

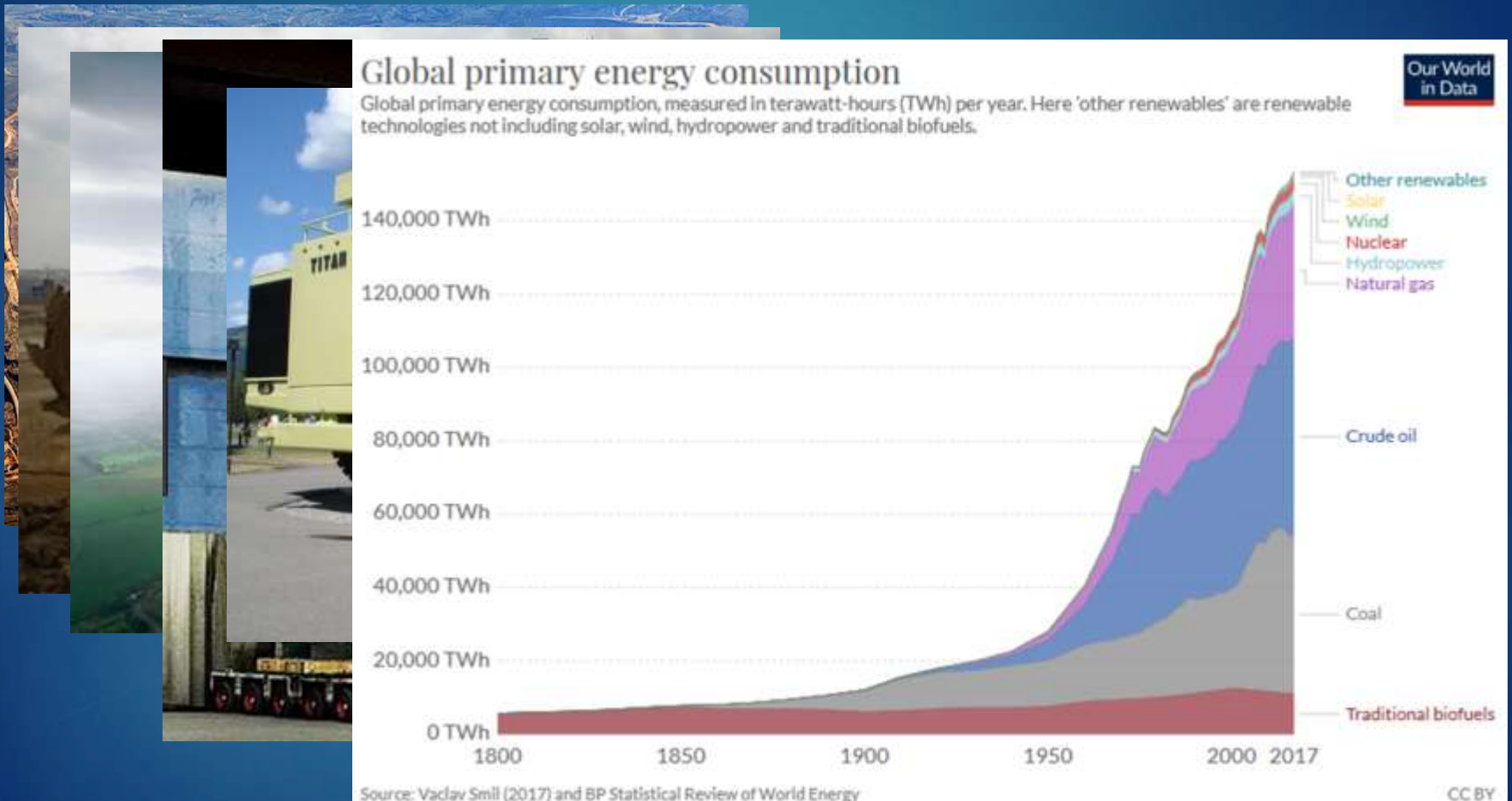
- ▶ How did climate change come about?
- ▶ Is carbon dioxide really rising; where does it come from and why is it a problem?
- ▶ Do we really need to worry about climate change?
- ▶ How are UK electricity and heating generated today?
- ▶ Are there effective low carbon alternatives and how much will they cost?
- ▶ What is holding up progress on climate change?
- ▶ What will the consequences of inaction be?
- ▶ What did COP 27 achieve?
- ▶ What are other countries doing?

Climate change, Russian gas, and energy bills: A perfect Storm

Opportunity

How did climate change come about?

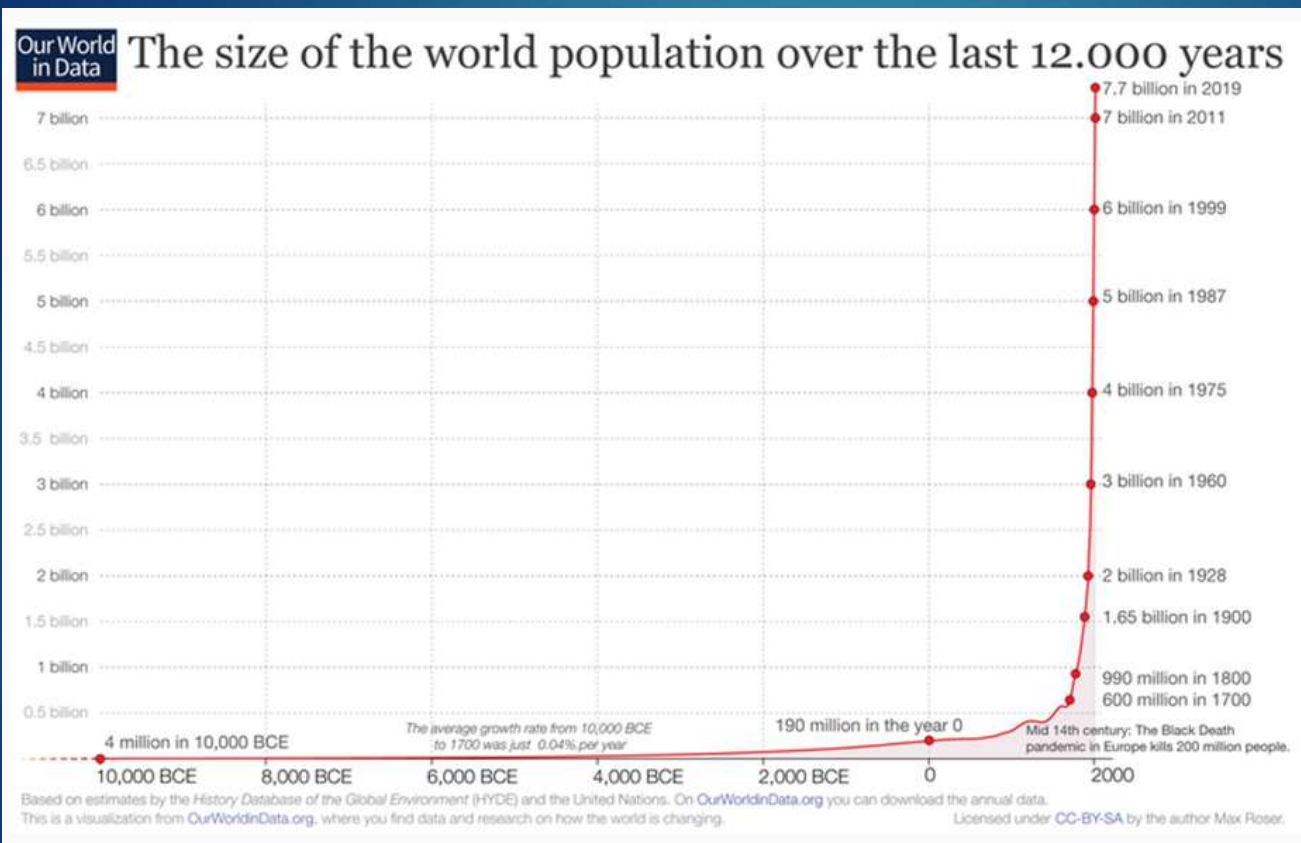
3



Engineers have got (very) good at thinking big...

Images from google (various), <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/global-primary-energy>

Population and industry expansion



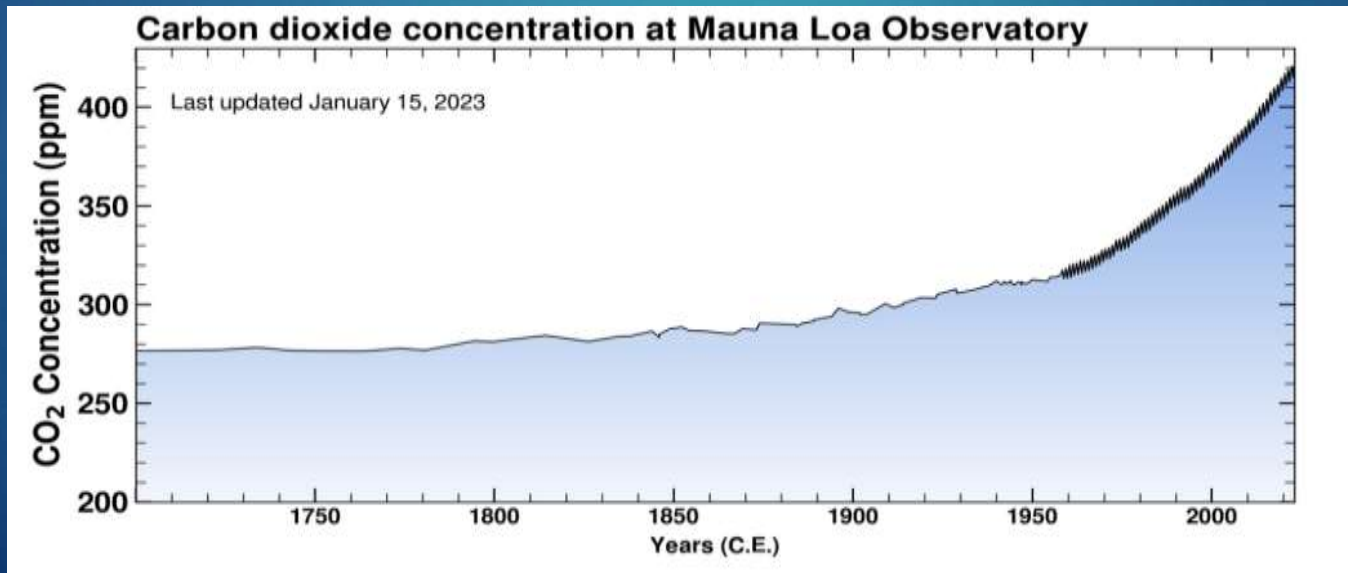
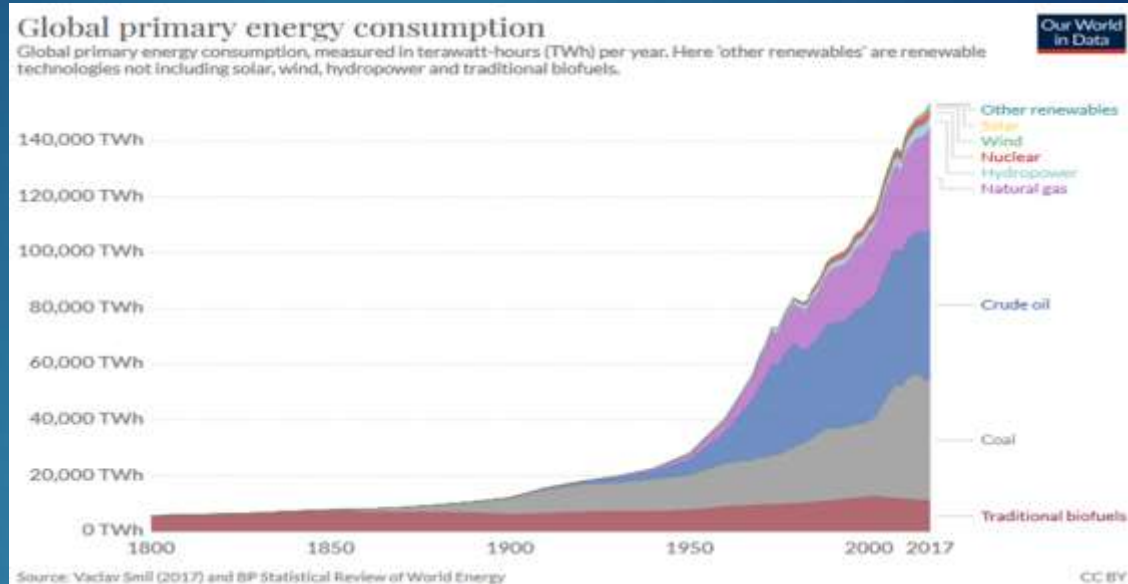
<https://www.flightradar24.com/45,1.56/5>

<https://www.worldometers.info/>

<https://www.cbeci.org/>

Burning fossil fuels produces CO₂

5



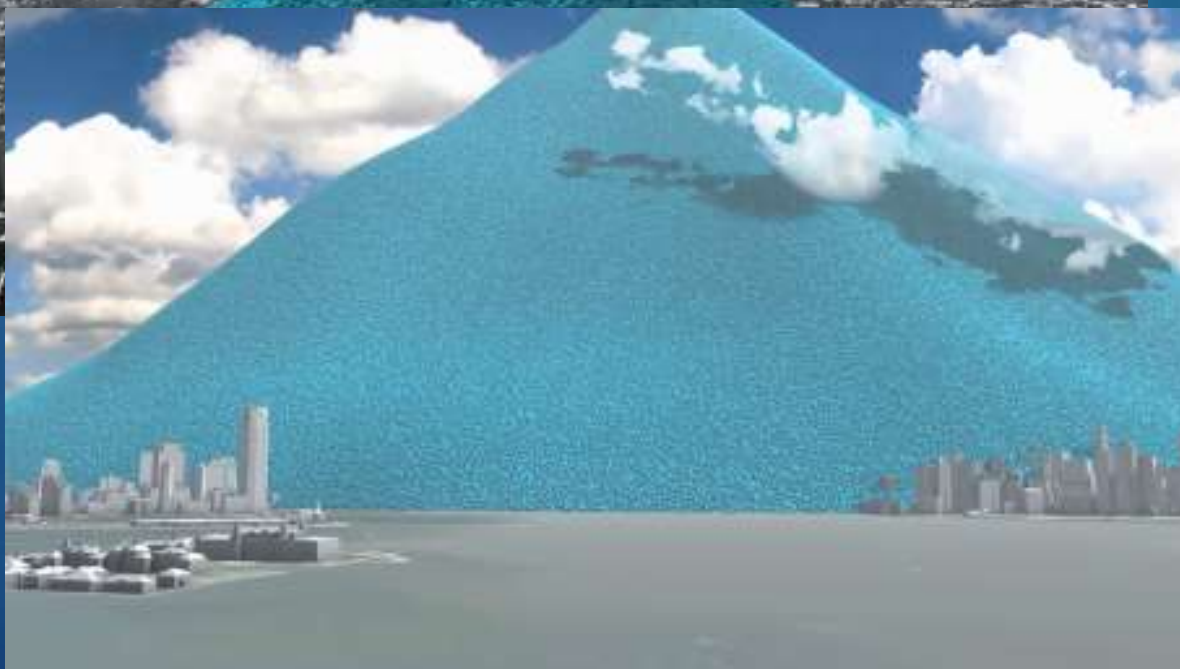
Visualising Carbon dioxide

One ton of CO₂ = a
spear 33 feet across

One day



One year



Taking carbon out of the atmosphere



► <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/>

Why is CO₂ a problem?: It's a greenhouse gas 8

space

THE
LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN
PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE
AND
JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.

[FIFTH SERIES.]

APRIL 1896.

XXXI. *On the Influence of Carbonic Acid in the Air upon the Temperature of the Ground.* By Prof. SVANTE ARRHENIUS*.

I. Introduction: Observations of Langley on Atmospheric Absorption.

A GREAT deal has been written on the influence of the absorption of the atmosphere upon the climate. Tyndall† in particular has pointed out the enormous importance of this question. To him it was chiefly the diurnal and annual variations of the temperature that were lessened by this circumstance. Another side of the question, that has long attracted the attention of physicists, is this: Is the mean temperature of the ground in any way influenced by the presence of heat-absorbing gases in the atmosphere? Fourier‡ maintained that the atmosphere acts like the glass of a hot-house, because it lets through the light rays of the sun but retains the dark rays from the ground. This idea was elaborated by Pouillet§; and Langley was by some of his researches led to the view, that "the temperature of the earth under direct sunshine, even though our atmosphere were present as now, would probably fall to -200°C ., if that atmosphere did not possess the quality of selective

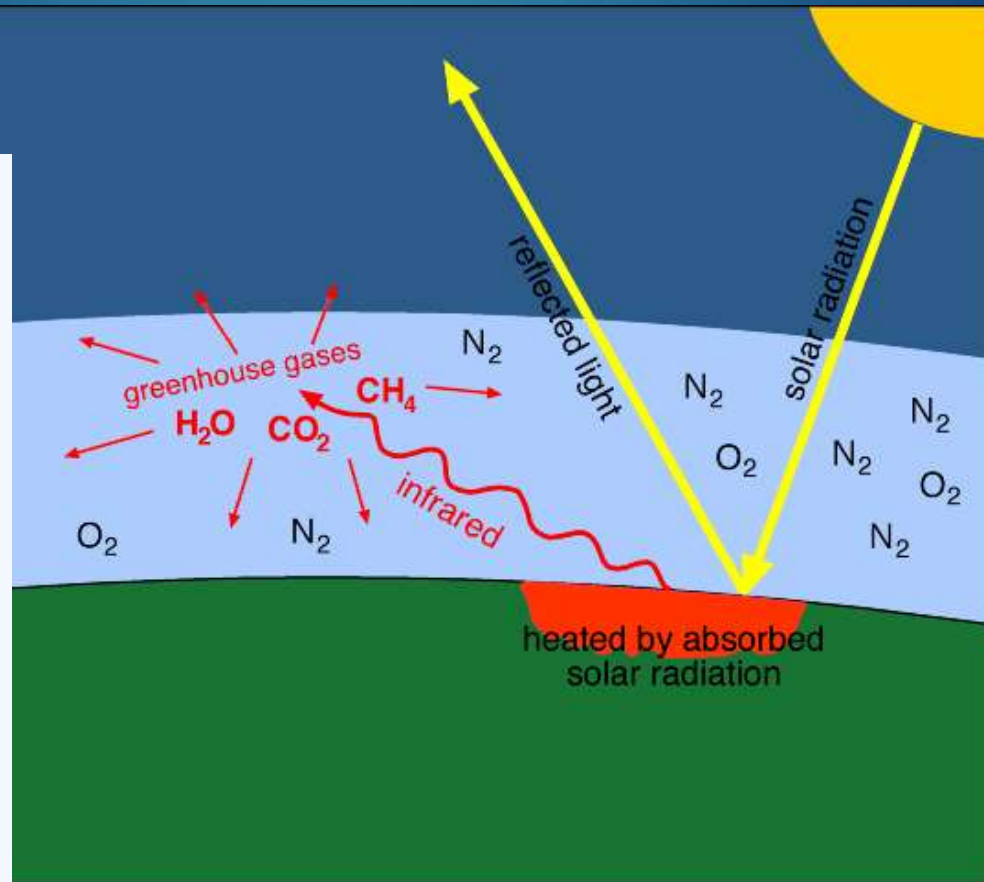
* Extract from a paper presented to the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, 11th December, 1895. Communicated by the Author.

† *Heat as a Mode of Motion*, 2nd ed. p. 406 (London, 1865).

‡ *Mém. de l'Ac. R. d. Sci. de l'Inst. de France*, t. vii. 1827.

§ *Comptes rendus*, t. vii. p. 41 (1856).

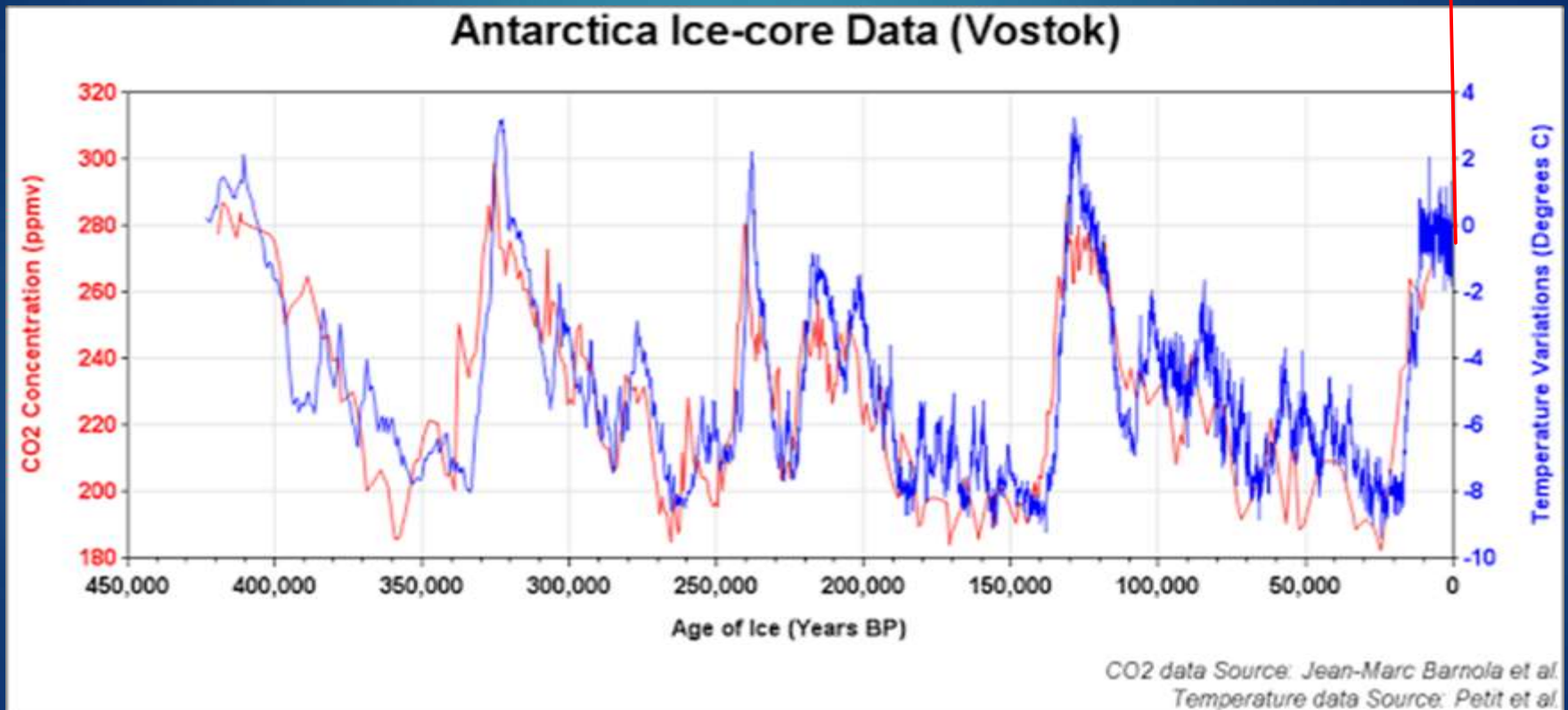
Phil. Mag. S. 5. Vol. 41. No. 251. April 1896.



PRIFYSGOL

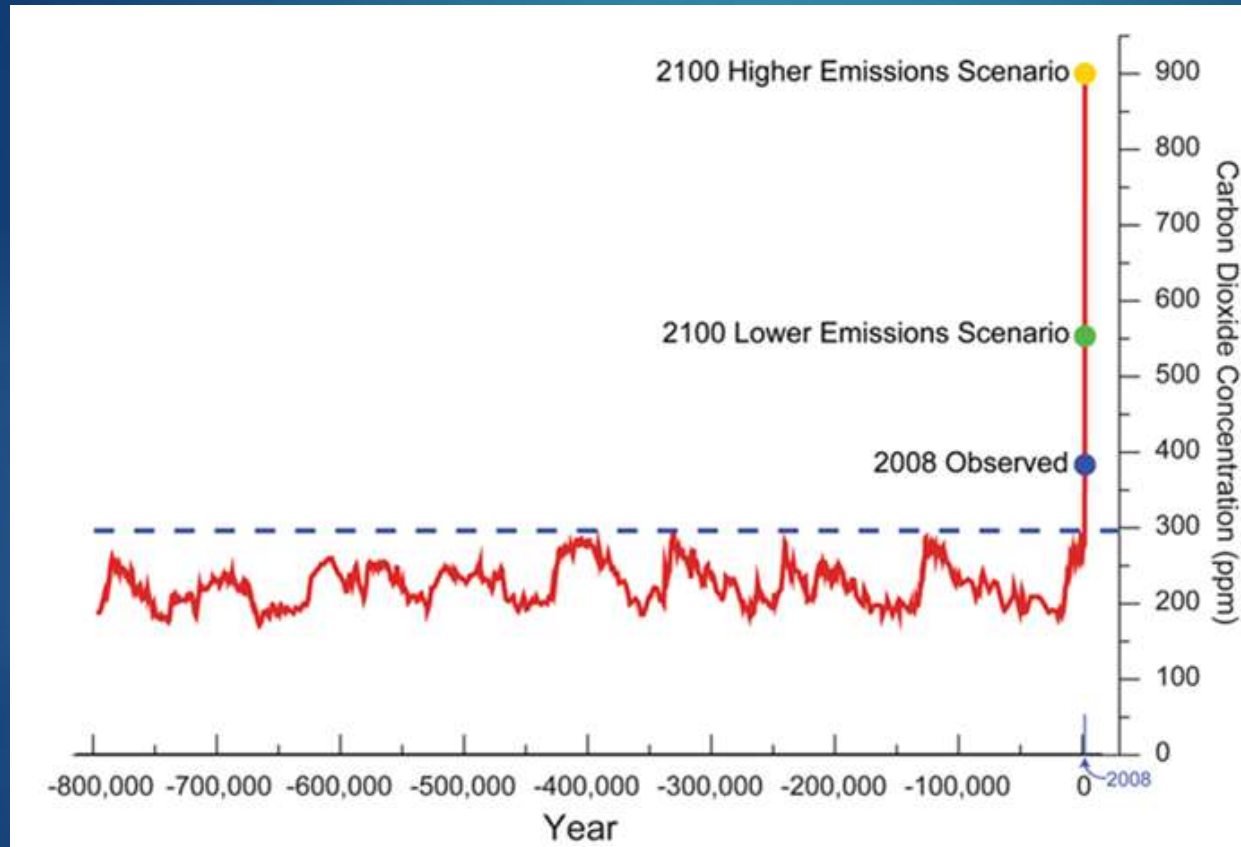
glyndŵr
UNIVERSITY

Relationship between carbon dioxide and temperature



Vostok ice core records for carbon dioxide concentration and temperature change.

Do we really need to worry about climate change?



<https://www.nasa.gov/press-release/nasa-says-2022-fifth-warmest-year-on-record-warming-trend-continues>

Arctic sea ice over 30 years

11



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JMQ21p93JZc&feature=related>

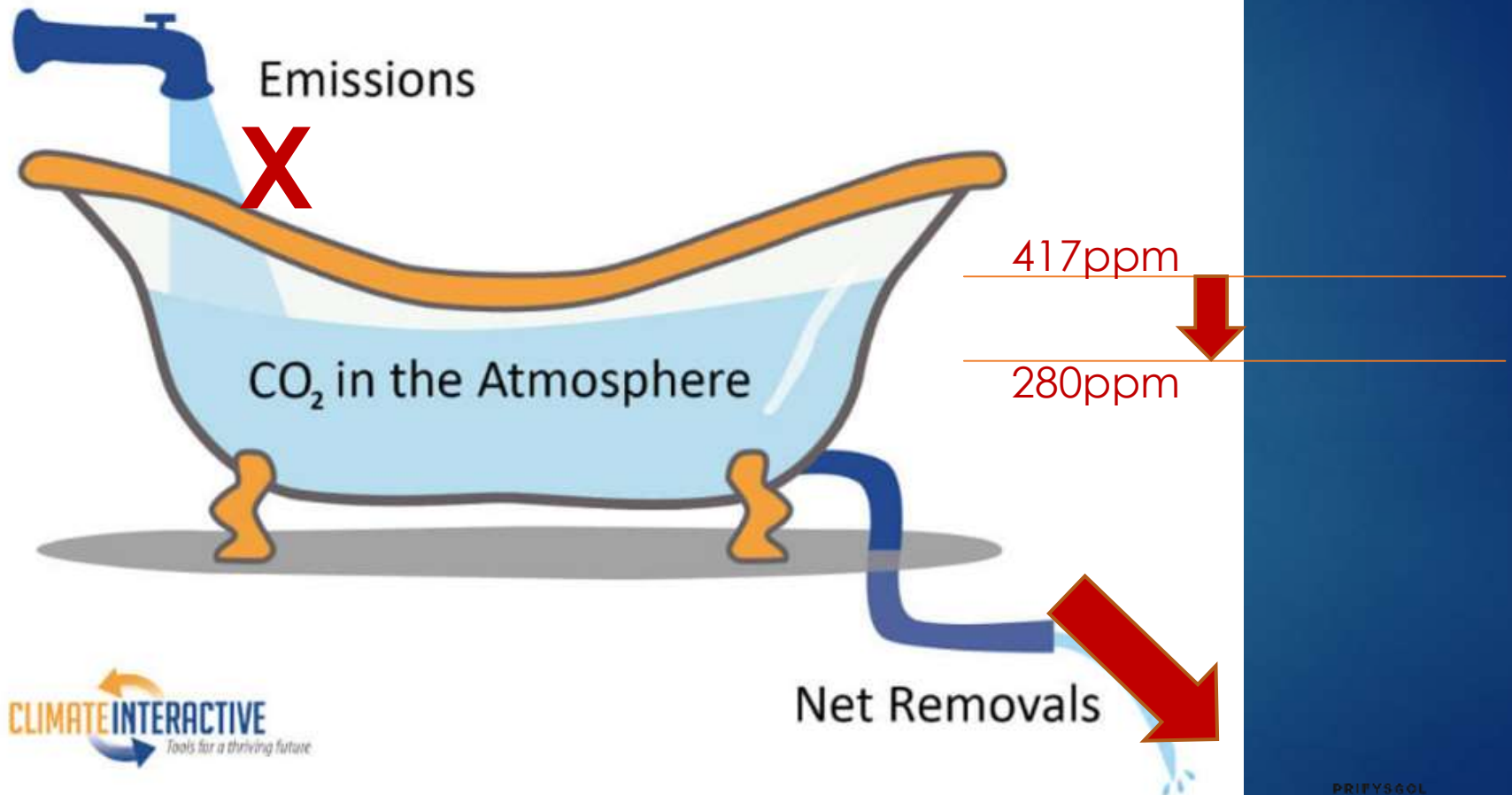


The era of procrastination, of half-measures, of soothing and baffling expedients, of delays is coming to its close. In its place we are entering a period of consequences.

— *Winston Churchill* —

The solution to climate change

13

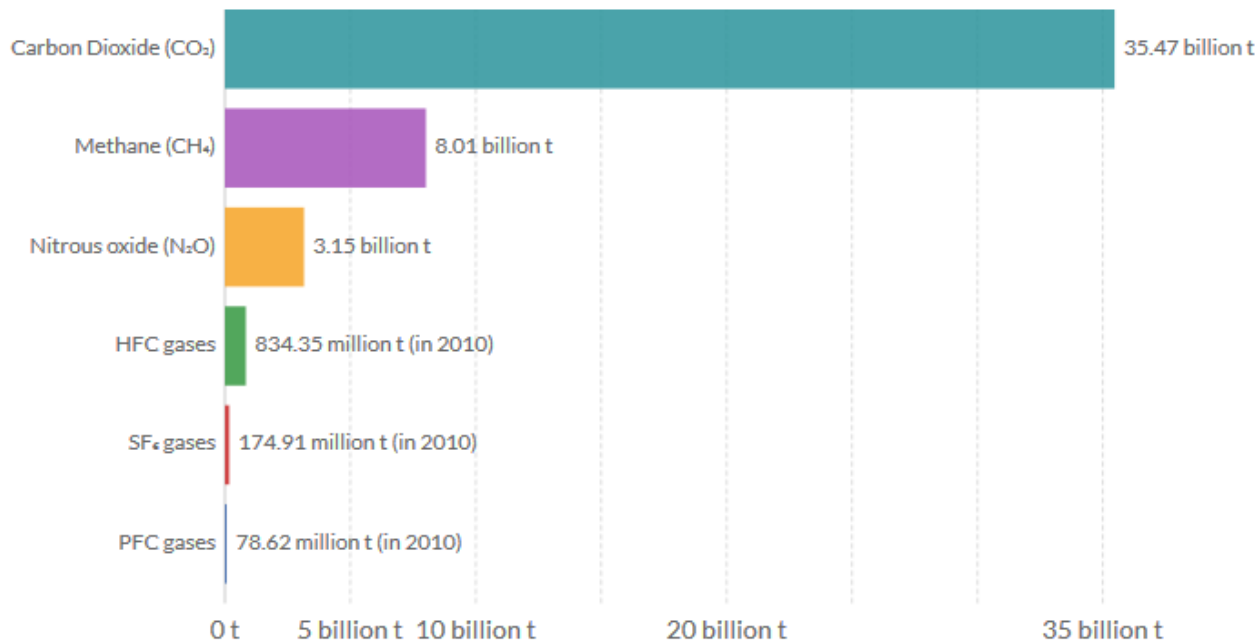


Where do greenhouse gasses come from?

Greenhouse gas emissions by gas, World, 2012

Global greenhouse gas emissions by gas source, measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO₂e). Gases are converted to their CO₂e values based on their global warming potential factors. HFC, PFC and SF₆ are collectively known as 'F-gases'.

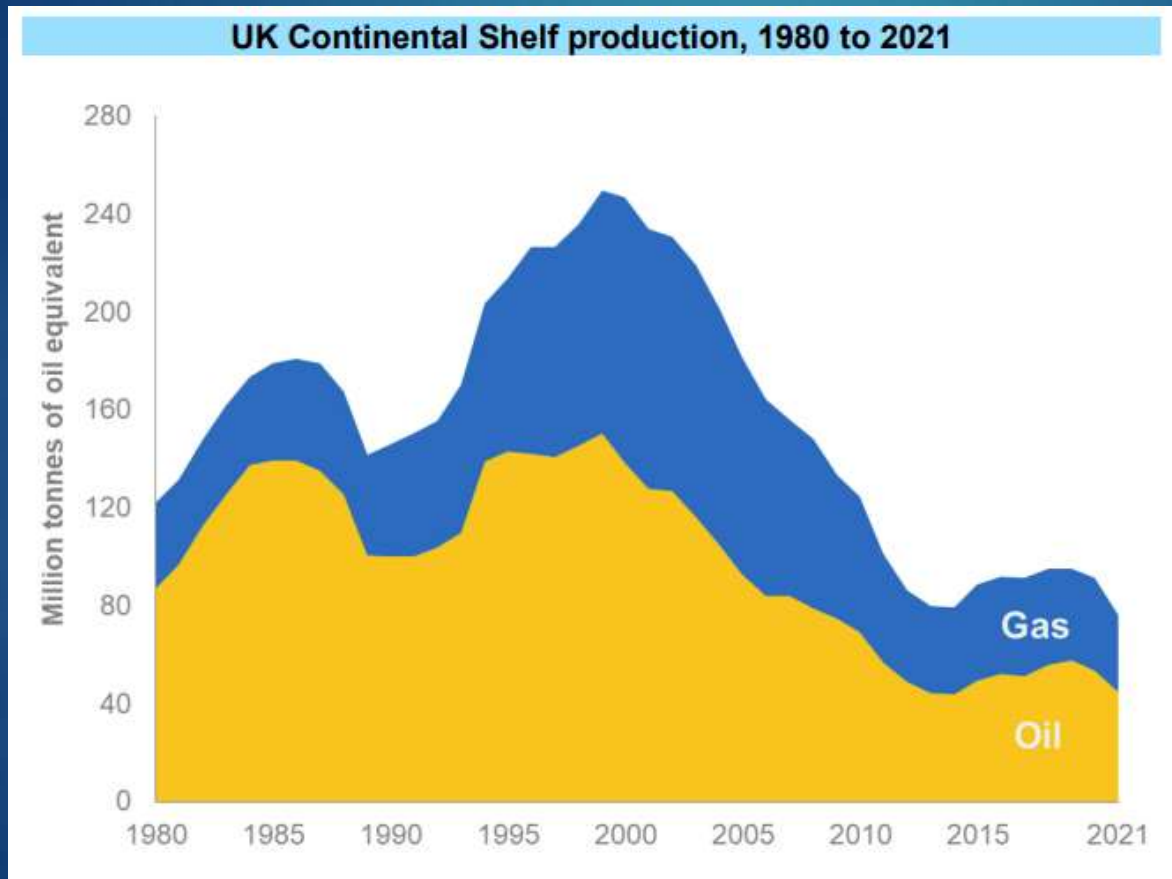
Our World
in Data



Source: European Commission (JRC); Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL); EDGAR

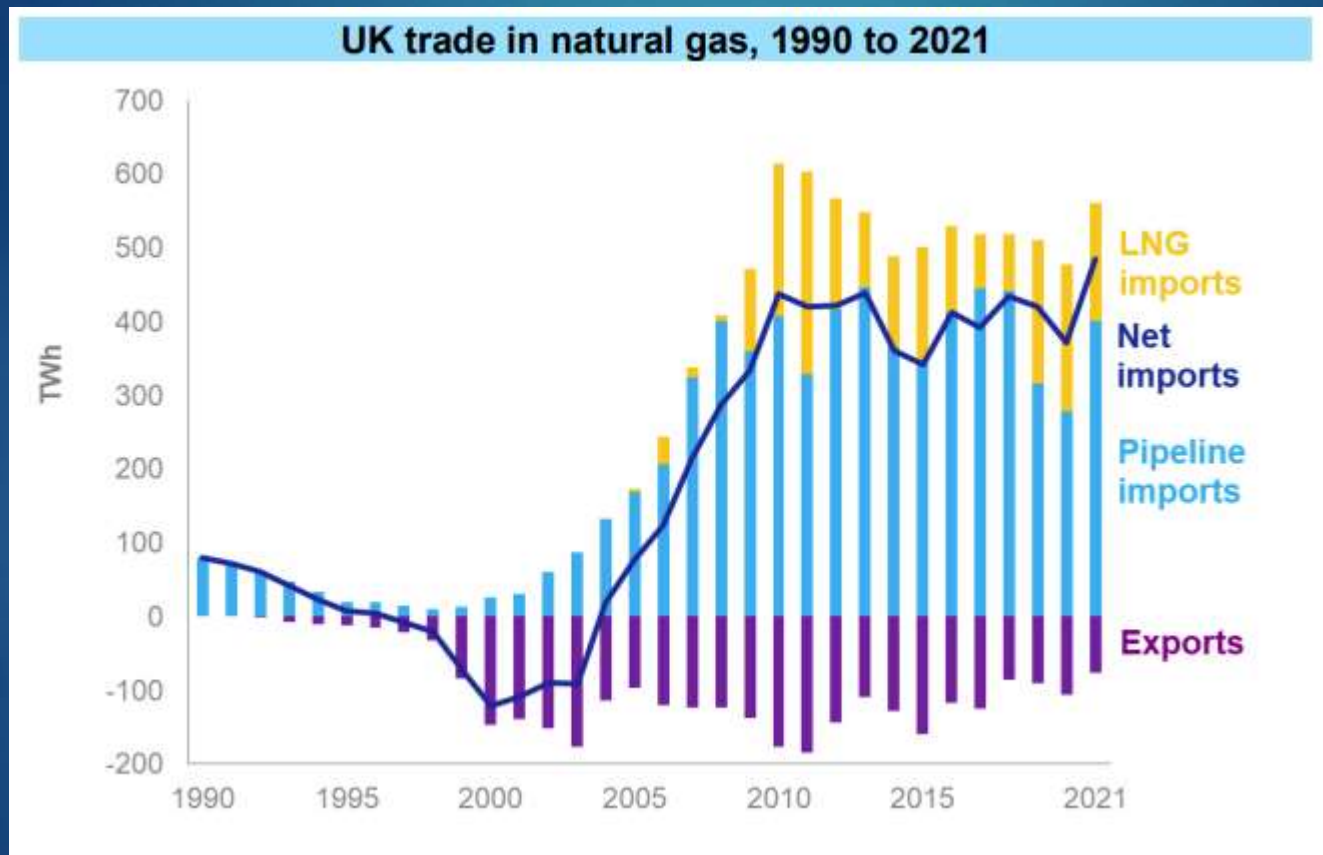
CC BY

Where does the UK get its energy from? Gas



About 50% of total UK gas consumption self-sufficient (2022)

Where does the UK get its energy from? Gas

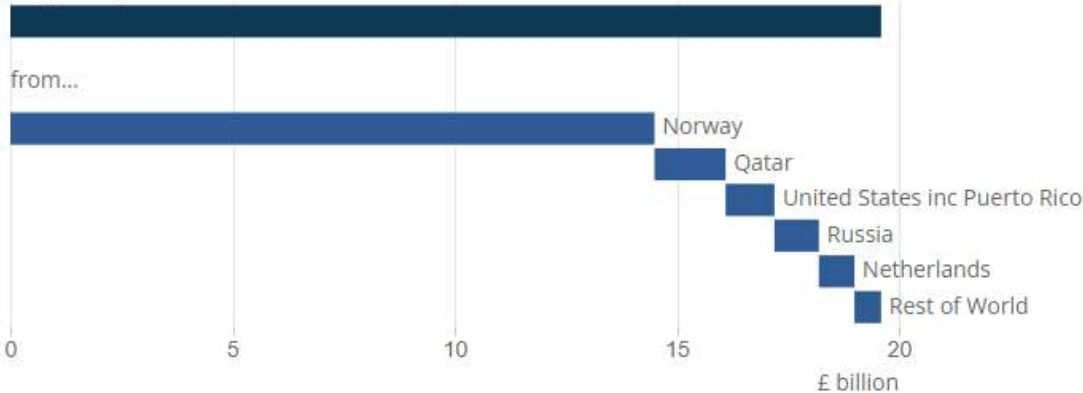


Russian gas in context:

17

Gas imports

UK gas imports totalled £19.6 billion in 2021



Gas exports

UK gas exports totalled £3.4 billion in 2021

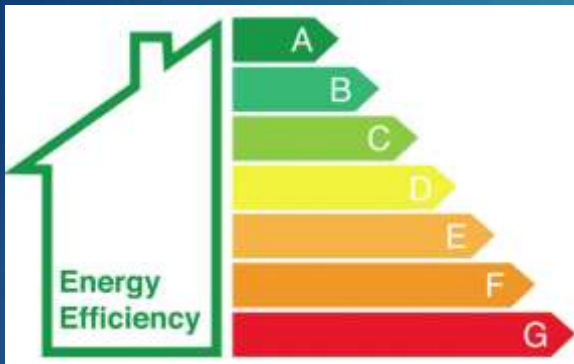


Where does the UK get its energy from? Electricity

- ▶ <https://www.carbonbrief.org/mapped-how-the-uk-generates-its-electricity/>
- ▶ <https://www.gridwatch.templar.co.uk/>

Are there low carbon alternatives?

Lower demand:



In perpetuity...



Wind Energy



<https://www.gridwatch.templar.co.uk/>

Solar energy



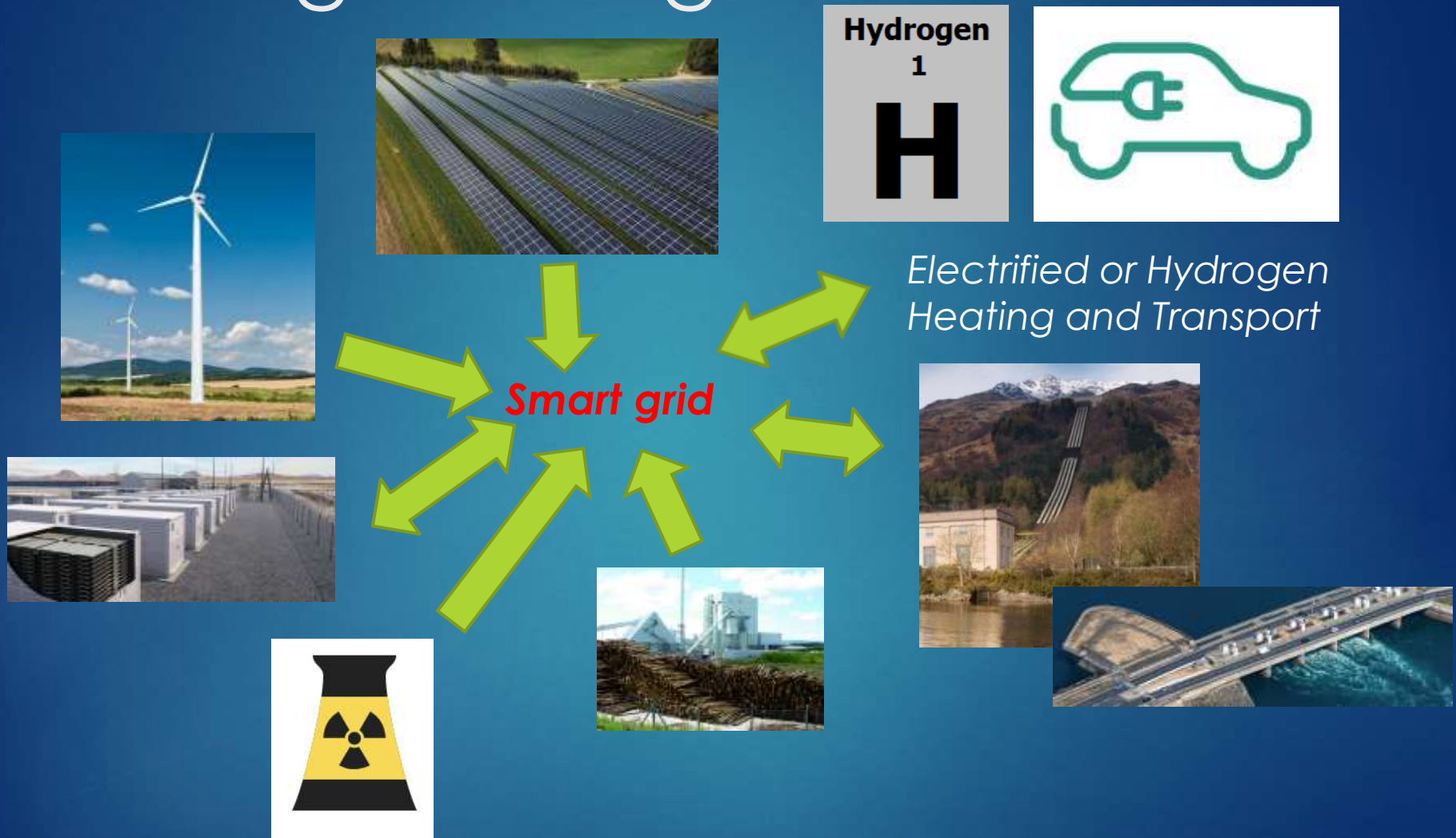
<https://www.gridwatch.templar.co.uk/>

The energy from the sun that strikes the Earth per hour is more than the entire world consumes in a year.

Hydro (River/ tidal/ wave) Energy



Putting it all together



How much land will be needed?

- ▶ <https://landartgenerator.org/infographics.html>

Co2 footprints of electricity production (gCO₂eq/kWh)

Fig 1. International Carbon Footprints of Fossil-Fuel Electricity

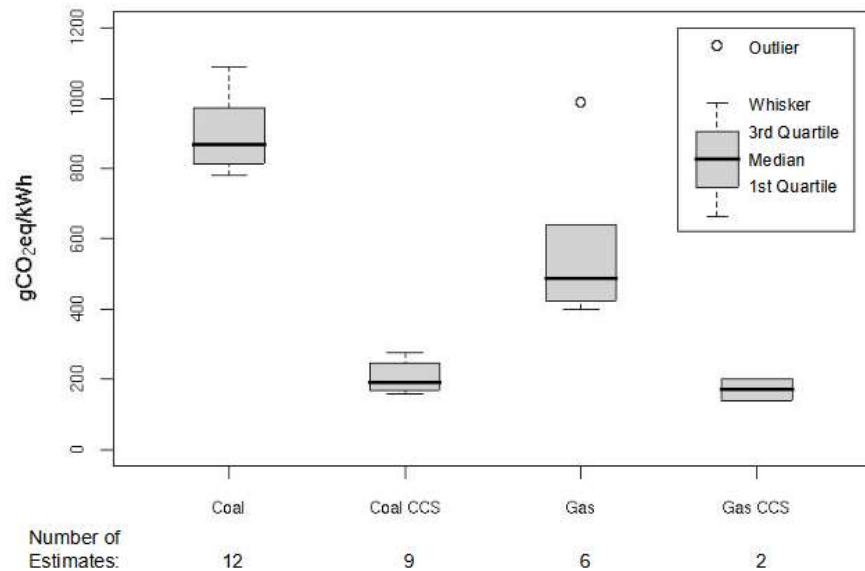
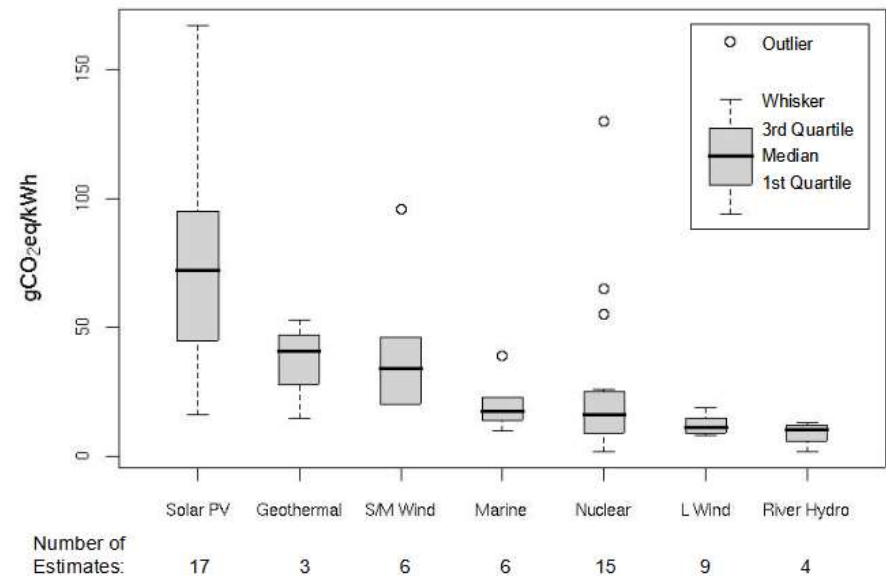
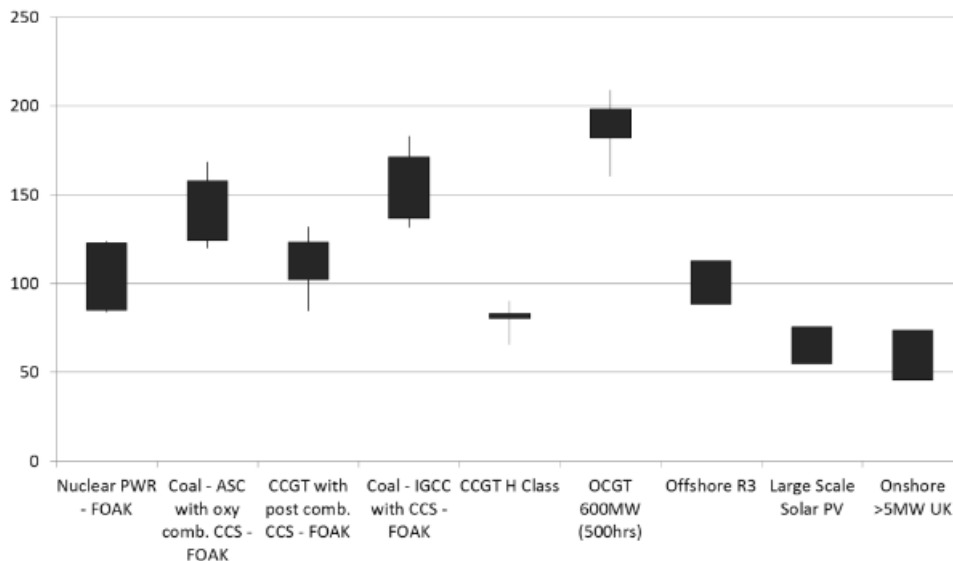


Fig 2. International Carbon Footprints for Low-Carbon Electricity



UK Cost of Electricity generation predicted 2025

Chart 7: Levelised Cost Estimates for Projects Commissioning in 2025, Technology-specific Hurdle Rates, Sensitivities, £/MWh



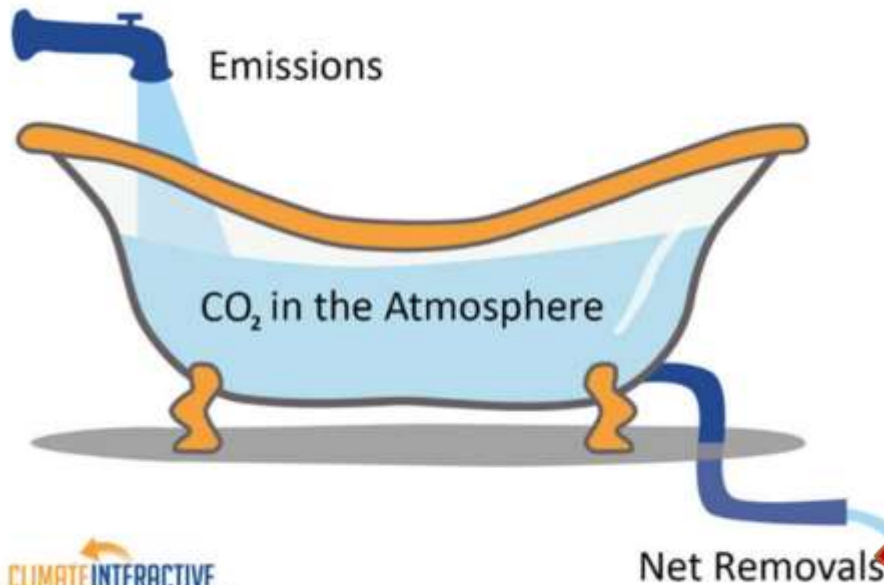
Not included:

- Future costs of climate change
- Air pollution
- Possible large swings in price of oil and gas

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/energy-data-and-research/data-portal/wholesale-market-indicators>

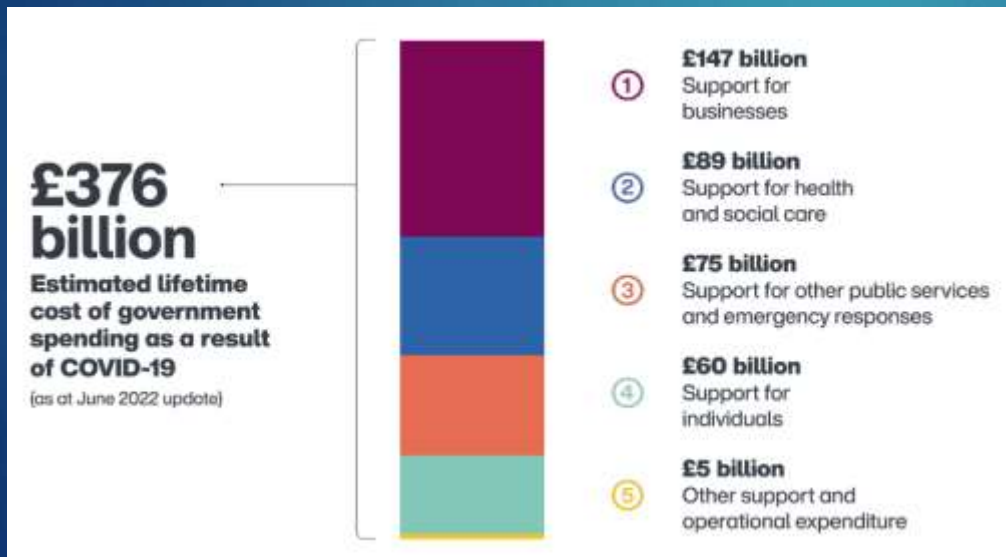
<https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-record-low-price-for-uk-offshore-wind-is-four-times-cheaper-than-gas/>

Carbon capture and storage

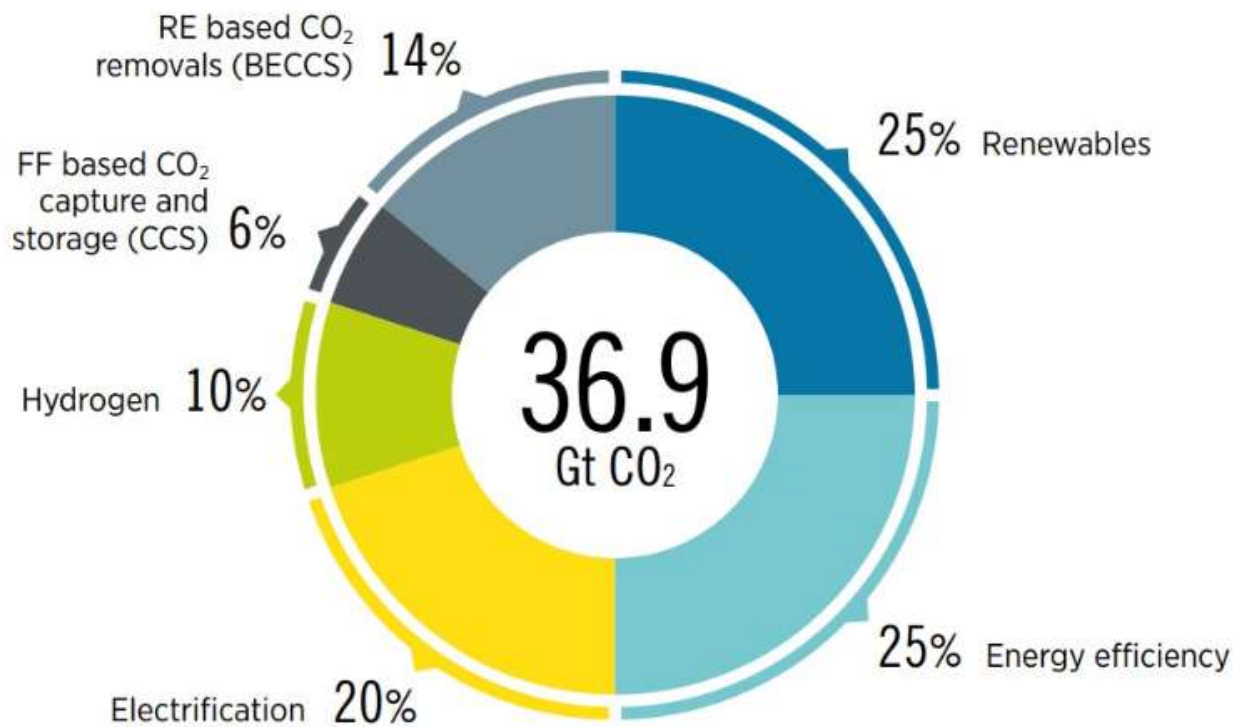


Converting to low carbon costs

A net cost of the UK reaching net zero by 2050 to be £321bn, or just over **£10bn per year**. (Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR), July 2021)
The value of UK support to fossil fuels amounted to about £12bn annually on average (OECD, 2021)



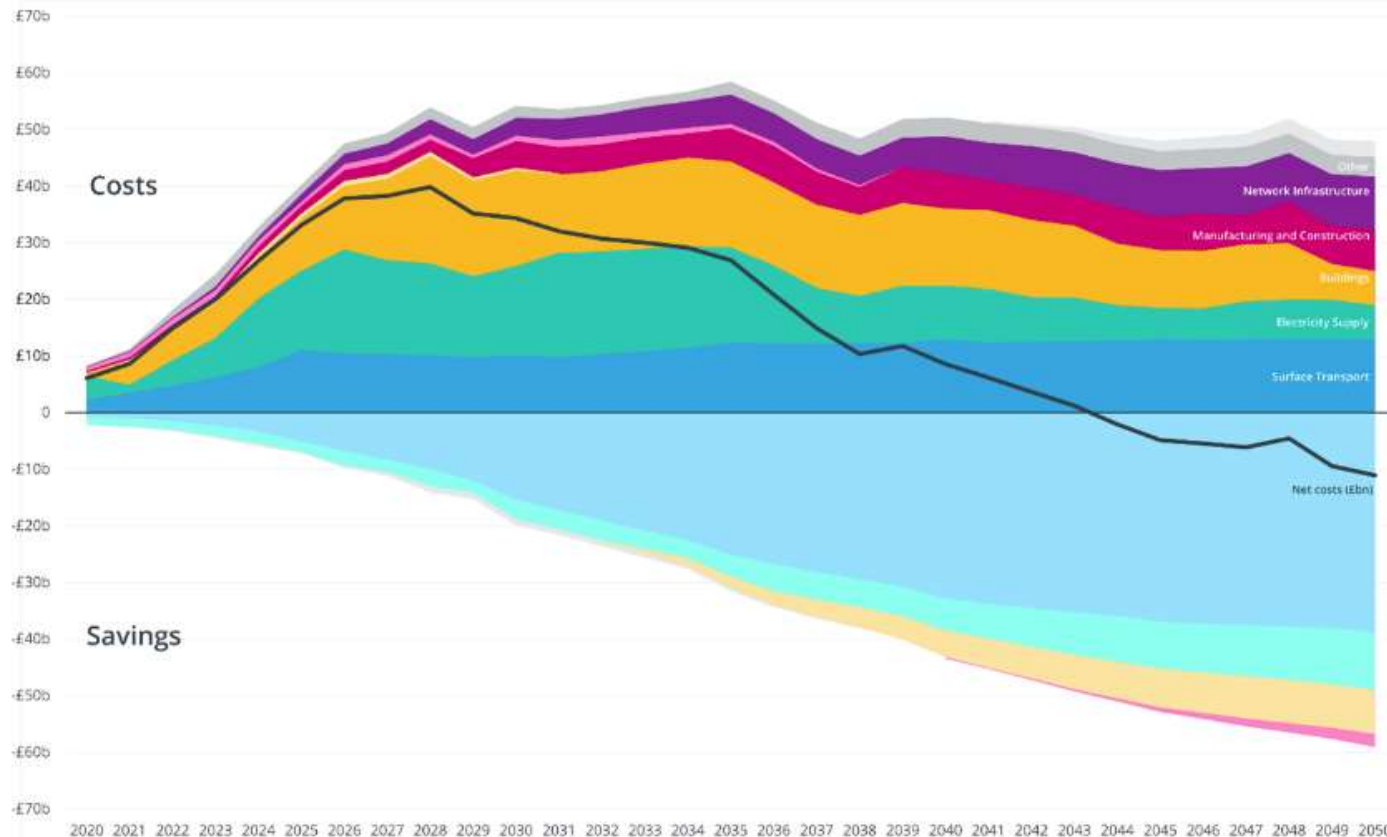
Reducing emissions by 2050 through six technological avenues



How much will it cost ?

Capital and investment (CAPEX) and operational (OPEX) expenditure to get the UK to net zero by 2050

IfG



Source: Climate Change Committee, *The Sixth Carbon Budget - Dataset*, 9 December 2020

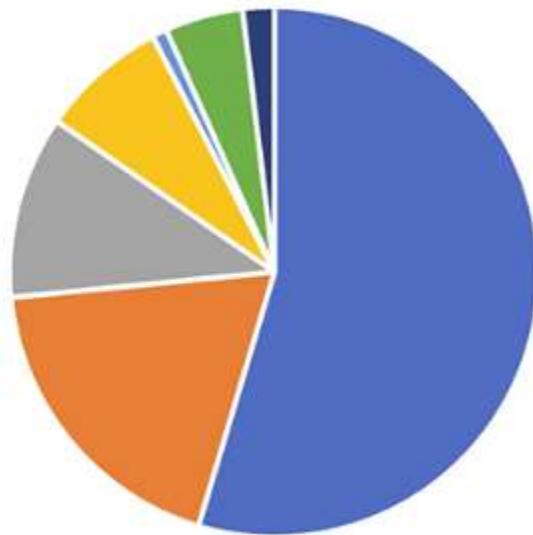
Note: Darker colours represent CAPEX, lighter colours represent OPEX. Values are a three-year rolling average of in-year costs.

"Other" includes: aviation, shipping, LULUCF, agriculture, removals, waste and F-gases. Costs of electricity are included in the energy supply sector, other low-carbon fuels such as hydrogen and bioenergy are included in the respective sectors which use those fuels.

CC BY-NC

UK breakdown of Energy bills, and how the cost is worked out

Dual Fuel Bill October 2022



■ Wholesale ■ Networks ■ Operating ■ Policy ■ Smart ■ VAT ■ Other

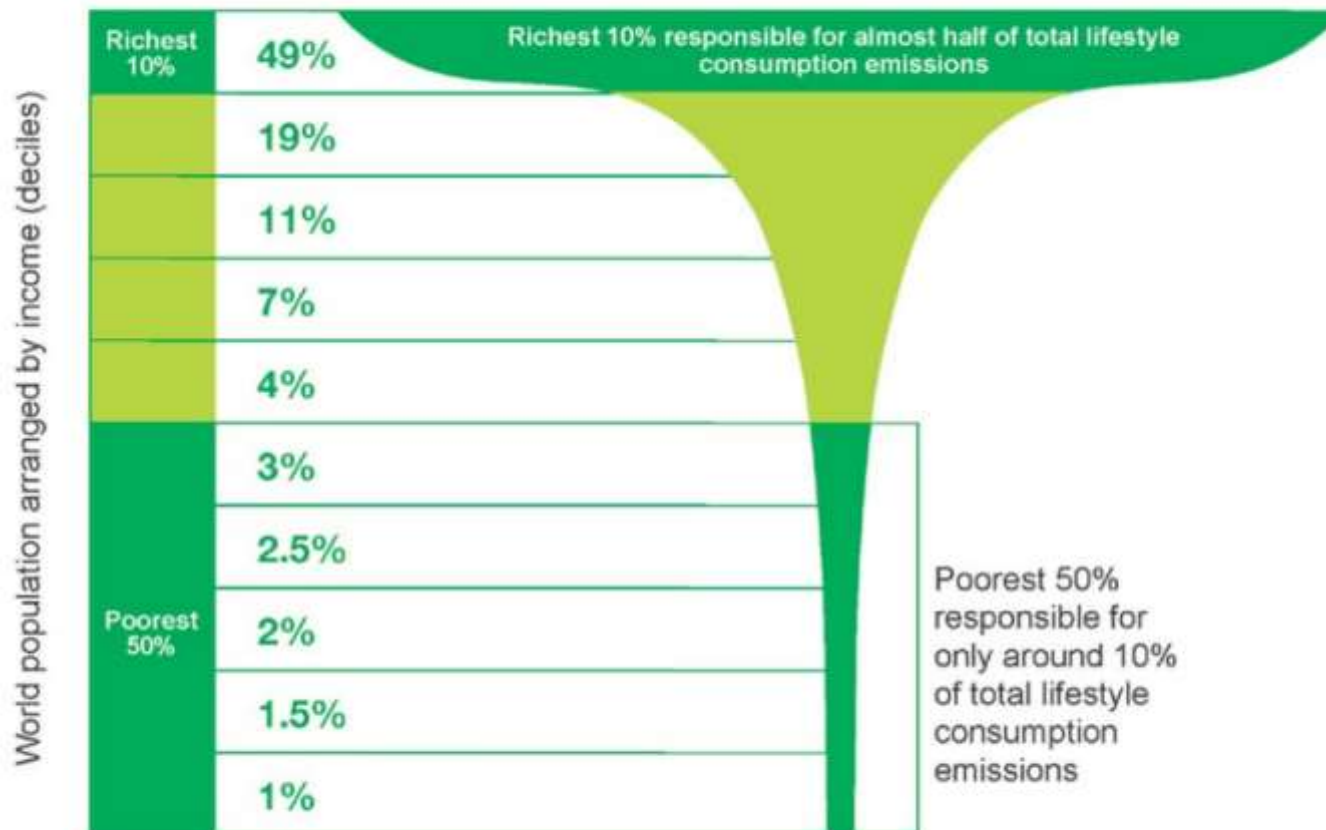
<https://www.gridwatch.templar.co.uk/>

What are other countries doing ?

<https://app.electricitymaps.com/map>

<https://ourworldindata.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions>

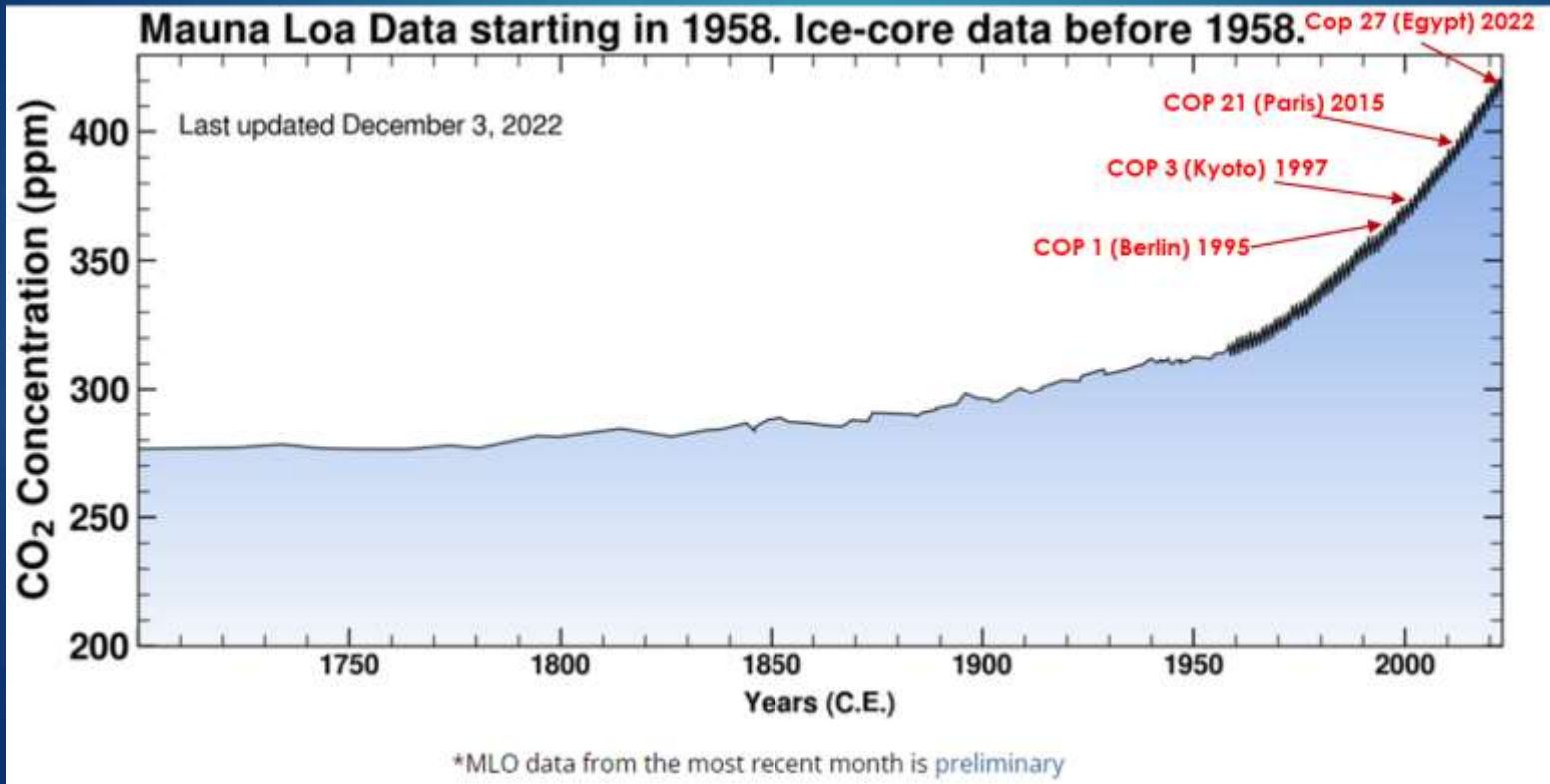
Percentage of CO₂ emissions by world population



Source: Oxfam

What did COP 27 achieve

- ▶ No real progress of keep global warming under 1.5 degrees, and to phase out the use of fossil fuels.
- ▶ The creation of a loss and damage fund



What's holding up action on climate change ?

UK fracking and oil drilling good for environment, claims climate minister

Graham Stuart tells MPs that awarding more than 100 licences for North Sea drilling is a green policy



📷 A production platform in the North Sea. Photograph: Bluegreen Pictures/Alamy

Fracking and drilling for new oil and gas in the North Sea is green and good for the environment, Liz Truss's new climate minister said on Wednesday.

<https://www.opensecrets.org/federal-lobbying/industries/summary?cycle=2022&id=E01>

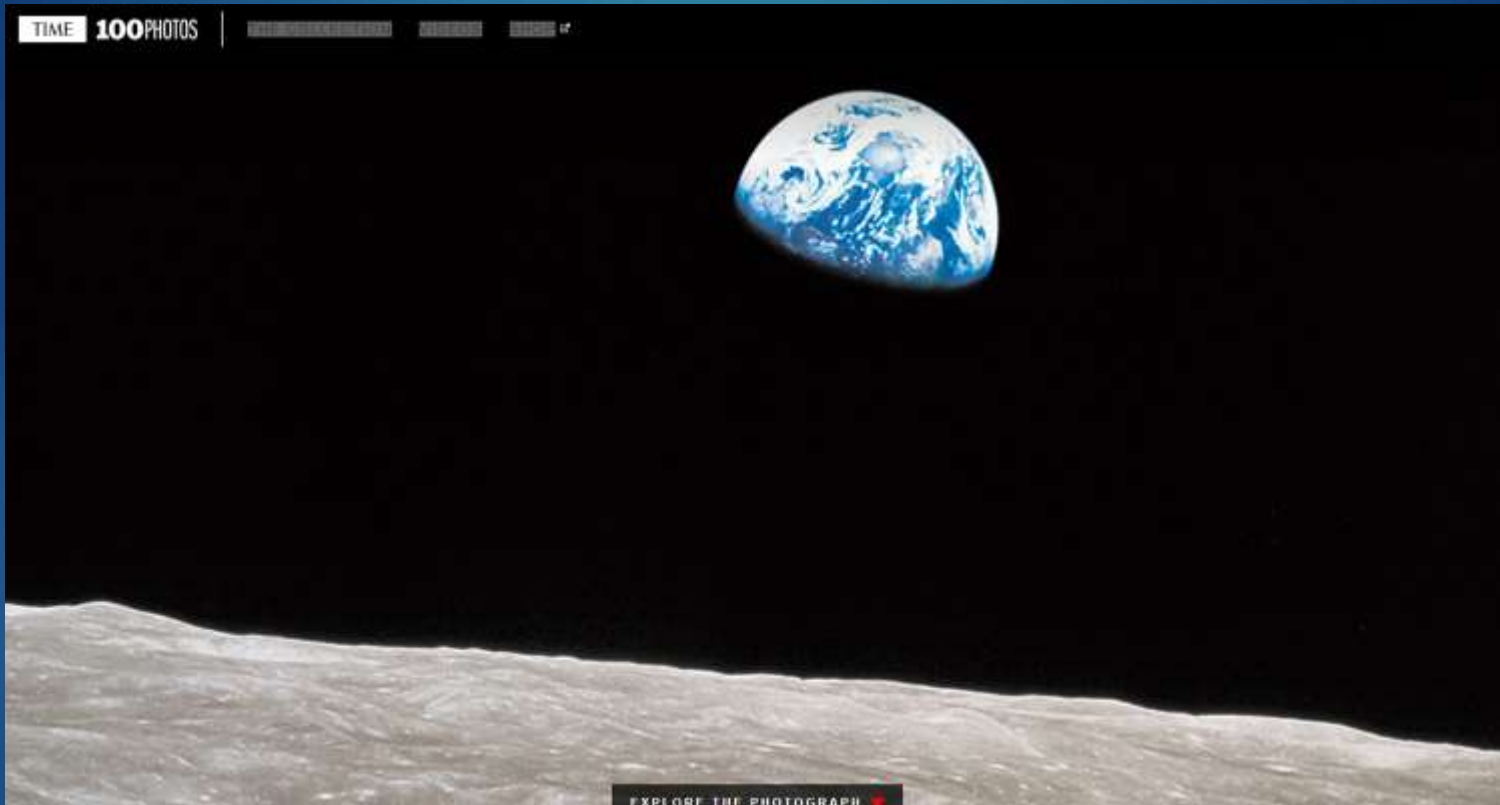


Crisis + “a crucial point, when something begins to change.”

Often misconstrued as opportunity

Climate change, Russian gas, and energy bills: A perfect Storm

Opportunity



Learn more...

- ▶ Introduction to climate change (short course)

Renewable and sustainable Engineering

- ▶ BEng(hons)+ Msc +PhD (full+ part time):
- ▶ Low carbon degree apprentices
- ▶ Electrical, mechanical, automotive and aeronautical engineering degrees.

David Sprake.

d.sprake@glyndwr.ac.uk

Questions?



Temperature anomalies



Temperature anomalies
<https://youtu.be/K4Ra2HR27pQ>

Antti Lipponen climatecentral.org

Cause of previous climate change

41

<http://profhorn.meteor.wisc.edu/wxwise/climate/milankovich.html>

Wind vs Nuclear

Nuclear: Hinckley point c, 2027, = 3,260MW, £26 Billion

Wind energy 3,260MW = (Approx. £1M/MW) = 3.2 Billion
Wind only blows approx. 35% of the time (capacity factor)
so \$9.1 Billion + 17 Billion to spend on energy storage.