

Prof Y Nayudamma Memorial Lecture,
27th January, CLRI, Chennai.


Tel: 91 422 4344201

Email: baldev.dr@gmail.com
eecdmg@iqcar.gov.in


ENERGY ETHICS AND EQUITY

An Interactive, Intricate &
Inevitable Triad of
Sustainability Matrix


Baldev Raj
President - Research, PSG Institutions, Coimbatore
President, Indian National Academy of Engineering
President, International Institute of Welding



Ancient times to prior Industrial Revolution :
Abundance of Natural Resources and fairly unlimited and unrestricted access. Relatively low energy consumption. Earth's carrying capacity is not impaired.

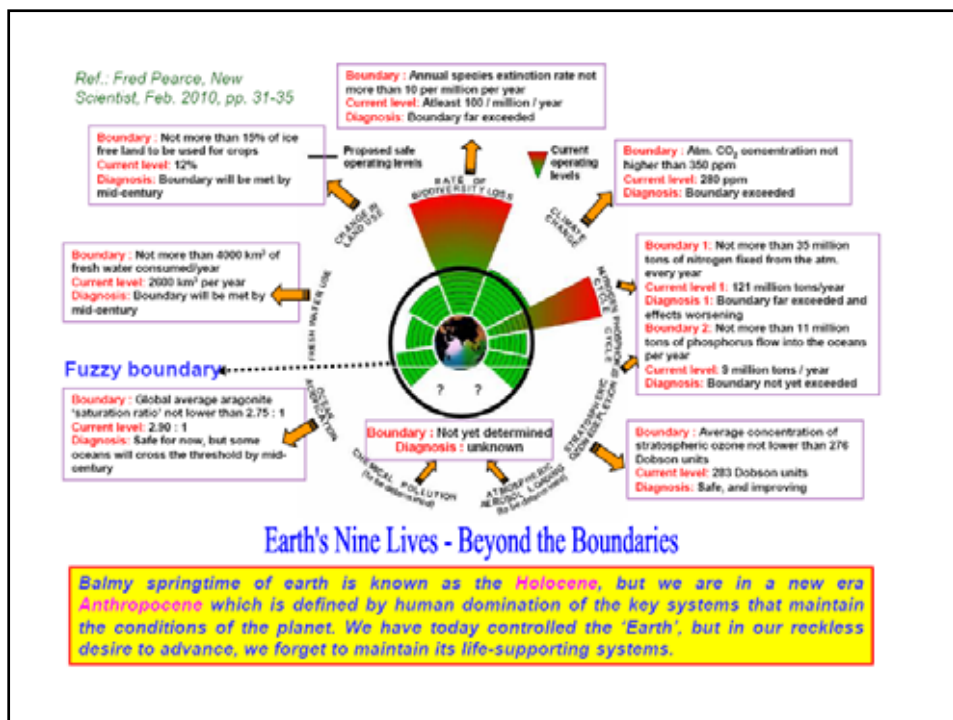
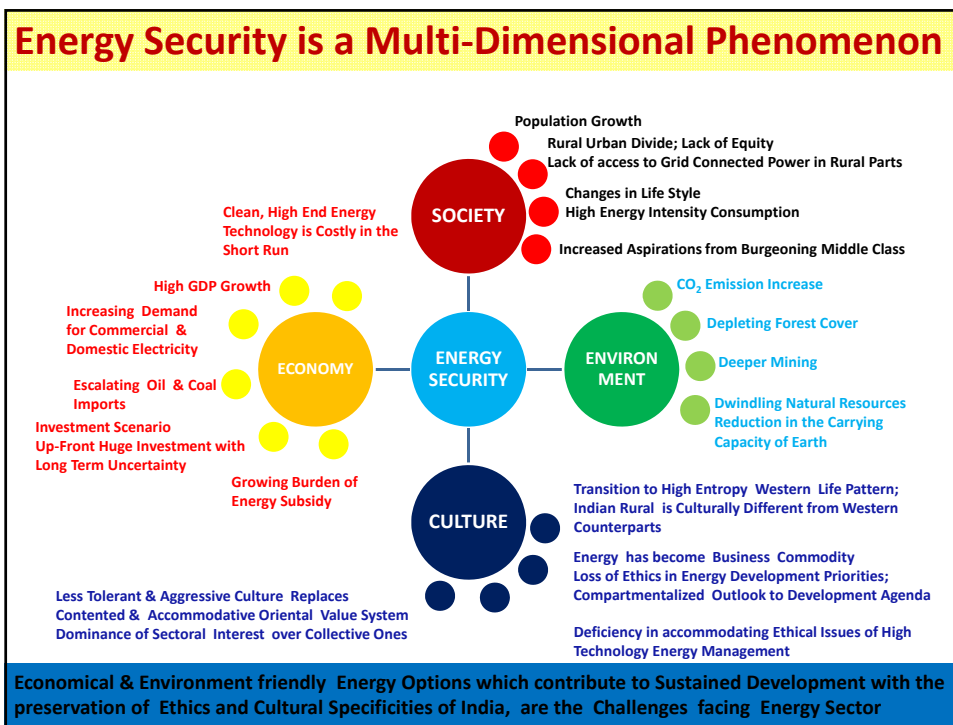


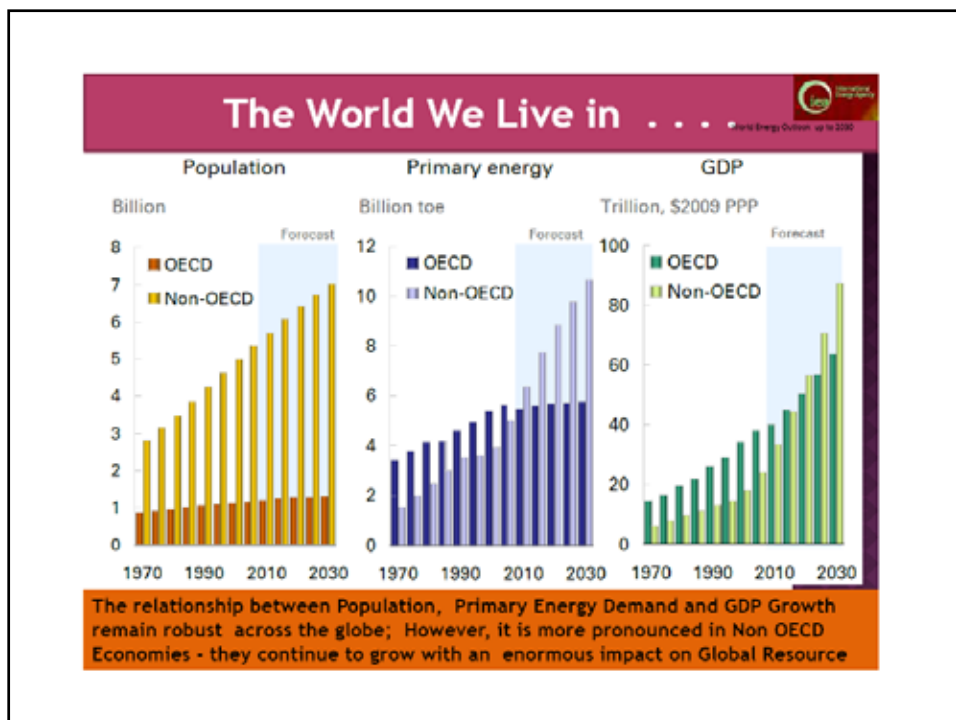
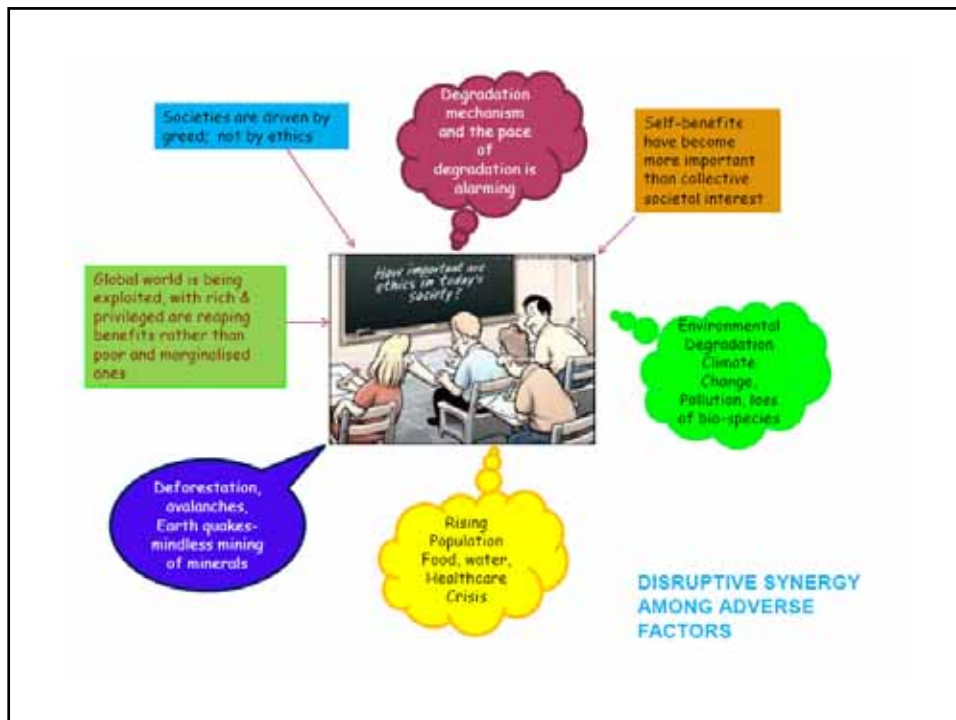
Industrial Revolution : Rampant expansion in the use of global resources; Yet, remained manageable, until oil crisis of seventies struck. Shrinking nature of Earth's capacity is gradually felt; Decreasing returns upon further expansion through fossil option.



Present time : Energy Crunch:
Manageable, if Sustainable Energy Culture is put in place. Excessive strain on Nature; GHG emission, Carbon foot print. **Loss of Equity & Ethics in Energy management**

Time line of Growth in Energy Consumption & Onset of Energy Crisis





World Energy Scenario Analysis:
 Quirin Schlermelerr et al., Nature 454, 14 (2008) 816-823.

- ◊ World Energy Requirement would increase twofold by 2050 and by three fold by 2100
- ◊ Enough Clean Electricity in World but needs short term (realistic) and long term (ambitious but with adequate resources) strategy. Needs allocations and sustained commitment
- ◊ Hydro Electric Power: Cheap and mature technology with substantial environmental costs
- ◊ Nuclear Fission: Major constraint will be politico-social acceptability, but has potential for large scale deployment. Fast Breeders with closed fuel cycle can supply complete electricity demand for a few centuries
- ◊ Nuclear Energy is not a good option to be deployed in all countries
- ◊ Fusion is a break through technology
- ◊ Bioenergy: The only possible carbon-negative system. But increasing Opposition likely with increase in cultivation of energy crops in preference to agricultural crops
- ◊ Wind: A wind power capacity of terrawatt is likely, but at select locations in the globe
- ◊ Geothermal: Unlikely to be a major energy resource based on present day technology
- ◊ Cost is a consideration of distributed energy resources for societal (desalination), education and healthcare use and employment is a good option
- ◊ Solar: One of the most promising carbon free technology for future. But energy storage options should develop for effective utilisation of solar power
- ◊ Ocean Energy: Not a major energy resource presently

Energy Scenario for India

Energy Resource	Amount	Electricity Potential* GWe-yr
Coal	53.3 JBT	10,660
Hydrocarbon	12 -BTP	5,833
Uranium-Metal	84,000-T	320
- in Press		42,000
- in Fast Breeders		105,000
Thorium-Metal (in Breeders)	2,25,000-T	69 GWe-yr / yr
Hydra	160 GWe	
Renewables	160 GWe	

Stage-I PHWR's

- 18 Operating
- 3 under construction
- Planned Construction of 700 MW
- Gratiation period being reduced
- Power Potential : 10, 000 MW

AVRCA

- 2 PHWRs operating
- 2 VVERs under construction

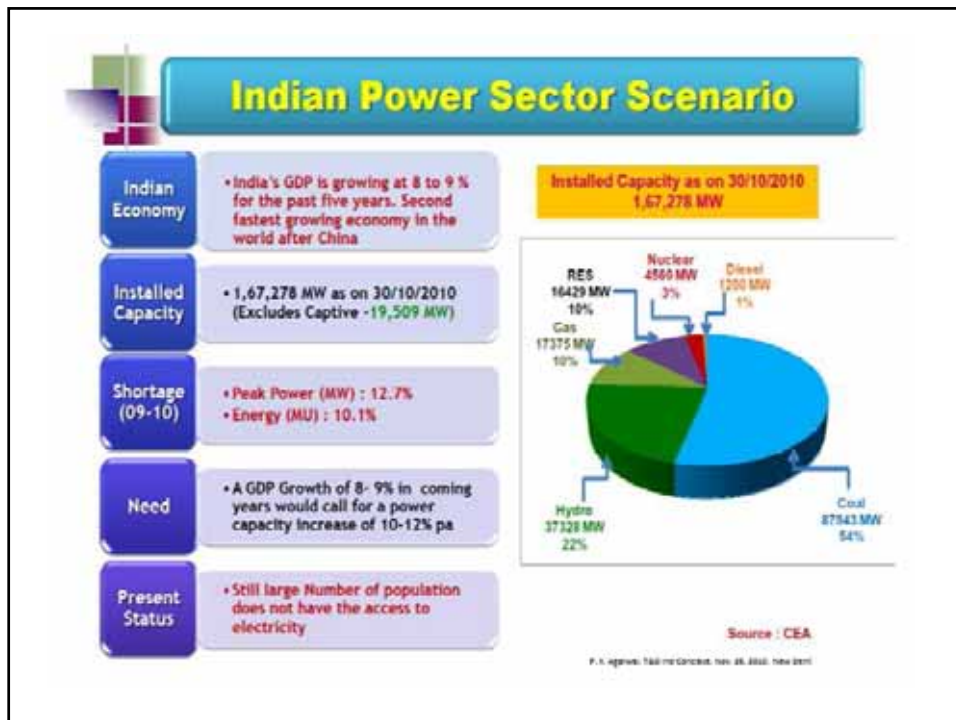
Stage - II Fast Breeder Reactors

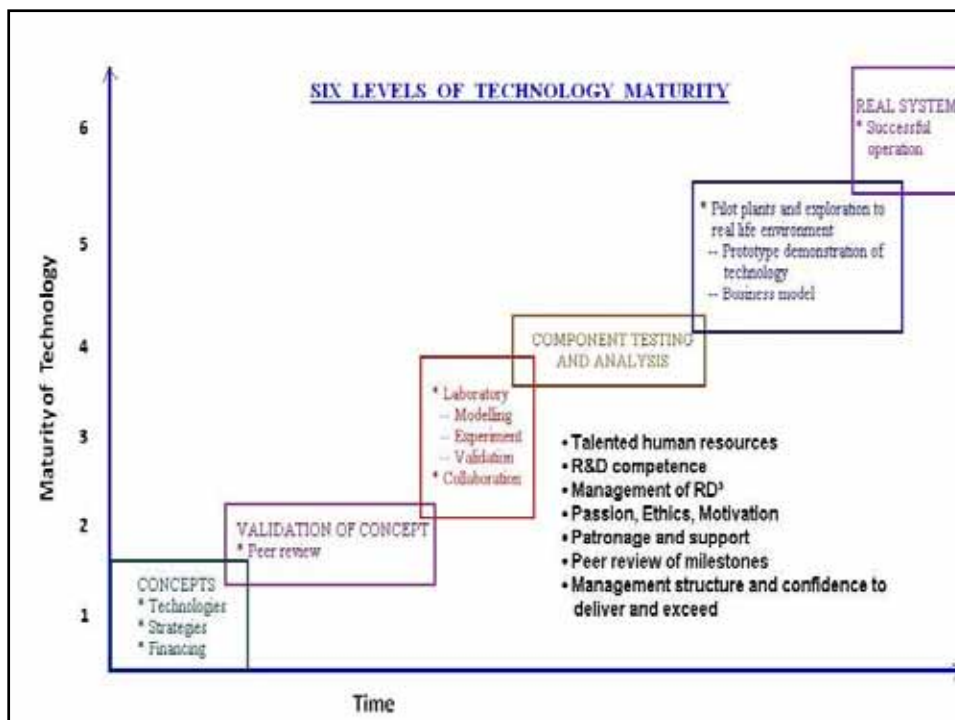
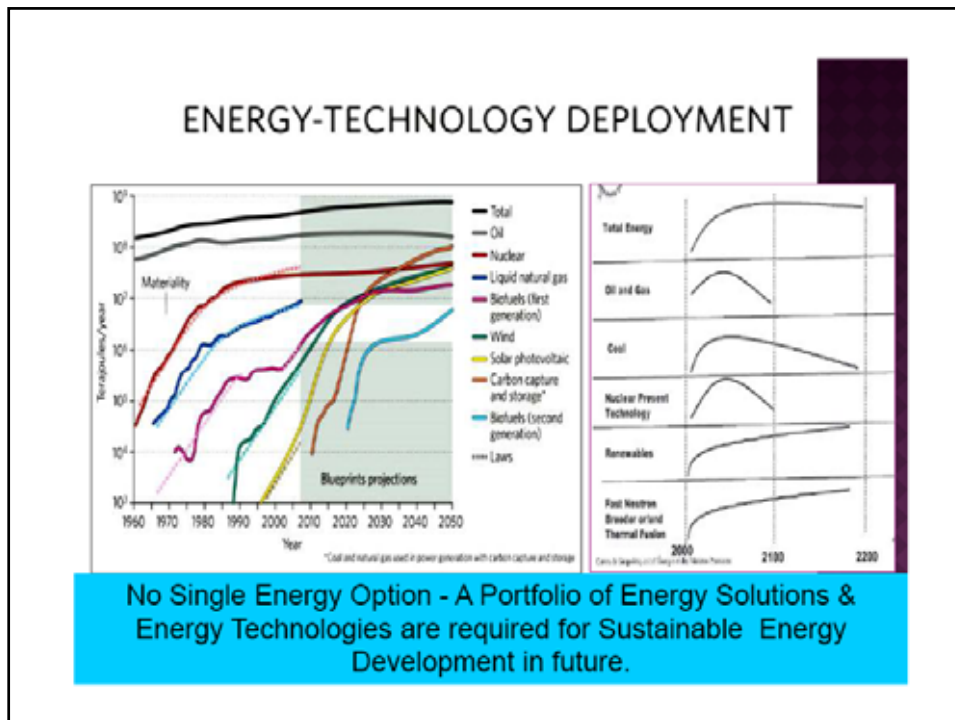
- 40 MWt FBTR - 25 years of successful operation
- ²³⁵U fuel burn up 155 GWd/t achieved in FBTR
- Sodium Technology mastered - Its pumps operate more than 1, 52,000 h
- 500 MWt Commercial FBR - Advanced stage of construction
- Power potential - Minimum 620 GWe

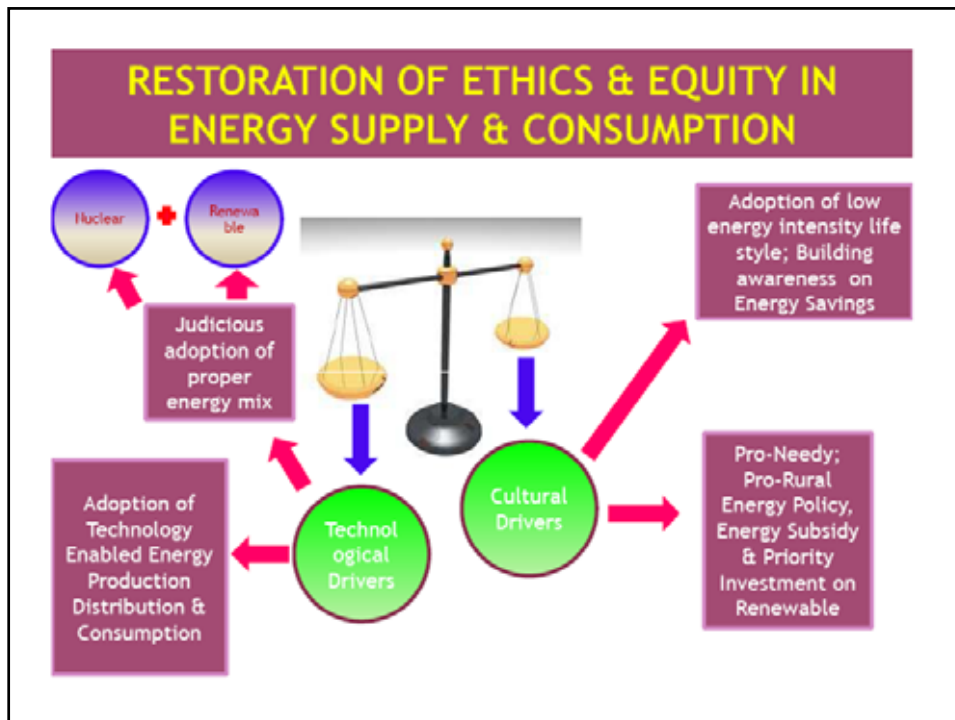
Stage - III and Beyond Thorium Based Reactors

- 20 MWt KAMRU - Operating
- 200 Mw AMBR - Regulatory Evaluation
- Power Potential = 155,000 GWe-y
- Availability of ADS can enable early and enhanced introduction of Thorium Fuel Cycle
- Participation in ITER towards development of fusion technology

*Energy sustainability with closing the fuel cycle is the policy;
 Growth limited by our ability to expand in a robust manner*







Low income group tend to live in areas more likely to be adversely affected by climate change – developing country scenario

Lower income households are currently less able to introduce measures to improve energy efficiency – lack of rural funding (World Bank Report, 2009)

On average, low income group spend a greater proportion of income on meeting basic demands of lively hood


Energy Equity is very important for People of lower strata in India

Photo: undated picture archives


With good financial and other Incentives from the government, the majority of households may be able to afford investment in energy efficiency, despite up-front costs

Without SOCIAL EQUITY, energy policy measures & designed responses to mitigate climate change could adversely affect low income households


TECHNOLOGY AS DRIVER FOR ENERGY EQUITY




Solar PV – water pump



Solar PV – microwave repeater



Bio-Gas for Cooking in Rural Tamil Nadu



Solar lantern use in Rural Tamil Nadu

SOLAR & BIOGAS: TYPICAL EXAMPLES

23

Materials For Energy Security . . Better, Faster, Cheaper & Cleaner Development of Energy Portfolio





Key Approaches to meet challenges

- (i) Understand the materials – **Basic**
- (ii) How they interact with surroundings – **Applied**
- (iii) Materials Design in the context of power plant requirements, component fabrication & Cost: **Total Technology Development**
- (iv) Energy Materials Management

Meeting the objectives involves

- Substitution of materials
- Increased understanding of the existing materials :- to enhance design , predict and improve the properties in service

Materials For Advanced Fossil Options



ADVANCED WELDING & FABRICATION TECHNOLOGIES ARE CRUCIAL

- Boilers
- Steam Turbines
- Gas Turbines
- Gasifiers
- CO2 capture, transportation and storage

High Temperature Materials; Large Component Fabrication; Total Quality Audit & NDE life Cycle Monitoring – Prediction are the key material Issues

Materials development should be able to scale the process cost effectively, and help develop new low cost alternatives

Capability to process and fabricate large size components for mega plants

higher temperatures and pressures.

Fuel flexibility will lead to more aggressive environments (co-firing, biomass firing, oxy-firing, energy from waste)

Need incremental changes to current materials

Need quantum change in the development of integrated materials system solutions for the future of energy materials

Ultra super /super critical boilers

● Steam turbines

● Gas turbines

● Gasification


● CCS

Global market for new and replacement thermal power plants is currently about 140 GW per annum (IEA 2010). In 2012 – 2017 plan period, 2,00,000 Mwe capacity addition is planned, of which bulk is from Coal


A Visionary's Dream on Nuclear Sodium Cooled Reactors . . .

" The country that learns to build breeder reactor would have solved its energy problems for ever "

" The country which first develops a breeder reactor will have a great competitive advantage in Atomic Energy " - India made an early entry to Nuclear Energy



Equity through Technology

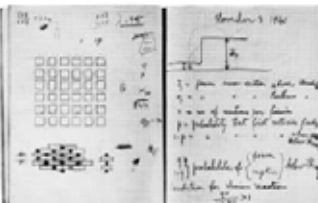


1901 - 1954 Enrico Fermi Nuclear Generating Station

NUCLEAR OPTION FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Enrico Fermi, Meeting in April 26, 1944 With Wigner, Szilard and Others on :

" How the Chain Reaction would be used for the production of power "



Breeding ratio: " . . . it obviously must be greater than one " .

" The serious objection to these fast chain piles is the removal of heat " .

" The coolant for this type of pile would be a bismuth-lead alloy and would flow downward through the pile between the static and rotating rods. The possibility of using liquid sodium in place of bismuth-lead should also be looked into " .

A SOLUTION FOR CLEAN AND AFFORDABLE ENERGY: INDIA'S NUCLEAR OPTION

INDIA'S "NUCLEAR" JOURNEY

NUCLEAR OPTION NEEDS ADVANCED MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY : CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES FOR MATERIALS SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS ARE IMMENSE

Nuclear Industry presents enormous opportunities over the entire supply chain

India has a strong in-house Nuclear Materials R&D. Over the years, it has fostered excellent collaboration with industrial partners. This advantage should not be lost sight of in the coming exponential expansion plan of Indian Nuclear Energy Scenario

Indian Fusion Programme: Material Science-based Indigenous Development of RAFM Steel and Fabrication Technologies

Transformation temperatures in indigenous produced RAFM Steel

ITER DEVICE
28 m x 25 m

Creep rupture strength comparable to that of internationally developed RAFM steels

9Cr-1.4W-0.6 Ta RAFM steel - Tempered martensitic structure
Laths decorated with $M_{23}C_6$ & intragranular MX

Electron beam welding of RAFM steel
Toughness of the weld metal (115 J) is as good as that of base metal (120-140 J)

Solar Photo Voltaic Technology

Solar PV Technology according to development

Technology	End 2007 status	2010 status	2015 status
Si Wafer based Mono and Polycrystalline		Mass production	
Amorphous Si (a-Si)		Mass production	
Thin film Si (CdTe)		Mass production	
DS / GDS		Mass production	
IGZO		Mass production	
III-V	Industrial research on conversion, mass production for niche		Mass production
2nd Generation	Industrial research and pilot plant		Mass production
3rd Generation	Experimental research	Industrial research and pilot plant	Mass production

Adapted from: ITC Development

Solar PV Technology according to Substrate

Si Wafer Based	Monocrystalline Polycrystalline	Si Wafer
Thin film on Si Wafer	Amorphous Si (a-Si) Thin film Si (CdTe) Thin Film Si (Cds/Si) IGZO / GDS	Mass sheet or suitable foil
III-V	IGZO / GDS IGZO / GDS / Si	III-V Wafer
New concepts	2nd Generation 3rd Generation Hybrid	Mass sheet or suitable foil

Polymer Flexible Cell

Future trend: Flexible organic solar modules

Thinner flexible solar modules for integration into building

Protective back sheets for solar cells

WIND POWER: Technology Challenges


Challenges

- Mfg capability has to increase with demand ... annual 20-25% increase
- Drive towards more local mfg content

Opportunities

- New designs and advanced technology
- Permanent magnet manufacturing capacity
- Carbon fiber and fiberglass manufacturing
- Large gearboxes
- Large steel casting & alternatives
- High-power T&D

Design & Technology Advances: Key Enabler . . .




Off- Shore Wind Energy : Potential Prospects, If Materials Challenges are addressed

Materials Issues in Energy Saving Protocols Transmission, Distribution & Storage

Light Bulb....200 years of R&D; Yet Innovation on Materials for Energy savings in lighting- Still Continuing . . .

Proof of Principle				Prototype				Commercial			Cost Effective		
1809	1820	1835	1850	1854	1875	1878	1879	1880	1903	1906	1910	1925	1991
Demo	Demo	Demo	Demo	Demo	Demo	13.5 hrs	40 hrs	1200 hrs	1200 hrs	Costly	cheap	cheap	60000 hrs
Carbon	Platinum	Carbon	Charcoal	Bamboo	Carbon	Carbon	carbon	Bamboo	tantulum	Tungsten	Tungsten	Tungsten	Tungsten



Materials R&D associated with transmission of Oil and Gas will include development of:
Higher strength and toughness pipeline grades of steel - Clad / composite pipes

More economic corrosion-resistant pipes for corrosive gas mixtures


Lower cost cryogenic materials for Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) transmission and LNG / liquid hydrogen storage

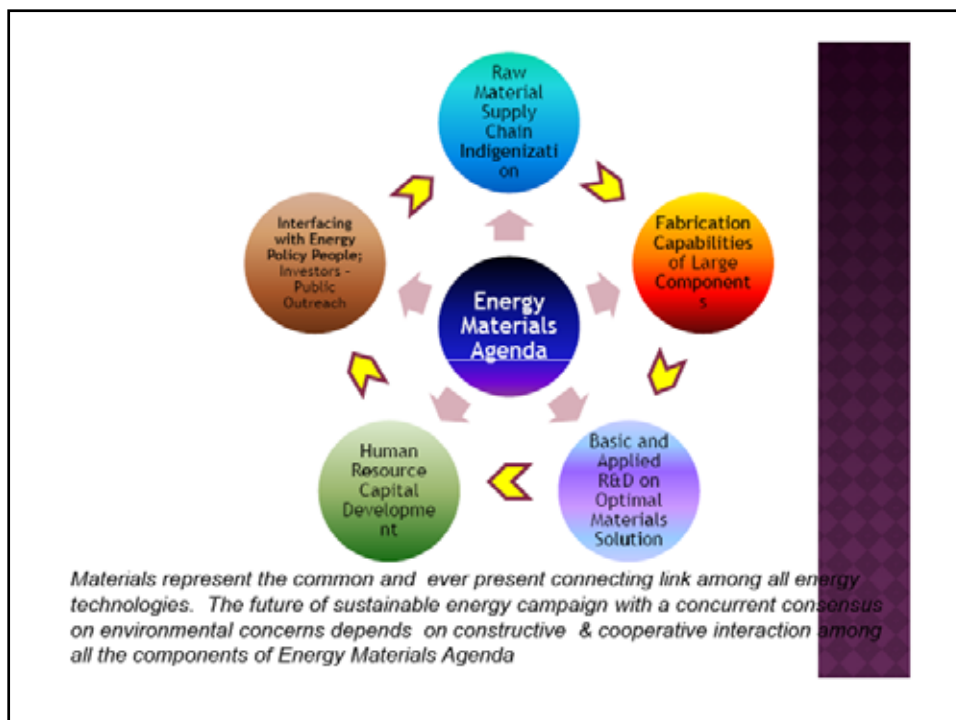
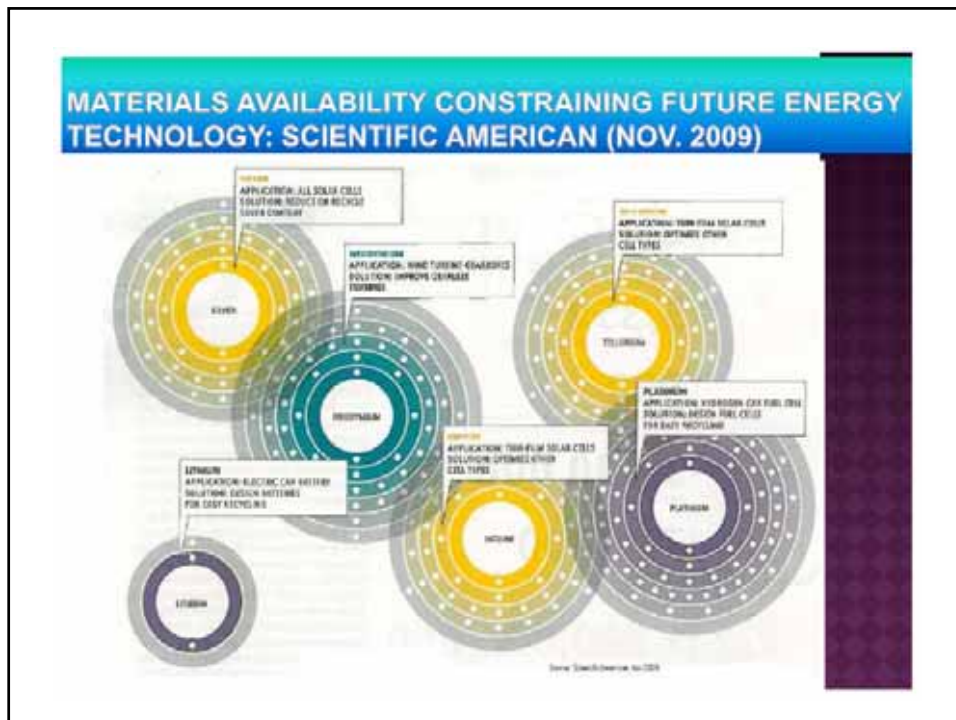
High Temperature/High strength conducting wires / cables would enable overhead cables to carry more power with shorter insulating strings and within a lower silhouette

Advanced materials like High Temperature Superconducting Cables to enable future upgrading



Cost Effective and Green

2006 - LED for Street Lighting





India's Energy Scenario: Diversity of Issues is actually the Strength: Indo-genus Model

India can adopt the Western Methodology to surmount Energy Deficit

Sequential adoption of all steps as outlined by Sustainable Energy Policy, India would take perhaps longer time than it took for Industrialized economies to arrive at a steady state

India can leapfrog – skipping some intermediate steps

Example: India can altogether opt out of fossil race, by deciding to go in for suitable mix of renewable and nuclear in a big way; placing solar + wind + biomass + small-hydro combination to effective use will largely reduce the dependency on thermal power for rural as well as non commercial applications. Innovative distribution technologies like off-grids and added grids can also be implemented

37

ENERGY & CULTURE

Energy Self-Sufficiency, the sole index of the quality of human life . . .


REMEDYING SOCIETAL DISORDER IS AS IMPORTANT AS ACHIEVING ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY or registering high GDP growth




Traditional Indian Value System derives from Vedas & Scriptures that were centuries old; Advocates moderation in every thing. Spirituality subtly permeates all spheres of human activity.

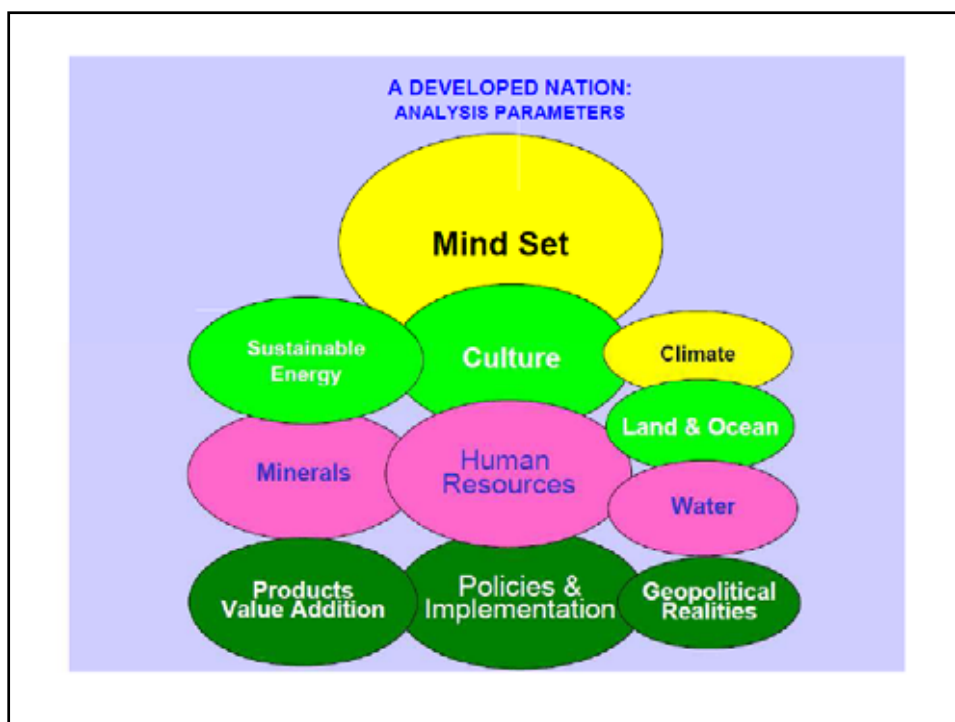
Indian life style stresses on simplicity, energy intensive and consumption rich materialistic lifestyle is not advocated in oriental Indian culture. Energy conservation is inherent in oriental mindset.


Materialistic philosophy- led to inequalities in wealth generation and human satisfaction index.
 Achievement - Yes; but, Contentment and Fulfillment - Not guaranteed
 Self -Reliance - Yes
 Self Realisation - No



Nation requires the leadership of individuals, intellectuals and social scientists, who have the responsibility of devising the ethical vision of development. The need of times is enlightened human beings, who can remove disillusionment from public by infusing hope through their selfless commitment, and unflinching resolve to guide the course of sustainable development. Such a development would reflect our heritage, national pride and self-reliance. *(Baldev Raj ji Raju, Energy & Culture: In Science & Culture, July (2010))*

INSPIRING LEADERSHIP






The disturbing fact is that the major share of the deprived section includes, **expecting mothers and children living in underdeveloped parts of this globe.** With the estimated projection of the growth in population to about 9 billion by 2050, the future means very little hope to the lower income group of the population

The earth planet with over a population of more than six billion has witnessed highly segregated patches of societal advancement. The fact remains that more than two billions amongst us do not have proper access to basic life sustaining needs. Clean water, sustained energy availability, quality education and affordable health care etc have become matters of deep frustration for the low income strata of the society.

The human race now understands that the sheer celebration of science and technology towards enabling a high energy intense growth scenario has brought us to an extraordinary degree of **social inequity**

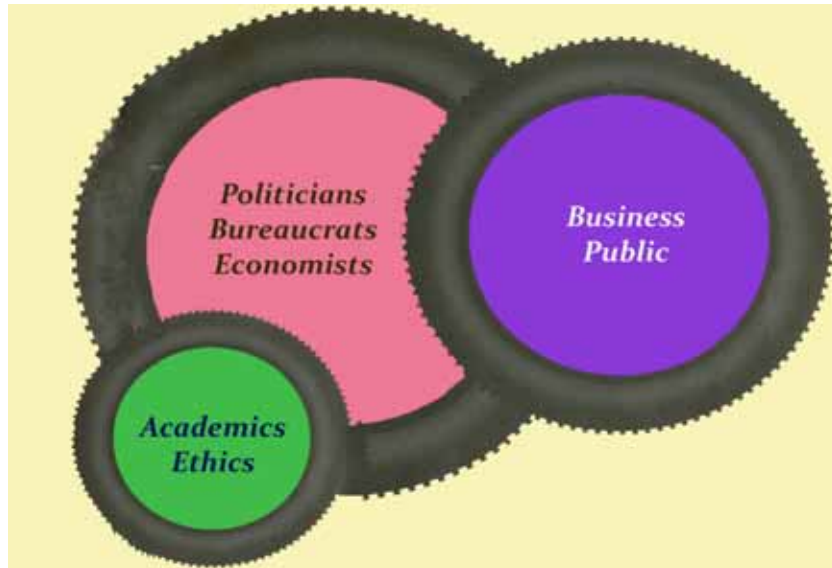
Baldev Raj & Raju (2011), Science Culture, July 2011

The Earth is not a gift from our parents;
It is on a loan from our children - Indian Proverb



The best options for sustainable development - for meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their needs- lies in allowing all energy supply options to compete, improve and contribute on a level playing ground directly on the basis of cost effectiveness, environmental protection

Ethical & Sustainable model



Paradigm Shift Needed in thinking and approach with 360 deg and Global perspective



A developed civilization scenario

Energy, water, health, land, food are to be considered in a comprehensive and interlinked fashion for sustainable options with better quality of life to all the citizens of the Planet

