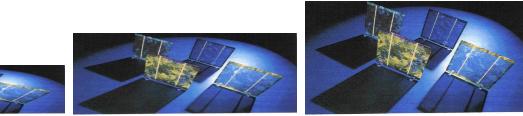
PV/THERMAL COLLECTORS

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Solar Energy Laboratory

Is established at the Physics Department and has an experience in education and research for 35 years

Activities:

Solar collectors Photovoltaics small wind turbines energy and building greenhouses

ICS Type solar water heaters



Simple and low cost solar water heaters Efficient in water heating Satisfactory preservation of hot water temperature

Aesthetical integration on buildings

Booster reflectors to improve energy performance



The reflectors increase the solar input achieving higher thermal output at higher operating temperatures.



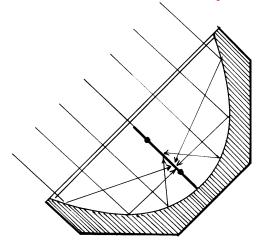
Solar collectors with colored absorbers

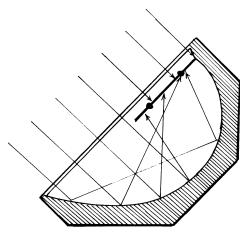


Solar collectors with absorbers of different color than black could be an interesting solution for the wider application of solar energy systems

These collectors are of lower thermal efficiency than that of the usual black collectors because of the lower absorptance

Stationary concentrating CPC solar collectors



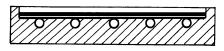




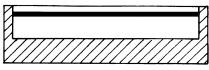
Hybrid PV/T Systems



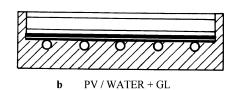


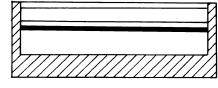


a PV / WATER



c PV / AIR



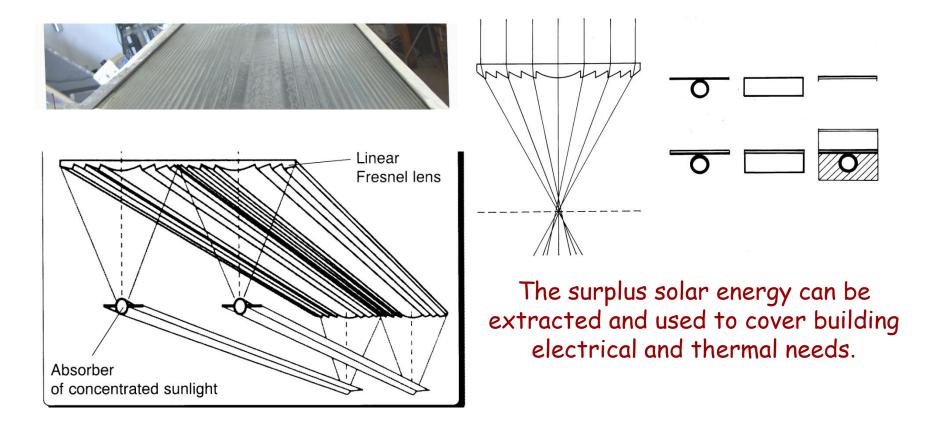


d PV / AIR + GL

CROSS SECTION OF STUDIED PV/T SYSTEMS

Fresnel lenses for illumination and temperature control

Fresnel lenses are solar radiation concentrators with low volume and weight and low cost. They can separate the direct from the diffuse solar radiation and it makes them suitable for illumination control in the building interior space, providing light without sharp contrasts.





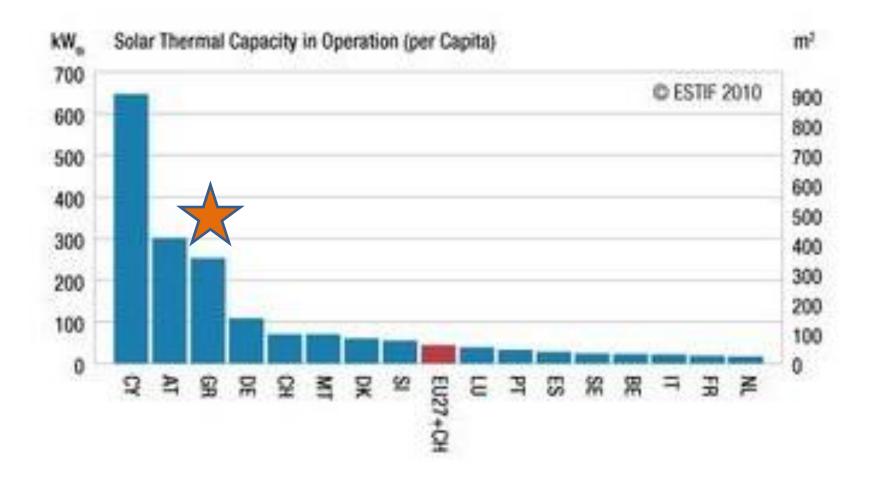
Solar Thermal

Domestic Hot Water









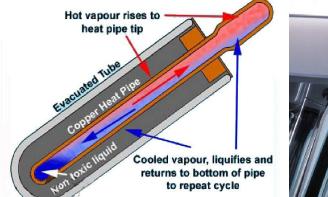
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Installed solar thermal collectors per capita



Flat plate collector, vacuum collector, thermosiphonic collector, parabolic trough, Fresnel reflector and Fresnel lens concentrating collector.













Solar Thermal systems



Application examples of solar thermal collectors



Solar Thermal systems

Application examples of solar thermal collectors





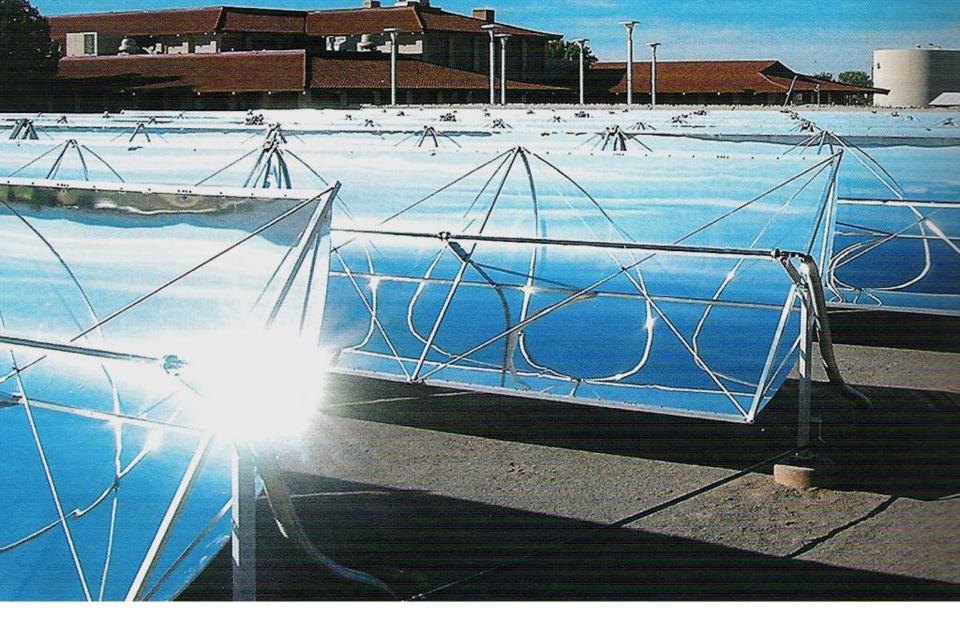








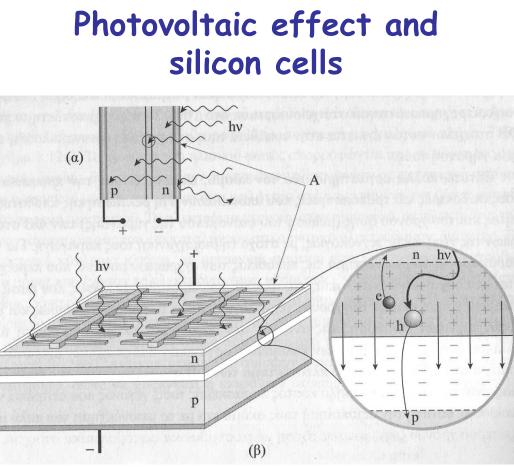
Concentrating solar thermal systems



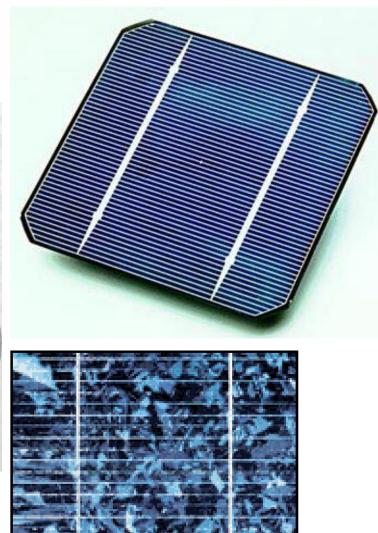
Concentrating solar thermal systems for roof integration



solar tower

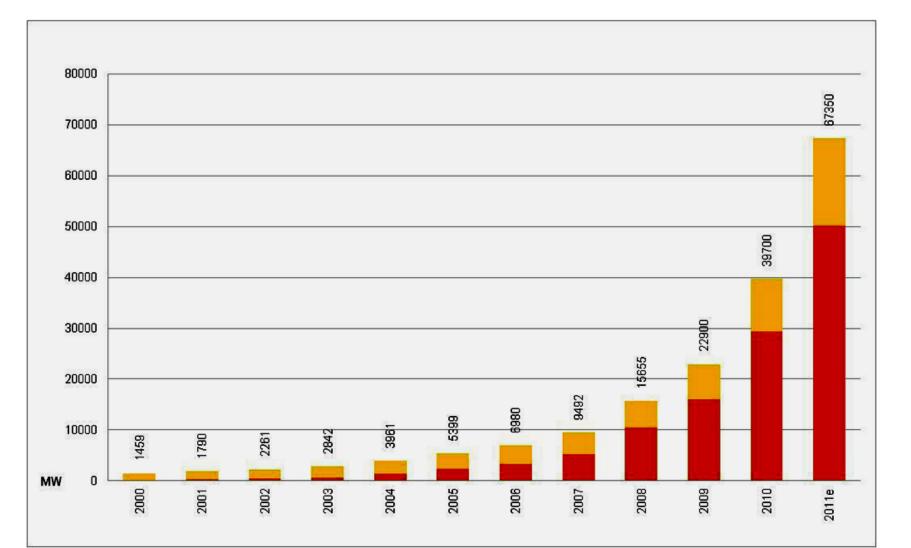


Photons are absorbed by the semiconducting material of solar cells, resulting to the producion of voltage/current





Photovoltaics Greece: 600 MW-Europe: 50.000 MW-World 67.500 MW





Photovoltaics

Photovoltaic park









Photovoltaics







Photovoltaics for Semitransparent building façades



Hybrid Photovoltaic/Thermal solar systems

The hybrid Photovoltaic/Thermal (PV/T) solar collectors are consisted of mounted together photovoltaic panels and thermal units that extract the heat and provide simultaneously electricity and heat.

Thermal collectors and Photovoltaics separately installed on building roof



Concept of Hybrid Photovoltaic/Thermal solar systems











Photovoltaics convert 5%-15% (depending on the technology) of the solar radiation into electricity and the rest is converted into heat.

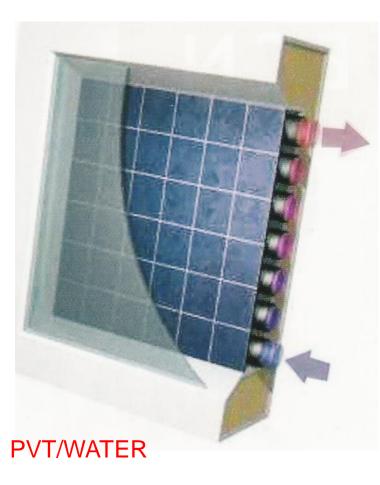
The heat inctreses the temperature of PV modules and this results to electrical efficiency drop.

This effect can be partially avoided by applying a suitable heat extraction mode

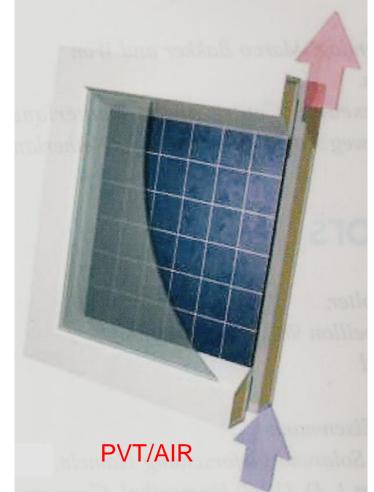
The PV modules combined with thermal units consist the hybrid Photovoltaic/Thermal (PV/T) systems providing electrical and thermal output.

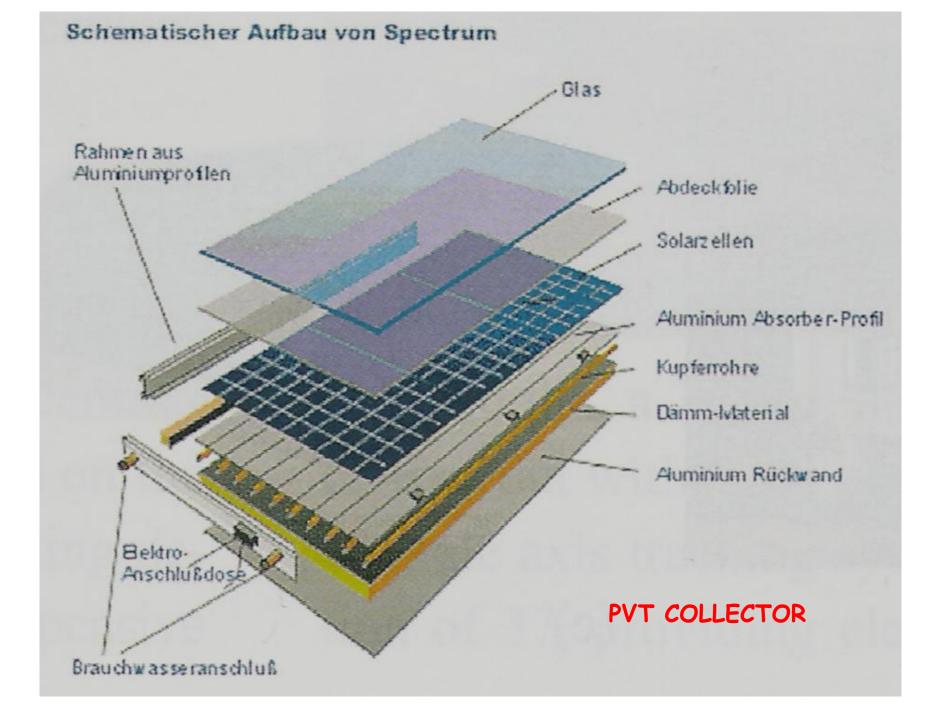
PV/T systems provide simultaneously electricity (5%-15%) and heat (50%-70%).

Hybrid Photovoltaic/Thermal Solar Energy Systems









Hybrid Photovoltaic/Thermal Solar Energy Systems







Hybrid Photovoltaic/Thermal Solar Energy Systems installed on buildings







Aspects for Hybrid Photovoltaic/Thermal systems



Air-cooled PV modules (PVT/AIR systems) can cover building heating and ventilation needs.





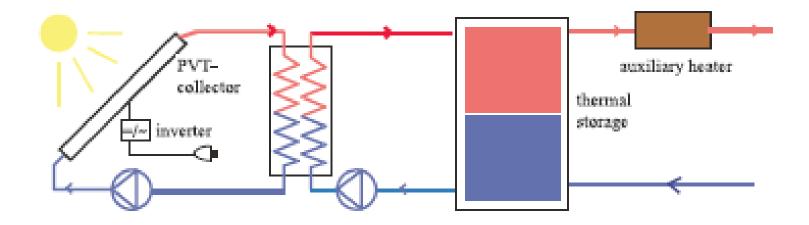
Water-cooled PV modules (PVT/WATER systems) are used for water heating, space heating, etc.

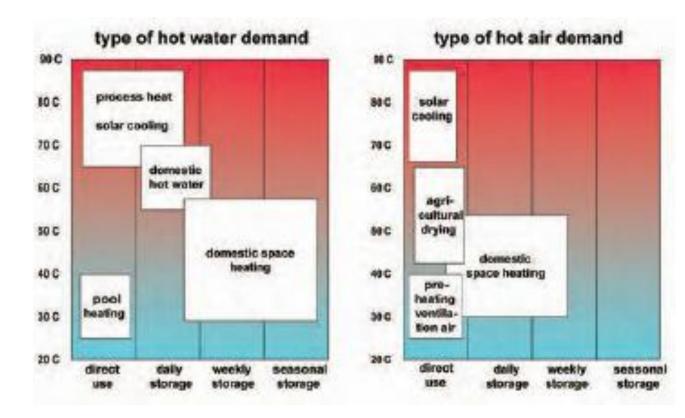


PV/T solar collectors integrated on buildings can replace the thermal collectors and photovoltaics

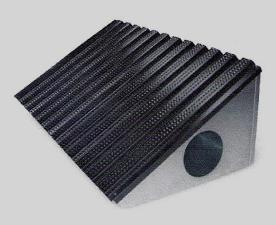


In PV/T collectors the electrical and thermal efficiencies depend on PV temperature









Solar Wall PVT collector



Air Handling Units (AHU)

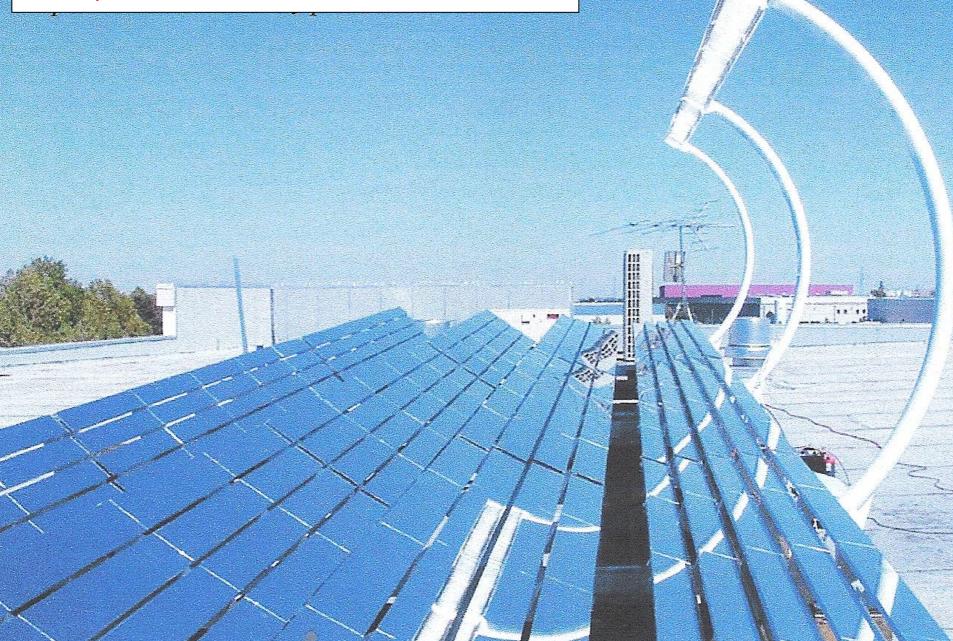
3 Hot Air Ducts

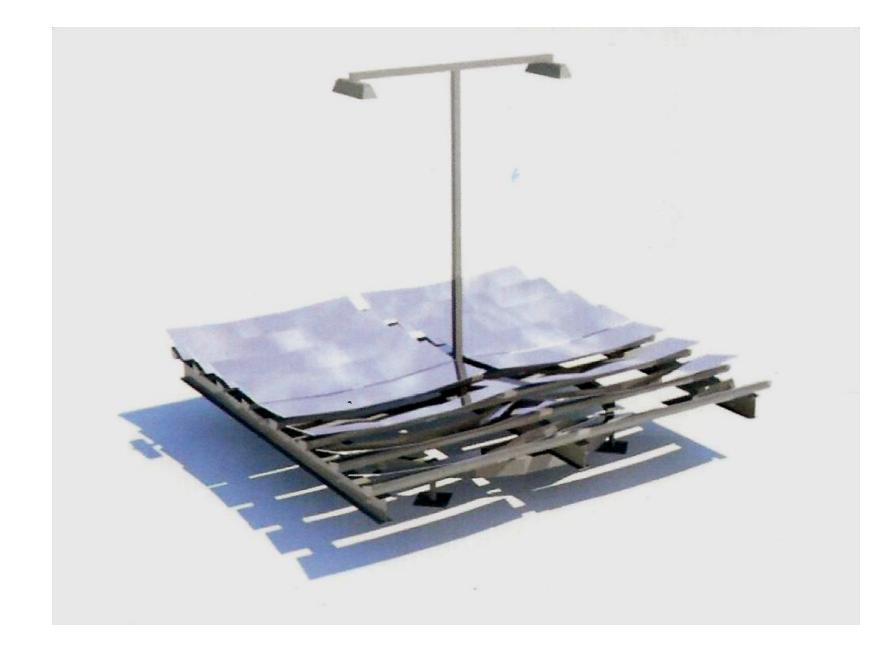


Arontis CPVT collector



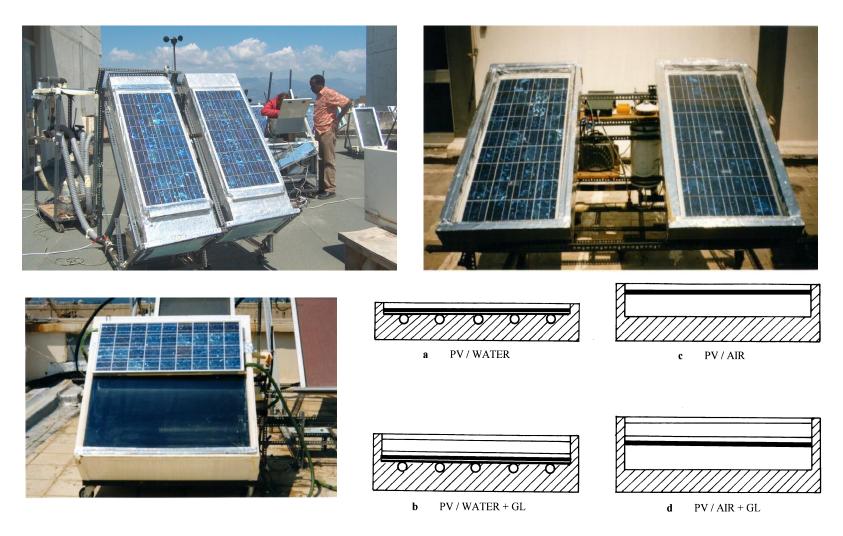
Heliodynamics Fresnel reflector PV/T collector



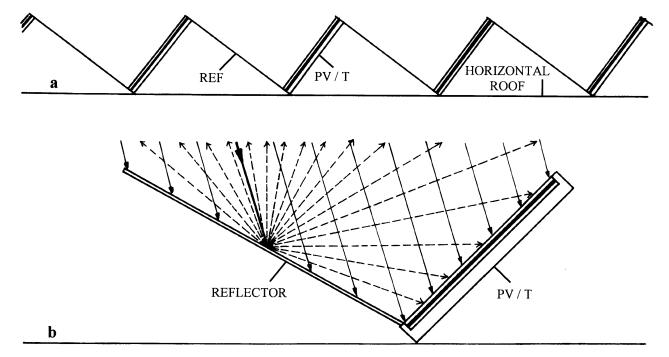


Hybrid Photovoltaic/Thermal solar collectors with Fresnel reflectors (Menova system)

UPatras developed PV/T collectors



CROSS SECTION OF STUDIED PV/T SYSTEMS Diffuse reflectors between the parallel rows of the installed PV/T collectors on horizontal roof.

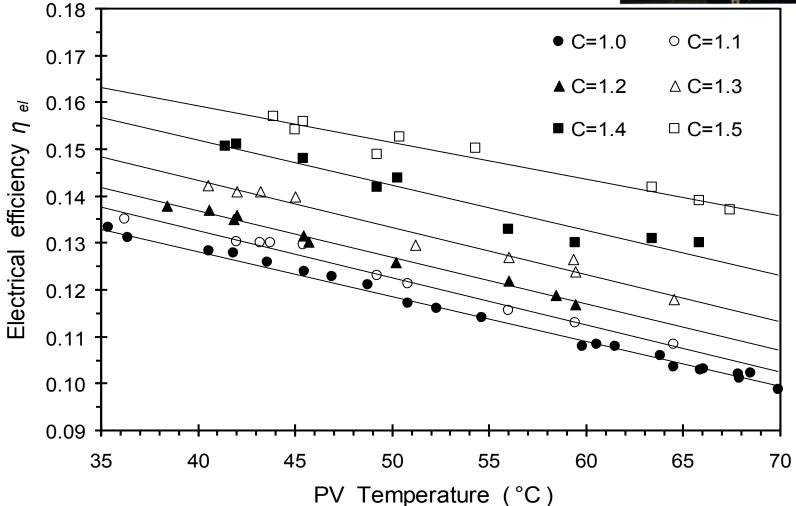


A performance improvement can be achieved by using diffuse reflectors between the parallel rows of the installed PV/T collectors on horizontal roof.

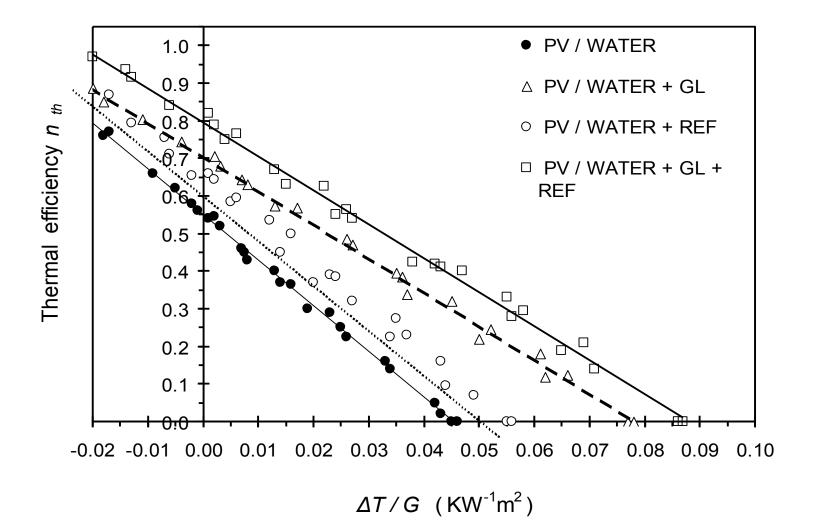


Electrical efficiency for pc-Si PV/T + REF hybrid solar energy systems

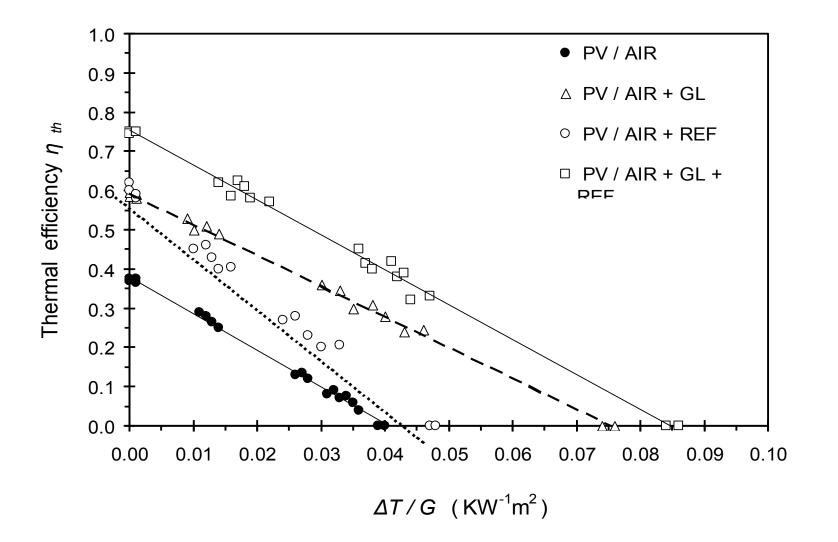




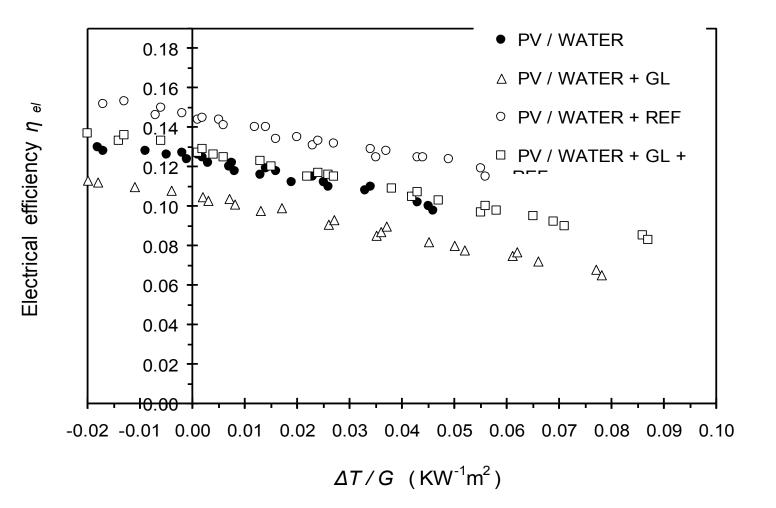
Test results of Thermal efficiency for pc-Si PV/T water system



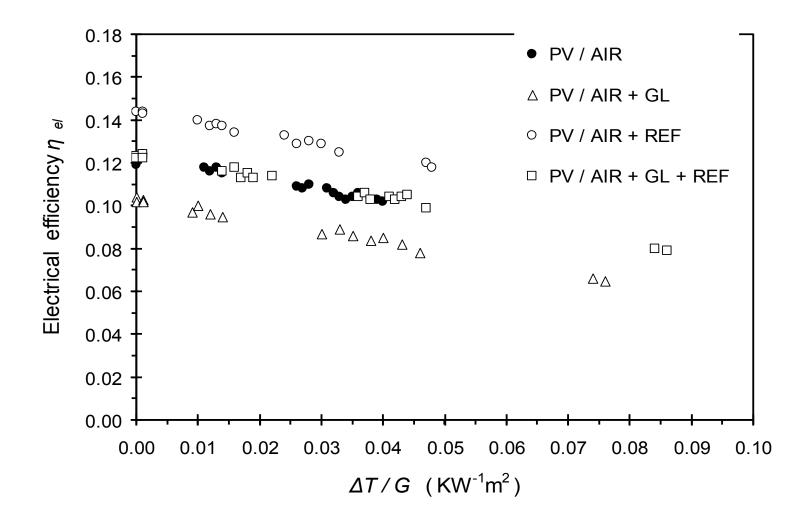
Test results of Thermal efficiency for pc-Si PV/T air system



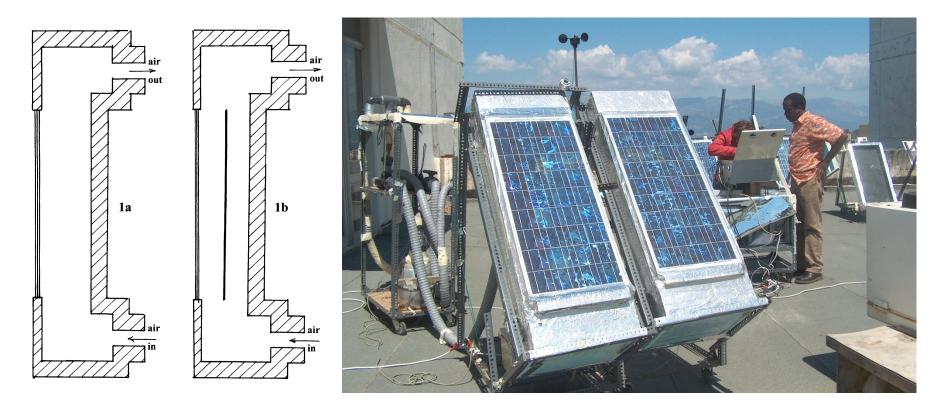
Test results of electrical efficiency for pc-Si PV/T water system



Test results of electrical efficiency for pc-Si PV/T air system

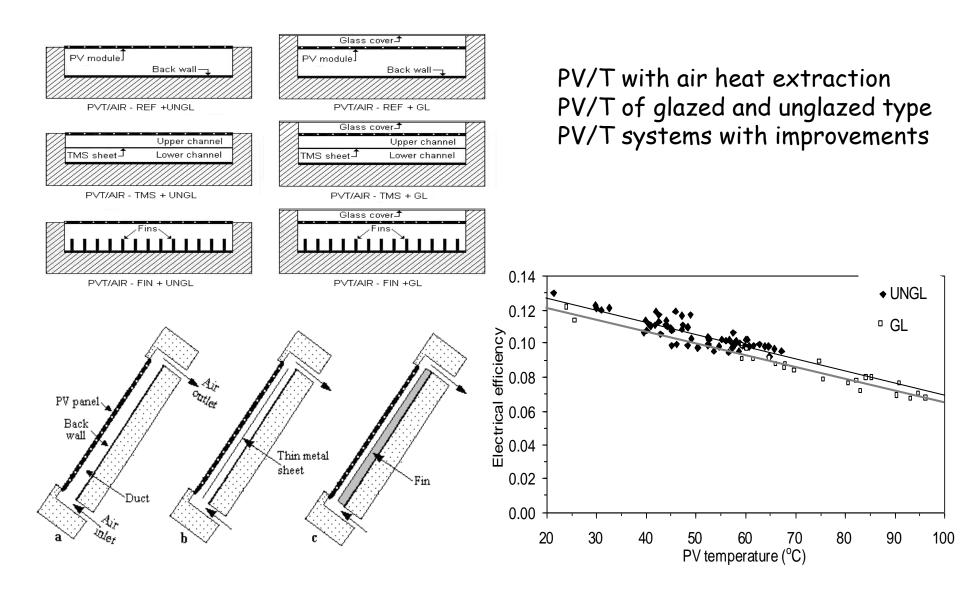


TMS air heat exchanger

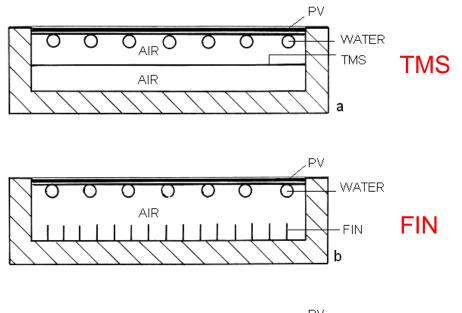


We increase the heat exchanging surface area inside the air channel by using a thin flat metallic sheet (TMS) suspended in the middle of the cavity to improve air heat extraction and prevent building overheating

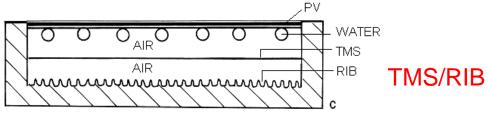
Hybrid Photovoltaic/Thermal solar systems with air heat extraction

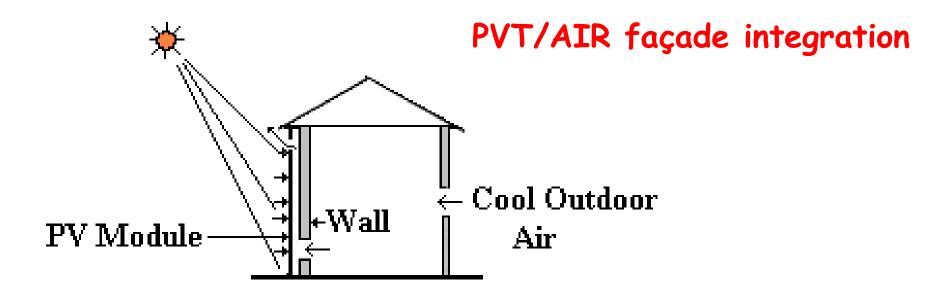


The PVT/DUAL system concept



This system can operate either with water or with air heat extraction, according the weather conditions and the energy demand of the building

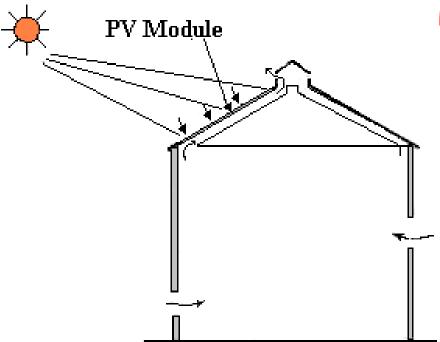




PV mounted on Facade for Ventilation

PV modules integrated on the façade with air gap contribute to a heat flow of circulating air out of the building.

Fresh air enters into the building through open windows and doors or infiltration and achieve natural ventilation.



PV module mounted as a Solar Roof Ventilator

PVT/AIR Roof integration

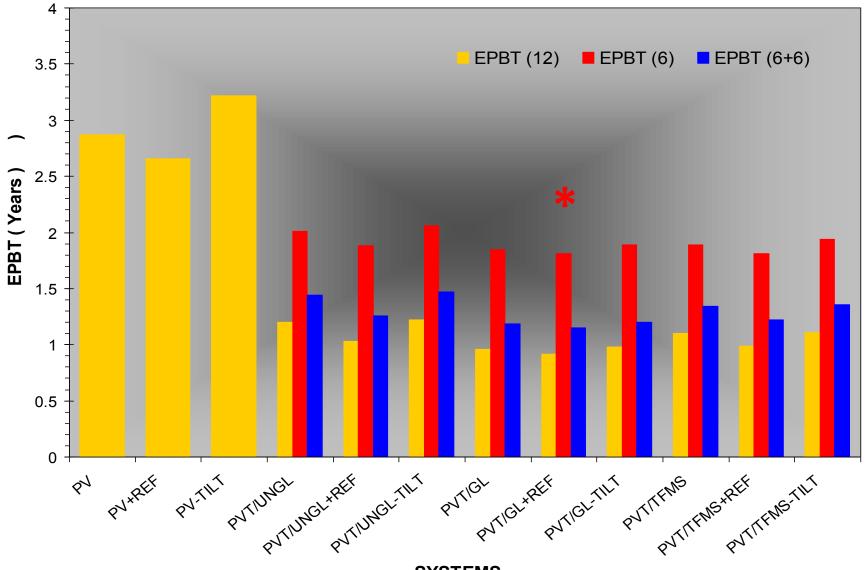
PV module mounted on the roof operates as a roof solar collector.

Fresh air enters into building through open (or infiltration) windows and doors and achieves natural ventilation.

PV/T system can be used as "ventilation driver" for natural ventilation of building creating substantial ventilation rate with air velocity about 1 ms⁻¹.

TMS "shields" the back wall up to about 3°C below that of REF system and reduces building heat load in summer.

Energy Pay Back Time results



SYSTEMS

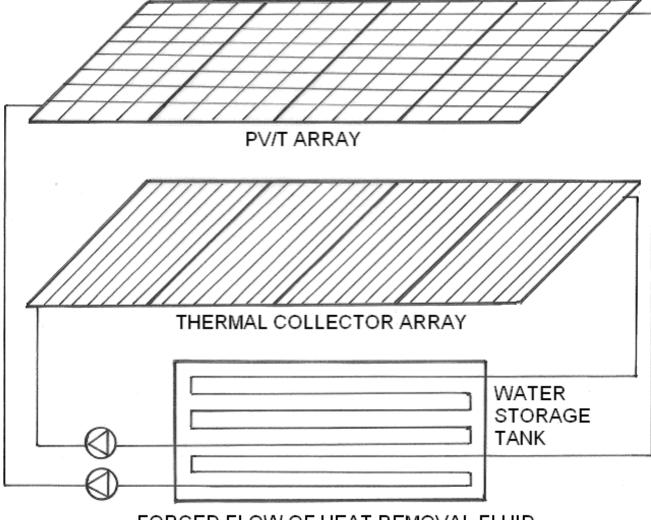
Thermosiphonic PVT/WATER collectors



Multi Solar System, MSS Millenium Electric, Israel

HYBRID PHOTOVOLTAIC/THERMAL SOLAR SYSTEMS



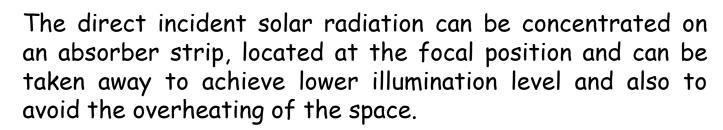


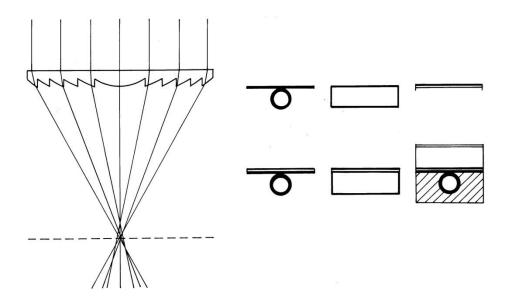
FORCED FLOW OF HEAT REMOVAL FLUID

Improved performance with separated thermal collector and PV/T system

PV/T systems combined with Fresnel lenses

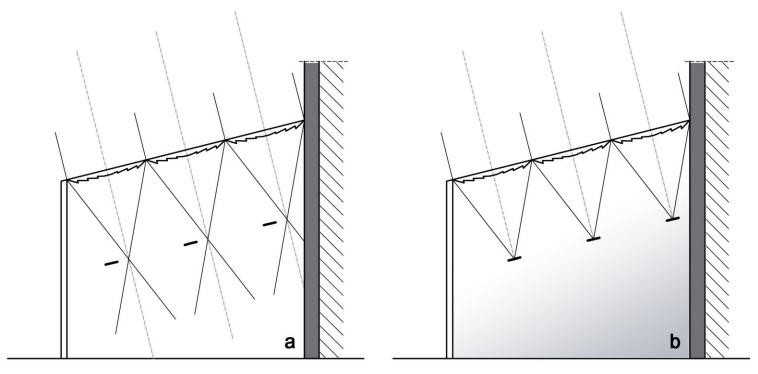








In low intensity irradiance, the absorber can be out of focus leaving the light to come in the interior space and keep the illumination at an acceptable level. The operation concept of the fresnel lenses with tracking absorbers

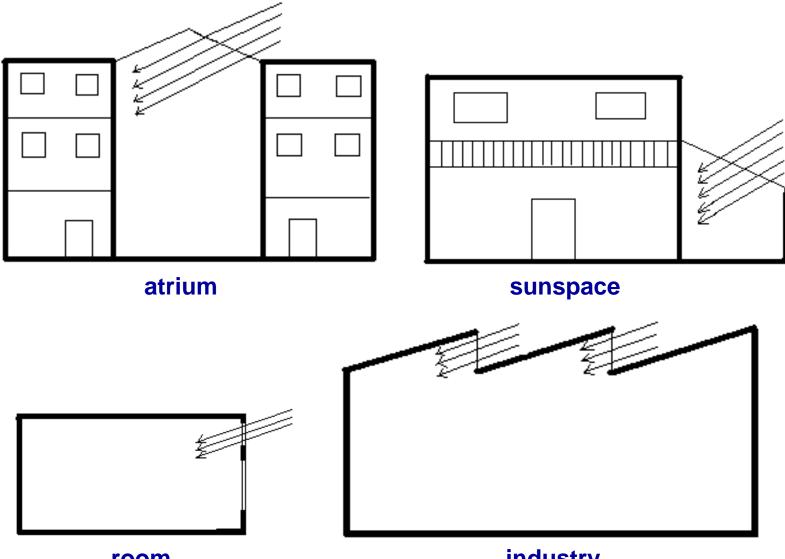


Absorbers out of focus

Absorbers at focus

To control the illumination and the temperature of the transparently covered internal spaces of buildings (atria, sunspaces) the tracking absorbers play a significant role.

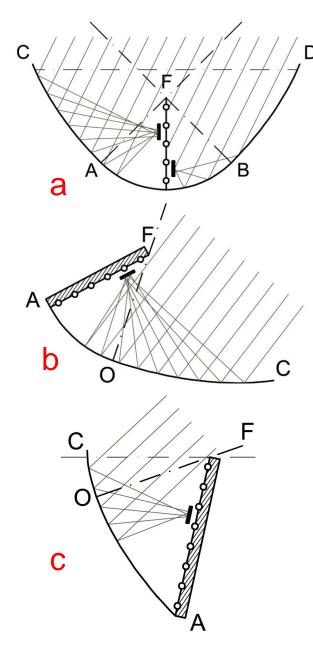
Application of fresnel lenses in buildings



room

industry

CPC reflectors combined with linear PV and PVT absorbers

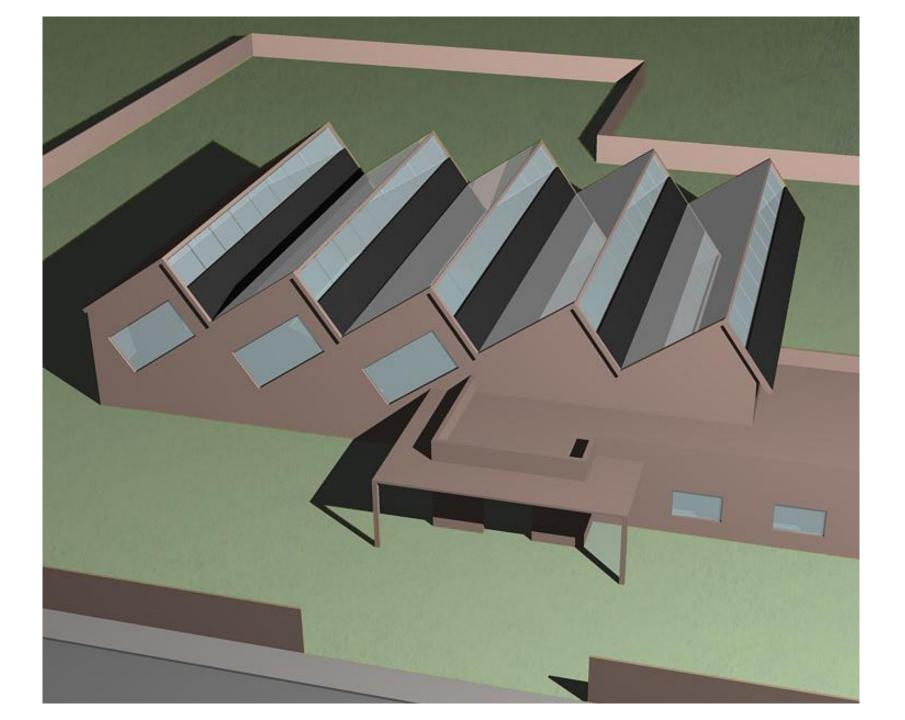


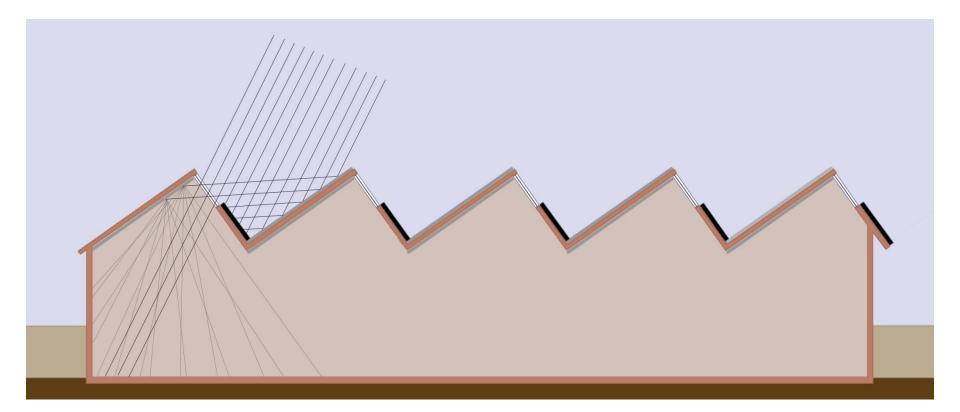
Stationary CPC reflectors with flat bifacial absorber (a) can be combined with PV strips that track the converged solar radiation and absorb the concentrated solar radiation.

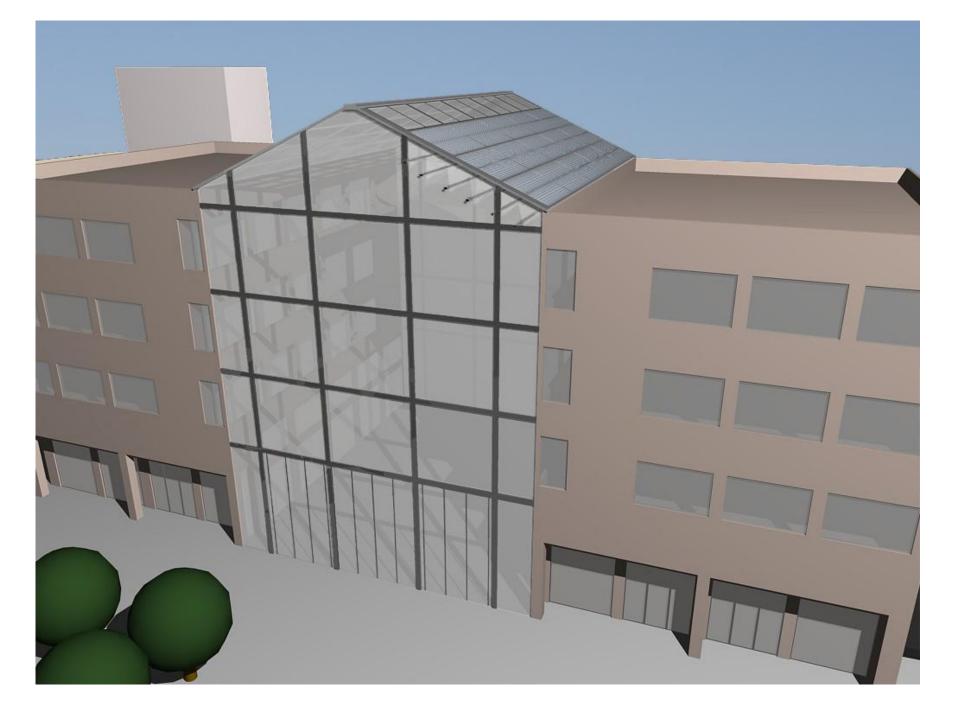
The non-absorbed beam solar radiation and the diffuse solar radiation are absorbed by the flat bifacial thermal absorber and can be taken away by the circulation of a heat removal fluid.

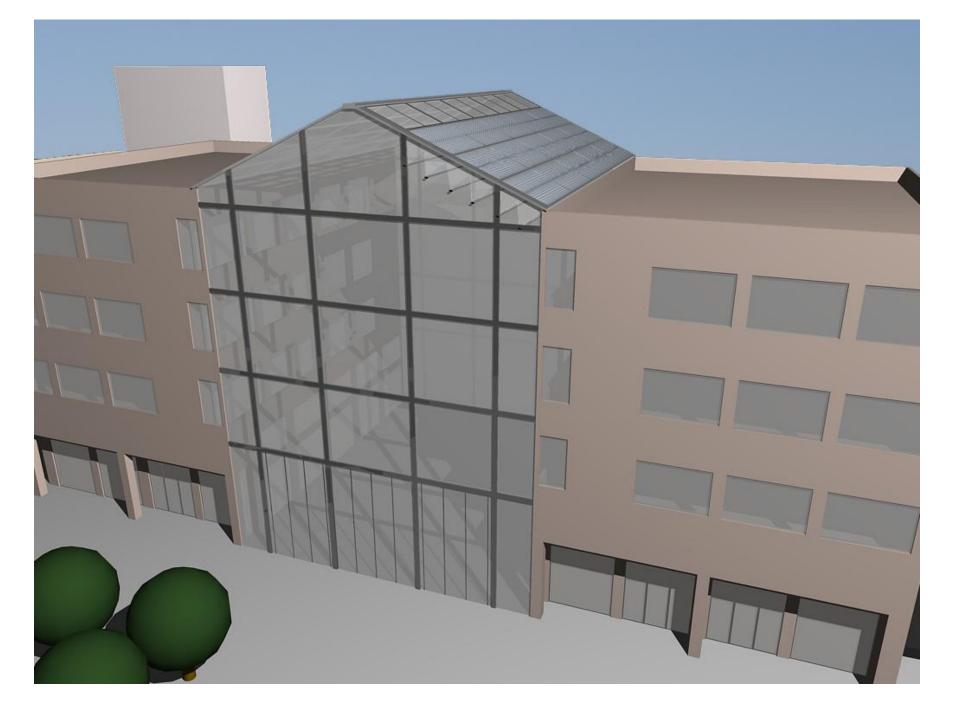
In asymmetric CPC reflector, the PV strip is moving in front of the thermal absorber, tracking the converged solar radiation.

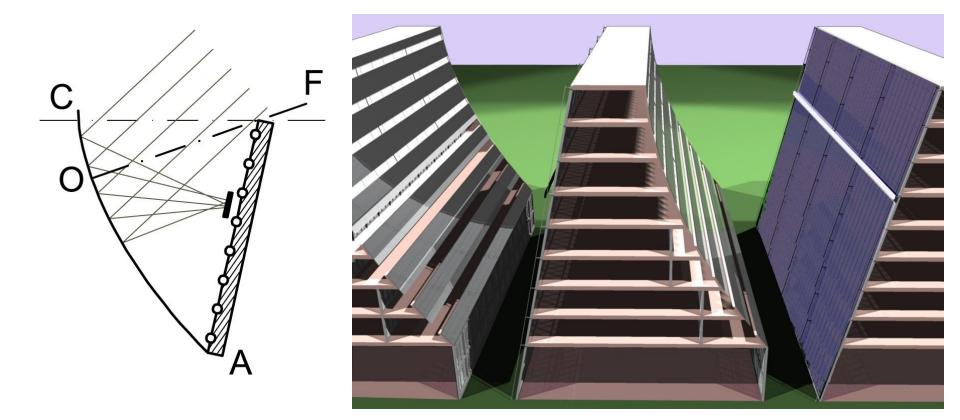
The parabola axis is directed to: (b) the higher altitude of sun (summer) or to (c) the lower sun altitude (winter).



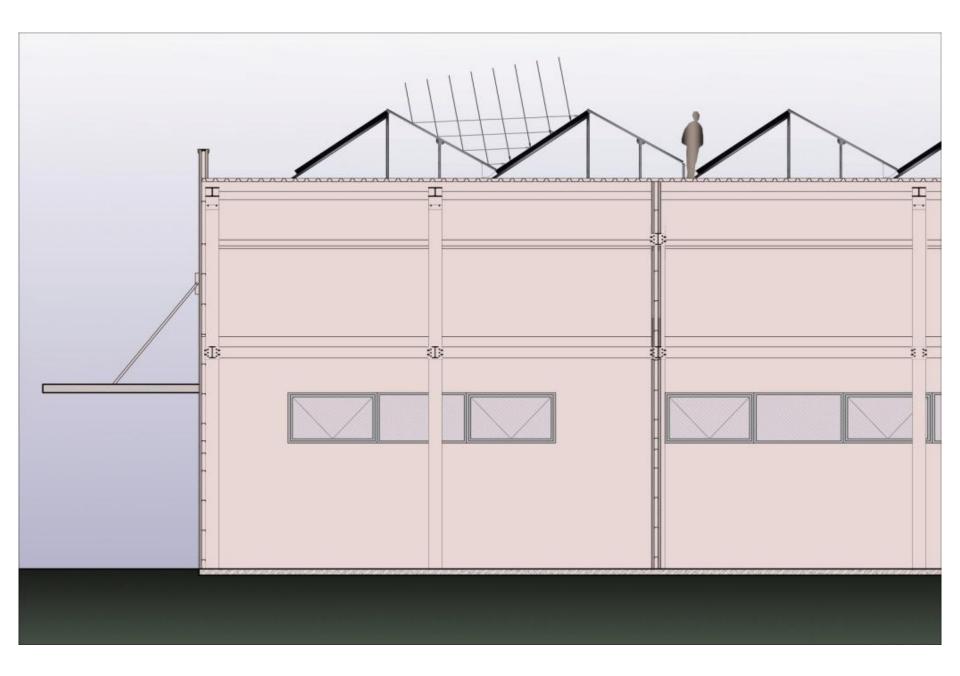


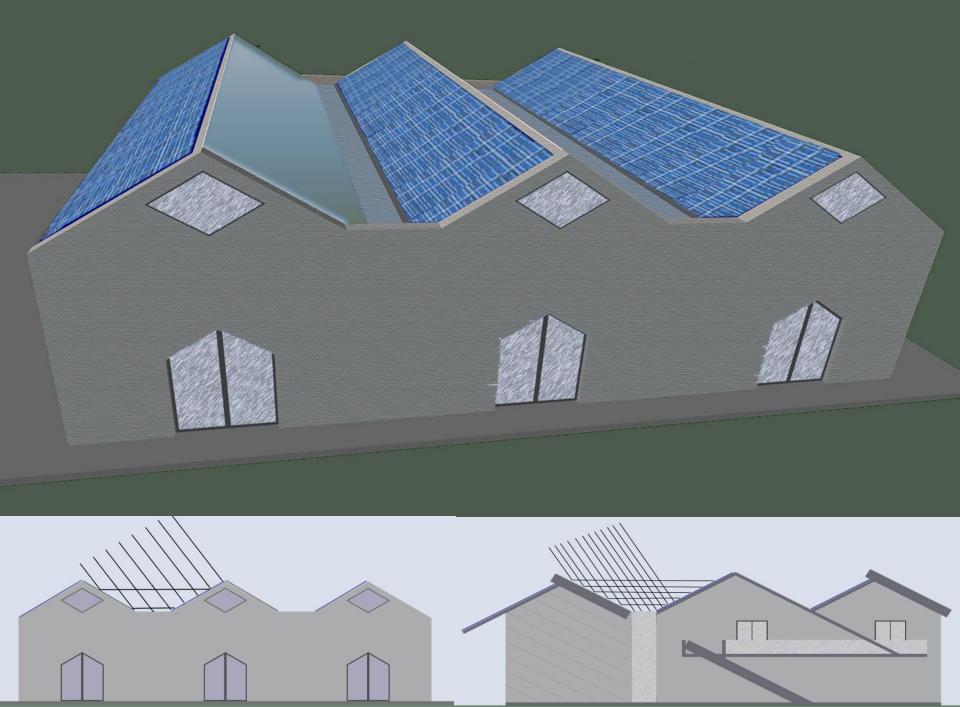




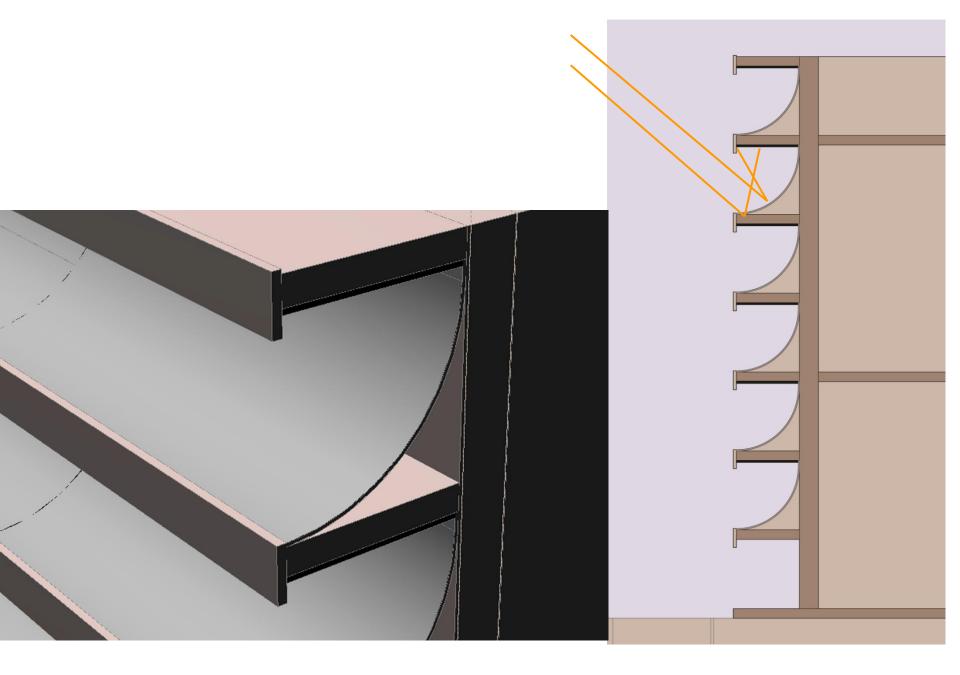


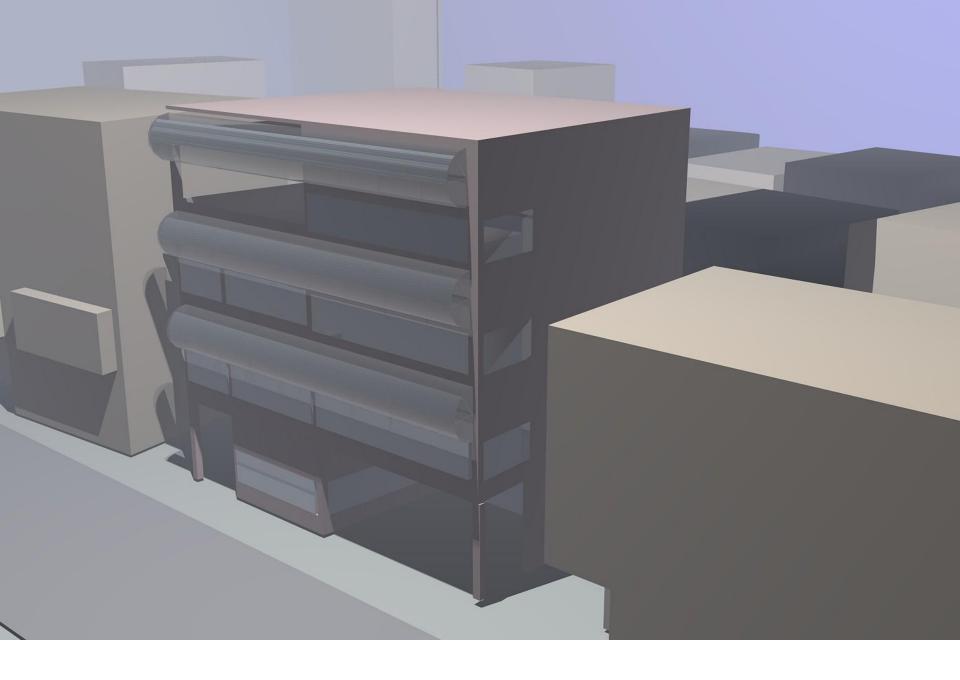
Architectural design of CPC-PVT building integration

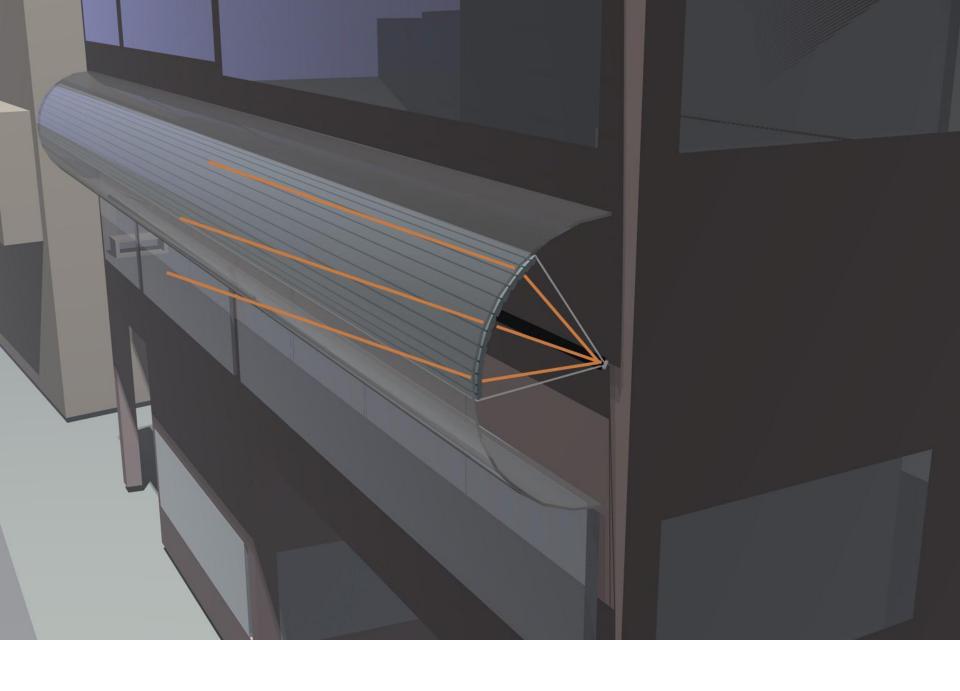




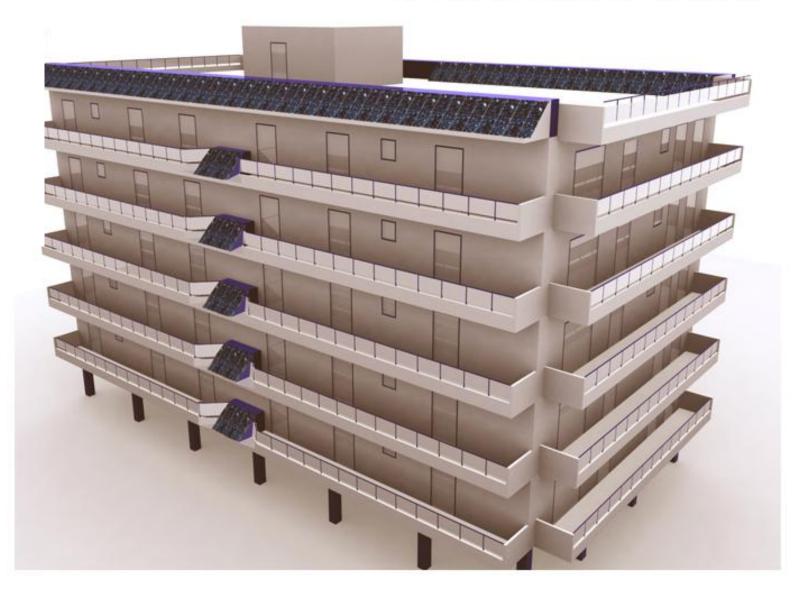


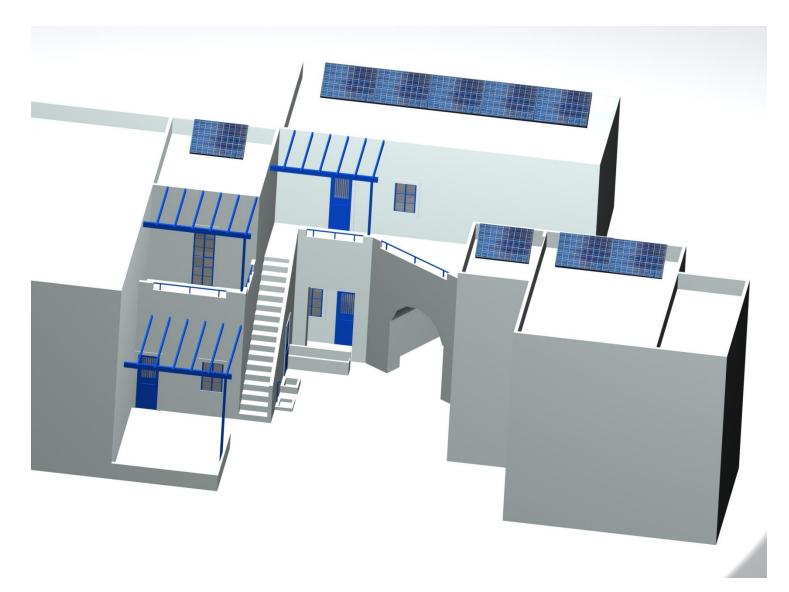






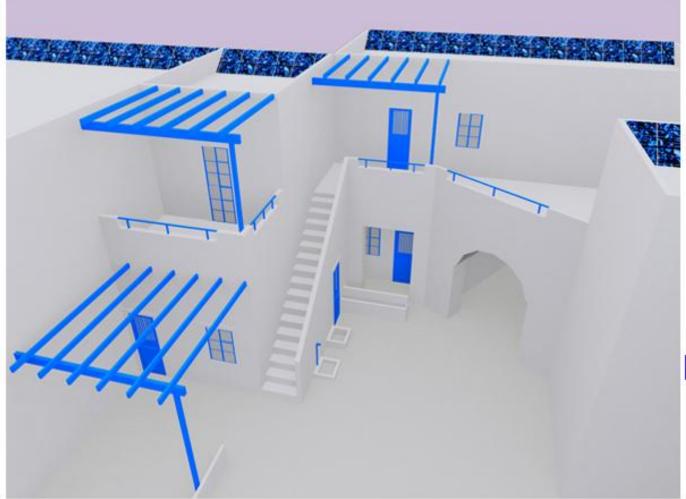
block of flats in Greece



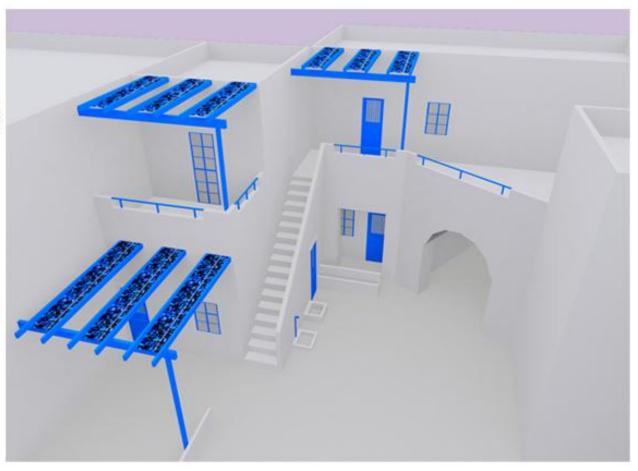


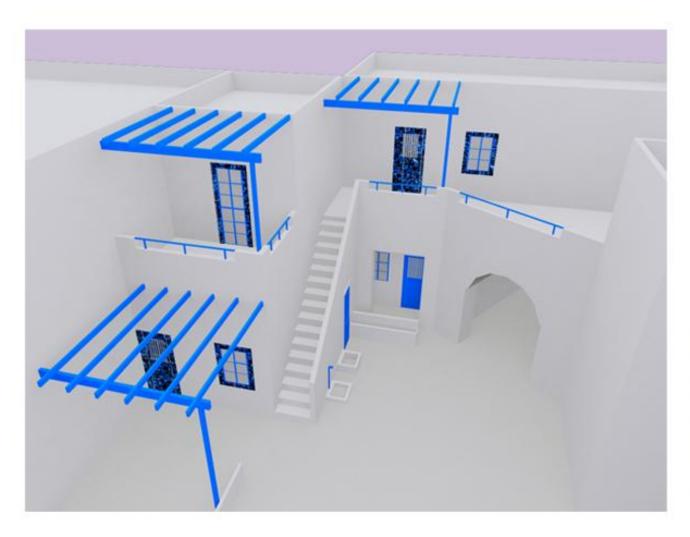
HYBRID PV/T COLLECTORS ON CYCLADIC HOUSE ROOF

Traditional settlements at Cycladic islands

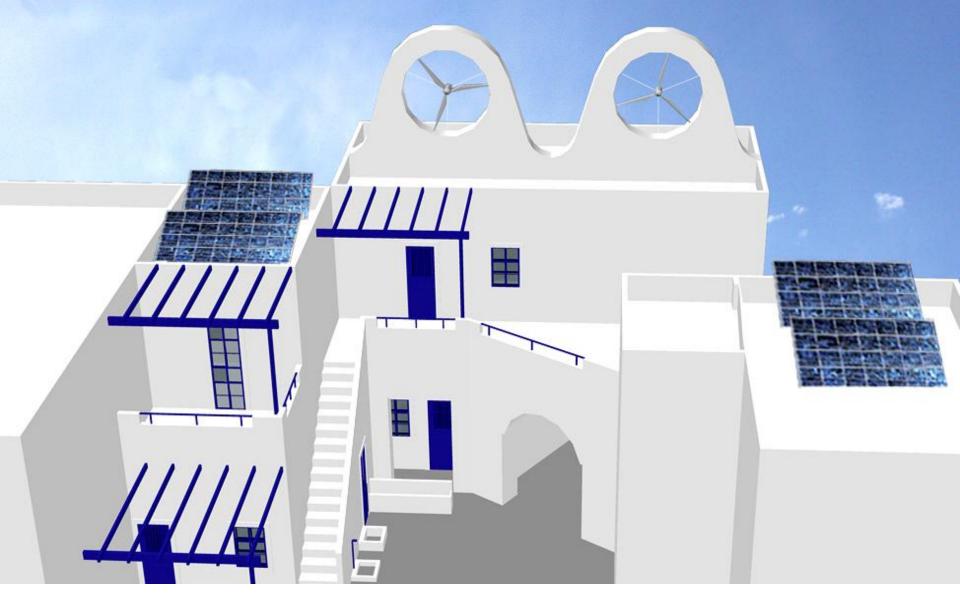


photovoltaic panels may be placed at the roof of the houses series of photovoltaic panels could be integrated to the pergola





the photovoltaic integration to the doors and the windows of the house



UPatras architectural design for cycladic island houses

Thank you for your attention Ευχαριστώ για την προσοχή σας

