











### Getting Ready for Zero Emissions and 100% Renewable Energy: Plans and Scenarios to Pave the Way for the Transition

10 December, 2015 - 11:15-12:45 - Room 2

Side event to the UNFCCC COP21, Climate Generation Area, Paris, France

# Transitioning the UK to a Zero Carbon Society in 20 year by Paul Allen, Centre for Alternative Technology, UK





## Rethinking the Future

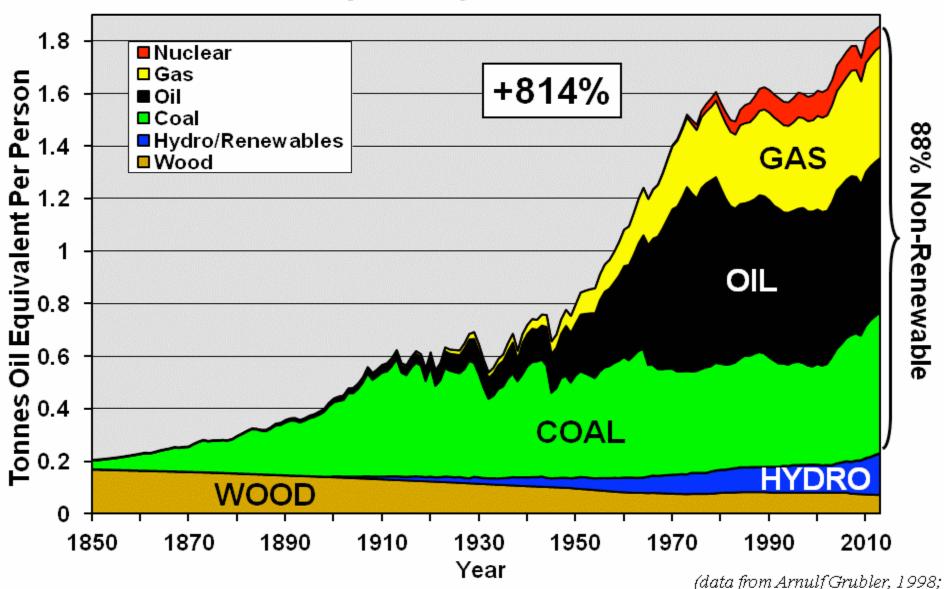
# Transitioning the UK to a Zero Carbon Society in 20 years



#### We now think of it as 'normal'



#### World Per Capita Annual Primary Energy Consumption by Fuel 1850-2013



(aata from Arnuif Grubier, 1998; BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 2014; EIA, 2014)







### Powerdown

by 60% from our present extreme energy normality

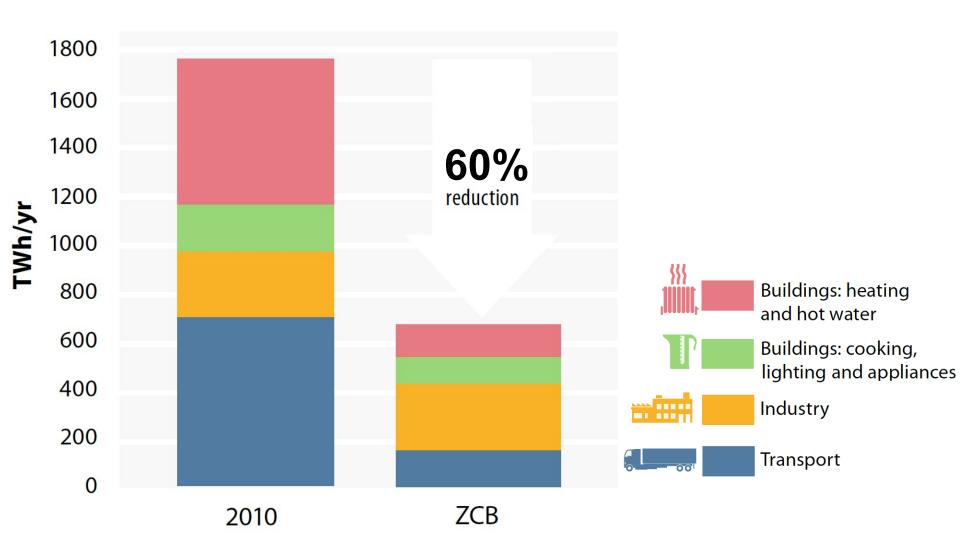
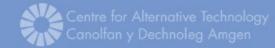
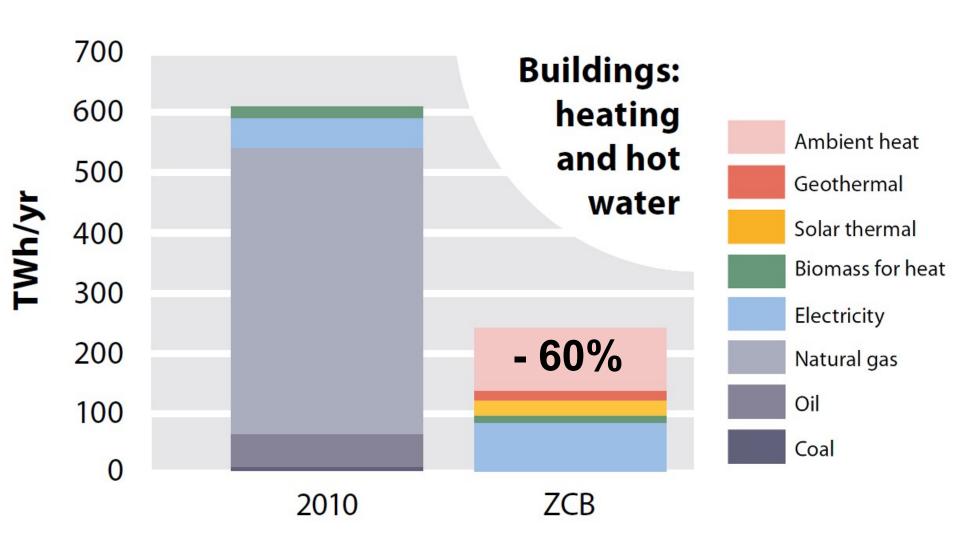


Figure 3.4: Total annual energy demand by sector in the UK in 2010 (DECC, 2012) and in our scenario.







From: Figure 3.10: The change in energy demand for heating and hot water; cooking, lighting and appliances; and industry between 2010 (DECC, 2012) and our scenario: by amount and type of fuel.





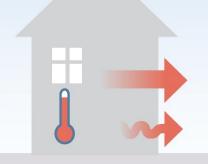
An average UK house



Fabric heat loss: 200 W/°C Ventilation heat loss: 50 W/°C Total heat loss: 250 W/°C

Insulate walls, roof and floor Better windows and doors

- 40%

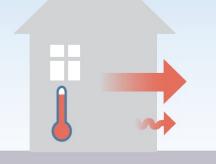


Fabric heat loss: 85 W/°C Ventilation heat loss: 50 W/°C Total heat loss: 135 W/°C

**Heating demand:** 6,000 kWh/yr

Reduce draughts and air leakage

- 50%



Fabric heat loss: 85 W/°C Ventilation heat loss: 35 W/°C Total heat loss: 120 W/°C

Better controls and lower internal temperatures

60%



Fabric heat loss: 85 W/°C Ventilation heat loss: 35 W/°C

Total heat loss: 120 W/°C

4,000 kWh/yr

Figure 3.7: The impact of measures that reduce a building's heat loss and heating demand.



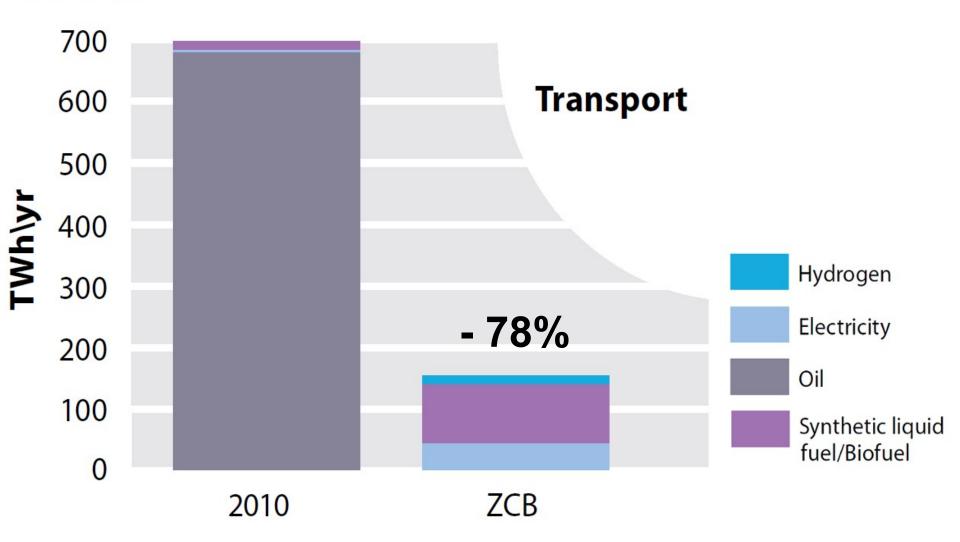


Figure 3.14: Change in total energy demand for transport and the types of fuel required in 2010 (DECC, 2012) and our scenario.





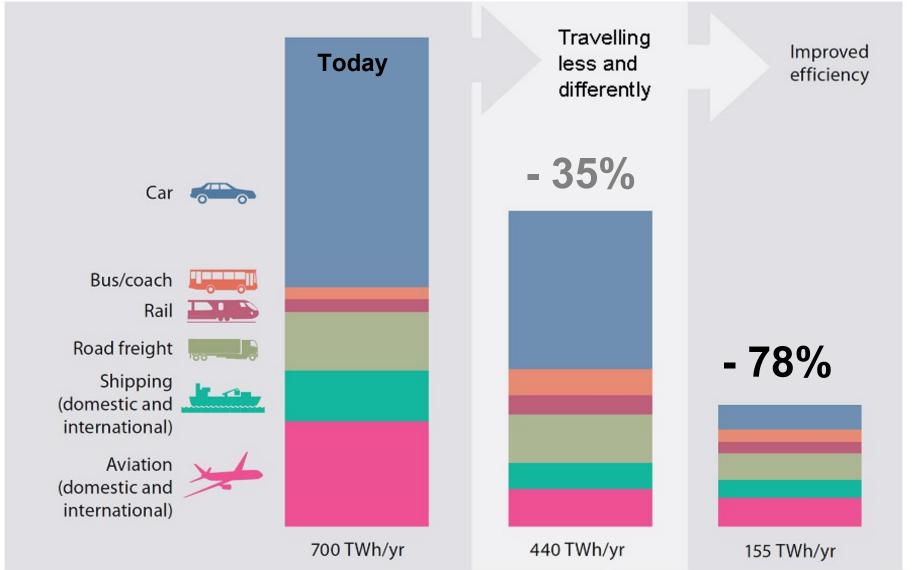


Figure 3.13: Reduction in energy demand for personal and commercial (freight) transport in our scenario (with initial figures from DECC, 2012).



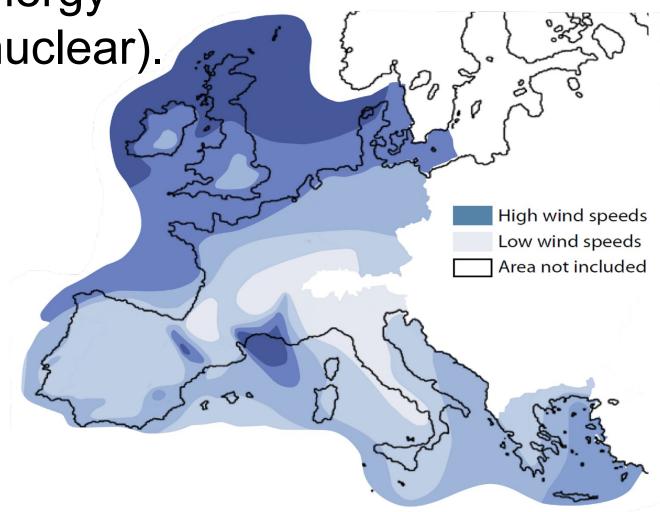
## Power up







We can use 100% renewable energy sources (no nuclear).

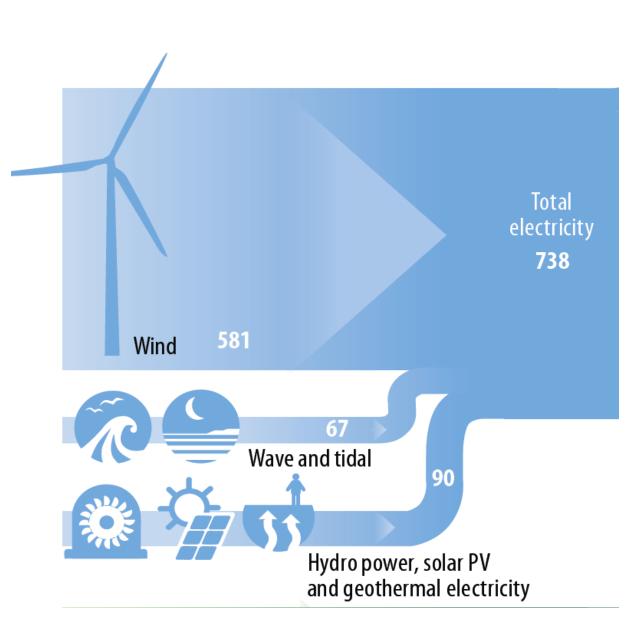






#### **Key Question:**

Can we "keep the lights on"?



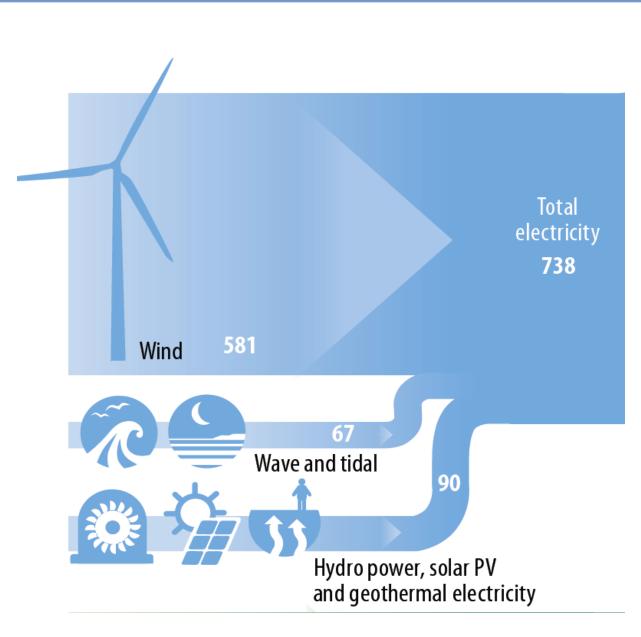


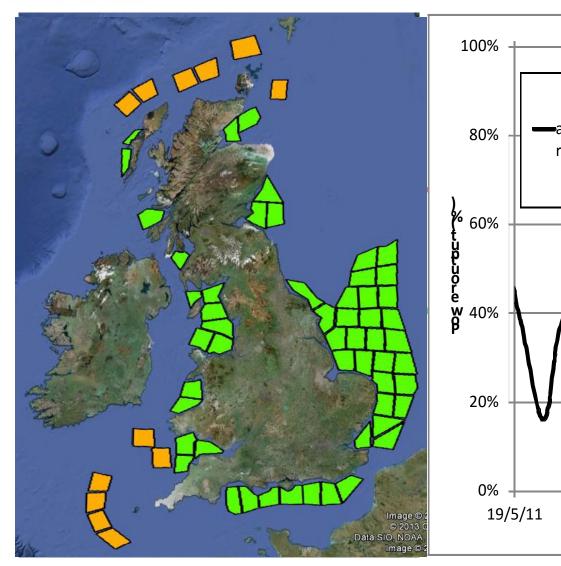


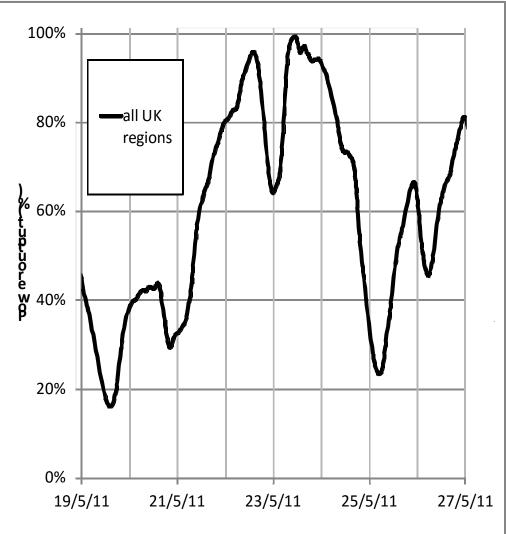
## The ZCB Energy Model:

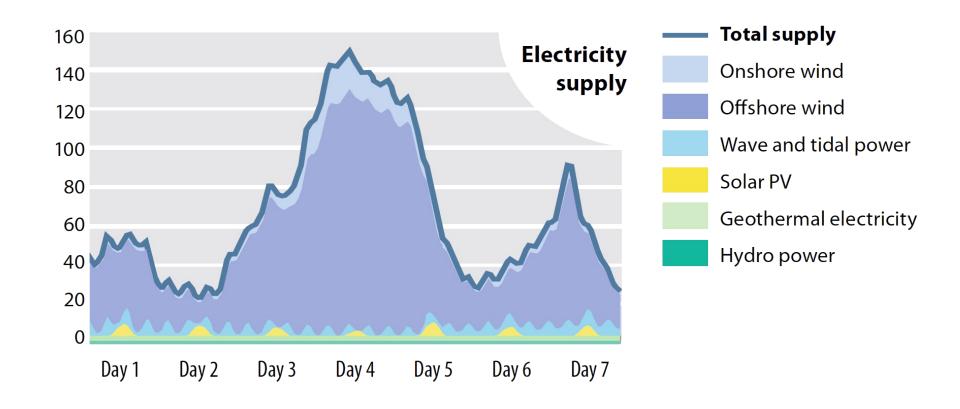
Based on ten years of real-world hourly data

2002 - 2011 87,648 hours

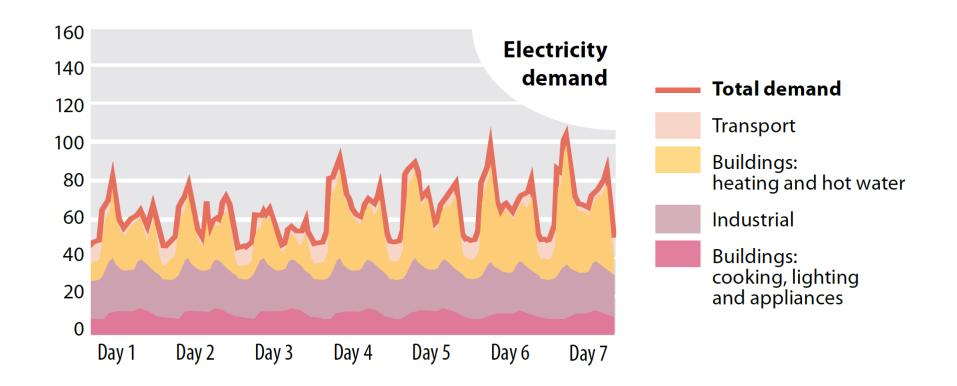




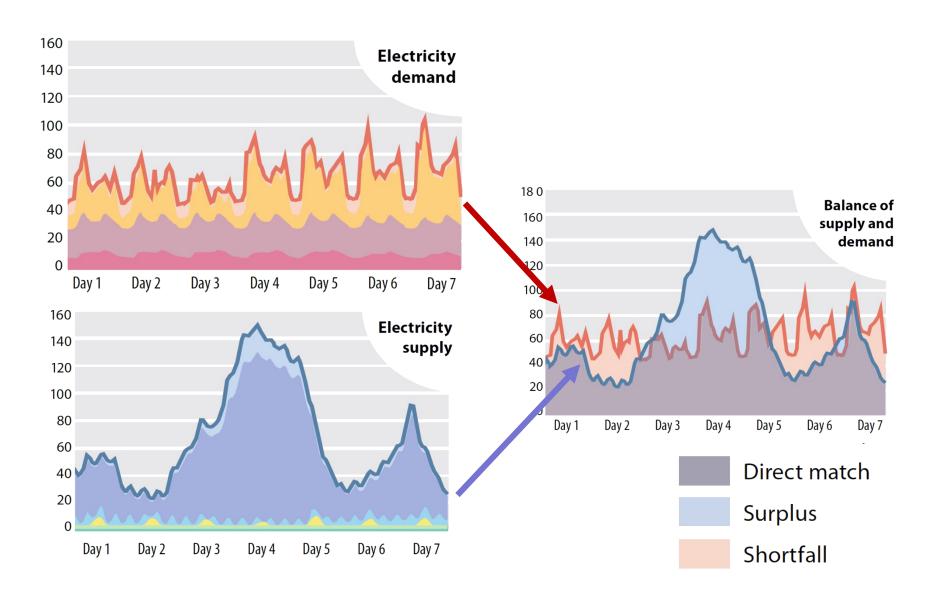














#### ZCB Scenario demonstrates

- 82% of the time, the supply of renewable electricity exceeds demand (including electricity for heating and transport).
- However, 18% of the time, electricity supply does not fully meet demand.
- Short-term storage & 'shifting' demand can reduce this from 18% to 15%.
- Biogas and carbon neutral synthetic gas are burned in gas power stations to cover this.
- Management of supply and demand with a 100% renewable energy system is possible with existing technology



#### Carbon Management

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tcmt20

Toward understanding the challenges and opportunities in managing hourly variability in a 100% renewable energy system for the UK

Alice Hooker-Stroud\*, Philip James\*, Tobi Kellner\* & Paul Allen\*

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Toward understanding the challenges and opportunities in managing hourly variability in a 100% renewable energy system for the UK

Carbon Management (2014)







Alice Hooker-Stroud\*, Philip James, Tobi Kellner & Paul Allen

One hundred percent renewable energy systems have the potential to mitigate climate change, but large fluctuations in energy supply and demand make ensuring reliability a key challenge. A hypothetical future energy system developed for the UK features reduced total energy demand, increased electrification and 100% renewable and carbon-neutral energy sources. Hourly modelling of this system over a 10-year period shows that even in an integrated energy system there will be significant electricity surplused and shortfalls. Flexible demand and conventional electricity and heat stores reduced the extremes but could not provide the capacity required. Carbon-neutral synthetic gaseous fuel could provide a flexible and quickly dispatchable back up system, with large storage and generation capacities comparable with those in the UK today.





### Land use

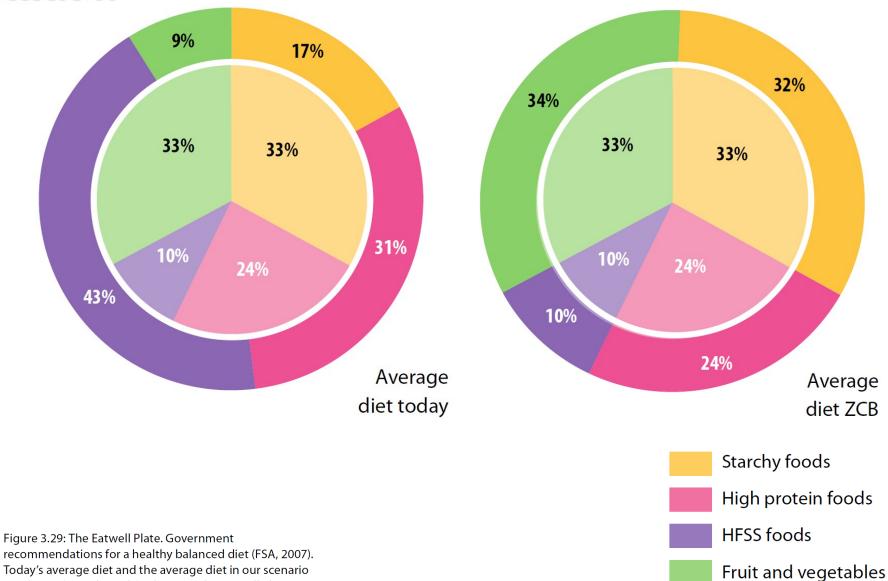




are shown (outside circle) relative to the Eatwell Plate

recommendations (central circle).

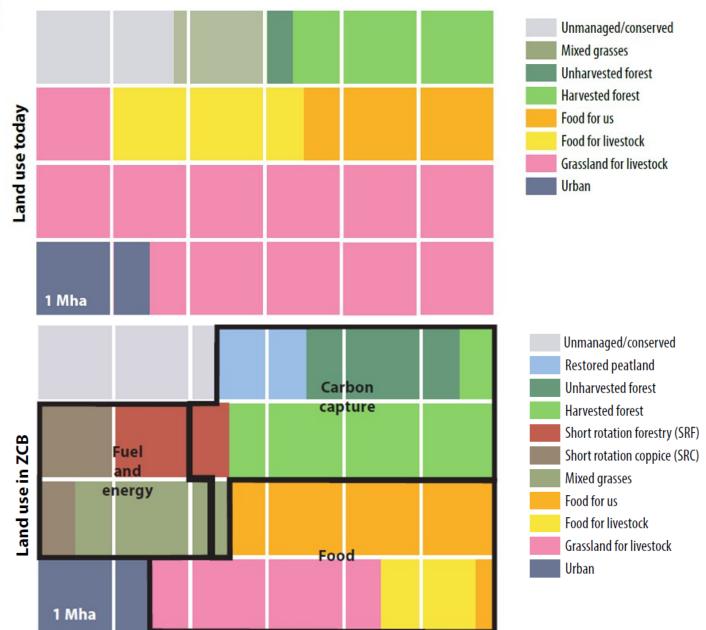






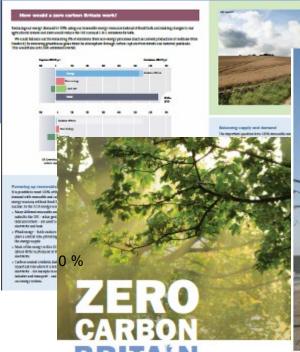






### ZERO CARBON BRITAIN

Rethinking the Future



BRITAIN

Rethinking the Future

WHO'S GETTING
Future models a 1 the UK has risen ly.

READY FOR ZERO?

CoresolarA

Contro for Alternative Technol #2CB geometre\_alt,

selves with 100%

A report on the state of play of zero carbon modelling

Technic

RETAIN Report in short: a summary of key findings

Zero Carbon Britain: Rethinking the Future models a technically robust sexuario in which the UK has risen to the challenges of the Mate century.

Rethinking the Future

We already have the technology to power the UK with 100% renewable energy, to feed ounselves statelinably and to leave a safe and habitable of mate for our children and fataire generations.

Carrent UK dimeir change largets de aet ofter a gred cough chance of protéing what is now countered categories dimeir change.

In contrast, the Zero Carb on Bellain (ZCB) security demonstrates that we could equility reduce UE germbo gas (GHG) containess to not now by 2030, using only currently available technology.

Zere Carken Britain. Rethinking: www.xerocarboabritaia.org, or b We can do this whilst maintaining a modern standard of living, so well as

- · Creating 1.5 million now jobe in the UK.
- Increasing correctionees to dimete impacts we are already caperimolog.
- Hdping address other caviconamial issues such as
- loss of biodiversity.

  Fasterings society in which we are happier and
- Fasterings society in which we are happier and benithier.

The sim of the Zers-Carbon Britain project is to demonstrate that integrated and becks loady it satisfies solutions to the climate problem do cately to implie action immedia a notition way carbon future.

ON-

www.zerocarbonbritian.org