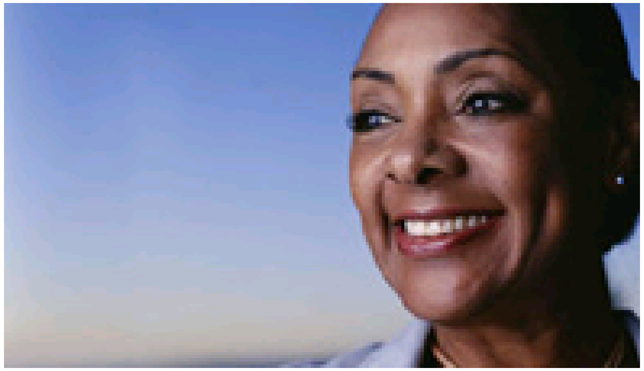
The Energy Problem and how we might solve it

Chinese Academy of Sciences Graduate School
Sciences and Humanities Forum
11 October, 2007

InterAcademy Council

About the IAC



"Lighting the Way: Toward a Sustainable Energy Future"

Co-chairs: Jose Goldemberg, Brazil
Steven Chu, USA

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Steven Chu (USA)

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Evald Shpilrain (Russia)

Robert Socolow (USA)

Kenji Yamaji (Japan)

Yan Luguang (China)

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Chapter I. Introduction

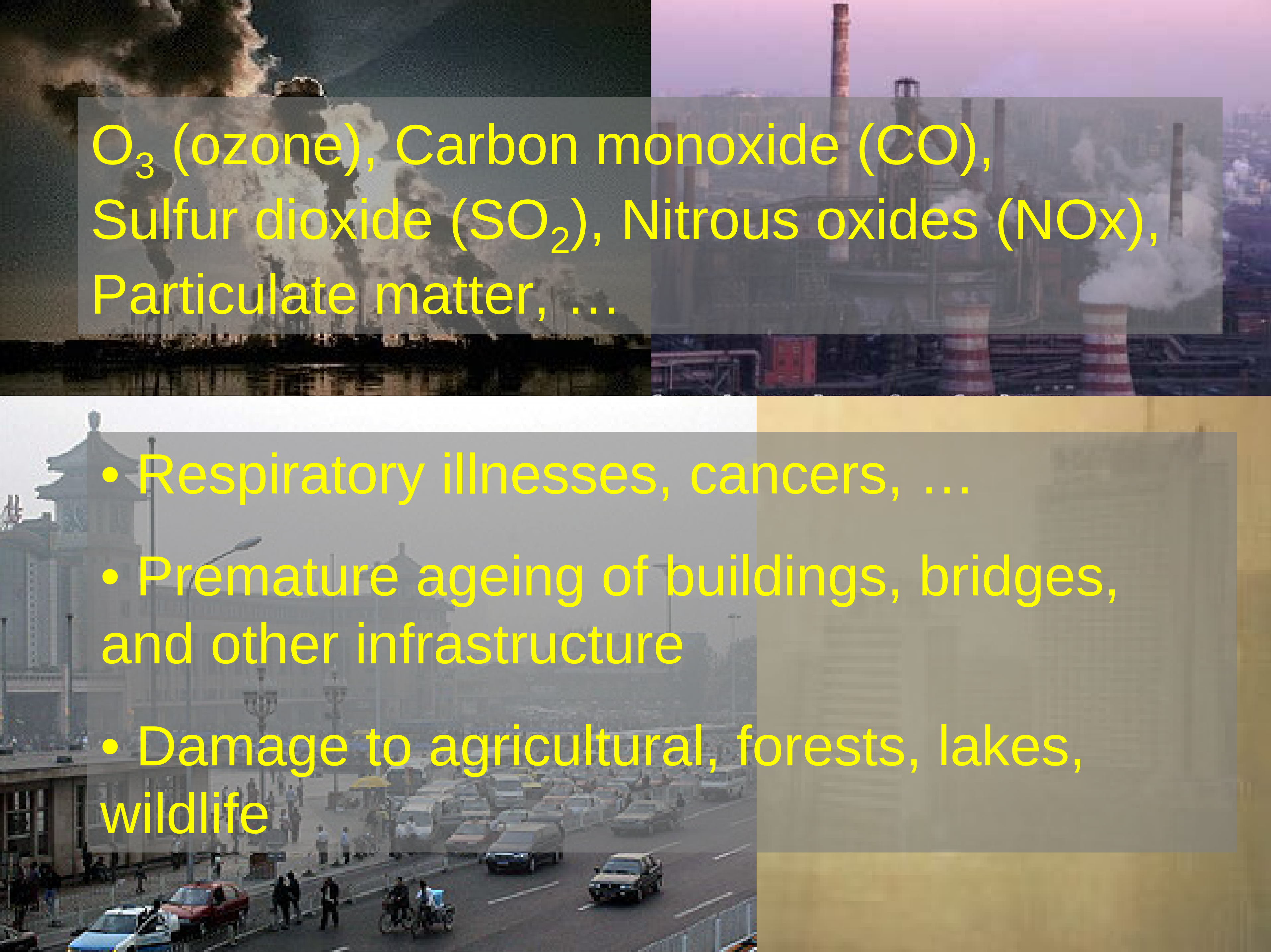
The need for Energy Sustainability:

(1) Environmental concerns: Local pollution, Climate Change, water use.

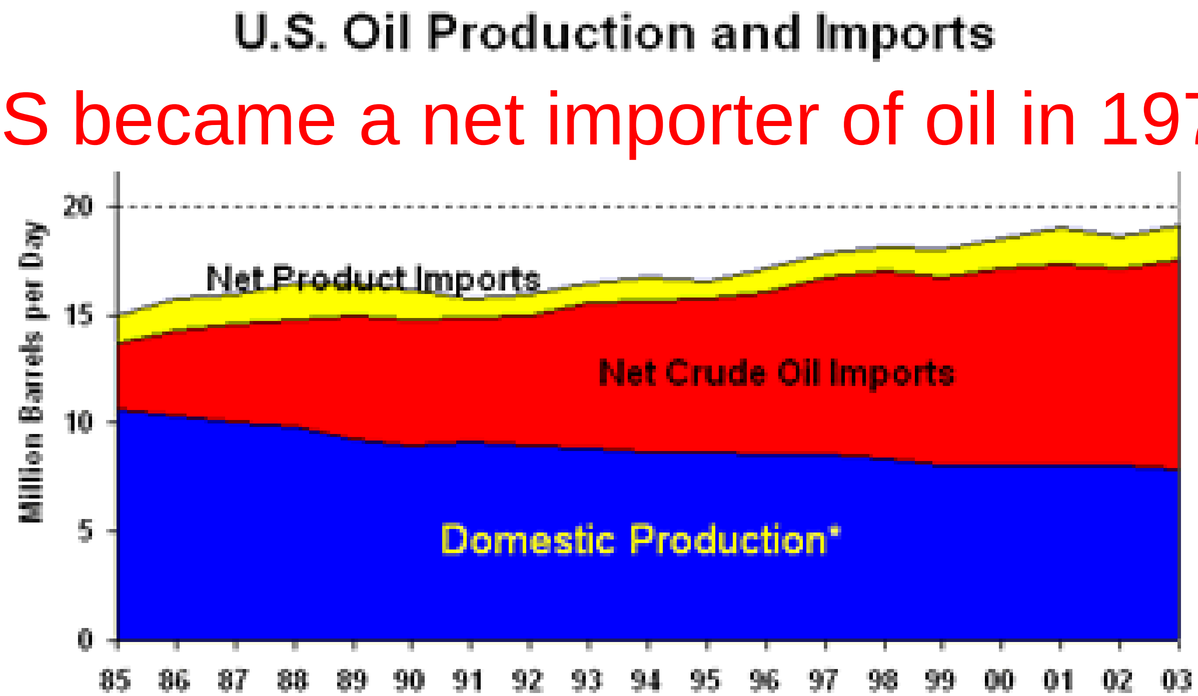
(2) 2–3 billion people worldwide currently lack access to modern forms of energy.

2.6 billion people use coal, charcoal, firewood, agricultural residues, or dung as their primary cooking fuel. ~ 1.6 billion people worldwide live without electricity.

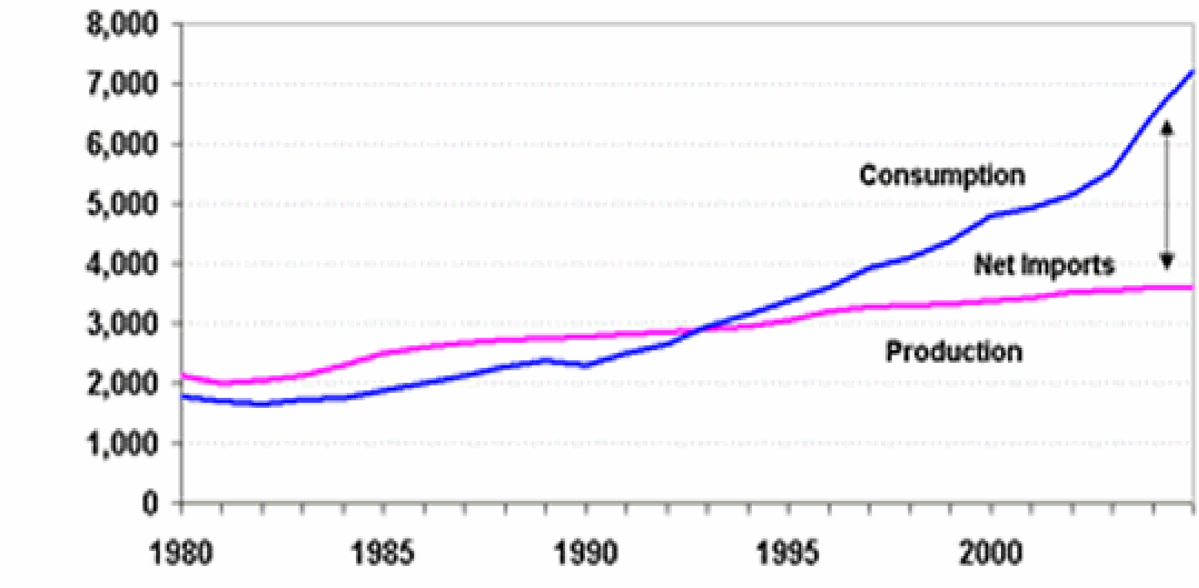
(3) Reduce the security risks and potential for geopolitical conflict due to escalating competition for energy resources.

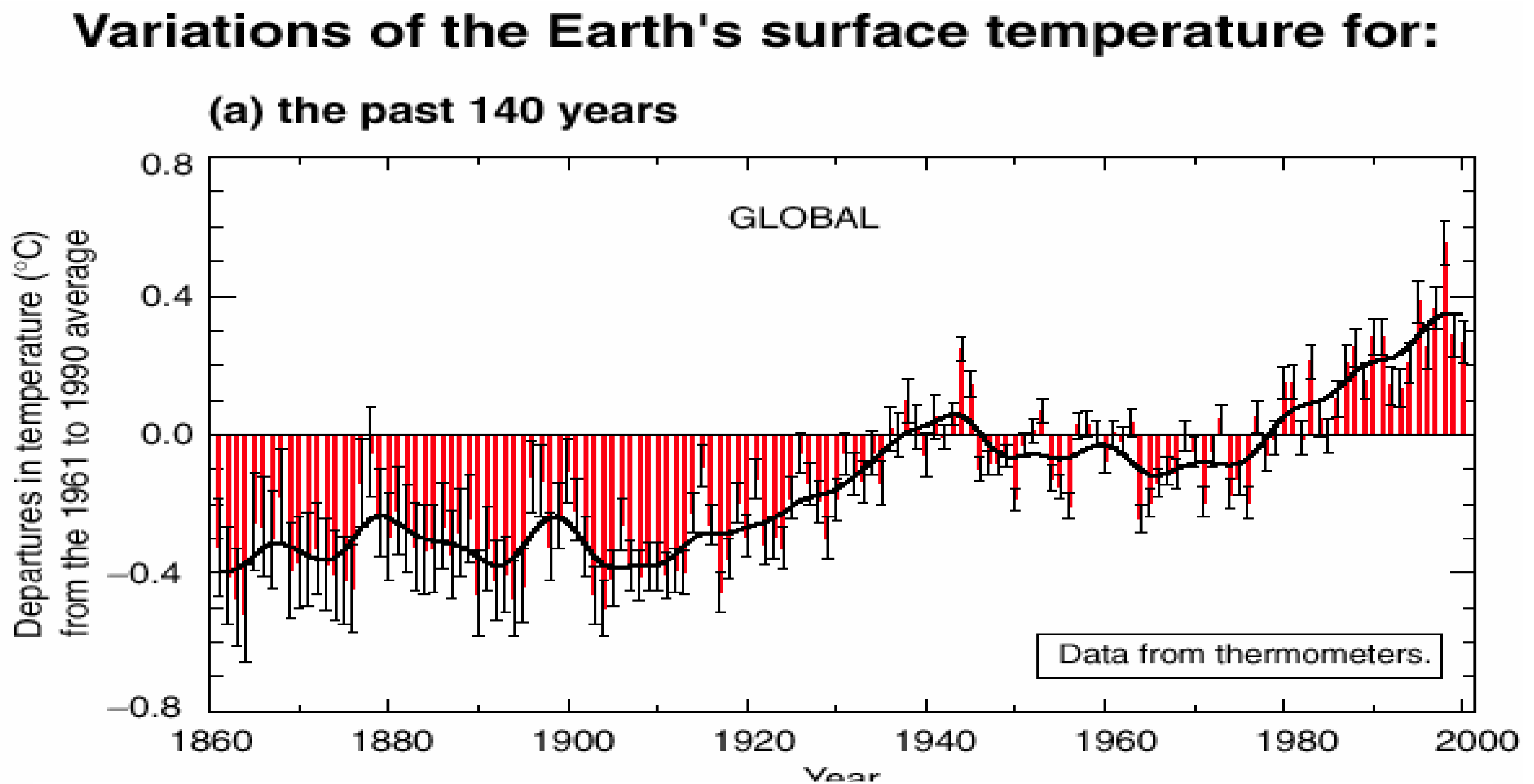

O_3 (ozone), Carbon monoxide (CO), Sulfur dioxide (SO_2), Nitrous oxides (NOx), Particulate matter, …
• Respiratory illnesses, cancers, …
• Premature ageing of buildings, bridges, and other infrastructure
• Damage to agricultural, forests, lakes, wildlife

US became a net importer of oil in 1970



China oil consumption and production 1980 -2005

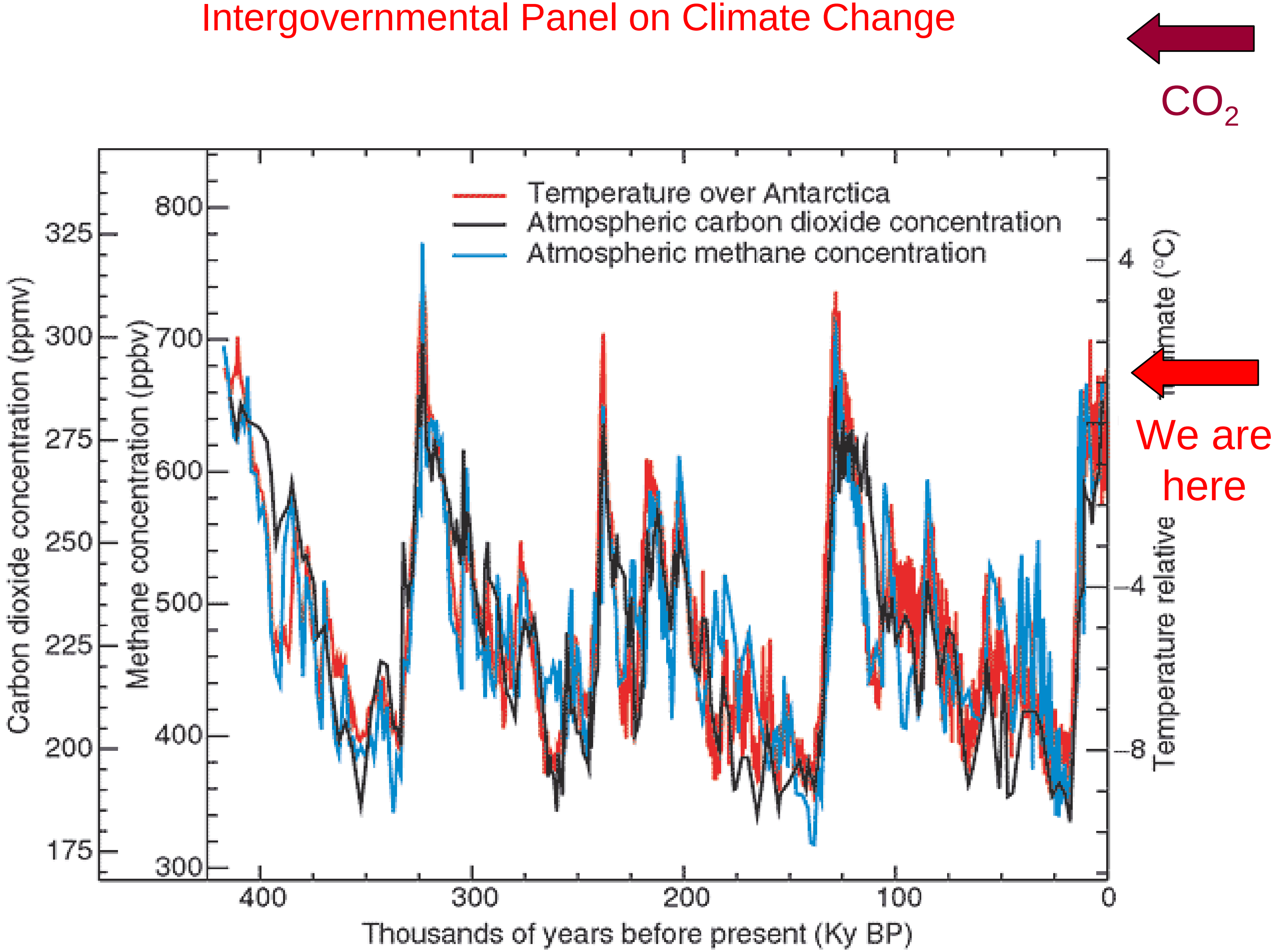




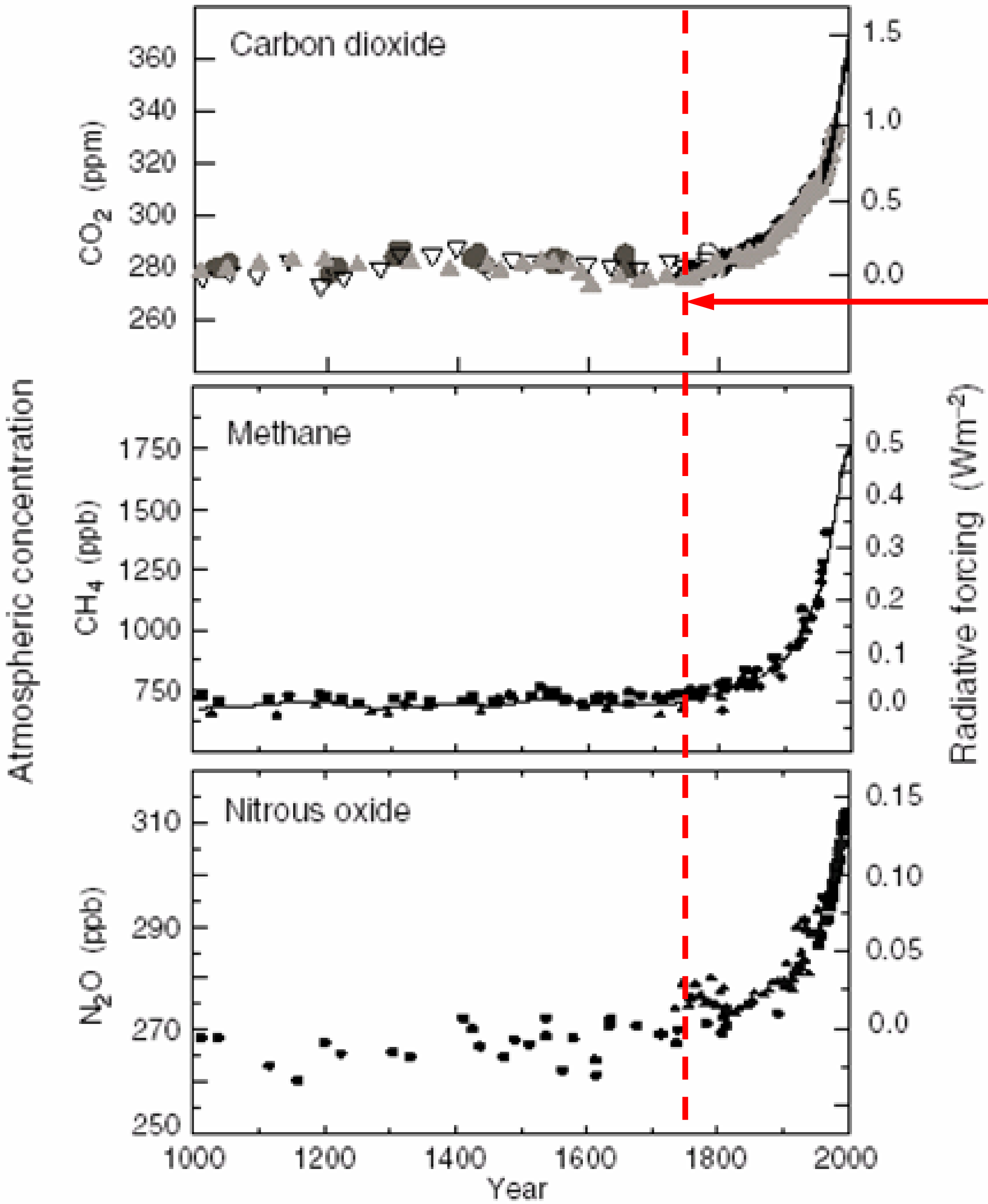
140 years is nothing by geological time scales!

Temperature over the last 420,000 years

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

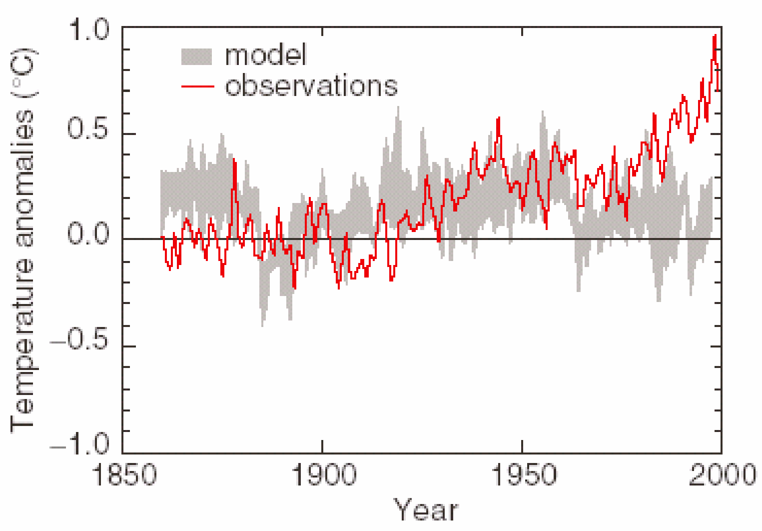


Concentration of Greenhouse gases

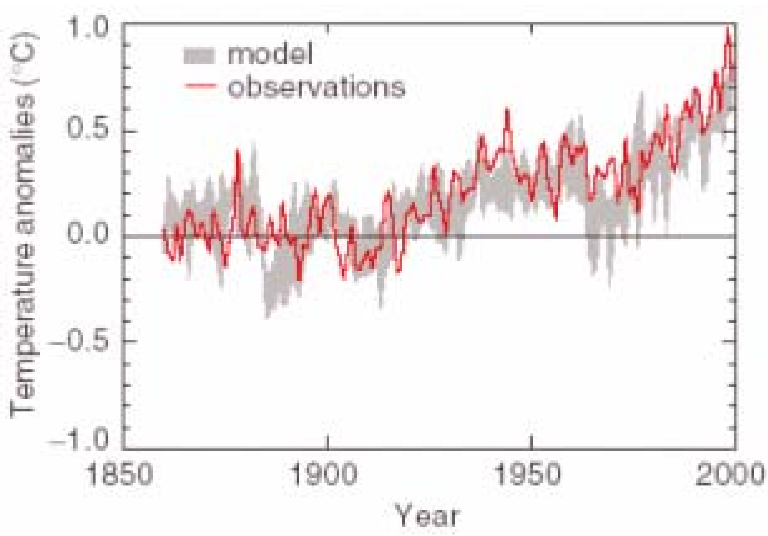


1750, the beginning of the industrial revolution

Temperature rise due to human emission of greenhouse gases



Climate change due to natural causes (solar variations, volcanoes, etc.)



Climate change due to natural causes and human generated greenhouse gases

Emissions pathways, climate change, and impacts on California

Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences (2004)

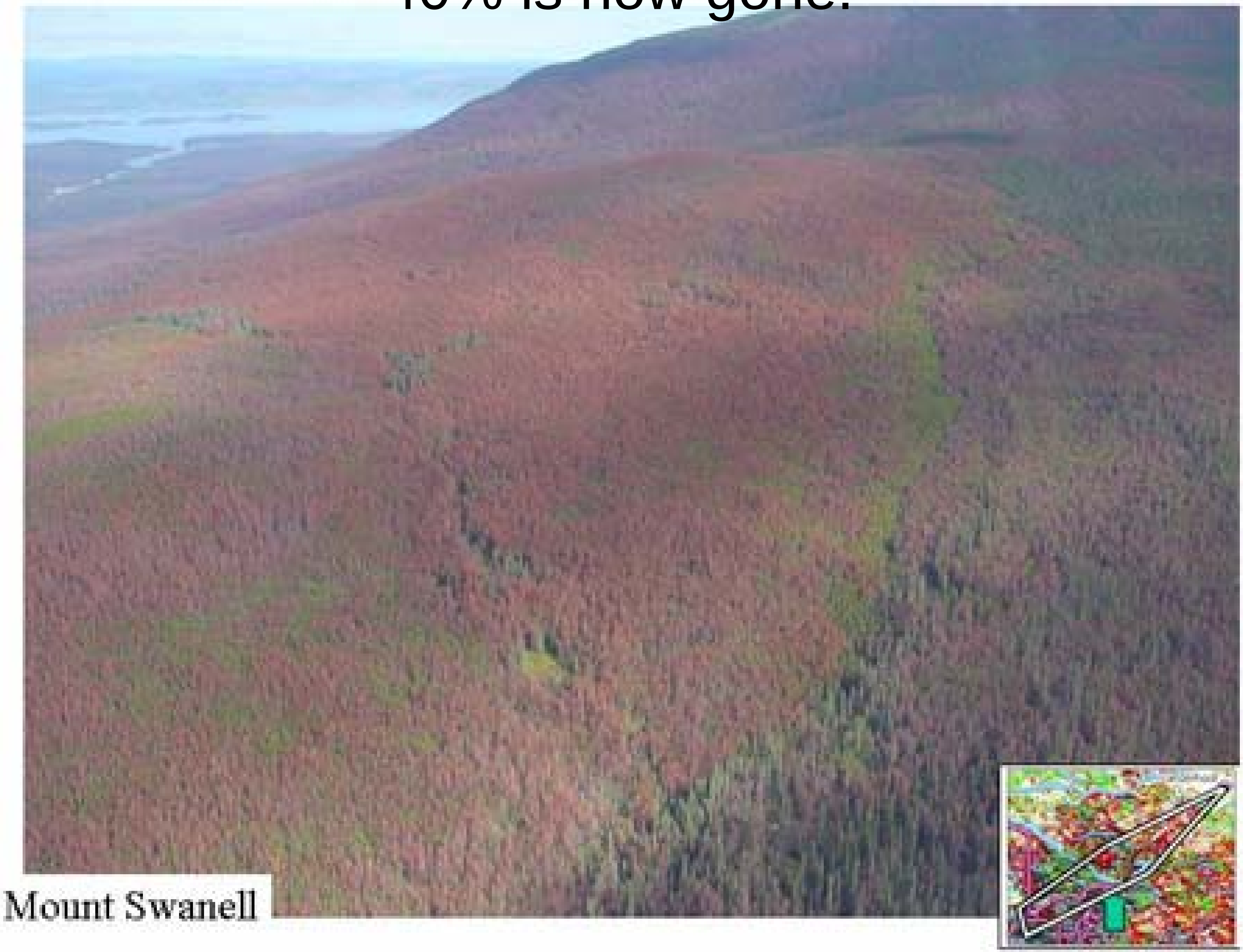
Using two climate models that bracket most of carbon emissions scenarios:

	B1	A1 fi
Heat wave mortality:	2-3x	5-7x
Alpine/subalpine forests	50–75%	75–90%
Sierra snowpack	30–70%	73–90%

British Columbia: ~ 78% of the pine forests predicted to be dead within a decade due to pine beetle infestation.

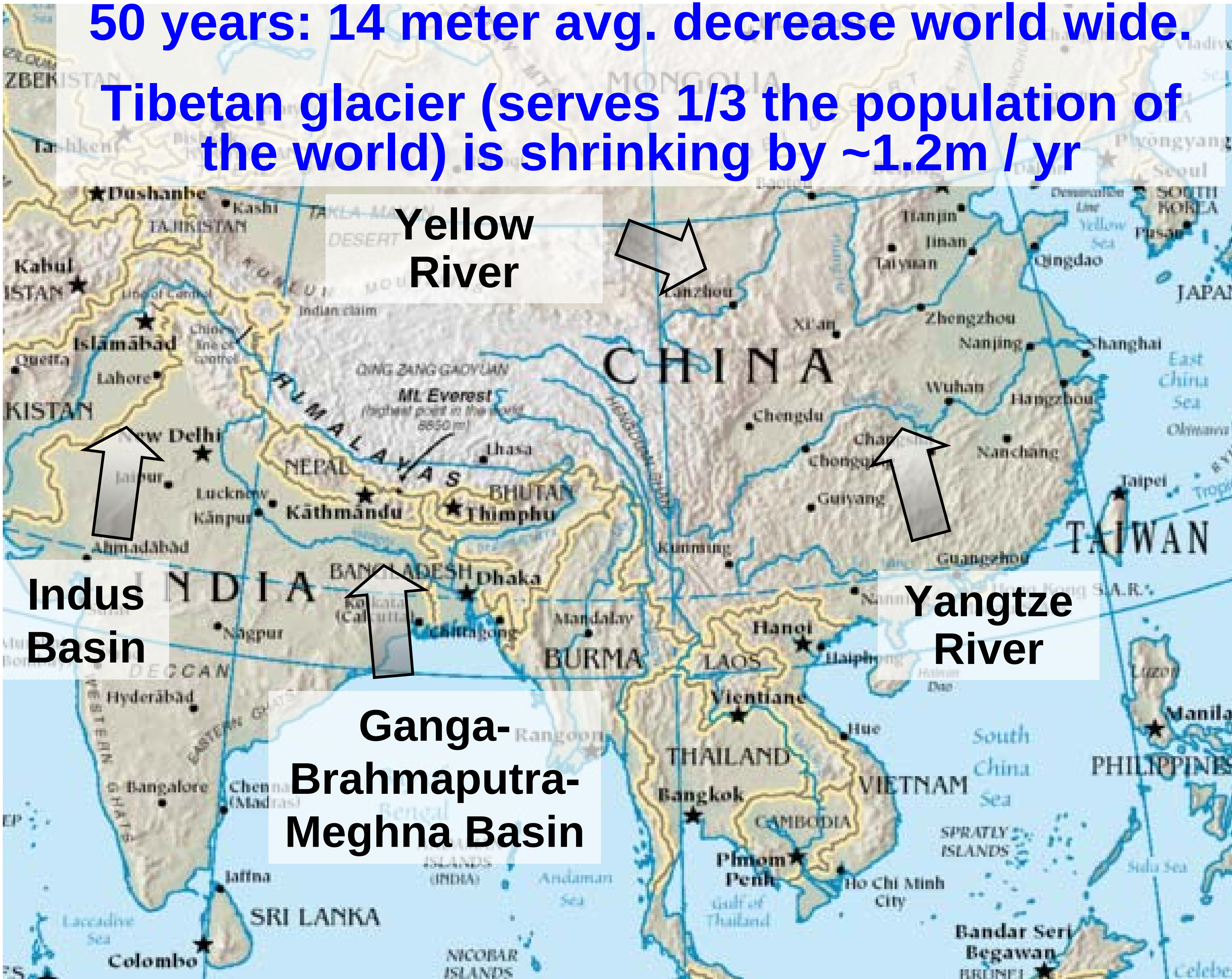
80% of British Columbia pine will have died by 2013.

~ 40% is now gone.

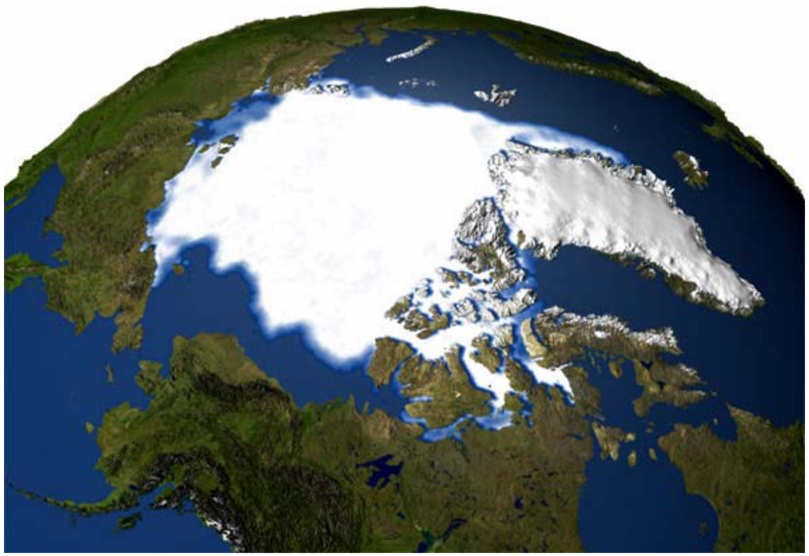


50 years: 14 meter avg. decrease world wide.

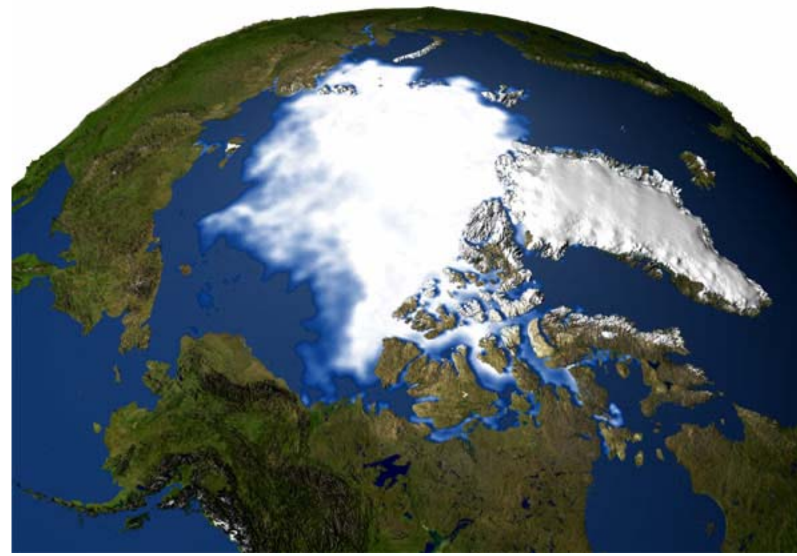
Tibetan glacier (serves 1/3 the population of the world) is shrinking by ~1.2m / yr



Positive feedback: melting *reflective* ice and snow is replaced by absorbing dark oceans.



September melt, 1979



September melt, 2002

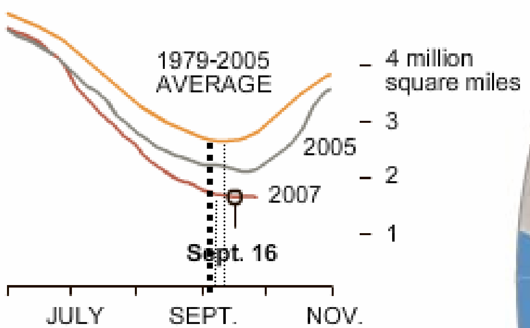
The data from different instruments:

- Multi-channel microwave radiometer (Nimbus 7 satellite)
- Microwave imagers attached to the Defense Meteorological Satellite Programs.

More recent Arctic melting data

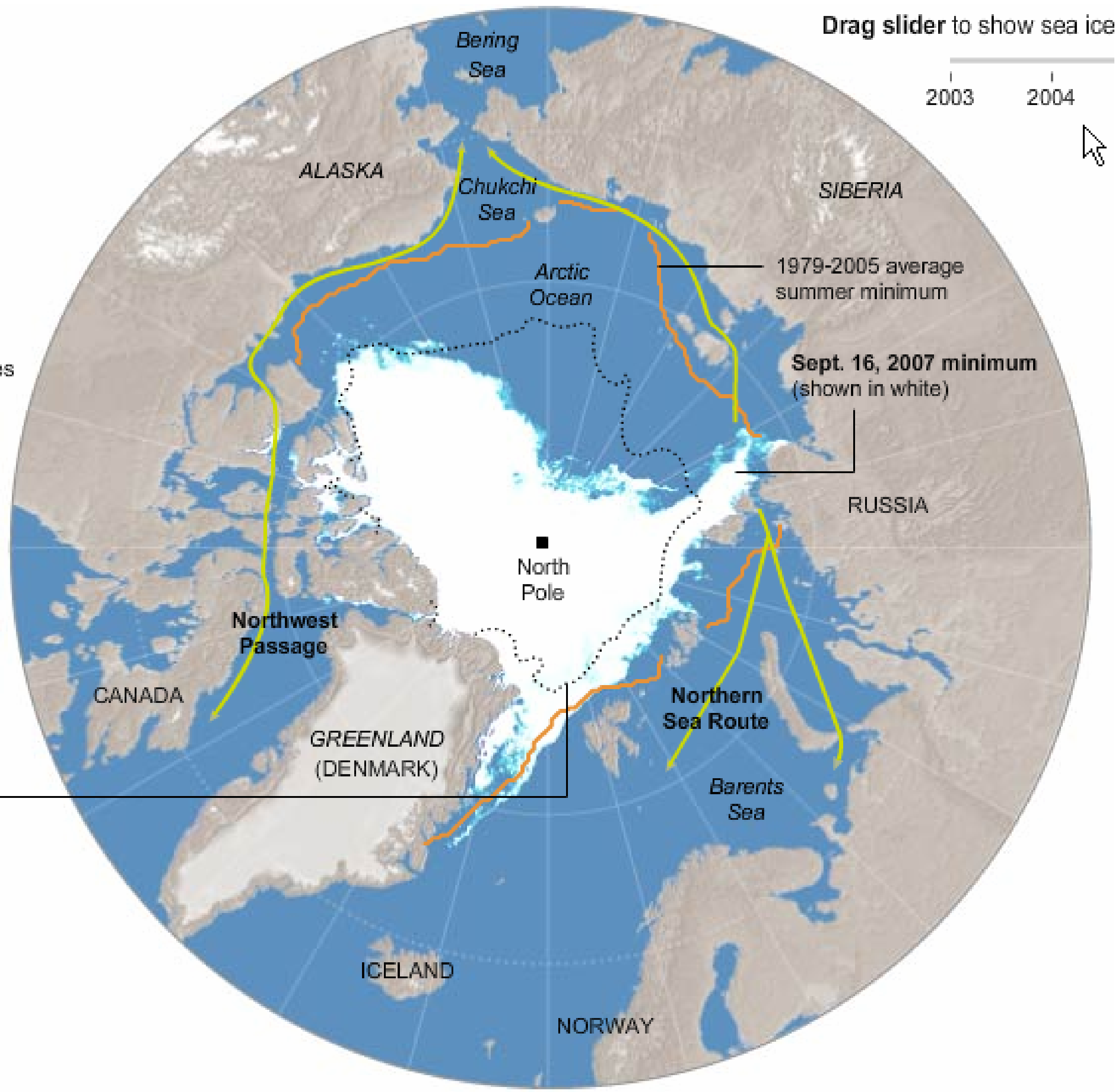
SUMMER SEA ICE
This summer saw a record-breaking loss of Arctic sea ice. Experts attribute the changes to the interaction of wind, weather, ice drift, ocean currents and greenhouse gases.

SUMMER SEA ICE EXTENT*

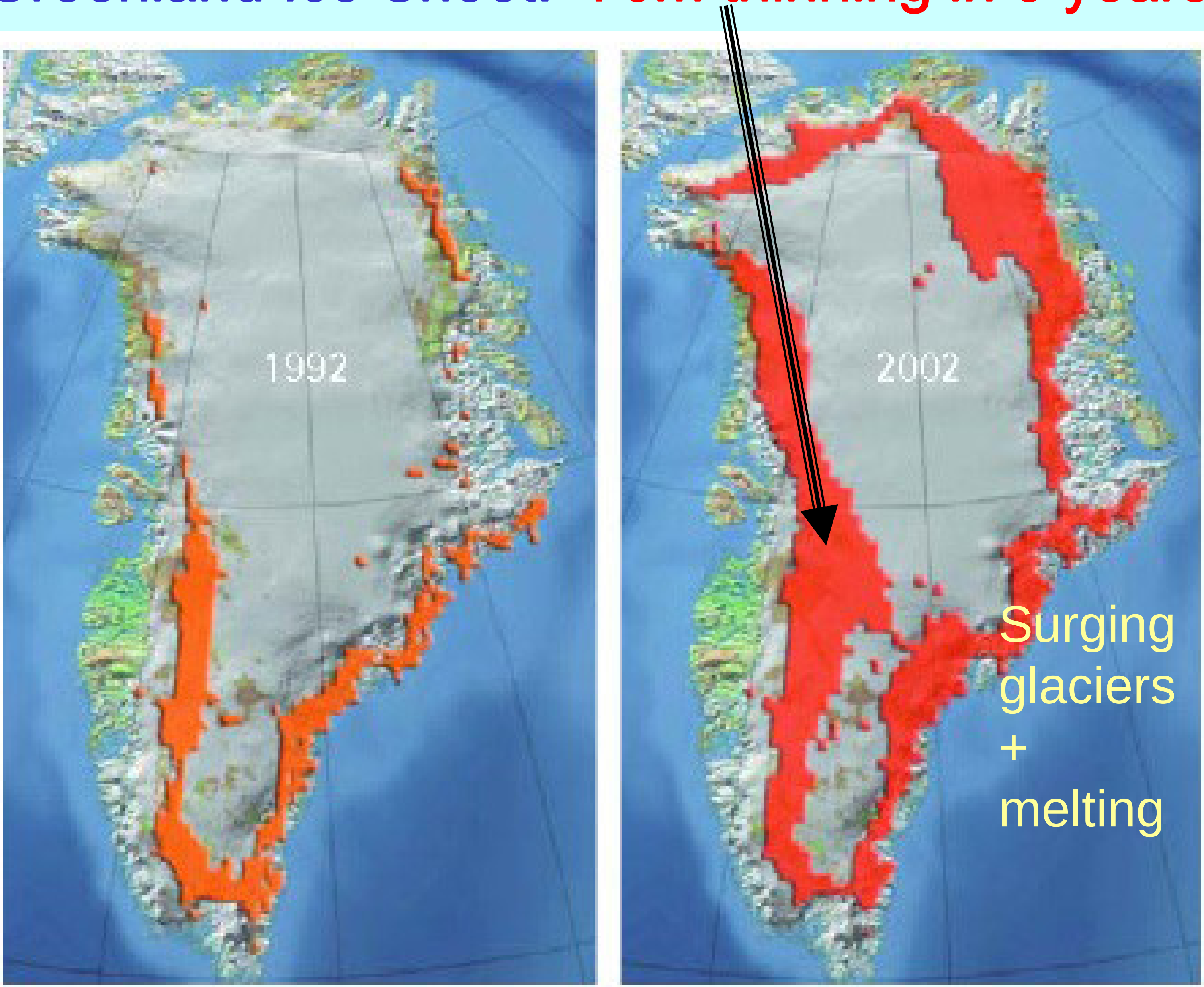


Sea ice extent is the area of ocean covered by at least 15 percent ice.

PERENNIAL SEA ICE
Ocean within this boundary had been covered with ice year-round since satellite records began in 1979. This summer was the first time that part of the perennial sea ice was open water.



Greenland Ice Sheet: 70m thinning in 5 years



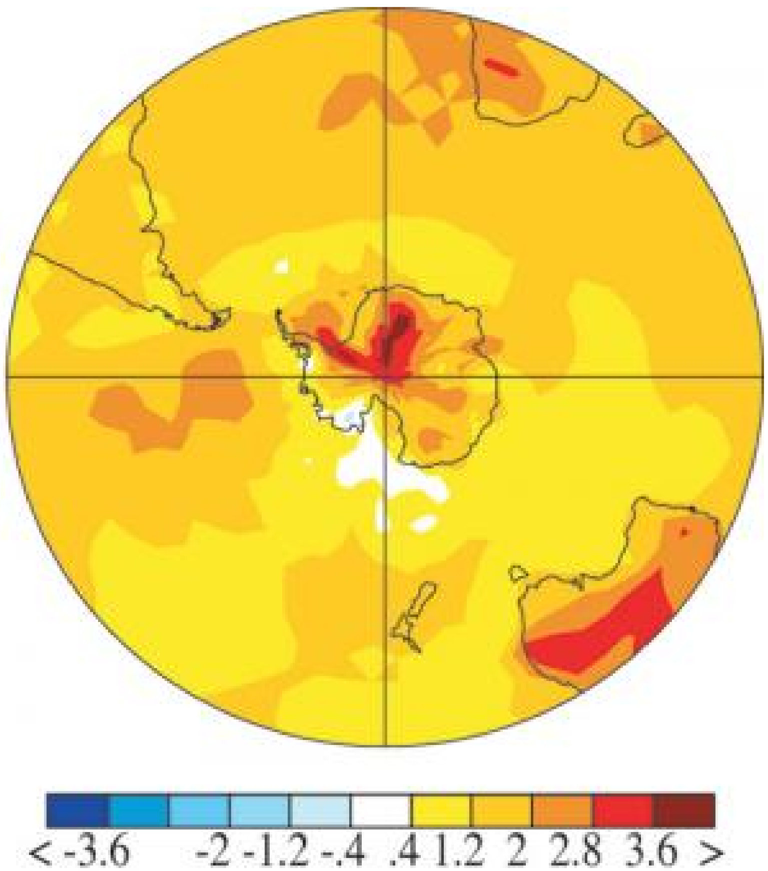
Record melt of 2002 was exceeded in 2005

Unstable Glaciers

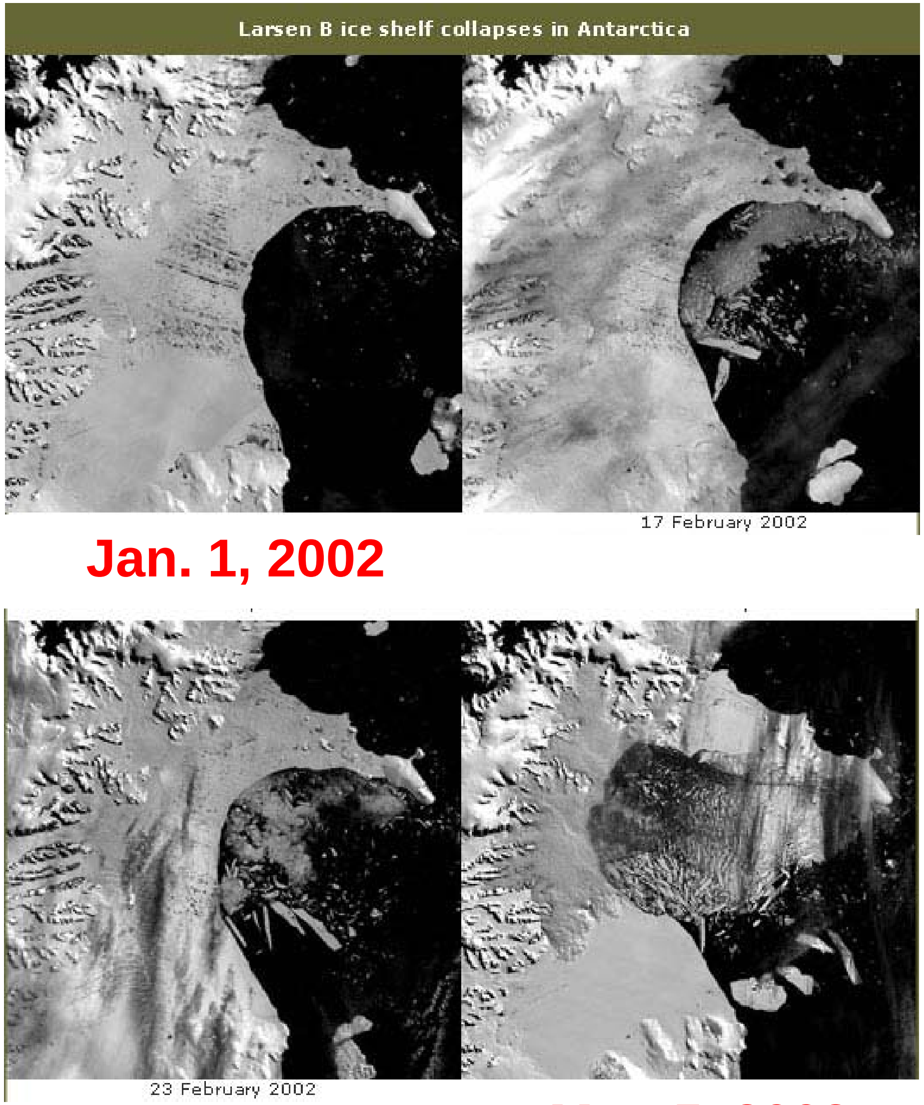
Surface melt on Greenland ice sheet descending into moulin, a vertical shaft carrying the water to base of ice sheet.

Source: Roger Braithwaite

Predicted surface temperature (Celsius) trend averaged over the years 2000 - 2050



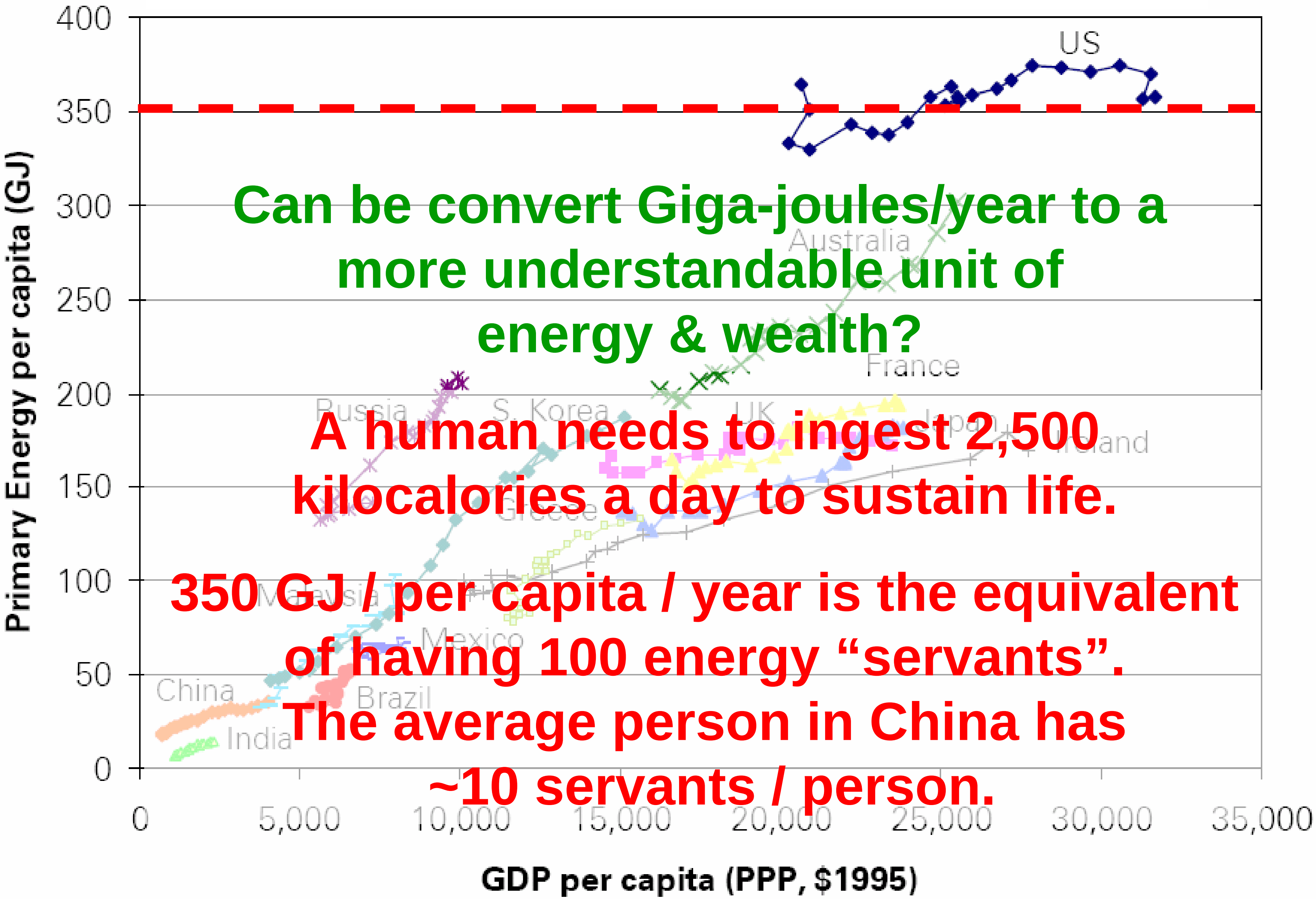
(Drew Shindell, Gavin Schmidt, NASA)



Jan. 1, 2002

Mar. 5, 2002

Energy demand vs. GDP per capita



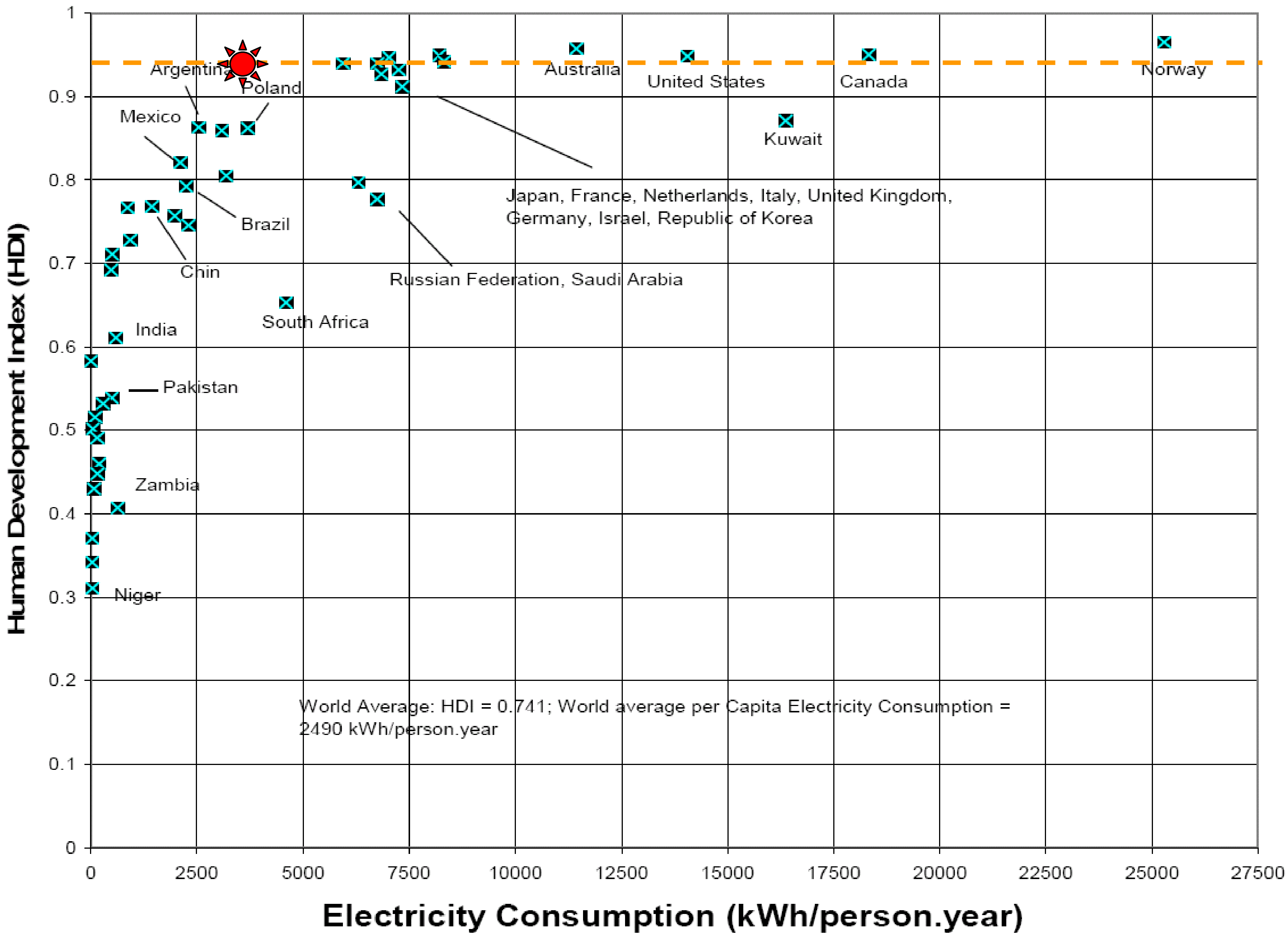
Can be convert Giga-joules/year to a more understandable unit of energy & wealth?

A human needs to ingest 2,500 kilocalories a day to sustain life.

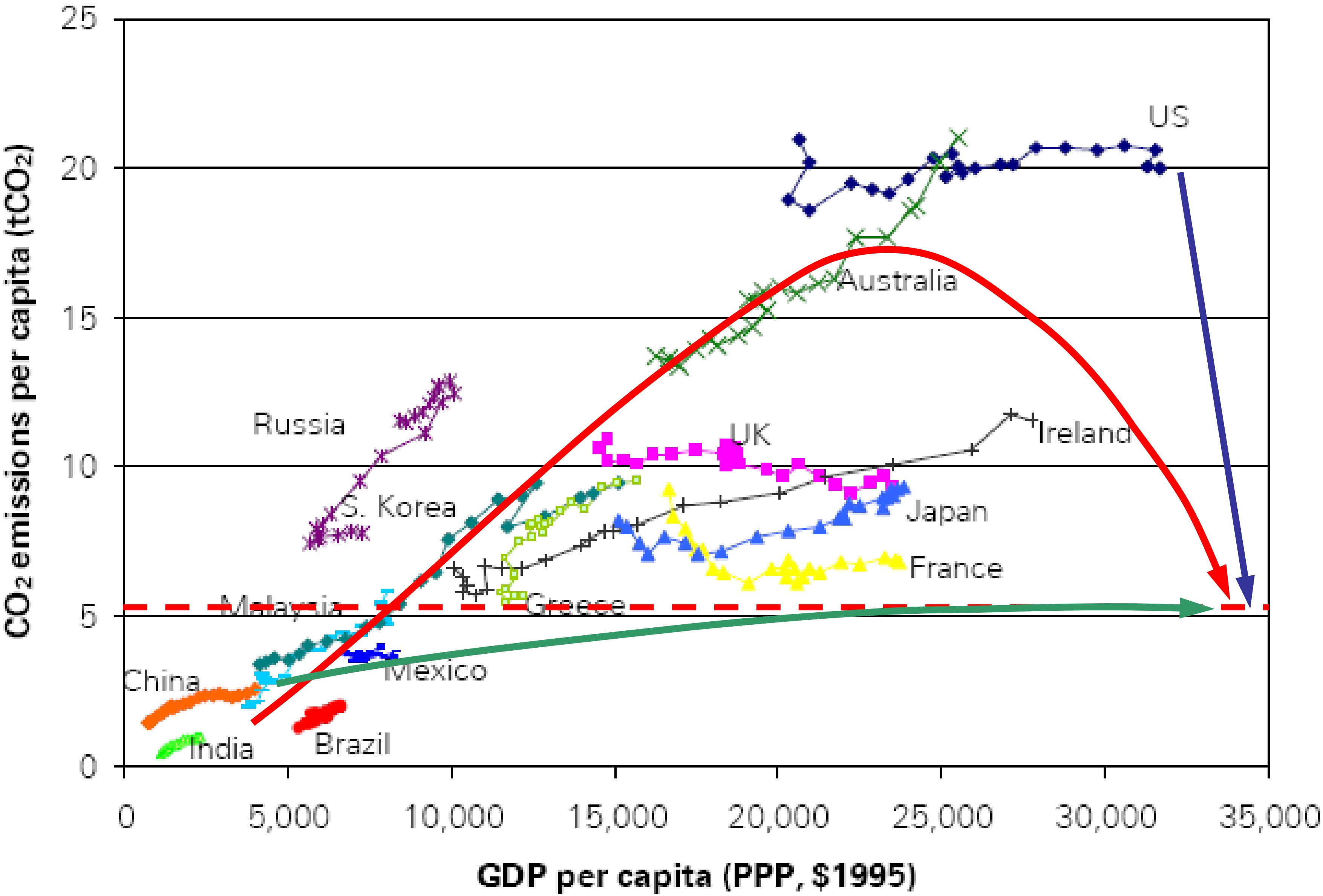
350 GJ / per capita / year is the equivalent of having 100 energy "servants". The average person in China has ~10 servants / person.

Source: UN and DOE EIA

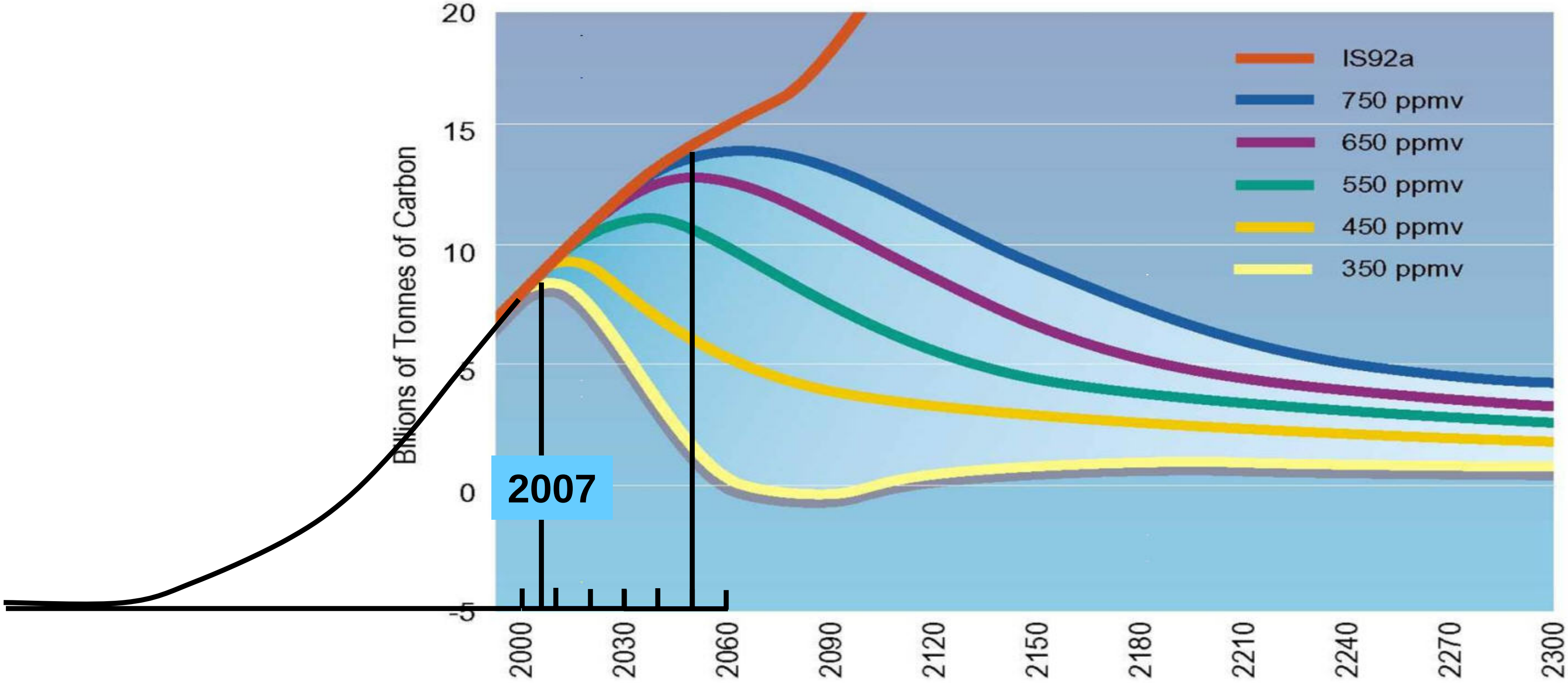
Human Development Index vs. Energy consumption



CO_2 emissions of selected countries



Emissions Trajectories for atmospheric CO_2 concentration ceilings

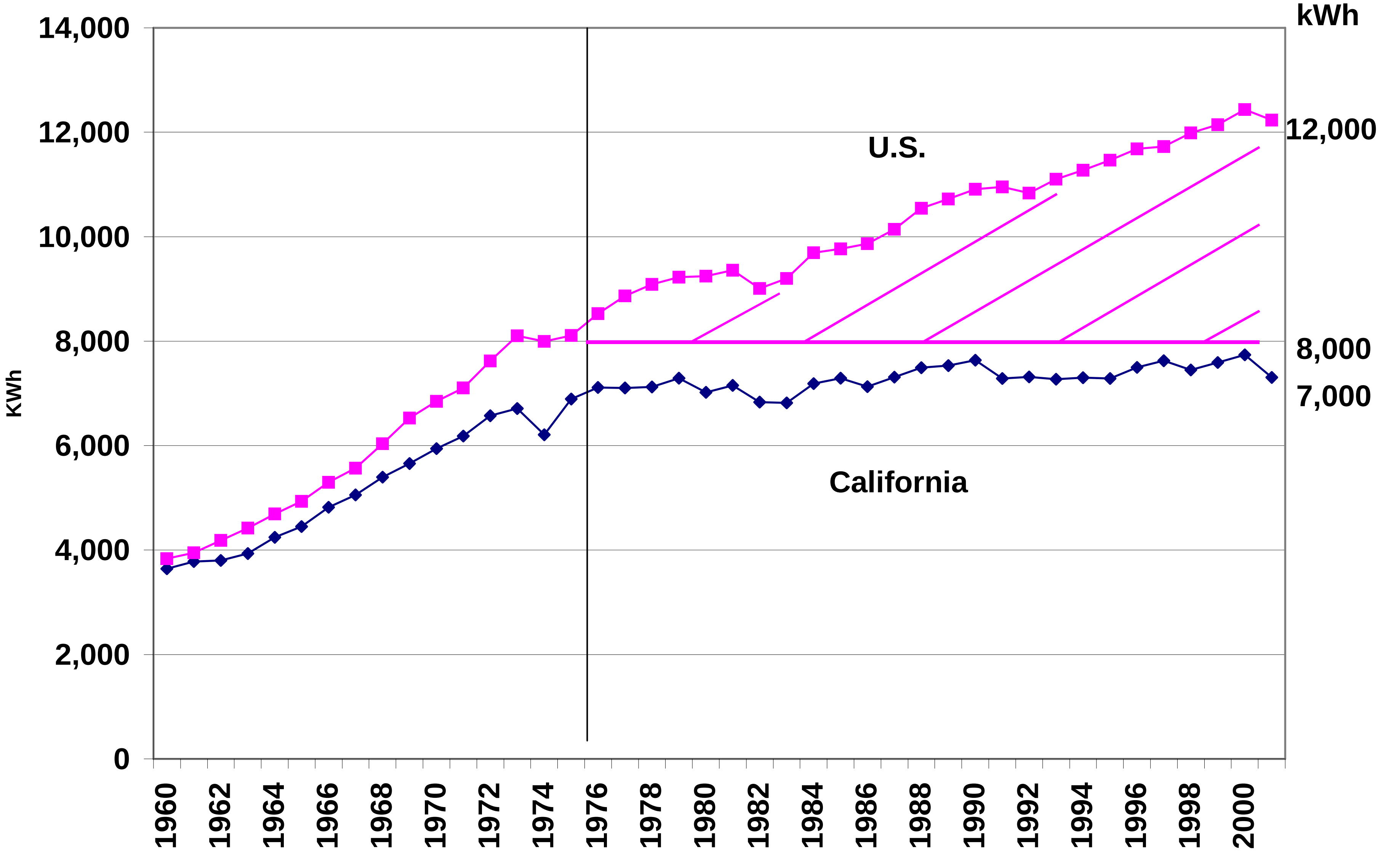


Source: Fourth Assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; Summary for Policy Makers, February 2007.

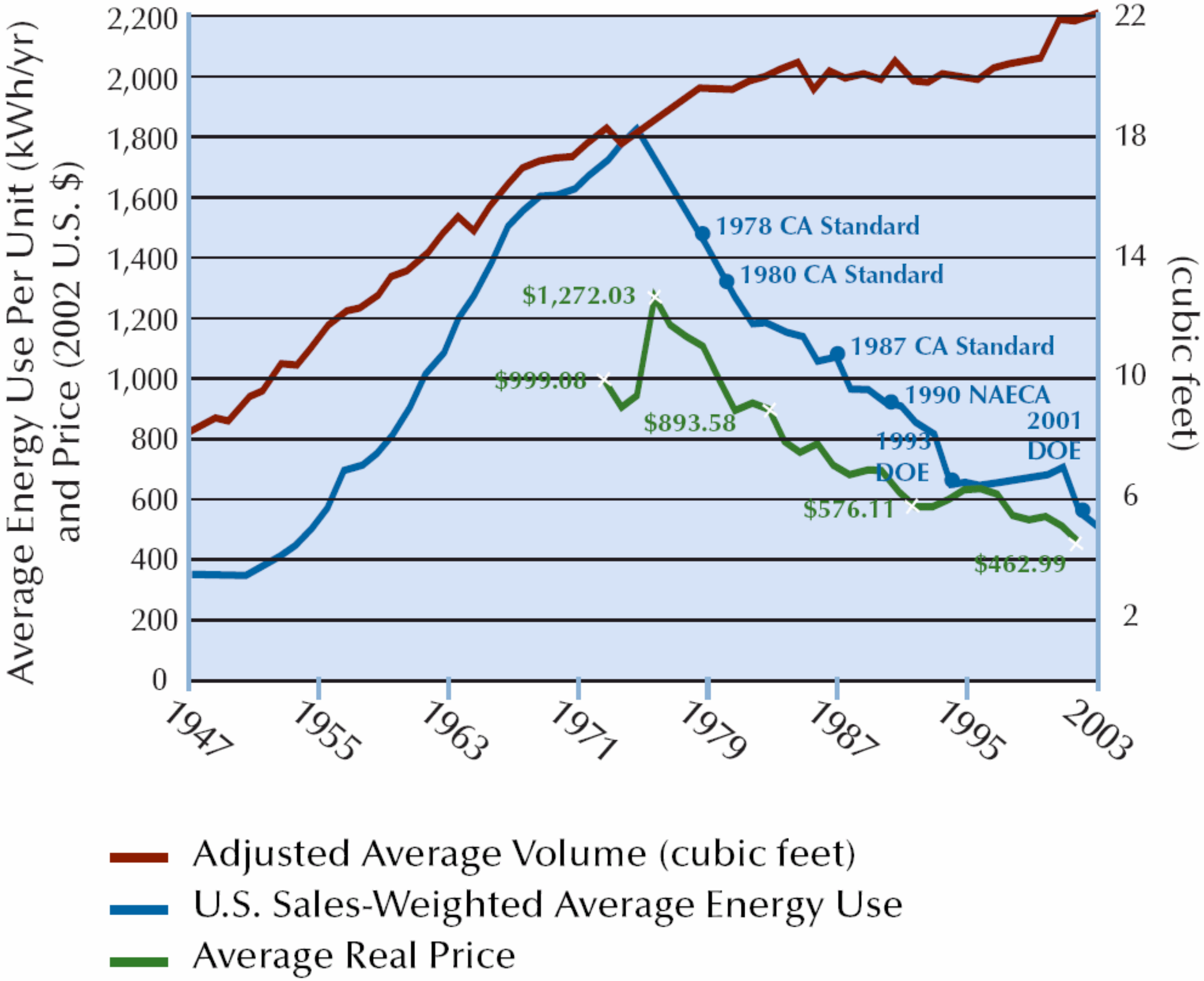
Chapter 3: Energy Demand and Efficiency

Energy efficiency and conservation is and will remains the lowest hanging fruit for the next several decades

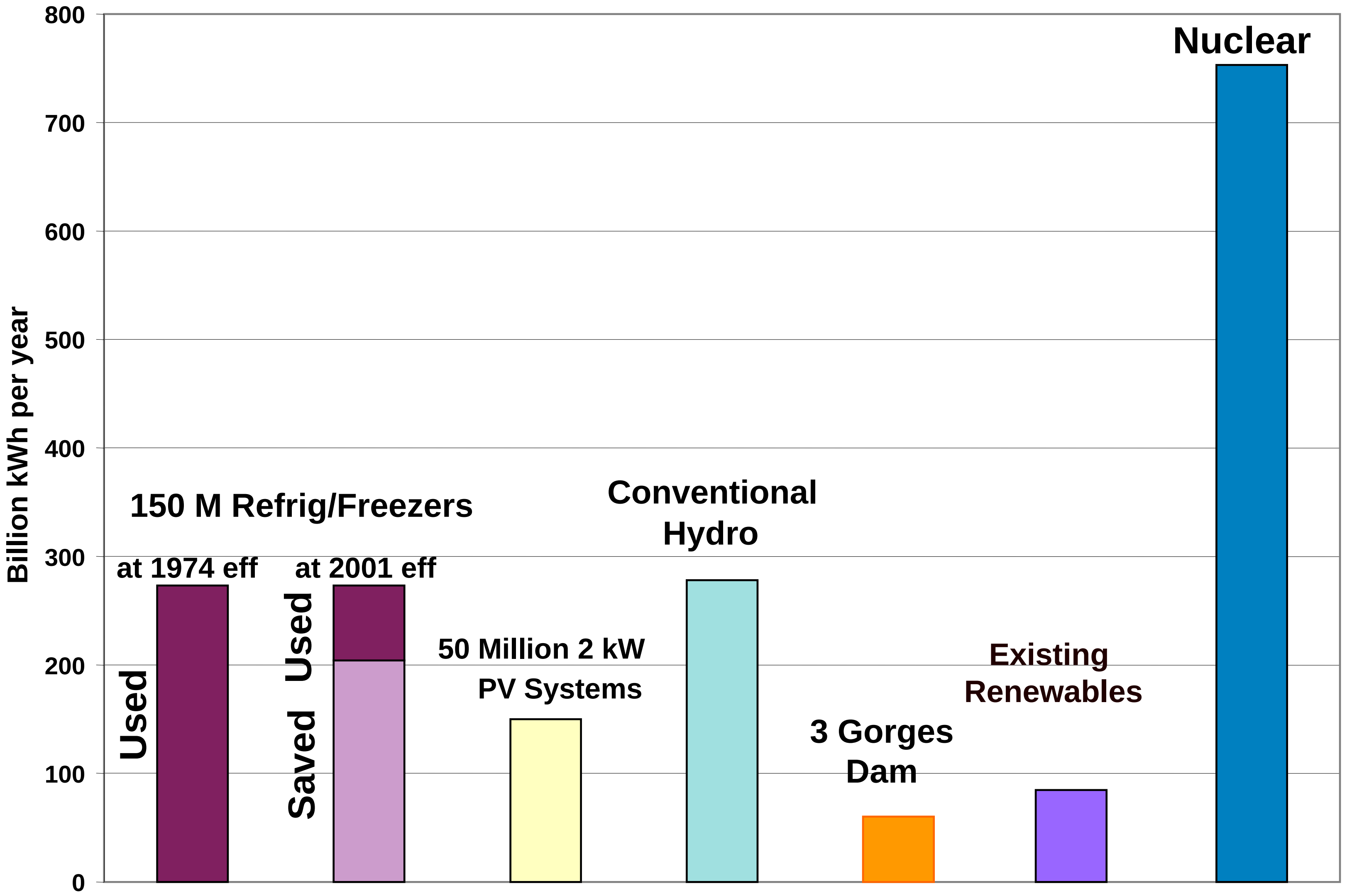
Electricity Consumption/person in the US and California



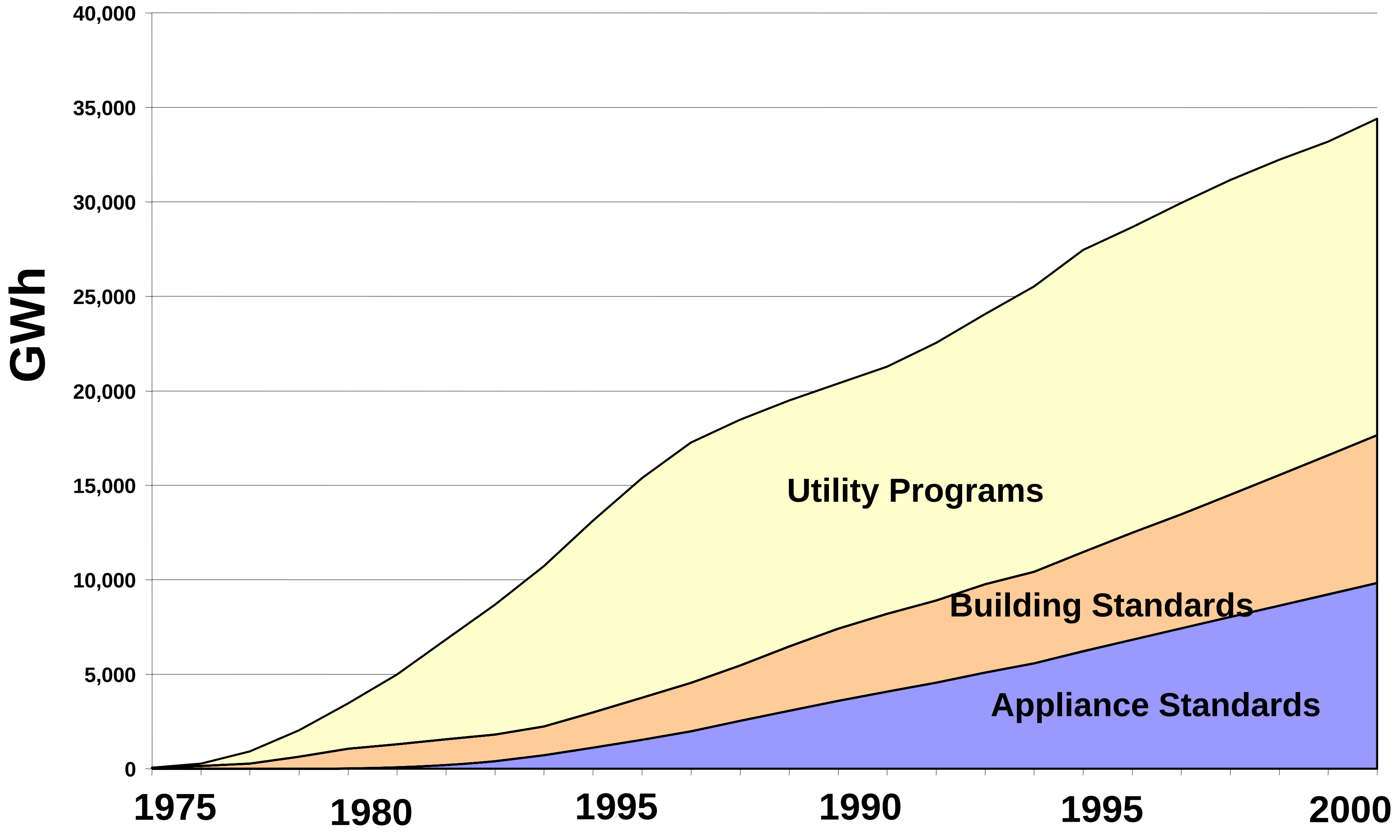
Refrigerator efficiency standards and performance. When efficiency standards could not be fought politically, innovation began.



US Electricity Use of Refrigerators and Freezers compared to sources of electricity



Half of the energy savings in California were made by separating utility profits from selling more energy



Source: Mike Messenger, Calif. Energy Commission Staff, April 2003

Efficiency in the industrial sector

- Iron and steel
- Cement
- Aluminum
- Chemicals
- Petroleum refining
- Pulp and paper

Energy-intensive industries account for more than half of the sector’s energy consumption in most countries.

Chapter IV: Energy Supply

III.1 Fossil Fuels

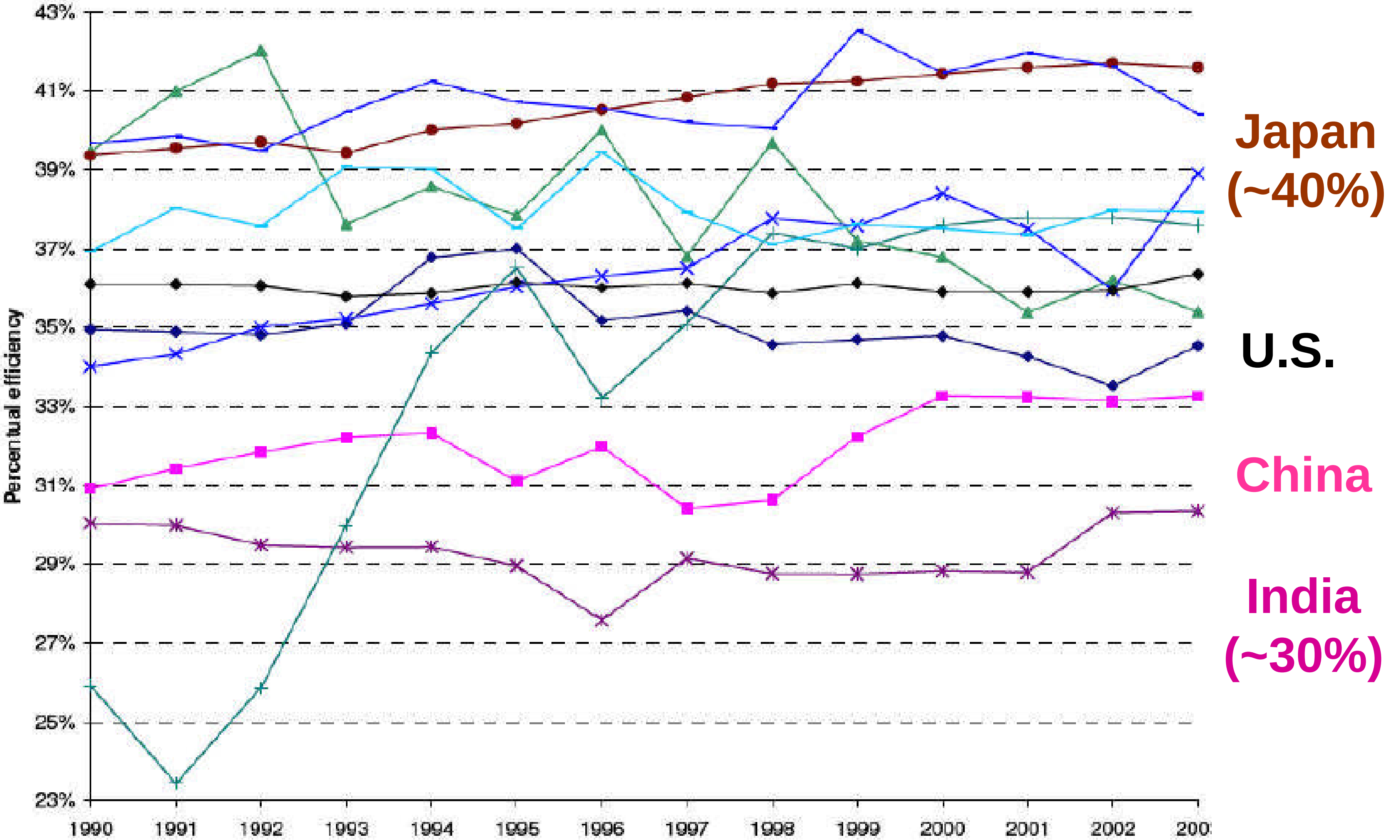
III.2 Nuclear Power

III.3 Non-Biomass Renewables

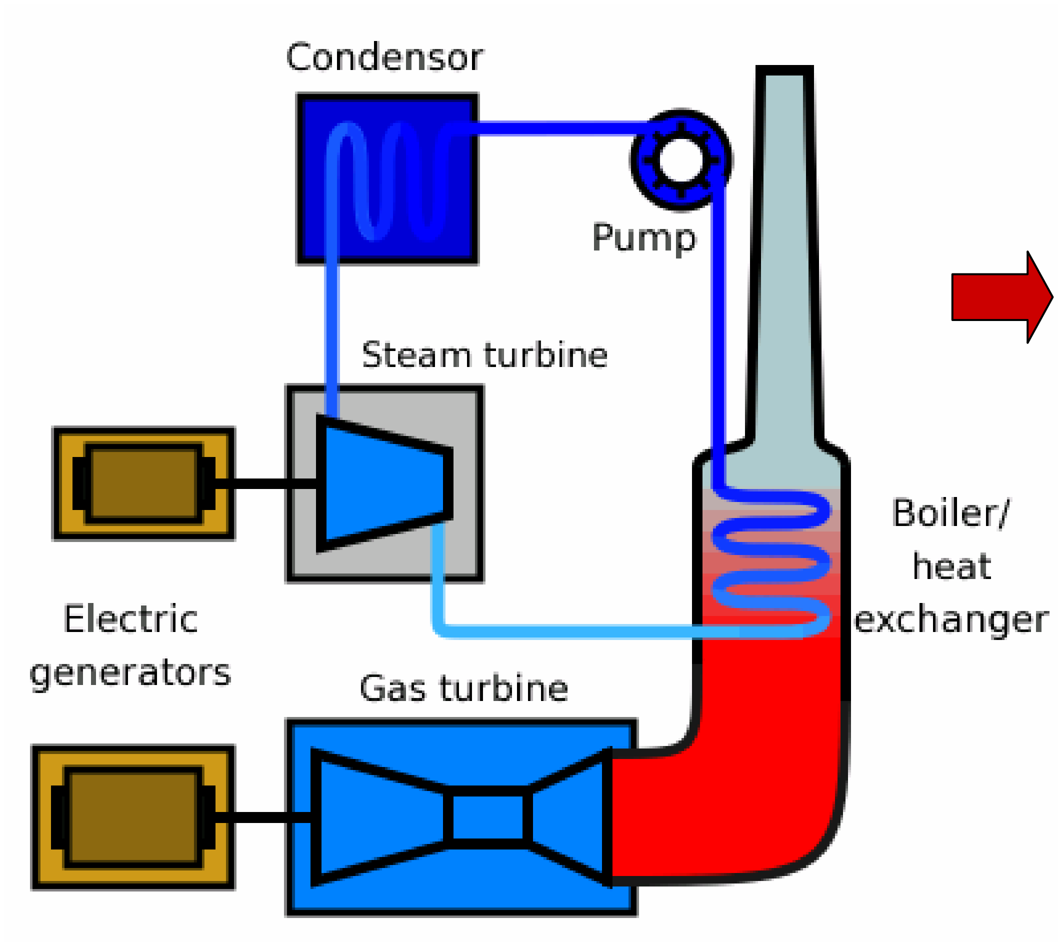
III.4 Biomass

III.5 Conclusions

The Efficiency of Coal Burning Plants



A **combined cycle** power plant combines employs two or more thermodynamic cycles



Final use of low-temperature heat is used for space and water heating.
(Co-generation)

The Efficiency of Coal Burning Plants

- **50% may be possible with Supercritical Steam boilers, but new, temperature resistant metals are needed.**
- **The same technology can allow oxygen-burn boilers and at-the-stack retro-fit capable CO_2 capture.**
- **Natural gas is 60% efficient. (80% with co-generation)**
- **IGCC can also use turbine technology (~60%), but capital costs are becoming prohibitive.**

International Energy Agency (IEA) forecast

67% of the world supply of coal:

US	27%
Russia	17%
China	13%
India	10%

Coal is the default option of the US, China, and India.

Carbon emission in the next 30 years will add 3x more CO_2 emission than the previous history of all humanity!

There is abundant fossil energy from coal, methane coal beds, tar sands, shale oil, … for at least 200 - 400 years.

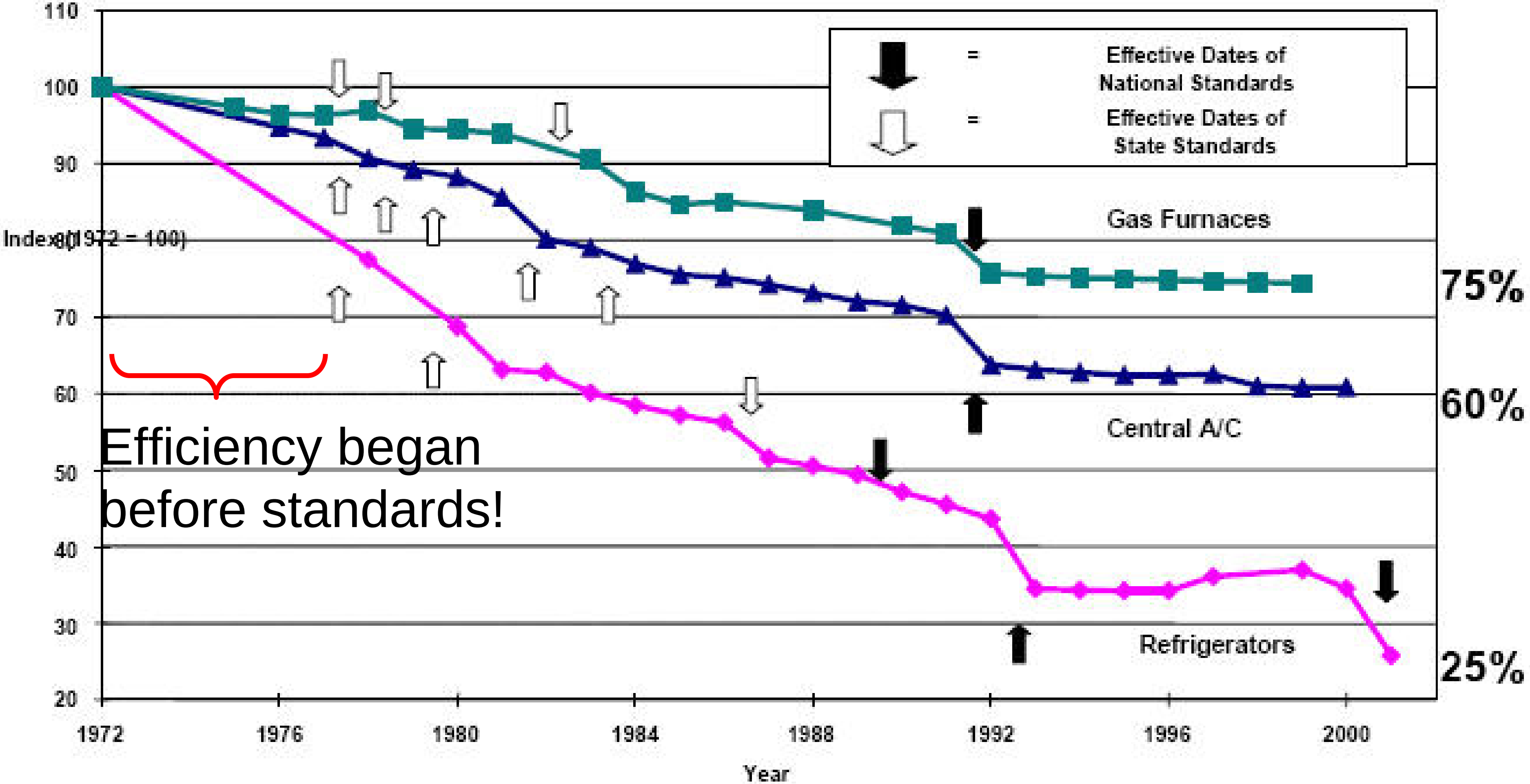
Chapter IV. **The Role of Government**

A combination of incentives, fiscal polices, and regulations will be needed to guide industry and personal choices.

Free markets, when left alone will fail if there is a “commons problem“:

- Water and air pollution
- International fishing
- Climate change

Regulation stimulates industrial innovation

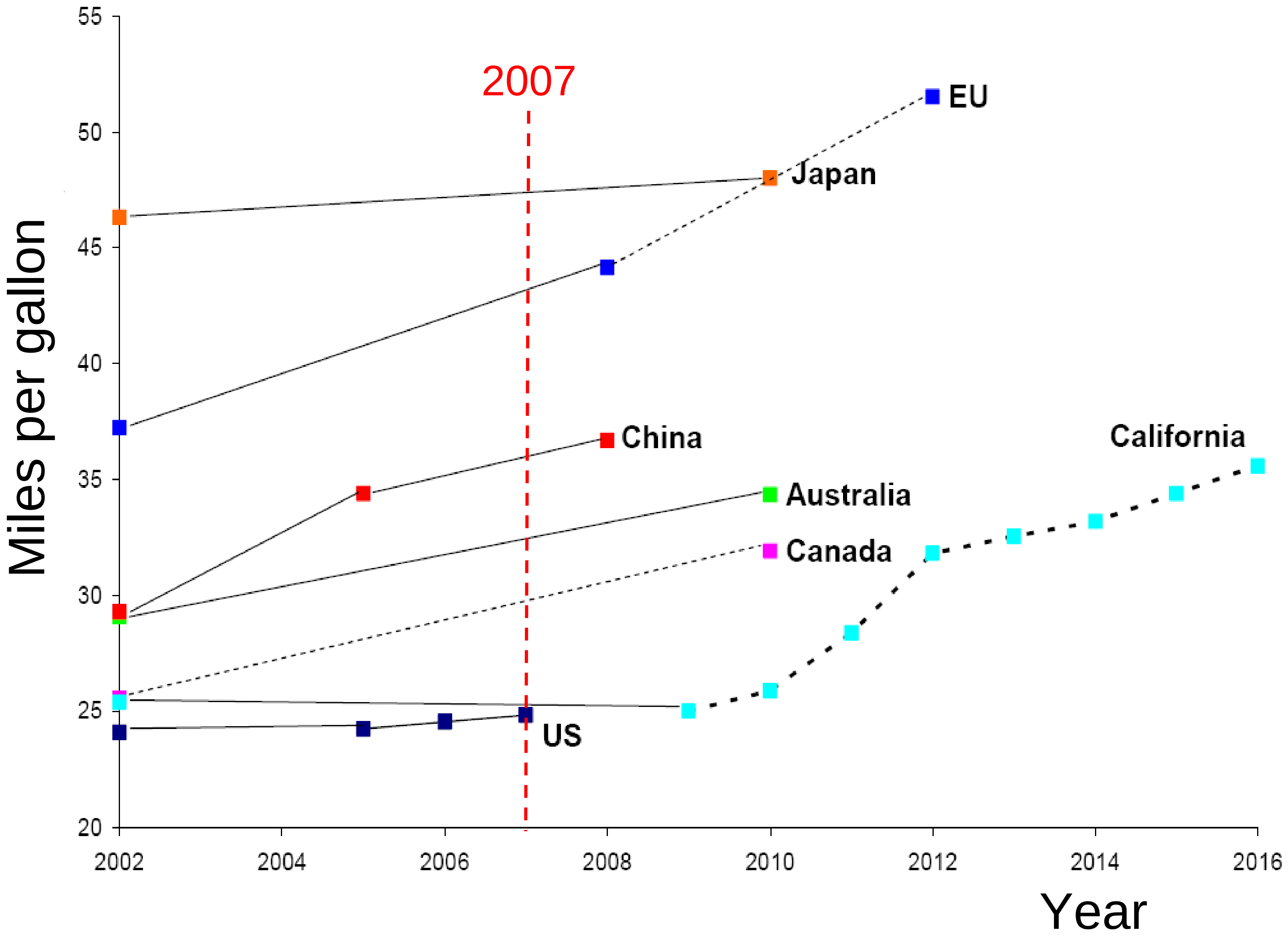


Source: S. Nadel , ACEEE, in ECEEE 2003
Summer Study, www.eceee.org

A Low Energy High Rise: the New San Francisco Federal Building

- Natural ventilation in tower – no mechanical cooling or ventilation in open-plan perimeter office space
- Exposed structural concrete for thermal inertia
- Extensive use of natural lighting
- Designed with state-of-the-art computer simulation tools

Automobile Fuel Economy Standards



Chapter IV. **Contribution of Science and Technology.**

3 MW capacity wind generators deployed
5 MW generators in design
(126 m diameter rotors).

Assuming conservation of mass for incompressible flow and conservation of momentum,

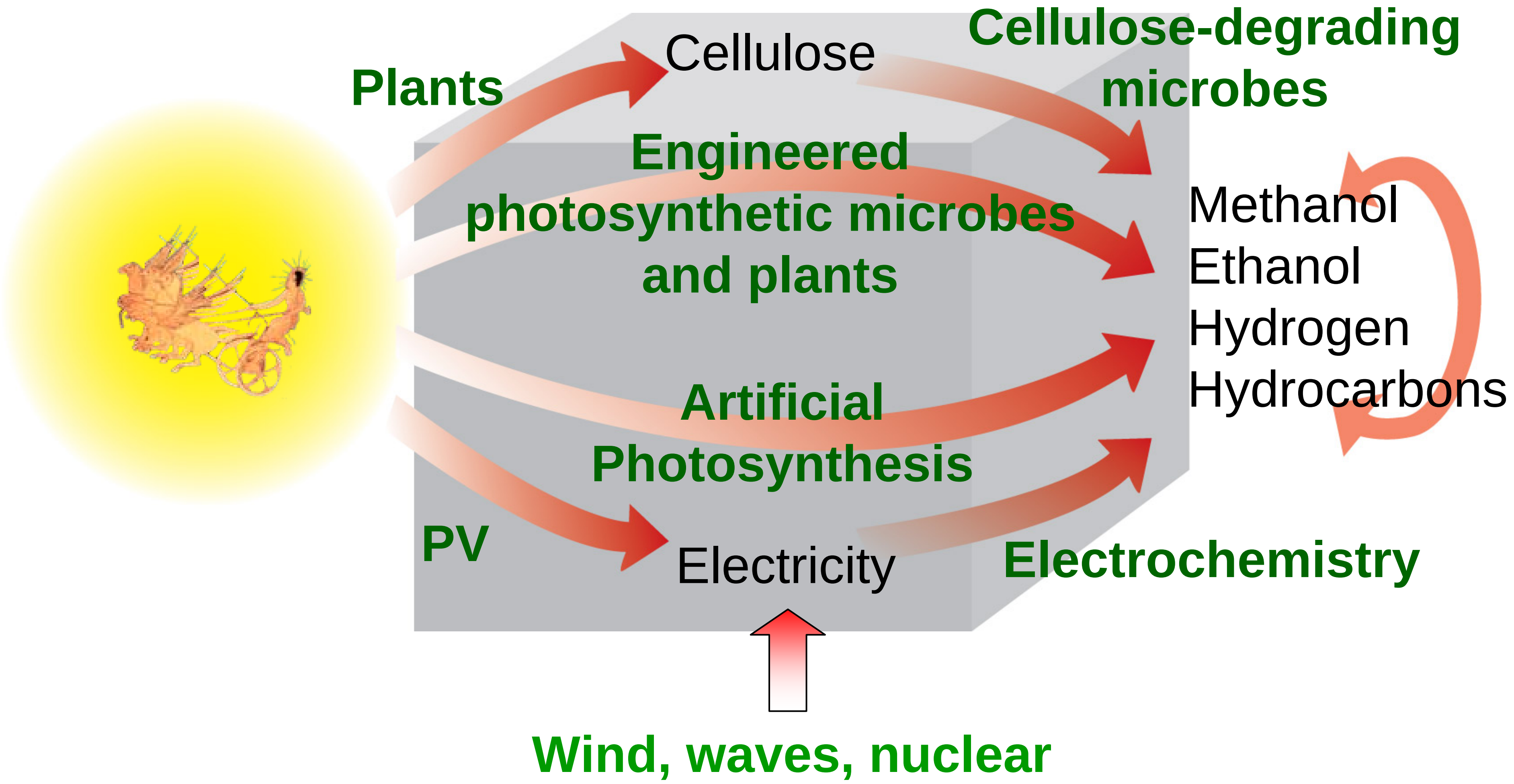
Maximum kinetic energy delivered to a wind turbine

$= 16/27\ (½)mv^2$

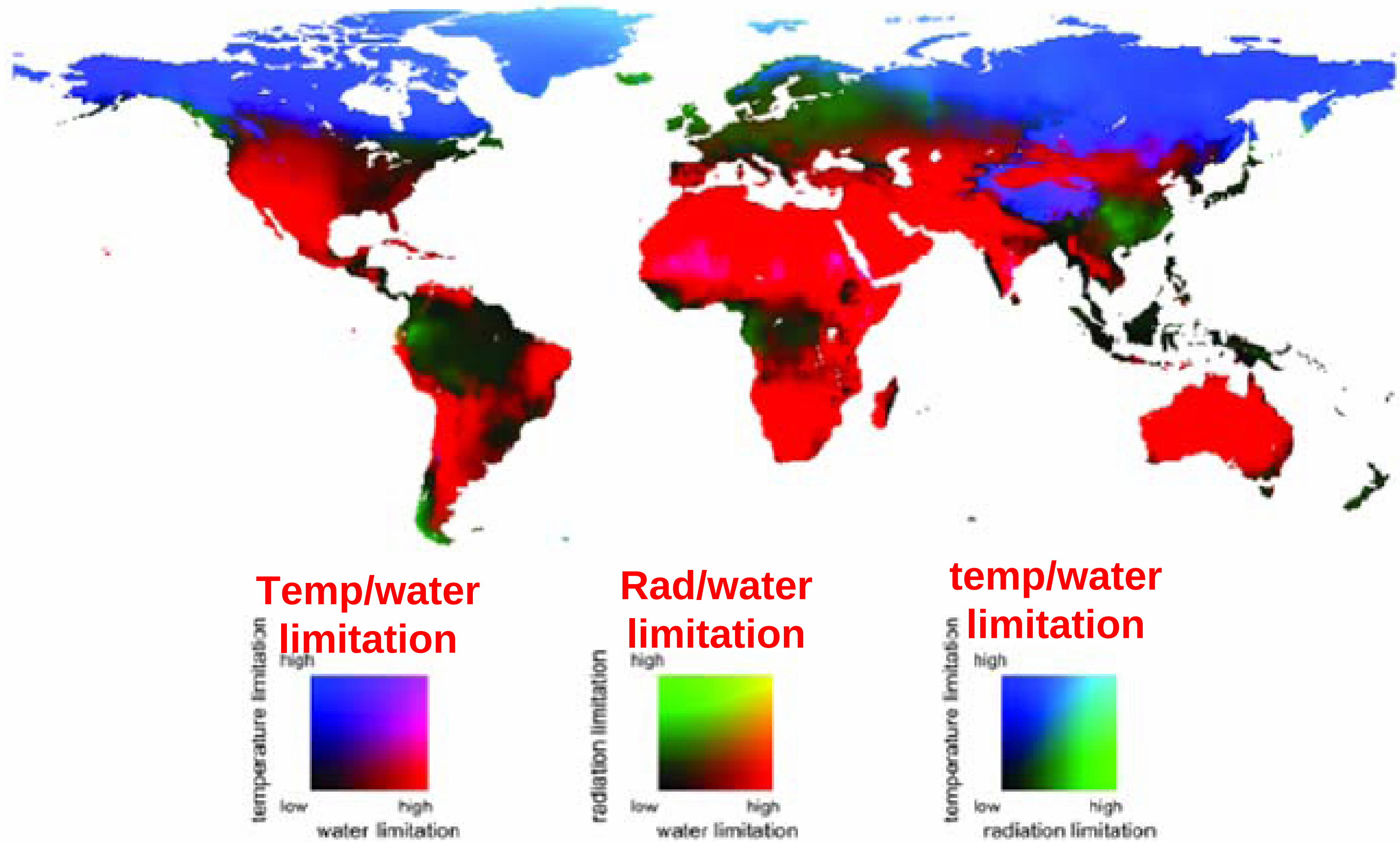
~ 0.59 of kinetic energy

The biggest turbines capture ~ 5/6 of this amount.

Helios: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and UC Berkeley's attack on the energy problem

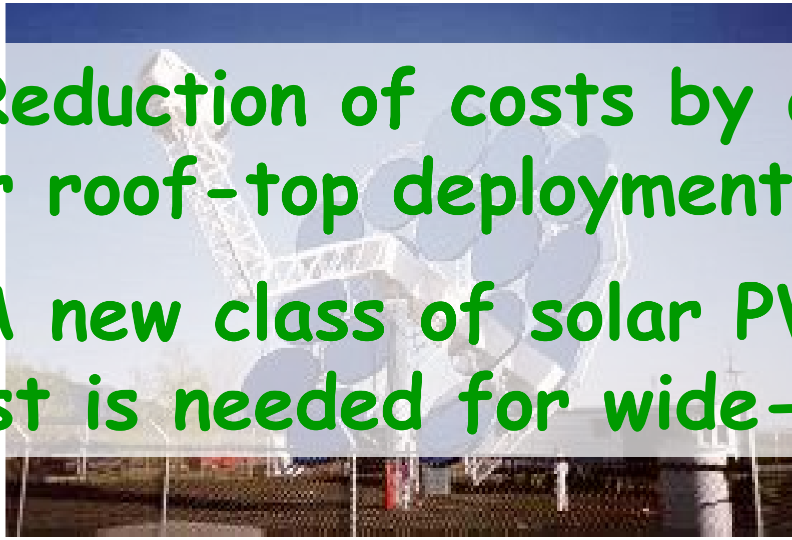
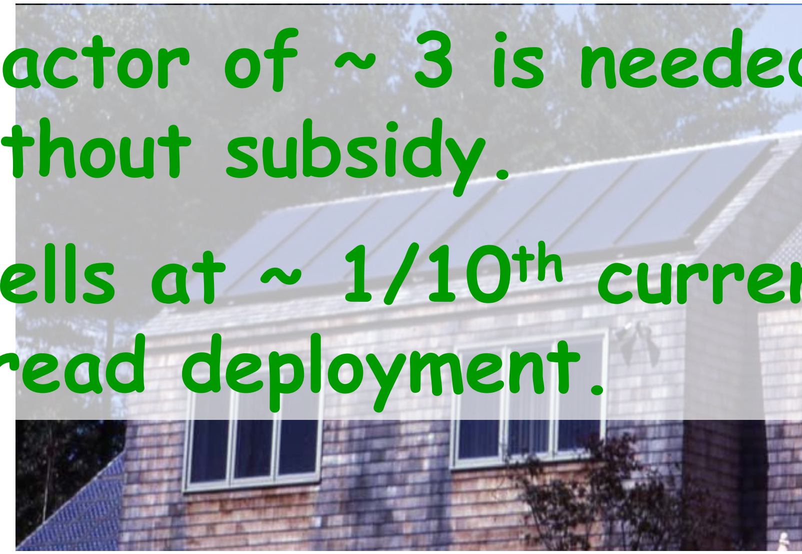


Limiting factors for plant productivity

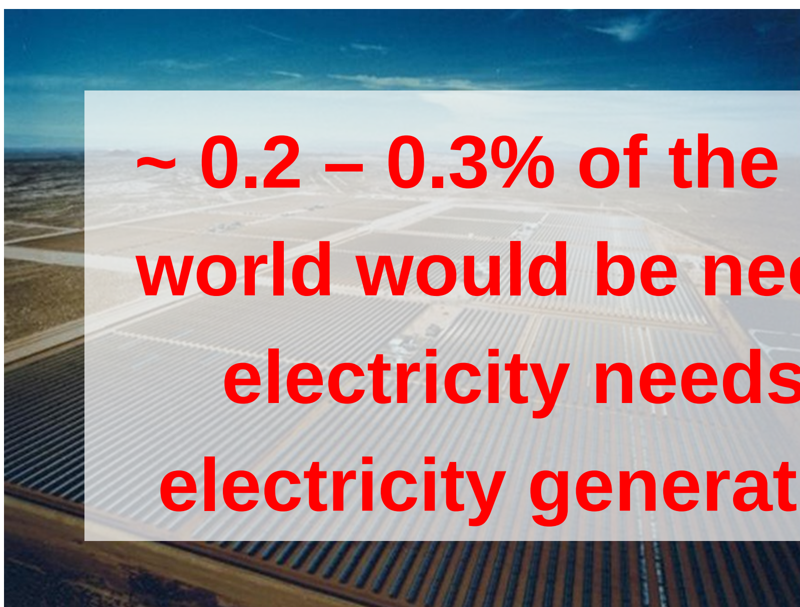
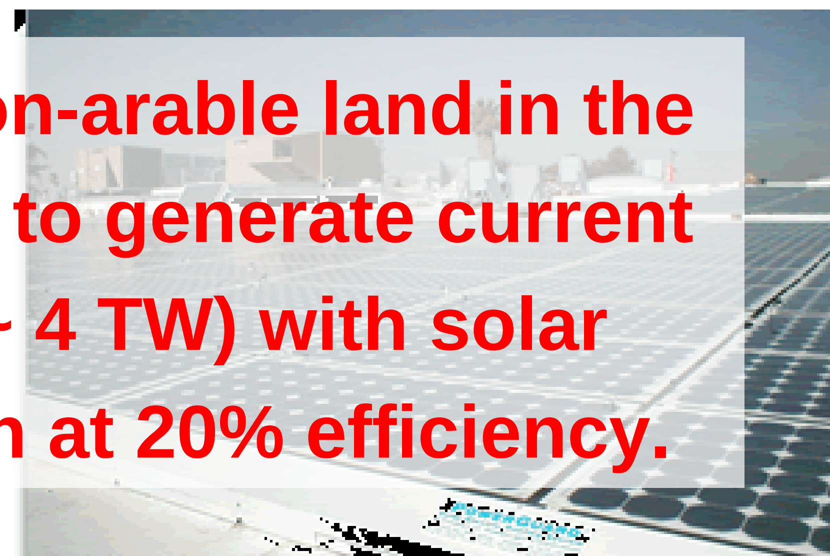


Baldocchi et al. 2004 SCOPE 62

Solar thermal | **Solar photovoltaic**

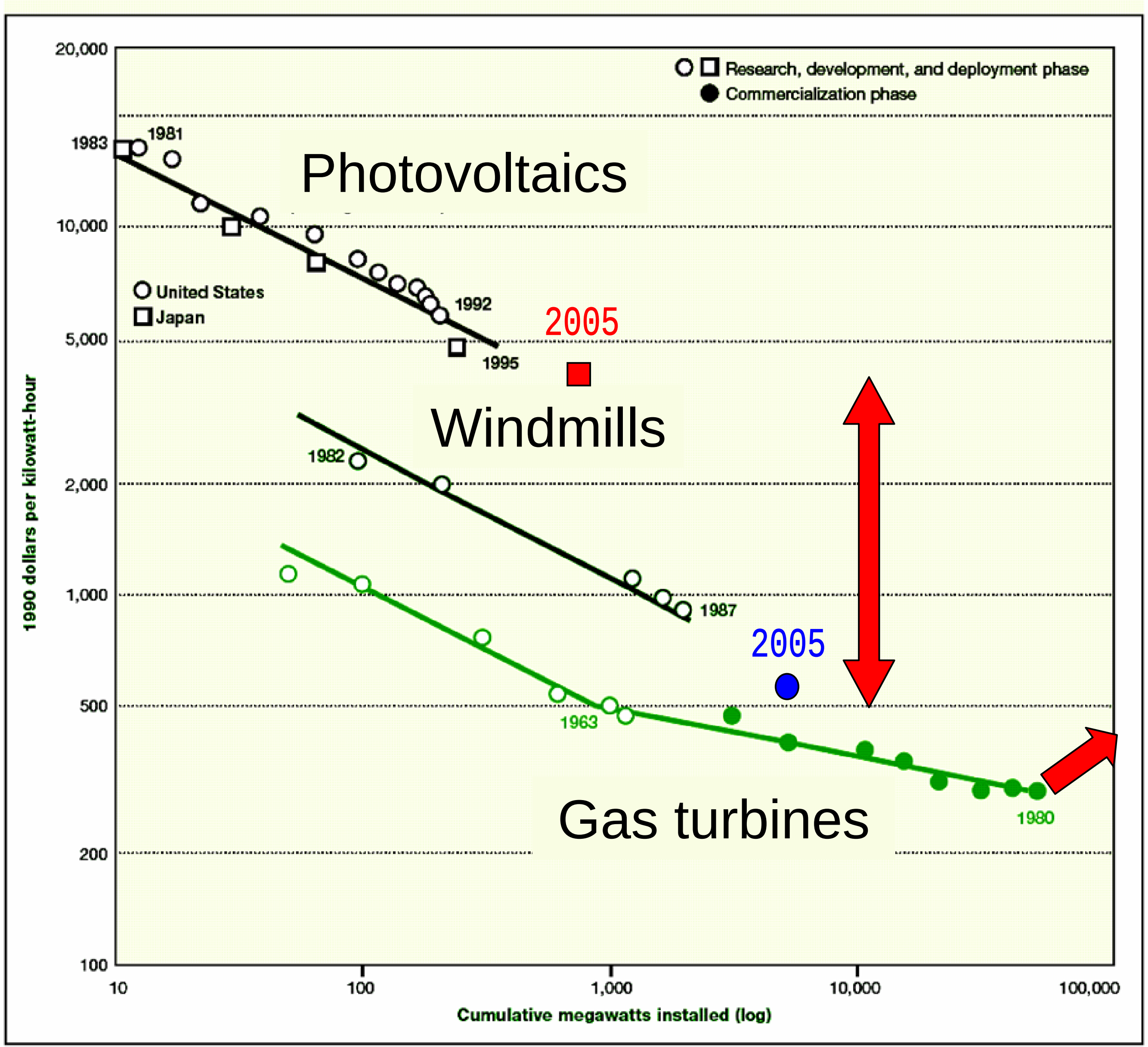



- Reduction of costs by a factor of ~ 3 is needed for roof-top deployment without subsidy.
- A new class of solar PV cells at ~ 1/10th current cost is needed for wide-spread deployment.

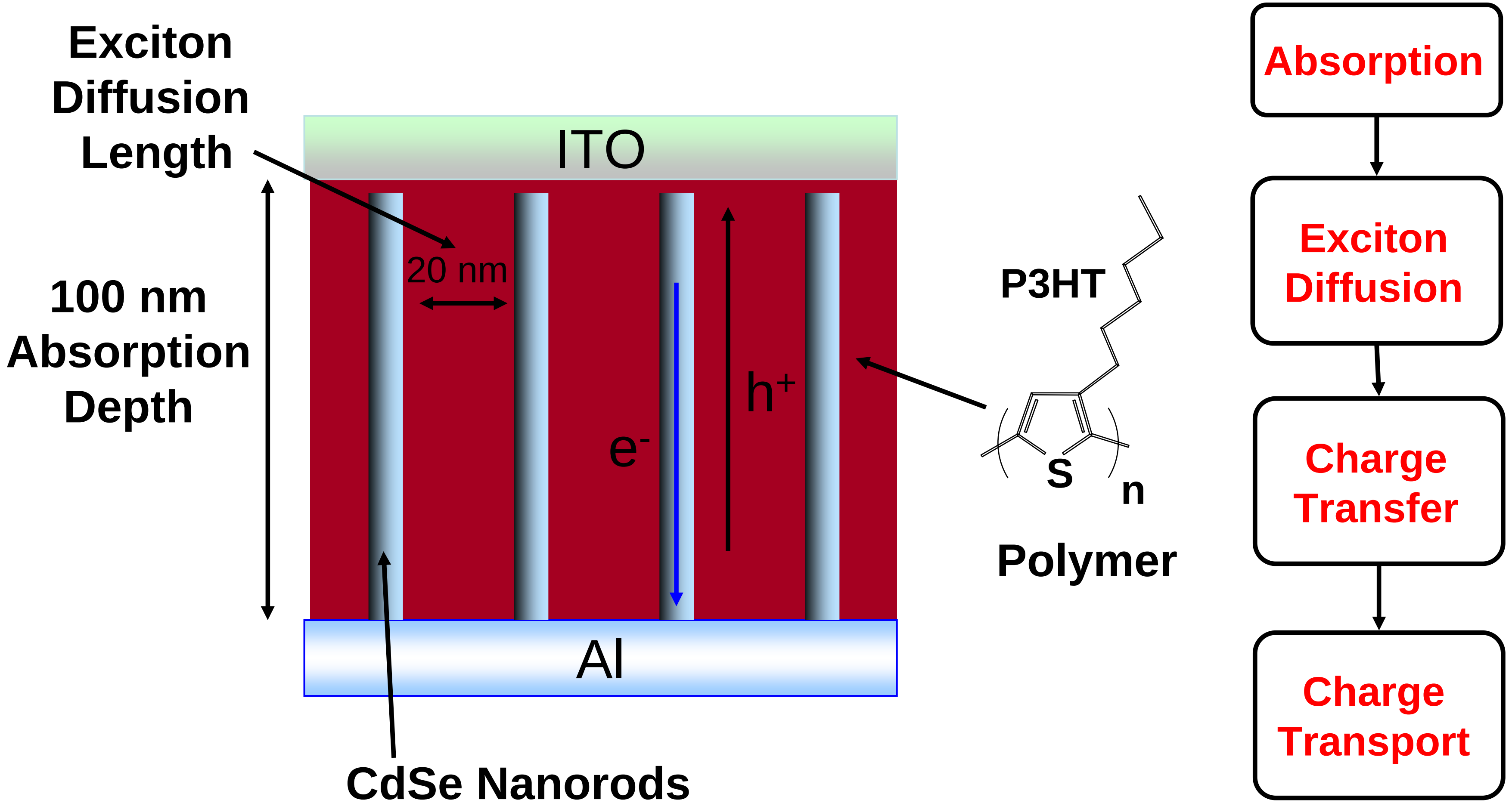
~ 0.2 – 0.3% of the non-arable land in the world would be need to generate current electricity needs (~ 4 TW) with solar electricity generation at 20% efficiency.

Cost of electricity generation
(1990 dollars/kilowatt hour)



Limiting sizes for distributed junction nano-solar cells

(Creation of electrons and holes by one nano-structure; charge transport to electrodes with another.)



Sunlight to energy via Bio-mass

Sunlight
CO_2, H_2O,
Nutrients

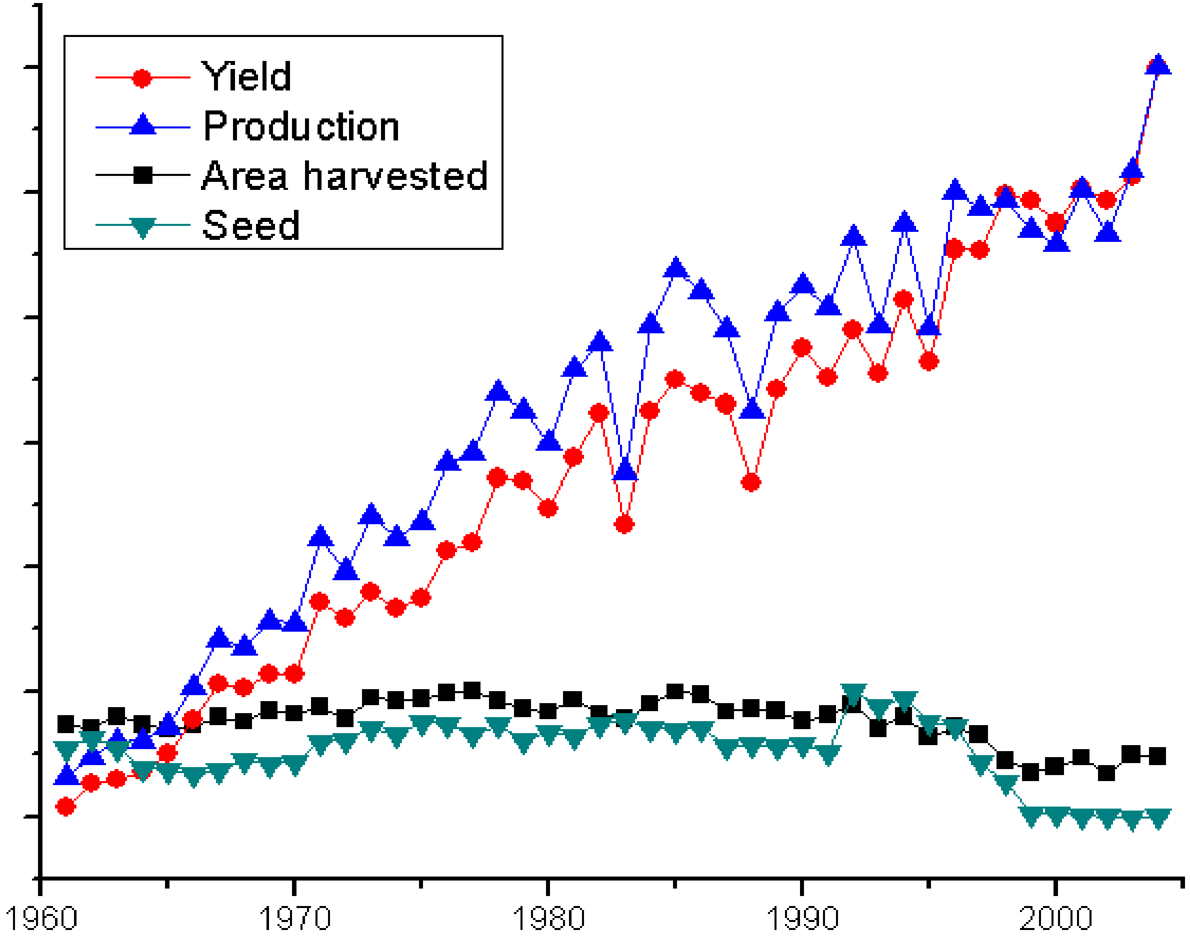
→ Biomass → Chemical energy

More efficient use of water, sunlight, nutrients.

Drought and pest resistant

Improved conversion of cellulose into fuel.
New organisms for biomass conversion.

World Production of Grain (1961 – 2004)



1960:
Population = 3 B

2005:
Population = 6.5 B

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations

Feedstock grasses (*Miscanthus)* is a largely unimproved crop.

Non-fertilized, non-irrigated test field at U. Illinois can yield

10x more ethanol / acre than corn.

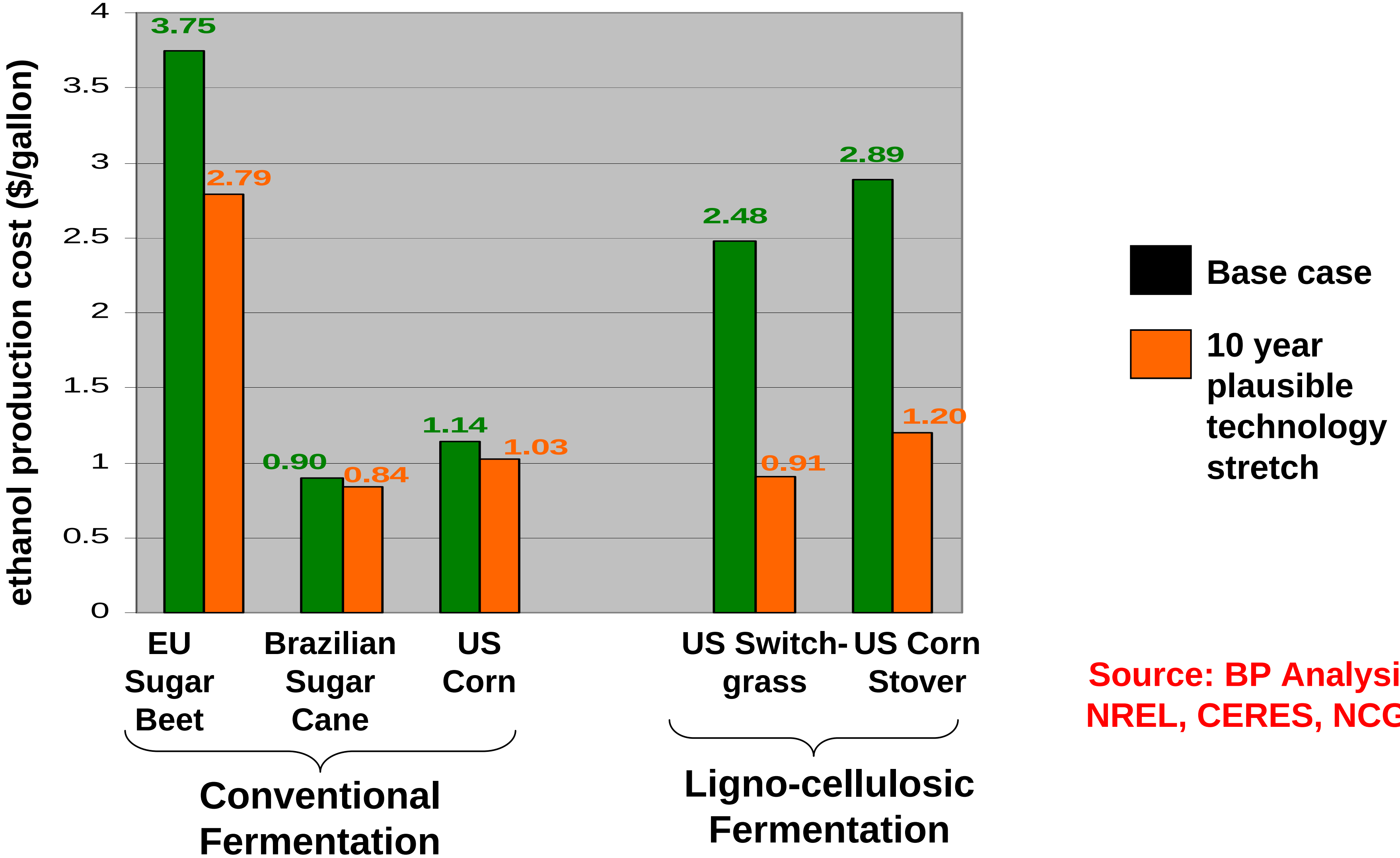
50 M acres of energy crops plus agricultural wastes (wheat straw, corn stover, wood residues, etc.) can produce ***half*** to ***all*** of current US consumption of gasoline.

Advantages of perennial plants such as grasses:

- No tillage for ~ 10 years after first planting
- Long-lived roots establish symbiotic interactions with bacteria to acquire nitrogen and mineral nutrients.
- Some perennials withdraw a substantial fraction of mineral nutrients from above-ground portions of the plant before harvest.
- Perennials have lower fertilizer runoff than annuals. (Switchgrass has ~ 1/8 nitrogen runoff and 1/100 the soil erosion of corn.)

Current and projected production costs of ethanol

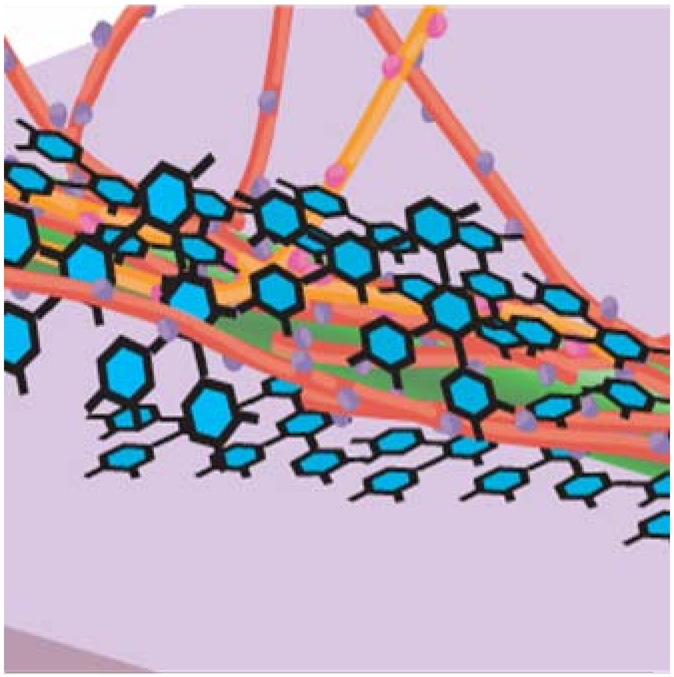
Courtesy Steve Koonin, BP Chief Scientist

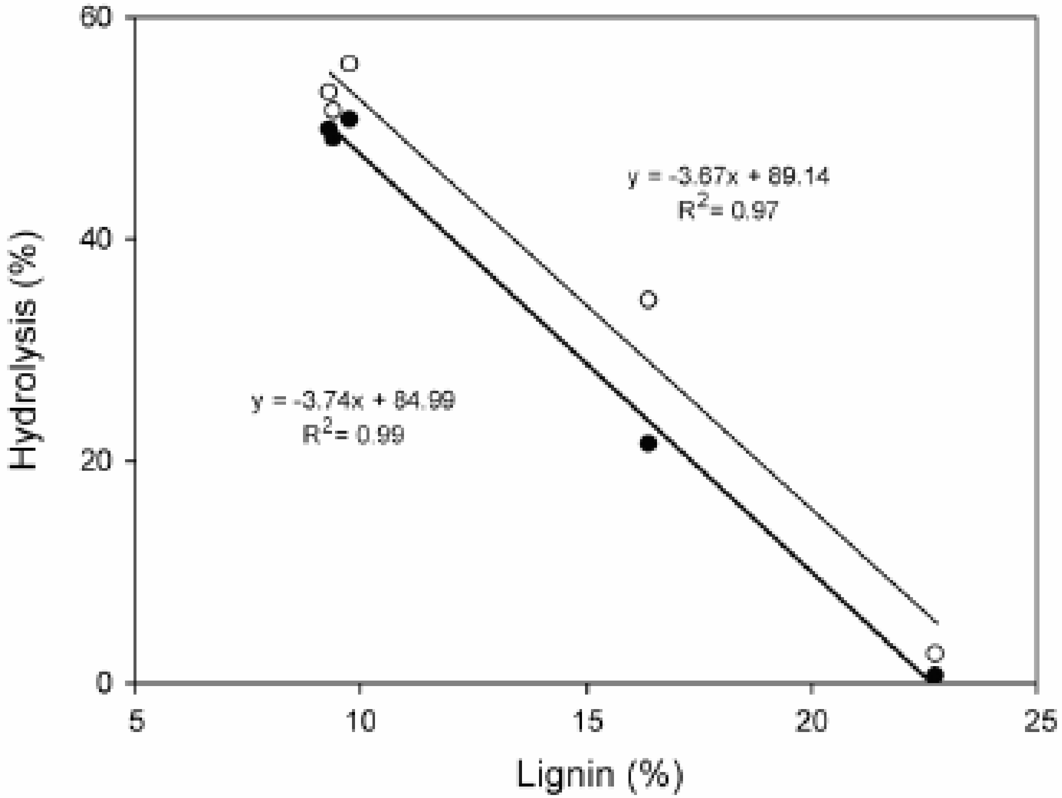


Source: BP Analysis, NREL, CERES, NCGA

The effect of lignin on enzyme recovery of sugars in miscanthus

Cellulose	40-60% Percent Dry Weight
Hemicellulose	20-40%
Lignin	10-25%





Energy Biosciences Institute
$50M/ year for 10 years

Joint Bio-Energy Institute (JBEI)

LBNL, Sandia, LLNL, UC Berkeley, Stanford, UC Davis

$25M / year for at least 5 years

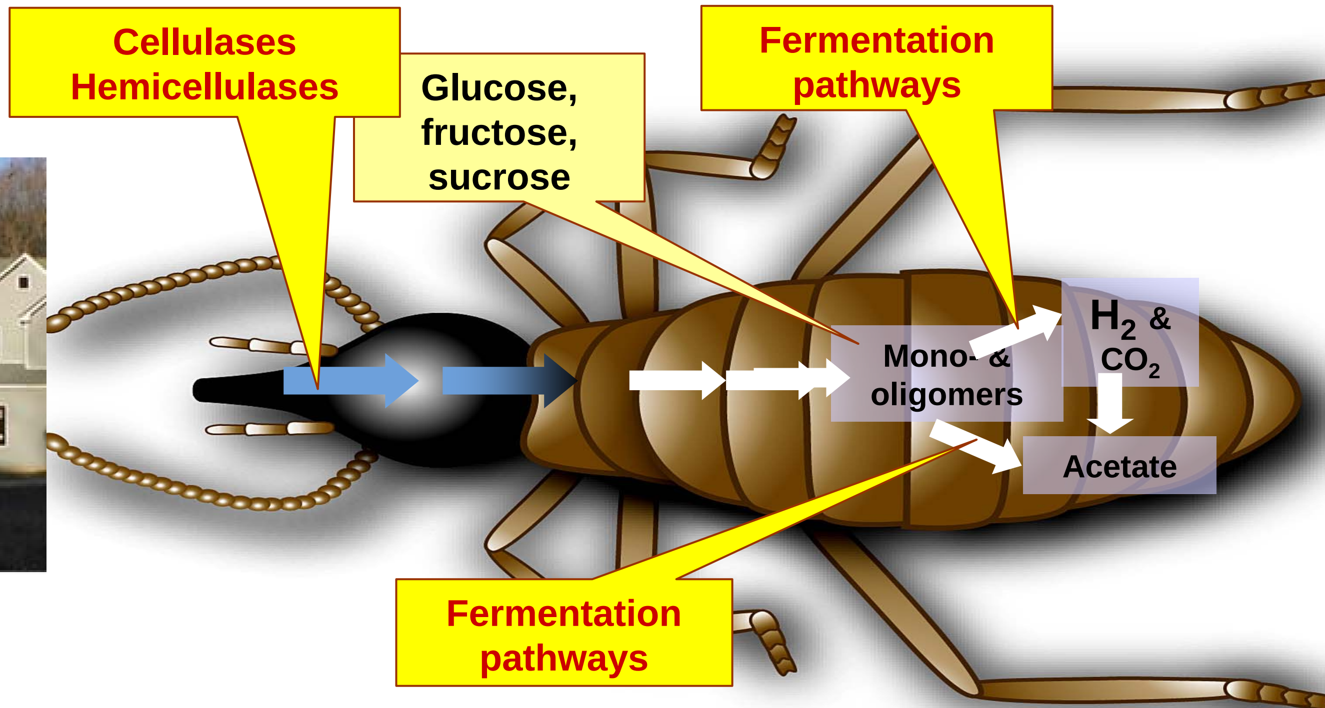
Univ. California, Berkeley

Lawrence Berkeley National Lab

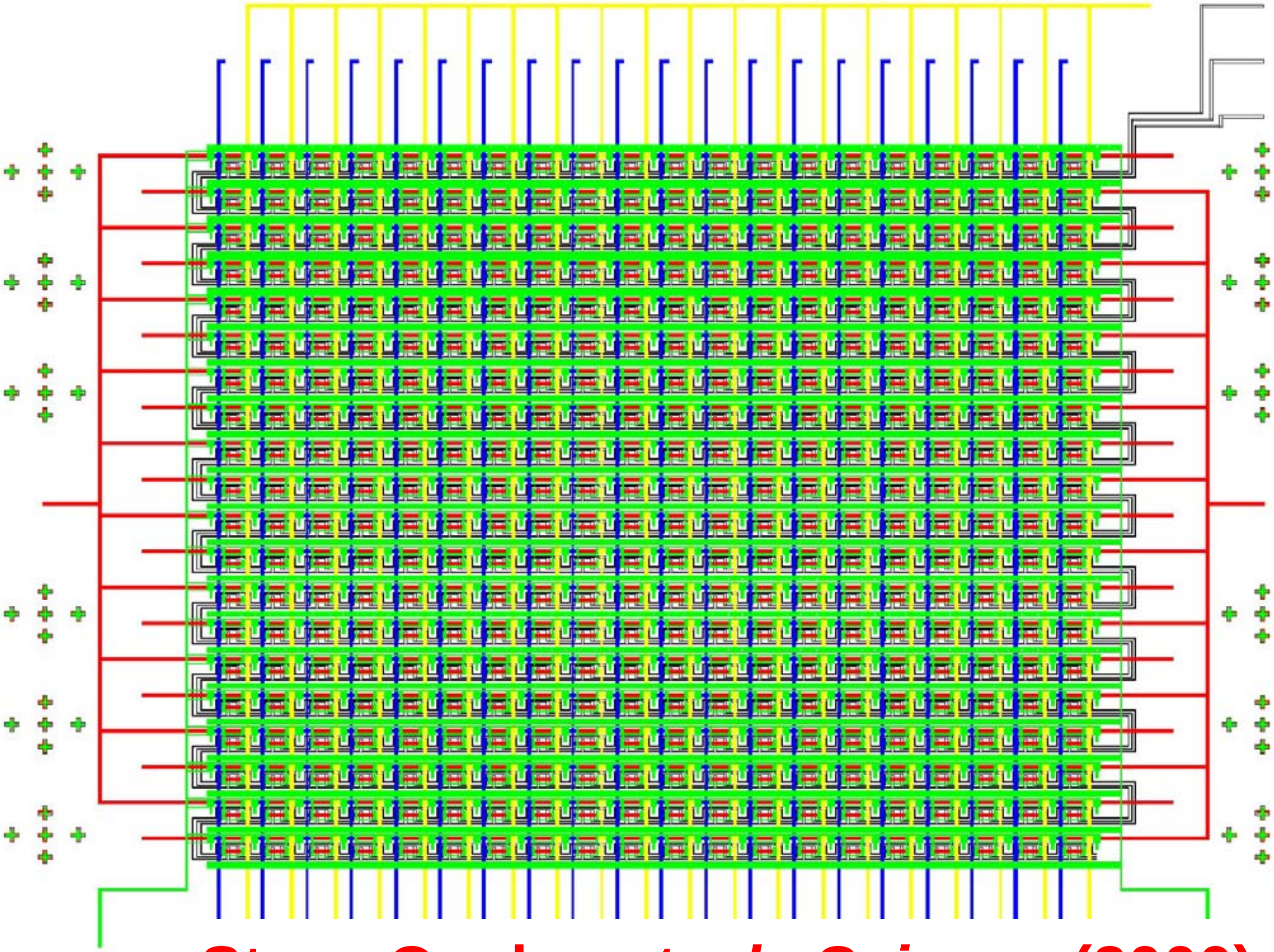
Univ. Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

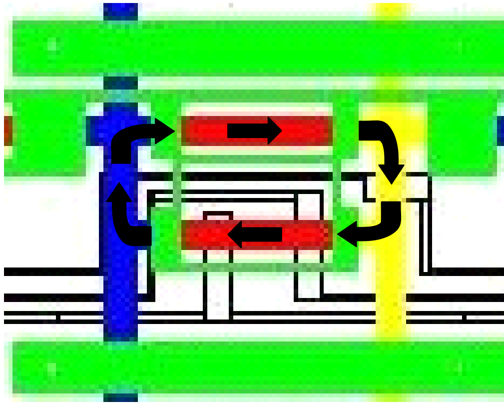
bp

Termites have many specialized microbes that efficiently digest lignocellulosic material



Matrix Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
Solving the Macro-Micro Interface Problem





Red: Primer Input
(Multiplexed by N)

Blue: Template Input
(Multiplexed by N)

Yellow: Taq Input
(Multiplexed by N^2)

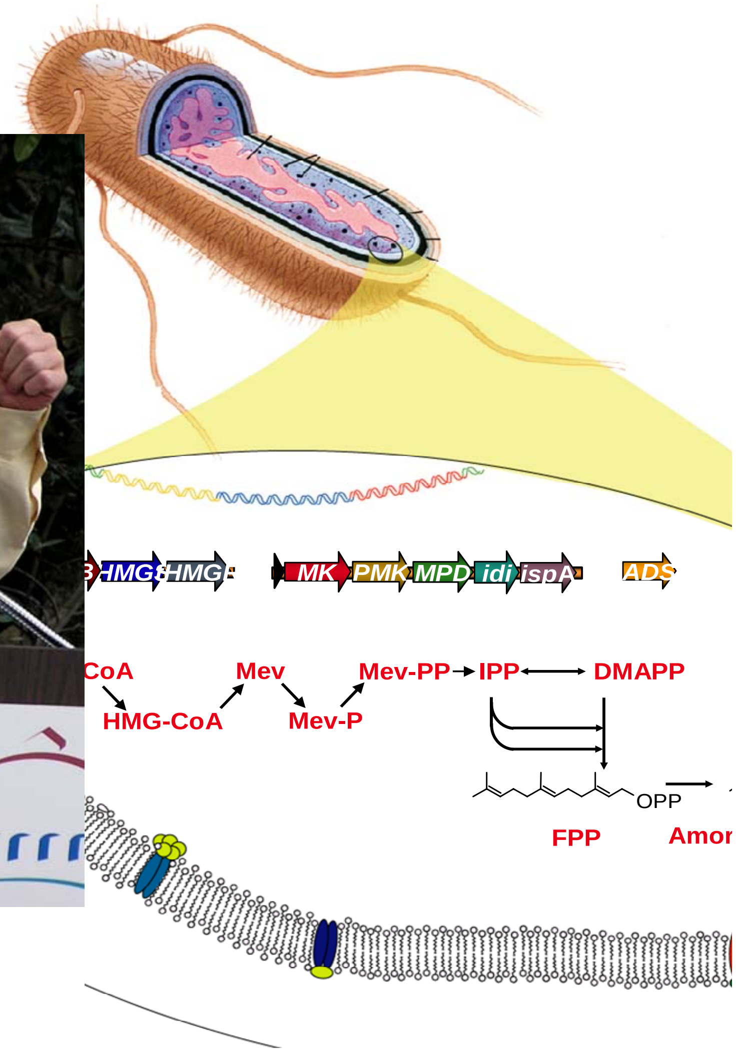
Steve Quake, *et. al., Science* (2000)

N^2 independent PCR reactions performed with 2N+1 inputs!

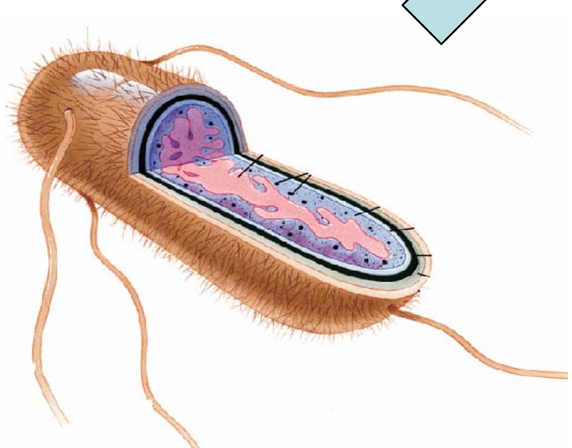
Production of artemisinin in bacteria

Jay Keasling

Director of Physical Biosciences Division



Research, Development & Delivery



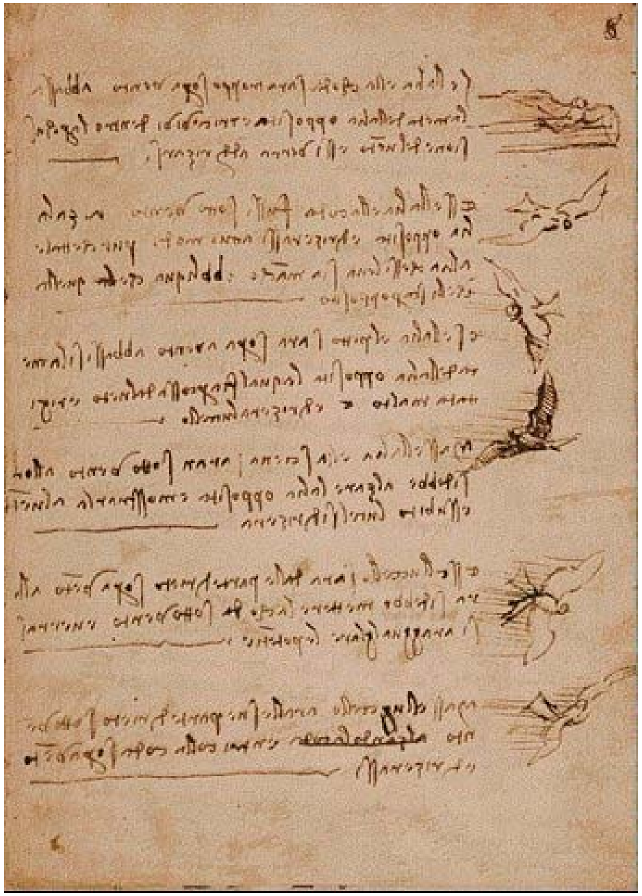
Keasling Laboratory

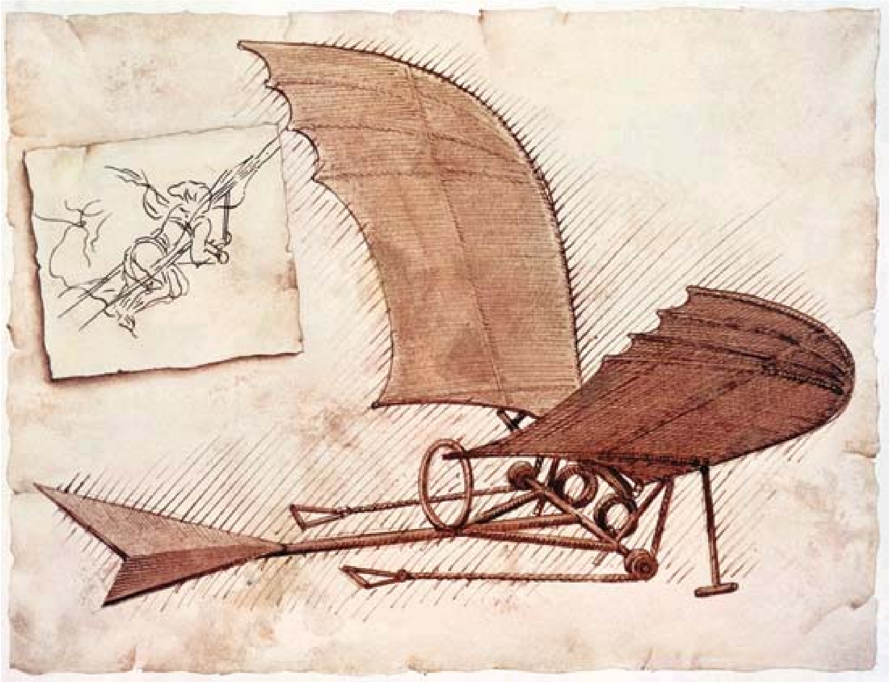
Amyris Biotechnologies

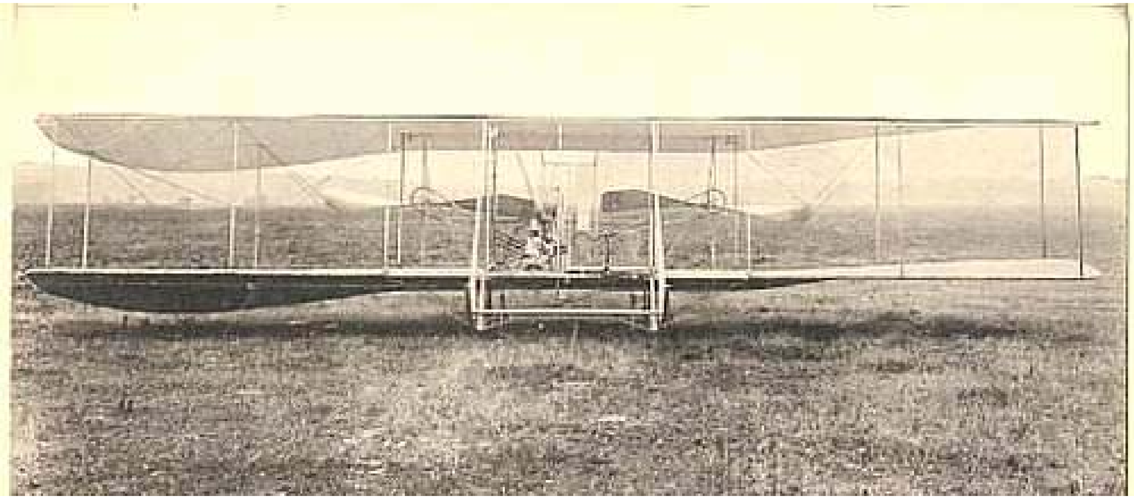
Institute for OneWorld Health

Cost 20¢ /cure

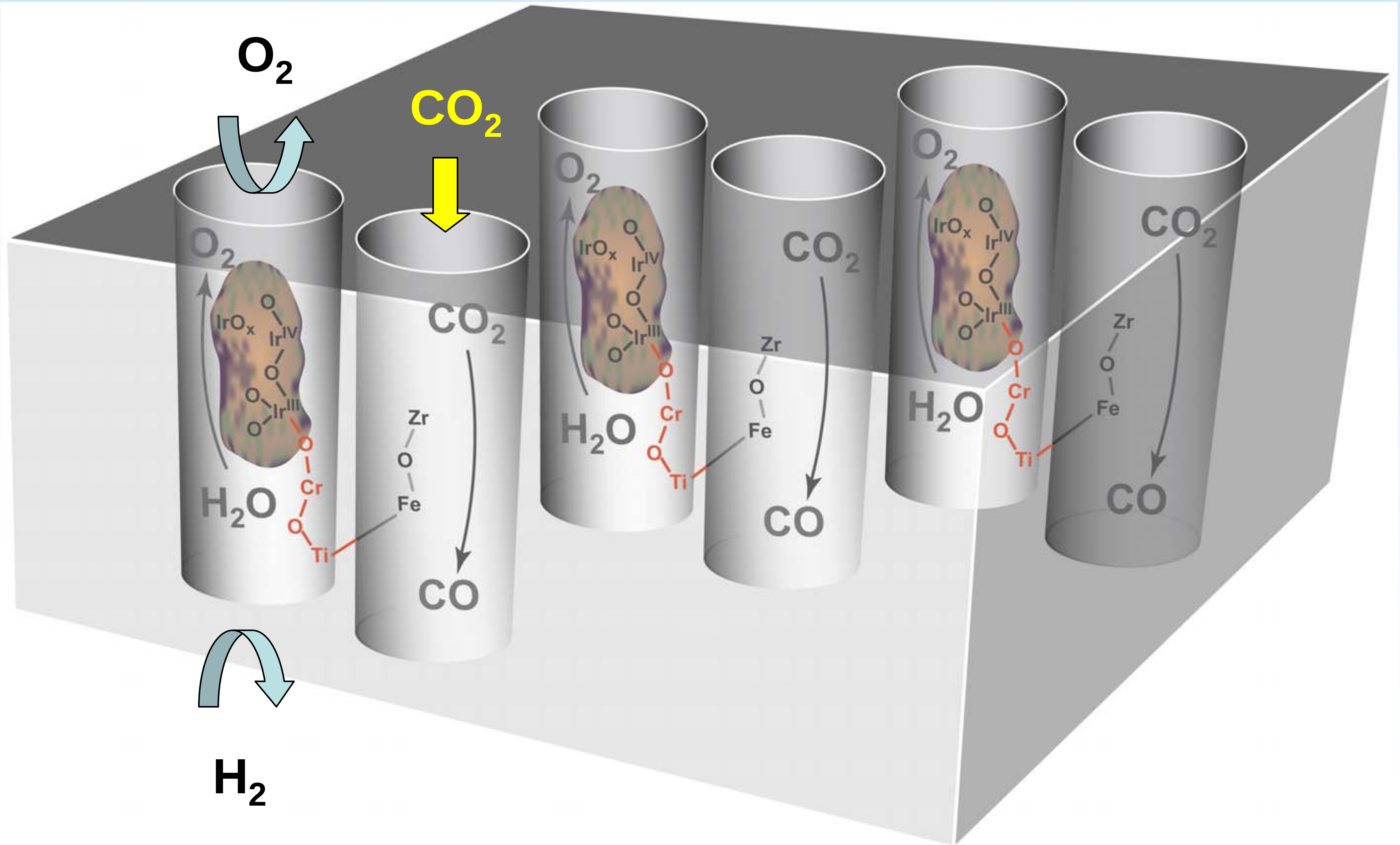
Man first learned to fly by imitating nature



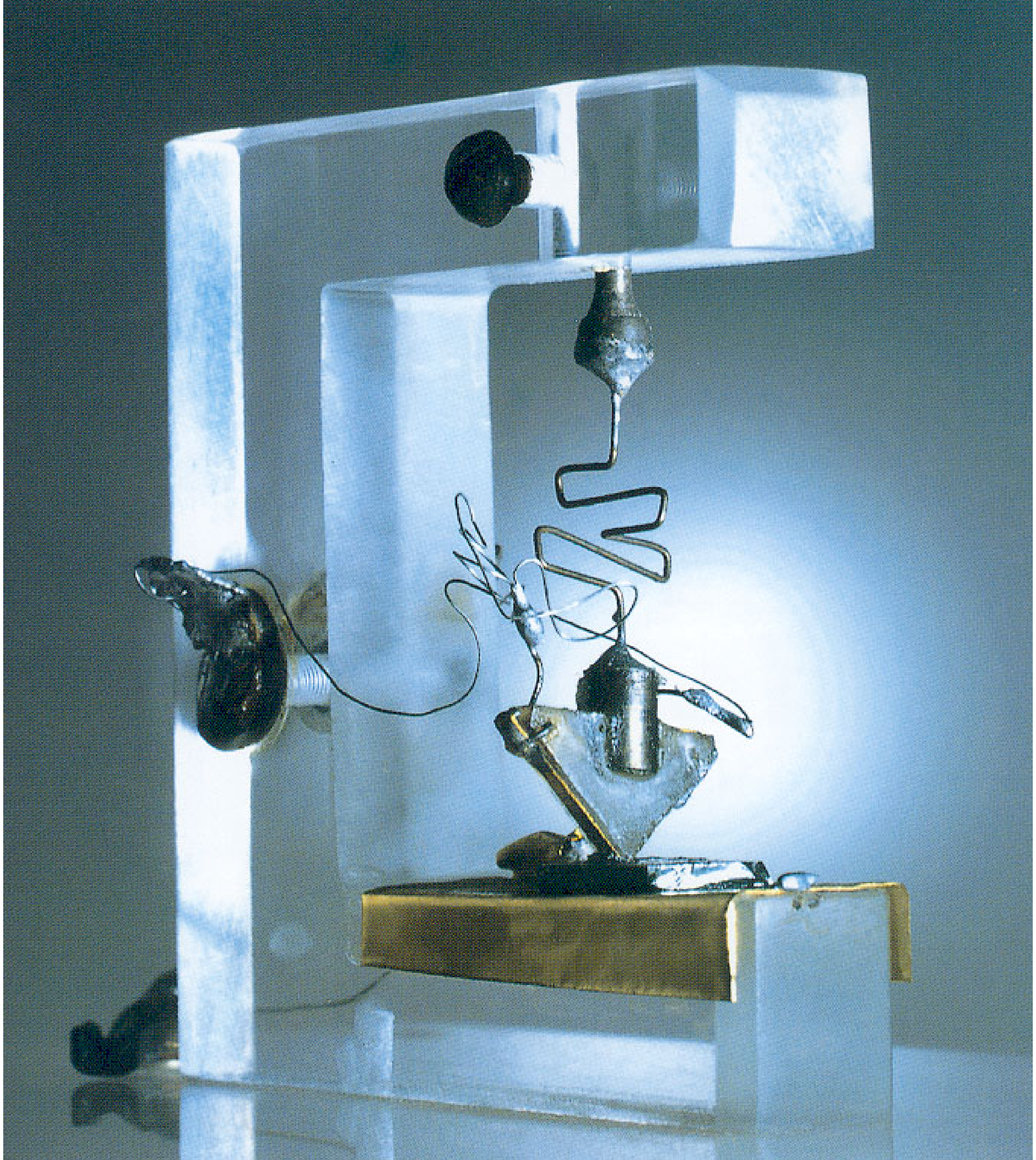


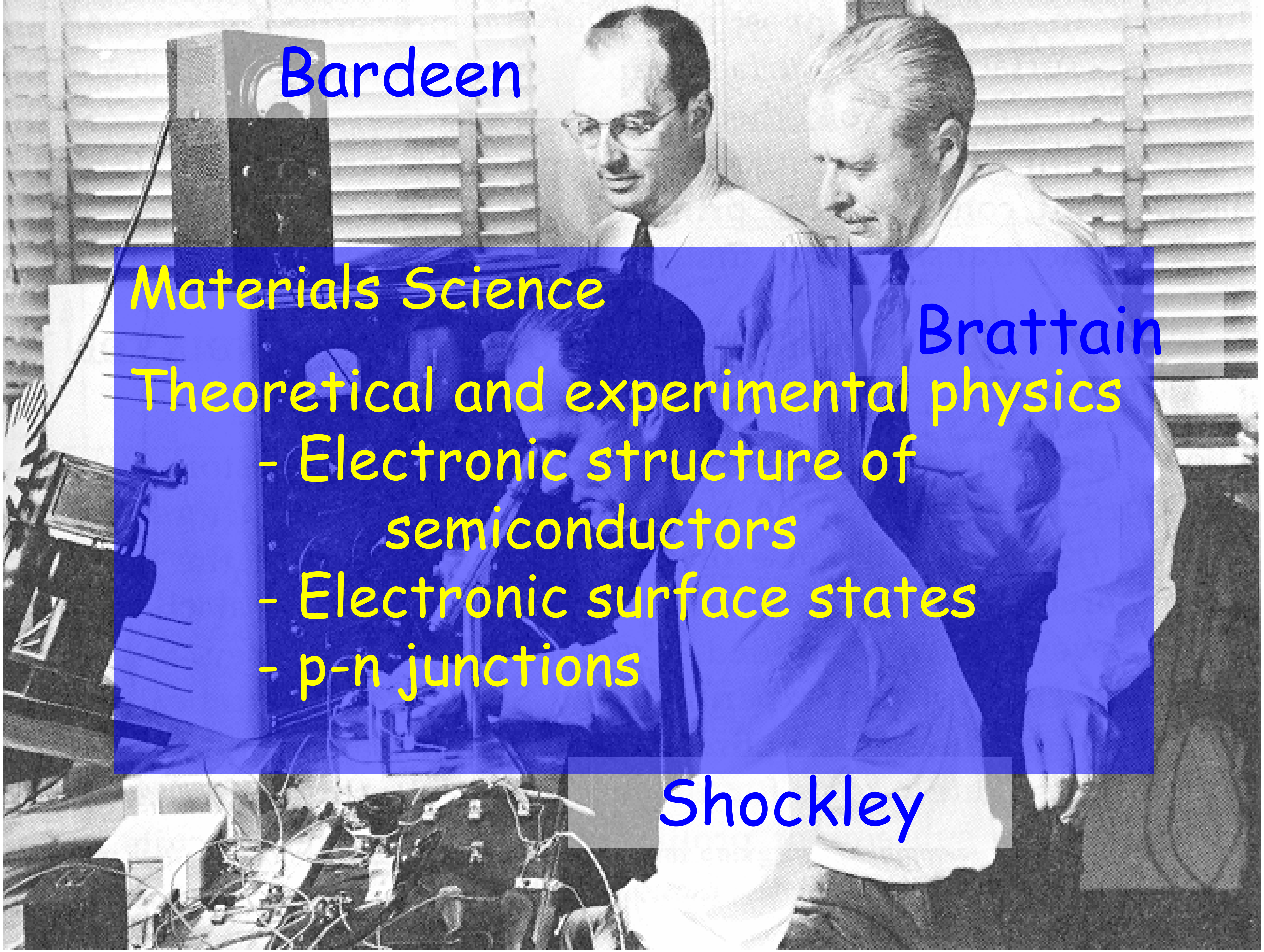


Is it possible to engineer an artificial photo-synthetic system that is powered by either sunlight or electricity?

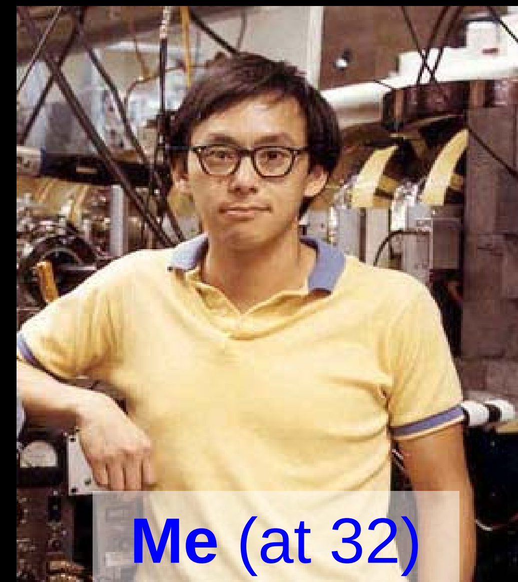



Bell Laboratories (Murray Hill, NJ)
15 scientists who worked at AT&T Bell laboratories received Nobel Prizes.



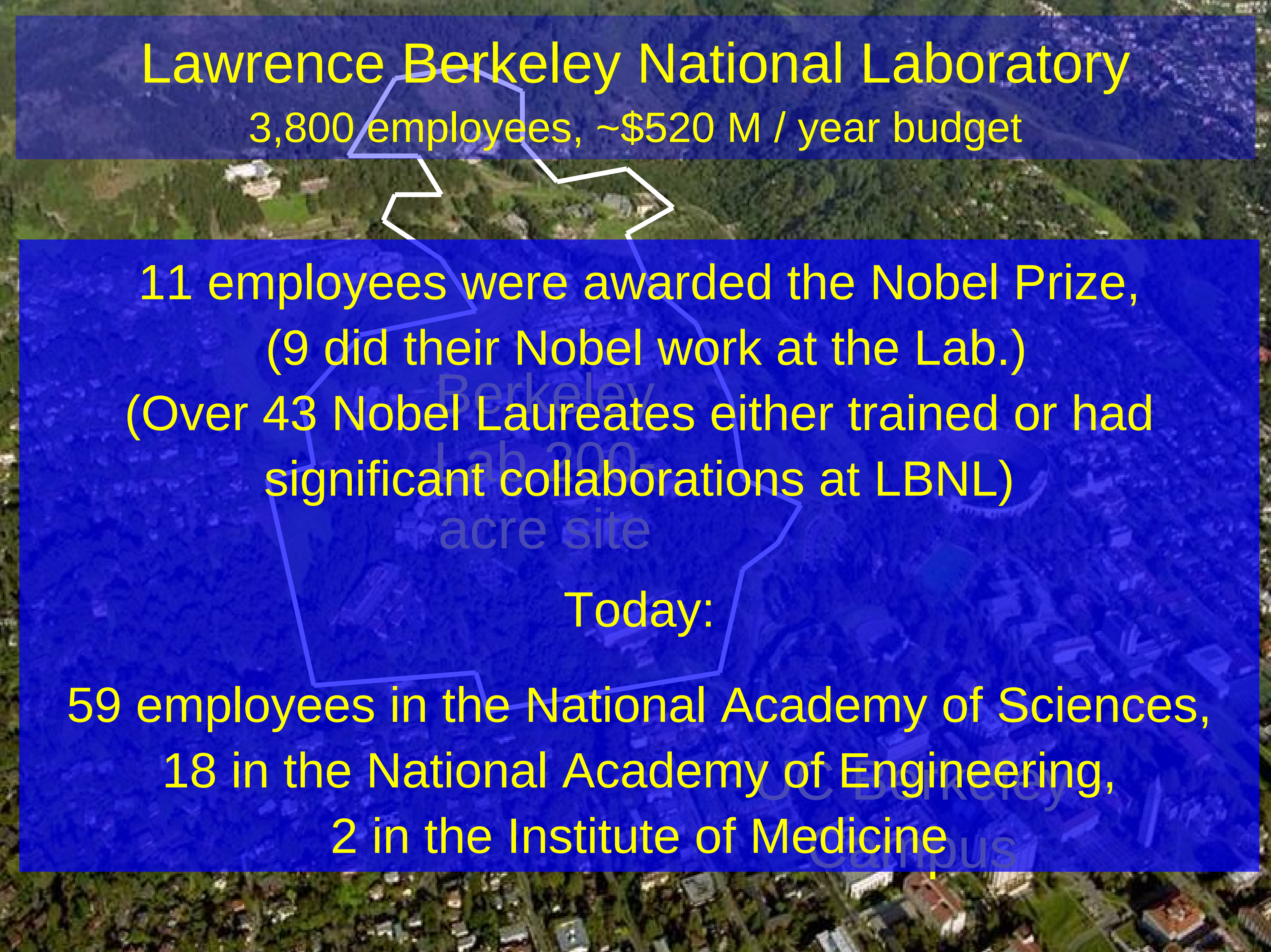

Bardeen
Materials Science
Brattain
Theoretical and experimental physics
- Electronic structure of semiconductors
- Electronic surface states
- p-n junctions
Shockley

Nobel Prize Members at Bell Labs hired in 1977-78



Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

3,800 employees, ~$520 M / year budget



11 employees were awarded the Nobel Prize,
(9 did their Nobel work at the Lab.)
(Over 43 Nobel Laureates either trained or had significant collaborations at LBNL)

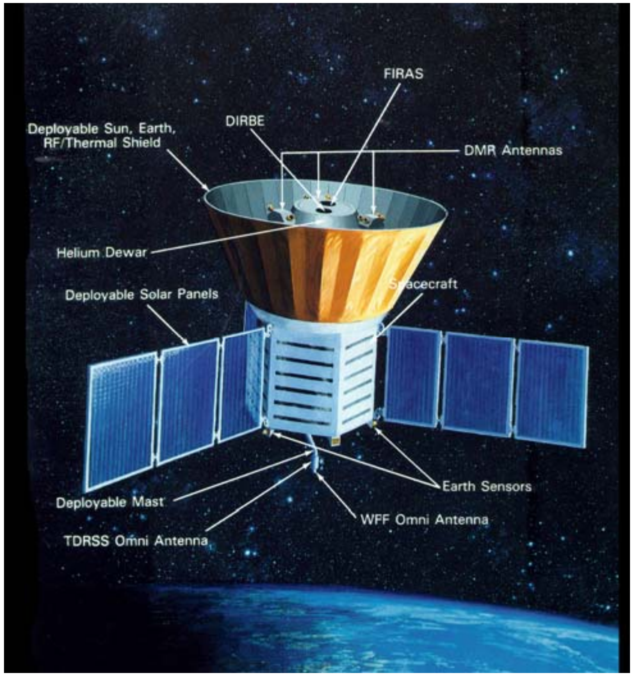
Today:

59 employees in the National Academy of Sciences,
18 in the National Academy of Engineering,
2 in the Institute of Medicine

E.O. Lawrence introduced the idea of "team science"

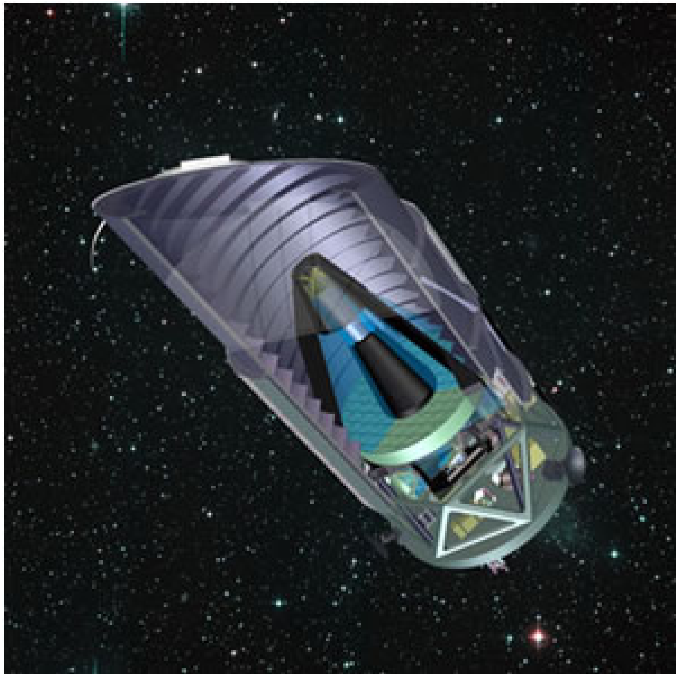
Ernest Lawrence, Robert Serber, Luis Alverez, Edwin McMillian, Robert Oppenheimer, Robert R. Wilson, …

The tradition of E.O. Lawrence continues ...



COBE: Cosmic Background Explorer

2006 Nobel Prize in Physics
George Smoot (LBNL & UCB) and
John Mather (Goddard)



Dark Energy

Saul Perlmutter (LBNL and UCB)
(2006 Run Run Shaw Prize,
Fretinelli Prize)

Organizational culture

- Individual genius was nurtured, but individuals were also encouraged to quickly form teams to rapidly exploit ideas.
- The scientific direction was guided by collective wisdom and “managed” by top scientists with intimate, expert knowledge.
- Bold approaches were encouraged; some failure was expected, but there was an emphasis on recognizing failure quickly, and moving on to other opportunities.

Chapter V: Conclusions and Recommendations

1. **Meeting the basic energy needs of the poorest people on this planet is a moral and social imperative** that must be pursued in concert with sustainability objectives.
2. **Concerted efforts must be made to improve energy efficiency and reduce the carbon intensity of the world economy**.
3. Technologies for capturing and sequestering carbon from fossil fuels can play a central role in the cost-effective management of global carbon dioxide emissions.

4. To reduce future geopolitical conflict and economic vulnerability associated with oil and natural gas, conservation and alternative sources must be developed.

5. Nuclear power (currently ~16% of world electricity generation) can play a significant role.

6. Renewable energy offers immense opportunities.

- **Price on carbon ($100 - 150/avoided ton of carbon, $27–$41 per ton of carbon dioxide equivalent.)**

- Subsidies should be targeted to promising but not-yet-commercial technologies and decline gradually over time.

- Renewable portfolio standards and “reverse auctions” (renewable energy developers bid for a share of public funds on the basis of the minimum subsidy they require).

7. Invest in research and development on more transformational technologies.

8. Assess and mitigate any negative environmental impacts associated with the large-scale deployment of renewable energy technologies.

9. Develop better energy storage technologies, new energy carriers, and improved transmission infrastructure (DC).

10. The science and technology community—together with the general public— must be effectively engaged.

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Earthrise from Apollo 8 (December 24, 1968)

There *are* solutions to the energy/climate change problem:

"We believe that aggressive support of energy science and technology, coupled with incentives that accelerate the concurrent development and deployment of innovative solutions, can transform the entire landscape of energy demand and supply …

What the world does in the coming decade will have enormous consequences that will last for centuries; it is imperative that we begin without further delay."

"On December 10, 1950, William Faulkner, the Nobel Laureate in Literature, spoke at the Nobel Banquet in Stockholm,

… I believe that man will not merely endure: he will prevail. He is immortal, not because he alone among creatures has an inexhaustible voice, but because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance.'

With these virtues, the world can and will prevail over this great energy challenge."

Steven Chu (USA) and José Goldemberg (Brazil)
Co-Chair's Preface
"Lighting the Way: Toward a Sustainable Energy Future"

InterAcademy Council

About the IAC

"Lighting the Way: Toward a Sustainable Energy Future"

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Co-chairs: Jose Goldemberg, Brazil
Steven Chu, USA