

# Training Systems for Renewable Energies

Acquiring Practical Skills and  
Project-oriented Expertise



# Qualifications through Quality

## Inexhaustible, sustainable, real – the future is green

The move away from coal, oil and nuclear power to renewable forms of energy is gaining momentum. Today, technology has evolved to a point where solar energy, wind power, hydrogen fuel and biomass can be exploited as environmentally friendly energy sources. In order to sustain this trend, the search is on to find and train well-qualified technical staff worldwide.

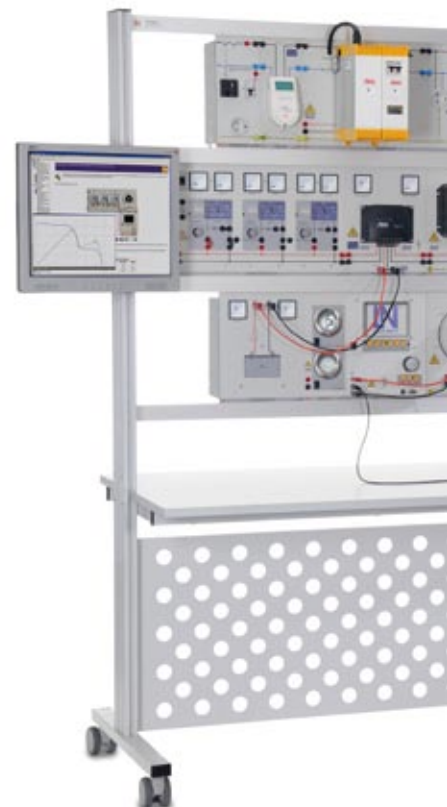
### Bright outlook with photovoltaics

- Abu Dhabi has announced it will invest about two billion US dollars in technology for manufacturing thin-film photovoltaic modules in Masdar.
- The USA's largest solar power plant with a rated output of 25 megawatts is being established in Silicon Valley.
- Photovoltaic facilities capable of generating a total of five gigawatts have already been realized in Germany. This output is equivalent to that of five modern power-plant units. By 2020, photovoltaic power generation capacity is to be increased gradually to 40 GW.



### A clean future with wind energy

- Forecast for Germany: By 2030, 25% of electricity will be produced by means of wind power.
- A 3.0-megawatt wind farm annually saves 13,000 barrels of oil or 10,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.



Lucas-Nülle

## Fuel cells – Long-term energy storage elements

- Used widely as a standby power source
- Used in zero-emission vehicles
- Used by co-generation units



## Lucas-Nülle training systems – The guarantee for a successful future

Technologies are continuing to change rapidly, as are related requirements for training. Lucas-Nülle has the training systems to meet increasingly complex educational demands. In the area of renewable energy sources, these systems include:

- UniTrain-I "Photovoltaics"
- Training panel system "Advanced Photovoltaics"
- UniTrain-I "Fuel cell technology"
- Training panel system "Advanced fuel cell technology"
- Training panel system "Small wind plants"
- Training panel system "Wind plants with double-fed asynchronous generator"



# Photovoltaics

## Sunny prospects with the photovoltaics course

In times of soaring energy costs and increased environmental awareness, photovoltaic technology constitutes a very interesting alternative to traditional power generation. With the photovoltaics course, you can learn and investigate not only the basics of solar cells but it also offers you the opportunity of simulating a photovoltaic system for direct or standalone operation.



**UniTrain**  
SYSTEM

### Training contents

- Functional and operating principles of solar cells
- Recording the characteristics of a solar cell
- Dependency of I and V on temperature, irradiance and angle of incidence
- Series, parallel and other circuits for solar cells
- Manufacture of solar cells
- Various types of solar cell
- Design of a rechargeable solar cell
- Various types of solar plant
- Set-up of an off-grid power system with solar cells

## Multimedia course consolidates the experiment

**What is a solar cell?**

**Structure of a PV cell**

PV cells are semiconductors which become electrically conductive on exposure to light or heat. The following animation shows the schematic layout of a PV cell.

- Rear-side metal contact:** The PV cell's voltage can be tapped via this contact.
- p-semiconductor layer:** Added to this semiconductor material are foreign atoms possessing fewer semiconductor. This is a p-type semiconductor layer.
- n-semiconductor layer:** Added to this semiconductor material are foreign atoms possessing more semiconductor. This is a n-type semiconductor layer.
- Contact fingers:** Together with the rear-side metal contact, the contact fingers make up the
- Anti-reflective layer:**

**The hot-spot phenomenon**

If a PV module's entire surface is shaded evenly, the module's output power naturally decreases, but the module suffers no damage. However, problems arise if the module is shaded unevenly, however, e.g. if just one PV cell is covered.

This can be easily demonstrated by a simplified equivalent circuit diagram of a PV cell. This diagram represents a current source and diode connected in parallel.

Because a covered PV cell theoretically produces no current, the current source in the equivalent circuit diagram vanishes, leaving just the diode. If connected in series with several PV cells making up a module, the covered cell's diode is switched to the reverse direction, so that the module's overall voltage can drop across this cell. If this overall voltage exceeds the diode's reverse voltage, the diode gets damaged. While this overall voltage remains below the diode's reverse voltage, the diode experiences a power loss causing the cell to heat up and potentially damage the module. This effect is termed hot spot.

### Your benefits

- Theoretical knowledge and practical know-how is conveyed using the UniTrain-I-multimedia
- Basic equipment set for operation
- PC-supported evaluation of measurement data
- System operates with 12 V
- System supports simulation of faults

# Advanced Photovoltaics



## Project work with industrial components

The training system permits realistic simulation of the progression of the sun. Emulators make it possible to carry out the experiments in the laboratory without the sun.

The Advanced Photovoltaics multimedia course is designed to convey both theoretical information and practical know-how, and performs the PC-supported evaluation of measurement data.



Sample experiment: "EPH2 Advanced Photovoltaics"

### Training contents

#### Investigating solar modules

- Testing the optimum alignment of solar modules
- Recording the characteristics of solar modules
- Investigating the modules' response to shadow formation
- Investigating how bypass diodes operate
- Learning about various types of wiring and connection configurations for solar modules

#### Set-up of PV systems in standalone operation

- Installation of PV systems
- Set-up and test of an off-grid PV system in direct operation

- Set-up and test of an off-grid PV system in storage operation
- Set-up and test of an off-grid PV system for the generation of 230 V AC voltage

#### Set-up of PV systems in parallel mains operation

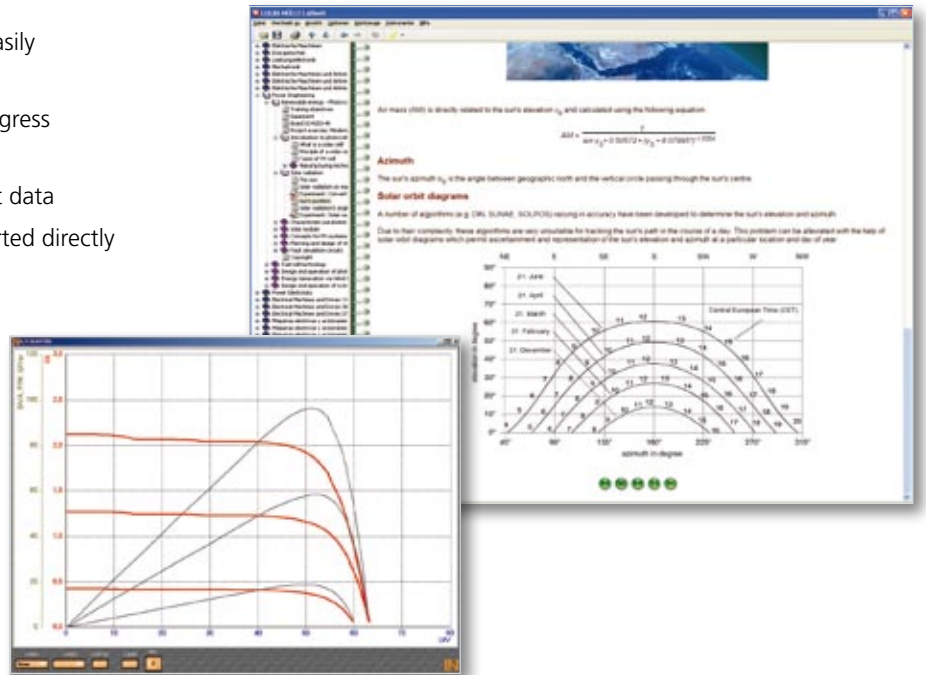
- Installation, set-up and test of a PV system with mains power feed
- Measure generated power of a PV system
- Determine efficiency of the grid-connected inverter
- Investigate response of a PV system to mains failure

# Advanced Photovoltaics

## A little sunshine for your lab

### “Interactive Lab Assistant”

- Multimedia step-by-step instructions
- Explanation of physical principles using easily comprehensible animations
- Quiz and assessment tools for testing progress made during the course
- PC-supported evaluation of measurement data
- Virtual measuring instruments can be started directly from the experiment manual



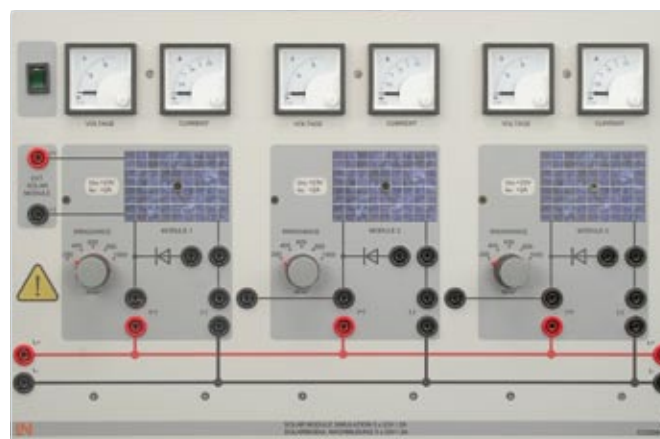
### Solar module with altitude emulator

- The sun's angle can be adjusted as a function of position (latitude), date and time
- The solar module's inclination can be adjusted
- 10-W polycrystalline solar module
- 500-W halogen lamp with dimmer
- Realistic emulation of the sun's path



## Solar emulator

- Three independent solar emulators permit experiments even without sunlight
- Adjustable light intensity for each emulator
- Bypass diodes are included for connection into the circuits
- 120 VA power



## Industrial components

- Solar charge controller
- Off-grid inverter
- Grid-connected inverter
- Simple operation and investigation of industrial components



## Your benefits

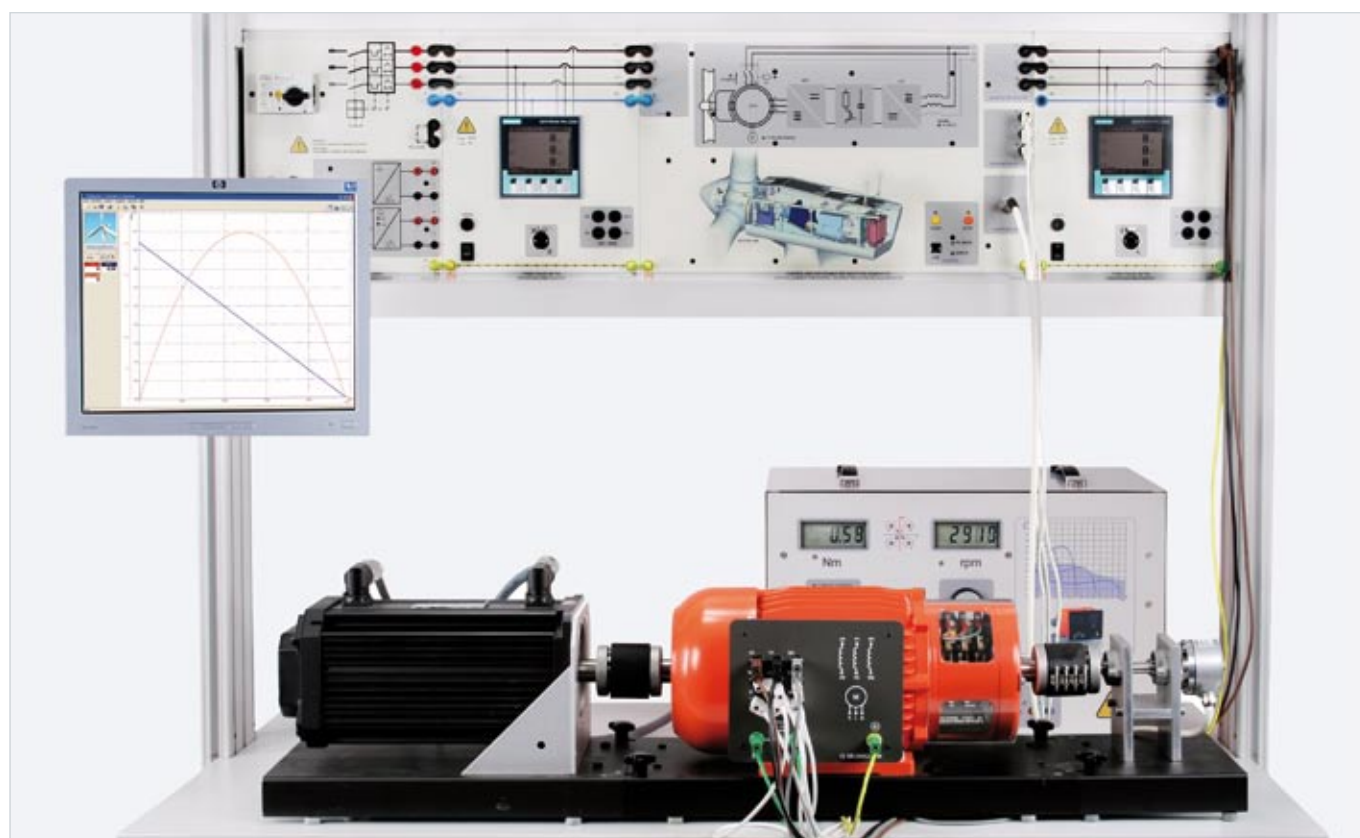
- Theoretical knowledge and practical know-how is conveyed using the "Interactive Lab Assistant" multimedia course
- Use of industrial components
- Flexible experimentation by means of a real solar module or solar simulation model
- PC-supported evaluation of measurement data

# Wind Power Plants



## Double-Fed Induction Generator (DFIG)

This equipment set is designed for investigating modern wind power plants incorporating double-fed asynchronous generators. The wind can be emulated realistically by means of a servo-machine test stand and "WindSim" software. A PC can be connected for convenient operation and visualization during the experiments. The associated multimedia course titled "Interactive Lab Assistant" imparts theory besides supporting experiment procedures and evaluation of measurement data.



Sample experiment: "Wind power plant" EWG 1

### Training contents

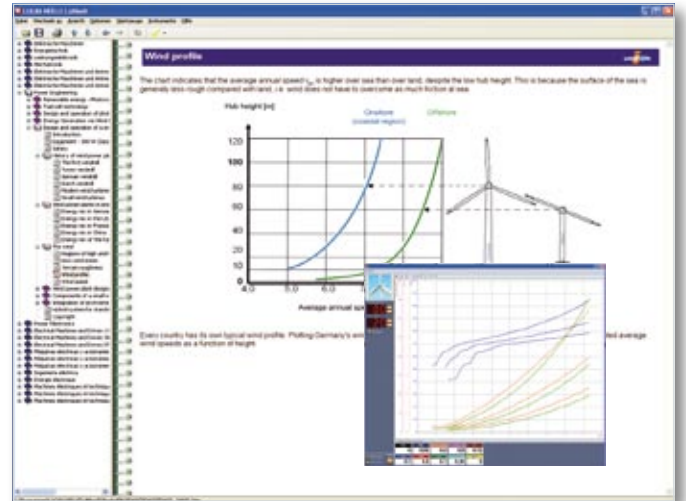
- Understand the design and operation of modern wind power plants
- Explore the physical fundamentals "from wind to shaft"
- Learn about different wind power plant concepts
- Set up and put into operation a double-fed asynchronous wind generator
- Operate the generator at varying wind force levels and regulate the output voltage and frequency
- Determine optimum operating points under changing wind conditions
- Investigate the operating response during mains malfunctions fault ride-through

# Wind Power Plants

## Fresh wind in the laboratory

### “Interactive Lab Assistant”

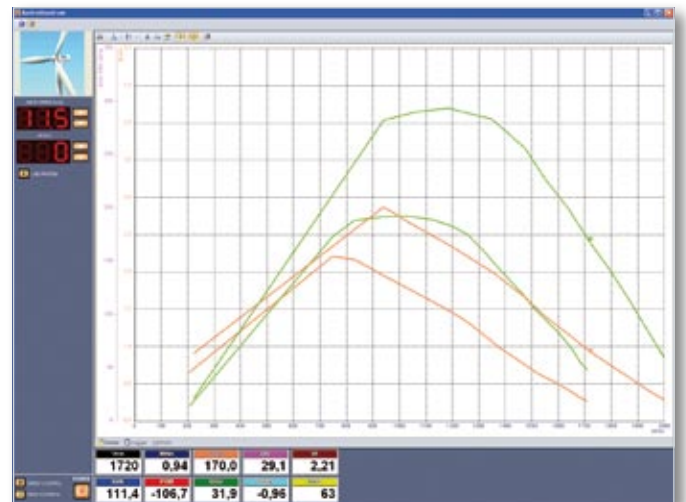
- Multimedia step-by-step instructions
- Explanation of physical principles using easily comprehensible animations
- Quiz and assessment tools for testing progress made during the course
- PC-supported evaluation of measurement data
- Virtual measuring instruments can be started directly from the experiment manual



### Wind emulator

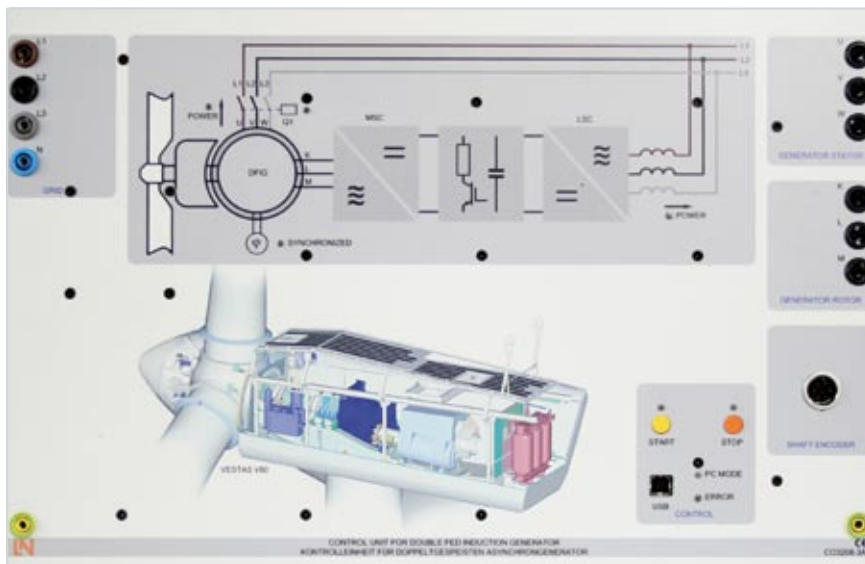
Wind and airfoil geometry serve to drive the generators at a real wind power plant. In the laboratory, this task is performed instead with the help of a servo-machine test stand and “WindSim” software. This permits precise laboratory simulation of conditions prevailing at a real wind power plant.

- Realistic emulation of wind and airfoil geometry
- Speed and torque are matched automatically to wind strength and pitch
- Independently adjustable pitch and wind strength
- Wind profiles can be specified
- Mechanical and electrical variables can be recorded



## Double-fed asynchronous generator with measuring instrument

- Control unit with two controlled inverters
- Generator control in sub-synchronous and super-synchronous modes
- Integrated power switch for connecting the generator to the network
- Automatic control of active and apparent power, frequency and voltage
- Manual and automatic synchronization
- Measurement and display of all system variables
- Fault ride-through experiments



### Your benefits

- Theoretical knowledge and practical know-how is conveyed using the "Interactive Lab Assistant" multimedia course
- Wind power and mechanical design of wind power plants can be emulated with precision using the servo machine test stand
- The microcontroller-operated control unit for the double-fed asynchronous generator permits user-friendly operation and visualisation during experimentation
- Use of up-to-date technology with fault ride-through

# Small Wind Power Plants

## Decentralized electricity supply

Small wind power plants producing up to 5 kW of are being deployed today for decentralised power supplies. These plants generate DC voltage. The energy can be stored in accumulators using charge controllers. AC voltages are generated via inverters for operation of loads connected to a grid.

The effects of wind power and the mechanical design of wind power plants can be emulated down to the last detail using the servo machine test stand and the "WindSim software".



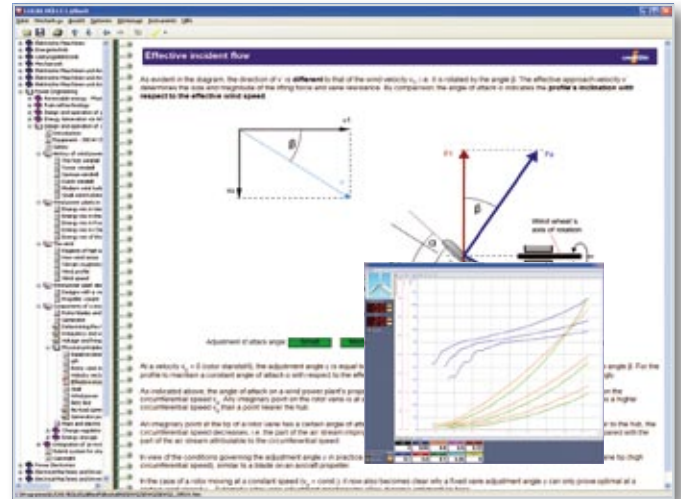
Sample experiment: "Small wind power plant" EWG 2

### Training contents

- Understand the design and operation of modern small wind power plants
- Explore the physical fundamentals "from wind to shaft"
- Become familiar with different wind power plant concepts
- Set-up and put into operation a small wind power generator
- Operation with varying wind force levels in offline operation
- Energy storage, optimisation of the system
- Set-up of a standalone system for the generation of a 230-V AC voltage
- Explore hybrid systems for autonomous power supply using wind power and photovoltaic systems

## “Interactive Lab Assistant”

- Multimedia step-by-step instructions
- Explanation of physical principles using easily comprehensible animations
- Quiz and assessment tools for testing progress made during the course
- PC-supported evaluation of measurement data
- Virtual measuring instruments can be started directly from the experiment manual



## Synchronous generator

- Wind power and mechanical design of wind power plants can be emulated with precision using the servo machine test stand
- Same generator in laboratory as in the real wind power plant
- Using the real wind power plant outside



## Your benefits

- Theoretical knowledge and practical know-how is conveyed using the “Interactive Lab Assistant” multimedia course
- Wind power and mechanical design of wind power plants can be emulated with precision using the servo machine test stand
- The generator responds the same way in the laboratory as it does in the real plant
- Real small wind power plant suitable for outdoor operation

# Fuel Cell Technology

## Design and operation of fuel cells

Renewable energies are already considered a solution today for dealing with expected energy shortages in the 21st century. The hydrogen-based fuel cell is part of this solution. As a complementary technology, it will be used in future energy systems to generate clean energy from renewable hydrogen.



### Training contents

- Functional and operating principles of fuel cells
- Recording the characteristics of a fuel cell
- Learn to explain the electrochemical processes of electrolysis (Faraday's first and second laws)
- Faraday's laws and determining the energy efficiency of a fuel cell
- Series and parallel configuration of fuel cells
- Considerations regarding the power of fuel cells
- Functional and operating principles of electrolyzers
- Recording the VI characteristic of the electrolyser
- Faraday's laws and determining the energy efficiency of an electrolyser

## Multimedia course consolidates the experiment

**Possible applications**

Though its operating principle was discovered more than 150 years ago, it was only in the 1930s that the fuel cell was first employed in a technical application for space flight. The first experimental power plants arising in response to the energy crises of the 1970s and 80s did not prove long-lived. A number of additional applications have emerged since, and can be divided into three mobility classes.

**Stationary applications**

Stationary applications operate at a fixed location and cannot be transported. The advantage of this is supply of hydrogen via pipelines instead of cumbersome storage facilities on-site.

A typical example is a combined heat and power plant, which not only supplies electrical energy, but also uses the thermal energy as a by-product to supply buildings with heat, for instance.

**Mobile applications**

These applications can move from one location to another, but are not compact enough to be carried around like portable equipment. Fuel cells of this class serve primarily to power electric drive motors. In this class, the hydrogen must be borne in mobile storage units which add to the degree of compactness.

Trucks, buses, submarines and trains can be powered by such applications. As an example, the Mercedes-Benz B-class passenger car is dealt with in some detail by this course.

**Portable applications**

Portable applications are small and light enough to be carried by people. This also goes for the storage units needed to continuously supply the fuel cells with hydrogen.

Applications here include standby power generators and power supply sources for mobile homes and caravans. Extremely compact fuel cells can also substitute batteries to power laptops and even cell phones.

**What are atoms?**

Right a precise answer to this question for many years. However the only thing clear so far is the minuscule size of an atom: it is made up of countless atoms and molecules. An atom can be imagined as a sphere with a diameter of about 0.1 nm.

So invisible even with the most powerful of microscopes. In the course of time however, scientists have been able to infer and characteristics of atoms. We will concentrate here on the atomic model developed by physicist Niels Bohr.

**atomic components**

A **proton** is a positively charged particle which can be represented as a sphere of a certain mass. Although its mass is incredibly small by human standards ( $1.67 \times 10^{-27}$  kg), it influences an atom's total weight. Protons are situated inside the atom's nucleus.

A **neutron** is also a spherical particle, but unlike protons, however, neutrons have no charge. In other words, a neutron could be added to, or removed from, an atom without influencing its charge, though the atom's mass would increase or decrease by one unit as a result.

An **electron** is the exact opposite of a proton. Its mass is more than 1000 times lower than that of a proton or neutron. Furthermore, electrons are not situated inside the nucleus, but orbit around it. Despite its negligible mass, the electron possesses a charge which is equal to that of a proton, but negative.

These components are always organized in the same pattern:

The orbits are so far that, when observed from outside, the atom appears to be enclosed by a shell. Accordingly, one also speaks of electron shells.

### Your benefits

- Theoretical knowledge and practical know-how is conveyed using the "Interactive Lab Assistant" multimedia course
- Compact device with PEM double fuel cell and PEM electrolyser with gas storage device
- Safe handling of hydrogen
- 2-V/2.5-A power supply for supplying electrolyser already integrated
- A variety of loads (lamps, ventilator)
- Variable load for characteristic recording

# Advanced Fuel Cell Technology

## Independent electricity supply with fuel cell

The generation of electrical energy using fuel cells continues to develop into a significant area with diverse application potential in electrical engineering and automotive technology. The training panel system permits a safe experimenting environment in connection with hydrogen and fuel cells. At the same time, it permits interesting investigations and is well suited for both practical lab work as well as demonstrations. Animated theory, experiment guidelines and information including results are realised using the "Interactive Lab Assistant".



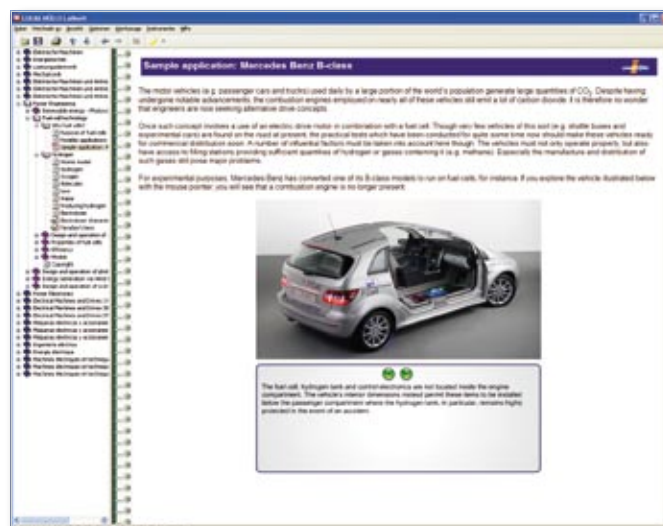
Sample experiment: "50-VA fuel cell stack with loads" EHY1

### Training contents

- Design and operation of a fuel cell
- Design and operation of an electrolyser
- Design and operation of a metal hydride storage cell
- Thermodynamics of the fuel cell
- Characteristics and power curves of the fuel cell
- Efficiency
- Required components for autonomous power supply
- Power electronics and voltage conversion

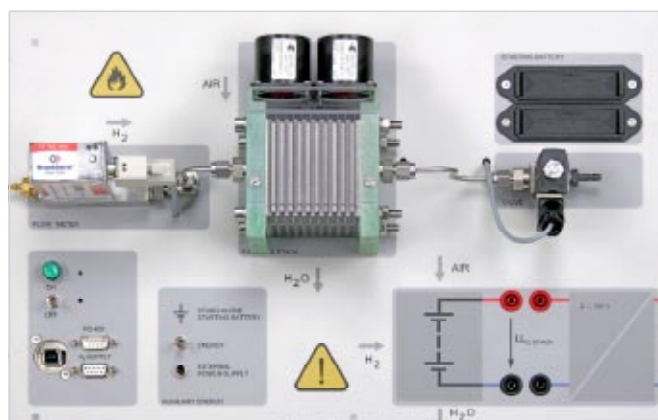
## "Interactive Lab Assistant"

- Multimedia step-by-step instructions
- Explanation of physical principles using easily comprehensible animations
- Quiz and assessment tools for testing progress made during the course
- PC-supported evaluation of measurement data
- Virtual measuring instruments can be started directly from the experiment manual



## Fuel cell stack

- 50-VA stack
- Hydrogen supply flow meter
- Variable-speed fan for fuel cell ventilation
- Measurement of all relevant variables



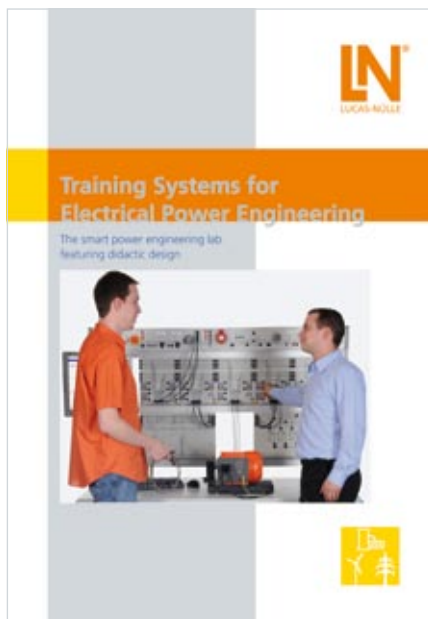
50-VA fuel cell stack

## Your benefits

- Theoretical knowledge and practical know-how is conveyed using the "Interactive Lab Assistant" multimedia course
- Simple introduction to the subject of fuel cells
- Safe experiments using hydrogen
- 50-VA fuel cell stack
- Connection terminal for hydrogen storage device
- High-performance electrolyser
- A variety of loads
- Variable load for characteristic recording

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*Further information can be found in our Power Engineering catalogue.*

