

European Twinning for research in Solar energy to (2) water (H₂O) production and treatment technologies
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Sol2H2O



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Fast Track School #2

**Beyond State of the Art in Solar-driven Water production &
Treatment technologies and brine treatment processes**

POZO IZQUIERDO, GRAN CANARIA, 25.26.09.2024

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Javier Acerete Navarro

Beyond State of the art solar PV-RO

POZO IZQUIERDO, GRAN CANARIA, 25.26.09.2024

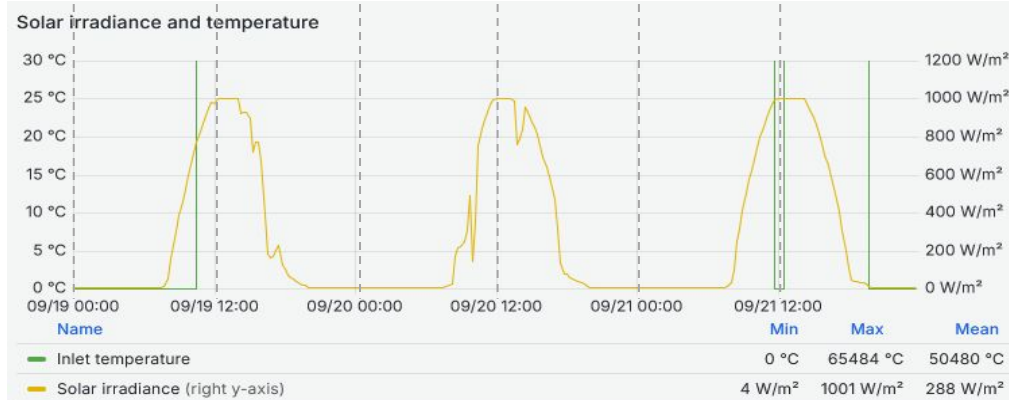
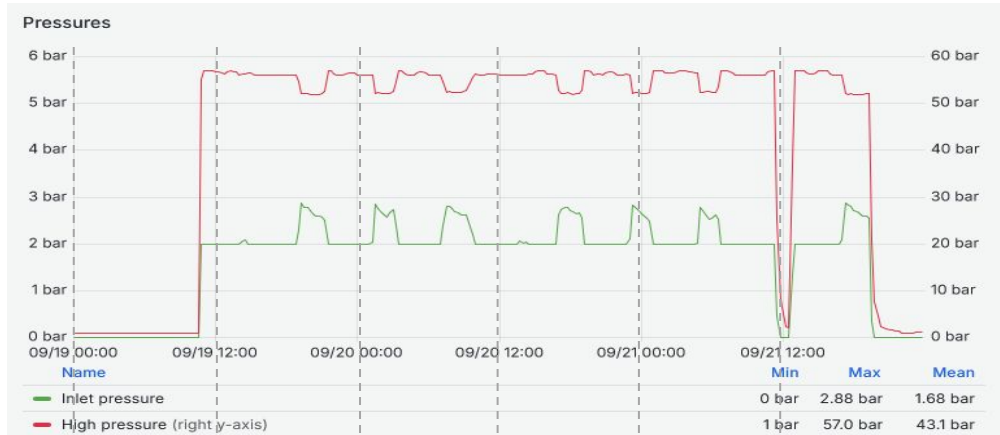
Characteristics of the solar PV-RO installations:

RO desalination plant

- Constant electric charge.
- Damageable equipment with low quality net (tension and frequency): electric damages in pumps, data equipment, control system...
- Damageable equipment with shuts downs: mechanical damages in pumps, pipes, membranes...

Solar PV power supply

- Non-constant supply.
- Unstable supply within the period that is available.



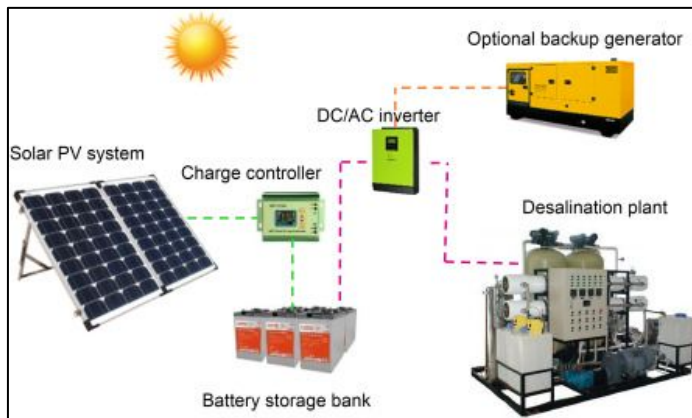
Needs of the solar PV-RO installations:

PV-RO key equipment, schemes and possible configurations

□ Control system to adapt the water production (RO operating point) to the solar PV power available at each moment.

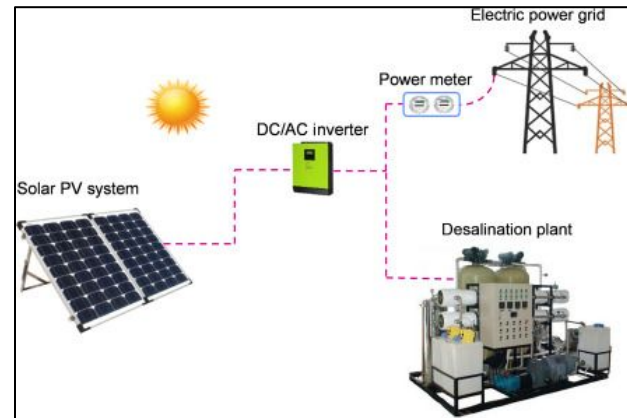
□ Grid connexion or microgrid operation. **Grid-connection desalination:** RES supplies a percentage of the energy required per year (30-60% depending on the type of RES). Surplus energy can be sold back to the grid in some cases.

OFF-GRID PV-RO desalination: all the energy required by the desalination plant is supplied by RES.



Use of RES isolated from a power grid (off-grid / micro-grid):

- Small/medium desalination plant capacities.
- Storage of water/energy to overcome the variability of the energy resource.
- High investments depending on the m³ produced.
- It requires a control system to optimize the use of the energy resource.
- It can be hybridized and/or combined with diesel.



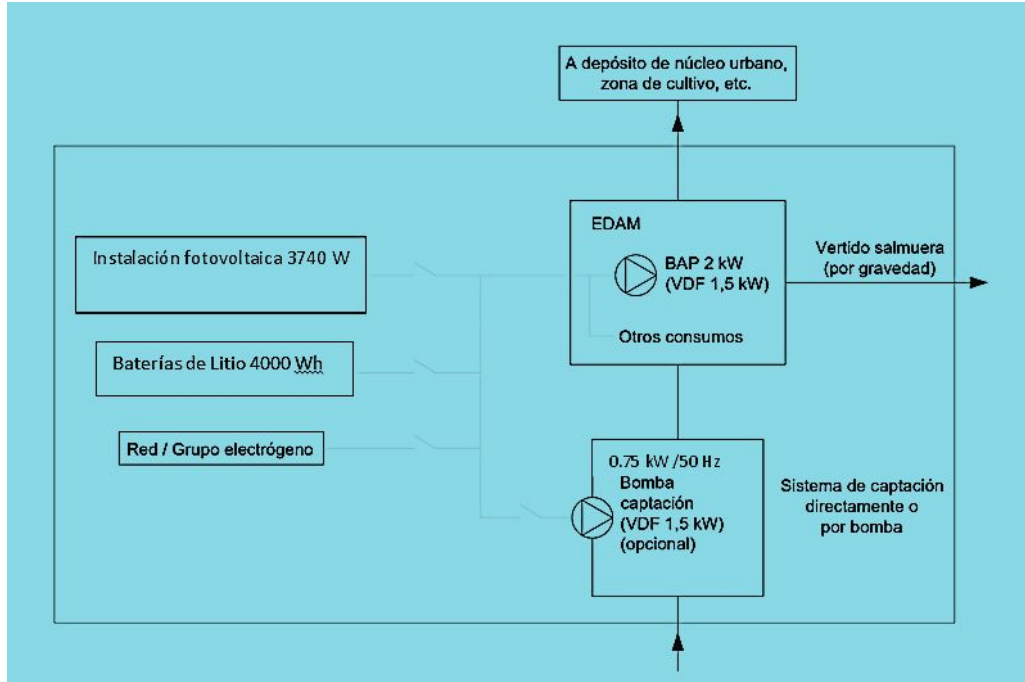
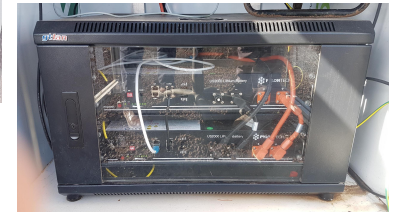
RES connected to a power grid (self-consumption or net balance)

- Medium and large production capacities.
- Water storage to meet demand.
- It requires a control system to manage the load.
- Sale of energy. Economic viability due to the sale of the resource.
- Existing regulatory constraints.

OFF-GRID PV-RO desalination:

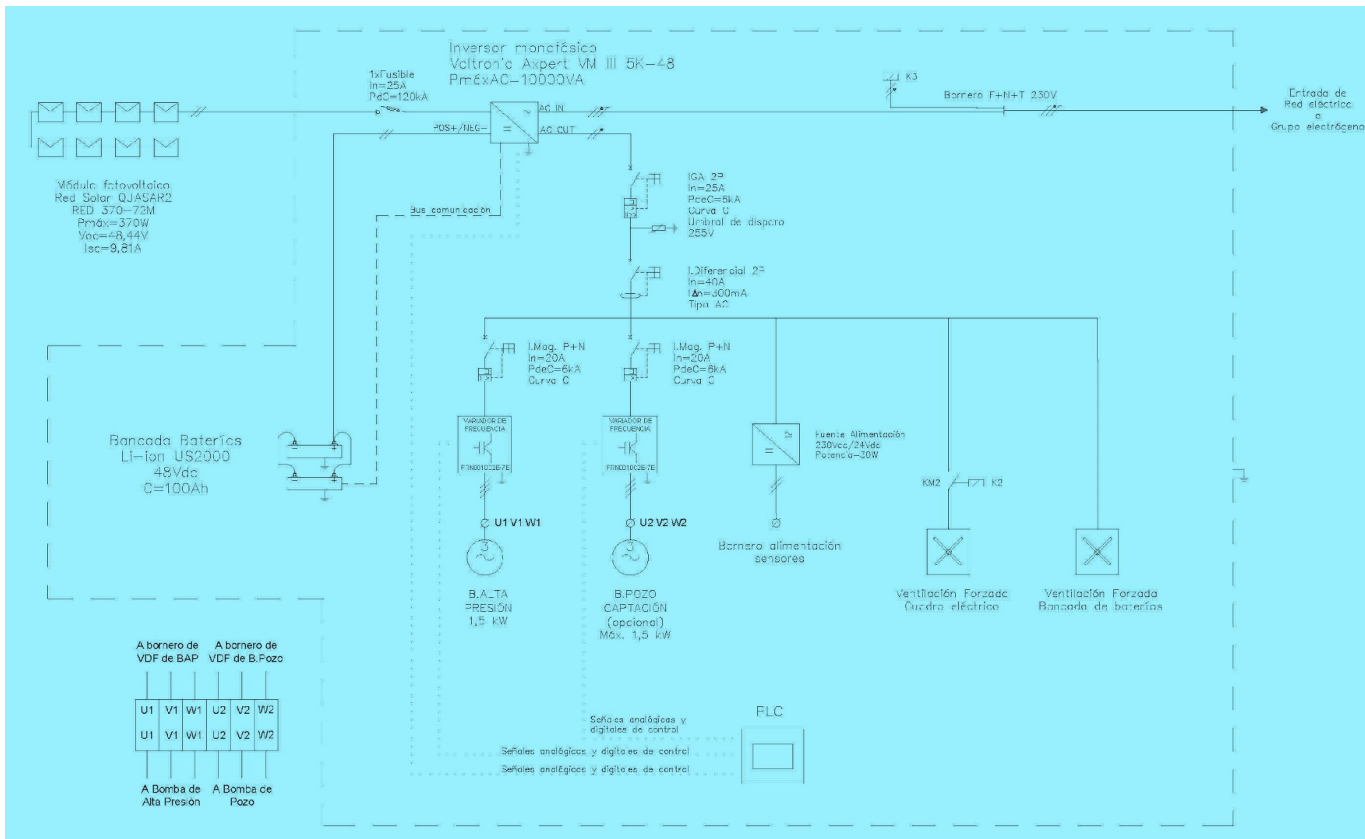
Dessol 2.0 PV-RO – ITC Pozo Izquierdo

RO 550l/h – 2.200 l/4h – 4.400l/8h - 13.200 l/24h (13,2 m³/24h) – PV 3,74 kW



OFF-GRID PV-RO desalination:

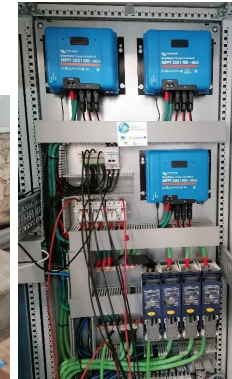
Dessol 2.0 PV-RO ITC Pozo Izquierdo



MICRO-GRID PV-RO desalination:

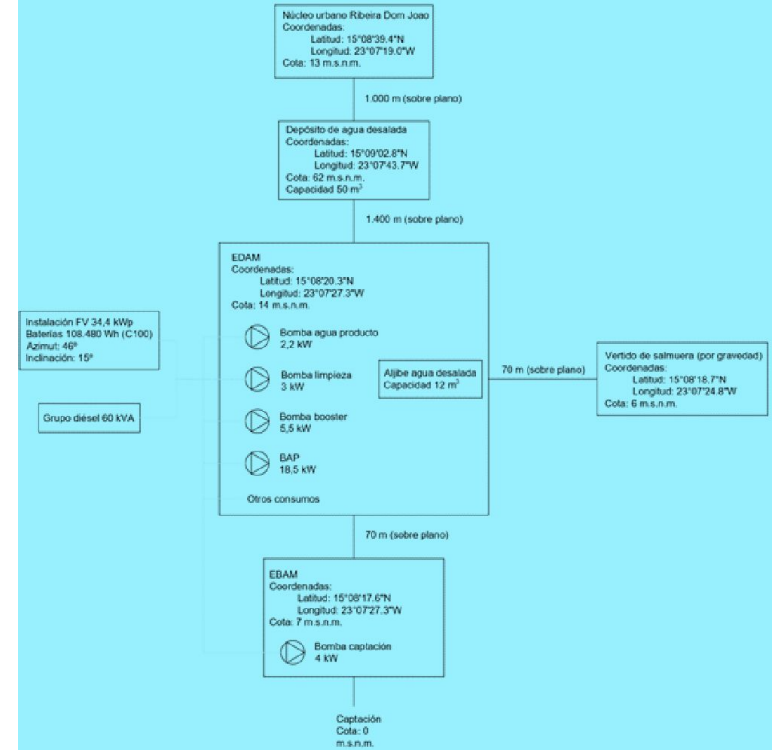
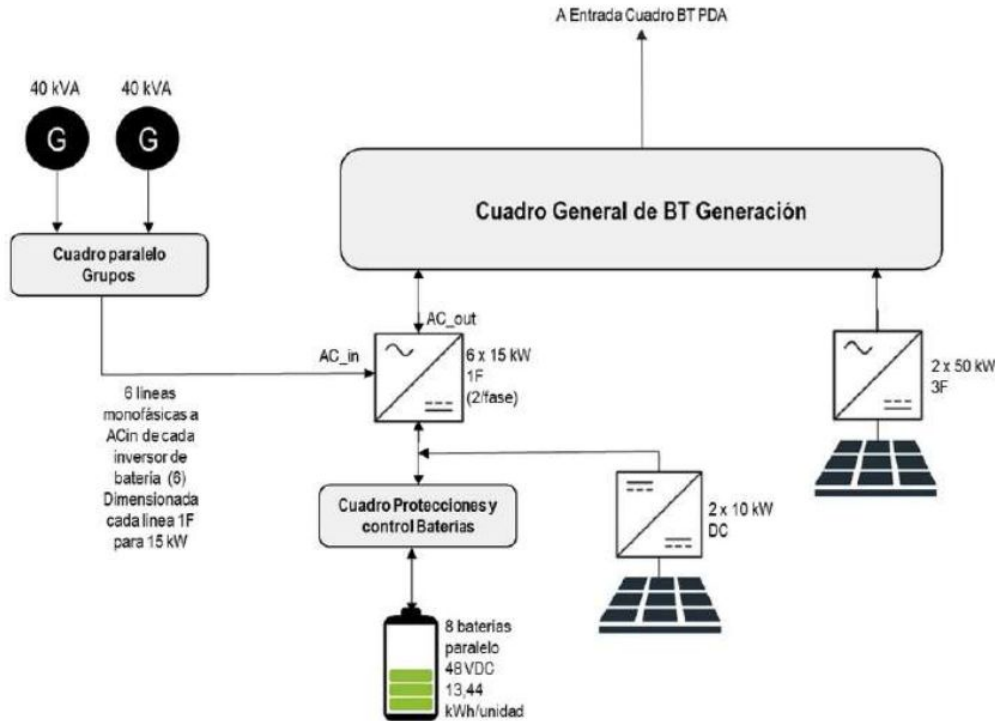
Dessol – Ribera Dom João – Cape Vert

RO 5.000l/h – 20.000 l/4h – 40.000 l/8h - 120.000 l/24h (120m³/24h) – PV 34,4 kW



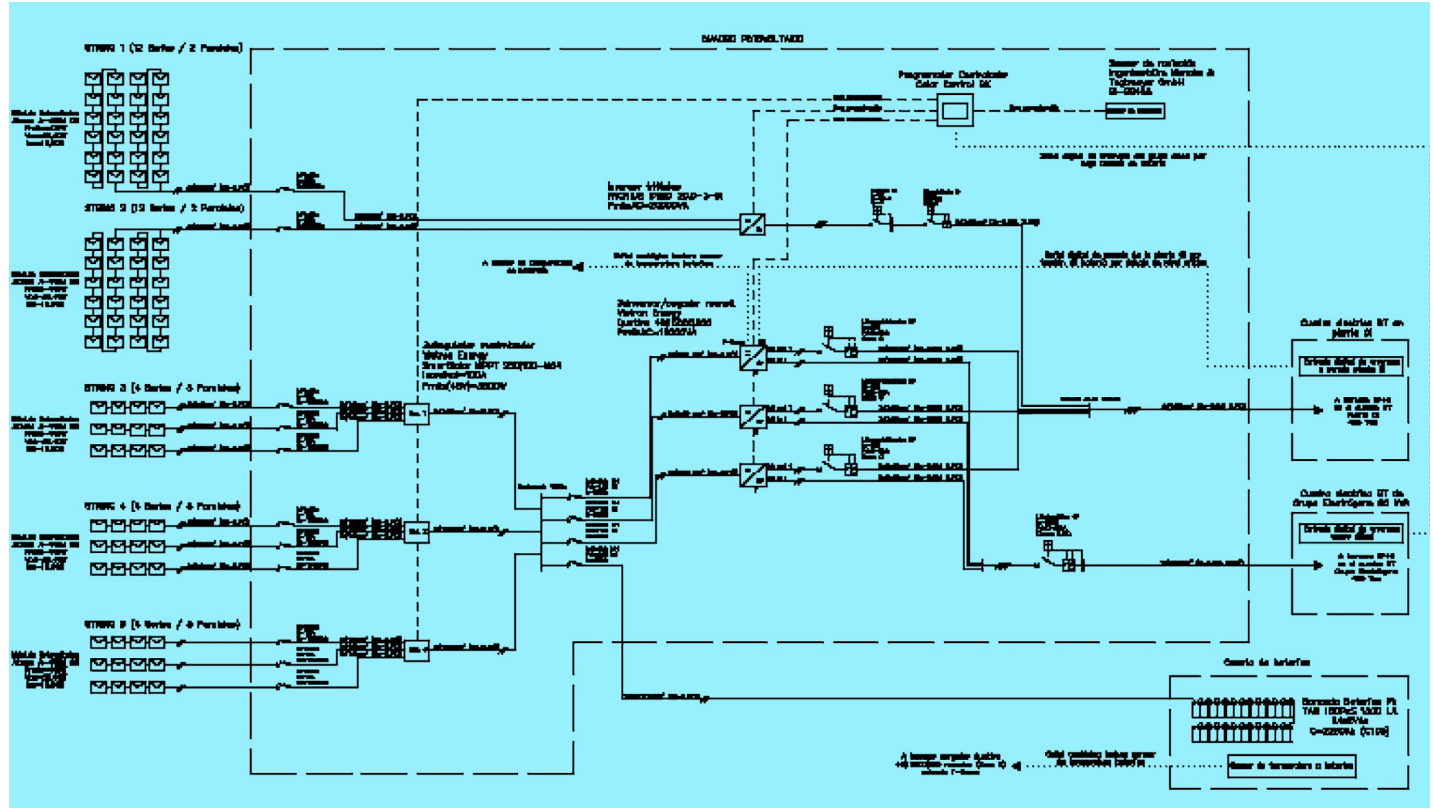
MICRO-GRID PV-RO desalination:

Dessol – Ribera Dom João – Cape Vert



MICRO-GRID PV-RO desalination:

Dessol
Ribera Dom João
Cape Vert



ON-GRID PV-RO desalination:

Al Khafji - Saudi Arabia the world's largest PV-RO

RO 60.000 m³/24h - PV 20MW



Production of 60,000m³ of freshwater per day to cover the demand of 150,000 people



