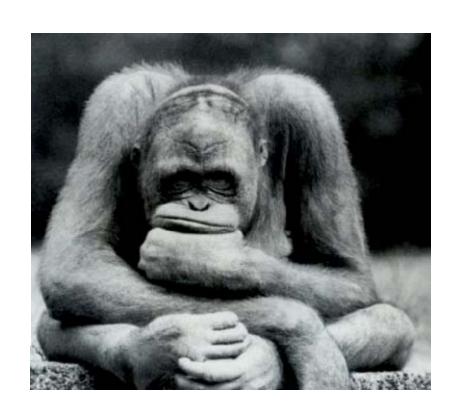
Energy, What now?



Outline for "Energy, Now What?"

- Why do we need it and how much do we need?
- How much are we using?
- Where do we get our energy?
- All Fossil Fuels are not created equal: Coal is a real threat
- What are the trends in energy use?
- Who is using all this energy, anyway?
- How can we cover our future needs? A hypothetical scenario.
- Renewables: which ones make sense?
- Efficiency: A revolution waiting to happen
- What is our concept of sustainability?
- Are Eco-freaks protecting the planet?

How Much energy do we need to survive?

The 100 Watt survival level

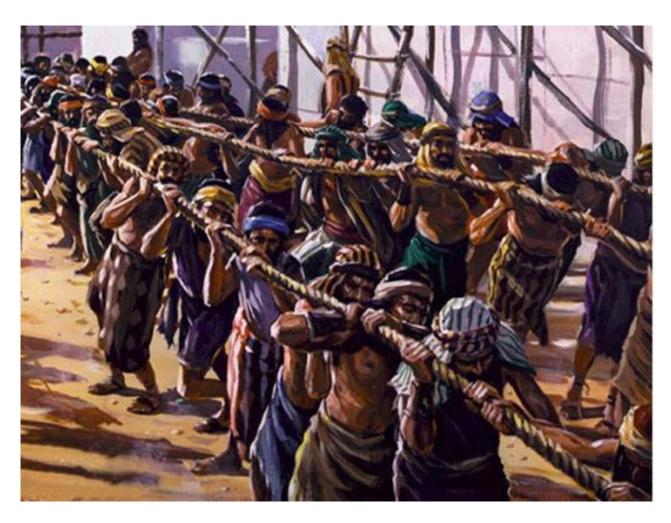
The human body needs about 100 Watts of power to run



some need more than others...

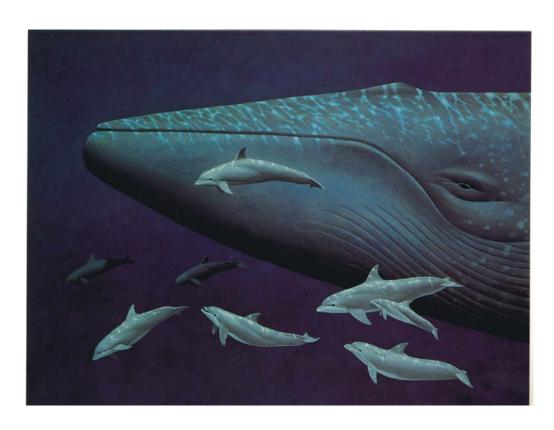
How Much energy are we using?

The average western energy consumption for an individual is the equivalent of 50-100 human power



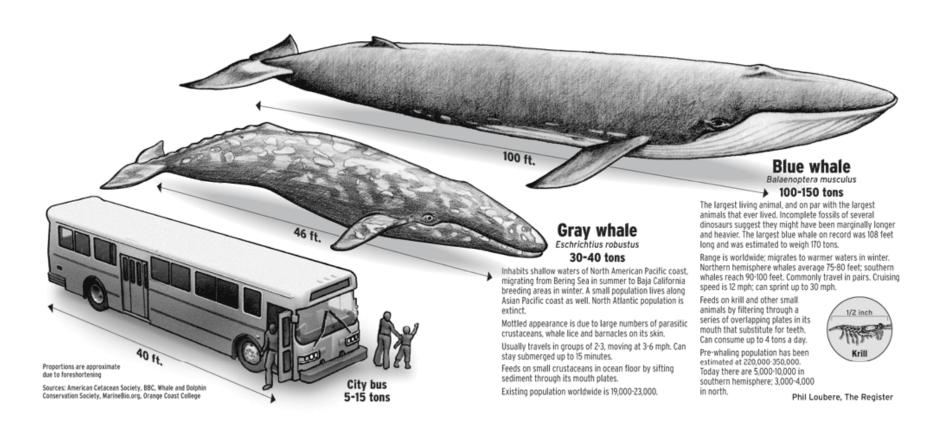
Why do we all need so many slaves?

The mass of coal needed to produce the energy for a family of four for one year in the US today is about the same as that of a healthy blue whale.



This is about the same amount of Carbon pollution produced by that family in one year.

The size of things: An average US family burns a pile of coal equal to the mass of a Blue whale every single year.



In Germany, energy use is lower and things aren't as bad. It is only a gray whale.

A conversation in a parallel universe where CO₂ sinks

Morning Ma'am!
What would you like
us to do with your
gray whale next year?



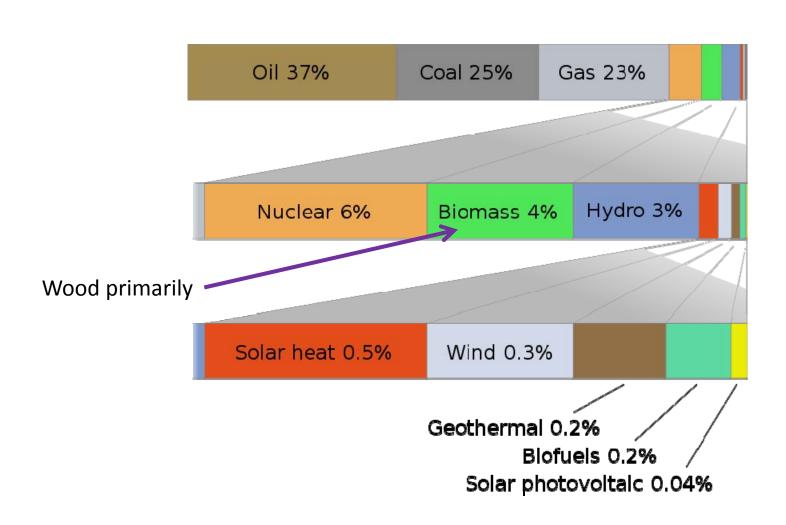


Where does our energy come from?



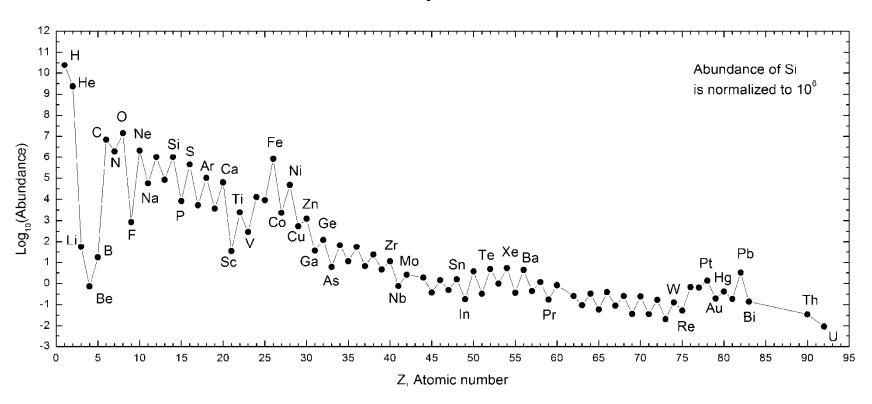
The short answer is: We burn things!

Where does our energy come from?

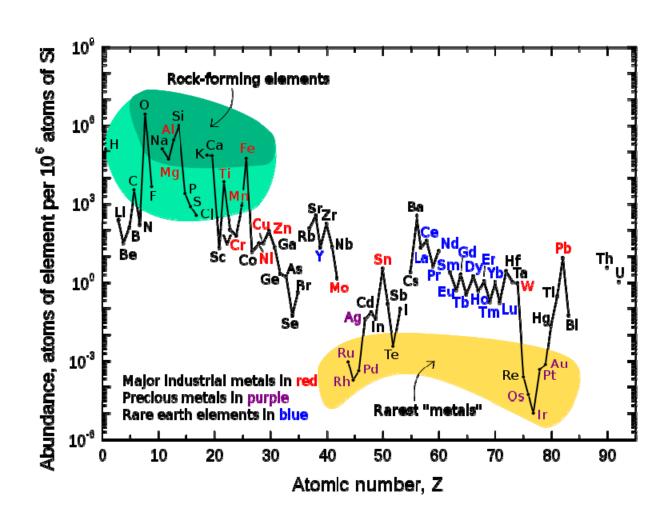


Where does all the carbon come from?

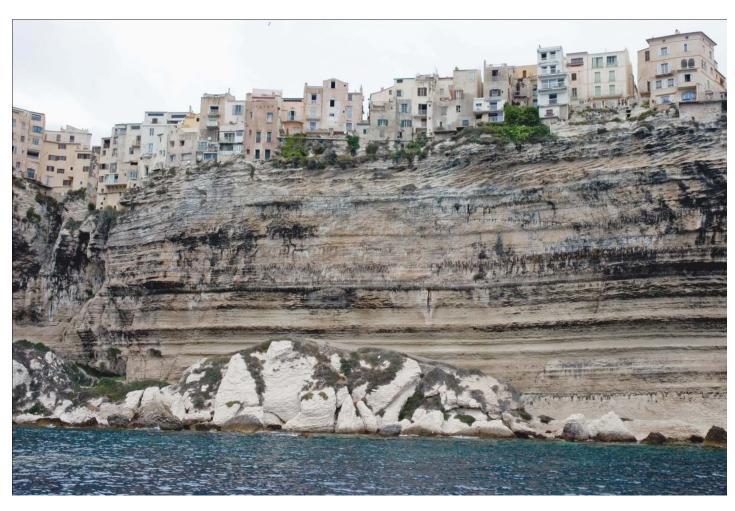
Natural abundance of the elements in the universe



Natural abundance in the Earth's Crust

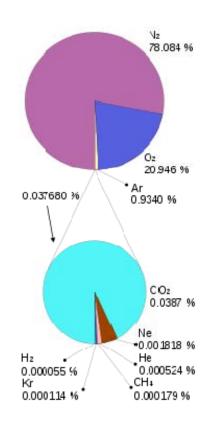


The Earth's crust is loaded with Carbon



Limestone (CaCO₃) Cliffs in Corsica France

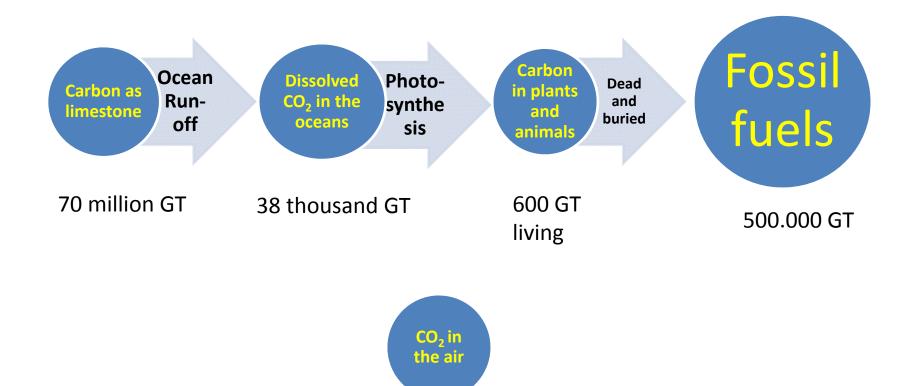
The Earth's modern atmosphere containing Oxygen comes from photosynthesis





 CO_2 is absorbed O_2 is emitted And Carbon is built into the plant's body

Carbon migration over the last 500 million years



750 GT

Dissolved CO₂ in the oceans
38.000 GT

Carbonates in rock
e.g. Limestone
70.000.000 GT

Carbon in Plants and Animals living and dead

(nominally fossil fuels accessible or not)
500.000 GT

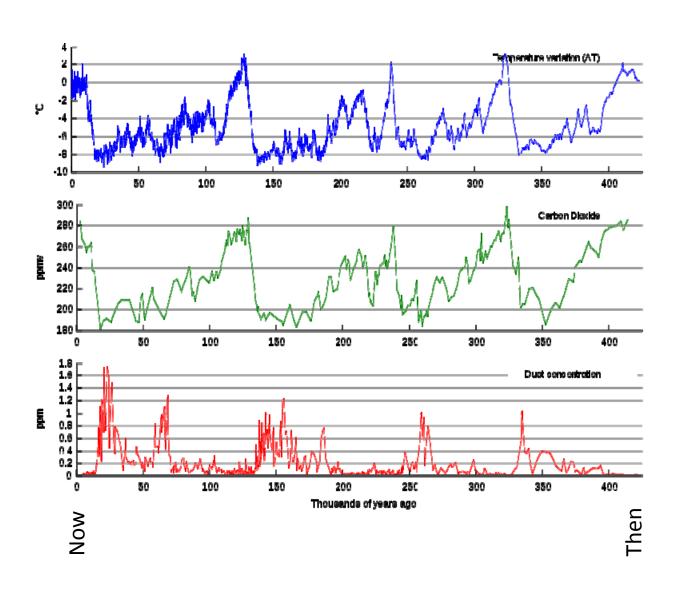
Carbon involved in deforestation
450 GT

CO₂ in the air
700 GT

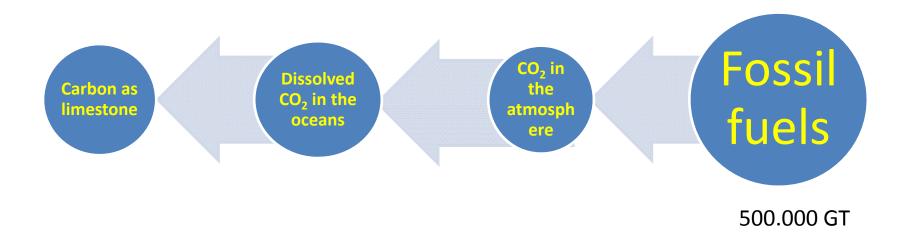
Carbon in

600 GT

The Carbon record over the last 400.000 years

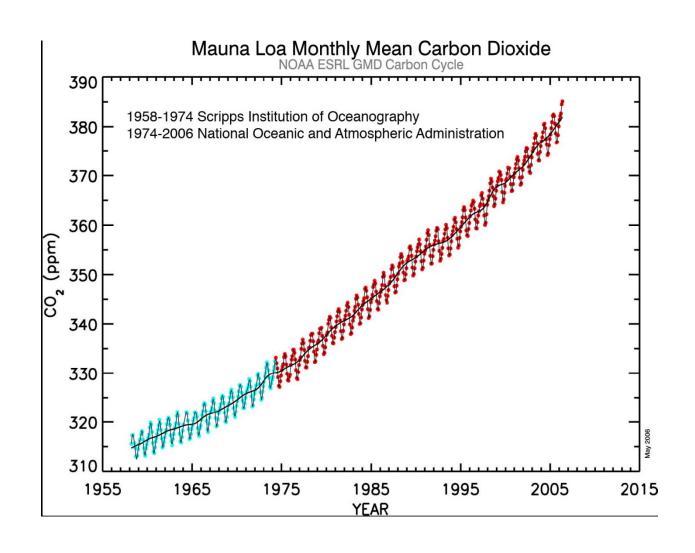


We've reversed the carbon migration direction



And sped it up by a factor of one million

Modern atmospheric carbon record



COncentrations of Polanetary history in Vostok Ice-core Data 1600 ppbv CAROTTAGE GLACIAIRE DE 3 500 m A VOSTOK (Antarctique) : Climat et gaz à effet de serre au cours des 400.000 dernières années 365 ppmv L.G.G.E. /L.S.C.E. (d'après Petit et al., Nature, V. 399, Juin 1999). Teneurs actuelles CO₂ (ppmv) écart de température (°C) 220 200 50000 100000 150000 200000 250000 300000 350000 400000 Age Now

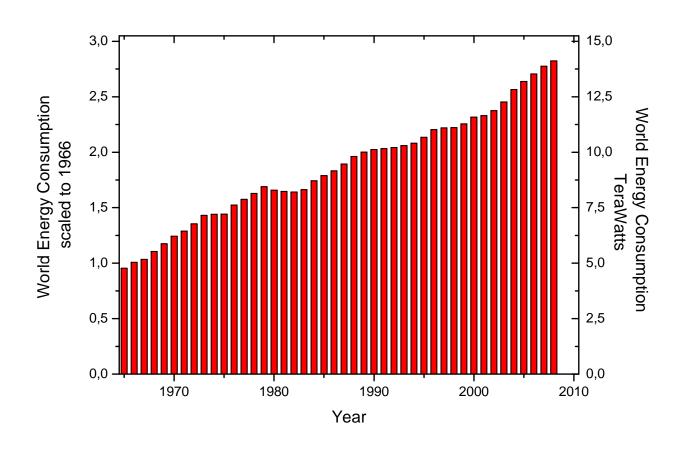
We are doing an experiment on the planet, whose outcome is unknown...



The outcome of this experiment is too uncertain to continue on the only planet we have.

What are the trends in energy consumption

World energy consumption over the last 50 years. Three times increase.

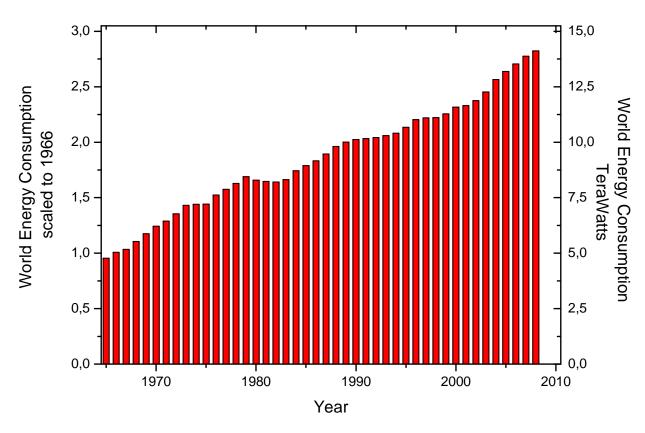


How much is a Terawatt?



If everyone in the world turns on a Color TV that's about a **TeraWatt**. The world uses 15 TWatts and consumption is growing.

World energy consumption over the last 50 years. Three times increase.



If it takes us 50 years to find a new way and to put into place a plan to produce 15 TWatts of power, will the world be using 25 TWatts by the time we are done?

It's a question of lifestyle, not population

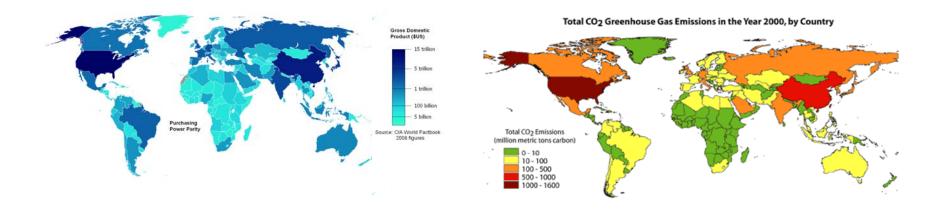




So-called primitive cultures live closer to the 100 Watt survival level than we are accustomed to.

We in the so-called developed countries have a different lifestyle.

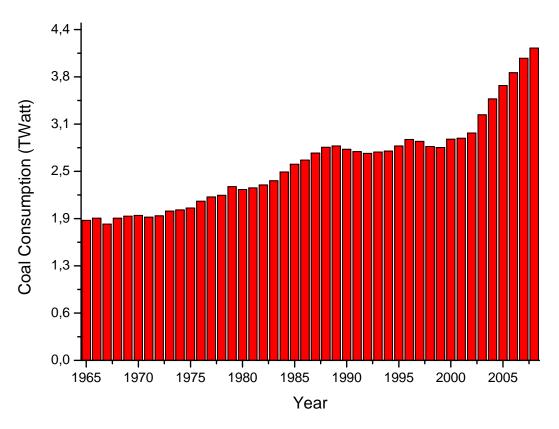
Who consumes energy?



 CO_2 pollution roughly correlates with the wealth of a nation.

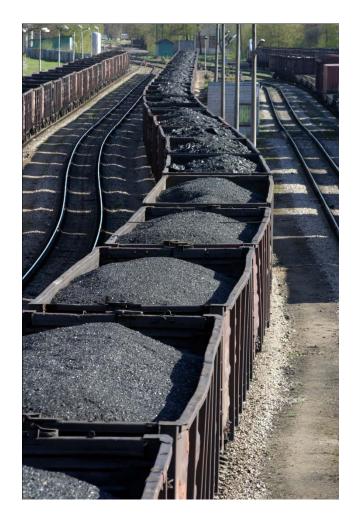
Its not the "population bomb" we have to worry about. It's the "Affluence Bomb"

Coal – A major threat to the Climate



Coal produces twice as much CO_2 for every unit of energy compared to natural gas. And it is the fastest growing source of power in the world. An increase of 1.5 TWatts since 2000.

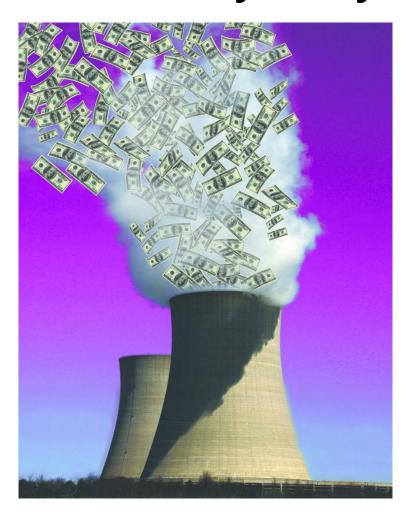
All fossil fuels are not created equal





If we manage to convert all coal usage to natural gas, we could reduce Carbon emissions by twice the Kyoto protocol.

How can we cover our future energy needs without fossil fuels?

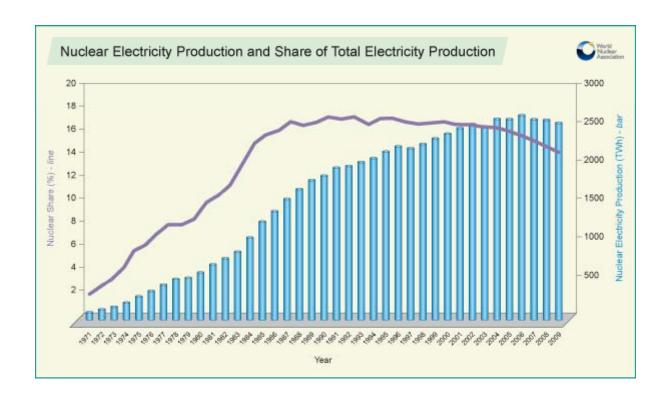


We would need 15-30.000 new nuclear reactors in the next 50 years



There are presently 500 world wide and 60 under construction

Nuclear power: The only sector of the energy industry that is actually shrinking

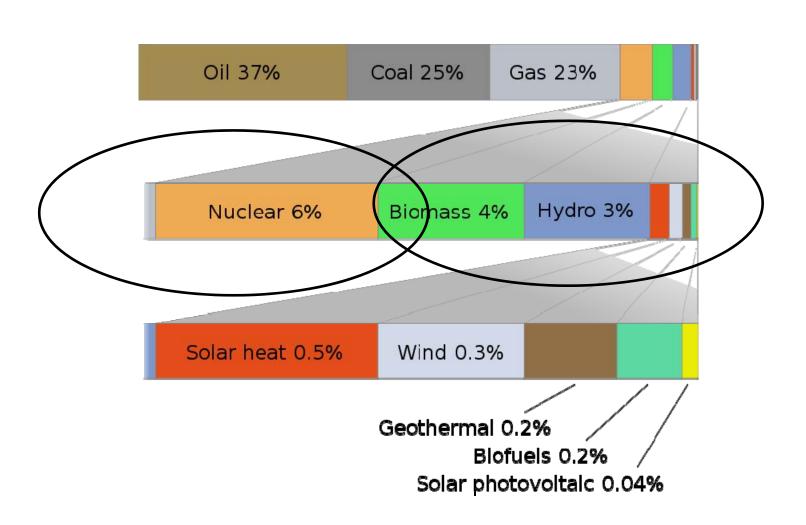


Nuclear powers share of the electricity production has been falling for 25 years and the total <u>electricity production</u> from nuclear has been falling for 5 years. This during a "Nuclear Renaissance."

The political winds are shifting



Where our energy comes from



In 2011 biomass means burning wood



Reforestation has the potential to remove hundreds of GTons of Carbon from the atmosphere.

Hydro-electric



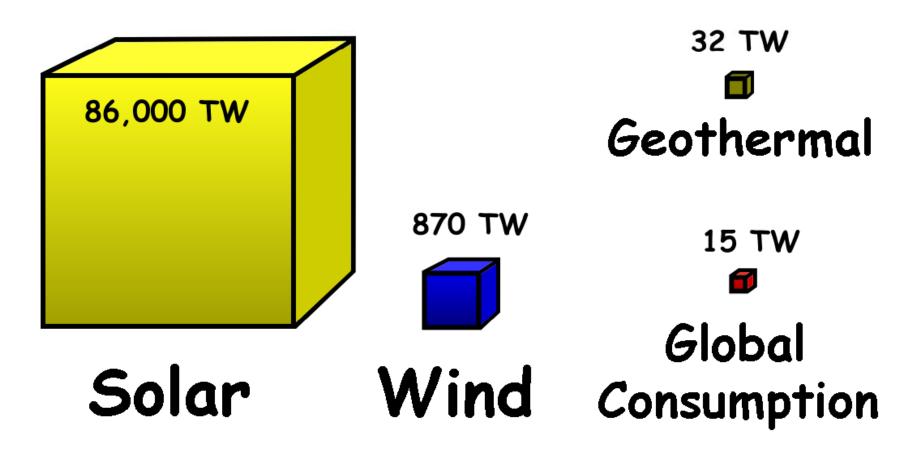
No more room to build dams

Biofuels are a little less than exciting



If you have to burn fossil fuels to make biofuels, are we really winning?

Where are the big energy pools?

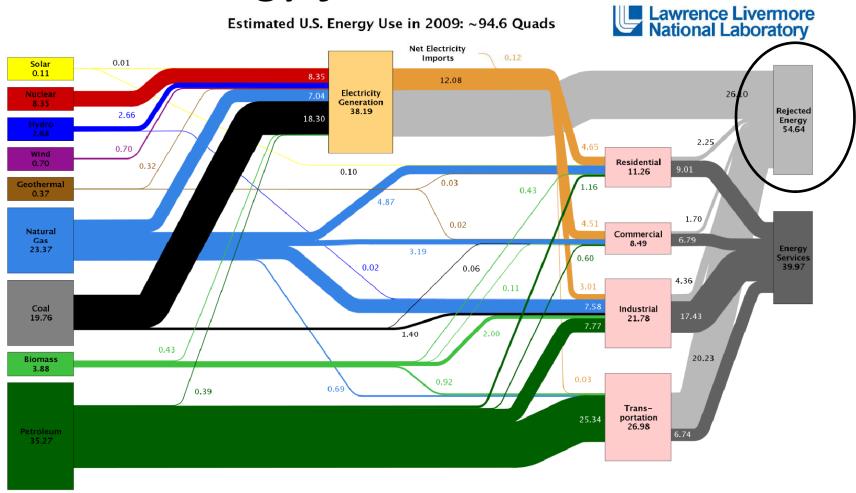


A possible scenario 50 years in the future

- 15 TWatts from Solar thermal, Wind and Geothermal
- 10 TWatts from natural gas
- Major improvements in consumption habits and fuel efficiency
- Liquid Fuels will have run out
- Coal will have been controlled by international agreement like CFCs were.

Energy Efficiency

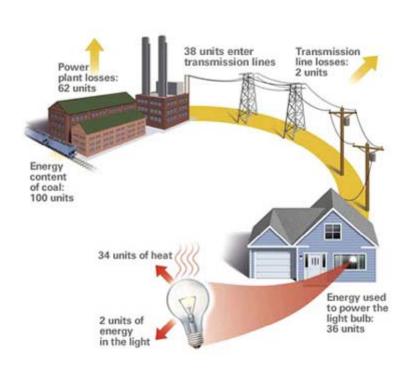
Energy flow in the US



Source: LLNL 2010. Data is based on DOE/EIA-0384(2009), August 2010. If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports flows for non-thermal resources (i.e., hydro, wind and solar) in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant "heat rate." The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 80% for the residential, commercial and industrial sectors, and as 25% for the transportation sector. Total sum protection to the proponents due to independent rounding. LLNL—MI-410527

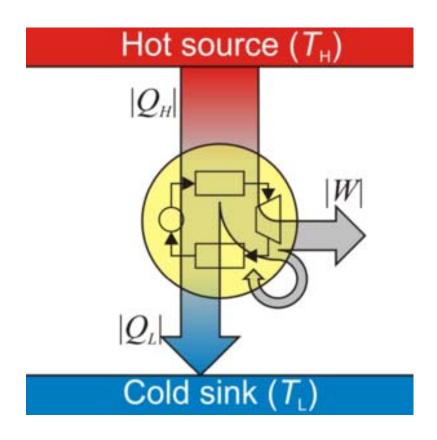
About 60% of the energy consumed in the US in 2009 went up the smoke stack as "rejected energy"

Incandescent light-bulbs are 2% efficient



- Production losses burning coal to produce electricity
 - 62% goes up the smokestack
- Transmission losses
 - 2% lost heating the transmission lines
- Incandescence produces heat and light
 - Mainly heat

Natural Laws mean that heat engines have efficiencies of about 35%

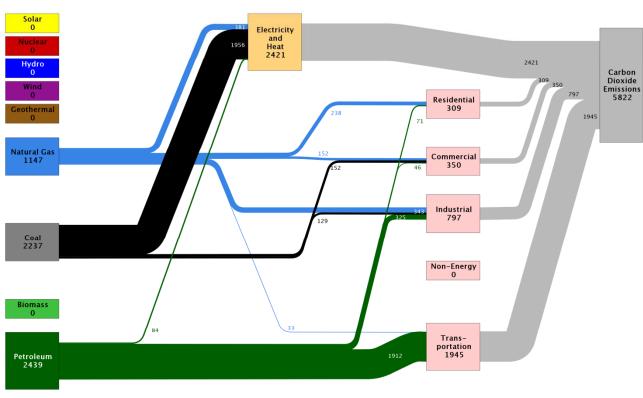


And the 65% wasted energy is up the stack as CO_2

Carbon flow tracks the wasted energy flow

United States Carbon Dioxide Emissions in 2006: ~5,822 Million Metric Tons





Source: LINL 2009. Data is based on IRA's Extended Energy Balance Data for OCCO Countries. If this information or a reproduction if it is used, repairment of Energy and the March Source and the Countries of the

The ingredients of a solution 50 years down the road

- 15 TWatts from Solar thermal, Wind and Geothermal
- 10 TWatts from natural gas
- Major improvements in consumption habits and efficiency
 - Especially concerning electricity generation and transportation
- Liquid Fuels will have run out
- Coal will have been controlled by international agreement like CFCs were.
- International agreement and initiative on reforestation to relieve the CO₂ traffic jam in the atmosphere.

Six nations in confederacy

The real Americans



The Iroquois believed in taking into consideration the interests of the 7th generation in making political decisions. This is what a politics of sustainability would look like.

The planet doesn't need saving



Easter Island failed because they could not imagine that they might



Never saw it coming



END