

## An introduction to Renewable Energy Sources

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### What is energy?

# Energy is the ability of a body or system to do work or produce a change, expressed usually in joules or kilowatt hours (kWh) \*

No activity is possible without energy and its total amount in the universe is fixed.

In other words, it cannot be created or destroyed but can only be changed from one type to another.



The two basic types of energy are:

- Potential: energy associated with the nature, position, or state (such as chemical energy, electrical energy, nuclear energy)
- Kinetic: energy associated with motion (such as a moving car or a spinning wheel)





#### What are Renewables?









- Solar energy
- Wind energy
- Hydropower (water power)
- Geothermal energy
- Biofuels









### Whay are Renewables important? - Climate change

#### September 16, 2012 (summer minimum)



## Why are Renewables important? - Availability of resources

Energy potential of **renewable energy sources** <u>per year</u>, compared to the <u>finite total</u> estimated energy potential of fossil fuels (including nuclear)







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In collaboration with: CM SAF, www.cmsaf.eu

\*\*Yearly sum of solar electricity generated by optimally-inclined 1kWe system with a performance ratio of 0.75 PVGIS http://re.jrc.ec.europa.eu/pvgis/

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## Why are Renewables important? Sustainable access to energy





## Silicon photovoltaics

#### **Direct transformation of light to electricity**



#### How Photovoltaics is used

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#### Captive market 1 kW

1 MW



#### Special projects BIPV 100 kW



Captive market 20 kW



Rural electrification, Small systems



#### Concentrating Solar Power - CSP



Parabolic trough



Fresnel

Parabolic dish



Solar tower





Mirrors and lenses are used to concentrate solar heat and transform it to vapour or to electricity



### Coupling fossil/solar systems



7 Total

DG

ler

#### Sucker Rod Pump (SRP) 1 **Power** 40 kW Production 401 bpd Oil 13°API

#### Sucker Rod Pump (SRP) 2

	Power	40 kW
	Production	42 Bpd
	Oil	15°API

#### Sucker Rod Pump (SRP) 3

	Power	33 Kw
	Production	71 bpd
	Oil	10°API



## Wind energy





# Hydropower





#### Waves, tides and all that - ocean energy



### Biomass and biofuel













# Geothermal energy





### And what about grids?

- Interconnection of remote renewable energy sources
- Overcoming «bottlenecks» in the existing AC grids
- Low loss (HVDC) transmission systems
- Controllable power flows overa wide area
- Avoidance of synchronisation over a wide area
- Less environmental impact then AC reinforcement





#### Pros and Cons

Most of them provide unlimited supply Biomass and geothermal energy need wise management to avoid their depletion

#### **Energy independence**

If clean energy becomes prevalent, the electricity transmission and distribution systems must be transformed

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Costs are reducing

Renewable energy is still expensive

Renewables are generally not hazardous to the environment



Some green energy installations take up large pieces of land that can be used to grow crops or ruin the landscape

### Some myths about Renewable Energy



- Solar panels will never pay-back the energy used to produce them
  - False! Current solar system pay their energy debt in about 1 year
- Wind farms are noisy
  - what about a coal power plant?
- Wind turbines harm birds
  - it happens, but heavy industry has a much greater impact!







Thank you for your kind attention!

