

### Our sustainable (?) world

- Sustainable development aims at equity and equilibrium.
- We use resources many times more than poor regions in the world.
- There is not enough space to spread the western way of living.





### Holland: becoming Wet Wet Wetter

#### Threefold water surge

- Sea level rise
- More precipitation
- Increased fresh water supply from the mountains

- Does CO<sub>2</sub> reduction help to avoid this soon?
   Not within 50 years. The Great Change has commenced
  - We'd better take care that we can cope





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### **Depleting material resources**

- Two directions possible:
  - Use more renewables (also in bio-synthetics)
  - Use 100% recyclable products
- Great opportunities for a circular economy
  - Do not export waste to other countries anymore
  - Retrieve all valuable matter from products (The Netherlands is a poor country in terms of resources)



## Energy is a bigger problem

Our own natural gas fields will be emptied within 25 years.

# Import from other regions has has some considerations:

- ecological
- political
- economical
- ethical

#### And even then we will be **done** with fossils and uranium within 75 years.

[KEMA/Hoogakker, 2010]





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### Urban functions have different energy demand patterns

Cities are not just a collection of individual buildings











### Heat is solvable.

- The natural environment can function as a source of heat exchange
- The built environment offers abundance of low-caloric (waste) heat
- Contra-patterns of heat and cold demand can be balanced
- Low-caloric heat can be **inter-seasonally stored** in shallow aquifers
- There is enough sun per hectare to provide 636 households with heat
- To bridge seasonal change we can store hot water in **deep aquifers** (>2 km)

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## Knowing the quantities

#### Offices

Total approximately 100 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> GFA

#### Western, luxury households

Dwelling (reasonably modern)

- Heat: 1000 m<sup>3</sup> gas = 8.8 MWh<sub>th</sub>
- Electricity: 3500 kWh = 3.5 MWh<sub>el</sub>
- Total: 12.3 MWh (all-electric) ~ 123 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

<u>Mobility</u>

Car: 20,000 km, 8 l/100 km, so 1600 l diesel/petrol = 14 MWh

Passive House standard:

15 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

• With an electro engine 4 x as efficient  $\rightarrow$  3.5 MWh needed

Total household demand in an all-electric society, without savings: 15.8 MWh ~ 158 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

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Energy = space		
Annual yield of a hectare $(10,000 \text{ m}^2)$ of land or roof with:		
<ul><li>Solar collectors (thermal), just heat</li><li>Solar cells (PV), elektric total</li></ul>	3500 MWh 960 MWh	636 hh <sub>th!</sub> 61 hh <sub>tot</sub>
<ul><li>Wind, 2MW turbines</li><li>Wind, Turby</li></ul>	275 MWh 12 MWh	17 hh <sub>tot</sub> 0.8 hh <sub>tot</sub>
<ul><li>Biomass, forest maintenance</li><li>Biomass, cuttings from woods</li><li>Biomassa, cuttings from wetlands</li></ul>	189 MWh 47 MWh 46 MWh	12 hh <sub>tot</sub> 3 hh <sub>tot</sub> 3 hh <sub>tot</sub>
<ul> <li>Bio-fuel, rapeseed</li> <li>Bio-fuel, sugarbeets</li> <li>Bio-fuel, algae (theoretical maximum)</li> </ul>	110 MWh 330 MWh 1780 MWh	7 hh <sub>tot</sub> 21 hh <sub>tot</sub> 113 hh <sub>tot</sub>
We need every square meter of surface when the fossils are gone!		

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### Only three roofs types allowed from now

#### Red: The Energy Roof

- Generator of heat and power
- Rain water collector
- Reflector and active cooler

#### Green: The Vegetation Roof

- Rain water buffer
- Improver of micro-climates
- Moderator of temperatures
- Park landscape for people

#### Blue: The Greenhouse Roof

- Generator of heat and power
- Rain water collector
- Passive cooler
- CO<sub>2</sub> buffer and urban agriculture
- Winter garden and domestic restaurant

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