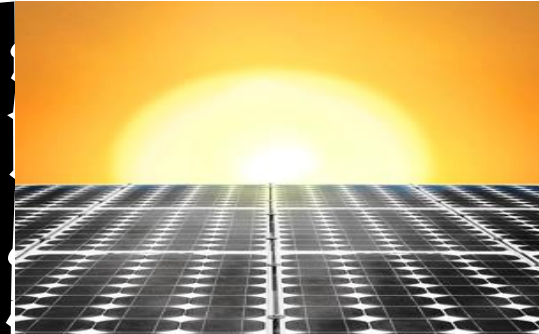




# “Performance and feasibility assessment of a 1.4 kW roof top grid-connected photovoltaic power system



**Dr. Hussein A Kazem**

**Chair of the Renewable Energy & Sustainable Technology Research Group**

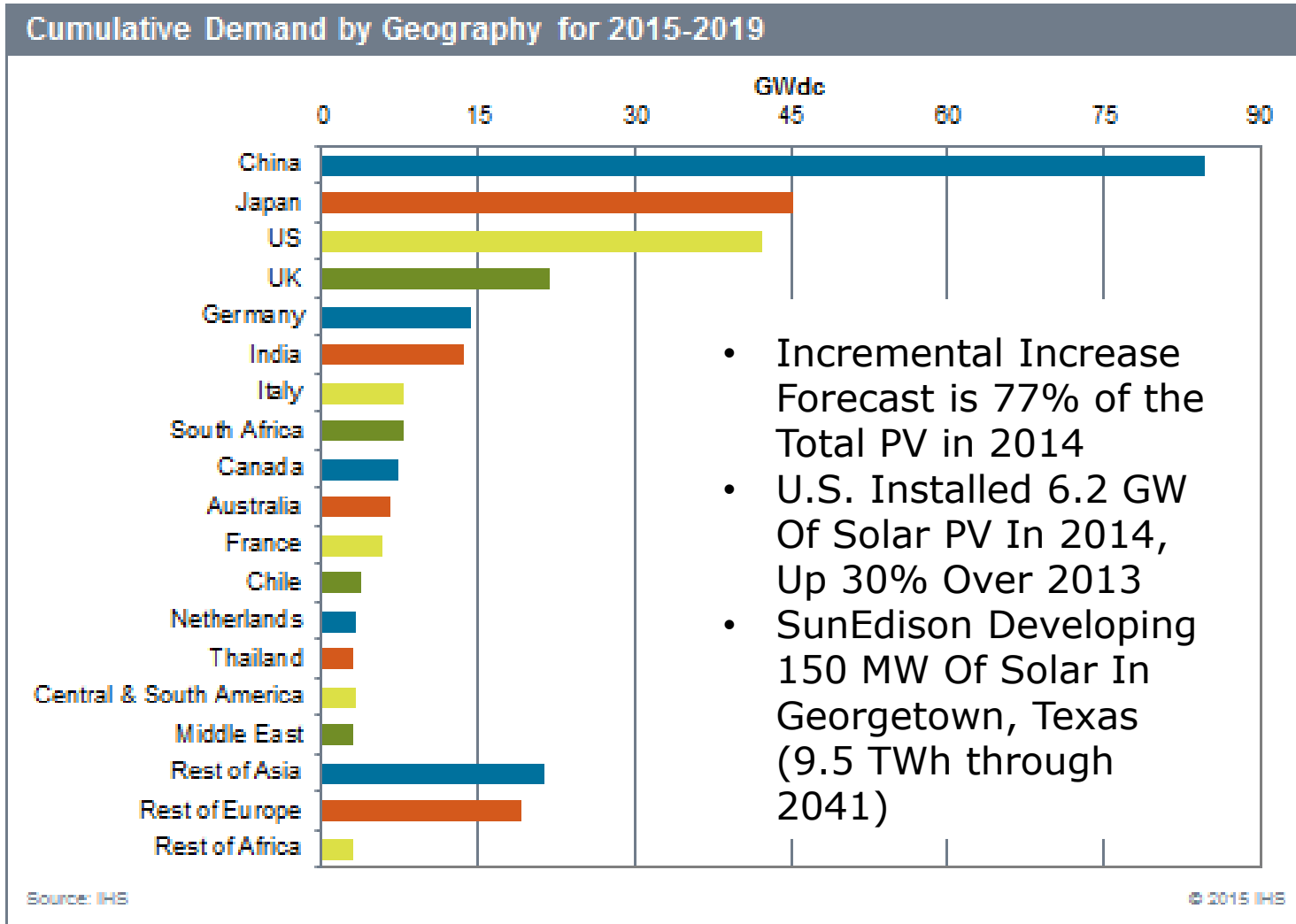
**Associate Professor-Sohar University, Oman**

**Visitor Member of Staff- Newcastle University, UK**

**Visiting Scientist – UKM, Malaysia**

**Pioneer of WREN**

# Global PV Forecast – 498 GW in 2019



# Could PV electricity be cheaper than new nuclear ?

109 EUR/MWh

Hinkley Point - UK



80 EUR/MWh

Fraunhofer ISE – Central Germany –  
Cheapest utility-scale





# IEA Report Predicts Solar Power Domination by 2050 (Report Oct. 2014)

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- PV could generate as much as 16 percent of the world's electricity by mid-century
- Solar thermal electricity generated by CSP could account for another 11 percent
- PV and CSP could cut annual carbon dioxide emissions by more than 6 billion tonnes with worldwide installation of 4,600 GW of PV capacity by 2050
- Worldwide PV capacity had surpassed 150 GW and the IEA reports an estimated 100 MW of capacity being installed on a daily basis throughout 2014
- IEA predicts the cost of PV decrease of 50-65% by 2050

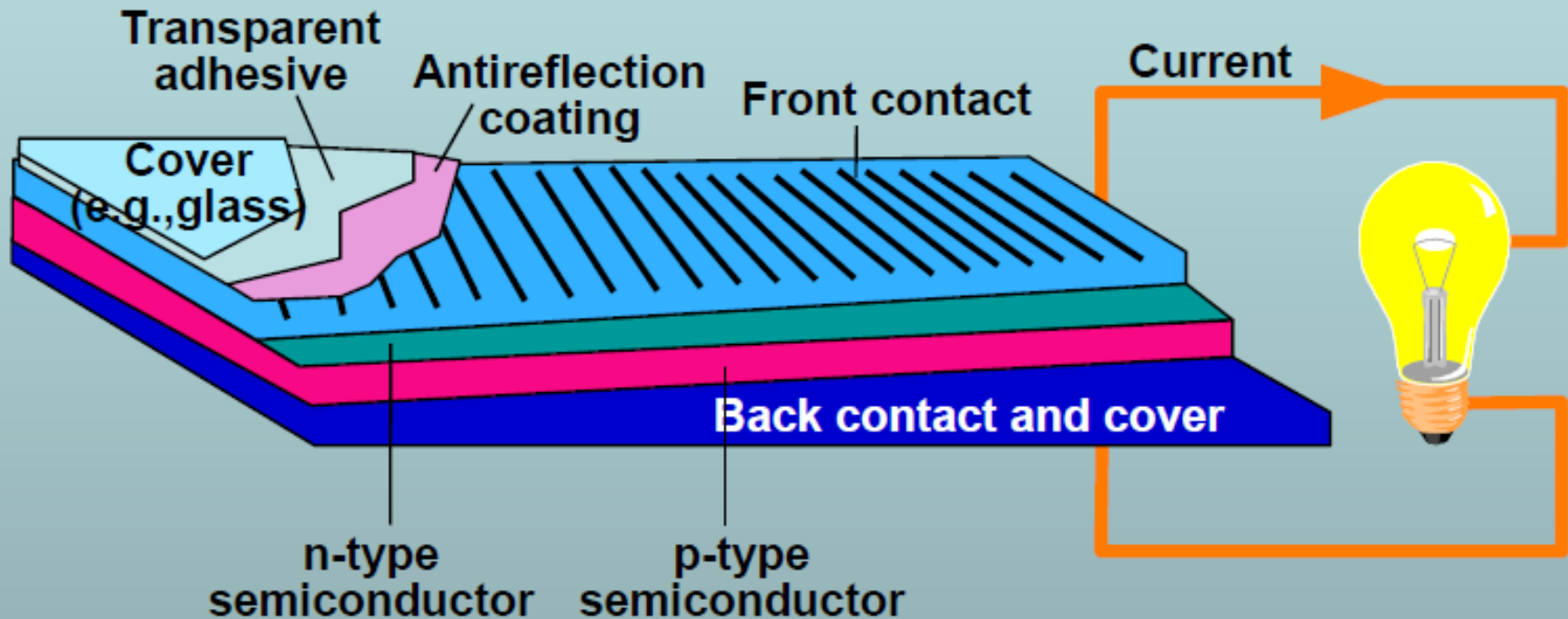
# Why Solar Energy and Solar Cells?

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- Advantages of solar energy and solar cells
  - Solar Energy
    - Free
    - Essentially unlimited
    - Not localized
  - Solar Cells (PV)
    - Direct conversion of sunlight
    - No pollution
    - No waste or heat disposal
    - No noise: Sun doesn't make any noise
    - No transmission losses: On-site installation



# Solar Energy Processes

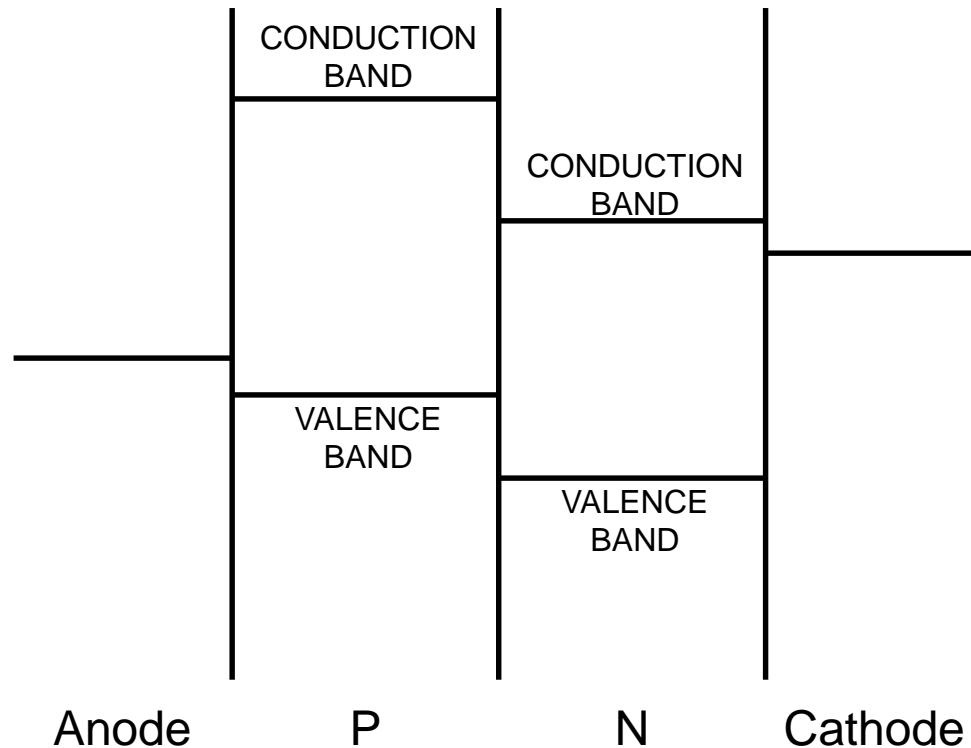


$$\text{Solar cell efficiency (\%)} = \frac{\text{Power out (W)} \times 100\%}{\text{Area (m}^2\text{)} \times 1000 \text{ W/m}^2}$$

10% efficiency = 100 W/m<sup>2</sup> or 10 W/ft<sup>2</sup>

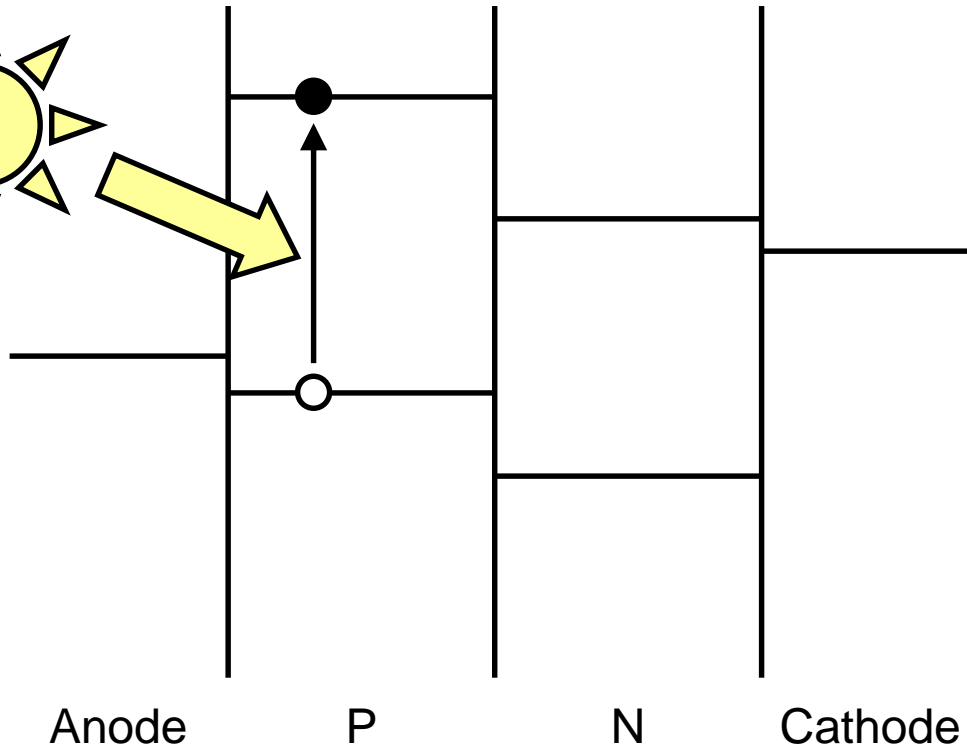
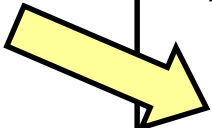
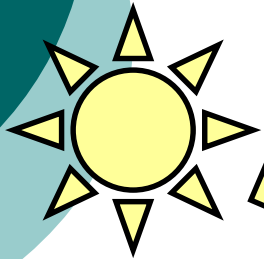
# Simple Energy Level Diagram

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# Operating Principles

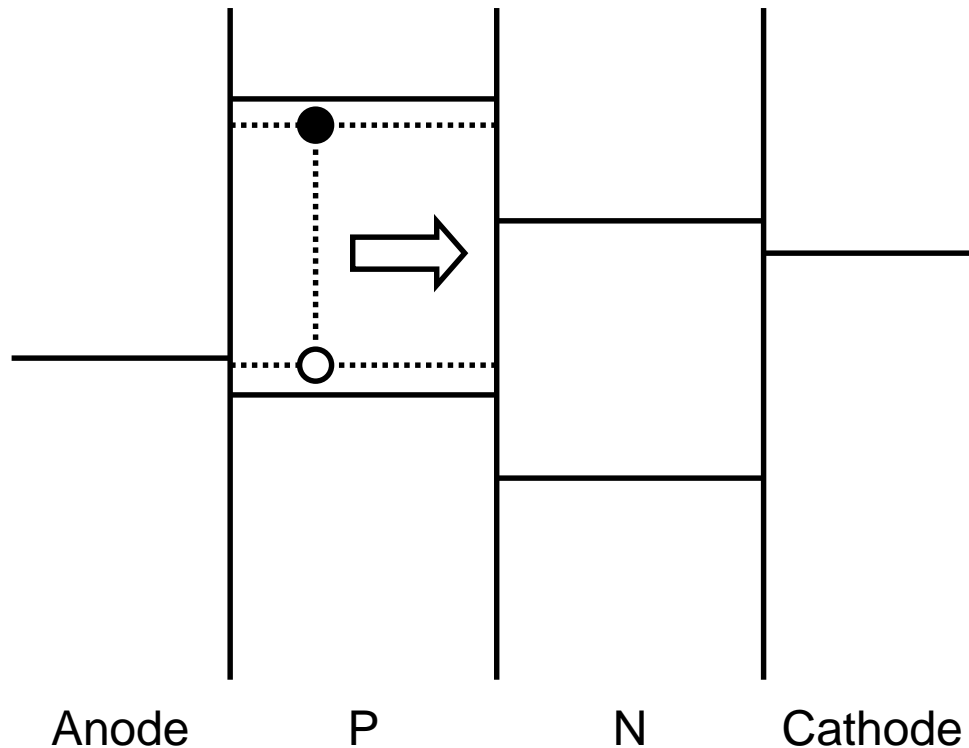
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Absorption of light to create  
a free electron (hole)



# Operating Principles

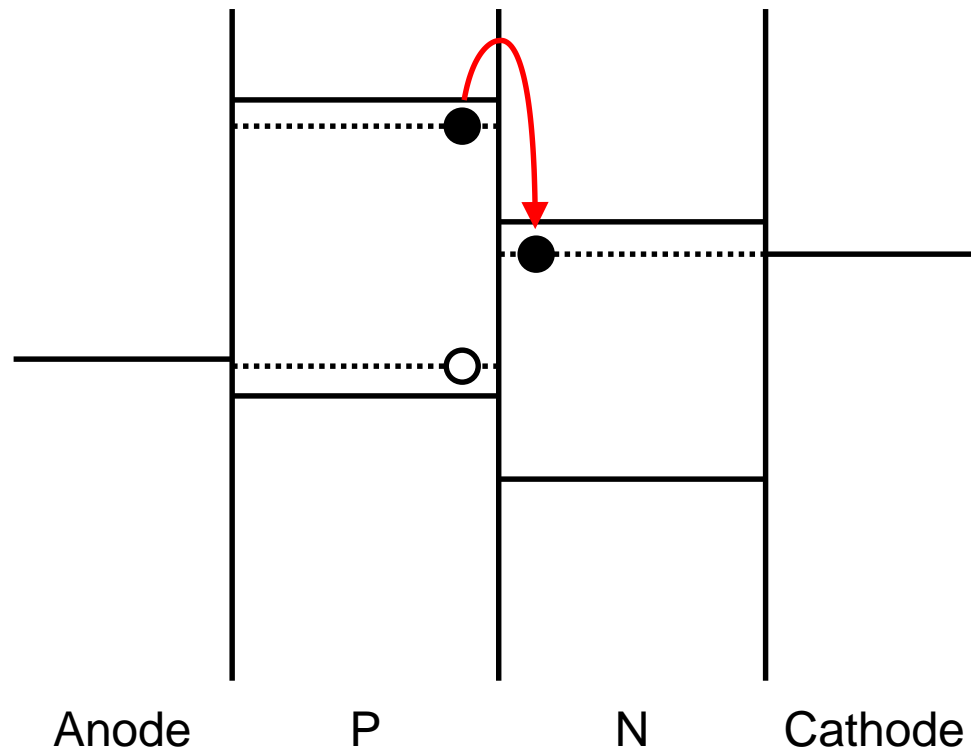


Absorption of light to create  
a free electron (hole)



Diffusion of electron (hole)  
to PN junction

# Operating Principles



Absorption of light to create a free electron (hole)

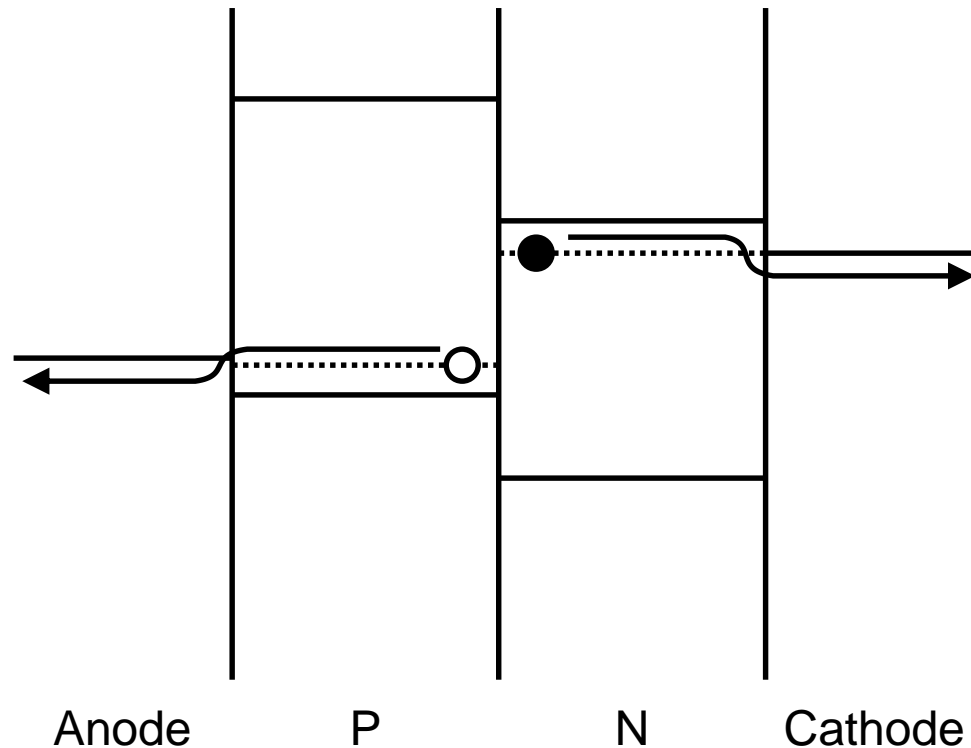


Diffusion of electron (hole) to PN junction



Crossing of electron (hole) across the PN junction

# Operating Principles



Absorption of light to create an electron (hole)



Diffusion of electron (hole) to PN junction

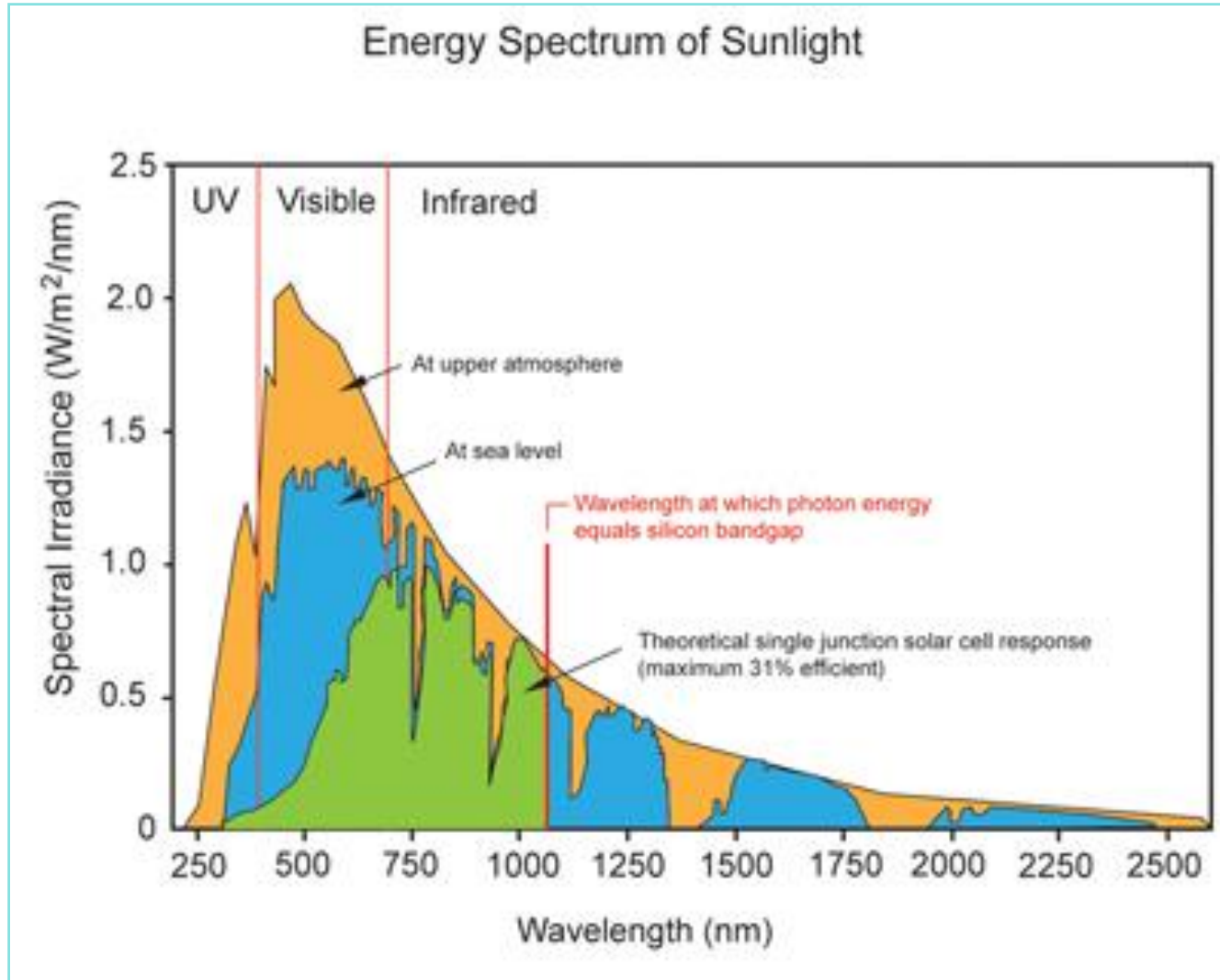


Crossing of electron (hole) across the PN junction

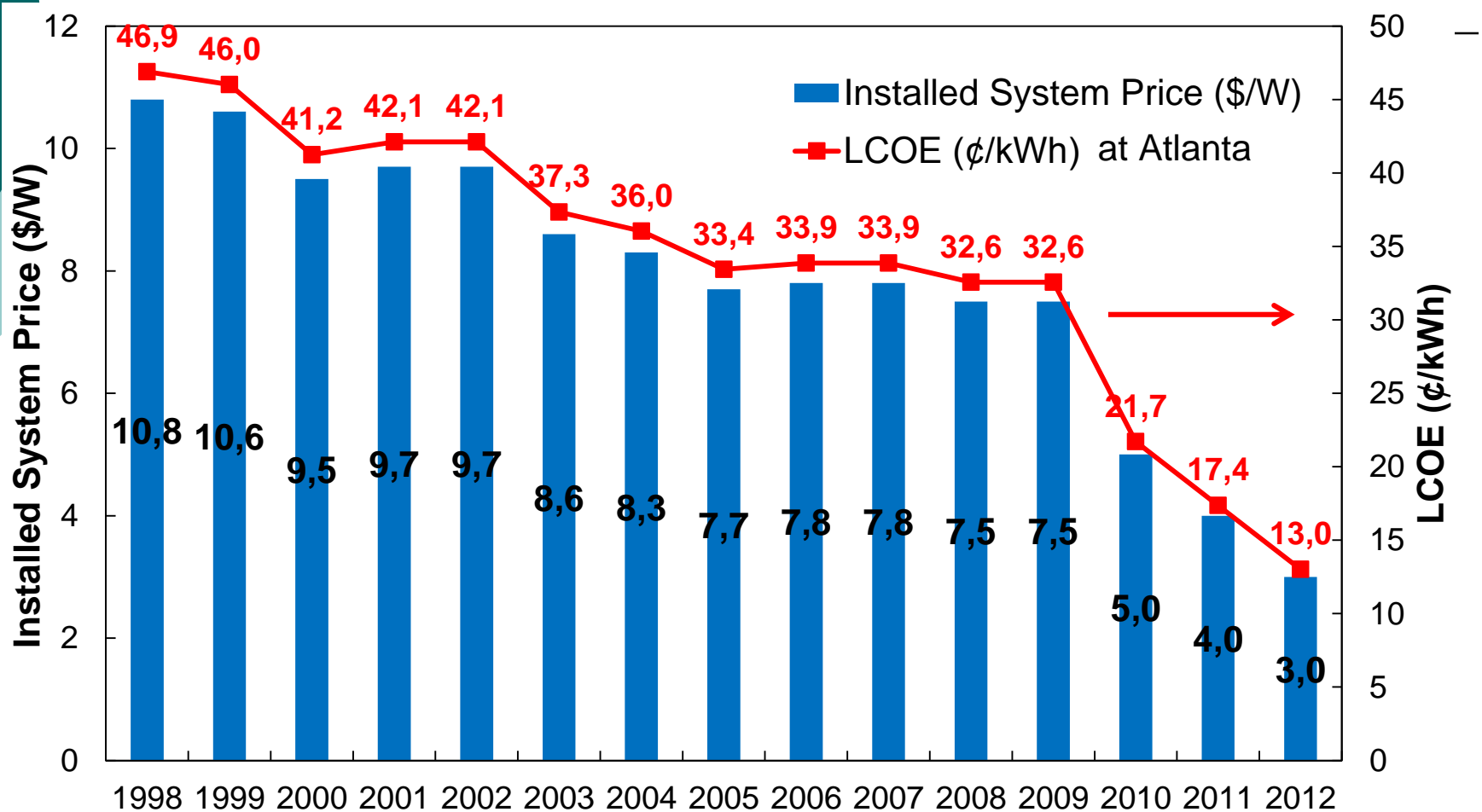


Collection of holes at the anode and electrons at the cathode

# Energy of Solar Spectrum and PV Cell Efficiency



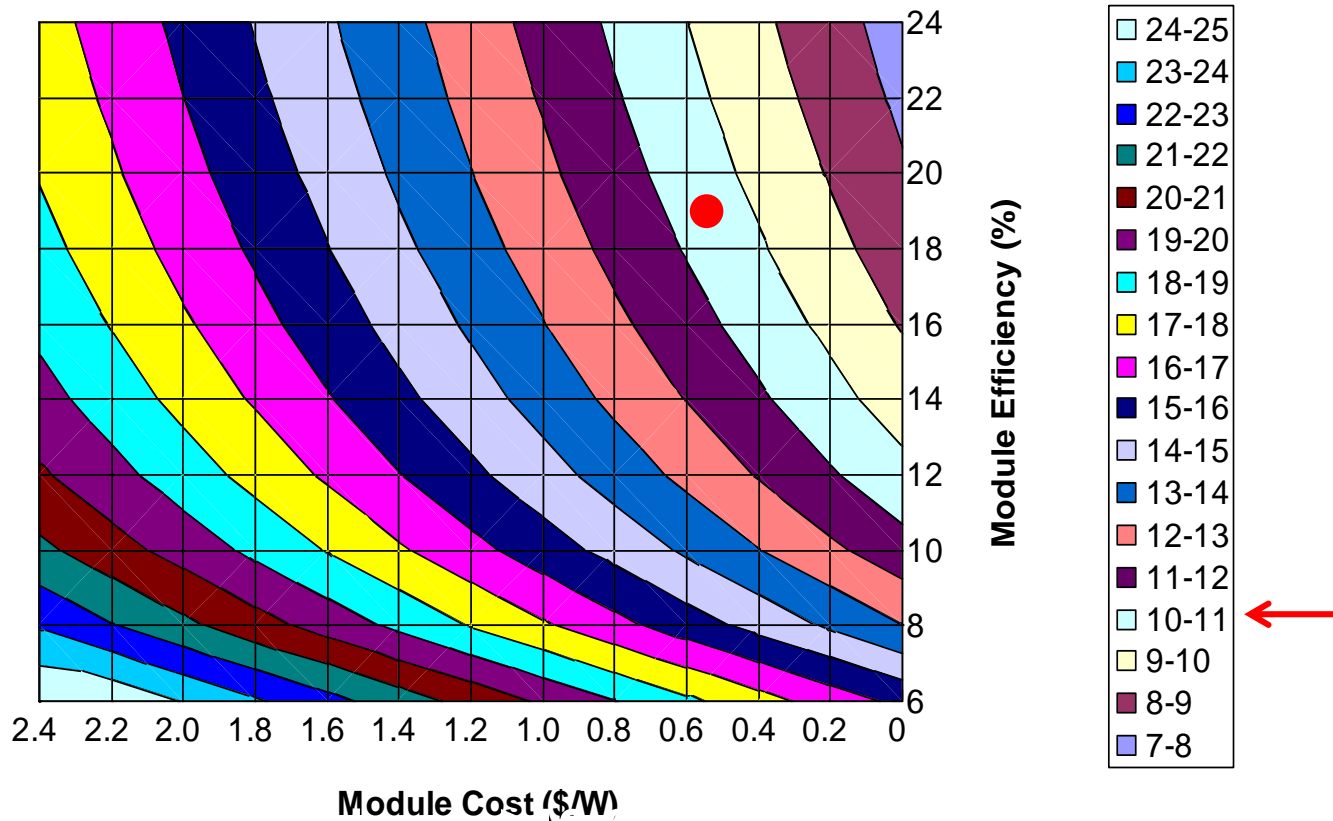
# Why Solar Energy and Solar Cells?



Grid parity: Cost of electricity from PV is equal to or lower than the market price of electricity.  
Levelized cost of energy (LCOE) = Total life cycle cost / Total life energy production.

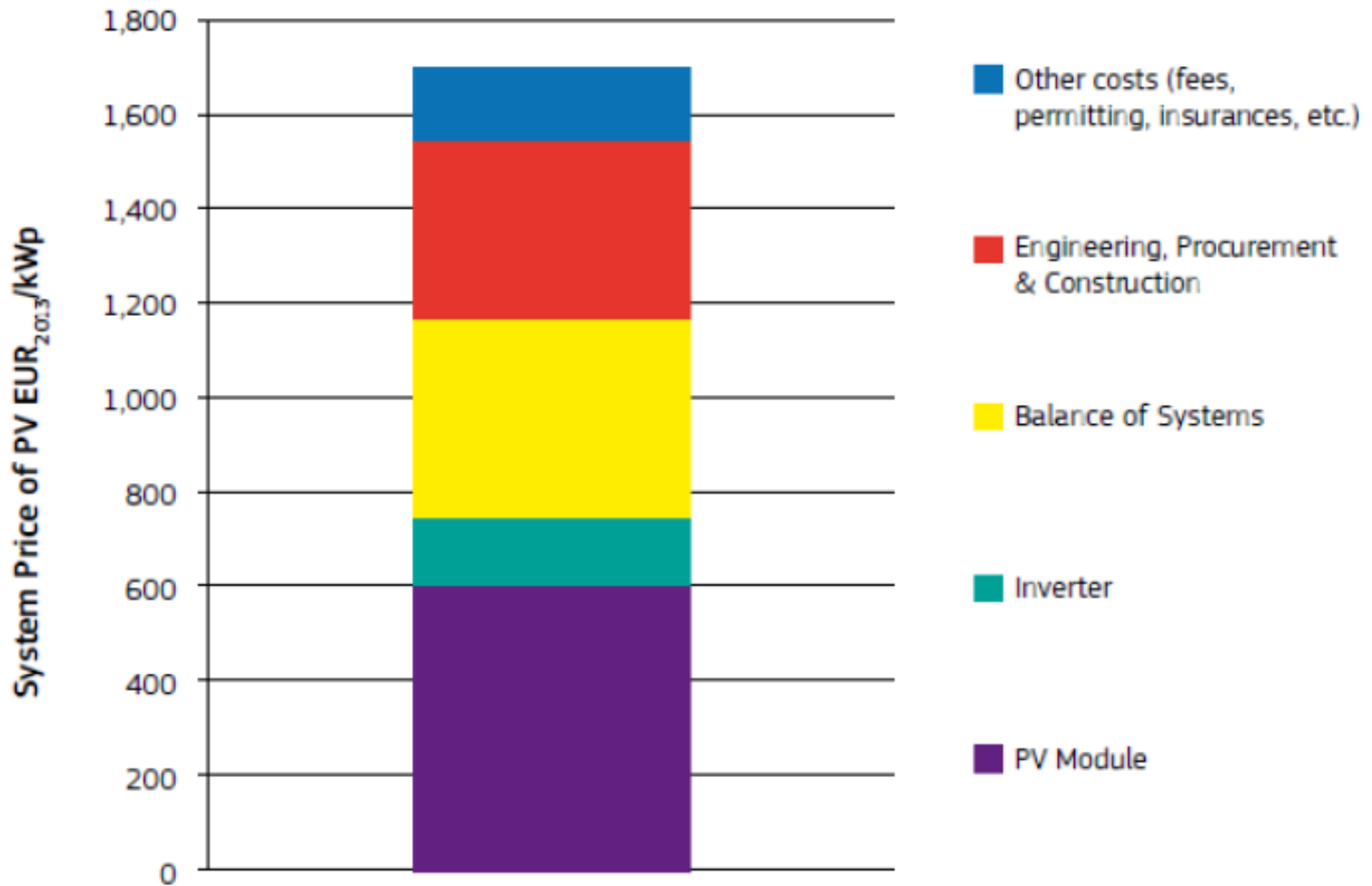
# Why Solar Energy and Solar Cells?

- Model of LCOE [cents/kWh] VS Module cost and efficiency



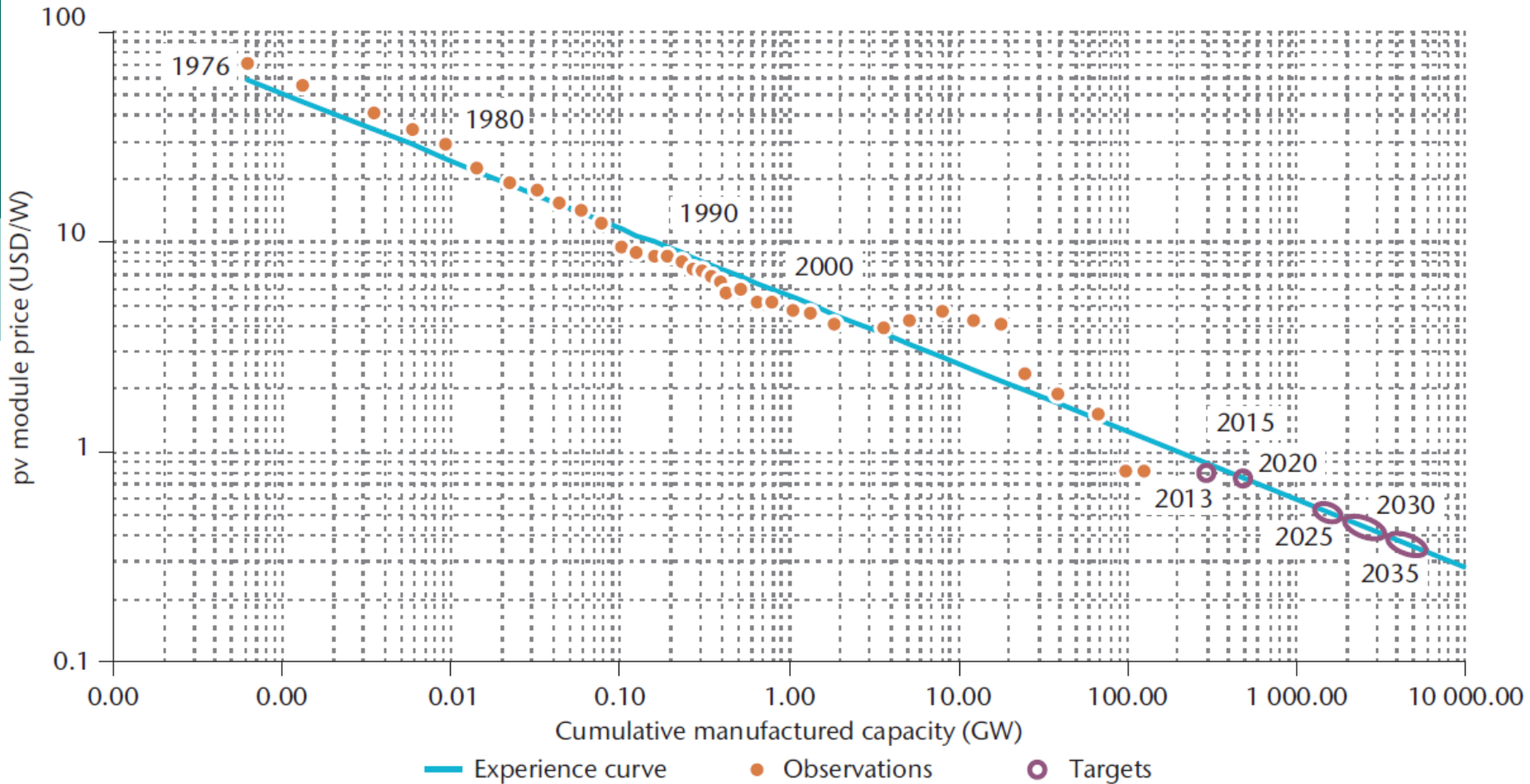
Assumption for chart preparation: 25 year lifetime, 20% derate, 50% debt fraction, 7% loan rate, and 5 year loan term

# PV System Price Breakdown



Source: Arnulf Jaeger-Waldau, JRC, EC, 2013

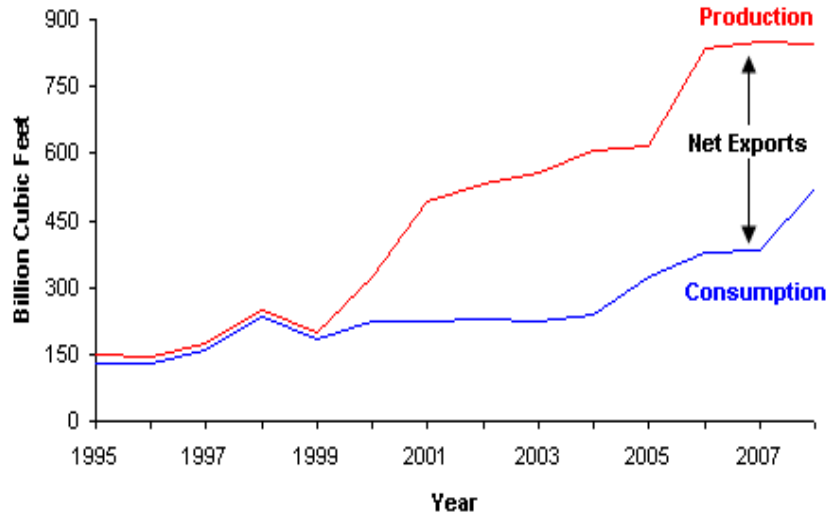
# Projected Economies of Scale





# Energy Sources in Oman (Production and Demand)

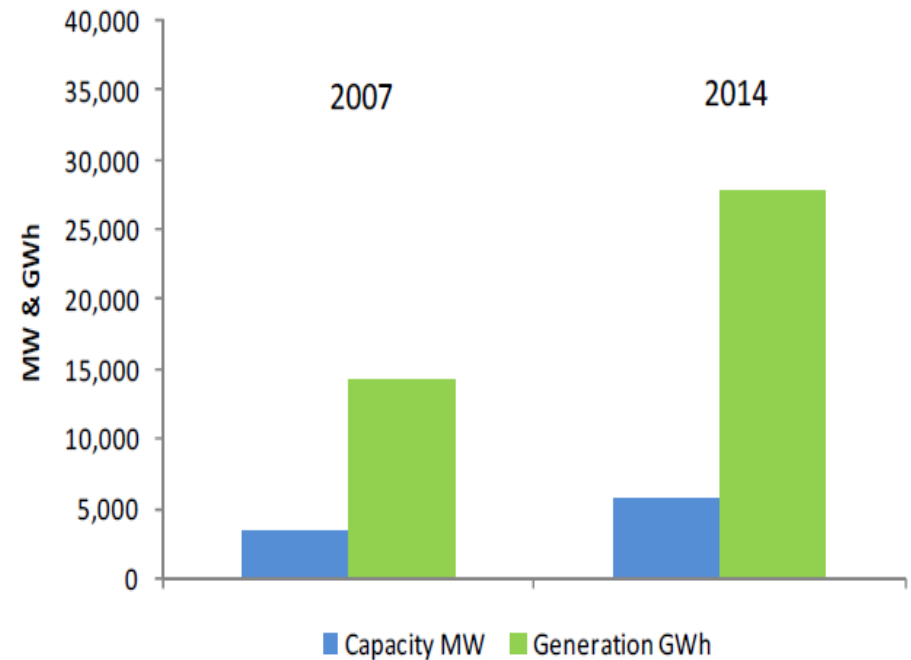
Oman's Dry Natural Gas Production and Consumption, 1995-2008\*



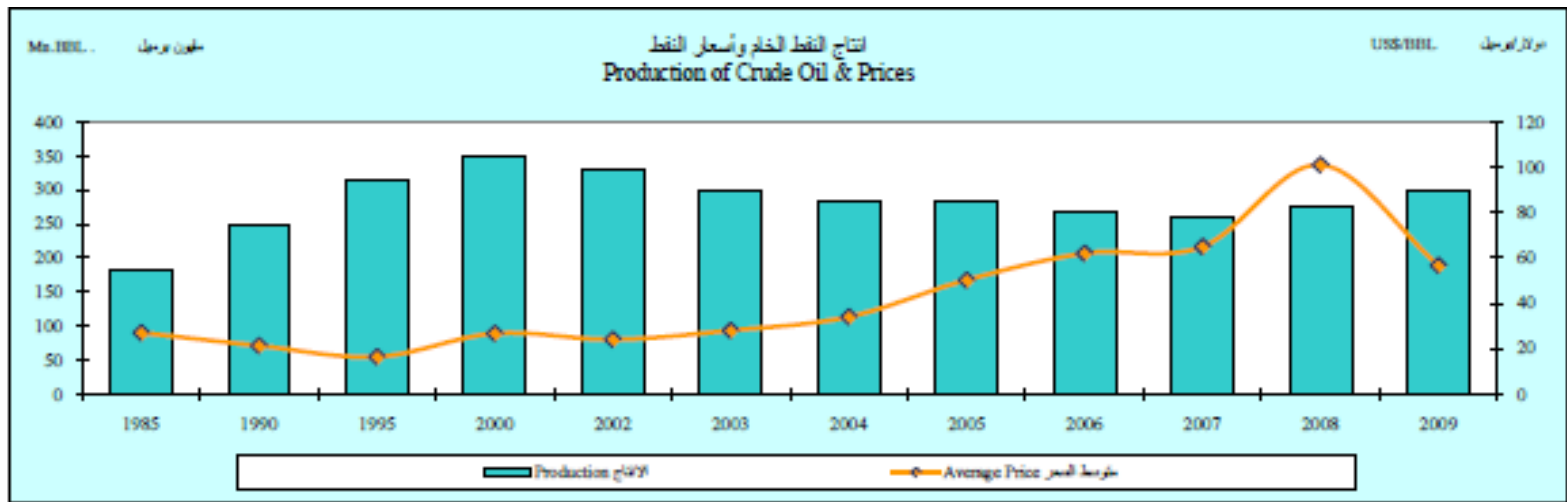
Source: EIA Natural Gas Energy Statistics

\*2007 & 2008 are estimates

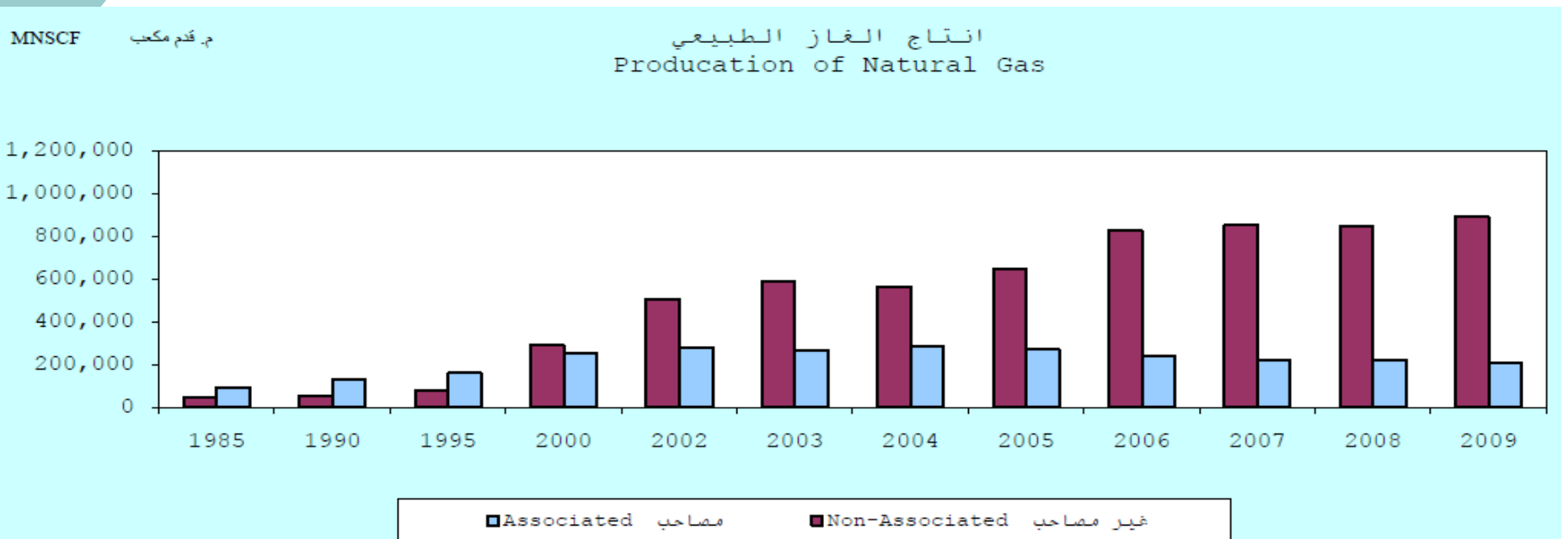
## Production of natural gas



## Capacity and electricity generation, 2007 and 2014



The oil production in Oman



Production of natural gas

# Oman Commitment Toward Renewable Energy

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## His Majesty Sultan Qaboos

**His Majesty** Sultan Qaboos presided over the annual convening of the Council of Oman (Majlis Oman) on Tuesday November 11, 2008.

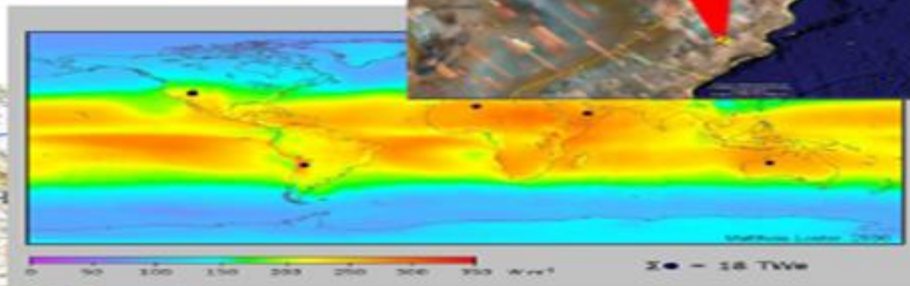
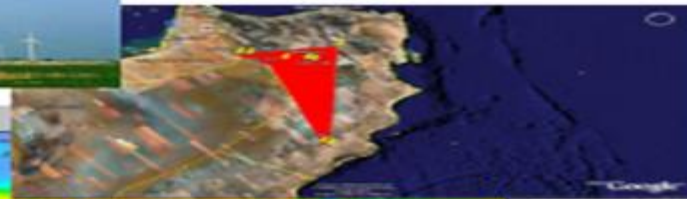
**His Majesty** the Sultan began his address to the Council by reiterating the government's firm commitment to the continued development of the **country's human resources**.

His Majesty also noted the need to explore the potential of **alternative energy resources**.

# Authority of Electricity Regulation Study (2008)



Authority for Electricity Regulation, Oman  
**Study on Renewable  
Energy Resources, Oman**  
Final Report



# Authority of Electricity Regulation Study (2008)

---

## Renewable Energy in Oman

- **Solar Energy** (Photovoltaic, CSP, **Solar Chimney**, etc)
- **Wind Energy** (on shore and **offshore**)
- **Hydro Energy (?)**
- **Tide Energy (?)**
- **Wave Energy (?)**
- **OTEC Energy (?)**
- **Geothermal Energy (?)**
- **Biomass Energy (?)**

# Authority of Electricity Regulation Consultancy (2010)



**WorleyParsons**

resources & energy



MACQUARIE

CHADBOURNE  
& PARKE LLP

**WorleyParsons, Macquarie, and Chadbourne & Parke Consortium** was awarded a **consultancy** contract in **2010** by the Public Authority for Electricity and Water (PAEW) to advise on how to implement a large scale solar power project in Oman. A country wide site selection study was conducted with an assessment of a number of potential sites based on a set of selection criteria suited to potential solar sites. The process of assessment involved the following steps:

- 1) Development of a set of selection criteria
- 2) Elimination of unsuitable regional areas
- 3) Selection from remaining regional area candidate sites
- 4) Recommendation of 4 sites with the highest achievable ranking

# Research Council of Oman Study (2011)



The Research Council

Towards an Effective National  
Innovation System



## Feasibility of Solar Energy (Photovoltaic) Systems in Oman

Dr Hussein A Kazem

Oman Research Grant Agreement No. ORG SU EI 11 010.

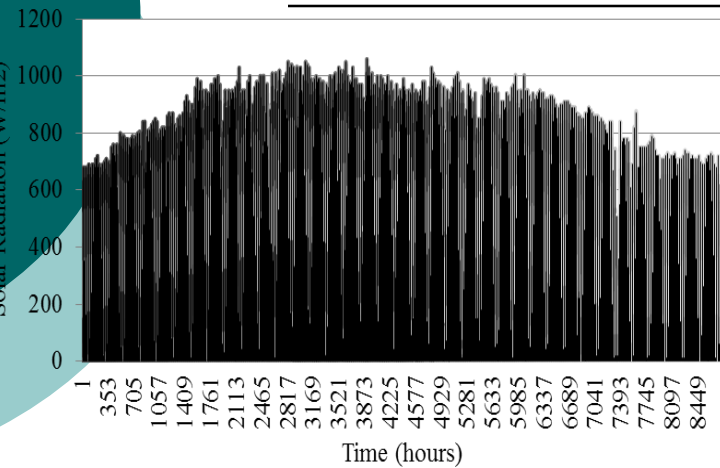
### Summary:

Peak electricity demand in Oman will increase from 2,773 MW in 2007 to an expected 5,691 MW in 2014. The forecast for electricity generation in 2014 will be 24.0 TWh, and electricity shortages are expected to occur in the near future if current trends continue. The Omani government accounts for 19% of total gas production, while the remainder is used in oil-production and for export, and up to 92% of the natural gas is domestically used for producing electricity. If we continue to build power stations which utilize gas for electricity production Oman will have to import, rather than export gas. All power generation facilities at present are dependent on nonrenewable fossil fuels; thus it is strongly advisable to seek alternative sources of energy. The three most important factors in selecting new energy sources are that they must be: locally available, renewable, and environmentally friendly. Solar energy fulfills all of these requirements.

This project aims to study the feasibility of using solar energy via photovoltaic technology to generate electricity in Oman. Using solar energy to produce electricity also emits zero Greenhouse Gases (GHG) such as CO<sub>2</sub>. The reduction in GHG emissions (carbon) would be approximately 175 kg/MWh where renewable energy replaces natural gas.

The important issue is finding an appropriate starting point and development scenario for the use of renewable energy in Oman that may lead to the zero carbon scenario described above. Solar power can be collected to produce electricity by a variety of methods. Among these methods, PV systems have shown great success due to many reasons. Implementations of PV systems have shown that their reliability and efficiency depend on many factors, the dominant being location (latitude, longitude, and solar intensity), environmental (temperature, wind, humidity, pollution, dust, rain, etc.) and the type of PV used. Thus before committing to a large PV project, a thorough investigation of the above factors is essential. A key aspect of the planned work involves measuring the environmental parameters mentioned above, and their effects on system performance. Thus, the outcomes from this project will be available as the pillar point for any company planning to use PV in future power generation.

# Proposed system and simulation results



**Figure Mean hourly solar radiations for Sohar**

$$P_{PV}(t) = P_{Peak} \left( \frac{G(t)}{G_{standard}} \right) - \alpha_T [T_c(t) - T_{standard}]$$

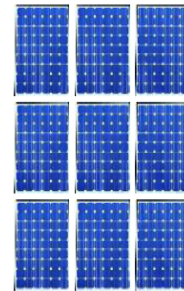
$$T_c - T_{ambient} = \frac{NOCT}{800} G(t)$$

$$\eta(t) = [P_{in}(t) - P_{Loss}(t)] / P_{in}(t)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta = c_1 \left( \frac{P_{PVinput}}{P_{INVrated}} \right)^{c_2} + c_3 \\ \eta = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_{PVinput} / P_{INVrated} > 0 \\ P_{PVinput} / P_{INVrated} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$LCC = C_{capital} + \sum_1^n C_{O\&M} \cdot R_{PW} + \sum_1^n C_{replacement} \cdot R_{PW} - C_{salvage} R_{PW}$$

1.4 kW PV array



DC/DC Converter

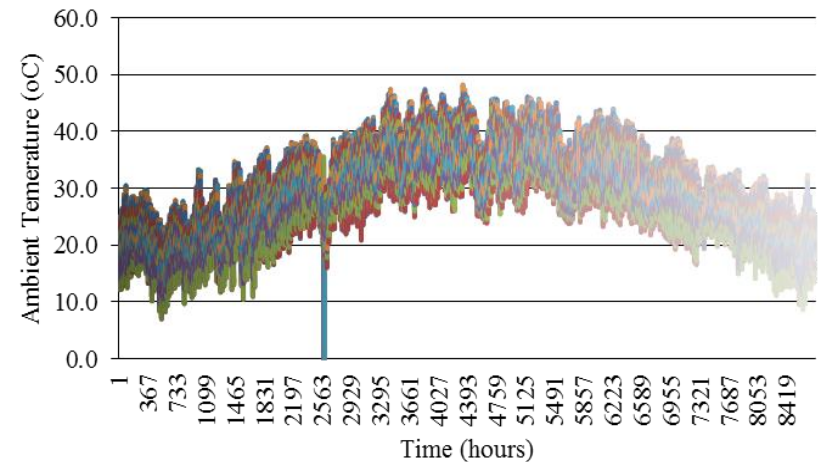
DC/AC Inverter

Coupling point



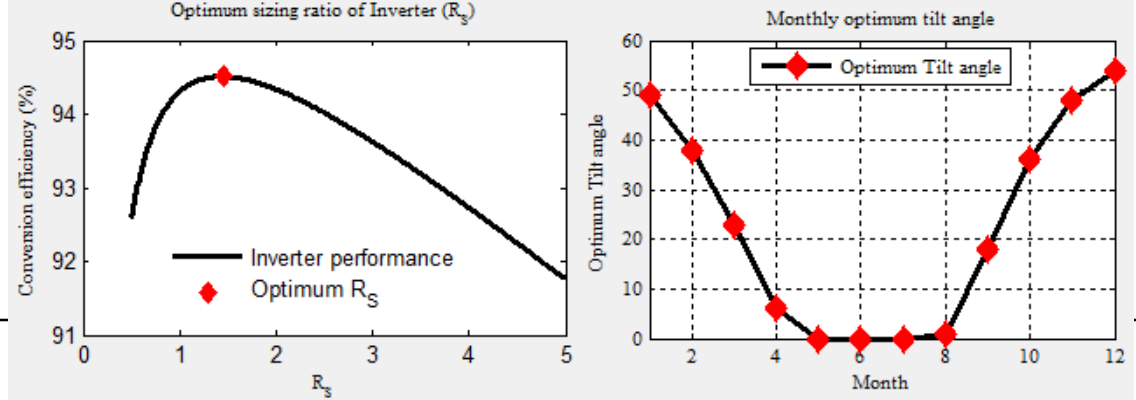
Main grid

**Figure Grid-connected PV system**

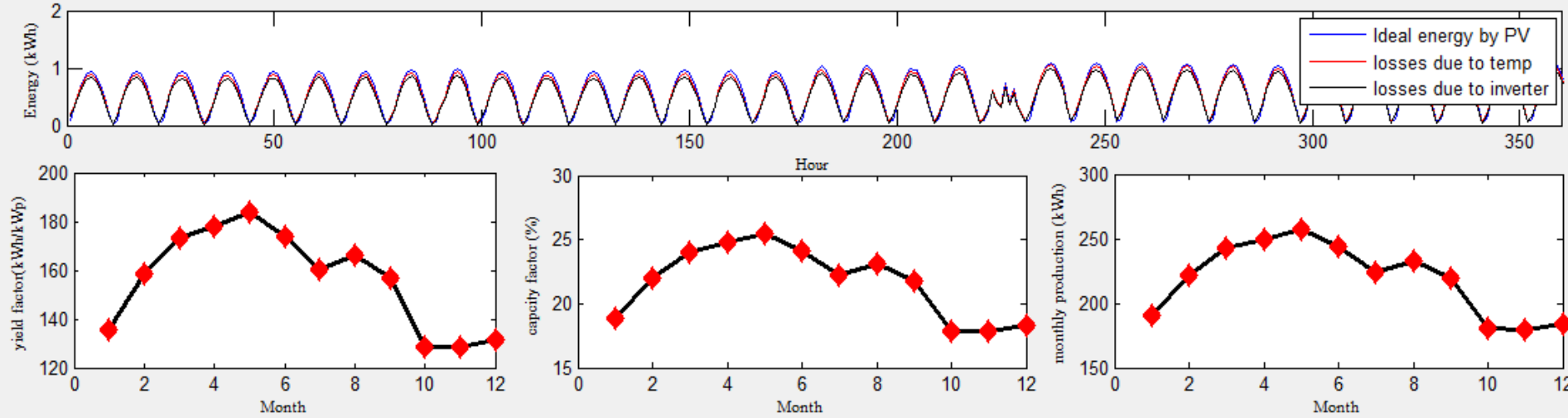


**Figure Ambient temperature profiles for Sohar**





**Figure Optimum sizing of inverter and tilt angle**



**Figure Daily and monthly performance of the proposed system**

# Experimental setup

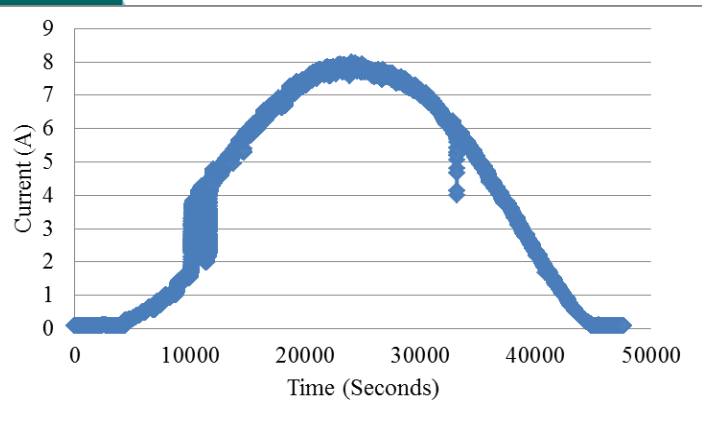
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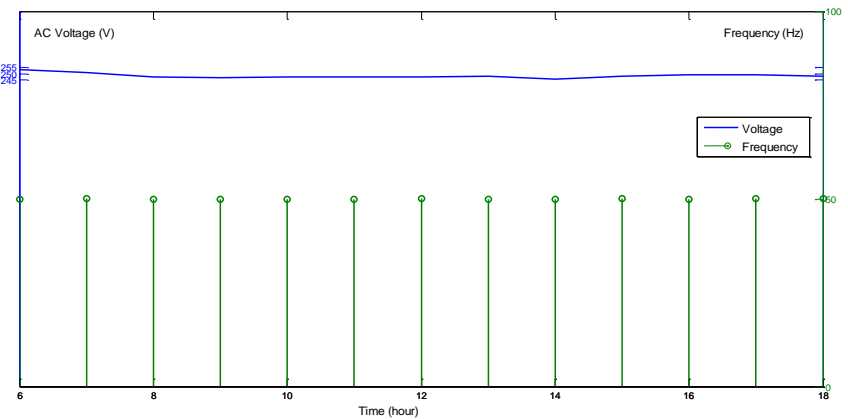
**Project funded by The Research Council TRC**    **Principal Investigator:** Dr Hussein A Kazem  
**Sector:** Industry & Energy  
**Proposal Code:** ORG/IE/11/001  
**Budget:** US\$ 120,000



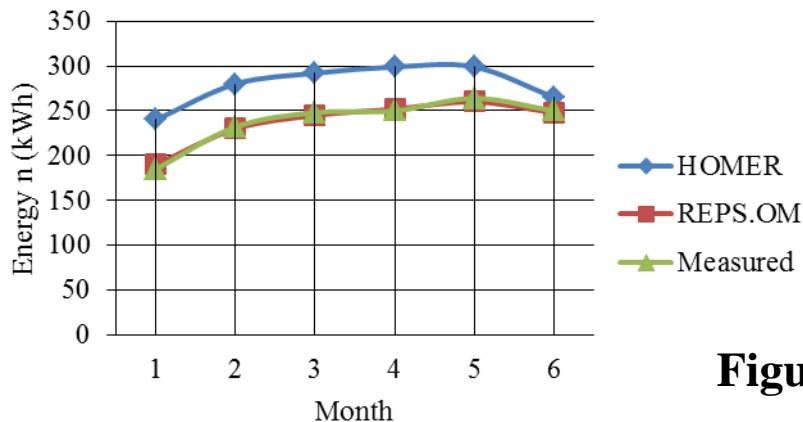
# Achievements



**Figure proposed system output current profile for a specific day**



**Figure Inverter output voltage and frequency over 6 months period**



**Figure PV system monthly production**

# Conclusions

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CF=21%

YF =1875 kWh/kWp/year

CoE=0.045 USD/kWh

PBP=11 years

The price of energy generated by PV systems in Oman is worth in comparison with that of conventional system, which is 0.181 USD/kWh.

Also, it is worth pointing that the grid-connected PV system in Oman is feasible technically and economically.

# Conclusions

- For Sohar zone the **tilt angle** of a PV array must be adjusted twice a year. The PV array must be slanted at 49° in the period of 21/09–21/03 (n = 255–81), while it must be horizontal (tilt angle is zero) in the period of 21/03–21/09 (n = 81–255). This adjustment practice gains the energy collected by a PV array by 20.6%.
- For the PV system size, the **sizing ration** of the PV array for Oman is 1.33 while the sizing ratio for battery is 1.6.
- The **cost of the energy** generated by the proposed system is 0.196 USD/kWh (for standalone) and 0.045 USD/kWh (for grid connected).
- Evaluation of grid-connected PV system using technical and economical criteria these are **CF, YF, CoE and PBP** which found to be 0.210, 1875.132 kWh/kWp/year, 0.045 USD/kWh and 11.17 year, respectively.
- It is found that the **cost of energy** of photovoltaic system is **cheaper** than the cost of energy generated by **fossil fuel without government subsidies**.
- The technical and economical evaluation shows that the standalone and grid-connected photovoltaic system is feasible technically and economically in Oman.

# Achievements

Peak electricity demand in Oman will increase from 2,773 MW in 2007 to an expected 5,691 MW in 2014. The forecast for electricity generation in 2014 will be 24.0 TWh, and electricity shortages are expected to occur in the near future if current trends continue. The Omani government accounts for 19% of total gas production, while the remainder is used in oil-production and for export, and up to 92% of the natural gas is domestically used for producing electricity. If we continue to build power stations which utilize gas for electricity production Oman will have to import, rather than export gas. Thus it is strongly advisable to seek alternative sources of energy. This study aims to study the feasibility of using solar energy via photovoltaic technology to generate electricity in Oman. Workable systems have been installed, monitored and analyzed in order to evaluate these systems in terms of reliability, productivity and feasibility. Moreover, recommendation for optimal sizing of these system have been presented considering Oman climate.



Hussein Kazem  
Tamer Khatib

#### Hussein Kazem

Hussein Kazem is an assistant professor at Sohar University. He has a PhD degree in power electronics from Newcastle University, UK. Tamer Khatib is a senior researcher at Sohar University. He holds a Ph.D degree in PV systems from National University of Malaysia, Malaysia. The research interest of the authors is renewable energy

## PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER SYSTEMS PROSPECTIVE IN OMAN

Technical and Economical Study



978-3-659-37295-7



# Achievements

OMAN PATENT 2013



## REPS.OM

RENEWABLE ENERGY POWER SYSTEMS OPTIMIZATION TOOL

WHAT DOES REPS.OM DO ?

**A. OPTIMIZATION**

- + SIZING OF THE ENERGY SOURCES IN A SAPV SYSTEM
- + SIZING OF THE ENERGY SOURCES IN A PV/DIESEL SYSTEM
- + SIZING OF THE ENERGY SOURCES IN A CGPV SYSTEM
- + SIZING OF THE STORAGE CAPACITY IN PV SYSTEMS
- + SIZING OF THE INVERTER IN PV SYSTEMS
- + OPTIMUM ORIENTATION OF THE PV ARRAY IN PV SYSTEMS

**B. ANALYSIS**

- + EXCESS ENERGY
- + DEFICIT ENERGY
- + SYSTEM'S AVAILABILITY
- + SYSTEM'S COST
- + COST OF ENERGY







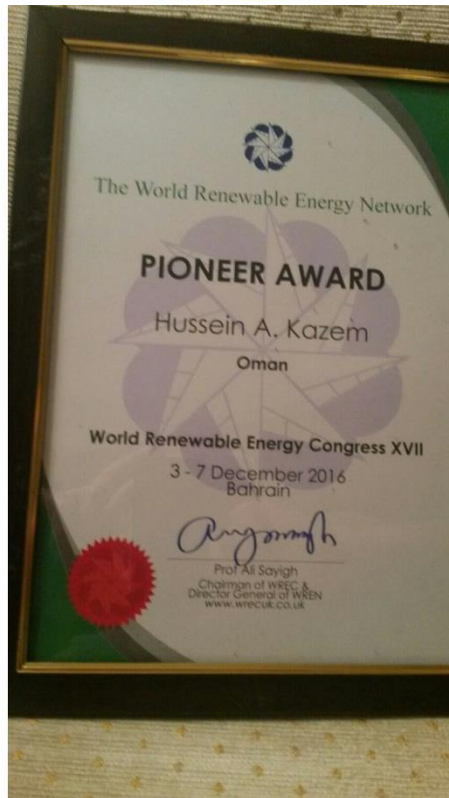
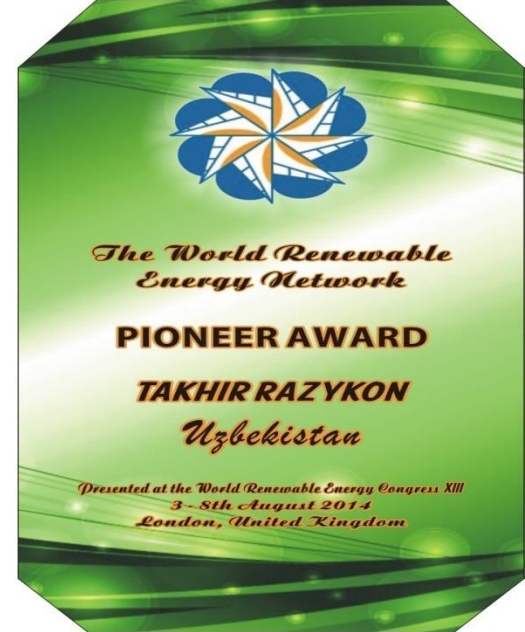
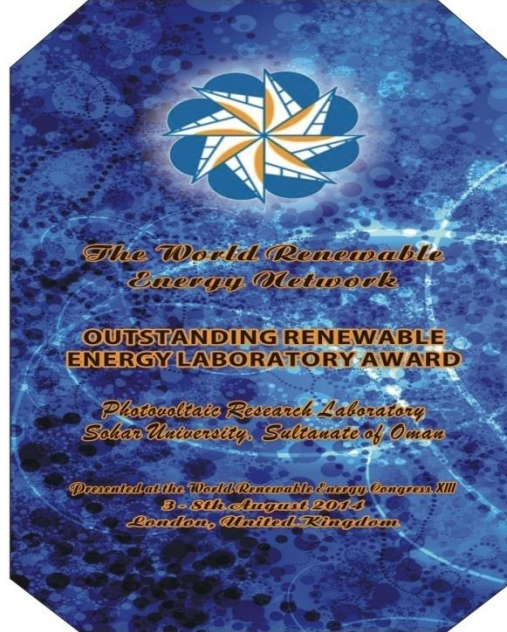

# International Awards

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- ❖ The laboratory has been selected by the World Renewable Energy Congress hold in London-UK on 3-8 **August 2014** as one of the recipient for the **Outstanding Renewable Energy Laboratory Award**. The award is a positive contribution to the R&D in the field of photovoltaic's that deserves our recognition. *The awarded labs are:*

- 1- "Photovoltaic Research Lab, Sohar University-**Sultanate of Oman**
- 2- Sustainable Energy Research Group. Southampton, **UK**
- 3- Solar Energy Research Institute, **Malaysia**
- 4- Bomass Lab, Universidade, **Brazil**
- 5- Hydrogen and Fuel Cell, **Sweden**
- 6- Wind Energy-Fluid Mechanics Lab, Technical University of **Denmark**

- ❖ Dr Hussein was awarded on **2016** the **Pioneer Award** in the World Renewable Energy Congress hold in Indonesia.



*Sustainable Energy Research Group  
University of Southampton*

*Solar Energy Research Institute  
National University of Malaysia*

*Biomass Laboratory  
Dept. Engenharia Quimica - Universidade Federal  
do Ceara', Brazil*

*Hydrogen & Fuel Cell  
Volvo Technology Corporation - Sweden*

*Wind Energy : Fluid Mechanics Laboratory  
Technical University of Denmark*

**JINSOO SONG**  
*Korea*

**BAHRAM MOSHFEGH**  
*Sweden*

**YOGENDER KUMAR YADAV**  
*India*

**SOOGAP LEE**  
*Korea*

**KURUVILLA MATHEW**  
*Australia*

**GIULIANO C PREMIER**  
*Wales*

**WINFRIED HOFFMANN**  
*Germany*

**HELMUT F.O. MÜLLER**  
*Germany*



# Thank you for your attention !

شكرا, *Merci*, *muchas gracias*, 謝謝, *dank u*,  
감사합니다 , *danke*, शुक्रिया, *grazie*, ありがとう, با  
تشکر از شما, спасибо, *teşekkür ederim*

Dr. Hussein A Kazem