

Svalbard and Jan Mayen solar electric energy systems

Where are Svalbard and Jan Mayen located?

The islands are located north and northwest of Norway, within the southern limits of Arctic sea ice -- the northernmost point of Svalbard is within a 620 mi (1,000 km) of the North Pole. Svalbard is approximately 24,570 square mi (63,000 square km); Jan Mayen is approximately 145 square mi (373 square km).

How big is Svalbard compared to Jan Mayen?

Svalbard is approximately 24,570 square mi (63,000 square km); Jan Mayen is approximately 145 square mi (373 square km). Svalbard is an island group consisting of nine main islands: Spitsbergen (the largest), Nordaustlandet, Barentsoya, Edgeoya, and smaller islands, plus the small island of Bjornoya further to the south.

What is the population of Svalbard and Jan Mayen in 2021?

Svalbard and Jan Mayen had a population of 2,939 in January 2021. There were 1,542 internet users in January 2021.

By testing and proving hybrid solutions at Isfjord Radio and elsewhere on Svalbard, and making these a "best practice" for Arctic energy transition, Store Norske Energi hopes to accelerate the introduction of renewable energy in ...

The study investigates the potential and the design challenges of Polar solar power plants through field measurements of a small-scale solar power plant with modules facing both sky and...

In Svalbard (78°N), the previously coal based energy system is now, with a short transition period with diesel, moving to a completely renewable off-grid system. Both solar and wind energy are possible contributors to the energy mix.

By testing and proving hybrid solutions at Isfjord Radio and elsewhere on Svalbard, and making these a "best practice" for Arctic energy transition, Store Norske Energi hopes to accelerate the introduction of renewable energy in other Arctic communities.

The model takes into account the variability of short-term solar and wind generation as well as the uncertainty in electricity and heat loads. A common approach, also when modelling larger energy systems, is to treat solar and wind generation as deterministic inputs.

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In the remote Svalbard archipelago of Norway, situated in perpetual winter darkness, a groundbreaking project has been completed: the installation of the world's northernmost ground solar panels. This innovative initiative holds the potential to assist isolated Arctic communities in their transition to clean energy.

The area potentially concerned stretches from Svalbard to Jan Mayen Island, covering 280 000 square kilometers of Arctic seabed. Despite protests and warnings from environmental organizations, scientists and many politicians, Norway has decided to go ahead with the project.

Svalbard and Jan Mayen, with their unique geographical and environmental characteristics, offer promising opportunities for emerging industries and investment prospects. [...]

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With an electricity price on Svalbard that is three times higher than in mainland Norway, installing PV on Svalbard is a good investment with an expected average payback time of less than eight years, according to Halvorsen.

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