

Can a solar PV/biogas/battery hybrid energy system provide electricity in Ghana?

This study analyses the prospect of utilising a solar PV/biogas/battery hybrid energy system to provide electricity for Ghana's remote communities. The study goal is to utilise locally available renewable energy resources to achieve a cost-effective levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

Should Ghana adopt a PV/biogas/battery system for rural electrification?

In Ghana's context, adopting a PV/biogas/battery system for rural electrification could contribute to Ghana's agenda of saving about 11 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions by 2030 (Energy Commission, 2019).

Do solar PV and biogas hybrid energy systems provide reliable and cost-effective electricity?

This study assesses the techno-economic viability of utilising a solar PV and biogas hybrid energy system to provide reliable and cost-effective electricity for Ghana's remote communities. The study findings are relevant to decision-makers and policymakers towards increasing electricity access rates in remote communities in Ghana.

1. Introduction

How much electricity does a biogas system generate in Ghana?

PV modules and biogas gensets contribute 51% and 49%, respectively, of the annual electricity generated. The LCOE from the PV/biogas system is about 0.265 USD/kWh, which is relatively higher than the LCOE for Ghana's household residents. Even with a 100% capital subsidy, the hybrid system's LCOE is still high compared to the grid tariff.

What are the benefits of a power station in Ghana?

The power station in Ghana has brought about several benefits, including enhancing the reliability and security of power supply to the northern sector of the country and contributing to the provision of reactive power compensation to the inter-connected grid system in Ghana.

Why is Barbados partnering with the Bess consortium?

Barbados is committed to playing a leading role in urging concrete deliverables on climate and climate financing. We are here with the BESS Consortium today because we support their efforts to improve access to battery energy storage systems as part of the energy transition in countries like ours.

The digital and power electronics division of Chinese tech company Huawei has signed a strategic cooperation agreement for the project in Ghana with Meinerger, a developer of projects in the electric power, mining and solar PV sectors in the West African country.

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In Ghana's context, adopting a PV/biogas/battery system for rural electrification could contribute to Ghana's agenda of saving about 11 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions by 2030 (Energy Commission, Citation 2019). These findings attest that deploying a PV/biogas/battery mini-grid system is the best option for consumers in rural Ghana rather ...

A total of 11 countries, including India, Egypt and Kenya have joined the battery energy storage systems (BESS) consortium at the 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28), being held in Dubai, UAE. Barbados, Belize, Ghana, Nigeria, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Togo are also joining.

studies for Ghana focused mainly on PV, battery, and diesel genset technologies. However, there are no feasibility studies in the open literature for Ghana that focus on employing solar PV/fuel cell hybrid systems to power telecom base stations.

Through the BESS Consortium, these first-mover countries are part of a collaborative effort to secure 5 gigawatts (GW) of BESS commitments by the end of 2024. In order to achieve the estimated 400 GW of renewable energy needed to alleviate energy poverty by 2030 and save a gigaton of CO₂, 90 GW of storage capacity must be developed.

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