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Cost Reduction to Encourage Commercialisation of Marine in the UK

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ETI10 | TEN YEARS
OF INNOVATION
2007—2017

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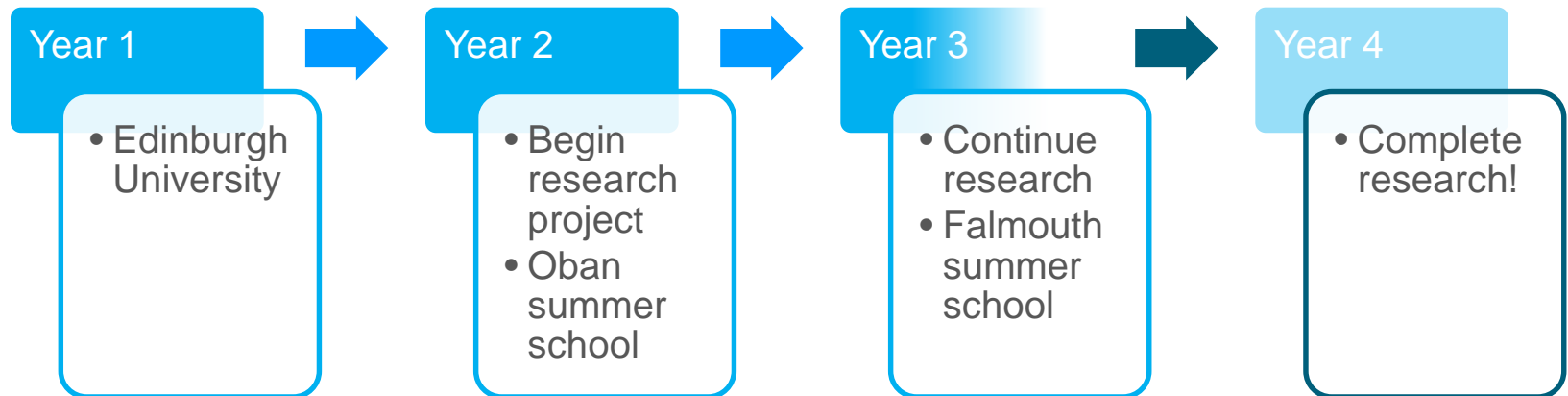
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Introduction



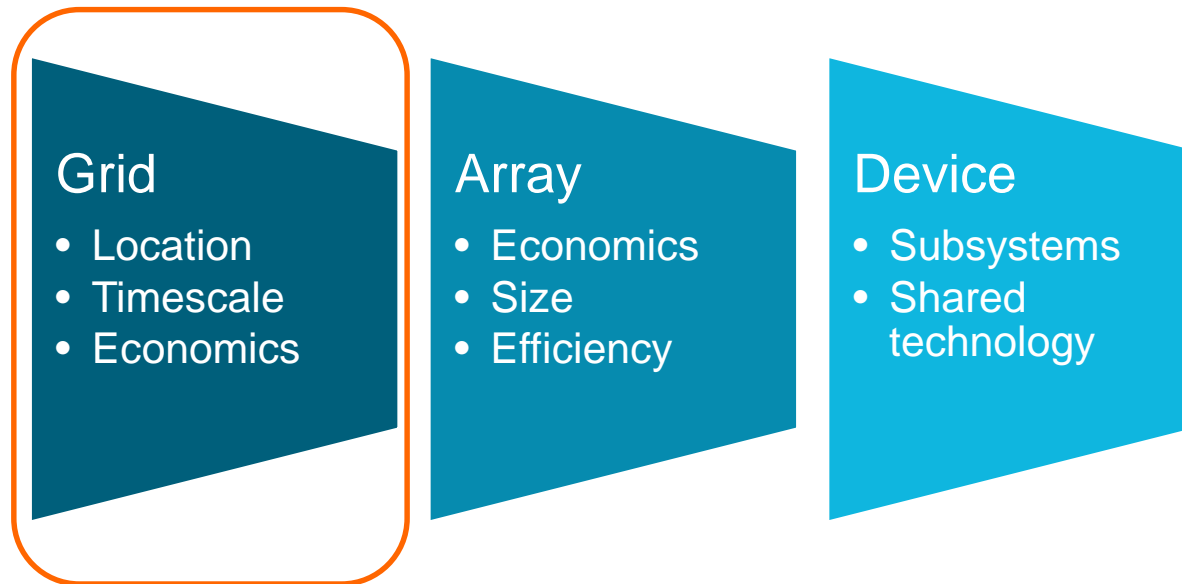
- 4 Year EngD course
- Offshore wind, wave and tidal covered
- Variety of engineering backgrounds
- Currently ~ 50 students





My overall project...

Using a systems engineering approach to the development of wave energy technologies





Being realistic...

Current Policy

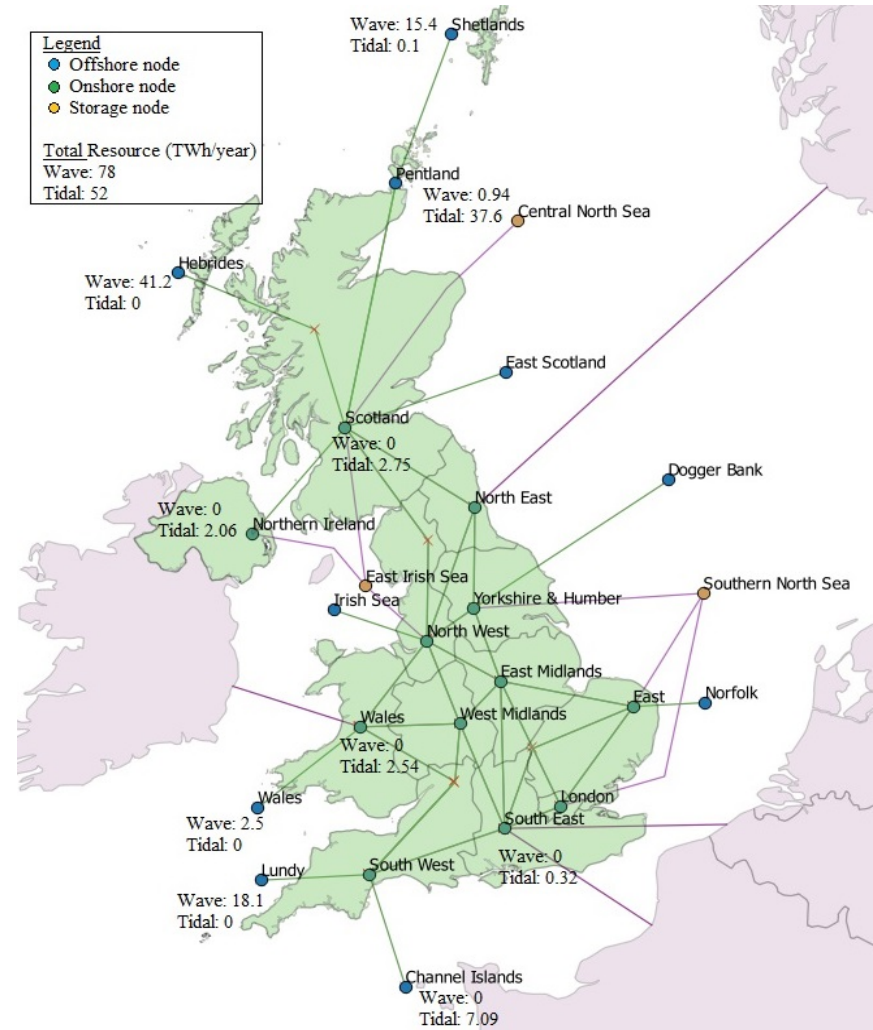
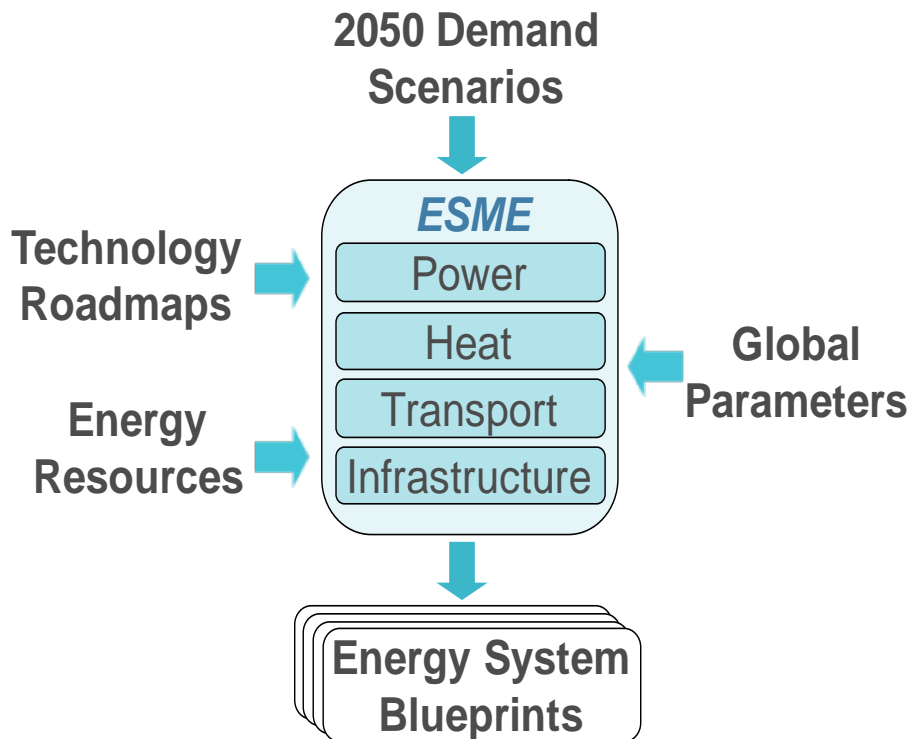
- EC Renewable Directive: 15% met from renewables by 2020, 27% by 2030
- 2008 Climate Change Act: reduce GHG emissions by 80% by 2050
- Scotland's green strategy: 50% of Scotland's heat, transport and electricity consumption 2030

Marine has to be able to compete with other technologies

What LCOE reduction is required for marine energy to be installed at grid scale?



ETIs modelling tool





$$LCOE = \frac{CAPEX + Annual OPEX}{Annual Energy Production}$$

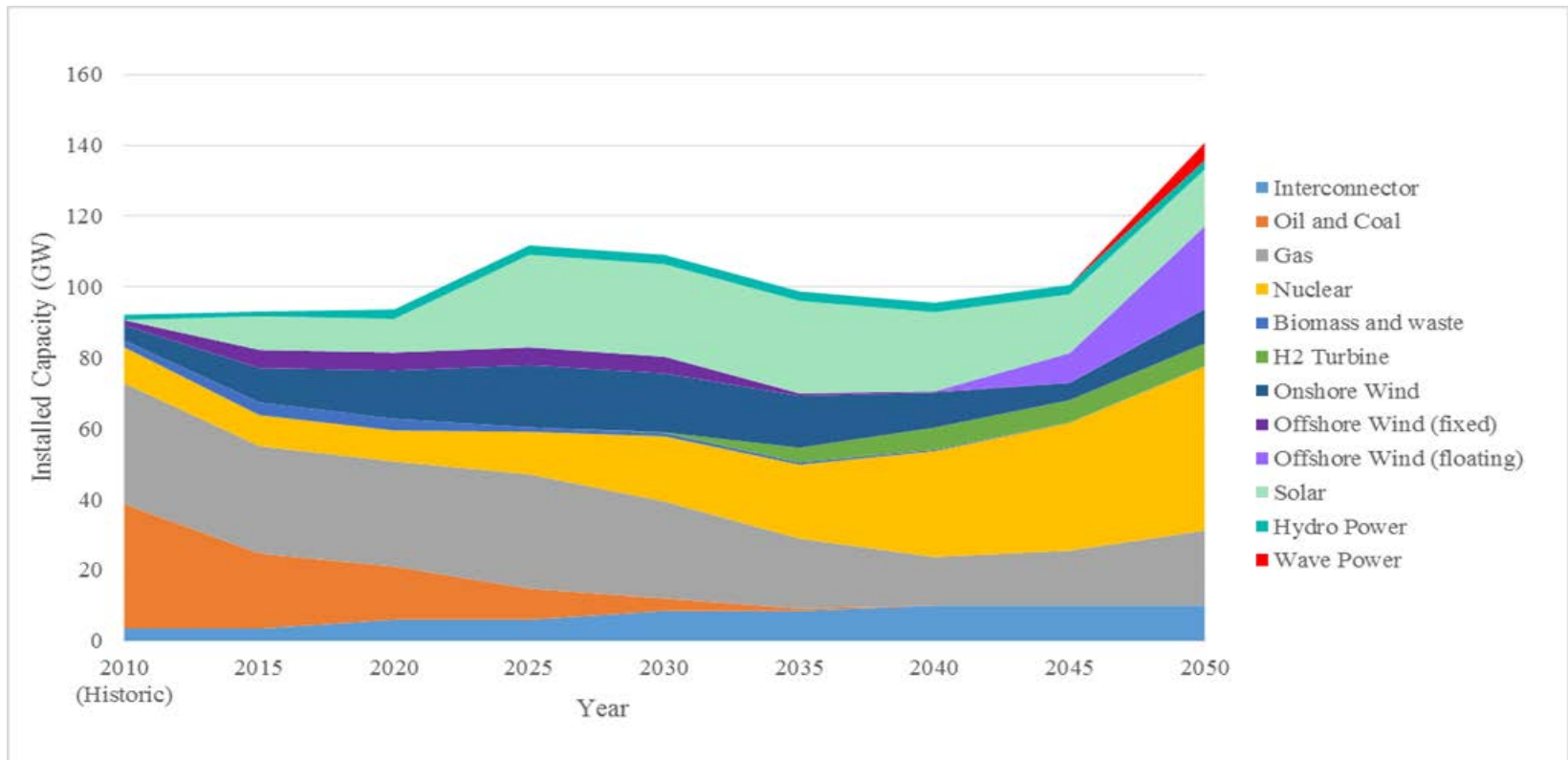
	Wave	Tidal	Description
2015 CAPEX ¹ (£/kW)	3250	2700	Developer predictions
2050 CAPEX (£/kW)	500 - 3000	500 - 2500	2050 Targets
Capacity Factor	15-40%	15-40%	2050 Targets

¹OES, "International Levelised Cost Of Energy for Ocean Energy Technologies,"



Least Cost Optimisation - Wave

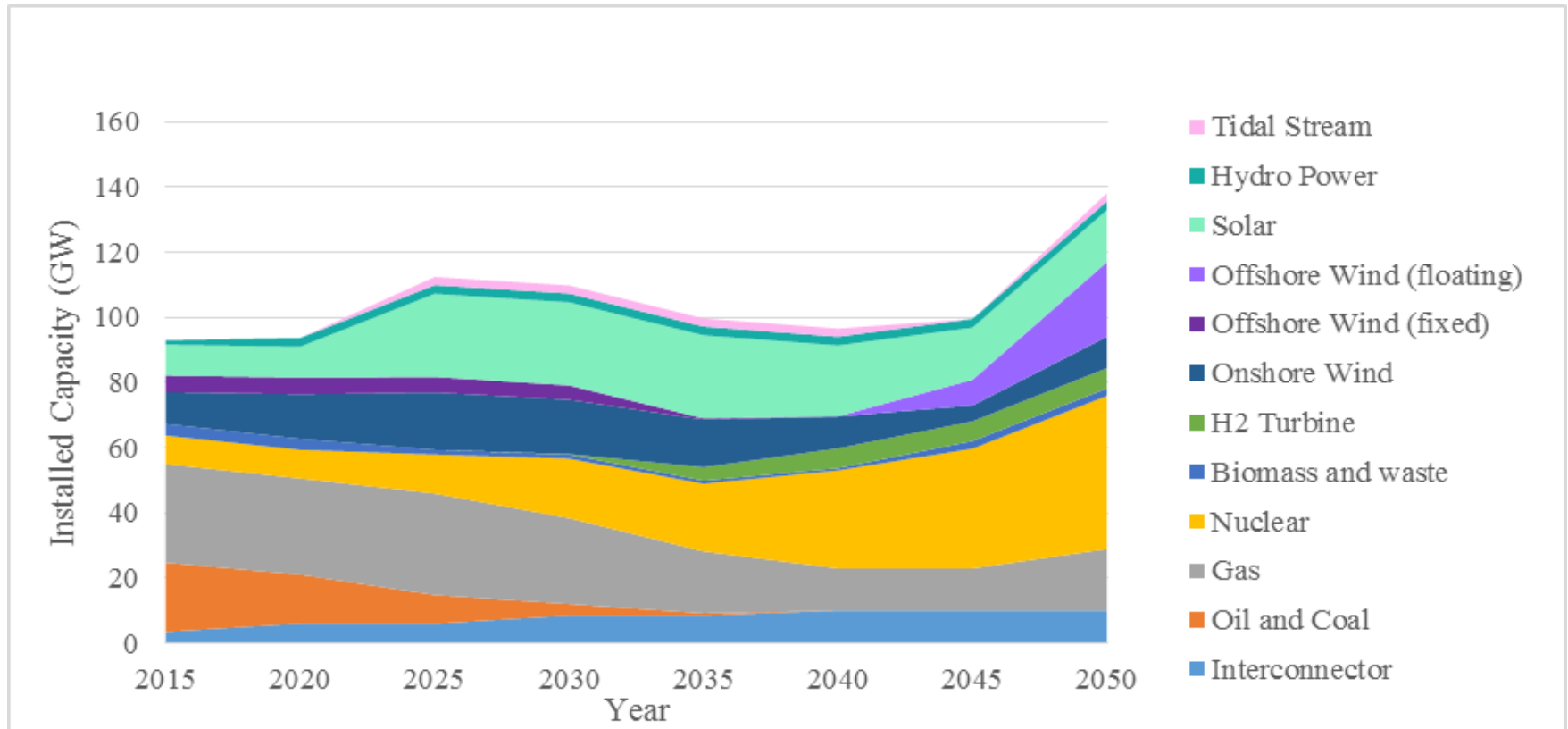
2050 LCOE: 4.37p/kWh
4.9 GW





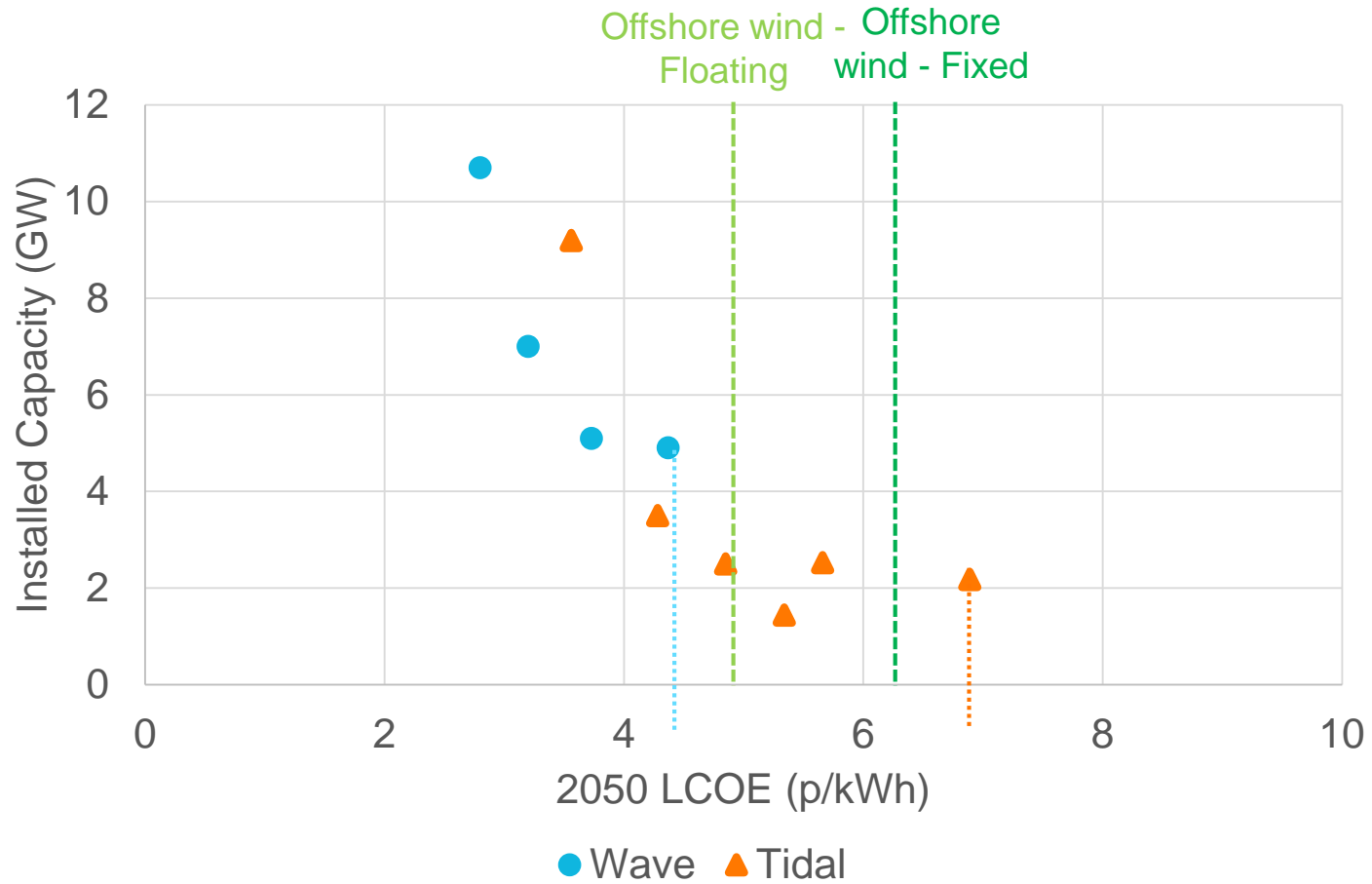
Least Cost Optimisation - Tidal

2050 LCOE: 4.9p/kWh
2.5 GW



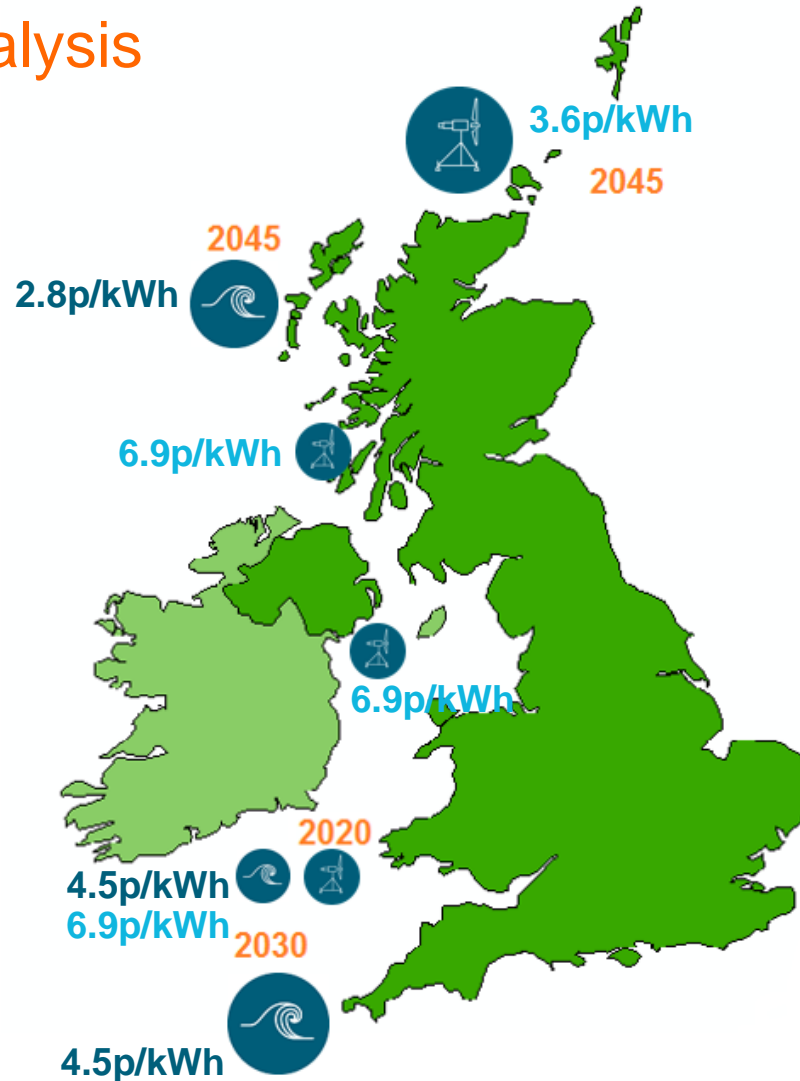


Installed Capacity





Analysis



Additional competitive advantages

Complementary resource

- South West – high solar capacity
- Scotland – offshore wind

Public perceptions



Conclusions

Grid Scale by 2050:

	Wave	Tidal
LCOE (p/kWh)	< 4.5	< 7.0
CAPEX (£/kW)	< 1000	< 1500
Capacity Factor (%)	> 35	> 30
Earliest Deployment	2040-2045	2020-2025

In least cost optimisation: Significant reduction required

To be competitive needs additional advantages

Disclaimer

ESME timeline – to 2050

Focused on carbon targets



Thank you for listening

Any questions?



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