

# Postgraduate program: Environment and Development

Course: Energy and Environment



National Technical  
University of Athens

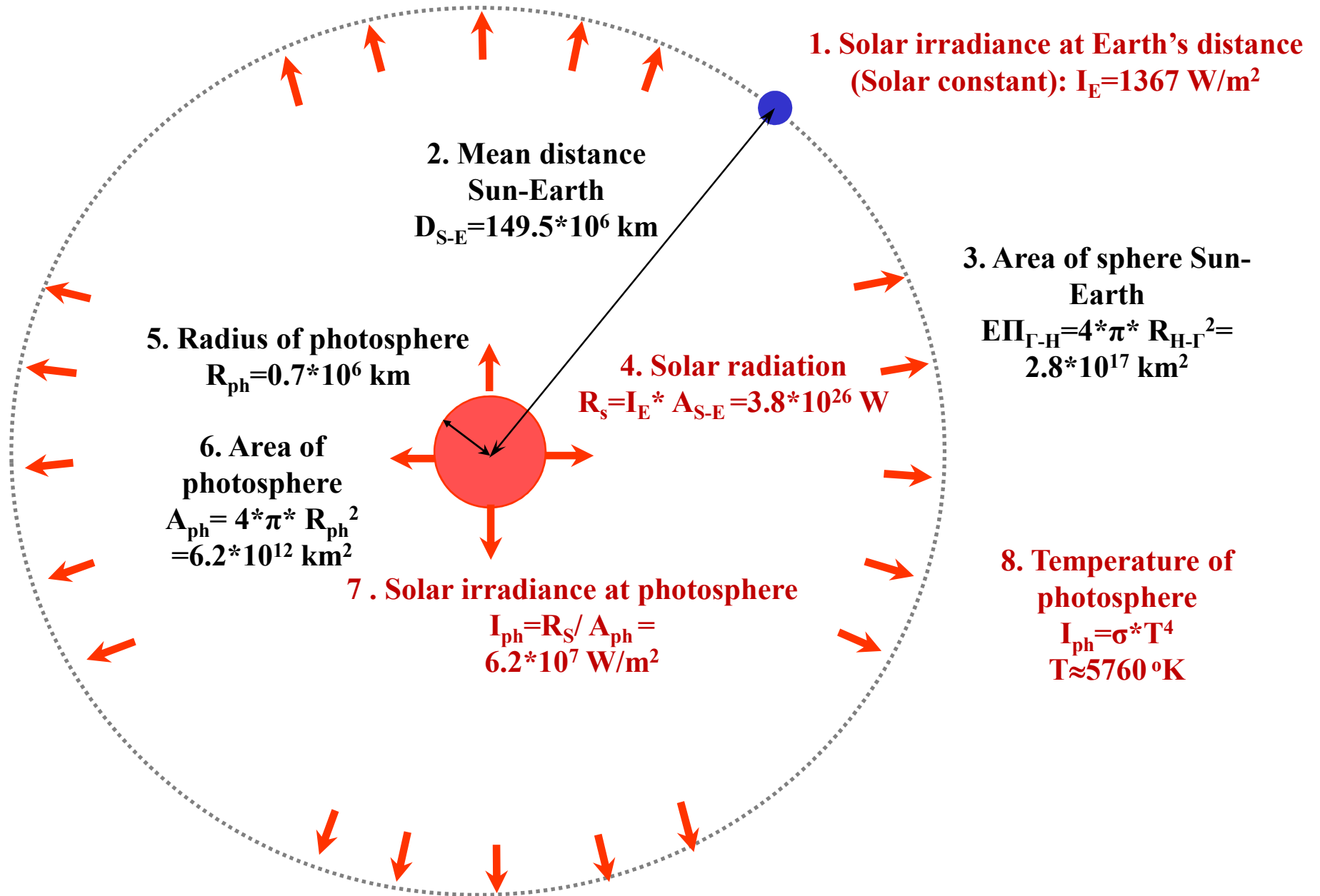
## *Solar power-Biomass*



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Environmental Engineering, School of Civil Engineering, NTUA**

# Solar Radiation

## Basic figures

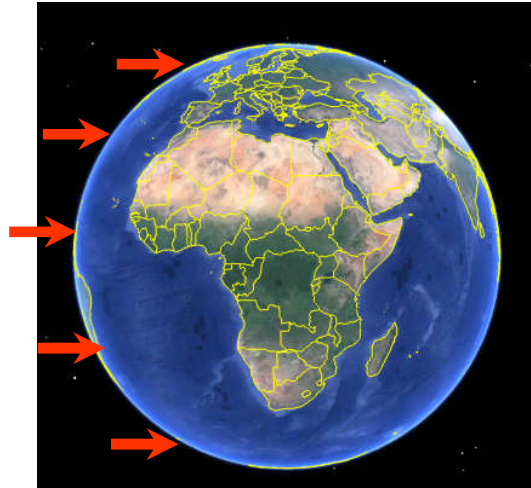
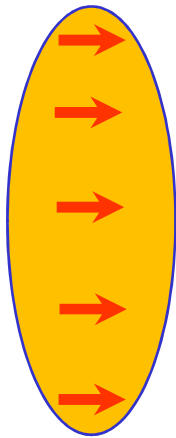


# Solar Radiation

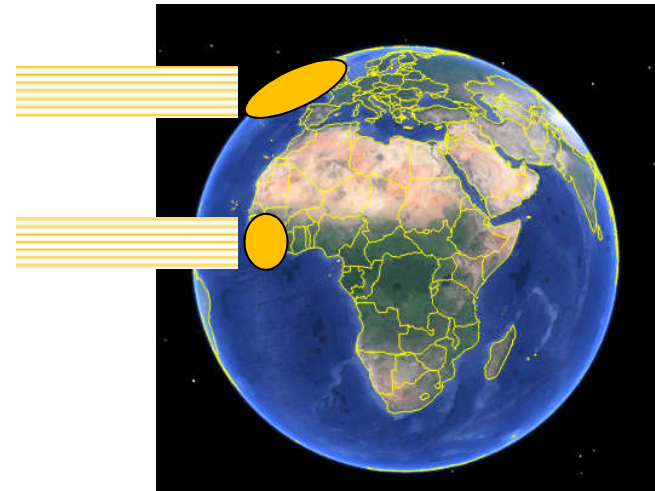
## Basic figures

The total area of Earth is calculated as  $4\pi R^2$ . This means that the average solar irradiance in Earth is equal to 25% of the solar constant

In any moment the solar constant ( $1367 \text{ W/m}^2$ ) affects a part of the Earth that corresponds to an area of  $\pi R^2$



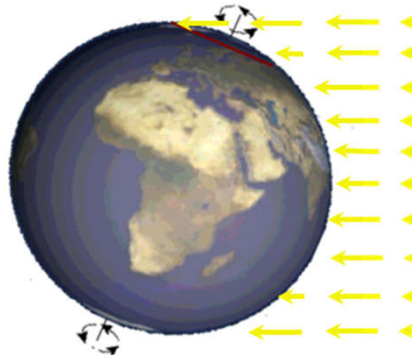
Also, there is a spatial variation depending on the latitude, as the same irradiance affects areas with different sizes



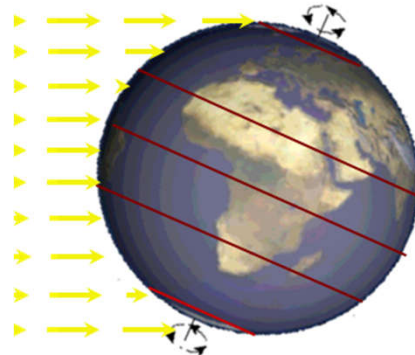
In relation to the equator, the area at  $45^\circ$  latitude is 40% larger, it is double at  $60^\circ$  and it is six times larger at  $80^\circ$

## Solstices

22/6



22/12



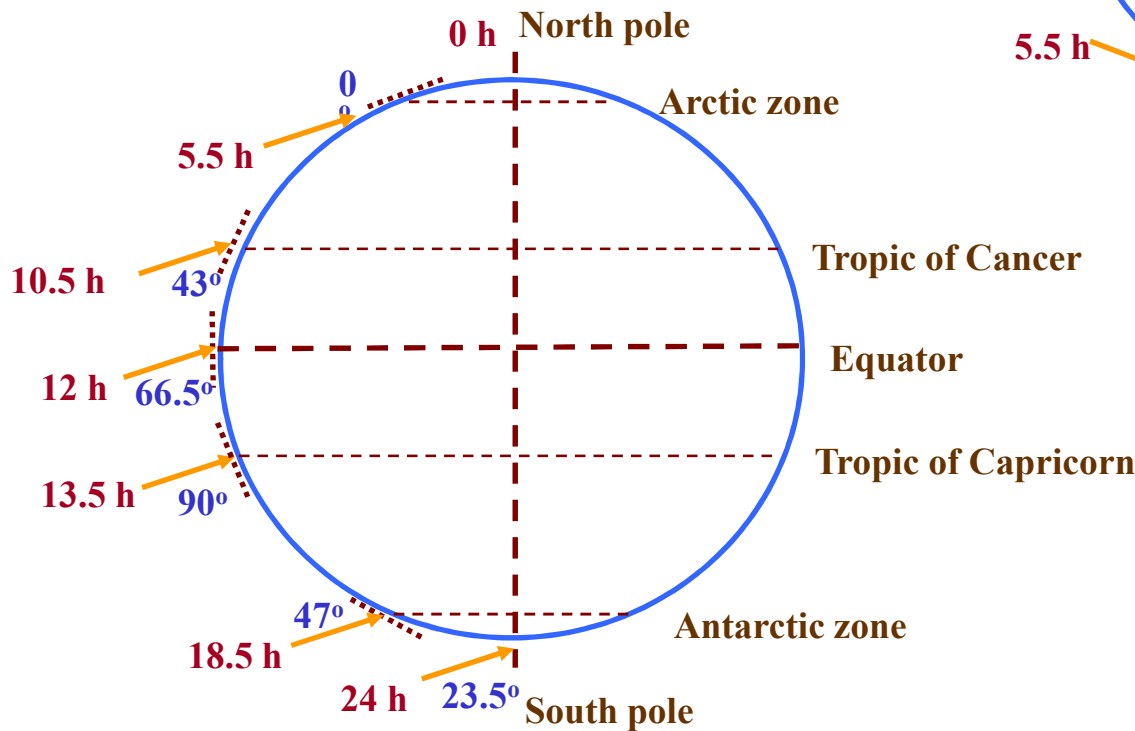
## Equinoxes



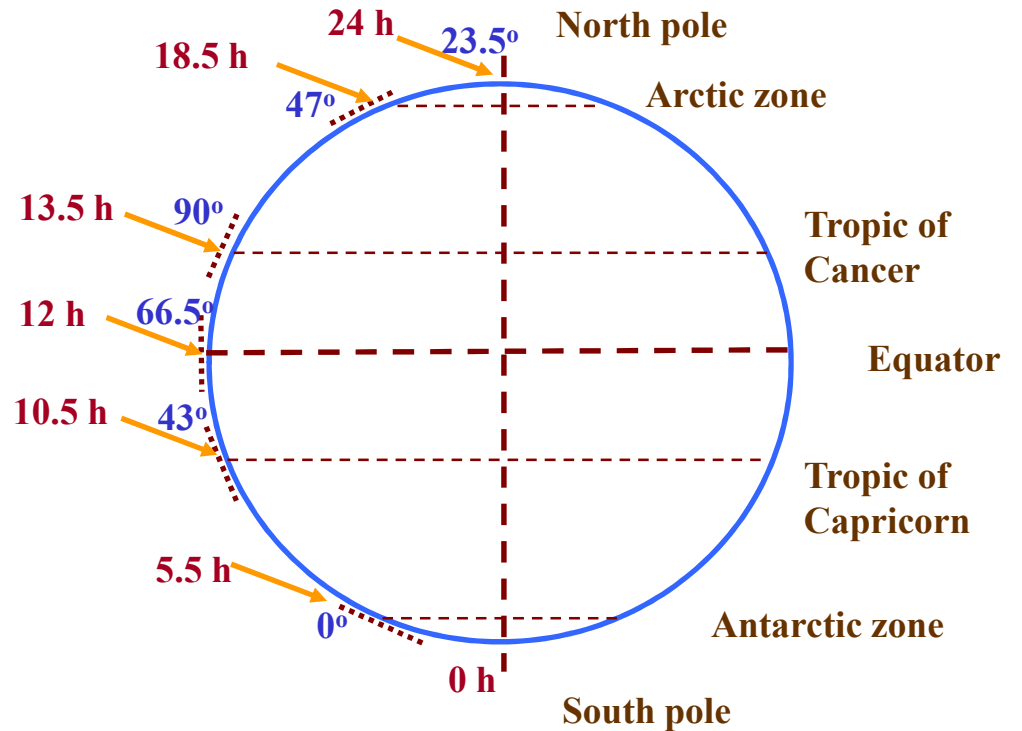
# Solar radiation

Angle of incidence of solar beam at noon and potential daily sunshine duration (h)

Winter equinox  
(22 December)

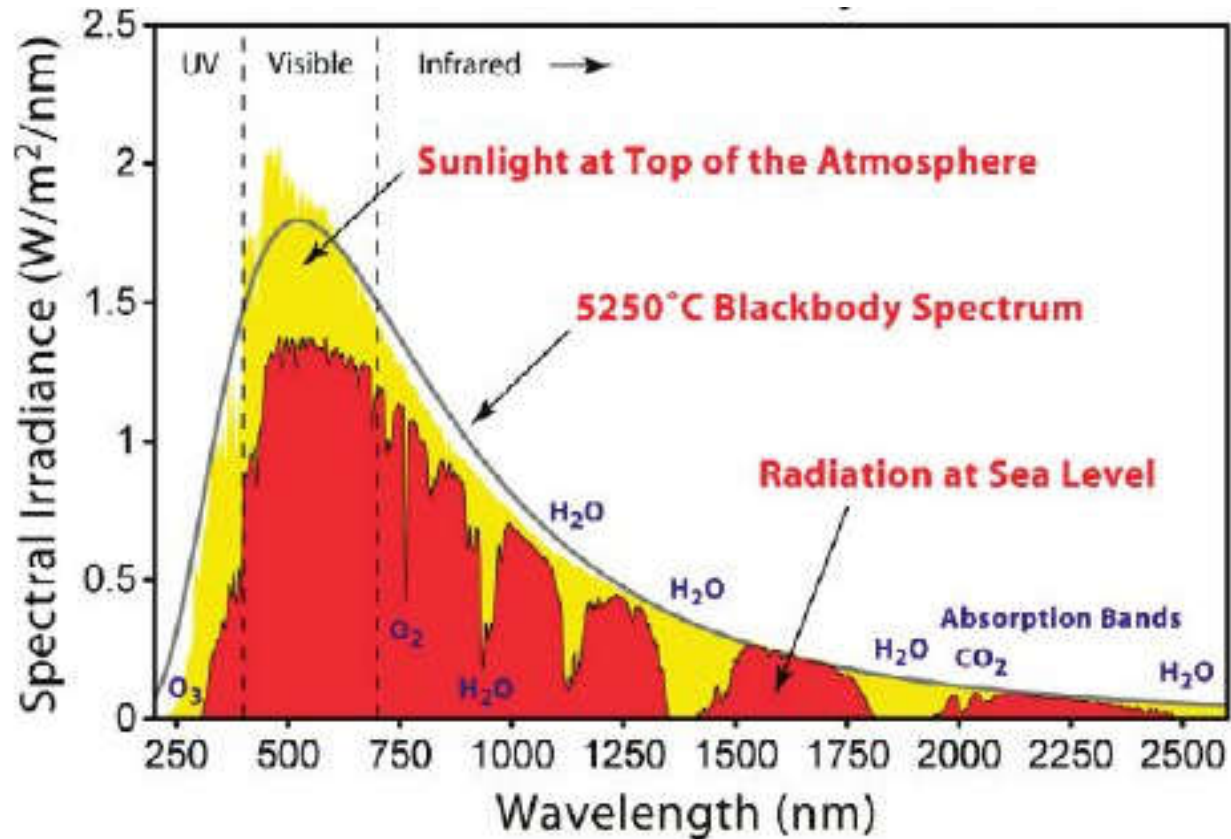


Summer equinox  
(22 June)



# Solar radiation

## Solar spectrum at the top of the atmosphere and at sea level



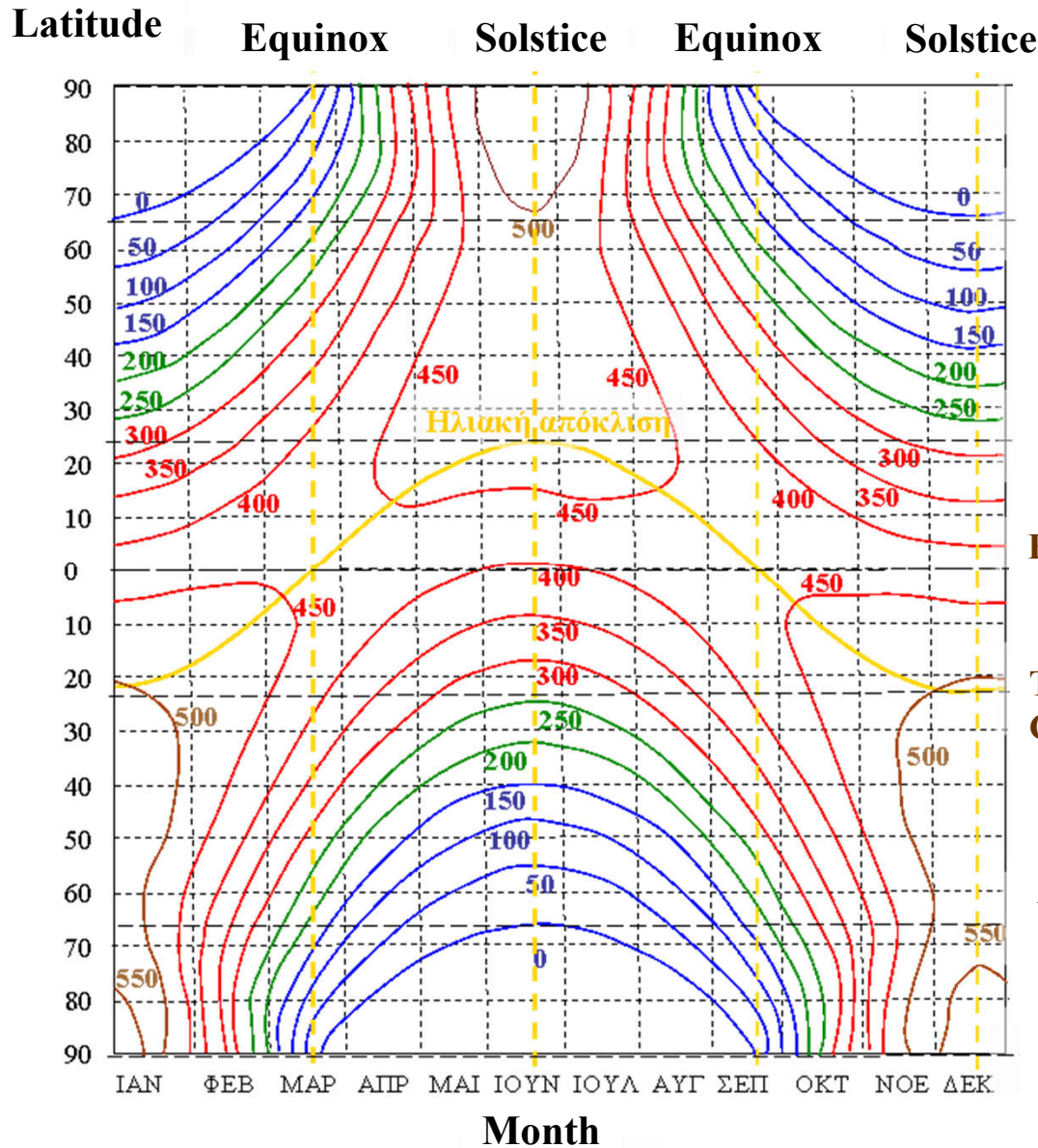
**8%** ultra violet (<400 nm), **39%** visible (400-700 nm), **53%** ultra red (>700 nm),  
Maximum: 500 nm

**Source:** H.W. Wu, A. Emadi, G. de Graaf, J. Leijtens and R. F. Wolffenbuttel, Design and fabrication of an albedo insensitive analog sun sensor, Procedia Engineering 25, 527 – 530, 1877-7058 2011



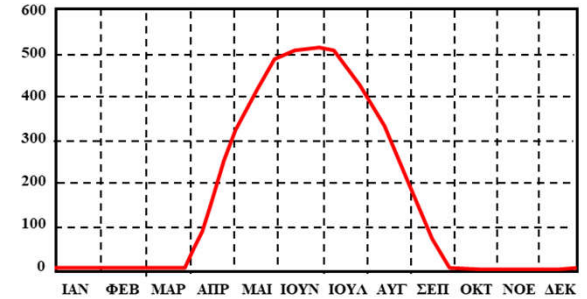
# Solar Radiation

## Extraterrestrial irradiance ( $W/m^2$ )



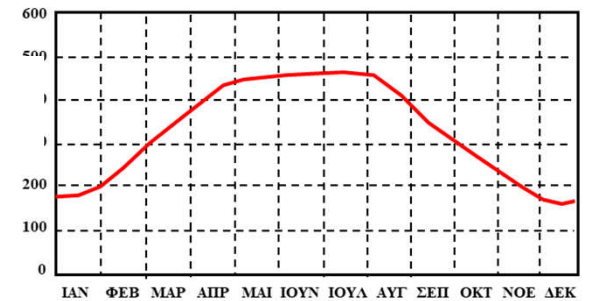
North pole  
Arctic zone

North pole



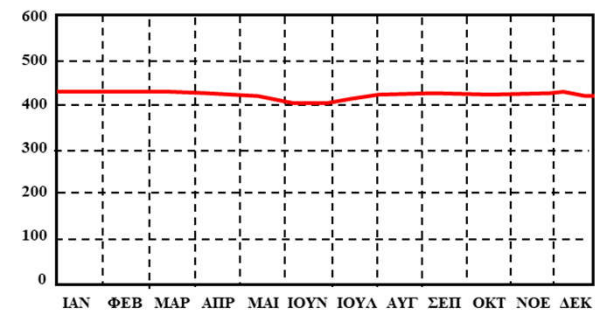
Tropic of Cancer  
Equator

New York (40° N)



Tropic of Capricorn

Equator

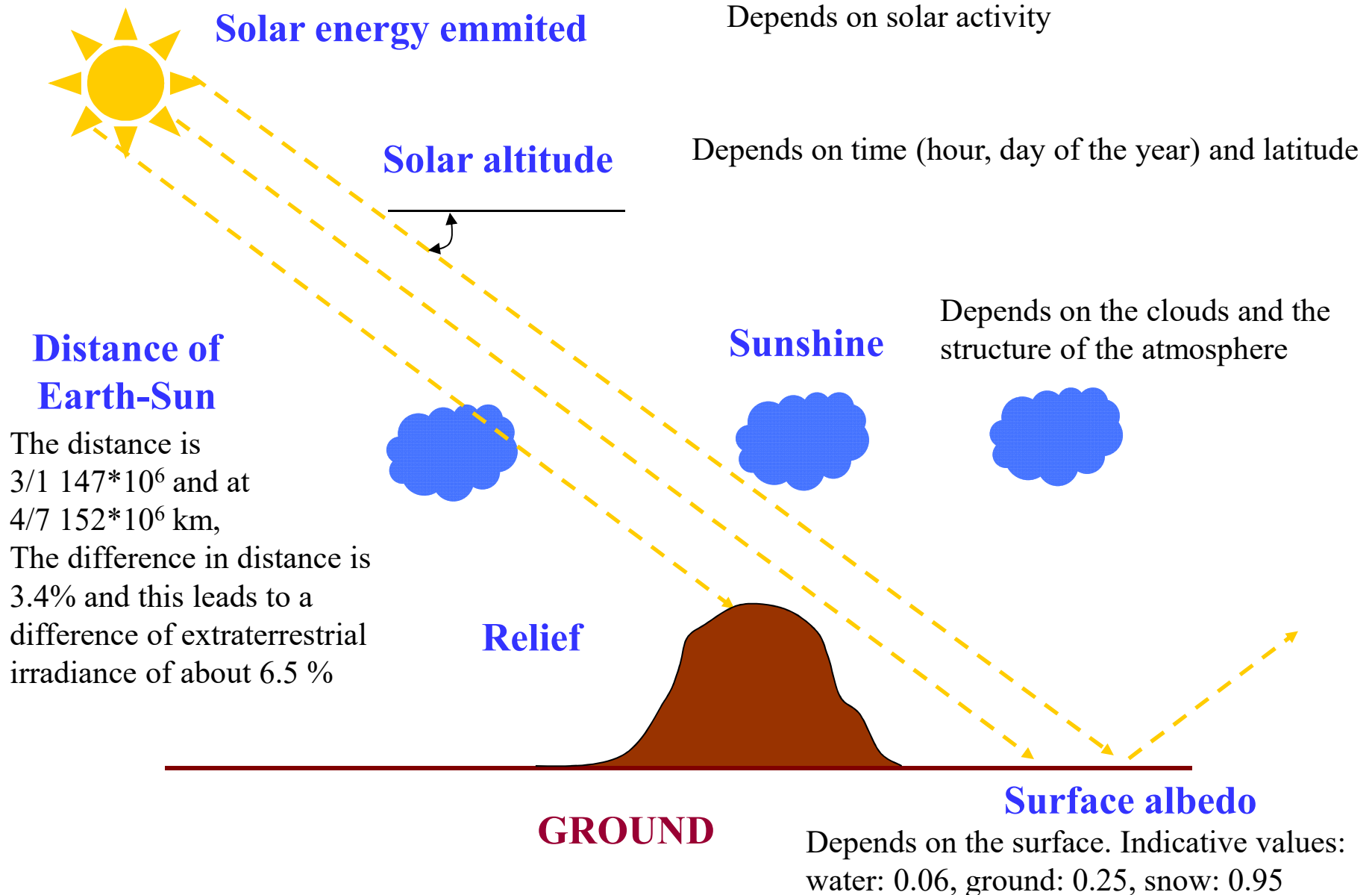


Antarctic zone  
South pole

Source: Christopherson, 2000

# Solar Radiation

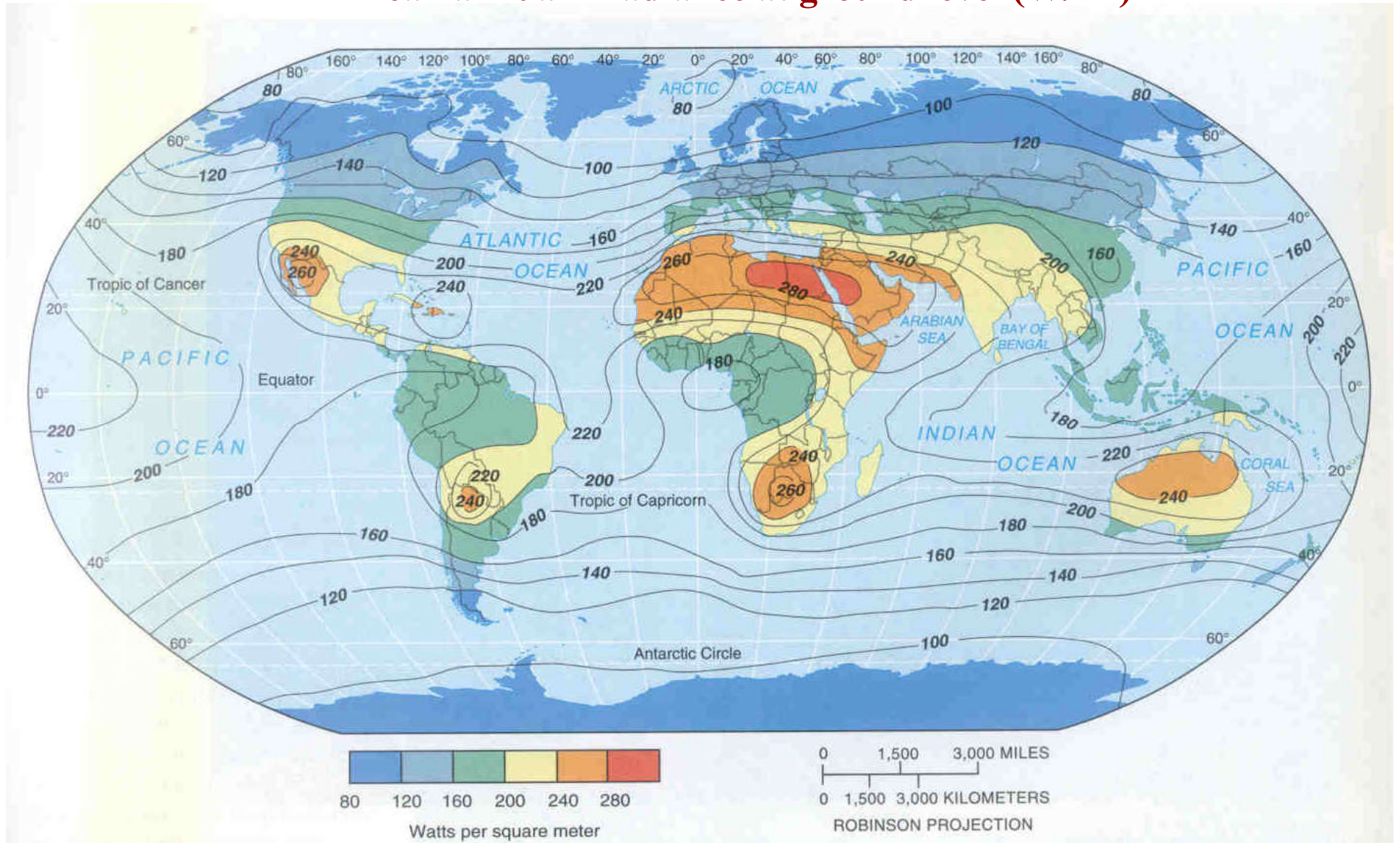
## Factors that influence the ground solar radiation





# Solar radiation in the atmosphere

## Mean annual irradiance at ground level ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ )

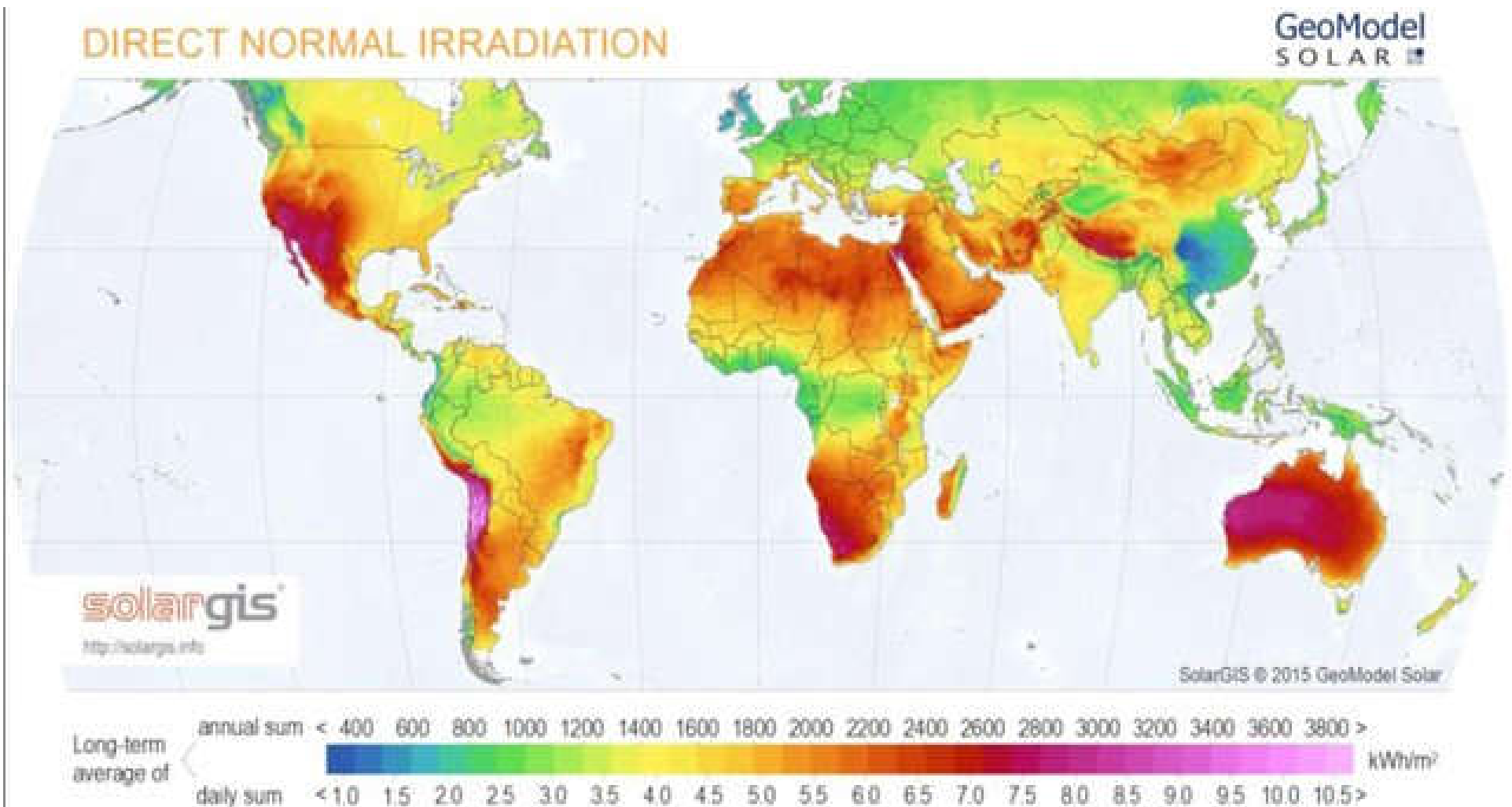


Πηγή: Christopherson, 2000



# Solar radiation in the atmosphere

Mean annual irradiance at ground level (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>)



# Solar radiation

## Solar panels efficiency

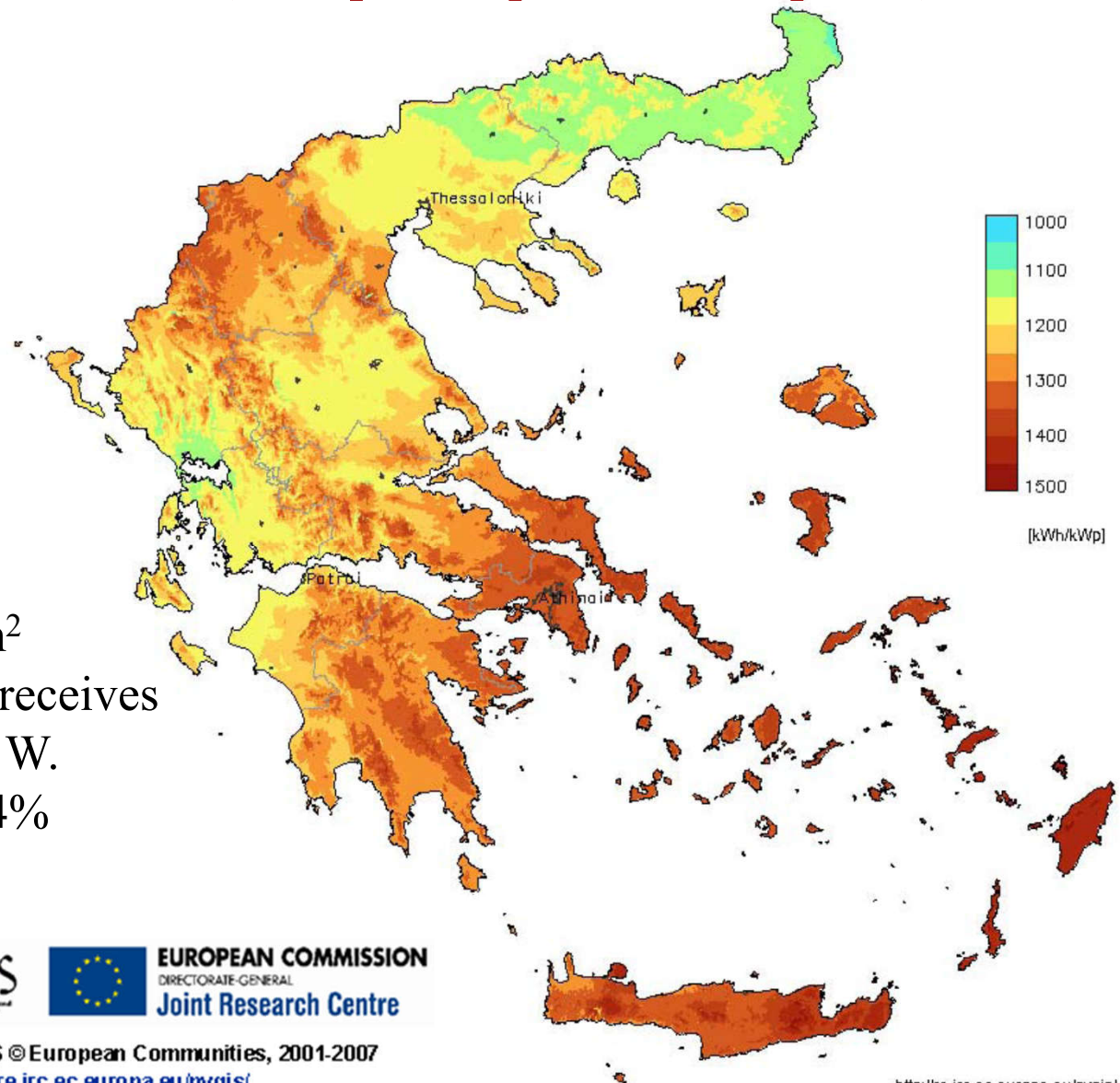
### Example panel

- Installed power: 210 W
- Dimensions:  
1650.5×951.3×46 mm
- The nominal power is achieved at 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup>

### Calculation of efficiency

- Panel area:
- $1650.5 \times 951.3 \text{ mm} = 1.57 \text{ m}^2$
- At 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup> each panel receives 1570 W and produces 210 W.
- Efficiency:  $210/1570 = 13.4\%$

## Expected annual electrical energy production (kWh per kWp of installed power)



# Biomass

## Definition and types

**Dead plant and animal material suitable for using as fuel. Roughly 2.5 tn of dry biomass correspond to 1 toe.**

- Wood or forest residues
- Waste from food crops
- Energy crops
- Food processing
- Animal farming
- Solid waste and wastewater

Woody biomass	Non-woody biomass	Processed Waste	Processed fuels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trees</li> <li>• Shrubs and scrub</li> <li>• Bushes such as coffee and tea</li> <li>• Sweepings from forest floor</li> <li>• Bamboo</li> <li>• Palms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy crops such as sugarcane</li> <li>• Cereal straw</li> <li>• Cotton, cassava, tobacco stems and roots</li> <li>• Grass</li> <li>• Bananas, plantains and the like</li> <li>• Soft stems such as pulses and potatoes</li> <li>• Swamp and water plants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cereal husks and cobs</li> <li>• Bagasse</li> <li>• Wastes from pineapple and other fruits</li> <li>• Nut shells, flesh and the like</li> <li>• Plant oil cake</li> <li>• Sawmill wastes</li> <li>• Industrial wood bark and logging wastes</li> <li>• Black liquor from pulp mills</li> <li>• Municipal Waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charcoal from wood and residues</li> <li>• Briquette and densified biomass</li> <li>• Methanol and ethanol</li> <li>• Plant oils from palms, rape, sunflower and the like</li> <li>• Producer gas</li> <li>• Biogas</li> </ul>

**Source:** Thomas B. JohanssonThomas B. JohanssonKes McCormickKes McCormickLena NeijLena NeijW.C. TurkenburgW.C. Turkenburg, The Potentials of Renewable Energy, January 2012

# Biomass

## Indicative characteristics

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Part</b>	<b>Humidity (%)</b>	<b>Production of dry biomass (tn/1000 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Calorific value (MJ/kg)</b>
Wheat	Straw	10	217	18.5
Barley	Straw	10	120	18.2
Corn	Stem	15	1010	18
Oat	Straw	8.5	355	18
Rye	Straw	8	200	18.3
Cotton	Stem	40	350	18
	Residuals	15	100	17.5
Olive tree	Pruning	43	37	19
	Core	48	120	19.7
Peach tree	Pruning	41	52	19,8
	Core	20	180	19.3
Vineyard	Pruning	39	32	18.7
Apricot tree	Pruning	38	53	17.8
Pear tree	Pruning	39	49	18.7
Almond tree	Shells	20	220	19.1



# Biomass

## Energy crops

Crop	Production of dry biomass (tn/1000 m <sup>2</sup> )	Calorific values (MJ/kg)
Cardoon	1 - 2	18
Cane	2 - 3	18.6
Miscanthus	1 - 2	17.3
Eukalyptus	1.8 – 3.2	19
Switchgrass	1.4 – 2.5	17.4
Kenaf	0,7 - 2	17
Sorghum	1 - 3	17.2

Cardoon



Miscanthus



Sorghum



Cane

