

# Stewards Pooi Kei Primary School

## STEM Project

### Solar Energy

## Aims of the project

1. Recognise the factors affect the efficiency of conversion of solar energy into electrical energy by solar panels set-up to generate voltage with a closed circuit (**Engineering**). Use voltmeters and hence use micro:bits with coding to measure voltages generated by the solar panels set-up (**Technology**).
2. Predict, measure, record (**Mathematics**), identify variables and infer the conclusion from the facts (**Science**).
3. Try to improve the set up of solar panels to maximise the voltages generated.
4. Understand the use of solar panels in our daily life.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (   )

Class: J. 6 \_\_\_\_\_

## Introduction

### Solar energy

Solar energy is a clean and renewable energy source. A photovoltaic cell or solar cell is a device that collects and converts the energy of light directly into electricity. Photovoltaic cells with a larger light-receiving area are called “solar panels”. Conventional photovoltaic cells range in energy conversion efficiencies from 10% to 25%.

### Types of light received by solar panels

- Direct beam: direct beam comes from the sun directly. Installing a solar tracker on the solar panel increases the amount of sunlight received through orienting the panel towards the sun.
- Diffuse sunlight: Diffuse sunlight comes from everywhere and is reflected off the atmosphere, the ground or other objects.

### Types of solar panels

- **PV Type:** Mono-crystalline (Crystalline)  
Cell efficiency: 20% - 25%
- **PV Type:** Poly-crystalline (Crystalline)  
Cell efficiency: 10% - 24%
- **PV Type:** Amorphous silicon (Thin-film)  
Cell efficiency: 6% - 9%



## **Solar energy in Hong Kong**

Solar energy potential in a given location is mainly determined by blockage which refers to buildings or objects located directly in the sun's path. Even temporary blockage of sunlight limits the number of hours and days of solar energy in a year.

Solar energy potential is the highest in the summer and in average this figure is relatively steady over the course of a year in Hong Kong.

For the best results, position the solar energy equipment at an elevated angle of  $22.5^\circ$  facing south in Hong Kong.

## **Solar Panels in Stewards Pooi Kei Primary School**

Solar panels are installed on the roof of our campus. They generate electrical energy to provide electricity for the lights along the corridors. Our school invites all J6 students to investigate factors to affect energy conversion efficiency of solar panels and hence to design the set up to maximise the energy conversion efficiency



## Self Pre-learning

1. Solar energy contains h\_\_\_\_\_ and l\_\_\_\_\_ energy.

2. How is solar energy converted by solar panels?

\_\_\_\_\_ energy of solar energy is converted into \_\_\_\_\_ energy.

3. What are the advantages of using solar panels? (any 2 examples)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What are the disadvantages of using solar panels? (any 2 examples)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What factors affect the solar energy conversion efficiency of solar panels?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

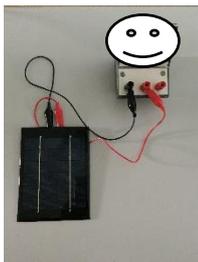
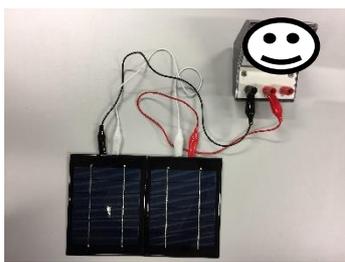
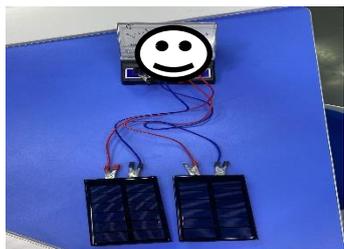
**Inquiry question:** Which factors affect energy conversion efficiency of solar panels?

**Materials:** solar panel(2), voltmeter(1), electric wire(3), lamp(1), black craft paper (1), white A4 paper(1), protractor(1), ruler(1)

**Hypothesis:** More solar panels used, the higher the voltages generated.

### Prediction

Which closed circuit will generate a higher voltage? (Put a “✓” in appropriate box(es))

<input type="checkbox"/> one solar panel	<input type="checkbox"/> two solar panels (connection 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> two solar panels (connection 2)
		

In the fair test, which of the following factors are needed to **be changed, be measured or remain unchanged**? (Put a “✓” in appropriate box(es))

Unique factor to be <b>changed</b> (independent variable)	<input type="checkbox"/> Number of solar panels used <input type="checkbox"/> Voltage generated
Factor to be <b>measured</b> (dependent variable)	<input type="checkbox"/> Number of solar panels used <input type="checkbox"/> Voltage generated
Factor(s) remains <b>unchanged</b> (controlled variable)	<input type="checkbox"/> Type of solar panels <input type="checkbox"/> Type of the lamp <input type="checkbox"/> Type of the voltmeter

**Measure** the voltage generated by solar panel(s) under the light source (lamp) and **record** it in the following table. Repeat the test three times.

### Results

Background voltage = \_\_\_\_\_ V

Volt(s) / V Solar panel(s)	Voltage (1)	Voltage (2)	Voltage (3)	Average voltage*	Net voltage ^
One solar panel					
Two solar panels (1)					
Two solar panels (2)					

\* Average voltage = (Voltage (1) + Voltage (2) + Voltage (3)) ÷ 3

^ Net voltage = Average voltage – Background voltage

### Questions

From the results, which closed circuit will generate a higher voltage? Why?

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Did two solar panels connected to the closed circuit to generate two times of voltage that of one solar panel? Why?

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**What are the other factors affecting energy conversion efficiency of solar panels?**

**Hypothesis:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Prediction**

Which closed circuit will generate a higher voltage? (Put a “✓” in appropriate box(es))

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Measure** the voltage generated by solar panel under the light source (lamp) and **record** it in the following table. Repeat the test three times.

**Results**

Background voltage = \_\_\_\_\_ V

Volt(s) / V Solar panel(s)	Voltage (1)	Voltage (2)	Voltage (3)	Average voltage	Net voltage

**Questions**

From the results, which closed circuit will generate a higher voltage? Why?

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**Go further:**

In the above results and peer evaluations, which factor is the most important in the energy conversion efficiency by the solar panels? Why?

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According to the results of activities, try to **design the set-up** to facilitate one solar panel having the highest energy conversion efficiency (voltage) according to the findings. Draw and elaborate it.

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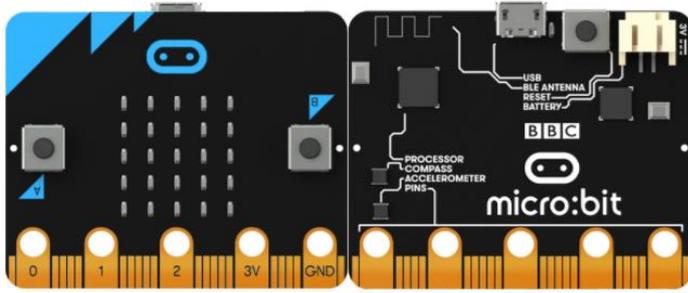
**Results**

Background voltage = \_\_\_\_\_ V

Volt(s) / V Solar panel(s)	Voltage (1)	Voltage (2)	Voltage (3)	Average voltage	Net voltage
_____ °C					

## Advanced STEM Activity

With the knowledge of closed circuit and the coding, we try to code the program to the micro:bit and measure the voltage generated by the solar panels.



Volt(s) / V Solar panel(s)	Voltage (1)	Voltage (2)	Voltage (3)	Average voltage	Net voltage
Voltmeter					
Micro:bit					

## Questions

What is the difference between the data collected by the voltmeter and the micro:bit?

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Can we use the solar panels to provide the electricity for the operation of micro:bit?

Why?

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# Self evaluation

Colour the suitable stars.



	Very agree	Agree	Disagree	Very disagree
1. I can gain more knowledge about the energy conversion efficiency of solar panels.	☆	☆	☆	☆
2. I can improve the set up of solar panels to maximise the voltages generated.	☆	☆	☆	☆
3. My interest in learning science has increased.	☆	☆	☆	☆

## Reference books

- Photovoltaics : design and installation manual / Solar Energy International.
- Consumer guide to solar energy : easy and inexpensive applications for solar energy
- 3 小時讀通太陽能電池
- 太陽電池 (未來能源的終極王牌, 太陽光發電技術)