

Design of Solar Water Heater

VISHAL SHARMA¹, MAHESH MEENA², DEEPIKA CHAUHAN³, MD. ASIF IQBAL⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur

Abstract -- the present review paper, the existing solar water heating systems are studied with their applications. Nowadays, water is used for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes. Various resources i.e. coal, diesel, gas etc, are used to heat water and for steam production. Solar energy is the chief alternative to replace the conventional energy sources. The solar thermal water heating system is the technology to harness the plenty amount of free available solar thermal energy. The solar thermal system is designed to meet the energy demands. The size of the systems depends on availability of solar radiation, temperature requirement of customer, geographical condition and arrangement of the solar system, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to design the solar water heating system as per above parameters. The available literature is reviewed to understand the construction, arrangement, applications and sizing of the solar thermal system. By applying the structure ideas, for example, source code reuse, one can make a total domain to assess sun oriented vitality data. Heating applications for coordinated advancements incorporate area warming, residential little scale applications and business vast scale structures. Warm capacity is probably going to end up key to vitality proficient warming. A stratified boiling water tank will assume a vital part in the combination of a few warming advances that work proficiently at various level of temperatures with diminished execution cost. This paper portrays the idea and the evaluation of the 'Water Snake', a novel ease idea of a stratified high temp water tank. The outcomes demonstrate that the new idea could give productive stratification requiring little to no effort utilizing this innovation.

Indexed Terms -- solar water heating system, Active & Passive system temperature controller, mass flow rate, delivery temperature, required temperature

I. INTRODUCTION

It has been a powerful presence and force throughout the history of human existence on earth. It has been regarded by many cultures as a god of one form or another, and understood by most to be the ultimate source of life on this planet. It has also been intentionally exploited by many clever means over the centuries, in order to better utilize this life giving energy. As far as renewable energy sources go, the sun represents the best and most stable we have. It is infinite with respect to all practical timescales,

immensely powerful, understood and predictable in its overall trends and patterns, and for the foreseeable future beyond anthropogenic effects. In short, the perfect energy source; but it is not without difficulties. Solar heater is a device which is used for heating the water, for producing the steam for domestic and industrial purposes by utilizing the solar energy. Modern systems designed for capturing the suns energy and transferring it to water, either for immediate use or as a storage medium, have been studied and put to use since the 1970's, when they were first used for pool heating in California. Continued research and innovation has resulted in products feasible in much colder and less sunny climates today.

II. METHODOLOGY

a) Structure of sun based water warmer Programmed Control framework:

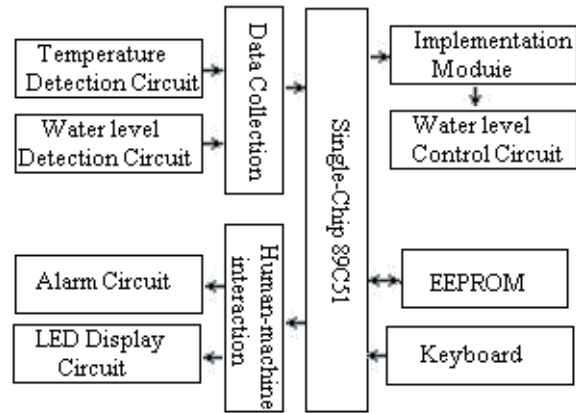
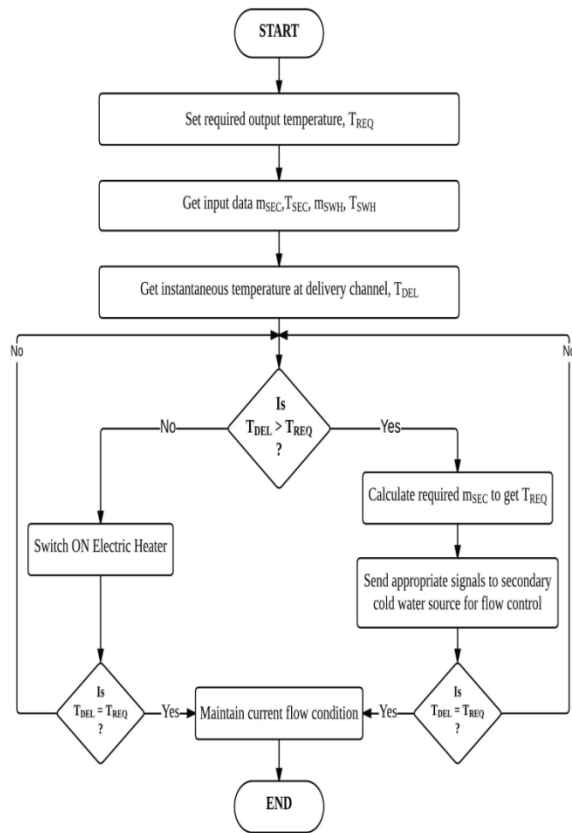


Fig. 1: - The Chart of Circuit Framework

Sun powered water radiator wise control framework is made up of four modules. The information procurement module is utilized to gather weight and temperature signals which are sent into single-chip after transformation. The single-chip control module investigations and procedures the advanced flag from the information obtaining module to gain the power

motion as indicated by composed program. The control flag will be passed on to the execution module. The usage module Controls the water level under the control of single-chip to accomplish the water naturally sustaining. Human-machine Communication module is utilized to understand the constant show also, observing of the related temperature signs and overpressure caution. The chart of circuit framework is appeared in upper diagram.

b) Improvement of flowchart:



The control system starts with setting of TREQ to a coveted an incentive at the yield of the conveyance channel. The stream and temperature sensors settled at the outlets of hot and the icy water source sense their particular parameters which is sent to the controller to ascertain the temperature at the conveyance channel (TDEL) utilizing? After getting TDEL, this esteem is contrasted with the set TREQ with accomplish TDEL = TREQ so a similar stream conditions are kept up. In the event that this condition is satisfied at the very start, the controller require not complete any further activity. Notwithstanding, if any crisscross happens between the two esteems, i.e., either TDEL > TREQ

or TDEL < TREQ, basic leadership by the controller winds up compulsory.

On the off chance that TDEL > TREQ, the optional cool water source comes without hesitation as TDEL should be lessened to TREQ by expansion of proper measure of chilly water. Furthermore, if TDEL < TREQ, help of the electric radiator ends up fundamental to warm the water up to the ideal degree. Nonetheless, the electric radiator mode stays a few phases from consummate execution.

c) Temperature Identification Circuit:

The astute temperature recognition circuit incorporates the Temperature sensor, Advertisement converter, and memory and interface circuit. The DS18B20 temperature sensor, one of the propelled temperature sensor, is a sort of made strides canny temperature sensor made by American DALLAS Semiconductor Organization after DS1820 sensor. It is much Enhanced than DS1820 in the accuracy of identifying temperature, the transformation time, the transmission separate, determination et cetera. Its qualities are: Uncommon method of single-line interface No need any outer segment in utilizing date link to get control supply. Voltage is from +3.0 to +5.5. The temperature estimated from - 55 to +125. The determination of estimating temperature is 0.5. Accomplishing 9-12 bit method of advanced readings by programming Clients can set the upper and lower breaking points of nonvolatile caution without anyone else's input It can bolster the capacity of multi- point organize. Numerous of DS18B20s can be introduced on the main three wire in parallel to accomplish the temperature multi-point estimation.

The normal for negative weight. At the point when the power Polar are turn around, the thermometer won't be consume on the grounds that of warming. In any case, it cannot work properly. Because the single line correspondence capacity of DS18B20 is accomplished by time-sharing and it has strict Idea of schedule vacancy, it is essential to peruse write in the time succession. The fluctuated activities of DS18B20 by Framework must be done by the convention.

d) Trial apparatuses and method:

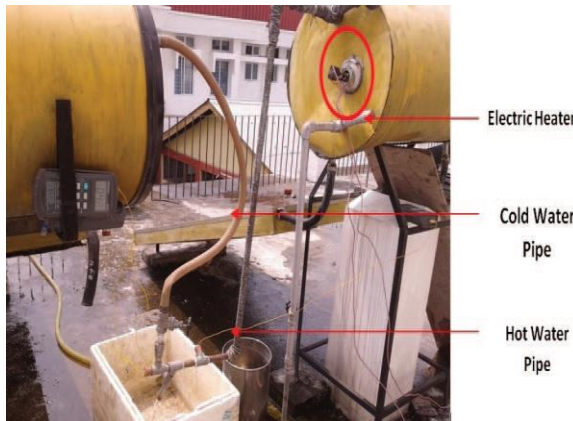


Fig. 3: - Finish trial setup

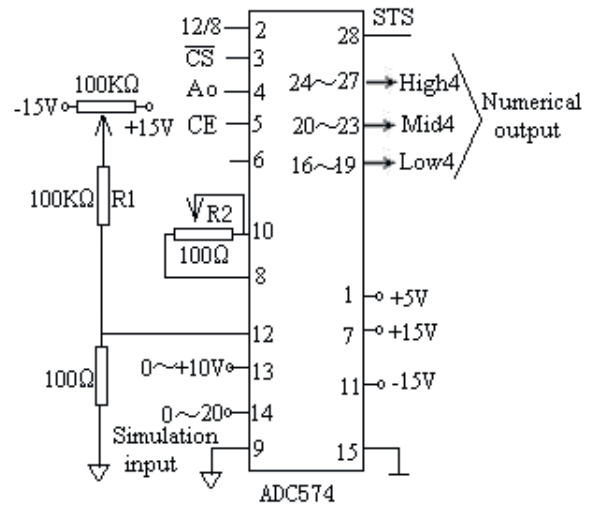
The setup is introduced in the Division of Vitality, Tezpur College, Assam, India where the normal sun oriented radiation is in the scope of 3.5-4.5 kWh/m²/day. The gatherer is put confronting south with a tilt edge of 22°. The analysis is led utilizing a level plate gatherer sun based water warming framework with a capacity tank limit of 100 liters/day. An electric radiator association is additionally fitted with the setup which can give high temp water up to 80°C. This goes about as the high temp water source and the chilly water is provided from another tank having a similar limit of 100 liters/day.

The channeling associations of the setup for both the outlets of the water is appeared in fig. 3 where the high temp water source and the auxiliary cool water source are associated together with a Tjoint which at last prompts the conveyance outlet. Valves are fitted at the outlets of both the hot and icy water source as well as the conveyance channel took after by the temperature sensors. In the analysis, the required valve position at the optional source is shown by the μ C relying upon TDEL whose comparing mass stream rate is likewise appeared on the LCD. The μ C at that point educates the stepper engine to turn up to the planned valve position giving imperative measure of mass stream rate from the optional source, which is computed in view of the temperature of the water at the conveyance channel and the required temperature.

e) Standards AND Outline OF Framework CIRCUIT:
Get Ready

The equipment circuit for the most part incorporates single-chip 89C51, A/D converter ADC574, the temperature discovery circuit, the weight discovery circuit, the water level constraint circuit, sound alert circuit and correspondence circuit.

A. A/D Converter



At introduce there are numerous sorts of A/D converters. Be that as it may, they are altogether different in the exactness, speed and price. The ADC574 converter is utilized as a part of this plan which is organization. Its changing over speed is 25 μ s and its changing over accuracy is 0.05%. ADC574 converter is utilized as a part of the information procurement framework broadly. Since there is the buffering circuit of tri-state yield which can be associated with the information transport of the single-contribute the AD574 chip, it doesn't need to attach the rationale interface circuit. The association outline of unipolar yield.

III. THE WATER SNAKE IDEA

Stratification is another word for layering. There are numerous advancements, plans and licenses particularly went for limiting blending and turbulence for water entering a stratified warm store. The Water Snake is a drastically new strategy for doing likewise. It is an exceptionally adaptable thin walled tube which is settled and fixed to the bolster into the vessel. The

open end is allowed to coast inside the vessel with the end goal that it will rise or drop to a place of impartial lightness. In this manner, when the liquid moving down the snake blends with the liquid in the body of the vessel the temperatures will be the same, shows a schematic chart of the Water Snake idea.

IV. RESULTS AND EXCHANGES

The examination has been finished to get water at required temperature which was set at 32°C. At to begin with, the temperature of the water in the high temp water structure was 49°C, which must be diminished to the required temperature. This was possible by suitable mixing of the water from the helper cool water source with the warmed water. A stepper motor was used to control the valve of the discretionary cold water source which was graduated into 9 one of a kind positions with different mass stream rates, starting from 0.2352 kg/s (under full open condition) to 0.0026 kg/s (under completely close condition) as showed up in table I. The test was seen at 5 minutes between times for each one of the stream rates. The examination of the data has been organized underneath for TREQ = 32°C.

S.No.	Valve Position	mSEC (kg/s)	TDEL (°C)
1.	0	0.0026	49
2	1	0.1538	38
3	2	0.1602	37
4	3	0.2105	35
5	4	0.2155	34
6	5	0.2227	33
7	6	0.2293	32
8	7	0.2325	31

Table 1: - EXPERIMENTAL DATA SHOWING MSEC AND TDEL FOR VARIOUS VALVE POSITIONS

Plotting the variation in temperature of the water at the delivery channel with the mass flow rate of the water from the secondary source, we obtain the following graph –

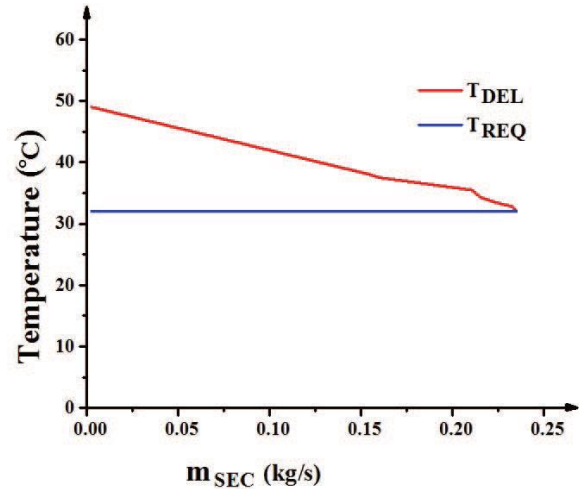


Fig. 5: - Variation of temperature with mass flow rate of secondary cold water source mSEC.

It is obvious from the diagram that with increment in the mass stream rate of the water from the optional icy water source, the temperature at the conveyance channel diminishes to the required temperature over some undefined time frame. The mass stream rate is expanded by changing the valve position from 0, 1, 2... 8. The bend for TDEL demonstrates a progressive decline from the underlying temperature to TREQ demonstrating effective execution of the analyze.

V. CONCLUSION

By utilizing the single chip AT89C51 as its control center, the sunlight based water warmer understands the elements of show of the temperature estimation, show of the water level, the temperature control, the water level control, memory stockpiling, what's more, overpressure caution. This framework can upgrade the capacity of the current produces, diminishing the cost and opening the market to make progress toward the high monetary advantage. Proficiency of level plate authority can be expanded by working in the switch level setup where convective misfortunes are right around zero. Cost is one of the main considerations as RFPC will be expensive yet can be beneficial in long way. There is possibility of expanding back

misfortunes this can be decreased by reflected plate with glass fleece. Plan of reflector can likewise be enhanced to enhance the productivity yet may confront fabricating trouble.

The work portrayed can be a potential contender for the productive use of a sunlight based water warming framework. Water can be gotten at the coveted temperature with immaterial manual contribution amid the procedure. Ideal outcomes were accomplished with the auxiliary chilly water hotspot for cooling the water. The numerical investigation was additionally approved with legitimate avocation. The straightforwardness of the control system upgrades its execution and makes it easy to use. Be that as it may, the main issue which stays to be tended to is of the electric warmer being utilized to warm the water to the wanted temperature.

The incorporation of electric radiator to the framework would not just go about as an esteem expansion to the framework, be that as it may, would completely resolve the issue of acquiring water at the coveted temperature. Thus, this setback remains our zone of future work which would build the effectiveness of the general framework by jumps what's more, limits.

REFERENCES

- [1] Faculty of Electrical Engineering., University Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia no. 4, Apr. 2005.
- [2] A Paulraj, R. Nabar, and D Gut, Prologue to Space-Time Remote Correspondences. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press, 2003.
- [3] Chun-Ying Mama, Meng-Lin Ku and Chia-Chi Huang, " Specific Most extreme Proportion Transmission Procedures for MIMO Remote Interchanges " IEEE trans. Remote Commun. , Vol. 2, Issue 3 , October 2011.
- [4] D. J. Love, R. W. Heath, Jr., and T. Strohmer, "Grassmannian shaft framing for different information numerous yield remote frameworks," IEEE Trans. Advise. Hypothesis, vol. 49, no. 10, Oct. 2003.
- [5] D. J. Love, R. W. Heath Jr., V. K. N. Lau, D. Gesbert, B. D. Rao, and M. Andrews, "A diagram of constrained input in remote correspondence frameworks," IEEE J. Select. Territories Commun., vol. 26, no. 8, Oct. 2008.
- [6] E. G. Larsson and P. Stocia, Space-Time Square Coding for Remote Interchanges. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press, 2003.
- [7] G. B. Giannakis, Z. Liu, X. Mama, and S. Zhou, Space-Time Coding for Broadband Remote Interchanges. New York: Wiley, 2006.
- [8] G. J. Foschini and M. J. Gans, " On farthest point of remote interchanges in a blurring situation when utilizing different reception apparatuses," Remote PersonalCommun., vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 311-335, Blemish. 1998.
- [9] H. Lee, S. Stop, and I. Lee, "Transmit bar shaping strategy in view of greatest standard consolidating for MIMO frameworks," IEEE trans. Remote Commun., vol. 8, no. 40, Apr. 2009.
- [10] I. E. Telatar "Limit of multi-radio wire Gaussian channels," Europ.Trans. Telecommun., vol. 10, pp. 585-595, Nov./Dec. 1999.
- [11] IEEE sexually transmitted disease. 802.16e-2005 and IEEE 802.16-2004/Cor1-2005, "Section 16: Air Interface for Settled and Portable Broadband Remote Access Frameworks," IEEE-SA Gauges Board, Tech. Rep., 2006.
- [12] J. G. Proakis, Advanced Interchanges, fifth ed. New York: McGraw-Slope.
- [13] L. Zheng and D. N. C. Tse, " Assorted variety and multiplexing: A principal tradeoff in numerous radio wire channels," IEEE Trans. Advise. Hypothesis, vol. 49, pp. 1456-1467, July 1999.
- [14] P. Fan "Various image recognition for transmit assorted variety with differential encoding plan," IEEE Trans. Buyer Electron., vol. 47, no. 1, Feb. 2001.
- [15] P. Fan, Z. Cao, X. Xia, " Enhanced weighting vector choice strategy in most extreme proportion transmission over level Rayleigh blurring channels," ICSP'02 Procedures.
- [16] R. W. Heath Jr. also, A. J. Paulraj, "Straight scattering codes for MIMO frameworks in light of casing hypothesis," IEEE Trans. Flag Handling, vol. 50, pp. 2429-2441, Oct. 2002
- [17] S. Jin, M. R. McKay, K. K. Wong, and X. Gao, "Transmit bar framing in Rayleigh item MIMO channels: limit and execution examination," IEEE trans. Flag Handling, vol. 56, no.10, Oct. 2008.
- [18] S. M. Alamouti, "A straightforward transmit assorted variety strategy for remote

- correspondences," IEEE J. Select. Regions Commun., vol. 16, pp. 1451-1458, Oct. 1998.
- [19] Suvarna P. Jadhav and Vaibhav S. Hendre, "Execution of most extreme proportion combining(MRC) MIMO framework for Rayleigh blurring channel" Universal Diary of Logical and Exploration Distribution, Vol. 3, Issue 2, February 2013.
- [20] T. K. Y. Lo," Greatest proportion transmission," IEEE Trans. Commun., vol. 47, no. 10, Oct. 1999.
- [21] Z. Shen, R. Chen, J. G. Andrews, R. W. Heath Jr., and B. L. Evans, "Low intricacy client determination calculations for multiuser MIMO frameworks with square diagonalization, IEEE trans. Flag Preparing, vol.