

## SPHELAR SOLAR PANELS

Efficiency (E)= 20%Average Solar Radiation (R)=264 w/m2Average Exposure in one day (D)= 6 hrsTotal Area of Solar Panels (A1)= 12,320 m2Energy Output of 1 solar panel/day(E1) = R x D X E

Peak Capacity of the installation (P1)

**Power generated annually (T1)** 

= 20% =264 w/m2 = 6 hrs = 12,320 m2 ) = R x D X E = 264 x 6 x 0.2 = 316.8 w hr/m2 = 0.317 kw hr/m2 = R x E x A1 = 264 x 0.2 X 12320 = 650 kw = P1 X 365 = 3905 X 365 = 1,425,325 kw hr

= 1,425 Mw hr





## **PAVEGEN V3 KINETIC PAVEMENT**

= 8 watt/ footfall
= 5000
) = 6 hrs
= 20,000
= 5000 m2
ion (P2) = Fp x Ef
= 20000 x 8
= 160,000
= 160 kw
2) = Fa x Ef x D X 365
= 5000 x 8 x 6 X 365
= 87,600 Kw hr
= 87.6 Mw hr

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Wavecity generates electricity by harnessing solar power and incorporating kinetic pavement in the design. Masdar City has good exposure to sunlight throughout the year therefore using solar power to generate electricity is more beneficial than using other types of renewable technology.

The solar panels are Sphelar® BIPV (Building Integrated PhotoVoltaics). This type of solar cells consists of arrays of 1-2mm dia micro spherical solar cell on a transparent flexible membrane. Having a capacity to capture rays from all direction, Sphelar Cell is less dependent on the angle of incoming light thus giving a higher efficiency as compared to other conventional solar panels. The transparent membrane also helps to illuminate the insides of the structure to a certain extent. Kinetic Pavement is provided by Pavegen. It is a triangular composite tile with electro-magnetic generators incorporated below it. As pedestrian walk across the Pavegen flooring system, the weight from their footsteps compresses electromagnetic generators below, producing 8 watts of off-grid electrical energy per step. Pavegen system also continuously monitors footfall, providing the ability to predict peak timings and prime locations.

Energy from each panel and floor tile is channelled through an underground grid line to an onsite substation (15m x 15m x 7.5m). The substation includes a battery to store the power generated, an invertor to convert DC current into AC current and a step up transformer to increase the voltage and reduce the current in the distribution feeder so that the heat losses and cost of feeder are minimised. The energy can further be distributed in the city via distribution feeder (grid lines).

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