

## Levelized Cost of Electricity

The Levelized Cost of Electricity (LCOE) is a standard cost metric for quantifying the economic performance of an electricity-generating technology [1]. The cost of power generation or LCOE depends on the site selection and Device selection as shown in figure 1.

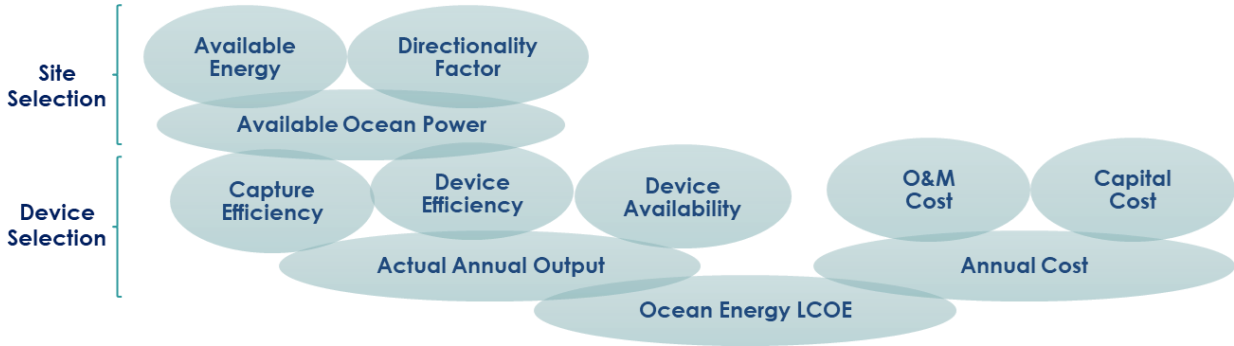


Fig. 1 LOCE calculation factors

Assuming that the capital expenditure occurs in year zero, and plant operation starts in year one, the LCOE is given by,

$$LCOE = \frac{CC + \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{OM_t}{(1+i)^t}}{\sum_{t=1}^n \frac{AEP_t}{(1+i)^t}} \left( \frac{\$}{kWh} \right)$$

Where,

- $CC$  – Capital Costs of power plant (\$/kW)
- $AEP$  – Annual Energy production (kWh)
- $i$  – Discounted rate
- $n$  – Facility lifetime (years)
- $OM$  – Annualized operating cost (\$)

## Levelized Cost of Electricity under Uncertainty

From our research we have obtained the approximate values for uncertainties in MRE generation and has been tabulated in table 1.

Table 1: MRE approximate uncertainty values.

Costs	Uncertainty (Approximately)
CapEx	± 15%
OpEx	± 70%
Mid Life refitting	± 16%
Decommissioning	± 100%

The LCOE under uncertainty is given by,

$$LCOE^u = \frac{CC^u + \frac{Mid^u}{(1+i)^{n/2}} + \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{OM_t^u}{(1+i)^t} + \frac{Dec^u}{(1+i)^{n+1}}}{\sum_{t=1}^n \frac{AEP_t}{(1+i)^t}} \left( \frac{\$}{kWh} \right)$$

Where,

- $CC^u$  – Capital Costs of power plant under uncertainty
- $Mid^u$  – Midlife refitting cost under uncertainty
- $OM^u$  – Annualized operating cost under uncertainty
- $Dec^u$  – Decommissioning cost under uncertainty

### Reasons for high LCOE

1. Project Risk:
  - Cost overruns and unpredicted events
  - Harsh marine environment
  - Equipment Damages
2. Technical Risk:
  - Reliability
  - Efficiency and utilization
  - New unproven technology or lack of experience
3. Other Risks
  - Political support
  - Lack of subsidy
4. High grid connection and transmission charges (remote locations).

### How to reduce the LCOE?

1. Increase the volume or Scale.
  - Upscale the number of devices.
  - Increase the number of devices in an area.
  - Standardization of device production.
2. Identify optimal production methods.
  - Perfect Location identification
  - Collaborations with similar technology companies
  - Add Contractors
  - Add engineering support (Knowledge sharing)
  - Implementation of Total preventive maintenance to reduce O&Ms.
3. Innovation and effective product development
  - Material selection
  - Perfect foundation or mooring plans.
  - Developing low risky devices
  - Elimination of excess mechanical devices such as gear box
  - Developing tunable/adaptive devices
  - Development of subsea high voltage cables (both AC and DC)
  - Easy installation devices
  - Low operation and maintenance cost devices

**References:**

1. Chozas, J. (2015). International levelized cost of energy for ocean energy technologies. Ocean Energy Syst.