

e•lec•tri•c•i•ty

ilek'trisitē

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Duke University Energy Initiative

What is electricity?

How do we generate it?

How do we “transport” it?

How do we consume it?

power system facts of life

- Supply and demand must be continuously balanced
- Electrons take the path of least resistance, which is not always the path of greatest convenience
- Forecast demand does not match real demand
- System reliability must be enforced

power and energy

Power

Watt (W)

Energy

Watt-hour (Wh)

A 100-W light bulb
“on” for 3 hours



100W

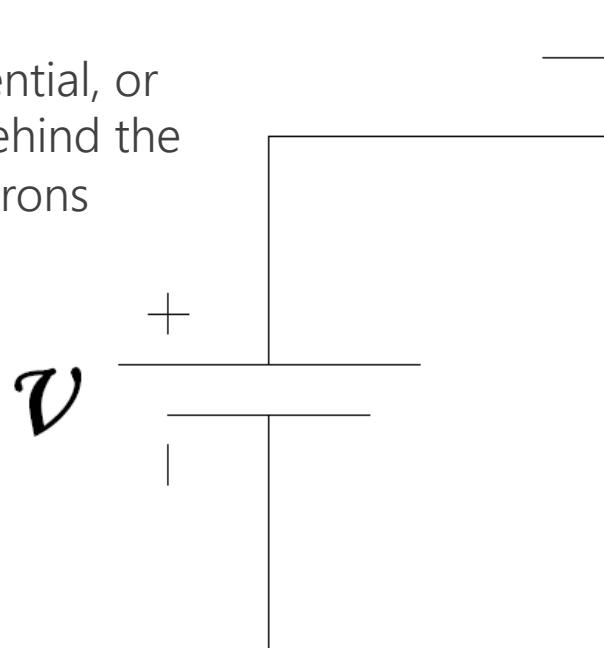
300Wh

important electricity concepts

Voltage

[V, volts]

electric potential, or
“pressure” behind the
flow of electrons



Current

[A, amperes]

rate of flow of electrons



Resistance

[Ω , Ohms]

Proper use of terminology:

Voltage across...

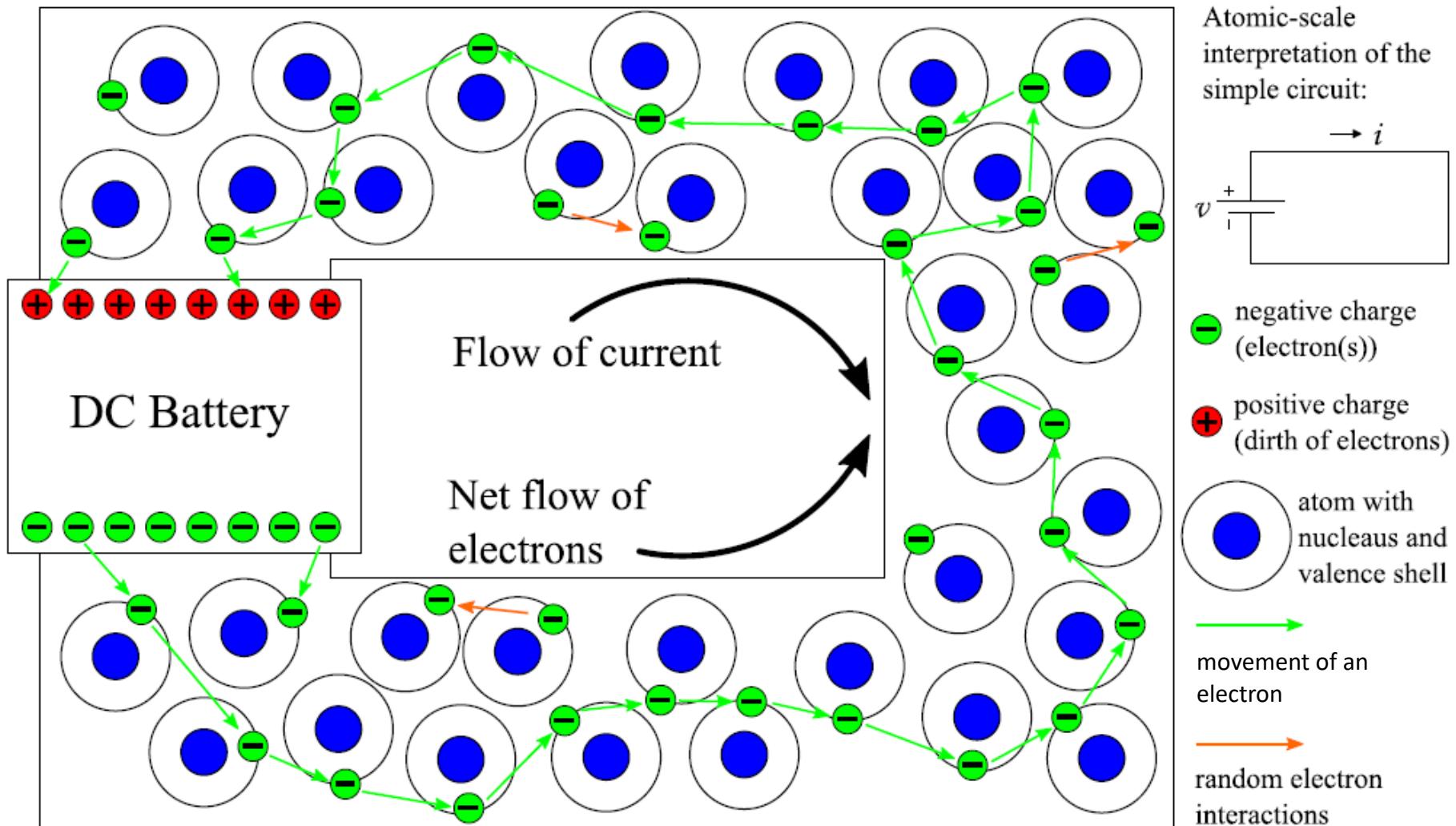
Voltage with respect to...

Current through...

Ohm's Law: $V = IR$

Power [Watts]: $P = VI$

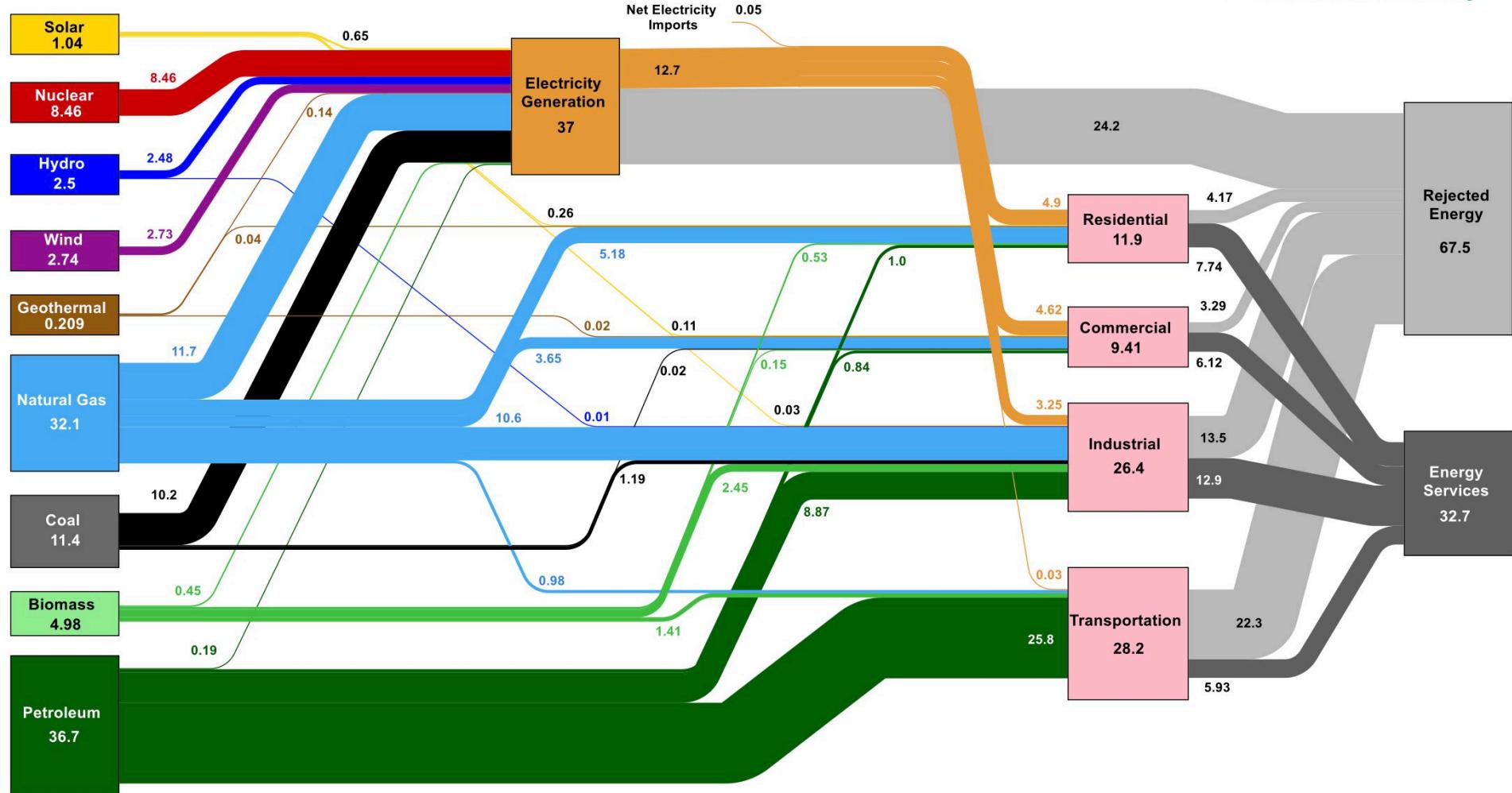
electron “flow”



the famous Sankey diagram

Estimated U.S. Energy Consumption in 2019: 100.2 Quads

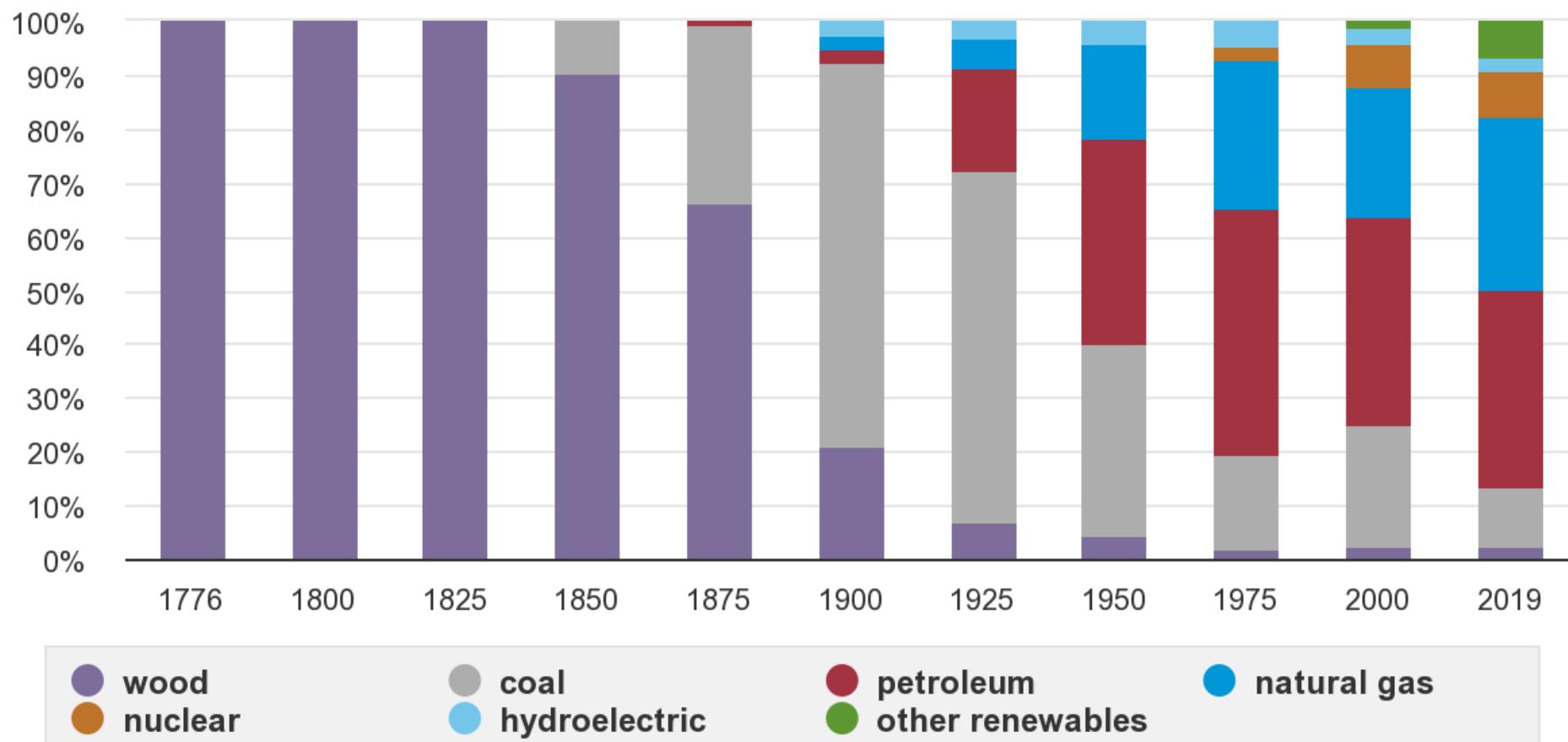
 Lawrence Livermore
National Laboratory



[US Energy History Visualization](#)

energy generation in the U.S. over time

Shares of total U.S. energy consumption by major sources in selected years (1776-2019)



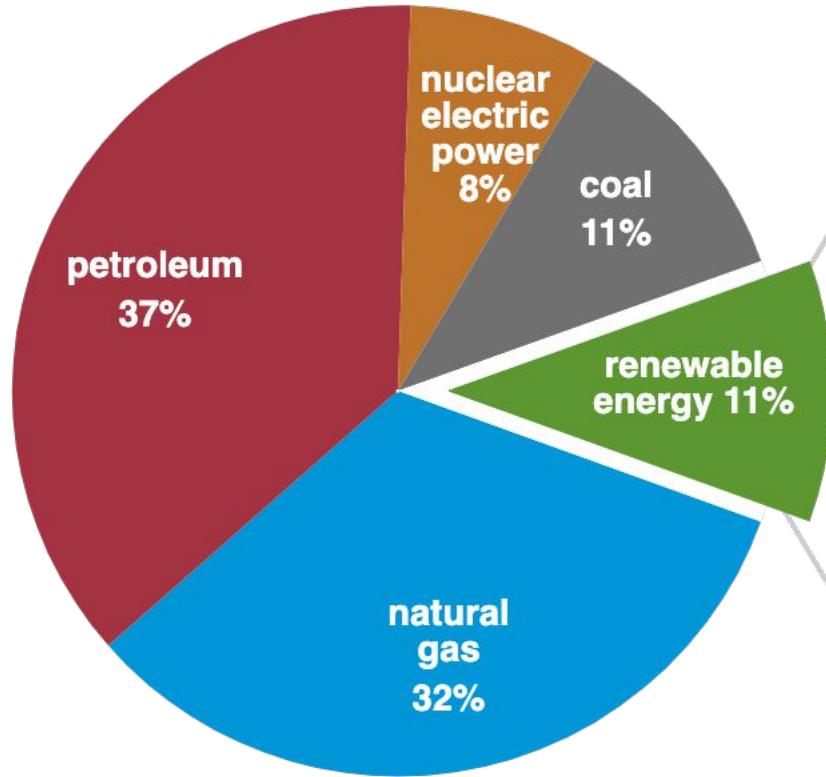
Note: Wood includes wood and wood waste; other renewables includes biofuels, geothermal, solar, and wind.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, Appendix D.1, and Tables 1.1 and 10.1, April 2020, preliminary data for 2019

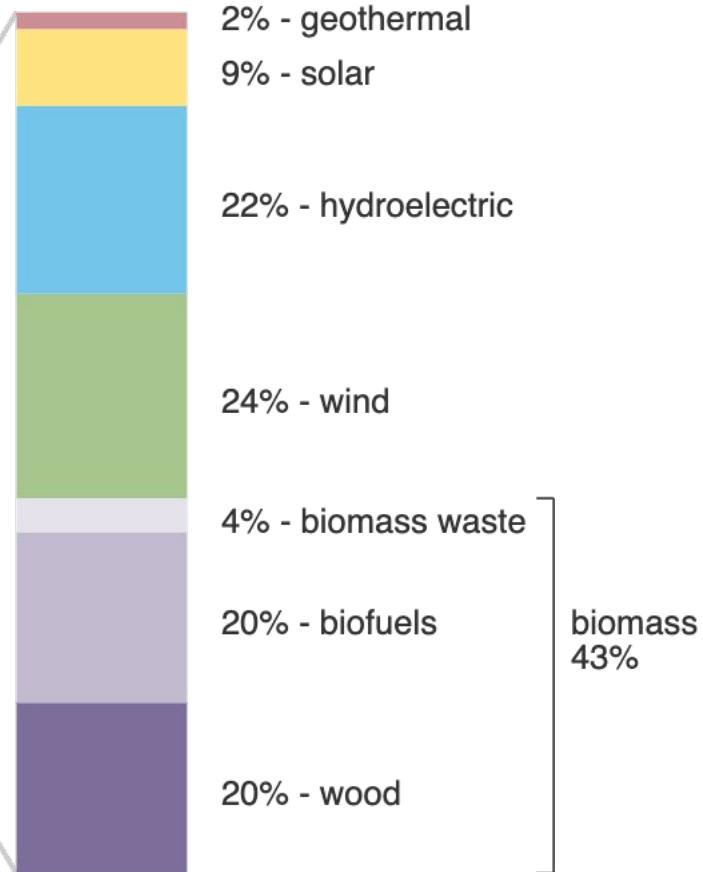
U.S. energy consumption in 2019

U.S. primary energy consumption by energy source, 2019

total = 100.2 quadrillion
British thermal units (Btu)



total = 11.4 quadrillion Btu



Note: Sum of components may not equal 100% because of independent rounding.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 1.3 and 10.1, April 2020, preliminary data

Plant capacity by power source

50 500 2000 5000MW



50



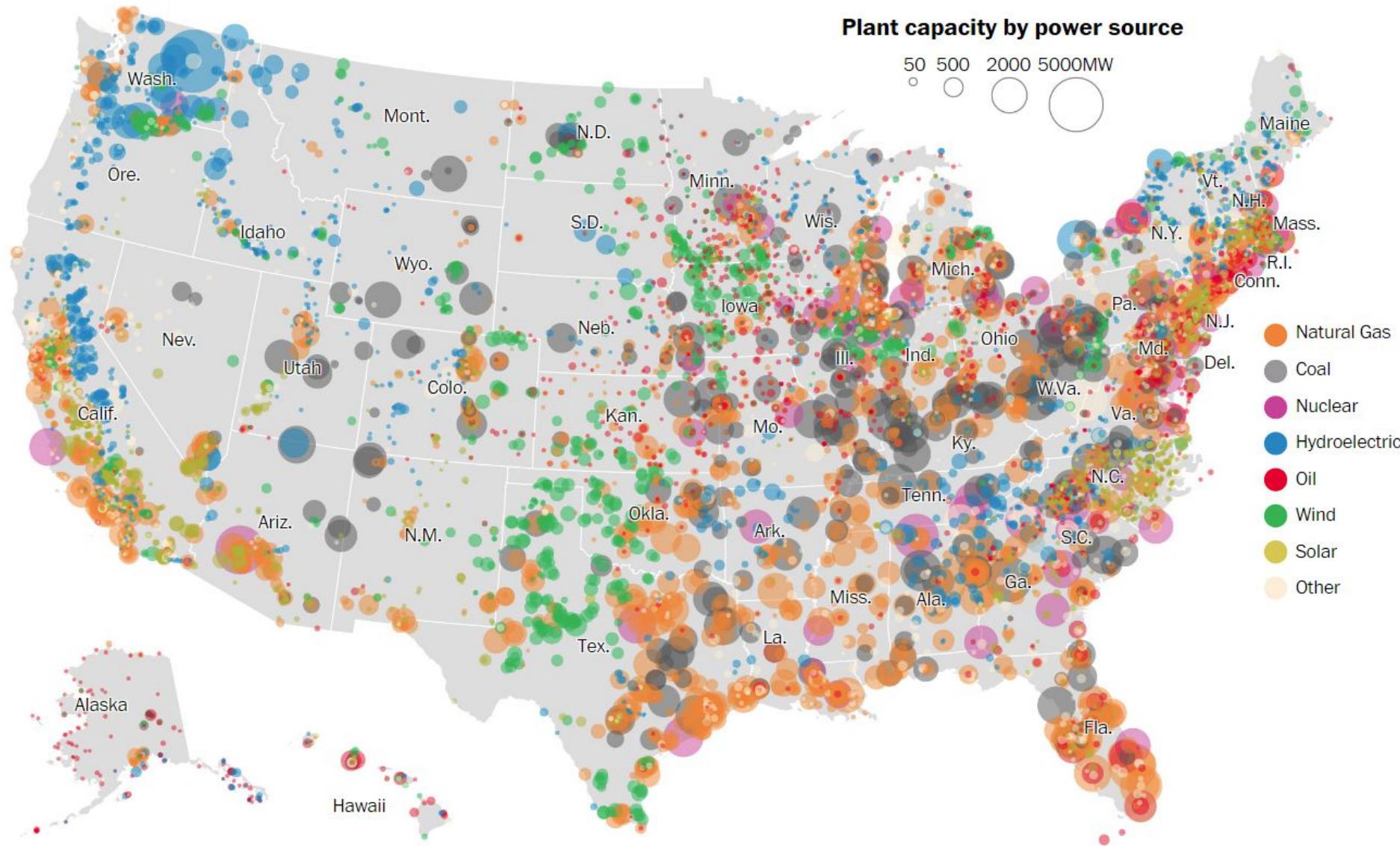
500



2000



5000

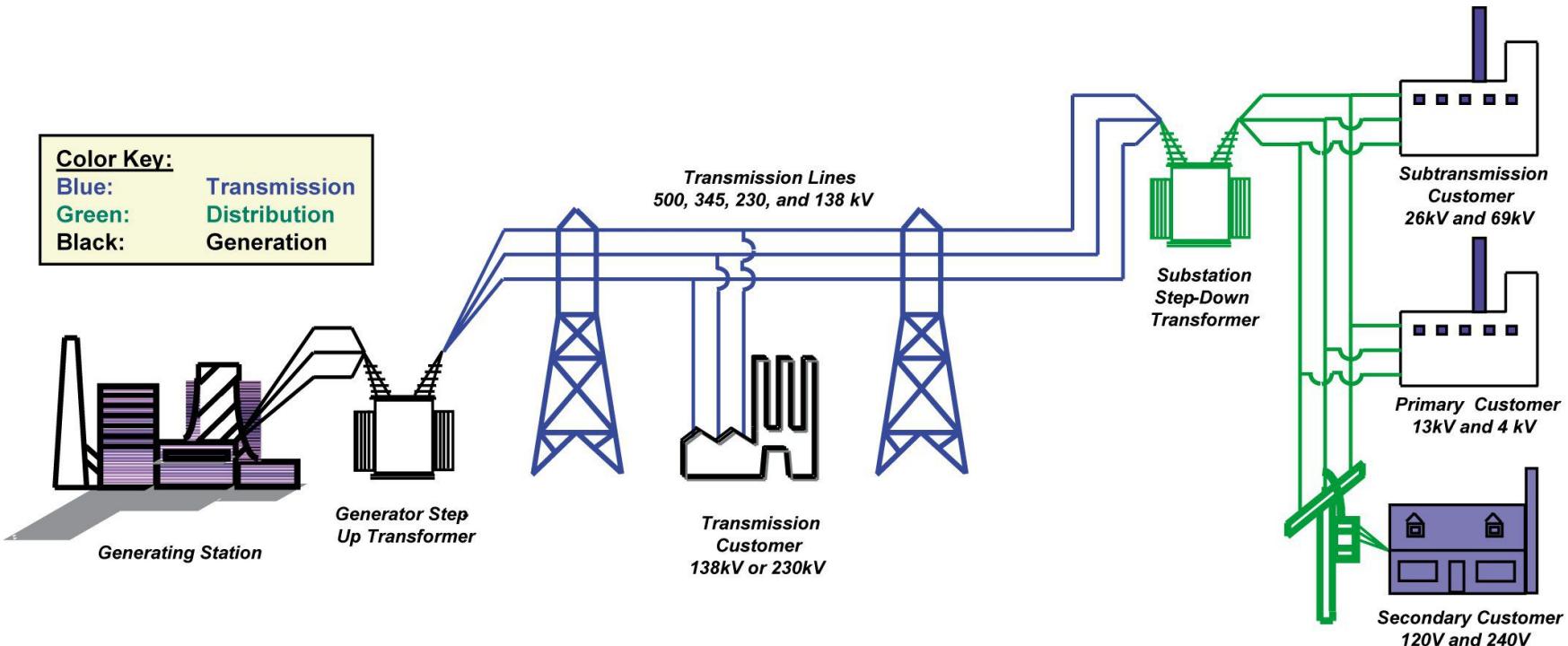


[Interactive map of the U.S.](#)

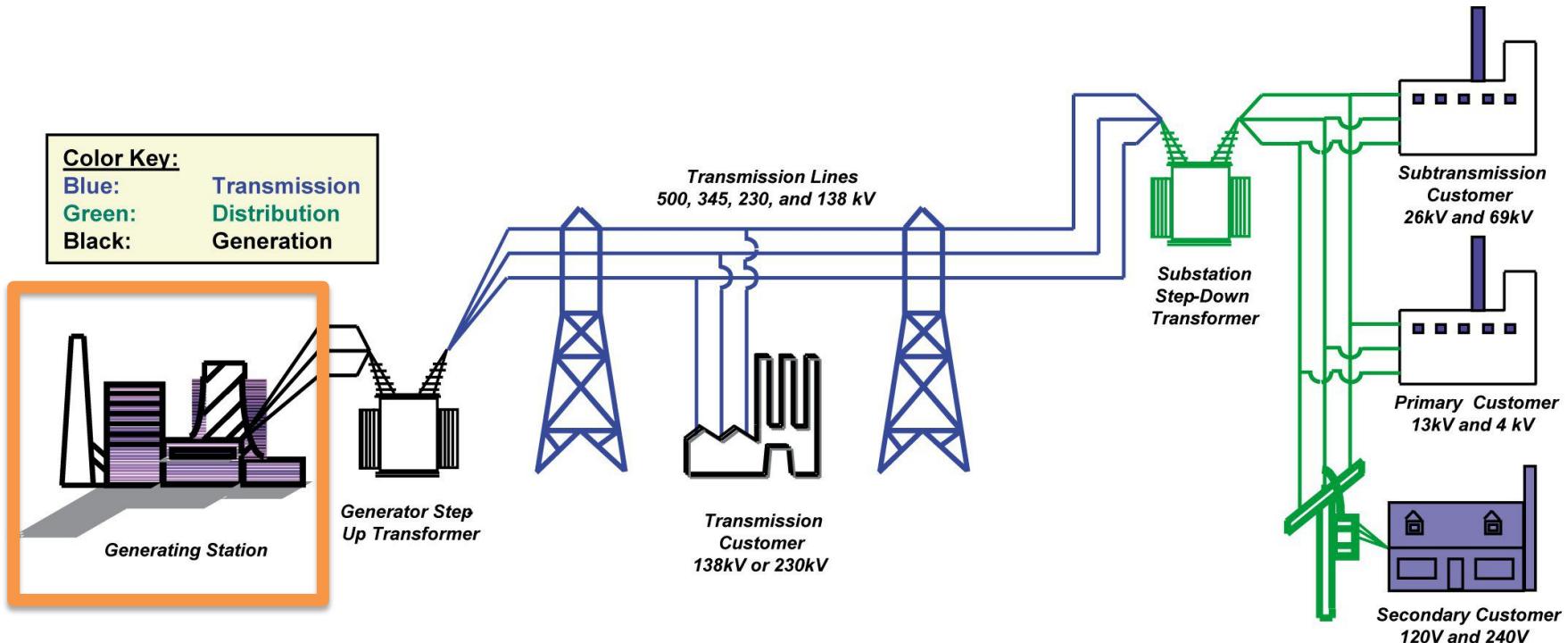
[Map of the World](#)

Image Source: Washington Post

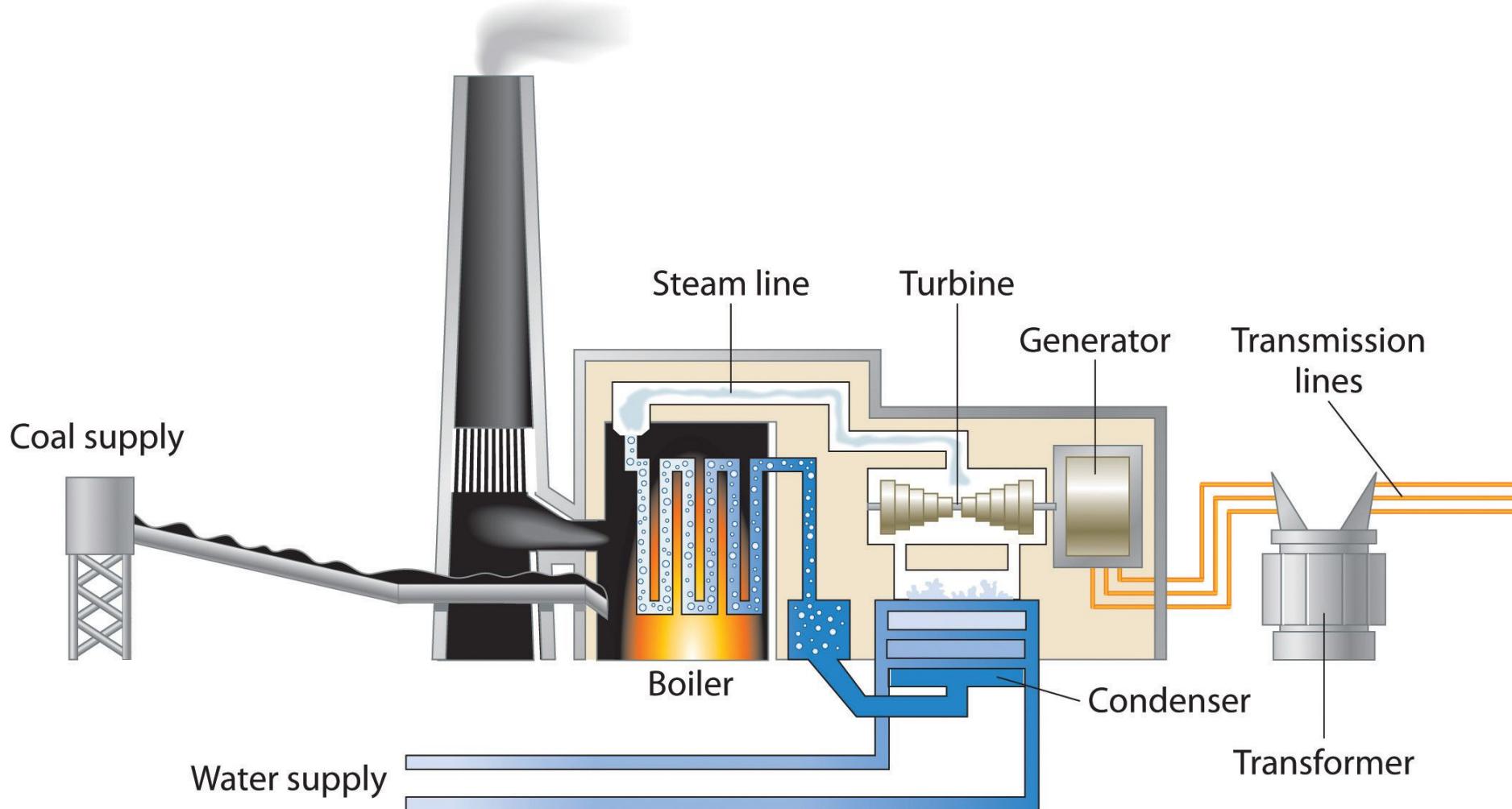
electric power systems



electric power systems



thermal power station



Turbine Deck at Diablo Canyon Power Station

1,100 MW Generator

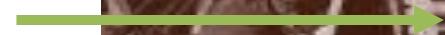
Turbines

Generator

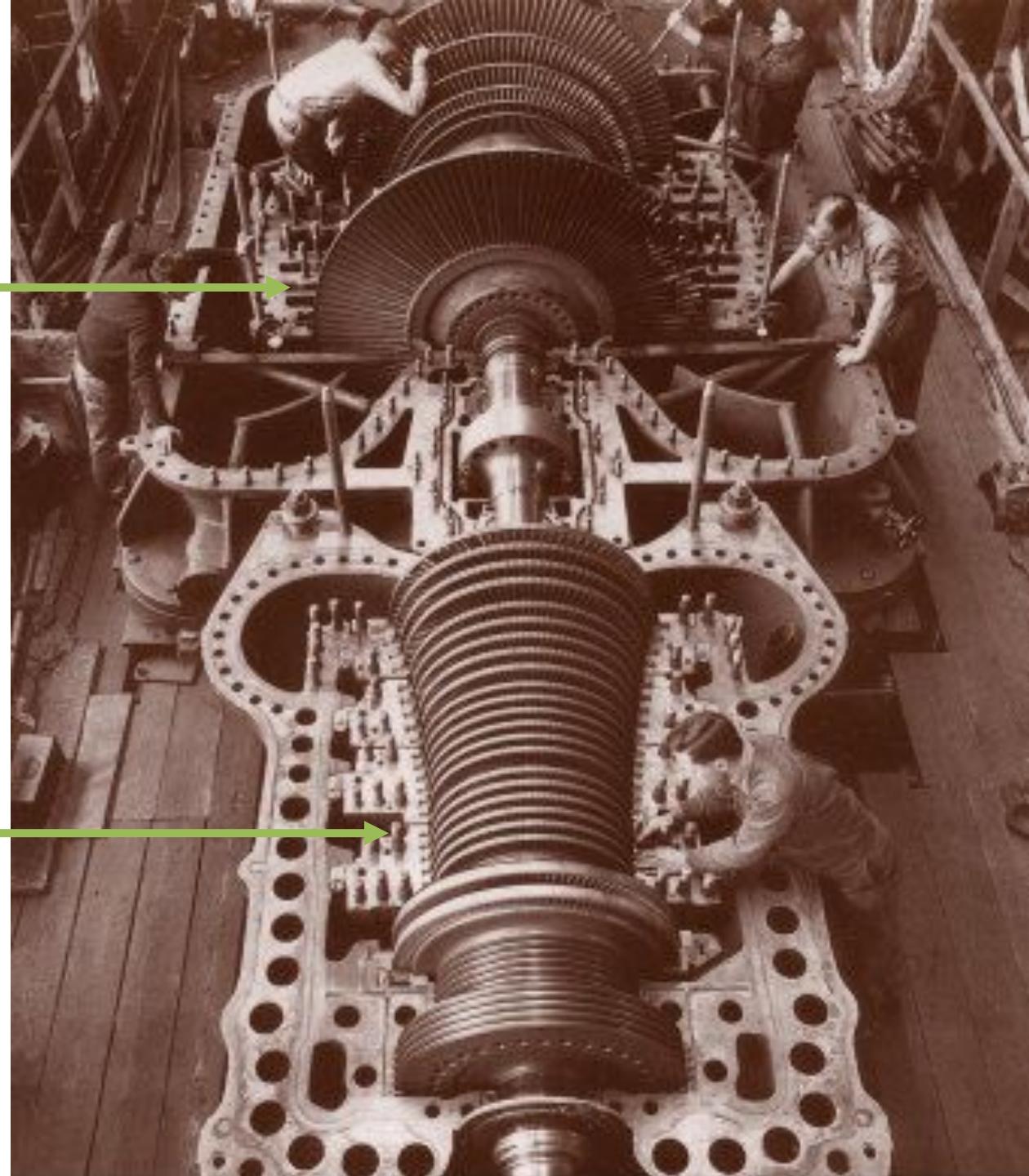
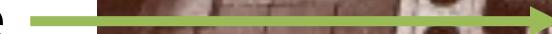
Exciter

turbines

Low Pressure Turbine



High Pressure Turbine



low pressure turbine



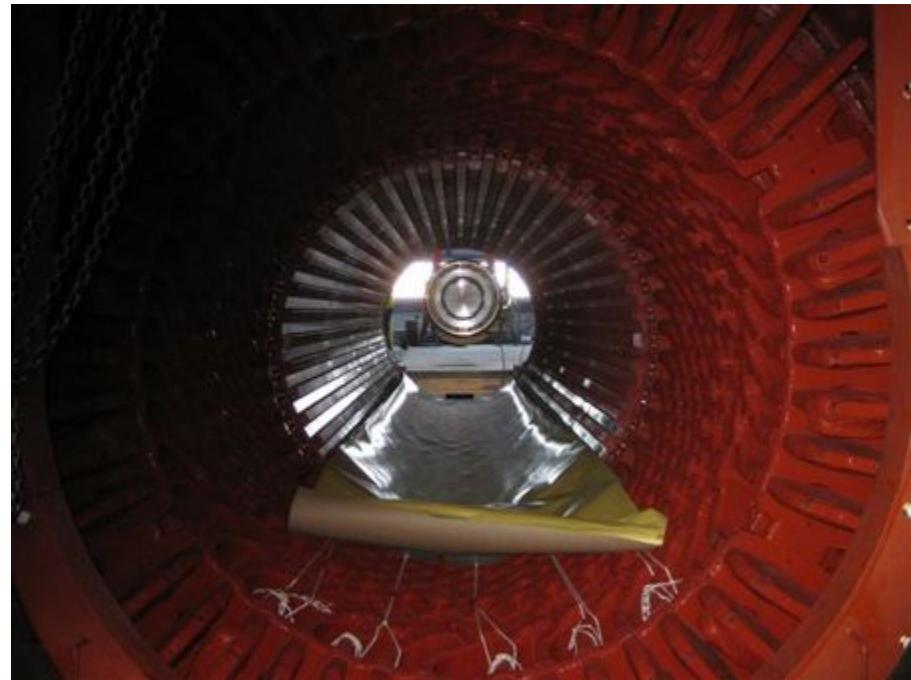
Image: "Turbine Philippsburg-1" by Christine und David Schmitt from Vienna, Austria, Austria - Flickr photo page "Dampfturbine"

generator



ROTOR

this is the “magnet” that spins
(weighs 61 tons)

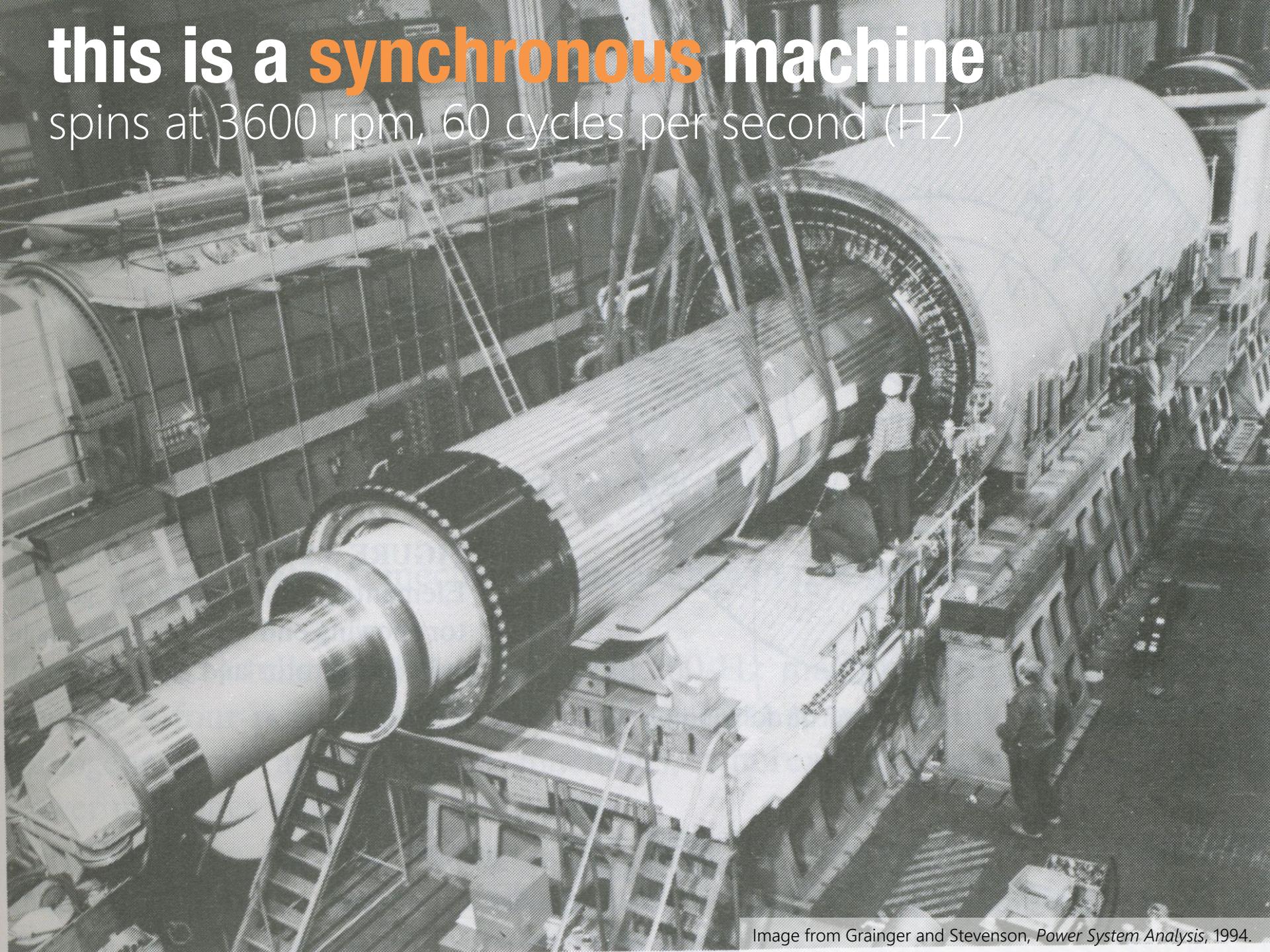


STATOR

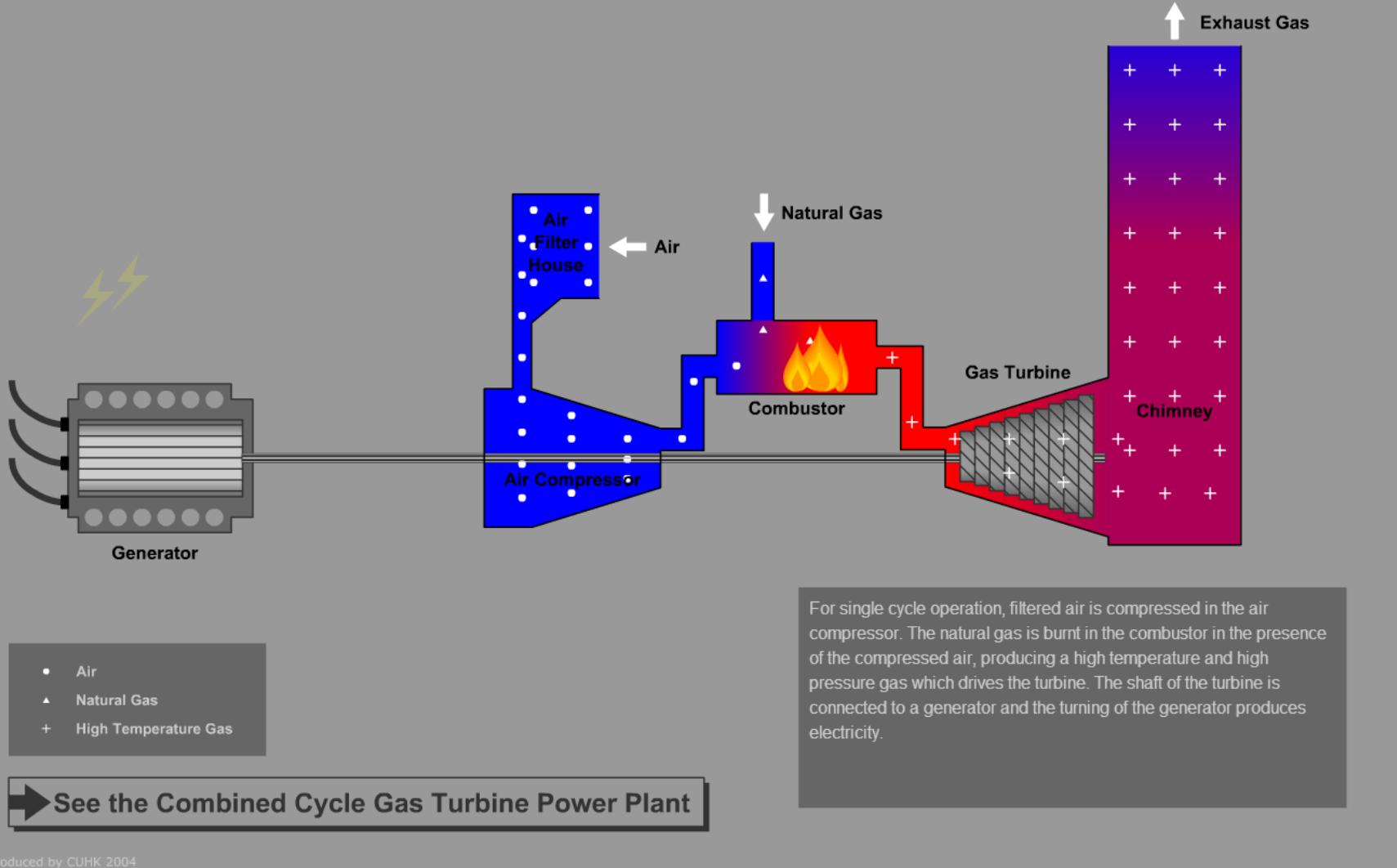
stationary component that
contains wound wire for the
power to flow through

this is a synchronous machine

spins at 3600 rpm, 60 cycles per second (Hz)

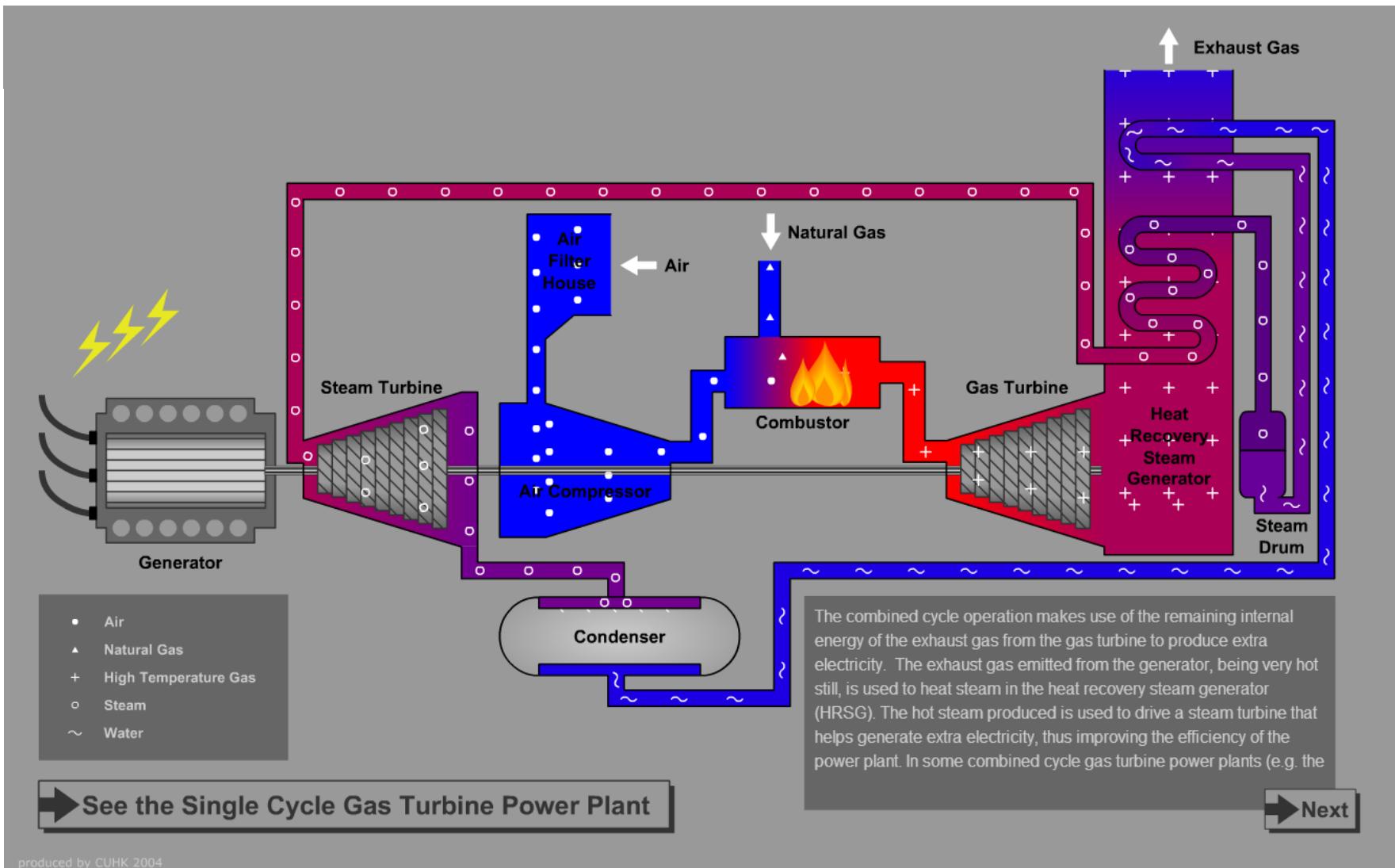


single cycle gas turbine



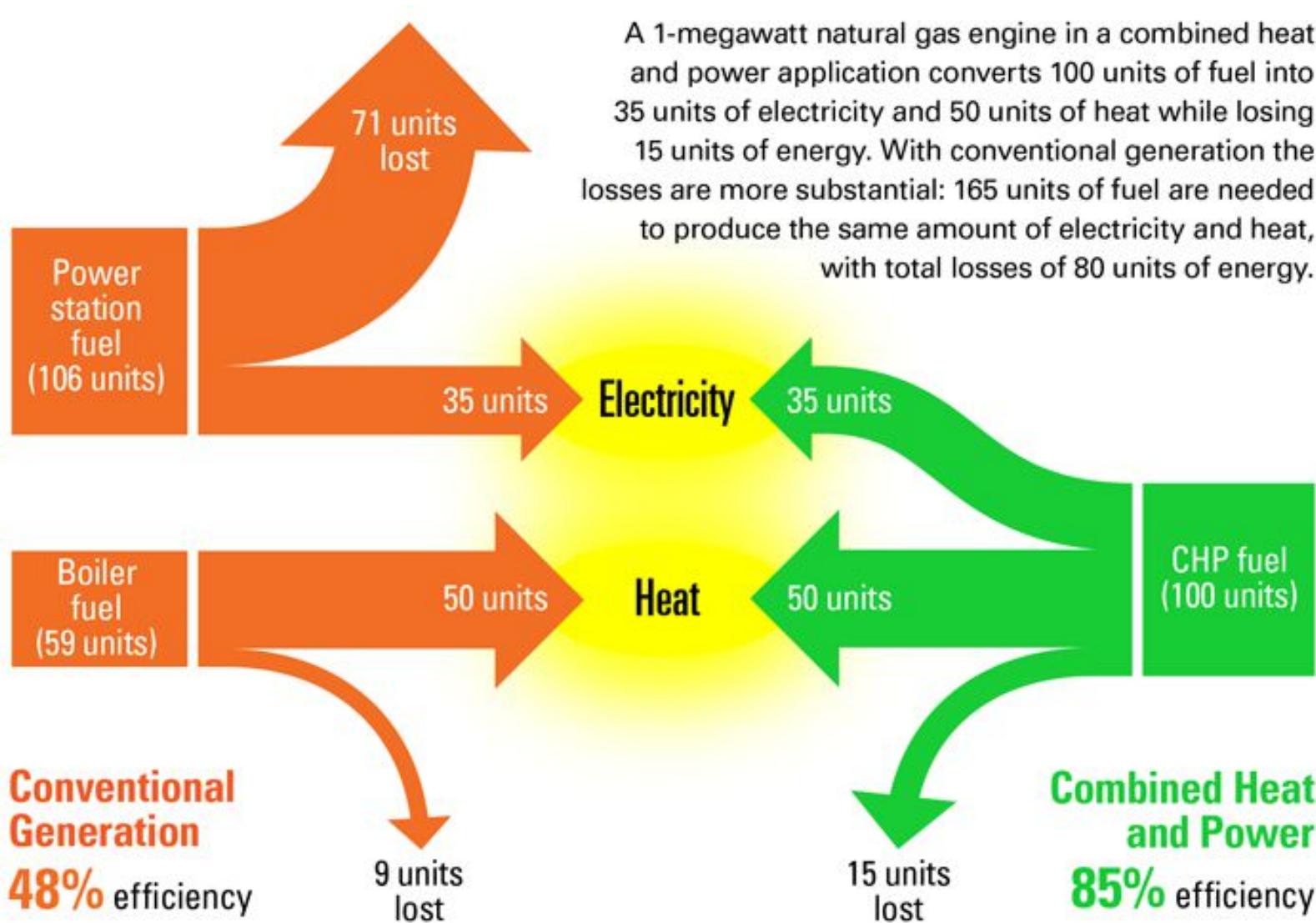
produced by CUHK 2004

combined cycle gas turbine

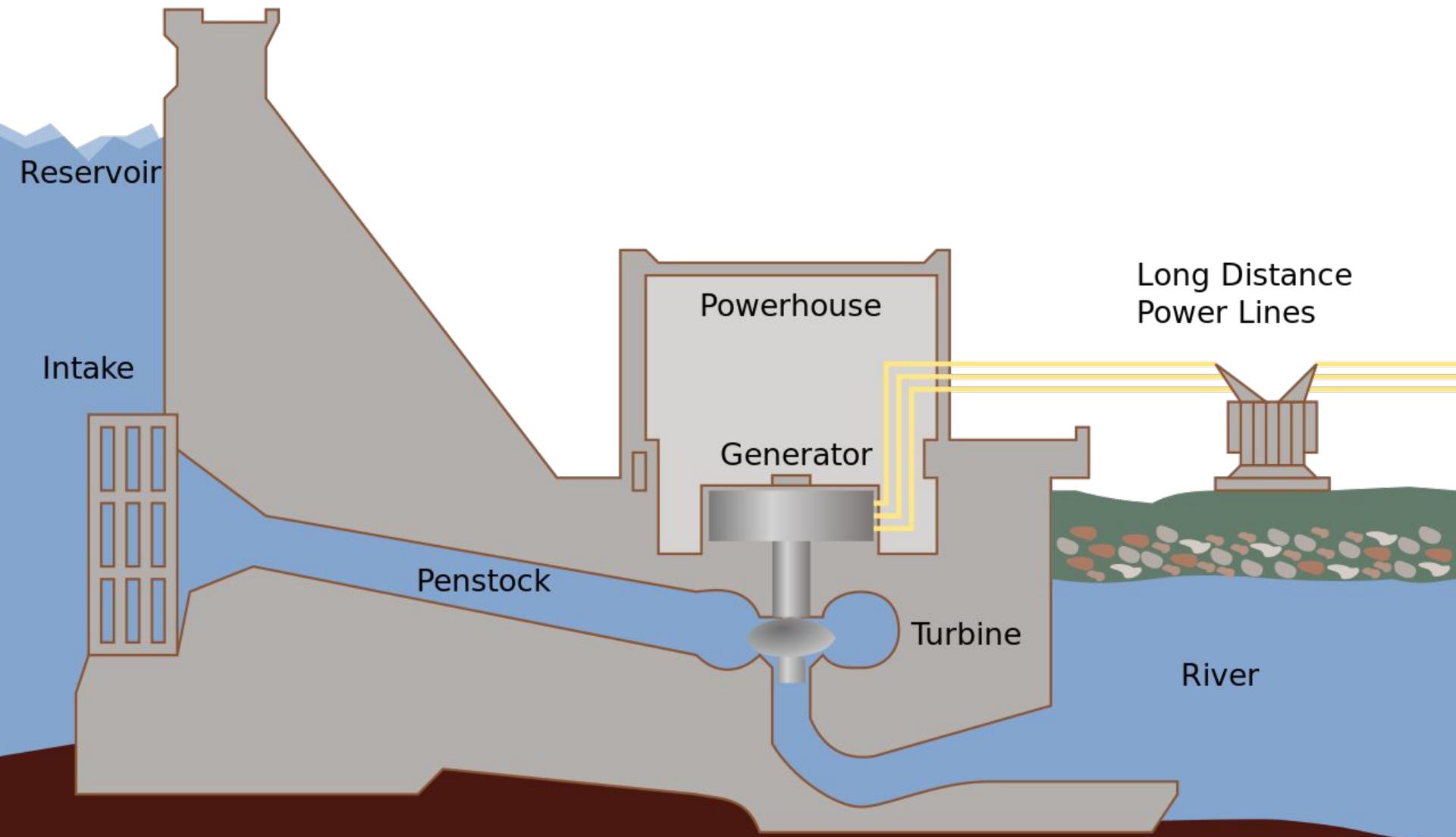


produced by CUHK 2004

combined heat and power



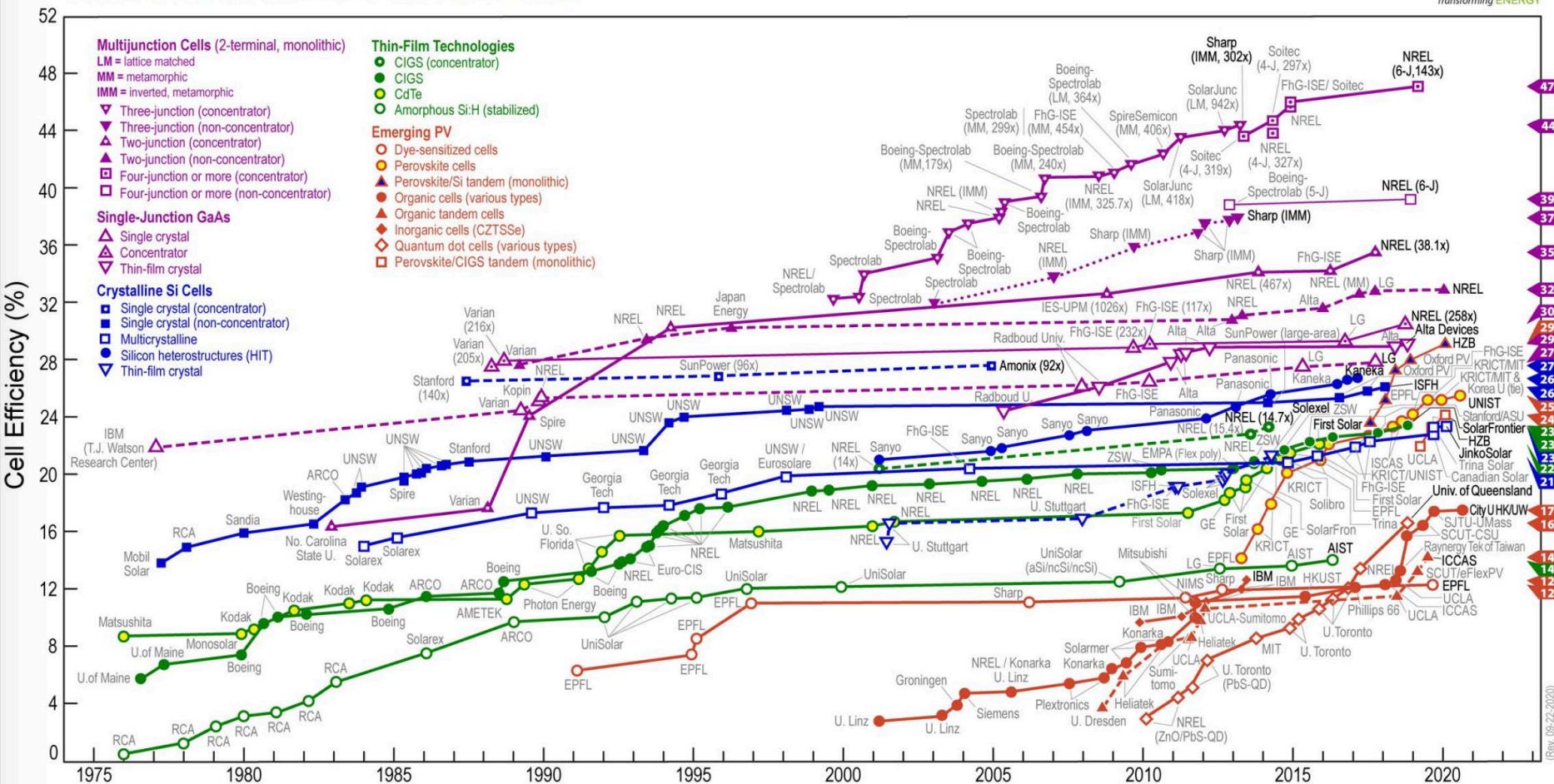
hydroelectric plant



solar cell efficiency

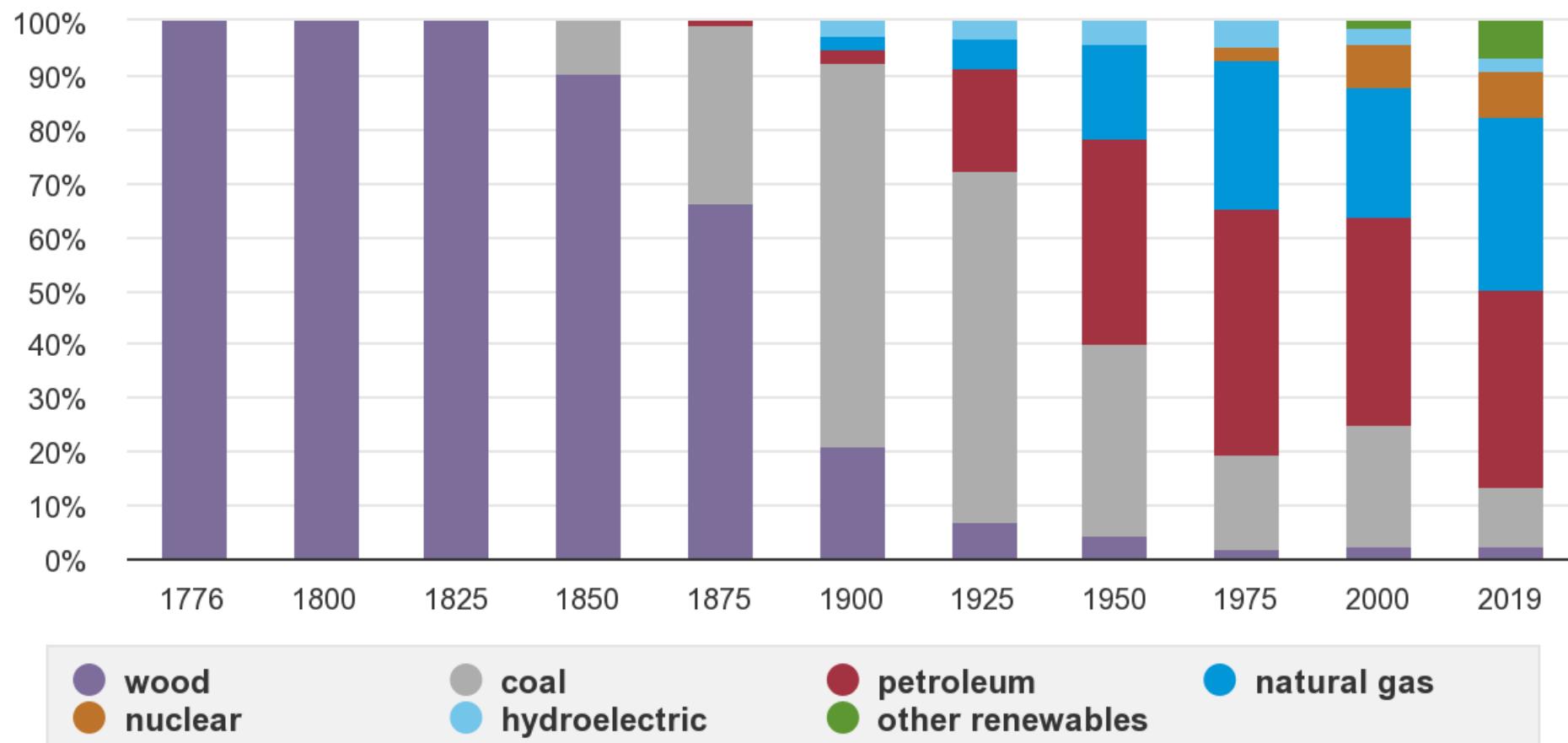
NREL
Transforming ENERGY

Best Research-Cell Efficiencies



energy consumption in the U.S.

Shares of total U.S. energy consumption by major sources in selected years (1776-2019)

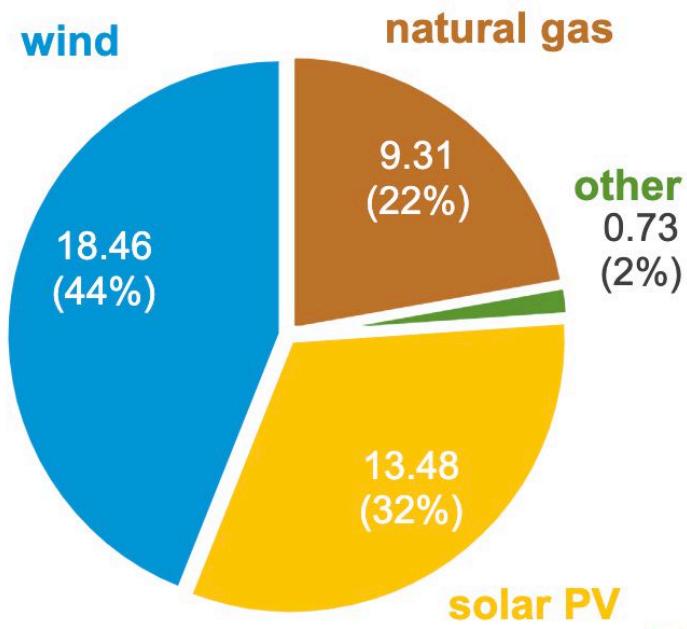
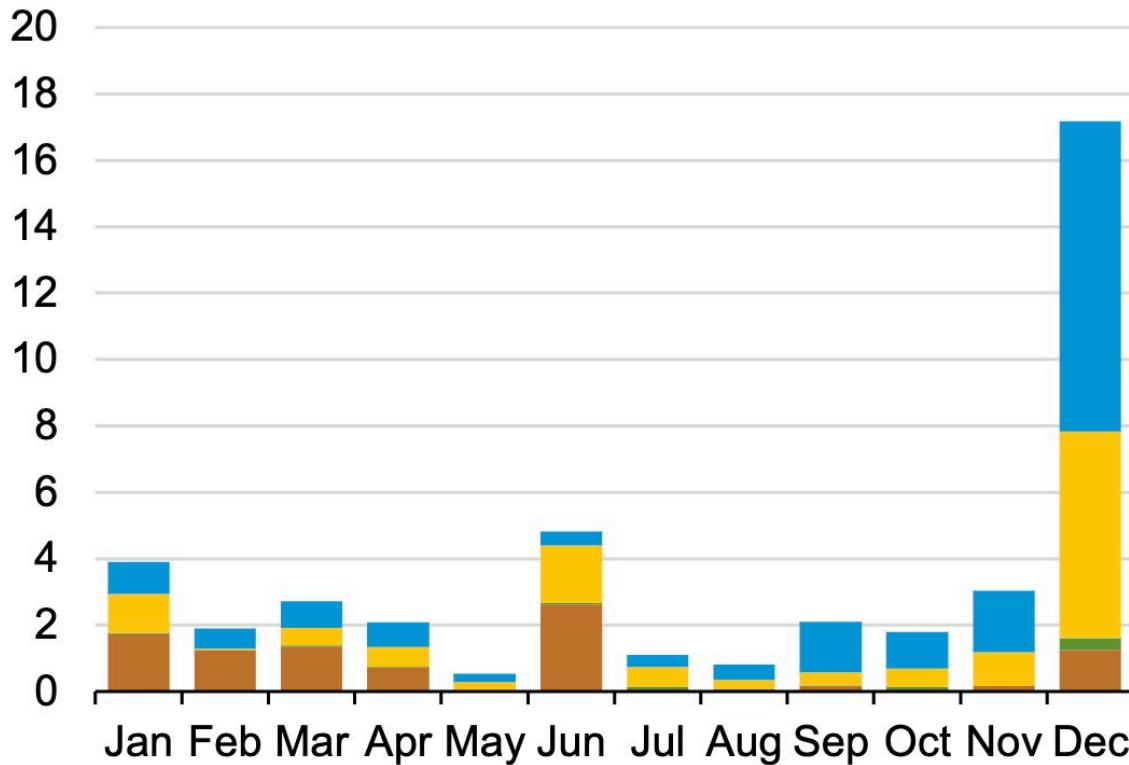


Note: Wood includes wood and wood waste; other renewables includes biofuels, geothermal, solar, and wind.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, Appendix D.1, and Tables 1.1 and 10.1, April 2020, preliminary data for 2019

planned additions

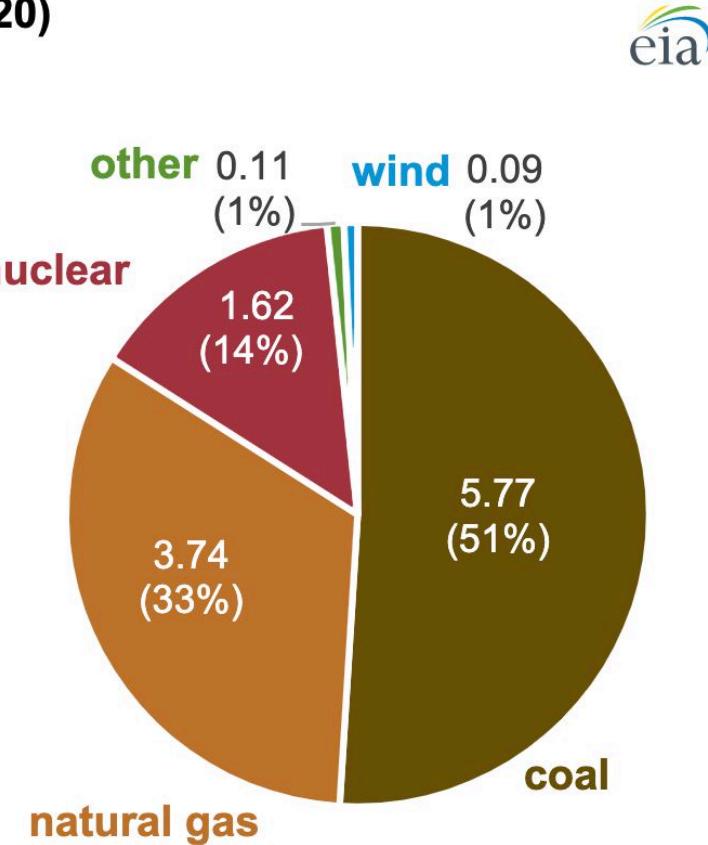
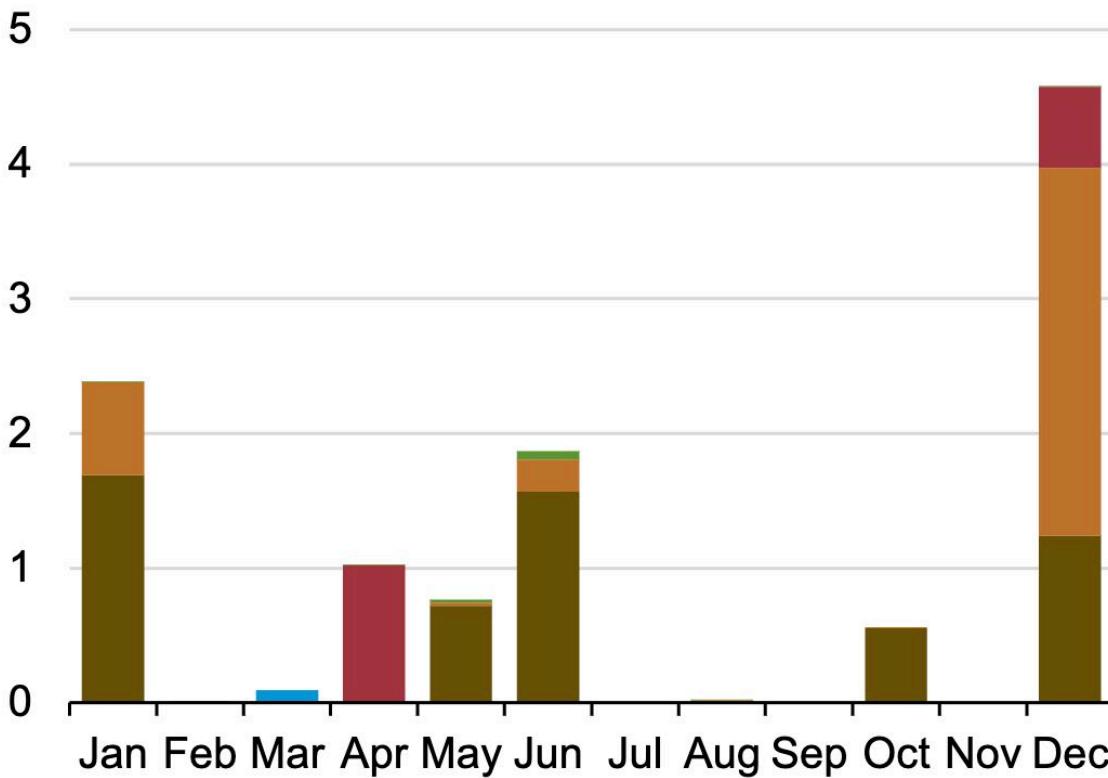
Planned U.S. electric generating capacity additions (2020)
gigawatts (GW)



eria

planned retirements

Planned U.S. electric generating capacity retirements (2020)
gigawatts (GW)



eria

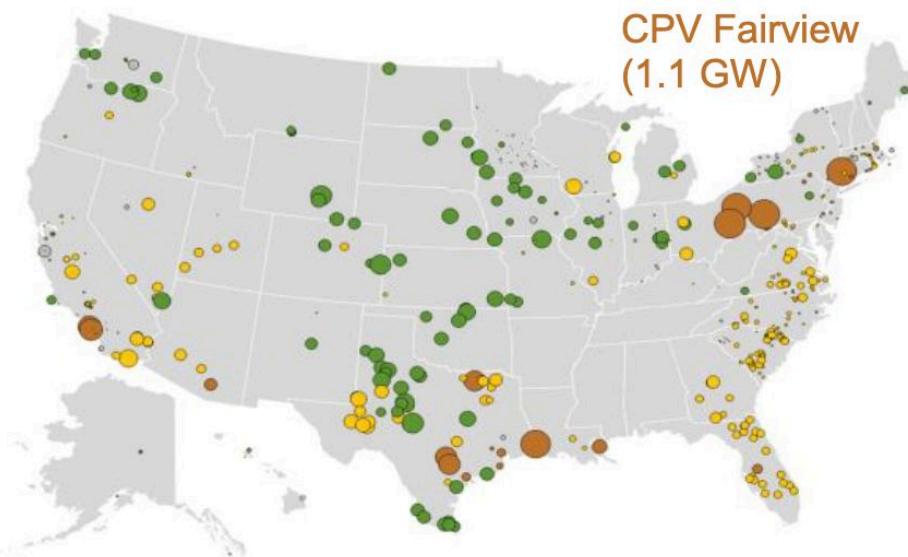
locations of changes in power plants

U.S. electric capacity additions and retirements (2020)
gigawatts (GW)



additions

CPV Fairview
(1.1 GW)

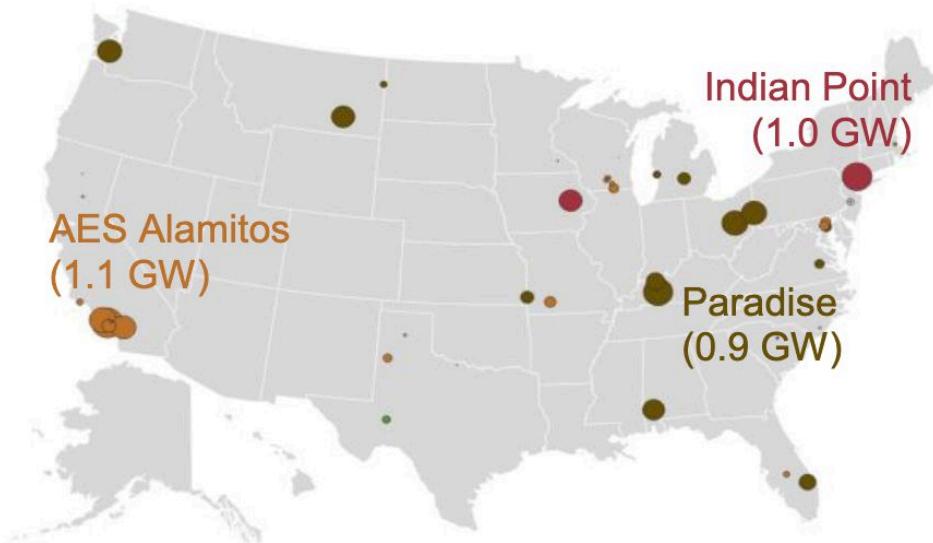


retirements

AES Alamitos
(1.1 GW)

Indian Point
(1.0 GW)

Paradise
(0.9 GW)



solar PV
wind

natural gas
coal

nuclear
other

ICE Storage

Molten Salt

LEAD ACID
LITHIUM-ION

Sodium Sulfur

Zinc Bromine

Nickel Cadmium

FLOW BATTERIES



PUMPED HYDRO

Compressed Air
Energy Storage

Flywheel

Capacitor

SUPERCAPACITO

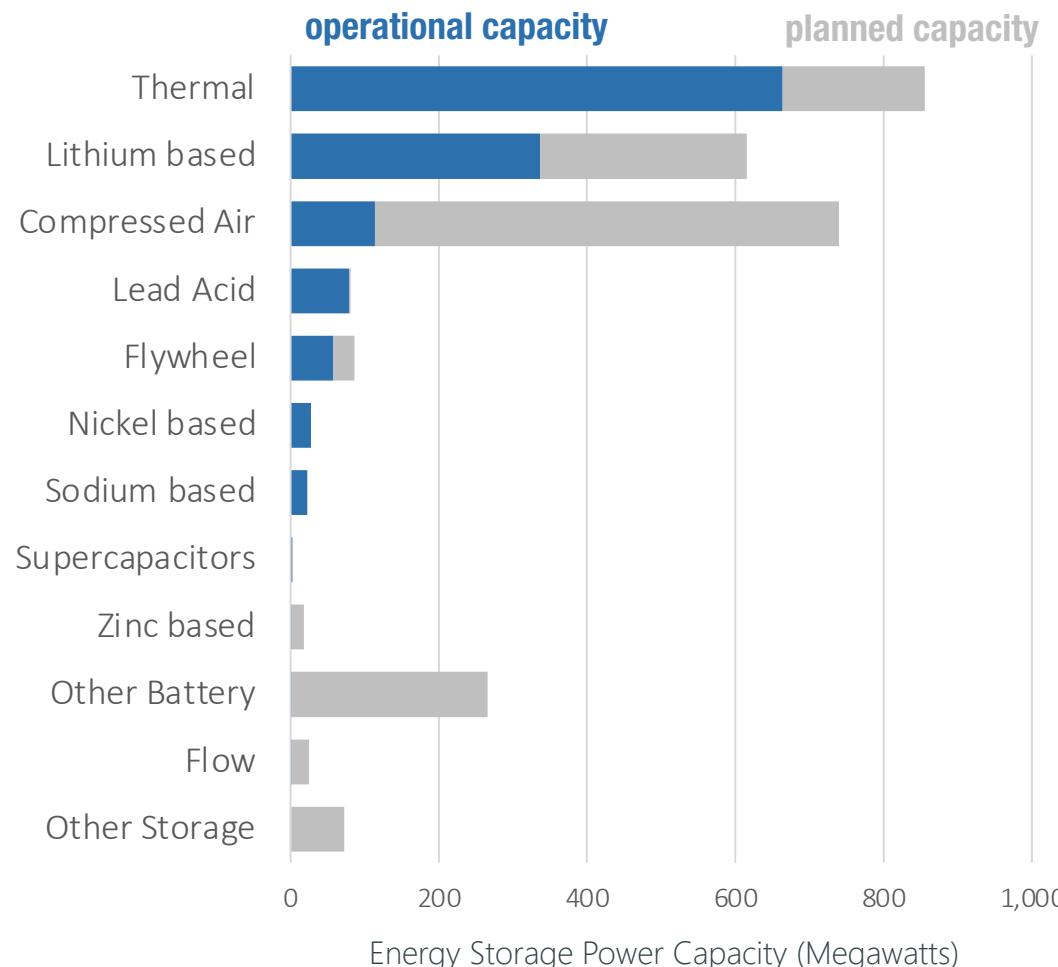
R

Superconducting Magnetic
Energy Storage

energy storage

excluding pumped hydroelectric energy storage

Top 20 states shown



thermal storage is dominated by large molten salt storage facilities in the southwest. Ice-based storage is increasing

a small number of large compressed air energy storage facilities have been announced in CA and TX

energy storage

bia

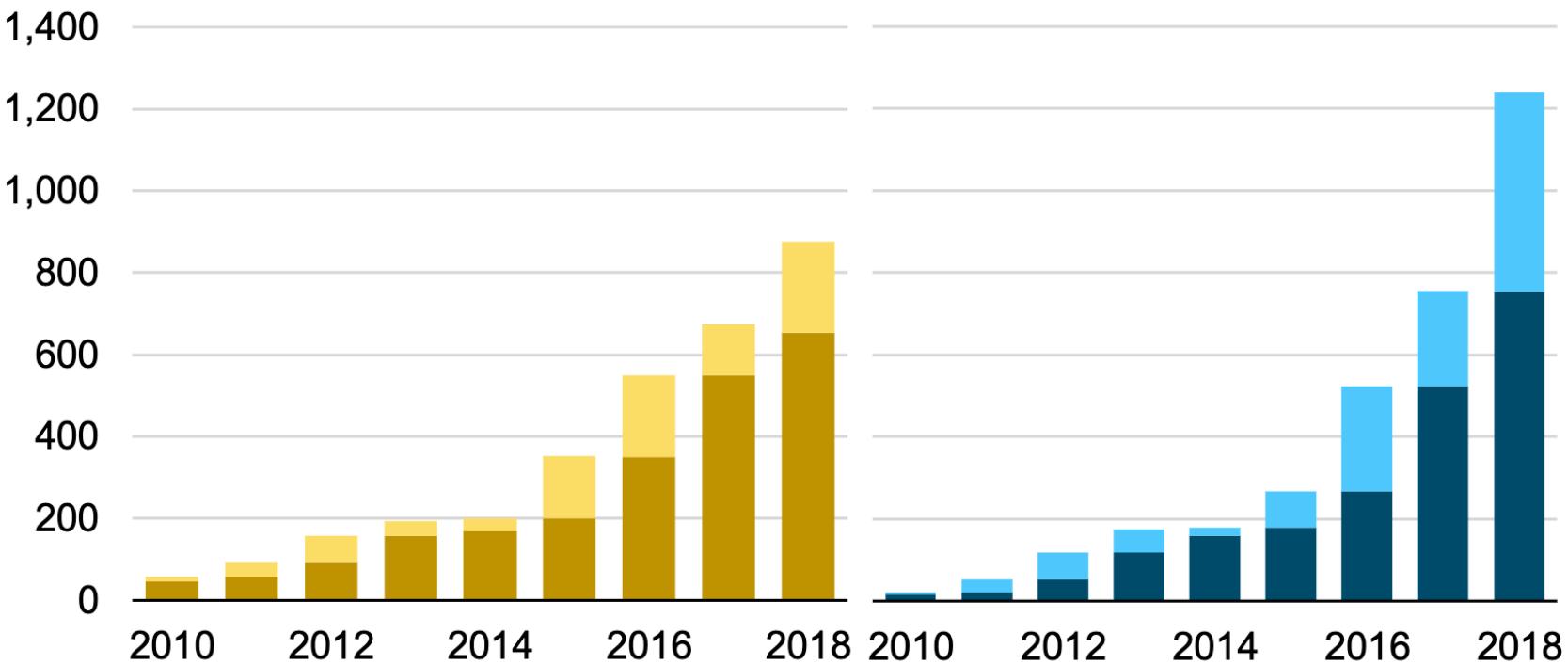
Cumulative U.S. utility-scale battery storage capacity (2010–2018)

power capacity

megawatts

energy capacity

megawatthours



annual
capacity
additions

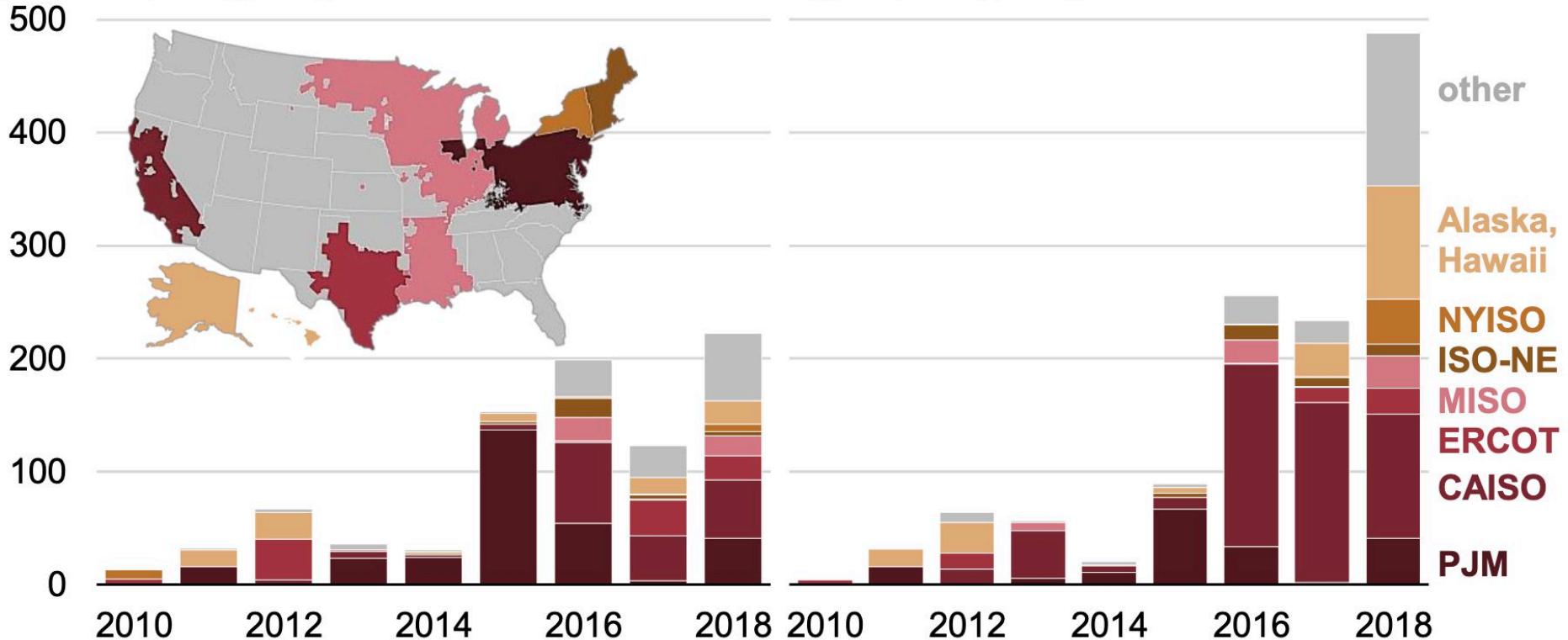
operating
capacity

Energy storage

Annual utility-scale battery storage capacity additions by region (2010–2018)
power capacity, megawatts

eia

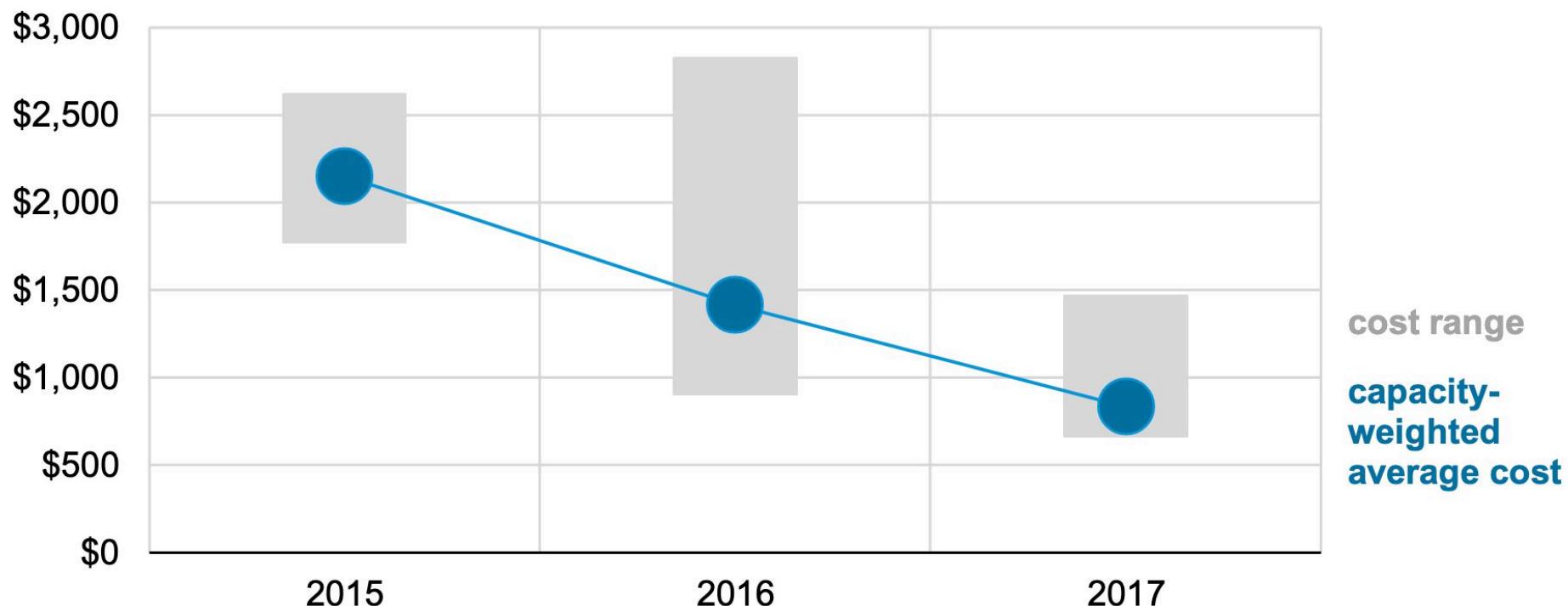
energy capacity, megawatthours



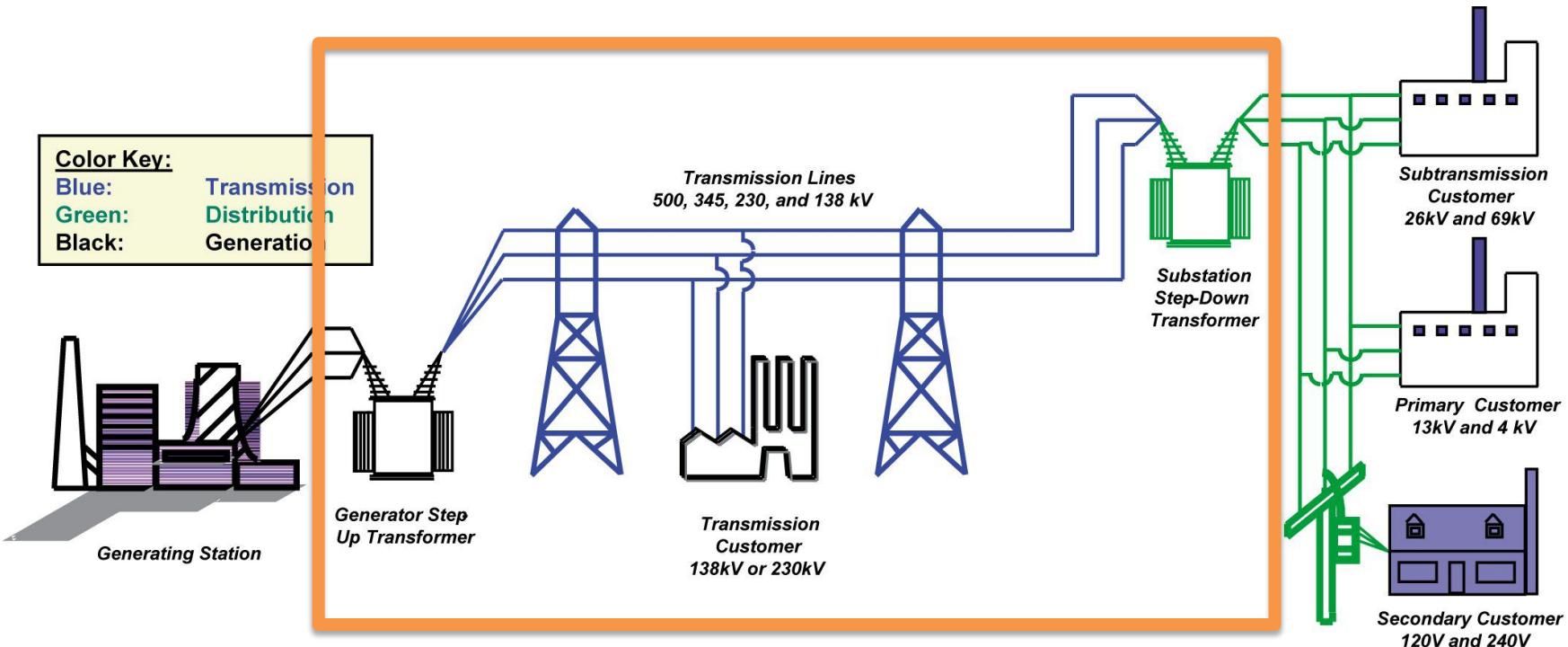
Energy storage

Total installed cost of utility-scale battery systems by year (2015–2017)
energy capacity cost
dollars per kilowatthour

bia



electric power systems



why high voltage transmission?

Ohm's Law:

$$V = IR$$

Power (Watts):

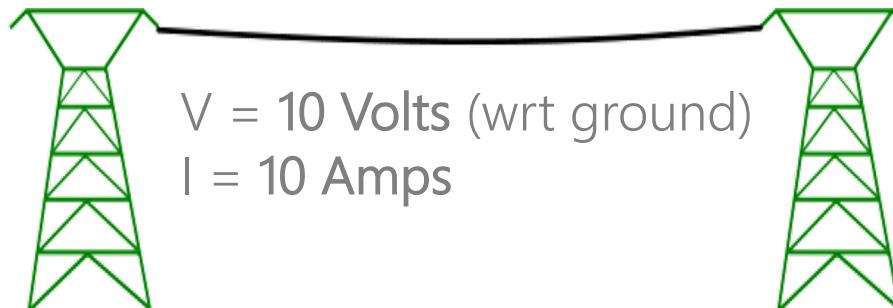
$$P = VI$$

Resistive power losses:

$$P_L = I^2R$$

*Power loss is proportional to
the square of the current*

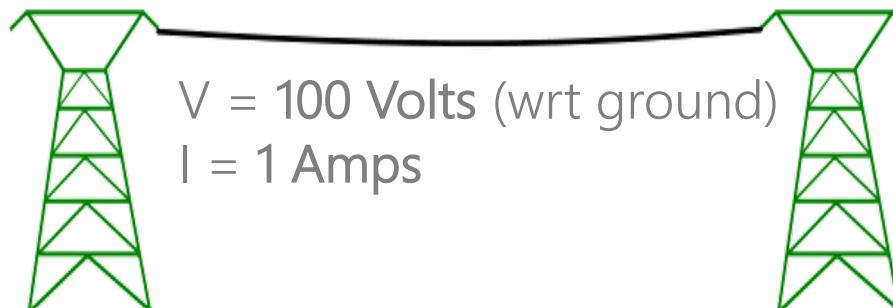
Scenario 1:



$$\begin{aligned} V &= 10 \text{ Volts (wrt ground)} \\ I &= 10 \text{ Amps} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_L &= I^2R = (100)(0.1) \\ &= 10 \text{ Watts} \end{aligned}$$

Scenario 2:



$$\begin{aligned} V &= 100 \text{ Volts (wrt ground)} \\ I &= 1 \text{ Amps} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_L &= I^2R = (1)(0.1) \\ &= 0.1 \text{ Watts} \end{aligned}$$

$$R = 0.1 \text{ Ohms}$$

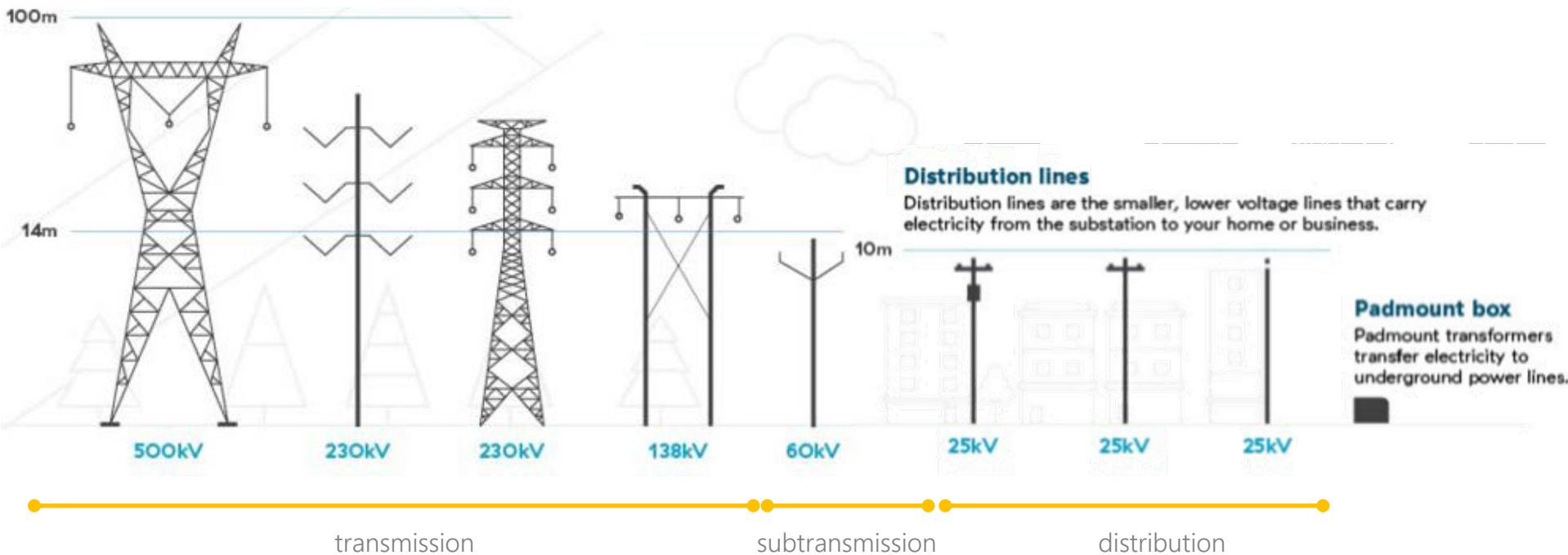
(same line resistance)

$$P = VI = 100 \text{ Watts}$$

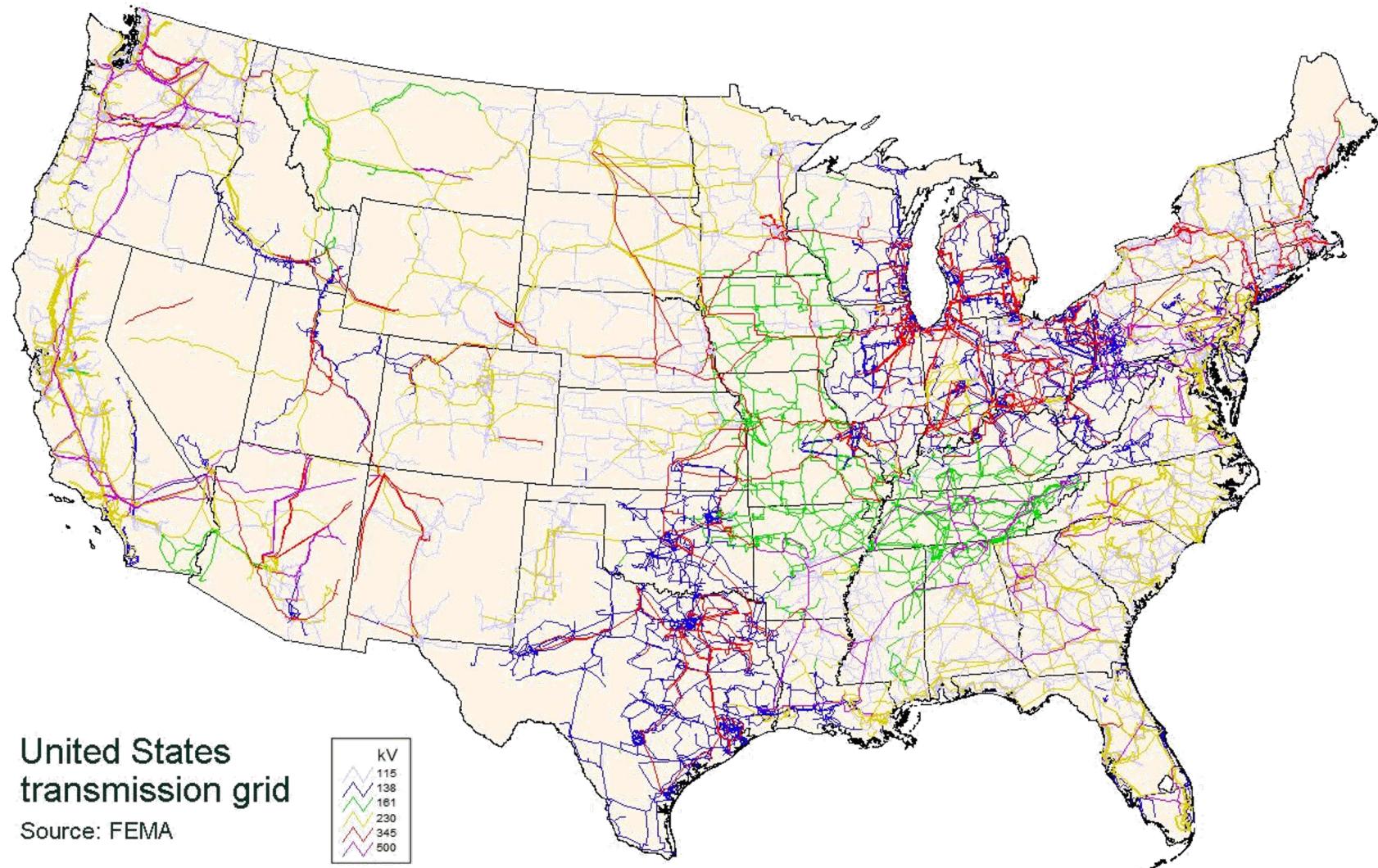
(same power transfer)

Note: In practice,
high voltage is $> 35\text{kV}$

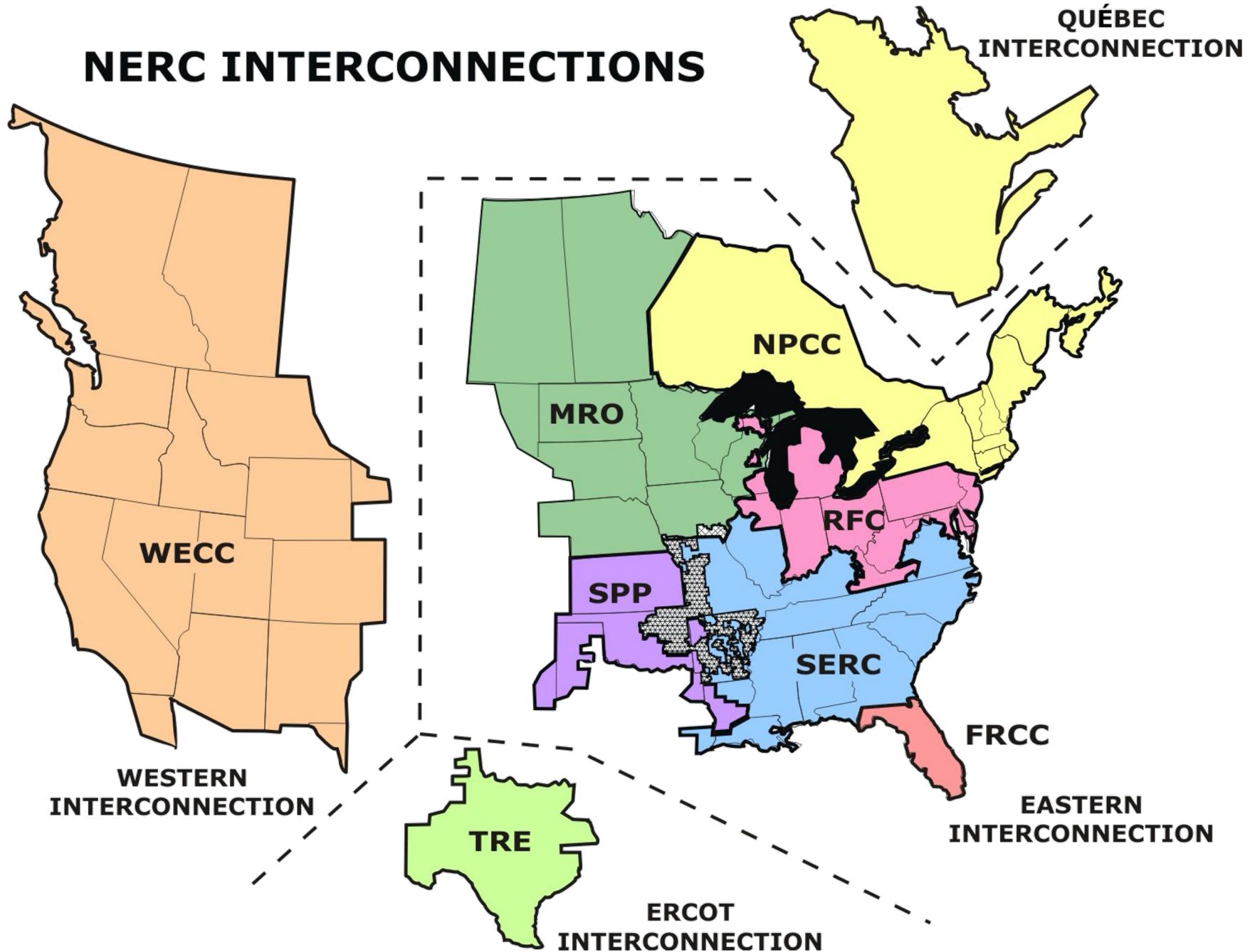
transmission and distribution



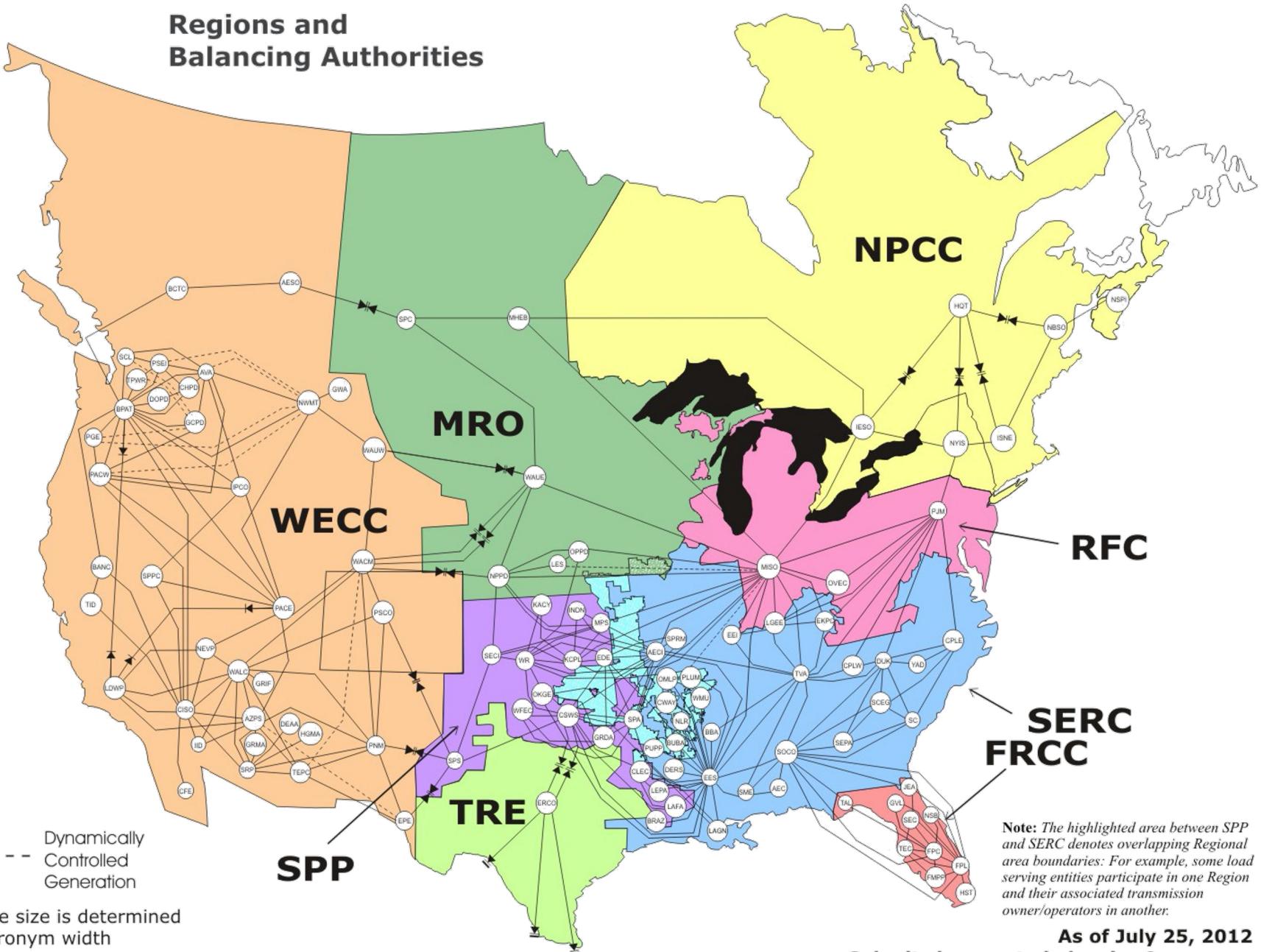
transmission



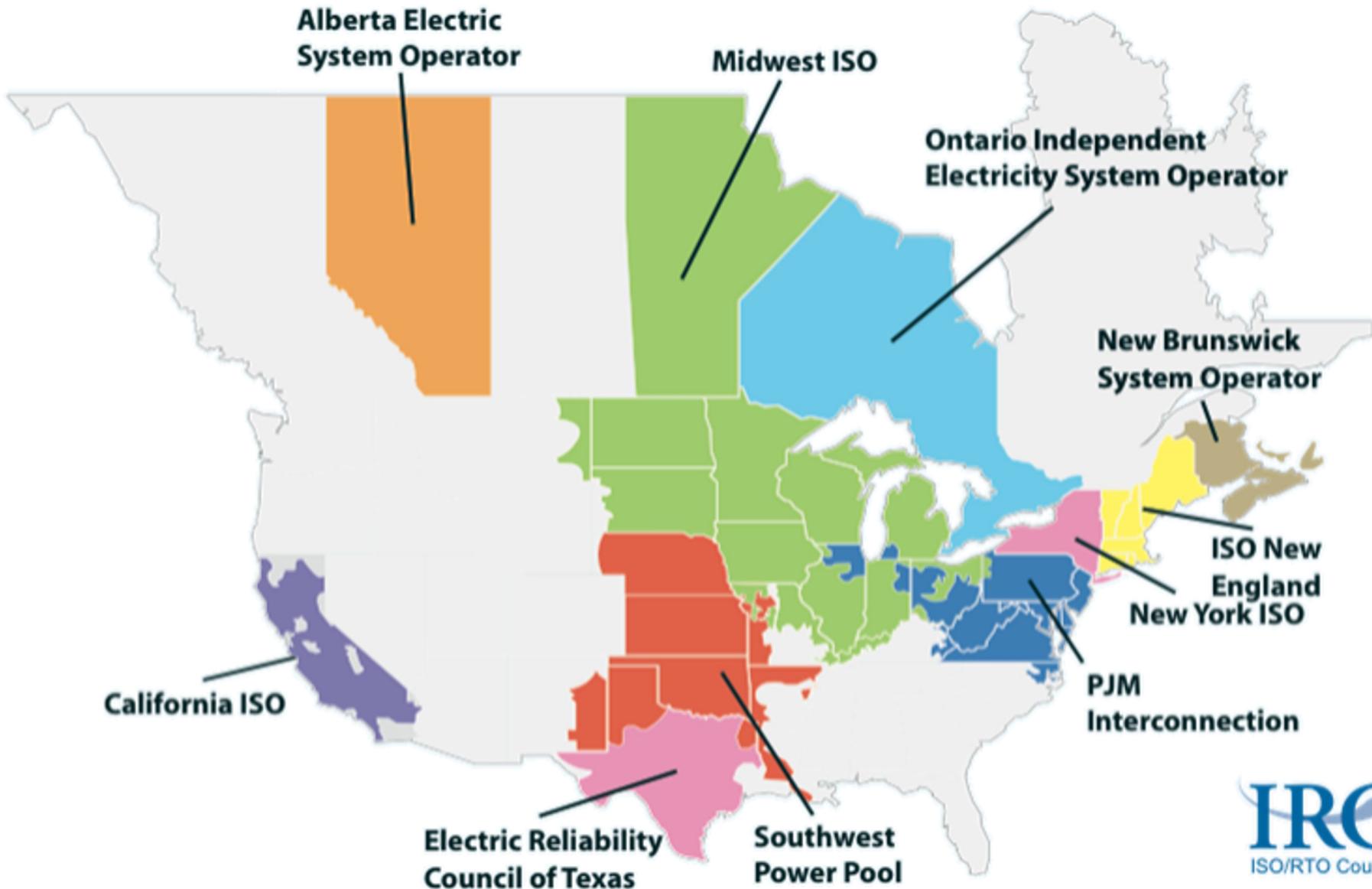
NERC INTERCONNECTIONS



Regions and Balancing Authorities

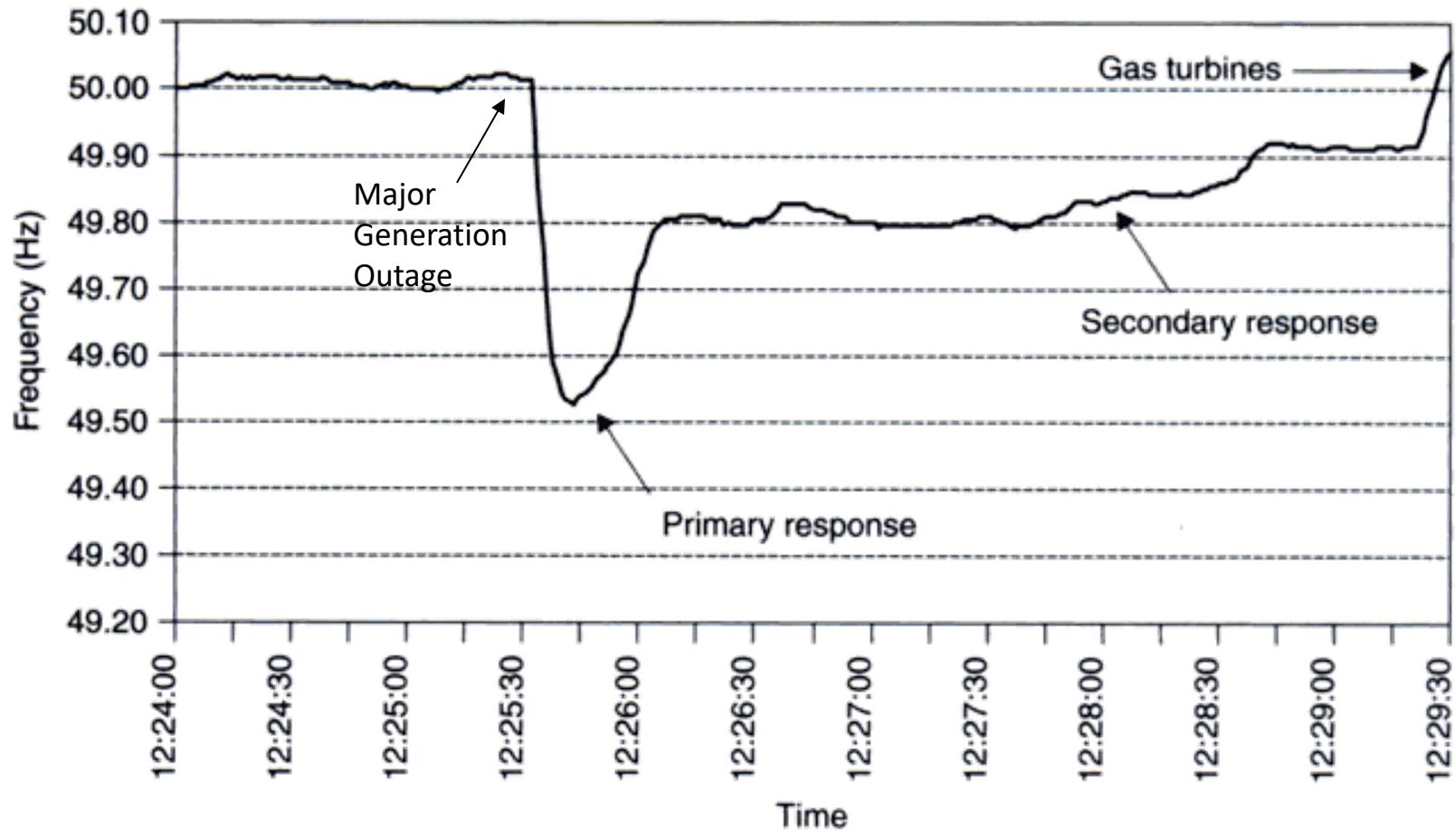


As of July 25, 2012
Submit changes to balancing@nerc.com

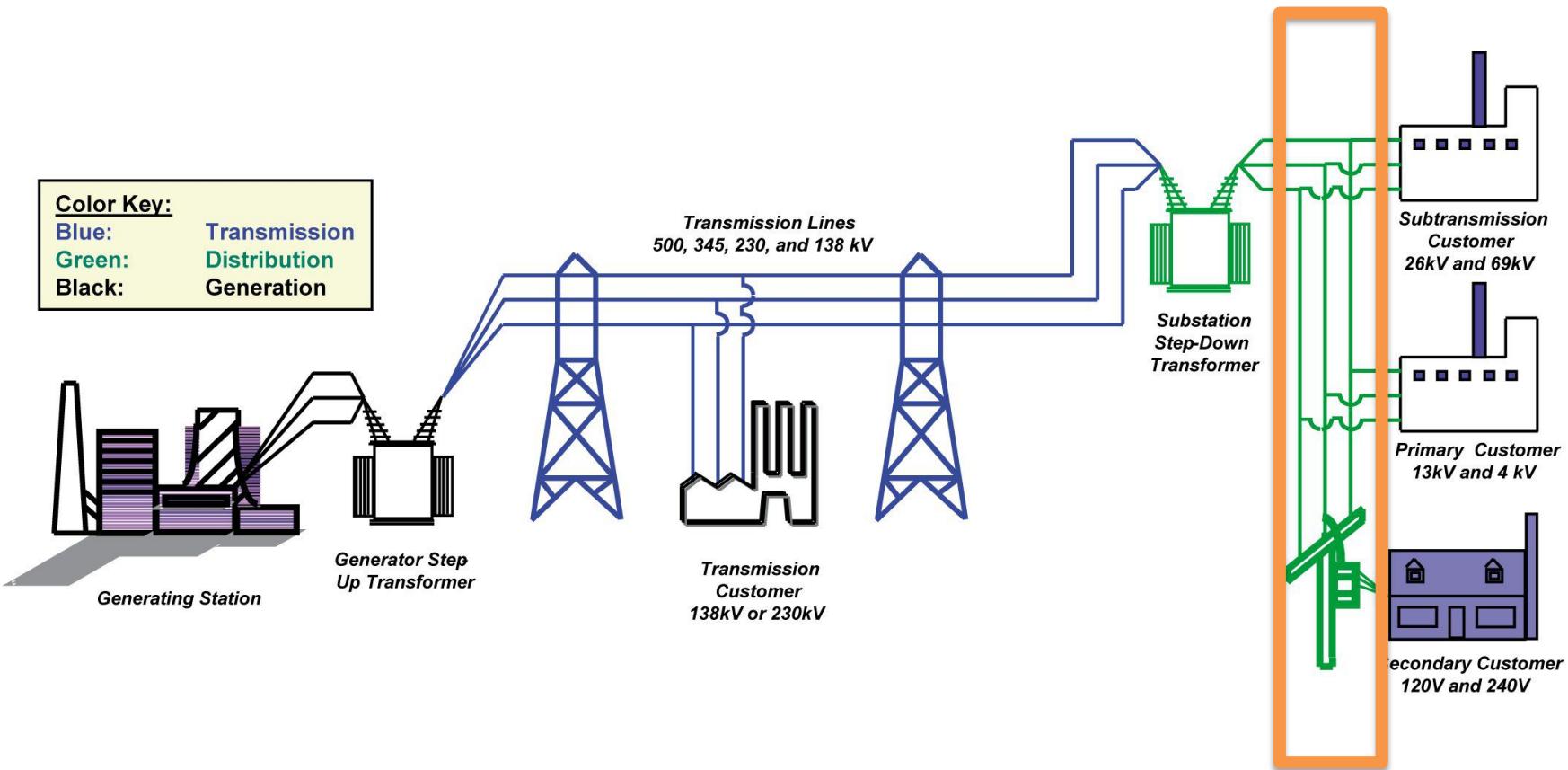


IRC
ISO/RTO Council

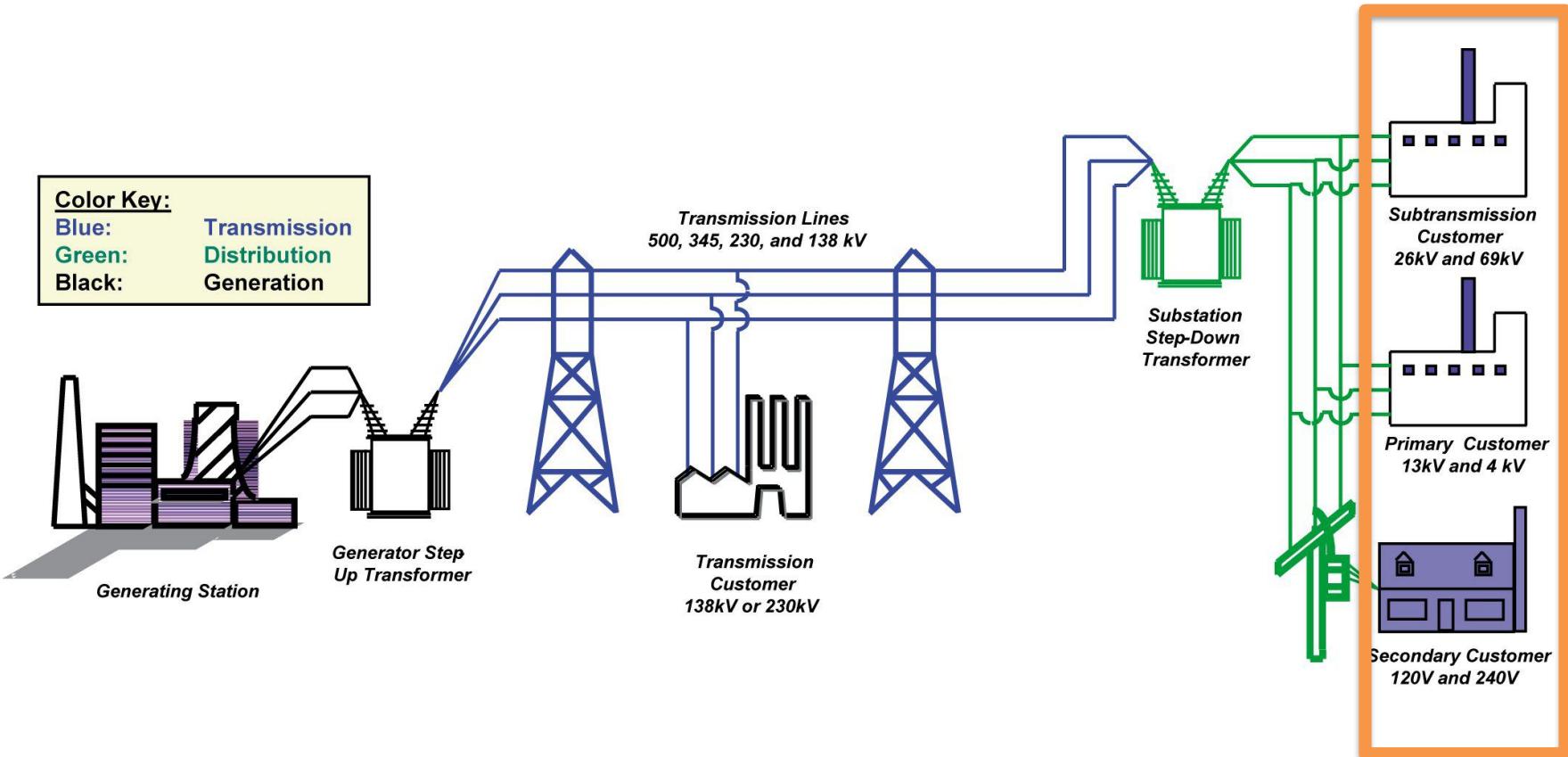
generator outage



electric power systems

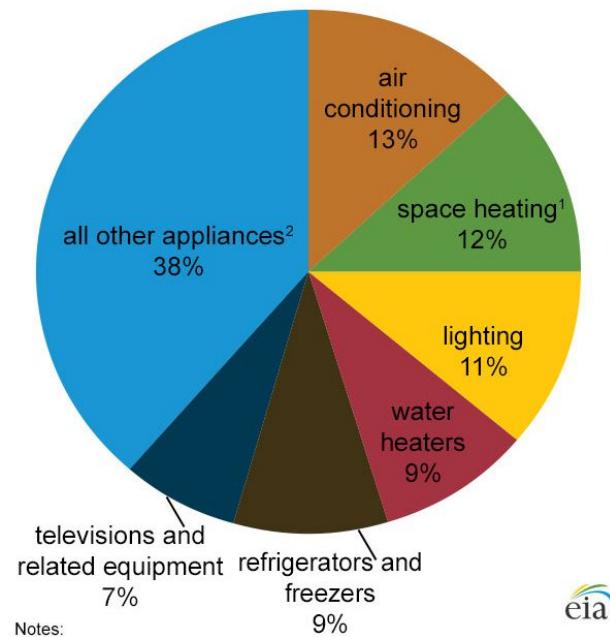


electric power systems

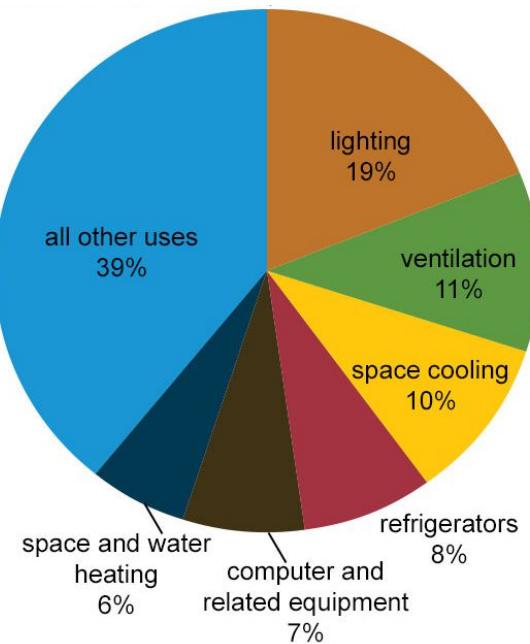


electricity end use

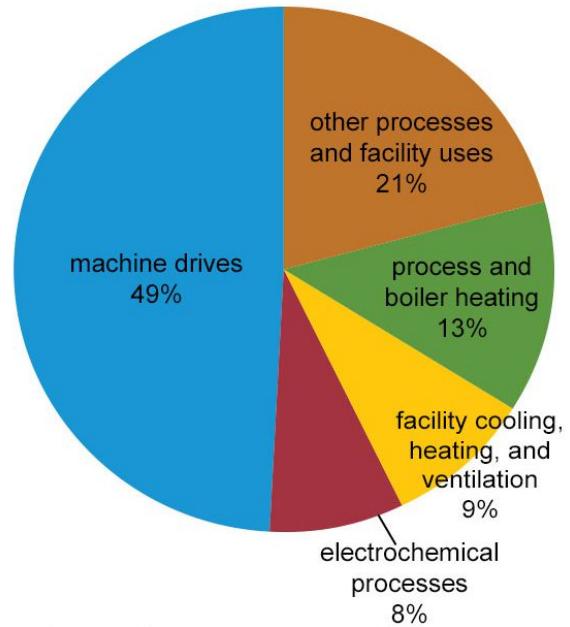
residential



commercial

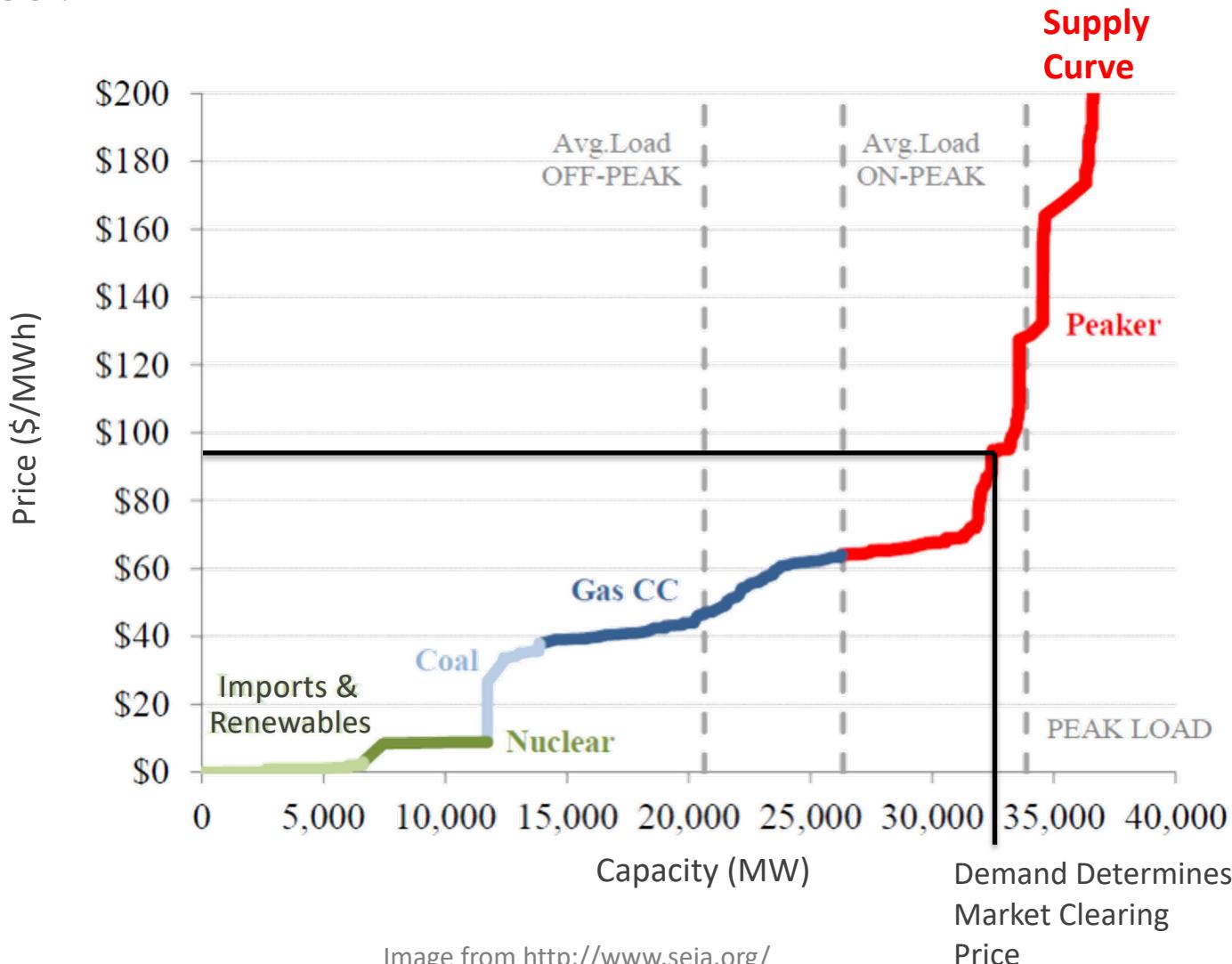


industrial



Open Electrical Energy Markets

- Bilateral Trading
- Power Pool:



throughout space there is
energy... it is a mere
question of time when men
will succeed in attaching
their machinery to the very
wheelwork of nature.

Nikola Tesla, 1892