

Renewable Energy Materials Needs— Frontiers of Research



Dr. Dan E. Arvizu

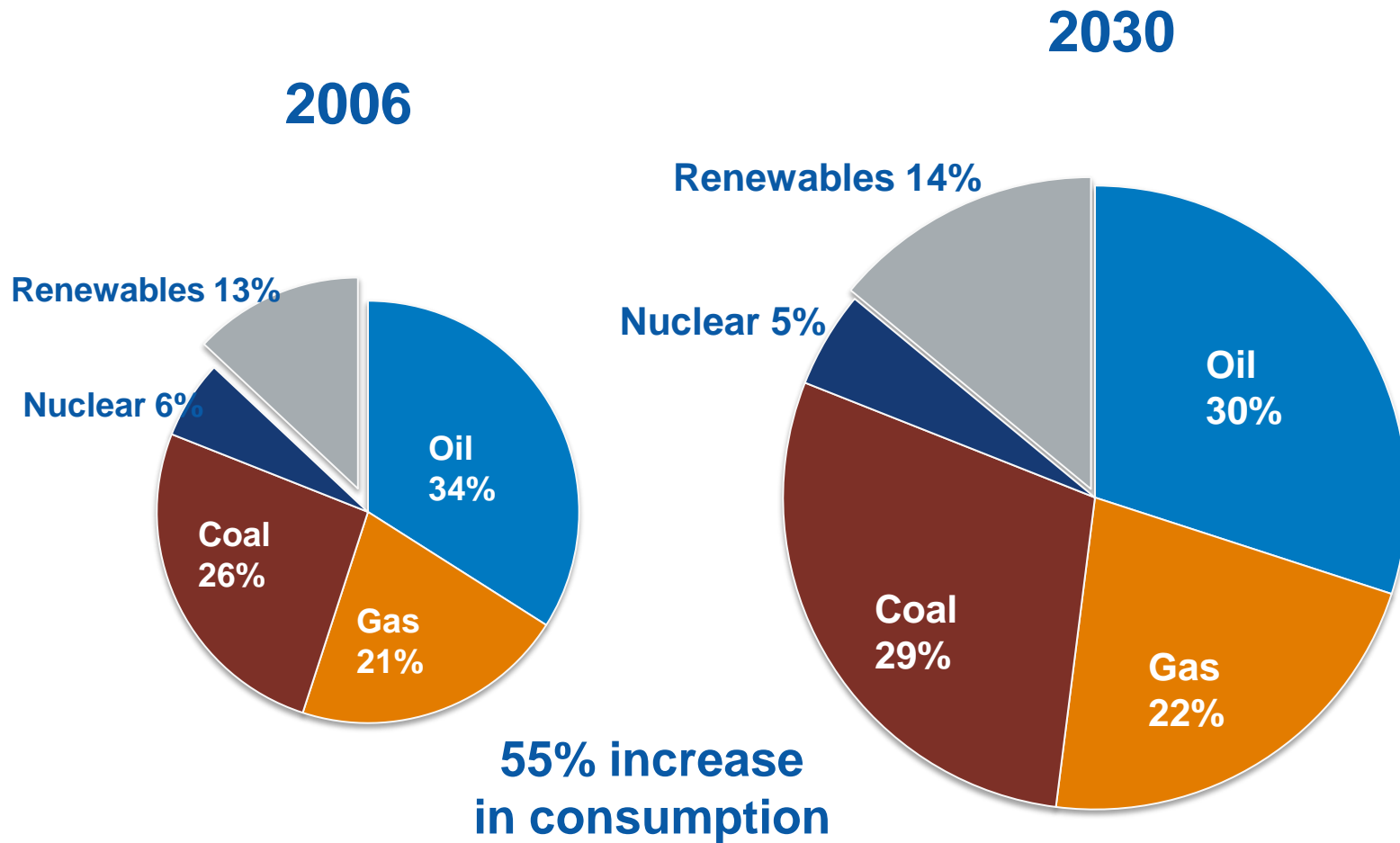
Director

**National Renewable
Energy Laboratory**

Golden, Colorado USA

October 13, 2009

World Energy Supply and the Role of Renewable Energy



Units = Mtoe

Source: IEA/OECD, World Energy Outlook 2008, page 78, table 2.1

Looking Ahead with Optimism— New National Priorities

- Invest \$150B in alternative energy over 10 years
- Create green jobs with clean, efficient American energy
- Double production of alternative energy in three years – enough to power 6 million homes
- Upgrade the efficiency of more than 75% of federal buildings and two million private homes
- Put one million PHEVs on U.S. roads by 2015
- Reduce CO₂ emissions by 80% below 1990 levels by 2050
- Transform our economy with science and technology



G8Website/ANSA Photo: Alessandro Di Meo

A Profound Transformation is Required



Today's Energy System

- Dependent on foreign sources
- Subject to price volatility
- Increasingly unreliable
- 2/3 of source energy is lost
- Produces 25% of the world's carbon emissions

Imperatives for Transformation

**DEFINE THE
END STATES**

**REDUCE NEW
TECHNOLOGY
RISK**

**ACCELERATE
ADOPTION**

Sustainable Energy System

- Carbon neutral
- Efficient
- Diverse supply options
- Minimal impact on resources
- Creates sustainable jobs
- Accessible, affordable and secure

Getting to “Speed and Scale”– Key Challenges

Implementing Renewable Gigawatts at Scale



BARRIERS

- Cost
- Reliability
- Infrastructure
- Dispatchability

Displacement of Petroleum-Based Fuels



BARRIERS

- Cost
- Life cycle sustainability
- Fuels infrastructure
- Demand and utilization

Reducing Energy Demand of Buildings, Vehicles, and Industry



BARRIERS

- Coordinated implementation
- Valuing efficiency
- Cost
- Performance and reliability

Near-Term Impact: Harvest Past R&D Energy Investments

Remove Barriers to Broad Deployment

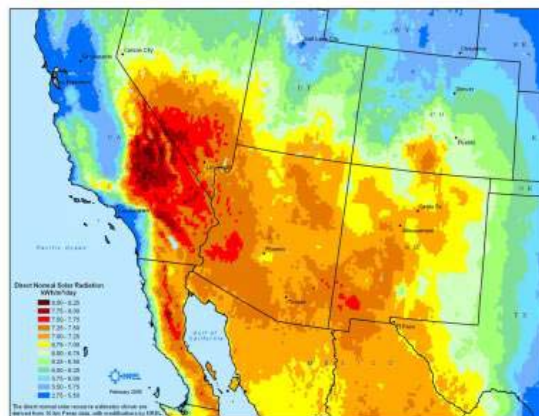
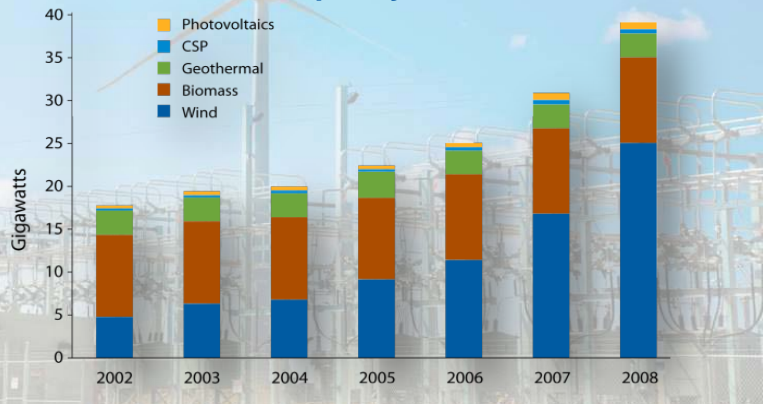
- Fuels Economic Recovery
- Creates Jobs



NREL Provides Data, Tools and Technical Assistance to:

- Educate and inform
- Develop codes and standards
- Inform policy options, program design, and investment choices
 - Resource Assessment
 - Technology Analysis
 - Policy Analysis

U.S. Renewable Electricity Installed Nameplate Capacity



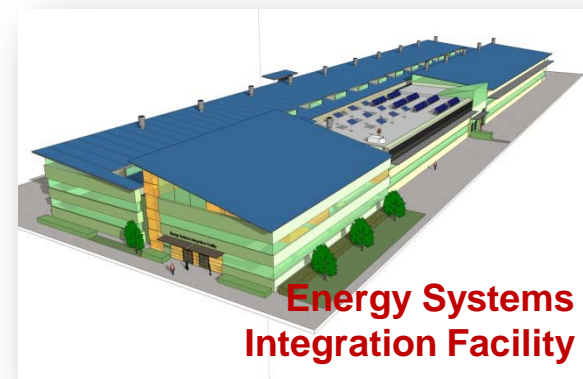
Source: EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2009 Early Release

Mid-Term Impact: Accelerate Next-Generation Technology to Market

NREL Focus on Technology and Systems Development
Unique Partnering Facilities
Testing and Validation Capabilities



**Integrated Biorefinery
Research Facility**



**Energy Systems
Integration Facility**



Long-Term Impact: Requires Breakthrough/Translational Science



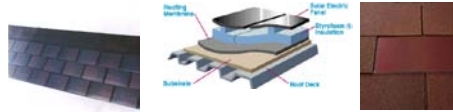
Managing the science-to-technology interface

Energy Efficiency



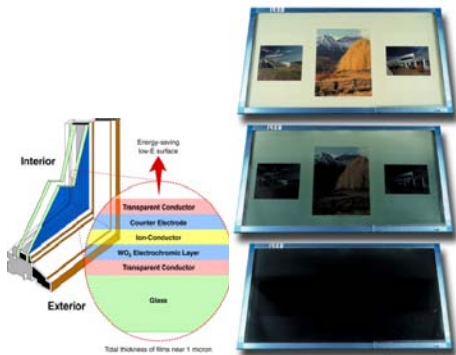
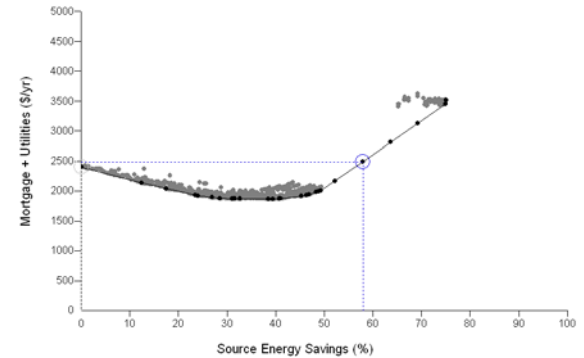
Technology for Cost Effective Zero Energy Buildings

NREL Zero Energy Habitat House



BIPV Products & PV-T Array

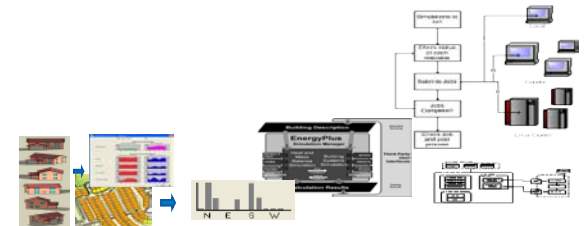
Compressorless Cooling



Electrochromic Windows



Polymer Solar Water Heaters

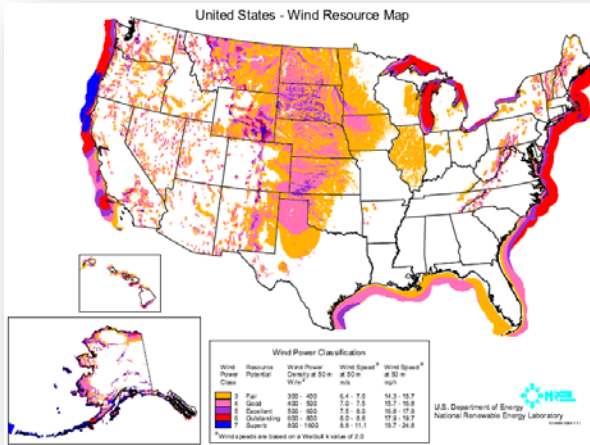


Computerized optimization & simulation Tools

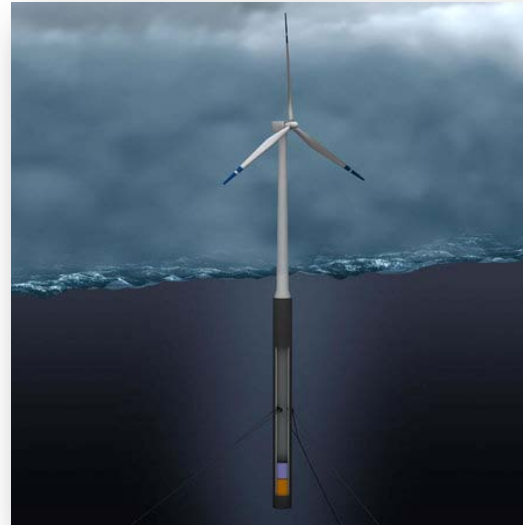
Renewable Electricity Supply



Wind Energy Technology



US Wind Resource Exceeds Total Electrical Demand



Offshore Wind



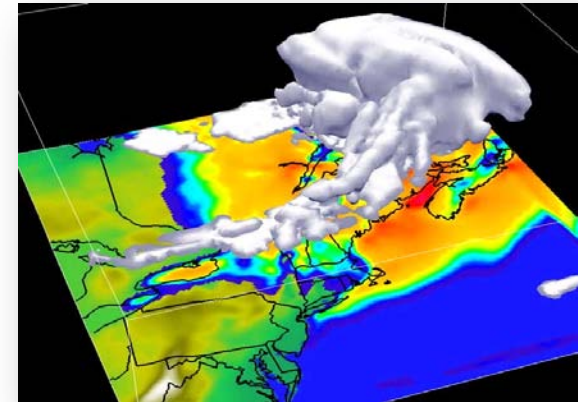
Advanced Blades



Innovative Tall Towers



Giant Multi-megawatt Turbines



Courtesy: WindLogics, Inc. St. Paul, MN

Wind Forecasting

Horns Rev Offshore Wind Farm
North Sea, Denmark



Photo used by permission of Uni-Fly A/S

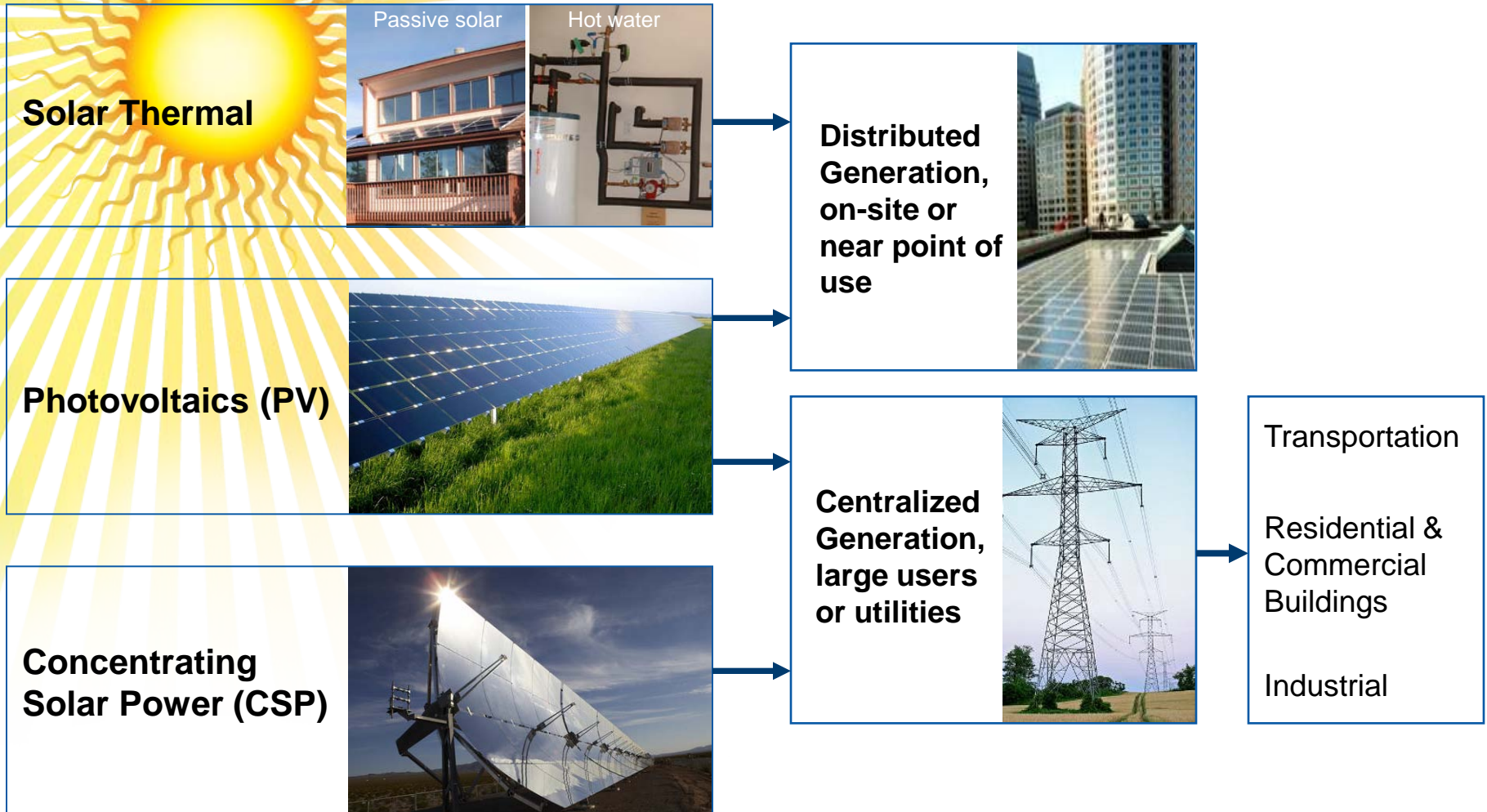
Nanotechnology Can Improve the Reliability and Lifetime of Wind and Ocean Power Systems

Advanced Material Coatings

- Offshore high corrosion environment applications
- High stress drivetrain components including
 - Gearing; pinions; planet bearings
- Lubrication systems & surface wear
- Anti-fouling ocean energy systems
- Ice reduction on turbine blades
- Longevity



Applications of Solar Heat and Electricity



PV Conversion Technology Portfolio

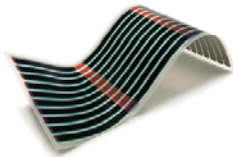
Market-Competitive Targets

Market Sector	Current U.S. Market Price Range (¢/kWh)	Cost (¢/kWh) Benchmark 2005	Cost (¢/kWh) Target 2010	Cost (¢/kWh) Target 2015
Residential	5.8-16.7	23-32	13-18	8-10
Commercial	5.4-15.0	16-22	9-12	6-8
Utility	4.0-7.6	13-22	10-15	5-7



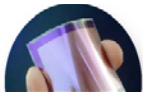
Thin Films (aSi)

Advancing amorphous and wafer replacement crystal silicon film solar cells on low-cost substrates



Organic PV

Customizing molecules, substrates, and deposition techniques to yield ultra low-cost modules



Next Generation

Investigating advanced concepts

Crosscut

Synergistic technologies, evaluation approaches, and process engineering approaches applicable across multiple absorber materials and processes

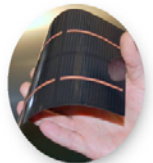
Concentrating PV

Combining new, lower cost multijunction cells and innovative optical packages



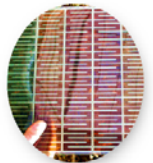
Thin Films (CIGS)

Supporting the manufacture of non-vacuum processes and transferring record efficiency device performance into large area commercial modules



Dye-Sensitized Cells

Advancing the efficiency and stability of inexpensive dye-based solar cells with novel nanostructures

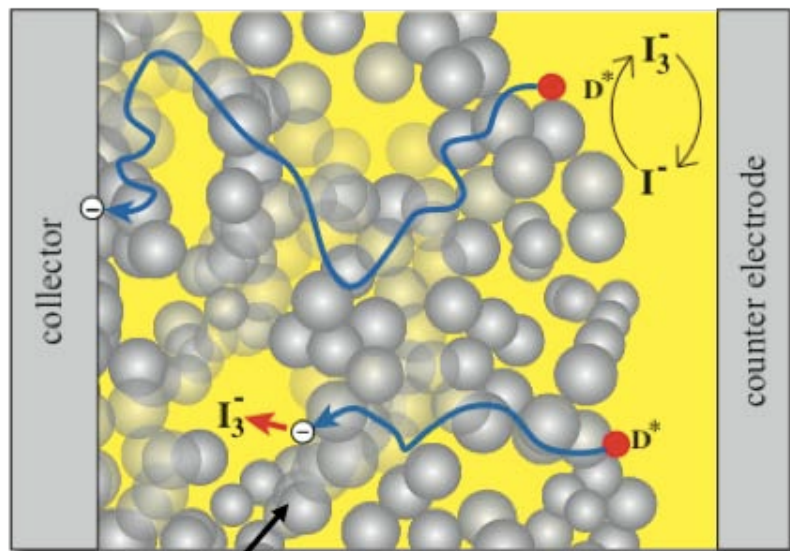


Building Integrated PV

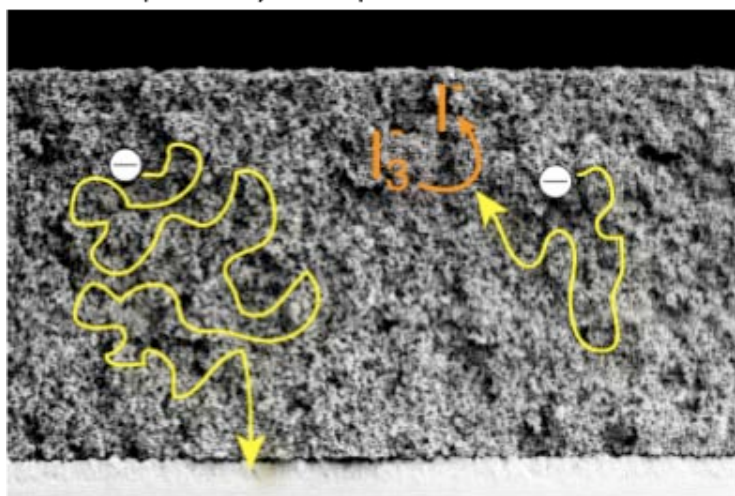
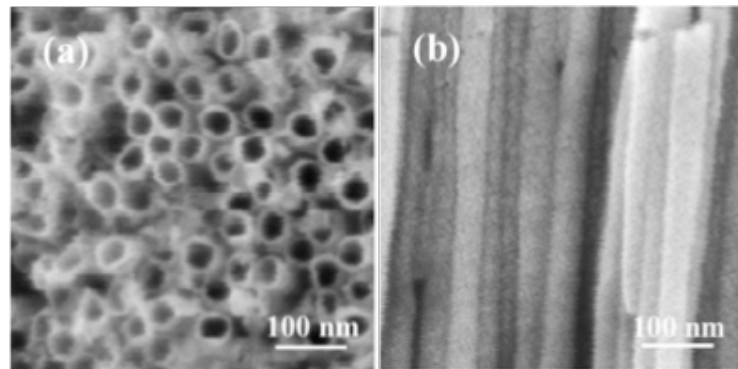
Creating module form factors



Current Research Moves from Nanoparticles to Nanotubes to Improve Electron Transport

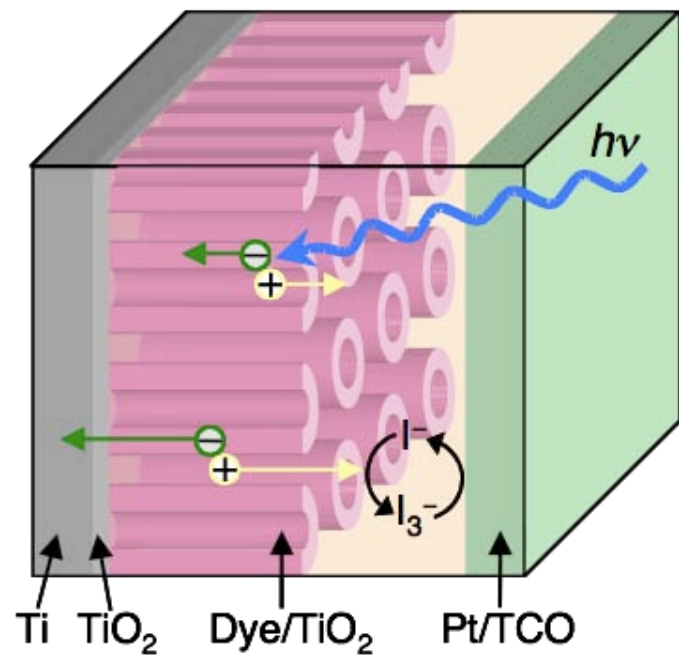


Disordered (randomly packed) nanoparticles



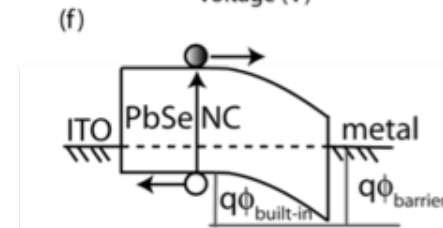
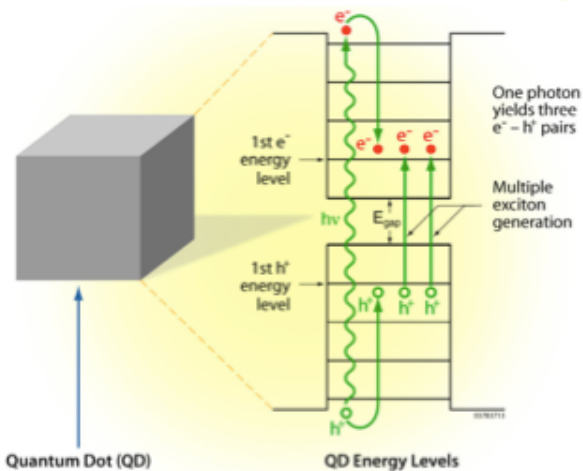
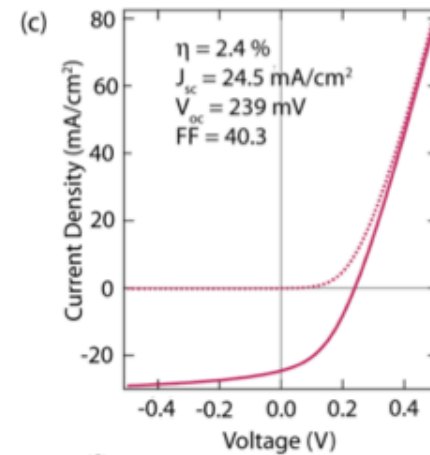
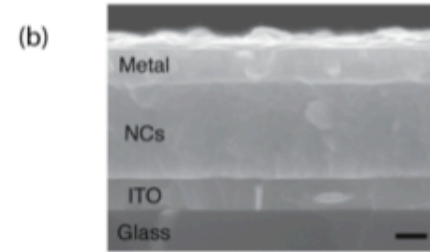
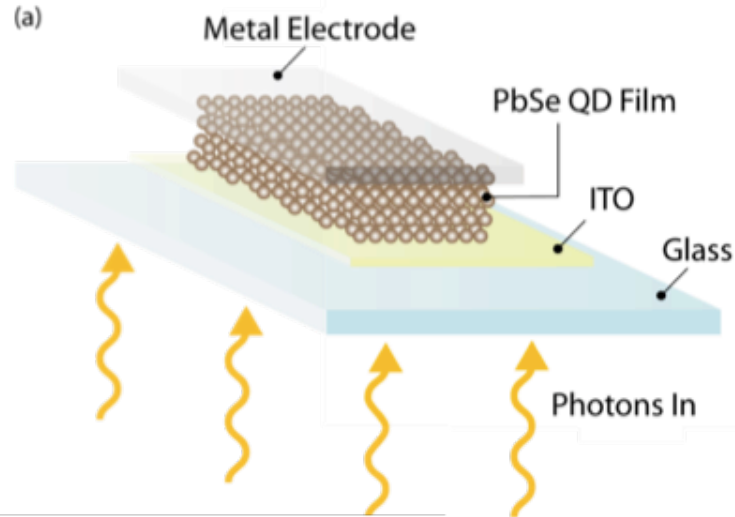
10-15 μm
500-750 particles

SnO_2 - collector



Credits: Art Frank

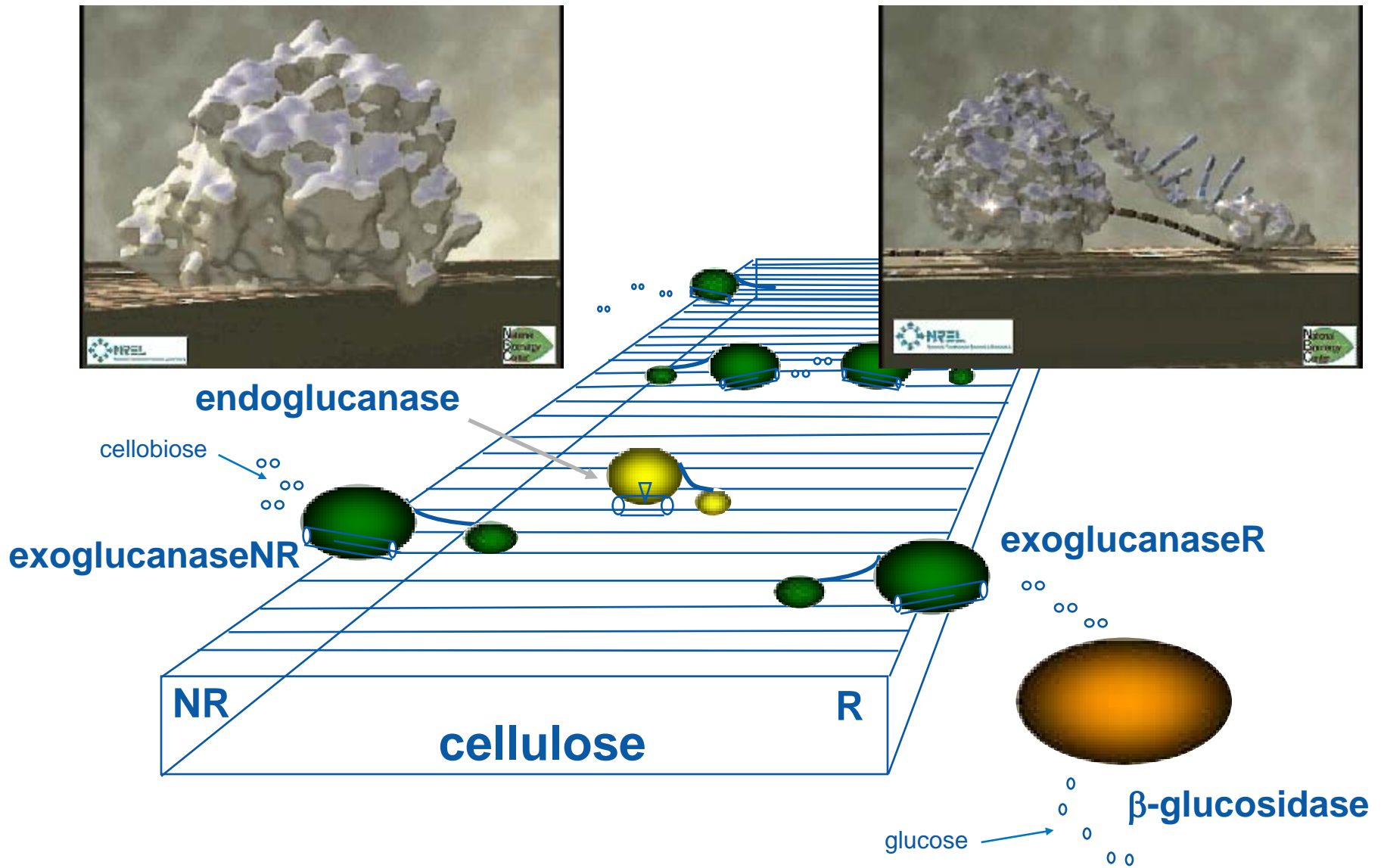
Connecting the Dots: Moving to the 3rd Generation



Biofuels



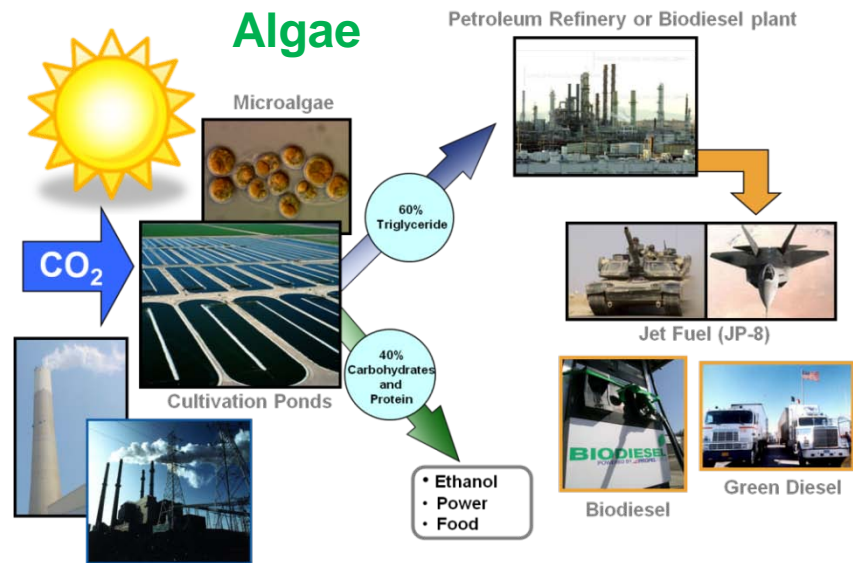
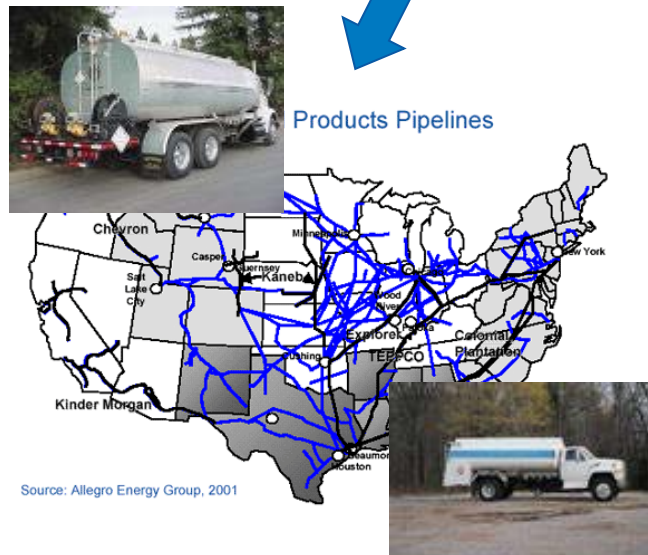
Action of Fungal Cellulases



Why Follow-On Generations?

3rd & 4th Generations – “beyond ethanol”

- Higher energy density/suitability
- Better temp and cold start ability
- Energy and tailored feedstocks
- Infrastructure compatibility



Sustainable Transportation



Advanced Vehicle Technologies

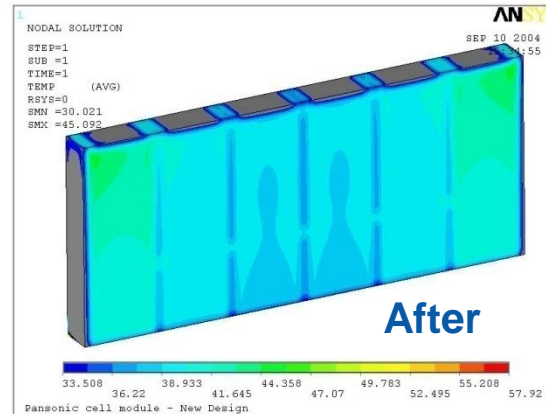
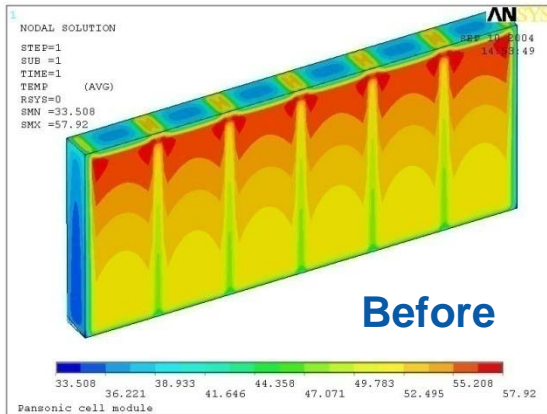
Energy Storage



Advanced Power Electronics



Vehicle Ancillary Loads Reduction



Energy Storage



Designer Nanostructured Materials are Critical to Enabling Energy Storage Systems for Renewables



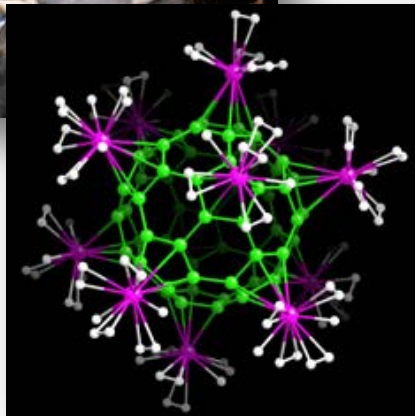
State-of-the-art processing to create novel nanomaterials for energy storage:

- Hydrogen storage: porous carbons, boro-carbons, metcars, macromolecules
- Batteries: novel electrolytes and metal oxides for cathodes and anodes
- Ultracapacitors: nanotubes and high dielectric materials
- Dynamic smart windows

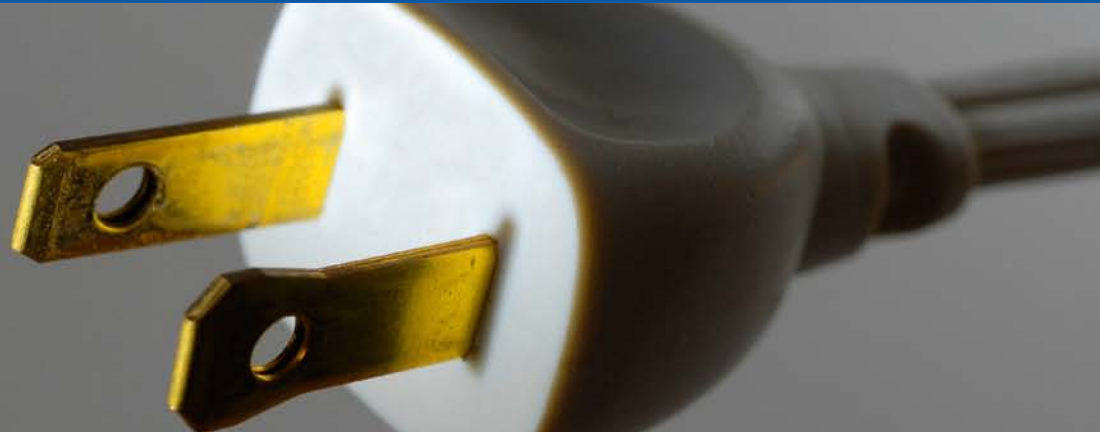
NREL leads DOE's hydrogen sorption Center of Excellence

- Develops high surface area, low-weight and low-cost materials
- 15 projects: 4 national labs, 10 universities, and one industrial partner

Organometallic
Buckyballs for
Hydrogen Storage



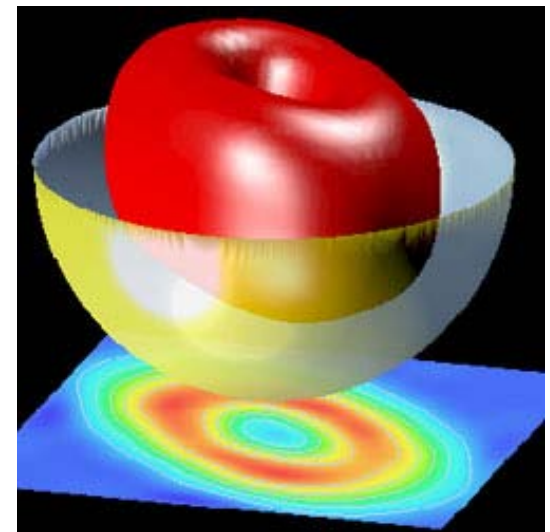
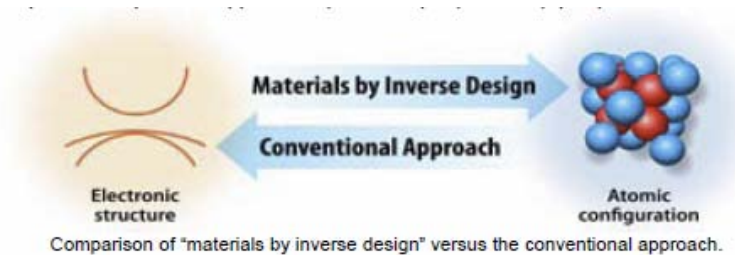
New Directions



Enabling Innovation—Centers, Hubs and Clusters

New NREL Related Energy Frontier Research Centers:

- Center for Inverse Design
- Molecularly Assembled Material Architectures
- Materials for Energy Efficiency
- Hybrid Solar-Electric Materials
- Direct Catalytic Conversion
- Polymer-Based Solar Materials
- Solar Photophysics

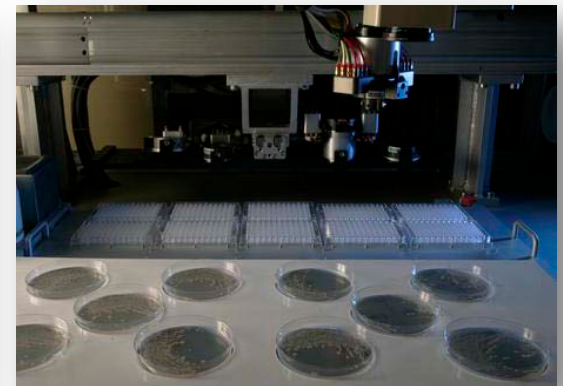
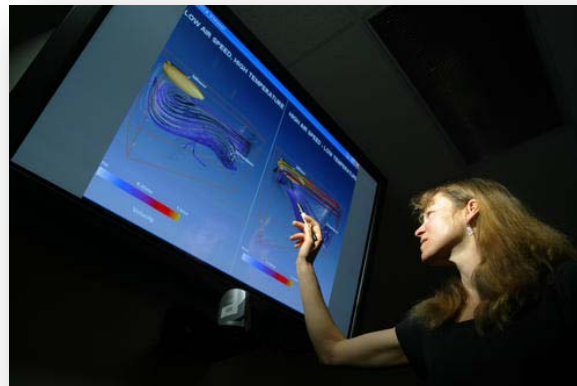
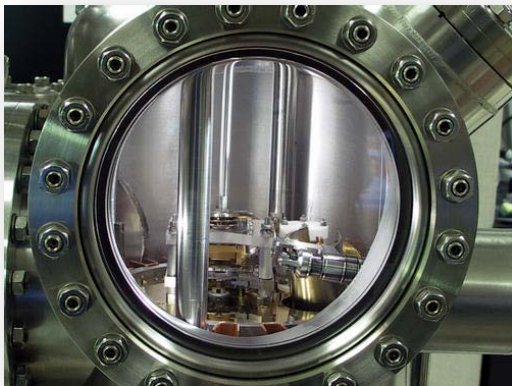


Energy Solutions Require a New Approach

Multi-disciplinary/multi-institutional collaboration

- Chemistry, materials science
- Computational modeling
- Biology

Translational science—bridge basic to applied



Making Transformational Change



The opportunity for making renewable energy transformational change is now before us as a solution to a global crisis.

We must seize the moment.



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