

Review: Energy

➤ Wind



➤ Flowing water



<https://www.historyhttps://sailtraininginternational.org/vessel/eye-of-the-wind/.com/>
Watermill of Braine-le-Château, Belgium (12th century)

Review: Energy

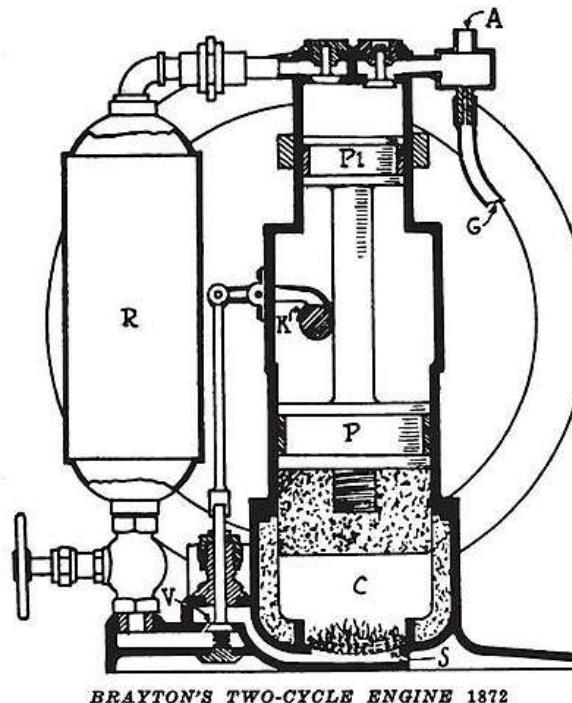
- Increased use of wood for heating, cooking, and metallurgy.
- Replaced by coal in late 19th century



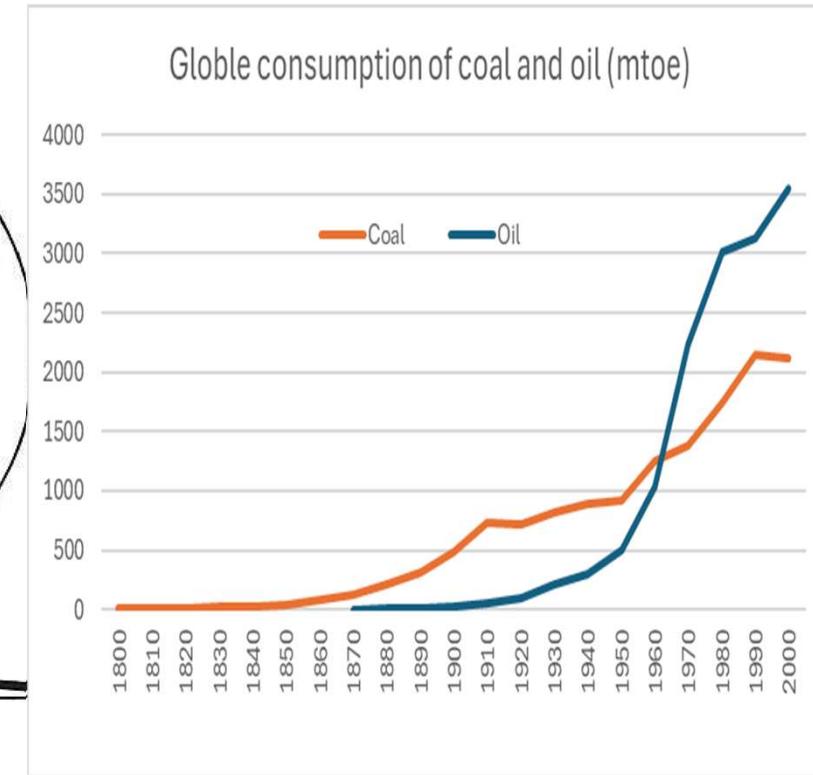
<https://www.cozilogs.co.uk/>

Review: Energy

- 1872, commercial liquid-fueled internal combustion engine was invented
- Replaced steam engines in the 1900s because of the higher thermal efficiency, lower weight, and more compact structure.
- Increased the production of Oil



Brayton Gas engine 1872



Mtoe: Millions of tones of oil equivalent
<https://www.encyclopedie-energie.org/>

Review: Energy

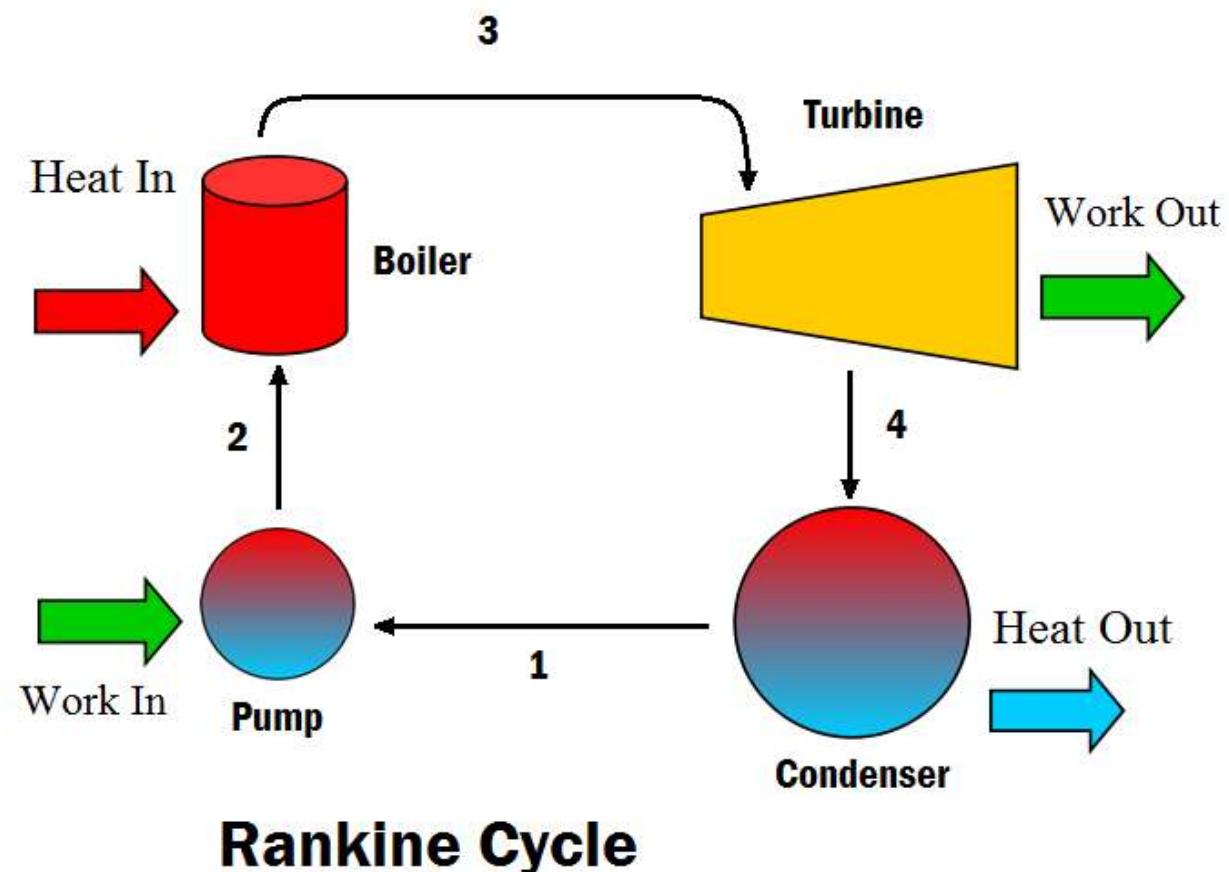
- Electric motors revolutionized industry, change power transmission
- Converting electrical energy into mechanical power
- Electric motors consume ≈50% of the world's electricity
- Residential use also increased quickly



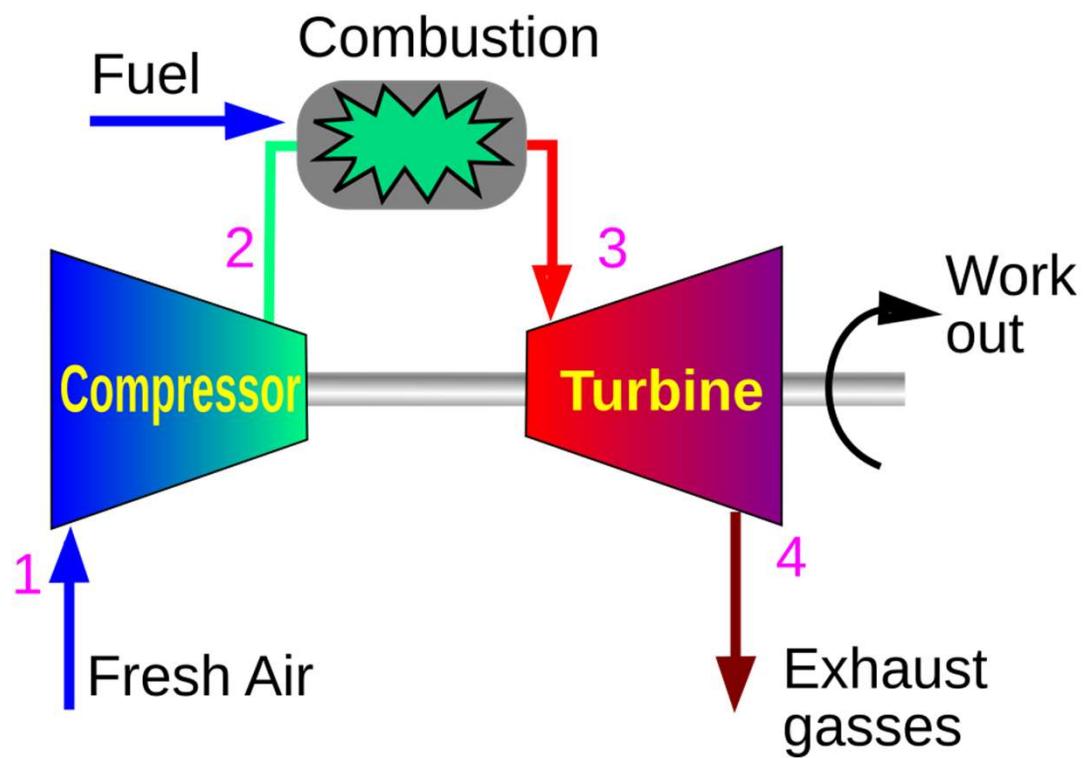
<http://www.vem-group.cn/products/low-voltage-motor.html>

Review: Energy

- ▶ Combustion cycle that uses fuels to produce electricity
- ▶ Including 4 major steps:
compress/heat water to vapor → expand the vapor through a turbine → generate mechanical energy



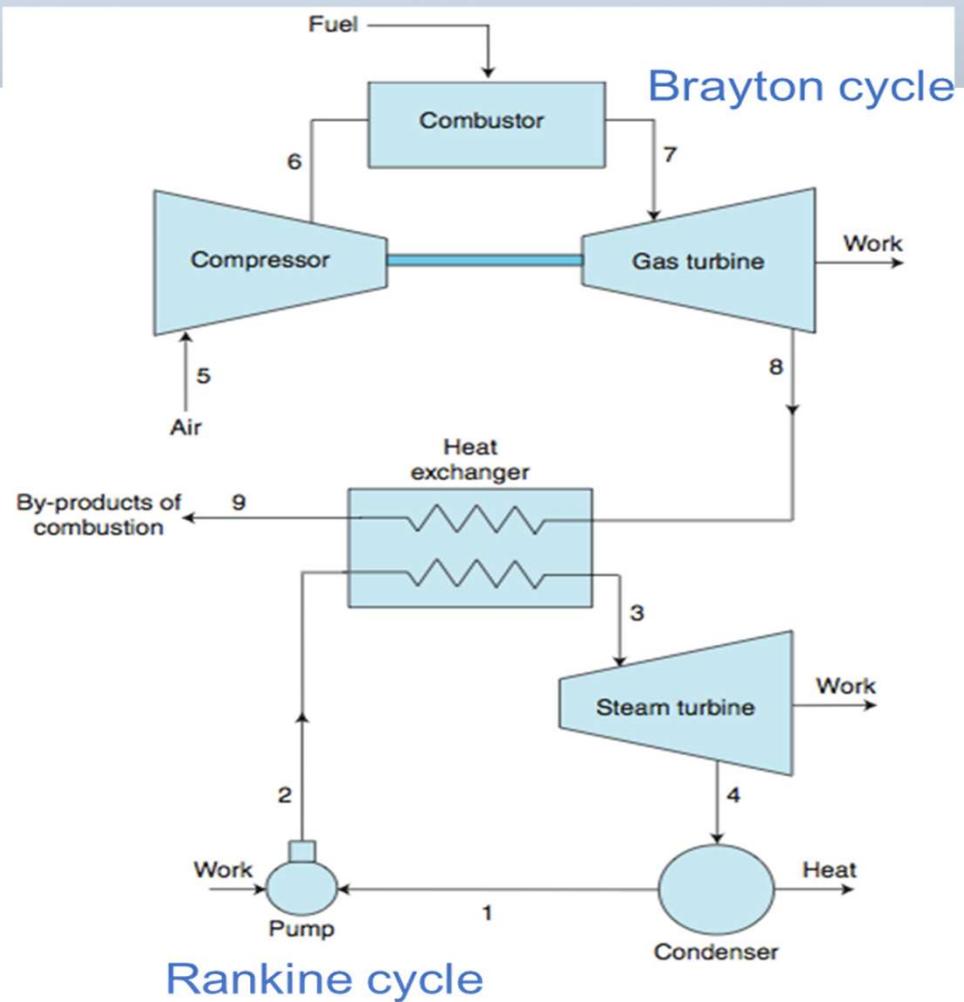
- ▶ A gaseous working fluid is used in Brayton cycle
- ▶ Atmospheric air encounters isentropic compression to the max. system pressure
- ▶ Fuel is injected to the combustor and combusted at constant pressure to heat the gases to the highest temperature
- ▶ Isentropic expansion to create the output work



Review: Energy

- The remaining energy in the exhaust from the gas turbine can be put to reuse to increase overall system output

Schematic of combined cycle system



Review: Energy

- ▶ NO_x
- ▶ SO₂
- ▶ Particulate
- ▶ Mercury and other heavy metals
- ▶ Ash
- ▶ Smog and acid rain



<https://grist.org/climate-energy/coal-plant-pollution-can-be-deadly-even-hundreds-of-miles-downwind/>

Review: Energy

- Wind
- Solar power
- Biofuel

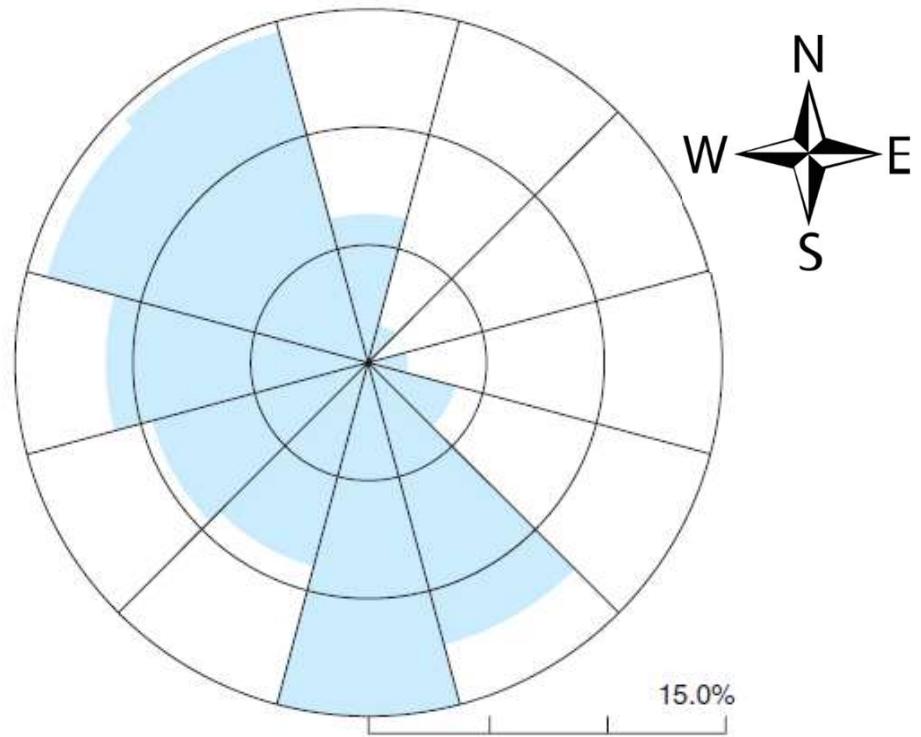


<https://www.jasc.ch/the-top-5-renewable-energy-sources-for-homes>

Review: Energy

- Varied wind direction
- Design wind turbine like a “sunflower”

Percentage time distribution of wind direction

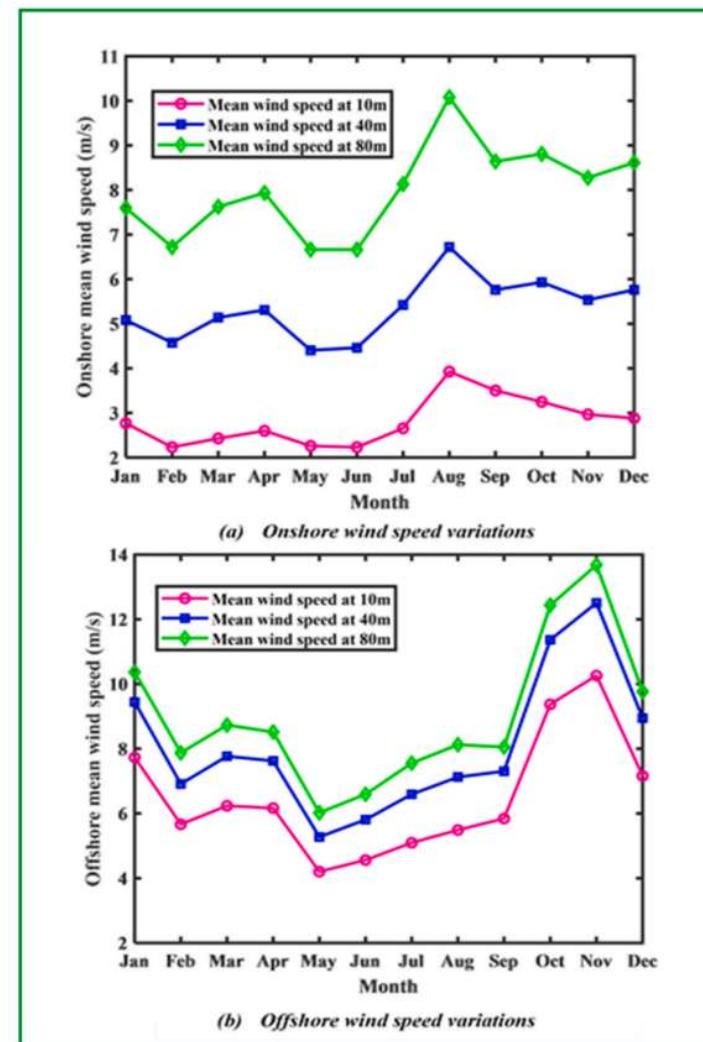


Credit to Prof. Yunlong Zi

Review: Energy

- Offshore sites have higher wind energy potential
- Most existing wind farms are onshore
- More offshore wind farms are being built

Desalegn, 2023



Year	I. Historical Data (GW)	
	Onshore	Offshore
2011	216.344	3.776
2012	261.579	5.334
2013	292.705	7.171
2014	340.816	8.492
2015	404.458	11.717
2016	452.515	14.342
2017	495.381	18.837
2018	539.888	23.626
2019	593.291	28.355
2020	698.043	34.367
2021	769.196	55.678
2022	836	63

Vocabulary of this lecture

- **Photovoltaic:** 光伏
- **Molten salt:** 熔盐
- **Perovskite:** 钙钛矿
- **Starch:** 淀粉
- **Cellulose:** 纤维素
- **Lignin:** 木质素
- **Glucose:** 葡萄糖
- **Algae:** 藻类
- **Ethanol:** 乙醇

Solar Energy

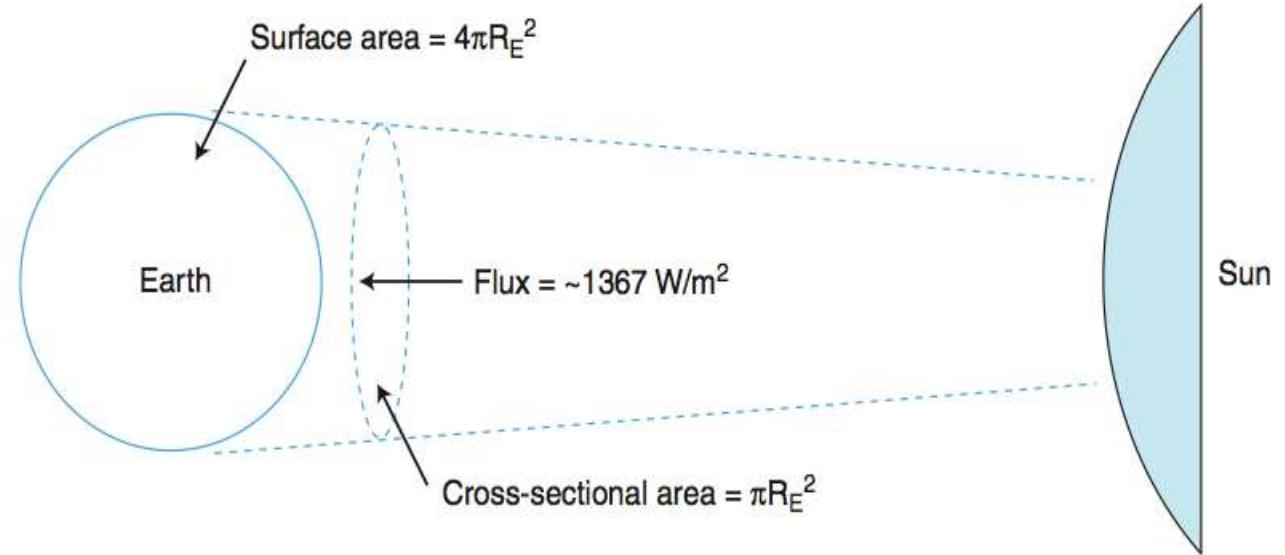
- Solar energy:
 - enormous,
 - nonpolluting,
 - inexhaustible



<https://sempower.com/fun-facts-about-solar-energy/>

Solar radiation

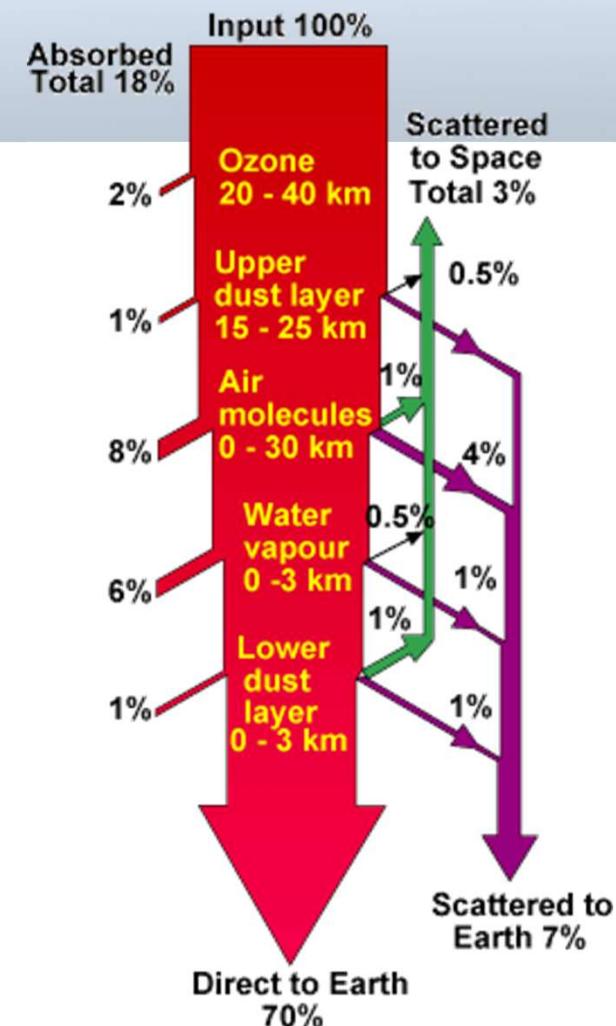
- Solar Constant: average intensity at the distance of the Earth **1367 W/m²**



Credit to Prof. Yunlong Zi

Solar radiation

- Reduced by the air through absorption, scattering and reflection.
- Solar energy received by Earth in less than 1 month = all the energy stored in coal, petroleum, and natural gas

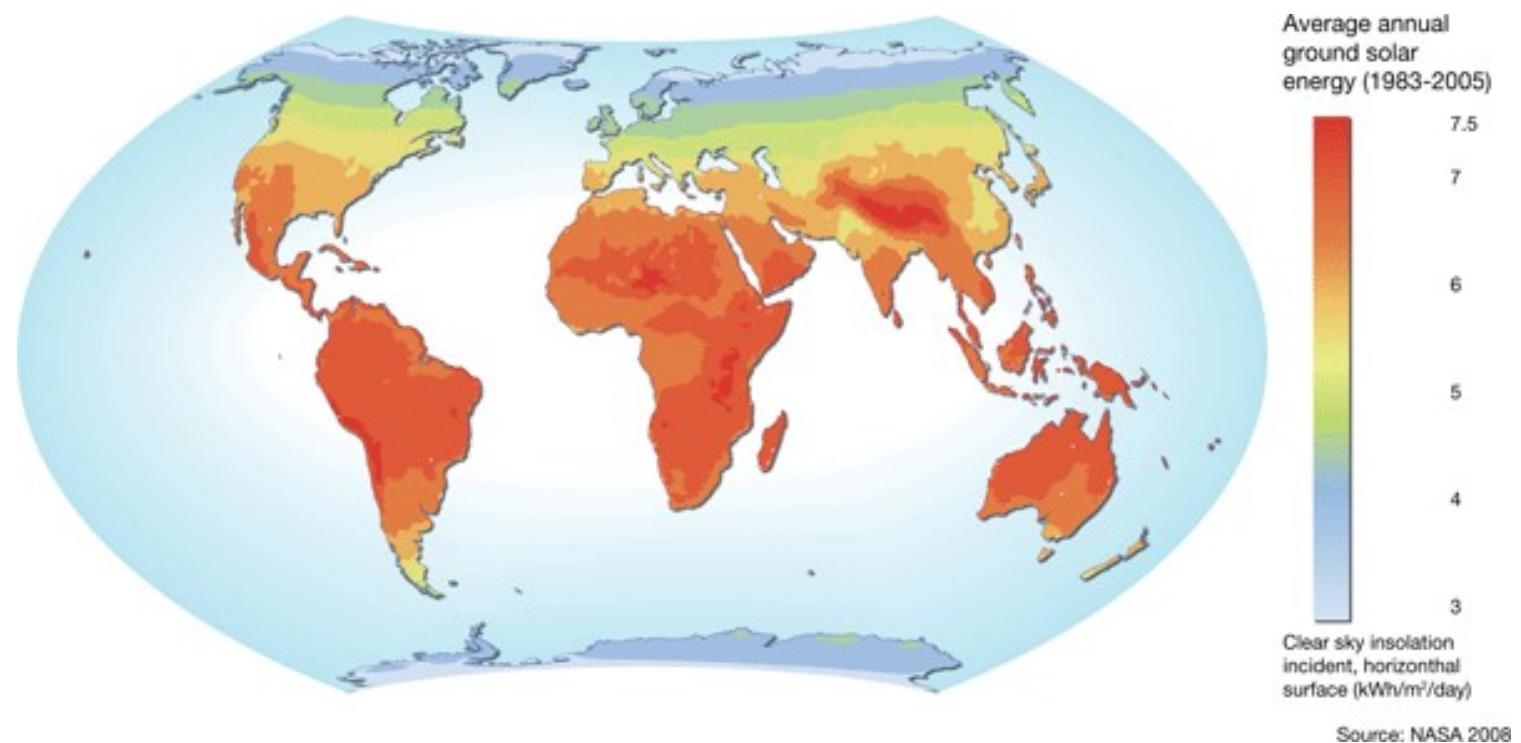


<https://www.pveducation.org/pvcdrom/properties-of-sunlight/atmospheric-effects>

Typical clear sky absorption and scattering of incident sunlight,
Reflection accounts for ~30% of the total inputs 15

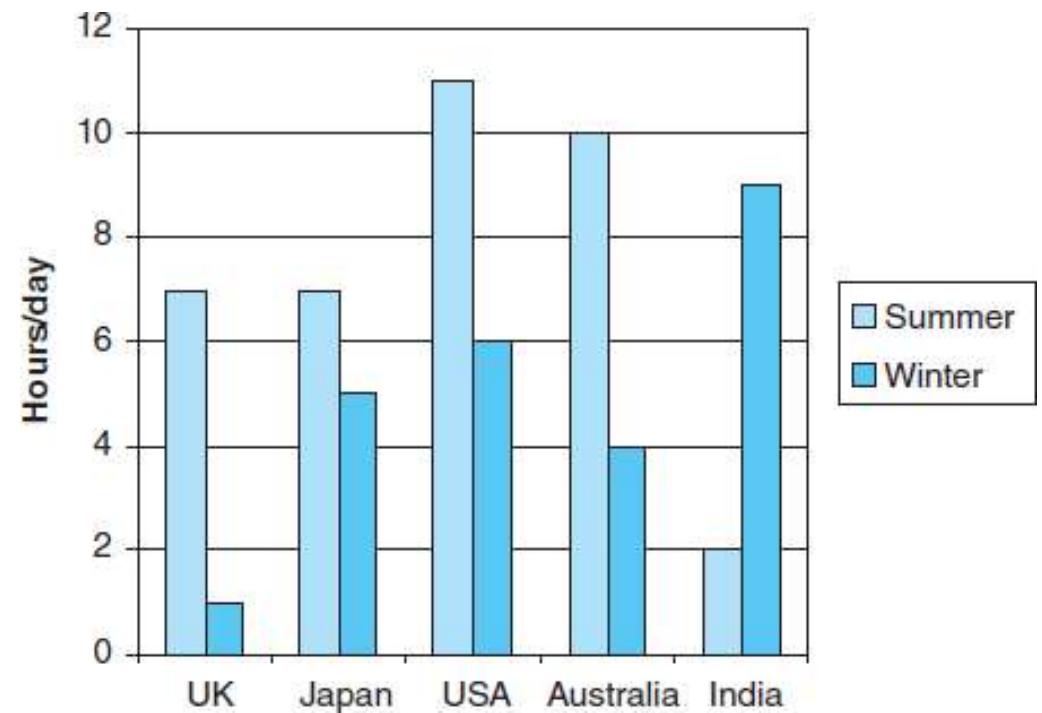
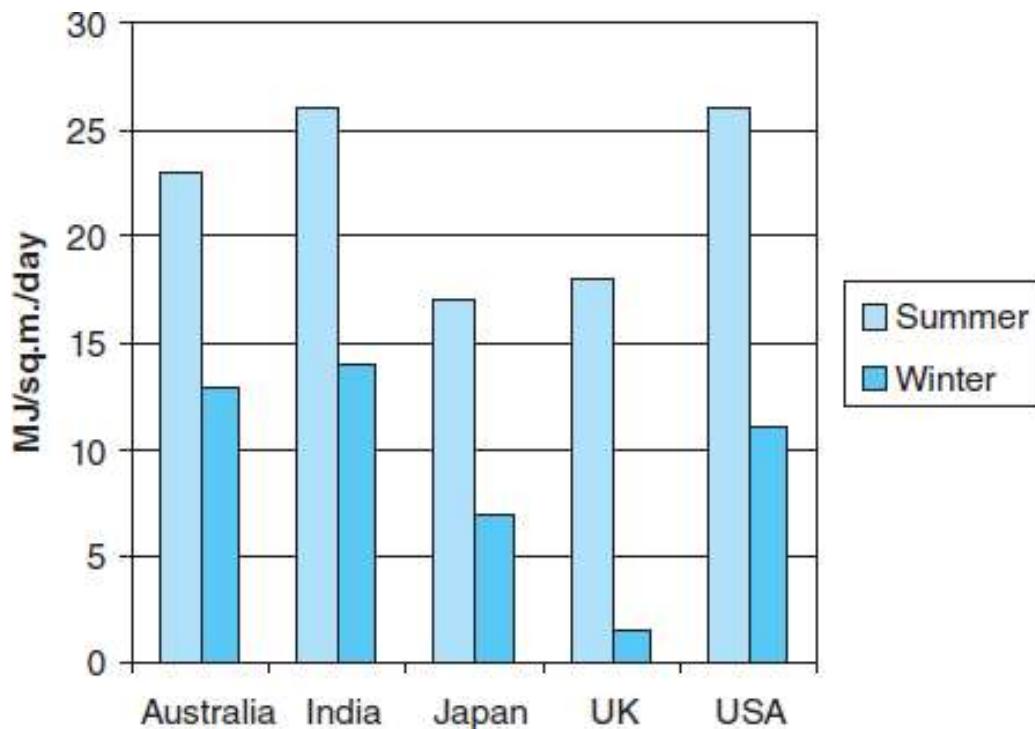
Factors affecting solar energy reaching land surface(Insolation)

- Weather
- Season
- Solar time in a day
- Location



<https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/solar/where-solar-is-found.php>

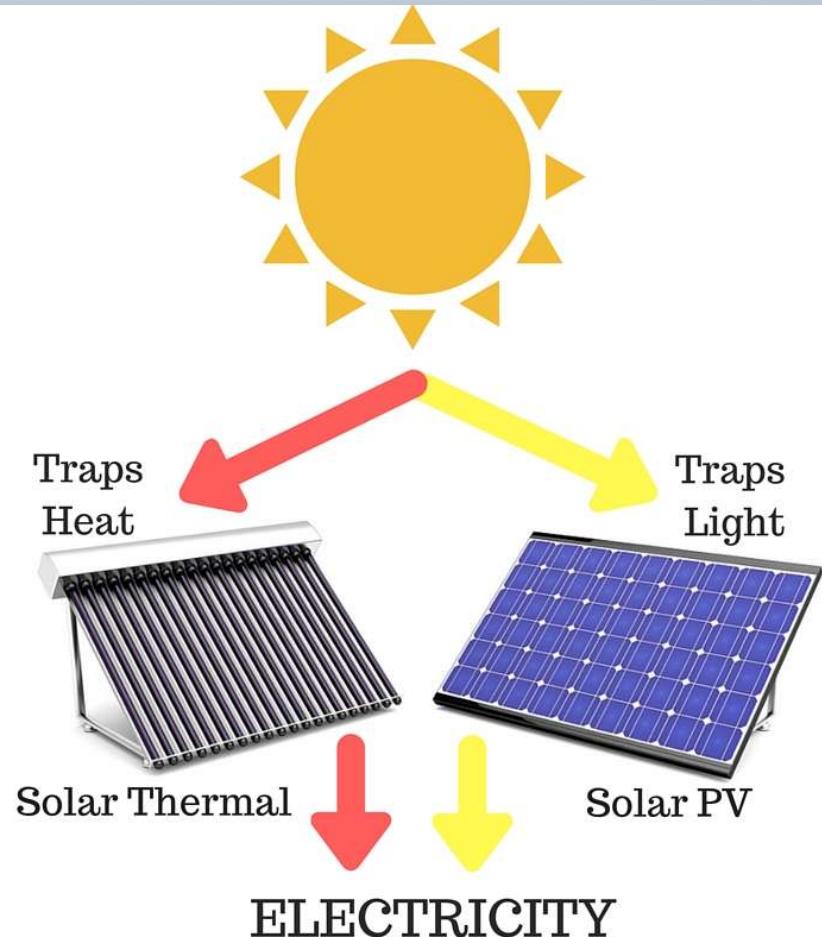
Availability of solar radiation



Credit to Prof. Yunlong Zi

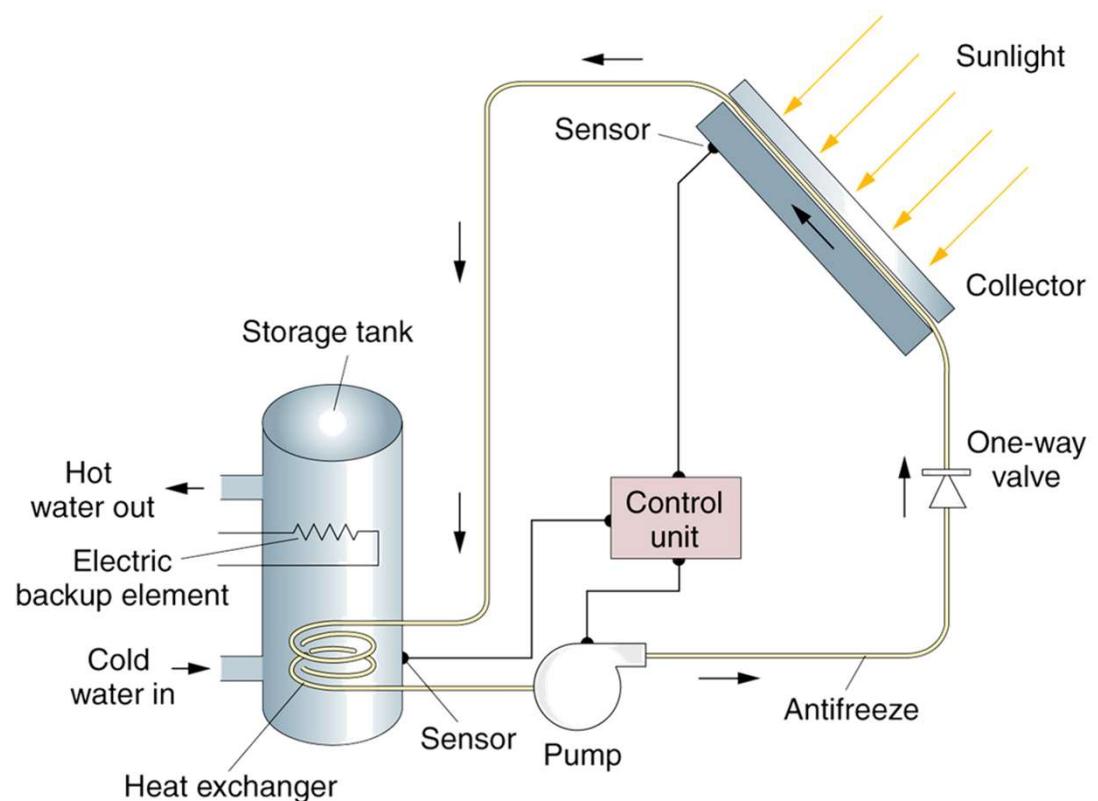
Solar Energy

- Two technical routes:
 - Solar energy to heat
 - Solar energy to electricity



Solar Thermal Applications

- Two types of solar collectors:
 - ✓ Flat-plate solar collector
 - ✓ Concentrating collector



Flat-plate solar collector

- Water or air as transport fluid
- Implemented at household scales



Credit to Prof. Yunlong Zi
<https://www.edisonintegratedltd.com/>

Concentrating Solar-thermal Power (CSP)

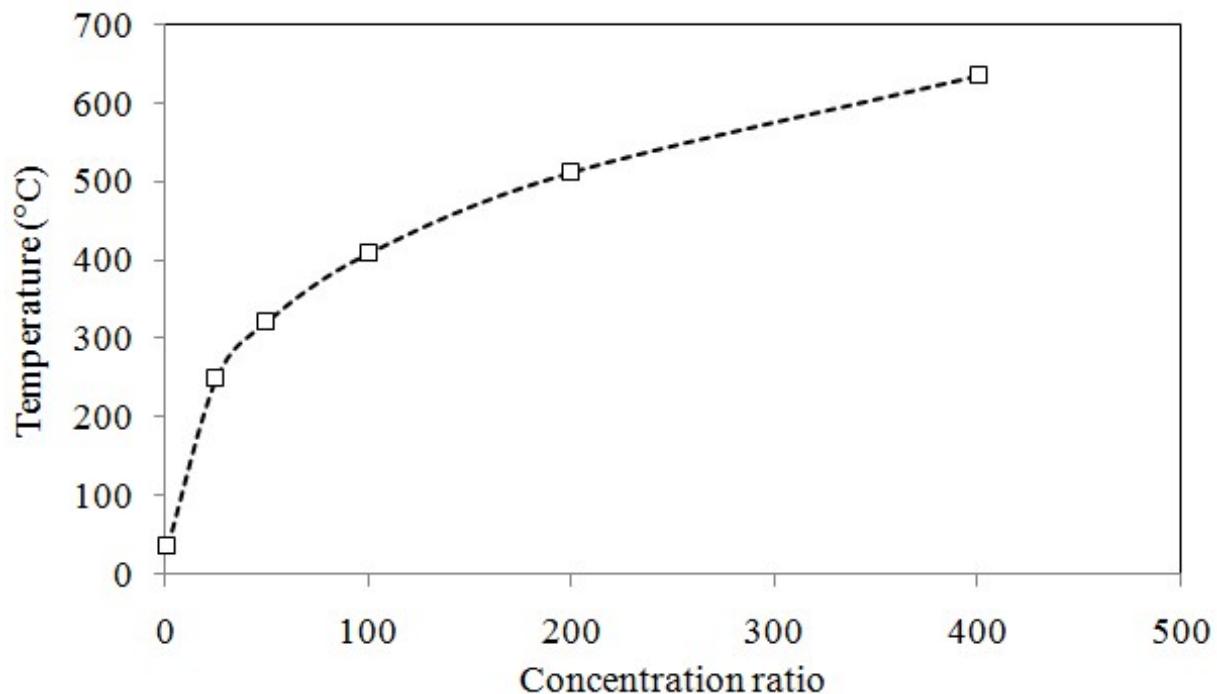
- The mirrors reflect, concentrate and focus natural sunlight, then convert into heat.
- Heat create steam, which drives a turbine to generate electrical power



<https://www.brunel.net/en/blog/renewable-energy/concentrated-solar-power>
<https://www.solarpaces.org/>

Concentrating Solar-thermal Power (CSP)

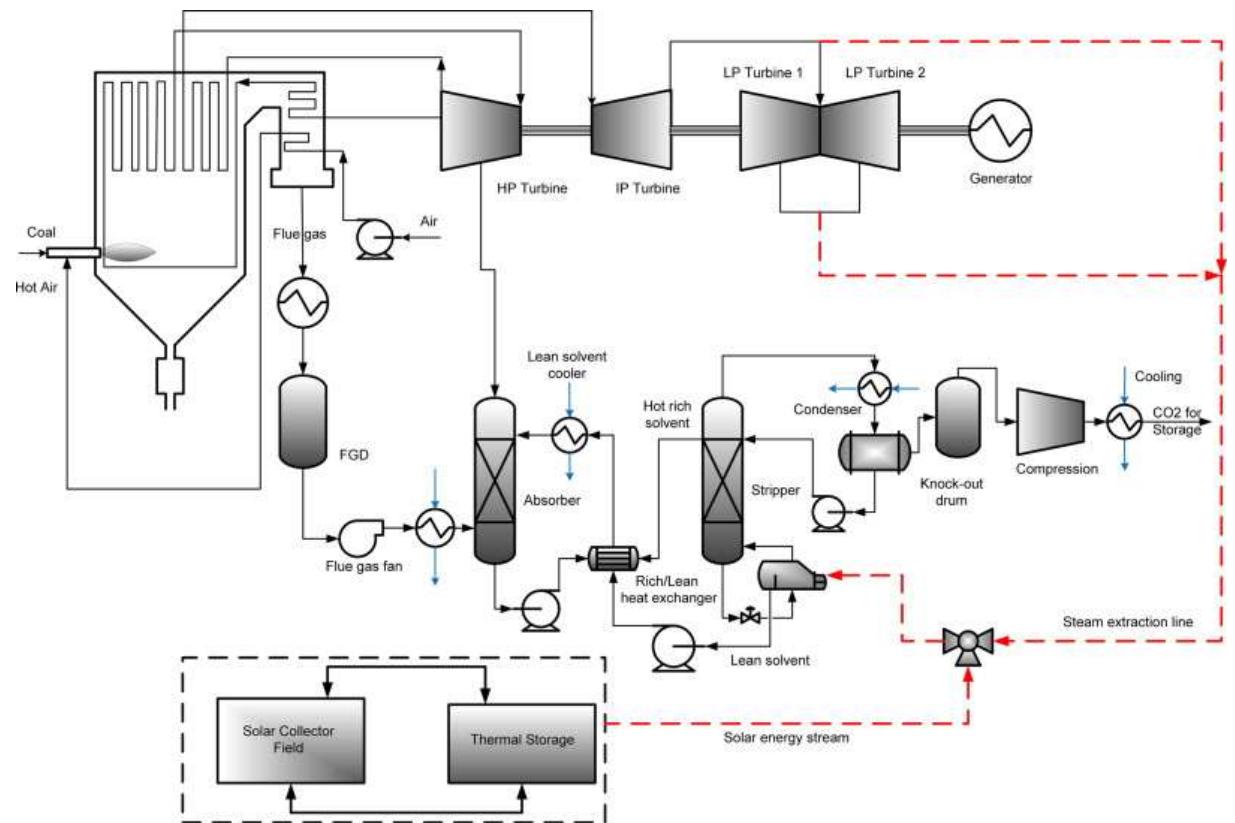
- Working fluid in the receiver is heated to 500–1000 °C
- Solar-to-electricity efficiencies are 7-20% for pilot power tower systems



Senthil et al. 2017

Advantages of CSP

- Relatively continuous, storing heat in transport fluid
- Can be integrated with other thermal plants (e.g., Rankine cycle)

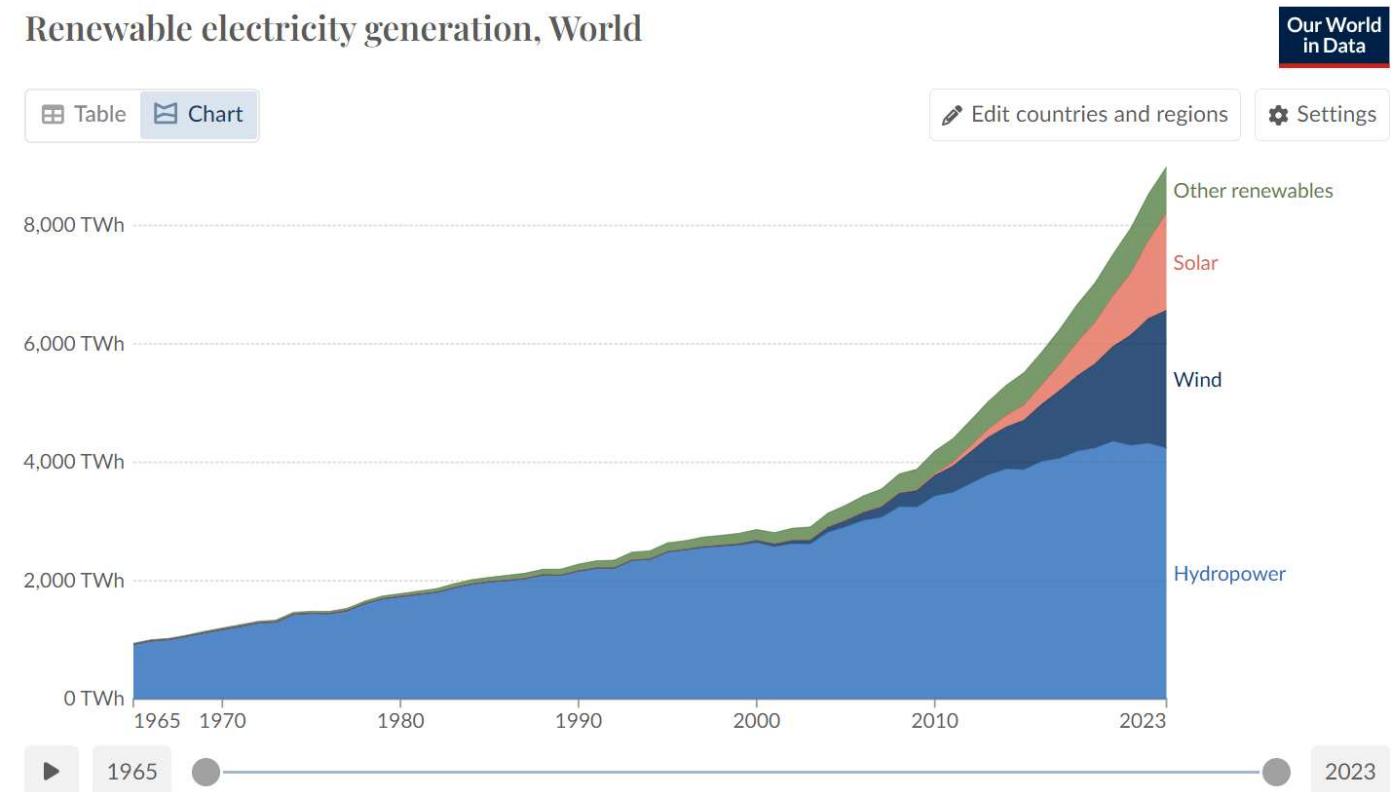


Disadvantages of CSP

- Needs large areas of land
- Cost is high
- Frequent maintenance needed

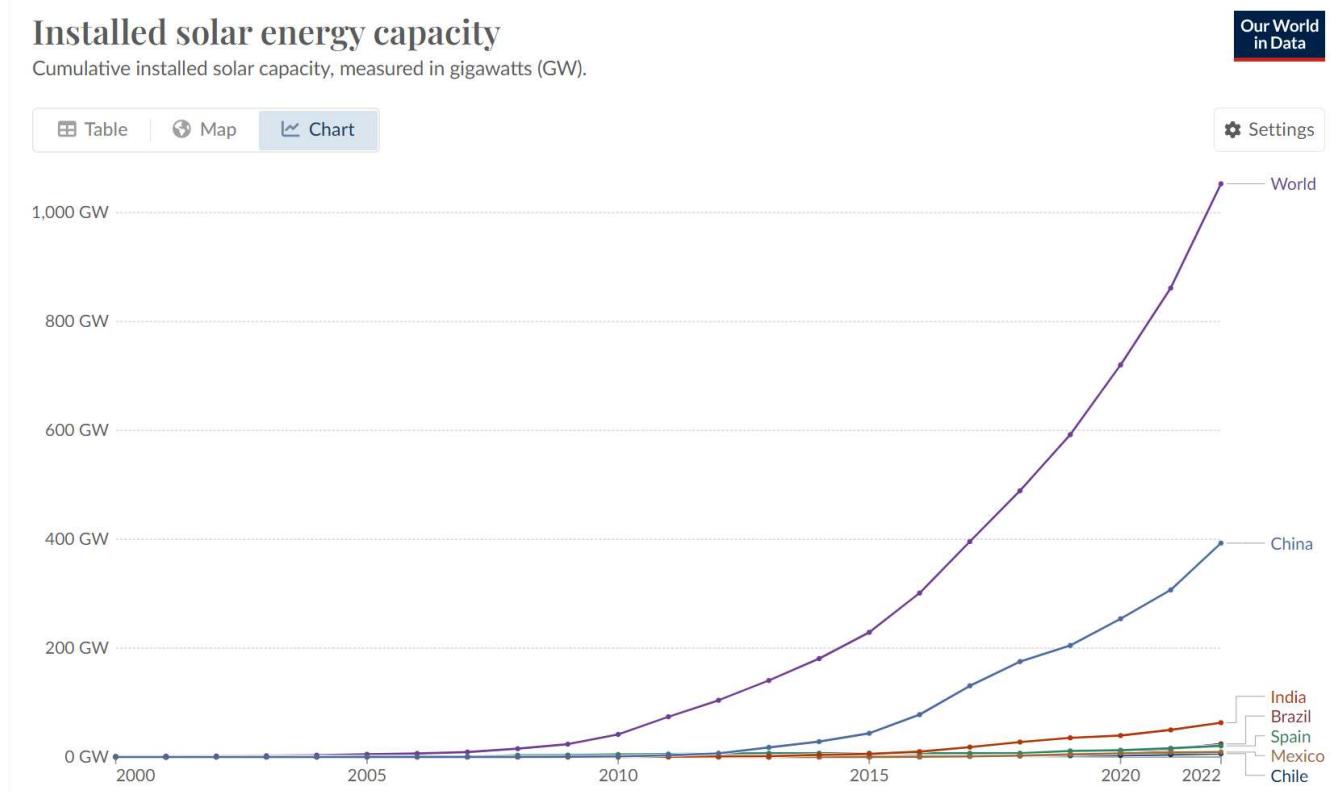


Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Energy



<https://www.iea.org/energy-system/renewables>

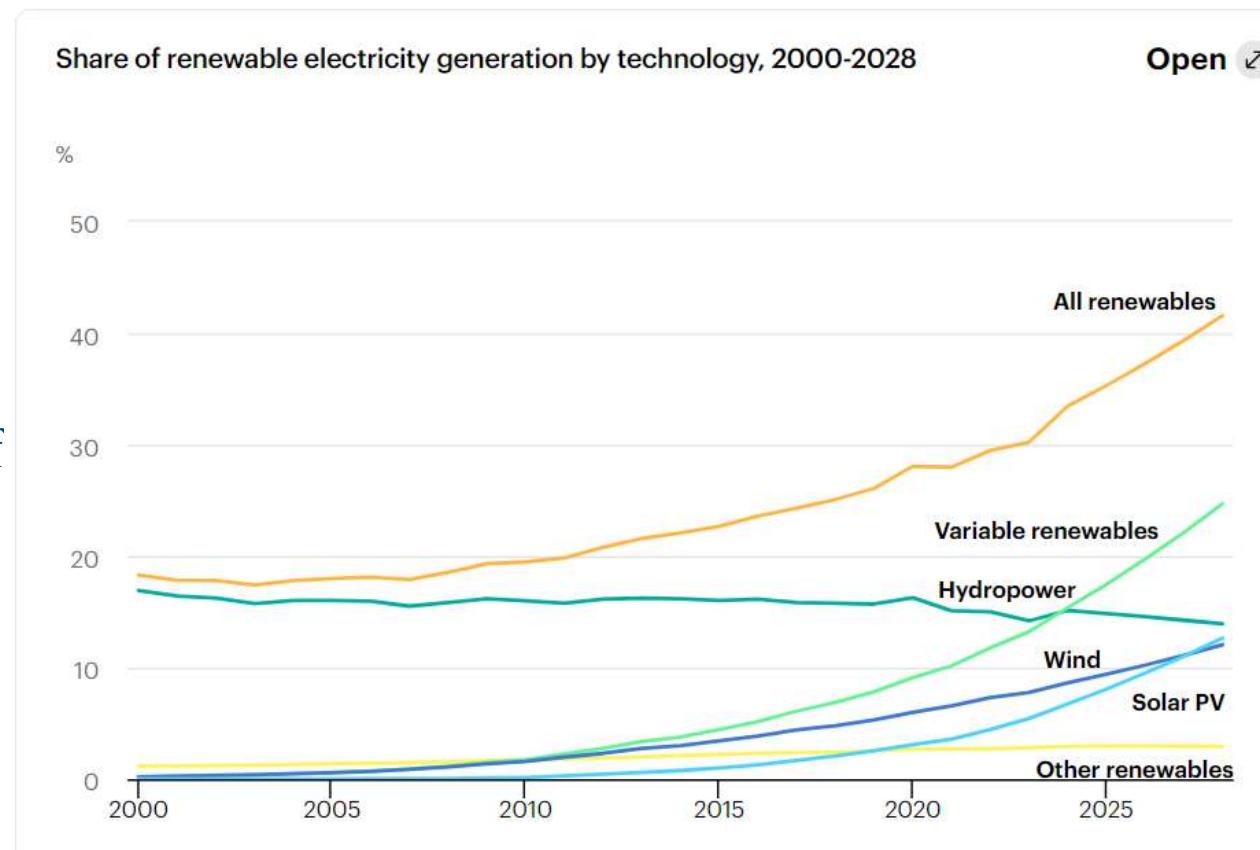
PV Solar Energy



<https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/installed-solar-pv-capacity>

PV Solar Energy

- In 2024, wind and solar PV together generate more electricity than hydropower.
- In 2028, renewable energy sources account for over **42%** of global electricity generation, with the share of wind and solar PV doubling to **25%**.



[Installed solar energy capacity \(ourworldindata.org\)](https://ourworldindata.org)

PV technology

- Convert sunlight **directly** into electrical energy
- An individual PV cell is usually small, typically producing about 1 or 2 watts of power
- they are connected together in chains to form larger units



Credit to Prof. Yunlong Zi

History of Photovoltaic System

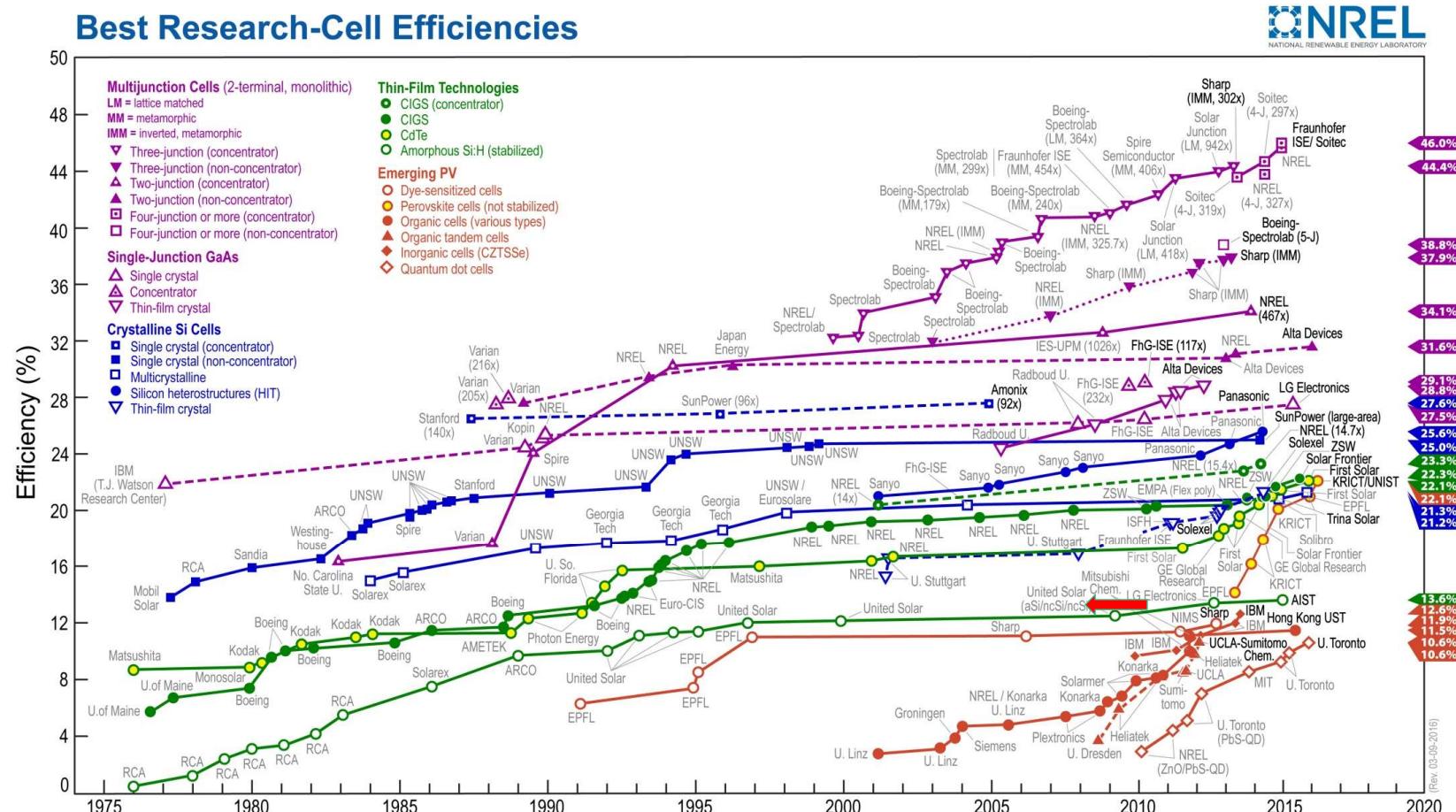
- ✓ 1836 A.E. Becquerel observe photovoltaic effect
- ✓ 1883 Charles Fritts made the first solar cell based on selenium
- ✓ 1900 Planck postulates the quantum nature of light
- ✓ 1905 Einstein extended Planck's hypothesis to explain the photoelectric effect
- ✓ 1946 Russel Ohl applied the first patent for modern solar cell
- ✓ 1954 Chapin, Fuller and Pearson announce 6% efficient silicon solar cell
- ✓ 1958 First use of solar cells on an orbiting satellite Vanguard I
- ✓ 1970s start to use solar cells in civic applications
- ✓ 2023 **1247** GW capacity installed worldwide



Credit to Prof. Yunlong Zi

Solar Cell Research

- Silicon based cells have the efficiency of ~25%
- Perovskite has a much higher efficiency of 35%-45%

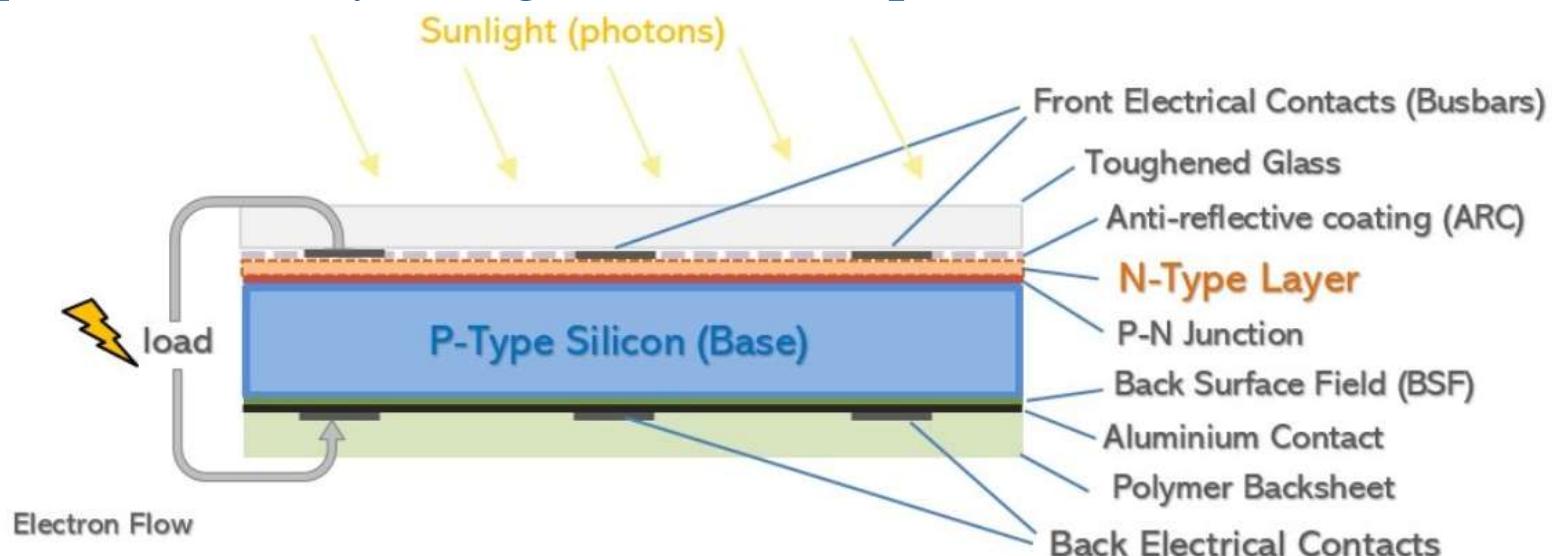


Credit to Prof. Yunlong Zi

<https://www.pv-magazine.com/2024/09/12/longi-achieves-34-6-efficiency-for-two-terminal-tandem-perovskite-solar-cell-prototype/>

Silicon PV Cells

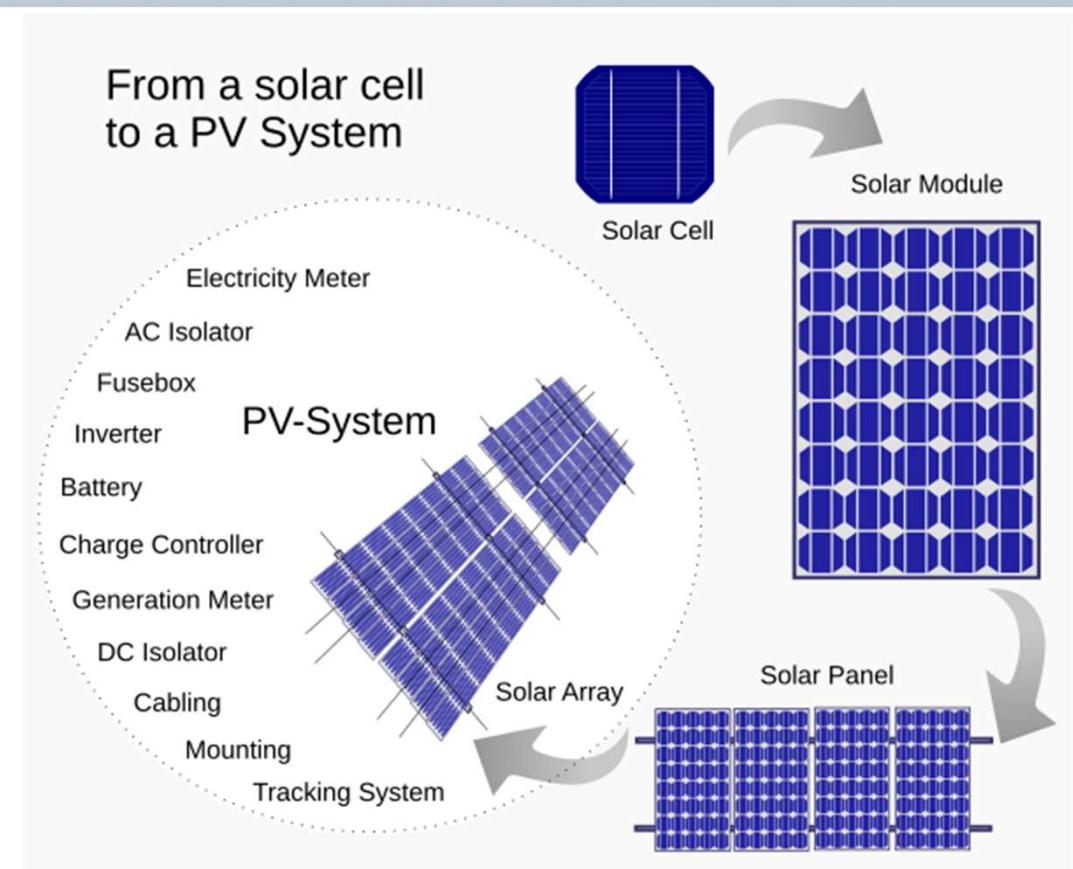
- N-Type – Negatively charged Silicon doped with Phosphorous
- P-Type – Positively charged Silicon doped with Boron



Basic construction diagram of a common P-type silicon cell

Silicon PV Cells

- Silicon solar cells has a market share of 95%
- Multiple cells are integrated to form a panel, yielding higher current



Credit to Prof. Yunlong Zi

<https://www.mouser.cn/blog/cn-new-pv-cells-benefit-energy-harvesting>

Installation: Mounting of a few panels



Credit to Prof. Yunlong Zi

Solar farms

A solar farm is a large collection of photovoltaic (PV) solar panels that absorb energy from the sun, convert it into electricity and send that electricity to the power grid for distribution and consumption



Large solar farms

- The Xinjiang solar farm in China has just become the **world's largest solar farm**, with an installed solar capacity of **5GW**, covering~**800km²** (Nansha district is 803km²)
- The Golmud Solar Park in China is now the world's second largest solar farm, with an installed solar capacity of **2.8 GW**



<https://www.theecoexperts.co.uk/solar-panels/biggest-solar-farms>

ESG news

Challenges of solar energy

1. Economic and Financial Barriers
2. Technological Advancements and Efficiency
3. Mismatch between energy production and consumption patterns
4. Grid Integration

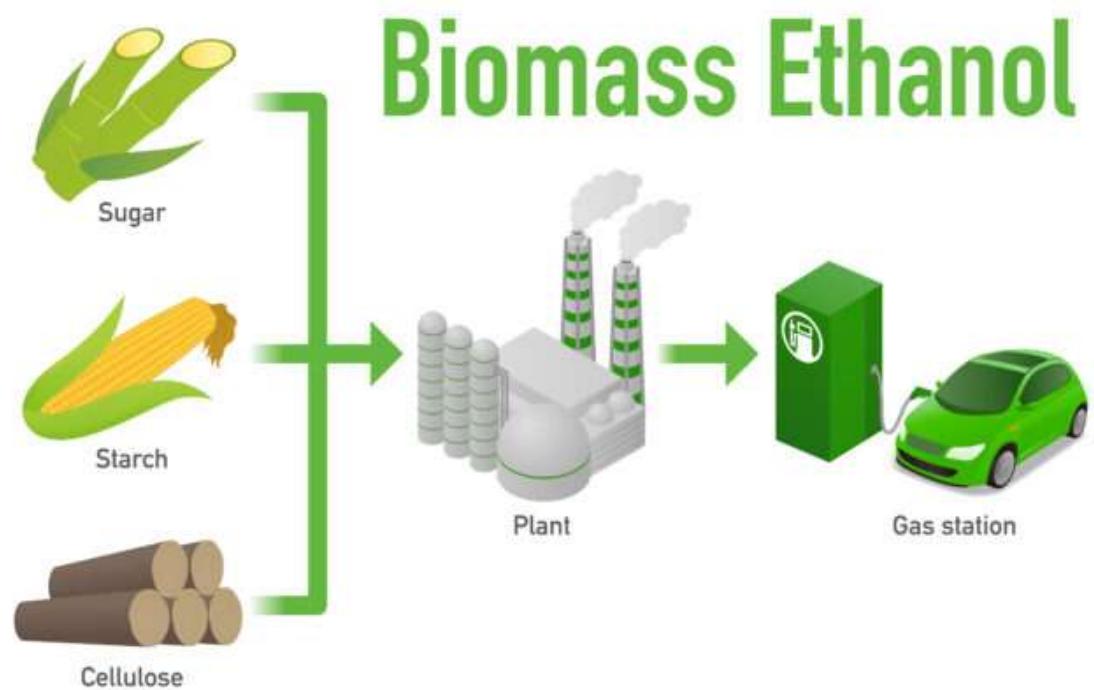
<https://tamesol.com/solar-2024-challenges/>

Comparison of CSP and PV



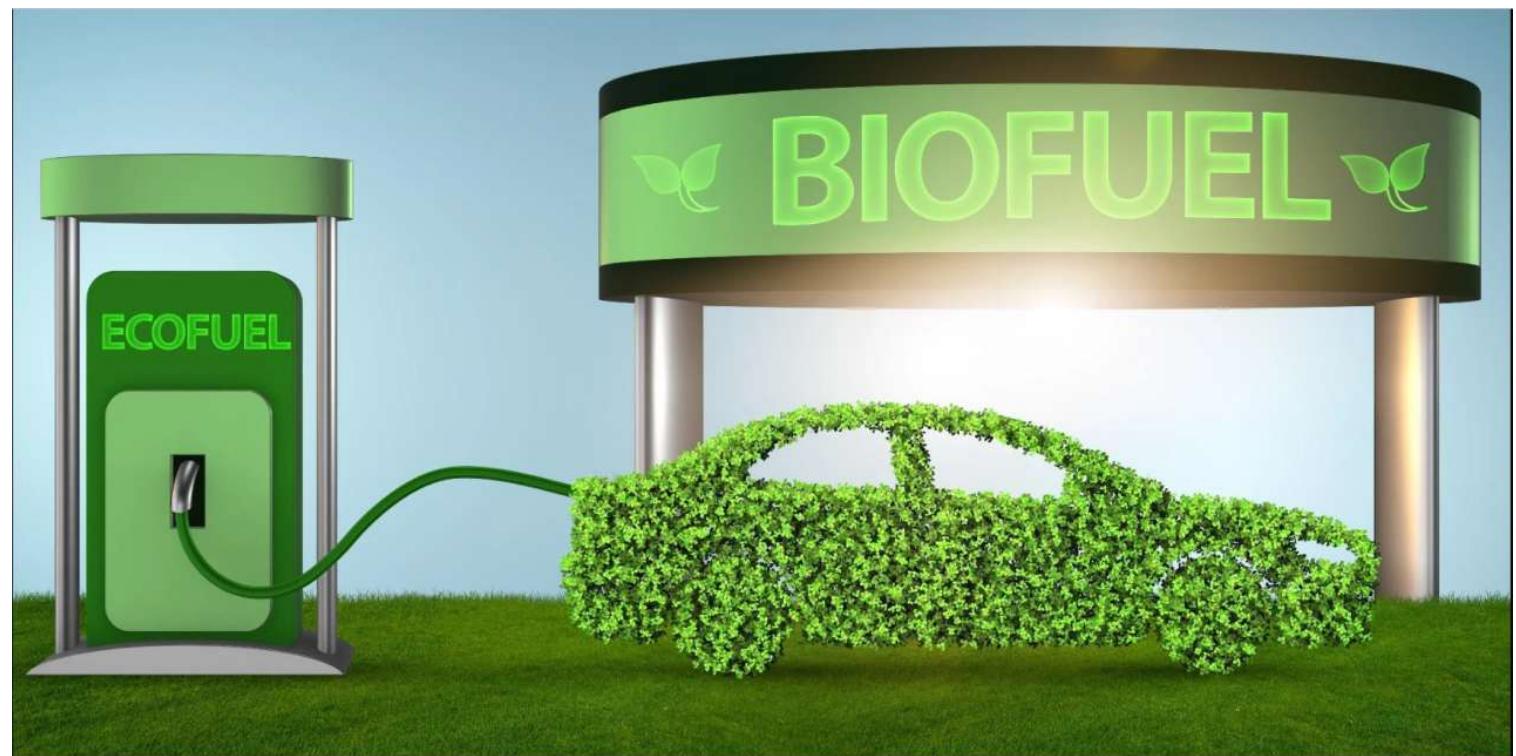
Biofuel

A fuel made from materials derived from living organisms: crops, grass, wood chips



Biofuel

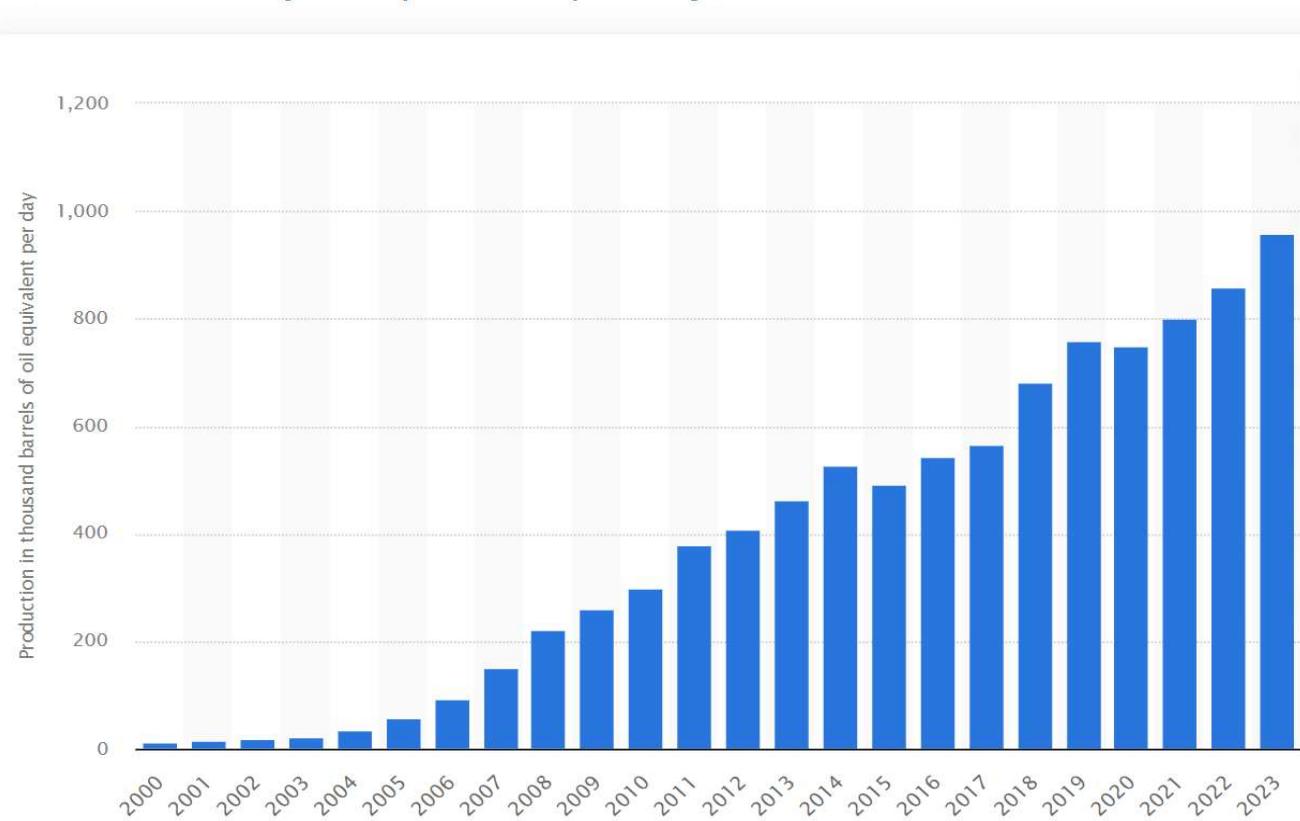
- Low emission
- Raw materials are abundant
- Mainly used to replace oil



Global Biofuel Production

Biofuel production worldwide from 2000 to 2023

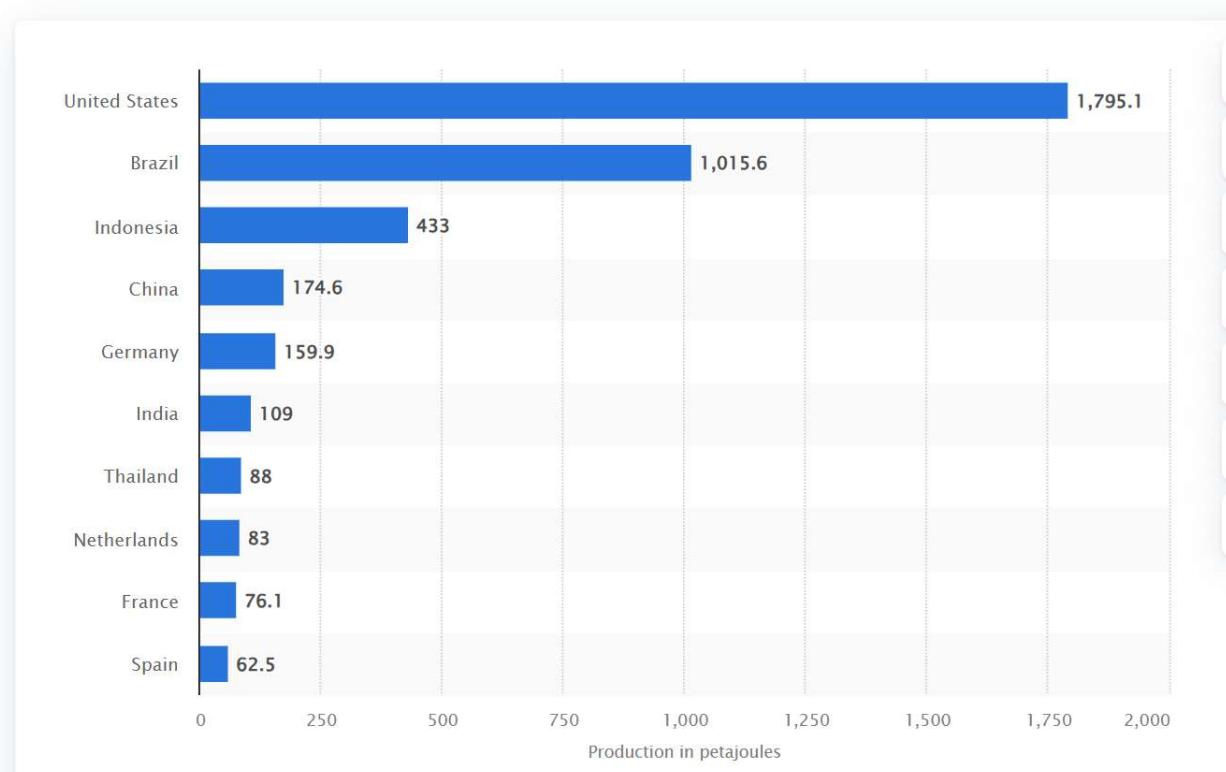
(in 1,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day)



<https://www.statista.com/statistics/274163/global-biofuel-production-in-oil-equivalent/>

Global Biofuel Production in 2023

Leading countries based on biofuel production worldwide
(in petajoules)



<https://www.statista.com/statistics/274168/biofuel-production-in-leading-countries-in-oil-equivalent/>

Bioenergy in the U.S.

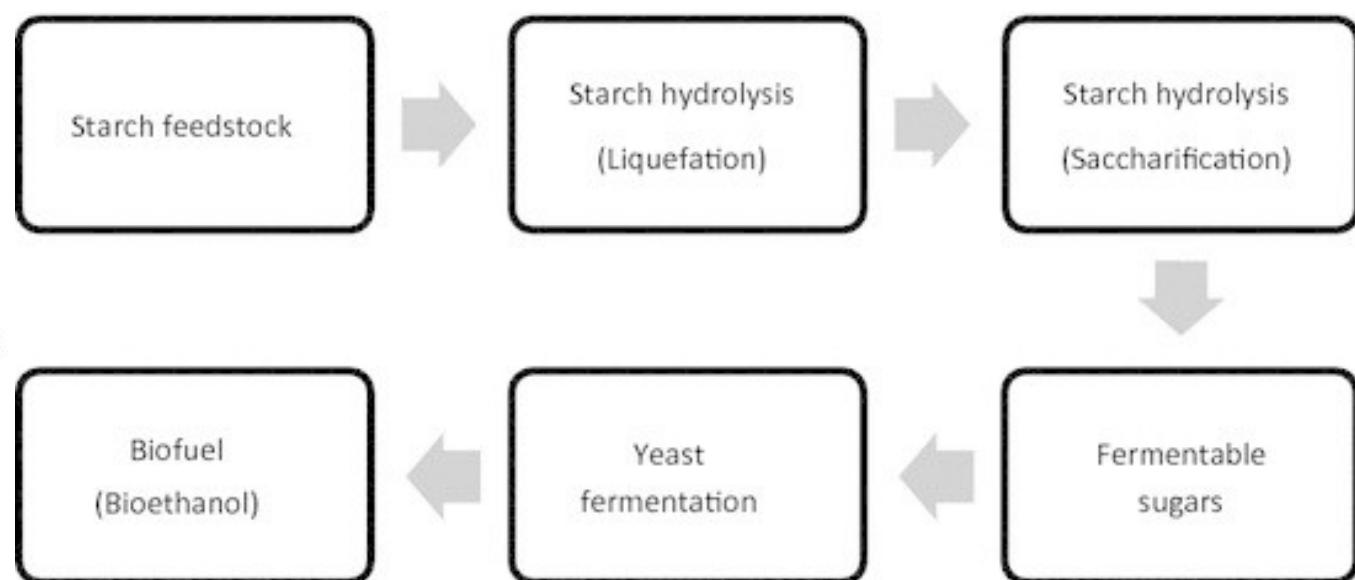
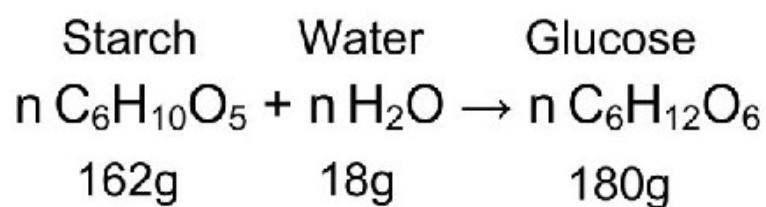


The source of bioenergy

- Photosynthesis converts solar → chemical energy
 - ✓ $n\text{CO}_2 + m\text{H}_2\text{O} + h\nu \rightarrow \text{C}_n(\text{H}_2\text{O})_m + n\text{O}_2$
 - ✓ Average fixation $\sim 0.42 \text{ W/m}^2$ (0.2% of solar insolation)
 - ✓ Photosynthesis **stores** $\sim 300 \text{ EJ/yr}$, vs. human energy use $\sim 400 \text{ EJ/yr}$
- Biofuel production **reverses** the above reaction

The Source of bioenergy: Starch

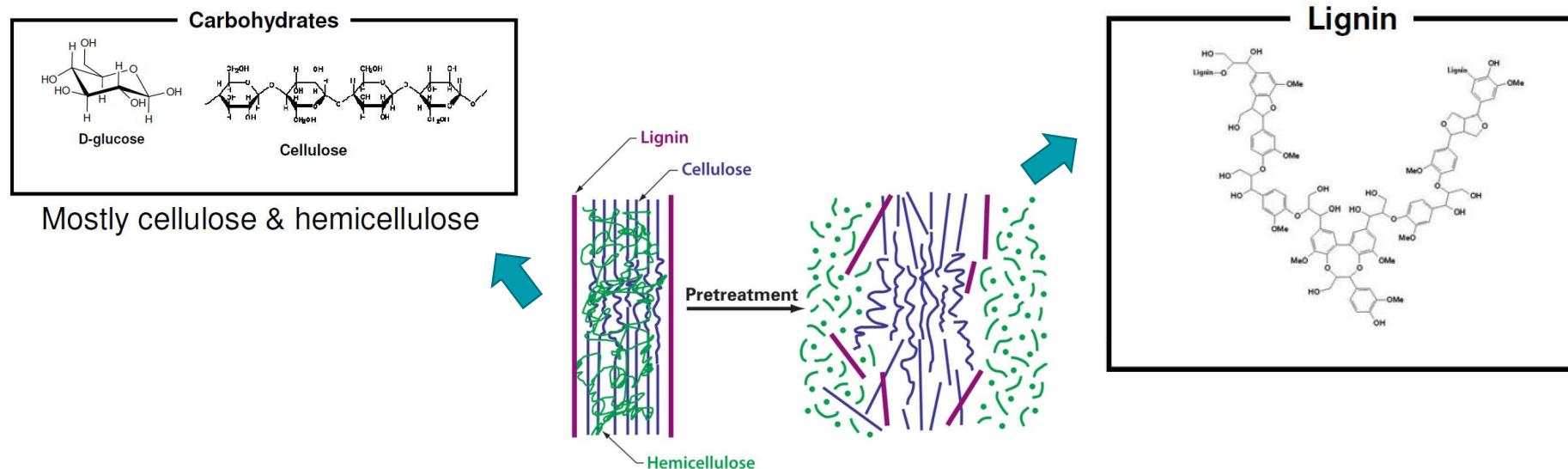
Hydrolysis



Woiciechowski et al., 2016
Feedstocks for Biofuels

The Source of bioenergy: Biomass

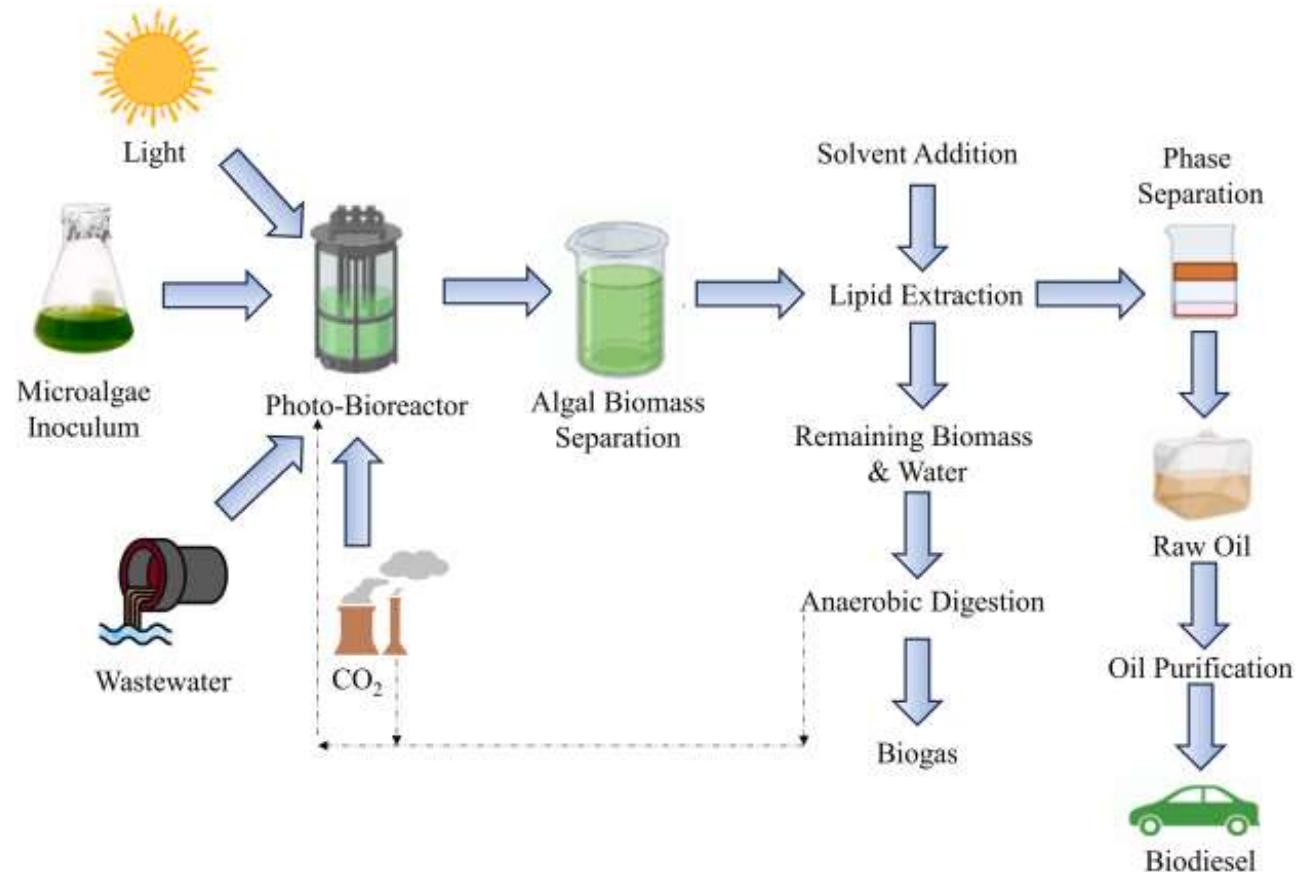
- Carbohydrates (cellulose) & lignin (+proteins, lipids)



from Wikimedia Commons

The Source of bioenergy: Algae

- The high lipid content, high growth rate and ability to rapidly improve strains and produce co-products, without competing for arable land, make algae an exciting addition to the sustainable fuel portfolio



Ethanol-Gasoline Blends

- Ethanol added to gasoline
- E10 (10% ethanol, 90% gasoline)



Environmental Impacts

Technology	Land Required (km²/exajoule-year)
Biomass	125,000 - 250,000
Large Hydro	8,300 - 250,000
Small Hydro	170 - 17,000
Wind	300 (turbines, roads); 17,000 (fetch area)
Photovoltaic	1,700 - 3,300
Coal	670 – 6,700
Natural gas	200 - 670

Tester et al. (data from Flavin & Lenssen, 1994)

Energy production related Research in the SEE Thrust



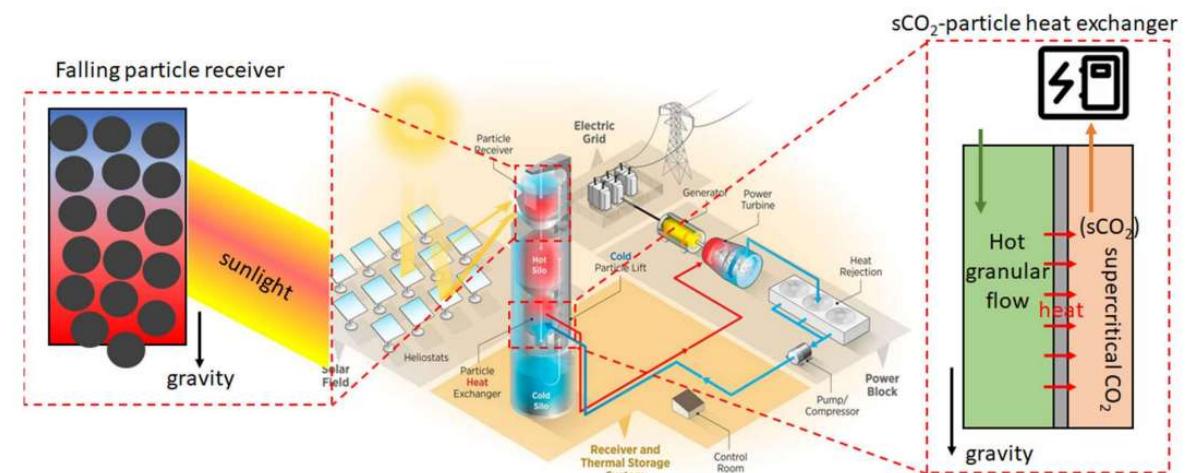
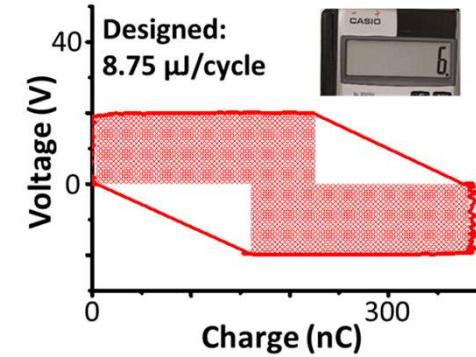
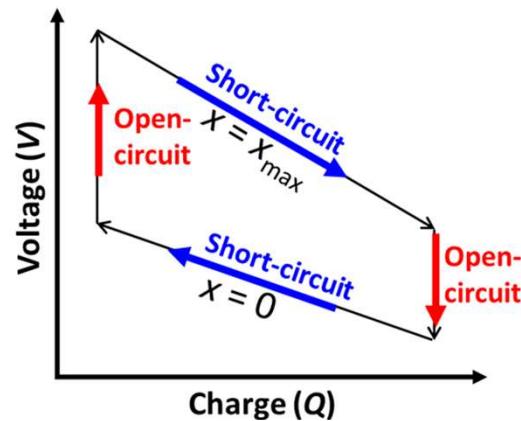
Yunlong ZI 訾云龙



Jian ZENG 曾健



Chang Yan 颜畅



Research related to environmental impacts of energy production in the SEE Thrust



Junyu Zheng 郑君瑜



Shuncheng LEE 李顺诚



Ting Fang 方婷



Yutong LIANG 梁雨桐

