



Future Energy Supply



Dr. Werner Zittel

Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH · Ottobrunn

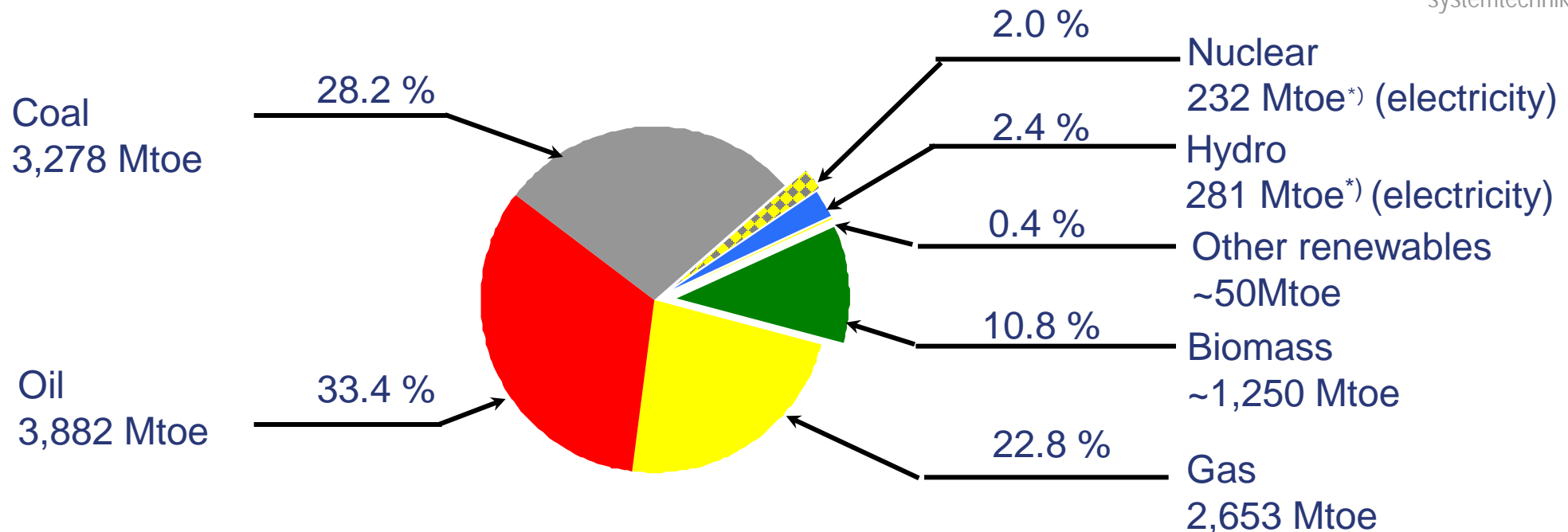
Zittel@LBST.de

-
- World Energy Supply 2009
 - Driving forces of Future Energy Trends
 - Statements on Future Energy Supply
 - General Consequences

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World Energy Demand 2009 (~11630 Mtoe)

1 Mtoe = 1 million tons oil equivalent



*) Conversion into primary energy gives:

- Nuclear Power 610 Mtoe,
- Hydropower is 717 Mtoe,
- other renewables ~130 Mtoe

Other renewables:

- Wind Energy ~340 TWh_{el}
- Solar Electricity ~ 26 TWh_{el}
- Solar thermal ~ 137 TWh
- Geothermal ~ 83 TWh_{el}

Source:

BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2010

Renewables: LBST estimate based on WEO 2010, GWEC 2011, EPIA 2011, ESTIC 2011

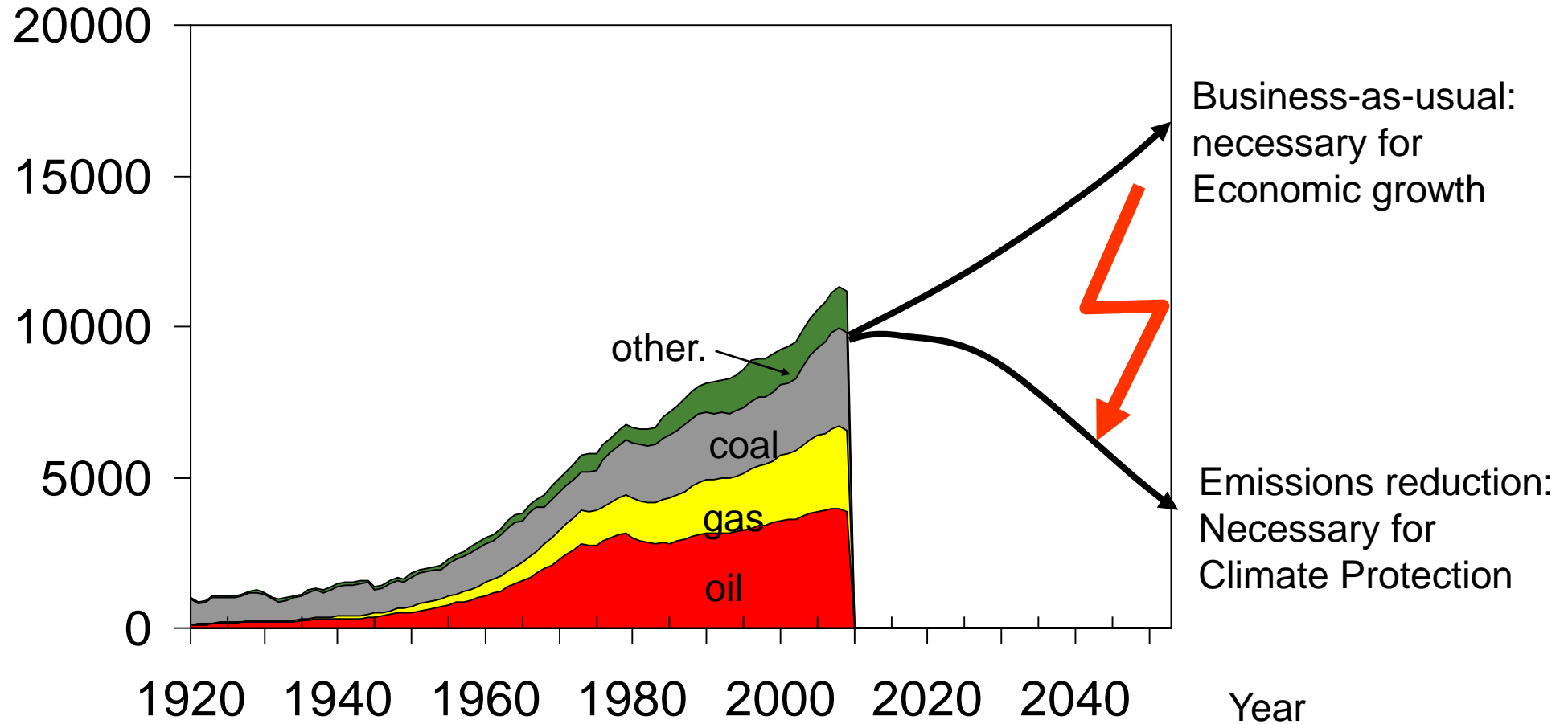
-
- World Energy Supply 2009
 - **Driving Forces**
 - limited sinks (climate change)
 - limited sources (Resources)
 - Innovative Technologies
(Renewables, Efficiency)
 - Five Statements on Future Energy Supply
 - General Consequences

Unresolved antagonism of World Energy Supply/Demand-Patterns



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Mtoe/a (Million Tons Oil Equivalent/Year)



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy

-
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 - **Driving Forces**
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Warning Statements of Industrial CEOs on imminent oil crises



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- We are now facing a global energy crisis. I know you've heard this before, but this time it's for real.

Hiroyuki Yoshino, CEO Honda December 1998

- My forecast is that between 2000 and 2005 the world will be reaching peak production from our known fields, and after that, output will decline.

Franco Bernabe, Ex-ECO ENI 1999

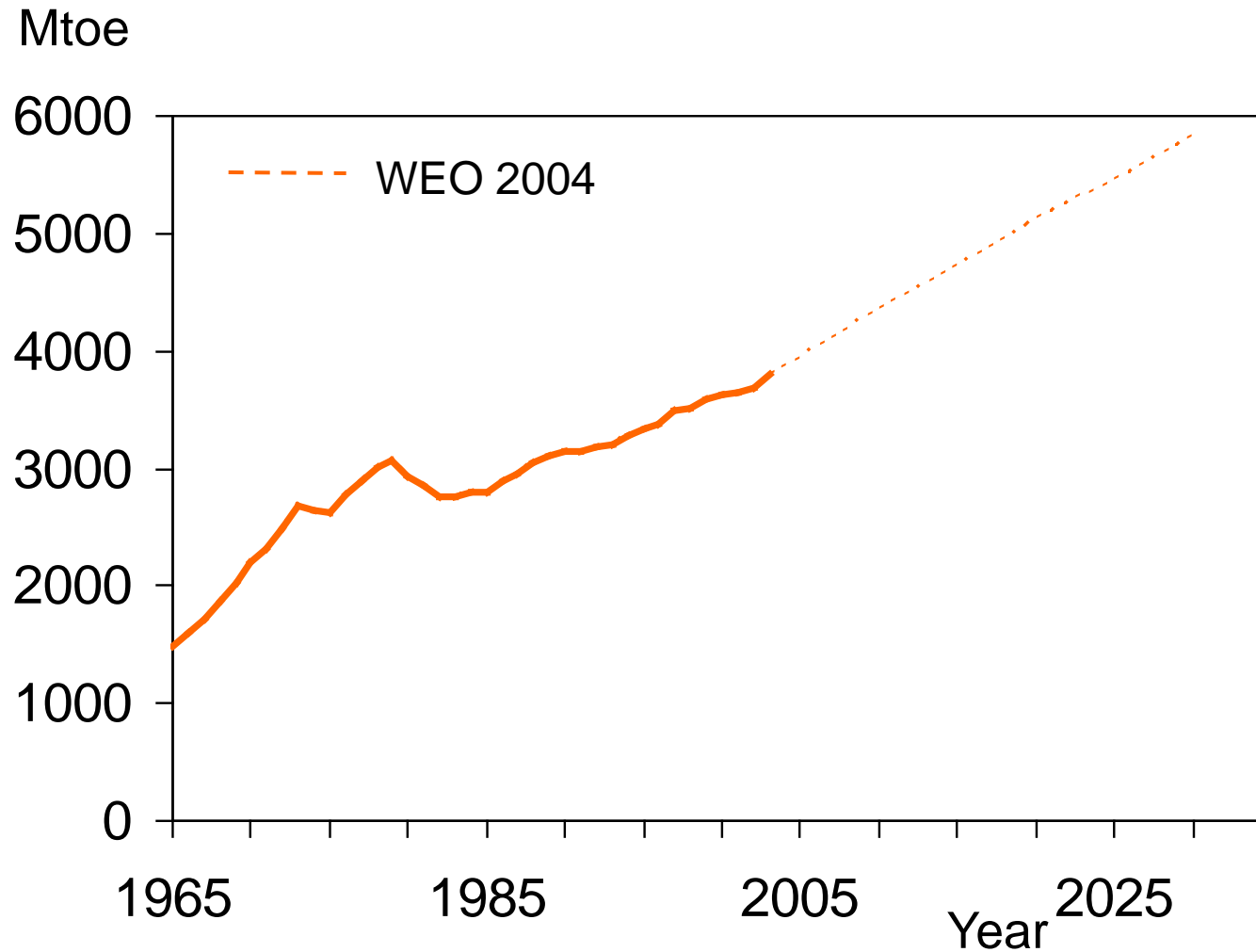
- We should leave the oil before the oil leaves us

Fatih Birol, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency 2008

World Oil Supply – International Energy Agency (WEO)



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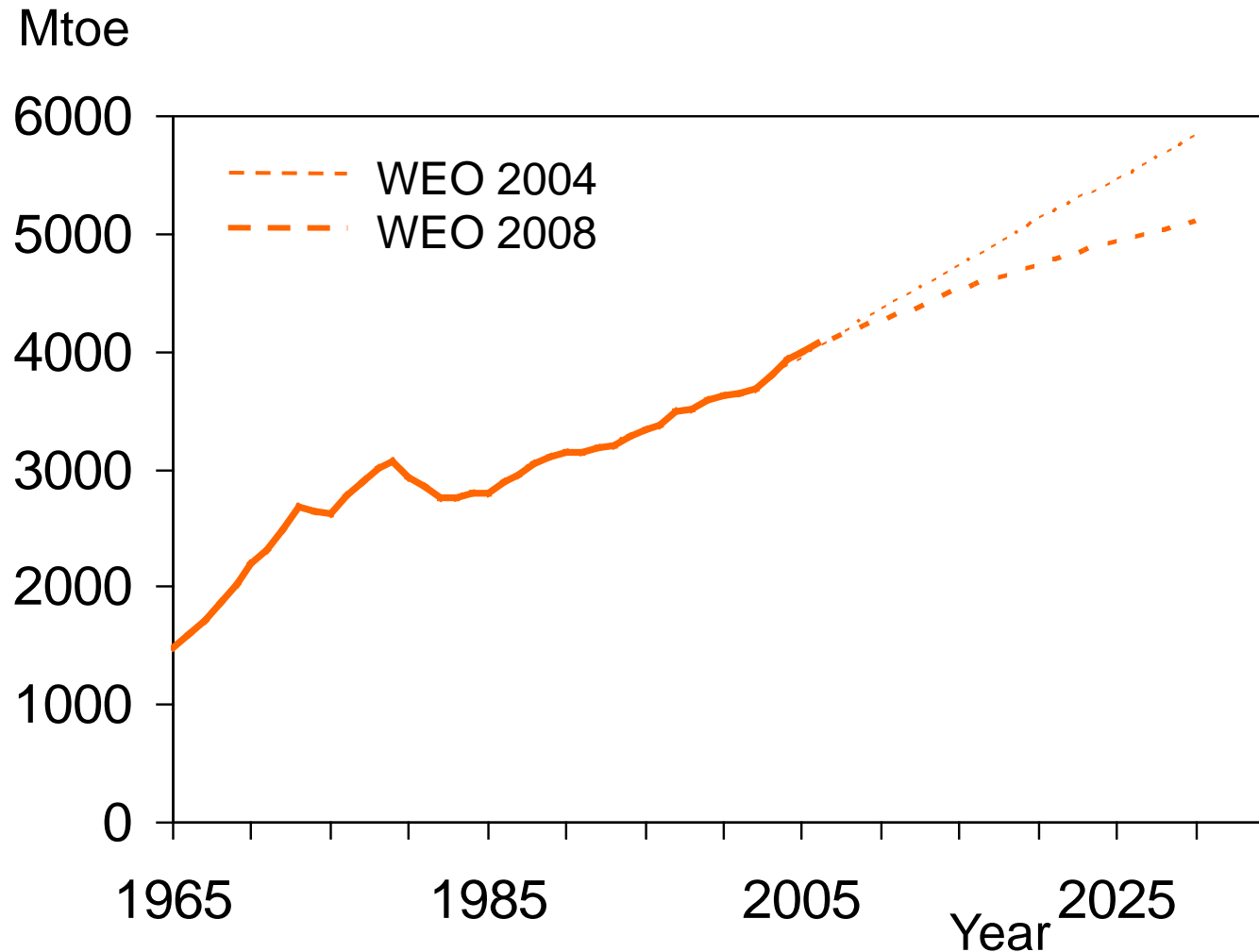
Governments should
Be concerned about
Reserves-data problems

Source: Historical data - BP Statistical Review of World Energy
Outlook - International Energy Agency 2009

World Oil Supply – International Energy Agency (WEO)



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Governments should
Be concerned about
Reserves-data problems

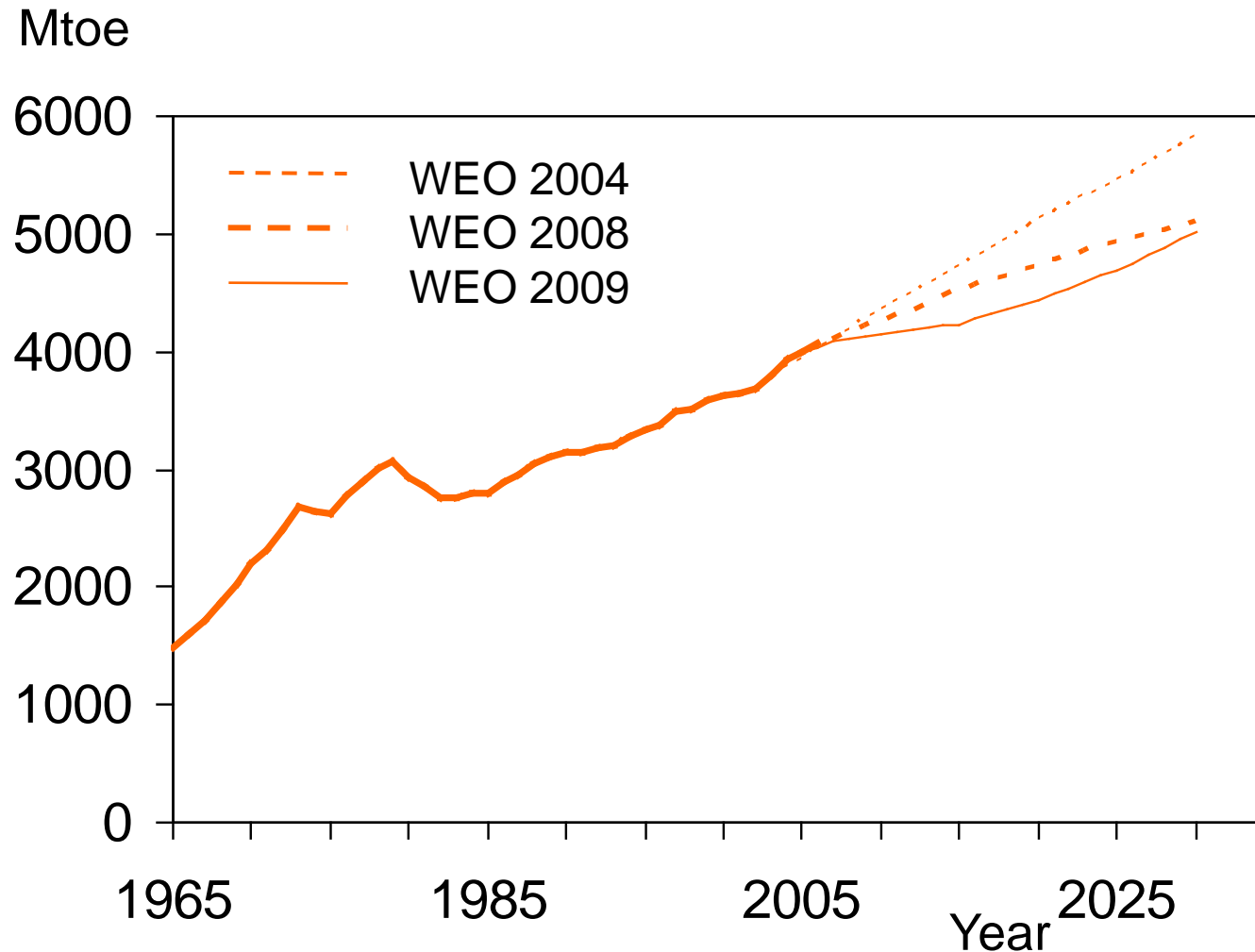
The sources of oil to meet
Rising demand....are
Extremely uncertain,
Perhaps more than ever

Source: Historical data - BP Statistical Review of World Energy
Outlook - International Energy Agency 2009

World Oil Supply – International Energy Agency (WEO)



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Governments should
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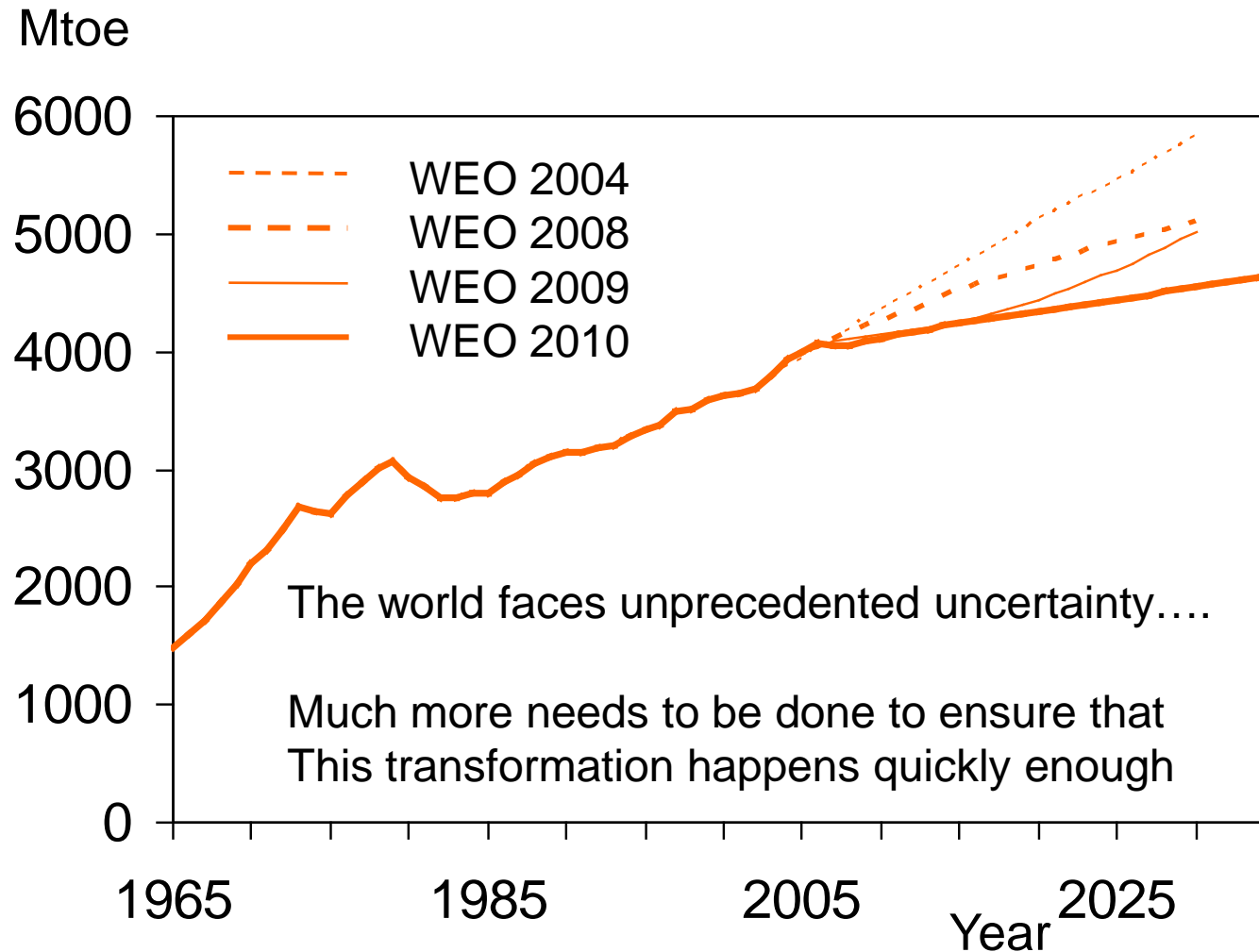
The financial crisis has cast
A shadow over whether
All the energy investment
Needed to meet growing
Energy needs can be
mobilised

Source: Historical data - BP Statistical Review of World Energy
Outlook - International Energy Agency 2009

World Oil Supply – International Energy Agency (WEO)



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Governments should
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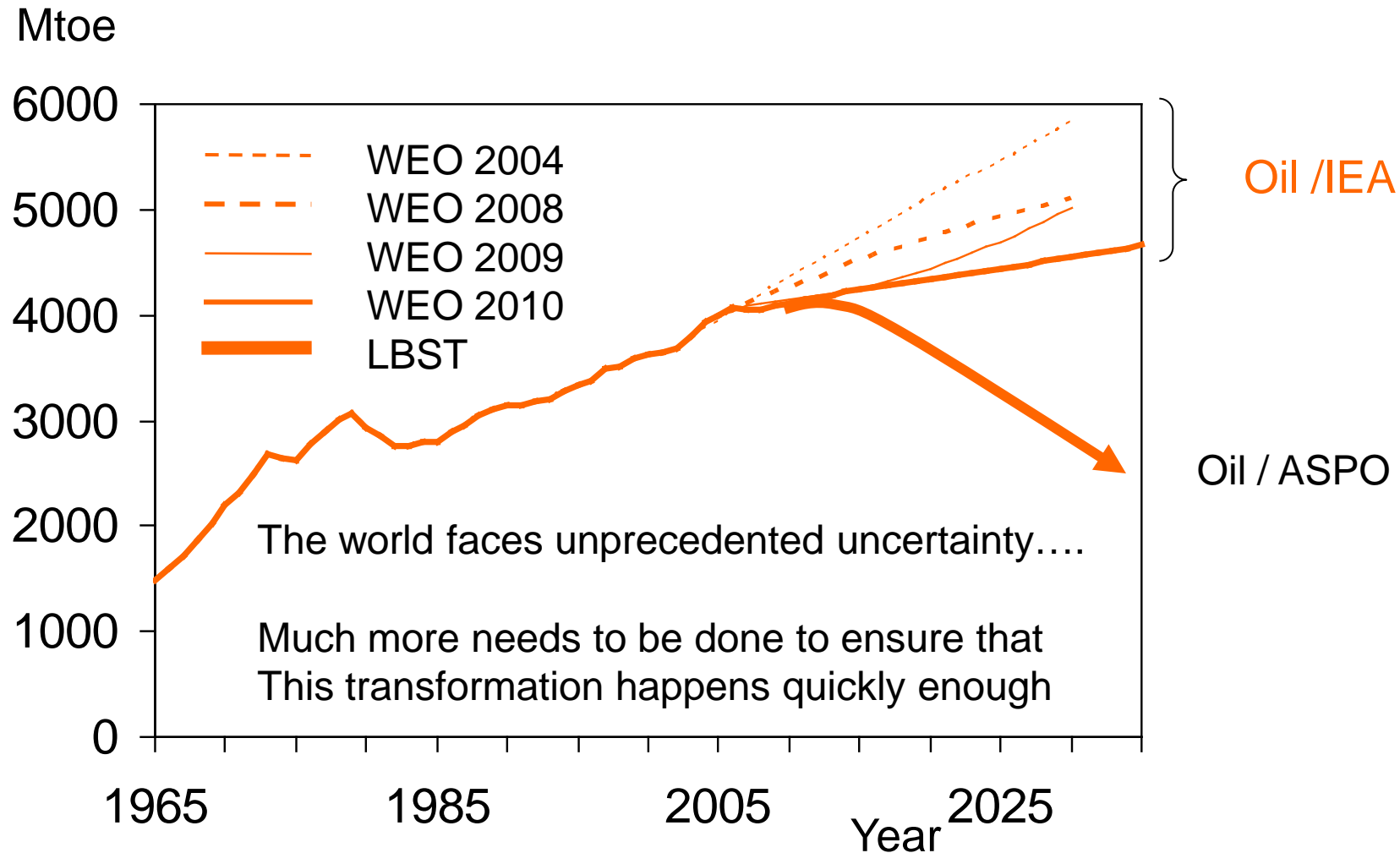
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Outlook - International Energy Agency 2009

World Oil Supply – International Energy Agency (WEO)



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Source: Historical data - BP Statistical Review of World Energy
Outlook - International Energy Agency 2009

-
- The challenge of „Peak Oil“

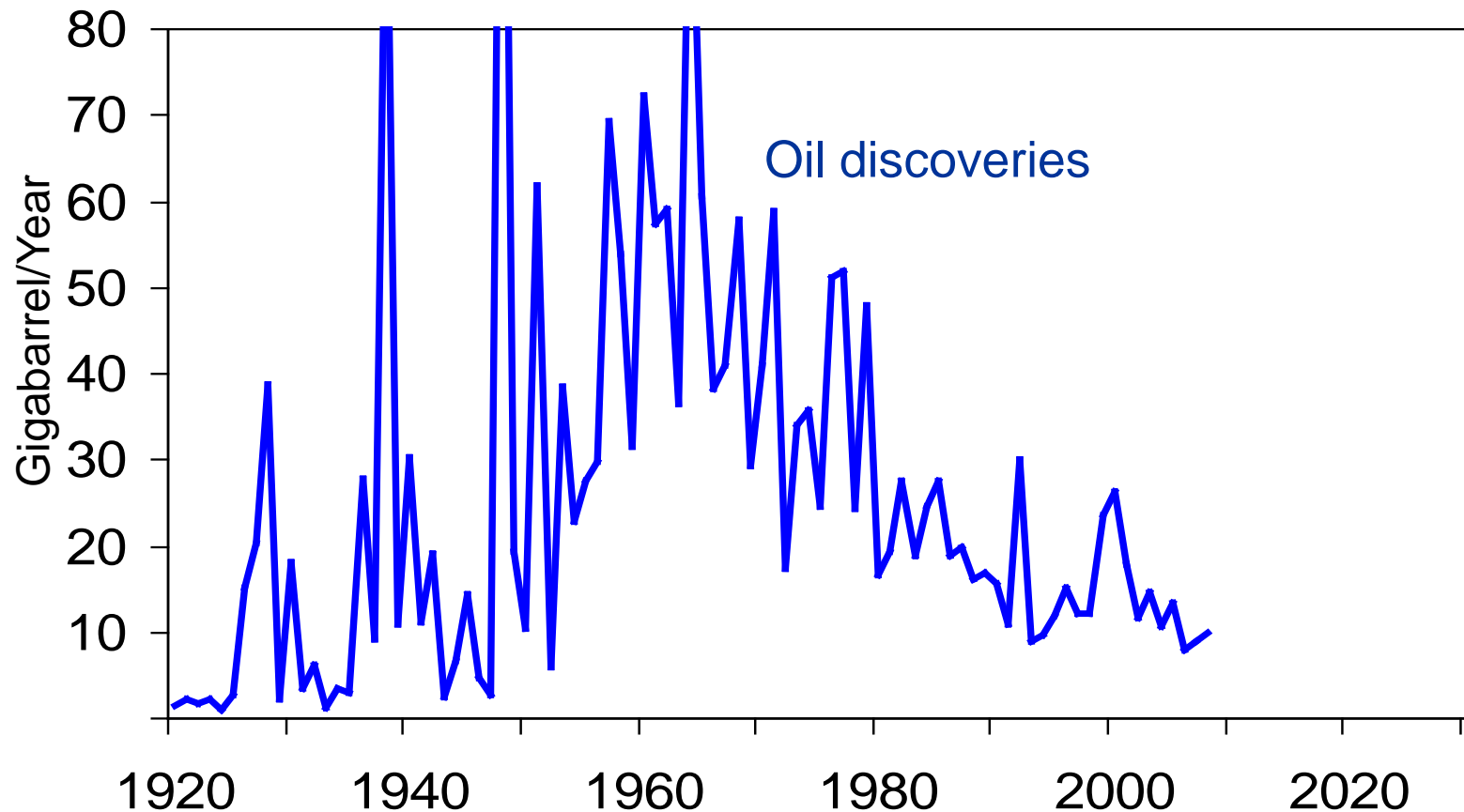
The World's Oil Supply 1930 – 2050

C.J. Campbell, J. Laherrere, Petroconsultants 1995



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- Discoveries are fundamental, not „proved“ reserves („backdating of reserves“)



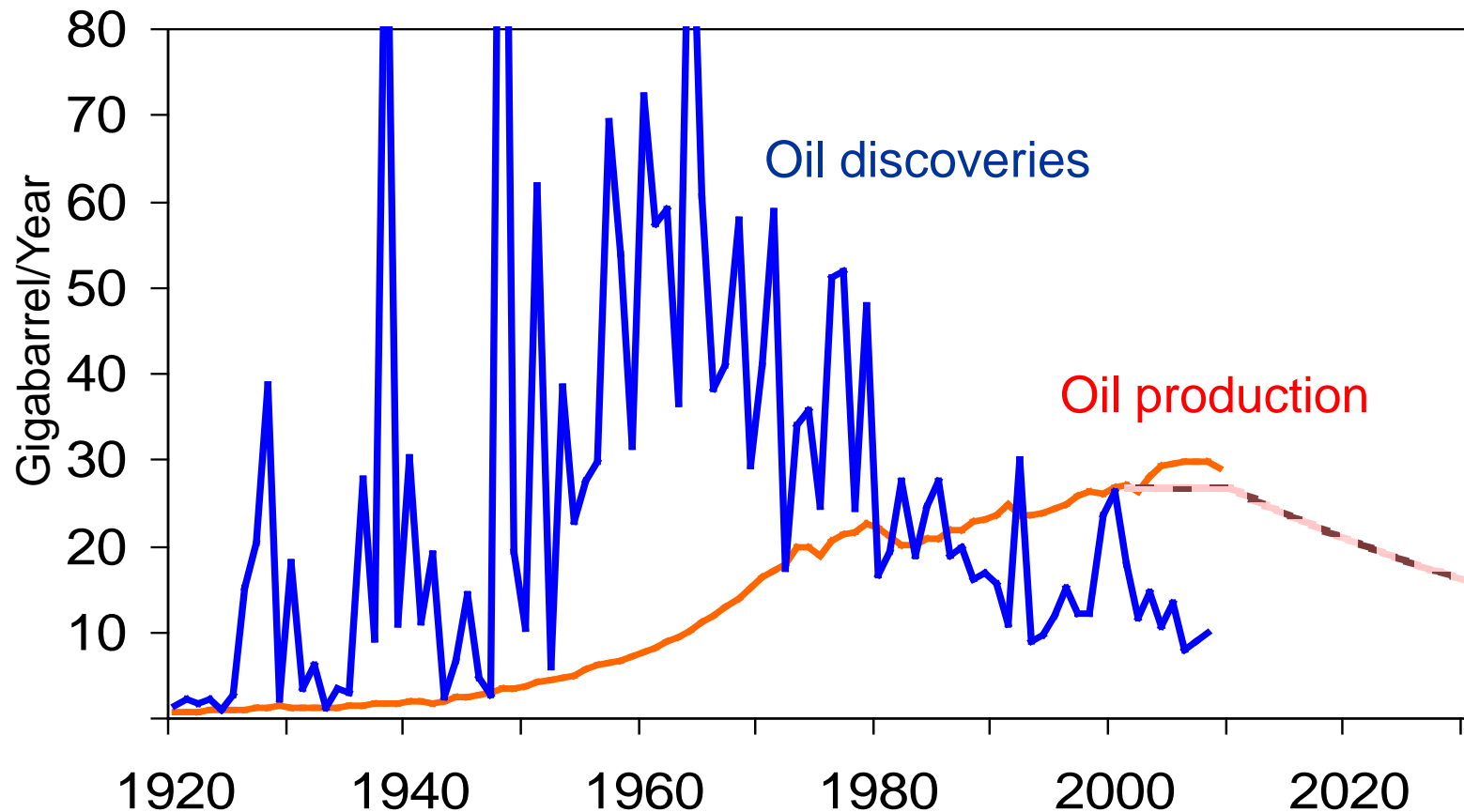
The World's Oil Supply 1930 – 2050

C.J. Campbell, J. Laherrere, Petroconsultants 1995



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- The production profile has to follow the discoveries



Campbell
1995

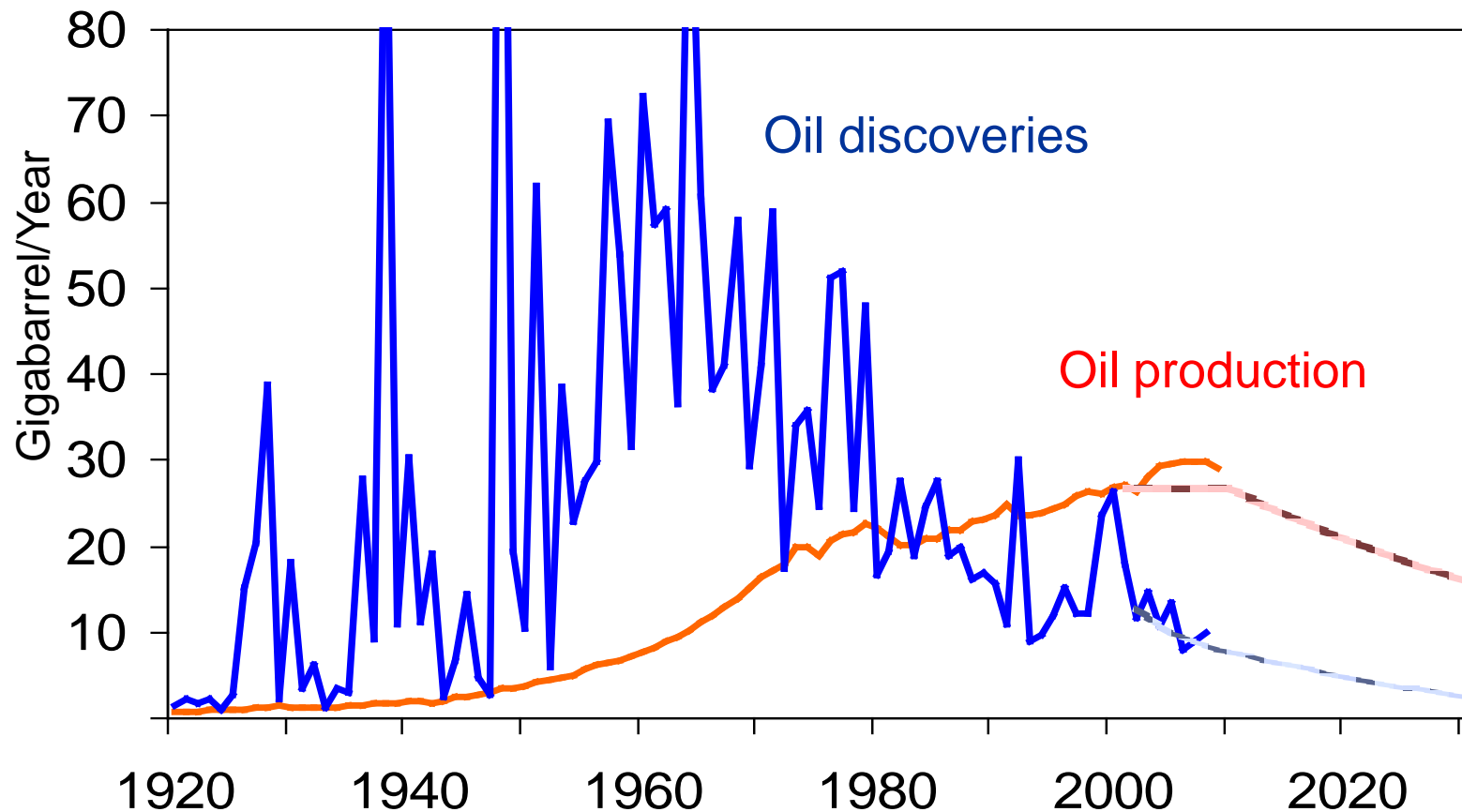
The World's Oil Supply 1930 – 2050

C.J. Campbell, J. Laherrere, Petroconsultants 1995



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- The history of discoveries allows to extrapolate probable future discoveries



Campbell
1995

Why do „proven reserves“ grow over time?

Geologist's estimate:

Economist's view:

Annual Reporting:

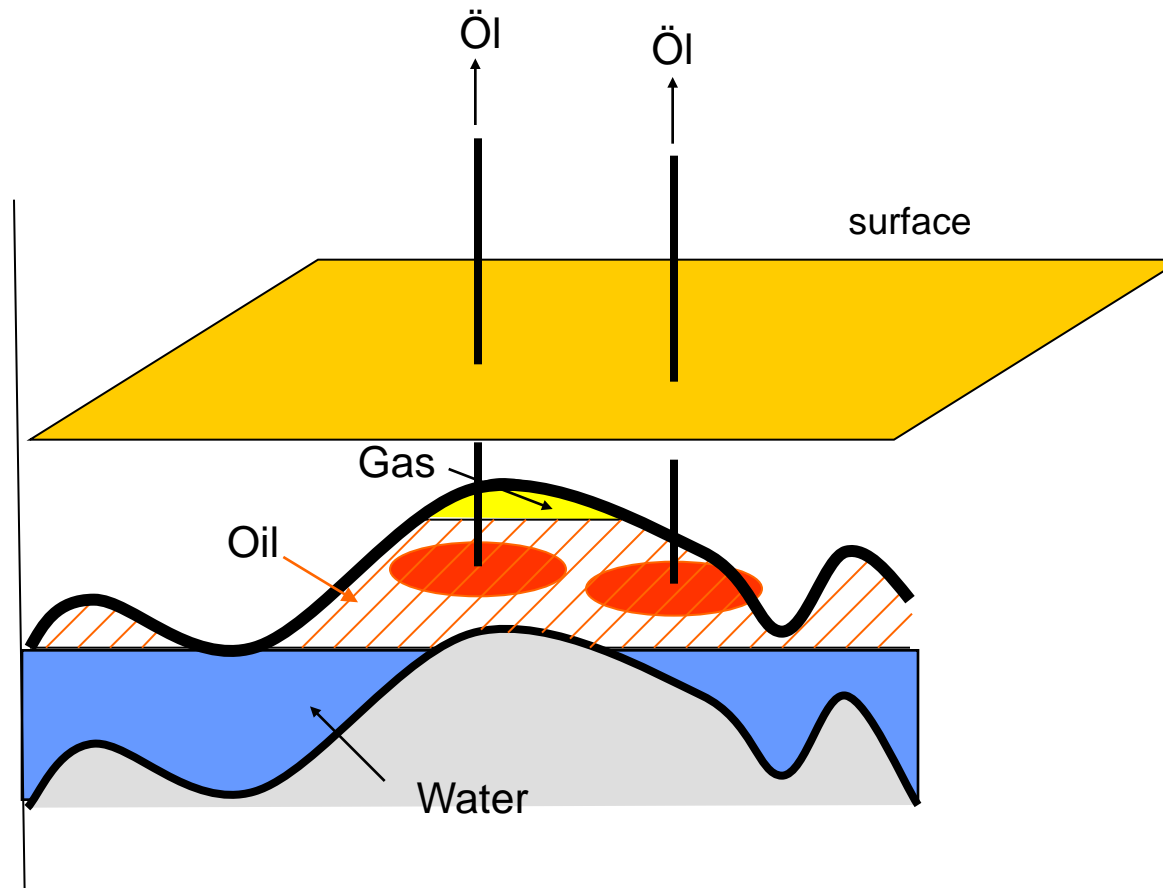
as large as honestly possible

as small as cautiously possible

Those volumes which can be extracted with existing or planned well capacity

=>

New wells increase reserves

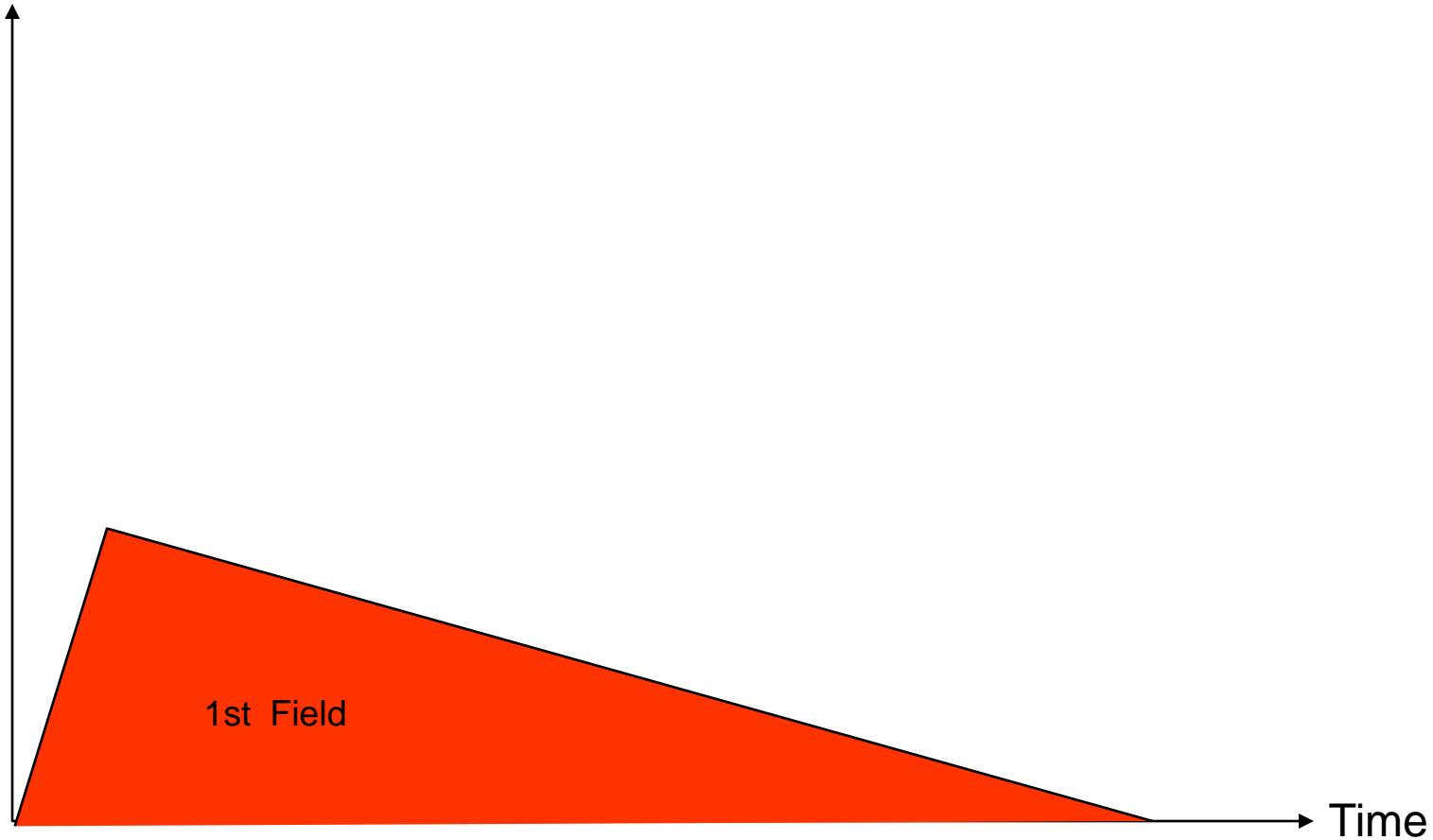


Regional Oil Production: Typical Production Profile of a Single Oil Field



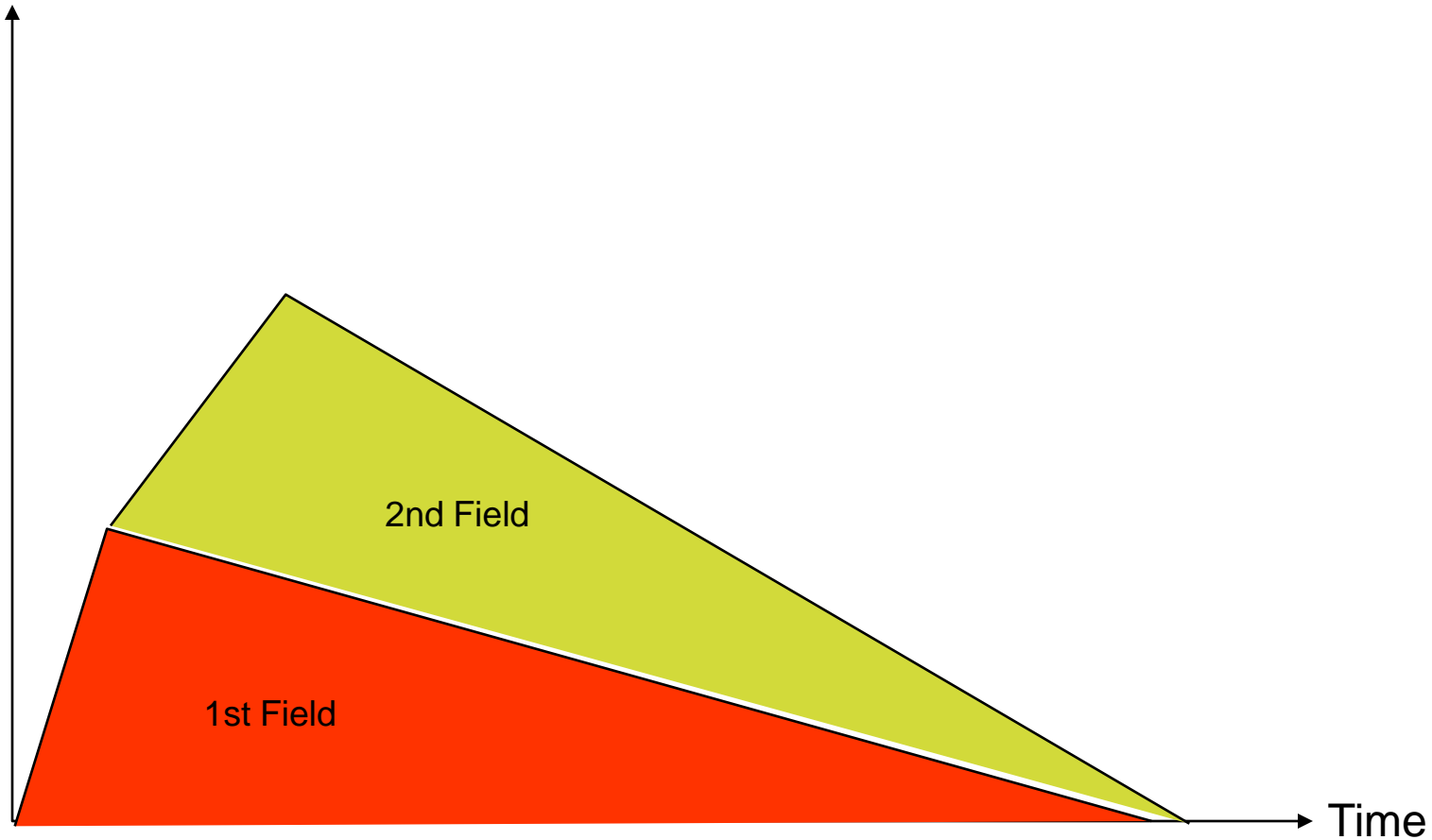
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Production



Regional Oil Production: Adding New Fields

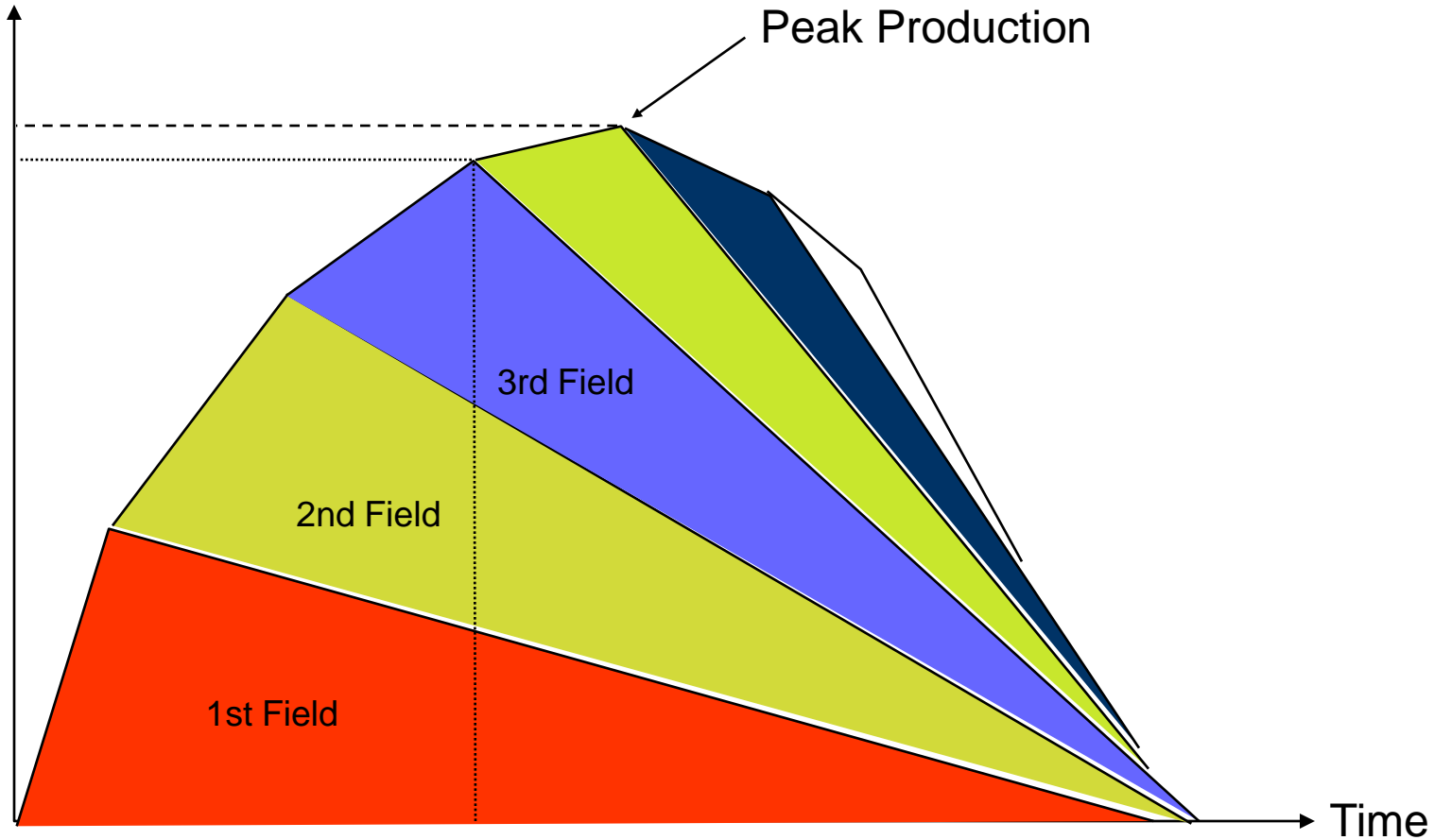
Production



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Regional Oil Production: Peak of Regional Production

Production

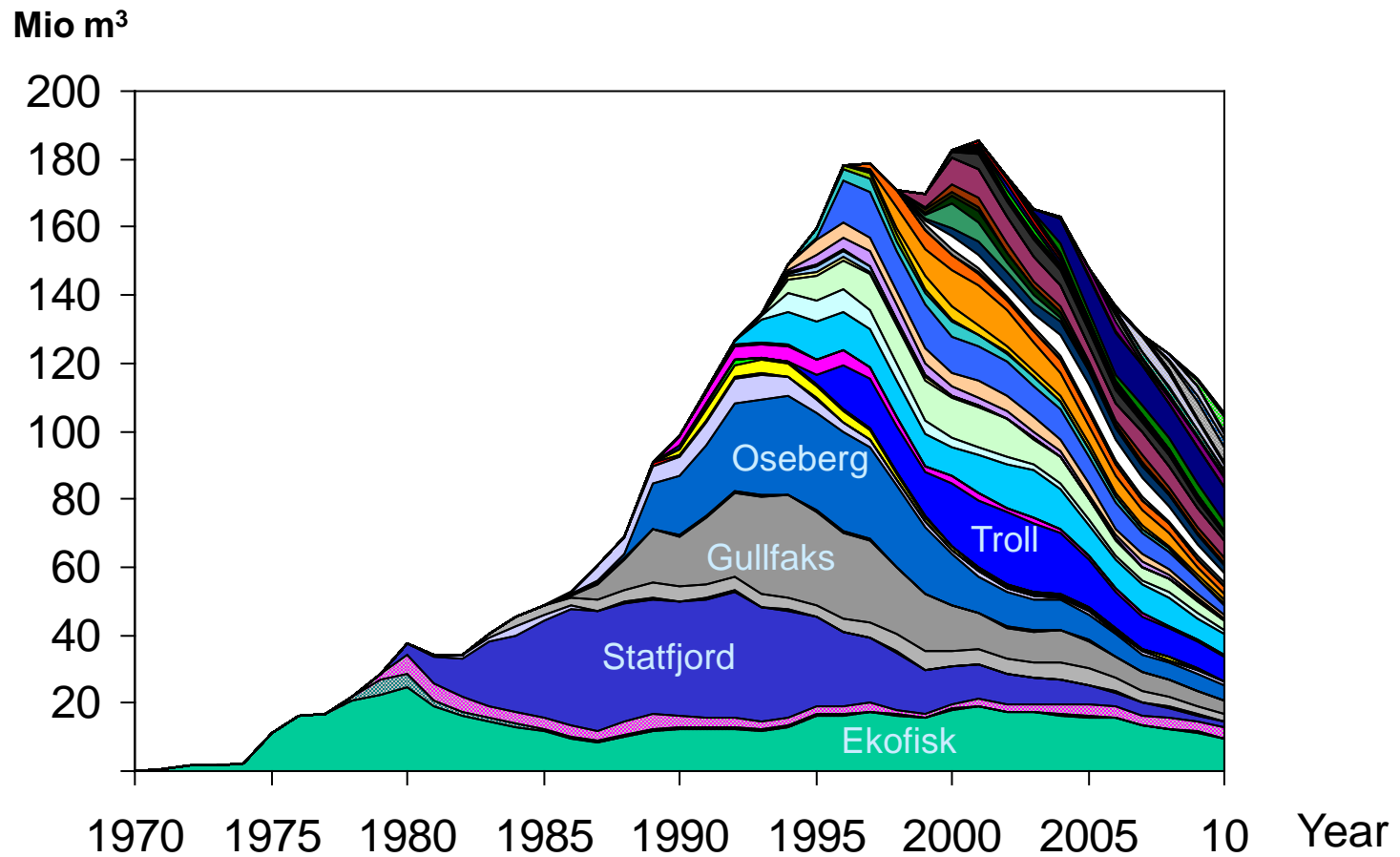


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Norway: Crude Oil Production of all Fields at End of Okt 2009



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Phase 1:
Pre-Peak

Phase 2:
Plateau

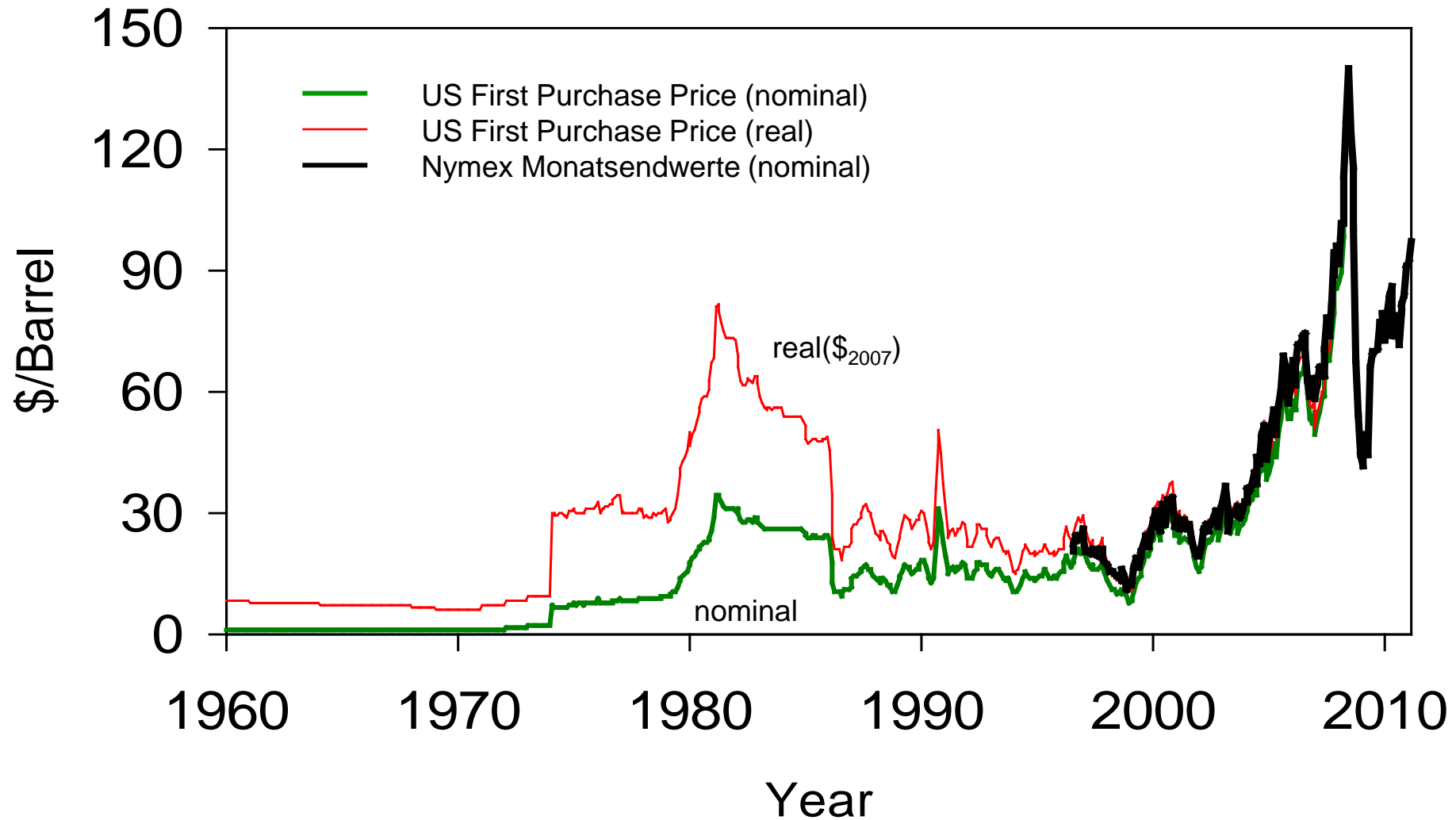
Phase 3:
Decline

Data Source: NPD
Analysis: LBST, December 2010

Nymex Crude Oil Price



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Quelle: Die Monatswerte des „US First Purchase Price“ wurde den Internetseiten des US DoE entnommen. Die Daten vor 1974 wurden durch Anpassung der Datensätze für 1974 aus BP Statistical Review of World Energy errechnet.

Die näherungsweise Umrechnung in reale Preise erfolgte durch die LBST anhand von jährlichen US-Inflationsraten aus <http://inflationdata.com>

Die Nymex Monatsendwerte wurden

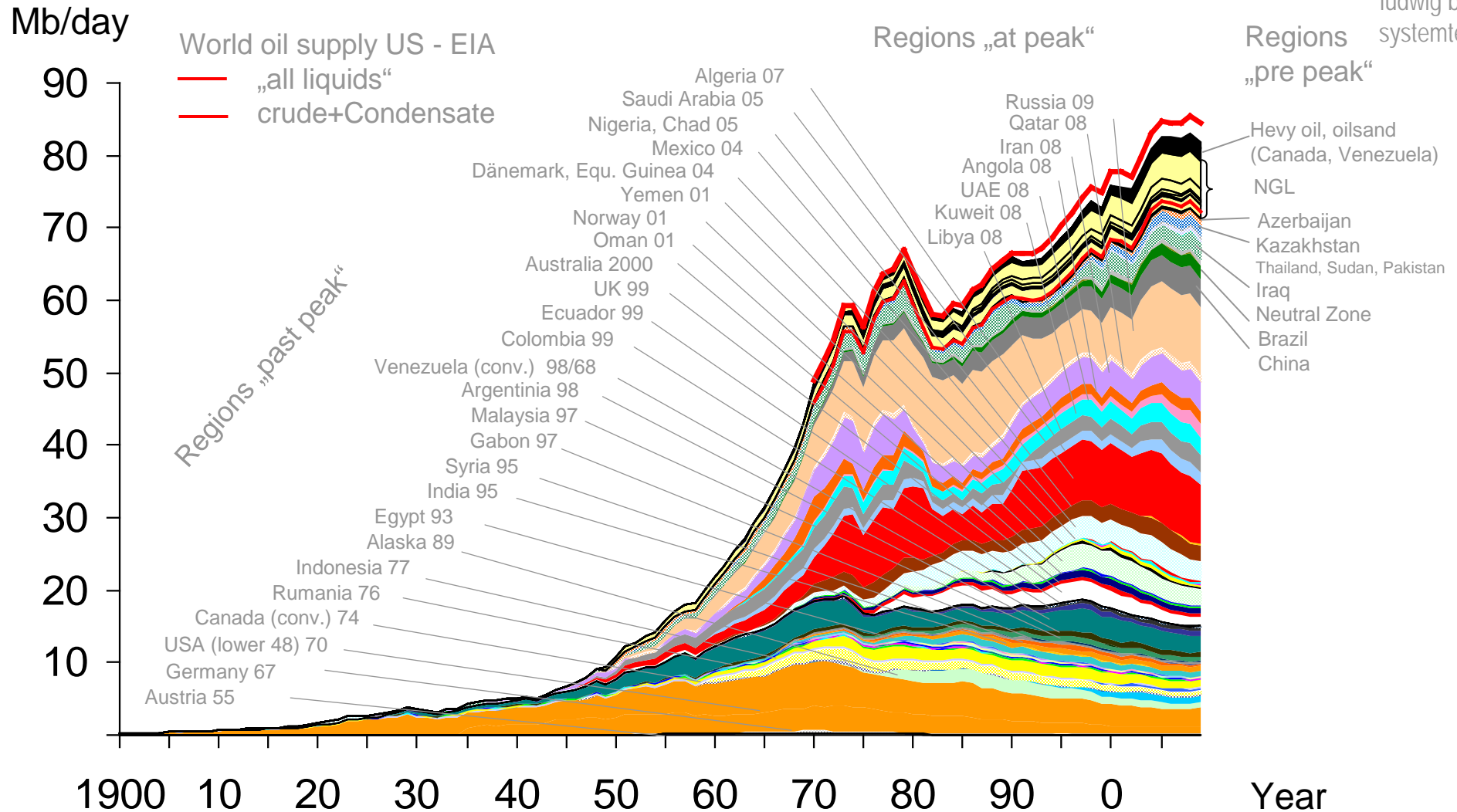
http://futures.tradingcharts.com/chart/CO/M/?saveprefs=t&xshowdata=t&xCharttype=b&xhide_specs=f&xhide_analysis=f&xhide_survey=t&xhide_news=f entnommen

World Oil Supply 1900 - 2009

(Crude Oil, Condensate, NGL, Heavy Oil, Oilsand)



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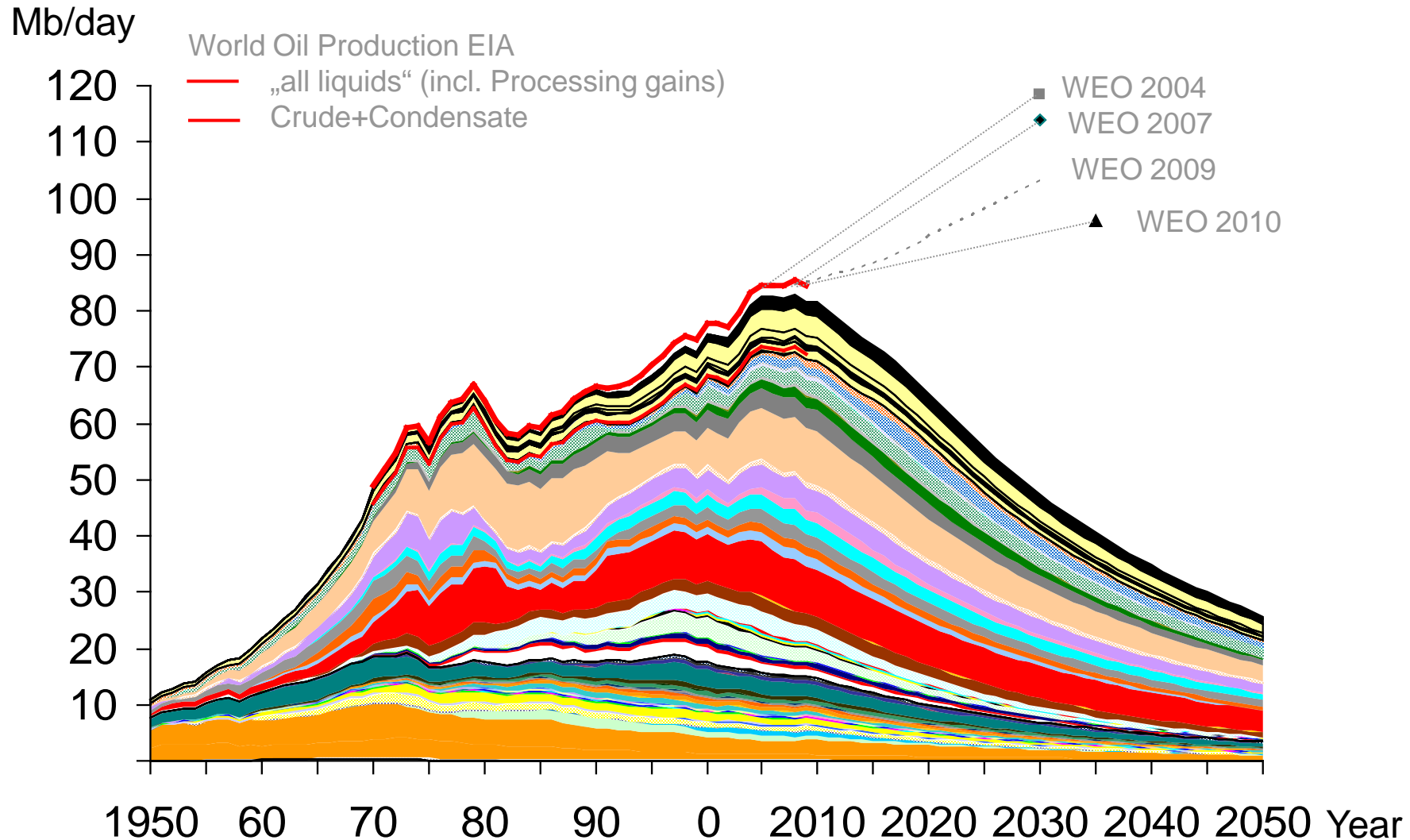
Data Source: Österreich, Deutschland, USA, Kanada, Niederlande, UK, Norwegen, Dänemark, Saudi Arabien, Brasilien: Statistiken nationaler Behörden/Firmen;
Für andere Staaten US-EIA, soweit verfügbar. Für die verbleibenden Staaten BP Statistical Review und LBST-Schätzung
Historische Zahlen bis 1970 bzw. für manche Staaten bis 2005: IHS-Energy soweit nicht aus oben genannten Quellen ermittelt; Analyse LBST Feb 2010

World Crude Oil Supply 1950 - 2050

(Crude Oil, Condensate, NGL, Heavy Oil, Oilsand)



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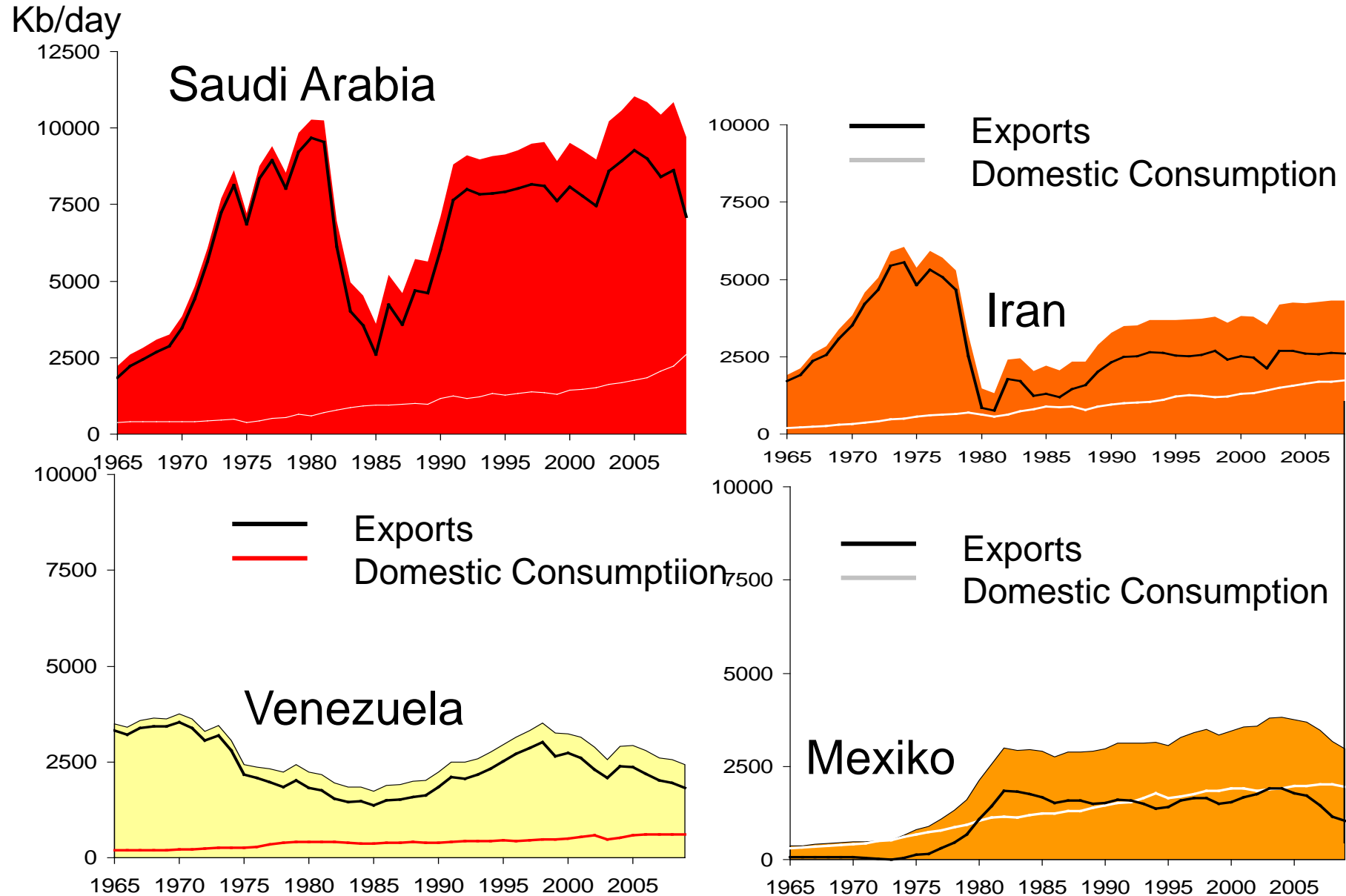
Datenquelle:

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Export Volumes Decline Faster Than Regional Production



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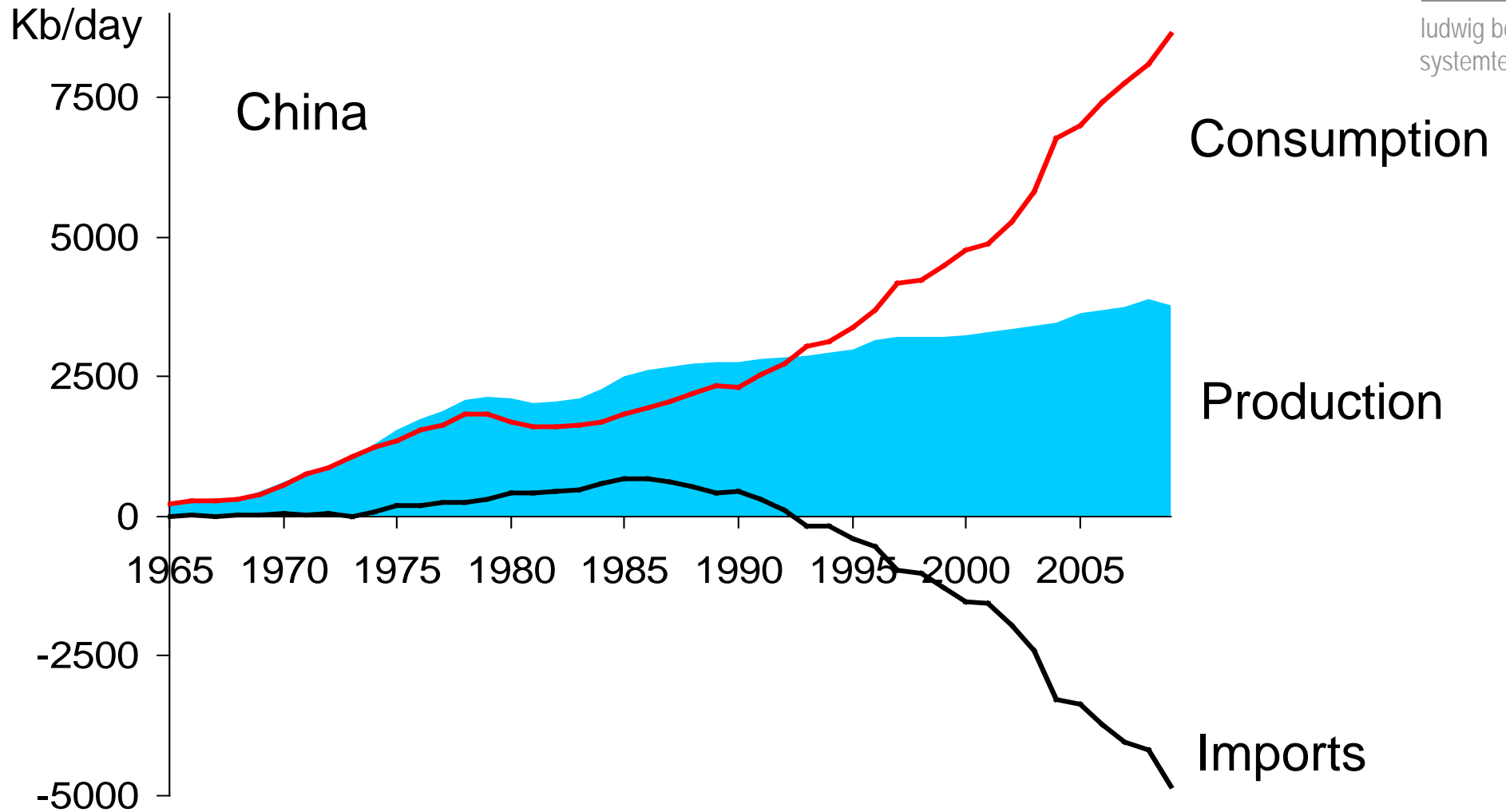


Source: BP Statistical Review 2010

Production - Consumption – Exports/Imports



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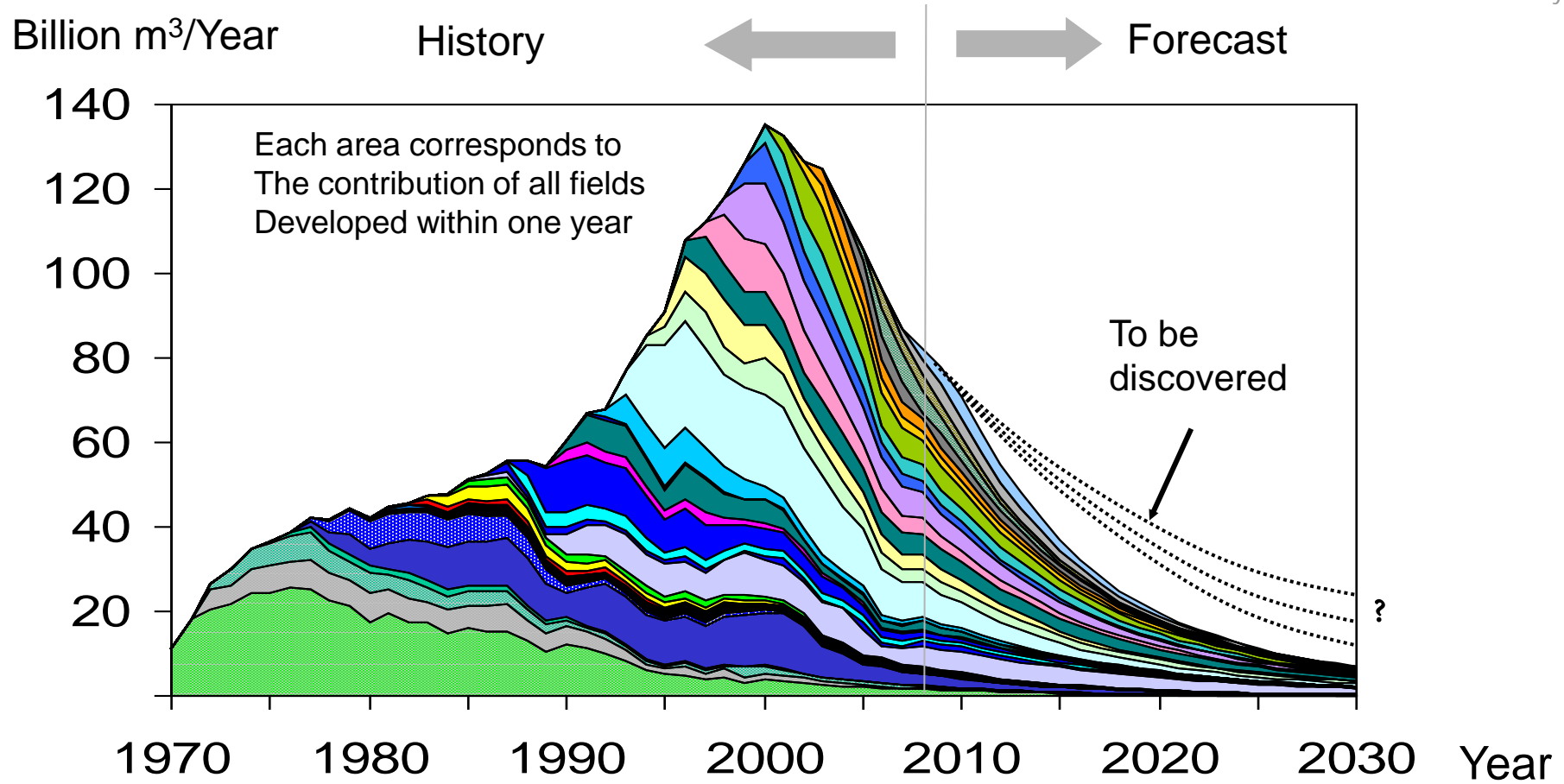
Source: BP 2010; Analyse: LBST

-
- The future availability of natural gas

Gas Production in UK: Decline since 2001



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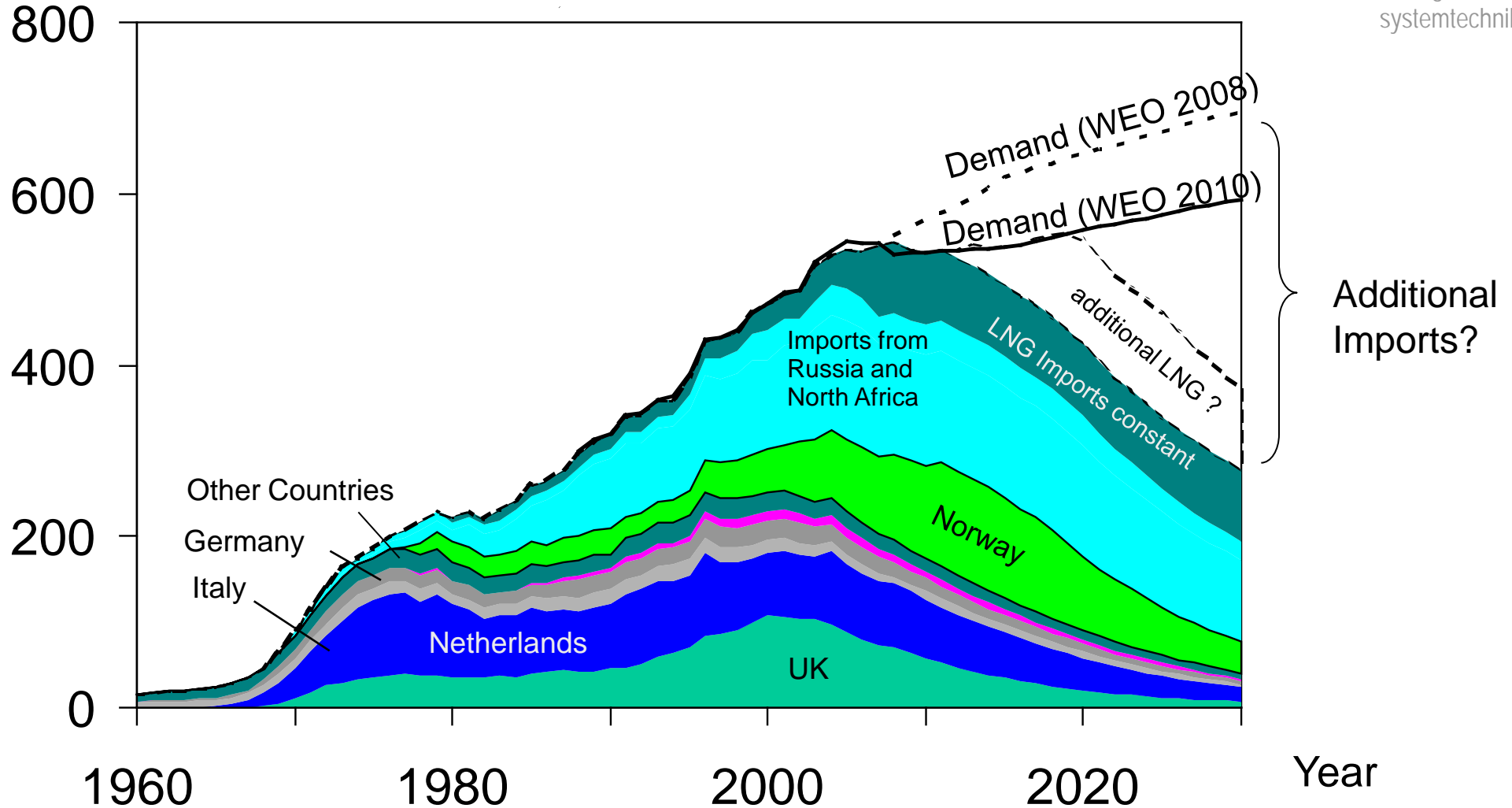
Historical Data: DTI, February 2009, Extrapolation: LBST

Gas Supply of OECD Europe



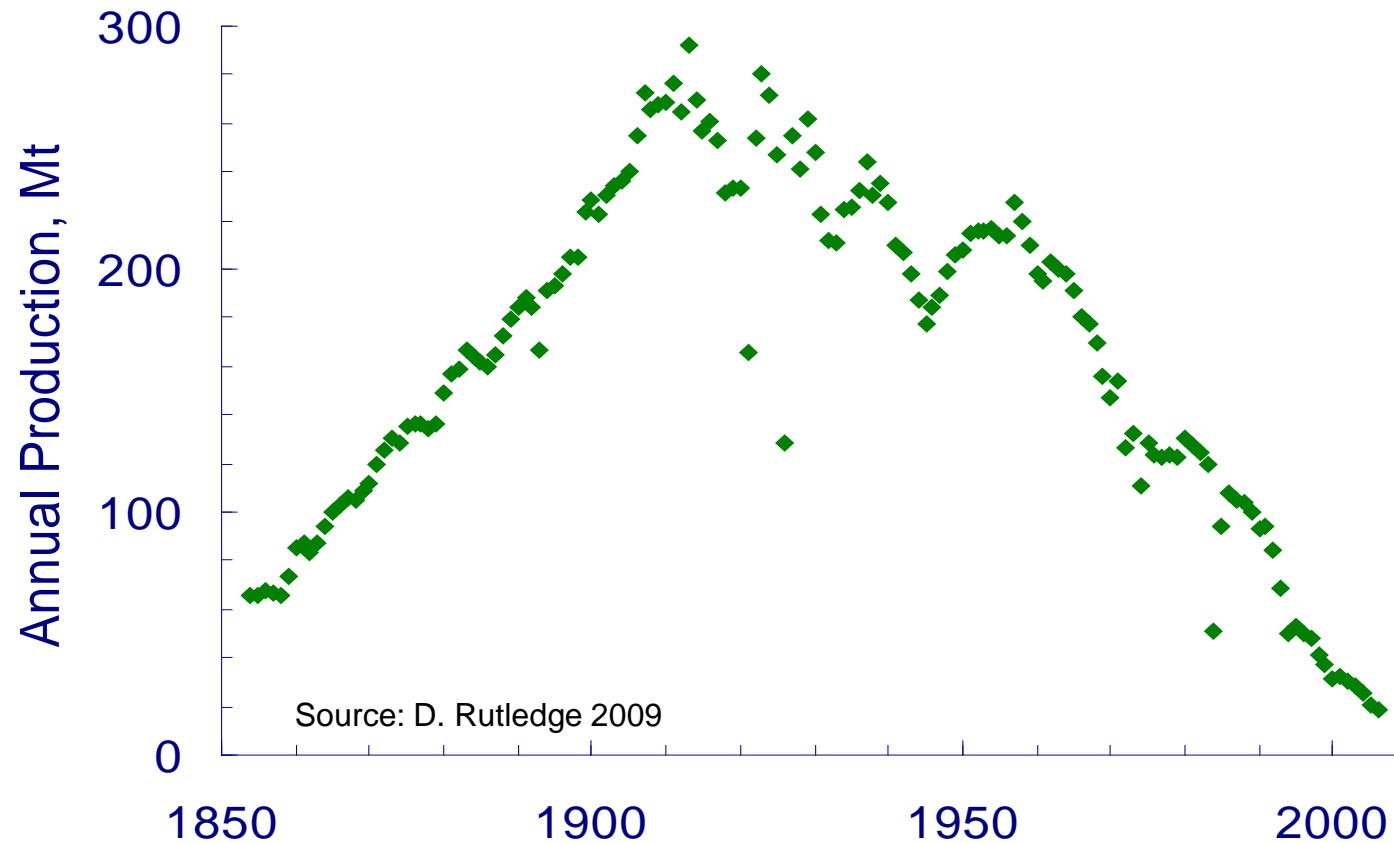
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Billion m³/Year



Historical data: OECD 2008, DTI 2010, NPD 2011, BP 2010; Forecast: LBST 2009

-
- The future availability of coal

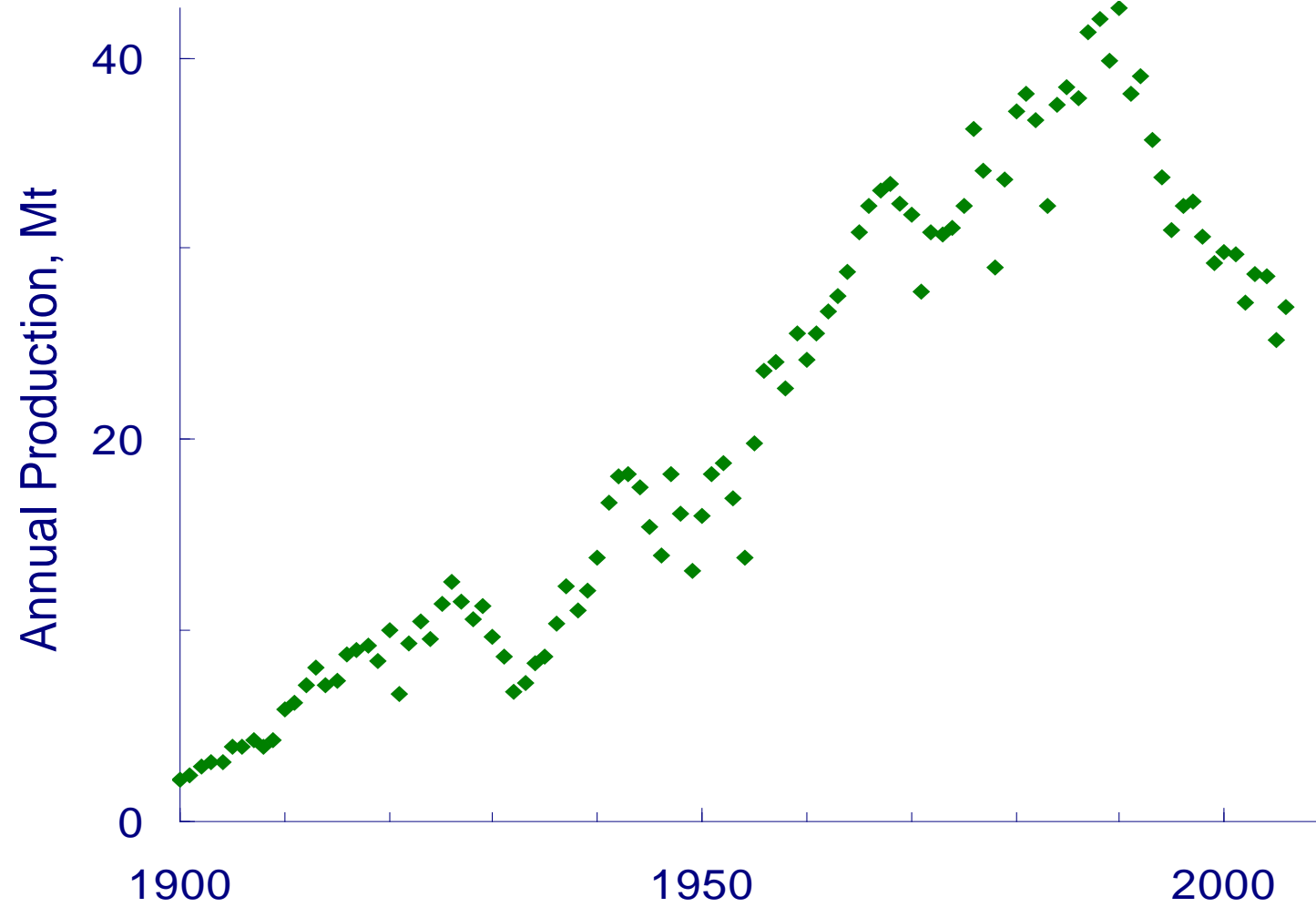


- Daten von US National Bureau of Economic Research (1854-1876), Durham Coal Mining Museum (1877-1956), und British Department of Trade and Industry (1957-2006)

Coal Production in Virginia, USA



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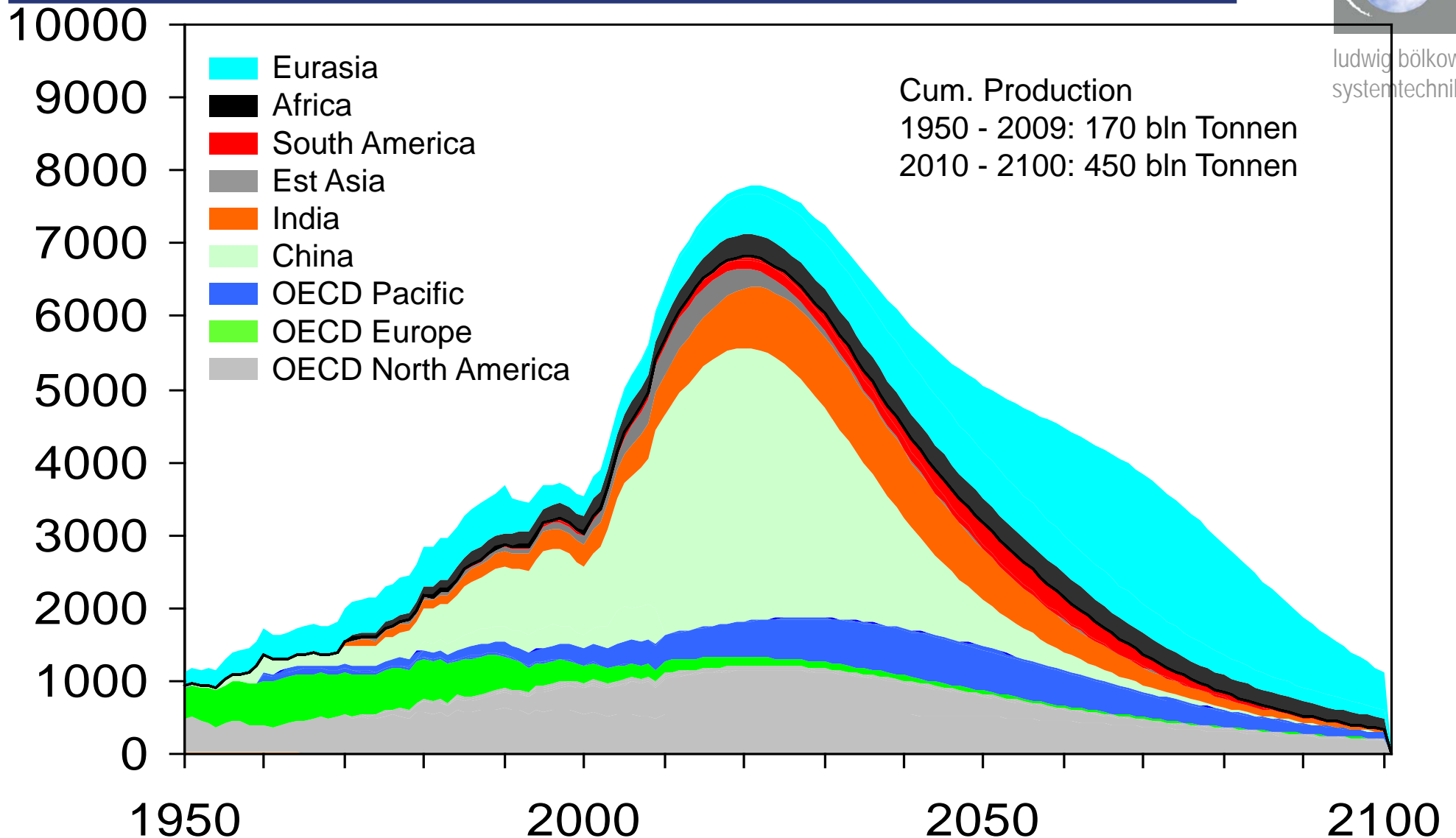


Million Tons

Worldwide possible hard coal production



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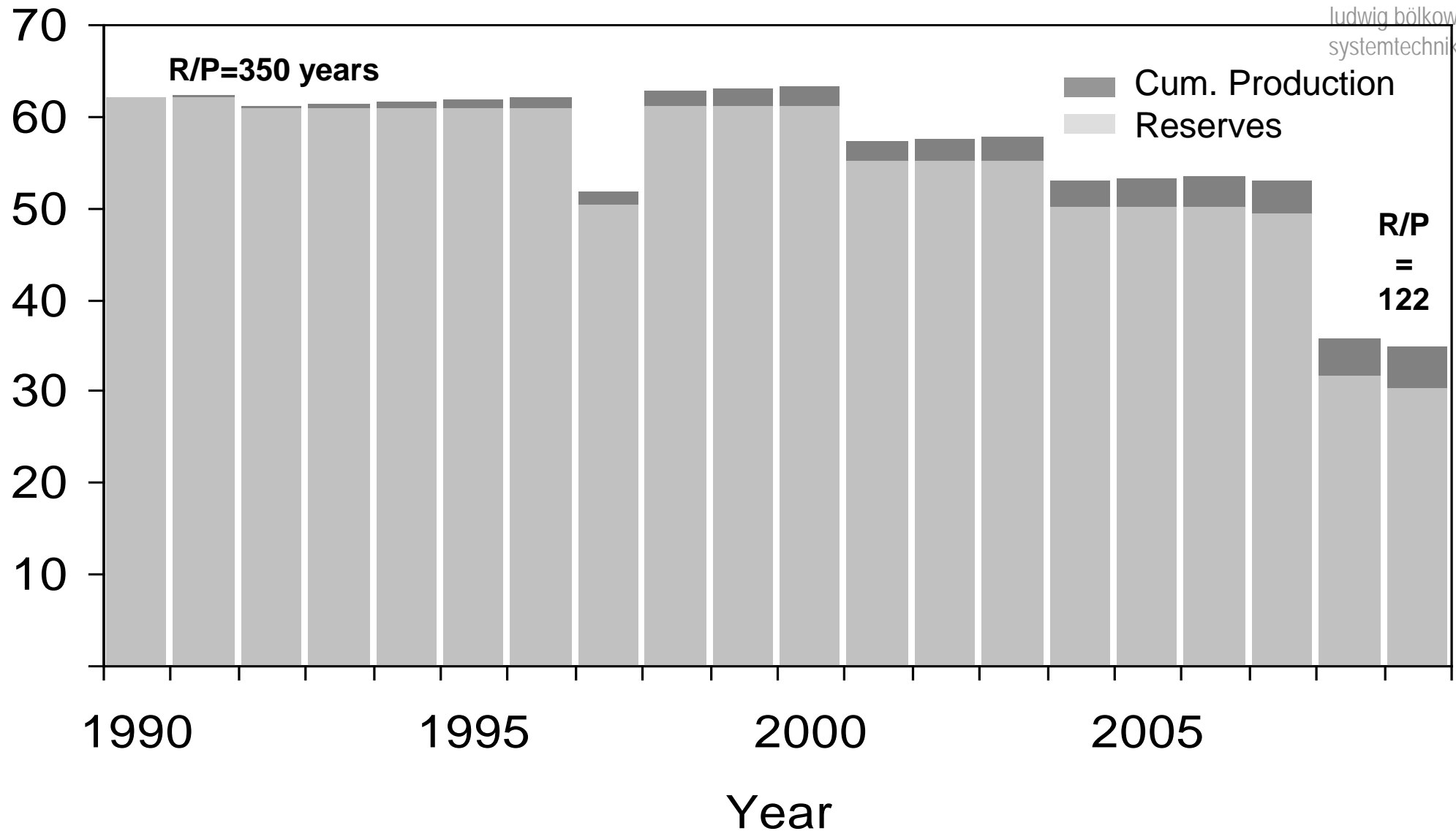


Bln Tons Coal

South Africa



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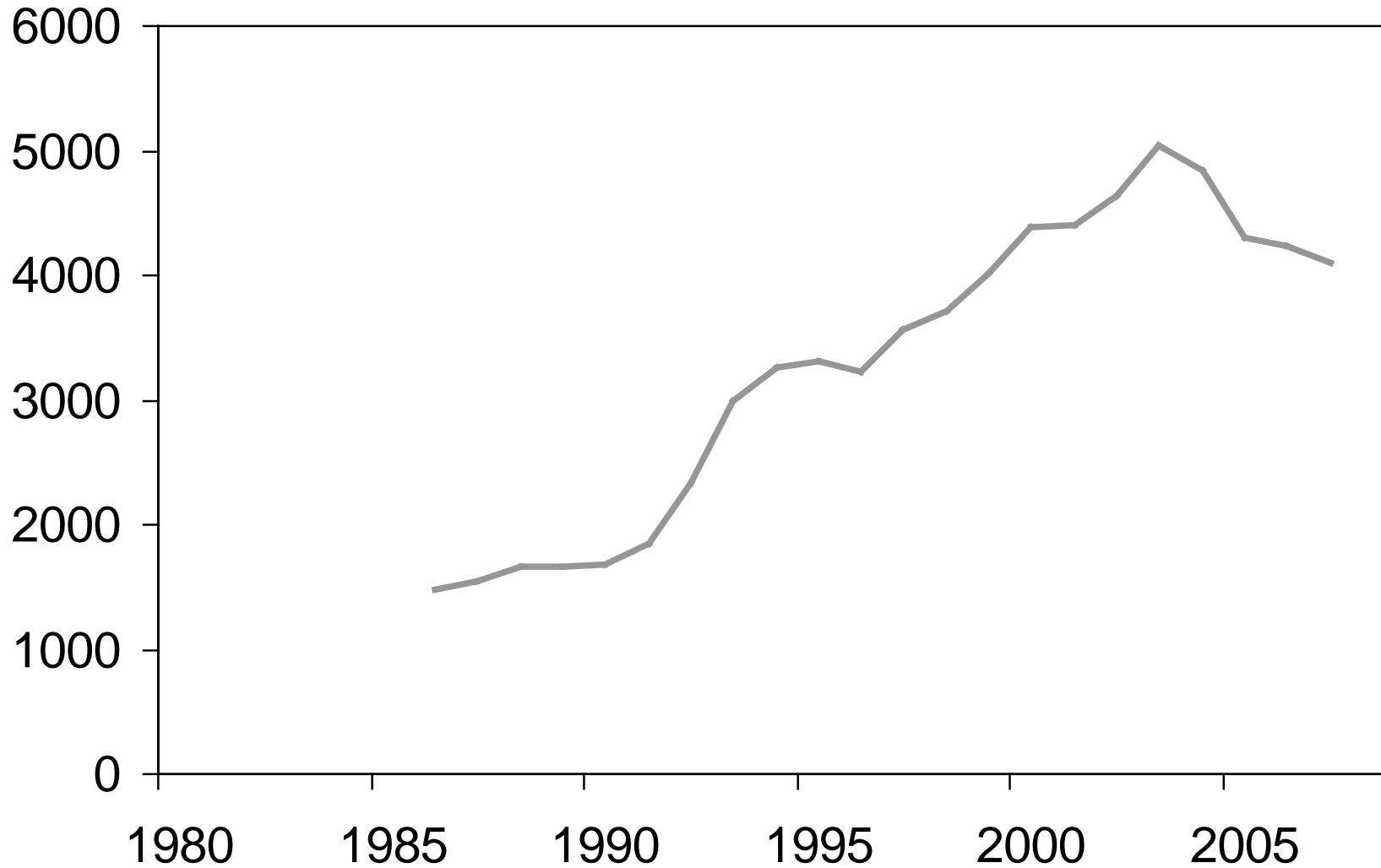
Source: BP Statistical Review

South African Coal Production: Productivity



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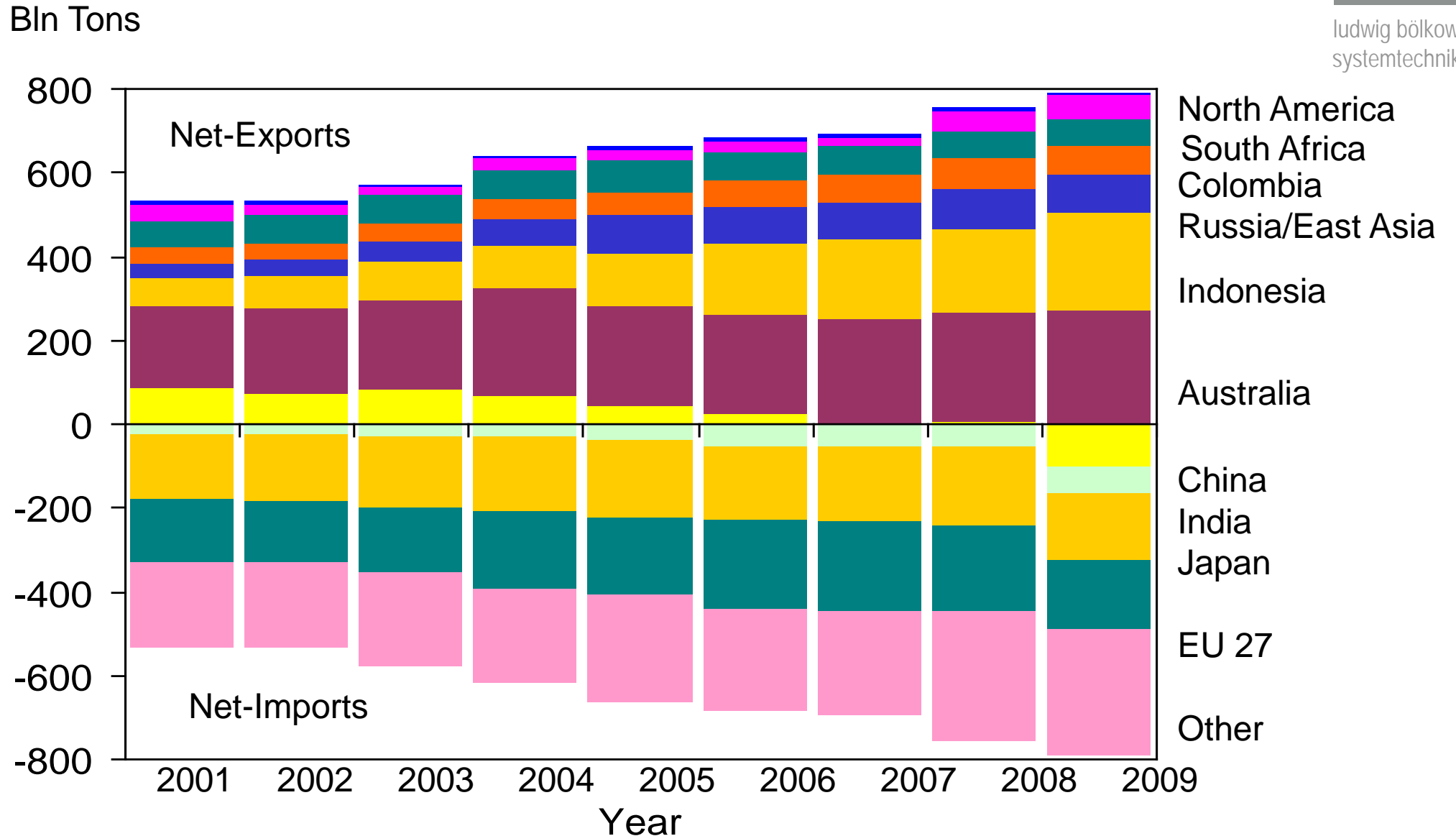
Tons/year/miner



World Coal Exports and Imports



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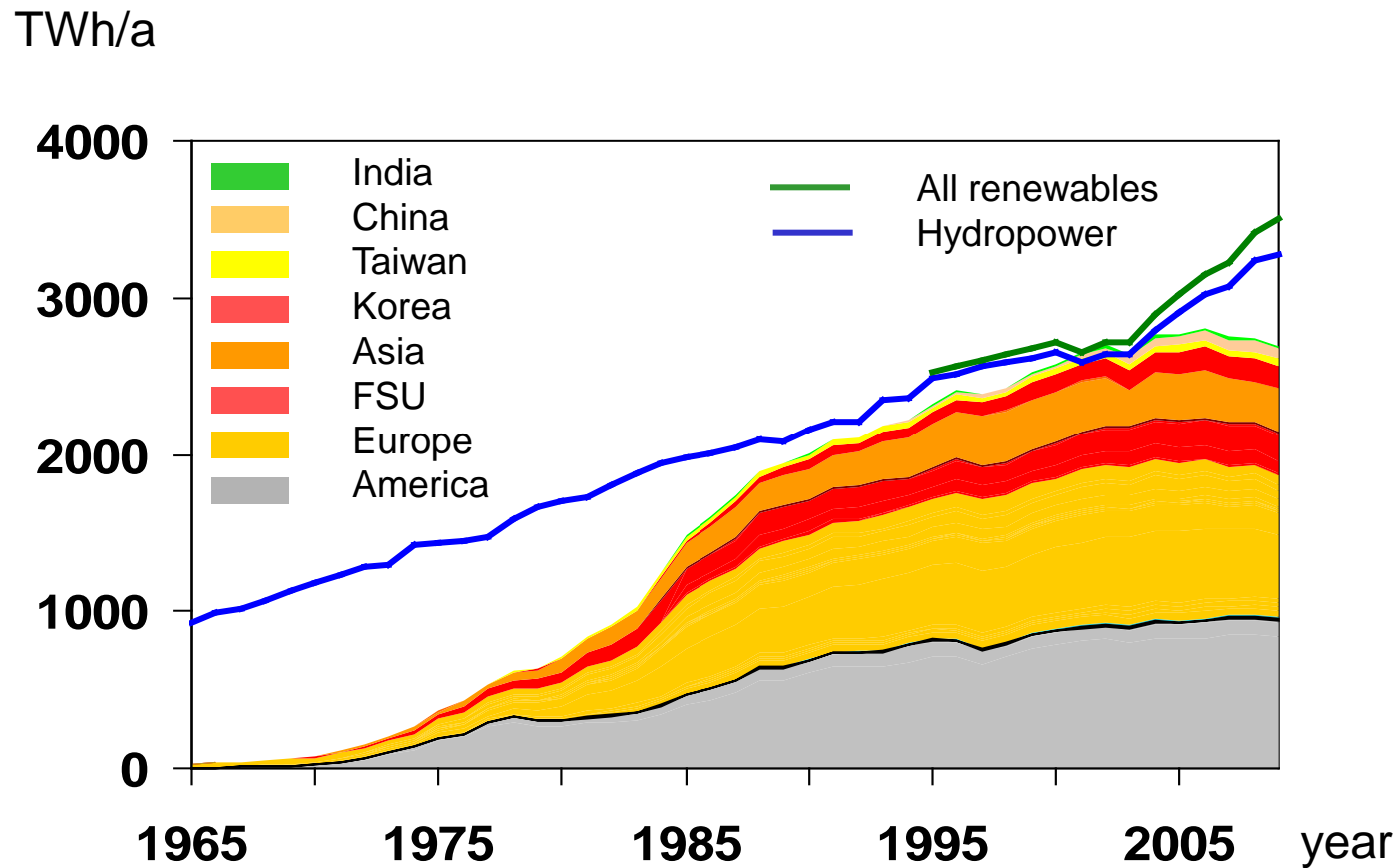
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- Nuclear Energy

Worldwide Production of Nuclear Electricity



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Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2010

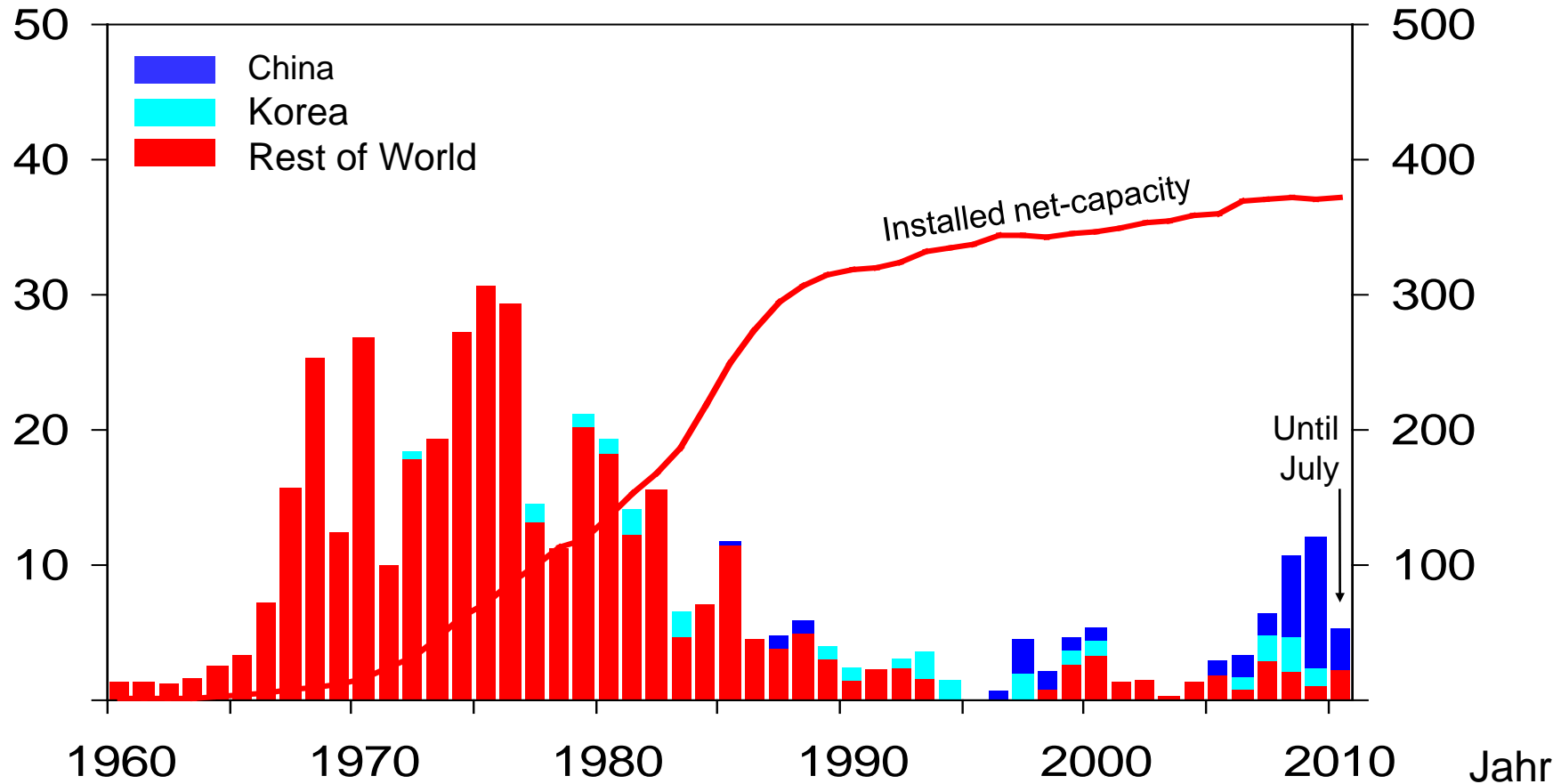
Nuclear capacity additions worldwide (construction start)



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New capacity under construction
[GW/Year]

Installed capacity [GW]

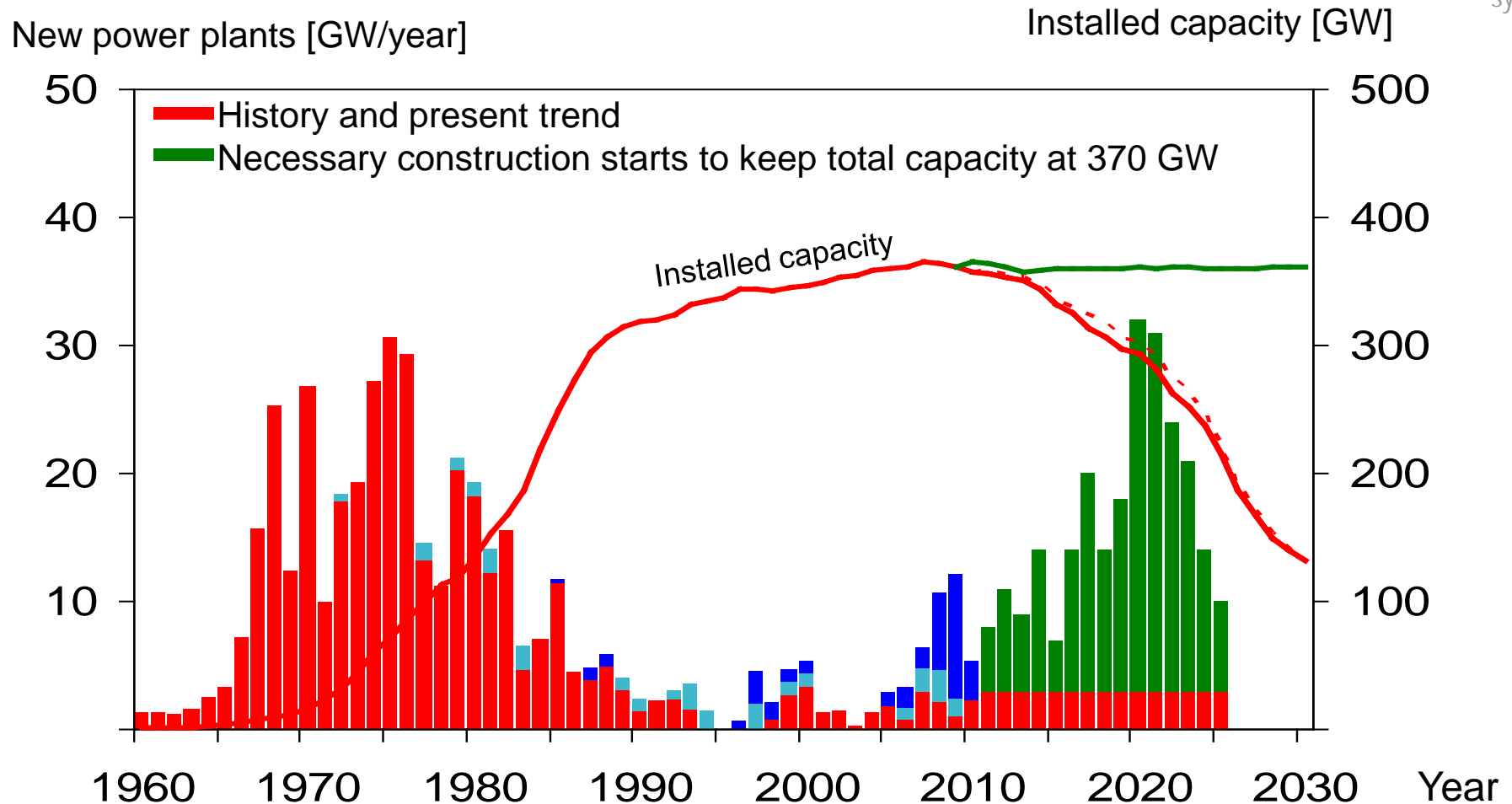


Source: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), June 2010

Necessary construction starts to keep total capacity constant



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Source: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Februar 2008

Forecast: LBST, October 2008; Assumption: Operational life time 40 years, construction time 5 years

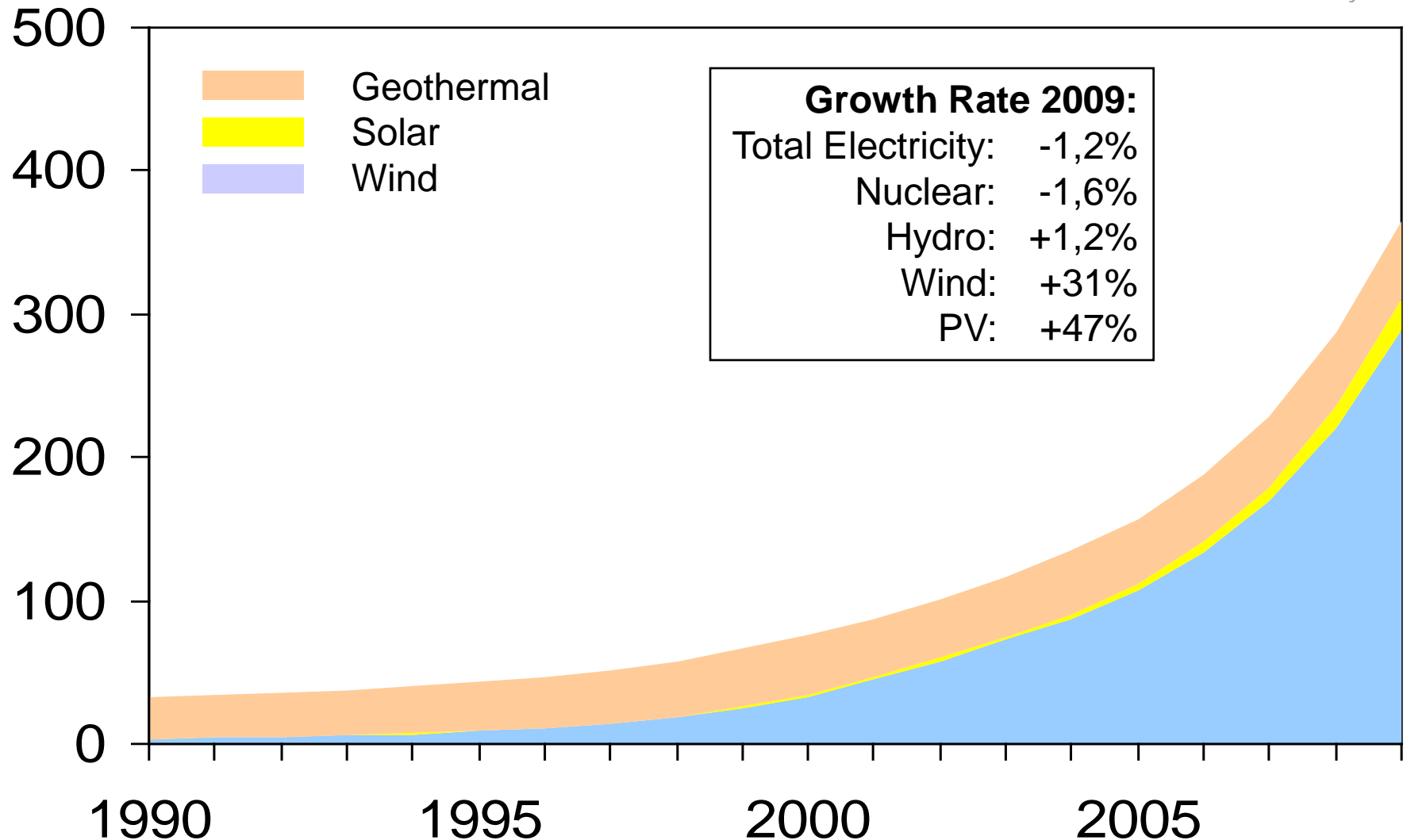
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 - **Driving Forces**
 - limited sinks (climate change)
 - limited sources (Resources)
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Worldwide Renewable Electricity Production (without Hydro Power)



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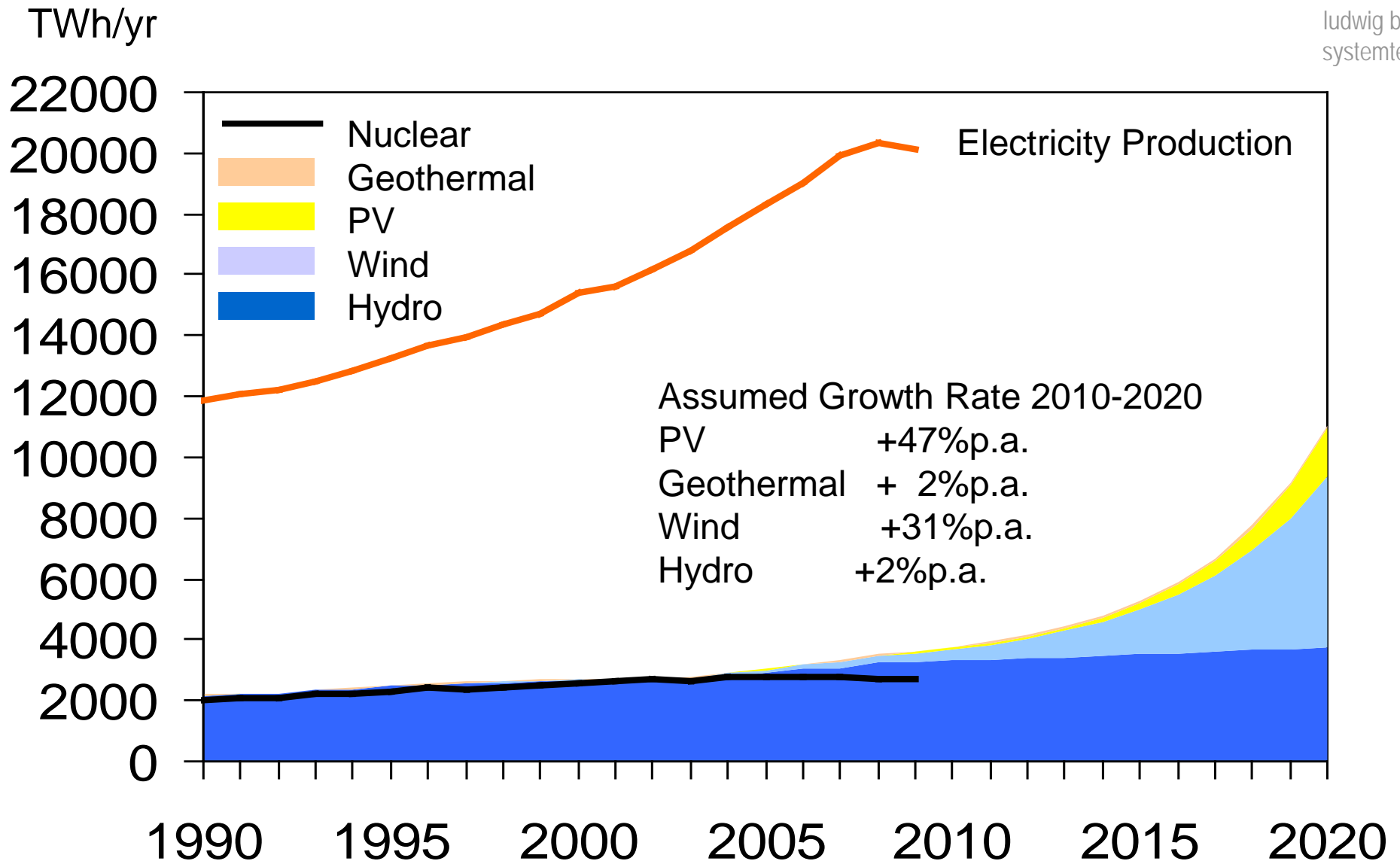
TWh/yr



Extrapolation until 2020 with constant growth rate (as in 2009)



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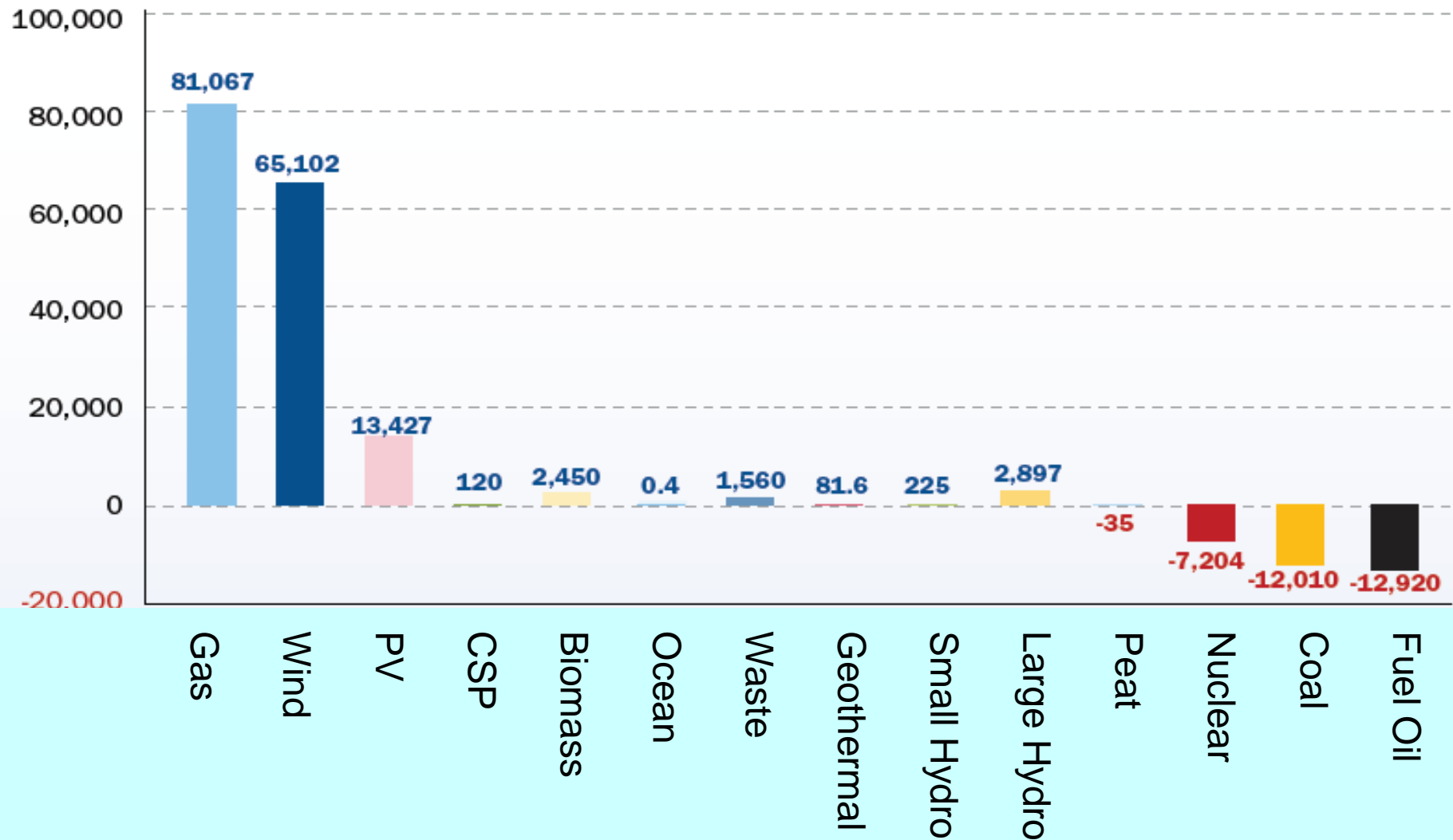


Net electricity Generating Installations in EU 2000-2009 in MW



FIGURE 2.2

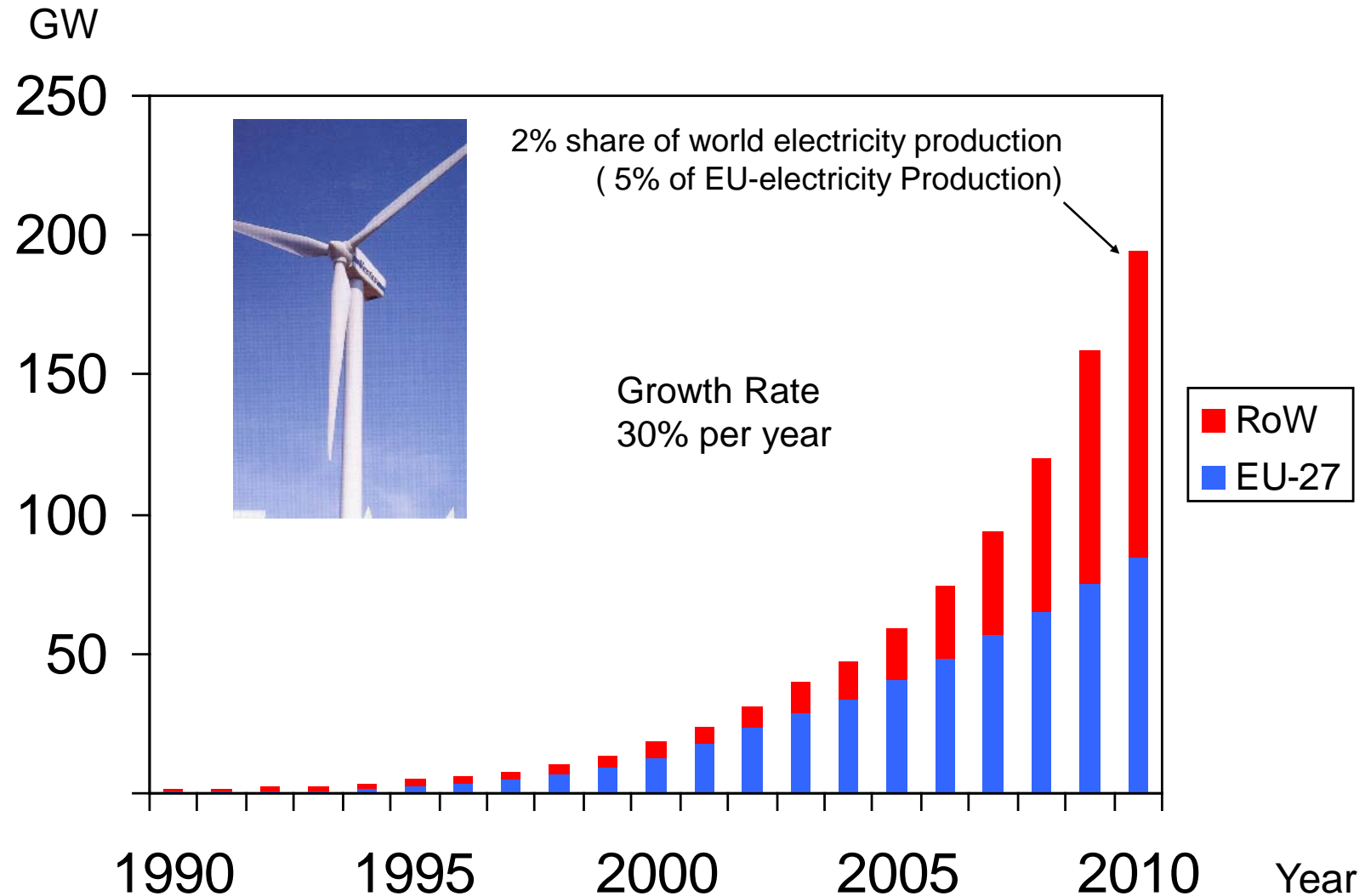
NET ELECTRICITY GENERATING INSTALLATIONS IN EU 2000 - 2009 IN MW



Worldwide Installed Wind Energy Capacity



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Source: EWEA 2011

-
- World Energy Supply 2009
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Statement 1: „BAU“ is not a solution

Statement 2: The Future is electricity dominated

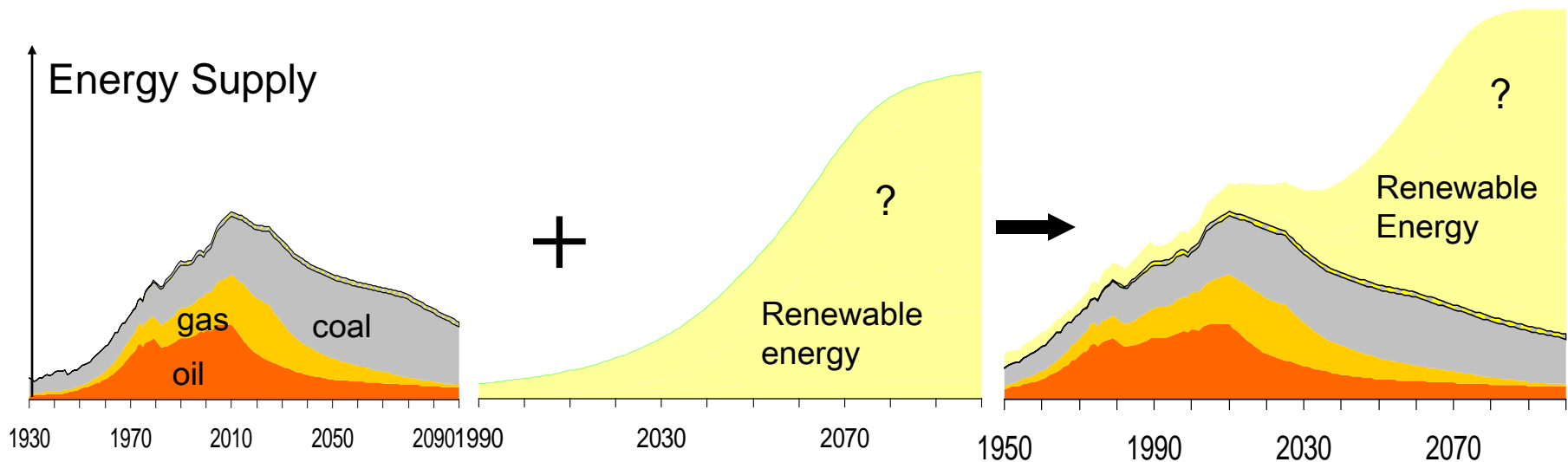
Statement 3: Biomass is not an option for the
transport sector

Statement 4: The transport sector goes „electric“

Statement 5: Industrialised nations cannot keep the
present living standard

Statement 1: „BAU“ is not an option

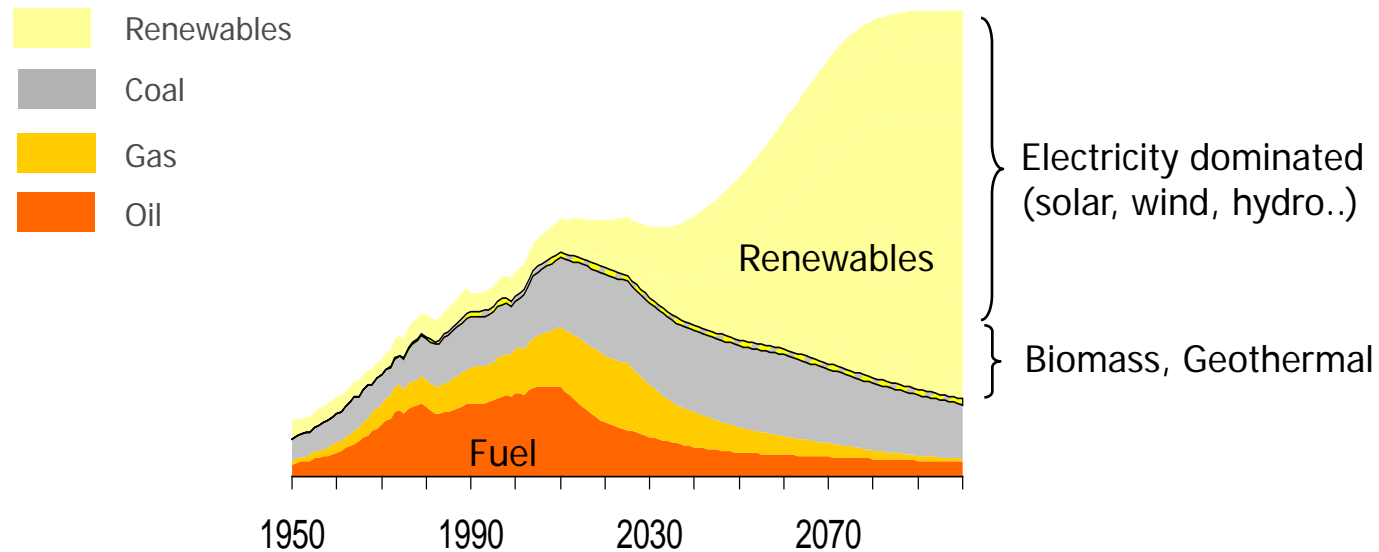
We are at the beginning of a structural change which will force to change the economic patterns



Quelle: AWEO 2006, LBST

- Having passed „Peak“ new investments will drive new technologies
- Energy efficiency gains importance

Statement 2: The future is electricity dominated



Fossil
Energy



Electricity

Renewable electricity has different characteristics than fossil fuels:

- Not easy to store
- Direct coupling between production and consumption

- Electricity dominates the energy infrastructure
- The smoothing of fluctuations becomes system relevant
- Fuels can only produced with huge losses

During Transition Phase

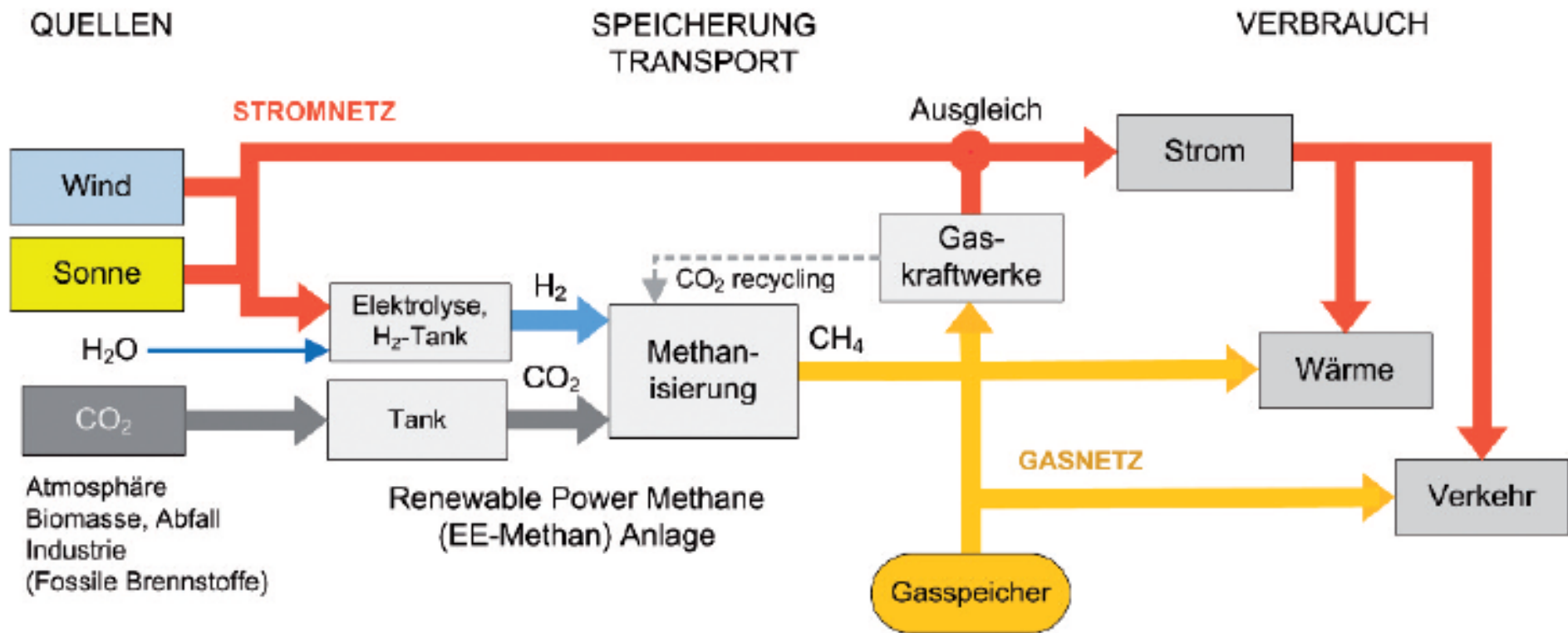
- ⇒ Over capacities in base load
 - ⇒ Full load hours of conventional power plants declines
 - ⇒ Coupling between electricity, heat and fuels
-
- ⇒ The transport sector will change fundamentally

- Demand side management:
Adapt conventional power plants to weather forecasts
Adapt consumption via price signals (small metering)
(E-cars, heat pumps, air conditioning/refrigeration)
- Interregional Compensation of Fluctuations
(Grid extension at regional, national and european level)
- Storage
Short time: compressed air, hydro power, Batteries
Long time: hydro power, chem. storage (H₂ or Methane)
- Coupling with transport sector
E-mobility (Public transport, individual transport)
CNG-cars
Fuel cell cars or trucks (hydrogen)

Storage / fuels (synthetic Methane from CO₂ and H₂)



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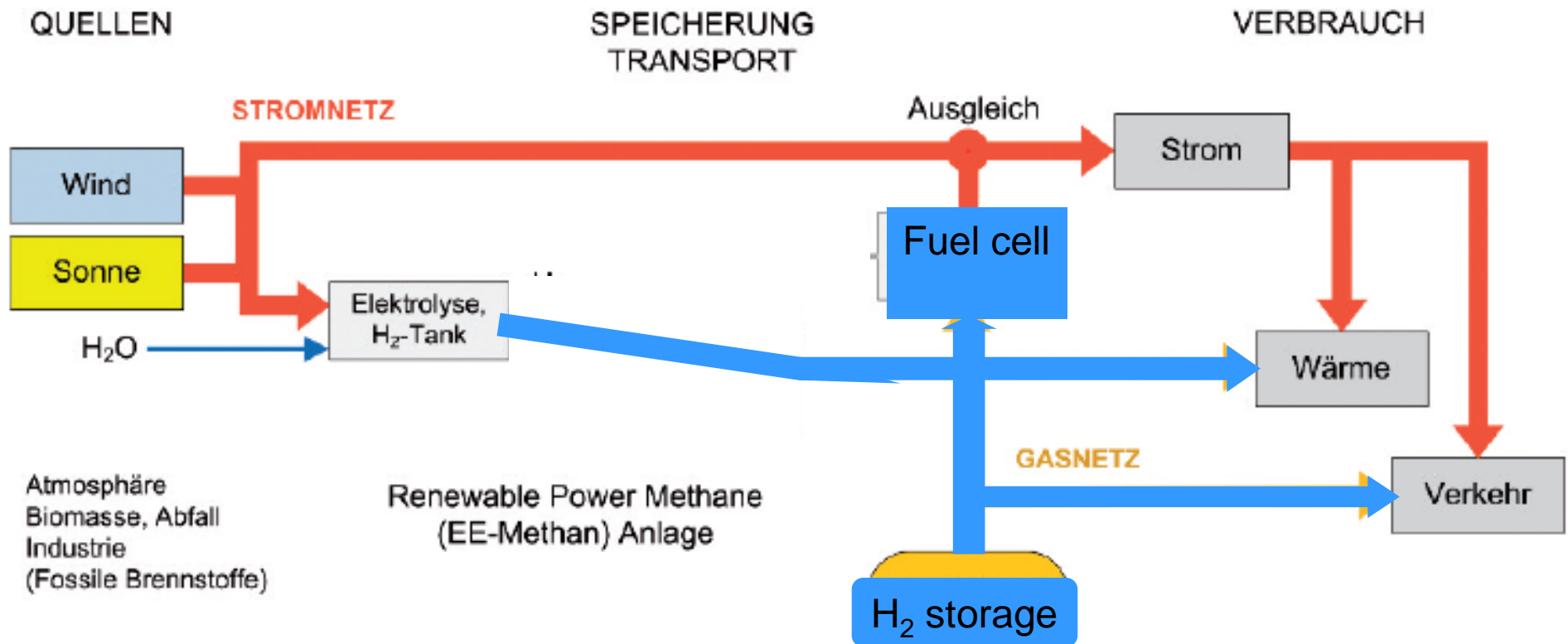
Quelle: Fraunhofer IWES (Sterner) und ZSW (Specht)

Source: FVEE 2010

Storage / fuels (Hydrogen - H₂)



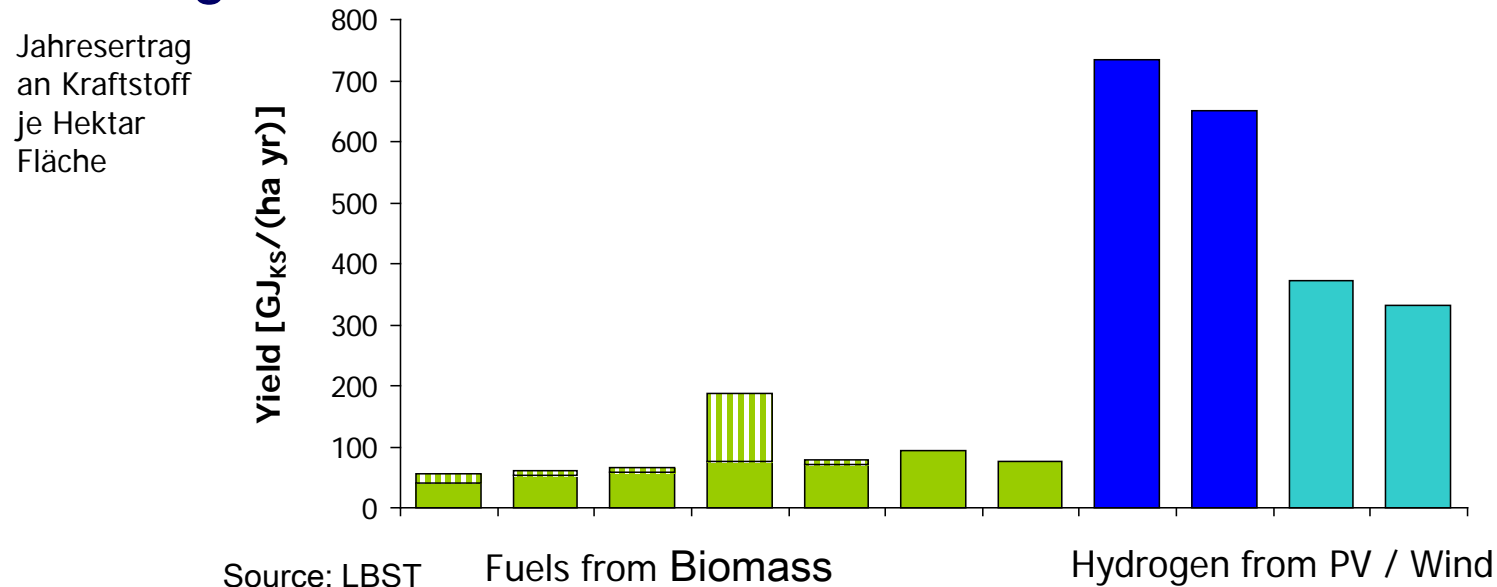
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Source: Based on FVEE 2010

Statement 3: Biomass is not an option for the transport sector

- The agricultural area is restricted



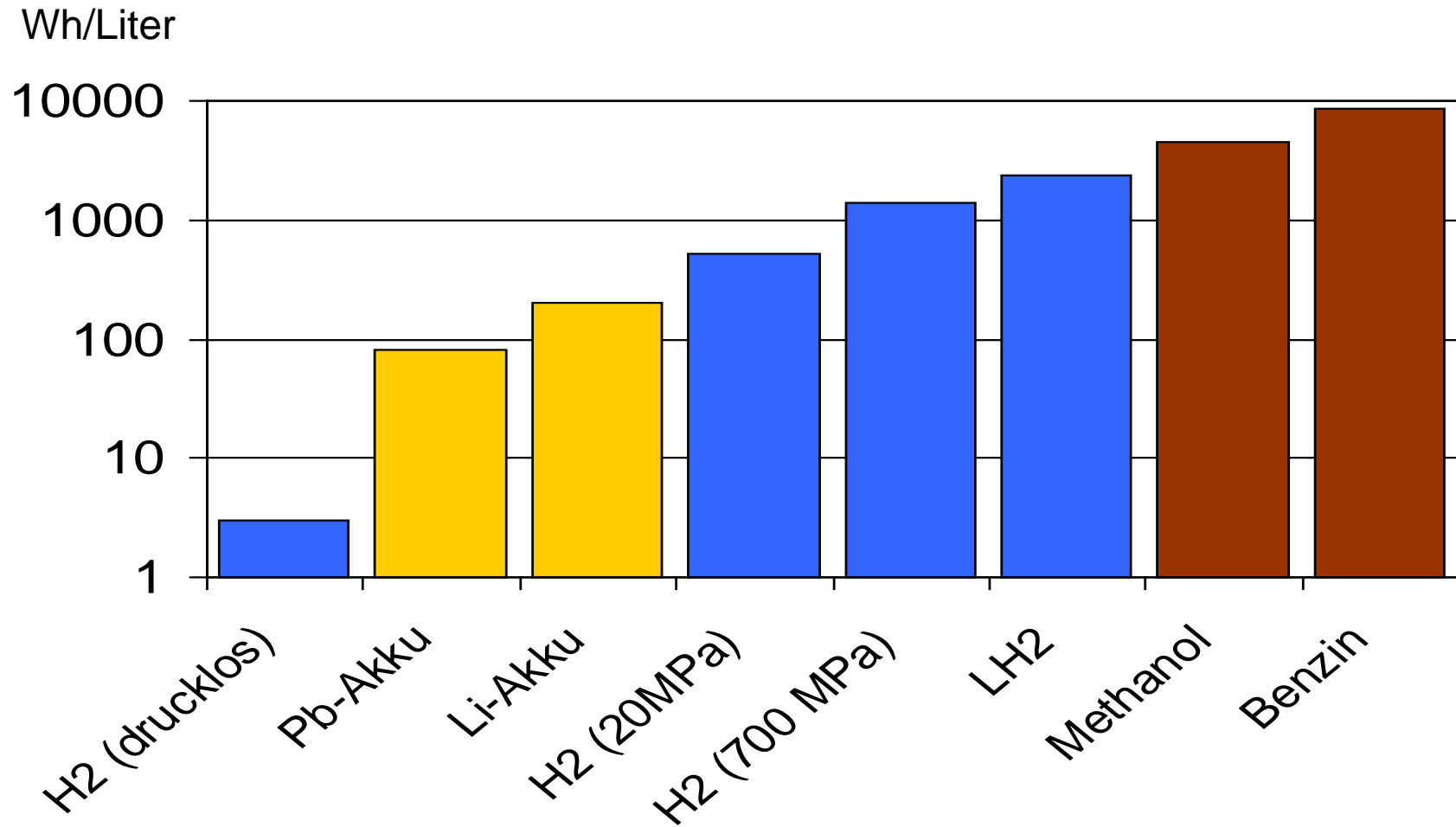
- Competition between Food, Construction Materials, different energetic uses
- Climate change (Reduction of agricultural area)
- Demand for water (humans, food production, Industry, Energy crops)
- Fertilizer use is energy and resource consuming (e.g. Phosphorous)

=> Biomass predominantly in stationary applications (CHP)
only at regional level in transport sector
[e.g. Brazil, Indonesia]

Energy density of mobile Storage systems



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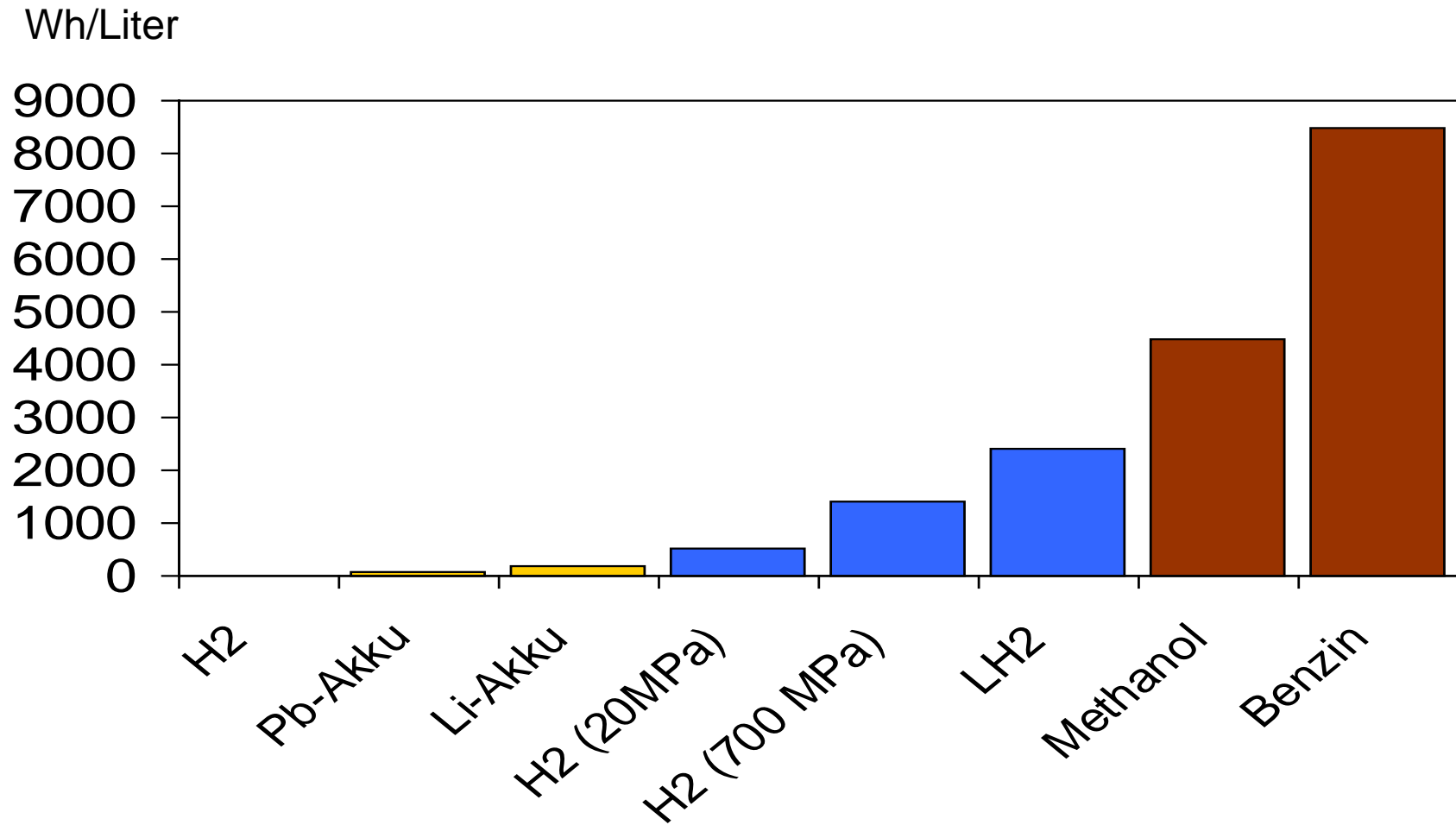


source: LBST

Energy density of mobile Storage systems

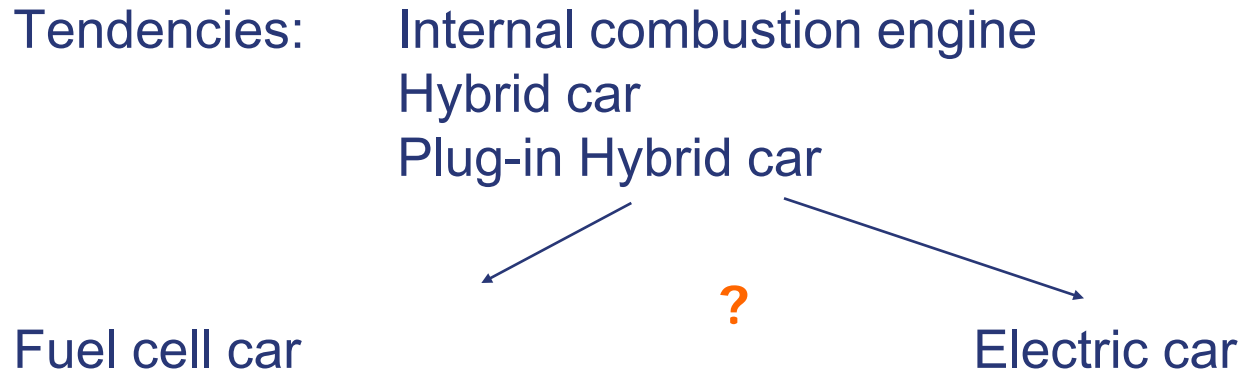


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Source: LBST

Statement 4: The transport sector goes electric



Options:

Short Distance: Walking, Cycle, Pedelec, E-car
Medium Distance: Pedelec, Scooter, E-car, Public Urban Transport
Long Distance: Hydrogen Fuel Cell Car, CNG-Car, Biofuels (?)

Railways: Electricity, Hydrogen Fuel Cells ?
Ships: Wind, LH2, Biofuels, LNG ???
Aircraft: Kerosene, Biofuels, LH2, LNG ???

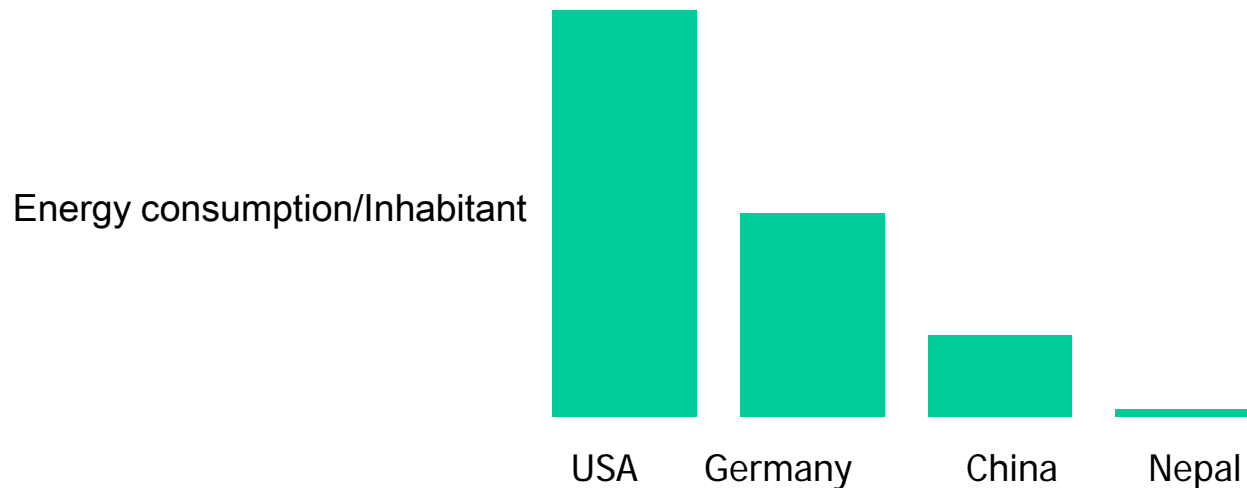
28th March 2011

Ten goals, among them:

- achieve essentially CO₂-free city logistics in major urban centres by 2030
 - 30% of road freight over 300 km should shift to other modes by 2030
To meet this goal will also require appropriate infrastructure to be developed
 - By 2050, complete a European high-speed rail network
 - By 2050, connect all core network airports to the rail network...,
... ensure that all core seaports are sufficiently connected to the rail freight
and, where possible, inland water way system
- ...“growing out of oil“ will not be possible relying on a single technological solution
- Urban Mobility Plans should be fully aligned
with Integrated Urban Development Plans

Statement 5: Industrialised nations must change their Living standard

The energy intense life style of industrialised nations is not
an option for all people worldwide



Quelle: LBST 2007

-
- World Energy Supply 2009
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Consequences of Peak Oil (regional):



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- Structural change (BAU is not an option):

Challenge: Energy will become rare and expensive

Change of economic structures:

Transition into post fossil world

Change of our relation to local, regional and distant activities

Rising importance of local and regional

Chance for new business

Sustainable Innovations become important

=> Influence on political and social Structures?

Consequences of Peak Oil (regional):



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- Change of regional balances

 - oil exporting regions

 - oil importing regions

- Further conditions

 - Climate Change

 - Growing Population

 - Food sector / Agricultura potential

 - Financial crises

 - Geopolitical Changes (BRIC)

- Geopolitical Factors

 - Political tension („access“ to resources)

 - Social tension (social imbalances)

Will there be shortages/ extreme price increases?

-Social conflicts (e.g. food prices)

Is there the potential for sustainable growth? Can this compensate for the Economic downturn in conventional sectors?

Will Peak Oil weaken the world economy?

What are the geopolitical consequences?

What is a robust strategy?

Will there be a sustainable transition into the post fossil world?

- Probably, world oil production is at peak
 - No other conventional fuel can substitute the missing oil
- ⇒ Peak oil will trigger a structural change
 - ⇒ Today's economic structures are not adapted to these new conditions
 - ⇒ The transport sector faces the largest challenge
 - ⇒ A new balance between local, regional and distant levels must be found
(regionale Kreisläufe werden aufgewertet)
(regional cycles are revalued)
 - ⇒ We must hurry up to find a sustainable way of living



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Thank You !



Dr. Werner Zittel · Ludwig-Bolkow-Systemtechnik GmbH · Daimlerstr. 15 · 85521 München-Ottobrunn
Zittel@LBST.de