Index

ABARE

greenhouse constrained case; carbon emissions 121–2; total primary energy consumption by fuel 121, 122 – including solar thermal electricity 123

nuclear baseload case 125

unconstrained base case 120; including domestic solar technology 124; total primary energy consumption by fuel 122–3

Aboriginal Australia, per capita energy use 24

ACF-WWF, recommendations on vehicle technology 92-3, 104

acid rain 38

advanced solar thermal collector technology 135–8

agriculture, as end user of energy 31, 32, 33 air pollutants and their sources 37–8 major impacts 38 secondary 38

air pollution problems 37–8

alcohol fuels 207

alternative instruments, for environmental protection 186–92

alternative sources of energy 46 alternative transport modes, ESD

Transport recommendations 95, 105–6 Australia

energy budget 29, 30–1

energy growth, factors 28-9

energy reserves 34-5

energy use and sources, 1950–90 26, 27, 28

Australian Better Cities programme 92, 101 Australian Bureau of Agricultural and **Resource Economics** see ABARE Australian cities, physical planning profile 98 housing and urban form targets 98 transport targets 100 Australian Conservation Foundation-World Wildlife Fund see ACF-WWF Australian ESD process 119-25 Australian overview, energy use current patterns 26–34 historical perspective 24-6 Australian passenger transport, greenhouse gas emissions reduction 101.107-8 automobile ownership, and usage 81, 82-3 automobile usage reduction, and energy conservation 77 bagasse 35, 158, 210 baseload plants 132, 145 batteries, development 163-4 bicycles, for transport 83, 85, 202-3 'big dish' technology 131, 135, 138 biofuels 8, 145, 157 biomass conversion, environmental effect 114, 115 biomass energy 157-9 sources 8, 35, 157 biomass liquid fuels 157 biomass wastes, for energy 158-9 black coal production, Australia 25 reserves, Australia 34

218

INDEX

brown coal, Australia 25, 26, 34 Brundtland Report 172, 174, 196, 213 buildings energy use savings in or by 66-9 equipment use, energy savings measures 69 - 71burning fossil fuels, environmental consequences 16, 178 bus-based public transport systems 83, 86 CAFE legislation, USA, effects 118-19 California, windpower use 151, 154, 155 capital accumulation 174, 175 capital substitution 175-6 car pooling 203 carbon dioxide as greenhouse gas 38, 39, 43 global average output per capita 20-1 carbon dioxide emissions and enhanced greenhouse effect 198-9 and overall transport energy reduction potential 102 Australia 39, 40 by fuel type 39-40 by sector 40 implications of OECD cuts in 181-2 reductions by technologies 72 road transport 202 carbon dioxide intensity, of major fuels 40 carbon efficient technology 123-4 carbon taxes 56, 93-4, 118, 177-84, 211 and environmental protection 178-9 and fuel prices 182 and intragenerational equity 180, 182 and population growth 180 and substitution for fossil fuels 179 and sustainability 177-8 as emission taxes 187 global 185-6 impact on CPI 182, 183 impact on saving and investment 179 Industry Commission models 181-2, 184 international agency control 190-1 nation states control 190, 191 project selection 179-80 central city density 89 central receiver design collectors 133-4 CFCs, and depletion of the ozone layer 198 chemical energy 5, 7 chemical fuels 8 chemical storage of energy 167 chlorofluorocarbons see CFCs circumsolar radiation 130 cities, total density 87-9 climate change 52

coal 8, 20 decline in relative importance of 16 early usage in Australia 24, 25 see also black coal; brown coal coal-based electricity, and greenhouse gas emissions 79 coal mining 25 commercial equipment, energy savings measures 69-70 commercial sector, energy savings by technologies 71 Commonwealth government, commitment to improving energy efficiency 201–2 congestion on roads, and transport mode 85 - 7conservation of energy, law 6 consumer behaviour, and energy use 208 - 9conversion sector 28 CPI, impact of carbon taxes on 182, 183 cycling, for transport 83, 85, 202-3 dams, environmental effects 114, 115 decision makers, attitudes to renewable energy systems 126, 167, 206 degradation of energy, law 6 deliveries to final demand 32 energy requirement for, Australia 33 demand management, in the electricity industry 54, 207, 210 demand-oriented energy policy 50, 53-4 demand reduction 54-5 Denmark, windpower use 150, 151, 155 derived fuels 8, 28 diesohol 158 diffuse radiation 130 diminishing reserves, and energy scarcity 15direct beam radiation 130 direct solar energy 112, 129 domestic solar technology 123, 124, 211 draught animals 25 early markets, implementation of solar technologies 143-4 ecological issues 198-9 Ecologically Sustainable Development see ESD economic policies, for sustainable energy use 171-92 economic rationalism, and energy use 208-9 economic significance, of energy in Australia 36-7 economy, structural change in, and energy consumption, 1980s 52

INDEX

economy-environment linkages, model 172, 173-5 electric-based public transport, and greenhouse gas emissions 79 electric motors, energy saving measures 63-4 electric vehicles 163, 164-5, 207-8 electrical generation plants 132 electrical technologies, energy saving measures 65–6 electricity demand, and time of day and season 141 electricity generation Australia 25, 26 energy use/loss 60 electricity grid systems, overcapacity of 206, 210 electricity supply industry, energy conservation in 53-4 electricity utilities, corporatisation in 210 electrolytic processing, energy saving measures 62 emission reduction, economic factors 187 - 92emission taxes 187, 188 implementation problems 119 emissions, use of tradeable permits 188-9, 191-2 end uses of energy 28 Australia 29, 31 energy and early life on Earth 2-3 and sustainability 172-7, 209 definition 5 economic significance, Australia 36-7 importance of 3-4 social role of 194-6 energy budget, Australia 29, 30-1 energy conservation 45, 50 and economic wellbeing 53 definition 54 economic implications 177 in the electricity supply industry 53-4 in transport 76–108 investment in 53 energy conversion plants, environmental and health impacts 115 energy demand Australia, projections 42 global position 51 post-World War II 15 energy efficiency government commitment to 201-2 improvements in 52, 53, 73, 200-2 of government buildings 53 **Energy Efficiency Agency 202** energy end use, by sector, technology

219

energy end use efficiency improvement 55 approaches 56-7 definition 54 energy exports/imports, Australia 28 energy from biomass 157-9 energy growth, Australia, factors 289 energy intensity by sector, Australia 32-4 in Australia, 1970s-1980s 51 of economy 51 of industrial economies 22 energy problems and traps 9–11 energy production 26 energy reserves 19-20 Australia 34-5 energy resource exploration and processing, on-site disturbance 41 energy saving measures in or by buildings 66-9 manufacturing sector 60-6 market intervention to ensure 200-1 energy sector, resistance to change 117 energy services, and energy savings with technologies 71 energy sources 7, 8 Australia 27 in the total global energy budget 20 energy supply and use, environmental concerns 52 energy systems, and ecological sustainability 45 energy trade 19 energy units 5 energy use Australia 24-34 efficiency 52 future prospects 41-4 global overview 14-24 in or by buildings 66-9 increasing, problems of 36-41 manufacturing sector 60-6 non-transport 57-8 social and economic factors 194-6 energy use per capita 4 implications for Australia 43 enhanced greenhouse effect 38-40, 52 and carbon taxation 178-9 and energy systems emissions 39 and global sustainability 185 and reduction in burning of carbon fuels 198-9 global implications 39 entropy law 6 environment-economy linkages, model 172, 173-5

effects 58-60

220

INDEX

environmental concerns, of energy supply and use 52 environmental goals, legislation to enforce 118 environmental load 4 environmental protection, policy instruments for 186-92 environmental protection agency, economic factors in emission reduction 187-9 environmental resources, substitution of 174 - 5equipment in commercial buildings, energy savings measures 69-70 in residential buildings, energy savings measures 70-1 ESD and energy systems 45 Australia 119-25 potential benefits of 125-6 ESD Transport Working Group conclusions on alternative modes, demand management and infrastructure provision 105-6 conclusions on fuel prices 93-4, 104-5 conclusions on urban form 97, 106-7 conclusions on vehicle technology 92, 103 - 4**ESD** Working Groups energy efficiency saving measures 200-1 on the enhanced greenhouse effect 199 ethanol production 207 biotechnology use 159 from starch waste 158-9 extrasomatic energy 2 alternative sources of 176 exploitation of sources 14-15 extrasomatic energy use and human well-being 22, 23 country variation 21 society variation 20 final demand analysis 32 final energy consumption 28 firewood, for energy 158 flat-plate collectors 145, 161 flow resources 173 fodder, for draught animals 25 fossil fuel-fired electricity generation, and air pollution 37 fossil fuel/hybrid solar systems 138-9 fossil fuel prices, and carbon taxes 178-9 fossil fuel systems, environmental and health effects 114-16

fossil fuels 8 burning, environmental consequences

16, 178

reliance on 9-10 reserves, Australia 34-5 free-flowing traffic, and vehicle efficiencies 86 freight, and transport energy use reduction 96-7 'frozen efficiency' energy demands 71, 72 fuel consumption legislation, USA, effects 118-19 fuel prices and new vehicle efficiency 94 and rural self-sufficiency 94-5 and transport energy use reduction 93-5, 104-5 fuel processing and air pollution 37 problems 41 fuel shifts 16 fuel types 8 and transport energy use 77-9 fuelwood harvesting, environmental effects 41 sustainability 20, 35 gasoline use and city density 90, 91, 202 price and vehicle efficiency effects 81-2 vs relative transport provision 87 general equilibrium models 181, 183, 184, 185 geothermal power 166 global carbon taxation 185-6 global overview, energy use current patterns 16-20 distribution and disparities 20-4 historical perspective 14-16 governments commitment to sustainable development 212-14 commitment to improving energy efficiency 201-2 greenhouse constrained case, ABARE model 121-2 greenhouse effect see enhanced greenhouse effect greenhouse energy studies Australian applications 58 reduction approaches 56–7 greenhouse gas emissions and electric-based public transport 79 and overall transport energy reduction potential 102 from hydrogen fuels 165 government and business sector views 213 - 14potential reductions from Australian passenger transport 101, 107-8

INDEX

221

reduction 55 reduction targets, Australia 43 greenhouse gases 38-9 grid-charged electric vehicles 164 grid connection, to solar thermal electricity 141-3 grid electricity, overcapacity of 206, 210 grid generation mixes, future scenarios ĭ44--5 Hartwick Rule 176 heating, ventilation and cooling, in buildings, energy savings measures 66 - 7high-temperature firing, energy saving measures 62-3 high-temperature metal processing, energy saving measures 64 hot rock storage 125, 134, 140 Human Development Index 22, 23-4 human energy equivalent 20 human energy use, 10,000 BC to 1990 AD 14 human population, and energy use 14 human society, impact on the environment 4-5 human well-being, and energy use 22-4 humans, early energy usage 2-3 HVAC systems, energy savings measures 66 - 7hybrid solar/fossil fuel plants, advantages of 138-9 hydro-electricity 162-3 Tasmania 25, 35 hydro energy 8, 9, 139, 206 country use 20 hydrogen fuel and storage 165-6, 206 increasing energy use, problems of 36-41 indirect renewable energy resources 112, 129Industrial Revolution and increase in total energy use 15 energy use changes 9 industrialisation and energy usage, Australia 25-6 industry, as end user of energy 29, 31 Industry Commission, carbon tax models for Australia 56, 181-2, 184 inferred reserves 19 inner city and outer area density 89, 91-2 input-output tables 32 inputs, attributable to expenditure on energy, by sector 36 institutional barriers, to development of renewable energy systems 126, 167, 206, 210

intermediate-temperature process heat, energy saving measures 64–5
international trade in energy 19
kinetic energy 5
land occupation, by energy technologies

115land use intensity, in global cities 88 law of thermodynamics first 6 second 6 Least Cost Planning 117-18, 207 legislation, to enforce environmental goals 118 light rail, for public transport 86 lighting in commercial and community service buildings, energy savings measures 67 - 8residential, energy savings measures 69 lignocellulose 159 liquefied petroleum gas, Australia 34 load-following plants 132, 143 low-temperature process heat, energy saving measures 64-5 LUZ collector 133, 134 comparisons with 135, 136, 137, 138 manufacturing sector energy savings by technologies 71 energy use 60-6 energy use efficiency 201 market forces, and energy use 208–9 materials recycling, energy savings 66 'maximum economic potential' approach 56-7, 58, 71, 72 mechanical energy 8 MENSA computer models 120-5 metal smelting, energy saving measures 60 - 1methane, as greenhouse gas 39, 43 methanol production 207 micro-hydro schemes 162-3 molten salt storage system 134, 140 moral suasion 187, 188 motor vehicles and high energy usage 41 and urban air pollution 37, 38 Multiple Energy Systems of Australia see MENSA natural gas 8, 20 Australia 26, 28, 34 greater reliance on 16

222

INDEX

natural gas trade 19 new technologies energy saving measures 65-6 impact in greenhouse energy studies 57, 58 nitrogen oxides, as greenhouse gases 39 'no regrets' measures 55, 116, 123, 124 non-renewable energy sources 8 non-renewable resources 173, 176 Northern Hemisphere industrialised countries, and energy demands 15 Northern Territory, potential for implementation of solar technologies 143 nuclear baseload case, ABARE model 125 nuclear energy 8 and sustainability 177, 179 country use 20 environmental effects 115 greater reliance on 16 in Australia 44 problems of 44-5 nuclear wastes 41, 45 ocean thermal electric conversion 167 **OECD** countries energy intensities 51 implications of cuts in carbon dioxide emissions 181-2 oil 8, 20 oil reserves 197-8 Australia 26, 34–5 oil shocks 15-16, 51 and effect on energy use 16 oil spills 41 oil trade 19 OPEC, and 1973 oil crisis 15 ORANI general equilibrium model 56, 181 outer city area density 91 ozone 38 ozone layer, and CFCs 198 parabolic trough solar thermal electricity 131, 135 parking availability, and transport mode 85 passenger transport, greenhouse gas emissions reduction 101, 107-8, 203 passive solar housing 161 peaking plants 132, 141-2, 145 photochemical smog 38 photosynthesis 7 photovoltaics 131, 132, 144, 160-1, 164 plants, energy intensity by ecosystem 7 point-focus collectors 135 polar-axis tracking collectors 135-8

polar collector output patterns, as a function of time of day and season 142 policy instruments, for environmental protection 186-92 political constraints, to development of renewable energy systems 126, 156, 167, 206, 210 polluting energy sources, cost of damage from 115-16 pollution, costs of 52 pollution taxes 119 population growth, and energy use 41-2 post-World War II period, and energy demand 15 potential energy 6 primary fuels 8, 28 private transport, fuel type usage 78-9 proved reserves 19-20 public transport cost advantages 95-6 fuel type usage 78-9 public transport availability, and transport mode 83-5 public transport speed, and transport mode 85 public transport use, and city density 91-2 quantity controls 187, 188, 189-90 Queensland government, R&D on renewable energy systems 214 rail-based systems 83, 85, 86 cost advantages 95-6 rail freight 96-7 recycled wastes, substitution for newly extracted resources 174, 175 recycling of materials, energy savings 66 regional boundaries, and types of energy use 17-19 remote area power supplies 144, 160, 163 renewable chemical fuels 145 renewable energy 112-27 and public/private funding of research and development 126-7, 214 barriers to development 126, 167, 205-7 cost considerations 116, 117-25 environmental effects 114-15 storage issues 116, 206 why use? 114-17 renewable energy sources 8–9 fluctuations 116-17 increasing importance of 43 waste products 9 renewable energy systems employment opportunities 116 government research and development on 214

INDEX

land use 115 renewable energy technologies 113-14, 205 - 8and effect of small modular size 116 impact of corporatisation of electricity utilities 210 payback times 210-11 social attitudes to 206-7 viability of 126 renewable resources 173 environmental impact of 176 substitution for non-renewable 176 residential equipment, energy savings measures 70-1 residential lighting, energy savings measures 69 residential sector as end user of energy 29, 31 energy savings by technologies 71 residential space heating and cooling, energy savings measures 68 resources depletion 197-8 road charging schemes 212 road freight 96-7 road supply, and transport mode 85 road transport, carbon dioxide emissions 202 rock bed storage 140 rural self-sufficiency, and fuel price increases 94-5 Sarich engine 92 silicon crystal wafers 160, 161 small polar-axis tracking trough collectors 135 - 8small-scale hydro schemes 162 social attitudes, to renewable energy technologies 206-7 social role of energy 194-6 social trap analysis 10-11 solar cells 160-1 solar collector systems, thermal performance Longreach, Qld 136 Wagga Wagga, NSW 137 solar collectors 130-1, 145-7 solar energy 7, 8, 9 chemical storage 167 increasing importance of 43 potential resource, Australia 35, 129-30 thermal storage 139-40 solar energy-efficiency economy 125-6 solar heat 145–7 solar hot water 161-2, 206 payback times 210–11 solar housing, passive 161

223

'Solar One' project 134, 140 solar photovoltaic cells see photovoltaics solar radiation 112 daily average, Australia 130 definition 130 solar residential heat 147 solar resource 129-31 solar thermal electricity 131-5 advantages 132–3 carbon dioxide emission reductions 132 current installations 133-5 future prospects 135-8 grid connection aspects 141-3 hybrids with fossil fuel plants 138–9 in future grid generation mixes 144-5 steam generation from 131, 139 summary situation 147-8 technology 131-2 solar thermal energy 129–48 solar thermal technology, in the domestic sector by 2005 123, 124, 125 'Solar Two' project 134, 138, 140 somatic energy 2, 8, 35 somatic energy use country variation 21 since the Industrial Revolution 9 space heating and cooling, residential, energy savings measures 68 stand-alone power generators 144 STE see solar thermal electricity sub-economic reserves 19, 34 supply-oriented energy policy 50 sustainability, and energy 172-7, 209 sustainable development 196–7 definition 172, 196 sustainable energy systems 194-215 sustainable energy use, economic policies for 171-92 technoaddiction 10 technological change electric motors 63-4 electrolytic processing 62 high-temperature metal processing 64 metal smelting 61 technologies and associated costs and benefits by sector 71-2 and end use of energy by sector 58-60 thermal storage 139-40thermodynamics, laws 6 tidal energy 8, 9 tidal power 166-7 'Toronto' greenhouse gas emission reduction target 102, 199 total density, urban settlements 87-9 total domestically available energy 26, 28

solar industrial heat 146

224

INDEX

urban transport energy use

factors 79-92

perspective 77–9 urban villages 92, 101, 103

user pays systems 118

season 141

and fuel efficiency 203-4

utility load pattern, and time of day and

total energy use 4 historical development 14-15 total global human energy budget, disparities in usage 20–2 total human energy use, country variation 21 tradeable permits in emissions 188-9, 191 - 2traffic calming 86 transit-oriented urban villages 101 transport and sustainability 202-4, 211-12 as end user of energy 29, 31, 32, 33 transport economics, price and income effects 81-3 transport energy 76-108 overall reduction potential 102 why reduce? 76-7 transport energy use and urban/regional planning 204 Australia 25, 26 per capita, in global cities 77, 78 reduction policies 92-101 transport modes congestion and public transport speeds 85 - 7public and private transport effects 83-5 relative performance and provision 84 relative provision for, and transport energy use reduction 95-6 road supply and central city parking 85 two-axis tracking collectors 135 unconstrained base case, ABARE model 120, 122-3, 124 uranium, Australia 26, 28, 34 urban form, intensity of 87-92 and transport energy use reduction 97, 101, 106–7 urban planning, and transport energy use 204 urban settlements central city density 89 inner city and outer area density 89, 91 - 2total density 87-9

vanadium redox batteries 163-4, 165 vehicle efficiency, and fuel use 80-1, 211 - 12vehicle technology 81 and transport energy use reduction 92-3, 103-4 walking 83, 85 waste starch 158 wave-power 166 WEDGE general equilibrium model 181 Western Australia potential for implementation of solar technologies 143, 144 windpower 151, 154 wind energy 8, 9, 150-7 current status 151 economics 155-6 political constraints to development 156 wind energy potential, prime areas, Australia 130 wind farms, Western Australia 151 wind-generated electricity, tax credits/buyback for 156-7 wind generators environmental impact 154-5 noise levels 154 operating in Australia 151, 152 siting 153-4 technology 151, 153 visual impact 154-5 windpower 150-7 backup system requirements 155 barriers to 156-7 winter solar collector performance 138 wood 8, 20 world primary energy use 16-19