

Setting the Context for CCS

by

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The LRET Research Collegium
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Lloyd's Register Group

Global Trends in Power Plant Development Setting the context for CCS

Simon Reeve
Power Sector Director
Energy
July 2011



Lloyd's
Register

LIFE MATTERS

Global Trends in Power Plant development

- Lloyd's Register – An overview
- Global Trends in Power Plant development
 - Electricity production 2010 – 2040
- Power Technology Development
 - Nuclear
 - Thermal (Coal, Gas, Carbon Capture & Storage)
 - Renewables (Wind, Marine)
 - Other Power Technologies
- Conclusion
- Appendix

How we started



- in a 17th Century Coffee house in London owned by Mr. Edward Lloyd
- customers formed the 'Register Society' in 1760 to examine merchant ships and 'classify' them. The first 'Register of Ships' was published in 1764 – "Lloyd's Register"
- other customers formed 'Lloyd's of London' the finance institution – no relation to Lloyd's Register!

Lloyd's Register Group

The Group at a glance

- 7,500 employees of 90 nationalities
- 101 companies

- Celebrating our 250 year anniversary this year
- Four business divisions:
 - Marine
 - Energy
 - Transportation
 - Management Systems (LRQA)
- Anticipated annual turnover \$1.0bn



Marine

- **Classification**
 - standards of quality and reliability
 - new construction surveys
 - surveys on existing ships
- **Statutory certification**
 - international conventions and codes (IMO)
 - reference: ship safety and marine pollution
 - on behalf of national administrations
- **Technical services**
 - specialist advice at all stages:
design/ construction/ operation/ disposal
 - 24-hours emergency response service



Transportation

- Services to help improve rail systems safety, quality and asset management
- Strategic and economic management consultancy services to the wider transport sector:
 - Lloyd's Register Rail has technology and assurance focus
 - BSL Management Consultants focuses on the economic, organisational and corporate governance issues
- Recent projects include:
 - Taiwan High Speed Rail Project
 - Palm Jumeirah monorail system in Dubai
 - Metro safety assessment, signal in China
 - ISA for signal system lifecycle on Incheon Maglev, Korea



Energy - Upstream



Example applications:

- fixed offshore platforms
- pipelines (offshore / onshore)
- semi-submersibles / drilling ships
- FPSO / FSO / FLNG

Example services:

- verification
- optimising risk-based inspection
- classification guidance
- risks and procedures

Energy - Downstream



Example applications:

- storage (tank farms, underground gas storage)
- petrochemicals
- bulk chemicals

Example services:

- optimising risk-based inspection
- life extension studies
- risk consultancy

Energy - Nuclear Power



Example applications:

- first-generation nuclear power plants
- new power plants

Example services:

- design approval
- asset integrity management with bespoke
- software solutions
- regulatory compliance assessment
- risk consultancy
- asset management system certification

Energy - Thermal Power



Example applications:

- New-build fossil plant
- Rehabilitation of existing plant
- Carbon, capture & storage

Example services:

- asset integrity management with bespoke software solutions
- supply-chain verification
- regulatory compliance assessment
- risk consultancy
- asset management system certification

Energy - Renewable Power



Example applications:

- Off-shore wind
- On-shore wind
- wave and tidal / marine renewables

Example services:

- project certification (IEC TS 61400 – 22)
- wind turbine design evaluation
- support structure manufacturing surveillance
- PAS 55, HSE and IV&V
- measurement and failure investigation

Energy - Manufacturing



Example applications:

- pressure systems
- ports and cranes
- containers

Example services:

- advice on ASME, EN standards and
- EU directives
- risk-based vendor inspection
- design appraisal

Energy - Asset life cycle

We bring added value for our clients at each stage of the asset life cycle.

Concept



Procurement and construction



Operation (in-service)



Decommissioning, removal and disposal



From concept

to decommissioning



Design



Commissioning



Life extension and re-use

Energy - Supply chain

We work with businesses operating at every stage of the energy supply chain.

Recovery:
exploration
and extraction



Logistics:
production and
transportation



Processing:
refining, storage,
conversion and
power generation



Delivery:
transmission
and
distribution



From deep water applications

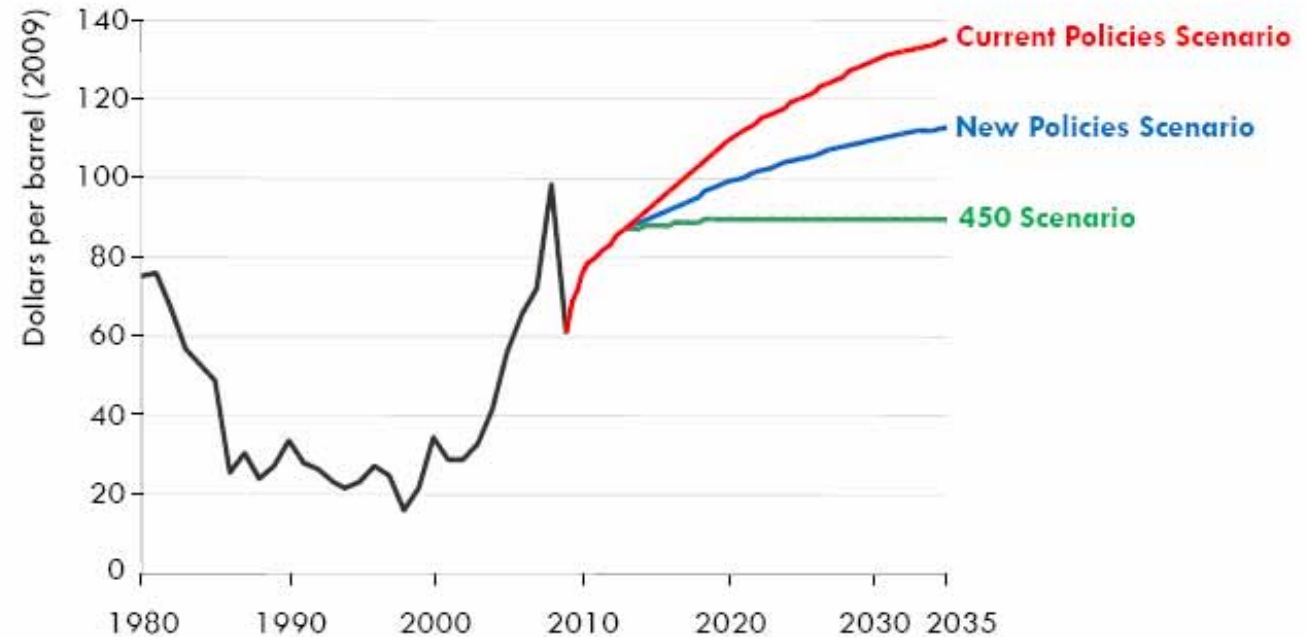


to onshore applications

Global Trends

- Oil prices continue to rise though policy action will have a significant effect on the rate & stability.

Oil price changes in period 2008 - 2035

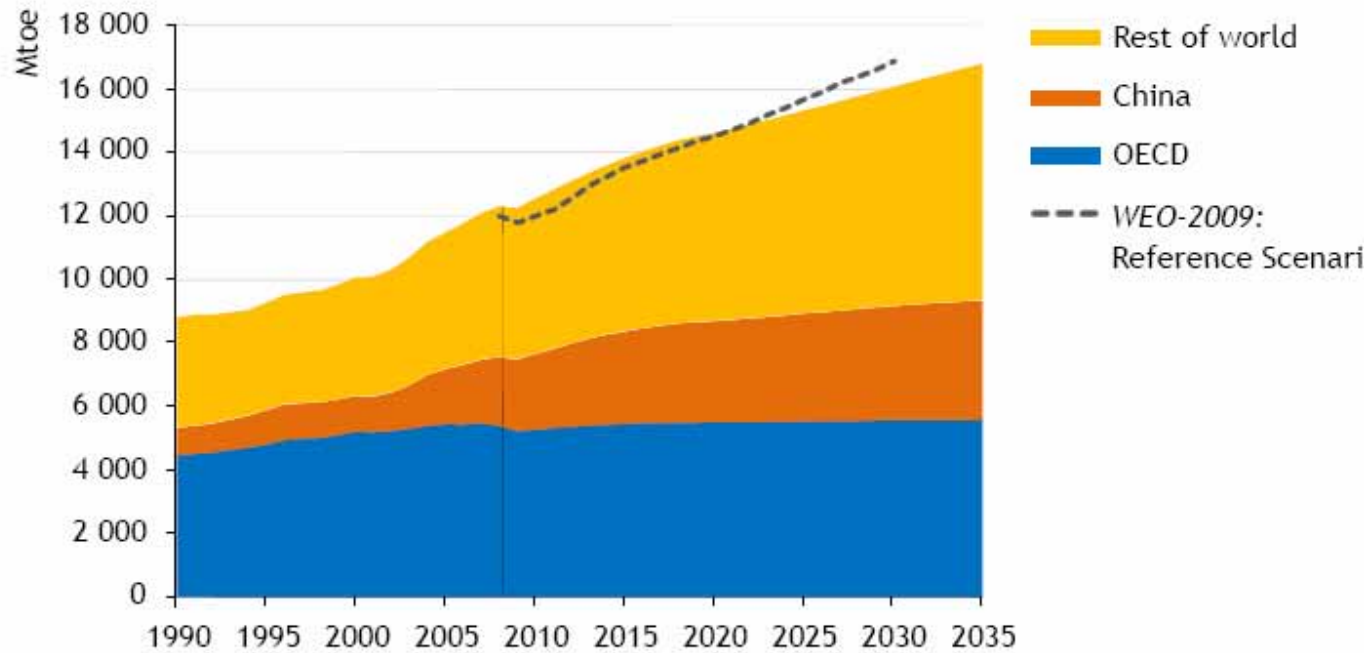


Source: OECD/IEA 2010. "450 scenario" refers to a scenario where the long-term concentration of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere is limited to 450 parts per million of carbon-dioxide equivalent

Global Trends

- Global Energy use grows by 36%
- Lead is China with 75% growth

World Primary Energy Demand by region In New Policies scenario

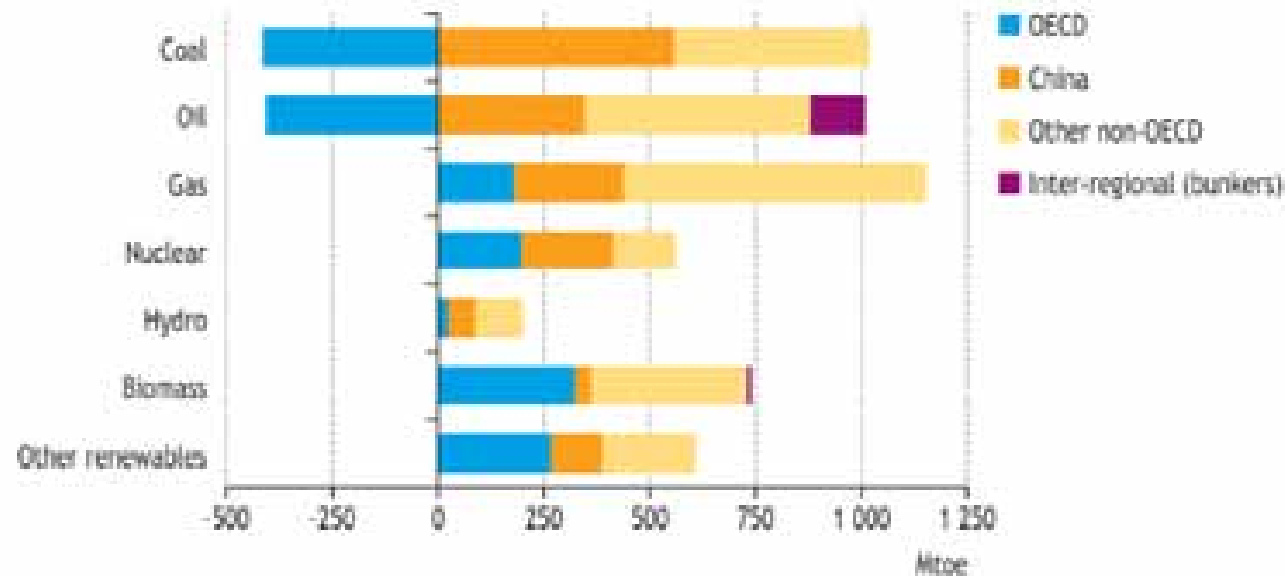


Source: OECD/IEA 2010

Global Trends

- The change in fuel source for primary energy demand is markedly different for OECD and non OECD countries.
- Thermal fossil power (Coal, Oil & Gas) continue to grow globally
- Nuclear primary growth is strong in OECD, China & other countries
- Renewables growth is similar in both markets.

Change in Primary Energy demand in New Policies Scenario, 2008 - 2035

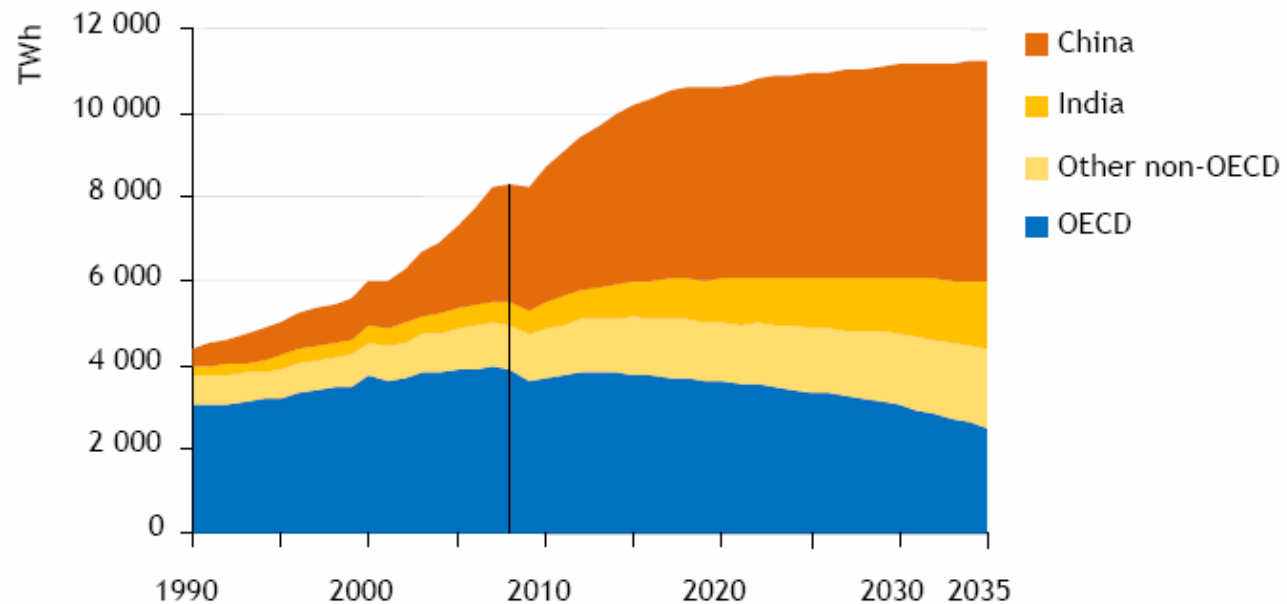


Source: OECD/IEA 2010

Global Trends

- A drop in coal-fired generation in the OECD is offset by big increases elsewhere, especially China, where 600 GW of new capacity exceeds the current capacity of the US, EU & Japan

Coal-fired electricity generation by region In the New Policies scenario

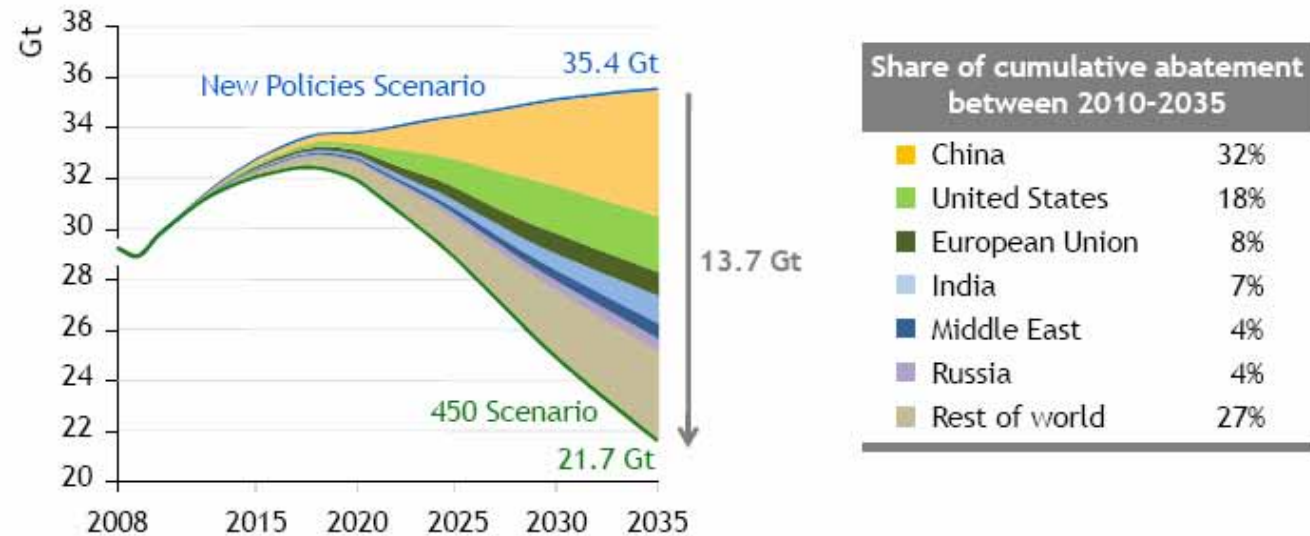


Source: OECD/IEA 2010

Global Trends

- CO₂ abatement technologies will have a significant impact on the balance of power technologies employed.
- Progress in adopting these technologies will accelerate in the period up to 2020.
- EMEA and Americas are likely to adopt in parallel. Asia will follow within a 5–10 year period.

World energy-related CO₂ emission savings in 450 scenario, 2008 - 2035

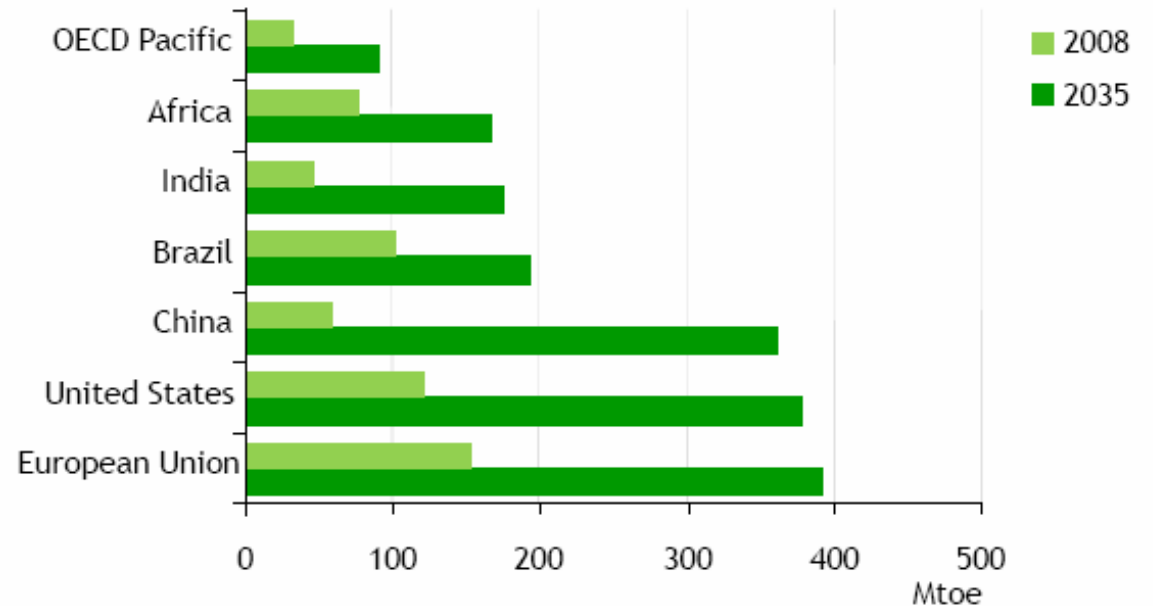


Source: OECD/IEA 2010.

Global Trends

- Tripling of renewable energy driven by electricity supply rising from 19% in 2008 to 32% in 2035
- Largest growth in EU, US & China

Renewable primary energy demand New Policies Scenario 2008 - 2035



Source: OECD/IEA 2010

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Nuclear Power



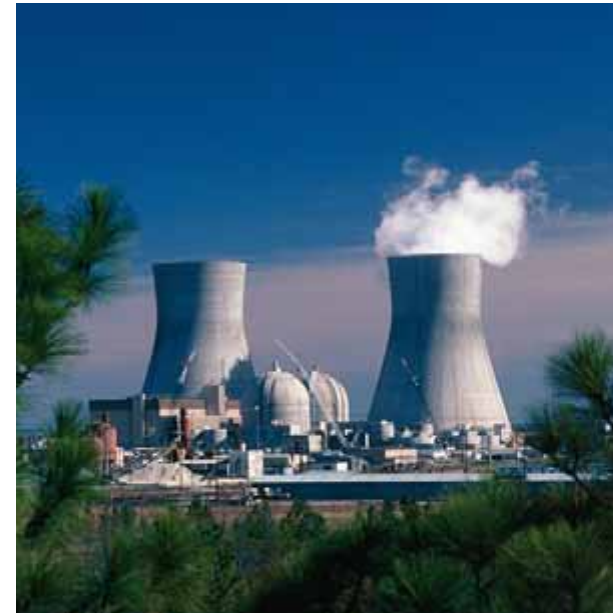
Nuclear Power Drivers

Benefits

- Fuel availability
- Low emissions
- Advanced technology

Challenges

- Cost
- Safety



Nuclear Technology

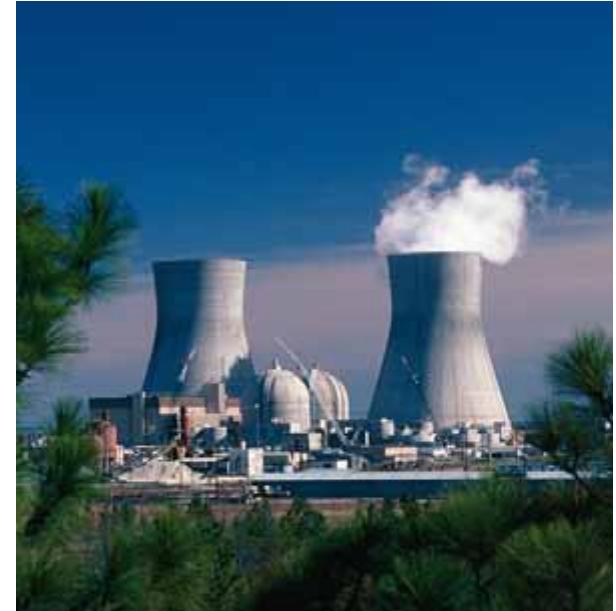
Current reactor technology is Generation III+ Pressurised Water Reactors. (PWR)

Leading designs: EPR (Areva)
AP1000 (Westinghouse)

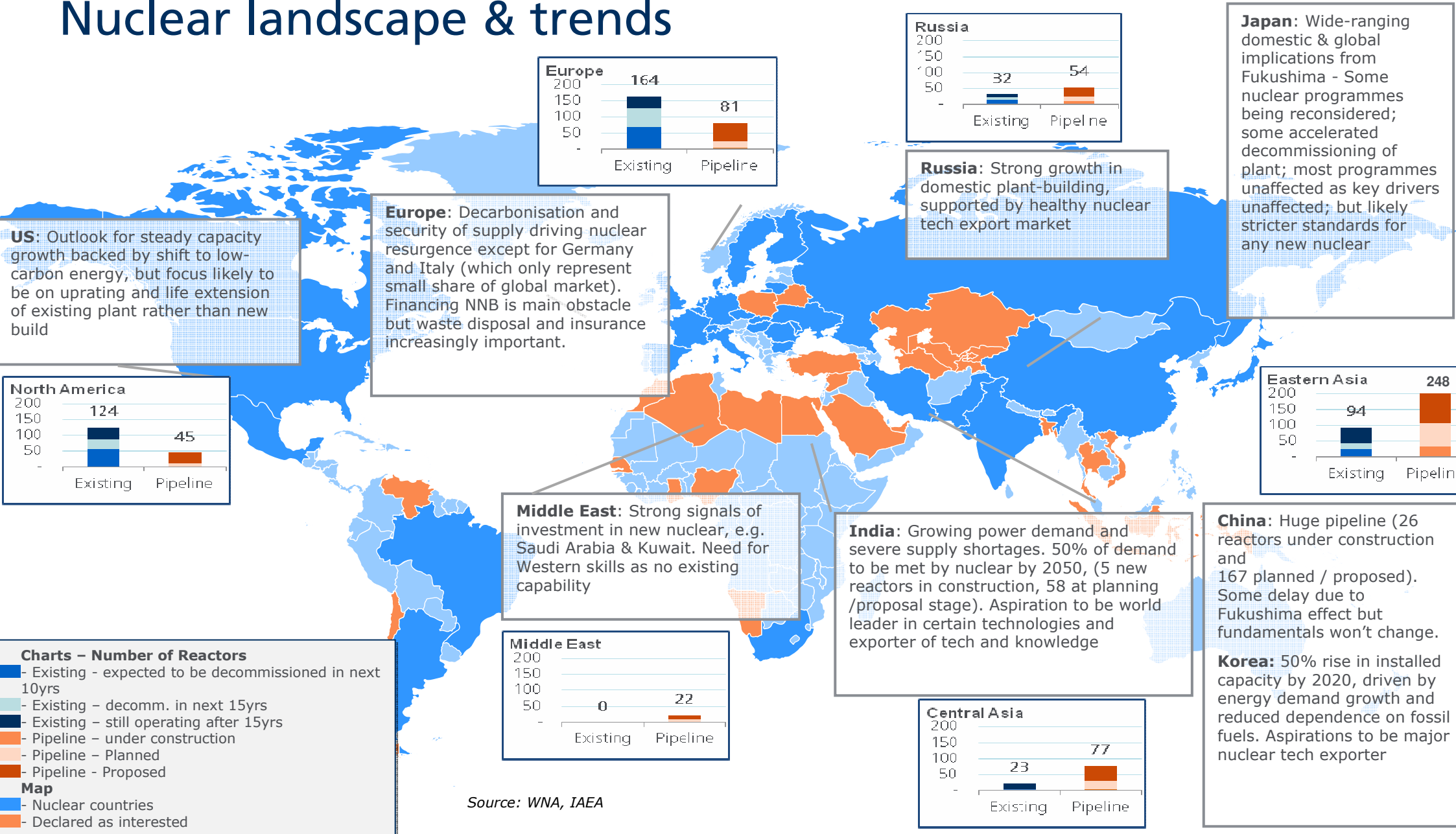
Currently under construction:

EPR	Olkiluoto (Finland)
	Flaminville (France)
	Taishan 1 & 2 (China)
AP1000	Sanmen (China)
	Haiyang (China)

UK: Major programme to replace end-of-life Magnox & AGR plant.



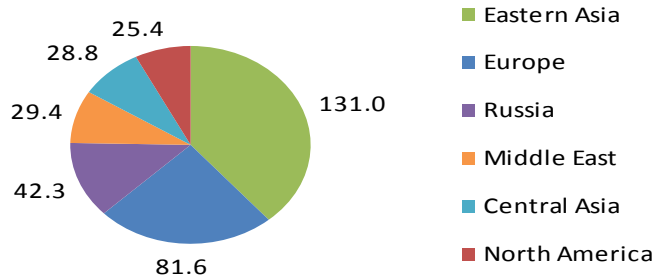
Nuclear landscape & trends



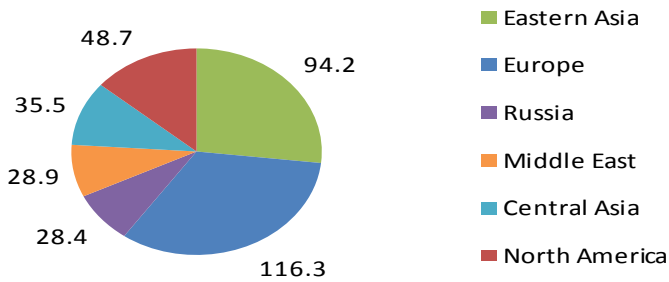
Nuclear Market value*

Construction

New build construction costs in period 2011-2021 (total: £338.5bn)



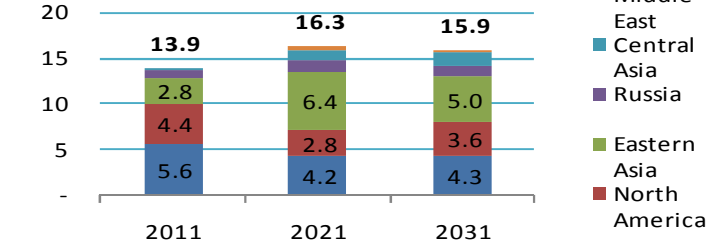
New build construction costs in period 2022-2031 (total: £352.0bn)



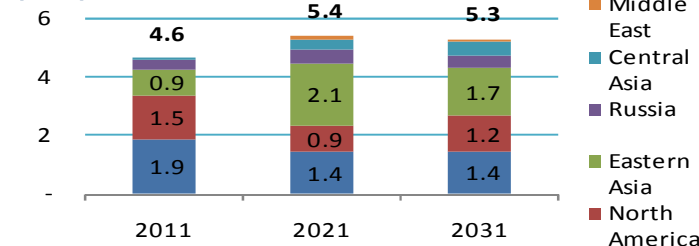
New build costs: includes pre-construction, construction (engineering, procurement and construction) and contingency costs, excludes interest during construction

Fuelling & Operation

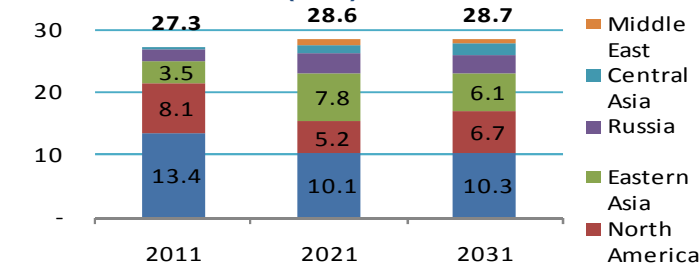
Front-end fuel cycle annual cost (£bn)



Back-end fuel cycle annual cost (£bn)



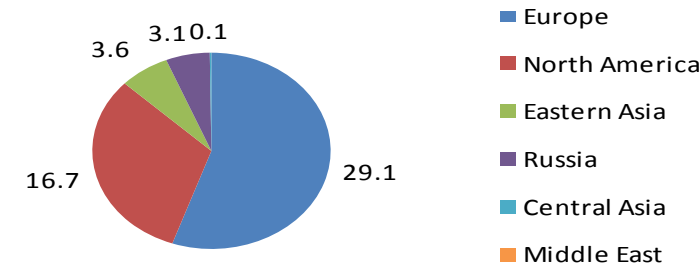
O&M annual cost (£bn)



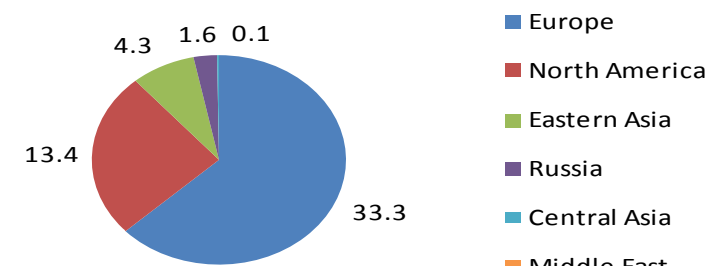
Front-end: Uranium mining & milling, conversion, enrichment & fuel fabrication
Back-end: Spent fuel transport, storage, reprocessing & disposal

Decommissioning

Decommissioning costs in period 2011-21 (total: £52.6bn)



Decommissioning costs in period 2022-31 (total: £52.7bn)



*Estimate based on forecasts of new nuclear build programmes and remaining operational life of existing plants
 Source: World Nuclear Association (WNA), OECD NEA, IEA, IAEA, PwC analysis

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Thermal Power



Thermal Power Drivers

Benefits

Fuel availability & price – gas, coal

Low capital & operating cost

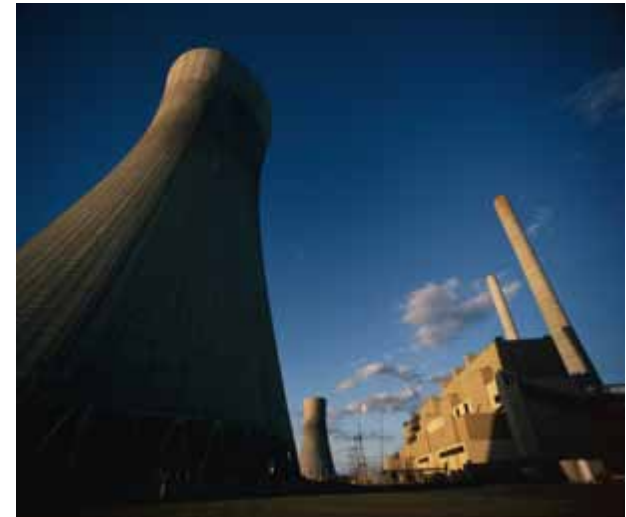
Gas CCGT plant quick to build & commission

Mature technology

Challenges

Emissions – CO₂, NO_x, SO_x

Safety



Thermal Technology

Coal-fired Plant

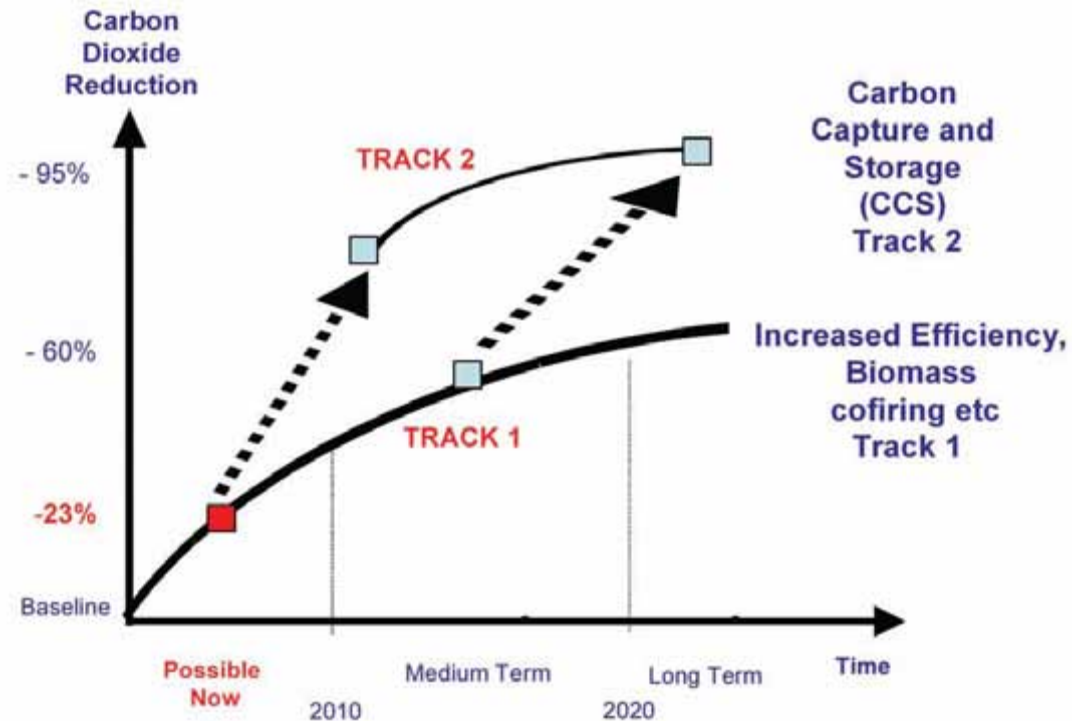
2 aims

1. Increase efficiency (less fuel / MW)
2. Decrease Emissions (NO_x, SO_x, CO₂)

Boiler Technology

Pulverised Fuel (PF) boilers

- subcritical 30-35% η_{th} (300bar / 600C / 620C)
- current advanced supercritical (ASC) 46-48% η_{th} (300bar / 600C / 620C)
- future ASC 50-55% η_{th} (350bar / 700C / 720C)



Thermal Technology

Coal-fired Plant

Best Available Technology (BAT)

Steam Conditions: ~300bar / 600C / 620C

Net thermal Efficiency: ~46% η_{th}

Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) for NO_x emissions

Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) for SO₂ emissions

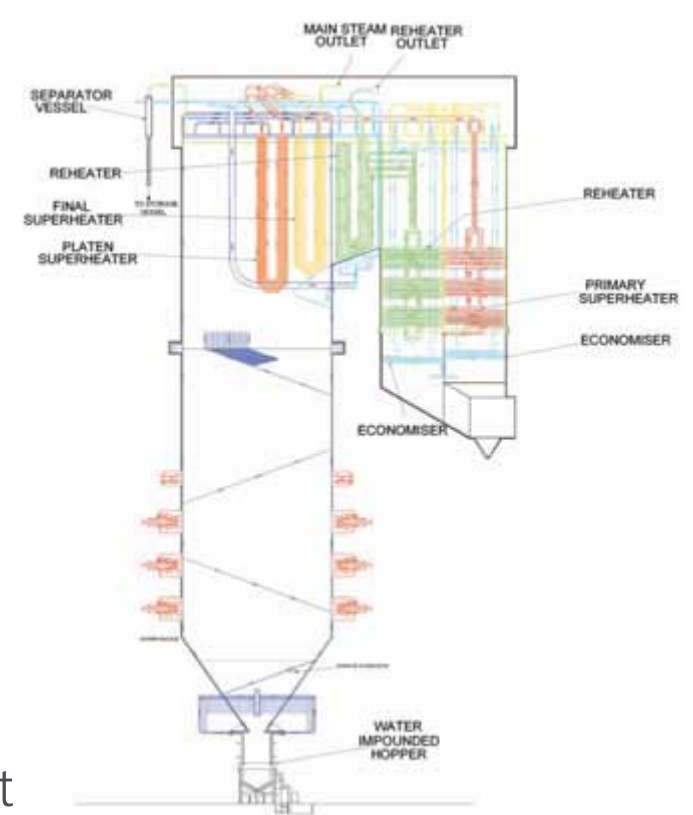
Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) for particulate removal

Plant Layout supports space for carbon capture equipment

Retrofit capability for higher temperatures & pressures, biomass co-firing & CCS

Main challenge to 700C technologies: material & cost limitations

(large volumes, high Ni-content alloys)



Thermal Technology

Natural Gas fired plant

NG preferred technology

1. Availability
2. Price
3. Ease of transport & storage
4. Quick to build/commission
- 5. Flexible load operation



GT26 Gas Turbine (Alstom)

H2 under development

Back-up to NG but likely 30+ years away from H2 economy

Combined-cycle (CCGT) norm for large-scale power generation η_{th} 57-58%

Thermal Technology

High efficiency, load flexible, low emission CCGTs

Alstom GT26 upgrade: 61% efficiency claimed
 99.55% of full load efficiency at 80% load.
 Turn down to 40% load & maintain emission compliance:
 NOx <25ppm, CO<5ppm

Siemens: SGT5-8000H/Irsching 4: 60.75% CC efficiency witnessed at 578MW

Mitsubishi: M701F4: approaching 60% at 478MW

Source: Powergen Europe: 7 June 2011

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Renewable Power



Renewable Drivers

Benefits

- Free fuel!
- Low emissions

Challenges

- Intermittency
- Technology maturity
- Energy density
- Cost



Renewable Technology

Wind development

Continued development in Onshore wind

Latest development is Offshore wind

- EU North Sea ~100GW to be installed UK, German & Dutch sectors
- East Coast China 21GW
- US
- France

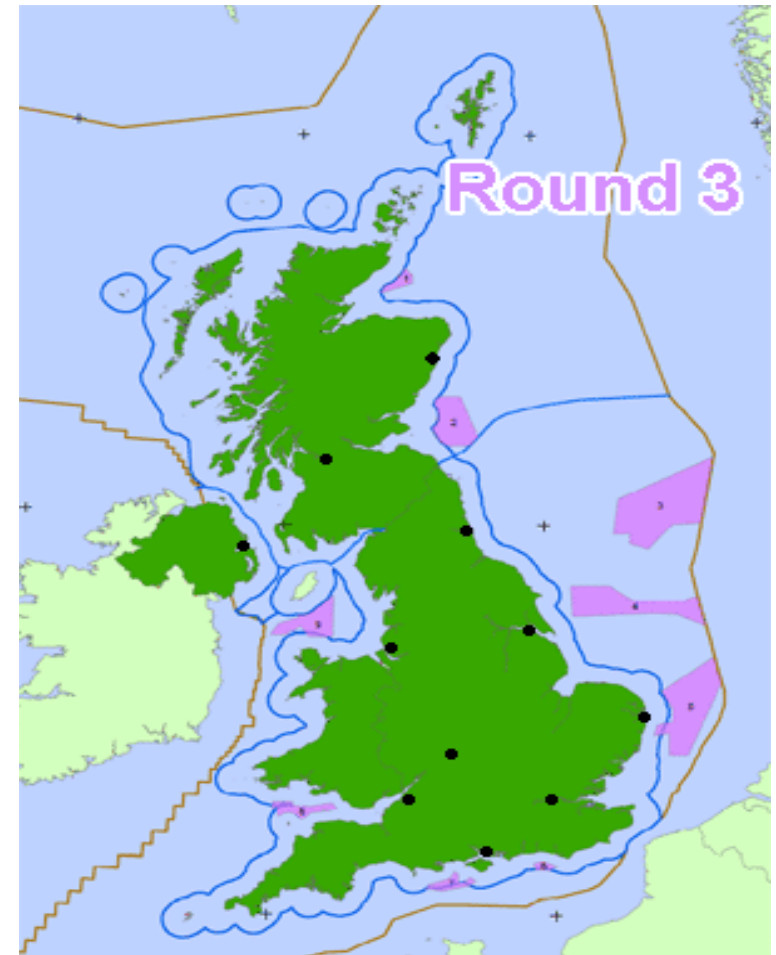
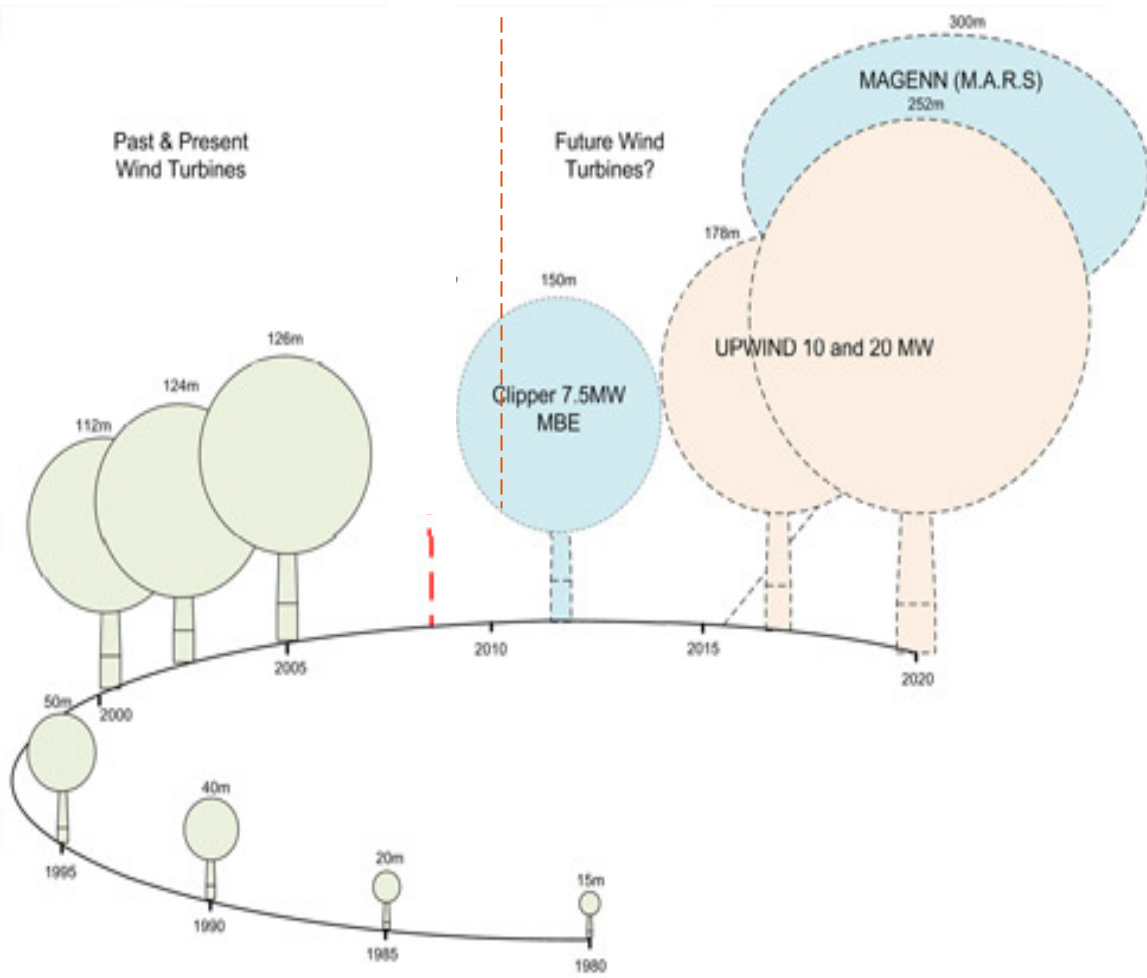
Key issues

- Design for offshore environment
- Shallow, deep water & floating foundations
- Installation & support vessels
- Transmission & Distribution networks



Renewable Technology

Wind development



37GW UK sector – £100bn capex

27GW German sector

5GW Dutch sector

Renewable Technology

Marine Renewables

Tidal

- Several technologies
- Demonstration projects: Bay of Fundy (Canada) 2012;
Pentland Firth (Scotland) 2013
- Commercial Operation ~2015?
- Technical challenges:
 - marine environment,
 - civil engineering & power take-off on sea bed,



Atlantis Resources Corporation
Tidal Turbine

Wave

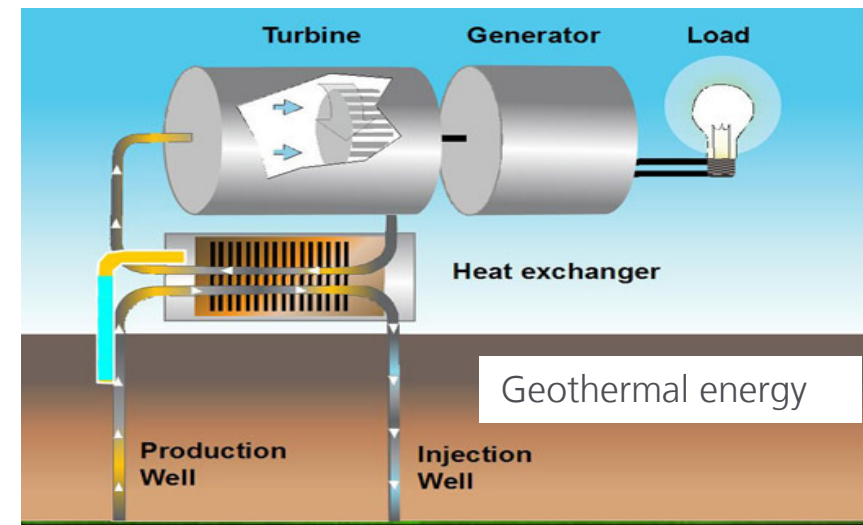
- Earlier in development.
- Many technologies
- Commercial Operation ~2020?



Ocean Power Technologies
Wave Buoy

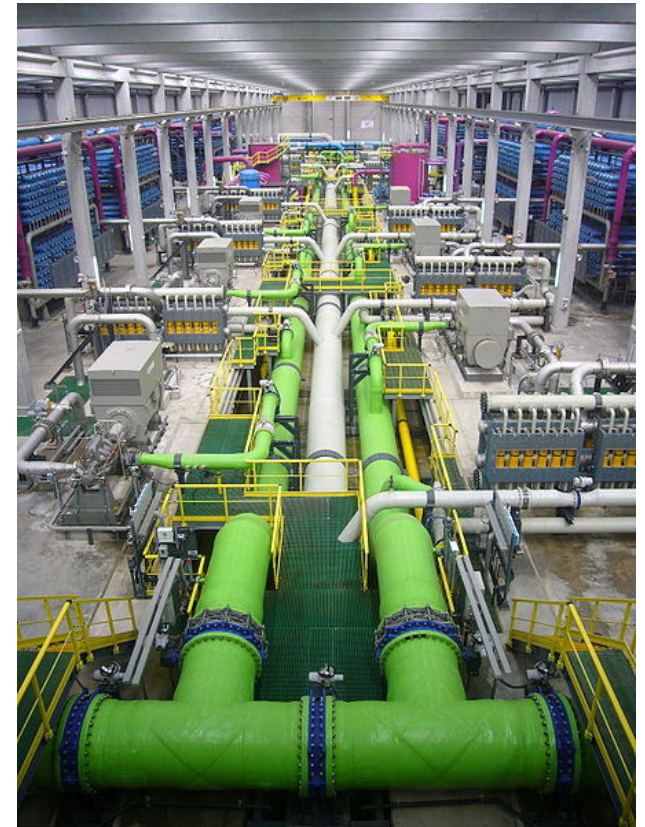
Other Power Technologies

- **Biomass / co-firing of power plants**
Burning of "biomass" such as wood, waste etc to generate electricity. One of the most attractive and easily implemented biomass energy technologies is cofiring with coal in existing coal-fired boilers. Biomass can substitute for up to 20% of the coal used in the boiler.
- **Solar Thermal**
Solar energy is converted into thermal energy , usually steam, that in turn is converted to electrical energy using a turbine and generator.
- **Geothermal**
Thermal heat obtained from the Earth's interior is converted into electricity using a heat exchanger connected to a turbine generator set. Geothermal energy is also used for district heating, for example in Reykjavik where a district heating system provides heat for 95% of the buildings.



Other Power Technologies

- Hydro
- Solar PV
- Grid Technologies
(Transmission, Distribution & Smart Grids)
- Energy Storage
- Fuel Cells
- Water & Desalination



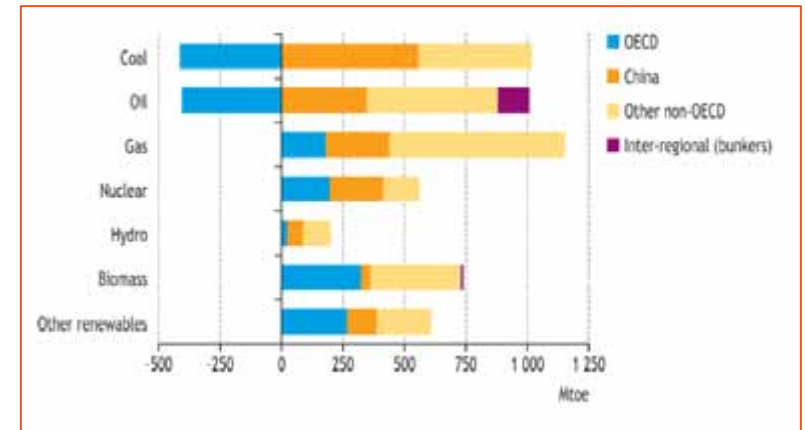
Reverse Osmosis Desalination
Barcelona, Spain

Challenge:

To link together with traditional plant in smart regional solutions

Conclusion

- Energy is essential to life and development
- Key drivers are fuel, cost & environment
- Relative merits of drivers change as technologies develop
- Fossil-fired electricity generation will continue to dominate on the world stage.
- Carbon Capture and Storage is sought as a means to use the fuel we have, in a manner that is acceptable to our environment and at a cost that is sustainable.



Change in Primary Energy demand, 2008 - 2035



Global Trends in Power Plant development

- Lloyd's Register – An overview
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Capacity and investment needs in power infrastructure

New Policies Scenario

	2010 - 2020					2021 - 2035				
	Capacity (GW)		Investment (\$2009 billion)			Capacity (GW)		Investment (\$2009 billion)		
	Additions	Retirements	New Plant	Transmission	Distribution	Additions	Retirements	New Plant	Transmission	Distribution
OECD	777	424	1490	370	851	1208	770	2502	373	892
North America	322	207	585	169	363	520	324	1039	197	424
<i>United States</i>	262	191	498	140	302	411	273	873	160	345
Europe	337	158	694	110	332	498	348	1080	128	386
Pacific	118	59	211	91	156	190	98	383	48	82
<i>Japan</i>	74	50	120	63	105	111	61	211	28	47
Non-OECD	1542	232	2165	617	1328	2146	554	3477	808	1734
E.Europe/Eurasia	161	123	252	43	144	231	157	413	51	170
<i>Caspian</i>	29	13	35	10	33	30	18	37	8	28
<i>Russia</i>	91	62	143	18	60	138	94	254	22	74
Asia	1095	74	1526	472	975	1494	244	2347	613	1265
<i>China</i>	773	38	1054	306	632	760	142	1168	274	566
<i>India</i>	200	22	288	102	210	428	58	679	197	407
Middle East	114	10	129	29	59	144	70	229	49	102
Africa	76	8	109	28	57	138	45	235	42	88
Latin America	95	17	149	45	93	138	38	254	53	110
<i>Brazil</i>	45	7	72	22	46	64	12	126	29	60
World	2319	656	3655	986	2179	3354	1324	5979	1181	2626
European Union	331	170	685	103	307	469	346	1027	117	348

Source: IEA 2010
New Policies Scenario

Regional Focus – Europe Summary

Mix 2008 → 2035

Electricity demand x 2

Coal	26%	10%
Gas	24%	24%
Renew.	20%	44%*
Nuclear	26%	21%

*Hydro 15%, Wind 18%, Solar 3%

Utilities/Developers

EDF
Vattenfall
RWE
Iberdrola
EoN
Endesa
EnBW

OEMs

Alstom
Siemens
GE
Mitsubishi
Mitsui Babcock

Source: IEA 2010
New Policies Scenario
Electricity Generation (TWh)

Regional Focus – Middle East Summary

Mix 2008 → 2035

Electricity demand x 2

Gas	58%	63%
Renewable	1%	16%*
Nuclear	<1%	2%

*Hydro 3%, Wind 5%, Solar 6%

Utilities/Developers

EDF
Vattenfall
RWE
Iberdrola
EoN

OEMs

Alstom
Siemens
GE
Mitsubishi
Mitsui Babcock

Source: IEA 2010
New Policies Scenario
Electricity Generation (TWh)

Regional Focus – India Summary

Mix 2008 → 2035

Electricity demand x 4

Coal	69%	52%
Gas	10%	14%
Renewable	11%	27%*
Nuclear	2%	6%

*Hydro 13%, Wind 6%, Solar 4%

Utilities/Developers

Examples:
APGENCO
Essar Energy
Larsen & Toubro
NTPC
NPCIL

OEMs

Alstom
GE
Mitsubishi
Mitsui Babcock
Siemens

Source: IEA 2010
New Policies Scenario
Electricity Generation (TWh)

Regional Focus – China

Summary

<u>Mix</u>	<u>2008 → 2035</u>	
Electricity demand x 3		
Coal	79%	55%
Gas	<1%	9%
Renewable	19%	29%*
Nuclear	2%	5%

*Hydro 14%, Wind 7%, Solar 2%

Utilities/Developers

Big 5:

China Datang Corporation
China Guodian Corporation
China Huadian Group
China Huaneng Group
China Power Investment Corporation

Nuclear:

China Guangdong Nuclear Power Group CGNPG

OEMs

Alstom

GE

Siemens

Shanghai Electric Co.

Harbin Steam Turbine Co.

Dongfang Electric Co.

Source: IEA 2010
New Policies Scenario
Electricity Generation (TWh)

Regional Focus – United States Summary

Mix 2008 → 2035

Electricity demand x 1.2

Coal	49%	33%
Gas	21%	23%
Renewable	16%	27%*
Nuclear	18%	19%

*Hydro 12% & Wind 10%

Utilities/Developers

AES Corporation
Southern Company
American Electric Power
Duke Energy
Luminant
Reliant Energy
Pacific Gas and Electric Co.
Allegheny Energy

OEMs

Alstom
GE
Mitsubishi
Mitsui Babcock
Siemens - Westinghouse

Source: IEA 2010
New Policies Scenario
Electricity Generation (TWh)

Key Organisations & Links for data

International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA):	www.iaea.org
International Energy Agency (IEA):	www.iea.org
IEA World Energy Outlook:	www.worldenergyoutlook.org
IEA World Energy Statistics:	www.iea.org/stats/

Europe

Nuclear Energy Agency:	www.nea.fr/
Europe Energy Portal:	www.energy.eu/
EoN	www.eon.com
EDF	www.edf.com
Endesa	www.endesa.es
Iberdrola	www.iberdrola.es
RWE	www.rwe.com
Vattenfall	www.vattenfall.com

UK

Nuclear Industries Association	www.niauk.org
Department of Energy & Climate Change	www.decc.gov.uk
UK Energy Statistics (HANDOUT)	www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/dukes

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Lloyd's
Register

LIFE MATTERS