

Does Argentina have a potential for solar energy utilization?

Conclusions Our work found a large gap between Argentina's potential for solar energy utilization and the current solar energy deployment, despite advantages such as a high solar and land resources.

Is Argentina a good country for solar energy?

There is a measure of agreement that Argentina's solar resource is ideal for photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal (ST) development, both for large- and small-scale (distributed) installations. The yearly Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index published by Ernst and Young places Argentina in the 18th position for PV.

Is there a gap between solar and solar energy deployment in Argentina?

Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. There is a large gap between the vast solar resources and the magnitude of solar energy deployment in Argentina. In the case of photovoltaics, the country only reached the 1000 GWh electricity generated yearly landmark in 2020.

Why is solar thermal technology less developed in Argentina?

Solar thermal technology is even less developed, in part due to the low natural gas prices resulting from political strategies that aim to soften the impact of an unstable economy on family budgets. This review describes this gap by summarizing the current state of Argentine solar energy.

When did solar thermal energy become a key energy source in Argentina?

Solar thermal energy in Argentina was already considered a potential key energy source in 1975, when a national R&D program for the development of solar energy and other renewables was launched, leading to numerous research programs (see next section) and the elaboration of norms and certification criteria for ST collectors.

What is the contribution of photovoltaic electricity to Argentina's grid system?

The first contribution of photovoltaic electricity to Argentina's grid system occurred in 2011, with a participation of 0.0014% to the total electricity demand, which is a modest contribution to the 1% incidence of renewable energy (RE) at the time, which included small, i.e., ≤ 50 MW, hydroelectric plants.

2 Therefore, the group of energy derived from biofuels, biomass and waste, as well as energy resulting from geothermal, wind and solar sources and hydropower dams (≤ 50 MW). In this paper, it is used as a synonym of Renewable Energy (RE).

The map displays the resources and energy infrastructure of the region as of 2022. Data is available for mining, electricity generation capacity, natural gas and oil infrastructure, as well as the vulnerability of these resources and energy supply infrastructure to climate impacts in the region.



Argentina solar solution energy

During the first three months of the year, five new power plants reached commercial operation -- three solar farms and two small thermal biogas facilities. The solar farms are the 58-MW Sierras de Ullum, 20-MW Sierras de Ullum B and the 0.71-MW Canada Honda IV.

Since 2016, Argentina has executed several auctions for wind, solar, small hydro, biogas, and biomass projects to comply with its goal of increasing energy generation from renewable sources and reaching 20 percent of the country's demand by 2025.

Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas. Additional notes: Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all

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