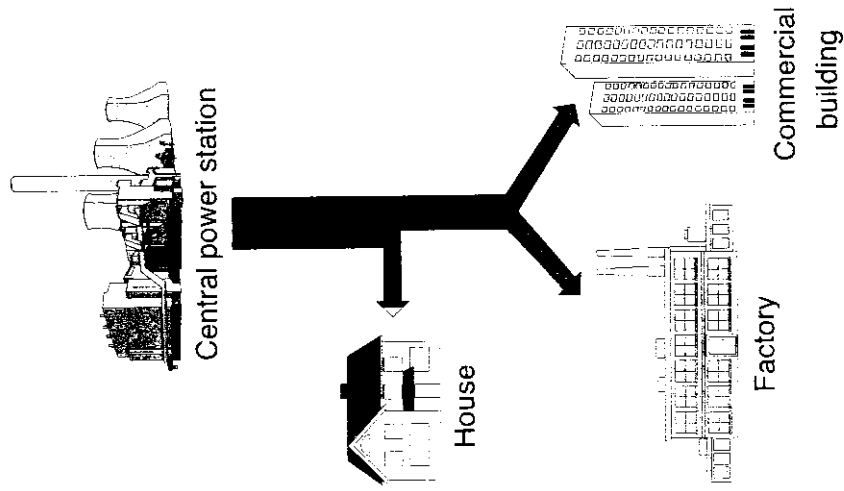


PRODUCTION DISTRIBUÉE :

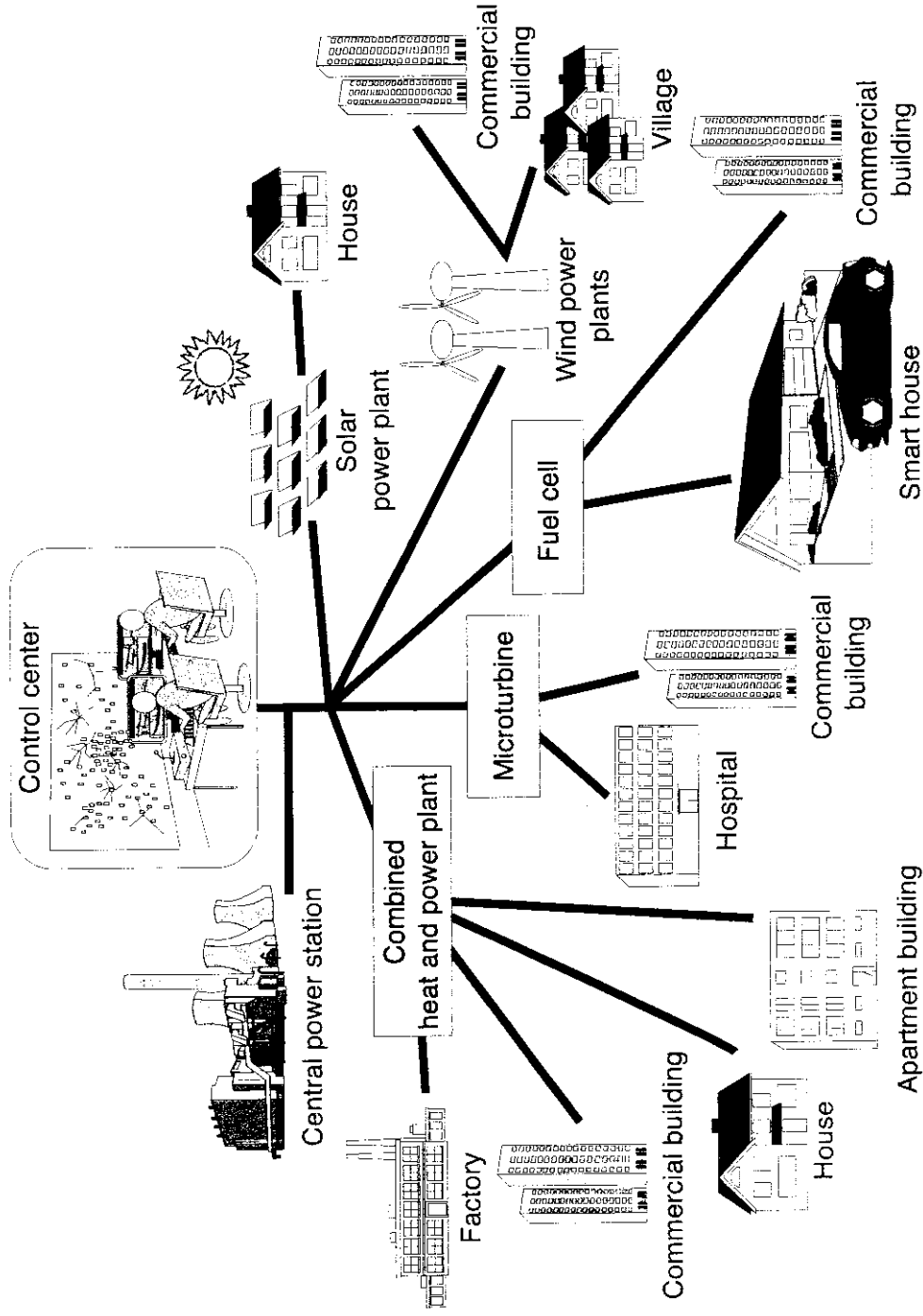
Cadre institutionnel et problèmes technico-économiques

- « The Electric Revolution », *The Economist*, août 2000
 - *libéralisation du marché*, émulation anarchique à régulariser
 - *problèmes environnementaux*, mal résolus par monopoles et par la production centralisée
 - *avancées technologiques*, qui rendent concurrentielles les petites unités
- Problématique ancienne:
 - 1997, Feinstein, Orans et Chapel, *THE DISTRIBUTED UTILITY : A New Electric Utility Planning and Pricing Paradigm*, Annu. Rev. Energy, Environ.
 - 1997, Numéro spécial de *The Energy Journal*, Special Issue
 -
 - 1983, Brown, *DECENTRALIZING ELECTRICITY, PRODUCTION*, Yale University Press
 - ...
 - 1975, De Rosnay, *LE MACROSCOPE, Vers une vision globale*, Le Seuil

Centralized utility of today



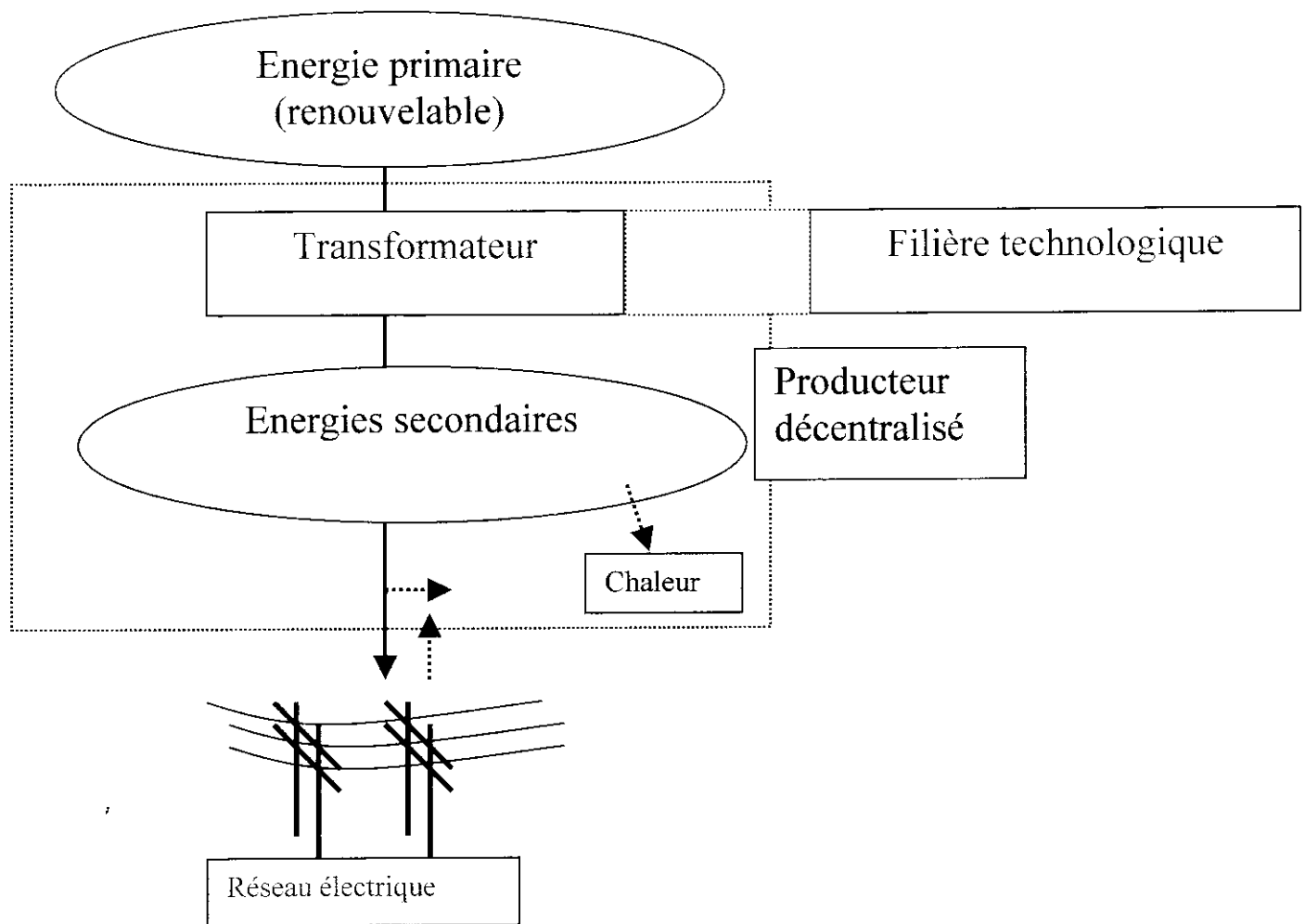
Distributed utility of tomorrow



$P \leq 10 MW$

PLAN

1. Les technologies à disposition
2. Le problème du réseau
 - a. Aspects techniques
 - b. Aspects économiques
3. Diagramme de charge
4. Investissements
5. Financement
6. Conclusions.



MARCHE DE L'ELECTRICITE

Offre / Demande entre :

- ▶ producteur et consommateurs
ou
- ▶ producteurs, transporteur,
distributeurs et consommateurs
dans un marché ouvert.

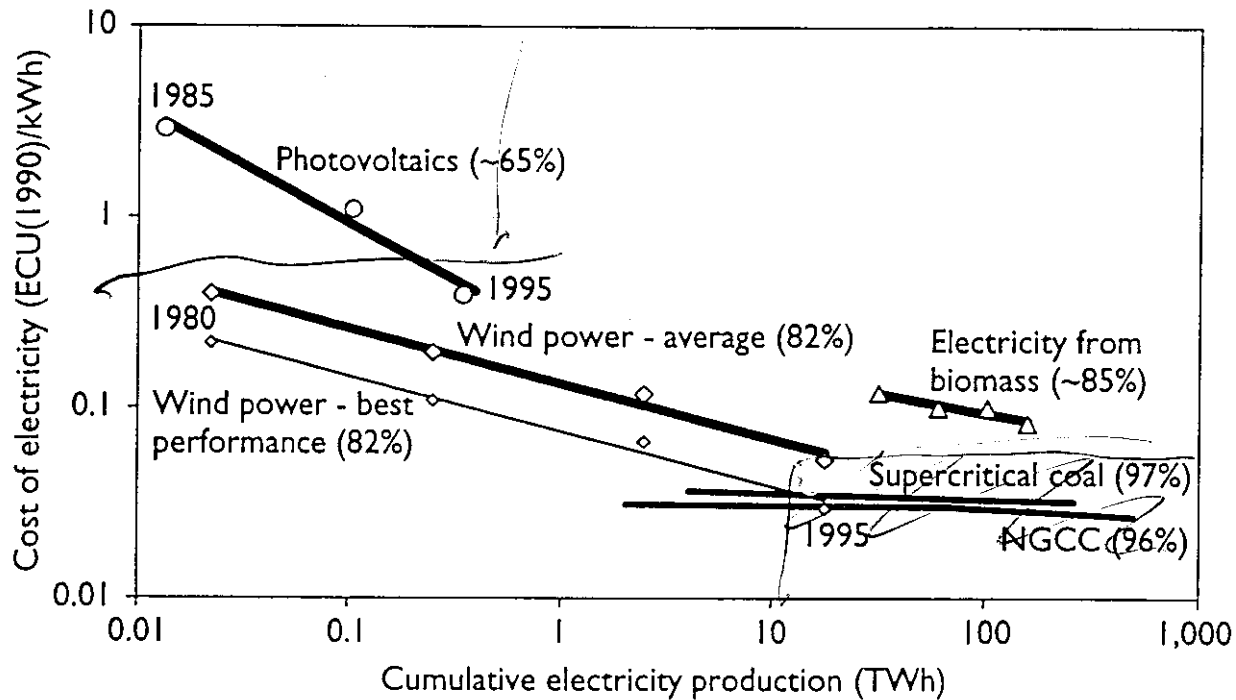
MARCHE DE LA TECHNOLOGIE

Offre / Demande entre
producteurs et utilisateurs de la
technologie.

LES FILIERES ENERGETIQUES

« Ce n'est pas parce qu'une technologie est efficace qu'elle est adoptée, mais parce qu'elle est adoptée qu'elle deviendra efficace »

Figure 1.5. Electric Technologies in EU, 1980-1995



Cost of electricity and electricity produced from selected electric technologies installed in the European Union 1980-1995. Numbers in parentheses are estimates of progress ratios. Data for renewable technology are from the EU-ATLAS project. The curve for Natural Gas Combined Cycle (NGCC) is calculated for EU based on the information in Claeson (1999). The progress ratio for supercritical coal power plants is based on a US study of Joskow and Rose (1985). For the fossil technologies, the fuel prices have been set constant at the 1995 level. EU-ATLAS data are available for five-year intervals for the period 1980-1995 (Marsh, 1998) and do not permit more than very rough estimates of the progress ratios for photovoltaics and electricity from biomass.⁶ The two curves for wind power show the average production cost and the production cost from the plants with the best performance.

"Rapport de progrès" : baisse du coût si la production double.

Energie Primaire	Moteurs internes diesel, gaz,...	Moteurs externes, Stirling	Turbines à gaz, Micro, mini,	Piles à Combustibles	Eolien	PV	Minithydro
	NR, (R)	chaleur NR, R, déchets	NR, (R)	NR, (R)	IR	R	R
Energie produite	E + C (CCF)	E + C (CCF)	E + C (CCF)	E + C (CCF)	E	E (+C)	E
Puissance	1 kW - 10 MW	1 kW - 1 MW	qq 10 kW - 10 MW	1 kW - 10 MW	1 kW - 10 MW	1 kW - 10 MW	<10 MW
Rendement électrique	30 à 40%	25%	30 - 35%	35 - 60%	-	-	-
Etat Développement	Mature	Non Mature	Mature	Non Mature	Presque Mature	Non Mature	Mature
Contrôlable/Spontané	C	C / (S)	C	C	S	S	C / S
Investissement, Frs/kW							
1)	1000 - 1500	1500 - 2000	1000 - 2000		1500 - 3000	10 000	1000 - 4000
2)	1000 - 2250		1000 - 1500	6000	1500 - 2000		
Coûts production, cent/kWh, 2)	10 à 20	?	8	15	6 à 15	100	5 à 15

1), Chabot, Euroforum "Production d'énergie décentralisée"; paris 9-11 / 11/ 2001

2) Meier et Nerac, "La génération répartie d'électricité : enjeux, techniques et perspectives", Liaison Energie-francophonie, N° 48 et 49.

10. 2. 1970
 10. 2. 1970
 10. 2. 1970

pour

le bien de l'environnement...

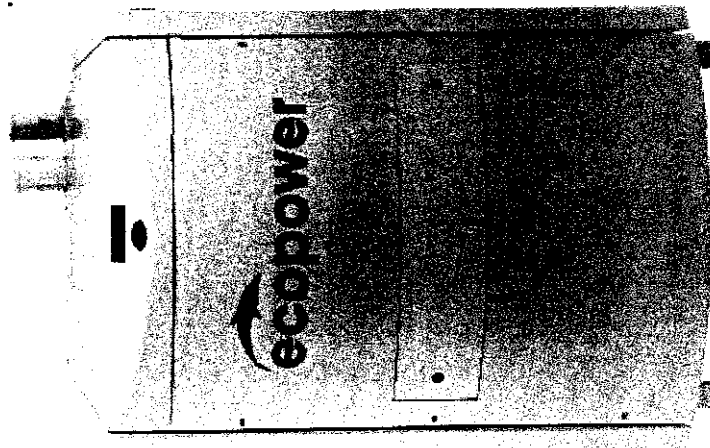
produire l'électricité et la chaleur

là et où on en a besoin

autant que nécessaire

à domicile et pour la petite industrie

...chez vous aussi



ecopower mini-cogénération

plus qu'une chaudière - une petite centrale dotée d'intelligence

Valeurs d'émissions

Un catalyseur à trois voies avec régulation lambda assure des valeurs d'émissions les plus faibles possibles. Ces valeurs sont nettement inférieures aux limites admises par la CFE (Suisse) ou la 1/2-1-Luft (Allemagne). La mini-cogénération à gaz remplit donc toutes les exigences européennes pour la DZ d'échappement.

Sécurité

La mini-cogénération ecopower a été testée selon la Directive Européenne pour Appareils à Gaz et a obtenu les certificats CE correspondants.

Energie et environnement

de l'hydroélectricité, connues pour être très propres. Une partie du courant proviendra encore de ressources d'énergie fossile. Par conséquent il est impensable, que seul les centrales avec des rendements les plus haut possibles soient prises en considération, afin de sauvegarder d'une manière compréhensible aussi bien les ressources que l'environnement. La *mini-cogénération* *cogenerator* ne dégage pas plus de 240 grammes de CO₂ par kilowatt-heure de courant ou chaleur utile. Pour comparaison: l'émission moyenne de CO₂ en Europe par kWh de courant atteint 490 grammes. Une réduction d'environ 50% peut donc être atteinte par la *mini-cogénération cogenerator*. De plus, toutes les compétences dans le transport d'énergie électrique sont réunies par la production sur place.

Poursuite du développement

La mini-cogénération actuelle à gaz, dans ses versions au gaz naturel ou au propane représente le modèle de base de toute une gamme de produits. D'autres versions seront encore développées pour l'exploitation autonome (en îlots), l'utilisation de la fonction groupe électrogène et équipées d'un moteur à mazout. L'utilisation d'énergies renouvelables telles que l'huile végétale ou le biogaz, est prévue.

Commande brevetée

à commande électronique, développée et brevetée par Ecopower laisse le clapet d'étranglement toujours plein ouvert. Ceci permet le remplissage optimal du cylindre et l'atteinte du rendement le plus haut possible sur toute la plage de vitesse.

Génératrice

La génératrice à aimants permanents, refroidie à l'eau, ne nécessite aucun d'entretien. Son boîtier stator est fixé directement sur le bloc moteur et son rotor extérieur directement au volant. L'absence des paliers, propres aux génératrices classiques, évite toute perte inutile par friction.

Electronique de puissance

Le courant alternatif de la génératrice, fonction de la vitesse, est redressé. Puis, grâce à la technique de pointe dite PWM (modulation de largeur d'impulsion par des modules IGBT) il est converti en courant alternatif triphasé, synchrone au réseau.

Installation

La mini-cogénération *ecopower* est fournie prête à l'emploi et se raccorde au réseau électrique et au gaz au raccordement. Tous les raccords se trouvent à l'arrière. L'installation ainsi que la mise en service se font donc aisément.

Maintenance

L'entretien de la *mini-cogénération ecopower* est très facile. Un service n'est requis qu'après 4 000 heures de service ou une fois par année. Il comprend uniquement le changement de l'huile, du filtre à huile et air, de la bougie et du câble d'allumage ainsi qu'un ajustement des valeurs d'émissions. Un logiciel riche et facile à utiliser (*Service Pack*) est à disposition du technicien-service, lui facilitant toute sorte de diagnostics et ajustages. En option, l'appareil peut également être équipé d'une surveillance à distance.

Aspect économique

Outre le très important apport pour l'environnement, un substantiel bénéfice économique peut également être réalisé dans des circonstances d'opération adéquates.

Coûts variables par année (version au gaz naturel)	Maison familiale	Petite industrie
Energie produite		
Chauffage + eau chaude sanitaire	24'000 kWh	48'000 kWh
Courant électrique	9'000 kWh	18'000 kWh
Total	33'000 kWh	66'000 kWh
Energie consommée		
au taux d'efficacité globale de	90%	90%
Heures de service à ... de taux d'utilisation	36'670 kWh 3'200 h	73'300 kWh 5'400 h
Coûts		
Gaz à ... CHF/kWh	0.05	1'835 CHF
Maintenance ... x 420 - CHF	1	420 CHF
Valeur		
Chaleur à ... CHF/kWh	0.10	2'400 CHF
Courant à ... CHF/kWh	0.20	1'800 CHF
Charge de pointe à ... CHF/kW/mois		8'70
Bénéfice (sans frais de capitaux)	4'200 CHF	7'570 CHF
	1'945 CHF	3'966 CHF

1) Taux habituel de branche pour chauffage conventionnel à gaz
2) Moyennes Suisses selon www.energie.ch

wine

...us une Cogeneration, du courant est produit à l'échelle d'un moteur à combustion. Le chaleur, qui est des véhicules par exemple, est habituellement perdue dans l'atmosphère, est récupérée dans la cogénération, le moteur et le système d'échappement. Elle est utilisée sur place pour le chauffage. La chaleur dégageée par la mini-cogénération *ecopower* avec son moteur mono-énergie de 270 cm³ seulement, est suffisante pour chauffer toute une maison familiale. Grâce à la modulation de puissance brevetée, la mini-cogénération *ecopower* produit à chaque instant la quantité d'énergie exactement demandée.

Applications

mini-cogénération ecopower fut développée par l'utilisation monovalente (au lieu d'une multitude classique) dans les maisons d'une ou de plusieurs familles. Dans des bâtiments plus grands, ainsi que dans la petite industrie, elle est également utilisée d'une manière bivalente pour couvrir les besoins de base. Dans les zones connaissant de hauts tarifs de pointe, elle va participer à réduire la consommation maximale. Quelques applications typiques de la *mini-cogénération ecopower*:

Maisons d'une ou plusieurs familles
Jardins d'enfants
Auberges et petits hôtels
Petite industrie (p. ex. : fromageries,
pâtisseries, horticultures, etc.)
Véhicules automobiles
Installations sportives et piscines
etc.

ture

Le moteur est l'aboutissement d'un projet de recherche américain visant à développer un moteur à gaz d'une grande longévité, pour pompes à chaleur et mini-cogénération. Il est particulièrement conçu pour une durée de vie de 40 000 heures et un intervalle de service de 4 000 heures.

Plus réserve de changements sans préavis !



per y solilo ad

route de Boujean 39
CH-2500 Bienne 4
Suisse

Tel +41-32-344-20-09
Fax +41-32-341-65-63
Email: info@ecopower.ch
Web-page: www.ecopower.ch

ecopower Service Pack

File State Settings Update Test functions Options Connection Help

System

Operat. mode: OFF EL power: 0.000 kW Warnings: Engine switch is off No gas pressure

CHP error: No errors TH power: 0.000 kW

Load (%): 0% - 100% T engine: 0.0 °C

Control: Initialize RPM rel: 0 RPM: 0 Gas: 0 Error codes: 0x10200020 Actual errors: S: lambda monitoring error S: gas relay T: modem Z: PLL not synchronous

Inverter: Manual RPM rel: 0 RPM: 0 Gas: 0 Error codes: 0x2040

Engine: Unknown (0) RPM rel: 0 RPM: 0 Gas: 0 Error codes: 0x8004

Heating values:

Heating circuit 1: Night

	Reference	Actual values
Room temperature	0.0 °C	0.0 °C
Flow	OFF °C	0.0 °C
Return		0.0 °C
Diff. flow rel.	medium	0.0 °C
Outside temperature	0.0 °C	0.0 °C

Heating circuit 2: Night

	Reference	Actual values
Room temperature	0.0 °C	0.0 °C
Flow	OFF °C	0.0 °C
Return		0.0 °C
Diff. flow rel.	medium	0.0 °C
Outside temperature	0.0 °C	0.0 °C

Demo mode Not ready



[back to software](#)

Clean power generated your own basement

Fewer power plants and transmission lines, more efficient use of resources, and cheaper electricity – this scenario is within reach if a new concept for distributed power generation, the gas fired microturbine, comes into common use.

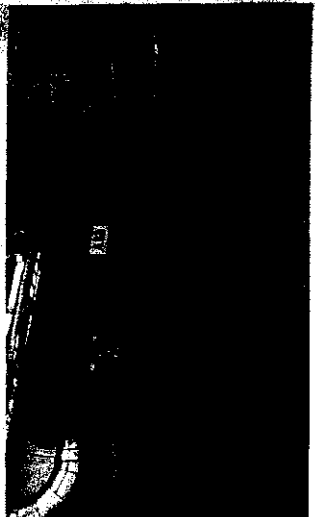
Marco Suter,
ABB Corporate Research,
Baden Dättwil, Switzerland

In a liberalised energy market, decentralised generation is an increasingly attractive option for customers, since it allows control of energy flows and requires only a backup link to the main grid. As a result of deregulation, many different DNG devices have appeared on the market, for example combined heat and power (CHP) units. One approach to such distributed CHP is to incorporate a microturbine. The microturbine is well suited as a power source to facilities ranging from hospitals and schools where a heat load is available, with the help of telecommunication systems, such as power plants can be combined with IT networks to form a "virtual utility", creating new work solutions that will provide safe, unsupervised and fully optimised operation, revolutionising the way power is generated and distributed in the future.

Still a relatively new technology, microturbines have the potential to become a hot product as the market opens up. The technology drives case developments, features likely to speed up this development include:

- Compliance with the latest emissions standards
- High efficiency
- Low noise level
- Minimal maintenance
- Remote control for locally unsupervised operation
- Low upfront investment due to series manufacturing
- Fuel flexibility
- Compact and lightweight, can pass through a standard doorway

New generation of microturbines
With the aim of developing a new generation of microturbines that would meet such requirements, ABB Distributed Power Generation set up in 1998 a 50/50 joint venture with General Electric. The result is a new generation of microturbines (the partnership draws on GE's experience with gas turbine driven hybrid electric vehicles as well as ABB's experience in high-frequency power generation and conversion).



Just recently – with a significant contribution from ABB Corporate Research – led in the development of the MT100 microturbine in Turin, Switzerland and ABB Microturbines in Västerås, Sweden have completed the development of the MT100 microturbine CHP unit. Run on natural gas, the MT100 generates 100 kW of electricity and 152 kW of thermal energy in the form of hot water. The heart of the MT100 is a small gas turbine, mounted together with a compressor on a single shaft and integrated with a new high-speed generator, the HISEM 110/70. Designed for a new era of distributed power, the MT100 microturbine is a CHP unit. It is mounted in a small cabinet and runs on natural gas. A small gas compressor may be necessary, depending on the supply pressure. The MT100 has a compact size, with a footprint of 0.9 x 1.9 x 2.9 m and a weight of 650 kg.

Design and operation

In the microturbine (Figure 2), a compressor wheel, mounted on the same shaft, the compressor feeds process air into the combustion chamber, where fuel is added and continuous combustion takes place. The hot gas stream is expanded in the turbine, causing a large part of the energy to be converted into mechanical energy, which drives the compressor and the generator. The generator speed is fixed since it is synchronous with the frequency of an electric network. In the ABB MT100 microturbine, the high-speed generator has a synchronous speed of 7000 rev/min. The generator speed is fixed since it is synchronous with the frequency of an electric network.

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Therefore required to reach the desired operating temperature. Another heat exchanger, after the turbine, heats the water in the external circuit (Figure 4).

The external combustion chamber can also be optimised for low emissions. Gas turbines often feature what is known as "variable geometry": adjustable guide vanes control how the gas flows towards the turbine and compressor, allowing the operating point of the gas turbine to be controlled. Here too, the designers of the ABB MT100 took a different approach. The electric power generation system permits variable speed operation, which allows the turbine speed to be adjusted within a wide range from approximately 5000 to 7000 rev/min, 50 kW to full power, respectively. The partial load operation mode is essential for CHP devices. In particular if connected to island grids. A simpler turbine concept can therefore be chosen, keeping product costs down.

Gas turbine engine

The gas turbine is a single-shaft engine with the following main components:

- Housing
- Compressor
- Reciprocator
- Turbine

Housing. The electrical generator and the rotating components of the gas turbine are mounted on the same shaft. The engine parts are housed in a single housing.

Compressor. The compressor is used to compress the ambient air. The pressure ratio is about 4.5. The compressor is mounted on the same shaft as the turbine and the electrical generator.

Reciprocator. The reciprocator is a gas-to-air heat exchanger attached to the microturbine. It increases the efficiency of the turbine by transferring the heat from the hot exhaust gases to the compressed air in the combustion chamber. Less fuel is

required to reach the desired operating temperature. Another heat exchanger, after the turbine, heats the water in the external circuit (Figure 4).

power is generated by a HISEM 110/70 high-speed permanent magnet synchronous generator, which is integrated with the microturbine. An advantage of the high-speed generator is that the size of the machine decreases almost in direct proportion to the increase in speed, leading to a very small unit that can be integrated with the gas turbine.

The generator is connected to the grid with a three-phase AC. An inductor substitutes the AC output, while an EMC filter protects the grid against generated interference.

The high-speed generator uses state-of-the-art high-energy permanent magnets and high-strength materials. For example, the use of neodymium magnets (NdFeB) magnets is suspended by one bearing on each side of the permanent magnet rotor. There are no additional bearings on the turbine shaft. The output frequency of the generator is 2.5 kHz. The generator can be used in reverse as a motor, in which mode it acts as an electric starter for the gas turbine. The generator design is derived from ABB's H45/100 generator, developed for use in hybrid vehicles (Figure 5).

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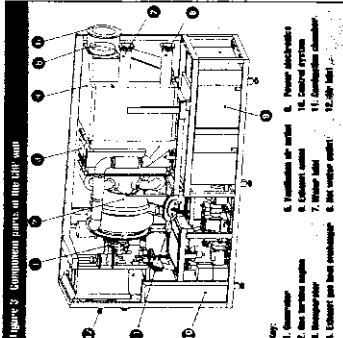


Figure 3: Component parts in the MT100

- 1. Generator
- 2. Gas turbine engine
- 3. Reciprocator
- 4. Compressor and heat exchanger
- 5. Power electronics
- 6. Control system
- 7. Filter
- 8. Cooling fan
- 9. Exhaust pipe
- 10. Water inlet
- 11. Water outlet
- 12. Air inlet

Fuel cell future: the Sulzer perspective

In successfully defending itself from a recent predatory takeover bid Sulzer has been painting a very optimistic picture of the future for its Hexis fuel cell technology, which is aimed at the domestic heating and power market.

One byproduct of the hostile takeover bid from InCentive Capital that Sulzer has recently successfully fought off has been to raise the profile of Sulzer's Hexis fuel cell technology. The Sulzer management claimed that the offer from InCentive Capital grossly undervalued the Hexis technology that the company has been developing since 1991.

Sulzer's basic assumption is that fuel cells will account for a large proportion of the emerging multi-billion dollar market for decentralised power. What is driving this demand for fuel cells? Sulzer cites the following:

- double digit growth in demand for reliable and cleaner power from first-world economies;
- energy security concerns (notably in the US);
- projected growth of 14-15 per cent per annum in the distributed power generation equipment market, which was estimated to amount to about US\$10 billion in 2000;
- pollution control legislation demands significantly cleaner energy conversion technology;
- increasing pressure for more efficient use of fossil fuels.

If Sulzer can keep to its timetable of bringing the Hexis solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC) to market in 2001, it can indeed claim to be the first company to offer a commercial residential fuel cell system, giving it, at least for the time being, the edge over other, higher profile, players such as Plug Power. Sulzer believes that it has a significant "first mover advantage" and is about two years ahead of the competition in terms of technology.

The Hexis high-temperature fuel cell is designed to cater for the space and water heating and baseload electricity requirements of a single household. It is being developed by Sulzer Hexis Ltd, which was founded in 1997. The Sulzer Hexis system has a power generation capacity of 1 kW and 2.5 kW of heat output. It will be fitted with a conventional condensing boiler for additional heating needs. With an electrical power generation efficiency of 25-30 per cent, the overall efficiency will be around 85 per cent thanks to waste heat utilisation.

Sulzer says it is targeting 4 per cent of the European and US domestic gas heater markets, estimated to be worth about US\$12 billion in 2010. According to figures presented by Sulzer, the current Western European market for gas heating systems is estimated to be 2.5 million units per year, while the current US market for gas-fired hot water heaters is estimated at 2.6 million units per year. Sulzer is hoping to pick up 260 000 of these units per year by 2010, with the Asian mar-

		Fuel cell technologies ¹⁾				
		SCFC	MCFC	PAFC	PEM	AFC
Markets targeted	Portable	●	○	○	●	●
	Automotive	●	○	○	●	●
	Residential	●	○	○	●	●
	Commercial	●	●	●	●	○
	Industrial	●	●	○	○	○

¹⁾ SOFC = Solid oxide fuel cell
 PAFC = Phosphoric acid fuel cell
 AFC = Alkaline fuel cell
 MCFC = Molten carbonate fuel cell
 PEM = Proton exchange membrane fuel cell

Existing fuel cell technologies
 Abbreviations: SOFC = solid oxide fuel cell; MCFC = molten carbonate fuel cell; PAFC = phosphoric acid fuel cell; PEM = proton exchange membrane fuel cell; AFC = alkaline fuel cell

regional power supplier, will be purchasing at least 155 Hexis fuel cell systems (of the pro-

kets offering additional potential.

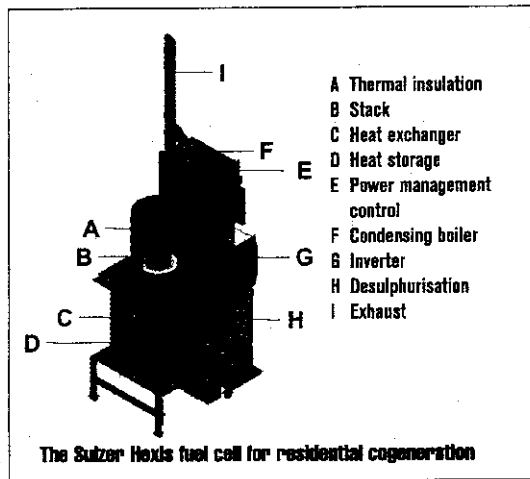
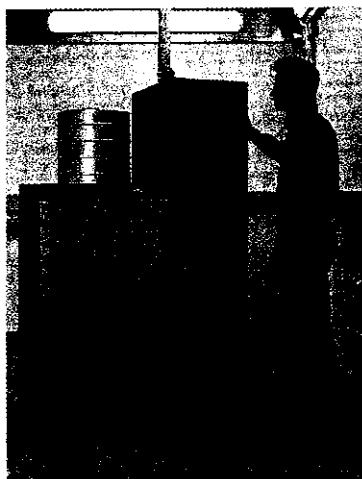
In field tests, some 65 600 operating hours have been clocked up since 1998. From 2001 to 2003, several hundred Hexis systems are projected to be sold to energy supply firms in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Full commercialisation is planned for 2004 in Europe and first commercial sales to the USA are projected for 2005.

In late March 2001 Sulzer unveiled its Hexis fuel cell powered domestic heat and power generation system at the International Sanitation and Heating Trade Fair in Frankfurt and at the same time announced distribution agreements with two German power suppliers. Oldenburger EWE AG, Germany's largest

prototype HXS 1000 model) between 2001 and 2003. Over the same period EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG - one of the largest national power suppliers in Germany - will purchase 40 of the systems.

These distribution partners will be the owners and operators of the systems. That means that the end users do not bear any financial risks or risks associated with the failure of the systems to function as intended (ie the basis will be energy contracting). The systems will be installed and maintained by local installation firms.

As of April 2001 Sulzer Hexis says it had signed letters of intent for 300 fuel cell units (of the HXS 1000 type) and 600 of the HXS



The route to commercialisation of Hexis

Phase I: 1989-97

R&D

Phase II: 1998-2000

Field testing

- Systems integration
- On-site validation
- Definition of system architecture
- Prototyping

Phase III: 2001-2003

Market entry

LES NOUVEAUX PRODUCTEURS DECENTRALISÉS

Surface (m²)	100	1'000	10'000	100'000	333'333	10'000'000
Nb d'usagers (25m²/usager)	4	40	400	4'000	13'333	400'000
Nb logements (4 personnes par logement)	1	10	100	1'000	3'333	100'000
Pthermique (50 W/m²), kW	5	50	500	5'000	16'667	500'000
Pélectrique (30 W/m²), kW	3	30	300	3'000	10'000	300'000

Ordre de grandeur, sans foisonnement

PROBLEMES

- nouvelles approches, beaucoup d'incertitudes
 - mise en place
 - fonctionnement
 - financement
 - juridique
- danger de favoriser la production au détriment de l'utilisation rationnelle de l'énergie

QUALITE DU COURANT ELECTRIQUE ET PRODUCTION DÉCENTRALISÉE

CONTRAINTES SUR LES TRANSFORMATEURS:

- *Ilotage*
- *Harmoniques BF*
- *Perturbations électromagnétiques HF (150 kHz à 30 MHz)*
- *Synchronisation*
- *Puissance réactive*
- *Tension d'injection*
 - *3% max par rapport au réseau (230 ou 400V)*
 - *1.6% max par rapport au réseau (moyenne tension)*
 - *< 244 ou 424 V*

QUALITE DU COURANT ELECTRIQUE ET PRODUCTION DÉCENTRALISÉE

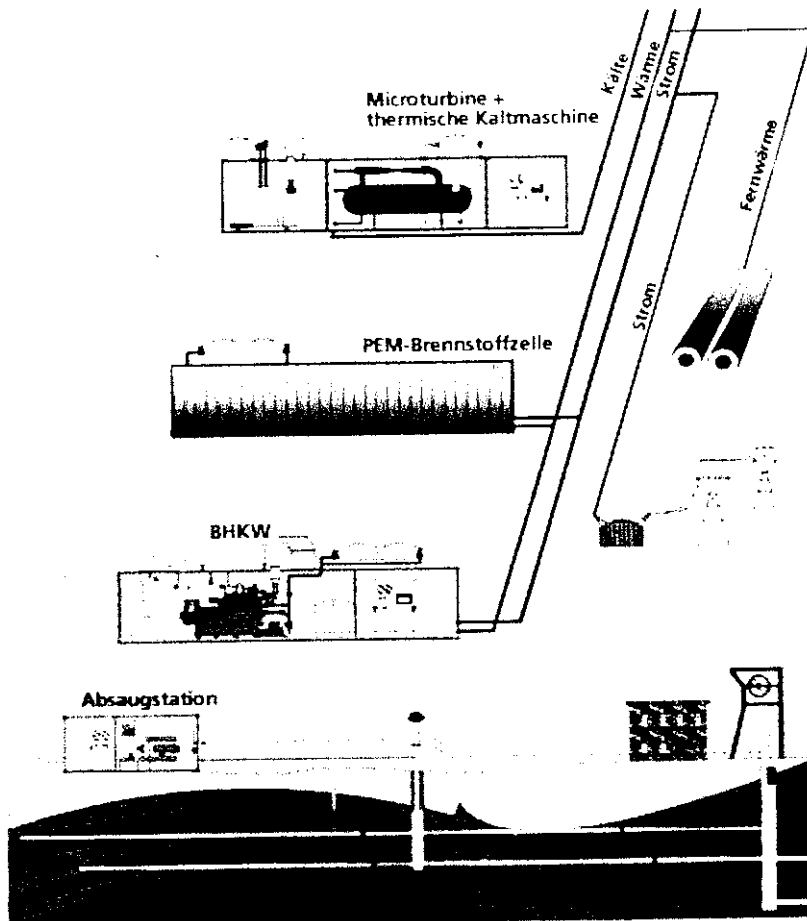
PRESTATIONS SUR LE RESEAU DE DISTRIBUTION

- *Diminution de la puissance réactive*
- *Maintien de la tension de distribution*
- *Stockage*
- *Diminution des pertes ??*
- *Stabilisation de l'ensemble du système ??*

PRESTATIONS SUR LE RESEAU DE TRANSPORT

- *Diminution des pertes*
- *Stabilisation de l'ensemble du système ?*

Fraunhofer
Institut
Umwelt-, Sicherheits-,
Energietechnik UMSICHT

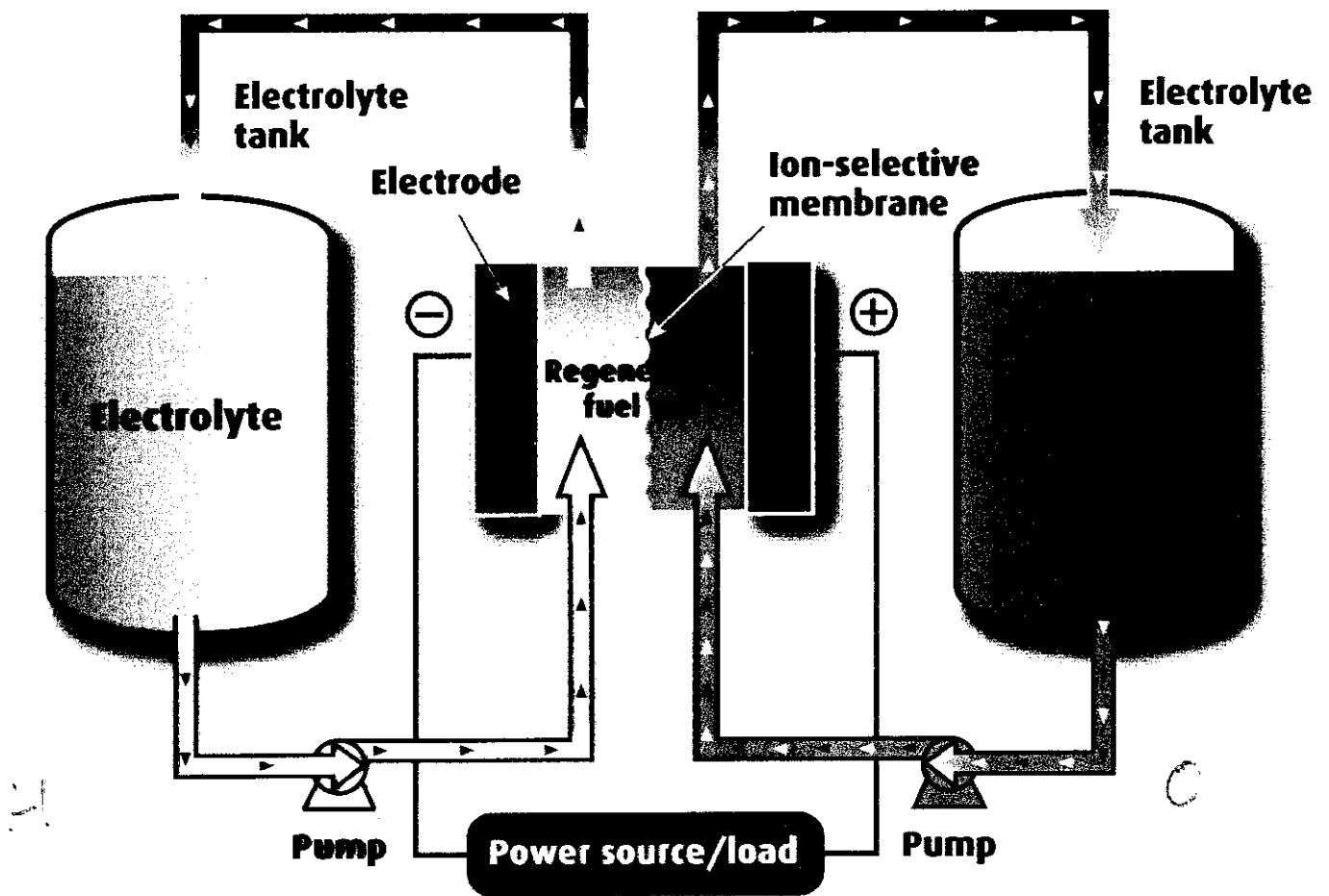


3
30 kWe

250 kWe

300 kWe

Oberhausen (D)



- Regenesys
- près de Cambridge (C.G.C.C.)
- ~ 120 MWh stockage
- P_{in} 0 - 15 MW.

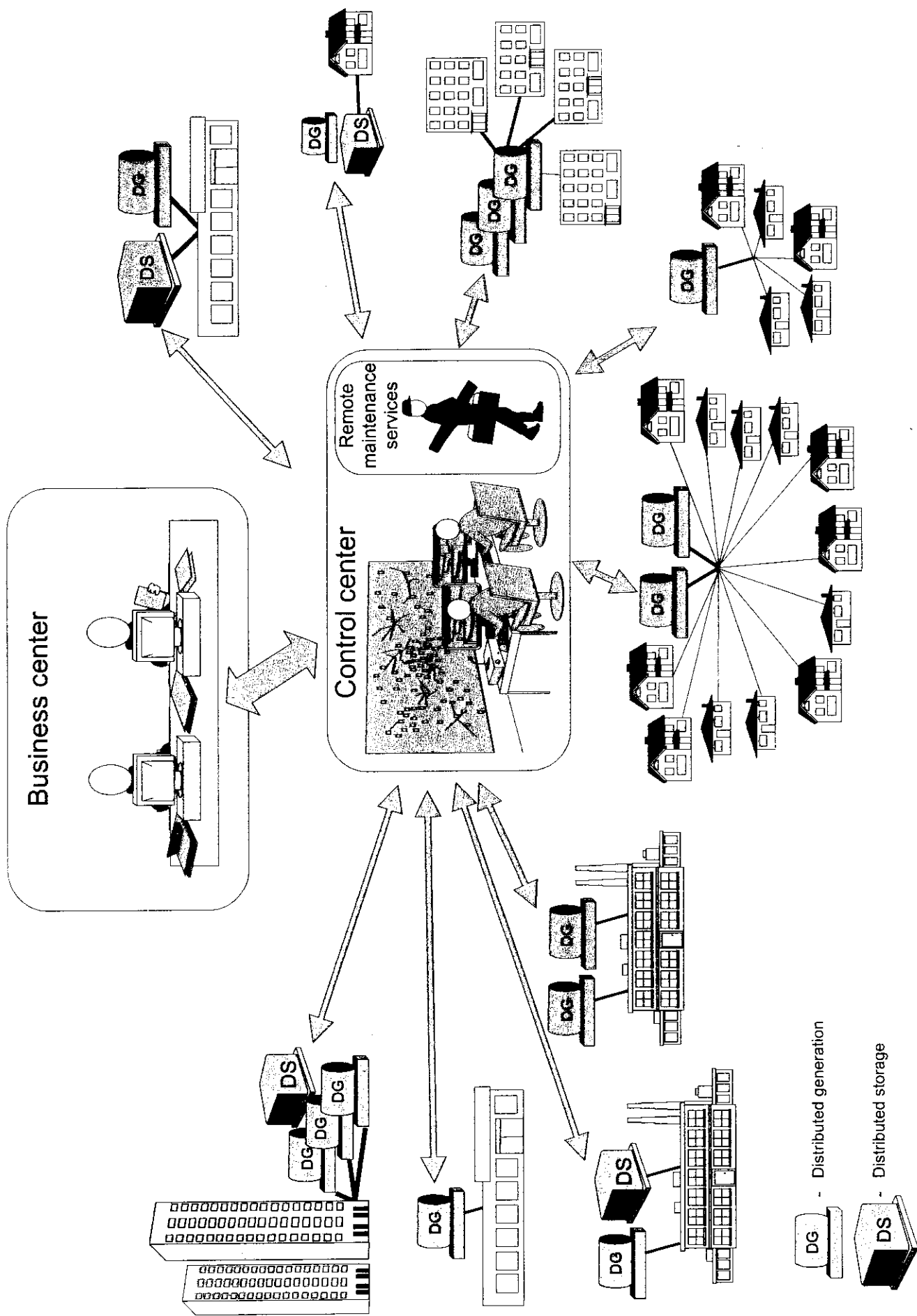


ABB Concept for "Virtual Utility" of "microgrids"

Production distribuée : cadre institutionnel et problèmes technico-économiques

Partie II

Franco Romerio

2. DR et réseaux (aspects économiques)

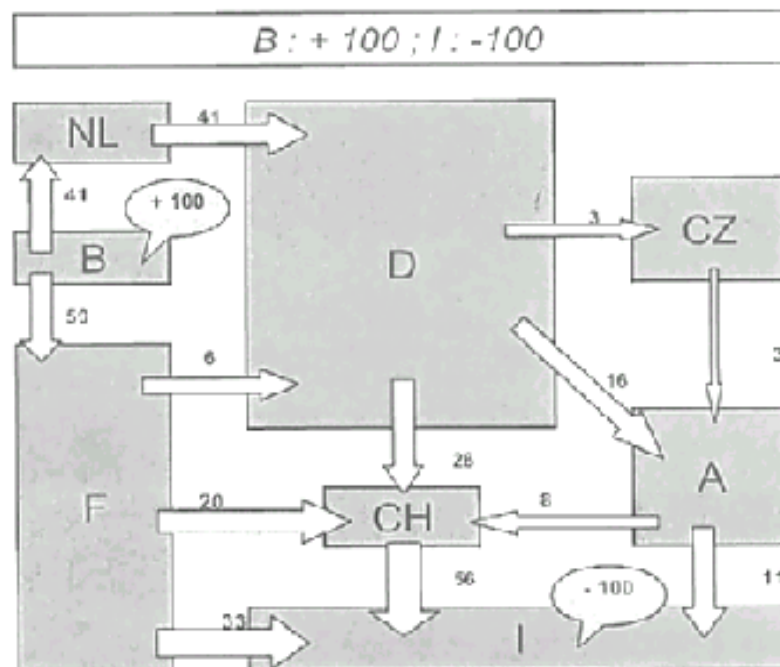
- Réseaux : en principe des monopoles naturels
- Avec DR, un peu moins vrai



Source: Smithsonian Institution

2. DR et réseaux (aspects économiques)

- Problème des externalités
- « Loop flows » (notamment HT)

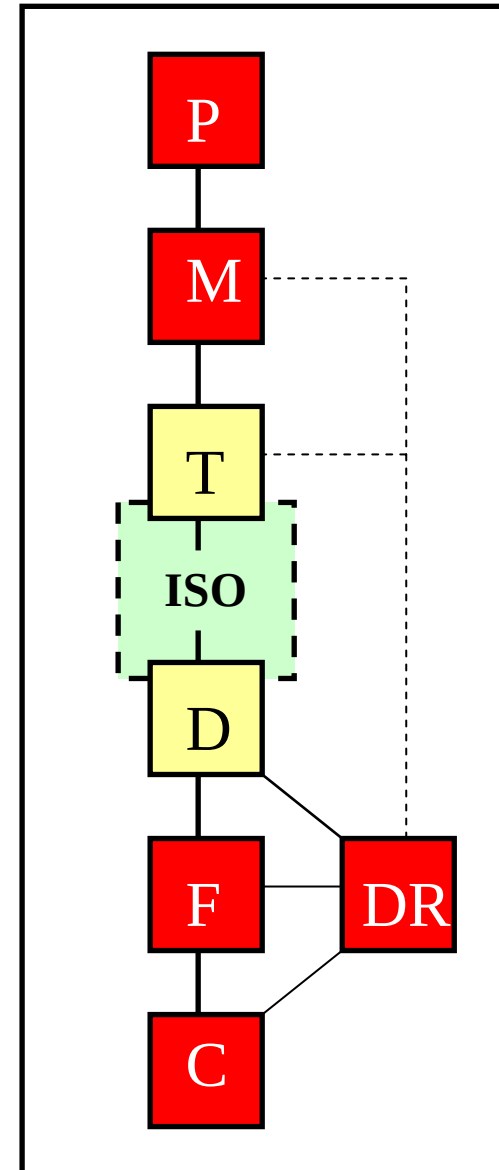


Simulation of a 100 MW export of electric power from Belgium to Italy. % of electrical flows through the European countries.

Source: ETSO, Net transfer capacities and available transfer capacities, March 2000.

2. DR et réseaux

- Comment contourner le « monopole naturel » ?
- dé-intégration verticale (physique ou comptable)
- principe de l'Accès des Tiers au Réseau (ATR)
- prix non-discriminatoires
- indépendant de la distance et des congestions ?



2. DR et réseaux (aspects économiques)

- Dé-intégration verticale :
- Prix du transit indépendant de la distance et des congestions :

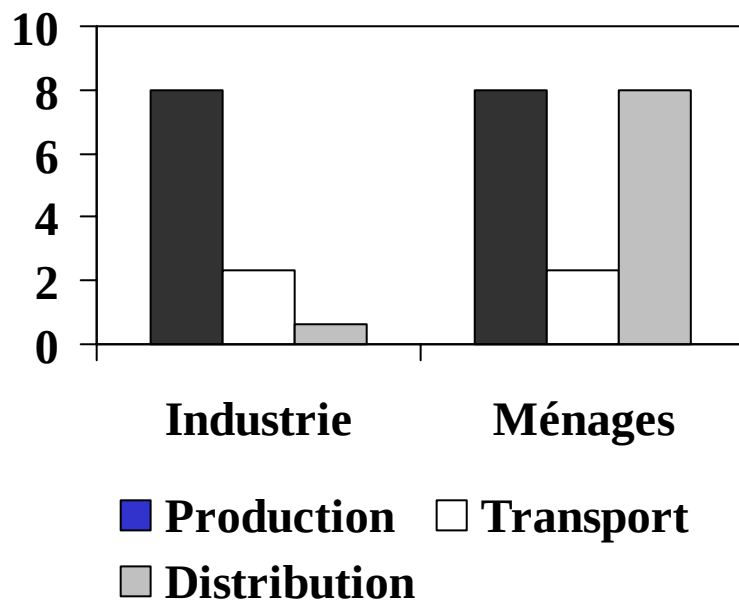


en principe

option DR un peu moins intéressante

2. DR et réseaux (aspects économiques)

**Coûts moyens, cts/kWh,
1997**



Source UCS

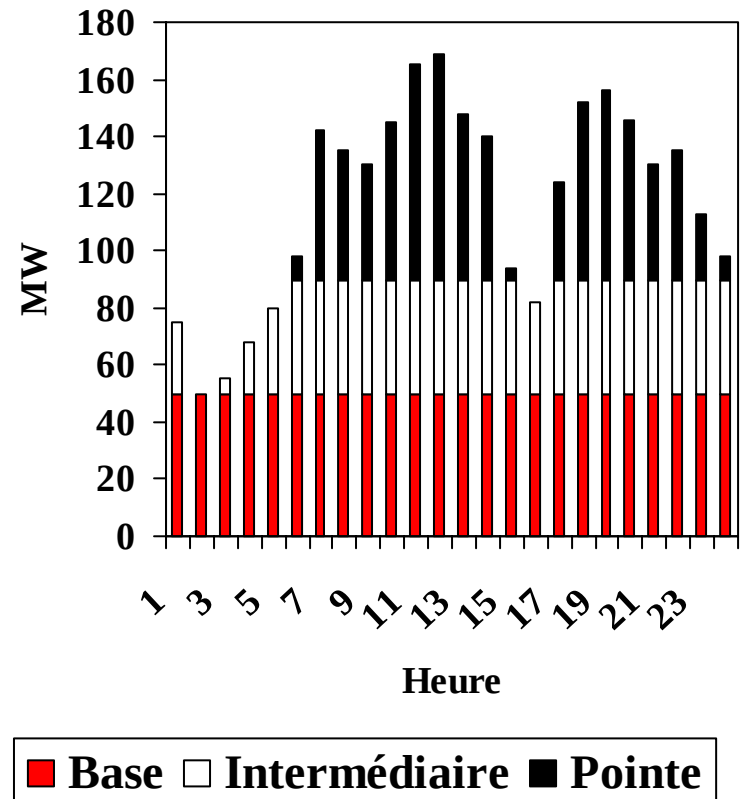
**Netzkosten Verteilung, CH
150kV-220V (Rp/kWh)**

	Klein	Mittel	Grösse
Einfach	6.9	6.1	3.8
Durchschnittlich	9.4	8.5	6.2
Schwierig	12.0	11.2	8.8

Source Wild, 2001.

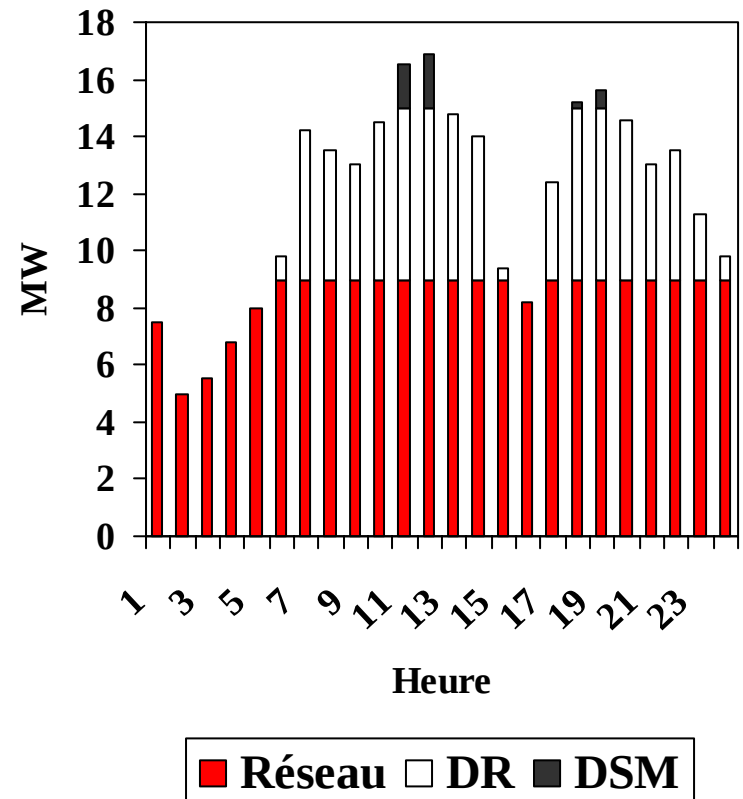
3. DR et diagrammes de charge

- Diagramme de charge
- Charge de base, intermédiaire, pointe
- Charge pour les centrales de production et les réseaux
- Niveau d'agrégation (national, régional, local)



3. DR et diagrammes de charge

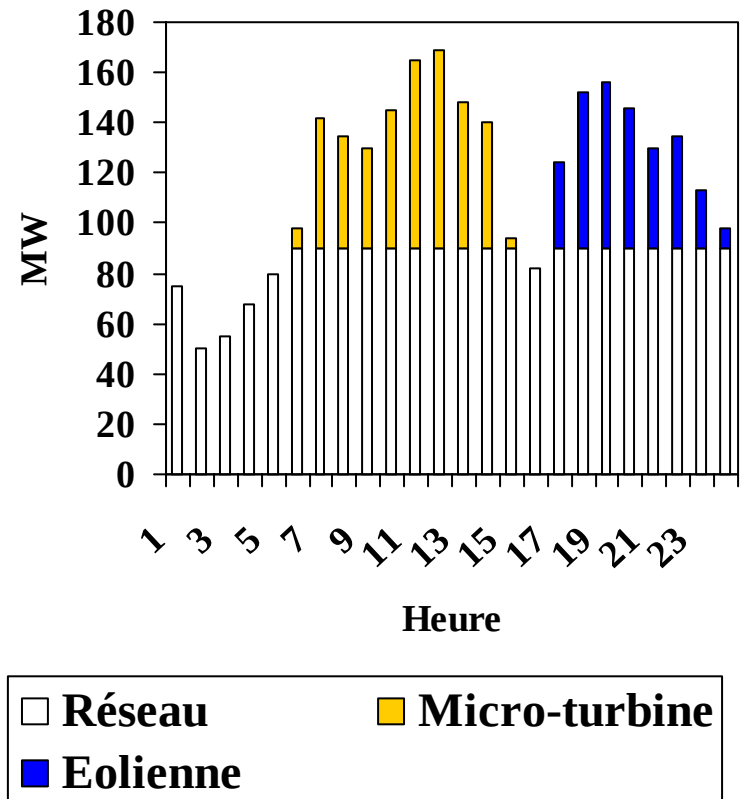
- Diagramme de charge avec :
 - DR et
 - DSM
- Gestion des pointes
- Co-génération



3. DR et diagrammes de charge

- Intégration production flexible (hydro) et spontanée (éoliennes)

« Renewable sources may often make the combined potential larger than the sum of parts considered in isolation » (Grubb)



3. DR et diagrammes de charge

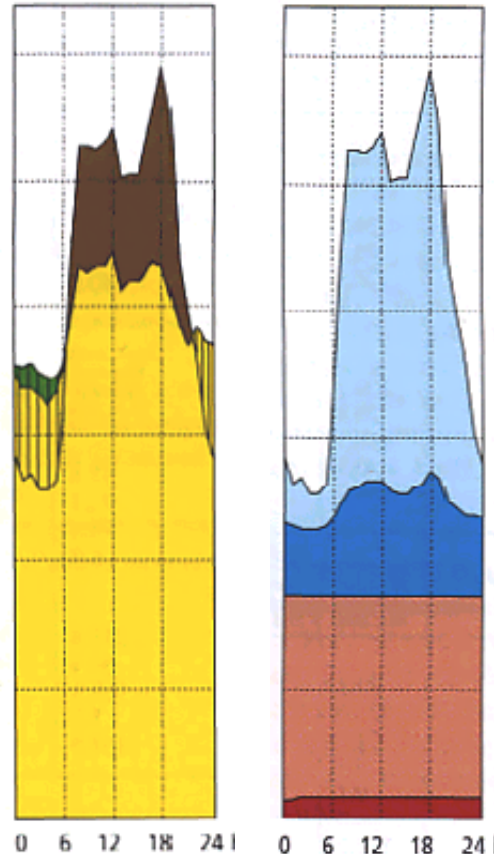
- Caractère aléatoire du diagramme de charge :
 - prélèvement : ex. aléas de la température
 - production : ex. volatilité des prix
 - réseaux : ex. apparition de congestions
- Sécurité :
 - DR et DSM permettent de mieux adapter les standards de sécurité aux exigences exprimées par les consommateurs

3. DR et diagrammes de charge

12'000 MW

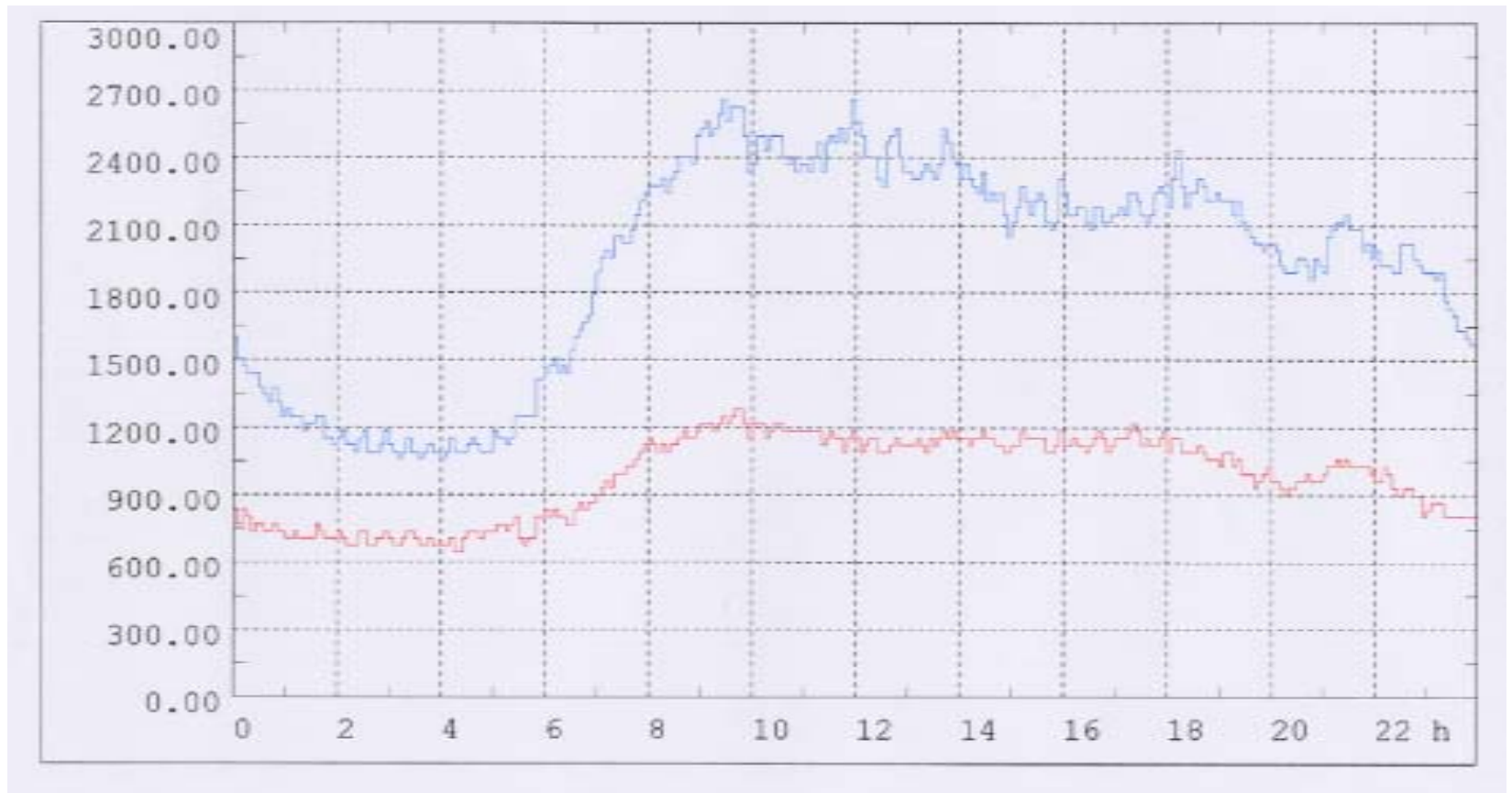
Suisse
20.12.00

Source: ofen



3. DR et diagrammes de charge

kW



4. Investissement en DR

- Modèle d'évaluation de différentes stratégies d'investissement
- On tient compte de l'incertitude et de la valeur de la flexibilité

Source :

Feinstein, Morris, Chapel (1997)

Capacity planning under uncertainty ; developing local area strategies for integrating DR.

4. Investissement en DR

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min } E \{ & \sum e^{-\rho t} [I(t, x(t)) + V(t, L(t), k(t), x(t))] \\ & + e^{-\rho T} V_{\infty}[T, L(T), k(T)] \} \end{aligned}$$

Subject to

$$C[t, k(t), x(t)] \geq L(t)$$

$$L(t_0) = L_0$$

$$k(t_0) = k_0$$

4. Investissement en DR

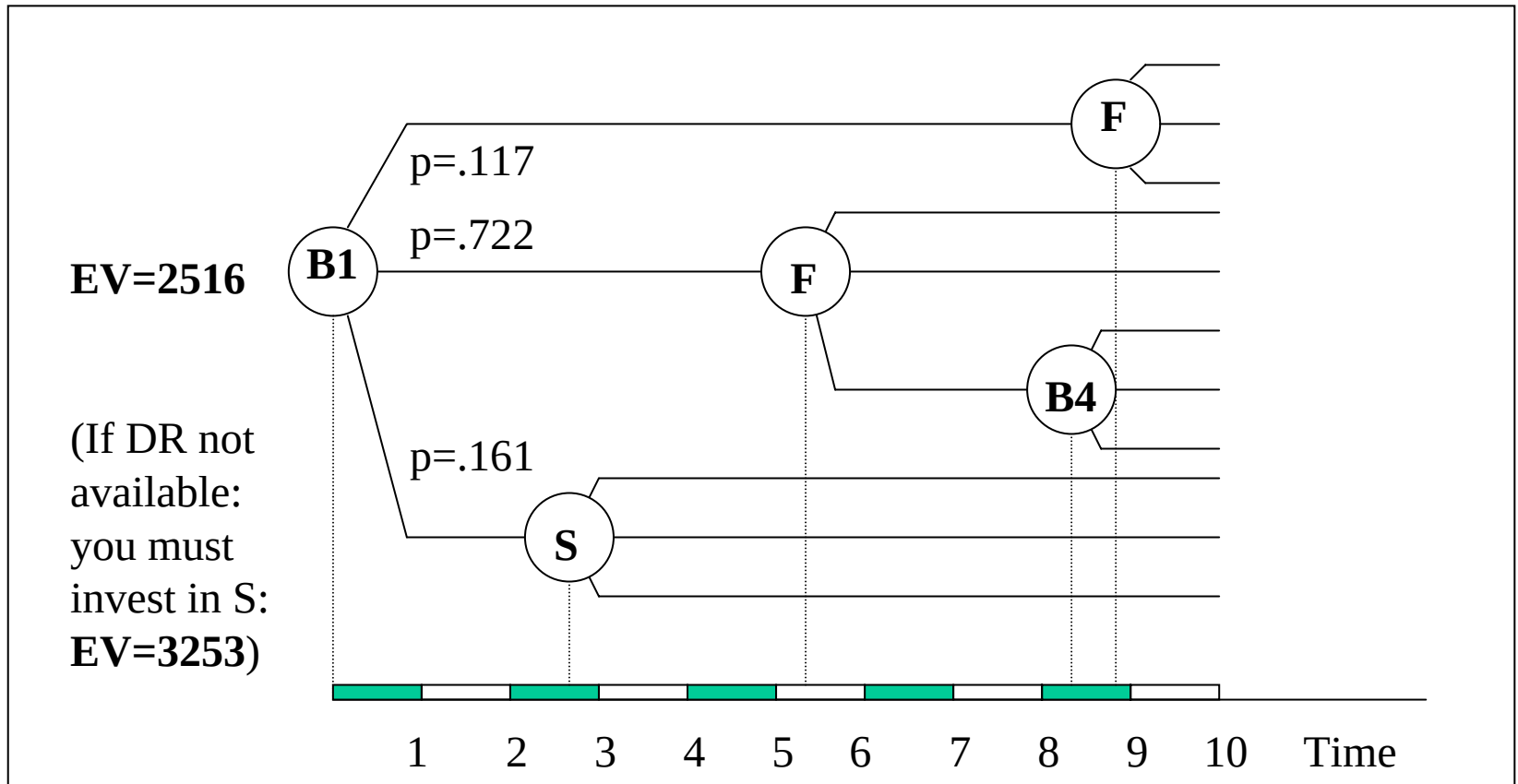
Where

- $I[]$ investment cost
 - $V[]$ operating cost
(random variable)
 - ρ rate of discount
 - t periods of variable duration
- $x(t)$ additional capacity investment
(decision variable)
$$x(t) = k(t+1) - k(t)$$
 - $k(t)$ capacity installed
 - $L(t)$ load of the system
 - $C[]$ effective capacity

4. Investissement en DR

- An investment strategy for a local planning area that meets customers' capacity needs at the lowest expected future costs ...
- A sequence of contingent investment decisions that occurs at specific times conditional on the uncertainties that have been resolved ...
- **« Leaving uncertainty out of a planning analysis systematically undervalues DR alternatives »**

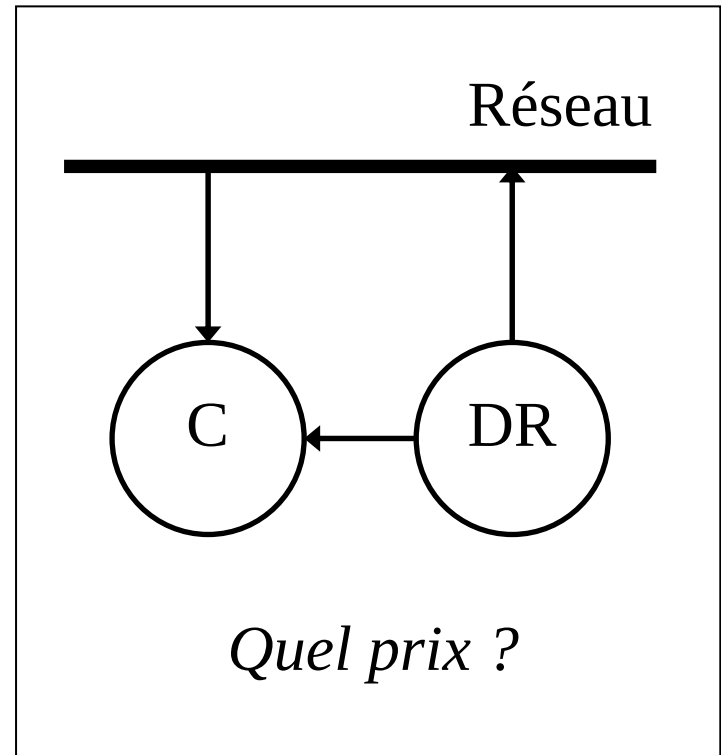
4. Investissement en DR



5. Financement du DR

- Problème pour les ENR* qui ne sont pas économiquement compétitives...
- Rétribution du courant injecté dans le réseau...

* Energies renouvelables



5. Financement du DR

- LEne (26.6.1998) art. 7 :
- pour encourager l'injection d'électricité générée par de petites centrales décentralisées (ENR et hydro < 1 MW) :
- obligation de reprise et de rétribution du courant
- rétribution fondée sur les prix applicables à l'énergie équivalente fournie par les nouvelles installations de production sises en Suisse (aujourd'hui 15 cts/kWh)

5. Financement du DR

- LME (15.12.2000) art. 26/4 ; projet OME (5.10.2001) art. 32 :
- la Société suisse pour l'exploitation du réseau rembourse les coûts supplémentaires supportés par les entreprises de distribution lors de la reprise d'énergie électrique de producteurs indépendants
- elle finance ce remboursement en imputant les coûts qui en résultent sur ceux du réseau de transport

5. Financement du DR

- Instruments de soutien:
 - Prix d'achat garantis:
 - on impose l'achat de l'électricité verte à un prix fixe
 - Enchères concurrentielles:
 - les offres d'électricité verte sont classées par ordre de coût croissant
- jusqu'à ce que la quantité mise aux enchères soit atteinte
- Echange de certificats verts:
 - basés sur l'imposition de quotas de production d'électricité verte

6. Conclusions

- Synergies entre :
 - progrès technologique, dans l'électronique et l'informatique
 - ouverture des marchés à la concurrence
 - changements culturels (management...)
- Dans ce contexte apparaîtrait le DR...



6. Conclusions

- DR peut contribuer :
 - à minimiser les risques techniques, économiques et d'acceptabilité sociale
 - à faire face au problème de l'incertitude (flexibilité)
- à répondre de manière diversifiée aux besoins de sécurité des consommateurs finaux
 - à promouvoir les ENR et à valoriser la chaleur

6. Conclusions

- DR rythme avec décentralisation :
 - il favorise l'exploitation d'opportunités naturelles et technologiques locales
 - il s'enracine près du consommateur (l'entreprise s'approche du client)
- il représente une réponse au problème de l'approvisionnement dans les régions périphériques (mais pas seulement !)

6. Conclusions

- DR concerne à la fois les ENR et non :
 - problème du soutien des ENR qui ne sont pas compétitives, car à lui seul le marché aide mais ne suffit pas
 - échange de certificats verts
- prix d'achat garanti (rétribution du courant injecté dans le réseau)
 - l'innovation prévue par la LME et le projet OME*
- * Respectivement loi et ordonnance fédérales sur le marché de l'électricité

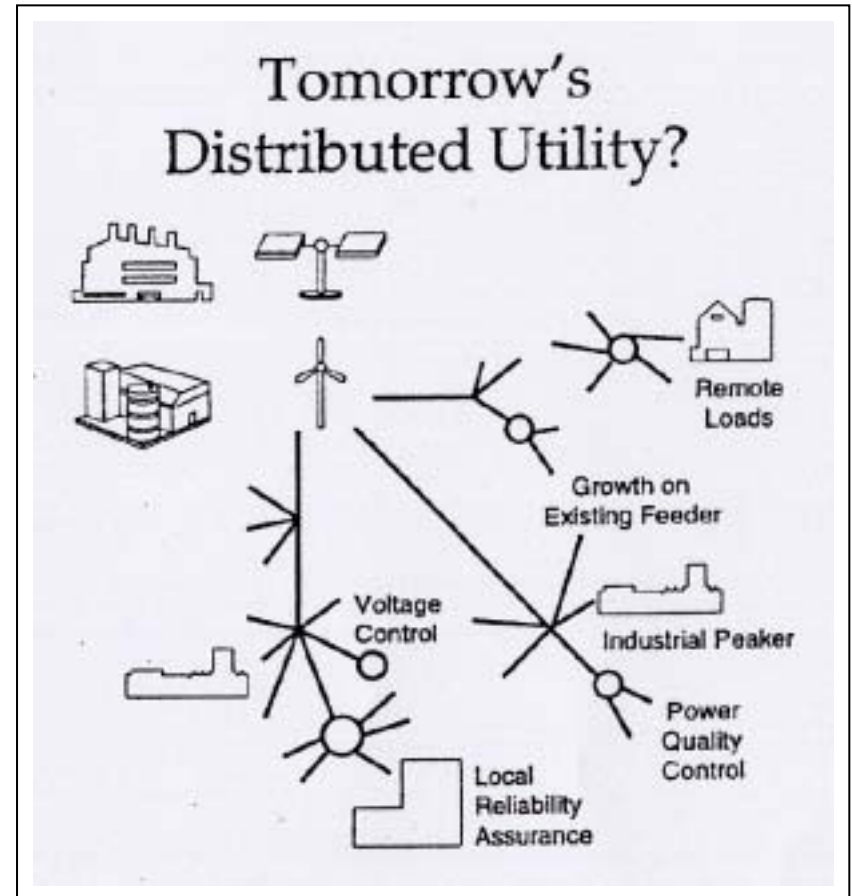
6. Conclusions

- Aujourd'hui, les études sur le DR ne sont pas complètement convaincantes :
- manque de vision d'ensemble (technique, économique, juridique, etc.)
- manque d'études expérimentales



6. Conclusions

- DR : un projet de recherche pour le CUEPE
- entre sciences de l'ingénieur et sciences économiques et sociales
- comprenant des études de cas (Suisse, UE, Sud, ...)



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