

# Solar power, latent heat storage and CHP

Sustainable energy and how to use it efficiently...



# Solar Power

Solar Collectors  
Windows  
SG elements

Chlorophyll

PV

**Biomass**

**Heat**

**Electricity**

Steam  
Stirling  
Energy converter cells  
(Werner Henze, Pat No. DE102005025028A1)



# Solar power

## Electricity

### **Scotland is good for solar power!**

Different kinds of PV cells available:

- Monocrystalline (expensive, 15% efficiency)
- Polycrystalline (less expensive, 12% efficiency)
- Amorphous (cheap, only 8% efficiency, but work better with diffuse light)

# PV Cells

**UK average: 1 Wp provides approx 1kWh/a**

- **Prices dropped from £15/Wp (1980) to £3/Wp (still falling)**
- **Warranty: 26 years on output (SOLARA)**
- **New developments with higher efficiency**
- **$\leq 5$  years of “Carbon debt” ( $\leq 10$  years with storage batteries)**

# PV Cells

## Energy storage

- **Batteries**
- **Centrifugal power storage**  
(like the Nova sports car in the background)
- **Grid**

# PV Cells

## Energy storage: Grid

### Example “100,000 Dächer-Programm”

- Started in 1999 in order to give PV a push
- 300MW of solar power
- 45.7 cent/kWh guaranteed
- Cheap KfW\*) loans (1.9% over 10 years)
- Up to 13,500DM per installed kWp

\*) “Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau” – a group of banks working with the government

# PV Cells

## Energy storage: Grid

### Example “100,000 Dächer-Programm”

- **Within 1 year 50% increase on the solar market**
- **PV panel prices lowered**
- **1.1 billion Euros invested (& jobs created)**
- **Approx 100 times more PV in Germany than in the UK**

# PV Cells

## Energy storage: Grid

### Example “100,000 Dächer-Programm”

- Finished sooner than expected in 2003
- Subsidising continues:
  - ≤30kWp: 57.4 cent/kWh
  - 30-100kWp: 54.6 cent/kWh
  - ≥100kWp: 54 cent/kWh (+5% on façade installations)
- UK: 8p/kWh (plus £400 to pay for export meter)

# PV vs Nuclear Power

**CO2 emissions of PV (after manufacture):  
0 g/kWh**

**CO2 emissions of a Nuclear power plant  
(after manufacture):  
 $\leq 159\text{g/kWh}$**

**(any gas-fired power plant can do better than that...)**

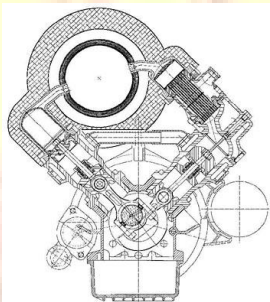
# PV energy costs

- **In 1995, a kWh supplied to the customer cost 2.6p... But that was not the real cost: It was subsidised with 4p/kWh.**
- **Now we are over 10p/kWh and prices are rising... and we are still blowing out CO2.**
- **PV sits at 20p/kWh and still falling – with no CO2 emissions...**
- **This doesn't even consider the “independence side of things” ...**

# Solar Power

## Heat

**Steam production**  
**Stirling engines**



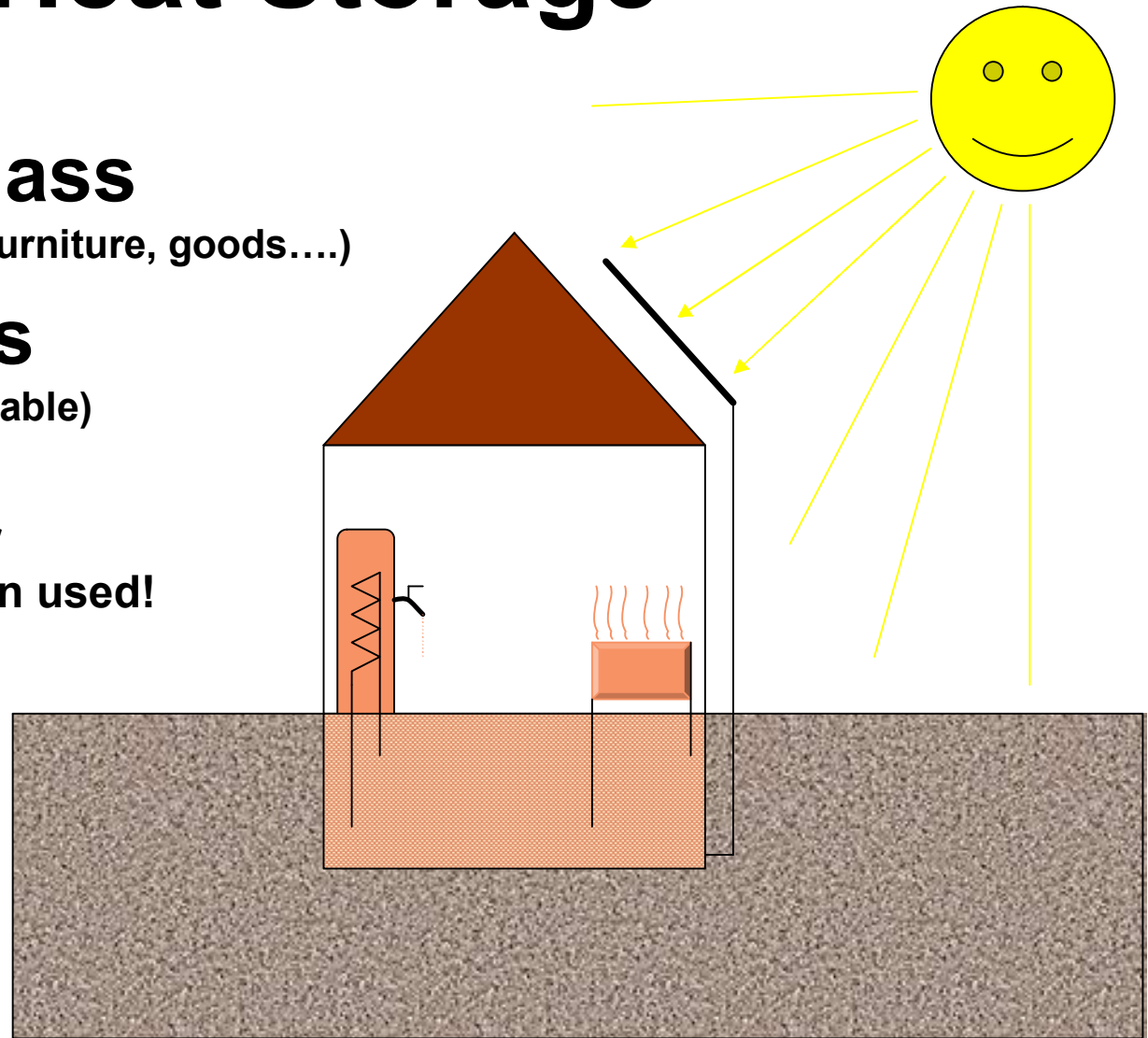
**Hot air systems**  
**(Heating & airing)**

**DHW & Heating**  
**via solar collectors**

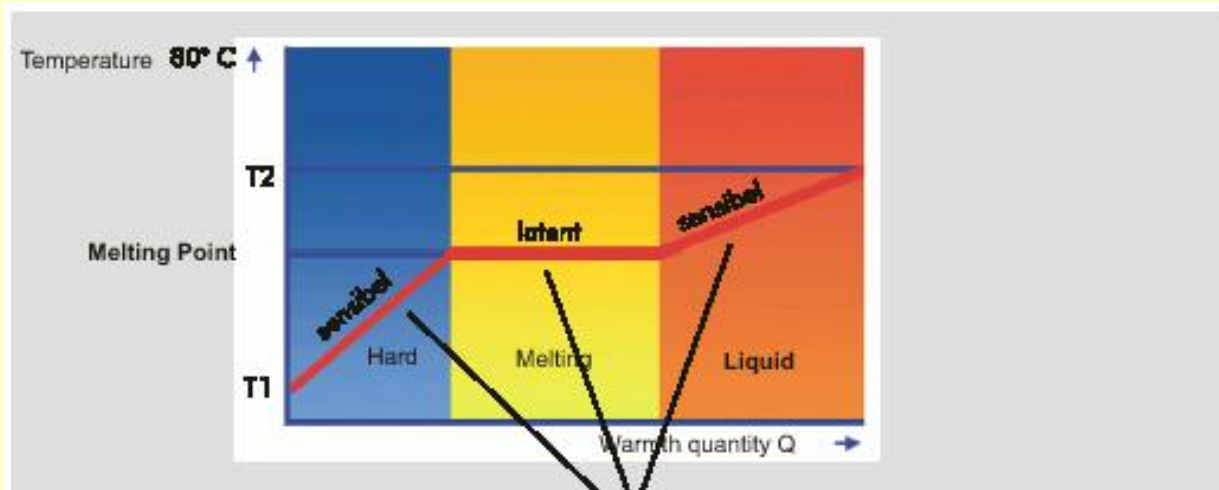
# Heat Storage

- **Thermal mass**  
(Building structure, furniture, goods....)
- **Heat stores**  
(dedicated & controllable)

Up to now big water reservoirs have been used!



# Latent Heat Storage



## Discharge curve:

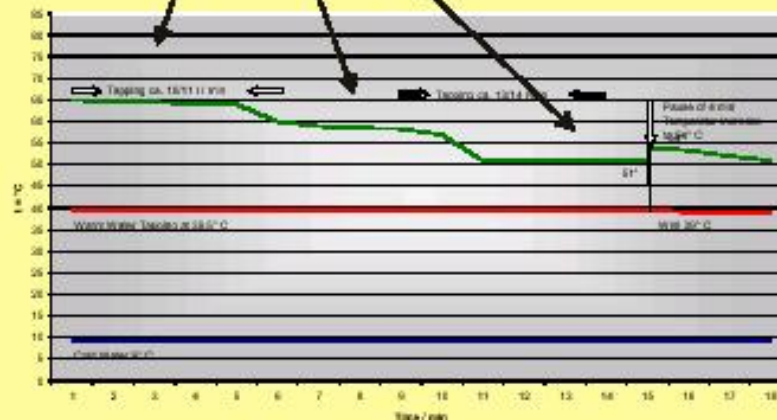
This curve clearly shows the latent crystallization process during the discharge.

### Conditions:

LPT-6-360  
 Ambient temperature: 17 °C  
 PCM\_melting temperature: 60/62° C  
 Insulation: 150 mm PSE  
 Filling: pebble stones  
 Water temperature cold: 9°C  
 Water temperature warm: 39.5°/39° C

### Result without energy supply:

Total discharge: 240 l  
 Time: 18 min.  
 Temperature after discharge: 51° C  
 delta T 55° / kW capacity of heat exchanger



(Subject to change, errors excepted)

# Heat storage

*Latent heat stores using PCM*

Two main types:

**Sodium acetate & Paraffin**



# Heat Storage

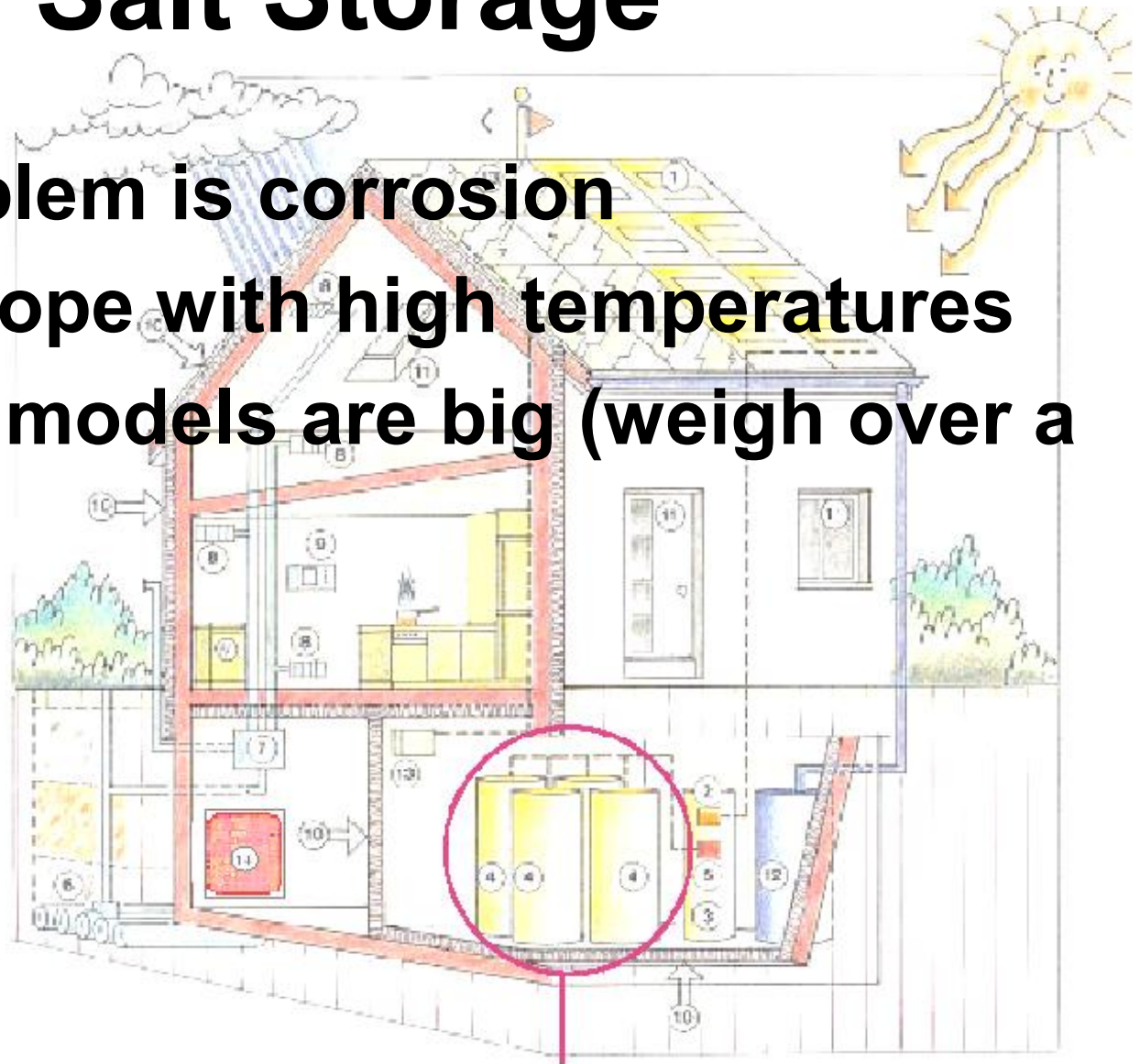


## Water vs Latent Heat Cells

- **Latent heat cells have up to 4 times higher heat capacity**
- **Retains heat much better – less loss**
- **Can cope with higher temperatures**
- **Maintenance-free**

# Salt Storage

- Main problem is corrosion
- Can not cope with high temperatures
- Available models are big (weigh over a tonne)



# Paraffin Cells

- **Much smaller (60kg)**
- **Can be laid flat (e.g. in loft corners)**
- **Paraffin is absolutely harmless**
- **100% recyclable**
- **Thermically stable up to 250°C**
- **Non-ageing & cycle-stable (physical process)**



PowerTank latent heat cells are connected to a storage according to Tichelmann.



Cells in horizontal position



# Paraffin Cells

From an information paper of the Solar Institute Jülich:

*“By using paraffin storage instead of a water storage, the coverage rate of solar systems could be increased from 28% to 48% in an experimental procedure. This amount [in this case] is equivalent to an extra yield of the solar system of about 1800 kWh. For technically directly used solar heat and a principal separation of the use of service water and heating water coverage rates of between 70% and 80% can be achieved.”*



WKS Efficiency

# Think Innovation

A new way of

Heating

Storing

Air Conditioning

# Latent heat storage cells

- **Save fuel costs**
- **Reduce carbon and other emissions drastically**
- **Extend boiler life**
- **Reduce servicing costs**
- **Raise the level of comfort**

# Reduction of fuel consumption

- **Up to 40% fuel saving through reduced switching and storage losses alone**
- **Smart Energy Concept includes lowering of flow temperature (1°C higher flow temperature equals 3% more fuel consumption)**
- **SEC works with max. 2°C lowering of room temperature during the night**
- **70% fuel saving (or more) with solar panels added**
- **Boiler size can be reduced**

# Reduction of emissions

- Full efficiency of a burner is reached only after 3-6 mins of running time
- 95% of all burning cycles end BEFORE that time
- A burner switches 30,000-50,000 times a year on and off
- After the first 20sec only 36% efficiency has been reached
- With the latent heat system added, only 1,000 starts/a (or less) will occur
- A typical overall efficiency of 92% will be reached
- 98% reduction of unburned hydrocarbons emission

# Reduction of servicing costs

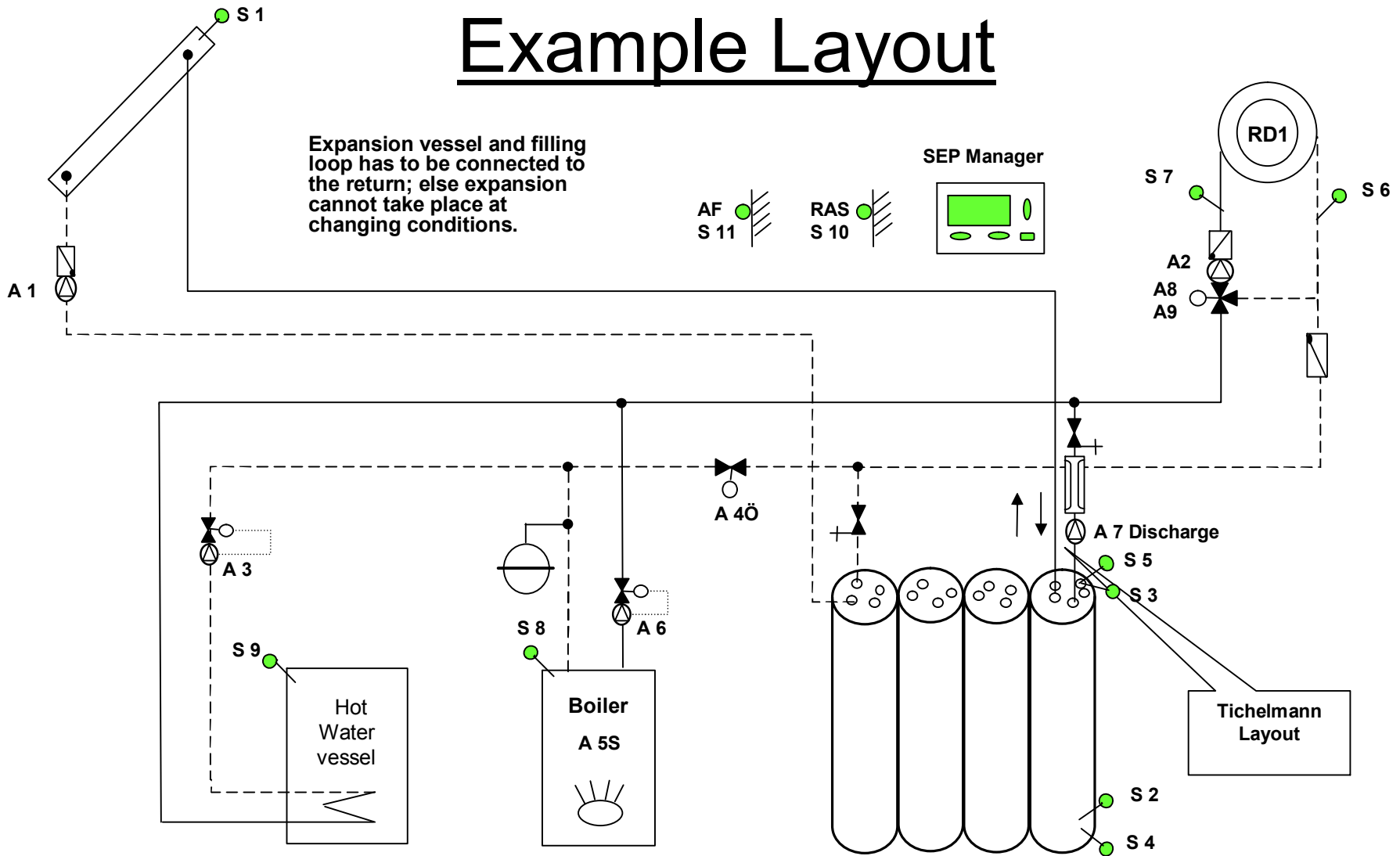
- **Every burner start creates a layer of soot**
- **1mm of soot results in a 50°C rise of the exhaust gas temperature**
- **With a 98% reduction in cycles, theoretically a clean-out is only needed every 50 years (if it was once a year before)**
- **With a 98% reduction in cycles, igniters etc. live much longer**

# Raise of Comfort

- **No need to turn your house into a fridge overnight**
- **With fresh water cells, no hot water cylinder needed – better hygiene**
- **Steady, balanced room temperature**
- **In the low-energy-house: Less space is needed for heat storage**

# Example Layout

Expansion vessel and filling loop has to be connected to the return; else expansion cannot take place at changing conditions.



= Zone valve "stromlos geschlossen" A4 activatet: Valve closed (A4Ö stromlos) A4 inactive: valve open (Phase on A4Ö)

= Tacosetter direction of flow in = Valve with KFE-Tab (for flushing the discharge direction, 1,4 l/cell)

# Combined Heat & Power

- **Most efficient use of fuel**
- **With appropriate fuel 100% carbon neutral**
- **Possibility for backup & island solutions**
- **Possibility to sell heat and/or electricity**
- **“Peak problem” solved through storage of heat and electricity and/or grid connection**
- **Standard is approx. 30% electric energy and 60% heat output**

# CHP – Dachs RS

**Runs on pure vegetable oil**

- **Saves up to 60 tonnes CO2 emissions/year**
- **Runs on locally produced fuel**
- **No need to convert oil into bio diesel**
- **100% environmentally friendly fuel**
- **In Germany you get 19 cent for every kWh fed into the grid**

# Other CHP Models

- Deutz Bio Diesel



- Solo



- Gas Turbine



- Biomass



# **THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!**



**TheoTeC**  
***Sustainable Energy***

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