

Photovoltaics for product designers

PV voor productontwerpers

Kenniskracht

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PV powered products



- bags - chargers - lights - office - garden - navigation - travel/sports - personal electronics - clothing - toys -



Points for improvement

- Not clear how it works
- Many connectors needed
- Self-discharge battery
- No charging
- Aesthetics
- Low overall quality
- PV as add-on rather than integral part of product



Design challenge

- Balance technological possibilities with user demands
- Combine specific characteristics of PV system with the actual functional product



Design challenge

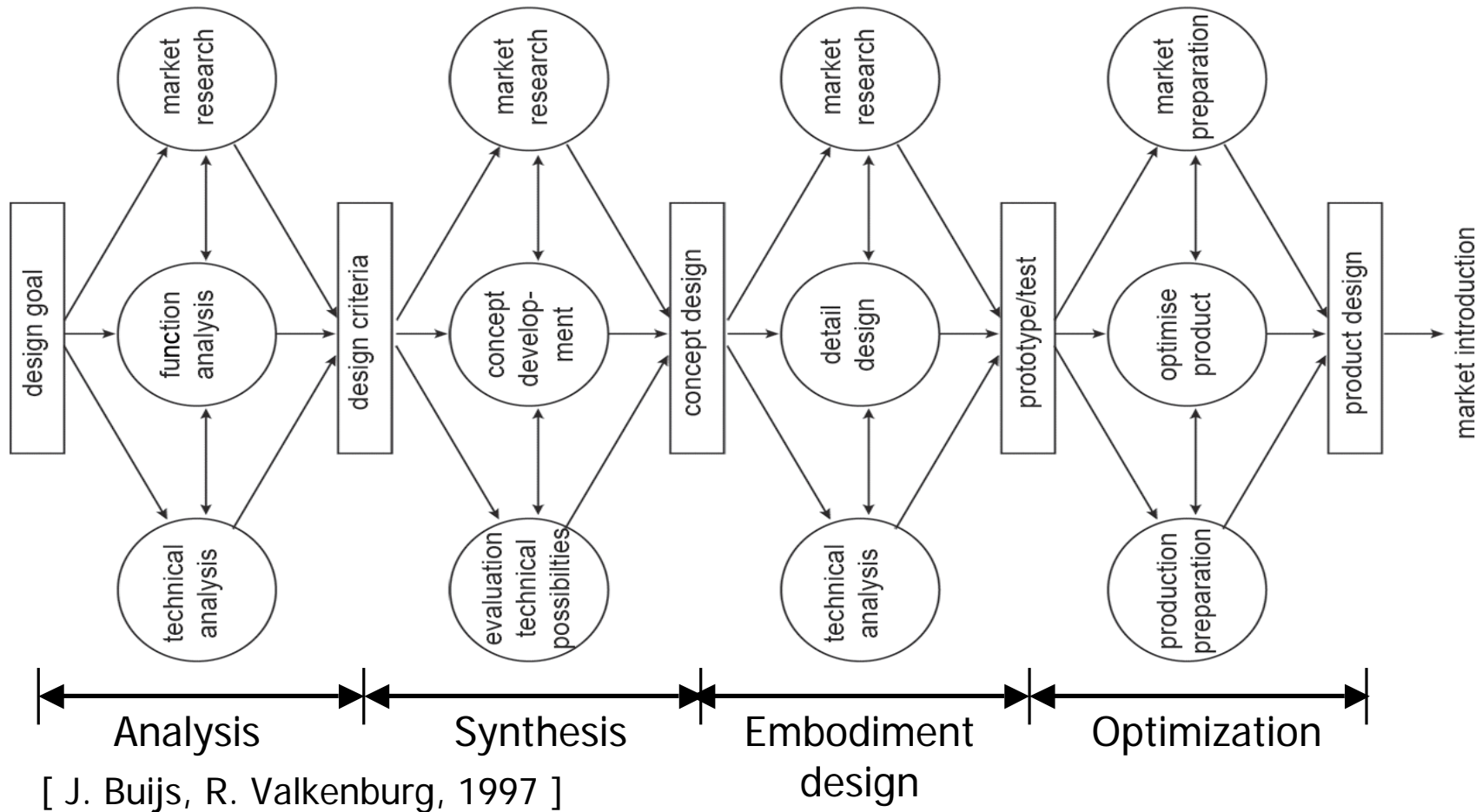
- Balance technological possibilities with user demands
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Design Approach for renewable energy powered products

- Integral model for product development process
- Product benchmarking (D4S)
- Energy Matching Model and Figure of Matching algorithm

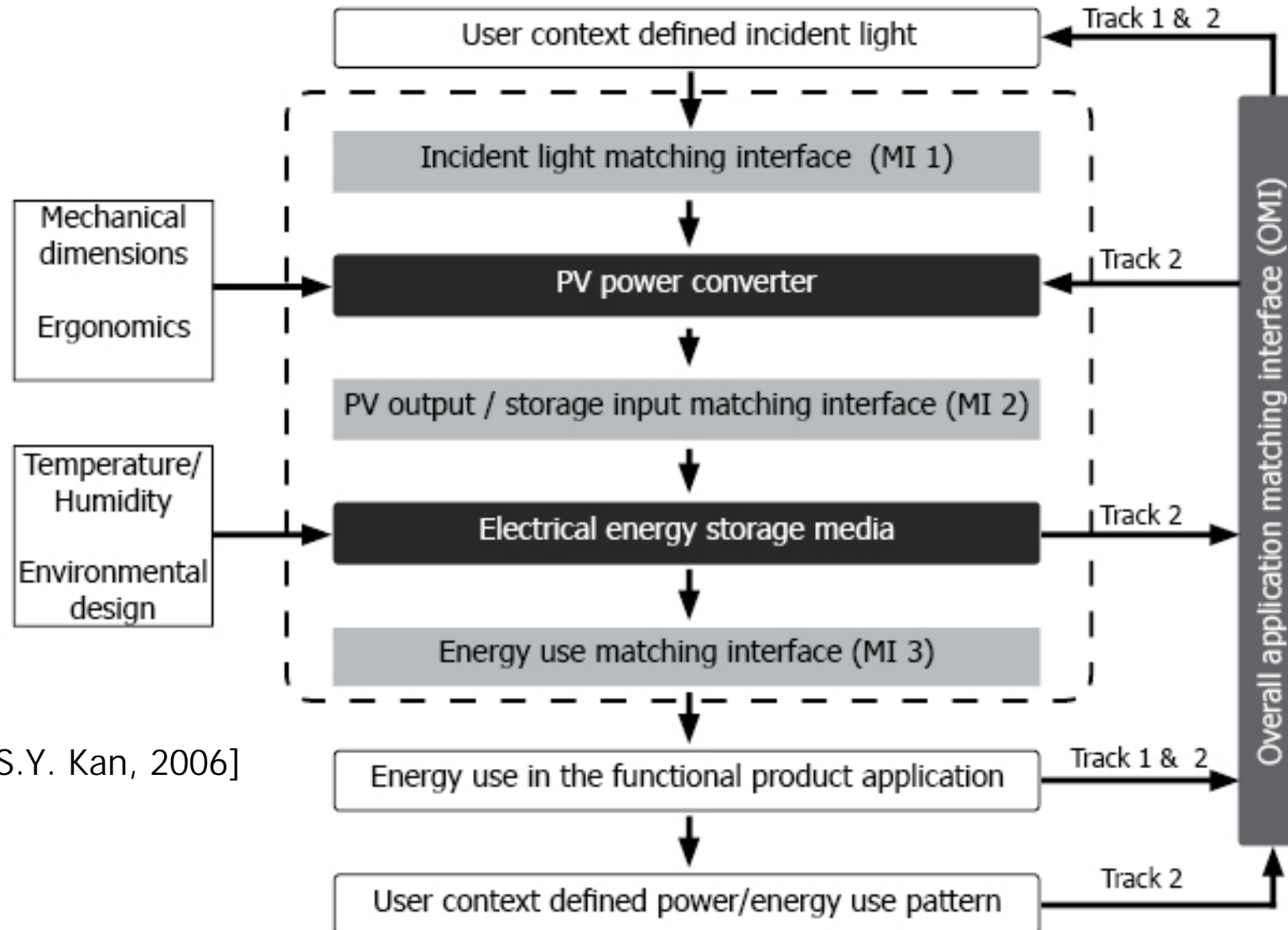
Integral model for product development process



D4S Product benchmarking

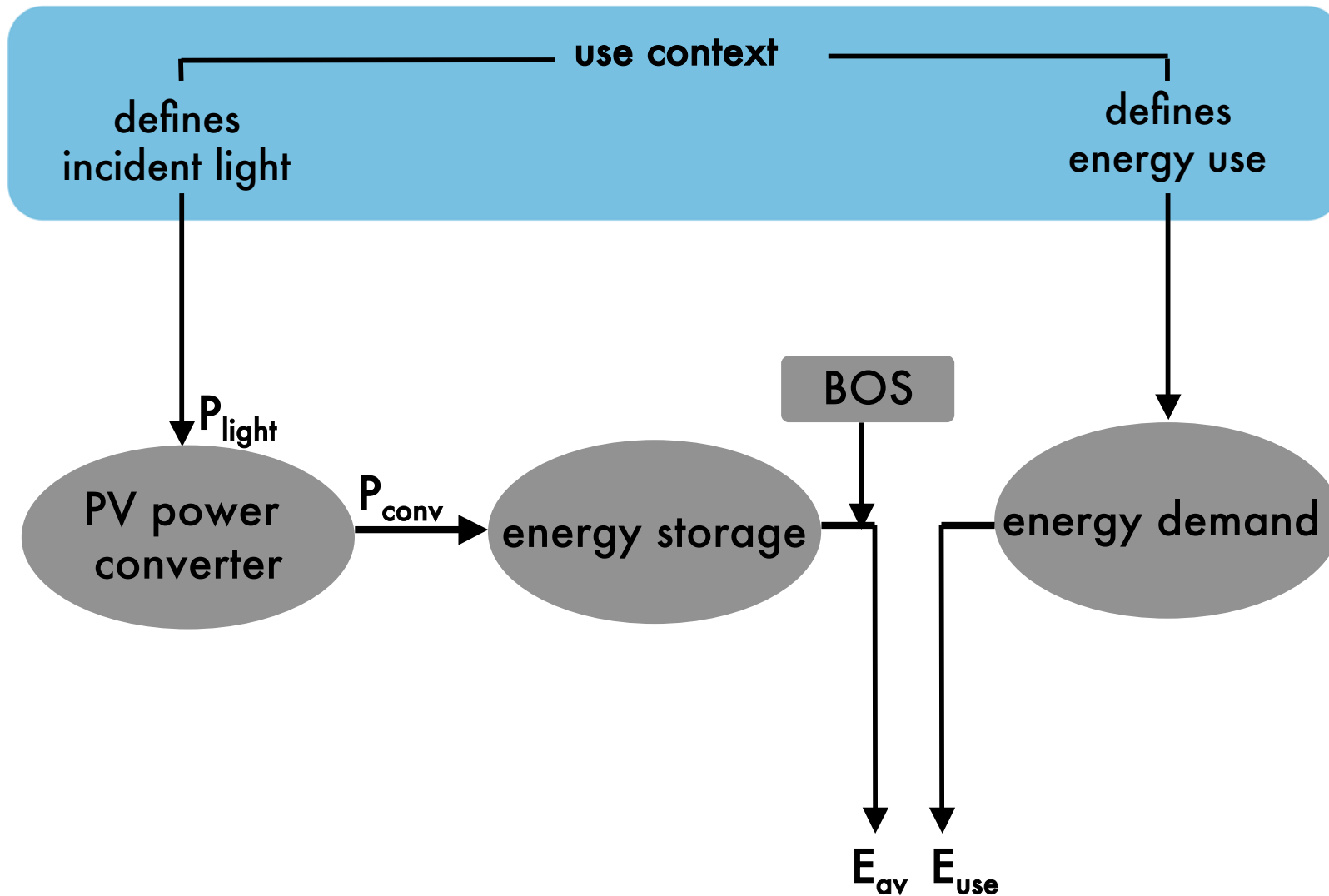
- Compare the performance of a company's products against competitors' products
- Generate improvement options
- Specific guidelines and stepwise planning

Energy Matching Model and Figure of Matching algorithm



[S.Y. Kan, 2006]

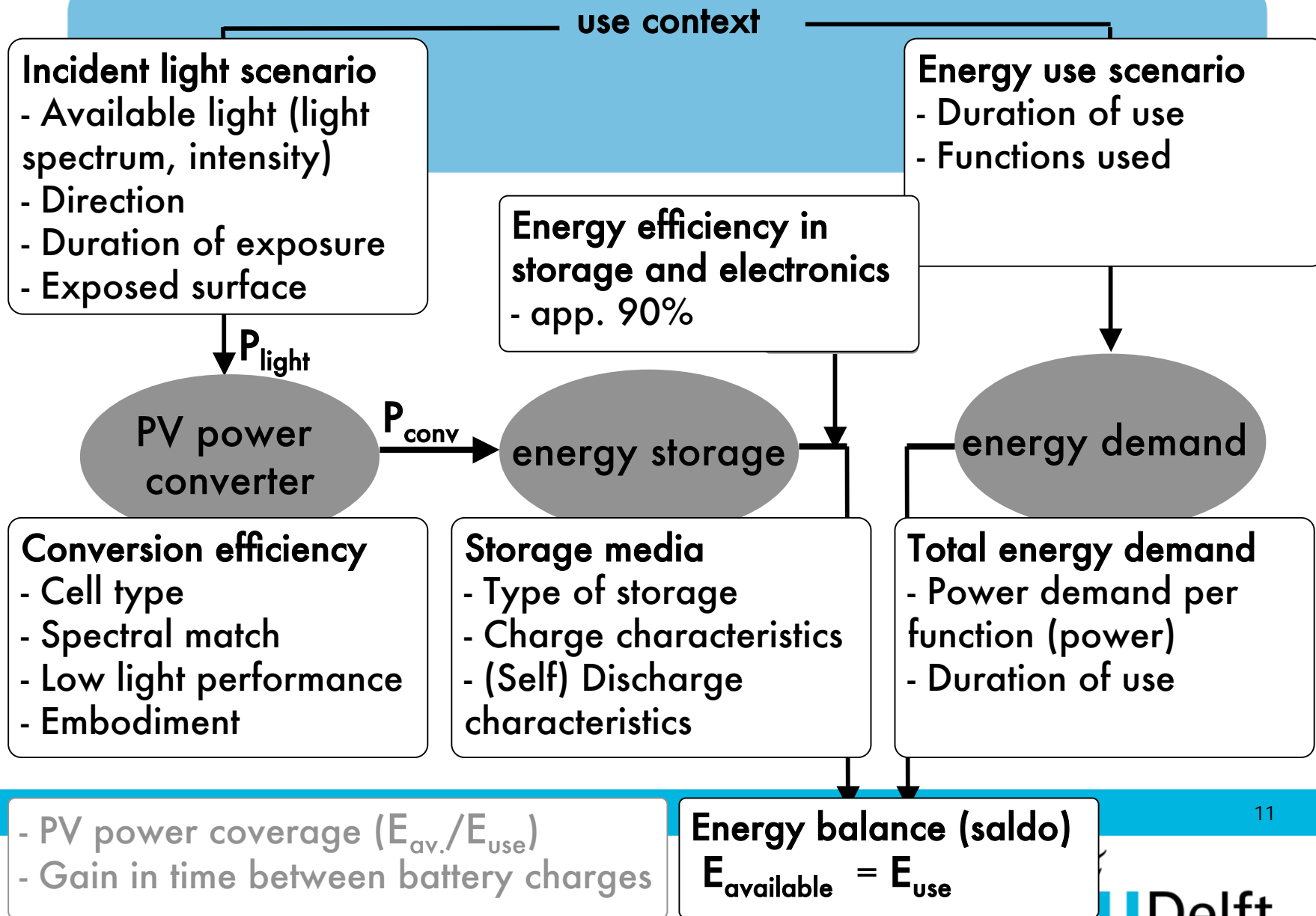
PV system at a glance (2)



Energy balance (saldo)

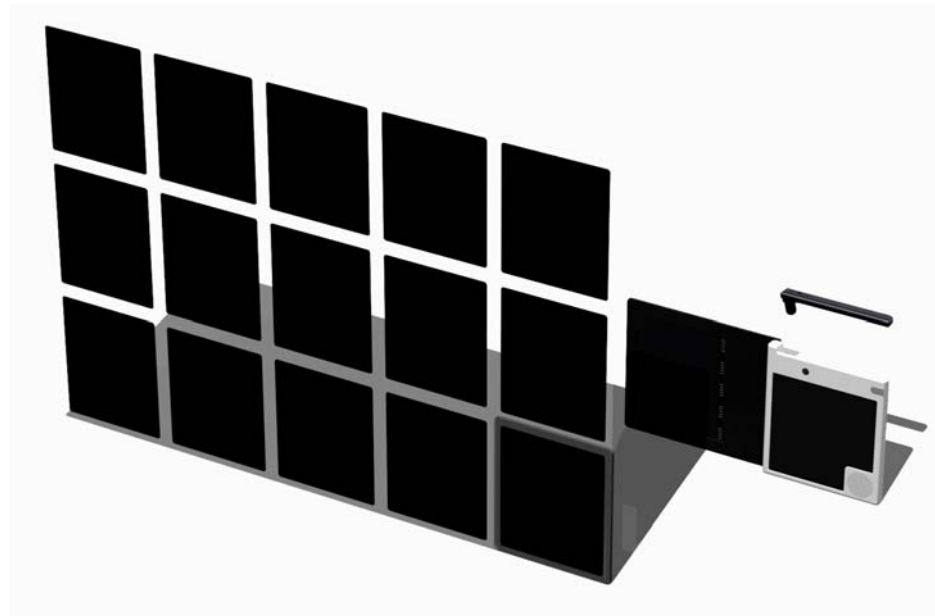
$$E_{available} = E_{use}$$

PV system at a glance (2)

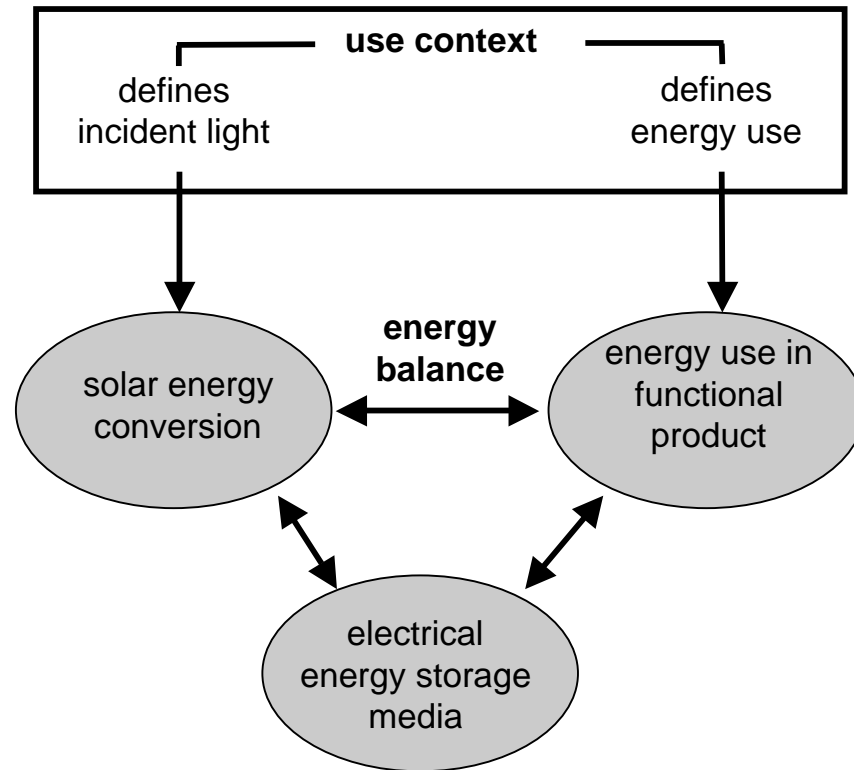
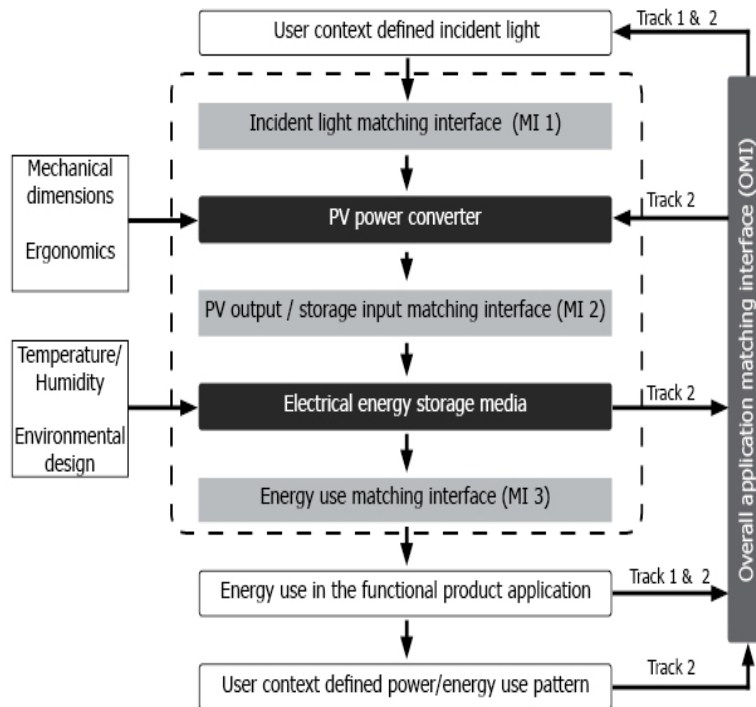


Examples

Solar Mobile Companion



Solar Mobile Companion

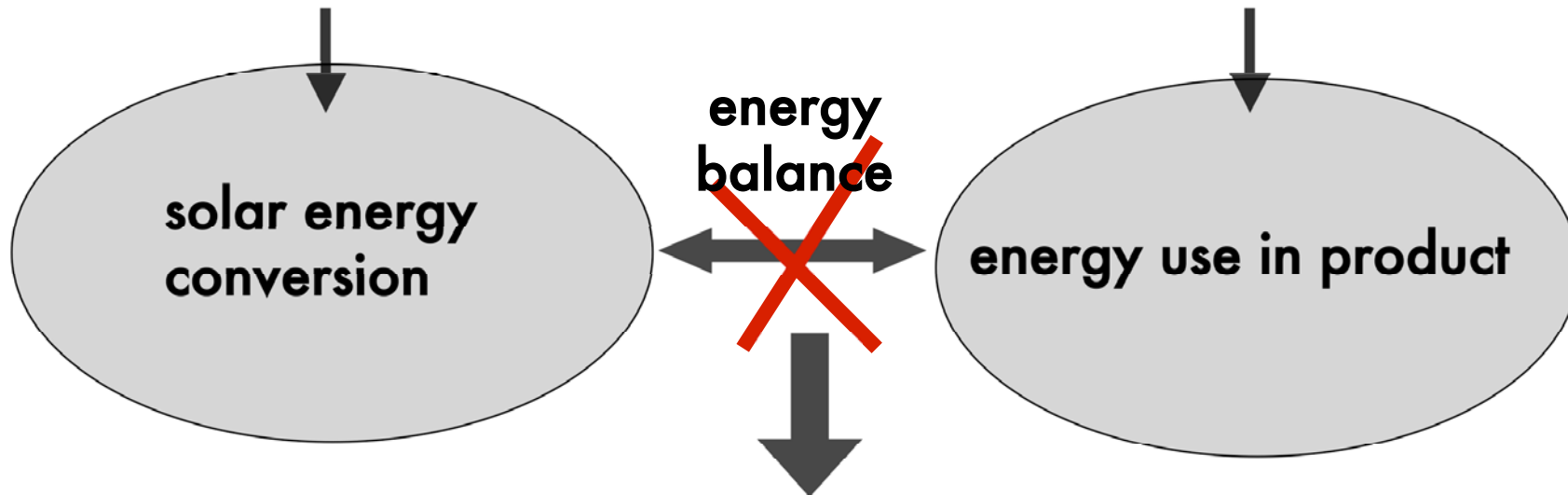


Solar Mobile Companion

First estimate energy balance

5 hrs daylight behind window
Backside PDA covered
High eff. cell (c-Si, 20%)

Intensive use
Agenda, email, phone,
camera

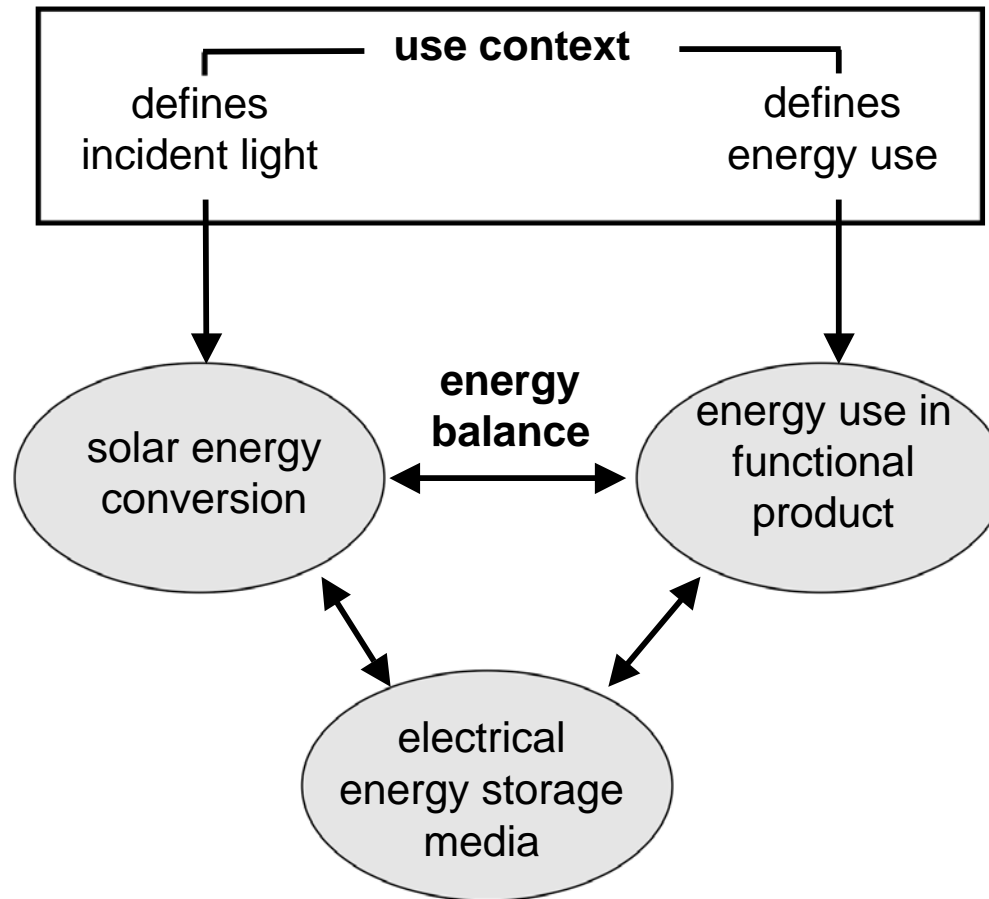


0,25 m² surface needed

Challenge!

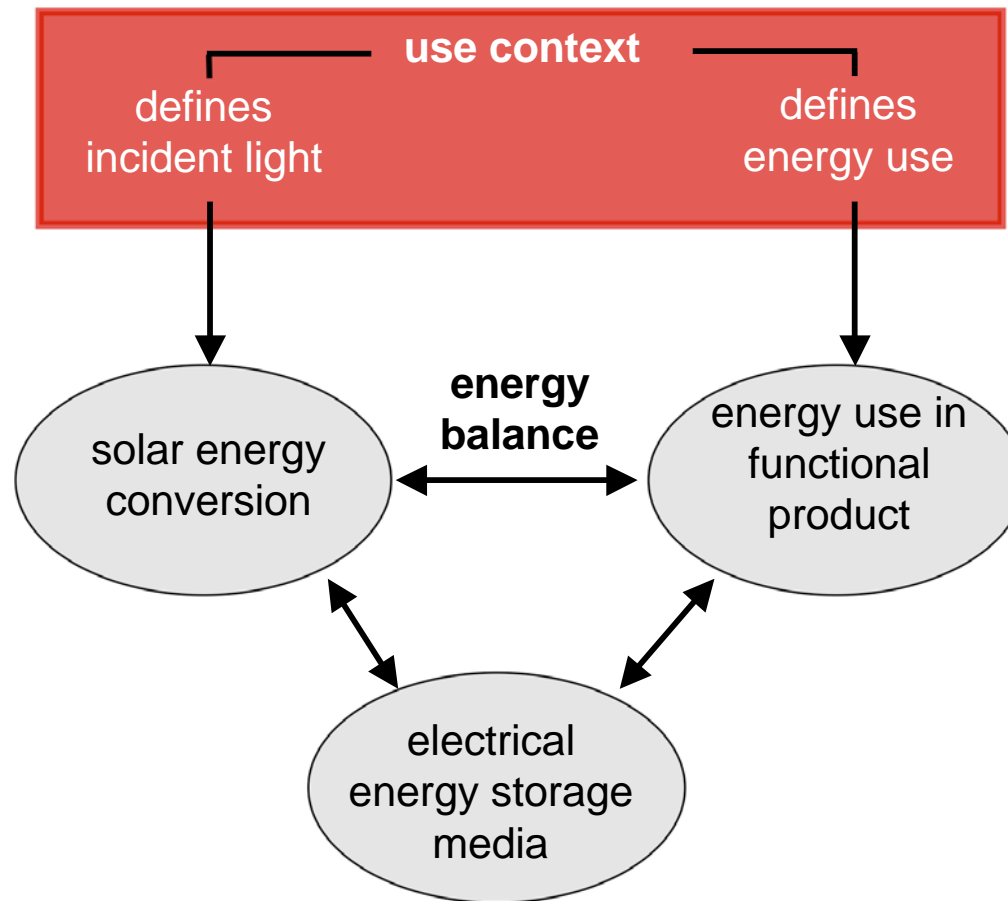
Solar Mobile Companion

Optimized energy matching



Solar Mobile Companion

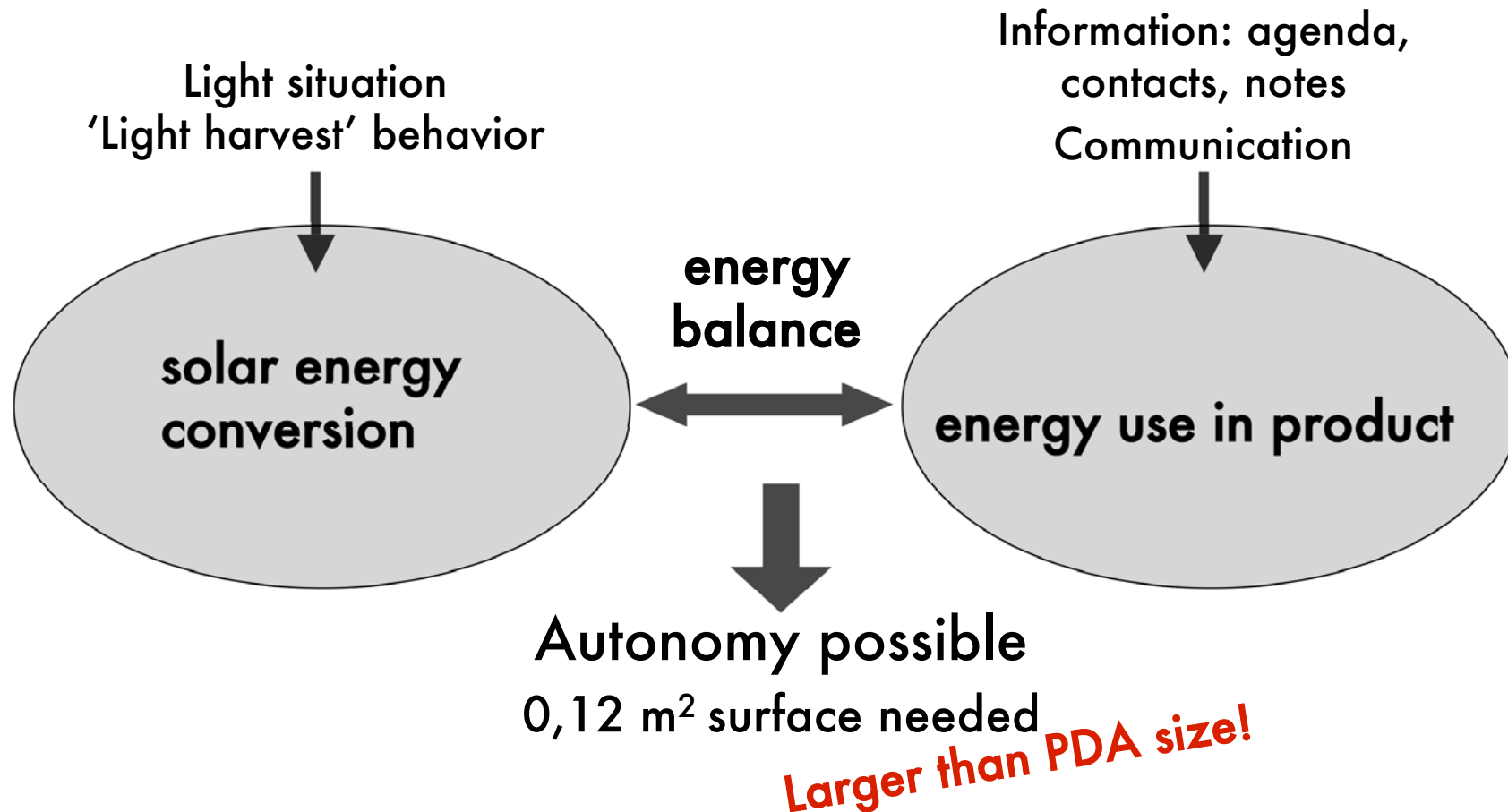
Optimized energy matching



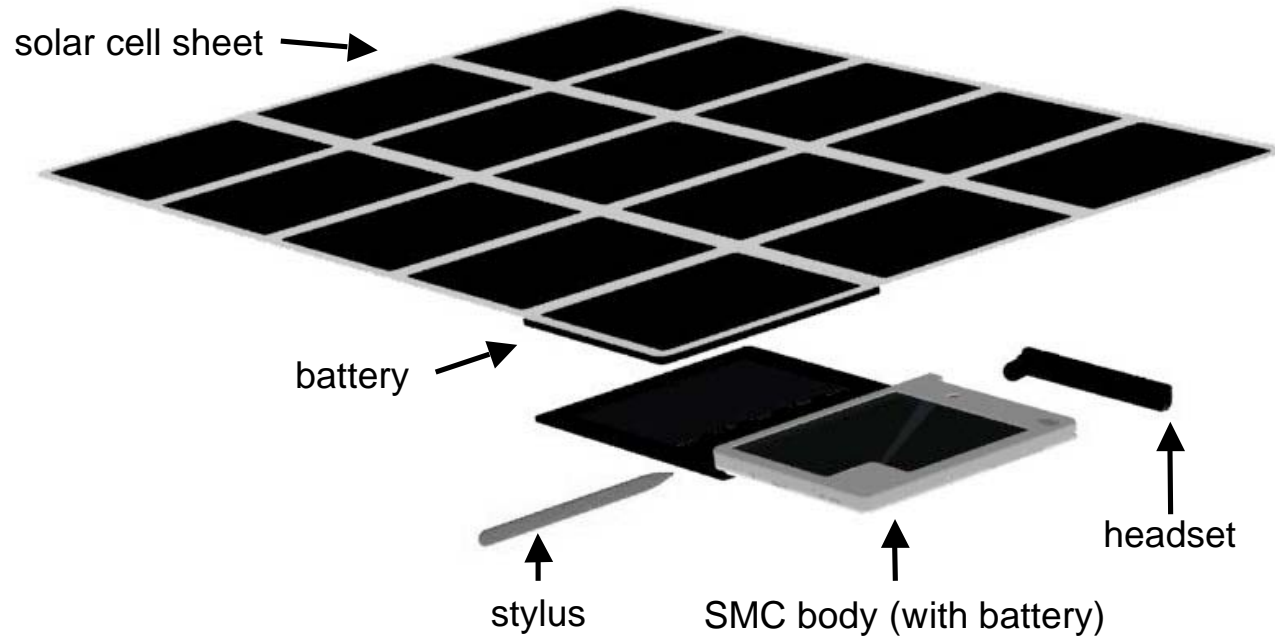
- 50%

Solar Mobile Companion

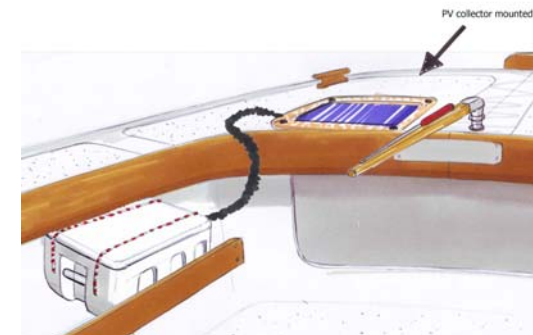
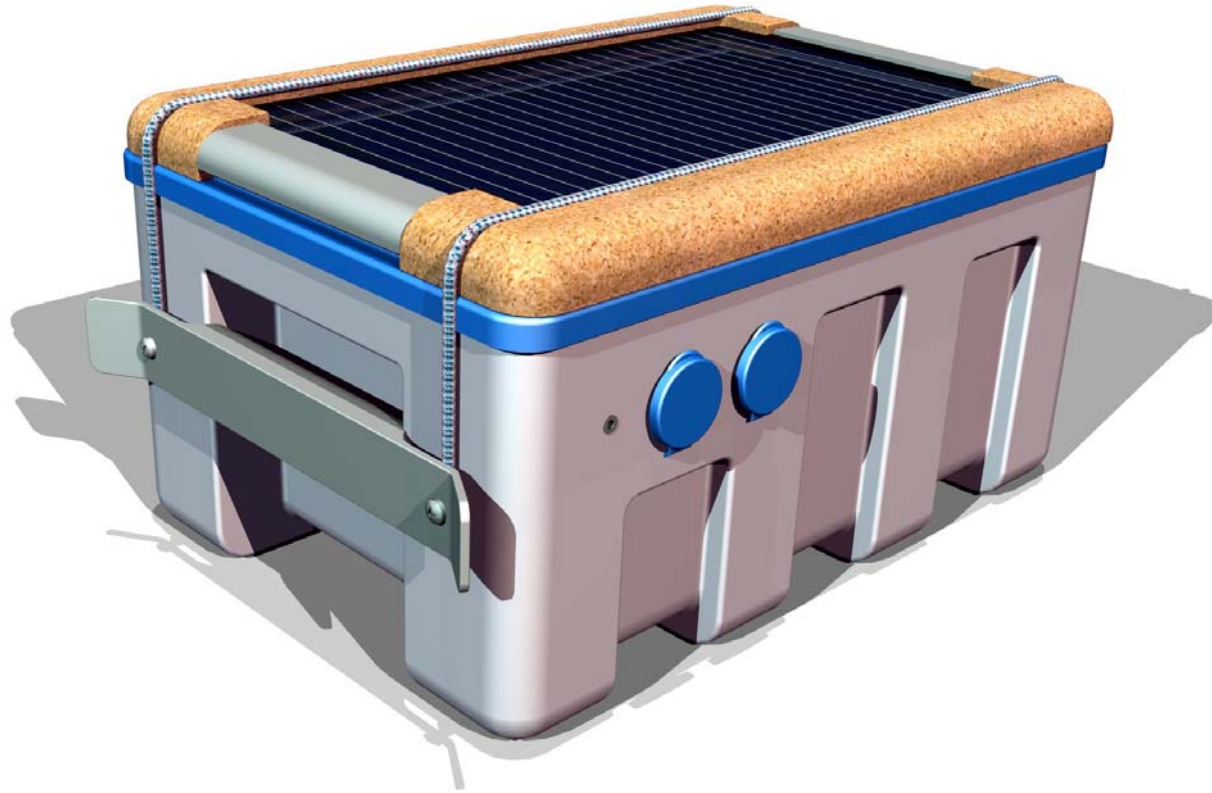
Optimized energy matching



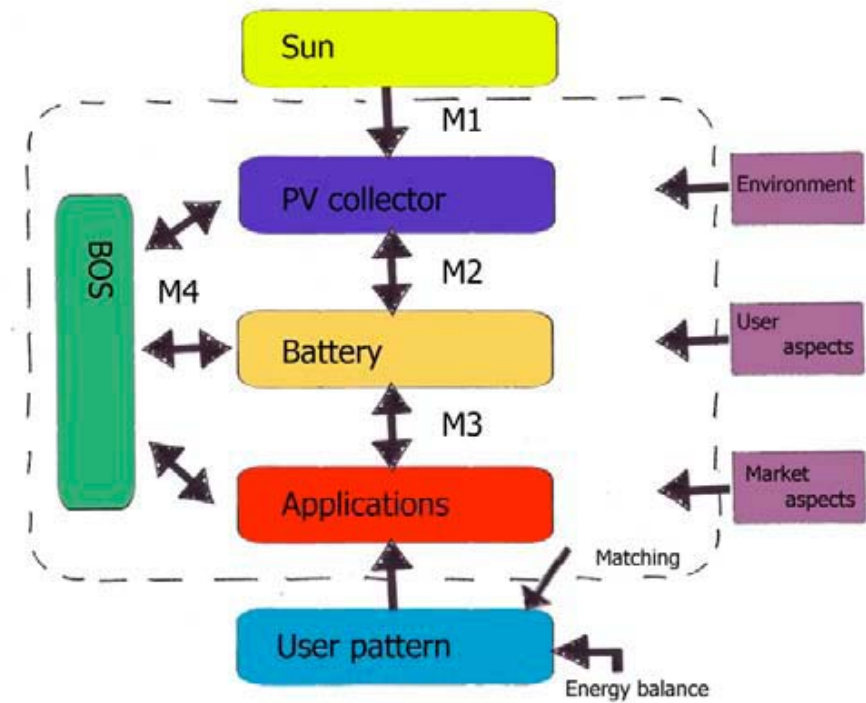
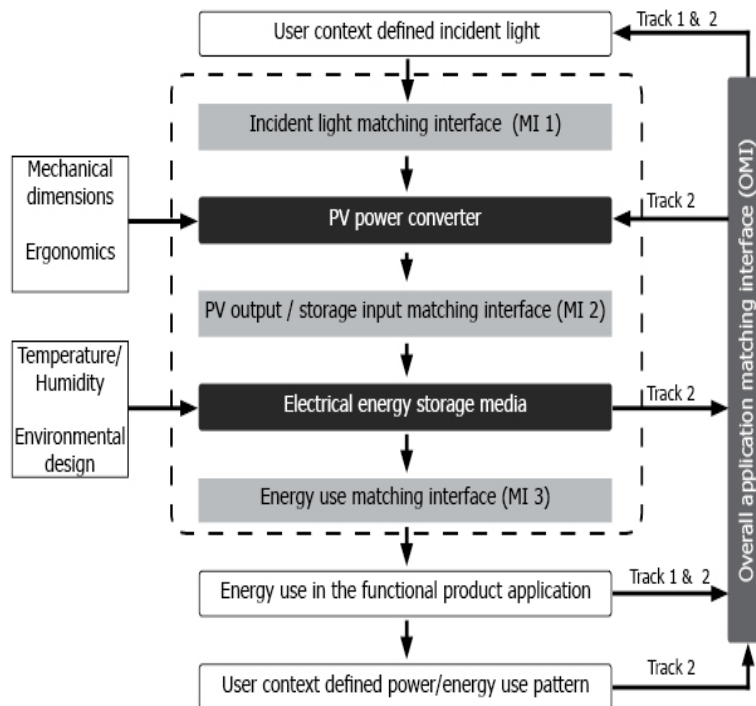
Solar Mobile Companion



Solar Power Station[®]



Solar Power Station®



Solar Power Station® PV system design



Energy use scenarios

Target energy consumption pattern			
Bilge water	Rent-a-boat	Touring	Trekking
5 Wh/day	37 Wh/day	88 Wh/day	14 Wh/day

3 days x 37 Wh/day = 111 Wh maximum required energy

10% Balance of System : 120 Wh required

120 Wh * 1/90% = 133 Wh energy storage capacity

↳ 11 Ah in a 12V system

Battery capacity: 22 Ah (deep discharge)

↳ battery selection LA Gel battery, **10 kg**

Solar Power Station® Energy Matching



PV collector should collect: $(133 * 1/90\%) / 3 \text{ days} = 50 \text{ Wh/day}$

Worst month yield: 290 Wh/m²/day

Monthly Averaged Insolation Incident On A Horizontal Surface (kWh/m ² /day)													
Lat 53 Lon 5	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
10-year Average	0.64	1.39	2.70	4.30	5.64	5.74	5.57	4.62	3.13	1.69	0.85	0.52	3.07

PV surface: $50/290 = 0,17 \text{ m}^2$

CIS panel with 140 Wp/m² yield on average

Required PV module size: 24 Wp

Select from available modules: 25 Wp CIS module

600x400x40 mm, 4,5 kg

Solar Power Station®

Optimized matching



Not 1/1 energy collection/consumption

Smaller module, compensated with bigger battery capacity

Total energy load:

17 Wh/day

Battery capacity:

5 Ah

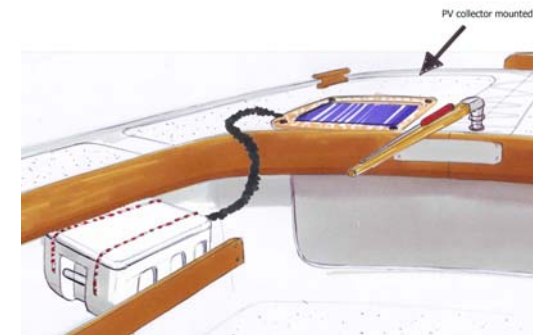
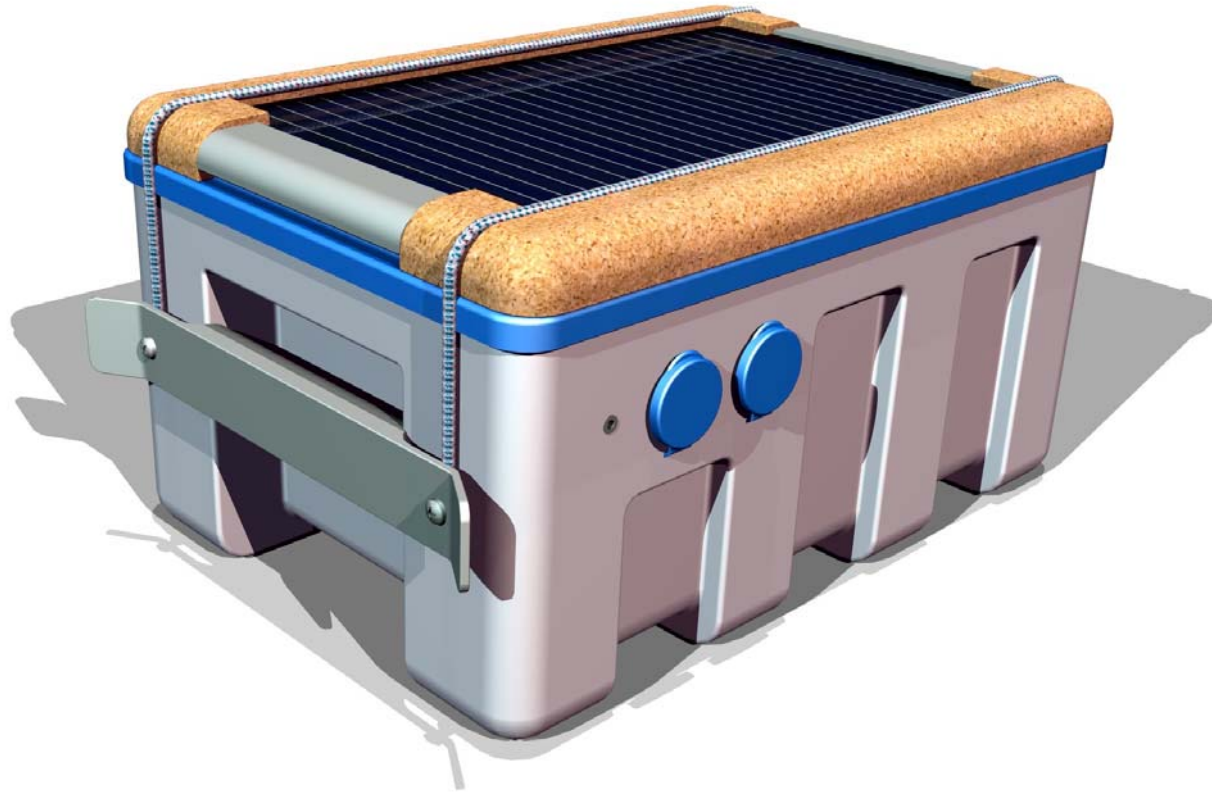
Compensation smaller module:

↳ 10 Ah (app. **4 kg**)

PV module:

6 Wp PV (app. **0,04 m², 1 kg**)

Solar Power Station®



Design approach - analysis of projects



Pupil locator



Solar Mobile Companion



Ball light



Bicycle lighting



Solar Blox[®]



Solar Power Station[®]

Main findings

- Energy Matching Model (EMM) most used in analysis phase
- EMM for generation and evaluation of ideas/solutions
- EMM representation adjusted by designer
- EMM as guide contributes to transparent and efficient design process
- Self-made spreadsheets for energy matching calculation
- Product benchmark used superficially - to gain insight in PV application and use of product (2 projects)
- Product inventory used in all projects

Conclusions

- Many of guidelines of the Delft Design Method are used in the design projects
- Guidelines application contributes to transparency and efficiency in the design process
- Knowledge, information (transfer) should be tailored more to design practice (how to & sustainability aspects)
- Further development of guidelines and tools is desirable, e.g.
 - Standardized energy matching spreadsheets
 - Specific product benchmark guidelines

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<http://www.io.tudelft.nl/dfs>
<http://www.d4s-de.org>

<http://www.sinnedingen.nl>
<http://www.livinggreen.eu>