

DUTCH DITCH RENEWABLES: OPEN DOOR TO NEW NUCLEAR

February 11, 2011 Nuclear Townhall

Somebody in Europe is showing some sense. After watching Spain and France pile up huge deficits without generating any energy with their “feed-in tariffs,” Holland has dumped the whole renewables strategy and announced it will go nuclear.

“In a radical change of policy, the Netherlands is reducing its targets for renewable energy and slashing the subsidies for wind and solar power,” reports The Register, a British newspaper. “It’s also given the green light for the country’s first new nuclear power plants for almost 40 years.”

The Financial Times Deutschland edition reports the Dutch will slash wind and solar subsidies from \$4 billion euros annually to \$1.5 billion. The decision is not surprising after Electricite de France found itself losing \$1 billion euro a year on a similar program.

The feed-in tariff was suspended in December and EDF’s finances have been damaged by the project. Holland’s only nuclear reactor, the Borssele plant, opened in 1973, was earmarked for closure by 2003. In 2006 the plant was allowed to operate until 2034, and the following year the government abandoned its opposition to new nuclear plants.

Holland thus becomes the first European country to abandon the goal of 20 percent renewables. The decision does not abandon the goal of reducing carbon emissions, however, since nuclear will more than make up the difference.



HOLLAND SLASHES CARBON TARGETS, SHUNS WIND FOR NUCLEAR

“We can’t afford to be Groene”

By Andrew Orlowski, 10 February 2011 13:31 GMT - In a radical change of policy, the Netherlands is reducing its targets for renewable energy and slashing the subsidies for wind and solar power. It’s also given the green light for the country’s first new nuclear power plants for almost 40 years.

Why the change? Wind and solar subsidies are too expensive, the *Financial Times Deutschland* , reports.

Holland thus becomes the first country to abandon the EU-wide target of producing [20 per cent](#) of its domestic power from renewables. This is a remarkable turnaround from a state that took the Kyoto Agreement seriously and chivvied other EU members into adopting renewable energy strategies. The FT reports that instead of the €4bn annual subsidy, it will be slashed to €1.5bn.

Holland’s only nuclear reactor, the Borssele plant, opened in 1973, and was earmarked for closure by 2003. In 2006 the plant was allowed to operate until 2034, and the following year the government abandoned its opposition to new nuclear plants.

Critics of wind turbine expansion have found it difficult to get figures to judge whether the turbines are value for money. In January, Ofgem [refused](#) to disclose the output of each Feed-In Tariff (FiT) location.

The UK is expected to urge the installation of 10,000 new onshore turbines, even though some [cost more in subsidies than they produce](#), even at the generous Feed-In rates. Holland's policy U-turn means the EU renewable targets aren't set in stone - and there are more cost-effective ways of hitting the targets. ®

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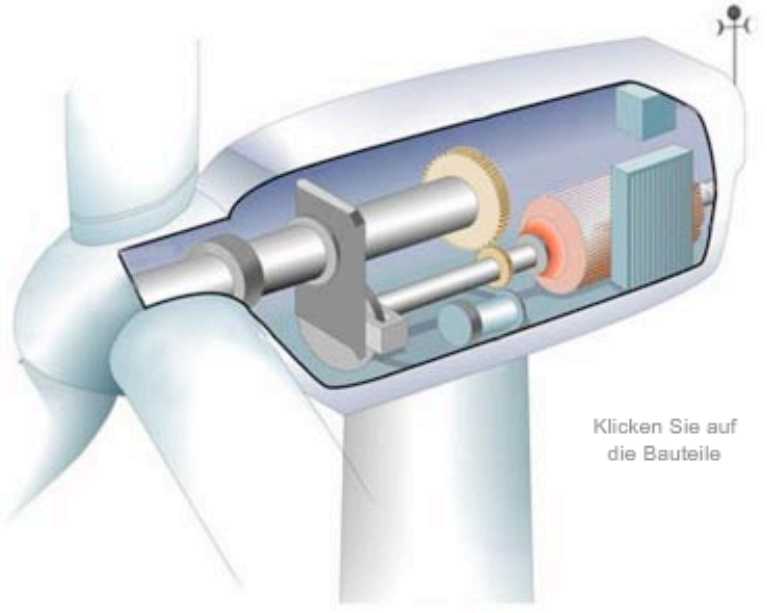
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Wie aus Wind Energie wird

More than 21,000 wind turbines in Germany produce electricity for homes and businesses. So far, they cover 6.4 percent of consumption. We provide insight into the interior of the turbines and show how air one bulb to glow or a radio playing to bring. Michelle Roettger and Jens-Uwe Braun

Infografik: Wie aus Wind Energie wird Info 

Anlage mit Getriebe Anlage ohne Getriebe



Klicken Sie auf die Bauteile

Bei Windkraftanlagen gibt es zwei Konstruktionstypen: Es gibt Anlagen mit und ohne Getriebe:

Bei Anlagen mit Getriebe wird die Leistung aus der Drehbewegung des Rotors über die Antriebswelle und das Getriebe dem Generator zugeführt. Für den Generator ist die langsame Drehung der Rotoren ein Problem, er kann nur mit hoher Drehzahl gut arbeiten. Mit Hilfe des Getriebes lässt sich Leistung mit geringer Drehzahl und hohem Drehmoment - wie man sie vom Rotor einer Windkraftanlage erhält - in Leistung mit hoher Drehzahl und kleinem Drehmoment - wie man sie für den Generator benötigt - umwandeln.

[weiter](#)

In wind turbines, there are two types of construction: there are systems with and without gears:

In systems with the transmission power from the rotation of the rotor is fed to the drive shaft via the transmission and the generator. The slow rotation of the rotors is a problem for the generator, it can work well only with high speed. With the help of the transmission power to let a low speed and high torque - how to contact the rotor of a wind turbine - how to requires for the generator - convert.