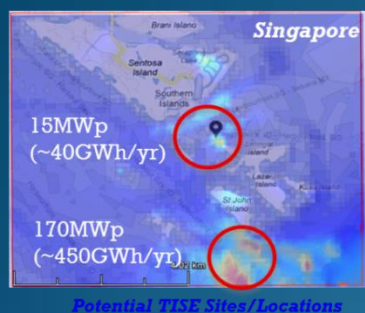


Marine Renewable Energy for Island Micro-Grids in South East Asia

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Director

OceanPixel Pte Ltd
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1 CleanTech Loop, Singapore 637141

Orkney's renewable energy resources

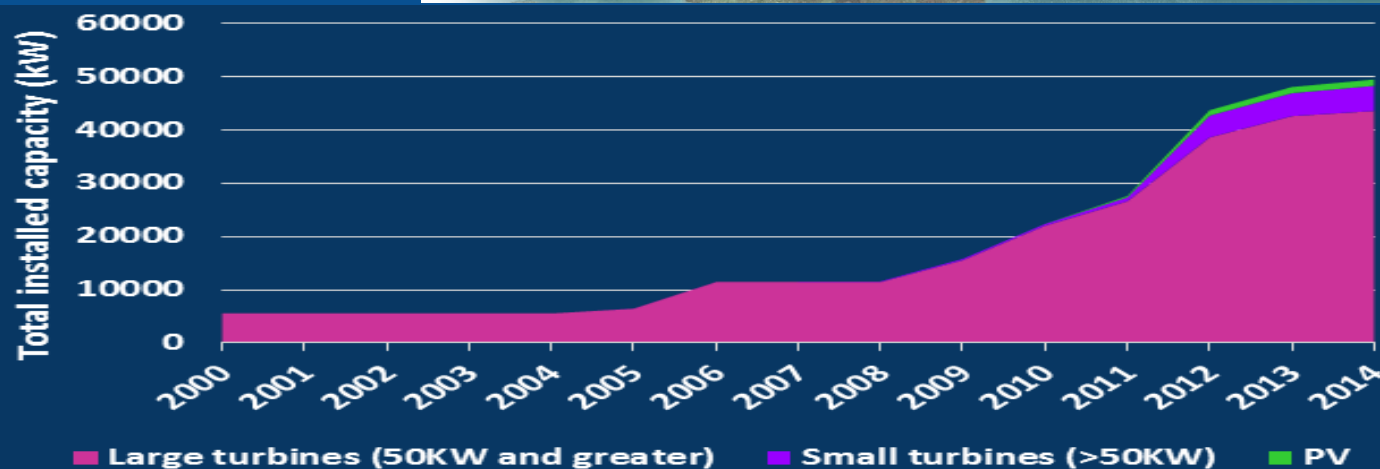
Total = > 5,000 MW deliverable capacity

Key

Onshore wind	40 MW existing/planned	
New onshore wind	100-200 MW	
Wave	500-1000 MW	
Tidal	500-2,500 MW	
Offshore wind	1000 MW	
Wave leases	550 MW	
Tidal leases	500 MW	
Mirco & other	2.5 MW	
Gas & other	20 MW	<i>Dispersed</i>
EMEC sites	5 + 7 MW	<i>Dispersed and</i>

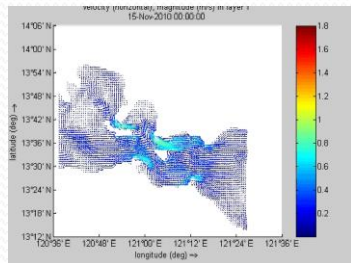


107% of electrical demand in Orkney met by renewables in 2014

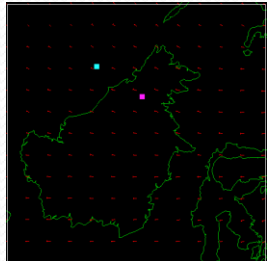


South East Asia RD&D

Simulation Studies



Brunei Offshore Wind



Tow Tanks (eg UTM, MMU, NTU)



Myanmar Tidal Barrage



Vietnam Tidal Turbine Drive Train



Philippines Tidal Barrage



Indonesia Tidal Current Test



Malaysia OWC Test



Singapore Tidal Turbine Testing



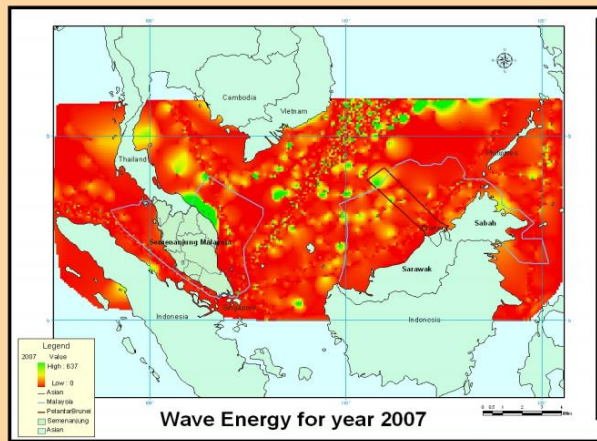
Europe, N. America, Australia



South East Asia Potential for Ocean RE

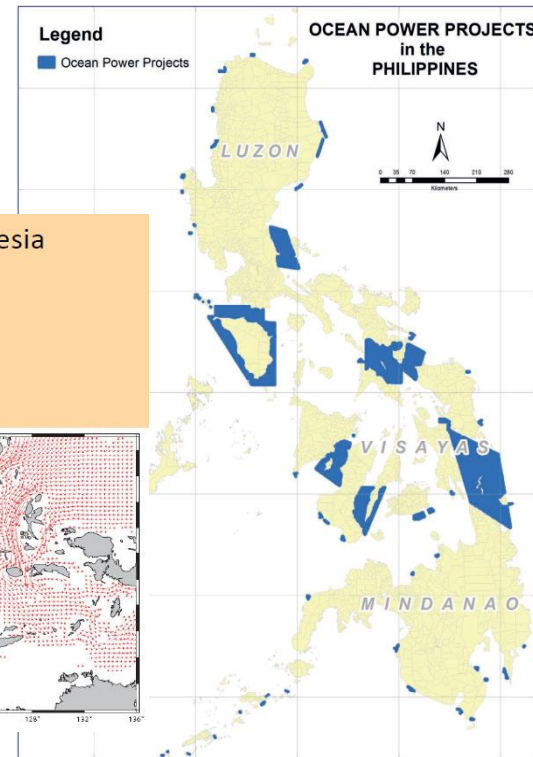
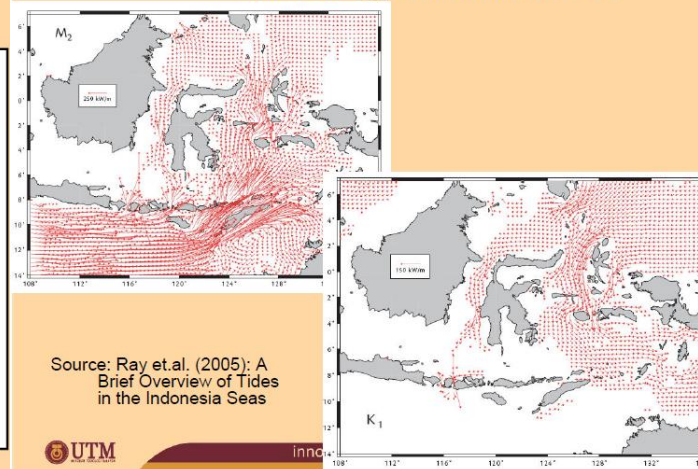
- ~30,000 Islands (with great ORE potential)
- Singapore: ~3TWh/yr Tidal In-Stream, Wave ?
- Philippines: 170GW ORE (Phil Dept. of Energy)
- Malaysia (UTM): Wave 150kW/m, Current 14MWh/m²/yr
- Indonesia: 727GW ORE (INOCEAN)
- Brunei, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam

Wave Energy Potential



- The highest potential wave energy
- Peninsular Malaysia is 150kW/m
- East Malaysia is 81kW/m

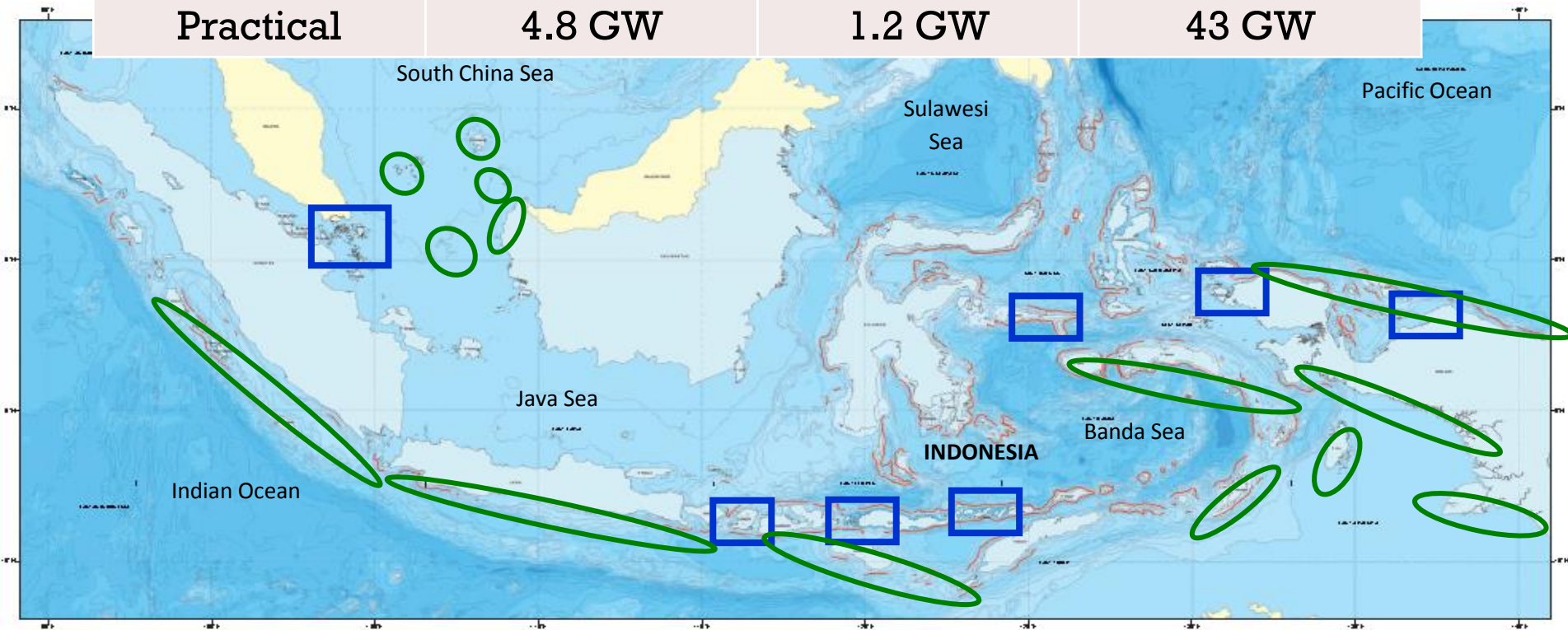
Tidal Energy Flux in Indonesia



* ORE Potential: Indonesia¹

5

Potential	Tidal Current	Ocean Wave	Ocean Thermal
Theoretical	160 GW	510 GW	57 GW
Practical	4.8 GW	1.2 GW	43 GW



Tidal Current Energy Reserves



Wave Energy Reserves



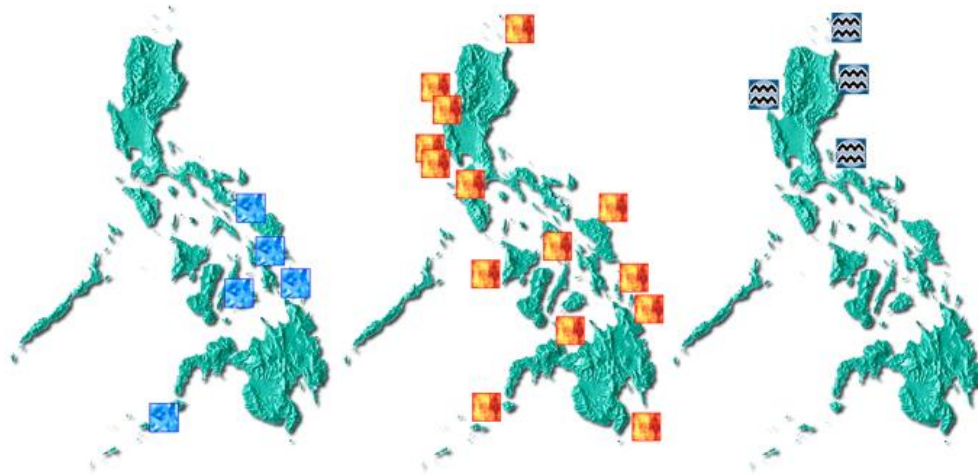
Contour showing water depth having $> 20^{\circ}\text{C}$ Temp. Gradient

¹INOCEAN 2013

Wave Energy: Albatern's WaveNET



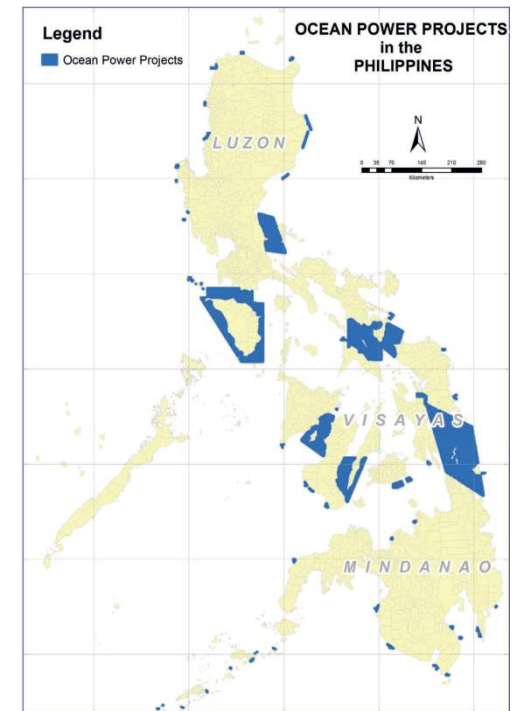
* ORE Potential: Philippines (170 GW)



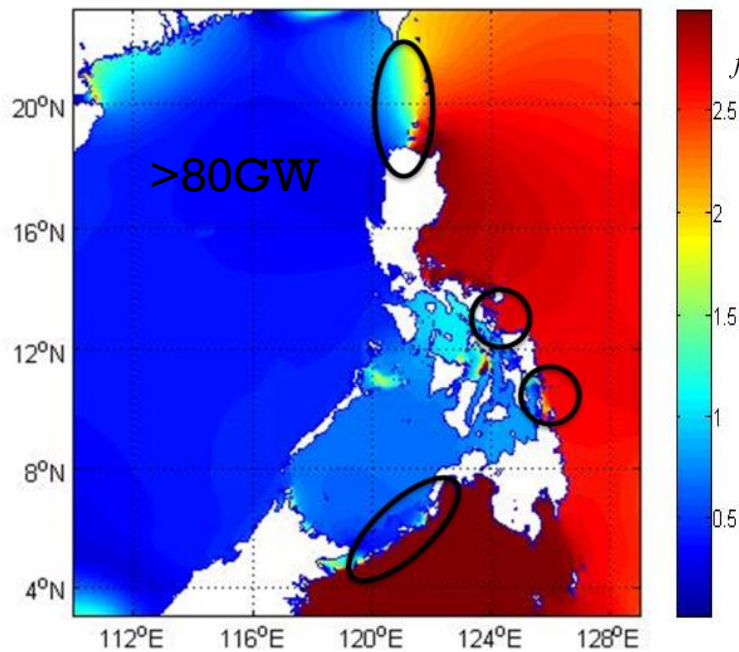
(a) Tidal Current

(b) Ocean Thermal

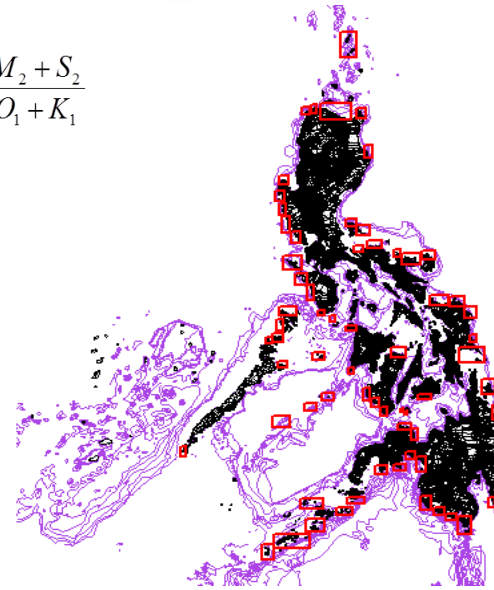
(c) Wave



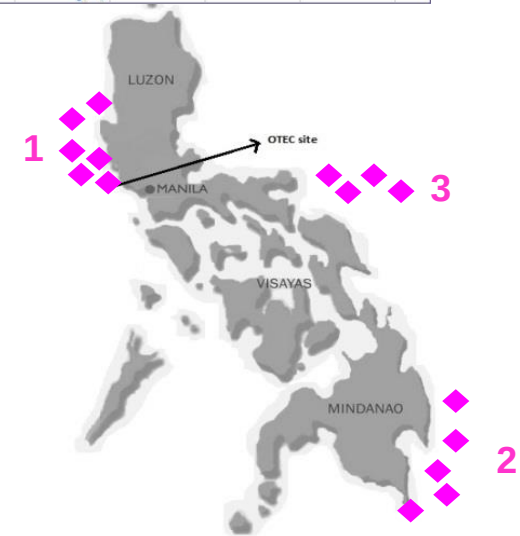
7



Tidal In-Stream Energy Potential Sites

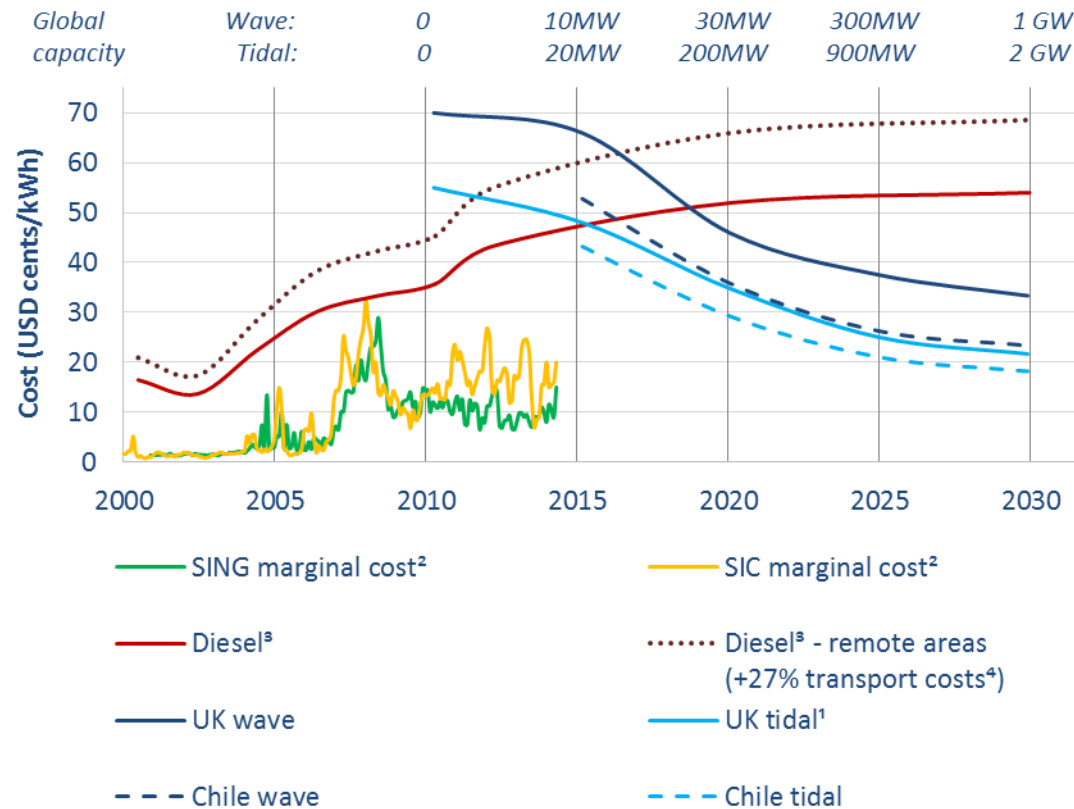


Wave Energy Potential Sites



OTEC Route to Grid Parity

Wave and tidal



Sources: ¹Carbon Trust; ²CNE; ³World Bank/Bloomberg; ⁴Chilean Ministry of Energy

Marine energy markets:



LONG TERM
Grid electricity



MEDIUM TERM
Diesel replacement;
water pumping and desalination (mines)



SHORT TERM
Remote diesel replacement

Some Costs in South East Asia

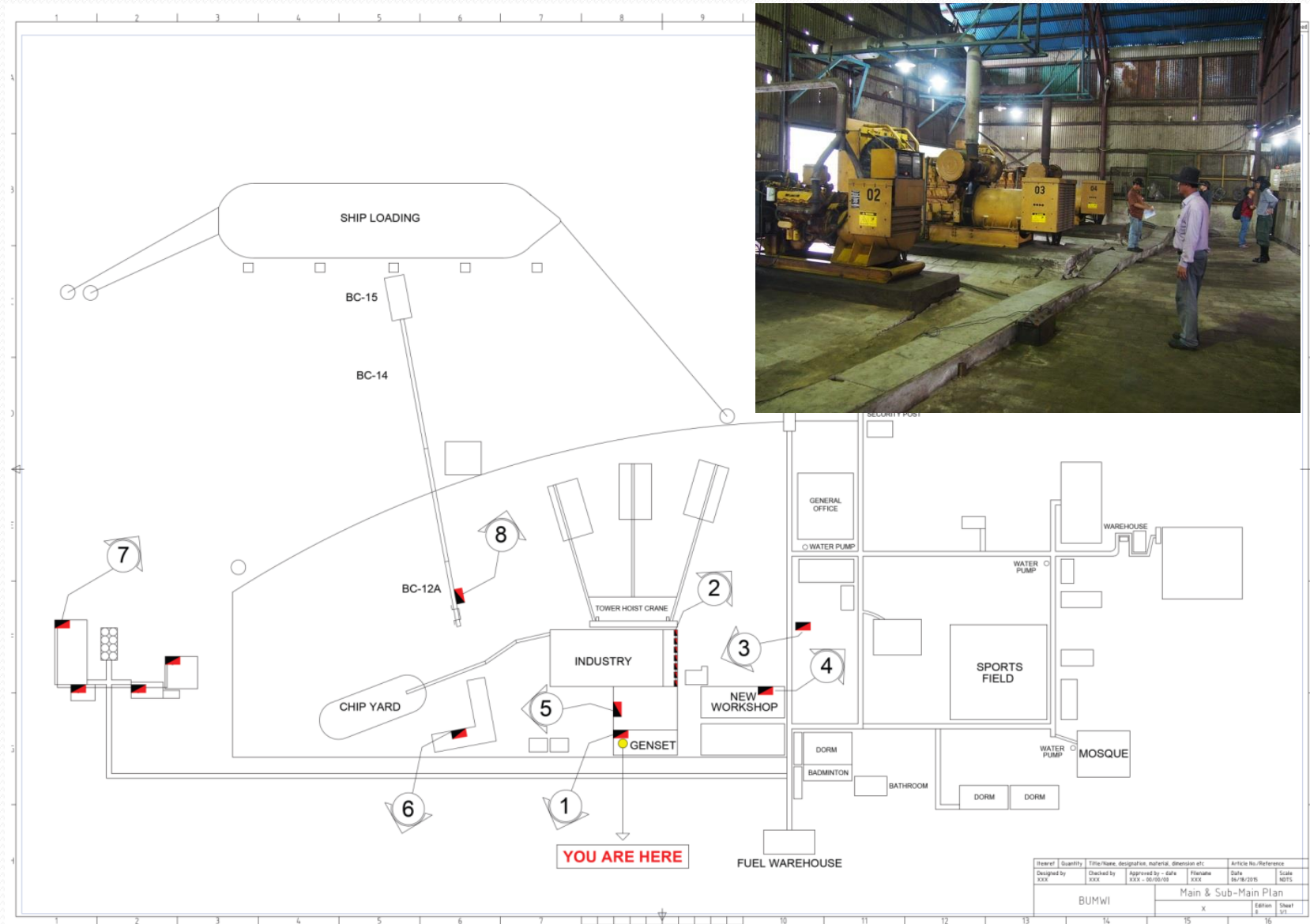
- Sinkers: \$500 to \$1k / ton → \$100/ton
- Surveys (ADCP Transect + Seabed-mounted): \$100k → \$30k-\$50k
- Barge-Based Floating Support System: \$250k → \$50k to \$100k
- Tug boats / Survey Vessels: ~\$10k/day → \$1k - \$5k/day
- Feasibility Studies: \$500k-600k/site → \$150k - \$300k/site
 - Environment Compliance Certificate (5MW to <100MW): \$50k-\$100k
- Deployed 2m Diameter Tidal Turbine
 - Support Structure(Floating)+Mooring+Installation = \$60k
- Piling, Crane Barges, Cabling...

SEA Case Study: Island with Industry

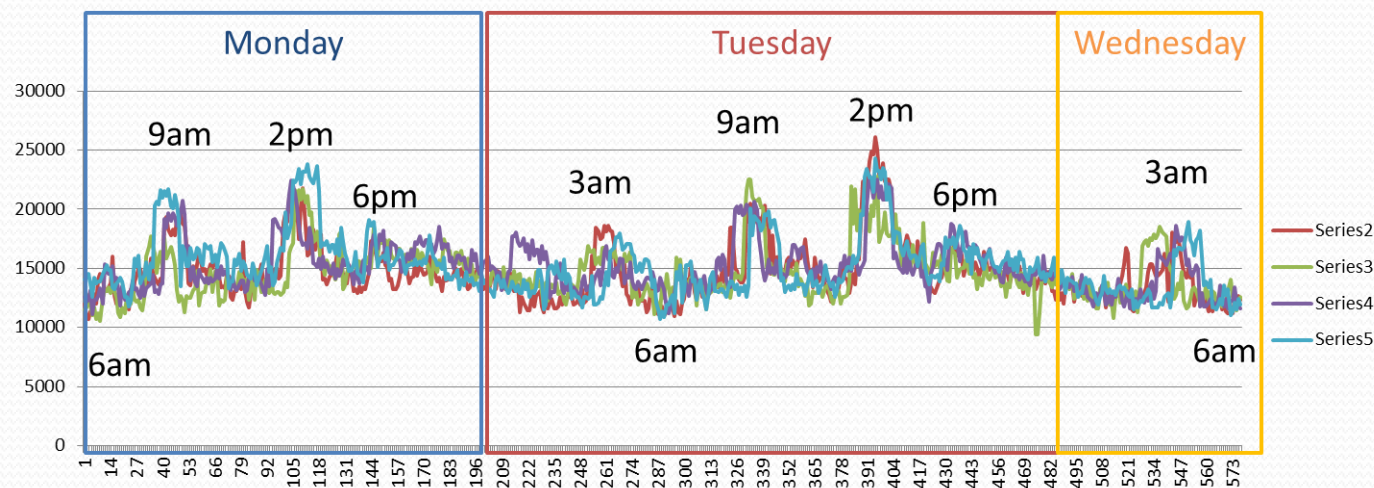
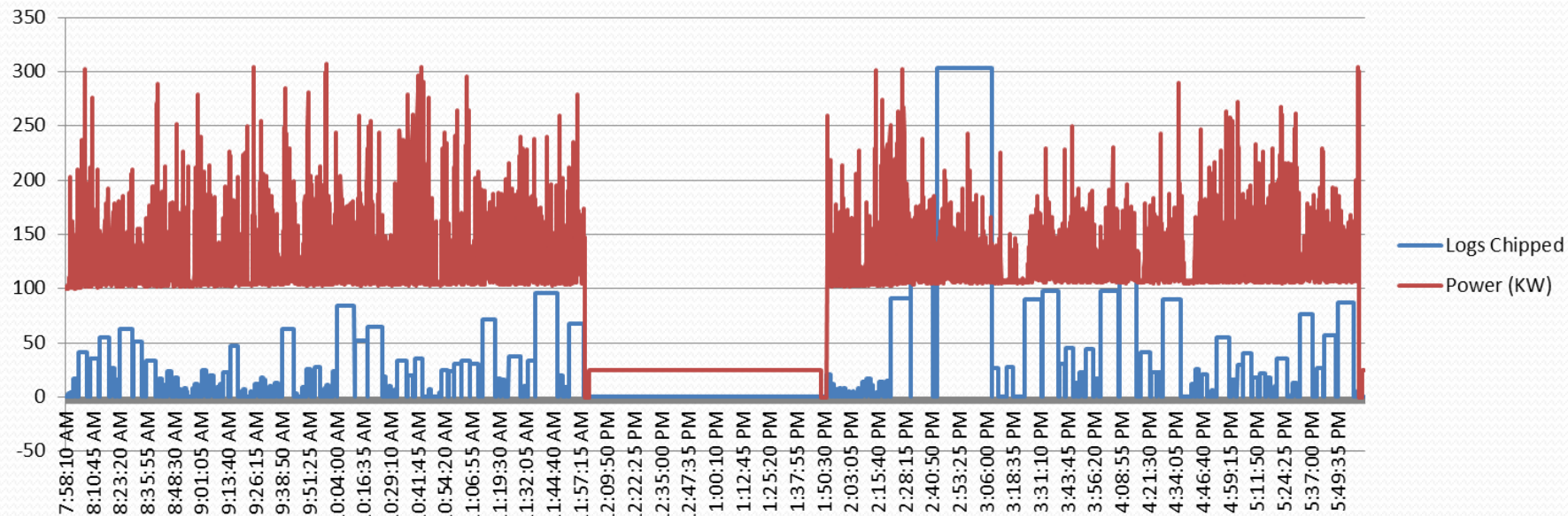


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The BUMWI Micro-Grid

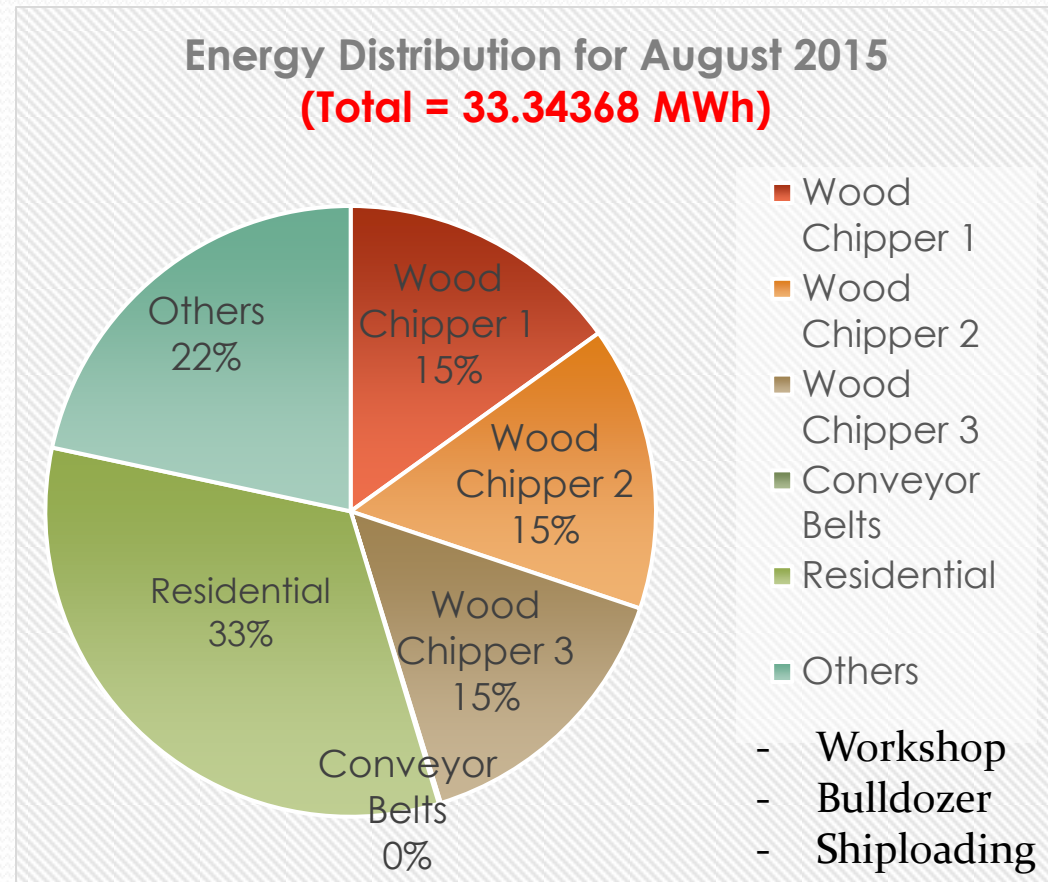


Industrial Island Energy Use



Summary of Energy Statistics

- **Diesel Cost (Aug)**
 - 18,800li x \$0.89/li
 - **\$16,732**
- **Eff. Electricity Rate:**
 - **\$0.5/kWh**
- **Electricity Costs**
 - ~\$7,563 Industry
 - ~\$5,502 Residential
 - ~\$3,667 Others
- **Electricity Cost/Log:**
\$0.045
 - Logs/Month:~165k
 - 21 x 7,870 logs/day



Case Study: Hybrid System for an Island Micro-Grids

Simulation Results

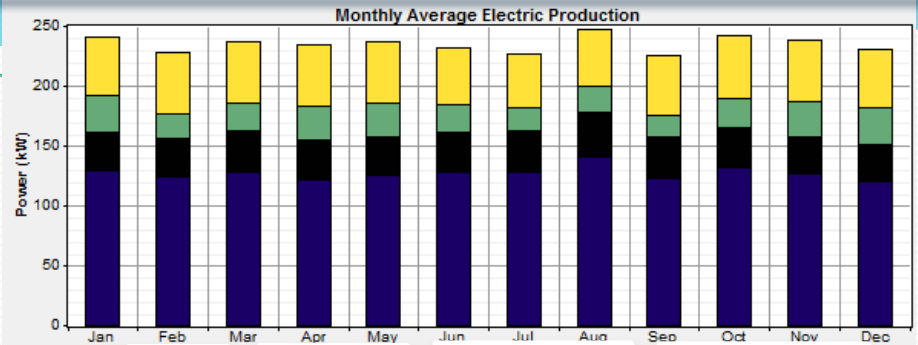
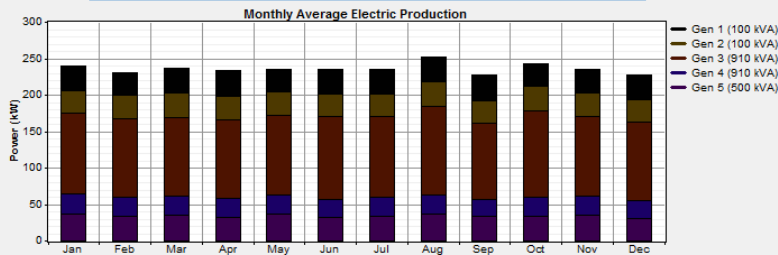
System Architecture: 80 kW Gen 1 (100 kVA) 728 kW Gen 4 (910 kVA)
80 kW Gen 2 (100 kVA) 400 kW Gen 5 (500 kVA)
728 kW Gen 3 (910 kVA)

Total NPC: \$ 9,034,855
Levelized COE: \$ 0.399/kWh
Operating Cost: \$ 699,805/yr

Cost Summary | Cash Flow | **Electrical** | 80kW | 80kW | 728kW | 728kW | 400kW | Emissions | Hourly Data

Production	kWh/yr	%	Consumption	kWh/yr	%	Quantity	kWh/yr	%
Gen 1 (100 kVA)	290,872	14	AC primary load	1,769,520	100	Excess electricity	299,510	14.5
Gen 2 (100 kVA)	279,858	14	Total	1,769,520	100	Unmet electric load	0.00409	0.0
Gen 3 (910 kVA)	969,919	47				Capacity shortage	0.00	0.0
Gen 4 (910 kVA)	228,012	11				Quantity	Value	
Gen 5 (500 kVA)	300,357	15				Renewable fraction	0.00	
Total	2,069,018	100						

DIESEL Generators Only

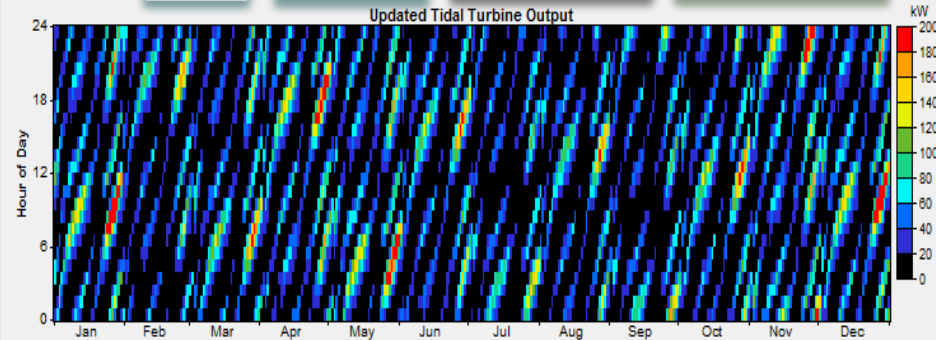


PV

Tidal

DG-100

DG-910



Power System Config.

RE Fraction

Excess Electricity

LCOE (USD/kWh)

Diesel GenSets (910, 100 kVA) + Batt (576kWh) + Solar (300kWp) + Tidal (200kWp)

31.6%

12.6%

0.368

Diesel GenSets (910kVA, 100 kVA) + Batt (720kWh) + Solar (600kWp)

38.6%

20.1%

0.386

Diesel GenSets (910kVA, 100 kVA)+Batt.(1440kWh)

0.0 %

2.47%

0.456

Diesel GenSets (2x 910, 500, 100 kVA)

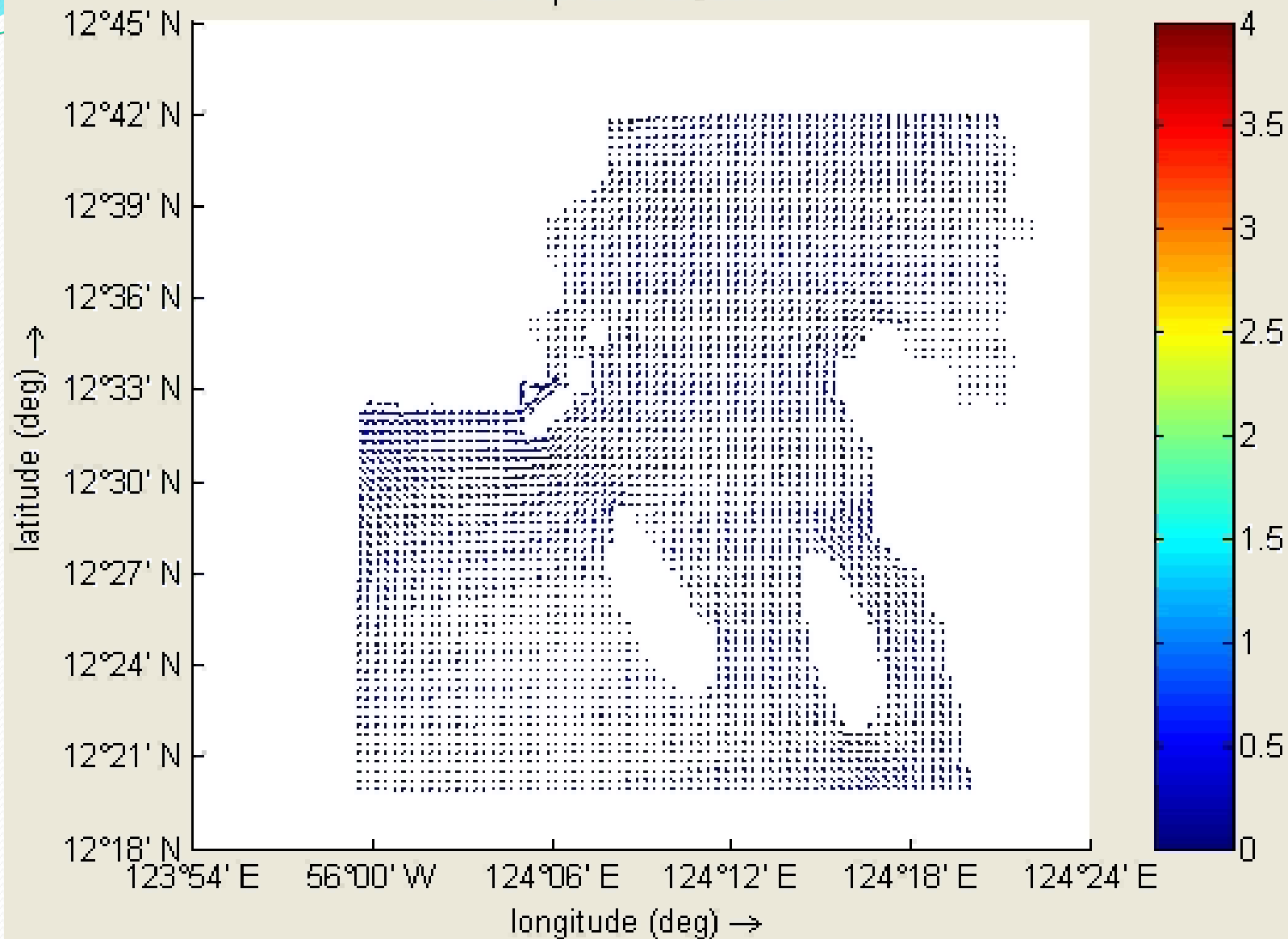
0.0 %

14.5%

0.50

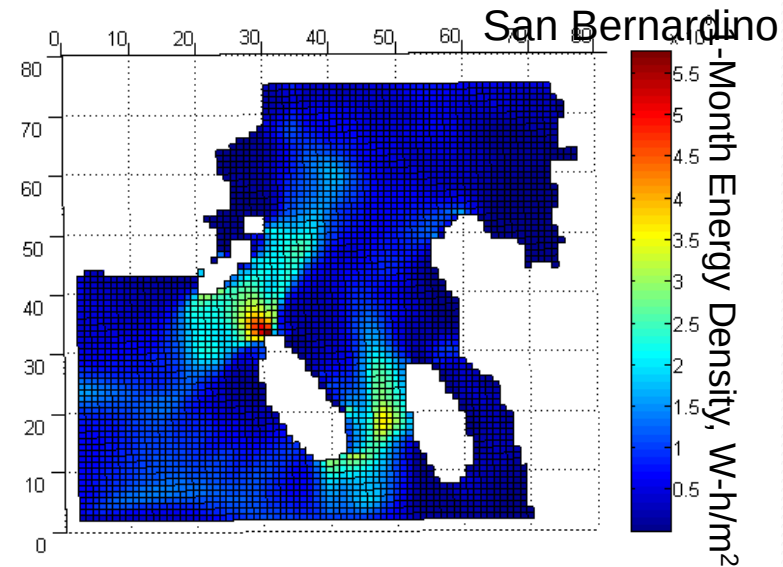
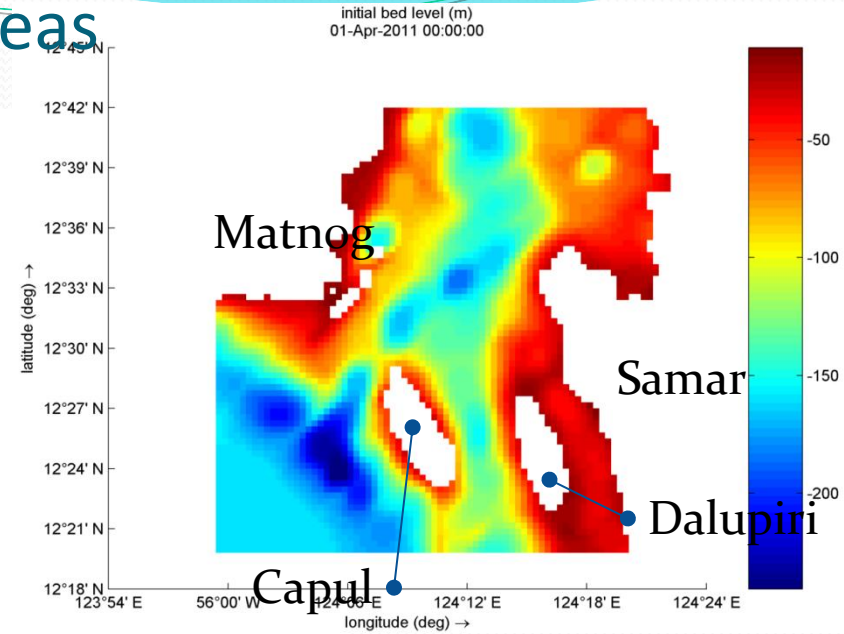
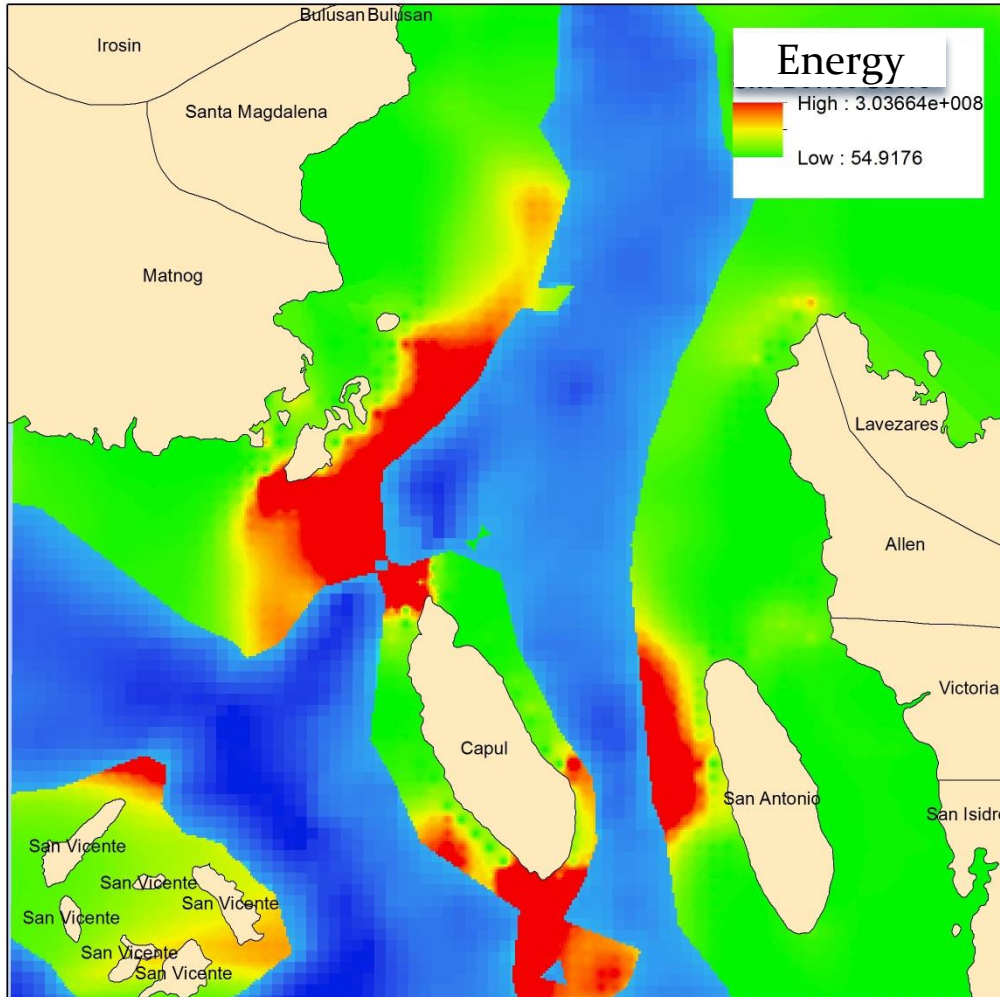
depth averaged velocity, magnitude (m/s)

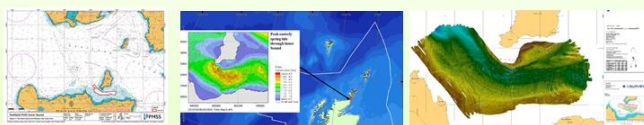
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Potential Feasible Installation Areas (Applied Depth-Mask of <100m)



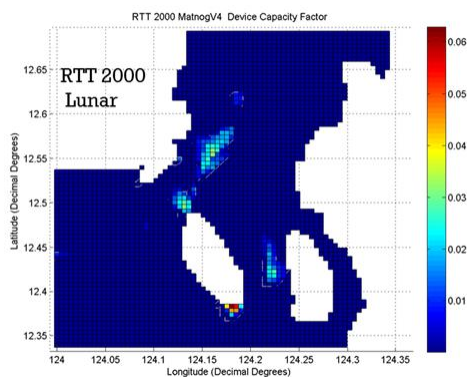


OceanPixel

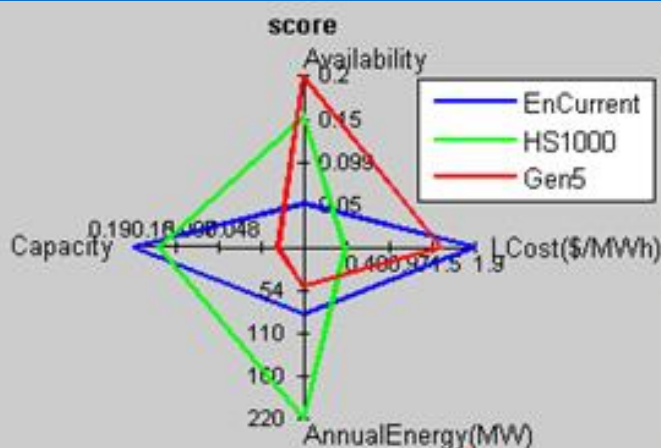
Data Analytics, Intelligence, Suitability, Decision Support

Multi-Site, Multi-Device, Multi-Criteria Geographic Information System

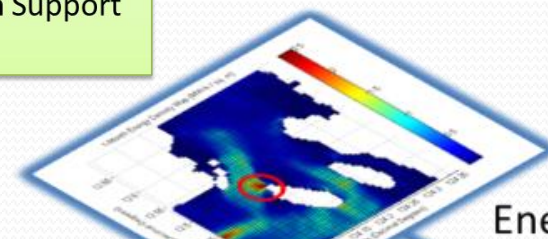
Suitability Maps



Multi-Metric Scoring Tools



Data Analytics



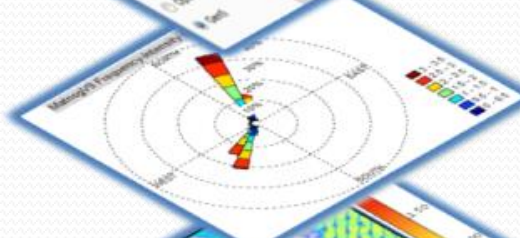
Energy Density



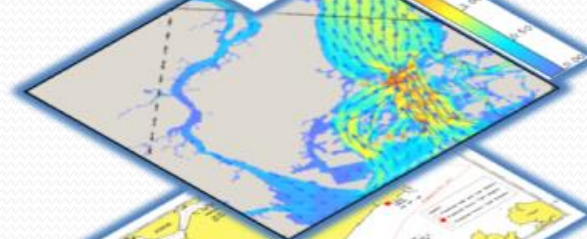
Project Dev't Planning

Environmental Scores

Technology Library



Distance-to-Shore



Resource Analysis

Cost Ranging

Resource Data



Decision Support

Maps

Navigation & Shipping Considerations

Summary / Conclusions

- There are Marine Renewable Energy Resources in SEA
- Unique ecosystem in SEA will (hopefully) increase the uptake of marine renewables in the region
- Need for actual projects beyond R&D in SEA...
- Project Pathways may take different forms: from community-scale to commercial grid-connected projects.
- Progressive Development of Sites (Phased Approach) seems to be an attractive strategy for developers

Thank you.



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HYDRO



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