SECTION 03 - TECHNIQUE AND ENERGY

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Power House - Green Essentials

Sustainable development is a form of socio-economic development able to protect and enhance the resources of the Earth, where man is committed to safeguardingenvironment and common resources for future generations.With this kit you can learn about alternative and sustainable forms of energy, by following some simple experiments related to the use and transformation of energy. To perform all the experiments with the power house, you will have to refer to the simple and intuitive original guide in English.

Ages 10 and up.

Topics

- RESEARCH FOR THE FUTURE
 CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL
- COLD, WARMER, HOT
- PROJECT POWER HOUSE
- HEAT FAMILIAR YET MYSTERIOUS • THE SUN AS HEAT DISPENSER
- THERE'S SOMETHING IN THE AIR
- WATER, SALT, AND RAIN
- GREAT CLIMATE
- LIGHT AND HEAT FROM THE SUN
- ELECTRICITY FROM SOLAR ENERGY
- · ENERGY FROM THE WIND







INTRODUCTION

In this section we present several equipments, easy to use and highly effective, related to the issue of renewable energies.

How to get energy from the sun through solar cells or from hydrogen thanks to PEM cells, or simply from the wind.

These energy resources are destined to replace the traditional ones such as coal and oil.

These devices can easily be assembled and allow to understand the physical and chemical principles upon which the production of renewable energy is based.

H2Go Delux

Hydrogen cars with fuel station powered by solar panel and remotely controlled.



HZ11





Hydrocar

Car kit with reversible cell and autonomous motion, displacement sensor and flashing LEDs.



Bio Energy Discovery Kit

HZ05

HZ04

Energy from ethanol. The more compact demonstration kit on the market. It generates electricity using ethanol without noise and combustion. It can work for days, showing the power of the new generation of fuel cells.

Solar Hydrogen Education Kit

HZ02

The ideal set for demonstrations and to begin to approach, having fun, the world of hydrogen and clean energy.

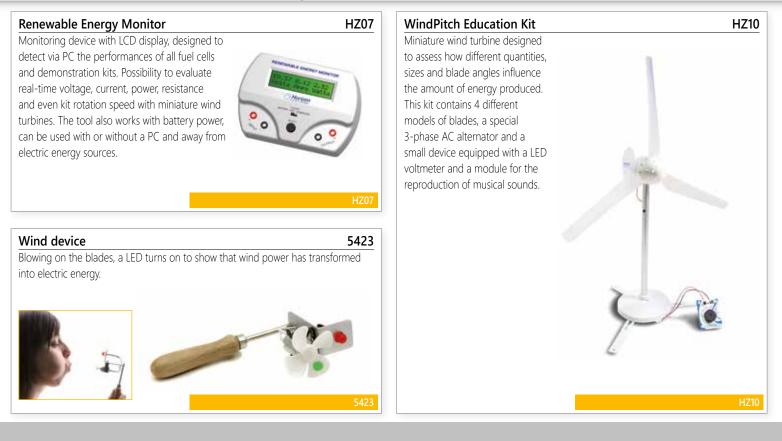


Hydro-Wind Kit

Capture wind power! With this kit you can use the energy produced by a wind generator to power a fuel and hydrogen cell.



TECHNIQUE AND ENERGY - Renewable energies



TECHNIQUE AND ENERGY - Energy conversions

$\mathsf{MECHANICAL} \longleftrightarrow \mathsf{ELECTRICAL}$

Hydraulic turbine

5314

This model of hydraulic turbine permits to demonstrate the conversion of potential hydraulic power in electrical power, without using water sources.

It is fitted with an immersion pump which takes the water from the small basin and throws it against the turbine blades generating a continuous cycle. A voltmeter measures the voltage at the clamps of the dynamo and the electrical power produced can switch on a LED or make a small electric motor fitted with blade rotate.

The pump needs a continuous 12 V voltage.

The use of power supply cod. 5011 (not supplied with the instrument) is suggested.



Air generator

Thanks to this generator it is possible to make work the wind turbine even in the absence of wind.

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Wind turbine model

Used to demonstrate the conversion of wind kinetic energy into electrical power. Exposing the turbine to the wind, the movement power is transmitted to a small generator that transfoms it in to electric power. Size: 25 x 25 x 30 cm.



AC/DC motor generator, demonstration model

of AC/DC voltage is visualized by lighting of bulbs. Cables included.

It is an excellent demonstration model for studing electric current eneration. The

generator produces AC/DC current when the hand wheel is turned. The presence

Small electrical motor

5276

Supplied in an assembly kit. Working with 3-6 V dc voltage. Suitable to develop practical capacities of students and make them understand how an electrical motor works.

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THERMAL \leftrightarrow MECHANICAL



$ELECTRICAL \leftrightarrow THERMAL$

Thermoelectric generator

The sensitive part of this item consists of a Peltier cell. It is in contact on one side with a small aluminium wing to be immersed in hot water, on the other side with a small basin to be filled with ice and cold water. Due to the Seebeck effect, the difference in temperature produces a difference in potential that is noticeable at the terminals, this difference can make a small electric motor work: applying a difference in potential to the terminals (max 12V), due to Peltier effect, a great difference in temperature is set between the two faces of the ceramic block.



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5803

$\mathsf{RADIANT} \leftrightarrow \mathsf{THERMAL}$

Solar water heater

It is a model of the domestic use devices. Thanks to this item you can heat water by means of sun radiant power. An immersion pump, working at 12 Vcc, make the water circulate in the heating coil of the solar panel. After a few minutes it is possible to notice an increase in temperature. It is supplied with a transformer.







2000

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Solar energy motor

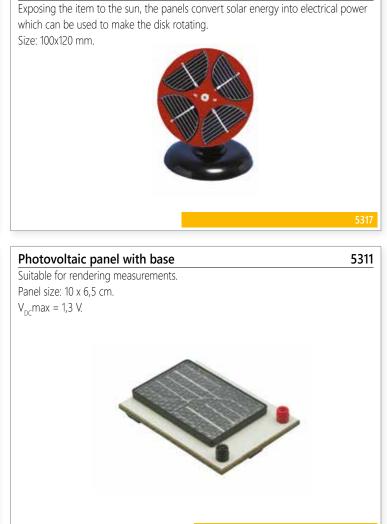
$\mathsf{RADIANT} \leftrightarrow \mathsf{ELECTRICAL} \leftrightarrow \mathsf{MECHANICAL}$



Photovoltaic panel

Exposing the panel to the sun you will get the transformation of solar power into electrical power thanks to which the motor starts to rotate, or a light bulb switches on. The panel is tilted and supplied with a protractor so you can easily evaluate its performance according to the angle of the solar rays incidence.





Fuel cell with separable devices

This item permits measurements concerning conversion of light power into electrical energy.

The light energy produced by a 75 W lamp(similar to solar energy) is converted into electrical power by a photovoltaic panel.

This electrical energy is used to separate, thanks to a PEM electrolytic cell, (Proton Exchange Membrane) water molecules in the constituent components (with an increase in chemical potential energy contained in hydrogen and oxygen gases).

5318

The two gases are mixed again through a PEM fuel cell, producing water and electric energy again, which is used to operate a fan (mechanical energy) by a small electric motor. The two PEM cells are identical and are both used as electro-chemical converters, once in a direction and then in the opposite.

The measurement of electrical quantities can be performed by means of two multimeters. it is possible to detect as vary the electrical quantities during the operation, making use of voltage and current sensors.

Equipment supplied

- 1 Base
- 1 Projector
- 1 220 V 75 W lamps
 1 Solar panel
- 1 PEM electrolytic cell with tanks
- 1 PEM fuel cell
- 1 Small motor with fan
- · 2 Analogical portable multimeter
- 4 Electrical leads
- 1 Syringue
- 2 Taps
 4 Adaptors
- 1 Distil water bottle
- 2 Tubes
- 2 Plugs



Electricity at home

- Feasible circuits
- 1. Light system driven by a unique switch.
- 2. Light system with two serial lamps driven by a unique switch.
- 3. Light system driven by a unique switch and socket.
- 4. Light system with two parallel lamps driven by a commutator.
- 5. Light system driven from two switches with diverters.
- 6. Light system driven by two switches with interruption power relay.
- 7. Light system driven by three switches.
- 8. Alarm system with two switches

Equipment supplied

- 1 Aluminium panel fitted with clamps for power supply · 2 Metallic supports for panel, fitted with screws and wing nuts
- 1 Switch
- 2 Diverters
- 1 Inverters
- 2 Buttons
- 1 Socket • 1 Commutator
- 2 Bulbs-holder
- 2 Bulbs
- 1 Power interruption relay
- 1 Alarm
- 1 Screwdriver

- 1 Electrician scissors 1 Set of devices to fix wires 6 Screws M3 30 mm4 Screws M3 20 mm
- 20 m Blue electrical lead Ø 0,75 mm
- 20 m Brown electrical lead Ø 0,75 mm
- 20 m Black electrical lead Ø 0,75 mm
- 20 m Yellow-green electrical lead Ø 0,75 mm
- 2 m electrical lead 10 Wing nuts M3
- 1 Plastic holder
- 1 pdf teaching guide



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