

CAPSTONE PROJECT 2024-25

PHOTOVOLTAIC PANEL COOLING: CFD SIMULATION

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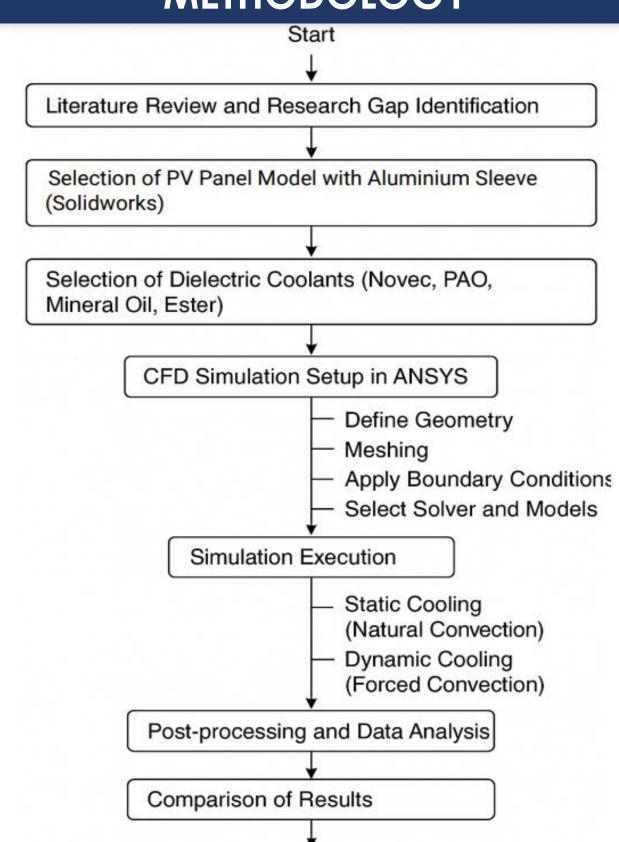


OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of the project are:

- To design a indirect cooling system for a project:
 PV Panel with dielectric fluid and aluminium sleeve using CFD.
 Highest
- To perform comparative analysis of static vs. dynamic dielectric liquid cooling techniques.
- To identify the most efficient dielectric coolant based on thermal performance and material properties.
- To optimize the cooling system design based on thermal efficiency, costeffectiveness, and implementation feasibility.

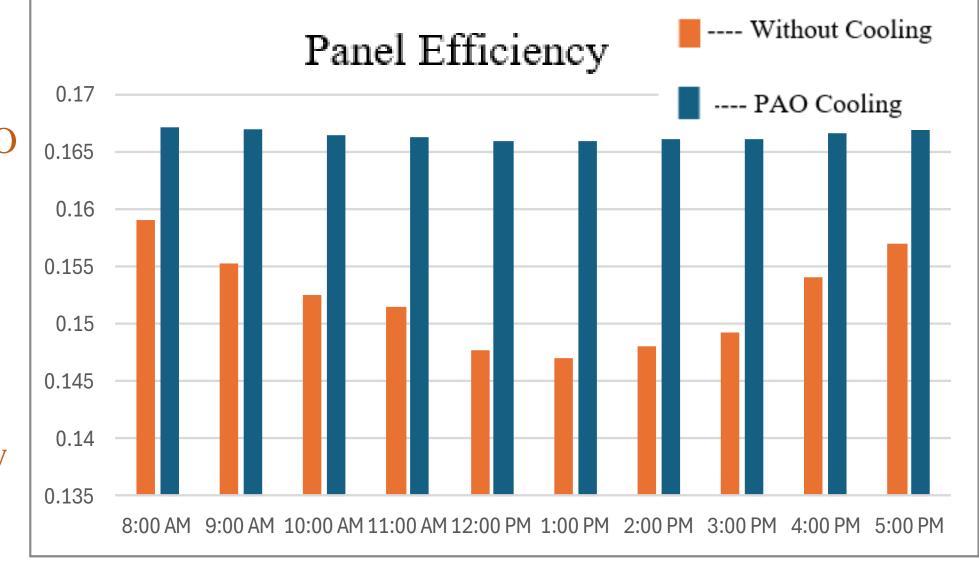
METHODOLOGY



The outcomes of the

- Highest efficiency using PAO for cooling is 16.71 %.
- -PAO out of other dielectric fluid showed best thermal efficiency for both static dynamic cooling methods.
- At a PAO flow rate of 0.05m/s, PV Panel efficiency with cooling is 5.1% higher that without cooling.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS



Glass PV Cells Ethylene Vinyl Acetate **→** Tedlar Aluminium Support Fluid Zone / Dielectric Fluid SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM CAD MODEL Grid Independence test 51.79 51.78 51.77 51.76 51.75 51.74 51.73 51.72 51.71 215000 265000 No.of elements DYNAMIC COOLING USING PAO GRID INDEPENDENCE TEST

CONCLUSIONS

The project outcomes and findings:

- The integration of aluminium sleeves with dielectric fluid significantly improved heat dissipation in PV systems.
- Dynamic cooling using Poly Alpha Olefins (PAO) outperformed other fluids in both effectiveness and stability.
- The simulation-based approach confirms the feasibility of the design for scaling up and real-world use.

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