

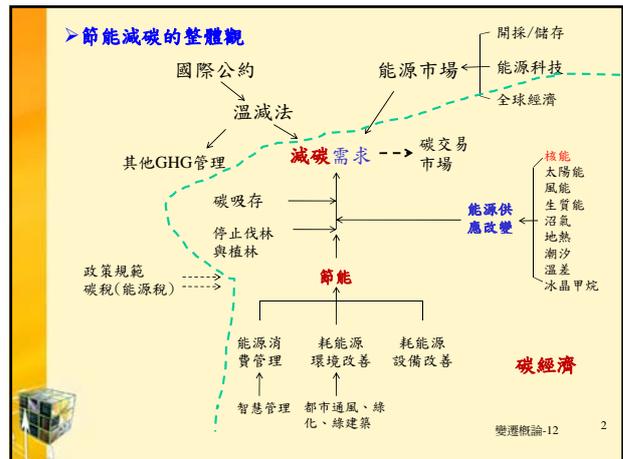
### 變遷因應(二)新能源

- 太陽能
- 風能與地熱
- 氫能

**討論題綱：**

- 1.擴大核能使用，是否較發展新能源更為重要？
- 2.台灣發展新能源發電，其電價是否應比一般電價貴？誰該負擔？

變遷概論-12 1



# 太陽能

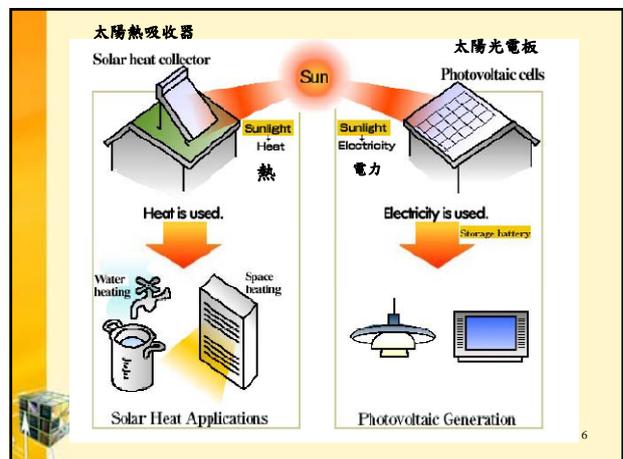
變遷概論-12 3

## Solar Energy

變遷概論-12 4

- No Air Pollution
- No Water Pollution
- No Noise Pollution
- No Solid Waste
- No Radiation Risk
- No Transmission Lines
- No Cooling Water

變遷概論-12 5



### Solar Water Heating

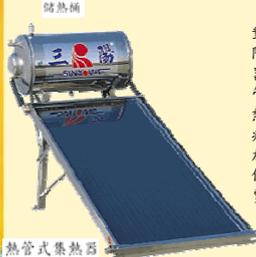


A worldwide goal of several hundred million new square meters of solar water heaters by 2010 is appropriate to the state of the technology and the economics.

變遷概論-12 7

商用集熱器可分為平板式集熱器、真空管式集熱器、熱管式集熱器、儲置式熱水器。

儲熱桶

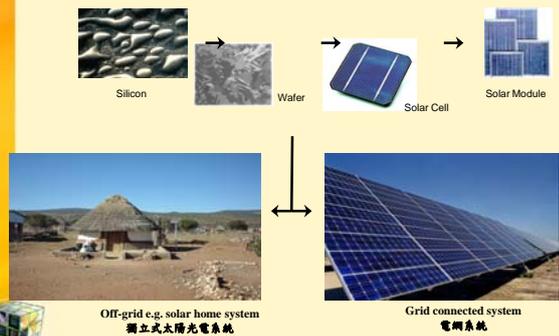


對於台灣水質水垢問題，採用工研院研發之紅外線精密陶瓷水垢處理器能讓水垢不易留在電熱管、感溫管及水管內，並能強化熱水器的儲熱功能並完全去除水中雜質、細菌、病毒、氣及異臭味等有害物質，增加水分子溶氧量。保障熱水系統的使用壽命，減少設備和管理之維護費用，並延長使用年限。

熱管式集熱器

變遷概論-12 8

### Product value chain

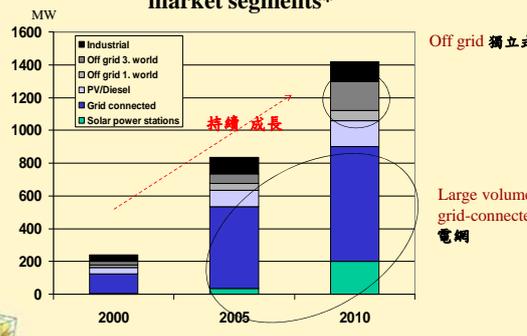


Off-grid e.g. solar home system  
獨立式太陽光電系統

Grid connected system  
電網系統

變遷概論-12 9

### Focus on the key growth areas in the PV market segments\*



Legend:

- Industrial
- Off grid 3, world
- Off grid 1, world
- PV/Diesel
- Grid connected
- Solar power stations

持續成長

變遷概論-12 10

### Solar Photovoltaics (PV) 太陽能光伏:

太陽能轉換成電能

It is an industry that is doubling every two years

Worth \$3.5 billion in 2002, it can grow to \$27.5 billion per year by 2012.





變遷概論-12 11

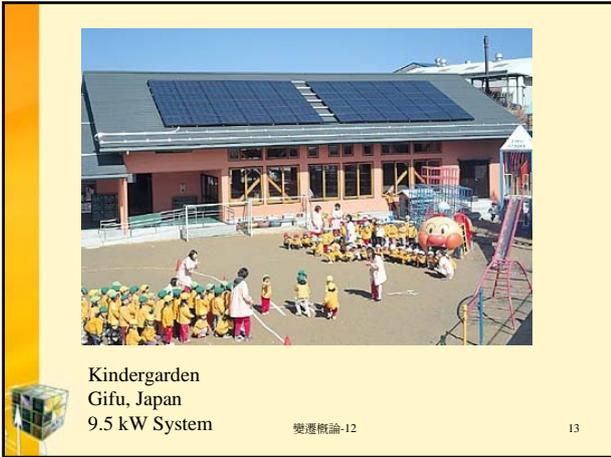


ECN Building  
30 kW 千瓦



Water Houses  
14 buildings  
5 kW each

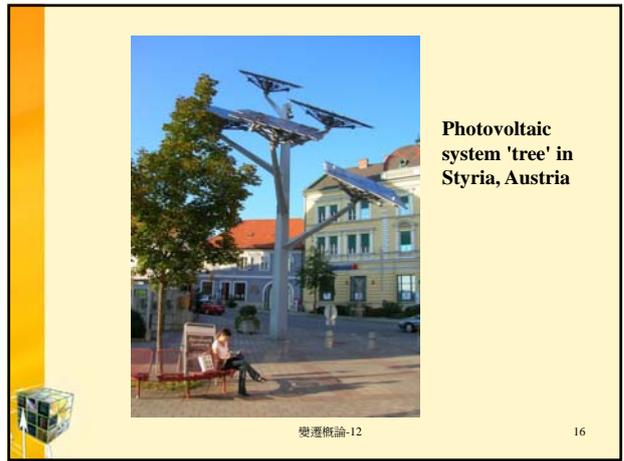
變遷概論-12 12



Kindergarden  
Gifu, Japan  
9.5 kW System

變遷概論-12

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Photovoltaic  
system 'tree' in  
Styria, Austria

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太陽能飛機環球一周 2008年試飛2010年正式啟航

【華森新聞報 記者李健光／編譯】

7年前以熱氣球飛行世界一周的瑞士冒險家伯特朗德皮卡德，最新的計畫就是以太陽能推動的飛機，飛行世界一周。

瑞士太陽能飛機即將進行環球飛行，這就是7年前以熱氣球飛行世界一周的瑞士冒險家伯特朗德皮卡德最新的計畫。

伯特朗德皮卡德表示：「太陽能可以運用在飛機上，這是我們要傳達的訊息，很多人認為太陽能不能持久，也不方便，我們要證明這剛好相反。」



變遷概論-12

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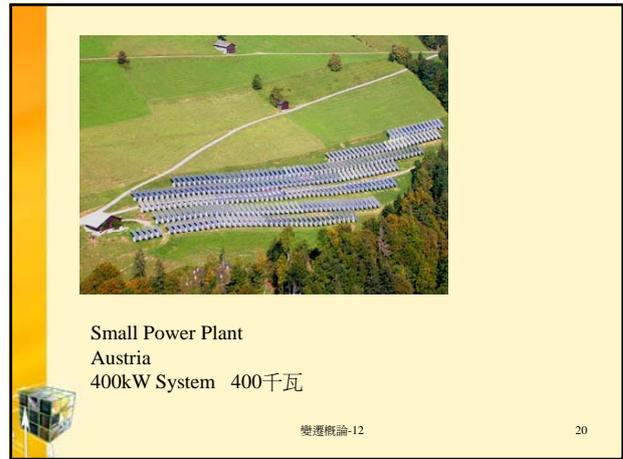
**BERNE, Switzerland, July 9 (UPI) -** A solar-powered airplane this week completed a record-setting test flight of **more than 24 hours** over Switzerland.

The slender and long-winged airplane, called **Solar Impulse**, flew to an altitude of 28,000 feet above sea level at an average speed of 25 miles per hour, the organizers said. Solar Impulse is decked with 12,000 solar cells that collect energy during the day so that the plane's four electric motors can operate at night.



變遷概論-12

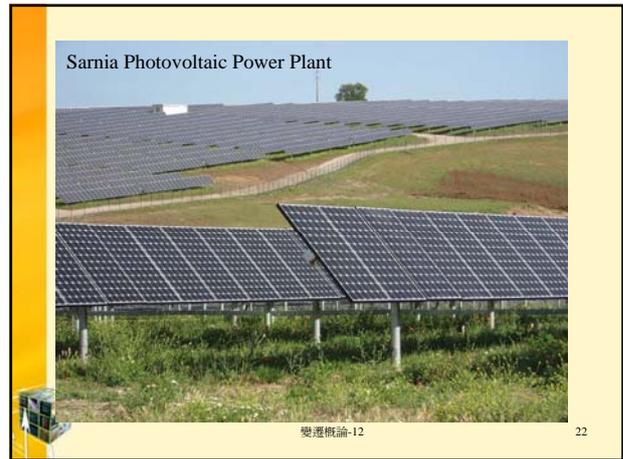
18



**Large-scale photovoltaic power plants ranking 1 - 50 (目前前五十名)**  
<http://www.pvresources.com/en/top50pv.php>

Power	Location	Picture
80 MW	Canada, <b>Sarnia</b> (Ontario)  Picture courtesy: <a href="#">First Solar</a>	
60 MW	Spain, <b>Olmedilla</b> (Castilla-La Mancha)  Picture courtesy: <a href="#">Suravia S.A.</a> , <a href="#">fotografia_aerea</a>	

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DOE Solar Thermal Electric Program Peer Review

**CONCENTRATORS ARE ANALOGOUS TO THE FUEL OF CONVENTIONAL SYSTEMS AND RECEIVERS CORRESPOND TO BURNERS/BOILERS**

**CSP: Concentrated solar power**

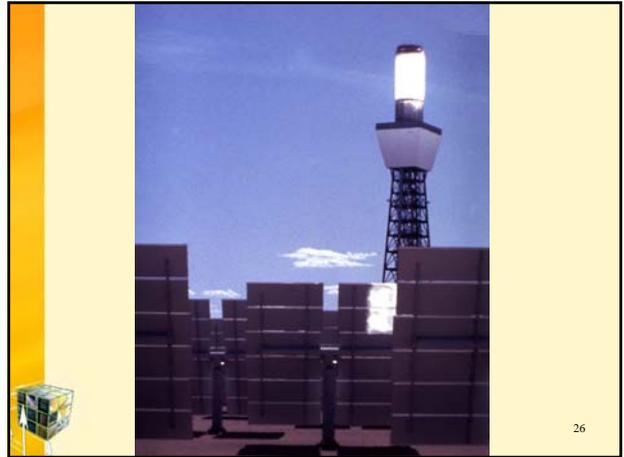
Receiver Concentrator

Receiver Concentrator

Receiver Heliostats

NREL





154 megawatts 154 百萬瓦 **solar photovoltaic power station**  
 澳洲建立全世界最大的太陽能發電廠。(2006)

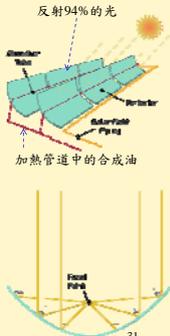
**World's Largest Solar Power Plant Coming to Arizona in 2011**  
 by Mahesh Basantani, 02/25/08 Read under: Renewable Energy, Solar Power

**太陽熱電廠**

Operational Solar Thermal Power Stations

Capacity (MW)	Name	Country	Location	Technology type	Notes
354	Solar Energy Generating Systems	USA	Mojave Desert California	parabolic trough	Collection of 9 units
150	Solnova	Spain	Seville	parabolic trough	Solnova 1 completed May 2010 Solnova 3 completed May 2010 Solnova 4 completed August 2010
100	Andasol solar power station	Spain	Granada	parabolic trough	Andasol 1 completed, 2008 Andasol 2 completed, 2009
64	Nevada Solar One	USA	Boulder City, Nevada	parabolic trough	
50	Ibersol Ciudad Real	Spain	Puertollano, Ciudad Real	parabolic trough	Completed May 2009 <sup>[1]</sup>
50	Alvarado I	Spain	Badajoz	parabolic trough	Completed July 2009 <sup>[2]</sup>

**Solar Energy Generating Systems 354MW**  
**nine** solar power plants in California's Mojave Desert

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**2008年 台灣為暖化作了什麼 裝置容量為100萬瓦**



完工的高雄世運會場館，是目前世界上太陽能發電量最大的體育場，一天可發四千萬度電

文/張揚乾(台灣電子文教基金會數位媒體企劃專員)  
 圖/台達電子提供

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**台北市富邦公司福安紀念館**



系統容量：19.8kWp  
 BIPV 併聯型



台北市仁愛路四段258號

**路竹示範場**占地約二公頃，設置一四一座太陽能高聚光(HCPV)板架，每一座均配置追日系統，可自動調整對準陽光的方向，在標準測試狀態下，總發電容量可達一百萬瓦。每年發電110萬度，等於減少六六〇至七〇〇噸碳排放量。(亞洲最大,全球排名第二)

high concentrated photovoltaic



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台北市政府?



變遷概論-12

**風能**

變遷概論-12

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### Wind Energy

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新疆建五座風力發電場 風能開發居中國首位

烏魯木齊市達板城

五座風力發電場，風電裝機容量達十八萬千瓦

變遷概論-12

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**Small ( $\leq 10$  kW)**

- Homes
- Farms
- Remote Applications (e.g. water pumping, telecom sites, icemaking)

**Intermediate (10-250 kW)**

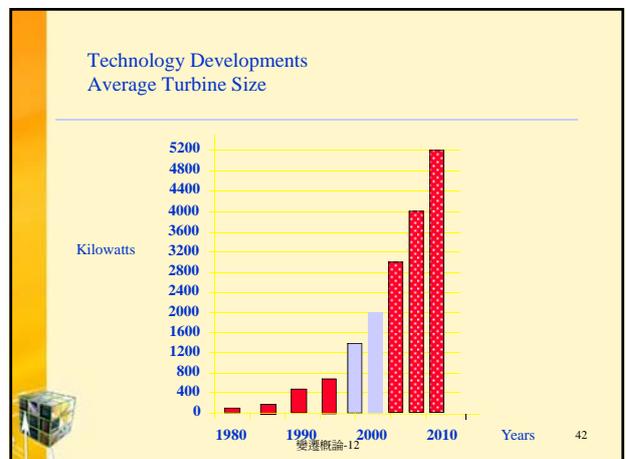
- Village Power
- Hybrid Systems
- Distributed Power

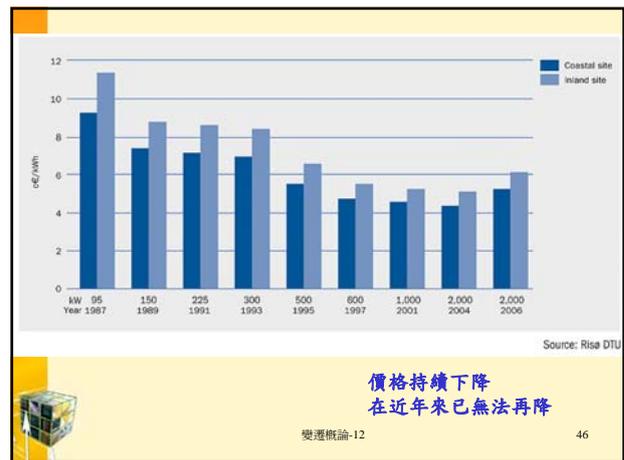
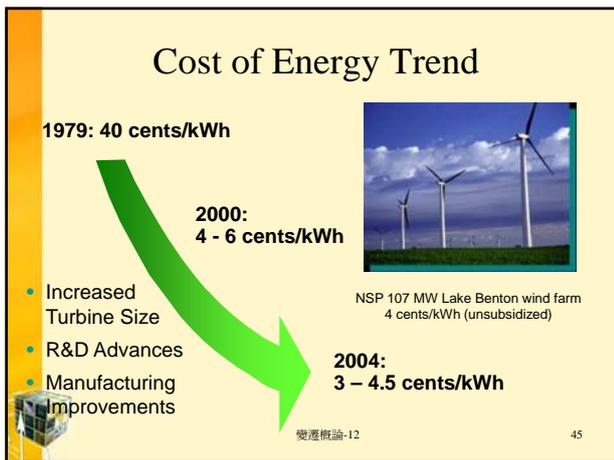
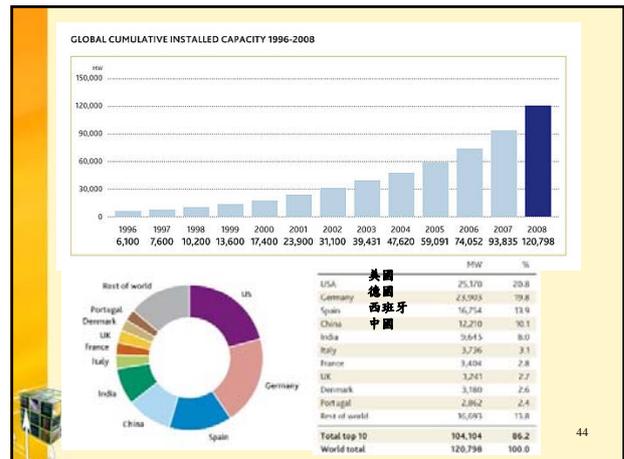
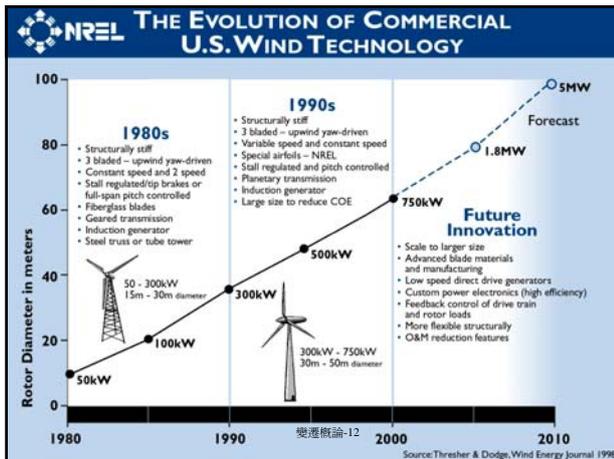
**Large (250 kW - 2+MW)**

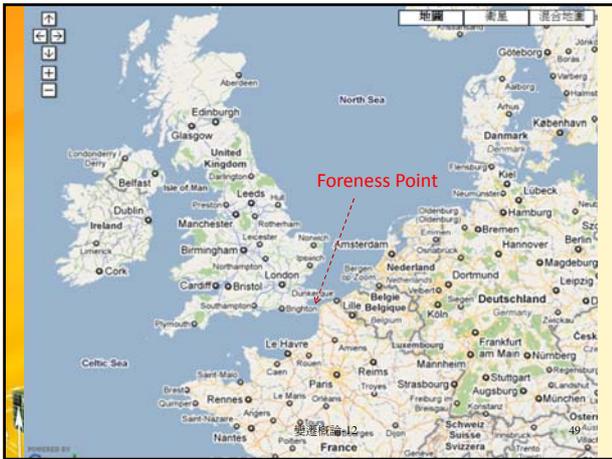
- Central Station Wind Farms
- Distributed Power

變遷概論-12

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### 麥寮風力發電示範系統

總裝置容量：2,640 瓩  
 機型：四部丹麥Vestas V47-660 kW  
 輸出功率：660 瓩 (於15公尺秒風速)  
 啟動風速：4 公尺秒  
 關機風速：25 公尺秒  
 最大耐風速：70 公尺秒  
 葉輪直徑：47 公尺  
 葉片材料：強化玻璃纖維  
 轉速：28.5 轉/分  
 塔高：45 公尺  
 輸出電力：併入麥寮電力網自用

The graph shows a curve that starts at 0 MW for wind speeds up to 4 m/s, then rises steeply to about 600 kW at 15 m/s, and continues to rise more gradually towards 700 kW as wind speed increases to 24 m/s.

### 核能一廠石門風場 (石門風力發電站)

台電於民國 93 年設立於北海岸，共六部風力發電機；風力發電機高 45 公尺，葉片長 23.5 公尺。裝置容量 3.96MW

### 大園觀音風力發電站

共有 20 台風力發電機；高 65 公尺、葉片直徑 70.5 公尺。裝置容量 30MW

### 苗栗大鵬風力發電廠

英華威風力發電公司所有，位於苗栗後龍後龍鎮沿海，共 21 座，高 67 公尺，葉片直徑 70 公尺。裝置容量 42MW

### 台中港風力發電站

位於台中港，有 18 座發電機，高 65 公尺，葉片直徑 68.6 公尺。裝置容量 36MW

### 彰濱工業區

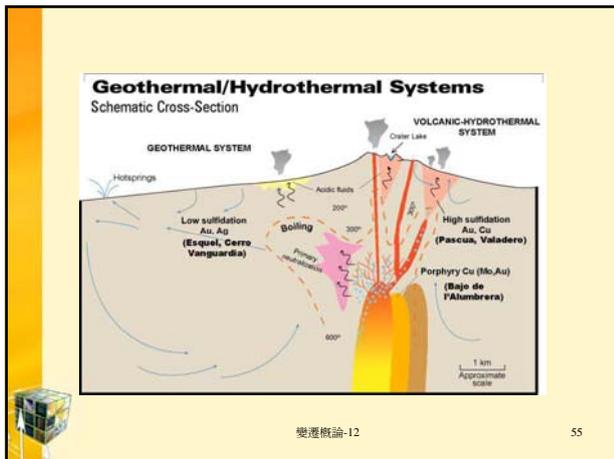
裝置容量 46MW，23 台

# 地熱

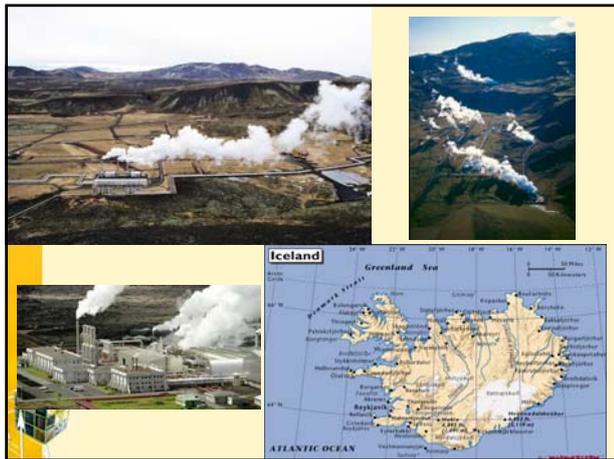
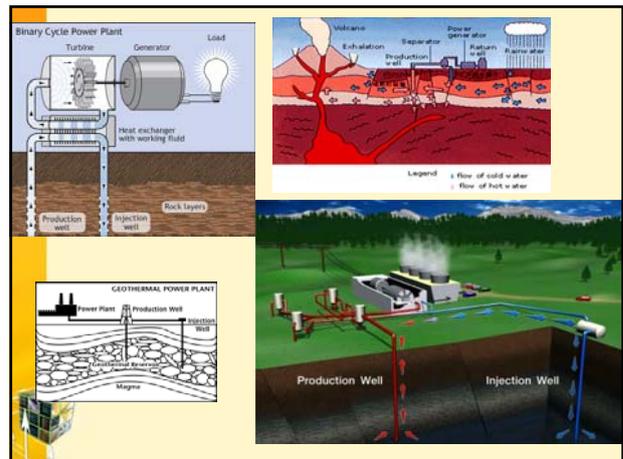
變遷概論-12 53

## Geothermal Resources in the Philippine

- Installed capacity of 1,931 MW
- World's largest user for power generation (25% of power mix)
- Potential of 1,200 MW and more



變遷概論-12



## 氫能

氫能的特點：

- 1、是自然界存在最普遍的元素
- 2、發熱值高
- 3、氫燃燒性能好，點燃快
- 4、氫本身無毒
- 5、氫能利用形式
- 6、理想的清潔能源之一



變遷概論-12

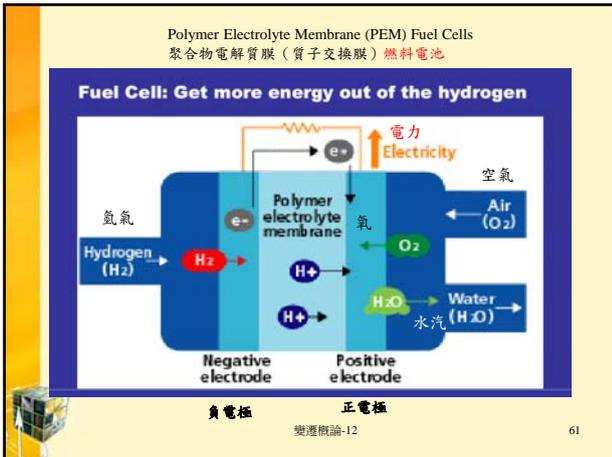
## 以氫能取代石油 建構氫能經濟

- Hydrogen has the highest energy to weight ratio of all fuels:
  - 1 kg of hydrogen contains the same amount of energy as
    - 2.1 kg of natural gas or 1 公斤氫氣可以產生2.1公斤天然氣或2.8公斤汽油產生的能量
    - 2.8 kg of gasoline.
- The energy to volume ratio amounts to about
  - 1/4 of that for petroleum and 所需要的體積也相當小
  - 1/3 of that for natural gas.
- Water consists of 11.2% hydrogen by weight.

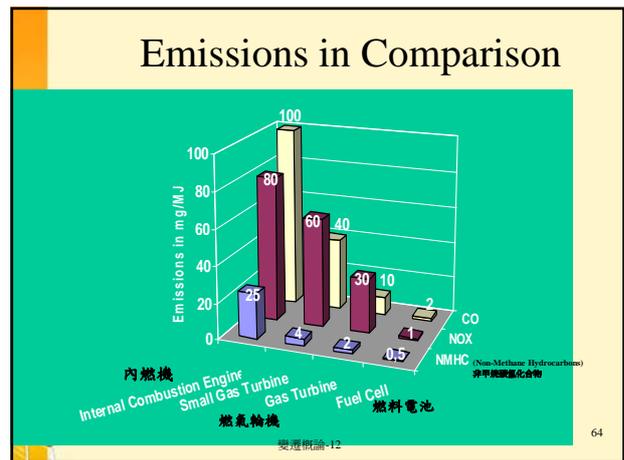
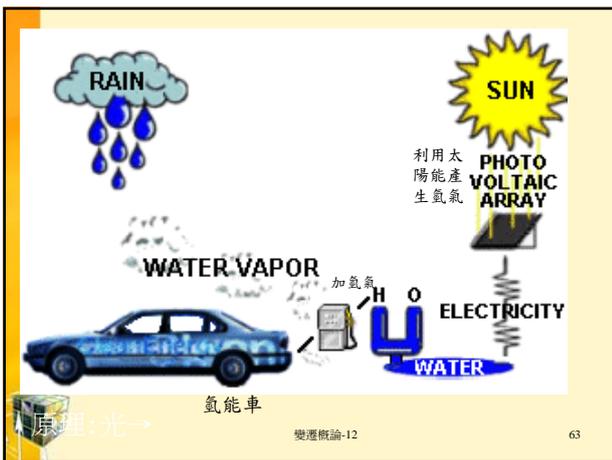


變遷概論-12





- Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM) Fuel Cells 聚合物電解質膜 (質子交換膜) 燃料電池
  - Direct Methanol Fuel Cells 直接甲醇燃料電池
  - Alkaline Fuel Cells 鹼性燃料電池
  - Phosphoric Acid Fuel Cells 磷酸型燃料電池
  - Molten Carbonate Fuel Cells 熔融碳酸鹽燃料電池
  - Solid Oxide Fuel Cells 固體氧化物燃料電池
  - Regenerative Fuel Cells 再生燃料電池
- 變遷概論-12 62

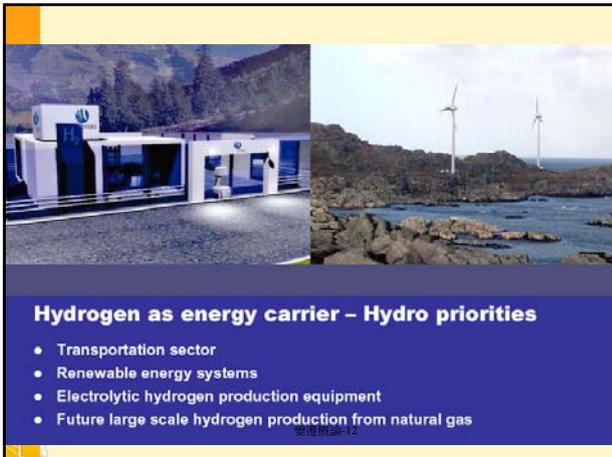


**Hydrogen – the ultimate fuel ?**

- Environmentally friendly – can be produced and used without pollution
- Flexible – applicable in transportation, stationary & portable applications
- Can be produced, stored and converted locally
- As energy carrier hydrogen enables increased use of renewable energy
- Technical challenges: production / storage / end-use
- New Infrastructure needed

變遷概論-12





**Hydrogen as energy carrier – Hydro priorities**

- Transportation sector
- Renewable energy systems
- Electrolytic hydrogen production equipment
- Future large scale hydrogen production from natural gas

變遷概論-12

**Hynor Grenland**

- First demonstration in the world of centralised hydrogen production with pipeline transport directly to the H<sub>2</sub> station
- Demonstration of new and safe solutions for H<sub>2</sub> stations (sub-surface storage (high pressure filling planned for 2006))
- A future platform for testing new technology
- Can be expanded to become a distribution hub for hydrogen supply to other HyNor stations
- Enough hydrogen available for 100,000 cars



HYDROGEN HIGHWAY: HyNor wants to make it possible to drive between Oslo and Stavanger in hydrogen-powered vehicles

挪威氫氣高速公路 (2006-2009)

變遷概論-12 68

**EVS Viking Rally 11-13 May 2009**

- The Event A 570 km rally starting in Oslo the 11th of May 2009 and arriving two days later in Stavanger at the opening day of the 24 th Electric, Fuel Cell and Hybrid Vehicle Symposium
- www. Evs24.org
- The rally is also the official opening of the Hynor – The hydrogen road of Norway.
- www.hynor.no



二日行程

正式開張!

變遷概論-12 69

氫氣社區

**UTility Systems In Remote Areas**

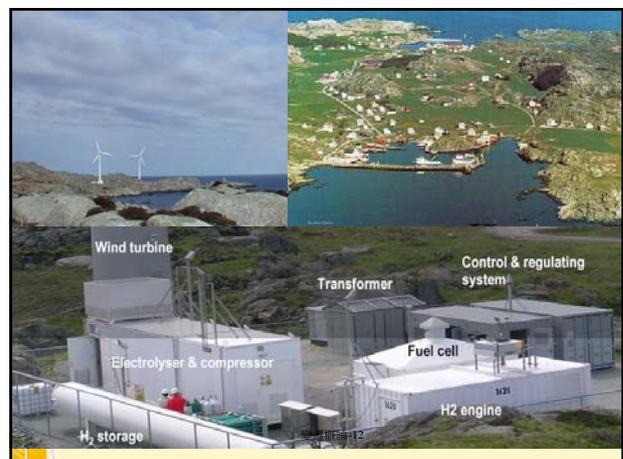
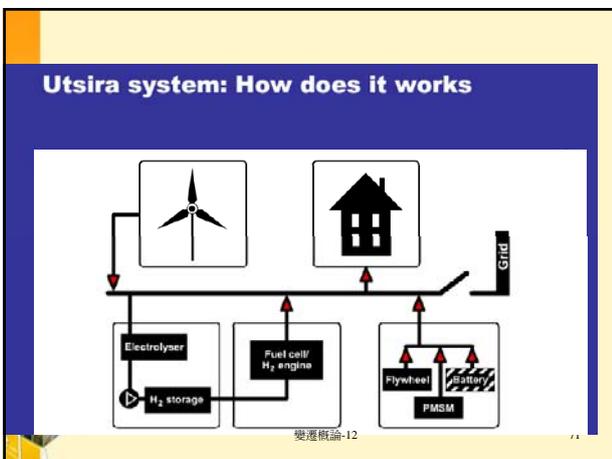
**Utsira – the project**  
Demonstrating the first hydrogen society in the world

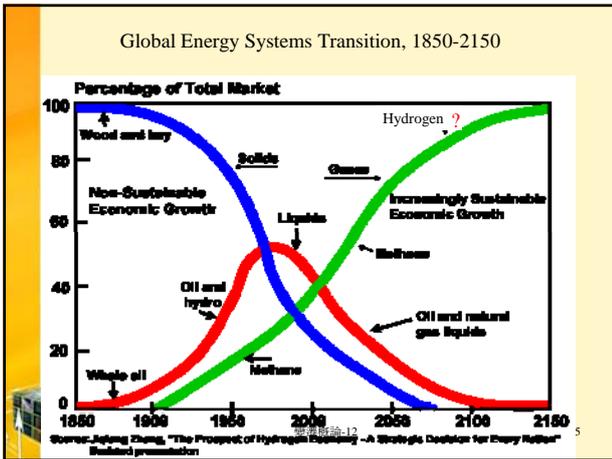
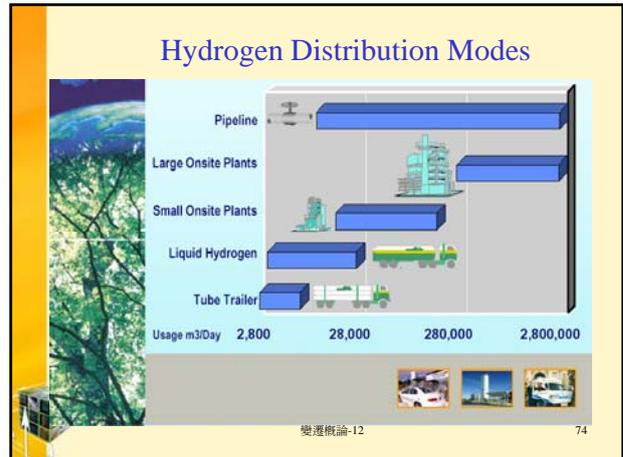
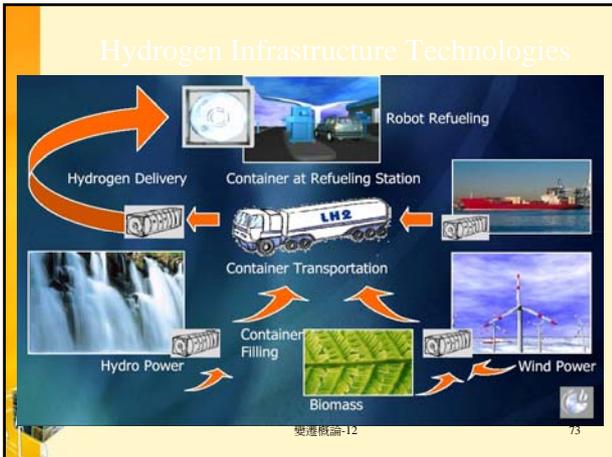
- Produce hydrogen in an electrolyser when there is excess wind energy available
- Provide electricity via a fuel cell when the wind turbine slows or stops



Utsira has enough wind power to be self-sufficient

變遷概論-12





**明道管理學院**

明道管理學院斥資200萬元研發成功「第四代氫能車」，只要加水補充就能讓車子跑，強調輕巧車身、零噪音、零污染，以電力驅動馬達帶動車輛行駛。

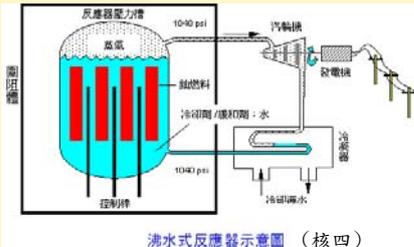


**第五代氫能車 (mduanko)**

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## 核能發電

變遷概論-12 80

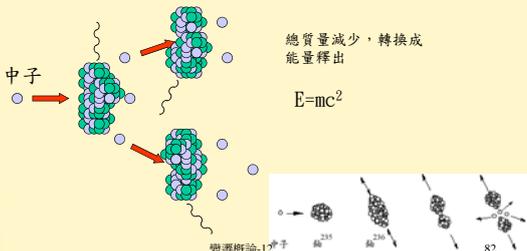


沸水式反應器示意圖 (核四)

**核能發電**利用鈾燃料進行核分裂連鎖反應所產生的熱，將水加熱成高溫高壓，設法使渦輪機轉動，以帶動發電機切割磁場，將機械能轉變為產生電能。核反應所放出的熱量較燃燒化石燃料所放出的能量要高很多(相差約百萬倍)。核能發電所使用的的鈾235純度只約佔3%-4%,其餘皆為無法產生核分裂的鈾238。

變遷概論-12 81

**核分裂連鎖反應:**  
當鈾-235的原子核受到中子的撞擊時，鈾-235會分裂成兩個原子核及2至3個中子，並產生熱。



總質量減少，轉換成能量釋出

$$E=mc^2$$

變遷概論-12 82

**韓國政府計畫至2030年底以前，共新建十一座新核電廠**，以將核能發電設施比重，從目前的百分之二十六，提升至百分之四十一。

根據規劃，**中國**到2020年將新投產核電裝機容量約2300萬千瓦，這等於將有**23個**百萬千瓦級核電機組投入運營。

規劃中的核電站將主要安排在**浙江、江蘇、廣東、山東、遼寧和福建6個沿海省**。

此外，湖北、江西、湖南、吉林、安徽、河南、重慶、四川、甘肅等內陸省市也不同程度地開展了核電廠址前期工作。

**興建更多核電廠，以穩定能源供應(安全)，與減碳!**

變遷概論-12 83

**轉換能源供應，可以減碳，但不會節能。**

**所以鼓勵再生能源與核能，是以為：減碳何需節能?!**

變遷概論-12 84

討論題綱：

1. 擴大核能使用，是否較發展新能源更為重要？
2. 台灣發展新能源發電，其電價是否應比一般電價貴？誰該負擔？

註：平時討論成績佔總成績的 40%：  
依每次參加分組(約五~六人一組)  
討論的過程與結論評分。

