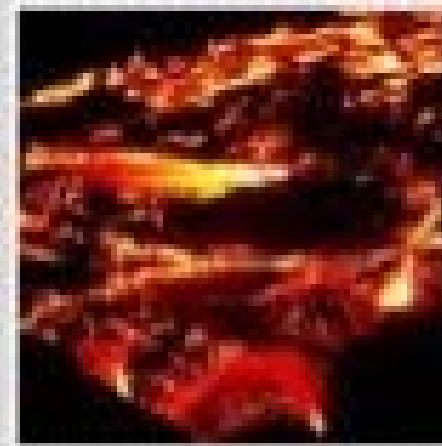


# Geothermal Electricity

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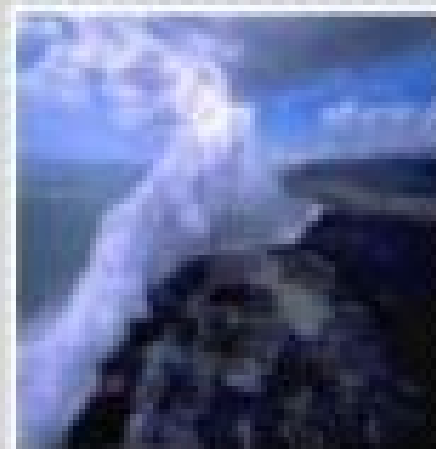


# What is geothermal energy?



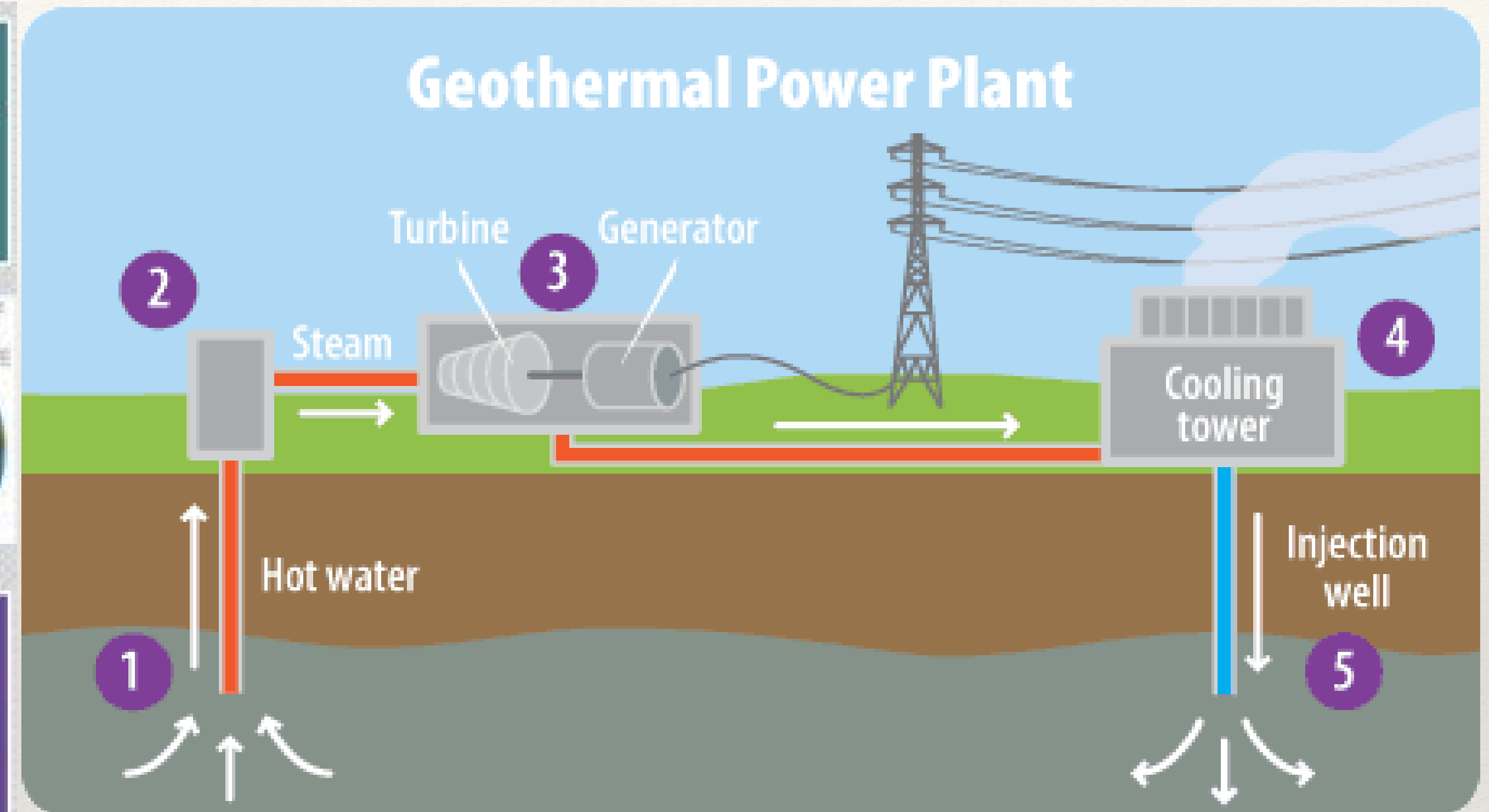
Geothermal energy is the thermal energy generated and stored in the Earth.

Earth's geothermal energy originates from the original formation of the planet (20%) and from radioactive decay of minerals (80%)



Geothermal power plants use the heat obtained from the earth's thermal energy

Inside a geothermal plant, the heat energy is used to heat water into water vapour and that rotates turbines, thus generating electricity



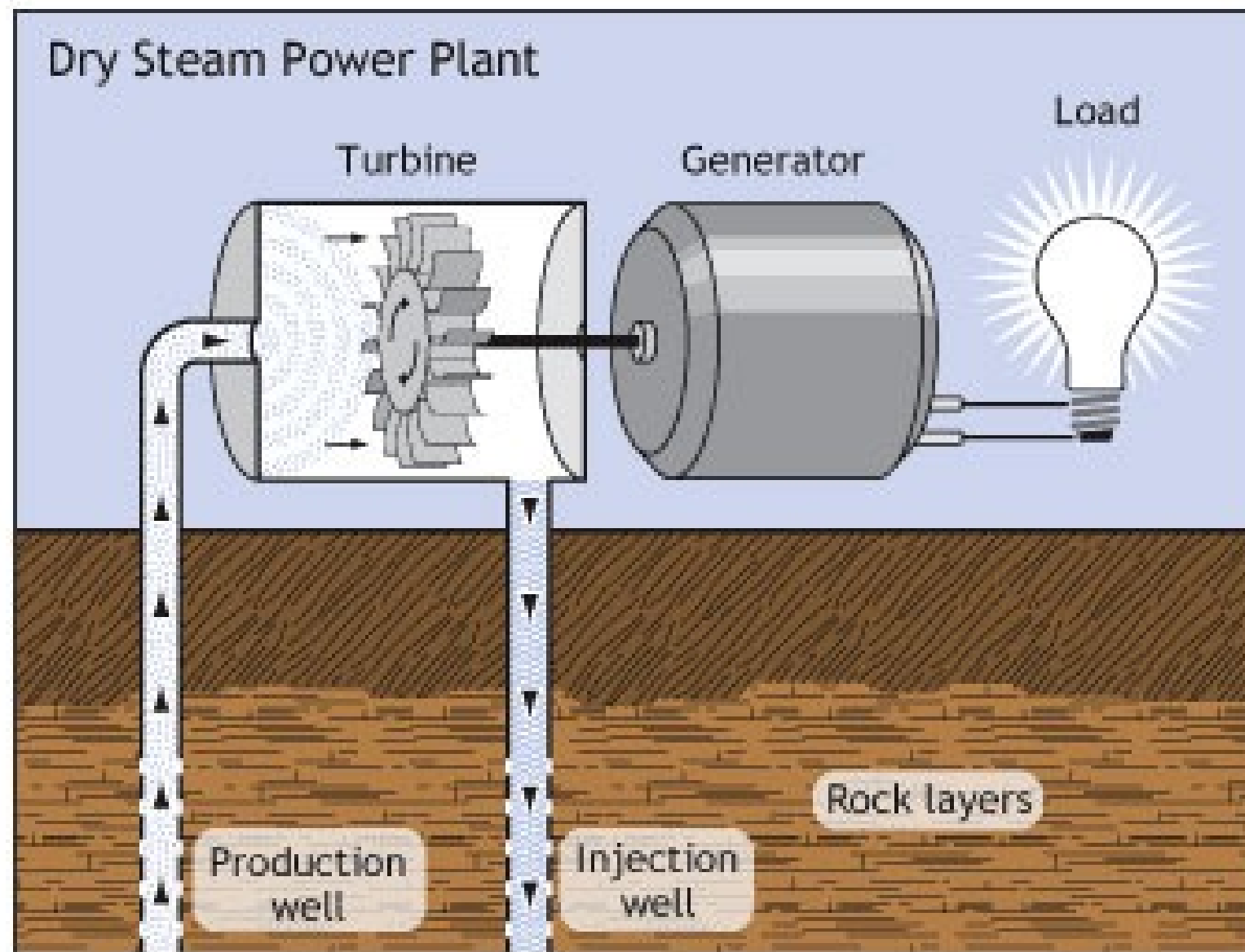




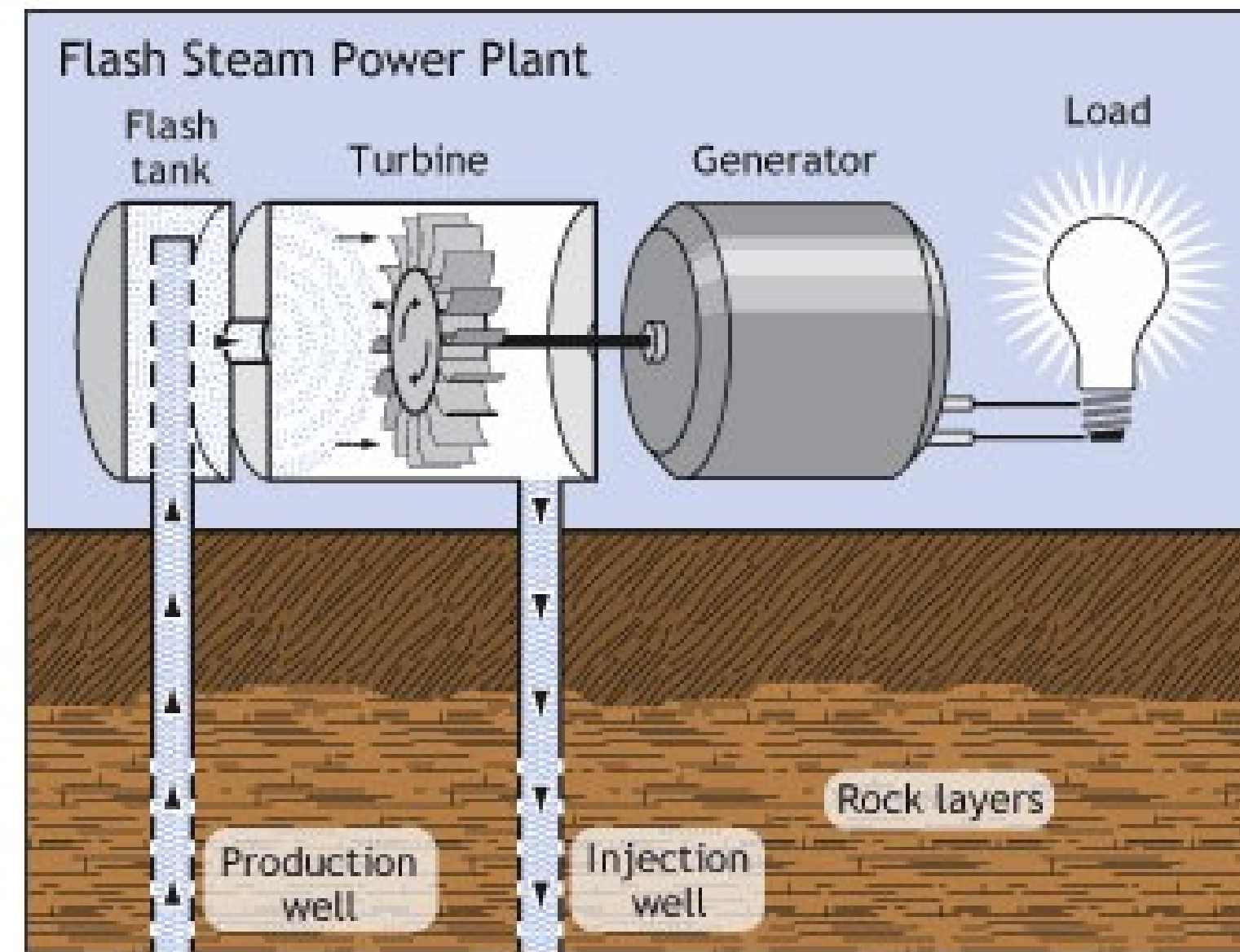
The Geysers Geothermal Complex, California, United States of America



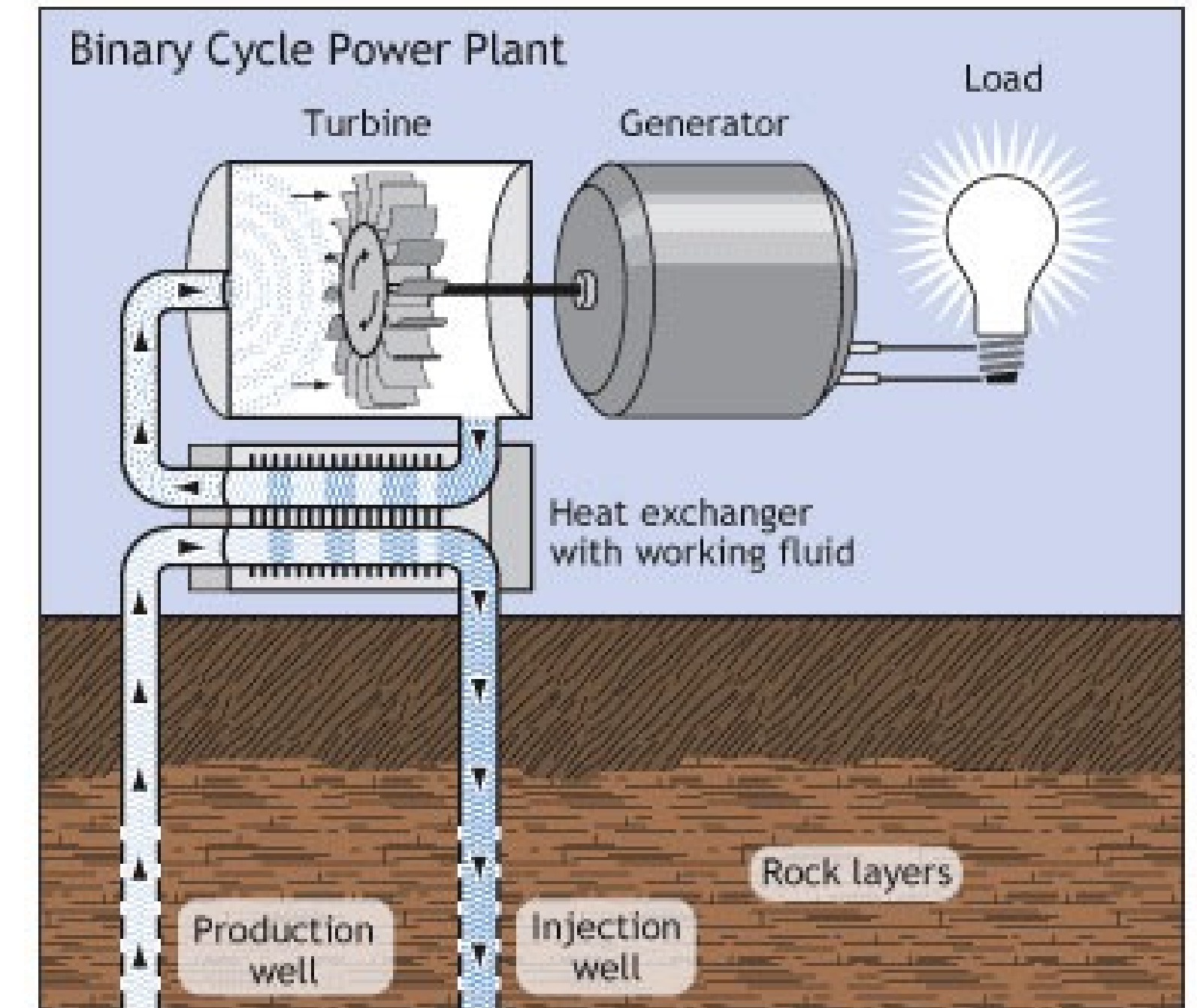
# Three types of power plants



<Dry Steam>



<Flash Steam>



<Binary Steam>



# Pros VS Cons

## Pros

- Almost entirely emission free
- Zero carbon
- The process can scrub out sulfur that might have otherwise been released
- No fuel required (no mining or transportation)
- Not subject to the same fluctuations as solar or wind
- Smallest land footprint of any major power source
- Virtually limitless supply
- Inherently simple and reliable
- Can provide base load or peak power
- Could be built underground

## Cons

- Prime sites are very location-specific
- Prime sites are often far from population centers
- Losses due to long distance transmission of electricity
- Water usage
- Sulfur dioxide and silica emissions
- High construction costs
- Drilling into heated rock is very difficult
- Minimum temperature of 350F+ generally required
- Care must be taken to manage heat and not overuse it



## Barriers:

- High initial capital costs and resource development risk.
- Low awareness and limited information about geothermal energy
- A shortage of trained geothermal scientists and engineers
- Perceived environmental issues (induced seismicity, subsidence, etc.).



# Case study: Japan

## Reasons:

1. Japan has high potential and technology for this;
2. Japan has the primary energy self-sufficiency ratio: 6.0% (2013) including nuclear;
3. Due to the nuclear accident, Japan got whose serious injuries.



A plant of “Kyushu Electric Power” at Indonesia



## Potential: electricity supply

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Recoverable reserves} &= 23 \text{ million kW} \dots (1), \\ &= 23 \text{ million kW} \times 24\text{h/d} \times 365\text{d} \\ &\simeq 201.480 \text{ billion kWh} \dots (2),\end{aligned}$$

[Note]

1. Japanese FY2014

2. Significant figure: 3digits

$$\text{Total supply: } 893.61 \text{ billion kWh} \dots (3),$$

$$\text{Total consumption: } 823.0 \text{ billion kWh} \dots (4),$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Loss energy} &= (893.61 - 823.0) \div 893.61 \text{ [billion kWh]} \\ &= 7.907\% \dots (5) \parallel\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{The past most peak demand of a day: } 183 \text{ million kWh} \dots (6),$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Total ratio: } &(201.48 - 201.48 \times 0.07907) \div 823.0 \text{ [billion kWh]} \\ &= 22.545\% \dots (7),\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{The most peak ratio: } &(23 - 23 \times 0.07907) \div 183 \text{ [million kW]} \\ &= 11.575 \dots (8) \parallel\end{aligned}$$



## Environmental impact: CO<sub>2</sub> reduction effect

In addition to formulas (4) and (7),

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity: 45.7 million t-CO<sub>2</sub>/FY ... (9)

— Japan could mine all of geothermal resources, and electrify it at Japan.

↓  
The CO<sub>2</sub> reduction effect:  $45.7 \times 0.22545$

$= 1,303.65$  [million t-CO<sub>2</sub> /FY] ... (10) ||



## **Investment analysis 1/3**

**An example:** “KYUSHU ELECTRIC POWER CO. INC.”

### **Reasons:**

- 1.The company began a business to mine geothermal resources from 2013, and sale the electricity from 2016 at Indonesia;
- 2.Japan has few cases of geothermal business internally on account of the legal prohibitions.
- 3.The company would succeed in a business at Indonesia, which will be an example for Japan.



## Investment analysis 2/3

### Date:

1. Initial investment cost: ¥ 100 billion
2. Investment ratio: 25%
3. Scale: 320.8MW and 30 years
4. Return ratio: 40%
5. Indonesian electric charge: 773 rupiah/kWh = ¥ 6.8/kWh
6. Interest rate: 1.10%/FY (“MIZUHO Bank”)
7. Government subsidy: Deducting from objects of taxation:
  - (1) Investment: 30%
  - (2) Total sales: 10%
  - (3) Profit move tax rates: 10%



## Investment analysis 3/3

### Calculations:

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ Return} &= (320,800\text{kWh} \times \text{¥ } 6.8/\text{kWh} \times 0.4 \times 30\text{years} \times 1.1 \\ &\quad + \text{Investment: ¥ } 100 \text{ billion} \times 0.1) \\ &= \text{¥ } 99,931,260 \dots (11). \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{ PV} = \text{¥ } -47,727,273 < 0 \dots (12),$$

$$3. \text{ IRR } 13\% > \text{Interest rate: } 1.1\% \dots (13)$$

$\therefore$  The company is worth conducting this business.



## Conclusions

1. Geothermal Electricity has high potential for electricity supply, and zero emissions.
2. A business of developing geothermal resources have a profitable condition which is enough to invest.
3. As soon as possible, Japan and the other volcanic zone countries should develop the geothermal resources to achieve 3E+S:  
Energy secure +  
Environment +  
Economic growth +  
Safety



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.