01-Energy & Development

Off-Grid Electrical Systems in Developing Countries
Chapter 1.0—1.6



Learning Outcomes

At the end of this lecture, you will be able to:

- √ define "electrification" and describe the motivations for studying it
- ✓ articulate the basic descriptors of rural off-grid communities
- √ describe the present and historical trends of energy and electricity consumption
- √ describe the various approaches to providing off-grid electricity access

Off-Grid Electrification

Off-Grid Electrification: providing electricity to an unserved population by a means other than a connection to the existing centralized grid

Why Study Off-Grid Electrification?



Humanitarian/social justice

- rural poor most likely to be energy impoverished
- access to electricity improves lives and livelihoods



Business opportunity

- >100,000 mini-grids needed
- >100 million solar lanterns and solar home systems sold



Intellectual merit

- intersection of technology & society
- dynamic and growing space---need for innovation and problem solvers
- technical principles are widely applicable

"Third World" Countries

- Antiquated way of classifying countries based on political ideology
 - First World: United States, Western Europe, etc. (capitalist countries)
 - Second World: USSR, (communist countries)
 - Third World: the other countries
- "Third world" should be avoided

"Developing" Countries

- No universal definition of a "developing" country
 - United Nations does not have a definition of developing country
- "Development" is often based on per person Gross Domestic Product
- Also used:
 - Global South
 - Emerging Markets/Frontier Markets
 - Least Developed Countries
 - Less Economically Developed Countries
- Associated Press recommends using "Developing Country"

See https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/

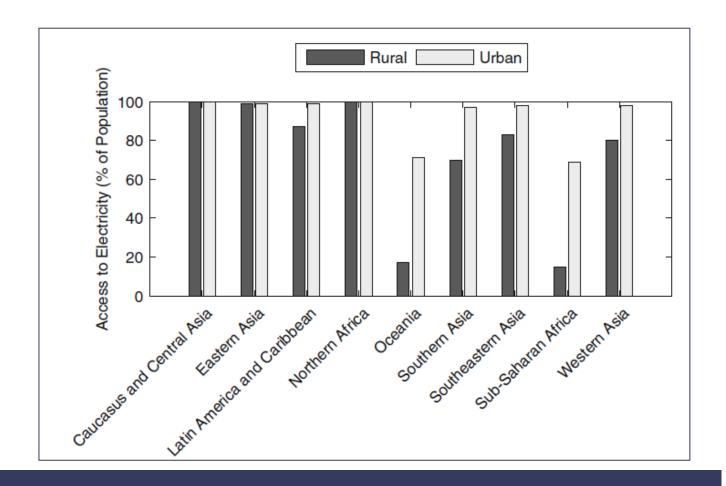
		Democratic People's					
Afghanistan	British Indian Ocean Territory	Republic of Korea	Guam	Madagascar	Nigeria	Samoa	Tokelau
		Democratic Republic of				Sao Tome and	
Algeria	British Virgin Islands	the Congo	Guatemala	Malawi	Niue	Principe	Tonga
					Northern		
American Samoa	Brunei Darussalam	Djibouti	Guinea	Malaysia	Mariana Islands	Saudi Arabia	Trinidad and Tobago
Angola	Burkina Faso	Dominica	Guinea-Bissau	Maldives		Senegal	Tunisia
Anguilla	Burundi		Guyana	Mali		Seychelles	Turkey
Antarctica	Cabo Verde	Ecuador	Haiti	Marshall Islands	Palau	Sierra Leone	Turkmenistan
Antigua and Barbuda	Cambodia	Egypt	Honduras	Martinique		Singapore	Turks and Caicos Islands
					Papua New	Sint Maarten (Dutch	
Argentina	Cameroon	El Salvador	India	Mauritania	Guinea	part)	Tuvalu
Armenia	Cayman Islands	Equatorial Guinea	Indonesia	Mauritius	Paraguay	Solomon Islands	Uganda
i			Iran (Islamic				
Aruba	Central African Republic	Eritrea	Republic of)	Mayotte	Peru	Somalia	United Arab Emirates
i							United Republic of
Azerbaijan	Chad	Eswatini	Iraq	Mexico		South Africa	Tanzania
				Micronesia		South Georgia and the	
				(Federated States		South Sandwich	United States Minor
Bahamas	Chile	Ethiopia	Jamaica	of)	Pitcairn	Islands	Outlying Islands
							United States Virgin
Bahrain	China	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Jordan	Mongolia	Puerto Rico	South Sudan	Islands
	China, Hong Kong Special						
Bangladesh	Administrative Region	Fiji	Kazakhstan	Montserrat		Sri Lanka	Uruguay
	China, Macao Special				Republic of		
Barbados	Administrative Region		Kenya	Morocco		State of Palestine	Uzbekistan
Belize	Colombia	French Polynesia	Kiribati	Mozambique	Réunion	Sudan	Vanuatu
		French Southern					Venezuela (Bolivarian
Benin	Comoros	Territories	Kuwait	Myanmar		Suriname	Republic of)
	_				Saint		
Bhutan	Congo	Gabon	Kyrgyzstan	Namibia	Barthélemy		Viet Nam
			Lao People's				
Bolivia (Plurinational			Democratic				L
State of)	Cook Islands	Gambia	Republic	Nauru		Syrian Arab Republic	Wallis and Futuna Islands
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius					Saint Kitts and		
and Saba	Costa Rica	Georgia	Lebanon	Nepal		Tajikistan	Western Sahara
Botswana	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Lesotho	New Caledonia		Thailand	Yemen
.				.	Saint Martin	<u>_</u> . , ,	
Bouvet Island	Cuba	Grenada	Liberia	Nicaragua		Timor-Leste	Zambia
					Saint Vincent		
D '1				.	and the	_	7
Brazil	Curação	Guadeloupe	Libya	Niger	Grenadines	Togo	Zimbabwe

UN-designated developing countries/regions

See also "Least Developed Country"

General Developing Country Characteristics

- High levels of poverty
- Poor nutrition, healthcare, education
- Vulnerable to external threats



Rural Penalty

- Rural communities much more likely to be unelectrified
- >100 million urban residents are not connected
- Many are "under the grid" (within 200m of the grid) but are not connected



(courtesy P. Dauenhauer)



Rural Communities

Common Characteristics

- decentralized population
- geographic isolation
- underserved in terms of healthcare, education, clean water, sanitation, and other infrastructure
- unable to participate in regional and national markets

Energy & Human Development

Access to energy underpins all human activities















food

transportation

healthcare

education

business

entertainment

information/ communication

SUSTAINABLE GEALS

























Which other SDG are enabled by access to electricity?





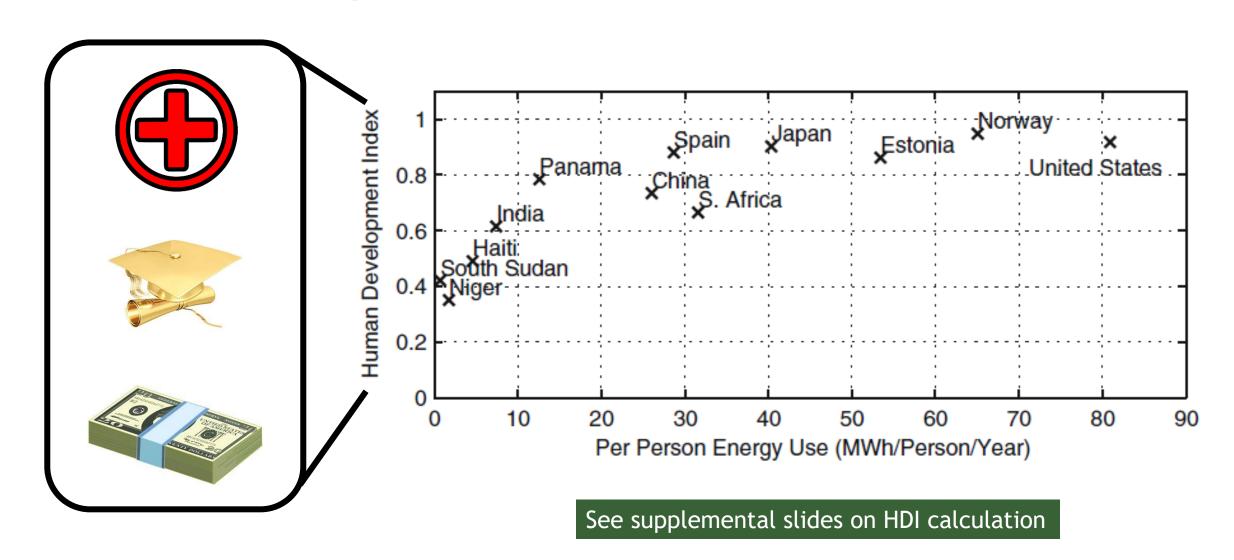








Human Development Index



Units of Energy

Unit	Joules		
Joule (J)	1		
Calorie (cal)	4.1868		
British Thermal Unit (BTU)	1055.87		
Watthour (Wh)	3600		
Kilocalorie (C, kcal)	4186.8		
Kilowatthour (kWh)	3.6×10^6		
Kilogram of oil equivalent (koe)	41.868×10^6		
Megawatthour (MWh)	3.6×10^9		
Tonne of oil equivalent (toe)	41.868×10^9		
Quad (quad)	1055.87×10^{15}		
Gigajoule (GJ)	1×10^{9}		
Terawatthour (TWh)	3.6×10^{15}		

<u>Electrical</u> energy is commonly expressed in watthours (Wh) (or kWh, MWh, TWh) rather than joules

The average house in the U.S. consumes 30 kWh of electricity each day

Exercise

The 2013 average annual per person energy consumption in Zambia was 26.6 GJ. Compute the average daily consumption in kilowatthours per day.

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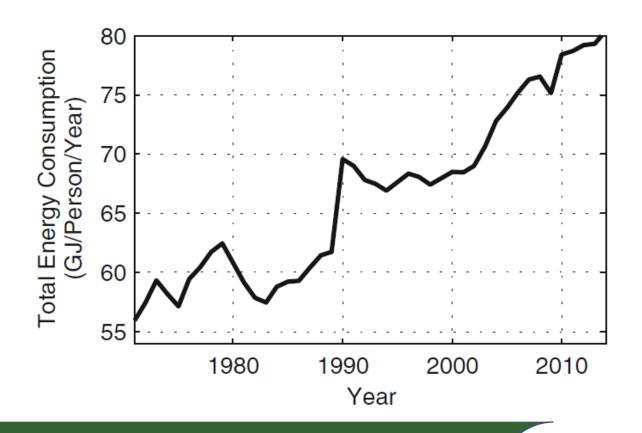
26.6 GJ/yr =
$$\frac{26.6 \text{ GJ/yr}}{365 \text{ day/yr}} = 72.8 \text{ MJ/day}$$

72.8 MJ/day = $\frac{72.87 \text{ MJ/day}}{3.6 \text{ MJ/kWh}} = 20.24 \text{ kWh/day}$

Total Energy Consumption

Global <u>per person</u> consumption has shown an increasing trend

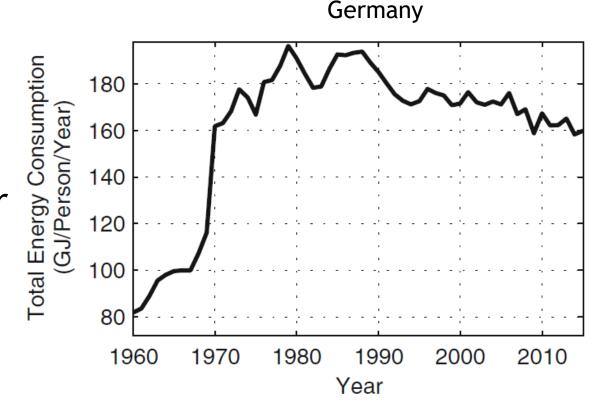
What caused the temporary dip in consumption in 2008-2009?



Energy Consumption Trends

- Increasing trend in consumption is not universal
- Several developed countries have stagnant or declining per person consumption

What do you think caused the decline in energy consumption?



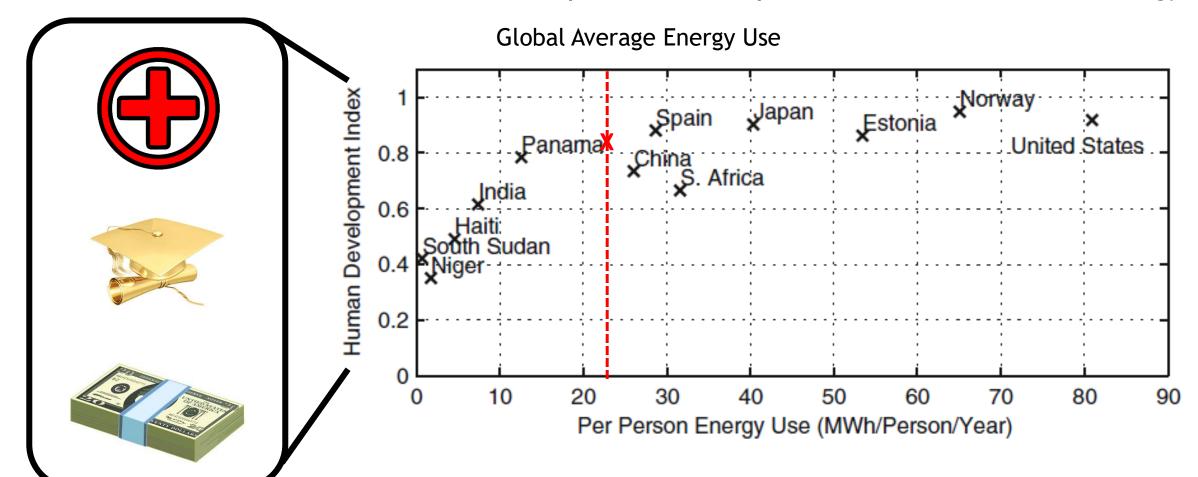
Energy Inequality

- World average per person energy consumption is
 80 GJ/person/year
- Vast inequality in consumption
 - Canada: 318 GJ/person/year
 - Sub-Saharan Africa (average):29 GJ/person/year

The over 1 billion people in Africa consume less than 4% of the world's energy

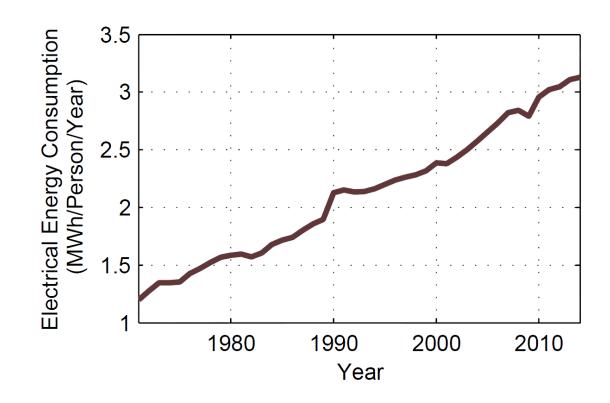
Energy Inequality

Real problem is equitable distribution of energy



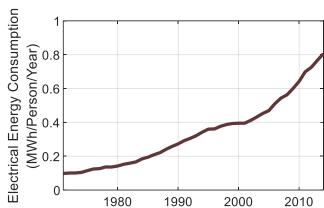
Global Electricity Consumption

- Global per person electricity consumption has steadily increased 260% from 1972 to 2015 (2.3% per year)
- Total electricity consumption increased by 505%

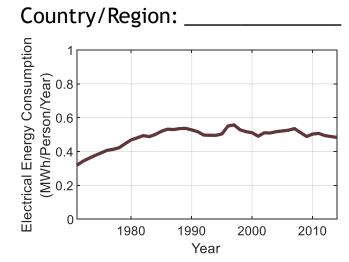


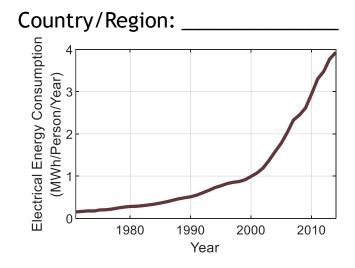
Match the country/region to its electricity consumption Country/Region: ______

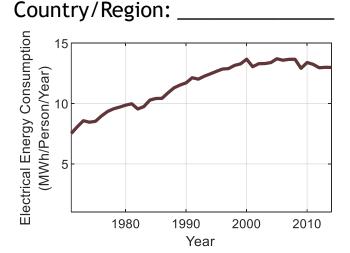
China
India
Sub-Saharan Africa
United States



Year

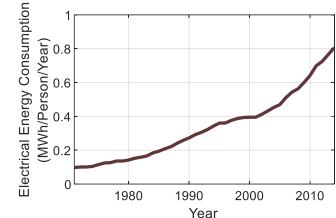




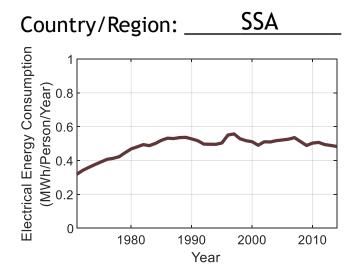


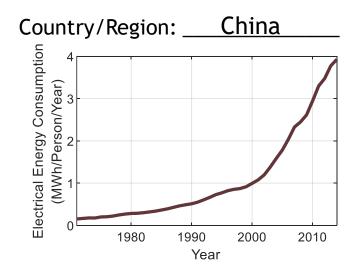
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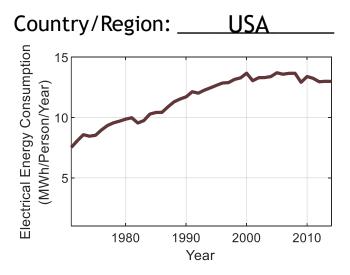
China
India
Sub-Saharan Africa
United States



India







Electrification Approaches

Solar Lanterns



(courtesy of d.Light)

Solar Home Systems



(courtesy of BBOXX)

Energy Kiosks



Kiosks Mini-Grids



(courtesy of KiloWatts for Humanity) (courtesy of PowerGen)

Increasing Energy Access

Solar Lanterns & Solar Home Systems



Source: Lighting Africa

Solar Lanterns ("pico solar")

- "Entry level" electricity access
- Components
 - small (<10W) photovoltaic (PV) panel
 - Battery (usually <20Wh)
 - LED light(s)
 - USB port for charging (on larger systems)
- Designed for portability
- Low-cost \$5-\$20



d.Light S30



M-KOPA 4



Sun King Pro 2000



forsera Group PSHS 3000

Solar Home Systems (SHS)

- Higher-tier electricity access
- Components
 - Larger PV panel (usually 20W to 60W)
 - Battery (100Wh-300Wh)
 - LED lights
 - USB ports
 - Inverter (larger systems)
 - Appliances (DC TVs, fans)



BBOXX



d.light X850

Energy Kiosks (Charging Stations)

- High tier electricity access
- Can supply high-power loads
 - refrigerators
 - pumps
 - mills
- Walk-up retail service model
 - phone/battery recharging
- No or limited distribution system







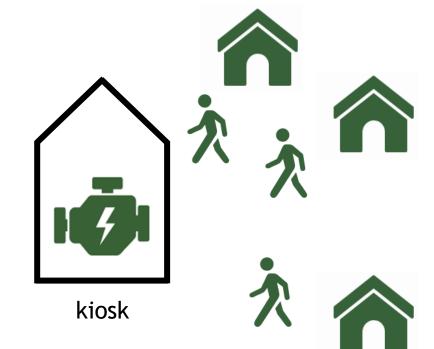
Energy Kiosk

People carry phones and batteries to the kiosk for recharging



Kiosk powers highpower loads





Mini-Grids (also "micro-grid")

- High tier electricity access
- Replicates grid connection
- Distribution system

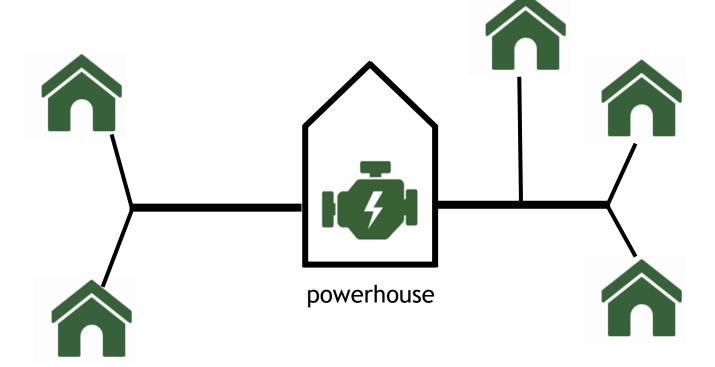




(courtesy of PowerGen)

Mini-Grid

Distribution lines supply electricity to users



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