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HYDRO-PHOTOVOLTAIC COMPLEMENTARY POWER GENERATION TECHNOLOGY

تكنولوجيّا توليد الطاقة التكميليّة من الطاقة الكهروضوئيّة

Abstract: Water-photovoltaic complementary power generation technology is a kind of power generation method using complementary water and light energy, which can make full use of the advantages of the two energy sources, rely on the complementarity of hydroelectric power generation and photovoltaic power generation, improve the efficiency and reliability of power generation, and provide stable and high-quality clean power for the power grid.

Keywords: Clean energy, Water-photovoltaic complementary, Power generation.

الخلاصة: تكنولوجيا توليد الطاقة التكميلية من الماء والطاقة الكهروضوئية هي نوع من طرق توليد الطاقة باستخدام الطاقة التكميلية للمياه والضوء، والتي يمكنها الاستفادة الكاملة من مزايا مصدري الطاقة، والاعتماد على التكامل بين توليد الطاقة الكهروضوئية وتحسين كفاءة وموثوقية توليد الطاقة، وتوفير طاقة نظيفة مستقرة وعالية الجودة لشبكة الطاقة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الطاقة النظيفة، الطاقة الكهروضوئية التكميلية للمياه، توليد الطاقة.

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Introduction

Hydro-photovoltaic complementary power generation technology combines two renewable energy sources: hydroelectric power and solar photovoltaic systems. This innovative approach maximizes energy output by utilizing water flow for hydroelectric generation while simultaneously harnessing solar energy through photovoltaic panels. By integrating these technologies, it enhances overall efficiency and reliability, ensuring a more stable power supply. This synergy not only reduces dependence on fossil fuels but also contributes to sustainable energy goals. The adoption of this technology holds significant promise for diverse applications in both urban and rural settings.

Results and discussion

Hydro-photovoltaic power generation effectively combines solar photovoltaic (PV) and hydroelectric systems, offering a stable and sustainable energy supply by leveraging their complementary characteristics. PV systems generate electricity only during daylight, with output fluctuating based on weather conditions. In contrast, hydroelectric power stations provide a consistent energy supply that is unaffected by seasonal or climatic variations [1-3].

The proposed integration allows for short-term regulation: during the day, when PV generation is high, hydroelectric output can be reduced, and at night, hydroelectric plants compensate for the lack of PV generation. This dynamic interaction also facilitates seasonal adjustments, optimizing energy production according to water availability in fig 1. Advantages and disadvantages of hydroelectricity and photovoltaics.

The complementary nature of this system addresses the volatility of PV power generation, allowing for smoother integration into the grid. Rapid compensation between hydro and PV generation mitigates issues related to light abandonment in photovoltaic output, enhancing grid stability and safety.

Moreover, the hydroelectric component's ability to quickly adjust its generation is particularly beneficial for peak load management. This flexible operational capability supports the joint functioning of hydroelectric and photovoltaic systems, ensuring reliable energy delivery.

Projects	Hydroelectricity	Photovoltaic power generation
Advantages	Stable and controllable power output within a day, can participate in grid peaking; low operating costs	Electricity output is seasonally smooth with little inter-annual variation
Disadvantages	Large inter-annual variations in the amount of power during periods of abundance and desiccation	Power output fluctuates dramatically and uncontrollably within a day; high operating costs

Fig 1- Advantages and disadvantages of hydroelectricity and photovoltaics

الشكل 1- مميزات وعيوب الطاقة الكهروضوئية والطاقة الكهروضوئية

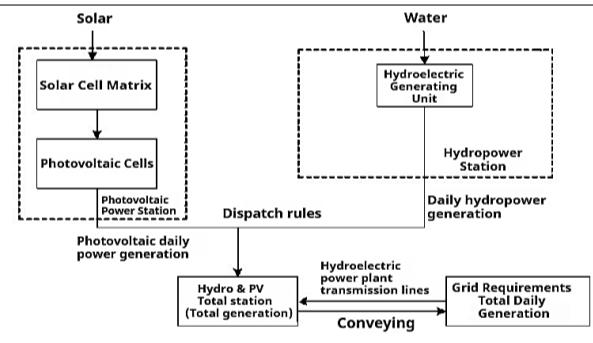


Fig 2- Schematic diagram of power generation structure of water and light complementary project

الشكل 2- مخطط تخطيطي لهيكل توليد الطاقة الكهروضوئية والطاقة الكهروضوئية

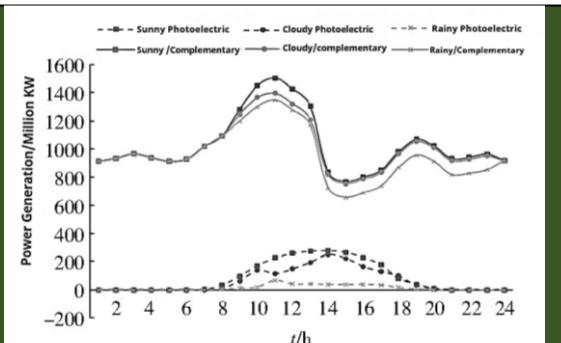


Fig 3- The output of photovoltaic power plants under three weather conditions

الشكل 3- إنتاج محطات الطاقة الكهروضوئية في ظل ثلاثة ظروف جوية

The complementary power generation structure maximizes the utilization of existing hydropower transmission channels, effectively reducing costs and development cycles for solar energy projects. This innovation not only improves the capacity of the power system to handle variable PV output but also aligns with grid planning to optimize renewable energy integration (see fig 2.).

In fig 3, analysis of power generation curves indicates that the complementary effects are most pronounced on sunny days, with PV and hydro outputs effectively aligning after peak solar hours. During rainy conditions, the hydroelectric output closely matches the PV generation curve, demonstrating the system's adaptability to varying weather scenarios [3].

Conclusion

The water-photovoltaic complementary power generation technology effectively combines the advantages of hydropower and photovoltaic power generation, improves the efficiency and reliability of power generation, and solves the shortcomings of each. The model realizes a smooth power supply through the stability of hydropower and the renewability of PV, which can cope with volatility and meet the demand of the power grid. Overall, hydro-photovoltaic complementary power generation is a promising green energy solution that contributes significantly to sustainable development.

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