

The transition towards renewable energies: physical limits and temporal conditions

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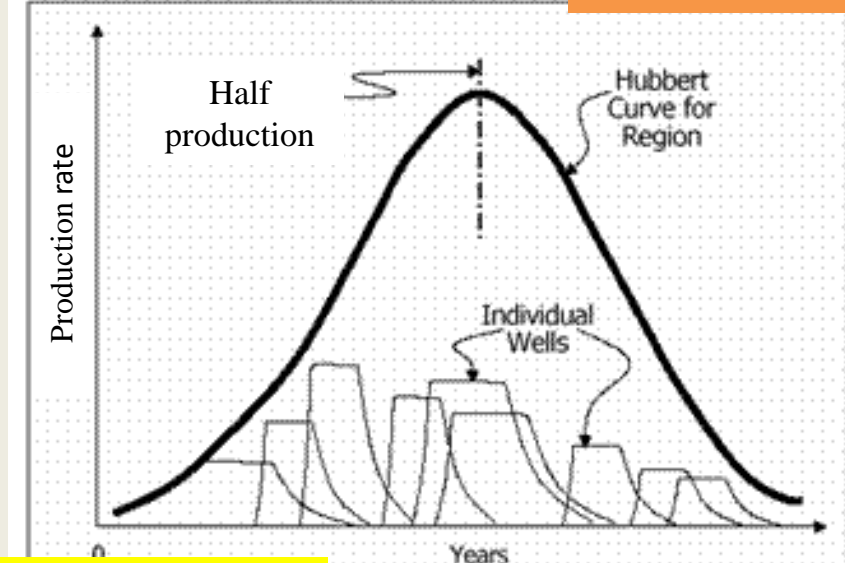
Klimagune Workshop, Bilbao 19th 2013



Motivation (I)

- Fossil fuels: around 85% of:
 - total primary energy
 - anthropogenic CO₂ emissions
- Subject to depletion:

Diminishing returns



Large, «Easy» fields:

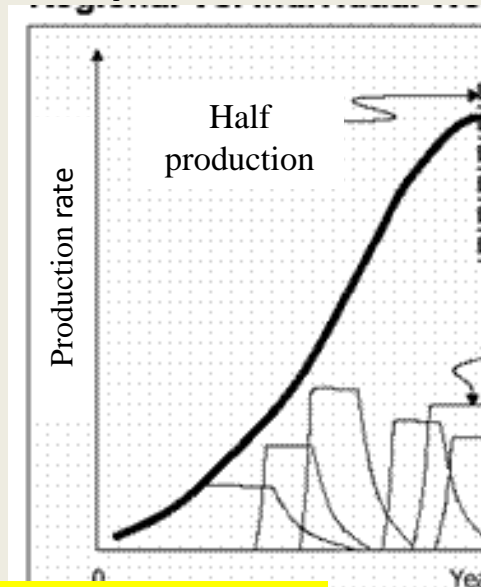
- High (E & €) profitability
- Cheap energy

Small, «Difficult» fields:

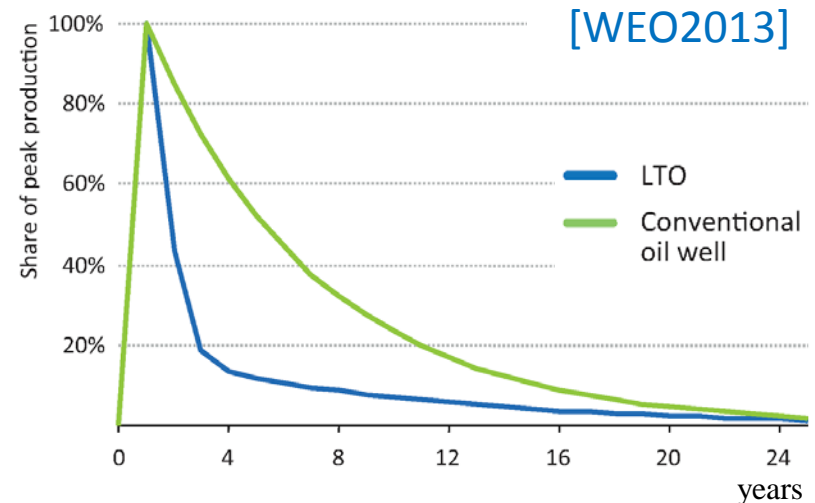
- Low (E & €) profitability
- Expensive energy

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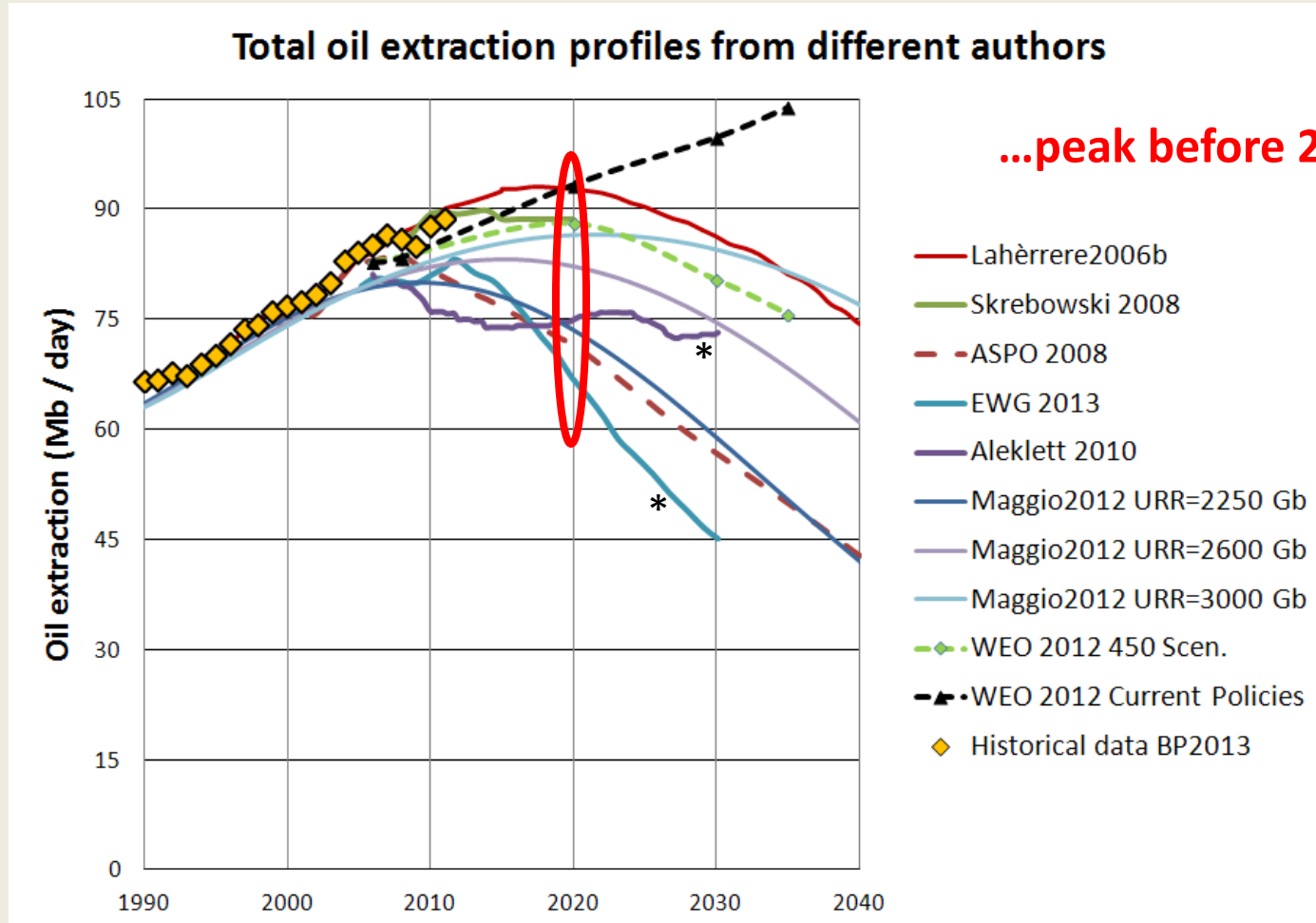
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Small, «Difficult» fields:

- Low (E & €) profitability
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Motivation (II)

- Fossil fuels: oil



Updated from [Mediavilla2013]

Motivation (II)

- Fossil fuels: oil

Total oil extraction profiles from different authors

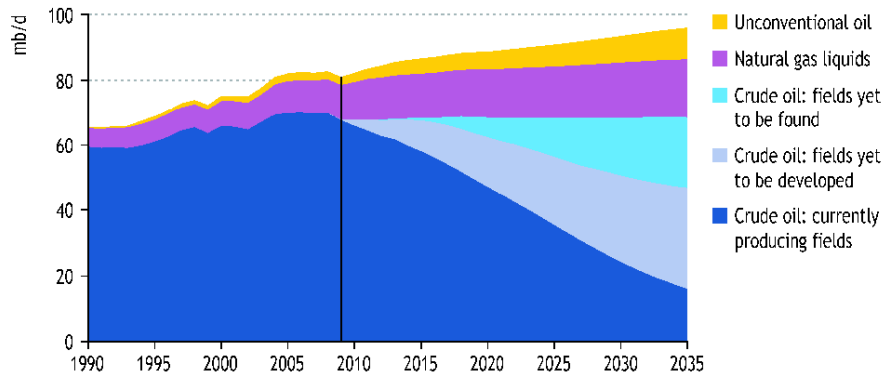
105

Oil production becomes less crude

World Energy Outlook 2010

...peak before 2020...

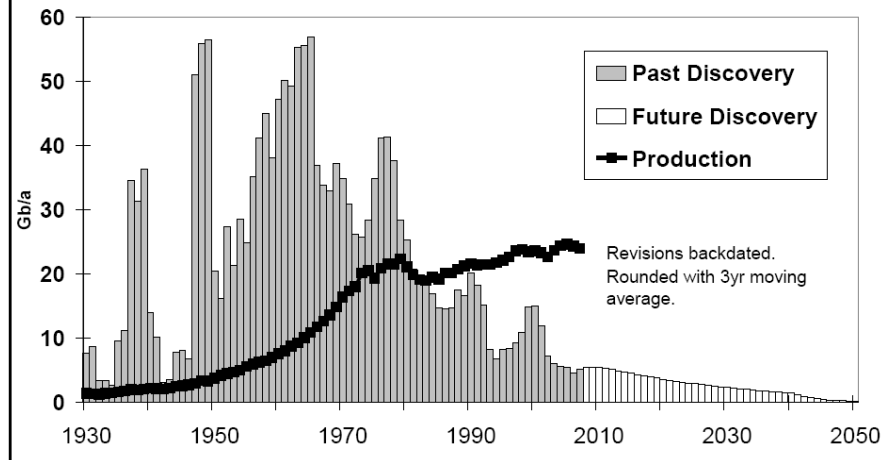
World oil production by type in the New Policies Scenario



Global oil production reaches 96 mb/d in 2035 on the back of rising output of natural gas liquids & unconventional oil, as crude oil production plateaus

© OECD/IEA 2010

THE GROWING GAP
Regular Conventional Oil



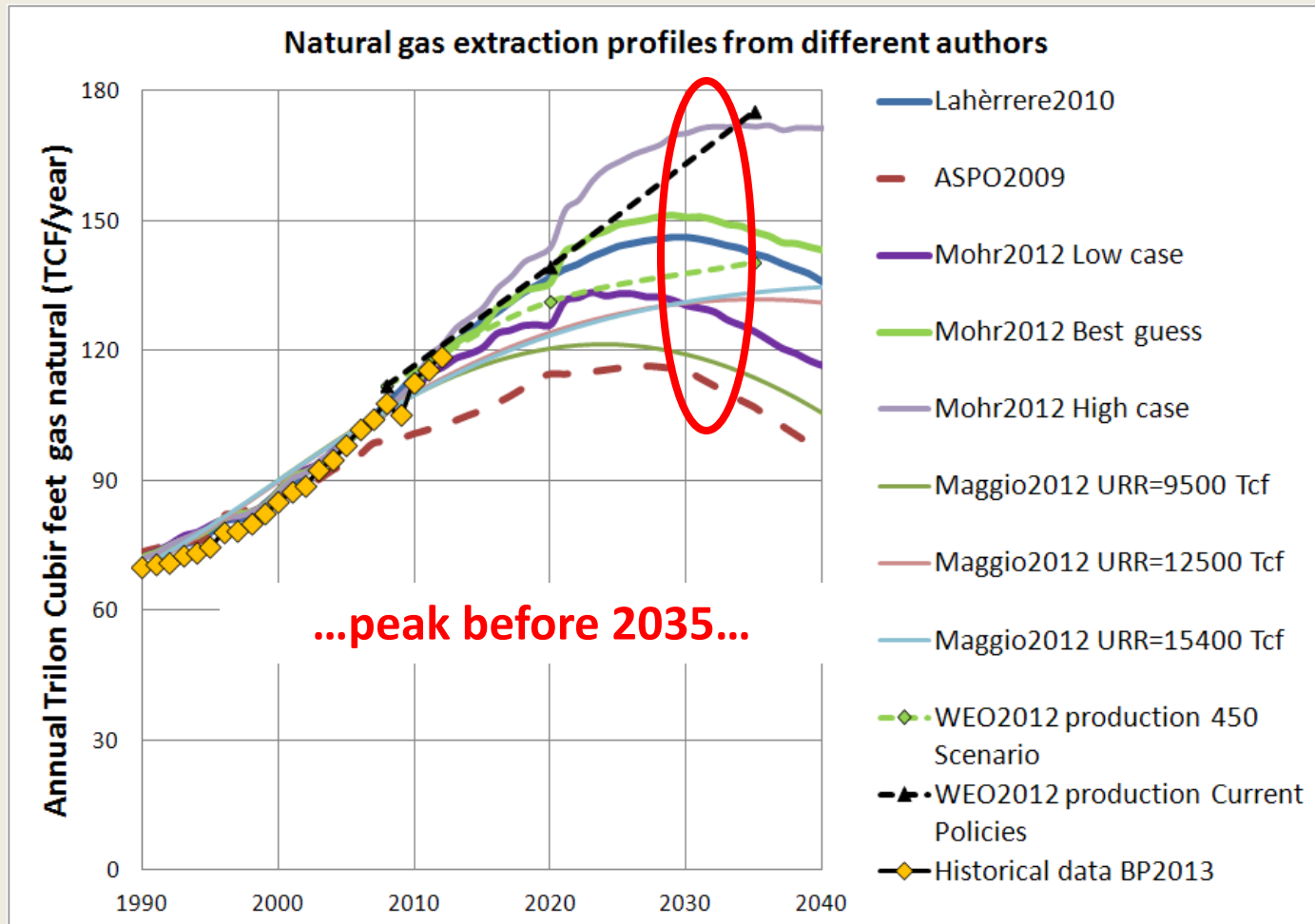
[ASPO 2009]

0 1990 2000 2010 2020 2030 2040

Updated from [Mediavilla2013]

Motivation (II)

- Fossil fuels: gas

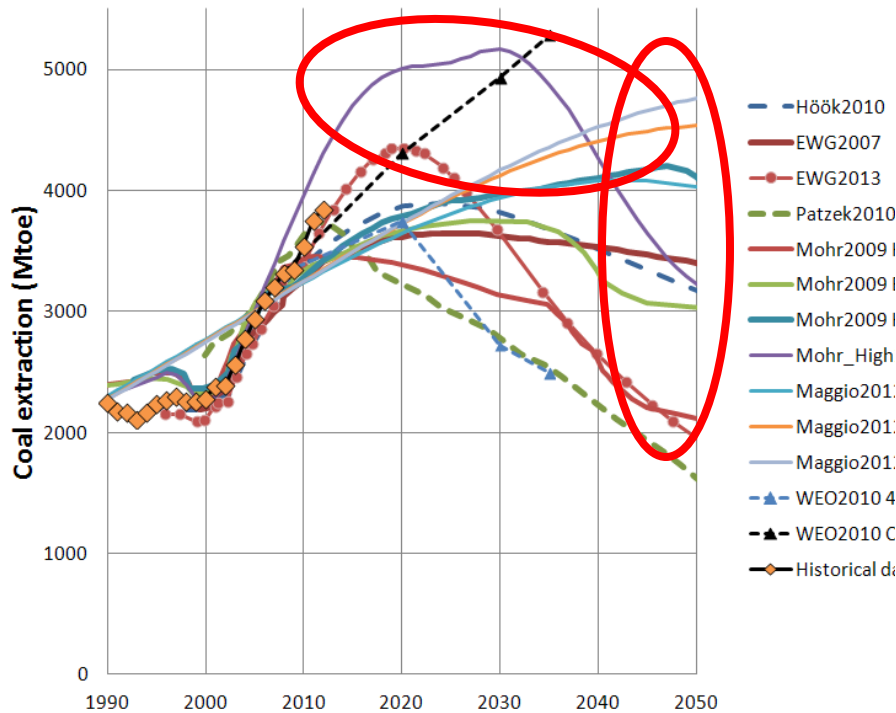


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Motivation (II)

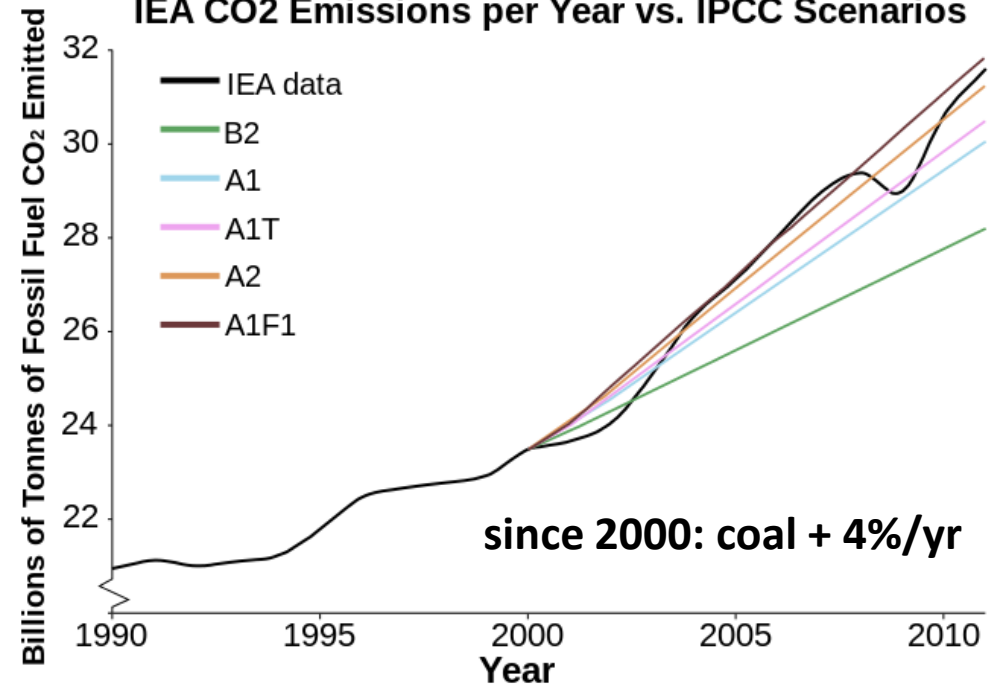
- Fossil fuels: coal

Coal extraction profiles from different authors



higher uncertainties; BUT....

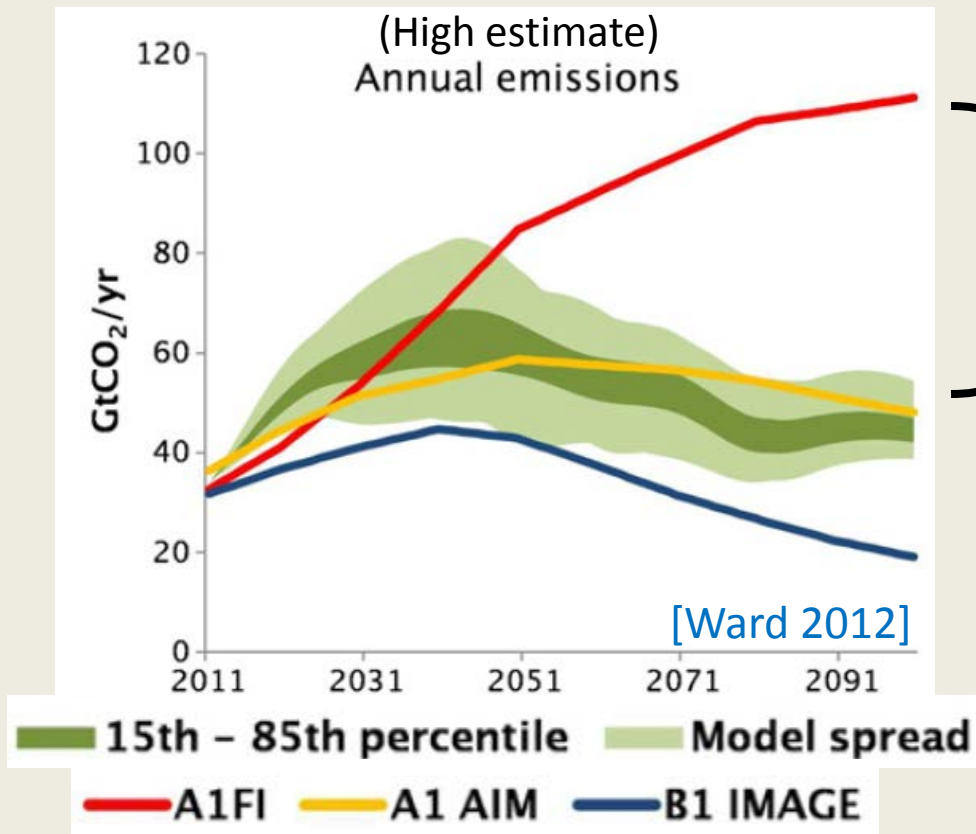
IEA CO2 Emissions per Year vs. IPCC Scenarios



Updated from [Mediavilla2013]

Opportunities (I)

- Energy transition to avoid dangerous climate change:



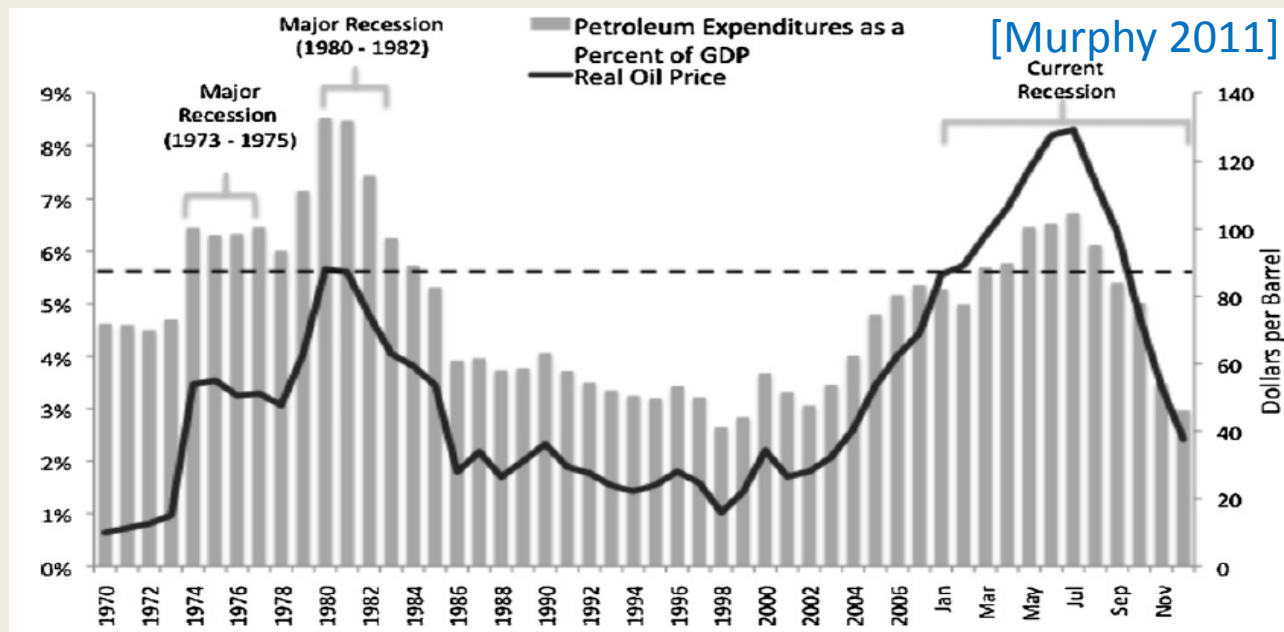
The consideration of geological restrictions invalidates high IPCC SRES scenarios.

HOWEVER, From SRES 2000, the impacts have been revised upwards (e.g. [\[IPCC2014\]](#), [\[Smith 2009\]](#))

Opportunities (II)

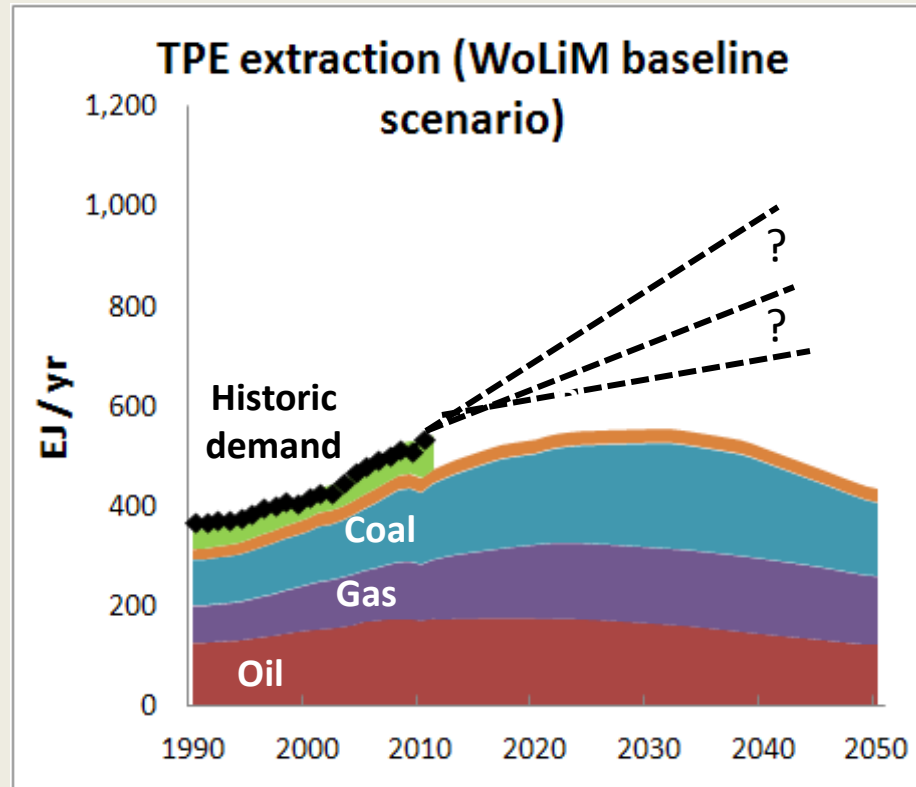
- Energy transition to overcome the fossil-based model: reduction of the economic vulnerability:
 - to price shocks,
 - external dependency.

(e.g. [\[Hamilton 2011\]](#): 10/11 US recessions associated with oil price spikes)



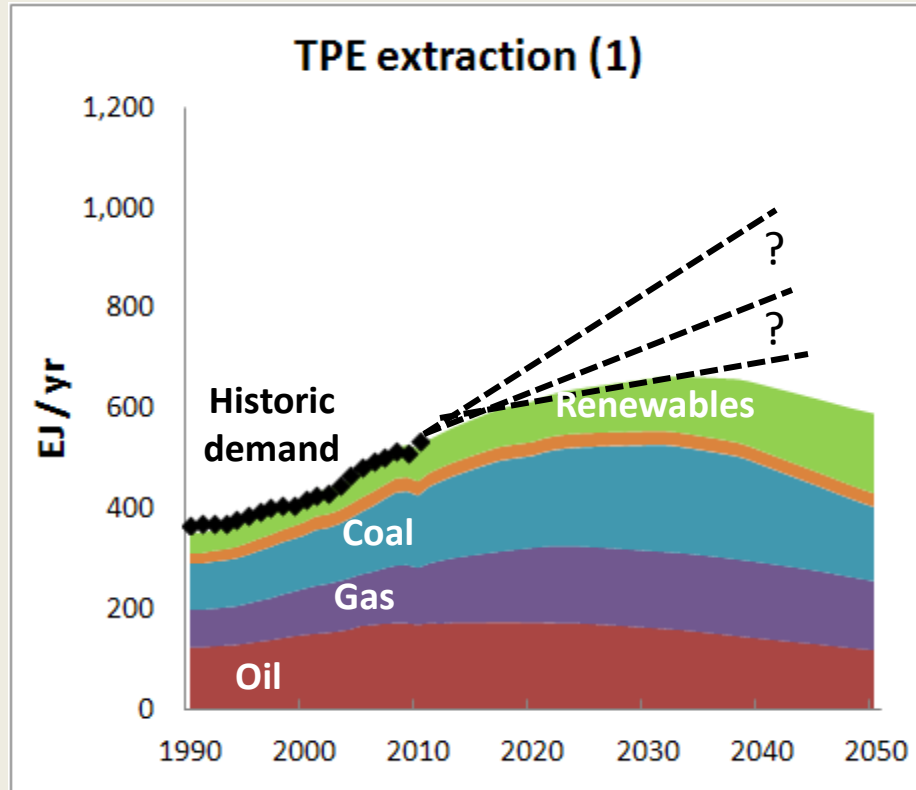
Challenges & barriers (I)

1. Renewable energies deployment paths?



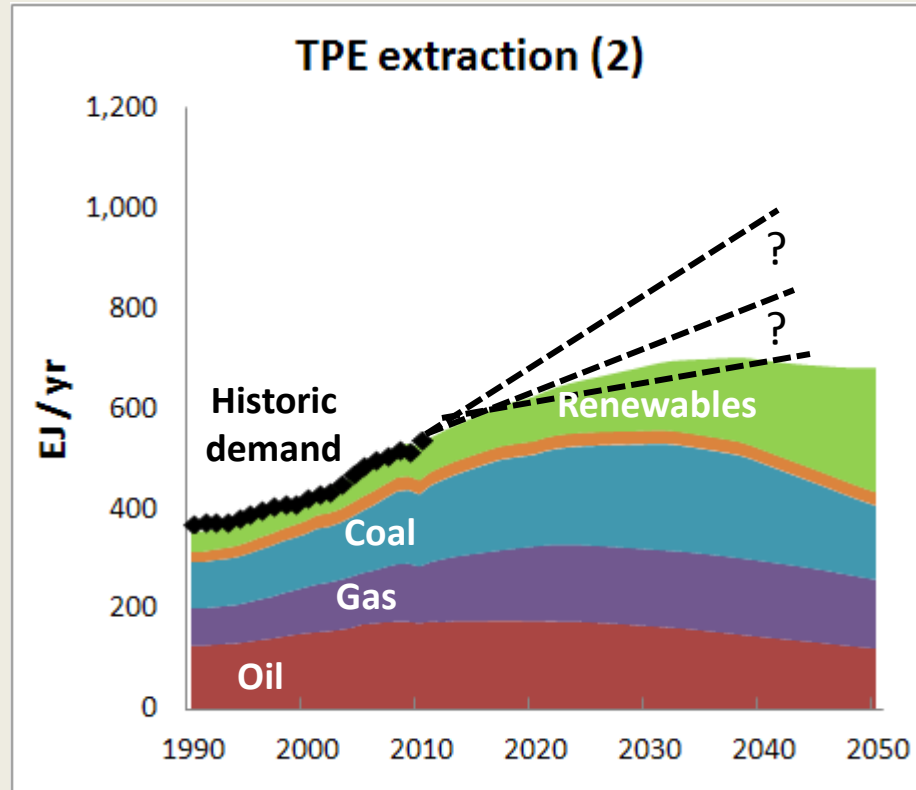
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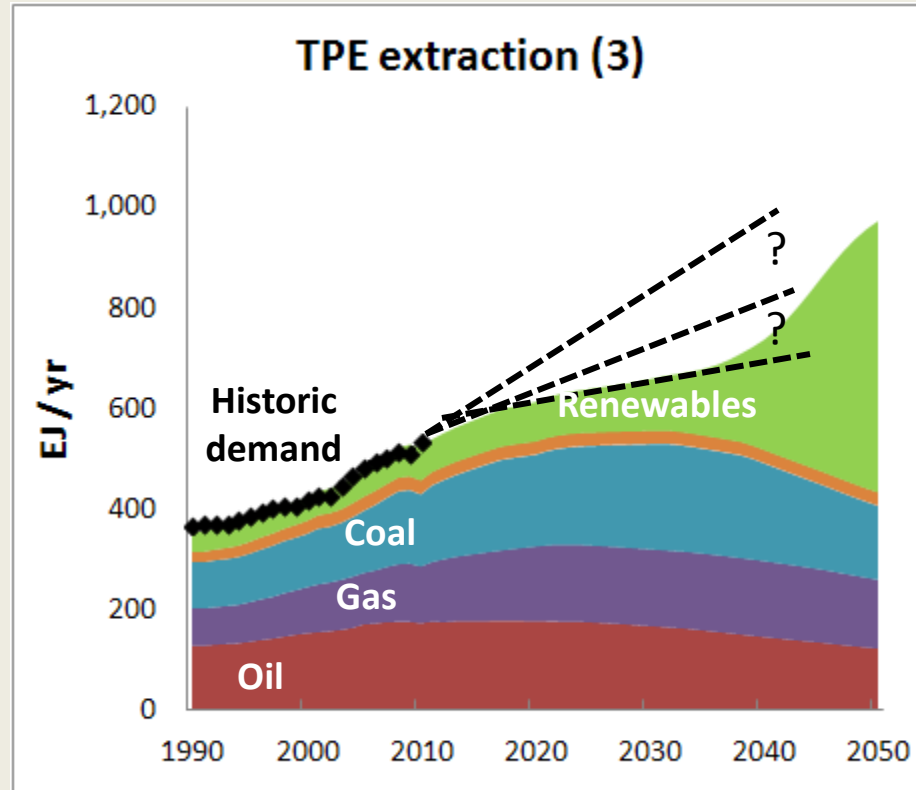
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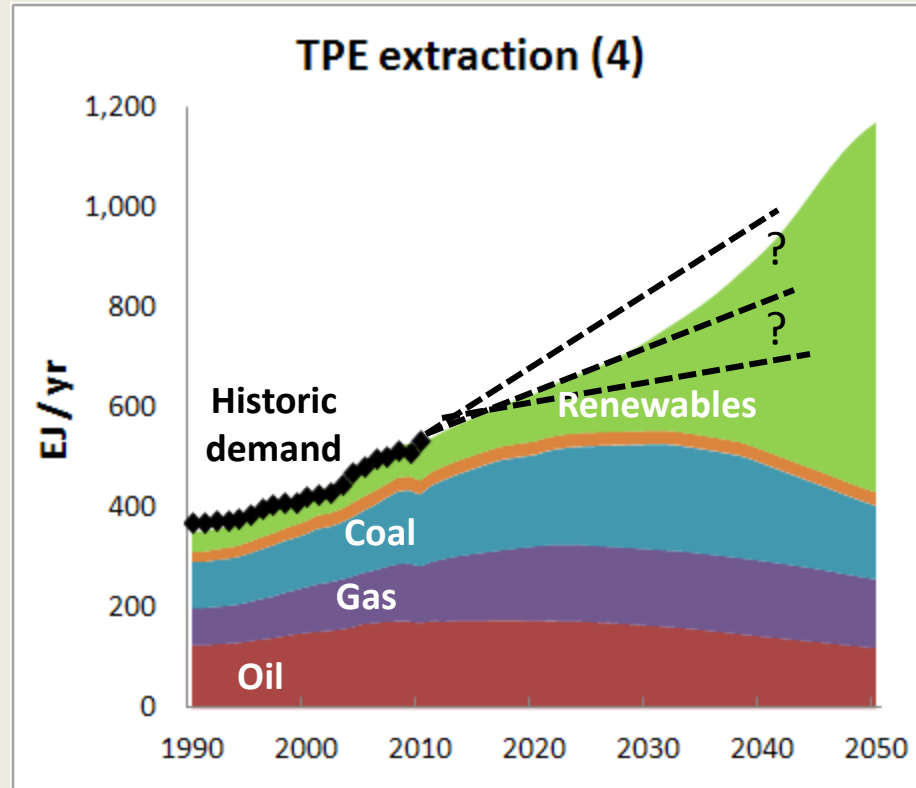
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Challenges & barriers (I)

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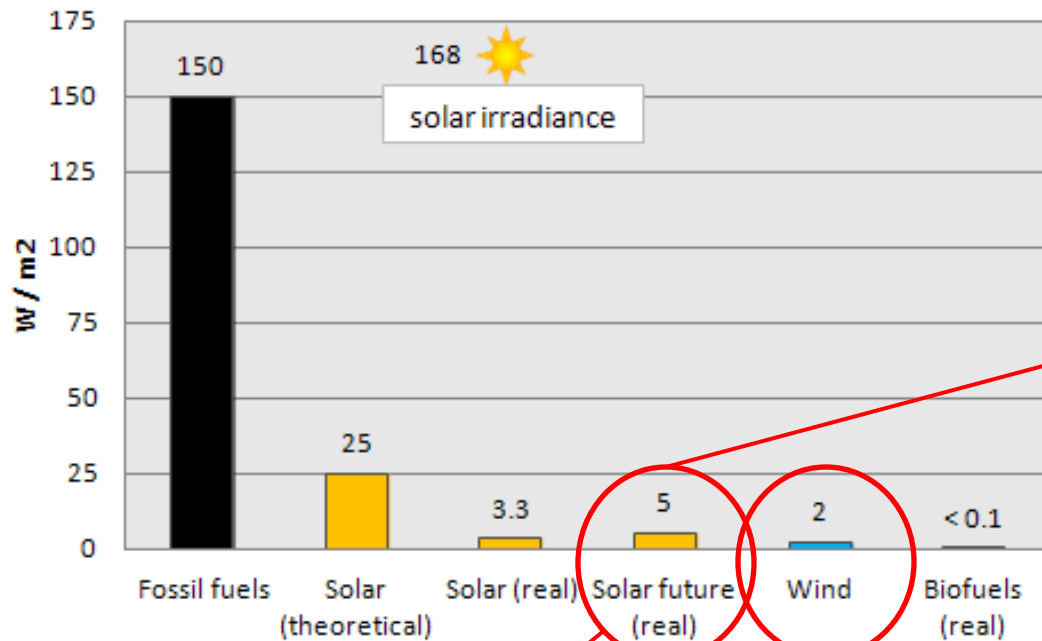


Paths: dependent on demand, technology, policies, potential, etc.

Challenges & barriers (II)

2. Renewable (“low”) densities & potentials:

(maximum) Net power density



$$\text{Net power} = \text{Gross power} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{\text{EROI}}\right)$$

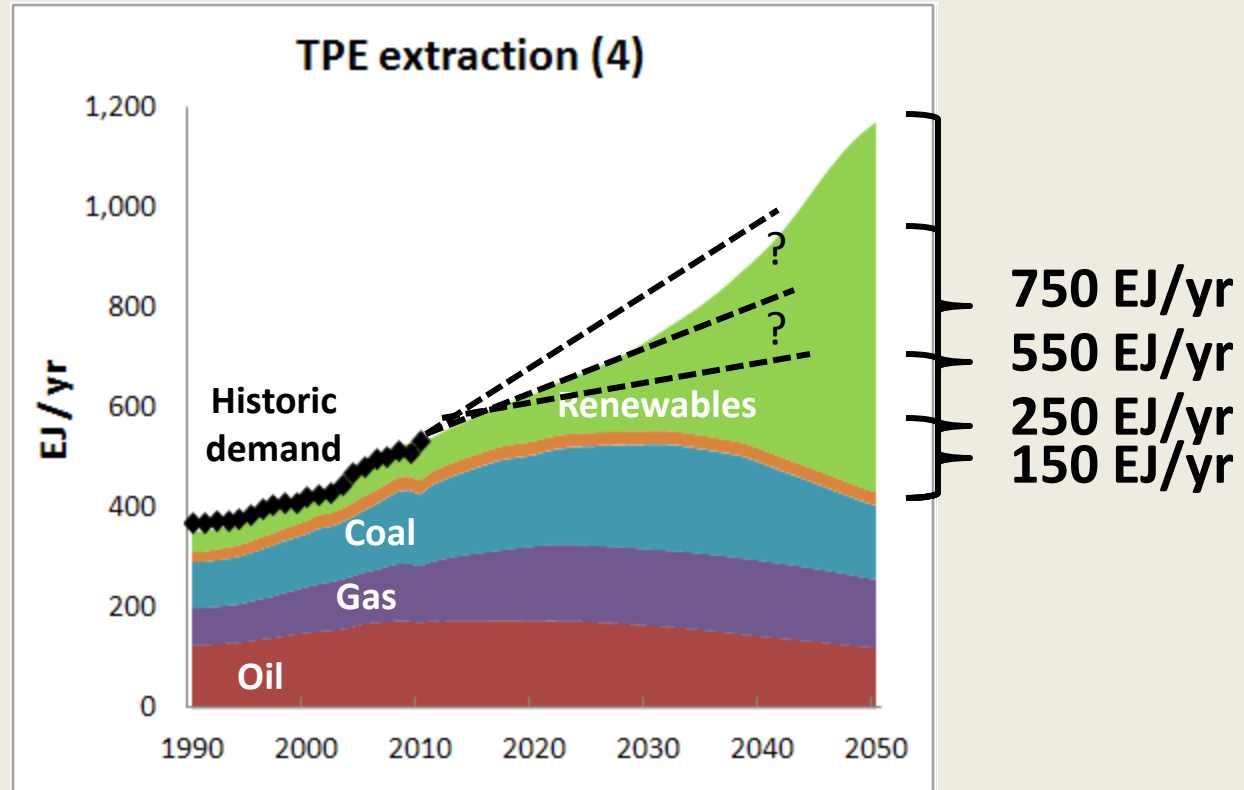


e.g. 100 Mha \approx 130 EJ/yr.

WIND. Application of 1st law of conservation of energy \approx < 35 EJ/yr.

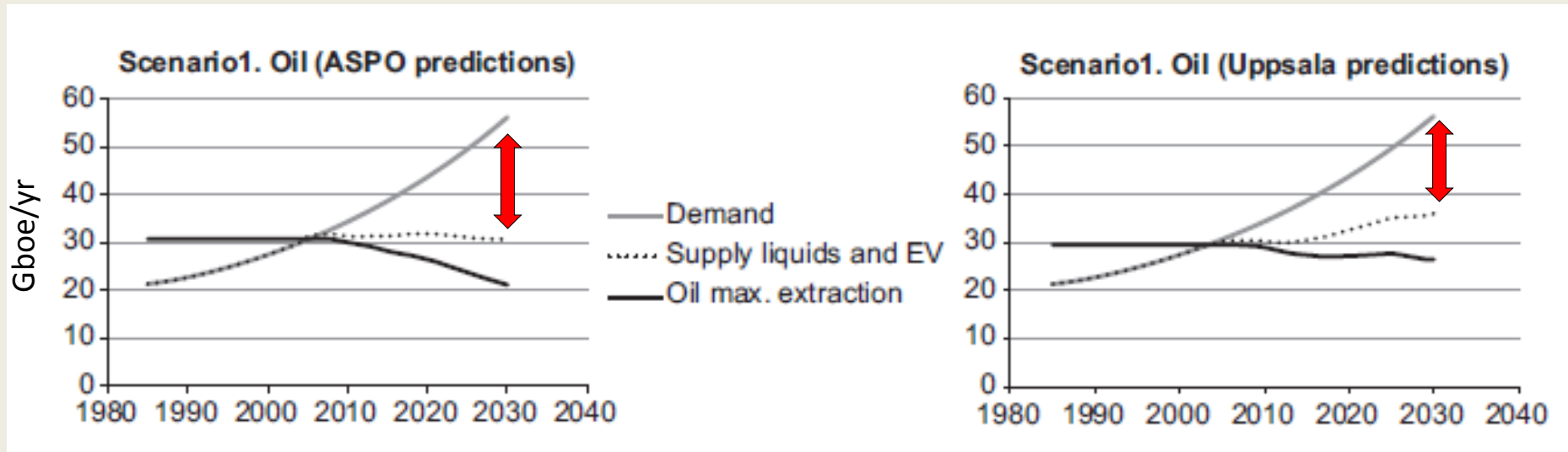
Challenges & barriers (I)

1. Renewable energies deployment paths?



Challenges & barriers (III)

3. Most critical sector: Transport (95% oil)



[Mediavilla2013]

Oil substitution policies: biofuels, Electric&Hybrid car, efficiency improvement, CTL, GTL,

**(only) technological change
might not be enough**

Proposals

- **Urgent action:**
 - Peakoil & CO2 exponential trends,
 - Transport: critical sector,
 - Oil substitution rate < oil decline rate,
 - (only) technological solutions might not be enough.
- Climate change mitigation & fossil fuels depletion **anticipation synergies:**
 - “Effective” (high+sustained) carbon prices,
 - Renewables development (! potentials),
 - Energy demand reduction <-> challenged by GDP-Energy coupling.

Thank you very much

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