



# **New Directions in Renewable Energy Resources**

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# 1. Introduction



# Renewable Energy Resources

- Solar energy
- Wind energy
- Biomass energy
- Hydro energy
- Geothermal energy
- Ocean energy (mainly wave, tidal)



# Growing Importance of RE

- United Nations World Summit for Sustainable Development, 2002
  - > Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls for governments to, “with a sense of urgency, substantially increase the global share of RE sources with the objective of increasing its contribution to total energy supply”



# Growing Importance of RE

- International Conference for Renewable Energies Bonn 2004
  - > Political Declaration
- Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference 2005
  - > Beijing Declaration on Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development



## 2. Developments in RE Utilization in the World



# RE in World Energy Supply

**Fuel Shares in World Total Electricity Production, 2003**

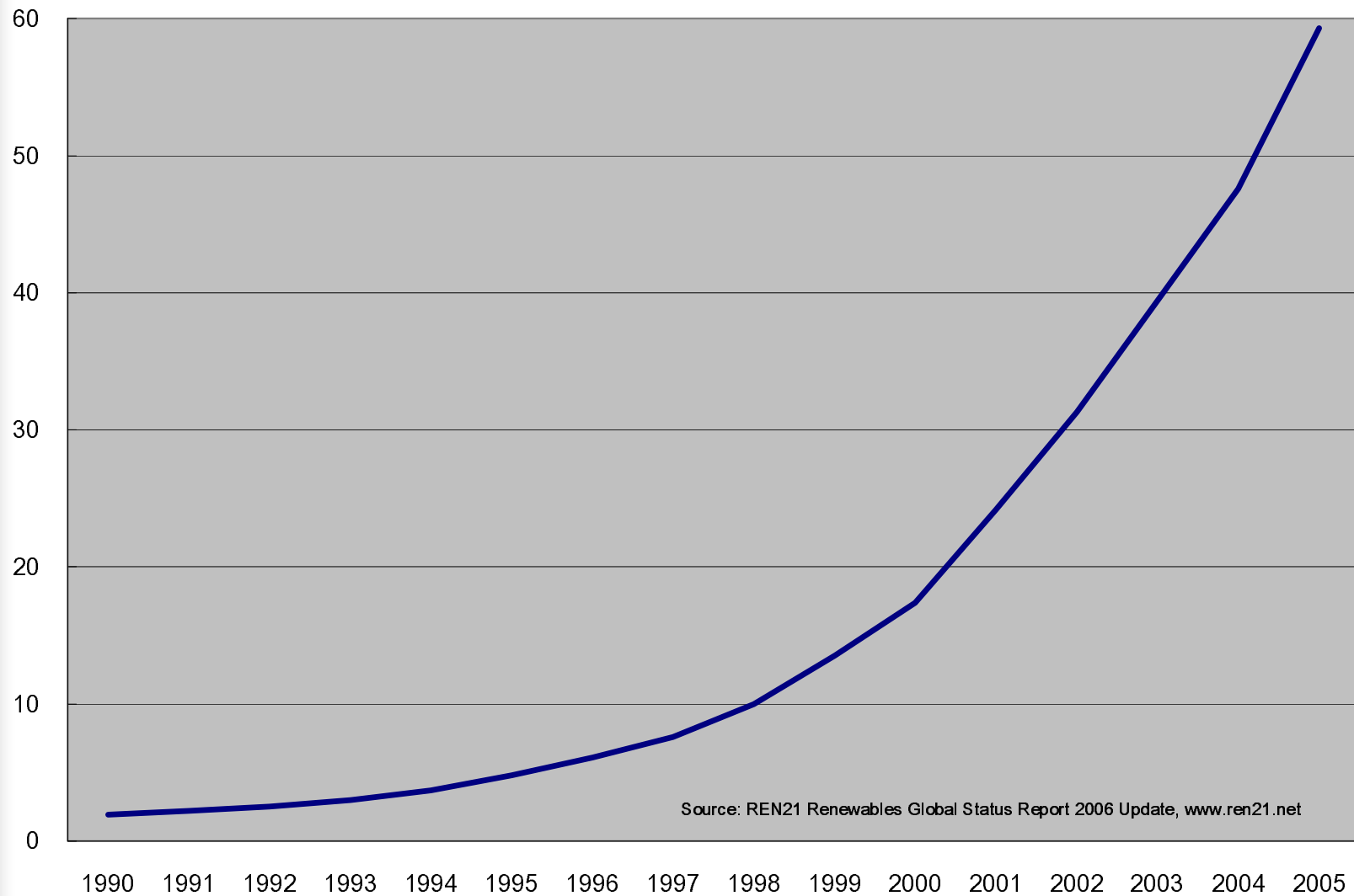
Oil	7%
Coal	40%
Gas	19%
Nuclear	16%
Renewables	18%

Share of non-hydro  
renewables in world  
electricity production is still  
low, but will be growing

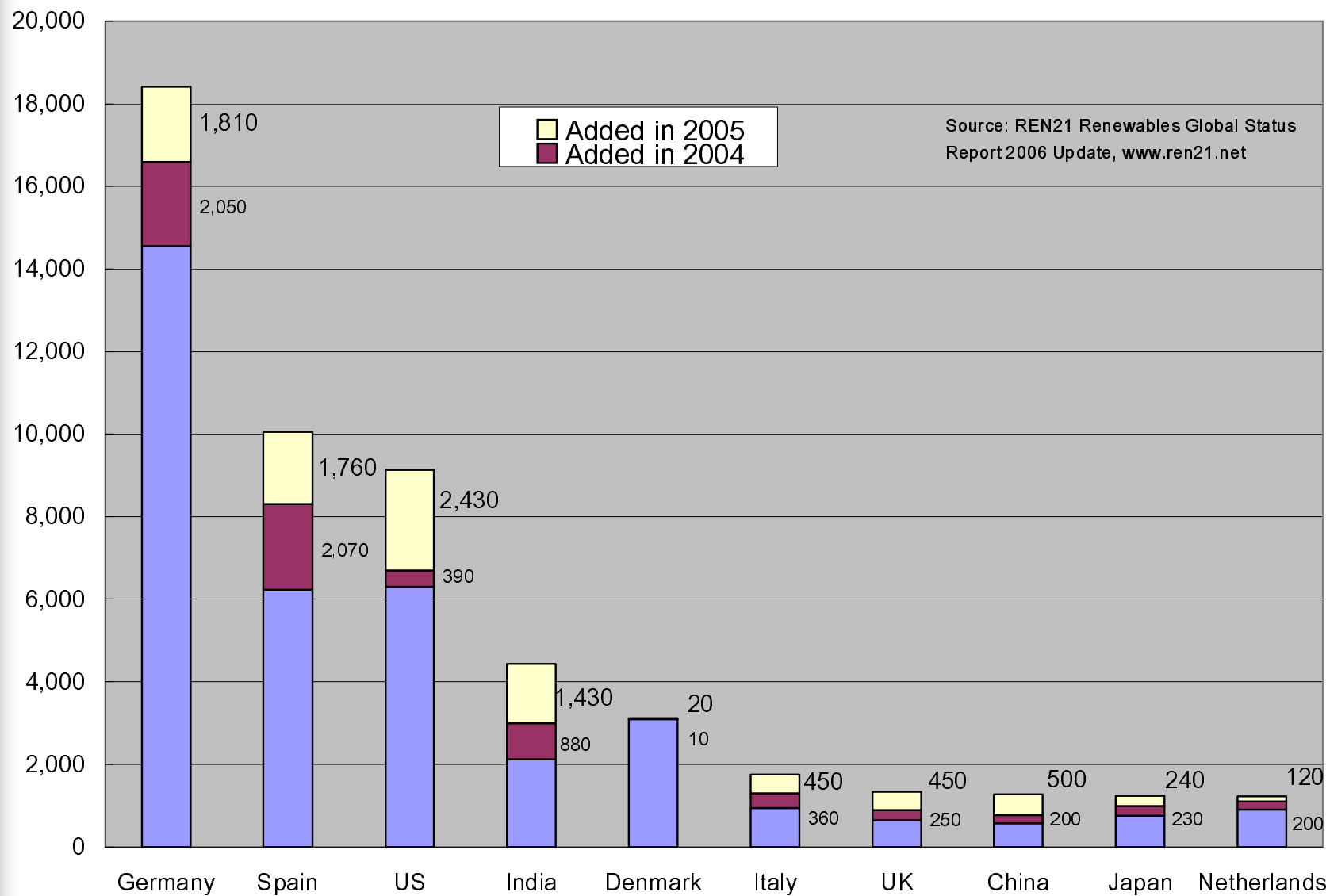
Hydro	16%
Combustible renewables and waste	1%
Geothermal	1%
Solar	
Wind	
Tide/wave/ocean-current	



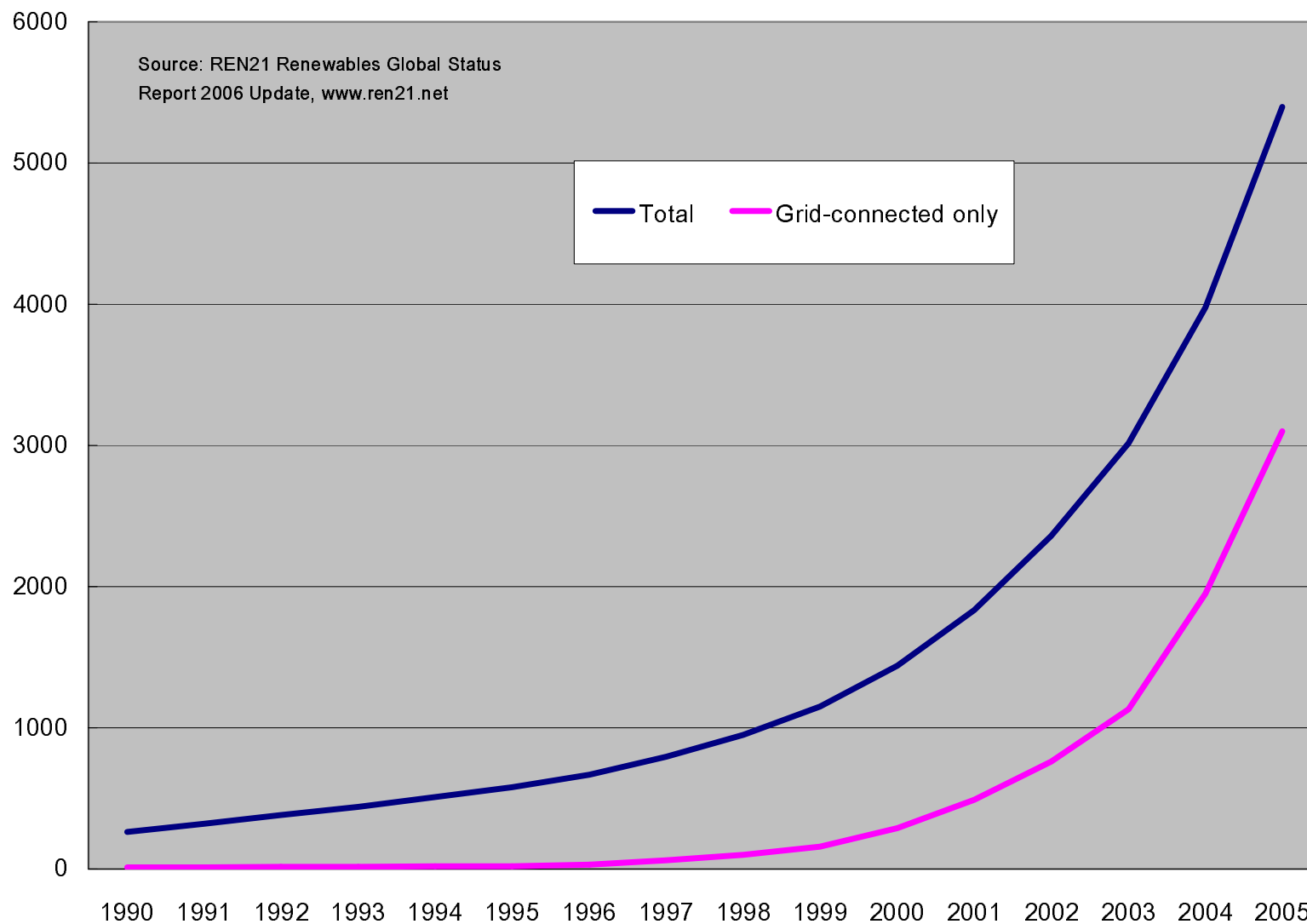
## Wind Power Existing World Capacity (GW)



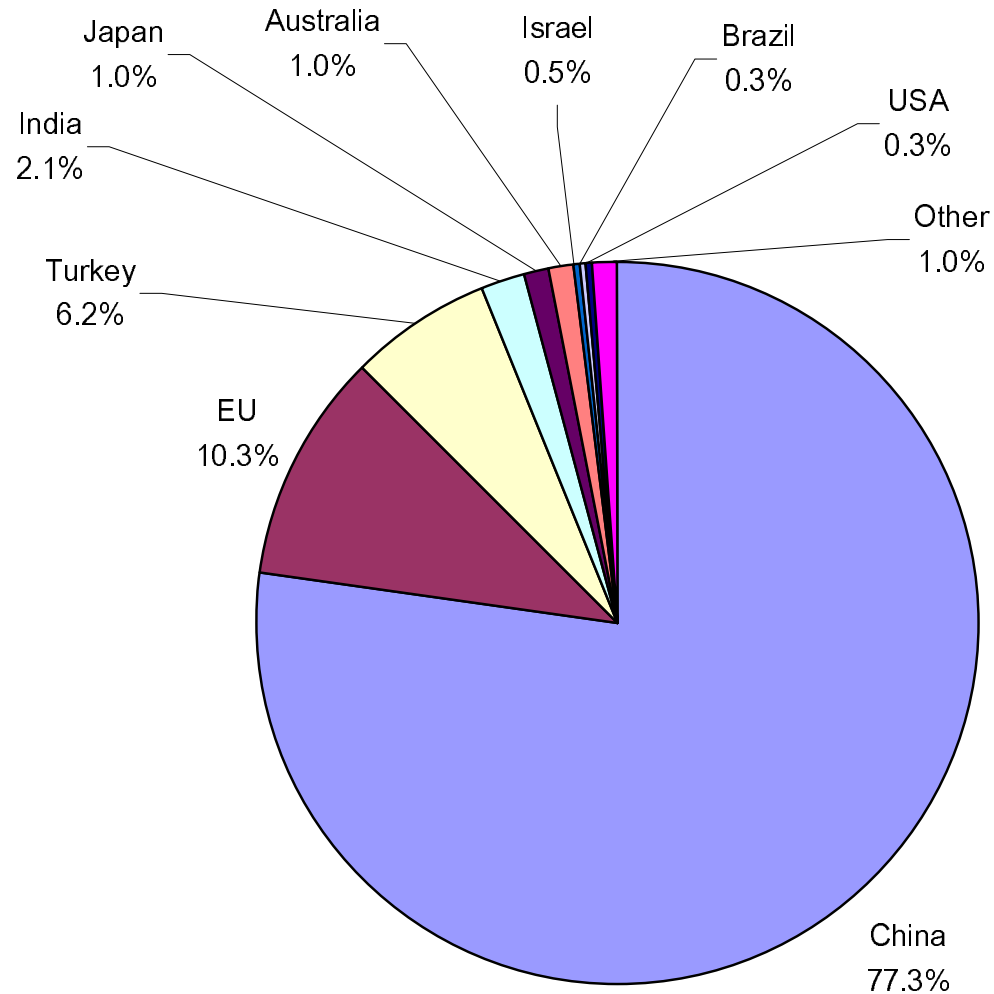
# Wind Power Capacity (MW), Top Ten Countries, 2005



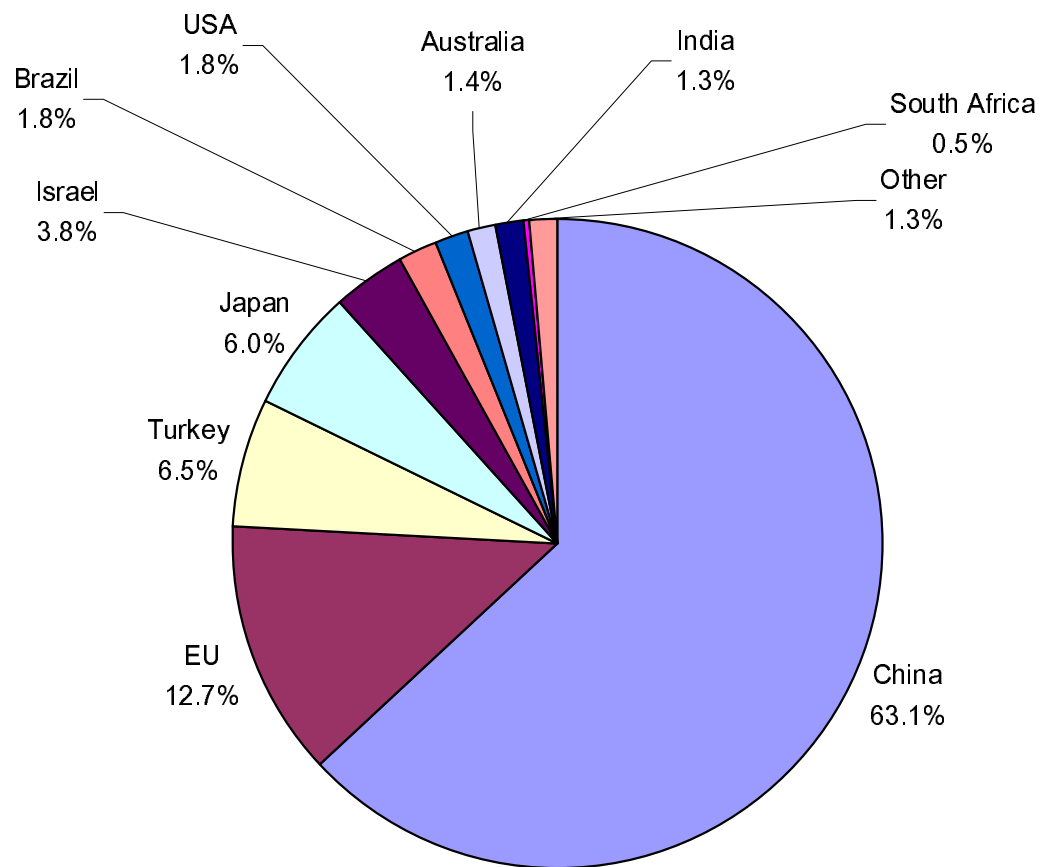
# Solar PV Existing World Capacity (MW)



## Solar Water/Space Heating Capacities Newly Added in 2005 (13GWth Added)

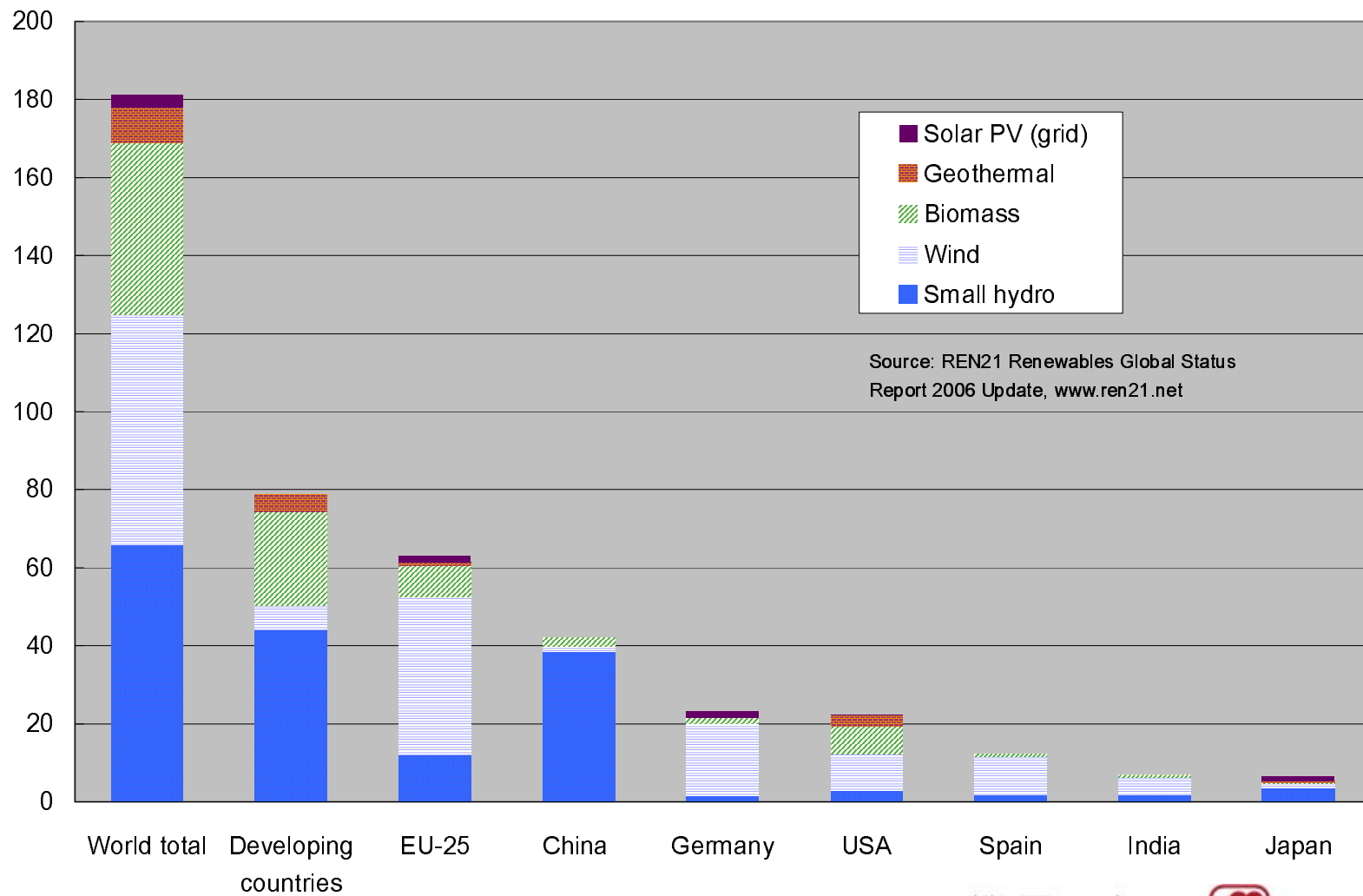


## Solar Water/Space Heating Capacities Cumulative Total in 2005 (Total 88GWth)



Source: REN21 Renewables Global Status Report 2006 Update, [www.ren21.net](http://www.ren21.net)

## Renewable Power Generating Capacities (GW) in 2005, excluding large hydro





# Countries with Renewable Energy Targets

- Total 49 countries with policy targets
- 25 EU countries
- 24 non-EU countries (Australia, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Mali, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, United States (for some states))



# Countries with Renewable Energy Targets

- UK aims to have 10% of electricity supply to come from renewable sources by 2010.
- Mainland aims to increase total installed capacity of wind power to 5GW, and total installed capacity of biomass power generation to 5.5GW, within the 11th Five-year Plan Period





## Cities with Renewable Energy Targets

- A number of cities have decided to purchase green power for municipal government buildings and operations (e.g. Portland in Oregon, Chicago, Los Angeles, London)



## Cities with Renewable Energy Targets

- A number of cities have set targets on renewable energy or specific types of renewable energy technologies, for the whole city and not just the municipal government.
- Tokyo aims to increase renewable energy use in the city to 20 percent of all energy supplies by the year 2020.



## Cities with Renewable Energy Targets

- London's RE targets aim to generate at least 665 GWh of electricity (equivalent to 2% of the year 2000 electricity consumption) and 280 GWh of heat by 2010.
- Other examples are: Adelaide (Australia), Barcelona (Spain), Cape Town (South Africa), Daegu (South Korea), Freiberg (Germany)

# Sustainable Development Strategy

- Published in 2005
- Set a target of having between 1% and 2% of HK's total electricity supply met by power generated from RE by 2012





### **3. Developments in Selected RE Technologies and Applications in Hong Kong**



# RE Technologies Having Potentials for Application in Hong Kong

- Solar
- Wind
- Energy-from-waste

# Solar Water Heating Technology

- Flat plate type, evacuated tube type
- Heat-pipe evacuated tube type now becoming more popular



# Solar Water Heating Technology

Largest solar water heating installation in Hong Kong - Sheung Shui Slaughter House, with 882 square metres of solar collectors





# PV Technology

- Main types in the market
  - Poly-crystalline silicon
  - Mono-crystalline silicon
  - Amorphous silicon





## Examples of Applications of PV

- Solar-powered lamp pole
- PV power supply systems for remote villages, equipment in remote locations
- Wind/solar hybrid systems for remote locations
- Building-integrated photovoltaic (BIPV) systems
- PV power station



## Local PV Installations

- Total installed peak capacity for government projects about 770 kW
- Many small-scale standalone systems
- Larger systems are mostly installed on buildings, using PV panels or PV glass units

# Science Park – 198 kW



# Castle Peak Hospital – 30 kW





# Penny's Bay Fire Station and Police Post – 85 kW



# Wanchai Tower PV System

- Constructed in 2002 as a grid-connected PV pilot project of EMSD
- Performance monitored from April 2003 to March 2004
- Report available for download from EMSD website



# Wanchai Tower PV System

Total PV Panel Area	500 m <sup>2</sup>
Total Installed Capacity	55 kW
Orientation and tilt angle	South & 10°
No. of Sub-systems	3
Grid connection	Yes





# EMSD Headquarters PV System



- Largest grid-connected PV installation in HK
- Over 2,300 PV panels installed – 350 kW
- Rack type and skylight type

# EMSD Headquarters PV System



- Target annual electricity yield is 300 to 400 MWh
- Performance monitoring in progress since September 2005

# Small Wind Turbines



# Large Wind Turbine

- 800 kW wind turbine at Lamma Island, by Hongkong Electric
- Another large wind turbine will be constructed by CLP Power in 2007







# Developments in Wind Turbine Technology

- More and more offshore wind farms
- Steady increase in size, with 5-6 MW machines under testing by several manufacturers
- Variable speed technology, gearless designs, improvements in blade design to provide higher energy yield and reduce noise



# Energy-from-waste Installations

- Landfill gas power generation
  - Total generation capacity about 7.4 MW
- Landfill gas for heating
  - Heating fuel for the production of town gas
- Biogas power generation and heating at sewage treatment works

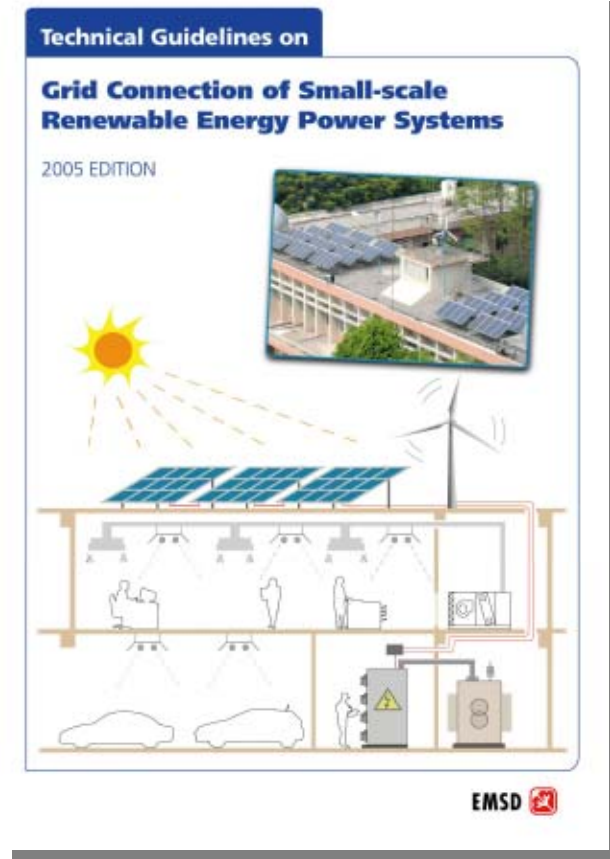


# Some Measures to Support RE Development in Hong Kong

- Adoption of RE technologies in government projects and installations
- Technical Guidelines on Grid Connection of Small-scale RE Power System
- Portal web-site to provide information on RE technologies (under development)

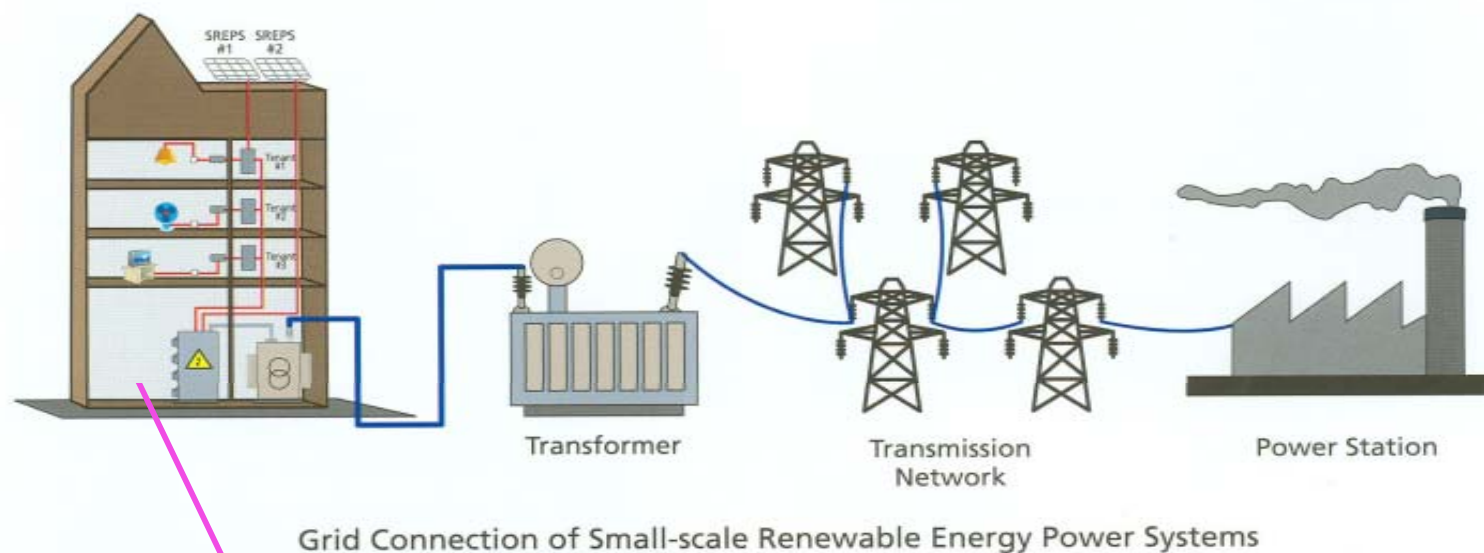
# Grid Connection Guidelines

## Technical Guidelines on Grid Connection of Small-scale Renewable Energy Power Systems





# Grid Connection Guidelines



“RE User”



# Grid Connection Guidelines

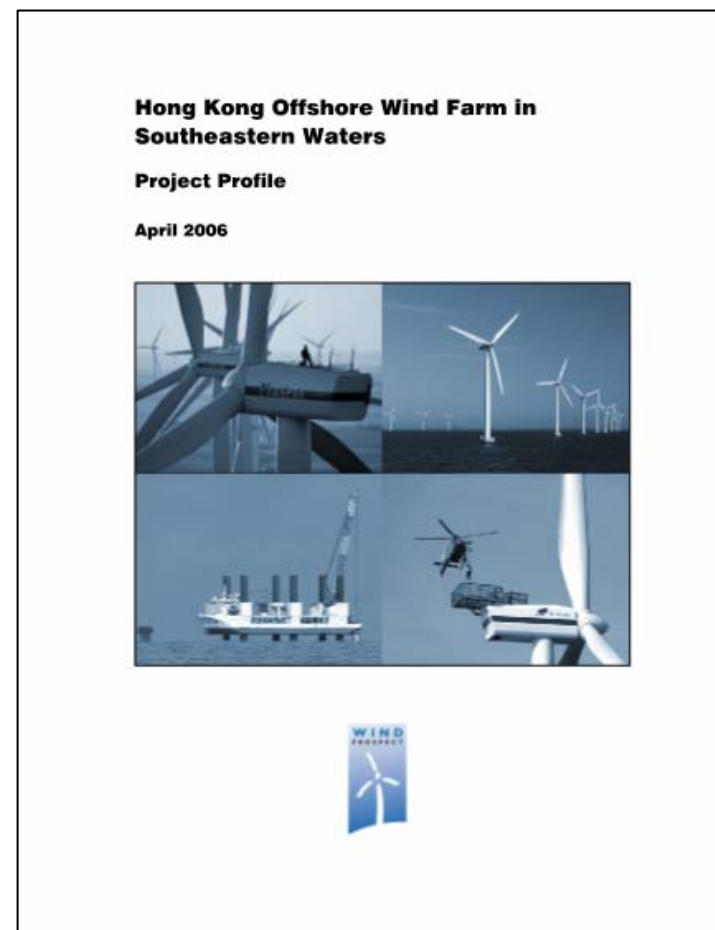
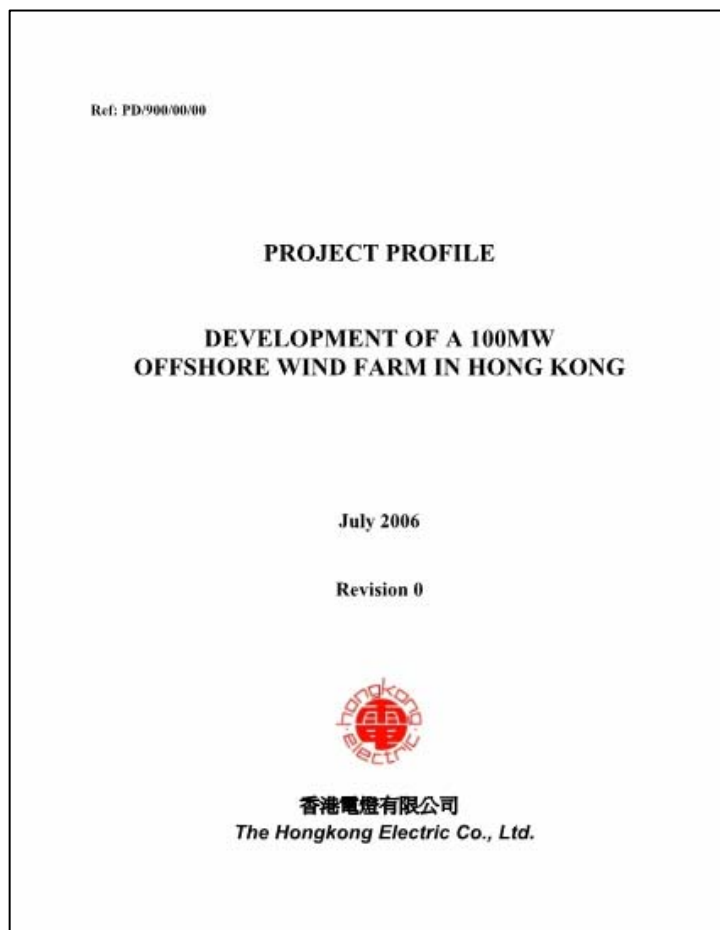
- Applicable to small grid-connected RE systems with aggregated power rating up to 200 kW per project
- Cover 4 major technical aspects
  - Safety
  - Equipment Protection
  - Reliability
  - Power Quality

# Internet Platform on RE Technologies

- An Internet portal to serve as a hub for RE information in HK
- Work in progress for completion by early 2007

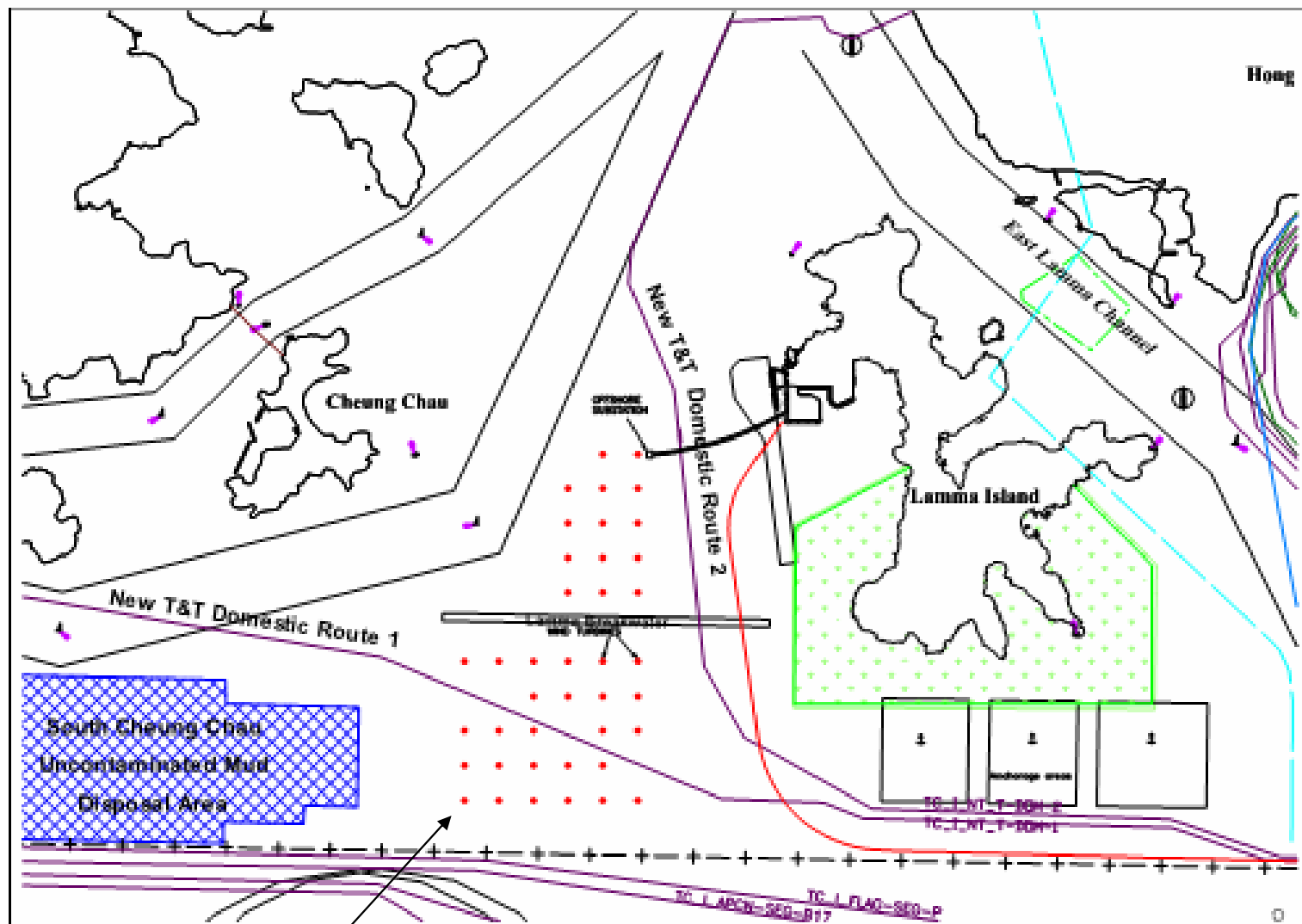


# Proposals for Offshore Wind Farms in Hong Kong

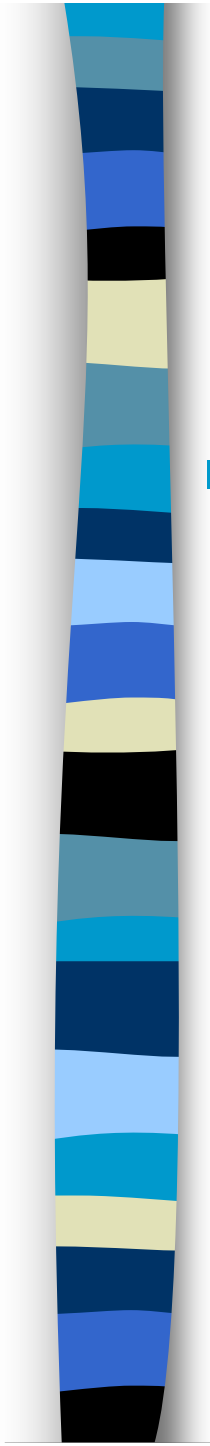




Offshore wind farm  
proposed by one  
power company /  
wind power developer



Another location proposed for the offshore wind farm

- 
- Preparation is under way by a power company to conduct offshore wind measurement at their proposed site





# Conclusion

- Despite its small geographical area, Hong Kong has made continuing progress in the area of RE
  - Government's efforts in promoting the use of RE, undertaking demonstration projects, public education and conducting studies on RE
  - and also through the efforts of the power utilities, private sector and the academia
- With various sectors of the community working together, it is expected that more RE systems will be installed in various locations in Hong Kong in the near future.



## ... And the future of RE will be promising!

*On 16 October 2006, Google announced plans to install a 1.5 MW PV array on its headquarters in Mountain View, California.*



*9,000 PV modules like this one will be installed on rooftops and parking lots at the Googleplex.*



# Thank you