

Flux energy Hong Kong

What is the energy supply in Hong Kong?

According to the IEA (International Energy Agency) , the total PES (primary energy supply) in Hong Kong was 173.7 TWh in 2009, in which coal had the highest share (51%), followed by oil (27%), gas (17%) and net-import electricity (5%). The TFC (total final consumption) of Hong Kong in 2009 was 103.7 TWh.

What is Hong Kong's proposed fuel mix?

Therefore, the governmentally proposed fuel mix is discussed in this section. In "Hong Kong's Climate Change Strategy and Action Agenda" issued in 2010 , the Hong Kong government proposed to increase the imported nuclear electricity from the present 23%-50% while reducing coal to 6-7% by 2020.

How can Hong Kong improve energy security?

Recommendations and suggestions Hong Kong is heavily dependent on imported fossil fuel due to a lack of indigenous fossil resources. To improve the energy security in Hong Kong, ensuring the continuation of power supply from mainland China and exploitation of locally available renewable energy sources are main options.

What type of electricity is supplied in Hong Kong?

All locally generated power is thermal fired. Electricity is supplied by two local power companies: CLP (China Light &Power) Power Hong Kong Limited (CLP) and PAH (Power Assets Holdings Ltd).

What is the business-as-usual scenario for Hong Kong's energy system in 2020?

The business-as-usual scenario for Hong Kong's energy system in 2020 is examined. The governmentally proposed fuel mix for 2020 is analysed. The renewable energy scenario to replace nuclear power in 2020 is studied. Carbon reduction target of Hong Kong is examined in the three scenarios.

What is the energy demand outlook for Hong Kong?

In the BAU scenario,the total energy demand in Hong Kong is projected to grow at 1% per year in the outlook period (2010-2020),based on the historical trend from IEA .

Measuring energy fluxes in a dense and high-rise urban area is extremely challenging, thus our knowledge in such area remains limited. This study assessed the surface energy fluxes and investigated the energy balance closure (EBC) over such complex urban surface in Hong Kong.

In view of the complex characteristics of the urban landscape and urban geometric effects, methods developed in this study for UST retrieval and urban energy flux estimation can be ...

This study aims to assess the surface energy fluxes over a highly-dense and compact urban area in Hong Kong, based on eddy covariance observations as well as model simulations; and to investigate the energy balance closure over such complex urban surface.

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In order to develop future scenarios of the energy system in Hong Kong, and identify how Hong Kong can transform from a mainly fossil fuel-based to a low carbon based energy system, the first step is to create a simulation model of the energy system of Hong Kong.

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In view of the complex characteristics of the urban landscape and urban geometric effects, methods developed in this study for UST retrieval and urban energy flux estimation can be applied over urban areas to enable better estimation and monitoring of urban heat island effects.

This study assessed the surface energy flux observations over a highly-dense urban area in Hong Kong and compared the estimations of anthropogenic heat fluxes (Q_f) derived from two inventory methods (i.e. LQF model and Kanda Global Anthropogenic Heat Datasets) and the energy balance residual method.

The aim of the comparison overall is to understand the complexity required to model energy and water exchanges in urban areas and to identify those modeling approaches that minimize the errors in the simulated fluxes of the urban energy balance.



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