



More tools in the policy box: Can exergy analysis give new insights on energy use and rebound?

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Can exergy analysis give new insights to energy use and rebound?



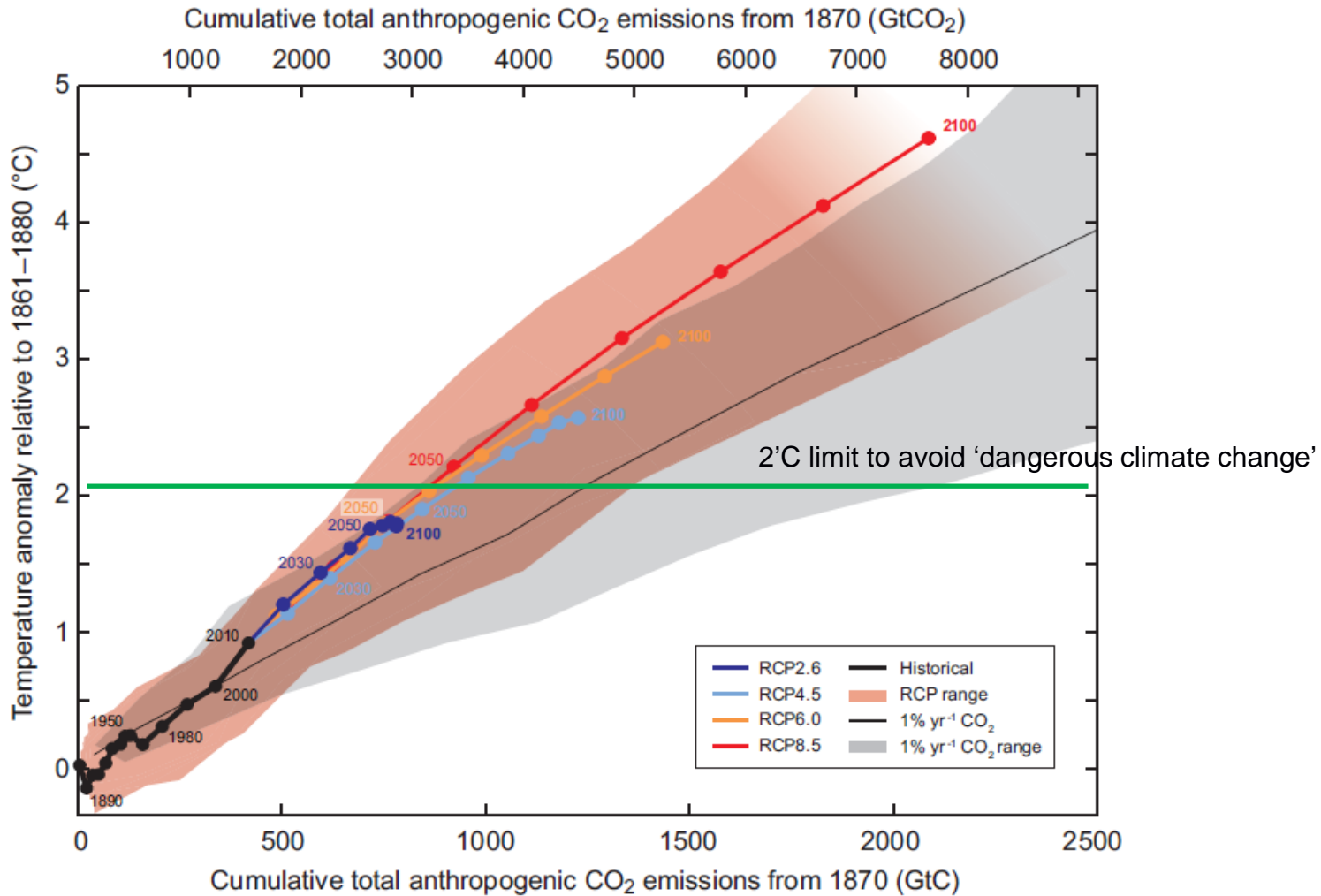
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- 1. The issue: climate mitigation and thermodynamic failings of mainstream energy economics**
- 2. An alternative approach: using exergy analysis to study economy-wide energy use and rebound**

The problem: the need to reduce carbon emissions



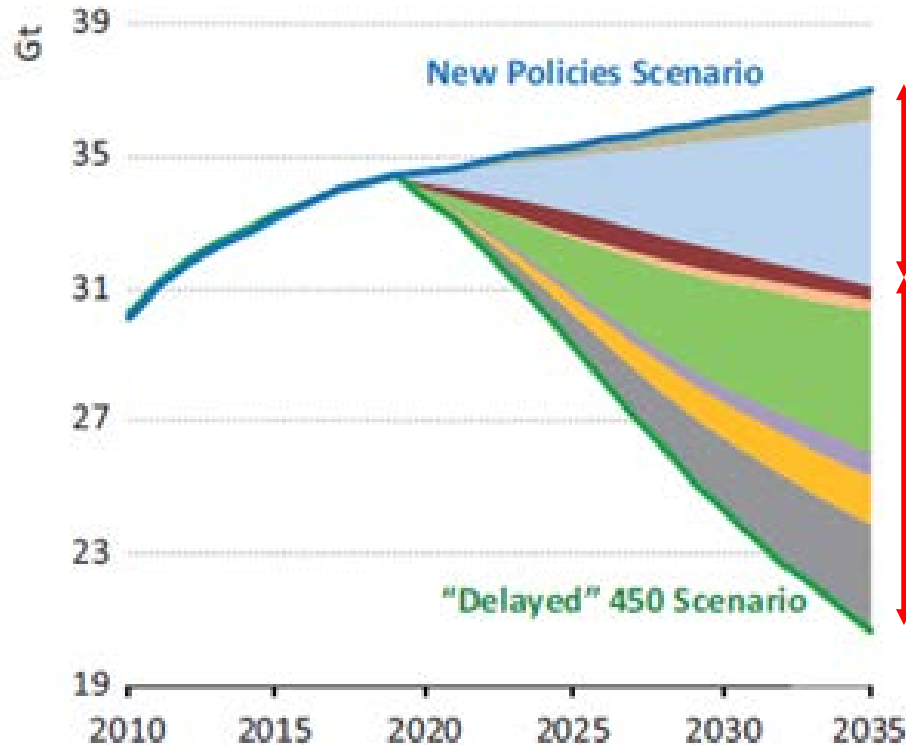
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The 'solution': 1. energy reduction and 2. decarbonisation



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CO ₂ Abatement	2025	2035
Demand	5%	5%
End-use efficiency	27%	31%
Power plant efficiency	11%	3%
Fuel and technology switch	2%	2%
Renewables	25%	26%
Biofuels	5%	5%
Nuclear	9%	9%
CCS	15%	20%
Total (Gt CO₂)	6.2	16.4



Key energy questions remain unanswered in relation to wedge #1 (energy reduction):

1. How should we measure energy efficiency?
2. How large is the energy rebound effect?
3. How much energy will we need in the future?

Can exergy analysis give new insights to energy use and rebound?



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1. The issue: climate mitigation and thermodynamic failings of mainstream energy economics
2. **An alternative approach: using exergy analysis to study economy-wide energy use and rebound**
 - **Qu. 1: Energy (exergy) efficiency**
 - **Qu. 2: Energy rebound**
 - **Qu. 3: Future energy demand**

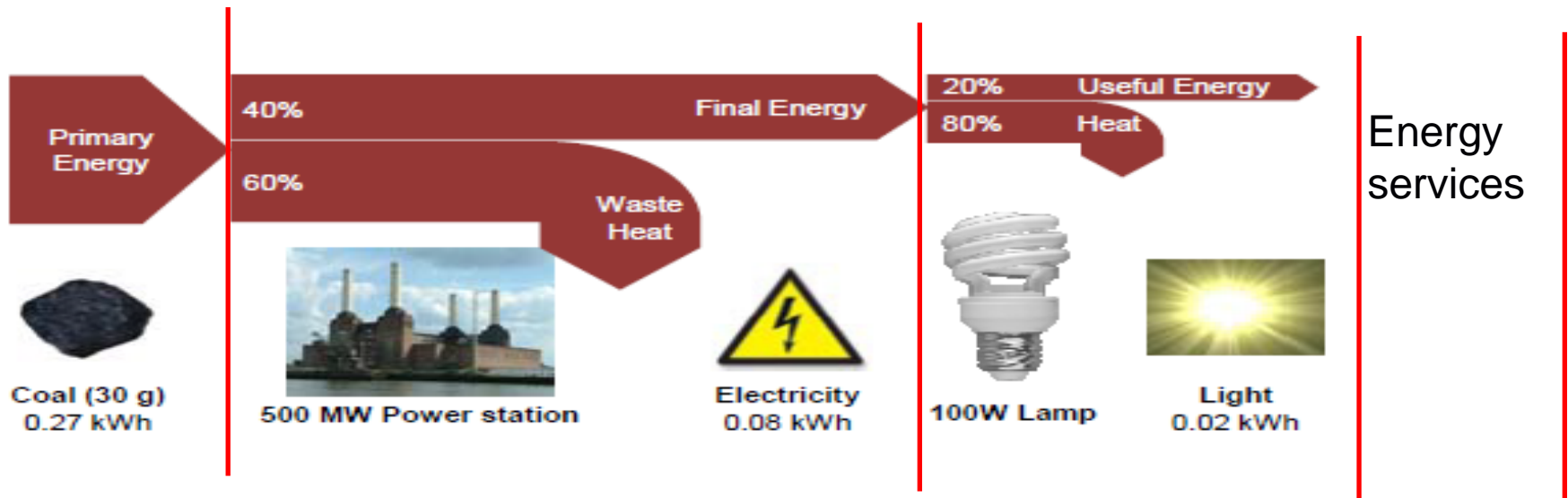
An alternative approach: Thermodynamic based exergy efficiency



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Exergy is the usable part of energy

Useful exergy is the minimum exergy input to achieve task work transfer:



Courtesy of T. Domingos, IST, Lisbon

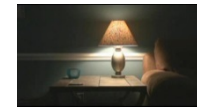
Exergy analysis @ national-level



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Direct heat



Electricity



Transport

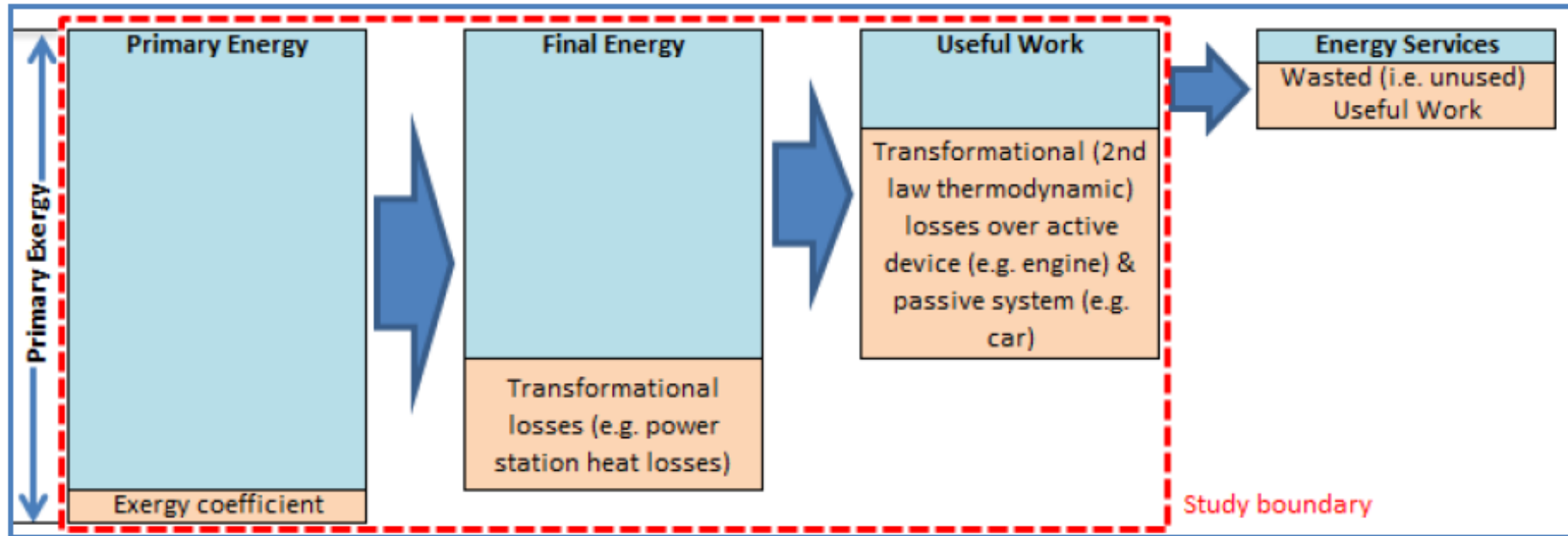


Manual Labour

Exergy analysis: methodology at national-scale



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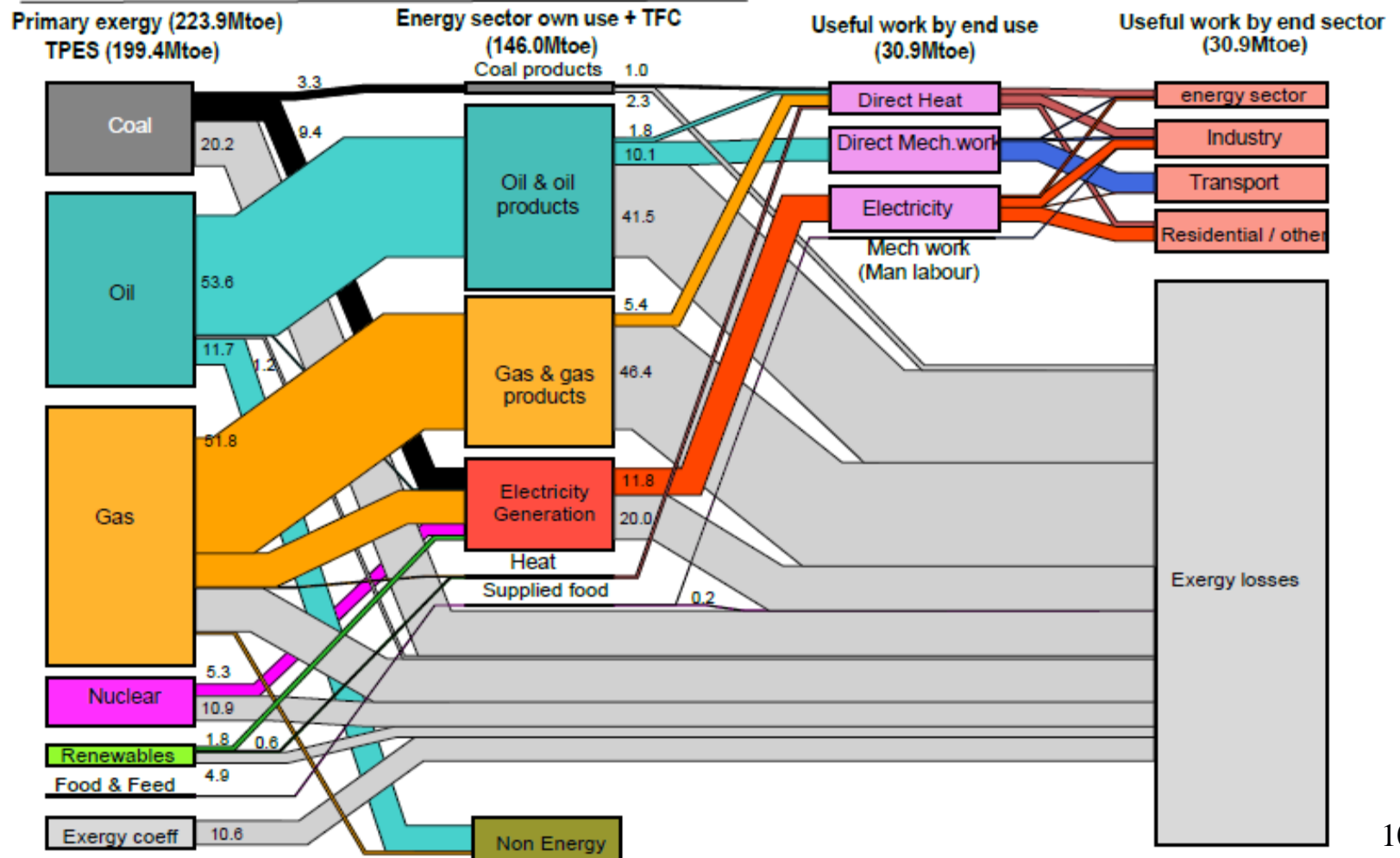


Exergy analysis: methodology at national-scale



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UK 2010 Primary exergy to useful work flow map

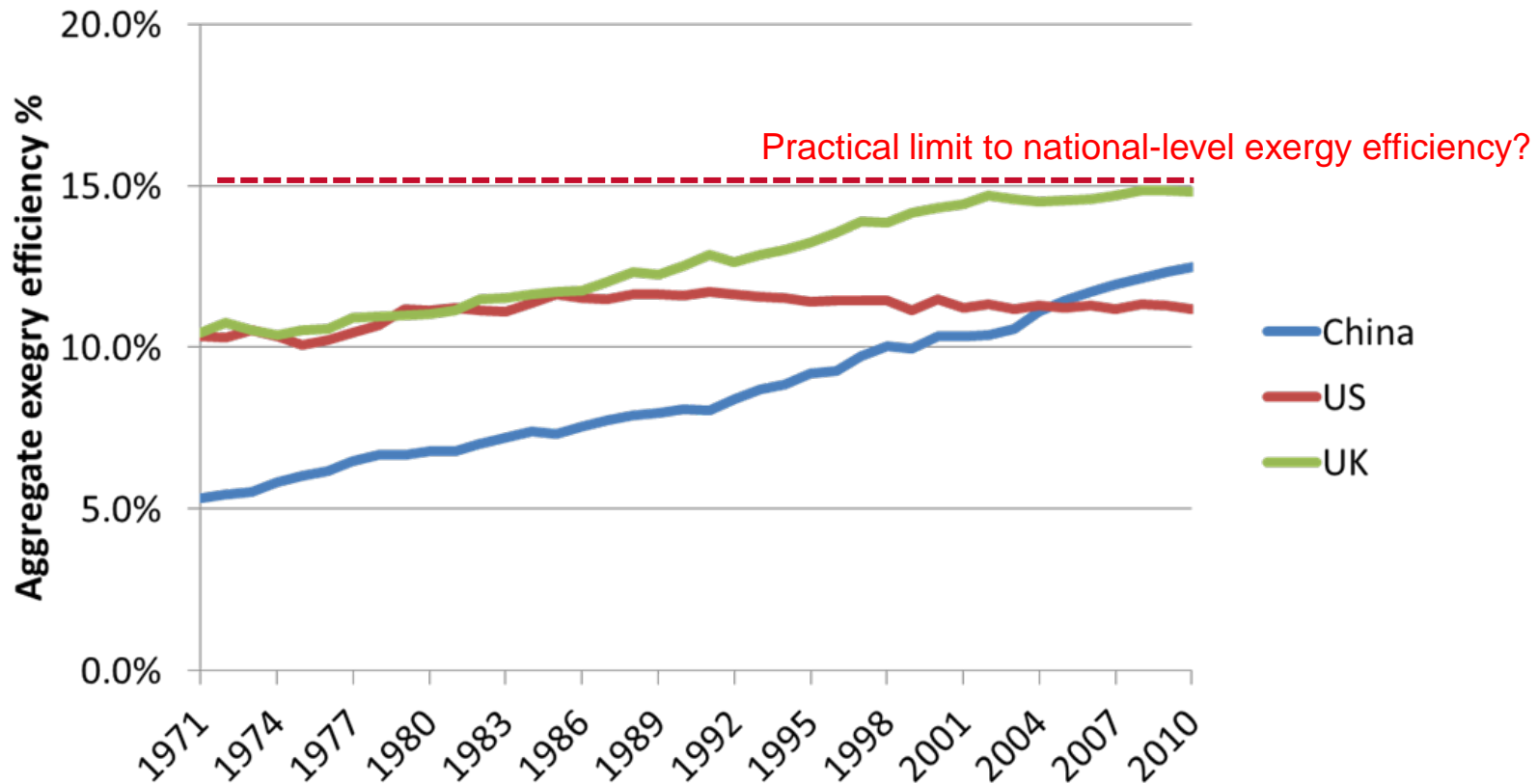


Qu. 1: National-level energy efficiency: 15% ceiling due to efficiency dilution



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Exergy efficiency China-US-UK 1971-2010

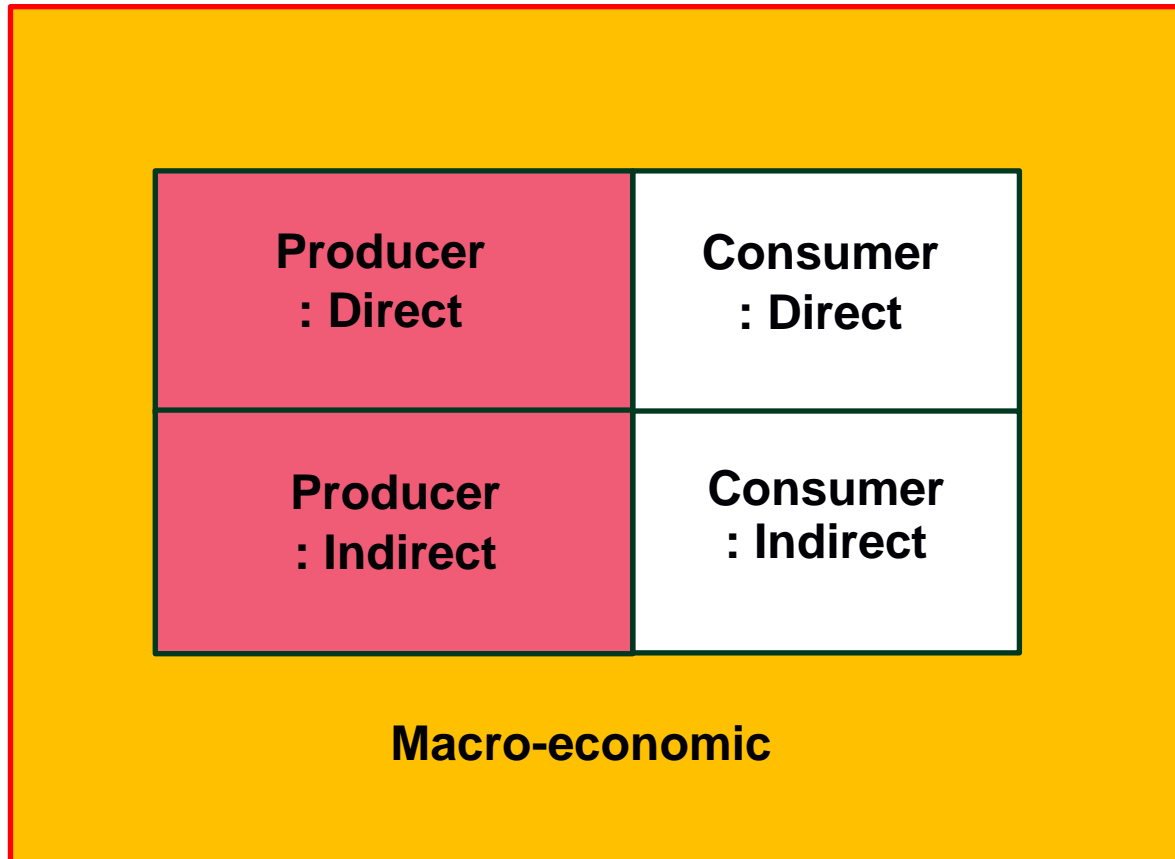


US-UK data from Brockway, P. et al (2014) *Divergence of trends in US and UK aggregate exergy efficiencies 1960-2010*, Environ. Sci. Technol. 48, pp.9874-9881

Qu. 2: Energy rebound: missing from energy models and energy policy



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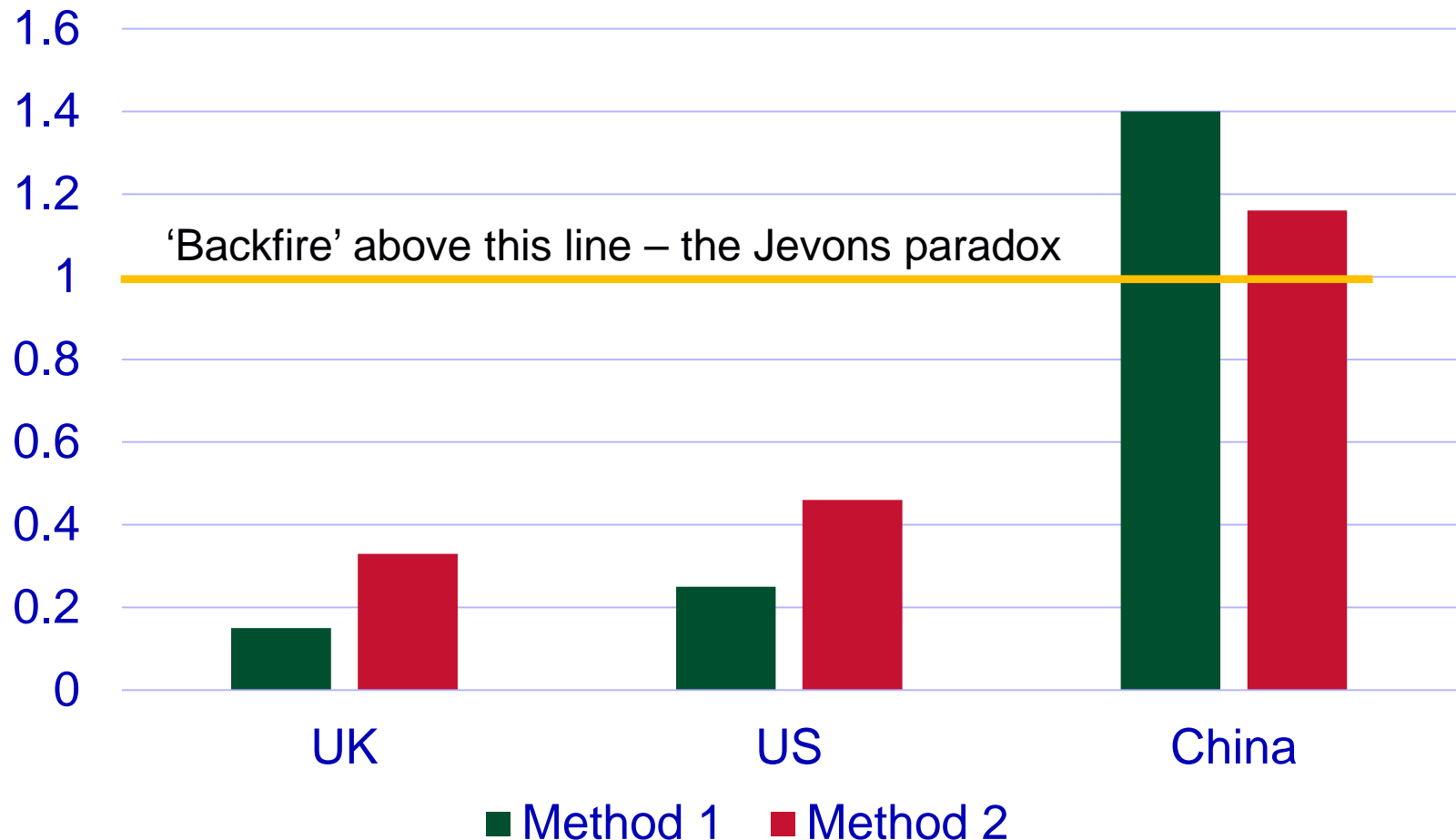
Components of energy rebound

Qu. 2: Energy rebound – exergy approach may unlock new rebound insights



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Estimates of national-level energy rebound

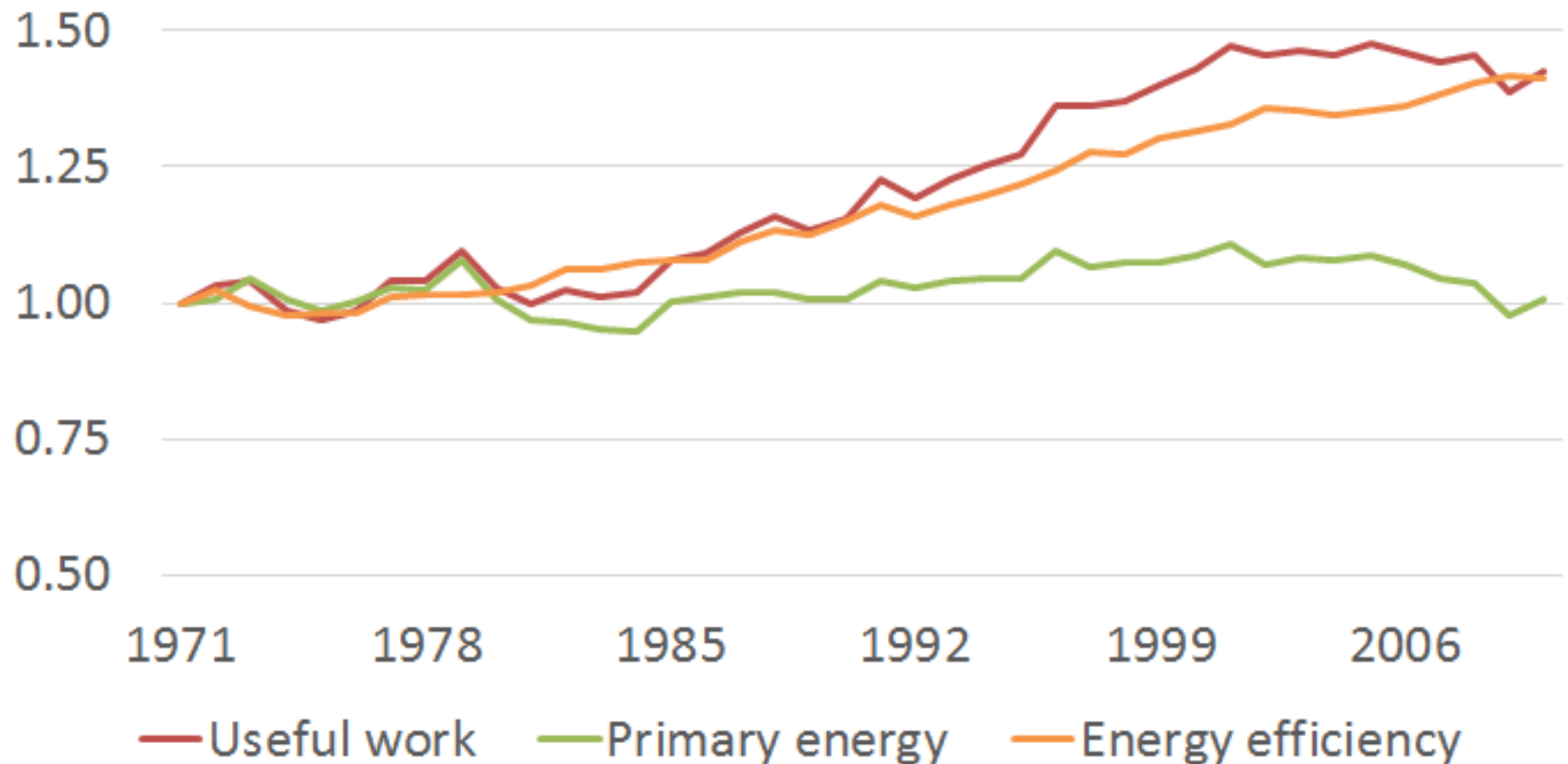


Qu. 3 – future energy forecasts: insights from exergy analysis



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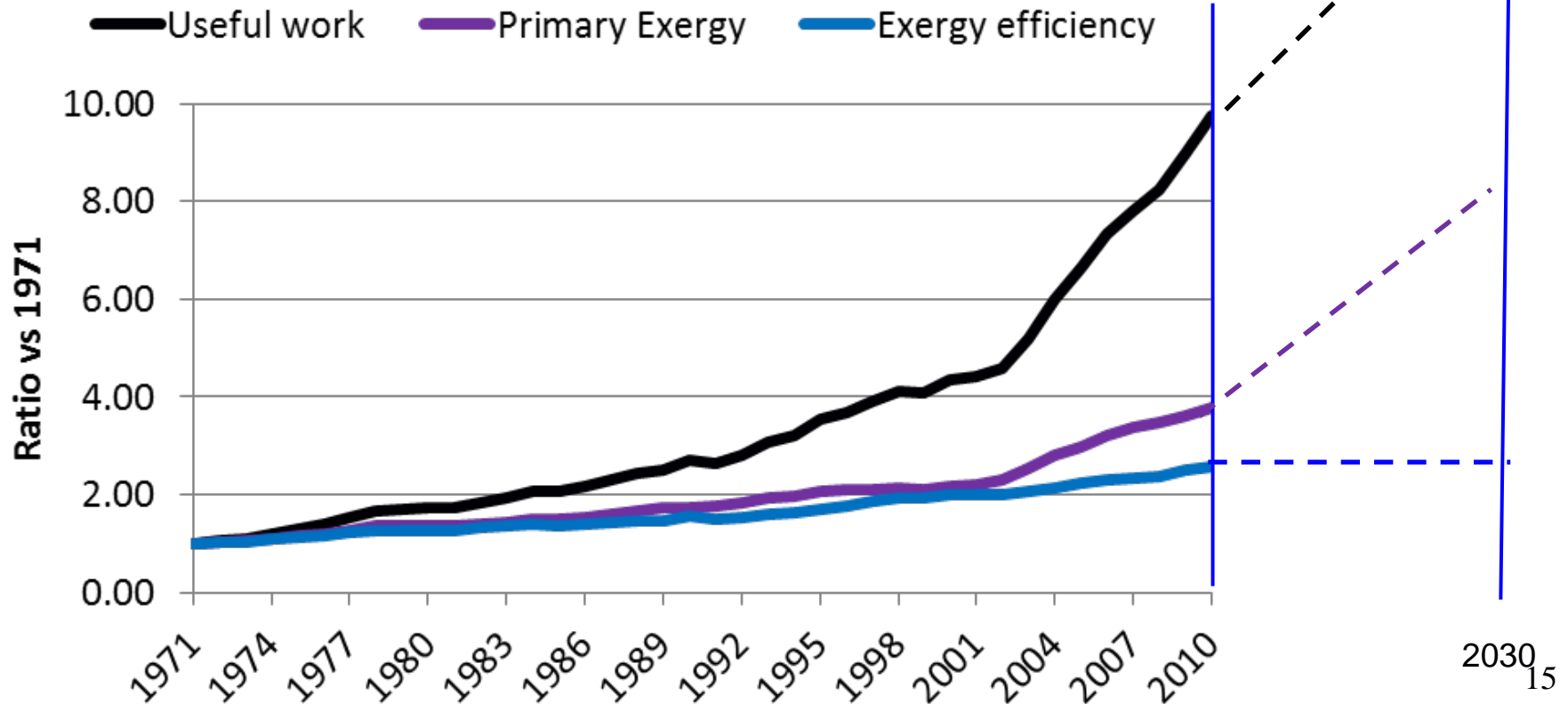
UK time-series: change in values 1971



Qu. 3 – primary energy scenarios using exergy approach



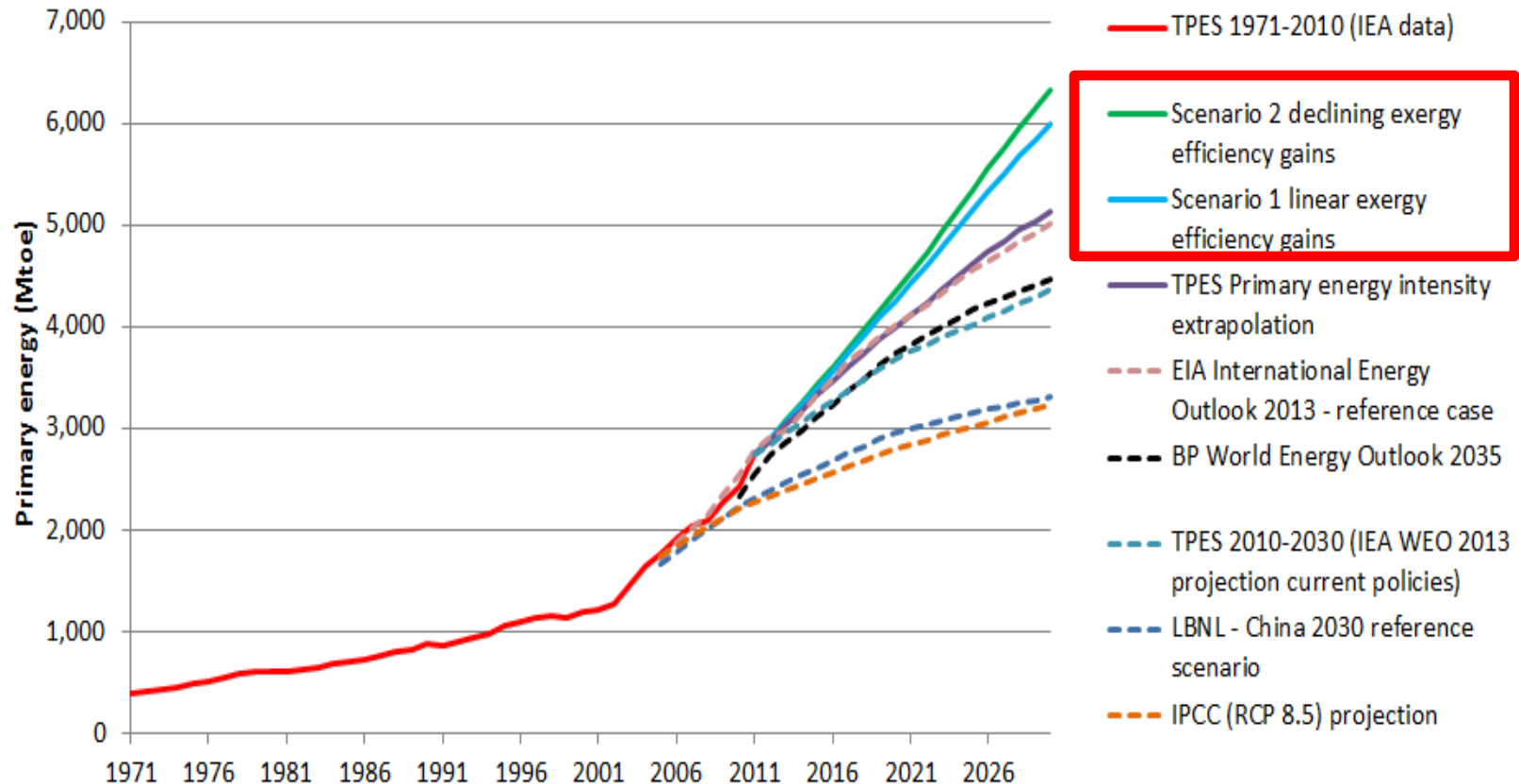
Future energy (exergy) projections are currently **underestimated** due to peaking of exergy efficiency



Qu. 3 – primary energy scenarios using exergy approach: results for China



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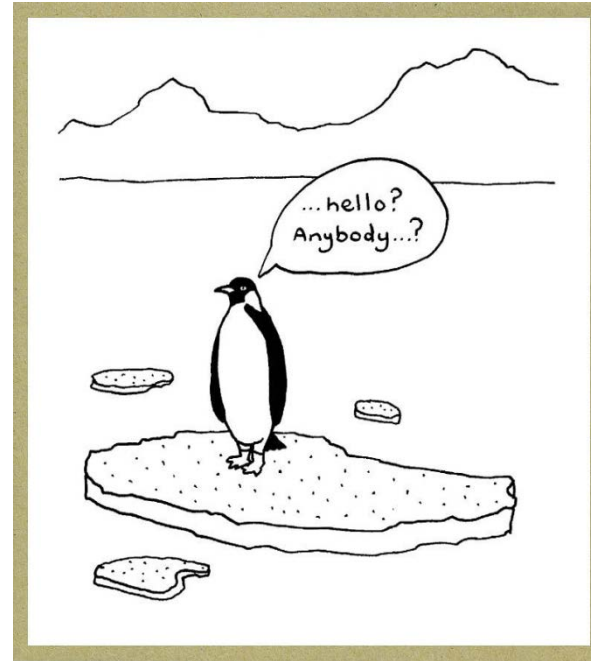


Source: Brockway, P. et al (2015) *Understanding China's past and future energy demand: an exergy efficiency and decomposition analysis* Applied Energy
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2015.05.082>

1. Given time issues, we need to be using all the tools in the policy box.
2. Exergy-based studies suggest energy efficiency and energy supply policies need to be account for:
 - Efficiency dilution
 - Energy rebound
3. Exergy analysis can be included in mainstream modelling approaches: equilibrium, econometric, cost-optimisation.



Energy economists



Exergy economists

- Brockway P.E., Barrett J.R., Foxon T.J. & Steinberger J.K. (2014) Divergence of trends in US and UK aggregate exergy efficiencies 1960-2010. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **48**, pp.9874–9881 Available at DOI: 10.1021/es501217t
- Brockway P.E., Steinberger J.K, Barrett J.R. & Foxon T.J. (2015) Understanding China's past and future energy demand: An exergy efficiency and decomposition analysis. *Applied Energy* **155**, pp.892–903 Available at DOI: 10.1016/j.apenergy.2015.05.082