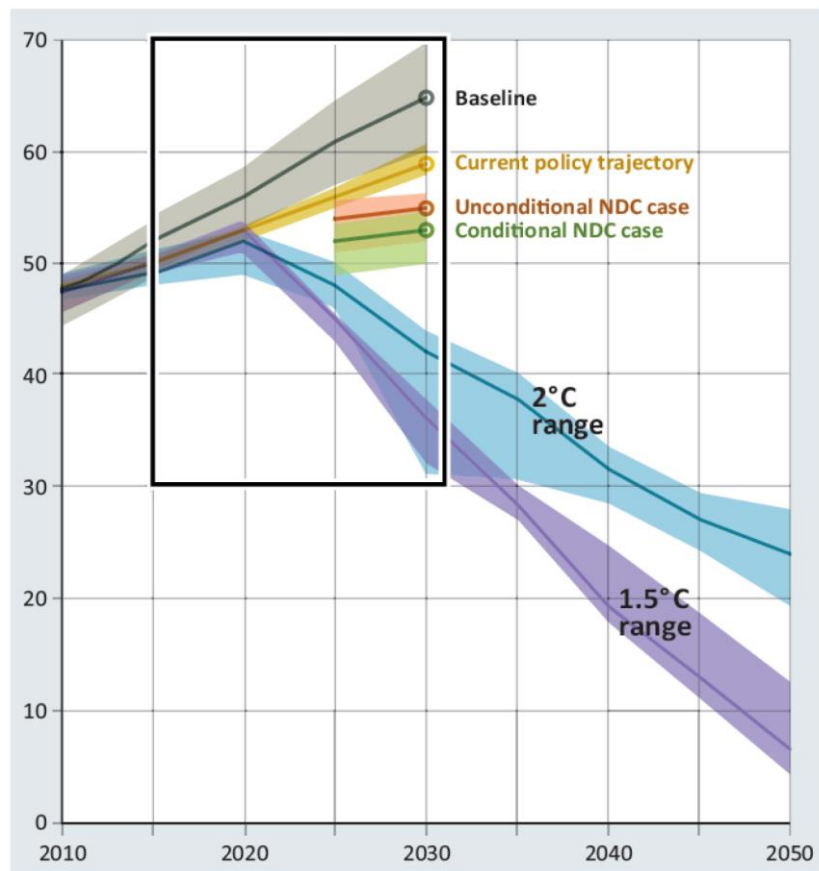


Dom bez Rachunków Wstęp

Przygotował:
Paweł Lachman

COP 21: W latach 2050-2060 r. konieczna eliminacja paliw kopalnych w Świecie

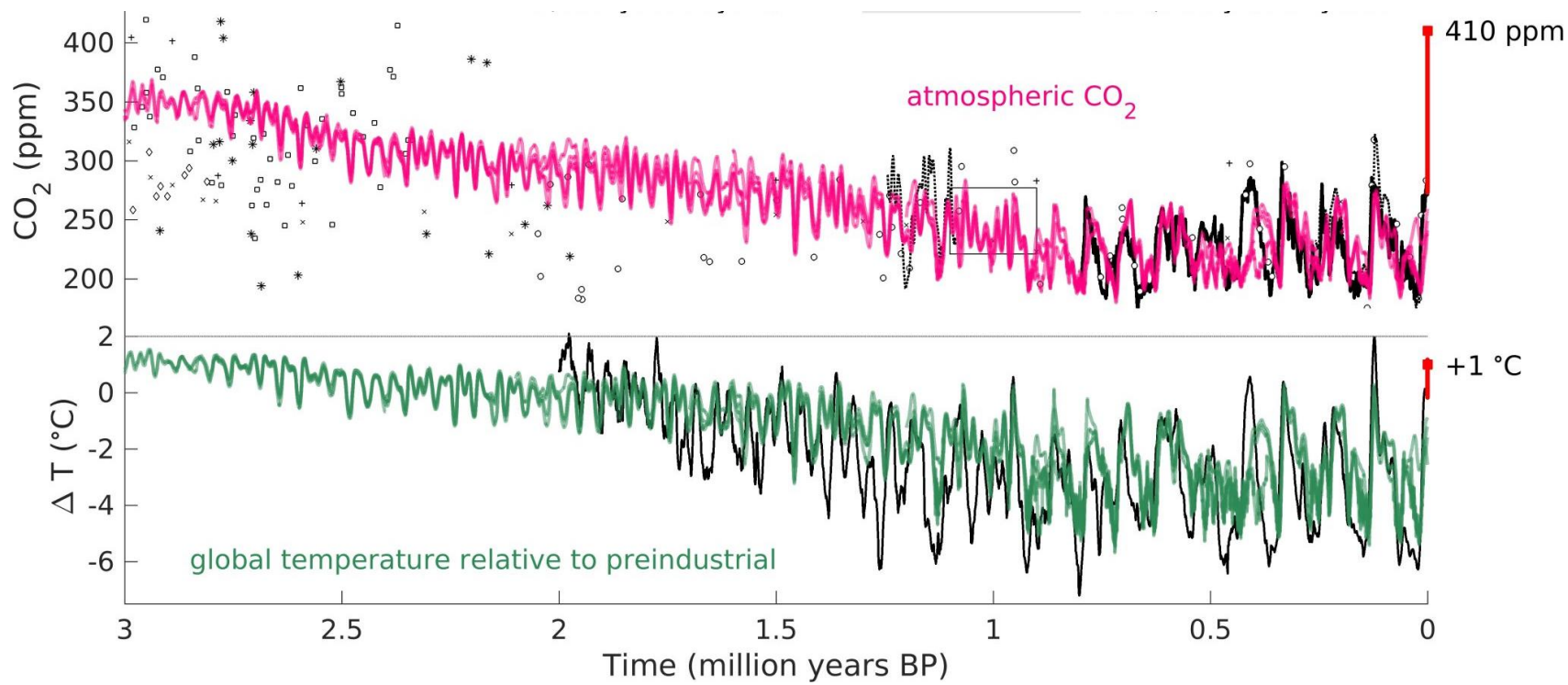


- **Aktualne ustalenia prowadzą do wzrostu temperatury o + 3,2°C**
- **Aby zachować wzrost temperatury tylko o + 1,5°C wymagana jest redukcja emisji CO₂ o minimum 80% do 2050 r.**

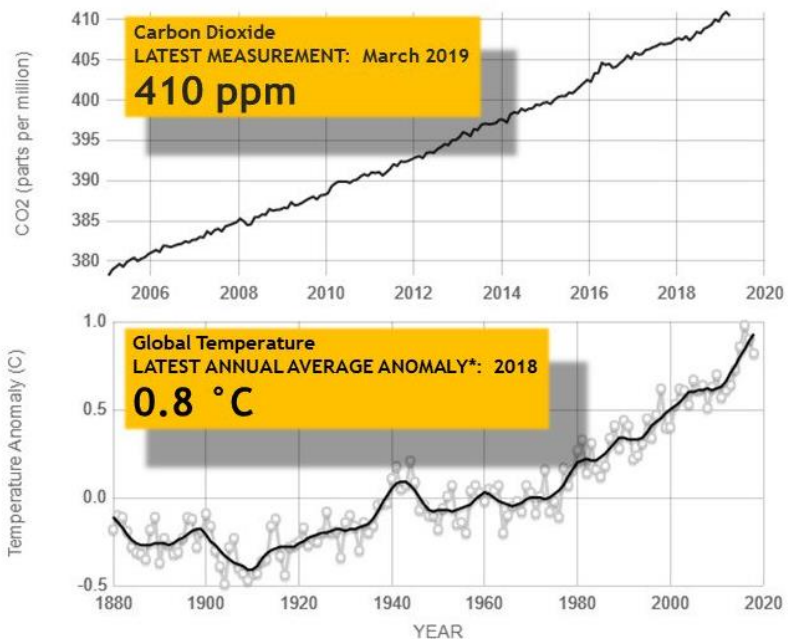
(UNEP 2017: The Emissions Gap Report 2017)

Główne założenie polityki klimatycznej to redukcja CO₂ o 80-95% w 2050 r.

Zmiany w ciągu ostatnich 3 mln lat na Ziemi



Stężenie CO₂ w ppm



Source: climate.nasa.gov

*An example of a temperature anomaly is how much warmer or colder than the long-term average a unit of time something is (like how much warmer than average the most recent year was globally).

Year	Global Mean CO2 (ppm)	Year	Global Mean CO2 (ppm)	Year	Global Mean CO2 (ppm)	Year	Global Mean CO2 (ppm)	Year	Global Mean CO2 (ppm)	Year	Global Mean CO2 (ppm)
1850	285.2	1880	290.8	1910	300.1	1940	311.3	1970	325.5	2000	369.6
1851	285.1	1881	291.4	1911	300.6	1941	311.0	1971	326.4	2001	371.2
1852	285.0	1882	292.0	1912	301.0	1942	310.7	1972	327.5	2002	373.2
1853	285.0	1883	292.5	1913	301.3	1943	310.5	1973	329.4	2003	375.6
1854	284.9	1884	292.9	1914	301.4	1944	310.2	1974	330.2	2004	377.4
1855	285.1	1885	293.3	1915	301.6	1945	310.3	1975	331.4	2005	379.5
1856	285.4	1886	293.8	1916	302.0	1946	310.3	1976	331.9	2006	381.6
1857	285.6	1887	294.0	1917	302.4	1947	310.4	1977	333.7	2007	383.4
1858	285.9	1888	294.1	1918	302.8	1948	310.5	1978	335.4	2008	385.5
1859	286.1	1889	294.2	1919	303.0	1949	310.9	1979	337.1	2009	387.0
1860	286.4	1890	294.4	1920	303.4	1950	311.3	1980	339.0	2010	389.2
1861	286.6	1891	294.6	1921	303.7	1951	311.8	1981	340.4	2011	391.7
1862	286.7	1892	294.8	1922	304.1	1952	312.2	1982	341.6	2012	393.9
1863	286.8	1893	294.7	1923	304.5	1953	312.6	1983	342.5	2013	396.5
1864	286.9	1894	294.8	1924	304.9	1954	313.2	1984	344.2	2014	398.7
1865	287.1	1895	294.8	1925	305.3	1955	313.7	1985	345.7	2015	400.8
1866	287.2	1896	294.9	1926	305.8	1956	314.3	1986	347.2	2016	404.2
1867	287.3	1897	294.9	1927	306.2	1957	314.8	1987	348.9	2017	406.6
1868	287.4	1898	294.9	1928	306.6	1958	315.3	1988	351.5	2018	408.5
1869	287.5	1899	295.3	1929	307.2	1959	316.2	1989	353.2		
1870	287.7	1900	295.7	1930	307.5	1960	317.1	1990	354.3		
1871	287.9	1901	296.2	1931	308.0	1961	317.7	1991	355.7		
1872	288.0	1902	296.6	1932	308.3	1962	318.4	1992	356.4		
1873	288.2	1903	297.0	1933	308.9	1963	319.1	1993	357.1		
1874	288.4	1904	297.5	1934	309.3	1964	319.7	1994	358.6		
1875	288.6	1905	298.0	1935	309.7	1965	320.2	1995	360.7		
1876	288.7	1906	298.4	1936	310.1	1966	321.6	1996	362.6		
1877	288.9	1907	298.8	1937	310.6	1967	322.3	1997	363.5		
1878	289.5	1908	299.3	1938	311.0	1968	323.0	1998	366.3		
1879	290.1	1909	299.7	1939	311.2	1969	324.2	1999	368.4		

Source: Data up to 2011: <https://data.giss.nasa.gov/modelforce/ghgases/Fig1A.ext.txt>. Data for the period 2011-2018: <https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/data.html>

Detailed reference:

1850-1957: D.M. Etheridge, L.P. Steele, R.L. Langenfelds, R.J. Francey, J. M. Ba mola and V.I. Morgan (1996). "Natural and anthropogenic changes in atmospheric CO2 over the last 1000 years from air in Antarctic ice and firm". *J. Geophys. Res.* (101) 4115-4128.

1958-1974: Means of Scripps Institution of Oceanography Continuous Data at Mauna Loa and South Pole provided by Ken Maarie (personal communication)

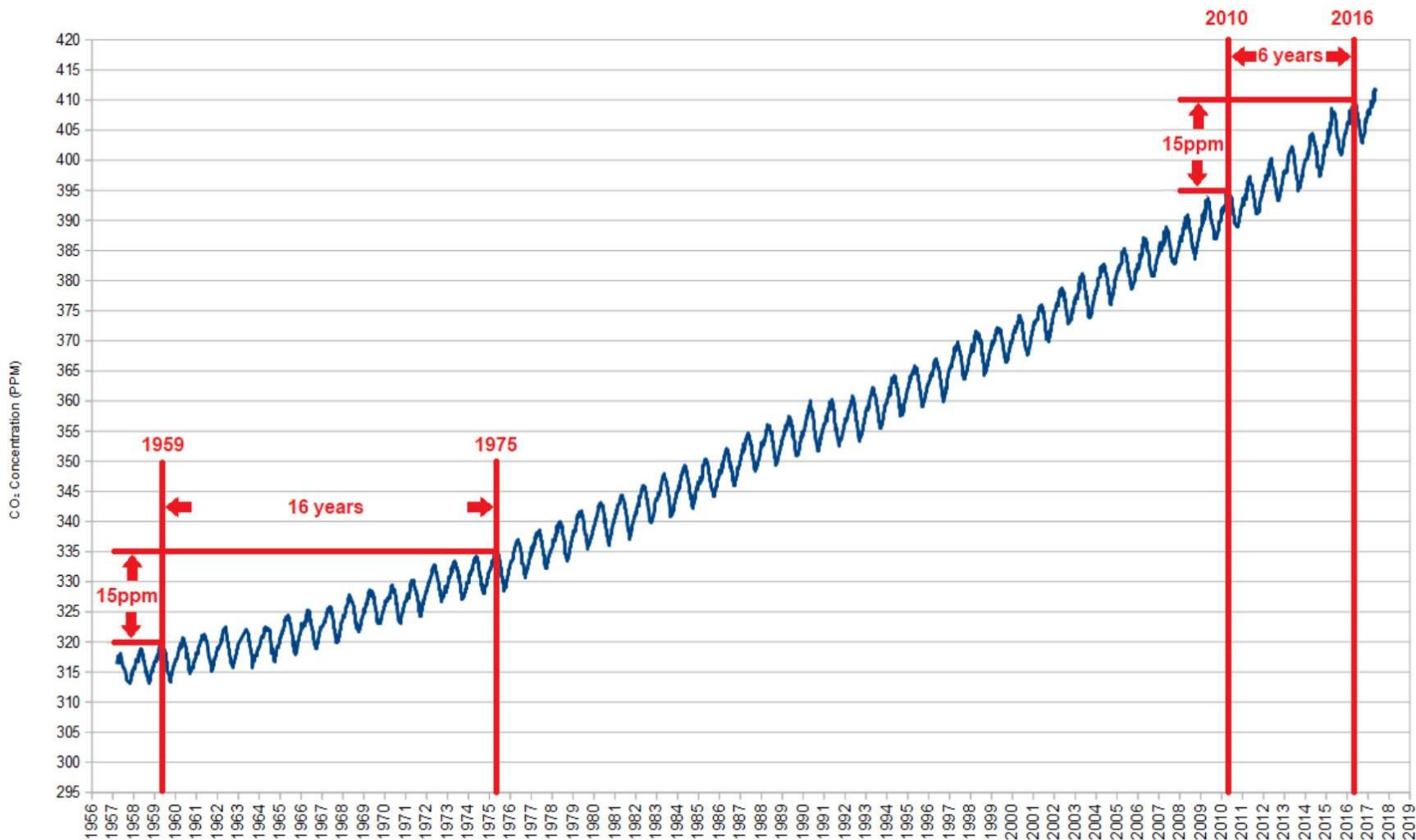
1975-1982: Means of NOAA/CMIL in-situ data at Mauna Loa and South Pole. (P. Tans and K.W. Thoning, <ftp://ftp.cmdl.noaa.gov/ccg/co2/in-situ>)

1983-2003: Global means constructed using about 70 CMIL CCGG Sampling Network station data. (P.P. Tans and T. J. Conway, <ftp://ftp.cmdl.noaa.gov/ccg/co2/flask>)

2004-2007: Global mean growth rates. (T. Conway, <ftp://ftp.cmdl.noaa.gov/ccg/co2/trends>)

2011-2018: Source Dr. Pieter Tans, NOAA/ESRL (<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/>) and Dr. Ralph Keeling, Scripps Institution of Oceanography (scrippsco2.ucsd.edu).

Tempo zmian CO₂ rośnie.

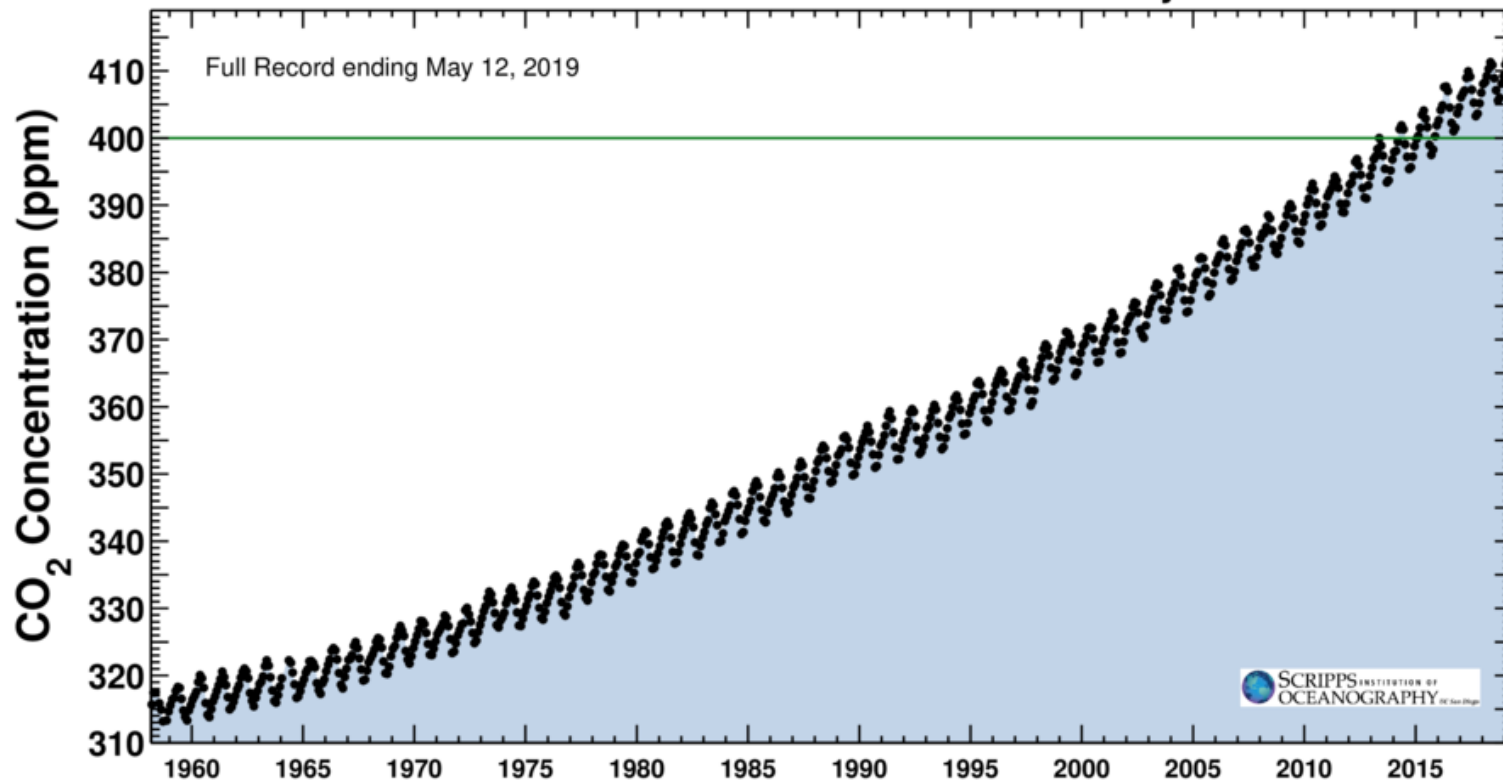


Tempo zmian CO₂ rośnie.

Latest CO₂ reading
May 12, 2019

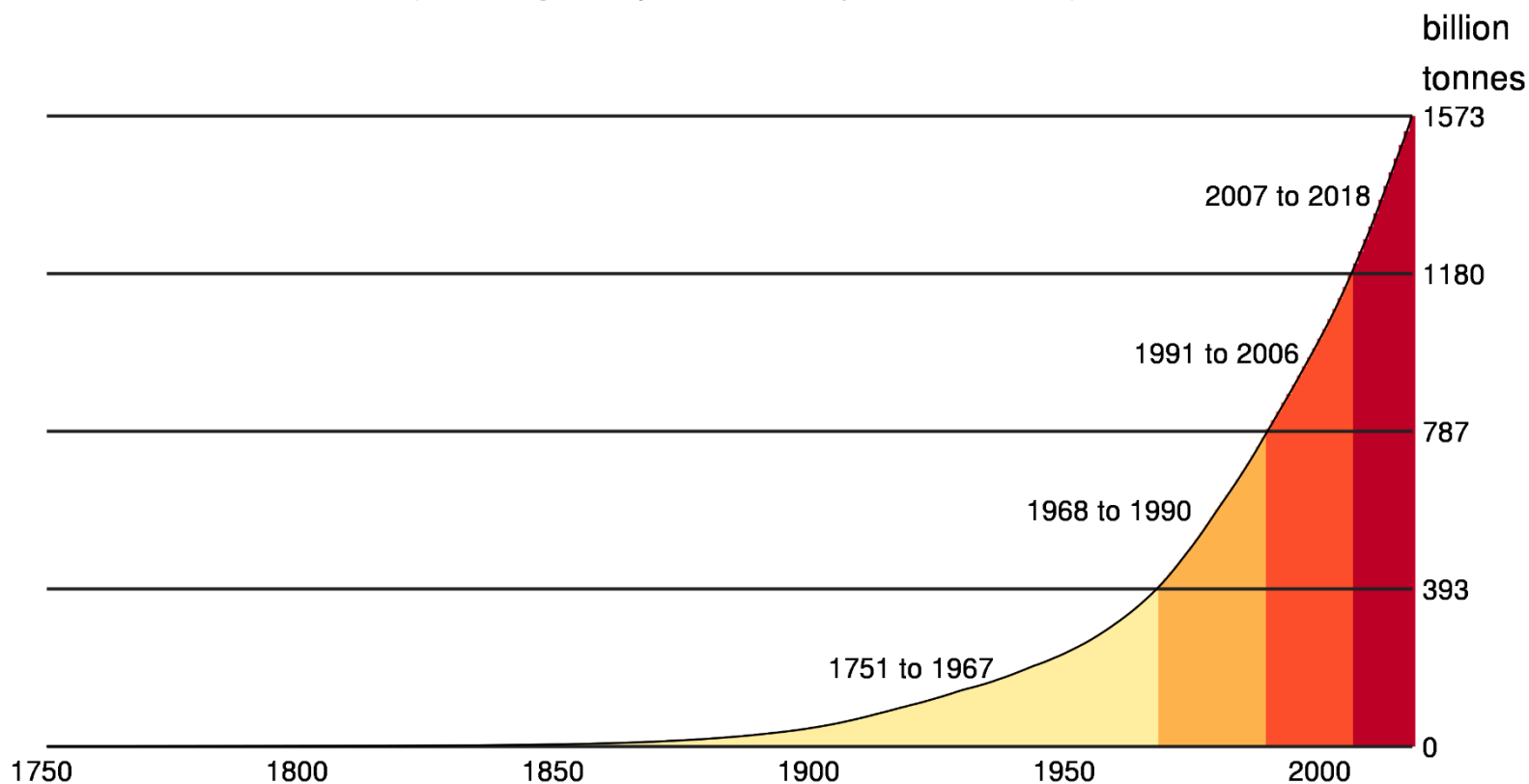
415.39 ppm

Carbon dioxide concentration at Mauna Loa Observatory



Łączna emisja CO₂ również rośnie.

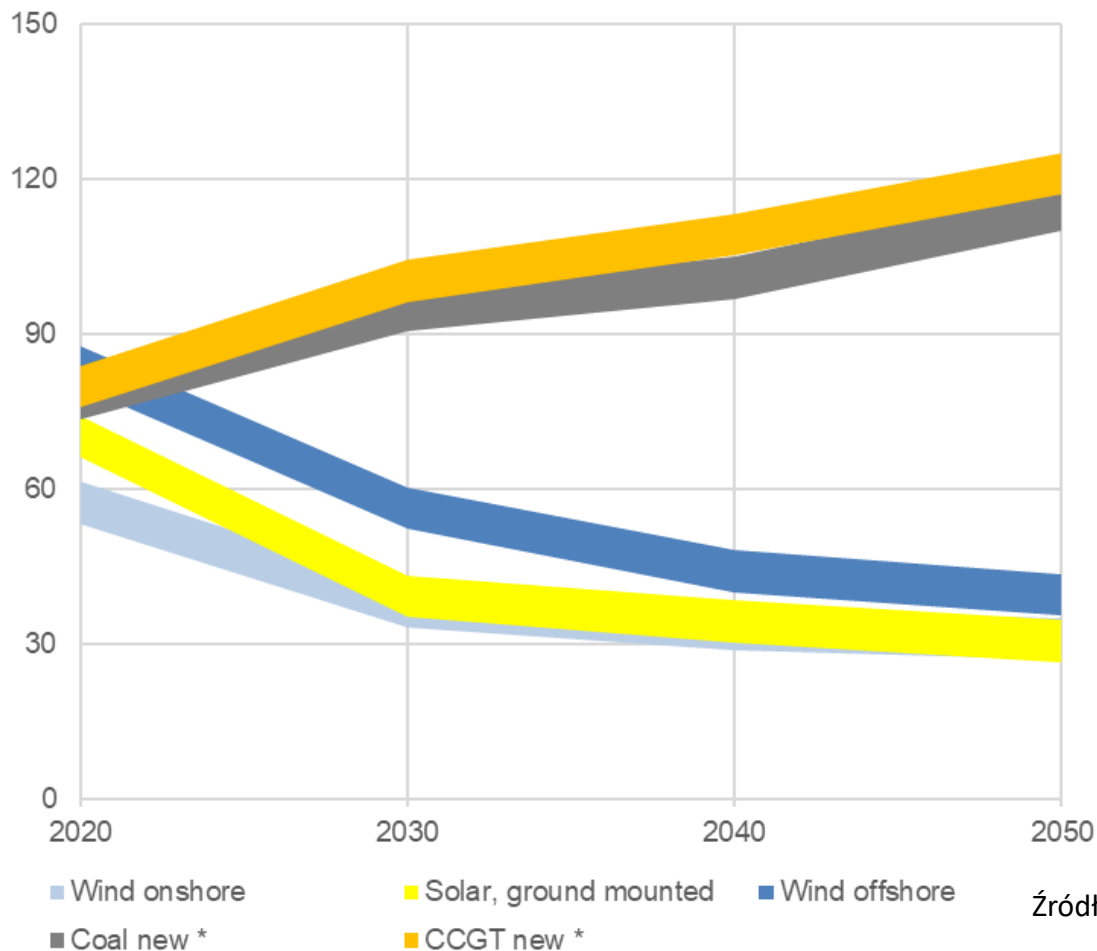
Running total of global fossil fuel CO₂ emissions since 1751
(showing four periods of equal emissions)



Data source: CDIAC and globalcarbonproject.org

created by: @neilrkaye

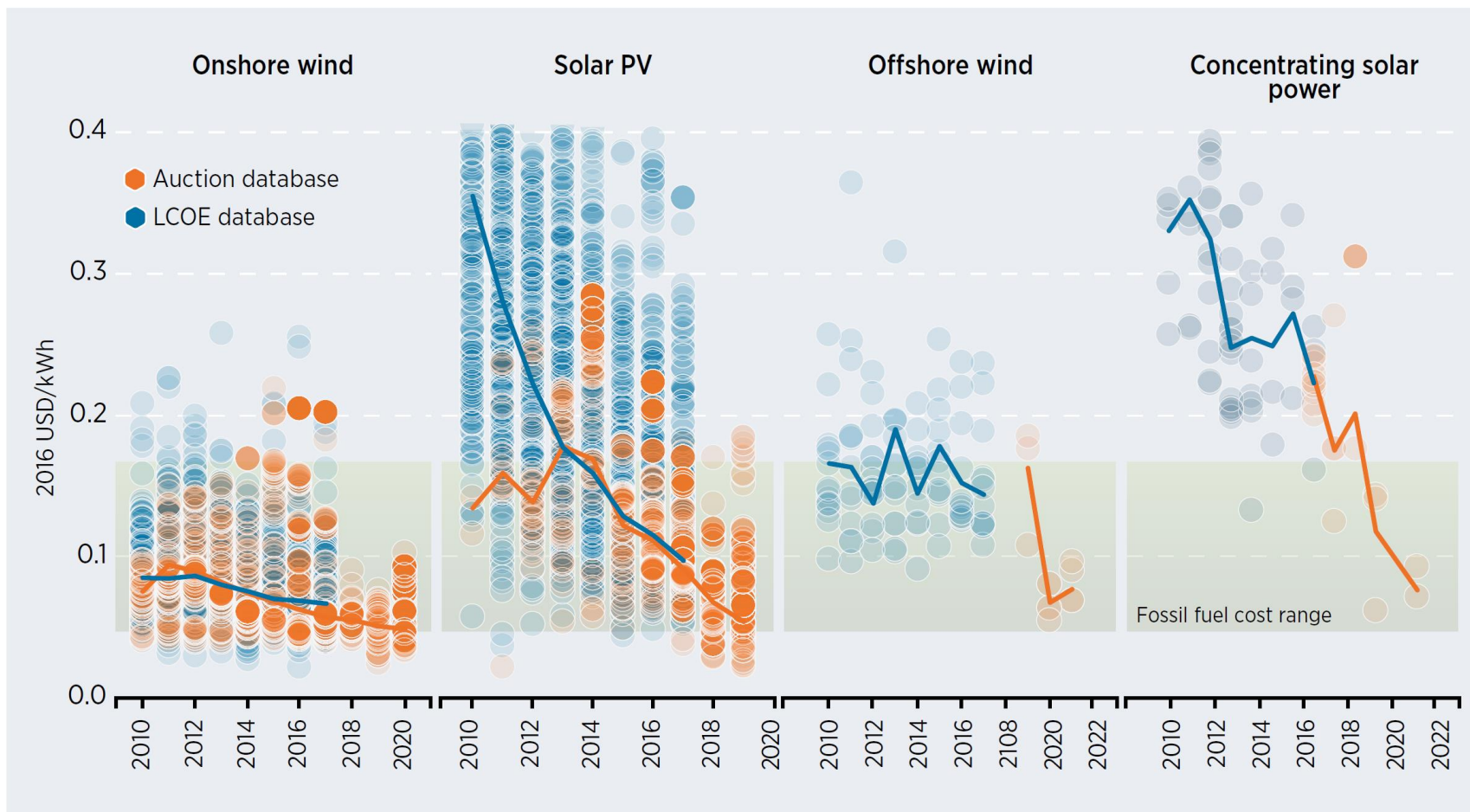
LCOE - koszty wytwarzania energii elektrycznej PL [€₂₀₁₈/MWh]



Rozwój tańszej energii z OZE prowadzi do elektryfikacji efektywnego ogrzewania i elektryfikacji transportu

Źródło: Enervis Energy Market Consultants & Eurelectric,

LCOE - koszty wytwarzania energii elektrycznej [USD/kWh]

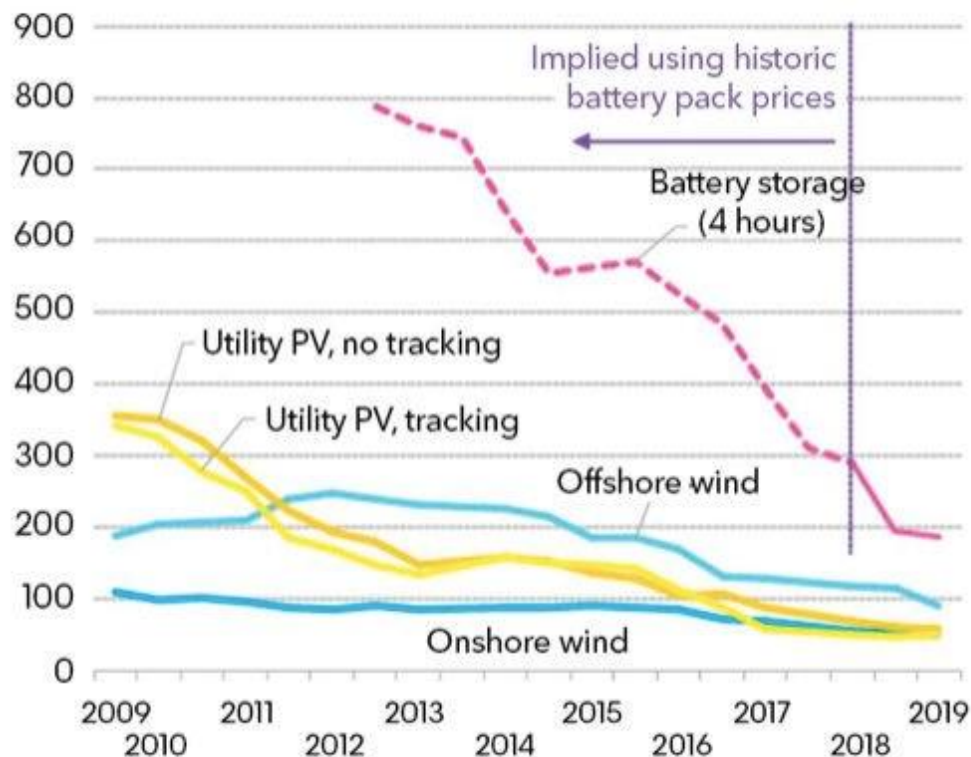


Source: IRENA Renewable Cost Database and Auctions Database.

LCOE - koszty wytwarzania energii elektrycznej [USD/kWh]

Global benchmarks - PV, wind and batteries

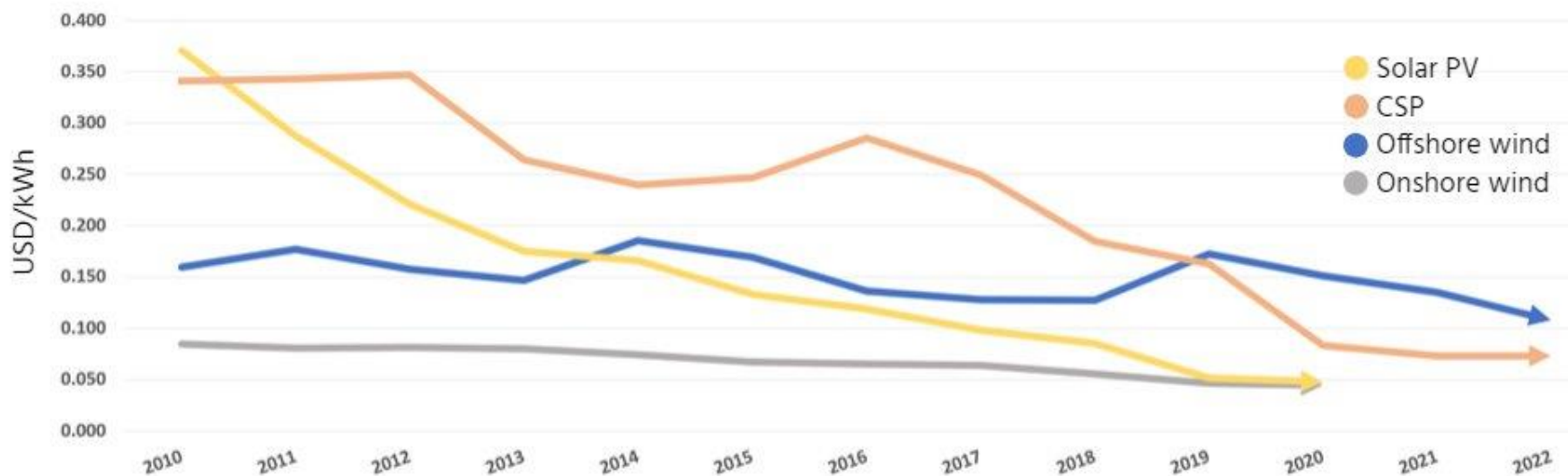
LCOE (\$/MWh, 2018 real)



Source: BloombergNEF. Note: The global benchmark is a country weighed-average using the latest annual capacity additions. The storage LCOE is reflective of a utility-scale Li-ion battery storage system running at a daily cycle and includes charging costs assumed to be 60% of whole sale base power price in each country.

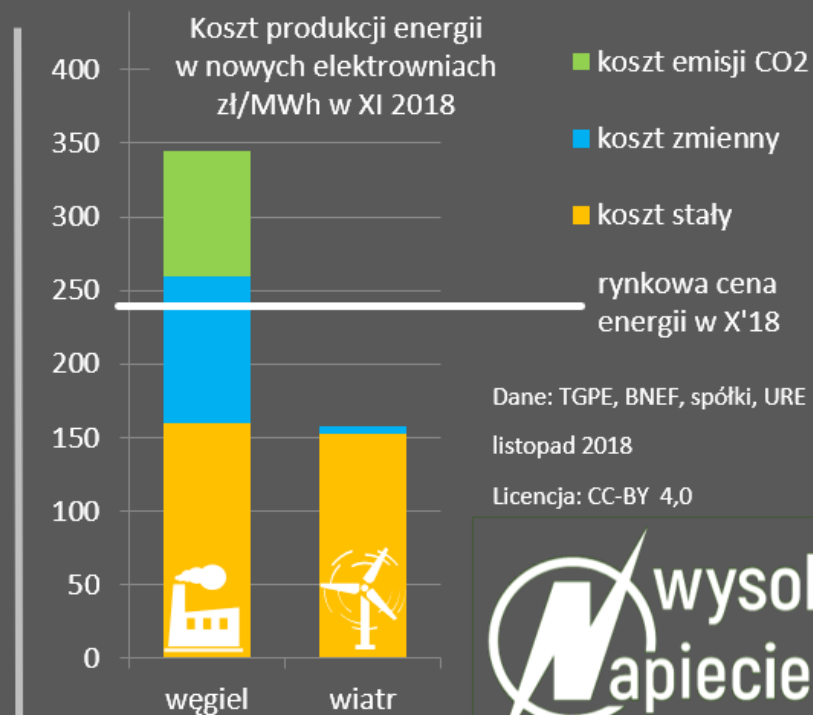
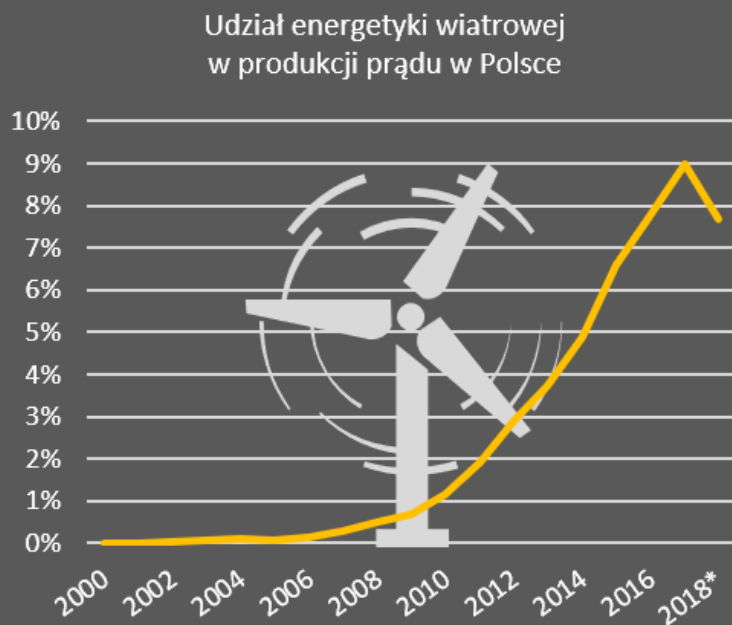
LCOE - koszty wytwarzania energii elektrycznej [USD/kWh]

By 2020, **onshore wind** and **solar PV** will be a less expensive source of new electricity than the cheapest fossil fuel alternative.



LCOE - koszty wytwarzania energii elektrycznej PL [zł/MWh]

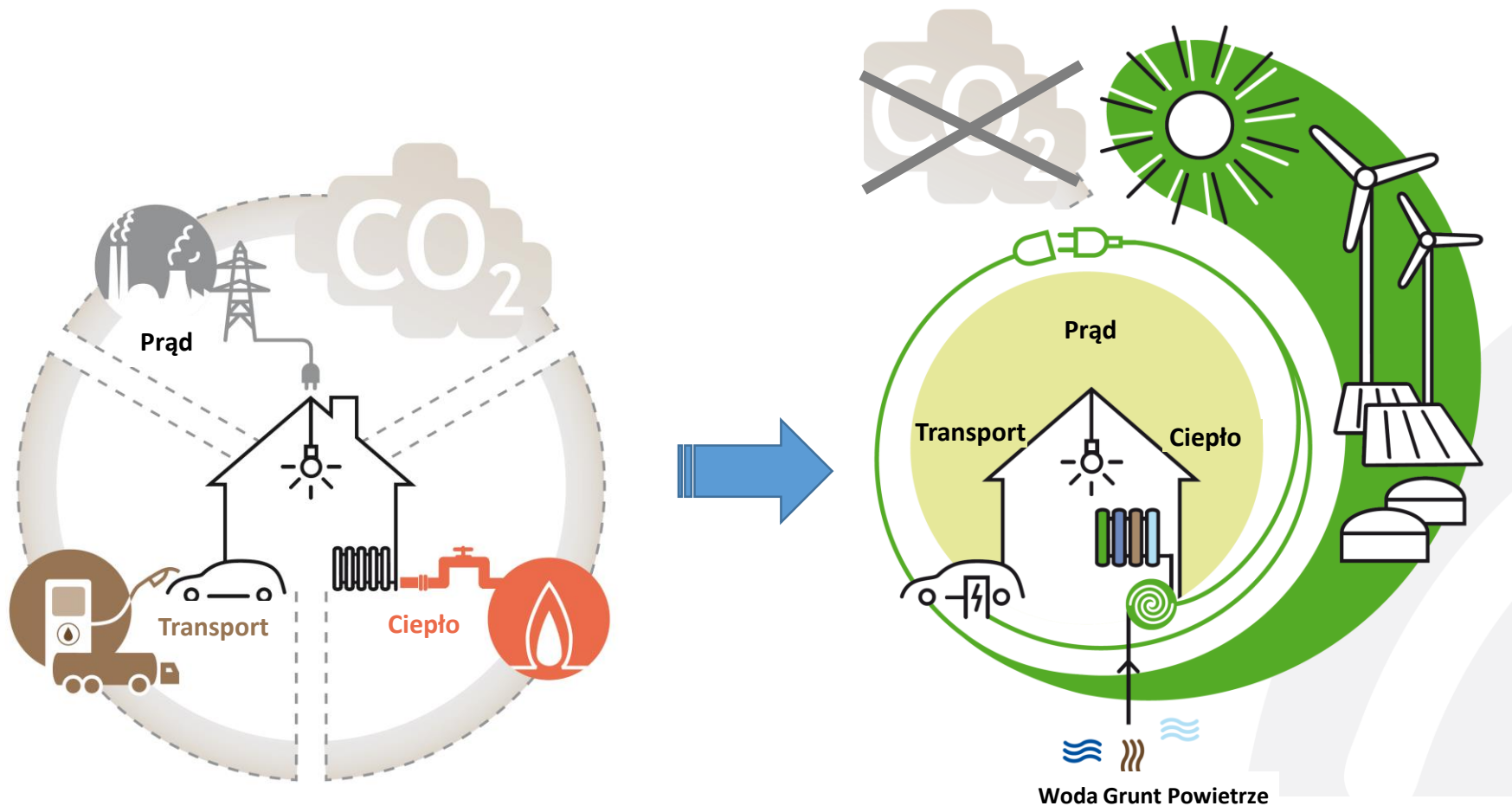
Koszt produkcji energii w nowych elektrowniach wiatrowych w Polsce spadł znacznie poniżej ceny rynkowej i kosztów elektrowni węglowych



* Szacunki WysokieNapiecie.pl



Elektryfikacja transportu i ogrzewania – główny trend rozwoju energetyki



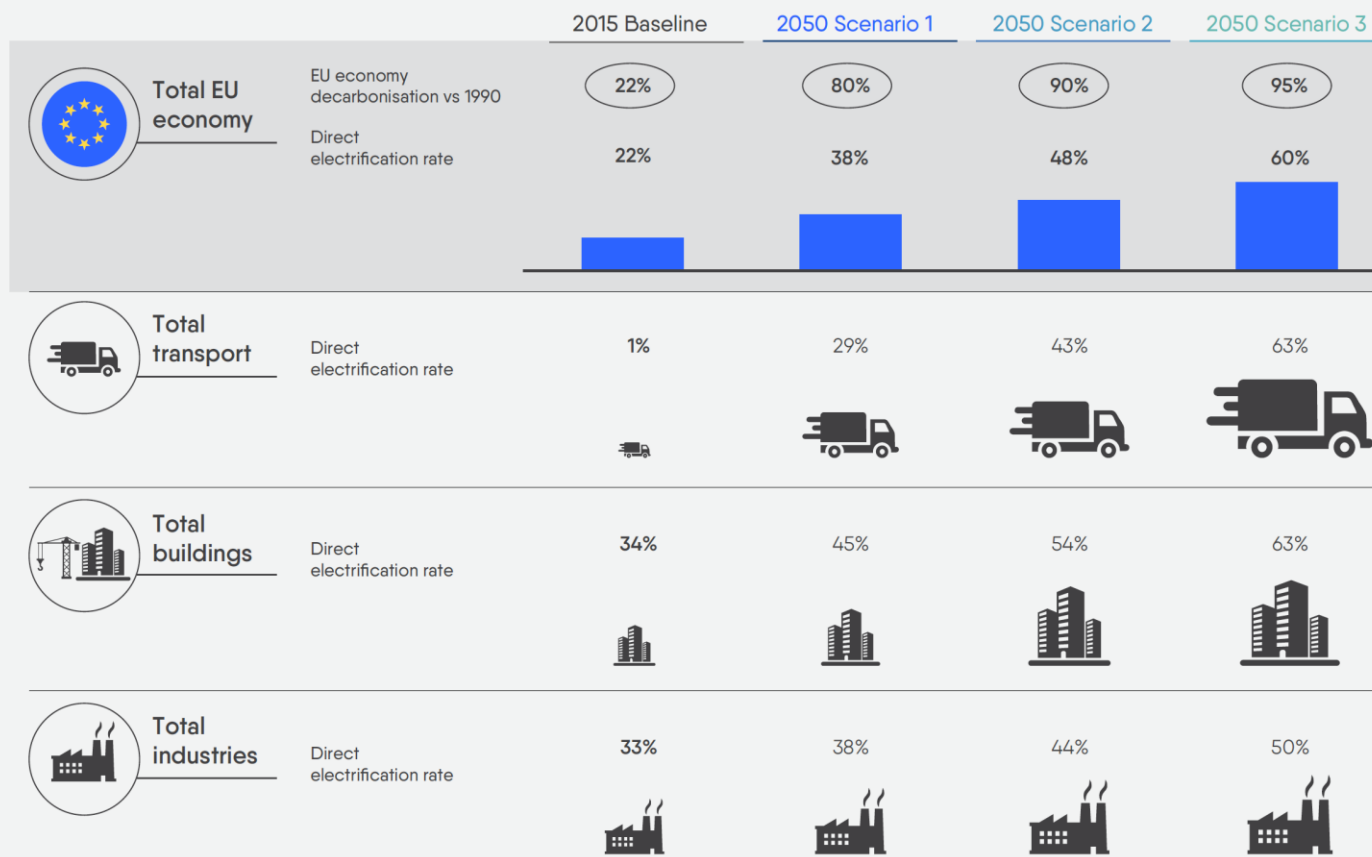
Źródło: BWP/PORT PC

Pompy ciepła to dobre rozwiązanie na każdy wariant rozwoju energetyki przyszłości

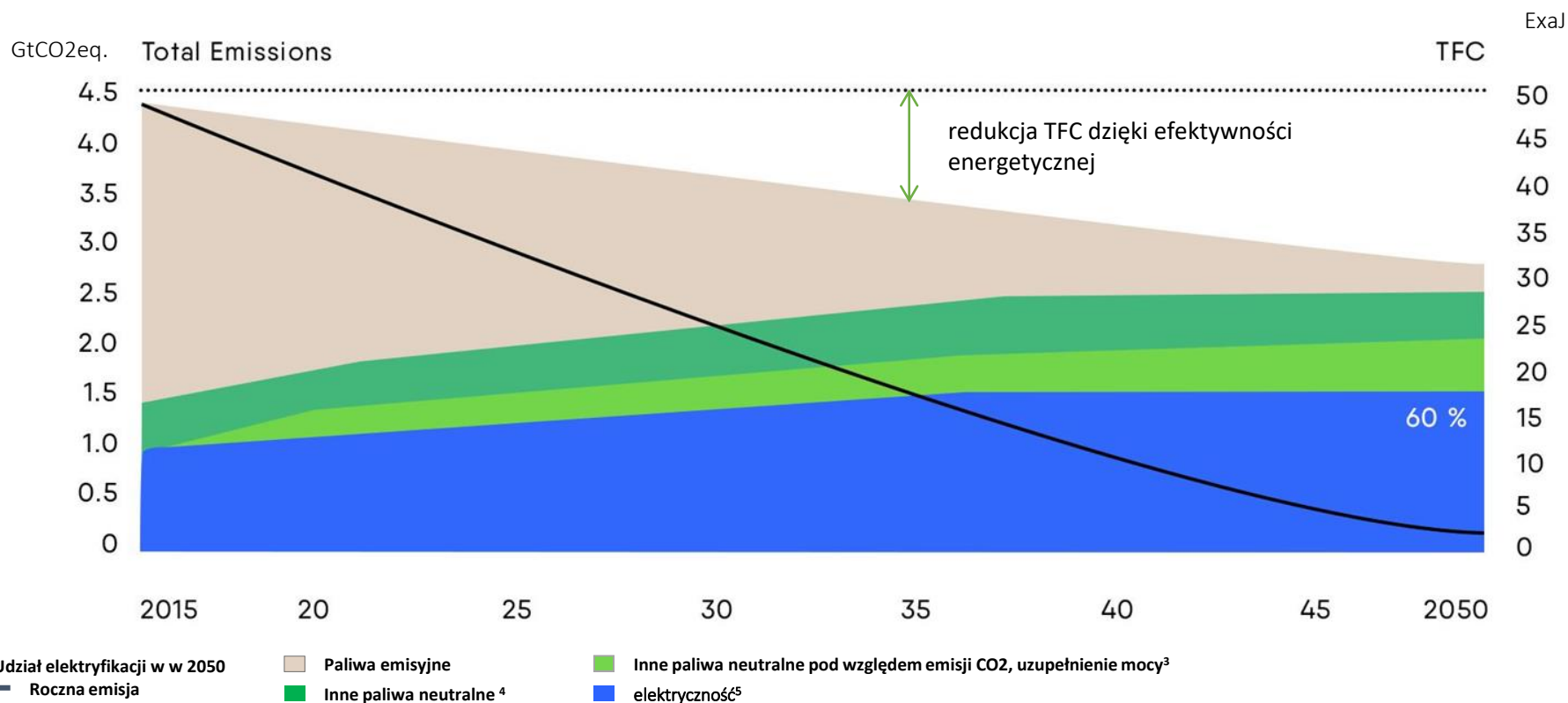
Jak można osiągnąć scenariusz 95% redukcji gazów cieplarnianych w 2050 w UE?



Direct electrification results by scenario



Jak można osiągnąć scenariusz 95% redukcji gazów cieplarnianych w 2050 w UE?



Jak można osiągnąć scenariusz 95% redukcji gazów cieplarnianych w 2050 w UE?



Decarbonisation in space heating, EC scenarios 2050

Electricity for heat pumps/hybrids: 55-70% of consumption in the residential sector and 80% in the services sector for heating and cooling. Heating only, share is lower: 22-44% residential and 44-60% for services sector

Gaseous fuels (green hydrogen*, biogas**, e-gases, some natural gas) for storage and peak load (hybrids), released through carbon-neutral combustion and fuel cells 12-23%

Direct use of biomass: 8-12% depending on scenario;

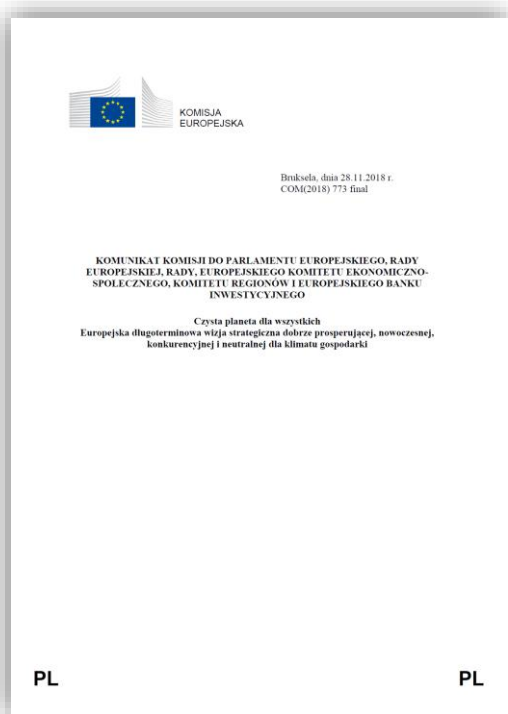
Distributed heat (from waste & biomass incineration as well as large heat pumps): 5-6%.

*From electrolysis of water e.g. produced from over-capacity periods of wind turbines or solar PV parks, at an efficiency of 70-80% (possibly 86% in the future with new technologies). Can be used for carbon-free combustion (producing water) or in fuel cells for cogeneration (CHP, Combined Heat & Power)

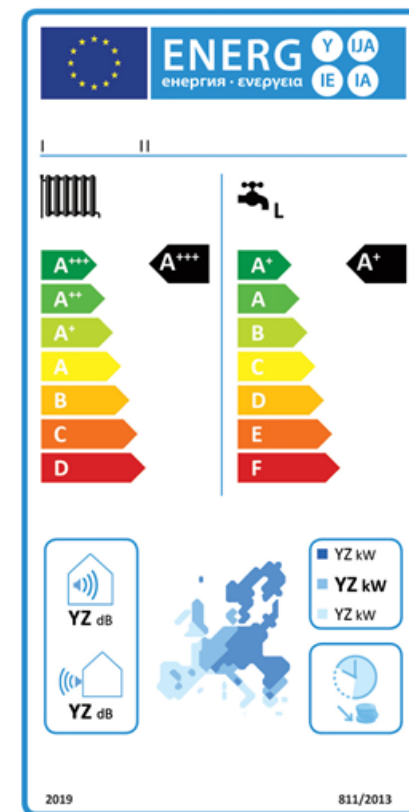
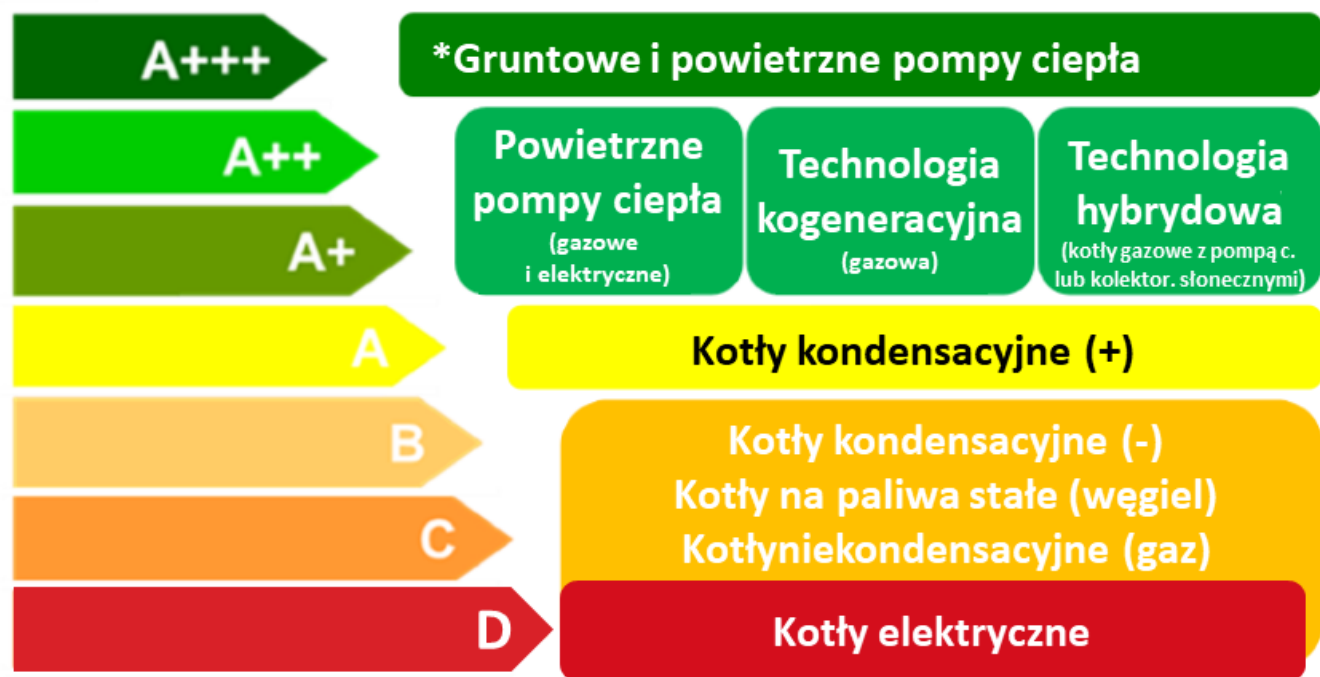
**Biogas emits CO₂ during combustion but gets carbon-sink credits and is renewable (methane from waste or biomass)

(source: COM(2018) 773 final, 28.11.2018)

H₂ ready

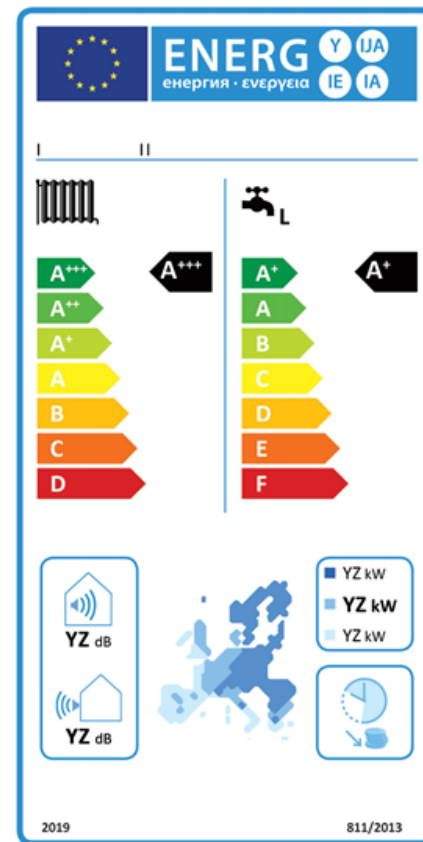
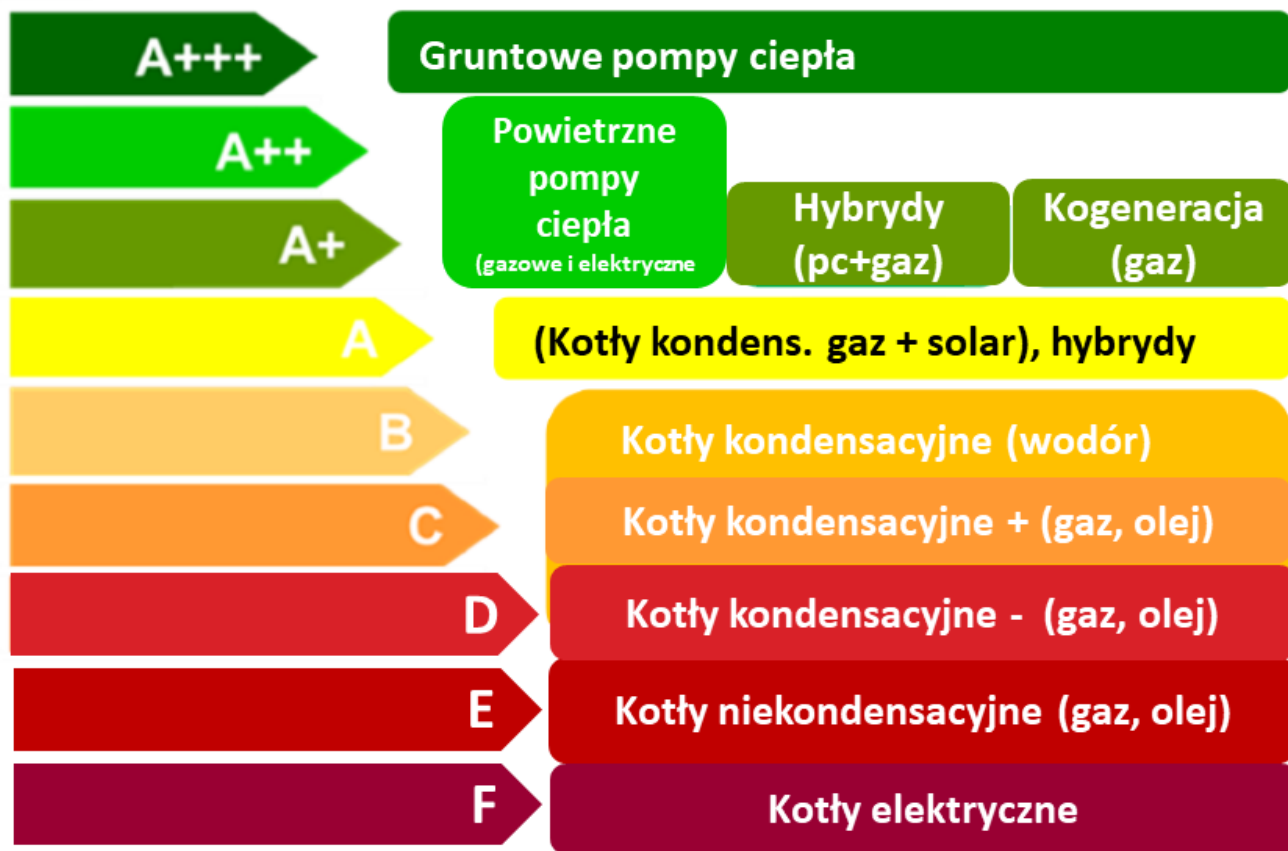


Obowiązkowe etykietowanie urządzeń grzewczych po zmianach 09.2019 .



* Klasa A+++ 35°C od 2019 r. również dla najlepszych pomp ciepła typu solanka i powietrze/woda

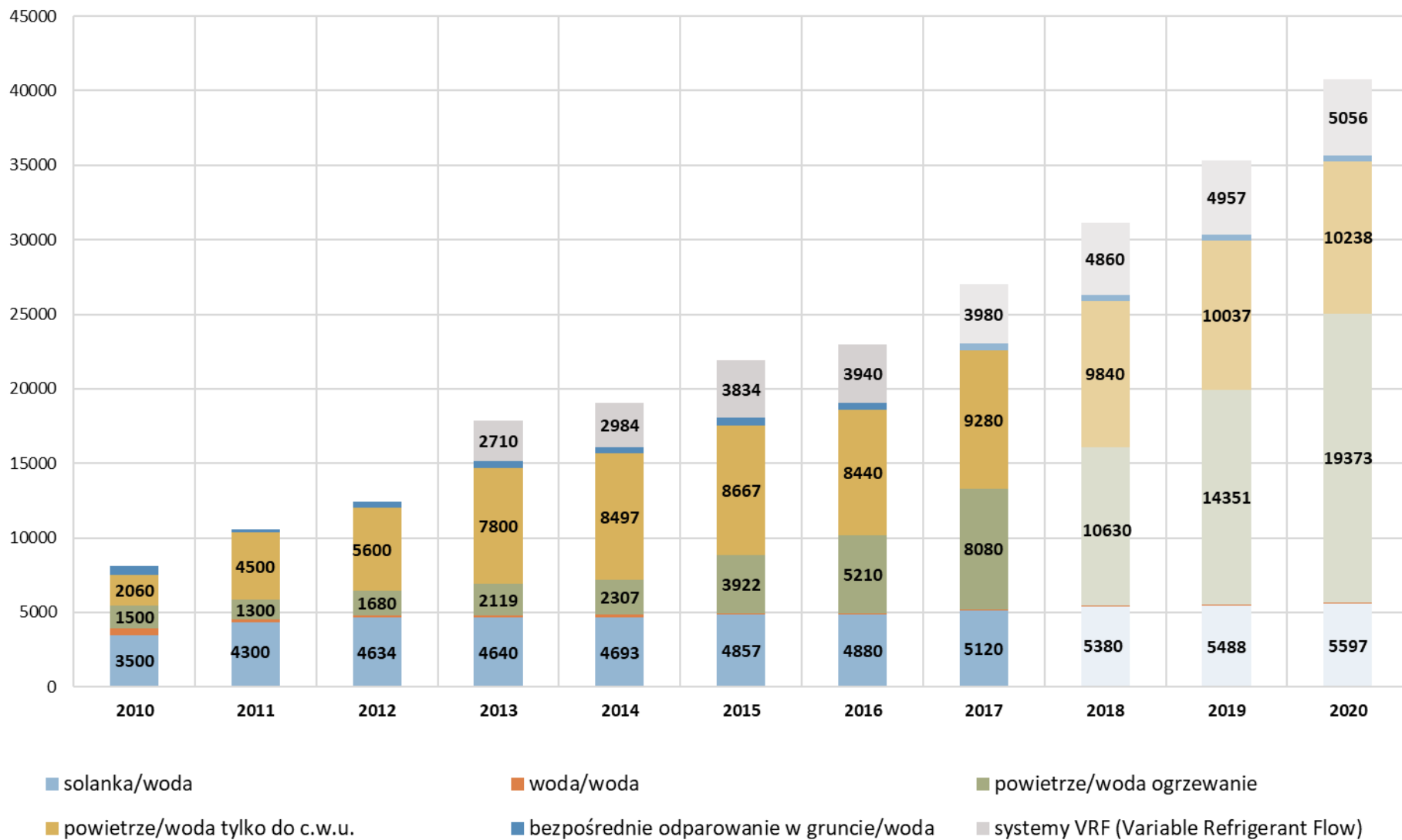
Klasy en. w projekcie dla forum konsultacyjnego LOT 1 – propozycja z 26.04.2019



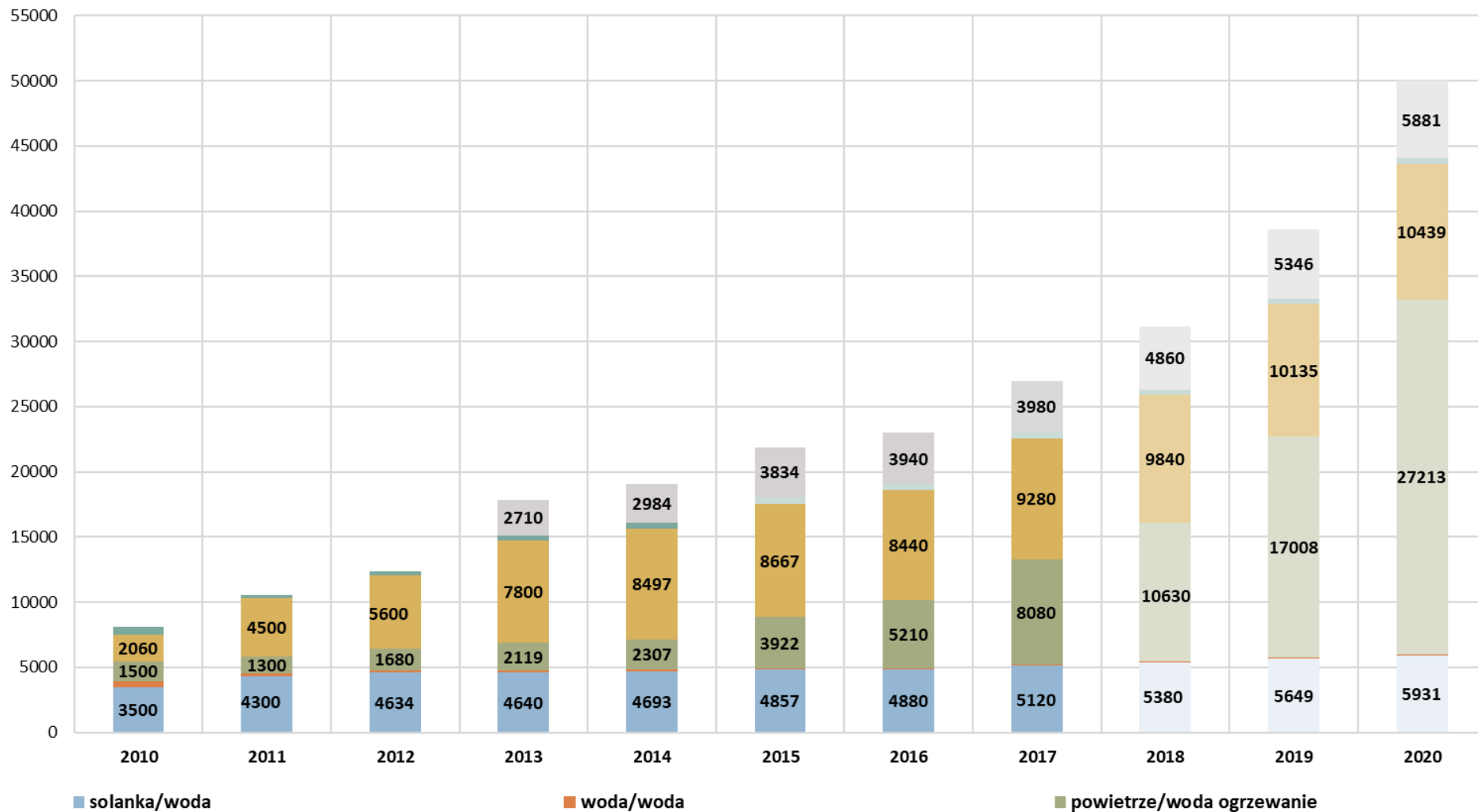
Raport Rynkowy PORTPC 2019



Raport Rynkowy PORTPC 2019 – wariant realistyczny



Raport Rynkowy PORTPC 2019 – wariant optymistyczny



Kluczowe innowacje w technologiach budynków (IRENA 2018, EPSC)



Pace of innovation progress	Power generation	Industry	Transport	Buildings ⁹³
Mature / on track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydropower Solar photovoltaic Onshore wind Offshore wind Smart grids Battery storage Energy efficiency in end uses 	/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electric Vehicles 	/
Lagging but viable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biopower Geothermal Interconnector capacity Ultra-high-voltage direct current Demand-side response Concentrated solar power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon Capture and Storage in various production processes (gas ammonia, clinker substitutes, direct reduced iron-making) Biomass supply at scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conventional biofuels Energy efficiency Biomass supply at scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero-energy buildings Energy renovation and existing stock Clean cooking using renewables Solar-assisted water/ space heating systems Heat pumps
Not viable at current pace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon Capture and Storage for natural gas and biomass (BECCS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct reduced iron-making hydrogen Carbon Capture and Storage for blast furnace iron-making Biomass for chemicals and recycling Hydrogen ammonia production Material efficiency CO2 transportation and storage infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrogen vehicles Advanced biofuels Railway infrastructure for modal shift 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District heating & cooling with renewables
Not currently available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various negative emission technologies New materials for advanced battery storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar thermal aluminium smelting Direct conversion of CO2 to fuels and materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar passenger cars Electric aircraft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced lightweight materials for construction New appliance technologies such as magnetic refrigerators; breakthrough materials for insulation; and advanced smart heating, cooling, and appliance use and control systems

Source: World Intellectual Property Organisation, Global Innovation Index 2018

Kluczowe innowacje w technologiach budynków (IRENA 2018, EPSC)

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Kampanii informacyjna „Dom bez rachunków”



- **Brak kosztów inwestycyjnych dot. komina, kotłowni i magazynu opału, niższe koszty dachów (dwuspadowe, jednospadowe)**
- **System opustu (netmetering ze wsp. 0,8) stosowany w Polsce (można odebrać w ciągu roku 80% energii elektrycznej dostarczonej do sieci z instalacji PV)**
- **Koszty ogrzewania, ciepłej wody, chłodzenia budynku i prądu to ok. 20 zł /miesiąc**