

# A US perspective on the energy transition

**Bri-Mathias Hodge**

**Professor and Associate Chair for Research and Graduate Education,  
Department of Electrical, Computer & Energy Engineering**

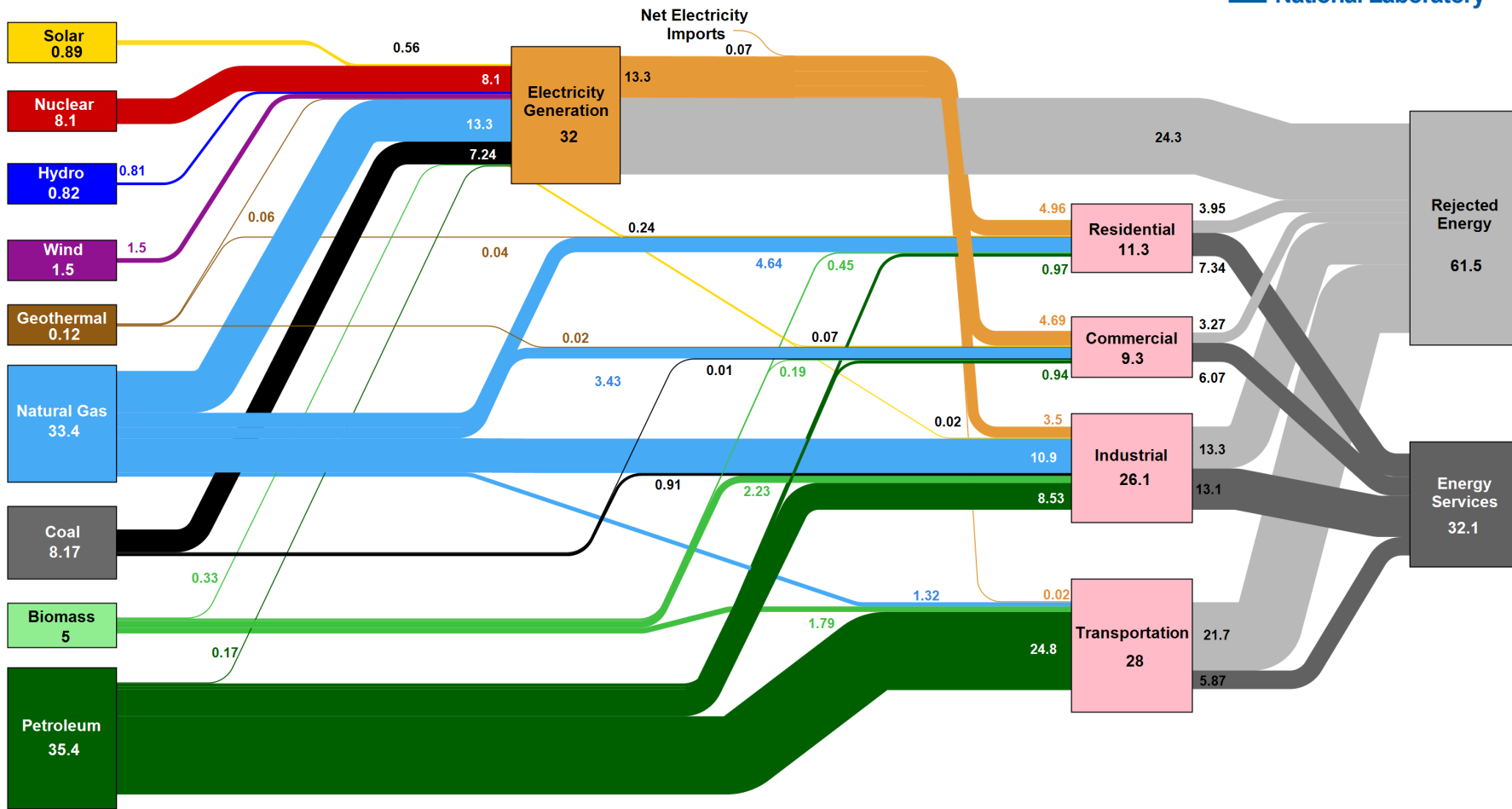
**Associate Director and Fellow, Renewable and Sustainable Energy Institute  
(RASEI)**



**University of Colorado Boulder**

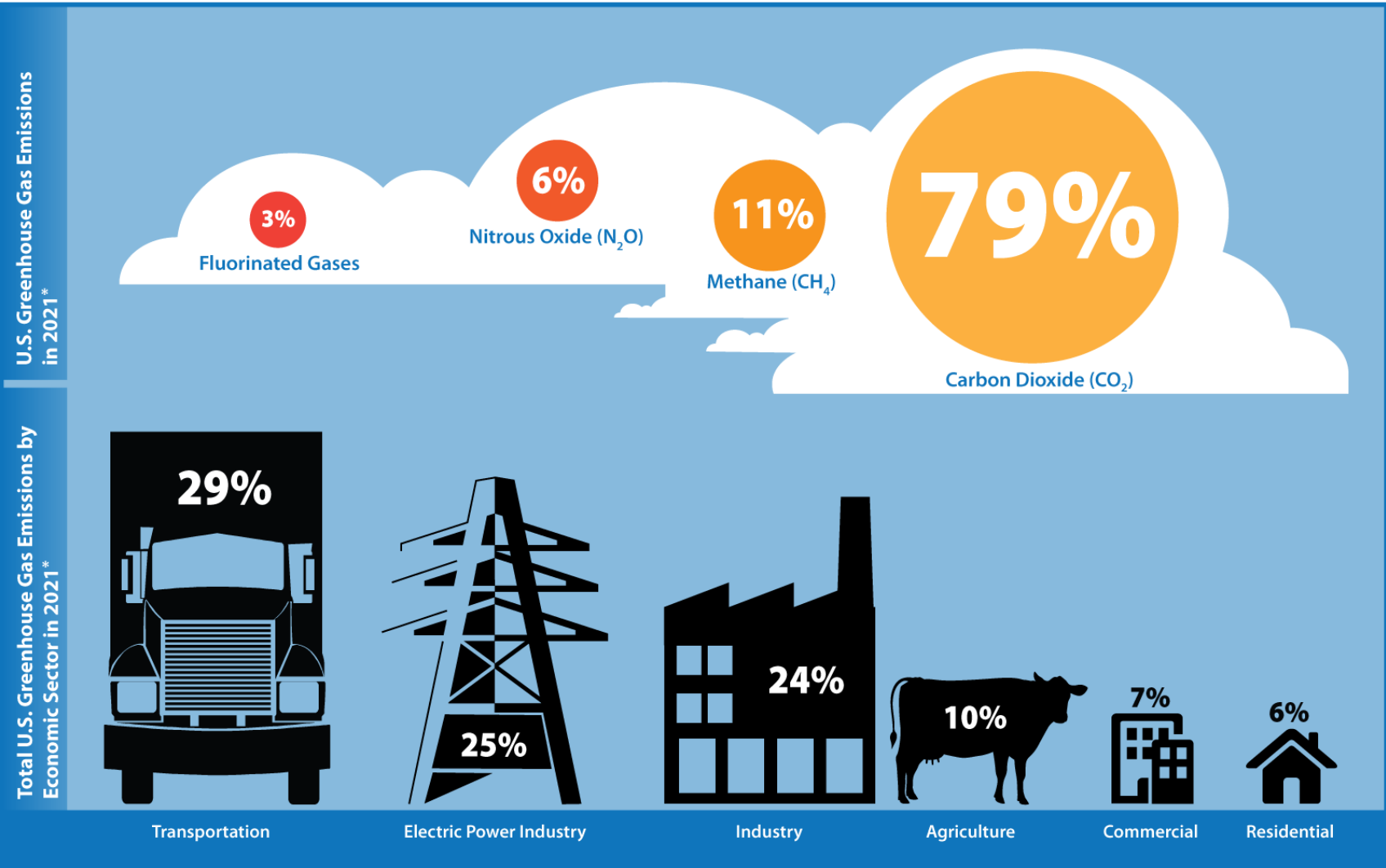
**Sweet - PATHFNDR Conference, November 7<sup>th</sup>, 2024  
ETH Zurich, Switzerland**

# Estimated U.S. Energy Consumption in 2023: 93.6 Quads



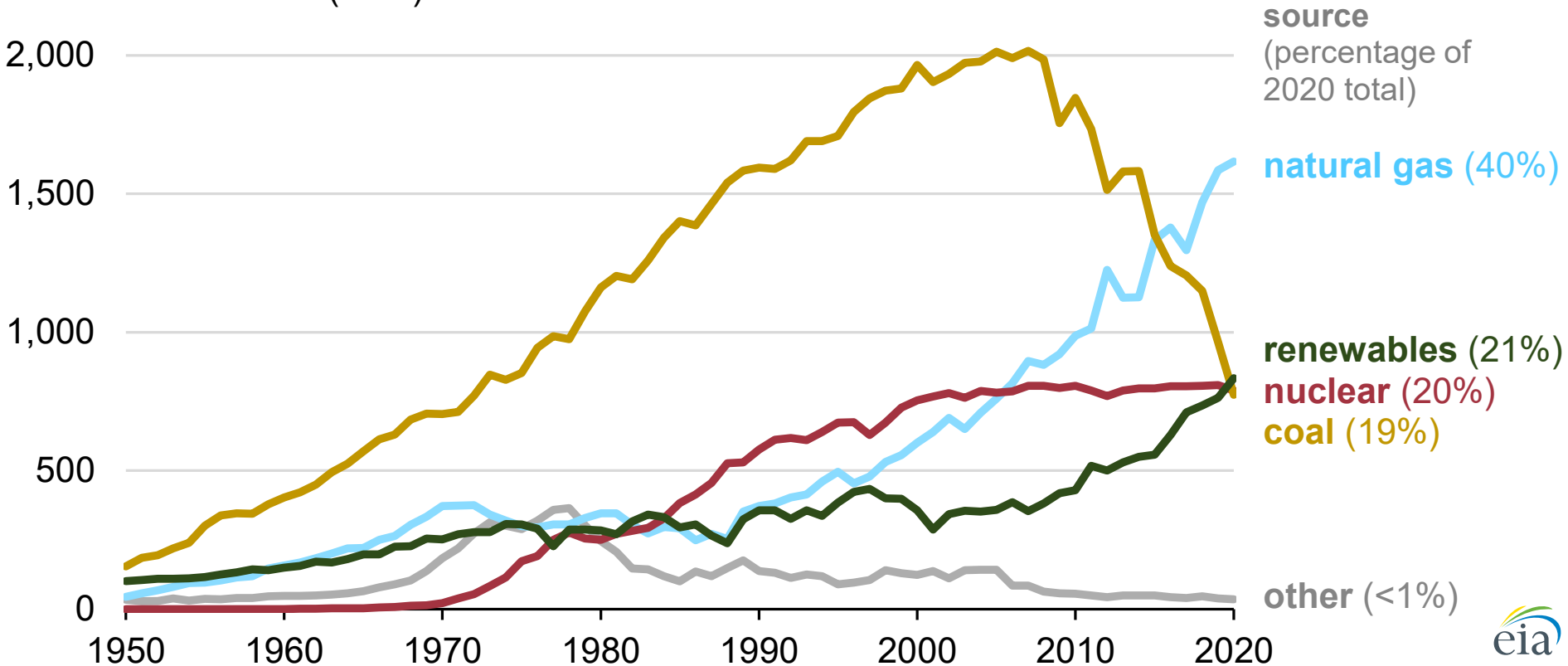
Source: LLNL October, 2024. Data is based on DOE/EIA SEDS (2024). If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports consumption of renewable resources (i.e., hydro, wind, geothermal and solar) for electricity in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant heat rate. The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 65% for the residential sector, 65% for the commercial sector, 49% for the industrial sector, and, 21% for the transportation sector. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-410527

# US GHG Emissions

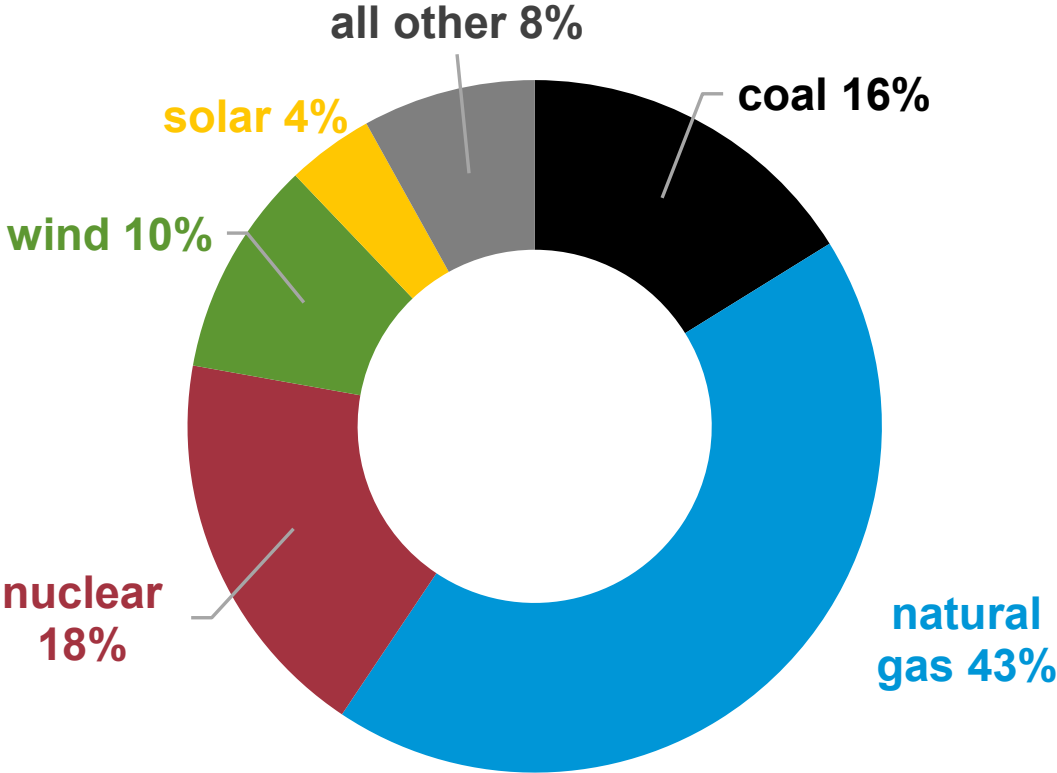


# US Electricity Generation Mixture

Annual U.S. electricity generation from all sectors (1950–2020)  
billion kilowatthours (kWh)



# Share of electricity generation by resource type (2023)

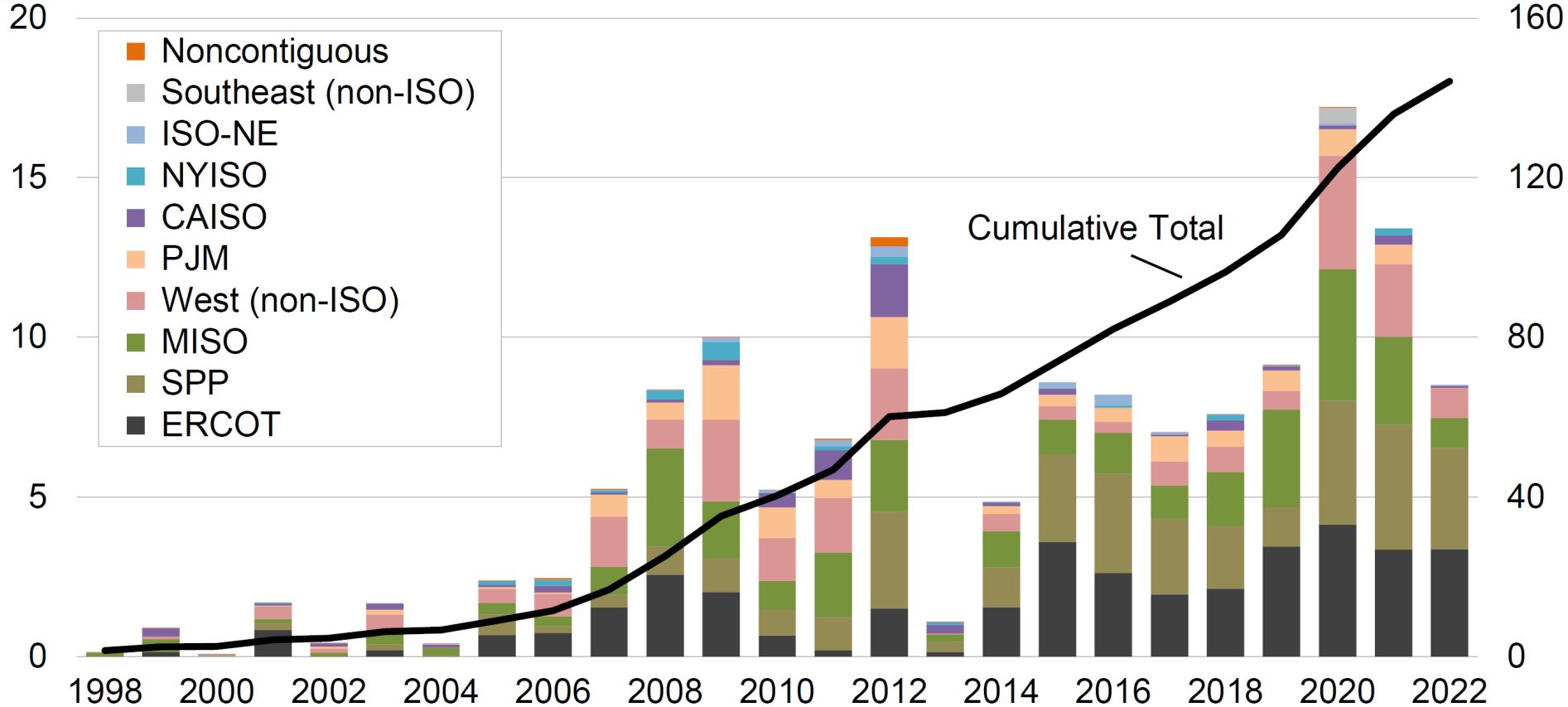


# Wind Electricity Generation

United States: ~ 147.5 GW  
 Record 8.5 GW installed in 2022  
 ~10% annual energy share in 2023

Annual Regional Capacity (GW)

Cumulative Total Capacity (GW)



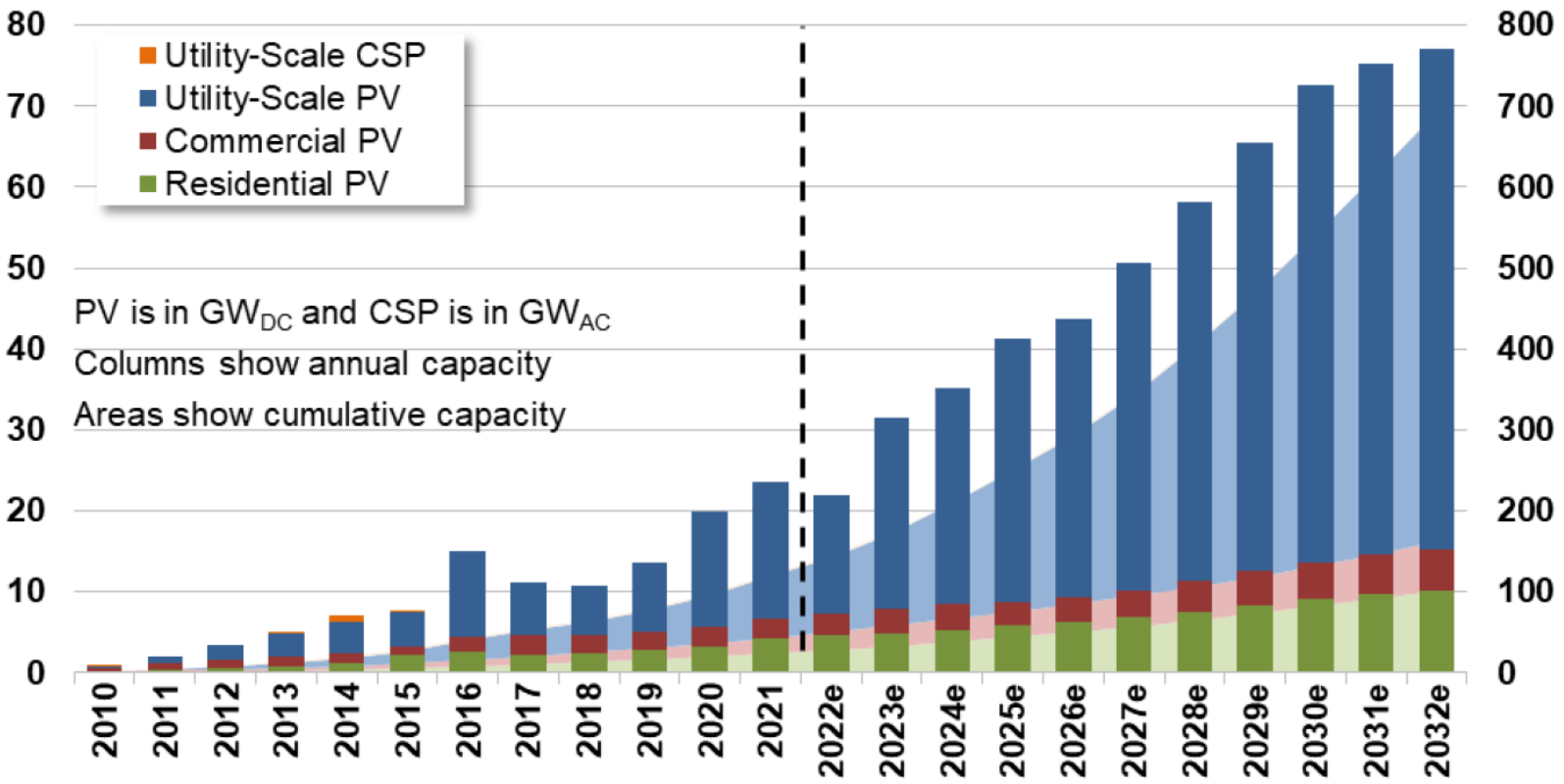
Global wind capacity end of 2022: ~ **906 GW**, Global electricity generation capacity ~ **7500 GW**

# Solar Electricity Generation

United States: ~ 170 GW  
 ~4% annual energy share in 2023  
 ~30 GW installed in 2023

Annual Solar Capacity Additions (GW)

Cumulative Solar Capacity (GW)



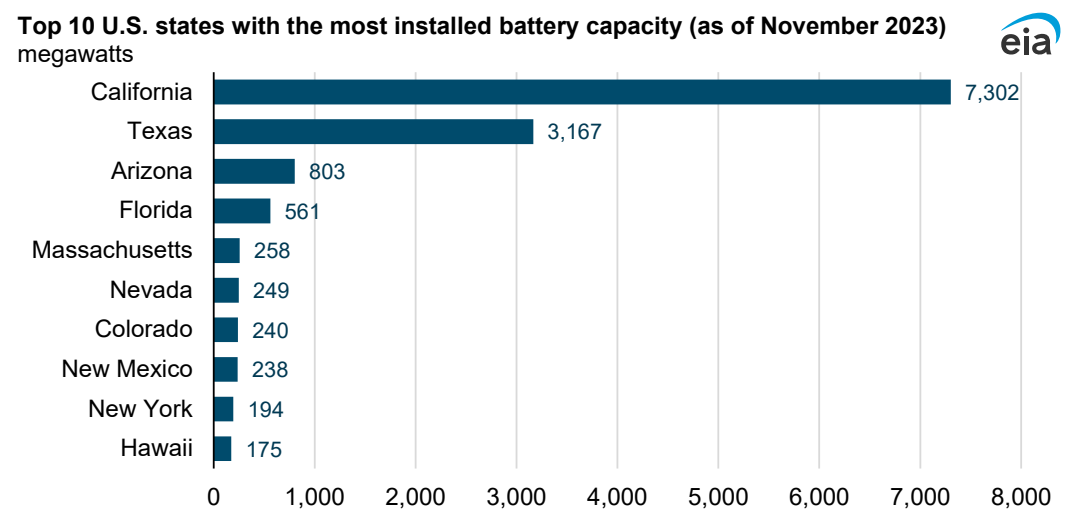
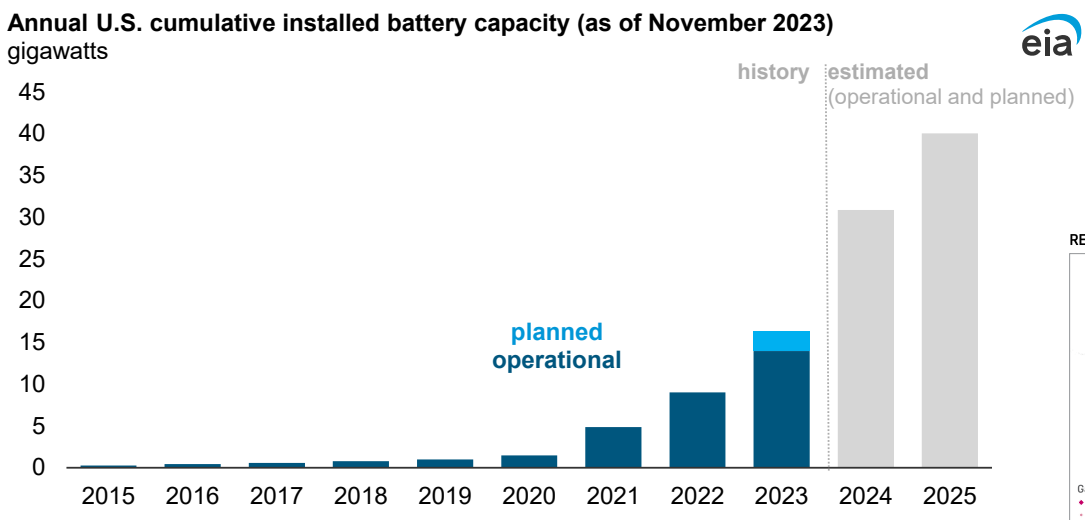
Sources: Wood Mackenzie/SEIA Solar Market Insight Reports, Berkeley Lab

Global solar installations end of 2010: ~ 40 GW, Global solar capacity end of 2023: > 1,600 GW

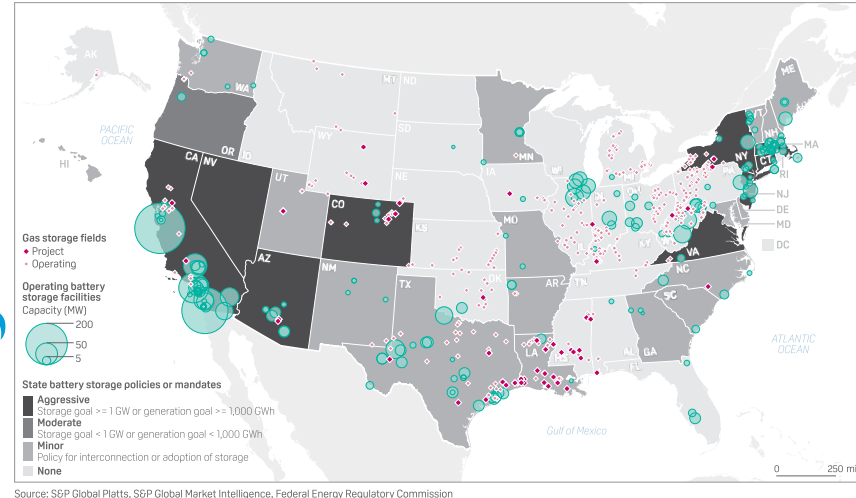
# Battery Storage

United States: ~ 30 GW  
 ~15 GW installed in 2024

Globally: ~86 GW installed  
 (2023), projected to 760 GW  
 (2030)



RENEWABLES' BACKSTOPS: GAS STORAGE AND, INCREASINGLY, BATTERIES



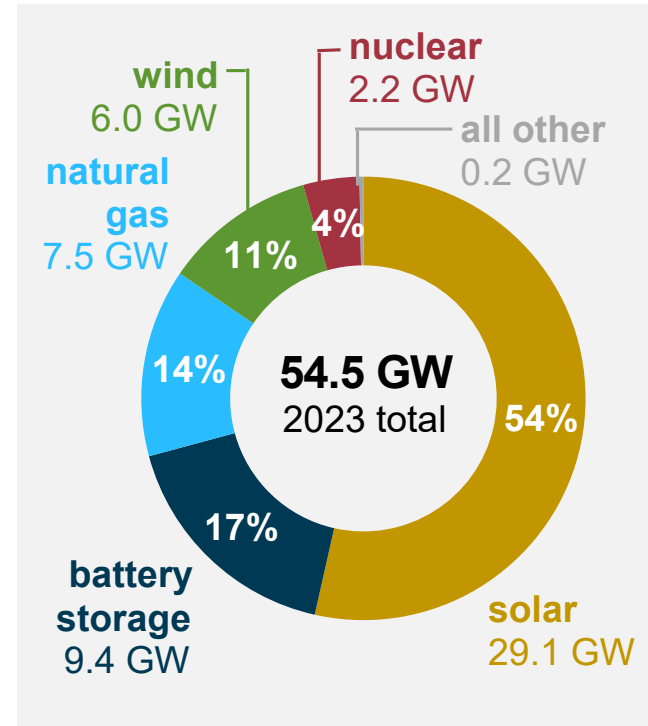
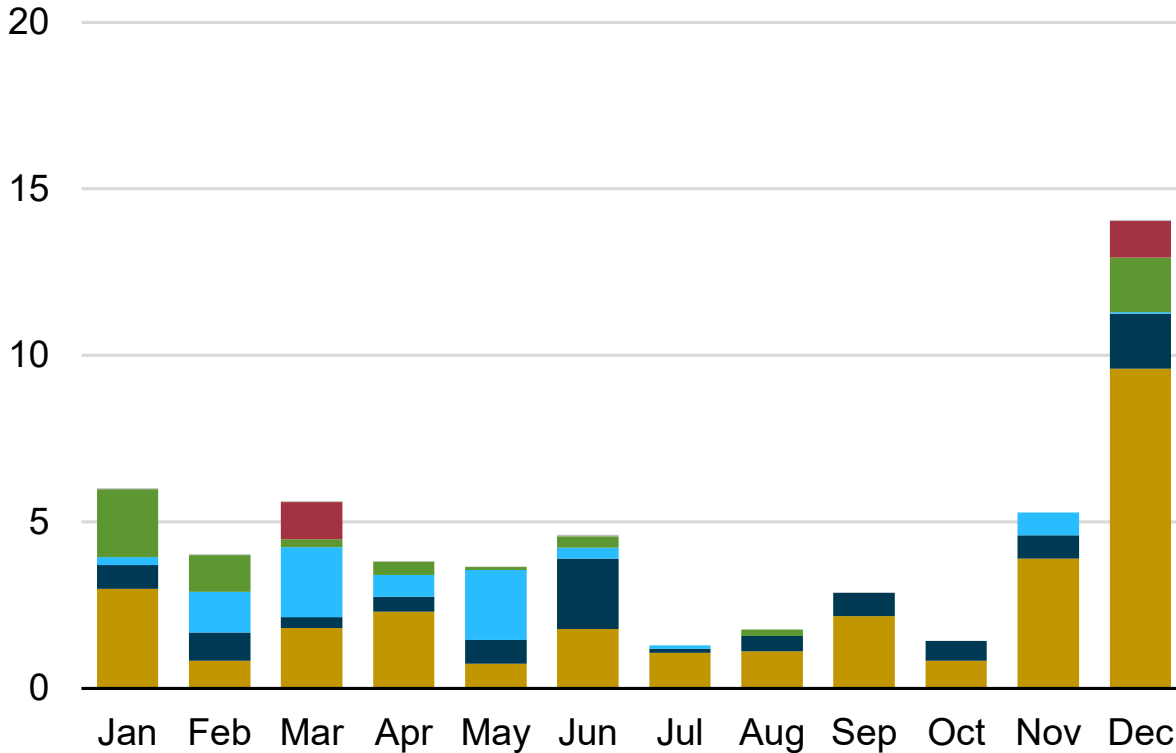
Source: S&P Global Platts, S&P Global Market Intelligence, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

\* Q2 2024: 97% of capacity additions in ERCOT, WECC & CAISO

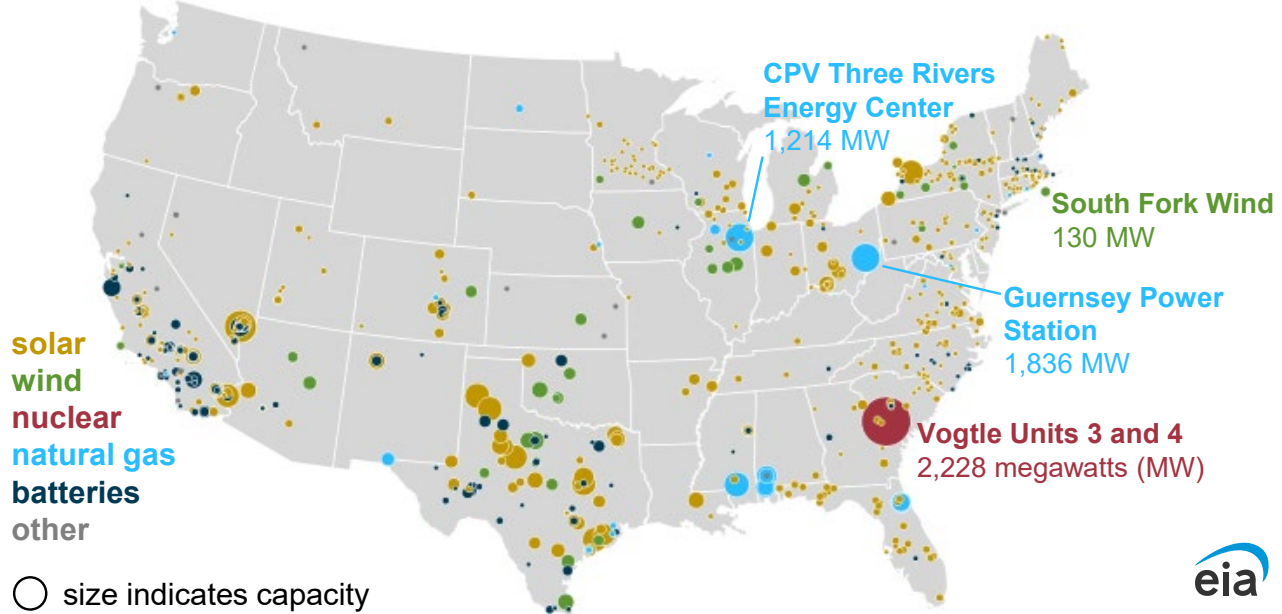


# New Power Generation

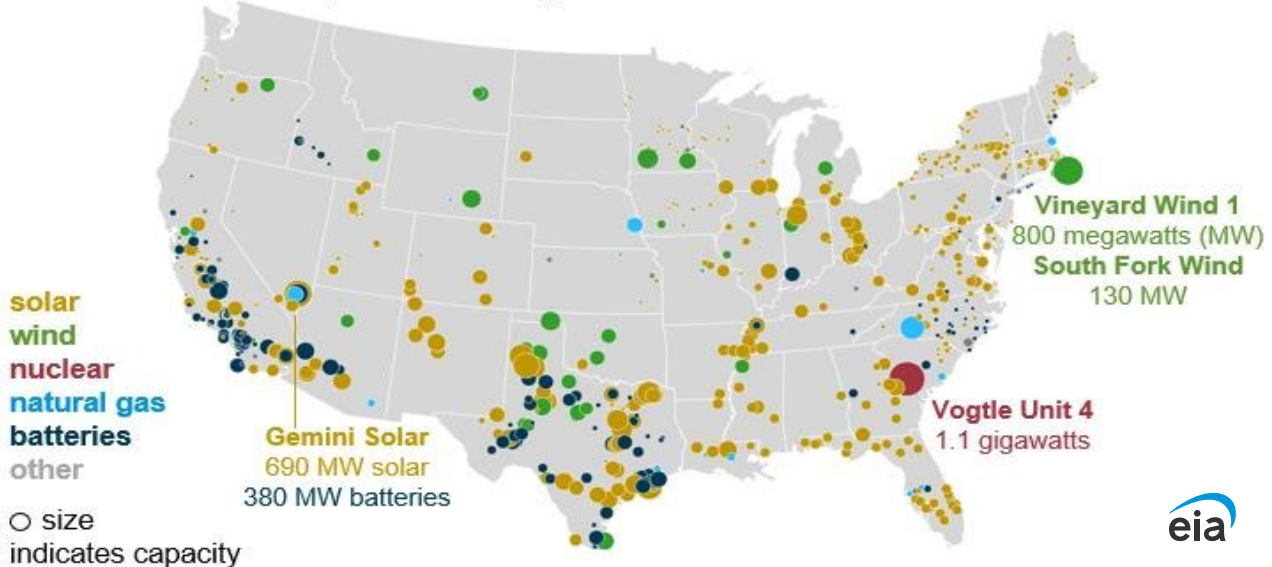
U.S. planned utility-scale electric-generating capacity additions (2023)  
gigawatts (GW)



## Planned 2023 U.S. utility-scale electric generator additions



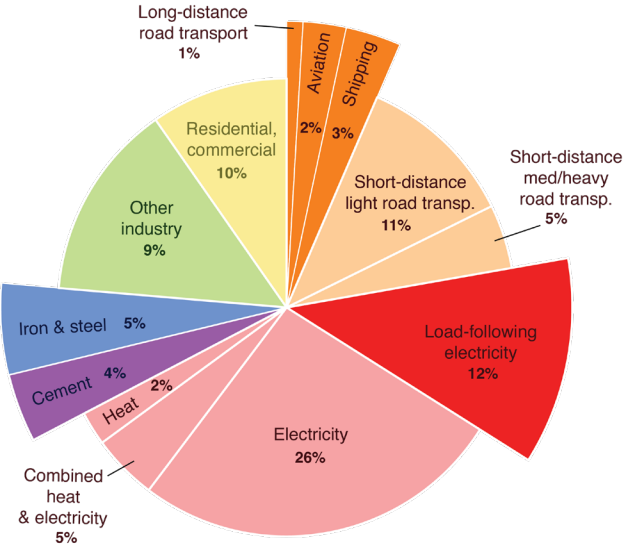
## Planned 2024 U.S. utility-scale electric generator additions



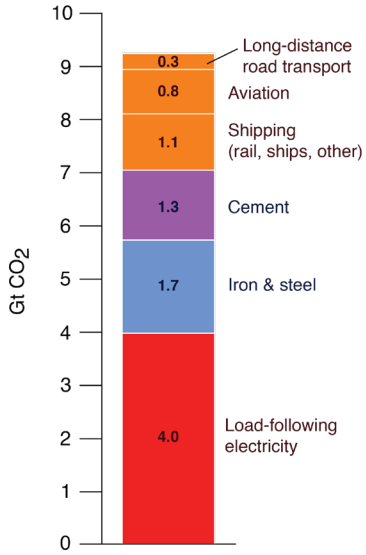
# Markets vs. Vertically Integrated Utilities



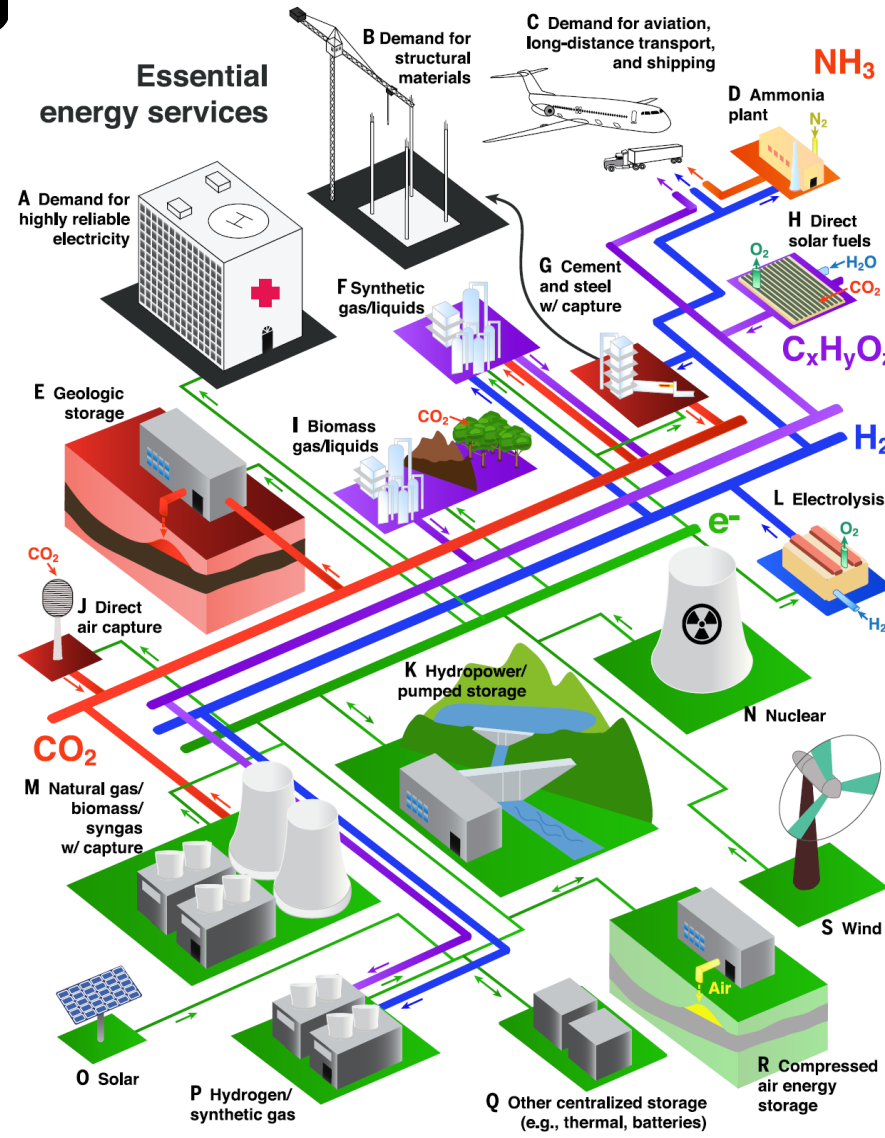
# Sector Coupling



**A** Global fossil fuel & industry emissions, 2014 (33.9 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>)



**B** Difficult-to-eliminate emissions, 2014 (9.2 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>)



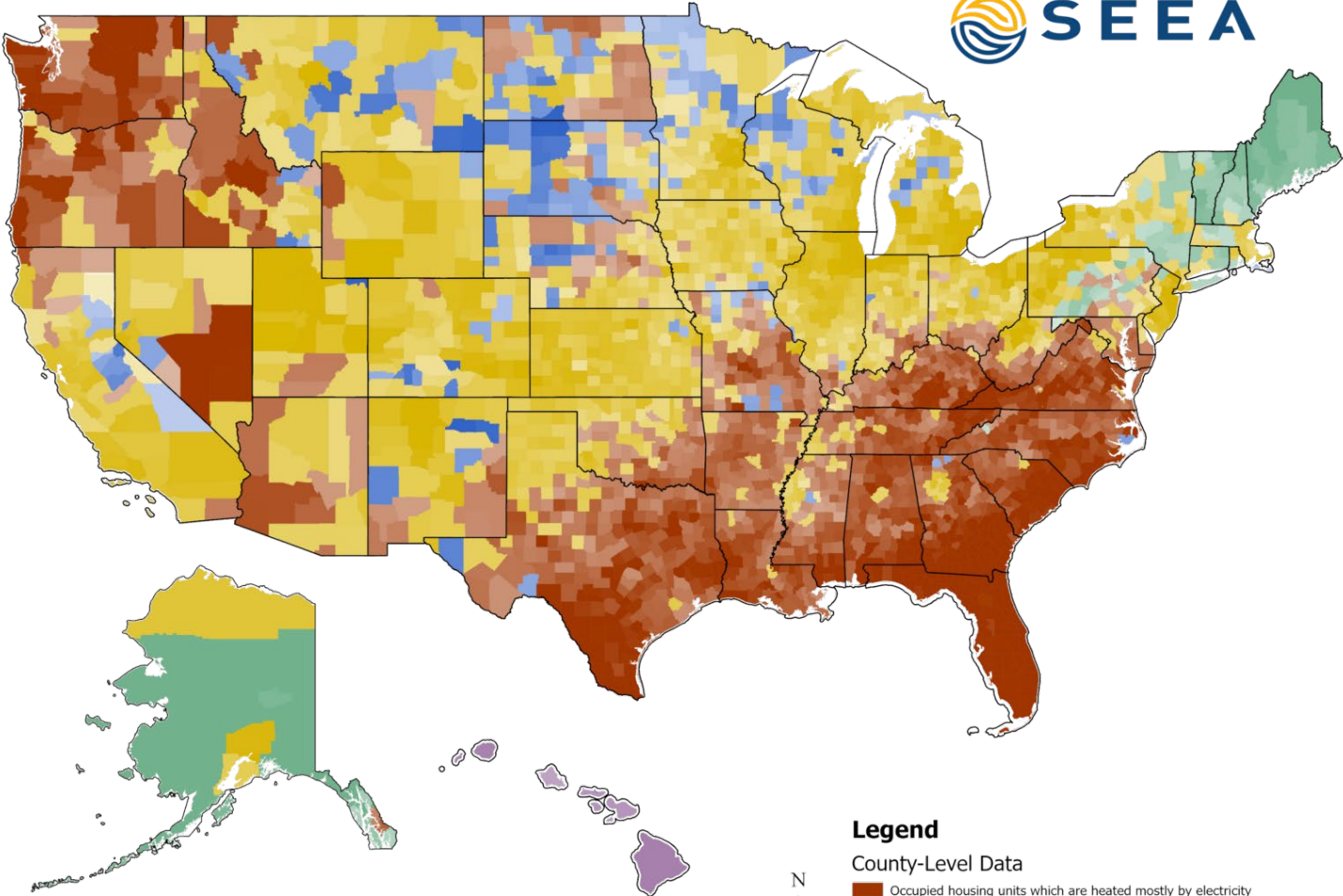


# Natural Gas and Buildings



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# Residential Heating by Source

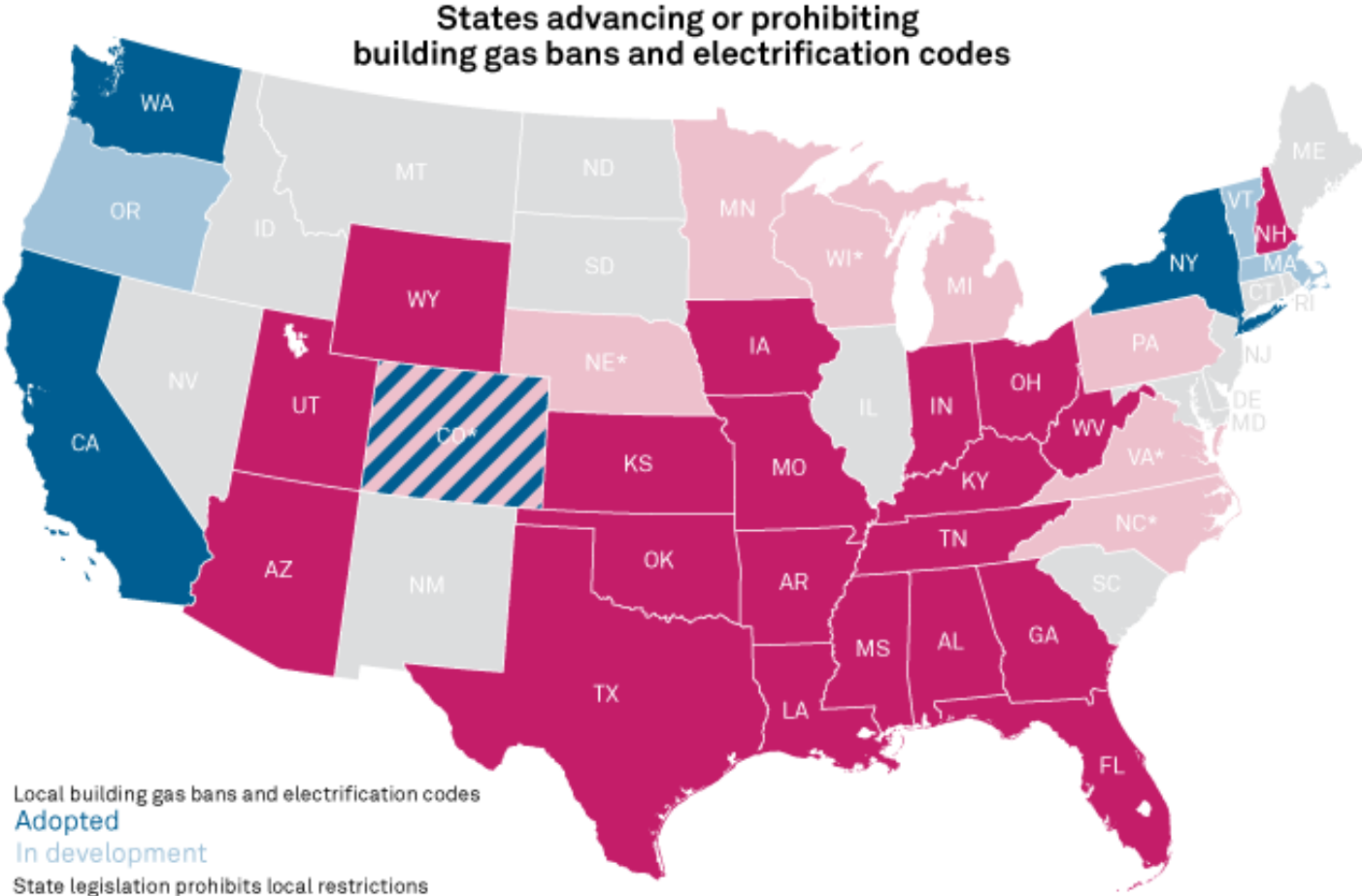


**Legend**

County-Level Data

- Occupied housing units which are heated mostly by electricity
- Occupied housing units which are heated mostly by utility gas
- Occupied housing units which are heated mostly by bottled, tank, or LP gas
- Occupied housing units which are heated mostly by fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Occupied housing units in which no heating fuel is used

# State-level Policy

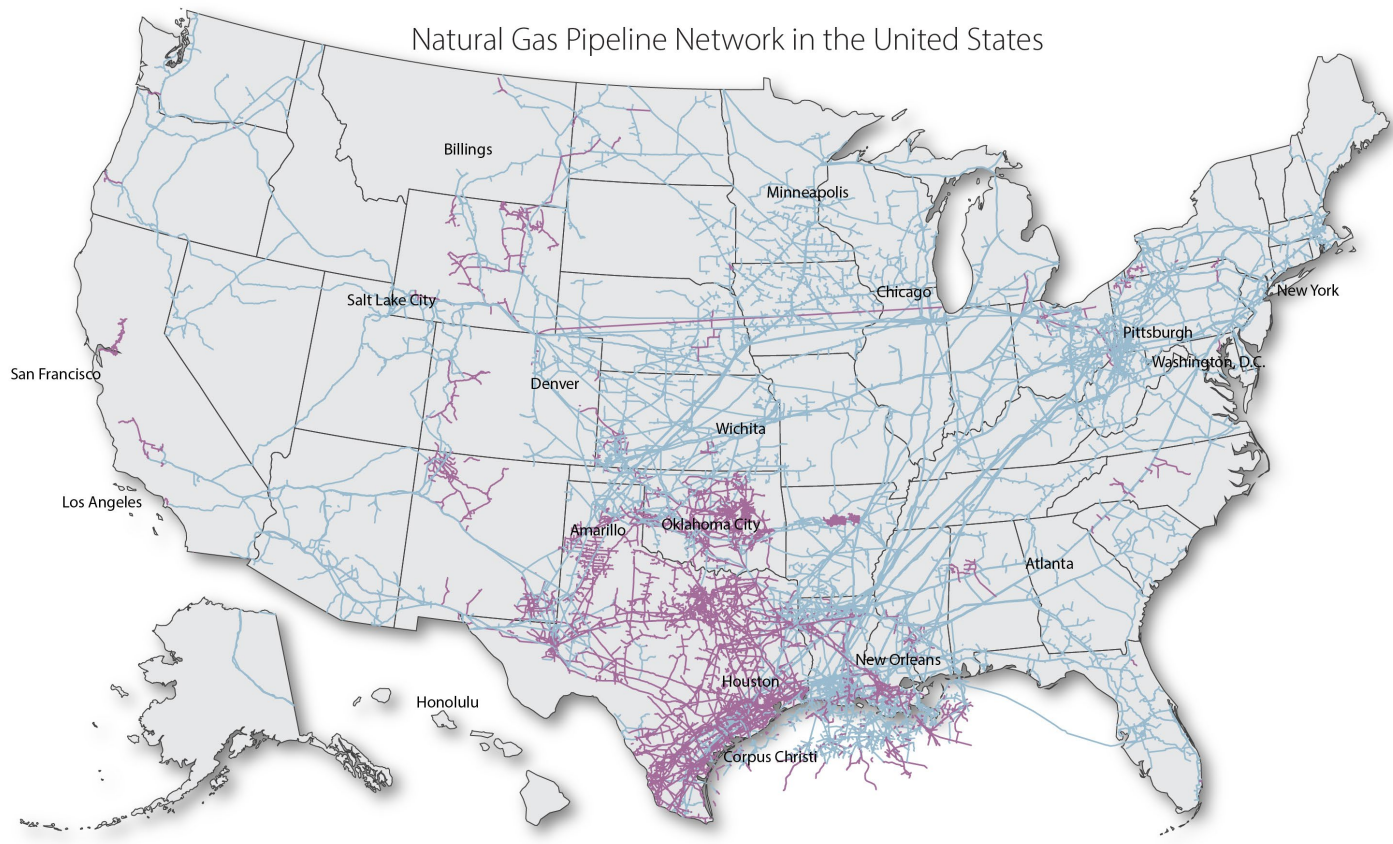


Local building gas bans and electrification codes

- Adopted
- In development
- State legislation prohibits local restrictions on gas use in buildings
- Passed
- Introduced in latest session
- \*Failed to advance*

As of April 21, 2022.  
Map credit: Ciaralou Agpalo Palicpic  
Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence

# Natural Gas Networks



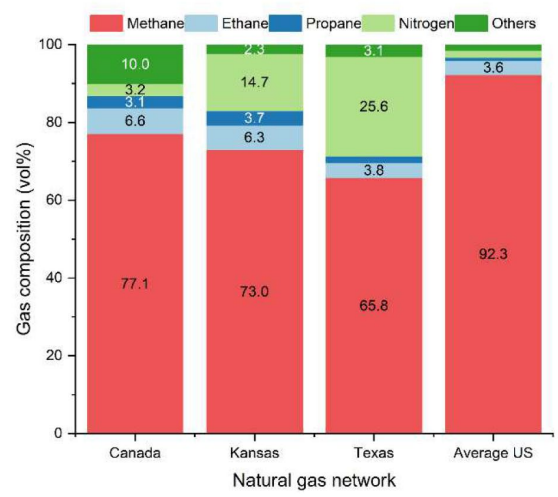
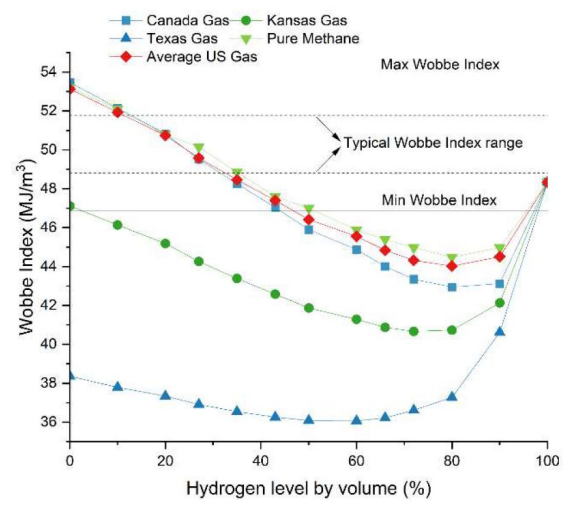
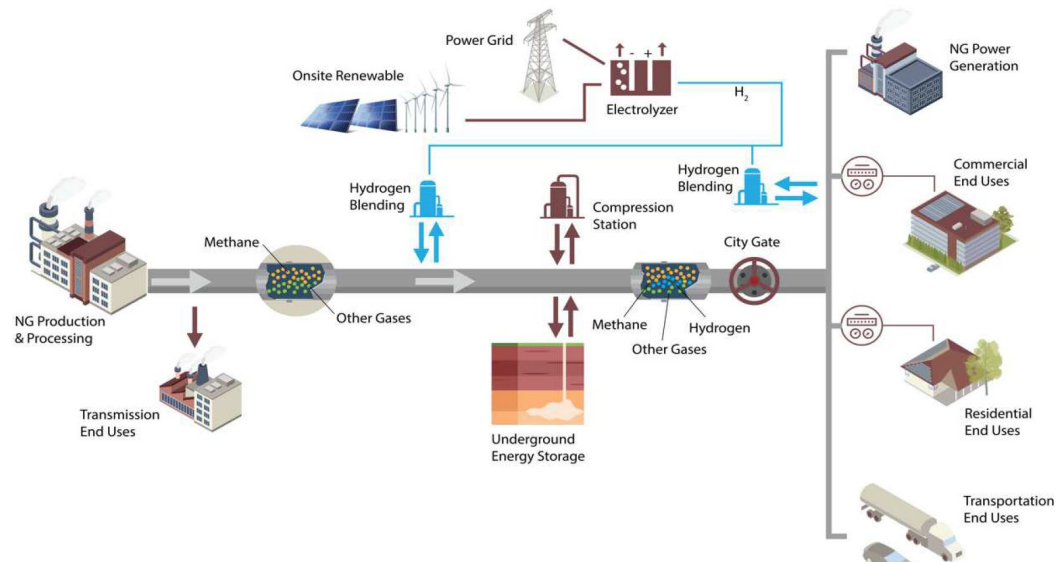
**U.S. Pipeline Network**  
— Interstate Natural Gas Pipelines  
— Intrastate Natural Gas Pipelines

Data Source: 2018 IHS Chemical Economics Handbook Hydrogen Report.





# Hydrogen Blending



An aerial photograph of a large, historic brick building with a prominent central tower. The tower has a dark, conical roof and a white flagpole on top flying the American flag. The building is surrounded by lush green and autumn-colored trees. In the background, there are large, rugged mountains under a blue sky with light clouds.

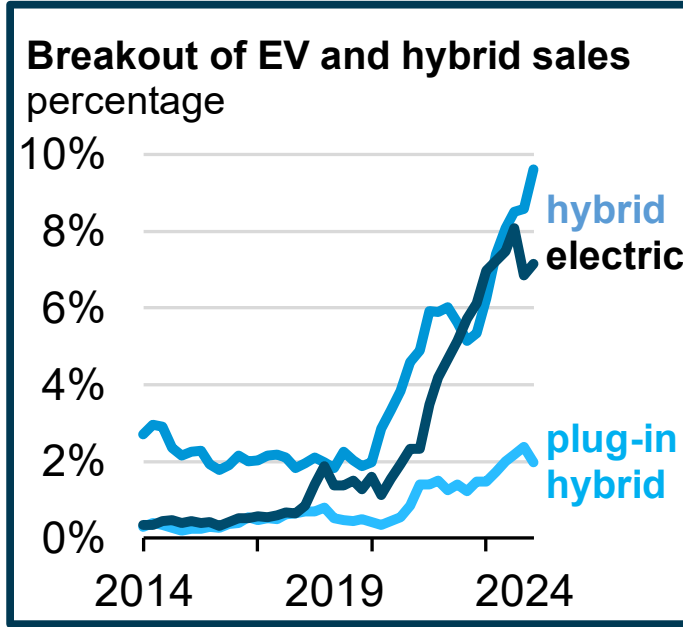
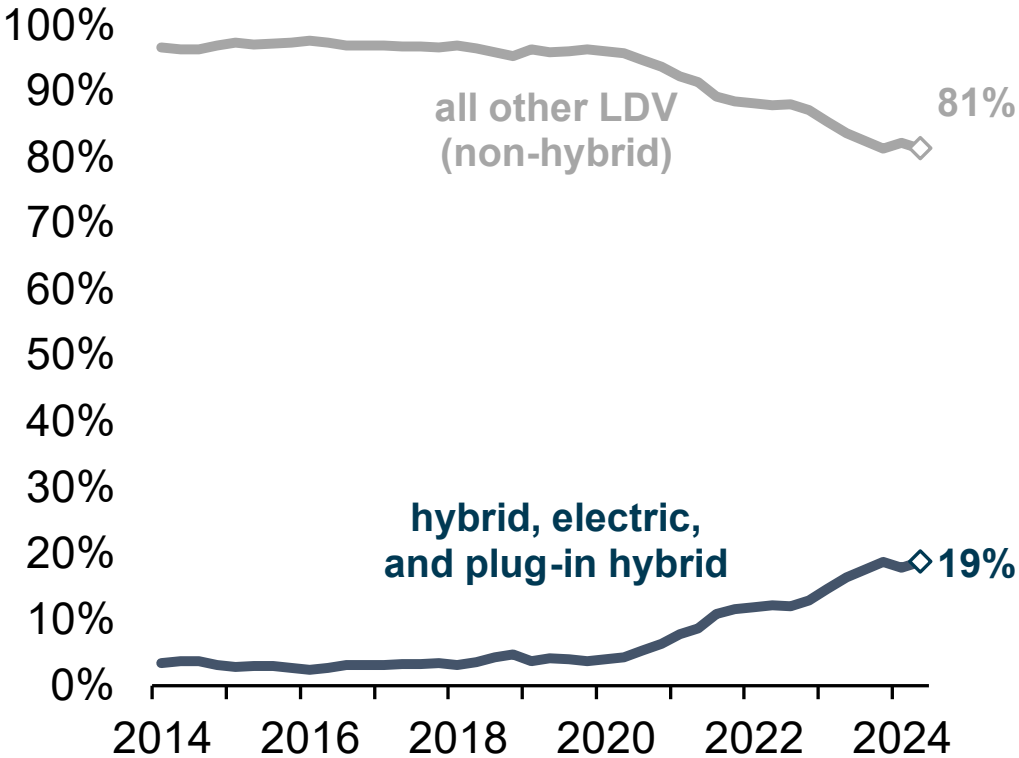
# Transportation



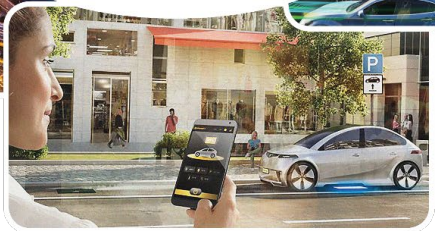
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# US Electric Vehicle Sales

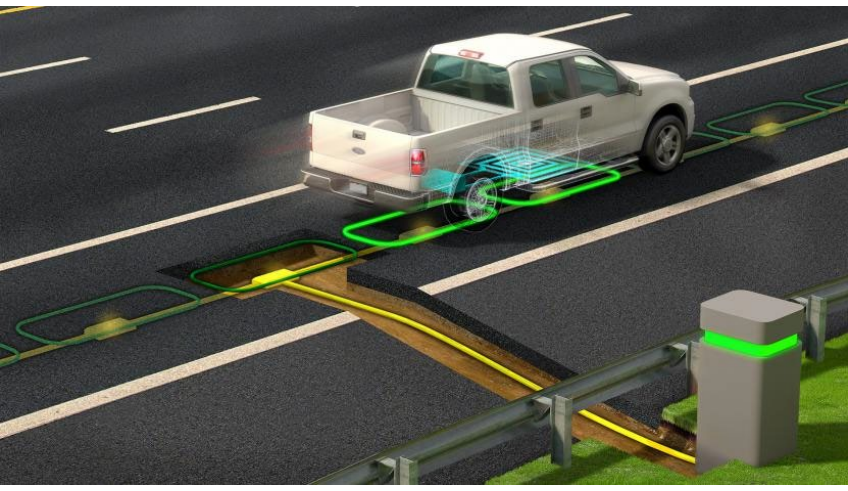
Quarterly U.S. light-duty vehicle (LDV) sales by powertrain (Jan 2014–June 2024) percentage of sales



# ASPIRE – Engineering Research Center



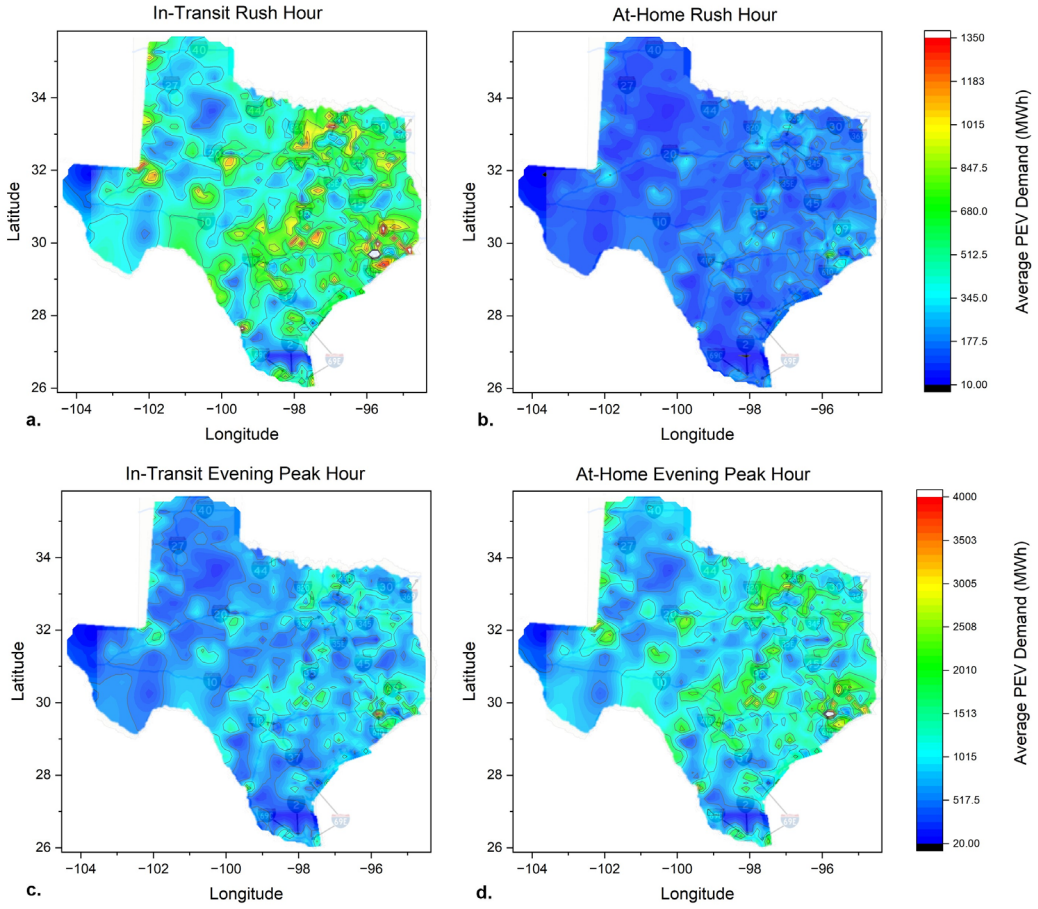
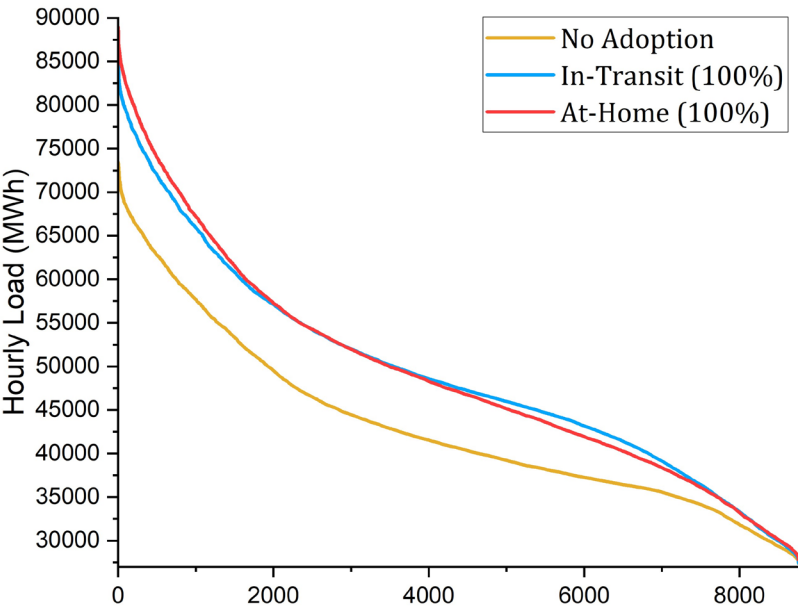
A large graphic illustrating smart transportation technologies. It features a cityscape background with several callout boxes: "Smart Powered Parking" (a parking lot with cars and green energy lines), "Smart Charging Hubs" (a bus and cars at charging stations), "Co-optimized Grid &amp; Vehicle Networks" (a network diagram), and "Smart Powered Roads" (a road with a truck and car receiving energy from the pavement).



# EV Demand Analysis

LDEV consumption rate = **0.32 kWh/mi**

Load Distribution Curve

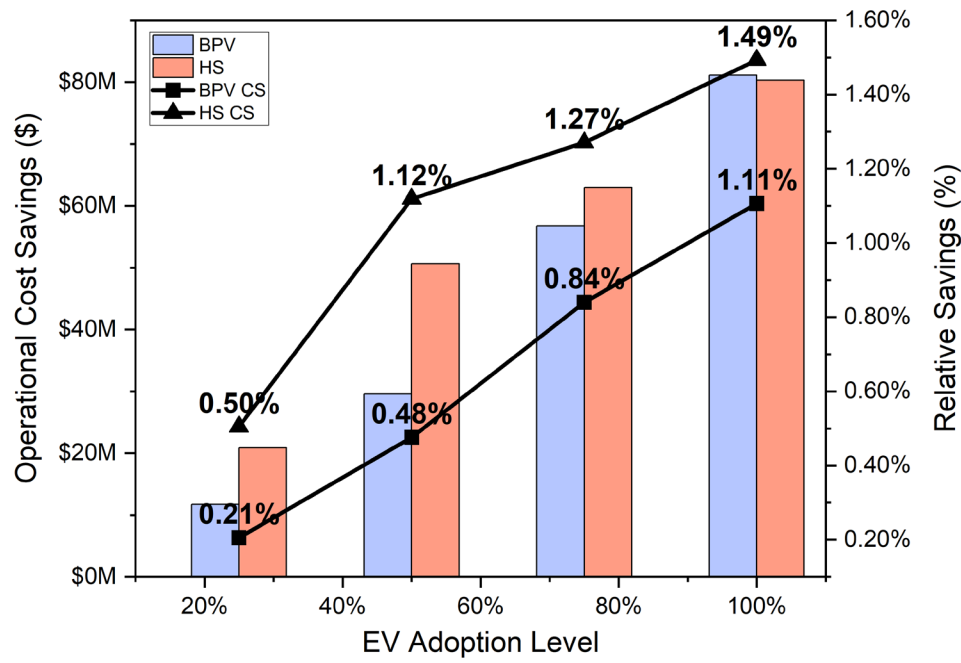


# Research Takeaways

- Results from this study highlight advantages to in-road charging, including 1.49% in additional system cost savings and reduced cost to consumers when charged via additional renewable resources. In ERCOT, this equates to ~\$80M per year in electricity system cost savings

| Network Provider         | EV Charging Rate (\$/kWh) | Retail Rate Increase |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| EVgo PlusMax             | 0.220                     | 196%                 |
| Tesla Supercharging      | 0.250                     | 223%                 |
| EVgo Basic               | 0.280                     | 250%                 |
| Electrify America Member | 0.310                     | 277%                 |
| Electrify America Guest  | 0.430                     | 384%                 |

| Additive Cost           | None - Parity | 200%    | 300%  | 400%   |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Wholesale Rate (\$/kWh) | 0.085         | 0.170   | 0.255 | 0.340  |
| HH Cost Savings         | \$1,655       | \$1,113 | \$570 | \$28   |
| Retail Rate (\$/kWh)    | 0.112         | 0.224   | 0.336 | 0.448  |
| HH Cost Savings         | \$1,482       | \$766   | \$50  | -\$665 |





# Computing



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# Nuclear Renaissance?

Computing sector additions to dwarf other sectors?



## Hungry for Energy, Amazon, Google and Microsoft Turn to Nuclear Power

Large technology companies are investing billions of dollars in nuclear energy as an emissions-free source of electricity for artificial intelligence and other businesses.

Listen to this article · 7:41 min [Learn more](#) Share full article 309

## DOE, USDA announce over \$2.8B for Palisades nuclear plant restart

A \$1.5 billion loan guarantee and \$1.3 billion in awards will support site work and power purchase agreements for the 800-MW Michigan plant, the Biden-Harris administration said Monday.

Published Oct. 1, 2024

## New nuclear clean energy agreement with Kairos Power

Oct 14, 2024 3 min read To accelerate the clean energy transition across the U.S., we're signing the world's first corporate agreement to purchase nuclear energy from multiple small modular reactors (SMR) to be developed by Kairos Power.

Michael Terrell Senior Director, Energy and Climate

Share



3 min

October 16, 2024

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## Amazon signs agreements for innovative nuclear energy projects to address growing energy demands

Written by Amazon Staff



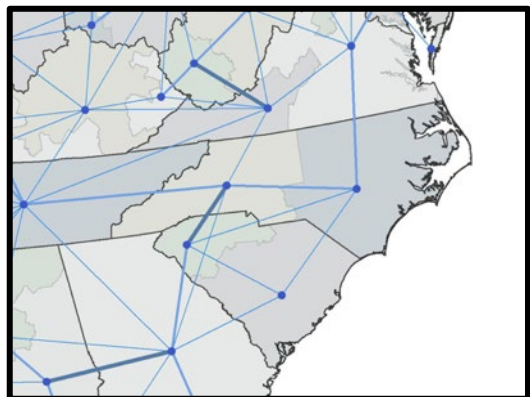
An aerial photograph of the University of Colorado Boulder campus. The central focus is a large, multi-story brick building with a prominent central tower and a flagpole flying the American flag. The building is surrounded by lush green trees, some of which are showing autumn colors. In the background, a large, rugged mountain range stretches across the horizon under a blue sky with scattered clouds.

# Long Duration Energy Storage

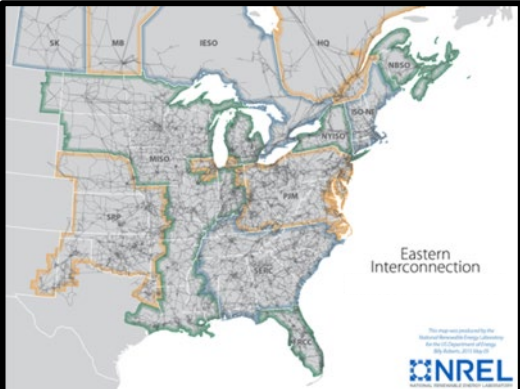
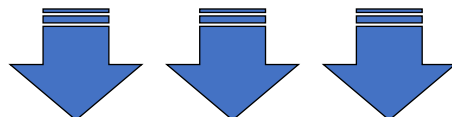


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# Duke Energy – Zero Carbon Study

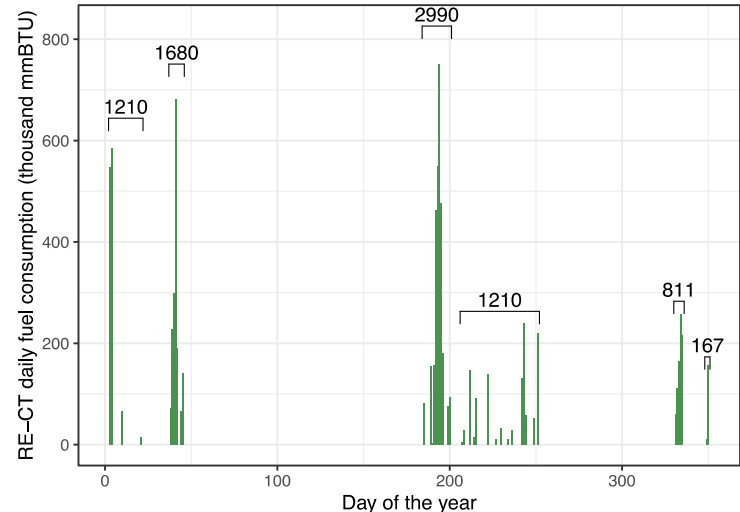
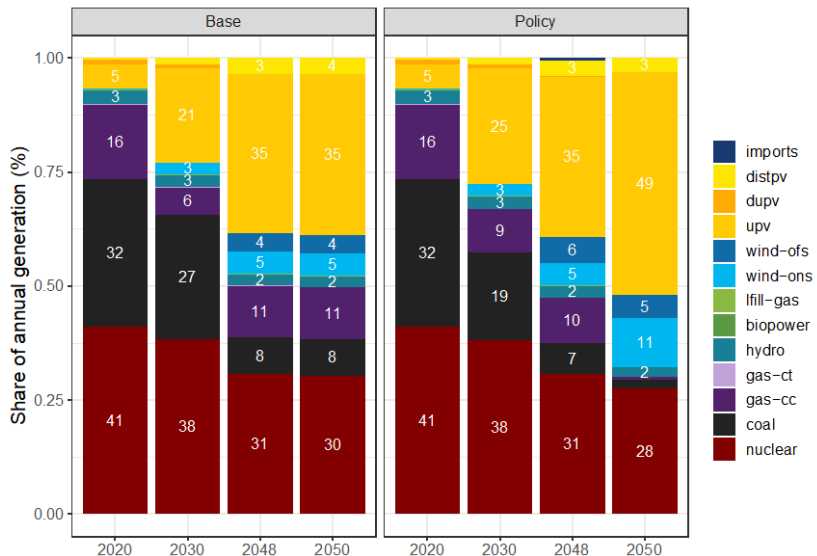


**Capacity expansion in ReEDS**



**Production Cost Modeling in PLEXOS**

Generation mix in the Carolinas

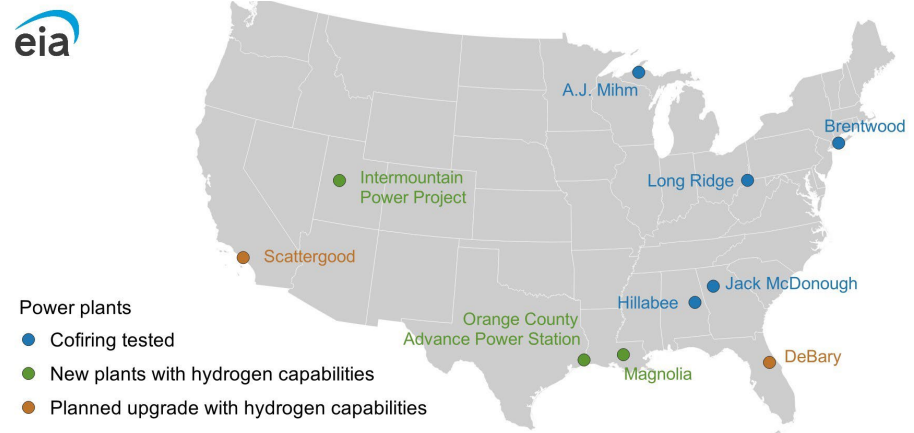


# Hydrogen Hubs

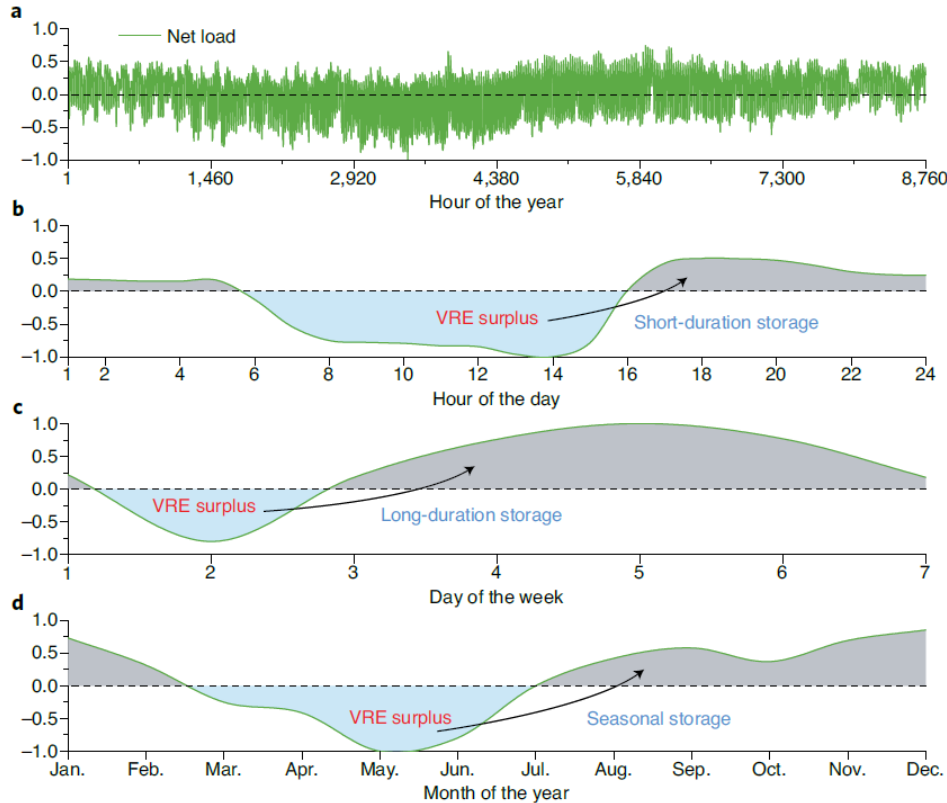
- Total of \$7B possible, funded through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, very deployment focused, mainly heavy transportation
- Almost 1 year since announcement, many sub-project cancelations, partners leaving



Hydrogen plans or tests at U.S. power plants (2024)

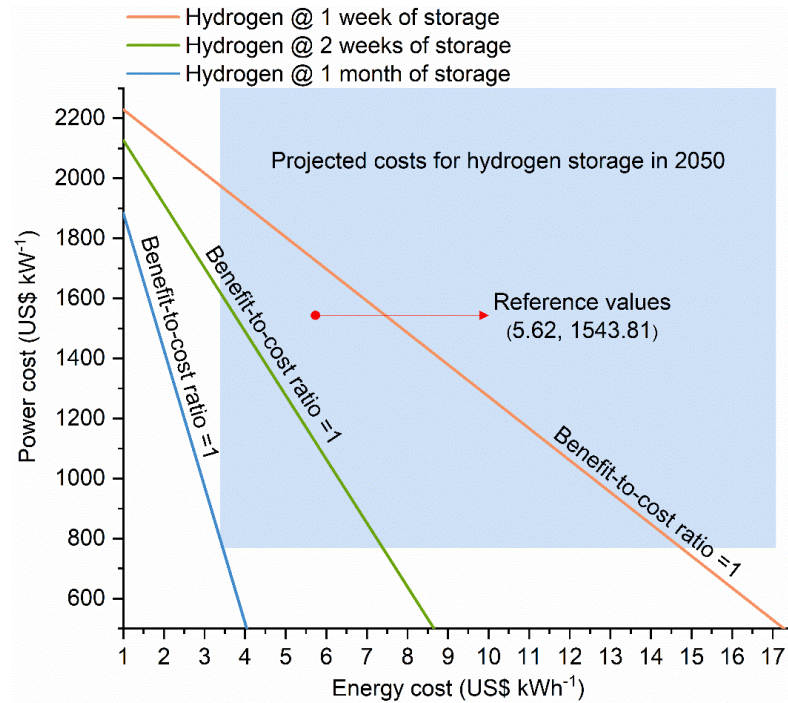
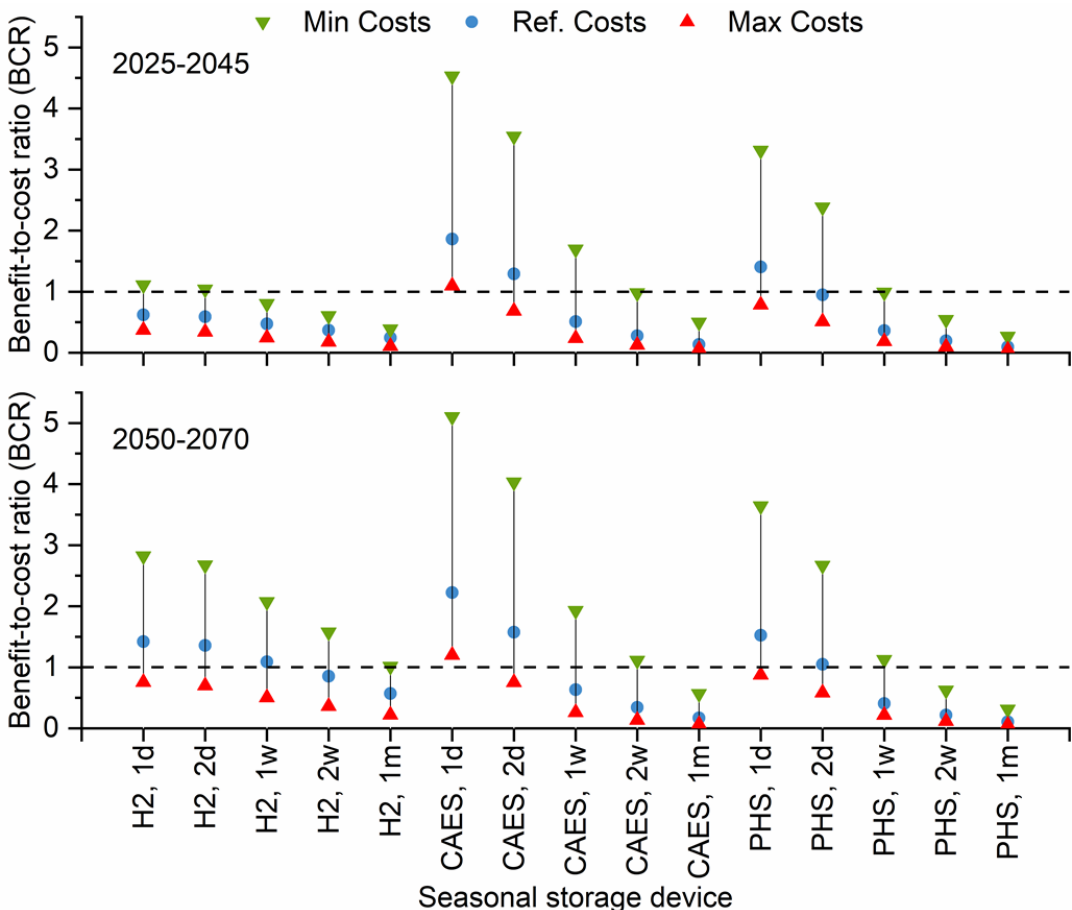


# Long Duration Energy Storage



|                                  |                                       |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| CAES                             | Breeze   HYDROSTOR   AUGWIND          | Latent heat (solid-liquid)       | MGA THERMAL   ICL   Ice Energy                   |
| Closed loop PHS and run of river | Rye Development                       | Sensible Heat                    | BRENNMILLER                                      |
| Gravity-based                    | ENERGY VAULT                          | Sensible heat (solids / liquids) | KYOXO   MALTA   BUILD TO ZERO                    |
| Liquid Air Energy Storage        | Sumitomo SHI-FW                       | Sensible heat (solids)           | ECHOGEN power systems   ENERGYNEST   KRAFT BLOCK |
| Liquid CO2                       | ENERGYDOME                            |                                  | MAGALDI   ANTORA   RONDO                         |
| PHS                              | Quidnet Energy   SAFC OXYGEN   ARECOR |                                  |  |
|                                  |                                       |                                  | cellcube   ENLIGHTEN   ESS                       |
|                                  |                                       |                                  | INVINITY   redflow   voltstorage                 |
|                                  |                                       |                                  | STRYTEN ENERGY                                   |
|                                  |                                       | Metal anode                      | CATL   |
|                                  |                                       | Metal Anode                      | eZINC   ENERVENUE   eos                          |
|                                  |                                       |                                  | Form energy   slb                                |
|                                  |                                       | Non-Metal Chemical Storage       | ceres   n o o n ENERGY                           |

# LDES: Benefits and Costs





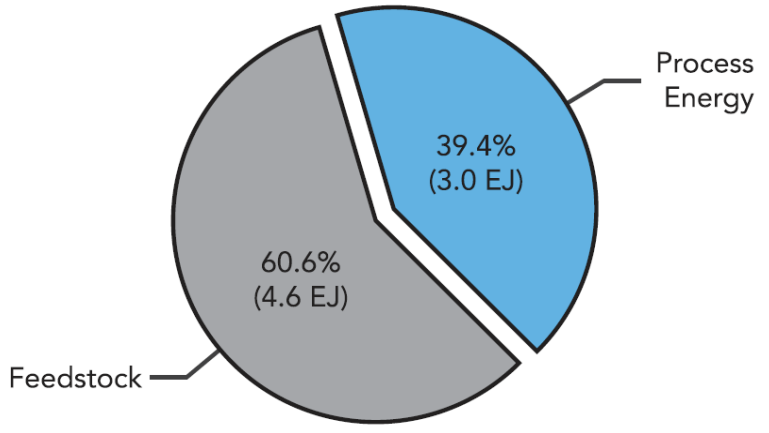
# Chemical Industry



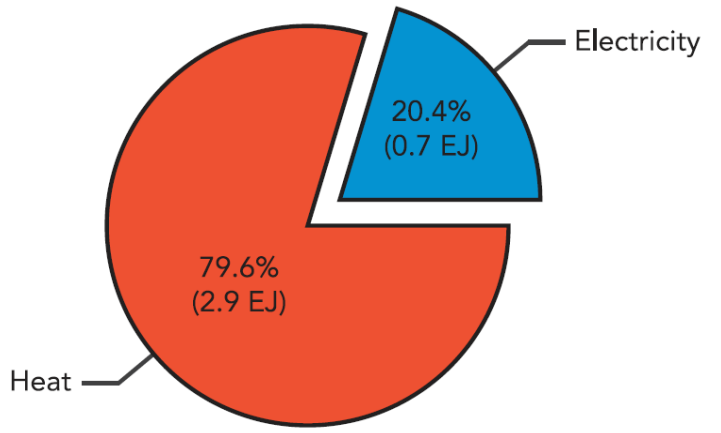
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# US Chemical Industry Overview

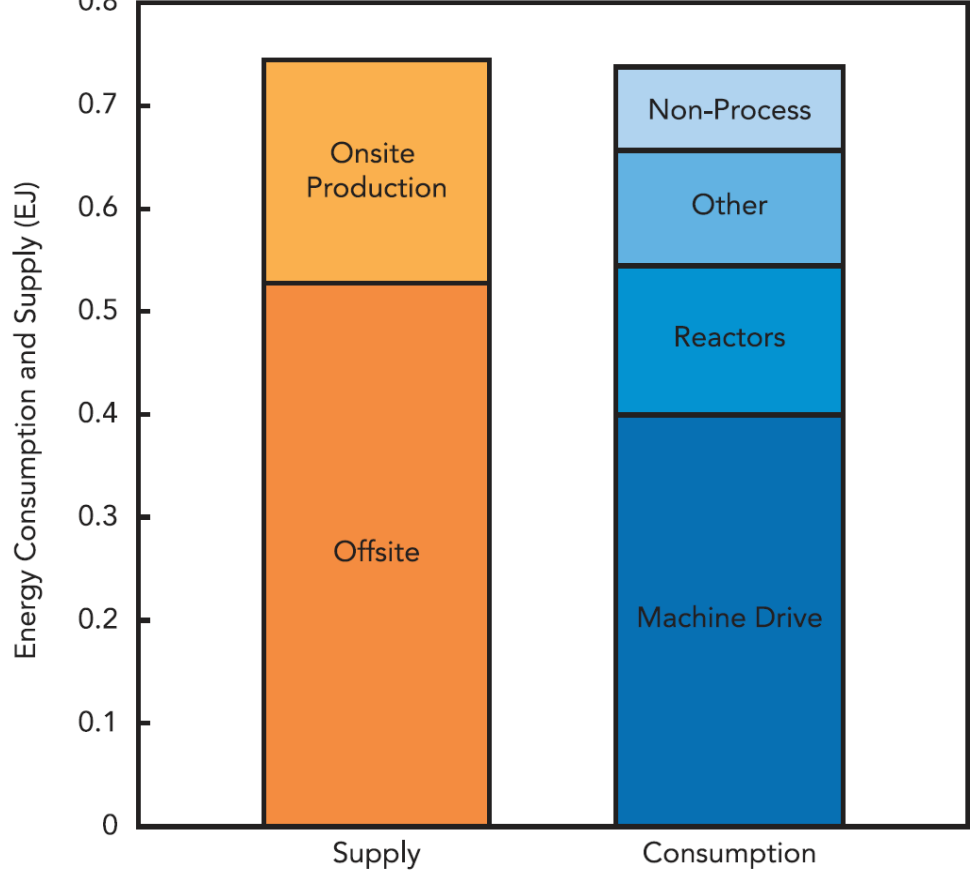
**A** Distribution of Fossil Fuel Use for Energy and Feedstock Applications



**B** Role of Electricity and Heat in Sectoral Energy Consumption

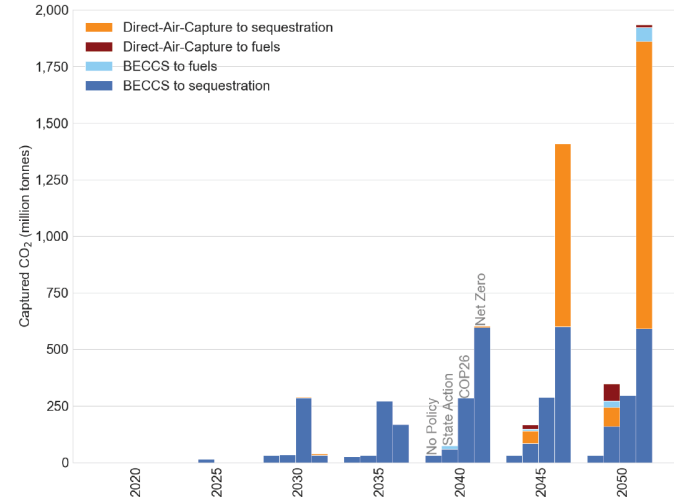
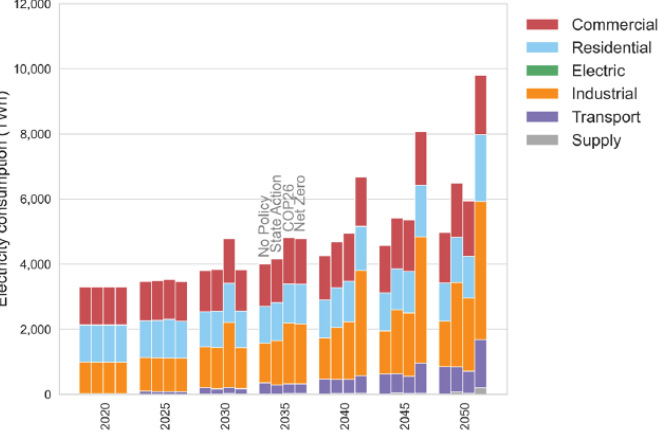
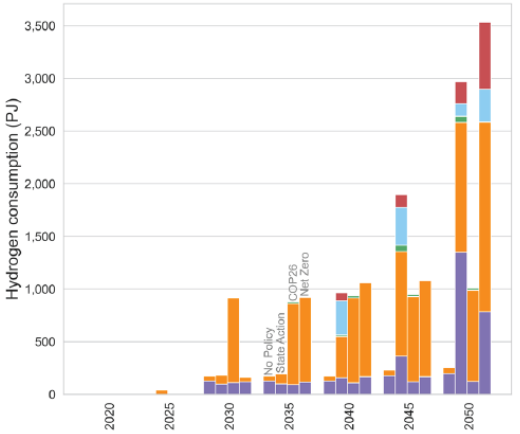
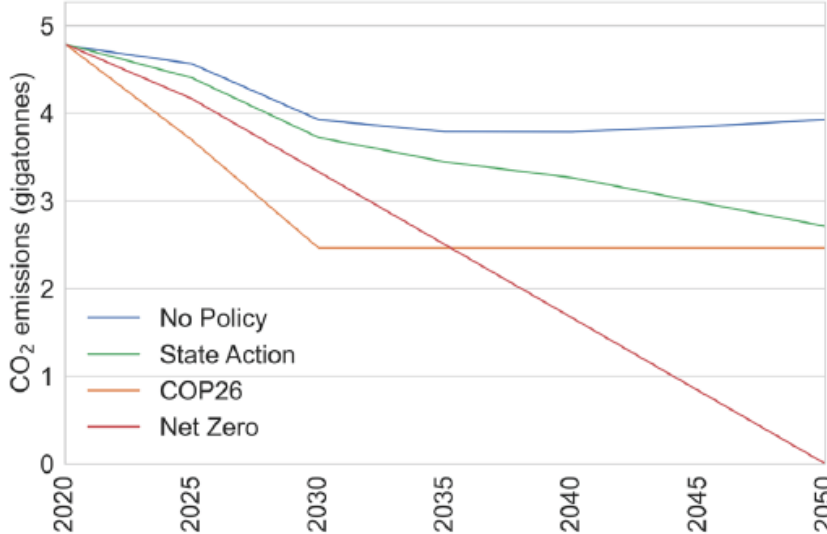


**C** Breakdown of Electricity Supply and Consumption by Sector



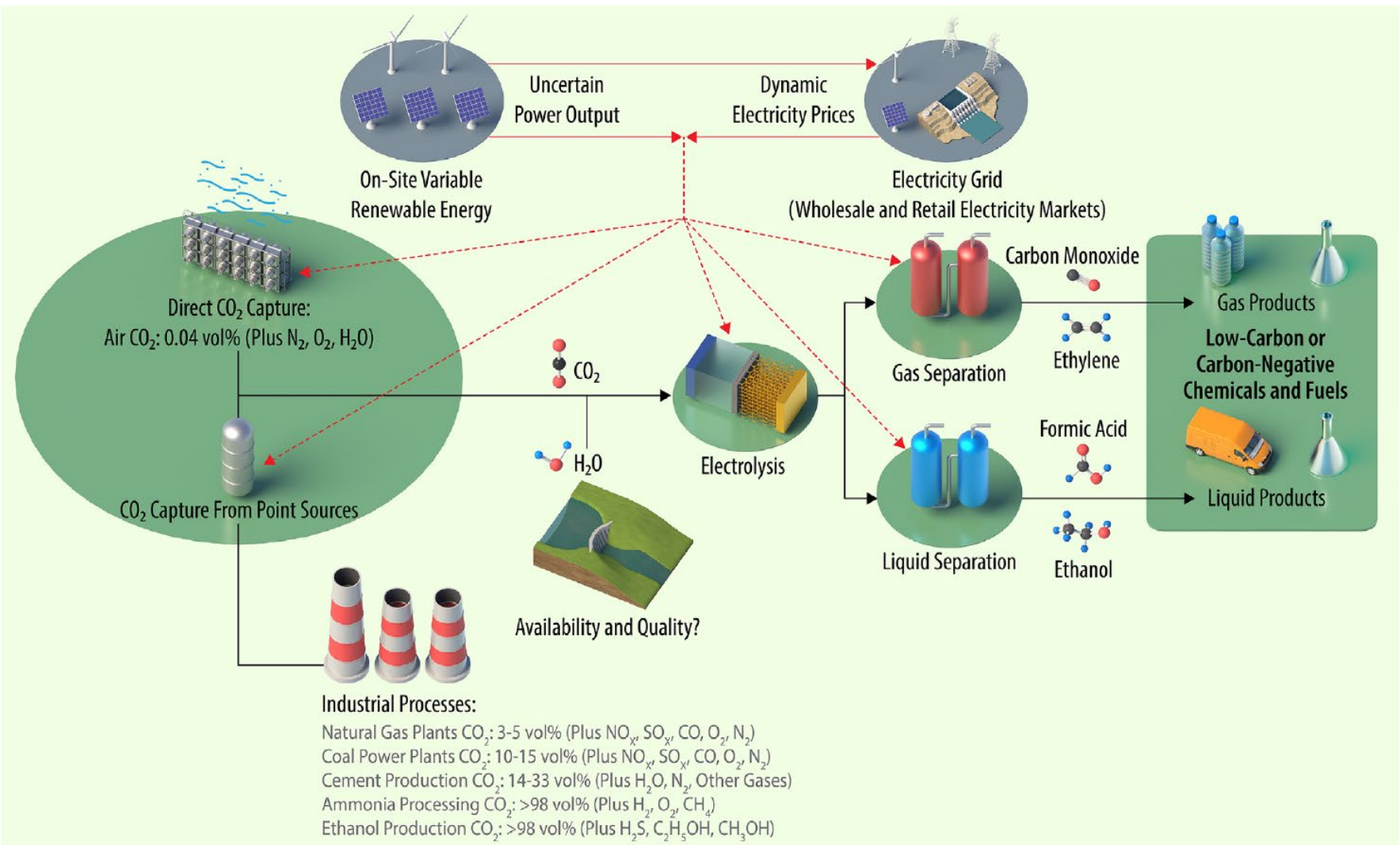
# Energy Carriers for Other Sectors

- Multi-sector models, such as the Open Energy Outlook, project the need for hydrogen, carbon capture and sequestration, and limited amounts of carbon-to-fuels
- Hydrogen usage largely for industrial decarbonization, very little for electricity (long-duration energy storage)
- Relatively small demand for carbon-to-fuels, cost projections higher than DAC with sequestration

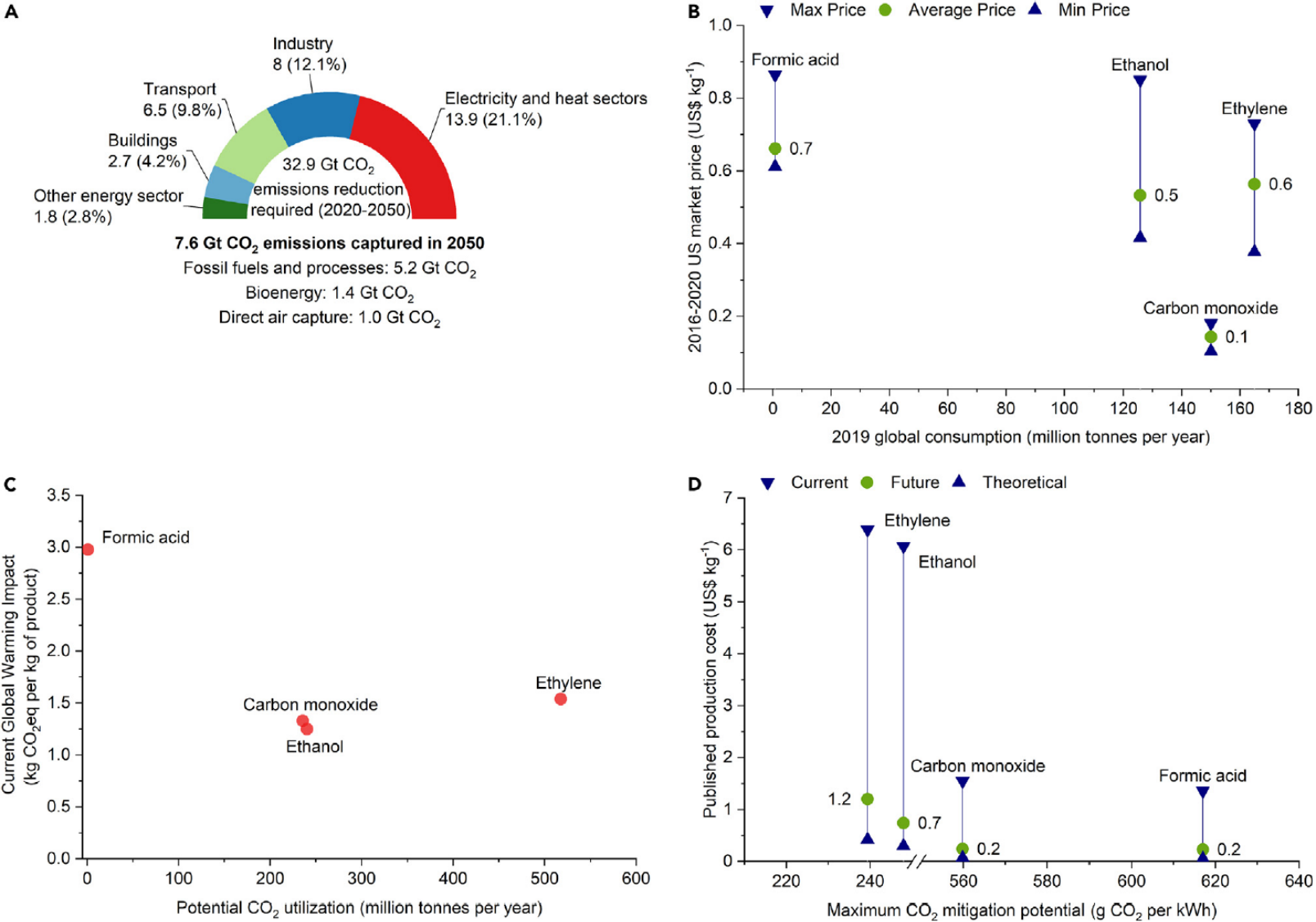




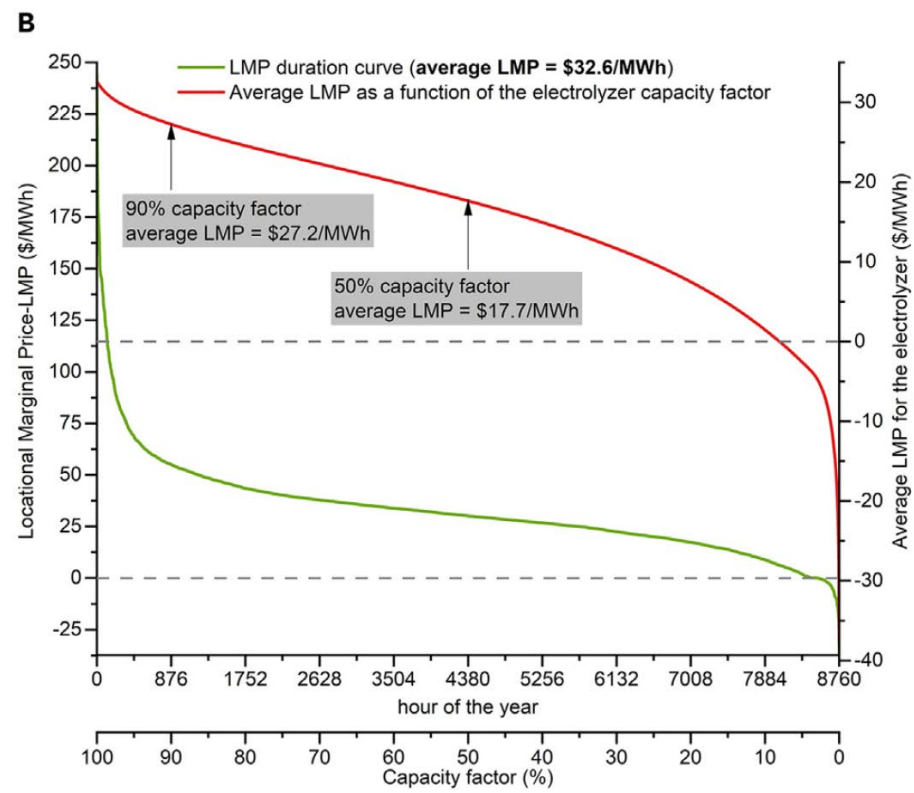
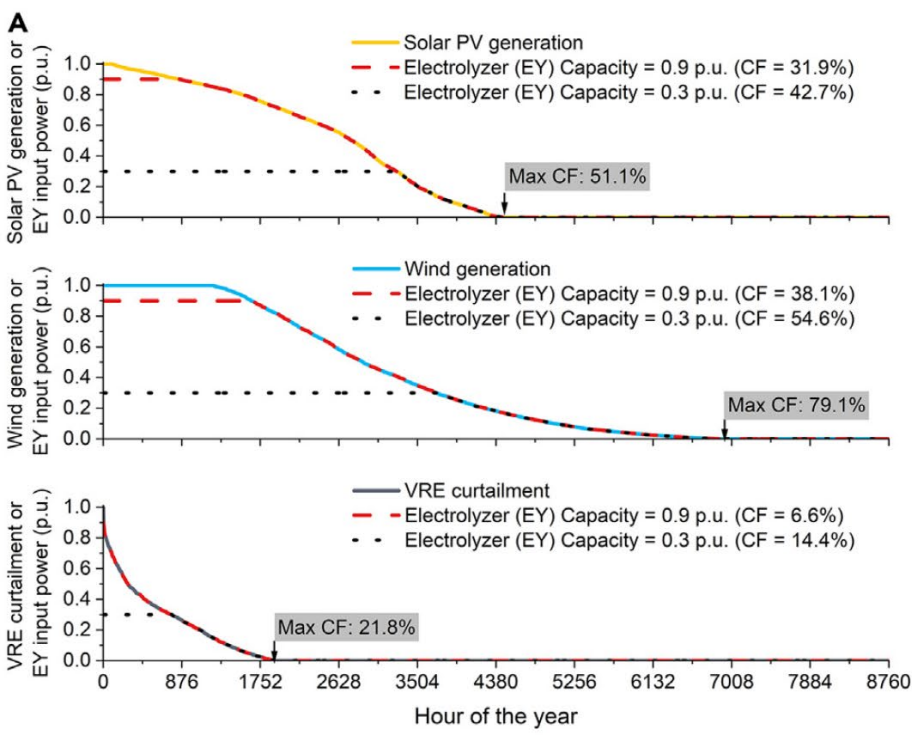
# Potential for CO<sub>2</sub> Electrolysis



# CO<sub>2</sub> Electrolysis: Markets and Potential

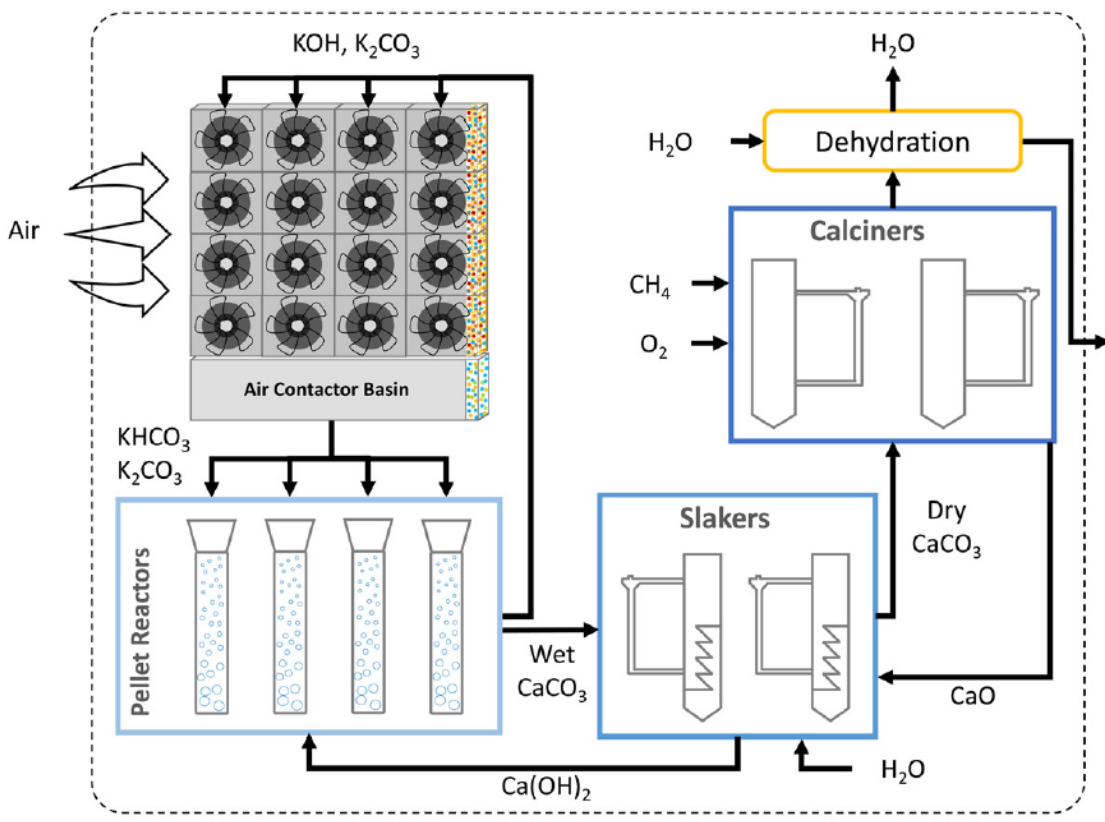


# Variable Renewables and Electrolysis



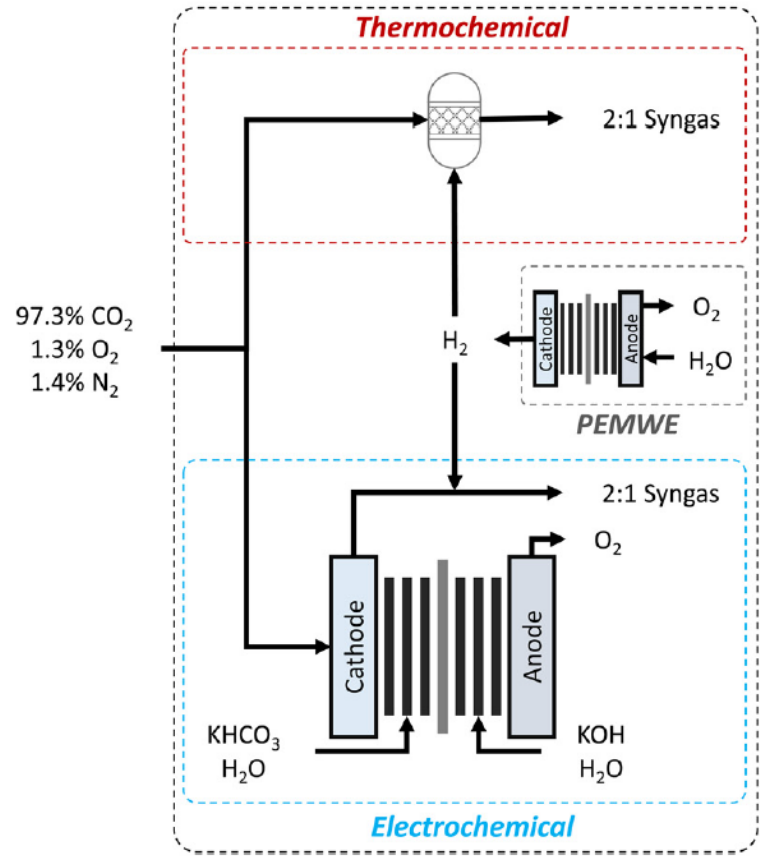
# Full Syngas Process Flowsheets

## CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Regeneration



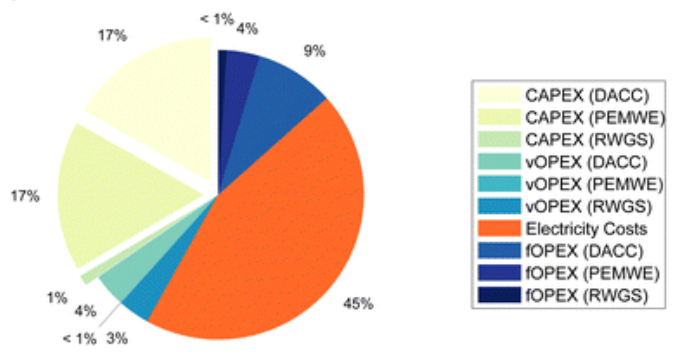
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## CO<sub>2</sub> Utilization

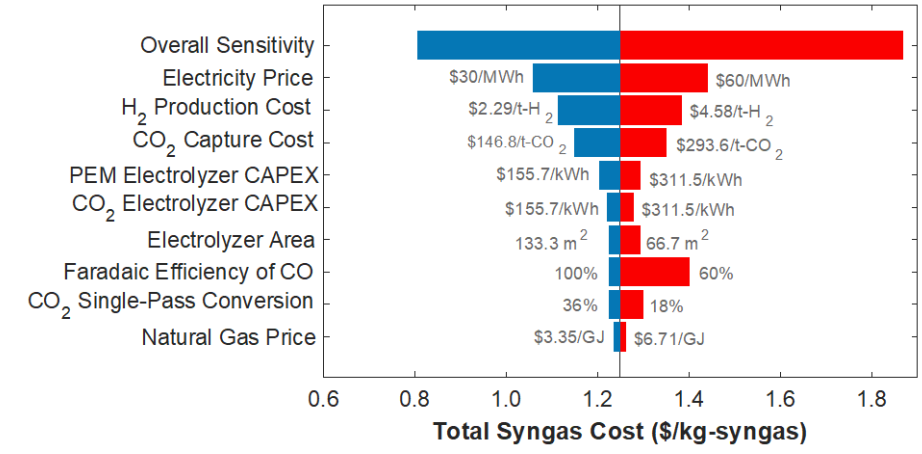
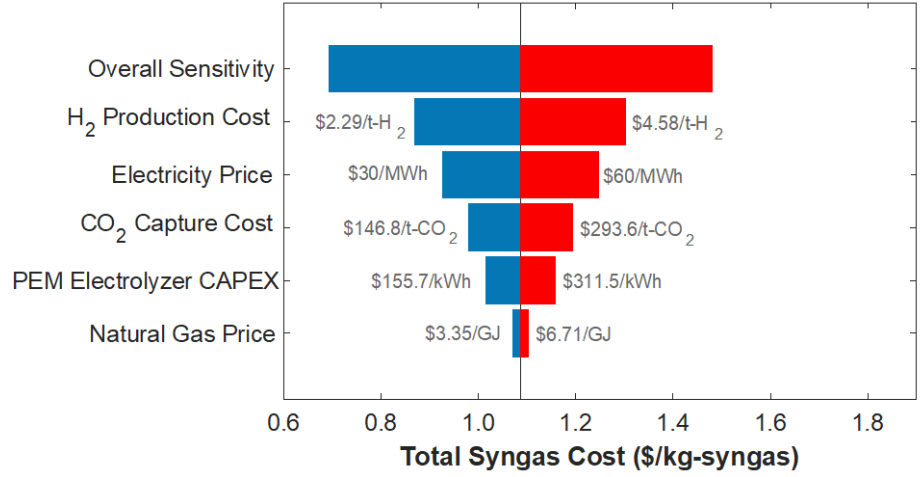
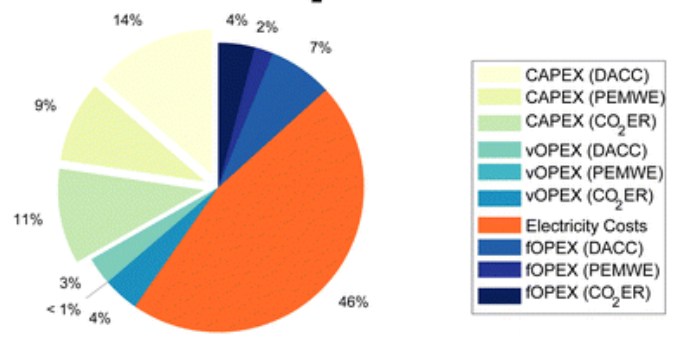


# Cost Comparison vs. RWGS

(a) **DACC-PEMWE-RWGS**

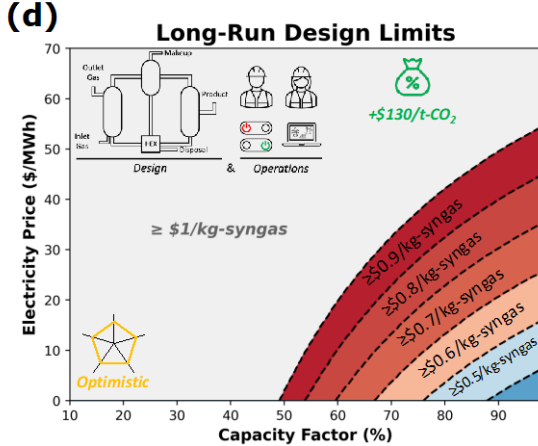
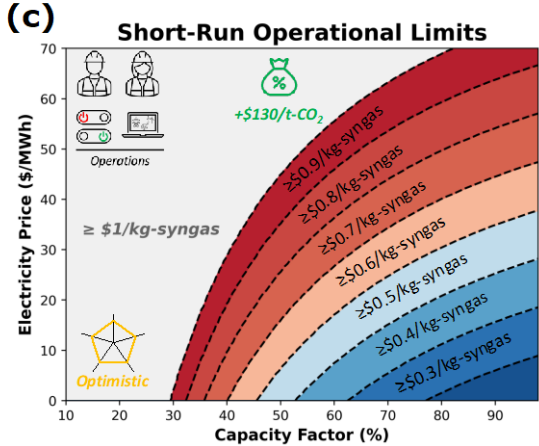
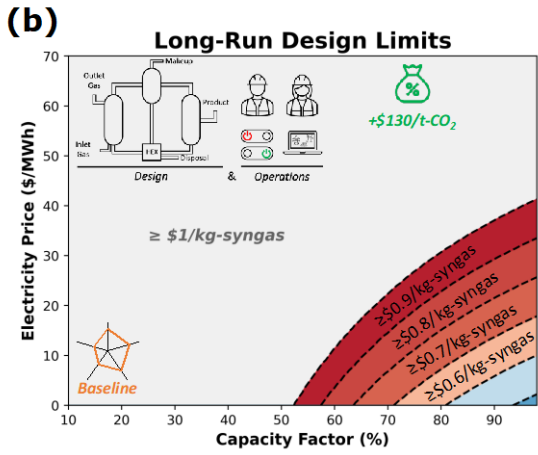
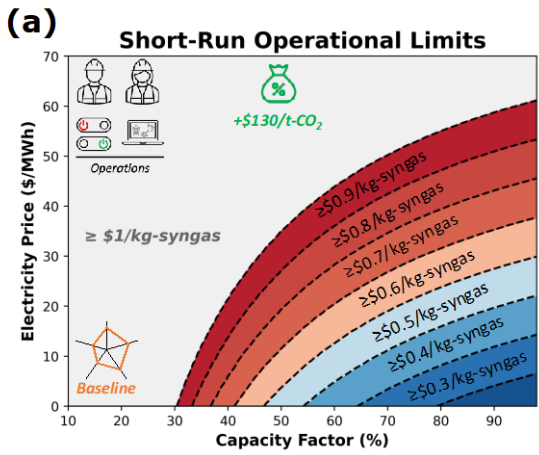


(b) **DACC-PEMWE-CO<sub>2</sub>ER**



• **Average annual electricity price and electrolytic hydrogen production cost influence the production cost of air-sourced 2:1 syngas the most**

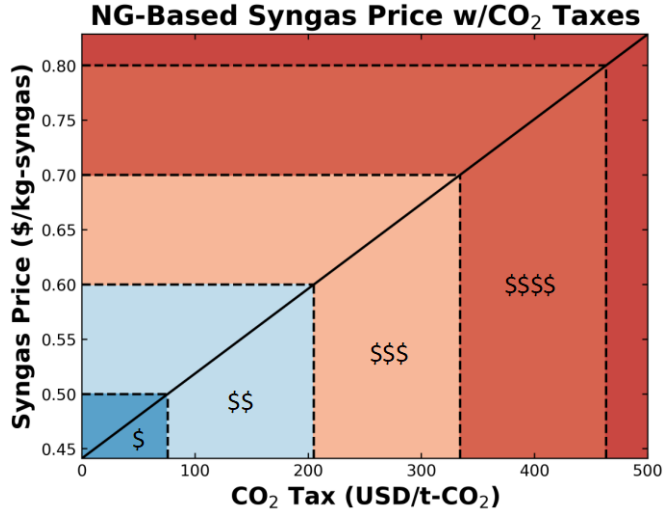
# Air-to-syngas production assessment



- CO<sub>2</sub> taxes on conventional syngas methods
- CO<sub>2</sub> tax credits for air-to-syngas pathways

**At \$0.6/kg-syngas (baseline):**

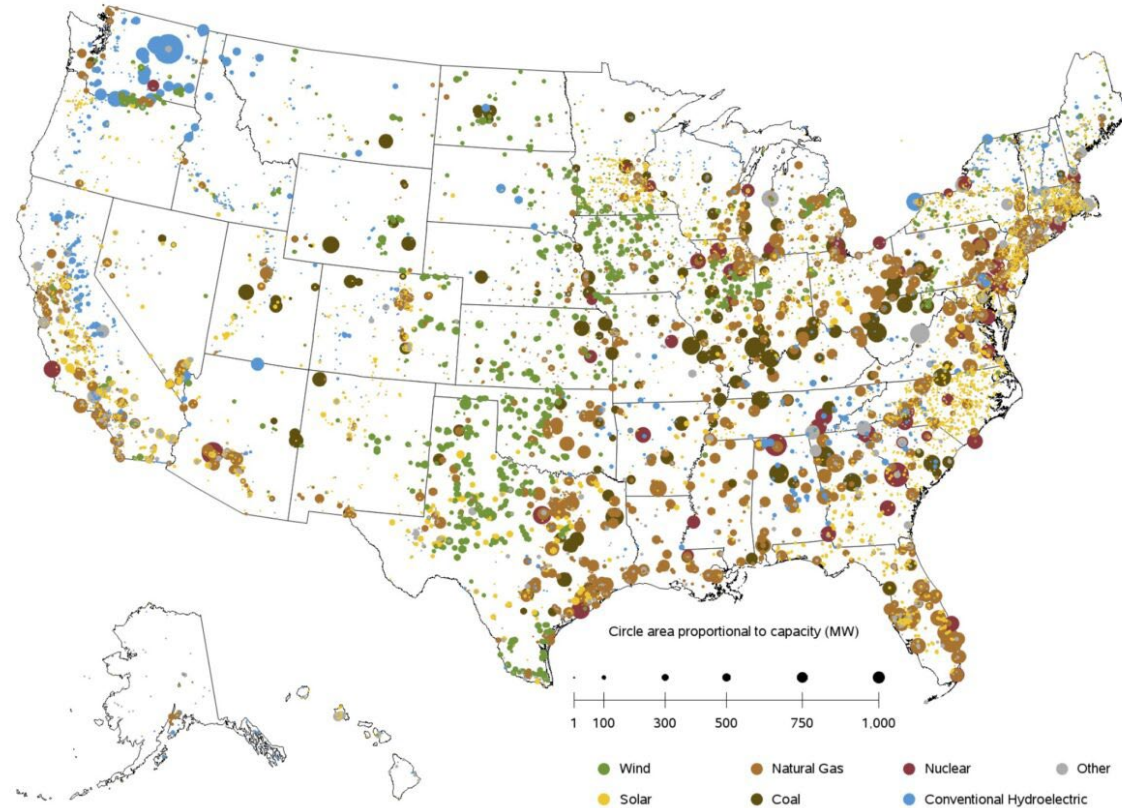
- Capacity factor of **≥ 48% (81%)** and
- Average electricity price of **≤ \$30/MWh (≤ \$10/MWh)**



# Conclusions

- The energy transition is extremely variable: very advanced in Hawaii and negligible progress in the Southeast
- Suffers from lack of consistent national policy and non-market environments
- Interesting parallels with Europe, re: coordination, lack of clear technological winners for certain sectors

Operable utility-scale generating units as of June 2024



Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, 'Annual Electric Generator Report' and Form EIA-860M, 'Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report.'

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#ForeverBuffs



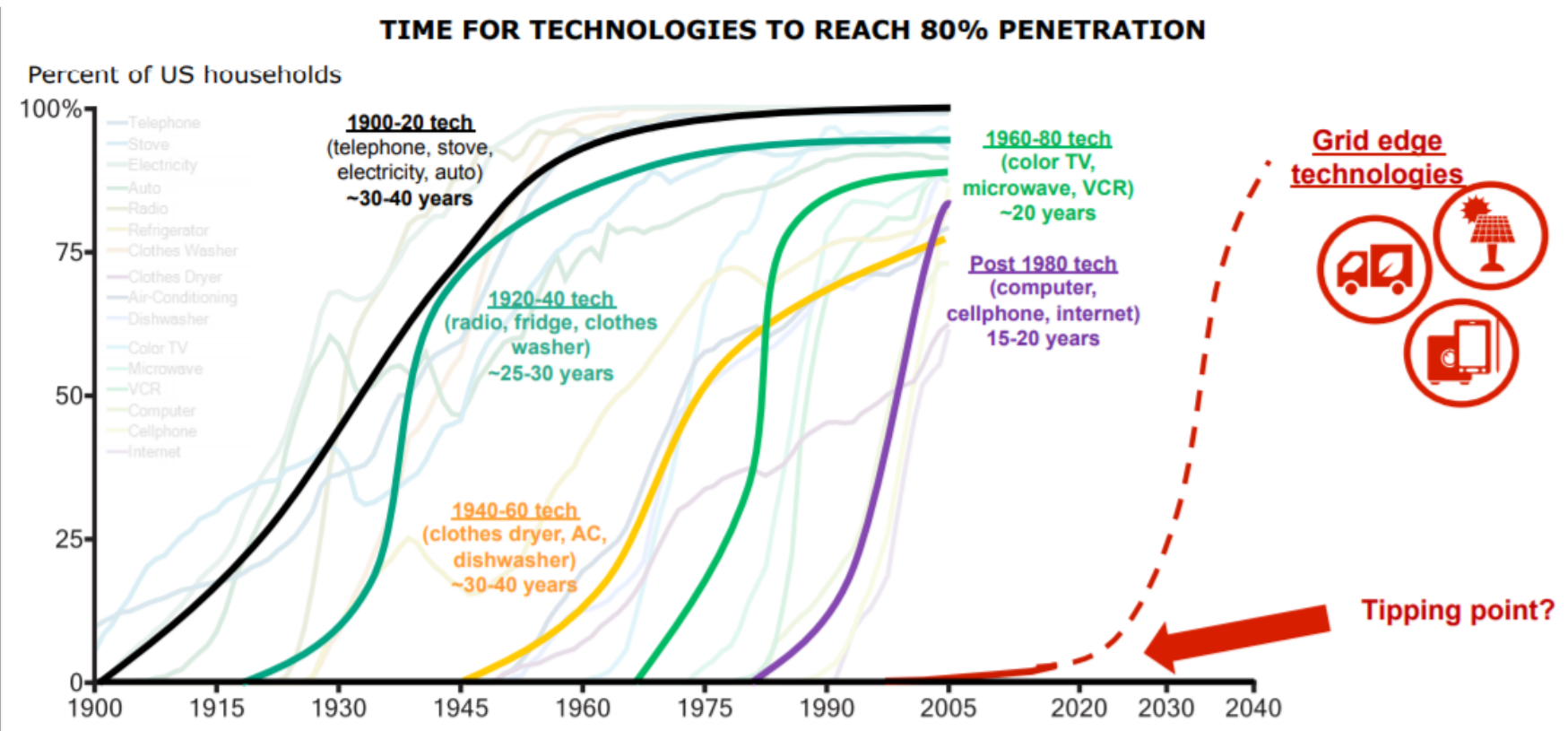


An aerial photograph of a town in winter. The scene is dominated by snow-covered evergreen trees in the foreground and middle ground. In the center, a large, multi-story red brick building with a prominent tower and a flagpole on top stands out. The background features a range of rugged, snow-dusted mountains under a clear, pale blue sky. The lighting suggests a low sun, casting a warm, golden glow on the snow and the mountain peaks.

**Questions?**

**#ForeverBuffs**

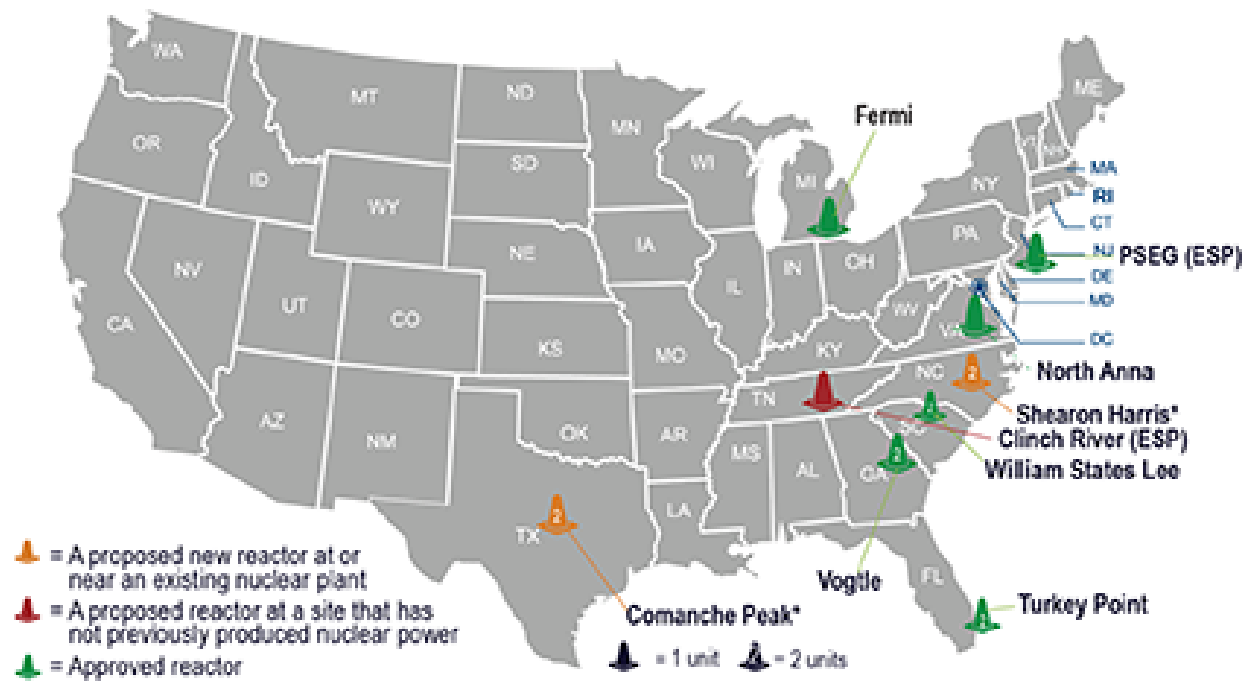
# Tipping Point?



Source: World Economic Forum and New York Times

# New Nuclear?

## Locations of New Nuclear Power Reactor Active Applications and Approved Licenses



\* Review suspended

Note: Alaska and Hawaii are not pictured but have no sites. On July 31, 2017, South Carolina Electric and Gas announced its decision to cease construction on V.C. Summer Units 2 and 3, and the licensee has requested that the COLs be withdrawn. As of October 2017, Duke Energy has announced plans to cancel reactors at Levy County, Florida, and William States Lee, South Carolina. Applications were withdrawn for Calvert Cliffs, Grand Gulf, Nine Mile Point, Victoria County, and Callaway (COL and ESP). In June 2018, Nuclear Innovation North America submitted a letter requesting that the COLs for South Texas Project Units 3 and 4 be withdrawn. NRC-abbreviated reactor names are listed. Data are current as of September 2022. For the most recent information, go to the NRC website at <https://www.nrc.gov>.

Source: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission - As of February 2023

# CO<sub>2</sub> Electrolysis vs. Traditional Route

