia, 25% propane

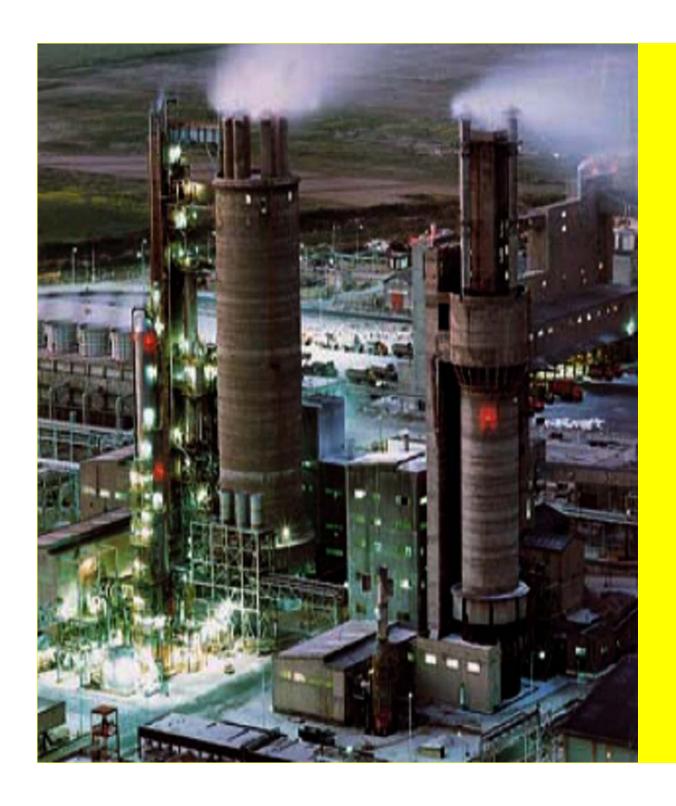


Hydrogen Engine Center, Algona, IA 1,000 hours, ICE, 6 cyl, 100 hp 75% ammonia, 25% propane



Hydrogen Engine Center, Algona, IA Fuel Injected ICE, 6 cyl, 100 hp 75% ammonia, 25% propane





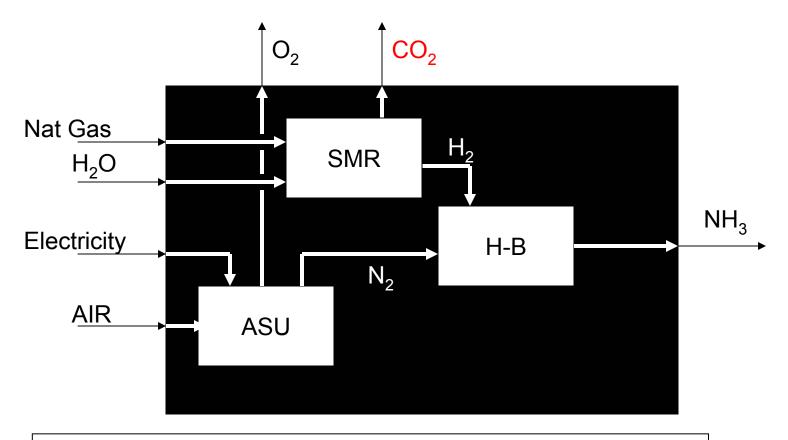
Ammonia (NH₃) Synthesis Plant Natural Gas Feed

1 - 3,000 tpd

Haber-Bosch "Synloop"

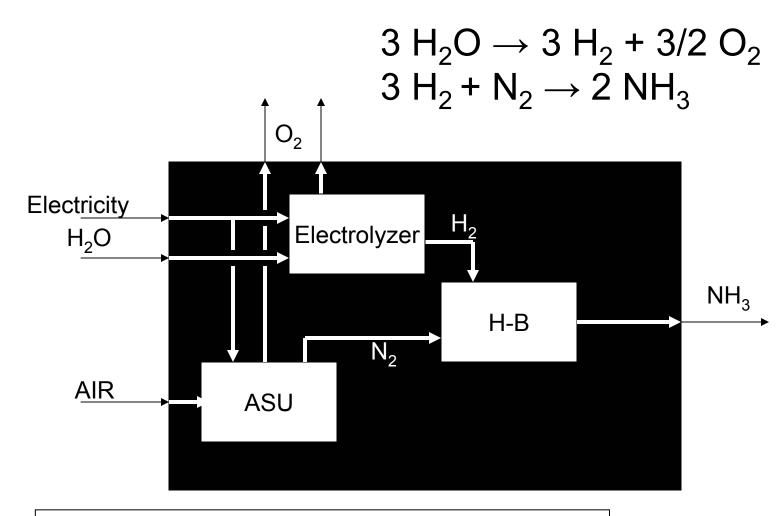
Inside the Black Box: Steam Reforming + Haber-Bosch

$$3 \text{ CH}_4 + 6 \text{ H}_2\text{O} + 4 \text{ N}_2 \rightarrow 3 \text{ CO}_2 + 8 \text{ NH}_3$$



Energy consumption ~33 MBtu (9500 kWh) per ton NH₃

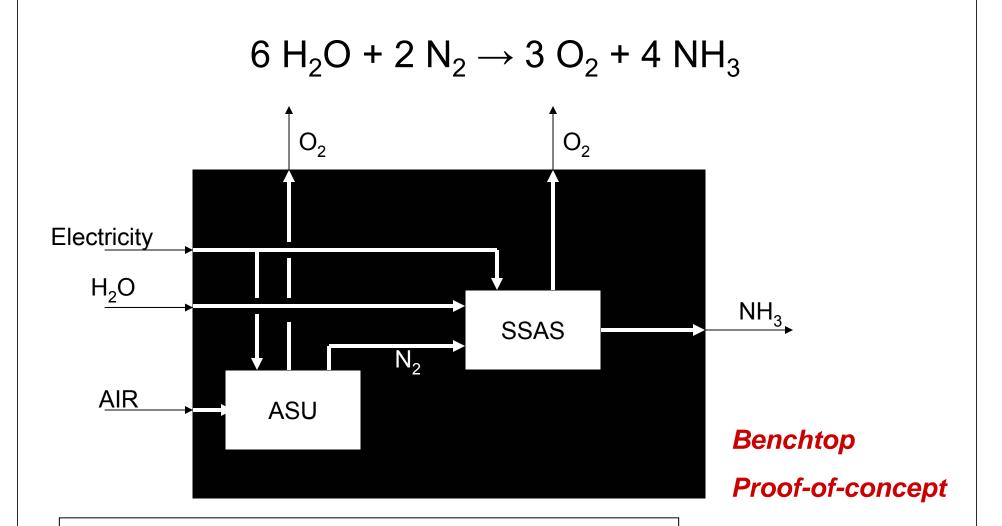
Inside the Black Box: HB Plus Electrolysis



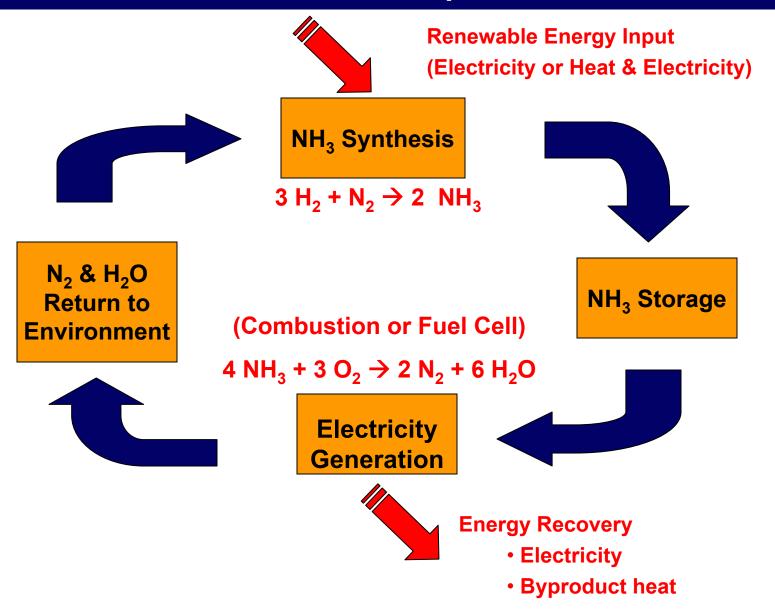
Energy consumption ~12,000 kWh per ton NH₃

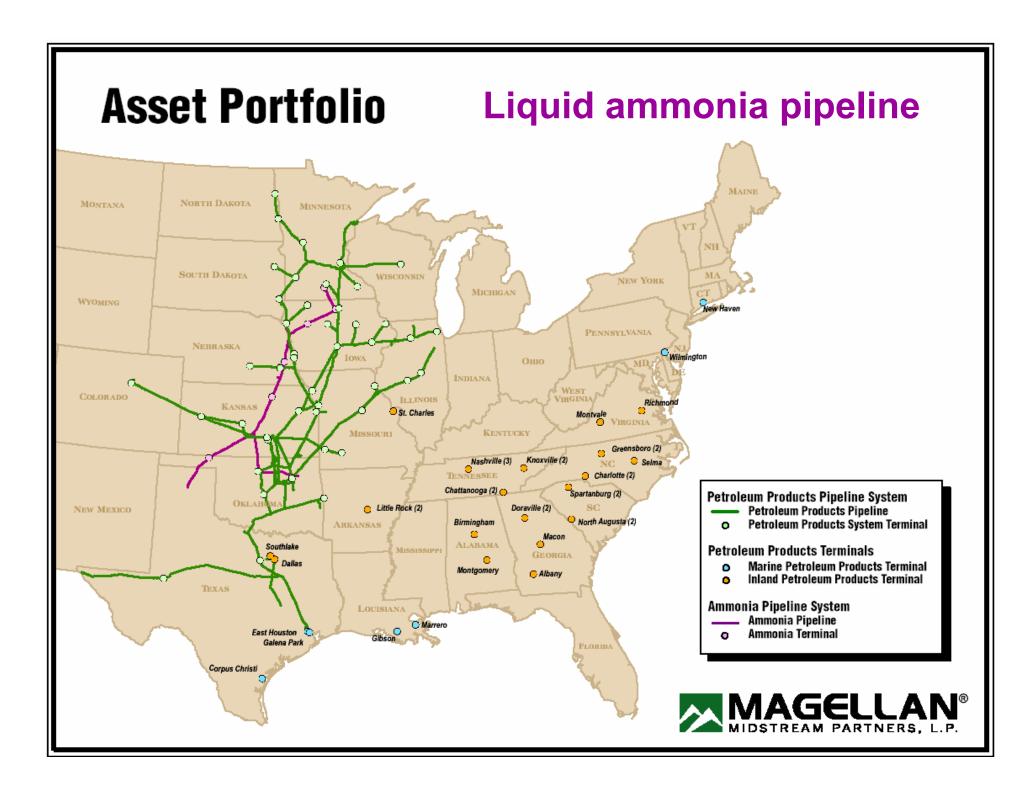
Inside the Black Box: Solid State Ammonia Synthesis

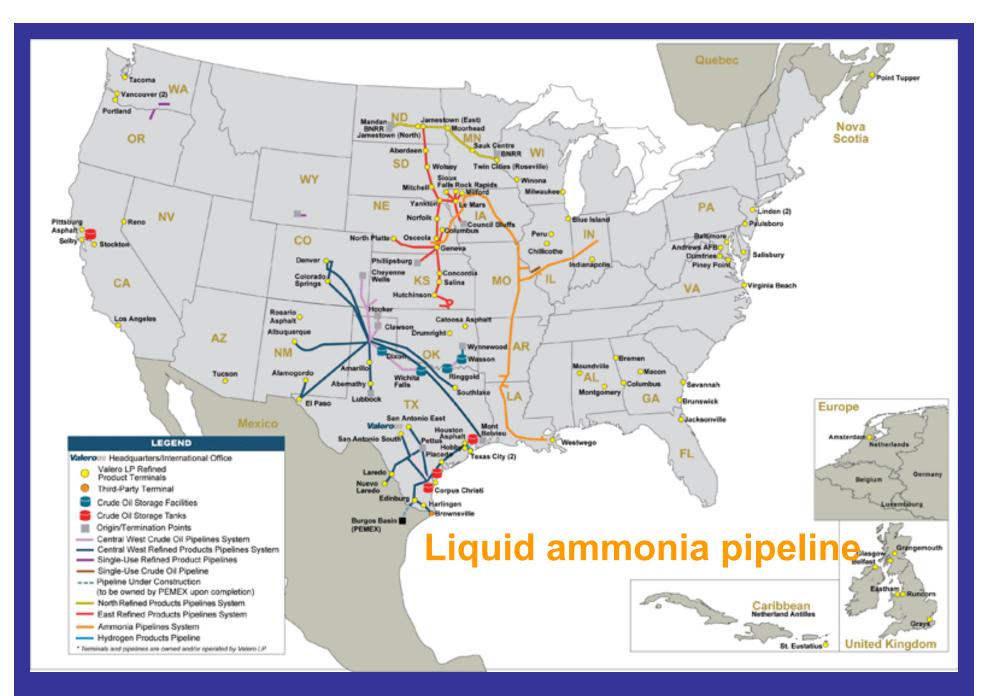
Energy consumption 7000 - 8000 kWh per ton NH₃

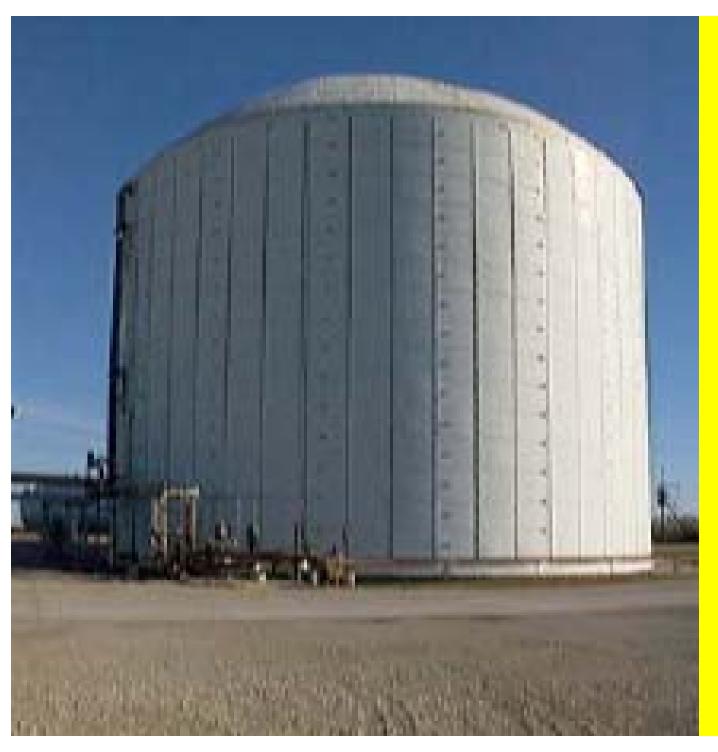


Green Ammonia Cycle Renewable-source, C-free









"Atmospheric"
Liquid
Ammonia
Storage Tank

30,000 Tons ~\$15M turnkey

-33 C



Ammonia 534 kg H2

Hydrogen gas 350 kg H2



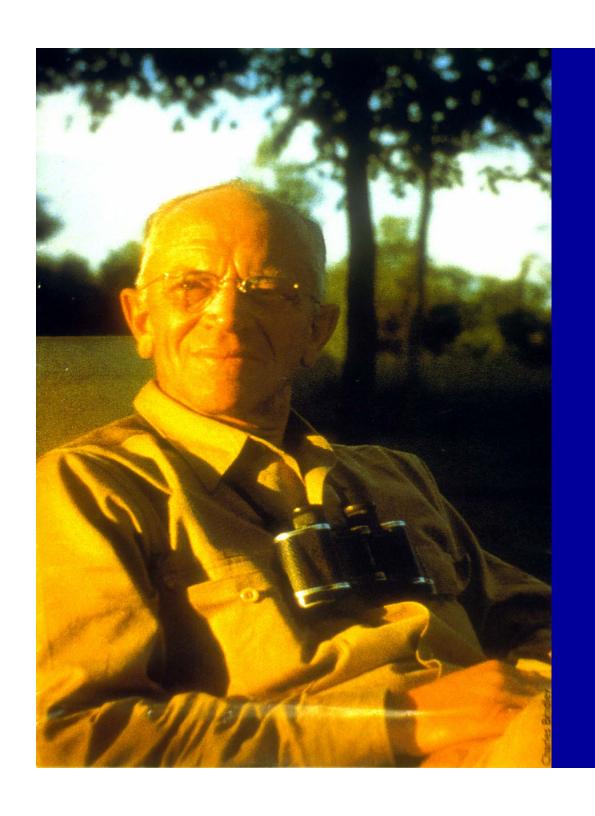
Annual – scale "Firming" Great Plains Wind

- Potential, 12 states, ~50% land area:
 - 10,000 TWh = 100 quads = entire USA energy
 - 2,800,000 MW nameplate
- Seasonality:
 - Summer minimum
 - Spring Summer maximum storage
 - "Firming" energy storage, per 1,000 MW wind:
 - As electricity = 450 GWh
 - As GH2 = 15,712 tons, metric @ 2,500 tons / cavern = 6 caverns
 - As NH3 = 87,291 tons, metric @ 60,000 tons / tank = 1.4 tanks
 - "Firming" energy storage, all great Plains wind:
 - As GH2 = 17,000 caverns @ \$15M each = \$264 billion
 - As NH3 = 5,000 tanks @ \$25M each = \$127 billion

MUST Run the World on Renewables – plus Nuclear?

- Global
- Indigenous
- Firm: available
- C-free
- Benign
- Abundant
- Affordable
- Equitable
- Perpetual: solar, geothermal





Aldo Leopold

1887 - 1948

There are two spiritual dangers in not owning a farm:

One is supposing that breakfast comes from the grocery;

The other is supposing that heat comes from the furnace.

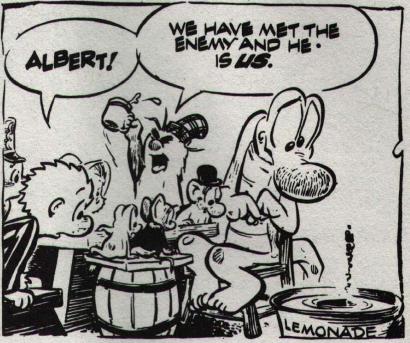
Aldo Leopold, "A Sand County Almanac"

Pogo



"We have met the enemy..."





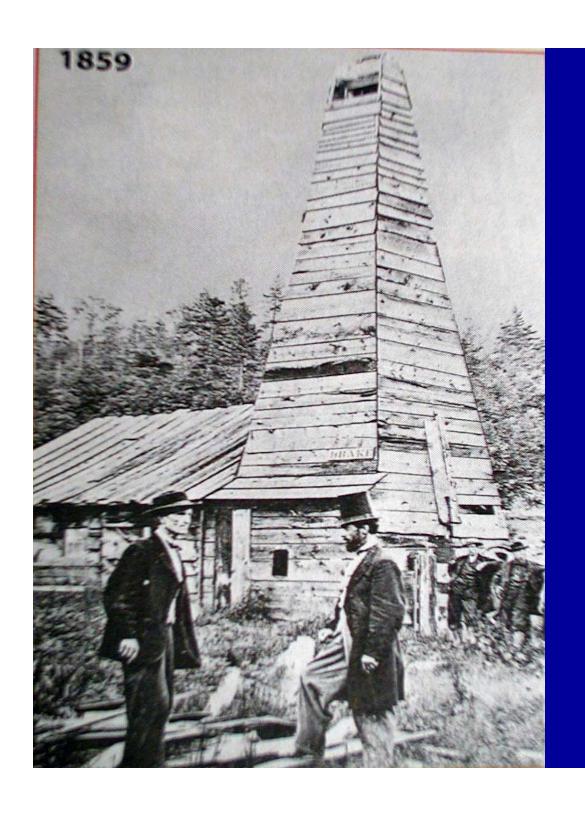
You cannot have peace without justice





END PRESENTATION

Following slides are supplemental

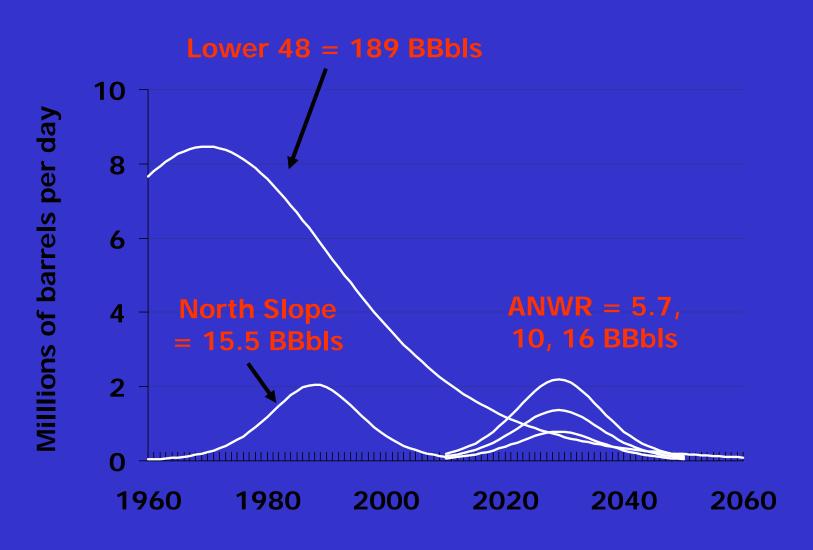


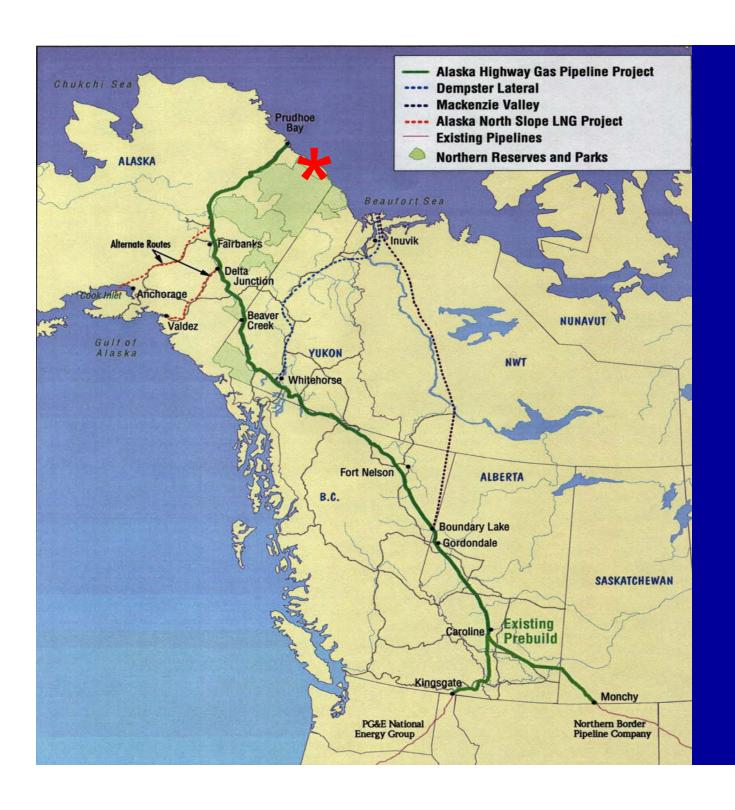
Titusville, PA

1859

First oil well in USA

US total crude oil production





Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR)





Proposed ANS* Gas Pipeline

"ALCAN" Alaska Highway Route

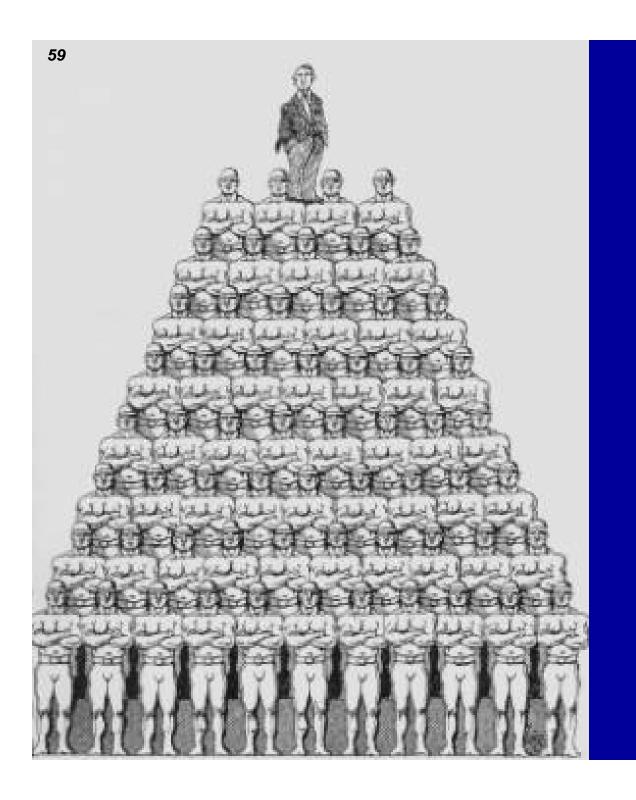
> Foothills Pipe Lines Ltd. Canada

* Alaska North Slope

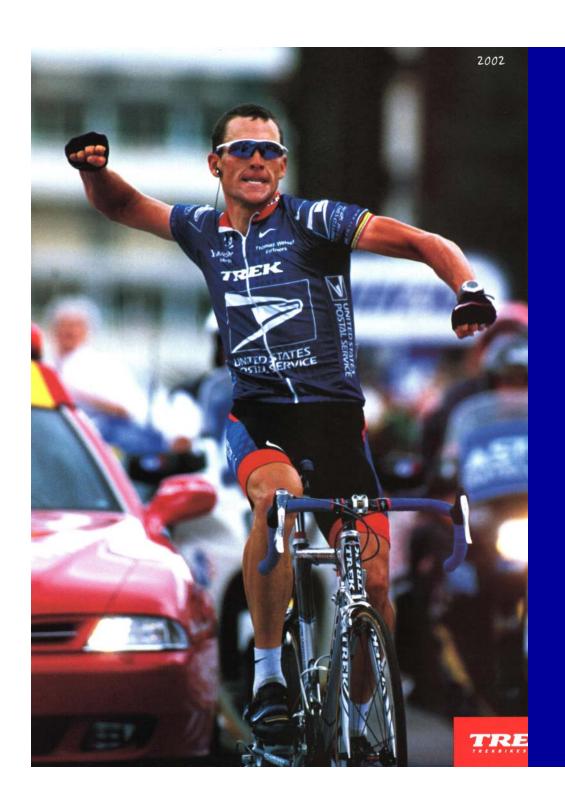
"America is addicted to oil."

Jan 31, 2006, State of the Union, Pres. Bush

Humanity is addicted to energy



Energy Slaves



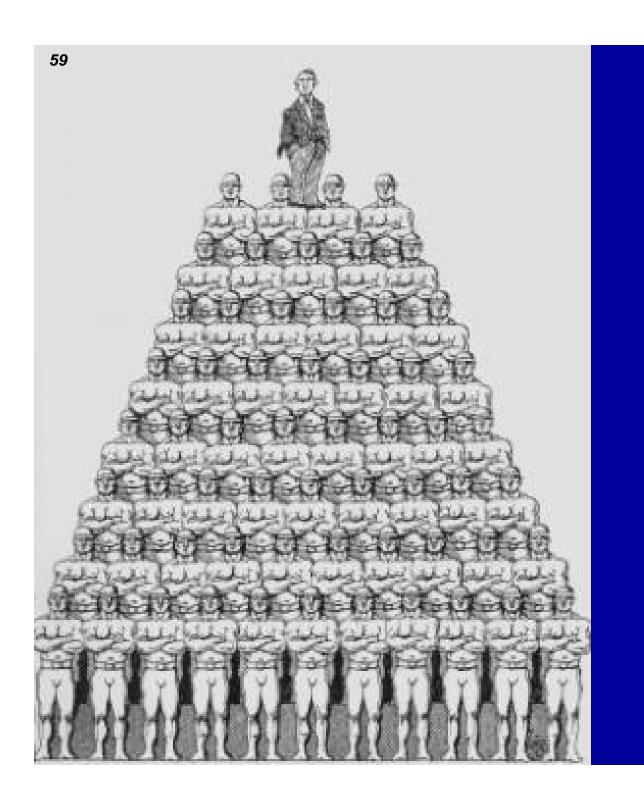
Lance Armstrong 2002

Peak 500 Watts

Average 250 Watts

3 kWh per day

(12 hour day) 746 Watts = 1 hp



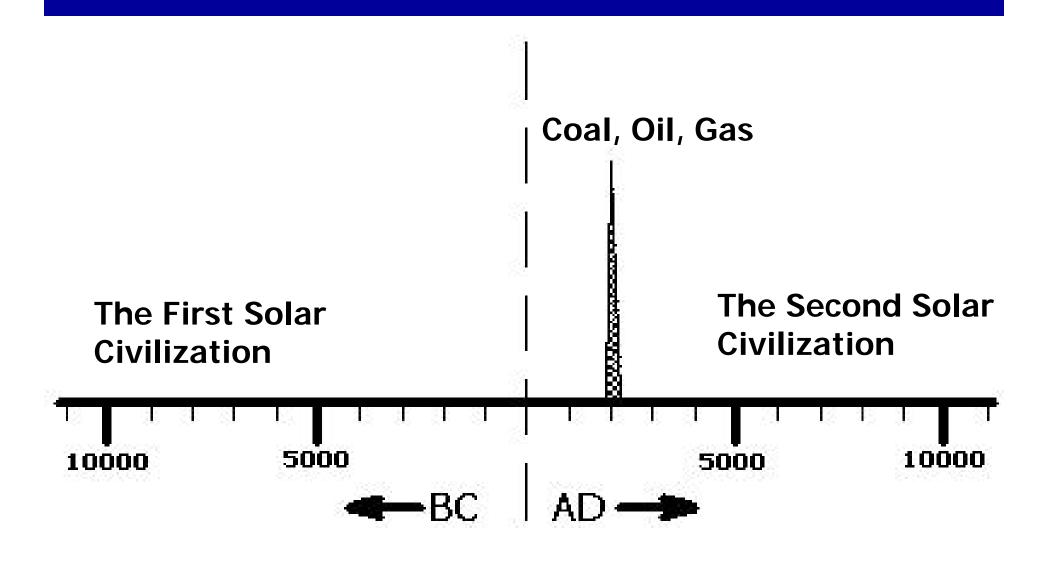
Energy Slaves

USA:

35 Lance Armstrongs per person

24/7

The Fossil Fuel Age: a "Blink of an Eye" between the First and Second Solar Civilizations

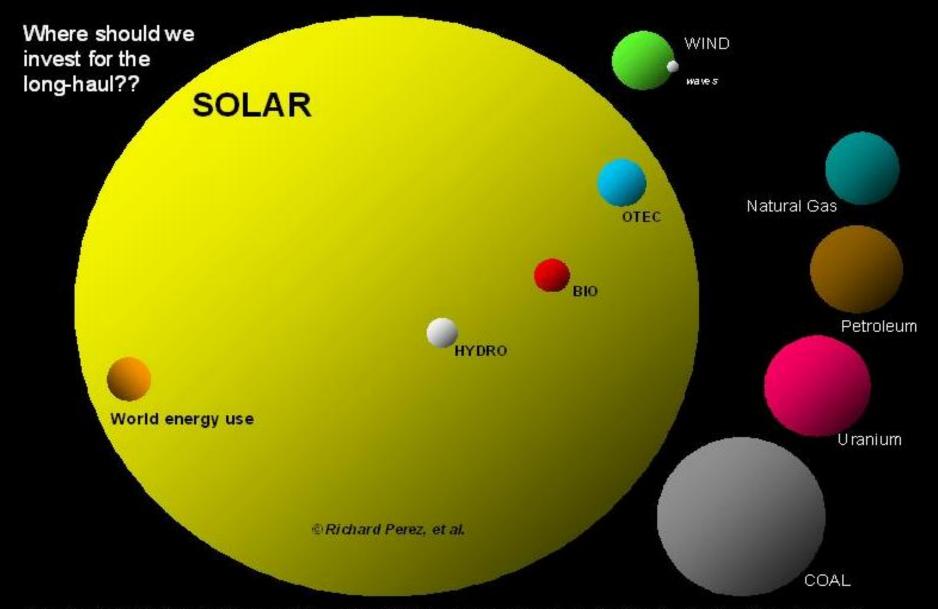




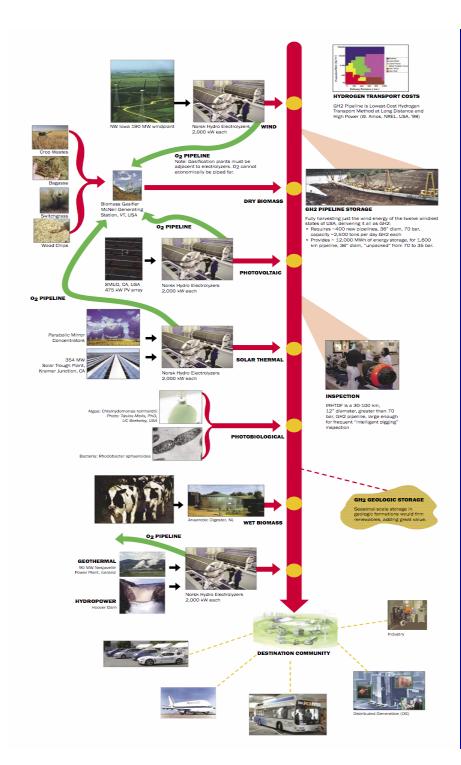
Earth's only source of income: Solar radiation, dust



Comparing the world's energy resources*

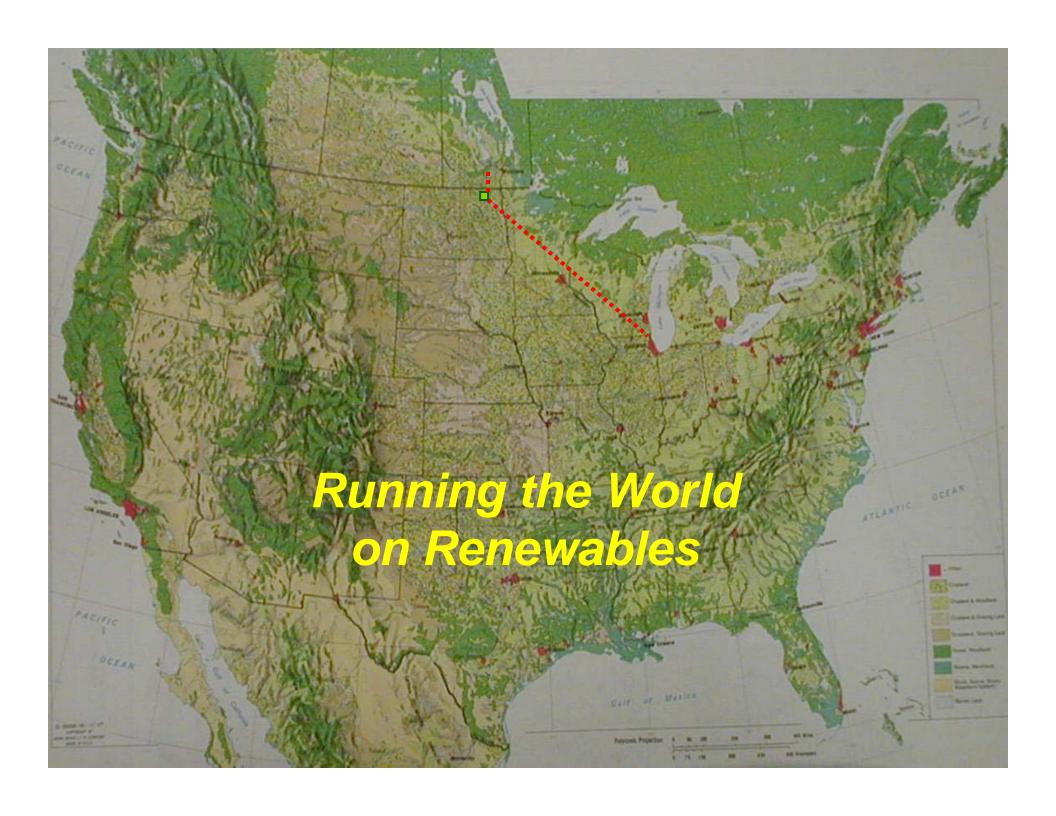


^{*}yearly potential is shown for the renewable energies. Total reserves are shown for the fossil and nuclear "use-them, lose-them" resources. Word energy use is annual.



The Second Solar Civilization

- Diverse
- Benign
- Renewable
- Remote
 - Electricity
 - Hydrogen



1: Adequate Renewables

- Run the world; humanity's needs
- "Distributed" and "Centralized"
- Affordable, benign
- Diverse, synergistic
- Richest are "stranded"
 - Far from markets
 - No transmission

2: When we realize these as emergencies:

- Global Warming, Rapid Climate Change
- Energy Security and Cost
- Peak Oil and Natural Gas

We must quickly invest in:

- Energy conservation, efficiency
- Large, new energy supplies:
 - CO₂ emissions free
 - Indigenous
 - Both distributed, centralized

3: Shortest path to benign, secure, abundant energy

- Renewables
 - Diverse
 - Diffuse
 - Dispersed
- Centralized:
 - Large, rich; lower cost than distributed?
 - But stranded (no transmission)
- Gaseous hydrogen (GH2) pipelines
 - Conversion, gathering
 - Transmission
 - Storage: tanks, salt caverns
 - Distribution
- Geologic storage "firms"
- Pilot plants needed:
 - every major new industrial process
 - IRHTDF

3: Shortest path to benign, secure, abundant energy

- Anhydrous Ammonia (NH3) pipelines, tanks
 - Conversion, gathering
 - Transmission
 - Storage: tanks
 - Distribution
- Pilot plants needed:
 - every major new industrial process
 - '08 Farm Bill Sec 9003:
 - "Renewable Fertilizer Research"

4: Hydrogen's principal value

- NOT fuel cell cars
- Gather, transmit, store:
 - Large-scale, diverse, stranded renewables
 - FIRM time-varying-output renewables
 - Pipeline transmission, storage
 - Geologic storage
 - "Renewables nuclear Synergy ...", C. Forsberg
- Benign, if from renewables
- Global opportunity
- Hydrogen "sector", not "economy"
 - Transportation fuel: ground, air
 - DG electricity, CHP, retail value

5: Pilot plant needed

- Every major new industrial process
- Diverse, large-scale, stranded
- Renewables-source systems
- IRHTDF
- Posters: Japan, Canada, IPHE

Humanity's Goal?

A sustainable, benign-source, equitable, global energy economy

Rapid Climate Change (GCC)
Global Warming (GW)

Sustainable

"Meeting our needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

United Nations Commission on Environment and Development (UNCED) "Our Common Future", 1987

Focus

- All energy beyond electricity
- Centralized
- Diverse renewables
- GW scale (1,000 MW)
- "Firm" at seasonal-scale
- Five hypotheses

1: Adequate Renewables

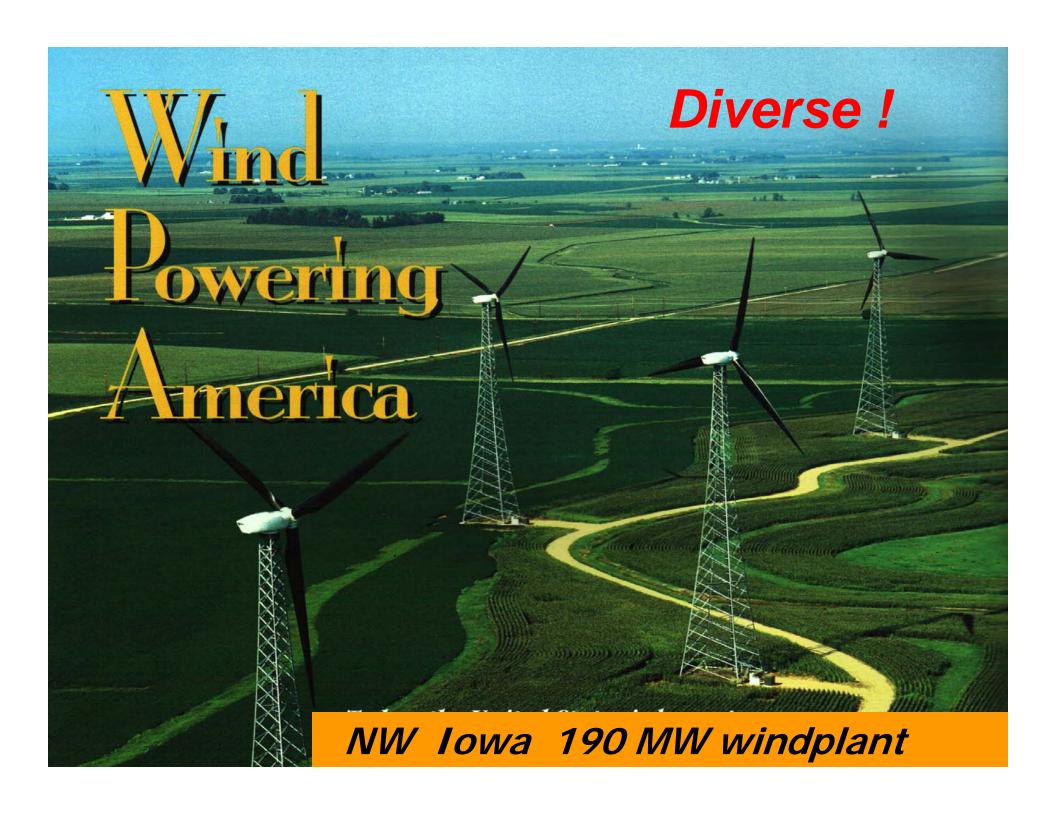
- Run the world; humanity's <u>needs</u>
- "Distributed" and "Centralized"
- Affordable, benign
- Diverse, synergistic
- Richest are "stranded"
 - Far from markets
 - No transmission

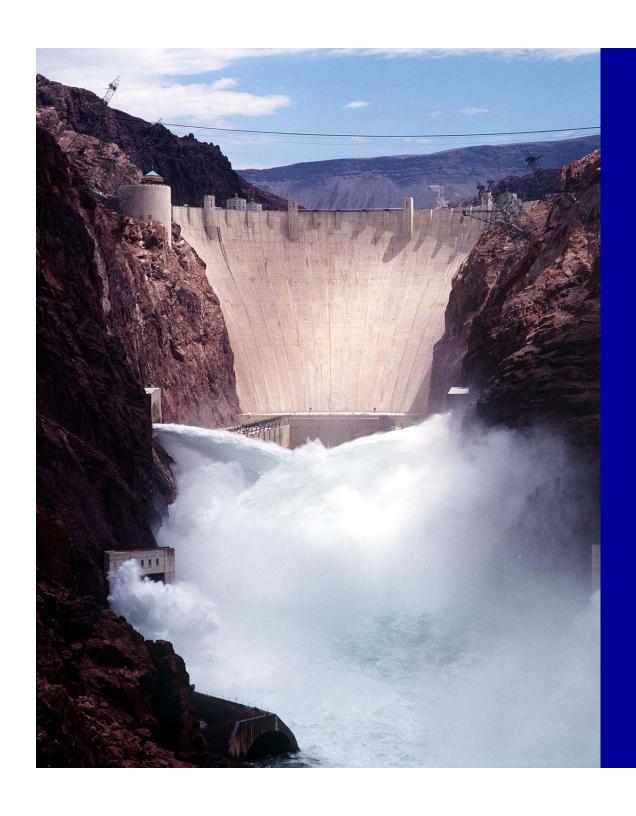












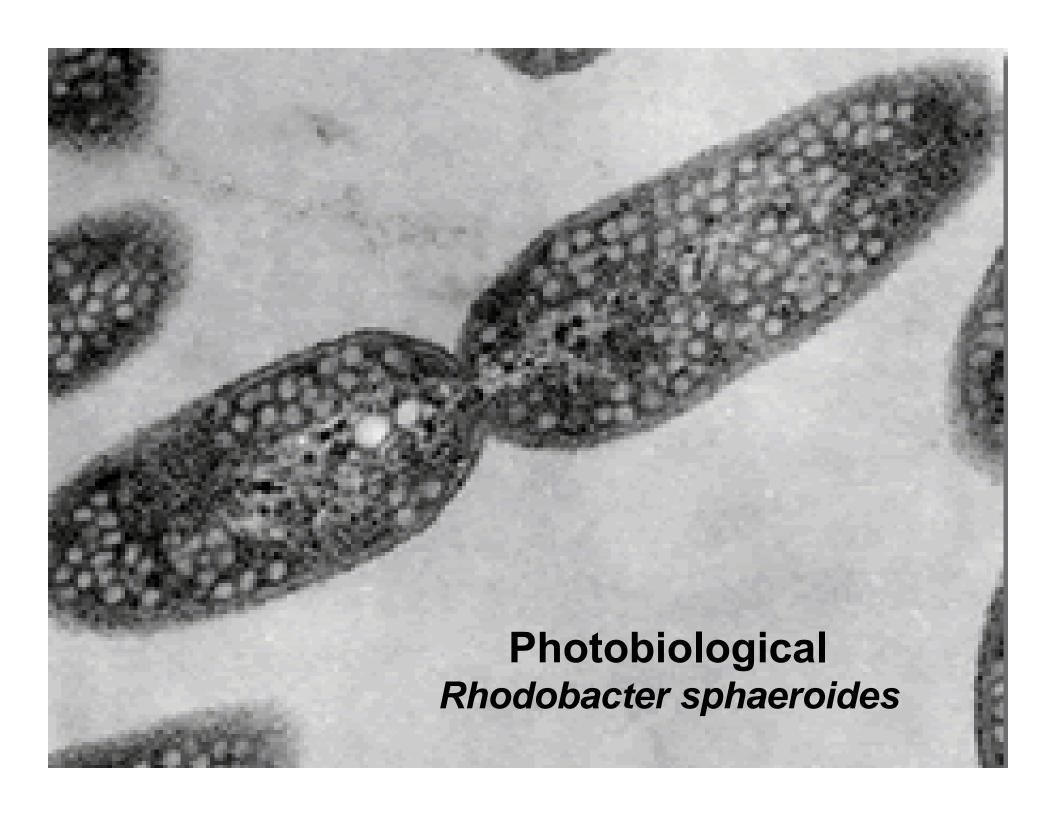
Hydro

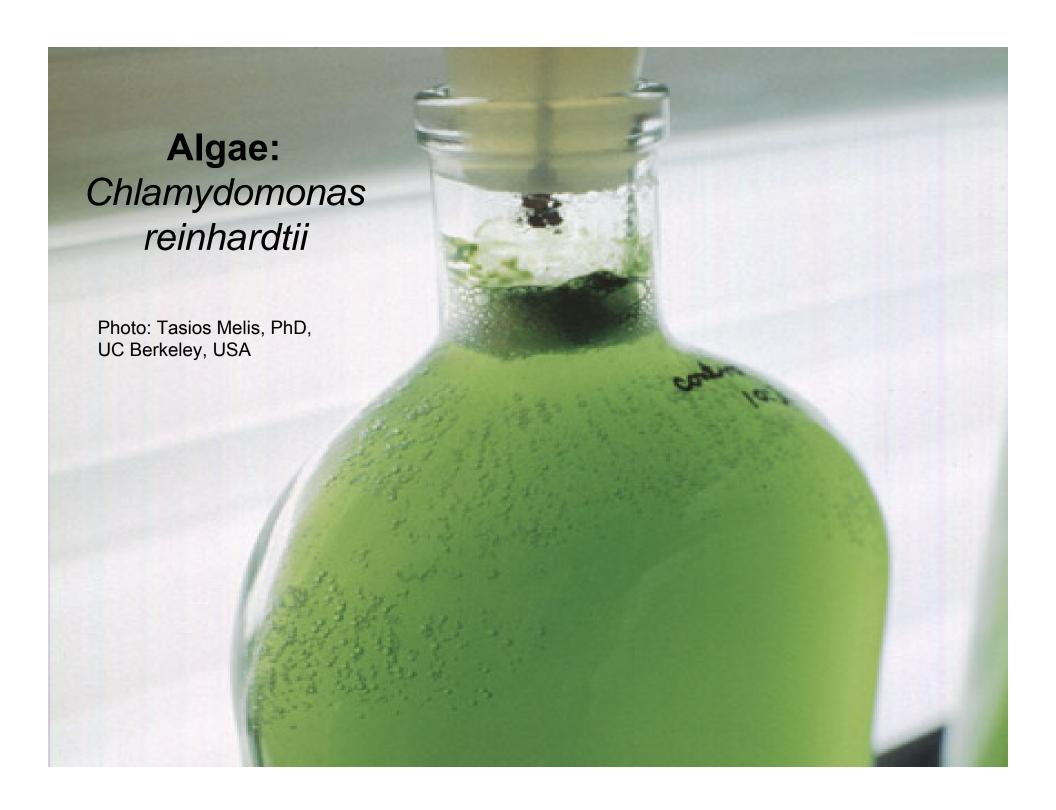
Hoover Dam

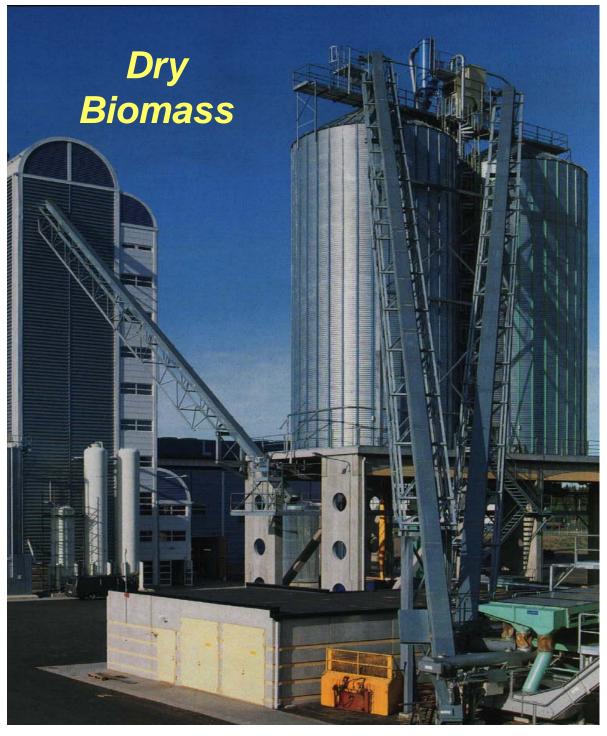


Geothermal:

Nesjavellir Power Plant, Iceland; 90 MW

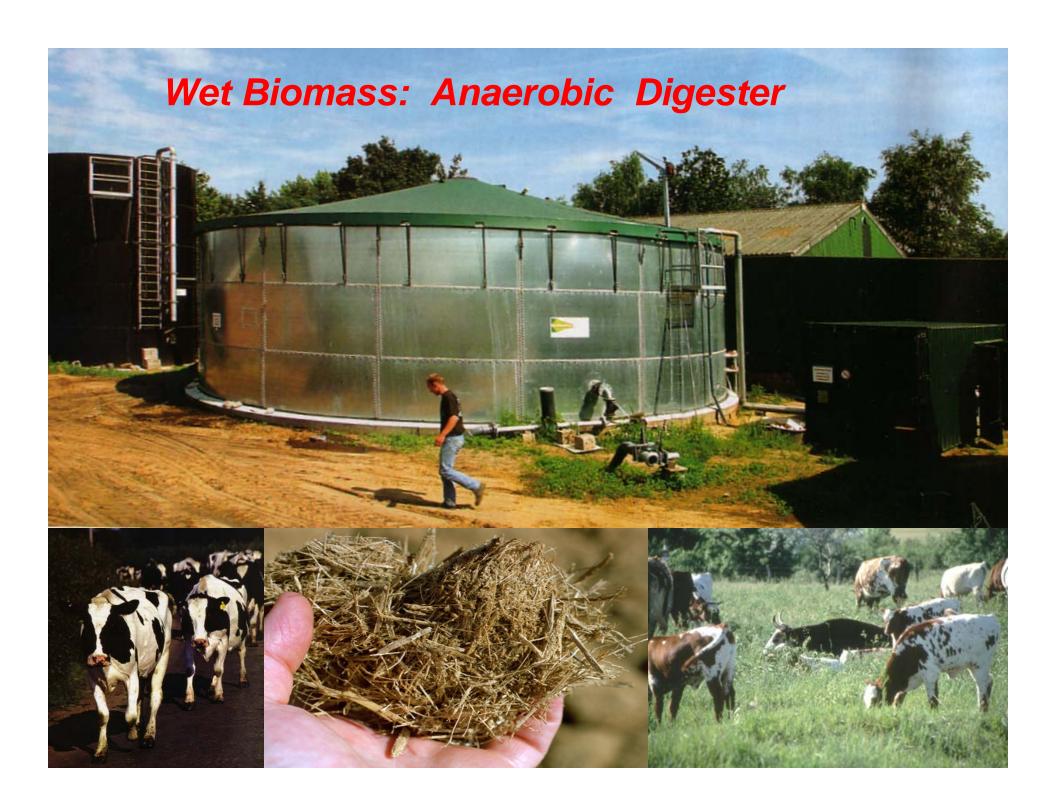


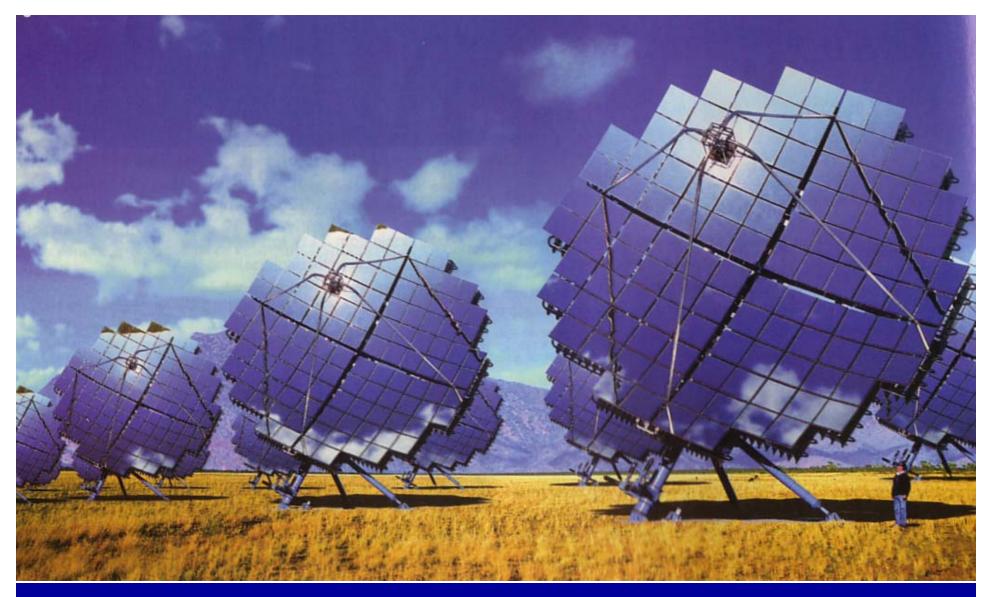








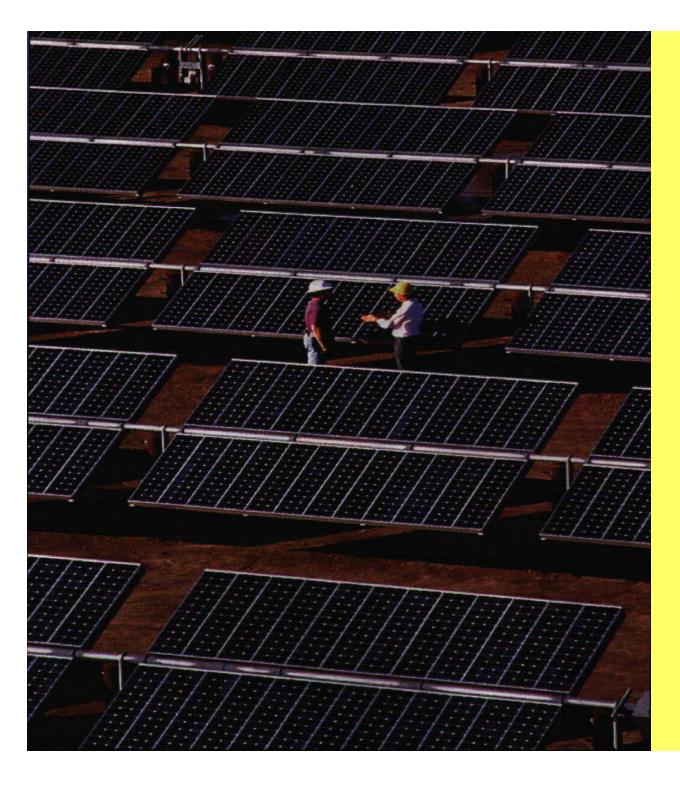




Solar thermal







Photovoltaic (PV)

Small
Medium
Large

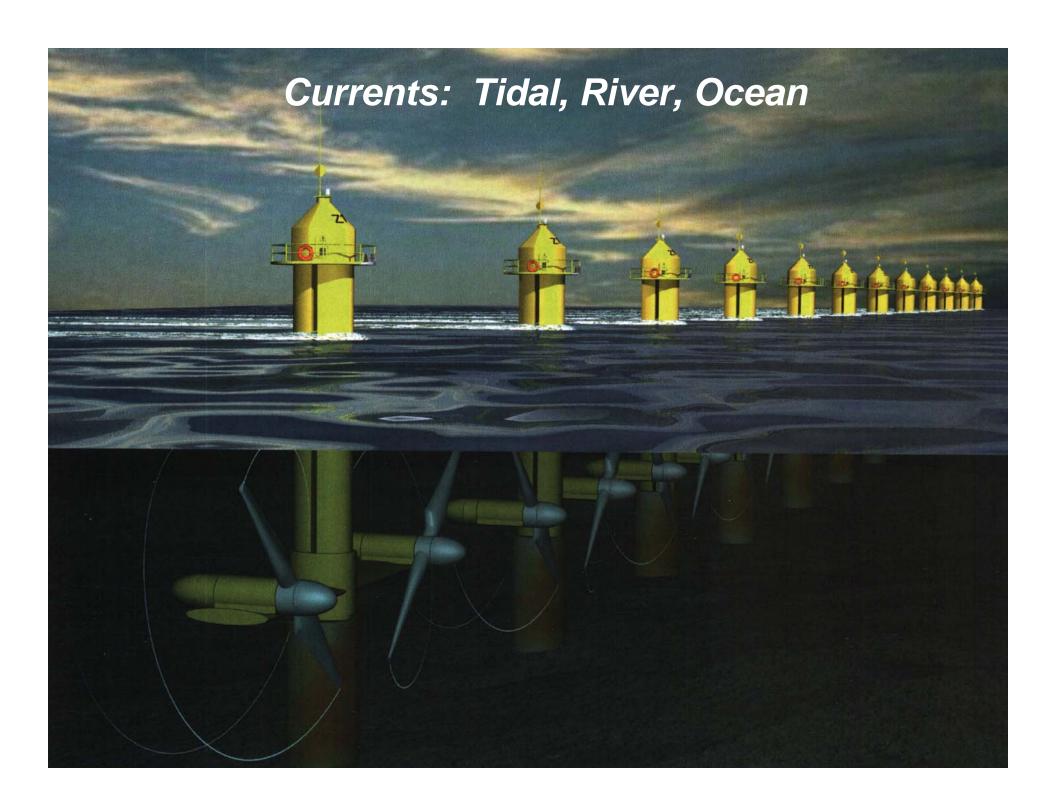
Example: Vision of a bright future

The Silk Road Genesis Project* *proposed by Sanyo



Vision of solar farms in China along the historic silk road to cover ¹/₃ of China's energy demand in 2030







Reinforced concrete Capture Chamber set into the excavated rock face. The Wells Turbines rotate in the same direction regardless of the direction of the air flow. Thus generating irrespective of upward or downward movement of the water column.

500 kW Wave Energy to Electric Energy Converter





"Limpet": Land Installed Marine Powered Energy Transformer

Air is compressed and decompressed by the Oscillating Water Column (OWC). This causes air to be forced through the Wells Turbine and is then drawn back through the Wells Turbine.













Pelamis Wave Power is the new name for Ocean Power Delivery.

A new Pelamis Wave Power website is coming soon but if you would like to visit the Ocean Power Delivery site in the meantime please follow the link below.

FURTHER INFORMATION

OCEAN POWER DELIVERY

Pelamis Wave Power Ltd . 104 Commercial Street . Edinburgh . EH6 6NF . Scotland . T: +44 (0)131 554 8444 . F: +44 (0)131 554 8544 . E: enquiries@pelamiswave.com

