



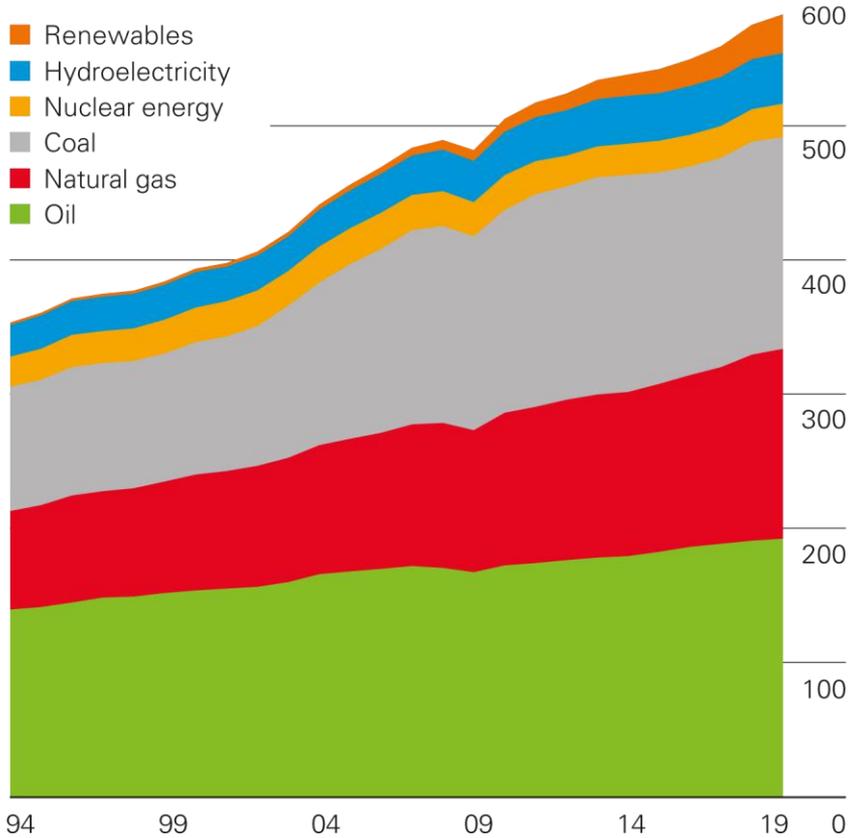
Tecnologie e sfruttamento delle fonti energetiche rinnovabili

Davide Del Col

*Università degli Studi di Padova
Dipartimento di Ingegneria Industriale*

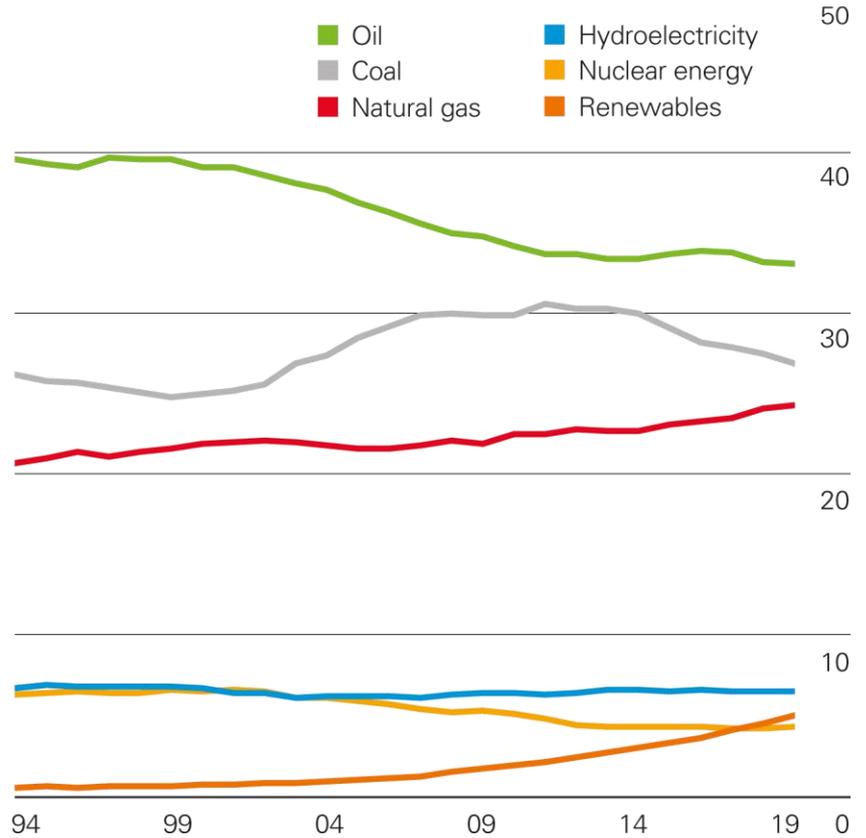
World consumption

Exajoules



Shares of global primary energy

Percentage

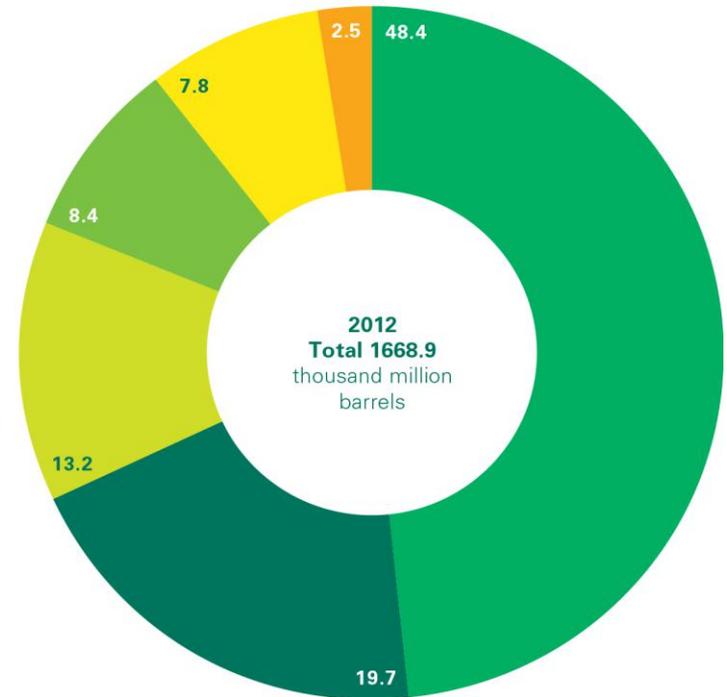
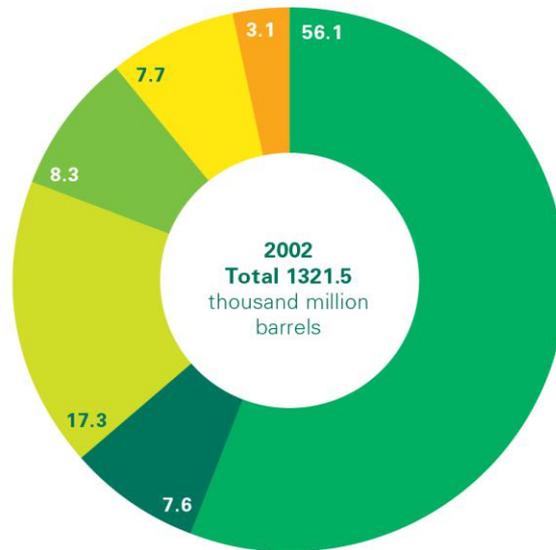
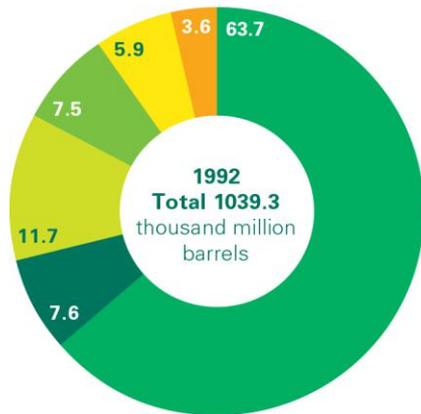


Statistical Review of World Energy 2020

© BP p.l.c. 2020

Riserve di petrolio

- Middle East
- S. & Cent. America
- North America
- Europe & Eurasia
- Africa
- Asia Pacific



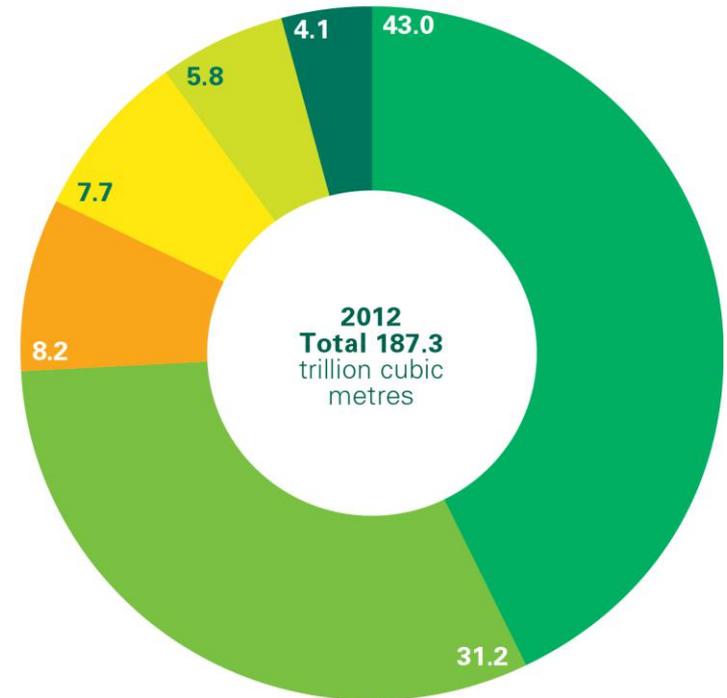
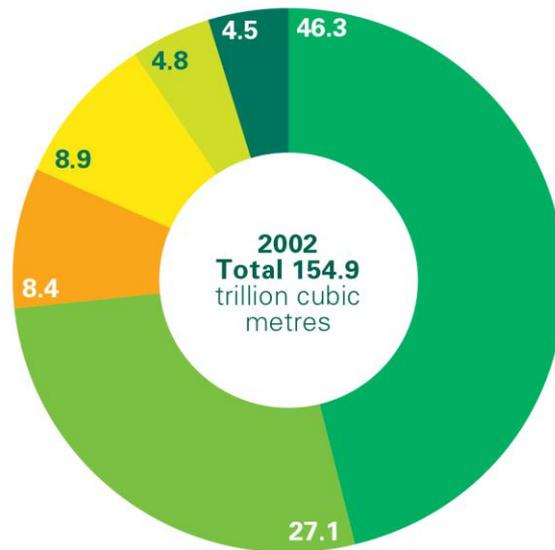
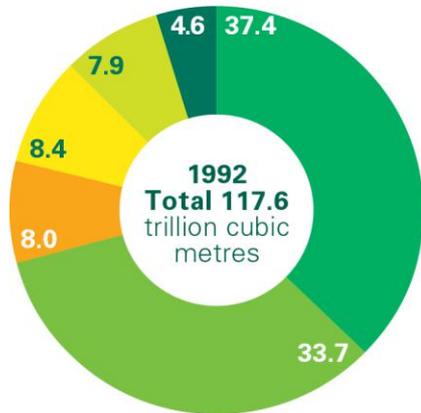
BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2013

© BP 2013

Riserve di gas naturale

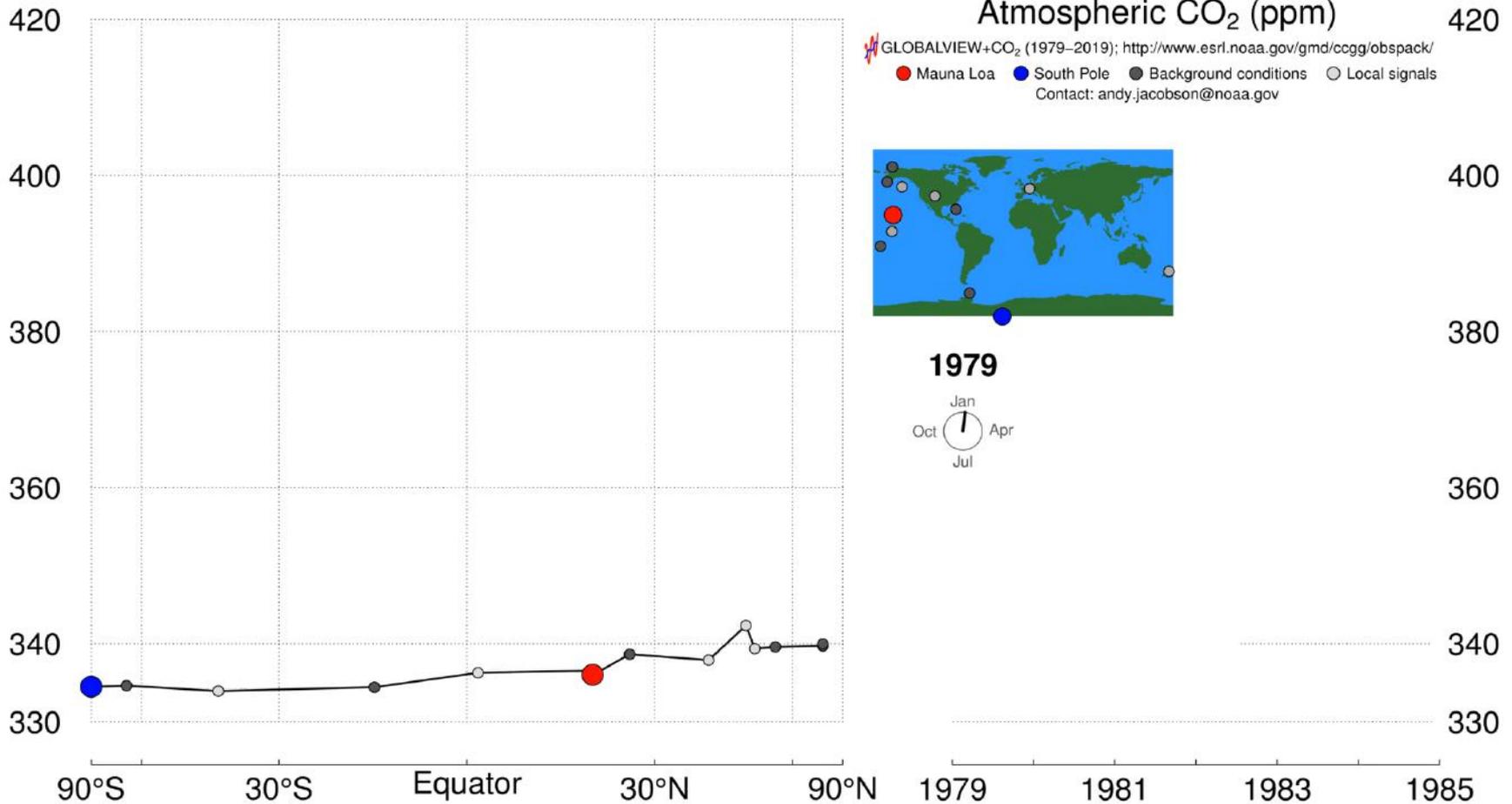


- Middle East
- Europe & Eurasia
- Asia Pacific
- Africa
- North America
- S. & Cent. America

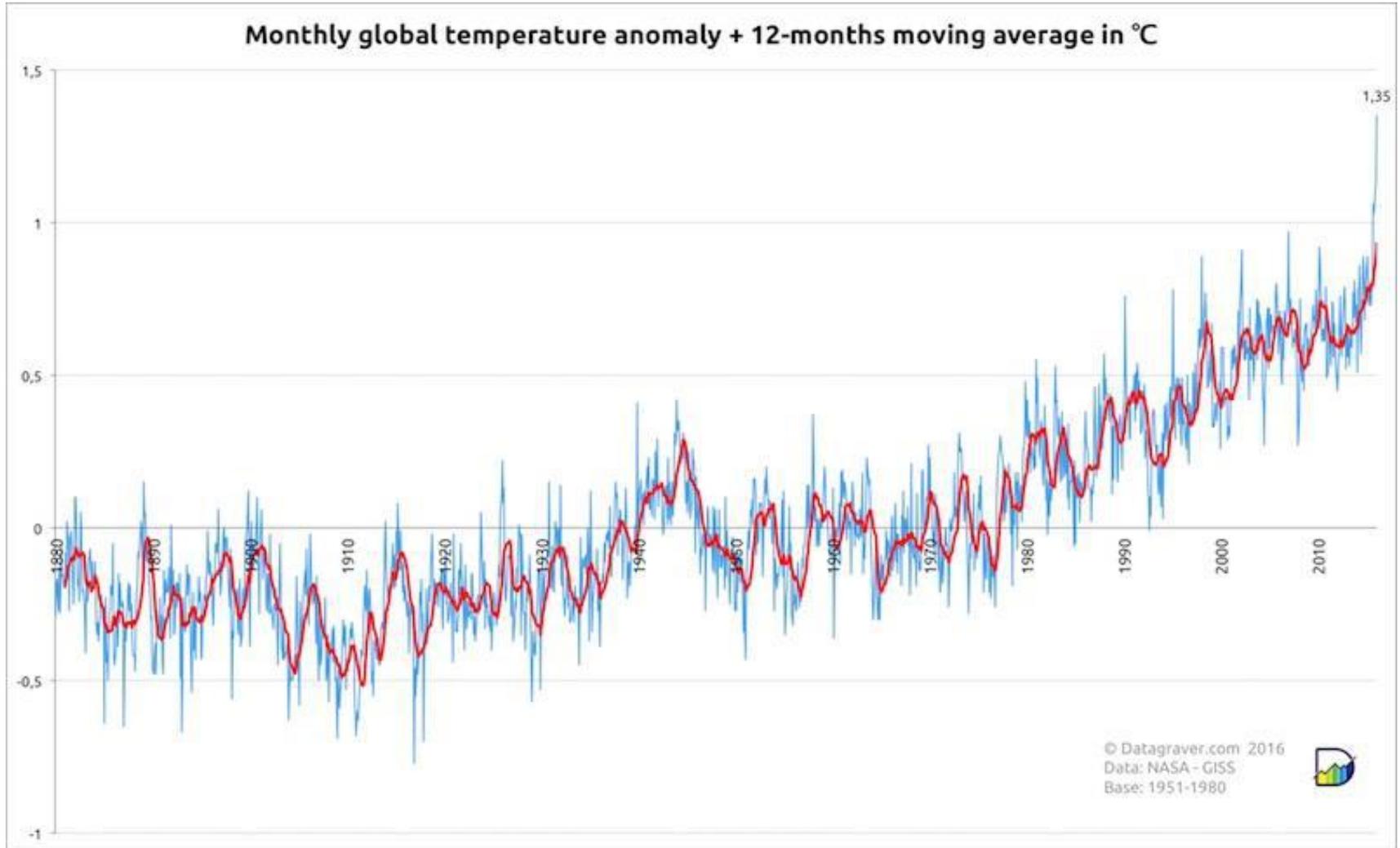


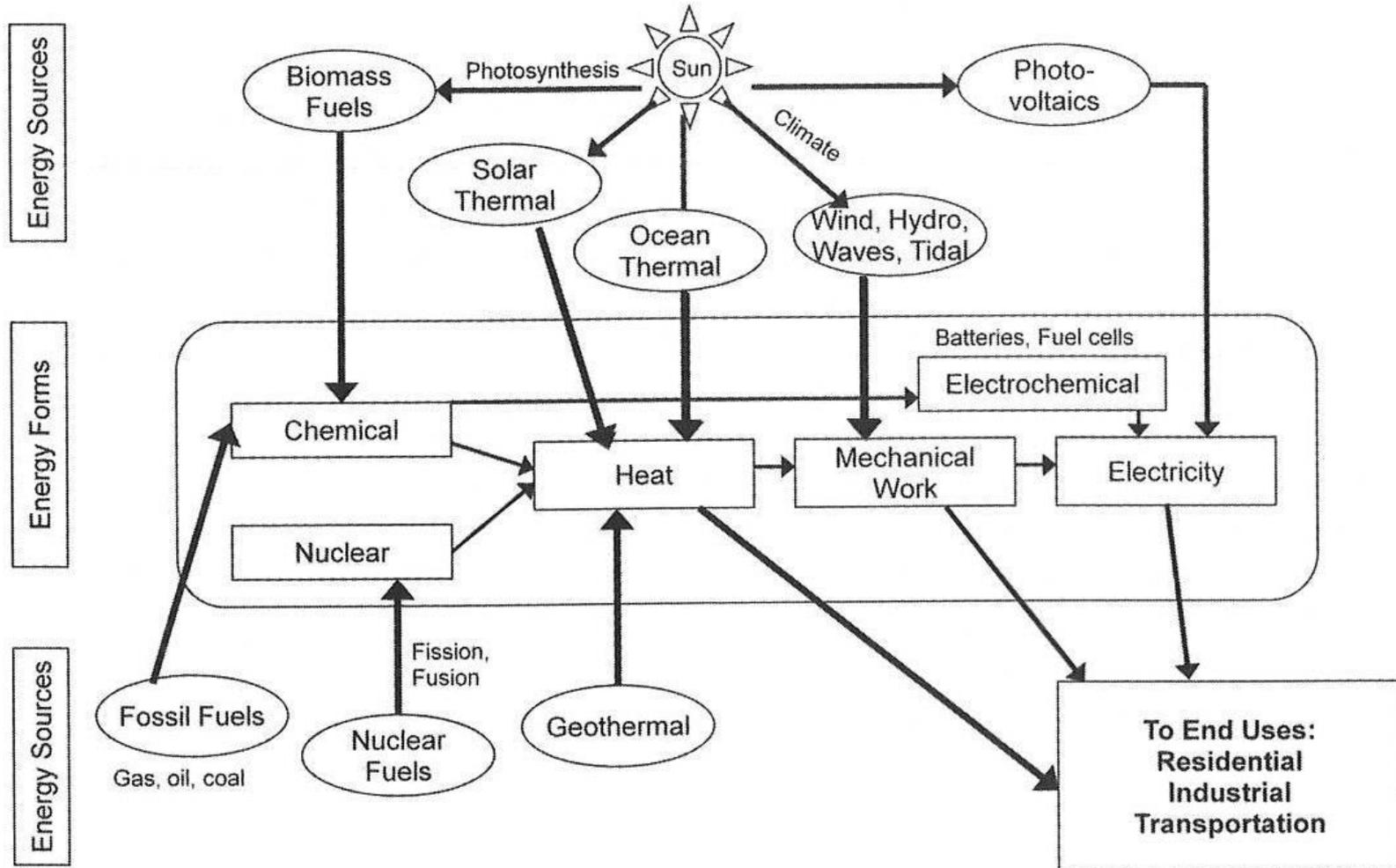
BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2013

© BP 2013

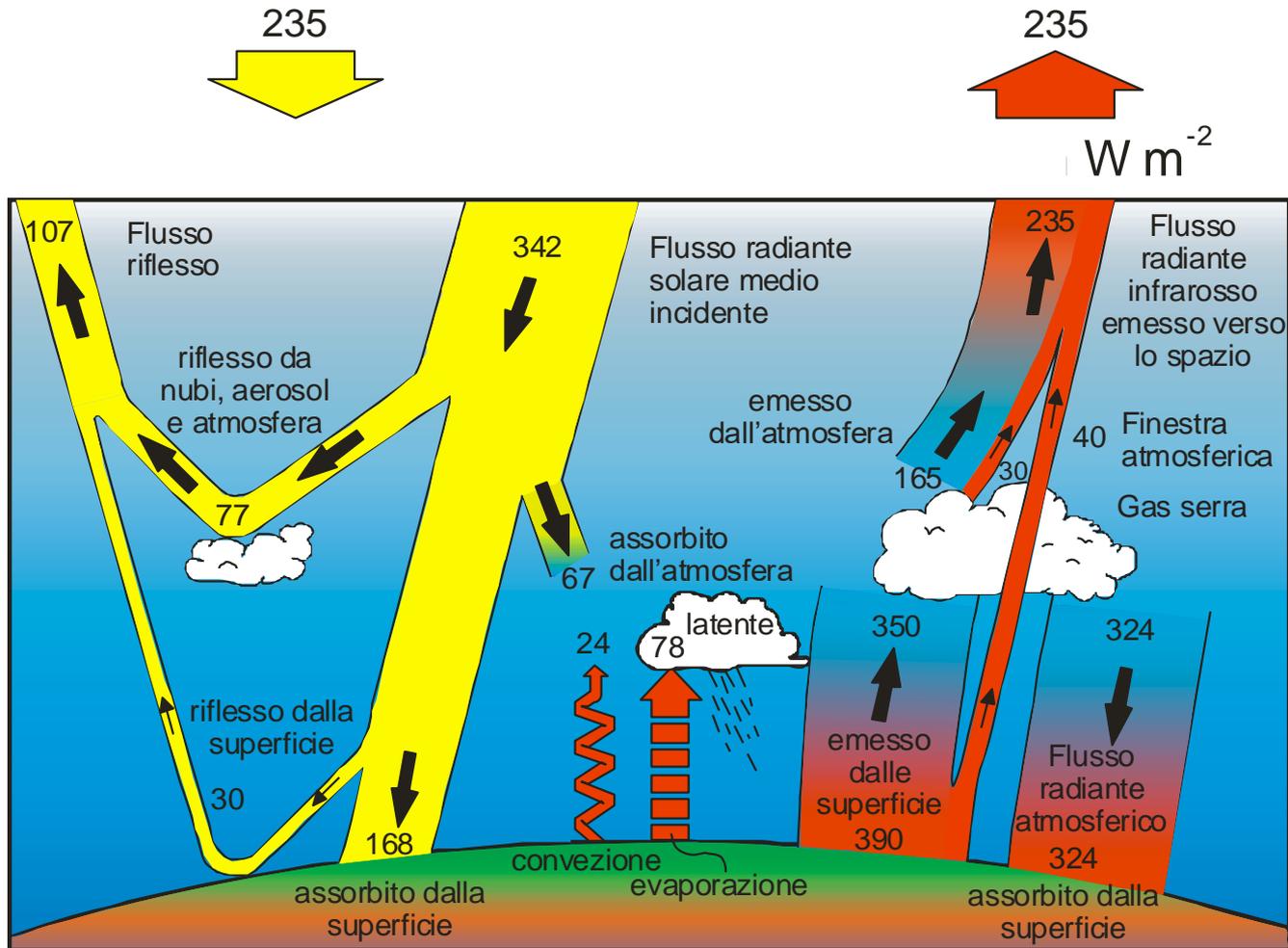


Courtesy: Earth System Research Laboratory, NOAA





Bilancio di energia



World energy consumption per year (2011) : $12000 \text{ Mtoe/yr} = 1,6 \times 10^{10} \text{ kW} = 16 \times 10^{12} \text{ W} = 16 \text{ TW}$

Resource	Energy Type	Total Flux, TW (quads/yr)	Net Stored Energy, TW-yr (quads) ^b
Solar	Land flux	27,000	0
	Ocean flux	53,000	0
	Total flux	80,000 (2.7×10^6)	0
Wind	Kinetic energy (land)	100 (3,000)	0
Waves	Kinetic energy (ocean), gravity	200 (6,000)	0
Biomass	Photosynthesis	30 (900)	750 (22,400)
Hydro	Latent evaporative heat	40,000 (1.2×10^6)	80,000 (2.4×10^6)
Tides	Gravitational forces between the moon and earth	>3 (90)	3 (90)
Geothermal			
Hydrothermal, geopressured, and magma	Convection	~2.5 (75)	1.710^5 (5.1×10^6)
Hot dry rock	Conduction	≥30 (900)	$3.3 \cdot 10^6$ (1×10^8)
All fossil fuels	Chemical reaction enthalpies or heats ^c	10 (300)	≥360,000 (1.1×10^7)

^a Estimates based on information provided by Armstead and Tester (1987), Grubb (1990), and Armstead (1983); US figures based in part on USGS estimates (e.g., see Muffler and Guffanti (1978), Sass (1993)).

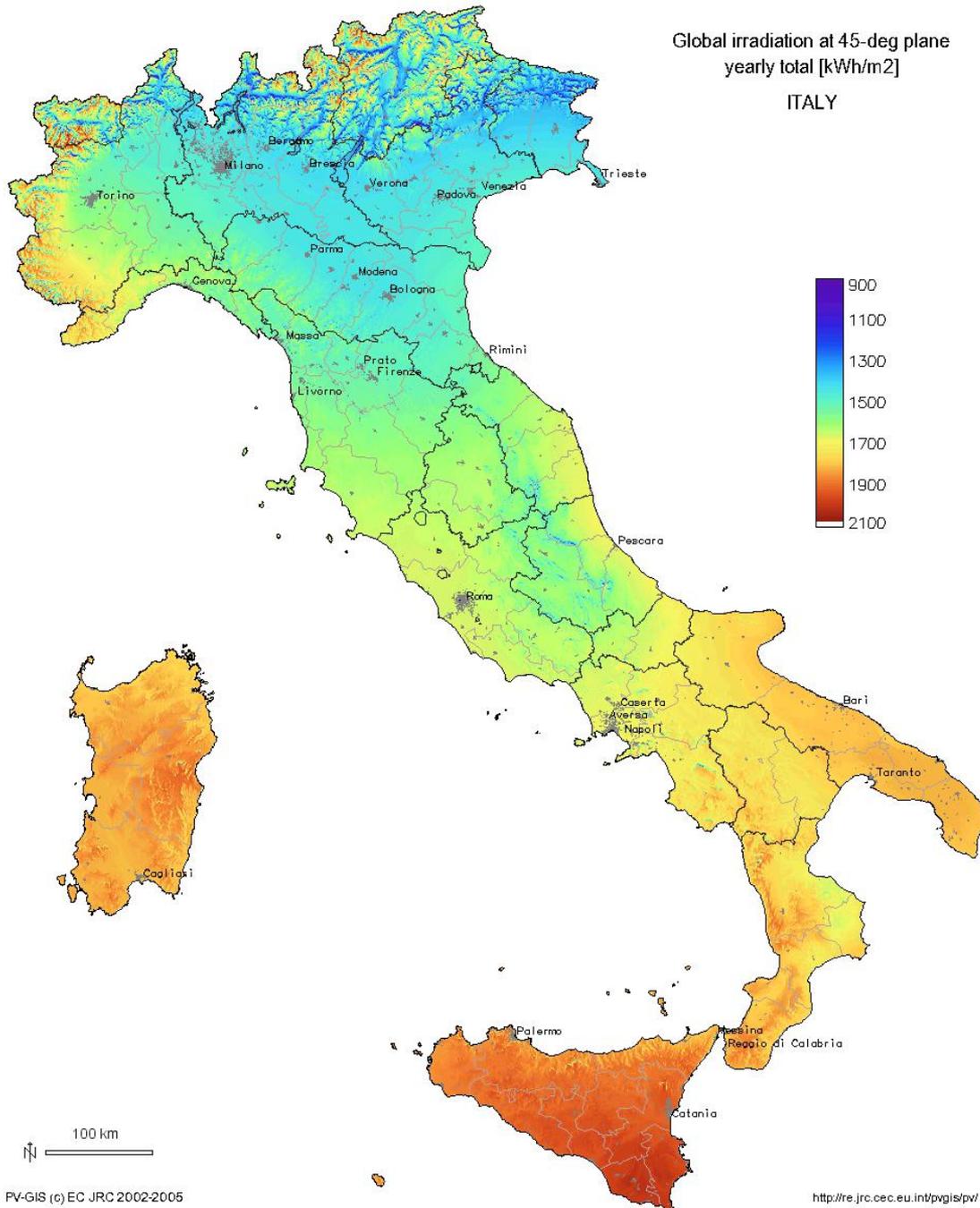
^b 1 quad = $3.35 \times 10^{-2} \text{ TW-yr} = 10^{15} \text{ Btu}$.

^c Does not include any energy stored from the solar greenhouse effect, e.g., in atmospheric CO_2 , H_2O , or CH_4 .



Global irradiation at 45-deg plane
yearly total [kWh/m²]

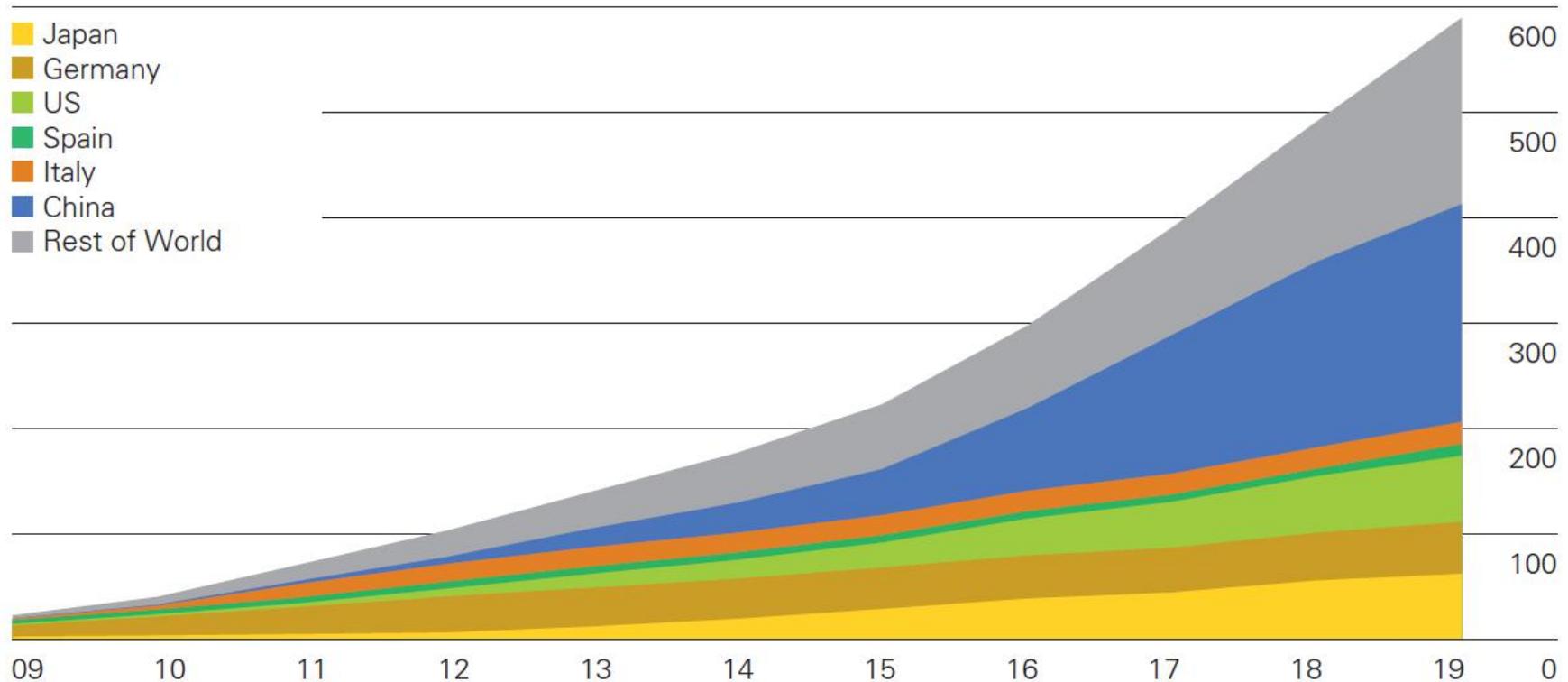
ITALY



Fonte:
PV-GIS

Solar PV generation capacity

Gigawatts, cumulative installed capacity

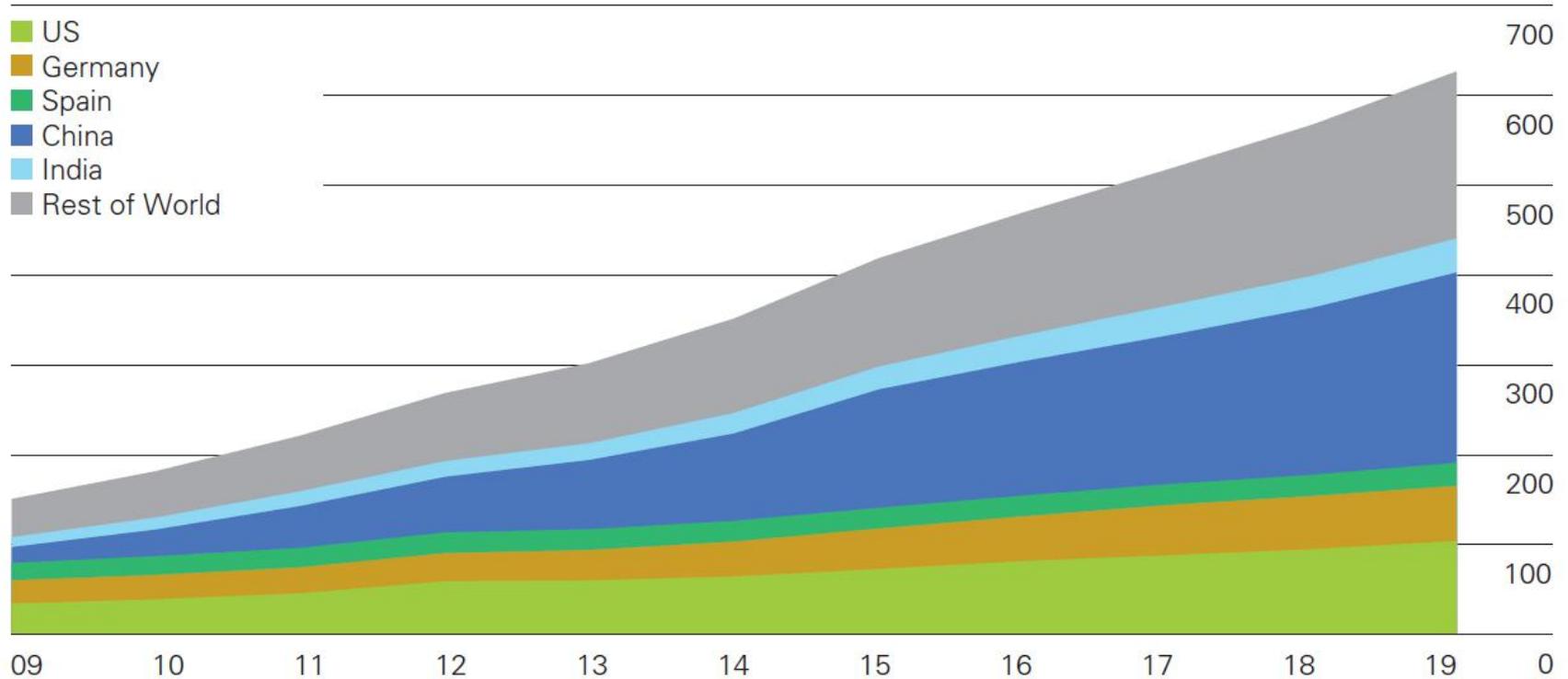


Source: includes data from BNEF, IHS, IRENA.

Statistical Review of World Energy 2020
© BP p.l.c. 2020

Wind generation capacity

Gigawatts, cumulative installed capacity

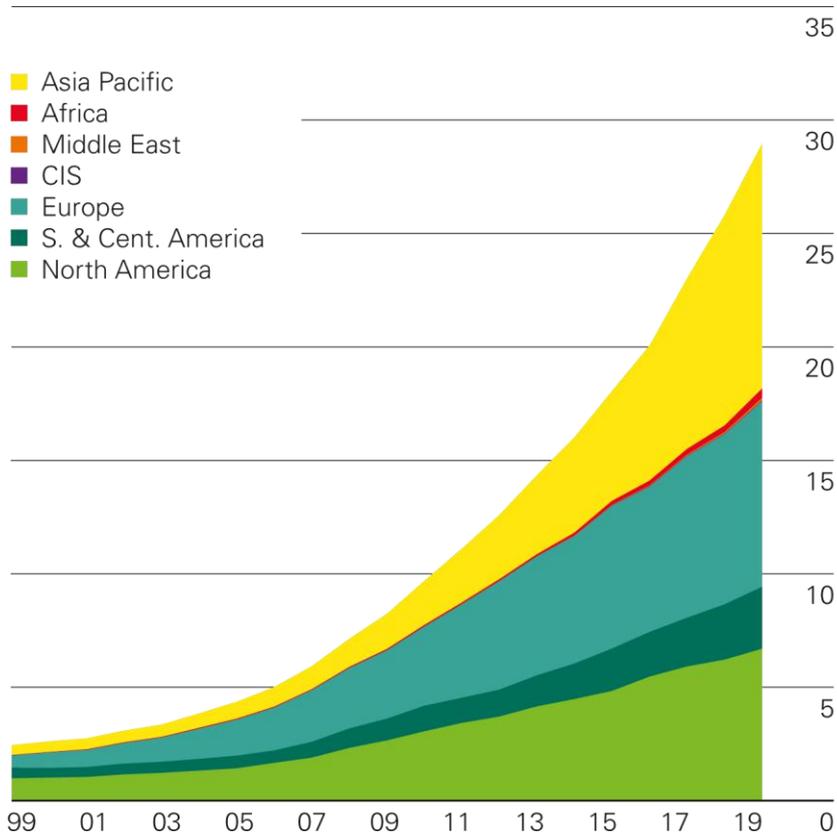


Source: includes data from BNEF, IHS, IRENA.

Statistical Review of World Energy 2020
© BP p.l.c. 2020

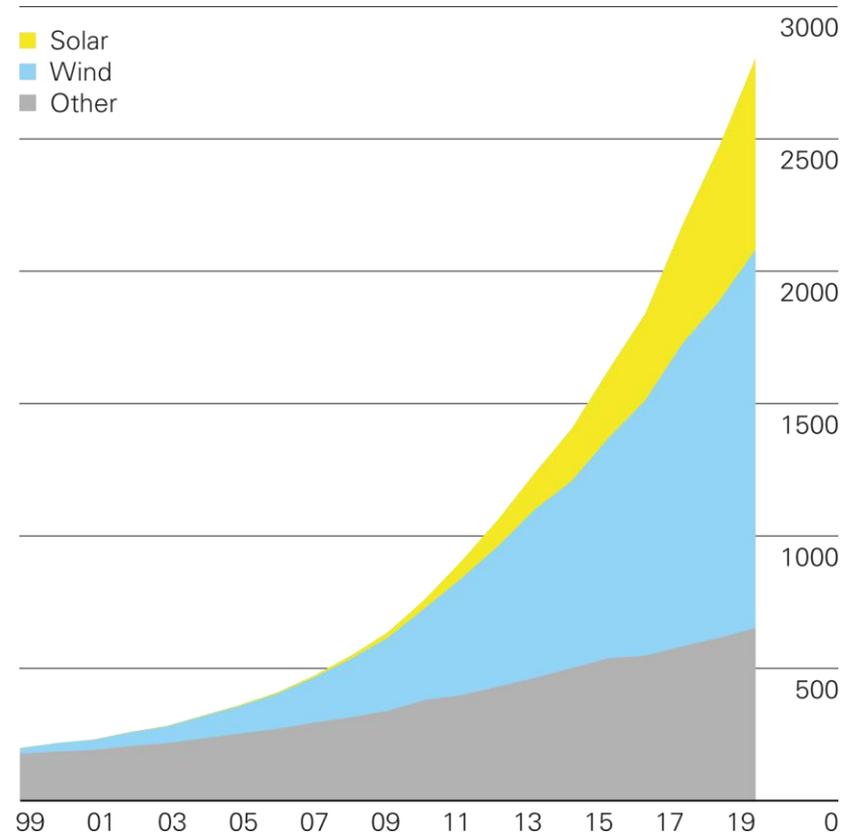
Renewables consumption by region

Million tonnes oil equivalent



Renewables generation by source

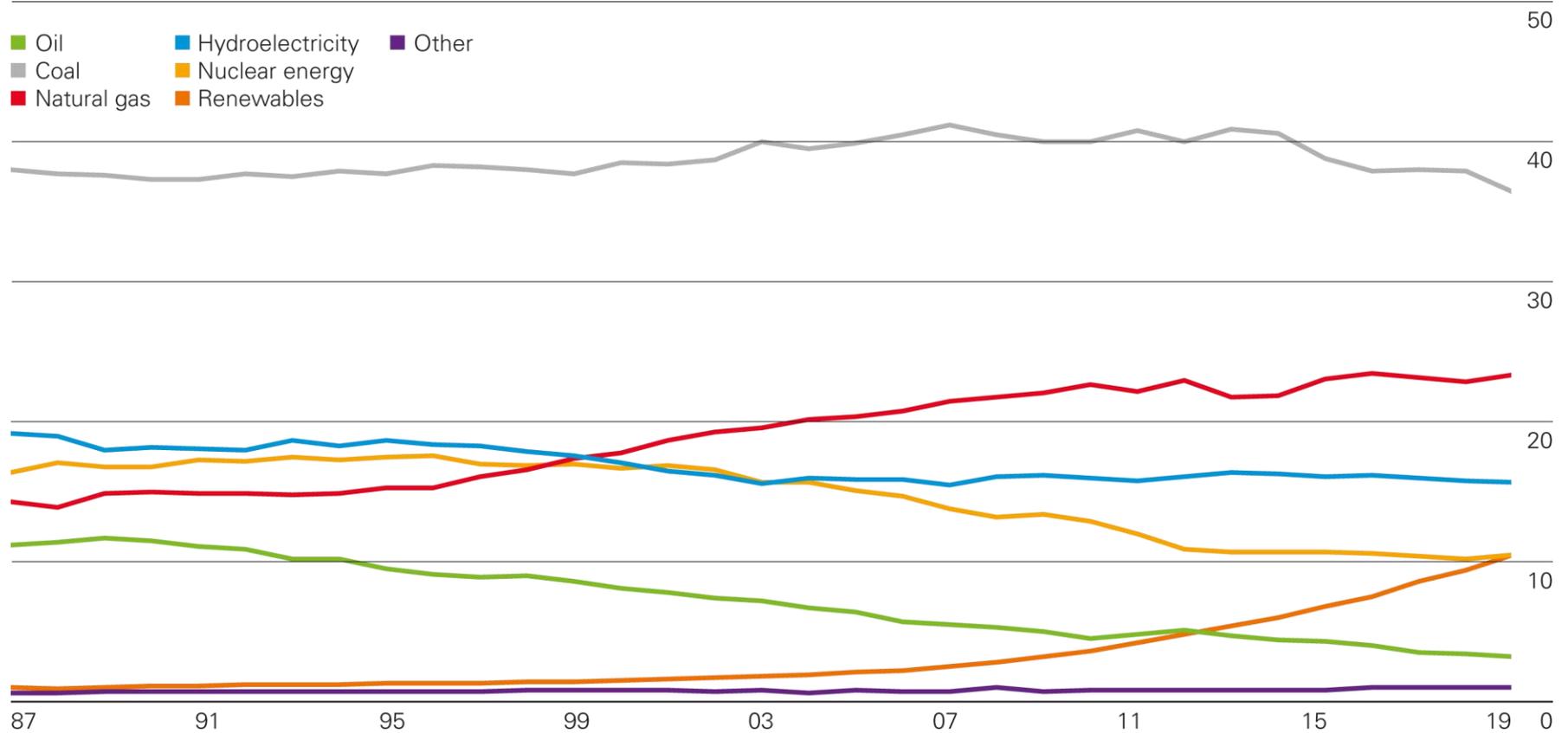
Terawatt-hours



Statistical Review of World Energy 2020
© BP p.l.c. 2020



Frazione di energia elettrica prodotta dalle diverse fonti (%)



Statistical Review of World Energy 2020
© BP p.l.c. 2020



122.3 TWh

Photovoltaic electricity generated
in the EU in 2018

7 606.5 MW

Photovoltaic capacity connected
in the EU during the year 2018

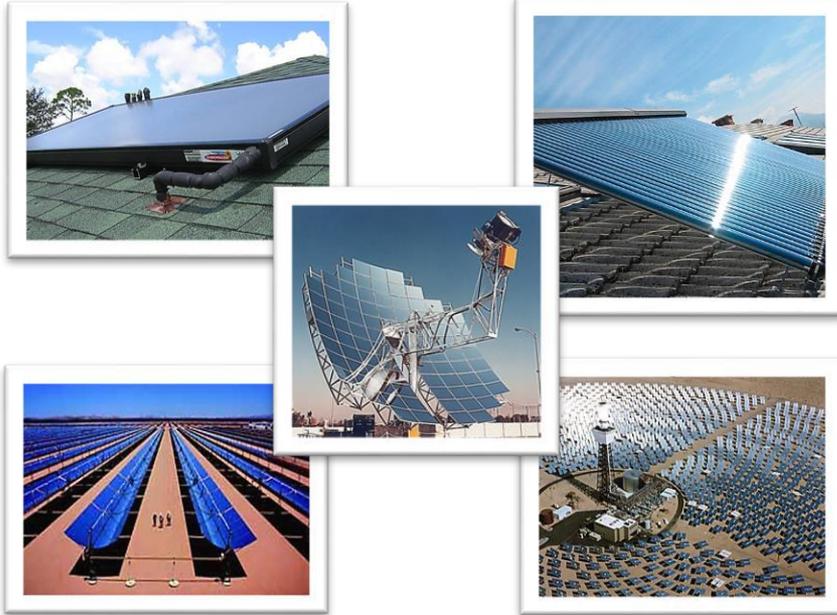
Capacity installed in 2018 by the main non-EU photovoltaic markets

Countries	Newly added capacity in 2018 (GW)
China	44.4
USA	10.6
India	10.8
Japan	6.5
Turkey	1.6
Australia	3.8
Mexico	2.7

Sources : AIE PVPS, NEA

EDITION **2019**
19th EurObserv'ER Report

Impianti solari termici



- Sanitary hot water
- Heating of buildings
- Heat generation for industrial applications
- Indirect production of electricity
- Solar cooling
- Desalination

EDITION **2019**
19th EurObserv'ER Report

53.5 millions m²

*The cumulated surfaces of solar thermal
in operation in the European Union in 2018*

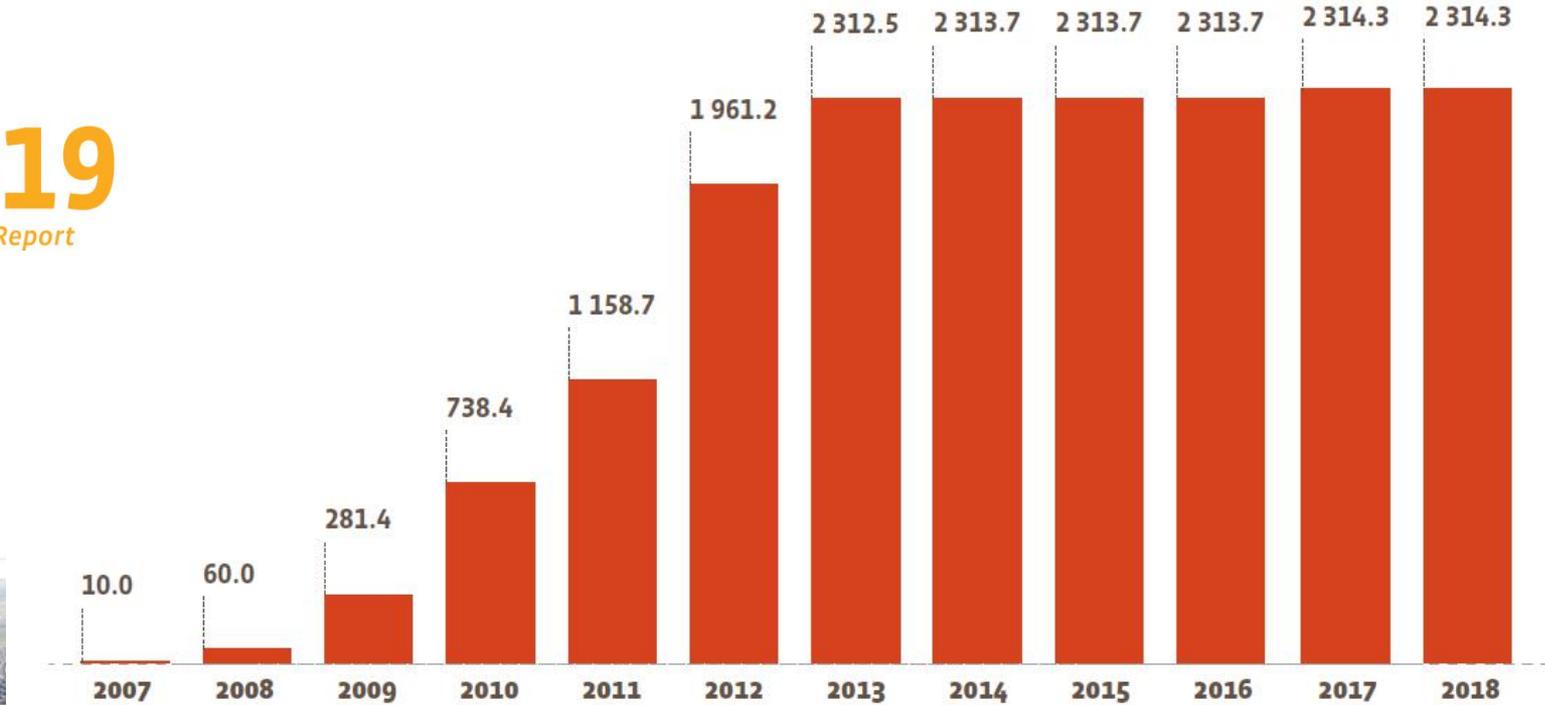
Evolution of annually installed surfaces in the European Union since 1994 (in m²)



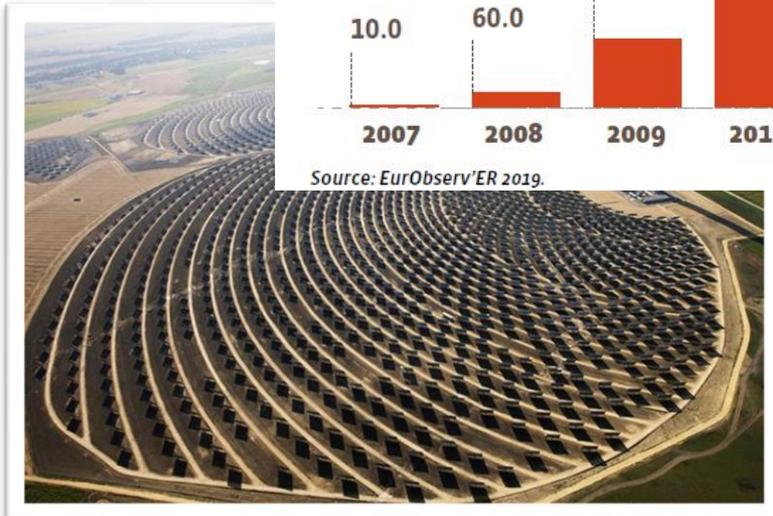
Member states included at the date of their accession. * Estimations. Source: EurObserv'ER 2019.

European Union concentrated solar power capacity trend (MWe)

EDITION **2019**
19th EurObserv'ER Report



Source: EurObserv'ER 2019.

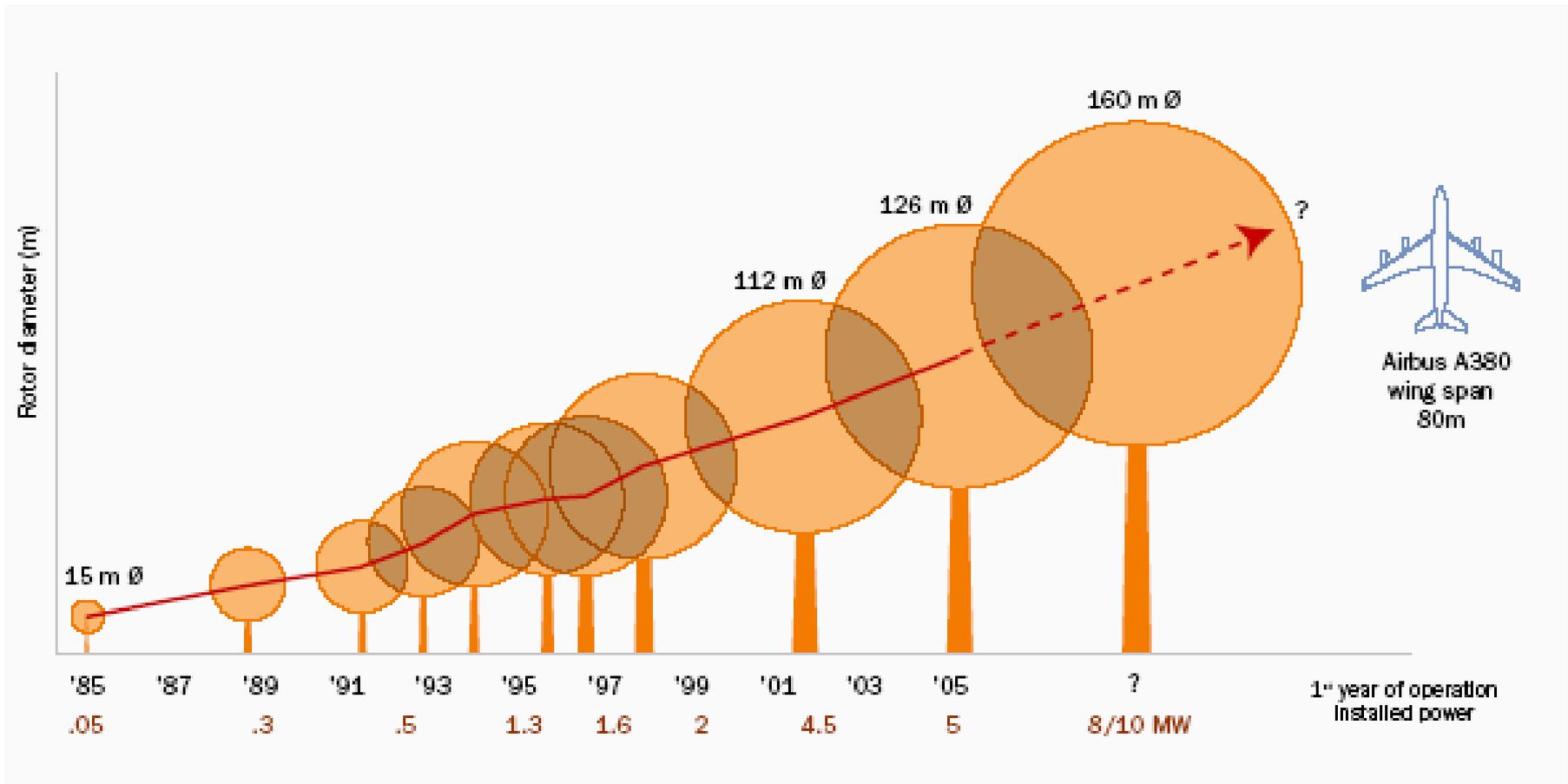


Centrali PS20 e PS10
Solucar Platform in Sanlúcar la Mayor, Spagna

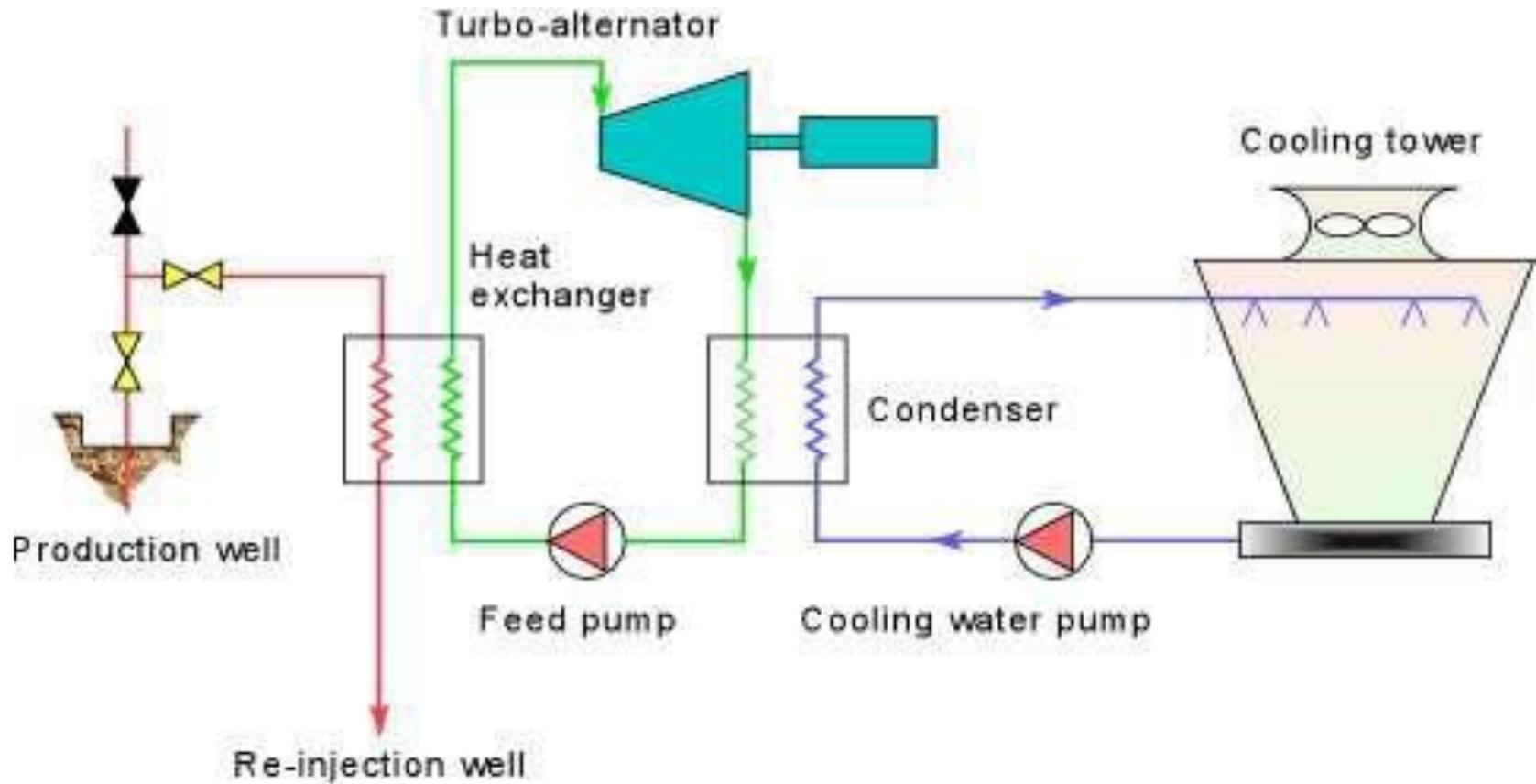


*Union Pacific
Railroad
Laramie, 1868*

Dimensions of HAWT (horizontal axis wind turbines)



Electricity production



Capacity installed and net capacity* usable of geothermal electricity plants in the EU in 2017 and 2018 (in MWe)

	2017		2018	
	Installed capacity	Net capacity	Installed capacity	Net capacity
Italy	915.5	767.2	915.5	767.2
Germany	38.0	32.0	38.0	36.0
Portugal	34.3	29.1	34.3	29.1
Croatia	0.0	0.0	17.5	10.0
France	17.1	15.9	17.1	15.9
Hungary	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.0
Austria	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Romania	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Total EU 28	1 009.2	848.2	1 026.7	862.2

* Net maximum electrical capacity. Source: EurObserv'ER (Installed capacity), Eurostat (Net capacity)

Gross electricity generation from geothermal energy in the European Union countries in 2017 and 2018 (in GWh)

	2017	2018
Italy	6201.2	6105.4
Portugal	216.7	230.4
Germany	163.0	178.0
France	133.1	129.7
Hungary	1.0	12.0
Croatia	0.0	2.0
Austria	0.1	0.2
Romania	0.0	0.0
Total EU 28	6715.0	6657.7

Source: Eurostat

EDITION **2019**
19th EurObserv'ER Report

APPLICAZIONI NON ELETTRICHE

J.W. Lund, T.L. Boyd / Geothermics 60 (2016) 66–93

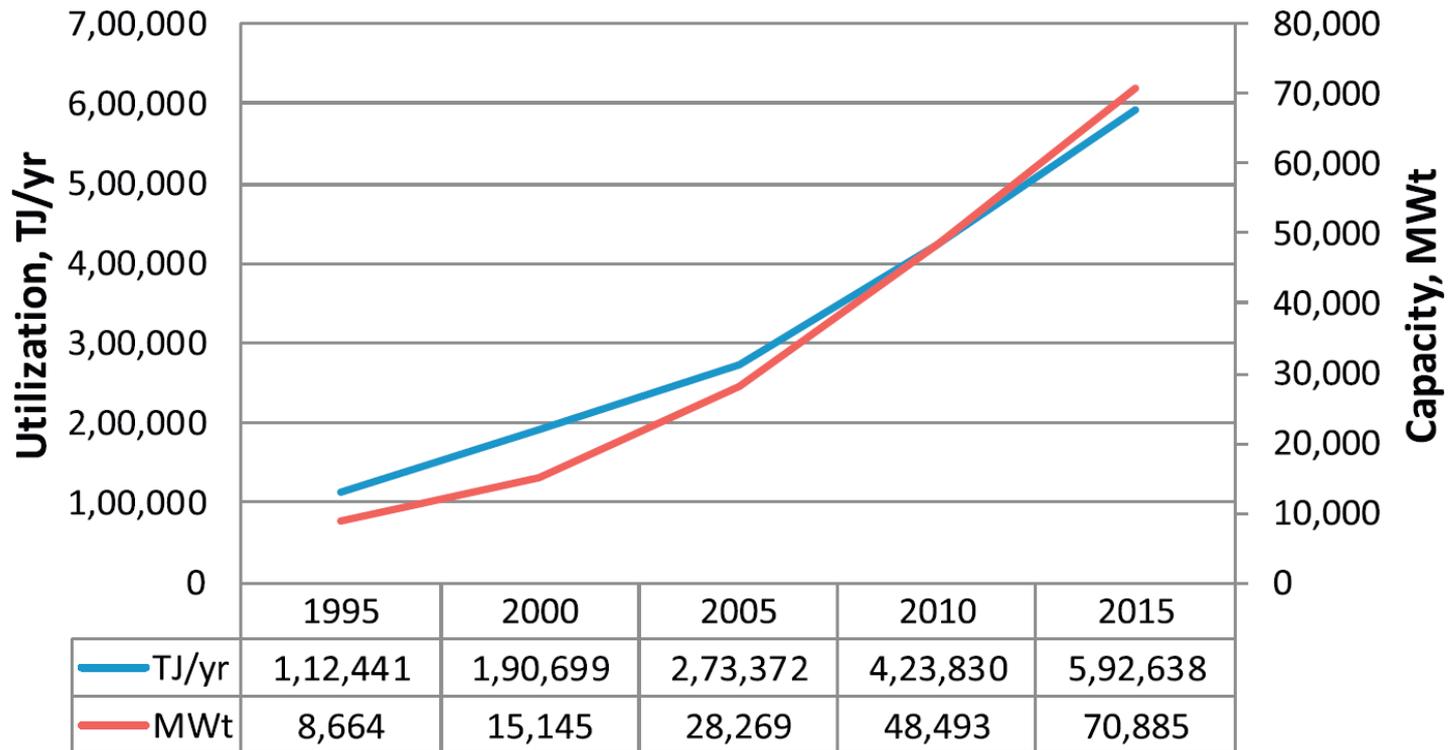


Fig. 1. The installed direct-use geothermal capacity and annual utilization from 1995 to 2015.

Thermal applications

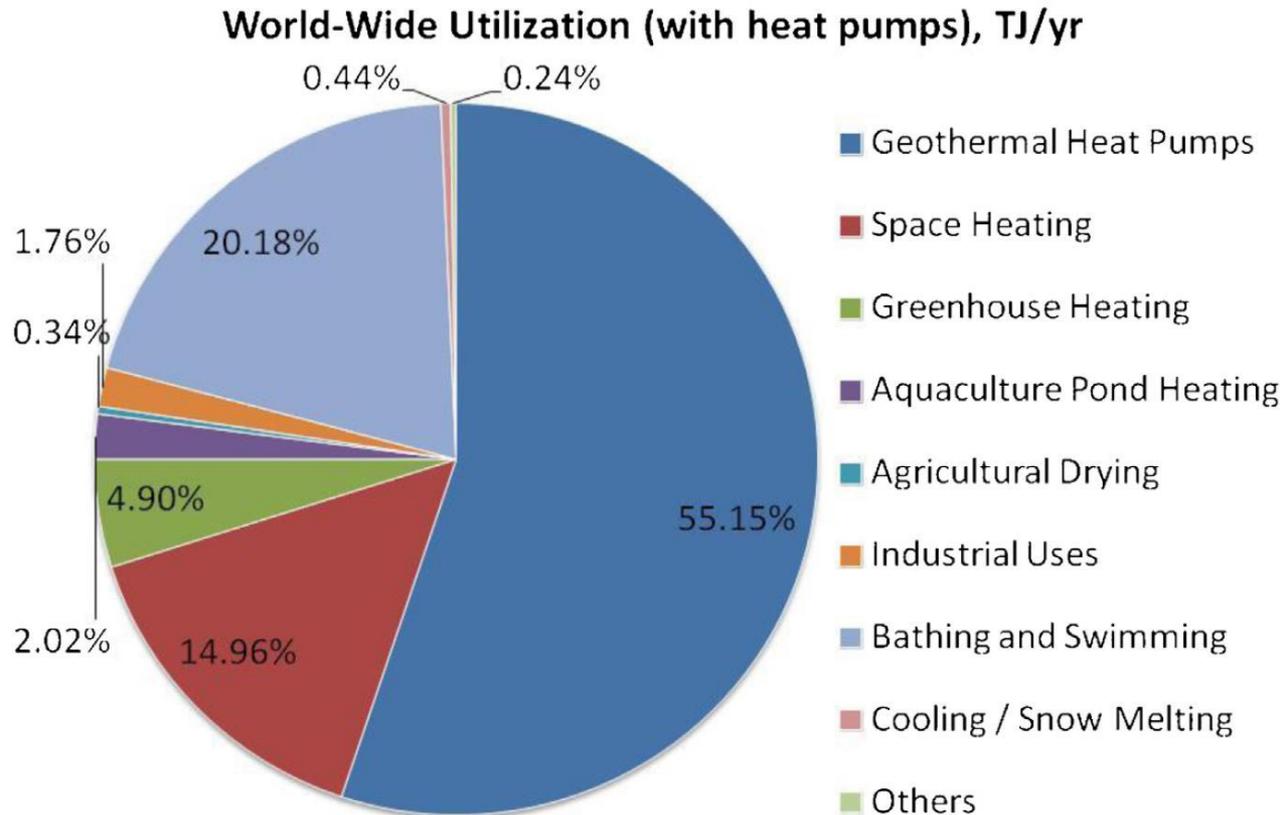
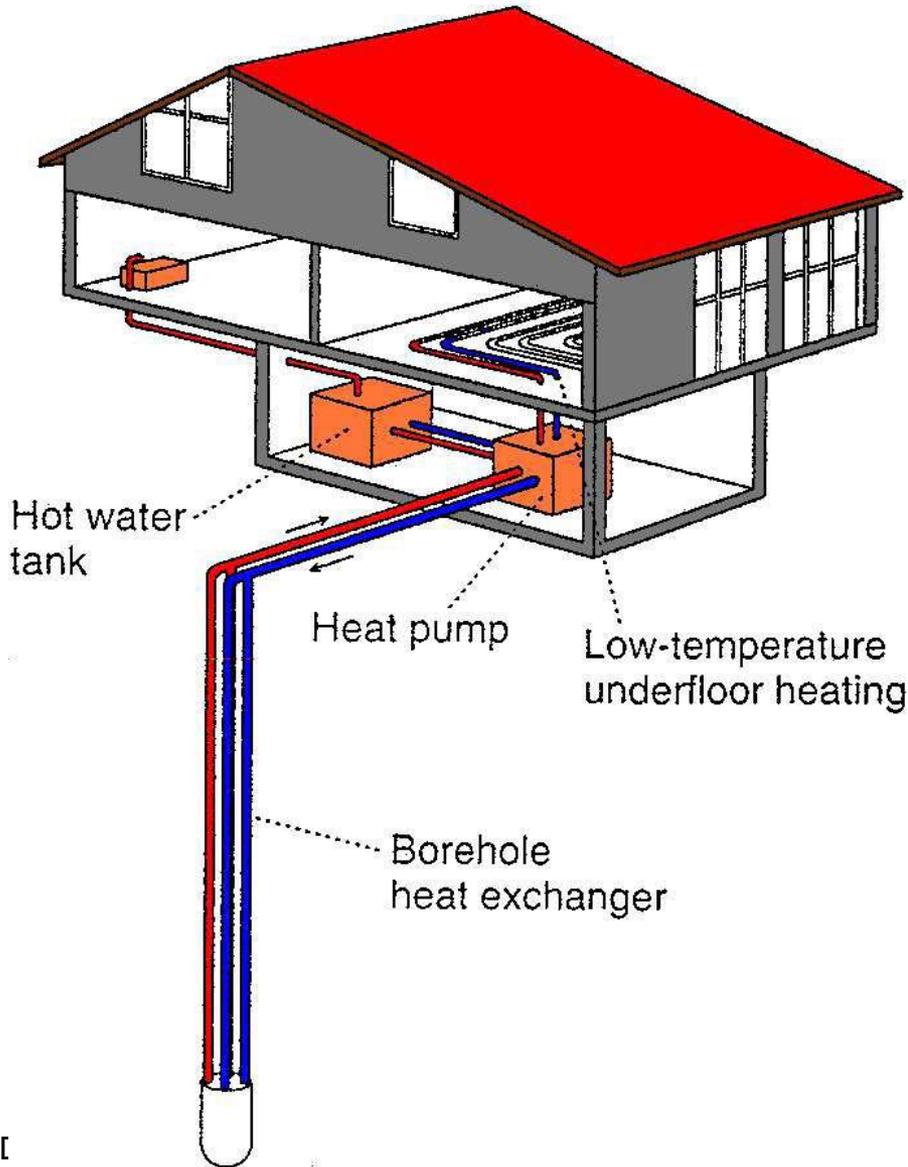


Fig. 4. Geothermal direct applications worldwide in 2015, distributed by percentage of total energy used (TJ/year).



Ground Source Heat Pump



A fine 2018, la potenza elettrica installata da fonte rinnovabile era di 2352 GW, con l'Asia a coprire il 61% della nuova potenza installata

Le più grandi economie del mondo producono una quota sempre maggiore di elettricità da fonti rinnovabili (e.g. la Germania il 40%, UK il 33%).

Nei trasporti, enormi progressi sono stati fatti nel campo della mobilità elettrica.

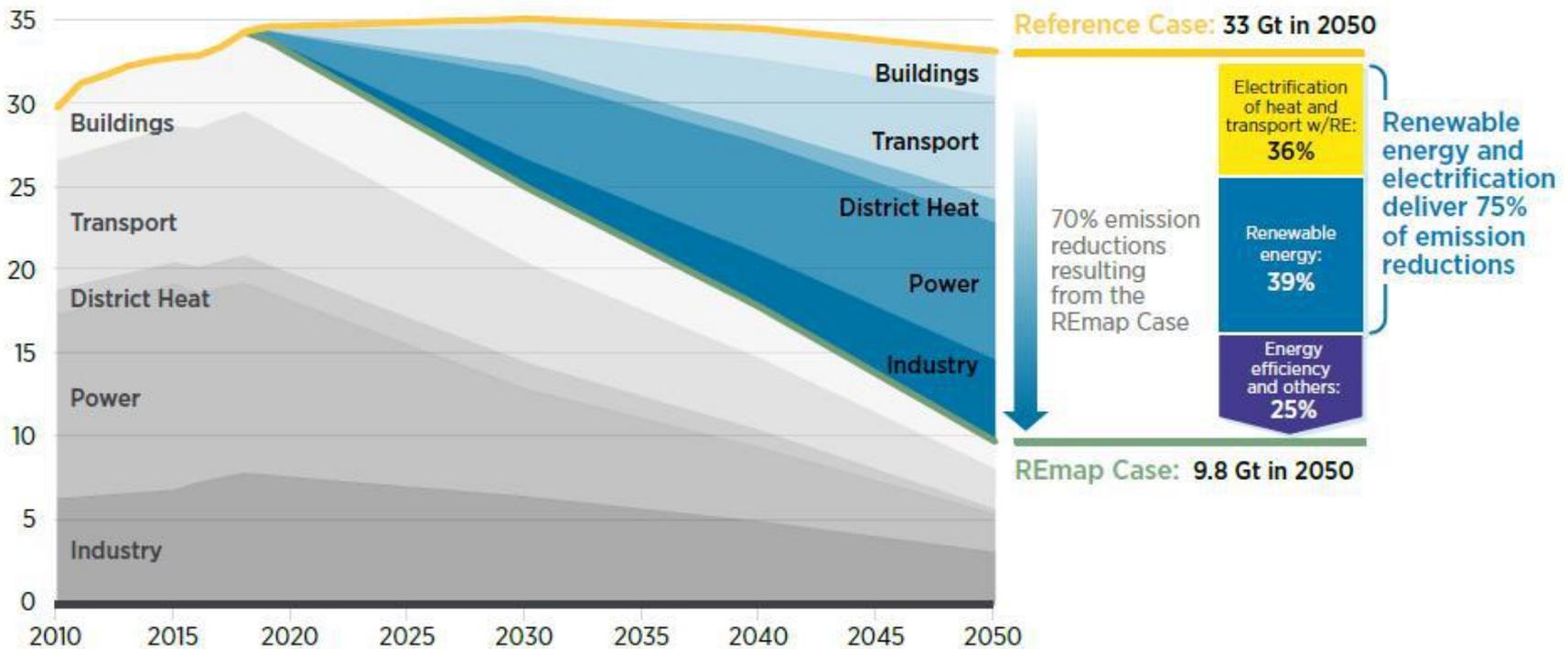
Nonostante ciò, l'uso delle fonti rinnovabili negli edifici e nell'industria rimane basso.

Secondo il report IRENA, bisogna che le emissioni di CO₂ dovute agli usi energetici si riducano del 70% rispetto ai livelli odierni entro il 2050.



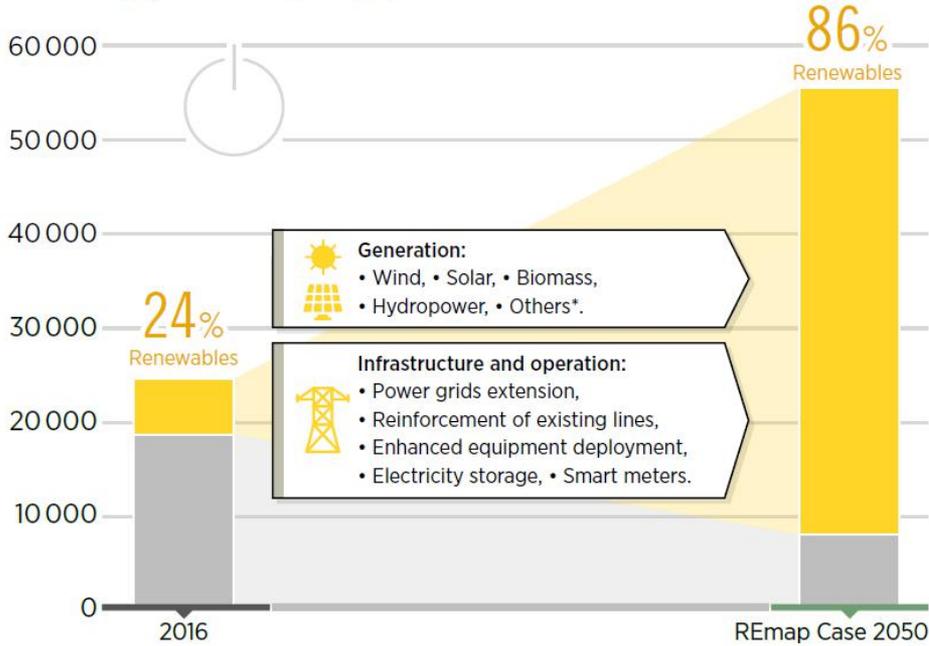
Figure 4. Renewables and energy efficiency, boosted by substantial electrification, can provide over 90% of the necessary reductions in energy-related carbon emissions
Annual energy-related CO₂ emissions in the Reference Case and reductions in the REmap Case, with the contribution by sector, 2010-2050 (Gt/yr)

Annual energy-related CO₂ emissions, 2010-2050 (Gt/yr)

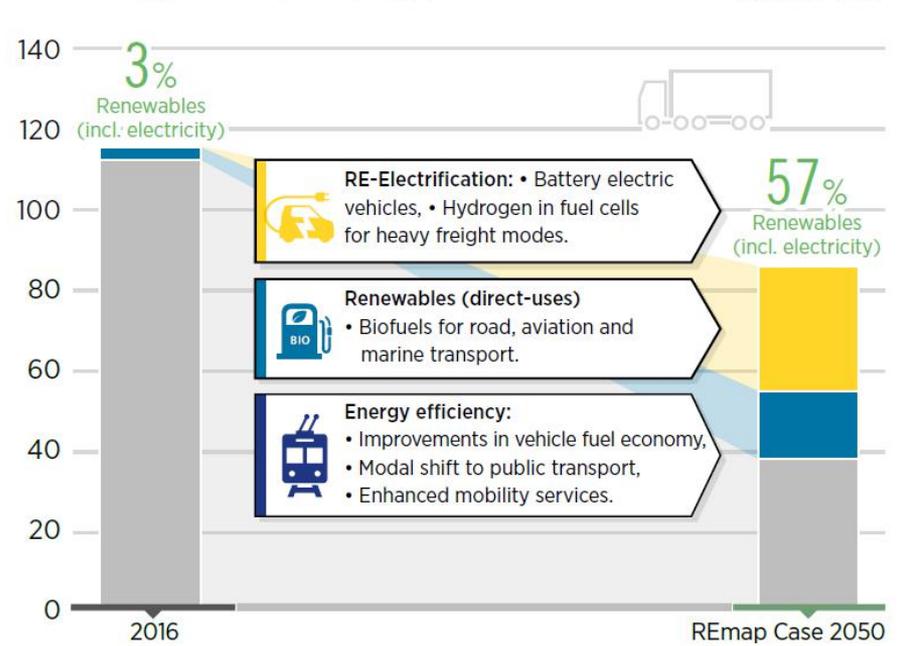


Roadmap (IRENA)

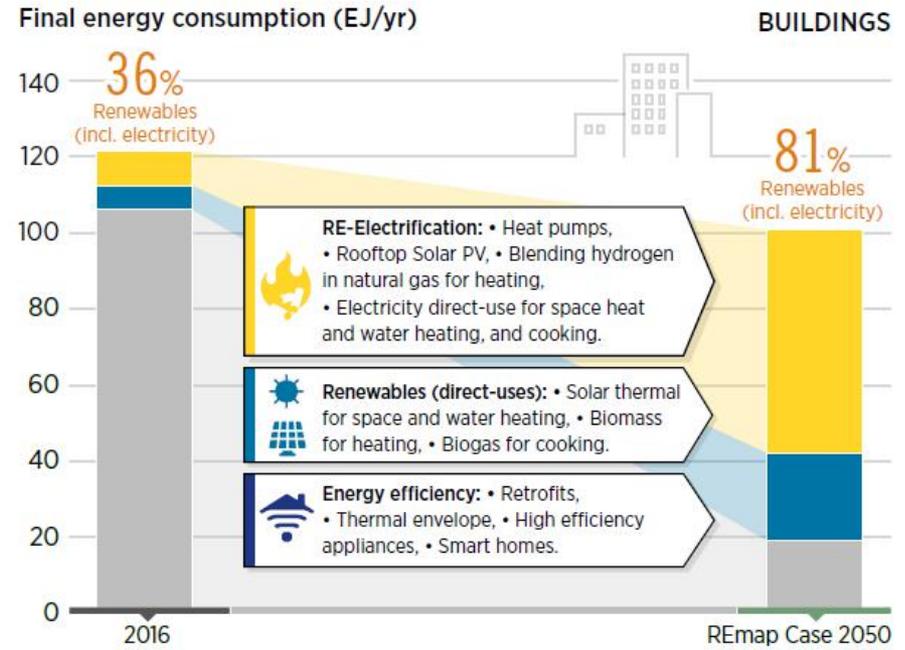
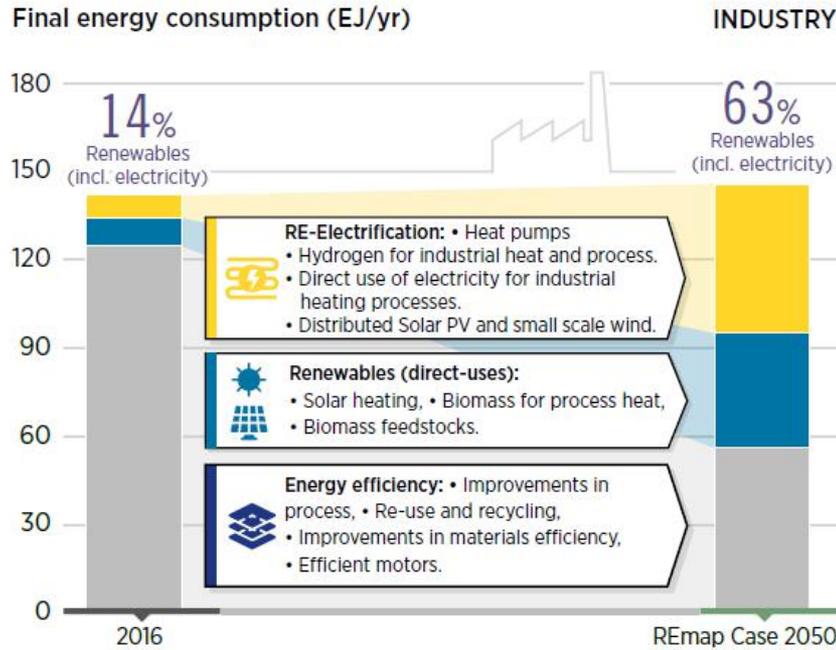
Electricity generation (TWh/yr)



Final energy consumption (EJ/yr)



Roadmap (IRENA)



■ = Renewable electricity; ■ = Renewables (Direct-use and DH); ■ = Non-renewables



Grazie per la vostra attenzione

davide.delcol@unipd.it
Università degli Studi di Padova
Dipartimento di Ingegneria Industriale