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Faculty Summit

10
YEAR ANNIVERSARY

Climate, Energy, and Economy

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- Human emissions of 9.0 GtC per year and growing
- About 12 GtC per year expected in 2030



Half of what we emit stays in the atmosphere for centuries

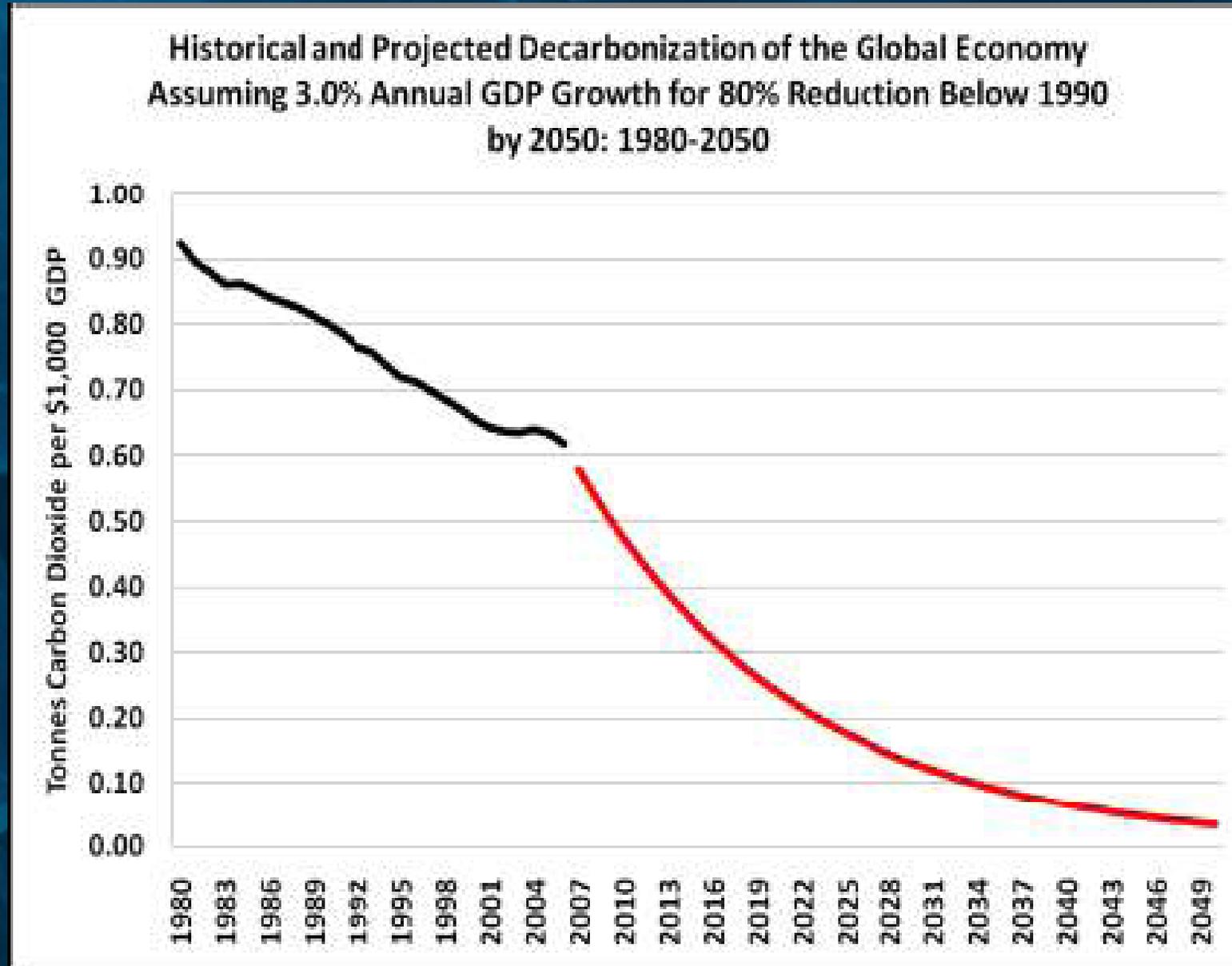
The Source - “People engage in economic activity that uses energy from carbon-emitting generation” – R. Pielke, Jr.

	Factor	Lever	Policy
P	Population	Fewer people	Population management
GDP/P	GDP/capita	Smaller economy	Limit generation of wealth
TE/GDP	Energy intensity	Increase efficiency	Do same or more with less energy
C/TE	Carbon intensity	Switch energy sources	Generate energy with less emissions

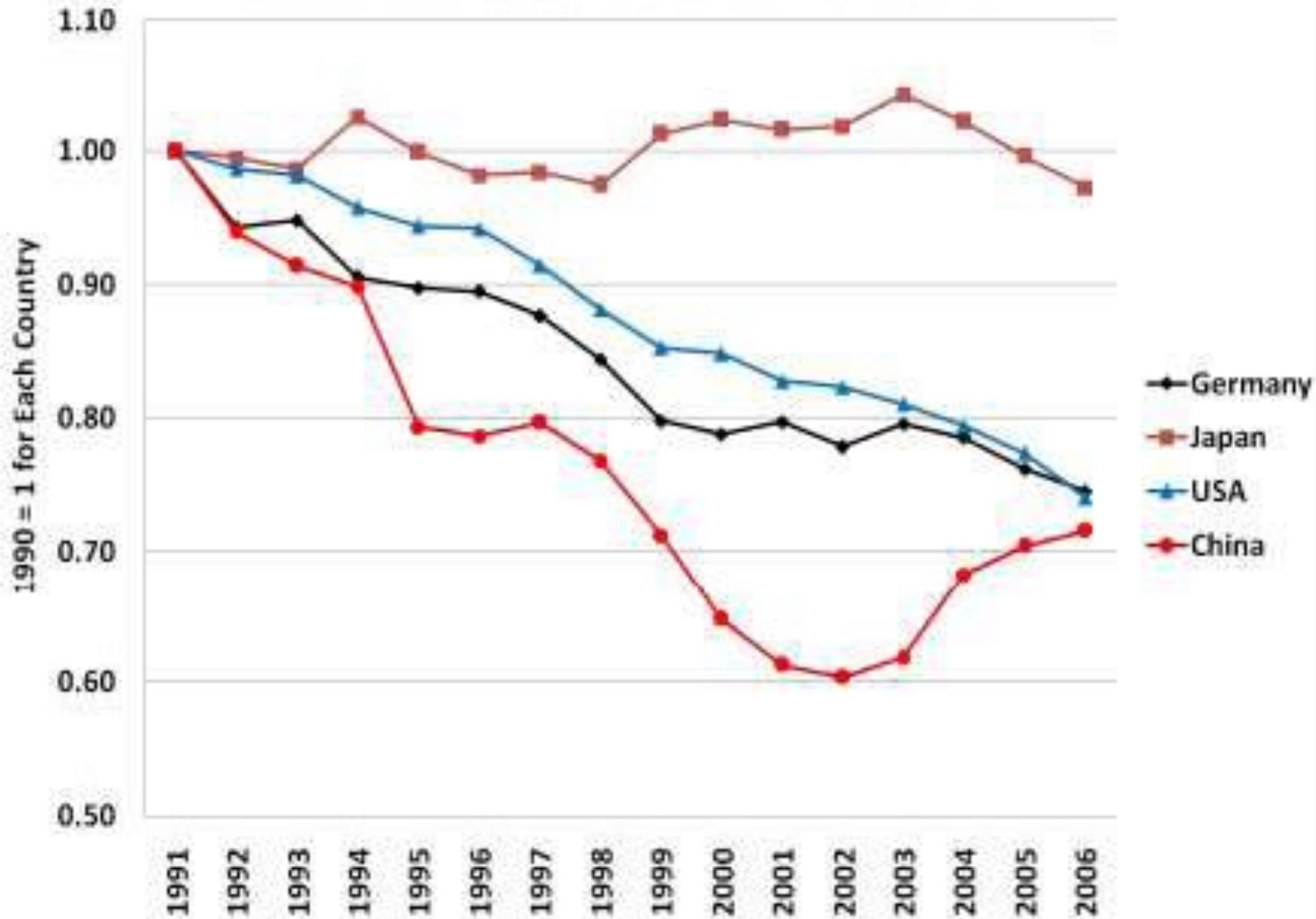
$$\text{Carbon emissions} = C = P * \text{GDP}/P * \text{TE}/\text{GDP} * C/\text{TE}$$

Decarbonization

- Decrease in the ratio of CO₂ emissions to GDP
 - For 2006, ratio is about 0.62 tonnes CO₂ per \$1000 GDP



Relative Improvement in CO2 per GDP (PPP) 1991-2006



Stabilization in 2050

- Assume:
 - 10 billion people
 - Per capita GDP grows about 1.6%/yr
 - Energy/GDP declines about 1%/yr
 - 12 TW today; 28 TW in 2050
- 550 ppm CO₂ in 2050
 - 20 TW of carbon-free energy
 - About a 4 C warming
 - Significant changes but could adapt

Implications for Energy Systems

- Carbon sequestration may delay but ultimately not an option
- One 1 GW nuclear reactor every day until 2050
- Renewables
 - Capacity challenges
 - Mismatch between supply and demand requires efforts in storage
 - Need to match supply side with demand side
 - Transportation, home/light industry, manufacturing
- Geoengineering solutions to climate

Today's Session

- No “silver bullets”
 - Complex, “whole systems” thinking is needed
 - This will be a centuries-long effort
- How to harness collective imagination and innovation
- New types of “knowledge-to-action” networks
 - Plausible scenarios and risk assessment
 - Dealing with uncertainty