

## Ch. 16 - Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Resources

### **The Importance of Improving Energy Efficiency**

What is Energy Efficiency?

Energy efficiency - the percentage of total energy input that does useful work

84% of all commercial energy in used in the US is wasted

Life cycle cost - the initial cost plus lifetime operating costs

The net efficiency of the entire energy delivery process is determined by the efficiency of each step in the energy conversion process.

The three least energy efficient using devices are incandescent light bulbs, vehicles with internal combustion engines, and nuclear power plants producing electricity for space heating.

### **Why it is important to reduce energy waste?**

1. make nonrenewable fossil fuels last longer
2. gives us more time to phase in renewable energy resources
3. decreases dependence on oil imports
4. lessens the need for military intervention in the oil-rich and politically-unstable Middle East
5. Reduces local and global environmental damage
6. Is the cheapest and quickest way to slow projected global warming
7. Saves more money, provides more jobs, improves productivity and promotes more economic growth per unit of energy than other alternatives.
8. Improves competitiveness in the international marketplace.

The reasons there is not more emphasis on improving energy efficiency is the glut of low-cost underpriced fossil fuels and huge government subsidies

## **Ways to Improve Energy Efficiency**

How can we use waste heat?

Energy cannot be recycled

For a house: insulate it, eliminate air leaks and equip it with an air-to-air heat exchanger

## **How can we save energy in industry?**

Cogeneration - production of two useful forms of energy from the same fuel source.

Efficiency can be increased to approx. 90%

Replacing energy-wasting electric motors; use adjustable-speed drives

## **How can we save energy in producing electricity? The Negawatt Revolution**

The Negawatt Revolution is known as demand-side management - reducing demand for electricity

## **How can we save energy in Transportation?**

Increase the fuel efficiency of motor vehicles

There is little interest in fuel-efficient vehicles when gasoline is so cheap

Electric cars - pollution to recharge batteries is produced elsewhere

Electric cars are not very efficient

Shift to more energy efficient way to move people and freight

## **How can we save energy in buildings?**

Superinsulated houses; air-to-air heat exchangers

Use the most energy-efficient ways to heat houses: passive solar heating and high-efficiency natural gas furnaces. [electric resistance heating is the most wasteful]

Heat pumps work in warm climates

For existing homes add insulation, plug leaks and install energy saving windows

Use the most energy-efficient ways to heat water (using electricity is the least efficient)

Use the most energy-efficient appliances and lights

Rebates or tax credits for building energy-efficient buildings, etc.

## **Direct use of solar energy for heat and electricity -**

The Renewable Energy Age

### **Using Solar Energy to Heat Houses and Water**

**Passive Solar Heating** - captures sunlight directly within a structure and converts it into low-temperature heat for space heating

Thermal mass stores collected energy as heat and releases it day and night

**Active Solar Heating** - special collectors absorb solar energy; a fan or pump is used to circulate the hot water

Net energy yield is moderate; CO<sub>2</sub> not emitted; land disturbance is minimal

Owners need solar legal rights

### **How Can Solar Energy Be Used to Generate High-Temperature Heat and Electricity?**

1. Central Receiver System (Power Tower)

Heliostats - computer controlled mirrors

2. Solar Thermal Plant (distributed receiver system)

3. Parabolic dish collectors

4. Nonimaging optical solar concentrator

5. Solar cookers

### **Producing Electricity from Solar Cells - The PV Revolution**

Photovoltaic Cells (Solar Cells) - Sunlight falling on a wafer thin silicon sheet releases a flow of electrons creating an electric current.

High net energy yield; works in cloudy weather.

Cost of PVs is high;

Storage of electricity produced is a problem

Batteries are expensive

Flywheels are promising

## **Producing Electricity from Moving Water and from Heat in Stored Water**

Hydroelectric Power

Large-scale hydroelectric project (large dam)

Small-scale hydroelectric project - a low dam with no reservoir

Pumped storage hydropower systems - water reservoirs at two different levels

Moderate to high net energy yield

Flood vast areas, destroy wildlife habitat, uproots people, ...

## **Producing electricity from Tides and Waves**

Few suitable sites and construction costs are high

Producing electricity from heat stored in water

OTEC (Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion)

Saline solar ponds

Freshwater solar ponds

## **Producing electricity from Wind**

Unlimited source at favorable sites

Land underneath turbines can be used for grazing cattle or farming

Need steady winds

## **Producing Energy from Biomass**

Organic matter can be burned directly as a solid fuel, or converted into gaseous or liquid biofuels.

Potentially renewable if managed properly.

Biogas (60% methane, 40% CO<sub>2</sub>); liquid methanol; liquid ethanol

Biomass Plantations of Btu Bushes: burned directly or converted to alternative fuels

Requires large areas of land

Burning Wood - contains pollutants known to cause cancer, bronchitis, emphysema

Need efficient wood-burning stoves

Burning agricultural or urban wastes

Bagasse - residue left after harvesting and processing sugar cane.

## **Solar Hydrogen Revolution**

Water can be split by electricity into H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>.

## **Geothermal Energy**

### **Sustainable Energy Strategy**

improved energy efficiency

chose projects carefully

we cannot continue to depend on a single nonrenewable energy source.

## **What the government can do**

increase fuel efficiency standards for motor vehicles

establish energy-efficiency standards for buildings and appliances

increase government sponsored R&D to improve energy efficiency

give tax credits and exemptions for purchases of energy efficient vehicles, houses, buildings and appliances

phase in full-cost pricing to include the environmental impact