

# Green Energy Park

## Solar R&D and testing

Arab-American Frontier Symposium

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November 02<sup>nd</sup> 2017,  
Rabat



# The African context




0.03 \$ / kWh !

# The African context



of the  
7 Billion people  
on Earth today,

legend  
 = 100 Million

**2.5 Billion**  
have unreliable or  
no access to electricity

Source: IEA, 2012

**2.8 Billion**  
live in areas of  
high water stress

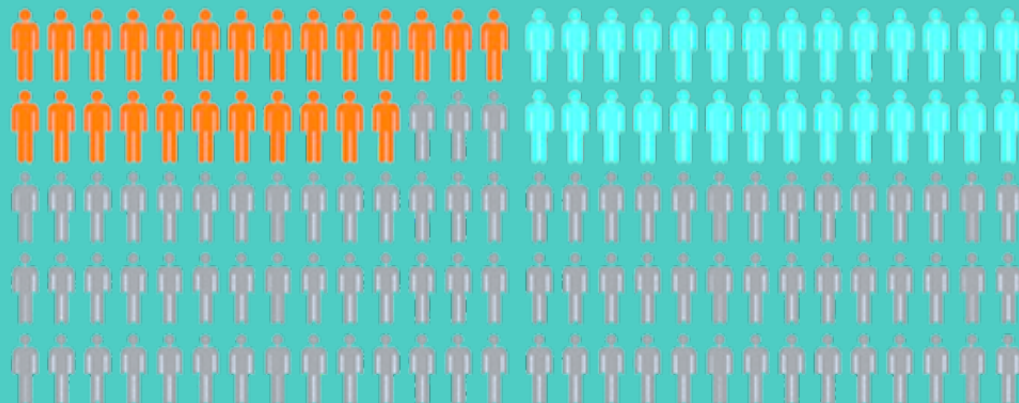
Source: WWAP 2012

**Highest  
percentage  
live in Africa!**

African emerging economies must bring  
reliable electricity

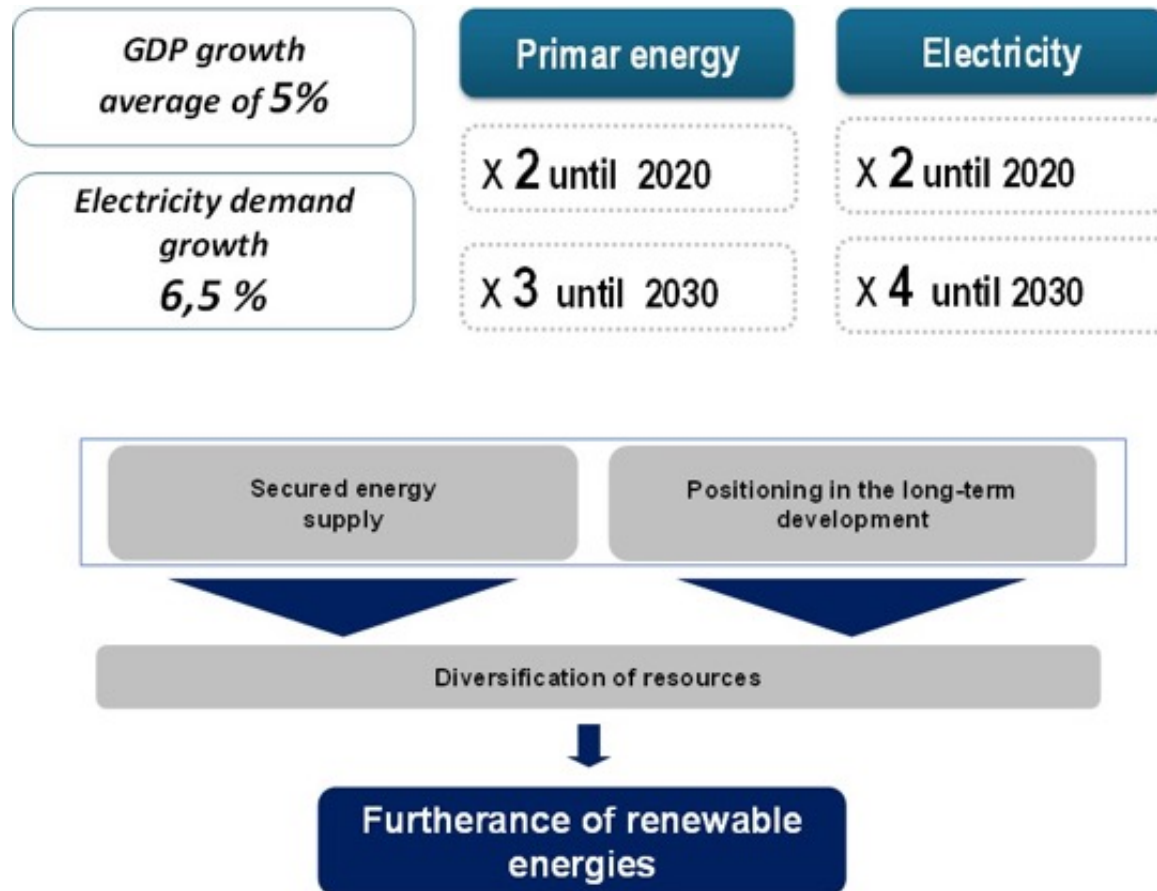
634\* mio. people who currently  
lack access

**Renewable energies are an  
adequate solution, especially  
distributed PV (high potential of  
job creation)**

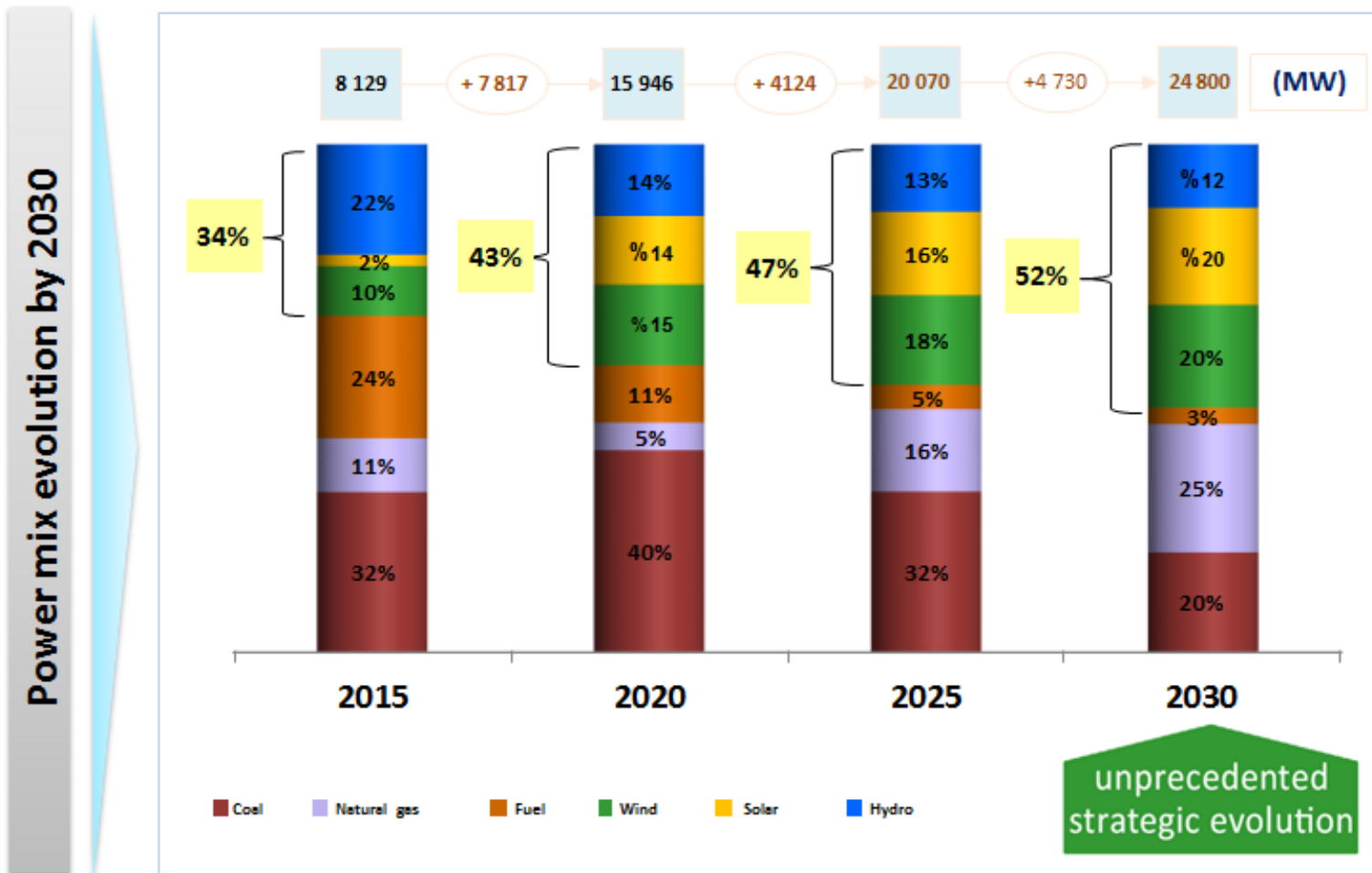


Source: \*AIE 2017

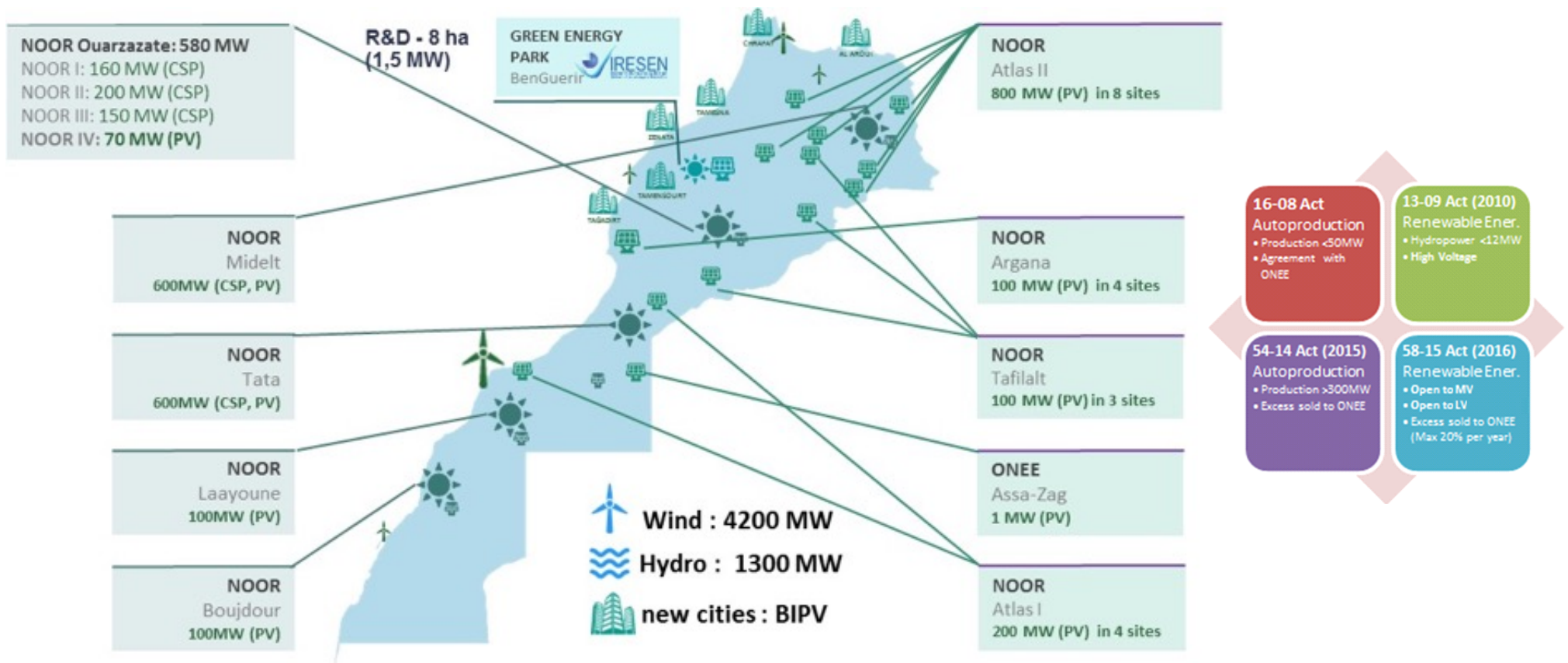
# Moroccan national concept



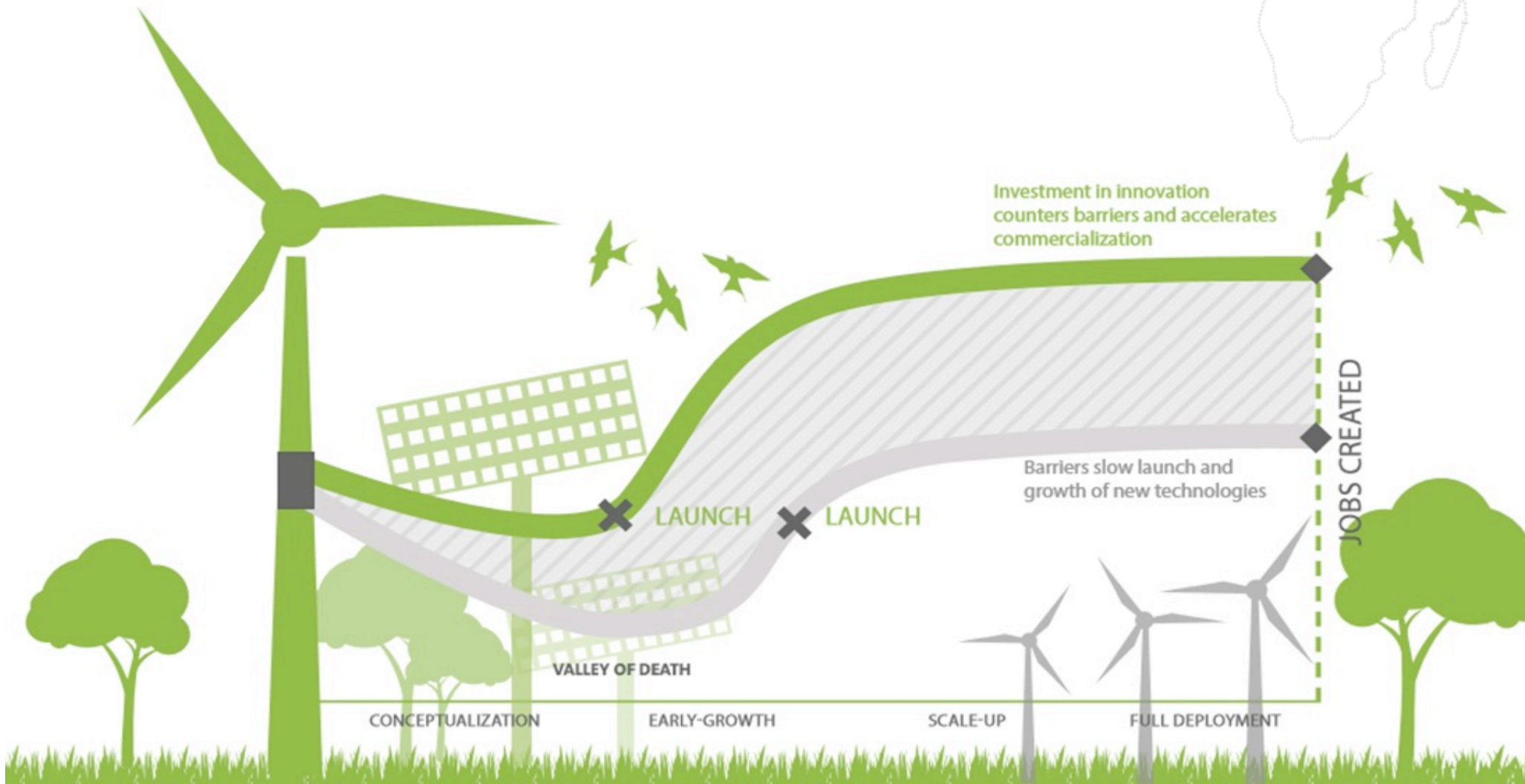
# Moroccan national concept



# Moroccan national concert



# Technology transfer





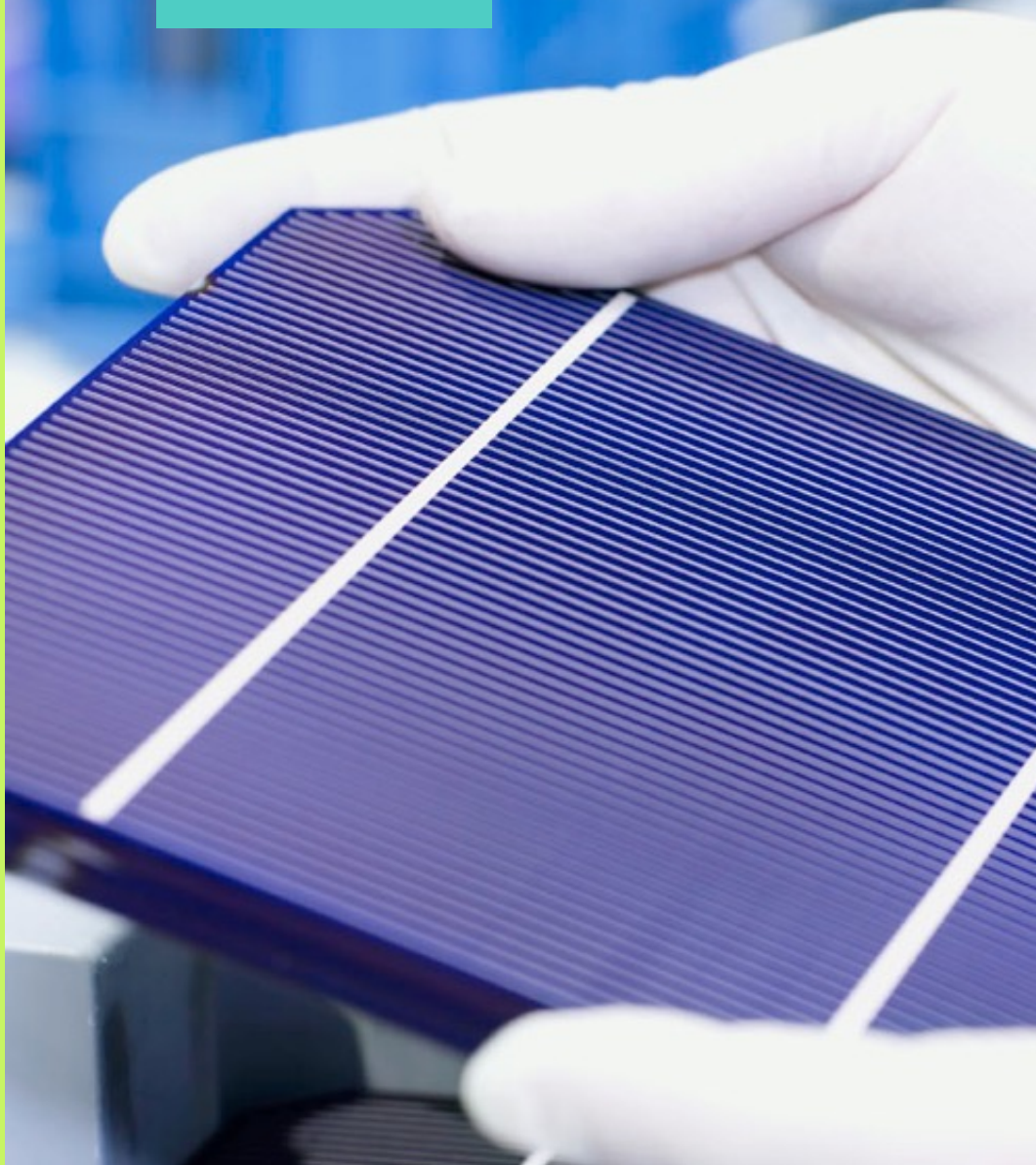
1.

# IRESEN Introduction

IRESEN at a glance



# Missions



Created in 2011, the Research Institute for Solar Energy and New Energies (IRESEN) is at the heart of the **national energy strategy** in The Kingdom of Morocco, by its position in the fields of **applied research and innovation**.

FUNDING AGENCY

**Financing of collaborative Innovative Projects**

RESEARCH CENTER

**Development of applied Research facilities**

[www.iresen.org](http://www.iresen.org)

# Roadmap



I

Identify appropriate solar technologies for Africa

II

Developing next solar technologies, suitable to the local conditions

III

Protecting the local market: standardisation, certification



# Funding Agency

**40 M€**

2011-2017

Dedicated to support  
R&D & Innovation

2017-2023

**80 M€**

**More  
Than**

**540**

Researchers and PhD  
students supported

**12**

**Laboratories**

Created across  
Morocco

# Labs created across Morocco



Solar (Thermal, PV)



Bio energy & Biomass



Smart Grids & Green  
Cities



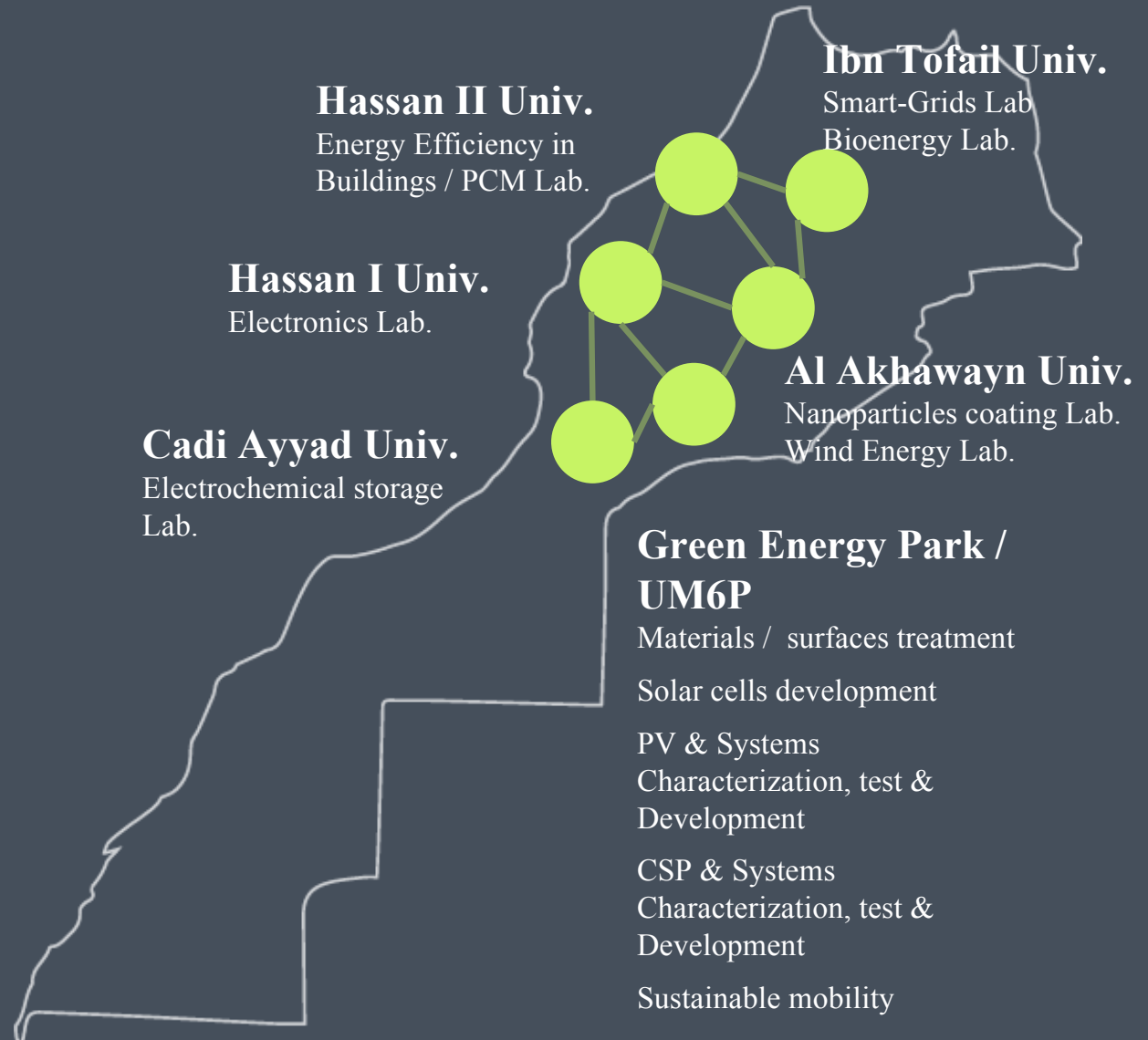
Energy Efficiency &  
Storage



Wind



Sustainable Mobility



# R&D Projects



Solar heating of bitumen



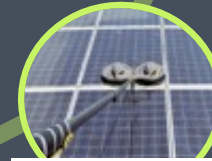
Synthesis of batteries based on local resources



Smart & sustainable Mobility



Solar Cooling for chicken farm



New cleaning solutions for PV modules



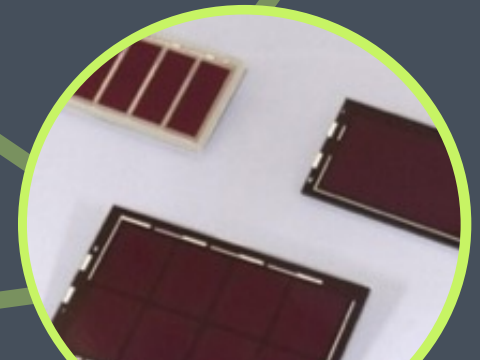
Solar Drying of phosphates



Solar food dryer



Pilot digester coupled with solar energy



First Moroccan triple junction solar cell



Traditional public bath using solar and biomass



Remote village Smart-Grid using Renewable Energies



Solar (Thermal, PV)



Bio energy & Biomass



Smart Grids & Green Cities



Energy Efficiency & Storage



Wind



Sustainable Mobility



**Every once in a while, a new technology, an old problem, and a  
big idea turn into an innovation**  
Dean KAMEN

# 2.

## The Green Technologies Parks



R2I2M



dans l'écosystème de  
L'UNIVERSITÉ MOHAMMED VI POLYTECHNIQUE

# The identity

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**RESEARCH to INNOVATION to MARKET**  
**R2I2M**



# TECHPARK



Knowledge creation & dissemination

Know-how creation & transfer

Technology development & validation

Start-Up Creation

Fully integrated technologies into African Market

# TECHPARK



INNO project call  
R&D

INNO booster call  
Startups

Venture capital

# GREEN TECHNOLOGY PARKS

## Research 2 Innovation Network



**Green Energy Park**  
Solar Energies

**Bio Energy Park**  
Bio energies & Storage



**Green & Smart Building Park**  
Energy Efficiency & Smart Grids



**EWA Park**  
Nexus Water-Energy  
Agriculture



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جامعة محمد السادس  
متعددة التخصصات التقنية  
MOHAMMED VI  
POLYTECHNIC  
UNIVERSITY

# GREEN ENERGY PARK



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The first of a hole network of research and training platforms  
*in the ecosystem of Mohamed VI Polytechnic University*



# Research to Innovation platform model



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Fundamental research

Material scale

Lab scale

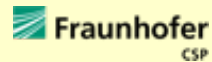
Indoor testing

Living Lab /  
Outdoor testing

Marketable products



# Research to Innovation platform model



Joint PV outdoor test platform, combining a multitude of test-set-ups, in order to evaluate, characterize and validate PV modules in harsh weather conditions (First Solar, DSM, HQcells,..) -> assessment of PV technologies and development of **new adapted technologies for Africa (desert modules)**



Applied research

Material scale

Lab scale

Indoor testing

Living lab / outdoor testing

Marketable products



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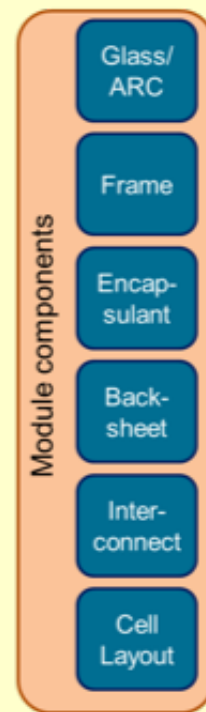
جامعة محمد السادس  
متعددة التخصصات التقنية  
MOHAMMED VI  
POLYTECHNIC  
UNIVERSITY

# Challenges in desert conditions

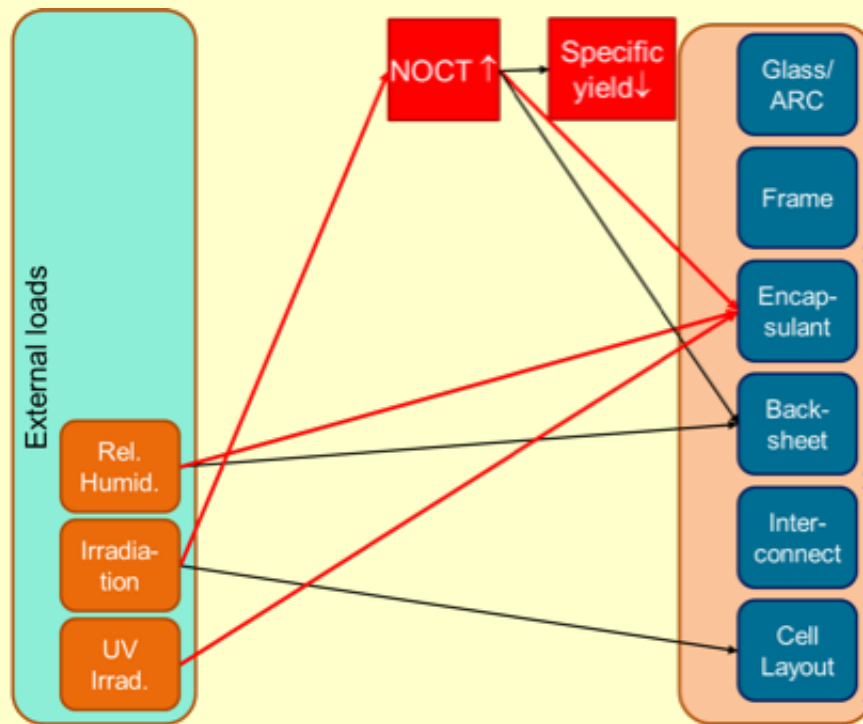
## Environment



## Module

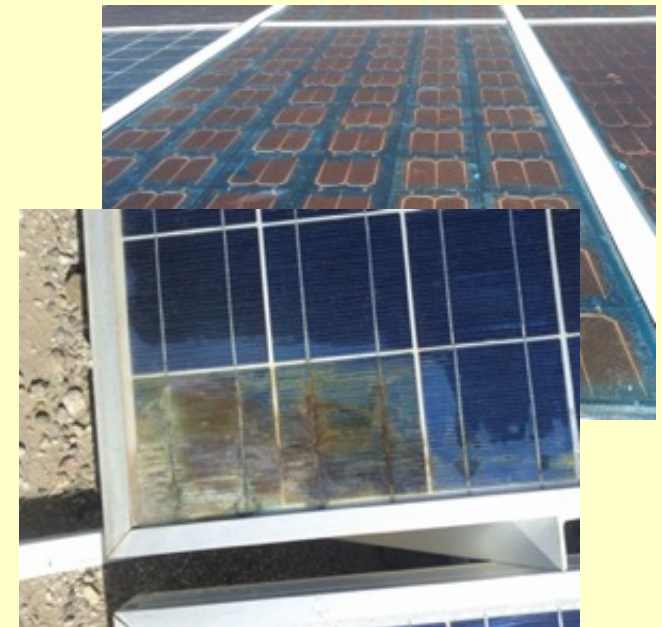
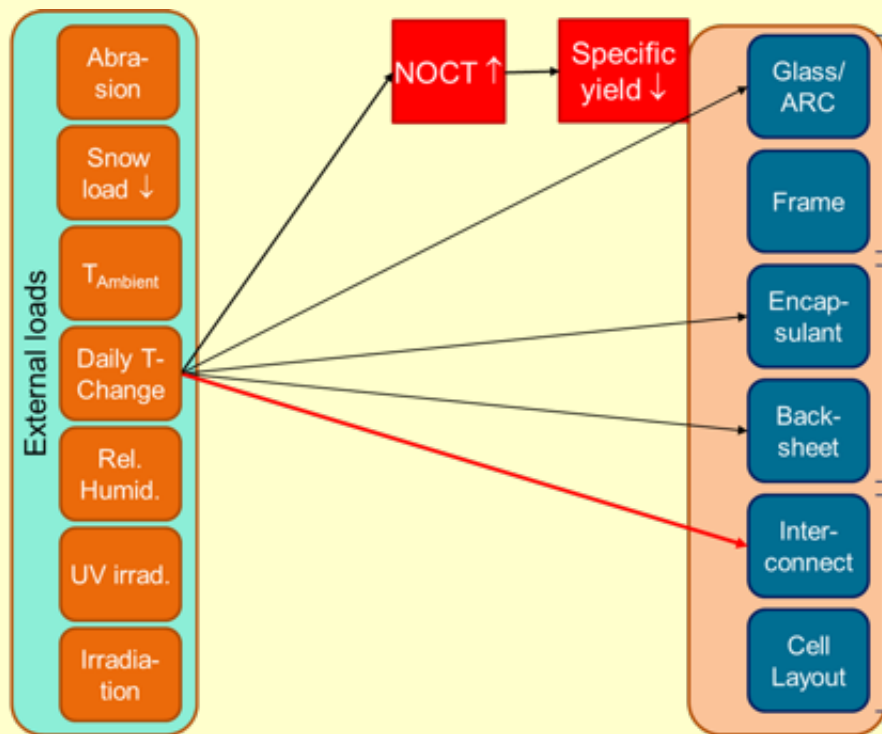


# Challenges in desert conditions

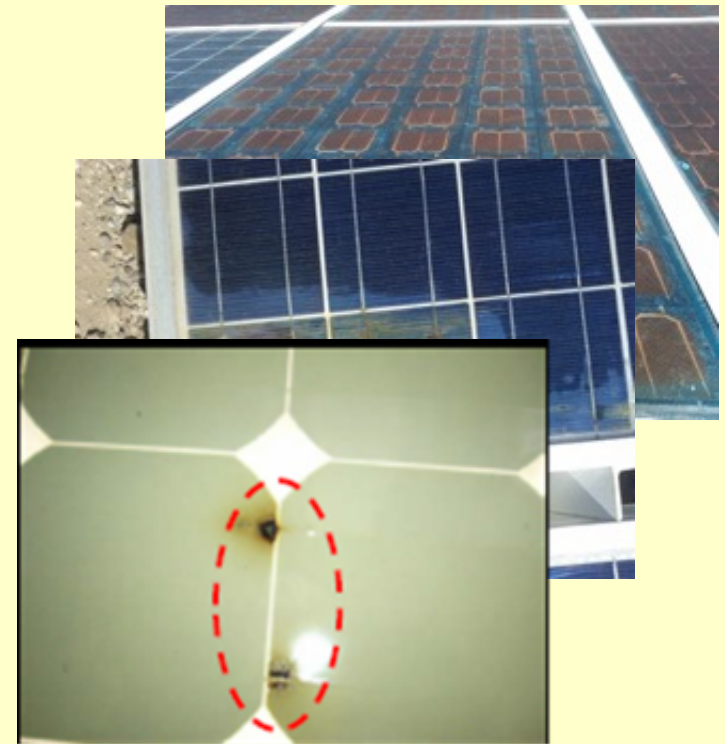
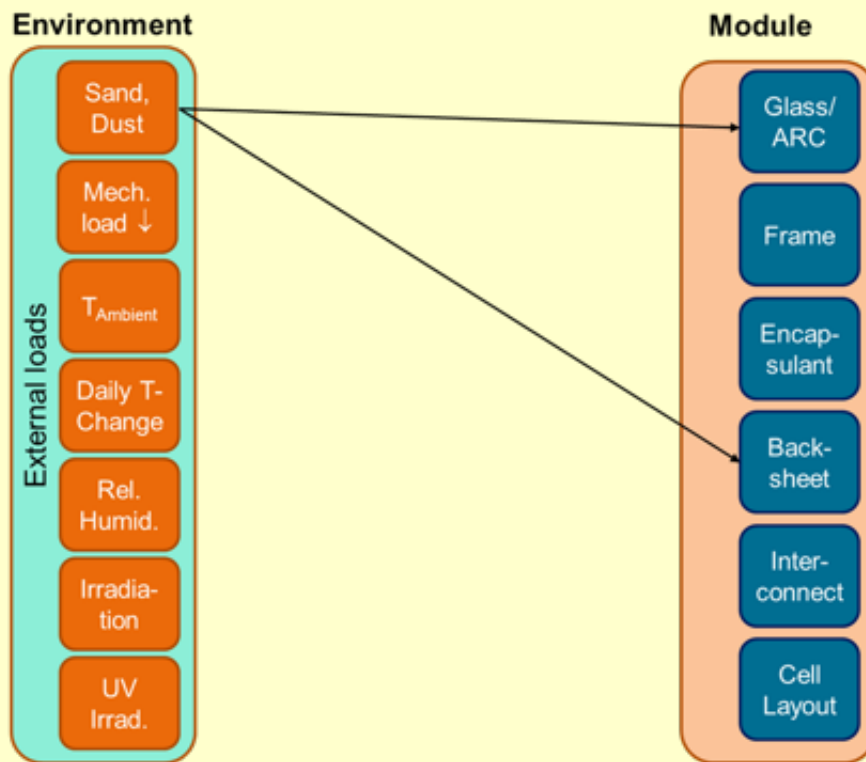




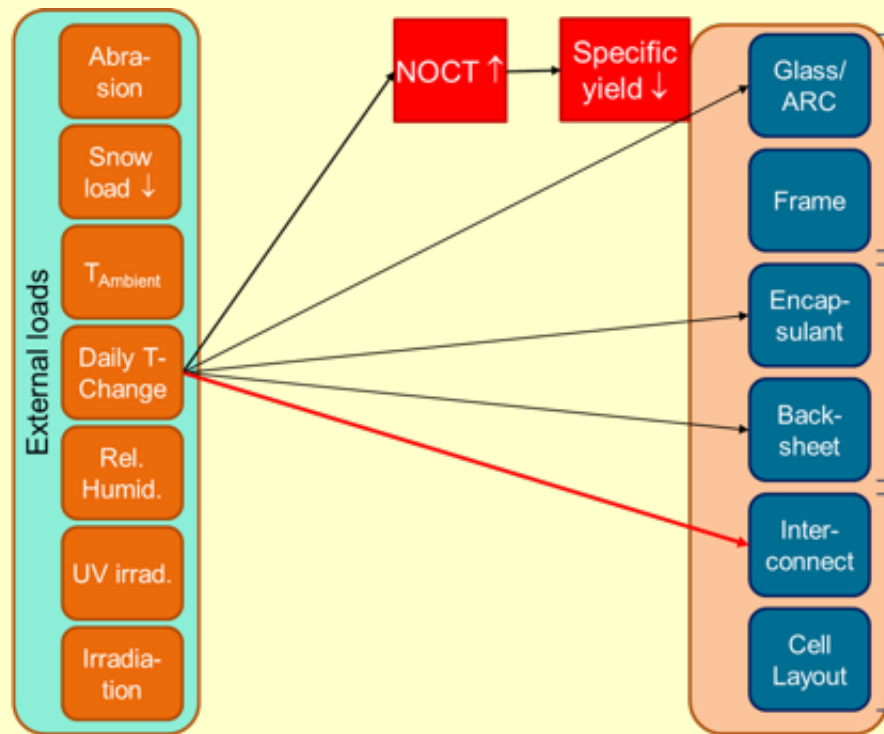
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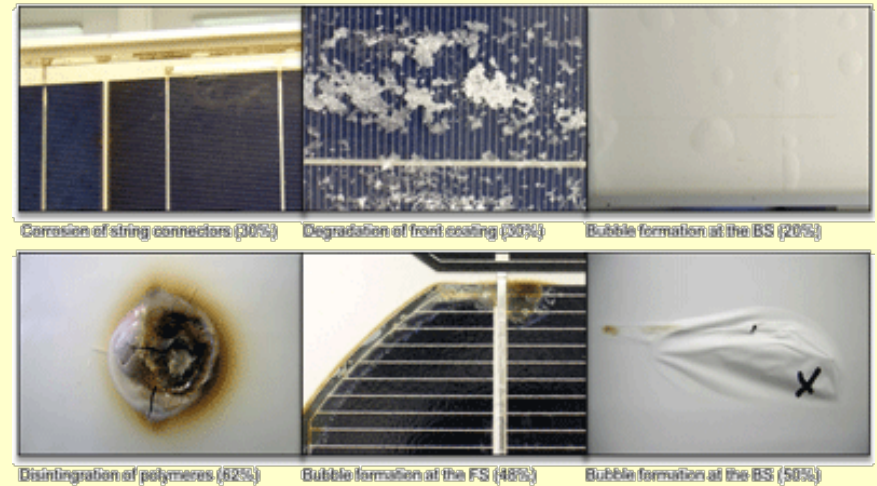
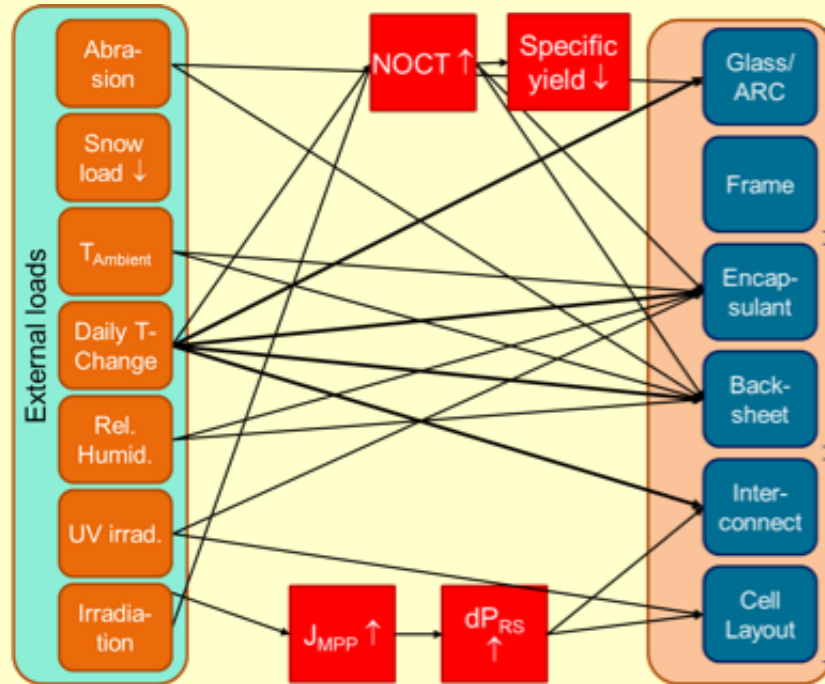
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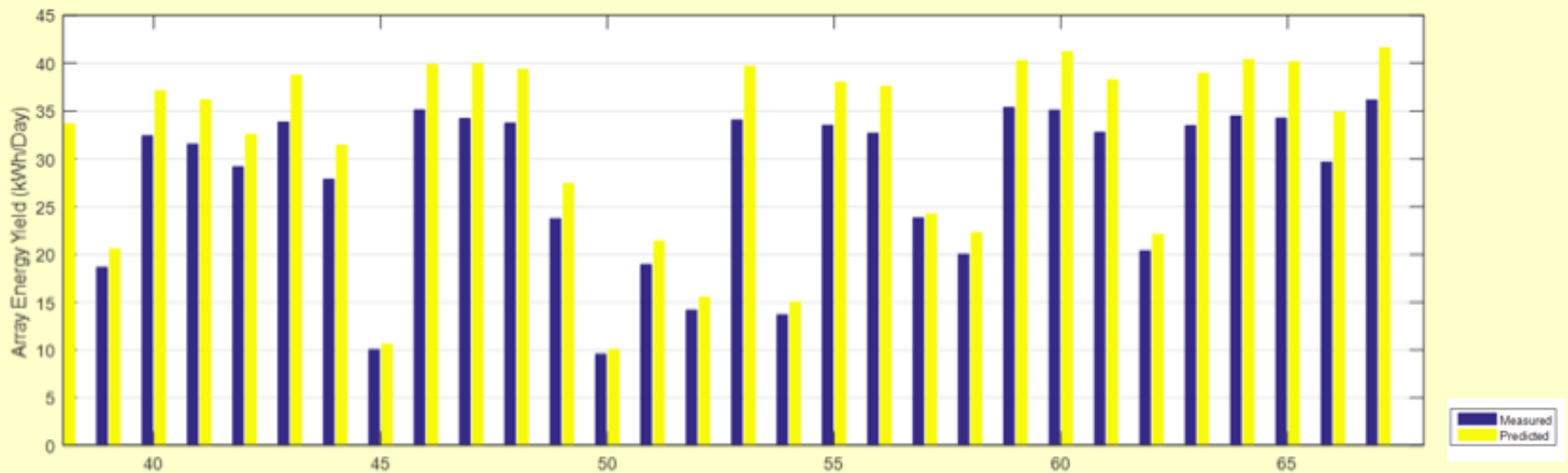


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# Challenge: Degradation

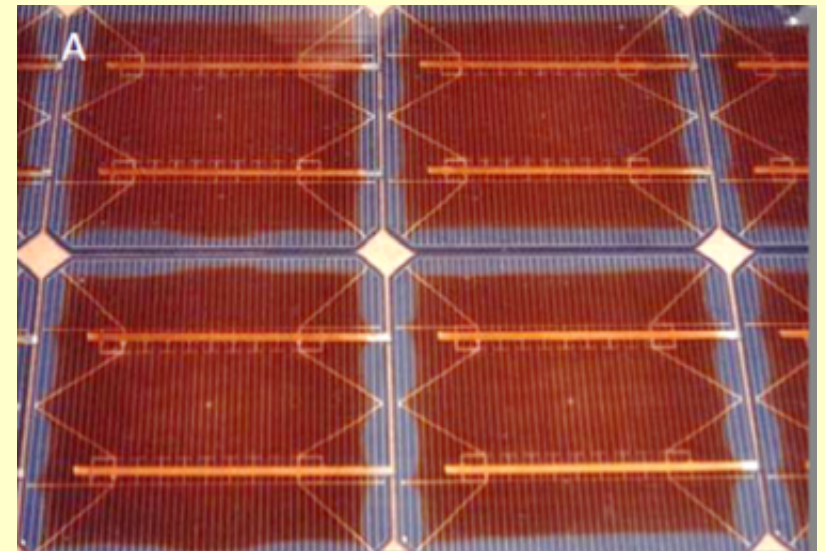
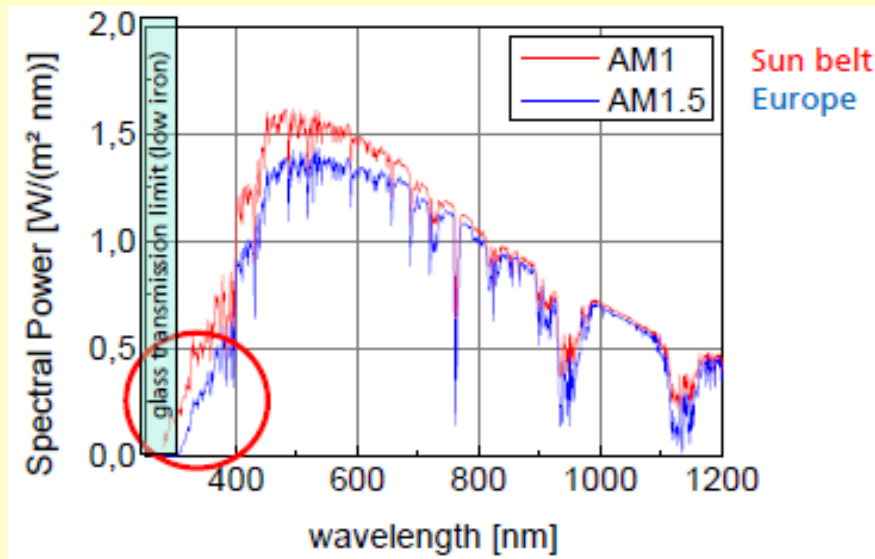
- comparison of monitored and simulation values 20 kWp PV system performance in the GEP



- The average of energy losses per month due to this degradation is around **150 kWh/Month** for thin film PV system, which makes the real monthly measured energy yield **15% less than the expected monthly energy yield.**

# Challenge: UV

- PV modules under UV influence



Discoloration of EVA under UV influence

- 2x annual irradiation dose  
2x UV power in sun belt regions  
= **4x UV** dose compared to
- Rough estimation:  
Does **20 years** in moderate climates correspond to approximately **5 years** in sun belt areas?

# Soiling effect on the PV systems

- soiling impact on two PV systems (Monocrystalline & Amorphous) has been investigated.

Type of technology	Amorphous	polycrystalline
Number of modules in series/string	8	23
The modules nominal power	135 W <sub>p</sub>	240 W <sub>p</sub>
Number of string	2	2
The open circuit voltage V <sub>oc</sub>	61,3 V	37,3 V
The short circuit current I <sub>sc</sub>	3,41 A	8,3 A
The maximum voltage V <sub>mpp</sub>	47 V	30,1 V
The maximum courant I <sub>mpp</sub>	2,88 A	7,9 A

- Both system are composed with two strings each.
- For the experiment period and for each technology, one string was cleaned twice a week and the other left without cleaning.
- The soiling impact can be visualized by calculating the difference between the energy produced from the clean and the soiled string:  $\Delta E = E_{clean} - E_{soiled}$



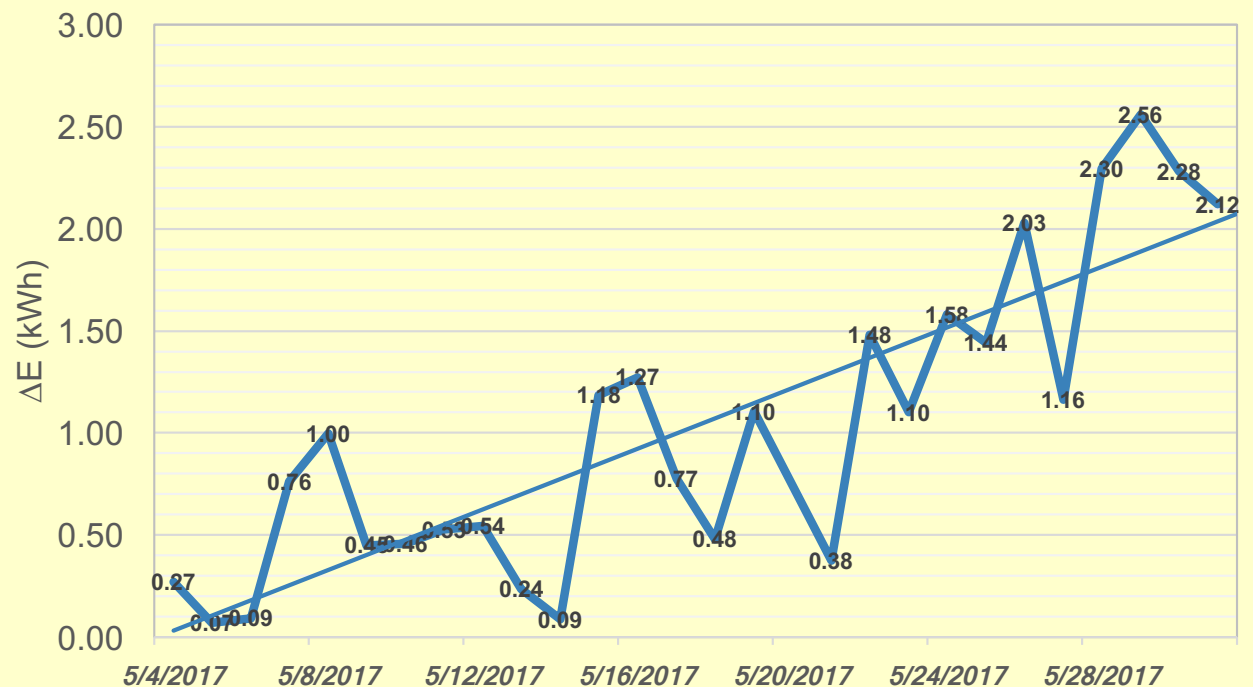
# Soiling effect on the PV systems

➤ From May the 2<sup>th</sup> to the 31<sup>st</sup> the soiling impact on two PV systems (**Monocrystalline & Amorphous**) has been investigated.

➤ For the **monocrystalline system**, the difference in energy ( $\Delta E$ ) between the cleaned and the soiled strings keep increasing with time.

➤ During the **29<sup>th</sup> of May** the energy loosed due to soiling reaches **~ 2.5kWh** which is **the equivalent to 41% loss** from the system's production.

➤ The **average energy drop due to soiling** was of **1.03kWh** during the **whole exposition period**. Which is the equivalent of **18.6%** loss from the system's production.



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# Soiling effect on the PV systems

➤ From May the 2<sup>th</sup> to the 31<sup>st</sup> the soiling impact on two PV systems (Monocrystalline & **Amorphous**) has been investigated.

- For the **Amorphous system**, the difference in energy between the two strings is increasing with time, but it's not so high (~0.5kWh).
- For the 27<sup>th</sup> the 28<sup>th</sup> and the 29<sup>th</sup> of May the energy loosed due to soiling reaches ~ **0.57kWh**. This is equivalent to **9.1%** of the system's production.



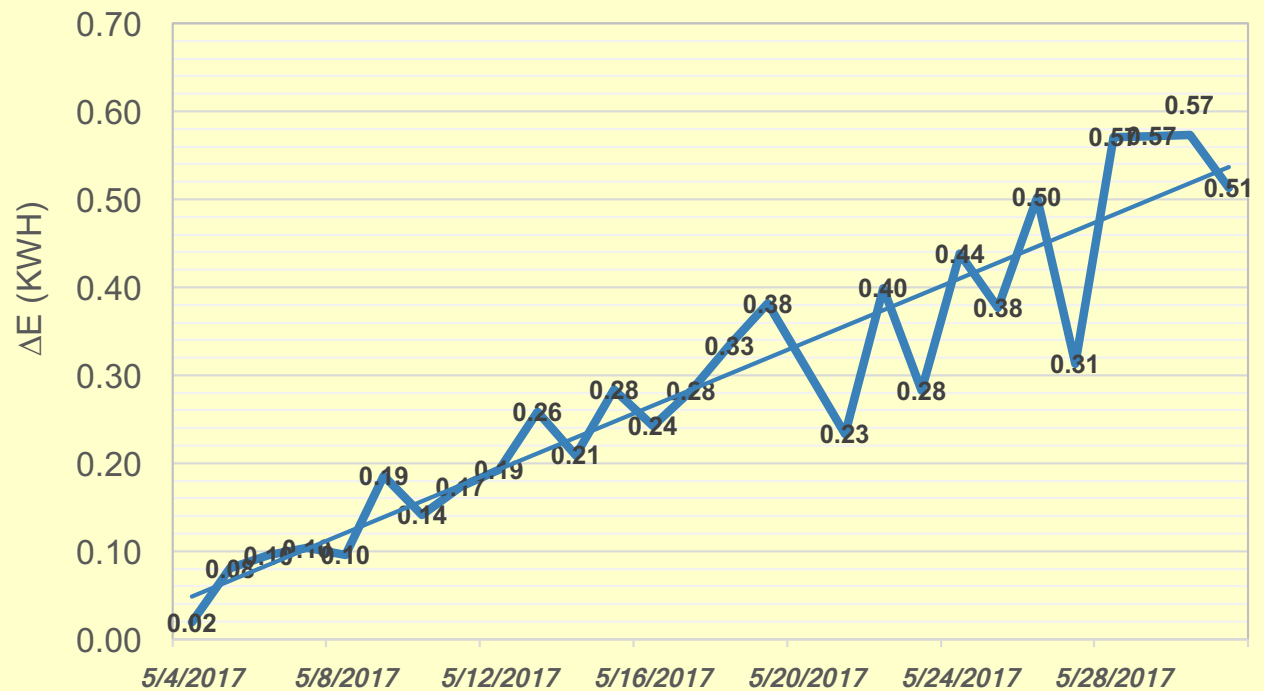
➤ The average energy loss during the whole exposition period was of **0.29kWh** due to soiling. This is equivalent to **4.9%** of the system's production.



# Soiling effect on the PV systems

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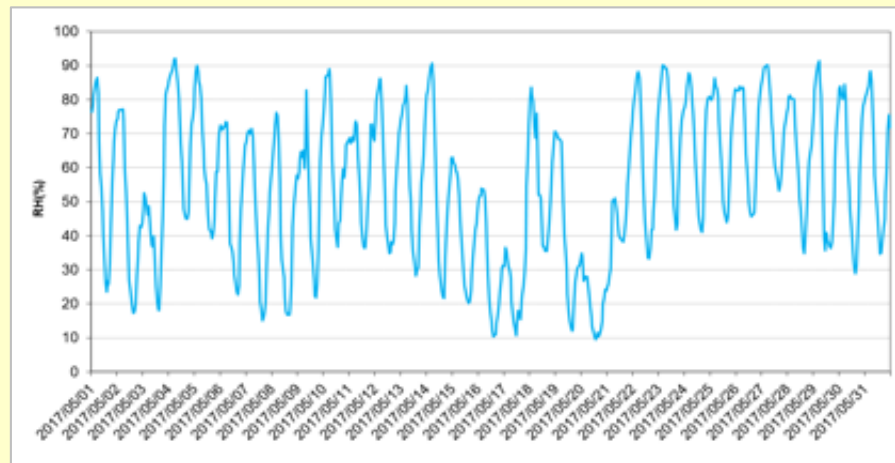
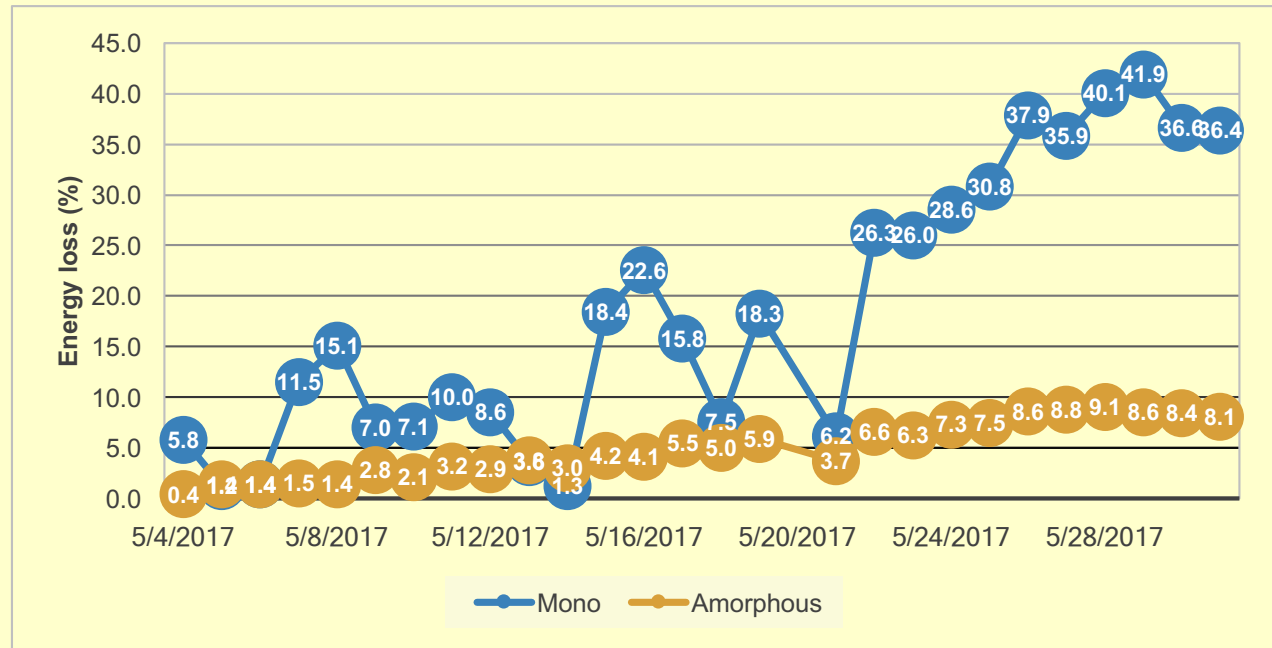


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# Soiling effect on the PV systems

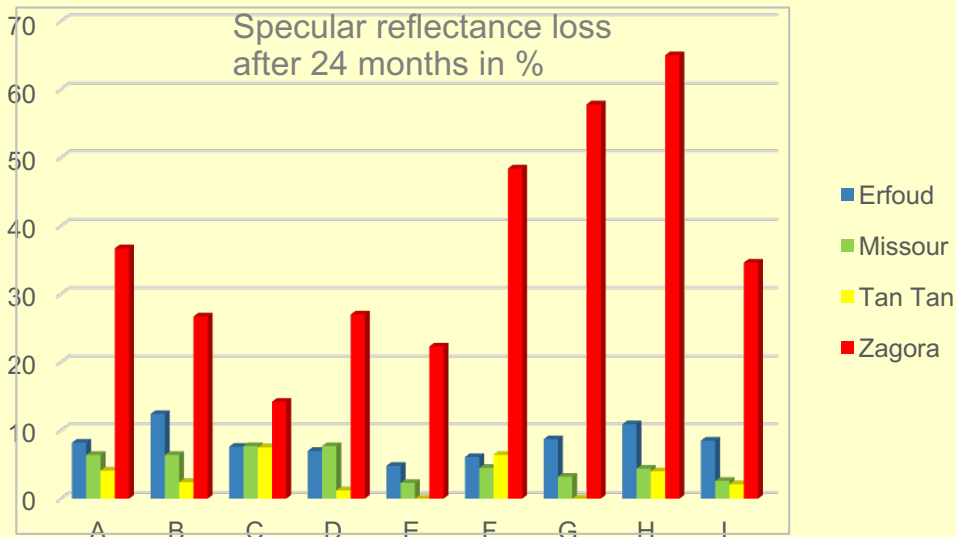
- The difference in the energy losses between the technologies can be explained by the humidity variation between the day and the night, and the modules temperature.
- The Monocrystalline modules are sensible to the temperature, which contribute to the evaporation of the dewdrops on the surface. This causes an agglomeration and cementation of the dust on the surface, thus a high energy losses.



Technology	Mono	Amorph
Max. energy loss	41.9%	9.1%
Average energy loss	18.6%	4.9%



# Outdoor Exposure- Moroccan & African Sites



Location	Latitude	Longitude	Max Temperature [°C]	Min Temperature [°C]	Mean Temperature [°C]	Yearly sum solar irradiance GHI [kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ]	Mean wind speed [m/s]	Mean relative humidity [%]
Missour	32,86°N	-4,11°E	40,6	-1,8	18	2023	3,6	48,1
Erfoud	31,49°N	-4,22°E	44	-3,1	22,2	2044	3,1	30,1
Zagora	30,27°N	-5,85°E	45,3	-0,6	23,9	2174	3,8	23,4
Tan Tan	28,5°N	-11,32°E	32	9,2	18,8	1856	4,4	82,9
Yamoussoukro	6,798°N	-5,275°E	39,44	13,07	26,20	1652	2,4	75,5



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# GREEN & SMART BUILDING PARK



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Testing, training and research platform is dedicated to research and development in the field of green buildings, energy efficiency, Smart grids and electrical mobility.

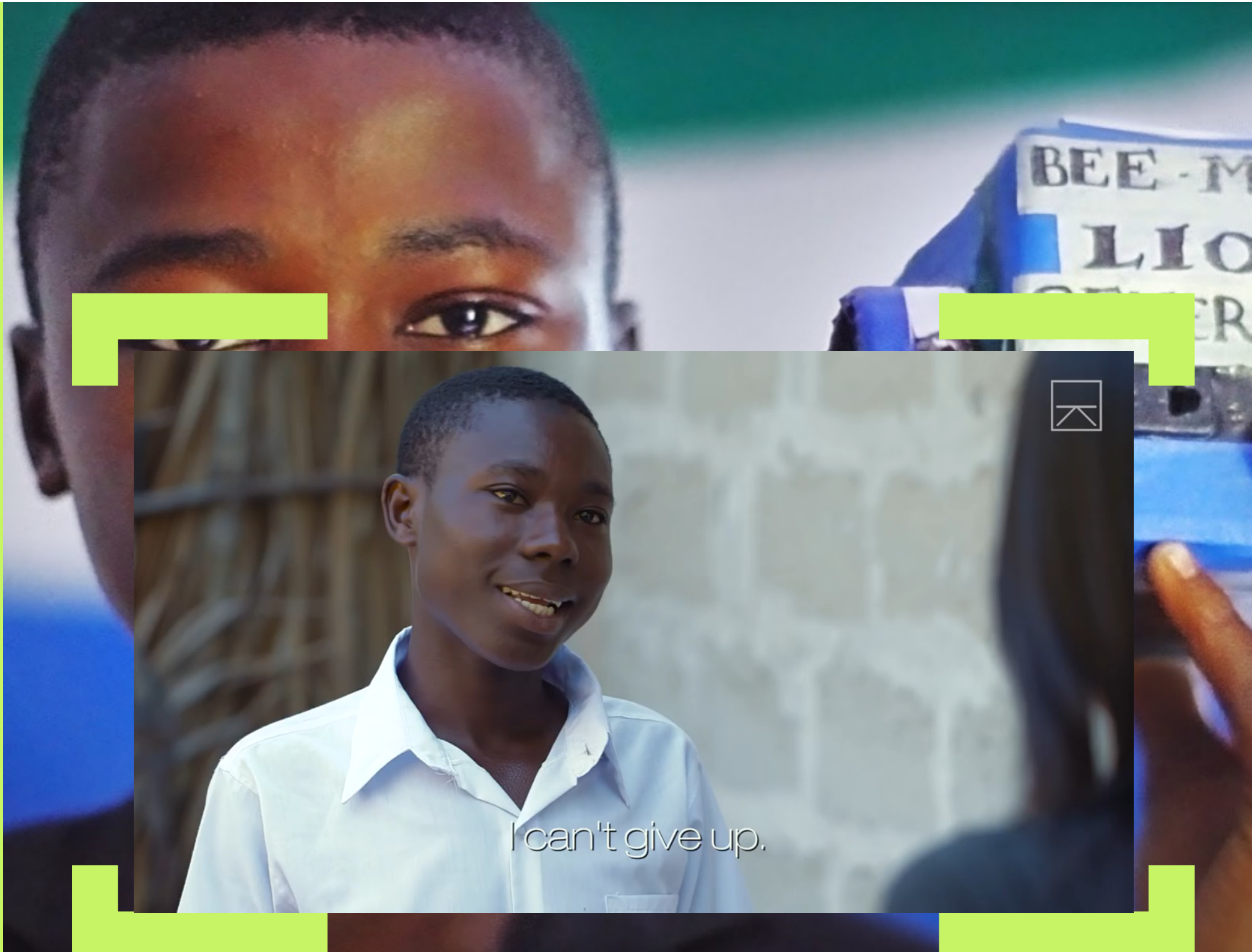


## What Does a Smart African City Look Like?



**Developing adapted  
green technologies  
to help the African  
Dream happen**





BEE-M  
LIO  
ER



I can't give up.



ikken@iresen.org

# Thank you



Developing adapted  
green solutions for  
the wealth of the  
future Africa

