

General Electric

Resilient-Sustainable Infrastructure (RSI)

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The National Academies
Roundtable on Science and
Technology for Sustainability

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Defining the Energy Eras

Every era has its defining trend

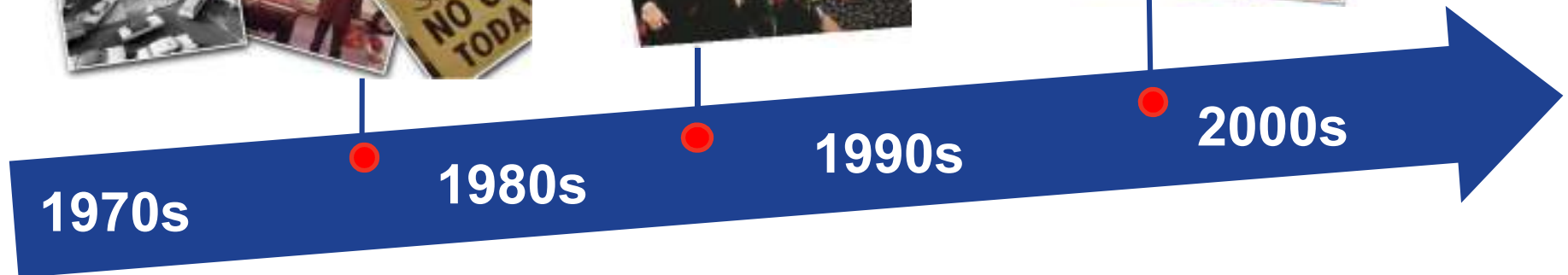
Oil Shocks →
Energy Security



Reagan/Thatcher →
Deregulation



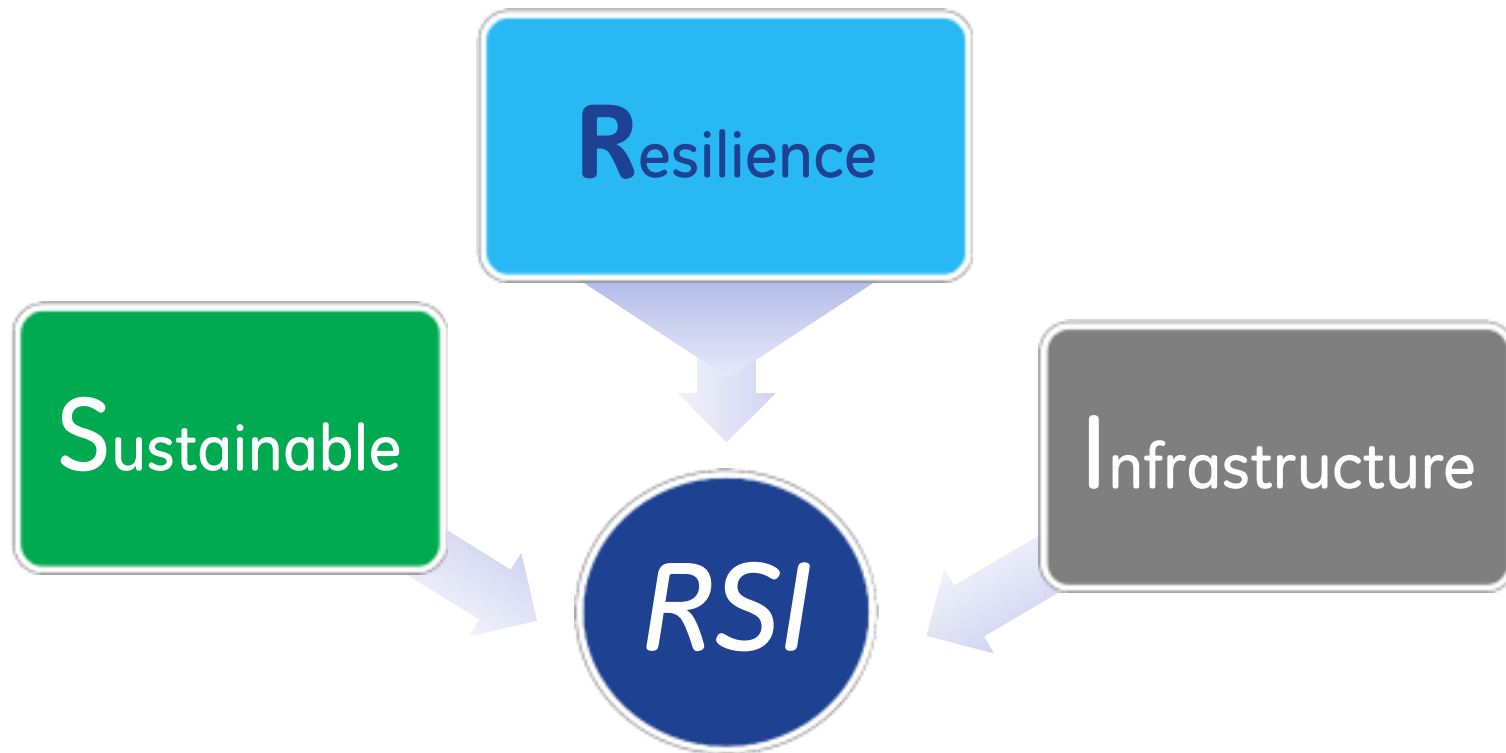
Climate Change →
Carbon control



Source: GE Energy, Global Strategy and Planning, 2012

Macro trend... global shift to *RSI*

Next generation infrastructure



Source: General Electric, 2012

US Natural Disasters - Energy Impacts

Hurricane Sandy October 2012

Category 1 hurricane.
Second-costliest hurricane in US history

55%

Key East Coast oil
refining capacity
shutdown

- 0.6 million barrels per day production loss through refinery shut downs or reduced runs.
- Two refineries were shutdown, and one refinery reduced runs due to hurricane Sandy.

**> 10
Million**

Customers lost
power

- 8,511,251 combined total peak outages in 21 states.
- New Jersey was the most badly impacted with 10% of customers without power – while other states saw less than 3% of their customers suffer electricity outages.

**> \$50
Billion**

In total estimated
damages

Other impacts:

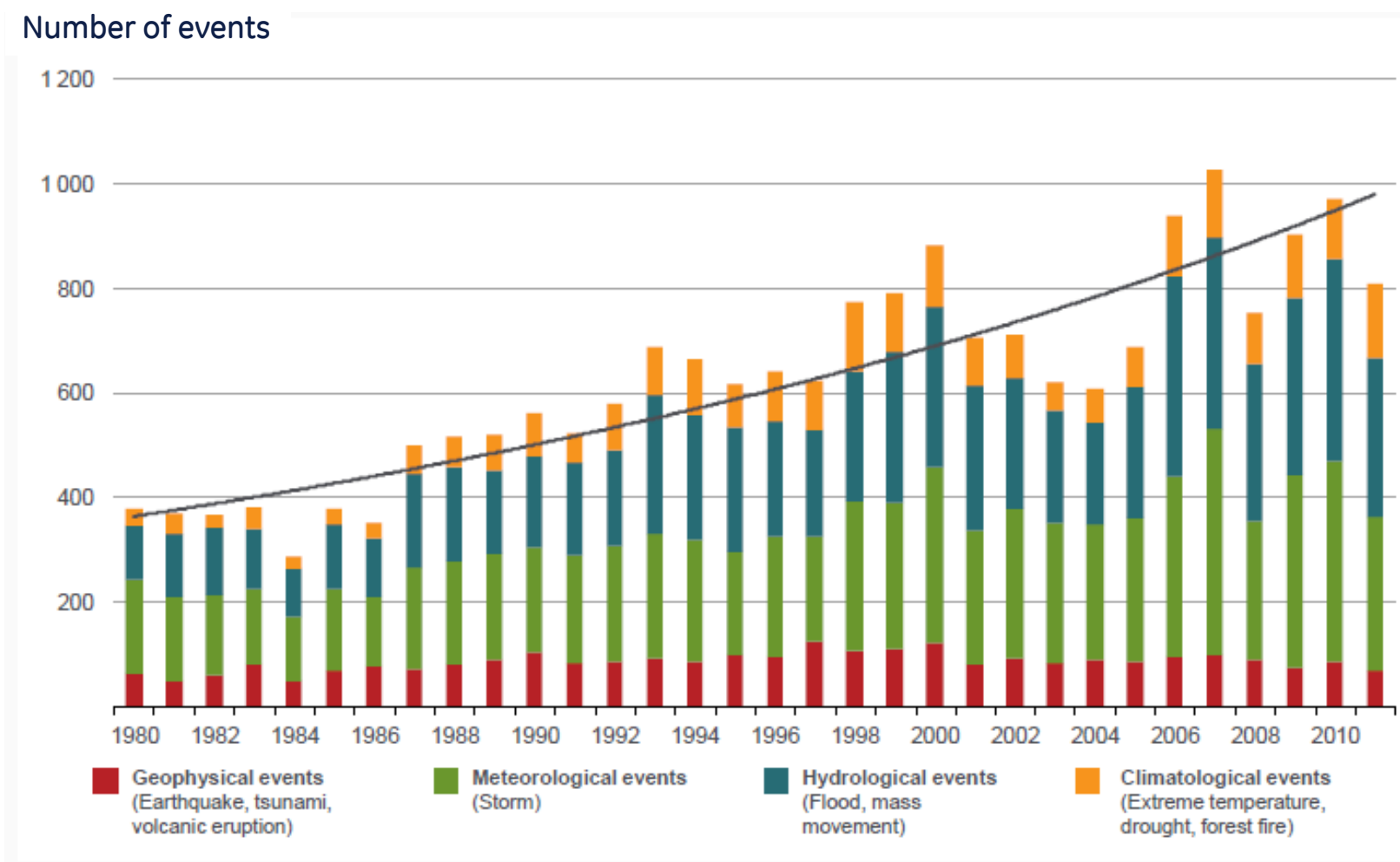
- More than 600,000 cars could be damaged.
- According to IHS Global Insight, Sandy could cause about \$20 billion in property damages and between \$10 billion and \$30 billion in lost business.



Imagination at work

Source: U.S. Department of Energy;
EIA and Edison Electric Institute, 2012

World-wide natural disaster trend



Source: Munich Re, January 2012

Expect 12,000 disasters over next 15 years*



*Assuming a future trend rate of 800 disasters a year.

Forces driving rise of resilience

Complex interlinked issues arising from global change

Rapidly expanding human built environment

- The human built environment is growing globally at a rapid rate
- In the next 15 years, global output will grow between \$40 and \$65 trillion dollars.
- The growth of the built environment enhances livelihoods but it also increases the exposure to naturally occurring hazards ranging from earthquakes to tropical storms.

Dependence on critical infrastructure

- Technological change is increasing prosperity but it is also increasing dependence.
- As economies become more advanced they have become more dependent on critical supporting infrastructure including:
 - energy
 - information technologies
 - transportation networks
 - supply chains

Rising economic damage from chronic and acute shocks

- Growing global concern about ecosystem dynamics and the potential for thresholds and tipping points.
- Rising economic damage associated with the impact of natural disasters, which climbed to an all time high of \$380 billion in 2011.

Source: GE Energy, 2012; Munich Re, 2012

Shifting landscape

Growing demand for footprint reduction and resilience

Resilience

Planning + Asset
Hardening

Emergency
management

Backup and
recovery

Carbon



Networks

Water



Fleets

Efficiency



Facilities

Waste



Machines

Reduced
environmental
footprint

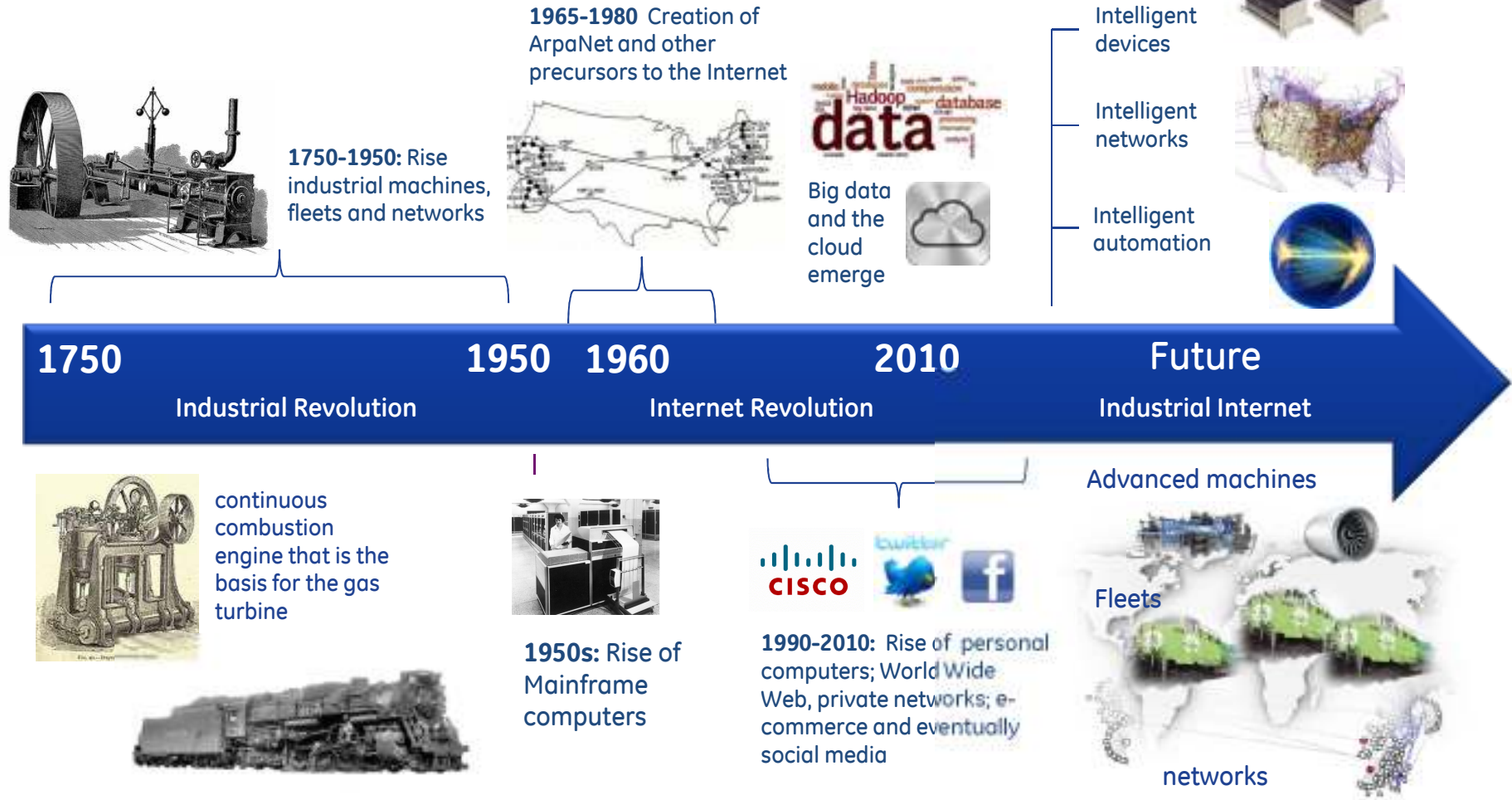
Source: General Electric, 2012

Industrial Internet

Setting the stage

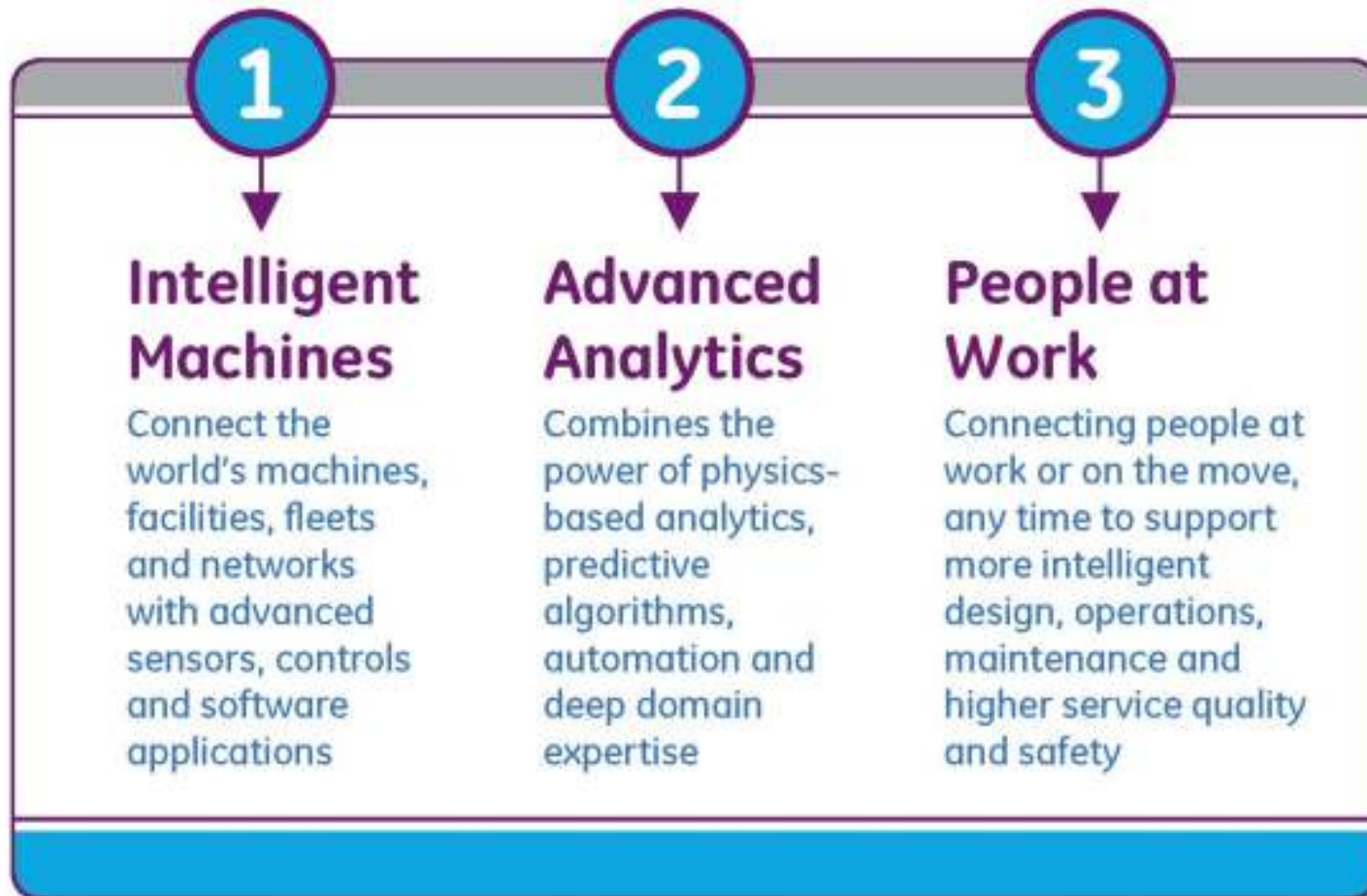
1750-present

2012-and beyond: Expansion of the Internet across industrial enterprises



Historic Waves of innovation and productivity

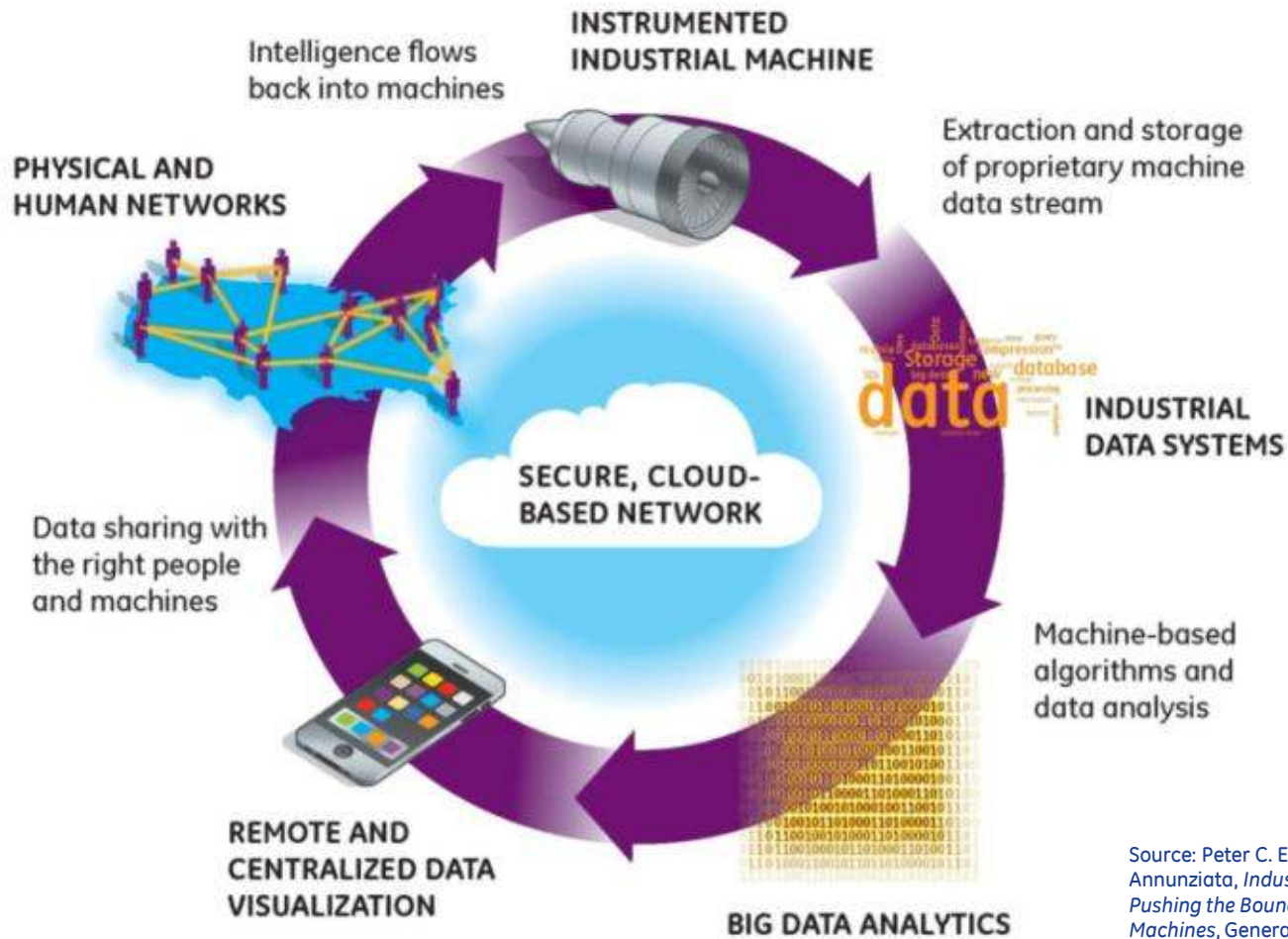
Industrial Internet building blocks



Source: Peter C. Evans and Marco Annunziata, *Industrial Internet: Pushing the Boundaries of Minds and Machines*, General Electric, November 2012

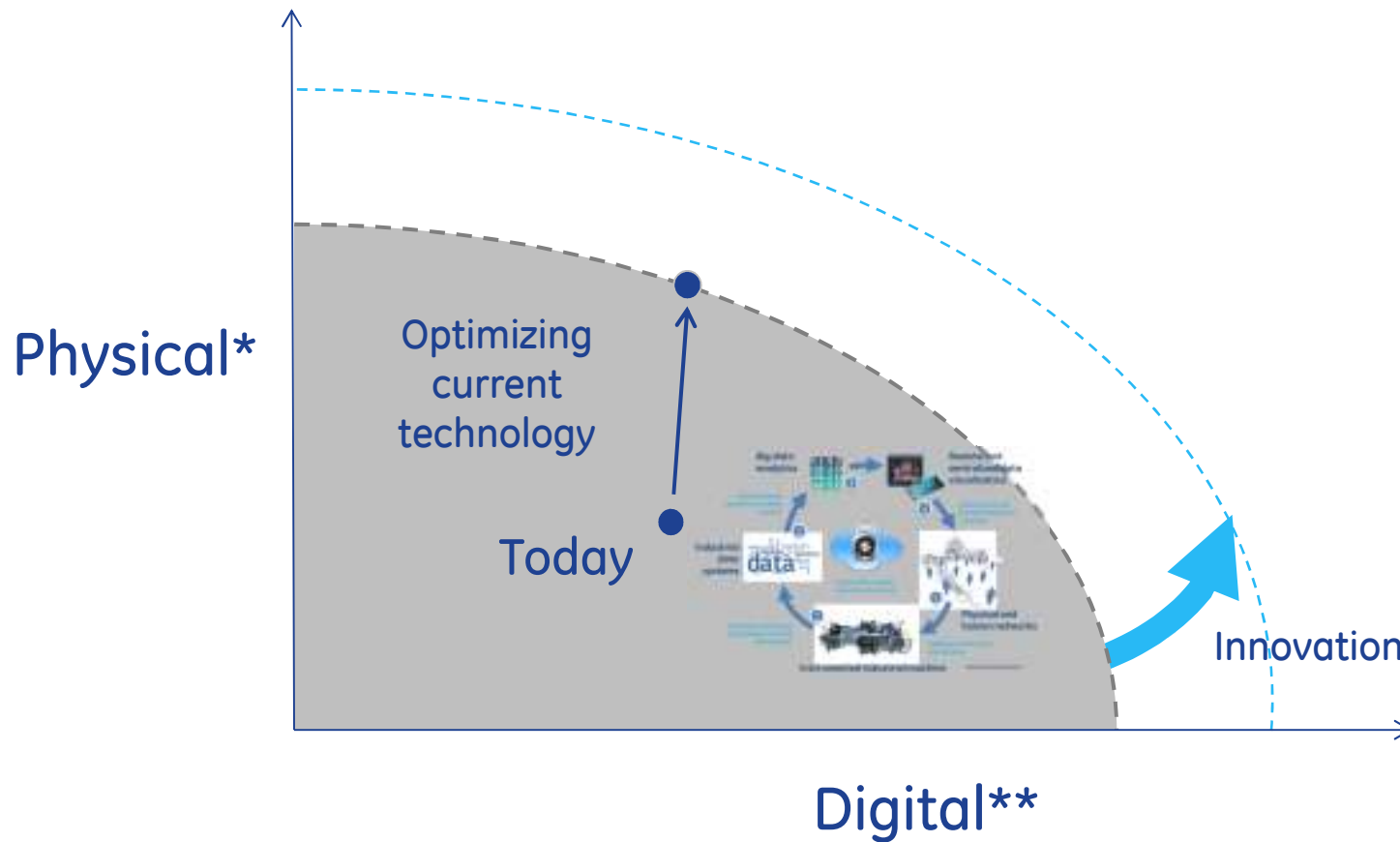
Industrial Internet

From instrumentation to intelligence and back



Source: Peter C. Evans and Marco Annunziata, *Industrial Internet: Pushing the Boundaries of Minds and Machines*, General Electric, November 2012

Possibility frontiers



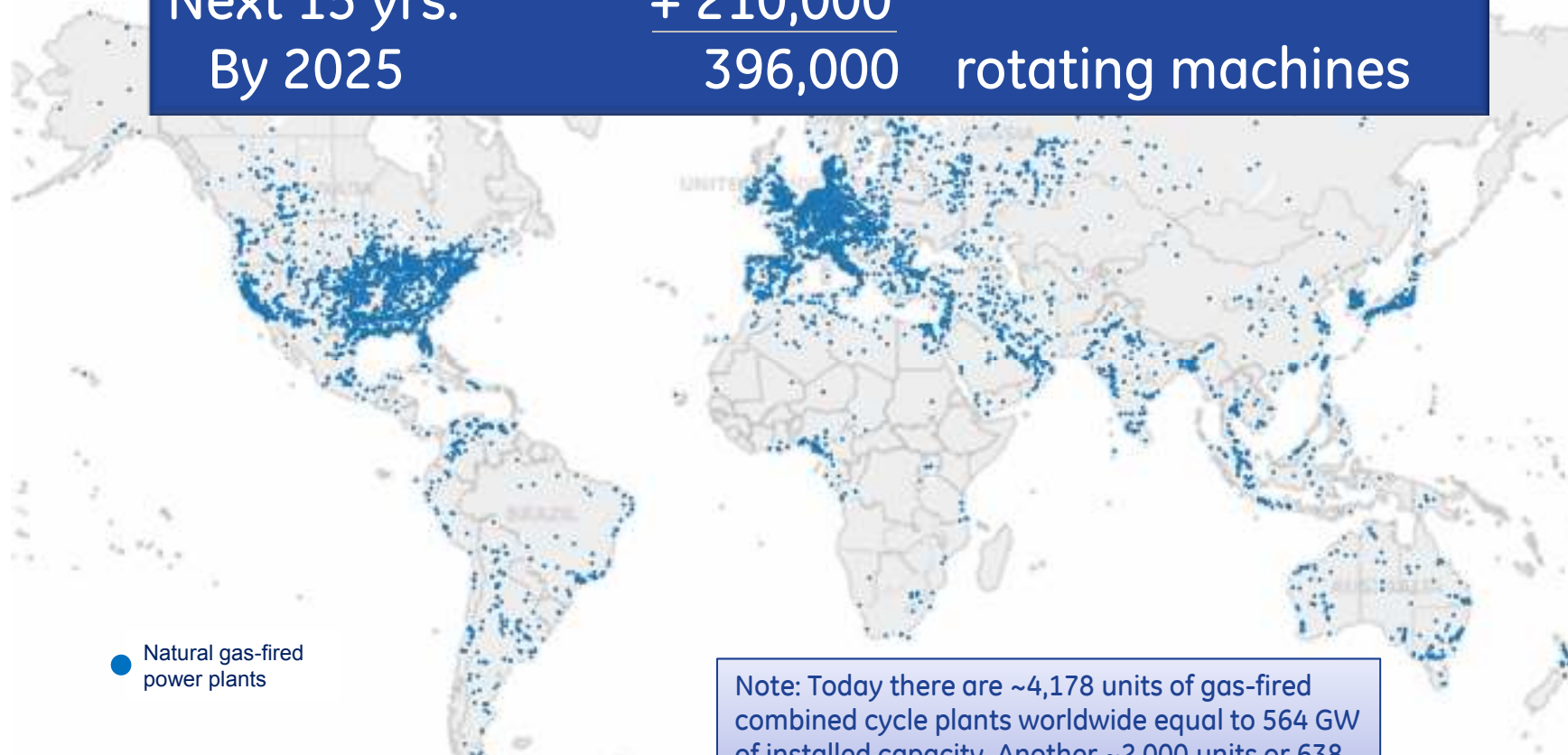
* Machines, facilities, fleets and networks

**Intelligent devices, intelligent systems, intelligent automation

Things that spin...

Combined cycle gas-fired electricity generation segment

Today	186,000	
Next 15 yrs.	<u>+ 210,000</u>	
By 2025	396,000	rotating machines



Source: UDI Platts data and General Electric, 2012

Note: Today there are ~4,178 units of gas-fired combined cycle plants worldwide equal to 564 GW of installed capacity. Another ~2,000 units or 638 GW will be added between 2011 and 2025.

Advanced monitoring and analytics



Turbines monitored
~1,550 units globally
24x7x365 coverage

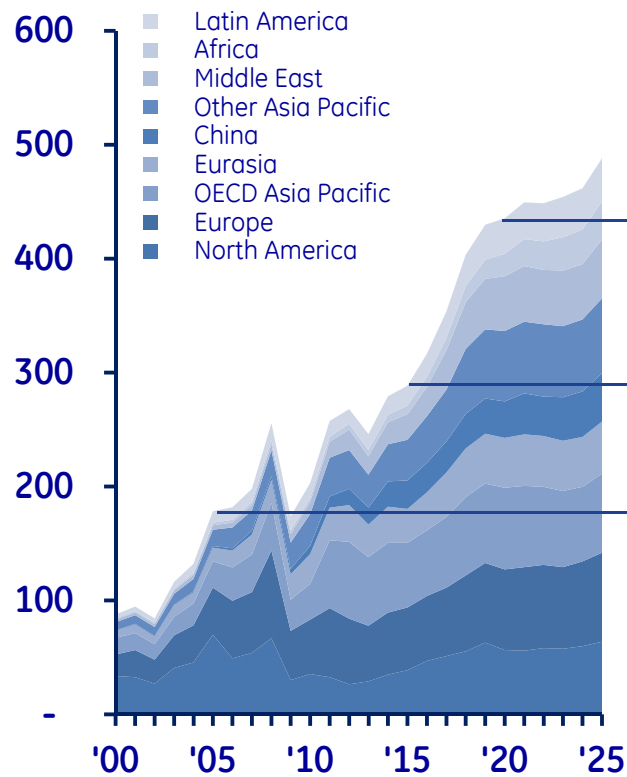


Energy industry benefits

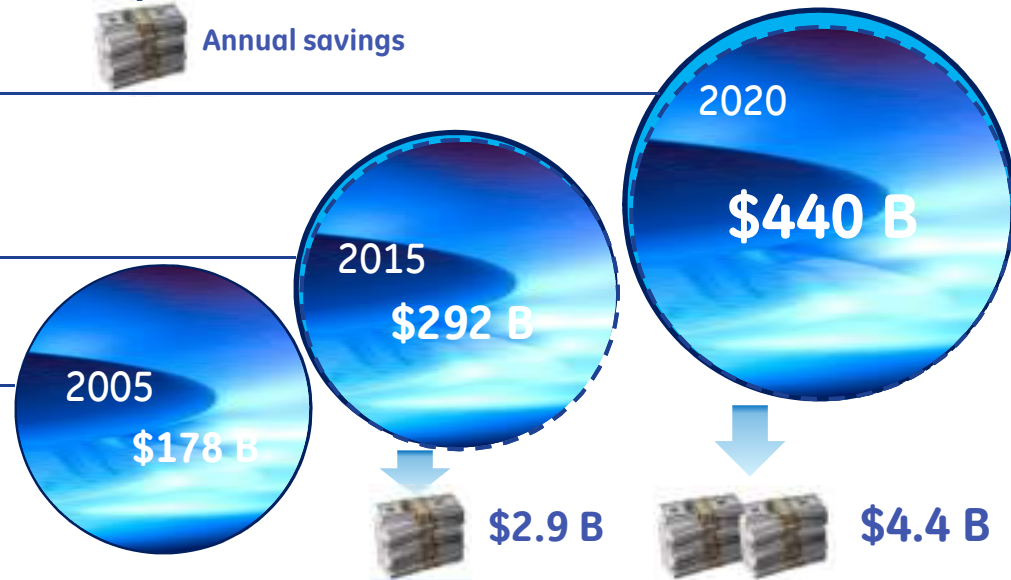
Potential fuel savings for gas-fired power plants

Global power sector fuel spending on NG

Billions of constant 2010 Dollars –Reference case



Sources: GE Energy calculations based on Fuel COE Aug 2012 country generator gas demand and NG price outlook. Historic data from IEA, BP Stat report, EIA, CERA, BMI.
Notes: Fuel savings estimates assume a 1% improvement in country level system average btu/kwh generation efficiency by 15.



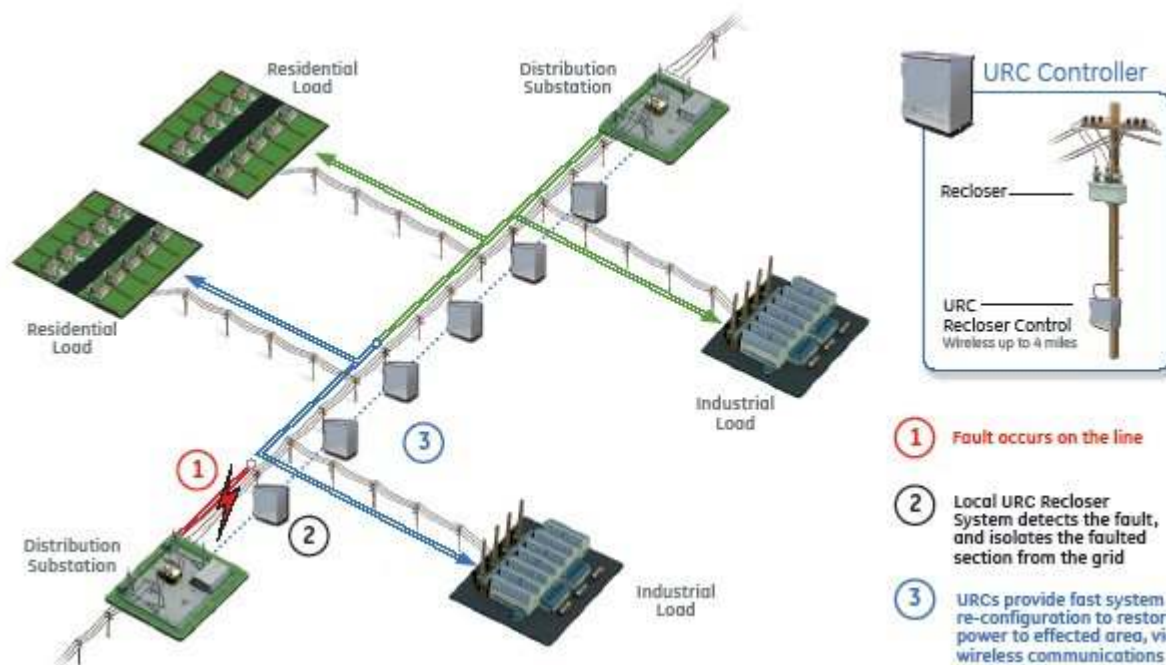
Efficiency gains from software and network optimization driving better dispatch optimization & improved gas/power system harmonization

\$66 Billion = Cumulative savings over 15 years

Advancing Resilience

Distribution automation... Recloser Control System (URC) enables the efficient recovery of distribution system networks

- Fault isolation, sectionalization and power system restoration schemes
- Intelligent, high speed and reliable DAS solution reduces customer outages
- Secure wireless capability provides peer to peer communications



Disaster recovery:

Rapid deploy and integration technologies add or replace energy assets anywhere

Fast backup power:

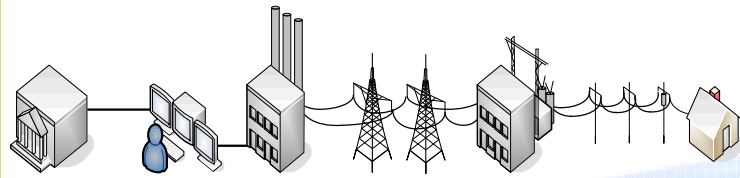
GE's FastPower delivers a fully functional, onsite power plant



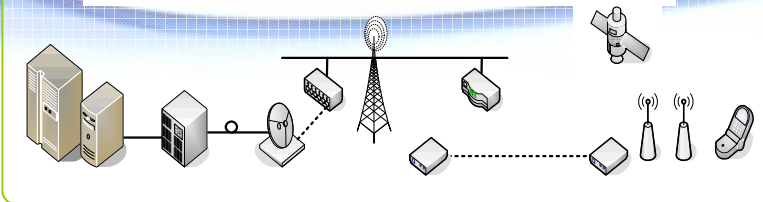
RSI requires technology integration

Building next generation resilient-sustainable infrastructure

Traditional infrastructure



Industrial Internet



Resilient



Sustainable
infrastructure

Joining capabilities through innovation

What's next.. the missing pieces

- **Expand speed and scope of technology deployment**
Incentivize more rapid deployment of technology and services across the spectrum of resilience: prior to, during and after disruptions.
- **Close governance and policy gaps**
Enhance coordination across government bodies responsibility for sustainability on the one hand and natural hazards preparedness on the other at the local, state and international levels.
- **Send the right market signals**
Take measures to encourage innovation around resilience. Devise new policy architecture and incentives to advance resilient-sustainable energy infrastructure in the US and globally.



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