



Introduction of Green Energy Industry

-綠色能源產業介紹

Lai, Wen-Liang professor

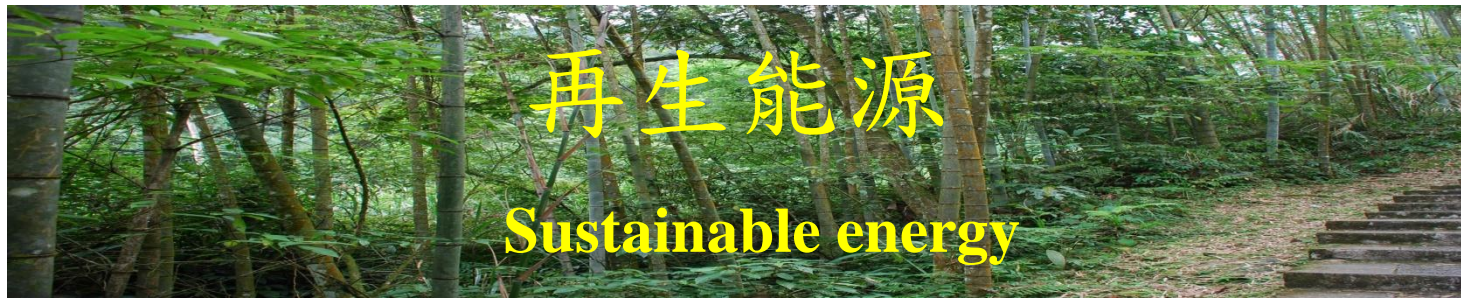
賴文亮 教授

任課時間：From Feb, 2009 to July, 2009

資料來源：麻省理工學院開放課程



- 學期評分方式及著作權法 (1 week)
- 全球環境發展之趨勢 (2 weeks)
- 綠色能源產業介紹 (6 weeks)
 - 太陽能、水力、風力、生質能(氫能、酒精、甲烷及柴油)、燃料電池
- 新興能源服務業之發展及功能 (2 weeks)
 - 美國、日本、香港及台灣
- 電子產業之生命週期設計 (2 weeks)
- 政府之能源政策 (2 weeks)
- 期中書面及期末口頭報告 (2 weeks)



✓ 太陽能 (Solar)

✓ 風力 (Wind)

✓ 水利 (Hydropower)

✓ 生質能 (Biomass)



Renewable Energy Source

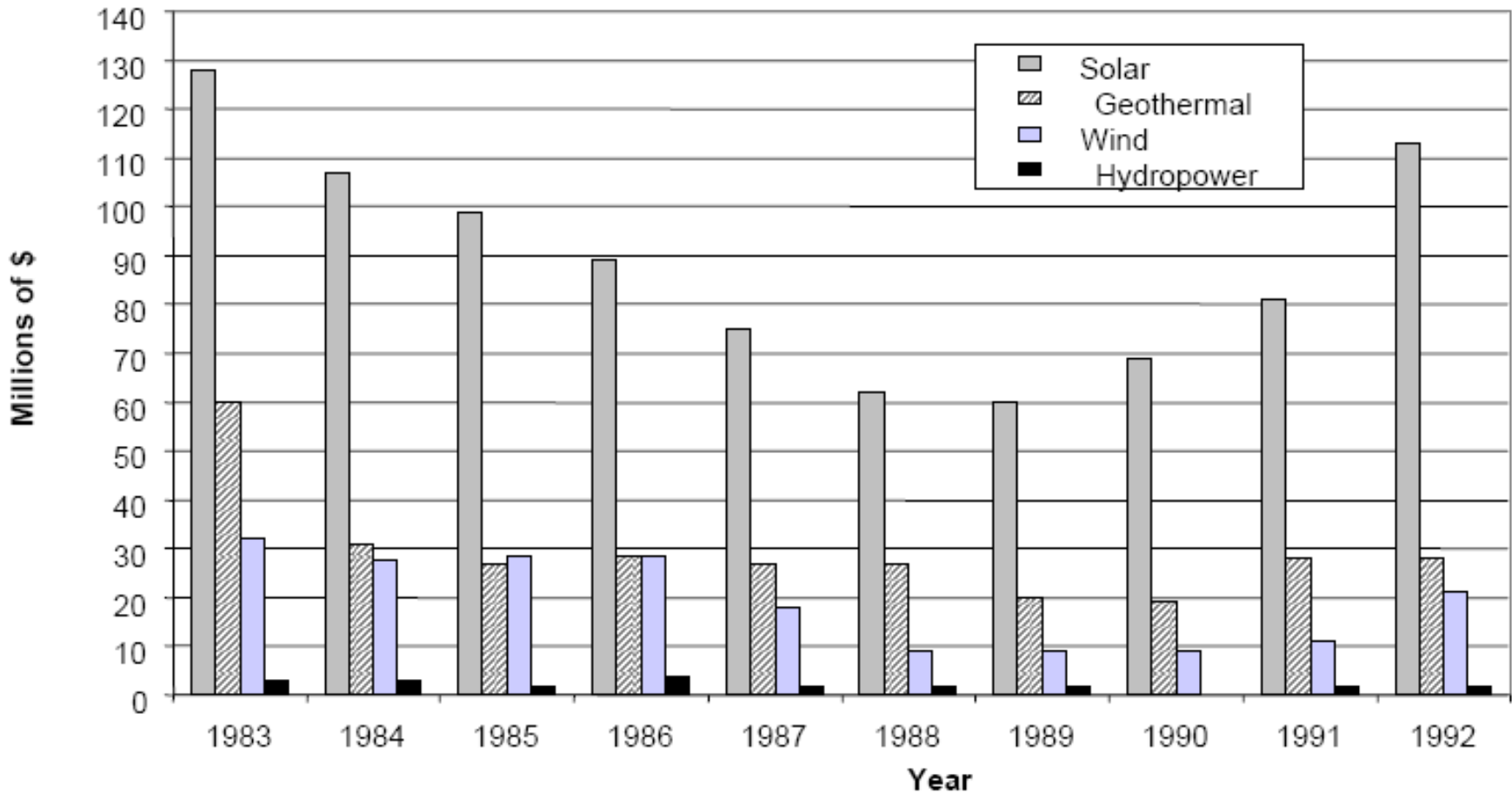
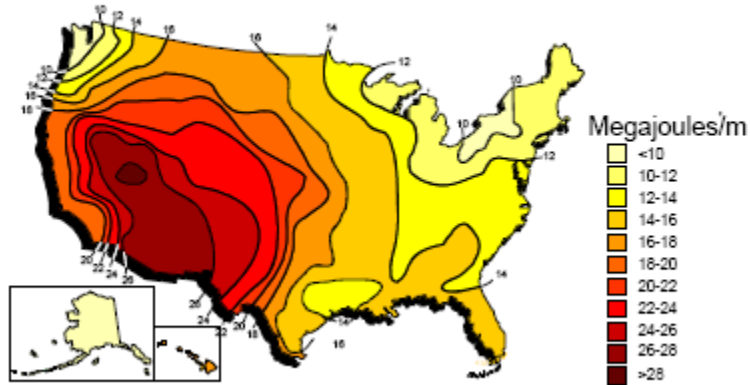


Figure 3. R&D Budget – Renewable Energy Sources, 1983 to 1992

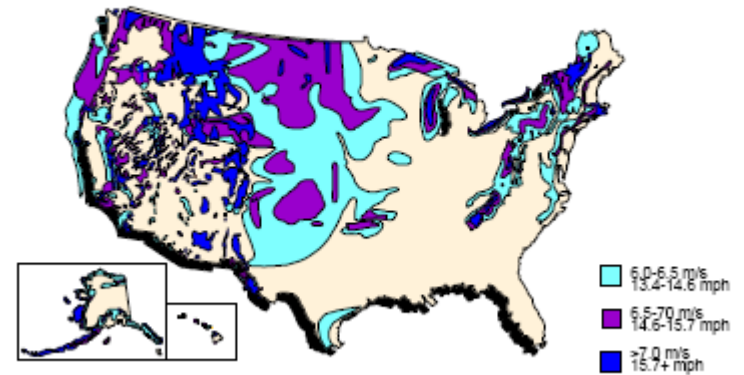
再生能源之資源評估

Renewable Energy Resource Assessment

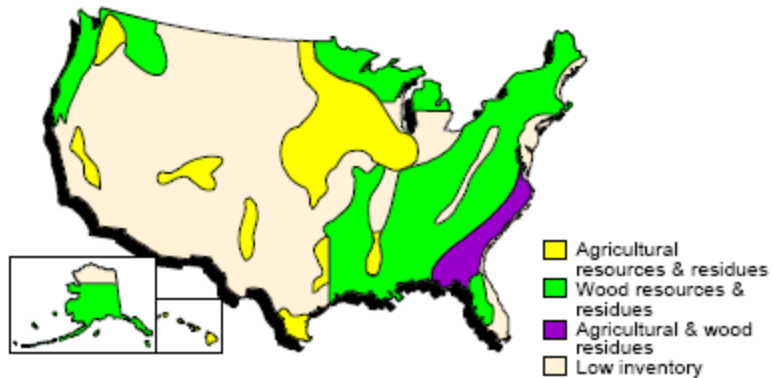
Solar



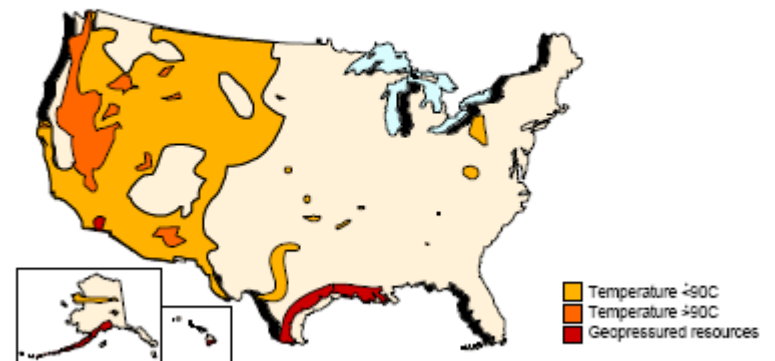
Wind



Biomass



Geothermal





世界初級能源消費預測

單位: 百萬公噸油當量

項目 \ 年度	實績值		預測值								年平均成長率 (%)	
	2006年		2015年		2020年		2025年		2030年		1996 至 2006	2006 至 2030
	數量	%	數量	%	數量	%	數量	%	數量	%		
按能源別 (合計)	10,878	100	13,410	100	14,551	100	15,671	100	16,819	100	2.1	1.8
石油	3,890	35.8	4,737	35.3	5,049	34.7	5,372	34.3	5,727	34.1	1.5	1.6
天然氣	2,575	23.7	3,219	24	3,524	24.2	3,800	24.2	4,085	24.3	2.4	1.9
煤炭	3,090	28.4	3,634	27.1	4,008	27.5	4,385	28	4,773	28.4	2.8	1.8
核能	636	5.8	779	5.8	856	5.9	913	5.8	952	5.7	1.5	1.7
其他	688	6.3	1,040	7.8	1,115	7.7	1,201	7.7	1,283	7.6	1.7	2.6

註: 其他能源指水力、地熱、生質能、太陽能及風力等。

資料來源: 實績值取自BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 2007;
測值取自International Energy Outlook 2007, EIA, 2007。

全球綠色能源產業發展趨勢

一、全球綠色新政

綠色新政為全球施政新潮流，在各國積極發展綠能產業之際，台灣必須快速嵌入全球分工布局，取得有利競爭地位，創造台灣產業發展新風貌。

• 全球綠色新政投資規模

- 全球已出爐之綠色新政方案總金額約4,300億美元。
- 全球經濟振興方案未來10年將投注近2兆8000億美元，直接與綠色能源產業相關投資約2,120億美元，
再生能源投資金額為380億美元。



資料來源：Global Research, HSBC 2009; 台灣部分：經濟部能源局彙整 2009

全球主要綠色能源產業擴張趨勢

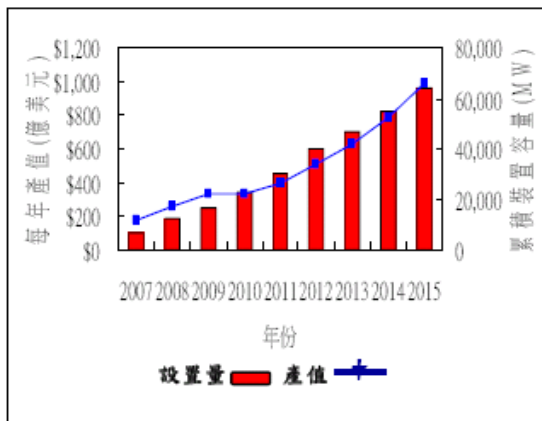
全球綠能需求持續增加，帶動相關產業蓬勃發展

(一)太陽光電：2008年累積裝置容量約**12GWp**，產值約**263**億美元；預估**2015**年累積裝置容量達**65GWp**，產值可達**1,000**億美元以上。

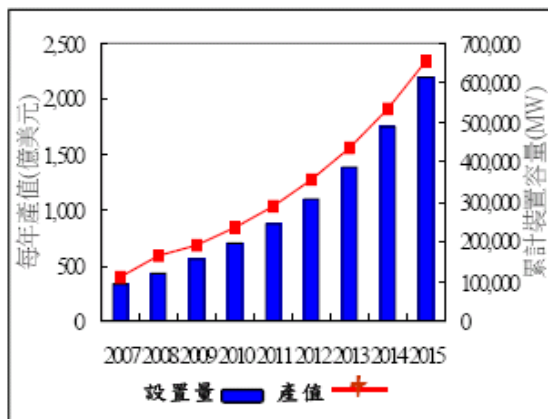
(二)風力發電：2008年累積裝置容量約**120GW**，產值約**588**億美元；預估**2015**年累積裝置容量達**600GW**，產值超過**2,000**億美元。

(三)LED照明光電：2008年產值約**42**億美元，預估**2015**年產值達**400**億美元。

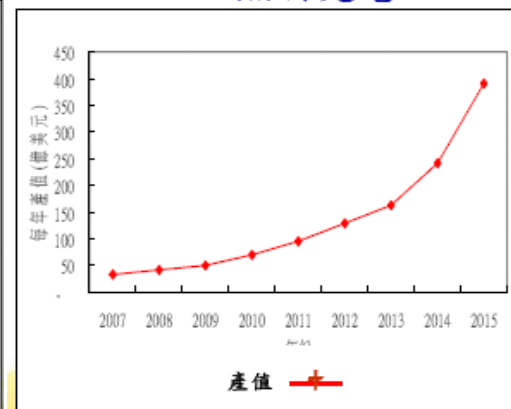
太陽光電



風力發電



LED照明光電



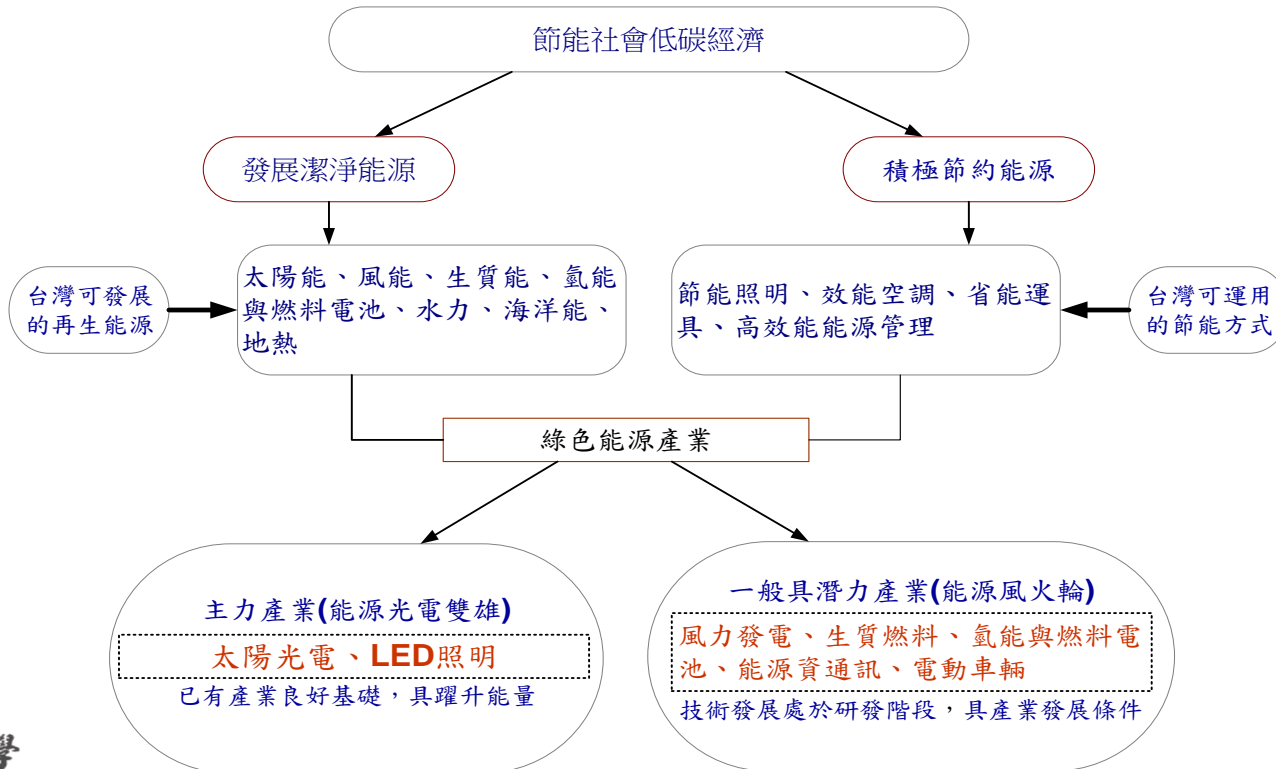
資料來源: Marketbuzz 2008, WWEA 2008, Strategic Unlimited 2008, IEK 研究整理



我國綠色能源產業發展布局

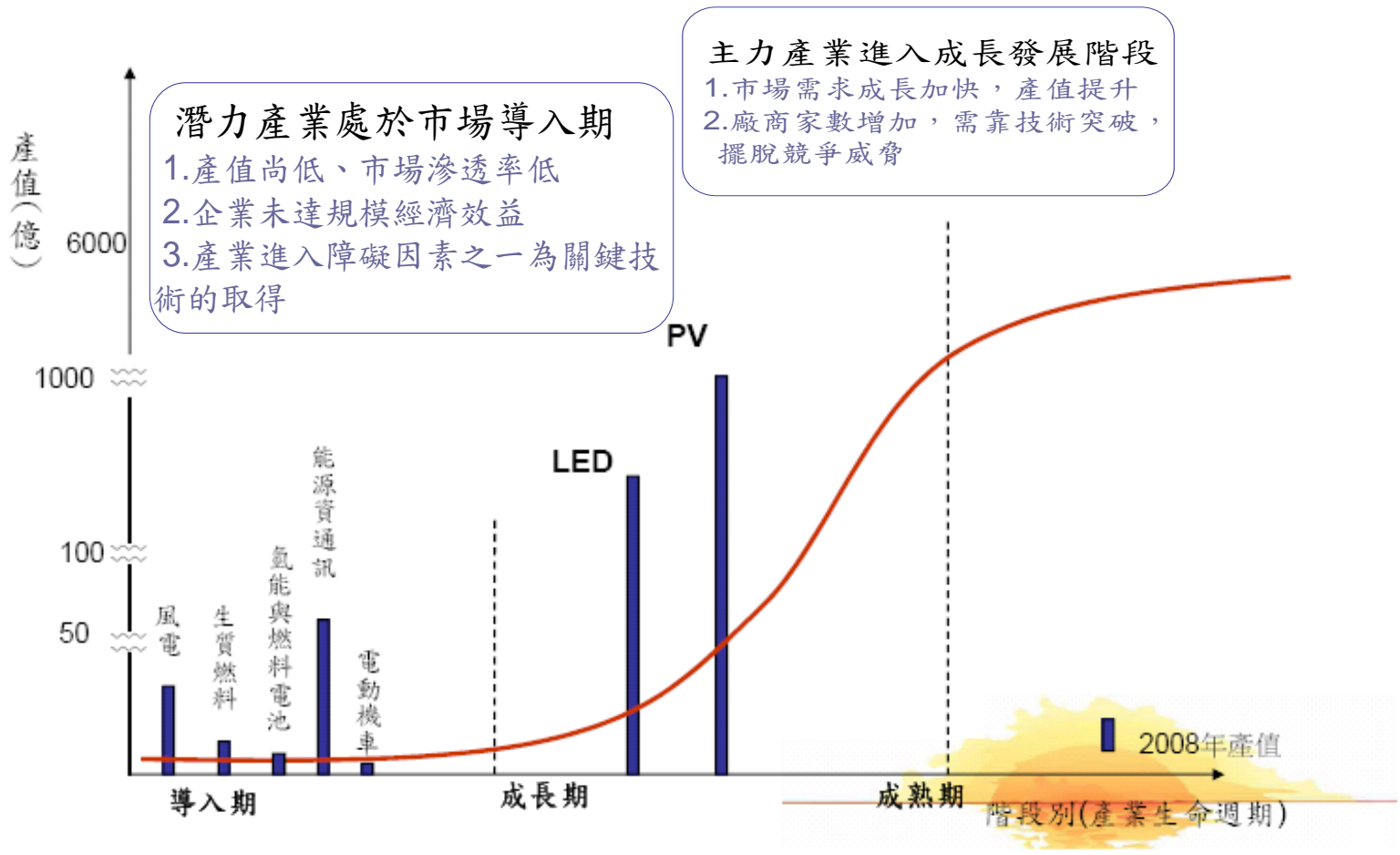
一、當前發展的重點產業

98年全國能源會議對我國未來能源產業發展之討論，結論建議應「選定重點產業，依產業特性與技術潛力加以扶植」。





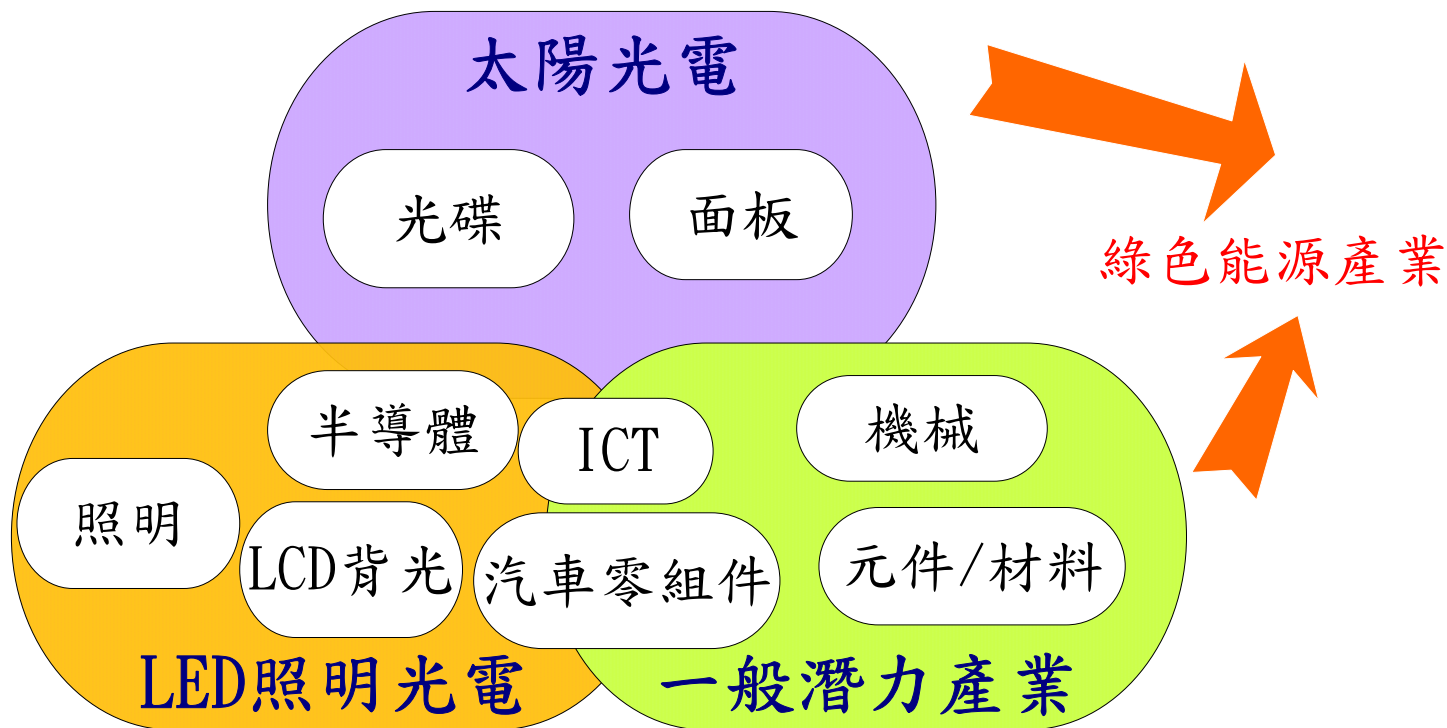
當前重點產業發展階段



台灣發展綠色能源產業優勢

台灣發展綠能產業最大優勢

1. 具IT產業厚實基礎支撐，製程及管理經驗豐富。
2. 機電、金屬、複合材料、電子控制等傳統產業具製造能量與人力。
3. 國內半導體、薄膜平面顯示器人才基礎佳，人才優勢易移轉發展綠能產業。



匯集國內異業成更大發展力道，引領台灣成為能源技術及生產大國。

我國能源永續發展政策之佈局與目標

✓ 替代石油燃料目標

- ▶ 我國車用燃料之石油依存度仍高，運輸部門車用燃料之替代彈性甚低，石油供應不穩，運輸部門將首當其衝，影響經濟民生。
- ▶ 2025年生質柴油與生質醇類分別添加於柴油與汽油的比例到20% (B20、E20)

	2006年	2010年	2015年	2025年
生質柴油(含裂解柴油)	0.07	10 (B2)	30 (B5)	120(B20)
生質醇類	0	10 (E3)	50 (E5)	200(E20)
	0.07	20	80	320

單位：萬公秉



全球再生能源發展趨勢

- ✓ 2004~2030年 能源需求IEA預估年均成長率為 1.6%
- ✓ 天然氣、水力及其他再生能源之平均成長率均高於2%

	2004	2010	2015	2030	2004-2030*
煤炭	2,773	3,354	3,666	4,441	1.8%
石油	3,787	4,366	4,750	5,575	1.3%
天然氣	2,311	2,686	3,017	3,869	2.0%
核能	718	775	810	861	0.7%
水力	243	280	317	408	2.0%
生質能	1,172	1,283	1,375	1,645	1.3%
其他再生 能源	55	99	136	296	6.6%
合計	11,059	12,842	14,071	17,095	1.6%

*：年平均成長率

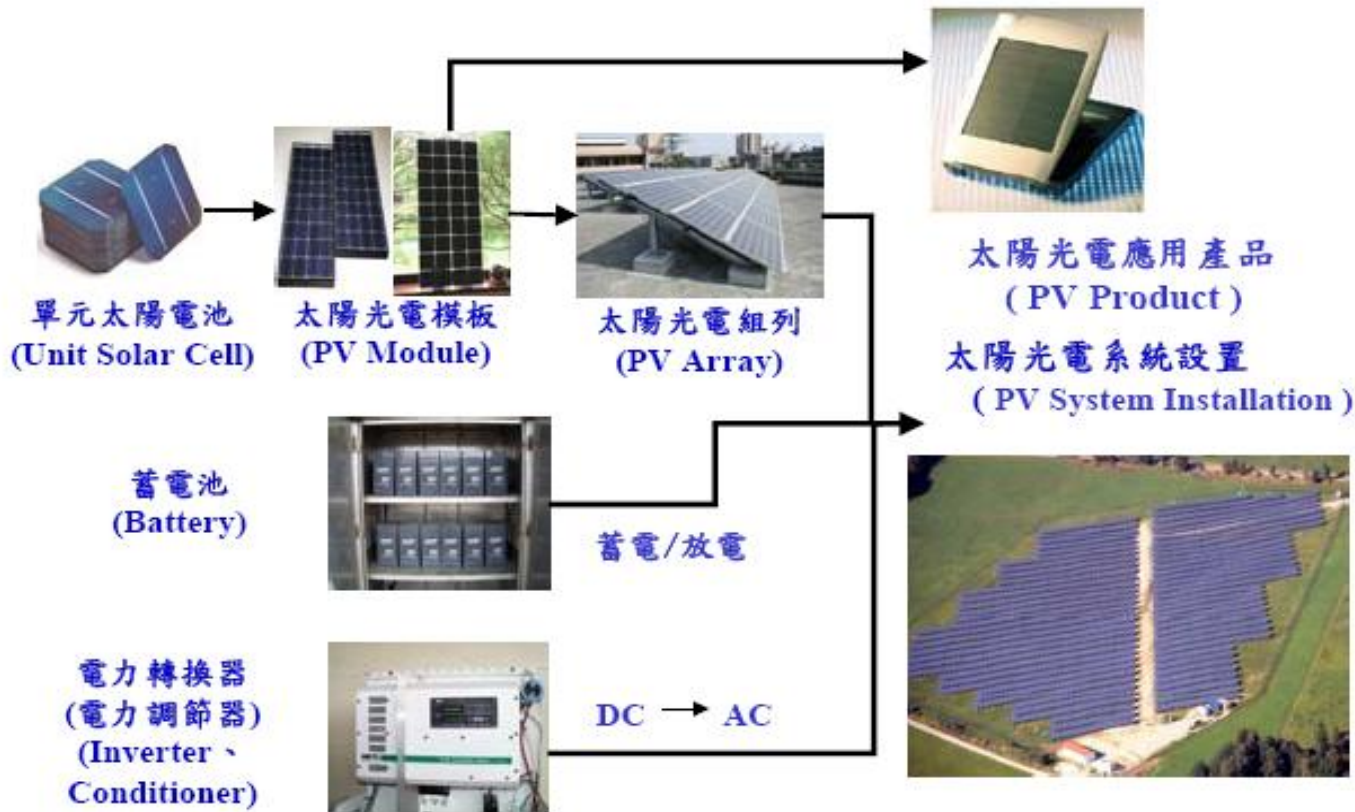


- ✓ 太陽光電系統
- ✓ 全球太陽光電產業發展情形
- ✓ 我國推動太陽光電現況
- ✓ 國內外矽晶太陽電池發展比較
- ✓ 太陽光電技術未來發展趨勢



太陽光電系統

▶ 以太陽電池為關鍵元件發展之太陽光發電的電力設備



全球太陽光電產業發展情形

✓ 全球太陽光電產業產值規模

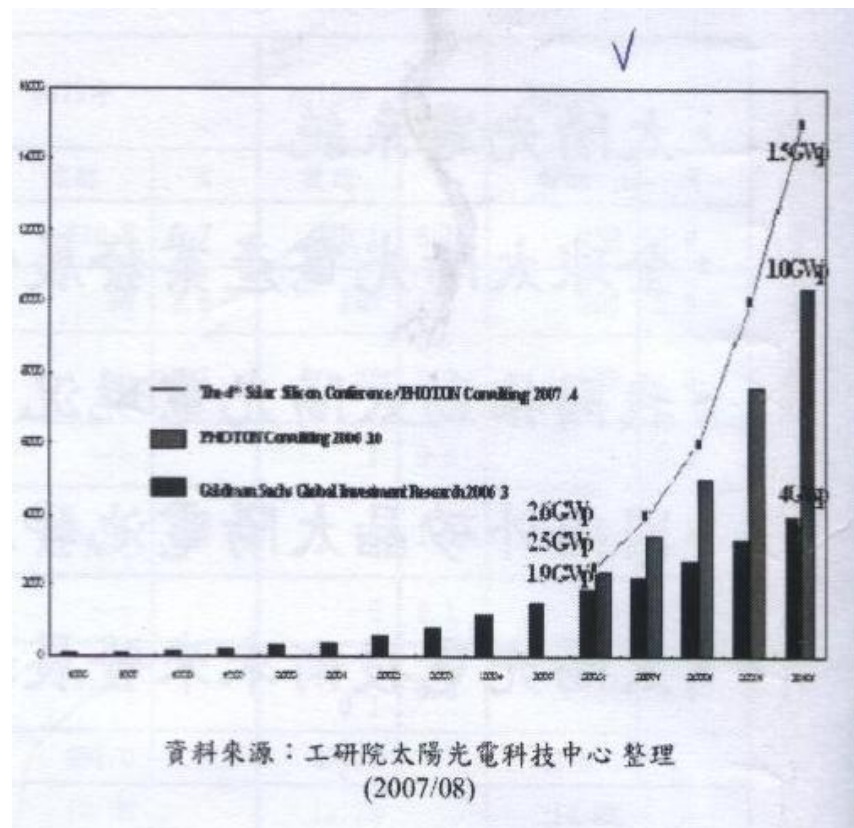
產業處成長初期，2005年整體矽晶電池產業產值239億美元；2006年產值增至368億美元。(平均成長率50%以上)

✓ 全球太陽電池產量預測樂觀

2000~2006年平均成長率43.7%，2010年全球產量10GWp，成長率40%~60%。

✓ 全球太陽光發電系統市場維持高度成長

2001~2006年平均成長率38.4%，2010年設置量5.7GWp；成長率30~43%

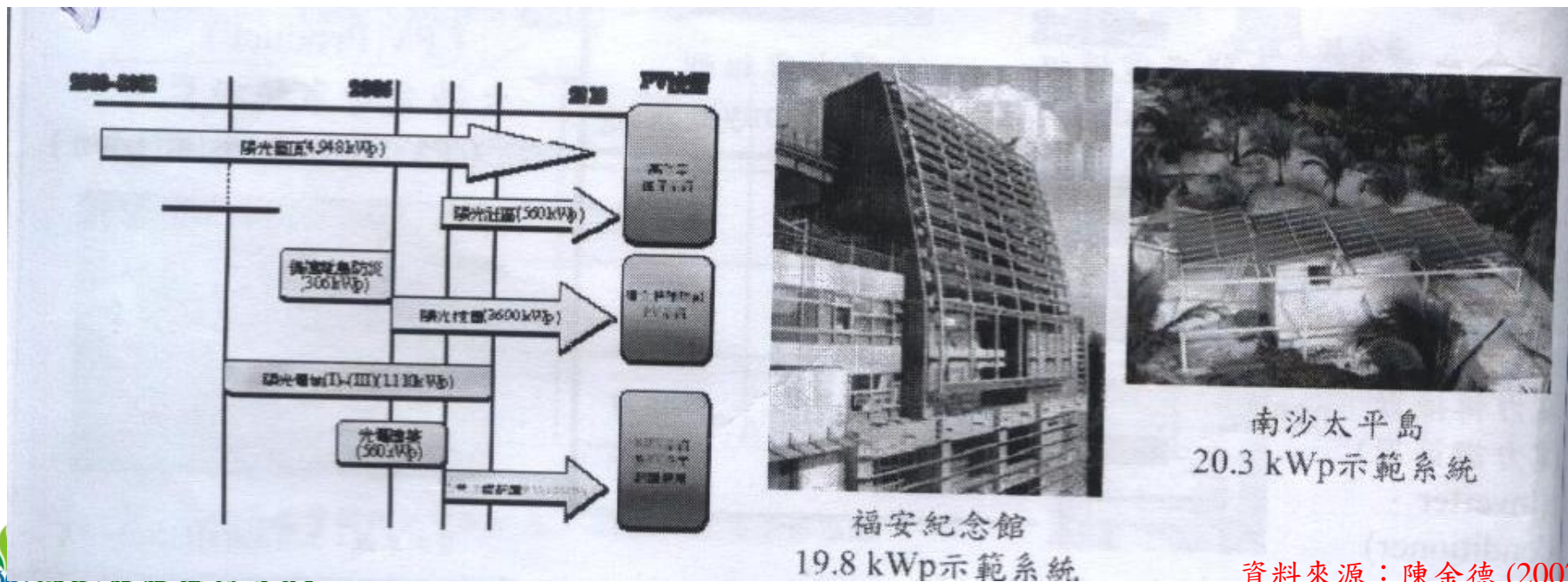




我國推動太陽光電現況

以推動陽光屋頂、金典建築、陽光電城、陽光校園等專案方式，建構國內的應用環境。

- 至2007年10月止，完成設置容量1880KWp。





國內外矽晶太陽電池發展比較

- 國內外生產線以Turnkey設備為主，效率提升受到限制
- 國外大廠具有獨創倖之心結構與高效率太陽電池技術
 - 單晶矽太陽電池—最高效率為SunPoewr之22%背面是電及電池。
 - 多晶矽太陽電池—最高效率為KOCERA之18.5 %RIE粗化電池。
- 國內低成本矽材開發與新電池結構設計(<U \$ 2/Wp)
- 國內新電池製程技術與設備整合開發(奈米鍍膜鈍化技術、反應式電漿技術，電池效率提升1~2%)

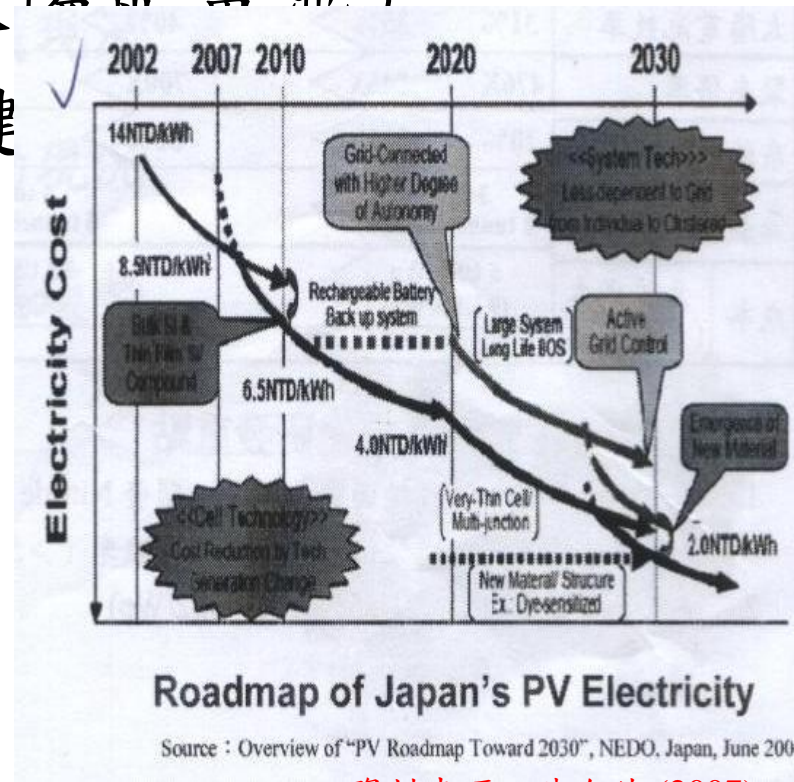
✓ 技術項目	國內		國際	
	實驗室階段	量產上	實驗室階段	量產上
單晶矽 太陽電池效率	20.51%	16~17%	24.7% 4cm ² FZ矽晶片(UNSW) 23.7% 23.7cm ² FZ矽晶片(UNSW)	16~22% 100mm×100mm 三洋HIT 19.5% CZ 125mm×125mm SunPower 22% FZ
多晶矽 太陽電池效率	18.36%	14~16%	20.3% 1.002cm ² 多晶矽 (FhG-ISE)	17~18% 156mm×156mm Kyocera 18.5%

太陽光電技術未來發展趨勢

- 未來技術發展趨勢：降低矽晶太陽電池成本及發展新太陽能技術(如薄膜、聚光型、化合物、有機染料敏化太陽電池)

矽晶太陽電池降低成本關鍵

- 提升效率：16 → 25 %
- 厚度降低：220 μm → 200nm
- 改善結晶成長技術
- 改善切片技術
- 增加製造廠產能：200MWp → 500MWp
- 更自動化產能



資料來源：陳金德 (2007)

各國薄膜太陽電池發展路徑圖

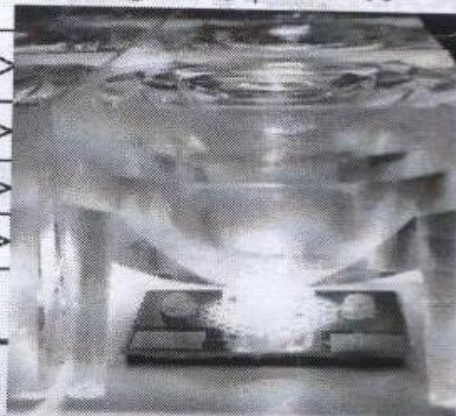
Roadmap

	2010年	2020年	2030年
歐盟	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2008-2013 ■ Si thin film solar cell效率>10% (Industry) ■ Si thin film solar cell效率>12% (Applied) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Thin film PV市場 10GWp ■ Si thin film solar cell效率>12% (I) ■ Si thin film solar cell效率>15%(A) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Thin film type PV市場 130GWp ■ Si thin film solar cell效率> 15% (I)
美國	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low cost per m² (BIPV): 0.6 → 1.4 → 3 → 5 → 10m², 大型化設備架構在TFT發展的基礎, 另發展半透光薄膜太陽電池 ■ 2002至2006研發資源配置: Thin Film (26%) > Crystalline Silicon (24%) > New Concept (13%) > III-V (3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2020: 市場預估銷售3.2GWp/year ■ 成長率達成50% 	
日本	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2004: 將Thin Film PV模組導入市場 ■ 2006: BIPV模組導入PV應用市場 ■ 2010: 市場成長率達成30% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ large area, multi-junction, thin film solar cell ■ 降低生產成本至 75Yen/Wp ■ Si thin film solar cell效率14% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hetero-junction, high efficiency, innovative solar cell, ■ 降低生產成本至 50Yen/Wp ■ Si thin film solar cell效率18%
韓國	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2003-2006 (促進普及): 太陽電池低價化、高可靠性產品開發及確立量產體制 ■ 2006-2009 (大量普及): 下世代薄膜太陽電池技術開發, 太陽光發電系統普及型技術 ■ 2009-2012 (低價產品): 下世代薄膜太陽電池常用化技術, 太陽光發電系統普及和大型積體化技術 		
<p>● 預估 2010年矽薄膜太陽電池市場將進入大幅成長期，各國政府積極投入相關研發工作。</p> <p>資料來源：工研院太陽光電科技中心，2007年8月</p>			

我國聚光參—V族太陽電池技術發展

利用便宜的光學系統來減少電池成本 世界紀錄：電池效率40.7%

		現在~2008	2009-2010	2011-2012
太陽電池效率		31%	35%	40%
聚光倍率		476X	545X	700X
系統效率		20%	26%	30%
磊晶材料與結構		3 subcell 2 tunnel junction		4 subcell 3 tunnel junction
成本	元件成本 (系統成本)	5 USD/Wp (9 USD/Wp)		2.5 USD/Wp (6 USD/Wp)

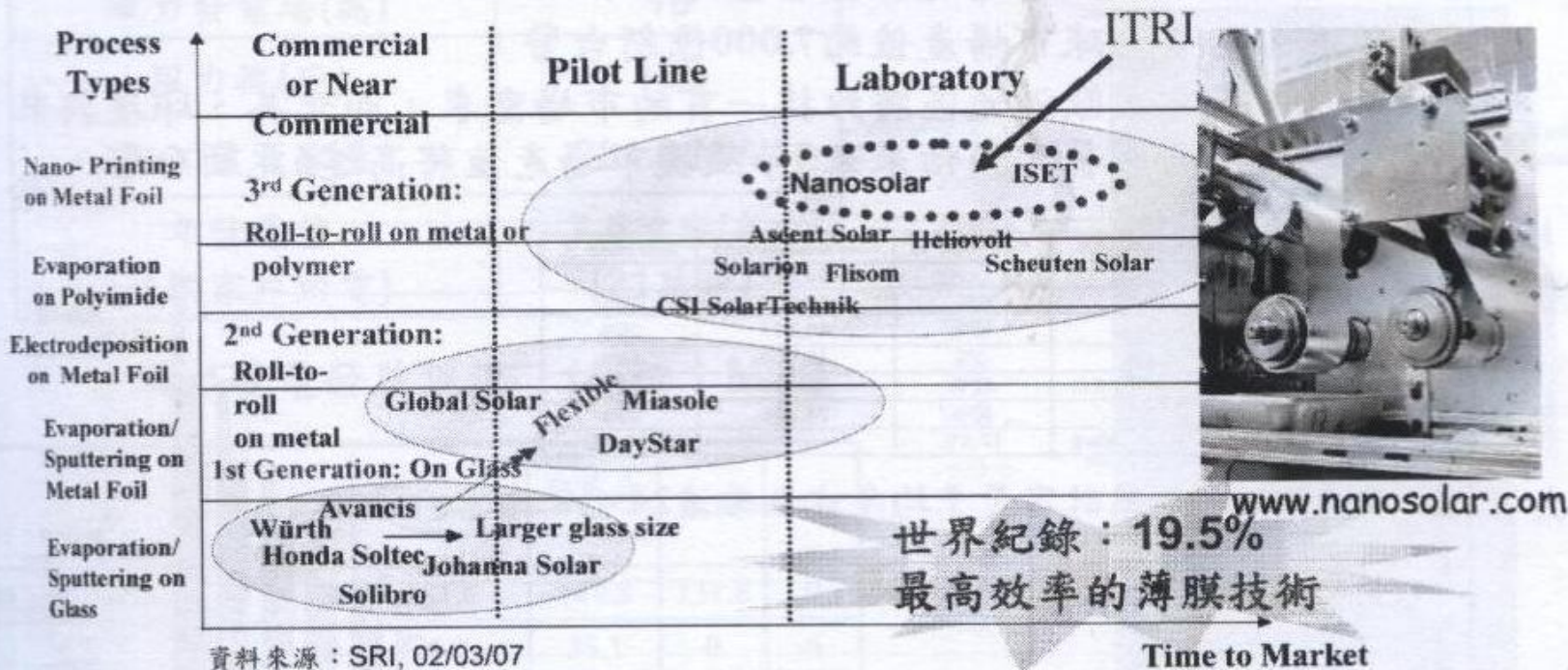


□ 技術研發重點

1. 建立奈米薄膜穿隧式接面製作技術，開發 Nitride 系列電池材料及磊晶技術，增進聚倍率，提升電池效率 (>50% 以上)
2. 降低元件製造成本(由 US\$5/Wp 到 < US\$2/Wp)

綠色科技及產品實務研討會

全球CIGS太陽電池技術發展



技術研發重點：

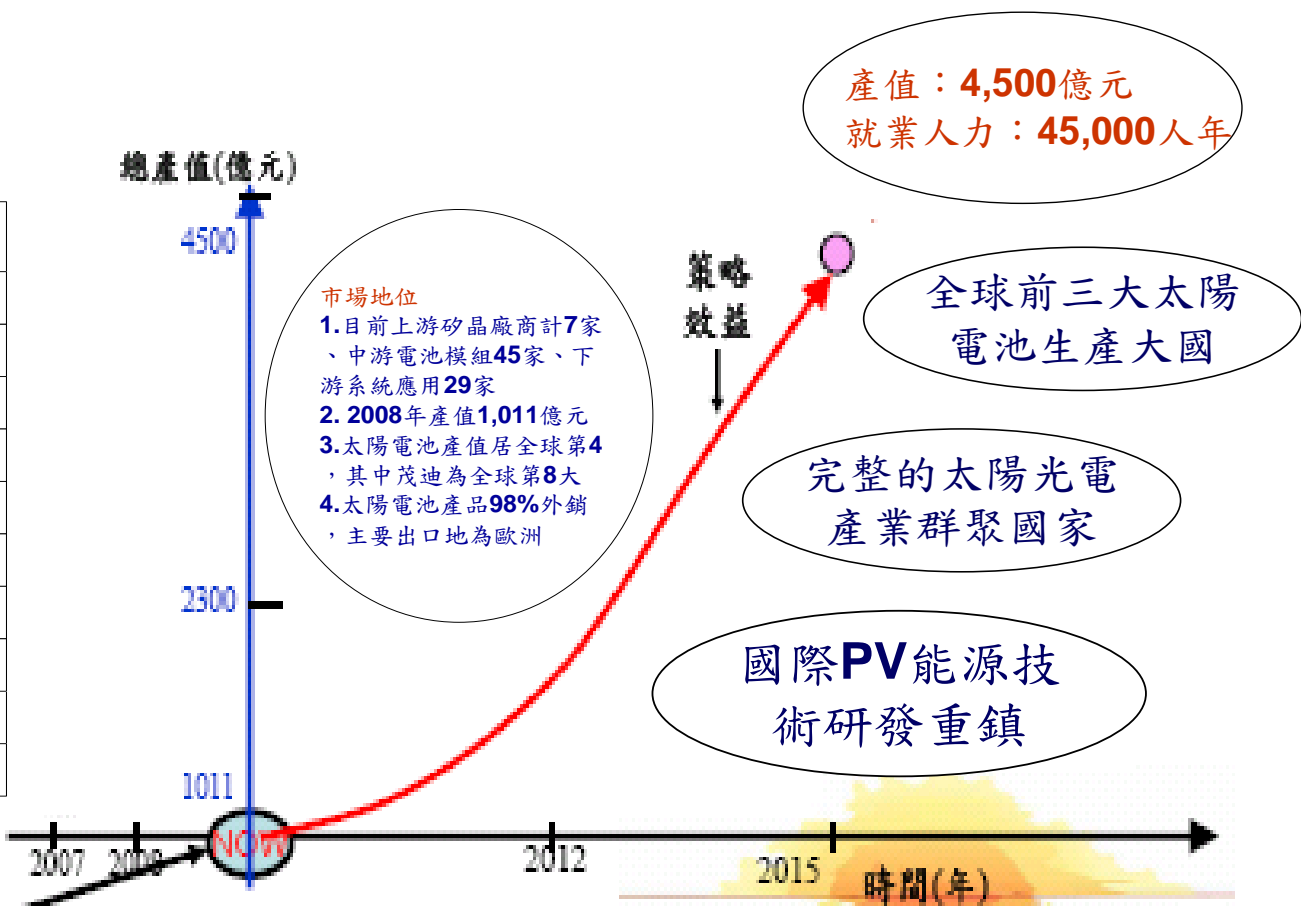
1. 非真空奈米印刷製程技術，技術門檻高，最具競爭力
2. 開發奈米印刷製程及新元件結構，建立關鍵專利

太陽光電綠色能源產業發展策略

全球前十大太陽電池廠商

2008 排名	廠商名稱
1	Q - Cells(德)
2	First Solar(美)
3	Suntech(尚德, 中)
4	Sharp(日)
5	JA Solar(晶澳, 中)
6	Kyocera(日)
7	Yingli(英利, 中)
8	Motech(茂迪, 台)
9	SunPower(美)
10	Sanyo(日)

資料來源: PV News, Photon International, IEK (2009/04)



太陽光電產業發展問題與策略

產業鏈

多晶矽材料

矽晶片

太陽能電池

太陽光電模組

太陽光電系統

關鍵瓶頸

上游矽材
產能尚未
開出

1. 中游電池廠商以Turnkey技術、設備為主，技術尚未自主化
2. 電池效率不及國際水準
3. 第三代技術布局起步較慢

1. 下游系統廠商規模小，缺乏系統整合能力
2. 國內裝置容量低，產品市場驗證實績不足

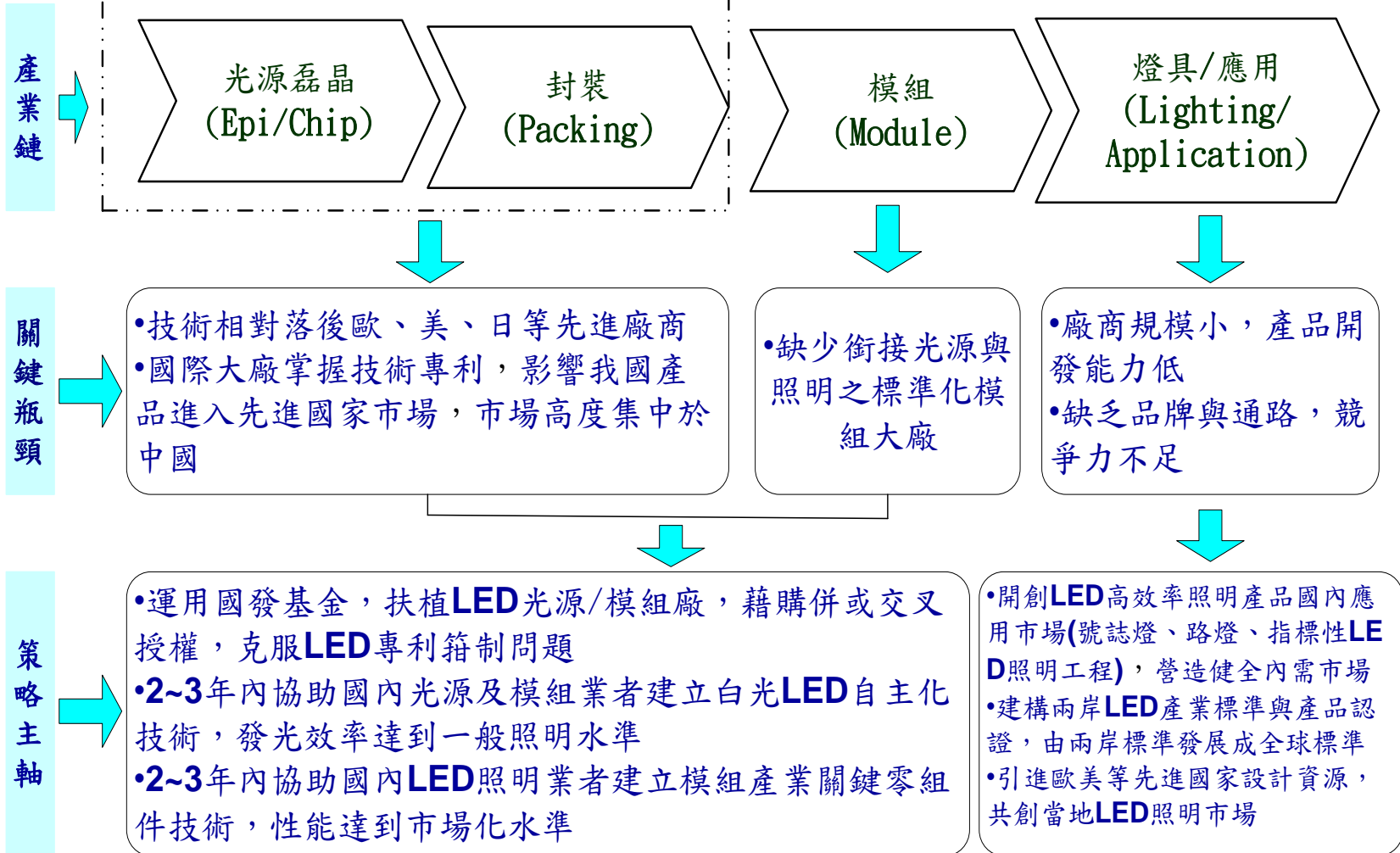
策略主軸

促成矽材料
廠量產，提
高自主材料
供應

1. 2年內提升矽基/薄膜電池、模組發電效率達國際水準
2. 展開第三代太陽電池(染料敏化、化合物)技術研發布局

1. 發展MW級太陽光電電廠(例如台電設置4MW PV發電系統)，培植大系統廠商及建置大系統技術能力
2. 提供設置補助，擴大國內應用實績

LED照明光電產業-發展問題與策略





- 全球風力發電發展現況
- 我國風力發電推動現況
- 風力發電技術發展趨勢



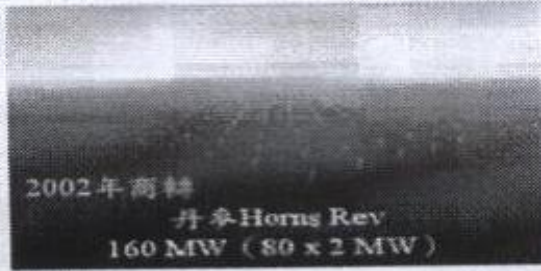
全球風力發電發展現況

- 迄2006年底全球風力發電總裝置容量逾 74,000 MW
- 2006年風力發電全球市場產值約7,000億新台幣。
- 就發展趨勢而言，歐洲地區將維持一貫的市場需求，而北美、印度與中國將會有大幅的成長，預估未來5年風機市場產值將高達6兆新台幣。



全球風力發電發展現況(續)

➤ 離岸式風力發電場現況



- 2003年丹麥離岸風場安裝 1台
3.0MW Vastas風機
- 2004年愛爾蘭離岸風場安裝7台
3.6MW GE Wind風機
- 至2006年12月英國離岸風場共安裝
了120台3.0MW Vastas風機

Countries	8
Projects	26
Turbines	439
Capacity	918 MW
Annual Production	3,290,000,000 kWh



我國風力發電發展現況

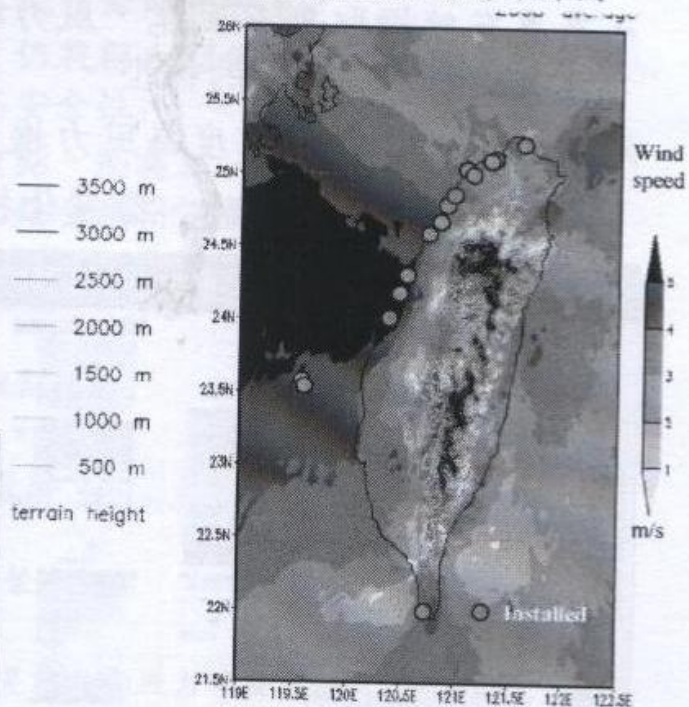
風力發電設置統計表(2007/10)

風力發電場(處)	16
風力機(座)	155
完工裝置容量	281.6 MW
年發電量 (提供家戶用電)	7.6億度/年 (21萬戶)

風力發電發展現況 (單位：MW)

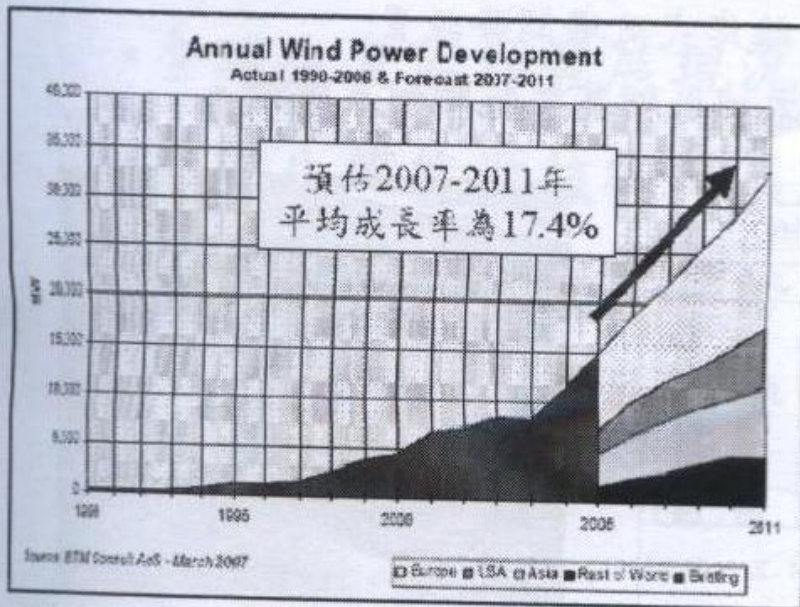
	風力電場	總設置容量	台電公司	民間	BOT
設置量(2007/10)	16	281.6	149.8	131.8	0
設置中	2	35.1	35.1	0	0
核准	18	171.8	62.0	109.8	0
規劃籌設	10	317	46	191	80
總計	46	805.5	292.9	432.6	80

已設置風力電場分佈圖

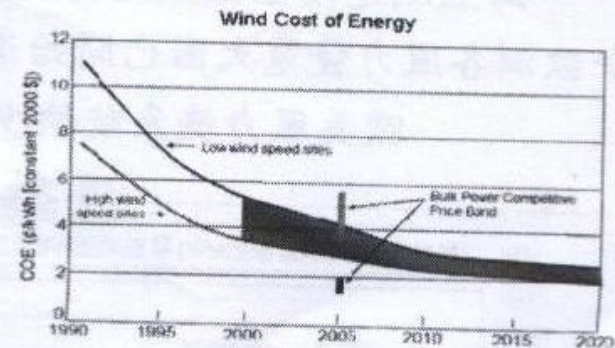


全球風力發電技術發展趨勢

- 丹麥專業BTM公司預估，指出未來至2011年全球風力發電仍會有17.4%的年成長率，同時預測2011年後平均成長率約為14%，2016年全球累積裝置容量將可達455,000 MW，約可提供全球4%的電力供給。
- 由於技術成熟及量產應用使得成本迅速降低，目前發電成本在風力良好的地方已可與傳統發電競爭，每度電成本約3~4美分左右。



資料來源：International Wind Energy Development World Market Update
2006 Forecast 2007-2011, BTM Consult ApS, March 26, 2007



年代	1980	2000	2005
單機容量	<100 瓩	600-1,000 瓩	1,000-5,000 瓩
可用率	60%	97-99%	98-99%
產能	500 度電/公尺 ² /年	1,100 度電/公尺 ² /年	1,250 度電/公尺 ² /年
安裝成本	4,000 美元/瓩	1,000 美元/瓩	<900 美元/瓩
發電成本	40 美分/度電	5-6 美分/度電	3-4 美分/度電

資料來源：NREL (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, US Department of Energy)

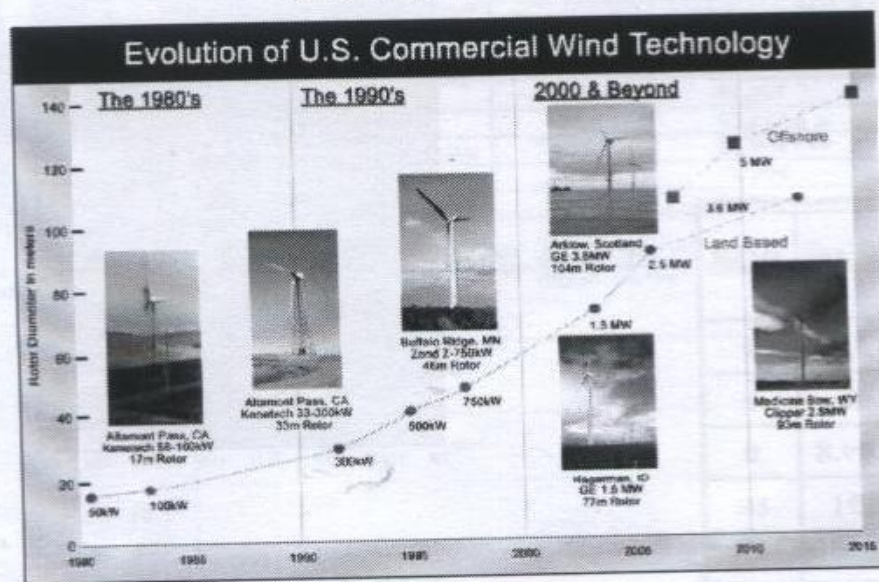
綠色科技及產品實務研討會

全球風力發電技術發展趨勢 (續)

■朝大型機組發展：

- 為更有效擷取更多風能，風力機尺寸逐年上升，2006年陸域型市場主流產品是1.5-2.5MW的機型。
- 風力機效率與可靠度為風力機大型化後之考量重點。

葉片設計、智慧化控制與監控維修技術為關鍵。



(資料來源：NREL)

年度 單機容量	2004	2005	2006
<750kW	5.4%	3.6%	2.4%
750-1500kW	50.9%	48.2%	43.3%
1501-2500kW	42.8%	45.8%	49.9%
>2500kW	0.9%	2.4%	4.3%
總計	100%	100%	100%

(資料來源：BTM Consult ApS - March 2007 & ITRI)

全球風力發電技術發展趨勢 (續)

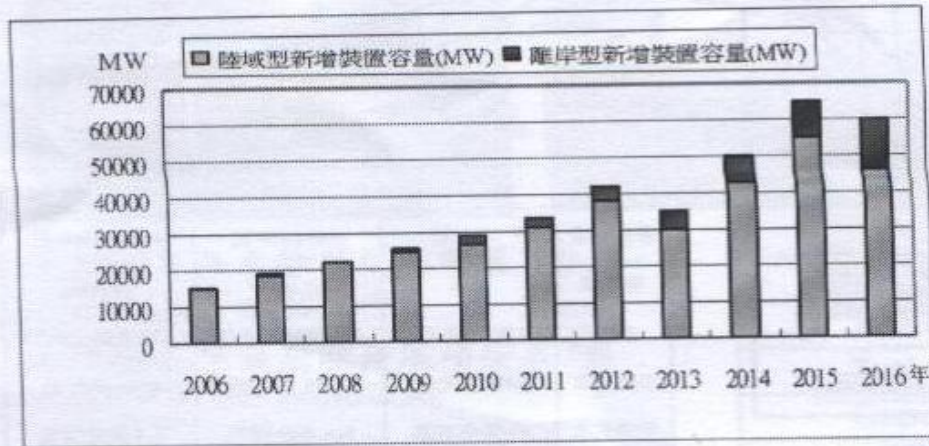
■ 朝向離岸式機型發展：

➢ 設置離岸風力發電之驅動因素：

- 可供岸上風電場營運之選址地點逐漸減少。
- 海上風速較佳且風況穩定

➢ 歐洲各風力發電大國已開始進行離岸式風場開發設置

歐美風力機系統缺少亞太地區所需之抗颶耐震機種。



(資料來源：BTM Consult ApS - March 2007 & ITRI)



丹麥 Middelgrunden 離岸風場

我國風力發電技術發展趨勢 (續)

- 風能評估技術發展：為因應風電不穩定特性及大規模開發趨勢，歐美國家近年來全力發展短期風能預測技術，以確保供電品質及提升整體開發量。
- 風力機發展趨勢：由於土地利用與發電效益，仍將朝大型化發展，尤其是離岸式風電之應用，研發重點於高效率、輕量化及高安全性。
- 離岸應用發展：可靠度與安全性為風機研發重點，而施工、維運技術之提升可有效降低成本，未來深海浮動式結構及與氫能之結合應用深受期待與矚目。

風力潛能 (Wind Energy Resource) – 運用於離岸、複雜地形與極端氣候條件

風能評估技術

場址評估

風力機佈置規劃技術

短期風能預測技術

風力發電系統 (Wind Turbines) – 朝大型化發展

關鍵元件
(設計/分析/製造/測試/認證)

結構安全設計與整合技術

智慧控制系統
遠端監控技術

離岸式風力發電 (Offshore) – 淺海及深海都是重要的風力發電來源

海氣象觀測及預測技術

海上施工、維修
與保養技術

結構基礎安全維護

電力傳輸與儲存

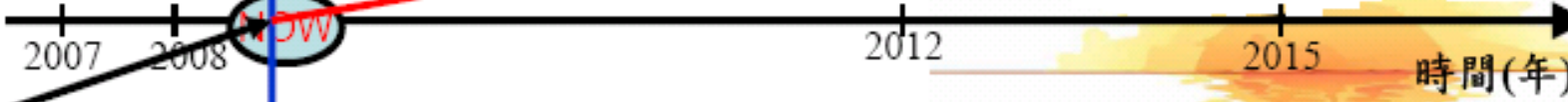
能源「風火輪」產業發展現況與願景

總產值(億元)

1680

562

132



市場地位

產值尚低：

- 氫能與燃料電池4億元
- 風電35億元
- 生質燃料10億元
- 能源資通訊80億元
- 電動車輛2.8億元

產值：1,680億元

就業人力：16,800人年

競爭地位

缺乏自主技術

- 氫能與燃料電池：核心元件
- 風電：系統整合技術
- 生質燃料：新料源技術
- 能源資通訊：系統整合
- 電動車輛：高安全高能量密度
鋰電池

策略
效益

成為全球燃料電池
系統組裝生產基地

全球風力發電系
統供應商之一

建立國內生質燃
料自主供銷系統

國際能源資通訊
供應體系一員

亞太地區電動車
輛主要生產基地

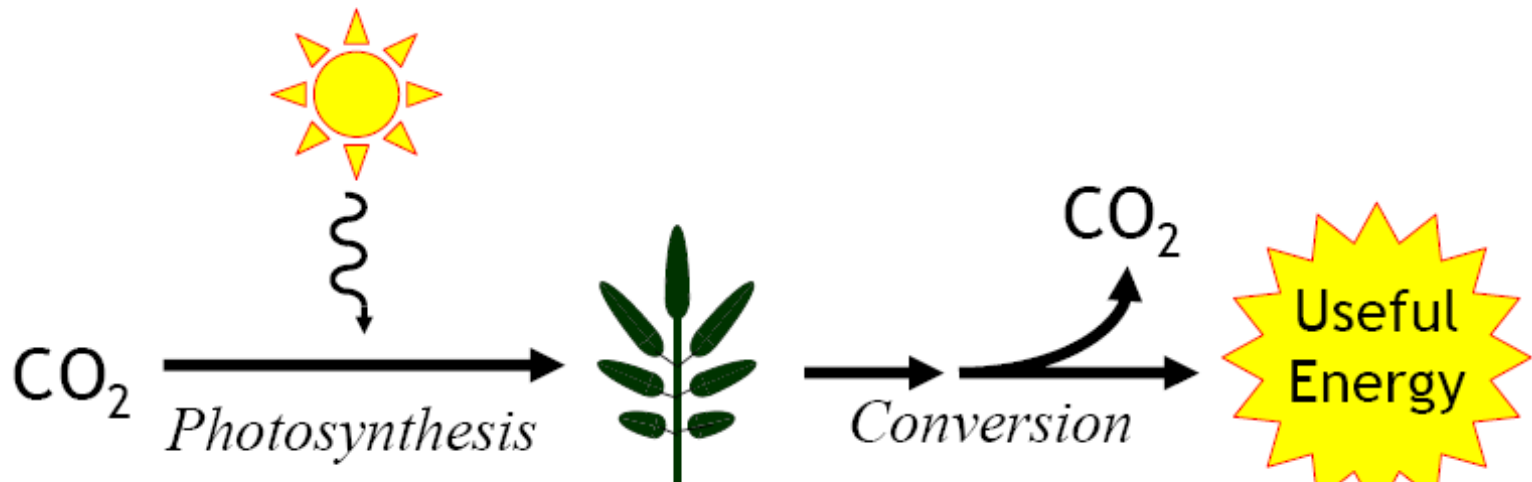
時間(年)



- ✓ What is biomass?
- ✓ Chemical and physical properties
- ✓ Biomass and energy – thermal conversion to heat and electricity or syngas and hydrolysis/bioprocesses to liquid and gaseous fuels
- ✓ Biomass resources and production
- ✓ Biomass to electricity
- ✓ Biomass to biofuels and hydrogen
 - Grain versus residual lignin-cellulosic feed stocks
 - Gasification, hydrolysis, bioconversion processes
- ✓ Biorefineries employing modern biotechnology



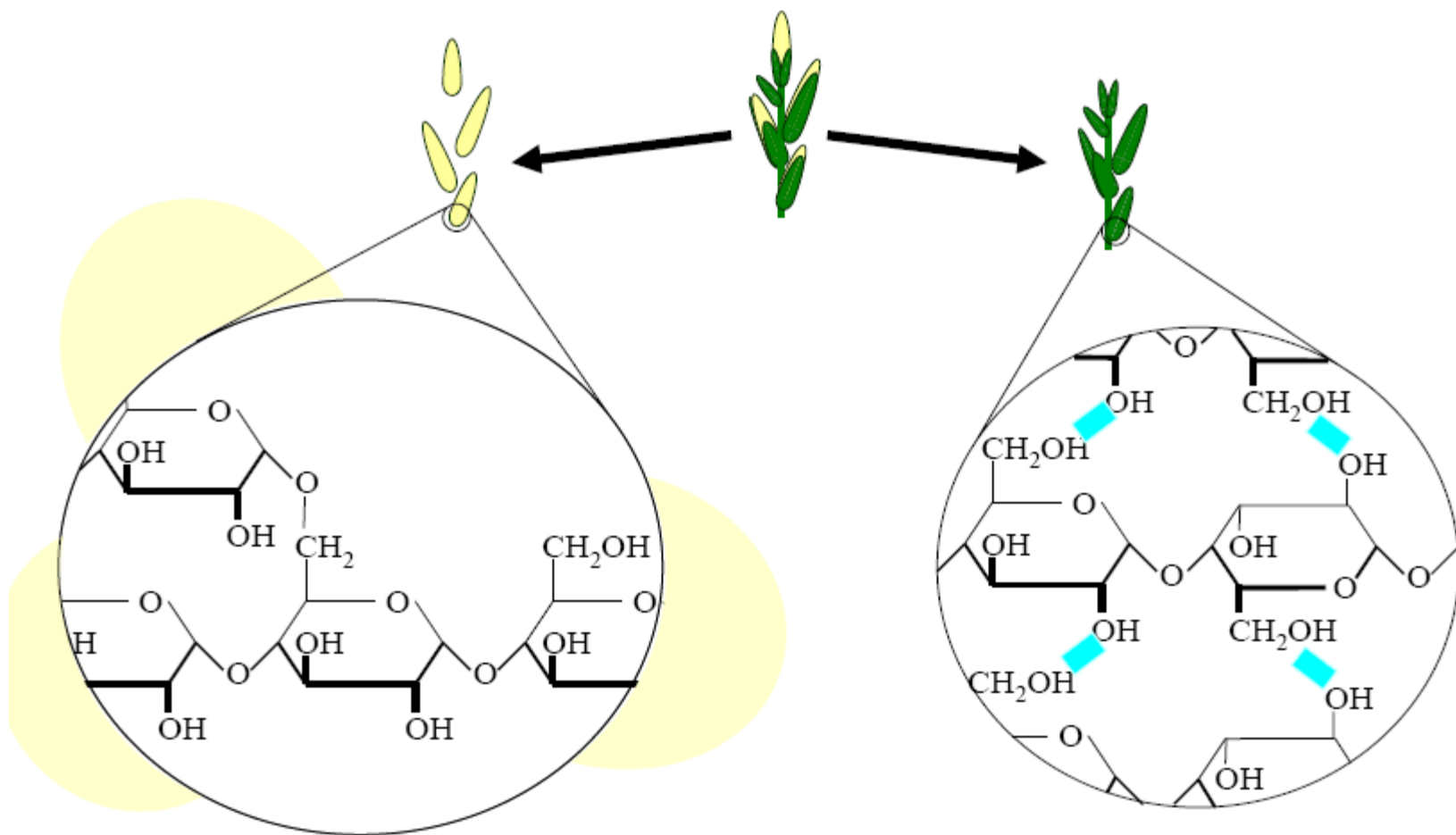
- ✓ Renewable
- ✓ Connected to farming -economics
- ✓ Multiuse – food, shelter, energy, materials
- ✓ Environmental concerns include land and water use, fertilizer and other nutrient requirements
- ✓ Naturally diffuse and distributed – harvesting and transport and distribution are important



• 資料來源：麻省理工學院開放課程

植物之分子組成

(Molecular Plant Composition)





- ✓ Biomass energy is a form of solar energy
- ✓ Solar energy is captured via photosynthesis as carbon dioxide is incorporated as fixed carbon during the growth stage of all biomass
- ✓ Average solar incidence is about 4000 W/m²/day
- ✓ Biomass capture efficiency is ~ 1%
- ✓ Thin film photovoltaic efficiency is ~ 10%

light, chlorophyll





✓ Macrostructure is polymorphous

- Crystalline regions
- Amorphous regions

✓ Heterogeneous

- ✓ Cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin

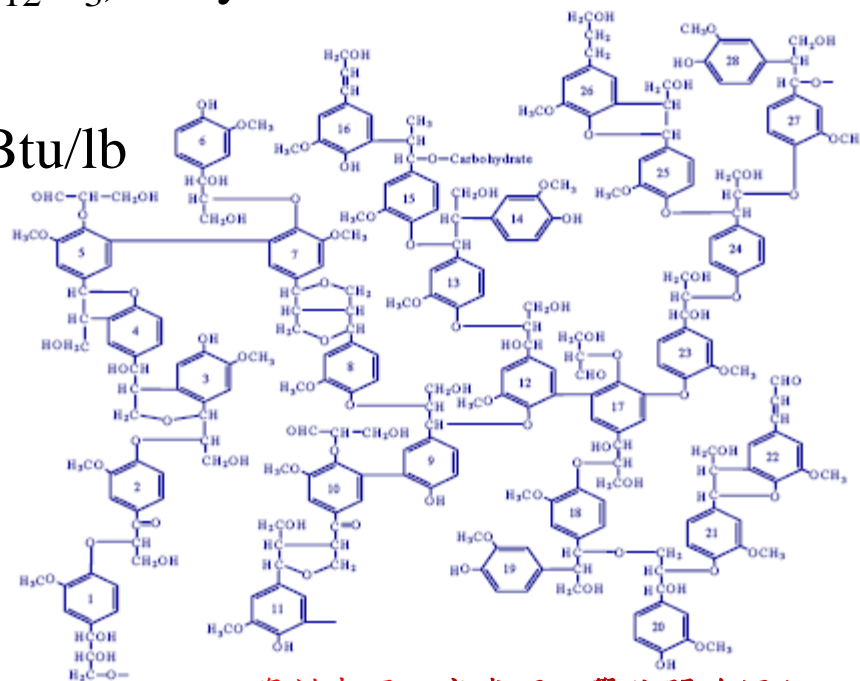
✓ Properties characterized in terms of

- ✓ Degree of polymerization, accessible surface area, lignin distribution



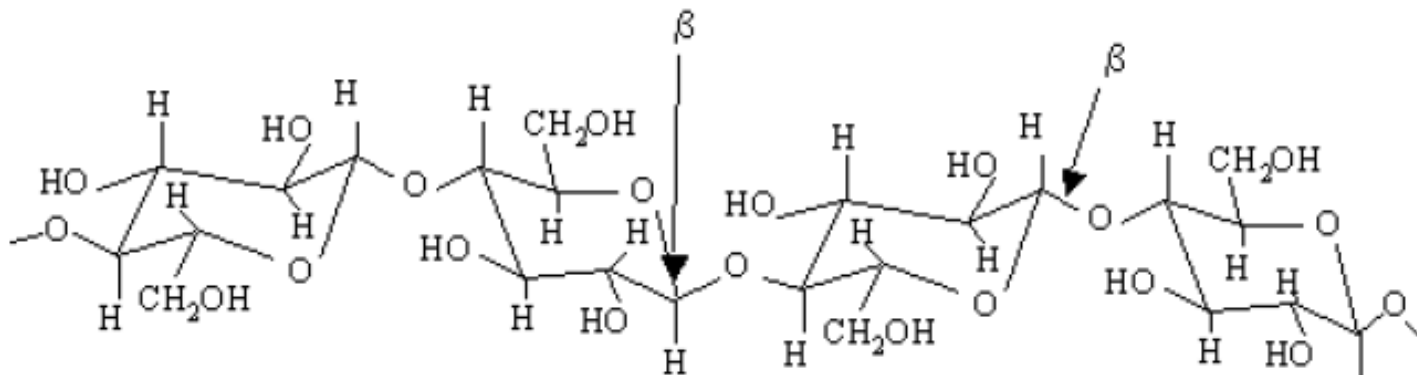
木質素 (Lignin)

- ✓ The major noncarbohydrate, polyphenolic structural constituent of wood and other plant material that encrusts the cell walls and cements the cells together
- ✓ A highly polymeric substance, with a complex, cross-linked, highly aromatic structure of molecular weight about 10,000 derived principally from coniferyl alcohol ($C_{10}H_{12}O_3$) by extensive condensation polymerization
- ✓ Higher heating value: HHV=9111 Btu/lb



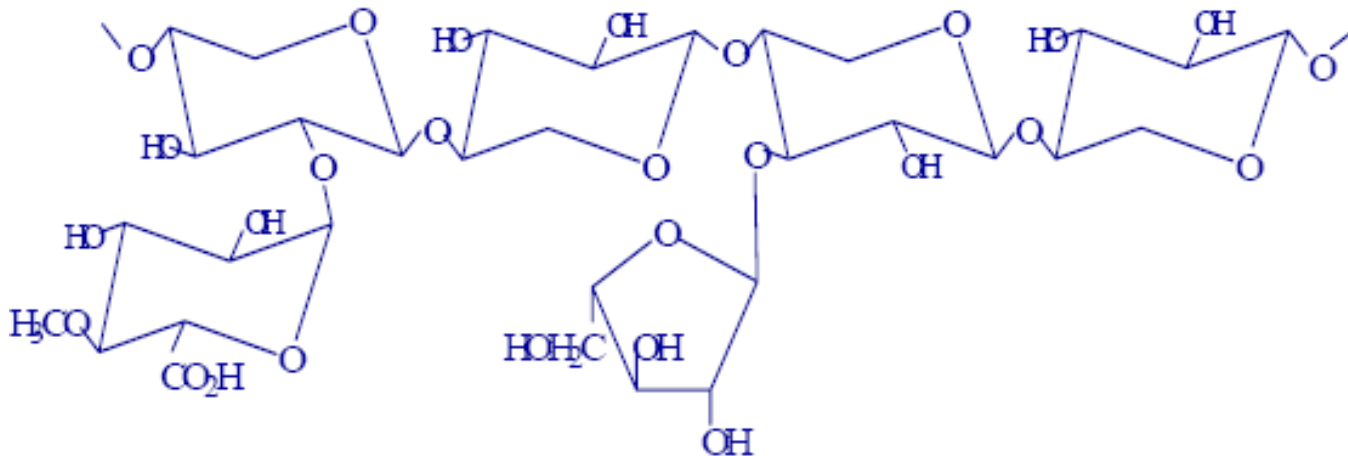


- ✓ Composed of long chains of β -glucose linked together (repeating unit $C_6H_{10}O_4$)
- ✓ Principal constituent for the structural framework of wood and other biomass cells
- ✓ The β -linkages form linear chains which are highly stable and resistant to chemical attack because of the high degree of hydrogen bonding that occurs between chains of cellulose, inhibiting the flexing of the molecules that must occur in the hydrolytic breaking of the glycosidic linkages
- ✓ Hydrolysis can reduce cellulose to a cellobiose (repeating unit $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) and ultimately to glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$
- ✓ Higher heating value: HHV = 7500 Btu/lb



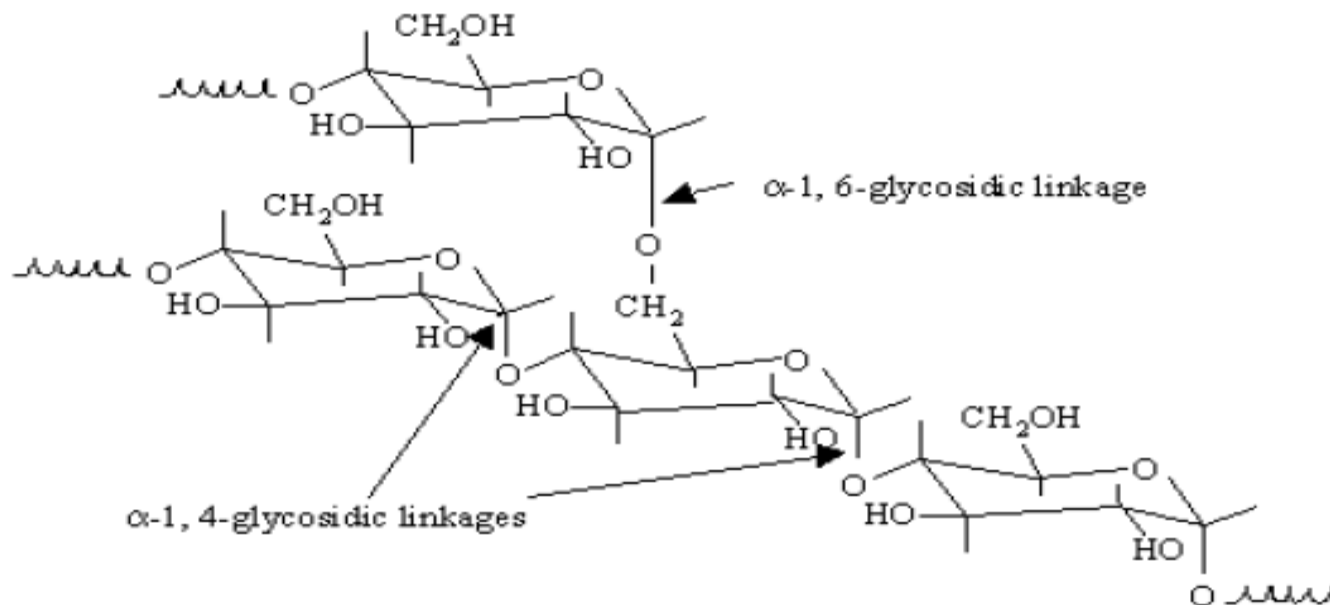


- ✓ Composed of short, highly branched chains of five different sugars
- ✓ Contains five-carbon sugars (usually D-xylose and L-arabinose) and six-carbon sugars (D-galactose, D-glucose, and D-mannose) and uronic acid
- ✓ Sugars are highly substituted with acetic acid
- ✓ Branched nature of hemicellulose renders it amorphous and relatively easy to hydrolyze to its constituent sugars compared to cellulose





- ✓ Composed of long chains of α -glucose molecules linked together (repeating unit $C_{12}H_{16}O_5$)
- ✓ Linkages occur in chains of α -1,4 linkages with branches formed as a result of α -1,6 linkages
- ✓ Widely distributed and stored in all grains and tubers
- ✓ Due to α linkages in starch, this polymer is highly amorphous, and more readily broken down by enzyme systems into glucose
- ✓ Gross heat of combustion: $Q_v(\text{gross})=7560 \text{ Btu/lb}$





玉米組成 Corn Composition

Grain

50%

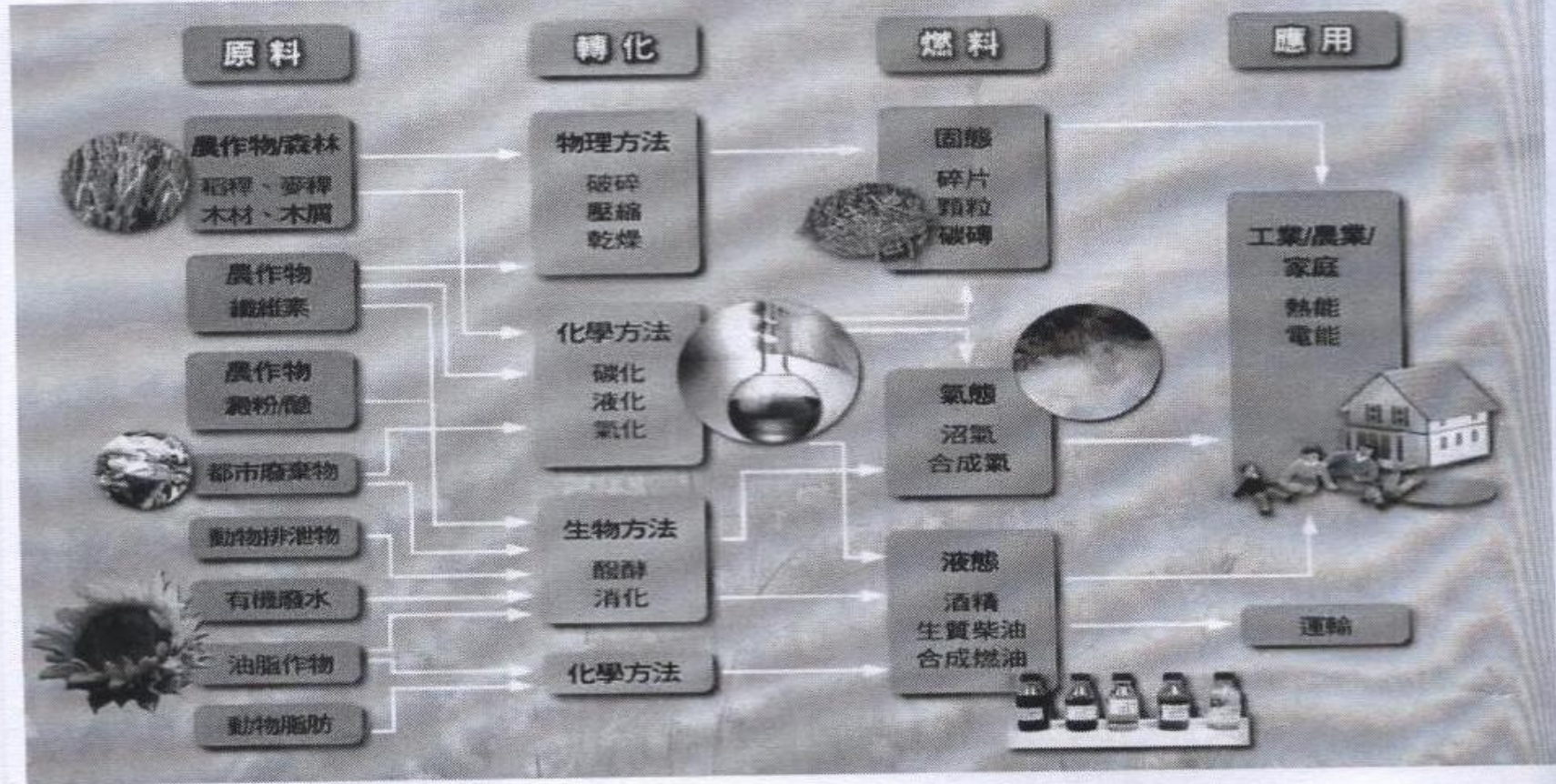
- Starch 72.0%
- Cellulose/
Hemicellulose 10.5%
- Protein 9.5%
- Oil 4.5%
- Sugar 2.0%
- Ash 1.5%
- Moisture 15%

Stover

50%

- Cellulose 37.3%
- Hemicellulose 24.1%
- Lignin 17.5%
- Acetate 2.0%
- Extractives 13.0%
- Ash 6.1%
- Moisture 15%

生質能源種類與應用方式



綠色科技及產品實務研討會



全球生質能源發展現況

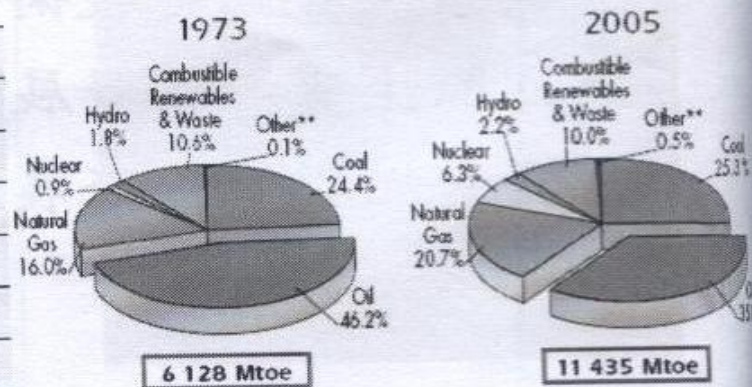
全球生質能源發展現況

- 生質能為全球第四大能源，約佔全球初級能源供給之10%，為最廣泛使用的再生能源(發電、熱利用、運輸燃料等)，約佔所有再生能源應用的80%。
- 近年來，各國積極推動生質燃料以取代化石燃料。2006年全球生質酒精產量約為5,100萬公秉，生質柴油產量約為610萬公秉。

前五大生質燃料生產國家 (2005)




生質酒精			生質柴油		
國家	百萬加侖	料源	國家	百萬加侖	料源
巴西	4,356	甘蔗	德國	507	油菜籽
美國	4,284	玉米	法國	135	油菜籽
中國	528	玉米、大豆	美國	77	大豆
歐盟	251	甜菜、小麥、甜高粱	義大利	60	油菜籽
印度	79	甘蔗	奧地利	22	油菜籽

Ref: Earth Trends, 2007 using data from WorldWatch, 2006 and U.S. Department of Energy, 2006



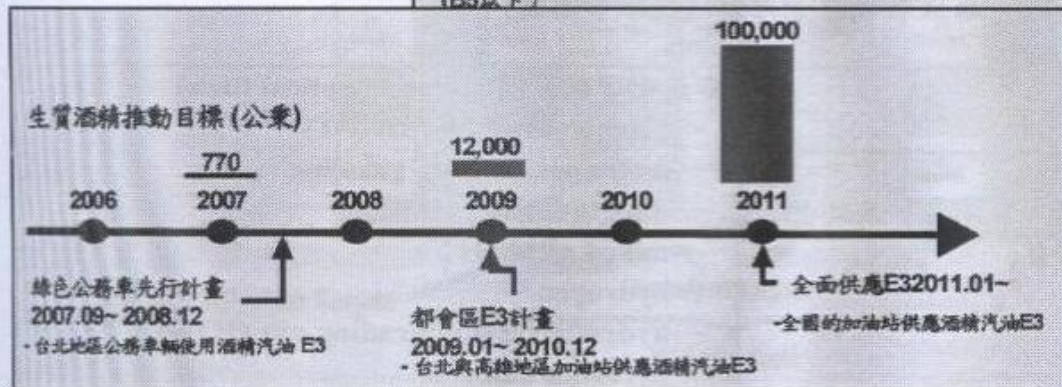
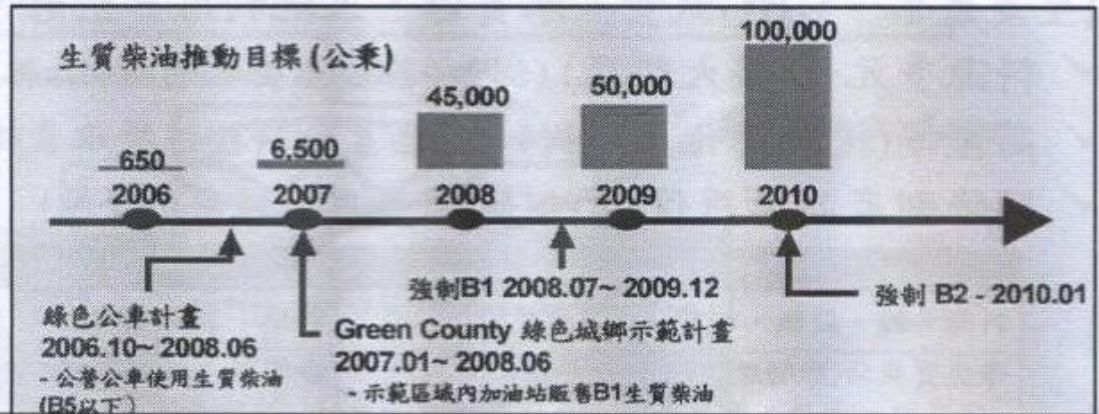
Source: IEA, Key World Energy Statistics 2007

國內生質能利用技術發展與推動

RDF	 200 kg/hr 先導廠建立與測試	 技術轉移業界	 建立 1,000 kg/hr RDF 示範廠		
氣化利用	 建立 CFBG 先導廠	 高溫除塵技術開發	 RDF 氣化測試	 燃氣混燒評估	 建立 300 kW 示範廠
裂解利用	 建立 100 kg/hr 廢保麗龍氣化系統		 新生物品應用測試	 建立 50 kg/hr 混合廢塑膠系統	 300 kg/hr 示範廠
沼氣利用	 160 kW 廢水沼氣發電示範系統			 建立每小時 320 立方公尺紙廠廢水沼氣熱利用系統	
生質柴油				 台灣地區生質柴油應用評估	 建立生質柴油示範系統
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004

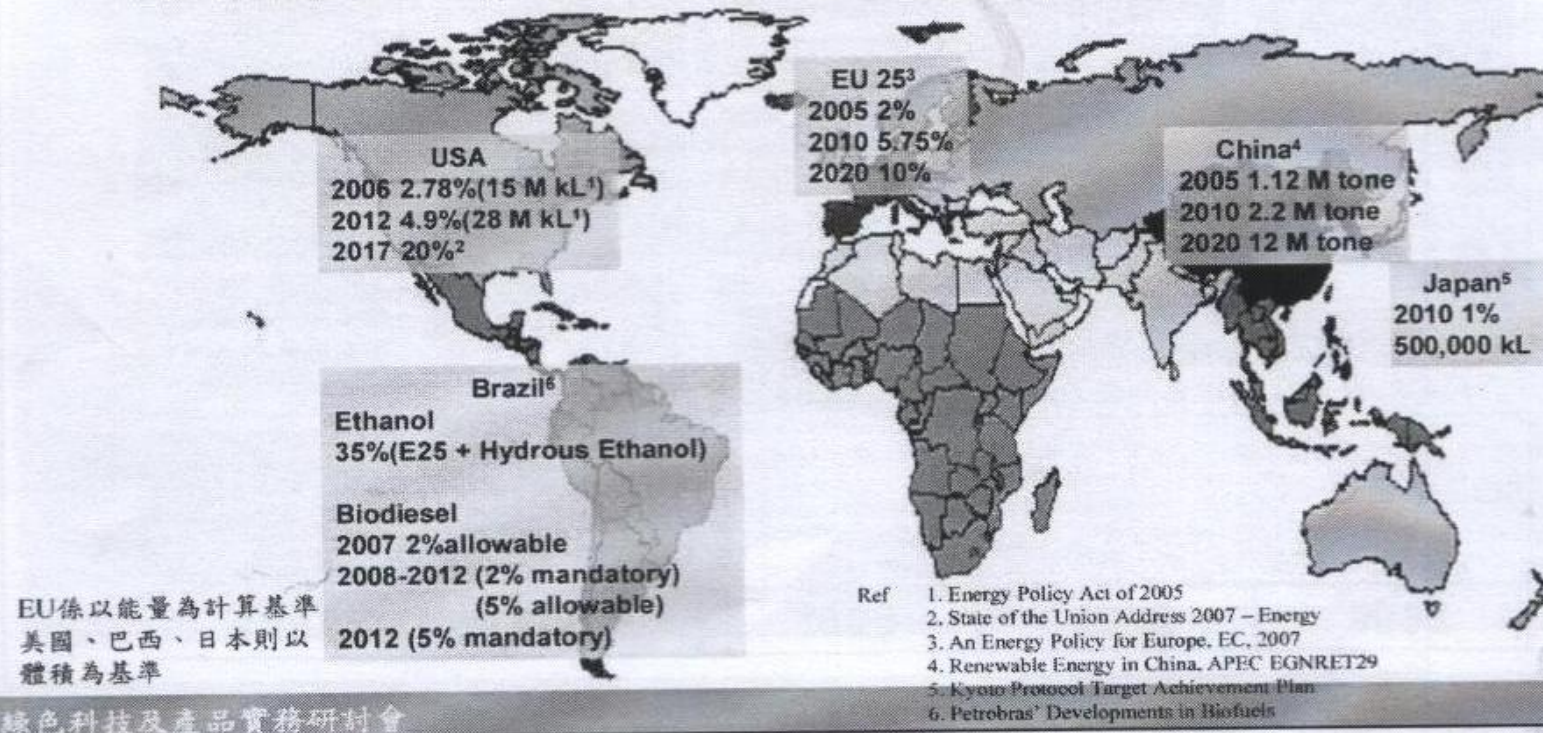
國內生質能源技術發展極推動(續)

1. 生質柴油：2008年7月起全面實施B1柴油；2010年起提升至B2柴油。
2. 生質酒精：2011年起全面供應E3汽油。
3. 生質能發電：2010年生質能發電總裝置容量為74.1萬瓩。



國際生質燃料發展趨勢

- ◆ 美國及歐盟正進行「第二代液態生質燃料(BTL)」研發，合併應用生質物精鍊技術(糖平台、熱化學平台)使生質能源效率提升。
- ◆ 2nd世代生質燃料技術以低成本、高產率之料源為主：
 - ✓ 油脂藻類每公頃約可產17,000公升(試驗廠)~45,000公升(實驗室級)
 - ✓ 纖維素酒精(switch grass)每公頃約可產 4,000 公升



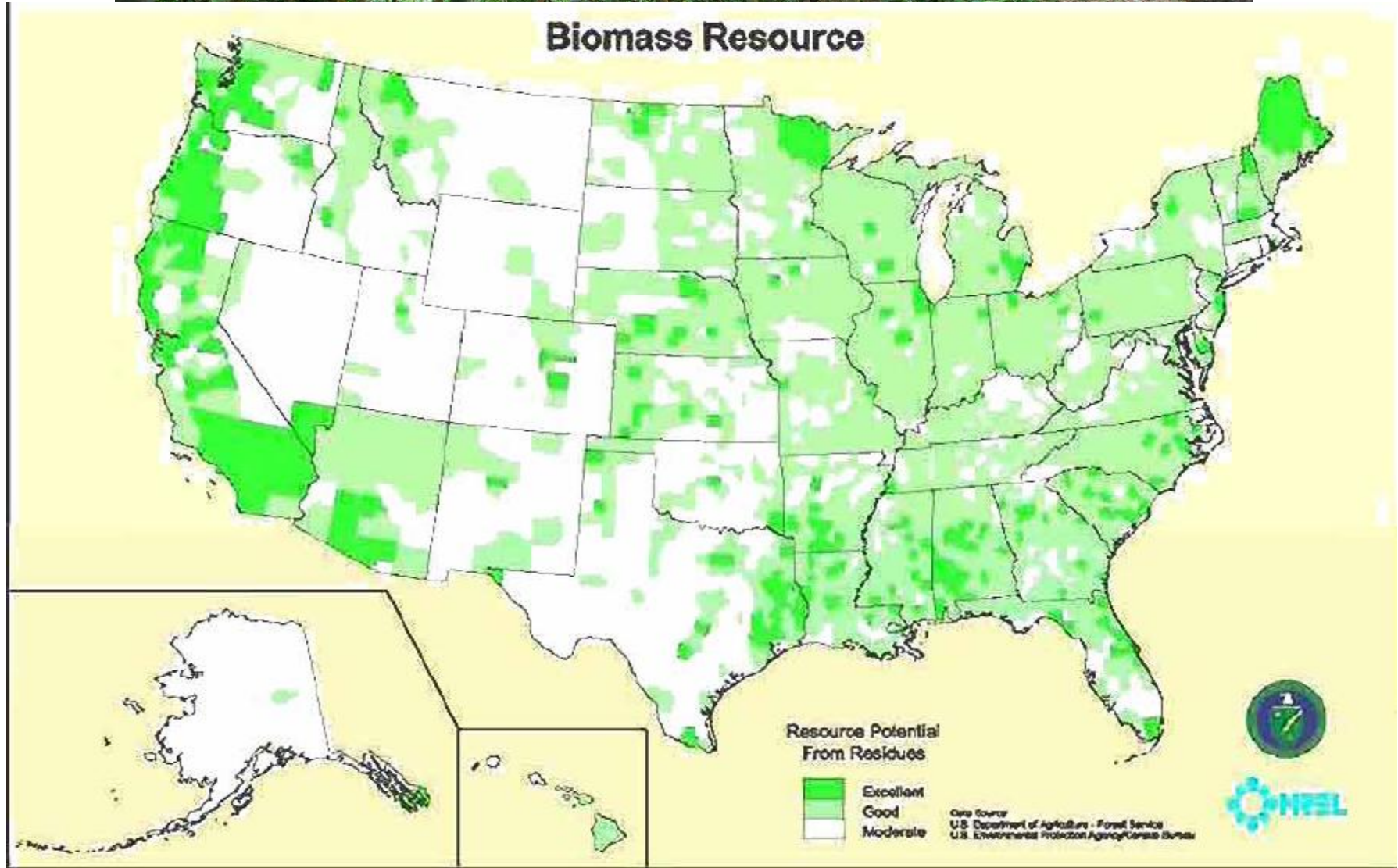


生質燃料技術發展趨勢

- 「價格是關鍵，但並非依賴油價的上漲，而是新能源成本可降低的空間」
- 兼顧經濟成長與環境保護
 (生產成本、GHG減量、水資源、土地利用、生態、糧食等多元考量)
 - ✓ 料源多元化(擴大料源)(例如. 芬蘭生質物資源, 森林/廢棄物/能源作物 1:2:2)
 - ✓ 高產率(提升轉化率)(例如. 藉由生物科技將纖維素轉製成化學品)
 - ✓ 開發副產品應用價值(例如. 帶動應用體系之發展)

1 st 世代生質燃料	2 nd 世代生質燃料
料源：糖、穀類、籽實	料源：木質纖維素(廢棄物、能源作物)、藻類
◆生質柴油(脂肪酸甲/乙酯) 油菜籽、大豆、向日葵籽、麻瘋果、椰子、棕櫚、廢食用油	◆酒精：經由發酵水解產製 (纖維素酒精)
◆純植物油(直接使用蔬菜油)	◆熱化學燃料(Thermo-chemical fuels) —Fischer-Tropsch fuel (FT) —methanol, MTBE, gasoline —dimethyl ether (DME) —mixed alcohols —hydrogen —hydrothermal upgrading oils (HTU) —pyrolysis oils
◆生質酒精 從穀類或籽實作物：玉米、小麥、馬鈴薯 從糖類作物：甜豆、甘蔗	

美國生物質之資源分佈





- ✓ Corn grain is the feedstock
 - with a current capacity of ~144 M dry tons
 - equivalent to 10 – 14 B gallons of ethanol
 - ~10% of U.S. fuel consumption
- ✓ Current ethanol production is ~2 B gallons
 - Liquid fuel additive/replacement
 - environmentally friendly oxygenate
 - fuel flexible cars can use blends up to 85% ethanol
- ✓ Subsidized heavily to make it competitive with gasoline



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Economics is important



玉米及殘存之纖維生物質之酒精產製

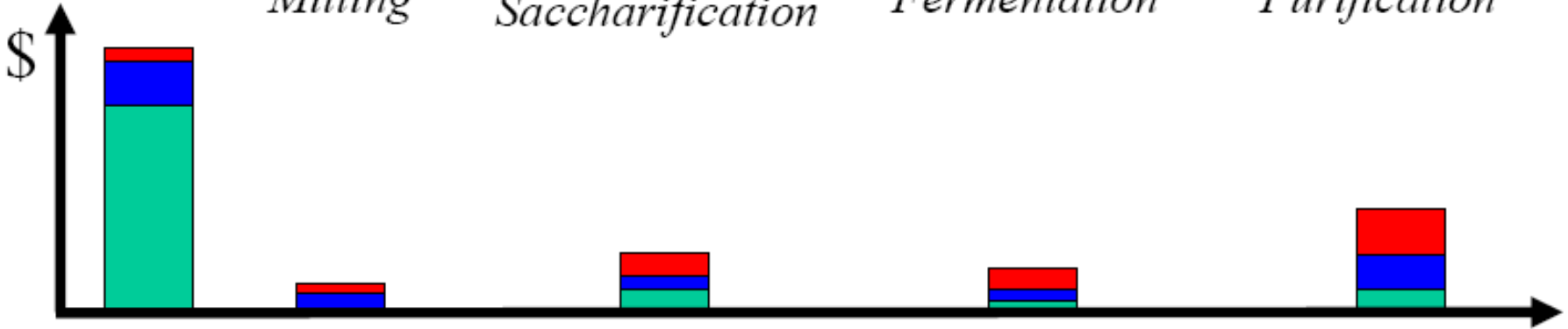
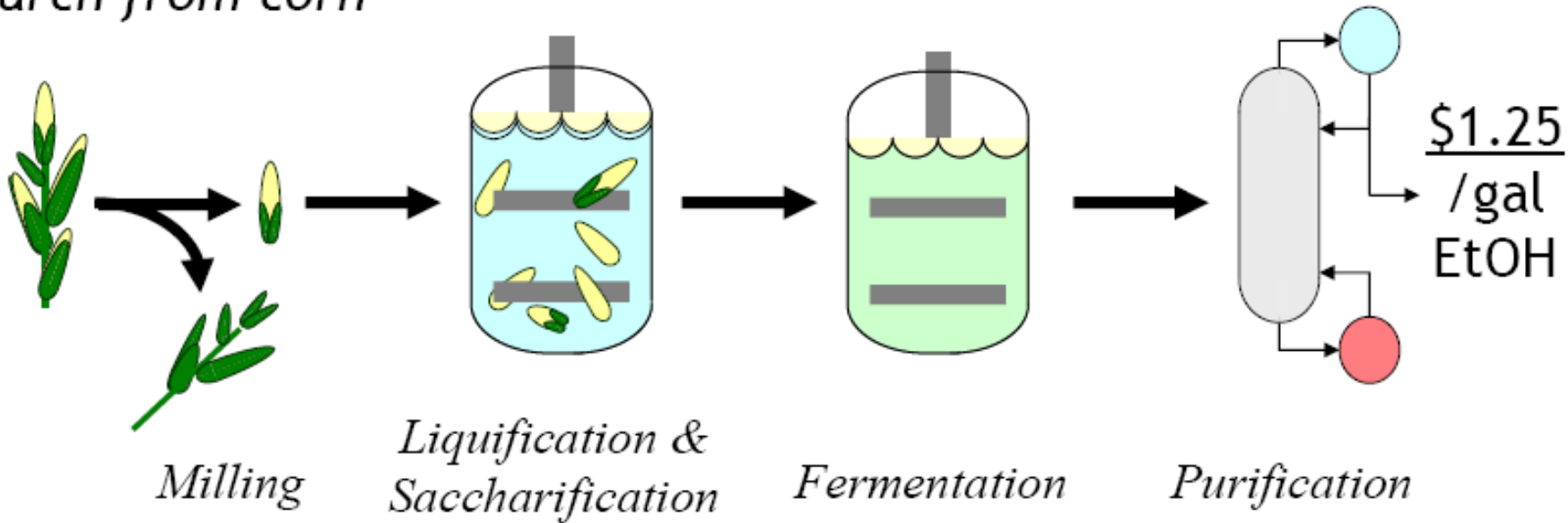
Ethanol from corn and residual cellulosic biomass US situation

- Federally Idled U.S. Cropland – 60 million acres ^(a)
- Possibly Available for Energy Crops – 35 million acres ^(a)
- Ethanol Yield Fermentation of Cellulosic, Advanced Technology – 107.7 gallons/ton ^(a)
- At 8.4 ton/acre => 905 gallons/acre ^(a)
- Ethanol Yield from Corn Fermentation (Large Plant) – 275 gallons/acre ^(b)

現今之生質酒精產製技術(以玉米粒為原料)

Current technology bioethanol from grain corn feedstock

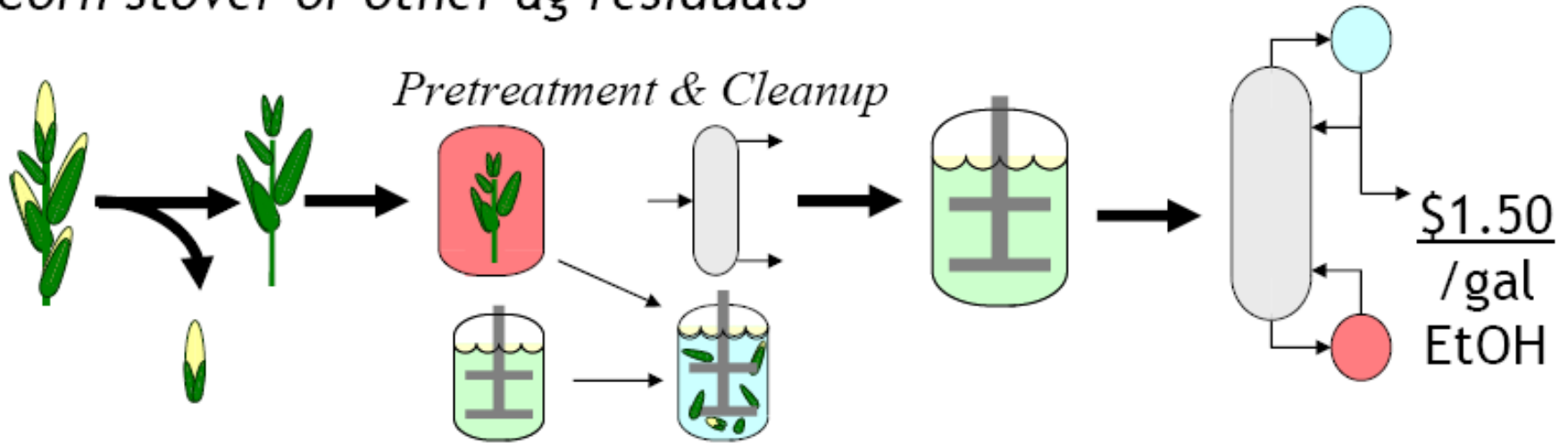
Starch from corn



現今之生質酒精產製技術(以玉米桿為原料)

Current technology bioethanol from grain corn feedstock

Corn stover or other ag residuals

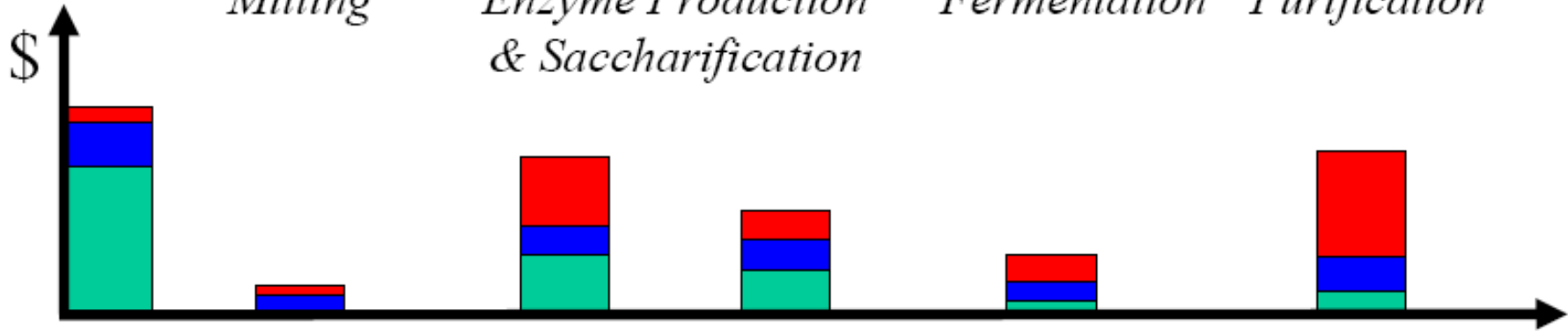


Milling

Enzyme Production
& Saccharification

Fermentation

Purification





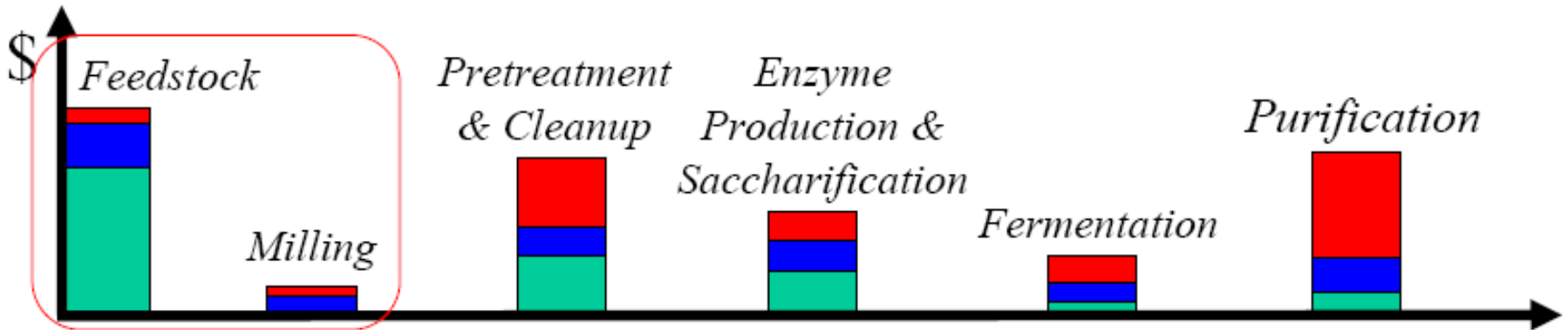
成本比較

Comparing costs

Current Starch Process



Estimated Lignocellulosic Process





✓ Fermentation

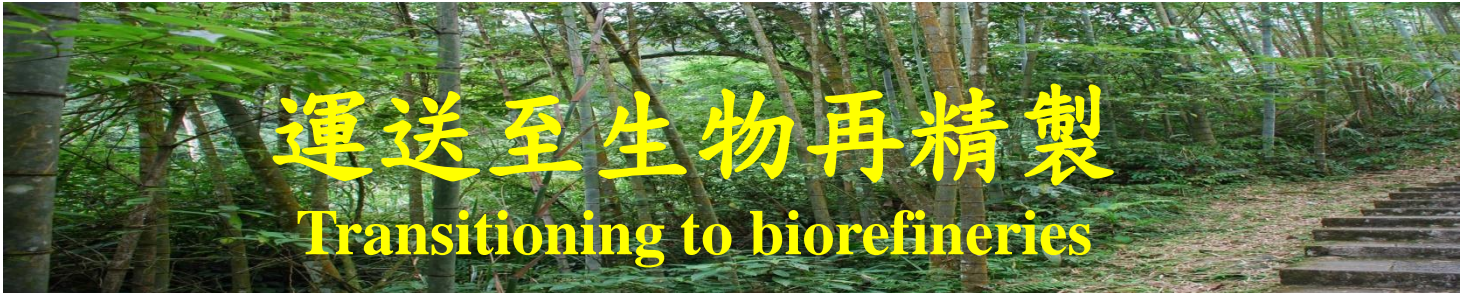
➤ Yeasts that can:

- ❑ Use a broader substrate spectrum
- ❑ Have higher yields
- ❑ Are resistant to ethanol or pretreated substrates

➤ Production of more valuable co-products

✓ Improved catalysts --enzyme production

✓ Genetic engineering of plant feedstocks



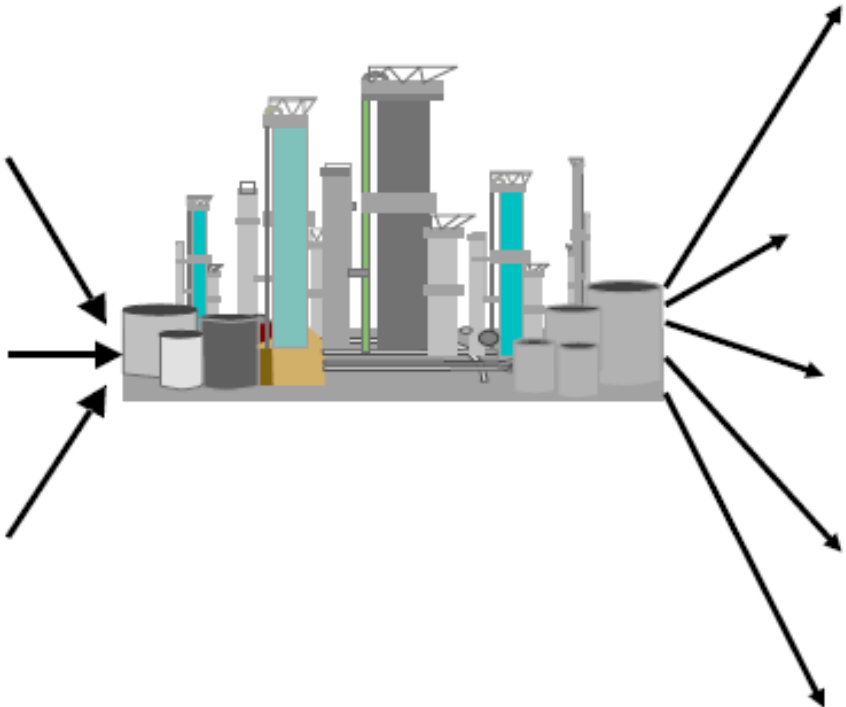
運送至生物再精製

Transitioning to biorefineries

Different resources

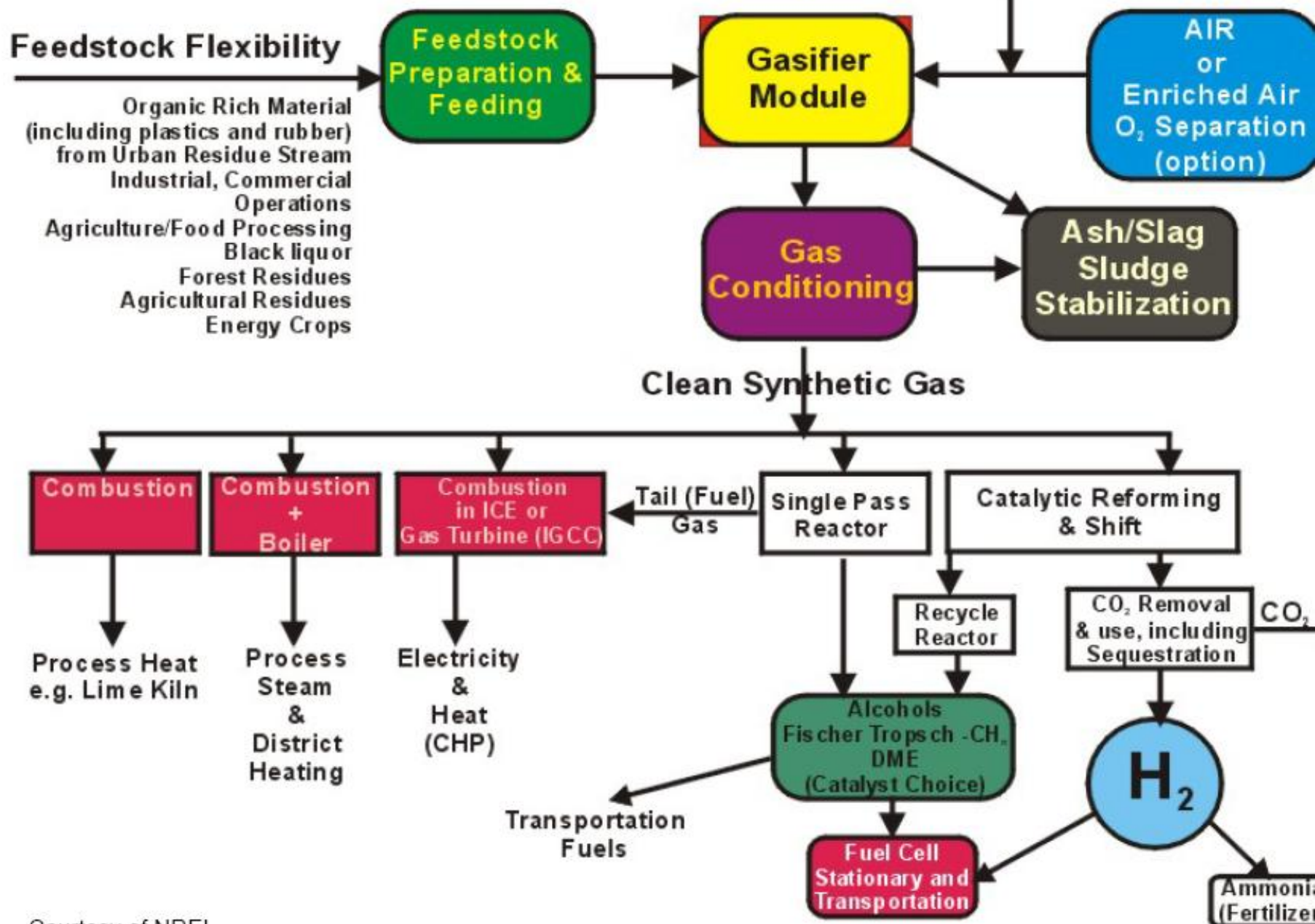
Different applications

- Municipal Solid Waste
- Forest Thinnings, Short Rotation Trees
- Agricultural Crops, Grasses, and Residues



- Food
- Animal Feed
- Electricity
- Ethanol
- Hydrogen

Thermochemical Biorefinery

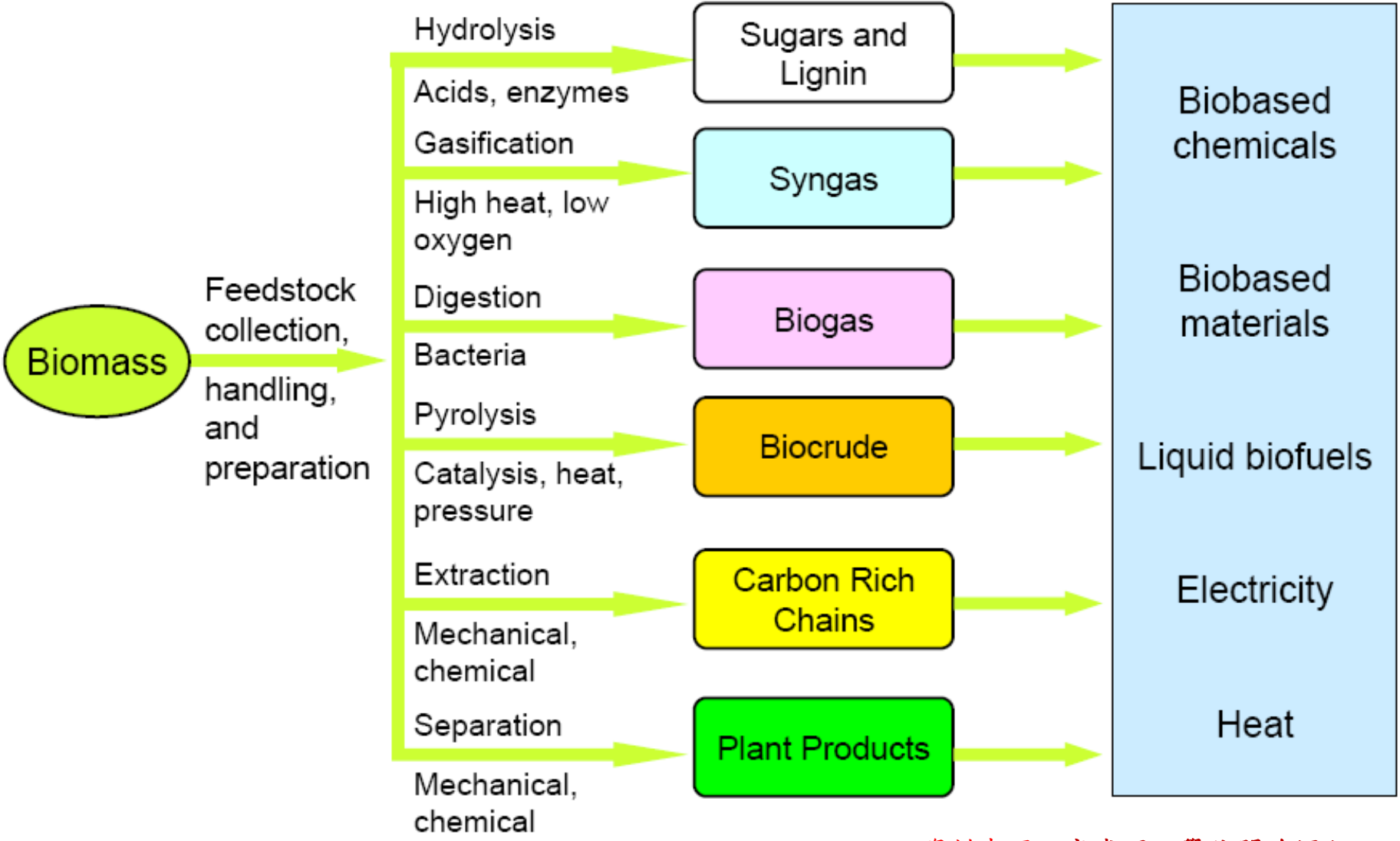


Courtesy of NREL.

• 資料來源：麻省理工學院開放課程




生物再精製之方式 Biorefinery “Platforms”





Type of Biomass	Number of Installations	Capacity, MW
Wood	259	5,332
Pulping Liquor	6	443
Bagasse and Other Agricultural Residue	39	669
Digester Gas	61	112
Landfill Gas	174	583
Tires	3	69
Total (Above + Other Sources)	678	10,006

Source: Adapted From Table 5-2 T.C. Schweizer, et al., EPRI Report No. TR-111893 (1998).



Biomass to Electricity – Challenges to Broader-Based Market Share

- ✓ Low heat to power efficiency of combustion steam turbines
 - 18-24% (14,000-19,000 Btu/kWh)
- ✓ Supply stability and economics
- ✓ Alkali and other trace metal deposits and emissions
- ✓ Particulate Deposits and Emissions
- ✓ NOx Emissions
- ✓ Cost of Electricity
 - \$0.065 – 0.08/kWh
- ✓ Lower Energy Density
 - Oxygen = 30-45 wt % dry basis
- ✓ Use of Land, Water, Nutrients
- ✓ Displacement of Higher Value Crops



- ~ ½ CH₄, ½ CO₂
- From Anaerobic Digestion of wet Biomass
- Animal, Human Wastes
- Sewage Sludge
- Crop Residues
- NOT Lignin
- By-Products: Nitrogen-rich Sludge (Fertilizer) and Fewer Pathogens
- Extensive Use in India and China (Millions of Digesters); Industrialized Countries (Stockyards, Municipal Sewage, ~5000 Digestors)
- Major Goals
- Environmental Neutralization of Waste
- Fertilizer From Waste



✓ Gas Production Rates

- 0.2 Nm³/m³/day Floating or Fixed Cover Digesters(Villages: China, India)
- 4-8 Nm³/m³/day industrial Scale Technology(Dilute Industrial, Municipal Wastes)

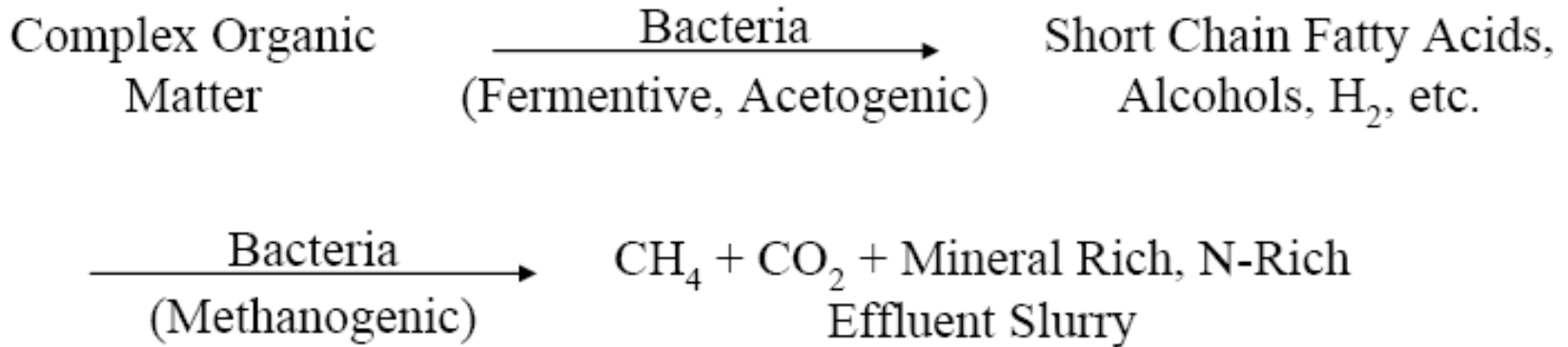
✓ Estimated Costs of Biogas \$/million Btu

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| ➤ Household | 11.6 |
| ➤ Village | 5.8 |
| ➤ Industrial | 0.7-1.1 |



厭氣發酵之程序化學及技術

Anaerobic Digestion Process Chemistry & Technology



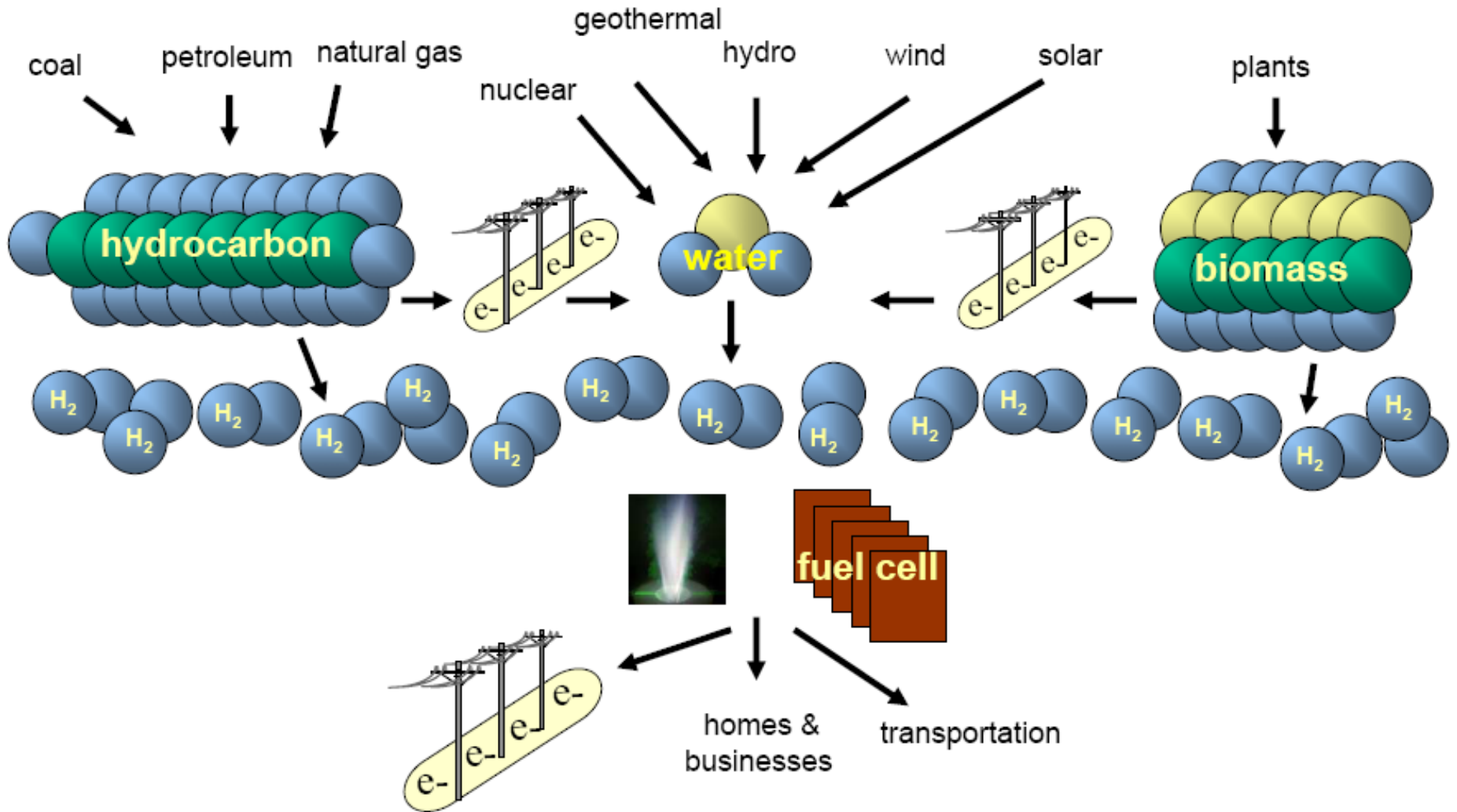
- ✓ 35-55°C
- ✓ Process Variables: pH, feed rate & C/N ratio, solids residence time (SRT), hydraulic residence time (HRT), stirring
- ✓ Simple technologies SRT and HRT of order weeks



- 燃料電池技術
- 各種燃料電池發展現況
- 國際燃料電池發展現況
- 燃料電池未來發展趨勢
- 燃料電池技術研發趨勢

產氫之途徑

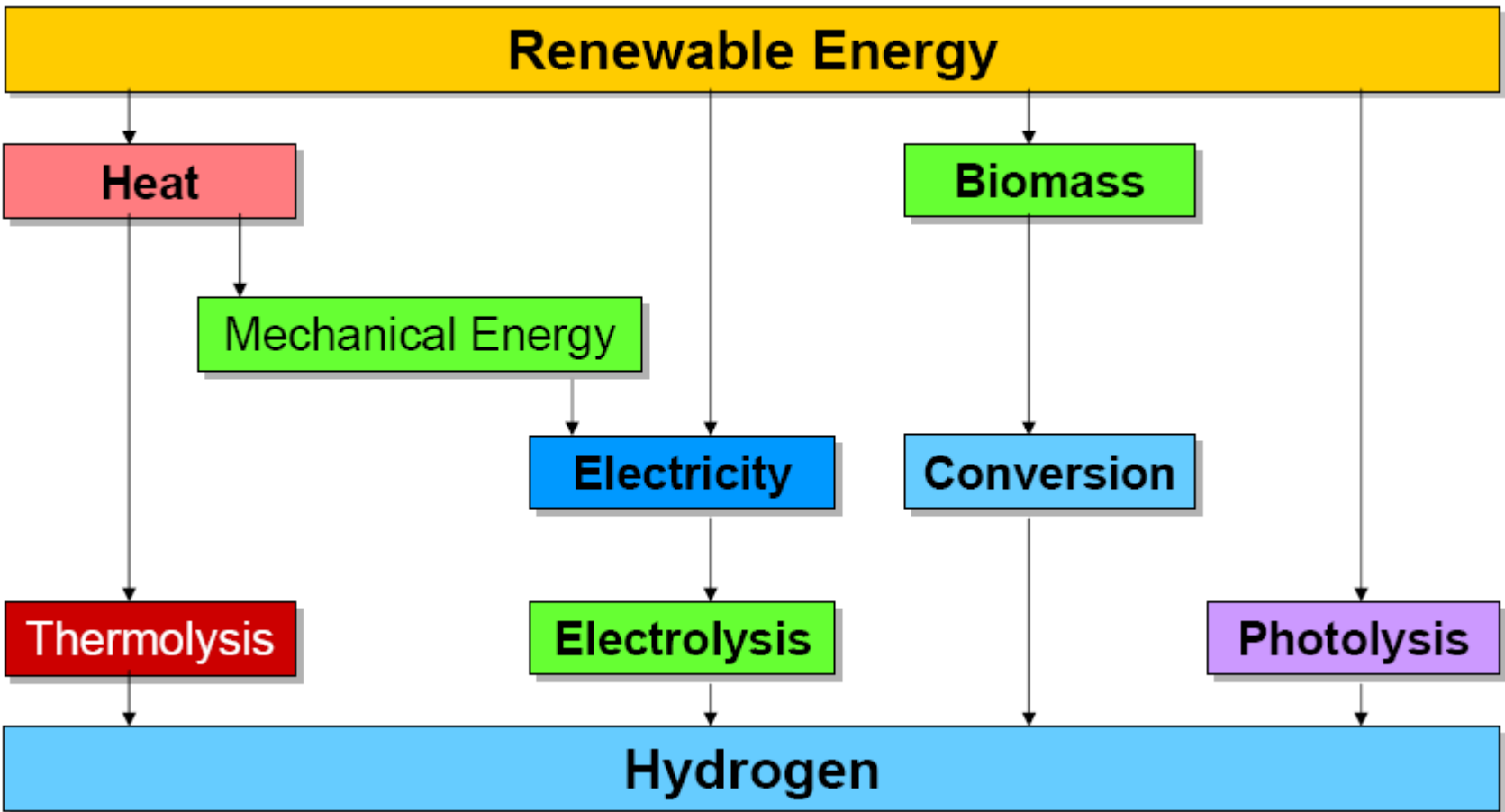
Hydrogen Pathways





再生能源之產氫路徑

Renewable Paths to Hydrogen

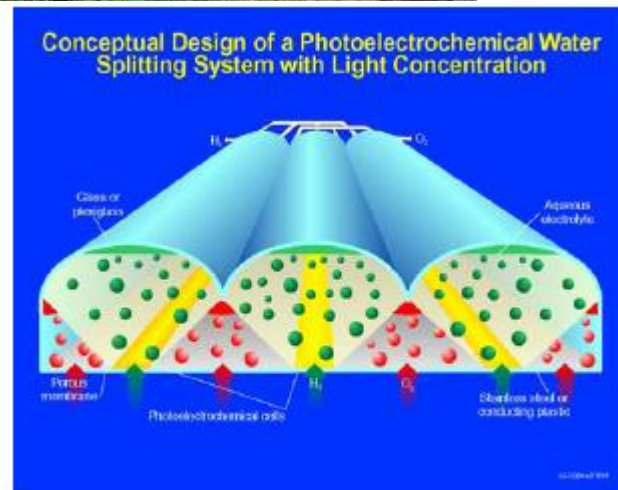




Wind Electrolysis



Photobiological Production



Photoelectrochemical Water Splitting



Biological Water-Gas Shift



Reforming Pyrolysis Streams



Solar Assisted Production

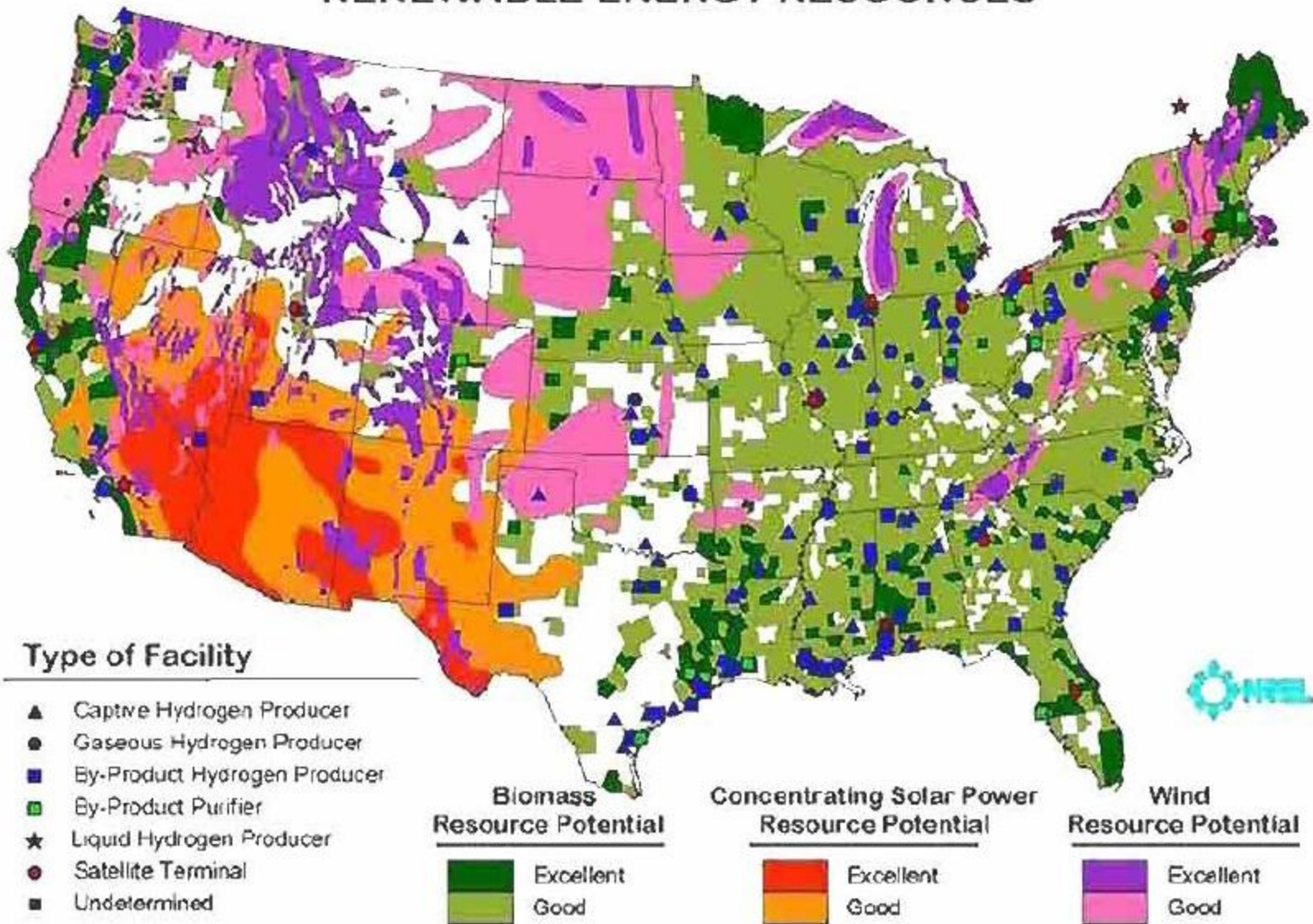
• 資料來源：麻省理工學院開放課程



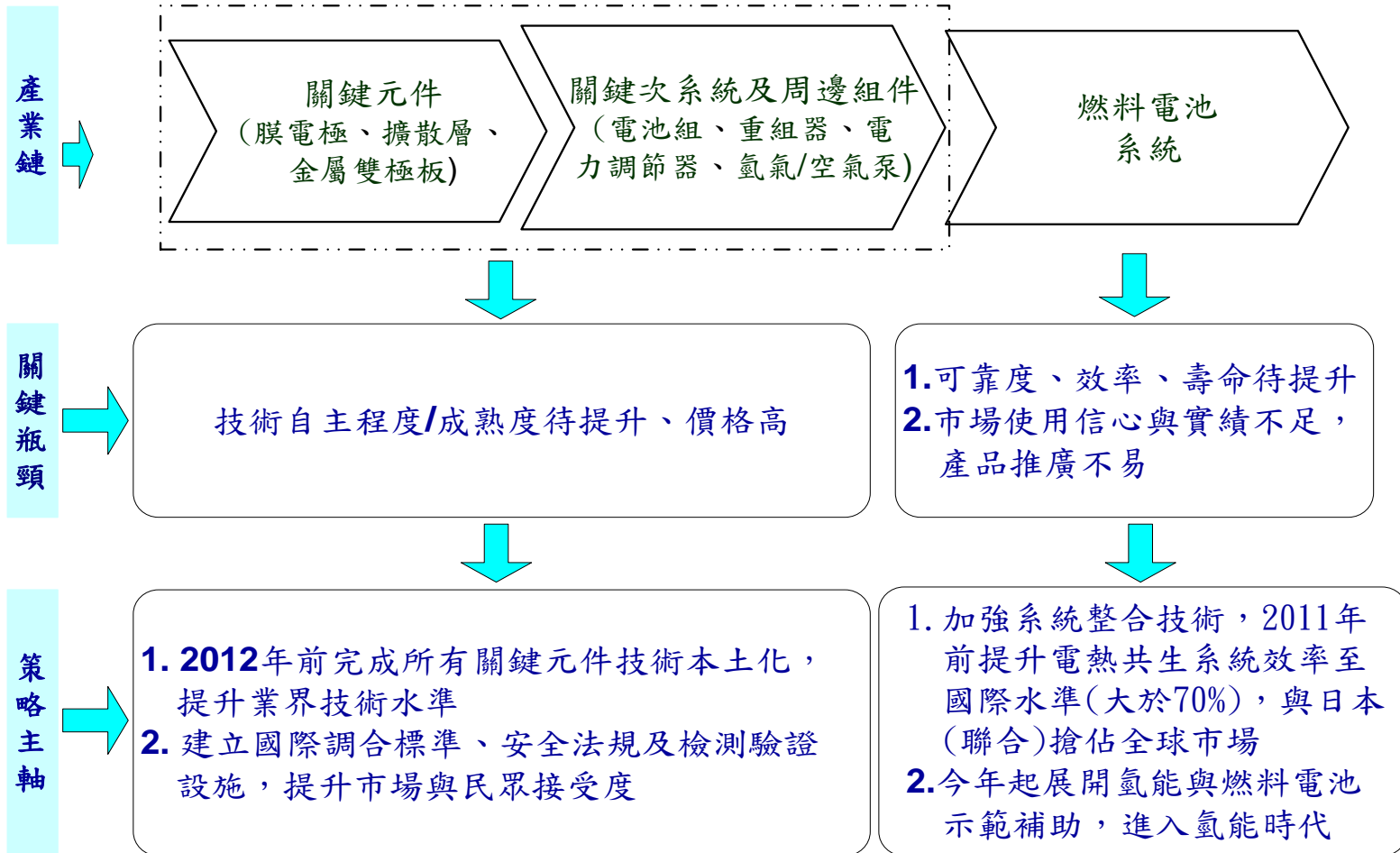
- Reforming of pyrolysis or gasification streams
- Demonstrated in an industrial setting
- Potential Impact
 - Broad applicability; biomass resources in many regions
 - Broad economic potential for jobs and byproducts
- In the Future...
 - Farmers, loggers, recyclers work with biorefinery operators, who work with energy service providers, who work with urban and rural developers, who work with transit agencies and consumers....
 - Biorefineries will provide fuels, materials, heat, power, and chemicals



HYDROGEN FACILITIES AND GOOD TO EXCELLENT RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES



氫能與燃料電池產業發展 問題與策略



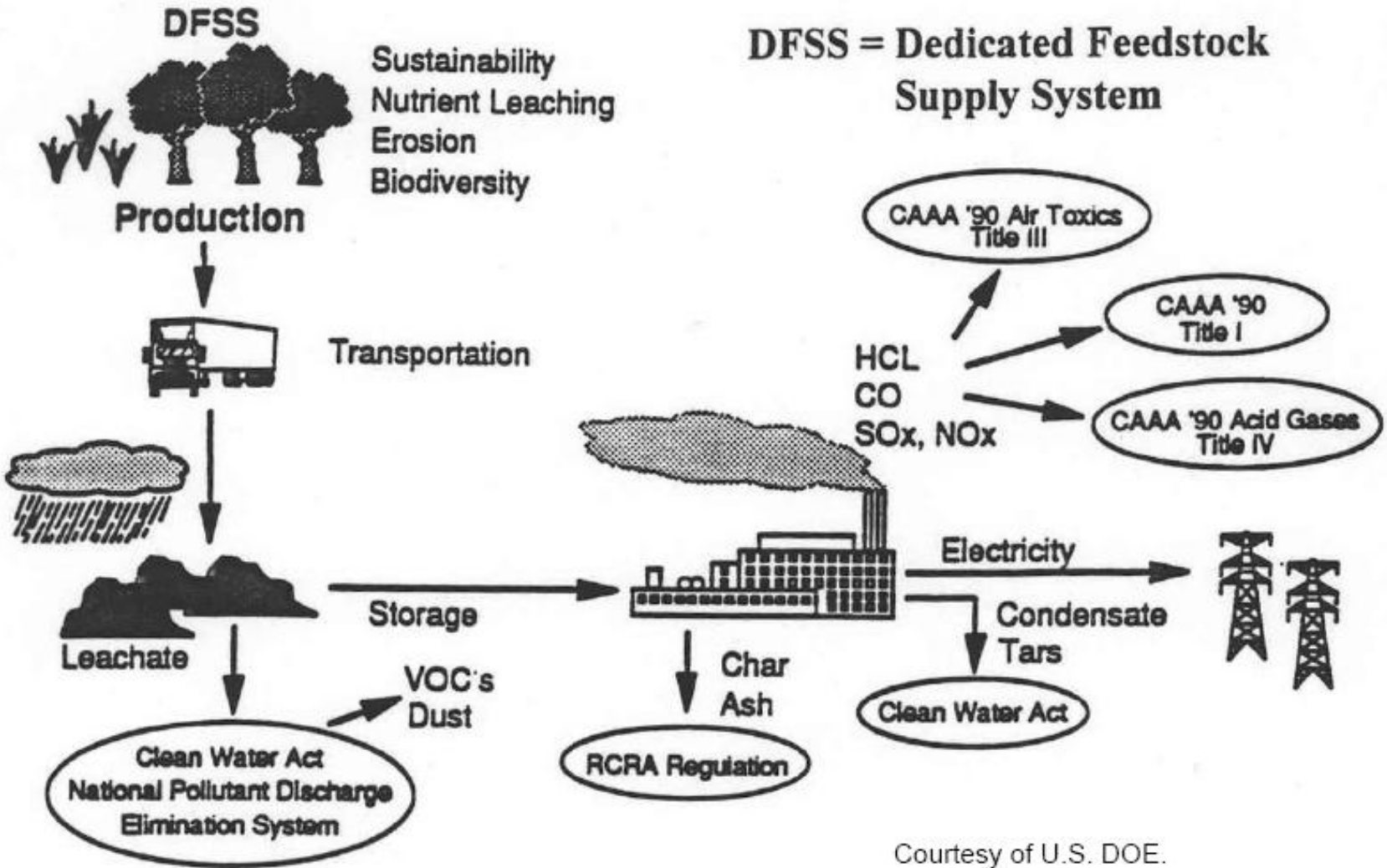


1. Land, Water, and Nutrient Consumption
2. Pollution From Growing & Harvesting
3. Effluents From Thermal Conversion Processes
4. Combustion Emissions
 - Centralized Steam, Electricity Generation Refuse Based Fuels:
 - Trace Hydrocarbons (PAH), Dioxins, Furans
 - Metals
 - HCl
 - Wood Stoves & Fireplaces
 - PAH
 - Other Complex Organics
 - Particulates
5. CO₂ Management
 - If Fossil and Biomass Consumption Offset by New Biomass Growth



環境及生物質之能源

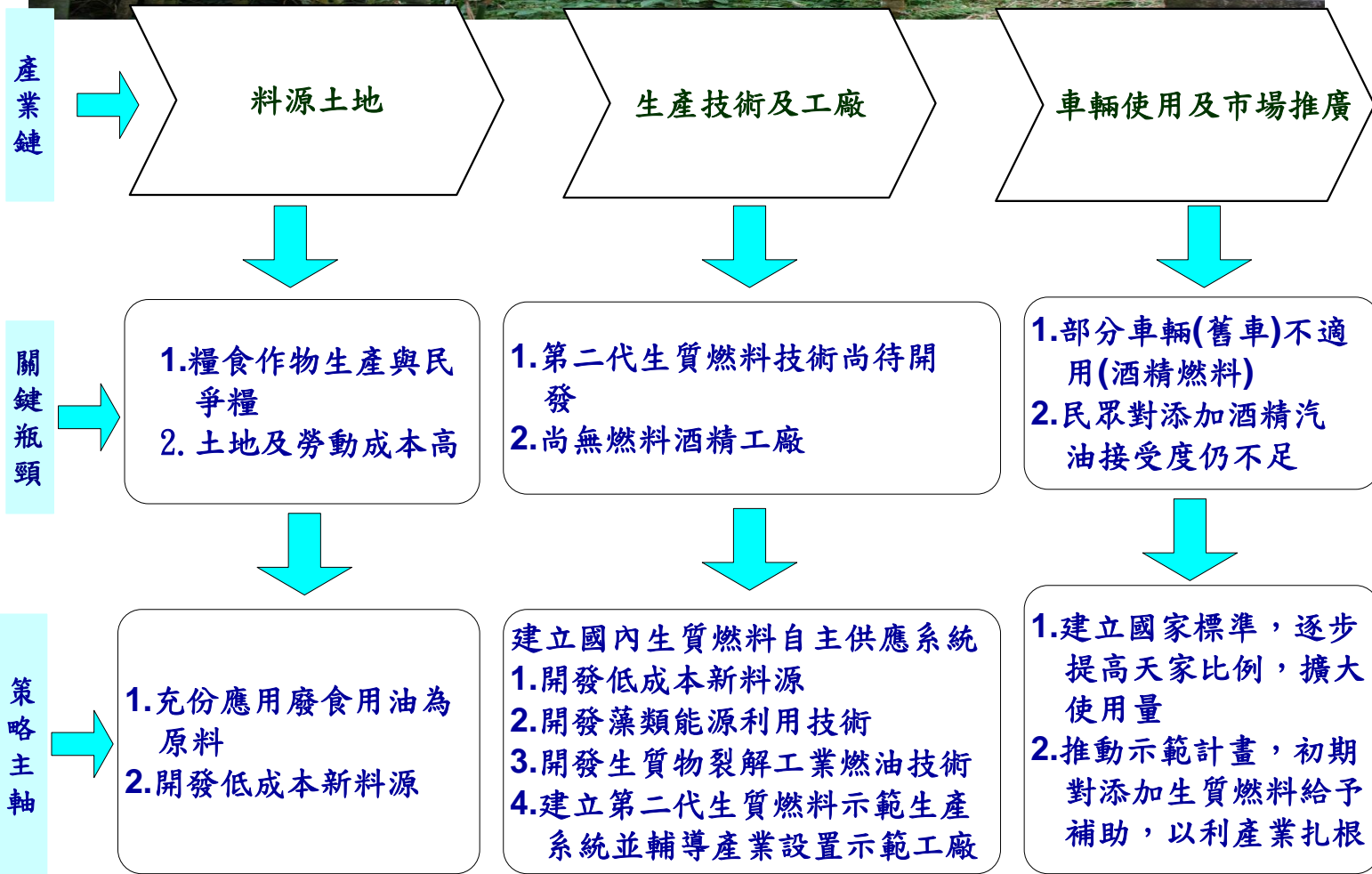
Environment & Biomass Power



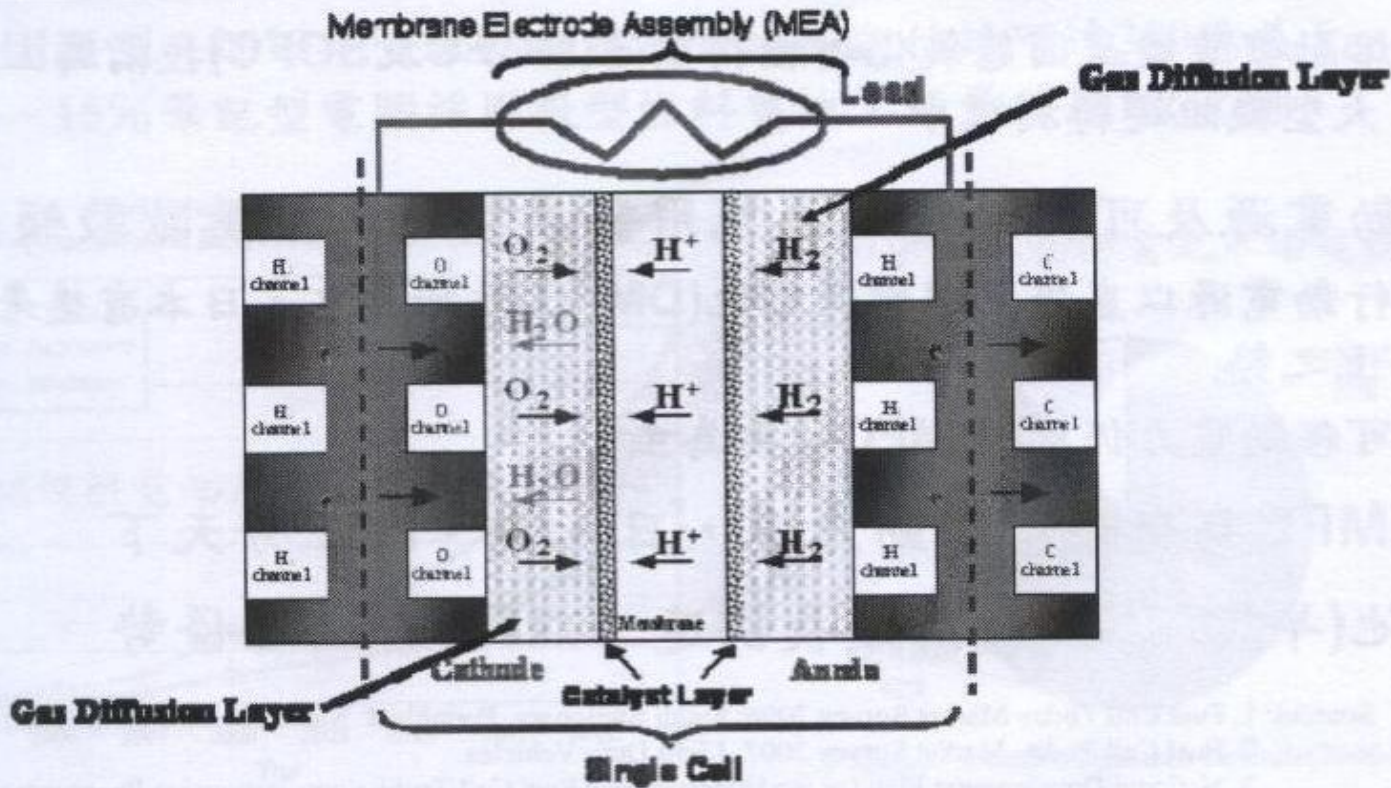
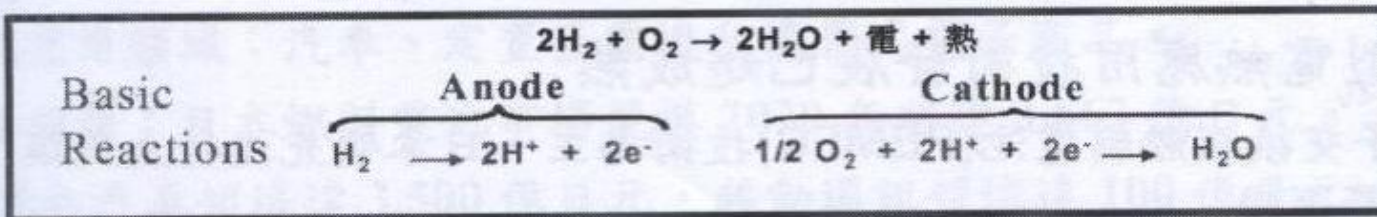


- Reducing Greenhouse Gas CO₂
- Restoring Forest Resources
- Renewable Carbon Source for Energy Future Dominated by Non-Carbon Based Electricity, e.g. Nuclear, Geothermal, and Solar. Biomass Becomes Significant Raw Material for:
 - Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels
 - Chemicals
 - Other High Value Products

生質燃料產業發展問題與策略



燃料電池技術 (以質子交換膜燃料電池單電池為例)



各種燃料電池特性比較

- 目前燃料電池之燃料以氫氣及甲烷為主，除MCFC及SOFC外，操作溫度一般約在250°C以下，發電效率約40%~60%。
- 依據不同發電裝置容量而選擇不同形式之燃料電池應用。

Fuel Cell	AFC	PEMFC	DMFC	PAFC	MCFC	SOFC
Characteristics						
Electrolyte	Potassium Hydroxide	Perfluorinated Sulfonic Acid Membrane	Sulfuric Acid Membrane	Phosphoric Acid	Alkali Carbonates	Zirconia doped with Ytria
Fuel	H ₂	H ₂ (CH ₄ 、CH ₃ OH、LPG)	H ₂ (CH ₃ OH)	H ₂ (CH ₄)	Hydrocarbons (CH ₄)	Hydrocarbons (CH ₄)
Catalyst	Platinum/Gold	Platinum	Platinum	Platinum	Nickel	Perovskites
Operating Temperature	<250°C	<100°C	<100°C	~200°C	<700°C	<1000°C
Water & Heat Management	YES	YES	YES	YES	Heat Only	Heat Only
Projected Efficiency (Electric)	40% ~ 50%	40% ~ 50%	20% ~ 30%	40% ~ 45%	45% ~ 60%	45% ~ 60%
Projected Power Generation Level	< 100 kW	< 1000 kW	< 10 kW	100 — 1000 kW	100 — 10,000 kW	10 — 100,000 kW
Life Time Expected	>10,000 hrs	>10,000 hrs	>10,000 hrs	>40,000 hrs	>40,000 hrs	>40,000 hrs



國際燃料電池發展現況

- ▶ 定置型電熱應用技術發展已趨成熟
 - 質子交換膜燃料電池(PEMFC)技術為主，日本領先進行大規模示範運轉
 - 熔融碳酸鹽及固態氧化物燃料電池(MCFC及SOFC)技術為主，大型機組運轉測試中
- ▶ 行動電源及可移動電力為應用發展新趨勢，美歐較領先
 - 行動電源以直接甲醇燃料電池(DMFC)技術為主，日本有後來居上之勢
 - 可移動電力仍以PEMFC技術為主
- ▶ PEMFC為交通應用動力源，日、美、歐三分天下
- ▶ 其他(早期/利基)應用成長快速，以PEMFC佔優勢

Sources: 1. Fuel Cell Today Market Survey 2006: Small Stationary, Portable & Niche Transport (Part 1&2) Applications
2. Fuel Cell Today Market Survey 2007: Light Duty Vehicles
3. National Development Plan for the Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technology Innovation Programme, Germany, 2007

綠色科技及產品實務研討會



我國燃料電池發展現況

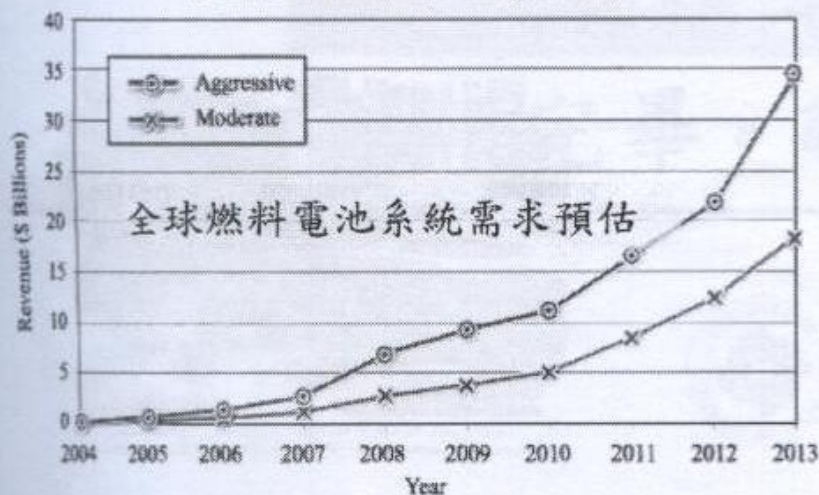
政府 科技研發	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 經濟部能源局：燃料電池(PEMFC)電熱應用技術 ➢ 經濟部技術處：3C行動電源(DMFC)應用技術 ➢ 國科會：基礎研發
技術研發	工研院、中科院等及國外技術引進
業界	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 關鍵元件：南亞、盛英、漢氫、碳能等 ➢ 雛型系統組裝與周邊組件：大同、盛英、亞太、真敏、博研、台達電、勝光、奇鋹、碧氫、漢氫等，主要是在領域
應用面	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 定置型發電應用技術：大同、真敏、台達電等 ➢ 機車載具應用技術：亞太、博研等 ➢ 3C：勝光、新普等
專業 量產廠	盛英公司接受工研院技轉，於2007年正式量產複合材料雙極板組件，成為台灣第一家專業燃料電池關鍵材料/元件廠



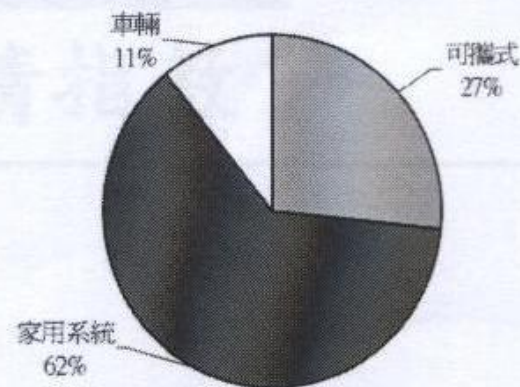
燃料電池未來發展趨勢

1. 三大應用領域：汽車、定置發電機和攜帶式電子產品。
2. 富士經濟：日本燃料電池市場規模 2020 年將達 3,663 億日元。
(住宅和汽車領域達 3,500 億日元，移動通訊領域達 100 億日元)
3. 美國ABI預測：2013年全球燃料電池市場樂觀估計可達350億美元，將有10%~15%筆記型電腦採用微型燃料電池，數量將達1.2億個。

World Market: 2004 to 2013
(Source: Allied Business Intelligence Inc)



2010年世界燃料電池市場規模預測

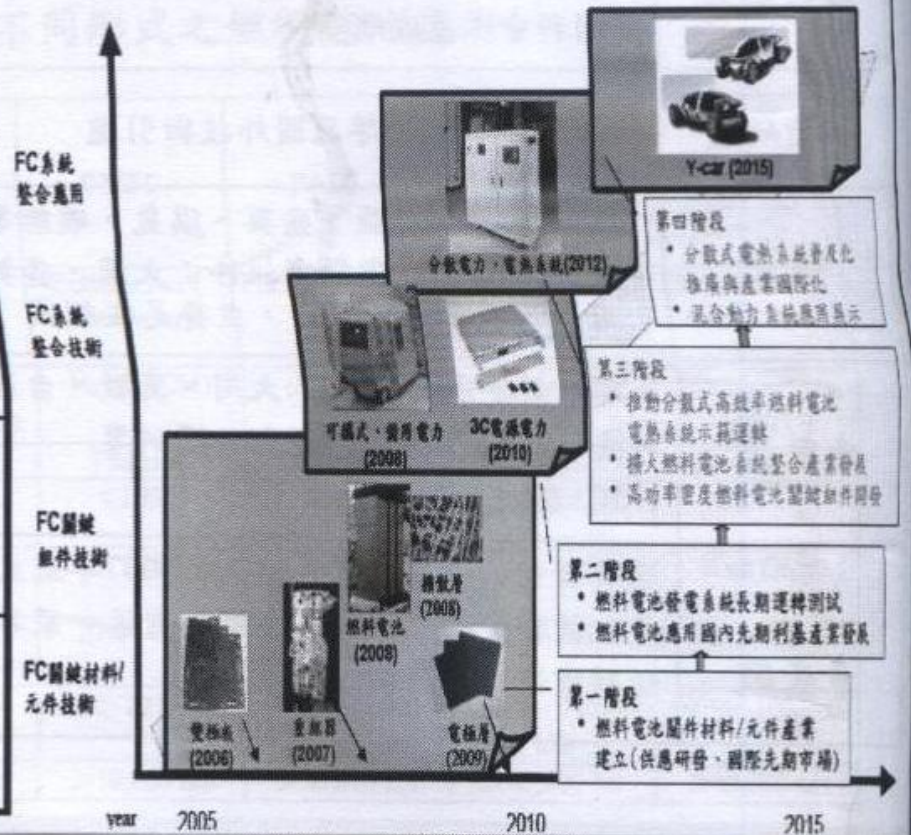


Source: Nomura Research Institute(2006/01)

燃料電池技術研發趨勢

➢ 由關鍵材料/元件為技術發展基礎，建立相關產業，並以建立燃料電池整合性應用為目標。

燃料電池種類	技術研發重點
PEMFC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 建立關鍵零組件、系統應用產業及系統示範驗證 2. 低溫度電解質、高溫電解質 3. 金屬雙極板
DMFC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 提升觸媒使用效率、低甲醇穿透電解質 2. 變動環境甲醇濃度控制、縮小體積
SOFC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 高溫氣體密封材料 2. 降低電解質與電極阻抗、失效分析 3. 陰極與金屬連接器材料





- ✓ Commercial biomass makes contribution to global energy
- ✓ For example, in the US –3% of Total
 - Roughly = 2/3 Hydro
 - Roughly = 2/5 Nuclear
- ✓ Biomass Percentage Contributions Much Higher in Some Countries, e.g. Brazil and as non-commercial biomass in many LDCs
- ✓ Combustion of Biofuels Major Outlet
 - Industrial = 2Q
 - Residential and Commercial = 0.5 Q
- ✓ Many Potential Benefits in Electric Power Generation Sector
 - Potentially CO₂ Neutral
 - Clean Air Act Amendments
 - Low SO_x
 - Staged Capacity Additions
 - Co-Firing with Fossil Fuels
 - Dispatchable

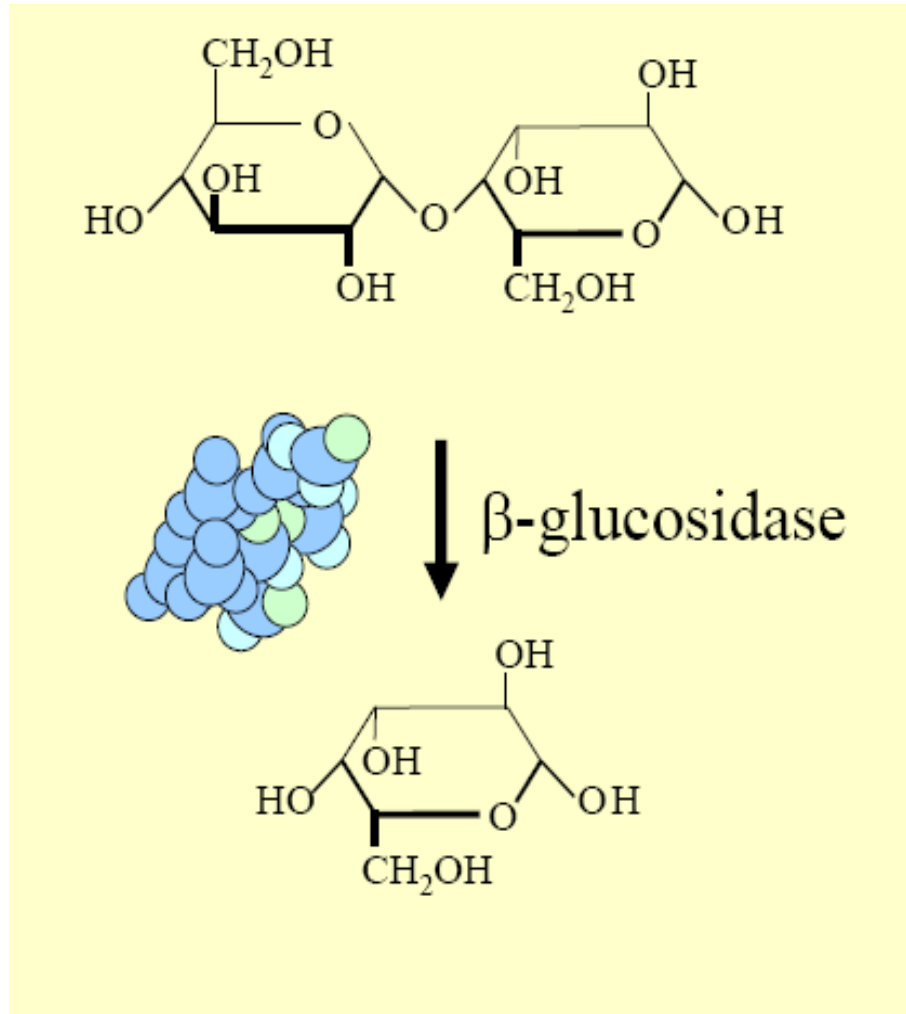


Summary *(cont.)*

- ✓ Biomass to electricity and fuels: R&D Opportunities and challenges
 - Increasing Conversion Efficiency
 - Better catalysts
 - Lower land and water use impacts
 - Harvesting and processing
- ✓ Municipal and food processing residuals provide opportunities
 - Scarcity of landfills
 - Concerns about disease vectors and toxins
- ✓ Environmental effects of biomass utilization warrant careful scrutiny--needs LCA approaches
- ✓ Advantages
 - Countermeasure to Global Climate Forcing by Fossil CO₂
 - Renewable Carbon Source for Premium Products
 - Ecosystem Management: Forests, Water
 - Facilitate Transition to Lower Fossil Contribution
 - Genetically Tailored Crops: “Sunshine-to-Gasoline”
- ✓ Economics still is a Major Challenge



Engineering Plants





- ✓ Some facts and figures
- ✓ Large-scale versus small scale
- ✓ High head versus low-head
- ✓ Energy conversion technology
- ✓ Environmental and social impacts
- ✓ Economic issues



In addition to Chapter 12 of the Sustainable Energy text

- M. Brower, “Energy from Rivers and Oceans”, Ch 6 in Cool Energy, p111-118, MIT Press, Cambridge, MA (1992)
- Hydropower Facts, US Department of Energy (March, 1997)
- Moreira and Poole, “Hydropower at its constraints,” in Renewable Energy, eds. Johannson, Kelly, Reedy, and Williams Island Press, Washington (1993)
- Boston Globe, “The Price of Power”, article in The Boston Globe Magazine, (August 26, 1990)
- X. Lei, “Going Against the Flow in China”, Science 280, p 24-26



- ✓ www.eren.doe.gov/RE/hydropower
- ✓ www.energy.ca.gov/electricity/hydro
- ✓ www.dams.org
- ✓ www.ussdams.org



✓ Impoundment involving dams

➤ eg. Hoover Dam, Grand Coulee

✓ Diversion or run-of-river systems,

➤ e.g. Niagara Falls

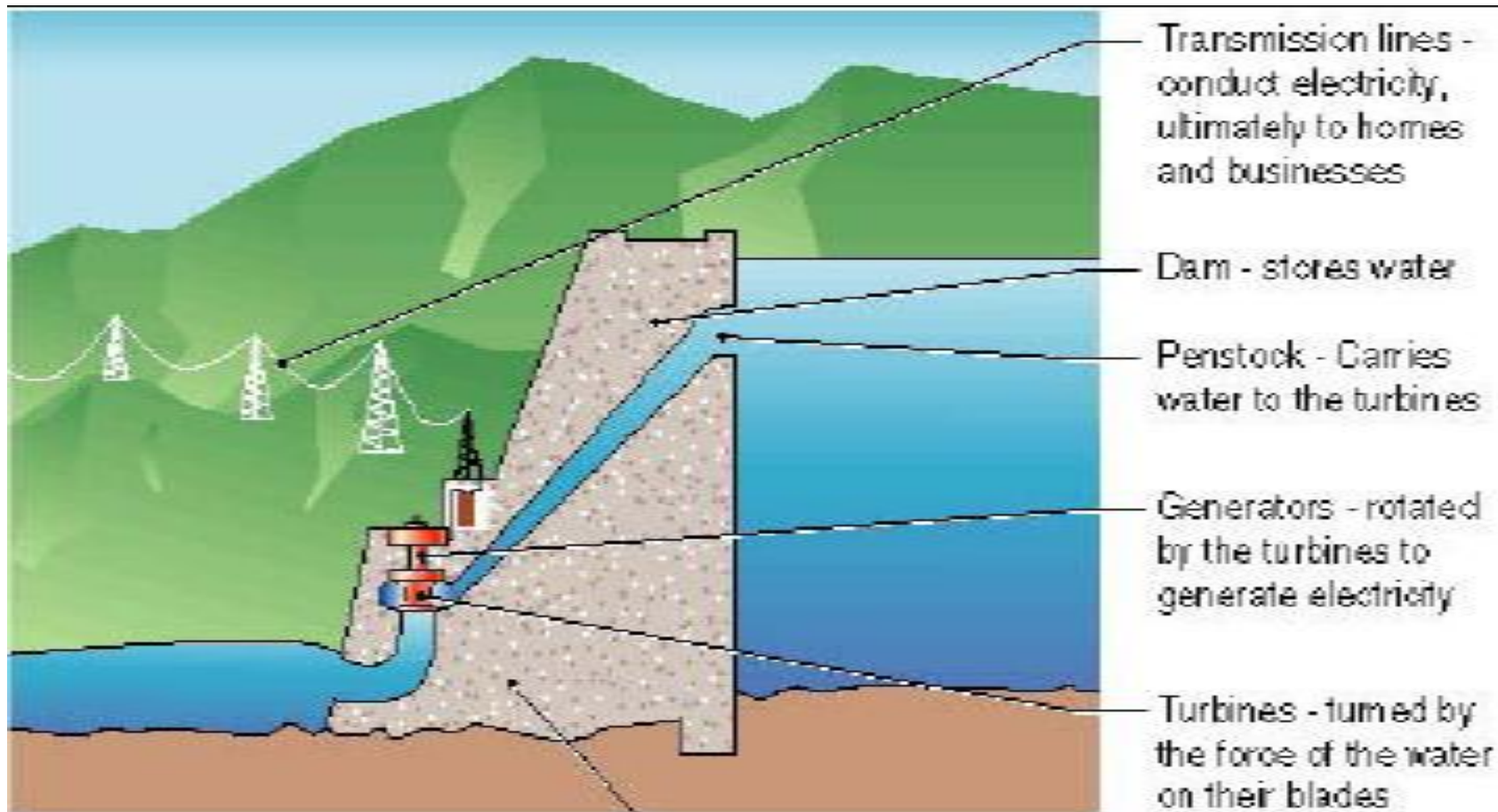
✓ Pumped storage

➤ two way flow

➤ pumped up to a storage reservoir and returned to lower elevation for power generation

傳統水力設施之一般特徵

Common features of conventional hydropower installations



Cross section of conventional hydropower facility that uses an impoundment dam

資料來源：麻省理工學院開放課程



- ✓ Current World Hydropower production ~ 2000 TWh/yr -- about 20% of the world's electricity ~ 635,000 MWe of capacity in 150 countries
- ✓ US capacity 103,800 MWe -78,200 MWe conventional hydro -25,600 MWe pumped storage -about 10% of US electricity equivalent to 3.1 quads -approximately 50% of US renewable energy
- ✓ Average capacity/availability factor – 42%



- ✓ Big range in capacity and size
- ✓ power capacity – 1 kWe to 12000 MWe
- ✓ hydraulic head < 1 m to 1500 m (from low-head to high-head)
- ✓ largest earth dam height – 300 m (Tajikistan)
- ✓ largest reinforced concrete dam height– 285m (Switzerland)
- ✓ reservoir volume – >106 m³ (Uganda)
- ✓ reservoir area – 9,600 km² (La Grande complex, Quebec)
- ✓ hydraulic head – 1 m to 1500 m (S. Fiorano, Italy)
- ✓ Theoretical potential, technically exploitable – 15000 TWh/yr or about 4,000,000 MWe of capacity

代表性之水力計畫

Representative Mega-scale Hydropower projects

Name	Location	Type	Capacity, MWe	Reservoir Size
Grand Coulee	Columbia River, Lake Roosevelt, Washington	Impoundment dam, 550 ft (168m) high	6480	9.4 million acre ft
Niagara Falls	Niagara River New York	Diversion, run of river	1950	nil
Hoover Dam	Colorado River Lake Mead, Nevada	Impoundment dam, 726 ft (223m) high	1500	28.3 million acre ft 146,000 acres
Norris Dam TVA	Tennessee River Norris, Tennessee	Impoundment dam		
Glen Canyon	Colorado River, Lake Powell, Arizona	Impoundment dam, 710 ft (216 m) high	1500	27.0 million acre ft
La Grande complex + Churchill Falls + Nottaway-Broadback-Rupert	St James Bay Quebec and Labrador, Canada	Impoundment multiple dams,	10,000 +3200 +7000	> 100 Quabbins!!
Itaipu	Paraguay/Brazil	Impoundment dam, 150 m high	12,600	
Three Gorges	Yangze River China	Impoundment, dam	17,000	
Guri	Venezuela	Impoundment, dam	10,300	
Krasnoyarsk	Russia	Impoundment, dam	6,000	

• 資料來源：麻省理工學院開放課程



✓ North America

569,000 GWh/yr

✓ South America

388,000 GWh/yr

✓ Africa

52,900 GWh/yr

✓ Europe

284,000 GWh/yr

✓ Asia

816,000 GWh/yr

✓ Australia

39,000

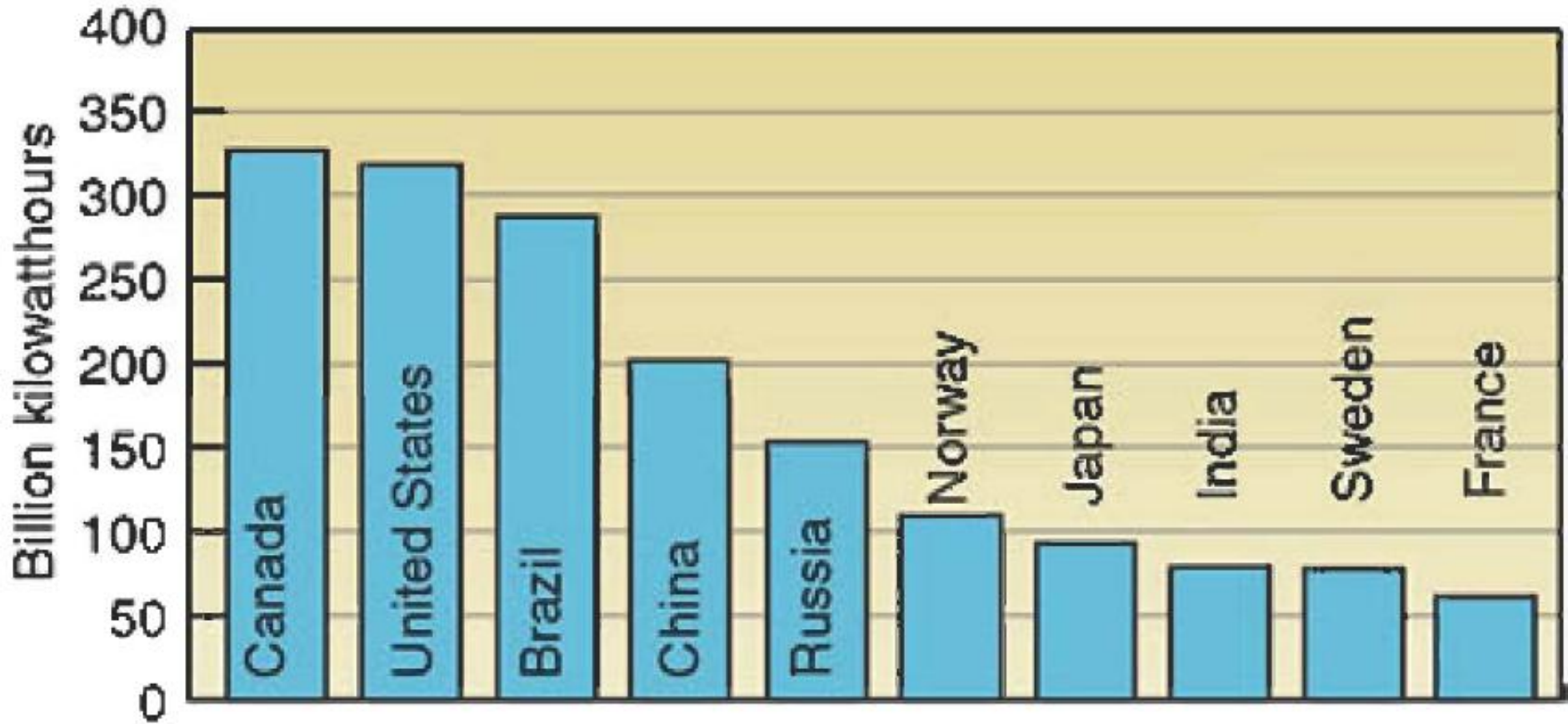
1,560 North American Plants (5,000 Units)

13,000 International Plants (42,000 Units)

World Total = 2,150,000 GWh/Yr

World Total = \$50,000,000,000/yr

Annual Energy Review in 1999



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Review 1999, July 2000, Table 11.15

Potential for hydropower development in selected countries

Country	Hydro as % of total electricity	Ratio of Theoretical potential to actual	Ratio of Economic potential to actual
Norway	100	5.77	1.8
Brazil	91.7	5.4	3.0
Switzerland	80	-	1.1
Canada	63	3.81	1.54
India	25	4.2	3.0
France	20	1.15	1.0
China	17	10.1	6.6
Indonesia	14	31.3	3.13
United States	10	1.82	1.3
World total	19	18.34	>2.78

- Sources: World Energy Conference, United Nations, MIT Energy Lab, Paul

Scherrer Institute

Hydropower capacity estimates by continent, based on large dam technology

Continent	Capacity in 2001		Maximum theoretical Potential	Technically possible	Economically possible
	GWe	TWh/yr	TWh/yr	TWh/yr	TWh/yr
North America	154	743.2	6,150	2,700	> 1,500
South America	99	471.0	7,400	3,000	> 2,000
Africa	21	59.3	10,120	1,150	> 200
Europe	210	646.9	5,000	2,500	> 1,000
Asia	157	555.0	16,500	5,000	> 2,500
Oceania *	13	42.4	1,000	300	> 100
Total world	654	2,518	46,170	14,650	> 7300

- Sources: World Energy Council (2001), WEC; International Commission on Large Dams, ICOLD (2001); World Commission on Dams (2001); Moreira and Poole (1993)



Basic operating equations for hydropower

- Total power from hydropower including both static (PE) and dynamic (KE) contribution

$$\text{Power} = (\text{total hydraulic head}) \times (\text{volumetric flowrate}) \times (\text{efficiency})$$

$$\text{Power} = (\rho g Z + 1/2 \rho \Delta(v^2)) \times Q \times \varepsilon$$

⏏ For impoundment hydro systems with only static hydraulic head (PE) recovered and no recovery of flowing head (KE)

$$\text{Power} = 9.81 \times 10^3 Z Q \varepsilon \text{ in watts} = 9.81 \times 10^{-3} Z Q \varepsilon \text{ in MWe}$$



Hydro Power – Energy Conversion Concepts

- ✓ High head (> 200 m) – Pelton impulse turbines
- ✓ Low head (6 to 300 m) Francis and Kaplan reaction turbines
- ✓ Ultra-low head (< 6 m) – Reaction turbines include air–driven, reversible Gorlov, Francis–type and run–of–river Schneider air–foil designs
- ✓ Typical efficiencies for PE + KE to electricity 80 to 85%
- ✓ Can be integrated into pumped energy storage systems
- ✓ Conversion technology for low–head similar to tidal power systems



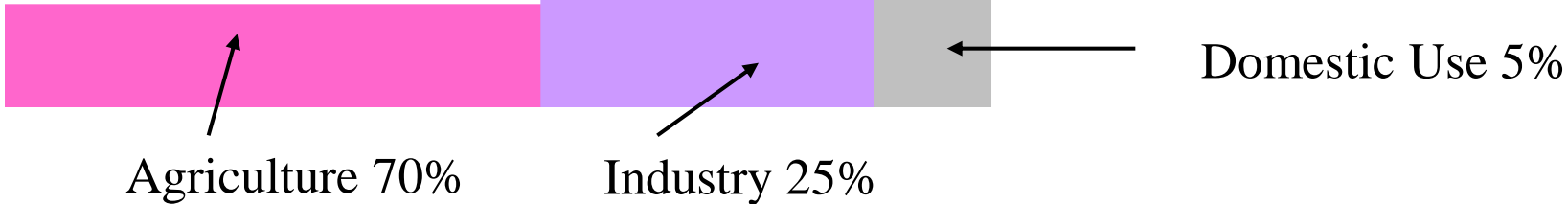
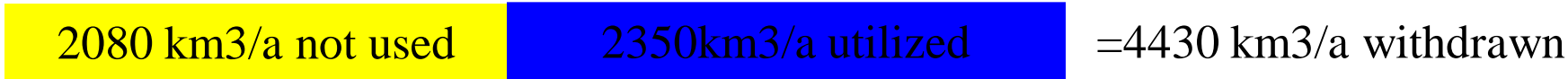
- ✓ Land use – inundation and displacement of people
- ✓ Impacts on natural hydrology
 - increase evaporative losses
 - altering river flows and natural flooding cycles
 - sedimentation/silting
- ✓ Impacts on Biodiversity
 - aquatic ecology, fish, plants, mammals
- ✓ Water chemistry changes
 - Mercury, nitrates, oxygen
 - Bacterial and viral infections (malaria, schistosomiasis, cholera,...)
- ✓ Seismic risks
- ✓ Structural dam failure risks



Positive	Negative
Emissions-free, with virtually no CO ₂ , NO _x , SO _x , hydrocarbons, or particulates	Frequently involves impoundment of large amounts of water with loss of habitat due to land inundation
Renewable resource with high conversion efficiency to electricity (80+ %)	Variable output – dependent on rainfall and snowfall
Dispatchable with storage capability	Impacts on river flows and aquatic ecology, including fish migration and oxygen depletion
Usable for base load, peaking, and pumped storage applications	Social impacts of displacing indigenous people
Scalable from 10 kW e to 10,000 MWe	Health impacts in developing countries
Low operating and maintenance costs	High initial capital costs
Long lifetime – 50+ years typical	Long lead time in construction of mega-sized projects

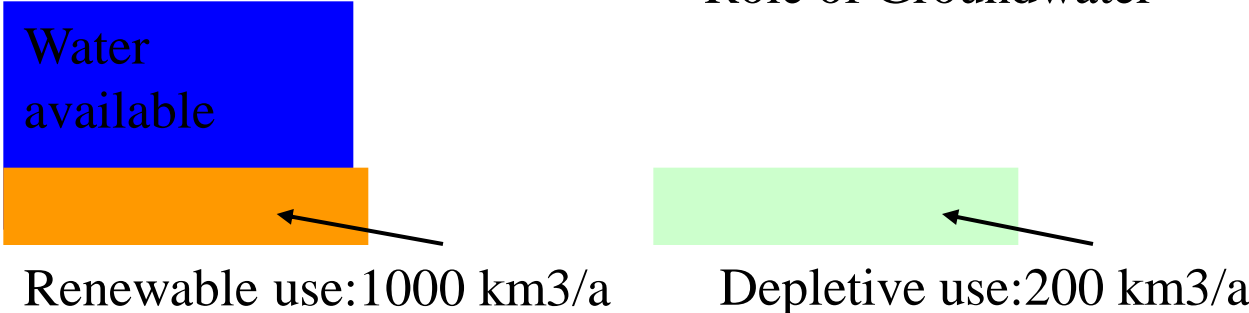


Surface water available 8600 km³/a



Number of countries (inhabitants) with water stress
 2000 28 (335 million)
 2025 50 (3,000 million)

Role of Groundwater



Despite smaller quantity special role due to long term storage and usually high quality



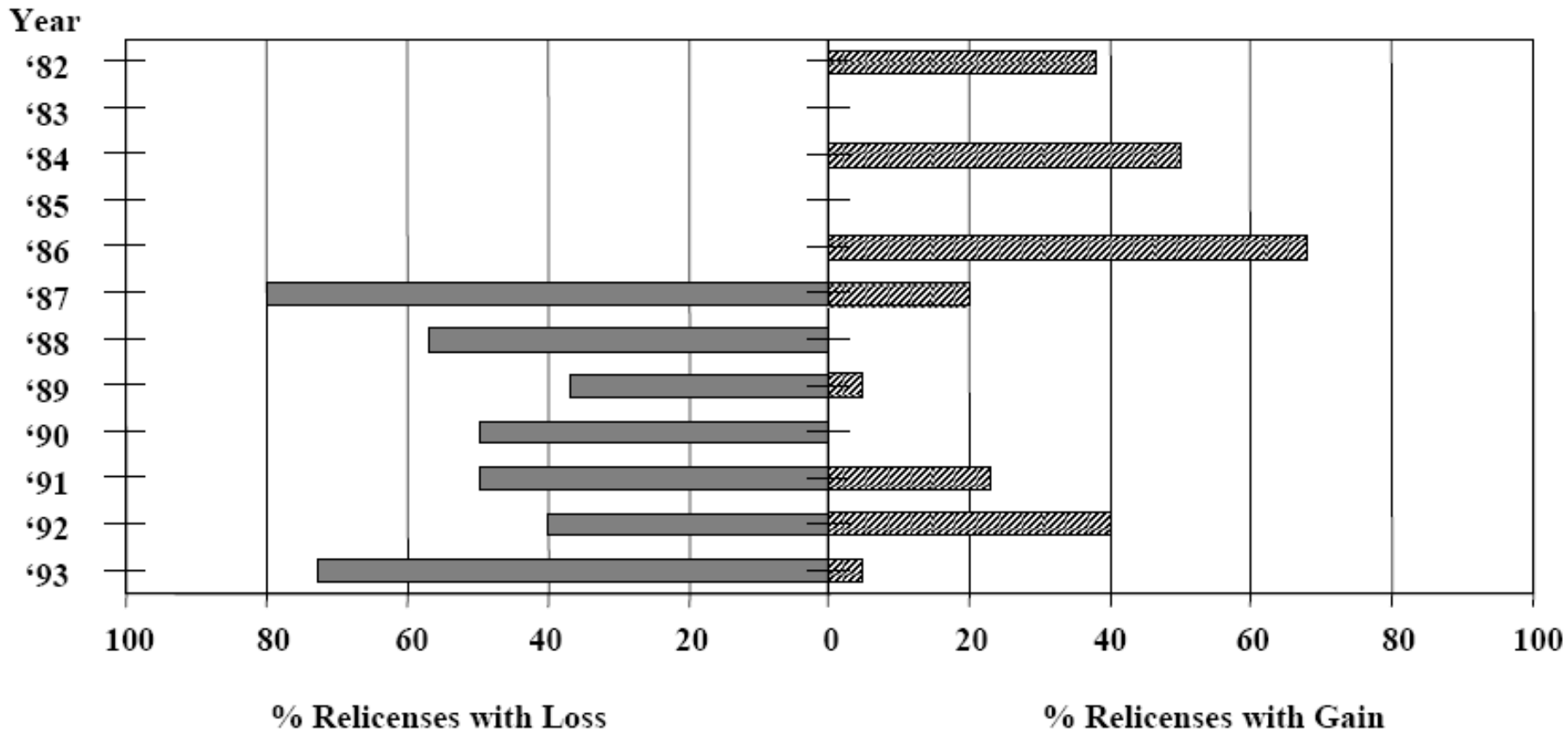
- ✓ Very capital intensive include “fuel costs”
- ✓ Large projects > 100 Mwe have long lead times (4-6 yr)
- ✓ Long lifetimes and low operating and maintenance costs
- ✓ Large seasonal variation [factors of 2 to 10 in flow common]
- ✓ Costs very sensitive to natural terrain and climate e.g., compare Switzerland’s mountainous relief and high rainfall to the flatter, dryer Midwestern regions of the US
- ✓ Installed costs range from about \$750/kW to \$2000/kW for 10-1000 Mwe plants
- ✓ With intrinsic output variability need to inflate costs-typically range from \$1500 to 6000 per reliable kilowatt



Hydropower is at Risk in the U.S.

- ✓ An average 8% production loss is due to relicensing and other regulatory pressures
- ✓ Real and perceived adverse environmental effects are hydropower's major detriments
- ✓ Lost of hydropower capacity is being replaced by fossil-fuel-fired power plants (mostly gas at present)
- ✓ Almost non-existent Federal or Private R&D on Technology

Effects of Relicensing on Hydro Plant Output (1982-1993)





- ✓ Fish passage requires robust technological solutions
- ✓ Quantification and integration of in stream flow needs
- ✓ Variable speed turbines
- ✓ Optimization for multiple water uses
- ✓ Operational effects on reservoir ecology
- ✓ Improved numerical models of turbine system hydraulics



- ✓ Capture the low-head, run-of-river hydro resource in a sustainable manner using new technology . Fish friendly turbines . Minimal water impoundment
- ✓ Minimal impacts on aquatic ecology -- dissolved oxygen and other nutrients maintained at normal levels
- ✓ No sediment buildup or depletion beyond normal levels



Low head hydropower systems have environmental advantages

- ✓ Minimal land inundation
- ✓ Minimal change to hydrology
- ✓ Fish migration and passage
- ✓ Dispatchable power
- ✓ Small scale and modular

Countries with the Largest Theoretical Hydroelectric Potential

	Theoretical Hydroelectric Potential (TWh/year)	Ratio of Economic Hydro Potential to Total 1980 Electricity Production	Ratio of Economic Hydro Potential to Actual 1980 Hydroelectricity Production
USSR	3942	0.9	6.1
Argentina	2432	4.9	13.1
China	1927	4.5	24.4
Zaire	1567	?	?
Brazil	1389	4.0	4.3
Colombia	1290	?	?
United States	1063	0.3	2.3
Burma	821	158	259
Canada	817	1.7	2.4
India	750	1.9	18
Indonesia	667	19	356
Vietnam	556	7.4	41
Norway	500	1.5	1.5
New Zealand	500	1.3	1.7
Venezuela	494	?	?
Turkey	436	3.2	6.6
Italy	341	0.3	1.0
Madagascar	320	271	949
Mexico	280	1.4	5.5
Peru	278	12	16
France	270	0.2	1.0
Equador	258	?	?
Ethiopia	228	82	117
Chile	224	7.7	12
Costa Rica	223	16	17
Bolivia	197	60	85
Popua-New Gui	197	112	361

• 資料來源：麻省理工學院開放課程



EdwardC. Kern, Jr. with additions by
Jeff Tester
Sustainable Energy 10.391J, etc.

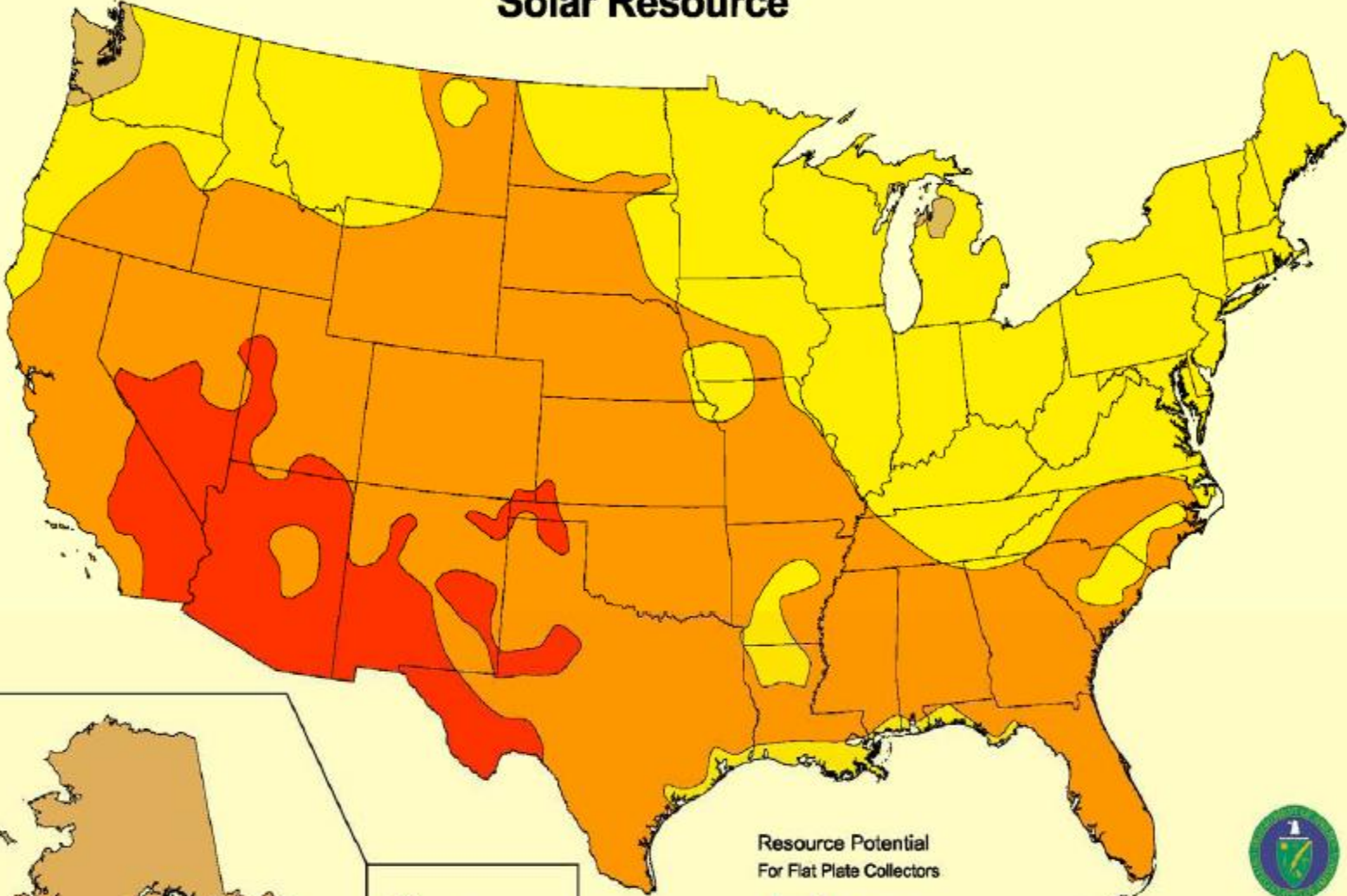


Solar Thermal

- ✓ Resource characteristics
- ✓ High temperature for electric power generation
- ✓ Medium temperature for water heating and “active” building solar heating (human comfort)
- ✓ Low temperature “passive” building solar heating (human comfort)
- ✓ Heat for industrial processes



Solar Resource



Resource Potential
For Flat Plate Collectors

Red	Excellent
Orange	Very Good
Yellow	Good
Tan	Moderate

Data Source:
National Renewable Energy Laboratory





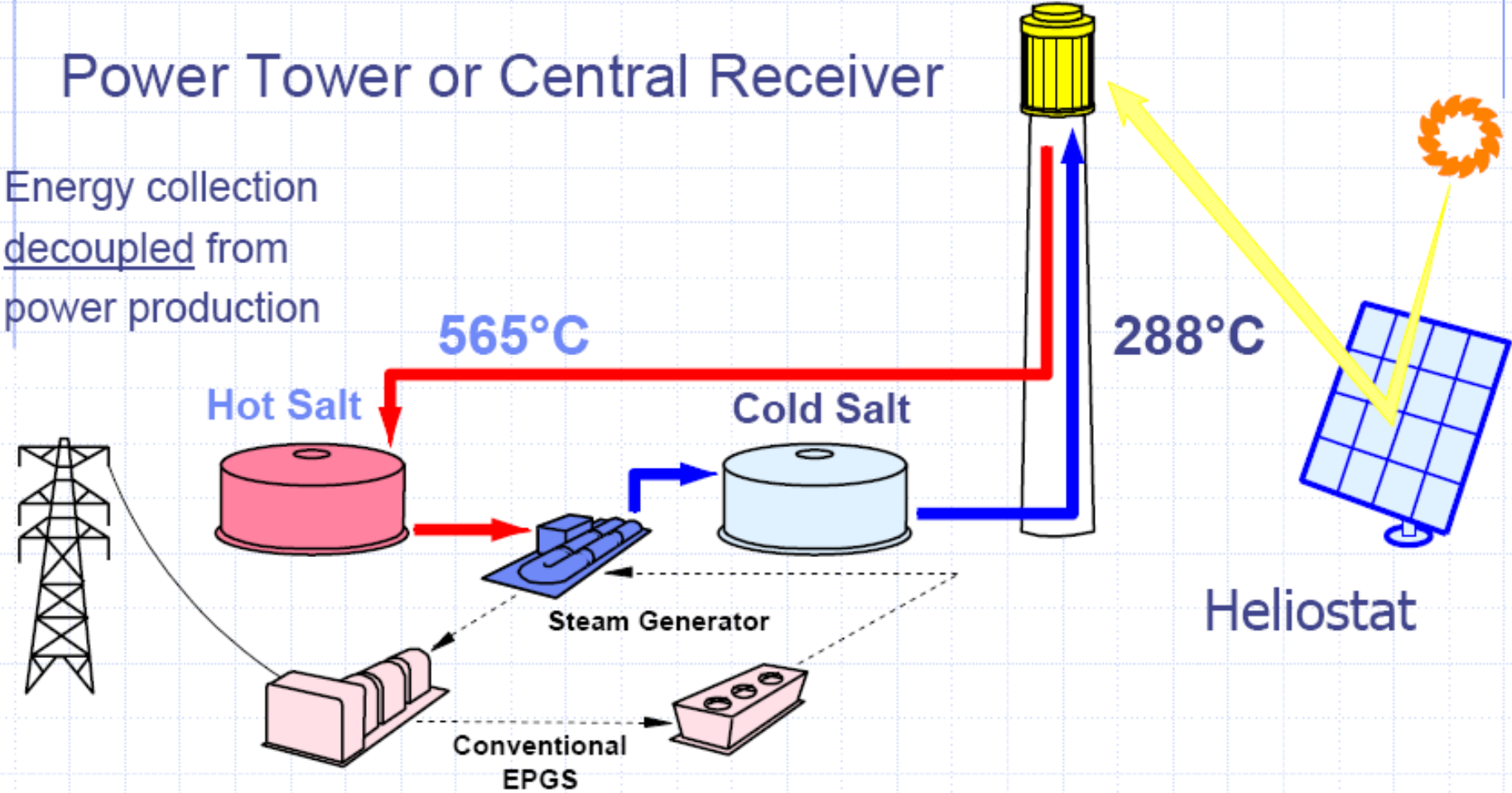
- ✓ Focusing requires direct, non-diffuse component
- ✓ Storage or hybridization needed to be dispatchable
- ✓ Central station option --power towers 10 – 100 MWe
- ✓ Distributed mid size capacity –parabolic troughs 1 -10 MWe
- ✓ Distributed smaller scale 10 kW -1 MWe dishes
- ✓ Medium temperature for water heating and “active” building solar heating/cooling of buildings (HVAC)
- ✓ Low temperature “passive” building solar heating
- ✓ Industrial process heat



Power tower with molten salt storage

Power Tower or Central Receiver

Energy collection
decoupled from
power production







- Current heliostat prices \$125 to \$159 m⁻² ,,
- Reduction potential from manufacturing scale-up ,Innovative Designs
- Compare with trough and PV

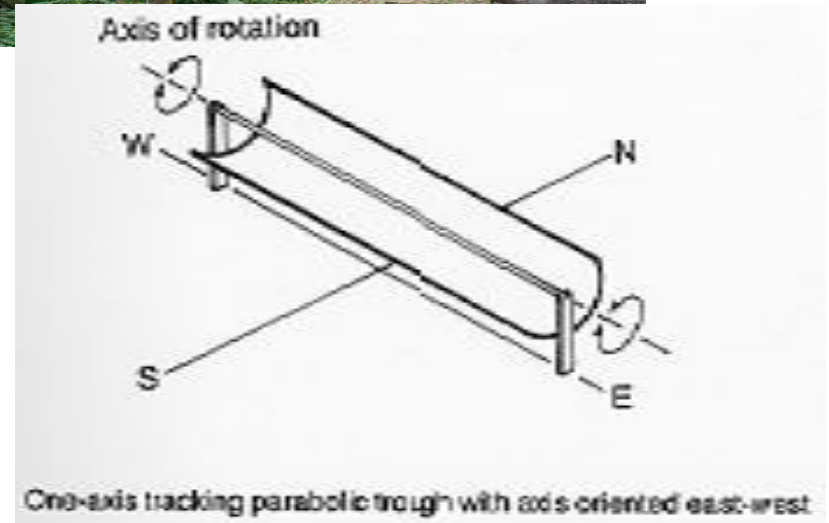


Courtesy of SunLab (Sandia National Laboratories and NREL partnership).



Parabolic Troughs

- ✓ Developed by Luz for use in 1970s ,,
 - Slowed thinking about large scale PV
- ✓ Dispatchable hybrid design with natural gas backup
 - – no storage
- ✓ Participated commercially in 1980s CA green power markets
- ✓ 354 Megawatts installed by 1991 at Kramer Junction, CA still operating today





Luz International

✓ Failed commercially in 1992 from: „

- Low natural gas and „
- High maintenance cost „
- Lack of certainty about tax incentives



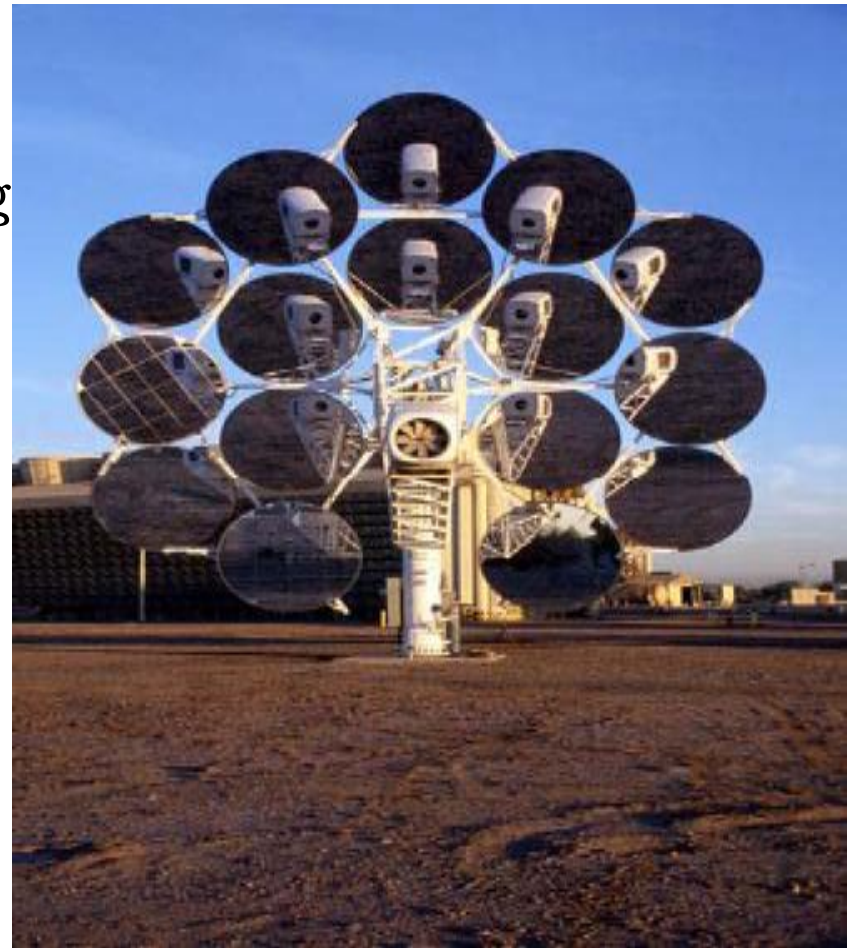
✓ Restructured company still in operation at Kramer Junction „

- Along the learning curve on O+M innovations, e.g. receiver replacements and upgrades, storage, cleaning, etc.



Dish technology with Sterling cycle power generation

- ✓ Small scale distributed applications
- ✓ Of great interest to high tech industries and consultants
- ✓ Moving parts with 2-D tracking
- ✓ Exposed mirrors
- ✓ Shading and land use considerations





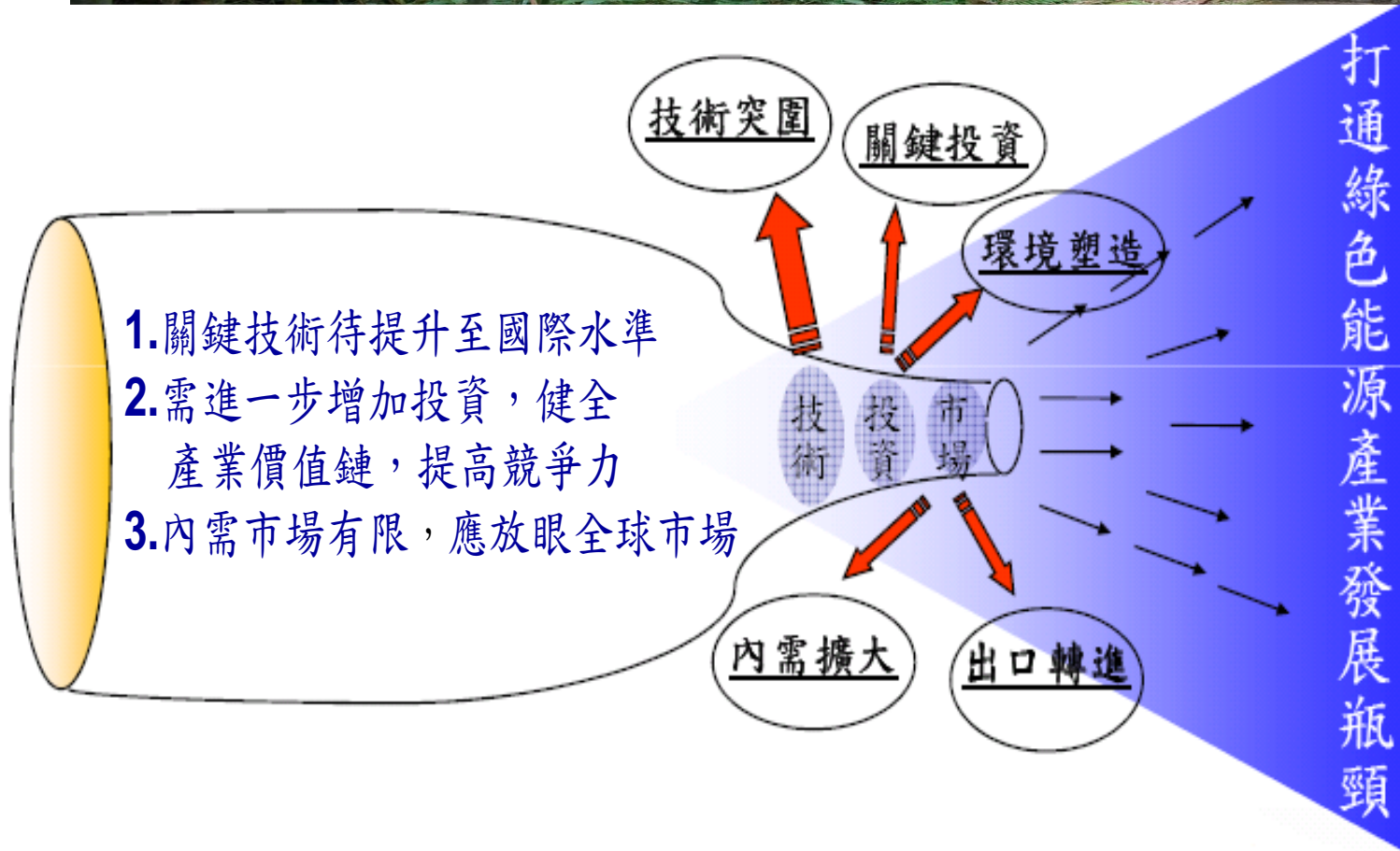
Solar Thermal Chimney

- ✓ Heated air, being less dense, rises in tower; thermal source from ground based thermal collector around perimeter
- ✓ Concept uses a wind turbine in the tower flow to extract energy
- ✓ Conceptual designs for India and Australia



- ✓ Manzanares (south of Madrid).
- ✓ Delivered power from July 1986 to February 1989 with a peak output of 50 kW.
- ✓ Collector diameter of 240 meters, with surface area of 46,000m².
- ✓ Chimney was 10 meters in diameter and 195 meters tall.

台灣發展綠色能源產業關鍵瓶頸



綠能產業發展五大總體驅動力

綠色能源產業大國

全球市場商機

國內市場

國內生產能量
與產能
(產業競爭力)

內需擴大

出口轉進

技術突圍

環境塑造

關鍵投資

- 儘速通過「再生能源發展條例」創造650萬瓩再生能源市場。
- 「振興經濟擴大公共建設投資計畫」納入10%綠色內涵，營造需求。
- 補助新興綠能產品示範應用。
- 預計五年內政府將投入250億元推動再生能源與節約能源設置及補助。

- 藉兩岸搭橋計畫完善產業價值鏈，擴大市場，以利全球布局；並規劃利用試點市場創造綠色產品商機。
- 組織海外參展/拓銷團，規劃2年計20團，協助廠商儘速切入國際大廠供應鏈。
- 運用新鄭和計畫出口貸款、轉融資與保險計55億元，拓銷海外新興市場。

- 結合「能源國家型計畫」發展相關科技，支持綠能產業，並培育菁英人力。
- 5年內至少投入200億元研發經費，提升七項綠能產業之關鍵技術效率及協助建立自主化技術。
- 成立「綠能產業技術服務團隊」，協助廠商全面提升技術水準。

- 建構「再生能源、節約能源產品標準及檢測平台」，與國際同步，訂定產品相關法規、標準。
- 建置「綠能產品國際驗證實驗室」，以利外銷。
- 依全國能源會議結論建構新技術產品驗證場域，驗證新能源技術與產品之可靠性

- 大型綠能投資計畫，列入國發基金優先重點投資項目，帶動產業投資風潮。
- 國發基金優先投資5家以投資綠能產業為主的創投基金，協助一般投資案資金問題。
- 成立「綠能產業服務團隊」，協助廠商排除障礙，促進投資。

政策推力

市場拉力



預期效益

一、發展綠能產業成為台灣產業新的生命力

透過旭升方案，引領台灣產業朝向低碳及高值化發展，預估產值可由2008年1,603億元(占製造業1.2%)提高至2015年1兆1,580億元(估計約占該年製造業總產值6.6%)，約可提供11萬人就業機會。

創造產值	2008年：1,603億元	2012年：4,752億元	2015年：1兆1,580億元
就業人力	2008年：16,030人年	2012年：47,520人年	2015年：115,800人年

二、建立台灣成為能源技術與生產大國

5年內至少投入技術研發經費約200億元，未來並將逐步擴增。以達兆元產值規模估計，可望帶動民間投資2,000億元以上。預期可發展成為

主力產業(能源光電雙雄)

1. 全球前三大太陽電池生產大國
2. 全球最大LED光源及模組供應國

一般具潛力產業(能源風火輪)

1. 球風力發電系統供應商之一
2. 國內生質燃料自主供銷系統
3. 全球燃料電池系統組裝生產基地
4. 國際能源資通訊供應體系一員
5. 亞太地區電動車輛主要生產基地



三、塑造我國節能減碳新風貌

估計5年內政府將投入250億元推動再生能源與節約能源設置及補助，有助於引領台灣逐漸走向低碳社會與低碳城市，其中顯著性的表徵如下：

- 2011年完成在亞洲領先的大型太陽光電電廠(4 MW) 建造
- 2011年完成全國交通號誌燈(70萬盞) 全數使用LED燈，領先全球
- 今年起展開氫能與燃料電池市場應用示範，逐步邁入氫能應用時代
- 2009年起高/低壓用電戶分階段全面佈建智慧型電表，建立AMI基礎架構，開創智慧節能時代
- 今年起展開4年10萬輛電動機車補助計畫，逐漸進入電動機車寧靜革命階段