

Solar panels on half the world's roofs could meet its entire electricity demand

12 October 2021, by Siddharth Joshi, James Glynn, Shivika Mittal



Covering roofs with solar panels could significantly contribute to decarbonising global energy systems. Credit: [MaddyBris/Pixabay](#)

Rooftop solar panels are up to 79% cheaper than they were in 2010. These [plummeting costs](#) have made [rooftop solar photovoltaics](#) even more attractive to households and businesses who want to reduce their reliance on electricity grids while reducing their carbon footprints.

But are there enough [rooftop](#) surfaces for this technology to generate affordable, [low-carbon energy](#) for everyone who needs it? After all, it's not just people who own their own houses and want to cut their bills who are in need of solutions like this. Around [800 million people](#) globally go without proper access to electricity.

Our [new paper](#) in *Nature Communications* presents a global assessment of how many rooftop [solar panels](#) we'd need to generate enough [renewable energy](#) for the whole world—and where we'd need to put them. Our study is the first to provide such a detailed map of global rooftop solar potential, assessing rooftop area and sunlight cover at scales all the way from cities to continents.

We found that we would only need 50% of the

world's rooftops to be covered with solar panels in order to deliver enough electricity to meet the world's [yearly needs](#).

Method

We designed a program that incorporated data from over 300 million buildings and analyzed 130 million km² of land—almost the entire [land surface area](#) of the planet. This estimated how much energy could be produced from the 0.2 million km² of rooftops present on that land, an area roughly the same size as the UK.

We then calculated electricity generation potentials from these rooftops by looking at their location. Generally, rooftops located in [higher latitudes](#) such as in northern Europe or Canada can vary by as much as 40% in their generation potential across the year, due to big differences in sunshine between winter and summer. Rooftops near the equator, however, usually only vary in generation potential by around 1% across the seasons, as sunshine is much more consistent.

This is important because these large variations in monthly potential can have a significant [impact](#) on the reliability of solar-powered electricity in that region. That means places where sunlight is more irregular require energy [storage solutions](#)—increasing electricity costs.

Hotspots

Our results highlighted three potential hotspots for rooftop solar energy generation: Asia, Europe and North America.

Of these, Asia looks like the cheapest location to install panels, where—in countries like India and China—one kilowatt hour (kWh) of electricity, or approximately [48 hours](#) of using your laptop, can be produced for just 0.05p. This is thanks to cheap panel manufacturing costs, as well as sunnier

climates.

Provided by The Conversation

Meanwhile, the costliest countries for implementing rooftop solar are U.S., Japan and the UK. Europe holds the middle ground, with average costs across the continent of around 0.096p per kWh.

Rooftop solar panels look like they'd be equally useful in areas with low population as they would be in urban centers. For those living in remote areas, panels help top up or even replace supply from potentially unreliable local grids. And for those in cities, panels can significantly [reduce](#) air pollution caused by burning fossil fuels for energy.

It's vital to point out that global electricity supply cannot rely on a single source of generation to meet the requirements of billions of people. And, thanks to changeable weather and our planet's day and night cycle, a mismatch between solar energy demand and supply is unavoidable.

The equipment required to store [solar power](#) for when it's needed is still extremely [expensive](#). Additionally, solar panels won't be able to deliver enough power for some industries. Heavy manufacturing and metal processing, for example, require very large currents and specialized electricity delivery, which solar power won't yet be able to provide.

Despite this, rooftop solar has huge potential to alleviate [energy](#) poverty and put clean, pollution-free power back in the hands of consumers worldwide. If the costs of solar power continue to [decrease](#), rooftop panels could be one of the best tools yet to decarbonise our [electricity](#) supply.

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