

Transitions énergétiques quelques réflexions historiques



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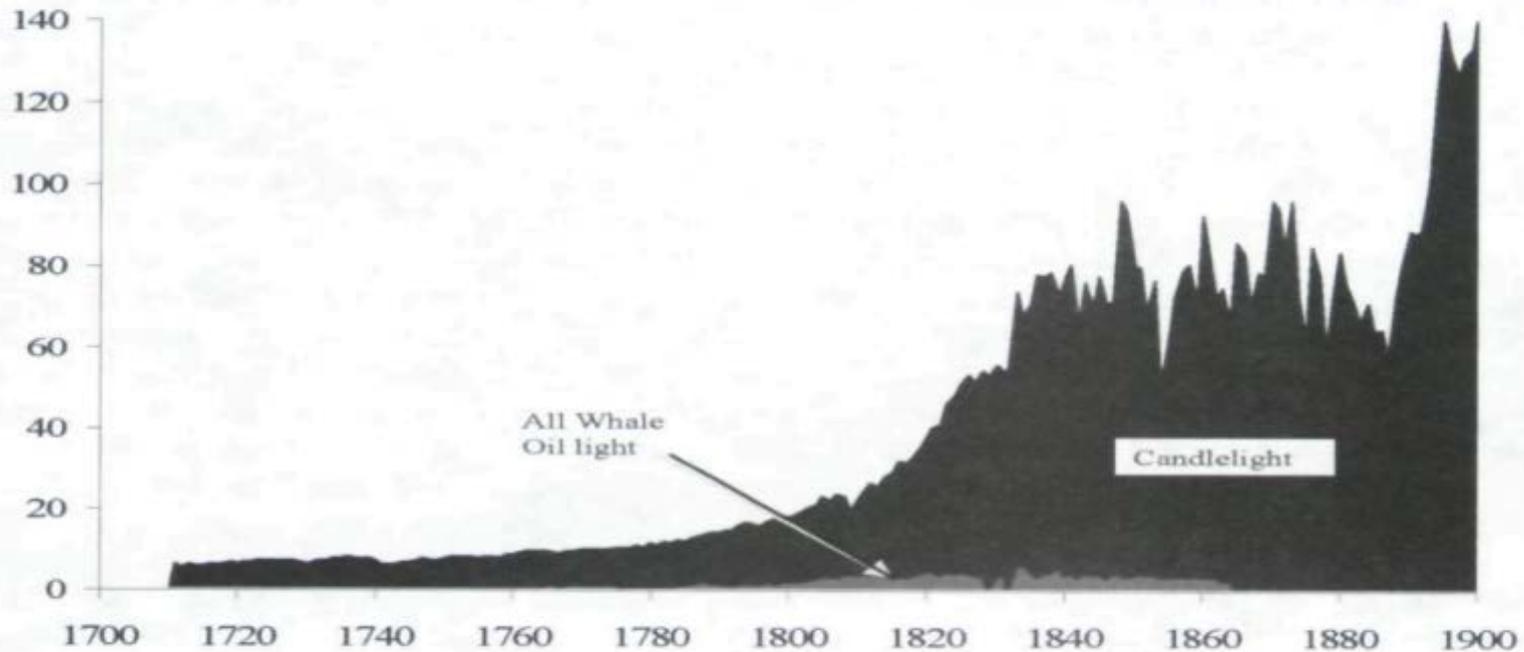


Lectures de longue durée

- Transition ne veut pas dire substitution mais accumulation
- Le temps long est nécessaire
- Raisonner par modes de production mais aussi ar usages

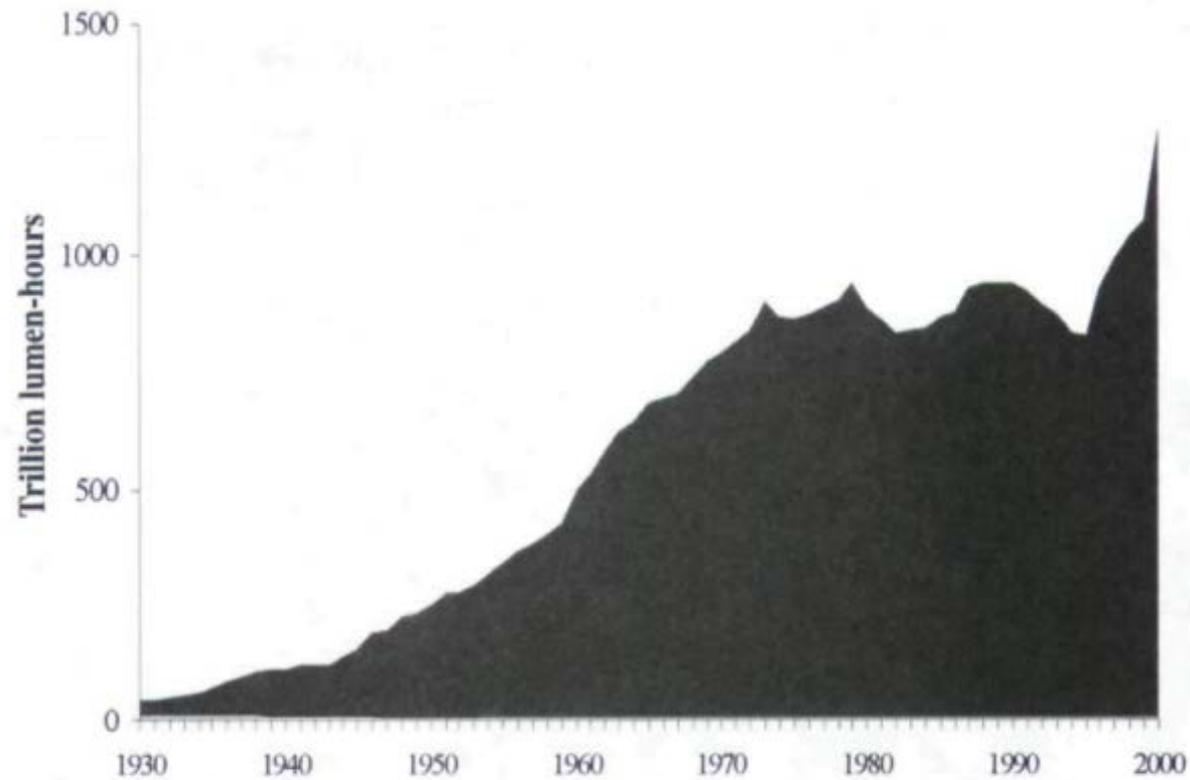
Formes de résistance

Figure 5. Consumption of Lighting from Tallow Candles and Whale Oil in the United Kingdom (in billion lumen-hours), 1711-1900



Source: authors' own estimates – see Section 2.1.1-2 and 2.3. Billion: 10^9 (i.e. one thousand million)

Figure 13. Consumption of Lighting from Electricity in the United Kingdom (in billion lumen-hours), 1930-2000

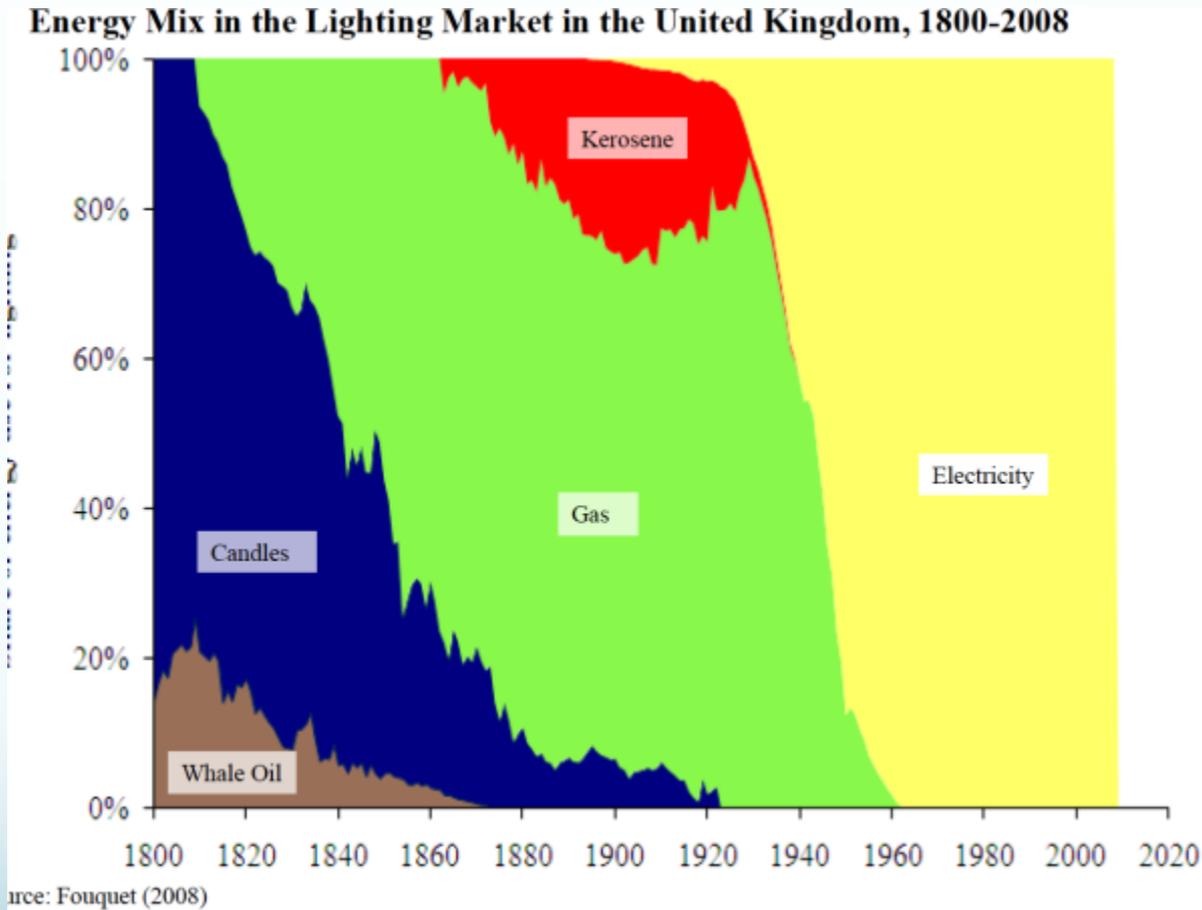


Source: authors' own estimates – see Section 2.2.5 and 2.3. Trillion: 10^{12} (i.e. one million million)

Quels facteurs de changement?

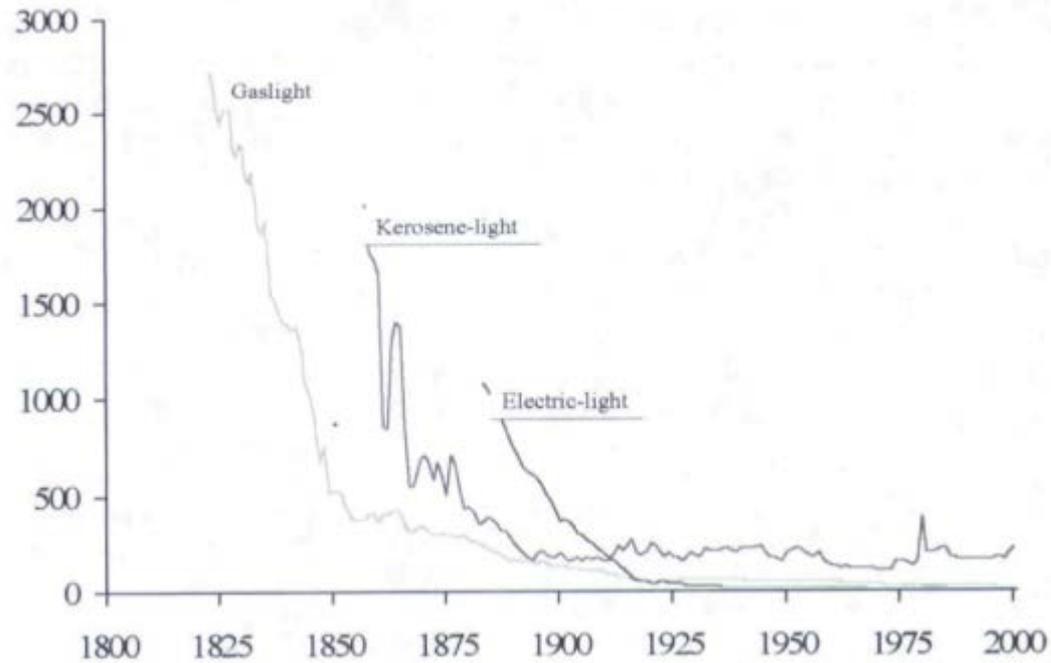
- -le prix, la disponibilité (construction d'infrastructures), l'image, les attentes de la société
- Les guerres: cas du pétrole: marines avant 1914, mobilité (victoire du camion sur le train)
- -plus récemment les préoccupations environnementales, la sécurité

Un cas de substitution: l'éclairage



Les prix

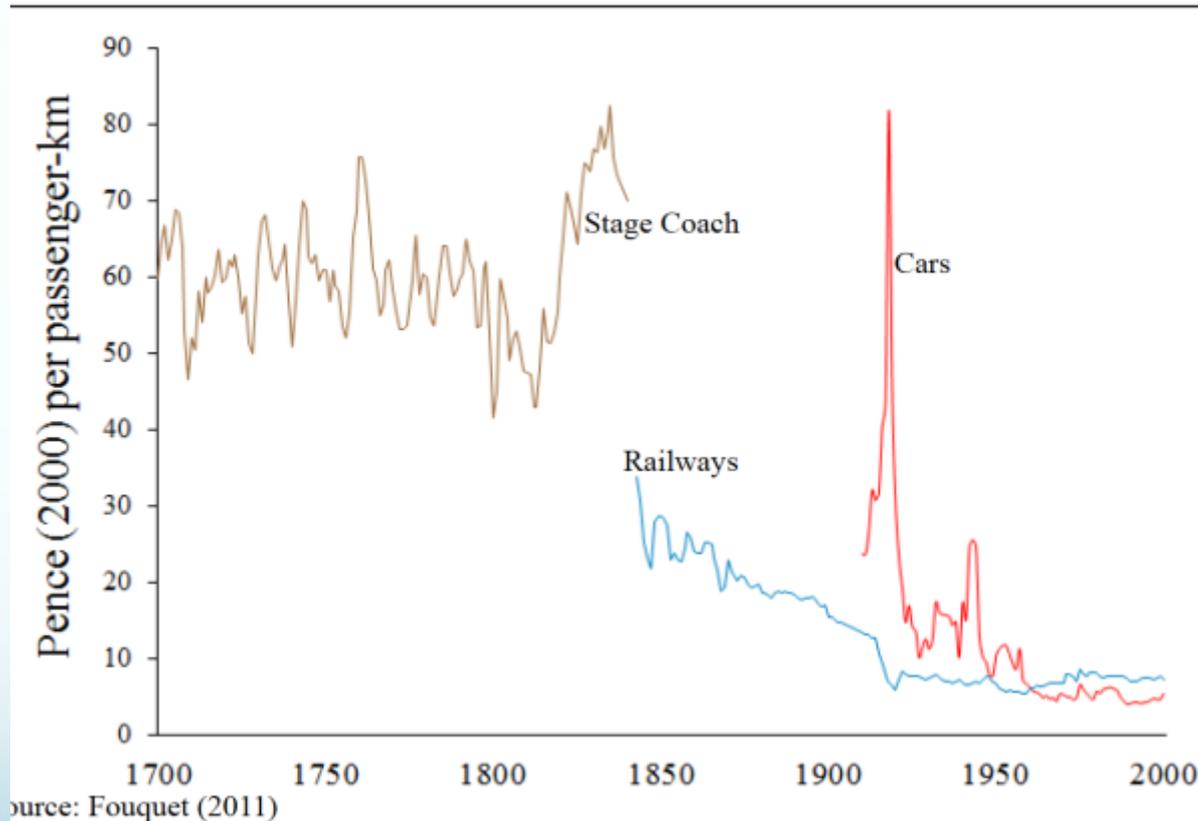
Figure 6. Price of Lighting from Gas, Kerosene and Electricity in the United Kingdom (per million lumen-hours), 1800-2000



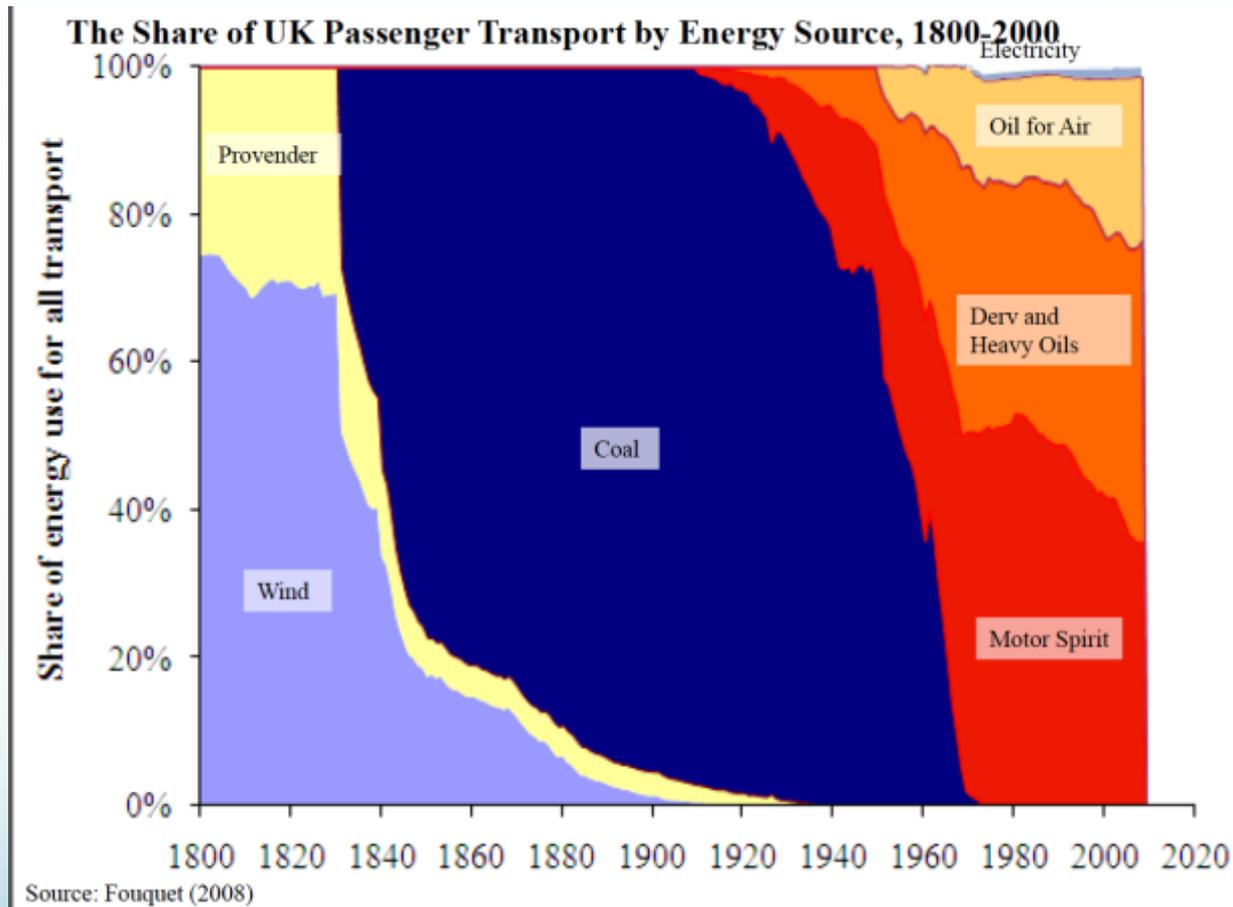
Source: authors' own estimates – see Section 2.1.3-5 and 2.3.

Prix et mobilité

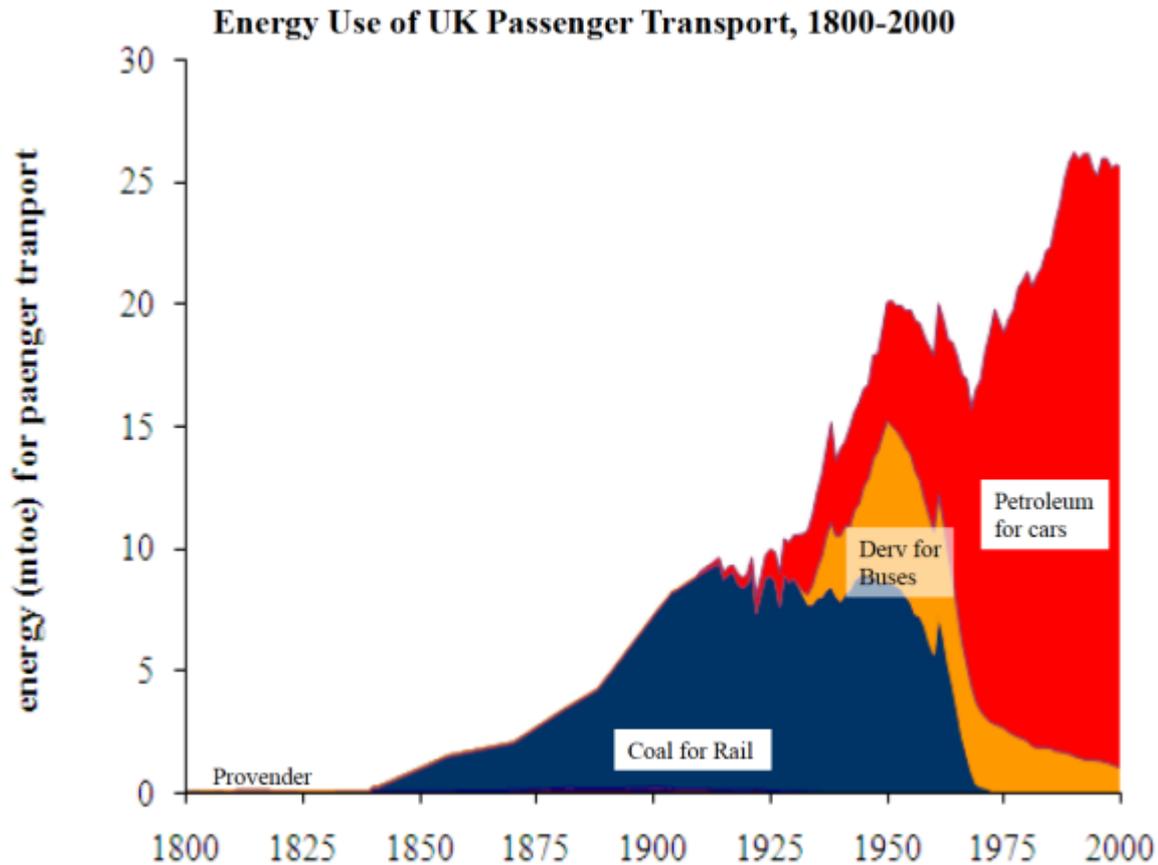
Price of Passenger Transport in the United Kingdom, 1700-2000



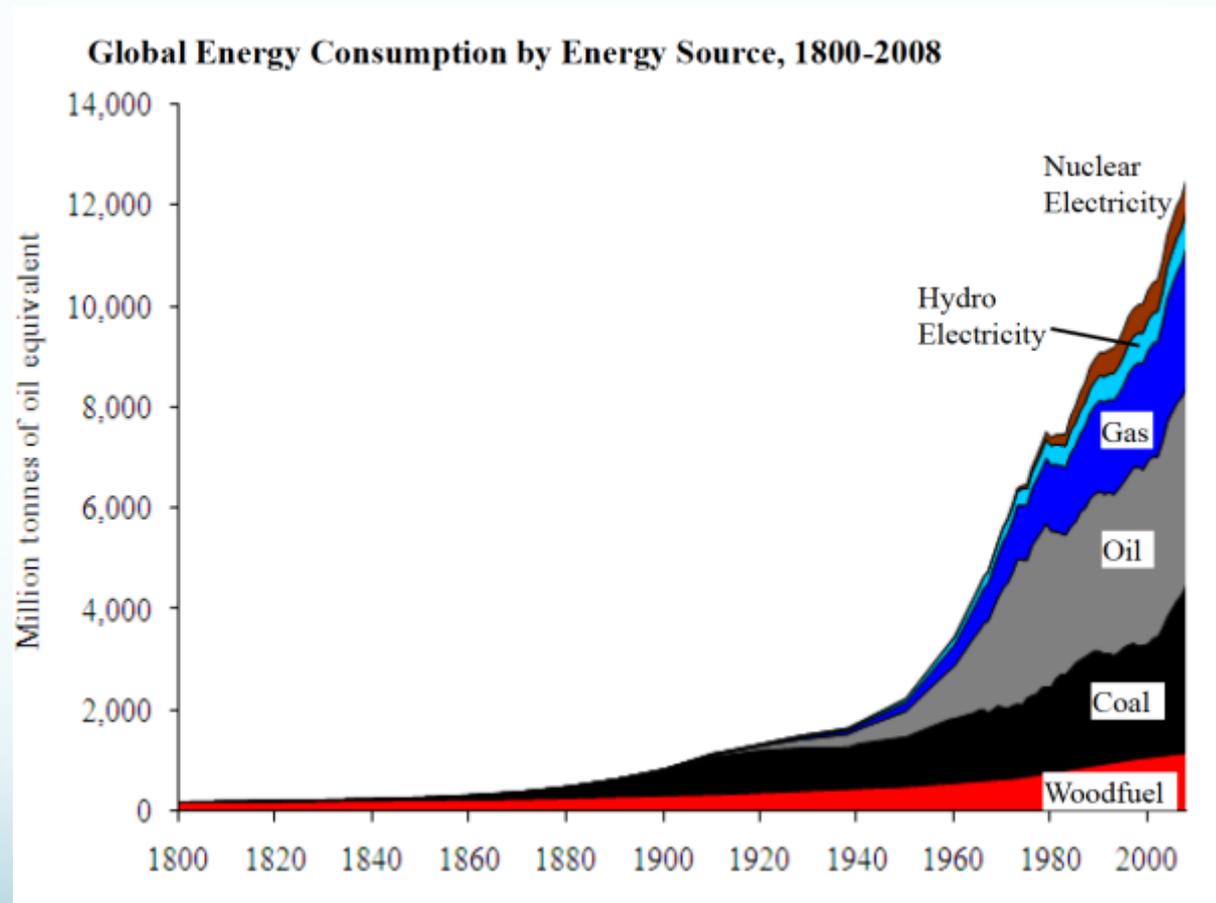
Prix et mobilité



Energie et mobilité

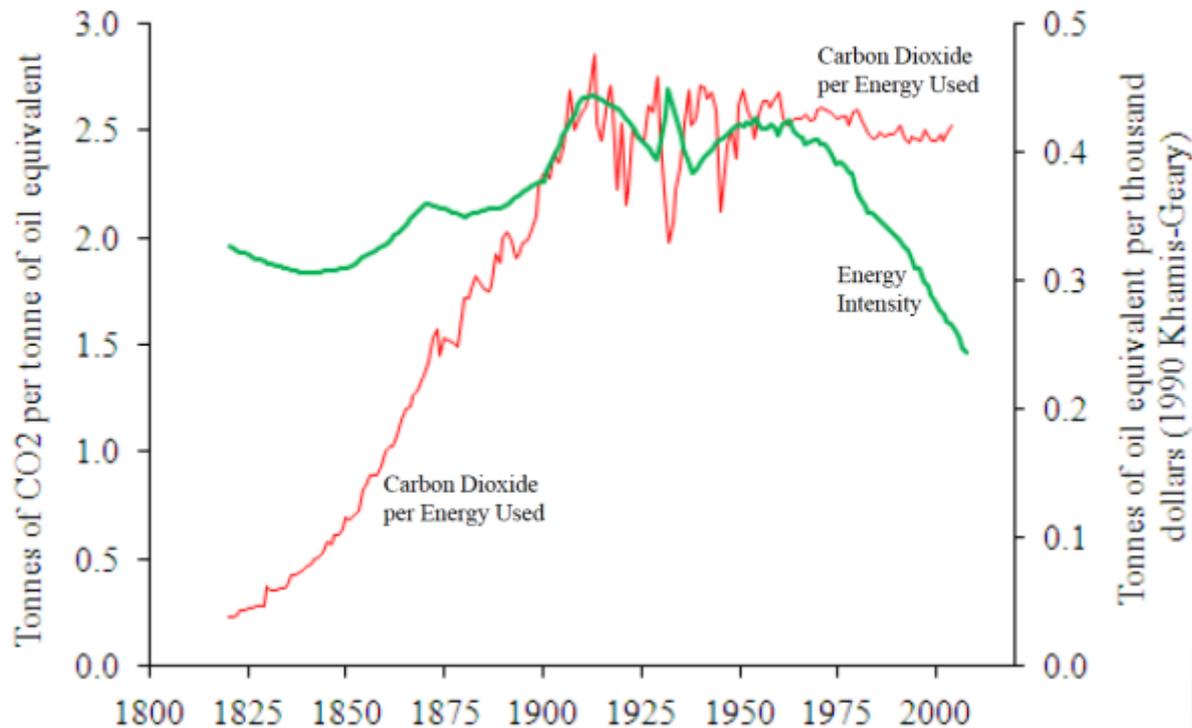


Une vue classique



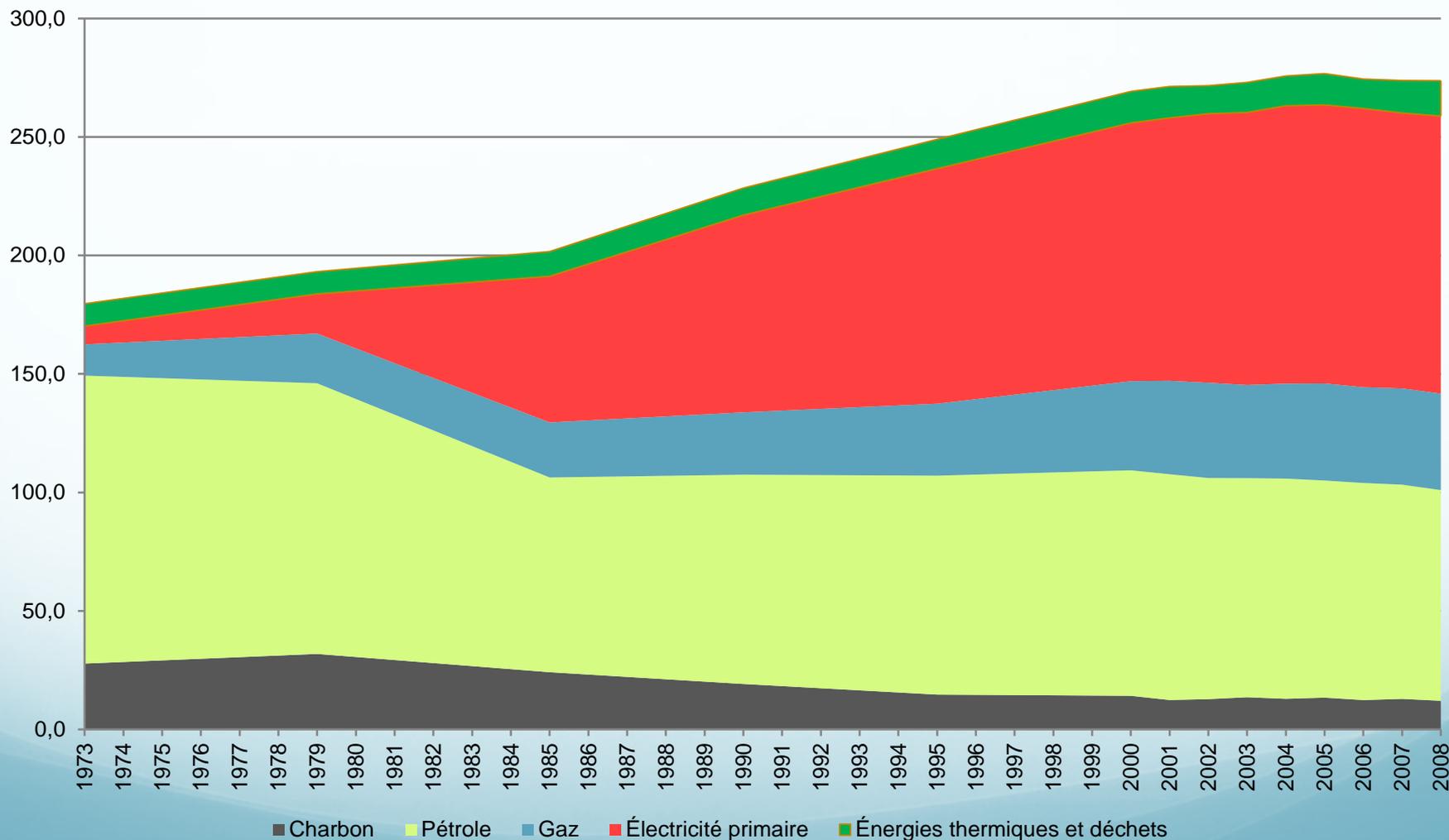
Intensité énergétique et CO2

Global 'Carbon in Energy' and Energy Intensity Trends, 1820-2008

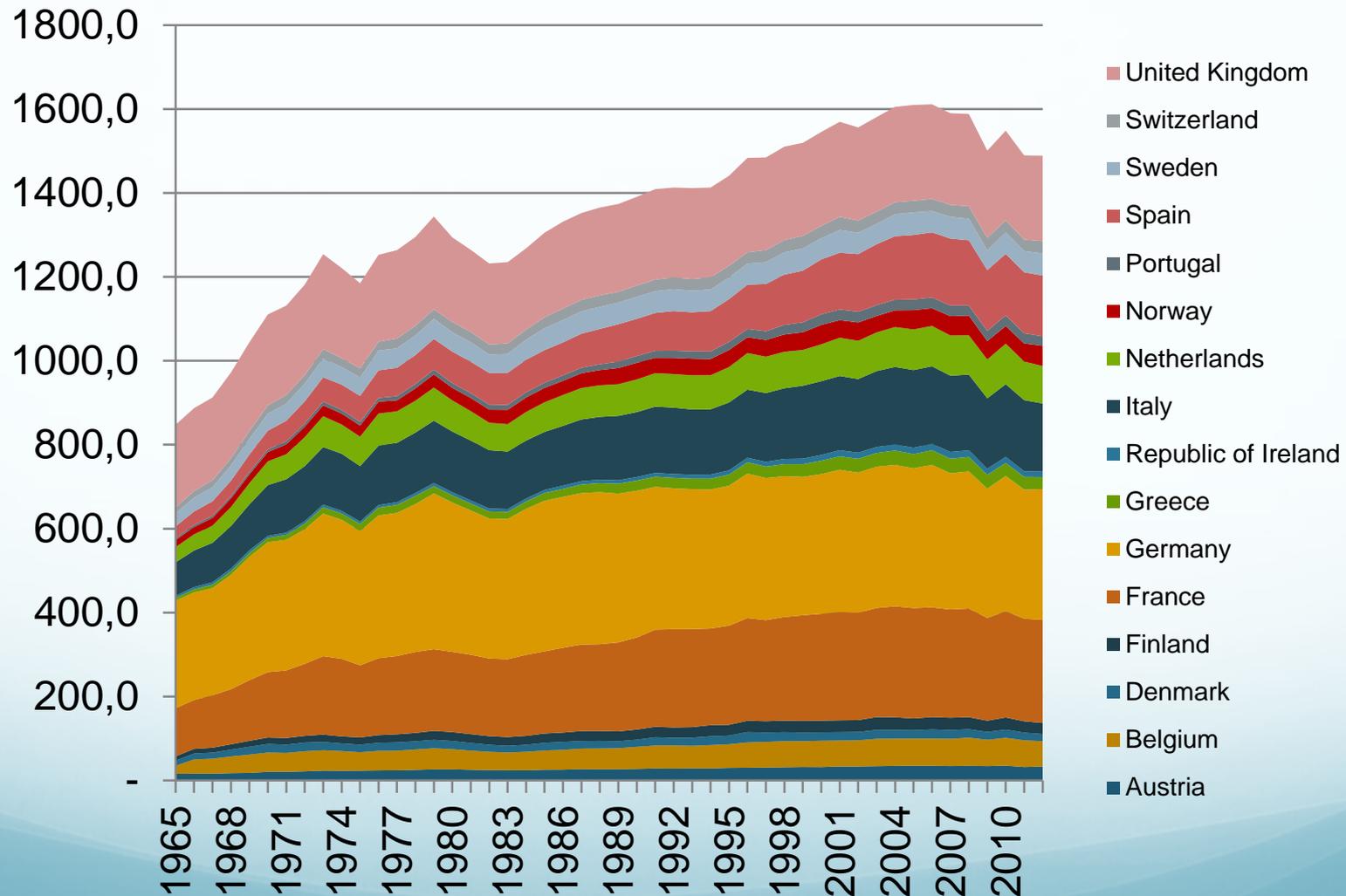


Consommation d'énergie en France, 1973-2008. Sources primaires (Mtoe, source: INSEE)

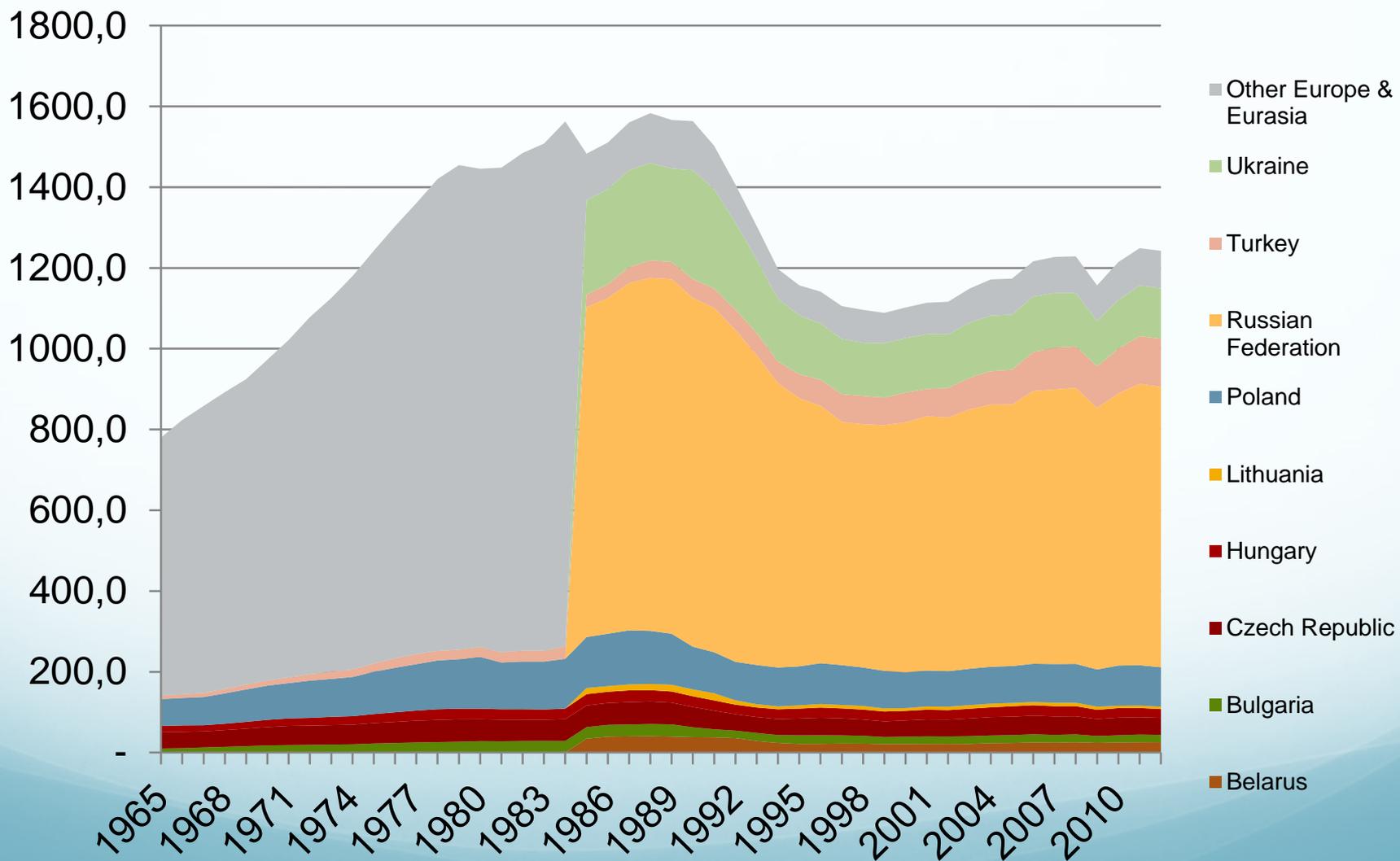
INSEE)



Consommation d'énergie– Europe occidentale 1965-2012



Consommation d'énergie– Europe orientale 1965-2012



Vraiment une transition?

