

A P L A C E I N T H E S U N

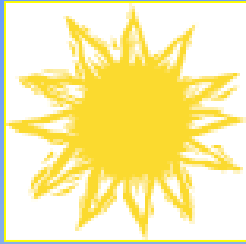


SOLAR BUILDINGS

Solar Thermal Systems: Solar Heating R&D

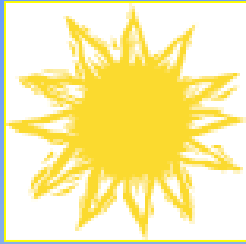
**National Renewable Energy Laboratory
Sandia National Laboratories**

U.S. Department of Energy
Solar Energy Technologies



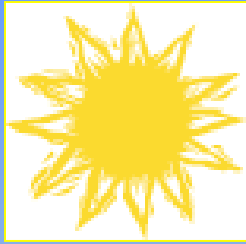
Presentation Outline

- Description of solar thermal R&D activities in:
 - **Low-cost passive solar hot water systems**
 - Polymer integral collector-storage (PICS) systems
 - **Low-cost active solar systems**
 - Cold-climate solar water heating systems
 - Combined heating and cooling (CHC) systems



Solar Thermal Systems Participants

- **National Laboratories**
 - National Renewable Energy Laboratory
 - Sandia National Laboratories
- **Industry**
 - FAFCO (California)
 - Davis Energy Group / SunEarth (California)
 - DuPont Canada Inc. (Ontario)
 - SRP (Arizona)
 - Energy Laboratories Inc. (Florida)
- **Universities**
 - University of Minnesota
 - University of Colorado
 - University of Central Florida



Solar Thermal Systems R&D Goals

Near-Term (2006):

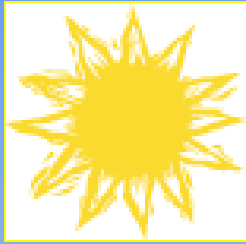
- Mild-climate solar water heating systems that deliver energy at \$0.04 - \$0.06/kWh

Mid-Term (2010):

- Cold-climate solar water heating systems that deliver energy at \$0.05 - \$0.06/kWh

Long-Term (2015-2020):

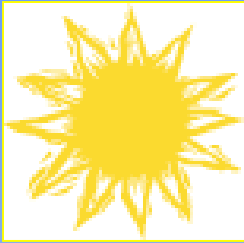
- Solar space heating and cooling systems that deliver energy at \$0.04 - \$0.05/kWh



Solar Thermal Systems R&D

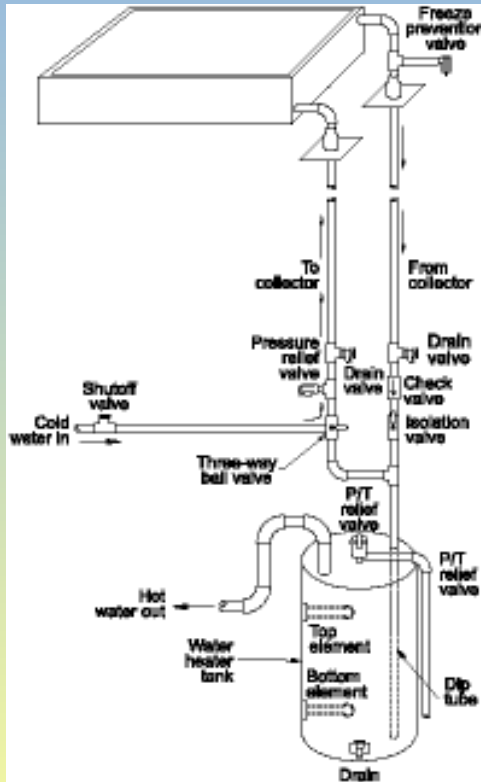
Low-Cost Passive Solar Thermal Systems

U.S. Department of Energy
Solar Energy Technologies

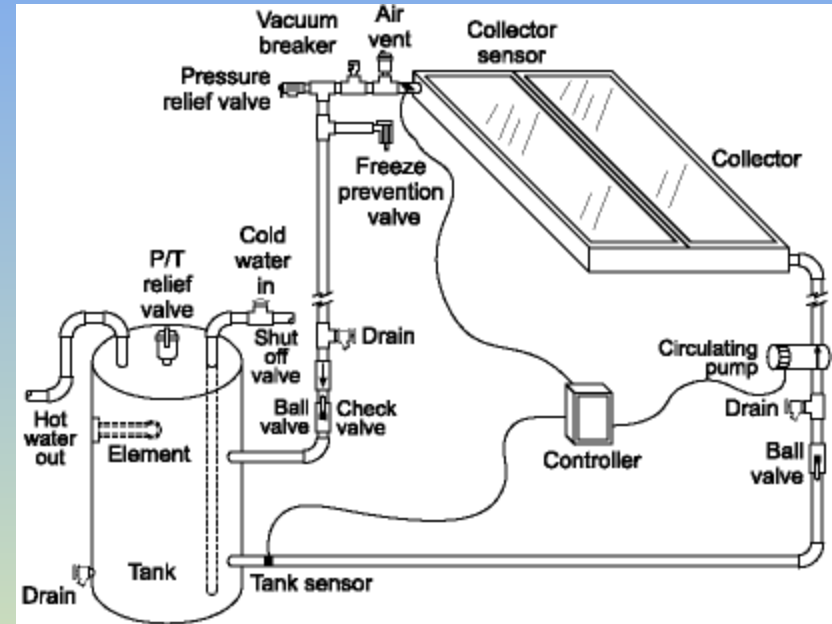


Solar Water Heating

Common System Types

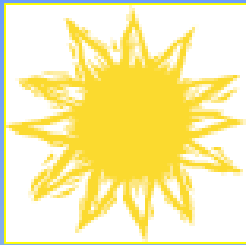


Passive



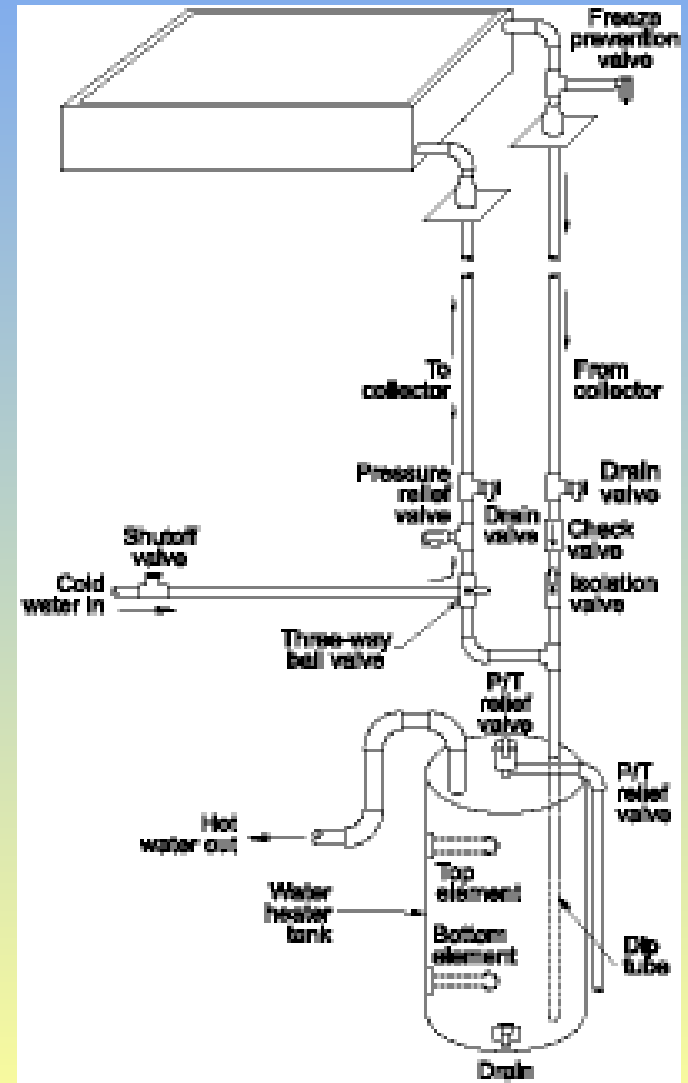
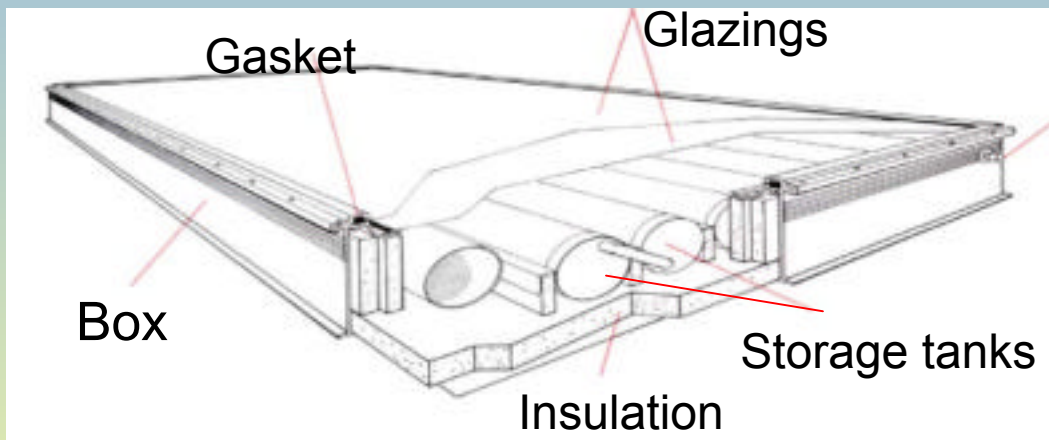
Active

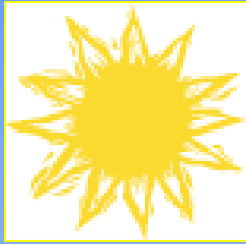




Passive Solar Water Heating

Integral Collector-Storage (ICS) System



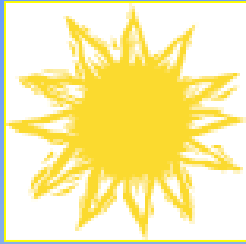


Innovative, Low-Cost Solar Water Heaters

Project Goal:

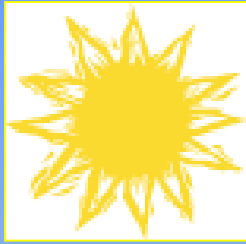
Cut the delivered, life-cycle energy cost of solar water heating systems in half by the year 2005.

Source: Solar Buildings Technology Program: 5-Year Strategic Plan, January 31, 1998



Innovative, Low-Cost Solar Water Heaters

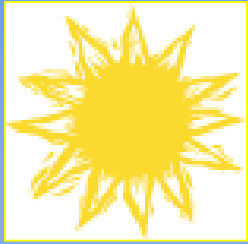
- **Hardware cost reduction**
 - Polymer technology
 - Parts integration
- **Installation cost reduction**
 - Lighter collectors, flexible bundled piping
 - Integrated balance of system
- **Marketing cost reduction**
 - New construction: SWH as standard feature or option
 - Do-it-yourself / Home improvement stores



Innovative, Low-Cost Solar Water Heaters

Technical Challenges (Barriers):

- Polymer durability – the **key** technical challenge
- System performance
 - Overheating protection
 - Heat exchanger sizing and placement
- Building code issues
 - Use of plastics, e.g., flammability
 - Structural concerns, e.g., roof weight, wind loading
- Manufacturing process design
 - Thermoforming and rotomolding temperature tolerances

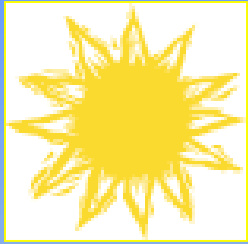


Innovative, Low-Cost Solar Water Heaters

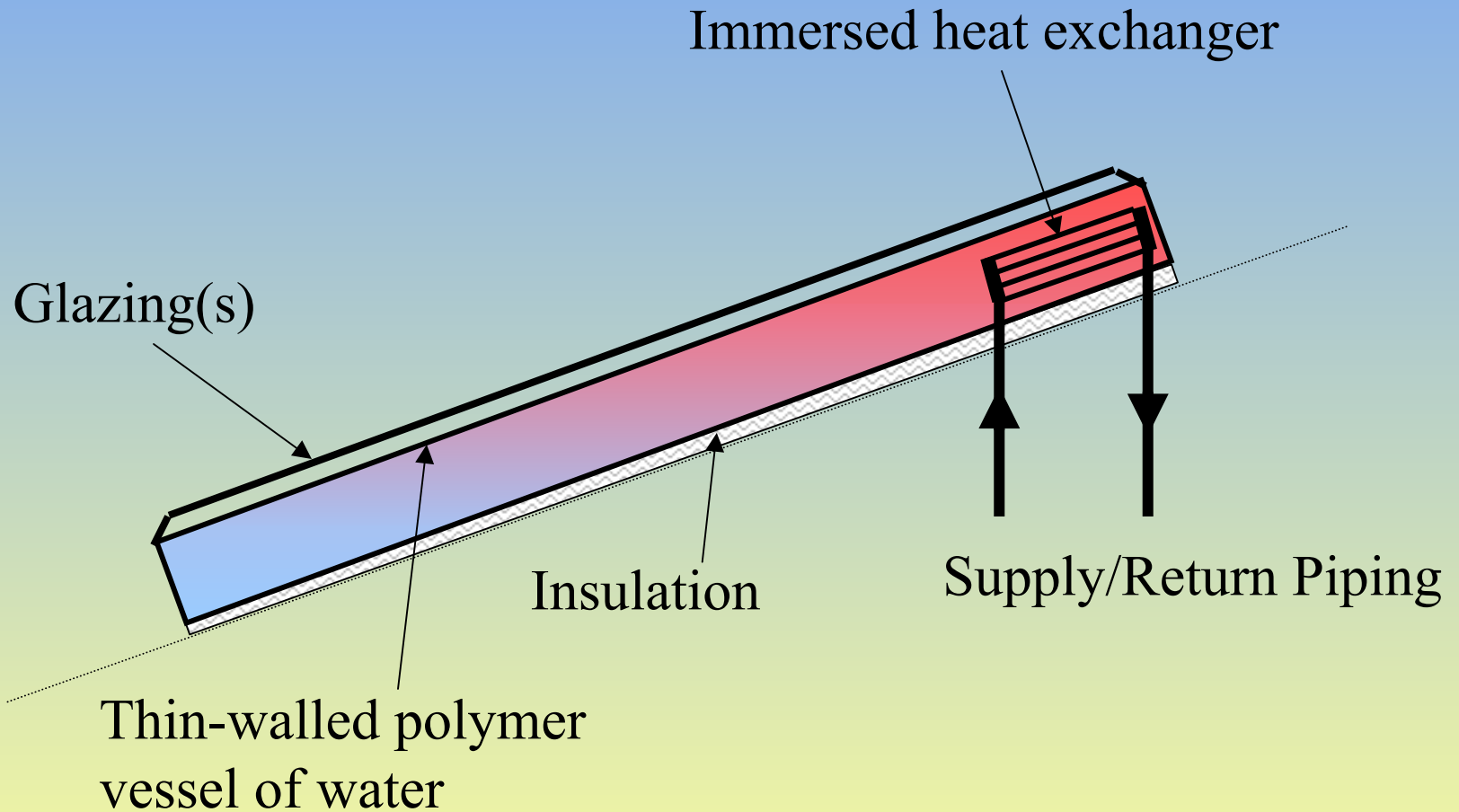
Project Phases:

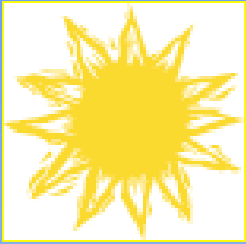
- **Concept Generation / Exploratory Research**
 - Identification of general system configurations which could conceivably reach the project's cost goal
- **Concept Development / Prototype Test**
 - Development of detailed designs for promising concepts and construction and evaluation of prototypes
- **Advanced Development / Field Test**
 - Development of second-generation prototypes and conducting limited field testing and evaluation
- **Engineering / Manufacturing Development**
 - Construction of manufacturing facilities and evaluation of “near-final” systems in “real-world” applications



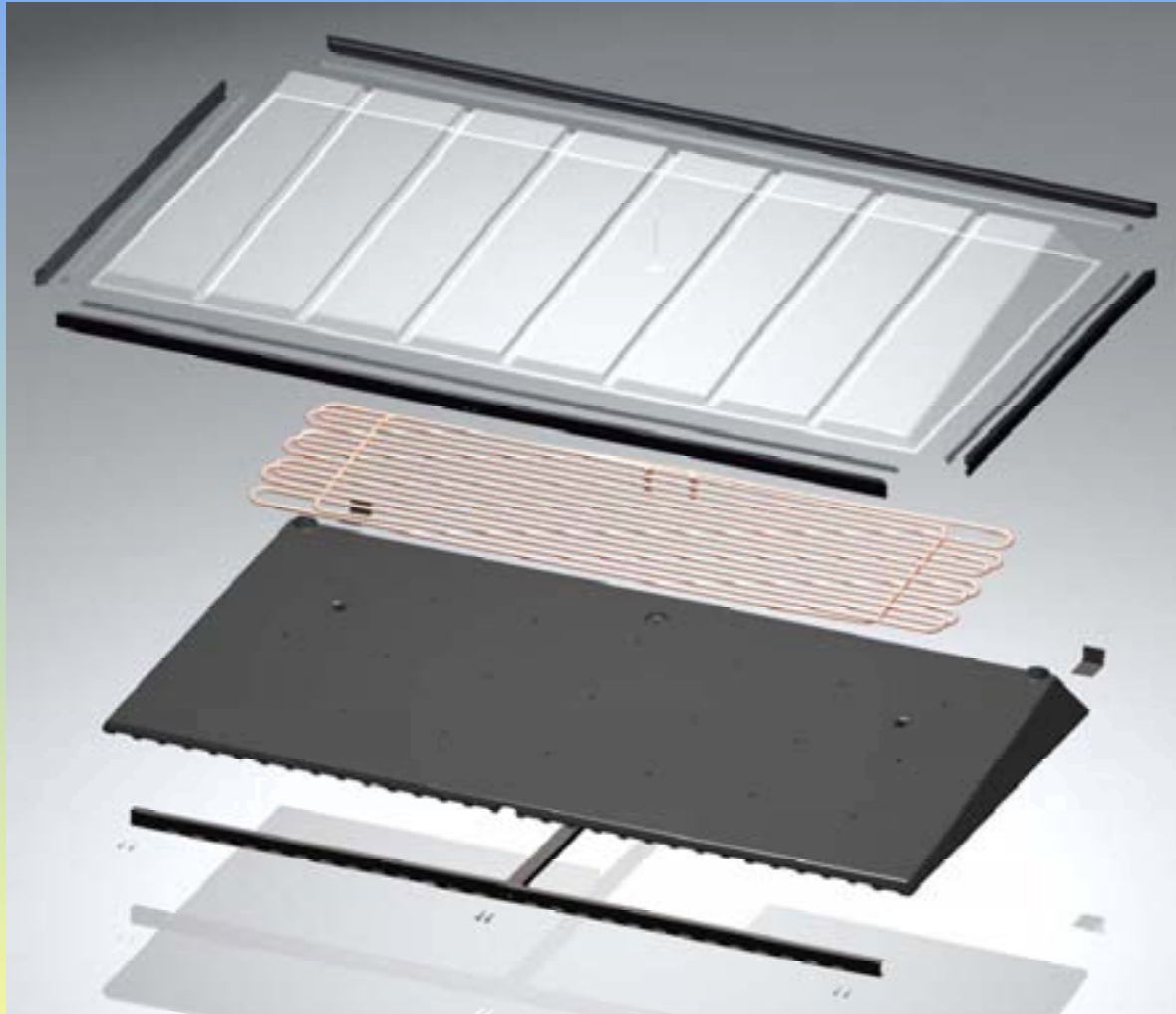


Unpressurized Integral Collector Storage

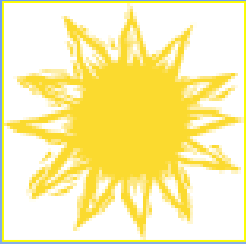




Davis Energy Group/SunEarth Design



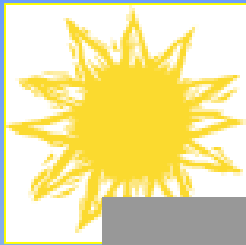
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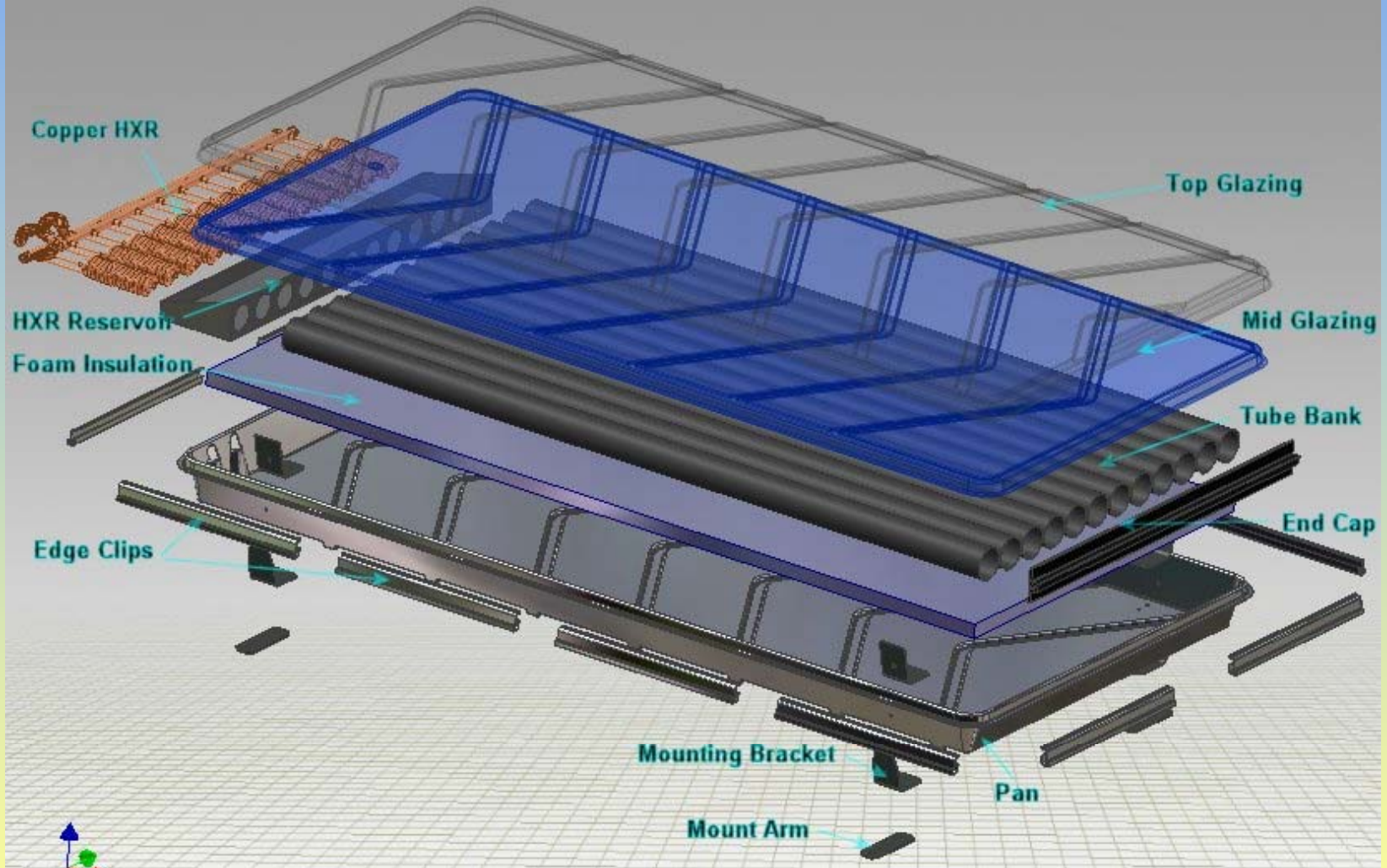
Davis Energy Group/SunEarth Field Test

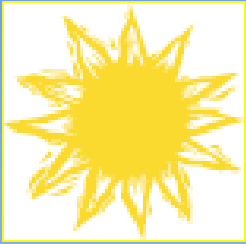


U.S. Department of Energy
Solar Energy Technologies



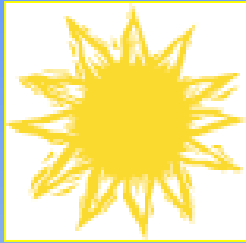
FAFCO Design





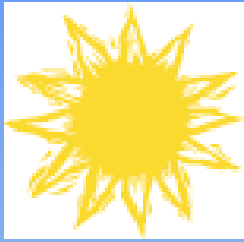
FAFCO Prototype





Solar Thermal Systems R&D

Material Durability Testing



Durability Testing



Outdoor

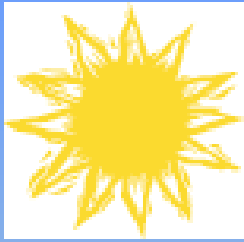


**Accelerated
Laboratory
Chambers**

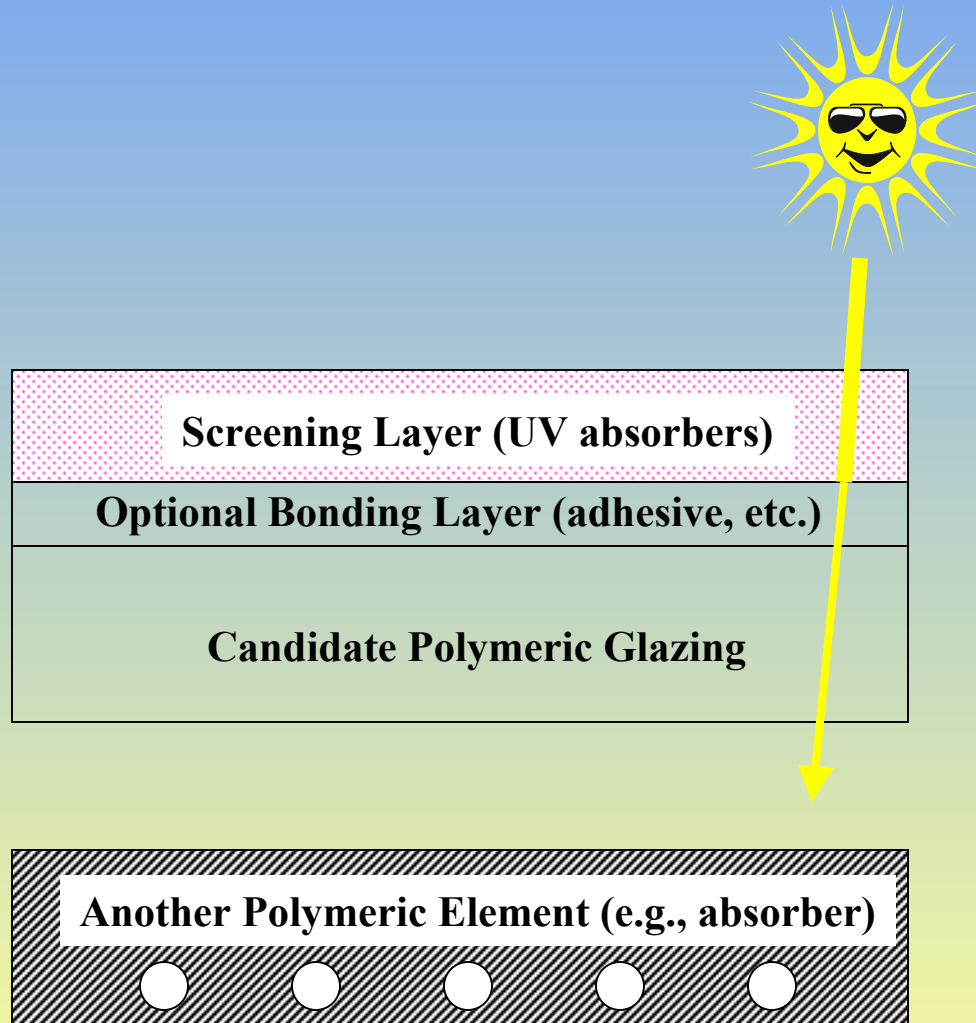


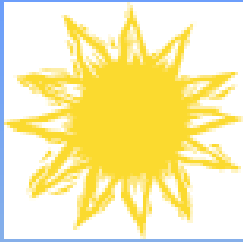
**Ultra-Accelerated,
Natural Sunlight**

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Solar Energy Technologies

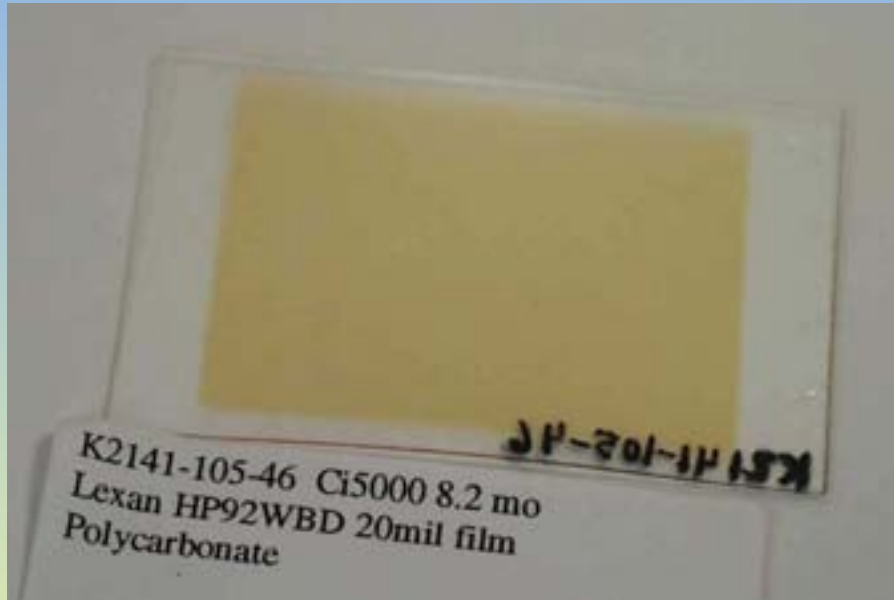


UV-Screened Polymeric Glazing Construction

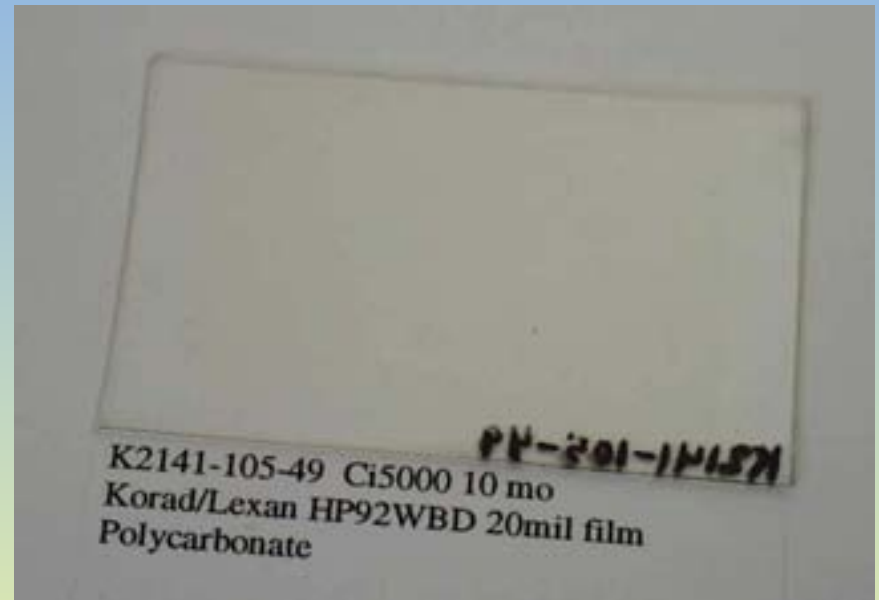




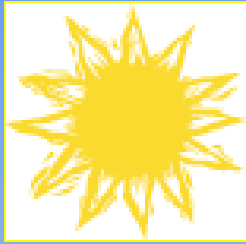
GE HP92WDB 20-mil thick PC Film



No Korad UV screen; 8.2 months Ci5000 exposure



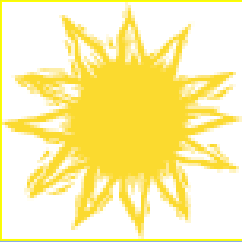
With Korad UV screen; 10 months Ci5000 exposure



Solar Thermal Systems R&D

Low-Cost Active Solar Thermal Systems

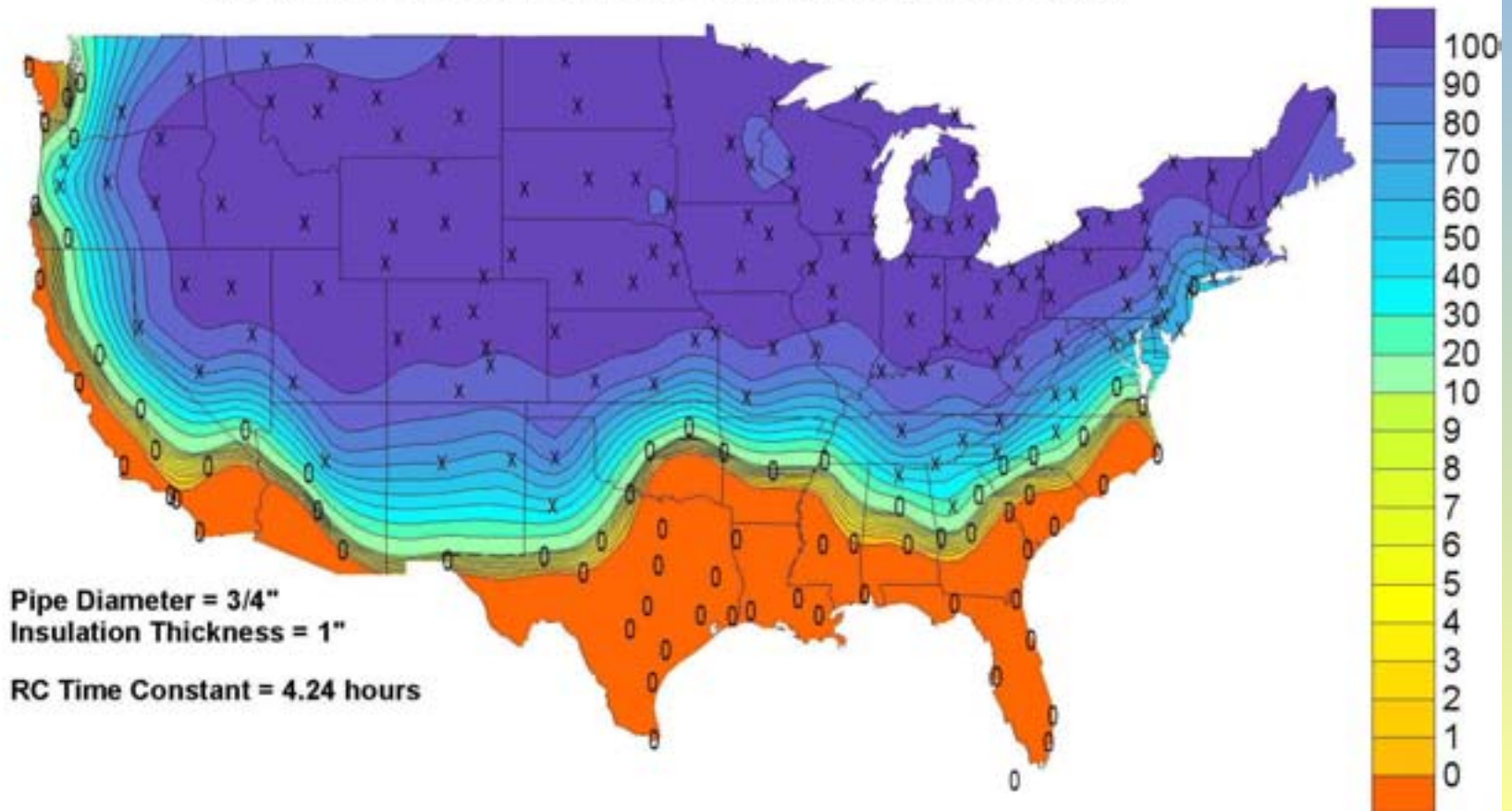
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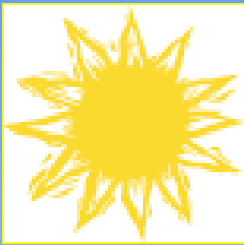


Geographical Limitations of ICS Systems

Probability of at Least One Pipe Freeze in 20 Years

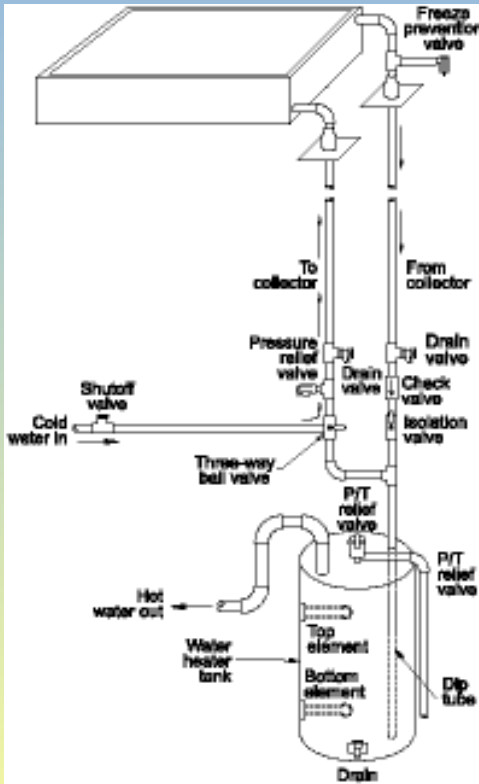
Always Occupied (No Vacations/Draws made every day)



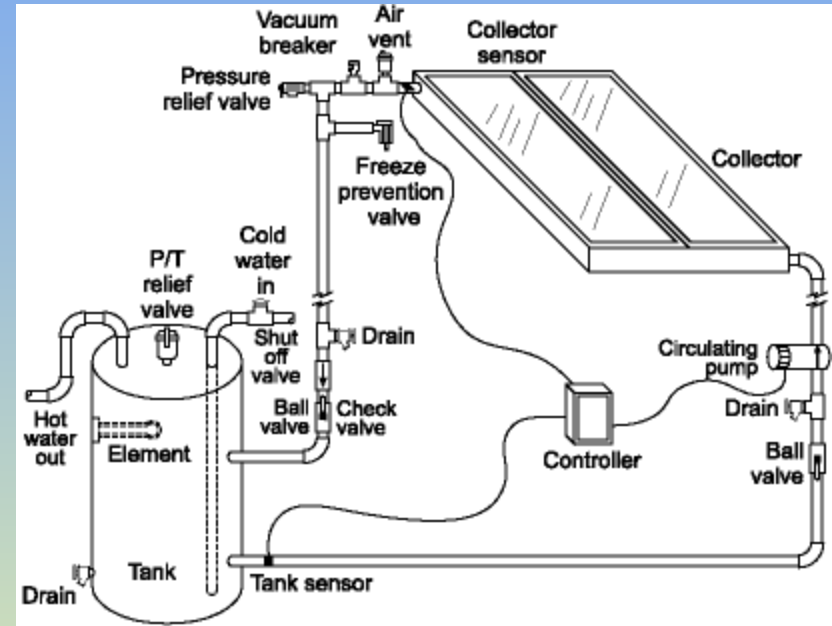


Residential Solar Water Heating

Common System Types

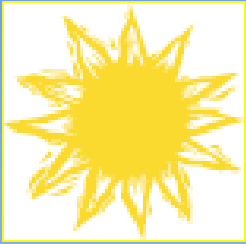


Passive



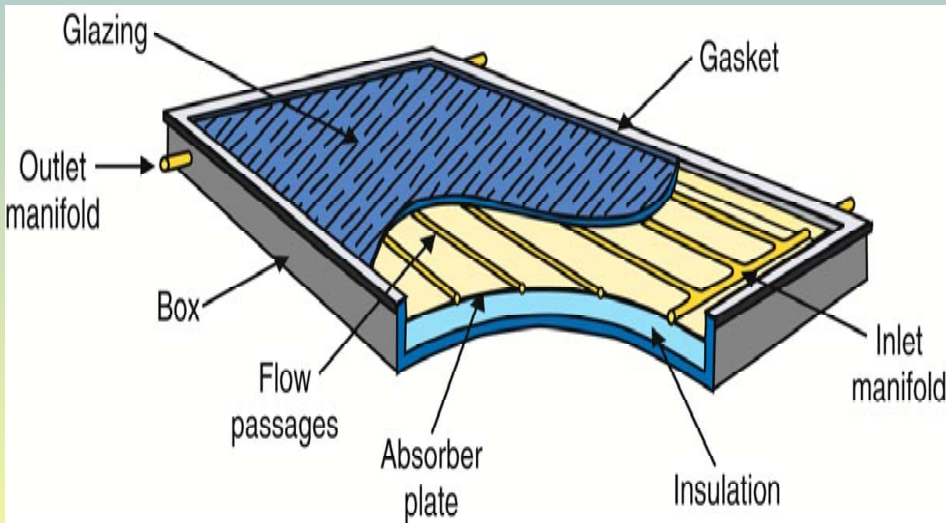
Active



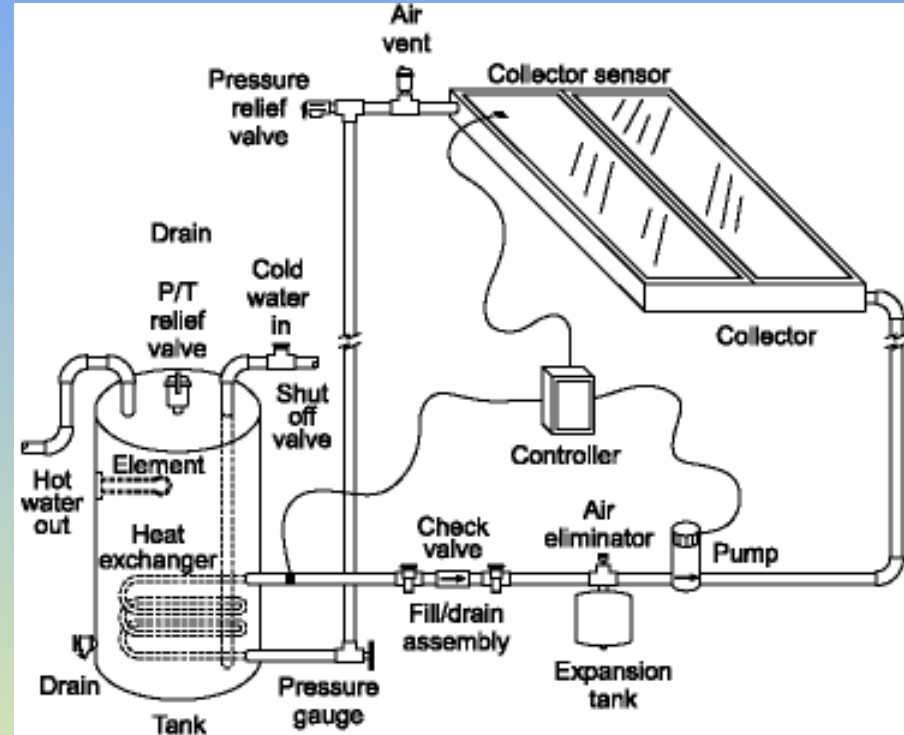


Active Solar Water Heating

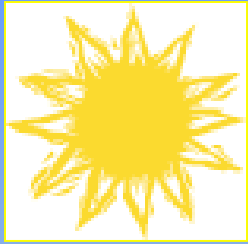
Flat Plate Collector



02426122m



Indirect Circulation Solar System

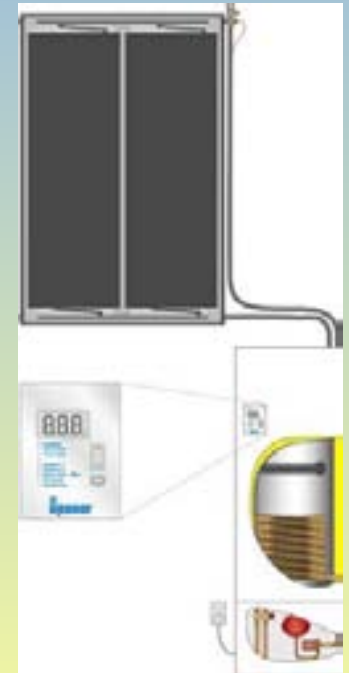


Active Solar Water Heating System R&D

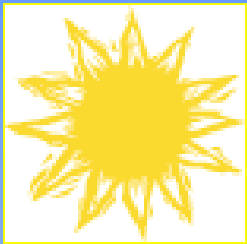
DuPont Canada



University
of Minnesota

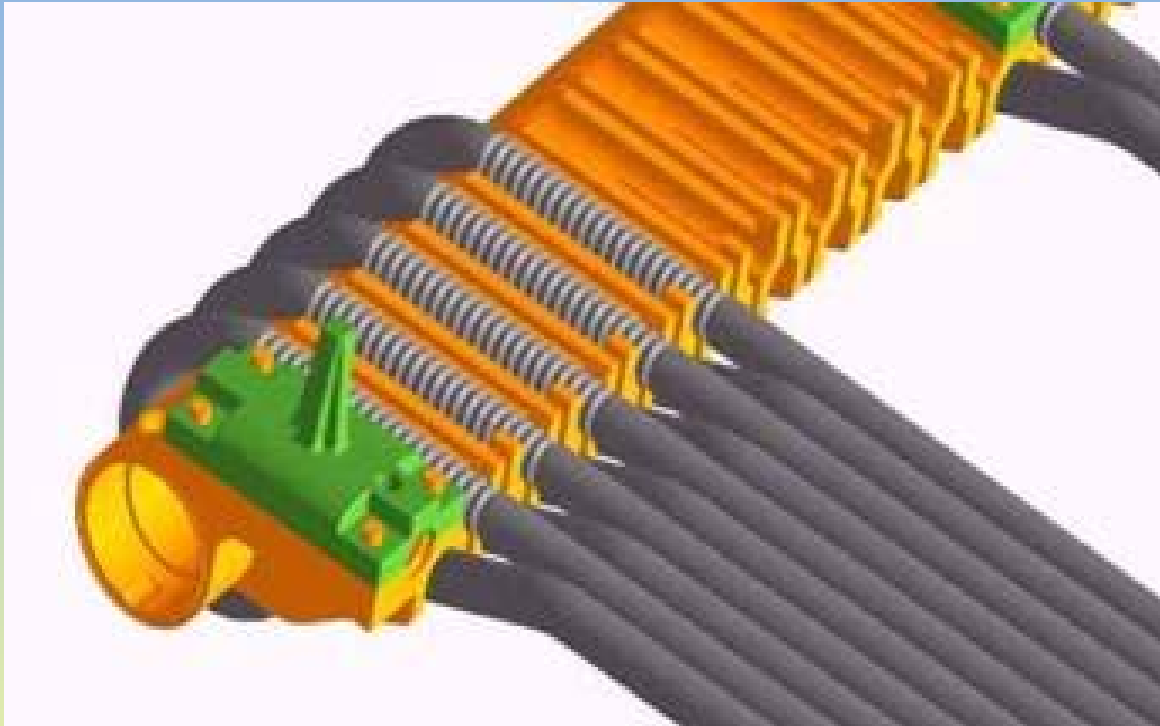


Labs and
Industry

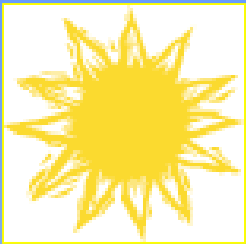


Low-Cost Solar Water Heaters for Cold Climates

Polymer Flat Plate
Collector



DuPont / University of Minnesota Collaboration



Polymeric Absorber and Heat Exchanger Testing

- Nylon 6,6
- HTN
- Polybutylene
- Polypropylene
- Teflon
- Copper

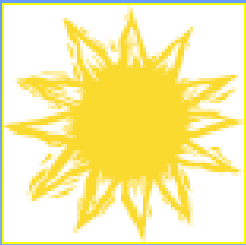


Tensile strength testing

- Polyethylene
- Polypropylene



New In-situ optical device for measuring scale
University of Minnesota

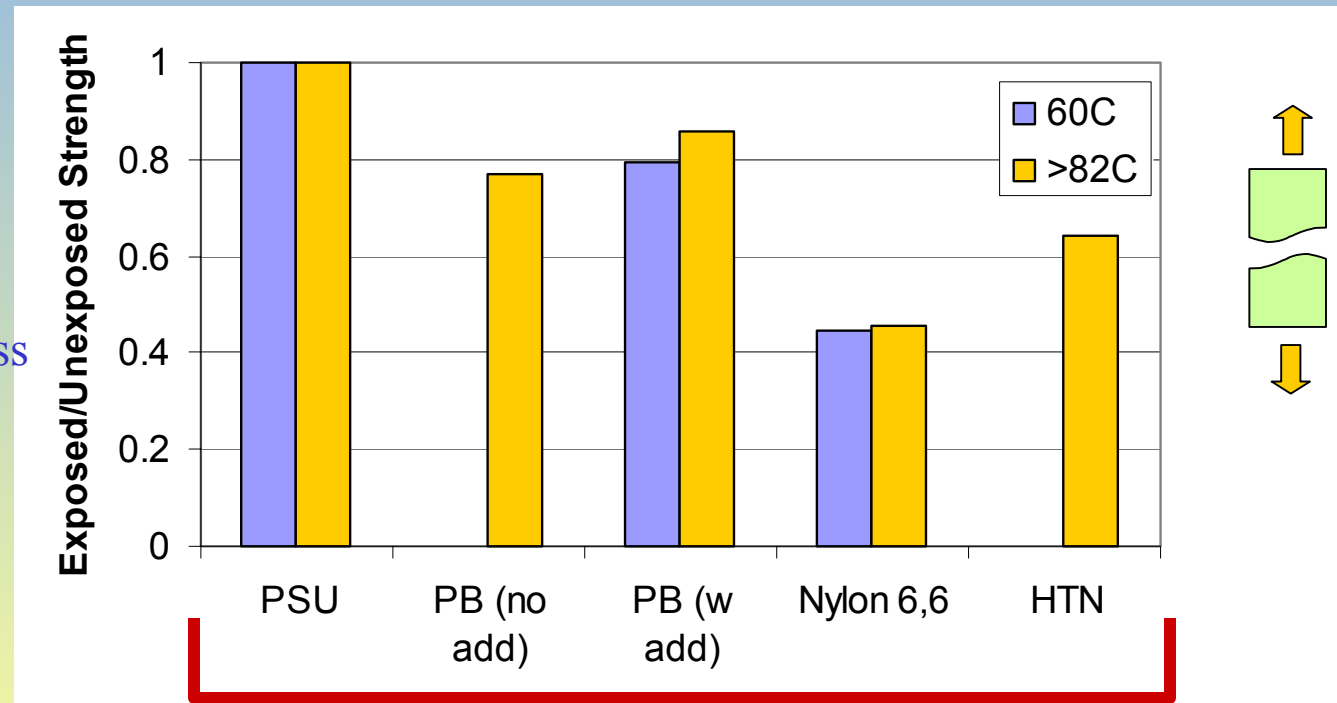


Polymeric Absorber and Heat Exchanger Testing

Strength after aging in Hot, Chlorinated H₂O

Strength after 300-1200 hrs in ORP=825 mV

- ❑ For some polymers, hot chlorinated water significantly reduces strength.
- ❑ Alternate PB formulation (with additives) shows less degradation
- ❑ Loss of strength occurs very rapidly in nylon 6,6.



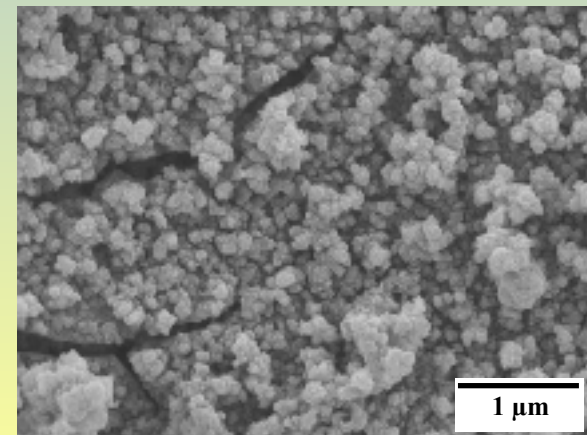
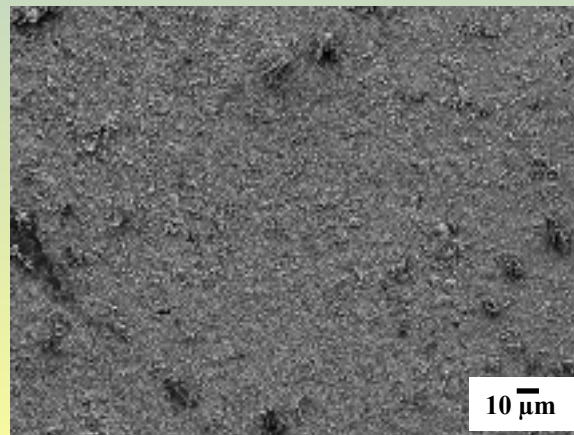
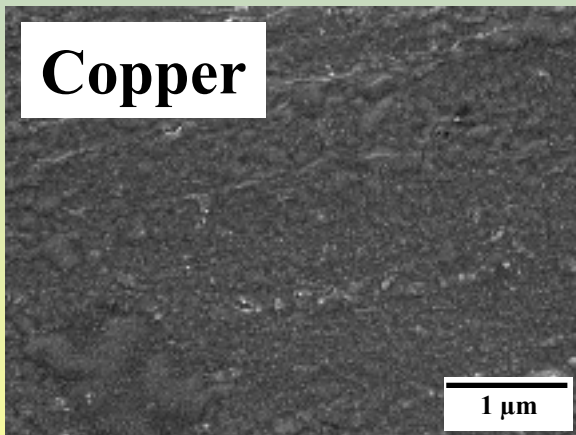
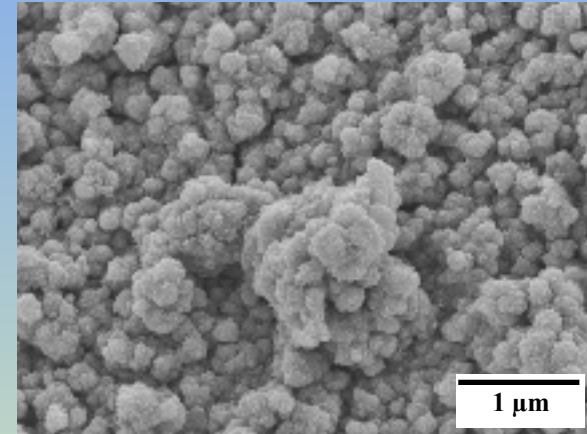
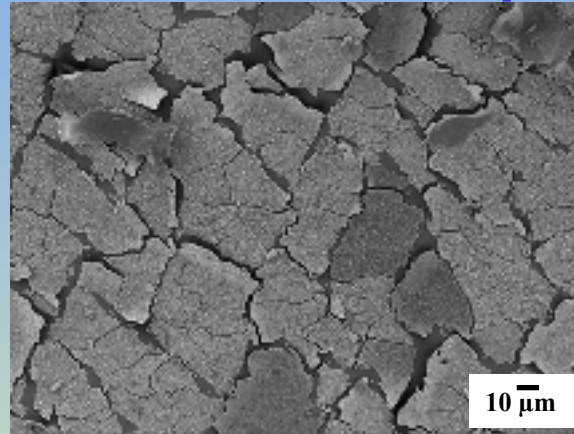
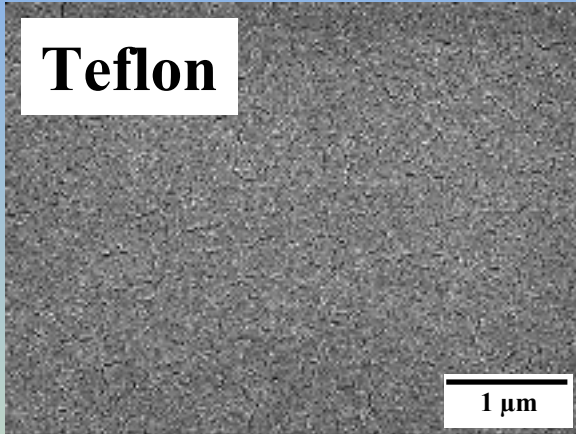
Materials tested at U of MN in FY2003

Polymer Tube Scaling

NATIVE

AFTER

540 Hr exposure to hard water



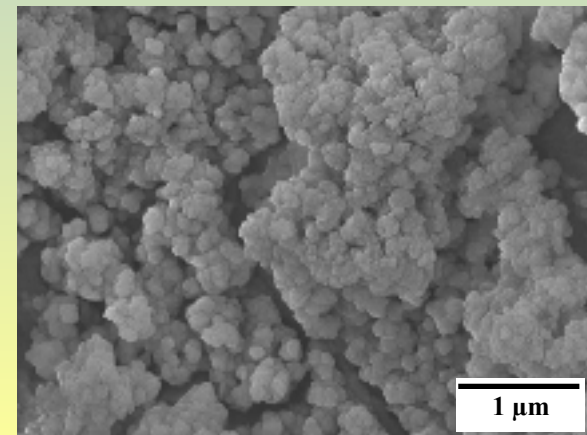
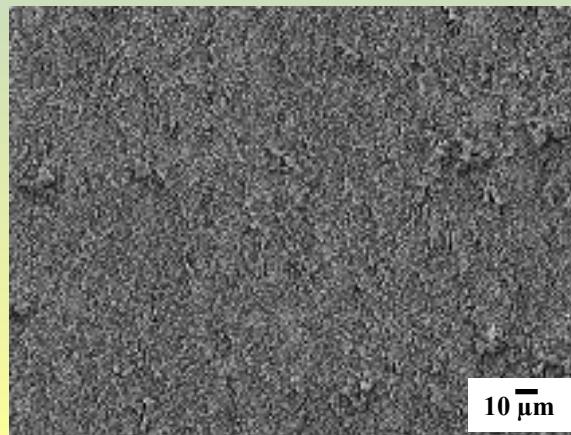
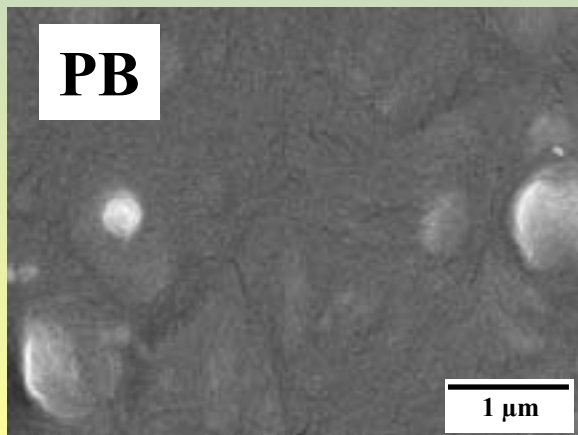
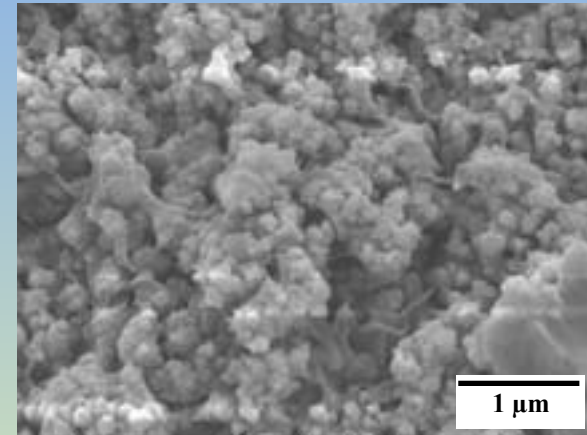
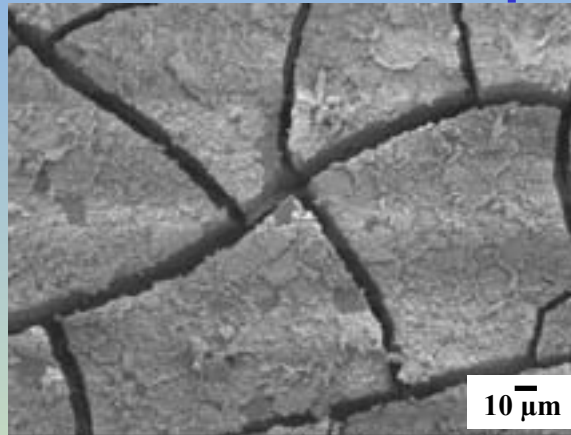
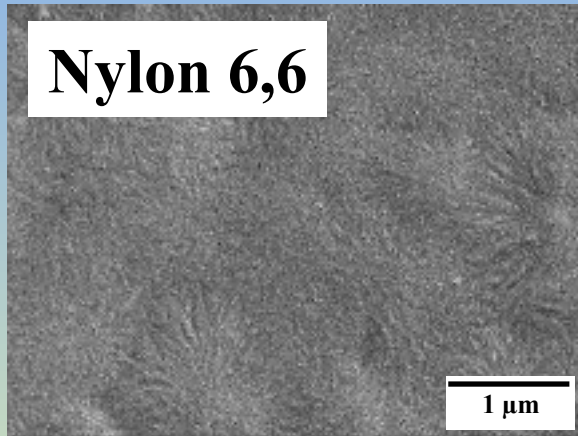
Polymer Tube Scaling (cont.)

- Calcium carbonate accumulates on all polymers tested.

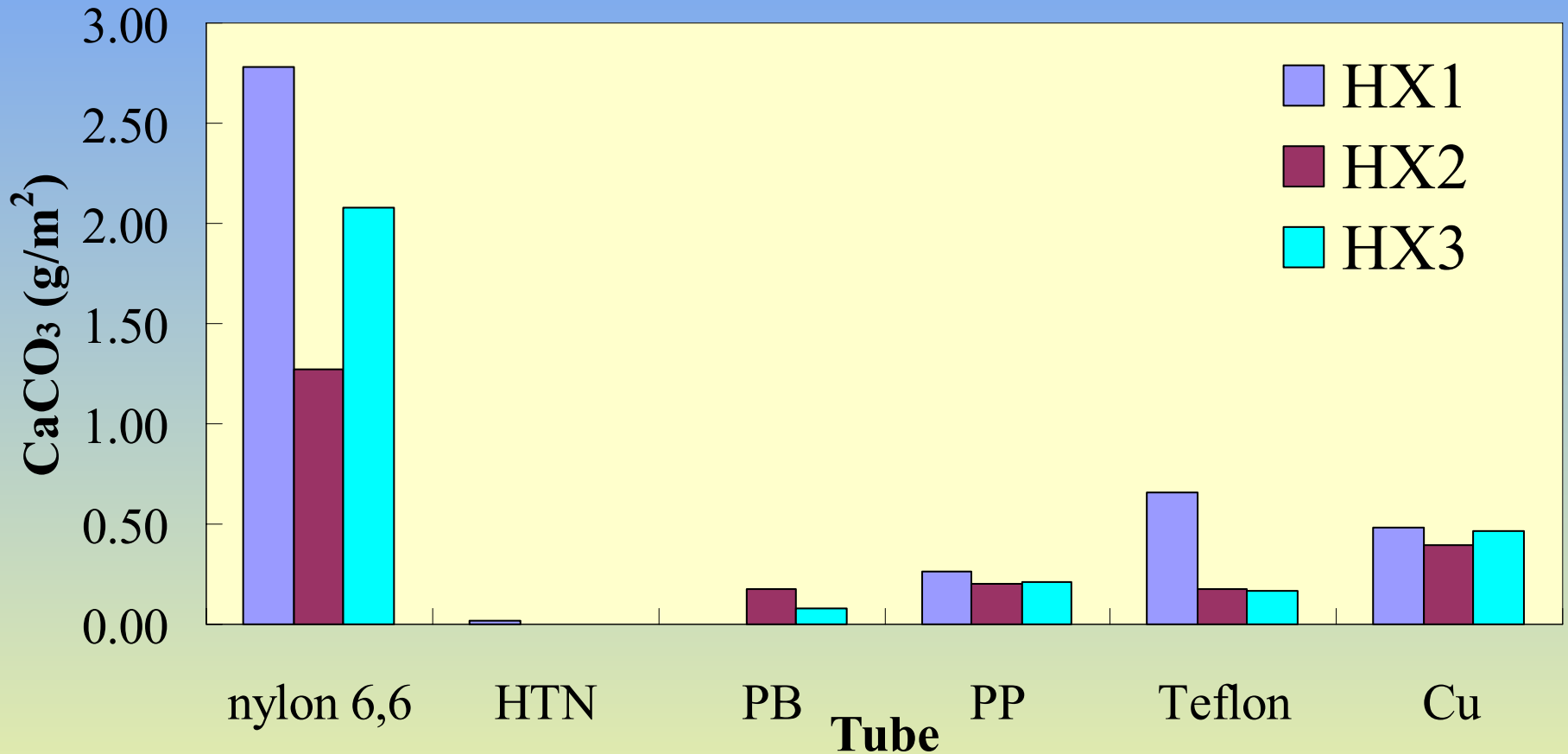
NATIVE

AFTER

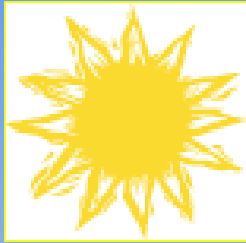
540 Hr exposure to hard water



Polymer Tube Scaling



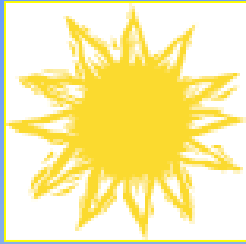
- Results indicate nylon 6,6 enhances scaling.
- Mass of scale on PP, PB, HTN, Teflon and copper tubes are similar.



Solar Thermal Systems R&D

Combined Heating and Cooling Systems

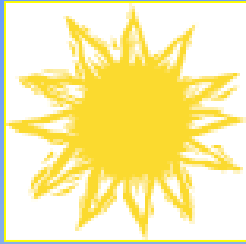
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Solar Thermal Systems R&D Approach

Features of polymer-based SWH systems:

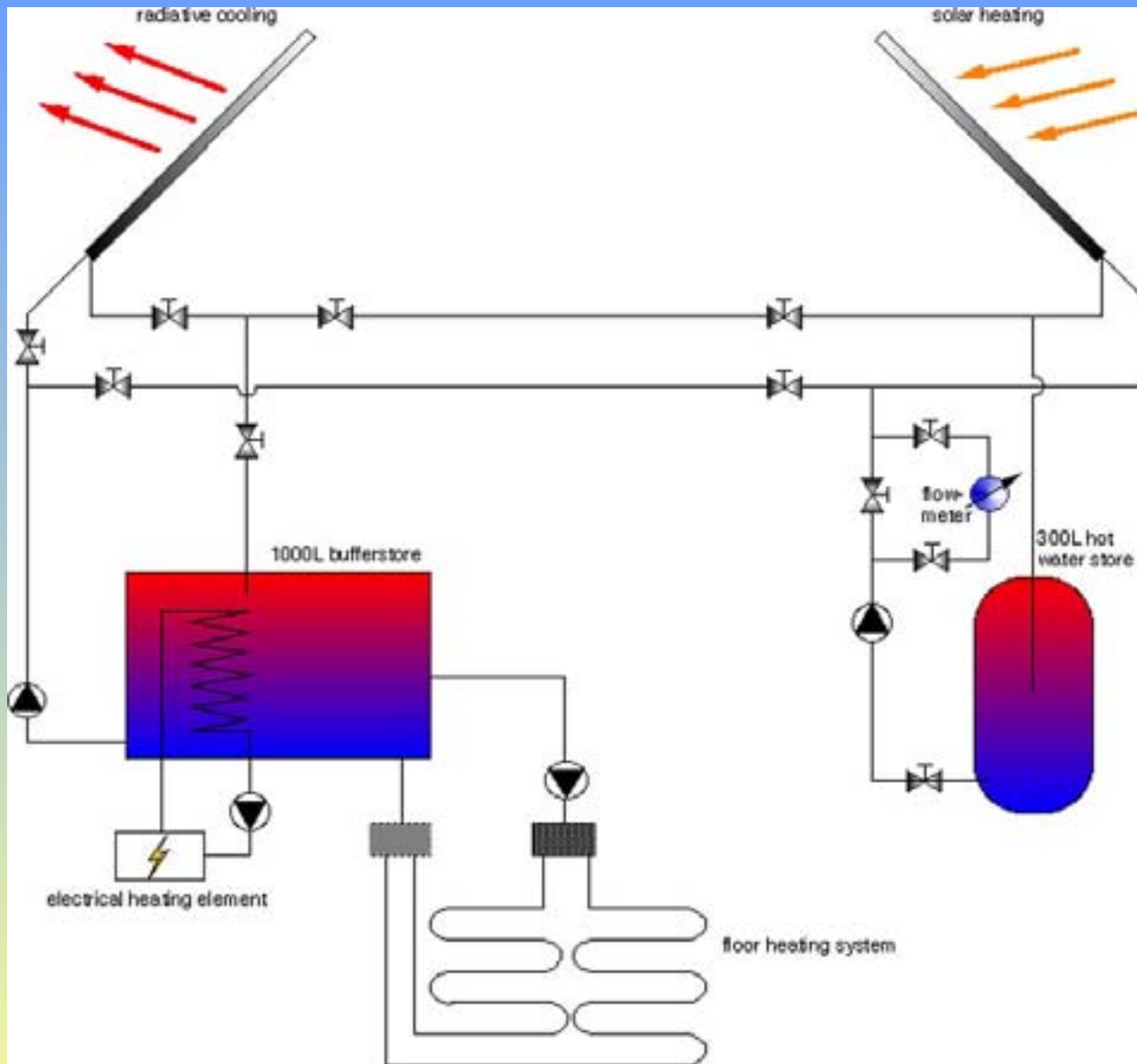
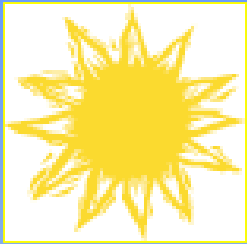
- Year-round load: good system utilization
- New materials: lower cost
- Simple systems: higher reliability



Solar Thermal Systems R&D Approach

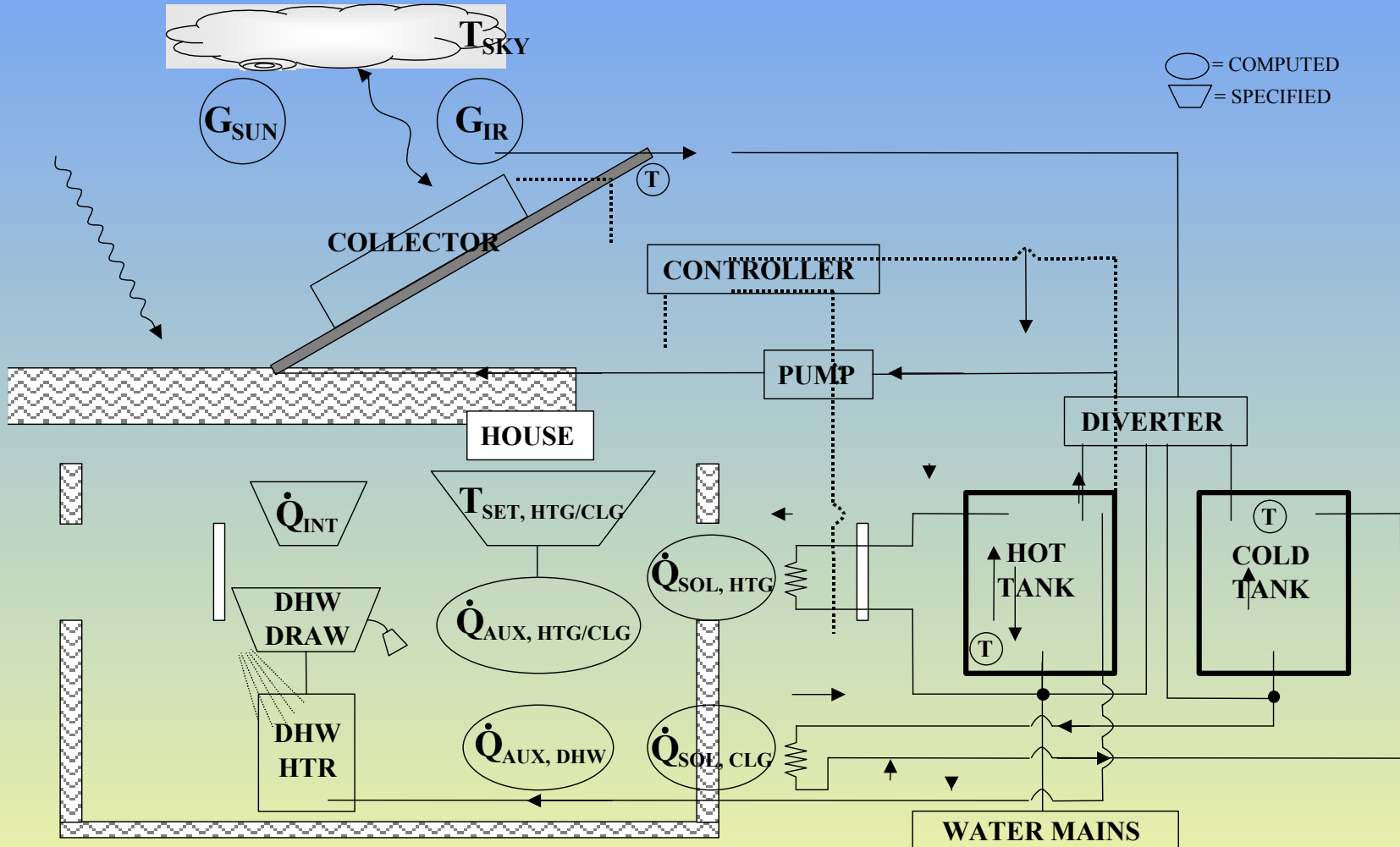
Combined space heating and cooling systems

- Year-round load: good system utilization
- New materials: lower cost
- Simple systems: higher reliability



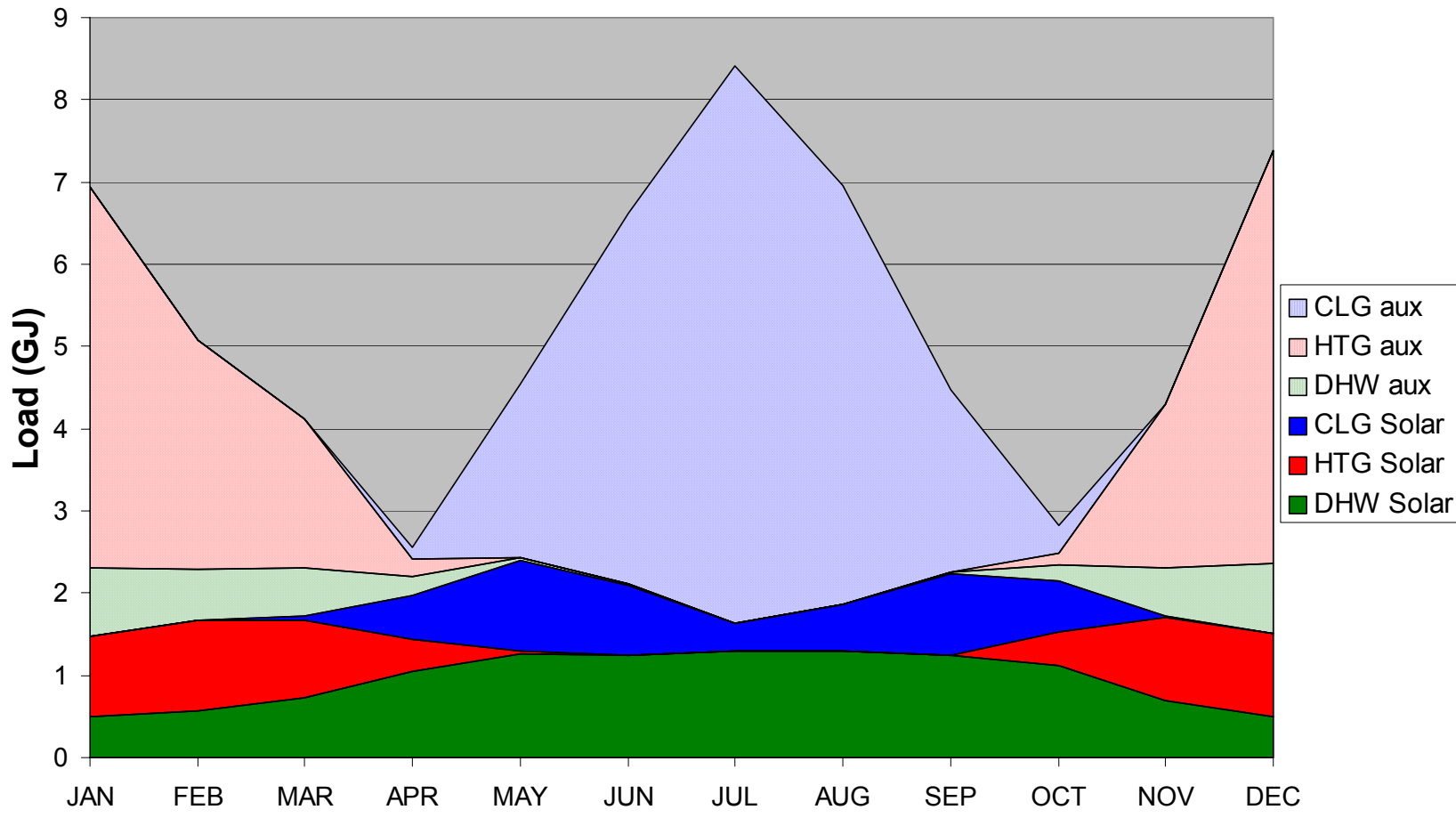
Combined Solar Heating & Cooling System

TRIPLE PLAY MODEL



Albuquerque, NM

Unglazed Collector 126 ft², $\Delta T_{HX} = 5$

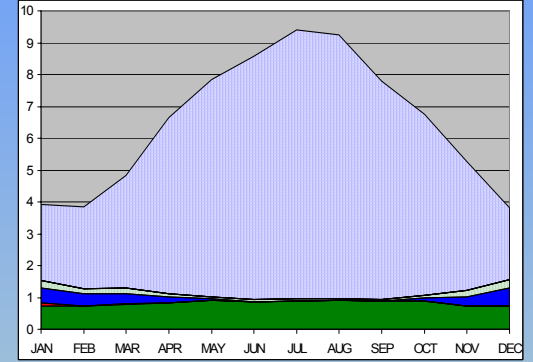
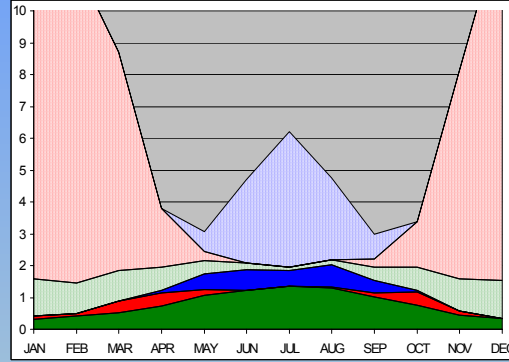
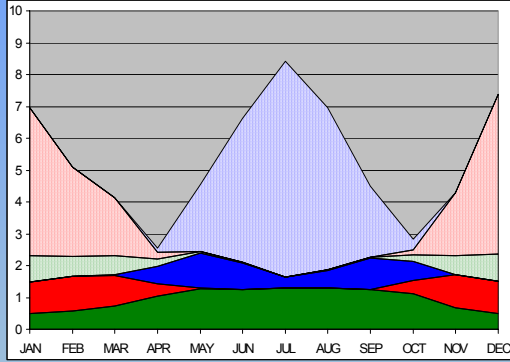


Albuquerque, NM

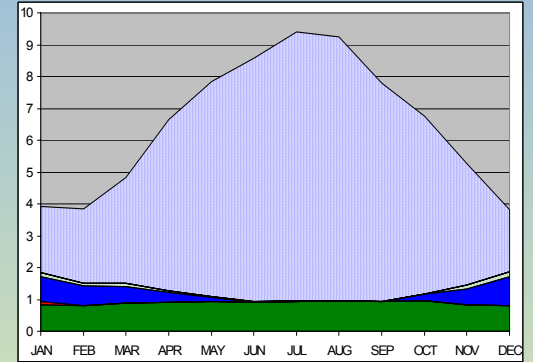
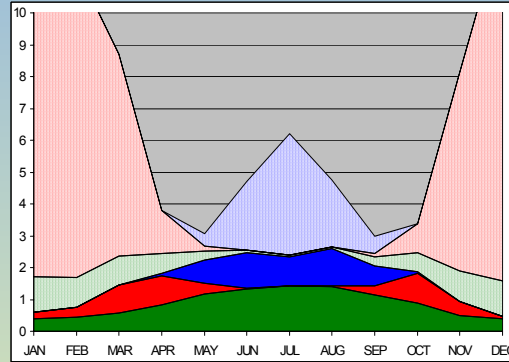
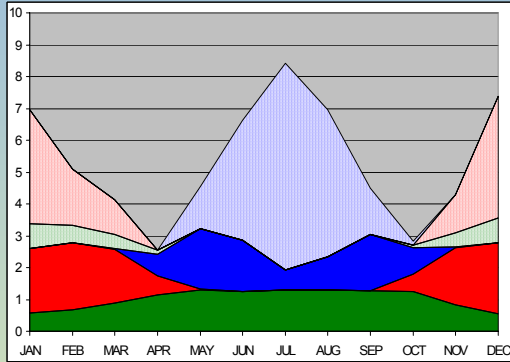
Madison, WI

Miami, FL

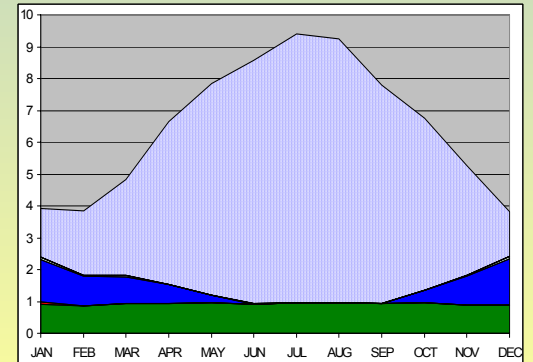
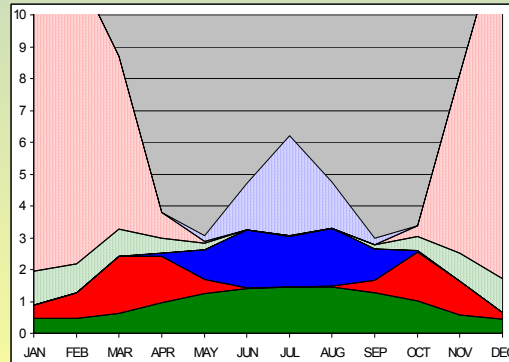
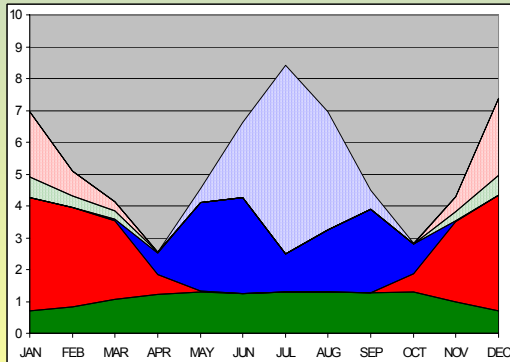
125 ft²

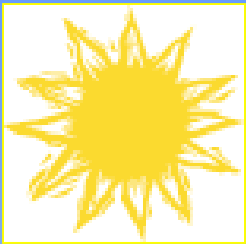


250 ft²

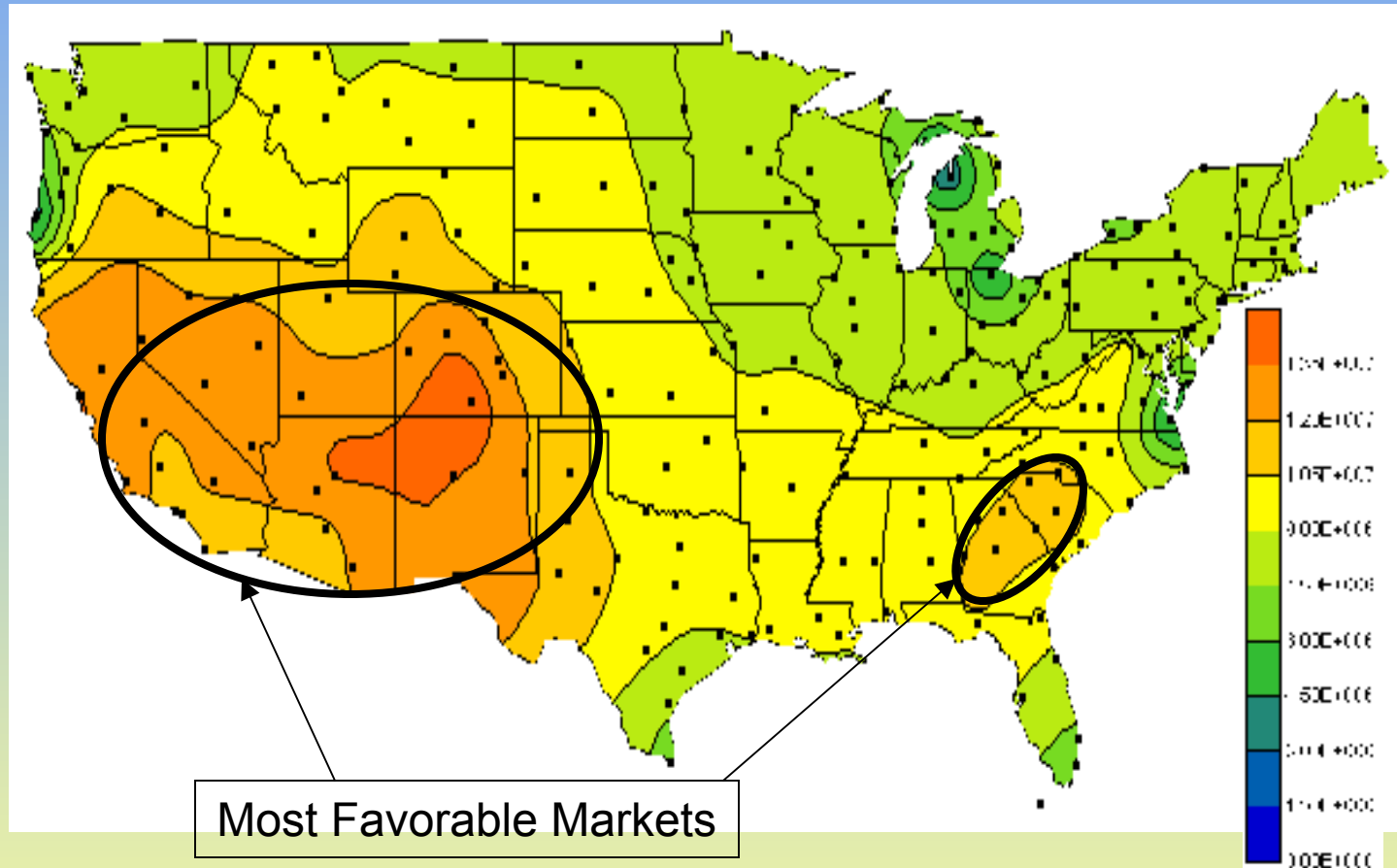


500 ft²



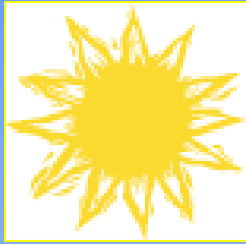


Combined Heating and Cooling Systems



Most Favorable Markets

Unglazed Collector Space Heating & Hot Water Savings



Solar Thermal Systems R&D Goals

Near-Term (2006):

- Mild-climate solar water heating systems that deliver energy at \$0.04 - \$0.06/kWh

Mid-Term (2010):

- Cold-climate solar water heating systems that deliver energy at \$0.05 - \$0.06/kWh

Long-Term (2015-2020):

- Solar space heating and cooling systems that deliver energy at \$0.04 - \$0.05/kWh