

Natural Gas Combined Cycle Innovations in the US: The Impact of the Advanced Turbine System Program

Dr. Kelly A. Stevens

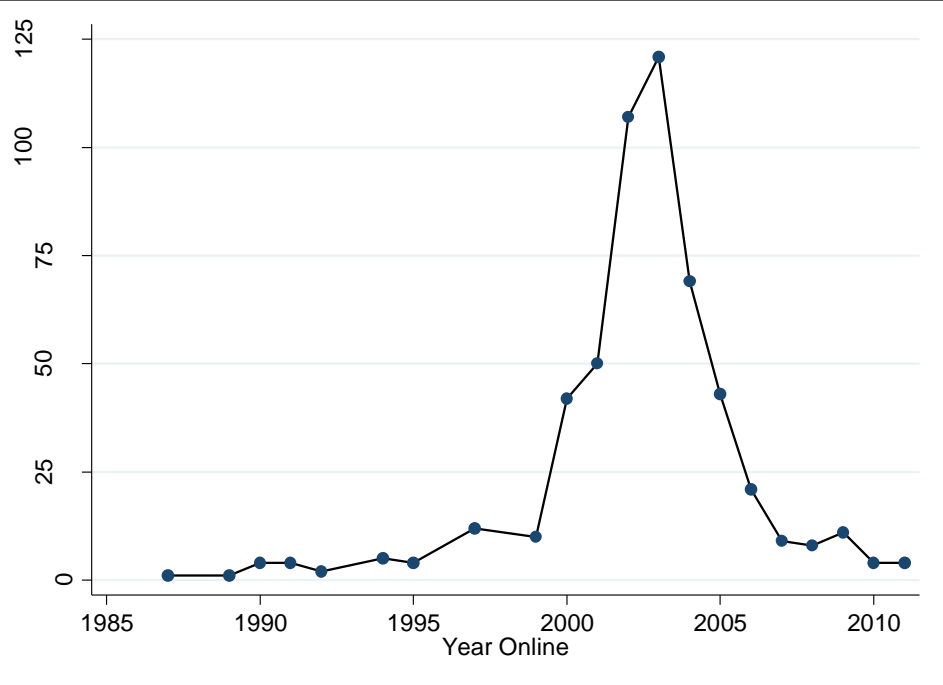
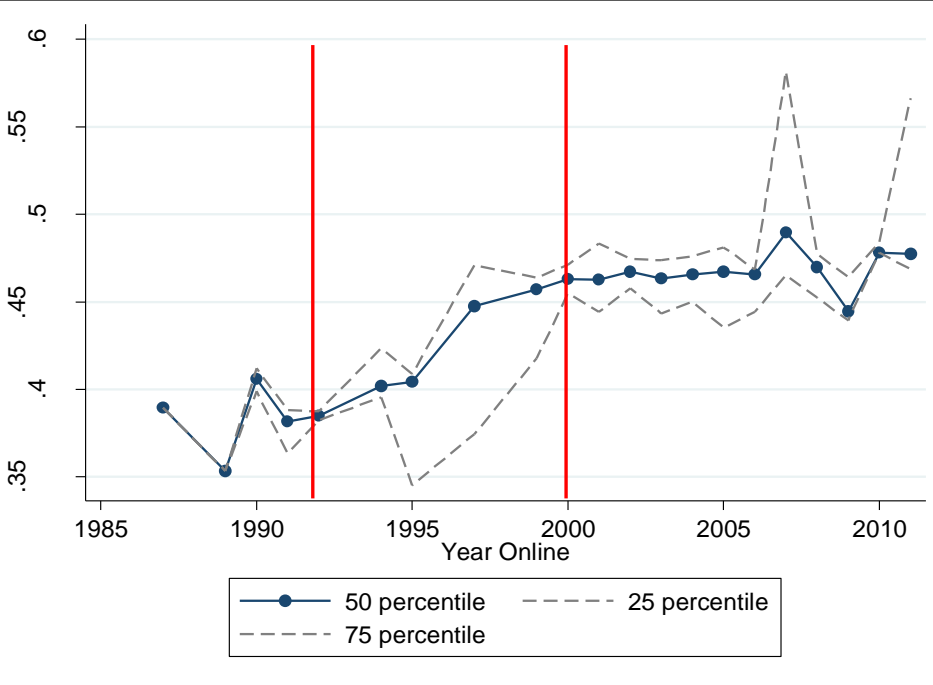
Assistant Professor
School of Public Administration
Resilient, Intelligent and Sustainable Energy Systems Cluster
University of Central Florida



DOE's Advanced Turbine System Program (ATS)

- DOE Advanced Turbine System program (DOE-ATS), 1992-2000
- Cost sharing program with NGCC turbine manufacturers: General Electric (GE) and Siemens Westinghouse Power Corporation (SWPC)
 - DOE \$315 million, private sector \$155 million
- Goals of the program for NGCC:
 - Improved efficiency
 - Reduced electrical generation costs
 - Lower NOx emissions

NGCC Efficiency

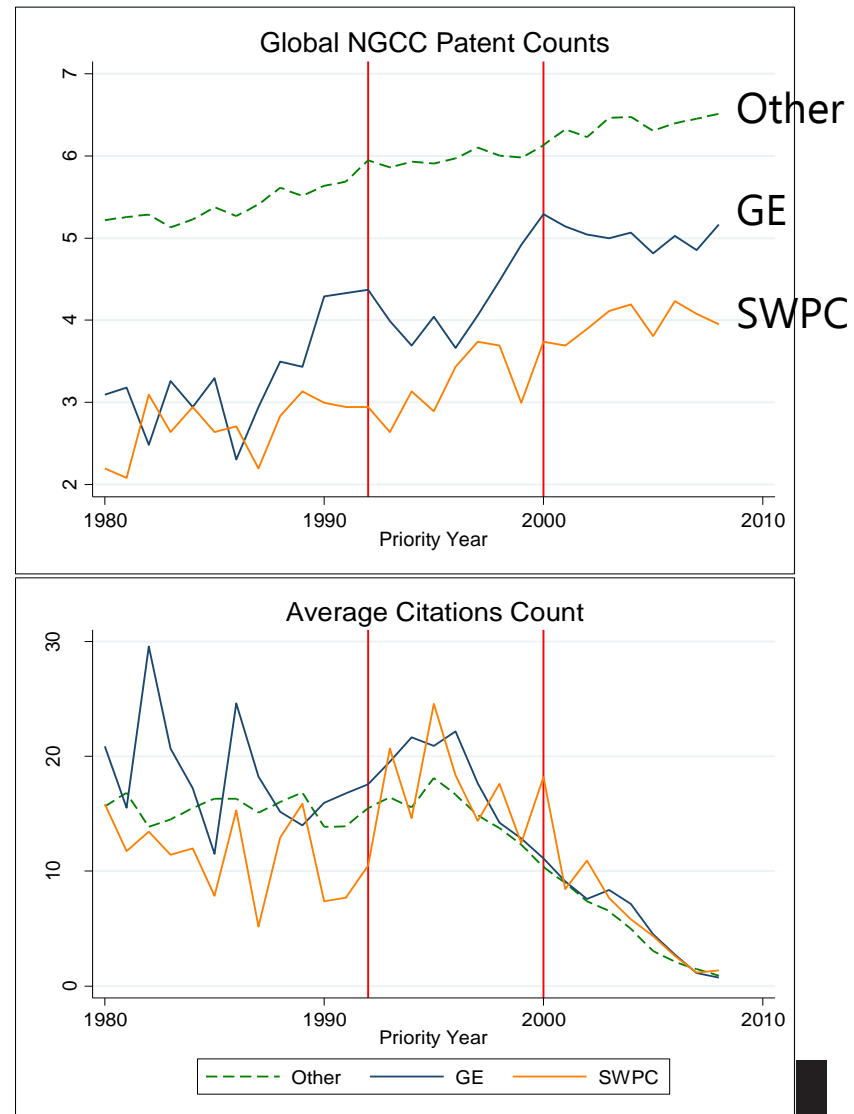


Method

Research Question: What was the impact of DOE-ATS on innovation?

Measure: Patent counts (volume) and patent citations (impact)

Method: Fixed-effects negative binomial model for program participants and 12 other companies



Data

- PATSTAT, patent database
 - Patent application eventually granted into patents, by application filing date, families (unique invention)
 - Forward patent citations excluding self-citations for US patents only
- Relevant technology fields
 - Curtis (2003): cycles, compressor, combustor, closed loop steam cooling, seals, removable inner turbine shell, single crystal
- Companies (including mergers)
 - GE, SWPC, Alstom/ABB, Hitachi, Honeywell, IHI Corp., Kawasaki, Mitsubishi, MTU, Rolls-Royce, SNECMA, Toshiba, United Technologies

Method

$$\textit{inventions}_{jt} = \beta_1 + \delta_{jt}(\textit{year}_t \cdot \textit{participant}_j) + \alpha_t + \alpha_j + \epsilon$$

$$\textit{inventions}_{jt} = \beta_1 + \delta_{kt}(\textit{year}_t \cdot \textit{company}_k) + \alpha_t + \alpha_j + \epsilon$$

$$\textit{citations}_{it} = \beta_1 + \delta_{jt}(\textit{year}_t \cdot \textit{participant}_j) + \alpha_t + \alpha_j + \epsilon$$

$$\textit{citations}_{it} = \beta_1 + \delta_{kt}(\textit{year}_t \cdot \textit{company}_k) + \alpha_t + \alpha_j + \epsilon$$

$j = \textit{company}$

$t = \textit{time (year)}$

$k = \textit{participant company}$

$\textit{participant} (0, \textit{non-participant}; 1, \textit{participant})$

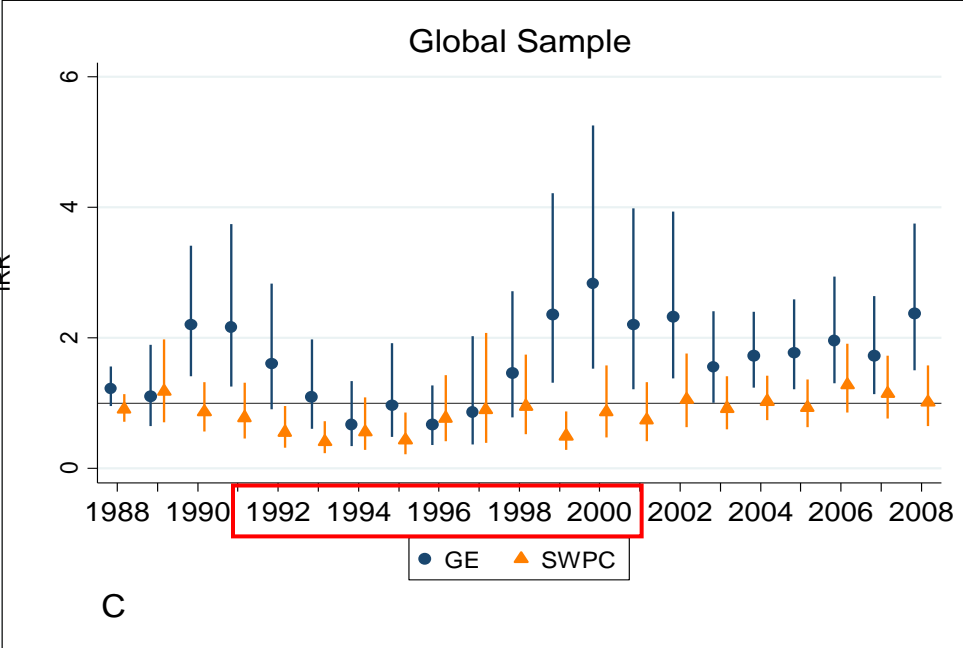
$\alpha_j = \textit{company FE}$

$\alpha_t = \textit{year FE}$

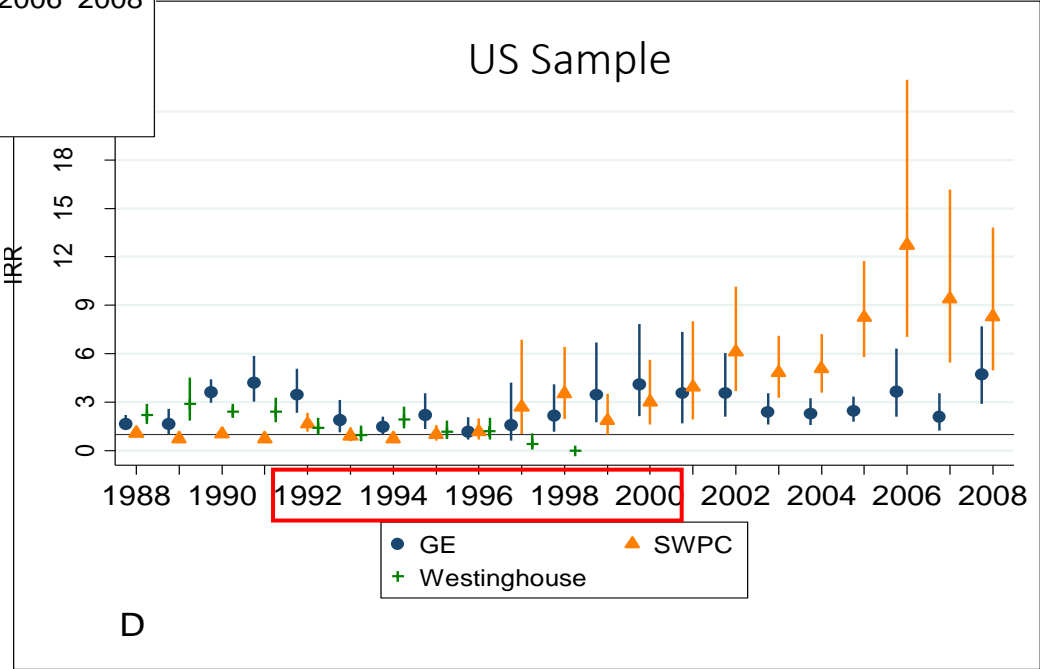
$i = \textit{patent}$

$\epsilon = \textit{error}$

Count Results



US Sample



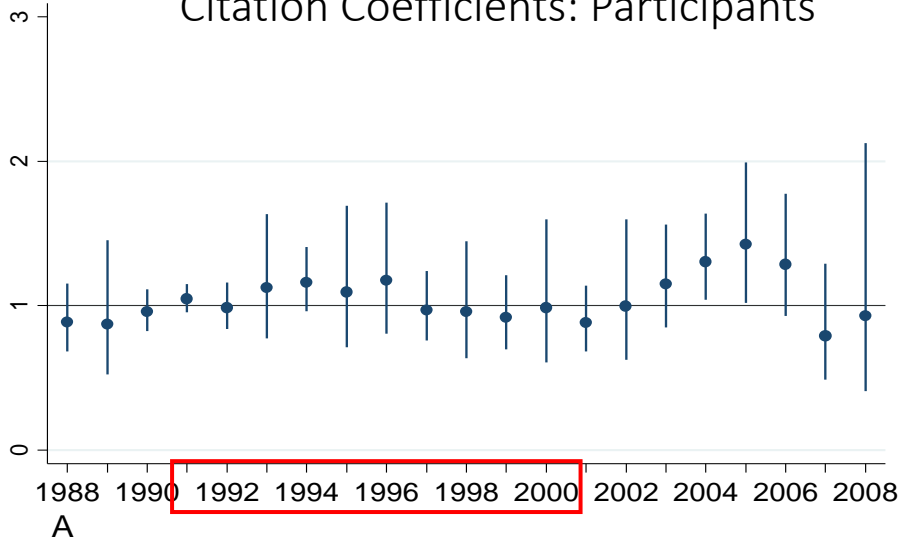
Upper CI 95%

Coefficient

Lower CI 95%

Citation Results: US

Citation Coefficients: Participants



GE: 7G, 7H, 9H 1995

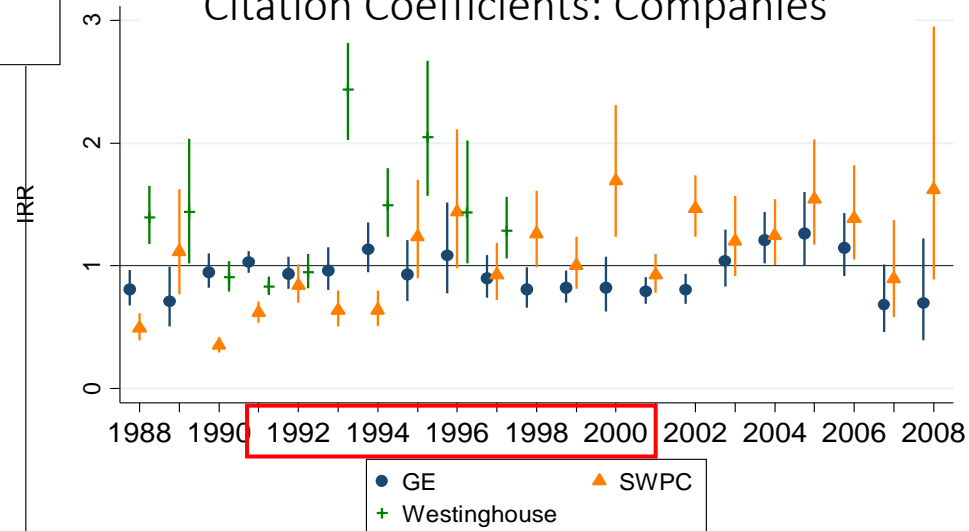
7HA/9HA 2014

Westinghouse: 501G 1994

Siemens: V84.3A 1995

SWPC: H-series 2007

Citation Coefficients: Companies



C

Findings & Future Work

- Not a uniform impact on participants
 - GE robust increase in patenting
 - Westinghouse higher impact patents
- Implication: Program design should account for company characteristics
- Difference in global vs. US patenting
- Qualitative work for further evaluation
- Future work: NGCC ramp speed for intermittent renewable technology

Thank you!

Kelly.Stevens@ucf.edu

