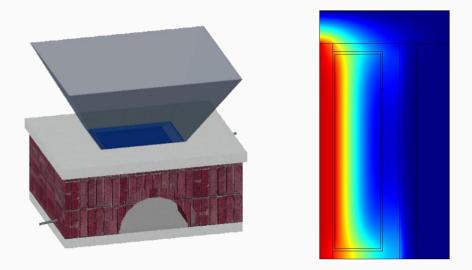
HEAT TRANSFER OPTIMIZATION OF A SOLAR RADIATION CONCRETE OVEN FOR RURAL AREAS



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Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Oven Design
- 3. Heat Transfer Studies
- 4. Conclusions



Energy Sources in Rural Areas:



(Minter, 2016)

<u>Trash</u>



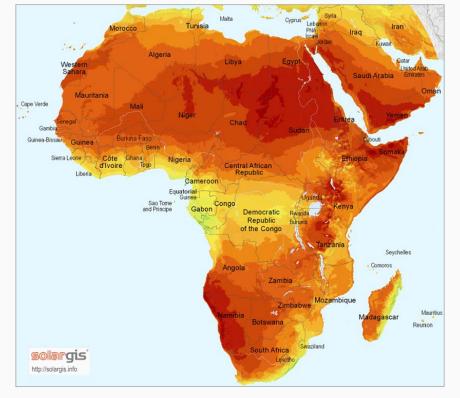
(Shapiro, 2014)

Wood, Dung, Crop Residue



Solar Energy:

Global Horizontal Irradiation (Africa)



(GHI Solar Map © 2016 Solargis)



Average Annual Sun (4/2004 – 3/2010)

< 1600 1800 2000 2200 2400 > (kWh/m²)

Majority of United States < 2000 kWh/m²

Solar Technology:



(Hedrick, 2015)

Solar Cookers



(Regattieri et al., 2016)

SODIS – Solar Water Disinfection



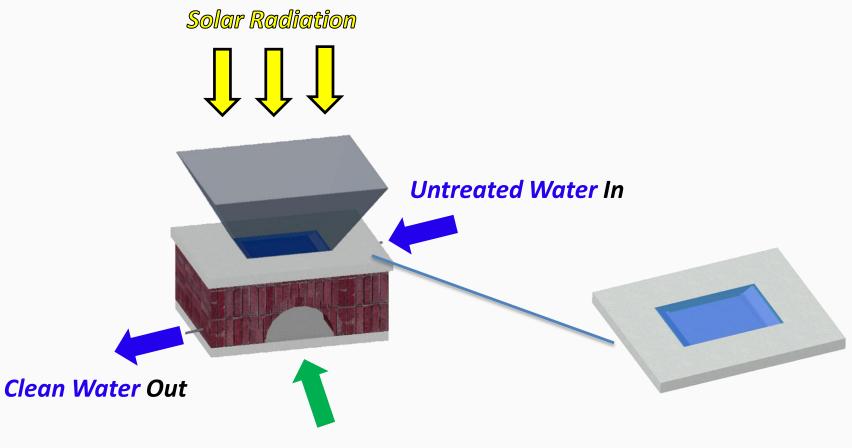
Concerns:

- Durability
 - Exposure to natural elements (Wind, Fire, etc.)
- Inefficient methods for an entire village
 - Is it possible for one device to treat a village?

• Theft Susceptibility

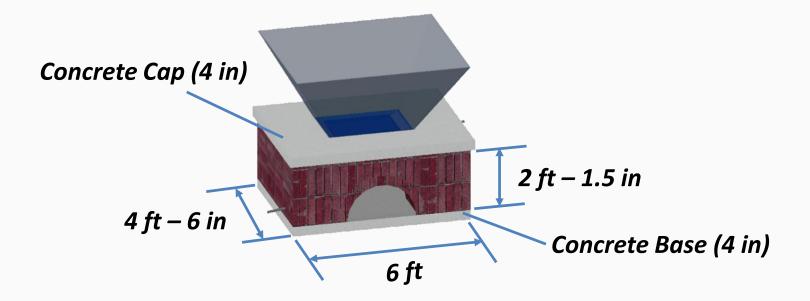
- How valuable are the scrap parts? How robust is the device?



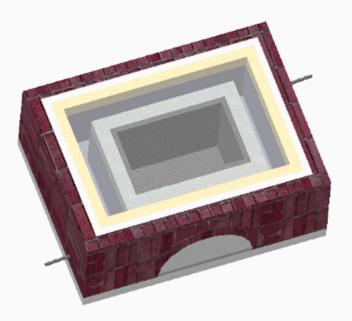


Cooking Chamber



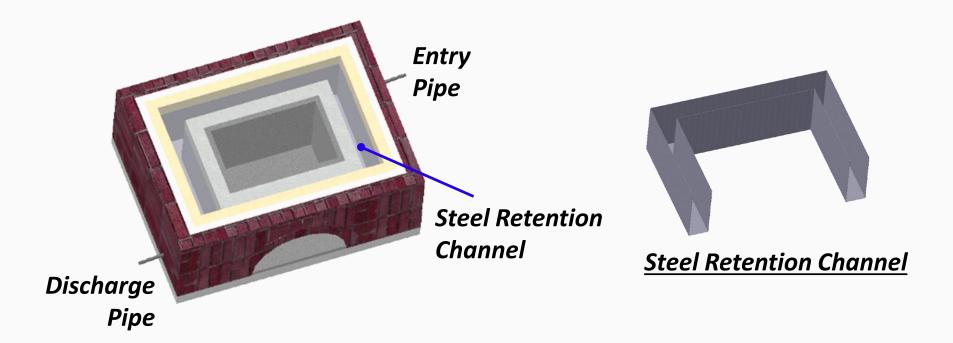






Material	<u>Thickness</u>
Brick	4 in
Styrofoam	2 in
Rockwool	3 in
Concrete	4 in
Soapstone	1.5 in





- Treats 40 50 Gal of water/day
- Water must remain at 104° F (313 K) for 8-12 hours

(McGuigan et al., 2012)

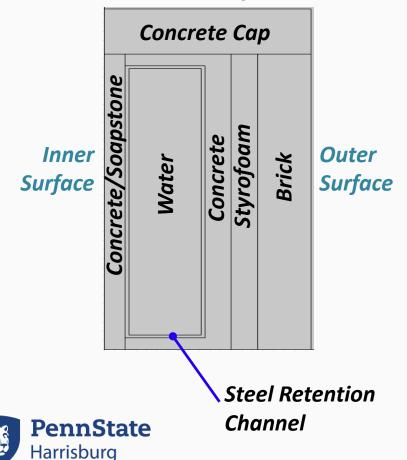


Questions:

- Thermal Conduction of heat to water in steel chamber
 - How long will it take for water to be heated to 104° F (313 K)?
- Heat loss in water
 - How long will the water remain at **104^o F (313 K)**?
- Material Optimization
 - What is the optimum amount of insulation in the oven?



• Thermal Conduction of heat to water in steel chamber

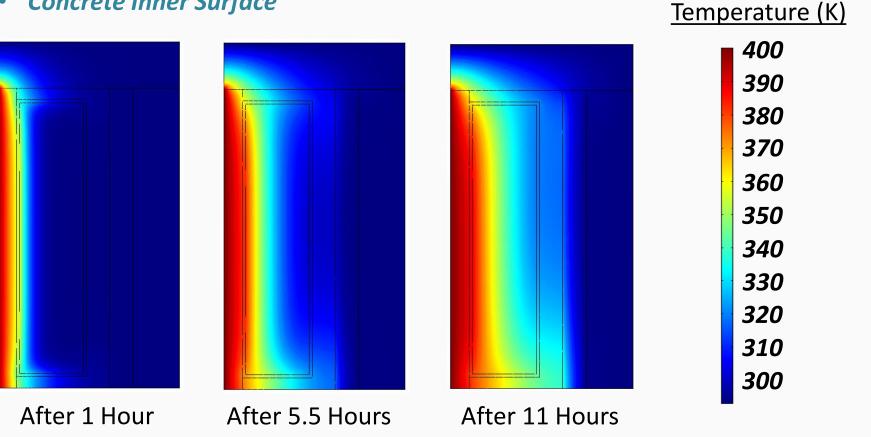


Outer Surface

Boundary Conditions

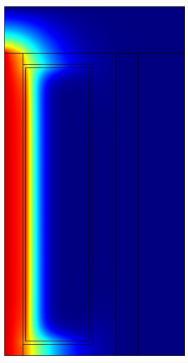
260° F (400 K) - Inner Surface 68° F (293 K) - Outer Surface

Concrete Inner Surface

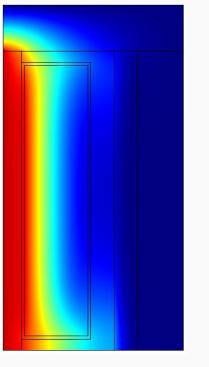




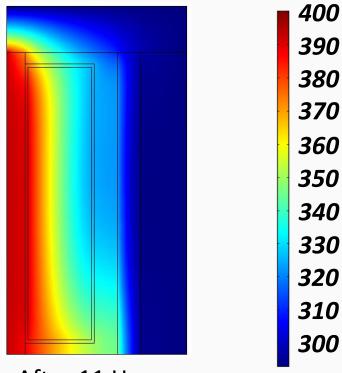
• Soapstone Inner Surface



After 1 Hour



After 5.5 Hours

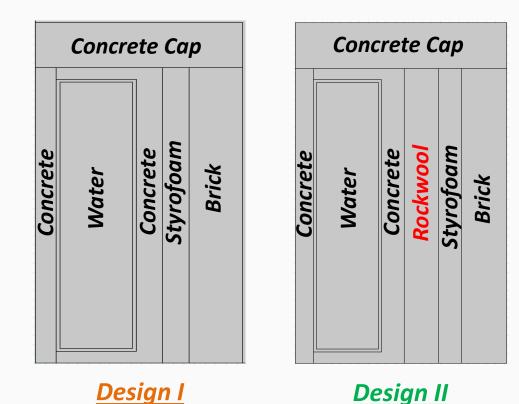


After 11 Hours



Temperature (K)

• Heat loss investigation

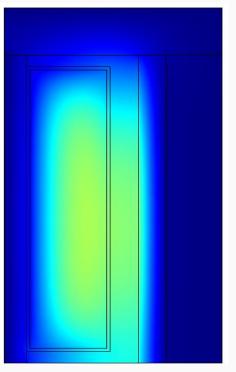


Boundary Conditions

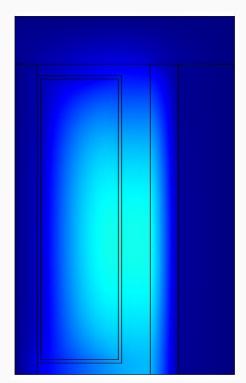
68° F (293 K) - Inner Surface 68° F (293 K) - Outer Surface 104° F (313 K) - Water



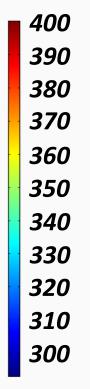
• Design I (without Rockwool)



After 5.5 Hours



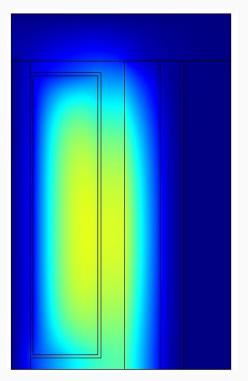
Temperature (K)



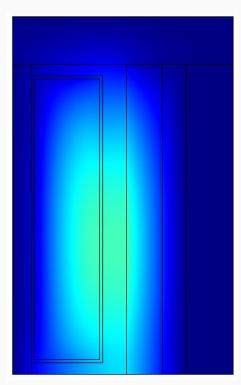
After 11 Hours



• Design II(with Rockwool)



After 5.5 Hours



Temperature (K)

400
390
380
 370
360
 350
 340
 330
 320
 310
 300

After 11 Hours



Conclusions:

- Heat transfer studies show:
 - Heat is conducted efficiently to reach the target temperature 104° F (313 K).
 - Water mostly stays at or above target temperature for 8 12 hours.
 - Rockwool insulation can be removed with minimal heat loss effects.
 - Soapstone is not needed in front of steel retention chamber.

• Future work:

- Further optimization using COMSOL Optimization Module.
- Implementation of 3D COMSOL Model.
- Construction of prototype oven.
- Experimental testing of prototype oven using thermocouples.



Thank You









References:

Hedrick, B. (2015). Solar Cookers International Network

K. G. McGuigan, R. M. Conroy, H.-J. Mosler, M. du Preez, E. Ubomba-Jaswa, and P. Fernandez-Ibañez (2012). "Solar water disinfection (SODIS): a review from bench-top to roof-top.," J. Hazard. Mater., vol. 235–236, pp. 29–46,.

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