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Current New and Renewable Energy Utilization in Japan

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New and Renewable Energy in Japan



Low-carbon Economy and Society, Energy Efficiency and New Energy



Future Vision for Renewable Energy Deployment

Increase Renewable Energy/Primary Energy Supply to 9.0% by 2020 and 11.6% by 2030 (cumulative installed capacity of photovoltaic systems will be 20 times current level by 2020)



Unit: 1000 kl oil equivalent

	2005	2020 forecast	Deployment challenges	
Solar PV	350	7,000	Cost gap, increasing installations on public buildings, effects on power grid, new technology development, etc.	
Wind	440	2,000	Cost, lack of suitable locations in Japan (birds, aesthetics, noise), regulatory barriers, new technologies (offshore, small scale)	
Waste/biomass power generation	2,520	4,080	Collection and transport costs associated with using biomass, utilization of distributed and labor intensive energy resources	
Thermal utilization of biomass (incl. biofuels)	1,420	3,350	Increasing use of transport biofuels, R&D of second generation biofuels	
Hydro	17,320	19,310	Time and cost barriers for large-scale projects, increasing use of small scale hydro	
Geothermal730770Time and cost barriers for large- water rights, national park regular		Time and cost barriers for large-scale projects (coordination with hot water rights, national park regulations)		

Regulatory Schemes & Incentives



METI's New and Renewable Energy Budget Request

FY2010 Budget Request: 134 billion yen

Deployment (Subsidies)	FY2010 budget request (billion yen)	FY2010 budget request (million US\$*)
Installation of Residential Photovoltaic Systems	40.1	445.6
Purchase of Clean Energy Vehicles	13.7	152.2
Installation of Residential Fuel Cell Systems	6.8	75.6
Installation of New Energy Systems (non-residential)	34.5	383.3
Research and Development		
Photovoltaics	6.4	71.1
Innovative Photovoltaic Cells	1.9	21.1
Wind Power	2.6	28.9
Off Shore Wind Power Technologies	2.3	25.6
Bioenergy	6.2	68.9
System to Produce Bioethanol from Cellulosic Biomass	1.9	21.1
Storage Battery	10.6	117.8
R&D for Scientific Innovation of Next-generation Batteries	3.0	33.3
R&D on Practical Combination of Energy Storage Systems	4.3	47.8
Fuel Cells	10.7	118.9
Support for New Energy Business Start-ups	1.6	17.8

Solar Photovoltaics



Domestic PV Installations



Note: 2009 data is preliminary

Sources: Trends in PV Applications; survey report of selected IEA countries between 1992 and 2008 2009 data: European Photovoltaic Industry Association

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Scenario for Introduction of Photovoltaic Systems



New Buyback Program for Photovoltaic Power Generation

Major points:

Of the electricity generated by photovoltaic generation systems, only <u>surplus electricity</u> is purchased
 Expenses are borne by all electricity users (¥0.1/kWh surcharge: ~¥30-100 per month for households)
 Buyback period: <u>10 years</u> from the start of the program. Buyback rate is fixed
 ¥48/kWh for residential installations less than 10kW and ¥24/kWh for commercial installations



Eco Cute

CO₂ Heat Pump Technology

- Eco-Cute heat pump residential hot water heater
- Natural refrigerant (CO₂)
- Price: ¥500k-700k
- 2 million units sold through October 2009
- APF 3.5 (COP: 4.9)
- 70% of energy comes from ambient air (remainder from electricity)









Ene-Farm: 1kW PEFC Stationary System Miniature Power Plant

A 1 GW thermal power plant discharges 1.5 million kW of heat into the sea. If we have power plants in our houses, we can use the waste heat and thereby double the overall energy efficiency and cut CO₂ emissions in half. This is the concept of home generation.

This compact system generates electricity at nearly the same efficiency as a large-scale thermal power station and in addition it supplies hot water to the household.

Only fuel cells, for which size and generation efficiency aren't correlated, can claim this.

Specifications

Power output1.0KW (range 0.3-1.0KW))Heat output1.4KW (range 0.3-1.4KW)Fuel consumption3.0kW (LNG)

Generation efficiency	33% (HHV)	<37% (LHV)>
Heat output efficiency	47% (HHV)	<52% (LHV)>
Total efficiency	80% (HHV)	<84%(LHV)>

Hot water temperature Water storage capacity Noise Durability

60 °C 200 L 39db 40,000 operating hours 4,000 times of start stops



Current price is 3,250,000 yen, but R&D is being carried out to reduce that to 500,000 yen.

Growth of Wind Power Generation in Japan



2050 Roadmap



Geothermal

18 geothermal power stations Combined output of ~500,000kW .2% of electricity generated in Japan

Newsort	Power plant operator			Annual energy	Start of
Name of power plant	Power generator	Steam supplier	output (MW)	production (MWh)	operation
Mori	Hokkaido Electric Power Co., Inc.	Hokkaido Electric Power Co., Inc.	50.00	114,620	Nov. 1982
Sumikawa	Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	50.00	337,871	Mar. 1995
Onuma	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	9.50	59,932	Jun. 1974
Matsukawa	Tohoku Hydropower & Geothermal Energy Co., Inc.	Tohoku Hydropower & Geothermal Energy Co., Inc.	23.50	124,728	Oct. 1966
Kakkonda 1		Tohoku Hydropower & Geothermal Energy Co., Inc. Tohoku Hydropower & Geothermal Energy Co., Inc.	50.00	200,109	May 1978
Kakkonda 2	TONOKU Electric Power Co., Inc.		30.00	122,394	Mar. 1996
Uenotai	Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc.		28.80	170,112	Mar. 1994
Onikobe	Electric Power Development Co.	Electric Power Development Co.	12.50	104,034	Mar. 1975
Yanaizu - Nishiyama	Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	Okuaizu Geothermal Ltd. Co.,	65.00	362,796	May 1995
Hachijojima	Tokyo Electric Power Company	Tokyo Electric Power Company	3.30	14,171	Mar. 1999
Suginoi	Suginoi Hotel	Suginoi Hotel	1.90	11,655	Mar. 1981
Kuju	Kuju Kanko Hotel	Kuju Kanko Hotel	0.99	8,380	Dec. 2000
Takigami	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.	Idemitsu Oita Geothermal Co., Ltd.	25.00	215,796	Nov. 1996
Otake	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.	12.50	82,726	Aug. 1967
Hatchobaru 1		Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.	55.00	351,007	June 1977
Hatchobaru 2	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.		55.00	425,820	June 1990
Hatchobaru Binary			2.00	10,705	Apr. 2006
Takenoyu	Hirose Trading Co., Ltd.	Hirose Trading Co., Ltd.	0.05	0	Oct. 1991
Ogiri	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.	Nittetsu Kagoshima Geothermal Co., Ltd.	30.00	224,296	Mar. 1996
Kirishima Kokusai Hotel	Fuji Electric Systems Co., Ltd.	Daiwabo Kanko Co., Ltd.	0.22	694	Feb. 1984
Yamakawa	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.	30.00	121,654	Mar. 1995
Total			535.26	3,063,500	



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Waste-to-Energy



Waste-to-Thermal



Hydropower

For facilities 1MW or larger





http://www.ieahydro.org/03-Discharge-for-Sights-lge.htm

Solar Thermal



**http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://blog.cleantechies.com/files/2009/06/solar-thermal.jpg&imgrefurl=http://blog.cleantechies.com/2009/07/01/solar-thermal-energy-cheaper-easierphotovoltaics/&usg=__xQpRTK3kCu0K7GWN7jBuUNUfCks=&h=333&w=500&sz=97&hl=en&start=5&sig2=ToX0kqWHO0d5hzfl06REWw&itbs=1&tbnid=fh_KuKunAycdJM:&tbnh=87&tbnw=130&prev=/images%3Fq%3Djapan%2Bsolar%2Bthermal%26hl%3Den%26gbv%3D2%26tbs %3Disch:1&ei=djTQS9eaOYrU7APSwJ2IDw

Thank you for your attention!

