

Contents

Preface xv

Foreword xvii

1	Introduction to the Four-Dimensional Energy Transition	1
	<i>Muhammad Asif</i>	
1.1	Energy: Resources and Conversions	1
1.2	Climate Change in Focus	3
1.3	The Unfolding Energy Transition	4
1.4	The Four Dimensions of the Twenty-First Century Energy Transition	6
1.4.1	Decarbonization	7
1.4.2	Decentralization	7
1.4.3	Digitalization	8
1.4.4	Decreasing Energy Use	8
1.5	Conclusions	8
	References	9

Part I Decarbonization 11

2	Global Energy Transition and Experiences from China and Germany	13
	<i>Heiko Thomas and Bing Xue</i>	
2.1	Global Energy Transition	13
2.2	China	17
2.2.1	How to Achieve Carbon Neutrality Before 2060 and Keep the World's Largest Economy Running	17
2.2.2	China as the World's Leader in Renewable Installations	19
2.2.3	Particular Measures to Reduce GHG Emissions	20
2.3	Germany	23
2.3.1	Climate Action and GHG Emission Reduction Targets	23
2.3.2	System Requirements to Achieve the GHG Emission Reduction Goals	24
2.3.3	Potential for GHG Emission Reduction in the Building Sector	27

2.3.4	Underachieving in the Transport Sector	27
2.3.5	A New Emission Trading Scheme Specifically Tackles the Heating and Transport Sectors	29
2.4	Comparing Energy Transitions in China and Germany	30
2.4.1	Different Strategies and Boundary Conditions	30
2.4.2	Comparing the Mobility Sector	32
2.4.3	Policy Instruments and Implementation	33
2.5	Summary and Final Remarks	37
	References	38

3 Decarbonization in the Energy Sector 41

Muhammad Asif

3.1	Decarbonization	41
3.2	Decarbonization Pathways	42
3.2.1	Renewable Energy	43
3.2.1.1	Solar Energy	43
3.2.1.2	Wind Power	44
3.2.1.3	Hydropower	44
3.2.2	Electric Mobility	44
3.2.3	Hydrogen and Fuel Cells	45
3.2.4	Energy Storage	46
3.2.5	Energy Efficiency	46
3.2.6	Decarbonization of Fossil Fuel Sector	46
3.3	Decarbonization: Developments and Trends	47
	References	48

4 Renewable Technologies: Applications and Trends 51

Muhammad Asif

4.1	Introduction	51
4.2	Overview of Renewable Technologies	52
4.2.1	Solar Energy	52
4.2.1.1	Solar PV	52
4.2.1.2	Solar Thermal Energy	54
4.2.2	Wind Power	57
4.2.3	Hydropower	58
4.2.3.1	Dam/Storage	59
4.2.3.2	Run-of-the-River	59
4.2.3.3	Pumped Storage	59
4.2.4	Biomass	60
4.2.5	Geothermal Energy	61
4.2.6	Wave and Tidal Power	62
4.3	Renewables Advancements and Trends	63
4.3.1	Market Growth	63
4.3.2	Economics	65
4.3.3	Technological Advancements	65

4.3.4	Power Density	67
4.3.5	Energy Storage	67
4.4	Conclusions	69
	References	69

5 Fundamentals and Applications of Hydrogen and Fuel Cells 73

Bengt Sundén

5.1	Introduction	73
5.2	Hydrogen – General	74
5.2.1	Production of Hydrogen	74
5.2.2	Storage of Hydrogen	75
5.2.3	Transportation of Hydrogen	76
5.2.4	Concerns About Hydrogen	76
5.2.5	Advantages of Hydrogen Energy	76
5.2.6	Disadvantages of Hydrogen Energy	76
5.3	Basic Electrochemistry and Thermodynamics	77
5.4	Fuel Cells – Overview	78
5.4.1	Types of Fuel Cells	79
5.4.2	Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cells (PEMFC) or Polymer Electrolyte Fuel Cells (PEFC)	83
5.4.2.1	Performance of a PEMFC	83
5.4.3	Solid Oxide Fuel Cells (SOFC)	83
5.4.4	Comparison of PEMFCs and SOFCs	84
5.4.5	Overall Description of Basic Transport Processes and Operations of a Fuel Cell	85
5.4.5.1	Electrochemical Kinetics	85
5.4.5.2	Heat and Mass Transfer	85
5.4.5.3	Charge and Water Transport	86
5.4.5.4	Heat Generation	87
5.4.6	Modeling Approaches for Fuel Cells	87
5.4.6.1	Softwares	89
5.4.7	Fuel Cell Systems and Applications	90
5.4.7.1	Portable Power	90
5.4.7.2	Backup Power	91
5.4.7.3	Transportation	91
5.4.7.4	Stationary Power	92
5.4.7.5	Maritime Applications	93
5.4.7.6	Aerospace Applications	94
5.4.7.7	Aircraft Applications	95
5.4.8	Bottlenecks for Fuel Cells	95
5.5	Conclusions	97
	Acknowledgments	97
	Nomenclature	97
	Abbreviations	98
	References	99

6	Decarbonizing with Nuclear Power, Current Builds, and Future Trends	103
	<i>Hasliza Omar, Geordie Graetz, and Mark Ho</i>	
6.1	Introduction	103
6.2	The Historic Cost of Nuclear Power	104
6.3	The Small Modular Reactor (SMR): Could Smaller Be Better?	109
6.3.1	New Nuclear Reactor in Town	109
6.3.2	Is It the Smaller the Better?	110
6.4	Evaluating the Economic Competitiveness of SMRs	113
6.4.1	Size Matters	113
6.4.2	Construction Time	113
6.4.3	Co-siting Economies	114
6.4.4	Learning Rates	115
6.4.5	The Levelized Cost of Electricity (LCOE): Is It a Reliable Measure?	118
6.4.6	The Overnight Capital Cost (OCC): SMRs vs. a Large Reactor	120
6.5	Nuclear Energy: Looking Beyond Its Perceived Reputation	123
6.5.1	Load-Following and Cogeneration	123
6.5.2	Industrial Heat (District and Process)	125
6.5.3	Hydrogen Production	127
6.5.4	Seawater Desalination	130
6.6	Western Nuclear Industry Trends	131
6.6.1	The United States	131
6.6.2	The United Kingdom	132
6.6.3	Canada	135
6.7	Conclusions	137
	References	141
 7	 Decarbonization of the Fossil Fuel Sector	 153
	<i>Tian Goh and Beng Wah Ang</i>	
7.1	Introduction	153
7.2	Technologies for the Decarbonization of the Fossil Fuel Sector	154
7.2.1	Historical Developments	154
7.2.2	Hydrogen Economy	155
7.2.3	Carbon Capture and Storage	156
7.3	Recent Advancements and Potential	157
7.3.1	Carbon Capture and Storage	158
7.3.2	Carbon Capture and Utilization	158
7.4	Future Emission Scenarios and Challenges to Decarbonization	160
7.4.1	Application in Future Emission Scenarios	160
7.4.2	Challenges to Decarbonization	164
7.5	Controversies and Debates	167
7.5.1	Opposing Narratives	167
7.5.2	Public Perceptions	169
7.6	Conclusions	171
	References	172

8	Electric Vehicle Adoption Dynamics on the Road to Deep Decarbonization	177
	<i>Emil Dimanchev, Davood Qorbani, and Magnus Korpås</i>	
8.1	Introduction	177
8.2	Current State of Electric Vehicles	178
8.2.1	Electric Vehicle Technology	178
8.2.2	Electric Vehicle Environmental Attributes	179
8.2.3	Competing Low-Carbon Vehicle Technologies	180
8.3	Contribution of Road Transport to Decarbonization Policy	181
8.3.1	State and Trends of CO ₂ Emissions from Transportation and Passenger Vehicles	181
8.3.2	Decarbonization of Transport	182
8.3.3	Decarbonization Pathways for Passenger Vehicles and the Role of Electric Vehicles	183
8.4	Dynamics of Vehicle Fleet Turnover	190
8.4.1	Illustrative Fleet Turnover Model	190
8.4.2	Implications of Fleet Turnover Dynamics for Meeting Decarbonization Targets	191
8.5	Electric Vehicle Policy	194
8.5.1	Case Study of Electric Vehicle Policy in Norway	195
8.6	Prospects for Electric Vehicle Technology and Economics	196
8.7	Conclusions	199
	References	200
9	Integrated Energy System: A Low-Carbon Future Enabler	207
	<i>Pengfei Zhao, Chenghong Gu, Zhidong Cao, and Shuangqi Li</i>	
9.1	Paradigm Shift in Energy Systems	207
9.2	Key Technologies in Integrated Energy Systems	210
9.2.1	Conversion Technologies	211
9.2.1.1	Combined Heat and Power	211
9.2.1.2	Heat Pump and Gas Furnace	211
9.2.1.3	Power to Gas	211
9.2.1.4	Gas Storage	212
9.2.1.5	Battery Energy Storage Systems	212
9.2.2	Energy Hub Systems	213
9.2.3	Modeling of Integrated Energy Systems	214
9.3	Management of Integrated Energy Systems	215
9.3.1	Optimization Techniques for Integrated Energy Systems	215
9.3.1.1	Stochastic Optimization	215
9.3.1.2	Robust Optimization	215
9.3.1.3	Distributionally Robust Optimization	217
9.3.2	Supply Quality Issues	217
9.3.2.1	Voltage Issues	217
9.3.2.2	Gas Quality Issues	218

9.4	Volt–Pressure Optimization for Integrated Energy Systems	219
9.4.1	Research Gap	219
9.4.2	Problem Formulation	220
9.4.2.1	Day-Ahead Constraints of VPO	220
9.4.2.2	Real-Time Constraints of VPO	222
9.4.2.3	Objective Function of Two-Stage VPO	222
9.4.3	Results and Discussions	223
9.4.3.1	Studies on VVO	223
9.4.3.2	Studies on Economic Performance	227
9.4.3.3	Studies on Gas Quality Management	228
9.5	Conclusions	229
A	Appendix: Nomenclature	230
A.1	Indices and Sets	230
A.2	Parameters	230
A.3	Variables and Functions	232
	References	233

Part II Decreasing Use 239

10 Decreasing the Use of Energy for Sustainable Energy Transition 241

Muhammad Asif

10.1	Why Decrease the Use of Energy?	241
10.2	Energy Efficiency Approaches	243
10.2.1	Change of Attitude	243
10.2.2	Performance Enhancement	244
10.2.3	New Technologies	244
10.3	Scope of Energy Efficiency	244
	References	245

11 Energy Conservation and Management in Buildings 247

Wahhaj Ahmed and Muhammad Asif

11.1	Energy and Environmental Footprint of Buildings	247
11.2	Energy-Efficiency Potential in Buildings	248
11.3	Energy-Efficient Design Strategies	250
11.3.1	Passive and Active Design Strategies	251
11.3.2	Energy Modeling to Design Energy-Efficient Strategies	251
11.4	Building Energy Retrofit	255
11.4.1	Building Energy-Retrofit Classifications	256
11.4.1.1	Pre- and Post-Retrofit Assessment Strategies	256
11.4.1.2	Number and Type of EEMs	257
11.4.1.3	Modeling and Design Approach	258
11.5	Sustainable Building Standards and Certification Systems	260
11.6	Conclusions	261
	References	261

12	Methodologies for the Analysis of Energy Consumption in the Industrial Sector	267
	<i>Vincenzo Bianco</i>	
12.1	Introduction	267
12.2	Overview of Basic Indexes for Energy Consumption Analysis	269
12.2.1	Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)	269
12.2.2	Energy Consumption Elasticity (ECE)	270
12.2.3	Energy Intensity (EI)	270
12.2.4	Linear Correlation Index (LCI)	271
12.2.5	Weather Adjusting Coefficient (WAC)	271
12.3	Decomposition Analysis of Energy Consumption	272
12.4	Case Study: The Italian Industrial Sector	274
12.4.1	Index-Based Analysis	274
12.4.2	Decomposition of Energy Consumption	276
12.5	Relationship Between Energy Efficiency and Energy Transition	283
12.6	Conclusions	284
	References	285

Part III Decentralization 287

13	Decentralization in Energy Sector	289
	<i>Muhammad Asif</i>	
13.1	Introduction	289
13.2	Overview of Decentralized Generation Systems	290
13.2.1	Classification	290
13.2.2	Technologies	292
13.3	Decentralized and Centralized Generation – A Comparison	293
13.3.1	Advantages of Decentralized Generation	293
13.3.1.1	Cost-Effectiveness	293
13.3.1.2	Enhanced Energy Access	293
13.3.1.3	Environment Friendliness	294
13.3.1.4	Security	294
13.3.1.5	Reliability	294
13.3.1.6	Peak Shaving	294
13.3.1.7	Supply Resilience	294
13.3.1.8	New Business Streams	294
13.3.1.9	Other Benefits	295
13.3.2	Disadvantages of Decentralized Generation	295
13.3.2.1	Power Quality	295
13.3.2.2	Effect on Grid Stability	295
13.3.2.3	Energy Storage Requirement	295
13.3.2.4	Institutional Resistance	295
13.4	Developments and Trends	295
	References	296

14	Decentralizing the Electricity Infrastructure: What Is Economically Viable?	299
	<i>Moritz Vogel, Marion Wingenbach, and Dierk Bauknecht</i>	
14.1	Introduction	299
14.2	Decentralization of Electricity Systems	300
14.3	Technological Dimensions of Decentralization	301
14.3.1	Grid Level of Power Plants	302
14.3.2	Regional Distribution of Power Plants	302
14.3.3	Grid Level of Flexibility Options	302
14.3.4	Level of Optimization	303
14.4	Decentralization: Costs and Benefits	303
14.4.1	Grid Level of Power Plants	304
14.4.2	Regional Distribution of Power Plants	305
14.4.3	Grid Level of Flexibility Options	306
14.4.4	Level of Optimization	307
14.5	Germany's Decentralization Experience: A Case Study	310
14.5.1	System Cost	310
14.5.2	Grid Expansion	314
14.5.3	Key Findings	316
14.6	How Far Should Decentralization Go?	317
14.6.1	Grid Level of Power Plants	317
14.6.2	Regional Distribution of Power Plants	317
14.6.3	Grid Level of Flexibility Options	319
14.6.4	Level of Optimization	319
14.7	Conclusions	320
	References	320
15	Governing Decentralized Electricity: Taking a Participatory Turn	325
	<i>Marie Claire Brisbois</i>	
15.1	Introduction	325
15.2	How Is Decentralization Affecting Traditional Modes of Electricity Governance?	326
15.2.1	Sticking Points for Shifting to Decentralized Governance	327
15.3	What Kinds of Governance Does Decentralization Require?	328
15.3.1	Security	328
15.3.2	Affordability	329
15.3.3	Sustainability	331
15.4	What Do We Know About Decentralized Governance from Other Spheres?	332
15.4.1	Nested, Multilevel Governance of Common Pool Resources	333
15.4.2	Key Components of Common Pool Resource Governance	334
15.4.2.1	Roles and Responsibilities	334
15.4.2.2	Policy Coherence	335
15.4.2.3	Capacity Development	336

- 15.4.2.4 Transparent and Open Data 336
- 15.4.2.5 Appropriate Regulations 337
- 15.4.2.6 Stakeholder Participation 338
- 15.5 Moving Toward a Decentralized Governance System 339
 - 15.5.1 Phase One 339
 - 15.5.2 Phase Two 340
 - 15.5.3 Phase Three 341
- 15.6 Conclusions 341
 - References 342

Part IV Digitalization 347

- 16 Digitalization in Energy Sector 349**
Muhammad Asif
 - 16.1 Introduction 349
 - 16.2 Overview of Digital Technologies 350
 - 16.2.1 Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning 350
 - 16.2.2 Blockchain 351
 - 16.2.3 Robotics and Automated Technologies 351
 - 16.2.4 Internet of Things 351
 - 16.2.5 Big Data and Data Analytics 352
 - 16.3 Digitalization: Prospects and Challenges 352
 - References 354
- 17 Smart Grids and Smart Metering 357**
Haroon Farooq, Waqas Ali, and Intisar A. Sajjad
 - 17.1 Introduction 357
 - 17.2 Grid Modernization and Its Need in the Twenty-First Century 358
 - 17.3 Smart Grid 360
 - 17.4 Smart Grid vs. Traditional Grid 362
 - 17.5 Smart Grid Composition and Architecture 362
 - 17.6 Smart Grid Technologies 365
 - 17.7 Smart Metering 367
 - 17.8 Role of Smart Metering in Smart Grid 369
 - 17.9 Key Challenges and the Future of Smart Grid 370
 - 17.10 Implementation Benefits and Positive Impacts 372
 - 17.11 Worldwide Development and Deployment 373
 - 17.12 Conclusions 375
 - References 376
- 18 Blockchain in Energy 381**
Bernd Teufel and Anton Sentic
 - 18.1 Transformation of the Electricity Market and an Emerging Technology 381

- 18.2 Blockchain in the Energy Sector 382
 - 18.2.1 Defining Blockchain 383
 - 18.2.2 Utilizing Blockchain in Energy Systems 385
 - 18.2.3 Case Examples for Blockchain Energy 386
 - 18.2.4 Utilization of Blockchain Energy: Introducing an Innovation Perspective 387
- 18.3 Blockchain as a (Disruptive) Innovation in Energy Transitions 389
 - 18.3.1 Transition Studies, Regimes, and Niche Innovations 389
 - 18.3.2 Blockchain Technologies Between Niche Innovation and the Socio-Technical System 390
- 18.4 Conclusions and Venues for Further Inquiry 392
 - Acknowledgment 394
 - References 394
- Epilogue 399**
Fereidoon Sioshansi
- Index 405**