

A long(ish) view of sustainable energy

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- Transport energy
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Perspective

My career journey

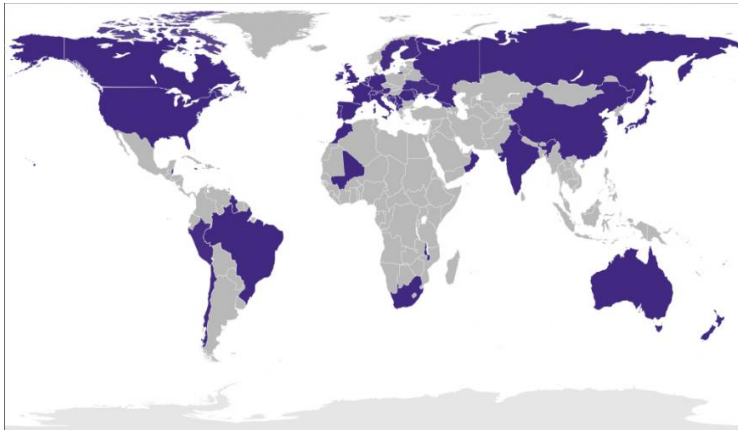


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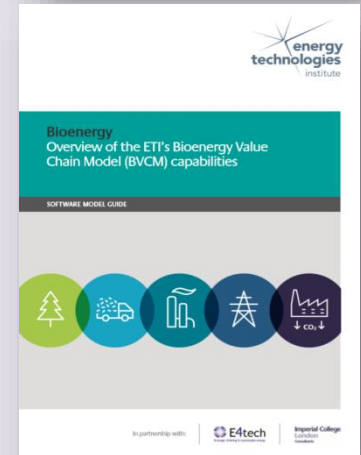
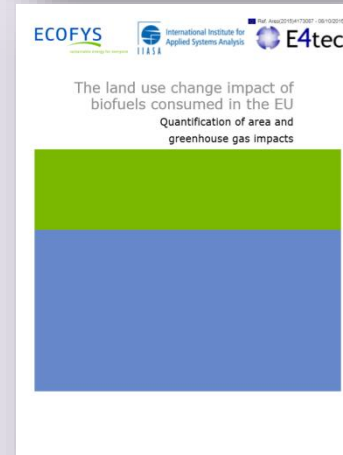
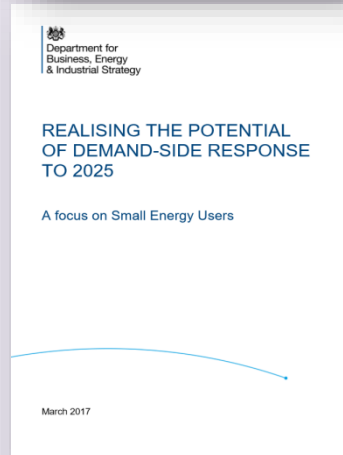
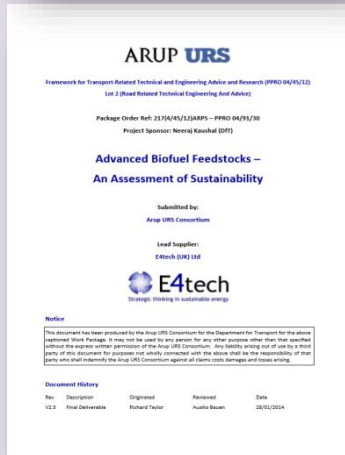
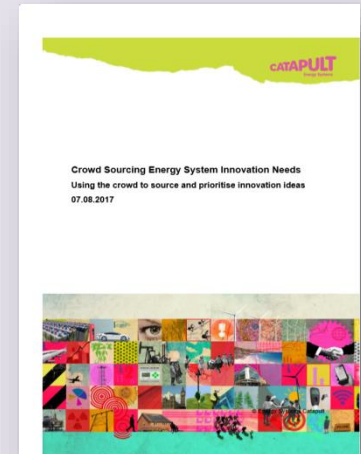


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- The energy to lead

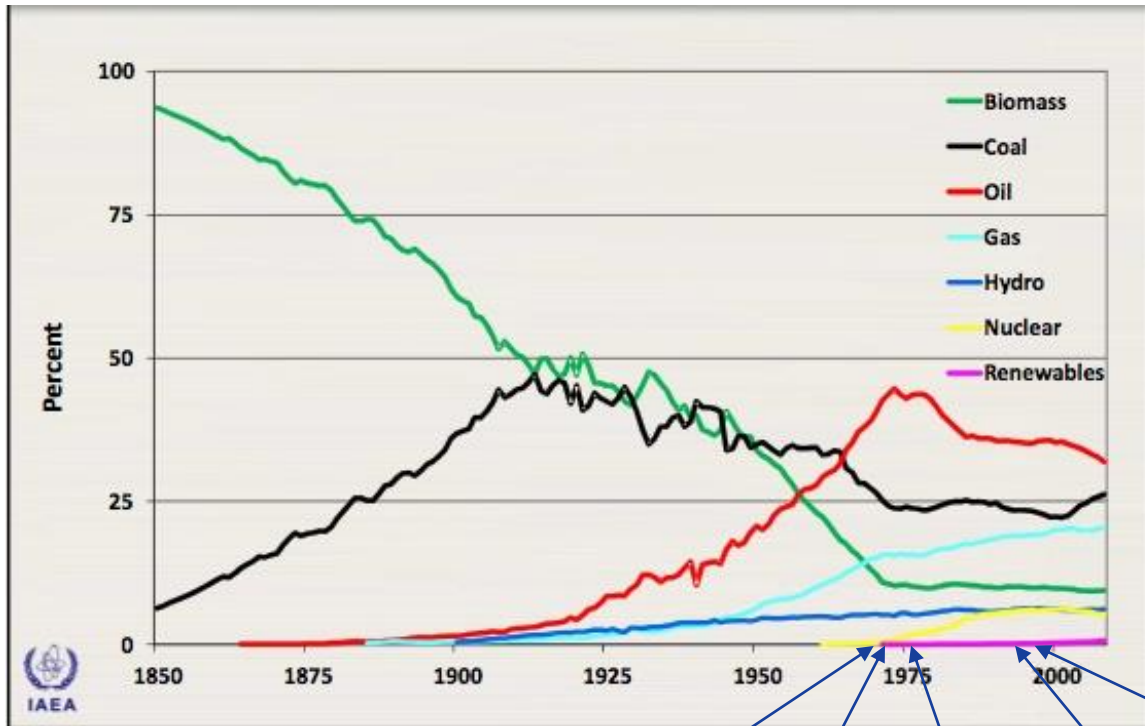


Some of E4tech's (public) work

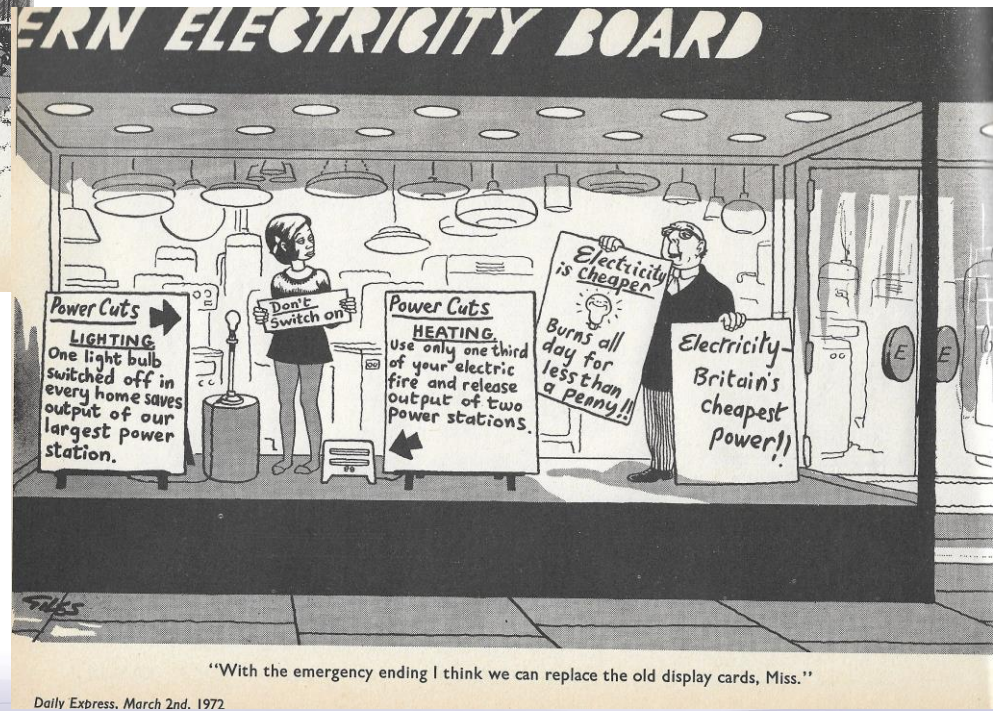
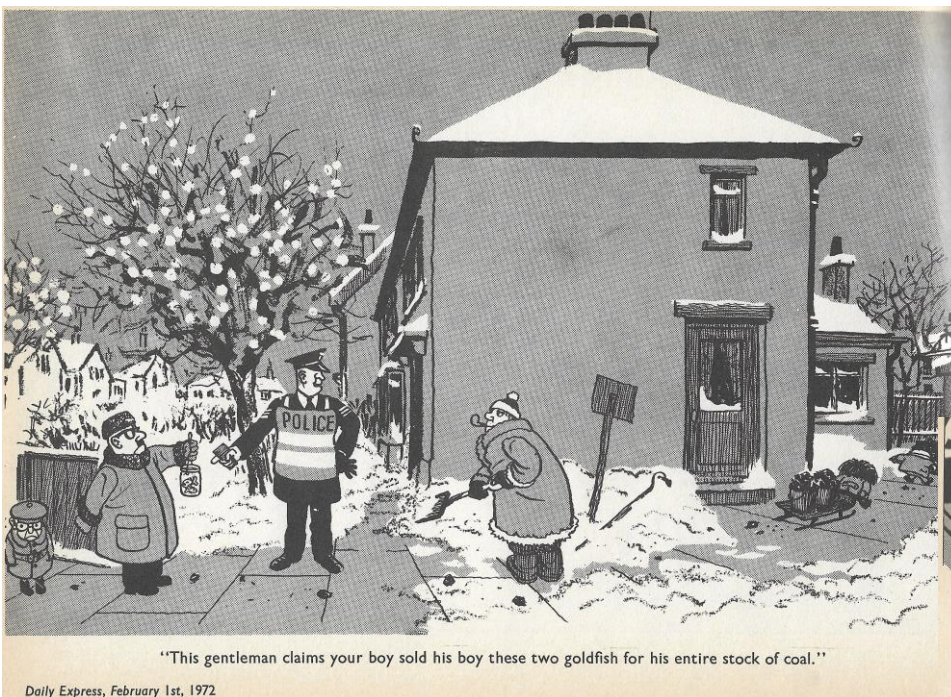


Long view and long(ish) view

Shares of global primary energy forms

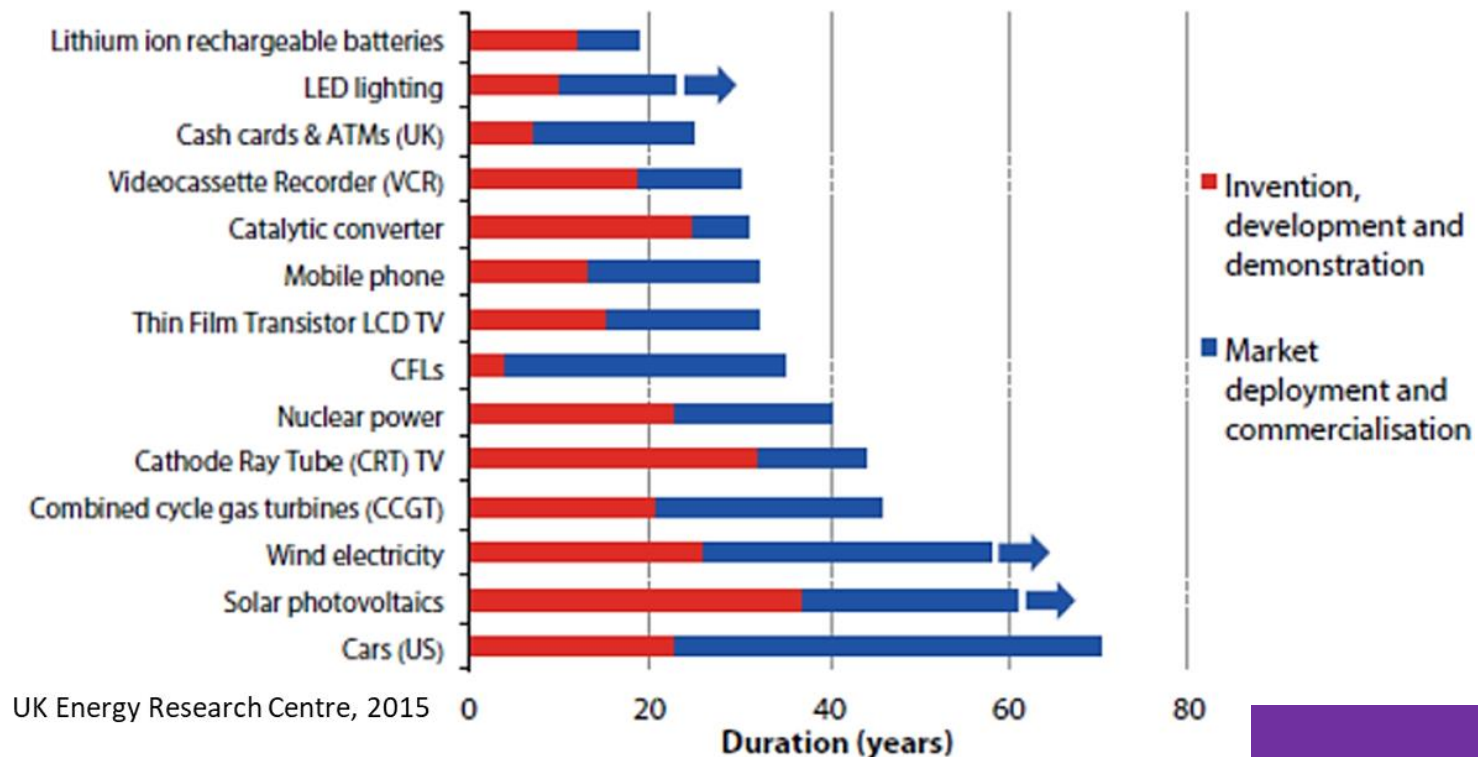


Residential energy in 1972



'Hardware is hard'

Time taken for development and commercialisation of a range of innovations

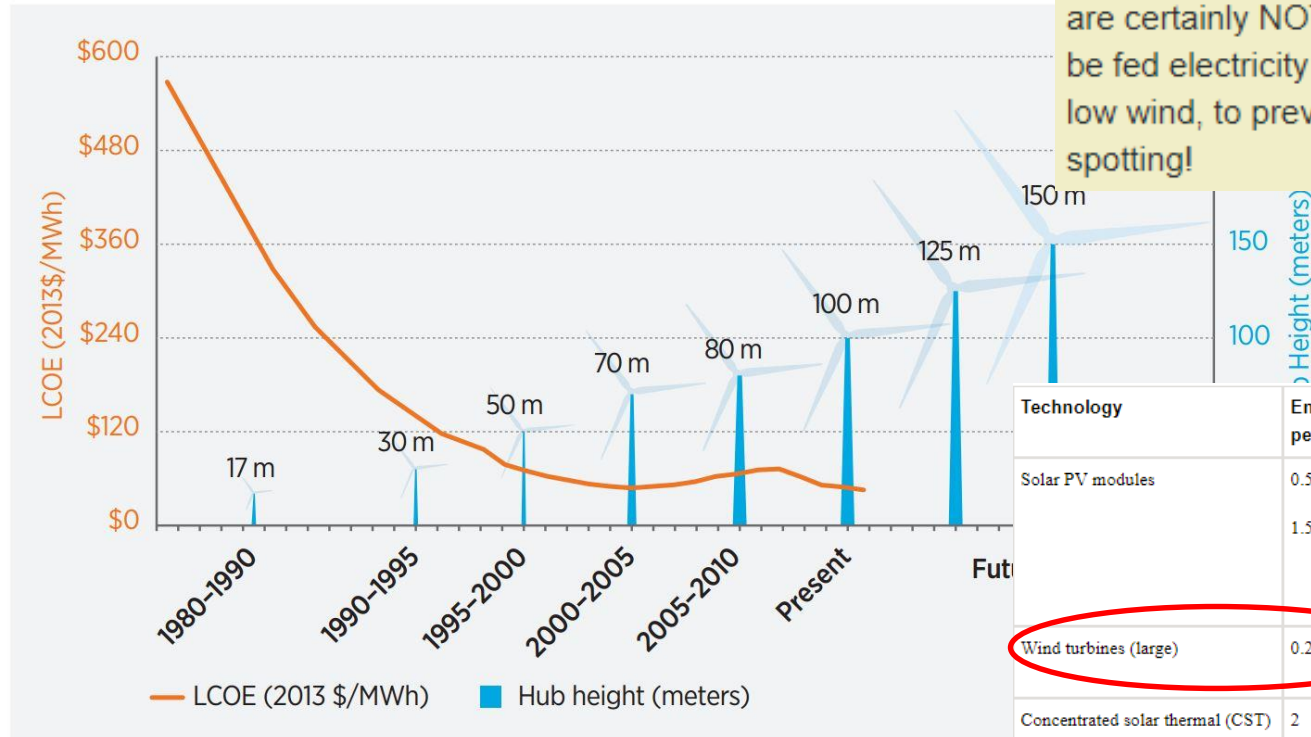


Transitions take a long time

Renewable electricity

Wind – economic success, but public discourse still mixed

Scale-up of wind technology has supported cost reductions.



Note: LCOE is estimated in good to excellent wind resource sites (typically those with average wind speeds of 12 mph or greater). Federal production tax credit. Hub heights reflect typical turbine model size for the time period.

US Department of Energy

Worse yet - these stupid bird mincers will NEVER generate enough power to offset their construction, transportation and installation! They are certainly NOT "green". They actually have to be fed electricity to keep them turning in periods of low wind, to prevent their bearings seizing or flat-spotting!

People care about life cycle impacts

Technology	Energy payback period (years)	Expected lifetime of technology (years)	Reference
Solar PV modules	0.5–1.8	25	Fthenakis (2012)
	1.5	30	Raugei et al (2012)
Wind turbines (large)	0.25–0.75	20–25	Martinez et al. (2009)
Concentrated solar thermal (CST), parabolic trough	2	30	Desideri et al. (2013)
Nuclear (high-grade uranium)	6.5	30	Lenzen (2008)
Nuclear (low-grade uranium)	14	30	Lenzen (2008)

Solar – huge scale potential, some challenges in UK

Swanson's Law

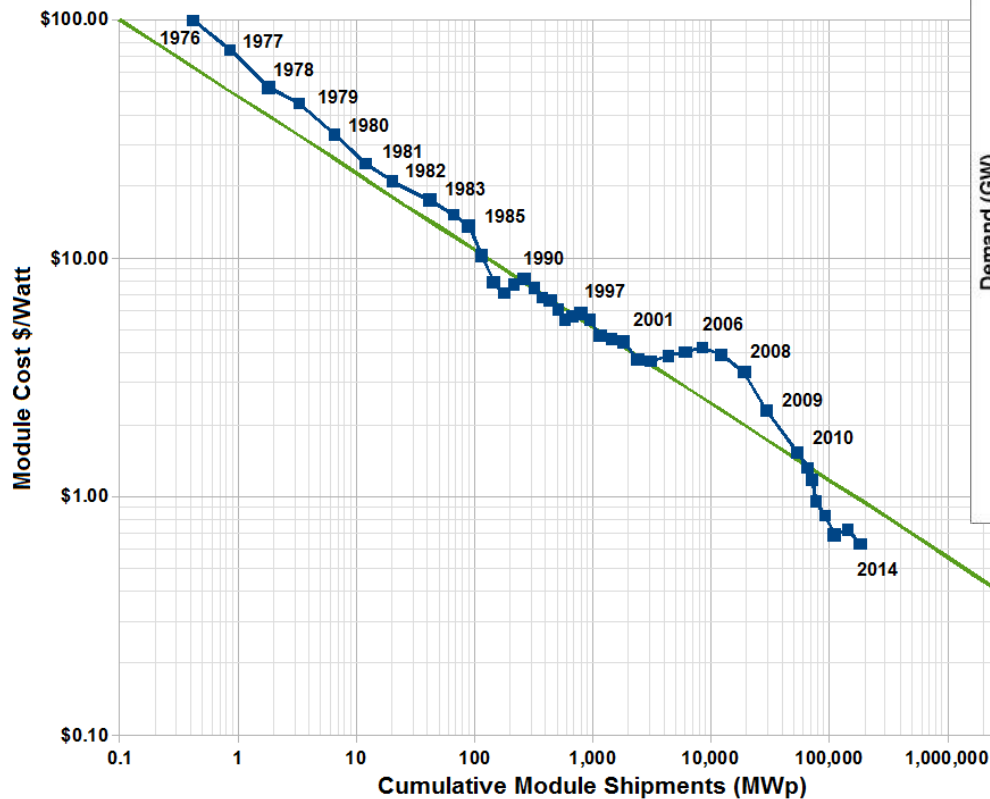
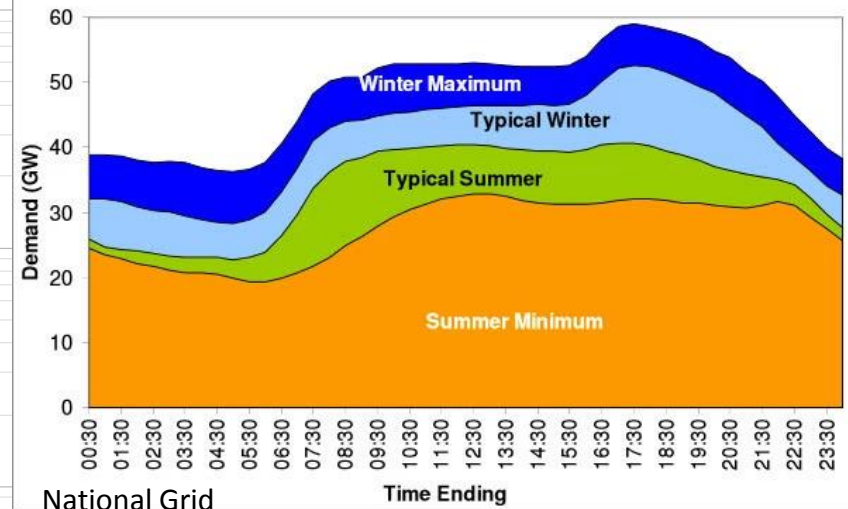


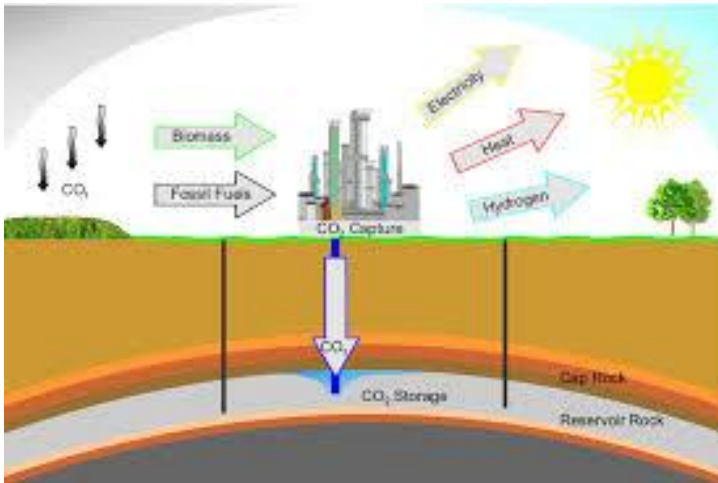
Figure 2.1 - Summer and Winter Daily Demand Profiles in 2010/11



Delphi234

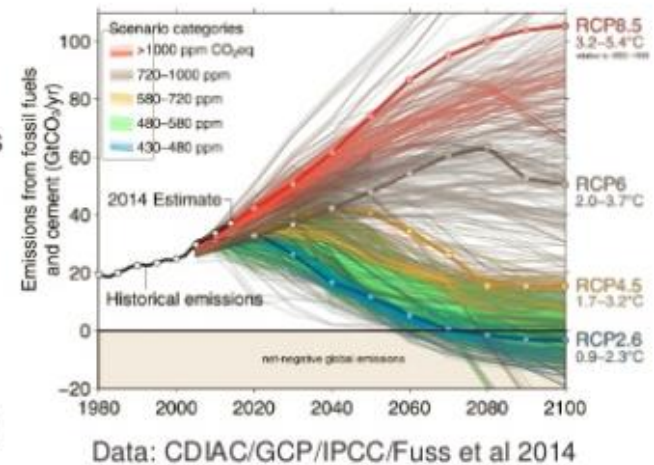
Simple scale
mechanisms are
very powerful

Biomass (and CCS) – probably essential despite drawbacks



The need for negative emissions

- IPCC AR5: Achieving 2°C is still possible, but it entails huge contributions from bioenergy - in most scenarios combined with Carbon Capture & Storage to go “negative”.
- BECCS need → 2-10 Gt CO₂/yr in 2050 ≈ 5–25% of 2010 CO₂ emissions
- Current global mean removal of CO₂ by ocean and land sinks is 9.2 ± 1.8 Gt CO₂ and 10.3 ± 2.9 Gt CO₂, resp.



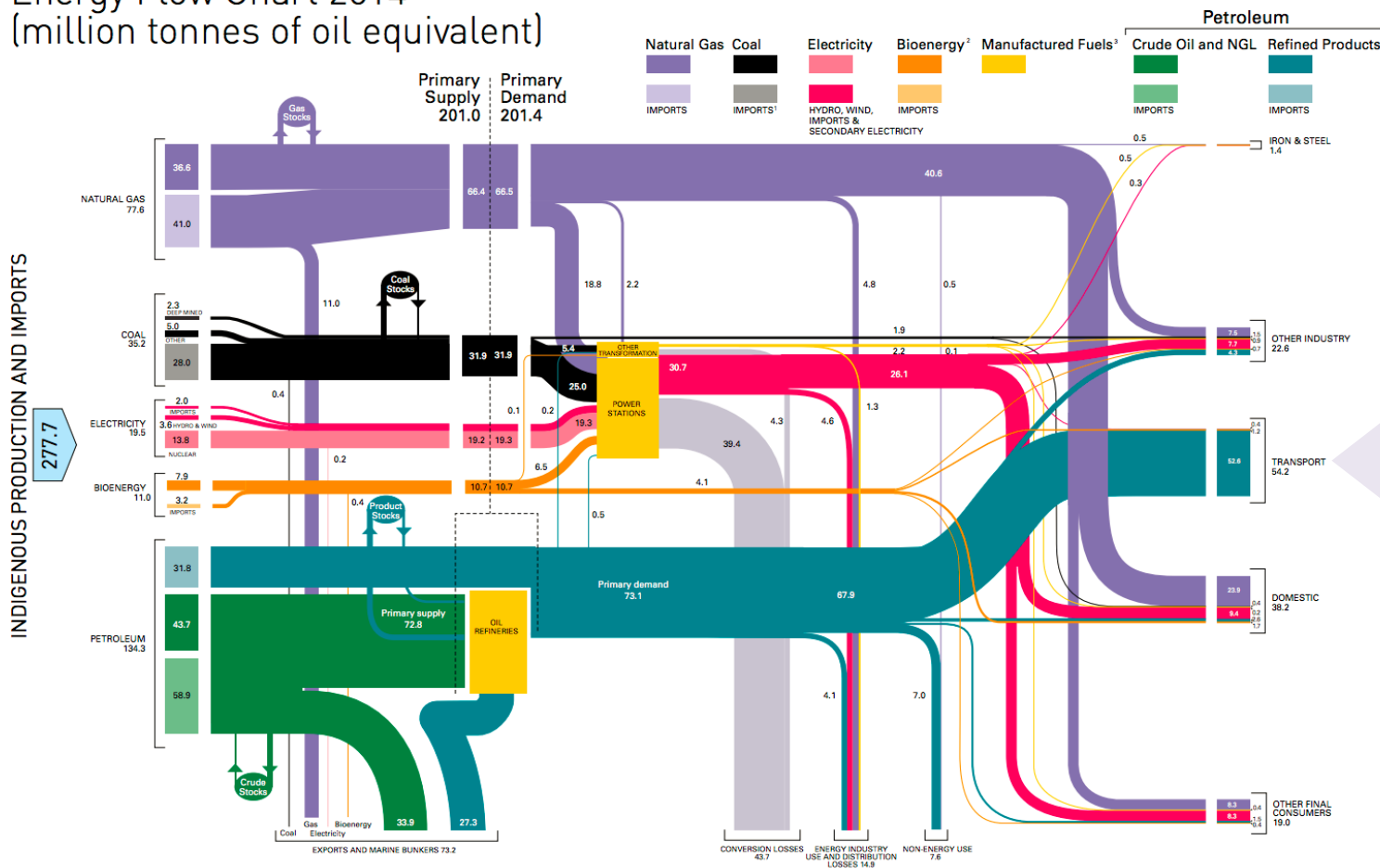
Fuss et al. (2014), Nature Climate Change

Huge market failures require long term investments

Transport energy

Transition = from this....

Energy Flow Chart 2014
(million tonnes of oil equivalent)

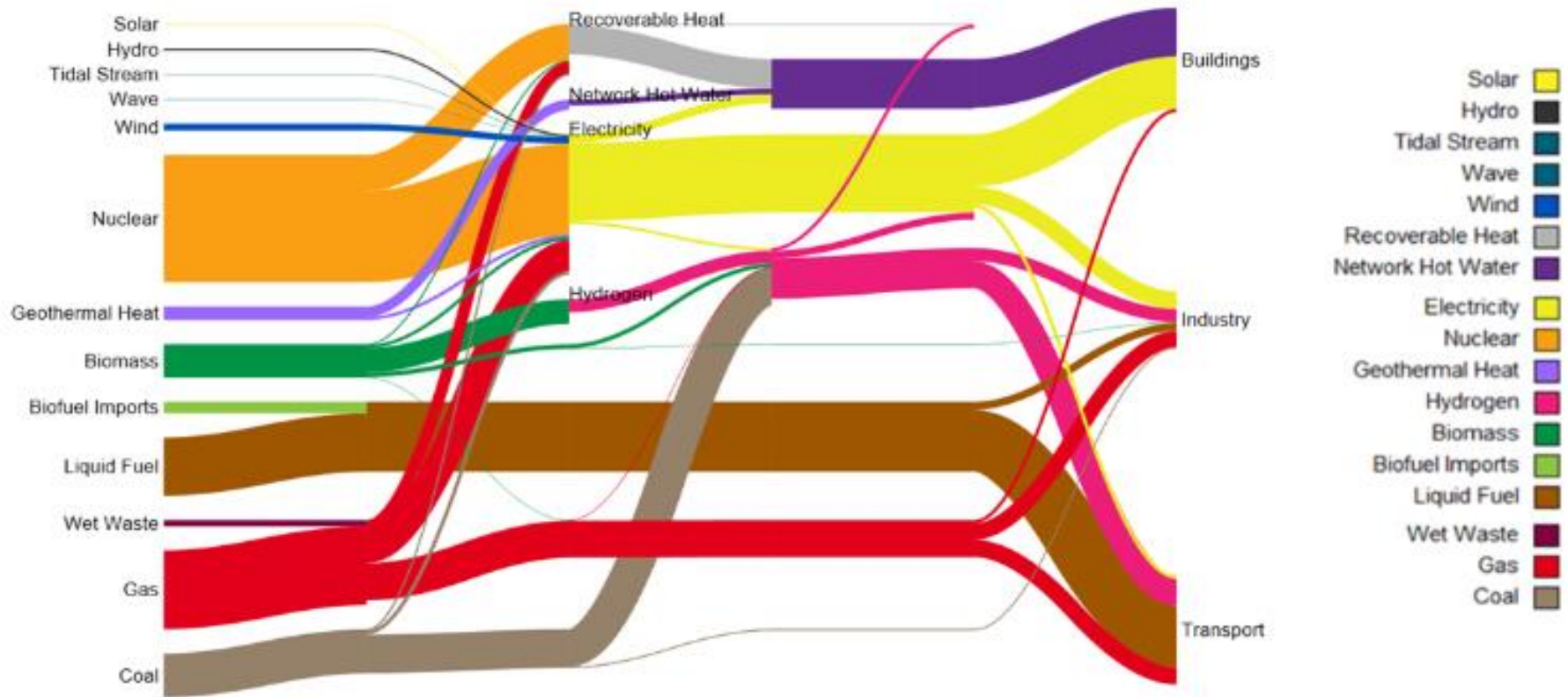


Transport
~40% of
UK energy

FOOTNOTES:
1. Coal imports and exports include manufactured fuels.
2. Bioenergy is renewable energy made from material of recent biological origin derived from plant or animal matter, known as biomass.
3. Includes heat sold.
4. Includes non-energy use.
This flowchart has been produced using the style of balance and figures in the 2015 Digest of UK Energy Statistics, Table 1.1.

...To something like this

ETI 2050 scenario



Source: ETI

Change needs to accelerate in energy and transport

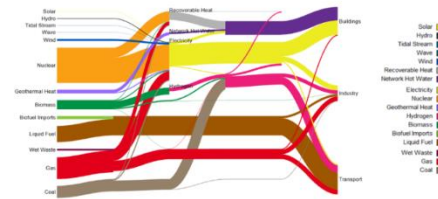
1983



2018



2050



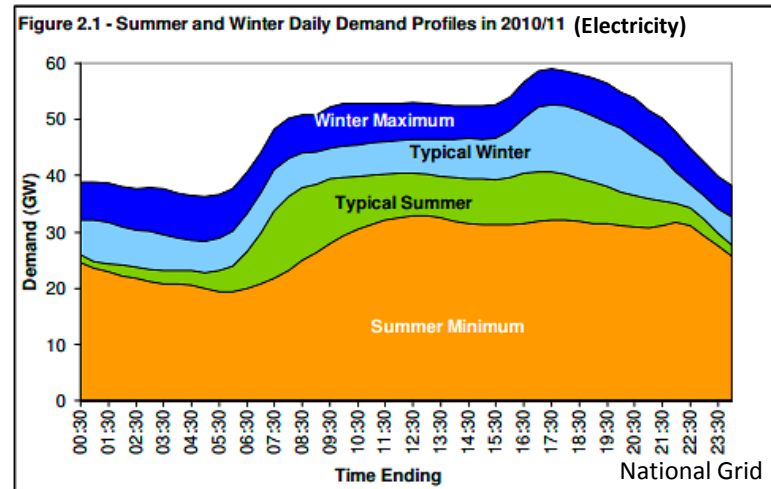
35 years

32 years

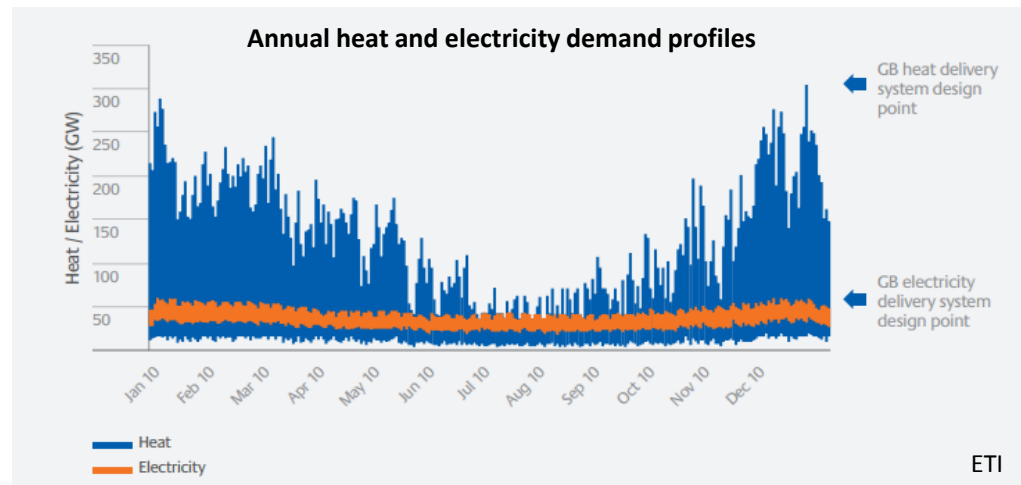
Somehow we need
to speed up

Added complexity: the system is dynamic

Daily (and weekly)

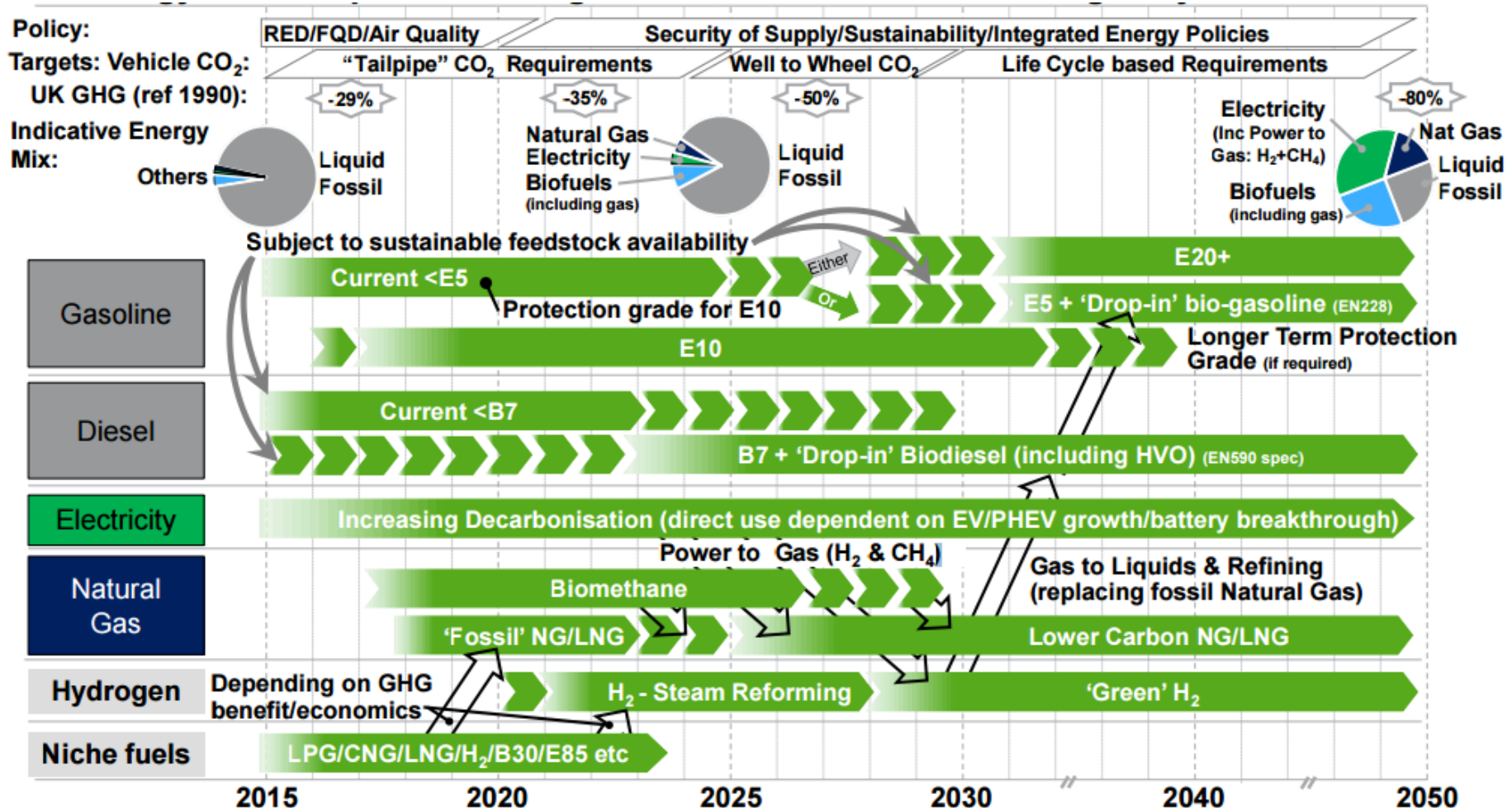


Seasonally (and annually)



Transport energy transition does not have a simple solution

UK Automotive Council Energy & Fuels Consensus Roadmap



Different overall approaches to carbon reduction

Conventional thinking

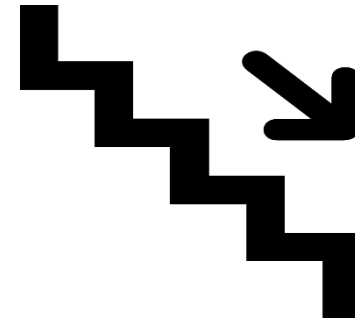
Work through GHG reduction challenges in order of increasing difficulty:

1. Electricity
2. Heat
3. Industry
4. Transport

System thinking

Least cost optimised pathways that recognise key features of low carbon energy:

- Inflexible demand for energy services
- Long life assets
- Technology uncertainty
- Lock-in and path dependency



System-level approaches are most logical



System approach: UK-TIMES modelling for CCC's 5th Carbon Budget

- 5thCB proposed 57% reduction vs 1990, consistent with 80% reduction by 2050
- Cost effectiveness is key (costs more to get back on track later)
- EU 40% target for 2030 is not cost effective or 'fair' means to stay within 2°C warming (may increase)
- Transport central assumptions:
 - 2030 EU new car target 86g/km¹
 - Plug in vehicles 9% of new LDV sales in 2020, 60% in 2030
 - FCEV buses 25% of 2030 sales
 - 24% HGV efficiency gain 2010-30
 - Some behavioural reductions
- Stronger use of H₂ in Max scenario

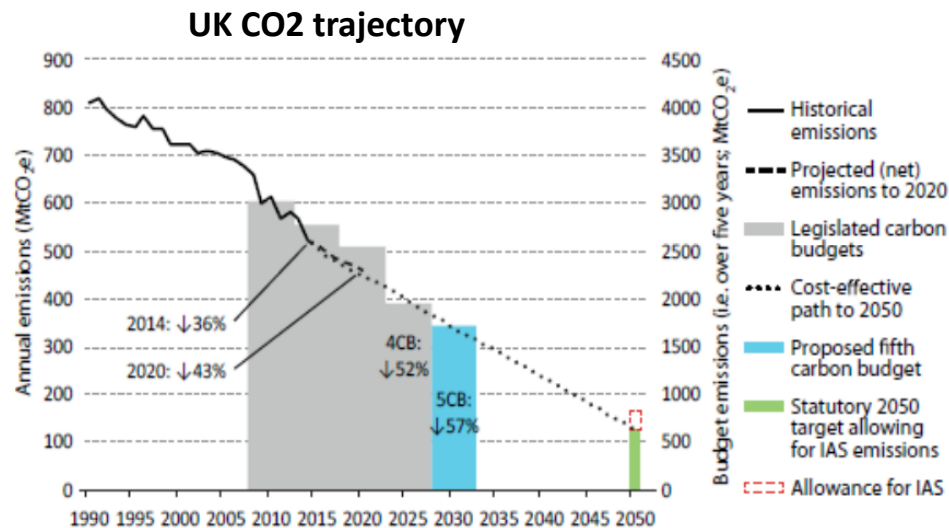
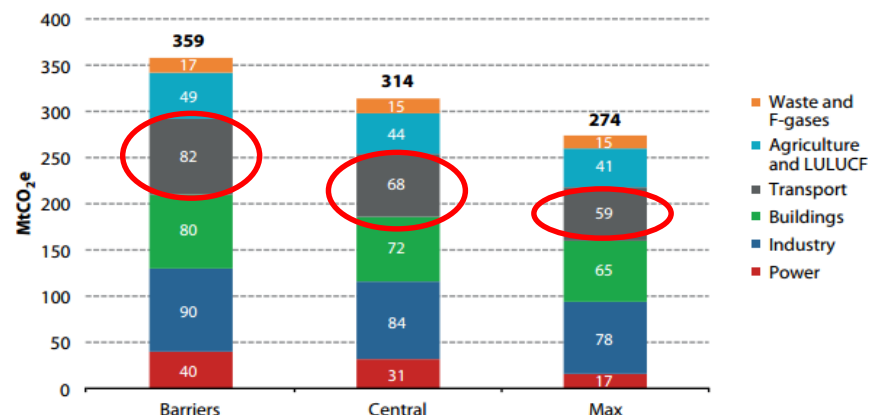


Figure 3.11: Total emissions under Barriers, Central and Max scenarios in 2030



Source: CCC analysis.

In UK vehicles and powertrains sit in the context of industrial strategy



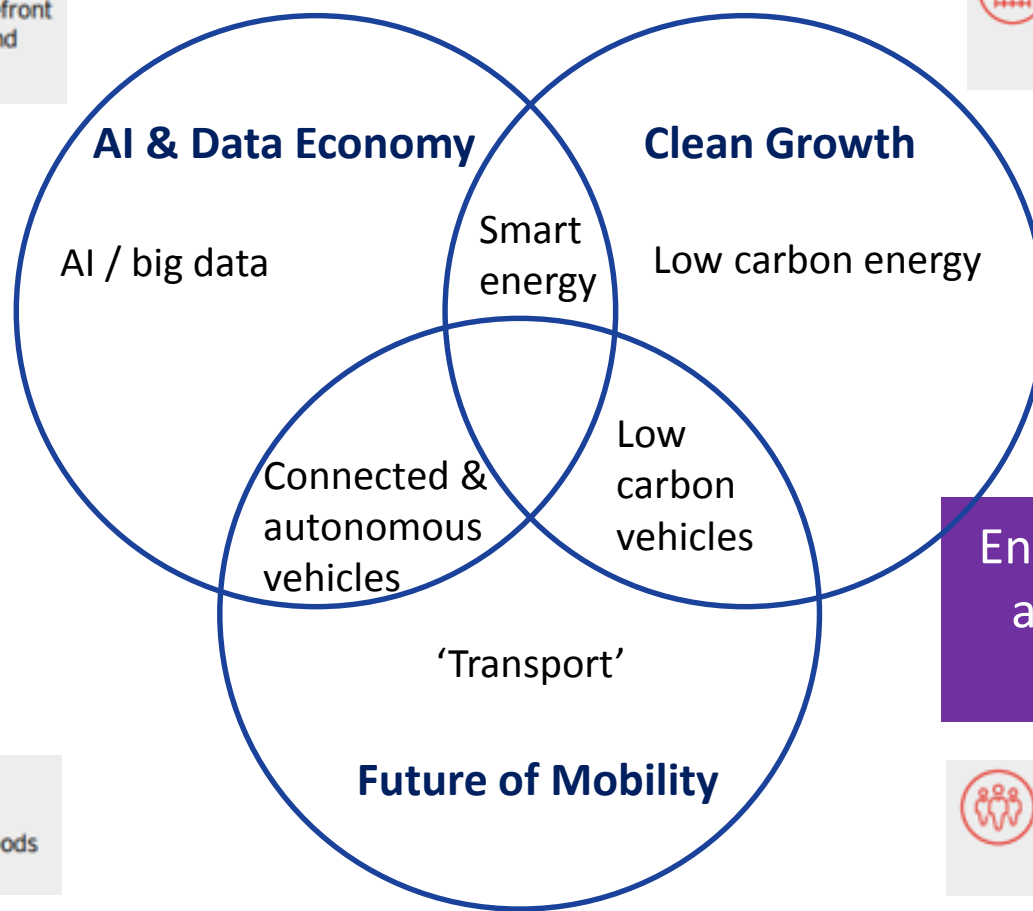
AI & Data Economy

We will put the UK at the forefront of the artificial intelligence and data revolution



Clean Growth

We will maximise the advantages for UK industry from the global shift to clean growth



Future of Mobility

We will become a world leader in the way people, goods and services move



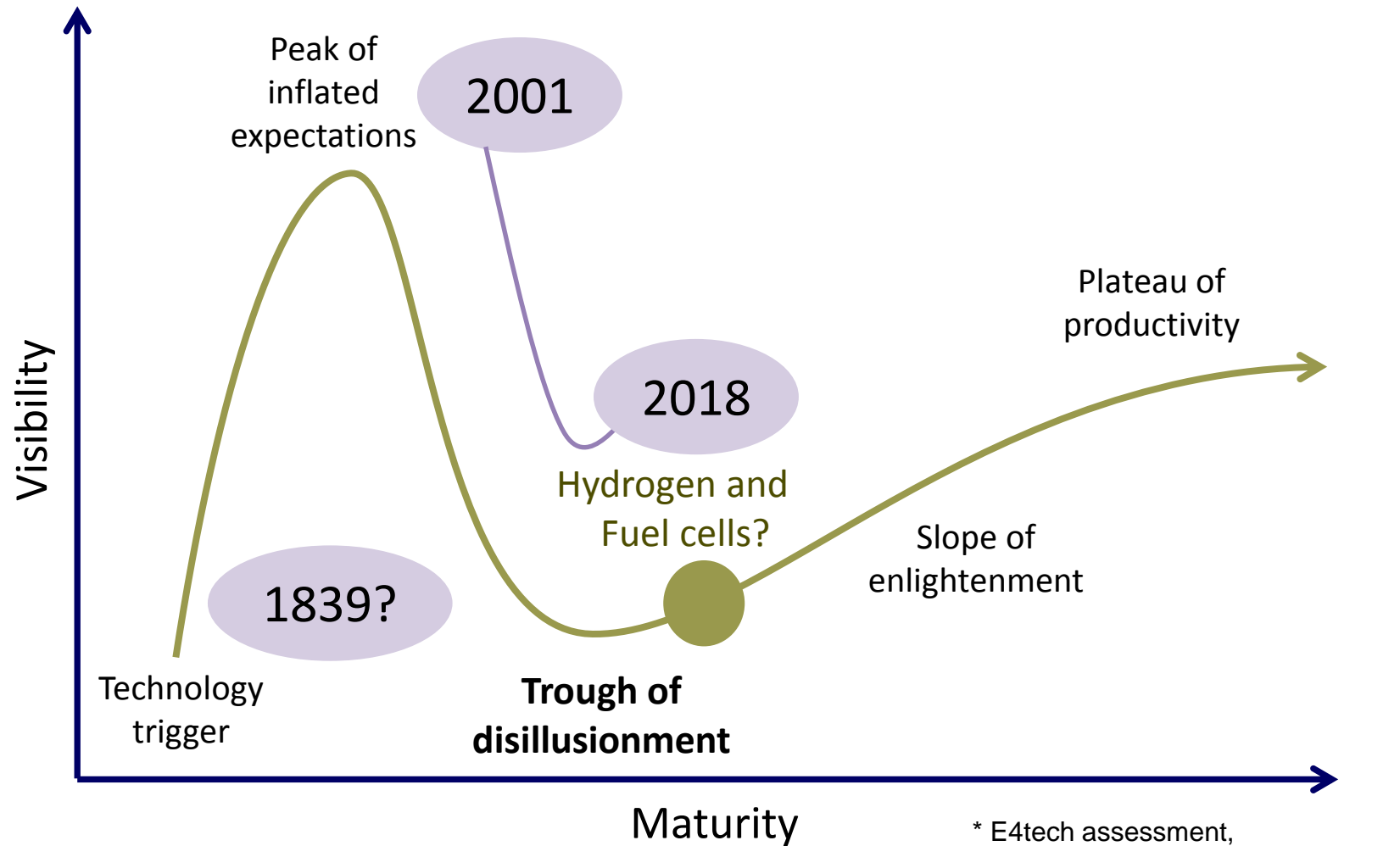
Ageing Society

We will harness the power of innovation to help meet the needs of an ageing society

Energy and climate are not the only story

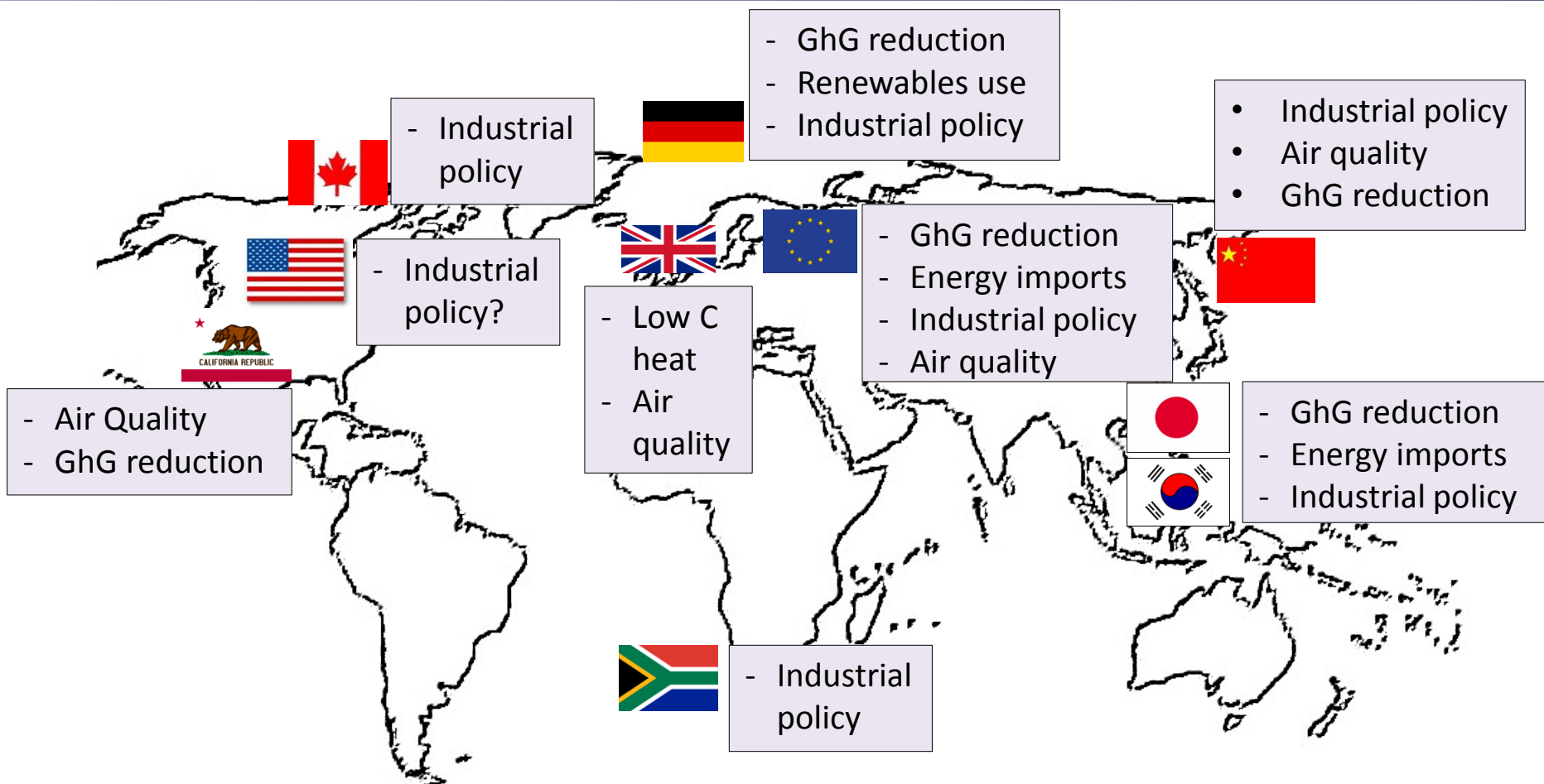
Hydrogen

Where is hydrogen on the hype cycle?



* E4tech assessment,
'Hype Cycle' framework by Gartner

To date 'national' policy has been the main driver for hydrogen developments



The *hydrogen* story is evolving, and is mainly about policies and systems

'Stranded' renewables

Dramatic uptake of renewables
Strong development of electrolyzers

Low emission transport

Urban pollution
Multiple CO₂ targets
Decarbonising fuel is the only long term option

Decarbonising heat

Late to the game
A neat piece of the system puzzle

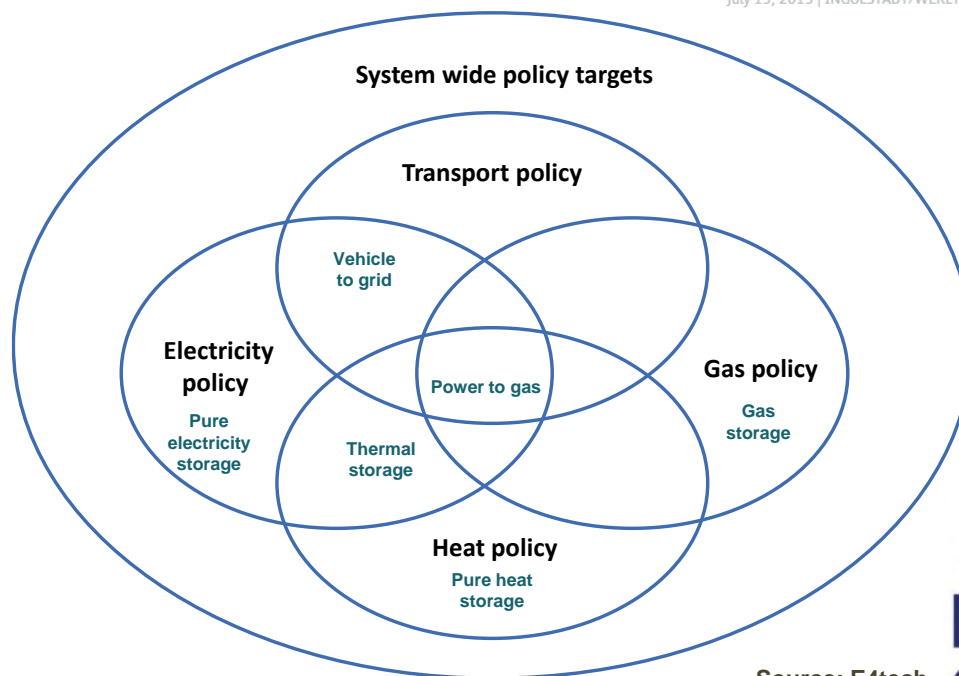
Flexible markets, dynamic systems, new technologies and cheap renewables: hydrogen enables 'Sector Coupling'

Nissan and OVO announce a new collaboration to accelerate the adoption of home battery storage in the UK

🔍 | **Press release**

Audi e-gas plant helps stabilize German public power grid

July 15, 2015 | INGOLSTADT/WERLTE, Germany



Hydrogen offers unique system benefits

Linking Heat and Electricity Systems

Co-generation and District Heating and Cooling Solutions for a Clean Energy Future



Source: E4tech


Northern Gas Networks

H21 Leeds Citygate Project
from Northern Gas Networks

The *fuel cell* story is more about products and companies

Portable power

Vast attrition – very few companies and products survive
Beating new batteries is hard

Stationary power

Some attrition, some M&A
Deep pockets and resilience are needed... plus policy support

Transport

BEVs came as a surprise, some passenger car OEMs wavering
Heavy duty and rail rising
Fuel cells fit within long-term vision

Some recent milestones

- 2013:
 - Steve Chu moved on
- 2014:
 - FCH 2 JU funding was agreed
 - The 100,000th Ene-Farm unit was installed
- 2015:
 - Car numbers started to ramp up
- 2016:
 - NOW received further funding
 - Ene-Farm units neared 200,000
- 2017:
 - The Hydrogen Council was launched
 - ... and China started to get serious...



Hyundai Tucson iX35 **2013**



Toyota Mirai **2014**



Honda Clarity Fuel Cell
2016



Mercedes GLC plug-in FCEV **2017**

China has (longer term) ambitions for FCEVs

Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicle Technology Roadmap

China's **hydrogen energy and fuel cell industry innovation strategic alliance** established in Beijing on 11th Feb 2018



Heavy-duty FCH truck, bus and rail orders are increasing worldwide

Hydrogen vehicles
are still a serious
prospect

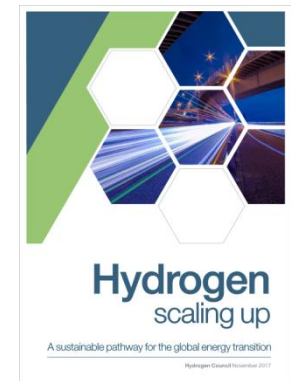
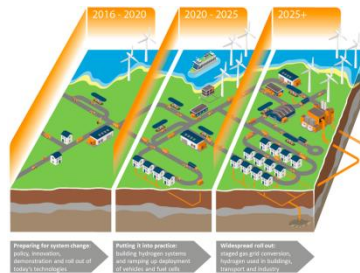
- Buses and materials handling have strong drivers and early deployment, HGVs are in development
- Thousands of vehicles are deployed or being ordered



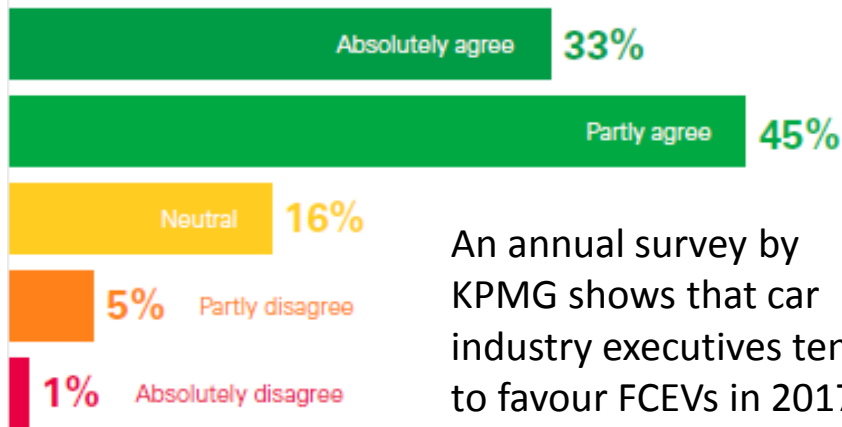
Hydrogen (and fuel cells) are now part of corporate and government thinking, both near term and big picture



UK Hydrogen & FC Roadmap



Survey hypothesis: FCEVs will be the real breakthrough for electric mobility



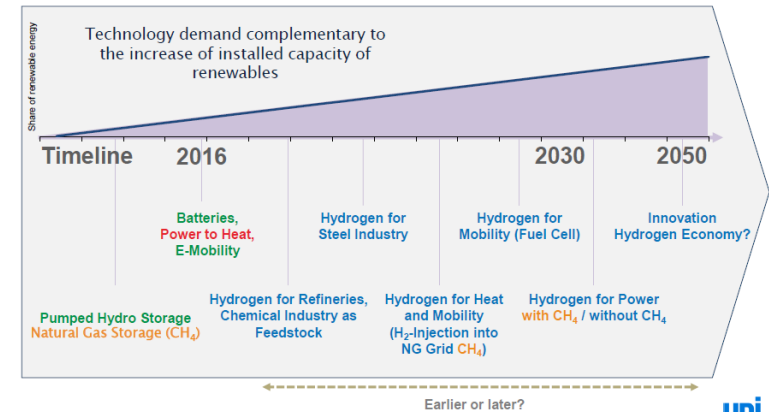
An annual survey by KPMG shows that car industry executives tend to favour FCEVs in 2017



"Merit-Order"



Possible Commercial Market Entry of power-to-gas technologies



FCH JU Stakeholder Forum 2016.11.23

Source: uni per

Conclusions

Summary

- Transitions take a long time
- People care about life cycle impacts
- Simple scale mechanisms are very powerful
- Huge market failures need long term investments
- Somehow we need to speed up
- System-level approaches are most logical
- Energy and climate are not the only story
- Hydrogen offers unique system benefits
- Hydrogen vehicles are still a serious prospect

Thank you

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