Kenya Smallholder Solar Irrigation (KSSI) Project

Technology Profile and Pump Assessments

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ASD Role in KSSI project

- Independent technical review of retailers' solar pumps
- Site visits and pump testing with Winrock

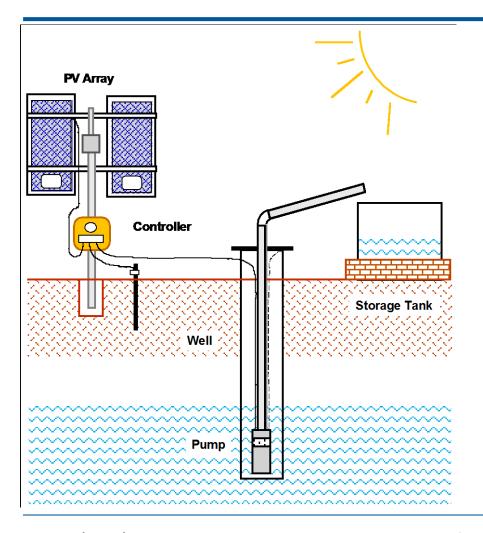


Parameters taken:

- Overall quality of pump and panel installation
- Pump flow rates
- Irradiation, W/m2
- Total dynamic head
- System current and voltage



SWP System Components



PV Array



Controller/Inverter



Well and Pump



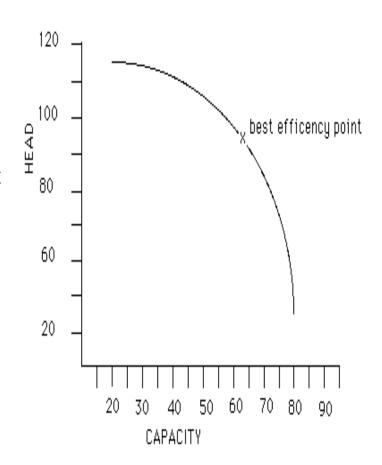
Water Storage





SWP System Components

- Pumps are rated according to their
 Total Dynamic Head (TDH) and Flow
 (Q)
- TDH is the total equivalent height that a fluid is to be pumped, taking into account friction losses in the pipe.
- Flow is the amount of water flowing per unit of time.

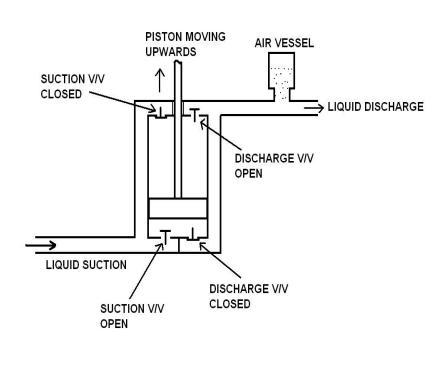




Pump Types







Piston pump



Pump Controllers





SWP are designed to work with pump controllers. Without the controller/LCB it will not pump under overcast conditions



Maximum Power Point Tracker (MPPT):

Allows thepump to operate at the point where the voltage and current give you the maximum power



Pump type pros & cons

Type of PV Water Pump	Advantages	Disadvantages
Submersible centrifugal	 Simple, with one moving part. Regular maintenance not required. Efficient at high flow rates or low lift. Good tolerance for moderate amounts of sand and silt. Most conventional, widely available. 	 Poor efficiency at low volumes (<30 liters per minute) or high lift. Capacity is reduced disproportionately at low speeds (in low-sun conditions). Impellers can fill with sediments and may require periodic cleaning.
Helical rotor, submersible or surface	 Simple, with one moving part. Regular maintenance not required. Can manage high dynamic heads Good tolerance for moderate amounts of sand and silt. 	Lower flow rates
Diaphragm, piston, rotary vane	 Relatively low initial cost. Efficient at very low flow rates (4-20 liters per minute). Maintains full lift capacity at all speeds. 	 Requires preventive maintenance. Poor tolerance for sand and silt. Requires filtration (rotary vane pump).
Surface centrifugal	 Relatively low cost. Efficient for low lift and high flow rates. Easy to inspect and maintain due to surface location. Good tolerance for moderate amounts of sand and silt. 	 Suction limit is about 6 meters or less. Requires priming (filling the intake). May be damaged by running dry if it loses prime.

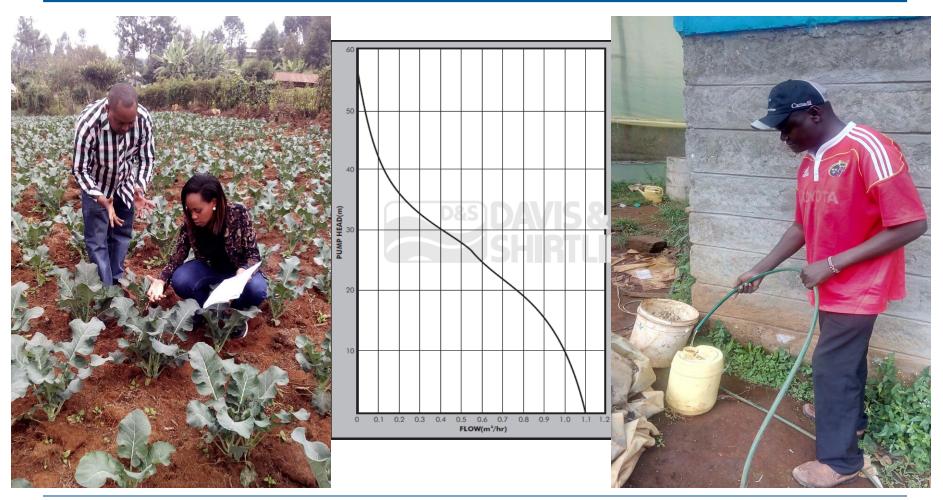


SunCulture - Nyandarua



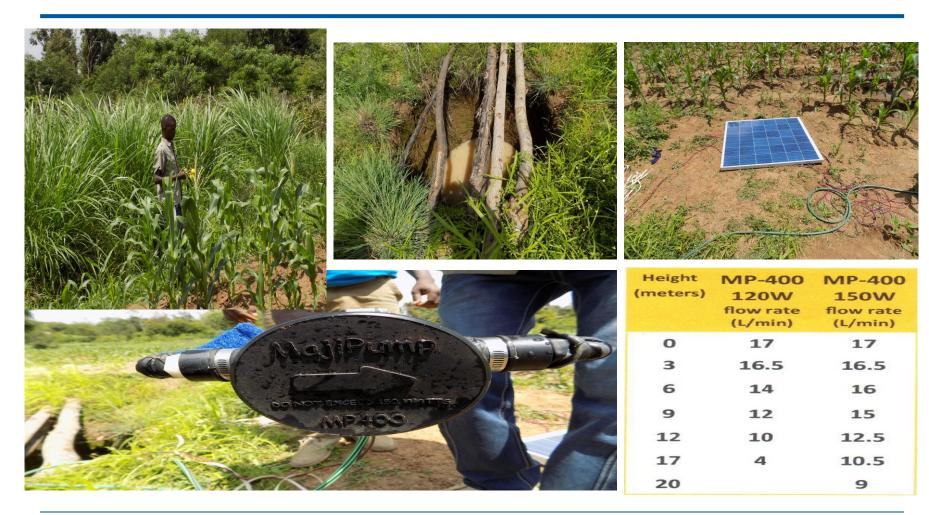


Taifu pump- Kiambu





Maji Pump - Kitui



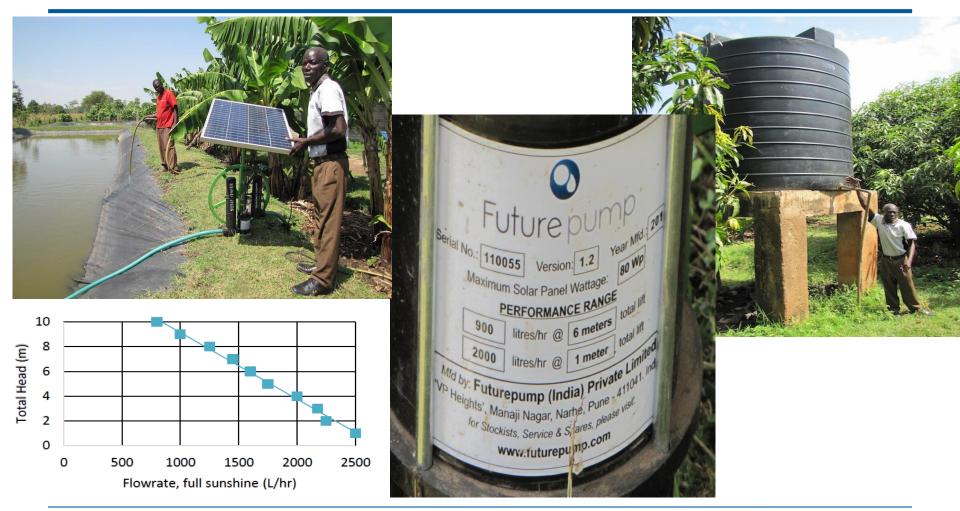


Kickstart- Machakos





Futurepump – Kendu Bay





SWP drip irrigation for onions



Lessons learnt

- Farmers expectations of the solar pumps were generally met
- Most farmers intend to expand their farms due to the improved water access, reliability and reduced energy costs
- There is need for local capacity building at technician level to improve the quality of installations and maintenance at the counties
- Security is a concern which often leads to more portable module configurations i.e temporary module installations placed in the dirt.
- Purchase power continues to be the main barrier to acquisition of solar pumps. The farmers are open to credit options; this will further grow the solar water pump market
- There's need to further increase farmers awareness and build confidence around SWP technologies available in the market. Retailers are doing this through their after sales support



SWPs can work for decades DOE/USAID Estación Torres, Sonora: 20+ years





480 Wp PVWP system still working after 20 years! Only 1 pump replacement by rancher after 14 years

