

Photovoltaic Power for Remote Site Remediation

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Introduction

- **Availability of power can be limiting factor for remote remediation projects.**
- **These site are not tied to the grid.**
- **Have limited manpower for operations and maintenance.**
- **Traditional options are Propane / Diesel generators**
 - **High capital cost / high rental cost**
 - **Require an operator for maintenance and fueling**
- **Opportunity for a reliable, maintenance free, cost effective solution.**
- **Opportunity = Renewable Energy**



Remote Site design basis

- **Design Considerations:**

- 1. Environmental Considerations:**

- **Burning propane or diesel as a fuel to recover pentane does not benefit the environment.**

- 2. Financial Considerations:**

- **Costs of bringing power to remote sites are high.**
- **Costs associated with operation and maintenance are high.**
 - **Hauling costs – e.g. Vacuum truck disposal**

- 3. Social responsibility and corporate philosophy**



Remote Site design basis

Design Basis: Need to address practicality vs. cost

- **Reliable power for long term projects.**
- **Simple robust systems.**
- **Maintenance free.**
- **Operator friendly.**
- **Cost effective vs. traditional power generation.**

**THE KEY TO DESIGNING WITH SOLAR IS TO KEEP THE
SYSTEM SIMPLE**



Characteristics of Remediation systems

- Remediation projects are typically long-term.
 - Seasonal operation (May to October).
 - Do not necessarily require 24hrs of operation.
- Simple robust systems.
- Power requirement 150 w to 5 kW / system.



Photovoltaic Cells

- **Economics**
 - Production cost has reduced by 50% in last 10yrs.
 - Approximate cost of PV modules \$10 / watt.
- **Efficiency**
 - Convert 15–20% of sun's energy into usable power.
 - In Alberta we have 6-8 hrs/day of available sunlight in summer and 4-6 hrs/day in winter.
- **Opportunity**
 - 25 year Guarantee
 - Can be used to operate DC, AC or pneumatic systems.



Solar Applications. Examples from Alberta

- **Groundwater Extraction / Plume containment**
- **Soil Vapour Extraction**
- **Reverse Osmosis**
- **Brine Evaporation/Reduction**
- **Well Product Skimming**





Groundwater extraction Okotoks Alberta.



Groundwater Extraction

- **The Challenge:**
 - Containment of chloride contaminated groundwater.
 - Reduction of disposal costs.
 - Cost to bring power to site prohibitive.
- **Remediation goal:**
 - To prevent further migration of the chloride plume offsite.
- **Solution:**
 - Solar Powered DC submersible pumps.





Soil Vapour Extraction Ricinus Alberta





Soil Vapour Extraction

- **The Challenge:**
 - Removal of residual hydrocarbon from soil
 - Power supply 1 km from site.
 - Cost to bring electricity \$26,000
- **The solution:**
 - Solar Powered Soil Vapour extraction system
 - Introduce bioventing
- **Key facts:**
 - 12 x 85 Watt modules
 - 1 hp DC Baldor Motor coupled to blower
 - Vacuum 30" H₂O, Flowrate 250 cfm
 - Removal of 1000 kg Hydrocarbons from soil.





Soil Vapour Extraction – Pipe Break





Soil Vapour Extraction – Propane powered pilot test





Soil Vapour Extraction – Installation of Horizontal wells





Soil Vapour Extraction – Installation of solar modules





Soil Vapour Extraction – 1 year later



Solar Powered Reverse Osmosis



Solar powered Reverse Osmosis

- **The Challenge:**
 - **Containment of Chloride contaminated groundwater.**
 - **Reduction of extracted brine for deep well injection.**
 - **No source of power at site.**



Solar powered Reverse Osmosis

- **The Solution:**
 - **24 hr Groundwater pumping for containment.**
 - **Solar powered reverse osmosis system.**
- **Key facts:**
 - **Volume required for disposal reduced by 50%.**
 - **Quality below drinking water standards.**
 - **9 x 130 Watt Modules.**



Reverse Osmosis - Pilot system





Reverse Osmosis - Final system 1 year later





Solar Powered Brine Reducing Evaporator





Solar Powered Brine Reducing Evaporator

- **The Challenge:**
 - **Evaporation of Brine at sites where concentration of chloride $>10,000\text{mg/l}$.**
 - **Solar powered Reverse Osmosis costly at this concentration due to high pressure required.**
 - **No source of power at site.**





Solar Powered Brine Reducing Evaporator

- **The Solution:**
 - Brine Reducing evaporator to engineer evaporation.
- **Key Facts:**
 - Footprint of tank 6.5 m²
 - Evaporation enhanced by:
 - Increasing surface area
 - Atomizing brine into a mist
 - Increasing temperature of water
 - In 25°C tests show max of 32% evaporation / 24 hr





Brine reducing Evaporator – Installed system





Brine reducing Evaporator – Atomization of brine





Brine reducing Evaporator – Complete System



Product Skimming SolarREM



Calculation Example

Belt Skimmer:

- 8 amps continuous output at 12 volts
- Central Alberta location

Calculation:

- Power output = 8 amps x 12 volts = 96 watts
- Energy used per day = 96w x 24h = 2304 w-hrs/day
- Summer sun conditions: assume 5 hours/day average of good sunlight
- Array size required = 2304w-h/5h = 460w
- Add 15% for losses: array recommended = 530w minimum
- 5 days autonomy = 2304 x 5 = 11,520 w-hrs = 1,040 amp-hrs/day



Benefits of Solar Power

- **System is stand alone and robust.**
- **No fuel requirement (fuelling cost).**
- **No emissions- no pollution, improved air quality.**
- **Little or no Operations and Maintenance required.**
- **Long life - Panels guaranteed for 25 years.**
- **Portable onsite power.**
- **Low cost for remote application.**



Solar Mobile Power Station



Solar Mobile Power Station

- **The Challenge:**
 - **To provide a maintenance free, operator free, yet reliable source of power for remote sites.**
 - **To provide a complete power solution with a source of AC, DC and pneumatic air supply.**

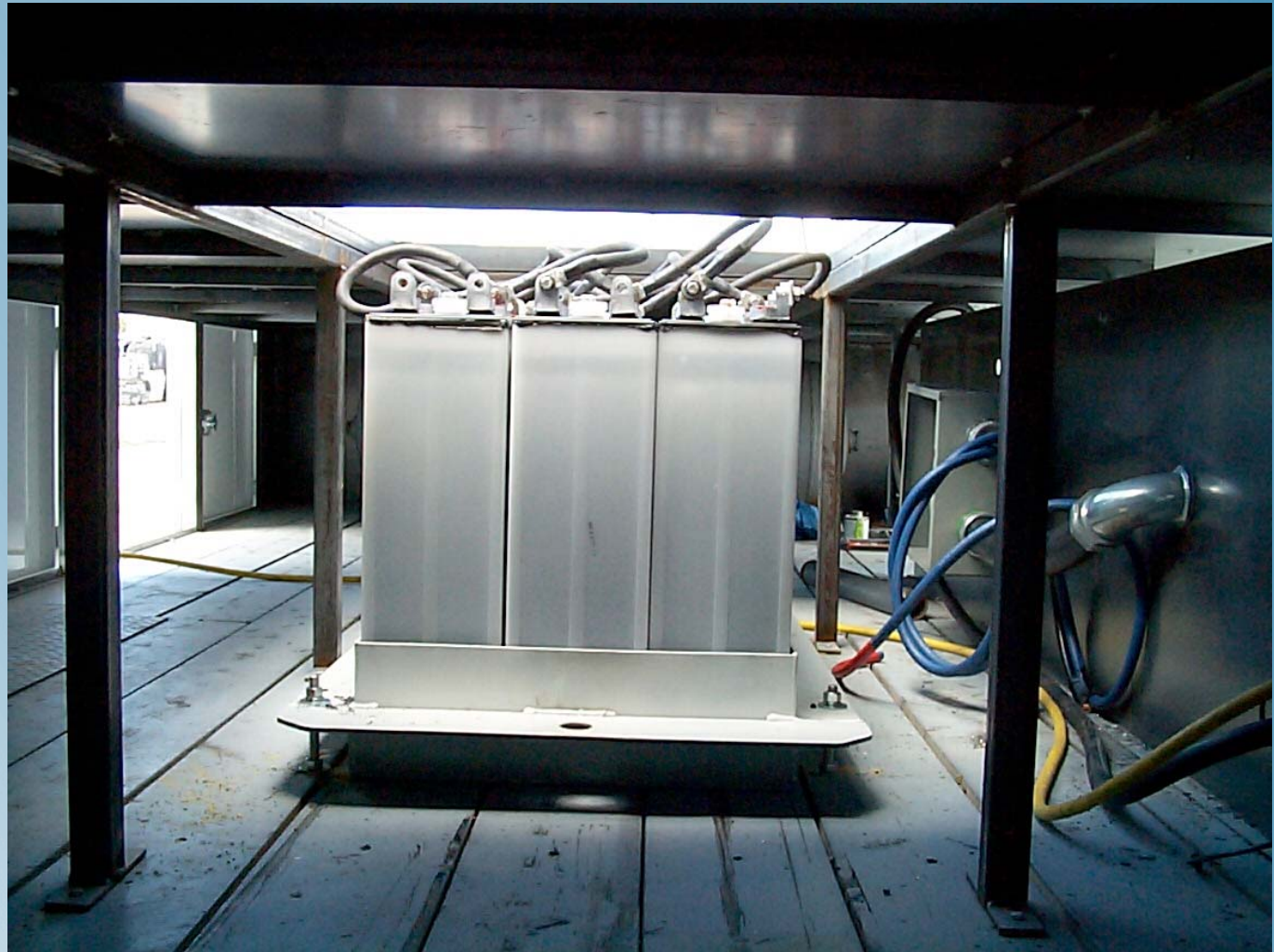


Solar Mobile Power Station

- **The Solution:**
 - **The Komex Solar powered mobile power station**
- **Key facts:**
 - **12 Solar panels - 1kW of Solar Power**
 - **12 x 2 Volt Batteries - 1700 amp-hrs available**
 - **Charge Controller**
 - **DC to AC power Inverter with auxiliary charging option**
 - **Air Supply at 100 psi, regulated at 5 ports**
 - **5 kW emergency back-up diesel generator**



Solar Mobile power Station – 24 Volt battery supply



Solar Mobile Power Station – Air compressor and tank



Solar Mobile Power Station – Inverter and controller



Charge Controller

Inverter



Solar Mobile Power Station – Emergency Generator



Power capacity of Mobile Power Station

Summer Applications:

- 1 kW for 5.5 hrs = 5500 watt-hrs
= 230 watts of continuous power

DC Pump Example:

- At 24 volts the SUB300 delivers 15 lpm (head of 15m)
- SUB300 Pump uses 6.8 amps.
- The operating watts = $24 \times 6.8 = 163\text{w}$.
In a 24 hour day it delivers:
 $24 \times 60 \times 15\text{L} = 21,600 \text{ Litres (5,700 usgal.)}$
using $163\text{w} \times 24 = 3,912 \text{ w_hrs}$.



Winter applications:

- Necessary to look at number of available days of operation without sunlight (Autonomy).

	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Days of Autonomy</u>
	50	12.5
	100	6.25
	150	4.20
	280	2.00
	380	1.60
	480	1.25

Example based on 600 amp-hrs battery capacity.



Economic Payback

- **Costs of Traditional Power generation**
 - **High cost of generator rental**
 - **Fuel cost and delivery cost**
 - **Labour**
 - **Maintenance Cost**



Environmental Payback

- **Most remediation systems require 1kW power.**
- **1 kW PV array would produce about 1600 kWh each year, and 48,000 kWh in 30 years.**
- **1kWh = 160g carbon equivalent of CO₂.**
- **This would avoid 7 metric tons (MT) of carbon equivalent over 30 years. (230kg/year).**
- **Typical Energy Payback on Crystal-silicon modules is 4yrs.**
- **Economic modeling allows us to predict payback and GHG production.**



Renewable Solutions for Remote Site Remediation

