

Solar Water Heaters

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What is Solar Water Heating?

A solar water heater heats water using the sun. No electricity is involved; the sun's energy simply heats water.



Example of small scale split solar water heater system.

solar water heater panels

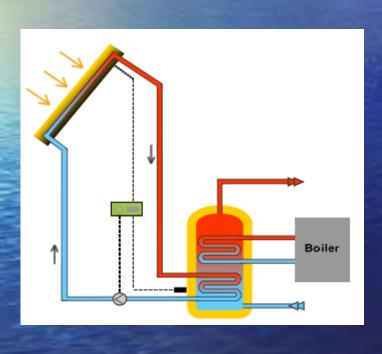


economical large-scale split system

Why use a solar thermal water heater?

- save money
- avoid pollution, global warming
- guarantee future energy costs
- visible use of renewable energy
- satisfy law
- independence from power grid

How does it work?



All Solar Heaters Have:

- Collector
- Storage
- Controller

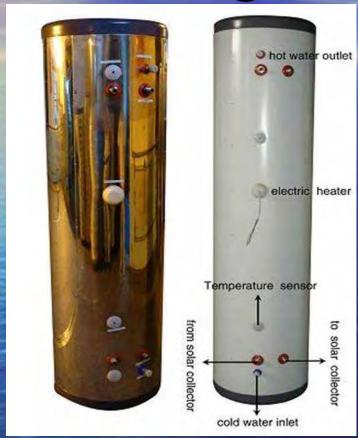
Solar Collector





Absorbs energy of the sun, transfers heat to water.

Solar storage



Stores the hot water

Solar Controller





Regulates system. Could be simple physics of hot water rising or large scale with many pumps.

What is a vacuum tube?

- evacuated tube, low-iron glass
- outer wall allows nearly all light
- inner sputtered high absorption coating
- vacuum means no heat can escape





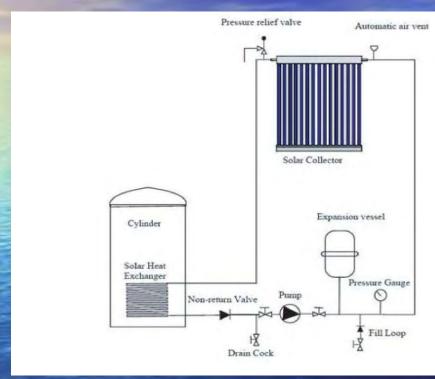
Tricks of the Vacuum Tube

- Quasi-tracking
- No Heat loss
- Freeze protect



New technology, replacing flat plates

Kinds of solar water heater systems





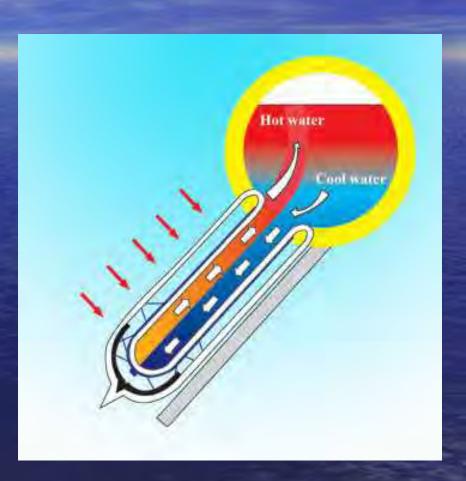
- 1. SPLIT the collector, storage and control
- 2. INTEGRATE the collector, storage and control

Closed loop (indirect)=use heat exchanger. Open loop=use water directly

Simplest Integrated System:

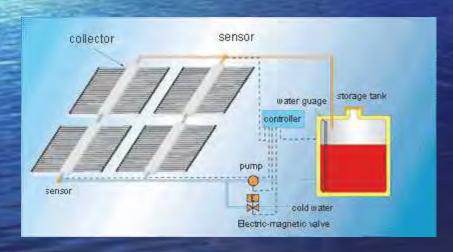
- No controller needed
- Hot water rises slowly
- Water in tube (freeze?)
- Tank on roof
- Break tube, create flood





Simple Split Solar System

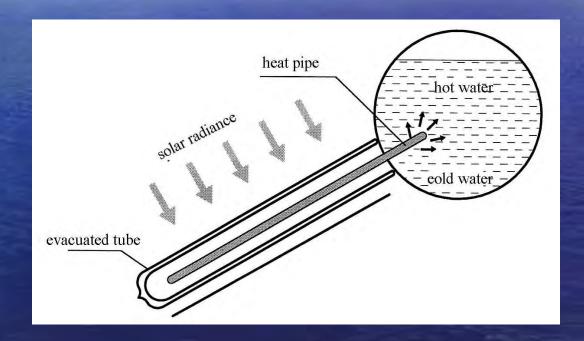




- Water in tube (open loop direct)
- storage tank vented to outside
- Break one tube = create flood
- Dirty water = dirty tubes
- Slow water movement
- Slow heat movement

Solution: Heat pipes

- More efficiency
- Freeze protection
 - Break tube, no leak
- No water in tube



Sealed pipe with salt of potassium boils, condenses

Latent heat of vaporization larger than conduction heat transfer.

Faster to move heat in a vapour than in liquid.

Copper Heat Pipes

- High efficiency
- High pressure
- High cost
- Corrosion risk



Heat Pipe insertion



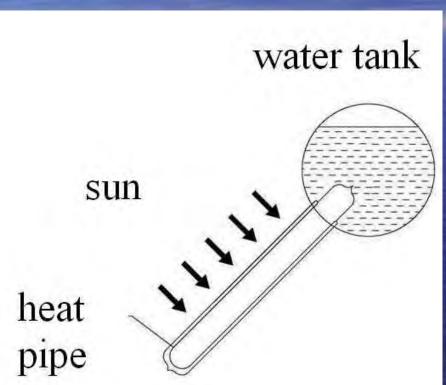




Hot condenser end of heat pipe into cold water flow Plate end of heat pipe with chrome for corrosion protection

Glass Heat Pipe





Cheaper than copper, but low pressure only

Keeps advantage of freeze protection, no water leak from broken tube

Integrated System insulation



Water stays hot overnight in tank.

Integrated Solar Water System Installed on Roof

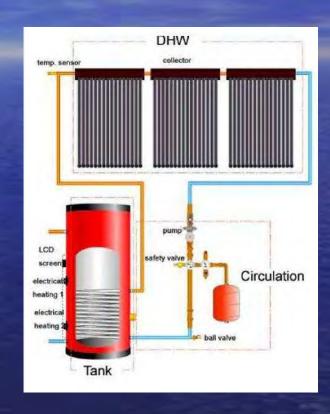


Simple to install, economical, portable, scalable.

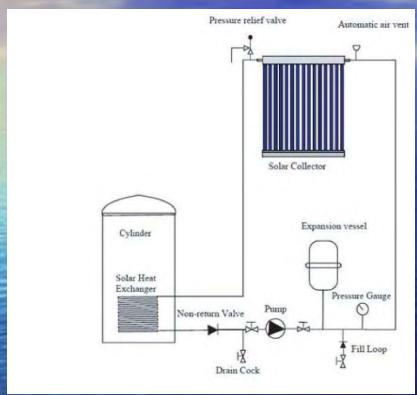
Split Systems

- Panels flat on roof
- Tank any location



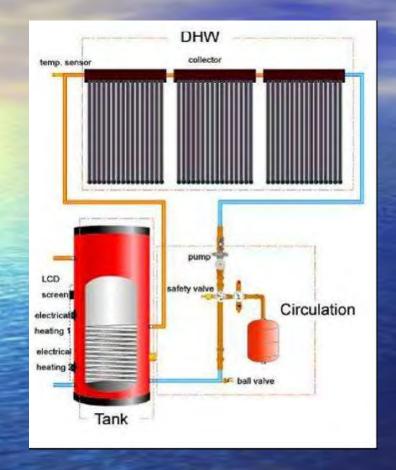


Split Systems



- Circulation Pump needed
- Closed loop=heat exchanger
- Open loop=no heat exchanger

Split System Layout





Closed loop, indirect, maybe glycol in loop
Lose efficiency with the heat exchanger
Use open loop if you can, cheaper.
Glycol means 100% freeze protection

Which system to use?

Rule #1:

Keep it simple as possible, but not simpler.

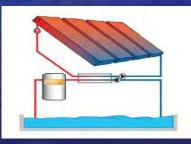
Avoid moving parts and electronics, as these have been proven to fail first.



170 litre integrated solar water system kit. Most simple, reliable and economical choice.

Why use a split system?





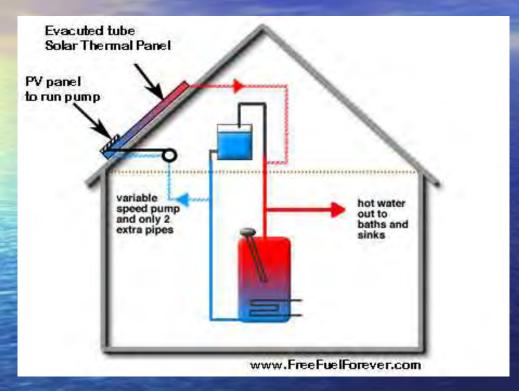


No tank on roof, less weight. Better looking panels.

Pool heating, in-floor heat.

Apartment space constraints

If you wish to use a split system, keep it simple





Use a circulation pump connected to a small PV panel. Pump runs when sun is out. Eliminate the controller and temperature probes, which are affected by corrosion, dirty water and voltage spikes.

Simple Solar

- Scalable
- Redundant





What does it cost?





- 3 years heating bills = integrated system
- 5 years years heating bills = split system
- After this time, system is free, forever.
- What you use now is never free

