Indirect solar power

Reliable technology

Competitive price

1/6 of world's annual electrical output

(= 90% of all renewables)

Power (carried by water) in kW

= 10 X Q (flow rate,  $m^3/s$ ) X H (effective head)

Turbo-generator transforms potential E into electric E

\* (NB) electric power

Type of turbine = f ( head, req. power)

Hydroelectricity: world resource

Only 0.06% of water arrives on the ground as precipitation (others simply as evaporation)

Total (or available) resource:

40 000TWh per year

(= 15 times of world present hydroelectric output)

Technical potential resource: 15 000TWh per year Hydroelectricity: world resource

Technical potential resource: 15 000TWh per year

Question: practical, acceptable, and affordable to develop? → Practical potential / Economic potential

Contribution to all E

Norway: ~100% Brazil: 80% Canada, Sweden: 50%

Stored Energy

Potential Energy: MgH (see the main text of p.156)

Req. power: Enough volume (i.e. flow rate) of water Enough head Hydroelectricity: Noria (~ 5000 years ago)

Hydroelectricity: Norse or Greek mill, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC

Hydroelectricity: 20 000 working mills in England by the end of  $17^{\text{th}}$  century

## Al-Jazari (1136-1206)

## Al-Jazari's musical robot band

## Hydroelectricity: 푸르네롱 브누아 (1802-1867), in 1832

Efficiency: 80% of water energy into mechanical output

Outward flow

Hydroelectricity: Francis turbine – inward flow

Classification of hydroelectric installations

-By the effective head of water -By the capacity – the rated power output -By the type of turbine used -By the location and type of dam, reservoir

•Classification by the head (no clear boundaries) Low-head: less than 10 meters High-head: more than 100 meters Hydroelectricity: propeller (axial-flow turbine)

- for low head, for very large volume of water

Turgo: for medium head

Cross-flow turbine (Mitchell-Banki, Ossberger turbine): for small scale plants with outputs below 100kW