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Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m^2) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

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Approximately 30% of electricity is generated renewably, primarily Hydroelectricity and solar power. [1] Renewable generation is concentrated on Tahiti, with other parts of French Polynesia almost entirely reliant on fossil fuels. [2] Wind power is not used, with only two small facilities, both of which became non-functional due to lack of ...

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On several islands of the Tuamotu, Diesel-Solar hybrid power stations have been built, with a share of PV over 50%. WIND TURBINES: Wind conditions in French Polynesia are generally not very favorable (not enough wind). Therefore, only smaller units are better fitted to our environment: oNecessity to be have easy to transport and install ...

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"While there are pros and cons to wind and solar power, from a geographical standpoint wind power is well-suited to the British climate, whereas solar performs best in hotter, sunnier climates," explains Wen.

French Polynesia are analysed in terms of wind speed, dominant wind direction and power density to identify the most suitable locations for the deployment of wind farms. The Weibull distribution is used to fit the wind speed data recorded at 10 m above ground level, as it is widely used by turbine manufacturers.

Renewable electricity here is the sum of hydropower, wind, solar, geothermal, modern biomass and wave and tidal power. Traditional biomass - the burning of charcoal, crop waste, and other organic matter - is not included.

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