

Can future energy needs be met through more integrated infrastructures?

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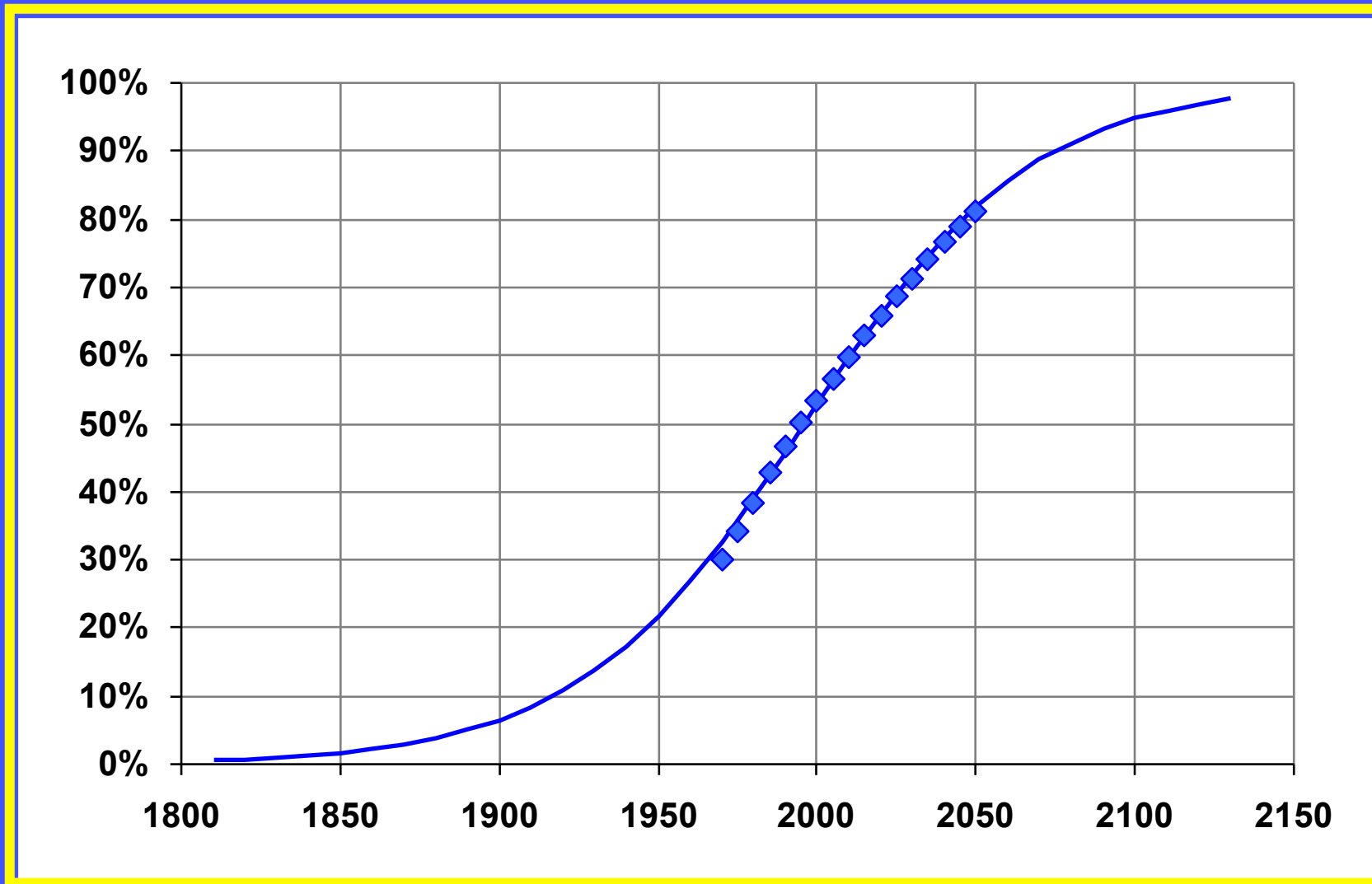
Technische Universität Wien



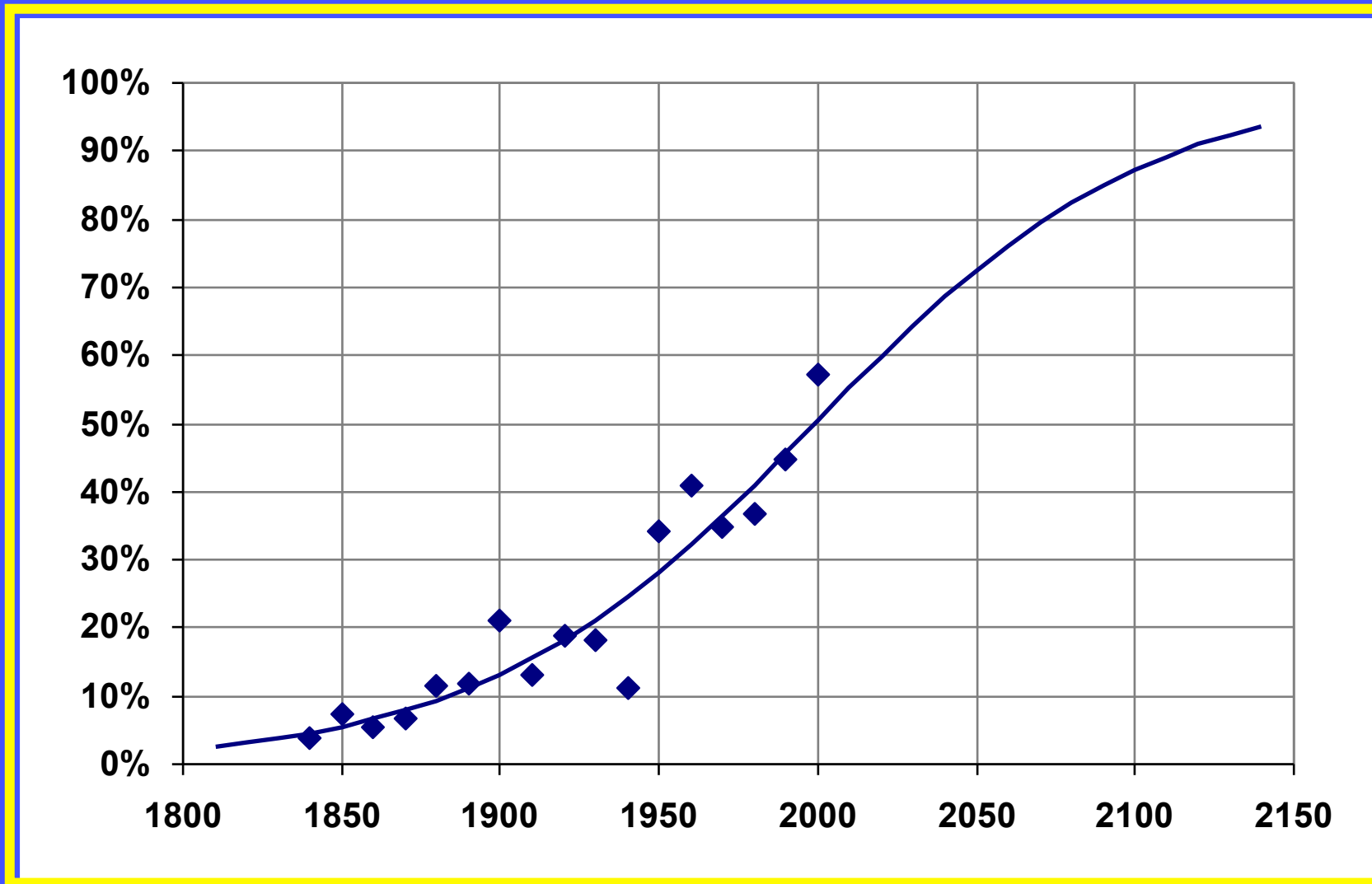
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Brainstorming Workshop on Transporting Tens of Gigawatts of Green Power
to the Market, Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies
Kleist Villa, Potsdam – 12-13 May 2011

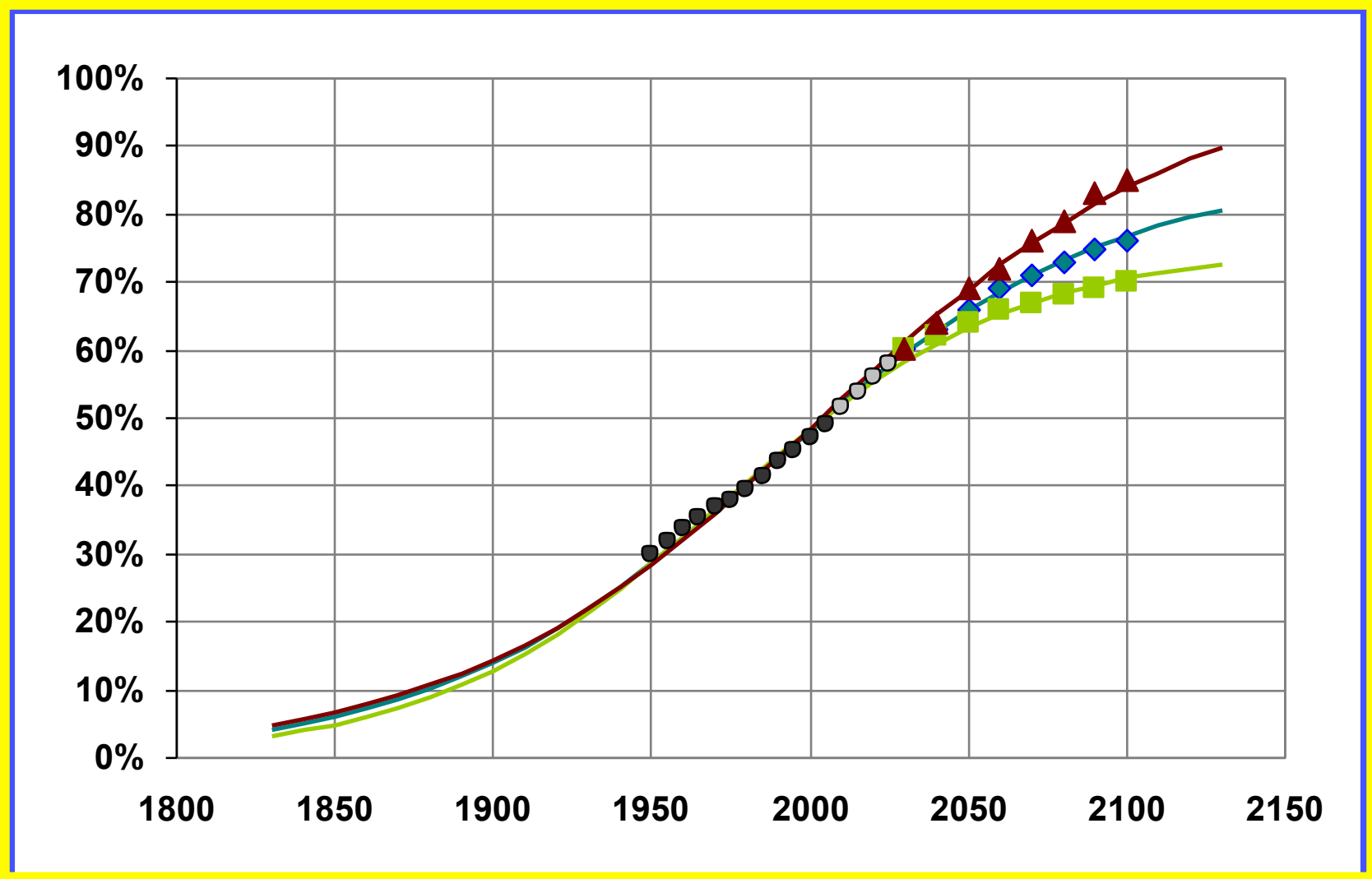
Education



Democratization

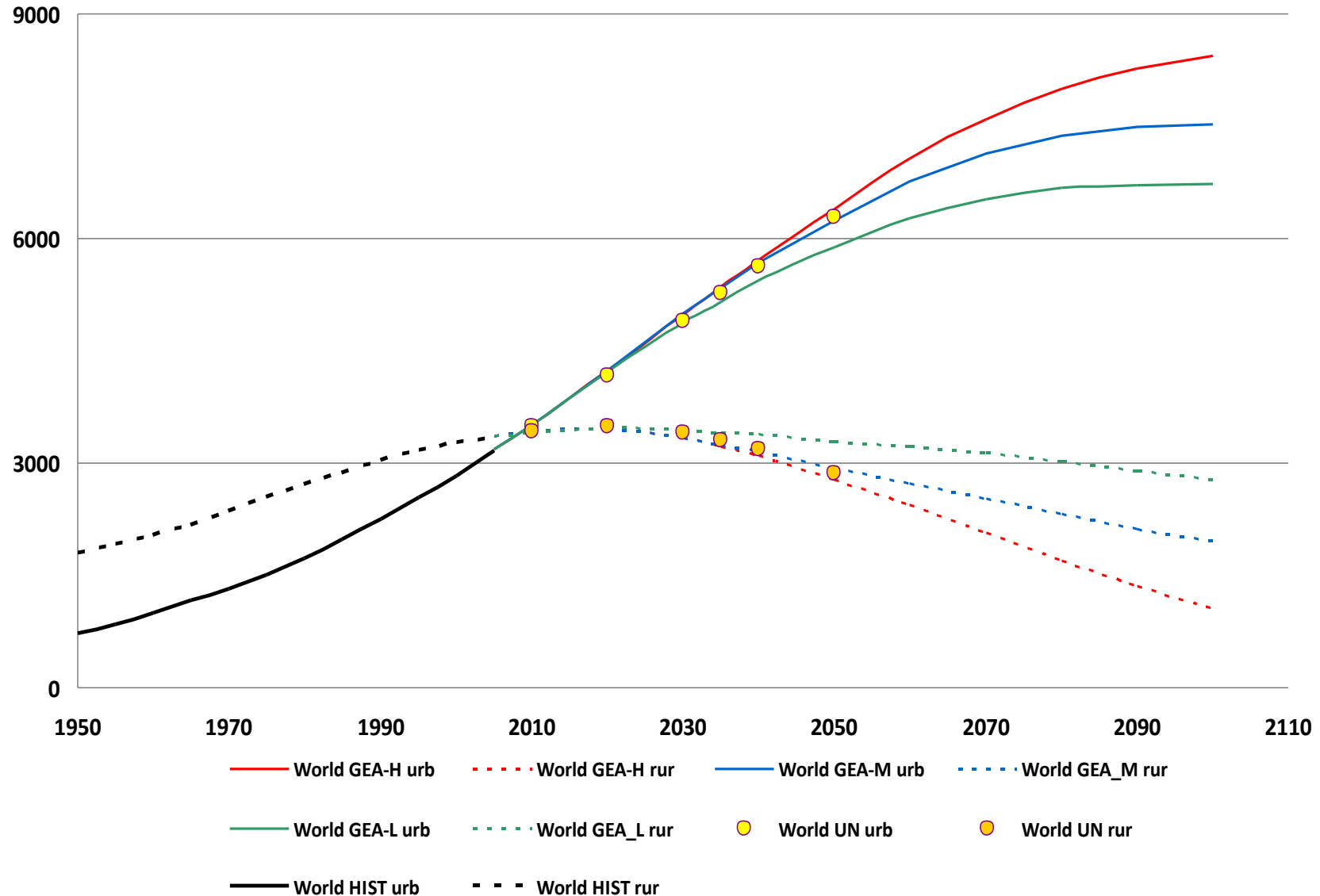


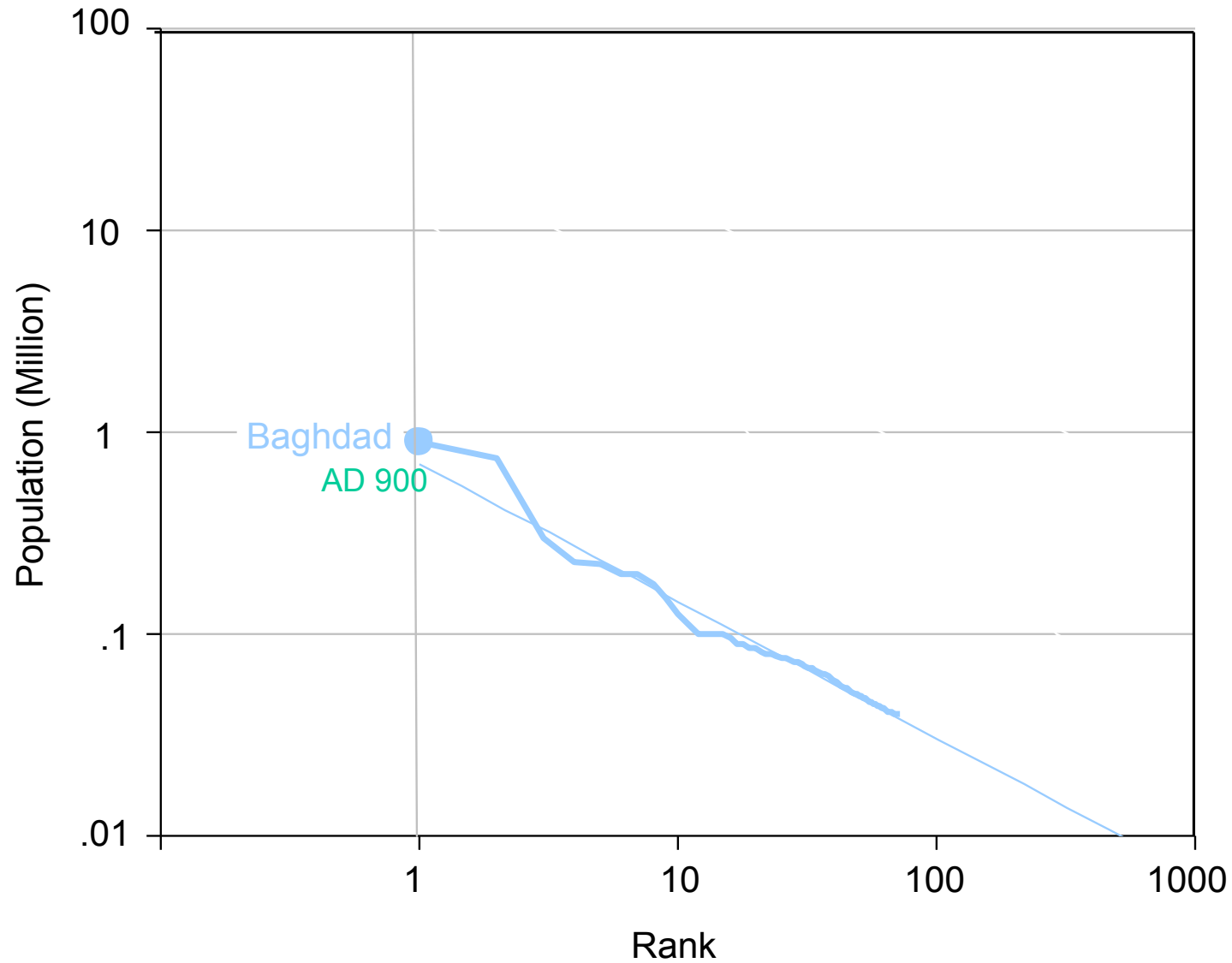
Urbanization

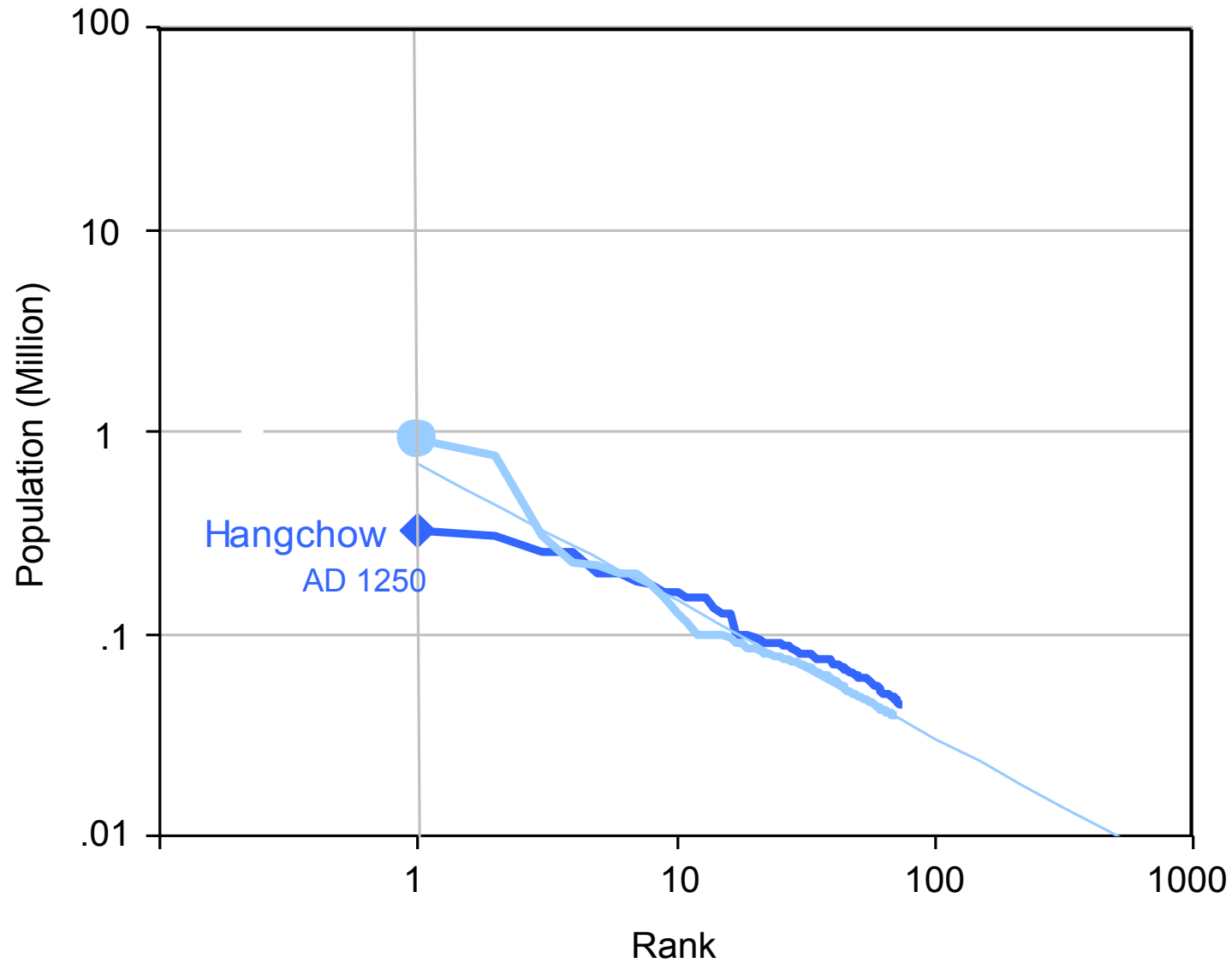


Urban and Rural Population Projections

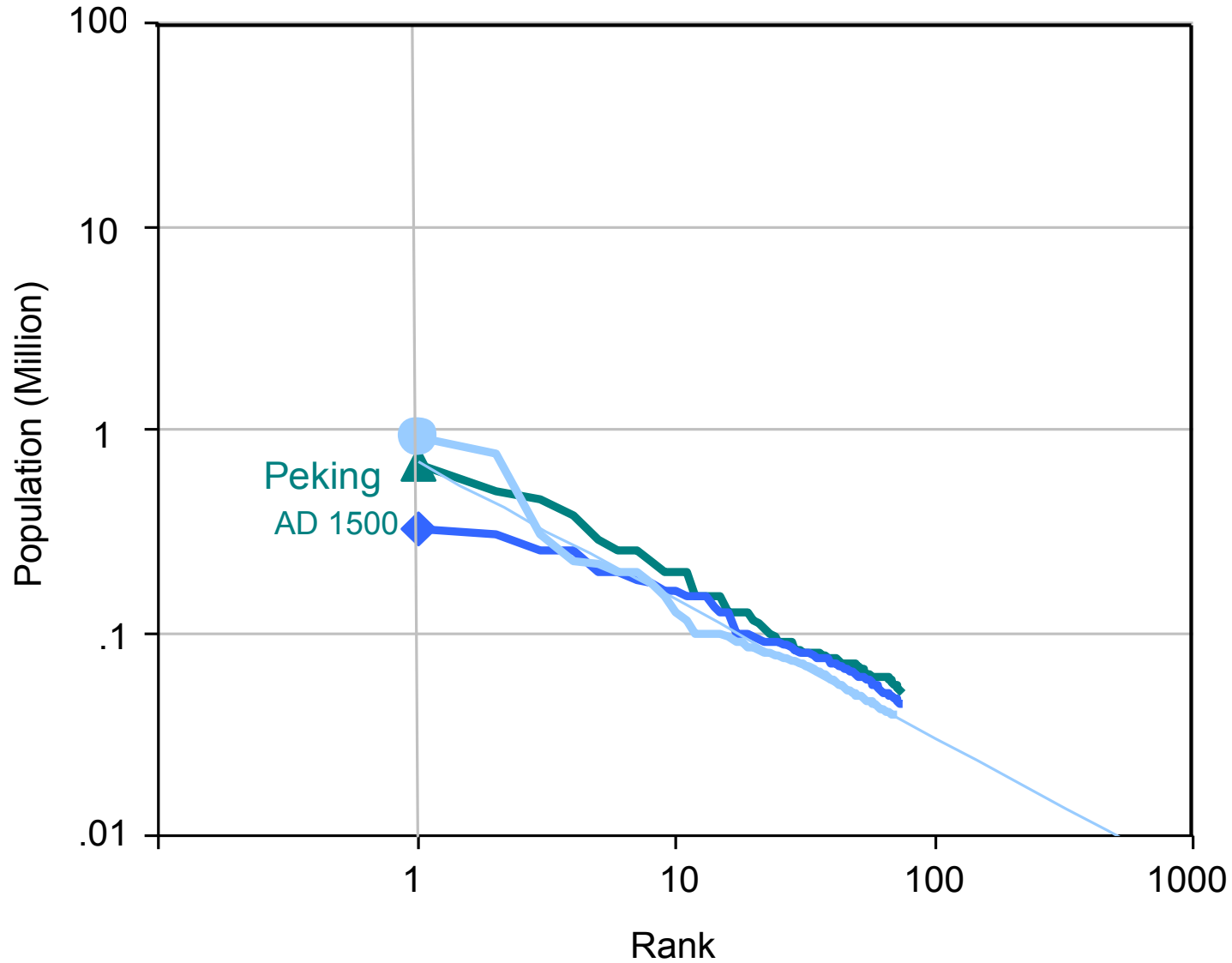
(in Millions: **GEA-H**, **GEA-M**, **GEA-L** and **UN WUP**, 2010)

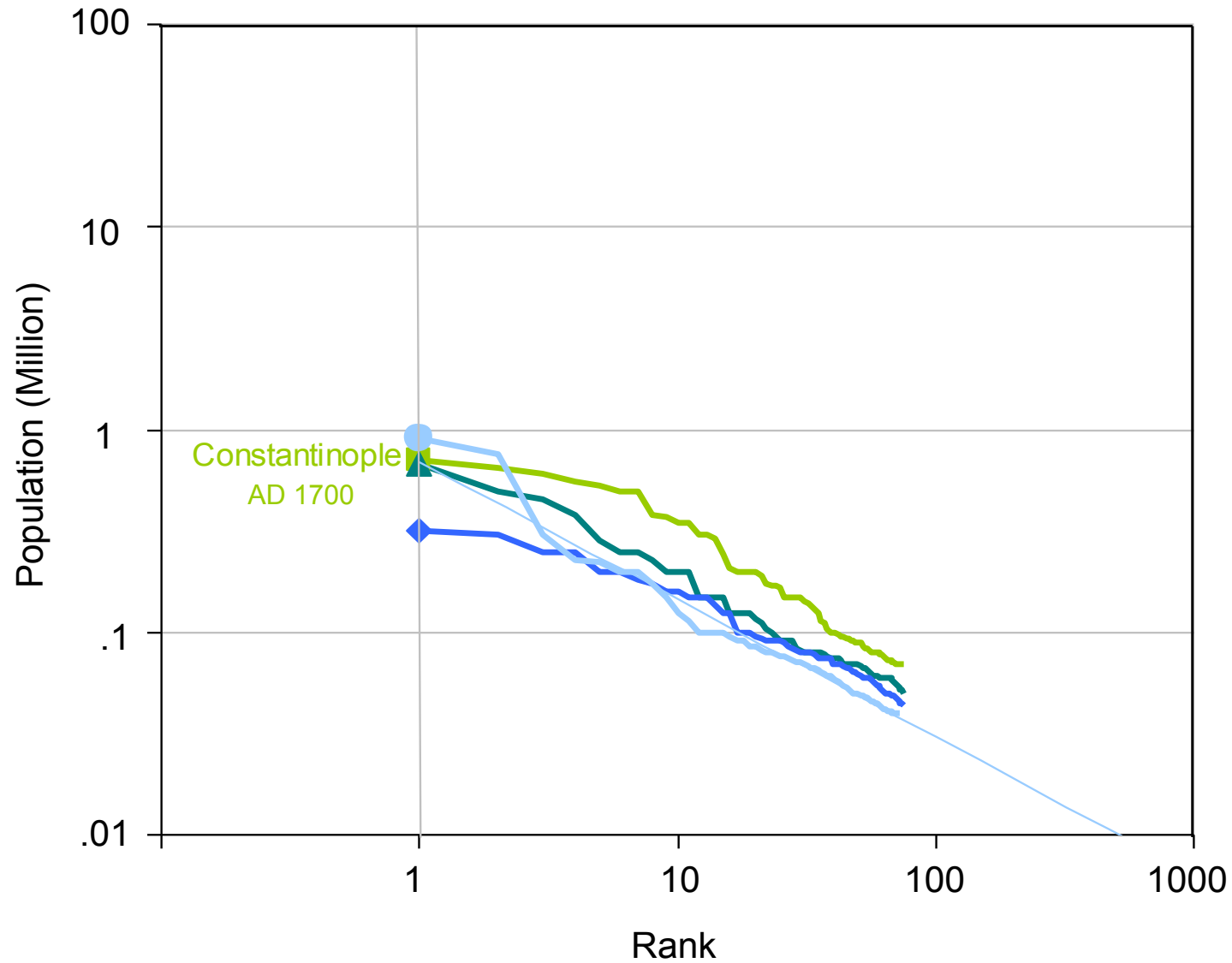


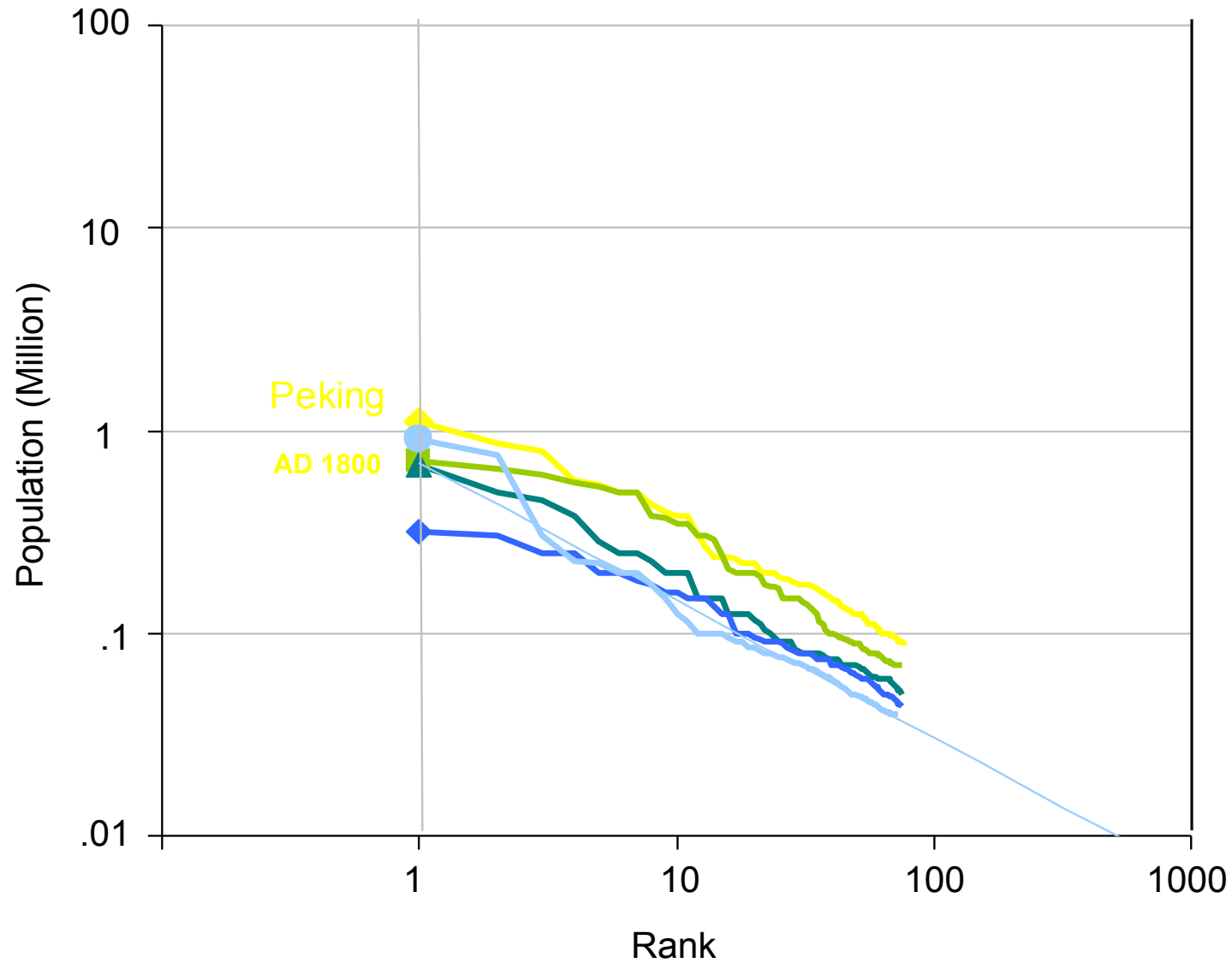




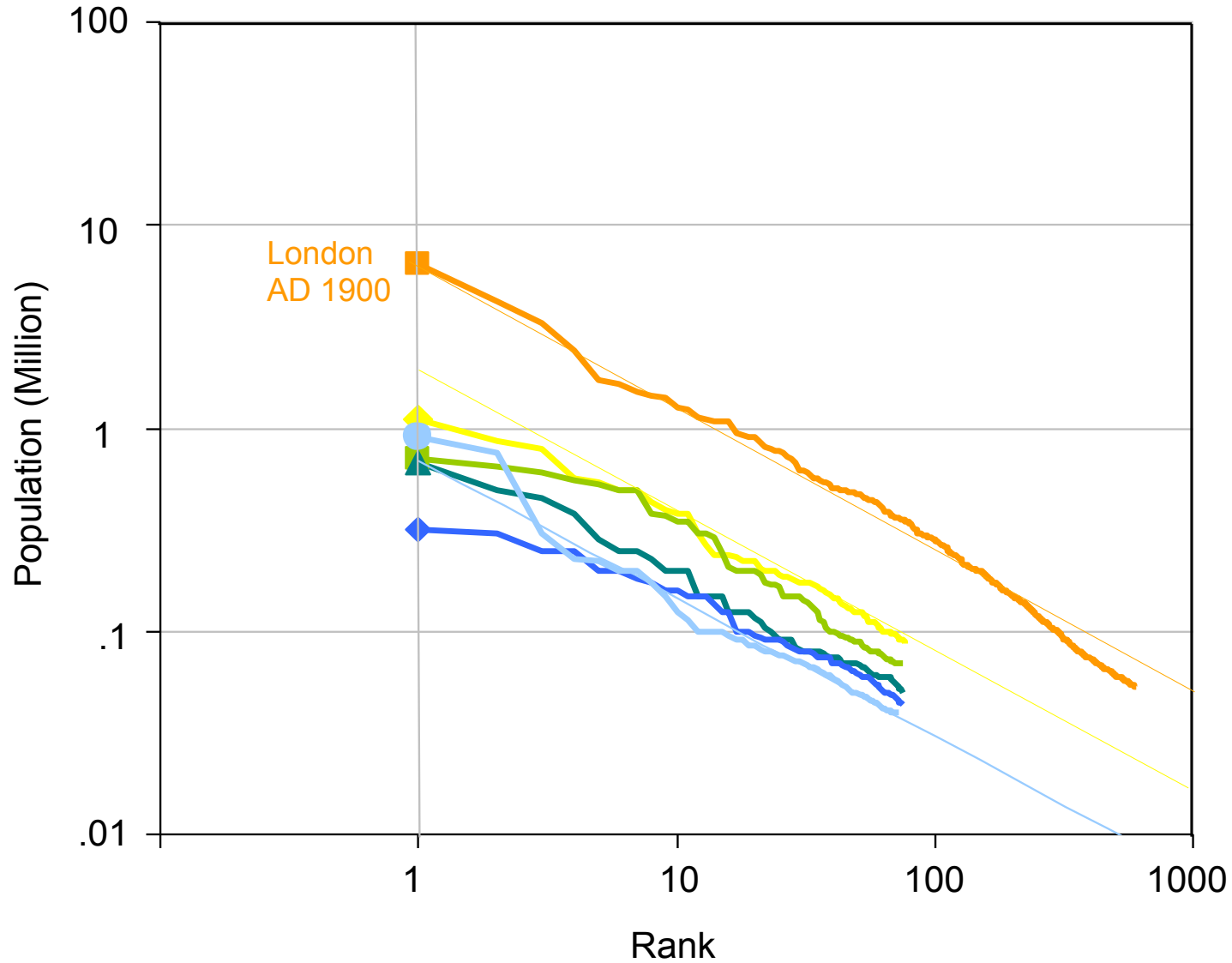
Source: Gruebler et al, 2009

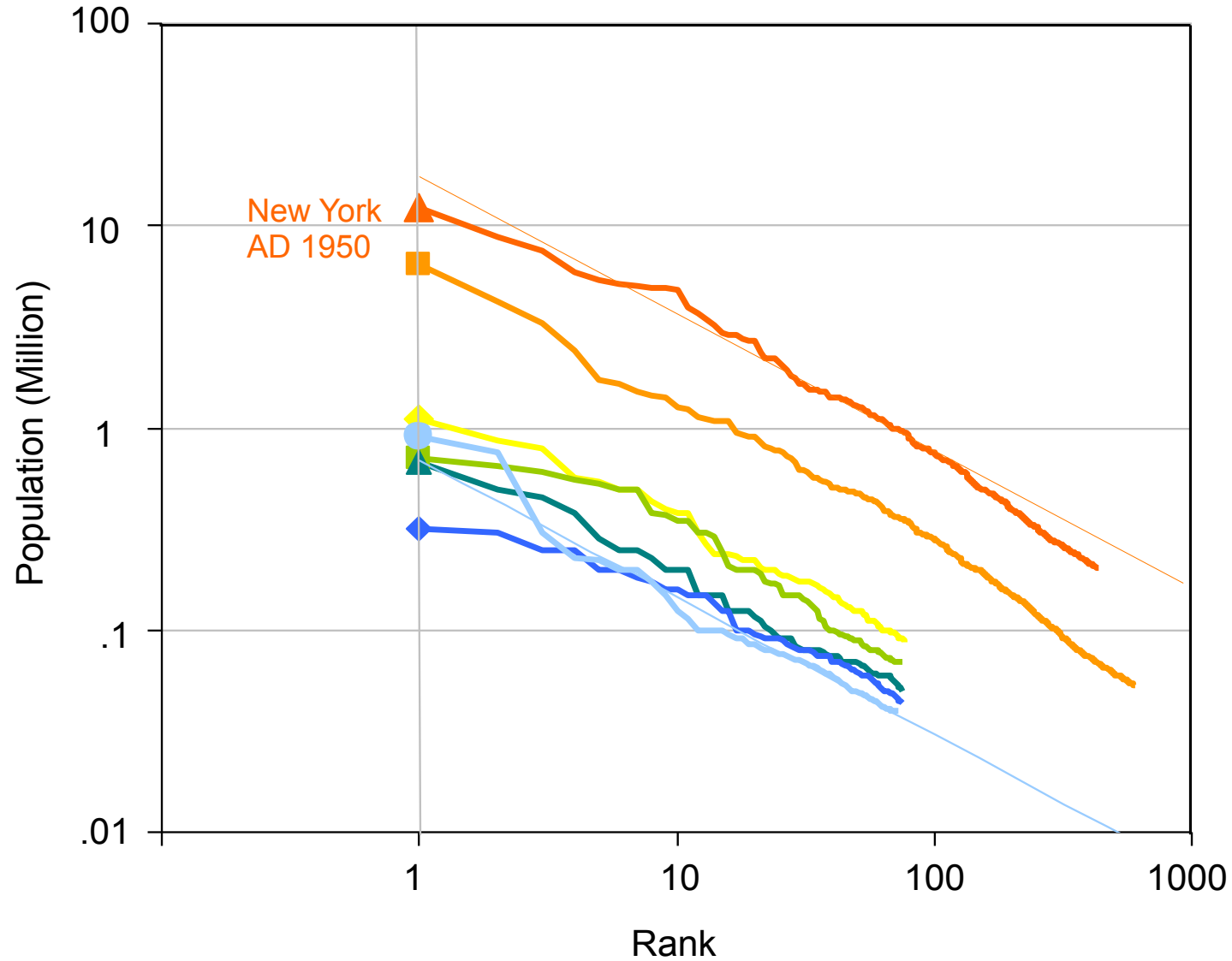




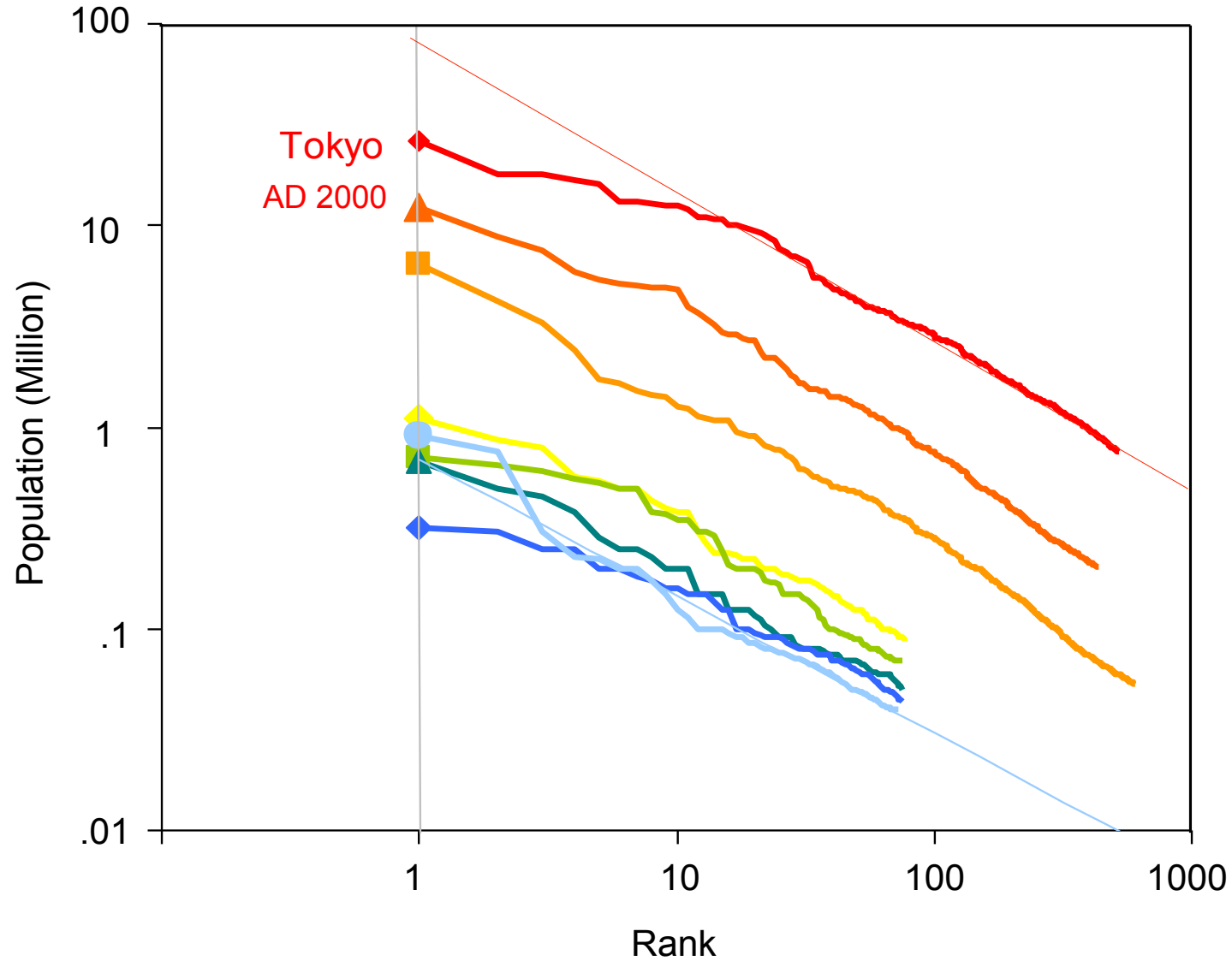


Source: Gruebler et al, 2009

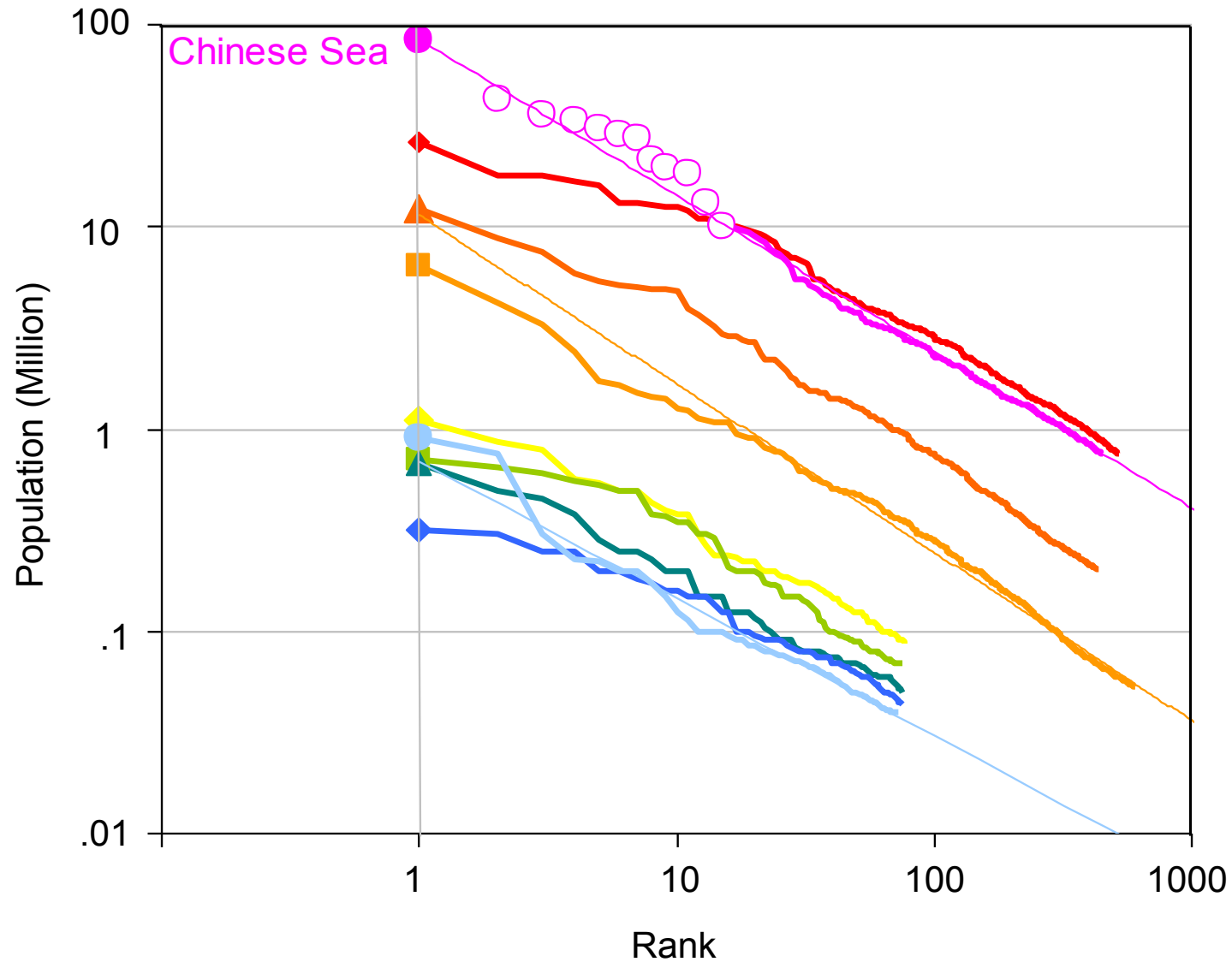




Source: Gruebler et al, 2009

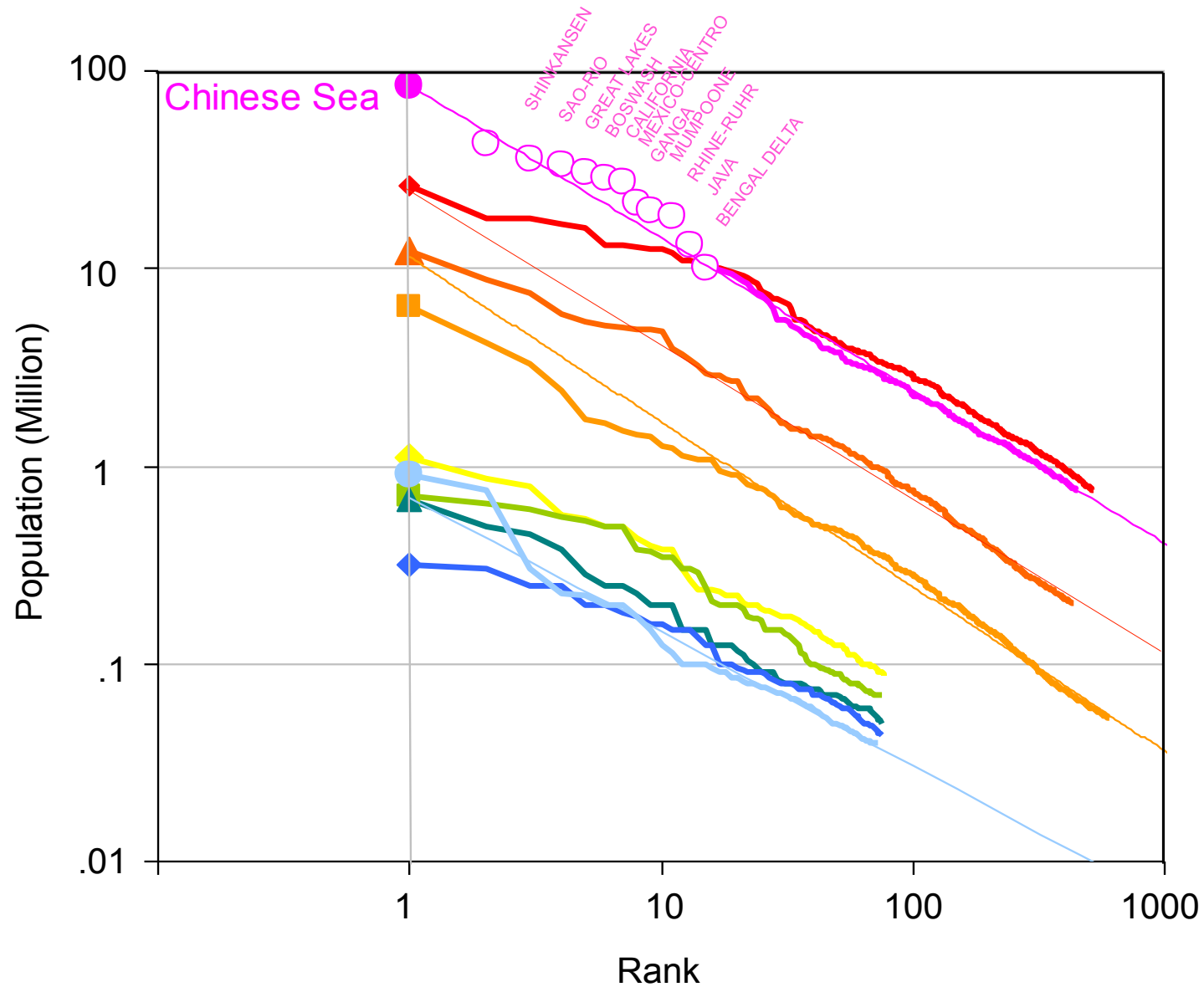


Source: Gruebler et al, 2009



Source: Gruebler et al, 2009

City Hierarchies (Rank Size)



Source: Gruebler et al, 2009



IIASA

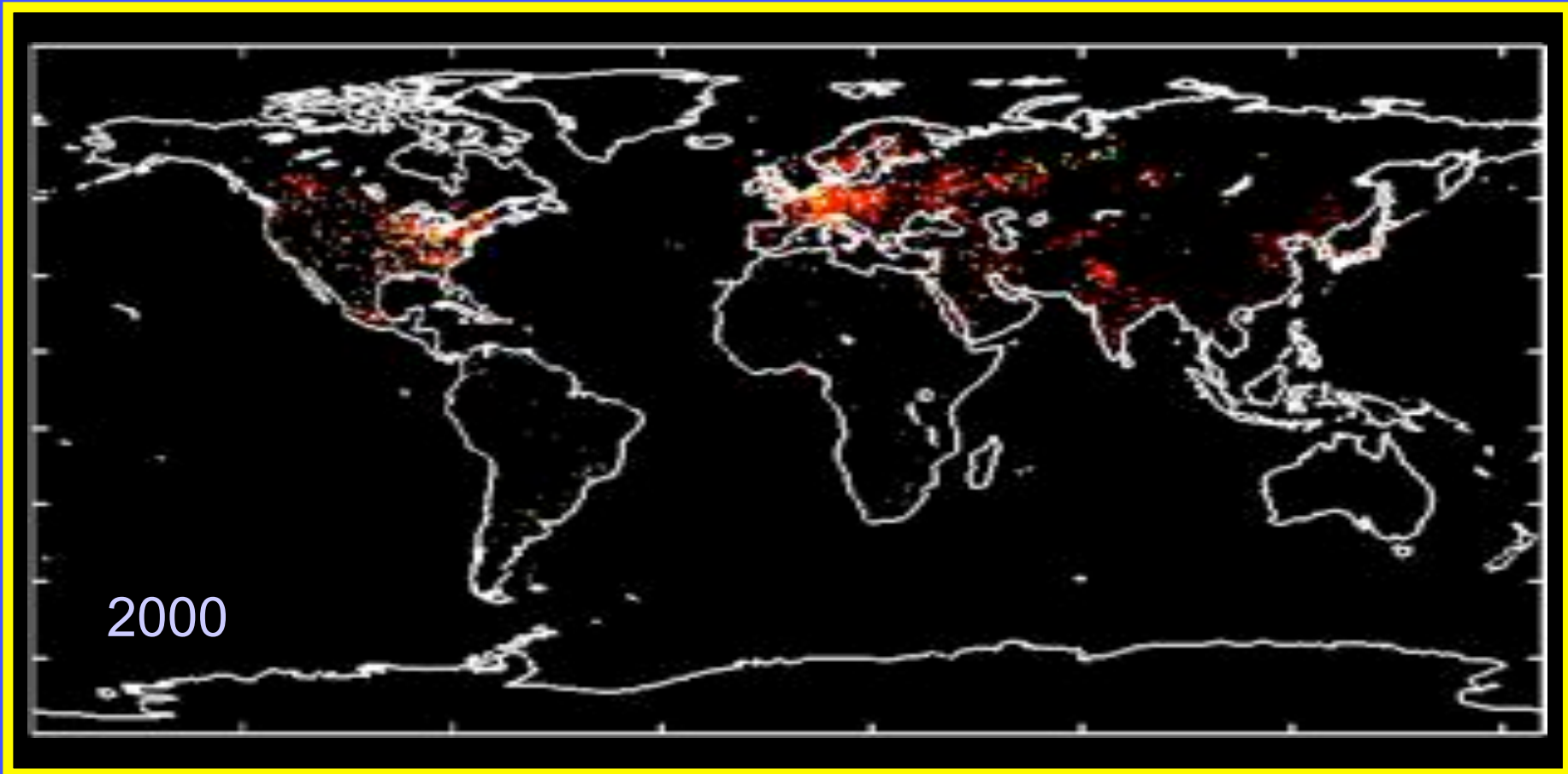
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
and its international partners present

www.GlobalEnergyAssessment.org

Towards a more Sustainable Future

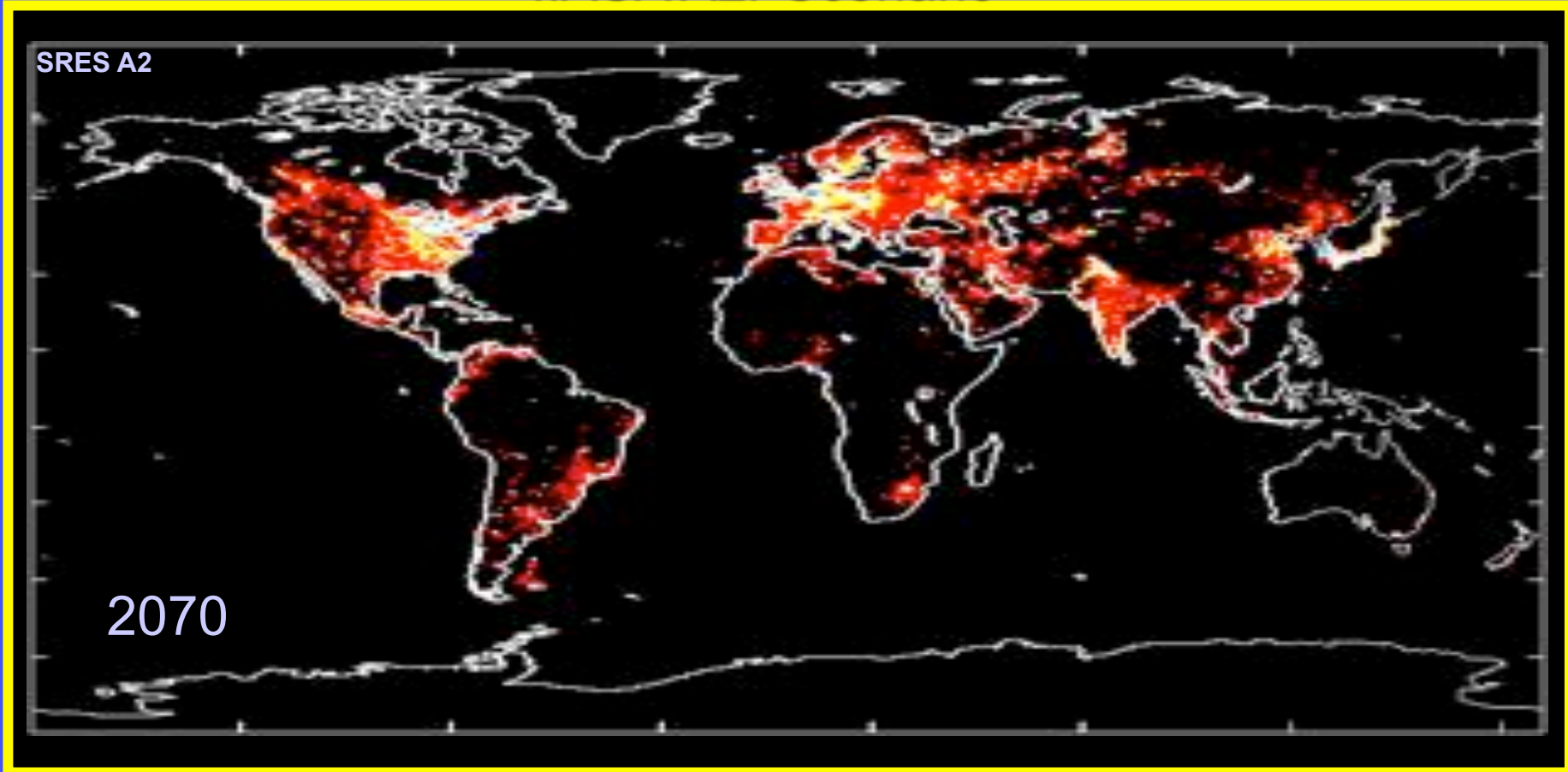
- ➔ Energy is a crucial development goal for responding to challenges in the 21st century
- ➔ Universal access is a pre-condition for overcoming poverty and feasible if all stakeholders work together.
- ➔ Energy transformation will bring multiple co-benefits for health, security, climate change
- ➔ Financing requirements are huge but achievable with right and sustained policies

Night Lights



Night Lights

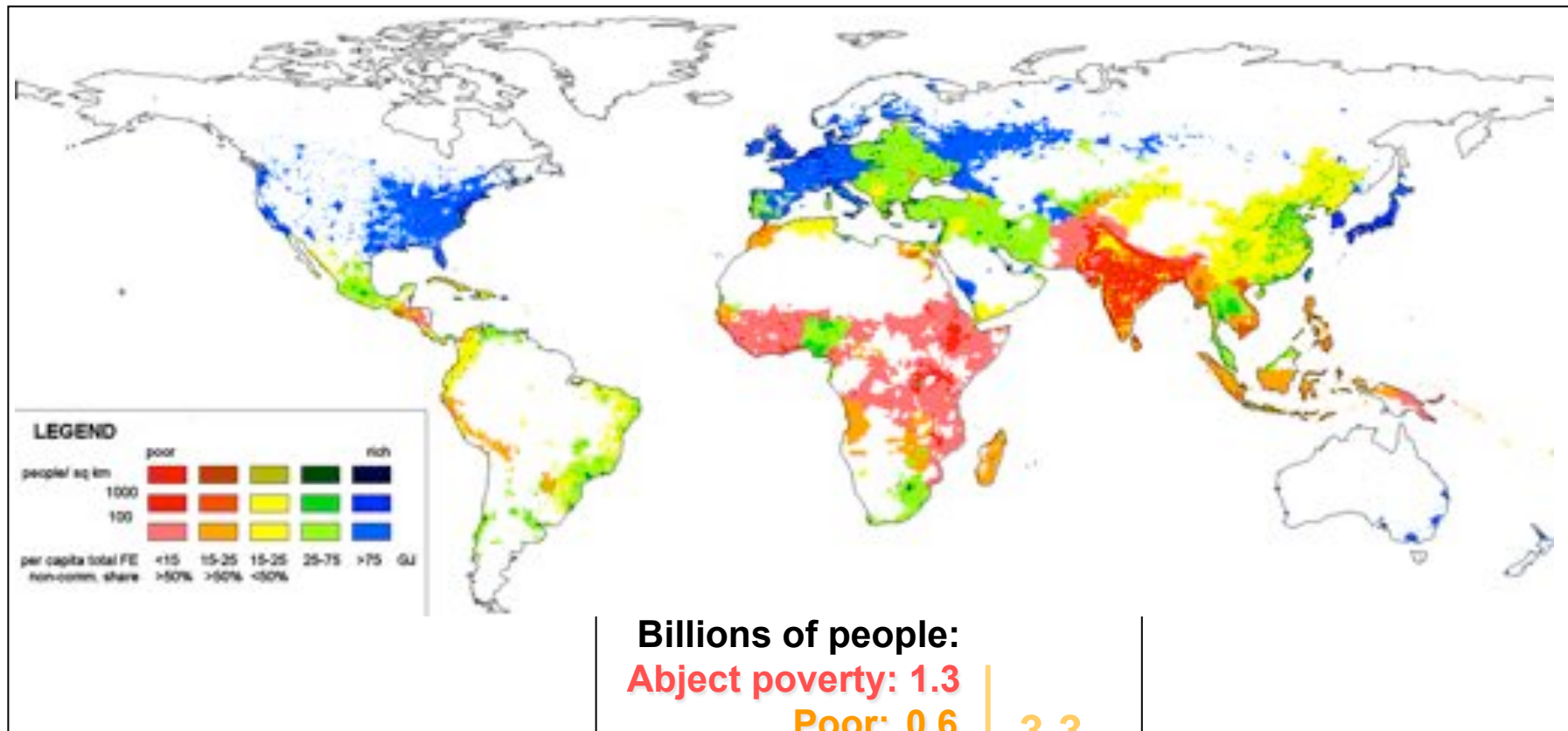
IIASA A2r Scenario



Global Energy Transformations

- ⇒ Access to energy and ecosystem services (a prerequisite for MDGs & wellbeing)
- ⇒ Vigorous decarbonization for mitigating climate change brings multiple co-benefits
- ⇒ Energy transformations require R&D and rapid technology diffusion & deployment
- ⇒ Sustained energy investments are needed and would result in multiple co-benefits

Final energy access (non-commercial share) in relation to population density



Global Carbon Reservoirs

Atmosphere
850 GtC

Biomass
~500 GtC

Soils
~1,500 GtC

Unconventional.
Gas
~1000 GtC

N. Gas
~250GtC

Oil
~250 GtC

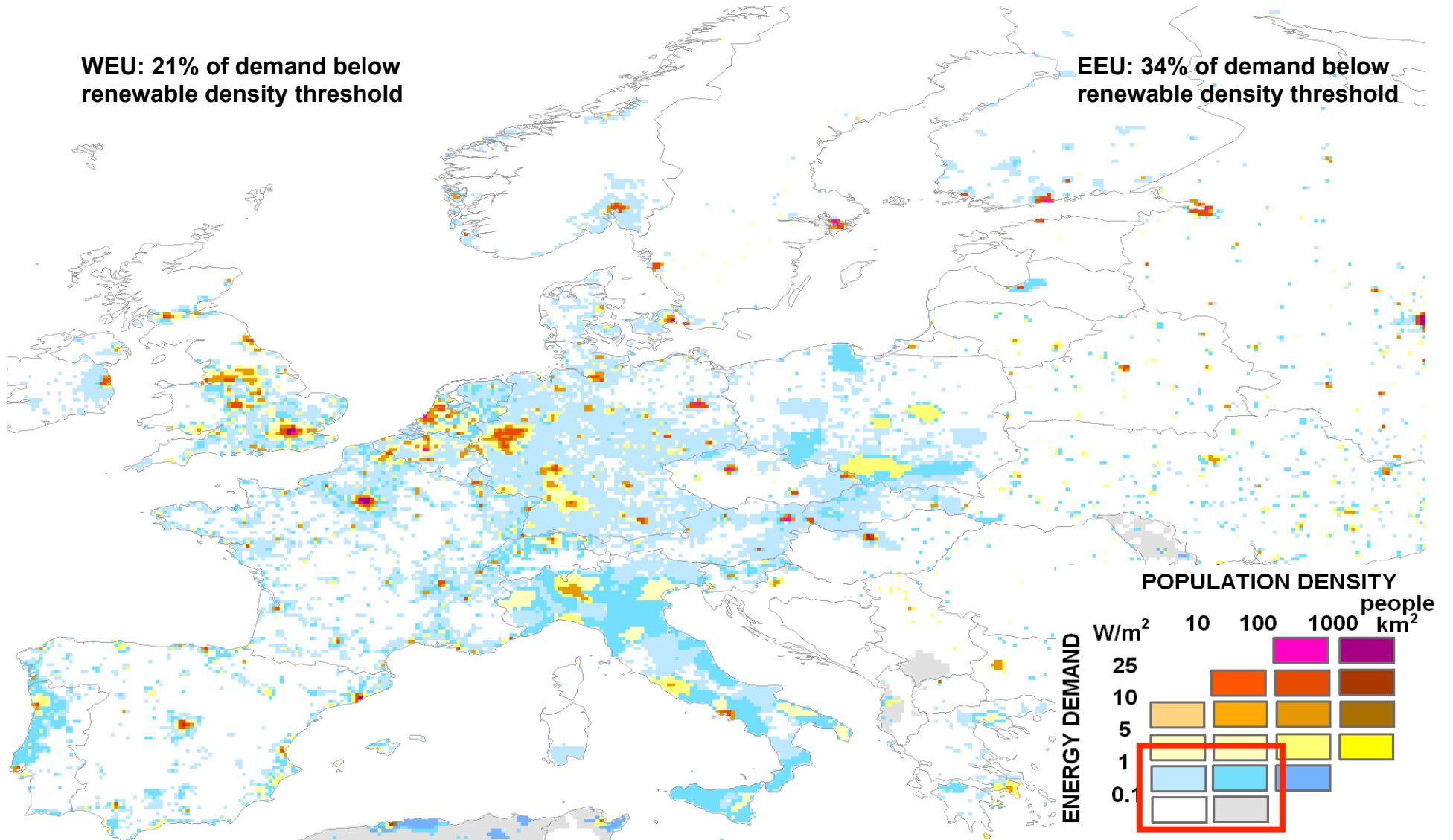
Unconventional Oil
~1150 GtC

Coal
~ 12,000 GtC

Unconventional Hydrocarbons
15,000 to 40,000 GtC

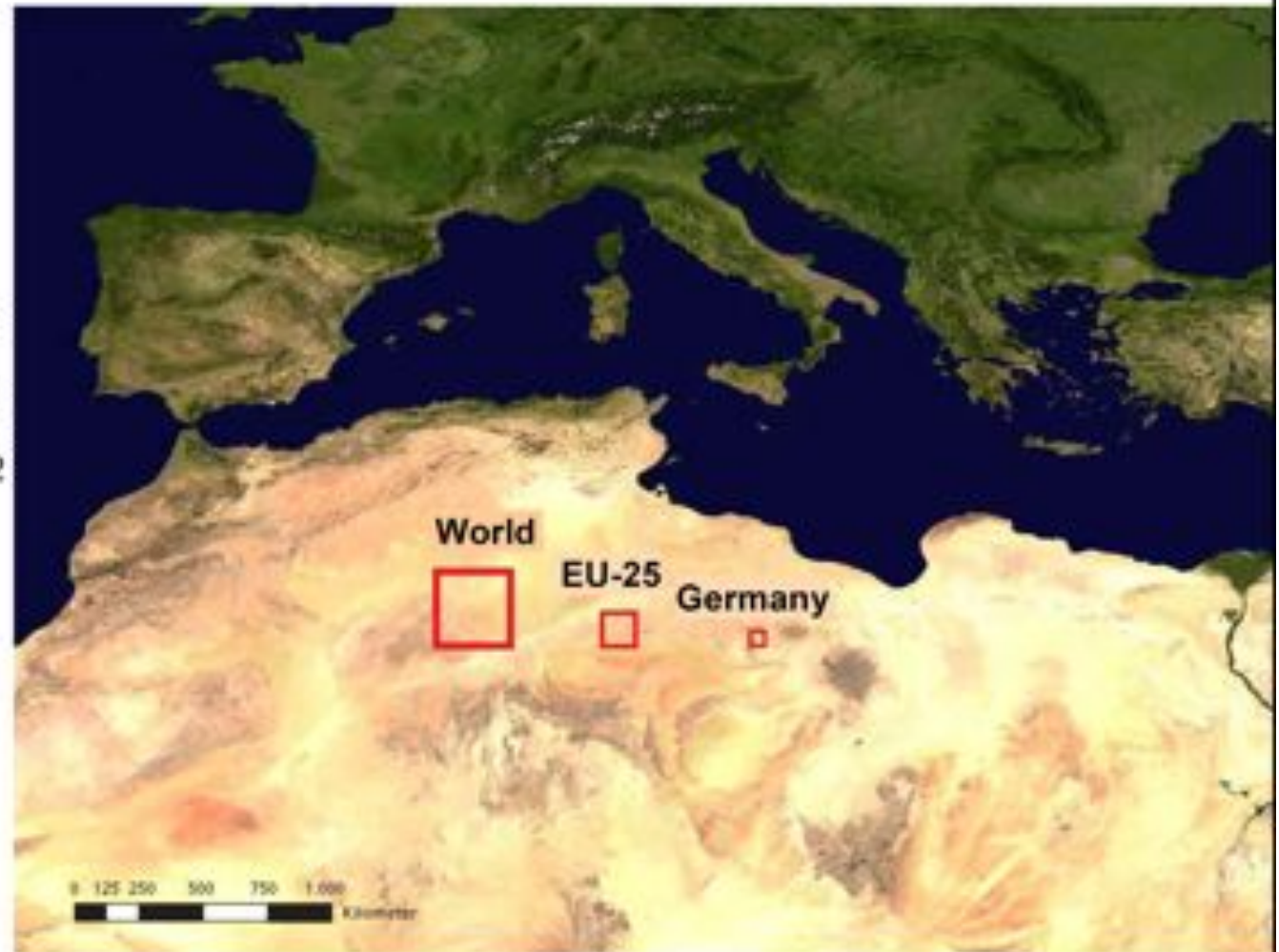
WEU: 21% of demand below renewable density threshold

EEU: 34% of demand below renewable density threshold

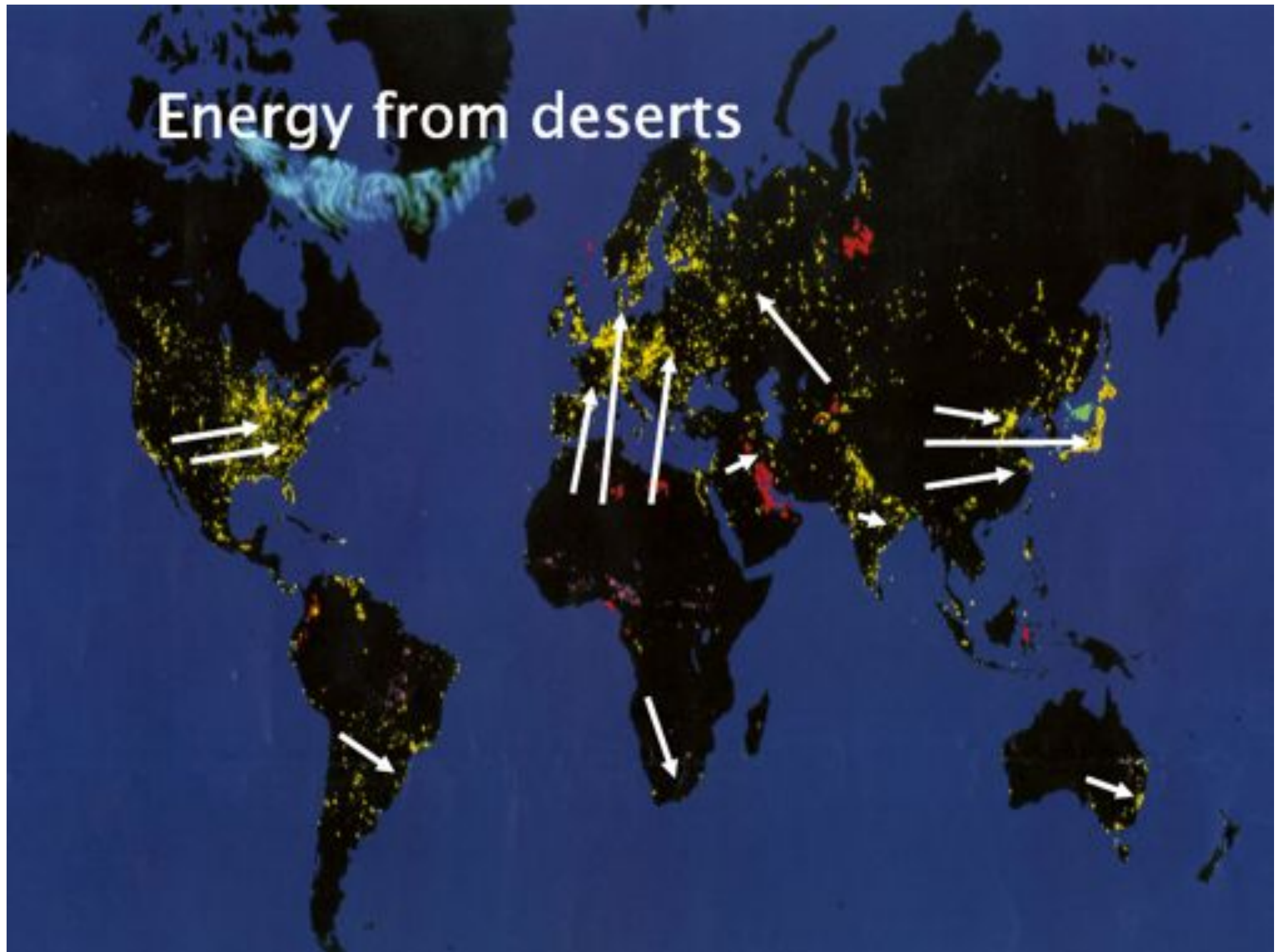


Required desert area for the sustainable supply of electricity

World 300 x 300 km²
EU-25 150 x 150 km²
Germany 50 x 50 km²

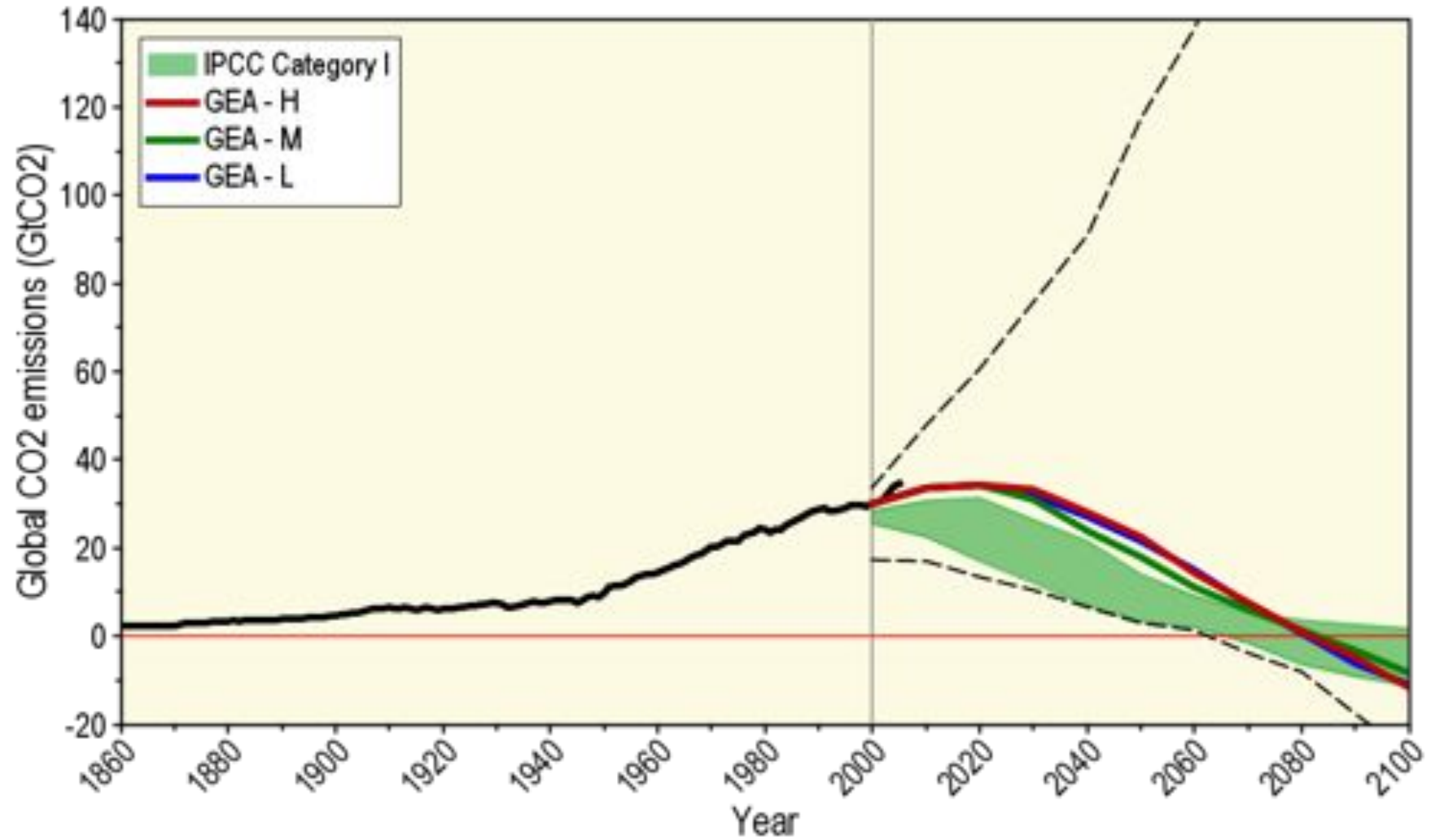


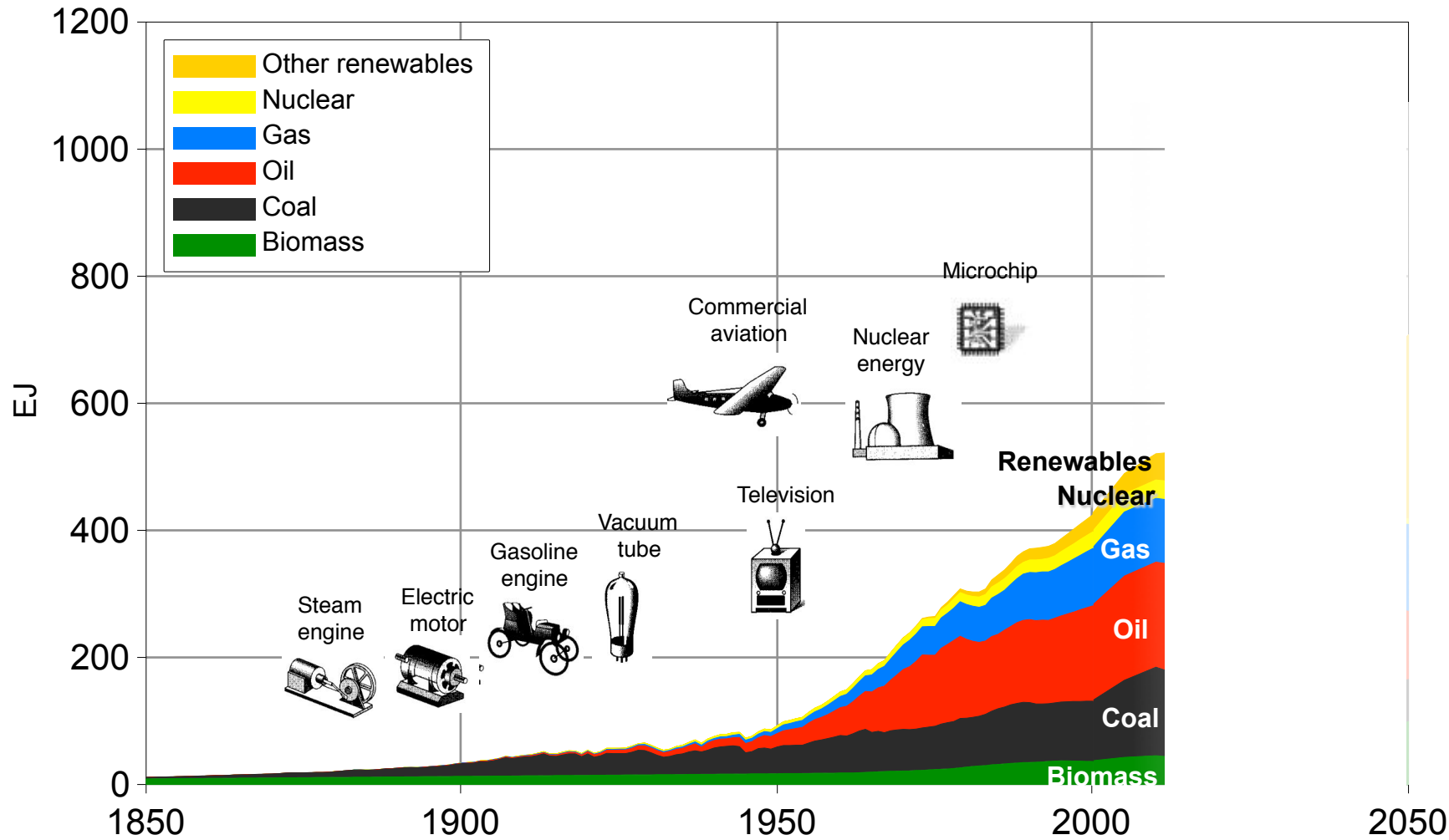
Energy from deserts



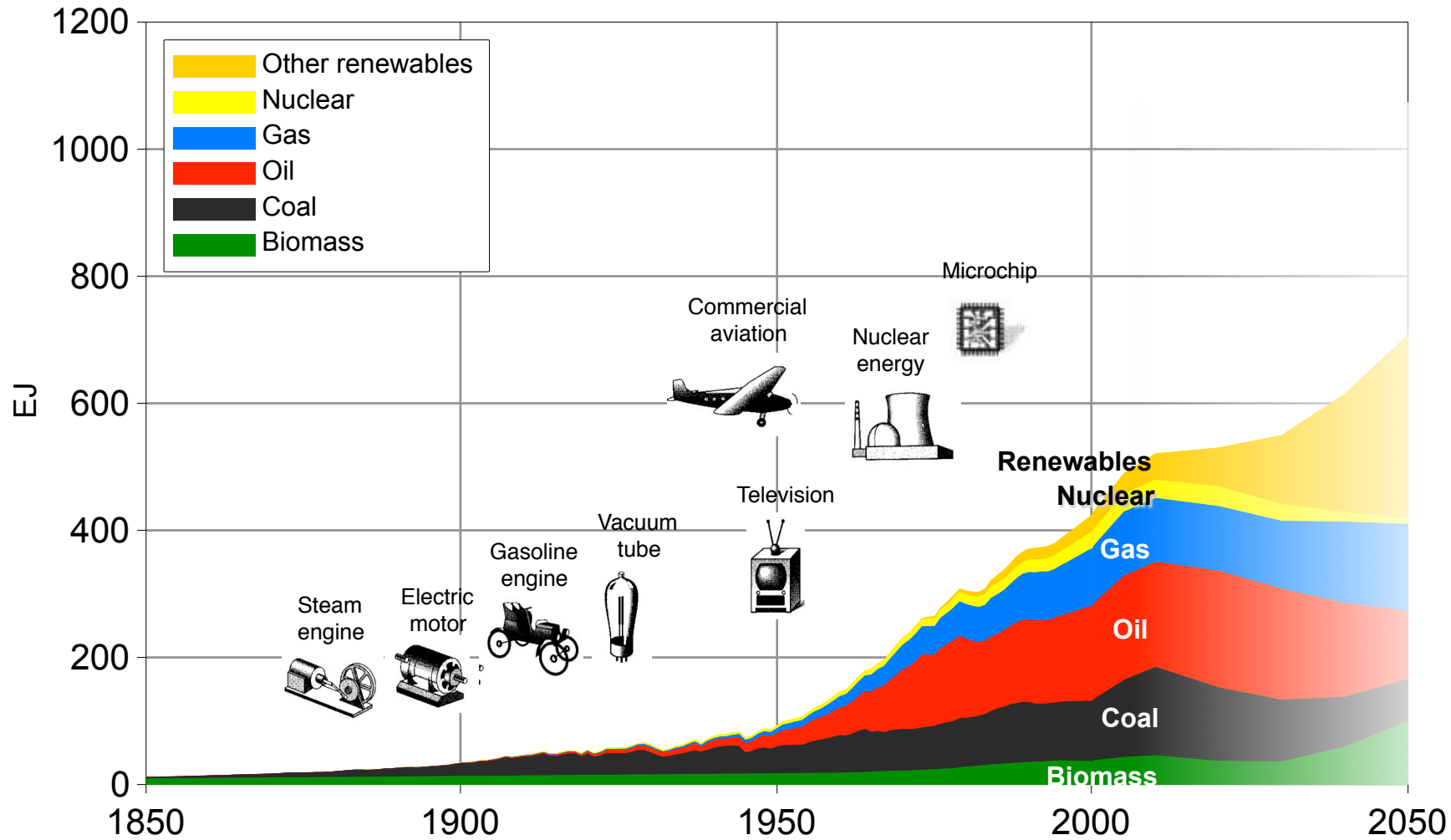
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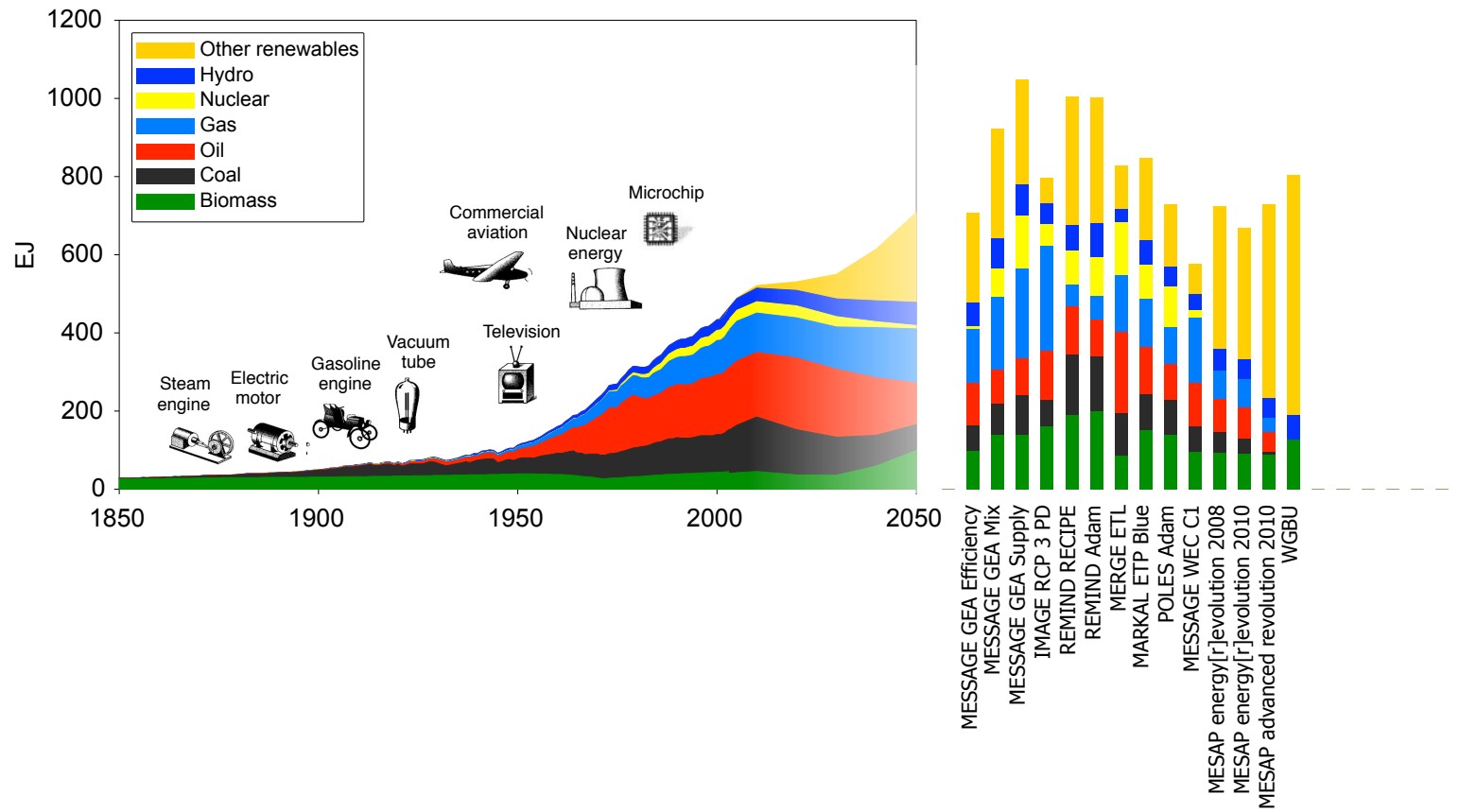




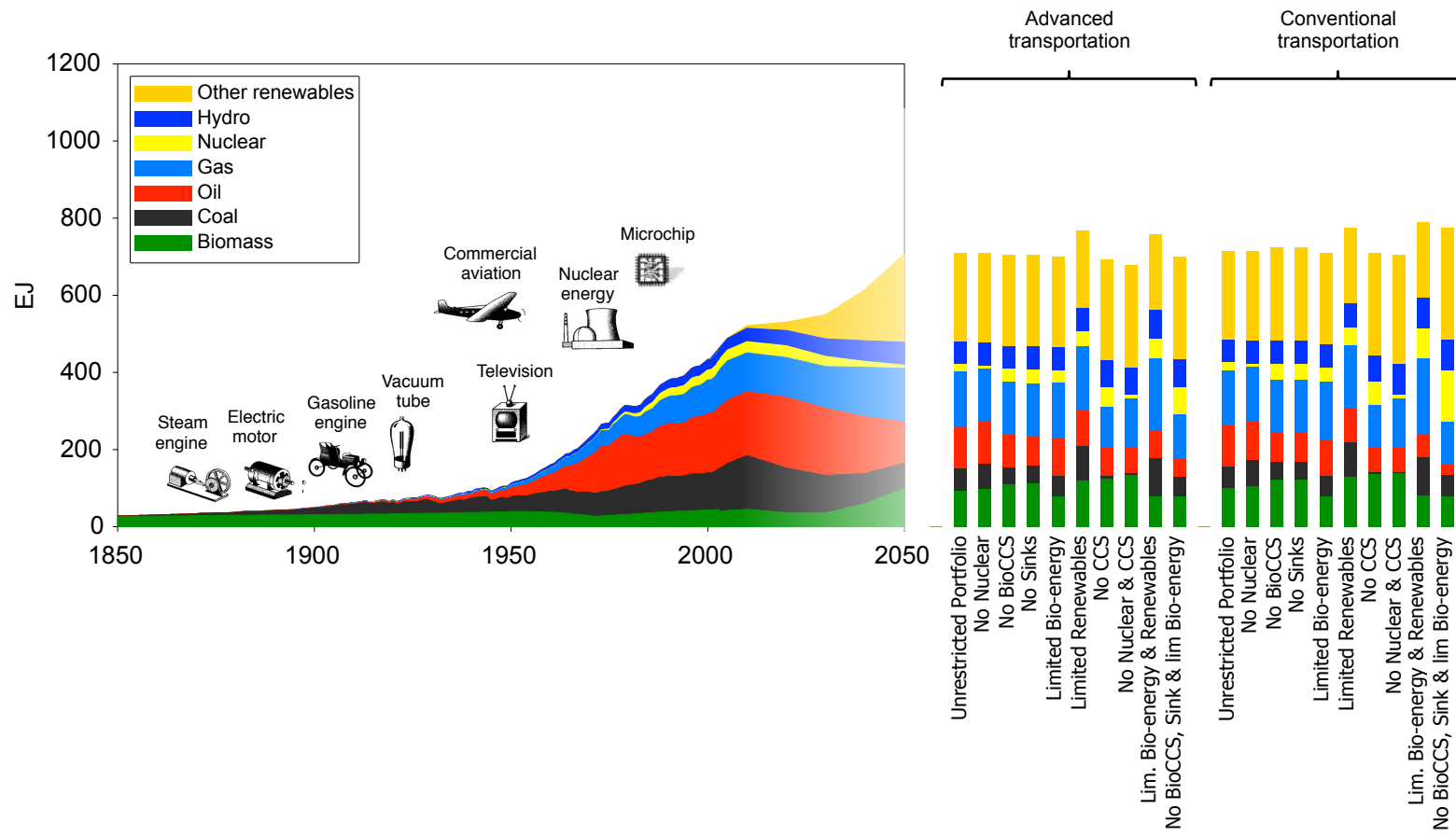
Efficiency

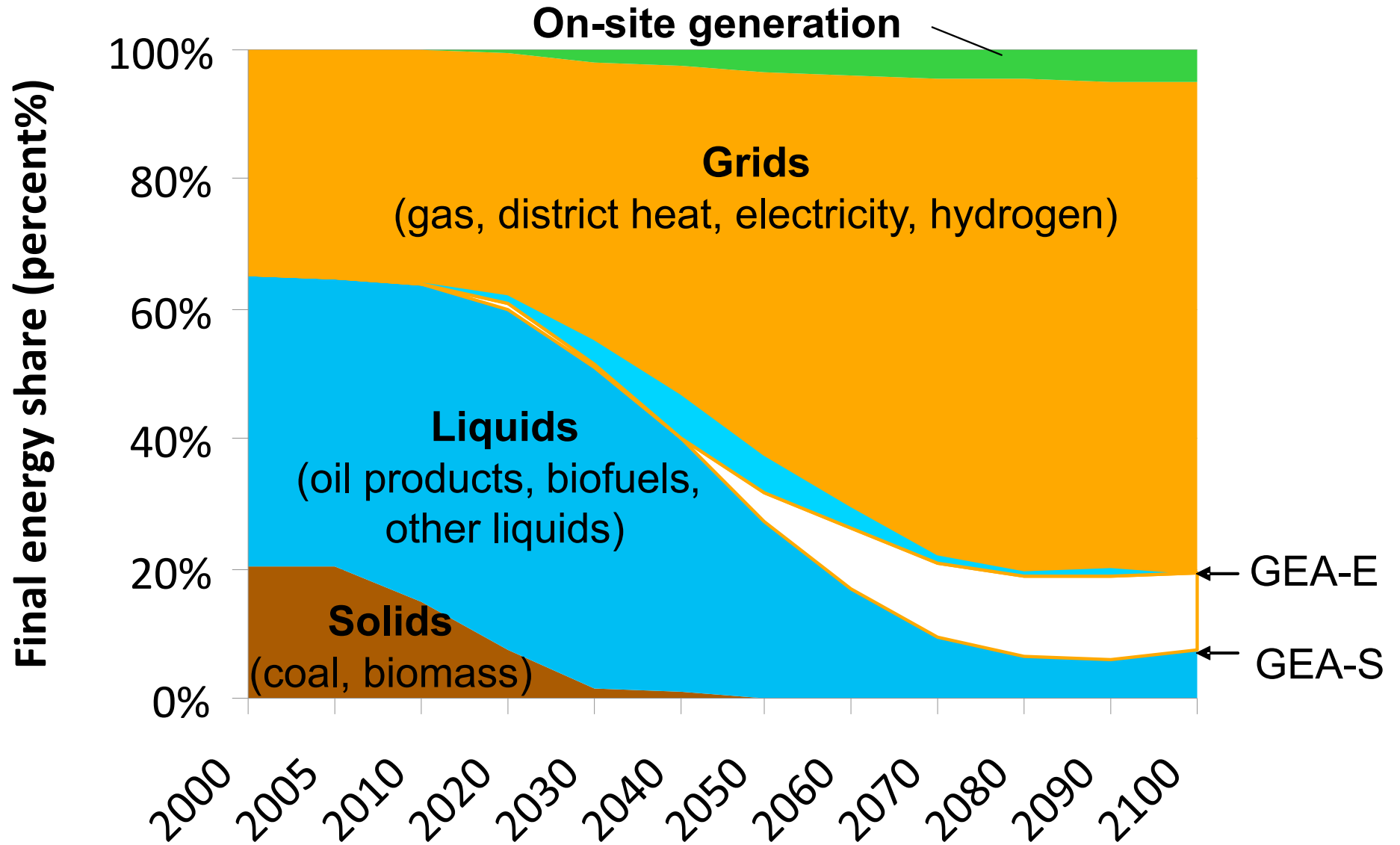


Efficiency



Efficiency

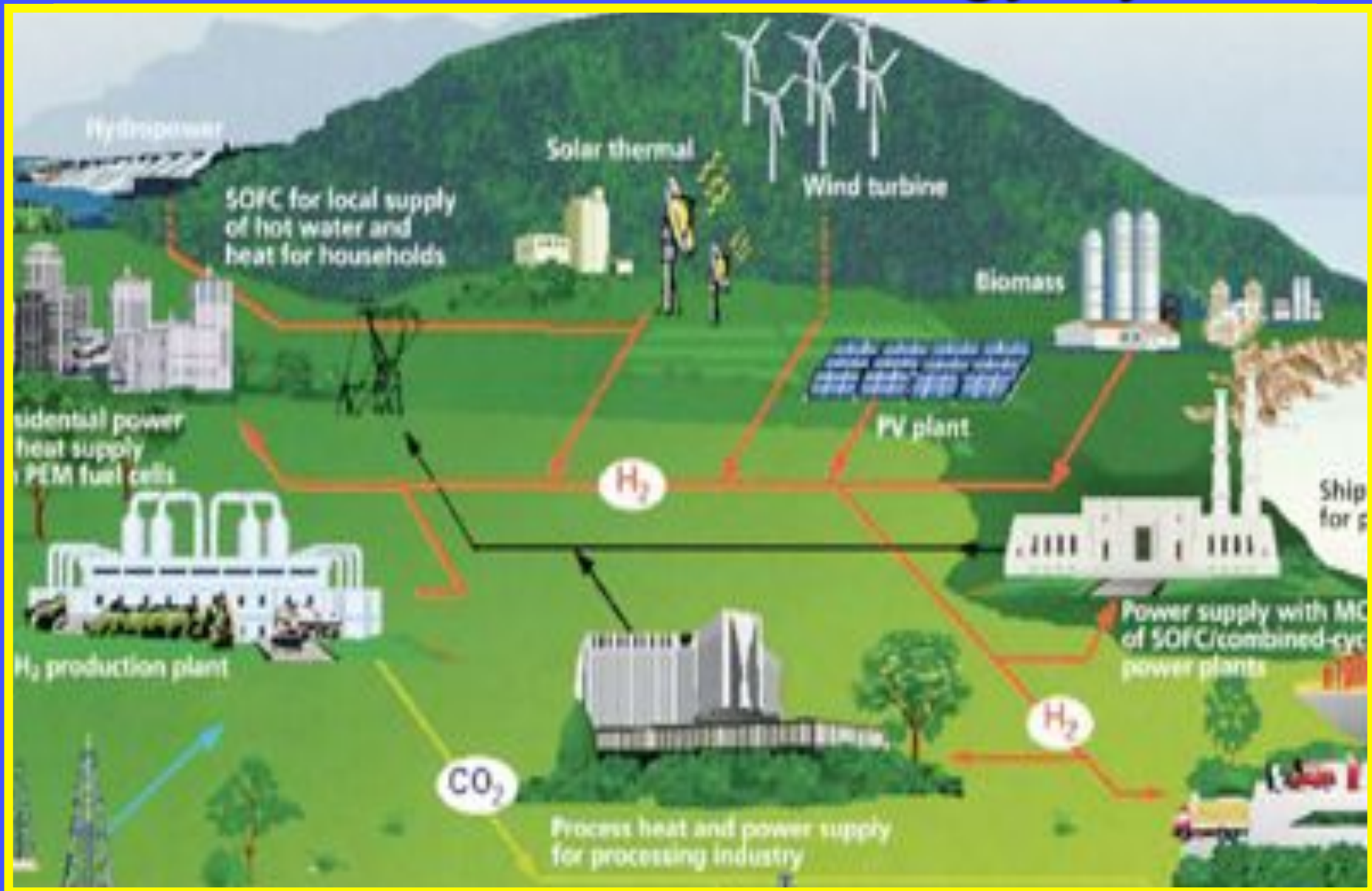




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A Vision of a Future Energy System



Before reconstruction



over 150 kWh/(m²a)

Reconstruction according
to the passive house
principle



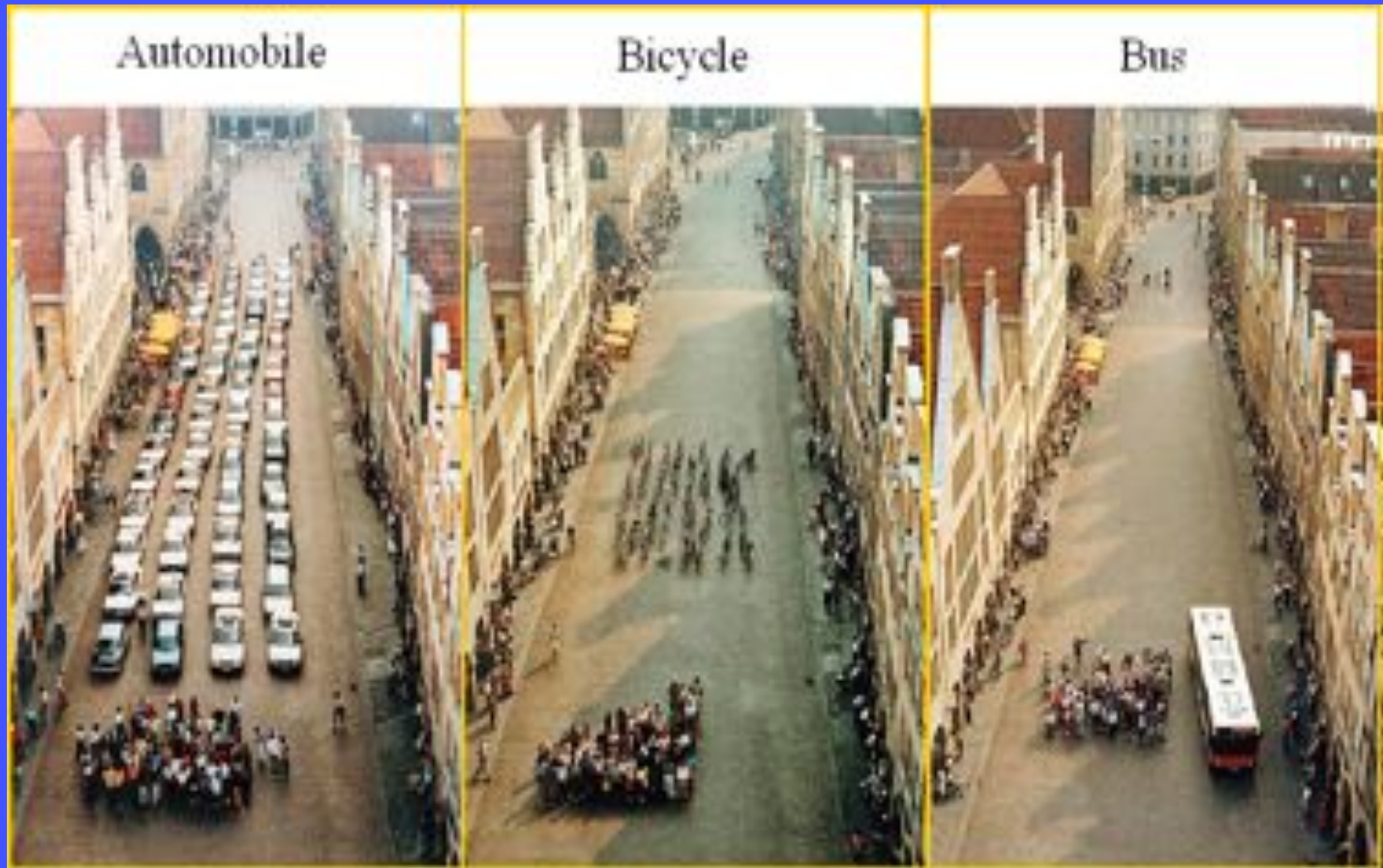
15 kWh/(m²a)

-90%

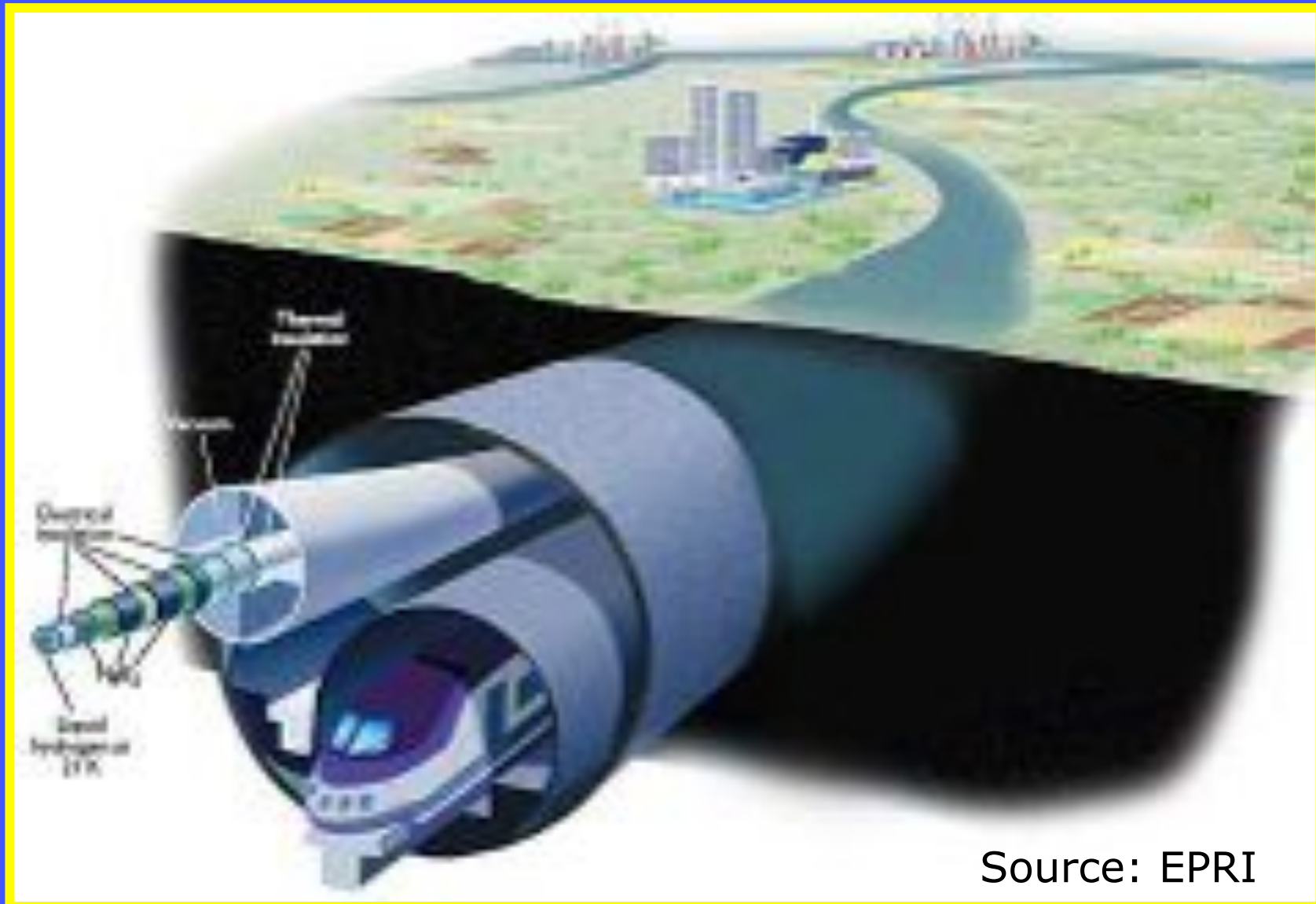
CITARO H₂ Fuel Cell Bus



Area Occupied by Various Transport Modes



Energy SuperGrid and MagLev Trains



Source: EPRI

Potential Synergies between New Energy and Transport Infrastructures: Asian “Supergrid”





Energy Innovation and Investments



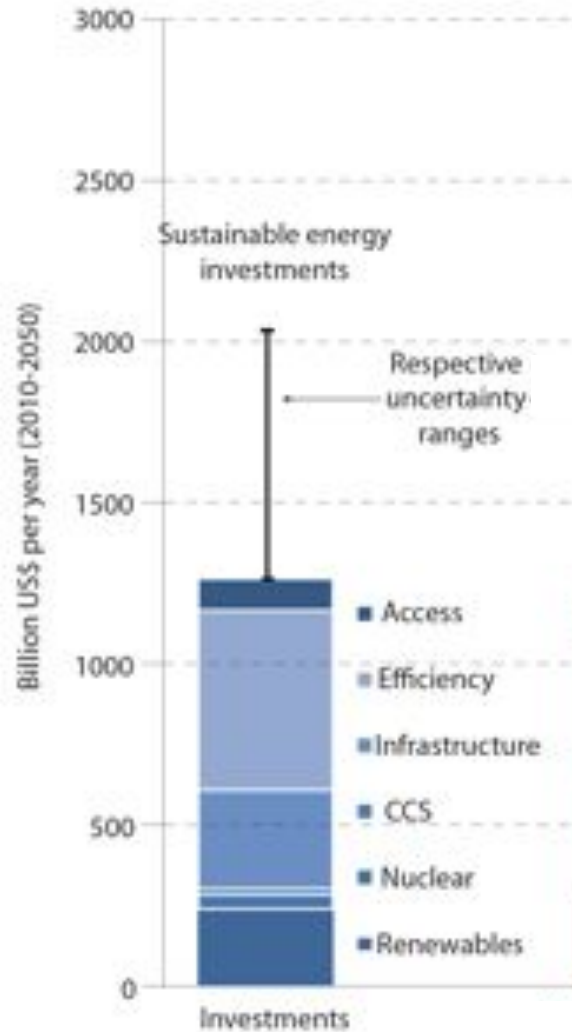
Worldwide, Billion \$

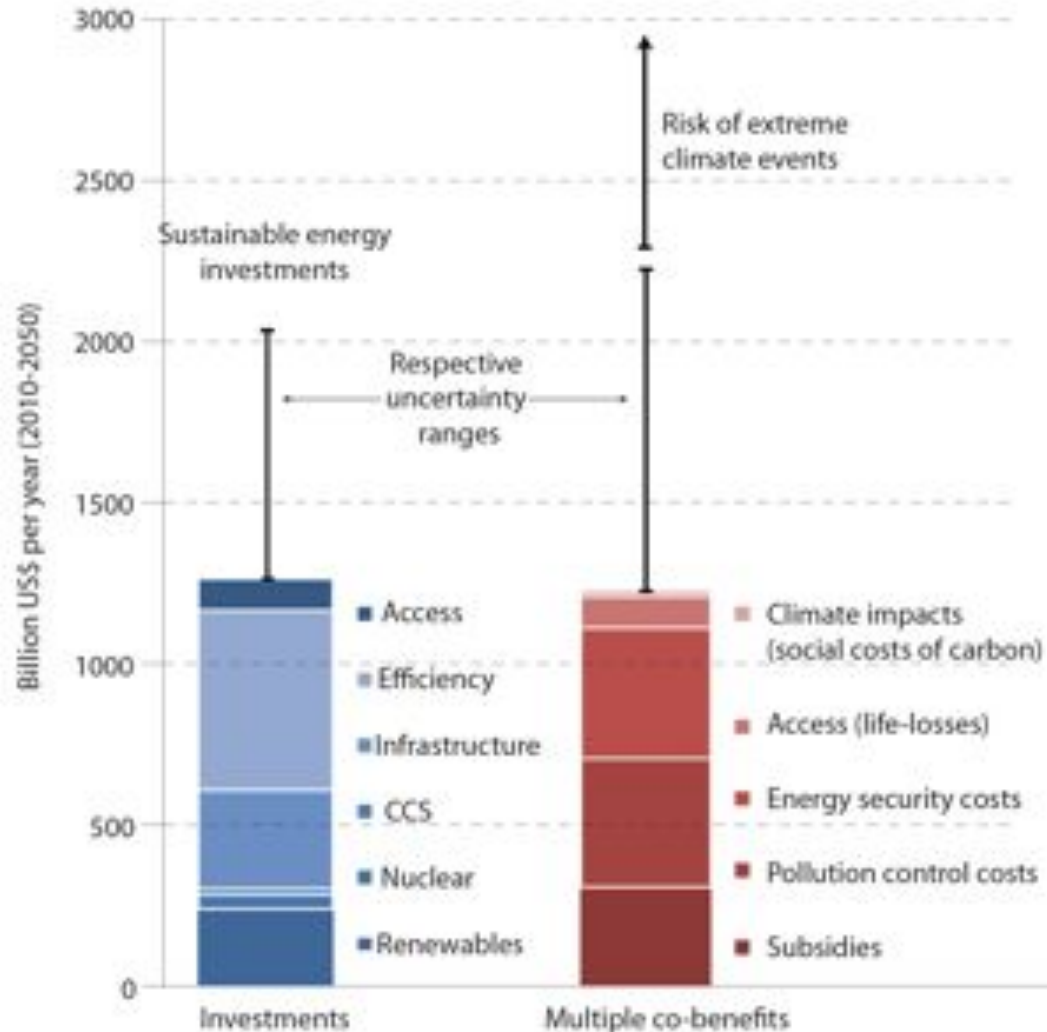
	innovation (RD&D)	market formation	diffusion
End-use & efficiency	>>8	5	300-3500
Fossil fuel supply	>12	>>2	200-550
Nuclear	>10	0	3-8
Renewables	>12	~20	>20
Electricity (Gen+T&D)	>>1	~100	450-520
Other* and unspecified	>>4	<15	n.a.
Total	>50	<150	1000-<5000

Notes: * hydrogen, fuel cells, other power & storage technologies, basic energy research

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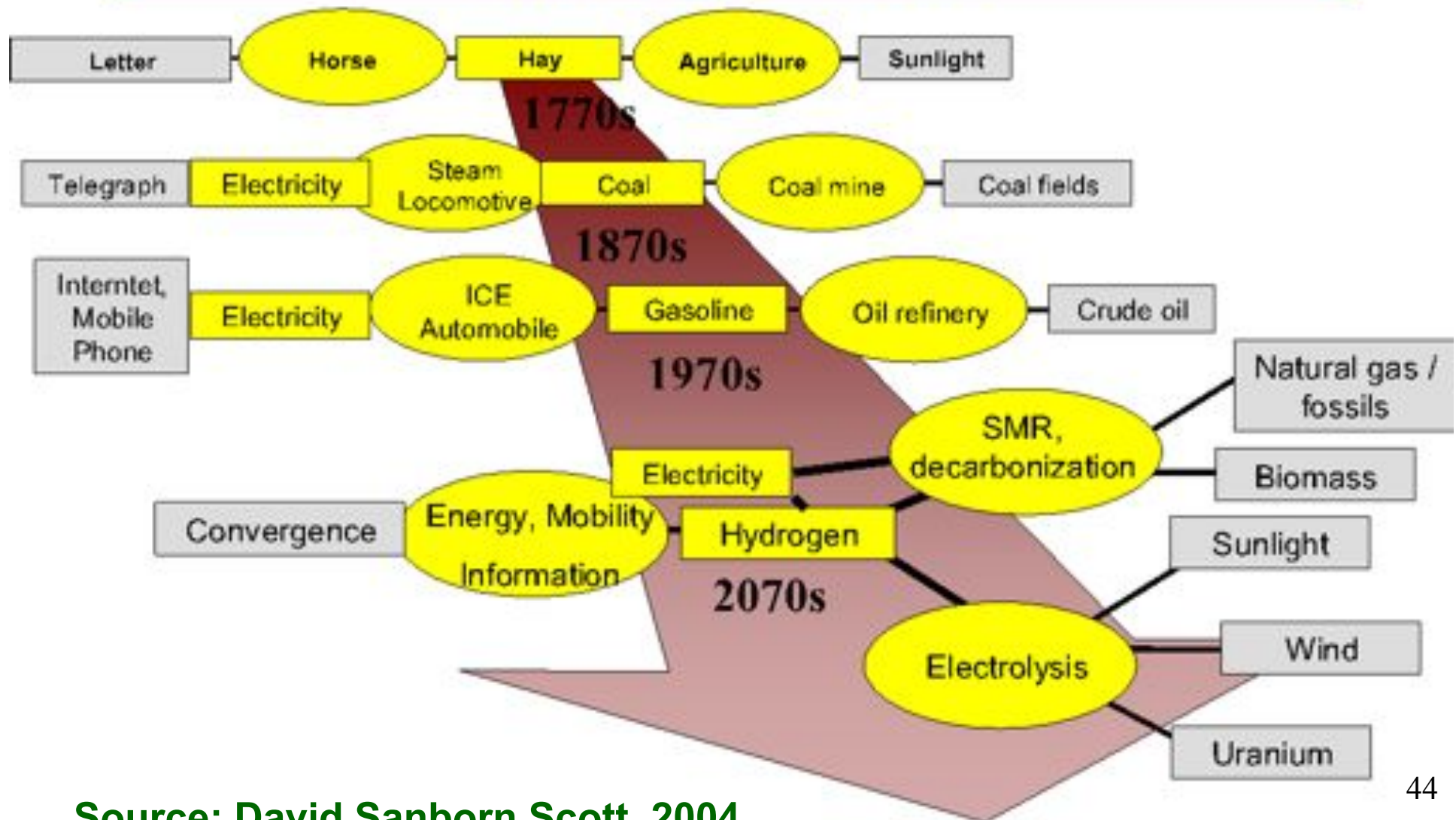




Multiple benefits include:

- Avoided climate change impacts (based on GEA pathways and estimated social cost of carbon from IPCC AR4, WGIII, chapter 3)
- Monetized health benefits due to universal energy access (based on GEA pathways and DALY estimates from WHO)
- Reduced need for energy security expenditures for limiting energy imports (due to higher reliance on domestic renewables and efficiency): GEA estimate
- Avoided costs of pollution control due to application of zero-pollution technologies and efficiency enhancements (GEA)
- Avoided fossil fuel subsidies (GEA estimate)

Mobility and Communication Through Time



Source: David Sanborn Scott, 2004

Geoengineering Options

