

Climate Change and Energy

The Energy Transitions

Approximating the solutions to energy and climate change

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April 4, 2021

Hope is for Suckers

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Colophon

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One can see from space how the human race has changed the Earth. Nearly all of the available land has been cleared of forest and is now used for agriculture or urban development. The polar icecaps are shrinking and the desert areas are increasing. At night, the Earth is no longer dark, but large areas are lit up. All of this is evidence that human exploitation of the planet is reaching a critical limit. But human demands and expectations are ever-increasing. We cannot continue to pollute the atmosphere, poison the ocean and exhaust the land. There isn't any more available.

– Stephen Hawking

The concept of global warming was created by and for the Chinese in order to make U.S. manufacturing non competitive.

– Donald J. Trump

What I'm saying is the planet is on fucking fire.

– Bill Nye

Preface

I am of the opinion that everyone should, at some point in their life, and preferably early on, takes the time to sit down and go through a first-order estimation of a few societal problems. Climate change is probably the most important challenge humanity faces, and solving it while minimizing the human tragedies is about to become tenuous at best. While this book does not offer new paradigms or groundbreaking science, it aims at guiding people toward the most efficient – and in this real, finite world of ours, only realistic – path to a less extreme future. The main ideas behind this text come from two observations:

- ▶ People have a tendency to pick a camp, and, often slowly, get entrenched and become less and less open in their views;
- ▶ The transition issue is a very complicated system, with multiple interlocking pieces and possible future predictions.

Social media is, in my opinion, a negative driver of progress at scale, at least in the context of dealing with global crises. As has been observed for different problems, it can serve as an echo chamber which creates a feedback loop reinforcing belief despite potential opposite evidence. The complexity of the system causes people to often brush aside any concerns over their views of *the solution*, by using a classical argument: Technology will improve and figure it out in times. While this is certainly possible, it is not something we can afford to bet on, especially when technology today already tells us what could be done.

During my days as a Nuclear Engineer in France, I did not consider those issues. I knew that the low carbon emission of nuclear energy was a positive thing, but I did not realize how important it was. When I left that position to pursue research in energy and complex systems in the USA, I co-founded a data company, which looks at terabytes of information about the world today and the impact of climate change on its potential, in the hope of forcing investment funds to switch more of their portfolio and policies toward sustainable and efficient technology mixes. After a lot of exploration and revisiting my assumptions faced with new information, I slowly, over time, realized what the underlying issues were. After some grieving time, and numerous nights where sleep eluded me (kids may have played a role in that, mind you), I finally found a way that I believe can help people come to term with the problem and realize the issue of scale.

The goal of this book is to go over the basics to set the context, and help people reach their own conclusions, by plugging in the numbers. It is quite fundamental for you to know something more here: If you disagree with my take, with the input data, or with

the calculations, that is *a very good thing*. I encourage you to use the human contradictory nature to go deeper and prove me wrong. Doing so will teach you more about the problem at hand, the potential solutions and the most adequate and fair paths forward than any reading could.

It is also in my opinion important to understand that, behind the scenes, there is a scientific war raging between two camps. On one side, you have the proponents of 100% renewable system, who say that this future is attainable economically. On the other side, the scientists who say that the assumptions used are flawed and that the focus should be on a wider mix of technologies to be certain to reach the end goal. While this book will likely, by default of its method, fall on the latter side, I would like to state two things.

The first one is that, in my experience, any theoretically optimized solution has rarely come to fruition in the real world. Whether we are talking about budget, timelines, or end-product match with the initial specification, and whether we are talking about scientific projects, kids education, policy implementations, or personal projects, things tend to evolve with time in the real world. This may sometimes go in the right direction and help you finish a project in time, under budget, with all the specifications met. However, I find that this effect often results in compromises in a negative direction. In that regard, I consider that an optimized plan needs to be validated by first order approximation, or the risk of just one thing derailing the entire plan is really high.

The second thing is that if you do not have a unified scientific community on a given issue, you will not have a unified world tackling the issue. Look at climate change itself. Despite the vast majority of scientists, and the entirety of competent ones, raising the alarm and acknowledging the impact of this issue on the real world, you still have a non negligible portion of populations who do not follow suits and do not trust the experts. It is in my opinion a fact of human society that if even the scientific community is divided, the population at large can only be even more strongly in conflicting positions, and social media will not help that.

The first chapter of this book is introductory and covers the basics of what you can expect and not expect. Next, we discuss how fundamental energy is, and has always been, to human society. The marvel of fossil fuels are considered. The second part deals with the consequences of our rapid expansion, both in terms of population and (selective, not well distributed) comfort. It approaches the problem of climate change and the severe impacts we are already on our way to see.

In the third part, I give some quick reminders on the energy sources at our disposal. Do not expect great details, only a way to ensure that everyone is on the same page.

I started writing this book as a thought experiment, to find a way to quantify this complex system using simple maths and orders of magnitude. My experience, as well as plenty of smarter people than me, have taught me that if a complex intricate model does not approximately match a simple estimate correctly done, the error lie in all likelihood in

the complex model. Assumptions are extremely important, and some can be, by their very definition, contradictory. A complex model tends to miss the mark on the main assumptions by having to account for or optimize too many things simultaneously.

This is why, in the fourth part, we will go through an entire simple case study of different scenarios transition in various representative countries. Starting from the energy needs to decarbonize, and using reasonable assumptions for technology costs, we will compare several scenarios. Most notably, we will assess the possibility, advanced by many, of having a 100% renewable grid. We will then spend some time pointing the very important flaws in the various scenarios.

In the last part, we will ponder on what we have seen and try to see what the best path forward is. Being united in our game plan is of the utmost importance to effectively tackling the issue at a global scale. All is not lost, but people need to realize that *we will feel the impact of climate change*, even if we were to go to net zero literally overnight. The question is, how much are we going to feel it, and what can we do to mitigate the impacts on societies throughout the globe at best we can.

Guillaume L'Her

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1.1 The Main Ideas

Climate is rapidly changing and starting to impact society. This is only the beginning. While a lot of people have finally realized the dangers human society is in, too many carry an optimism that can be damaging.

The thought often encountered is that of the technology savior. That is, yes, climate change is a problem, but technology is going to find something and we will all be alright. I am not saying this is impossible. A century ago, who could have predicted the scale of the digital world, for example?

However, it is important to note that technology has to follow the laws of physics, and is competing in a inflexible human society. This text aims at helping people consider the big picture, and to not forget the scale and magnitude of the issues and solutions put forth.

Communication is a aspect of science which, I feel, has been degrading fast. I believe that this is due, in part, to the myriad of scientific fields and ultra specialized research, and in part to social media and jumping-to-conclusions journalism. The problem is that it causes people to not realize that success in several fields does not mean success as a whole. Climate change is a problem of physics, geophysics, computer science, material science, chemistry, energetic systems, engineering, economy, politics, social sciences, agriculture, and many more fields.

Only when the big picture is known by the majority of people can a plan be thought of and enacted efficiently. Until then, society is grasping at straws and potentially heading toward the wrong idea, or shutting down development of the right ones.

1.2 What This Text Does

This book focuses on the big pictures. You will not find fancy modeling with multi-line equations and strange Greek symbols and integrals or differential. Plenty of people do that already. Instead, you will be exposed to first-order thoughts pattern.

What this entails is while complex models are great and a useful tools, they often make flawed assumptions to the real world, especially when multiple scientific fields intersects, and especially when future predictions and human society are part of the equations. Some models¹, used as inputs later on, are extremely complex. But our goal in this book is to speak in terms of orders of magnitude.

Imagine you are very much in love and trying to save up for the wedding of your dreams in a couple years².

1.1 The Main Ideas 1

1.2 What This Text Does 1

1.3 What This Text Does Not Do 2

1: Global Circulation Models notably, also commonly known as Climate Models

2: A cheesy example, but bear with me

You could take a complex approach. You figure out exactly how many guests will be there, how many won't be able to come, how many will decide to cancel at the last minute, how many are vegetarian, how many will bring a plus one, etc. This gives you an optimized meal cost. Then you repeat the process for the DJ, finding a super cheap and awesome performer. You look online and find a venue that does a wine bar for a crazy low price, so you go ahead and book it for your date. You got it. Your dream wedding for \$12,543. You can even try and optimize your model so that you do not do an open bar in order to add more people to the party.

Fast forward a year or so, you are finally engaged! Congratulations! You're now looking into booking everything on your list. You know exactly how much it will cost after all, according to your complex model. But, calling up vendors, you see that they charge a bit more than they used to. Your awesome DJ is already booked for the date you want, you can only find one that is a lot more expensive now. The cheap venue you had booked went under and is not available anymore, but this other works, even if it's more expensive and not as good. A pandemic hits and everything shuts down³. Guest RSVPs and then cancel the day of. All in all, a reasonably common wedding experience. The days after, you realize that you actually paid \$19,845.

3: That one is pretty far-fetched, I know!

Your nice, well-thought of, complex model failed you. So would a simple model have helped you save your perfect wedding? No. But it would have made you more prepared for the actual costs by taking a range of potential values, and you may have gotten an approximate value of \$18,000. You would have been better prepared and known that you really could do without the ice sculptures.

Of course, this is not an adequate metaphor for climate change action. At the end of this little story, you still get married, and you still end up happy. The end. I am afraid the situation is a little more bleak when climate change comes into play.

Having said that, this book does aim at giving you an idea of the scale of the problem, and why articles that say that we have the solutions, if only we could just implement them, are most of the times vastly underestimating the magnitudes or misunderstanding the scientific assumptions and shortcomings of the article they report on.

So, we will start by looking back at history, so that we can realize how fantastic fossil fuels are. Once we have done that, we will look at the future, so that we can realize how terrible fossil fuels are. And we will see what various paths forward could mean to the world, assessing the truth of the various energetic transition claims we often see in the news from government or large companies. Finally, from all of that, we will try to assess what any individual can do to help and what one can reasonably expect.

1.3 What This Text Does Not Do

This book does not advocate for or criticize any specific technologies for fun. I may seem that way, as you will see that some ideas unfortunately

seem to be shot down by reality, though they are great in theory. Of course, in our demonstrations, we will use only the current known scientific theories, and push it further with optimistic scenarios. We will not count on any timely breakthrough, and we will not consider technologies that are not even being thought of today.

Again, our goal is to stand at the frontier between the real world⁴ and the scientific specialty world⁵.

We will not explore the technologies in details, as they would and have each taken entire volumes already, but we will briefly recall the basic principles. This will be necessary to show the physical and societal limitations one may run into sometimes.

4: A real world, with real people, most of which do not even have a device to read this text

5: As the physicists often say, let us assume a spherical cow...

ENERGY AND SOCIETY

In this chapter I go over human history with energies, and how energy is a limiting factor. We also go over a 100% renewable world, the past.

2.1 The Digest 5

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2.1 The Digest

Main Takeaways

- ▶ This has not been done yet
- ▶ Reading this will teach you absolutely nothing
- ▶ I am serious, I could type random letters and it would give you as much information
- ▶ Fedhiz gavartz hedtz inewps

Energy Impact - The story of modernization

3

In this chapter I show how energy changed the world. And we tackle why progress cannot be sustained due to our current understanding of the laws of physics.

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3.1 The Digest 6

3.1 The Digest

Main Takeaways

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- ▶ Fedhiz gavartz hedtz inewps

**CLIMATE CHANGE, THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE
IN HUMAN HISTORY**

Greenhouse Effect, a Reminder

In this chapter I explain the basics of greenhouse effect.

4.1 The Digest 8

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- ▶ Fedhiz gavartz hedtz inewps

In this chapter I explain the basic of CO2 emissions consequences and the climate models.

5.1 The Digest 9

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- ▶ Fedhiz gavartz hedtz inewps

In this chapter I show what people can expect, and where things are likely to get bad.

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6.1 The Digest 10

6.1 The Digest

Main Takeaways

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- ▶ Fedhiz gavartz hedtz inewps

ENERGIES, A VARIED PORTFOLIO

In this chapter I show what fossil fuels are and why they were so great and are so terrible.

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7.1 The Digest 12

7.1 The Digest

Main Takeaways

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- ▶ Reading this will teach you absolutely nothing
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- ▶ Fedhiz gavartz hedtz inewps

Renewables 8

A renewable energy is an energy source that is replenished at least as fast as it can be used. In other words, it depends on the timescale involved, and that timescale needs to be on the human, rather than geological scale. As you know, solar and wind are considered fully renewable. As long as the sun exists, and as long as Earth has an atmosphere, we will have solar radiation and wind mechanical force to potentially harvest. Water is another such resource, with evaporation and condensation (water cycle) taking care of the replenishment of our fresh water reservoirs. Biomass, also known as vegetation, is renewable, up to what can be regrown on the order of the yearly scale.

So, an interesting thing to note is that solar energy is the basis of every single renewable energy source on Earth. The wind exists because of a temperature gradient, caused by the sun irradiance. The water cycle exists because of the evaporation and rainfalls, caused by the warmth brought by the solar rays. The biomass develops by capturing the sun energy by photosynthesis. Only one renewable energy does not depend on the sun, and that is geothermal energy, but the challenges of tapping into that resource are immense. Note that (we will expand on this) current geothermal installation tap into the limited surface flux, not the actual heat reservoir.

Fossil energies are also replenished over time, but on a timescale that are disqualifying for renewable resources. Nuclear energy is also not a renewable energy due to the finite amount of uranium or thorium notably. However, those resources are vast, which leads some to consider it as a honorary renewable energy due to its capacity at generating a lot of power with little carbon emissions. This is however not technically accurate. Some also equate nuclear fuel with fossil fuels due to the fuel mining necessary. This is also false.

Renewable energies are not all equal, both in terms of their capture or their efficiency, as well as localized variability. As a quick illustration, hydroelectric power is a renewable energy because of the water cycle replenishing the reservoir. However, at the same time, its capture and transformation to electricity is limited in terms of scale due to a limited number of siting locations available in the world. The resource itself (water) is thus renewable, but the means of capture is not.

Understandably, renewable energies have been touted as the savior for humanity for as long as we have known that fossil fuels were a problem, which is, as we have noted previously, much longer than people tend to realize. The main reason for this is two-fold. They seem to be getting back to a natural order of things, a less industrialized period, and the theoretical potential is incredible and dwarf (for solar notably) any other energy source. In a little under two hours, enough solar energy strikes the Earth to power our world society for a year.

It is consequently tempting to think that it is a simple matter of capturing it. But that capture is everything but simple.

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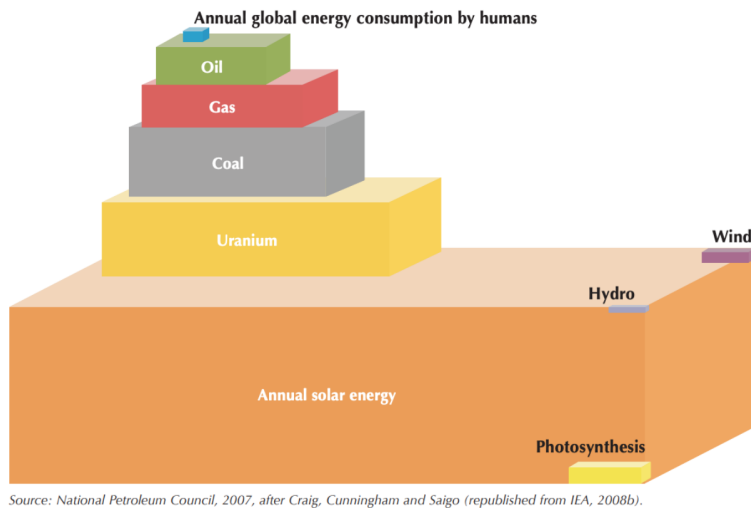


Figure 8.1: Representation of the potential energy from different sources.

Today, if you were to think about it quickly, or ask almost anyone in the streets, the question “What is renewable energy?”, the first two responses by far would likely be “solar” and “wind”. In reality, those two account for a very small fraction of the renewable energy mix, which is dominated by hydroelectricity and by the biomass. Right now, you should not really picture a solar panel or a wind turbine, but a dam or a forest, especially historically.

8.1 Biomass

Biomass energy is limited by the deforestation rate. In other words, in order for the biomass energy to be considered renewable, one must not deplete the forests at a higher rate than photosynthesis replenish them.

8.2 Solar

Direct heating from sun irradiance through windows is a big natural use. Having houses that are able to do that is important, but retrofitting is not really an option. Solar heating of air or water can also be a use of solar energy, notably for showers or house flooring. Finally, the electrical conversion through photovoltaic panels can be done.

8.3 Wind

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the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

8.4 Hydroelectricity

Hydroelectricity is the largest renewable source of electricity in use today. It represents a very large share of electricity production in several countries, lucky enough to have the necessary terrain.

The principle of hydroelectricity is simple. It is all potential energy. The power is relative to the gravitational force, which is unfortunately not very dense.

If m is the mass of water in the reservoir, g the gravitational acceleration constant and h the height of the reservoir, then the potential energy stored in our reservoir is given by 17.3^a.

$$E = m \times g \times h \quad (8.1)$$

- ▶ A single AA battery is roughly equivalent to lifting 100 kilogram of water up 10 meters
- ▶ A gallon of gasoline is roughly equivalent to lifting 1.3 tons of water up 10 meters
- ▶ A gram of Uranium-235 is roughly equivalent to lifting 1.3 tons of water up 8 kilometers¹

^a Mind the units!

1: Another way to look at it is taking 2 CESSNA-172 (around 1.3 tons each) up to cruising altitude (around 4km)

So, with hydroelectricity, we are simply talking of getting water at an altitude and make it go down through turbines, hence delivering their potential energy. In order for this to work at scale, we have to consider very large volumes. Volume is only one part of the equation though, height is another one. This is the reason why you usually find large hydroelectric facilities in mountainous terrain. Run-of-rivers facilities are another option, this time taking advantage of the natural reservoir created by the flowing river.

The water is replenished in the reservoirs (lakes, rivers) by the water cycle. Consequently, this resource, while fully renewable, is limited in its capture by the rate of condensation in the basin. Drought notably impacts water height and consequently the power capacity of a dam.

8.5 Geothermal

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8.6 The Digest

Main Takeaways

- ▶ Biomass is rate-limited and can have alternative carbon uses. It is also important as a human-nature barrier.
- ▶ Solar is fun, and can be useful, but stay reasonable with the hype, and its non controllability is an issue
- ▶ Wind is a really nice technology, but its non controllability is an issue
- ▶ Hydroelectricity is the main renewable energy in use today, and would be fantastic if it were not for pesky physics

Nuclear 9

In this chapter I will explain what nuclear is, and approach the main issues mentioned today, from the Thorium saver misconception to the waste problem and the safety.

9.1 The Digest 17

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9.1 The Digest

Main Takeaways

- ▶ This has not been done yet
- ▶ Reading this will teach you absolutely nothing
- ▶ I am serious, I could type random letters and it would give you as much information
- ▶ Fedhiz gavartz hedtz inewps

In this chapter I discuss carbon capture, at the source and from the atmosphere.

10.1 The Digest 18

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10.1 The Digest

Main Takeaways

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In this chapter I discuss several energy storage technologies.

- ▶ Batteries (various kind)
- ▶ Pumped Storage
- ▶ Compressed Air
- ▶ Hydrogen

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Here, we discuss the importance and characteristics of energy storage, round trip efficiency, what that means, and where and what is installed in the world today (vast majority pumped storage).

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11.1 Batteries

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11.2 Pumped Storage

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11.3 Compressed Air

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11.4 Hydrogen

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11.5 The Digest

Main Takeaways

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- ▶ Fedhiz gavartz hedtz inewps

In this chapter I talk about the grid

12.1 The Digest 21

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

12.1 The Digest

Main Takeaways

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- ▶ Reading this will teach you absolutely nothing
- ▶ I am serious, I could type random letters and it would give you as much information
- ▶ Fedhiz gavartz hedtz inewps

FIRST ORDER SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

In this chapter I will assess the situation as it is for several representative countries, each representing a different economical, geographical and energetic contexts.

France France will be taken to represent Europe as well as a large existing nuclearized electricity grid.

United States of America The USA will be considered due to its socio-economic importance, and its varied geographical and energetic landscape.

Brazil Brazil will also be used as a case study, a large South American country powered notably by hydroelectric power.

China China has an immense impact on the world, and is today one of the main source of carbon emission¹.

Nigeria Nigeria will represent the continent of Africa, due to its large and vastly under-electrified population.

Those five countries should give us a pretty good idea of the sheer scale of the challenge awaiting us in this transition. It is important to remember that one country alone will not make a difference. The atmosphere and consequently the climate does not care where the carbon came from, and a gram of carbon from Cambodia is worth exactly the same as a gram of carbon from Iceland. The transition must be global.

We will first assess the energy need to transition the electricity grid, and then the energy requirements. Electricity and energy are two different things, as we discussed earlier. Once we know how much energy we need, we will assess the magnitude of the costs of doing so with different scenarios. We will finally look at the feasibility of those scenarios and try to see what the important takeaways might be.

When the media discuss energy transition, I feel that they often misrepresent, or don't explain enough, what they mean. There is a very large difference between electricity and energy. Electricity encompasses only the electric power uses, such as what allows a home outlet to charge a phone, plug a fridge, etc. Energy consists of all of the electricity as well as transportation and heating.

When using gas to power a car or to heat a location, a lot of the energy is lost in the process. Electricity would allow you to be a lot more efficient. Consequently, the electrification of the transportation and thermal sector implies a better efficiency and less consumption, translating to a lower power needed.

In the following, we will make two things distinct:

Energy Transition

Energy transition is the removal of all energy from fossil fuels, to be replaced with non carbon-emitting sources.

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13.5 Nigeria	26
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1: We will come back to that, but keep in mind that this is very misleading, and that it wildly depends on how you define the CO2 footprint

Electricity Transition

Electricity transition is the removal of all energy from fossil fuels from the electrical grid. In other words, the gasoline powered cars can stay, the coal and gas plants have to go.

For the five countries discussed earlier, we look at the electricity transition, accounting for potential population electrification in developing countries. We do not directly look at the energy transition, as we will see that even simply the electricity part is already a major challenge.

We will assume two main one-solution scenarios for each country as a first-order approximation, and assess the impact of second order compounding factors on the results.

- ▶ 100% Nuclear Scenario
- ▶ 100% Renewable Scenario

The Nuclear Scenario replaces and expands the nuclear program in the countries where it exists to cover 100% of the electrical demand, and create one where it does not. The 100% Renewable Scenario phases out both fossil fuels and nuclear energy from the electricity generation mix. In those scenarios, we are not electrifying the car fleet in the country.

Of course, those scenarios are an exaggeration of what the near future may look like, but it will be interesting to compare their respective viability².

2: Note that no scenarios involving fossil fuels for electricity generation are acceptable, as the end goal is to transition to low carbon energy sources. We will test the pertinence of this assumption.

13.1 France

The data for the current electricity generation mix in France is obtained from the public electricity transmission operator (RTE, 2020) and displayed in Table 13.1, with the share of installed capacity in Figure 13.1 on the next page and the share of production in Figure 13.2 on the following page.

Table 13.1: 2020 electricity data for France

Type	Installed Capacity (GW)	Energy Produced (TWh)	Load Factor (%)
Nuclear	61.4	335.4	62.4
Coal	2.9	1.4	5.5
Petroleum	3.4	1.7	5.7
Natural Gas	12.6	34.5	31.3
Hydroelectric	25.7	65.1	28.9
Solar	10.4	12.6	13.8
Wind	17.6	39.7	25.7
Biomass	2.2	9.6	49.8

We can note that 2020 has been an atypical year in France and the world in general³, with the lowest electricity consumption of the past couple decades. This explains the load factor of nuclear notably being lower than it used to be. This can be seen in the 2019 data shown in Table 13.2 on page 26, given here for comparison.

3: You don't say!

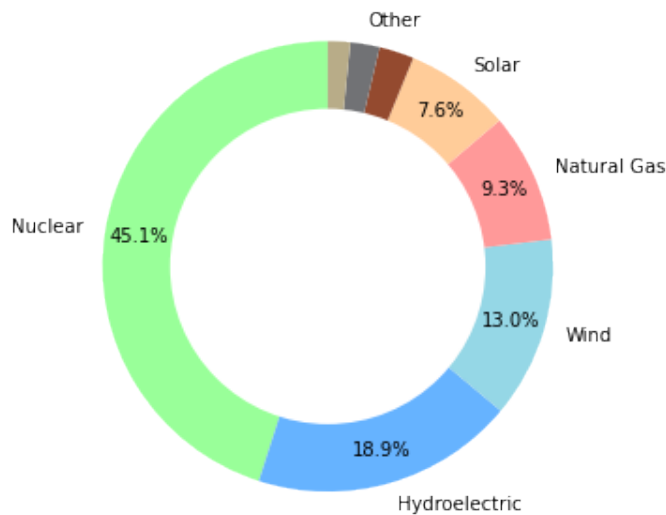


Figure 13.1: Share of installed power capacity per energy in 2020.

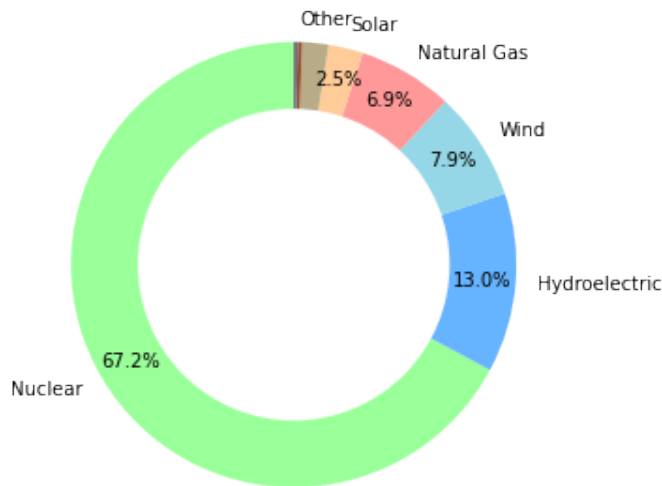


Figure 13.2: Share of 2020 production per energy.

It is important to consider that while some load factors are artificially reduced⁴, some are physically limited⁵. France proves to be a good benchmark for a real world case study of nuclear at a large scale, as the lower load factor (in the 60-70% range, compared to values in the 90% neighborhood for countries such as the USA, as we will see later) demonstrates the ability of nuclear energy to “load-follow”. On the other hand, production of electricity from solar and wind installed capacity is cheap and even close to free⁶, so a lower value here would be dictated almost entirely by physical limitations in the current market-driven grid.

Load Follow

Load-Following is the act of quickly adapting the production to the demand by ramping up or down the output of the power plant.

The global demand in France was 473 TWh in 2019 and dropped to 449 TWh in 2020⁷.

In the near future (horizon 2050), it is likely that due to the electrification of

4: Nuclear and thermal power plants suffer in part from having to follow the load, and in part due to a market effect

5: Wind, Solar, and Hydroelectric generate power only when the wind is blowing, the sun is shining, and sufficient water level is in a reservoir

6: Solar and wind indeed do not have any fuel cost, though they do have some maintenance costs

7: Impact of lockdowns and a slower economy. Interestingly, one can note that this is lower than the electricity produced in 2019 (537.5 TWh) and in 2020 (500TWh). France is a net exporter of electricity

Table 13.2: 2019 electricity data for France

Type	Installed Capacity (GW)	Energy Produced (TWh)	Load Factor (%)
Nuclear	63.1	379.5	68.7
Coal	3.0	1.6	6.1
Petroleum	3.4	2.3	7.7
Natural Gas	12.2	38.6	36.1
Hydroelectric	25.6	60.0	26.8
Solar	9.4	11.6	14.1
Wind	16.5	34.1	23.6
Biomass	2.1	9.9	53.8

the transportation sector and of the heating sector, the electrical demand in France would rise, though the energy demand would decrease. It is difficult to predict the average use of electricity of a French person then, but we can imagine that better efficiency would imply a lower consumption.

In both one-solutions scenarios considered, we can assume that, as a first order approximation, the entire energy capacity need will stay constant and be met by the given resources, that is, the entire annual consumption of 473 TWh. We will come back to this number when the time comes.

13.2 United States of America

This gives the information (2020 and future) for the USA

13.3 Brazil

This gives the information (2020 and future) for Brazil

13.4 China

This gives the information (2020 and future) for China

13.5 Nigeria

This gives the information (2020 and future) for Nigeria

13.6 The Digest

Main Takeaways

- France has a clean electricity thanks to its current generation mix. A transition will need to account for a 473 TWh consumption of electricity per year, and 2,000 TWh of energy.

- ▶ The USA and China have a arduous path ahead for transitioning. The scale of the issue is staggering for those countries notably.
- ▶ Brazil has a clean electricity grid, and low consumption which may increase in the near future.
- ▶ Nigeria has a consumption way below what it should be for its people to be close to a reasonable western expected comfort. This issue will appear in numerous countries around the globe and make the price issue a large factor in carbon reduction.

In this chapter I will go over estimating the technology costs, per unit of energy installed and produced, for the low carbon options and their necessary ancillaries¹.

Low Carbon Energies

As a reminder, those low carbon energies are:

- ▶ Wind
- ▶ Solar
- ▶ Water
- ▶ Nuclear
- ▶ Biomass
- ▶ Geothermal

Storage is the necessary ancillary for 100% non-controllable renewable scenarios.

Technology costs can be difficult to account for fully. For example, renewable energy, due to their decentralized nature and their high output variability, require significant, and often considered separately, transmission grid upgrades. As we will discuss, storage becomes prevalent in 100% Renewable scenarios. And finally, the costs vary a lot by location, even within a single country, and over short periods of time.

A cost can be expressed in \$, but also in terms of our end goal, emission curtailment. We will also give a value of grams of equivalent CO₂ per production unit for each technology.

14.1 Nuclear

Nuclear costs data varies a lot by country, depending on the workforce, the red tape, the NIMBYsm (Not In My Backyard) delays, the political will, and other considerations. Some projects are utter failures, while other seem quite successful. Hinkley Point C Power Plant, in the UK, is predicted to be four times more expensive than the identical Taishan Power Plant in China².

The prices are obtained for advanced nuclear reactors as well as small modular reactors from the EIA.

We see that the capital cost is estimated at around \$6,100 per kW for both systems. The cost of dismantling a reactor is estimated to be between \$600 and \$1,500 per kW³. Historically, hazardous waste industrial facilities dismantlement in different industries has been shown to cost around 10% of the capital cost, which validates our estimated range further despite the lack of actual data points. A value of \$1,000 per kW of dismantlement will be used. Keep in mind that this cost is not as big as one would think

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14.6 Grid	33
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1: We will come back to that, but there is debate on the "low" part of "low carbon" for some of the technologies

2: It is an important point that we will have to consider later on. This demonstrates less a nuclear problem and more a loss of competence at building large ambitious projects

3: In France, EDF is estimating the cost at \$350 per kW. Maybe, maybe not. I would not bet on it. At the same time, the UK is estimating the cost at up to \$3,200 per kW. Again, maybe, maybe not. And again, I would not bet on it

in the grand scheme of transition, and that even tripling it would not impact the conclusions we will get at.

The lifetime of a nuclear plant can be taken as 60 years. It typically ranges from 40 to 80 years, with 40 years being very pessimistic, and 80 years requiring significant upgrades over the years.

14.2 Gas with Carbon Capture

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14.3 Solar

We use the research from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) for the cost of photovoltaic storage data. They also compute the cost of a photovoltaic and storage combined installation, but we will for now ignore those results, as we will want to account for those separately at a grid level (Feldman, 2021).

What Figure Figure 14.1 on the following page shows is that while the cost of installing a solar panel went down significantly over the past decades, most of the easy optimization has been done and the rate of price reduction is quickly decreasing, showing an exponential trend⁴.

We can note that utility scale is separated into two main categories, a fixed tilt (your panel does not move) and a one-axis tracker (your panel follows the sun). The gain in load factor of the latter category is often offset by the cost difference. In this study, we will focus on the fixed tilt, while keeping in mind that a few optimizations could be done, without changing the overall conclusions.

So, what we can conclude from Figure Figure 14.1 on the next page is that, indeed, the costs of solar energy have plummeted even in the last decade. However, we are reaching a limit that will be difficult to break through.

Consequently, in this calculation, we will assume that the current price of solar (remember, it is location dependent) is \$940 per kW, and that we can only realistically expect few gains over the next decades.

4: In my experience, this is often glossed over in the media by simply saying that the prices for solar keep going down. Technically true, I will admit that, but nuance is always important

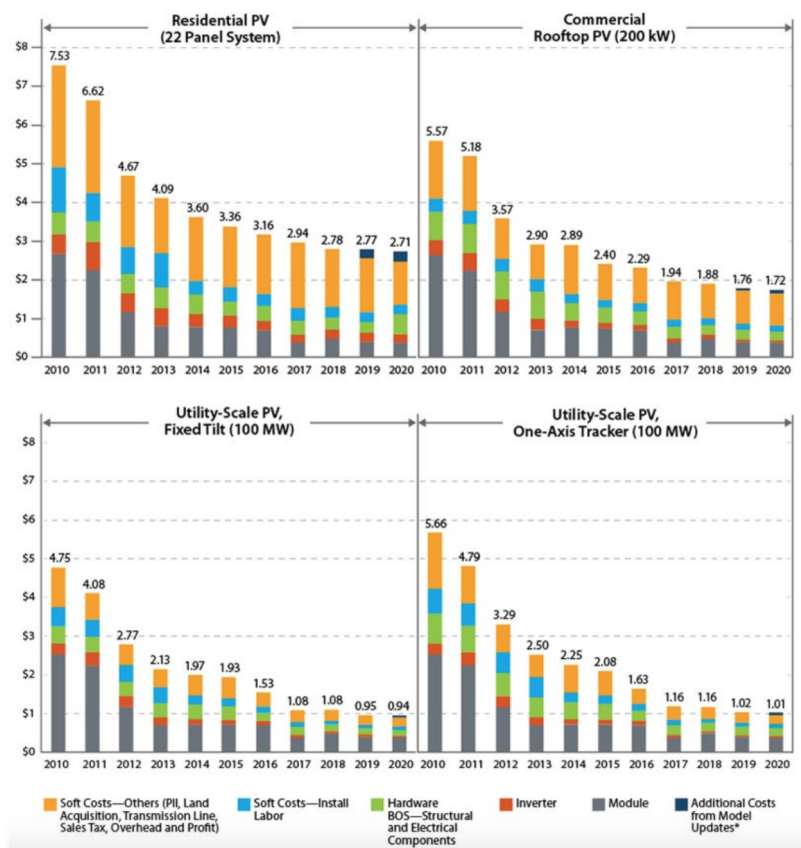


Figure 14.1: Evolution of photovoltaic costs over the last decade, for several system sizes (\$/W).

The lifetime of a solar installation is around 25 years. Of course, it does not fail exactly at 25 years. But degradation rates are a non negligible issues, so even if it lasts a bit longer, the gains are not enormous. We can tweak this value to test the sensitivity later on.

14.4 Wind

The wind costs have not been falling as sharply as solar in recent years. As can be seen in an NREL report on 2019 costs, onshore wind turbines will set you back around \$1,436 per kW, and offshore wind turbines around \$4,077 per kW (Stehly, 2020). It is indeed a lot more complicated to build and maintain an offshore turbine, due to the harsh ocean environment. There is a clear upside to that though, as the wind is more constant and drastically increases the load factor.

The lifetime of a wind turbine is around 25 years, give or take a few, and a little less for an offshore wind turbine, due to the harsher conditions.

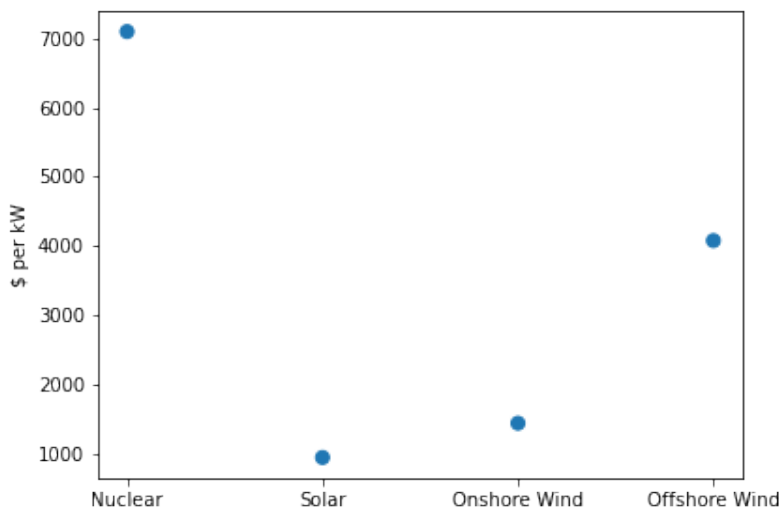


Figure Figure 14.3 shows a damning picture for nuclear doesn't it? It is simply too expensive, several times the cost of solar and onshore wind, and even offshore wind project would be way cheaper. This is what most people, from media to politics, base their financial estimates on. And it is technically true.

But, and you knew a "but" was coming, this is misleading. Why is it misleading? Two main reasons:

- ▶ Lifetime
- ▶ Controllable energy

A nuclear power plant has a much longer lifetime than a renewable plant⁵. Even though, per kW, your cost is way cheaper, you do need to install several times as many kW over a long enough period of time.

On top of this, nuclear energy is a controllable energy. You turn down the dial, you have less power. You turn it up, you have more power. Solar and Wind are non controllable energy sources. We do not decide when

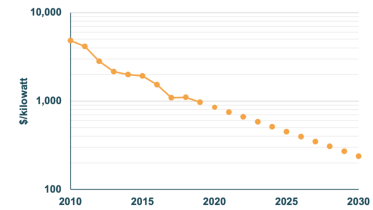


Figure 14.2: An interestingly optimistic view of the future...

Solar energy manufacturing, installation and maintenance will be absolutely free before the end of the century according to some. A good reminder to be careful with your extrapolations, and the use of logarithmic scales.

Figure 14.3: 2020 capital costs estimate to install various technologies.

5: Except hydroelectricity!

the sun will shine or when the wind will blow. Interestingly, with the sun, we have a pretty good idea of the production times, as we know for a fact that no energy will be output at night. But cloud cover varies (fast) and we are simply not able to model it currently, and probably never will. Wind has a higher load factor, as seen previously, but the variations are quite important and unpredictable.

Controllable versus Non Controllable

A controllable energy is an energy that you control. You can decide how much power you will output and (relatively) quickly adapt to the demand consumption quick changes.

A non controllable energy is an energy that you do not control. If it's sunny, you have some, and the amount you get depends on how sunny it is, not on a button you turn. If it's not sunny, you are out of luck and must wait until the sun (or the wind) comes back to turn your TV back on.

What this means is that one cannot simply compare the cost of nuclear energy with the cost of solar or wind energies, as the metrics are not measuring the same things. It is the same units, \$ per kW, but the respective kW are two very different things depending on their ability to be controlled.

Levelized Cost Of Electricity

You will sometimes see the term LCOE, which stands for Levelized Cost of Electricity. What this metric does is account for time in the comparison, so that the lifetime discrepancy is corrected for.

A lot of people takes the LCOE at face value, and argue that it is the value to consider. In the current energy mix, this is correct. However, the controllability difference is still not considered, and at high enough penetration of renewable (and any 100% renewable scenario), this does not hold true anymore from a purely physical point of view. You can install as many solar panels as you want, when it's night time, you get zero power, which you cannot afford in modern society.

There is one thing that I would like to point out, and here is as good a place as any. The low (and falling) cost of manufacturing of solar panels and wind turbines is, in part, due to easy and cheap energy sources for industrial activities, provided by fossil fuels. While I am not quantifying that value, it is not that far-fetched to see that removing that access may impact the manufacturing costs negatively, especially during a transition phase.

14.5 Storage

Now, we have seen the cost of installing solar and wind energy. Is that enough? Well, if we consider a 100% Renewable scenario, we need a way to efficiently dispatch electricity to cover the varying demand.

As mentioned previously, we are going to make an assumption that I am convinced you will tend to agree with. We do want a cleaner world⁶, but we still want Netflix, we still want a choice of clothes, we still want our phones, we still want our burgers, we still want to turn on the lights whenever we want to, we still want to be able to take the train or the car to go places,... In short, we still want a world at least similar to the one we are living in today. Sure, we can and will likely have to make some sacrifices and be more aware of what we can do on a day to day basis,

6: We actually need it

be mindful of when to do the laundry or turn on the oven. But comfort is not going away without a fight. Additionally, I personally hope the impoverished of the world⁷ will have access to a better life and rise to a level of comfort at least somewhat similar to us today, which means access to energy.

So, assuming this, and accounting for a 100% renewable energy world, it is easy to see that to meet our needs, the means of production will have to become controllable. This is where energy storage comes into play.

We will consider multiple options, from the proven pumped storage stations to the highly hyped battery energy storage system⁸. Pacific Northwest National Laboratories (PNNL) data will be used as reference. Interestingly, they give a value in 2018 as well as an estimated projection up to 2025. In this report, we will consider the more advantageous 2025 values given (Mongird, 2019).

For a battery energy storage system, out of the multiple options available (Sodium-Sulfur, Li-Ion, Lead Acid, Redox Flow, ...), the cheapest is selected, that is Li-Ion, at \$1,446 per kW and \$362 per kWh. The lifetime of such batteries is 10 years, maybe 15 years could be doable by 2025.

7: The ones who will be disproportionately affected by climate change, remember...

8: Often simply called "batteries" or "grid-scale batteries" in the news articles you may have come across

Energy storage: kW versus kWh

Recall the energy storage section for the difference between the cost per kW (power capacity, what you can store) and the cost per kWh (energy capacity, what you can get back)

Let's now look at the more classical options, namely pumped storage stations (PHS) and below-ground compressed air energy storage (CAES). According to the same PNNL report, pumped storage clocks in at a cost of \$2,638 per kW and \$165 per kWh, while compressed air storage is given at around \$1,669 per kW and \$105 per kWh. The lifetime of a pumped storage station has been estimated to be around a century, while a compressed air storage system is given at 25 years.

While compressed air storage is cheaper, the conversion ratio, or in other words the losses incurred by the storage and restitution of the energy is much lower.

Consequently, we will for now consider the best storage technology on the long term, which is the pumped storage hydroelectric solution. It is coincidentally the only one that has really been used at a non-negligible scale and for a long time. We will come back to the other technologies later on.

14.6 Grid

The grid network is very often overlooked. It is now a cost that is folded into an energy source technology, despite the fact that it depends strongly on what energy is being used.

Those costs are extremely difficult to project, especially for a 100% renewable system for which no data point exists. Studies (IER, 2019) have shown a cost roughly a third of the investment in the production

means themselves (solar panels, wind turbines). However, countries currently developing it, such as Germany, have seen an actual cost impact on production of 100%. In other words, 1 dollar spent on the installed renewable capacity required another dollar invested onto the grid infrastructure.

In this study, we will consider the value above of one-third of the investments made, which correspond to roughly \$500 per kW renewable installed. A sensitivity analysis will also be performed to see the impact of modifying this parameter.

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14.7 The Digest

Table 14.1: 2020 technology costs estimates

Technology	Capacity Installation	Storage Installation	Grid upgrades
Nuclear	\$7,100 per kW (25y)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Solar	\$950 per kW (25y)	\$165 per kWh (100y)	\$500 per kW (50y)
Onshore Wind	\$1,436 per kW (25y)	\$165 per kWh (100y)	\$500 per kW (50y)
Offshore Wind	\$4,077 per kW (25y)	\$165 per kWh (100y)	\$500 per kW (50y)

Main Takeaways

- ▶ The costs for multiple technologies were obtained from reputable sources.
- ▶ Be mindful of extrapolating cost data into the future. You will get it wrong, the question is by how much.
- ▶ System lifetime matters, and LCOE is not an adequate measure depending on the context.
- ▶ Storage is very expensive.

In this chapter I will go over computing the amount of capacity to install, the amount of storage to install, the impact to expect on the grid, and the impact of a renewable mix versus what we will end up computing, a homogeneous system.

We have discussed this previously: we want a sustainable grid, looking at a first-order optimal solution at a horizon of 100 years. And in order to attain this goal, recall that we defined two main categories of scenarios.

- ▶ 100% Nuclear Scenario
- ▶ 100% Renewable Scenario

The 100% nuclear will first get rid of all the existing installed capacity, with the associated dismantling cost, and rebuild everything from scratch to cover the entirety of a country electricity needs. We will not consider exports or imports of electricity. The¹ costs of this scenario will be computed over the next 100 years.

For the 100% Renewable energy scenario, we will look at a solution consisting of a country relying entirely on solar, entirely on onshore wind or entirely on offshore wind production. All these scenarios will similarly get rid of the current nuclear fleet, and rebuild everything from scratch to a 100% technology penetration.

Obviously, the one-technology scenario are a bit on the extreme side. The load factor considered in a renewable mix will be a little more advantageous due to a combined effect². We will estimate the impact of this second order effect later on. Finally, we will see what a renewable and nuclear mix could look like, and under what conditions it would make sense economically, societally, and physically.

Again, recall that we want only a simplistic first-order comparison. Our goal is not to build a complex model, optimized and tuned to decades of historical and projected data³. We aim to show what one can reasonably expect from various scenarios and draw conclusions from this. Policies have never been made on complex, perfectly optimized simulations. If the first order calculation does not agree with a complex model, it does not mean the complex model is wrong per se, but that its implementation is unlikely to work as intended, because humans are not always rational actors unfortunately.

Multiple scenarios will be tested from the two categories we defined.

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1: Again, I cannot repeat that enough, we are after a first-order estimate

2: You can have wind when you do not have solar, and vice versa. But keep in mind that the limiting factor will often be windless or low-wind nights, which are not uncommon

3: Those models are set in an ideal Utopian world where crisis are non-existent and society is more stable than any other time in history. I am rooting for this, but I like to stay reasonable

Scenarios to consider

- ▶ S1: Onshore Wind – Pumped Hydro Storage
- ▶ S2: Onshore Wind – Batteries
- ▶ S3: Offshore Wind – Pumped Hydro Storage
- ▶ S4: Offshore Wind – Batteries
- ▶ S5: Solar – Pumped Hydro Storage
- ▶ S6: Solar – Batteries

- ▶ S7: Nuclear
- ▶ S8^a: Renewable Mix – Storage Mix
- ▶ S9^b: Nuclear – Renewable Mix

Each of the scenarios will furthermore be tested for sensitivity by modifying parameters and looking at a range of future potentials, from pessimistic to optimistic depending on the energy source.

^a We can vary the share of each technologies. By default, we use 30% onshore wind, 10% offshore wind, 60% solar mix, and 50% batteries, 50% pumped storage

^b We can vary the share of each technologies. By default, we use 24% wind onshore, 8% wind offshore, 48% solar, 20% nuclear mix

15.1 Recalling the Assumptions

The question of electricity imports and global exchange is important, and a difficult one to account for. That is, if there is not enough electricity available in France, can I ask my neighbors to sell me some? In our first order calculation, we are considering that no, this is not an option. The reasoning why follows. Say you have a dark, cold, calm day in France. Your wind and solar energies sources are thus severely hampered. You technically would have three options.

- ▶ Use your storage capacity
- ▶ Ask the neighbors
- ▶ Learn to not use electricity

Well, from multiple observations in Europe, when such a situation happens somewhere in France for example, things are not looking great in other parts of Europe, due to meteorological effects such as anticyclones and depressions. This is especially within immediate neighboring countries such as Germany or Spain. Any electricity the neighbors would produce would be used for their own needs, and put into their storage for future domestic use if any is left. Our main assumption is that the installed capacity is enough to power yourself, but that you are not building up out of the goodness of your heart for your neighbors⁴.

We also assume that consumption stays constant over time. Additionally, and importantly, the main assumption is that we want a world and a society that is not radically different from today, hence the ability to dispatch energy when and where you want it.

Another crucial point to consider is that the low-carbon grid we want needs to be sustainable. It is not enough to switch to a low carbon system and, once its lifetime is up, give up on it. Lifetime cycles need to be accounted for over a long period. In this demonstration, we consider 100 years to be a representative period. We will drop this to 50 years to see the sensitivity.

4: And I argue that it makes for a poor investment to try and overbuild your capacity even more to sell your surplus, as most of your surplus would happen when other countries are not especially in dire need

You may come across articles or headlines that claim that the cost of transition to a fully decarbonized system is a given amount of trillions of dollars for a given country. This does not have to be false, but, again, we want a sustainable, long term grid. If we had a technology today that was able to completely decarbonize our grid for \$5 trillion dollars for a country like the USA and could be built in a month, it would be great, nay, incredible. But if I then told you that the lifetime of that technology is one year, so that every year, you needed to rebuild it anew, the cost would be incredibly high and crippling to the current world economy. Even if this was doable, it would then go against the assumption that we do not want to change to a radically different society in a very short time span. In my experience, this is ignored most of the time, and is coherent with the easy pitfalls of "this is the next-generation problems" tropes

Data	Notation	Units
Annual Energy Production Needs	E_a	TWh
Installed Capacity	P_i	GW
Technology Load Factor	f	%
Peak Production	p_{max}	%
Energy Storage Capacity	E_s	TWh
Power Storage Capacity	P_s	GW
Power Excess	P_e	GW
Storage Round-Trip Efficiency	e	%
Installed Capacity with Storage	$P_{i,s}$	GW
Minimum Yearly Need	P_{min}	GW
Energy Storage Fraction	f_s	%
Installation Costs	C_i	\$
Storage Costs	C_s	\$
Dismantling Costs	C_d	\$
Grid Costs	C_g	\$
Duration of Storage need	t	hours

Table 15.1: Input Data and Notations

15.2 How Many GigaWatts?

We have seen from Chapter Chapter 13 on page 23 the amount of energy to be produced annually, in TWh, per country of interest. In that chapter we also derived the load factor per technology, in the latest years.

An important factor to consider now is the capacity of electricity you need to install in order to obtain this necessary energy produced at the end of any given year. This is shown in equation 15.1.

Remark 15.2.1 In order to obtain the energy generated over a year in Wh, one needs to multiply the power installed by the number of hours in a year⁵.

$$P_i = \frac{E_a}{f * 8760} \quad (15.1)$$

5: Mind the units! Recall that E_a is in Terrawatt-hour, which is a thousand Gigawatt-hour and a billion kilowatt-hour. So, the P_i obtained will be in Terrawatt. We are most used to dealing with installed capacity in Gigawatt, which implies a multiplication by 10^{-3} of your result

15.3 Storage Requirements

As discussed, energy storage is a fundamental piece of any 100% renewable scenario. So, exactly how much storage do we need?

To answer this question, the first thing we need to know is:

- What is the maximum period of time where our needs could be unmet?

An important thing to note here is that when we say that the needs are not meet, it does not mean that we get no power from our installed capacity. It means that we do not get enough power from our installed capacity. 10 days of wind production at 20% is equivalent to 2 days of no wind at all.

Common scenarios are a gloomy week, or a sustained storm. In those cases, solar and wind production will be hampered. It is not unreasonable,

to think that 7 days of storage would be needed. Keep in mind that if you do not have enough storage in place and run out, the whole economy stops. We will modify the duration to test the sensitivity, from 1 to 7 days.

Remark 15.3.1 The energy to store is given by 15.3, t varying between 1 and 7 days (it has to be given in number of hours).

$$E_s = t * \frac{E_a}{8760} \quad (15.2)$$

Round-trip efficiency represent the fraction of the electricity that you put in that you can expect to get back. Indeed, you will not get back everything you sent to your storage, due to cable losses, inverter or mechanical losses, and various other factors. This efficiency is variable between technologies and over time. A good approximation is between 65% and 85%⁶.

This has a strong implications. In order to get back the energy you would need, you have to send $\frac{1}{0.85} = 1.18$ to $\frac{1}{0.65} = 1.55$ times as much electricity. This has a potential impact on the capacity that has to be installed to begin with.

We will assume that this does not matter for our first order calculation, and that we have enough power generation to fill in sufficient storage power capacity by default. Additionally, we consider that the extra power generated when demand is low can be easily curtailed or used in alternate, non-time sensitive process. This encompasses hydrogen production or desalination, for example, two energy intensive processes⁷.

6: As an example, for pumped storage, the main sources of losses are approximately 5% to the network itself, 80% to the pumping stations and 85% to the turbines, which translates to 65%, and thus a loss to storage of 35%.

7: Energy is only one of the drivers of these processes difficulties.

What we have said

Wind and Solar can be down or low for extended periods of time, during which batteries have to pick up the slack. This represents x TWh over the year and gives us a battery output required assuming a duration period to cover of y days.

While this may seem to not take advantage of a combining effect, this is actually a reasonable assumption in the real, non-perfectly-optimized, world. In such optimized modeling simulations, real world constraints such as geopolitics and social difficulties are often ignored or misrepresented.

15.4 Renewable Mix Impact

We have seen an approximation, which we will use for our simplified scenarios S1 through S6. Let's see how we can factor in a more realistic system, where a mix of renewable energies is used, with wind, solar and hydro working in unison over larger areas.

To answer this question, the first thing we need to know is:

- Given a mix of renewable energies, what is the maximum period of time where our needs are not met?

Improve this part. We can maybe remove the production hours graphs and simply assume that we need to meet consumption assumption an X day period to compensate for. We need to show how a mix impacts the storage needs by combining hourly data from both wind and solar over a period. The question is thus to find hourly data for solar production in a given year and combine it with hourly data for wind production in the same year and same location, to compute the storage requirements

This will vary depending on the mix you define.

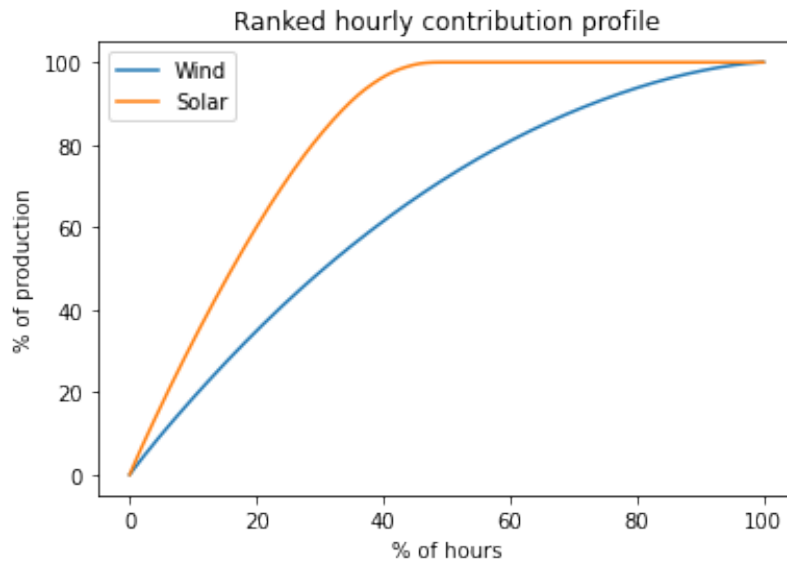


Figure 15.1: Percent of hours in a year contributing to a percent of the output, ranked by importance.

The Figure Figure 15.1 may be a bit difficult to read, so let me spend some time explaining what went on here. In order to generate this plot, I used one year of hourly power output for both wind and solar power. The solar data was simulated over Texas using synthetic solar photovoltaic from NREL. The wind data was downloaded from the ERCOT website, the Texan grid operator. This data consequently approximates potential redistribution of power generation between different part of the state of Texas.

Knowing the power generated every hour of the year, I then ranked them from most productive to least productive. So, if you take the solar data for example, the "noons" of the year are first, and the nightly hours come later, not contributing any power to the production. From that, I then plotted where each hour falls in the year ranking against the percentage of production.

In other words, what this graph shows is that for solar power, once you reach the 40% of the top contributing hours, you have generated all the yearly power. The remaining 60% do not contribute power. This is logical, as it is night 50% of the time and your panels are more efficient in direct sunlight than in the evening, when it gets hit only by diffuse sunlight.

Another way of interpreting this graph is that 80% of solar power production is done in only 30% of the time during the year, leaving you at risk of not meeting production demand the rest of the time because you can easily find period where multiple consecutive hours are in those 70% remaining hours.

Wind is less predictable, but has more contributing hours during a year. You do not have a clear cycle like nights and days, and it varies a bit more regionally than the sun irradiance. 80% of the production from wind power comes from 60% of the time, leaving you at risk during 40%. Using this data, what we can conclude as a first order approximation is that your needs, with solar, would be covered 30% of the time, while they would be covered 60% of the time for wind⁸.

8: A complex model can give better results there, by combining the solar or wind data with an estimation of the hourly load notably, at the risk of over-optimization leading to a less resilient grid and more frequent blackouts. Our approach is still a pretty good first order approximation of the scale we are talking about.

Consequently, we can say that in the most favorable situation, wind would cover for solar at night, and wind is low only during the day.

Remark 15.4.1 In that case, based on a reasonable 80% of the total production viability:

- It's sunny enough for 30% of the time, and not windy enough for 40% of the time
- It's windy enough for 60% of the time, and not sunny enough for 70% of the time

So, on first approximation, we can say that 10% of the energy need cannot be met, even under the most ideal, fairy tale scenario.

One can consider adding hydroelectricity or geothermal to the mix and think that this could meet 100% of the demands and to not have a storage requirements[1, 2]. It has however been shown to be reliant on assumptions that are on the very optimistic side[3, 4]. A different way to look at it is that it may work for tight regions with strong interconnections and links, such as the European Union and the United States of America, and in a beautifully engineered infrastructure. Besides that, it is a lot more difficult to imagine such level of cooperation, especially concerning such a vital infrastructure⁹.

In this section, we will consider the short term unpredictable variability of solar and wind, and consider that even only 10% of the energy needs have to come from storage¹⁰.

Remark 15.4.2 In this renewable energy mix scenario, which does imply an important paradigm shift in society consumption and grid operation, the amount of storage needed consequently is given by 15.3, t varying between 1 and 7 days (it has to be given in number of hours) and becomes:

$$E_s = f_s * t * \frac{E_a}{8760} \quad (15.3)$$

Here, we assume that an optimist assumption for the fraction of energy to store is $f_s = 10\%$.

Note that we still consider periods up to 7 days because of the inherent uncertainty of the system.

[1]: Hoste et al. (2009), 'Matching hourly and peak demand by combining different renewable energy sources'

[2]: Brown et al. (2018), 'Synergies of sector coupling and transmission reinforcement in a cost-optimised, highly renewable European energy system'

[3]: Boretti et al. (2020), 'Cost of wind energy generation should include energy storage allowance'

[4]: Clack et al. (2017), 'Evaluation of a proposal for reliable low-cost grid power with 100% wind, water, and solar'

9: From a purely geopolitical and national security perspective, it is not far-fetched to consider the impact on balance of power at small and abrupt time scale.

10: Keep in mind that while this is theoretically possible, it is physically unlikely to be the case. That's the limitation with theoretical models, they tend to assume that everything works a bit too much as expected

15.5 Grid impact

We are making the assumption here that the grid is able to deal with a lot of excess energy, or that this is used for non-time-dependent processes like hydrogen production, desalination, or other. This comes with grid requirements which can be very difficult to meet.

Grids have been designed to accommodate for around the power capacity that is currently installed, in a mostly centralized, optimized, system. In order to move to a 100% renewable system, hence mostly decentralized,

non-optimized, system, grid developments will be necessary, and transmission lines will have to be built. In terms of cost, it is no secret that it is a lot more expensive to install 500 lines of 100 MW (accommodating an installed capacity of 50 GW) than 25 lines of 2 GW (accommodating the same installed capacity). Materials, public works, distance covered, all those and more factor into the increased price.

More importantly, the installed capacity being greater, the grid has to be reinforced to account for the maximum expected output. While the load factor over the year is relatively low for wind or solar, you will have peaks throughout the year at up to 70% and 90% of the installed capacity respectively¹¹.

You are presented with three basic options for this energy.

- ▶ Store it
- ▶ Use it
- ▶ Dump it

The first option is to store it for future use as long as you have the installed storage power capacity. Given your requirements, this has to be done in priority. The second option is to use that excess energy for auxiliary uses, such as hydrogen production. This is not as simple as it seems, and is unfortunately not a magical solution, though it has a lot of merits. The third option is to accept the loss and curtail your production.

Remark 15.5.1 Consequently, the grid should be ready to deal with an excess power up to what is given in the following equation.

$$P_e = P_i * p_{max} - P_{min} \quad (15.4)$$

15.6 Energy Mix

As mentioned several times, we are considering homogeneous scenarios. The production comes either from solar, or from wind, or from nuclear, and so forth. In reality, a mix would be beneficial for multiple reasons, including economical competition and load factor smoothing. Load factor smoothing would be the idea that you have nights, you have windless days, but since you have windy nights or sunny calm days, by definition the overlaps increases the load factor of your system.

We can use the simulated data discussed previously to quickly estimate the impact.

- ▶ Get the solar production per hour
- ▶ Get the wind production per hour
- ▶ Sum the two
- ▶ Get the load factor for solar only
- ▶ Get the load factor for wind only
- ▶ Get the load factor for combination

11: A sunny day at noon, a windy day on all your wind farms, and all of the sudden you have way more energy than you know what to do with!

15.7 The Digest

Main Takeaways

- ▶ We derive the main simple equation to be used to approximate the costs of a scenario
- ▶ The capacity to install per scenario is given depending on a constant need assumption
- ▶ The storage consequence is approached, and we go easy on it

In this chapter I will go over the approximate costs incurred in each of the nine scenario we have defined, listed on the side.

We will pull the data we have described in Chapter 13 and Chapter 14 and apply the reasoning derived in Chapter 15.

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Scenarios to consider

- ▶ S1: Onshore Wind – Pumped Hydro Storage
- ▶ S2: Onshore Wind – Batteries
- ▶ S3: Offshore Wind – Pumped Hydro Storage
- ▶ S4: Offshore Wind – Batteries
- ▶ S5: Solar – Pumped Hydro Storage
- ▶ S6: Solar – Batteries
- ▶ S7: Nuclear
- ▶ S8: Renewable Mix – Storage Mix
- ▶ S9: Nuclear – Renewable Mix

Each of the scenarios will furthermore be tested for sensitivity by modifying parameters and looking at a range of future potentials, from pessimistic to optimistic depending on the energy source.

16.1 Electricity Transitions

First, we calculate an estimate of the costs per scenario, for each country, in Table Table 16.3 on the next page. This shows that things get very expensive, and that some options are clearly more efficient economically than others. Table ?? on page ?? shows the normalization relative to the least expensive scenario each time¹. Even though in our case studies we do not vary the prices locally, and assume that a project will cost the same in every country, we see that the ratios vary. This is mostly due to the effect of changing load factors. Not every country is equal when it comes to natural resources, and wind and solar are natural resources.

1: Nuclear, with a score of 1

Country	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
France	1.9	9.1	3.2	8.7	2.7	17.2	1.2	S8	S9
USA	12.2	71.4	17.7	62.1	15.2	133.5	9.1	S8	S9
Brazil	1.4	9.6	2.4	8.6	2.2	18.6	1.2	S8	S9
China	29.2	128.8	40.8	115.5	31.5	230.8	15.2	S8	S9
Nigeria	0.08	0.46	0.11	0.4	0.09	0.85	0.06	S8	S9
Nigeria [†]	4.2	23.1	5.6	19.8	4.7	42.5	2.9	S8	S9

Table 16.1: Scenario Costs Estimate over 100 years per country (Trillions 2020 US Dollars) – Electricity only – 7 days of storage – Backup Factor

†: With access to an average French person electricity

Another way to express it is as a ratio value. How much more expensive than the minimum cost over all considered scenario?

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Country	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
France	2.5	20.6	3.9	22.0	2.9	21.0	1.2	2.0	1.7
USA	12.2	71.4	17.7	62.1	15.2	133.5	9.1	S8	S9
Brazil	1.4	9.6	2.4	8.6	2.2	18.6	1.2	S8	S9
China	29.2	128.8	40.8	115.5	31.5	230.8	15.2	S8	S9
Nigeria	0.08	0.46	0.11	0.4	0.09	0.85	0.06	S8	S9
Nigeria [†]	4.2	23.1	5.6	19.8	4.7	42.5	2.9	S8	S9

Table 16.2: Scenario Costs Estimate over 100 years per country (Trillions 2020 US Dollars) – Electricity only – 7 days of storage

†: With access to an average French person electricity

Country	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
France	1.6	7.6	2.7	7.3	2.3	14.3	1	S8	S9
USA	1.3	7.8	1.9	6.8	1.7	14.7	1	S8	S9
Brazil	1.2	8.0	2.0	7.2	1.8	15.5	1	S8	S9
China	1.9	8.5	2.7	7.6	2.1	15.2	1	S8	S9
Nigeria	1.3	7.7	1.8	6.7	1.5	14.2	1	S8	S9
Nigeria [†]	1.4	8.0	1.9	6.8	1.6	14.7	1	S8	S9

Table 16.3: Scenario Costs Ratios Estimate over 100 years per country (Trillions 2020 US Dollars) – Electricity only – 7 days of storage

get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

16.2 Energy Transitions

We do the same tables and figures here but for energy as a whole.

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16.3 Sensitivity Analysis

This section models the impact of changing the prices, increasing or decreasing the demand, modifying the storage duration.

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the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

16.4 The Digest

Main Takeaways

- ▶ All the scenarios are compared in terms of absolute estimated costs and relative costs
- ▶ The goal is not only to transition to a clean energy environment, but to transition to a long-term sustainable environment
- ▶ Nuclear is the cheapest option when looking at a reasonable time frame, and a sensitivity analysis shows that it would take a lot of things going against markets expectations to be more cost efficient
- ▶ Batteries are the biggest economic hurdles for renewable systems

A Bigger Renewable Problem

17

In this chapter I will go over the physical limitations of 100% Renewable scenarios, from pumped storage locations and scale to batteries materials mining and photovoltaic and wind land area constraints.

17.1 Pumped Storage Locations

Let us try and see the scale needed to meet our energy capacity storage needs. In order to do that, we will look at a hypothetical facility, and then at what is being done today.

As we have discussed, pumped hydro storage is done by using the excess electricity we want to store to pump water up into a reservoir (lake). We can then get the electricity back similarly to a classical hydroelectric plant. The round-trip efficiency can be pretty high depending on the geographical characteristics.

We will now simplify matter and consider a pyramid shaped reservoir. This is not a correct way of representing a reservoir, but it is easy and a good approximation of the order of magnitude. We will consider that the wall is 500 meters high, the sides (valley width) are 2 kilometers apart, and the length (valley length used) 5 kilometers. The volume of water stored is then around 1.7 cubic kilometers¹. To account for the actual shape being a little larger due to the geometry approximation, let's assume that the reservoir clocks in at 2 cubic kilometers.

Remark 17.1.1 Recall that to obtain the energy stored in our hypothetical facility, we simply have to use basic physics.

If m is the mass of water in the reservoir, g the gravitational acceleration constant and h the height of the reservoir, then the potential energy stored in our reservoir is given by 17.3^a.

$$E = mgh \quad (17.1)$$

For a 500 meters high wall, and the 2 cubic kilometer reservoir discussed in our hypothetical facility, we have a potential energy of

$$E = 2 \times 10^9 * 1000 * 10 * 500 = 1 \times 10^{16} J = 2.8TWh \quad (17.2)$$

For a 300 meters high wall, the reservoir is now decreased to 1 cubic kilometer, say 1.2 cubic kilometer to account for the simplified geometry. This gives us 1 TWh.

$$E = 1.2 \times 10^9 * 1000 * 10 * 300 = 1TWh \quad (17.3)$$

^a Mind the units!

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$$1: V = \frac{1}{3} height * width * length$$

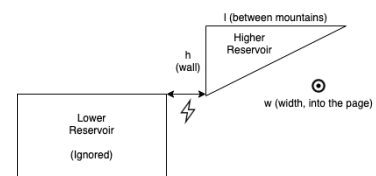


Figure 17.1: Quick schema of the pumped storage station.

To give a reference, the tallest dam in the world is 300 meters high. To meet the energy storage requirements of a France electricity grid in a 100% renewable scenario, four of the giant dams should be built. And note that you need to find the location for it.

You can easily see that we are talking about an almost unimaginable scale. The largest dams in the world today would have to become among the smallest².

- Could every countries build one of these hypothetical facilities?

Some will say that it has been done before, so sure. But a lot of countries simply do not have favorable terrain.

- Could every countries build the necessary multiple infrastructure of this magnitude to meet their storage needs?

It is getting difficult to answer with nuance already. If it was the only goal of humanity, this could happen, I guess. . .

- Could countries build all the world-record-breaking dams (along with the logistic of flooding valleys somehow) in less than a decade or two?

This one is a bit easier to answer. No.

Another things to keep in mind here is the sheer amount of concrete that would be necessary. The financial costs³ and, most importantly the energetic costs alone form a physical barrier that I personally cannot conceive being realistically overcome. The Three Gorges dam in China used 28 million cubic meters of concrete. At 700 kWh per cubic meters of concrete, we are talking about around 20 TWh of energy needed to build that structure simply for the concrete. And recall, we need several of those types of dams. It is also worth noting that the impact of concrete manufacturing on CO₂ emissions is not negligible.

2: There is a reason the tallest dam in the World, Itaipu Dam, is considered one of the seven wonders of the modern world

3: An enterprise of this magnitude would profoundly change the markets

17.2 Batteries Materials

Let us consider batteries storage capacity now. We have seen in Chapter 15 what the batteries needs were for full-renewable scenarios for various countries.

Now, let us look at what this means in terms of feasibility. Batteries require materials, and it happens that the most used materials right now⁴ are Lithium-Ion batteries and Lead-Acid batteries. Both require, respectively and without surprise, Lithium and Lead, which are mined today.

4: And the main contributors to the falling costs

The Most Important Question

We have seen that the costs involved were a problem in and of themselves. But this does not mean this cannot be done, as it has been argued that it might not be that negative of an economic impact due to various, unpredictable factors. This begs the follow-up question:

- What is the scale of raw materials needed?

We will first consider a simple world where Lithium-Ion batteries dominates the market due to prices, as seen today.

We have seen that on a first order, the USA alone would need to install at minima around 30TWh of energy storage capacity to transition its *electric grid only* to a 100% renewable scenario.

One needs around 130g of Lithium for each kWh delivered by a Li-Ion battery, or in other words, 0.13 MT of Lithium per TWh. Then, we can obtain the total amount of Lithium to be mined in order to install the battery systems needed⁵. We see that in the case of the USA electric grid transition, one needs around 4 megatons of Lithium every 10 or so years. Over a century, this means close to 40 megatons.

Here is the catch. The current proven reserves of Lithium in the world are estimated to be around 70MT.

This means that for the USA electrical grid only, I stress this, over 50% of the total world reserve are needed. Keeping in mind that we want to transition the total energy production, and not only the electricity, that a few countries would want the Lithium for their own grids, and that Lithium is necessary in a lot of other devices today, we can easily see that this is not sustainable⁶.

Another interesting thing to note is that Lithium is not homogeneously distributed in the world, as shown on Figure Figure 17.2. Most of the reserves come from South America, and from mines that China recently invested a lot to buy out. This is not my field, but I would not be surprised if this caused some very strong political tensions in the near future.

5: Once! Recall that the lifetime of a Li-Ion battery is between 10 to 15 years, which means that you need to mine new materials every time you want to replace your battery

6: Not to mention that I really doubt the costs of Lithium would not skyrocket given a supply scarcity, putting a full stop to the "Batteries will get cheaper" argument

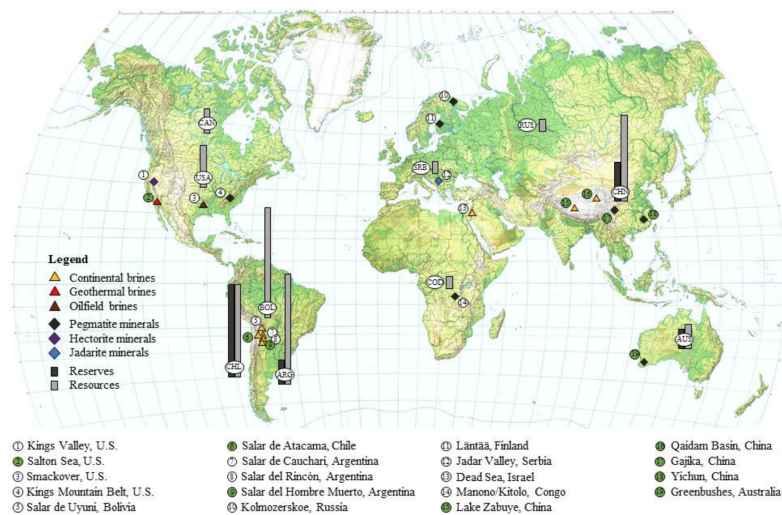


Figure 17.2: Location of selected Li deposits and geographical distribution of global reserves and resources. Green colored labels are sites known or believed to be currently producing.

Let us take a look at the Lead-Acid batteries now, and do a similar assessment of their scaling potential. A Lead-Acid battery contains around 15 kg of Lead per kWh produced. Again, for the USA electrical grid transition, this amounts to 450 MT of Lead every 10 or so years, and 4,500 MT of Lead over the century.

Now, to the catch again. The proven resources of Lead in the world are around 80 MT, and the undiscovered resources estimated at around

2,000 MT. This is an obvious problem, as it is by far lower than the USA requirements to transition their grid alone.

Something to keep in mind in all this is that recycling is an option. Today, it is well developed for Lead, with around 50% potentially recovered, putting the proven reserves at approximately 50% more, up to 3,000 MT undiscovered. The recycling process for Lithium is more complex and is still under development⁷.

7: And considering the plastic recycling economy, I find it personally unlikely that this would make great strides necessary to have a scaling effect

17.3 Rare Earth Materials

We saw the problem of Lithium and Lead. You may also have heard of the Rare Earth Elements problem.

Rare Earth Materials

Rare Earth Elements consists of seventeen metals, most of which are absolutely critical in numerous modern technologies. Yet they are difficult to extract from the crust.

Neodymium and Dysprosium are notably used extensively in wind turbine technology.

We have estimated reserves of 8 MT of Neodymium and 1.5MT of Dysprosium in the world today. Wind power uses approximately 180 kg of Neodymium and 30 kg of Dysprosium per MW.

This implies that the hard limit on installed wind power is around 45,000 GW or 45 TW⁸.

8: This is ignoring the numerous other critical uses of Dysprosium and Neodymium

The installed wind power capacity necessary to power the entire US energy sector using wind would be around 8 TW. Given the lifetime of the wind turbine, this puts us at around 30 TW over a century. Obviously, in reality the need would be lower as the grid is not going to be powered by 100% wind. But it does go to show that in a energy mix of say 50/50 between solar and wind, not even considering the batteries issues we discussed, the world decarbonized energy needs would likely be causing consequential resource issues from Neodymium and Dysprosium notably.

Will we develop a more efficient, more sustainable technology along the way? Maybe. But there is absolutely no guarantees of this⁹.

This is not a show-stopper by any means, but it is something to have in mind, and another hint at the best solution, a complete mix of low-carbon sources.

9: There have been, and still are, strong motivations to avoid the use of Rare Earth Elements, if only due to geopolitical reasons: most of the more easily accessible resources are in China. They have yet to come to something, fingers crossed

17.4 Materials, yet again

We can see the pattern here, the finite material problem is the crux of the renewable world. Another material of vital importance in the manufacturing of wind turbines, solar panels, and batteries¹⁰ is copper.

10: On top of plethora of essential every-day items

The reason it is so prevalent is because of its great efficiency at conducting electricity.

Solar energy uses approximately 5,000 tons of copper per GW installed, while wind power uses 2,000 tons of copper per GW installed. Recall from the previous section that switching the entire grid to wind energy would require around 30 TW over a century. This represents 60 megatons of copper, only for the USA. Considering solar energy requires even more, it is safe to assume that this would be close to a lower bound.

And here is the catch. . . The identified reserves are 2100 MT, with an estimated 3600 MT that are undiscovered. The current annual demand for copper represents around 25 MT and accelerating quickly (0.5-1MT additional demand per year).

```

1 year = 0
2 copper_consumption = 0 # MT
3 copper_reserves_estimated = 5700 # MT
4 rate_yearly_change = 0.5 # MT
5 while i < copper_reserves_estimated:
6     copper_consumption += 25 * (1 + j*rate_yearly_change)
7     year += 1
8 print(year)

```

Listing 17.1: An example of an incorrect interpolation.

Running this little code snippet shows that we can expect, under this rate increase and a business as usual scenario, that we would have around 30 years worth of reserves (identified and undiscovered).

We have discussed previously the danger of extrapolating into the future, and this is exactly what happened here. We took the rate of consumption increase and projected that ad infinitum. This is not a correct assumption, as it is obvious to see that the market would respond negatively to such a demand. In our case, with our simple first order approach, all we can really say is, well, nothing without a huge uncertainty range.

If we consider that demand stays constant, which is actually a fair, optimistic lower bound in today's digital world, then we see that we could get over two centuries of copper.

$$\text{Years to depletion} = \frac{5700 \text{ (reserves)}}{25 \text{ (constant consumption)}} = 228 \text{ (years)}$$

Or, another way to look at it is to consider what we are likely to use for our existing needs during the next century.

$$5700 \text{ (reserves)} - 100 \text{ (years)} * 25 \text{ (consumption)} = 3200 \text{ (reserves left)}$$

We can quickly identified that in this scenario, we will have consumed all the identified resources, and be left with the undiscovered resources¹¹, even before considering a real 100% renewable worldwide push. Still, it is not unreasonable to assume that these resources can be discovered.

11: And they could be anywhere

This seems pretty high. Now, let's apply a quick and dirty estimate of the world energy need in installed renewable capacity. The current energy consumption in the world is estimated at around 160000 TWh, or 160 PetaWh. From that let us compute the lower and higher bound of copper consumption from the energy transition to 100% renewable.

Translating to wind power¹², and assuming an average capacity factor of 30%, we compute a needed installed capacity of around 60 TW. Given

12: recall that wind power has a lower copper usage than solar, and a higher capacity factor, so this would form a lower bound

our time frame of a century for sustainability, we would need to install around 240 TW. At 2 megatons per TW, this brings us to 480 MT.

On the other hand, translating to solar power and assuming an average capacity factor of 20%, we compute a needed installed capacity of around 90 TW, or around 365 TW over a century. At 5 megatons per TW, this brings us to 1830 MT.

What we consequently see is that under a very favorable projected consumption rate, considered constant, the needs for Copper over the next century under a 100% renewable scenario¹³ can be grossly estimated between 3,000 and 4,300 megatons, or 52% to 75% of all undiscovered reserves, and 1.4 to 2 times the discovered resources.

13: Without accounting for batteries

17.5 Silver Lining

For some technologies, and some materials, the physical limits really seem too large. It is difficult to see how the Dysprosium, Neodymium, Lead or Lithium resource problems could be overcome without a major breakthrough defying the odds. This tends to disqualify batteries system, and consequently severely dampen hopes for a 100% renewable price, even if the economical impact derived in Section ?? on page ?? was considered a non-factor.

Copper is likely to become a severe problem over time, though it seems to be within the realm of doable over the next century, even in a full renewable world (though with no batteries, which also use a lot of copper).

A field to seriously explore and develop is the recycling of those materials. Some recycling chains exist currently, at a relatively modest scale. Inherently, with the mines drying up, the cost will go up and make recycling more prevalent¹⁴.

14: though that also mean a likely cost increase, potentially pricing out some technologies for wide uses

TO-DO

Is there a path around the materials problem? New materials, interesting research, ...?

17.6 The Digest

Main Takeaways

- ▶ The *finite materials problem* is very real and is an unmovable wall in the way of 100% renewable scenarios.
- ▶ Renewable energy is indeed renewable by definition, but capturing that energy is not renewable.
- ▶ Building up energy storage systems or wind turbines use up either finite geographical locations or finite materials resources at an alarming and absolutely not sustainable rate.
- ▶ Recycling will have to become prevalent for some materials. It will not be enough to cover the needs of a 100% renewable

system, but still absolutely needs to be developed.

In this chapter I tackle the issue of nuclear power, from siting to proliferation to fear and waste. I show a map of potential sites for nuclear reactors.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

18.1 Siting Nuclear Plants

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

18.2 Public Opinion

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

18.3 Materials

Uranium is a finite resource. What about Thorium? What about fast breeder reactors (materials irradiation issue too)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will

18.1 Siting Nuclear Plants . . .	53
18.2 Public Opinion	53
18.3 Materials	53
18.4 Waste, real issue?	54
18.5 The Digest	54

get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

18.4 Waste, real issue?

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

18.5 The Digest

Main Takeaways

- ▶ This has not been done yet
- ▶ Reading this will teach you absolutely nothing
- ▶ I am serious, I could type random letters and it would give you as much information
- ▶ Fedhiz gavartz hedtz inewps

A PATH FORWARD?

In this chapter I scale the renewables scenario to the world, with current assumptions and social assumptions

19.1 The Digest 56

We are under severe time constraints, and it is important to consider, from what we talked about previously, that continued economic growth is not a fact of nature, and is extremely dependent on energy. Peak oil is approaching quickly, and some countries have passed it already, which notably means that it is likely any energetic transition will have to take place in a recessive context. Investment will not be available in the same way. Conflicts, devastation, migrations on a scale never seen before may also happen due to the climate change very impact, with much stronger hazards, as discussed in a previous section.

We have shown that what is needed, by default of being the only option, is nuclear and renewables, and energy storage for localized use only.

Nuclear “reinstallation” will take time, and we can use that time to ramp up to a good penetration of renewable and make progress. Something is better than nothing, as long as there is a plan.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

19.1 The Digest

Main Takeaways

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- ▶ Reading this will teach you absolutely nothing
- ▶ I am serious, I could type random letters and it would give you as much information
- ▶ Fedhiz gavartz hedtz inewps

The World is Gone, Long Lives the World

20

In this chapter I will go over the fact that it does not have to be all doom and gloom. A net zero is important, but as one can see, the hurdles are immense for the entire world to move toward this. So, does that mean that it is "net zero" or nothing? What does a sufficiently lower emission tally look like in the near future?

Thinking the goal is unattainable is a surefire way of giving up before even trying. In this section, we assess the impact of falling short.

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20.2 The Digest 57

20.1 Falling Short

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

20.2 The Digest

Main Takeaways
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ This has not been done yet▶ Reading this will teach you absolutely nothing▶ I am serious, I could type random letters and it would give you as much information▶ Fedhiz gavartz hedtz inewps

In this chapter I mention who we can blame (nobody really), what one can do, what carbon accounting is and how to reasonably use it to better the world.

Fossil fuels replacement is absolutely daunting. Writing off options is the worst thing one can do, it takes a village, and we've been on the clock for a while already. But investments need to be made coherently from a unified front.

- ▶ Meditate
- ▶ Vote, with your voice and your wallet
- ▶ Do not go into the fight with a blindfold and one hand behind your back. Nuclear is important.
- ▶ Renewable energies are also important, due to their deployment speed, but do not aim for 100% renewable, as storage is not a scalable savior and we will get stuck
- ▶ Change your habits, be ready to not be able to watch Netflix at 1am or accept that your electricity may go out at any time.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

21.1 Humans Like Groups

Humans tend to identify more with a given, delimited group, than with a mix of ideas. Group A/B study.

The danger here is to tend to a system where only two groups must exist.

- ▶ 100% renewable and nothing else
- ▶ We have already lost, let's not even try

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

21.1 Humans Like Groups . . . 58

21.2 The Digest 59

21.2 The Digest

Main Takeaways

- ▶ This has not been done yet
- ▶ Reading this will teach you absolutely nothing
- ▶ I am serious, I could type random letters and it would give you as much information
- ▶ Fedhiz gavartz hedtz inewps

APPENDIX



Heading on Level 0 (chapter)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

A.1 Heading on Level 1 (section)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Heading on Level 2 (subsection)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Heading on Level 3 (subsubsection)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected

font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Heading on Level 4 (paragraph) Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

A.2 Lists

Example for list (itemize)

- ▶ First item in a list
- ▶ Second item in a list
- ▶ Third item in a list
- ▶ Fourth item in a list
- ▶ Fifth item in a list

Example for list (4*itemize)

- ▶ First item in a list
 - First item in a list
 - * First item in a list
 - First item in a list
 - Second item in a list
 - * Second item in a list
 - Second item in a list
- ▶ Second item in a list

Example for list (enumerate)

1. First item in a list
2. Second item in a list
3. Third item in a list
4. Fourth item in a list
5. Fifth item in a list

Example for list (4*enumerate)

1. First item in a list
 - a) First item in a list
 - i. First item in a list
 - A. First item in a list
 - B. Second item in a list
 - ii. Second item in a list
 - b) Second item in a list
2. Second item in a list

Example for list (description)

First item in a list
Second item in a list
Third item in a list
Fourth item in a list
Fifth item in a list

Example for list (4*description)

First item in a list
 First item in a list
 First item in a list
 Second item in a list
 Second item in a list
 Second item in a list
Second item in a list

B

Fonts Testing

B.1 Font Sizes

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

B.2 Font Families

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Medium.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Bold.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Upright.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Italics.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Slanted.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG. SMALL CAPS.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift - not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Upright.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Italics.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Slanted.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Small Caps.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Upright.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Italics.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Slanted.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG. SMALL CAPS.

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Notation

The next list describes several symbols that will be later used within the body of the document.

- c Speed of light in a vacuum inertial frame
- h Planck constant

Greek Letters with Pronunciations

Character	Name	Character	Name
α	alpha <i>AL-fuh</i>	ν	nu <i>NEW</i>
β	beta <i>BAY-tuh</i>	ξ, Ξ	xi <i>KSIGH</i>
γ, Γ	gamma <i>GAM-muh</i>	\omicron	omicron <i>OM-uh-CRON</i>
δ, Δ	delta <i>DEL-tuh</i>	π, Π	pi <i>PIE</i>
ϵ	epsilon <i>EP-suh-lon</i>	ρ	rho <i>ROW</i>
ζ	zeta <i>ZAY-tuh</i>	σ, Σ	sigma <i>SIG-muh</i>
η	eta <i>AY-tuh</i>	τ	tau <i>TOW (as in cow)</i>
θ, Θ	theta <i>THAY-tuh</i>	υ, Υ	upsilon <i>OOP-suh-LON</i>
ι	iota <i>eye-OH-tuh</i>	ϕ, Φ	phi <i>FEE, or FI (as in hi)</i>
κ	kappa <i>KAP-uh</i>	χ	chi <i>KI (as in hi)</i>
λ, Λ	lambda <i>LAM-duh</i>	ψ, Ψ	psi <i>SIGH, or PSIGH</i>
μ	mu <i>MEW</i>	ω, Ω	omega <i>oh-MAY-guh</i>

Capitals shown are the ones that differ from Roman capitals.

Alphabetical Index

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