Enerji Piyasalarında Gelecek 10 yıl

Barış Sanlı barissanlı.com

21 Ocak 2021 - İTÜ

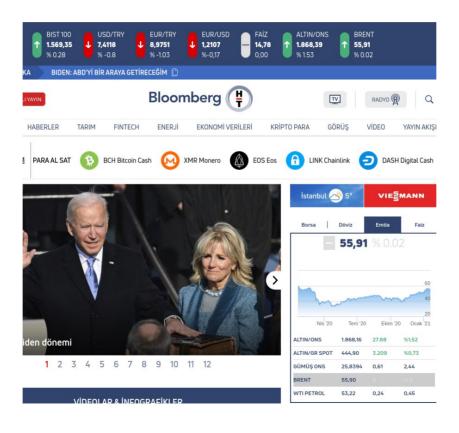
Sorular

- Petrol fiyatları nasıl oluşur?
 - Örnek çalışma: Negatif petrol fiyatları
- Yenilenebilirdeki başarı nasıl oldu?
 - Örnek çalışma: Tesla ve ötesi
- Küresel enerji yönetimi
 - Örnek çalışma: OPEC ve Ticaret Şirketleri

Gelecek soruları

- Fosil yakıtların sonu mu geldi?
- İklim değişikliği neden yavaşlamıyor?
- Hidrojen gelecekte olacak mı?
- Enerji-jeopolitik ilişkisi kopuyor mu?
- Enerji dönüşümü için tüm araçlara sahip miyiz?

Soru 1: Petrol fiyatları nasıl oluşur?



Okumalar

- CFTC Interim staff report
 - https://www.cftc.gov/media/5296/InterimStaffReportNYMEX_WTICrudeOil/download
- Negatif Petrol Fiyatları : Süreç, Dinamikler ve Manipulasyon şüphesi

Barış Sanlı , barissanli2@gmail.com

İçindekiler

Giriş	
Sebepler	
Sürec	
US Oil Fund'ın Rolü.	
Kontrat Yapıları	
Depolama	
Petrol ve Depolama Fiyatları – Negatif fiyatlara doğru	
20 Nisan 2020'de Yaşananlar	
Negatif Fiyat Sonrası Gelişen Olaylar	
Manipulasyon İhtimali	1
Oluşan Zarar	1
Tartisma	1

http://barissanli.com/calismalar/2020/20200510-negatifpetrolfiyati.pdf

CL=F

1 AM

7 AM

- Brent ne?
- \$/bbl neden?
- Kağıt petrol
- Teslim

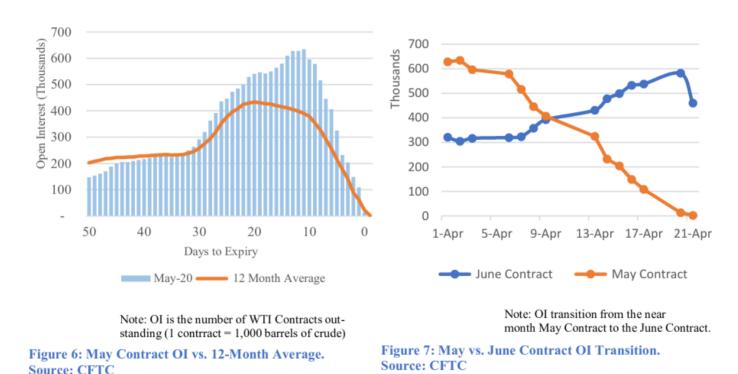


1 PM

52.80

7 PM

Gelecek petrol kontratları



https://www.cftc.gov/media/5296/InterimStaffReportNYMEX_WTICrudeOil/download

Mayıs Teslim Kontrat

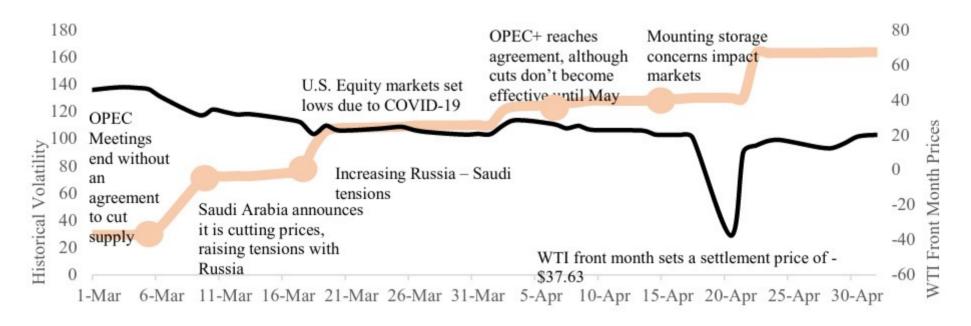


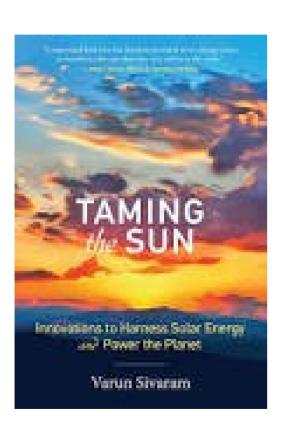
Figure 1: May Contract Performance during March and April 2020. Source: CFTC

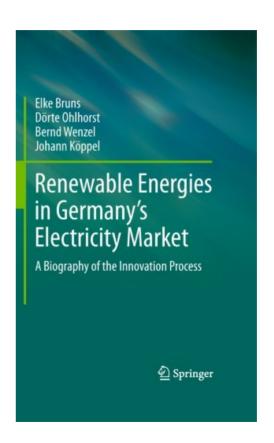
https://www.cftc.gov/media/5296/InterimStaffReportNYMEX_WTICrudeOil/download

• Soru 2: Yenilenebilirdeki başarı nasıl oldu?

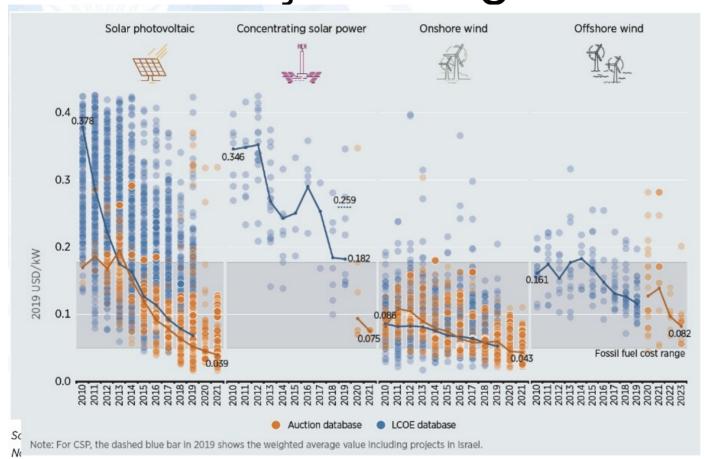


Okuma





Güneş mi rüzgar mı?



Yeni bir teknoloji mi?

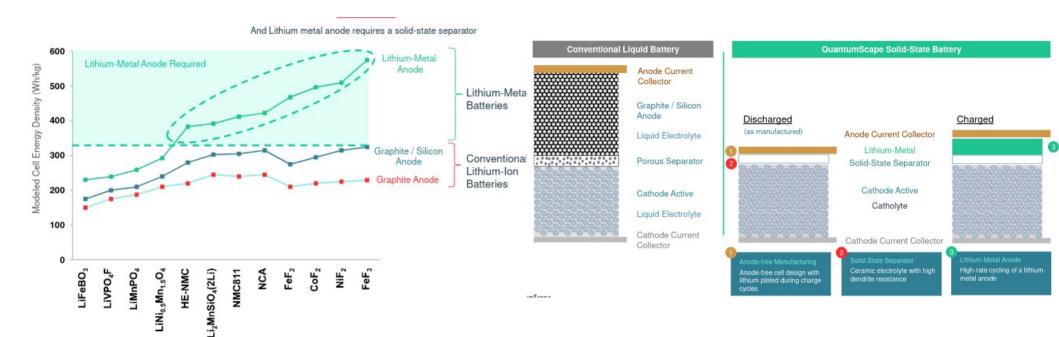
- Laboratuvarda yenilik?
- Üretimde yenilik?
- Ölçekte artış?
- Teknolojik sıçrama?
- Çin -devlet sübvansiyonları



Tesla'nın son yatırımcı sunumu

Area of improvement		Description	Range Increase*	\$/kWh Cost Reduction*	\$/GWh Cape: Reduction*
Cell Design		After considering every form factor and cell size across quantifiable factors, we deemed 80 mm height by 46 mm diameter cylindrical to be best These dimensions maximize vehicle range (pack level energy density) while minimizing manufacturing and product cost The challenge is that large diameter cylindrical cells easily overheat during supercharging We identified a tab-less design solution to resolve the overheating challenge and simplify manufacturing	16%	14%	7%
Cell Factory	Electrode	Current electrode production process involves mixing liquids with cathode or anode powders and using massive machinery to coat and dry electrode New process allows going directly from cathode or anode powder to an electrode film	0%	18%	34%
	Winding	Larger cells improve winder productivity Incorporates our tab-less design			
	Assembly	 Large cells moving at high speed with simplification in process steps enables a single production line to have 20 GWh of capacity 			
	Formation	 Leveraging our power electronics to densify and reduce costs of the final charging and testing step of millions of cells 			
Anode Material		Silicon is a better anode material than graphite - stores 9x more lithium, but silicon expansion brings challenges Silicon used in anodes today is highly engineered and expensive Raw silicon with our coating design will cost just \$1.20/kWh Expansion of silicon is managed by stabilizing surface and by creating an elastic binder network	20%	5%	4%
Cathode Material		We are taking a diversified cathode approach to maximize available supply options: all usable in our 4680 cells We are planning to manufacture cathode in-house, using far less water and reagents in a simplified production process Focus on local sourcing for each cell factory to avoid unnecessary transportation cost Actively pursuing pathways to vertically integrate lithium production for a portion of supply	4%	12%	16%
Cell-Vehicle Integration		Current EV design: cells to modules, modules to battery pack, battery pack to vehicle Future EV design: cells directly integrated into vehicle body with giga castings Battery is no longer carried as "luggage", will provide new utility as a load-bearing frame element This unlocks high-efficiency factories and mechanical structures— best manufacturability, weight, range and cost	14%	7%	8%
Projected To	tal Improve	ment	54%	56%	69%

Katı hal pilleri?



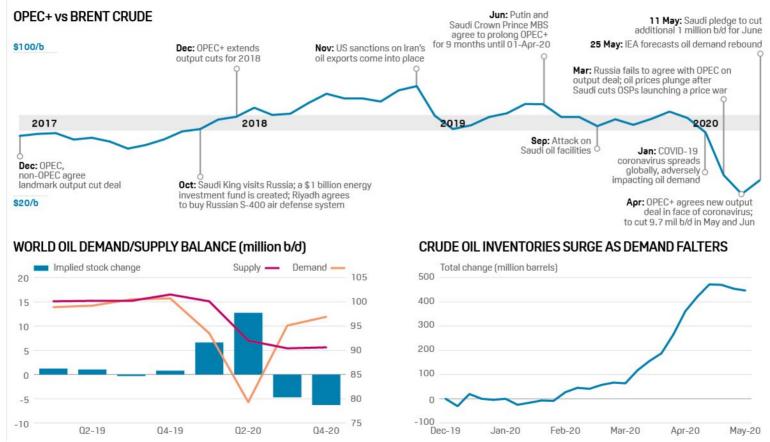
• Soru 3: Küresel enerji yönetimi ve kurumları



OPEC neyin kısaltması?

- OPEC
- IEA
- Energy Charter
- IRENA
- IEF

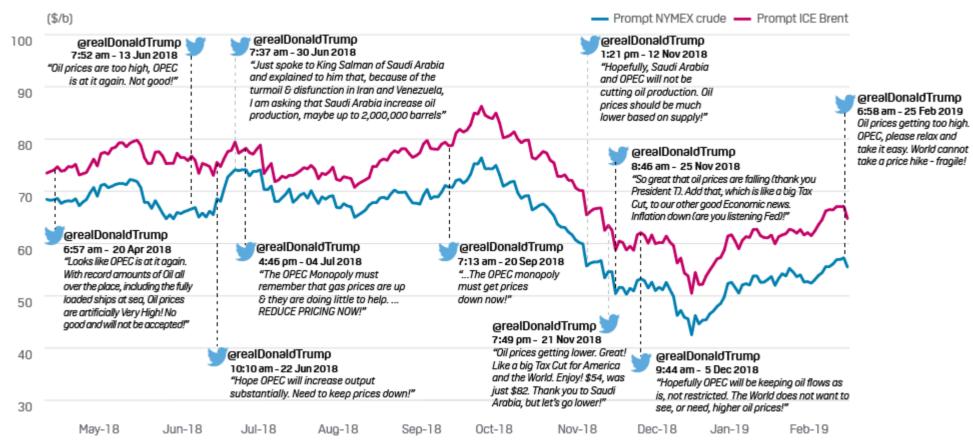
OPEC+ tarihce



https://www.spglobal.com/platts/plattscontent/_assets/_images/latest-news/060320-opec-plus-holds-line-on-output-cuts.jpg

US OIL DIPLOMACY BY TWEET

US President Donald Trump's latest tweet aimed at OPEC comes as ICE Brent crude futures were inching closer to \$70/b amid output cuts by Saudi Arabia and other producers, while US sanctions restrict oil flows from Iran and Venezuela.

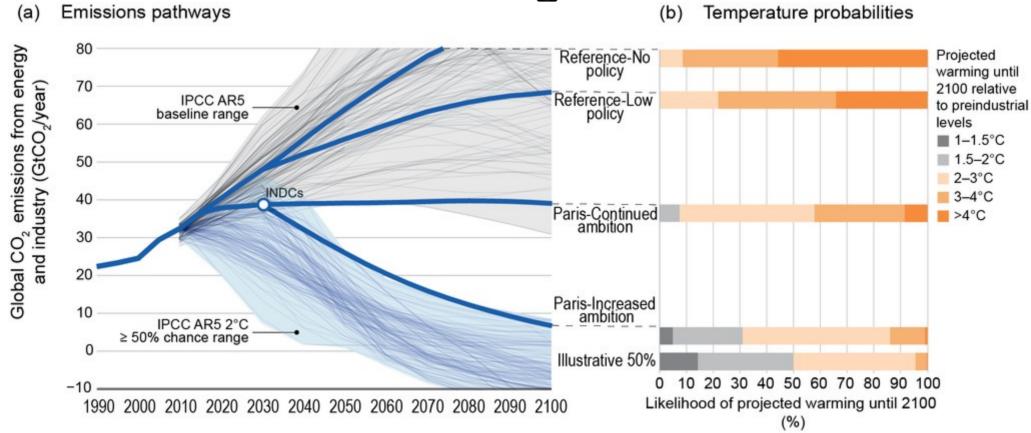


Source: S&P Global Platts

AB Yeşil Mutabakat



IPCC ve gelecek

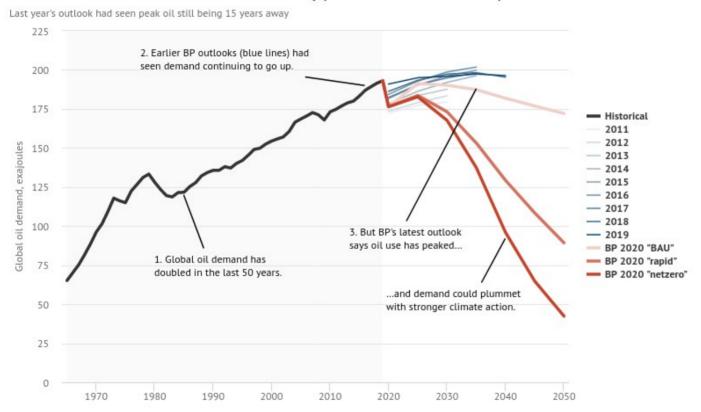


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris_Agreement

Gelecek soruları

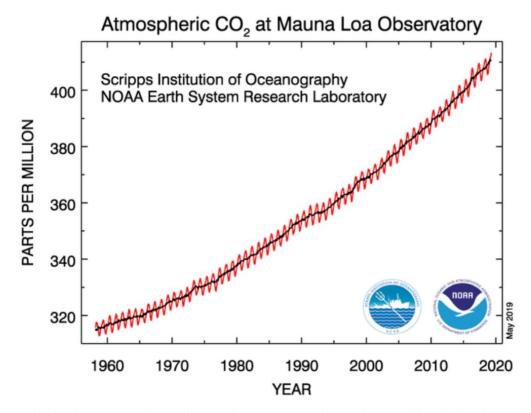
• Soru 1: Fosil yakıtların sonu mu geldi?

BP now concedes that oil demand has already peaked - and could soon plummet



https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-world-has-already-passed-peak-oil-bp-figures-reveal

Soru 2: İklim değişikliği neden yavaşlamıyor?



https://research.noaa.gov/article/ArtMID/587/ArticleID/2461/Carbon-dioxide-levels-hit-record-peak-in-May

Soru 3: Hidrojen gelecekte olacak mı?



• Soru 4: Enerji-jeopolitik ilişkisi kopuyor mu?



The Economist

Soru 5: Enerji dönüşümü için tüm araçlara sahip miyiz?

Mitsubishi Heavy to build biggest zero-carbon steel plant

Austrian test facility to run on hydrogen when it goes online next year



Teşekkürler