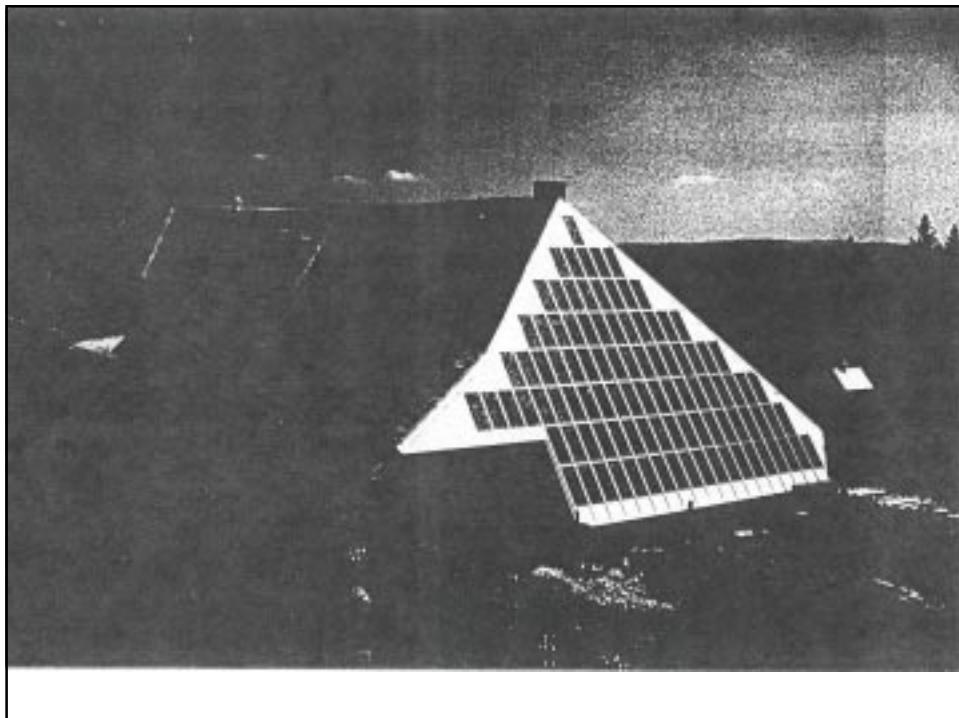
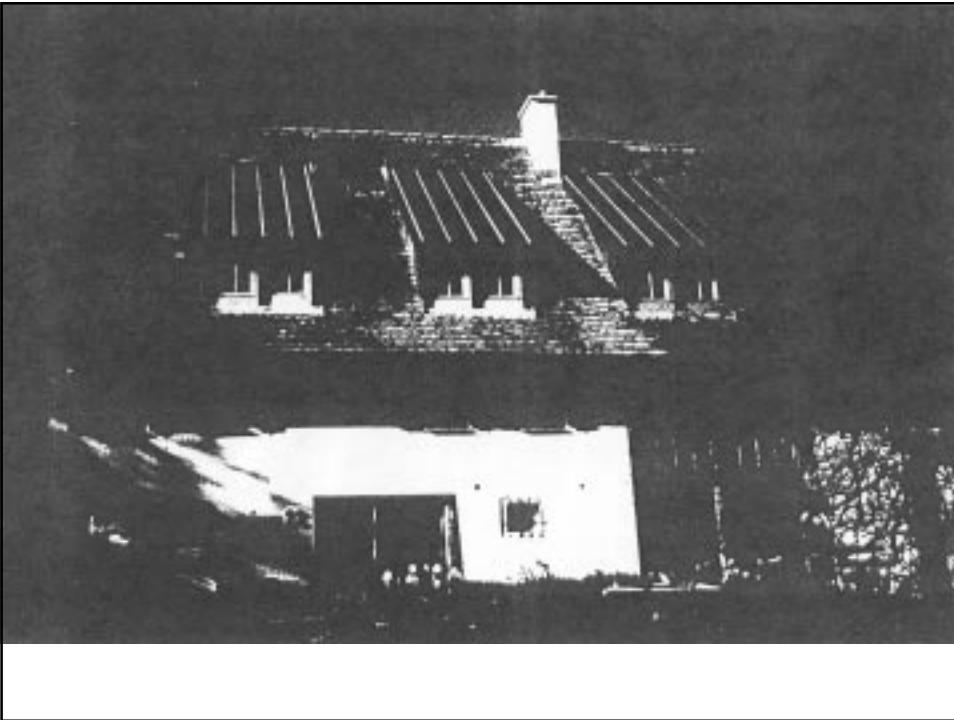
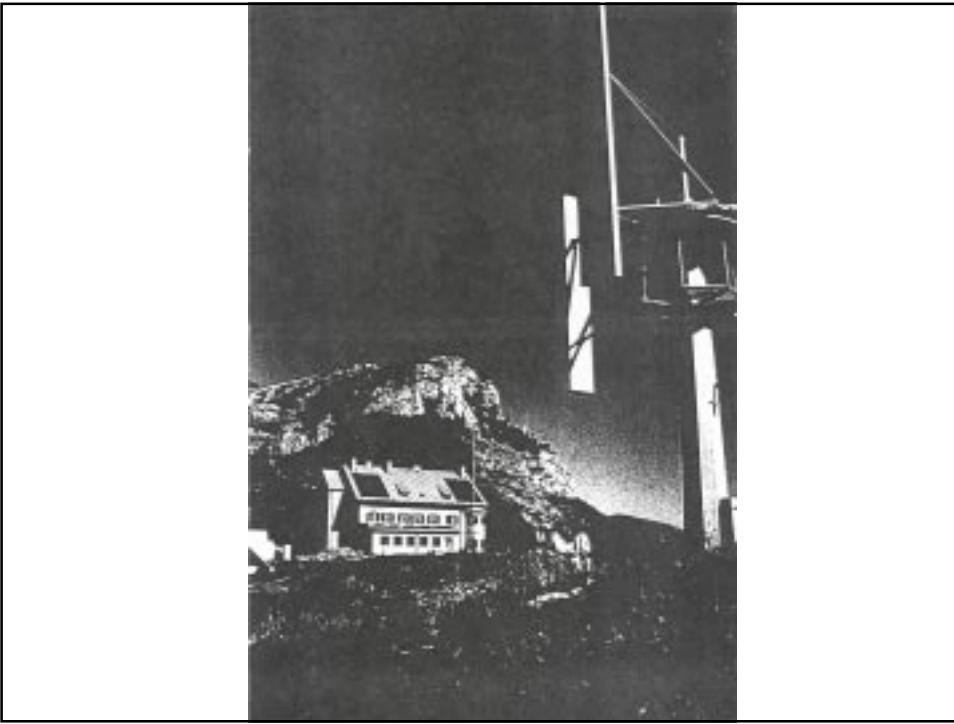


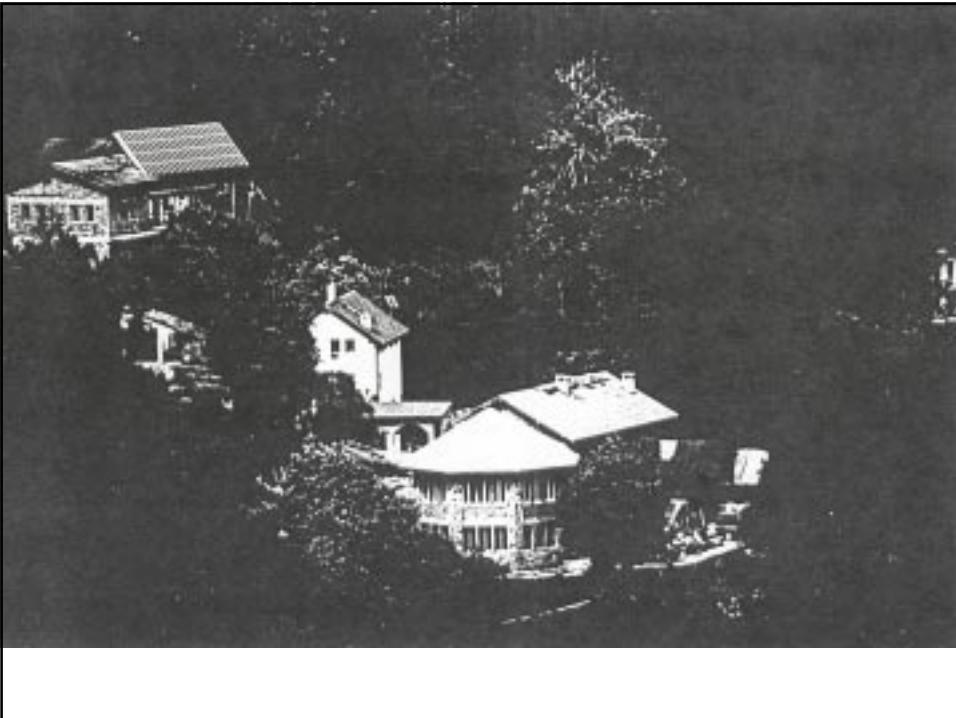
Hybrid Photovoltaic-Diesel-Battery Systems for Remote Energy Supply

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Basic technical goals:

- provide a continuous (24 hours) AC-supply
 - reach a high supply reliability
(most systems are for commercial use: farms, tourist facilities)
 - reduce the operating times and the fuel consumption of existing diesel generators considerably (thus reducing operating costs and pollution through noise and exhaust gases)
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Hybrid Photovoltaic-Diesel-Battery Systems for Autonomous Energy Supply

Buildings without energy supply from a public electricity grid (in Europe)

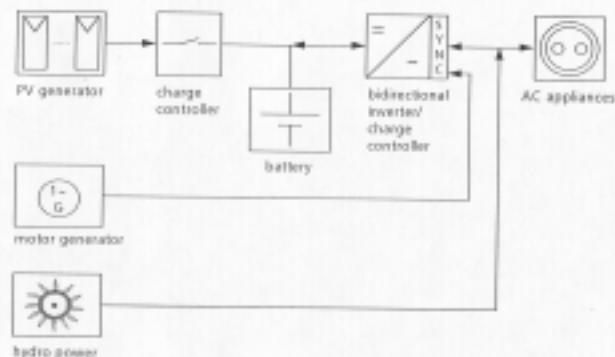
Holiday & weekend residences 500 000

Permanently inhabited houses & farms 300 000

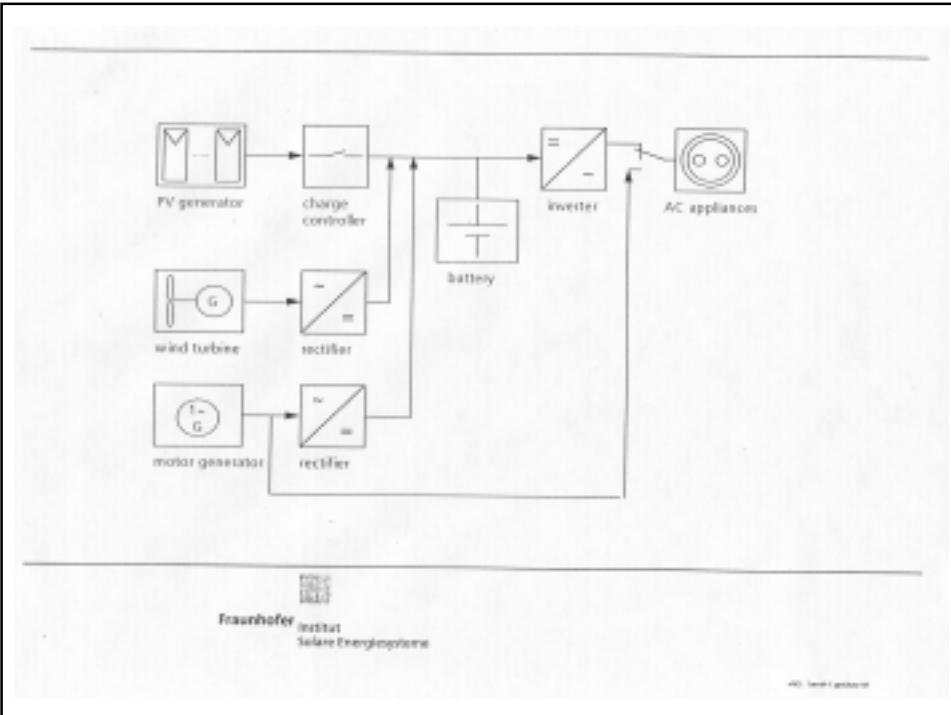
Facilities for tourists:
mountain lodges, hikers inns, ... several thousands

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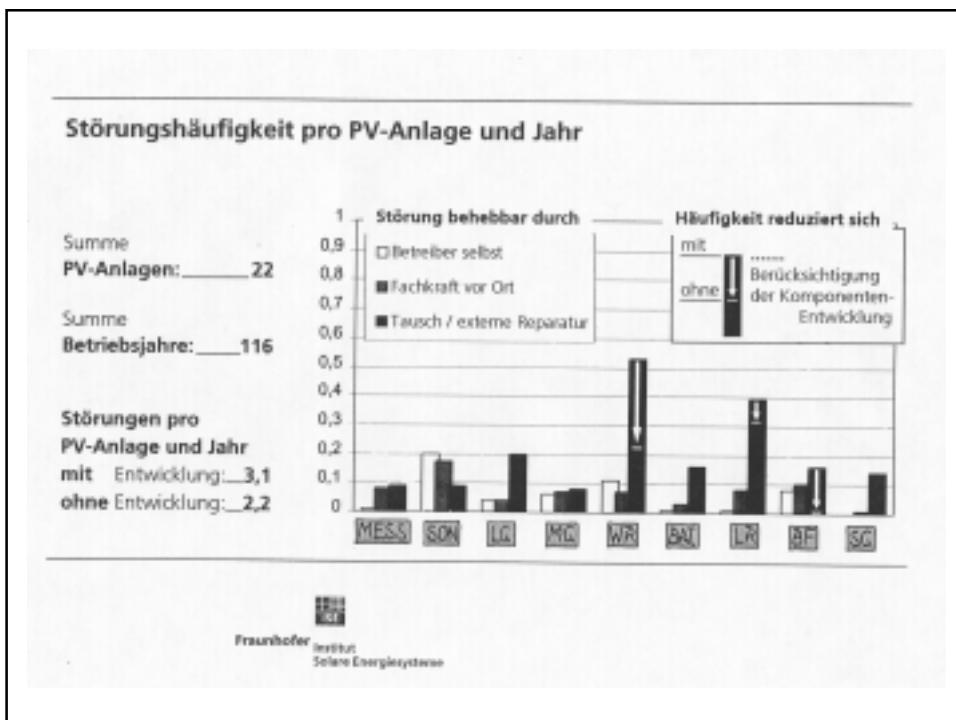
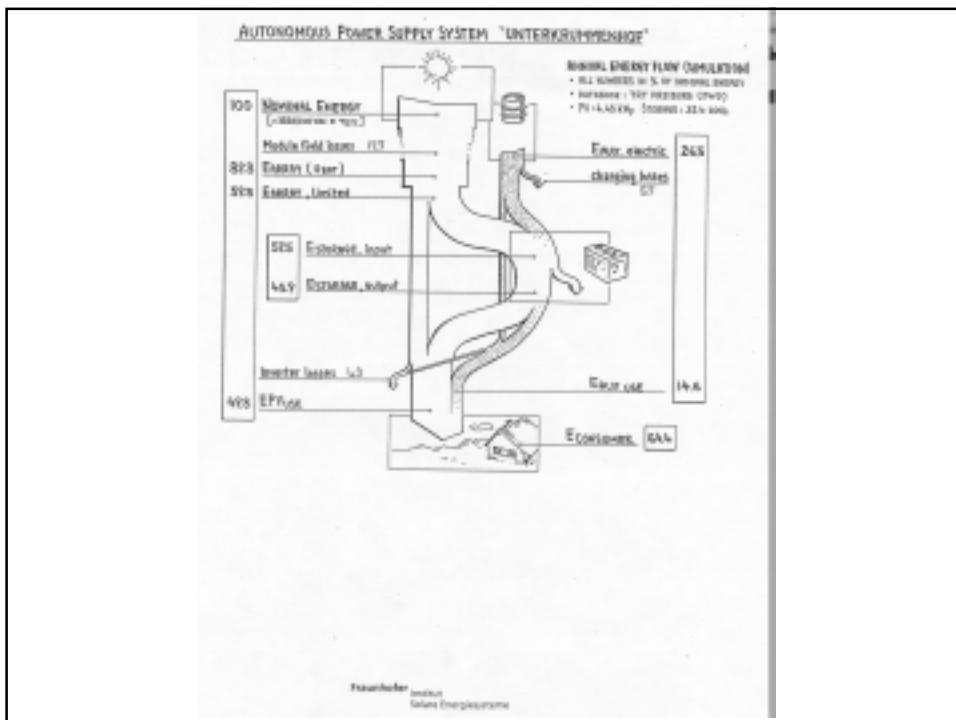
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System layout: Rappenecker Hof	
Daily load	9 kWh
Inverter, nominal power	4 kW
Battery, energy stored	32 kWh
PV-generator, nominal power	3,8 kW
Wind turbine, nominal power	1,0 kW
Diesel Generator, nominal power	16 kW

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Operating experience / lessons learnt

PV-modules: usually the most reliable part of the system

Batteries: limited lifetime of three to five years
solution: intelligent charge control

Inverters: high part load efficiency is absolutely necessary,
few good inverters are on the market

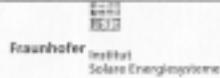


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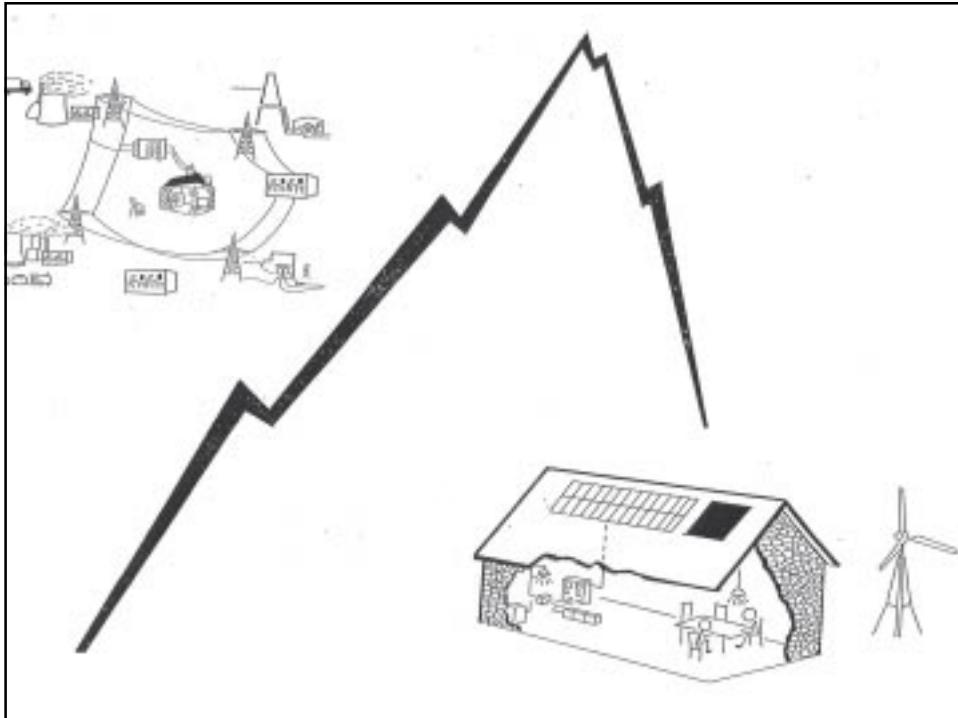
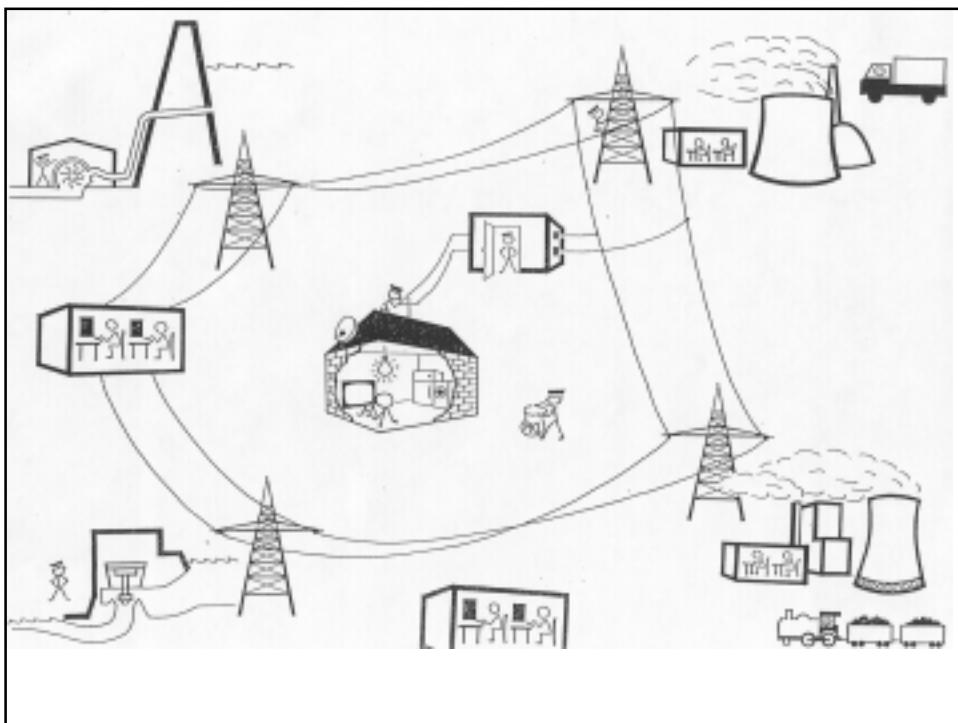
Operating experience / lessons learnt (continued)

Appliances: energy saving must be an integral part of system planning

Supply reliability: not yet satisfying
solution: professional maintenance schemes



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Conclusions

Hybrid Photovoltaic-Diesel-Battery-Systems for remote energy supply are a proven technology.

Potential for improvements

- system reliability
- standardization (modularity) of components and system layout
- battery lifetimes
- energy flow management

Economic evaluation is still under discussion.

