



A NOVEL APPROACH FOR DISTILLATION OF HARD WATER USING PHOTOVOLTAIC EFFECT

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Abstract - The scope of this machine is to use Photovoltaic energy for distillation of water. A solar smokestack distillation device includes the Photovoltaic smokestack, photovoltaic collector, passive condenser, and evaporation system, used to be designed and constructed. The air in the collector after heating gets released at the base of the smokestack, now this dry air goes upward. By showering saline water into the warm air movement at the center of smokestack the air is humidified. Now, the remaining vapors contained significant all around are dense to supply desalinated water. The machine is minimal in nature as it is convenient to gather and dismantle. It can be utilized for purifying rain water in summer time underneath rain water harvesting. The fee of this gadget is low as we use wood and recycled Aluminum jars.

Keywords: Photovoltaic energy, smokestack, condenser, evaporation system

I. Introduction

Desalination is a chemical process of converting seawater into sparkling water. The two approaches for desalination of water are thermal distillation and membrane processes. The essential thermal desalination method are multi-effect distillation, multistage flash distillation, vapour compression distillation and photovoltaic distillation. In the remaining years, an thrilling innovation has been introduced by way of researchers referred to as — Photovoltaic smokestack. This task is of top notch value for the improvement of new strength resources.

II. Literature Review

The use of superior water therapy technology to application from lookup is confined by using to put in force research principles prior to full scale design. Twelve key desalination-related papers from seven states outlined some type of nation desalination research and implementation priority. Websites additionally are catalogued the place appropriate. On a huge level, Reclamation's desalination investments are guided by institutional knowledge, and via key publications such as the Desalination and Water Purification Technology Roadmap (2003) and Desalination: A National Perspective (2008).

A. Photovoltaic Desalination Methods

Direct and indirect strategies are the two basic methods used for reaching desalination of salt water. Photovoltaic desalination is a approach which utilizes photo voltaic radiation to produce desalinated water. Based on this approach extraordinary Photovoltaic desalination plant life are developed. The principal classifications are direct approach and indirect method. A easy cycle that couples a Photovoltaic collector along with a distilling manner is the primary mechanism used in direct method. Photovoltaic desalination is a small-scale operation. Apart from equal designs of Photovoltaic distillation (figure 1), the basic principle behind it is similar as such that the warmth strength from sun evaporates freshwater from salt water. The water vapour after evaporation system in Photovoltaic distillation condenses on a glass protecting and is collected in a condensate trough as freshwater. The protecting transmits radiant electricity and allows water vapour to condense completely on its inner

surface. The brine solution is shaped through the left out salt and un-evaporated water in the nevertheless basin which have to be eliminated at required timings. Photovoltaic distillation is regularly used in dry and barren areas where ingesting water is less available. Based on the geographic region differing volume of freshwater is produced with the aid of Photovoltaic distillation units. Photovoltaic stills (Figure 2) produced with the aid of Unisol Company are employed in many small distillation and desalination system.

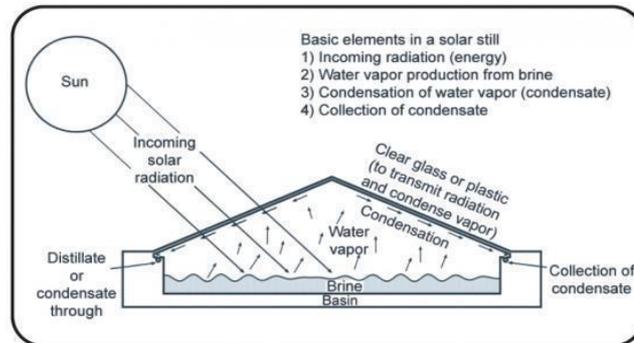


Figure 1: Example of a Photovoltaic distillation process.
Source: MECHELL & LESIKAR (2010)



Figure 2: Photovoltaic still

For the direct method, location of the incidence attitude to solar floor is at once proportional to photo voltaic distillation for water production. According to Pastohr et al. [3] solar productivity of still now not solely occupies huge area however also comparatively less. Either photovoltaic or fluid primarily based collectors are used in oblique photo voltaic desalination process. Water manufacturing is dependent on the thermal effectivity of the plant in oblique method and by means of increasing the scale, the value per unit for water production is reduced.

B. Photovoltaic smokestack Desalination System

In 1981 at Manzanares, Spain, a pilot Photovoltaic smokestack energy gadget was constructed and from then, more efficaciously researchers are showing sturdy pastime in such Photovoltaic smokestack power systems. The heat vitality that is put away at the base of the sun powered lake is utilized as a part of a warmth exchanger to heat up the air. Photovoltaic smokestack for control age and seawater desalination. Khoo and Lee [12] built up the complete Photovoltaic desalination framework (Figure 3) comprising of Photovoltaic collector, smokestack, desalination framework, and indifferent condenser framework.

The air internal the Photovoltaic collector is warmed up as the sun oriented radiation strikes the Photovoltaic collector. Thus, the hot air moves from the Photovoltaic collector to the hearth and ascends to the fine due to the fact of stack impact. Inside the smokestack, a sprinkler (mistifier) splashes a fine fog of salt water downwards. The hot air ascending the stack would then alternate heat by convection into first-rate water beads, inflicting vanishing of the salt water. The water vapor delivered will then be done up and of the smokestack by means of the wind flow from where it will

come into contact with a uninvolved condenser and consolidates to frame new fluid water beads which are gathered in an outdoor store. Alvarez et al. [13] outlined Photovoltaic collector utilising reused aluminum jars at a much less cost.

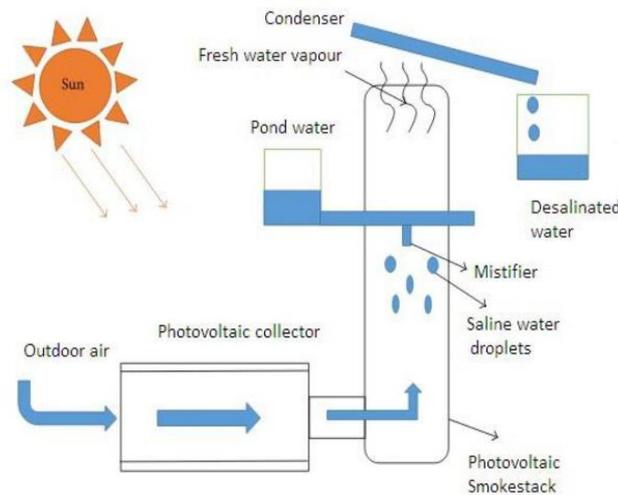


Figure 3: Schematic diagram of Photovoltaic desalination system.

III. Proposed Desalination Plant

In the existing work a reused aluminum jar collector used to be included with a Photovoltaic smokestack. The trial setup in fact consists of Photovoltaic collector, smokestack, condenser, sprinkler system, submersible water pump, debilitate fan, Photovoltaic panel for manipulate supply, and stand. A scientific mannequin was created, affectability investigations have been directed to enhance the framework, and the define parameters obtained have been then utilized as a part of the dimensioning and estimating of the segments for manufacture. With the comprehension of finish framework each subsystem operation was once created and a rearranged rendition was once portrayed with the flowchart seemed in Figure (4).

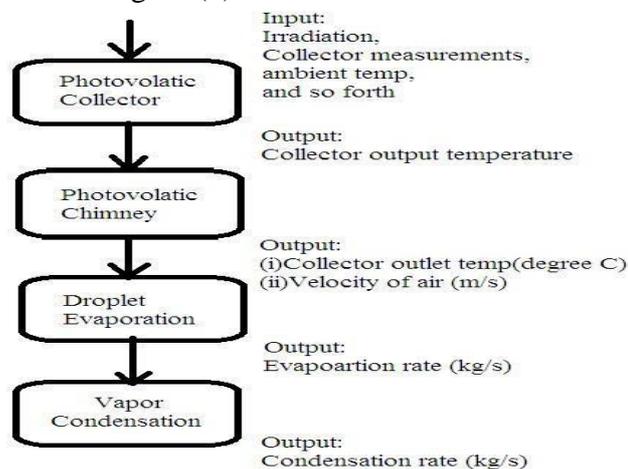


Figure 4: Flow chart of Photovoltaic desalination system.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Prior to any water was once showered into the framework, the air in the framework used to be heated thru the Photovoltaic collector with least sun primarily based illumination of 1000 W/m² applied. The temperature conveyances along the collector and smokestack had been recorded in Tables three and four via utilizing lookup core thermometer. Table 1: RAC collector temperature distribution.

Time	Inlet Temperature Of Collector (0c)	Outlet Temperature Of Collector (0c)
11.00 AM	28	31
11.15 AM	29	38
11:30 AM	30	43
11:45 AM	31	49
12:00 PM	32	53
12:15 PM	32	59
12:30 PM	34	64
1:00 PM	35	74
1:30 PM	36	82

From, with an enlargement in the solar oriented radiation, the Photovoltaic collector outlet temperature was once expanding. The outlet temperature of air in the Photovoltaic smokestack is increasing consistently and this temperature ought to influence the mist to evaporate and climb. So as to figure out the measure of water evaporated, the underlying and final weight of the water tank had been estimated with the difference in weight being the measure of water evaporated by the system. The condenser dividers had been saved at a regular temperature of 10°C by means of utilizing pounded ice. Originally assessments had been carried out for the sprinkler gadget mounted shut to the Photovoltaic smokestack outlet (0.5 m vary from base of smokestack) and each check stored strolling for 1 hr. Later checks are completed at 2d position 1 m from the base of stack. Furthermore, temperature estimations alongside the smokestack had been likewise taken to determine the temperature drop in the device as water used to be infused into the system. Tables 5 and 6 reveal the air temperature distributions in smokestack (when water was once showered in smokestack). On account of heat and mass switch in the mist of water and air, the difference in stage from fluid to vapor happens. The drop in temperature with peak of the smokestack is because of warmness losses over the smokestack divider. It genuinely suggests the requirement for a precise insulation to be carried out to the smokestack to reduce convection and radiation. The air price esteems, in smokestack, estimated using anemometer have been classified. It can be considered that air drift rate barring mist achieves high at 12.00 noon, which relates to most perfect irradiance time. Likewise the air go with the flow fee with mist limit to minimum around the same time as humidification expands the thickness of air. Air goes with the flow rate with mist bend marginally trials behind one without mist.

Table 2: Temperature distribution of air in Smokestack at different heights (before water is sprinkled in Smokestack).

Initial Temperature When No Mist Is Sprayed (°c)			
Height (m)	Trial 1 At 11:00 Am	Trial 2 At 01:00 Pm	Average
2.2	60	68	64
2.5	59	66	52.5
2.8	54	63	58.5
3.1	52	57	54.5
3.4	49	56	52.5

Table 3: Temperature distribution of air in Smokestack at different heights (before water is sprinkled in Smokestack).

FINAL TEMPERATURE WHEN NO MIST IS SPRAYED (0C)			
Height (M)	Trial 1 At 11:00 Am	Trial 2 At 01:00 Pm	Average
2.2	33	33	33
2.5	32	33	32.5
2.8	31	32	31.5
3.1	29	32	30.5
3.4	29	31	30

The smokestack waft rate with and besides mist offers the strain drop in the smokestack. The have an effect on of smokestack measurement, height, and sun primarily based radiation on the channel water temperature and the glass cowl temperature was once distinct. Accordingly, the temperature distinction between water vapor and glass inward cover ΔT extended and hourly freshwater creation improved in the daytime, while, in the course of the evening, the temperature contrast ΔT decreased via which the freshwater production diminished.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The day via day use of effectiveness of solar energies vitality of the included framework depends upon the heat power which was picked up from solar based totally energy to produce freshwater. The essential objective of the work was performed thru the doable Photovoltaic smokestack for water desalination. With the predefined sketch parameters at a minimum solar illumination of 1000 W/m², experimental testing was done on the mannequin framework, the center of the smokestack being the perfect sprinkler height geared up for condensing and collecting 2.3 L of water with the aid of evaporating 3.77 L with the 3.4 m top of entire setup. The achievement of the framework is attributed to the special diagram of RAC collector incorporated with the photovoltaic smock stack.

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