

# Feasibility Study on Solar Process Heat in Jordan Using the Software **greenius**

**German Aerospace Center (DLR)**

Institute of Solar Research

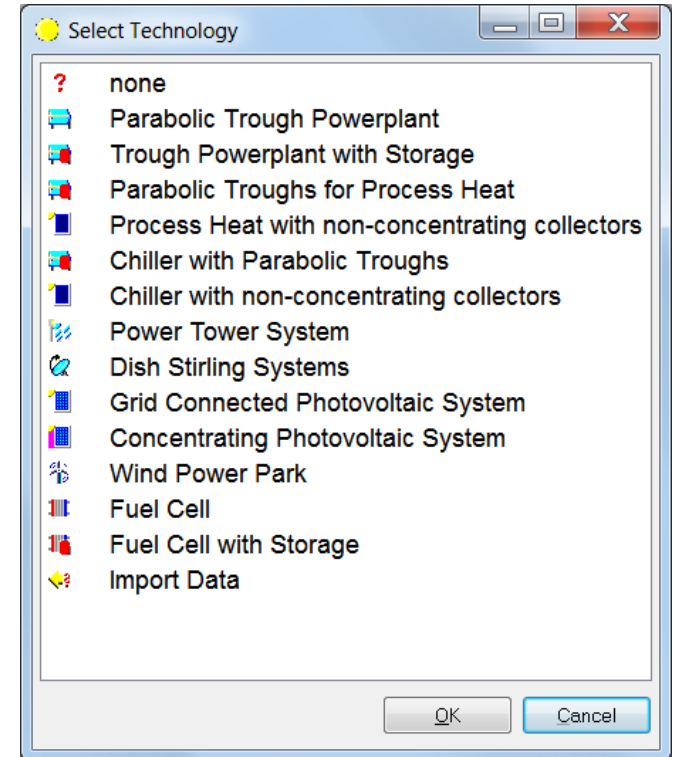
Lisa Willwerth

Knowledge for Tomorrow



# The software tool **greenius**

- Free & easy
- Simulation of different renewable energy systems for heat or electricity generation
- Main focus on concentrating solar technology
- Customized for fast and simple calculations
- Based on hourly performance simulation of a typical year
- Utilization for e.g. feasibility studies or technology comparisons
- User support by DLR

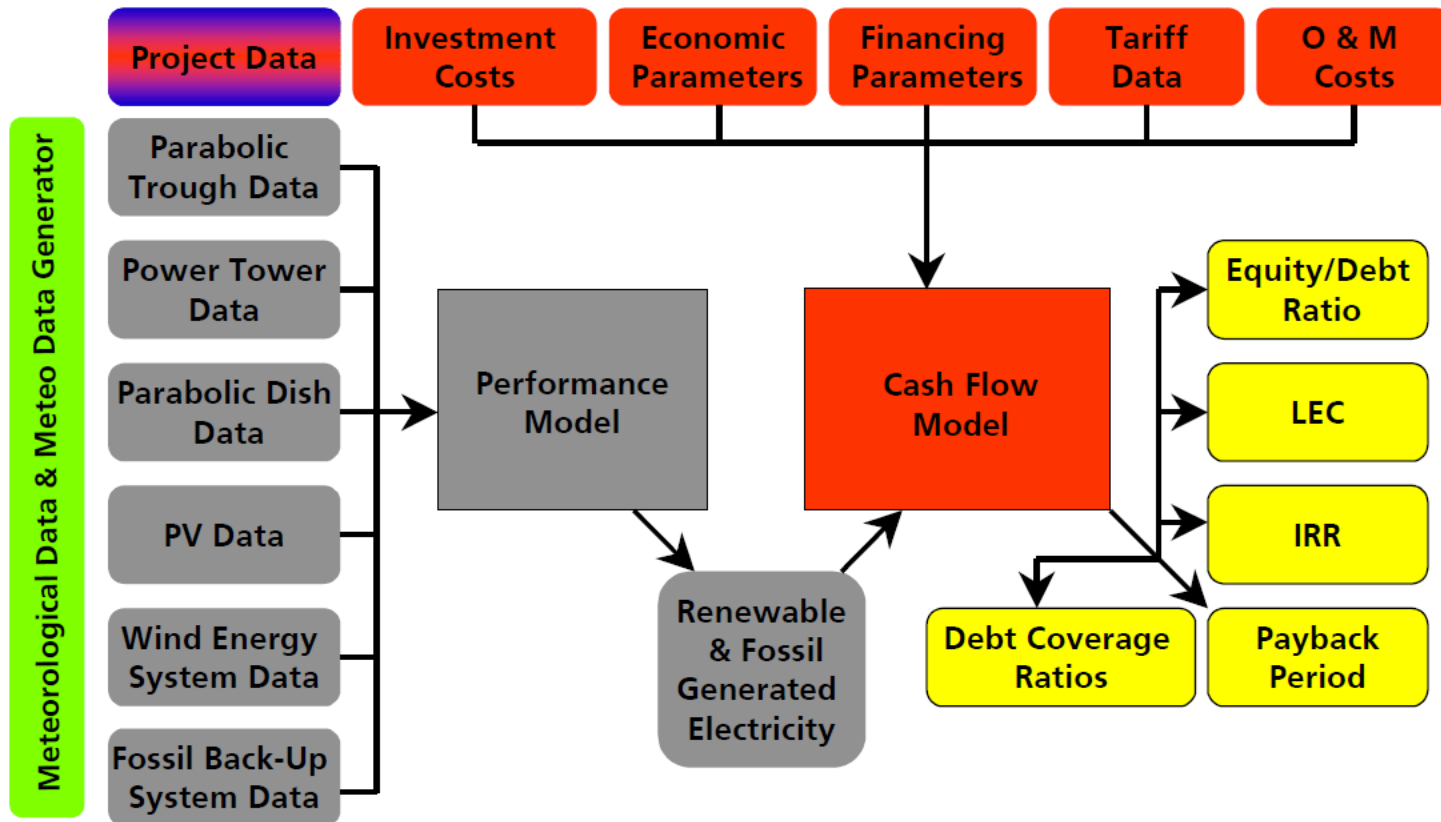


Homepage of **greenius**:

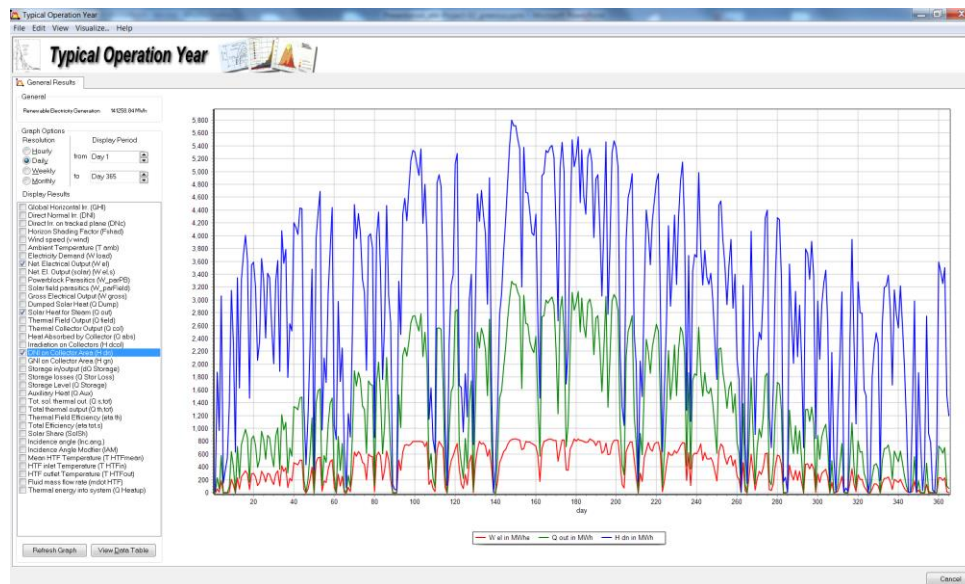
<http://freegreenius.dlr.de/>



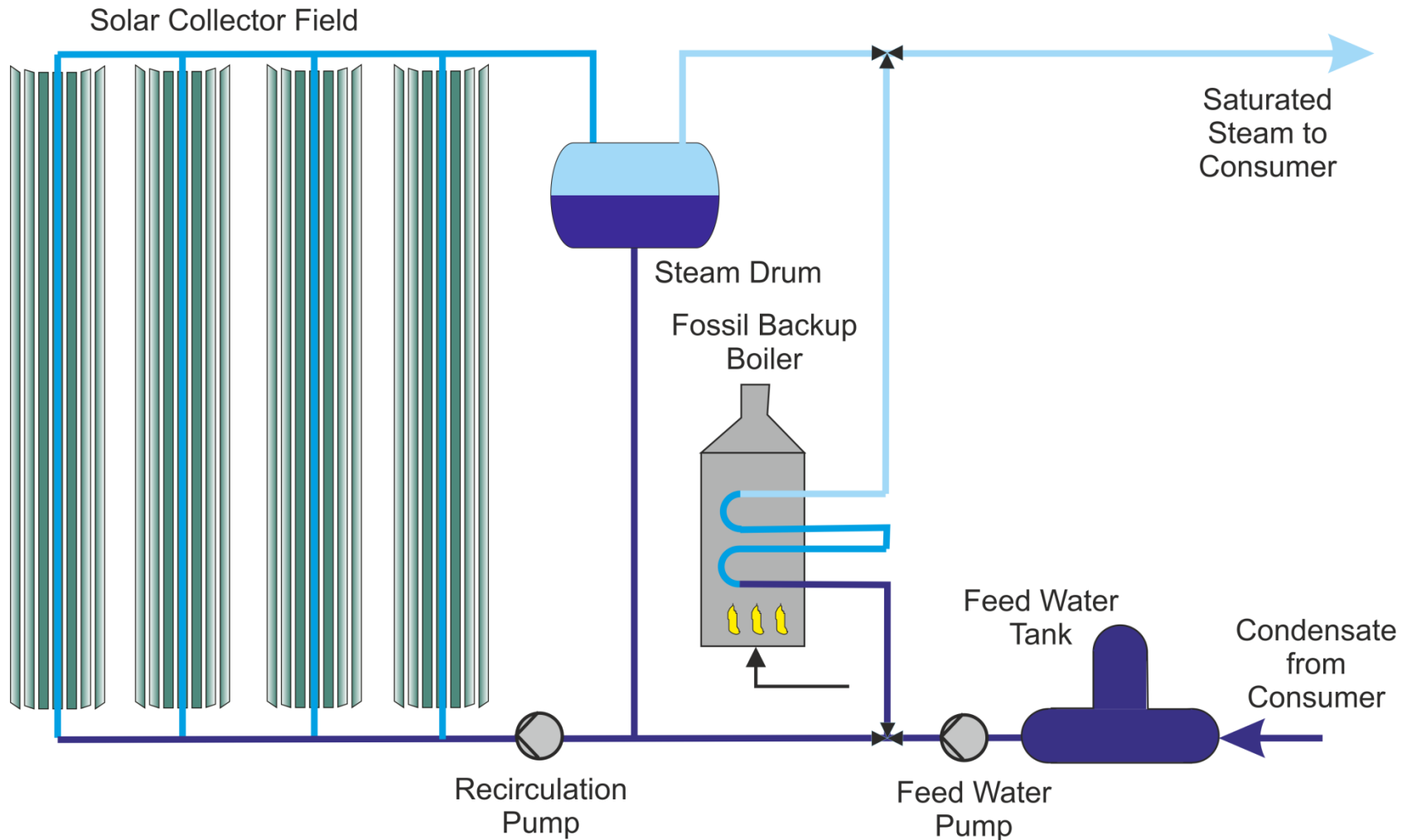
# General structure of greenius



# greenius User Interface



# Direct Solar Steam Generation with Fresnel Collectors



# Feasibility Study – Using Solar Thermal Steam Generation as Fuel Saver

- Solar energy is used to save fossil fuel for steam generation
- Basic solar field parameters:

Parameter	Value	Comment
Nominal Steam Production	900kW	1.4 t/h of sat. steam @212°C/20bar
Solar Field Aperture Area	1760 m <sup>2</sup>	
Required Land Area	3000 m <sup>2</sup>	e.g. 75m x 40m

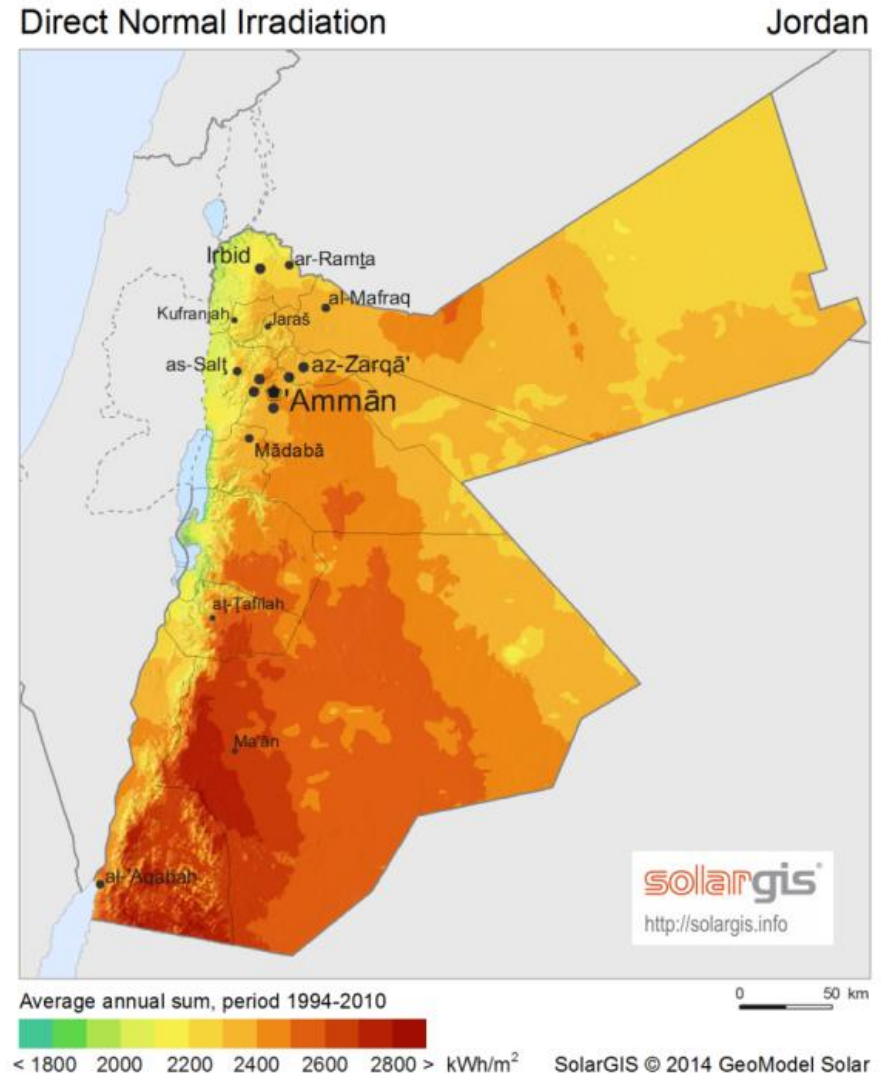


# Solar Radiation Profile of Jordan

## Annual DNI (Direct Normal Irradiation)

- in Ammān (meteonorm 7):  
2438 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>
- in Ma'ān (enerMENA measured data):  
2736 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> (2011-2015)
- Used for simulation:  
2460 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

▶ very high potential!



# Economic Boundary Conditions

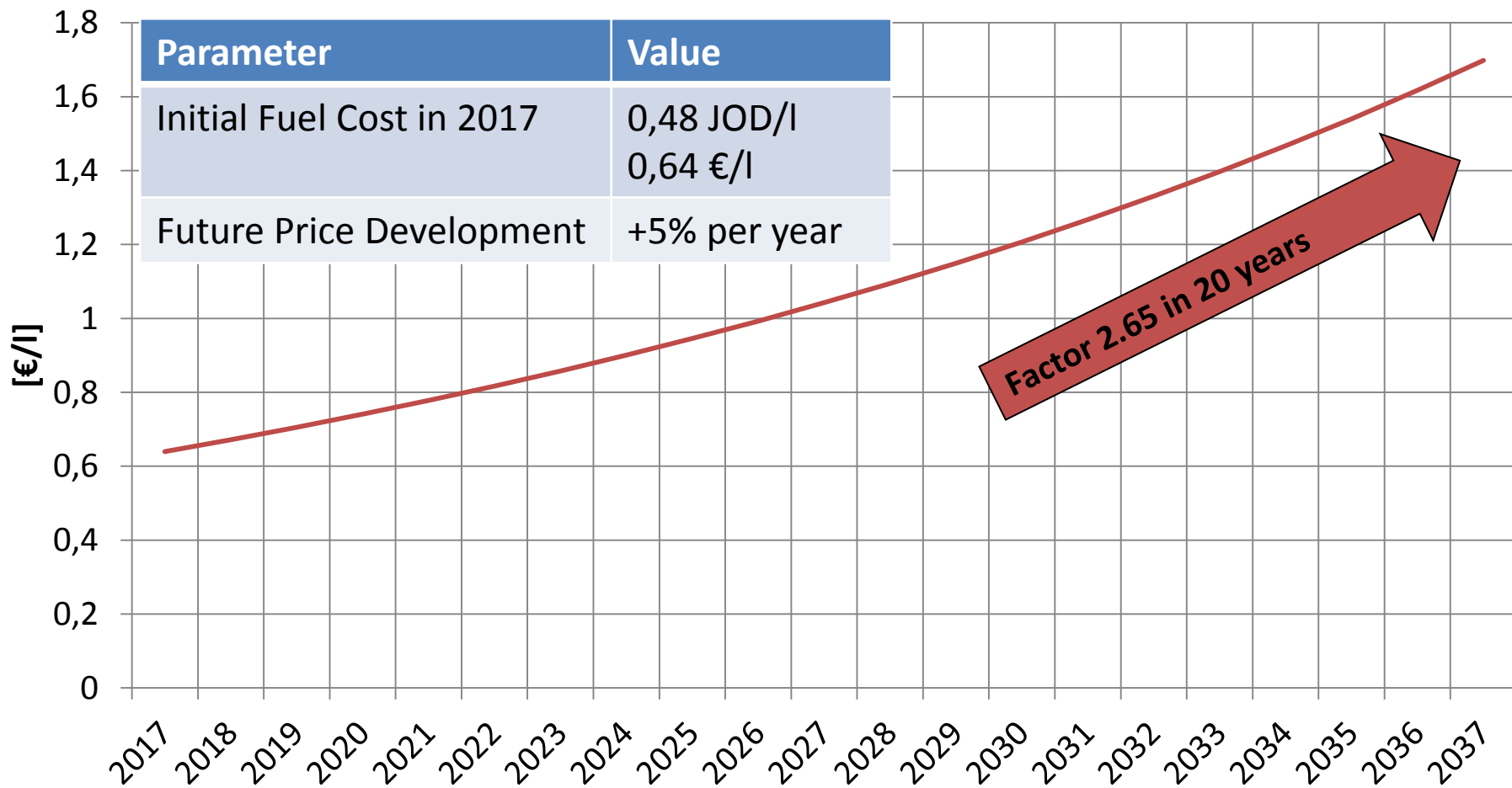
Parameter	Value	Comment
Fossil Steam Generation Cost in 2017	81.7 €/MWh <sub>th</sub>	Only running cost; boiler efficiency 80%; ex. Rate 0.75 JOD/€
Turn-Key Investment Cost	766 000 €	i.e. 435 €/m <sup>2</sup> (Industrial Solar costs – 10% incentives)
Running Cost per year	12 000 €	+1% per year
Equity Ratio	20%	
Debt Ratio	80%	
Debt term	10 years	
Debt funding interest rate	4%	





# Impact Factor: Future Diesel Price

## Diesel Price Jordan [€/l]



Parameter	Value
Initial Fuel Cost in 2017	0,48 JOD/l 0,64 €/l
Future Price Development	+5% per year



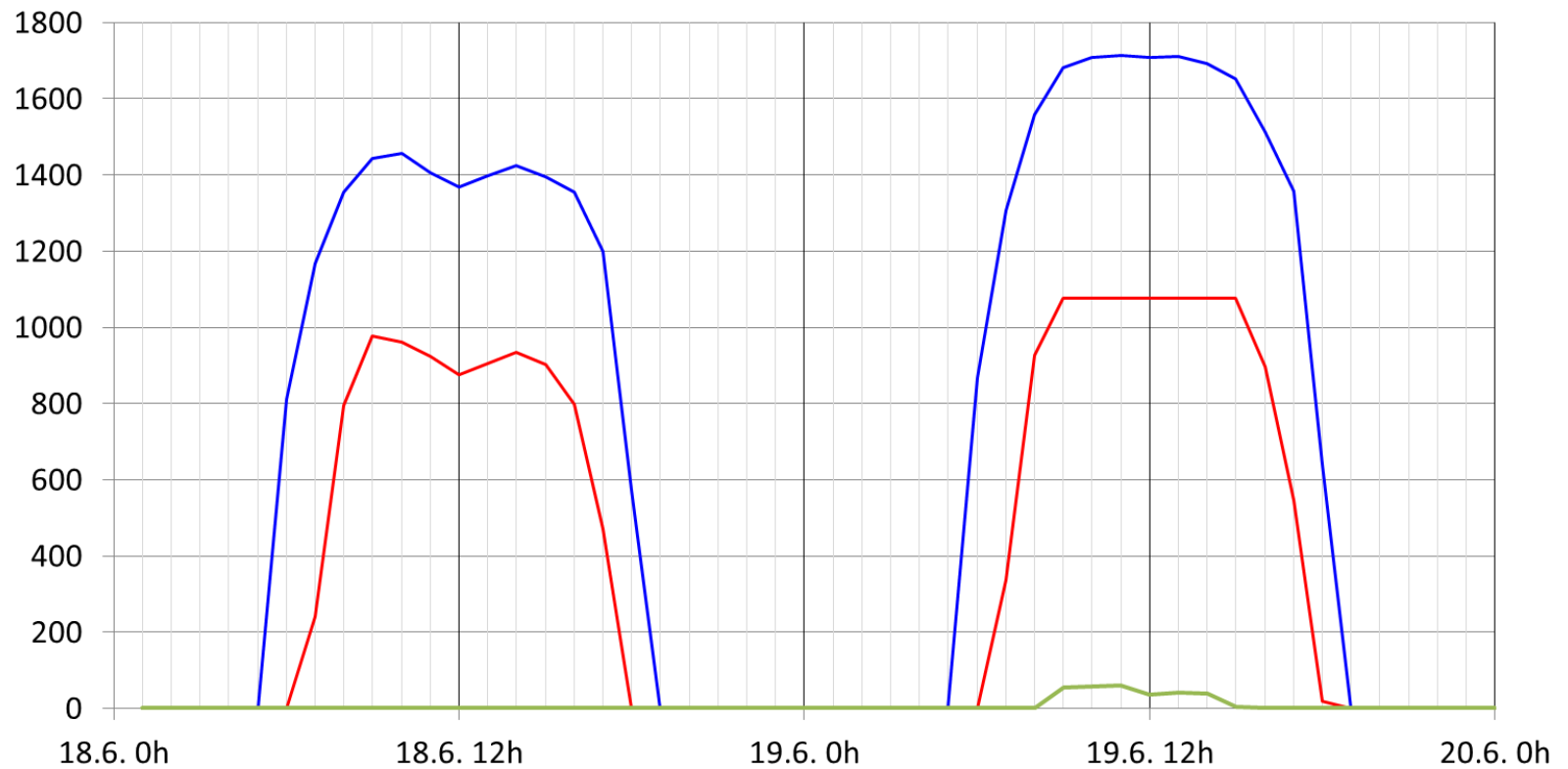
# Technical Key Results

Result	Value	Unit
Annual DNI	2460	kWh/m <sup>2</sup>
Annual Solar Heat Output	1034	kWh/m <sup>2</sup>
Annual Solar Steam Generation	2765	t
Annual Field Efficiency	42	%



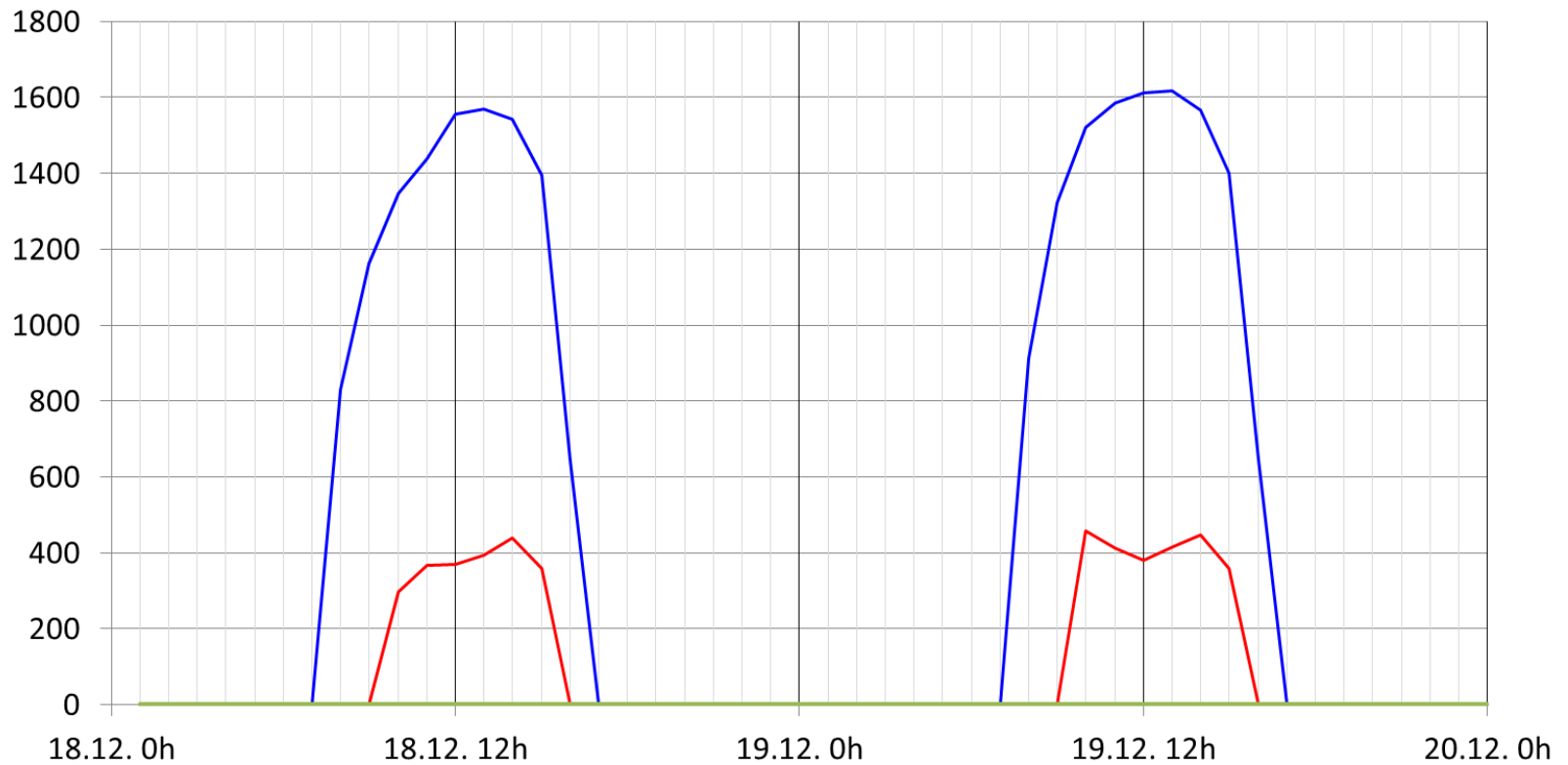
# Typical Steam Production Summer

— DNI on two-axis tracked aperture [kW]    — Solar heat to consumer [kW]    — Dumping [kW]



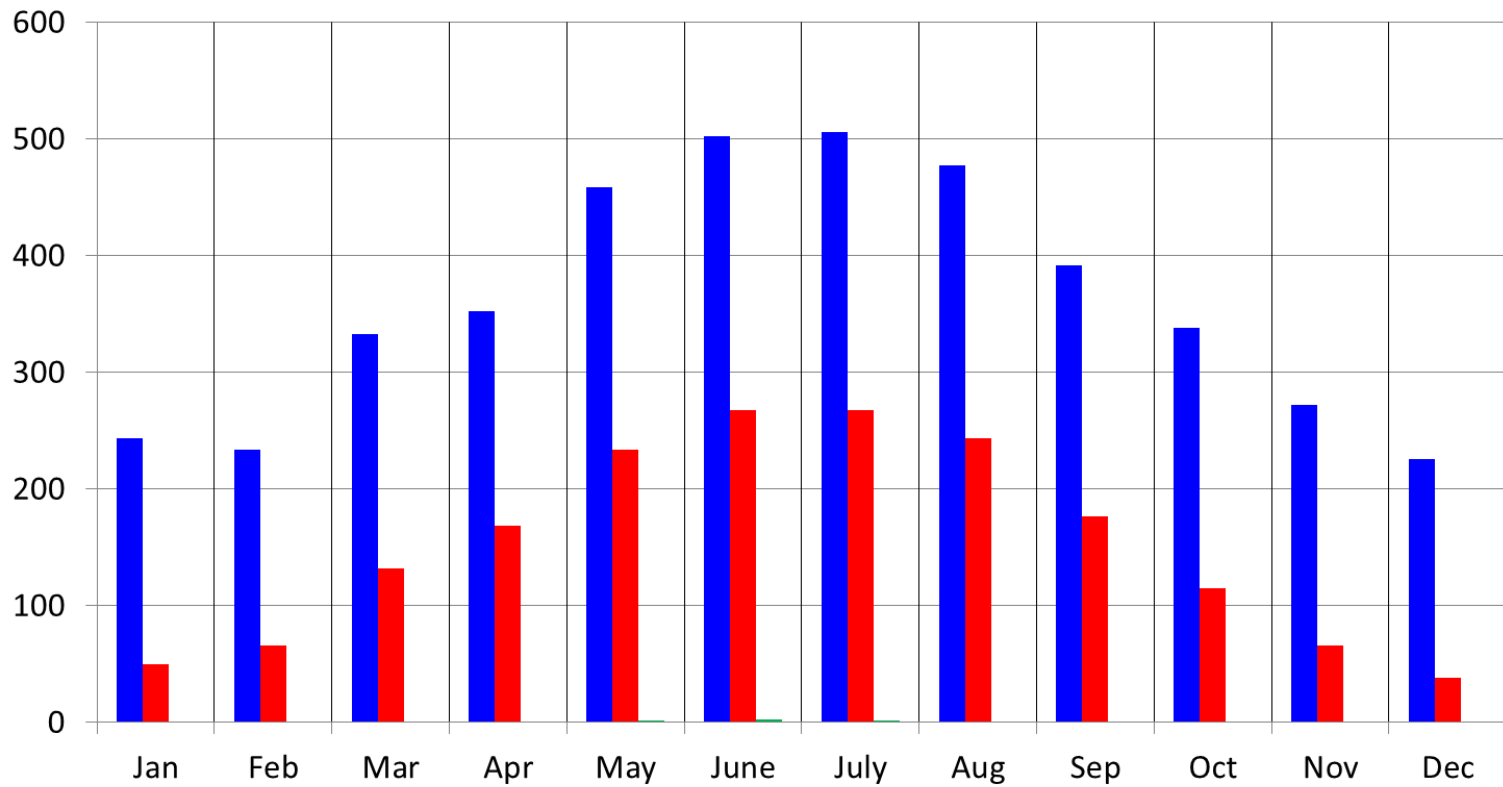
# Typical Steam Production Winter

— DNI on two-axis tracked aperture [kW]    — Solar heat to consumer [kW]    — Dumping [kW]

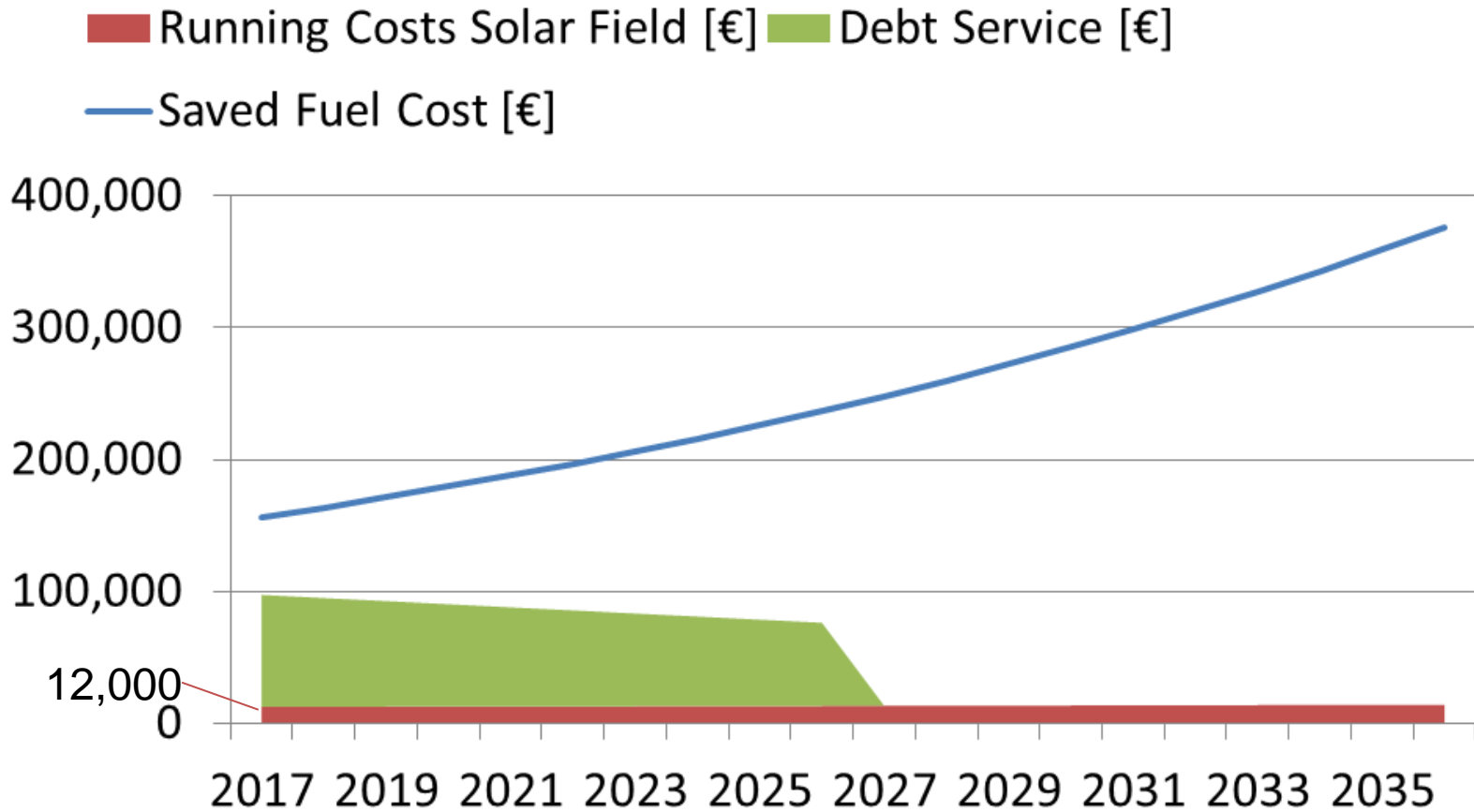


# Annual Steam Production Profile

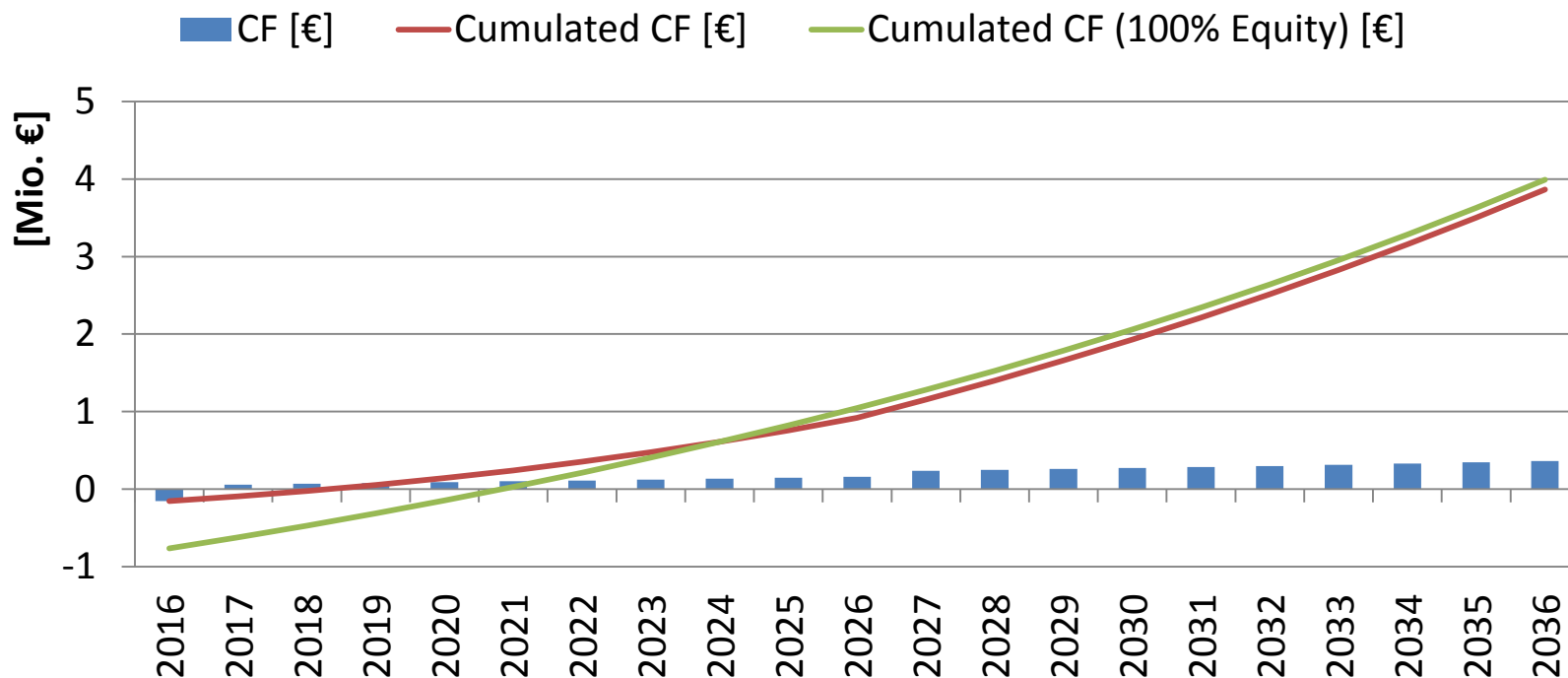
■ DNI on two-axis tracked aperture [MWh] ■ Solar heat to consumer [MWh] ■ Dumping [MWh]



# Expected Life Time Savings and Costs of Solar Field



# Economic Key Results and Cumulated Cash Flow



Economic Key Results	Base Case	6% Interest	100% Equity	
Payback Time	2.3	2.7	4.8	Years
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	52	47	23	%
Levelized Heat Cost	41.4	41.4	41.4	€/MWh <sub>th</sub>



# Summary

- Jordan has very attractive solar irradiation conditions
- First solar field has already been built
- Technology
  - Direct steam generation (DSG) in Fresnel collectors is efficient and reliable
  - Steam generation varies significantly between summer and winter
  - Turn-Key collector field costs about 435 \$/m<sup>2</sup> (depend on field size)
  - Field efficiency reaches 42%
- Economics
  - Solar collectors produce steam much cheaper (41€/MWh) than Diesel boilers (81€/MWh only fuel costs)
  - Comparison depends significantly on fossil fuel costs
  - Payback time for investments in solar collectors is 2-3 years (20% Equity)
    - Even with constant fossil fuel prices payback time is below 3 years

