

## **Lecture Notes**

# **Selected Topics in Power Engineering**

**Code: CECE455**

**Level: Four**

**Points: 100 = 25+15+60**

## **COURSE OUTLINE**

**Course consists mainly of two main parts:**

**Part 1: Solar Energy**

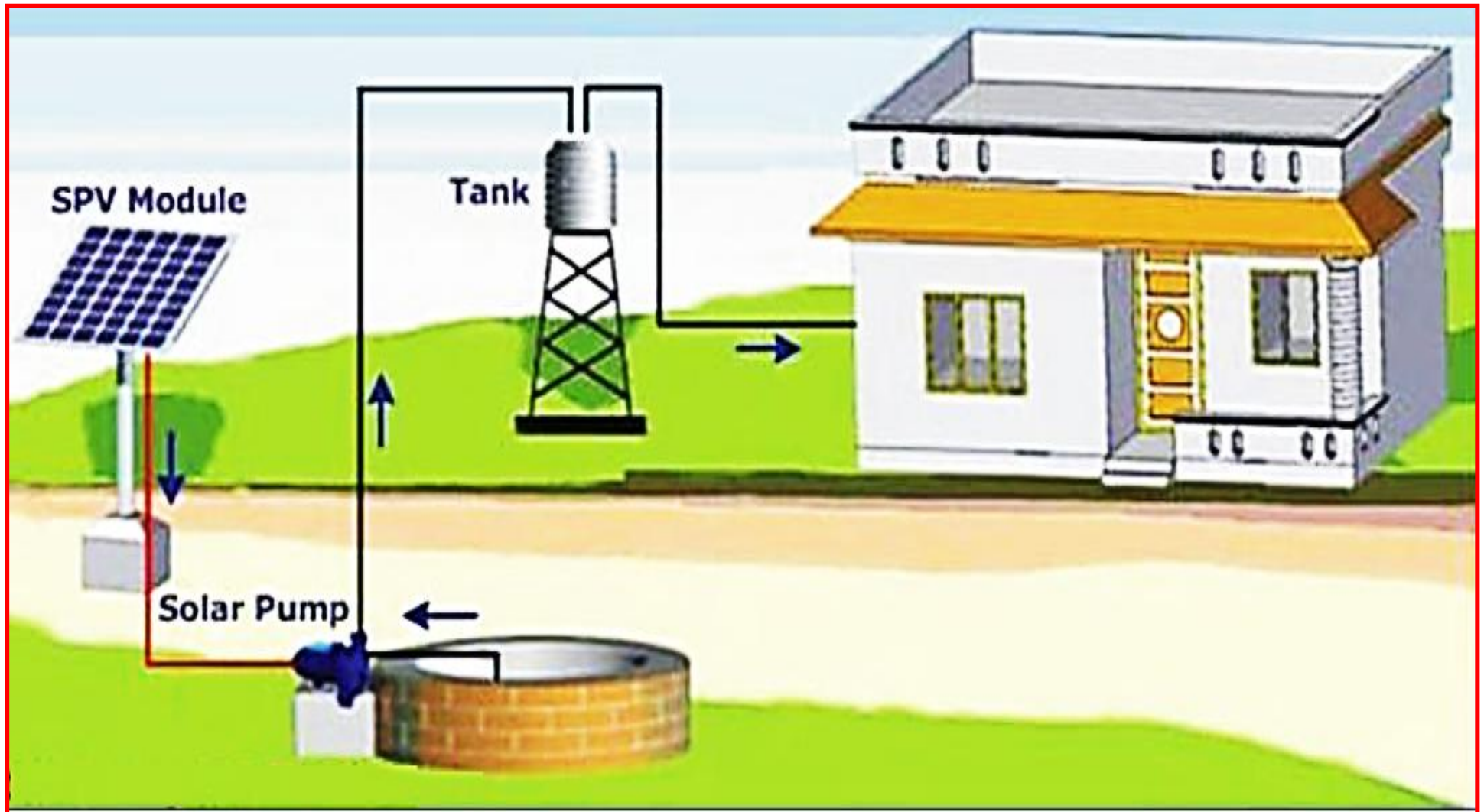
**Part 2: Wind Energy**

## **Part One: Solar Energy**

- 1- Introduction to Solar Energy**
- 2- What is a Solar Thermal System?**
- 3- What is a Solar Photovoltaic (PV) System?**
- 4- How does a Solar PV System Work?**
- 5- Types of Solar PV System**
- 6- What are the benefits of PV System?**
- 7- Components of Solar PV System**
- 8- Solar Panel Types**
- 9- Solar Characteristics**
- 10- Charger Controller**
- 11- Battery**
- 12- Inverter**
- 13- Off-Grid PV System Design**
- 14- Design and Sizing of PV System**
- 15- Applications of PV System**



**Fig. : Home PV System** (see video 1.MP4 ... 10MB)



**Fig. : Solar Pumping System**

## **The Energy in the Universe**

- The total amount of energy in the universe is constant. Energy can neither be created nor destroyed; it can only be transformed from one state to another.
- Indeed, the sustainable economic growth of a country may be possible only by the well-planned and efficient use of fossil fuel and locally available natural resources such as solar energy, wind, hydro, and biomass. This improves the quality of everyone's lives on planet Earth.
- Energy, the environment, and economic development of a country are closely related.






## Renewable Energy Sources

**Table 1.2** Renewable forms of energy

Energy	Percent of renewable resources	Product
Bio mass	Burning of plant materials and animal wastes	Heat and gas
Hydro power	Water flowing from higher to lower elevations through dams	Electricity
Wind	Capture of wind by turbines	Electricity
Geothermal	Tapping steam and hot water from the Earth's mantle	Heat and electricity
Solar	Absorbing and storing heat from the Sun	Heat and electricity
<b>Emerging technologies</b>		
Hydrogen fuels	Burning hydrogen gas	Power for movement
Nanotechnology	Using the unique properties of materials on the size scale of molecules or atoms	Electricity
<b>Ancient technologies</b>		
Wind	Water wheels, dams, weight	Power motion
Water	Windmills, sails	Power motion
Movement(kinetic energy)	Animals, human exertion	Power motion

## Traditional Sources of Energy

1- Natural Gas	2- Crude oil	3- Coal
 <p>The infographic is a 2x3 grid. The top-left cell has a blue background with the text 'NATURAL GAS USES'. The other five cells have a grey background with white icons and labels: a gas burner for 'RESIDENTIAL', a water drop for 'COMMERCIAL', a factory for 'INDUSTRIAL', a lightbulb for 'ELECTRICITY', and a car for 'TRANSPORT'.</p>	 <p>A black metal oil barrel is shown lying on its side, tilted to the left. A thick stream of black oil is pouring out of the top opening and pooling on the white surface below. The barrel has a white circular logo with a black oil drop and the word 'OIL' written vertically in white.</p>	 <p>A close-up photograph of several pieces of dark, lustrous coal. The coal has a jagged, crystalline structure and a shiny, metallic-looking surface. The pieces are piled together, showing various angles and textures.</p>

*All these energy sources that we use in our industrial age are exhaustible.*



## Solar Energy

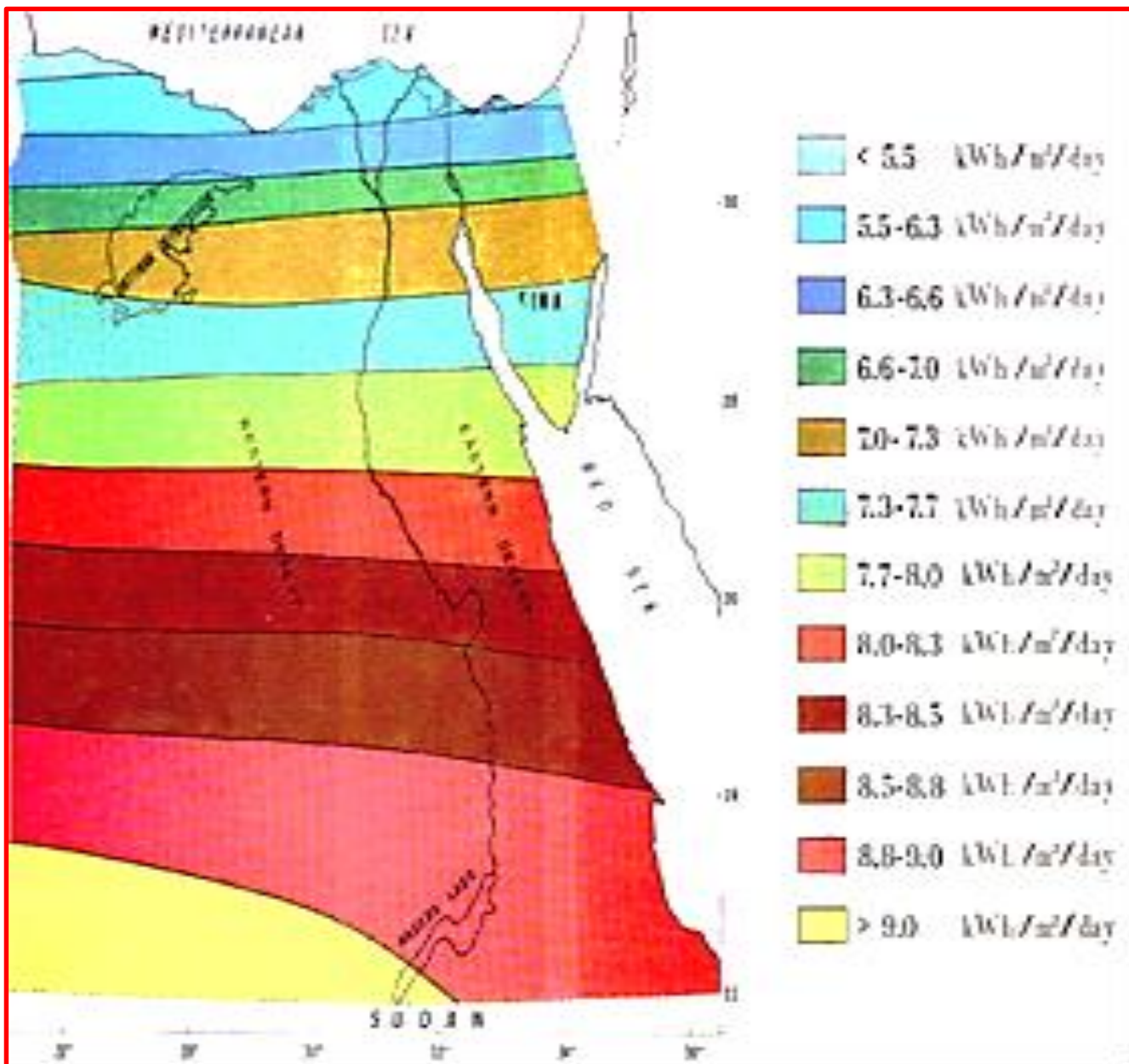
- The Sun is an energy source.
- The sun supplies energy in the form of radiation, which without the life on the earth is not exist.
- The sun is an enormous nuclear fusion reactor.
- The amount of energy in the sunlight reaching the Earth's surface is equivalent to around 10,000 times the world's energy requirements.
- Consequently, only 0.01% of the energy in sunlight would need to be used to cover mankind total energy needs.



## Distribution of Solar Radiation

- The intensity of solar radiation outside of the Earth's atmosphere depends upon the distance between the Sun and the earth.
- In the course of a year this varies between  $1.47 \times 10^8$  km and  $1.52 \times 10^8$  km.
- As a result, the irradiance fluctuates between  $1325 \text{ W/m}^2$  and  $1412 \text{ W/m}^2$ .
- The average value is referred to as the solar constant: ***Solar constant***:  $E_Q = 1367 \text{ W/m}^2$
- ***Solar constant***: is the total radiation energy received from the Sun per unit of time per unit of area on a theoretical surface perpendicular to the Sun's rays and at Earth's mean distance from the Sun.

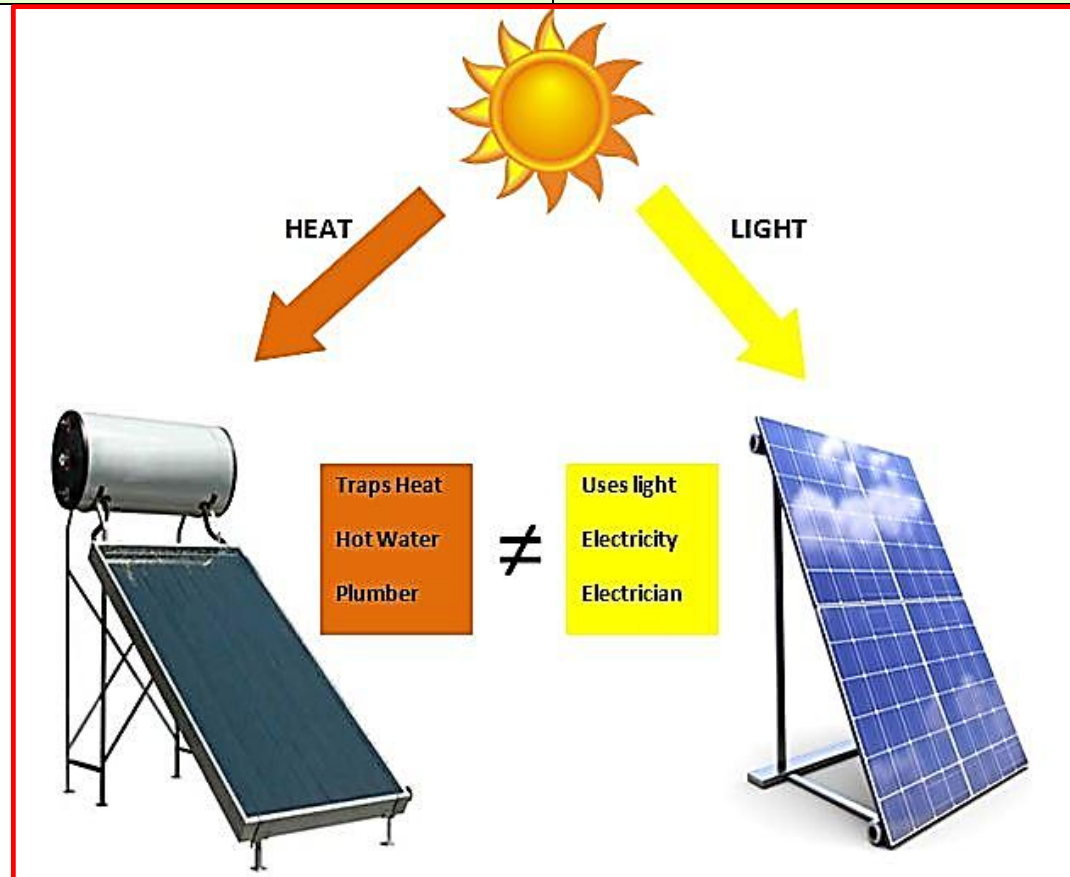
## Solar Radiation in Egypt



## Solar Thermal versus Solar Photovoltaic

### Solar Thermal

### Solar Photovoltaic

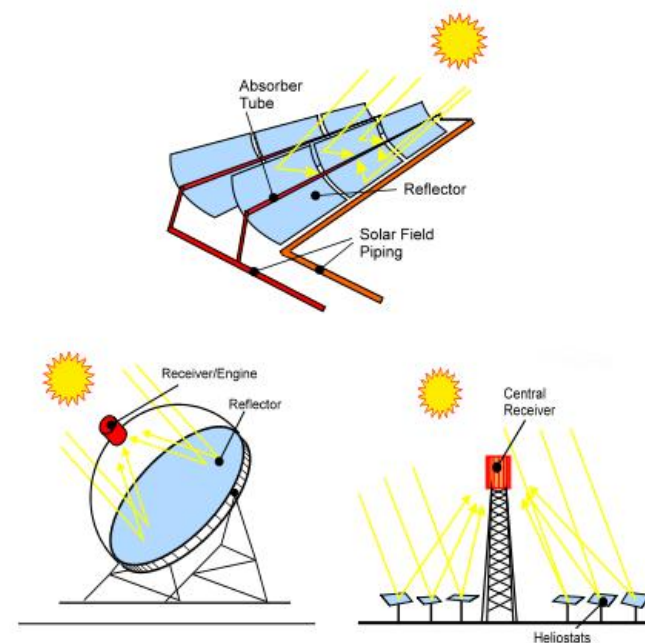


- Heats the water instead of creating electricity
- Slightly thicker panels than PV panels

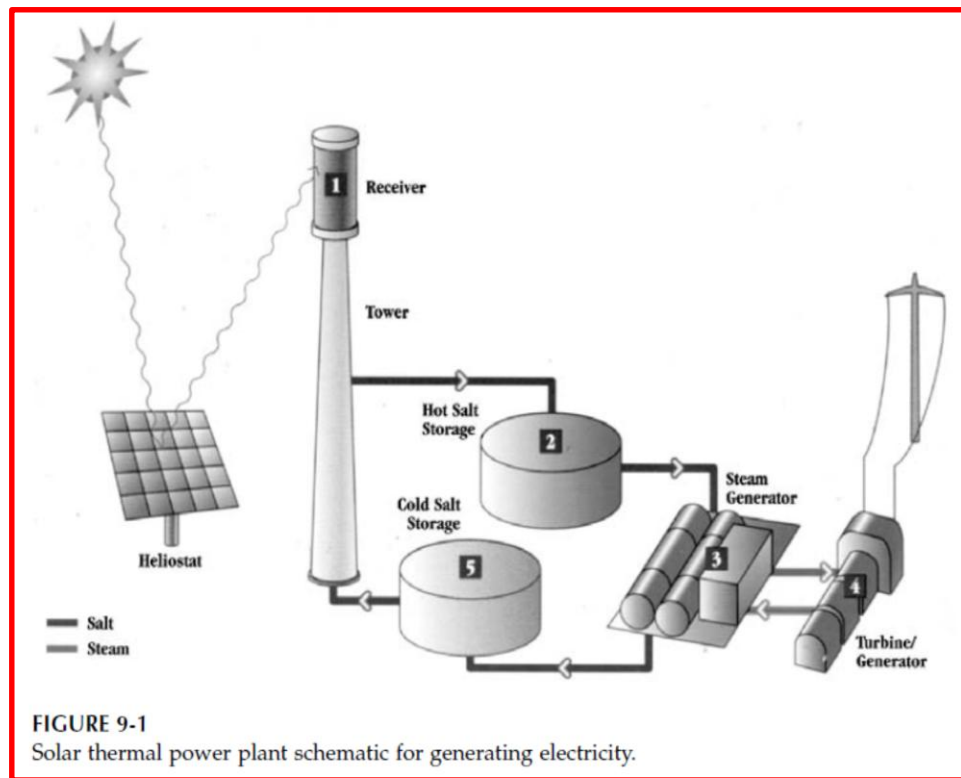
- Converts sunlight into electricity

## Solar Thermal System

- It is a form of energy and a technology for harnessing solar energy to generate thermal energy or electrical energy for use in industry, and in the residential and commercial sectors.
- In this type as shown in the figure, we can generate electricity via the concentration of sunlight radiations to create heat, and then this heat is used to run a heat engine which turns the generator to produce electricity, one main advantage of solar thermal power plants over other renewable power technologies, is the option of energy storage.



- In this plant, the solar energy is collected by thousands of Sun-tracking mirrors, called *heliostats*, which reflect the Sun's energy to a single receiver at the top of a centrally located tower. The enormous amount of energy focused on the receiver is used to generate high temperature to melt a salt. The hot molten salt is stored in a storage tank, and is used, when needed, to generate steam and drive the turbine generator. After generating the steam, the used molten salt at low temperature is returned to the cold salt storage tank. From here it is pumped to the receiver tower to get heated again for the next thermal cycle. The usable energy extracted during such a thermal cycle depends on the working temperatures. The thermal energy is more economic than the solar photovoltaic because it eliminates the costly semiconductor cells.



**Table 1.1 A list of operating CSP plants around the world.**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Output(M W)</b>	<b>Technology</b>	<b>Completed</b>
Andasol-1 (AS-1)	Spain	49.9	Parabolic trough	2008
Andasol-2 (AS-2)	Spain	49.9	Parabolic trough	2009
Andasol-3 (AS-3)	Spain	50	Parabolic trough	2011
Arcosol 50 (Valle 1)	Spain	49.9	Parabolic trough	2011
Aste 1A	Spain	50	Parabolic trough	2012

Table 1.2 A list of CSP plants under construction all over the world.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Output(MW)</b>	<b>Technology</b>	<b>Expected completion</b>
Arenales	Spain	50	Parabolic trough	2013
Godawari Solar Project	India	50	Parabolic trough	2013
Kogan Creek Solar Boost (Kogan Creek)	Australia	44	Fresnel	2013
Solaben 2	Spain	50	Parabolic	2013
Termosol 1	Spain	50	Parabolic	2013
Termosol 2	Spain	50	Parabolic	2013
Crescent Dunes Solar	United stated	110	Tower	October 2013
Rice Solar Energy Project	United states	150	Tower	October 1, 2013
Victorville 2 Hybrid Power Plant	United states	50	Parabolic trough	2013

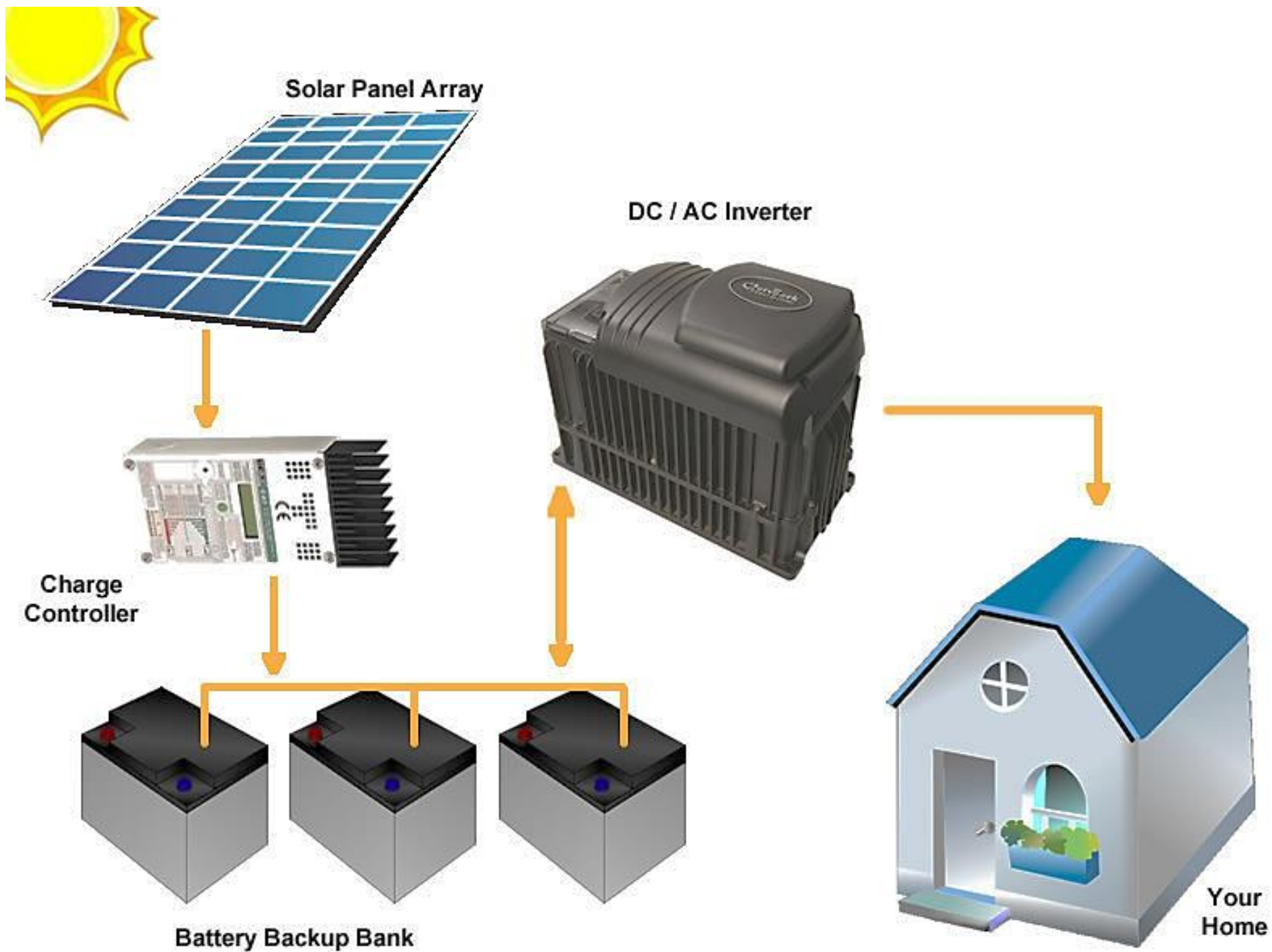


Table 1.3 A list of CSP plants that will be constructed

<b>Project</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Output(MW)</b>	<b>Technology</b>	<b>Expected completion</b>
Gaskell Sun Tower (Gaskell)	United states	105	Tower	Not determined yet
Ashalim power station	Israel	121	Tower	2017
Genesis Solar Energy Project	United states	250	Parabolic trough	January 1, 2014
KaXu Solar One	South Africa	100	Parabolic trough	2014
NextEra Beacon Solar Energy Project (Beacon)	United states	250	Parabolic trough	2014
Palen Solar Power Project[	United states	500	Parabolic trough	January 1, 2014
Pedro de Valdivia	Chile	360	Parabolic trough	2015

## **What is a Solar Photovoltaic (PV) System?**

- PV cells consists of semiconductor materials that convert sunlight into electrical energy through the photovoltaic process.
- When the panels of PV system is exposed to the sunlight, the valence electrons in the semiconductor materials of PV panel acquire heat energy then they become free to move through the PV panel. This means that the panel produces direct current (DC) which is converted to an alternating current (AC) by an inverter so it can be used by appliances in the home.
- These systems can either be connected to a battery system or to the national electricity grid.



## **How Does a PV System Work?**

- **PV cells convert incident sunlight into electricity; light falling onto a PV cell imparts energy to electrons, freeing them from their valence shells of their atoms, then these electrons are free to move to electrical contacts of the PV module creating an electrical current. Each cell provides  $0.55V$  and  $4.7A$  ( $=2.59Watt$ ). When many cells are connected together to form module (i.e., PV panels) more DC electrical energy can be produced.**

## How PV module be installed In the Home?

- PV modules can be installed in the home in a variety of ways. All that is needed in a site of little or no shading for most days of the year.
- See the figure; how the PV installed. This is important to consider when siting and positioning a PV array.

Watch Video: 4.mp4

