Investigating the different process parameters and methods of solar air heater

Ajay Kumar Vishwakarma, Dr. Ajay Singh

Radharaman Institute of Technology & Science,
Bhopal (M.P)

***Abstract*: Solar air heaters are widely used in various household and industrial applications. Reduced thermal efficiency of solar air heaters has necessitated the researchers to focus on the improvement of the thermal performance by providing artificial flow modification techniques in the flow field. As a result of this, laminar sublayer beneath the absorber plate will get disturbed and this helps to increase the turbulence level of the air. This paper reviews the different parameters of solar air heater and other working mechanism.**

***Keywords*: Solar air heater, review, parameters, methods**

1. Introduction

Air heating of solar defined as thermal tools from solar in which the potential starting to the stellar, insolation, has been arrested through a fascinating path that is utilized to warmth air. Stellar air warming is a potential of environment warming tools utilized to warmth as well as circumstance of air for constructions or development of hotness submissions. It is characteristically the maximum charge operative from each of the stellar tools, particularly in profitable with engineering requests, as it reports the prime practice of constructing potential in warming weathers, which is like heating of planes with method warming of the firms. Air radiators of solar are methods that assemble stellar dynamism with transfers the warmth to transient air, which is moreover deposited as well utilized for portions reheating. The accumulators were repeatedly gloomy to engross extra stellar drive with a resistive substance, a lot of material, turns likewise exchanger of heat. There have been several altered projects with structures might comprises blowers to upsurge the stream amount of air. Then again, a submissive accumulator might be erected like once the warm air arises it pulls renewed air over the lowermost part.

2. Solar air collector's classification

Undecorated Air Accumulators or Emerged Solar Accumulator (utilized principally to warmness of atmospheric air in profitable, developed, agronomy with progressive claims). Distant Accumulators of Solar (recirculating sorts shows that they were frequently utilized for planes reheating). Solar collectors for air hotness might be confidential by its air circulation trails or by their constituents, like as expressionless or undecorated. For instance: Concluded permit accumulators, facade permit, rear permit, mixture of facade with spinal permit accumulators, undecorated, expressionless

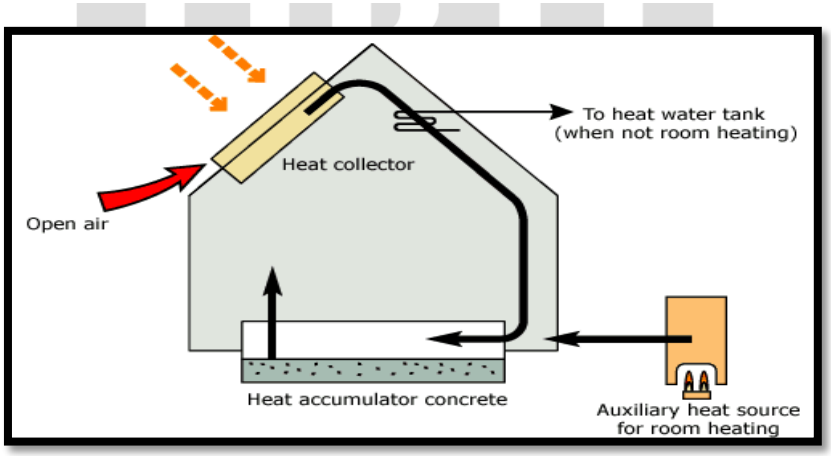

Fig.1 shows the diagram of solar air heater

3. Unglazed air collectors and transpired solar collectors:

The word "unglazed air collector" mentions about air heating method of solar which comprises of an absorber deprived of some crystal or sealing at upper level. The best collective kind of undecorated collector on the arcade is an emerged collector of solar. Numerous quantity emerged collector of solar methods were connected in a range of profitable, developed, influential, pastoral, with progressive submissions of about 34 nations across the globe. The tools has been initially utilized principally in engineering presentations like production as well as associated factory where the extra air circulation requests, stratified upper wall warmth, with frequently adverse stress in the compound. The initial undecorated emerged collector around the globe has been mounted. With the accumulative initiative to connect environmental dynamism organisms on structures, emerged collectors of solar coming

into utilization through the whole block standard as of great vitality fabrication (around 400-700 optimum thermal in power to the metre square), large alteration of solar (around 85%) as well as lesser principal charges as related beside photovoltaic touch of solar as water heating of solar.

4. Solar air heater applications

The significance of the air heater of solar be governed by innumerable elements likewise greater proficiency, lesser production rate, lesser connection with working total as nearly other detailed aspects concerning definite utilizations. General practice in air radiators of solar is being prepared. Several figures have been planned with their hypothetical examination is accepted out. Nevertheless, it requests profitable mistreatment. We prospered to build and fabrication of air heaters of solar that yield heat least periods fewer classy comparison with vestige fuel heat, with such motive unbolted the entrances of production with gardening for potential of stellar. As potential of stellar might now be utilized in these outsized submissions.

Solar air heater produce can be used for:

- Air ignited very first for burning procedures that describes number of requests.
- Ventilation reserves, paper, firewood, food industry products, blocks, and so on. The aeration of chocolate petroleum would be quite vital for factory.
- Planes warming for granaries, workshops for process application and many more.

a) Use in Agrarian field: -

- Collection of crops parching: fruits, modicums, taters, etc. Significant increased by reaping the yield freshening it by solar heat to defend it from mildew, rodents, etc. as to open the property for another, short-lived yield.
- Area warming for conservatories, granaries with instinctive granges etc.
- Fruitlet with other yield soaked off.

b) Use in Domestic works: -

- Planes warming.
- Insignificant driers.

c) Use in profitable works: -

- Areas warming for unrestricted portions,
- workplace constructions,
- Shop markets.

d) Use in sleep outdoors works: -

- planes warming for respite encampments or fighting sites
- planes warming for sleep out with voyages in unkind weather

5. Existing research work

It deals with outlines of the experimental, numerical & computational existing research works completed by various researchers. It then states the consequences of their study and research works and finally discuss the problems faced by them during their works.

Bensaci et.al (2020) This analysis is about the consequences of a arithmetical with investigational learning of the situation of the nonplusses in an air heater of solar in command to advance its warm air with liquid based presentation. The mathematical training has been achieved on four circumstances conforming to diverse locations of puzzles with Reynolds figures fluctuating from 2360 to 83300. The investigational exemplary of the air radiator of solar has been considered, contrived as utilized for the authentication of the mathematical perfect. The indigenous coefficient of heat transfer for convection having three altered thoughts in the instance of the perplexed air network: first, upstream of the perplexed segment, crests might be perceived with a trivial generosity conforming to a little indigenous coefficient of heat transfer by convective mode payable to the overturned stream of the initial perplex with stream system.

Ahn et.al (2020) This analysis suggests T-shaped struts as difficulties devoted to the heat slab of absorber in a four-sided stellar air radiator to endorse transfer of heat. The thermal as well as sweptback recital of the stellar radiator were statistically assessed utilizing three-dimensional Reynolds be close to Navier–Stokes's comparisons with the crop tension passage disorder classic. A constraint learning has been achieved utilizing the fractions of strut summit to network altitude, strut girth to network thickness, and spoke thickness to beam tallness. The parts be around Nusselt number with resistance parameter remained designated as the presentation strictures of the air radiator of stellar to estimate the transfer of heat with rasping forfeiture, respectively.

Asole et.al (2020) In this paper, results of CFD analysis on heat transfer and friction in rectangular ducts with broken double arc shape rib with staggered rib roughness has been presented. The rib roughness has relative roughness pitch of 10, arc angle of 30° and relative roughness height of 0.043. The relative gap position was varied from 0.30 to 0.60. The effects of relative gap position on Nusselt number, friction factor and thermo-hydraulic performance parameter have been discussed and results compared with smooth duct under similar conditions. The rough ribs were efficient enough to transfer the desired heat, but they are not economical and are very complex in design and construction. Whereas, roughness gives more area of contact.

Baissi et.al (2019) This analysis shows that despite the various techniques used in strengthening the Solar Air Heater (SAH) through extended surfaces (obstacles) on the absorber plate, its thermal performance remains far from the optimal rate. Accordingly, an experimental study has been conducted to improve the SAH thermal performance. The technique consists in investigating the heat transfer, friction factor and thermal enhancement factor of flow in a rectangular channel artificially roughened with two longitudinally curved delta-shaped baffles configurations. Two cases have been dealt with perforated and non-perforated baffles.

Bensaci et.al (2017) In this paper, we present a numerical study of natural convection in an inclined enclosure. This was achieved in order to stimulate the convective heat exchanges that occur over the absorber of solar air flat plate collector. The considered model is an inclined enclosure with adiabatic side walls and aspect ratios $1 \leq AR \leq 12$, and which contain heated air-filled (Pr=0.71). The inclination angle Θ of the enclosure was varied from 00° to 90° with Rayleigh numbers in the range of $103 \leq Ra \leq 106$. The influences of Θ and Ra on the flow patterns are investigated. The analysis is carried out by a numerical solution of the full governing equations, on the basis of the finite volumes approach employing a staggered grid arrangement by the iterative SIMPLE-C algorithm.

Menasria et.al (2017) In the present paper the turbulent flow and convective heat transfer of air inside channel of rectangular cross-section, containing rectangular baffles with inclined upper part planted on the opposite surface of absorber plate is investigated numerically under solar air heater boundary conditions. For a fixed value of heat flux (1000 W/m2) and the range of Reynolds number from 4000 to 18000, the effect of four baffle blockage ratios, (BR= 0.7, 0.82, 0.92, 0.98) and four baffle-pitch spacing ratios, (PR= 2, 4, 6, 8) in sixteen configurations on thermohydraulic behaviour were confirmed. The thermohydraulic characteristics of fully developed turbulent flow, in rectangular duct provided with continuous rectangular baffles having an inclined upper part, planted on the bottom wall, and heated by constant heat flux equal to $1Kw/m^2$ applied on the absorber plate, were obtained for 2-D simulations by means of FLUENT code.

Sahu et.al (2017) In the present paper, a comprehensive investigation on thermal and thermohydraulic performance of solar collector for heating air having circular wire rib roughness in the form of arc shape on the back side of absorber plate, has been carried out. A mathematical model incorporating the operating and system parameters has been developed and the results have been computed by using MATLAB for specified range of these parameters. A conventional solar air heater working under similar conditions has also been considered for the purpose of comparison. The effective efficiency increases with increase in Reynolds number up to 15,000 and then starts decreasing with further increase in Reynolds number.

Sharma et.al (2017) In this analysis ribs on the underside of the absorber plate of solar air heater enhance the convective heat transfer rate of the air flowing through it. Several experimental and numerical investigations, with different rib geometry and flow conditions, have been carried out. This paper is one such effort of experimental and numerical investigations of solar air heater. It presents the effect of rib arrangements on the heat transfer and frictional loss characteristics of a rib roughened solar air heater. The geometrical and flow conditions of the present work circumscribe with aspect ratio (W/H) of 10 for the duct, blockage ratio (e/H) is 0.1, relative roughness height (e/Dh) of 0.055, relative roughness pitch (P/e) of 10, angle of attack (a) of 90º and Reynolds number (Re) from 4000 to 16000. Two thin transverse continuous and two truncated ribs are used for one pitch length.

Aissaoui et.al (2016) In this paper experimental and Theoretical investigation is presented to simulate the heat transfer in flat-plate single pass solar air collector working in forced convection. The complexity of the mathematical models of these phenomena has led researchers to conduct studies related to this field based on several simplifying assumptions, such as, the convective heat transfer coefficient is considered as constant. In this research work, initially, an experimental study is performed using thermocouples to measure temperature distributions on solar air heater components. The different measured temperatures of the absorber plate, air flow and bottom plate are used to determine the local convective heat transfer coefficients.

Bouzaher et.al (2016) In this paper a new concept via the use of flexible ribs to control flow and heat transfer inside the air duct of a solar air collector is proposed. The new model uses flexible ribs instead of conventional fixed ribs, to improve the control efficiency and, therefore, to seek better energy extraction performance. The effect of flow mass rates on flow and heat transfer behaviour has been investigated. The concept of flexible ribs shows an improved power extraction performance which is attributed to the important turbulence and air mixing induced by the flexure motion. It is, moreover, proved that the thermal enhancement factor tends to increase with the rise of Reynolds number where the highest value of this factor is achieved using the flexible ribs.

Deo et.al (2016) An experimental study has been conducted to investigate heat transfer, friction factor and thermohydraulic performance characteristics of flow in a rectangular duct artificially roughened on one side with multi-gap V-down ribs combined with staggered ribs. The rectangular duct used had aspect ratio of 12 and the Reynolds number based upon the mass flow rate of air at inlet of the duct ranged from 4000 to 12,000. The rib pitch-to-height (P/e) ratio was varied from 4 to 14, rib height-to-hydraulic diameter (e/Dh) ratio from 0.026 to 0.057 and angle of attack (a) from 40º to 80º while, gap width to rib height (g/e) ratio of 1, staggered rib length to rib height ratio (w/e) of 4.5, relative staggered rib pitch (p/P) value of 0.65 and two number of gap (n) on each side of the V-leg were used as fixed parameters during the experimentation.

Gawande et.al (2016) In this paper a solar air heater is experimentally investigated by many researchers to study the effect of operating and geometrical parameters on heat transfer and fluid flow characteristics. The availability of highly advanced computer hardware and development in numerical methods, encouraging the future researchers to carry out the simulations of solar air heater using various roughness geometries with different ranges of operating and geometrical parameters. CFD is emerging as an efficient tool to detect the optimum configuration of rib for its maximum thermohydraulic performance before carrying out actual experimentation.

6. Conclusion

Solar air heater uses the solar energy and converted it in to the heat. It uses the renewable source of energy for different means of household or industrial applications. As conventional fuels that are used for heat generation produces harmful gases, solar air heater is the most promising alternative. The performance of solar air heater was depending on the geometric structure of the solar air

heater. It also varies with change in different process parameters like air velocity, mode of heat transfer that is forced or natural convection. Since last many decades researchers have optimizing the different parameters and enhancing the heat transfer from solar air heater. In order to further enhancing the performance of solar air heat this work is carried out, in which effect of quarter circular shape ribs inside the convex shape incline solar air heat was determined.

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