

Gabon australia solar power

The power station is under construction in the village of Ay?m? Plaine, located in Komo Department, Estuaire Province, approximately 30 kilometres (19 mi), north-northeast of Libreville.[1][2]

As of March 2022, Gabon's installed electricity generation capacity was reported as 750 megawatts. Of this, about 50 percent is sourced from natural gas. The remaining portion is sourced from hydropower and fossil-fuel sources. The Government of Gabon has ambitions to source 80 percent of its grid supply from renewable energy sources by 2030.[1][2]

The design to this solar farm calls for a generation capacity of 120 megawatts, when fully developed. The power station will be developed in two phases of 60 megawatts each. The power is primarily for use in Libreville, where 250 megawatts of new generation are needed by 2023, in order to comply with previous environmental emissions commitments.[1][2]

The company that owns and is developing this power station, is called Solen.[1][2] Solen specializes in building solar power stations in Africa. The company is based in France.[3] In addition, Solen is expected to train the staff of SEEG, the Gabonese electric utility parastatal, in the operation and maintenance of solar power stations.[2]

3.3.2020. ENGIE Africa and its subsidiary AUSAR Energy are launching the construction of 8 hybrid solar power plants at remote sites in the Northwest, in partnership with the Caisse des D?p?ts et Consignation du Gabon. It's a major pilot project to give energy access to isolated villages and help the environment.

The 8 solar power plants we will build will save one million litres of fuel oil per year, or 2600 tonnes of CO₂, and reduce production costs by 30%. Installed near isolated villages, they will supply nearly 1600 homes. Their technology constitutes a major innovation for Gabon, which for the first time will be developing skills in photovoltaic solar power. These plants will contribute to the country's climate plan to reverse the Gabonese energy mix, until now consisting mainly of fossil fuels.

The lifespan of the main photovoltaic equipment (the panels and installation structures, in particular) is 25 years. The solar power is constant over the lifetime of the power plants during this period, namely 2.8 MWp. After this period, solar energy production will decrease linearly due to natural ageing of the photovoltaic panels. For comparison, a generator set must be replaced completely every three or four years.

As part of this project for 8 solar power plants, 26 direct full-time jobs have been created in Gabon for periods varying between 6 and 24 months. Once the Ndjol? power plant is installed, staff activity will be reduced and will relate to maintenance of the system and land as well as cleaning the solar panels every six months,

requiring two people for a week.

The technical team at Ausar Energy, a subsidiary of ENGIE Africa, has built up experience in the design and management of projects to install solar power plants of more than 20MW at remote sites. The companies selected by Ausar Energy and ENGIE Africa to install the solar power plants in Gabon, namely Sagemcom and Engie Maroc, have carried out comparable installations in Morocco, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Niger, Tanzania, Madagascar and Zambia. The installation of the equipment is guaranteed for 10 years.

3.3.2020. ENGIE Africa et sa filiale Ausar Energy lancent la construction de 8 centrales solaires hybrides dans des communes isolées du Nord-Ouest, en partenariat avec la Caisse des Dépôts et Consignation du Gabon. C'est un projet-pilote majeur dans l'accès à l'énergie de villages isolés et pour l'environnement.

Les 8 centrales solaires permettront d'économiser un million de litres de fuel par an, soit 2600 tonnes de CO₂, et de réduire les coûts de production de 30%. Installées à proximité de villages isolés, elles fourniront près de 1600 foyers. Leur technologie constitue une innovation majeure pour le Gabon qui va développer, pour la première fois, des compétences dans l'énergie solaire photovoltaïque. Ces centrales participeront au plan climat du pays pour renverser le mix énergétique gabonais jusque-là majoritairement constitué d'énergies fossiles.

La durée de vie des principaux équipements photovoltaïques (panneaux, structures de pose, notamment) est de 25 ans. La puissance solaire est identique sur la durée de vie des centrales durant cette période à savoir 2,8 MWc. Passée cette période, la production énergétique solaire va décroître de manière linéaire en raison du vieillissement naturel des panneaux photovoltaïques. A titre de comparaison, un groupe électrogène se change en intégralité tous les 3 ou 4 ans.

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