



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



The event was organised by Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy (Denmark) & NegaWatt (France) in cooperation with INFORSE, Track 0, Centre for Alternative Technology –CAT (UK).

The event was part of the "Climate Generation Area" Conference organised by the French Government parallel to the UNFCCC COP21 - www.cop21.gouv.fr/en/les-espaces-generations-climat/



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



(data from Arnulf Grubler, 1998; BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 2014; EIA, 2014)







Powerdown by 60% from our present <u>extreme energy</u> 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

Heating demand: 10,000 kWh/yr 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

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

Heating demand: 4,000 kWh/yr

Heating demand: 6,000 kWh/yr

Heating deman 5,000 kWh/yr

Reduce draughts

and air leakage

- 50%

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













and geothermal electricity

Total **Key Question:** electricity 738 **Can we** "keep the 581 Wind lights on"? 67 Wave and tidal 90 Hydro power, solar PV





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).

1.1.1.1

BRITAIN

- 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

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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

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 surpluses 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









Figure 3.29: The Eatwell Plate. Government recommendations for a healthy balanced diet (FSA, 2007). Today's average diet and the average diet in our scenario are shown (outside circle) relative to the Eatwell Plate recommendations (central circle).













Rethinking the Future



How would a zero carbon Britale work

0%

Rethinking the Future

selves with 100%

ustainably and to

pur children and

Future models a

the UK has risen

KICE @centre_ab,





We already have the technology to power the UK with 100% renewable energy, to feed ourselves sustainably and to leave a safe and habitable dimate for our children and fata regenerat

WHO'S GETTING **READY FOR ZERO?**

A report on the state of play of zero carbon modelling

www.zerocarbonbritian.org

Report in short: a summary of key findings We can do this whilst maintaining a modern standard **Rethinking the Future**

Zero Carbon Britain: Rethinking for Fature models a technically robust scenarie in which the UK has rises to the challenges of the 34st century.

Cerrent UK dimate change targets do not after a good caugh chance of avoiding what is now countdored extremely dangerous elimits change. In contrast, the Zero Carbon Britain (ZCB) scenario

demonstrates that we could repidly reduce UK greenly gas (GHG) ensistions to not zero by 2030, using only armity available technology

Zere Garben Britain, Rethink rocarbonbritain.org, o of it ving, as well as.

- · Creating 1.5 million new jobe in the UK. a lacrowing correctionce to dimate impacts we are
- strady capation dag.
- · Hidping address other environmental insoer such as loss of blodi wmity.
- · Fastering a society in which we are happier and brathin.

The sim of the Zers Carbon Driksis project is to demonstrate that integrated and technically itselfile solutions to the climate problem do exist, to inspire

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