




ÉCOCÈNE
SEUIL

Jean-Baptiste
Fressoz

**SANS
TRANSITION**

Une nouvelle
histoire
de l'énergie

Jean-Baptiste
Fressoz



MORE AND
MORE AND
MORE

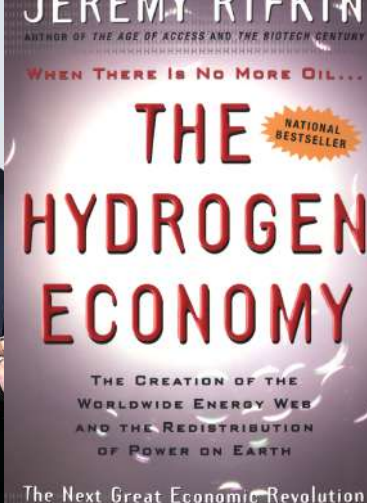
An All-Consuming History of Energy

allen lane

THE GREEN NEW DEAL

WHY THE FOSSIL FUEL CIVILIZATION WILL COLLAPSE BY 2028, and THE BOLD ECONOMIC PLAN TO SAVE LIFE ON EARTH

JEREMY RIFKIN
NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR OF THE THIRD INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



Climate change [+ Add to myFT](#)

John Kerry: Energy transition is the 'new industrial revolution'

US climate envoy is worried by 'lack of reality' in some countries about global warming but is confident the market will drive green energy shift



Transition énergétique : pour Agnès Pannier-Runacher, « la transformation à engager est d'une ampleur comparable à celle de la première révolution industrielle »

La ministre de la transition énergétique expose, dans un entretien au « Monde », la vision la trajectoire à suivre pour permettre à la France de sortir progressivement de sa dépend énergies fossiles.

Propos recueillis par Perrine Mouterde et Adrien Pécourt

Publié le 01 novembre 2023 à 18h59, modifié le 02 novembre 2023 à 09h30

lecture 4 min. [Read in English](#)

CHAPITRE 4

UNE MUTATION D'AMPLEUR COMPARABLE À UNE RÉVOLUTION INDUSTRIELLE, MAIS PLUS RAPIDE ET ORIENTÉE PAR LES CHOIX PUBLICS

1. Les changements de système énergétique induisent des révolutions industrielles

La première révolution industrielle est indissociable de l'avènement de l'âge du charbon. Encore marginal au début du XIX^e siècle (mais déjà dominant au Royaume-Uni), le charbon va conquérir le monde en moins de six décennies : il atteint 5 % du marché mondial de l'énergie primaire en 1840, 10 % en 1855, et 50 % quarante-cinq ans plus tard, en 1900¹. Son âge d'or est cependant bref car il est bientôt supplanté par les hydrocarbures. Énergie caractéristique de la deuxième révolution industrielle, celle des voitures et des avions, les hydrocarbures atteignent la barre des 5 % en 1915, franchissent le seuil de 10 % dans les années 1920, et dépassent les 50 % dès les années 1970. C'est donc sensiblement au même rythme que s'est déroulée la conquête du marché mondial par ces deux énergies

Analysis

UK could be at forefront of green Industrial Revolution with carbon cluster plans - and here's why

The UK's detailed plans for how to fund, construct and run major carbon clusters in the Tees Valley, Scotland, the Humber, Black Country and South Wales are genuinely world leading, with Britain's clusters expertise admired far and wide, Ed Conway writes.



Ed Conway
Economics and data editor @EdConwaySky

Saturday 30 December 2023 15:22, UK

Transition climatique : « il n'y a pas d'autre chemin pour sortir des énergies fossiles qu'une nouvelle révolution industrielle »

Le chercheur Pierre Veltz estime, dans une tribune au « Monde », que la transition ne pourra se passer d'un grand plan industriel et de solutions techniques, à rebours du discours écologiste.

ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

Climate Change 2022

Mitigation of Climate Change

Summary for Policymakers



- **IPCC, WG III, april 2022**
- 2900 pages
- Transition : 2780 occurrences
- Sufficiency : 188
- Degrowth : 26
- 3131 scénarios submitted. « scenarios that include economic degrowth are not fully represented, as these scenarios, were not submitted to the database »

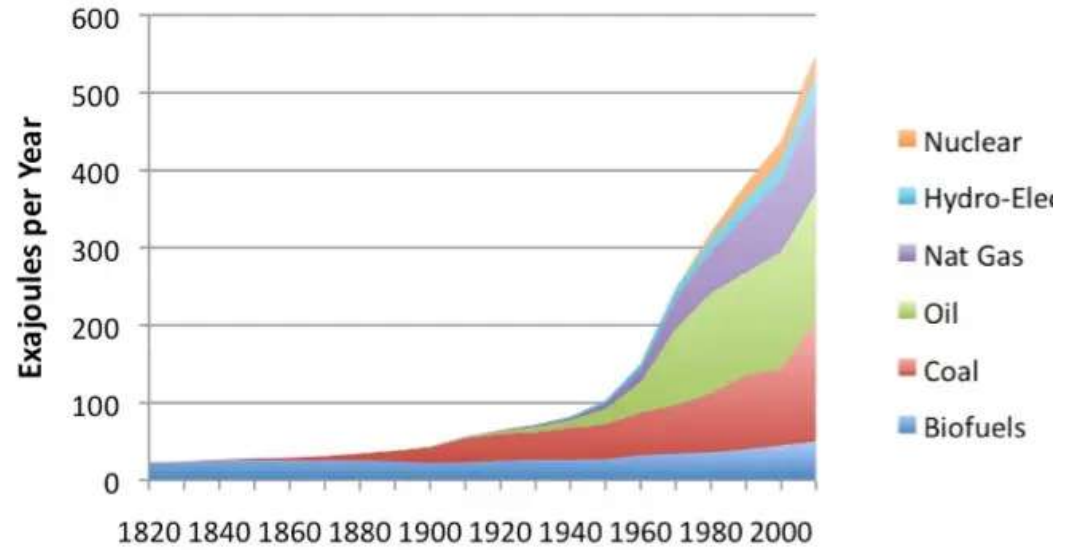
« Energy transitions can occur faster than in the past »
« A Low-Carbon Energy Transition Needs to Occur Faster Than Previous Transitions » (p. 369).

WGIII

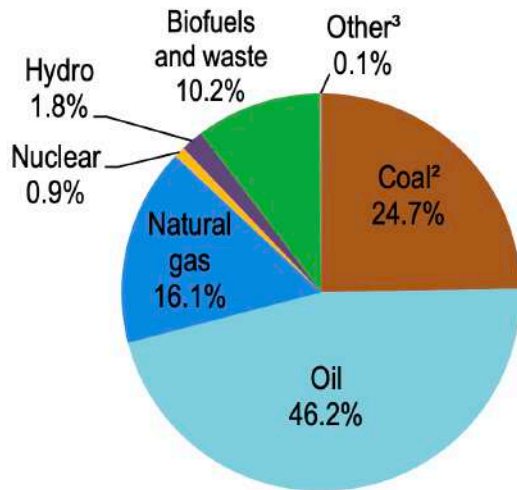
Working Group III contribution to the
Sixth Assessment Report of the
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change



World Energy Consumption

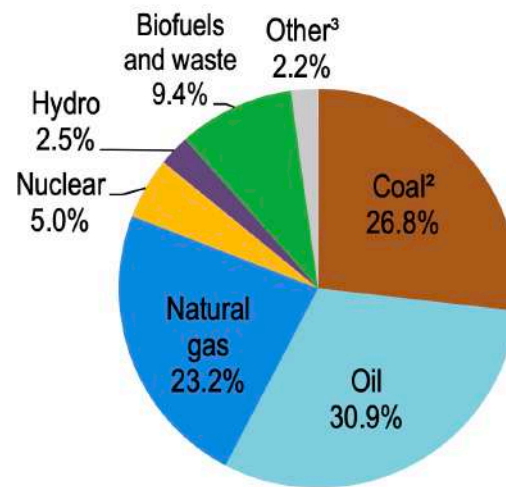


1973



254 EJ

2019



606 EJ

ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

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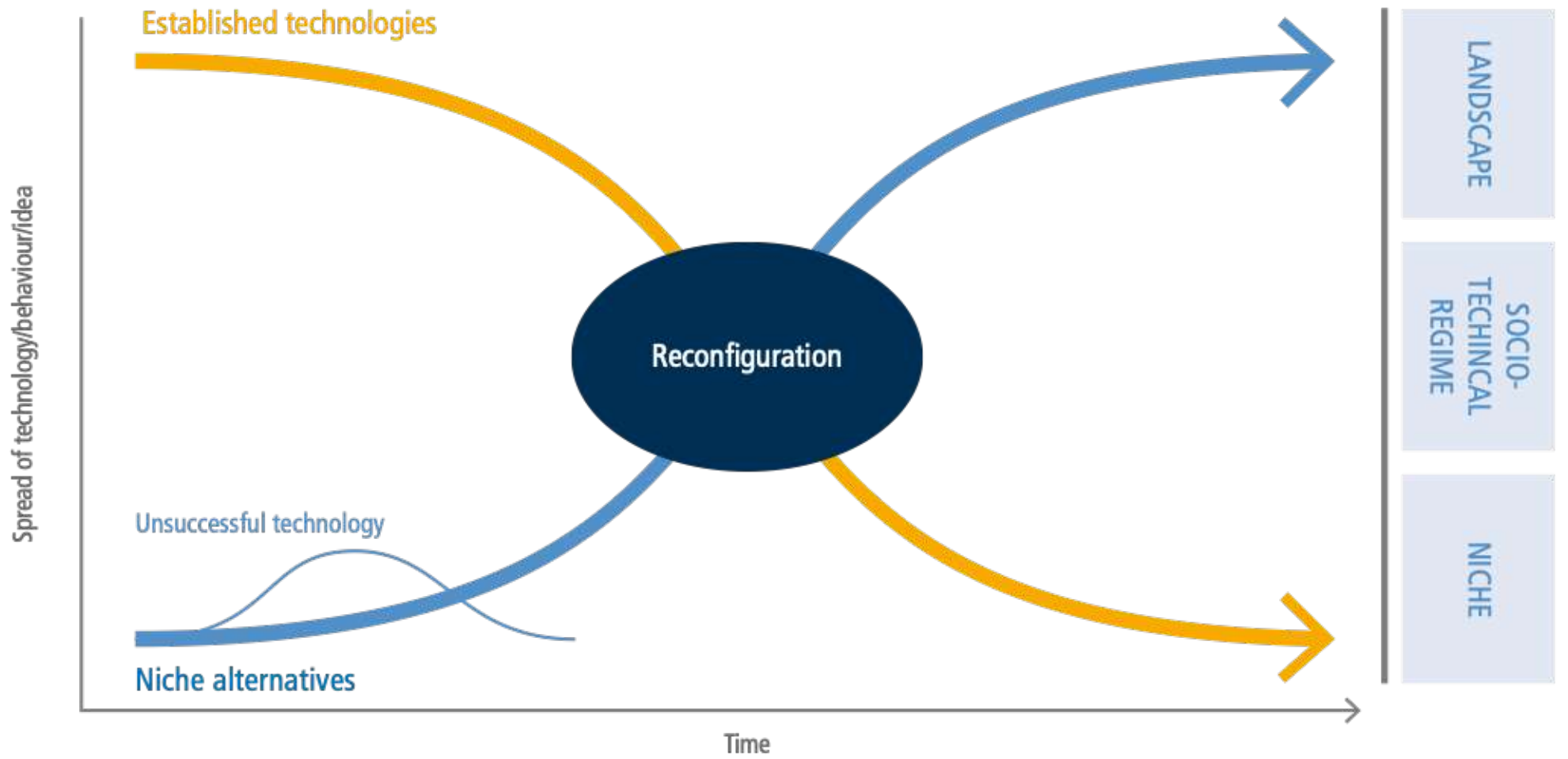
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WGIII

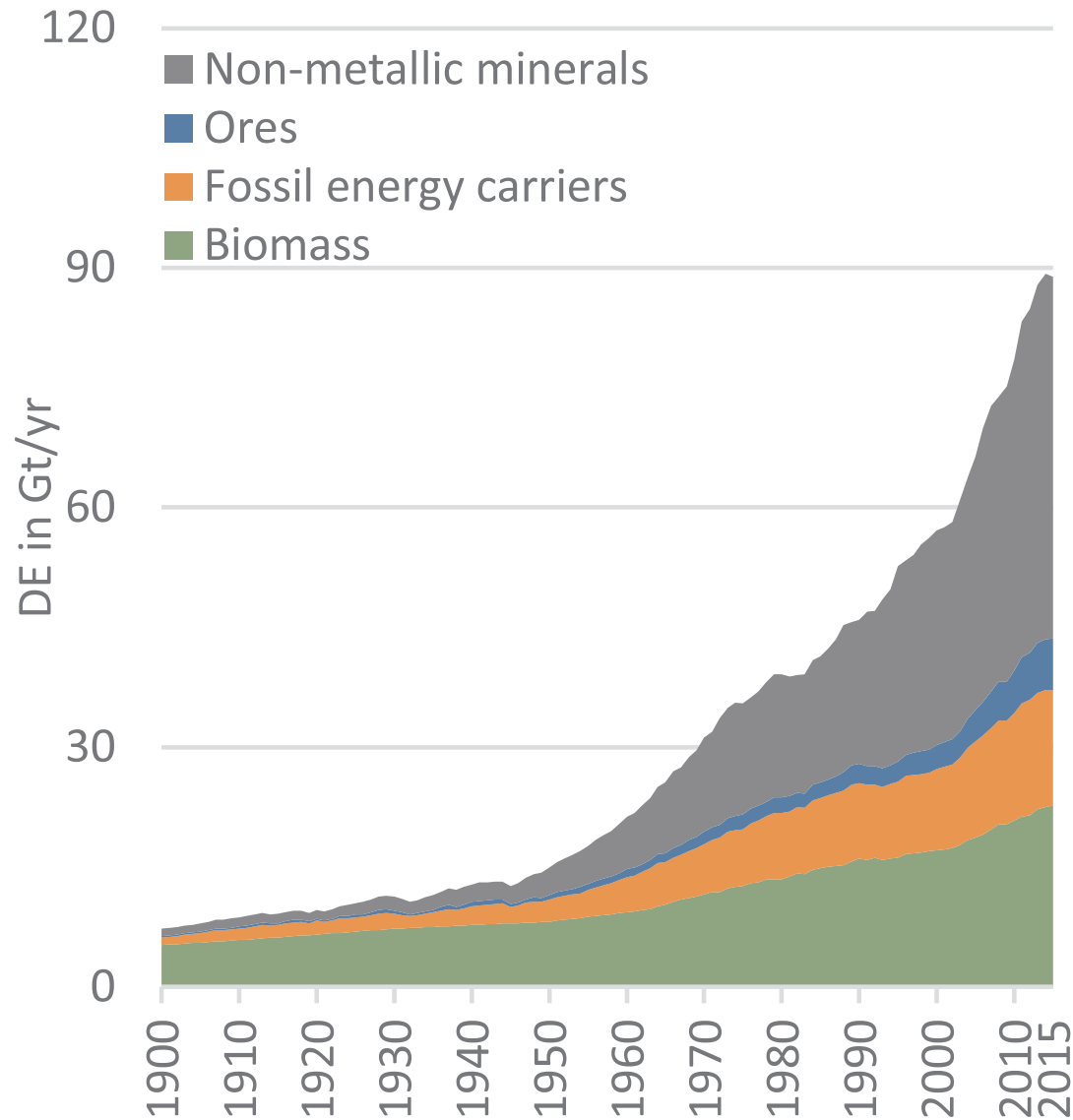
Working Group III contribution to the
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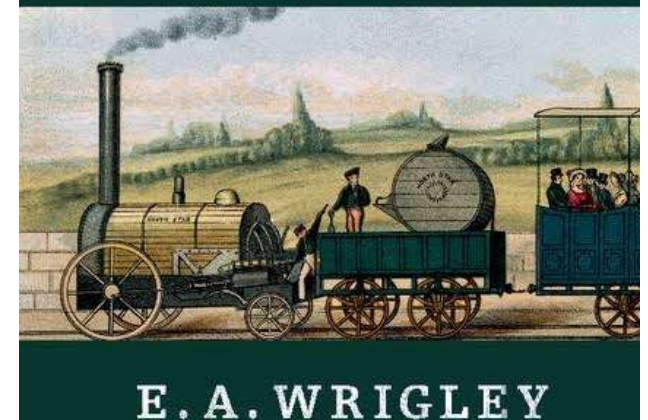
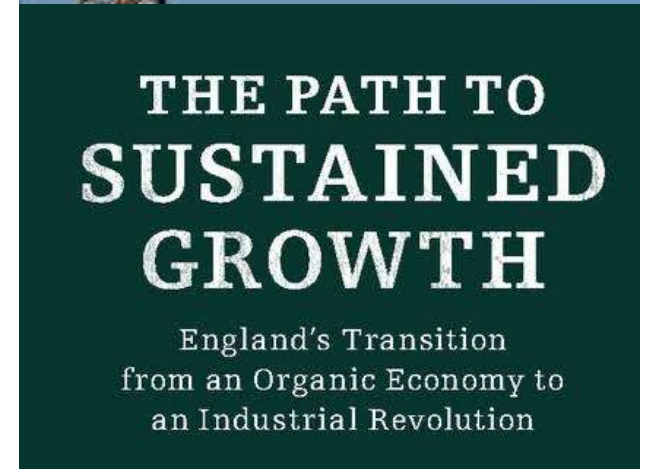
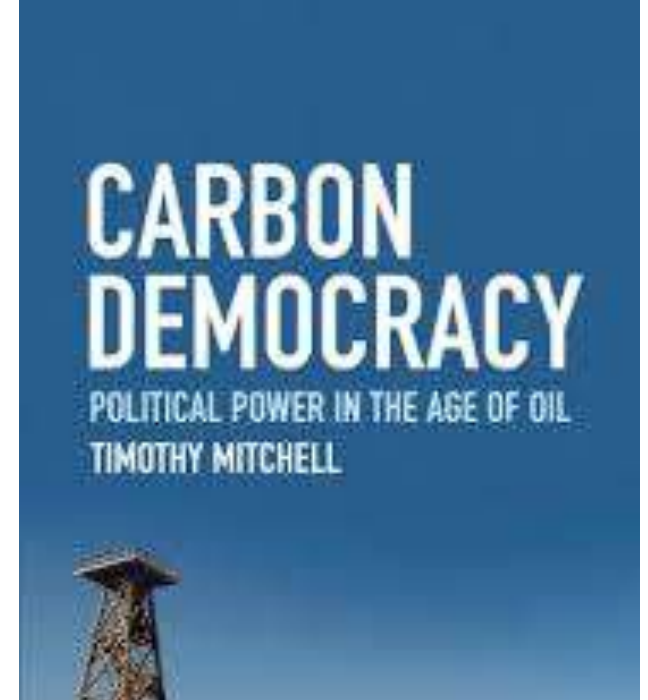
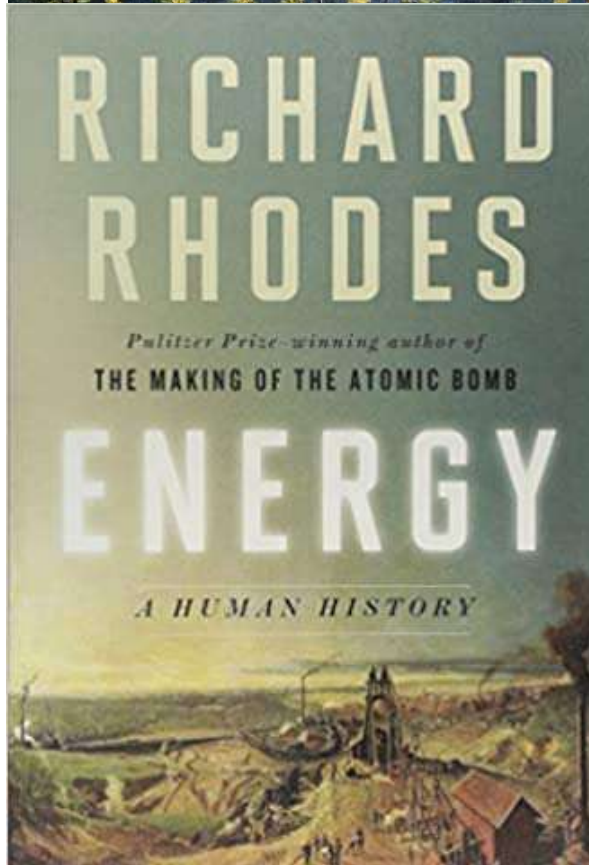
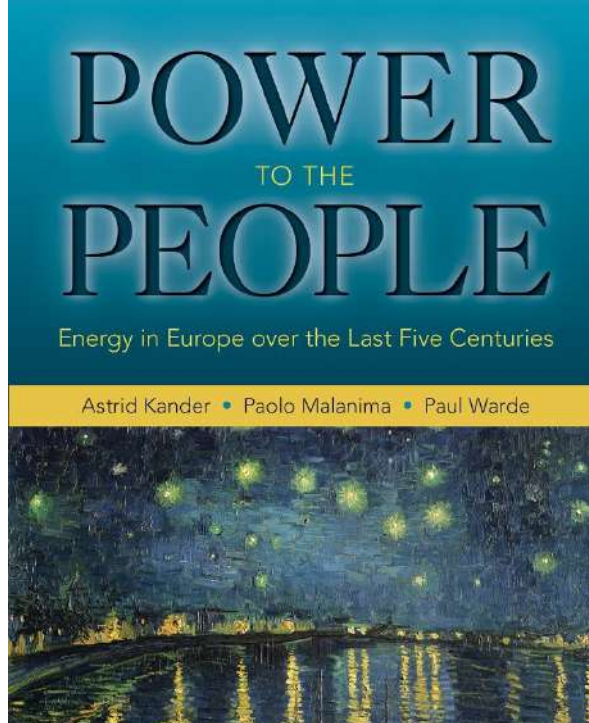
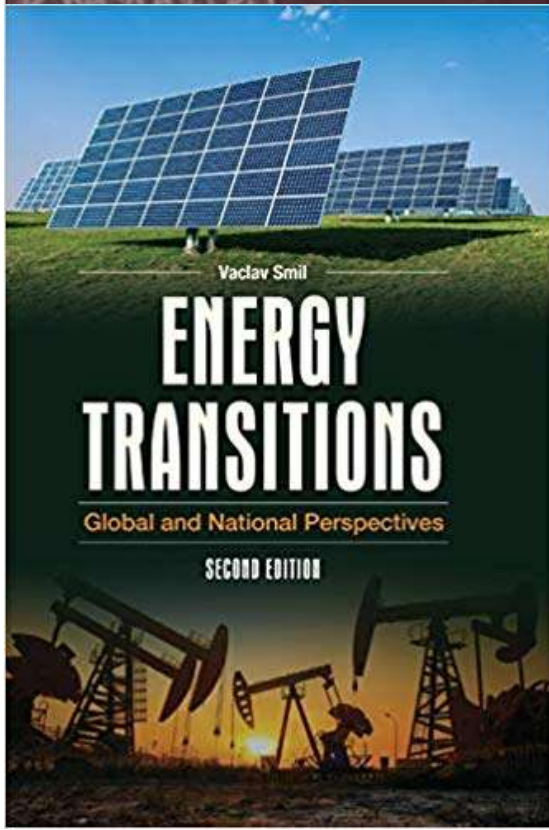
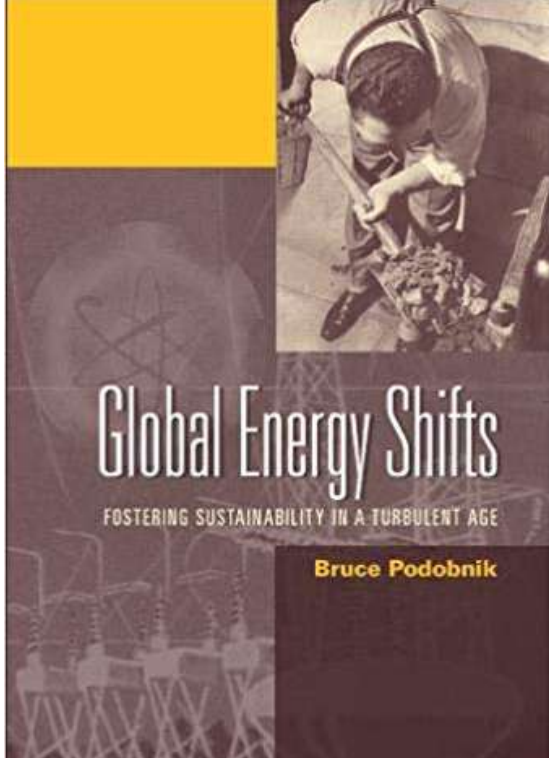




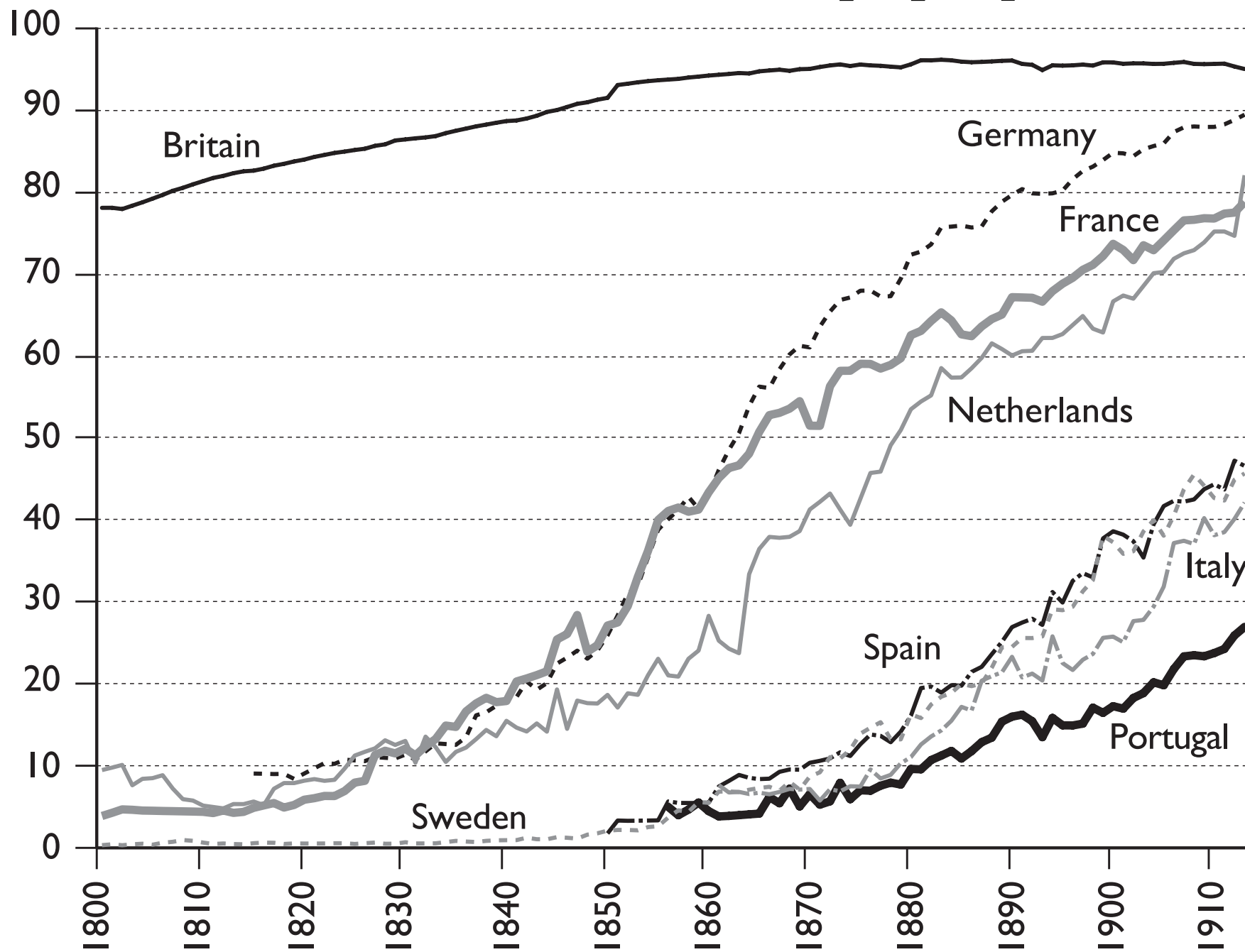
Histoire des techniques \neq histoire de la matière

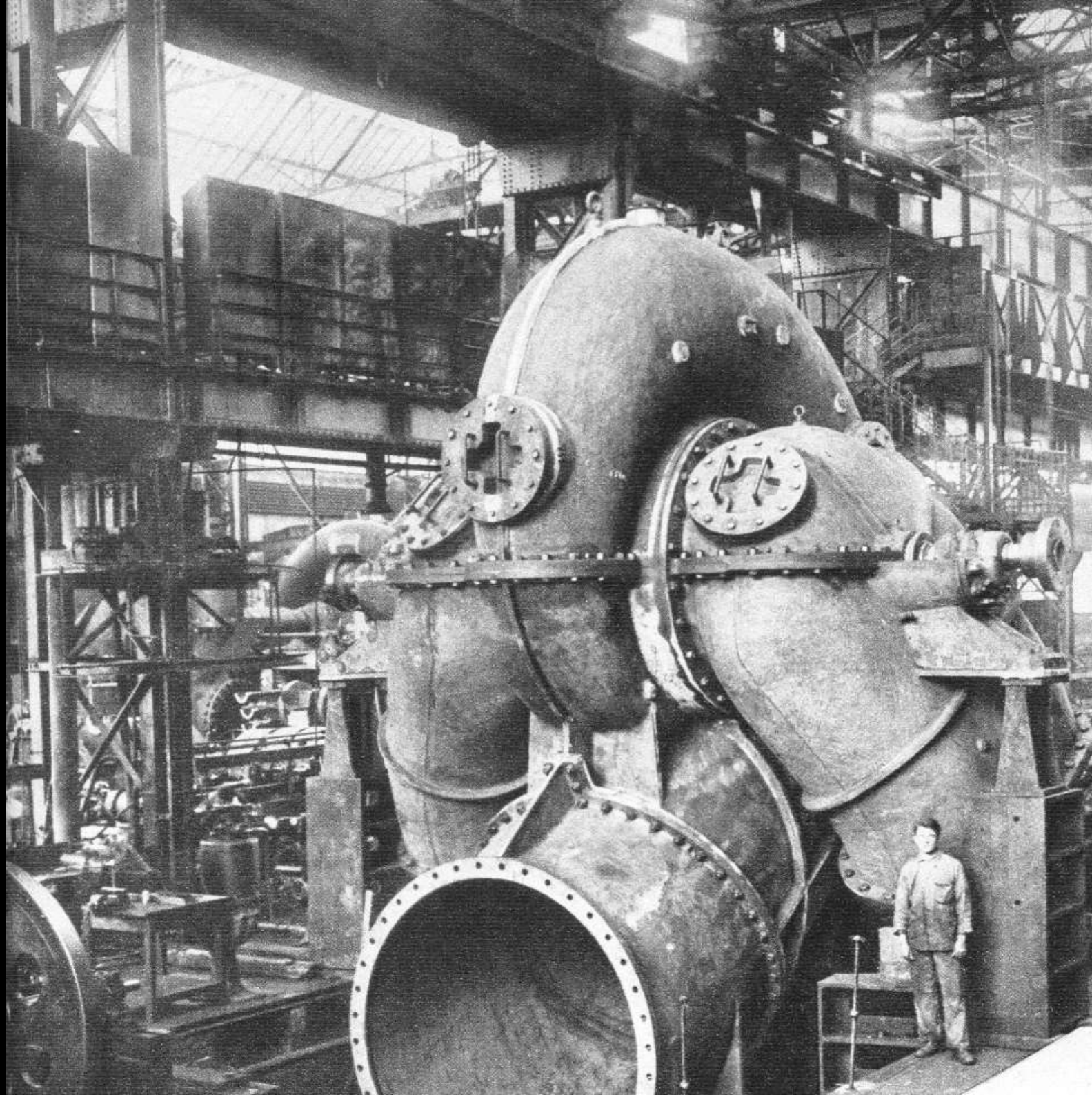
A Extraction (DE)





Part du charbon dans la consommation totale d'énergie. In Kander, Malamina et Warde, *Power to the people*, p. 137.







Symbioses énergétiques

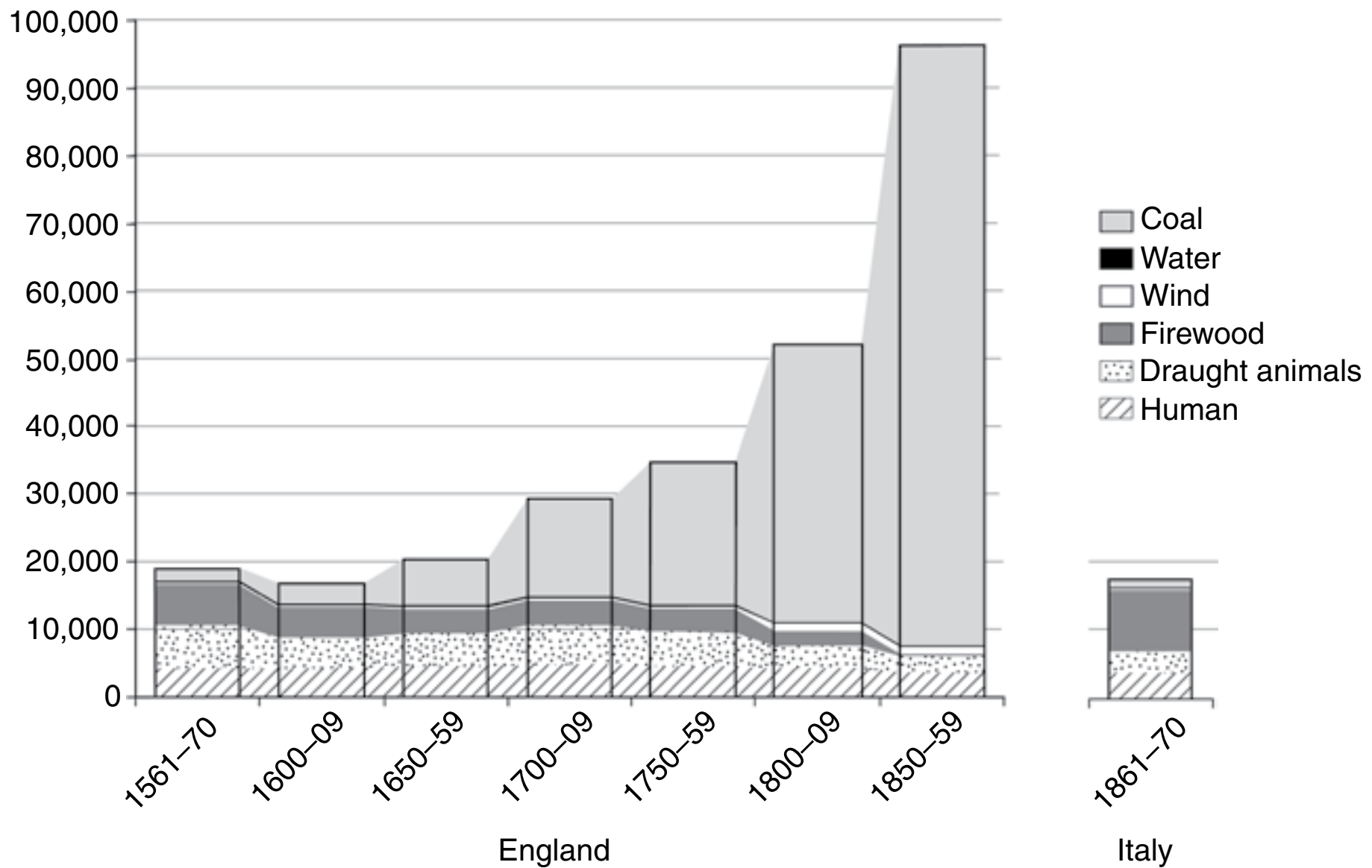


Figure 4.1 Annual energy consumption per head (megajoules) in England and Wales 1561-70 to 1850-9 and in Italy 1861-70.

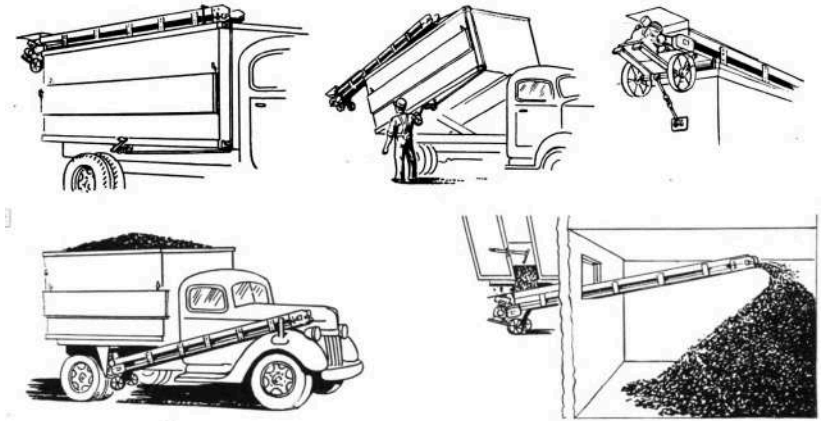
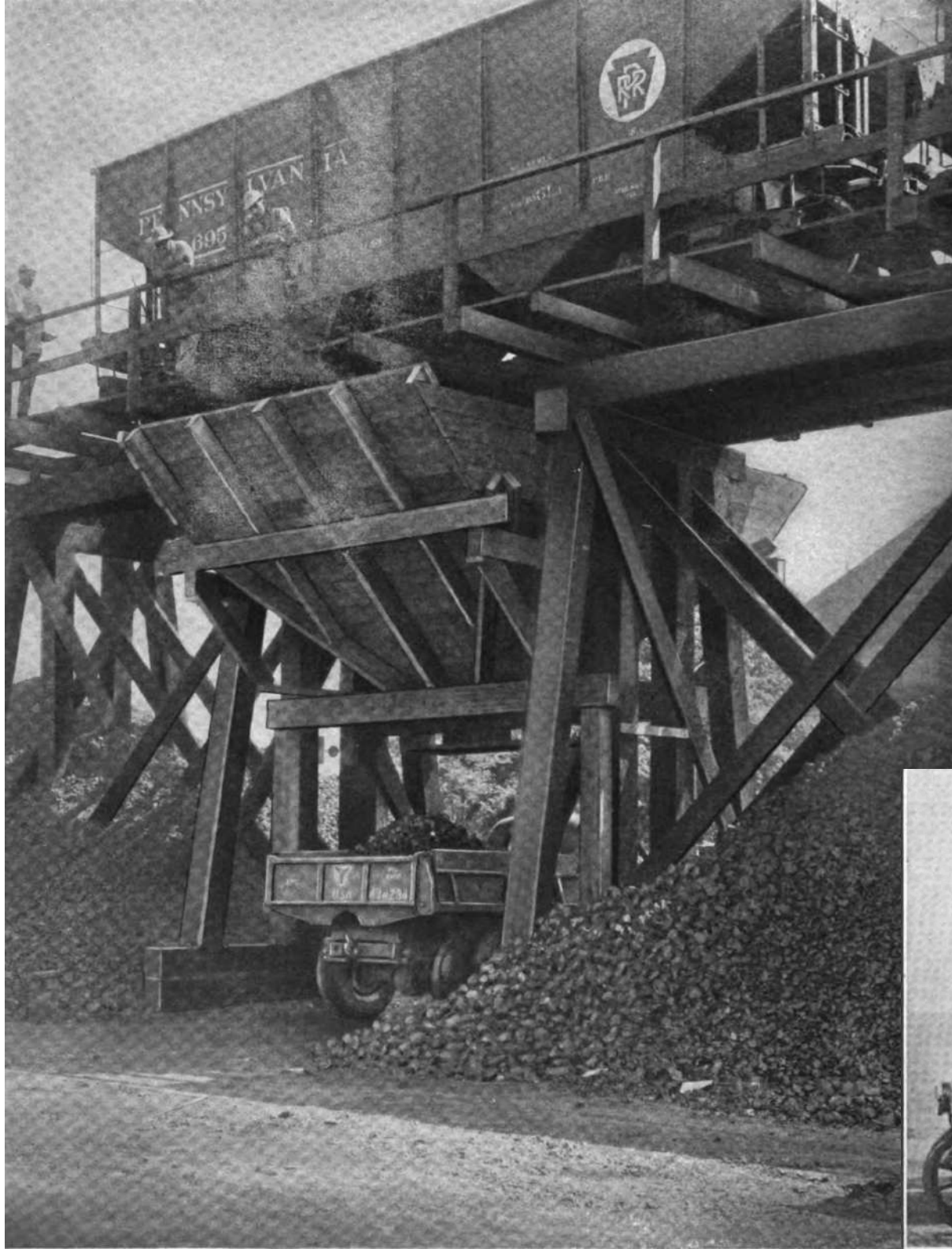
Anthony Wrigley *Energy and the Industrial Revolution*
(based on the data collected by Paul Warde)

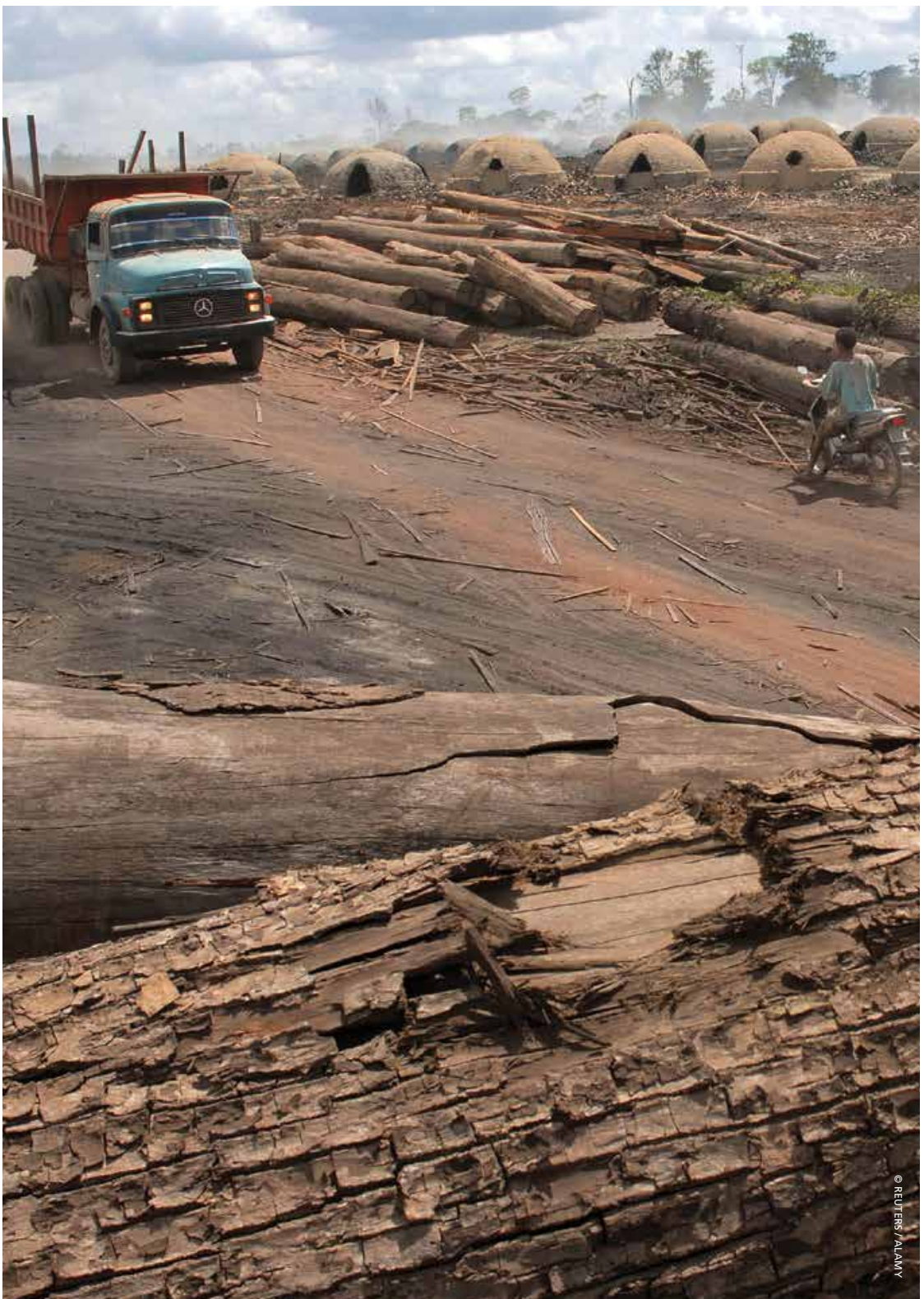




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Transition énergétique : une généalogie

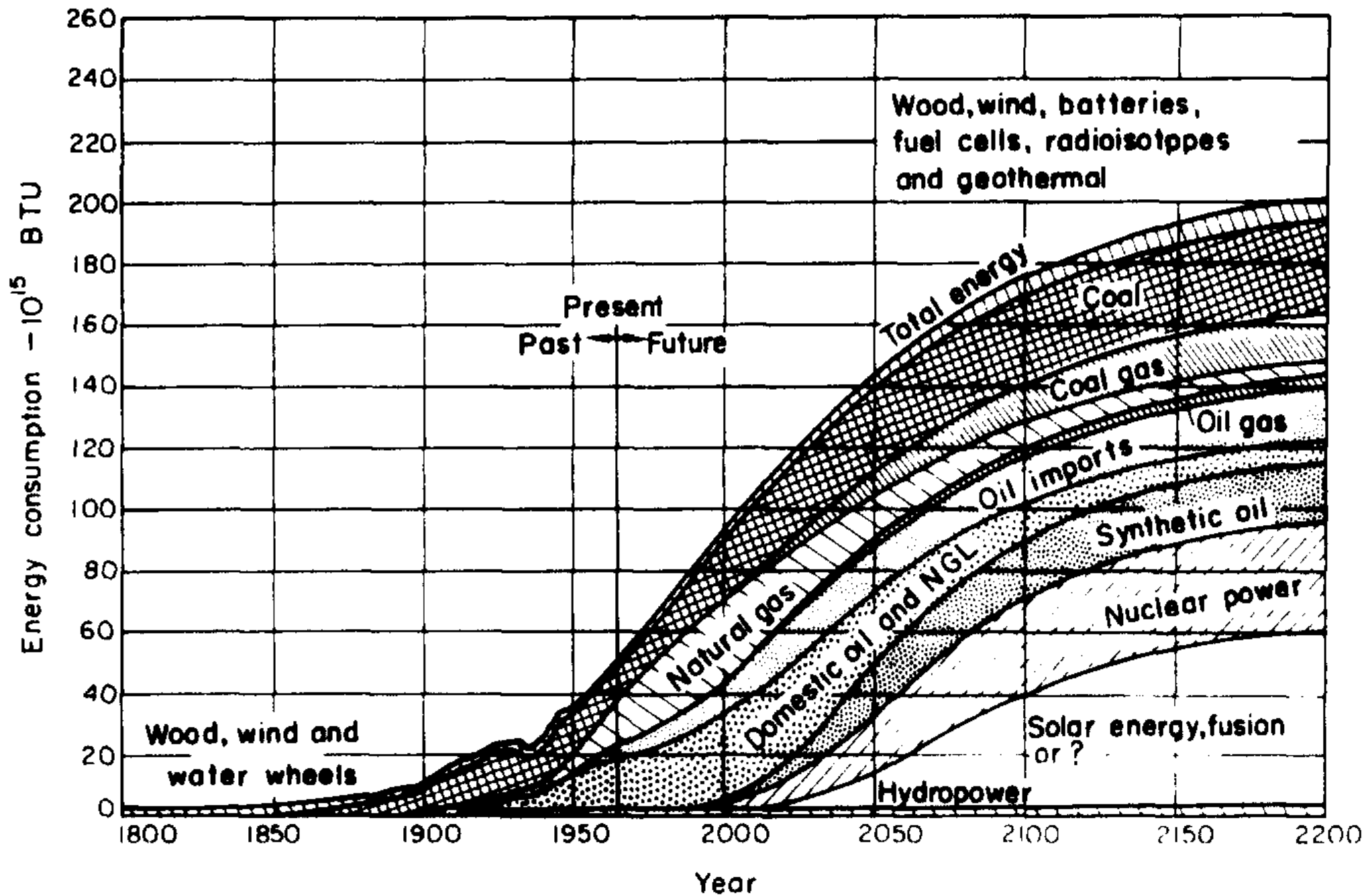
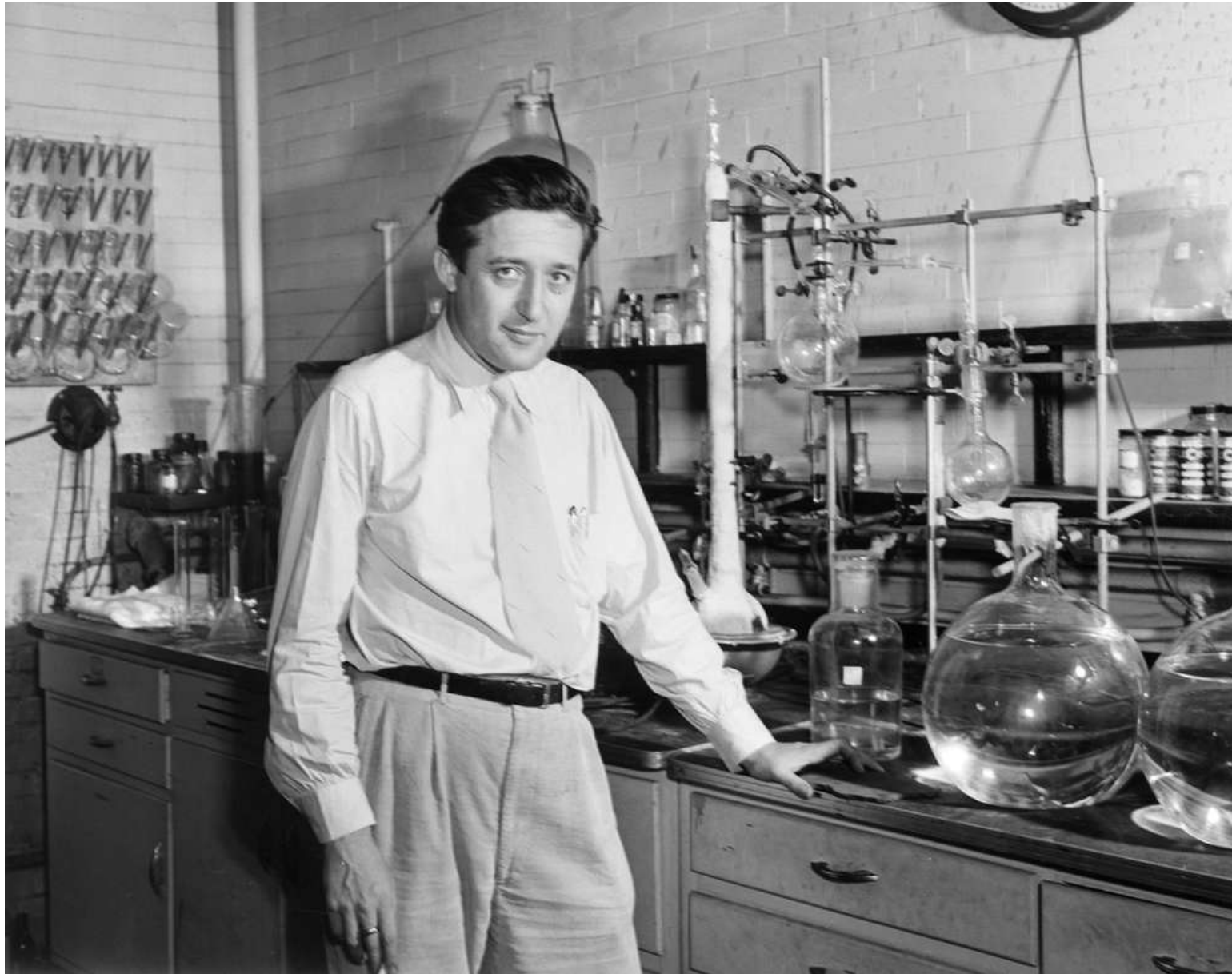


Fig. 1. Energy sources in the United States.

Harrison Brown



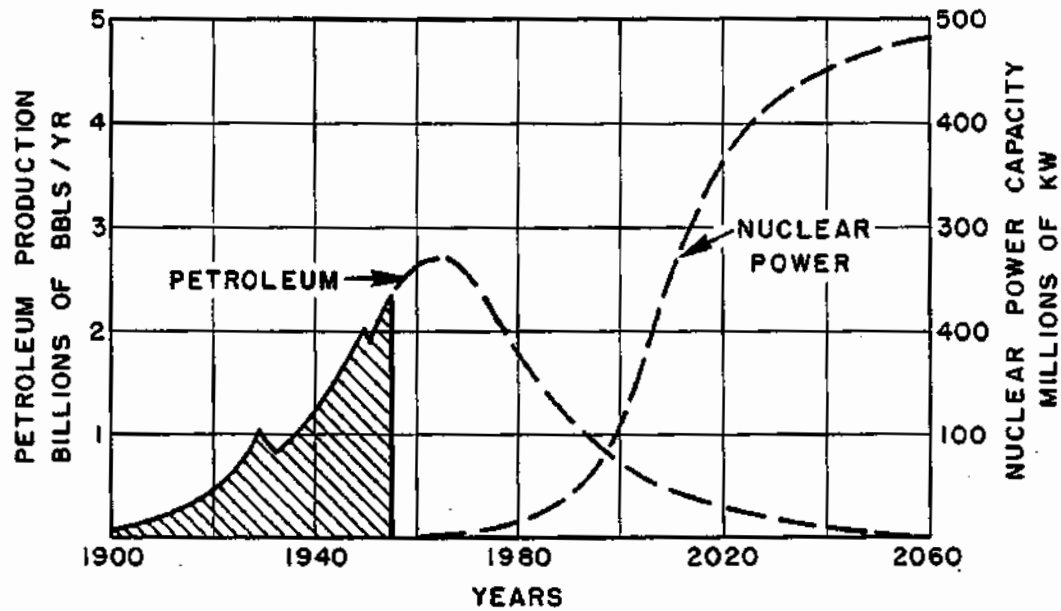


Figure 29 - Concurrent decline of petroleum production and rise of production of nuclear power in the United States. Growth rate of 10 percent per year for nuclear power is assumed; actual rate may be twice this amount.

Marion K. Hubbert, « Nuclear Energy and the Fossil Fuels », Shell Development Company, n°95, 1956.

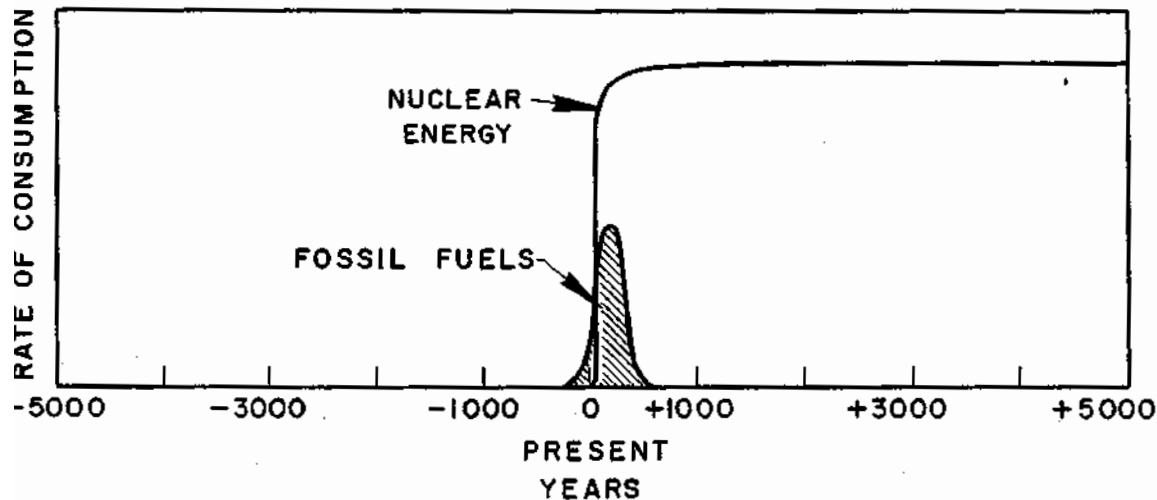
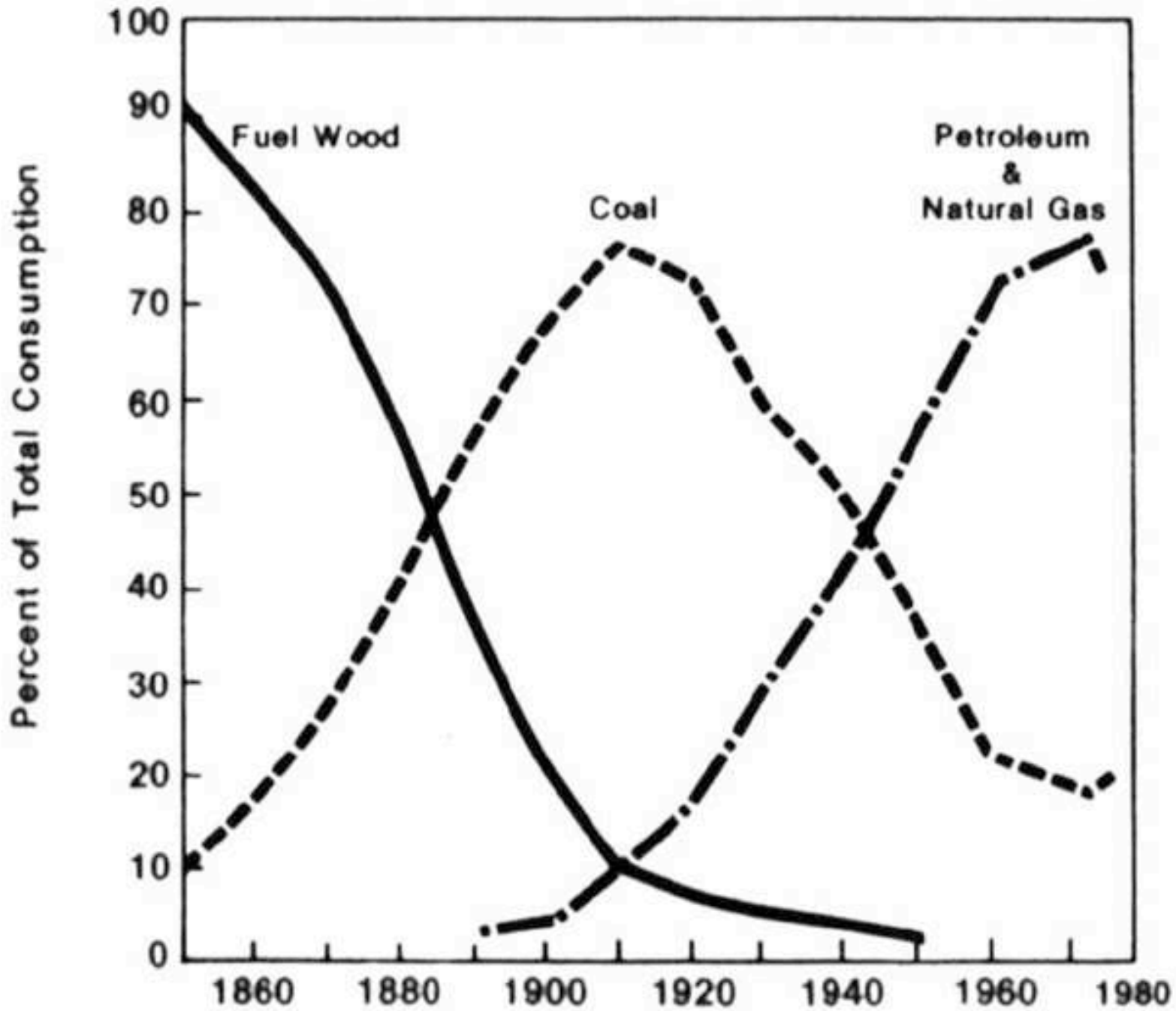


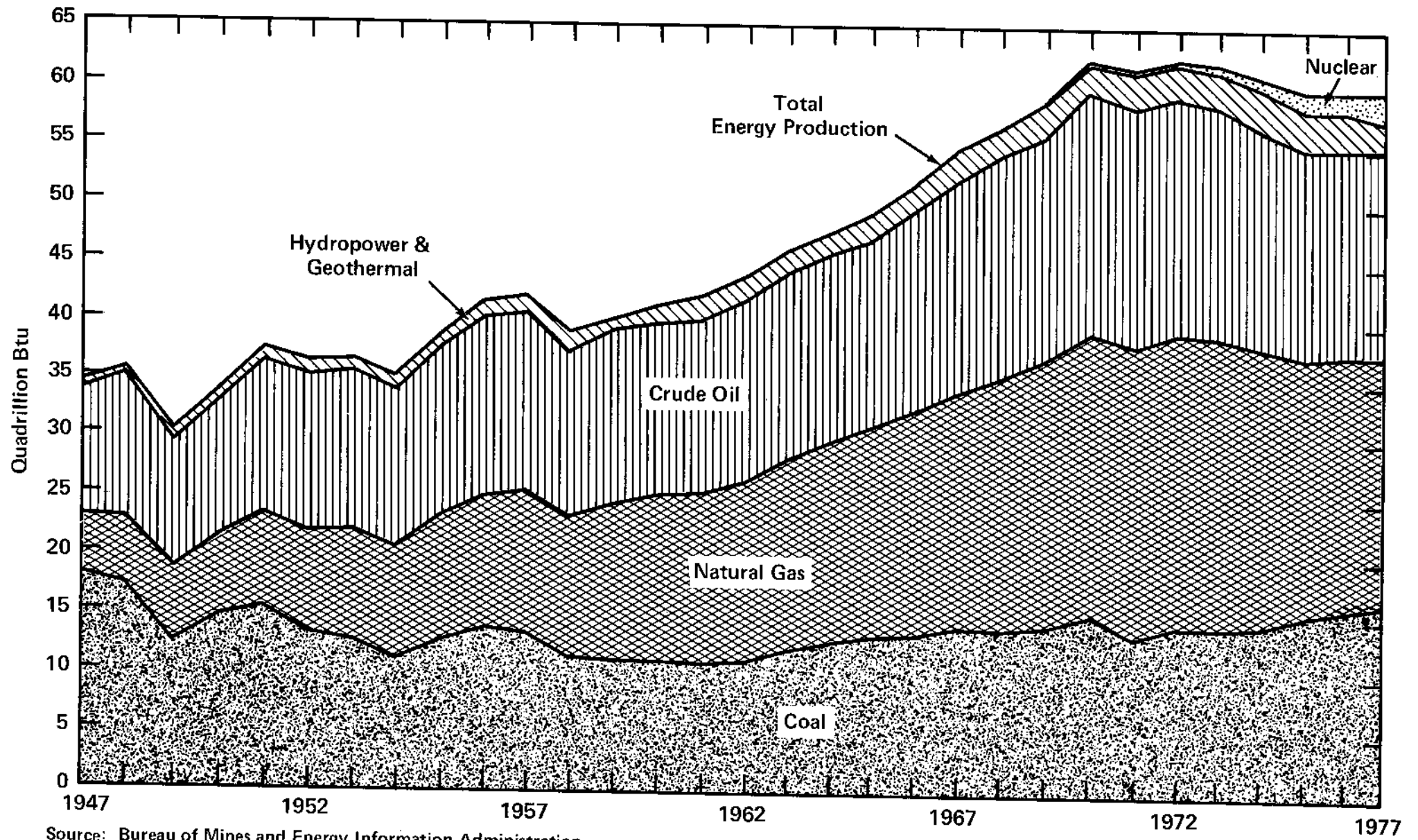
Figure 30 - Relative magnitudes of possible fossil-fuel and nuclear-energy consumption seen in time perspective of minus to plus 5000 years.





US National Energy Plan, 1977

Energy Production by Primary Energy Type



Energy Information Administration report to the Congress, 1978

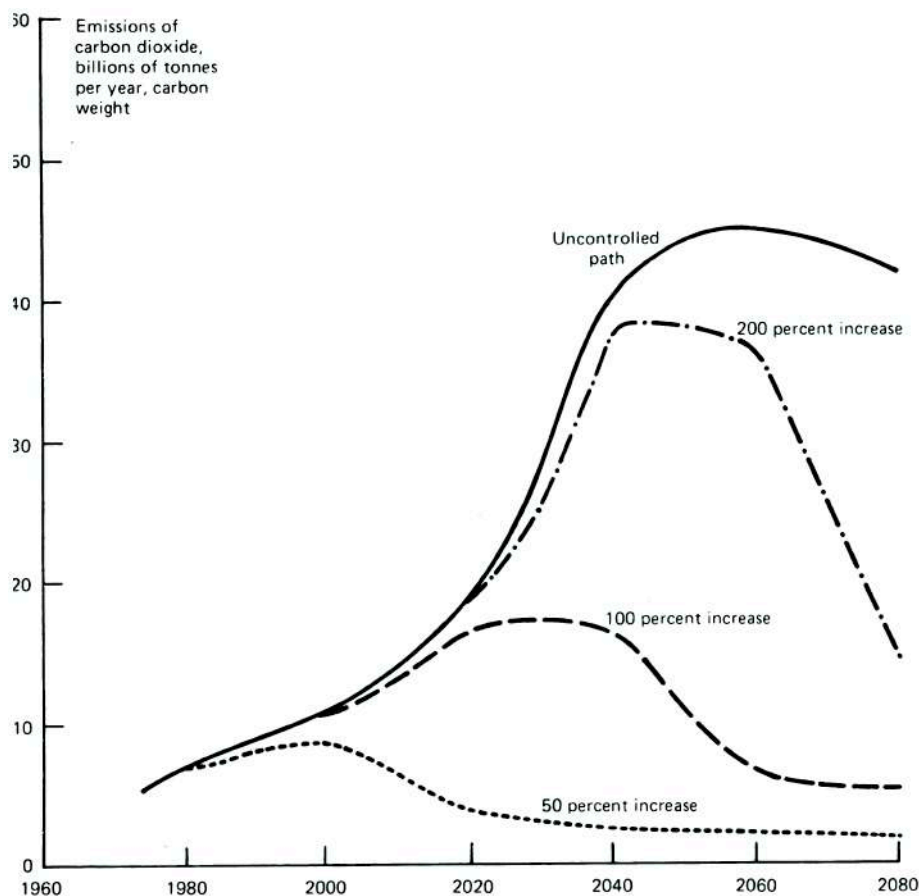
« We have to think climate as a resource »

Robert White, « Climate at the Millenium », World Climate Conference, 1979, p. 5.

William D. Nordhaus, « The Allocation of Energy Resources », *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, vol. 3, 1973, p. 529-576

William Nordhaus, « Can We Control Carbon Dioxide? », IIASA Working Paper, WP-75-63, 1975, p. 34.

Alan S. Manne, « waiting for the breeder », IIASA Research Report, RR-74-5, 1974.



FEW PEOPLE DOUBT THAT THE WORLD HAS ENTERED AN ENERGY TRANSITION AWAY FROM DEPENDENCE UPON FOSSIL FUELS AND TOWARD SOME MIX OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES THAT WILL NOT POSE PROBLEMS OF CO₂ ACCUMULATION. THE QUESTION IS HOW DO WE GET FROM HERE TO THERE WHILE PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF OUR POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS. WHAT I WILL DO IN THE REMAINDER

THE IIASA STUDY CONCLUDES THAT TO MAKE A SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION FROM FOSSIL FUELS TO AN ENERGY SYSTEM BASED ON RENEWABLE RESOURCES, THE WORLD ECONOMY MUST EXPAND ITS PRODUCTIVE POWERS. IT MUST EXPAND IN ALL DIMENSIONS, BUT, MOST IMPORTANTLY, IN THE NEW KNOWLEDGE AND HUMAN SKILL THAT ENLARGE THE TECHNOLOGICAL BASE. FOR SUCH KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL, MORE THAN BRUTE CAPITAL, IS WHAT ENABLES SOCIETIES IN THIS AGE TO USE THE SAME OR EVEN FEWER RESOURCES TO PRODUCE MORE.

THE IIASA STRATEGY FOR INVENTING THAT FUTURE RESEMBLES THE ONE I HAVE SUGGESTED: A STRATEGY FIRST, OF GRADUAL TRANSITION FROM CLEAN, HIGH QUALITY RESOURCES--NATURAL GAS AND OIL--TO DIRTIER UNCONVENTIONAL FOSSIL RESOURCES. THE STUDY ALSO TAKES NOTE OF THE CO₂ ISSUE, RECOMMENDING THAT SOCIETY INCORPORATE SUFFICIENT NON-FOSSIL OPTIONS IN THE ENERGY SUPPLY SYSTEM SO AS TO ALLOW EXPANSION OF THAT BASE, IF NECESSARY, AS THE EFFECTS OF CARBON DIOXIDE BECOME BETTER QUANTIFIABLE THROUGH FURTHER RESEARCH.

FUELS. FORTUNATELY, THESE CONDITIONS GIVE SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING A LOT OF ROOM TO MANEUVER. IT APPEARS WE STILL HAVE TIME TO GENERATE THE WEALTH AND KNOWLEDGE WE WILL NEED TO INVENT THE TRANSITION TO A STABLE ENERGY SYSTEM.



Edward David
« Inventing the future,
Energy and the CO₂
problem »,
Exxon, 1982.

1991 : play the technology card!



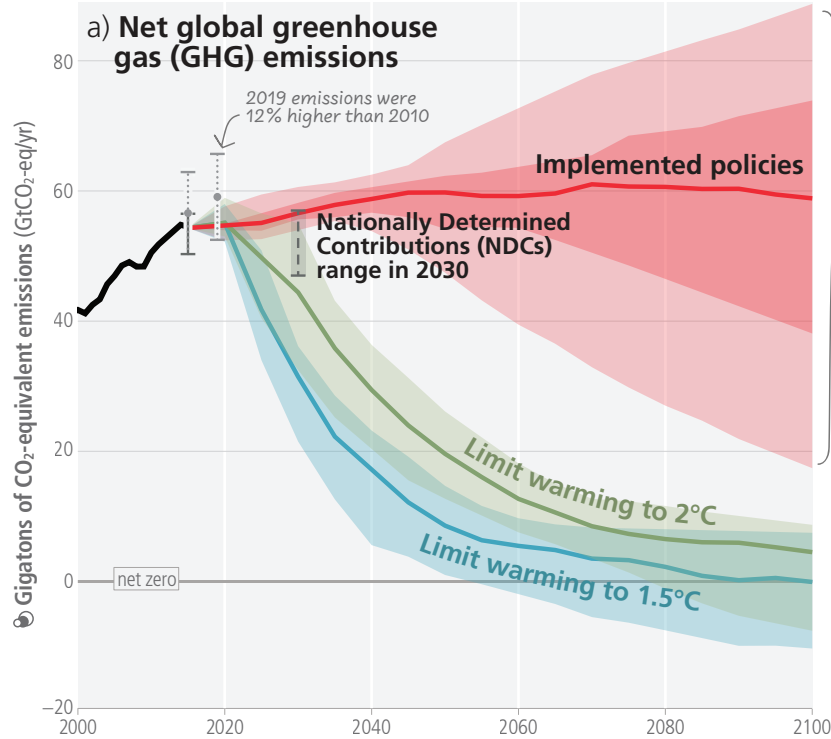
John Sununu



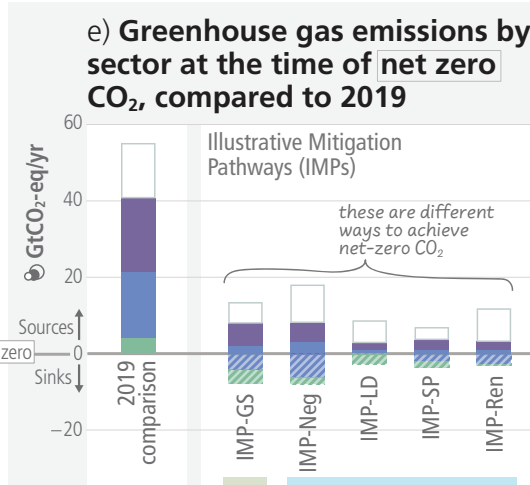
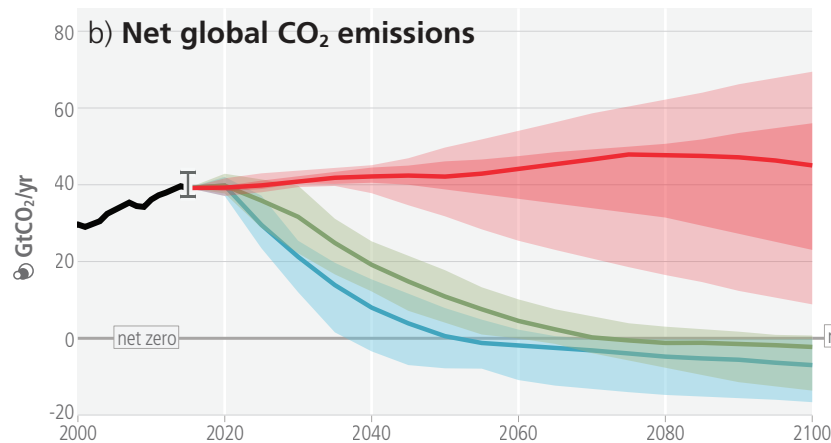
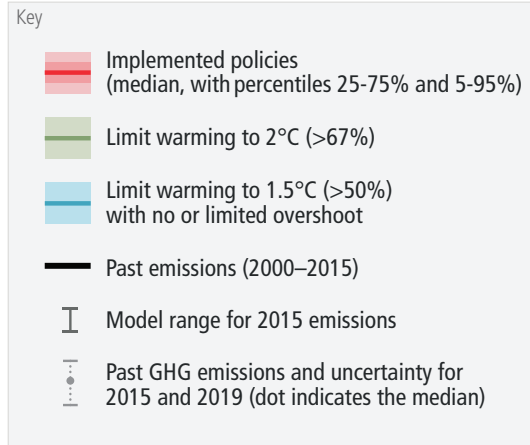
Robert Reinstein

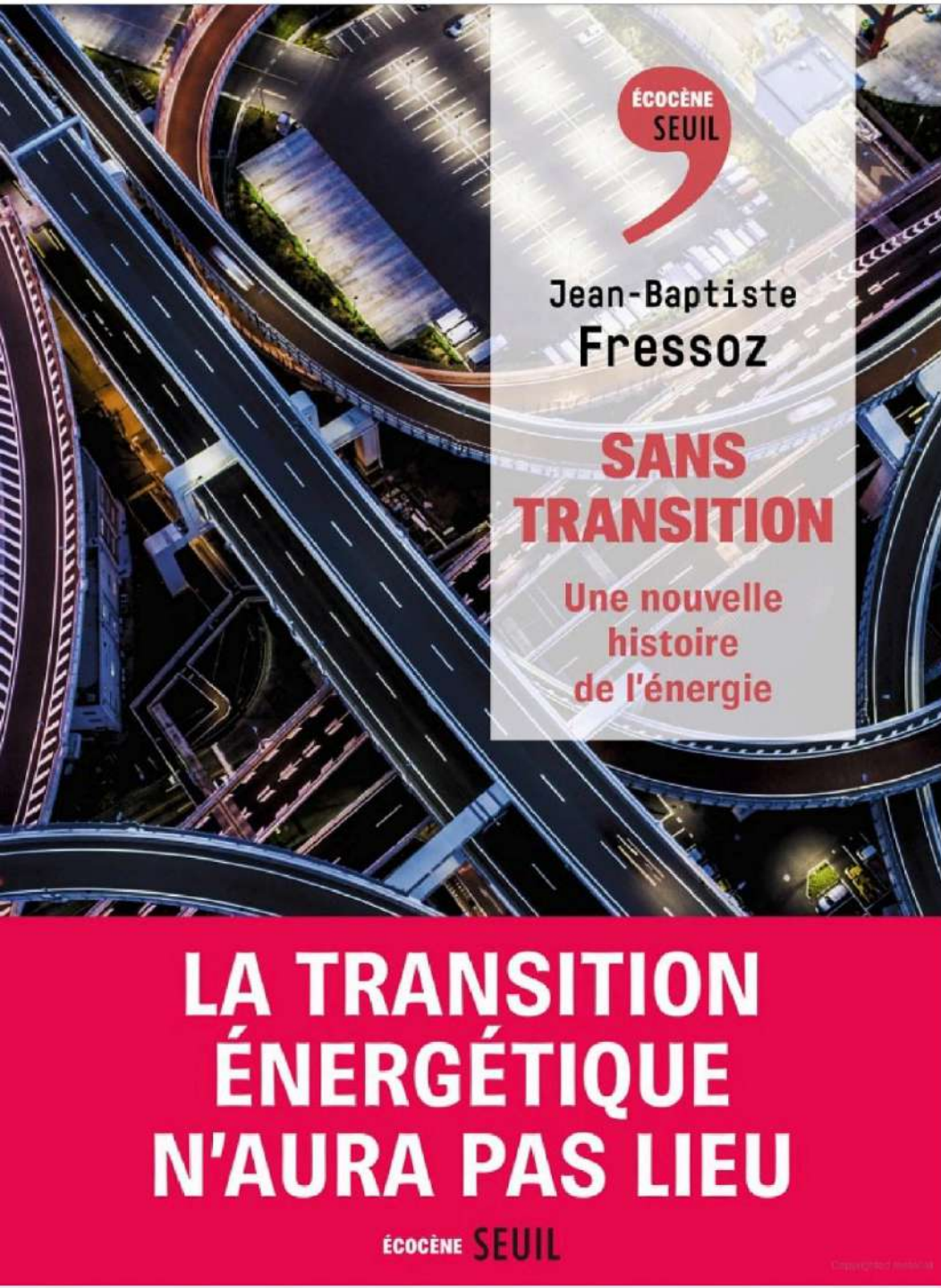
Limiting warming to 1.5°C and 2°C involves rapid, deep and in most cases immediate greenhouse gas emission reductions

Net zero CO₂ and net zero GHG emissions can be achieved through strong reductions across all sectors



Implemented policies result in projected emissions that lead to warming of 3.2°C, with a range of 2.2°C to 3.5°C (medium confidence)



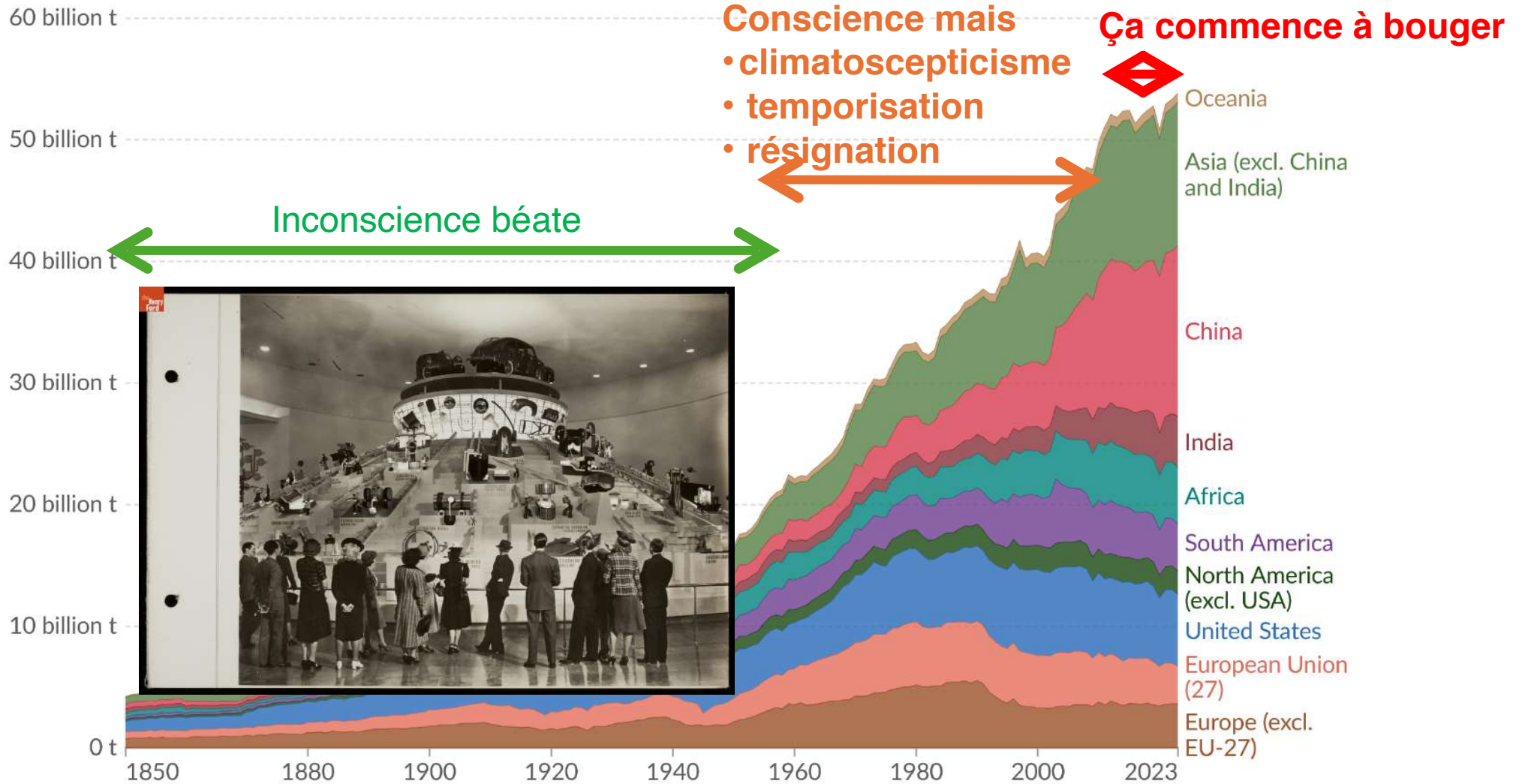


Un livre excellent, à lire absolument !

- Impressionnante recherche historique
 - Démontre l'empilement des énergies et l'imbrication matériaux-énergies
 - Explique comment est on arrivé là
-
- Vibrant plaidoyer pour la sobriété
-
- Alerte sur l'illusion d'une transition facile et confortable
-
- Pose la question du rôle des ingénieurs
-
- Mais le bandeau de l'éditeur est fortement questionnable !

Annual greenhouse gas emissions by world region, 1850 to 2023

Greenhouse gas emissions¹ include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide from all sources, including land-use change. They are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalents² over a 100-year timescale.

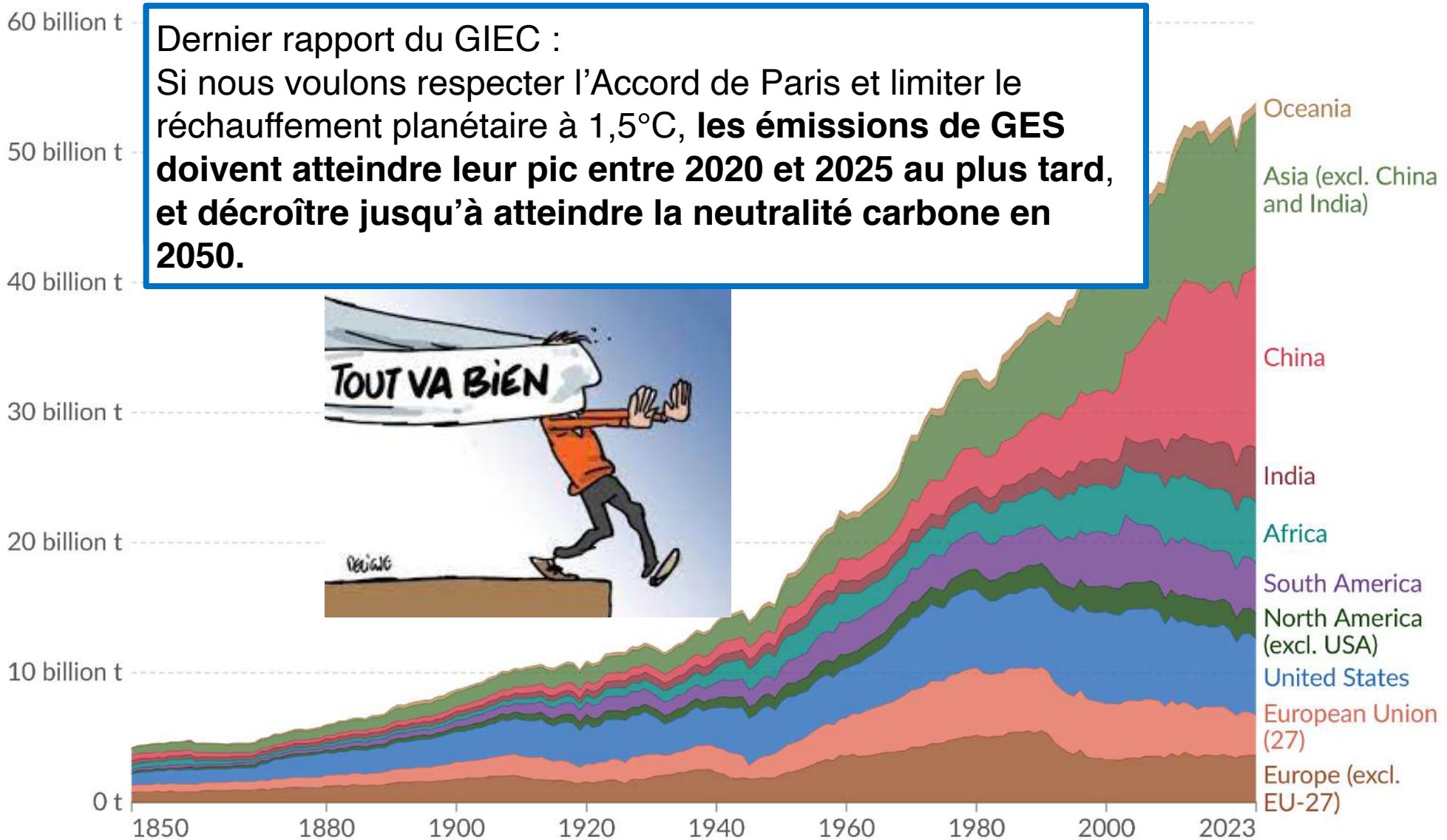


Data source: Jones et al. (2024)

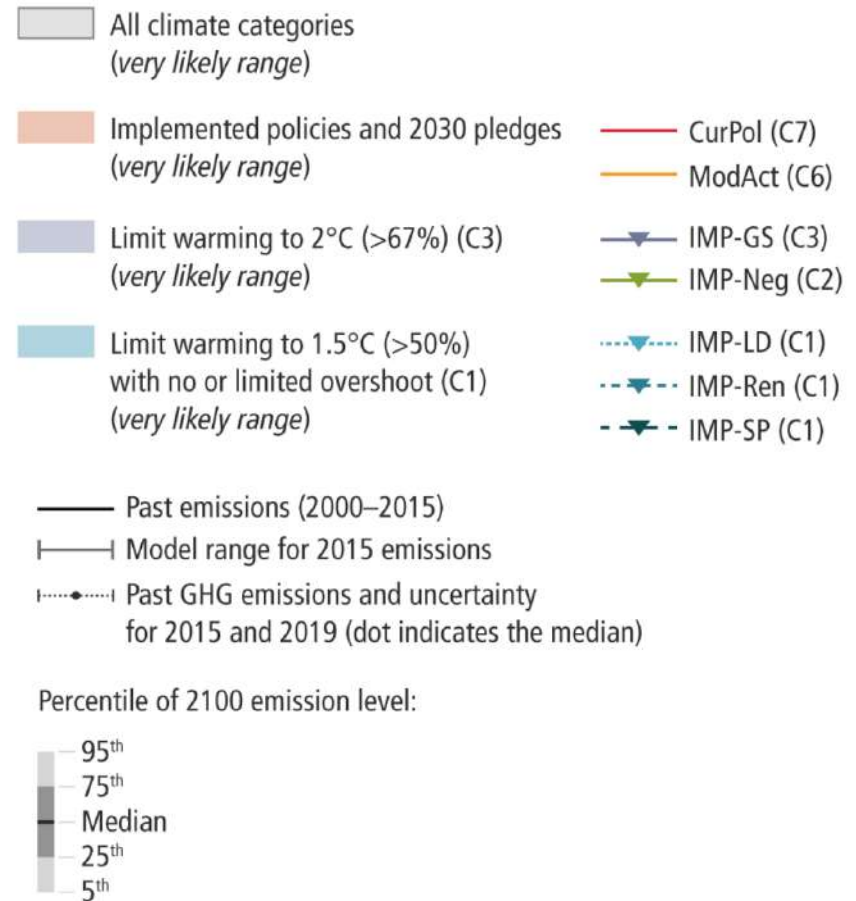
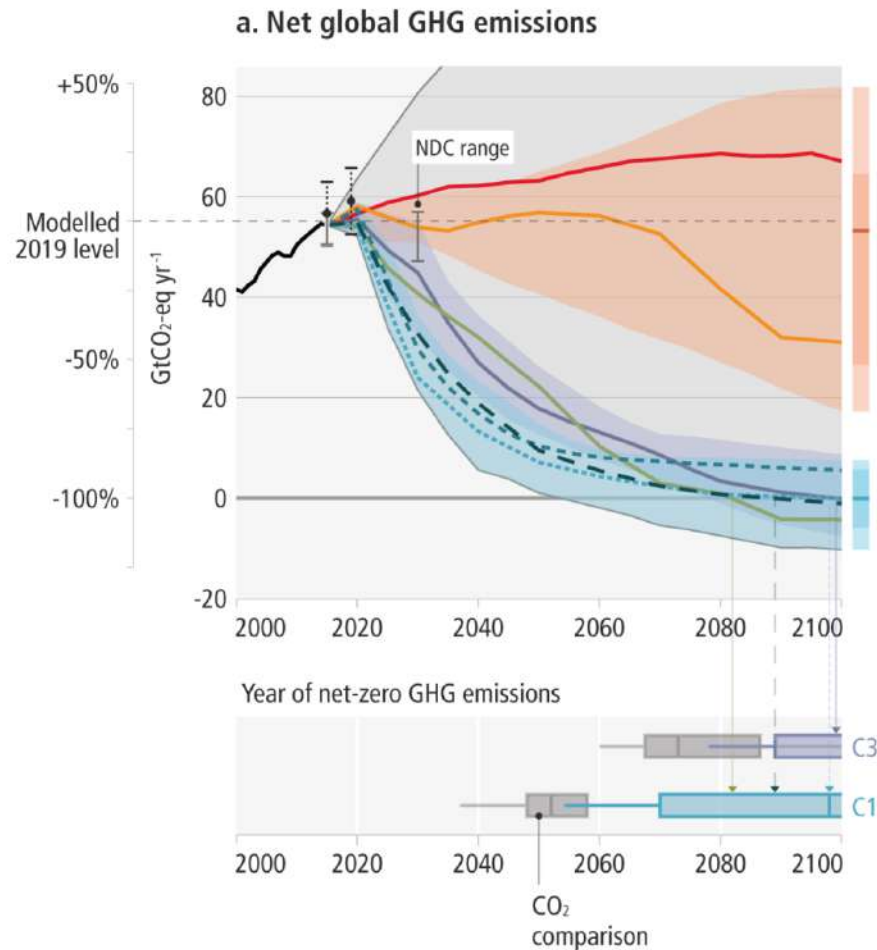
OurWorldinData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY

Annual greenhouse gas emissions by world region, 1850 to 2023

Greenhouse gas emissions¹ include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide from all sources, including land-use change. They are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalents² over a 100-year timescale.



Scénarios du GIEC : Les émissions de gaz à effet de serre doivent être réduites de près de 50% d'ici 2030 et de 80% d'ici 2040 par rapport à 2019 pour limiter la hausse des températures à 1,5°C, et l'ensemble des gaz à effet de serre sont à prendre en compte.



Les ingénieurs dans tout ça ?

(page 205) « Le radicalisme énergétique est une idéologie des **scientifiques et ingénieurs** frappés par la 2eme loi de la thermodynamique »

(2eme loi : « Dans un système isolé, l'entropie est une fonction qui ne diminue pas avec le temps »)

(page 332) « Il est de bon ton de moquer **le technosolutionnisme des ingénieurs** mais **les postures normatives qui règnent en sciences sociales sur le climat** sont **bien plus ridicules encore** »

**Je pense que les ingénieurs joueront un rôle clé dans le futur énergétique
Ils détiennent une partie de la solution.**

L'impact des renouvelables ?

Sans Transition (page 289) :

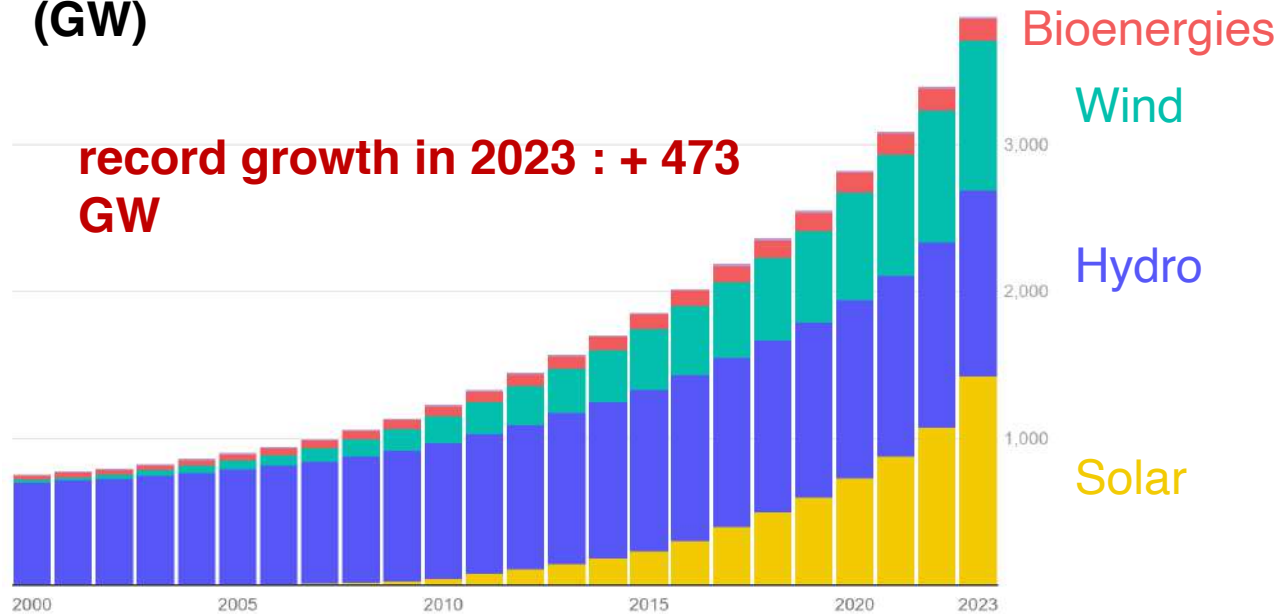
« Si la transition énergétique commençait aussi tard qu'en 2010, pour ne pas dépasser le seuil considéré comme dangereux de 600 ppm de CO₂ dans l'atmosphère, **il faudrait installer 1 600 GW par an** (nucléaire, panneaux solaires, peu importe) **durant les deux décennies suivantes**. A titre de comparaison, toutes les entreprises énergétiques américaines disposaient en 1980 d'une capacité d'installation de **30 GW par an**. »

COP28 (2023):

« To achieve the COP28 goal of tripling renewables in order to stay below 1.5°C, we need addition of 1000 GW each year from 2024 to 2030 »

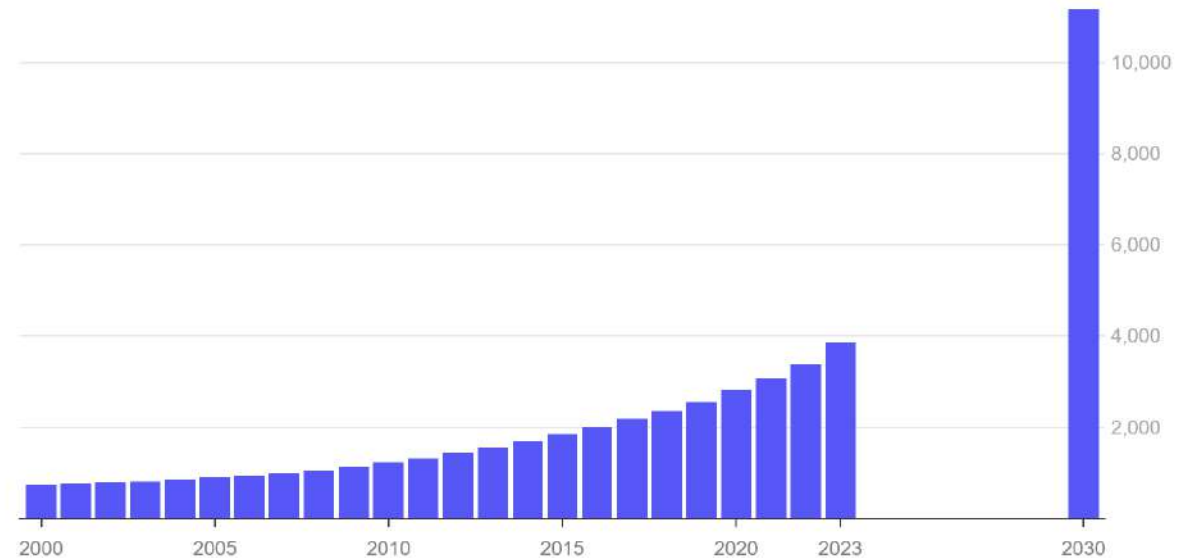
To achieve the COP28 goal of tripling renewables in order to stay below 1.5°C, we need **addition of 1000 GW each year** from 2024 to 2030

Installed Renewable Capacity Worldwide (GW)



Source: IRENA - International Renewable Energy Agency • Created with Datawrapper

Total Renewable Capacity Worldwide (GW)



Source: IRENA - International Renewable Energy Agency • Created with Datawrapper

- **We are not there yet, but much above the 30 GW of the 1980s**

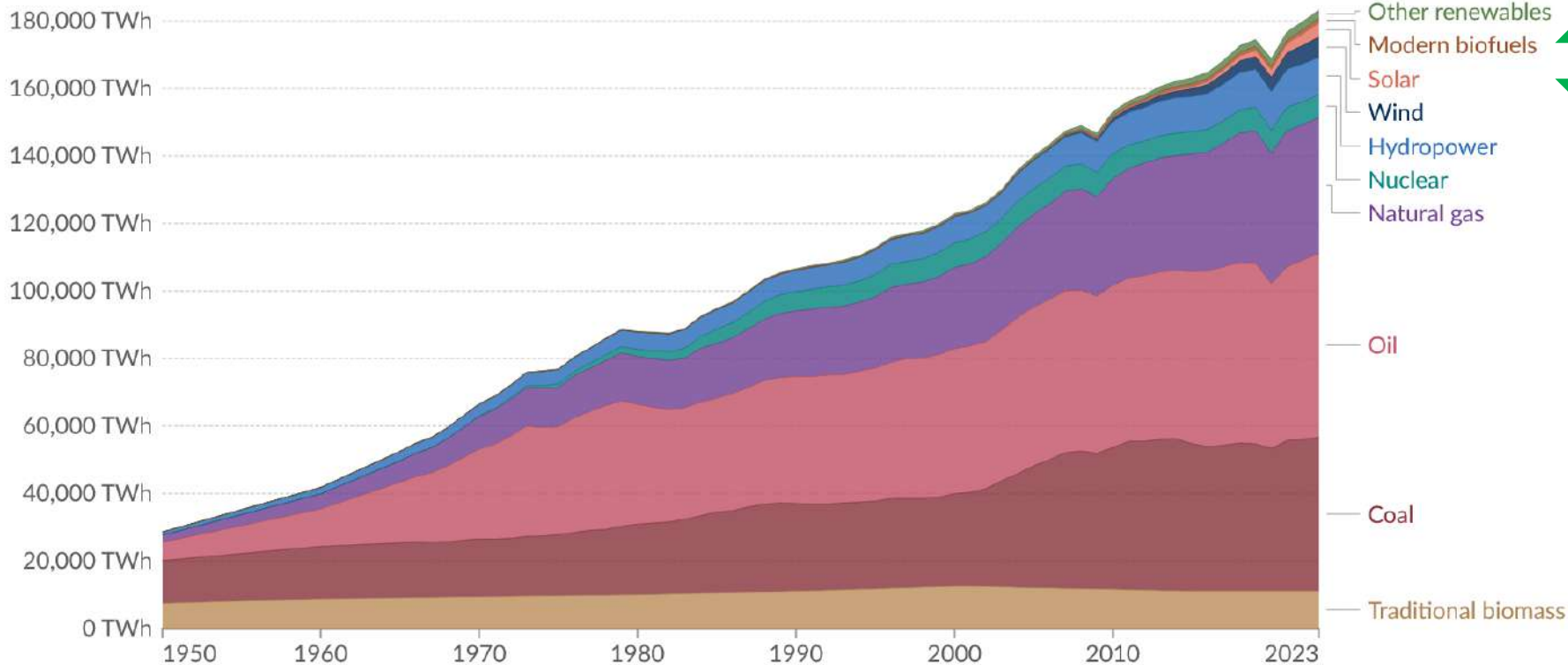
Global primary energy consumption by source

Primary energy is based on the substitution method and measured in terawatt-hours.

Our World in Data

Table Chart

Settings



Impact des renouvelables si objectif COP28 atteint en 2030 : 24000 TWh

1800 2023

Data source: Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024); Smil (2017) - [Learn more about this data](#)

Note: In the absence of more recent data, traditional biomass is assumed constant since 2015.

OurWorldinData.org/energy | CC BY



Quelques innovations impactantes près de chez vous



Plasmalyse du méthane (Spark Cleantech) :

- $\text{CH}_4 = \text{C}_{(s)} + 2 \text{H}_2$
- 4x moins d'énergie que l'hydrogène vert, pas de CO_2 émis
- Potentiel : Marché H_2 global : 80 Mt/an => 0.8 Gt CO_2 eq évités (2% des émissions mondiales)



Pompe à chaleur haute température (250°C à 550°C) :

- Gaz chauds pour industrie alimentaire
- Potentiel : 1 GT CO_2 eq évités (2% des émissions mondiales)



Combustion de l'hydrogène, des SAF, de l'ammoniaque (Laboratoire EM2C)

- Production d'électricité : 3 Gt CO_2 eq évités (6% des émissions mondiales)
- Transports : 1 Gt CO_2 eq évités (2%) dans l'aviation
- Chauffage



Un appel à l'engagement des ingénieures et ingénieurs

- **Chaque degré compte** : la 2^{ème} loi (mais pas que) offre des opportunités
- **S'éduquer et éduquer** pour convaincre sur le discernement et la sobriété
- **Se confronter aux réalités industrielles** : on a la chance d'avoir en France des industries dans tous les secteurs de production et d'utilisation de l'énergie
- **Faire le choix de projets impactants et ambitieux**

What if we could...

TRANSFORM INDUSTRIES WITH CLEAN HYDROGEN?

MEET ERWAN AND PATRICK, FOUNDERS OF SPARK CLEANTECH. THEY PROVIDE HYDROGEN AS INDUSTRIAL FUEL WITH ZERO CO₂ EMISSIONS, AND LOW ELECTRICITY USE

TODAY THE PRODUCTION OF HYDROGEN IS A PUZZLE. EITHER YOU BURN TONS OF CARBON BASED FUEL OR YOU NEED GIGANTIC AMOUNTS OF ELECTRICITY. NEITHER APPROACH IS SUSTAINABLE.



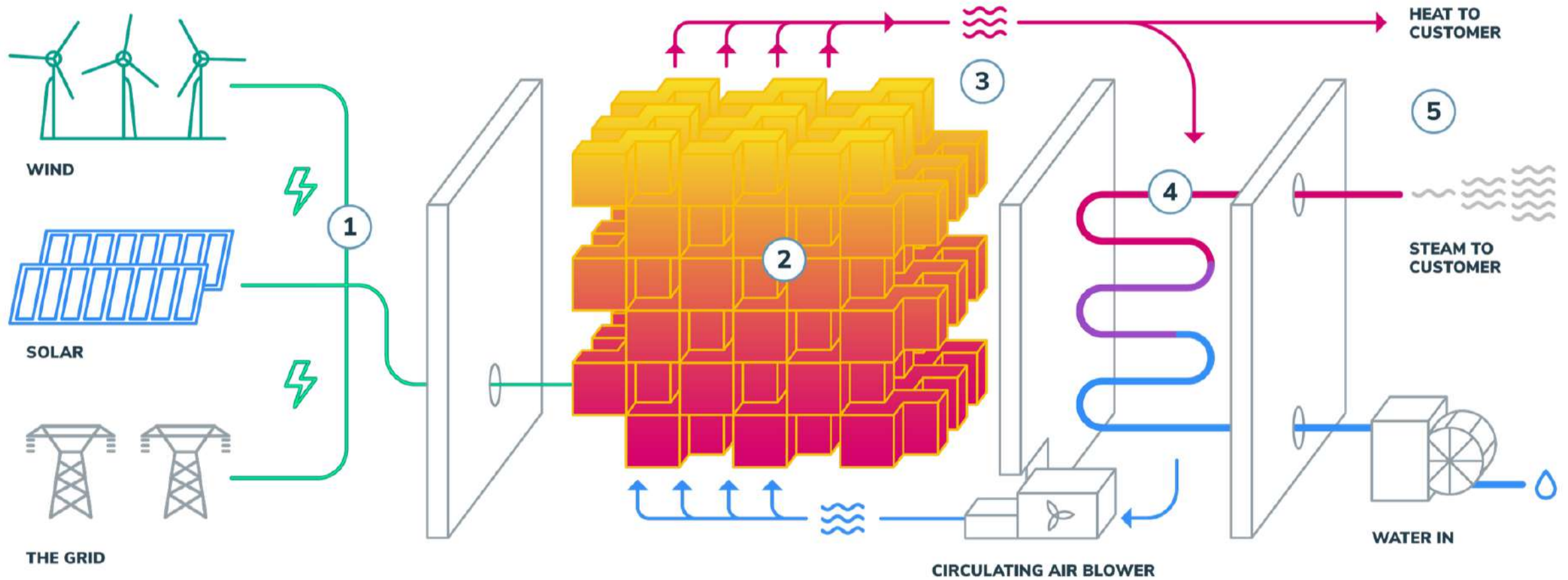
SPARK CLEANTECH SOLUTION IS CALLED "METHANE PLASMA LYSIS." IMAGINE A CONTAINED "LIGHTING IN A BOX" THAT BREAKS METHANE'S MOLECULE INTO HYDROGEN AND SOLID CARBON.

THE HYDROGEN WILL FUEL INDUSTRIAL PLANTS WHILE THE CARBON CAN BE EASILY CAPTURED AND CREATE TIRES OR OTHER BYPRODUCTS.

FUTURE SHAPERS! by ANTONIO MEZA-antoon.net

The Rondo Heat Battery

Low-cost, zero-emission industrial heat and power.

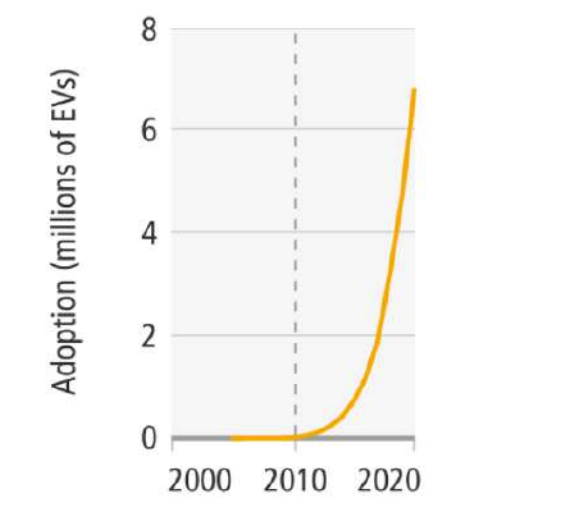
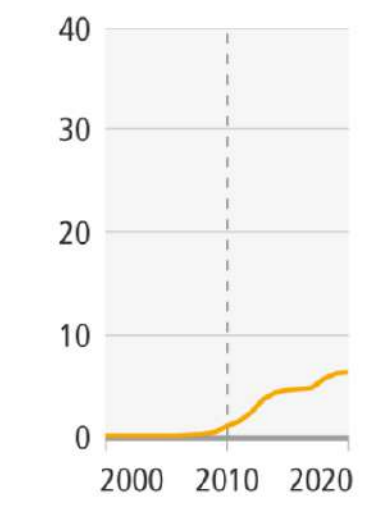
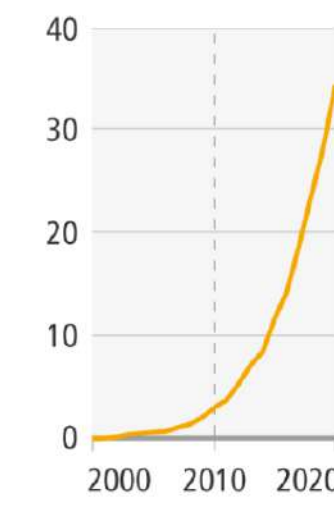
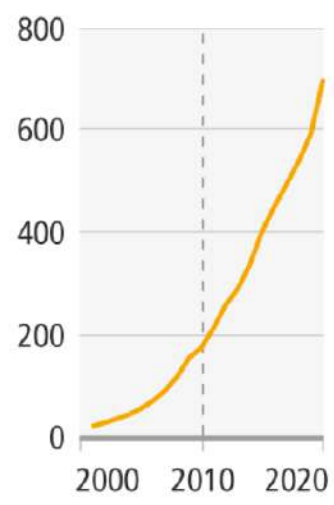
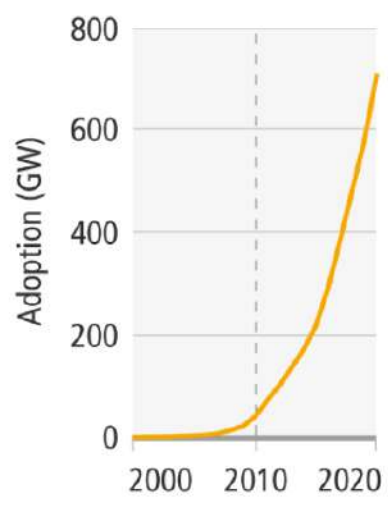
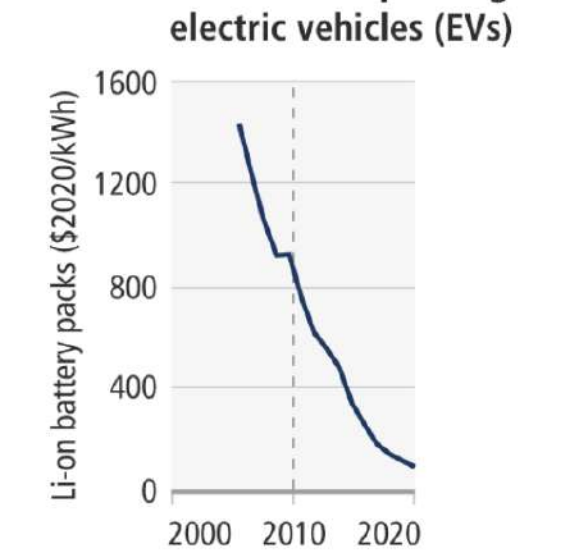
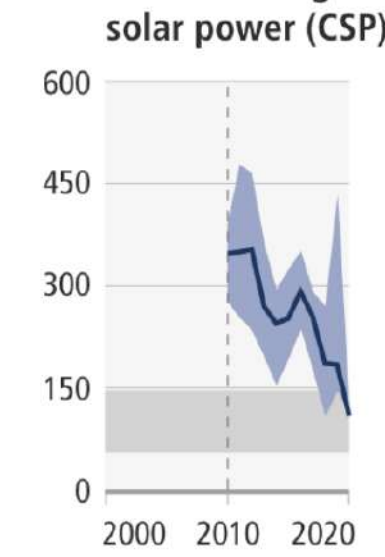
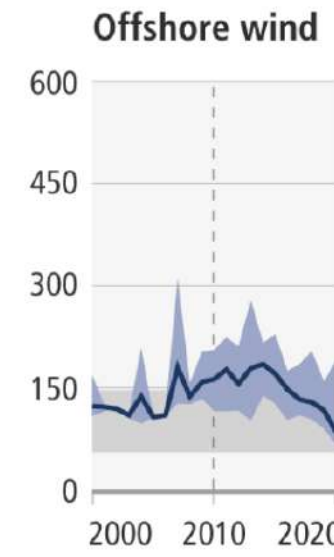
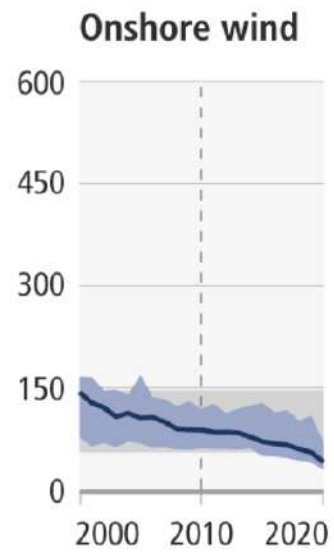
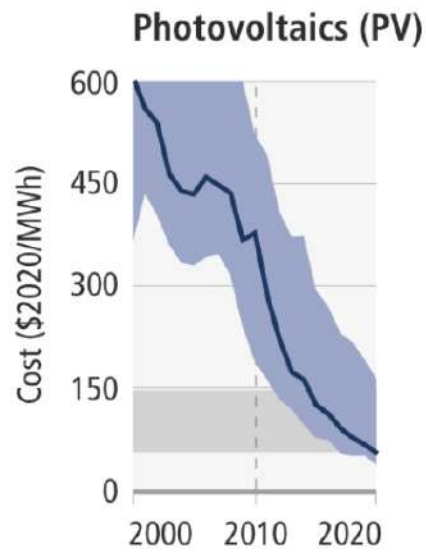




Heat pump capable of providing high temperature heat (250 to 550°C for food industry)

Goal : 1 Gt CO2 avoided per year





Share of electricity produced in 2020: 3%

Share of electricity produced in 2020: 6%

Share of electricity produced in 2020: <1%

Share of electricity produced in 2020: <1%

Share of passenger vehicle fleet in 2020: 1%

— Market cost
— Adoption (note different scales)
 AR5 (2010)
 Fossil fuel cost (2020)

Source : Carbon4
<https://www.carbone4.com/article-giec-groupe3-points-cles>