Transformative Technology
Impacting Traditional Energy
Systems



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Designing An Optimal Energy System

- Begin With Traditional Fuels At Scale
- Determine System Constraints & Establish Objectives
- Maximize Efficiency
- Synergistically Add Renewables
- Make The System Smart, Very Smart
- Simultaneously Continue To Work On Energy Transformations

Integration, Not A Silver Bullet, Is The Key Today



Getting The Bigger Picture: Ball Bearings





Optimizing Any Component Can Improve The System

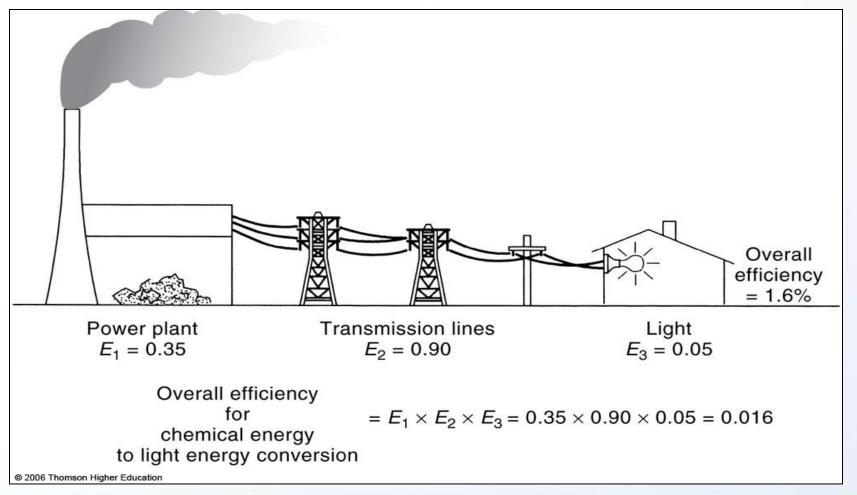
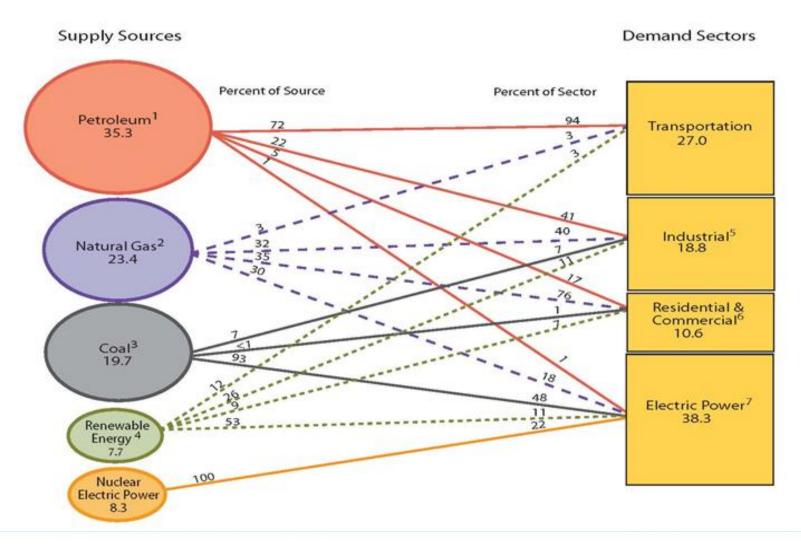




Figure 2.0 Primary Energy Flow by Source and Sector, 2009

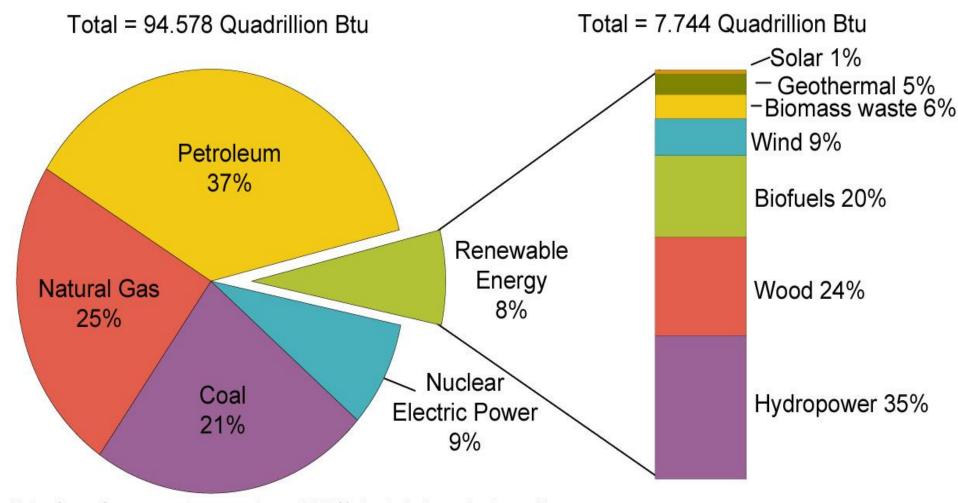
(Quadrillion Btu)





Source: EIA, 2009

U.S. Energy Consumption by Energy Source, 2009



Note: Sum of components may not equal 100% due to independent rounding. Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2009*, Table 1.3, Primary Energy Consumption by Energy Source, 1949-2009 (August 2010).



Exceeding Expectations

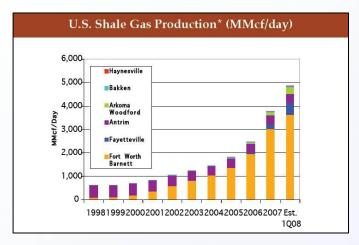


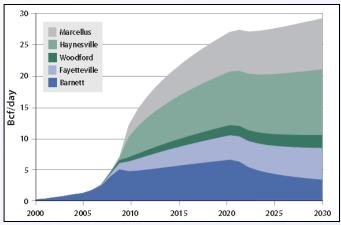
PHOTOGRAPH BY JEFF RIEDEL FOR TIME



The U.S. Gas Shale Ramp

- The Barnett grew 3000% from 1998 to 2007
- The Eagle Ford, Fayetteville, Haynesville, Marcellus, and Woodford will dwarf this
- Technology improvements in horizontal drilling and fracturing have economically enabled vast new unconventional and conventional resources.







Natural Gas Demand

Resilience in gas use across sectors

Potential major growth areas:

Electricity

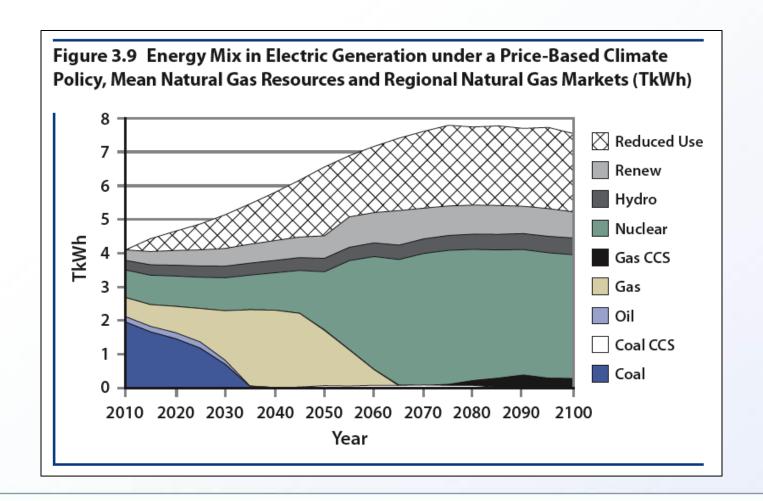
- Natural gas substitution for coal
- Intermittent sources/variability & uncertainty

Transportation

- Long term potential for CNG
- LNG not currently attractive

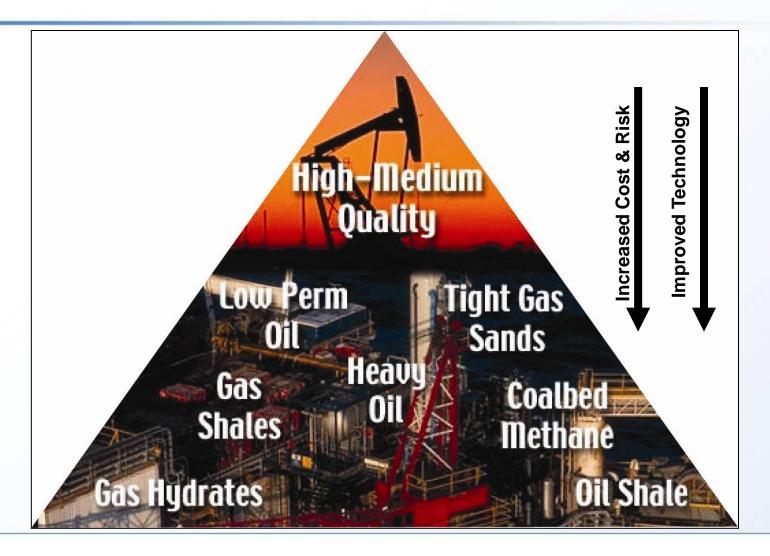


Natural Gas, A 60-year Bridge (At Least)



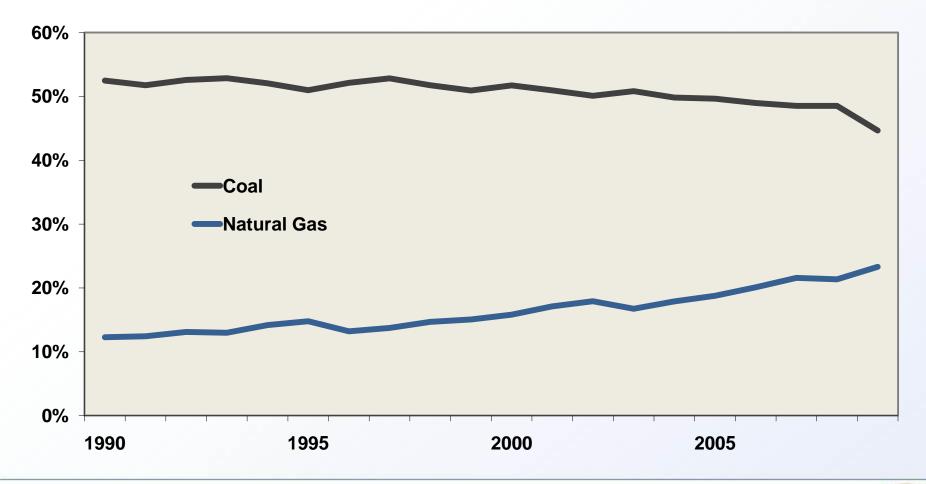


Technology Has Driven The Growth



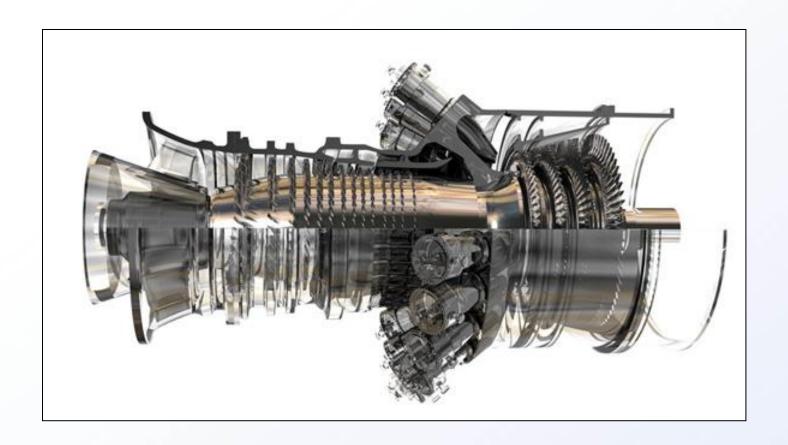


Share of U.S. Electric Generation from Coal and Gas, 1990-2009



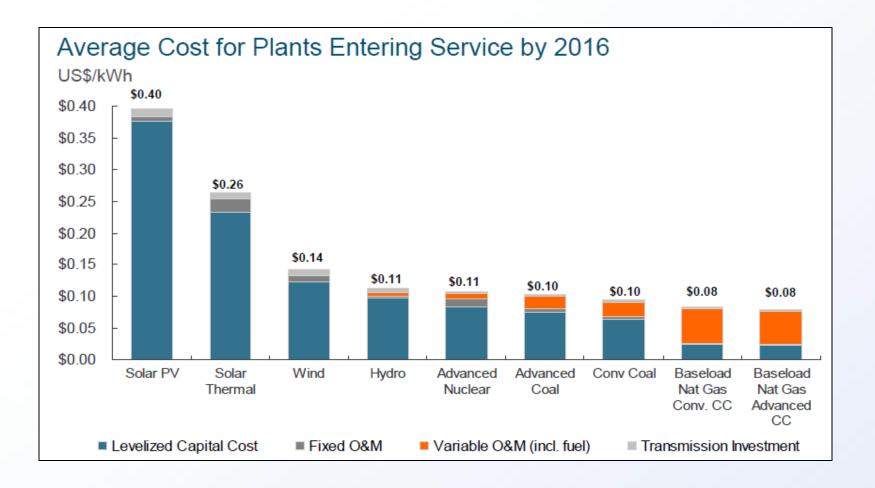


Designing Smarter, Flexible & Efficient Solutions



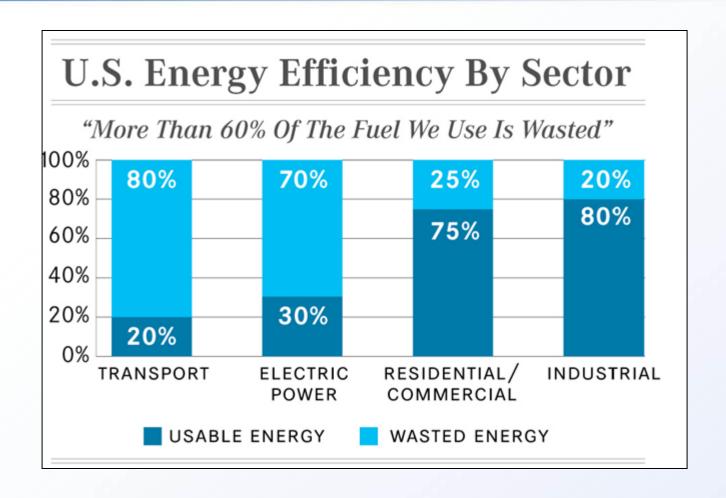


Natural Gas is the Least Cost Option for New Power Generation



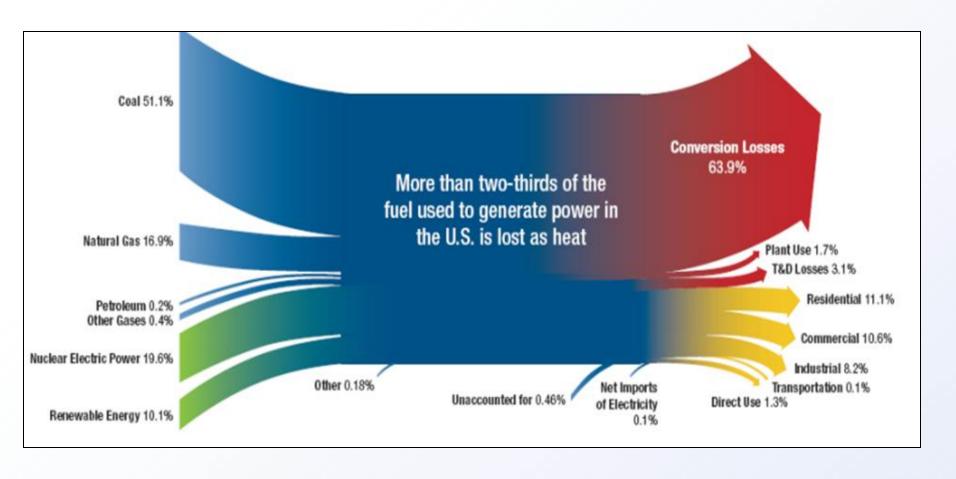


Comparative Efficiency By Sector



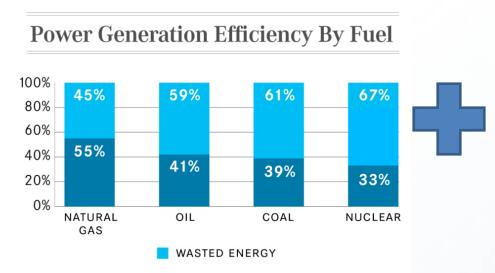


Efficiency Must Start At The Point Of Conversion





An Optimal Energy System Lowers Emissions

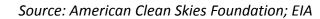


Emission I	Levels:	Natural	Gas	VS.	Oil	& Coal	
Pounds per Rillion Rty of Epergy Input							

POLLUTANT	NATURAL GAS	OIL	COAL
CARBON DIOXIDE	117,000	164,000	208,000
CARBON MONOXIDE	40	33	208
NITROGEN OXIDES	92	448	457
SULFUR DIOXIDE	1	1,122	2,591
PARTICULATES	7	84	2,744
MERCURY	0.000	0.007	0.016



At minimum a 60% reduction in CO₂ intensity, not even accounting for other potential efficiencies!



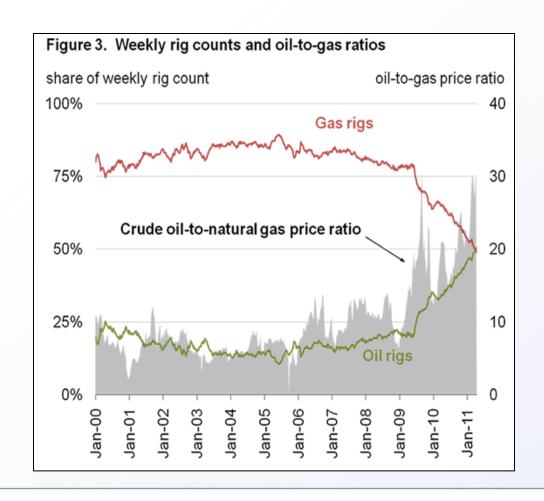


New Supplies Are Fueling New Demands



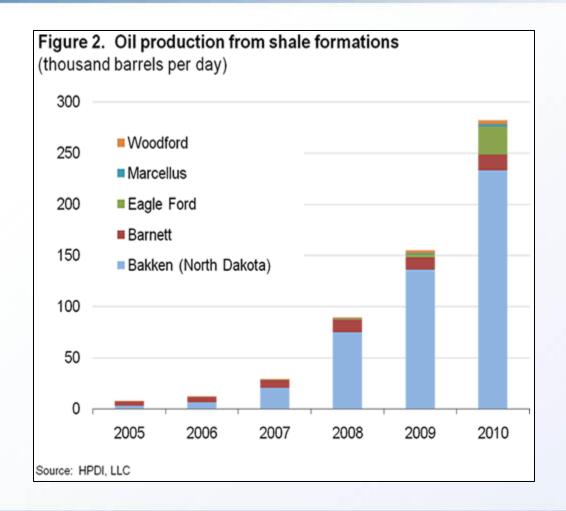


The Resurgence Of US Oil?



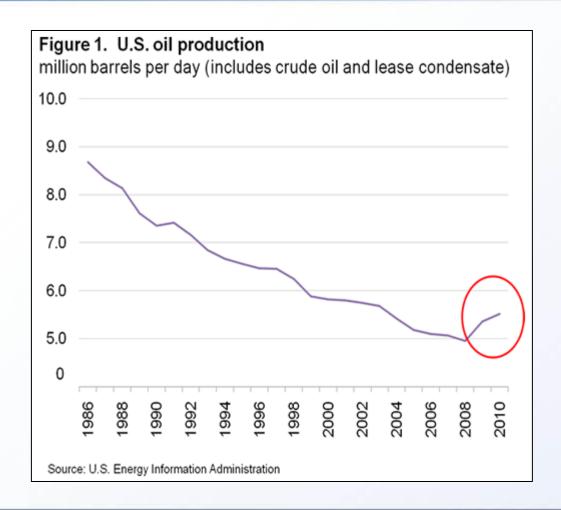


The Catalyst: Unconventional Gas Technology



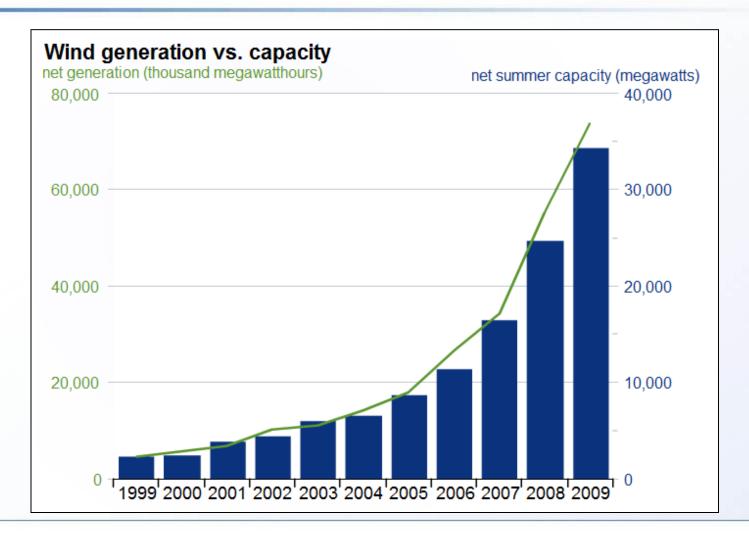


Reversing The Trend





Exponential Growth Of The U.S. Wind Industry

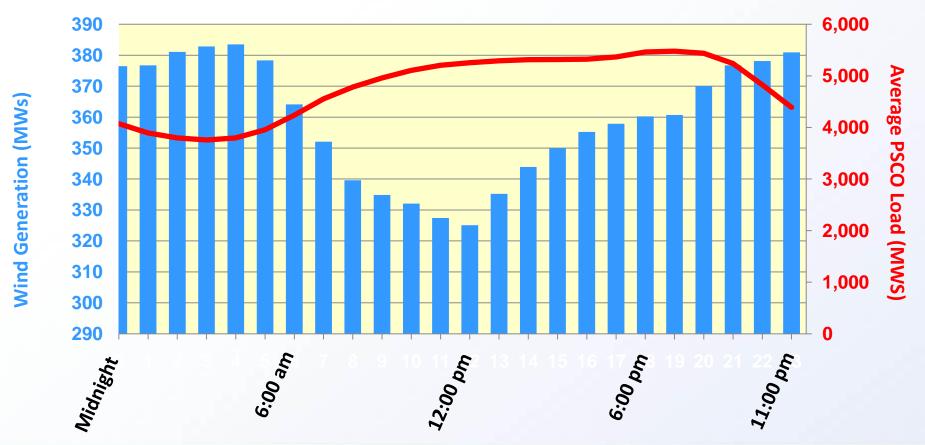




Source: EIA 2009

In CO & Elsewhere The Wind Blows Most Intensely At Night

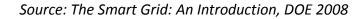
Wind Blows Strongest Between 9:00 pm & 5:00 am, When Demand Is Weakest





Making The System Smarter: Smart Everything







Transformative Technologies



Hydrogen Economy (Emission Free)



Nuclear Fusion (No Waste)



Mobile Fuel Cells (Reusable)



Advanced Generation Biofuels (Renewable)



Utilizing CO2 For Fuels (CO2 Capture)



"You miss 100% of the shots you don't take."

Wayne Gretzky michael.ming@doe.ok.gov

