

Review

One Small Municipality and Future of Renewable Energy Strategy

**Aleksandar Valjarević^{1,2*}, Dragana Valjarević³, Dejan Filipović⁴, Jovan Dragojlović⁵,
Saša Milosavljević⁵, Miško Milanović⁴**

¹Department for Management of Science and Technology Development, Ton Duc Thang University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

²Faculty of Environment and Labour Safety, Ton Duc Thang University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

³University of Priština-Kosovska Mitrovica, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Mathematics, Ive Lole Ribara 29, 38220 Kosovska Mitrovica, Serbia

⁴University of Belgrade, Faculty of Geography, Studenstskitrg 3/III, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

⁵University of Priština-Kosovska Mitrovica, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Geography, Ive Lole Ribara 29, 38220 Kosovska Mitrovica, Serbia

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Abstract

The subject of this paper is to present an investigation of renewable energy potential in one small municipality in south Serbia. Serbia has a relatively small area but a large number of renewable energy resources. This energy is divided into solar, wind, geothermal and waste wood. One municipality on the south east has very large potential for the renewable energy utilization. The municipality of Kuršumljija has an area of 952 km² but with poor dense of the population. In this municipality we have one of the most powerful resources of the renewable energy, estimated on 118.5 MWt. With the help of different methods such as GIS (Geographical Information System), numerical and geo-statistical analyses, were analyzed total capacity of the renewable energy. Other relevant documents are the municipality strategy documents, satellite recordings, cadaster data, analogue plans and maps. The estimated capacity of geothermal energy with included 23 springs may reach 25.5 MWt. The waste wood estimated capacity is may reach 1123.5 TJ/year or 35.6 MWt. The solar potential may reach 1810.8 Tj/year or 57.4 MWt. The main goal of this research is to present renewable energy potential of the municipality and compare it with dirty kinds of energy. Other goals are to present benefits and advantages of the utilization of renewable energy sources. This research is also important to present to the broader readership and it can be the start initiative for deeper investigation of renewable energy resources.

Keywords: municipality of Kuršumljija, solar, waste wood, geothermal, cost of energy

Introduction

The territory of Serbia covers the area of 88,407 km². Serbia belongs to the central-east Europe and central Balkan Peninsula [1]. The position of Serbia with energy resources gives plenty of possibilities for future development. The main problem presents very low energy efficiency, especially in the south-east part of the country [2]. The economy of Serbia still depends on dirty kind of energy resources, imported from the Russian Federation and Arabian countries such as oil or natural gas. Some of the energy resources are produced in the territory of Serbia such as timber, coal and a small part of the oil. In the process of negotiations with the EU (Europe Union), Serbia must make a better use of renewable energy. All sources of dirty energy in the country must be reduced by 20%. Renewable energy resources must grow by 30% until 2050. This relative ambitious plan will include renewable energy resources in the country such as wind and solar energy. The EU set up many grants for that. In this strategy was included climate change effect [3, 4]. In most EU countries laws proposed 20% reduction of the dirty kind energy resources by 2020. The EU tries to improve energy efficiency, the balance of the energy cost and reduce import of natural gas [5-9], the global scale, energy transition must be taken very seriously. Researchers and Governments concluded that the energy-related to CO₂ emissions increase by 6% from 33Gt in 2015 to 35 Gt in 2050. If would be Paris Agreement applied emission may drop down for 9.7Gt until 2050. This will be important for stopping of temperature increase for 2.0°C. In any case, the necessity for energy in the world would rise by 14% until 2020 and 63% until 2050. Before 2050, almost 120 trillion USD must be invested in the energy sector around the world. The renewable energy sector would increase by 52 trillion USD. Additionally, 11.6 million jobs in the energy sector will be realized until 2050 [10]. In the modern world, there are slight differences between rural and urban areas in the production of renewable energy [11]. In practical way it is necessary to test estimation of coast and power of renewable energy resources. We have some opposite conclusions about coast and value of renewable energy. The researchers in one research used the Driscoll-Kraay estimator to conclude if renewable energy better than non-renewable energy. The researchers who concluded that renewable energy have not always contributed with economic growth, as well as non-renewable energy usually contributed to economic growth [12]. Today, renewable energy sources supply 14% of the total world energy demand UNDP (United Nations Development Program). The volume of renewable energy is expected to increase significantly between 30-80% to 2040. The production of geothermal energy (equivalent to oil tones in millions) in 2020 is predicted to 186; 333 in 2030, and respectively 493 in 2040 [13]. In one of the most powerful countries. The United States production of the renewable energy is only 3%. This low use of renewable

energy was connected with different social, economic and technical barriers in the United States, as well as wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, and hydroelectric power sources are still not embraced enough [14]. Some of the researches try to explain the relationship between tariff and the real cost of energy derived from renewable energy resources [15]. Even if renewable energy resources would be doubled in the present century, it still can't replace energy from fossil fuels. In the next year in Serbia has expected slowly transition in the energy sector.

Materials and Methods

Study Area

The position of the municipality of Kuršumljia gives enough possibility for future development. The municipality has a south-east position in the territory of Serbia, the territory covers an area of 952 km² [16]. Kuršumljia has 90 settlements with 19,213 inhabitants in total, but most of the settlements are without or with a small number of citizens [17]. There are three official spas in the municipality, spa of Kuršumljia, the spa of Prolom and spa of Lukovo. The municipality is a mountain-hilly area with average altitudes between 300-1700 with deep forest, the deepest in the country. The main settlement presents town of Kuršumljia located in the mouth of the Banjska river to the Toplica river. In the municipality, there are three spas. All spas have hyper-thermal waters. With 23 thermal-mineral springs, the municipality contains big geothermal energy potential. After the 60s all thermal-mineral springs reopened for use. The mineral waters into spas are one of the most attractive in Europe and with curative effects. The outlet temperatures in the spas ranges between 37°C and 87°C. The thermal-mineral waters contain the alkaline earth elements and in one litre there are 315 cm³ of CO₂. Water discharge in the springs varies between 4 l/s to 70 l/s. The spa of Prolom has the nitrogenous, medium alkaline water with (pH 8.4). This water is also low mineralized waters with contents of (337-441 mg/l), natrium, hydro-carbonate, silicon hypo-thermal waters. These waters are (sulphuric, carbon-acidic, alkaline, and with a huge content of iron). The total estimated potential of geothermal energy in the three spas are 4.64 MWt [18-23]. Excluding municipality of Kuršumljia the area with big geothermal potential is Kopaonik mountain [24]. The municipality of Kuršumljia is situated in the part of the Republic of Serbia rich in the forest. However, the density of forest was not equal through the time. In 2013 forest covered the area of 676.76 km². In 1953 the forest-covered almost 68% of the territory, in 1987 was 67% in 2013 was 70%. increase. Owing to the changes that characterize this region such as depopulation, migrations, and urbanization, the forests have increased their number

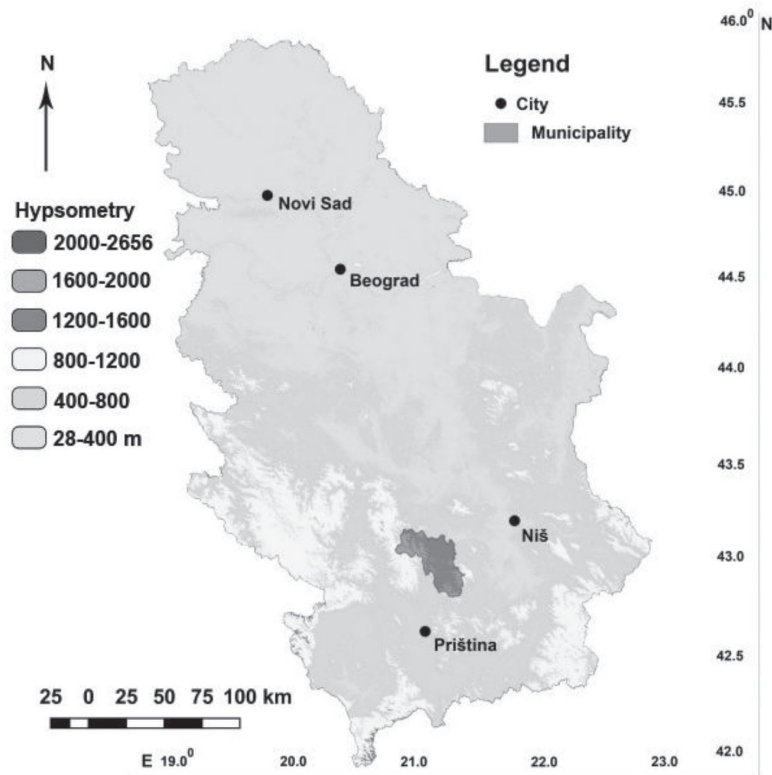


Fig. 1. Position of the municipality of Kuršumlija.

after 2000. In the municipality has a different species of trees. The most common are Oak, Beech, Pine and Fir (Fig. 4). The Moderate-Continental climate type according to the Köppen classification is dispersed around the country. Spatial distribution of climate parameters is caused by geographic location, relief and local influence as a result of a combination of relief, distribution of air pressure, terrain exposition, presence of river systems, vegetation, urbanisation etc. Among geographic characteristics and the synoptic situations significant for weather and climate of Serbia the following should be mentioned: The Alpes, the Mediterranean Sea and Genoa Bay, Panonia plain and the valley of the Morava, the Carpathian and Rodopi mountains as well as hilly-mountainous part with ravines and highland plains. The average annual air temperature for the areas higher of 300 m is 10.9°C. For altitudes between 300 to 500 m is 10.0°C as well for altitudes higher of 1000 m is 6.0°C. 80% of the areas in the municipality are between 800 and 1200 m of altitude, this climate type is moderate-mountain. The areas higher of 1400 m of altitude covers 15% of the territory in the municipality. The area higher of 1600 m covers 5% of the territory. The main characteristics of these climates types are snowy and cold winters and chilly and short summers. With overcast lower of 52% and sunshine 1776 h per year, it would be useful to install new solar fields across the municipality. Serbia has big solar potential in the south and east. Which be used more in the future [25].

GIS Methods for the Analysis of Geothermal Potentials

In this research, the Geographical Information System was used for calculating renewable energy potentials. GIS and special numerical analysis were applied in the renewable data processing. All geospatial data can be used for mapping end estimating of energy potentials. In the end, the total capacity for all geothermal springs was successfully estimated. With the help of GIS analysis, all thermal-mineral springs were digitized. Global and ordinary kriging methods were employed through (QGIS) and SAGA (GIS). Using the same kriging method, the map of the average potential thermal power in MWt in the territory

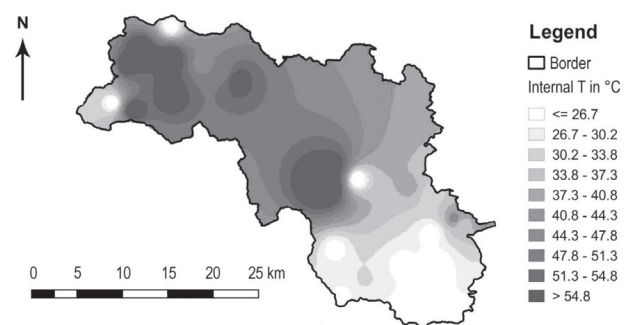


Fig. 2. Dispersion of inlet temperatures in the municipality of Kuršumlija, data was obtained from all thermal-mineral springs.

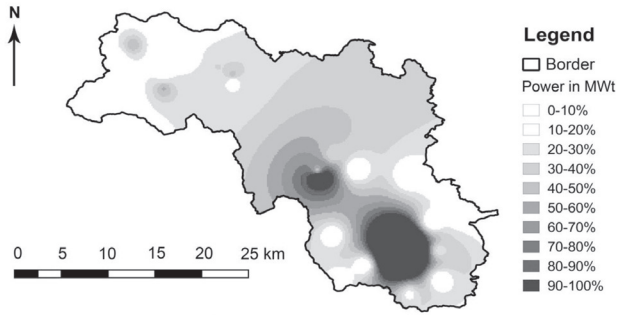


Fig. 3. Average geothermal energy and potential in MWt of the municipality of Kuršumljia.

of Kuršumljia municipality was made (Fig. 2; Fig. 3). With the help of remote sensing methods and procedures, we investigated satellite recordings of 30 m of the resolution.

GIS Methods for the Analysis of Waste Wood Potentials

For determining the forest density, pixel and sub-pixel swapping methods were used. These methods were established to determine fine resolution on the maps. This sub-pixel swapping method may predict linear features with precise determinations of the coordinates in each pixel (Eq. 1) [26, 27].

$$W_{i,j} = \sum_{k=1}^M \text{fraction}_k^j \times \text{dist}_{i,k}^{-r} \quad (1)$$

...where, $W_{i,j}$ is attractiveness of sub-pixel (i), to class (j), M number of neighbouring pixels, fraction_k^j proportion of the neighbouring pixel (k) per class (j), $\text{dist}_{i,k}^{-r}$ inverse distance weighting function between sub-pixel (i) and neighbouring pixel (k).

Very similar but generalized method was established to find soft pixels and sub-pixels (Eq.2) [28].

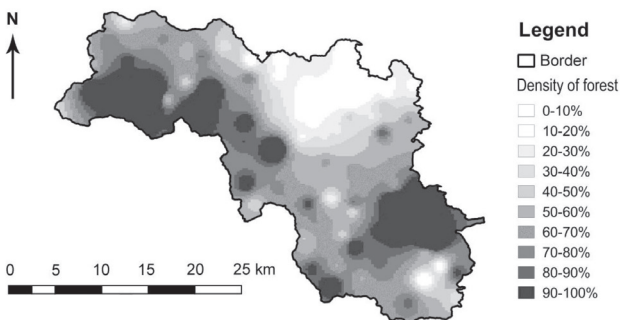


Fig. 4. Dispersion and density of forest in the municipality of Kuršumljia according to the situation from 2018.

$$\lambda_{ij} = \frac{1}{h_{ij}} \quad (2)$$

...where is (h_{ij}) is a distance between the pixel x_i and the neighbour pixel x_j . In our example, a similar soft combined sub-pixel method is applied to the remote sensing data. We analyzed forest density with specially created method. This method was called a sub-pixel contrast ratio method. After that QGIS and SAGA software was used with the special algorithm called Historical for detecting forest. In this algorithm filter, map parameters were established. GIS and data modelling in combination with a sub-pixel and pixel analysis are very powerful tools for calculating and describing some properties of forest data within an area. GIS software QGIS and SAGA, with the tools for geo-spatial calculations may give satisfactory results [29]. In this research ordinary and semi-ordinary kriging were employed with the support of Quantum Geographical Information System and SAGA (GIS). The main algorithm is Extension of Spatial Analyst. Although there are a few other methods, the priority is given to the ordinary and semi-kriging because it includes autocorrelation and the statistical relationship among the measured points. In this algorithm, the weights are based not only on the distance between the measured points and the predicted location but the overall spatial arrangement of the measured points. Additionally, it minimizes the variance of the error of estimation and gives the possibility to made semivariogram.

GIS Methods and Procedures for the Analysis of Solar Potentials

With special numerical and spatial analysis, the most suitable location for the potential installation of solar panels and power plants throughout the Municipality was established. In that case we used Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of Landsat Imagine Satellite program. The useful locations were used with the support of multi-criteria GIS analysis. In this analysis elements such as inclination, solar ecliptic was implemented [30, 31]. With specially created grid and with included length of sunshine. Potential insolation of the municipality of Kuršumljia was calculated using special grid extension in the open-source QGIS software (Fig. 5). Different planning methods and procedures may be used in the workflow to determine renewable energy resources and potentials. The main algorithms belong to multi-criteria, matrix and assessing the weights. There are a few multi-criteria methods which were used to analyze the energy potential. Some of them are ELECTRE (Elimination et Choix raduisant la Réalité), AHP (the Analytic Hierarchy Process), PROMETHEE (the Preference Ranking Organization Method for Enrichment Evaluation), RASTERIZATION (Rasterization and Pixelization of the object-oriented data) [32]. Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) consists

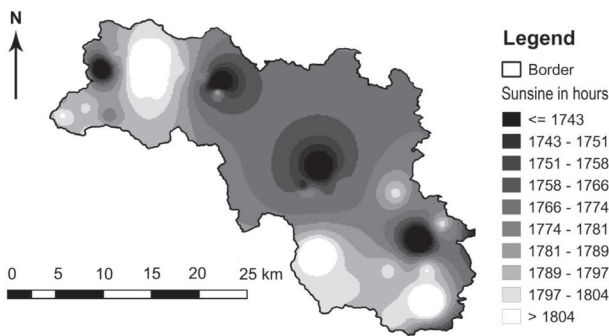


Fig. 5. Dispersion and solar potential in the municipality of Kuršumljija in hours per year.

of several steps in making the final decision. AHP is a theory of measurement for dealing with quantifiable and or intangible criteria. The main principle of decision making in AHP is that the experience and knowledge of researchers are at least as valuable as the data they use [33,34]. In combination with other methods such as numerical and kriging results gives satisfactory results. For geospatial calculations there are a few methods, priority is given to ordinary, semi and global kriging methods. The advantage of these methods is because it includes autocorrelation of the statistical relationship among the measured points and is very flexible in the presentation of renewable potential and distribution. (Fig. 5).

Results

The Energy of the Geothermal Potentials

The estimated total capacity of geothermal energy in the municipality of Kuršumljija is 620.36 TJ/yr or 25.5 MWt. Comparing the obtained data for the Kuršumljija municipality with those for the Pannonian Basin (which represents 24% of the territory of Serbia) and yields the total geothermal energy of 80 MWt, it is obvious that the obtained value represents almost 25% of the potential of the Pannonian Basin although the studied area is 23 times smaller and makes only 1% of the territory of Serbia. This energy could be higher because some boreholes haven't been investigated yet. This installed power may reach 25 MWt. In the future, new research must determine the total capacity of geothermal energy (Fig. 2; Fig.3).

The Energy of the Waste Wood

In the municipality, Beech covers the area of 42.1%, Oak 43.2%, Fir 0.7% and Pine 1.2%. After GIS and remote sensing analysis, the area of forest and the number of trees were calculated. In 2018 the number of trees is 106,100,000 or 1114.5 per hectare. An average number of trees in densest areas of the Municipality is 111,449.5 per km². This number shows

25% more trees in comparison to the country and 14% in comparison to Europe. The dispersion of the forest is not equal in the municipality. The north-west territory has the densest areas of forest. After that south part of the territory has areas with deep forest. The average numbers of cut down trees per year were 650,000. If the average volume of the cut-down tree is 1.3 m³, the annual volume will be 845,000 m³. According to the last census of the municipality, the average number is 33.8 trees or 44 m³ per inhabitant. During the sixty-five-year period, the densest area in Kuršumljija covered the territory of 300 km². The most degraded areas in 2018 cover 34 km². In the municipality, Oak and Beech's trees present the most powerful resource of renewable energy. Production of biomass and waste wood may be successful in a micro and macro way. The average bulk density of oak in the dried state is 750 kg/m³ with the average calorific power of 14,444.46 kJ/kg [35-38]. Calorific power of dried oak is obtained from the product of average volume trick weight and a verage calorific power, therefore caloric power of 1 m³ of dried oak is 14,444.46 kJ/kg x 750 kg/m³ = 10,833,345 kJ/m³. The average calorific power of wood briquettes with 12-15% humidity is 21,683.48 kJ/kg. The total calorific power is 3.300 t of briquettes. Equivalent heat for 1 m³ of oak wood is 6605.1 t, and the value derived from the ratio of the total calorific power of 3.300 t of briquettes and the average calorific power 1 m³ of dried oak. The average bulk density of beech in the dried state is 720 kg/m³ with the average calorific power of wood briquettes with 11-13% humidity is 20,456,78 KJ/kg. The total calorific power is 3300 t of briquettes. This heat energy for 1 m³ of beech is 6305.2 t. In total two common species give average energy of 21,070.13 KJ/kg. 25.5 m³ of both trees converted to the briquettes and renewable energy would be enough for heating one household for more than seven months with temperatures of 20°C. The main problem presents the fact that the population in the municipality takes raw cut down trees with a very high content of humidity between 30-40%. In that way loss of energy would be more than 70%. (Fig. 4). The municipality of Kuršumljija will struggle to actively spread ecological consciousness within the population. In this study, we contribute to the development of a digital baseline which could show the relationship of various factors affecting the dispersion and quality of forests. A realistic forest management approach should be aimed at presenting a sustainable and planned tree harvest without damaging the region's forests. Use of renewable energy may be very important in future saving of forest and for better management of the local government.

The Energy of the Solar Potential

With the annual average of 2300 sunshine hours, Serbia is rich with the solar potential. The

radiation intensity is one of the highest in Europe. During January, in the north part of the Republic of Serbia the average solar radiation intensity ranges from 1.1 kWh/m²/day, and in the South is up to 1.7 kWh/m²/day. Average solar irradiation on the territory of the Republic of Serbia ranges from 1.1 kWh/m²/day on the north to 1.7 kWh/m²/day on the south during January and from 5.9 kWh/m²/day to 6.6 kWh/m²/day during July. On a yearly basis, the average value of the global solar irradiation for the territory of the Republic of Serbia ranges from 1200 kWh/m²/year in Northwest Serbia to 1550 kWh/m²/year in Southeast Serbia, while in the middle part it totals to around 1400 kWh/m²/year (Fig. 5). Due to this fact, Serbia has favorable conditions for the use of solar energy and its conversion into thermal and electrical energy [39-42].

Discussion

The last declaration of the Serbian assemblies included new strategy for stimulation of green or renewable energy resources. This strategy law was established in 2009, but results are still very poor in an economic sense. In 2013 Serbia voted Europe Union electric energy system. Also, Serbia tries to reach 1.1 GWT until 2020. Serbia has 55 mini hydro-power plants, 97 solar plants, five bioenergy plants and only 1 small wind power plant. These renewable energies in 2019 could reach only 55 MWt, it's still presented a very small packet of planned renewable energy. The main goal for the Serbian government must be to make 27% of total energy-producing before 2020. The one challenge will be in producing green energy from organic waste. One of the main disadvantages is on the minor exploration of geothermal energy. This energy present very big potential especially in the south-east territory. Electric energy derived from hydropower will cost 12.6 Euro/cents/Kwh. This energy until 2030 may cost more than 15 Euro/cents/Kwh. But this price will be limited to energy systems smaller of 200 KWh, next category smaller of 500 KWh may reach the cost of 13.993 Euro/cents/Kwh. The category of 1MWt will have a price of 10.6 Euro/cents/Kwh. 10.944 Euro/cents/Kwh for the category of 10 MWt, for the category of 30 MWt price will be 10.994 Euro/cents/Kwh. For a very big system of 30 MWt price will be 7.5 Euro/cents/Kwh. The limit for electric energy bought from the system of 30 MWt is 5000 hours per year of stimulation. Power plants on waste wood may produce 8600 hours per year. The biopower plants under 1MWt may except 12,6 Euro/cents/Kwh, bigger of 10 MWT be stimulated with 8,22 Euro/cents/Kwh. For power plants on biogas, the estimated price will be between 15,0 and 16,11 Euro/cents/Kwh with a maximum production of 8600 hours per year of stimulation. For the power plants which used renewable energy from landfill,

the price will be 8.44 Euro/cents/Kwh. For wind power plants the price will be 9.2 Euro/cents/Kwh with maximum stimulation of 9000 hours per year. Solar power wind will have the stimulation of 1400 hours per year, with the stimulated price of 9 Euro/cents/Kwh to 14.6 Euro/cents/Kwh under 1MWt [43,44] The maximal calculated time for power plants of geothermal energy is 8600 hours with the price of 8.2 Euro/cents/Kwh. The production of combined renewable energy sources will be stimulated with the price between 7.46 and 8.2 Euro/cents/Kwh. The production of geothermal energy in Serbia has to be changed. According to some researchers, the total capacity in the whole territory of Serbia the geothermal energy is estimated between 80 MWt and 120 MWt. The solar energy is estimated between 250 MWt and 400 MWt, whereas the energy of waste wood is estimated between 110 MWt and 250 MWt. For the increase of use of renewable energy resources, it would be necessary to establish better education and strong government campaign [45,46]. Another important factor is energy cost. The energy cost of renewable energy resources especially in Europe is still expensive and usually donated by the governments [47]. In the German energy market, two methods for estimation of energy cost were applied. The first method is the Levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE) and the second is the Energy System Analysis (ESA) method. These methods could be successfully applied to renewable energy resources [48]. In Germany, some local municipalities such as Brandenburg wants in future support 100% renewable energy policies in hope to derive more clean and safe energy [49]. Renewable energy would be the most important in rural parts of the world [50] In Africa, these areas present huge populated regions and home to the majority of the population. For producing electricity from renewable energy sources it would be necessary to established renewable portfolio standards. The total annual sum of global irradiation per square meters received by the optimally inclined fixed solar panels of 1 MW ranges from 1390 KWh in Sombor to 1670 KWh in Djakovica and in Kuršumljia is 1490 KWh. In Serbia, there are more than 120 thermo-mineral springs. The average geothermal capacity in Serbia is estimated between 100 mW/m² to 120 mW/m². In Serbia, most of the geothermal energy sources are used in space heating, bathing and swimming, agricultural drying, greenhouses, farming, etc. The distribution of the geothermal energy is the highest in the areas of near the spas. The distribution of 80-100% of the geothermal energy covers the territory of 12.9 km² (Fig. 2; Fig. 3). With the improvement of geothermal pipes, this energy can be used by more than 1200 household for heating. The temperature of 21°C may be equal all year and could be used for heating by winter and cooling in summer. Also, this geothermal energy may give more than 1500 kW/h per year and save 800,000 EUR. Waste wood using of energy would save in the municipality 500,000 EUR and solar energy 800,000 EUR. That present 15% of the operating

budget of the municipality per year. With investing in 4,000,000 EUR of new renewable energy sources until 2030 this number may reach 5,000,000 EUR per year or almost 35% of the budget. Local government can employ more than 1000 new workers in energy sectors, it is present 15% of the population [51]. The renewable resources in combination with others would be used for producing electricity. With the help of the EU strategy, this very poor and undiscovered region may get huge development if be included renewable energy potentials in the municipality strategy. In that way, external migration may be stopped and redirected in the future ecological parts of the municipality. Also, the salary would be increased by 20% in the next decades, according to the development of the energy sector. This is will be more successful in wood and tourism sectors.

Conclusion

The municipality of Kuršumljija covers a relatively small area of 952 km², but the number of renewable energy resources is very large. The inside temperatures in the spas are between 20°C to 72°C. The municipality has three spas Kuršumlijska (68°C), Lukovska (67°C) and Prolom (31°C). The total number of thermo-mineral springs is 23. From 22 thermo-mineral springs with temperatures higher than 20°C, it is possible to get renewable energy resources. Today the use of geothermal energy is 0.8 MWt and this energy is used for heating in two hotels in the Lukovska spa. This energy presents only 3.13% of the total energy. The municipality has a large area of forest with 1106 trees average per hectare, estimated areas of forest land are 70%. In some parts of the municipality, this area is larger than 85%. In present time waste wood energy isn't supported with any kind of energy plants. In future, the building of three energy plants with waste wood is planned. The installed power may reach 2 MWt. Even if these plants were installed this energy would present only 5.6%. The most useful parts in the municipality are located in the west and south. The solar potential is very big too. GIS analysis of relief in the Municipality showed that only 35% of the territory has these results. Southwest territories have a sunshine duration of 1804 h and more. In this area, there is one plant of solar panels with an installed power of 1 MWt. In the east area of the Municipality, one small solar plant with installed energy of 0.3 MWt was installed. The total installed power of solar energy is 1.5 MWt. Today this installed energy presents only 2.6%. The present use of renewable energy resources is very low, less than 3%. In 2050 this number would be probably 7%. The non-renewable resources still make the main energy in the Municipality. The 50% in the total budget of energy belongs to the energy from thermal power stations, 40% belongs to hydropower plants and 10% to energy derived from oil and natural gas. The total potential

of renewable energy resources may supply more than 3000 households in the municipality of Kuršumljija with renewable and clean energy. This energy can reduce the negative implications of dirty and non-renewable energy resources. According to changing prices of dirty energy resources, more than 2,000,000 EUR would be saved per year. Another benefit of clean energy will be in saving natural resources. The first estimation of actual salary which is only 300 EUR per month, will be doubled if the municipality invests to new renewable energy sources. In that case, we may expect revitalization of the municipality in real sense. Another benefit would be future membership in the Europe Union, especially because the Europe Union want to invest in the renewable energy sector. This research would be the initial base for new general research of the whole territory of the Republic of Serbia.

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Conflict of Interest

“The authors declare no conflict of interest”.

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