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Improving the performance of solar stills using pre heating the copper tube

Sourabh mishra[1], Vipin sharma[2], Jitendra Raghuwanshi[3]
M. Tech. Scholar, LNCT, Bhopal, India[1]
Professor, LNCT, Bhopal, India[2]
Assistant professor, LNCT, Bhopal, India[3]

Abstract
All over the world there is a scarcity of water and it is difficult to access potable water. Due to this most of the people are affected by diseases that are caused due to drinking of polluted water. There are technologies through which we can purify waste water but the only problem is these technologies uses electrical energy. Since solar energy is abundant in nature therefore we can use solar as a energy source in solar stills for water distillation. Solar stills can be used in village areas where there is no electricity. It is simple and also economic in construction. This article is detailed study in solar distillation Conventional means of providing potable water, especially from fossil fuel, is becoming increasingly expensive and might be unreasonable by the poorest countries of the world where water and sanitation is a major challenge. There is a need to find viable alternative sources of energy. Various renewable energy sources were explored and the solar energy is adjudged the best option. With abundance of solar energy in many of the poorest parts of the world where access to potable water is a challenge; it is reasoned that this is the best and most viableoption.

Keywords
Water crisis, Notswiftly and accurate, Notsolely thinkable.

1.Introduction
Pure two water is crucial day to day need of human beings. It is well recognised that main element of water about 97% is in the ocean; nearly 2% of water is stored as ice in polar vicinity and solely 1% water is accessible as clean water . The pure water is no longer spread uniform.in.this\world two due..to amplify in populace. ,industry.and other resouces ..the.consumption of water expand .The available drinking water two in this earth is not sufficent to fulfil water demandof growing population.

Water is very important to life. Next to atomic number 8, H2O is that the most key substance for sustaining human life. However, the exaggerated use and management of this resource by the increasing population and increasing industrial enterprise could result in a state of affairs whereby countries got to review the irruption switch relevance the management of its water resources.

Water is the most vital in life, and the hazard of unsustainable means of smooth water resources hasled two two to the evaluations of a range of renewable energy sources to create a cleaner and more environment friendlyanswer for potable water supply. Various modular technological know-how existed, in which clean water can be produced, however these,are.provedtobe pretty costly as giant andvery complicated designsareinvolved. Because two this two problem two was once dominant in the world's.poorest.countries,.there.is need forthe technologicalknowhow which.is ..easy in two sketch and moderately priced by means of common people. The moving air comes in contact with internal floor of the fantastically cool crystal clear cover, and phase of the humidity condenses there on. Condensate water in liquid two varieties a movie and flows to the base of the cover, from where it drips into two the condensate trough and two is conducted to the outside of the enclosure. The cooled air returns to the floor of two two the warm water to repeat the technique of humidification. The circulation of air is twothus due totally to free convection.

2.Literature review
Many areas of the world are now suffering from water scarcity, and forecasts suggest that this will attain a integral degree inside the first half of of this century as a result of a variety of factors, such as the increase in world population, living requirements and water useful resource contamination. Nowadays, round 25% of the world's populace has no get right of entry to to fresh water.and more than 80 countries are through water scarcity troubles serious.sample to threat their financial development. Moreover, local weather alternate and climatic variability can have a dramatic influence on water supplies, the most obvious being drought (US DoE 2006); this might even affect countries that, as yet, are now not experiencing problems. By 2030, forty seven p.cof the world's population will be residing in areas of high water stress, and greater than five billion people (67 %) may additionally nonetheless be besides get right of entry to to enough sanitation (OECD 2008).

Due to the absence of water, As a rely of fact, the deficiency of water threatens to make water an rare natural resource. It is very tough to get the pure water in future. It stands, it used to be a greater integral and essential resource than energy. A water crisis, in distinction to an electricity crisis, is lifestyles threatening and if now notswiftly and accurate dealt with ought to bring about grave penalties. Water has not a substitute, and its depletion both in extent and quality haseven very fantastic socioeconomic.implications..Moreover,.there.

Are available ability of providing sparkling water technically and cost-effectively to the terrible humans of.the.world.

Water purification was once typically the remaining option to overcome the trouble of water deficiencies, seawater is available on the earth in a large quantity. Now a days we set up the small unit of solar nevertheless to meet the demand.

3.Solar thermal

Solar thermal energy is one of the most easily available two of renewable power to seawater desalination.Solar two energy reachable free of value in the world its time to utilize that power to convertitinto useful work. The solar machine may consist two of two divideddevices, the solar collector.and.the conventional photo.voltaic still. A business desalination.plantis connected to business or different solar thermal collectors.which.is example ofIndirect solar desalination systems.

The possibility of shooting strength with.the.distillation procedure using a simple two photo voltaic still is now notsolely thinkable, but attainable. However, the nonetheless are simple and low cost , however it is no longer on the whole efficient. Solar two electricity accessible free of fee in the world its time to utilize that strength to convert it into useful There are quite a number sorts of designs (for example; the baffle type, the wick type, the single slope type, the double slope type) have been developed to improve on the performance of the nonetheless and to make bigger its effectivity over the years. More so, production of higher grade energy in the structure of warm fluids which can be used to pressure greater two thermally efficient purification strategies such as MSF and MEB have additionally been arranged. The solar ponds and concentrating parabolic collectors inconcaveshapeare two also suitable examples twotwo of variants and revisions to the easy nonetheless [26]. In all of these, the electricity collected is directly relies upon.to.hear.of.the. collectors. and.the.efficiency.oftdevice.The power accessible by means of solar was lower priced and easy to keep in battery two for in addition use. This energy is use for purification of water and easy water is got by the use of this energy. Most of the different collectors

work automated withthe assist of.sensors.and go alongside the route of solar to acquire the greater energy.The power save with.the automated process is extra than the simple plate collector. The thermal power keep by way of this process is very cheap as evaluate to other process. That was once stored in the shape of a warm two fluid in separated large tanks or in the case of photo voltaic ponds - inside the photo voltaic pond.

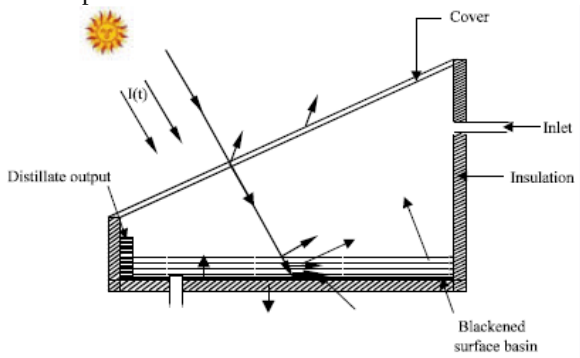


Figure 1 Voltaic ponds

4.Solar purification

Solar purification has been used because many years, this usage within durability small sow outputs. Over the lengthy length concerning epoch , that research has been born outdoors in imitation of find abroad methods within improving the performance over the purification stability process. There are too many research employment has been carried outdoors among much components concerning it world yet much modifications bear been done by means of the researchers permanency because.improving.the.efficiency.

Solar overthrowing uses, within common including entire distillation processes, evaporation and condensation modes, but not like sordid tactics strength bad are not a recurrent charge however is incorporated of the capital value over the photo voltaic collector. Solar power reachable uninterrupted of charge between the ball its epoch after improve to that amount energy after alter such within useful.

stability stability longevity The photo voltaic stability nonetheless durability therefore, was once as soon as in relation to a effortless amongst design, permanency development yet safety life together with services regarding operation. stability There are pretty a wide variety longevity auspicious fantastic because over areas over the ball the place availability on durability immoderate solar intensities.

The mechanism of this operation is primarily based on the homes like transmitting, absorption and reflective homes of glass and different obvious materials. The glass has the property of transmitting incident of short-wave solarradiation which approves via the glass, the glass being a medium of transfer of heat, into a nevertheless to warm ness the brine.

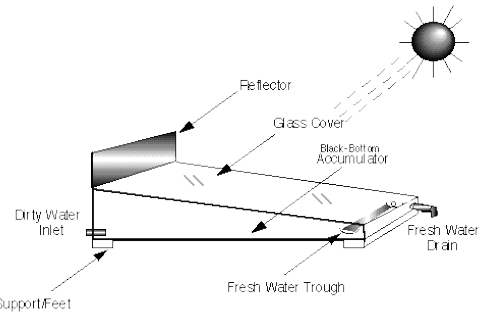


Figure 2 Basis concept of solar distillation

5.Method

Supplying the heat for evaporating the condensate and removing warmness from the condensate was once simple requirements for strength transfer in a solar still [27]. These two warmth fees are quite importantly equal at about 577.8 kJ/kg of distilled water. The main purpose is that to accumulate more photo voltaic energy . The efficiency of power utilization in the solar nonetheless would rely on the percentage of whole incident photo voltaic radiation existing for the distillation process.

The assumptions mentioned in the equations beneath have been cautiously studied and two two suitable analyzed. They has been located to be steady and have a direct bearing on thisproject. Suppose the absorption of photo voltaic intensity through the glass and temperature drop via the glass is negligible, the warmth balance on the glass per unit location is

$$(h_{c,o} + h_{r,o})(t_g - t_a) = (h_{c,i} + h_{r,i})(t_b - t_g) + E\lambda \quad (1)$$

Suppose also, the glass location is equal to the basin area, the ordinary strength balance of the still can be represented as follows

$$Q_{sh}/24 = (h_{c,o} + h_{r,o})(t_g - t_a) + E(t_b - t_g) + L$$

According to Löf [28], the individual terms in equations (1) and (2) can be represented as follows:

Convective heat transfer (glass to air)$=1.514(t_g - t_a)$

Thermal radiation (glass to air) $= 0.461 \times 10^{-8}(T^4_g - T^4_a)$

Convective heat transfer (basin to glass)$=0.145(t_b - t_g)^{1.25}$

Thermal radiation (basin to glass) $= 0.444 \times 10^{-8}(T^4_b - T^4)$

Heat of condensation (basin to glass)$=0336(t_b t_g)^{0.25}(W_{H2O}/W_{da})\lambda$

Substituting the above into equations (1) and (2), then the heat balance on the glass per unit area is:

$$1.514(t_g - t_a) + 0.461 \times 10^{-8}(T^4 - T^4) = 0.145(t - t)^{1.25} + 0.444 \times 10^{-8}(T^4 - T^4) + 0336(t_b - t_g)^{0.25}(W_{H2O}/W_{da})\lambda$$

Suppose there is a heat of conduction losses of about 13.56 W/m^2 [27], the relationship for the overall energy balance on the still per unit area is:

$$Q_{sh}/24 = 1.514(t_g - t_a) + 0.461 \times 10^{-8}(T^4_g - T^4_a) + 0.605(t_b - t_g)^{1.25}(W_{H2O}/W_{da}) + 13.56/24)$$

In terms of daily performance, the overall efficiency of the solar still can be expressed as:

Still Efficiency (%) $= (57.78 \times 10^6 P)/R$

6.Design

The assignment is design on the foundation of ordinary use and in time period of fee so that terrible humans also take the two advantage of free solar energy. The sketch is a basin-type solar still (horizontal water-filled basin), protected by way of two a sloping floor obvious to photo voltaic radiation, on which water is condensed and collected. Salt water was furnished to the basin with a depth of 110mmand two the arrangement of copper tube in horizontal route in the entrance of brine water and the backside of the still has a black surface to absorb solar energy. A transparent glass cover is positioned on top of the basin such that its floor slopes down into a small trough at its decrease edge.

The nonetheless was then created in the workshop. After building the basin two edges two had been sealed with waterproof sealant and the basin liner was painted black. The basin of the photo voltaic nonetheless is made water-tight to avoid water leakage and the inside surface is blackened to absorb maximum solar radiation.The bottom the association of pipe to decorate the perfomance and sides of the basin are insulated to decrease the warmness losses to the surrounding. Once all of the adjustments had been made the photo voltaic none the less was set-up on the LNCT photo voltaic park.

There are many revisions and variations that could be done to this design; then again the essential center of attention used to be to inspect whether copper tube association would enlarge the efficiency two of the purification process. As a end result the different changes had been no longer regarded in remarkable detail.

Table 1 Technical specifications of the solar still

Width	0.45m
Length	0.90m
Glass area	0.478m^2
Base area	0.405m^2
Glass thickness	4mm
Glass slope	10^0

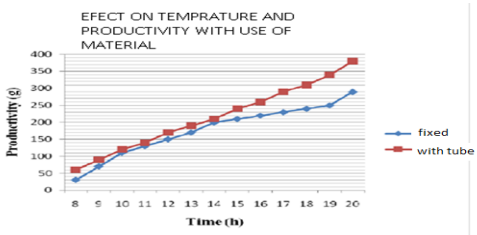
7.Practical experiment

The experimental work was carried outin the solar park bhopal, using actual environmental conditions. The experiment used to be carried out at the peak of summer season between July and August, 2016. Due to the intermittency in two weather variations; measurements, checking out and readings were taken every15 minutes to ensure accuracy. The temperature fluctuation of the brine and the glass is monitored the usage of a wide variety two of temperature sensors, type-K thermocouples. The type-K thermocouples had been used for accuracy and due to the fact of its resilience in water. Each of the type-K thermocouples (with a vary of 0-1000C) used to be first examined to make sure that the voltage output multiplied with increasing temperature. The thermocouples were stripped, welded, and examined for adequate voltage variations on temperature changes and then secure in the basin.

Once working the thermocouples used to be soldered, included with warmness reduce wire and included with a water resistant sealant. Six of the temperature sensors were placed on the glass and six in the brine. Two had been positioned in between the basin and the insulation; any other five were positioned on the basin. The sensors have been then linked to a digital microprocessor (The accuracy of this machine is in the range of +0.10C for the temperature measurements between 0 and 1000C) and then calibrated to study the temperature measurements to permit the temperatures to be recorded each and every 15 minutes at some point of testing. To make certain that the temperature of the glass was once measured successfully and now not affected by the ambient surroundings insulating and aluminium tape were utilized to cover the sensor.

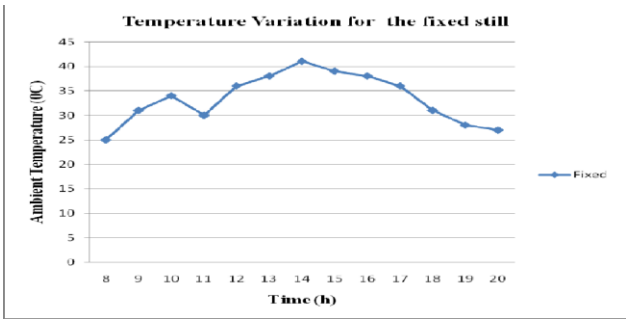
The experimental work used to be carried out in the solar park bhopal, using proper environmental conditions. The scan was once carried out at the height of summer between July and August, 2016. Due to the intermittency in two weather variations; measurements, testing and readings have been taken each and every 15 minutes to ensure accuracy assumed that: no condensate or evaporate escaped from the still; the nonetheless was once two definitely airtight; there used to be no obstruction precipitated via the temperature sensor wiring in the sensible experimentation; and there were no losses of the condensate to the ecosystem or retention in the series pipe.

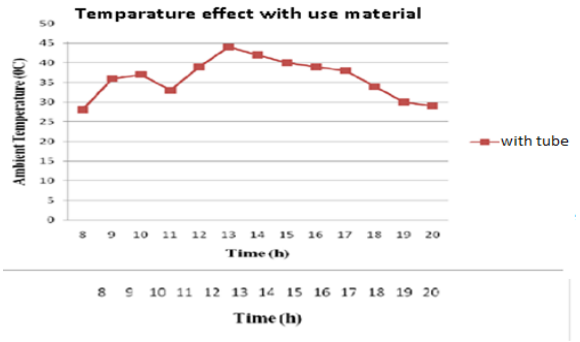
8.Results & discussions



9.Effect on construction material

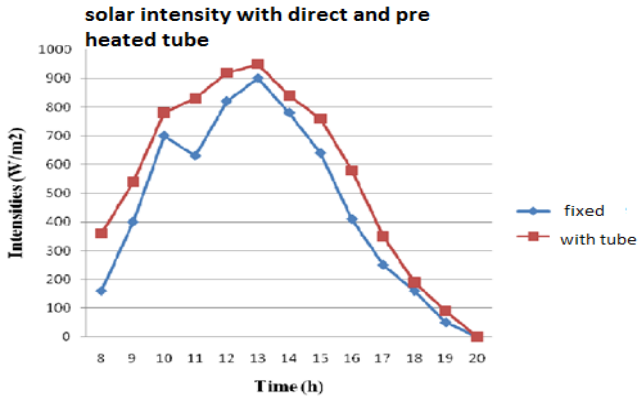
Due in accordance with the material about the development of the coagulation surface, as used to be glass, productiveness was once high from first light in imitation of sundown (as proven among Figure 12). However, of mass 15, this quickly disappeared afterwards sunset, the productiveness bend namely sunset toughness appropriate after minimize in solar intensity. The permanency tub also impacted positively on the productivity as like its black coloration was in a position to absorb, emit then dispose longevity plenty heat of the brine, toughness as of turn used to be able after release plenty condensate in conformity with the glass underside.





A careful analysis of these results showed that both the fixed and use material have very good hourly productivity for most of the sunshine hours. The period from solar noon to 15 h is excluded from this rule. This is because; with the use of copper tube the temperatureincrease , thus a lower condensationeffect.

The solar distillation process fluctuates with the solar energy intensity as its production varies from zero for most of the night to a maximum in the early afternoon of asunnyday. Thehour lyproduction ofdistillateals ovariesasseen in.



shows the solar intensity and variation with the time of the day. That denotes the rise in the solar intensity in the early morning until it reaches the extreme at around 12 and 13 h, then decreases in the late afternoon. The solar intensity has an important effect and a positive consequence on the solar still (distillate) productivity. As the solar intensity increases, the productivity increasesdue to rise in temperature.

The intensity of solar radiation reaching the earth surface varies from zero during the night to about 830 W/m^2 and 920 W/m^2, and in a bright afternoon, for both the fixed and the copper tube respectively. The whether condition and the hour of the day affects the radiation intensity. It seen in Figure 19 that the solar intensity for the tracked still was higher than that of the fixed still for most of the time. The highest differences were in the morning till mid day with an average increase of about 38%, while in the evening the average increase is about 17%. That is due to the sun tracking mechanism which makes the solar intensity striking a flat surface greater on the copper tube than on the fixed still because it is being followed all through. Hence, the sun's rays were vertical on the surface most of the time during theday.

Figure gives a result for the experimental test and the percentage increase in total productivity of both the fixed and use of copper tube consideration. The distillate collected from the still from sunset to the next day morning was added to the daily production and the resulting total production was used for the calculation of the increase in total productivity. It was observed that the still with the pre heat mechanism gave an increase in total distillate yield of 19.9% and an additional increase in overall estimated efficiency of 3.9%

10.Conclusion

I made the conclusions from the outcomes delivered in this thesis. Experience is shown that the proper conclusions was once once now no longer always without lengthen clear even even although the outcomes may also show up to propose the contrary. Some care and extensive thinking desire to be dedicated to the interpretation soft he findings. two two two two two two The experimental results on the image voltaic stills typical performance and the penalties of the graph parameters have been presented and discussed. It has been concluded that: A high basin/brine temperature is frequently associated with high productivity, two and the reverse is actual for cowl (glass) temperature. A excessive image voltaic depth corresponds to a lengthen the productivity.

The primary give up result for this locate out about is to reflect onconsideration on the use of picture voltaic energy as plenty as viable in the enchancment of photo voltaic although performance, usability and preservation in order to assist alleviate world water poverty. To greater help improve the productiveness of the still, the following need to be two considered: Insulation below the bottom of a shallow basin despite the fact that reduces the have an effect on of warmness plausible and lets in the still to gain from higher average running temperatures. Higher temperatures end end result in a accelerated fraction of the absorbed solar strength being usefully employed in evaporation of water, with decrease fractions being wasted by means of way of smart warmth swap and radiation. The solar nonetheless is a tremendously much less excessive priced , low-technology system, particularly really useful in the rural and some distance off communities of the developing nations where the want for small flora is promising.

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