

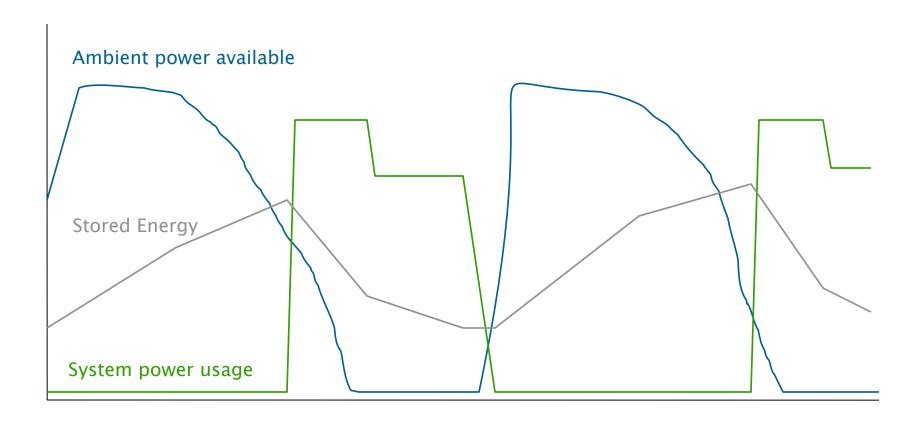
A sustainable system by definition uses energy at or below the rate it is generally available from the environment.

However, it may be necessary for a system to:

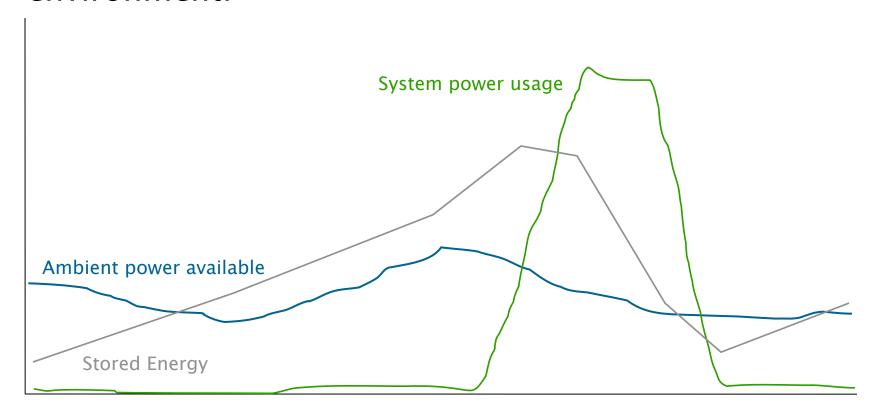
- time shift energy usage independent of fluctuating ambient availability
- momentarily exceed the ambient power available
- and/or handle momentary interruptions of power

In these cases, energy storage will be necessary.

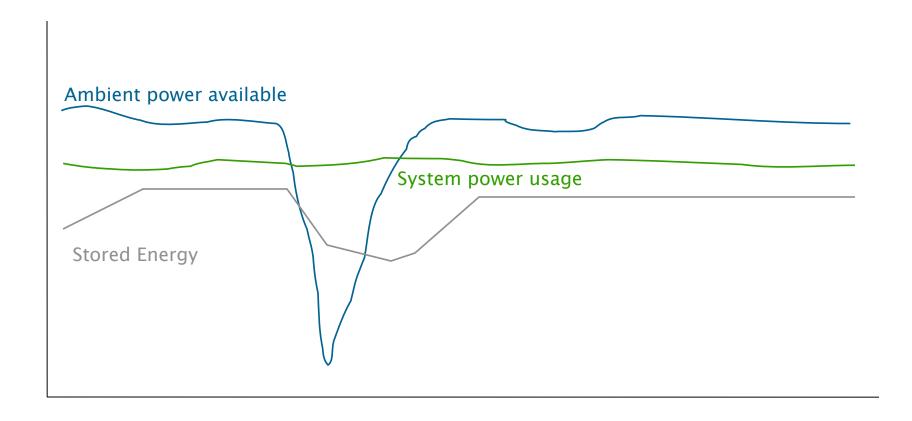
System energy usage is out of phase with ambient availability:



System requires higher momentary power than is available from the environment:



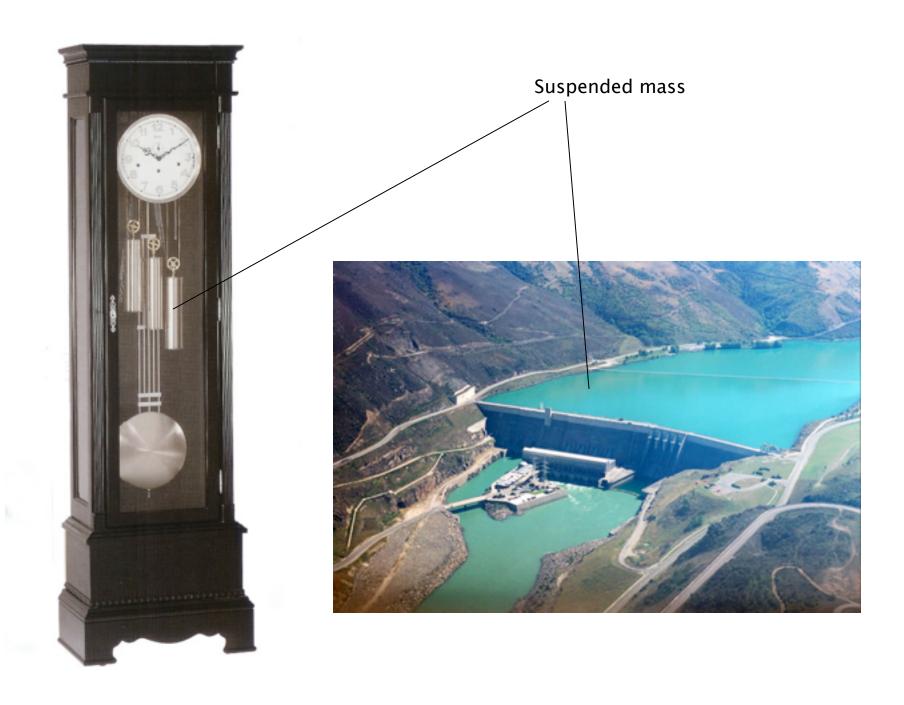
System must handle power fluctuations:





Chemical bonds (in food, firewood, fuel)



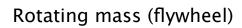




Elastic deformation

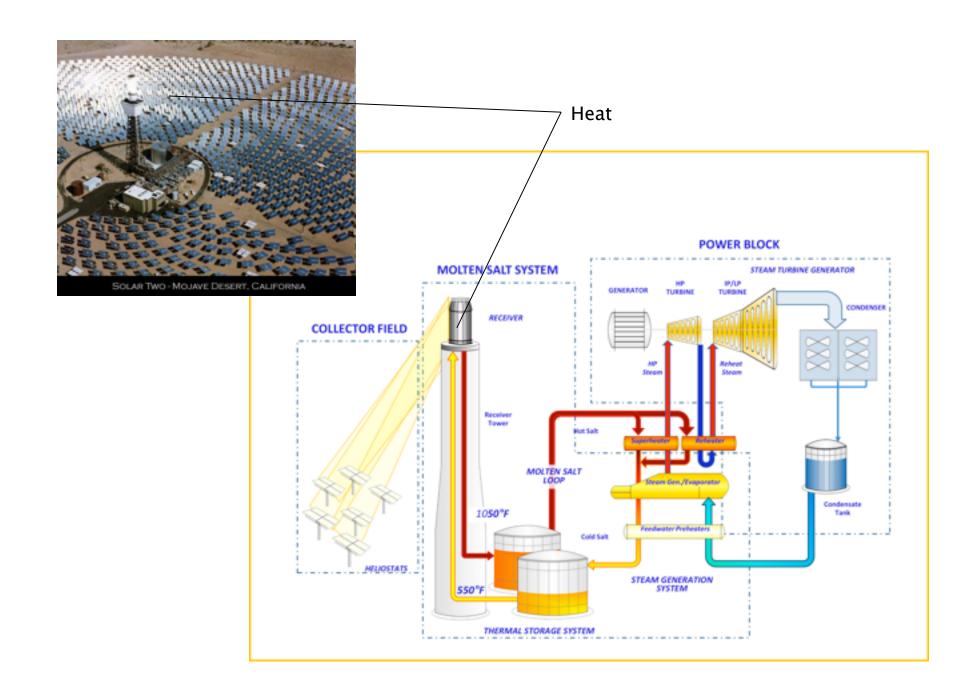






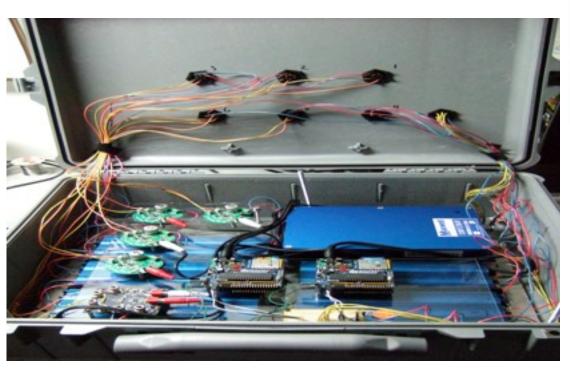








Electrical potential









Basic concepts for any energy storage:

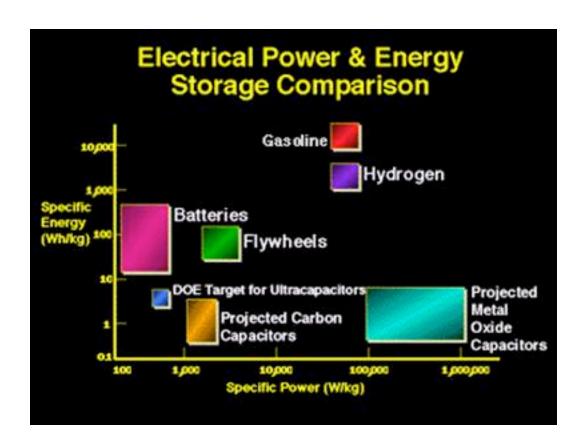
Specific Energy: energy / mass

Energy Density: energy / volume

Specific Power: power (input or output) / mass

Power Density: power (input or output) / volume

Efficiency: energy in / energy out







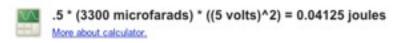
.5 * (100 microfarads) * ((5 volts)^2) = 0.00125 joules More about calculator.

Energy in a capacitor is:

1/2 C * V²

Smoothing







.5 * (1 farad) * ((5 volts)^2) = 12.5 joules More about calculator.



2.5V-120F

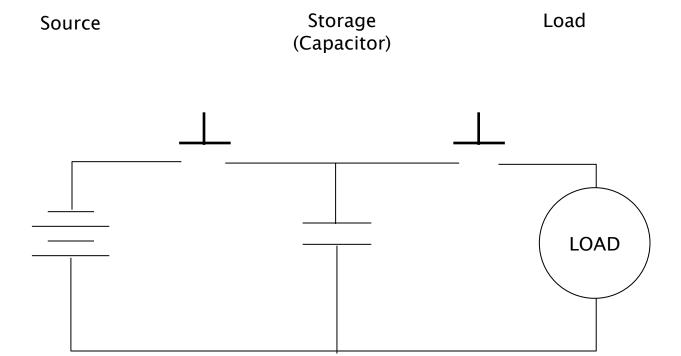




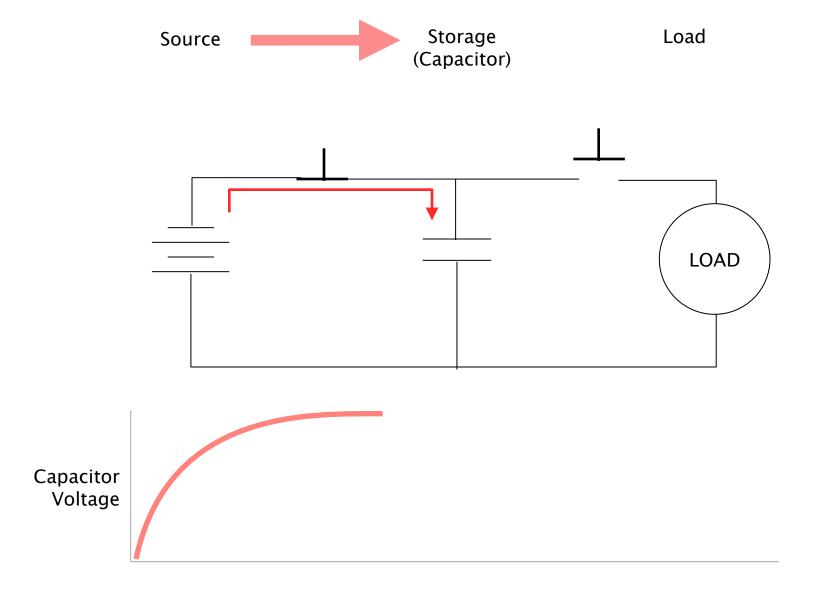
.5 * (60 farad) * ((5 volts)^2) = 750 joules More about calculator. * Would need 2
2.5V caps in series
to get 5V.



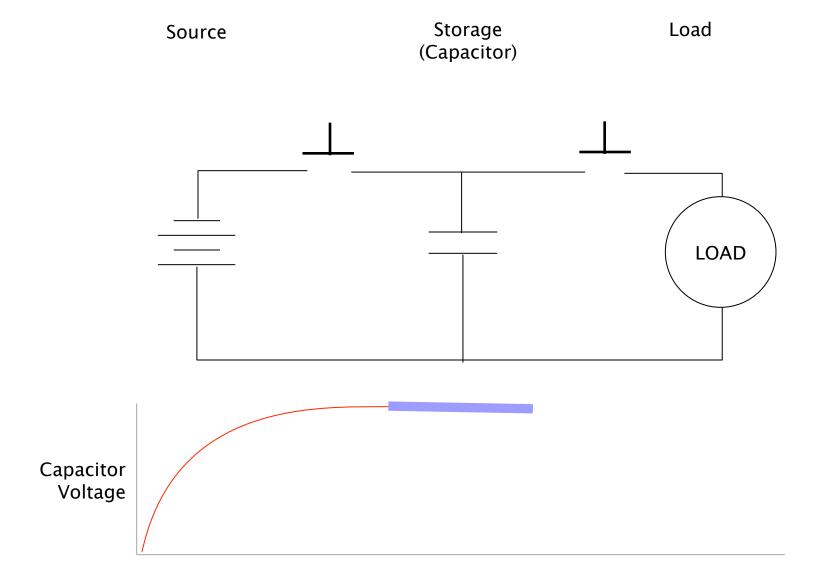
Lots of joules



Charging



Stasis



Discharge

