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PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF THE INVERTED ABSORBER SOLAR STILL WITH DIFFERENT WATER DEPTH

Malkeet Kaur Bedi[1], Devendra Singh[2], Dr. Ajay Kumar Sharma[3]

[1]Student, Sachdeva Institute of Technology, Mathura, Mechanical Engineering, AKTU, Lucknow , U.P. – India
[2]Asst. Prof., Mechanical Engineering, Sachdeva Institute of Technology, Mathura, U.P. – India
[3]Asst. Prof., Mechanical Engineering, Institute of Engineering & Technology, Lucknow, U.P. – India

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Abstract - Water is the most significant component for continuing life on earth. 71% of the world's surface is water-secured, and the seas hold 96.5 percent of all worlds' water which is salty and can't be utilized straightforwardly. Water additionally exists in waterways, lakes, in icecaps and icy masses which is the crisp water asset on earth and can be made into utilization straightforwardly. The proportion of salty water to fresh water on earth is around 40 to 1. Anyway populace development and industrialization has brought about the incredible request of crisp water for various local, farming and modern uses. Also, the fresh water of the earth is distributed very unevenly.

It is discovered that the day by day profitability of the still is expanded when profundity of water in the bowl is 0.01m. The most extreme hourly profitability of the still for various profundities (0.01m, 0.02m, and 0.03m) is observed to be 6.604 kg/m^2-day, 5.230 kg/m^2-day, 4.736 kg/m^2-day. From these outcomes it is affirmed that the 0.01m water profundity is the ideal for greatest efficiency of the sun based still. The hypothetical outcomes acquired from the diagnostic arrangements are in great concurrence with the trial results. Greatest normal day by day distillate yield is observed to be 6.604 kg/m2-day. The ideal water profundity of 0.01m upgraded vanishing and buildup procedure and increment the yield rate, because of the enormous temperature distinction among water and glass spread. It is affirmed that the effectiveness of the still is expanded when profundity of water layer in the bowl is diminished and momentary of warmth extraction. The greatest normal quick proficiency of the sun oriented still with various profundities (0.01m, 0.02m, and 0.03m) is observed to be 39.85%, 31.63% and 28.58%.

Key Words: Inverted absorber Solar Still, Solarimeter, Anemometer, Digital TDS meter, pH meter etc

1. INTRODUCTION

Clean water is indispensable necessity for healthy environment, which impacts the social and Economic development of the nation. Individuals utilizing polluted water are inclined to water-borne sicknesses and they can't adequately draw in themselves in economic activities. Also, financial implies that could be apportioned to advancement ventures are diverted to sickness causing endeavors. Subsequently, sick wellbeing sponsors to the debasement of monetary development. Being restricted access to helpful water that fulfills satisfactory guideline dimensions of natural, compound and physical constituents, roughly 97% of water accessible on the world's face is salty, and ecological contamination caused overwhelmingly by anthropogenic exercises is likewise added to the debasement of valuable water assets. The WHO report demonstrates that 78% and 96% of the provincial and urban populaces utilize clean helpful water on a worldwide scale individually. In this way, 4 billion instances of loose bowels are accounted for every year, with 88% of them being go along to utilize unclean/dangerous water, and lacking sanitation and cleanliness. Such issue demonstrated the imperative for intermediations that goes for giving sterile water. It is evaluated that more than 2.7 billion individuals will appearance serious water deficiency issue by year 2025 if the verdure continues expending water at the comparable rate per capita and the populace development fits the determined pattern. In India alone, in excess of 200 million individuals don't have any entrance to safe helpful water. The main objective of this experiment is to obtain the performance of inverted absorber solar still with different water depth.

1.1 Principle Working Of Solar Stills

Figure 1- Experimental Setup

Sunlight based refining is the procedure which essentially utilizes the warmth of the sun legitimately for acquiring helpful water from the salty saline water. The hardware or the gadget utilized is known as sun based still it comprise of a

shallow bowl which is completely darkened from inside in order to retain high measure of episode beams and is secured with a straightforward glass spread. The briny water is filled in the shallow bowl and the sun's beams that are episode on the glass spread enable the water to warm up present in the bowl causing the procedure of vaporization. The warmed water ascends in the structure of vapor and gets consolidated on the inward side of the glass surface these beads rundown into the trough authority and the unadulterated or valuable water gets gathered in the estimating cup through the outlet present in favor of the as yet deserting every one of the pollutions and the salt substance. Approaching radiation from the sun is a standout amongst the most considerable information factors in sun based refining. Sunbeam radiation voyages straightforwardly from the sun to a recipient surface, and its beams can be followed from the sun's position and utilized in deciding the sunlight based elevation and azimuth points. These points influence the amount of pillar outflow transparently going to a given surface.

1.2 Parameters Affecting the Output of a Solar Still

1.2.1 Glass– Water Temperature Difference
1.2.2 Free Surface Area and Deepness of Water
1.2.3 Inlet Water Temperature
1.2.4 Environmental Air Temperature
1.2.5 Angle, Thickness and Material For Glass Cover
1.2.6 Wind Velocity
1.2.7 Insulation Solar Still

2. SOLAR COLLECTORS

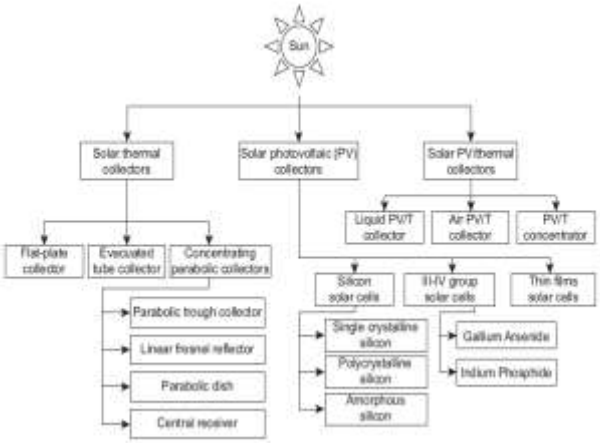

Figure-2. List of Solar Collectors

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

An inverted absorber solar still (IASS) is a joined arrangement of a solitary incline sunlight based still and a bended reflector under its bowl. It is an improved structure of the SS with a bit of leeway of twofold sided warming of bowl for example from top just as base which builds the temperature of bowl just as water moreover. Tiwari and Suneja [1–3] introduced a warm model and did hypothetical examination of the IASS with single, twofold and numerous bowls and announced that an ideal water profundity of 10 cm in the bowl results 11% more yield when the water streams over the consolidating surface to cool it [1]. In spite of the fact that, the 10 cm water profundity is implied 100 l of water in the sun based as yet having a bowl zone of 1 m2 and is a high measure of the water for uninvolved refining framework over multi day. The impact of water stream on the inner warmth exchange of sun oriented still has been examined and appeared convective and radiative warmth exchange coefficients don't influenced by water profundity variety with the exception of the evaporative warmth exchange coefficient [2].

Yadav and Yadav [4–8] have given the parametric investigation of compound illustrative concentrator (CPC) helped altered safeguard deviated line-pivot sun oriented high temperature sun oriented refining framework and inferred scientific articulations for temperature of water, glass spread, distillate yield and proficiency. The impacts of a few parameters, for example, measure of water, absorptivity and focus proportion is watched and revealed an improved efficiency over the regular single bowl sun powered still. It is seen by utilizing recreation strategy that concealment of sun based radiation diminishes reflector and opening spread temperature and an addition in fixation proportion from 1 to 3 builds water temperature and yield.

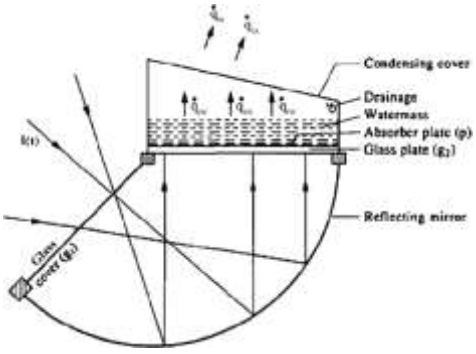

Figure -3: solar Still

4. OBSERVATIONS

The experimental setup was placed on the top of the college, Sachdeva Institute of Technology, Farah, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, building. The experimental procedure started at 6:00 am. The water level in this unit was constant 0.01m, 0.02m and 0.03m by deliver of brackish water regularly.

The following parameters measured during the experiment:

1. Intensities of Solar
2. Temperature of Water inside the still
3. Still bottom Temperature
4. Glass Cover Temperature

Experiment details,

Inverted Absorber solar still for 0.01 m water depth (with Yamuna water) Table1, on *01/04/2019*

Inverted Absorber solar still for 0.02 m water depth (with Yamuna water) Table2, on *03/04/2019*

Time (h)	T_w	Tc
6:00	12	11
7:00	14	13
8:00	30.5	25.3
9:00	38.4	32.4
10:00	48.5	36.7
11:00	58.1	44.3
12:00	68.9	54.3
13:00	71.6	58.2
14:00	73.2	63.5
15:00	72.6	64.7
16:00	68.5	63.1
17:00	65.2	62
18:00	61.4	56.3
19:00	54.8	50.1
20:00	46.1	41.8
21:00	42.5	36.2
22:00	35.6	30
23:00	30.1	28.1
0:00	28.1	24.1
1:00	24.5	22
2:00	22.4	19.3
3:00	19.7	18.2
4:00	17	16
5:00	16.1	15

Table 1

Time (h)	T_w	Tc
6:00	10.7	10.7
7:00	12.7	12.7
8:00	29.2	25
9:00	37.1	34.2
10:00	47.2	39.1
11:00	56.8	48.2
12:00	67.6	58.3
13:00	70.3	61.8
14:00	71.9	63.2
15:00	71.3	64.4
16:00	67.2	62.8
17:00	63.9	61.7
18:00	60.1	56
19:00	53.5	49.8
20:00	44.8	41.5
21:00	41.2	35.9
22:00	34.3	29.7
23:00	28.8	27.8
0:00	26.8	23.8
1:00	23.2	21.7
2:00	21.1	19
3:00	18.4	17.9
4:00	15.7	15.7
5:00	14.8	14.7

Table 2

Inverted Absorber solar still for 0.02 m water depth (with Yamuna water) Table3, on *07/04/2019*

Time (h)	T_w	Tc
6:00	9.56	9.56
7:00	11.8	11.8
8:00	27.5	24.6
9:00	36.1	33.4
10:00	45.8	38.9
11:00	55.8	47.1
12:00	66.2	57.3
13:00	69.5	60.5
14:00	70.4	62.5
15:00	69.4	63.5
16:00	66.3	61.6
17:00	62.9	60.5
18:00	58.4	54.4
19:00	52.7	47.4
20:00	43.1	40.2
21:00	39.5	34.6
22:00	32.7	27.5
23:00	27.8	26.3
0:00	24.4	21.8
1:00	21.9	20.6
2:00	20.4	18.4
3:00	16.5	15.7
4:00	13.89	13.11
5:00	13.1	13.2

Table 3

5. RESULT & DISCUSSION

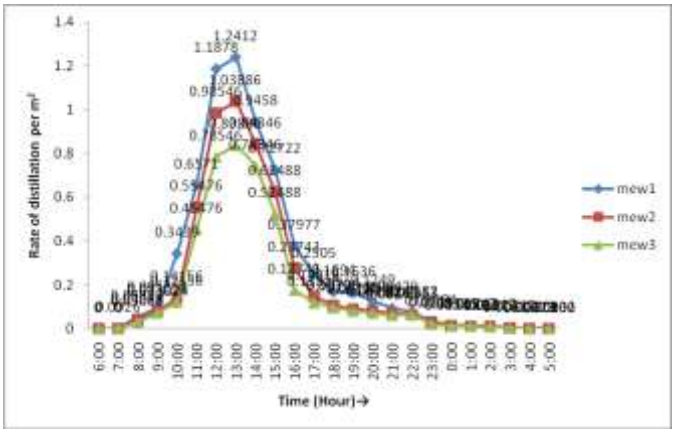

Figure 4

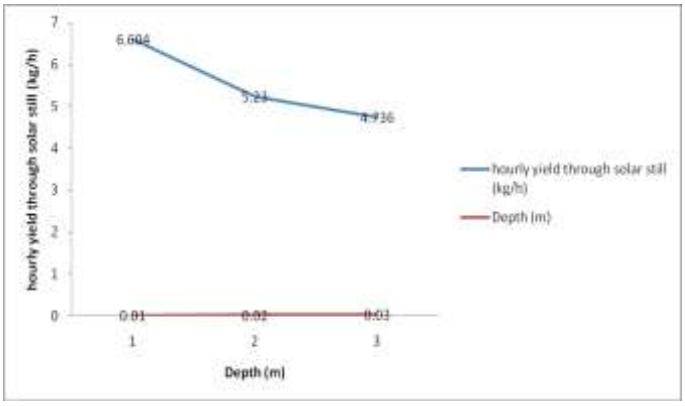

Figure 5

6. CONCLUSION

There are following conclusions have been drawn:

(i) There is a critical increment in the water temperature of an IASS because of decreased base warmth adversity and higher absorptivity of the inverted absorber plate.
(ii) The yield of a sunlight based still is expanded by inverted absorber.
(iii) The radiative and convective warmth exchange coefficients of the inverted absorber sun based still don't differ much with change in water profundity. In any case, the evaporative warmth exchange coefficient altogether relies upon water profundity because of the expansion in water temperature as the profundity diminishes.
(iv)The everyday yield diminishes with water profundity true to form.

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