Varition Analysis Of Collector Shift Time Period On Solar Water Heater Efficiency

Mustafa¹, Sudarno¹ and Wahyudi¹

¹ Mechanical Engineering, Merdeka University of Madiun, Indonesia

Abstract. The working principle of a solar collector is to move solar radiation to the working fluid. Solar radiation that falls on the partial glass cover is partially reflected, some will be absorbed and some will be passed to the absorbent plate. The radiation that reaches the absorbent plate will be absorbed by the absorbent plate. The heat absorbed by the absorbent plate will be used to heat the fluid that works in the form of a flowing fluid. The purpose of this study was to design and make a wave plate solar collector with solar tracker, with an interval time of collector shift every 20 minutes, 40 minutes, 60 minutes. From the test results obtained the average efficiency in testing with the collector shift time interval of 20 minutes is 23.07%, with an interval of 40 minutes is 22.07%, and with an interval of 60 minutes is 21.31%.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background
Solar radiation energy was one form of alternative energy that could be used for various purposes to replace the energy produced by petroleum. For a long time, solar energy had become a source of lighting during the day, and was also widely used to dry agricultural produce, clothing, wood, heating water and others. An Indonesian gift located in the equator, where solar energy was available at all times.
As one alternative energy source, solar energy had become increasingly widespread. One of its uses was to use a device called a solar collector. At present, flat plate or wave shape solar collectors for water heaters had been developed. This collector, using wave shaped plate that serves to absorb the incoming solar energy and move the heat received to the working fluid, namely water. At the top of the collector, a transparent cover was used to cause a greenhouse effect. In order to avoid heat loss to the environment at the bottom and side of the solar collector, an insulator was provided (Made et al., 2010).

1.2. Identification of the problem
The problem of this research was to identify the influence of the variation of the time period of the collector shift at a short interval of 20 minutes, 40 minutes, 60 minutes to the efficiency of solar water heater.

1.3. The purpose of the study
The purpose of the study was knowing the effect of variations in the period of time the collector shifts to the efficiency of solar water heater.
1.4. Benefits of research
The benefits of the research was could find out the process of designing and manufacturing solar collectors with tracker. Could be used for further research with various variations so as to get better efficiency. Could be used as one of the utilization of environmentally friendly energy sources and never runs out.

1.5. Scope of problem
The scope of problem was : the testing process uses a solar water collector with a wave plate heater with a tracker. Variation in the time period of the collector shift time 20 minutes, 40 minutes, 60 minutes. Measurement results was taken for each time interval 15 minutes. Fluid capacity was set 30 liters. Flow rate was set at 0.011 liters/second. Volume of fluid inside the collector was 15 liters. Collector's tilt position was 15º facing north.

2. Literature Review
Previous research
Mustofa (2008), an experimental study of the comparison of double plate collectors and conventional collectors on the performance of solar water heater. The research resulted, the heat absorption efficiency of solar double plate heater was higher than the efficiency of conventional solar heater heat absorption.

Farid and Ismail (2010), tested the double absorber plate of wave models which produced an average heat absorption efficiency value in the double wave solar heater model with an average of 19.81%, while the value of the average heat absorption efficiency in solar absorbent plate heater flat at 12.43%. Most solar collectors were permanently installed with fixed elevating angles. This causes the solar collector to be unable to absorb solar radiation optimally because the sun was always moving, namely in the east-west direction (called the sun’s pseudo-daily motion) and north-south (called the annual pseudo-motion of the sun). Absorption of solar radiation will be optimal if the direction of solar radiation was perpendicular to the surface of the field of the solar collector. Therefore, efforts were needed to direct the surface of the solar collector to be perpendicular to sunlight. The method for directing solar collectors to always follow the direction of the sun's motion was known as the method of tracking the sun (Huang et al, 2009).

Determine efficiency
The efficiency of the collector panel was the ratio between the useful heat level (QU) transferred to the liquid divided by solar radiation in the cover plate. Efficiency could be shown at equation Duffie JA and Beckman W.A. (1980), as follows:

$$\eta = \frac{q_u}{A_c G_T}$$

From the above equation could also use the efficiency of the collector efficiency as follows:

$$\eta = F_R \left( \tau \alpha \right) - F_R U_L \frac{(T_i - T_a)}{G_T}$$

$$\eta = \frac{m C_p (T_0 - T_i)}{G_T A_c}$$

where:
- Qu = The energy absorbed by collector, (W/m²)
- Ac = Collector Size (m²)
- FR = Collector heat loss factor
- UL = Overall heat loss (W/m² °C)
- Gt = Total intensity of solar radiation (W/m²)
- Ta = ambient temperature (°C)
- Tin = Entering water temperature (°C)
Fluid mass flow rate

The fluid mass flow rate was the amount of fluid mass that flows per unit of time and could be stated as follows:

\[ \dot{m} = \frac{m}{t_u} = \frac{V\rho}{t_u} \]  

where:
- \(m\) = fluid mass
- \(t_u\) = Time of fluid movement from one end to the other solar heat collector (liter/second)
- \(V\rho\) = Volume of fluid flowing from collector exit pipe (liters).

3. Research Method

The research starts from 10.00 WIB until 14.00 WIB in March 2018 until completion. Testing the variation of the time period of the collector shift was carried out in Madiun City, East Java, Indonesia.

Equipment and Materials

From testing requires the following tools and materials: 3 mm thick zinc absorbent plate, 10 mm thick PVC plate, 3 mm thick glass, 25 liters water tank, framework for solar tracker collectors, circulation pipe with 25.4 mm in diameter, 3 mm thick insulator (sterofoam), aquarium pump, 1/2 " stop faucet, water hose, precision pyranometer, computer/laptop, programmable peripeal interface (PPI), analog digital converter (ADC), measuring glasses, roll cable and LM35 temperature measuring instrument.

![Figure 1. Scheme of solar water heating test equipment](image-url)
Research Procedure

The steps taken in researching the performance of solar water heater were:

- Data collection was done by placing the collector in the sun.
- The collector was tilted at a fixed angle of 15° north.
- Install a series of measuring instruments to measure the temperature of the inlet water, absorbent plate temperature, glass temperature 1, glass temperature 2, temperature of the outgoing water, ambient temperature and solar radiation.
- Record the measurement results in accordance with the shift variation of the collector angle at 20 minutes, 40 minutes and 60 minutes.
- Direct the collector with the direction of falling sun radiation by 90 degrees by following the axis perpendicular to the shadow of the direction of the sun.
- Collect the data in table.
- Analyze the results of testing.

4. Result and Discussion

From the research results obtained data and graphs could be made as follows:

At the inlet temperature, glass temperature 1, glass temperature 2, absorbent plate temperature, and the exit temperature at each test the price was the same as the range 30°C to 50°C. While at the ambient temperature the price was the same as the time variation of 20 minutes, 40 minutes, 60 minutes the
price was lower than the inlet temperature, glass temperature 1, glass temperature 2, the temperature of the absorber plate, and the exit temperature range at 30°C. In solar radiation there was a significant decrease with a price range of 1000 W/m² to 800 W/m². This was due to the time of the same collector shift. At 20 minutes the shift time was shorter so that the displacement of the sun's upright position to the collector was faster.

![Figure 4. Graph of the relationship between the three efficiencies with (Ti-Ta / Gt)](image)

In the test graph above it could be concluded that on the three tests the time period of the collector shift every 20 minutes, 40 minutes and 60 minutes at the same flow rate of 0.011 liters / second shows that the period of time the collector shifts greatly affects the intensity of solar radiation falling on the collector. the faster the collector's shift time toward the direction of falling solar radiation, the greater the solar radiation intensity, and the greater the temperature, the higher the efficiency obtained. From the three tests get results that show that the test using the shortest period of time the collector shift obtained the best efficiency in a period of 20 minutes while the longer the time period used, the radiation that falls to the collector and the absorption of heat gets smaller. So that the shift time affects the absorption of solar radiation in the collector which causes an increase in efficiency.

5. Conclusion
In small time interval, the collector shift was used, the greater the efficiency obtained. The best efficiency results for a time interval of 20 minutes with an average efficiency of 23.07%.

6. Acknowledgement
The research was fully funded by the Ministry of Research and Technology of Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia on PTUPT scheme in the year 2018.

References
[1] Arismanandar W 1995 Solar engineering technology, first edition (Jakarta : PT. Pradnya Paramita)
[2] Burhanuddin A 2006 Characteristics of flat plate solar collectors with variations in cover glass distance and collector tilt angle. Essay. Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta.
[3] Duffie and Beckman 1991 Solar Engineering of Thermal Processes (Wisconsin : John Willey and Sons Inc)
[4] Farid and Ismail 2010 The effect of the double wave absorber model on the performance of a simple solar water heater Widyateknika Journal March 2011.

[5] Huang, YJ, Kuo, TC, Chen, CY, Chang, CH, Wu, PC, and Wu, TH, 2009 The Design and Implementation of a Solar Tracking Generating Power System, Engineering Letters, 17: 4, EL _17_4_06, Advance online publication.

[6] Kristanto P and San Y K 2001 Effect of Thickness of Plates and Inter-Pipe Distance on Perfection Performance of Surya Pelat Datar Collector Mechanical Engineering Journal, Petra Christian University

[7] Made Sucipta, I Made Suardamana, Ketut Astawa 2010 Analysis of the Performance of Plate Solar Collectors Finned with Fin Surface Surface Variations Scientific Journal of M Chakra Mechanical Engineering Vol. 4 No. 2. October (88-92)

[8] Mustafa 2008 Experimental Study of Comparison of Double Plate Collectors and Conventional Collectors on Solar Water Heater Performance. Thesis Mechanical Engineering Major – Universitas Brawijaya

[9] Mustofa and Ismail NR 2013 International Journal of Research in Engineering and Technology, Vol. 02, Issue.09, September 2013

[10] Rahardjo Tirtoatmodjo 2005 Performance of Water Heaters Solar Collector Type Flat Plate With One And Two Cover Glass Department of Mechanical Engineering - Petra Christian University

[11] Sutrisno 2002 Testing Water Heater Solar Collectors using Wave Absorber Plates with and Without Honeycomb (Surabaya : ITS)