

TOTAL WORLD ENERGY COULD BE SUPPLIED FROM WIND FARMS IN THE “ROARING FORTIES”

David Gordon Wilson
M.I.T. mechanical engineering, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA
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SUMMARY

To supply 100 percent of the present world energy consumption from all fuels we would need four wind farms in the “Roaring Forties” each about 565-km (350 miles) square.

LOCATION

The Roaring Forties is the name given to a band encircling the earth from around 35 – 60 degrees south. This band covers a north-to-south distance on the sea of 2700 km (1700 miles). The wind in this band is higher and more constant than anywhere else on earth. Therefore fewer and smaller turbines could be used.

WORLD AND U.S. TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The U.S. annual consumption recently approached 100 quads, which is approximately 10^{20} J/year, from all sources. World consumption, also from all sources, is generally reckoned to be about four times this amount. Data are imprecise, and the following calculations are also general and imprecise.

FAR-OFFSHORE WIND TURBINES

G.E. is among several companies making 5-MW wind turbines, and it is planning 7-MW versions. A group in Norway is producing high-wind off-shore turbines, having a smaller diameter than turbines designed for temperate-wind areas. Wind turbines are generally spaced four diameters apart. This would mean a spacing of 400m for 5-MW high-wind turbines.

MOUNTING

Two possibilities are to mount two turbines at opposite ends of 400-m-long concrete barges (the length of supertankers); and, alternatively, to mount each turbine on an individual concrete “floater”. Each alternative would be anchored by cables to concrete masses on the sea-bed. (Prof. Paul Sclavounas of M.I.T. and the U.S. National Renewable Energy Lab. have worked on this second concept and consider it feasible.)

ENERGY TRANSPORTATION

The proposed wind farms would be too far from energy markets to use undersea electric cables. One obvious alternative would be to have the turbines power generators that

would electrolyze sea water to produce hydrogen and oxygen which would be compressed for shipment by supertankers to major markets around the world. Or the supertankers could take liquefied carbon dioxide to the wind farms so that a liquid fuel such as alcohol could be produced on site and shipped back. There are many other alternatives that could be explored.

NUMBER OF TURBINES REQUIRED

Let us assume pessimistically that the average output of a 5-MW turbine in the Roaring Forties would be 3 MW. We will also pessimistically specify that only half this energy output reaches markets in the U.S., Europe, China and Japan (even though a modern supertanker typically uses only 2% of its cargo in a round-trip voyage.) Therefore each turbine on average is responsible for a delivery of 1.5 MW year-round. Only two million turbines would be required to supply all US nonrenewable energy. If arranged in a square there would be 1415 turbines spaced 400-m apart in 1415 rows, which would be a 565-km (350-miles) square farm. Four of these wind farms would supply the whole world with renewable energy and could stop global warming from energy use.

The space occupied by these four wind farms would be a tiny proportion of the Roaring Forties, which total around 50-million square kilometers.

SOME REALISM

The proposal above is an example of “reduction ad absurdum”. The purpose is to show that current whining about the impossibility of replacing petroleum with renewable energy is hogwash. Harvesting this energy would appear to do no harm to anyone or any wildlife. The wind is slowed down by friction with the sea in any case, so that the continual storms might produce waves reduced by an insignificant amount. There is little shipping or bird flight in these waters. We in the U.S. might start by building say 2000 turbines, enough to supply one-percent of our current energy usage, to test the concept and to establish costs. These costs would be far less than those for launching another war to protect “our” energy supplies.

MORE REALISM

A group called Sahara Wind (info@saharawind.com) would like to have wind turbines along 2000 km of the Sahara desert south of Morocco and close to the Atlantic ocean. It claims that these would be enough to supply half the electricity needs of Europe.

Dave Wilson, dgwilson@mit.edu