Guinea energy storage

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GEO is a set of free interactive databases and tools built collaboratively by people like you

GOAL: to promote an understanding, on a global scale, of the dynamics of change in energy systems, quantify emissions and their impacts, and accelerate the transition to carbon-neutral, environmentally benign energy systems while providing affordable energy to all.

We invite collaborations to help build GEO.

GEO is a collection of interactive databases that map (collect, collate and geo-reference), monitor and model the extremely complex and dynamical energy infrastructures and resources. By providing data, models and analysis tools as an open but moderated Wiki we aim to engage the public and the experts. Through these Open Models and Databases our goal is to promote an understanding, on a global scale, of the dynamics of change in energy systems, quantify emissions and their impacts, and accelerate the transition to carbon-neutral, environmentally benign energy systems while providing affordable energy to all.

CAUTION: The summaries provided below are based on the data in GEO which may be incomplete.

Acknowledgment: Users using and downloading information from this site are requested to acknowledge our contribution and reference us as follows: "Data obtained from ".

Electricity can be generated in two main ways: by harnessing the heat from burning fuels or nuclear reactions in the form of steam (thermal power) or by capturing the energy of natural forces such as the sun, wind or moving water.

Electricity production tends to closely match demand, which in turn is driven by economic and population growth and changes to the structure of the economy.

Unlike other energy commodities such as coal, oil and natural gas, electricity trade between countries is relatively limited as it is more technically complex and requires a direct cross-border interconnection. Such connections can help to balance out supply and demand across regions, which will be increasingly important as variable renewables like solar and wind make up a larger share of electricity generation.

Power generation, which includes electricity and heat, is one of the largest sources of CO2 emissions globally,

primarily from the burning of fossil fuels like coal and natural gas in thermal power plants.

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