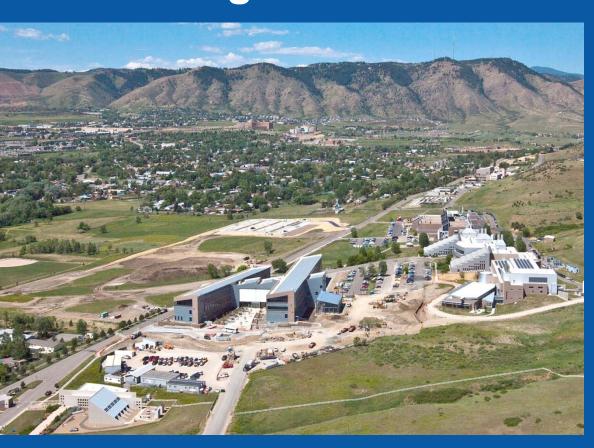


Wind Generation Technology Cost Modeling



Wind Energy Systems Engineering Workshop

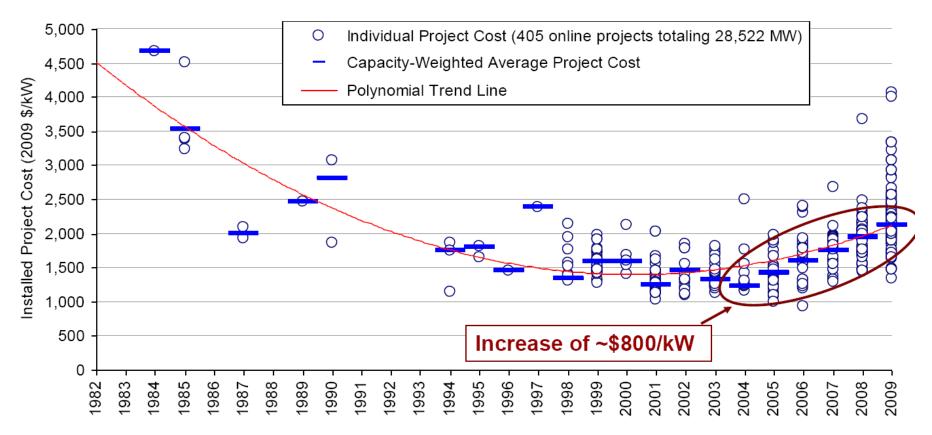
Maureen Hand, Ph. D.

December 14, 2010

Purpose of Cost Modeling

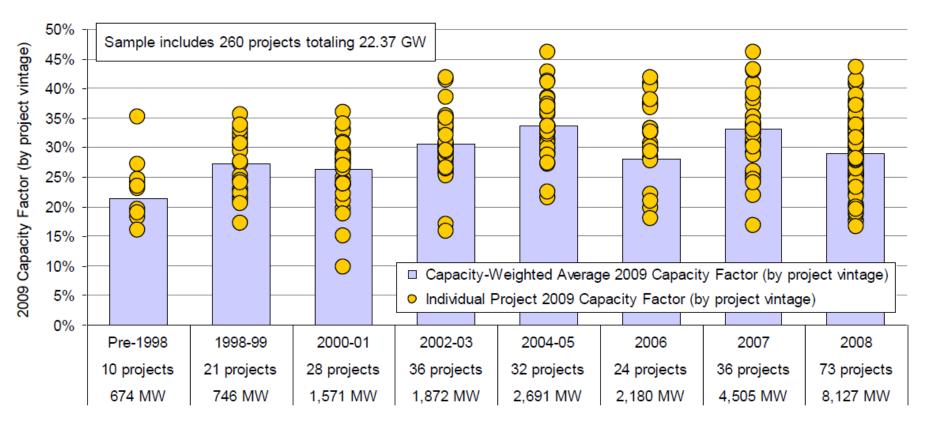
- What is the cost of wind energy today?
- What will be the cost of wind energy tomorrow (or next year, or in 1, 2, or 3 decades)?
- How will future reductions in cost of wind energy be achieved?
- What is the societal benefit associated with future reduction in cost of wind energy?

U.S. Installed Project Cost Increasing



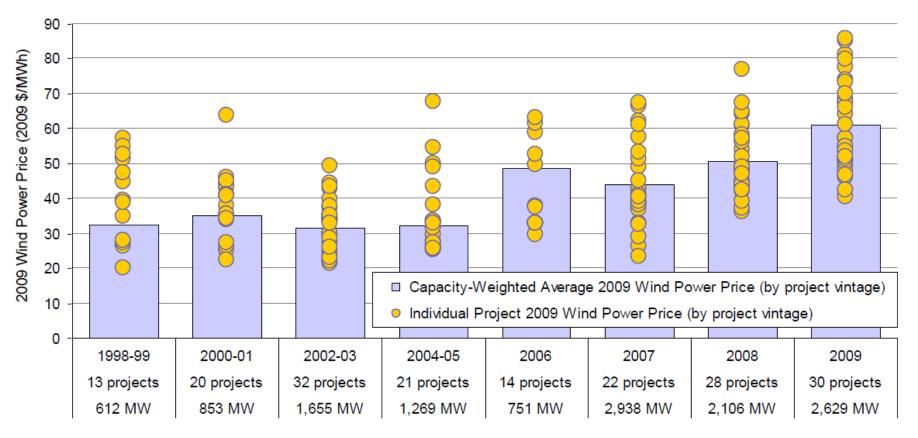
Source: Wiser, R. and M. Bolinger. (2010). 2009 Wind Technologies Market Report. DOE/GO-102010-3107. U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

Newer Projects Have Higher Capacity Factors



Source: Wiser, R. and M. Bolinger. (2010). 2009 Wind Technologies Market Report. DOE/GO-102010-3107. U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

Power Purchase Prices Rising

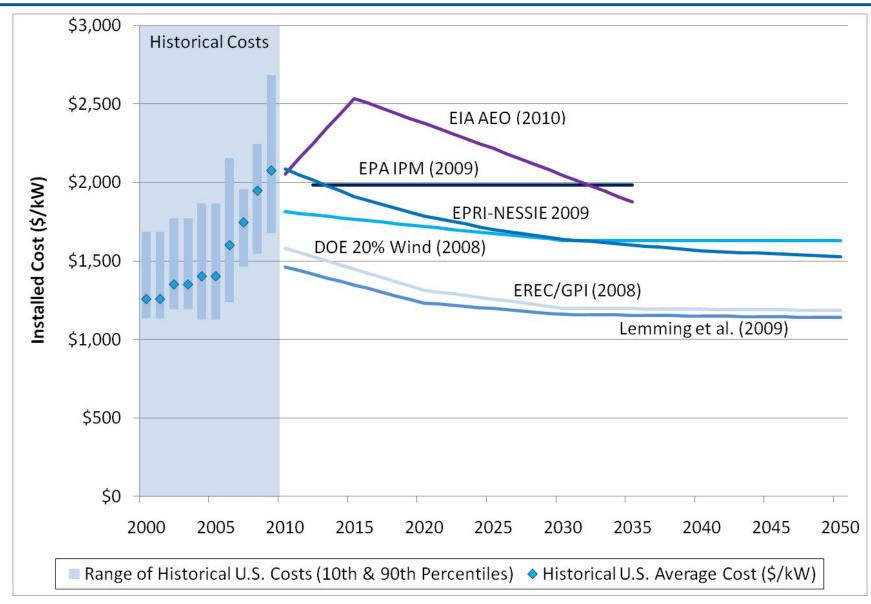


Source: Wiser, R. and M. Bolinger. (2010). 2009 Wind Technologies Market Report. DOE/GO-102010-3107. U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

Factors Affecting Cost of Wind Energy

- Commodity prices
- Exchange rates
- Profit margin
- Turbine technology larger, taller, lighter, more reliable
- Resource relative to transmission access and other considerations
- Policy incentives

Future Cost Projections: Land Based Wind



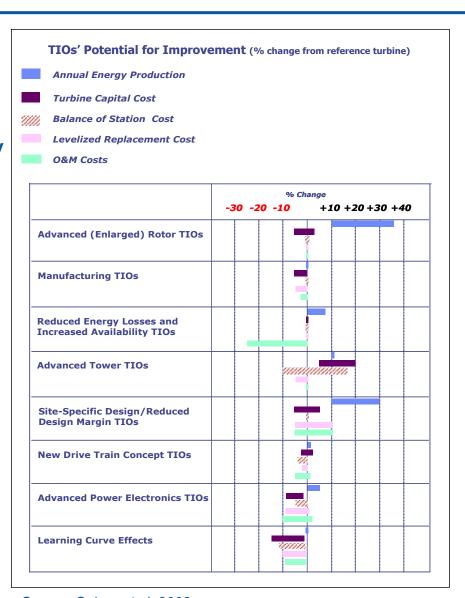
Source: See list of references

Learning Curves

- Describe cost reduction potential as a function of cumulative experience related to cumulative installed capacity
- Do not attempt to identify specific factors that yield cost reductions
- Represent learning by R&D, learning by experience, learning by deployment, learning by doing ...

Expert Elicitation

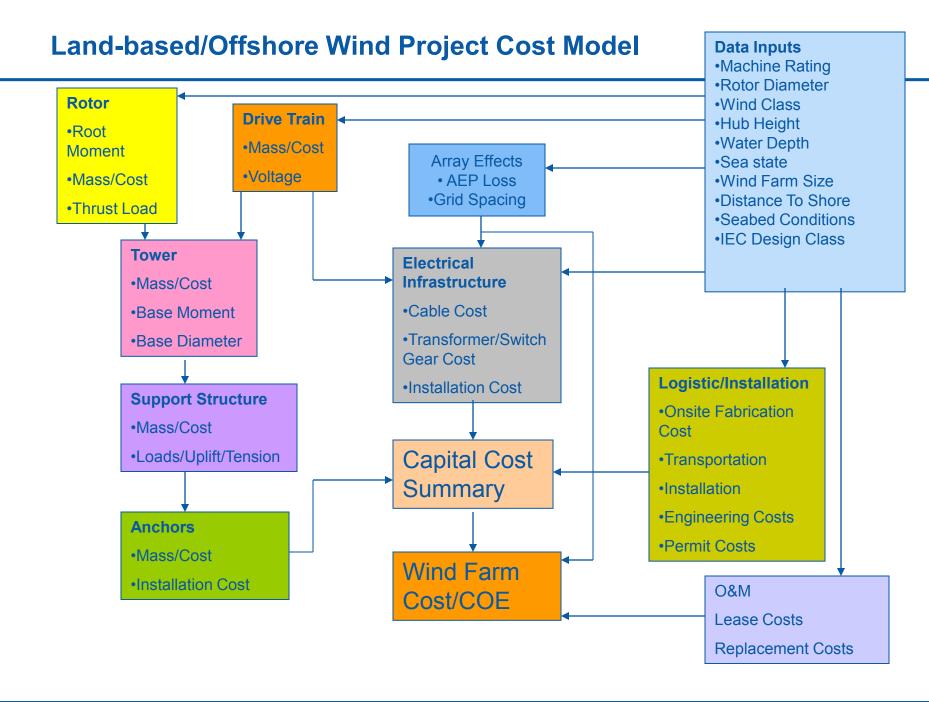
- Survey industry experts for range of possible technology outcomes to achieve future cost reductions
- DOE Risk Analysis project conducted in association with WindPACT analytic studies
- Develop probability distributions associated with various technical outcomes leading to cost projections



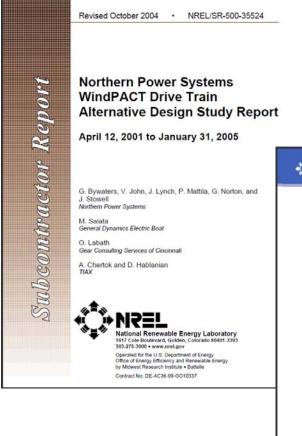
Source: Cohen et al, 2008.

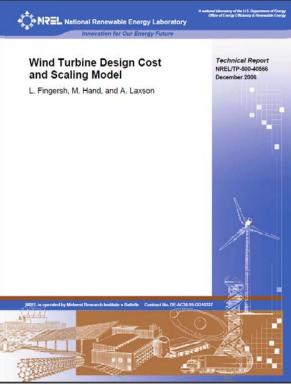
Engineering Model

- Bottom-up, component level, system analysis
- Explore anticipated technical innovations to identify most promising pathways
- Requires simplification of complex engineering problems
- Generally does not explicitly represent economy of scale or volume-based cost improvements



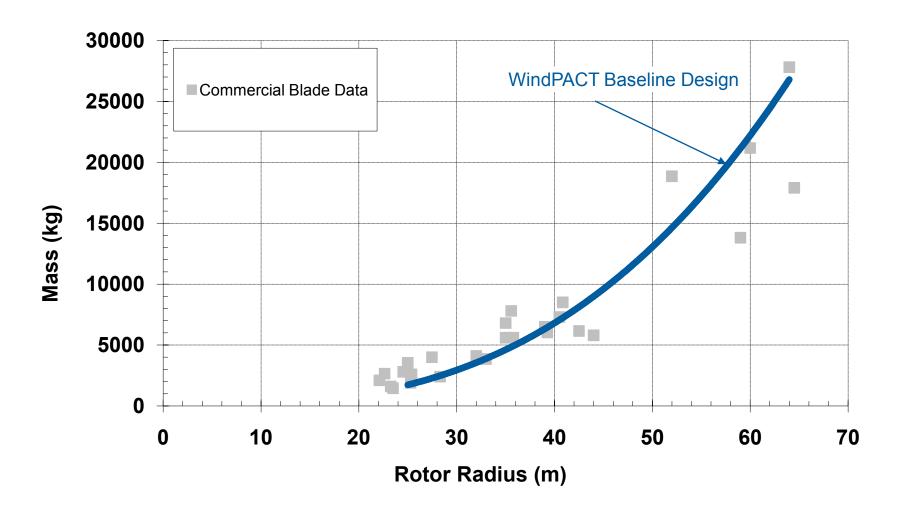
NREL Wind Turbine Design Cost and Scaling Model





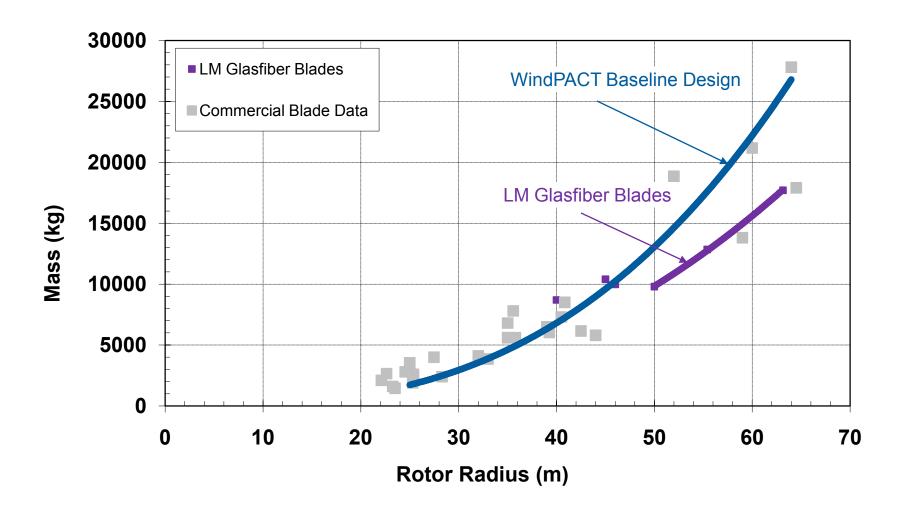
- Based on industry data and WindPACT design studies
- Includes Producer
 Price Indices to account
 for material price
 fluctuation
- Spreadsheet model

Wind Turbine Blade Innovation Pathway



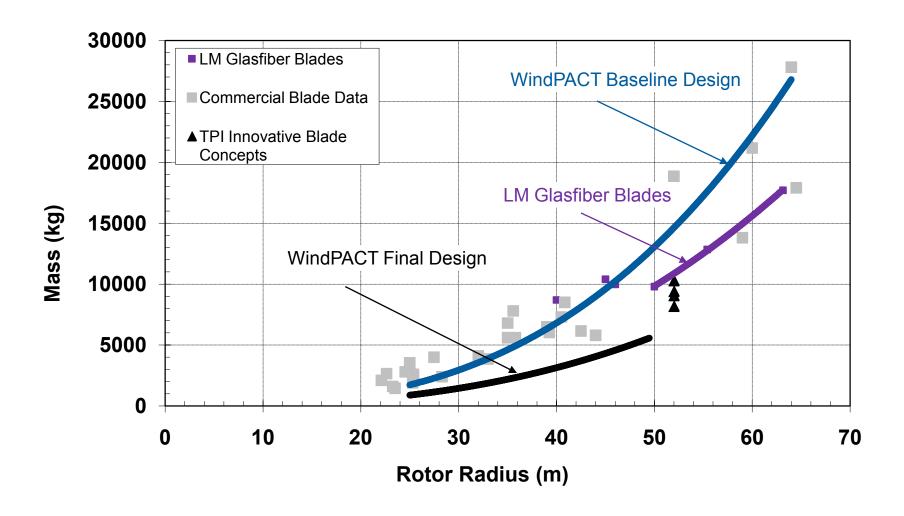
Source: Based on Fingersh et al., 2006.

Wind Turbine Blade Innovation Pathway



Source: Based on Fingersh et al., 2006.

Wind Turbine Blade Innovation Pathway



Source: Based on Fingersh et al., 2006.

Conclusions

- Engineering models can evaluate technology innovations
- Cost is a critical element of these models
- System level analysis of technology innovations and associated cost impacts provides input to projections of future wind technology costs
 - Guide both industry and government in R&D investments, development of policy instruments

References

Cohen, J.; Schweizer, T.; Laxson, A.; Butterfield, S.; Schreck, S.; Fingersh, L.; Veers, P.; Ashwill, T. (2008). Technology Improvement Opportunities for Low Wind Speed Turbines and Implications for Cost of Energy Reduction: July 9, 2005 - July 8, 2006. 37 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-500-41036.

Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI). 2010. NESSIE Modeling Base Case 2009. Personal Communication.

Fingersh, L.; Hand, M.; Laxson, A. (2006). Wind Turbine Design Cost and Scaling Model. 43 pp.; NREL Report No. TP-500-40566.

GPI (Greenpeace International), EREC (European Renewable Energy Council). 2008. *Energy [R]evolution: A Sustainable World Energy Outlook*. Brussels, Belgium: Greenpeace International, European Renewable Energy Council.

Lemming JK, Morthorst PE, Clausen NE, Hjuler Jensen P. 2009. *Contribution to the Chapter on Wind Power in Energy Technology Perspectives 2008, IEA*. Roskilde, Denmark: Risø National Laboratory.

- U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). 2008. 20% Wind Energy by 2030. DOE/GO-102008-2567.
- U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). 2010. *Annual Energy Outlook 2010 With Projections to 2035*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, DOE/EIA-0383
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Integrated Planning Model (EPA IPM) 2009. *Base Case 2009 ARRA*. http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/progsregs/epa-ipm/ipmanalyses.html#acesa.

Wiser, R. and M. Bolinger. (2010). 2009 Wind Technologies Market Report. DOE/GO-102010-3107. U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.