



Renewable energy

“A sustainable future”

By

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what is renewable energy ?

❑ Renewable energy is energy gotten from resources that can be replaced by nature within a human time frame.

❑ Examples: Solar, Hydro, Wind, Geothermal, and Biomass.

Solar energy is one of the most affordable renewable energy source options.



89%

decrease in cost for solar energy within the past decade.

The main challenge faced in harnessing renewable energy sources is their intermittency.



For example, generating both wind and solar energy can vary based on weather patterns.

Geothermal energy is heat energy from the earth, emitting no greenhouse emissions.



15%

potential reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the U.S. with the use of geothermal energy.



Solar energy receives the most global electricity investments.

72%

of global electricity investments are for renewable energy resources.



11% of the total energy consumption in the U.S. was generated from renewable energy sources.



Majority of those renewable energy sources came from wind energy and hydropower

The global energy crisis has pushed for renewable energy expansion.



In 2021, the share of global electricity generation:

28%

Why renewable energy ?

- ❑ renewable energy sources don't produce carbon dioxide or extra greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming.
- ❑ Enhances energy security and reduces dependence on fossil fuels



- ❑ Acceptance of renewable energy solutions controls the demand and adoption of petroleum products and contributes significantly to the stability of the country's exchange rate.**
- ❑ It is clear that despite the abundance of crude oil reserves, our country is ill-equipped in terms of energy production and supply; for those who have the privilege of accessing the country's grid, everything falls apart, especially considering that the country's grid which has broken down several times.**

Solar Energy

“harnessing the power of sun”

- ❑ Photovoltaic cells utilize the sunlight and heat energy to produce sustainable power.
- ❑ Solar thermal system uses sunlight to heat water or air.
- ❑ Benefits: zero emissions, low maintenance, energy independence.



Wind energy

“Tapping into the wind”

- ❑ Wind turbine convert wind energy into electricity.
- ❑ Benefits: high energy conversion efficiency, low operating costs.



Hydro Energy

"Harnessing the Power of Water"

- ❑ Hydroelectric power plants generate electricity from moving water
- ❑ Benefits: high energy conversion efficiency, low operating costs, flood control



Geothermal Energy

"Tapping into the Earth's Heat"

- ❑ Geothermal power plants generate electricity from hot underground reservoirs
- ❑ Benefits: high-capacity factor, low emissions, reliable baseload power

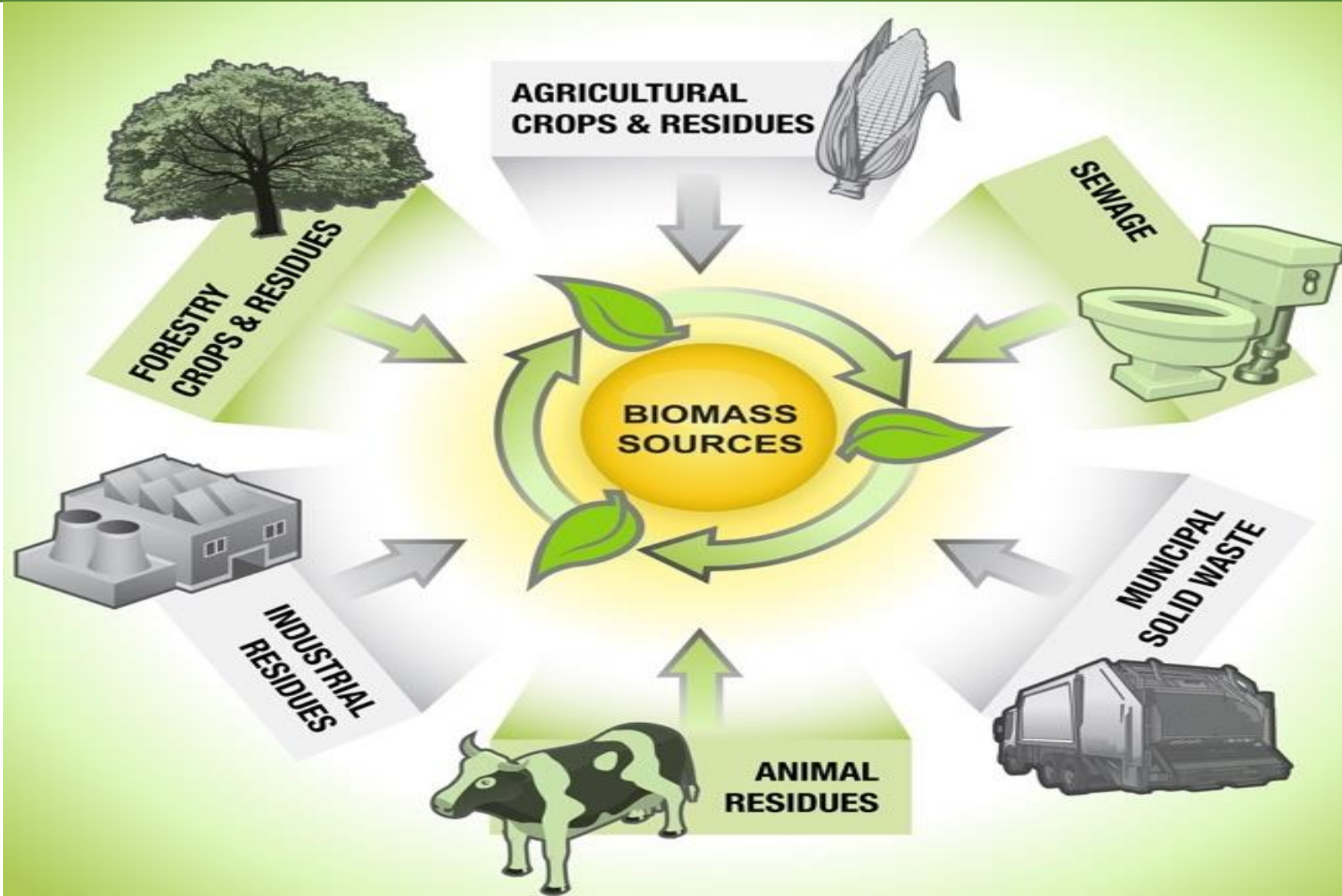


Bioenergy

"Energy from Organic Matter"

❑ Bioenergy includes biofuels, biopower, and biogas

❑ Benefits: renewable, carbon-neutral, waste reduction



Renewable energy policy and incentives

- ❑ Chief Geoffrey Nnaji, the Honorable Minister of Innovation, Science and Technology, has been instrumental in promoting renewable energy in Nigeria.
- ❑ One notable initiative is the partnership between the Nigerian government and Hecate Global Renewables to develop and sustain the energy sector in the country



➤ **Renewable Energy Targets:**
Nigeria aims to increase its renewable energy mix to 30% of total electricity generation by 2030.

➤ **Solar Energy Development:**
The government is promoting the development of solar energy through initiatives like the Solar Power Naija Project.



- ❑ **Feed-in Tariffs: The Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) has introduced feed-in tariffs to encourage investment in renewable energy projects .**
- ❑ **Tax Incentives: The government offers tax incentives to investors in the power sector, including renewable energy projects .**
- ❑ **Rural Electrification Fund (REF): The REF provides financing for rural electrification projects, including renewable energy-based mini-grids .**



- ❑ Additionally, the Electricity Act 2023 has liberalized the electricity sector, allowing states, companies, and individuals to generate, transmit, and distribute electricity.
- ❑ This act prioritizes the development and utilization of renewable energy, encouraging the integration of renewable energy technologies into the existing grid system .



conclusion

- ❑ When discussing climate change, it stands that renewable energy often ranks most in the variations the world can make to circumvent the vilest influences of increasing temperatures.**
- ❑ That's for the reason that renewable energy sources don't produce carbon dioxide or extra greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming.**
- ❑ Nigeria has great potential for renewable energy.**

- ❑ Most portions of the country have plenty of sunshine all year, with the exception of perhaps a few hours of cloudy days through the rainy season.**
- ❑ Great rivers network the country, and windswept coastlines and hills disrupt the landscape.**
- ❑ There is likewise plenty of vegetation appropriate for biofuel and great advancement has been made in determining and discovering likely geothermal grounds in the country.**
- ❑ Relative advances in original knowledge in photovoltaic expertise have made solar energy the greatest commonly obtainable renewable energy basis in the Nigerian marketplace.**

Thanks
and
remain blessed