

MENG-4349 – Introduction to Renewable Energy Systems

Module Title: Solar Thermal Energy

Assignment: Sizing Flat Plate Collector Panels for Residential Hot Water Load

Step 1: Calculate your daily household water heating load

[Volume of water (cubic meters) x Temperature rise x density of water x specific heat of water]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume of water (m}^3\text{)} &= 372.39 \text{ Gallons} = 1.69 \text{ m}^3 & \text{Density of water} &= 1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \\ \text{Temperature Rise} &= T_h - T_c = (48^\circ\text{C} - 6^\circ\text{C}) = 42^\circ\text{C} & C_p &= 4.186 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{g}^\circ\text{C}} = 4186 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \rho V C_p (T_h - T_c) \\ Q &= 1.69 \text{ m}^3 * 1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} * 4186 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}} (48^\circ\text{C} - 6^\circ\text{C}) \\ Q &= 297649716 \text{ J} = \mathbf{82.6804766667 \text{ kWh}} \end{aligned}$$

Step 2: Determine your locations 's average daily insolation and equivalent SRCC "Sky Type Category."

[Use the online Global Solar Atlas <https://globalsolaratlas.info/map> to determine average daily insolation. Type in the address of your location and determine DNI in kWh/m2 per day. Handy conversion: 1 kWh/m2/day = 317.1 Btu/ft2/day].

$$\text{Woodlands, TX} \rightarrow \text{DNI} = 4.331 \frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{m}^2} \text{ per day} * 317.1 = \mathbf{1373.3601 \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{ft}^2} \text{ per day}}$$

STANDARD COLLECTOR POWER OUTPUT (W)			
Based on Standard Rating Conditions (SRC) and mean temperature (T _m) in accordance with ISO 9806-2017			
T _m -T _a (°C)	Blue sky G _b = 850, G _d = 150 (W/m ²)	Hazy sky G _b = 440, G _d = 260 (W/m ²)	Grey sky G _b = 0, G _d = 400 (W/m ²)
-10	1375	973	566
0	1263*	861	454
10	1151	749	342
20	1039	637	230
30	927	525	118
40	815	413	6
50	703	301	0
60	591	189	0

* Peak Power, as defined by ISO 9806, under Blue Sky irradiance at T_m-T_a=0 and normal incidence.

Table 1. Sky Type Category

According to the table above and in correspondence with collector performance data, the appropriate sky type will be **Hazy sky**.

Step 3: Categorize your climate.

[For all but the coldest locations in the United States, using the “C” category will give you a reasonable estimate.]

OG-100 STANDARD DAILY PRODUCTION TABLE							
Kilowatt-hours (thermal) per Collector per Day				Thousands of BTU per Collector per Day			
Climate → Category (T _r -T _a)	High Radiation (6.3 kWh/m ² -day)	Medium Radiation (4.7 kWh/m ² -day)	Low Radiation (3.1 kWh/m ² -day)	Climate → Category (T _r -T _a)	High Radiation (2 kBTU/ft ² -day)	Medium Radiation (1.5 kBTU/ft ² -day)	Low Radiation (1 kBTU/ft ² -day)
A (-5°C)	7.93	6.13	4.34	A (-9°F)	27.04	20.93	14.81
B (5°C)	6.48	4.69	2.90	B (9°F)	22.11	16.00	9.90
C (20°C)	4.68	2.98	1.32	C (36°F)	15.96	10.17	4.52
D (60°C)	1.93	0.59	0.00	D (90°F)	6.58	2.02	0.00
E (80°C)	0.22	0.00	0.00	E (144°F)	0.75	0.00	0.00

Using the “C” category which is considered for the Water Heating (warm climate) the Woodlands, TX DNI falls closest to Medium Radiation where the value will correspond to **2.98 kWh per panel per day** or **10.17 kBTU per panel per day**.

Step 4: Obtain collector performance data from the SRCC website and determine the number of collectors required.

[Choose a flat plate, glazed or unglazed collector: <https://solar-rating.org/programs/og-100-program/> OG-100 CERTIFICATION PROGRAM. Hint: Assume system losses of about 20%] **Note: Attach the specification sheet of the collector you decided to choose]**

How much Energy is required?

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Load}(Q)}{\text{kWh per panel per day}} \\ &= \frac{82.6804766667 \text{ kWh}}{2.98 \text{ kWh per panel per day}} \\ &= 27.75 \text{ panels per day} \approx \mathbf{28 \text{ panels per day}} \end{aligned}$$

Below is the attached specification sheet for the Glazed flat plate and the pdf.

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<https://solar-rating.org/wp-content/uploads/10002138.pdf>