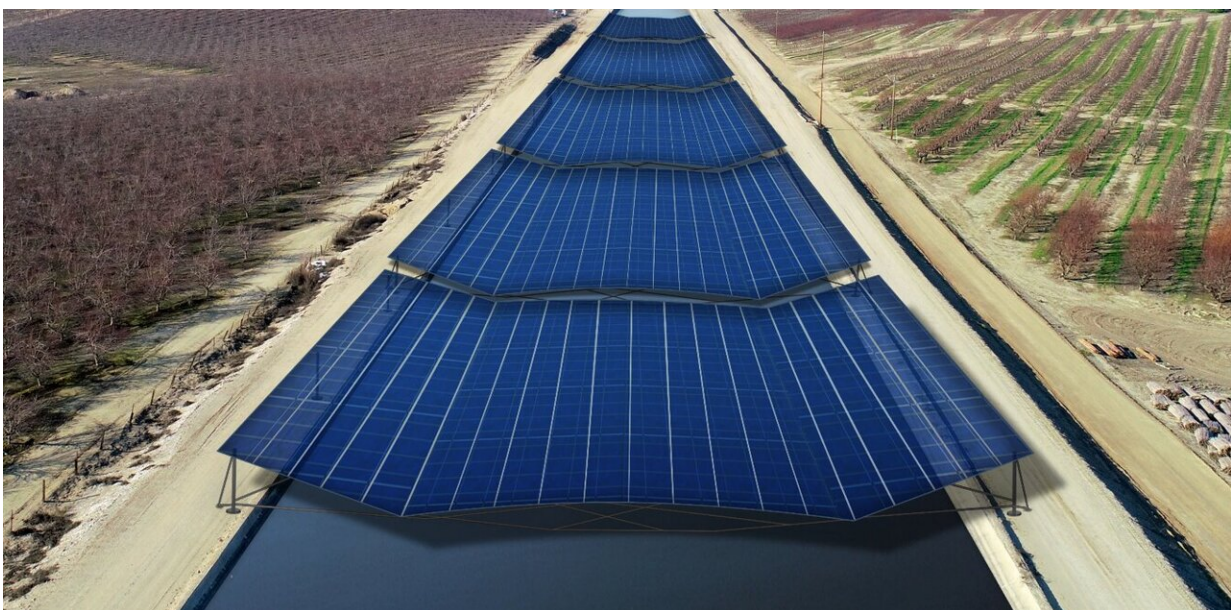


These energy innovations could transform how we mitigate climate change, and save money in the process

April 4 2022, by Stacy Morford



Building solar panels over water sources is one way to both provide power and reduce evaporation in drought-troubled regions. Credit: Robin Raj, Citizen Group & Solar Aquagrid

To most people, a solar farm or a geothermal plant is simply a power producer. Scientists and engineers see far more potential.

They envision offshore wind turbines capturing and storing carbon

beneath the sea, and geothermal plants producing essential metals for powering [electric vehicles](#). Electric vehicle batteries, too, can be transformed to power homes, saving their owners money.

With scientists worldwide [sounding the alarm](#) about the increasing dangers and costs of [climate change](#), let's explore some cutting-edge ideas that could transform how today's technologies [reduce the effects of global warming](#), from five recent articles in The Conversation.

1. Solar canals: Power + water protection

What if [solar panels](#) did double duty, protecting [water supplies](#) while producing more power?

California is developing the United States' first solar canals, with solar panels built atop some of the state's water distribution canals. These canals run for thousands of miles through arid environments, where the dry air boosts evaporation in a state frequently troubled by water shortages.

"In a 2021 study, we showed that covering all 4,000 miles of California's canals with solar panels would save more than 65 billion gallons of water annually by reducing evaporation. That's enough to irrigate 50,000 acres of farmland or meet the residential water needs of more than 2 million people," writes engineering professor [Roger Bales](#) of the University of California, Merced. They would also expand [renewable energy](#) without taking up farmable land.



Other countries including China and India are also testing the solar farms over water. Credit: Solar Aquagrid LLC, [CC BY-ND](#)

[Research shows](#) that human activities, particularly using [fossil fuels](#) for energy and transportation, are unequivocally warming the planet and increasing extreme weather. Increasing renewable energy, currently about [20% of U.S. utility-scale electricity](#) generation, can reduce fossil fuel demand.

Putting solar panels over shaded water can also improve their power output. The cooler water lowers the temperature of the panels by about 10 degrees Fahrenheit (5.5 Celsius), boosting their efficiency, Bales writes.

2. Geothermal power could boost battery supplies

For renewable energy to slash global greenhouse gas emissions, buildings and vehicles have to be able to use it. Batteries are essential, but the industry has a supply chain problem.

Most batteries used in electric vehicles and utility-scale energy storage are [lithium-ion batteries](#), and most lithium used in the U.S. comes from Argentina, Chile, China and Russia. China is the leader in lithium processing.

Geologists and engineers are working on an innovative method that could boost the U.S. lithium supply at home by extracting lithium from geothermal brines in California's Salton Sea region.

Brines are the liquid leftover in a [geothermal plant](#) after heat and steam are used to produce power. That liquid contains lithium and other metals such as manganese, zinc and boron. Normally, it is pumped back underground, but the metals can also be filtered out.

"If test projects now underway prove that battery-grade lithium can be extracted from these brines cost effectively, 11 existing geothermal plants along the Salton Sea alone could have the potential to produce enough lithium metal to provide about 10 times the current U.S. demand," write geologist [Michael McKibben](#) of the University of California, Riverside, and energy policy scholar [Bryant Jones](#) of Boise State University.

President Joe Biden [invoked the Defense Production Act](#) on March 31, 2022, to provide incentives for U.S. companies to mine and process more critical minerals for batteries.

3. Green hydrogen and other storage ideas

Scientists are working on other ways to boost batteries' mineral supply chain, too, including recycling lithium and cobalt from old batteries. They're also developing designs with other materials, explained [Kerry Rippy](#), a researcher with the National Renewable Energy Lab.

Concentrated solar power, for example, stores energy from the sun by heating molten salt and using it to produce steam to drive electric generators, similar to how a coal power plant would generate electricity. It's expensive, though, and the salts currently used aren't stable at higher temperature, Rippy writes. The Department of Energy is funding a similar project that is experimenting with heated sand.

Renewable fuels, such as green hydrogen and ammonia, provide a different type of storage. Since they store energy as liquid, they can be transported and used for shipping or rocket fuel.

Hydrogen gets a lot of attention, but not all hydrogen is green. Most hydrogen used today is actually produced with natural gas—a fossil fuel. Green hydrogen, in contrast, could be produced using renewable energy to power electrolysis, which splits water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen, but again, it's expensive.

"The key challenge is optimizing the process to make it efficient and economical," Rippy writes. "The potential payoff is enormous: inexhaustible, completely renewable energy."

4. Using your EV to power your home

Batteries could also soon turn your electric vehicle into a giant, mobile battery capable of powering your home.

Only a few vehicles are currently designed for vehicle-to-home charging, or V2H, but that's changing, writes energy economist [Seth Blumsack](#) of

Penn State University. Ford, for example, says its new F-150 Lightning pickup truck will be able to power an average house for three days on a single charge.

Blumsack explores the technical challenges as V2H grows and its potential to change how people manage [energy use](#) and how utilities store power.

For example, he writes, "some homeowners might hope to use their vehicle for what utility planners call 'peak shaving' – drawing household power from their EV during the day instead of relying on the grid, thus reducing their electricity purchases during peak demand hours."

5. Capturing carbon from air and locking it away

Another emerging technology is more controversial.

Humans have put so much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere over the past two centuries that just stopping fossil fuel use won't be enough to quickly stabilize the climate. Most scenarios, including [in recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports](#), show the world will have to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, as well.

The technology to capture carbon dioxide from the air exists—it's called [direct air capture](#)—but it's expensive.

Engineers and geophysicists like [David Goldberg](#) of Columbia University are exploring ways to cut those costs by combining direct air capture technology with renewable energy production and carbon storage, like [offshore wind turbines](#) built above undersea rock formations where captured carbon could be locked away.

The world's largest direct air capture plant, launched in 2021 in Iceland,

uses geothermal energy to power its equipment. The captured carbon dioxide is mixed with water and pumped into volcanic basalt formations underground. Chemical reactions with the basalt turn it into a hard carbonate.

Goldberg, who helped developed the mineralization process used in Iceland, sees similar potential for future U.S. offshore wind farms. Wind turbines often produce more energy than their customers need at any given time, making excess energy available.

"Built together, these technologies could reduce the energy costs of carbon capture and minimize the need for onshore pipelines, reducing impacts on the environment," Goldberg writes.

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