# Article information:

We Could Power The Entire World By Harnessing Solar Energy From 1% Of The Sahara
[https://www.forbes.com/sites/quora/2016/09/22/we-could-power-the-entire-world-by-harnessing-solar-energy-from-1-of-the-sahara/?utm\_content=buffera20ee=social=twitter.com=buffer=aeb5246d4406](https://www.forbes.com/sites/quora/2016/09/22/we-could-power-the-entire-world-by-harnessing-solar-energy-from-1-of-the-sahara/?utm_content=buffera20ee&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer&sh=aeb5246d4406)

# Article summary:

1. The world's total energy usage in 2015 was 13,000 Million Ton Oil Equivalent (13,000 MTOE), which translates to 17.3 Terawatts of continuous power.

2. Covering an area of the Earth 335 kilometers by 335 kilometers with solar panels would provide more than 17.4 TW of power, and 1.2% of the Sahara desert is sufficient to cover all of the world's energy needs in solar energy.

3. The cost of this project would be about five trillion dollars, one-time cost at today's prices, and is less than the bail out cost of banks by Obama in the last recession and equal to 10% of world one year GDP.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive overview of how harnessing solar energy from 1% of the Sahara could potentially power the entire world. It provides detailed calculations on how much land would need to be covered with solar panels to generate enough energy for the world’s needs, as well as an estimate on what it would cost to do so. The article also mentions other forms of energy generation such as coal, oil, wind, geothermal or nuclear and compares them against solar power in terms of cost and efficiency.

The article appears to be reliable overall; however there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, while it does mention other forms of energy generation such as coal or nuclear power, it does not provide any counterarguments or evidence for why these forms may still be preferable over solar power in certain cases or contexts. Additionally, while it does mention potential risks associated with nuclear power such as safety concerns and uranium supply issues, it does not provide any information on potential risks associated with large-scale solar panel installations such as environmental impacts or land use conflicts.

In conclusion, while this article provides a comprehensive overview on how harnessing solar energy from 1% of the Sahara could potentially power the entire world, there are some potential biases that should be noted when considering its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Solar panel installation environmental impacts
* Solar panel installation land use conflicts
* Nuclear power safety concerns
* Nuclear power uranium supply issues
* Cost comparison of different energy sources
* Efficiency comparison of different energy sources

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/8710facb3cdc10e1e7ac9c140df83009>