

Promotion of Renewable Energy for Water production through Desalination

Wind Desalination

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Part of the presentation is prepared with the contribution of PRODES partners

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Promotion of Renewable Energy for Water production through Desalination

Promising Technologies Combinations

RES	MSF	MED	VC	RO	ED
WEC			✓	✓	
PV				✓	✓
Solar Thermal collectors	✓	✓			
Geothermal	✓	✓			

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RES Desalination installations

Technology Combination	Percentage
PV-RO	32%
Other	15%
Wind RO	19%
Solar MED	13%
Wind MVC	5%
PV-ED	6%
Hybrid	4%
Solar MSF	6%

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RES Desalination installations

Location	RO capacity (m ³ /hr)	Electricity supply	Year of installation
Ile du Planier, France	0.5	4kW W/T	1982
Island of Suderoog, Germany	0.25 - 0.37	6kW W/T	1983
Island of Helgoland, Germany	40	1.2MW W/T + diesel	1988
Fuerteventura, Spain	2.3	225 kW W/T + 160 KVA diesel, flywheel	1995
Pozo Izquierdo, SDAWES	8 x 1.0	2x230 kW W/T	1995
Therasia Island, APAS RENA	0.2	15 kW W/T, 440Ah batteries	1995/6
Tenerife, Spain; JOULE	2.5 - 4.5	30kW W/T	1997/8
Syros island, Greece; JOULE	2.5 - 37.5	500 kW W/T, stand-alone + grid connected	1998
Keratea, Greece PAVET Project	0.13	900W W/T, 4 kWp PV, batteries	2001/2
Pozo Izquierdo, Spain, AEROGEDESA project	0.80	15kW W/T, 190Ah batteries	2003/4
Loughborough Univ, UK	0.5	2.5kW W/T, no batteries	2001/2
Milos island, Greece OPC programme	2 x 42	850kW W/T, grid connected	2007
Heraklia island, Greece OPC programme	3.3	30 kW W/T off shore, batteries	2007
Delf Univ., The Netherlands	0.2 - 0.4	Windmill, no batteries	2007/2008

Source: Tzen, E. CRES

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Wind energy - Distillation (MVC) Application

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Wind MVC Plant (1)
 Capacity: 50 m³/d
 Feed water: seawater
 Nominal Power: 2×230kW W/T, flywheel
 Pop: 0.2 bar
 T= 62° C
 Compressor Nominal Power: 30kW
 Spec. Energy Consumption: 16 kWh/m³

Pozo Izquierdo, Gran Canaria
 ITC, Spain (1999)
 JOULE Programme, SDAWES Project

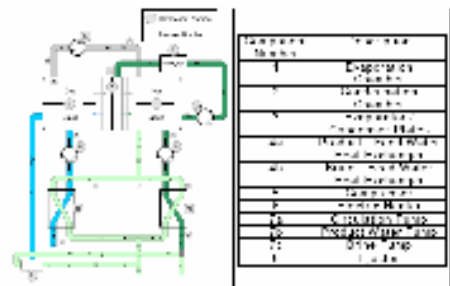


Source: UNESCO, Moritz R.
Source: ITC

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Block diagram of the MVC plant




Component	Function
1	Evaporator
2	Condenser
3	Evaporator
4	Condenser
5	Evaporator
6	Condenser
7	Evaporator
8	Condenser
9	Evaporator
10	Condenser
11	Evaporator
12	Condenser
13	Evaporator
14	Condenser
15	Evaporator
16	Condenser
17	Evaporator
18	Condenser
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34	Condenser
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36	Condenser
37	Evaporator
38	Condenser
39	Evaporator
40	Condenser
41	Evaporator
42	Condenser
43	Evaporator
44	Condenser
45	Evaporator
46	Condenser
47	Evaporator
48	Condenser
49	Evaporator
50	Condenser


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Wind MVC (2)
 KGW – Ruegen Island, Germany (1995)


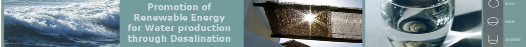
Capacity: 12.5 m³/h, (300m³/day)
 Feed water: seawater
 Nominal Power: 300 KW W/T
 Spec. Energy consumption: 9 - 20 kWh/m³





Source: KGW



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Wind MVC (3)
Borkum, Germany, 1991



A pilot plant was installed at the German island of Borkum in 1991 where a wind turbine with a nominal power of 45 kW was coupled to a Mechanical Vapor Compression (MVC) evaporator in a system capable of desalinating seawater and producing up to 48 m³/day of fresh water.

The compressor required 36 kW power, and the system was controlled by varying the compressor speed, and assisted by a resistance heating when the compressor run at its speed limit.






Source: WMEAGW Schweriner Maschinenbau GmbH

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Wind Energy – Reverse Osmosis Applications

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Wind / RO Plant (1)

Capacity:	0.8 m ³ /h (19.2 m ³ /day)
Feed water:	seawater
Nominal power:	15 kW W/G
Battery Capacity	190 Ah






Pozo Izquierdo, Gran Canaria
ITC, Spain (2004)

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Wind RO plant (2)

Desalination:	56 m ³ /day RO plant
Feed water:	seawater
Power Supply:	225 kW W/T, 2x160KVA diesel, flywheel





Fuerteventura Island
(2003/4)


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Wind RO plant (3)
 Desalination: 12 m³/day RO plant
 Feed water: seawater
 Power Supply: 2.5 kW W/T, direct coupling






CREST, Loughborough Univ, UK. (2003)









Offshore Wind RO plant (4)
 Desalination: 80 m³/d RO plant
 Feed water: seawater
 Power Supply: 30 kW W/T, battery bank






Iraklia island, Greece (2007)









Wind RO plant (5)
 Desalination: 2x1000 m³/day RO plant
 Feed water: seawater
 Power Supply: 850 kW W/T




Milos island, Greece, seawater, grid connected, (2007)



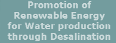




RES Desalination - Indicative Water Costs

Installation	RES kW	Desalination m ³ /day	Unit Water Cost, €/m ³
SW Solar thermal MED, Almeria	2672 m ²	72	2.5-3
SW PV RO, Pojo Izquierdo	4.8 kWp PV	9.6	9
SW Wind RO, Pojo Izquierdo	15 kW WG	19	3-5
SW PV-RO, Lampedusa	100 kWp PV	120	6
SW, Geothermal MED plant, Milos island	61°C	80	<1
SW Wind RO, Loughborough Univ, UK	2.5	12	1.75
SW Wind RO Milos island	grid	2000	1.8
BW Hybrid RO, Maagan	600W WG, 3.5 kWp PV	3	7.5







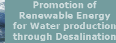








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What we learned ?

- ▶ Preferred renewable energy: PHOTOVOLTAIC
- ▶ PVs are reliable but still of high cost
- ▶ Preferred desalination technology: REVERSE OSMOSIS
- ▶ The main problem on the technologies coupling is the intermittent operation
- ▶ Special care on the design and equipment selection
- ▶ Need for systems automation
- ▶ Need for further reduction of the energy consumption of the desalination units



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What shall be done ?

- More work on the intermittent operation of the desalination RES systems
- Development of efficient small energy recovery systems
- Strong effort of R&D organizations and manufacturers co-operation
- Need for commercially available desalination RES plants
- More desalination RES installations
- Financing of the "after project" period
- Acceleration of education, training and information dissemination



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Conclusions

- Desalination technologies are well established technologies and are of common acceptance
- Proper selection of a desalination process, significant design and selection of materials, could provide the best solution for the provision of fresh water at a specific site
- Future water desalination should be increasingly powered by RES
- Commercial available desalination RES systems should be potentially available at reasonable costs
- The use of environmentally friendly systems for the provision of water is essential



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Thank you for your attention

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