

SIMULATION OF ROOF SOLAR CHIMNEY FOR VERTICAL AXIS WIND
TURBINE

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ABSTRACT

Due to the important role of the renewable and sustainable energy sources in energy sector, a lot of efforts are made to reduce fossil fuel consumption. One option in small scale energy generation is roof solar chimney. Among many factors that affect the performance of a roof solar chimney is the angle of sun radiation which is an important factor that varies with different locations. It is crucial to find the optimum angle that a solar absorber should face the sun beams to absorb as much as solar energy as possible and get to its highest temperature possible. A location between 35° to 45° latitude is selected to simulate its climatic condition. The results show that an inclination of 30° from horizon seems to be a perfect choice for solar absorbers. An increase in geometry is necessary to get the required velocity output of the outlet opening of the solar chimney to power up a vertical axis wind turbine (VAWT). At least 3m/s of wind speed is required for the wind turbine (VAWT) with the rotor diameter of 1 meter. Final radius of the solar chimney to satisfy the need was about 4 meters.

ABSTRAK

Oleh kerana pentingnya peranan sumber tenaga boleh diperbaharui dan mapan dalam sektor tenaga, banyak usaha telah dibuat untuk mengurangkan penggunaan bahan api fosil. Salah satu pilihan dalam penjanaan tenaga berskala kecil adalah cerobong bumbung suria. Antara banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi prestasi cerobong bumbung suria adalah sudut sinaran matahari dimana ia adalah faktor penting yang berbeza dengan lokasi yang berbeza. Ini adalah penting untuk mencari sudut optimum bagi penyerap suria yang harus menghadapi rasuk matahari untuk menyerap seberapa banyak tenaga suria yang boleh dan sampai ke suhu maksimum mungkin. Satu lokasi antara 35° hingga 45° latitud dipilih untuk mensimulasikan keadaan iklim. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa kecenderungan 30° dari ufuk seolah-olah menjadi pilihan yang sempurna untuk penyerap solar. Peningkatan dalam geometri adalah penting untuk mendapatkan halaju keluaran yang diperlukan kepada keluaran cerobong suria untuk penjanaan kuasa bagi kincir angin (VAWT). Sekurang-kurangnya 3 m/s kelajuan angin diperlukan bagi kincir angin (VAWT) bergarispusat 1 meter. Jejari akhir cerobong suria untuk memenuhi keperluan kajian ini adalah kira-kira 4 meter.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	DECLARATION	ii
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
	ABSTRACT	iv
	ABSTRAK	v
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
	LIST OF TABLES	xi
	LIST OF FIGURES	x
	LIST OF SYMBOLS	xiii
	LIST OF APPENDICES	xvi
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Background	1
	1.2 OBJECTIVES	5
	1.3 SCOPE	6
2	LITERATURE REVIEW	7
	2.1 Introduction	7
	2.2 Solar energy	8
	2.2.1 Types of solar energy	10
	2.2.2 Solar collectors	10
	2.2.3 Energy Applications	10
	2.2.4 Solar Updraft Tower	11
	2.2.5 Solar Radiation Data	14
	2.3 Wind Turbine Ventilator	22
	2.4 Fluid Dynamics	24
	2.4.1 Governing Equations	24
	2.4.2 Boundary layer	26

2.5	Roof Solar Chimney	28
2.6	Effect of the geometry on ventilation	29
	2.6.1 Effect of the Chimney Tilt Angle on Thermal Performance	30
3	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	33
3.1	Introduction	33
3.2	Local Radiation Data	34
3.3	Roof Solar Chimney Designing and Geometry construction	37
3.4	Mesh Generation	41
3.5	CFD Model	42
	3.5.1 Initial and Boundary Condition	44
	3.5.2 Enhancement of the Roof Solar Chimney	46
	3.5.3 Solver Configuration and Strategy	47
4	RESULT AND DISCUSSION	49
4.1	Optimum Tilt Angle	49
	4.1.1 Simulations for 20° Inclination from Horizon	50
	4.1.1 Simulations for 25° Inclination from Horizon	52
	4.1.1 Simulations for 30° Inclination from Horizon	53
	4.1.1 Simulations for 35° Inclination from Horizon	55
	4.1.1 Simulations for 40° Inclination from Horizon	56
	4.1.1 Simulations for 45° Inclination from Horizon	58
	4.1.1 Simulations for 50° Inclination from Horizon	59
	4.1.1 Simulations for 55° Inclination from Horizon	61
	4.1.1 Simulations for 60° Inclination from Horizon	62
	4.1.1 Simulations for 65° Inclination from Horizon	63
4.2	Solar Chimney Enhancement	72
5	CONCLUSION	78

Further Works	79
REFERENCES	84
APPENDIX A	87

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
3.1	Condition and properties of the solar chimney	34
3.2	Dimensions of the simulated section to find the optimum angle	39
3.3	Dimensions of the simulated section to achieve required velocity outlet	44
3.4	Properties of the air	46
4.1	Measured properties of flow for 20 degree inclined solar collector	50
4.2	Measured properties of flow for 25 degree inclined solar collector	51
4.3	Measured properties of flow for 30 degree inclined solar collector	53
4.4	Measured properties of flow for 35 degree inclined solar collector	54
4.5	Measured properties of flow for 40 degree inclined solar collector	56
4.6	Measured properties of flow for 45 degree inclined solar collector	57
4.7	Measured properties of flow for 50 degree inclined solar collector	59
4.8	Measured properties of flow for 55 degree inclined solar collector	60
4.9	Measured properties of flow for 60 degree inclined solar collector	62
4.10	Measured properties of flow for 65 degree inclined solar collector	68
4.11	Optimum tilt angle for variety of latitude (Khanal and Rei, 2011)	72
4.12	Measured parameters of large scale solar chimney and the flow	77

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	Inclined roof solar chimneys configuration (Mathur and Mathur, 2008)	3
1.2	Vertical roof solar chimney (Bassiouny and Koura, 2008)	4
1.3	Roof solar chimney combined with a vertical axis wind turbine ventilator	4
1.4	Top view of combined system of roof solar chimney and vertical axis wind turbine	5
2.1	Flat plate collectors	12
2.2	Low temperature cycle using flat-plate collectors (Asyraf, 2007)	12
2.3	Solar tower principles	15
2.4	Elliptical revolution of the earth around the sun	17
2.5	The extraterrestrial irradiation at the top of the atmosphere in the northern Hemisphere as a function of day in the year and latitude	19
2.6	Available extraterrestrial mean solar irradiance per m ² striking the atmosphere	19
2.7	Solar azimuth α_s and solar altitude γ_s seen from an observer at position P	20
2.8	Geometry of the earth-sun system from the viewpoint of an observer at the position P on earth's surface	22

2.9	The mean distribution of the solar energy and radiation in the system earth/atmosphere. Modified after Treubert et al., IPCC 1996	24
2.10	Wind turbine ventilator	26
2.11	Boundary layer on a flat plate	30
2.12	Thermal boundary layer for prandtl number	31
2.13	Schematic of inclined roof solar chimney	33
3.1	Average daily global irradiation over the area of the latitude of 35 to 45 degrees	39
3.2	Average glazing temperature (a) and average absorber temperature (b) versus chimney tilt (day=196, H=23.1MJ/m ²) (Sakonidou, et al., 2008)	40
3.3	Combined solar and wind energy with unequal openings (Chong, 2010)	41
3.4	The structure of the proposed system with dimensions	42
3.5	1/8 section of the solar chimney	42
4.1	Vectors of velocity colored by temperature for 20 degree tilt angle	54
4.2	Contours of velocity colored by temperature for 20 degree tilt angle	54
4.3	Contours of velocity magnitude for 25 degree tilt angle	51
4.4	Contours of velocity magnitude for 30 degree tilt angle	56
4.5	Contours of velocity magnitude for 35 degrees tilt angle	57
4.6	Contours of velocity magnitude for 40 degree tilt angle	59
4.7	Contours of velocity magnitude for 45 degree tilt angle	60
4.8	Contours of velocity magnitude for 50 degree tilt angle	62
4.9	Contours of velocity magnitude for 55 degree tilt angle	63
4.10	Contours of velocity magnitude for 60 degree tilt angle	65
4.11	Contours of velocity magnitude for 65 degree tilt angle	66
4.12	Bottom plate temperature versus tilt angle (Sakonidou, et al., 2008)	68
4.13	Mass flow rate versus tilt angle	69
4.14	Heat transfer rate from outlet surface area, inlet surface	

	area and bottom plate area	69
4.15	Mean velocity of air flow at the inlet surface of the solar chimney	70
4.16	Mean velocity of outlet surface area versus tilt angle	71
4.17	Optimum tilt angle of absorber for 52o latitude (Harris and Helwig, 2007)	71
4.18	Mean Temperature of outlet surface versus tilt angle	73
4.19	Mean heat transfer coefficient (h) of outlet surface area versus tilt angle	74
4.20	Nusselt number calculated for bottom plate surface versus tilt angle	75
4.21	Residual configurations for all solved governing equations	76
4.22	Residual configurations for solved governing equations of the turbulent flow	78
4.23	Contours of velocity magnitude colored by velocity across the chimney length	78
4.24	Contours of static temperature across the chimney length	79
4.25	Velocity colored by velocity across the chimney length	79
4.26	Velocity colored by temperature across the chimney length	80
A.1	Mesh generated on the solar chimney. Concentrated white color indicates the boundary layer	87
A.2	Mapped hexahedral mesh elements	88
A.3	Mesh elements with boundary layer at bottom plate	88
A.4	Boundary layer adjacent to bottom plate	89
A.5	Computational domain of enhanced roof solar chimney	89

LIST OF SYMBOLS

P	-	Power output
Q	-	Solar input
η	-	Efficiency
G_h	-	Global horizontal radiation
G_o	-	Irradiance falling on horizontal plane
G_d	-	Daily global irradiance
A_{coll}	-	Collector area
\dot{m}	-	Mass flow rate
v, U	-	Velocity
\bar{u}	-	Mean velocity
H	-	Height of the solar chimney
T_o	-	Ambient temperature
T_i	-	Internal temperature
ΔT	-	Average temperature gradient
g	-	Gravity acceleration
c_p	-	Specific heat
ϵ	-	Correction to mean solar distance
γ_s	-	Solar altitude in degrees
j'	-	Day's angle
ω	-	Hour angle

φ	-	Latitude
δ	-	Solar declination angle
α_s	-	Azimuth angle
α_F	-	Resolved angle on the horizontal plane
S_d	-	Daily sunshine
S_{od}	-	Astronomical day length
δ_{od}	-	Daily observed sunshine
ν	-	Angle incidence on the specific surface
ρ	-	Density
μ	-	Viscosity
$\bar{\tau}$	-	Tension stress
D	-	Diameter
D_h	-	Hydraulic diameter
β	-	Thermal expansion coefficient
L	-	Length of the plane
P_s	-	static pressure
Pr	-	Prandtl number
k	-	Thermal conductivity
δ_T	-	Thermal boundary layer thickness
K	-	Constant of resistance by opening
I	-	Solar intensity
Gr	-	Grashof number
Nu	-	Nusselt number
Re	-	Reynolds number
H	-	Heat transfer coefficient

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
A	Mesh generation and boundary layer	87

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Background

The prospect of global warming and limited fossil fuel resources has made the renewable and sustainable energy becomes more important in energy sector. A variety of methods have been developed to capture the energy from natural sources such as sun, wind or geothermal energy from small scales like a house to large power plants.

Architects and building engineers are encouraged to search for ways of heating, cooling and ventilating buildings by passive means rather than energy-consuming mechanical devices. Among these is the solar chimney, essentially a solar energy absorber with open top and bottom, which induces airflow through a building when solar radiation impinges on it. A solar chimney could be inclined as is shown in Figure 1.1 or vertical as is shown in Figure 1.2. The buildings with gable roofs have the potential to be well designed to integrate with inclined solar chimneys to form

roof solar chimney. A wind turbine ventilator can be coupled with the roof solar collector that use natural air and the hot air (driven by stack effect) to produce mechanical power and can be converted to electrical energy to run the household devices as seen in Figures 1.3 and 1.4.

Design of the solar chimney is therefore important both in providing efficient air movement and in preserving the architectural integrity of the building. A number of factors influence the design of the chimney: the location, climate, orientation of the building, size of building to be ventilated, and internal heat-gains. In this research a section of a conical shaped roof solar collector will be simulated to find the optimum tilt angle. The roof solar chimney will be expanded at optimum inclined angle to achieve the desired hot air velocity outlet to drive a specific wind turbine ventilator.

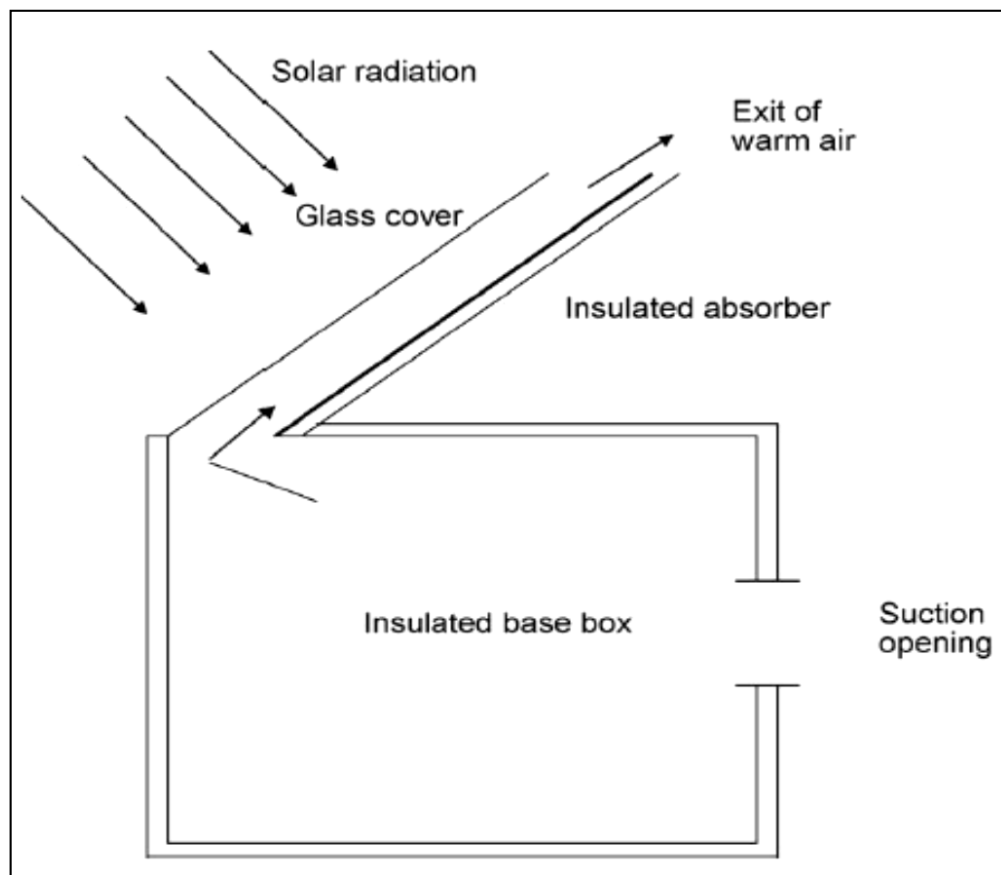


Figure 1.1 Inclined roof solar chimneys configuration (Mathur and Mathur, 2008)

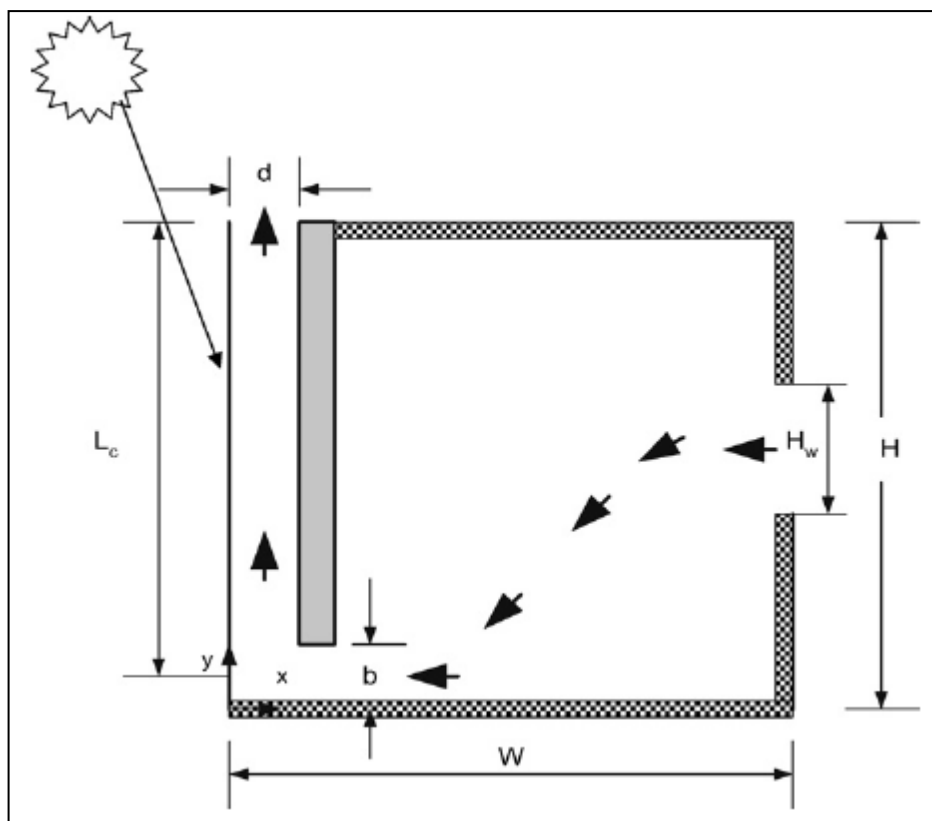


Figure 1.2 Vertical roof solar chimney (Bassiouny and Koura, 2008)

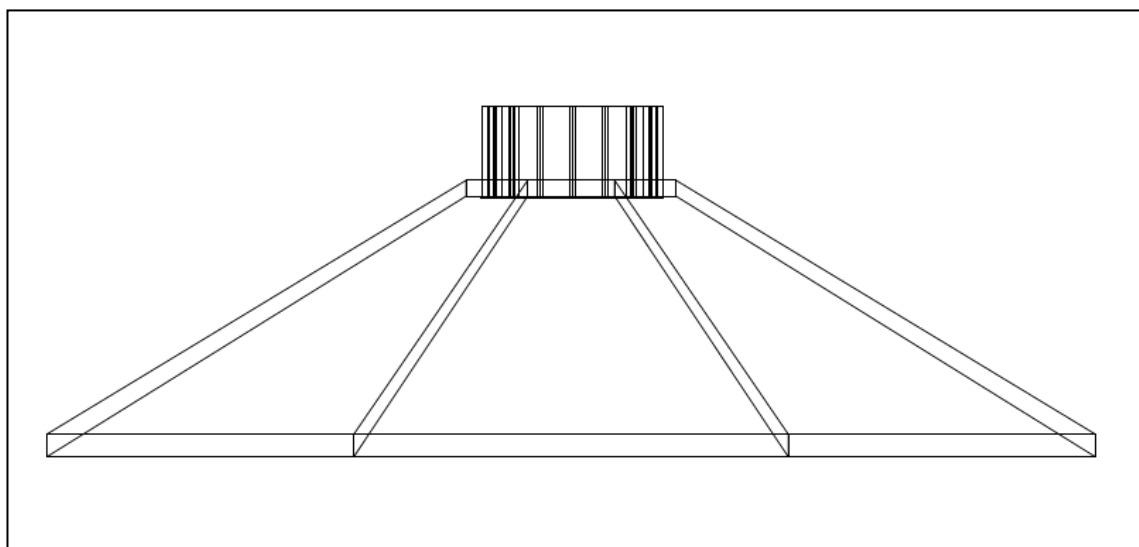


Figure 1.3 Roof solar chimney combined with a vertical axis wind turbine ventilator.

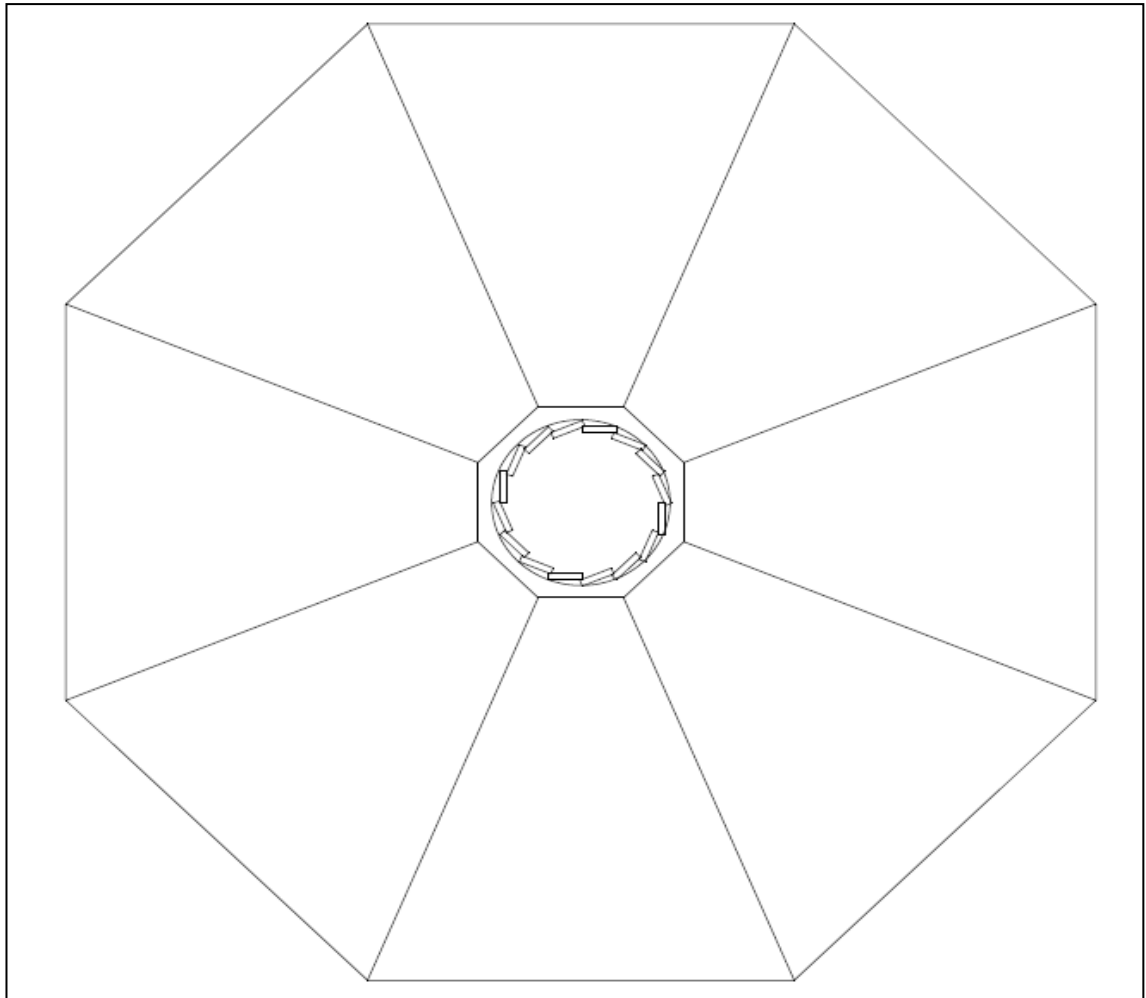


Figure 1.4 Top view of combined system of roof solar chimney and vertical axis wind turbine

OBJECTIVES

- i)** To determine the slope of the solar collectors based on initial prototype design.
- ii)** To determine the dimensions that can be able to produce required wind speed needed to power up a specific wind turbine ventilator.

SCOPE

- i)** Steady state condition.
- ii)** Data of solar and wind speed.

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