

# High demand for wind power and photovoltaic power generation materials

How does wind power drive demand growth?

Wind power plays a leading role in driving demand growth due to a combination of large-scale capacity additions and higher mineral intensity (especially with growing contributions from mineral-intensive offshore wind). Solar PV follows closely, with its unmatched scale of capacity additions among the low-carbon power generation technologies.

What are wind and solar photovoltaic (PV) power systems?

Wind and solar photovoltaic (PV) power form vital parts of the energy transition toward renewable energy systems. The rapid development of these two renewables represents an enormous infrastructure construction task including both power generation and its associated electrical grid systems, which will generate demand for metal resources.

Will high deployment increase wind energy demand?

Under the High Deployment scenario, wind-energy-related demand for additional materials could be significant relative to domestic production, with demand for aluminum, copper, and cobalt surpassing 20% of 2020 U.S. production. But it's not all bad news.

How much will wind energy demand be in 2020?

Although 5% may not seem like a lot, it represents a more than 5 times the domestic production of these materials in 2020. Under the High Deployment scenario, wind-energy-related demand for additional materials could be significant relative to domestic production, with demand for aluminum, copper, and cobalt surpassing 20% of 2020 U.S. production.

Is solar photovoltaics ready to power a sustainable future?

Victoria, M. et al. Solar photovoltaics is ready to power a sustainable future. *Joule* 6, 1041-1056 (2021).  
Dunnett, S. et al. Harmonised global datasets of wind and solar farm locations and power. *Sci. Data* 7, 130 (2020).  
Helveston, J. P., He, G. & Davidson, M. R. Quantifying the cost savings of global solar photovoltaic supply chains.

What is the share of PV and wind in power supply?

The share of PV and wind in power supply increases from 12% to 59% during 2021-2060 at an annual rate of 1.8%, 1.4%, 1.0% and 0.7% in the 2020s, 2030s, 2040s and 2050s, respectively, which requires acceleration relative to an annual rate of 1% for China in the 2010s.

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