



Energy Efficiency: Promise and Realities

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EPRI End-Use Energy Efficiency Program

Advancing EE & DR as Reliable Resources

Infuse technology pipeline for EE/DR programs through testing & demonstration

Lead efficiency development in electronics and "infotainment" technology

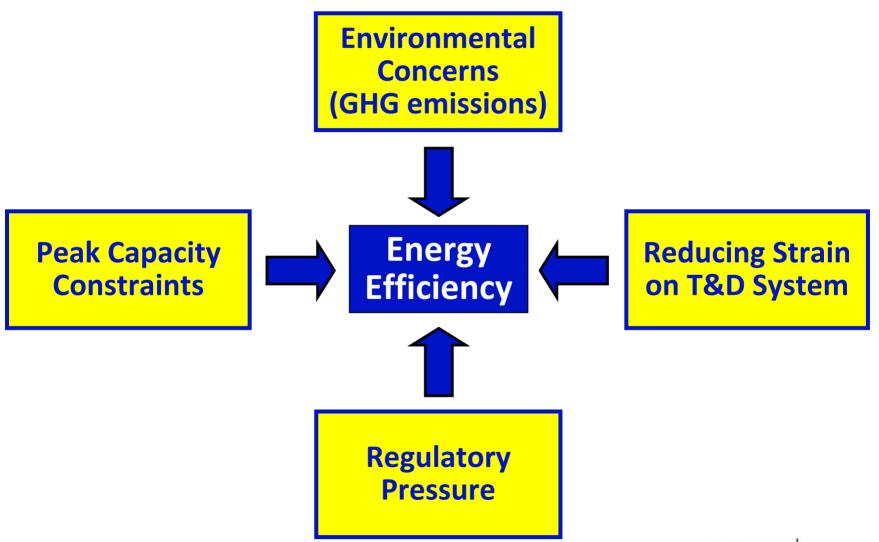
Advance technology to enable automated, ubiquitous DR

Provide analytical frameworks on EE/DR

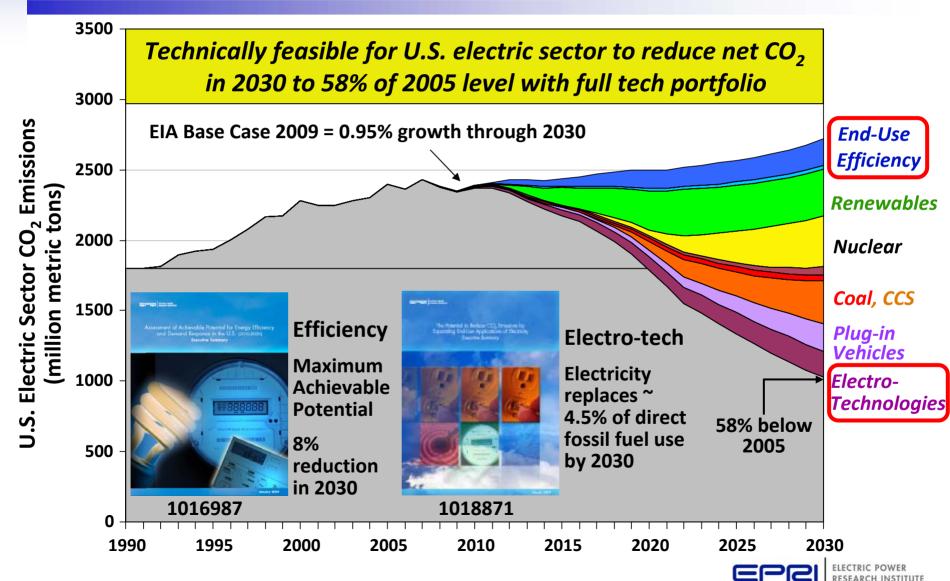
- Potential magnitude
- Environmental impact (CO₂)
- Valuation/economic impact
- Measurement & verification
- Feedback and behavior effects



Several forces are driving interest in Energy Efficiency



2009 EPRI Prism – End-Use Energy Efficiency and Electrotechnologies Figure Prominently



U.S. Energy Efficiency Potential Study (2010-2030)

Technical Report



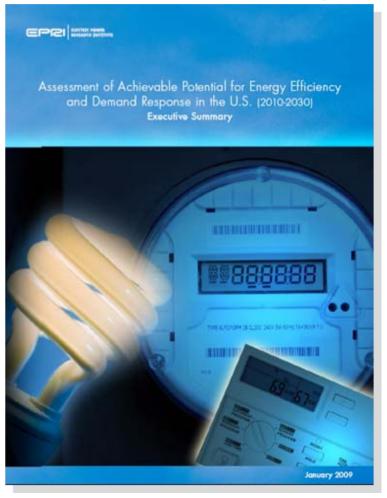
Assessment of Achievable Potential from Energy Efficiency and Demand Response Programs in the U.S.

(2010-2030)



Publicly available at EPRI.com

Executive Summary

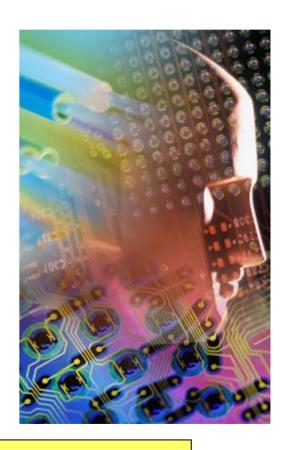




Energy Efficiency Potential Study

Potential U.S. Energy Efficiency Savings – Now to 2030

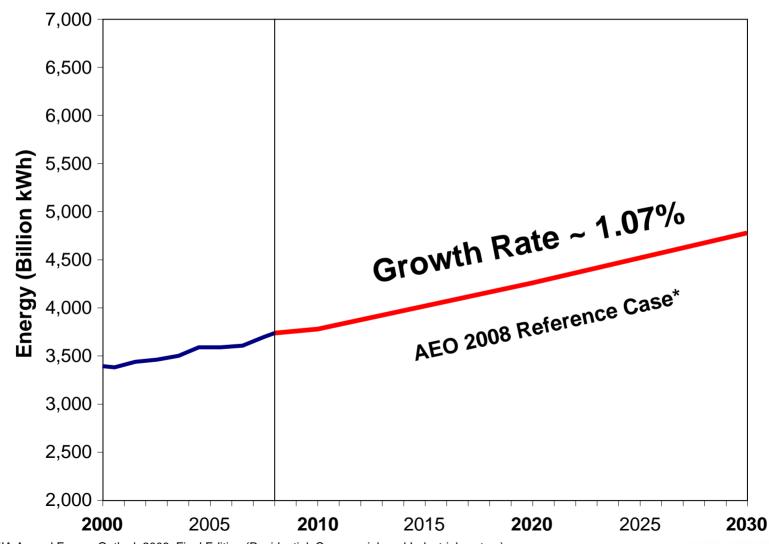
- Detailed micro-economic model
- Calibrated with input from industry experts
- Database of energy efficiency technologies



Latest Research Results from EPRI's Living Laboratory

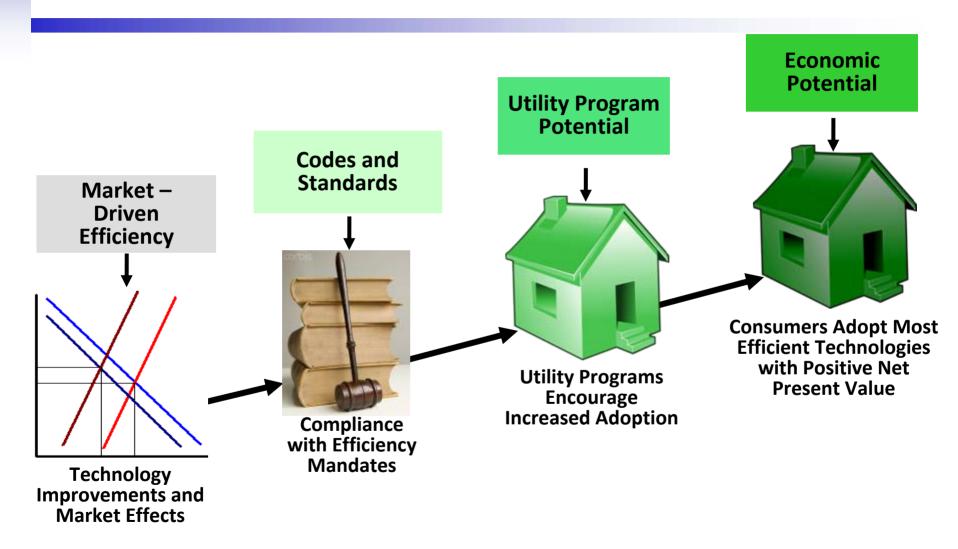


Baseline Electricity Consumption Forecast

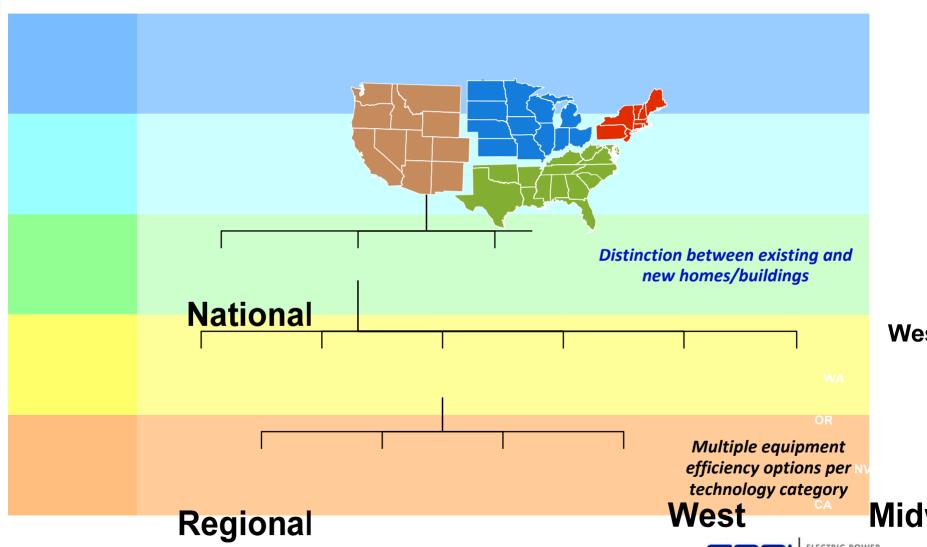


^{*} EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2008, Final Edition (Residential, Commercial, and Industrial sectors)

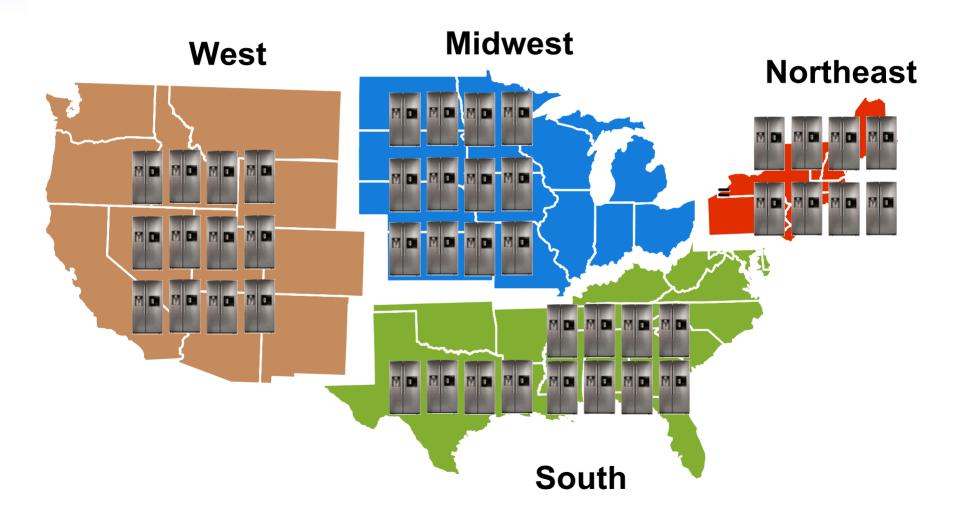
Becoming More Energy Efficient



Segmentation of Analysis



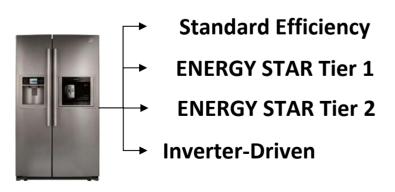
Stock Turnover – Residential Refrigerators



Stock Turnover – Residential Refrigerators



Technology Choices

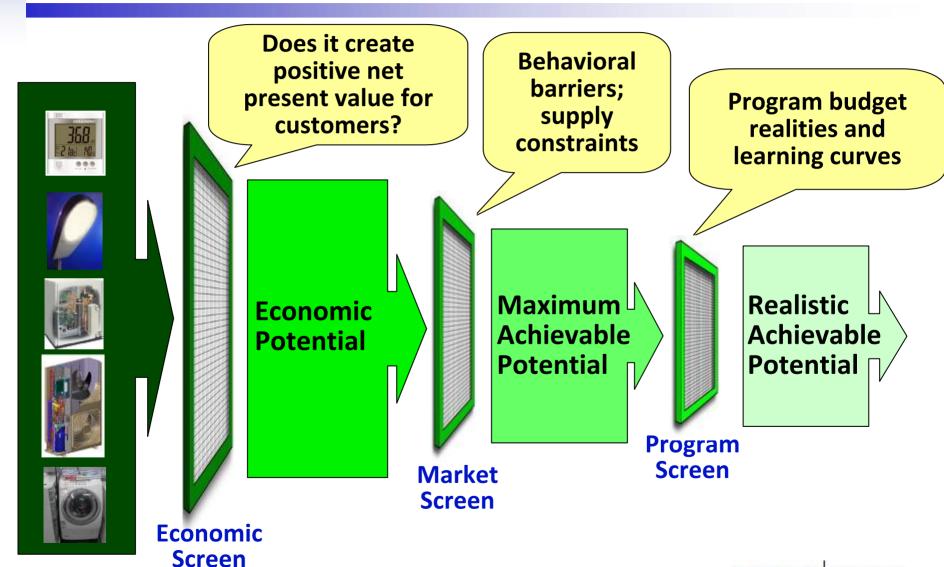


Economic Screening Benefit/Cost Analysis

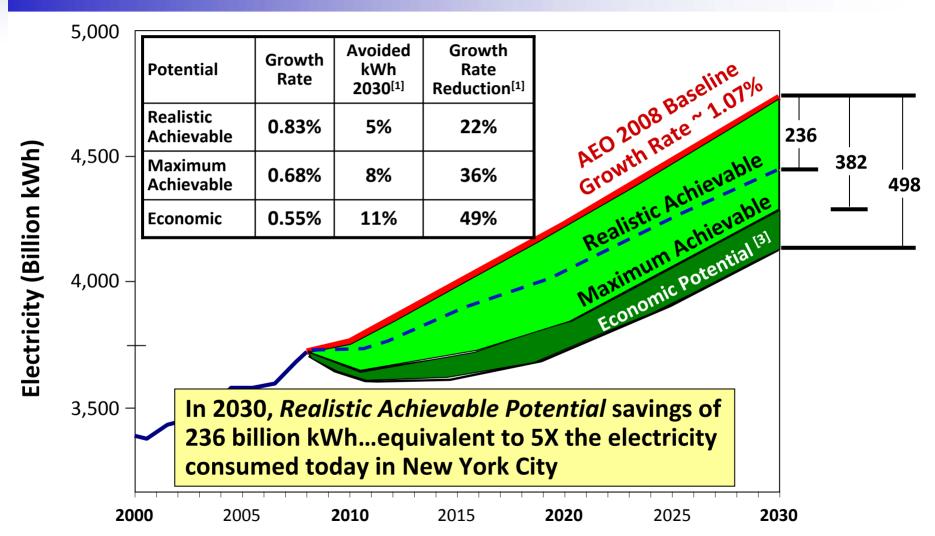
Adoption Rates



Energy Efficiency Potential Analysis



U.S. Electricity Consumption Impact of Utility Programs



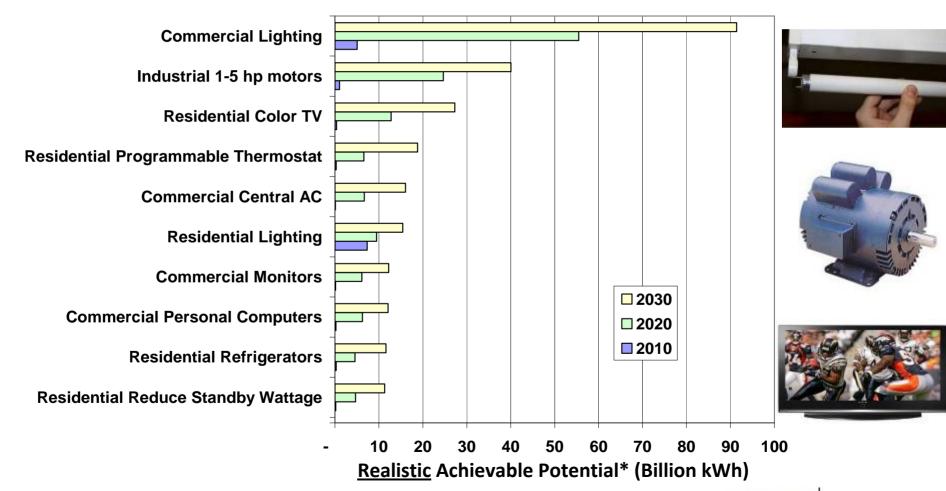
^[1] Relative to AEO 2008 Reference Case

^[2] Includes embedded impact of EE programs implicit in AEO 2008

^[3] Consumers adopt all available technologies with positive net present value

Opportunities for Energy Efficiency Savings

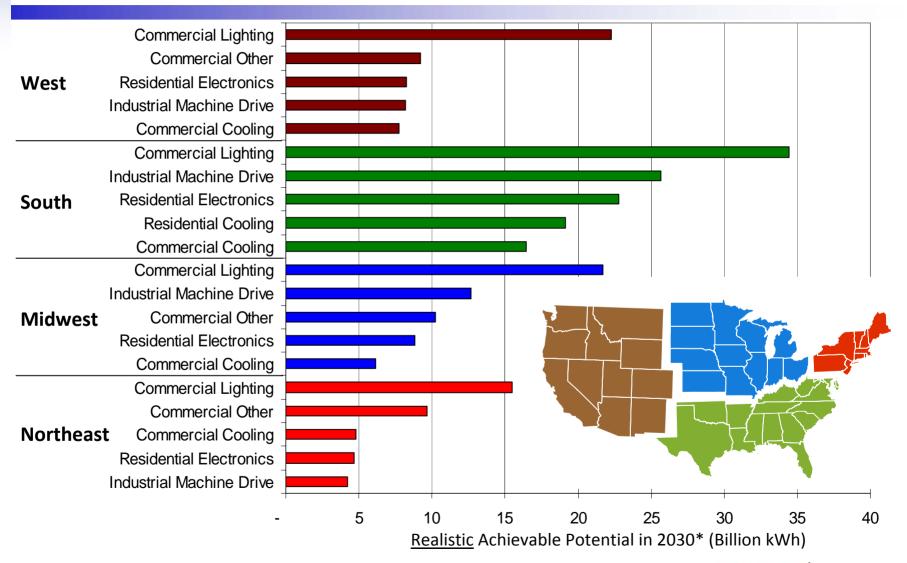
Top 10 Energy Efficiency Achievable Potential Opportunities



^{*} Savings reflect total EE program savings potential, inclusive of savings implicit in AEO 2008



Opportunities for Energy Efficiency Savings



^{*} Savings reflect total EE program savings potential, inclusive of savings implicit in AEO 2008

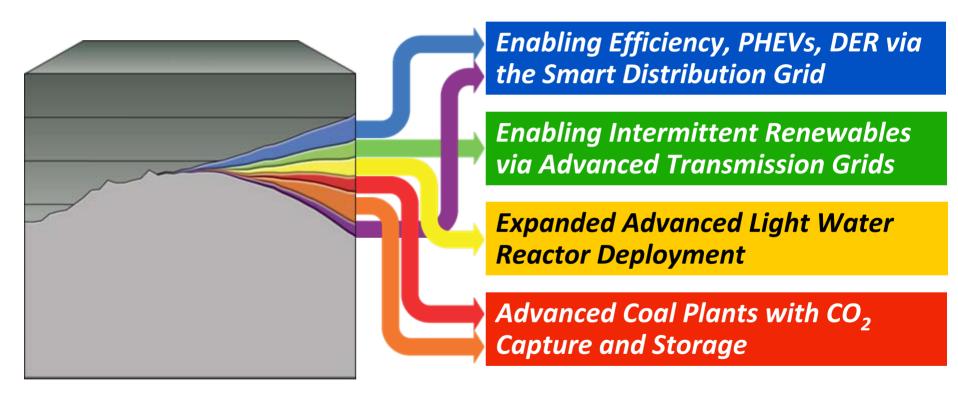


EPRI Customized Energy Efficiency Potential Studies

- EPRI has conducted several EE potential studies for utilities based on the methodology of the national study*
- Continuous enhancements to energy efficiency model
 - Refreshing underlying measure performance and cost data
 - Allowing for technology innovations to become more costeffective over time
 - Greater flexibility to model scenarios based on alternate regulatory paths (i.e. codes & standards, CO₂ policy) and retail price forecasts

EPEI RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Prism into Action: Transition to Low-Emissions Technologies



EPRI RD&D provides critical data to accelerate emerging technologies into utility EE & DR programs

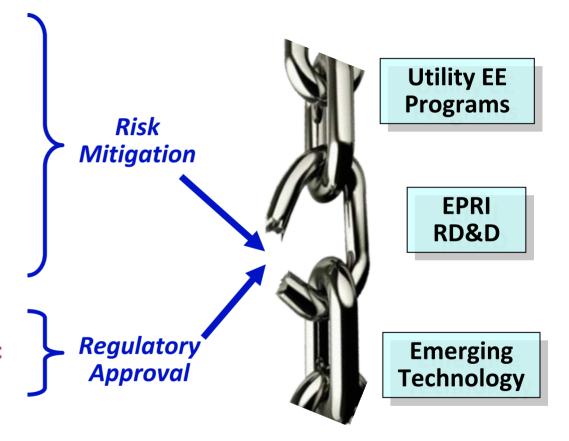
Clear performance metrics

Performance validation (testing, field demos, pilots)

- Energy savings
- Durability, reliability, compatibility
- Cost, ROI
- Customer satisfaction

Deemed savings

- Region/segment-specific
- Persistence/lifetime



EPRI working with other organizations to accelerate acceptance of emerging energy-efficient technology into programs



EPRI field demonstrations of six categories of "hyper-efficient" technologies to fundamentally change energy usage in U.S. buildings and homes



Variable-Refrigerant-Flow Air Conditioning



Efficient Data-Centers



LED Street and Area Lighting



Heat-Pump
Water Heaters



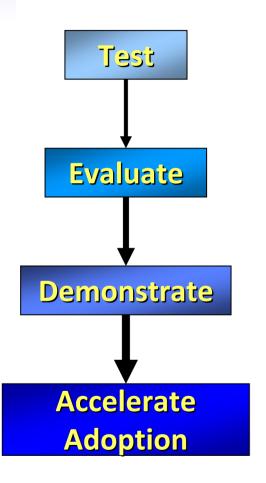
Ductless, Residential Heat- Pumps and Air-Conditioners



Hyper-Efficient Residential Appliances



Demo is answering fundamental questions to accelerate adoption of efficient technologies into programs



How do these technologies perform?

What level of energy savings?

What about diversity factors?

 manufacturer, climate, electric rates, building design and construction, etc.

Are they compatible with building designs and various codes and standards?

Are there differences in quality and other effects compared to traditional technologies?

What are the technical and market obstacles and how do they impede adoption?

LED Street Lighting

TVA Hosted Location, Knoxville, TN





310 W (each), High Pressure Sodium (HPS)

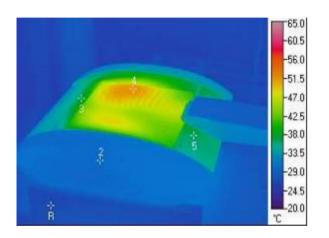
TVA Supplemental project: Wall Ave., Knoxville, TN

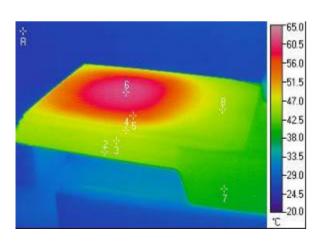
Disclaimer: Colors are approximate

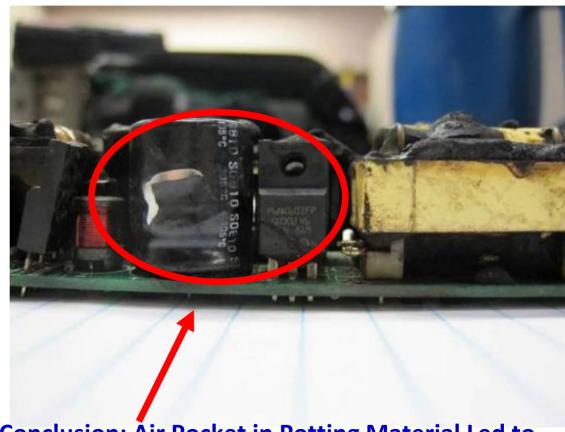
94 Watt (each), Light Emitting Diode (LED)



LED Lighting Thermal Testing: Root Cause Determination of Transistor Damage







Conclusion: Air Pocket in Potting Material Led to Overheating and Ultimately Failure of LED Ballast

Installations: VRF* Air Conditioners

Southern Company - Mobile, Alabama

Before

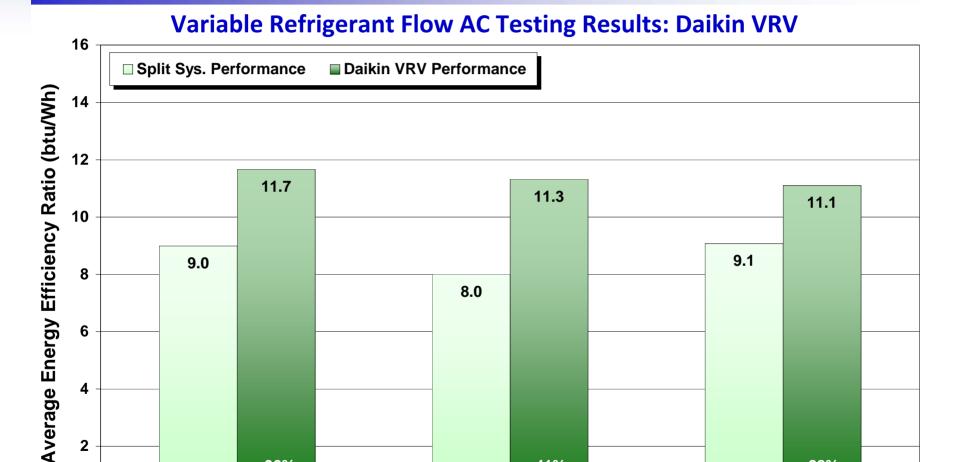


After



Potential to save up to 40%. Monitoring will verify the savings.

2009 Lab Test Results: VRF 20 – 40% more Efficient than Conventional Split System AC



В

41%

Increase

22%

Increase

C

30%

Increase

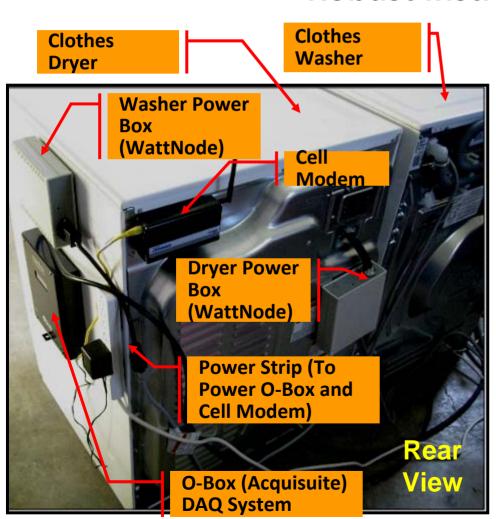
Α

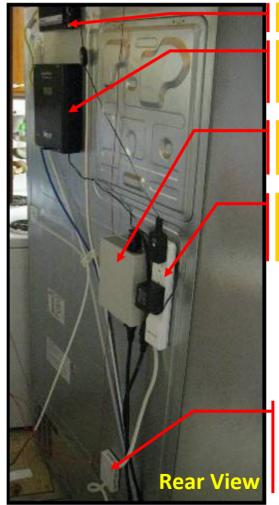
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Demonstrating innovative high-efficiency refrigerators, washers, and dryers

Robust Instrumentation





Cell Modem

O-Box (Acquisuite) DAQ System

WattNode – Power Box

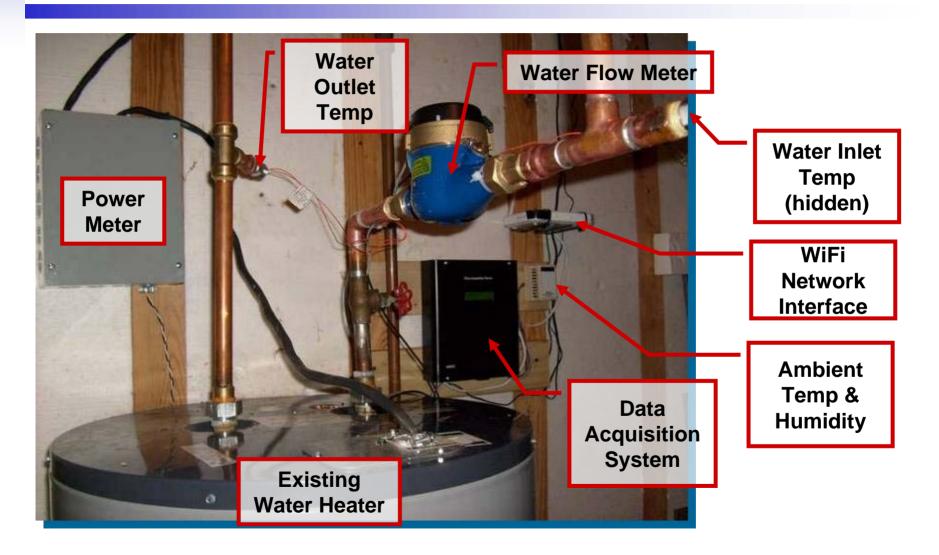
Power Strip (To Power O-Box & Cell Modem)

Door Opening Sensors on Front Top and Bottom

Ambient
Temperature/
Humidity
Sensor

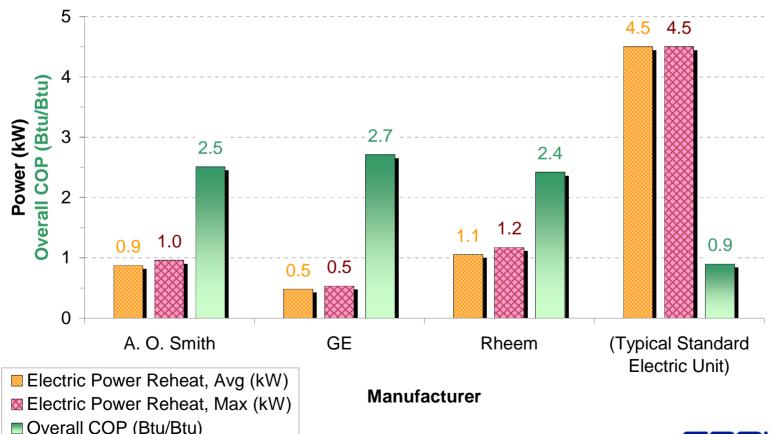


Heat Pump Water Heater (HPWH) Test Instrumentation



2009 HPWH Test: 3x Efficiency Improvement; Power Draw Reduced ~ 75-85%

Six hourly draws, 10.7 gal each at 3 gpm, then standby for 18 hours Default operating mode (Hybrid or Energy Saver) at 120°F setting Targeted conditions: ambient 68°F, 50% RH, and 58°F inlet water



Ductless Residential Heat Pumps and Air Conditioners (DHPs)

Split system heat pumps

No duct systems

More efficient variable speed DC inverter driven fans and compressors

Match heating or cooling load at any instance

Improved comfort for the user

Lower noise levels

Easy to retrofit

Commonly installed in Asia and Europe





Installation in Chattanooga, TN (TVA)



Data Center Energy Efficiency

Power Consumption: 100 W System Load

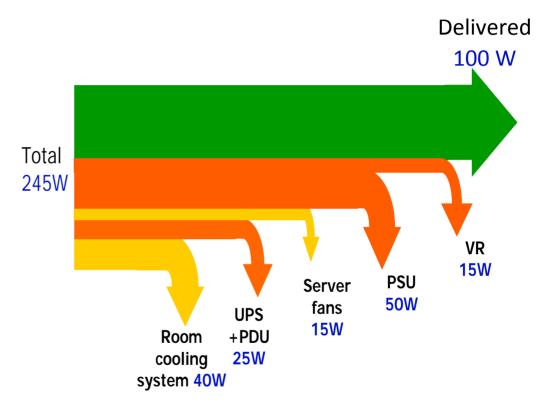
Evaluate strategies for reducing losses in ac/dc and dc/dc power conversions

Examine new software strategies for reducing server requirements

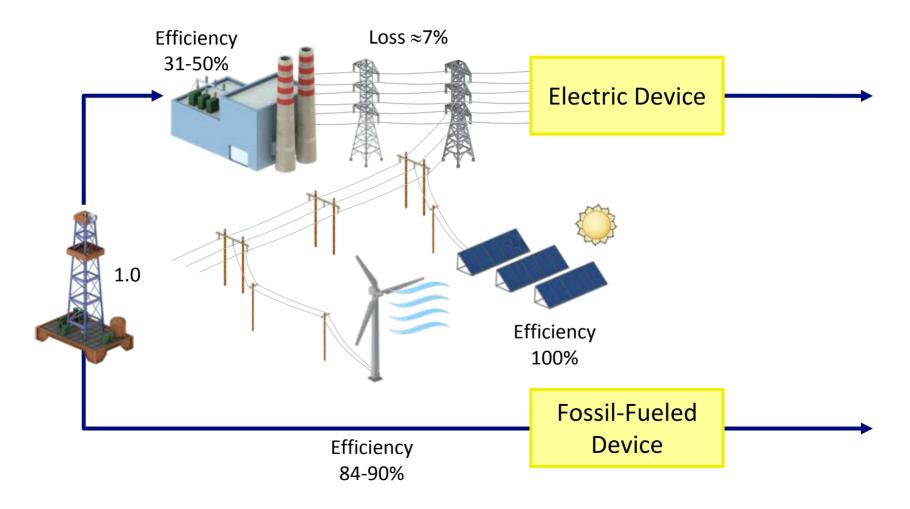
Test and evaluate alternative cooling technologies & systems

- potential for 40-80% cooling unit fan energy savings
- potential for 10-20% total data center energy savings

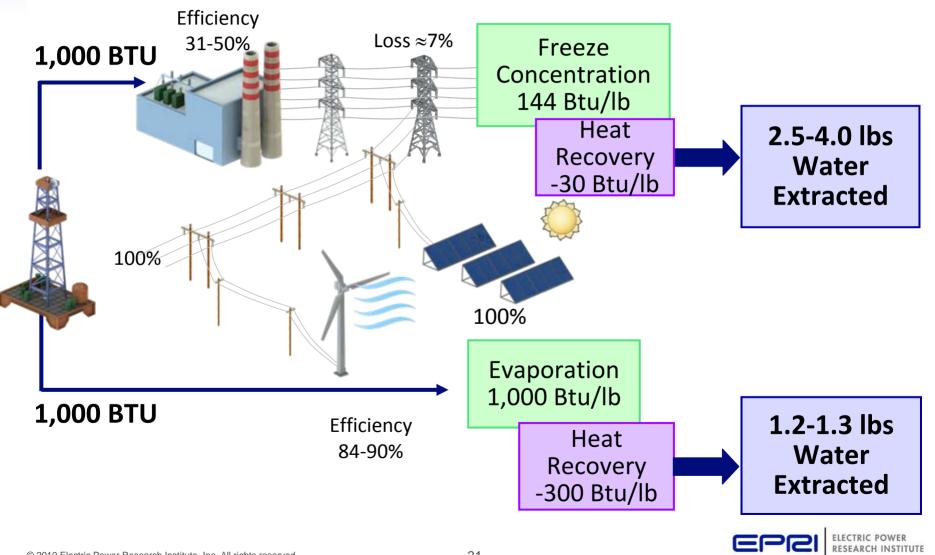
Consider use of DC-bus as alternative powering strategy for the computing systems



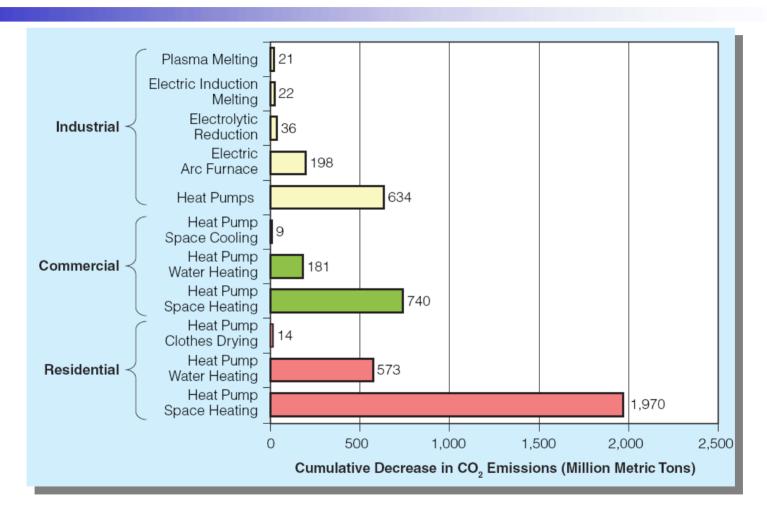
Electro-technologies: Total System Efficiency of Many Electric End Uses Have Far Less Overall CO₂ Impact



Total System Efficiency – Freeze Concentration Example



Potential CO₂ Reductions



Cumulative Decrease in Energy-Related CO₂ Emissions Between 2009 and 2030 by Sector and Efficient Electric End-Use Technology

End-to-End Energy Efficiency R&D *The Full Portfolio...*



Heat rate improvement

Efficient auxiliary loads

Green Circuits TM

Green Transmission ™

nsights

Recommendations

Key Insights and Recommendations

- Technical potential exists for U.S. electricity sector to significantly reduce CO₂ emissions over next several decades
- No silver bullet full portfolio of technologies needed
- Substantial R&D and demonstration required
- Energy efficiency is the most abundant near-term, costeffective resource option to reduce CO₂
- Install and demonstrate emerging smart and efficient end-use technologies in the field today
- Explore applications in which electrification enables decarbonization
- Pursue upstream energy efficiency opportunities (i.e. reducing Generation and T&D losses), which can yield cost-effective energy savings and CO₂ reduction



Together...Shaping the Future of Electricity