



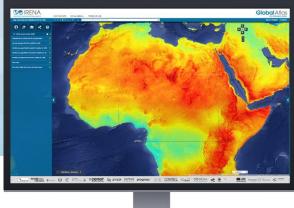
The IRENA Global Atlas for Renewable Energy

OGC Energy & Utilities Summit

Harnessing the Power of Geospatial Information for Smart Energy Communities and Utilities

St. Johns, NL, Canada June 28th, 2017

Jacinto Estima, PhD Programme Officer – GIS & Information Systems International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)







"IRENA's Renewable Energy Prospector"

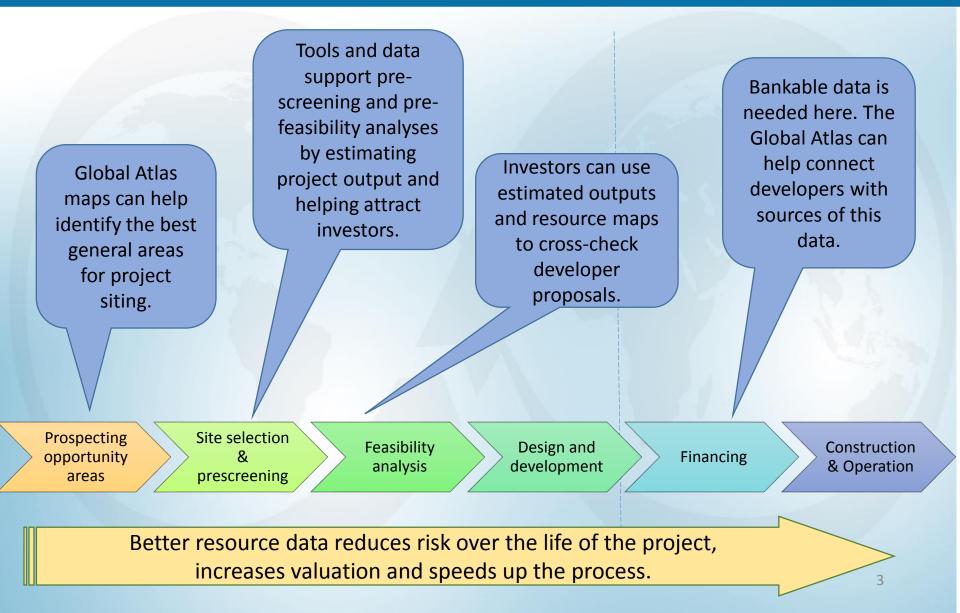
The Global Atlas facilitates access to renewable resource data, analysis and methods in order to accelerate the initiation and development of a broader range of renewable energy projects.



- Provide free resource data for all
- Shorten the project life cycle
- Optimize development and cut costs

When is the Global Atlas used?





Who Uses the Global Atlas?



Policymakers and Governments



City and energy planners & land administrators

Developers and business leaders

Modelers and analysts

Educators









How can I learn?

Where?

How big?

How much?

Where is the data?

How the Global Atlas Works

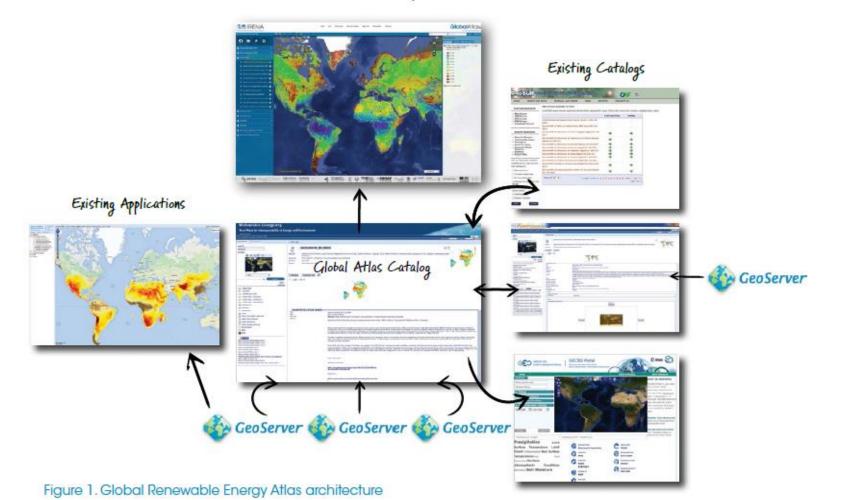




How the Global Atlas Works

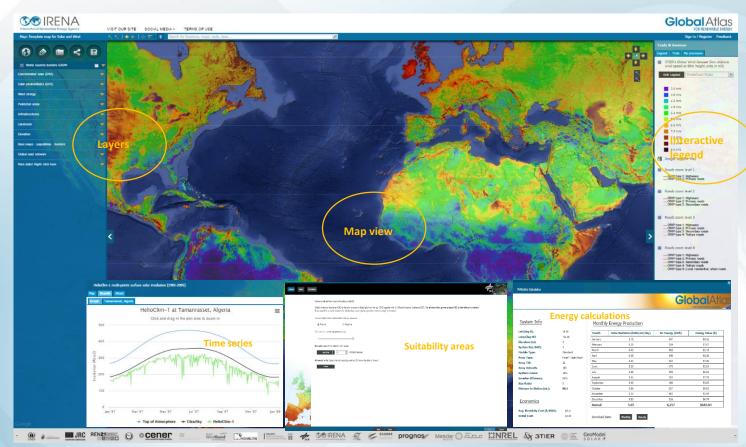


Global Atlas GIS Interface



Where does the data come from?

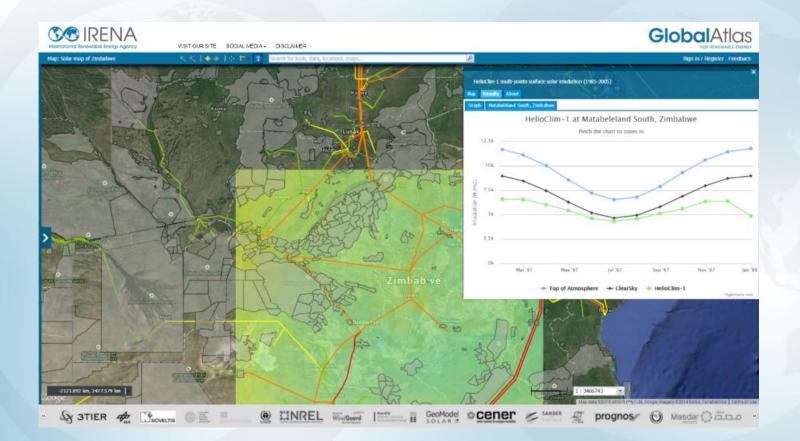
Data layers, visualization and analytical tools, in one platform



7

Where does the data come from?

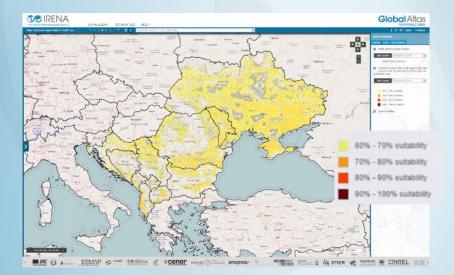
Online prospection of RE opportunities

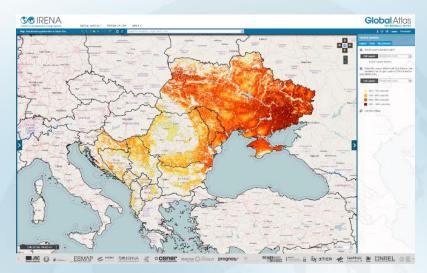


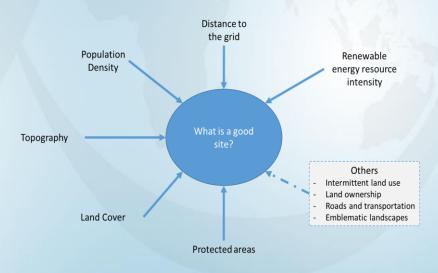
Dealing with complexity to help decision making



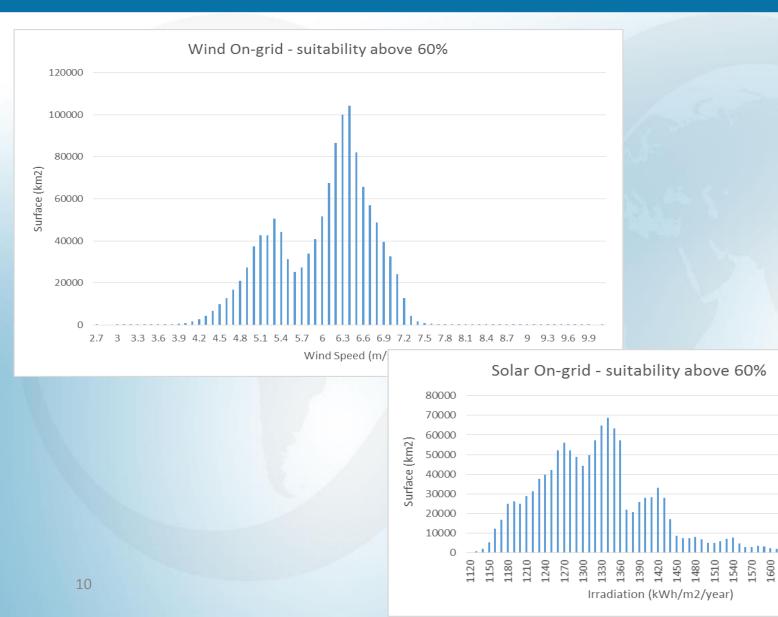
ESMAP & THE GOLENA & OCHENA & OCHENA



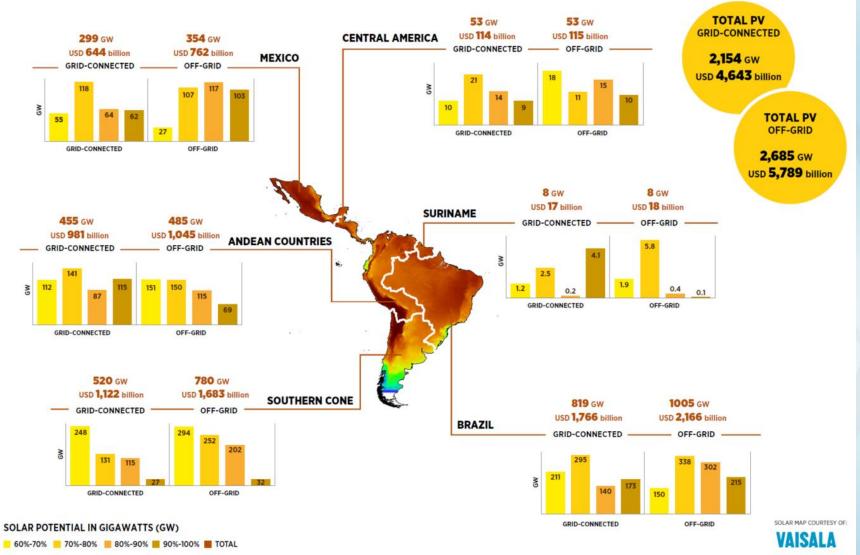




Derivative output: potentials in numbers



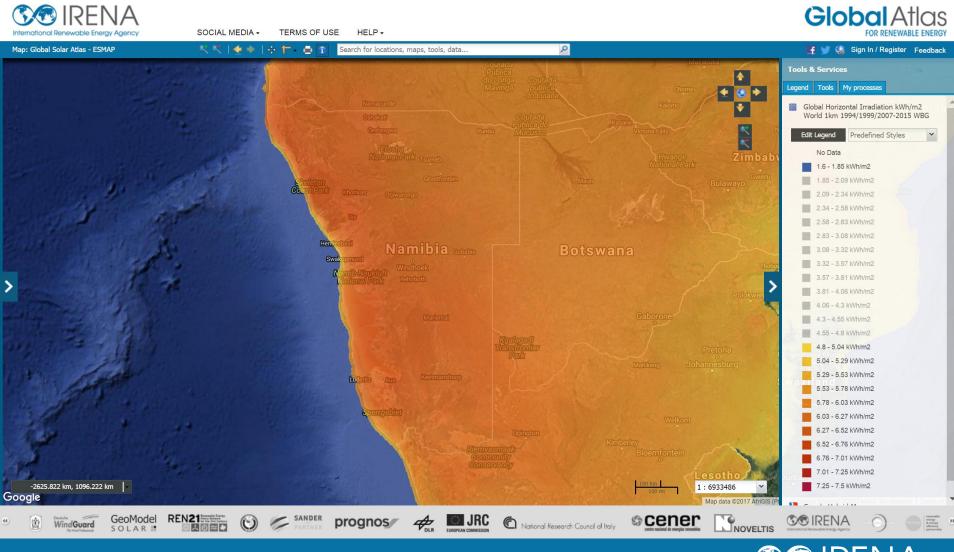
Derivative output: technical potentials



Estimated potential for grid-connected and utility-scale off-grid solar PV across Latin America by sub-region, expressed in gigawatts (GW) and United States dollars (USD). The suitability threshold is 60%, with output indicated for a grid distance of 75 km.

Esmap – world bank solar map

GlobalAtlas FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

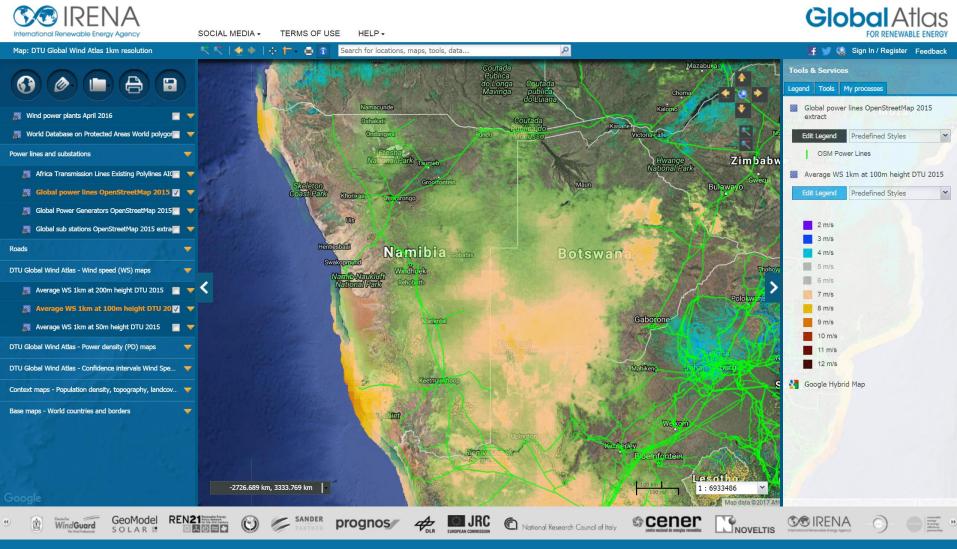


www.irena.org/globalatlas



DTU – global wind map

GlobalAtlas FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

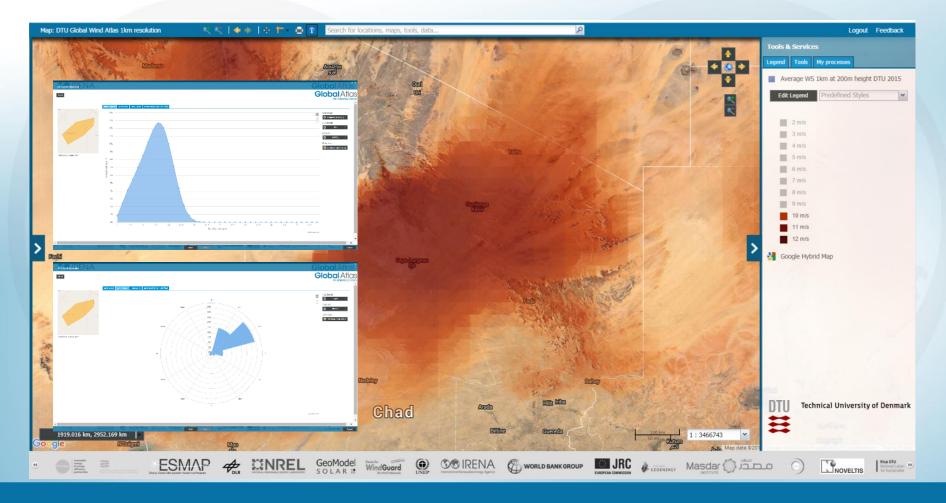


www.irena.org/globalatlas

Technical University of Denmark

GlobalAtlas FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

Advanced wind analysis tools



www.irena.org/globalatlas



Which Map Should I Use?

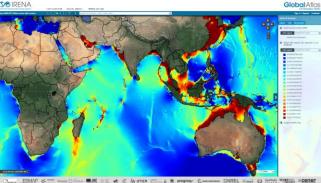




3TIER/Vaisala Solar Map



Bioenergy

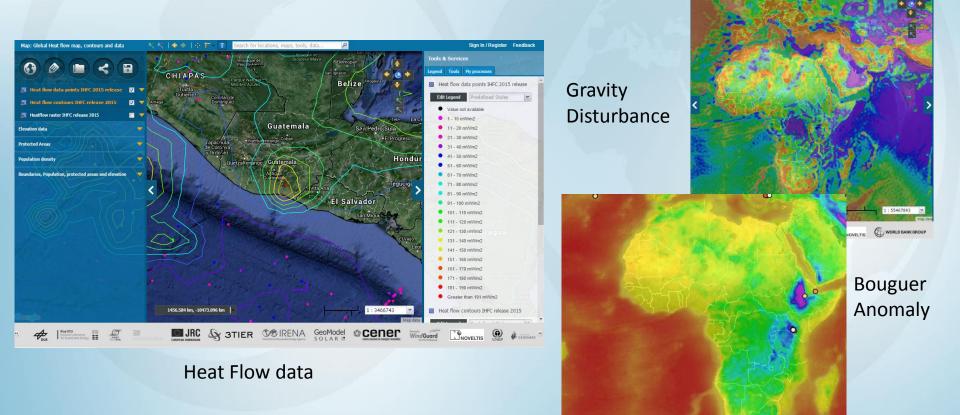


Tidal currents

Which Map Should I Use?



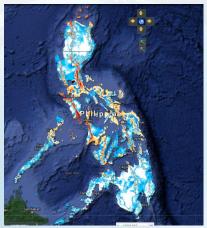
Geothermal Maps

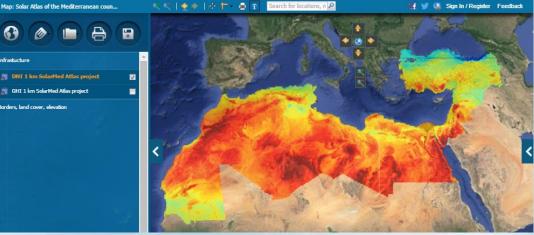


Which Map Should I Use?



Regional and Country Maps





Solar Med Atlas – Middle East and North Africa

. 1



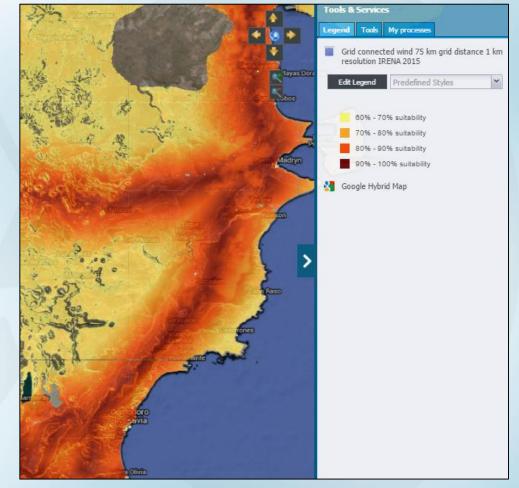
st Africa - Solar and Wind maps

West Africa Solar and Wind

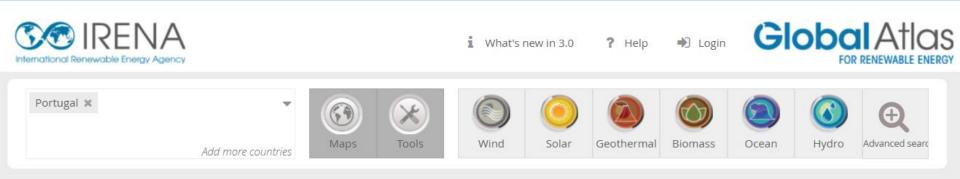
Suitability Studies



- Pre-packaged analysis for high-level users
- Each square km is scored based on:
 - Resource strength
 - Grid distance
 - Population density
 - Topography
 - Land cover
 - Protected Areas
- Three regions completed to date
 - Latin America
 - Investment Opportunities report
 - <u>Map # 2012</u>
 - GCC
 - Investment Opportunities report
 - Map #2146
 - Southeast Europe
 - <u>Map #2411</u>



Global Atlas 3.0 – New map gallery



Step PUBLISHED MAPS



So PUBLISHED TOOLS



Solar-Med-Atlas: PV System Calculator



III

IRENA Wind Data Viewer



Multi Point Solar Irradiation Data



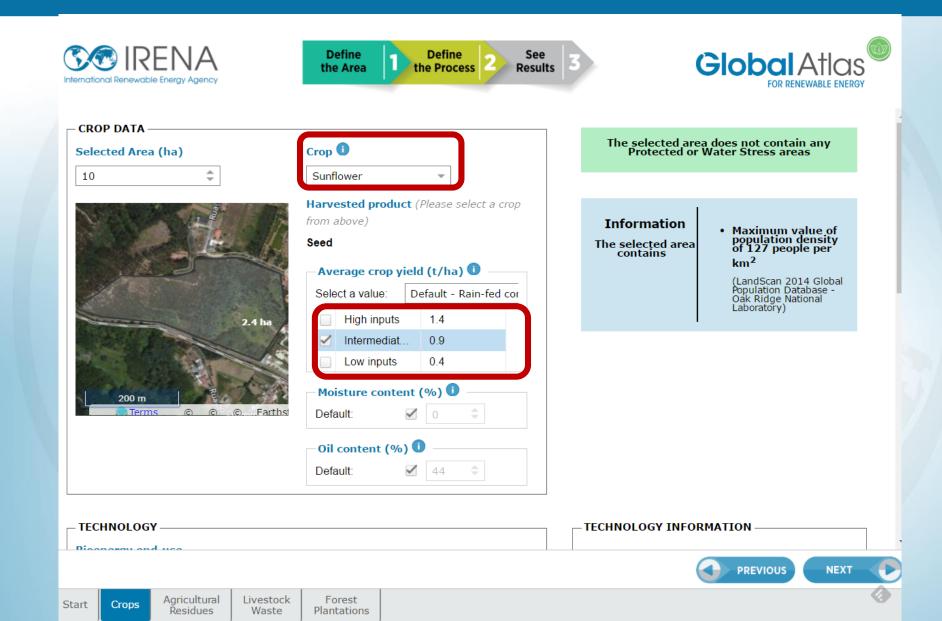


A tool for bioenergy simulation More











TECHNOLOGY -

Electricity

Bioenergy end-use

Biodiesel - engine

Default:

Default:

Bioenergy conversion technology 🕕

Oil extraction efficiency (%) –

Overall electrical efficiency

Overall thermal efficiency

85

0.35

Řesidues

Waste

Plantations

Overall energy efficiency of the selected technology





TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION

Biofuel used

Biodiesel is primarily a mixture of Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME) made from vegetable oils, animal fats or recycled greases. It is produced mainly through a chemical process called transesterification, in which fat/oil is reacted with an alcohol in the presence of a strong base catalyst. The resulting products are biodiesel and glycerol. Oil extraction efficiency is assumed to be at 85% of the total oil content of seeds. However, users can edit this parameter using their own values.

Bioenergy conversion technology

An internal combustion engine (ICE) is a heat engine where the combustion of a fuel occurs with an oxidizer (usually air) in a combustion chamber. An ICE can be fed with fossil fuels such as gasoline, diesel, natural gas or with renewable energy sources such as biodiesel, bioethanol, biomethane and vegetable oils.

PROCESS SCHEME 🚺 Exhaust Emissions PREVIOUS NEXT Agricultural Livestock Forest Start Crops





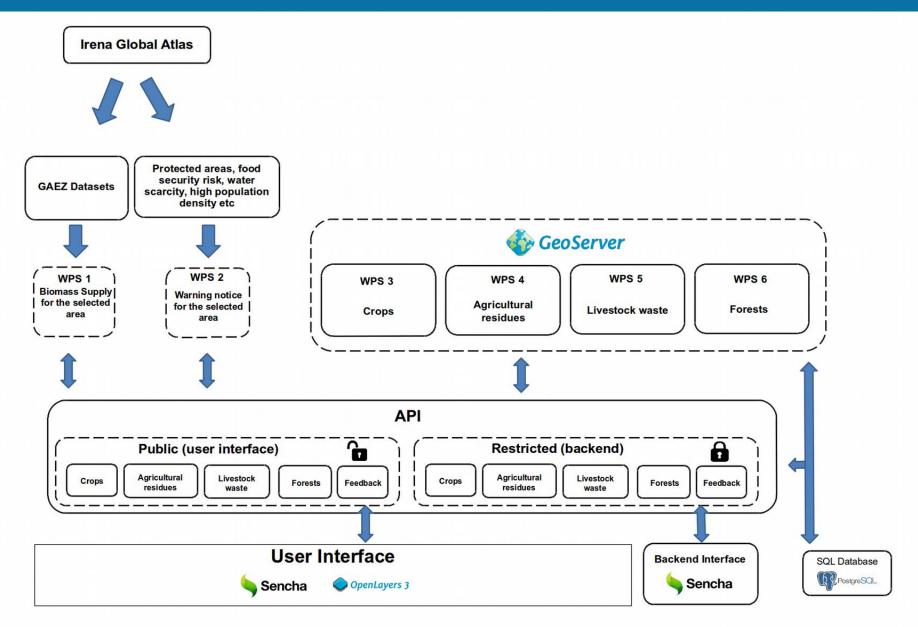


- SUMMARY OF THE SELECTED BIOENERGY SUPPLY CHAIN $-$
Type of crop Sunflower
Biomass feedstock Sunflower seed
Biofuel produced Biodiesel
Bioenergy conversion technology Biodiesel - engine
Bioenergy end-use Electricity

RESULTS	
Land area 10 ha	
Crop average yield 0.9 t/ha	
Total crop production 9 t	
Biodiesel yield: 382.5 L/ha	
Biodiesel total production: 3,825 L	
Bioenergy yield 13.005 GJ/ha	
Total bioenergy production 130.05 GJ	
Gross electricity production 12.745 MWh	
Gross heat production N/A	



Bioenergy Simulator - architecture



Global Atlas Mobile App!





GlobalAtlas pocket Mobile App





Available on Blackberry and other Smartphones

