

Renewable_Energy_Technical_Potential

April 24, 2018

1 Dashboard of Renewable Energy in the U.S

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import folium
import os
from branca.utilities import split_hex
state_geo = os.path.join('data', 'us-states.json')
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

1.1 Import Data

- Data Source: <https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/united-states-renewable-energy-technical-potential>
- Reference: <https://openei.org/doe-opendata/dataset/5346c5c2-be26-4be7-9663-b5a98cbb7527/resource/01fe78a8-77b6-4c59-bc36-cae177ee86c3/download/usretechpotential.pdf>
- Goal: Create dashboard to visualize the data of renewable energy technical potential in the US.

```
In [2]: inputDF = pd.read_csv('usretechnicalpotential.csv')
```

```
In [3]: inputDF = inputDF.rename(columns = {'Unnamed: 0': 'state'})
# replacing NaN values with 0
inputDF.fillna(0, inplace=True)
```

```
In [4]: inputDF.head()
```

```
Out[4]:
```

	state	urbanUtilityScalePV_GWh	urbanUtilityScalePV_GW \
0	Alabama	35850	20
1	Alaska	166	0
2	Arizona	121305	52
3	Arkansas	28960	15
4	California	246008	111

	urbanUtilityScalePV_km2	ruralUtilityScalePV_GWh	ruralUtilityScalePV_GW \
0	426	3706838	2114
1	2	8282976	9005

2	1096	11867693	5147
3	332	4986388	2747
4	2320	8855917	4010

	ruralUtilityScalePV_km2	rooftopPV_GWh	rooftopPV_GW	CSP_GWh	\
0	44058	15475.0	12	0	
1	187608	0.0	1	0	
2	107230	22736.0	14	12544333	
3	57239	8484.0	6	0	
4	83549	106411.0	75	8490916	

	...	biopowerGaseous_GWh	biopowerGaseous_GW	\
0	...	1533	0	
1	...	61	0	
2	...	837	0	
3	...	1063	0	
4	...	15510	1	

	biopowerGaseous_Tonnes-CH4	geothermalHydrothermal_GWh	\
0	326186	0	
1	13156	15437	
2	178188	8329	
3	226178	0	
4	3300211	130921	

	geothermalHydrothermal_GW	EGSGeothermal_GWh	EGSGeothermal_GW	\
0	0	535489.0	67.0	
1	1	0.0	0.0	
2	1	1239147.0	157.0	
3	0	628621.0	79.0	
4	16	1344179.0	170.0	

	hydropower_GWh	hydropower_GW	hydropower_countOfSites
0	4102	0	2435
1	23675	5	3053
2	1303	0	1958
3	6093	1	3268
4	30023	6	9692

[5 rows x 31 columns]

In [5]: inputDF.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 51 entries, 0 to 50
Data columns (total 31 columns):
state                51 non-null object
urbanUtilityScalePV_GWh  51 non-null int64
```

```

urbanUtilityScalePV_GW      51 non-null int64
urbanUtilityScalePV_km2     51 non-null int64
ruralUtilityScalePV_GWh     51 non-null int64
ruralUtilityScalePV_GW      51 non-null int64
ruralUtilityScalePV_km2     51 non-null int64
rooftopPV_GWh               51 non-null float64
rooftopPV_GW                51 non-null int64
CSP_GWh                     51 non-null int64
CSP_GW                       51 non-null int64
CSP_km2                     51 non-null int64
onshoreWind_GWh             51 non-null int64
onshoreWind_GW              51 non-null int64
onshoreWind_km2             51 non-null int64
offshoreWind_GWh            51 non-null float64
offshoreWind_GW             51 non-null float64
offshoreWind_km2            51 non-null float64
biopowerSolid_GWh           51 non-null int64
biopowerSolid_GW            51 non-null int64
biopowerSolid_BDT           51 non-null int64
biopowerGaseous_GWh         51 non-null int64
biopowerGaseous_GW          51 non-null int64
biopowerGaseous_Tonnes-CH4  51 non-null int64
geothermalHydrothermal_GWh  51 non-null int64
geothermalHydrothermal_GW   51 non-null int64
EGSGeothermal_GWh          51 non-null float64
EGSGeothermal_GW            51 non-null float64
hydropower_GWh              51 non-null int64
hydropower_GW               51 non-null int64
hydropower_countOfSites     51 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(6), int64(24), object(1)
memory usage: 12.4+ KB

```

1.2 Organize data

1.2.1 1. Utility-Scale Photovoltaics (Urban)

- Definition: large-scale photovoltaics(PV) deployed within urban boundaries on urban open space.
- State technical potential generation is expressed as:

$$StateMWh = State \Sigma [UrbanOpenSapce(km^2) * PowerDensity(48 \frac{MW}{km^2}) * StateCapacityFactor(\%) * 8760(Hours)]$$

```

In [6]: urbanUtilityScalePV_DF = inputDF[['state', 'urbanUtilityScalePV_GWh', 'urbanUtilityScalePV_km2']]
        urbanUtilityScalePV_sumDF = pd.DataFrame(['U.S Total', \
                                                    urbanUtilityScalePV_DF['urbanUtilityScalePV_GWh'].sum(), \
                                                    urbanUtilityScalePV_DF['urbanUtilityScalePV_GWh'].sum(), \
                                                    urbanUtilityScalePV_DF['urbanUtilityScalePV_GWh'].sum(), \
                                                    columns=['state', 'urbanUtilityScalePV_GWh', 'urbanUtilityScalePV_km2', 'U.S Total'])

```

The total estimated annual technical potential in the United States for urban utility-scale PV

```
In [7]: urbanUtilityScalePV_sumDF
```

```
Out[7]:
```

	state	urbanUtilityScalePV_GWh	urbanUtilityScalePV_GW \
0	U.S Total	2231670	1195

	urbanUtilityScalePV_km2
0	25343

Choropleth map of estimated technical potential for urban utility-scale photovoltaics in the U.S.:

```
In [8]: threshold_scale = split_six(urbanUtilityScalePV_DF['urbanUtilityScalePV_GWh'])
```

```
m = folium.Map(location=[48, -102], zoom_start=3)
m.choropleth(
    geo_data=state_geo,
    name='choropleth',
    data=urbanUtilityScalePV_DF,
    columns=['state', 'urbanUtilityScalePV_GWh'],
    key_on='feature.properties.name',
    fill_color='YlGn',
    fill_opacity=0.7,
    line_opacity=0.2,
    legend_name='Urban Utility Scale PV (Gigawatt Hours)',
    threshold_scale=threshold_scale,
    reset=True
)
```

```
folium.LayerControl().add_to(m)
```

```
m
```

```
Out[8]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x111b10550>
```

Table of estimated technical potential for urban utility-scale photovoltaics by state: Texas and California have the highest estimated technical potential, a result of a combination of good solar resource and large population

```
In [9]: urbanUtilityScalePV_DF.append(urbanUtilityScalePV_sumDF)
```

```
Out[9]:
```

	state	urbanUtilityScalePV_GWh	urbanUtilityScalePV_GW \
0	Alabama	35850	20
1	Alaska	166	0
2	Arizona	121305	52
3	Arkansas	28960	15
4	California	246008	111

5	Colorado	43470	19
6	Connecticut	7716	4
7	Delaware	14856	9
8	District of Columbia	8	0
9	Florida	72787	39
10	Georgia	43166	24
11	Hawaii	3725	1
12	Idaho	23194	12
13	Illinois	103551	63
14	Indiana	98815	61
15	Iowa	27091	15
16	Kansas	31705	15
17	Kentucky	26514	16
18	Louisiana	55669	32
19	Maine	3216	1
20	Maryland	28551	18
21	Massachusetts	17469	10
22	Michigan	50845	33
23	Minnesota	33370	20
24	Mississippi	26366	15
25	Missouri	30549	18
26	Montana	11370	6
27	Nebraska	12954	6
28	Nevada	24893	10
29	New Hampshire	3790	2
30	New Jersey	44307	25
31	New Mexico	71356	30
32	New York	52803	32
33	North Carolina	68346	37
34	North Dakota	4871	2
35	Ohio	86495	57
36	Oklahoma	50040	25
37	Oregon	25783	12
38	Pennsylvania	56161	36
39	Rhode Island	1787	1
40	South Carolina	33834	19
41	South Dakota	4573	2
42	Tennessee	50243	28
43	Texas	294684	154
44	Utah	30492	14
45	Vermont	1632	1
46	Virginia	27451	15
47	Washington	33690	19
48	West Virginia	3023	2
49	Wisconsin	54938	34
50	Wyoming	7232	3
0	U.S Total	2231670	1195

	urbanUtilityScalePV_km2
0	426
1	2
2	1096
3	332
4	2320
5	399
6	100
7	189
8	0
9	830
10	505
11	34
12	251
13	1324
14	1274
15	324
16	317
17	338
18	674
19	40
20	378
21	228
22	699
23	419
24	317
25	376
26	127
27	141
28	224
29	48
30	527
31	645
32	682
33	789
34	57
35	1190
36	533
37	270
38	754
39	24
40	397
41	50
42	595
43	3213
44	292
45	22
46	326

47	402
48	41
49	727
50	75
0	25343

1.2.2 2. Utility-Scale Photovoltaics (Rural)

- Definition: large-scale PV deployed outside urban boundaries (the complement of urban utility-scale PV).
- State technical potential generation is expressed as:

$$StateMWh = State \Sigma [AvailableLand(km^2) * PowerDensity(48 \frac{MW}{km^2}) * StateCapacityFactor(\%) * 8760(Hours)]$$

```
In [10]: ruralUtilityScalePV_DF = inputDF[['state', 'ruralUtilityScalePV_GWh', 'ruralUtilityScalePV_kWh']]
ruralUtilityScalePV_sumDF = pd.DataFrame([['U.S Total', \
ruralUtilityScalePV_DF['ruralUtilityScalePV_GWh'].sum(), \
ruralUtilityScalePV_DF['ruralUtilityScalePV_kWh'].sum(), \
ruralUtilityScalePV_DF['ruralUtilityScalePV_kWh'].sum()], \
columns=['state', 'ruralUtilityScalePV_GWh', 'ruralUtilityScalePV_kWh'])
```

The total estimated annual technical potential in the United States for rural utility-scale PV

```
In [11]: ruralUtilityScalePV_sumDF
```

```
Out[11]:      state  ruralUtilityScalePV_GWh  ruralUtilityScalePV_kWh \
0  U.S Total                280613190                152950

      ruralUtilityScalePV_kWh
0                3186931
```

Choropleth map of estimated technical potential for rural utility-scale photovoltaics in the U.S.:

```
In [12]: threshold_scale = split_six(ruralUtilityScalePV_DF['ruralUtilityScalePV_GWh'])

m = folium.Map(location=[48, -102], zoom_start=3)
m.choropleth(
    geo_data=state_geo,
    name='choropleth',
    data=ruralUtilityScalePV_DF,
    columns=['state', 'ruralUtilityScalePV_GWh'],
    key_on='feature.properties.name',
    fill_color='YlGn',
    fill_opacity=0.7,
    line_opacity=0.2,
    legend_name='Rural Utility Scale PV (Gigawatt Hours)',
    threshold_scale=threshold_scale,
    reset=True)
```

)

```
folium.LayerControl().add_to(m)
```

m

Out[12]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x111c03240>

Table of estimated technical potential for rural utility-scale photovoltaics by state:

In [13]: ruralUtilityScalePV_DF.append(ruralUtilityScalePV_sumDF)

Out[13]:

	state	ruralUtilityScalePV_GWh	ruralUtilityScalePV_GW \
0	Alabama	3706838	2114
1	Alaska	8282976	9005
2	Arizona	11867693	5147
3	Arkansas	4986388	2747
4	California	8855917	4010
5	Colorado	10238083	4514
6	Connecticut	19627	12
7	Delaware	272332	167
8	District of Columbia	0	0
9	Florida	5137346	2812
10	Georgia	5492183	3088
11	Hawaii	38032	20
12	Idaho	3936847	2045
13	Illinois	8090985	4969
14	Indiana	4876185	3018
15	Iowa	6994159	4020
16	Kansas	14500149	6959
17	Kentucky	1823976	1119
18	Louisiana	4114605	2394
19	Maine	1100327	658
20	Maryland	585949	373
21	Massachusetts	82204	51
22	Michigan	5215639	3443
23	Minnesota	10792814	6510
24	Mississippi	4981252	2879
25	Missouri	5335268	3156
26	Montana	8187341	4402
27	Nebraska	9266756	4869
28	Nevada	8614454	3732
29	New Hampshire	57363	35
30	New Jersey	439773	251
31	New Mexico	16318543	7087
32	New York	1492566	926
33	North Carolina	4232789	2346

34	North Dakota	9734447	5482
35	Ohio	3626181	2395
36	Oklahoma	9341920	4782
37	Oregon	3740478	1884
38	Pennsylvania	553356	356
39	Rhode Island	13636	8
40	South Carolina	2754973	1555
41	South Dakota	10008873	5344
42	Tennessee	2225989	1266
43	Texas	38993581	20411
44	Utah	5184878	2390
45	Vermont	54727	35
46	Virginia	1882467	1074
47	Washington	1738150	996
48	West Virginia	52693	35
49	Wisconsin	5042258	3205
50	Wyoming	5727224	2854
0	U.S Total	280613190	152950

	ruralUtilityScalePV_km2
0	44058
1	187608
2	107230
3	57239
4	83549
5	94046
6	256
7	3482
8	0
9	58596
10	64343
11	430
12	42612
13	103524
14	62890
15	83762
16	144995
17	23319
18	49876
19	13722
20	7772
21	1074
22	71740
23	135627
24	59996
25	65766
26	91724
27	101456

28	77751
29	741
30	5231
31	147652
32	19294
33	48892
34	114227
35	49908
36	99640
37	39266
38	7429
39	184
40	32398
41	111350
42	26395
43	425230
44	49797
45	739
46	22377
47	20758
48	729
49	66788
50	59463
0	3186931

1.2.3 3. Rooftop Photovoltaics

- Definition: We obtained rooftop PV estimates from Denholm and Margolis (2008b), who obtained floor space estimates for commercial and residential buildings from McGraw-Hill and scaled these to estimate a building footprint based on the number of floors.

```
In [14]: rooftopPV_DF = inputDF[['state', 'rooftopPV_GWh', 'rooftopPV_GW']]
        rooftopPV_sumDF = pd.DataFrame([[ 'U.S Total', \
                                           rooftopPV_DF['rooftopPV_GWh'].sum(), \
                                           rooftopPV_DF['rooftopPV_GW'].sum()]], \
                                       columns=['state', 'rooftopPV_GWh', 'rooftopPV_GW'])
```

The total estimated annual technical potential in the United States for Rooftop Photovoltaics

```
In [15]: rooftopPV_sumDF
```

```
Out[15]:
```

	state	rooftopPV_GWh	rooftopPV_GW
0	U.S Total	818711.0	639

Choropleth map of estimated technical potential for rooftop photovoltaics in the U.S.:

```
In [16]: threshold_scale = split_six(rooftopPV_DF['rooftopPV_GWh'])

        m = folium.Map(location=[48, -102], zoom_start=3)
```

```

m.choropleth(
    geo_data=state_geo,
    name='choropleth',
    data=rooftopPV_DF,
    columns=['state', 'rooftopPV_GWh'],
    key_on='feature.properties.name',
    fill_color='YlGn',
    fill_opacity=0.7,
    line_opacity=0.2,
    legend_name='Rooftop PV (Gigawatt Hours)',
    threshold_scale=threshold_scale,
    reset=True
)

folium.LayerControl().add_to(m)

m

```

Out[16]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x111d63358>

Table of estimated technical potential for rooftop photovoltaics by state: States with the largest technical potential typically have the largest populations. California has the highest technical potential of 106 TWh due to its mix of high population and relatively good solar resource.

In [17]: rooftopPV_DF.append(rooftopPV_sumDF)

Out[17]:

	state	rooftopPV_GWh	rooftopPV_GW
0	Alabama	15475.0	12
1	Alaska	0.0	1
2	Arizona	22736.0	14
3	Arkansas	8484.0	6
4	California	106411.0	75
5	Colorado	16162.0	11
6	Connecticut	6616.0	5
7	Delaware	2185.0	1
8	District of Columbia	2490.0	2
9	Florida	63986.0	49
10	Georgia	31116.0	24
11	Hawaii	0.0	2
12	Idaho	4051.0	3
13	Illinois	30086.0	26
14	Indiana	17151.0	14
15	Iowa	8646.0	7
16	Kansas	8962.0	6
17	Kentucky	12312.0	10
18	Louisiana	14368.0	11
19	Maine	2443.0	2

20	Maryland	14849.0	12
21	Massachusetts	11722.0	10
22	Michigan	23527.0	21
23	Minnesota	14321.0	12
24	Mississippi	8614.0	6
25	Missouri	16159.0	13
26	Montana	2194.0	1
27	Nebraska	5336.0	4
28	Nevada	10767.0	7
29	New Hampshire	2298.0	2
30	New Jersey	15767.0	13
31	New Mexico	6513.0	4
32	New York	28779.0	25
33	North Carolina	28419.0	23
34	North Dakota	1916.0	1
35	Ohio	30064.0	27
36	Oklahoma	12442.0	9
37	Oregon	8322.0	7
38	Pennsylvania	22215.0	19
39	Rhode Island	1710.0	1
40	South Carolina	14412.0	11
41	South Dakota	2082.0	1
42	Tennessee	19685.0	16
43	Texas	78716.0	60
44	Utah	7513.0	5
45	Vermont	1115.0	1
46	Virginia	22266.0	18
47	Washington	13599.0	13
48	West Virginia	4220.0	3
49	Wisconsin	13939.0	12
50	Wyoming	1550.0	1
0	U.S Total	818711.0	639

1.2.4 4. Concentrating Solar Power (CSP)

- Definition: power from a utility-scale solar power facility in which the solar heat energy is collected in a central location.
- State technical potential generation is expressed as:

$$StateMWh = State \Sigma [AvailableLand(km^2) * PowerDensity(32.895 \frac{MW}{km^2}) * StateCapacityFactor(\%) * 8760(Hours)]$$

```
In [18]: CSP_DF = inputDF[['state', 'CSP_GWh', 'CSP_GW', 'CSP_km2']]
        CSP_sumDF = pd.DataFrame([[ 'U.S Total', \
                                     CSP_DF['CSP_GWh'].sum(), \
                                     CSP_DF['CSP_GW'].sum(), \
                                     CSP_DF['CSP_km2'].sum()]], \
                                   columns=['state', 'CSP_GWh', 'CSP_GW', 'CSP_km2'])
```

The total estimated annual technical potential in the United States for Concentrating Solar Power

```
In [19]: CSP_sumDF
```

```
Out[19]:
```

	state	CSP_GWh	CSP_GW	CSP_km2
0	U.S Total	116146234	38057	1157199

Choropleth map of estimated technical potential for Concentrating Solar Power in the U.S.:

```
In [20]: threshold_scale = split_six(CSP_DF['CSP_GWh'])
```

```
m = folium.Map(location=[48, -102], zoom_start=3)
m.choropleth(
    geo_data=state_geo,
    name='choropleth',
    data=CSP_DF,
    columns=['state', 'CSP_GWh'],
    key_on='feature.properties.name',
    fill_color='YlGn',
    fill_opacity=0.7,
    line_opacity=0.2,
    legend_name='Concentrating Solar Power (Gigawatt Hours)',
    threshold_scale=threshold_scale,
    reset=True
)
```

```
folium.LayerControl().add_to(m)
```

```
m
```

```
Out[20]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x111e38978>
```

Table of estimated technical potential for Concentrating Solar Power by state: Technical potential for CSP exists predominately in the Southwest.

```
In [21]: CSP_DF.append(CSP_sumDF)
```

```
Out[21]:
```

	state	CSP_GWh	CSP_GW	CSP_km2
0	Alabama	0	0	0
1	Alaska	0	0	0
2	Arizona	12544333	3527	107238
3	Arkansas	0	0	0
4	California	8490916	2725	82859
5	Colorado	9154524	3097	94173
6	Connecticut	0	0	0
7	Delaware	0	0	0
8	District of Columbia	0	0	0

9	Florida	358	0	3
10	Georgia	0	0	0
11	Hawaii	15369	5	168
12	Idaho	3502877	1267	38523
13	Illinois	0	0	0
14	Indiana	0	0	0
15	Iowa	0	0	0
16	Kansas	7974255	2884	87697
17	Kentucky	0	0	0
18	Louisiana	0	0	0
19	Maine	0	0	0
20	Maryland	0	0	0
21	Massachusetts	0	0	0
22	Michigan	0	0	0
23	Minnesota	0	0	0
24	Mississippi	0	0	0
25	Missouri	0	0	0
26	Montana	1540287	557	16939
27	Nebraska	4846929	1753	53304
28	Nevada	8295752	2557	77759
29	New Hampshire	0	0	0
30	New Jersey	0	0	0
31	New Mexico	16812349	4860	147747
32	New York	0	0	0
33	North Carolina	0	0	0
34	North Dakota	36049	13	396
35	Ohio	0	0	0
36	Oklahoma	5068036	1812	55113
37	Oregon	2812126	1017	30926
38	Pennsylvania	0	0	0
39	Rhode Island	0	0	0
40	South Carolina	0	0	0
41	South Dakota	1629659	589	17922
42	Tennessee	0	0	0
43	Texas	22786749	7743	235398
44	Utah	5067546	1638	49799
45	Vermont	0	0	0
46	Virginia	0	0	0
47	Washington	161713	58	1778
48	West Virginia	0	0	0
49	Wisconsin	0	0	0
50	Wyoming	5406407	1955	59457
0	U.S Total	116146234	38057	1157199

1.2.5 5. Onshore Wind Power

- Definition: wind resource at 80 meters(m) height above surface that results in an annual average gross capacity factor of 30% (net capacity factor of 25.5%), using typical utility-scale

wind turbine power curves.

- We estimate annual generation by assuming a power density of 5 MW/km²(DOE EERE 2008)10 and 15% energy losses to calculate net capacity factor.

```
In [22]: onshoreWind_DF = inputDF[['state', 'onshoreWind_GWh', 'onshoreWind_GW', 'onshoreWind_km2']
onshoreWind_sumDF = pd.DataFrame(['U.S Total', \
                                   onshoreWind_DF['onshoreWind_GWh'].sum(), \
                                   onshoreWind_DF['onshoreWind_GW'].sum(), \
                                   onshoreWind_DF['onshoreWind_km2'].sum()]),
                                   columns=['state', 'onshoreWind_GWh', 'onshoreWind_GW', 'onshoreWind_km2'])
```

The total estimated annual technical potential in the United States for Onshore Wind Power

```
In [23]: onshoreWind_sumDF
```

```
Out[23]:
```

	state	onshoreWind_GWh	onshoreWind_GW	onshoreWind_km2
0	U.S Total	32783975	10937	2190929

Choropleth map of estimated technical potential for Onshore Wind Power in the U.S.:

```
In [24]: threshold_scale = split_six(onshoreWind_DF['onshoreWind_GWh'])
```

```
m = folium.Map(location=[48, -102], zoom_start=3)
m.choropleth(
    geo_data=state_geo,
    name='choropleth',
    data=onshoreWind_DF,
    columns=['state', 'onshoreWind_GWh'],
    key_on='feature.properties.name',
    fill_color='YlGn',
    fill_opacity=0.7,
    line_opacity=0.2,
    legend_name='Onshore Wind Power (Gigawatt Hours)',
    threshold_scale=threshold_scale,
    reset=True
)

folium.LayerControl().add_to(m)

m
```

```
Out[24]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x111f0afd0>
```

Table of estimated technical potential for Onshore Wind Power by state: Technical potential for onshore wind power is largest in the central Great Plains and lowest in the southeastern United States.

```
In [25]: onshoreWind_DF.append(onshoreWind_sumDF)
```

```

Out [25] :
state onshoreWind_GWh onshoreWind_GW onshoreWind_km2
0 Alabama 283 0 23
1 Alaska 1373433 493 98669
2 Arizona 26036 10 2180
3 Arkansas 22892 9 1840
4 California 89862 34 6822
5 Colorado 1096035 387 77443
6 Connecticut 61 0 5
7 Delaware 21 0 1
8 District of Columbia 0 0 0
9 Florida 0 0 0
10 Georgia 322 0 26
11 Hawaii 7786 2 493
12 Idaho 44319 18 3615
13 Illinois 649467 249 49976
14 Indiana 377603 148 29645
15 Iowa 1723587 570 114142
16 Kansas 3101575 952 190474
17 Kentucky 147 0 12
18 Louisiana 934 0 81
19 Maine 28742 11 2250
20 Maryland 3631 1 296
21 Massachusetts 2827 1 205
22 Michigan 143907 59 11808
23 Minnesota 1428524 489 97854
24 Mississippi 0 0 0
25 Missouri 689519 274 54871
26 Montana 2746271 944 188800
27 Nebraska 3011252 917 183599
28 Nevada 17709 7 1449
29 New Hampshire 5706 2 427
30 New Jersey 317 0 26
31 New Mexico 1399156 492 98416
32 New York 63565 25 5156
33 North Carolina 2037 0 161
34 North Dakota 2537824 770 154039
35 Ohio 129142 54 10983
36 Oklahoma 1521651 516 103364
37 Oregon 68766 27 5420
38 Pennsylvania 8230 3 661
39 Rhode Island 129 0 9
40 South Carolina 427 0 37
41 South Dakota 2901858 882 176482
42 Tennessee 765 0 61
43 Texas 5552399 1901 380305
44 Utah 31552 13 2620
45 Vermont 7795 2 589
46 Virginia 4589 1 358

```


47	Washington	47249	18	3695
48	West Virginia	4951	1	376
49	Wisconsin	255266	103	20751
50	Wyoming	1653856	552	110414
0	U.S Total	32783975	10937	2190929

1.2.6 6. Offshore Wind Power

- Definition: annual average wind speed greater than or equal to 6.4 meters per second (m/s) at 90 m height above surface.
- Our annual generation estimates assume a power density of 5 MW/km² and capacity factors based on wind speed interval and depth-based wind farm configurations to account for anchoring and stabilization for the turbines as developed by NREL analysts for use in the ReEDS model (Musial and Ram 2010).

```
In [26]: offshoreWind_DF = inputDF[['state', 'offshoreWind_GWh', 'offshoreWind_GW', 'offshoreWind_km2']]
offshoreWind_sumDF = pd.DataFrame(['U.S Total', \
                                     offshoreWind_DF['offshoreWind_GWh'].sum(), \
                                     offshoreWind_DF['offshoreWind_GW'].sum(), \
                                     offshoreWind_DF['offshoreWind_km2'].sum()], \
                                   columns=['state', 'offshoreWind_GWh', 'offshoreWind_GW', 'offshoreWind_km2'])
```

The total estimated annual technical potential in the United States for Offshore Wind Power

```
In [27]: offshoreWind_sumDF
```

```
Out [27]:
```

	state	offshoreWind_GWh	offshoreWind_GW	offshoreWind_km2
0	U.S Total	16975788.0	4210.0	844688.0

Choropleth map of estimated technical potential for Offshore Wind Power in the U.S.:

```
In [28]: threshold_scale = split_six(offshoreWind_DF['offshoreWind_GWh'])

m = folium.Map(location=[48, -102], zoom_start=3)
m.choropleth(
    geo_data=state_geo,
    name='choropleth',
    data=offshoreWind_DF,
    columns=['state', 'offshoreWind_GWh'],
    key_on='feature.properties.name',
    fill_color='YlGn',
    fill_opacity=0.7,
    line_opacity=0.2,
    legend_name='Offshore Wind Power (Gigawatt Hours)',
    threshold_scale=threshold_scale,
    reset=True
)
```

```
folium.LayerControl().add_to(m)
```

```
m
```

```
Out [28]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x111f0aa90>
```

Table of estimated technical potential for Offshore Wind Power by state: Technical potential for offshore wind power is present in significant quantities in all offshore regions of the United States.

```
In [29]: offshoreWind_DF.append(offshoreWind_sumDF)
```

```
Out [29]:
```

	state	offshoreWind_GWh	offshoreWind_GW	offshoreWind_km2
0	Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	California	2662579.0	654.0	130966.0
5	Colorado	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Connecticut	26545.0	7.0	1434.0
7	Delaware	60654.0	15.0	3007.0
8	District of Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Florida	34684.0	9.0	1929.0
10	Georgia	220807.0	58.0	11725.0
11	Hawaii	2836735.0	736.0	147389.0
12	Idaho	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Illinois	66070.0	15.0	3174.0
14	Indiana	165.0	0.0	9.0
15	Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Kentucky	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Louisiana	1200698.0	340.0	68122.0
19	Maine	631960.0	147.0	29483.0
20	Maryland	200852.0	51.0	10381.0
21	Massachusetts	799344.0	184.0	36815.0
22	Michigan	1739800.0	422.0	84515.0
23	Minnesota	100454.0	29.0	5842.0
24	Mississippi	10172.0	3.0	642.0
25	Missouri	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	Nebraska	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	New Hampshire	14477.0	3.0	691.0
30	New Jersey	429807.0	101.0	20386.0
31	New Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	New York	614279.0	146.0	29215.0
33	North Carolina	1269626.0	306.0	61204.0
34	North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0

35	Ohio	170561.0	41.0	8360.0
36	Oklahoma	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	Oregon	962722.0	225.0	45001.0
38	Pennsylvania	23571.0	5.0	1134.0
39	Rhode Island	89114.0	20.0	4193.0
40	South Carolina	542218.0	133.0	26643.0
41	South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	Tennessee	0.0	0.0	0.0
43	Texas	1101062.0	271.0	54288.0
44	Utah	0.0	0.0	0.0
45	Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0
46	Virginia	361053.0	89.0	17814.0
47	Washington	488025.0	120.0	24192.0
48	West Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0
49	Wisconsin	317754.0	80.0	16134.0
50	Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	U.S Total	16975788.0	4210.0	844688.0

1.2.7 7. Biopower (Solid and Gaseous)

- Definition: We obtained county-level estimates of solid biomass resource for crop, forest, primary/secondary mill residues, and urban wood waste from Milbrandt (2005, updated in 2008) who reported the estimates in bone-dry tonnes (BDT) per year.

7.a. Biopower of Solid

- We calculate technical potential energy generation assuming 1.1 MWh/BDT, which represents an average solid biomass system output with an industry-average conversion efficiency of 20%, and a higher heating value (HHV) of 8,500 BTU/lb.

```
In [30]: biopowerSolid_DF = inputDF[['state', 'biopowerSolid_GWh', 'biopowerSolid_GW', 'biopowerSolid_BDT']]
        biopowerSolid_sumDF = pd.DataFrame(['U.S Total', \
                                             biopowerSolid_DF['biopowerSolid_GWh'].sum(),
                                             biopowerSolid_DF['biopowerSolid_GW'].sum(),
                                             biopowerSolid_DF['biopowerSolid_BDT'].sum(),
                                             columns=['state', 'biopowerSolid_GWh', 'biopowerSolid_GW', 'biopowerSolid_BDT']])
```

The total estimated annual technical potential in the United States for Biopower of Solid

```
In [31]: biopowerSolid_sumDF
```

```
Out[31]:
```

	state	biopowerSolid_GWh	biopowerSolid_GW	biopowerSolid_BDT
0	U.S Total	399750	30	363430992

Choropleth map of estimated technical potential for Biopower of Solid in the U.S.:

```
In [32]: threshold_scale = split_six(biopowerSolid_DF['biopowerSolid_GWh'])

        m = folium.Map(location=[48, -102], zoom_start=3)
```

```

m.choropleth(
    geo_data=state_geo,
    name='choropleth',
    data=biopowerSolid_DF,
    columns=['state', 'biopowerSolid_GWh'],
    key_on='feature.properties.name',
    fill_color='YlGn',
    fill_opacity=0.7,
    line_opacity=0.2,
    legend_name='Biopower of Solid (Gigawatt Hours)',
    threshold_scale=threshold_scale,
    reset=True
)

```

```

folium.LayerControl().add_to(m)

```

```

m

```

Out[32]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x111fd2c50>

Table of estimated technical potential for Biopower of Solid by state:

In [33]: biopowerSolid_DF.append(biopowerSolid_sumDF)

```

Out[33]:

```

	state	biopowerSolid_GWh	biopowerSolid_GW	\
0	Alabama	11193	1	
1	Alaska	513	0	
2	Arizona	1087	0	
3	Arkansas	14381	1	
4	California	12408	1	
5	Colorado	2913	0	
6	Connecticut	494	0	
7	Delaware	512	0	
8	District of Columbia	61	0	
9	Florida	9664	1	
10	Georgia	14682	1	
11	Hawaii	524	0	
12	Idaho	5775	0	
13	Illinois	27738	3	
14	Indiana	14941	1	
15	Iowa	27502	3	
16	Kansas	12104	1	
17	Kentucky	7048	0	
18	Louisiana	14016	1	
19	Maine	4273	0	
20	Maryland	2102	0	
21	Massachusetts	1045	0	

22	Michigan	9358	1
23	Minnesota	20361	2
24	Mississippi	14209	1
25	Missouri	11837	1
26	Montana	4924	0
27	Nebraska	16271	2
28	Nevada	288	0
29	New Hampshire	953	0
30	New Jersey	1212	0
31	New Mexico	595	0
32	New York	5558	0
33	North Carolina	12869	1
34	North Dakota	8186	1
35	Ohio	11009	1
36	Oklahoma	4128	0
37	Oregon	13793	1
38	Pennsylvania	6313	0
39	Rhode Island	143	0
40	South Carolina	6984	0
41	South Dakota	8380	1
42	Tennessee	6095	0
43	Texas	16077	2
44	Utah	433	0
45	Vermont	491	0
46	Virginia	7866	0
47	Washington	12311	1
48	West Virginia	2406	0
49	Wisconsin	11221	1
50	Wyoming	503	0
0	U.S Total	399750	30

biopowerSolid_BDT

0	10175869
1	466797
2	988705
3	13074040
4	11280245
5	2648462
6	449775
7	465802
8	56180
9	8785824
10	13347586
11	476459
12	5250560
13	25216443
14	13583318
15	25002253

16	11004052
17	6407337
18	12741856
19	3884583
20	1911045
21	950308
22	8507307
23	18510689
24	12918114
25	10761509
26	4477082
27	14792723
28	262613
29	867153
30	1101910
31	541274
32	5053081
33	11699887
34	7441887
35	10008282
36	3753137
37	12539176
38	5739609
39	130452
40	6349820
41	7618309
42	5541359
43	14615951
44	394530
45	447268
46	7151120
47	11192456
48	2188057
49	10201440
50	457298
0	363430992

7.b. Biopower of Gaseous

- We obtained county-level estimates of gaseous biomass (methane emissions), from animal manure, domestic wastewater treatment plants, and landfills; all estimates were reported in tonnes of methane (CH₄) per year.

```
In [34]: biopowerGaseous_DF = inputDF[['state', 'biopowerGaseous_GWh', 'biopowerGaseous_GW', 'biopowerGaseous_Tonnes']]
        biopowerGaseous_sumDF = pd.DataFrame([['U.S Total', \
                                                biopowerGaseous_DF['biopowerGaseous_GWh'].sum(),
                                                biopowerGaseous_DF['biopowerGaseous_GW'].sum(),
                                                biopowerGaseous_DF['biopowerGaseous_Tonnes'].sum()],
        columns=['state', 'biopowerGaseous_GWh', 'biopowerGaseous_GW', 'biopowerGaseous_Tonnes'])
```

The total estimated annual technical potential in the United States for Biopower of Gaseous

```
In [35]: biopowerGaseous_sumDF
```

```
Out [35]:
```

	state	biopowerGaseous_GWh	biopowerGaseous_GW \
0	U.S Total	88528	1

	biopowerGaseous_Tonnes-CH4
0	18840706

Choropleth map of estimated technical potential for Biopower of Gaseous in the U.S.:

```
In [36]: threshold_scale = split_six(biopowerGaseous_DF['biopowerGaseous_GWh'])
```

```
m = folium.Map(location=[48, -102], zoom_start=3)
m.choropleth(
    geo_data=state_geo,
    name='choropleth',
    data=biopowerGaseous_DF,
    columns=['state', 'biopowerGaseous_GWh'],
    key_on='feature.properties.name',
    fill_color='YlGn',
    fill_opacity=0.7,
    line_opacity=0.2,
    legend_name='Biopower of Gaseous (Gigawatt Hours)',
    threshold_scale=threshold_scale,
    reset=True
)

folium.LayerControl().add_to(m)

m
```

```
Out [36]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x112129518>
```

Table of estimated technical potential for Biopower of Gaseous by state:

```
In [37]: biopowerGaseous_DF.append(biopowerGaseous_sumDF)
```

```
Out [37]:
```

	state	biopowerGaseous_GWh	biopowerGaseous_GW \
0	Alabama	1533	0
1	Alaska	61	0
2	Arizona	837	0
3	Arkansas	1063	0
4	California	15510	1
5	Colorado	1224	0
6	Connecticut	414	0
7	Delaware	385	0

8	District of Columbia	4	0
9	Florida	3693	0
10	Georgia	2220	0
11	Hawaii	200	0
12	Idaho	182	0
13	Illinois	4222	0
14	Indiana	2978	0
15	Iowa	1425	0
16	Kansas	753	0
17	Kentucky	1273	0
18	Louisiana	857	0
19	Maine	124	0
20	Maryland	1226	0
21	Massachusetts	1103	0
22	Michigan	2539	0
23	Minnesota	1029	0
24	Mississippi	1076	0
25	Missouri	2147	0
26	Montana	147	0
27	Nebraska	750	0
28	Nevada	325	0
29	New Hampshire	389	0
30	New Jersey	2310	0
31	New Mexico	353	0
32	New York	2950	0
33	North Carolina	3780	0
34	North Dakota	30	0
35	Ohio	3363	0
36	Oklahoma	965	0
37	Oregon	890	0
38	Pennsylvania	7132	0
39	Rhode Island	474	0
40	South Carolina	1430	0
41	South Dakota	235	0
42	Tennessee	1984	0
43	Texas	5898	0
44	Utah	427	0
45	Vermont	203	0
46	Virginia	2498	0
47	Washington	1514	0
48	West Virginia	281	0
49	Wisconsin	2072	0
50	Wyoming	50	0
0	U.S Total	88528	1

biopowerGaseous_Tonnes-CH4

0	326186
1	13156

2	178188
3	226178
4	3300211
5	260470
6	88227
7	82013
8	977
9	785787
10	472546
11	42602
12	38830
13	898345
14	633660
15	303277
16	160219
17	271052
18	182404
19	26542
20	260965
21	234811
22	540282
23	219074
24	229076
25	456990
26	31324
27	159729
28	69248
29	82889
30	491691
31	75228
32	627734
33	804301
34	6383
35	715603
36	205359
37	189571
38	1517540
39	100888
40	304312
41	50072
42	422220
43	1254999
44	91018
45	43248
46	531592
47	322155
48	59811
49	441053

50	10670
0	18840706

1.2.8 8. Hydrothermal Power Systems (Geothermal Energy Technologies)

- Definition: For identified hydrothermal and undiscovered hydrothermal, we used estimates from Williams et al. (2008), who estimated electric power generation potential of conventional geothermal resources (hydrothermal), both identified and unidentified in the western United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.
- In all cases, exclusions included public lands, such as national parks, that are not available for resource development.

```
In [38]: geothermalHydrothermal_DF = inputDF[['state', 'geothermalHydrothermal_GWh', 'geothermalHydrothermal_DF']]
geothermalHydrothermal_sumDF = pd.DataFrame([['U.S Total', \
                                              geothermalHydrothermal_DF['geothermalHydrothermal_GWh'],
                                              geothermalHydrothermal_DF['geothermalHydrothermal_GWh']],
                                              columns=['state', 'geothermalHydrothermal_GWh']])
```

The total estimated annual technical potential in the United States for Hydrothermal Power Systems

```
In [39]: geothermalHydrothermal_sumDF
```

```
Out [39]:
```

	state	geothermalHydrothermal_GWh	geothermalHydrothermal_GW
0	U.S Total	301376	32

Choropleth map of estimated technical potential for Hydrothermal Power Systems in the U.S.:

```
In [40]: threshold_scale = split_six(geothermalHydrothermal_DF['geothermalHydrothermal_GWh'])

m = folium.Map(location=[48, -102], zoom_start=3)
m.choropleth(
    geo_data=state_geo,
    name='choropleth',
    data=geothermalHydrothermal_DF,
    columns=['state', 'geothermalHydrothermal_GWh'],
    key_on='feature.properties.name',
    fill_color='YlGn',
    fill_opacity=0.7,
    line_opacity=0.2,
    legend_name='Hydrothermal Power Systems (Gigawatt Hours)',
    threshold_scale=threshold_scale,
    reset=True
)

folium.LayerControl().add_to(m)

m

Out [40]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x11206dac8>
```

Table of estimated technical potential for Hydrothermal Power Systems by state:

In [41]: `geothermalHydrothermal_DF.append(geothermalHydrothermal_sumDF)`

```
Out[41]:
```

	state	geothermalHydrothermal_GWh \
0	Alabama	0
1	Alaska	15437
2	Arizona	8329
3	Arkansas	0
4	California	130921
5	Colorado	8953
6	Connecticut	0
7	Delaware	0
8	District of Columbia	0
9	Florida	0
10	Georgia	0
11	Hawaii	20632
12	Idaho	17205
13	Illinois	0
14	Indiana	0
15	Iowa	0
16	Kansas	0
17	Kentucky	0
18	Louisiana	0
19	Maine	0
20	Maryland	0
21	Massachusetts	0
22	Michigan	0
23	Minnesota	0
24	Mississippi	0
25	Missouri	0
26	Montana	6547
27	Nebraska	0
28	Nevada	45320
29	New Hampshire	0
30	New Jersey	0
31	New Mexico	12933
32	New York	0
33	North Carolina	0
34	North Dakota	0
35	Ohio	0
36	Oklahoma	0
37	Oregon	18199
38	Pennsylvania	0
39	Rhode Island	0
40	South Carolina	0
41	South Dakota	0
42	Tennessee	0
43	Texas	0

44	Utah	12981
45	Vermont	0
46	Virginia	0
47	Washington	2546
48	West Virginia	0
49	Wisconsin	0
50	Wyoming	1373
0	U.S Total	301376

	geothermalHydrothermal_GW
0	0
1	1
2	1
3	0
4	16
5	1
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	2
12	2
13	0
14	0
15	0
16	0
17	0
18	0
19	0
20	0
21	0
22	0
23	0
24	0
25	0
26	0
27	0
28	5
29	0
30	0
31	1
32	0
33	0
34	0
35	0
36	0
37	2

38	0
39	0
40	0
41	0
42	0
43	0
44	1
45	0
46	0
47	0
48	0
49	0
50	0
0	32

1.2.9 9. Enhanced Geothermal Systems

- Definition: We derive technical potential estimates for enhanced geothermal systems (EGS) from temperature at depth data obtained from the Southern Methodist University's (SMU) Geothermal Laboratory
- Electric generation potential calculations summarize the technical potential (MW) at all depth intervals, electric generation potential (GWh) at all depth intervals with a 90% capacity factor, and annual electric generation potential (GWh) only at optimum depth.

```
In [42]: EGSGeothermal_DF = inputDF[['state', 'EGSGeothermal_GWh', 'EGSGeothermal_GW']]
        EGSGeothermal_sumDF = pd.DataFrame([[ 'U.S Total', \
                                                EGSGeothermal_DF['EGSGeothermal_GWh'].sum(),
                                                EGSGeothermal_DF['EGSGeothermal_GW'].sum(),
                                                columns=['state', 'EGSGeothermal_GWh', 'EGSGeothermal_GW']])
```

The total estimated annual technical potential in the United States for Enhanced Geothermal Systems

```
In [43]: EGSGeothermal_sumDF
```

```
Out [43]:
```

	state	EGSGeothermal_GWh	EGSGeothermal_GW
0	U.S Total	31344671.0	3948.0

Choropleth map of estimated technical potential for Enhanced Geothermal Systems in the U.S.:

```
In [44]: threshold_scale = split_six(EGSGeothermal_DF['EGSGeothermal_GWh'])

m = folium.Map(location=[48, -102], zoom_start=3)
m.choropleth(
    geo_data=state_geo,
    name='choropleth',
    data=EGSGeothermal_DF,
    columns=['state', 'EGSGeothermal_GWh'],
    key_on='feature.properties.name',
```

```

        fill_color='YlGn',
        fill_opacity=0.7,
        line_opacity=0.2,
        legend_name='Enhanced Geothermal Systems (Gigawatt Hours)',
        threshold_scale=threshold_scale,
        reset=True
    )

    folium.LayerControl().add_to(m)

m

```

Out [44]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x11206d6d8>

Table of estimated technical potential for Enhanced Geothermal Systems by state: The vast majority of the geothermal potential for EGS(31,344 TWh) within the contiguous United States is located in the westernmost portion of the country.

In [45]: EGSGeothermal_DF.append(EGSGeothermal_sumDF)

Out [45]:

	state	EGSGeothermal_GWh	EGSGeothermal_GW
0	Alabama	535489.0	67.0
1	Alaska	0.0	0.0
2	Arizona	1239147.0	157.0
3	Arkansas	628621.0	79.0
4	California	1344179.0	170.0
5	Colorado	1251657.0	158.0
6	Connecticut	56078.0	7.0
7	Delaware	22813.0	2.0
8	District of Columbia	697.0	0.0
9	Florida	374161.0	47.0
10	Georgia	353206.0	44.0
11	Hawaii	0.0	0.0
12	Idaho	993257.0	125.0
13	Illinois	676055.0	85.0
14	Indiana	434258.0	55.0
15	Iowa	606390.0	76.0
16	Kansas	989675.0	125.0
17	Kentucky	484658.0	61.0
18	Louisiana	484271.0	61.0
19	Maine	377075.0	47.0
20	Maryland	86649.0	10.0
21	Massachusetts	92227.0	11.0
22	Michigan	457850.0	58.0
23	Minnesota	369784.0	46.0
24	Mississippi	559056.0	70.0
25	Missouri	835444.0	105.0

26	Montana	1647303.0	208.0
27	Nebraska	927996.0	117.0
28	Nevada	1262174.0	160.0
29	New Hampshire	104314.0	13.0
30	New Jersey	35230.0	4.0
31	New Mexico	1417978.0	179.0
32	New York	375400.0	47.0
33	North Carolina	420741.0	53.0
34	North Dakota	820226.0	104.0
35	Ohio	495921.0	62.0
36	Oklahoma	779667.0	98.0
37	Oregon	914105.0	115.0
38	Pennsylvania	327340.0	41.0
39	Rhode Island	11491.0	1.0
40	South Carolina	364104.0	46.0
41	South Dakota	921972.0	116.0
42	Tennessee	428380.0	54.0
43	Texas	3030250.0	384.0
44	Utah	939380.0	119.0
45	Vermont	35616.0	4.0
46	Virginia	290736.0	36.0
47	Washington	563023.0	71.0
48	West Virginia	261376.0	33.0
49	Wisconsin	647173.0	82.0
50	Wyoming	1070078.0	135.0
0	U.S Total	31344671.0	3948.0

1.2.10 10. Hydropower

- Definition: Source point locations of hydropower estimates were provided by the Idaho National Laboratory and were taken from Hall et al. (2006).
- The feasibility study included additional economic potential criteria such as site accessibility, load or transmission proximity, along with technical potential exclusions of land use or environmental sensitivity.

```
In [46]: hydropower_DF = inputDF[['state', 'hydropower_GWh', 'hydropower_GW', 'hydropower_countOfSites']]
hydropower_sumDF = pd.DataFrame(['U.S Total', \
                                   hydropower_DF['hydropower_GWh'].sum(), \
                                   hydropower_DF['hydropower_GW'].sum(), \
                                   hydropower_DF['hydropower_countOfSites'].sum()],
                                   columns=['state', 'hydropower_GWh', 'hydropower_GW', 'hydropower_countOfSites'])
```

The total estimated annual technical potential in the United States for Hydropower

```
In [47]: hydropower_sumDF
```

```
Out [47]:
```

	state	hydropower_GWh	hydropower_GW	hydropower_countOfSites
0	U.S Total	258929	38	128126

Choropleth map of estimated technical potential for Hydropower in the U.S.:

```
In [48]: threshold_scale = split_six(hydropower_DF['hydropower_GWh'])
```

```
m = folium.Map(location=[48, -102], zoom_start=3)
m.choropleth(
    geo_data=state_geo,
    name='choropleth',
    data=hydropower_DF,
    columns=['state', 'hydropower_GWh'],
    key_on='feature.properties.name',
    fill_color='YlGn',
    fill_opacity=0.7,
    line_opacity=0.2,
    legend_name='Hydropower (Gigawatt Hours)',
    threshold_scale=threshold_scale,
    reset=True
)
```

```
folium.LayerControl().add_to(m)
```

```
m
```

```
Out [48]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x112395080>
```

Table of estimated technical potential for Enhanced Geothermal Systems by state: Technical potential for hydropower exists predominately in the Northwest and Alaska.

```
In [49]: hydropower_DF.append(hydropower_sumDF)
```

```
Out [49]:
```

	state	hydropower_GWh	hydropower_GW \
0	Alabama	4102	0
1	Alaska	23675	5
2	Arizona	1303	0
3	Arkansas	6093	1
4	California	30023	6
5	Colorado	7789	1
6	Connecticut	922	0
7	Delaware	30	0
8	District of Columbia	0	0
9	Florida	682	0
10	Georgia	1988	0
11	Hawaii	2602	0
12	Idaho	18757	4
13	Illinois	4882	1
14	Indiana	2394	0
15	Iowa	2818	0

16	Kansas	2507	0
17	Kentucky	4255	0
18	Louisiana	2423	0
19	Maine	3916	0
20	Maryland	814	0
21	Massachusetts	1196	0
22	Michigan	1180	0
23	Minnesota	1254	0
24	Mississippi	2211	0
25	Missouri	7198	1
26	Montana	14546	3
27	Nebraska	3142	0
28	Nevada	845	0
29	New Hampshire	1740	0
30	New Jersey	549	0
31	New Mexico	1362	0
32	New York	6711	1
33	North Carolina	3036	0
34	North Dakota	347	0
35	Ohio	3045	0
36	Oklahoma	3015	0
37	Oregon	18184	4
38	Pennsylvania	8368	1
39	Rhode Island	59	0
40	South Carolina	1888	0
41	South Dakota	1047	0
42	Tennessee	5744	1
43	Texas	3006	0
44	Utah	3528	0
45	Vermont	1710	0
46	Virginia	3656	0
47	Washington	27248	6
48	West Virginia	4408	1
49	Wisconsin	2286	1
50	Wyoming	4445	1
0	U.S Total	258929	38

hydropower_countOfSites

0	2435
1	3053
2	1958
3	3268
4	9692
5	5060
6	659
7	25
8	2
9	493

10	2100
11	437
12	6706
13	1330
14	1142
15	2398
16	3201
17	1394
18	934
19	1373
20	491
21	560
22	1942
23	1391
24	1536
25	5089
26	6859
27	2880
28	1489
29	810
30	402
31	1810
32	4839
33	2131
34	572
35	1791
36	2824
37	7993
38	4466
39	86
40	889
41	1712
42	2610
43	4366
44	3394
45	1207
46	2601
47	7310
48	1711
49	1863
50	2842
0	128126

1.3 Visualizing distribution of renewable energy in each state

```
In [50]: state = []
         energy_list = []
         for idx, row in inputDF.iterrows():
```

```

state.append(row.state)
energy_dist = {}
energy_dist['urbanUtilityScalePV'] = row['urbanUtilityScalePV_GWh']
energy_dist['ruralUtilityScalePV'] = row['ruralUtilityScalePV_GWh']
energy_dist['rooftopPV'] = row['rooftopPV_GWh']
energy_dist['CSP'] = row['CSP_GWh']
energy_dist['onshoreWind'] = row['onshoreWind_GWh']
energy_dist['offshoreWind'] = row['offshoreWind_GWh']
energy_dist['biopowerSolid'] = row['biopowerSolid_GWh']
energy_dist['biopowerGaseous'] = row['biopowerGaseous_GWh']
energy_dist['geothermalHydrothermal'] = row['geothermalHydrothermal_GWh']
energy_dist['EGSGeothermal'] = row['EGSGeothermal_GWh']
energy_dist['hydropower'] = row['hydropower_GWh']
energy_list.append(energy_dist)

```

```

In [51]: energy_df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(energy_list[0], orient='index').sort_values(by=0)
        for i in range(1,len(state)):
            energy_df_tmp = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(energy_list[i], orient='index').sort_values
            energy_df = pd.concat([energy_df, energy_df_tmp], axis=1)
        energy_df.columns = state

```

In [52]: energy_df

```

Out [52]:

```

	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	\
CSP	0.0	0.0	12544333.0	0.0	
EGSGeothermal	535489.0	0.0	1239147.0	628621.0	
biopowerGaseous	1533.0	61.0	837.0	1063.0	
biopowerSolid	11193.0	513.0	1087.0	14381.0	
geothermalHydrothermal	0.0	15437.0	8329.0	0.0	
hydropower	4102.0	23675.0	1303.0	6093.0	
offshoreWind	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
onshoreWind	283.0	1373433.0	26036.0	22892.0	
rooftopPV	15475.0	0.0	22736.0	8484.0	
ruralUtilityScalePV	3706838.0	8282976.0	11867693.0	4986388.0	
urbanUtilityScalePV	35850.0	166.0	121305.0	28960.0	

	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	\
CSP	8490916.0	9154524.0	0.0	0.0	
EGSGeothermal	1344179.0	1251657.0	56078.0	22813.0	
biopowerGaseous	15510.0	1224.0	414.0	385.0	
biopowerSolid	12408.0	2913.0	494.0	512.0	
geothermalHydrothermal	130921.0	8953.0	0.0	0.0	
hydropower	30023.0	7789.0	922.0	30.0	
offshoreWind	2662579.0	0.0	26545.0	60654.0	
onshoreWind	89862.0	1096035.0	61.0	21.0	
rooftopPV	106411.0	16162.0	6616.0	2185.0	
ruralUtilityScalePV	8855917.0	10238083.0	19627.0	272332.0	

urbanUtilityScalePV	246008.0	43470.0	7716.0	14856.0
---------------------	----------	---------	--------	---------

	District of Columbia	Florida	...	\
CSP	0.0	358.0	...	
EGSGeothermal	697.0	374161.0	...	
biopowerGaseous	4.0	3693.0	...	
biopowerSolid	61.0	9664.0	...	
geothermalHydrothermal	0.0	0.0	...	
hydropower	0.0	682.0	...	
offshoreWind	0.0	34684.0	...	
onshoreWind	0.0	0.0	...	
rooftopPV	2490.0	63986.0	...	
ruralUtilityScalePV	0.0	5137346.0	...	
urbanUtilityScalePV	8.0	72787.0	...	

	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	\
CSP	1629659.0	0.0	22786749.0	5067546.0	
EGSGeothermal	921972.0	428380.0	3030250.0	939380.0	
biopowerGaseous	235.0	1984.0	5898.0	427.0	
biopowerSolid	8380.0	6095.0	16077.0	433.0	
geothermalHydrothermal	0.0	0.0	0.0	12981.0	
hydropower	1047.0	5744.0	3006.0	3528.0	
offshoreWind	0.0	0.0	1101062.0	0.0	
onshoreWind	2901858.0	765.0	5552399.0	31552.0	
rooftopPV	2082.0	19685.0	78716.0	7513.0	
ruralUtilityScalePV	10008873.0	2225989.0	38993581.0	5184878.0	
urbanUtilityScalePV	4573.0	50243.0	294684.0	30492.0	

	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	\
CSP	0.0	0.0	161713.0	0.0	
EGSGeothermal	35616.0	290736.0	563023.0	261376.0	
biopowerGaseous	203.0	2498.0	1514.0	281.0	
biopowerSolid	491.0	7866.0	12311.0	2406.0	
geothermalHydrothermal	0.0	0.0	2546.0	0.0	
hydropower	1710.0	3656.0	27248.0	4408.0	
offshoreWind	0.0	361053.0	488025.0	0.0	
onshoreWind	7795.0	4589.0	47249.0	4951.0	
rooftopPV	1115.0	22266.0	13599.0	4220.0	
ruralUtilityScalePV	54727.0	1882467.0	1738150.0	52693.0	
urbanUtilityScalePV	1632.0	27451.0	33690.0	3023.0	

	Wisconsin	Wyoming
CSP	0.0	5406407.0
EGSGeothermal	647173.0	1070078.0
biopowerGaseous	2072.0	50.0
biopowerSolid	11221.0	503.0
geothermalHydrothermal	0.0	1373.0
hydropower	2286.0	4445.0

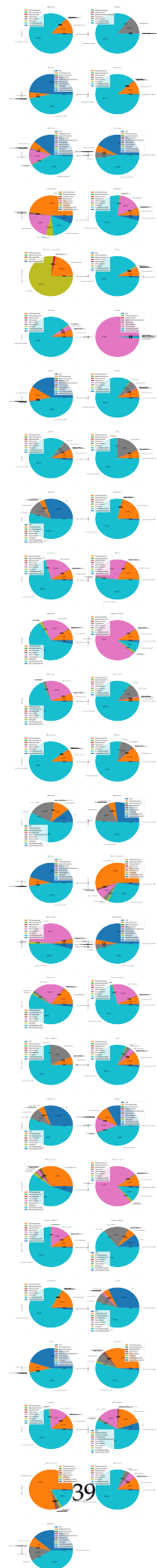
offshoreWind	317754.0	0.0
onshoreWind	255266.0	1653856.0
rooftopPV	13939.0	1550.0
ruralUtilityScalePV	5042258.0	5727224.0
urbanUtilityScalePV	54938.0	7232.0

[11 rows x 51 columns]

```
In [55]: energy_df.plot.pie(
        figsize=(15,200),
        fontsize = 10, autopct='%1.1f%%',
        legend = True,
        subplots=True,
        layout=(26, 2),
        title = state)

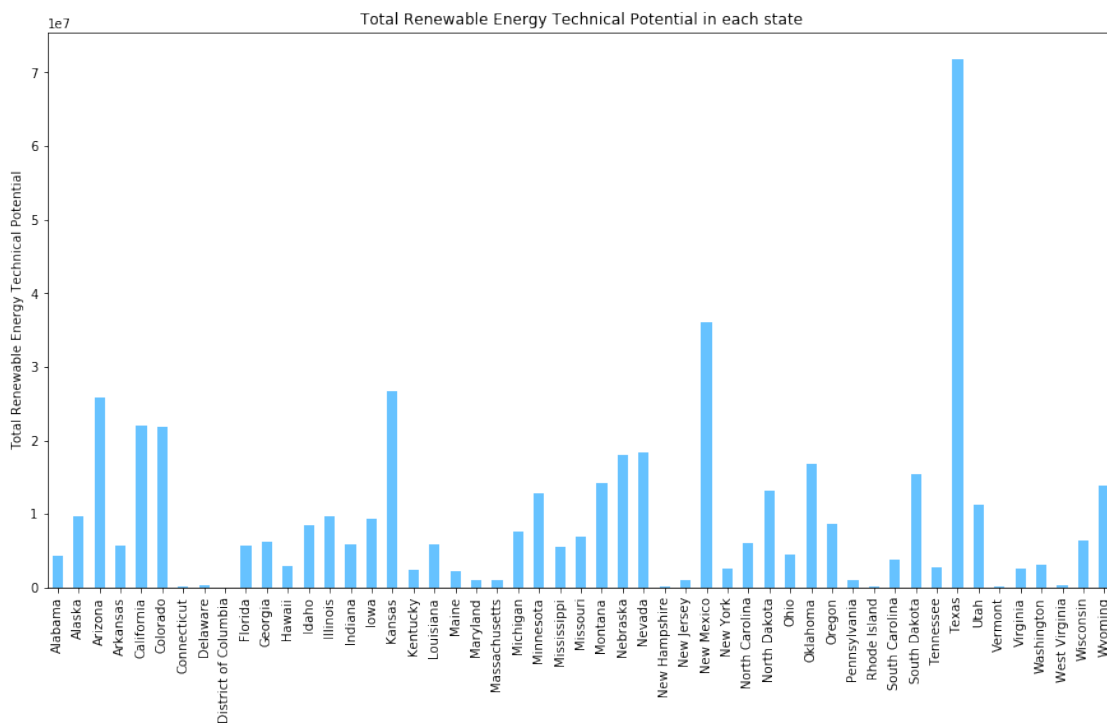
Out[55]: array([[<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x1188e8630>,
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[<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x11c0c1208>,
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[<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x11c27e7b8>,
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x11c29e1d0>],
[<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x11c2f55f8>,
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x11c32e470>],
```

```
[<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x11c345e48>,
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[<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x11c3ce908>,
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[<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x11c8287f0>,
 <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x11c875be0>]],
dtype=object)
```



1.4 Plotting the technical potential based on state

```
In [54]: energy_df.sum().plot(kind='bar',
        x='state',
        y='Total Renewable Energy Technical Potential',
        color = '#66c2ff',
        figsize =(15,8),
        title = 'Total Renewable Energy Technical Potential in each state',
        legend = False)
plt.ylabel('state')
plt.ylabel('Total Renewable Energy Technical Potential')
Out[54]: Text(0,0.5,'Total Renewable Energy Technical Potential')
```



1.4.1 Conclusion

- Texas has the highest estimated technical potential.
- Rural Utility-Scale Photovoltaics is the predominant generation in most states.
- Connecticut, New Hampshire and West Virginia mainly depend on Enhanced Geothermal Systems.
- Hawaii, Massachusetts and Rhode Island mainly depend on Offshore Wind Power, as the result of geographic location