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Solar thermal collectors with and without fins have been thoroughly evaluated for their performance analysis.

Prof. Dr. Ahmed F. Khudheyer, Asim M. abdul-Wahab

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ABSTRACT

Using solar collectors for agricultural and manufacturing purposes is a simple, cost-effective, and environmentally beneficial way to harness the power of the sun. To increase the thermodynamic efficiency of the absorber surface throughout the single and double pass solar thermal collectors, the researchers provide varied fins designs on the absorbers plate's bottom. Various studies have shown that differing designed fins may have a significant impact on thermally collectors' effectiveness. Turbulence and thermal performance have also been explored when it comes to fin design and geometry. Comparatively, the heat transfer rate of a solar air thermal collector with fins is higher than a solar air thermal collector without fins.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are a lot of flat plate solar collectors in use nowadays due of their ease of usage and vast variety of applications. Aboghrara et al. employ flat plate air heating solar collectors for space heating in homes and drying in industries, farms, and laundries (2017). Active and passive approaches are the primary means through which heat transport may be improved (Thapa et al. 2021). Flat plate solar collectors have been improved by a number of researchers in an effort to boost heat transmission. Increasing the collector's heat transfer area by utilizing longitudinal finned absorber, reflecting finned absorber, rectangular finned absorber, etc. is one of the design methods (Kumar et al. 2020). The flow jet impingement on the corrugated plate absorber retains a significant function of heat transfer augmentation (Kashyap et al. 2019) as compared to a typical solar air heater on a flat plate absorber (Kashyap et al. 2019). (Kumar et al. 2020).

Thermal efficiency of a flat-plate air heater with repeating ribs was explored by Ansari and Bazargan (2018) in an experimental manner. Flat plate solar air heaters with ribs have been shown to increase thermal efficiency by more than 9% under low air mass flow circumstances, according to a genetic algorithm-based investigation. An open source numerical CFD program was used to evaluate and simulate Cuzminschi et al. (2018)'s findings. Using an open source numerical CFD program, a new design of a solar air heater was tested for 50 weeks, and the results were equivalent between numerical simulations and experiments. Temperature control within greenhouses, passive heating of buildings, and the like will all benefit from this gadget.

Triangular cross-section channel solar air heaters were studied experimentally and numerically by Heydari and Mesgarpour (2018). Solar air heaters with double pass-finned fins are only 8.6 percent more efficient thermally than those without, whereas the newly developed solar sir heater is 14.7% more efficient.The thermohydraulic efficiency of a wavy fin single-pass solar air heater declines with increasing Wavelength, according to Priyam and Chand (2018), a theoretical investigation. An numerically and experimentally investigation of a newly developed curved solar air heater was conducted by Singh and Singh (2018a). The curvature solar air heater was found to be more efficient than the flat plate solar air heater in terms of thermal efficiency.

Various artificially roughened solar air heaters were examined by Singh Bisht et al. (2018). The effects of heat transmission, pressure drop, and thermal hydraulic performance on various roughness parameters, including relative roughness pitch, relative roughness, and height shape of ribs, angle of attack, were thoroughly examined. Several rib roughness geometries for traditional solar air heaters were extensively researched by Singh and Singh (2018b). Various rib configurations and pressure drop resulted in significant heat transfer amplification. For the spiral form spoiler solar air heaters (SSAH), the temperature difference between input and output was shown to have a linear connection to the amount of sun radiation. In comparison to conventional and serpentine SAH, this kind of solar air heater has a better heat collecting efficiency. Studying the influence of thermal energy storage devices on rectangular duct rising was done by Wadhawan et al. (2018) CFD analysis was used to examine the operation of a solar air heater with a thermal energy storage device. The k- RNG model of turbulence was used, and the results were quite consistent with what was seen in the experiments.

Using numerical simulations, Jin D. et al. (2019) investigated the heat transmission and fluid flow properties of a roughened solar air heater with numerous V-shaped ribs (SAH). Heat transport was greatly enhanced by the several V-shaped ribs, and 2.35 was the maximum thermos hydraulic observed. According to Kumar and Premachandran (2019), wind may affect the heat transfer rate in 3D inclined rectangular channel solar air heaters.(SAH). The results show that the SAH Channel's flow pattern and heat transmission are greatly influenced by external wind. According to Mzad et al. (2019), the design and size of solar air collectors are critical to determining the thermal performance of a collector for a certain application. For a certain period of time throughout the season, the results show the best collector orientations and tilts. Because the zenithal angle increases with increasing inclination, there are larger energy disparities as the inclination angle increases. Insulation and absorber materials may greatly improve air-vein heat transmission and reduce losses at the top and bottom of the air-vein by choosing the right materials.

CHARACTRISTICS OF HEAT TRANSFER

Double-pass collectors with and without fins were evaluated for their performance and cost-effectiveness. An increase in Nusselt number would lower the temperature at any given solar intensity, based on the results of this study. Stable-state energy balance equations for the finned double-pass solar collector were established by Ahmad Fudholi (2013b). The matrix inversion method was used to solve these problems.

The predicted outcomes were in line with the results of the trials.. Nu decreased from 19.67 to 16.23 when using fins in the air channel, but also because of the decrease in hydraulic diameter and development of air flow turbulence, a rise in the heat transfer coefficient from absorber plate to air flow and a decrease in the overall heat loss and greater outlet air temperature levels can be achieved by using fins. An investigation on the ideal number and placement of inner fins in a parabolic trough collector's absorber by EvangelosBellos (2018) found that the absorber with three fins in the bottom portion of the collector is the most efficient. Inner fins increased solar water heater efficiency by 4.5 percent when compared to normal plain tubes, according to Ramanan (2016), a study that examined temperature profiles, thermo-siphon system variance and changes in solar water heater performance over time.

Bhattacharyya et al. (2017) investigated the efficacy of an extruded finned plate air heating solar collector for use in paddy drying out applications, and their findings were published in Solar Energy. According to the findings, a finned plate air heating solar battery with 80 fins, a 0.6 Height to Duct length ratio, and a fin thickness of 2 mm produces the best performance in the Guwahati weather.

EvangelosBellos (2017) conducted an exegetical investigation and discovered that, among the numerous fin sizes used in parabolic trough collectors operating with gas working fluids, the fin size of 10 mm proved to be the most suitable. Furthermore, it was discovered that helium was more effective as a working fluid up to 290 degrees Celsius, although CO_2 was more efficient at higher temperatures. Farkas (2018) conducted an experimental evaluation of the thermal performance of horizontal and vertical finned double-pass solar air collectors integrated with drying chambers, which consisted of two main parts: a solar collector and a dryer. He came to the conclusion that changing the direction of the solar collector from vertical to horizontal increased the everyday efficiency by ten percent. Utilizing vertical-finned and horizontal collectors, the final weights of 2 kg apple slices after 5 hours of drying were 1.16 kg and 1.37 kg, respectively, when using vertical-finned and horizontal collectors.

Rafael Gustavo Schreibera (2018) investigated two-point incremental forming process parameters with a partial die for the fabrication of solar collector absorber fins made of 1 mm thick aluminium AA1200H14 and discovered that incremental sheet forming provides greater formability than conventional forming when compared to conventional forming. Murugan et al. (2019) conducted an experimental investigation into the effects of Corrugated Booster Reflectors in the plain tube solar thermal collector, Corrugated Booster Reflectors with Typical Twist, and Centrally Finned Twist of twist ratios 3 and 6, and discovered that the plain tube solar collector with corrugated booster reflectors (plain tube CBR SC) provided a higher heat transfer rate by approximately 8.25 percent when compared to the plain tube solar collector with Comparing the CBR with the CFT to the CBR with the TT at a comparable twist ratio, the CBR with the CFT demonstrated a considerable improvement in heat transport as well as thermal performance. Specifically, the centrally placed nail caused more vortex and disturbances to the fluid along the tube wall as a result of the increased vortex and disturbances.

Indrajit (1985) conducted experiments with solar air heaters that used a non-porous absorber that was basic in design. The results demonstrated that having fins is beneficial only when the circulation rate is low. The validity of a theoretical model, which was developed under the assumption that the absorber plate was maintained at a constant temperature, was shown only at a tiny flow rate of air less than 0.00813 kg/sec per unit area of the collector, which was less than 0.00813 kg/sec. To determine the influence of the number of rectangle-shaped fins, the depth of the air channel, the airflow rate, and other variables on thermal performance, H.P. Garg and RanjanaJha (1991) performed a numerical simulation on a theoretically generated design. With an increase in the number of fins and a reduction in the duct depth, it has been discovered that the outlet air temperature, and therefore the total heat energy collected, increases while all other functional parameters are maintained constant.

Naphon (2005) investigated numerically the performance as well as the entropy production of a double pass flat plate solar air heater with longitudinal fins in order to determine its efficiency. The predictions were made using an air mass flow rate ranging between 0.02 and 0.1 kg/s for the air mass flow rate. It was discovered that raising the height of the fins, as well as the diversity of fins, enhances the thermal efficiency. When it comes to solar air heaters with inner fins connected, Yeh and Ho (2009) conducted a theoretical investigation of the effect of external recycling on collector efficiency. It has been discovered that if the procedure is carried out with an external recycling, where the favorable effect triumphs over the undesirable impact, a significant increase in collector efficiency may be achieved. The improvement rises when the reflux ratio is increased, which is particularly true while operating at a lower air flow rate while maintaining a higher input air temperature level.

Pin fins, according to Nwosu (2010), are relatively efficient heat transfer augmentation features that also have strong aerodynamic performance, and as a result, they find use in several solar air heaters, according to his research.

When it came to sizing the pin fin, the exergy optimization approach was used.

The results indicated that the high efficiency of the optimized fin increases the heat absorption as well as the heat dissipation potential of a solar air heating system. a solar air heating system Researchers Omojaro and Aldabbagh (2010) tested the thermal performance of a double-pass and a single solar air heater with fins connected and a steel wire mesh used as an absorber plate in order to determine their thermal performance. When a single or double sun air heater using steel wire mesh arranged in layers as an absorber plate and packing material is compared to a traditional solar air heater, the thermal efficiency of the single or double solar air heater is significantly improved.

According to El-khawajah et al. (2011), the thermal performance of a double pass solar air heating system with 2, 4, and 6 fins connected to it was evaluated in an experimental setting. It was also discovered that the mass flow rate of air has an effect on the output temperature and thermal efficiency. The findings show that the efficiency rises when the mass flow rate is increased, and that the highest efficiency was achieved by utilizing six fins at the same mass flow rate. El-Sebaii et al. (2011) investigated the double pass-finned plate solar air heating system from both a theoretical and an experimental perspective. An additional investigation was carried out into the influence of air mass flow rates on the pressure drop, thermal and thermohydraulic efficiencies of the double pass-finned as well as the v-corrugated plate solar air heaters The findings revealed that the double pass v-corrugated plate solar air heater is 9.3–11.9 percent more efficient than the double pass finned plate solar air heater when compared to the double pass finned plate solar air heater. The thermohydraulic efficiencies at their best are as follows:

In addition, when the mass flow rates of the flowing air equal 0.0125 and 0.0225 kg/s, correspondingly, solar air heaters were produced for double pass-finned and v-corrugated plate solar air heaters.In a recent study, Mohamed S.Yousef et al. (2019) investigated the heat transfer properties of a PCM storage unit, which was designed to be used in a solar still system. The researchers made use of hollow cylindrical pin fins implanted in the PCM, which serve as a thermal conductivity enhancer (TCE). Results demonstrated that the presence of PCM had a negative impact on daytime freshwater production, resulting in a considerable increase in the overall freshwater return from the still. Natural-convection flat-plate solar air-heater with longitudinal rectangular fins array was investigated by FakoorPakdaman et al. (2011), who conducted an experimental evaluation of the various thermal parameters of the system. Additionally, solar radiation and ambient temperature were taken into account as independent factors, and other aspects of the system were experimentally simulated in accordance with these variables. Thermal efficiency of the system improves as solar radiation and ambient temperature rise, as does the heat transfer of solar airheaters, according to the results of the experiment.

The use of a longitudinal rectangular fins array has been improved, and the device's inclination angle has shown to have no effect on its performance.Ho and Chen (2008) conducted a theoretical investigation of the collector efficiency of upward-type double-pass flat plate solar air heaters with fins linked, as well as the efficiency of solar air heaters with outside recycling. As described in this article, the double-pass solar collector was created by increasing the heat transfer area of the solar collector by twofold and increasing the area of fins between the absorbing plate and hot air by twofold as well. According to the findings of this research, the recycle effect may boost the efficiency of a collector on a recyclic device, particularly in the scenario where the distance between tubes and the number of fins connected are lower than average. A solar air heating system with a double pass, baffles, and fins design was explored by C.D. Ho (2009) utilizing both theoretical and experimental methodologies to determine the performance of the system under the influence of the reuse operation. According to both theoretical and practical studies, the collector efficiency of the fined plus baffled double pass with recycling design is much higher than the collector efficiency of the other designs when various reflux ratios and mass flow rates are used.

Using a double pass configuration and vertical fins in the lower channel organized perpendicular to the direction of air flow, Kumar and Rosen (2011) investigated the performance of a photovoltaic/thermal (PV/T) solar air heating system. They found that the heat transfer rate and efficiency were significantly improved. It was concluded that the mass flow velocity of air has a substantial impact on the heat transfer efficiency of solar air heating systems (Figure 1). When compared to a smooth design, the thermal efficiency of the suggested design duct is almost 14 percent higher, and the thermal efficiency increases when the mass flow rate is increased. Yueh (2012) conducted a theoretical investigation of the effect of internal recycling on the collector efficiency of upward-type flat-plate solar air heater systems that were linked with fins. The improvement in collector efficiency rises when the reflux ratio is increased, particularly when the collector is operated at a lower air flow rate and with a higher input air temperature. In fact, it has been discovered that the recycling process is responsible for more than 100 percent of the increase in collector efficiency.(2013) investigated the thermohydraulic analysis of a solar air heating system with an internal multiple-fin array, which was conducted by Kasperski and Nem. Comparing the proposed multiple fin-array technology to the smooth pipe arrangement of the absorber, the proposed multiple fin-array technology allows for a 7-10 fold reduction in the needed air flux. However, even when the flux is lowered, the efficiency of an internal multiple-fin array configuration is better than the efficiency afforded by a smooth pipe system (see Figure 1). As an example, solar space heating systems with rock bed storage systems or sun dryers might make use of the approach. Yang et al. (2014) used numerical modeling to improve the design of a solar air heater with offset strip fins, with the goal of increasing the thermal efficiency of solar air heaters. Yang et al. (2014) The numerical performance of a heating system with offset rectangle-shaped fins on the absorber plate was first improved, and it was discovered that the ideal design increases convection heat transfer in the airflow pass while simultaneously reducing the heat loss of the heating system.SAHs with four transverse fins were constructed and analyzed by Mahmood et al. (2015), who built and tested single-pass and double-pass SAHs. Thesefins were painted a dark black and arranged transversely to produce four equal-spaced sections on the surface.
In \sthis \swork, \sthe \sthermal \sefficiency \sand \soutlet \stemperature
were

The site of the study was the city of Famagusta in North Cyprus, which is a geographical place. The data show that there has been a significant improvement in both thermal efficiency and output air temperature.

A novel high-temperature solar air heater was presented by Nem and Kasperski (2016), which converts solar energy into heat for room heating under Poland's weather conditions. The purpose of the research project was to verify a mathematical model of heat transfer techniques that had previously been developed. A relatively minor difference exists between the findings of the model computation and those obtained via experimentation, as seen by the comparison. Priyam and Chand (2016) conducted an in-depth investigation of the performance of a finned absorber solar air heating system, which they published in 2016. Heat transfer surface area and heat transfer coefficient were increased by using wavy fins, resulting in improved thermal performance of the solar air heater as compared to conventional fins. The use of a wavy finned absorber solar air heater and an effective temperature rise in contrast to a matching flat plate collector operating under identical circumstances has also been discovered to increase thermal efficiency and reduce effective temperature rise.

Bhattacharyya et al. (2017) investigated theoretically the air heating solar collector with rectangle-shaped fins for different controlling parameters such as the number of fins, the H/D ratios, and the thickness of the fins in order to use it for paddy drying, and their findings were published in the journal Solar Energy. In steady state, the optimal design of a solar air heating system with 80 numbers of fins and a 0.6 H/D ratio with two millimeters of fin thickness results in a higher output temperature than required.

A hybrid Photovoltaic Thermal Collector-Solar Air Heating System (PVT-SAH) with longitudinal fins was created by Fan et al. (2017), who used a dynamic design to achieve this. A dynamic model may be advantageous, as shown by the research, since the system may have significant Time Constants if the boundary conditions vary in a dynamic way.

According to Hosseini and colleagues (2017), the performance of a solar chimney as a natural convection solar air heater with longitudinal rectangular-shaped fins was quantitatively investigated. As a consequence of the research, it was discovered that a solar chimney with fins performs better than a normal flat chimney in terms of thermal efficiency and mass flow rate, and that discontinuous fins may either boost or degrade the performance of a solar chimney.

Kumar and Chand (2017) investigated the use of herringbone corrugated fins to improve the performance of a solar air collector. They discovered that herringbone corrugated fins provide increased heat transfer area and extend the circulation length of air, resulting in much better fluid blending and, consequently, an increase in heat transfer rate.

Kabeel et al. (2017) conducted an experimental investigation of the thermal performance of a finned plate solar air heating system (FPSAH) that used paraffin wax as the primary heat transfer medium (PCM). It was discovered from the experimental findings that the immediate and daily efficiencies of the FPSAH, both with and without using the PCM, rise as the mass flow rate of the system increases. A study conducted by Rai et al. (2017) investigated the influence of system and operational parameters such as fin spacing, fin height, air mass flow rate, and insolation on the thermal and thermohydraulic (effective) efficiencies of a solar thermal system. The results showed that the thermal efficiency increased continuously with an increase in mass flow rate, whereas the thermohydraulic efficiency increased approximately a beginning value of air mass flow rate that reached a maximum and then decreased sharply for the fin spacing and fin height that were used in the experiments. Conclusions:

A unique solar thermal storage heating equipment was developed and experimentally tested by Bai et al. (2018). It is comprised of several extremely efficient solar collecting heat storage units (HSU) that are filled with a phase-change material (PCM) and integrated with a finned heat pipe to increase the heat dissipation process. According to the findings of the investigation, the prototype equipment was capable of meeting higher heat capacity storage requirements while minimizing heat loss during the day and achieving a highly efficient heat dissipation rate during the night. Using a hybrid PVT-SAH system with fins, Fan and colleagues (2018) proposed a strategy for the optimal design of PVT-SAH system to maximize the useful thermal energy and net electricity gains of a hybrid PVT-SAH system with fins, which can potentially be used to drive a rotary desiccant cooling system. Based on the findings, it was discovered that the usable thermal energy and net electrical gains from the optimum designs are much more than those achieved from either of the two baseline designs.After examining the performance of typical finned SAH, Kabeel et al. (2018) looked at how the entry area may be improved by covering it with a glass lid rather of an opaque or steel lid. Additionally, guiding blades were installed in the entry region to ensure that air is distributed evenly throughout the absorber surface during operation. The findings demonstrated a significant increase in both the efficiency and the temperature difference between the two air streams. A theoretical investigation on the thermohydraulic impact of an offset finned absorber solar air heater was carried out by Shalini Rai in 2018. Thermal efficiency improves continuously with increase in fluid mass flow rate, while thermohydraulic efficiency increases up to an initial value of fluid mass flow rate, attains maximum efficiency, then decreases with increase in fluid mass flow rate, according to the findings.After examining the performance of typical finned SAH, Kabeel et al. (2018) looked at how the entry area may be improved by covering it with a glass lid rather of an opaque or steel lid. Additionally, guiding blades were installed in the entry region to ensure that air is distributed evenly throughout the absorber surface during operation. The findings demonstrated a significant increase in both the efficiency and the temperature difference between the two air streams. A theoretical investigation on the thermohydraulic impact of an offset finned absorber solar air heater was carried out by Shalini Rai in 2018. The results show that, for a given fin spacing and fin height, thermal efficiency improves continuously with increase in fluid mass flow rate, but thermohydraulic efficiency increases up to an initial value of fluid mass flow rate, attains maximum efficiency, and then declines abruptly.For example, Khanna et al. (2018) investigated how the spacing between consecutive fins, the length of the fins, and the thickness of the fins affect the overall performance of a Finned-PV-PCM system in terms of keeping PV temperature low during operation under various solar irradiation levels. According to the findings of the study, longer and thicker fins may help to keep the PV functional at lower temperatures.Using a theoretical investigation of the thermal and thermohydraulic performance of a single pass flat plate solar air heater, Priyam and Chand (2018) were able to calculate the different values of wavelength and amplitude for the solar air heater.

It was discovered that increasing the wavelength and amplitude of the wavy fin significantly boosted the collector efficiency factor, collector heat removal factor, thermal efficiency, effective efficiency, and temperature rise at lower mass flow rates. The findings show that the modified solar air heating system provides a significant improvement in both thermohydraulic and thermal performance. According to JafariMosleh et al. (2019), the use of pulsing heat pipes (PHPs) as a substitute for fins in a standard air-cooled heat exchanger was investigated experimentally as well as statistically. The findings revealed that the employment of pulsing heat pipes as fins has a significant influence on increasing heat transfer efficiency. There has been a 310 percent increase in the overall heat transfer coefficient. For the forced convection situation, this improvement amounted to around 263 percent.With different design configurations, Saravanakumar et al. (2019) investigated the improvement in thermohydraulic performance of solar air heaters (SAH) in terms of energy efficiency. The influence of an absorber plate with an arc-shaped rib roughened barrier with fins as well as baffles on the efficiency and thermal efficiency of a SAH is investigated using a mathematical model. When compared to an arc form rib roughened solar air heating system, the proposed design increases energy and effective efficacy by 28.3 percent and 27.1 percent, respectively. Furthermore, it was discovered that using smaller baffle width and length values results in the highest possible effective efficiency at higher mass flow rates. Table 1 summarizes some of the most significant prior research on solar air heaters with and without fins.

II. CONCLUSION

With this study, a detailed assessment of the performance analysis of solar air collectors with and without fins was given for the first time. Regarding the source of the complete literature research and comparative study of fins vs finless fish SAH.

1. The trials with basic and non-porous absorber SAHs revealed that adding fins is only useful at lower flow rates, according to the findings. The efficacy of the collector was found to be highly dependent on the length of the fins and the number of fins.
2. When different duct depths and fin lengths were tested, it was discovered that the effectiveness of the finned air heater ranged from 45 to 61 percent. The temperature of the outlet air from the air heater with fins is higher than the temperature of the outlet air from a regular air heater.
3. The notion of double-flow in the construction of a solar air heater with fins connected is both technically and economically viable in today's environment. The thermal efficiency rises when the height and number of fins on the roof are increased.
4. The creation of entropy is inversely related to the height of the fins and the number of fins. The recycle effect may improve the collector efficiency of a recyclic device, particularly when the distance between tubes and the number of fins connected are both reduced. The use of porous medium between the fins in the suggested design improves the rate of heat transfer between the air and the bed of the proposed design.
5. The greatest temperature difference between the outlet and intake air temperatures for the 2.0, 4.0, and 6.0 fins SAHs was 53.3°C, 52.9°C, and 62.1°C, respectively, for the three

different fin sizes. The thermal efficiency of the SAH with 6.0 fins was compared to that of some of the previously described ones.

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