

A symposium hosted by Chilean Embassy in Japan

# **“Amazing Atacama”**

August 1, 2012, at Tokyo Chamber of  
Commerce and Industry's

## **Part II**

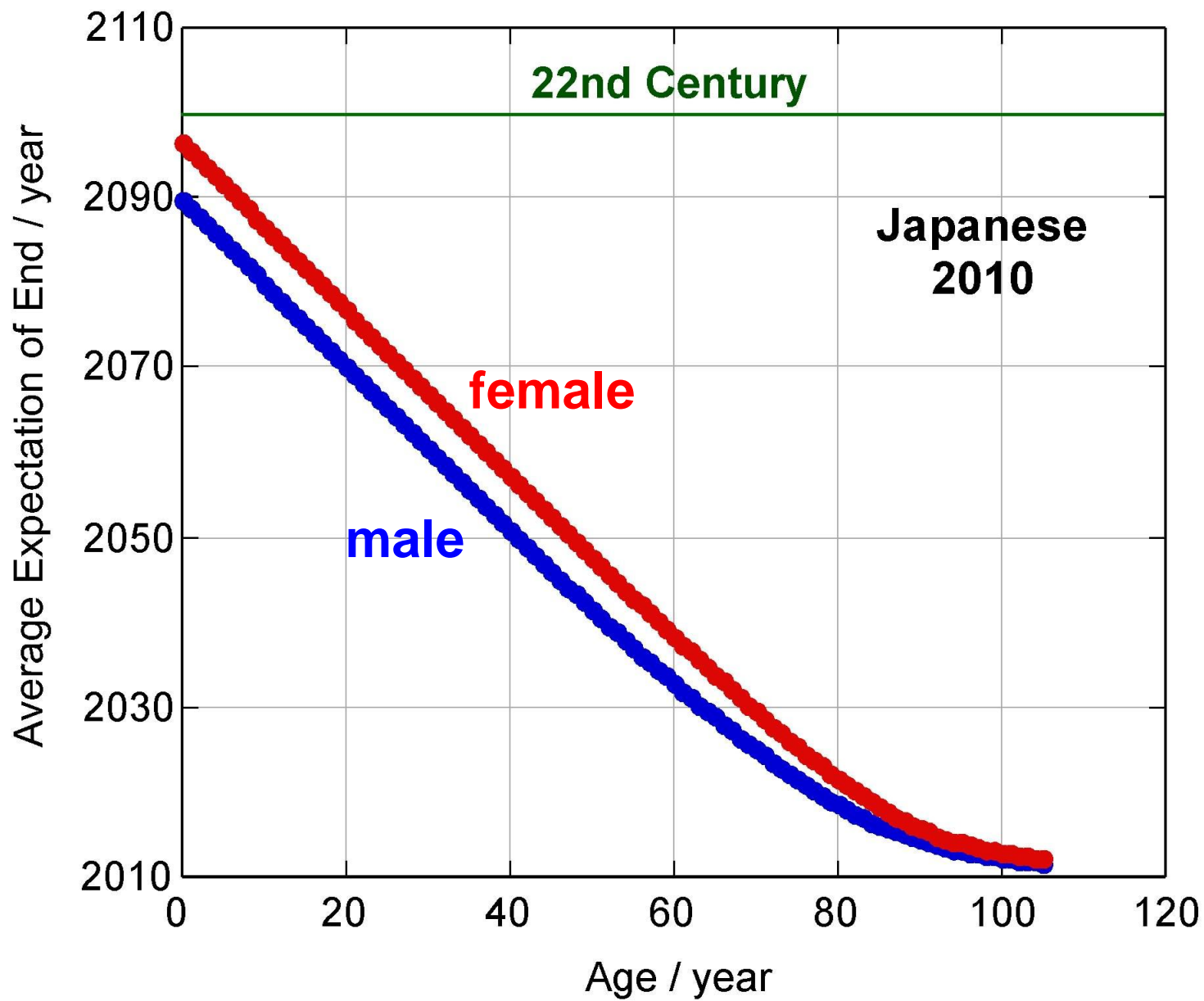
**"Japanese Technology of Renewable Energy Applicable to Desert Environment"**

Raising Problems

# **Why now Atacama?**

**Jun-chi Shimoyama (Univ. of Tokyo)**

# Life expectancy of us and our children



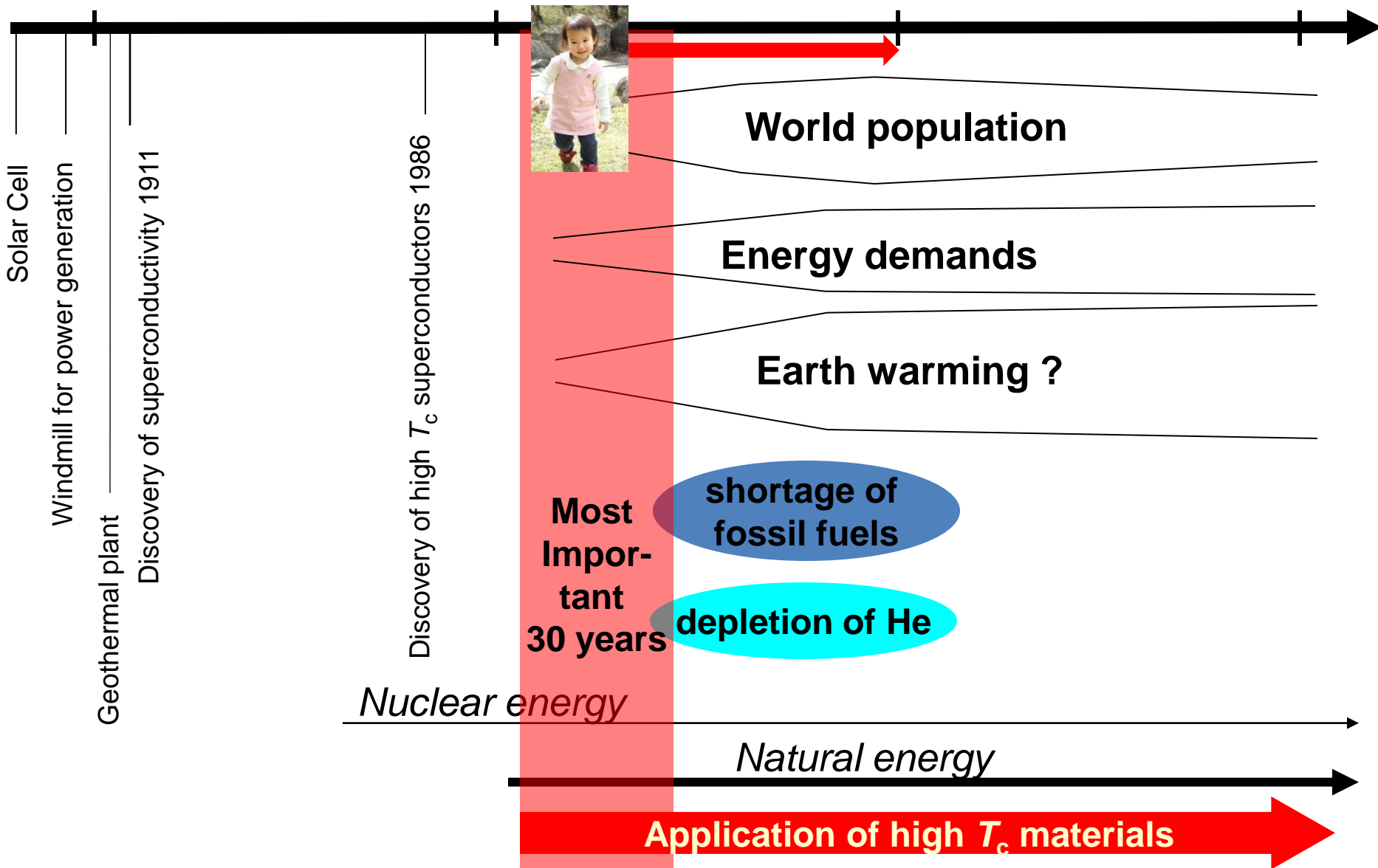
# Future problems of the earth

1900

2000

2100

2200



Solar Cell

Windmill for power generation

Geothermal plant

Discovery of superconductivity 1911

Discovery of high  $T_c$  superconductors 1986

Most Important 30 years

World population

Energy demands

Earth warming ?

shortage of fossil fuels

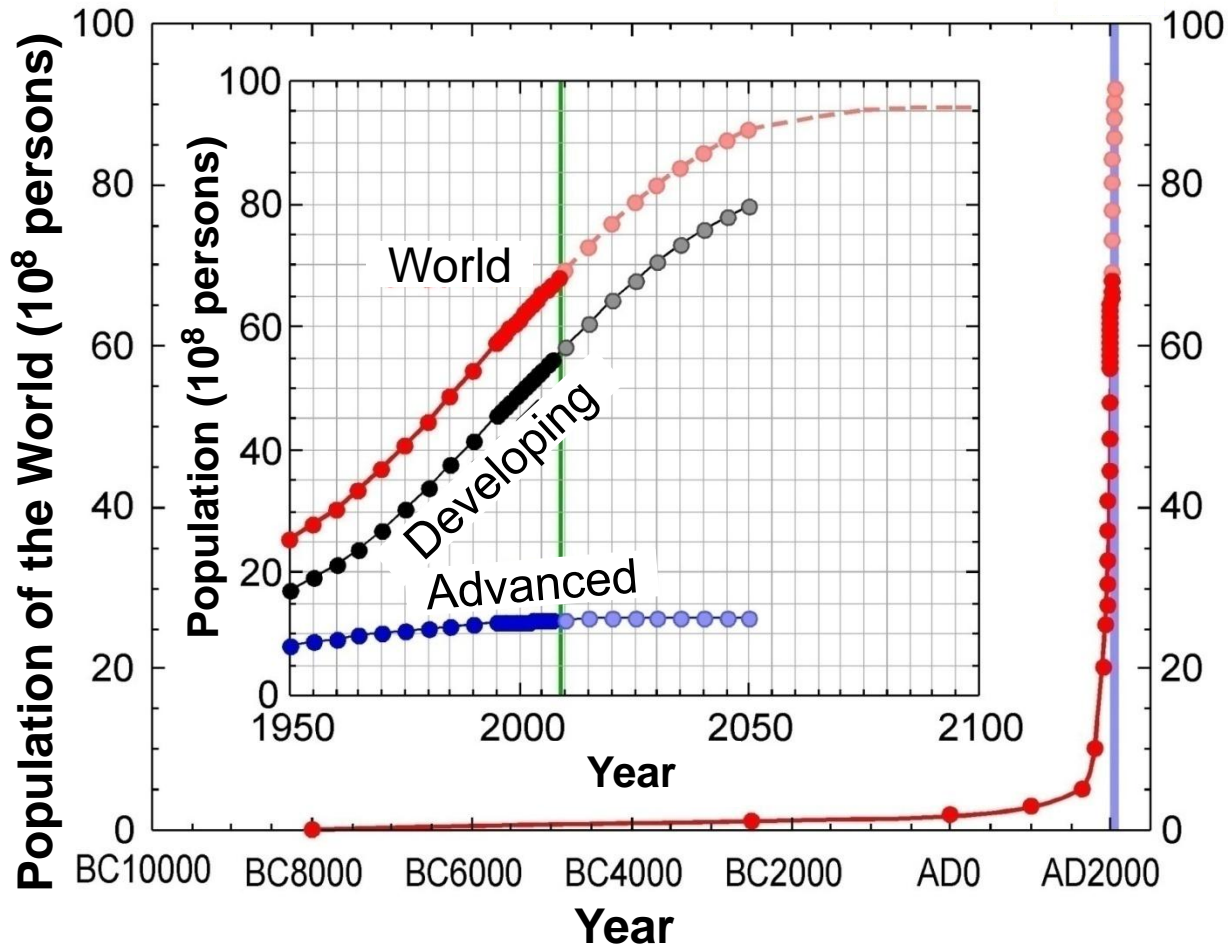
depletion of He

*Nuclear energy*

*Natural energy*

Application of high  $T_c$  materials

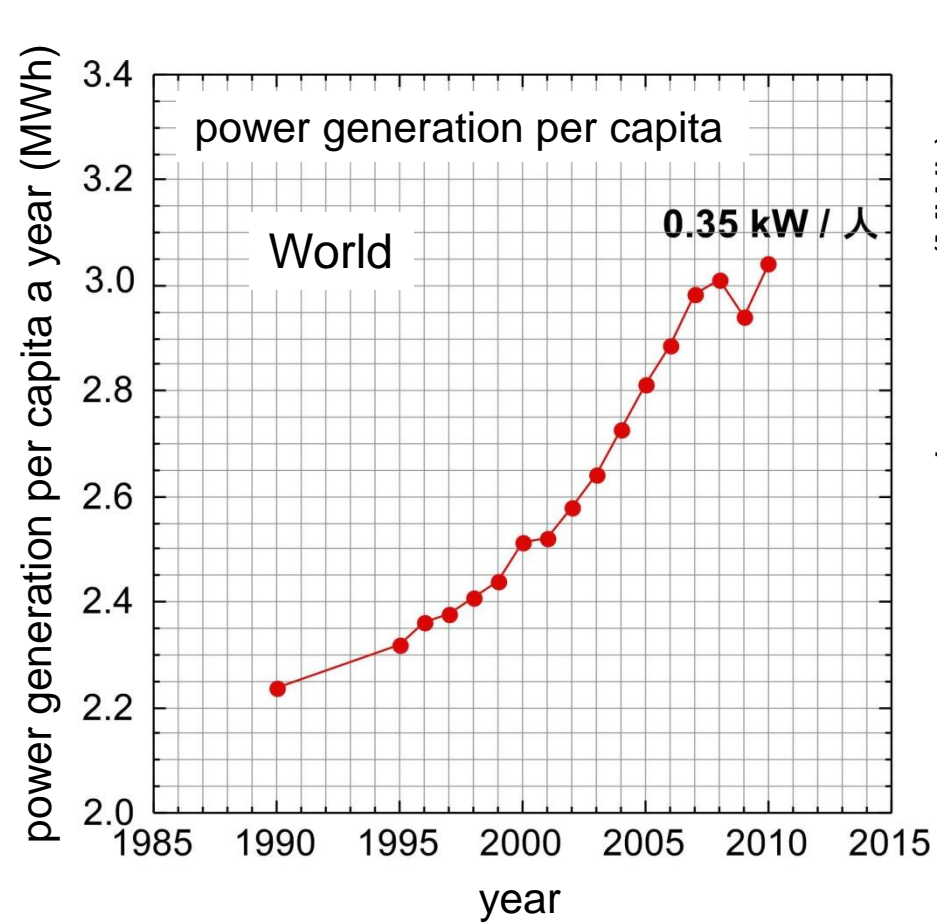
# Increase in world population = Increase in energy users



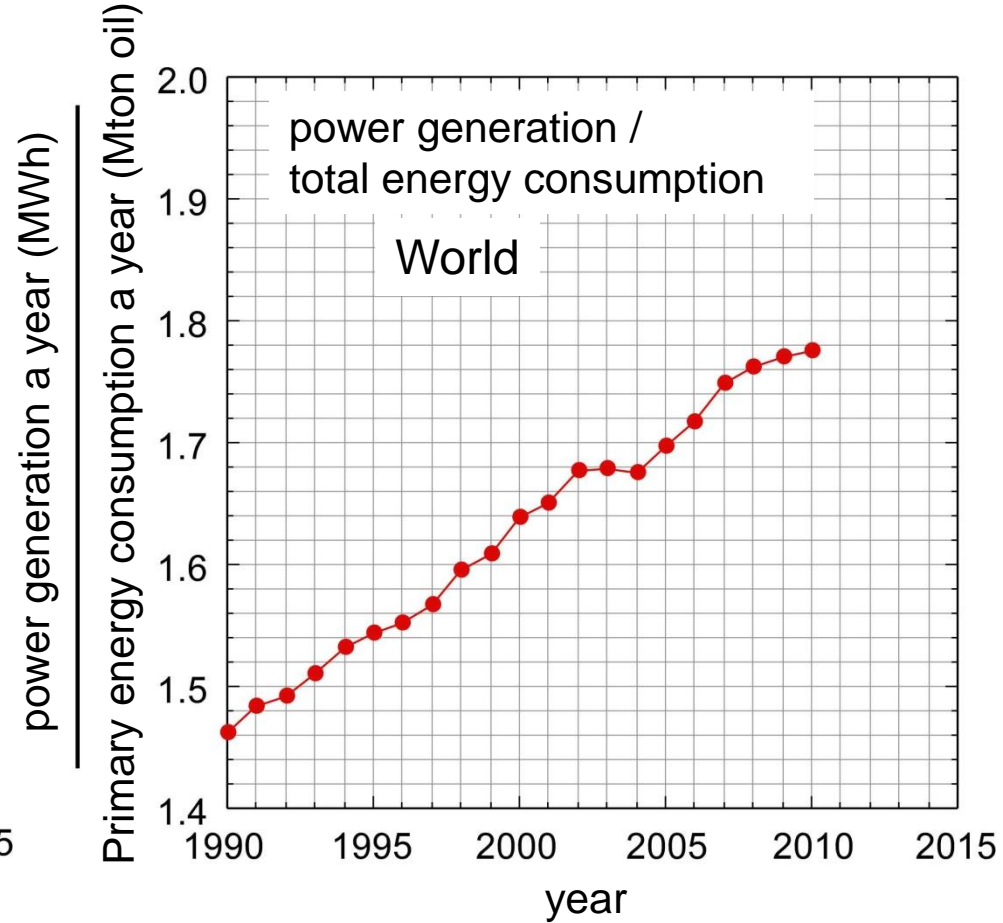
Population of advanced countries had increased for 150 years after the industrial revolution. ⇒ constant (now) ⇒ slight decrease (in future)

Increases in population of developing countries will continue until the late 21st century.

# Increase in the rate of utilization of electric power



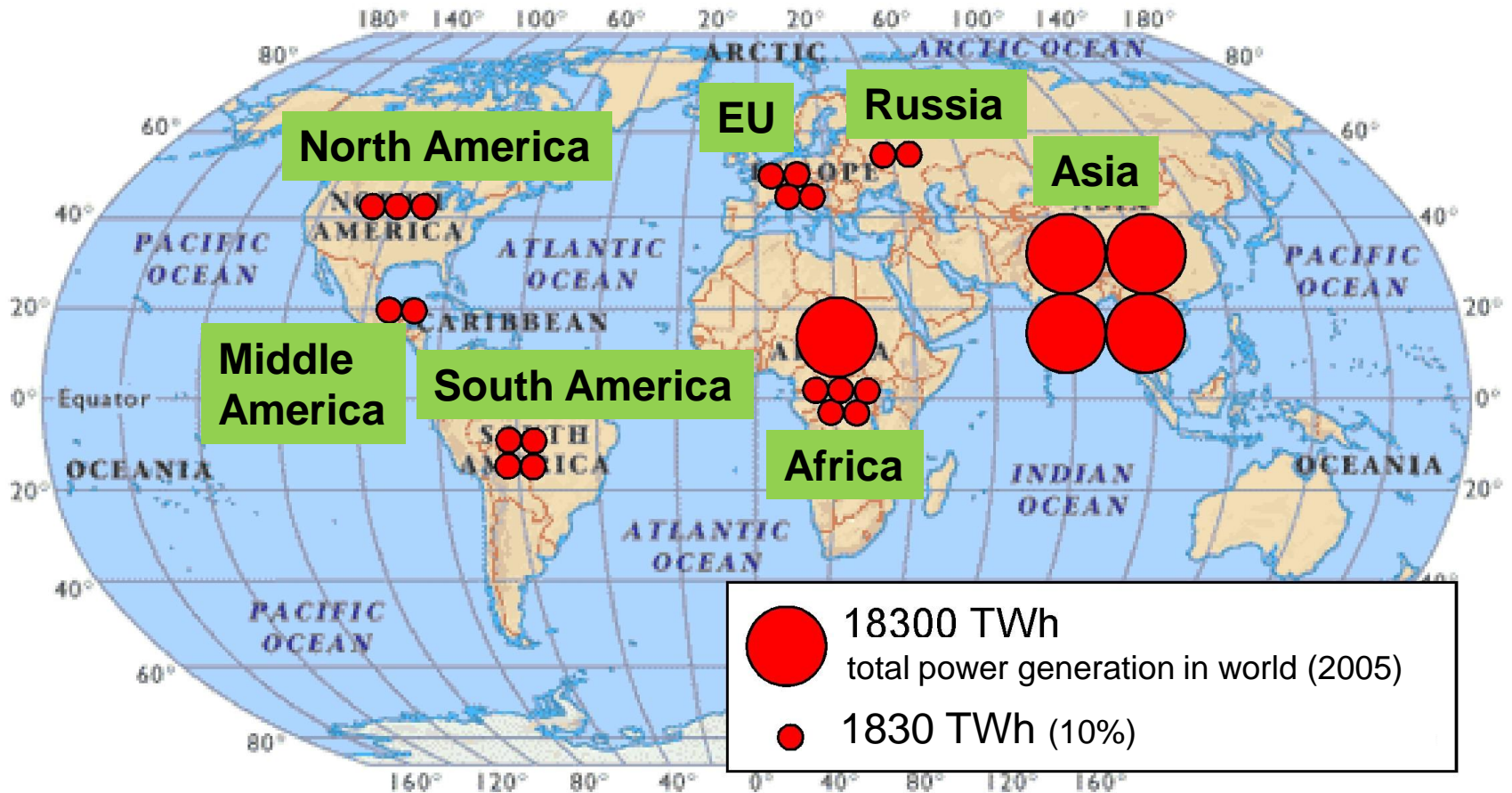
**Power consumption per capita is increasing year by year.**



**Rate of utilization of electric power in the energy consumption is increasing.**

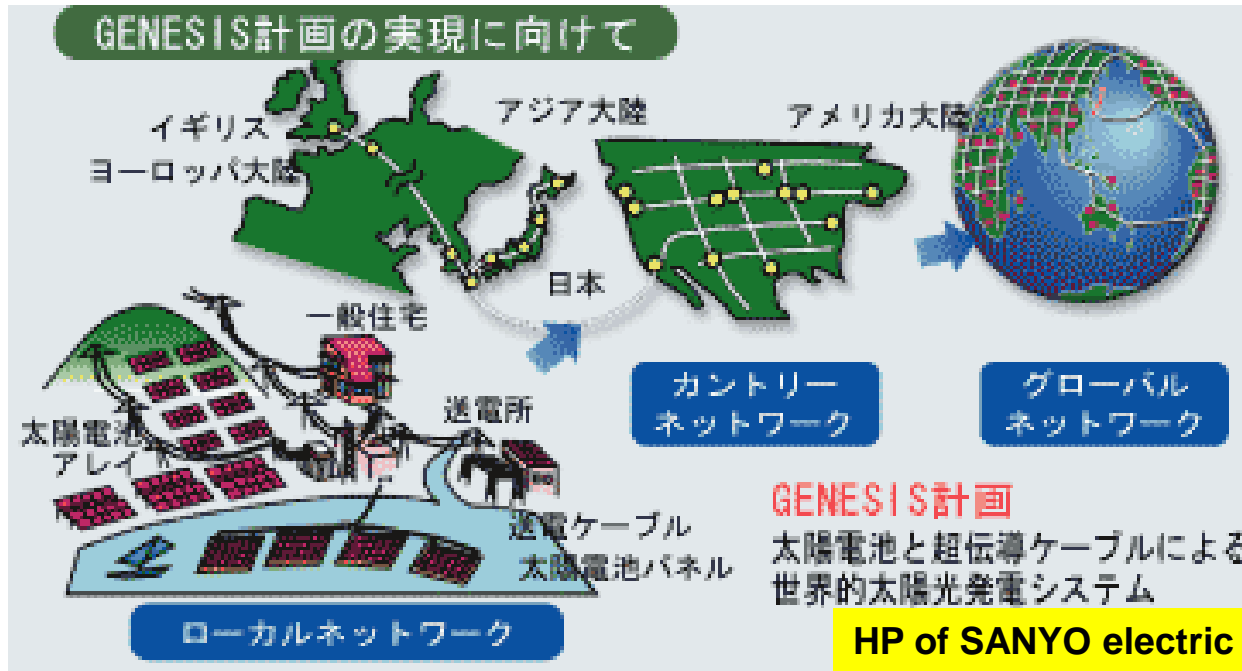
# Electricity Demands of World in Far Future

Assuming all countries become advanced ones at 2050~2100,  
6 times larger electricity than today will be needed.



# Renewable Energy and Superconducting Grids

DC superconducting grid --- long distance, large capacity with high energy density  
Superconducting cables will not be expensive in future.



GENESIS project (1989)

by Y. Kuwano at SANYO electric.

worldwide PV plants  
+DC superconducting grid

Wind electricity can be  
connected as proposed by Prof.  
Kitazawa.

Global Energy Network Equipped with Solar cells and International Superconductor grids

Merit of worldwide grid ---

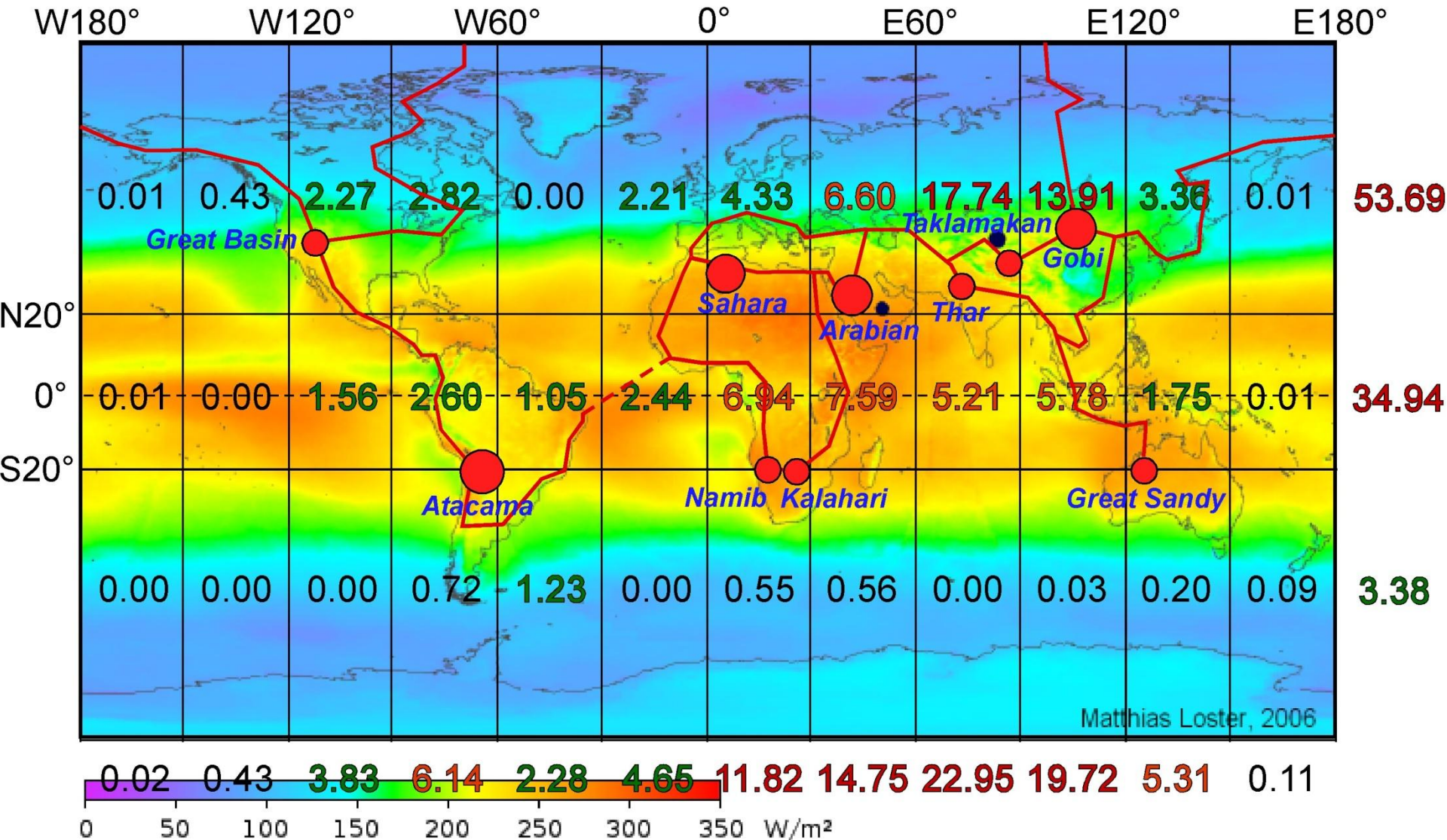
equalization of electrical needs by day-and-night and seasons

Clean power supply for developing countries

New construction of power system may be easier for countries with infant infrastructure.

# Minimum Superconducting Grid Covering World

Population at 2050 ( $10^8$  person)





# Why north Atacama?

Best desert to use energy from the sun



relatively strong sunlight at ~23 degrees south latitude

highland with ~2500 m above sea level

= moderate temperature

huge flat basin mostly unexploited

= gigantic developable area

almost no rain all through the year

clear sky with few clouds and no sands

Safety area without serious natural disasters

no storms, no strong winds and no floods

few strong earthquakes

