

Training workshop “Studying international practices in implementation of innovative energy efficiency technologies in the electric power industry. Methodology, goal and objectives of electricity and heat consumers energy survey”

SEIT building, 62 Bayram Khan st, Mary, 13-19 March 2024

Integrating renewable energy into sustainable buildings

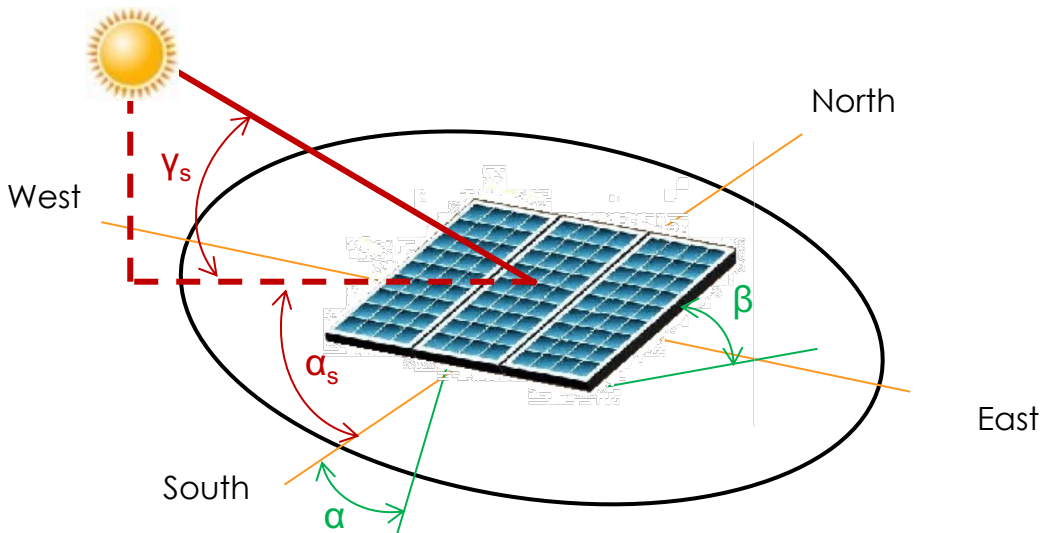
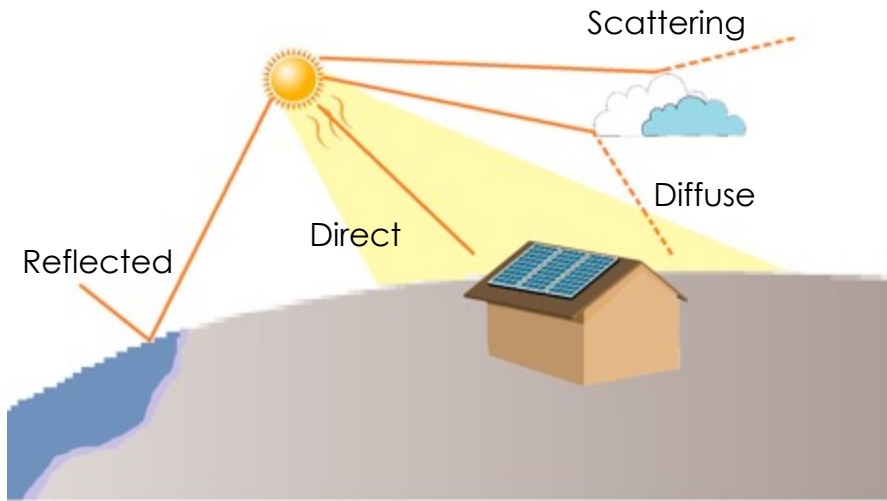
Agris Kamenders,
International Consultant, SECCA

Content

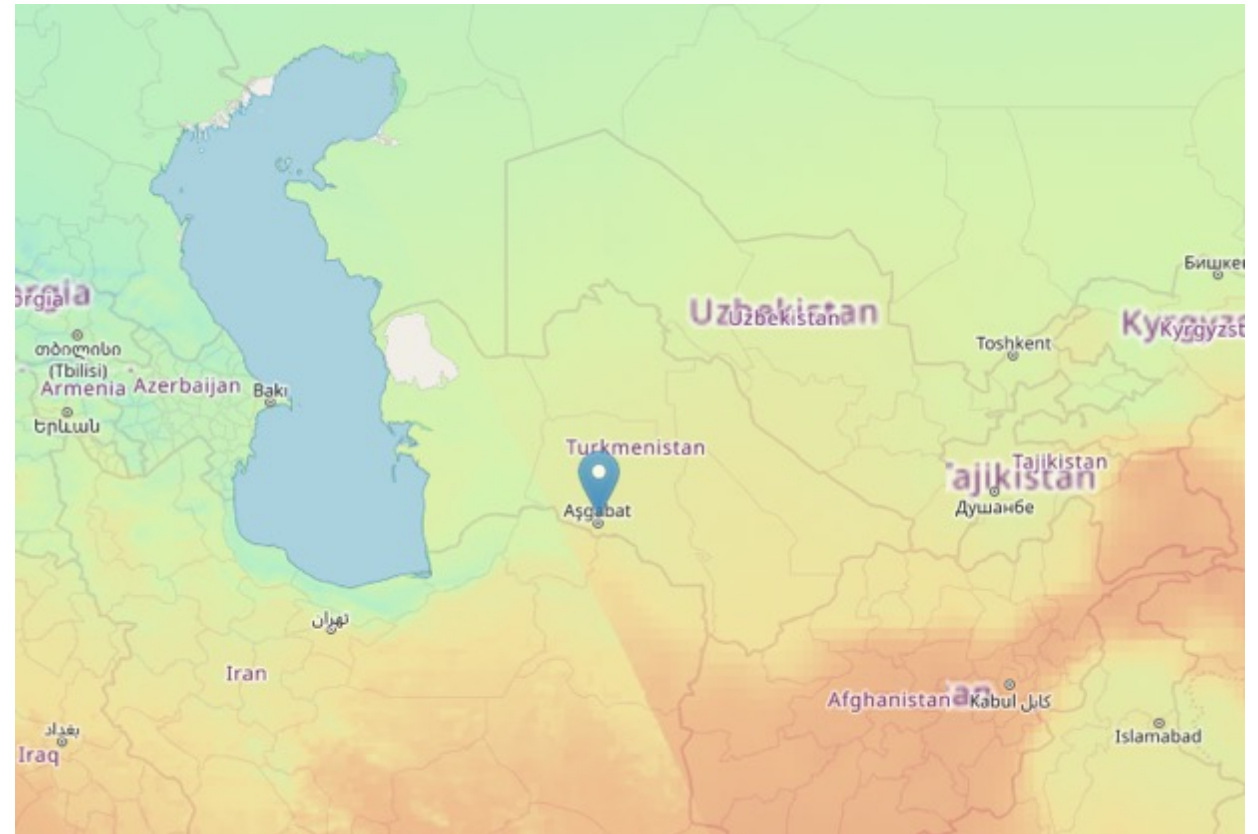
1. Solar thermal systems
2. Solar PV systems
3. Heat pumps



Solar energy



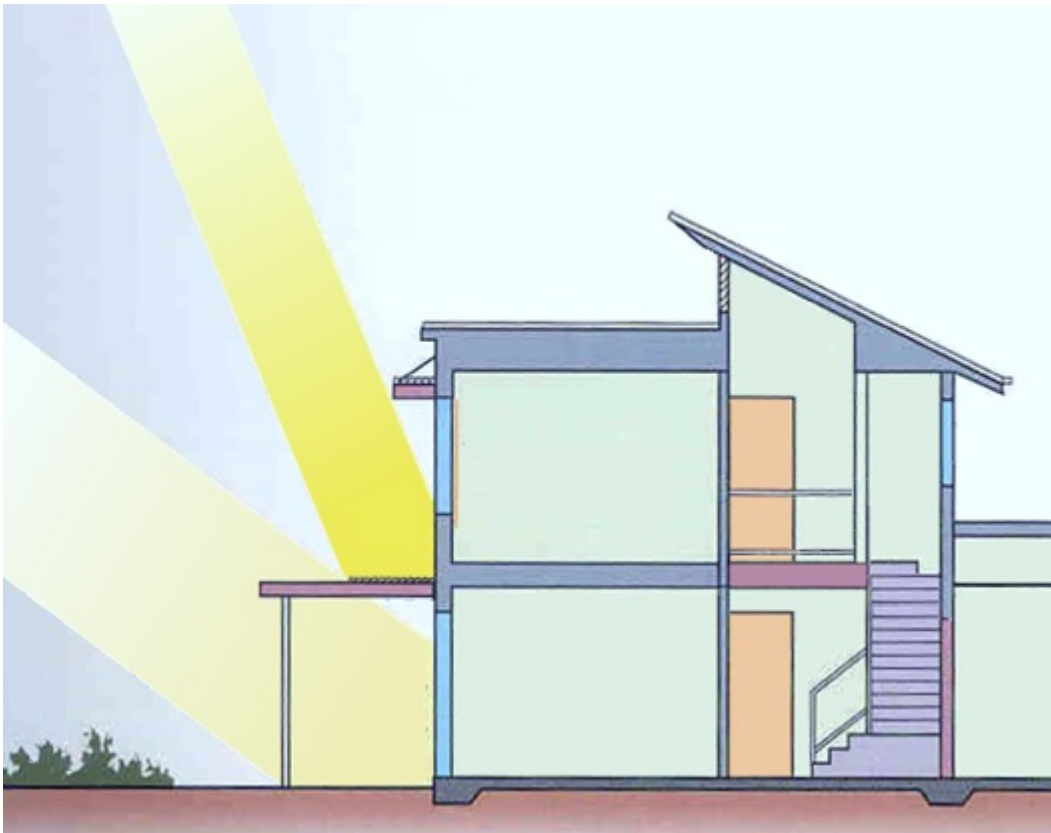
Yearly sum of global irradiation on the horizontal surface, kWh/m² year



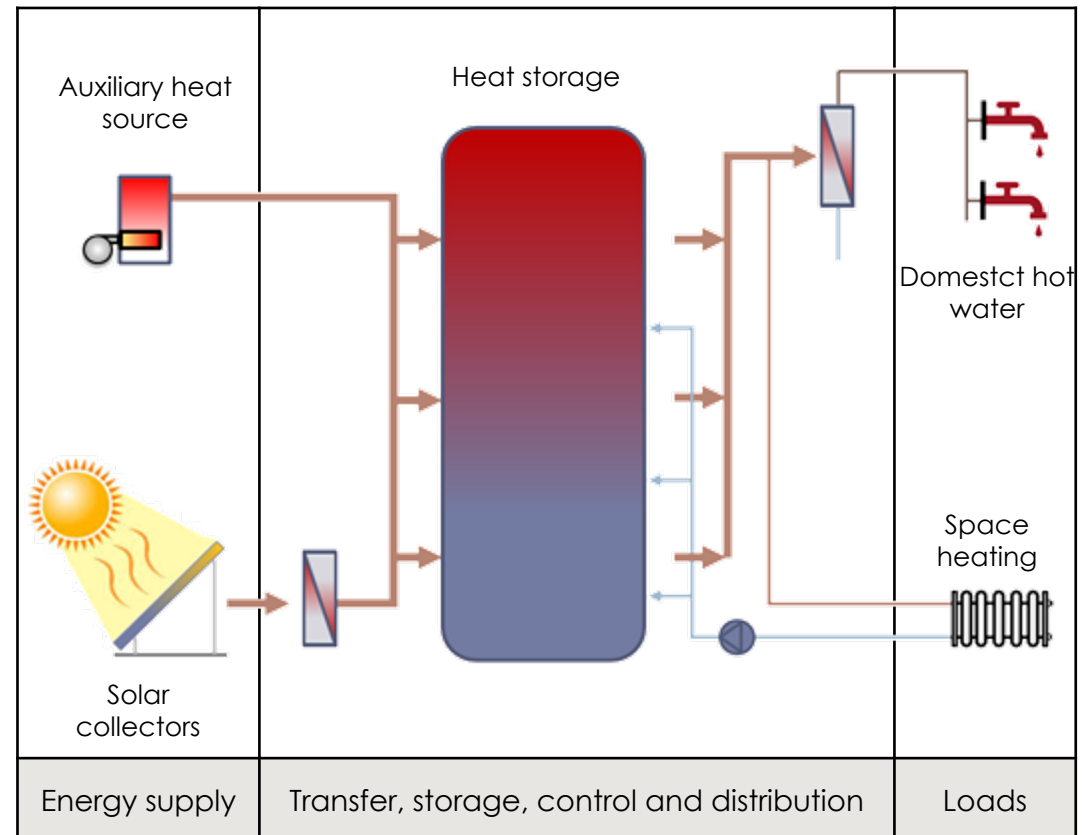
Source: <http://re.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

1. Solar thermal

Passive design

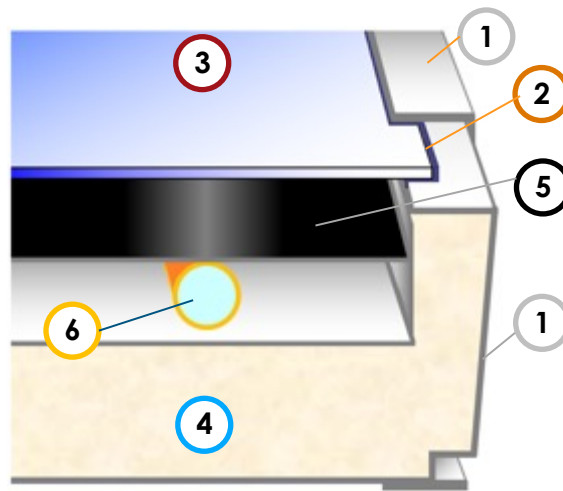


Active solar thermal systems



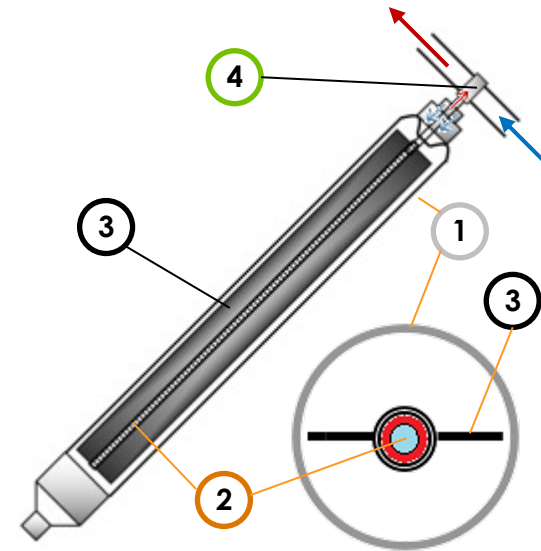
1.1. Solar Collectors

Flat plate



1. Frame
2. Sealing
3. Cover (glazing)
4. Thermal insulation
5. Absorber
6. Fluid pipe

Evacuated vacuum tubes

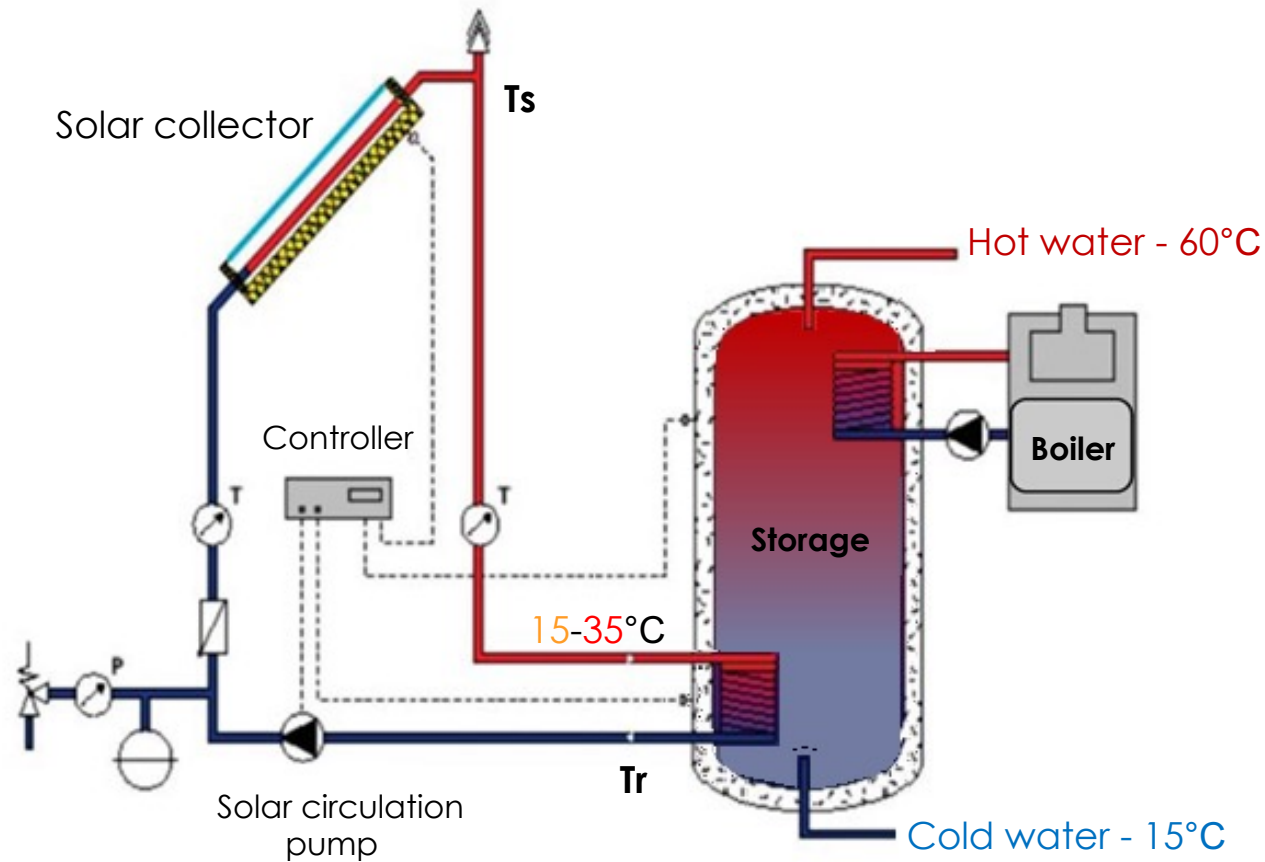


1. Transparent glass tube (under vacuum)
2. In/out of heat transfer fluid
3. Absorber
4. Heat exchanger/condenser

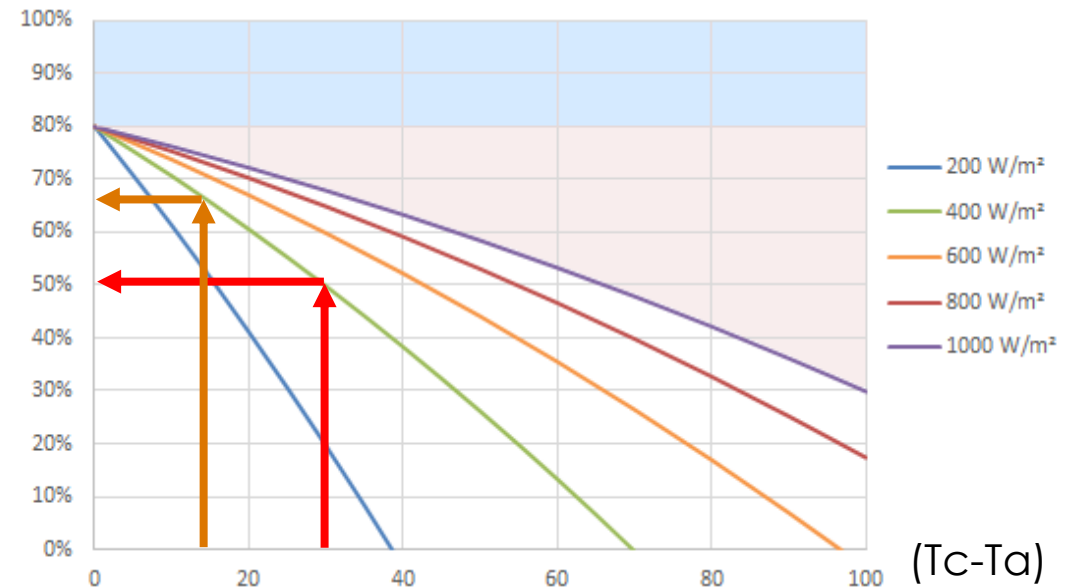


Storage – examples of configurations

T_c – average collector temperature
 $T_a = 15^\circ\text{C}$ ambient temperature
 $G = 400\text{W/m}^2$



| Parameter | Good stratification | Poor stratification |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| T_s | 45°C | 55°C |
| T_r | 15°C | 35°C |
| T_c | 30°C | 45°C |
| T_a | 15°C | 15°C |
| $(T_c - T_a)$ | 15°C | 30°C |
| η_c | 66% | 50% |



Simplified sizing for solar domestic hot water

| | | |
|---|------|----------------------|
| Hot water annual consumption | 6500 | m ³ /year |
| Hot water daily consumption | 22 | m ³ /day |
| Storage temperature | 60 | °C |
| Hot water annual consumption | 300 | MWh/year |
| Percentage produced by the solar system | 25 | % |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----|---------------------|
| Hot water daily consumption | 22 | m ³ /day |
| Storage size | 31 | m ³ |

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| Unit solar yield | 400 | kWh/m ² |
| Solar collector surface | 208 | m ² |

$$A = \frac{\text{Solar energy}}{\text{Unit solar yield}} \left[\frac{\text{KWh}}{\text{kWh/m}^2} \right]$$



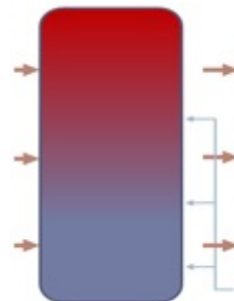
1.5 – 2

coefficient

1.0 – 1.5

2

Storage volume



Daily consumption times coefficient

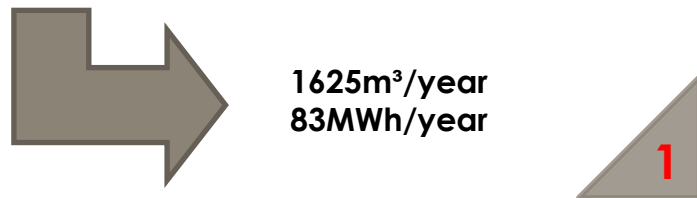
Solar collector area



A = solar collector area

| Orientation | Correction |
|----------------|------------|
| West Southwest | 0.84 |
| Southwest | 0.92 |
| South | 0.97 |
| Southwest | 1 |
| South | 1 |
| South | 0.97 |
| Southeast | 0.85 |
| East Southeast | 0.73 |

| Tilt angle | Correction |
|------------|------------|
| 0 | 0.85 |
| 10 | 0.89 |
| 20 | 0.92 |
| 30 | 0.975 |
| 45 | 1 |
| 50 | 1 |
| 55 | 0.96 |
| 65 | 0.87 |

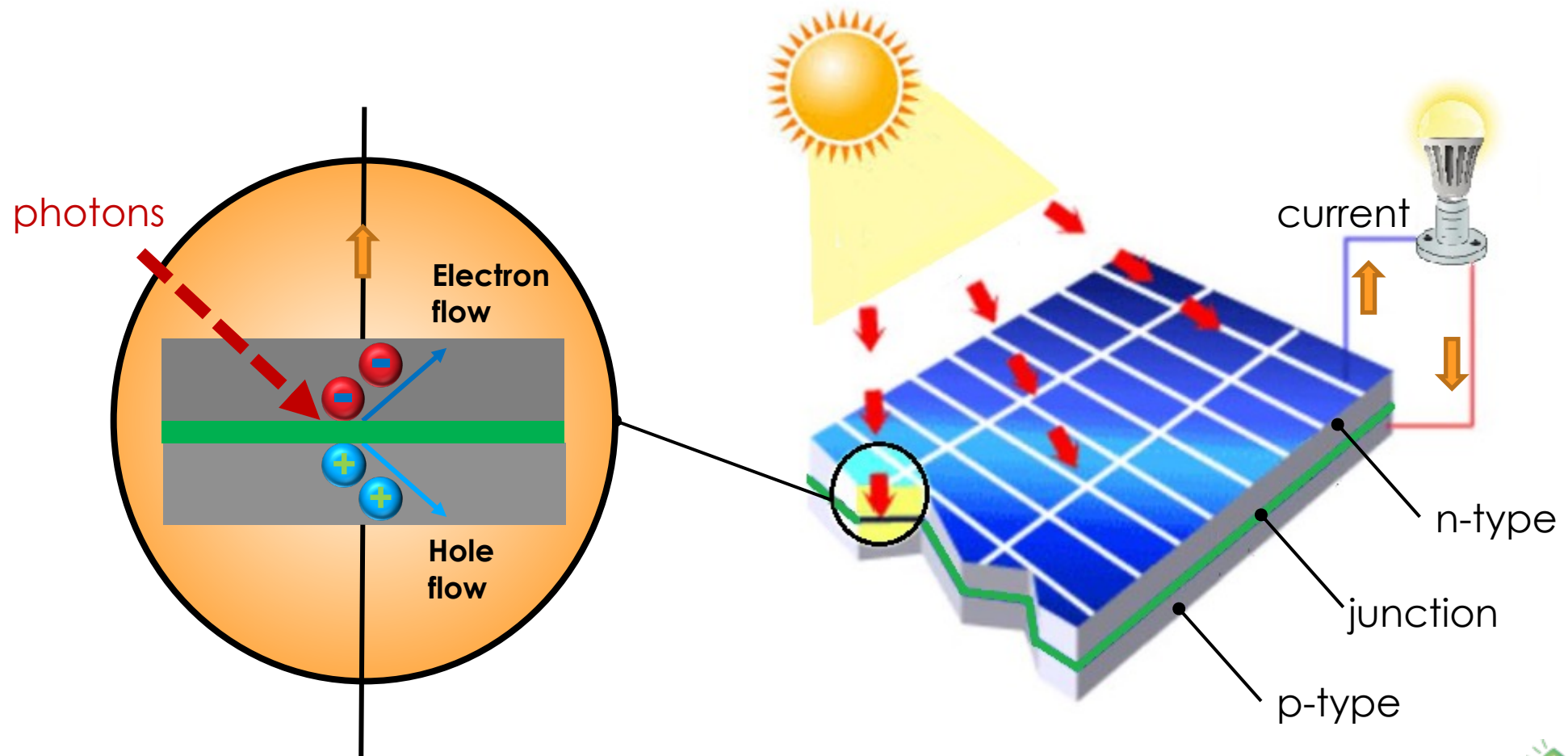


Domestic Hot water requirements



2. Photovoltaic systems basic principle

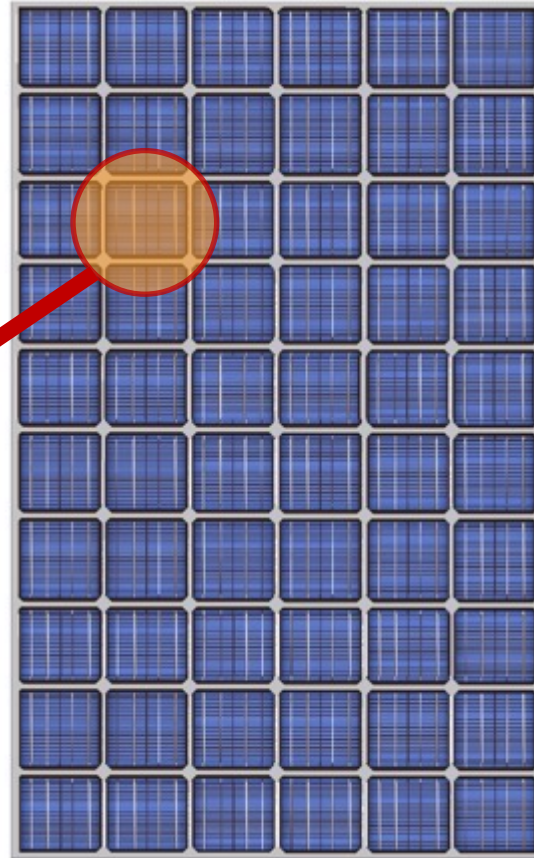
Photovoltaic effect → direct conversion of sunlight to electricity



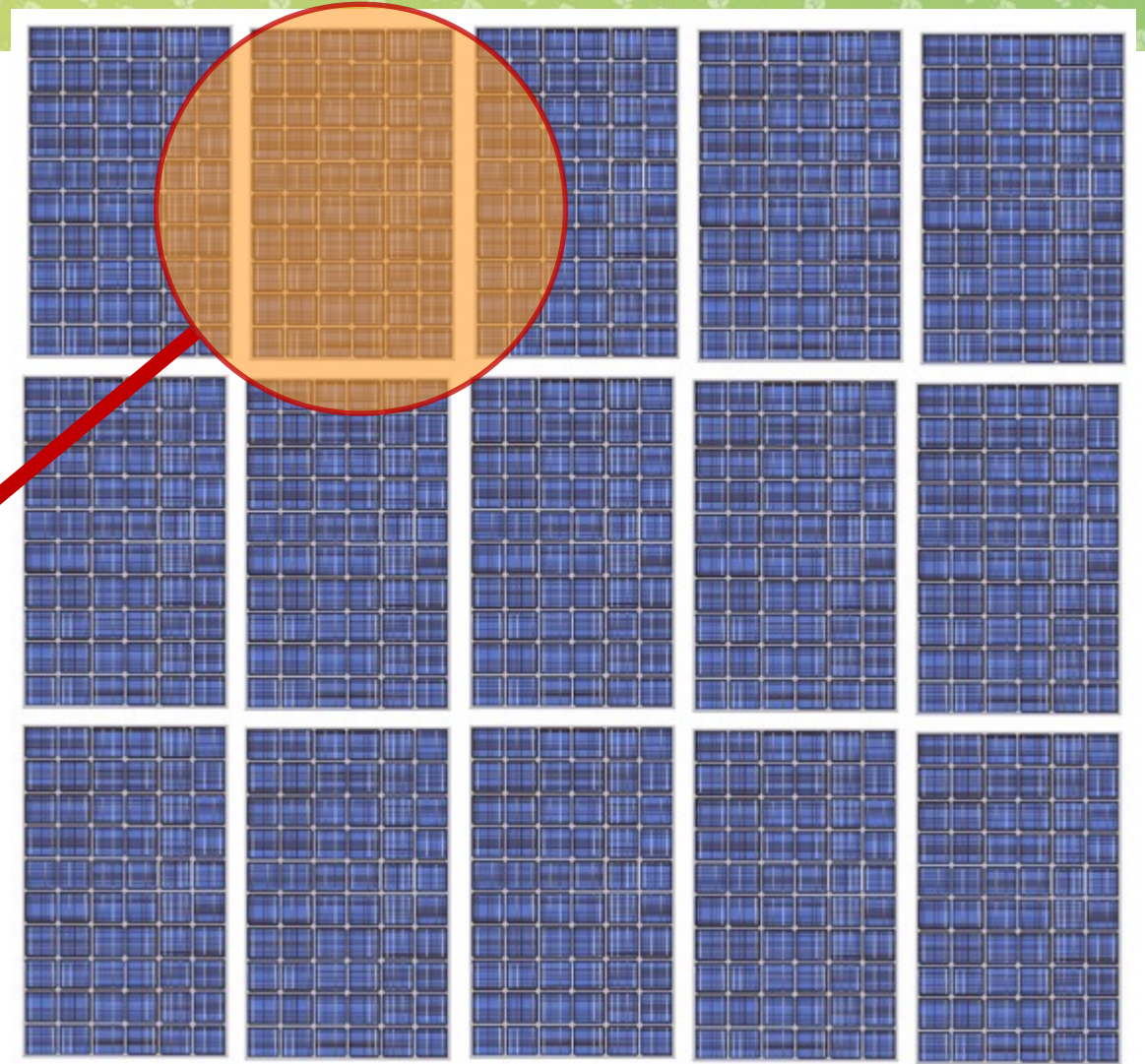
Photovoltaic – cell – module – array



Solar cell

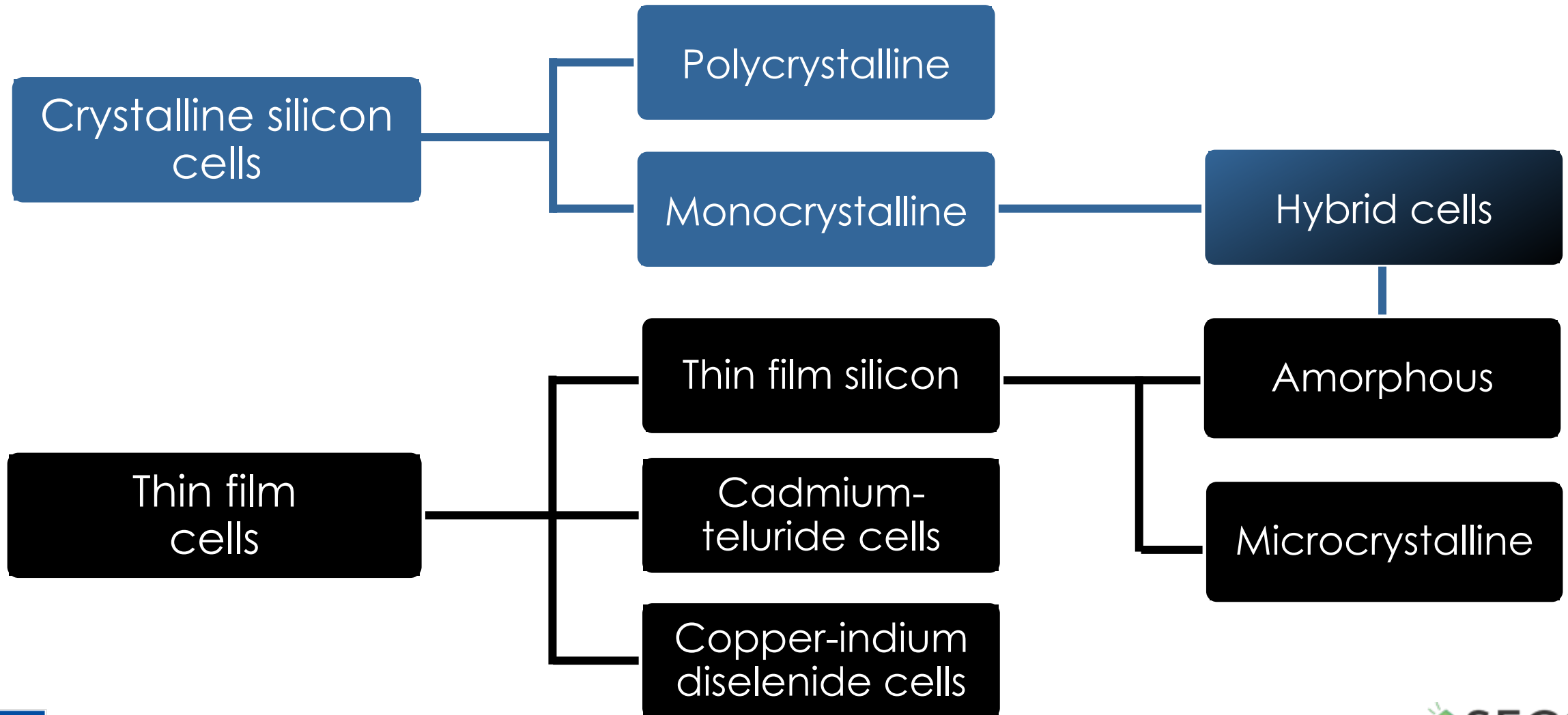


Solar Module



Solar Array

Main PV module technologies



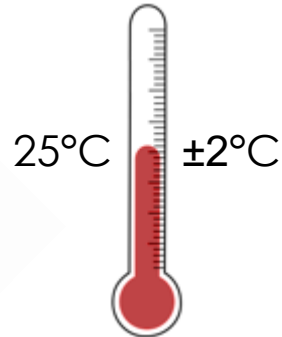
PV module rating

- Standard Test Conditions

Irradiance



Temperature



Reference Spectral Irradiance

Air mass coefficient
AM 1.5

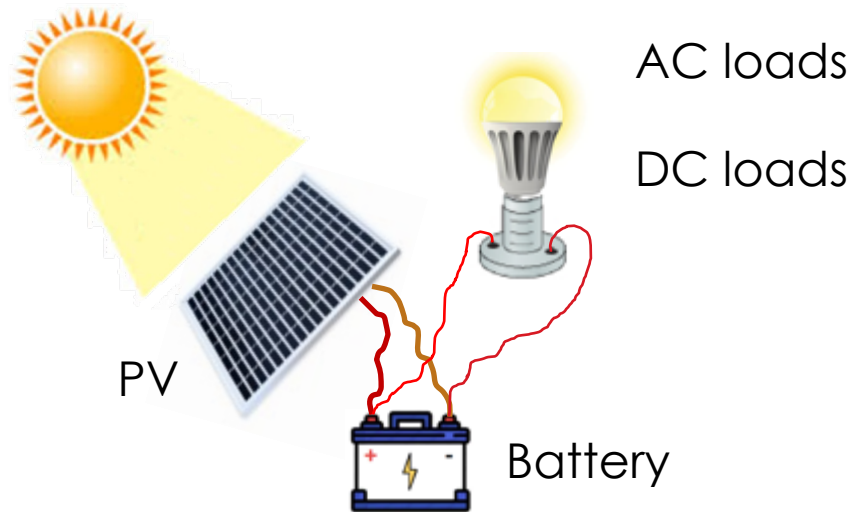
- The results from the test are rating inputs for the name plate power
- for comparison of products
- The results are NOT the power for real life operation, or system sizing

100 W Photovoltaic module

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| MODEL | XXX-000-111-222 | |
| Irradiance | 1000 Wm ⁻² | MAXIMUM SYSTEM VOLTAGE 1000V |
| Cell temperature | 25° C | |
| Pmax | 100 W | |
| Vpmax | 18.00 V | WEIGHT 8kg |
| Ipmax | 5.56 A | |
| Voc | 22.10 V | |
| Isc | 5.91 A | |
| SERIAL number 00A11B2C333333 | | |

General solar PV set up

Stand-alone systems



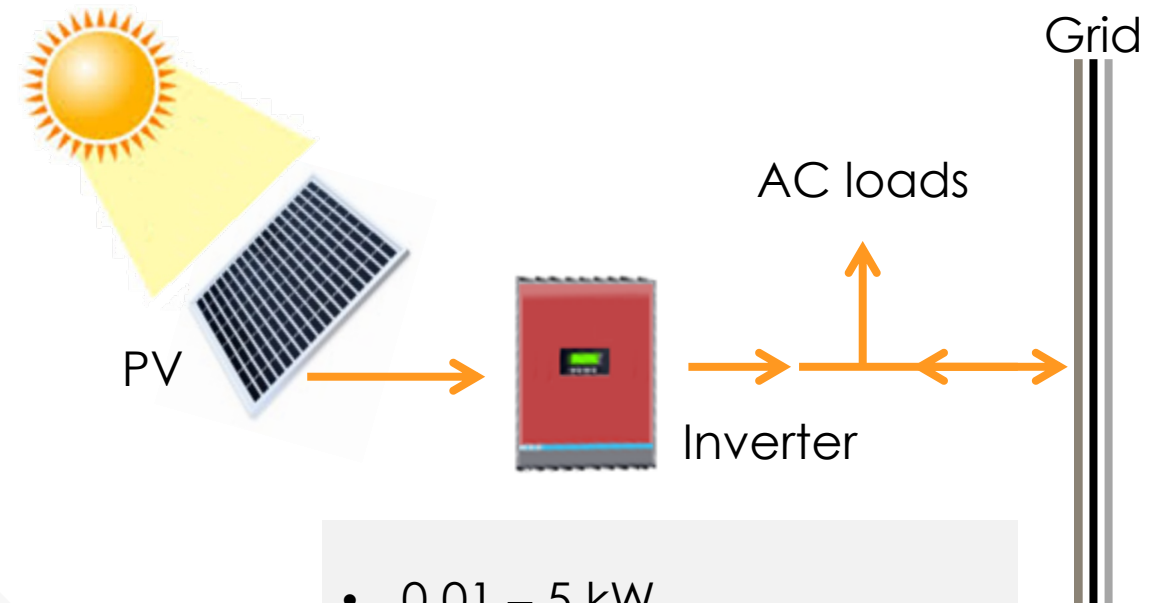
APPLICATIONS:

- Rural electrification
- Mini-grid systems
- Residential house
- Industrial/agricultural roofs
- Utility scale power plants

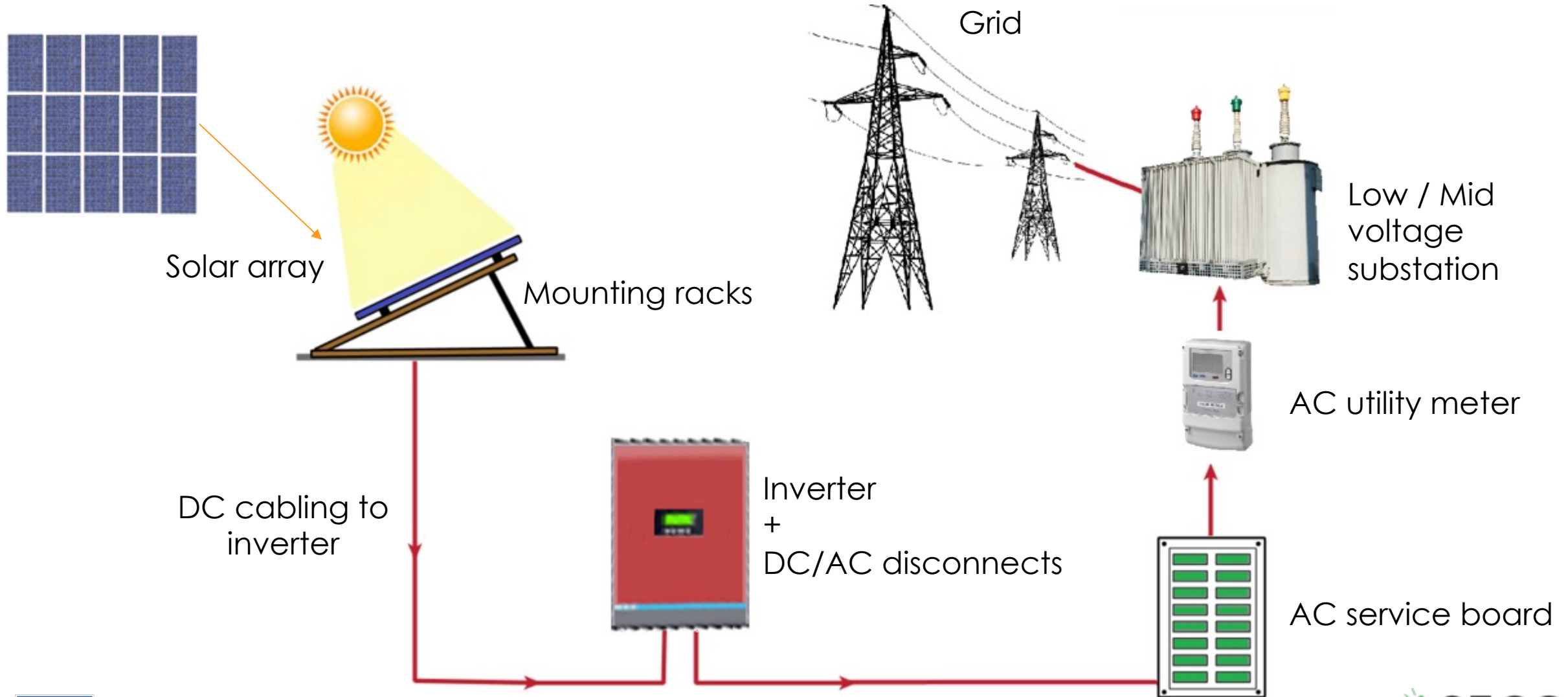
SIZE:

- 0.01 – 5 kW
- 5-500 kW
- 2-8 kW
- 200 – 5000 kW
- 10 – 1000 MW and more

Grid connected systems

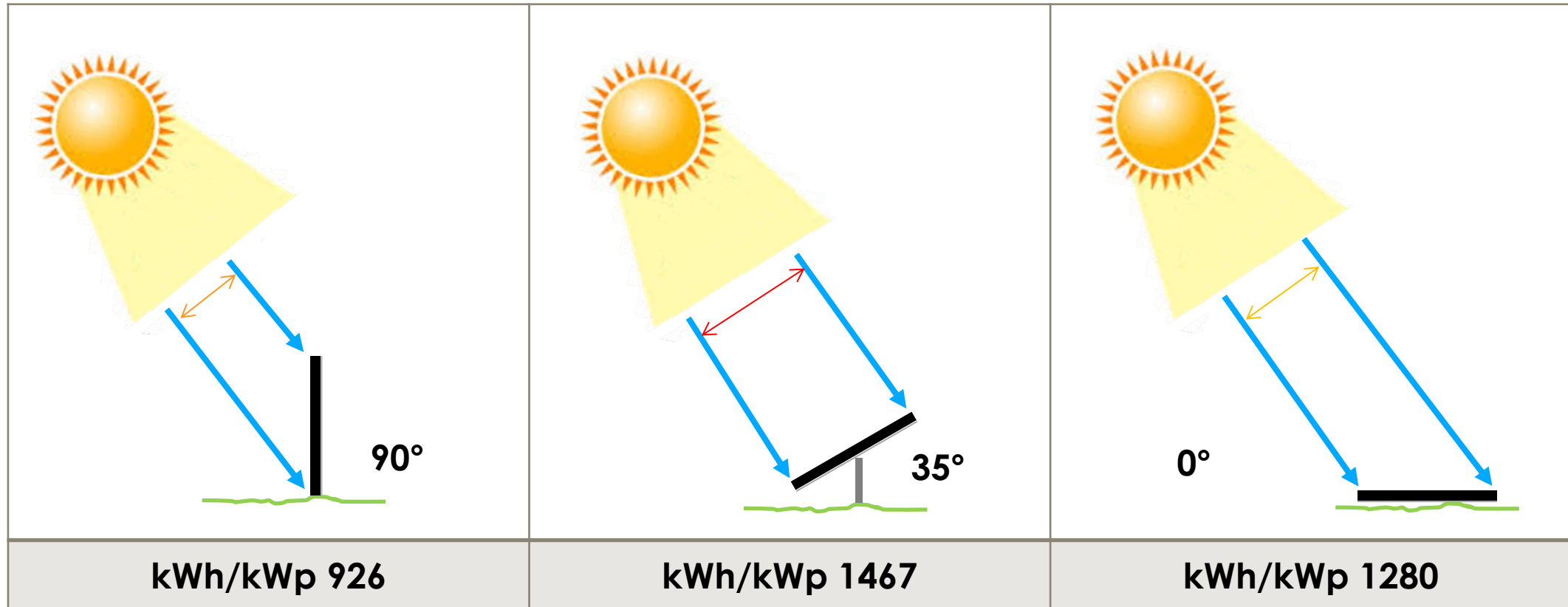


Grid connected systems



Initial project design

Module tilt and azimuth. Indicative example from Ashgabat with south orientation installation



Estimating energy generation – PV GIS

PHOTOVOLTAIC GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

European Commission

European Commission > EU Science Hub > PVGIS > Interactive tools

Home Tools Downloads Documentation Contact us

Cursor: Selected: 37.987, 58.352
Elevation (m): 207
PVGIS ver: 5.2

Use terrain shadows:
 Calculated horizon
 Upload horizon file

Switch to version 5.1

GRID CONNECTED

PERFORMANCE OF GRID-CONNECTED PV

TRACKING PV OFF-GRID MONTHLY DATA DAILY DATA HOURLY DATA TMY

Solar radiation database* PVGIS-SARAH
PV technology* Crystalline silicon
Installed peak PV power [kWp]* 1
System loss [%]* 14

Fixed mounting options
Mounting position* Free-standing
Slope [°] 35
Azimuth [°] 0

Optimize slope
 Optimize slope and azimuth

PV electricity price
PV system cost (your currency)
Interest [%/year]
Lifetime [years]

Visualize results csv json

New version at:

<http://re.jrc.ec.europa.eu/pvgis.html>





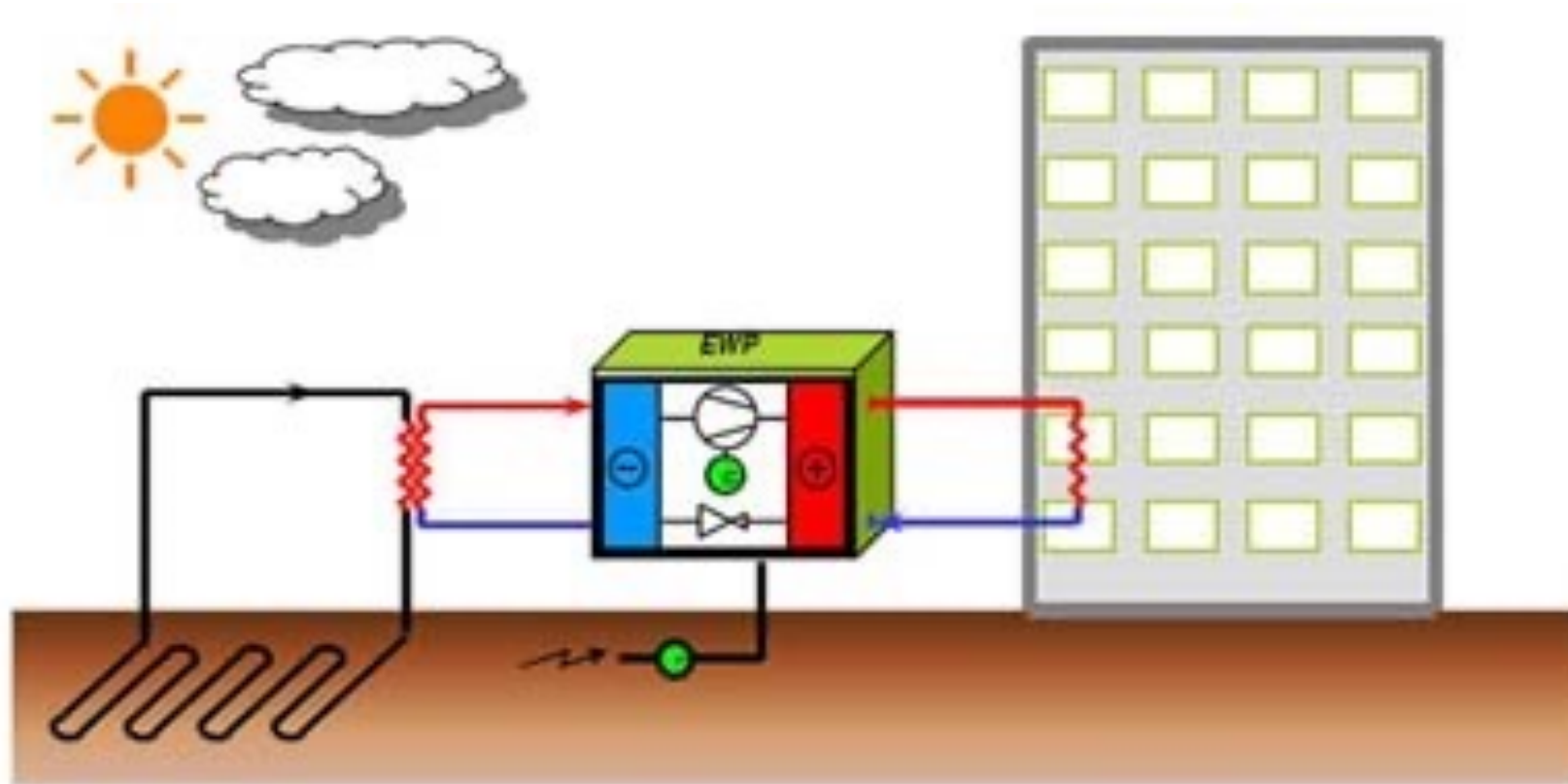


SOLAR FOR HEATING AND HOT WATER DISTRICT LEVEL

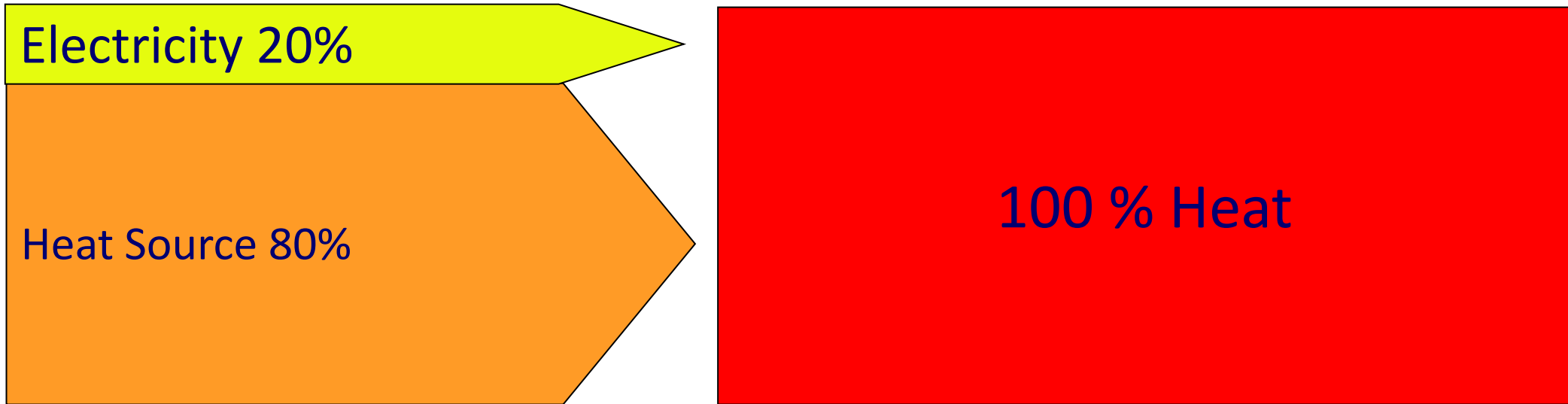


3. Heat Pump Concept

Energy Source



Coefficient of Performance of a heat pump



Calculation C.O.P.

$$\text{C.O.P} = \frac{100\%}{20\%} = 5$$

Heat Pump Examples

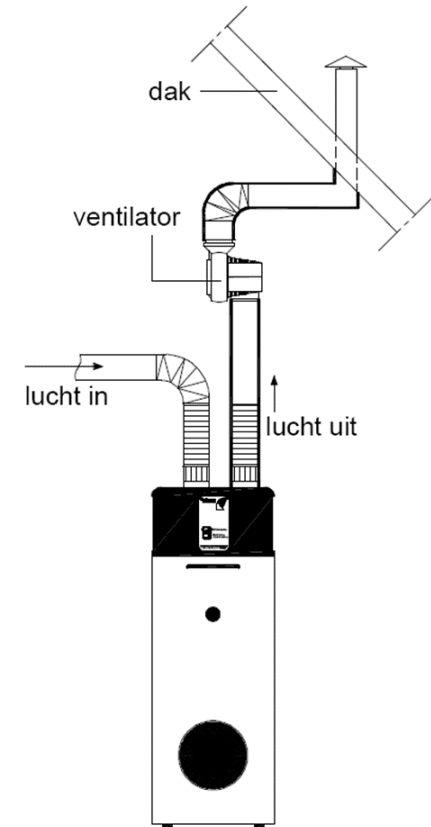


Heat Pump in Cascade



Heat pump boiler

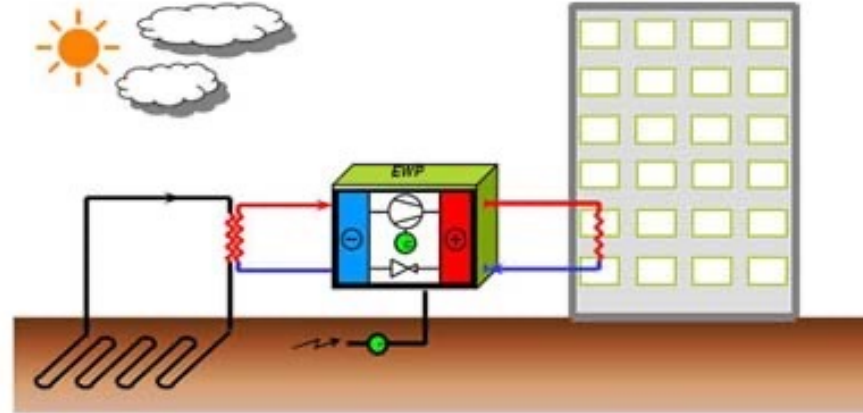
- Uses Ventilation air energy recuperation
- Suitable for domestic hot water
- One boiler in every dwelling



Heat Transmission

Many options possible:

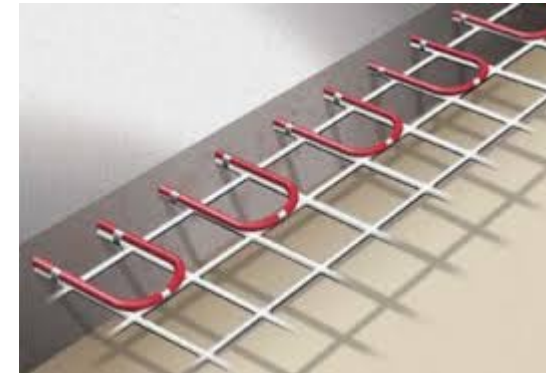
- in floor heating
- heated walls, ceilings
- Radiators



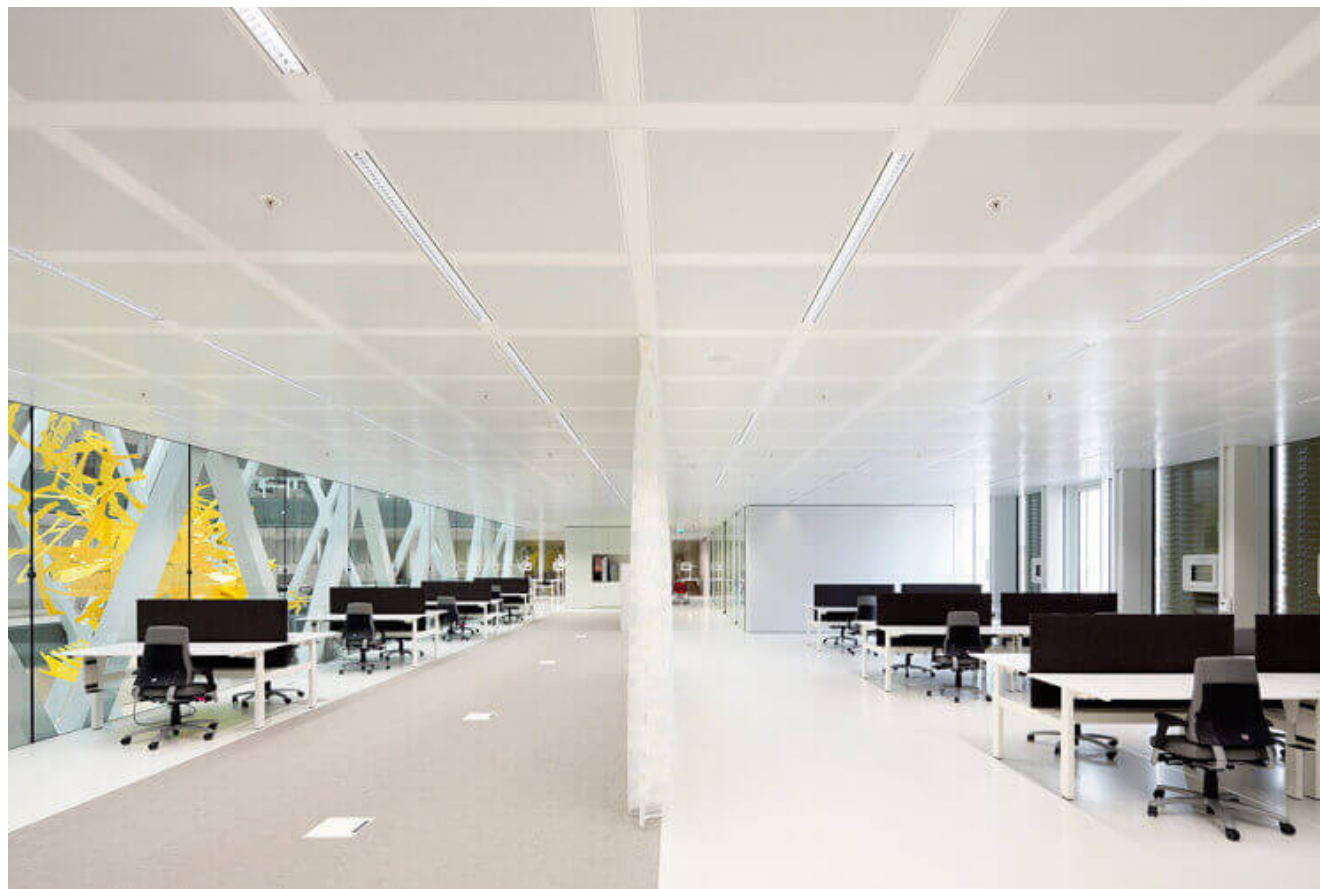
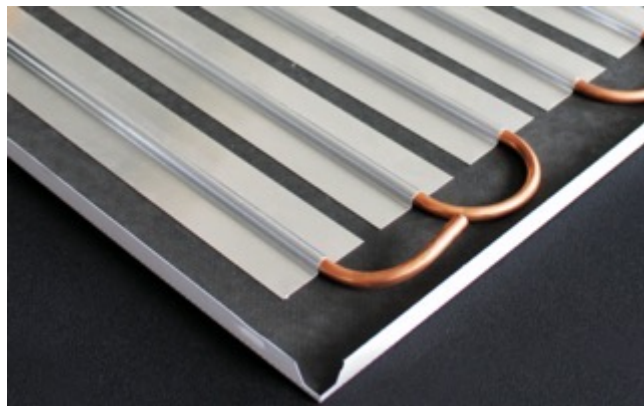
Energy Efficiency of Heat pump system, C.O.P depends on temperature of transmission system

The lower the required temperature, the higher the Coefficient Of Performance of the system

Floor & wall heating

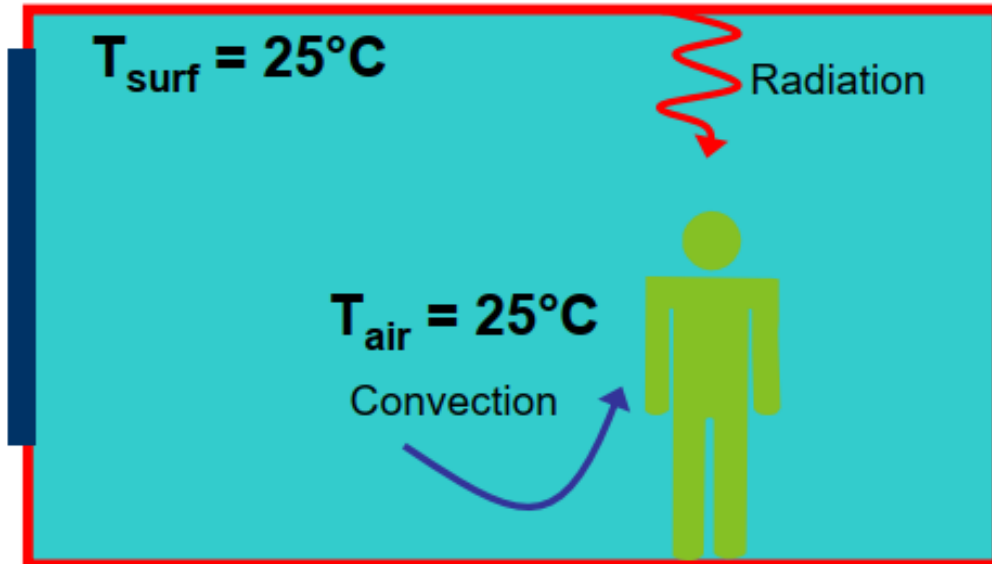


Climate ceilings



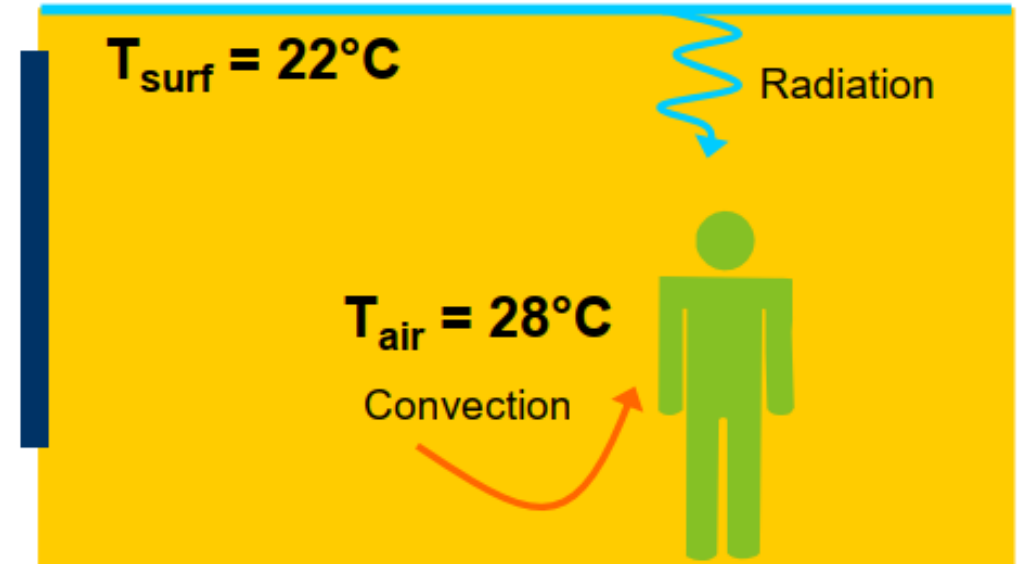
Climate ceilings

Conventionall



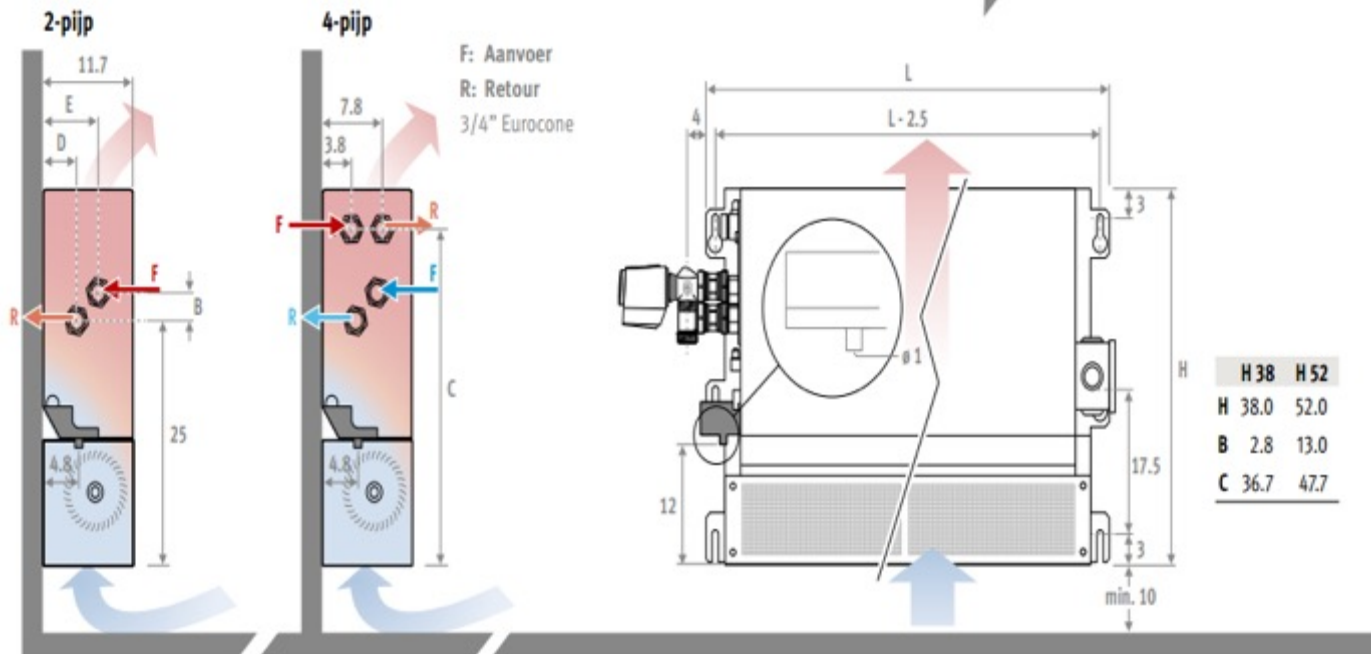
$\Rightarrow T_{\text{op}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

Innovative



$\Rightarrow T_{\text{op}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

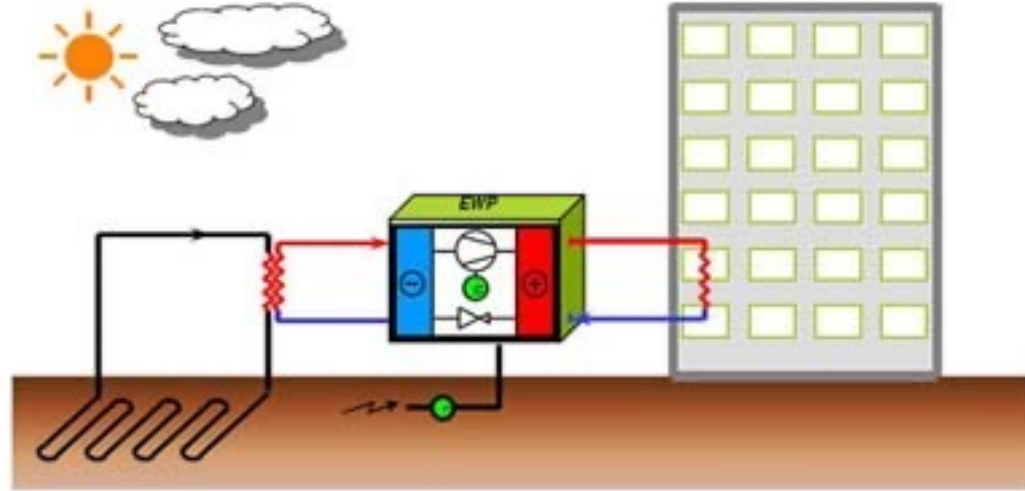
Low Temperature Convector



Heat Sources

Many options possible

- Geothermal Energy
- Air
- Open water (Sea, River, Lake)
- Sewerage system
- Roof systems
- Road energy systems

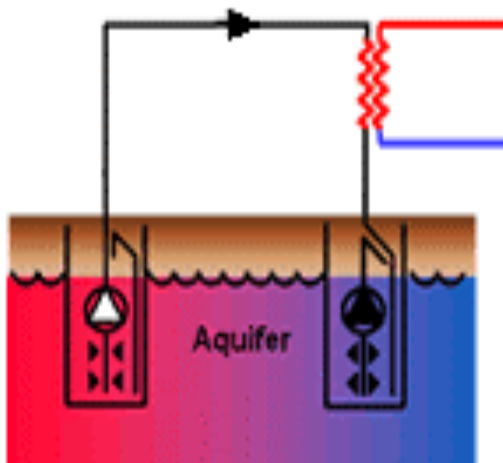


Energy Efficiency of Heat pump system, C.O.P depends on temperature of heat source

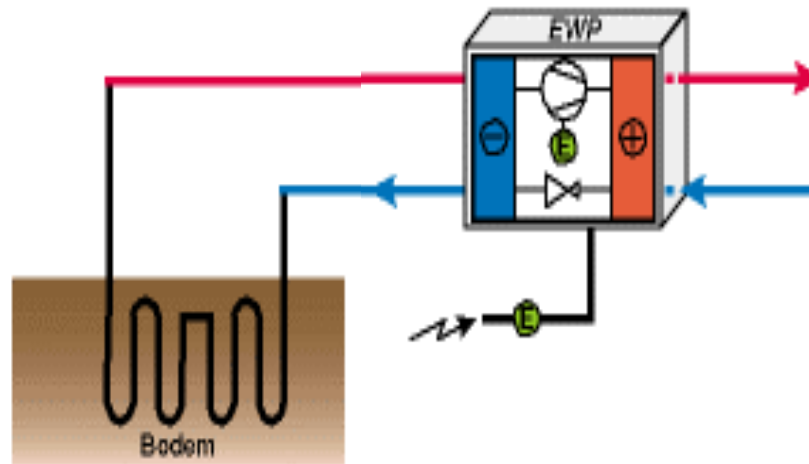
The higher the heat source temperature, the higher the Coefficient Of Performance of the system

Geo Thermal Primary Energy Source

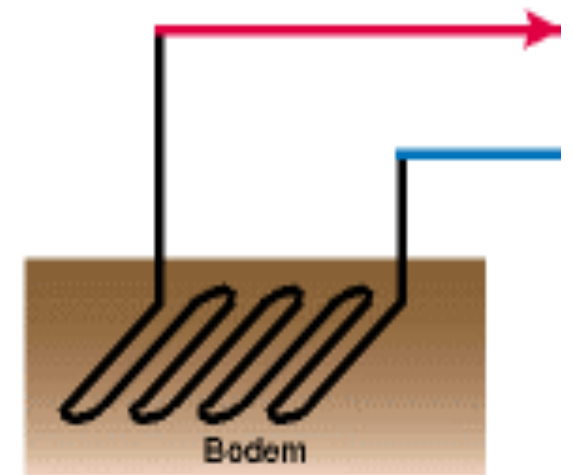
Vertical heat probes



Open ground Water wells (Aquifer)



Horizontal heat probes



Heat pumps instead of coal boilers



Heat pump for multi-apartment buildings



The temperature of the depths of the earth at a depth of 30-150 m does not depend on the season and is practically unchanged - about 6-9 °C above zero.

Heat pump and district heating



| | Average outdoor temperature °C | Space heating MWh | Hot water & circulation losses MWh | Covered by Heat pump MWh | Covered by District heating MWh |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| January | -6.1 | 31.7 | 5.2 | 24.2 | 12.7 |
| February | -5.1 | 26.6 | 4.7 | 21 | 10.3 |
| March | -0.6 | 19.3 | 5.2 | 20.7 | 3.8 |
| April | 5.6 | 8.4 | 5.1 | 12.5 | 1.0 |
| May | 12.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 0.0 |
| June | 15.9 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 |
| July | 17.3 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 0.0 |
| August | 16.4 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 0.0 |
| September | 11.4 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.0 |
| October | 6.8 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 9.2 | 0.0 |
| November | 1.3 | 14.9 | 5.1 | 17.3 | 2.7 |
| December | -3.6 | 26.0 | 5.2 | 22.3 | 8.9 |
| Total | | 130.9 | 59.9 | 151.4 | 39.4 |

