

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri ve Şebeke Entegrasyonu

Ders 1
Dr. Ali Rifat BOYNUEĞRI

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri için Enerji Kaynakları

1. Konvansiyonel Kaynaklar
 - Mikro türbin (cogen- Trigen)
 - Dizel Jeneratör Vb.
2. Alternatif Kaynaklar
 - Yakıt Hücresi
 - Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynakları (Dalga Enerjisi, Rüzgar Türbini ve PV)
 - Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynakları (Jeotermal, Küçük Hidroelektrik Santralleri)

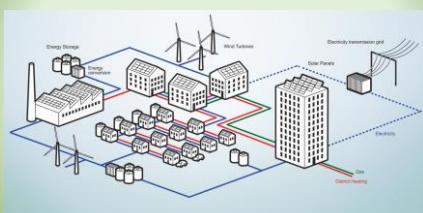
Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri için Şebeke Yapıları

- Nano Şebekeler (Ev ve daha küçük yapılar)
- Mikro şebekeler(Mahalle, Sanayi gibi orta ölçekli yapılar)
- Genel Elektrik Şebekesine Bağlı Sistemler
- Şebekeden Bağımsız Sistemler
- Çok Kullanıcılı Sistemler (Fiyatlandırma)
- Tek Kullanıcılı Çok Yüklü Sistemler
- Tek Yüklü Sistemler
- Tek Kaynaklı Sistemler
- Hibrit Sistemler

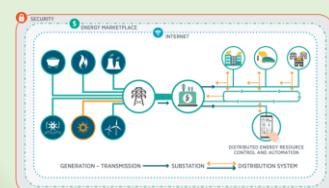
Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri Enerji Depolama

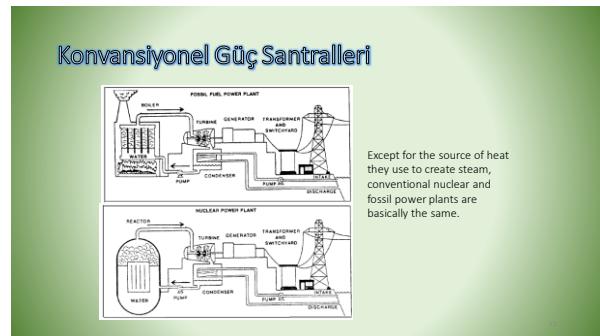
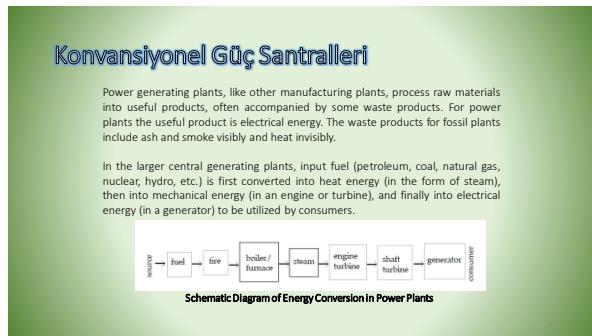
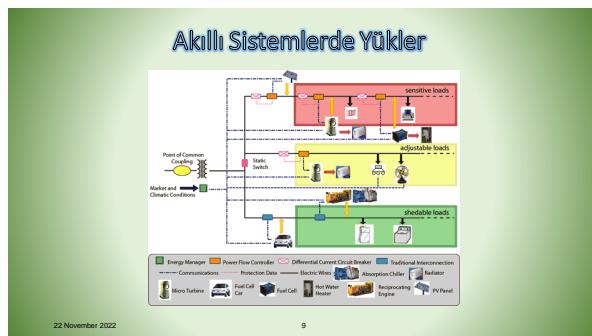
- Batarya - Elektrokimyasal Enerji – (Flow, Solid State, Li bazlı, Ni-Cd vb.)
- Ultra Kapasitör – Elektrik Alan –
- Bobin süper iletken – Manyetik Alan -
- Isı – Power 2 Heat (P2H)-
- Kompresör – Basınç-
- Volan – Kinetik Enerji-
- Pompaj Depolamalı Hidroelektrik – Potansiyel Enerji- (yay)
- Hidrojen – Kimyasal-

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri Yapıları

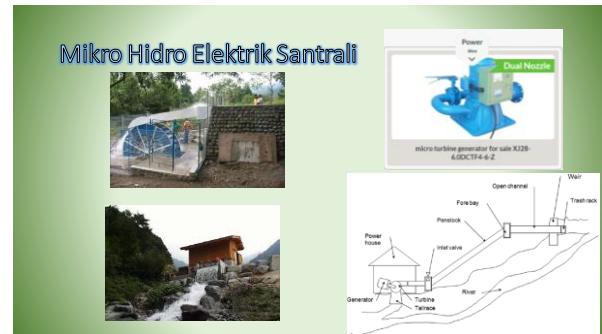
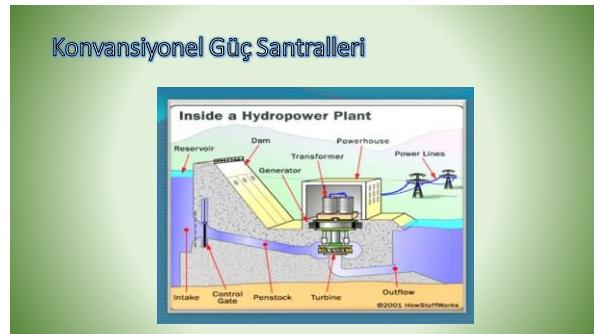


Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri Yapıları









Giriş

Enerji Terminolojileri

> Enerji: İş yapma ve ısı verme yeteneği veya bir sistemin kendisi dışından etkinlik üretebilmesidir.

- > BTU, Wh, kWh, cal, Kcal
- > Not: $\dot{I} = \text{Kuvvet} \times \text{mesafe}$ (N.m)

> Güç: Enerji kullananın oranı ($1 \text{ Watt} = 1 \text{ Joule/s}$)

> Entalpi: Bir cısmın iç enerjisi (kimyasal bir reaksiyonda ürünlerin entalpisinin reaksiyona giren maddelerinden daha fazla ise reaksiyonun gerçekleştirilmesi için dışdan enerji verilmesi gereklidir, daha azsa enerji açığa çıkar.)

> Entropi: Kullanılmayan enerjinin ölçüsü; düzensizliğin ölçüsüdür. Entropi geçişinin olmadığı enerji etkilesimi I_0 olarak tanımlanabilir.

> Ekserji: Enerjinin dönüştürülebilirliğinin ölçümüne denir. Belirli termodinamik koşullarda, belki bir miktar enerjinin diğer bir enerji biçimine dönüştürülebilen en yüksek miktarıdır.

> Anerji: Belirli termodinamik koşullarda diğer bir enerji biçimine dönüştürilemeyen enerjidir.

22 November 2022 25

Giriş

Enerji Terminolojileri

- **Enerji kaynaklarına göre:** Katı, sıvı, gaz yakıtları ile hidrolik, nükleer, güneş, biyokütte, rüzgar, jeotermal, vb. olarak ayrılabılır.
- **Fizikal ve ekolojik yönlerde enerji:** Elektrik, elektro-magnetik, mekanik (potansiyel ve kinetik), termik, kimyasal, fizikal olarak ayrılabılır.
- **Herhangi bir dönüşümde uğrayıp uğramaması yönleride enerji :**
 - Birincil (primer, doğal) enerjiler (güneş, rüzgar, hidrolik, petrol, kömür, jeotermal, nükleer, vb.).
 - İkinci (sekonder, üretilen) enerjiler (elektrik, "termik" işi, mekanik, kimyasal, elektromagnetik vb.)
- **Alternatif Enerji:** Doğal çevreden sürekli veya tekrarlamalı olarak elde edilen enerji (Güneş enerjisi, vb.).
- **Yenilenmeyecek Enerji:** İnsan müdahalesi olmadan elde edilemeyecek, mevcut enerji depolarından elde edilen enerjidir (Nükleer ve fosil yakıtlar, vb.).

22 November 2022 26

Giriş

Enerji Terminolojileri

- **Termodinamik:** Isı ile enerjinin diğer biçimleri arasındaki ilişkileri inceleyen bilim dalıdır. Farklı enerjiler arasındaki dönüşümü inceler.
- **Termodinamığın 1. Yasası:** Enerjinin yoktan var edilemeyeceği, mevcut bir enerjinin yok edilemeyeceği, ancak bir biçimden diğerine dönüştürülebileceğidir.
- **Termodinamığın 2. Yasası:** Sıcak bir suyun daha düşük sıcaklığında ortamda belki bir süre sonrasında soğuduğu bilinen bir gerçektir. Bu durumun tersi olan bir hal değişiminin olamayacağı kesindir.
- **Termodinamığın 3. Yasası:** Bu yasa neden bir maddeyi **mutlak sıfıra** kadar soğutmanın imkansız olduğunu belirtir:
 - Sıcaklık mutlak sıfırın yoldaşlığıyla bütün hareketler sıfırı yakalar.

22 November 2022 27

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları

Jeotermal Enerji

The diagram illustrates a geothermal power generation system. It starts with a wellhead at the bottom left, from which steam rises through a pipe. This steam enters a separator at the top left. From the separator, steam continues through a pipe to a turbine at the top center. The turbine is connected to a generator. The turbine exhaust steam then passes through a condenser at the top right, which is cooled by water from another wellhead. Finally, cooled water is injected back into the ground through a subsurface injection well at the bottom right.

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları

Jeotermal Enerji

Jeotermal enerjide dünyada yedinci sırada yer alan Türkiye, mevcut jeotermal potansiyeli ile toplam elektrik enerjisi ihtiyacının % 5'ine, istihdamda ise ısı enerjisi ihtiyacının %30'una kadar karşılayabilecek durumdadır.

A photograph showing a geyser erupting, with a large plume of steam and water rising from the ground against a clear blue sky.

22 November 2022 29

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları

Jeotermal Enerji

Jeotermal enerji: yeryüzünün doğal ısısından ortaya çıkan enerji

- Geysers (Gayser, kaynağı)
- Hot springs (Kaplıcalar)
- İncelmiş yer kabuğu
- Yarık sistemleri
- Volkanik bölgeler

A cartoon illustration of a small figure standing next to a geyser. The geyser has a sign that reads "GEYSER FOR RENT WITH ELECTRIC POWER GENERATOR". Above the geyser is a large, puffy white cloud with the word "WISST" written on it.

22 November 2022 30

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları Jeotermal Enerji

Jeotermal enerji, yerkabuğunun sahip olduğu ismin doğal olarak yeraltındaki sulara aktarılması ve isınan suyun yeryüzüne ulaşması sonucu ortaya çıkan bir enerji türüdür.

Sıcaklığı yer yer 100°C'ye varan 600'den fazla sıcak su kaynağının varlığı Türkiye'nin önemli bir jeotermal enerji potansiyeli taşıdığını göstermektedir.

22 November 2022

31

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları Jeotermal Enerji

Ülkemizde jeotermal enerjiye dayalı bina ve sera isıtmacılığı da hızla gelişmekte dir. Balıkesir- Gönen, Kütahya-Sımaç, Kırşehir, Kızılıcahamam, İzmir-Başova vb. alanlarda isıl jeotermal enerji potansiyelimi ile 103,000 konut ısıtlımakta ve 215 kaplıca işletilmektedir.

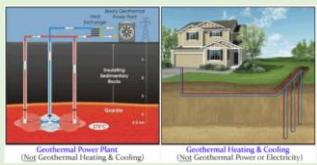
Hava kirliliği yaratmayan bu kaynakla yapılan bina isıtmacılığı diğer kaynaklara oranla (kömür, doğal gaz vb.) çok daha ucuz mal olmaktadır.

22 November 2022

32

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları Geothermal Power vs. Geothermal Heating

Geothermal Power
=
Electricity
&
Power Plant



Geothermal Heating & Cooling
=
Air Conditioning & Heat for Your Home

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları Bio-Kütle

- Enerji veya yakita dönüştürebilen organik malzemeler
- Var olan kaynakların kullanımı (Kesme, işleme tabi tutma ve onu yakma)
- Organik malzeme veya enerji mühşüllerinin aktif kreasyonu (Yetiştirme, işleme tabi tutma ve yakma)
- Bitki ve hayvansal yan ürünlerini kullanılması



22 November 2022

34

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları Bio-Kütle

Biyomas kaynakları içerisinde yer alan odun, hayvan ve bitki artıkları ülkemizde uzun yillardan beri özellikle kırsal kesimdeki konutlarda alan ısıtma ve yemek pişirme amaçlı olarak tüketilmektedir.

Bu kaynaklar toplam olarak hala ülkemizin birincil enerji tüketiminin %5'ini ve konutlardaki enerji tüketiminin %35'ini oluşturmaktadır.

22 November 2022

35

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları Bio-Kütle

- Bazı sanayileşmiş ülkeler biyo enerji kaynağını önemli ölçüde kullanmaya başlamıştır.
- Finlandiya %15, İsviçre %9, Amerika %4 oranında biyomastan üretilen enerjiyi kullanmaktadır. Avusturya'da elektrik enerjisinin %10'u 70 adet küçük ölçekli biyomas bilesik ısıt-güç santralinden elde edilmektedir.

22 November 2022

36

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları

Bio-Kütle

- Ülkemizin biyo-kütle potansiyeli yaklaşık 8.6 milyon TEP olup bunun 6 milyon TEP'i isıhma amaçlı kullanılmaktadır.
- Biyogaz üretim potansiyeli 1.5-2 milyar m³/yıl olarak tahmin edilmektedir.

22 November 2022

37

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları

Bio-Kütle

Düğer kaynaklar...

- Belediye çöplükleri
- Hayvansal artıklar
- İnsan artıkları (sewage and sludge)

22 November 2022

38

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları

Bio-Kütle

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları

Bio-Kütle

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları

Bio-Kütle

Biomass Generator Metan Generator Wood gasifier

22 November 2022

42

Dağıtık Üretim Sistemleri İçin Enerji Kaynakları

Bio-Kütle

Biyodízel, kanola, ayçiçek, soya, aspir gibi yağlı tohum bitkilerinden ve atık yağılarından elde edilen yakut olarak dizel araçlarında kullanılan bir üründür.

Biyoetanol; hammandesi şeker pancarı, mısır, buğday ve odunsular gibi tarımsal ürünlerin fermentasyonu ile elde edilen ve benzine belirli oranlarda harmanlanarak kullanılan alternatif bir yakuttur.

Ülkemizde tarıma elverişli olup da kullanılmayan alanların değerlendirilmesi ile 1.5 milyon ton biyodízel, pancar alanlarının kullanımı ile 3.5 milyon ton biyoetanol üretilebilecektir.

22 November 2022

42

Hidrojen Enerjisi HİDROJEN NEDİR?

Doğadaki en basit atom yapısına sahip olan hidrojen, günümüzde kabul gören evrenin oluşumu kuramında da belirtilmiş gibi bütün yıldızların ve gezegenlerin temel maddesidir.



Hidrojen molekülü, 2 hidrojen atomundan oluşur. Her atom, bir proton ve bir elektronundan meydana gelir. Evrende bulunan en basit atom olduğu için, bilim adamları tüm diğer elementlerin hidrojenin füzyonu sonucunda oluştuğuna inanmaktadır.

Füzyon: Hidrojen atomlarının birleşmesiyle helyum tanecikini oluşturma (Güneşde meydana gelen reaksiyon)

11 November 2022 43

Hidrojen Enerjisi HİDROJEN TABANLI ENERJİ

Hidrojen doğal bir yakıt olmamış, birincil enerji kaynaklarından yararlanılarak su, fosil yakıtlar ve biyo-kütle gibi değişik ham madde delerden üretilebilen sentetik bir yakıttır.

Hidrojen tabanlı enerji sistemlerinde hidrojenin görevi nedir?

Hidrojen, hidrojen enerji sistemlerinde enerji aktarıcısı, taşıyıcı ve değiştirici görevlerini göre ideal bir ara elemandır.

Rüzgar, güneş, dalga ve hidrolik enerji gibi düzensiz üretim yapan enerjiler hidrojen vasıtıyla düzenli hale sokulabilir mi?

Tabiat şartlarına bağlı olarak düzensiz elektrik üretimi yapan bu tesislerden elde edilen elektrik enerjisi hidroliz yoluya hidrojene çevrili istenildiğinde kullanılmak üzere depo edilebilir.

11 November 2022 44

Hidrojen Enerjisi HİDROJEN TABANLI ENERJİ

Hidrojen 1500'lü yıllarda keşfedilmiş, evrenin **en basit ve en çok bulunan elementi** olup, **renksiz, kokusuz**, havadan 14.4 kez daha hafif ve tamamen **zehirsiz** bir gazdır.

Hidrojen bilinen tüm yakıtlar içerisinde birim kütle başına en yüksek enerji içeriğine sahiptir.

1 kg hidrojen; 2.1 kg doğal gaz veya 2.8 kg petrolün sahip olduğu enerjiye sahiptir. Ankacık birim enerji başına hacmi yükseltir.

Hidrojen doğada serbest halde bulunmaz, bileşikler halinde bulunur. En çok bilinen bileşiği ise Su'dur.

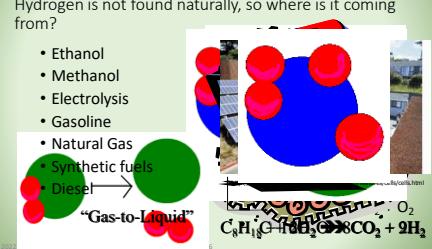
Hidrojen petrol yakıtlarına göre ortalama 1.33 kat daha verimli bir yakıttır.

11 November 2022 45

Hidrojen Enerjisi Hydrogen Source

Hydrogen is not found naturally, so where is it coming from?

- Ethanol
- Methanol
- Electrolysis
- Gasoline
- Natural Gas
- Synthetic fuels
- Diesel →



11 November 2022 46

Hidrojen Enerjisi HİDROJEN ÜRETİMİ

Hidrojen enerji sisteminin yeni olmasına karşın hidrojen üretimi yeni değildir. Şu anda dünyada her yıl 500 milyar m³ hidrojen üretilmektedir, depolamakta, taşınmakta ve kullanılmaktadır.

Fosil yakıtlardan elde edilebildiği gibi; güneş, rüzgar, hidrolik enerji gibi yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının kullanılması ile, suyun elektrolizi yolu ile üretimi, bio-kütleden üretimi ve biyolojik proseslerle üretimi mümkündür.

Günümüzde hidrojen africanılıklı olarak doğal gazdan buhar reformasyonu sonucu elde edilmektedir.

11 November 2022 47

Hidrojen Enerjisi Elektroliz ile hidrojen üretilmesi

Elektroliz için **normal basınç ve sıvı hali**da **1.23 volt** yeterlidir. Suyun elektrolizinde katotta (-) 'hidrojen', anoda (+) ise oksijen gazı toplanır. Yapılan deneye yaklaşık olarak 1 Coulomb'luk yükün devreden geçmesi halinde yaklaşık olarak 0,12 cm³ hidrojen, 0,06 cm³ oksijen gazının açığa çıktığı görülmüştür. Elektroliz verimi konvansiyonel yöntemlerde %70 seviyesindedir. PEM elektrolizör ile %80'lere çıkmaktadır.



11 November 2022 48

Hidrojen Enerjisi

Hydrogen Distribution and Storage

- Yüksek basınçta sıkıştırma
- Liquefying Hydrogen
- Metal Hydride
- Carbon Nanot
- Glass Mir
- As of pre goal 5.5%
60kg/m³
has not b

1 November 2022 48

http://www.econib.de/fuel-cell-h2/storage.htm

29.pdf

Hidrojen Enerjisi

HİDROJEN DEPOLANMASI

Hidrojenin belki de en önemli özelliği, depolanabilir olmasıdır.

Eğer bugün hidroelektrik santrallerinden elde edilen enerjinin depolanması mümkün olsaydı, enerji sorunu bir ölçüde çözümk mümkin olabilirdi.

Hidrojen uygun nitelikli çelik tanklarda gaz veya sıvı olarak depolanabilir.

Hidrojen petrole göre 4 kat fazla hacim kaplar; hidrojenin kapladığı hacmi küçütmek için hidrojeni sıvı halde depolamak gereklidir. Sivilleştirilmiş hidrojen yüksek basınç altında çelik tüpler içinde depolanabilir.

1 November 2022 50

Hidrojen Enerjisi

HİDROJEN DEPOLANMASI

Bir diğer pratik çözüm ise, sıvı hidrojenin düşük sıcaklıklı tanklarda saklanmasıdır.

Son yıllarda yapılan çalışmalar sonucu hidrojen karbon nanotüplerde depolanabilemektedir.

Hidrojen uygun nitelikli çelik tanklarda gaz veya sıvı olarak depolanabilir.

Hidrojen kimyasal olarak metallerde, alaşımında ve arametallerde hidrür olarak depolanabilemektedir. Özellikle son 10 yıldır yüksek depolama kapasiteleri nedeniyle alüminyum ve bor içeren kompleks hidrürler ile ilgili yoğun olarak çalışılmaktadır

1 November 2022 51

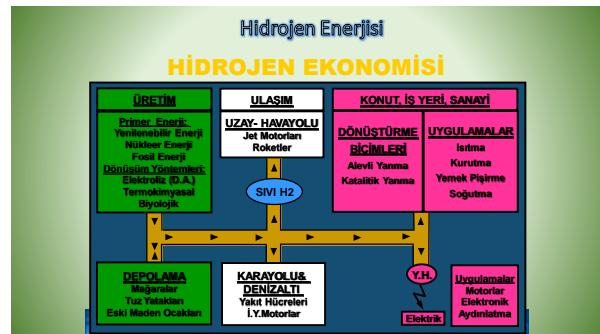
Hidrojen Enerjisi

HİDROJEN DEPOLANMASI

Hidrojenin yüksek basınçta sıkıştırılarak, çelik, alüminyum bazlı veya karbon kompozit tüplerde depolanmasında; çelik ve alüminyum bazlı tüplerde depolanan hidrojenin depo ağırlığına oranı %2-5 iken karbon kompozit tüplerde bu oran %11,3 kadar yükselmektedir.

Hidrojen depolamada diğer bir yöntem olan sivilştirme, hidrojen gazı düşük sıcaklıklarda ve sıkıştırma yöntemine kıyasla daha düşük basınçlarda sivilleştirilerek depolankmaktadır. Bu yöntemde depolanan hidrojenin, depolama tankının ağırlığına oranı yaklaşık %26'dır. Ancak, sivilştirme büyük miktarlarda hidrojen depolamak için oldukça pahalı bir yöntemdir. Bu yöntemde depolanan hidrojen miktarı için gereken enerji, aynı hidrojen miktarından elde edilecek enerjinin %28'i civarındadır.

1 November 2022 52



Hidrojen Enerjisi

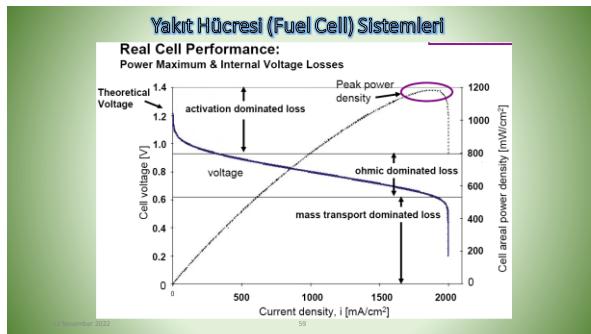
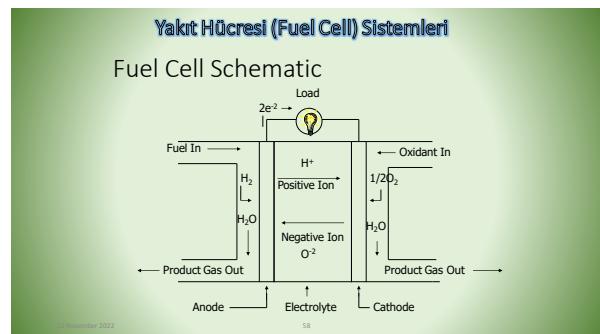
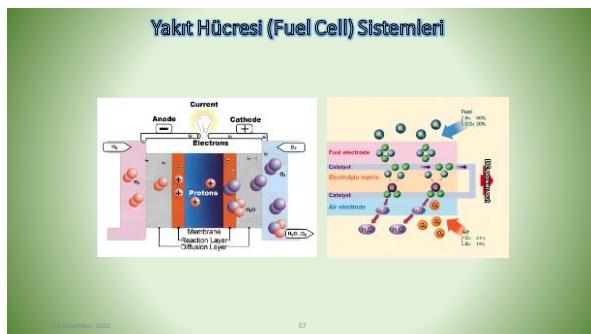
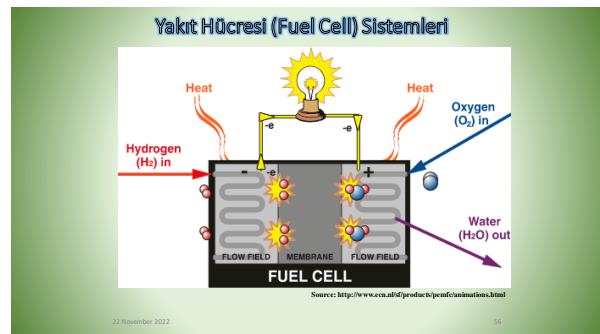
Market Acceptance

- Hydrogen Misconceptions

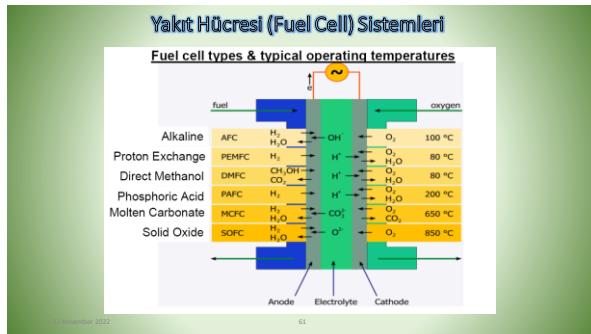
"35 people died in the flames - and nobody knew why. Sabotage? A bolt of lightning? The mystery surrounding the disaster has never been resolved until now. In many years of research, a NASA scientist at Cape Canaveral has found proof that neither the hydrogen in the hull nor a bomb was to blame, but the fabric of the Hindenburg's outer skin and a new protective coating. A single spark of static electricity was enough to make it burn like dry leaves. The 'infallible' German engineers had designed a flying bomb just waiting to explode."

<http://www.idicom-be.com/hindenburg.htm>

22 November 2022 55



- ## Yakit Hücresi (Fuel Cell) Sistemleri
- ### Types of Fuel Cells
- Polymer Electrolyte Fuel Cell (PEFC)
 - Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell (PEMFC)
 - Alkaline Fuel Cell (AFC)
 - Phosphoric Acid Fuel Cell (PAFC)
 - Molten Carbonate Fuel Cell (MCFC)
 - Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC)
 - Intermediate Temperature (ITSOFC)
 - Tubular (TSOFC)
 - Flat Plate (FPSOFC)
- 22 November 2022 60



Yakıt Hücresi (Fuel Cell) Sistemleri

Yakıt Hücresi Cihazları ve Özellikleri

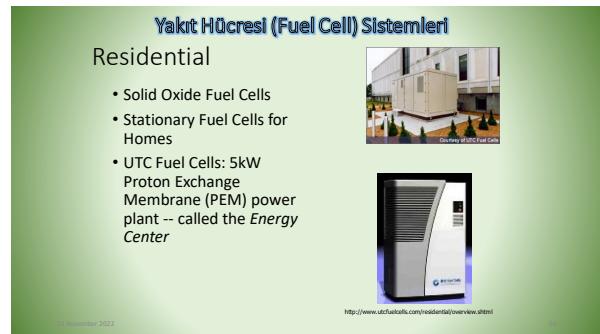
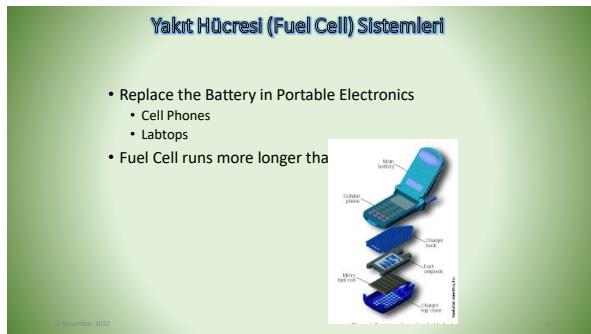
	Fosforik Asit Yakıt Pil	Katı Oksit Yakıt Pil	Eritmiş Karbonat Yakıt Pil	Polymer Elektrolit Yakıt Pil	Alkali Yakıt Pil
Elektrolit	Fosforik Asit H^+	Çinko sentez karbonat Vitriy (MSZ)	Karbonat	Polymer yon değişimi filmi	Polymer hüksürt
Elektronluğa Taşıyan Tiyarıcı	H^+	O_2^{2-}	CO_3^{2-}	H^+	OH^-
Horoz Materyal	Karbon	Seramik vb. $Yttrium$ -vb.	Ni, Paslanmaz Karbon	Karbon	Karbon
Temper Ve Jenerasyon (W/kg)	120-180	15-20	30-40	350-1500	35-105
Yakıt Turu	H_2 Hidrokarbonlar, Fest yakitler	H_2 Hidrokarbonlar	H_2 Hidrokarbonlar	H_2 Hidrokarbonlar	H_2
Sıcaklık	200 °C	1 000 °C	600-700 °C	45 °C	80 °C
Güç / Uygunluk Verimli	% 37-42	60-70	% 45-60	% 60	% 42-73
Uygunluk Alanları	Teknolojiler (Otel, Hastaneler vb.)	Yakıt Uyg. Savunma Elektrik Sistemi	Elektrik Santalları	Uygun Uyguları, Askeri Sistemler	Uzay Çalışmaları

11 November 2022

Yakıt Hücresi (Fuel Cell) Sistemleri

Hücre Türü	Elektrolit	Sıcaklık °C	Kullanım Alanı ve Güç Aralığı
Alkali(AFC)	Potasyum(svi)	80	Uzay, Tayinatlı 1-100 kW
Proton Elektrolit Membran(PEMFC)	Polymer(katı)	80	Tasınabilir Cihazlar, Verileşim 1W-124W
Fosforik Asit(PAFC)	Fosforik Asit(svi)	200	Yerleşim, Tayinatlı 200kW-10 MW
Erimiş Karbonat(MCFC)	Erimiş Tuzlar	650	Verileşim 500kW-10MW
Katı Oksit(SOFC)	Seramik(katı)	700-1000	Verileşim, Tayinatlı 100kW-10MW

11 November 2022



Yakıt Hücresi (Fuel Cell) Sistemleri

Commercial Case Study: UTC Fuel Cells

- First National Bank of Omaha
- Anchorage Mail Processing Center
- Conde Nast Building NY, NY
- City of Portland

11 November 2022

Yakıt Hücresi (Fuel Cell) Sistemleri

Transportation

- PEMFC
- Georgetown University
- DaimlerChrysler: Mercedes-Benz and Jeep

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/research/equipmentbusandfuelcell.htm>

http://www.daimlerchrysler.com/index_a.htm?news/top/2002/01107/a.htm

11 November 2022

Yakıt Hücresi (Fuel Cell) Sistemleri

Case Study: Ballard

- CaFCP
 - ZBus Demonstration Program
- Chicago and Vancouver Demonstration Programs
- European Fuel Cell Bus Project

<http://www.ballard.com/D.asp?pgid=28&did=0>

<http://www.ballard.com/D.asp?pgid=30&did=0>

<http://www.ballard.com/D.asp?pgid=30&did=0>

11 November 2022

Yakıt Hücresi (Fuel Cell) Sistemleri

Building an Infrastructure

- Hydrogen Filling Station in Munich, Germany
- Hydrogen Filling Station plan unveiled in Reykjavik, Iceland

Hydrogen as Alternative Fuel
AGA
Hydrogen filling station for passenger cars

11 November 2022

Yakıt Hücresi (Fuel Cell) Sistemleri

First Commercial Fuel Cell Power Plant:

UTC Phosphoric Acid FC: Pure Cell™ 200

Commercial Fuel Cell Power System

FCs Today

- Can use natural gas (NG) – 2000 scfm³
- Produces 200 kW (~200 av. homes)
- \$1.1 M installed (\$5,500/kW)
- Operation cost break-even: $\$0.1 \text{ (per scf NG)} / (8\$/kWh)$ (Typical ratio 0.2)

11 November 2022

Rüzgar Turbini Sistemleri

Land Area Requirement

For a wind farm, several wind turbines must be put together to generate the required power or electricity. Increasing the total land requirements. Due to the low energy density of the wind energy, large land areas are required compared to conventional sources such as coal and nuclear. The land requirements for a 1,000MW_e system for various energy resources are given in the following Table. The land area is determined by local requirements and climate conditions (wind availability factors ranging from 20% to 40%). The energy density of fossil and nuclear fuel allows relatively small areas, 1–4 km².

Energy resource	Land area
Fossil and nuclear sites:	1–4 km ²
Solar thermal or photovoltaic (PV) parks:	20–50 km ² (a small city)
Wind fields:	50–150 km ²
Biomass plantations:	4,000–6,000 km ² (a province)

Sources: Nuclear power advantages, Limited Environmental Impact

The area will be the footprint of individual wind turbines will be larger due to spacing of the turbines, but is still useable by the farms. According to the British Wind Energy Association (BWEA), a typical wind farm of 20 turbines would require an area of about 1 km², but only 1% of the land area would be used to house the turbines, electrical infrastructure and access roads; the remainder can be used for other purposes, such as farming or as a natural habitat.

11 November 2022

Rüzgar Turbini Sistemleri

The kinetic energy of wind is converted to mechanical or electrical energy by wind turbines. The amount of energy captured by the rotor depends on the density of the air, the rotor area, and the wind speed. This is schematically shown in the figure.

A parcel that is obtained from wind flowing at a certain speed may be calculated by assuming that a parcel of air is moving towards a turbine at a velocity v_1 . The kinetic energy (KE) of the airstream is given by:

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho_1V_1v_1^2$$

where m is the mass of the moving air, ρ_1 is the density of the air, and V_1 is the volume of the air parcel.

Rüzgar Turbini Sistemleri

Since the air parcel will be swept away by the turbine, the cross sectional area of the rotor (A_r) interacting with the air parcel and the velocity of air are critical in determining the power production, which can be expressed as:

$$P = \frac{1}{2}\rho_1A_rC_p v^3$$

This yields the theoretical power in a free flowing stream of wind. The actual power that is obtainable from a wind turbine is given by:

$$P = (C_p \cdot \epsilon_g \cdot \epsilon_d) \frac{1}{2} \rho_1 A_r v^3$$

P = power (from $W = 1 \text{ kip} \cdot 1,000 \text{ W} = 1 \text{ kW}$)
 ρ_1 = air density (about 1.225 kg/m^3 at sea level; decreases with altitude)
 A_r = rotor swept area, exposed to the wind (m^2)
 C_p = power coefficient
 v = wind speed in meters ($20 \text{ mph} = 9 \text{ m/s}$)
 ϵ_g = geartrain efficiency
 ϵ_d = gearbox/drivetrain efficiency

The maximum theoretical value of C_p possible is 0.593. This is also known as the Betz limit. The practical value of C_p is in the range of 0.35-0.40. A value of greater than 0.80 is possible for ϵ_g if a permanent magnet generator or grid connected induction generator is used. The efficiency of gearbox and bearings can be greater than 95%.

Rüzgar Turbini Sistemleri

Betz Limit

Betz, a German physicist, in 1919, theoretically determined that a wind turbine can only convert 16/27 (59.3%) of the kinetic energy of the wind into mechanical energy by turning a rotor. This is known as the Betz Limit or the Betz's Law. Since the velocity at the rotor inlet (v_1) is different from that at the outlet (v_2), an average velocity was used to calculate the mass of the air streaming through the rotor per second as follows:

$$m = \rho_1 A_r \frac{(v_1 + v_2)}{2}$$

where $(v_1 + v_2)/2$ is the average wind speed through the rotor area. The power extracted from the wind by the rotor using the average wind speed is given

$$P = \frac{1}{2}m(v_1^2 - v_2^2)$$

$$P = \left(\frac{\rho_1}{4}\right) A_r [v_1^2 - v_2^2] (v_1 + v_2)/2$$

The total power in the wind (P_w) streaming through exactly the same area, A_r , in the absence of the rotor can be written as:

$$P_w = \frac{1}{2} \rho_1 A_r v^2$$

The ratio of the two powers is given by:

$$\frac{P}{P_w} = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)^2 \right] \left[1 + \left(\frac{v_2}{v_1} \right) \right]$$

Change in the velocity in a wind tunnel

Rüzgar Turbini Sistemleri

Turbine Types

Wind turbines can be divided into two categories based on the axis about which the turbine rotates:

- Horizontal Axis Wind Turbines (HAWTs)
- Vertical Axis Wind Turbines (VAWTs)

The HAWTs generally can be designed for higher power. This is possible due to higher rotor diameters that can be used when designing HAWTs. The turbine capacity depends on the rotor diameter, the rated power output from a single wind turbine has increased steadily over the past several decades. Currently, a single wind turbine can theoretically generate 5MW. This increase became possible due to development of wind turbines with a large rotor diameter. A rotor diameter of 124m has been designed providing a power output of 5MW.

Relationship between power capacity and the rotor diameter

The increase in the wind turbine size over the years

Rüzgar Turbini Sistemleri

Turbine Types

Horizontal Axis Wind Turbines (HAWTs)

The blades of horizontal-axis turbines spin in a vertical plane. During rotation, blades move more rapidly over one side, creating a low pressure area behind the blades and a high pressure area in front of it. The difference between these two pressures creates lift, which turns the blades and drives an electrical generator at the top of a tower, and are pointed into the wind. Small turbines are pointed by a simple wind vane, while large turbines generally use a wind sensor coupled with a servo motor. Most have a gearbox, which turns the slow rotation of the blades into a quicker rotation that is more suitable for generating electricity. The basic structure of a HAWT is shown in the Figure.

There are several advantages of horizontal wind turbines. These are discussed below:

- The design and location of blades provide a better stability of the structure.
- The ability to pitch the rotor blades in a storm minimizes the damage.
- The use of a tall tower allows access to stronger wind in sites with wind shear and placement on uneven land.
- The manufacturing cost can be less because of higher production volumes, larger sizes and, in general, higher capacity factors and efficiencies.

The disadvantages are:

- all tall towers and long blades (up to 180 ft long) are difficult to transport.
- higher install costs, and
- higher maintenance costs.

Basic structure of a HAWT

Rüzgar Turbini Sistemleri

Turbine Types

Horizontal Axis Wind Turbines (HAWTs)

Horizontal axis wind turbines are most widely used for commercial power generation. Currently three blade rotor systems are preferred; however, in the past both one blade and two blade wind turbines have been designed and tested. One-blade and two-blade wind turbines generate 15% and 30% less power than three-blade wind turbines, respectively. However, they have a lower cost and are easier to manufacture and maintain.

More sophisticated and costly control mechanisms are necessary to make one-blade or two-blade turbines stable during rotation. Wind turbines with more than three blades (multi-blade) have also been explored, but no significant gain in costs or stability of multi-blade systems over three-blade turbines was achieved. Various multi-blade horizontal axis turbines and other proposed designs are shown in the following figures.

One-blade, Two-blade, Three-blade, Four-blade, Five-blade, Six-blade, Seven-blade, Eight-blade, Nine-blade, Ten-blade, Eleven-blade, and Twelfth-blade HAWTs

Rüzgar Türbini Sistemleri

Turbine Types

Vertical Axis Wind Turbines (VAWTs)

The blades of vertical-axis wind turbines spin in a horizontal plane. VAWTs have the main rotor shaft running vertically. Various components of a VAWT are shown in the figure. An advantage of this arrangement is that the generator and/or gearbox can be placed at the bottom near the ground; therefore, a tower is not needed to support the turbine. Also, the tower does not need to be buried into the ground. The disadvantages are usually the pulsating torque that is produced during the rotation and the dead center where the blade rotates into the wind. The vertical axis turbines on towers need lower wind speeds than flat plane flow turbines. This type of condition is difficult to sustain resulting in a lower energy extraction efficiency.

Rüzgar Türbini Sistemleri

Turbine Types

Vertical Axis Wind Turbines (VAWTs)

A variety of designs for VAWTs have been proposed and are described below.

Darrieus Wind Turbine

The most common type of VAWT is the Darrieus wind turbine. The design of these types of turbines looks like an eggbeater. Generally, an external power source is required to start the rotation. The starting torque is very low. In the never design, steel mesh blades are used which results in a higher solidity for the rotor. Solidity is measured by blade area over the rotor area. New Darrieus type turbines are not held up by guy wires, but have an external structure connected to the top bearing.

Savonius Wind Turbine

The Savonius turbine consists of two half-cylinders mounted on a vertical shaft that has an S-shape appearance when viewed from the top. This drag-type VAWT turns relatively slowly, but yields a high torque. Because of the curvature, the scoops experience less drag when moving against the wind. The difference in drag causes the turbine to turn. The span of the swept area of a Savonius turbine is near the ground; therefore, the overall energy extraction efficiency is lower. However, Savonius turbines are cheap and reliable.

Rüzgar Türbini Sistemleri

Turbine Types

Vertical Axis Wind Turbines (VAWTs)

The advantages of vertical axis wind turbines are:

- The turbines are easy to maintain because most of their moving parts are located near the ground.
- The rotor blades are vertical, therefore, a yaw device is not needed.
- The vertical wind turbines have a higher airfoil pitch angle, giving improved aerodynamics while decreasing drag at low and high pressures.
- The turbines are better suitable for Mesas, hilltops, ridgelines and passes as these locations can have higher wind speeds near the ground. In these places, VAWTs placed close to the ground can produce more power than HAWTs placed higher up.
- The turbine does not need a free standing tower.
- The turbines have very high starting torque, therefore, these are better for water pumping.

The disadvantages are:

- The height and swept area may be limited.
- Generally, a flat surface is necessary for their installation, otherwise the installation cost could be higher.
- A strong structure is necessary to keep it straight, increasing the cost.
- Most VAWTs produce energy at only 50% of the efficiency of HAWTs.

Rüzgar Türbini Sistemleri

Wind Turbine Components

The basic components of a wind turbine are as follows:

- Nacelle
- Rotor blades
- Hub
- Low speed shaft
- Gearbox
- High speed shaft with generator
- Electrical generator
- Yaw mechanism
- Electronic controller
- Tower
- Anemometer
- Windvane

Rüzgar Türbini Sistemleri

Wind Turbine Components

Nacelle

The nacelle contains the key components of a wind turbine, including the gearbox, and the electrical generator.

Rotor Blades

The rotor blades capture the wind and transfer its power to the rotor hub. A 1,000kWe wind turbine has rotor blades that are about 27m (80 ft) in length. The blades or "rotors" catch the wind and cause the movement of the blades that turn the shaft. The generator then turns this movement into electricity. Blades come in many sizes, and the longest blades in use today are about 62m long (rotor diameter is 124m).

Hub

The hub of the rotor is attached to the low speed shaft of a wind turbine.

Low Speed Shaft

The low speed shaft of a wind turbine connects the rotor hub to the gearbox. The rotor rotates at about 19–30 rotations per minute (rpm) in a 1,000kWe wind turbine. The shaft contains pipes for the hydraulics system to enable the aerodynamic brakes to operate.

Gearbox

Gears connect the low-speed shaft to the high-speed shaft and increase the rotational speeds from about 19 to 30 rotations per minute (rpm) to about 1,000–1,800 rpm, which is required by most generators to produce electricity. The recent design uses "direct-drive" generators that operate at lower rotational speeds and do not need gear boxes.

High Speed Shaft With Its Mechanical Brake

This drives the generator and employs a disc brake, which can be applied mechanically, electrically, or hydraulically to stop the rotor in emergencies.

Rüzgar Türbini Sistemleri

Wind Turbine Components

Electrical Generator

The generator converts the mechanical energy of the rotating shaft into electrical energy.

Yaw Mechanism

The turbines must face upwind for power production. The yaw drive is used to keep the rotor facing into the wind as the wind direction changes. Downwind turbines don't require a yaw drive, since the wind blows the rotor downwind.

Electronic Controller

The controller starts the machine at the specified wind speed which is generally between 8 and 16 miles per hour (mph) (3.58 and 7.15 m/s) and shuts off the machine at about 55 mph (24.6 m/s). Turbines do not operate at wind speeds above about 55 mph (24.6 m/s) because they might get damaged above this wind speed.

Tower

The tower is a high stationary support structure for the wind turbine, so that consistent wind speed can be sustained for the operation of the turbine.

Anemometer

It measures the wind speed and transmits wind speed data to the controller.

Wind Vane

It measures wind direction and directs the yaw drive to appropriate orientation so that the turbine is properly aligned with respect to the wind direction.

Rüzgar Türbini Sistemleri

Comparison Between Turbines

Comparison Between Turbines

Wind turbines can be compared against each other by comparing their coefficient of performance (C_p) against tip speed ratio (λ). Various forces working on a turbine are shown in the figure. The coefficient of performance, also known as the power coefficients, is defined by:

$$C_p = \frac{P}{\frac{1}{2} \rho A v^3}$$

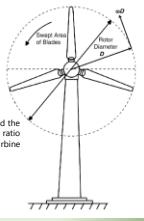
where, P and P_0 were defined before. Using the swept area and substituting the value of P_0 , P may be expressed as:

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \rho A v^3 C_p$$

The performance of the wind turbine depends on the wind speed and the rate of rotation of the blades. Tip Speed Ratio (λ) refers to the ratio between the wind speed and the speed of the tip of the wind turbine blades as:

$$\text{Tip Speed Ratio}, \lambda = \frac{\text{Speed of rotating blade}}{\text{Wind speed}} = \frac{v_r}{v} = \frac{\omega r}{v}$$

v = the wind speed (m/s)
 v_r = the speed of rotation (m/s)
 r = rotor radius (m)
 ω = angular velocity (radians) and is given by $\omega = 2\pi f$
 f = frequency of rotation (Hz, Sec⁻¹)



Rüzgar Türbini Sistemleri



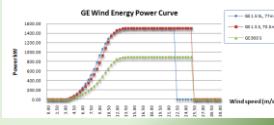
12MW Off Shore Wind Turbine (En Güçlü)

3.4 MW on Land Tallest Wind Turbine (En uzun 178 m kule 246.5m katat)



Küçük Rüzgar Turbini 3kW

Küçük Rüzgar Turbini 400W



Wind speed (m/s)	900 kVA	900 kW	9000 kW
0-10	0	0	0
10-15	~100	~100	~100
15-20	~300	~300	~300
20-25	~500	~500	~500
25-30	~700	~700	~700
30-35	~800	~800	~800
35-40	~850	~850	~850
40-45	~880	~880	~880
45-50	~880	~880	~880
50-55	~880	~880	~880
55-60	~880	~880	~880
60-65	~880	~880	~880
65-70	~880	~880	~880
70-75	~880	~880	~880
75-80	~880	~880	~880
80-85	~880	~880	~880
85-90	~880	~880	~880
90-95	~880	~880	~880
95-100	~880	~880	~880

Rüzgar Türbini Sistemleri

Wind Energy and Environment

Wind Energy and Environment

Energy source	Negative Contribution to Emissions	Negative Contributions to Water Pollution	Wastes	Visual Effect	Sound	Impact on Natural Life
Fossil Fuels	+	+	+	-	+	+
Solar	-	-	-	+	+	+
Wind	-	-	-	+	+	+
Geothermal	-	+	-	-	+	+
Hydrogen	-	+	-	-	+	+
Wave	-	+	-	-	+	+
Biomass	+	-	+	-	+	-

The comparison of environmental effects related to energy source

Rüzgar Türbini Sistemleri

Wind Energy and Environment

Wind Energy and Environment

Concerns Related to Wind Powered Electric Energy Systems:

- Flicker effect that has negative impacts on human health:
 - cutting the solar light by rotating turbine blades
 - the fluctuations of light of lighting equipments caused by variations of wind power
- Sound produced during operating
- Bird deaths and change of their migration paths
 - Birds often collide with high voltage overhead lines, masts, poles, and windows of buildings. They are also killed by cars in traffic. However, birds are seldom bothered by wind turbines.
 - The only known site with bird collision problems is located in the Altamont Pass in California.
 - Danish Ministry of the Environment study revealed that power lines are a much greater danger to birds than the wind turbines.
 - Some birds even nest on cages on Wind Towers.
- Problems in TV and radio frequencies within a neighbourhood of 2-3 km due to electromagnetic interference

Güneş Enerji Sistemleri

Use of Solar Energy

Throughout the history, humans have used the heat from sunlight to dry grains, cook food, and heat water and homes. The concept and the use of solar thermal energy started in 1767 when the Swiss scientist, Horace de Saussure, invented the world's first solar collector, or "hot box". Renowned astronomer, Sir John Herschel, used solar hot boxes to cook food during his expedition to Southern Africa in the 1830s.

Today, solar collectors can gather solar thermal energy in almost any climate to provide reliable, low-cost source of energy for many applications including heating water for homes and residential heating systems. Various other industries, such as laundries and food processing companies, also utilize solar energy. In recent years, utilities have begun to use solar thermal energy to generate electricity by using steam turbines. The steam is produced by concentrating the solar energy into a water boiler.

Another and currently the most popular way of utilizing solar energy is the use of photovoltaic (PV) cells to convert the solar energy directly into electrical energy.

Güneş Enerji Sistemleri

Photovoltaic Cells

Photovoltaic term is composed of two terms that are mainly Greek: "Phos" that means light and "voltaic" that means electric. Photovoltaic term took its place in English literature in 1849.

Photovoltaic (PV) cells convert the solar energy directly into electricity. PV based systems are commonly known as "solar cells," and are currently used in a number of devices including calculators, watches, and emergency radios. Large scale units can be used to provide power for pumping water, communications equipment, satellites, and lighting homes.



Güneş Enerji Sistemleri

Photovoltaic Cells

The produced PV power is directly proportional to solar radiation and inversely proportional to temperature.

The efficiency of PV cells depends on the temperature at which they are operating. The effect of temperature on an I-V curve is shown in the figure. At higher temperatures, I_{SC} increases slightly, while V_{OC} decreases more significantly, and the overall effect is the reduction in efficiency. As a result, higher temperatures decrease the maximum power output P_{max} .

An individual PV cell is the basic unit of a PV system. An individual PV cell typically produces power between 1 and 2W. Therefore, a number of individual cells are joined together to form larger units called modules. Modules are then connected to form larger units known as arrays. Several arrays are next joined together to produce large scale power units.

The shift in the I-V curve due to higher temperature

Güneş Enerji Sistemleri

Photovoltaic Cells

PV materials with different band-gap energies have been developed to capture the various energy levels:

Silicon

- Silicon is the most popular solar-cell material for commercial applications because it is readily available and inexpensive. To be used in solar cells, it must be refined to 99.9999% pure. Silicon can be used in three different forms in PV cells:
 - Single Crystal
 - Amorphous Silicon
 - Polycrystalline Silicon Thin Film

Gallium Arsenide

Gallium arsenide (GaAs) is another material proposed as a semiconducting materials for PV cells. It has several advantages over silicon:

1. The GaAs band gap is 1.4 eV, nearly ideal for single-junction solar cells.
2. GaAs has high absorptivity requiring only a few microns thick film to absorb sunlight. (In comparison, crystalline silicon requires layer 100 m or more in thickness).
3. GaAs cells can withstand high temperatures and are less sensitive to heat compare to silicon, making it more suitable for solar cells under high temperatures.
4. Other types of gallium based semiconductors can be prepared using aluminum, phosphorus, antimony, or indium that have different band gaps and properties of the material.
5. GaAs is resistant to radiation damage making it very desirable for space applications.

The disadvantages are cost and toxicity of raw materials.

Güneş Enerji Sistemleri

Photovoltaic Cells

The PV systems have advantages compared to other common power sources as follows:

- They have long usable lifetime more than 20 years.
- They can be operated in all meteorological conditions and can respond instantly to solar radiation.
- They have a structure that is reliable, modular, robust and has low maintenance requirement.
- They have a quiet operation.

They also have different disadvantages:

- They have a high installation cost. Their power production is also dependent on meteorological conditions and therefore mostly require an energy storage system to reduce the installation cost.
- The efficiency of PV systems is lower than many energy systems.
- The PV system performance reduces due to time due to aging factor in semiconductor material in its structure.
- Due to partially reflection effect of PV module to solar light, there occurs also additional losses.

Güneş Enerji Sistemleri

Güneş Kulesi ve Aynalar

Güneş Kulesi ve Aynalar Çalışma Yaptısı

PV-Solar Thermal Collector Hybrid

Güneş Enerji Sistemleri

Solar Paint

AMORPHOUS Silicon Cam

Kristal Silicon Cam

World Largest Solar Farm India 648 MW 10km²

Güneş Enerji Sistemleri

Passive Solar Heating

Design a new house for minimum heating bills

The schematic diagram illustrates a passive solar heating system in a house:

- Solar water heat collects heat during the day.
- Insulated concrete heat bank stores the heat.
- Radiant floor heat and mass store the heat.
- Radiant floor thermal storage tank releases heat during night hours.
- Indoor heat exchanger transfers heat from the concrete to the air.
- Radiant floor heat releases heat to the room.
- Radiant floor thermal storage tank releases heat to the room.
- Radiant floor heat releases heat to the room.

