

'Climate Hack'



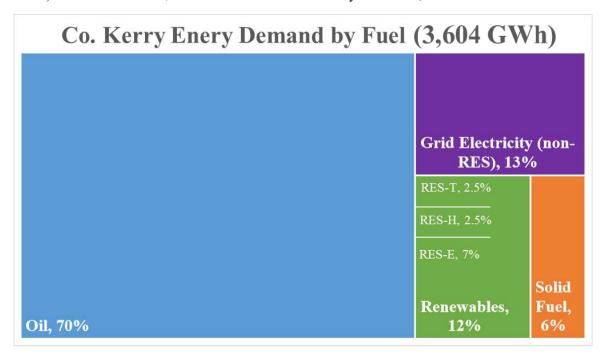
Challenge 3; Renewable energy

In 2018, Co. Kerry residents and businesses spent around €250 million on imported fossil fuels (heating oil, LPG, petrol, diesel) and an additional €10 million on solid fuels.

- What renewable energy technologies would be most suitable for your area?
- What fossil fuels could this replace?

Nationally, we have been very successful at decarbonising our electricity sector. In fact in 2019, Ireland had the largest share of on-shore wind energy in the world at 32.5% of our electricity^[1]. Building on this success, the current Government ambition is that by 2030 we will have an electricity grid that is 70% renewable^[2]; thanks to a huge growth in on / off-shore wind and solar PV. This helps us reduce emissions from private cars and home heating if these become electrified with electric vehicles and heat pumps.

However; at the moment electricity is only 20% of our total energy demand, some things (like large road vehicles or industrial heat) can't be electrified, and the wind / sun aren't always available, so what other alternatives?



Example calculations

6 Solar PV panels for a home $-6 \times 285W \times 10\%$ (capacity factor)^[3] $\times 8,7060$ (hours in a year) = 1,498 kWh Savings -1,498 kWh $\times 0.375$ kgCO2/kWh* = 562 kg CO₂ & 1,498 kWh $\times 0.2369$ €/kWh* = €355

On the residential information sheet, the example calculation shows the savings from installing a heat pump. An alternative option would be to inject biogas into the gas grid and thus reduce its carbon intensity^[4]

At 20% renewable gas on the grid - 0.205 kgCO2/kWh \times 0.8 = 0.164 kgCO2/kWh

 CO_2 saving per average home - 108 m² X 95 kWh/m² X (0.205 – 0.164) kg $CO2/kWh^* = 421$ kgCO2 per year

*provided in supplementary information

Useful sources of information

- [1] REN21; Renewables 2020 Global Status Report
- [2] Government Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Bill
- [3] All-Island Generation Capacity Statement 2019-2028
- [4] Gas Networks Ireland, the Future of Renewable Gas in Ireland