

SOLAR COLLECTOR S

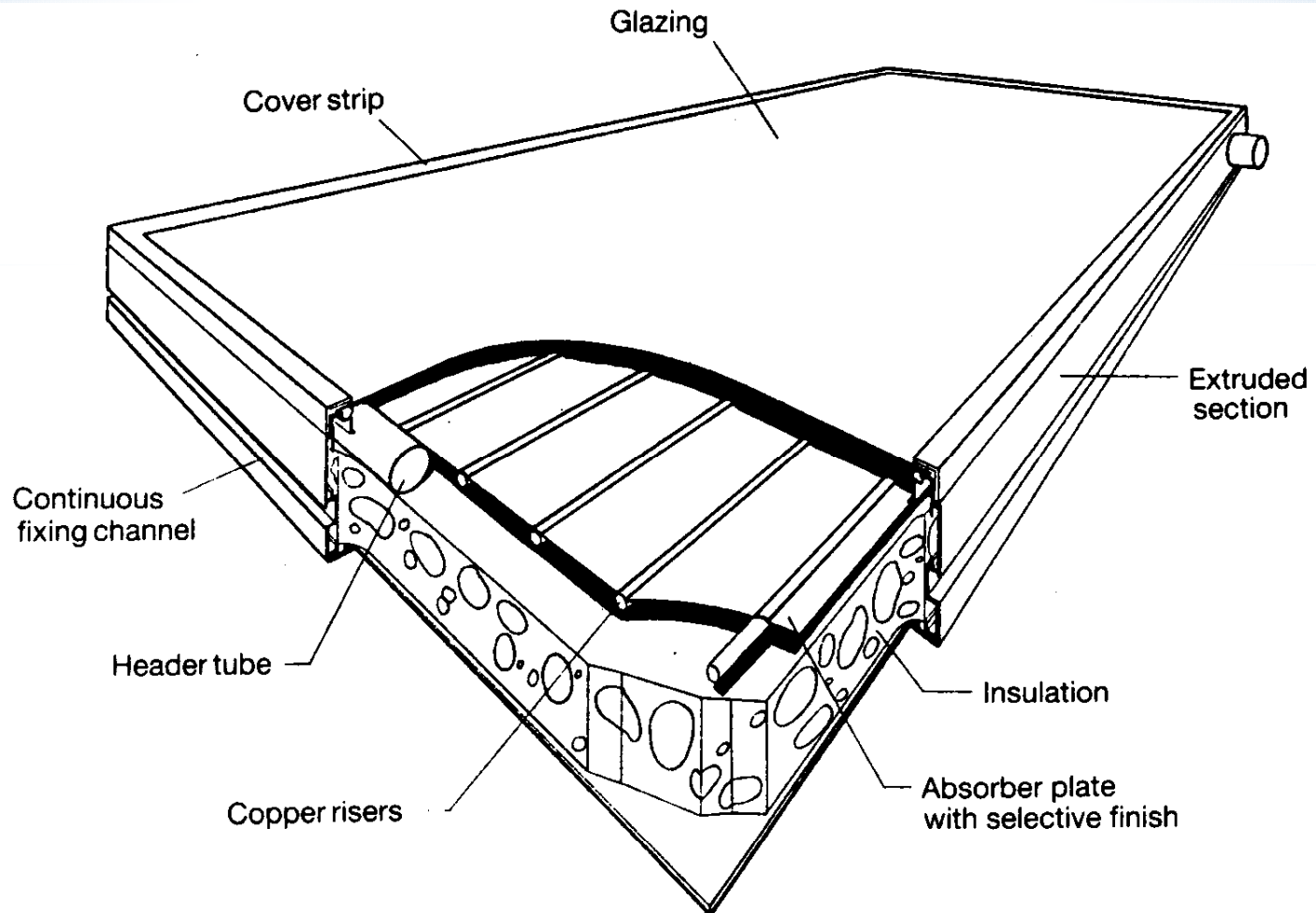
Stationary collectors

Flat-plate collector
No concentration

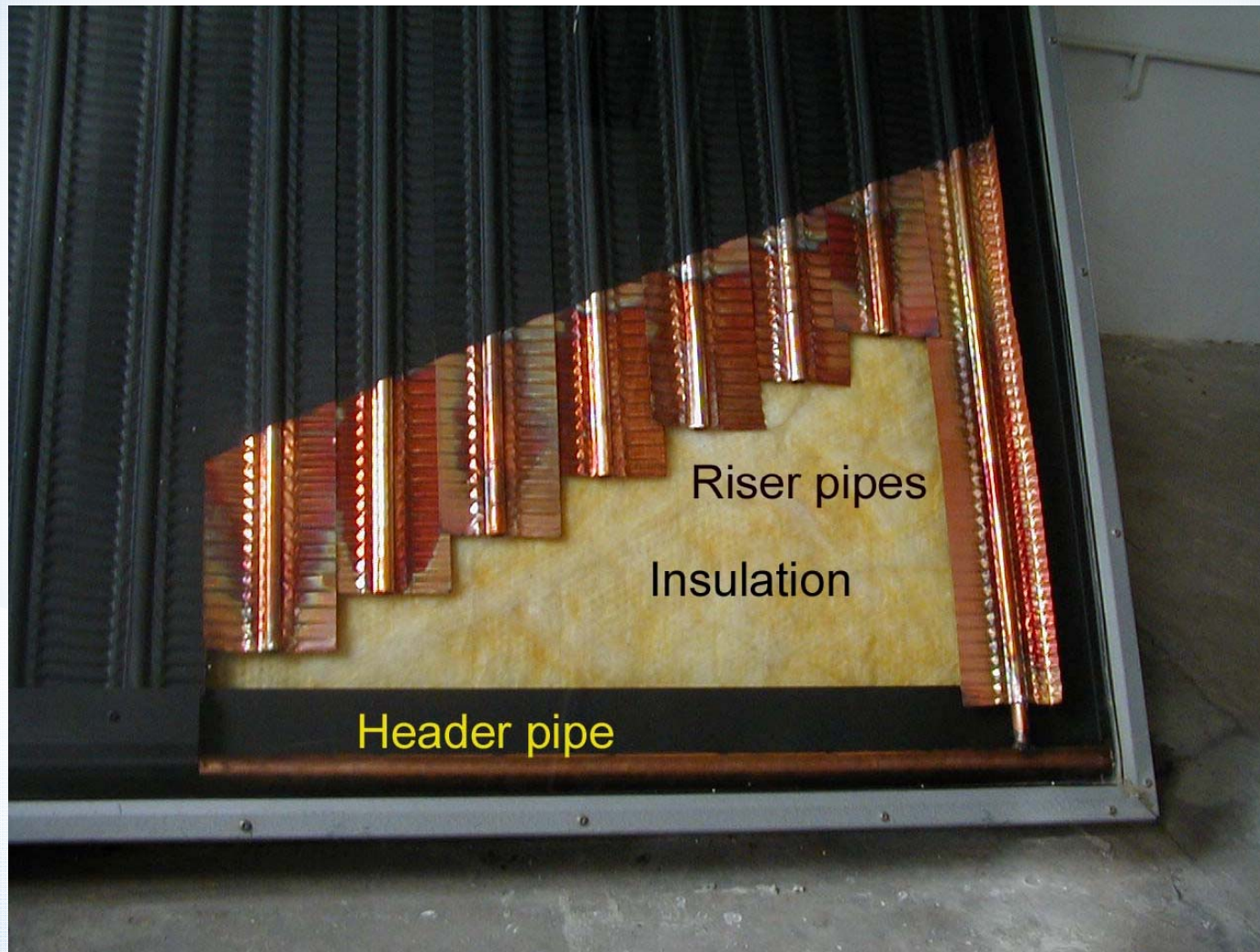
Flat Plate collector

The Flat Plate Collector is basically a heat exchanger which transfers the radiant energy of the incident sunlight to the sensible heat of a working fluid- liquid or air.

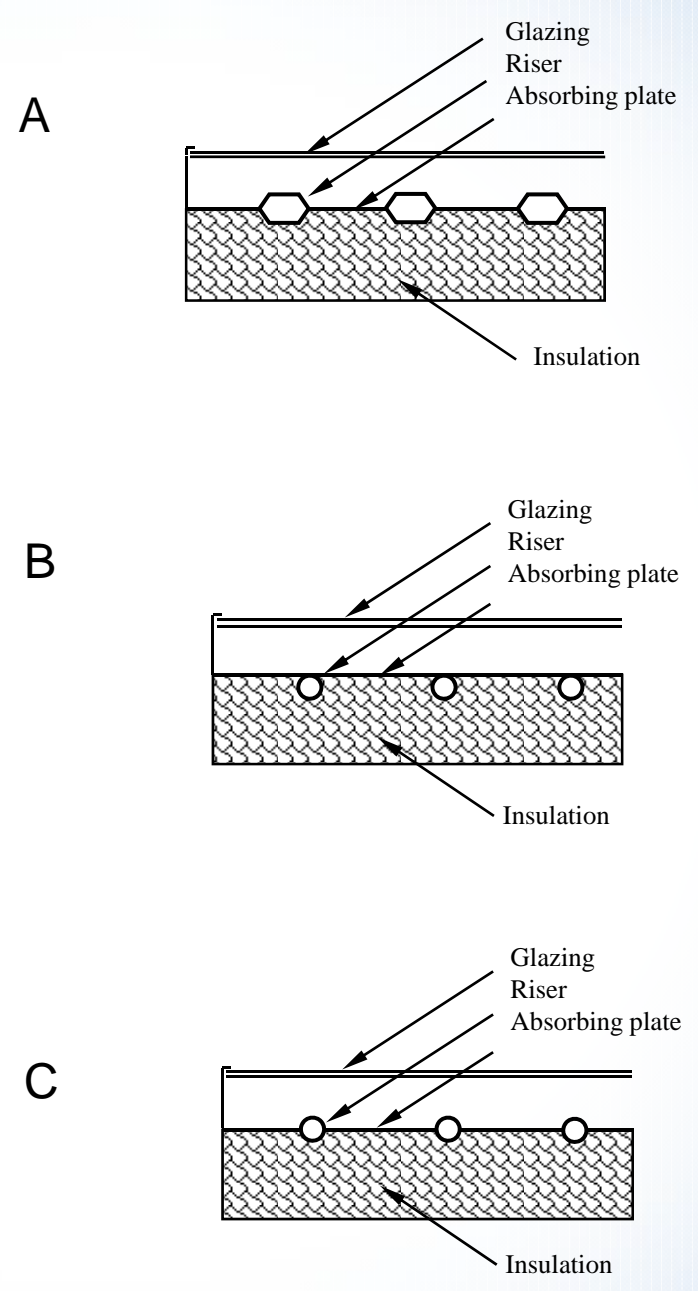
Flat-plate collector

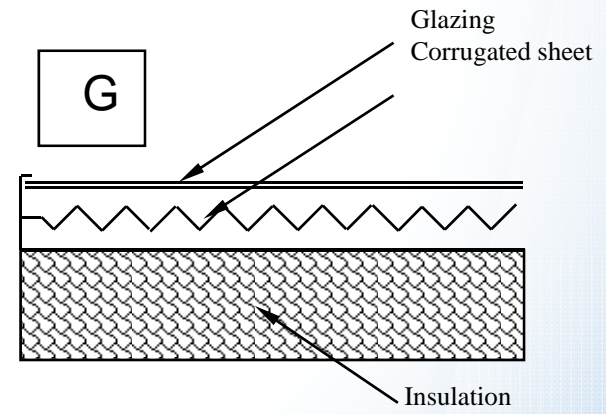
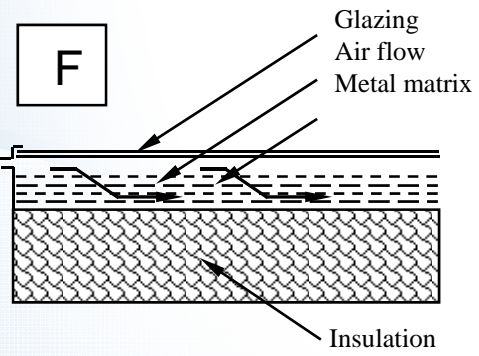
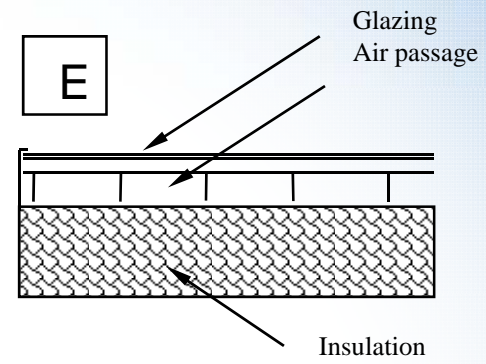
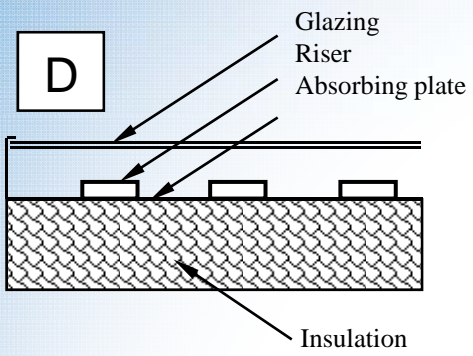


Flat-plate collector

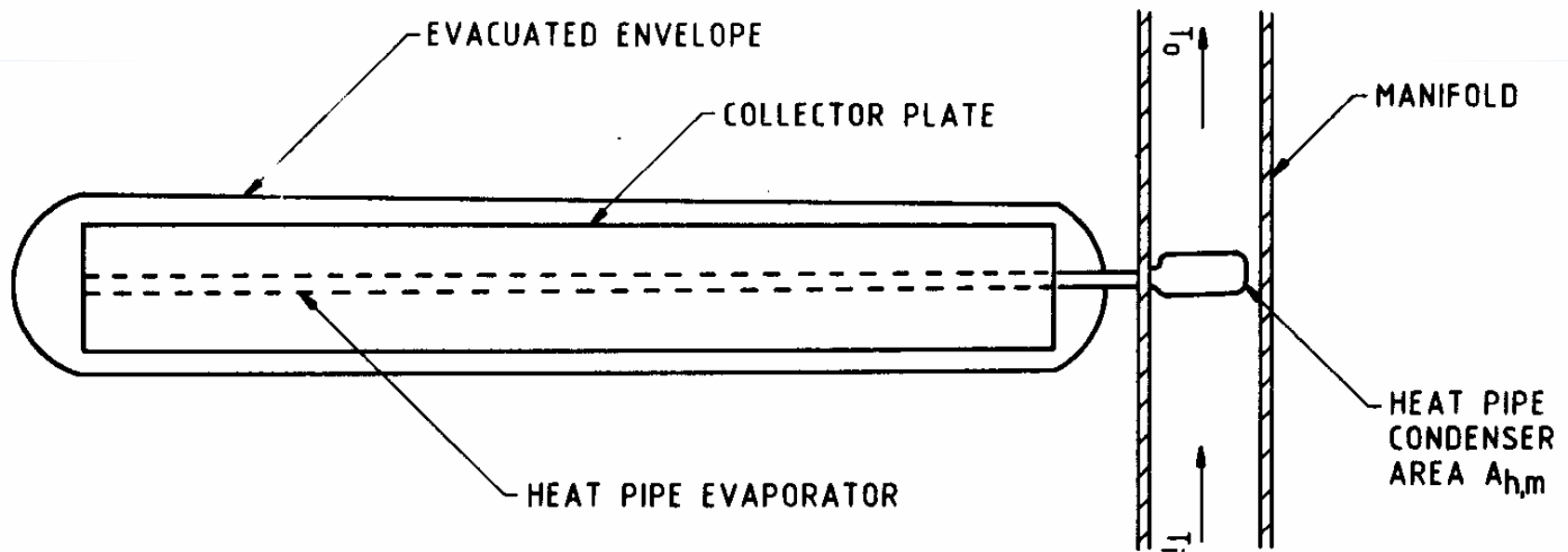


Types of flat-plate collectors Water systems

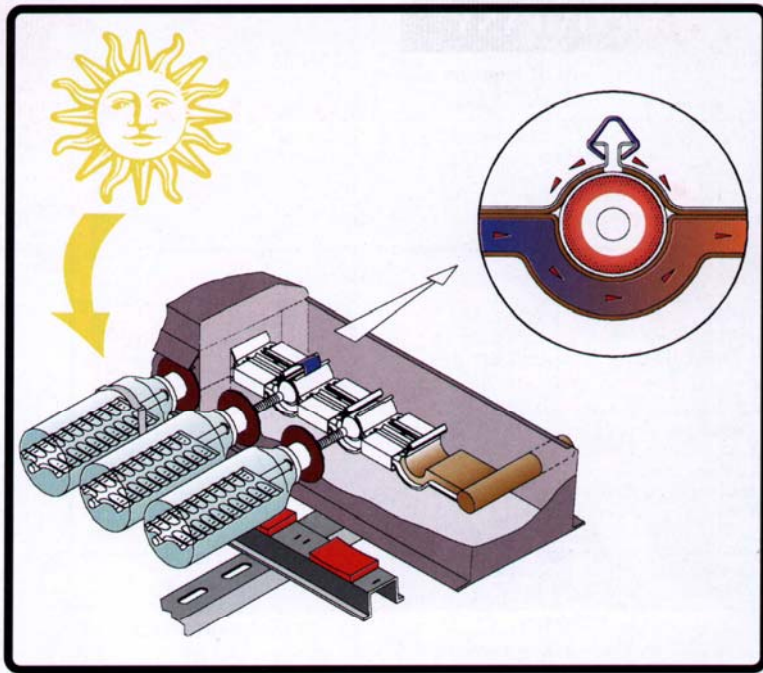




Schematic diagram of an evacuated tube collector



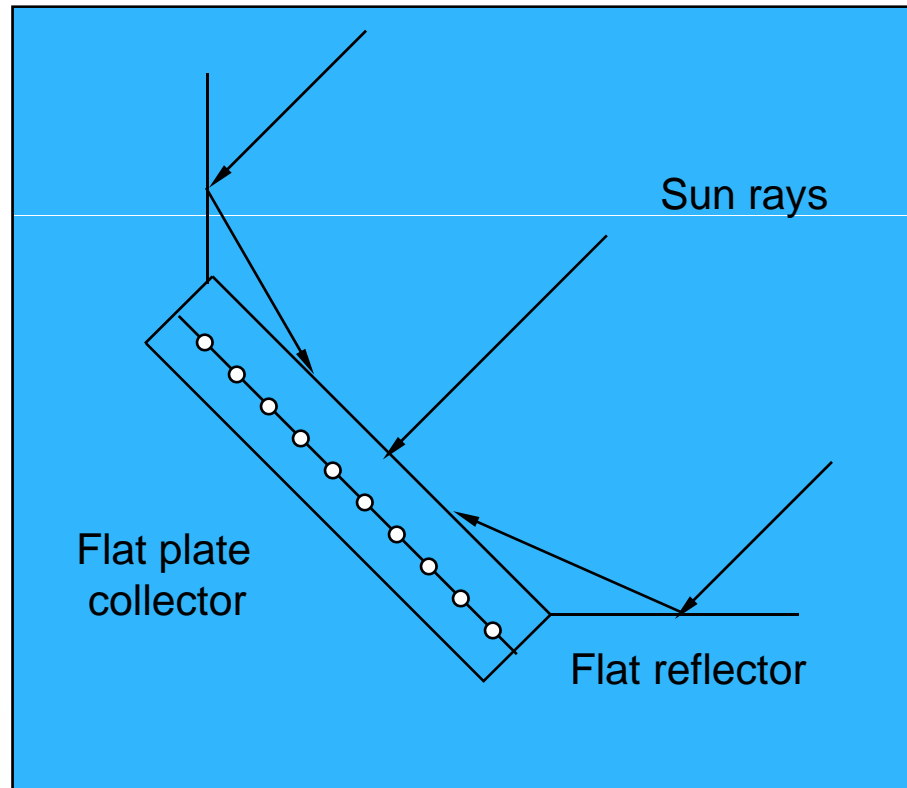
Evacuated tube collectors



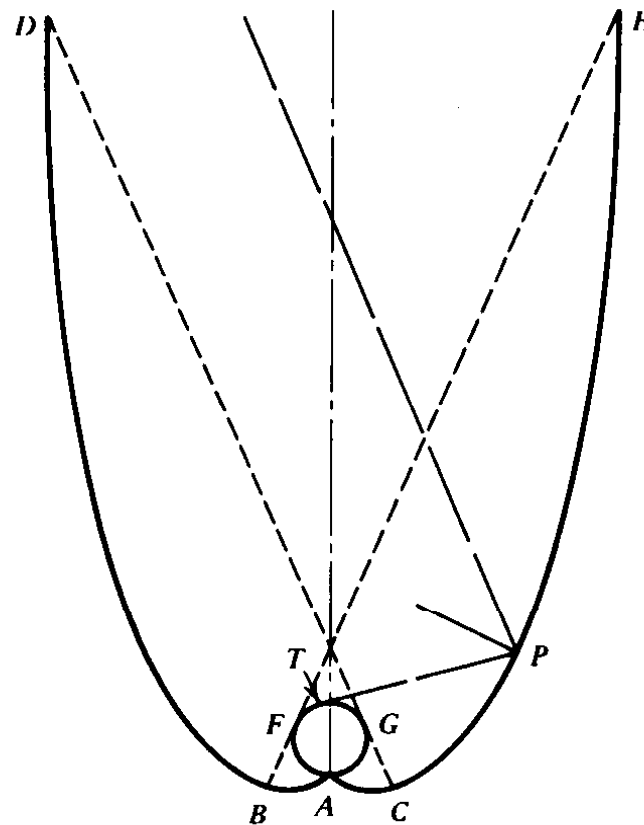
**Stationary
collectors**

Concentrating

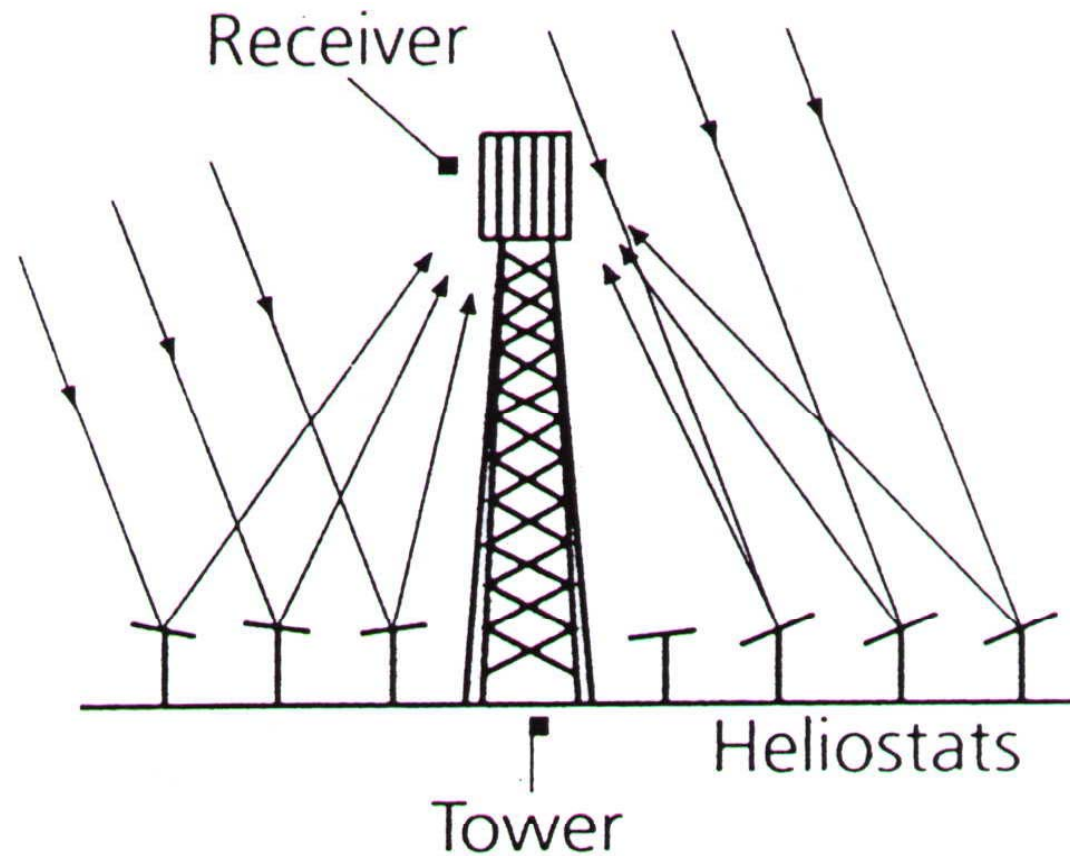
Flat plate collector with flat reflectors



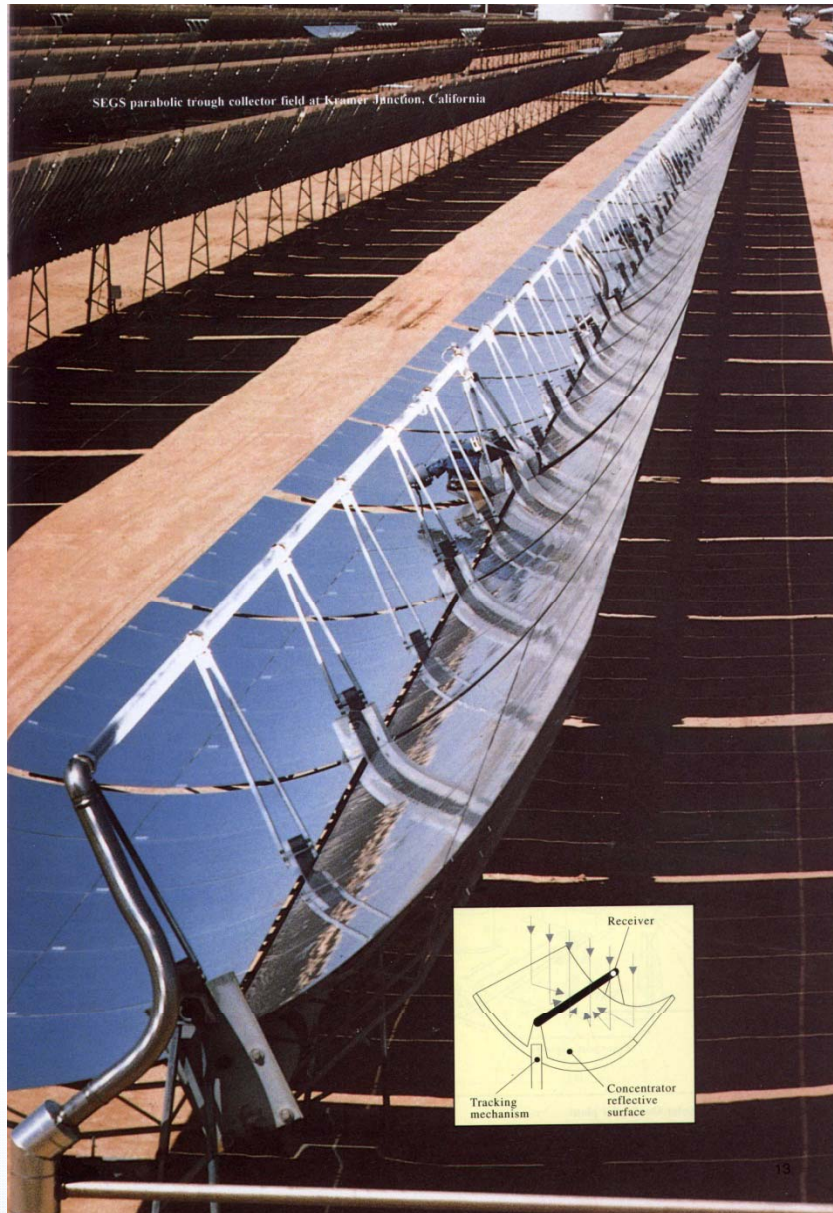
Schematic diagram of a CPC collector



Schematic of central receiver system



Parabolic trough collectors



Useful energy collected from a collector

General formula:

$$q_u = A_c \left[G_t \tau \alpha - U_L (T_p - T_a) \right] = m c_p [T_o - T_i]$$

by substituting inlet fluid temperature (T_i) for the average plate temperature (T_p):

$$q_u = A_c F_R \left[G_t (\tau \alpha) - U_L (T_i - T_a) \right]$$

Where F_R is the heat removal factor

Collector efficiency

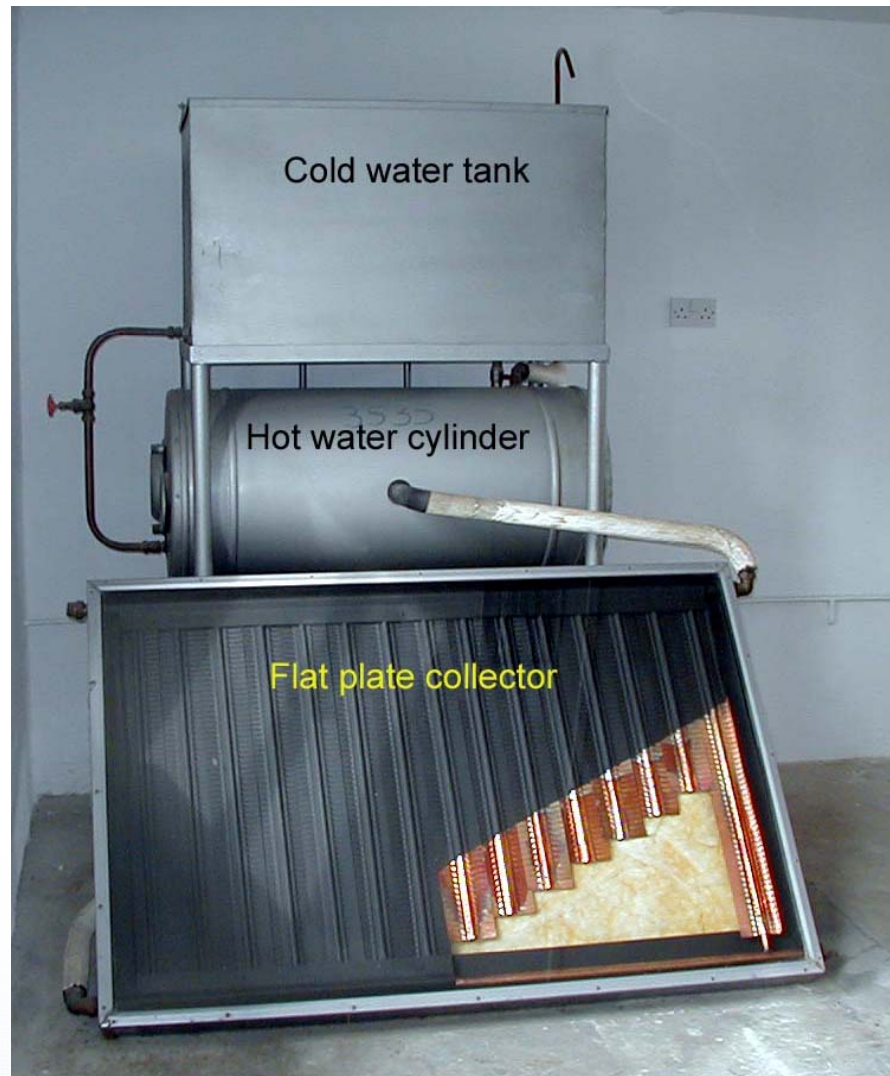
Finally, the collector efficiency can be obtained by dividing q_u by $(G_t A_c)$. Therefore:

$$n = F_R \left[\tau\alpha - \frac{U_L (T_i - T_a)}{G_t} \right]$$

Overall heat loss coefficient

- The overall heat loss coefficient is a complicated function of the collector construction and its operating conditions and it is given by the following expression:
- $U_L = U_t + U_b + U_e$ (for flat plate collector)
- i.e., it is the heat transfer resistance from the absorber plate to the ambient air.

Laboratory model



Application on inclined roof



Multi-residential application



Swimming pool heating



Heliostat detail

