

Abstract

Air-conditioning is one of the important appliances in many parts of the world today and already today air-conditioning causes energy shortage in for example UAE. The demand can be expected to increase because of changing working times, increased comfort expectations, and global warming. Air-conditioning systems in use are most often built around a vapor compression system driven by grid-electricity. Air conditioning system is almost a must in every building if we want to have an excellent indoor comfort inside the building. We will use **Passive Techniques** and **Nanotechnology** to Improve system Coefficient of Performance

Methods and Materials

1. Cooling Load Calculation By HAP software (Hourly Analysis Program)
- ❖ Passive Techniques added:
 1. Double Glazed Window-
 2. Reflective Roofing, Fiber glass material
 3. Trees Concorpous
 4. Overhang
 5. Nano Particle Single Wall Carbon Nano Tube.

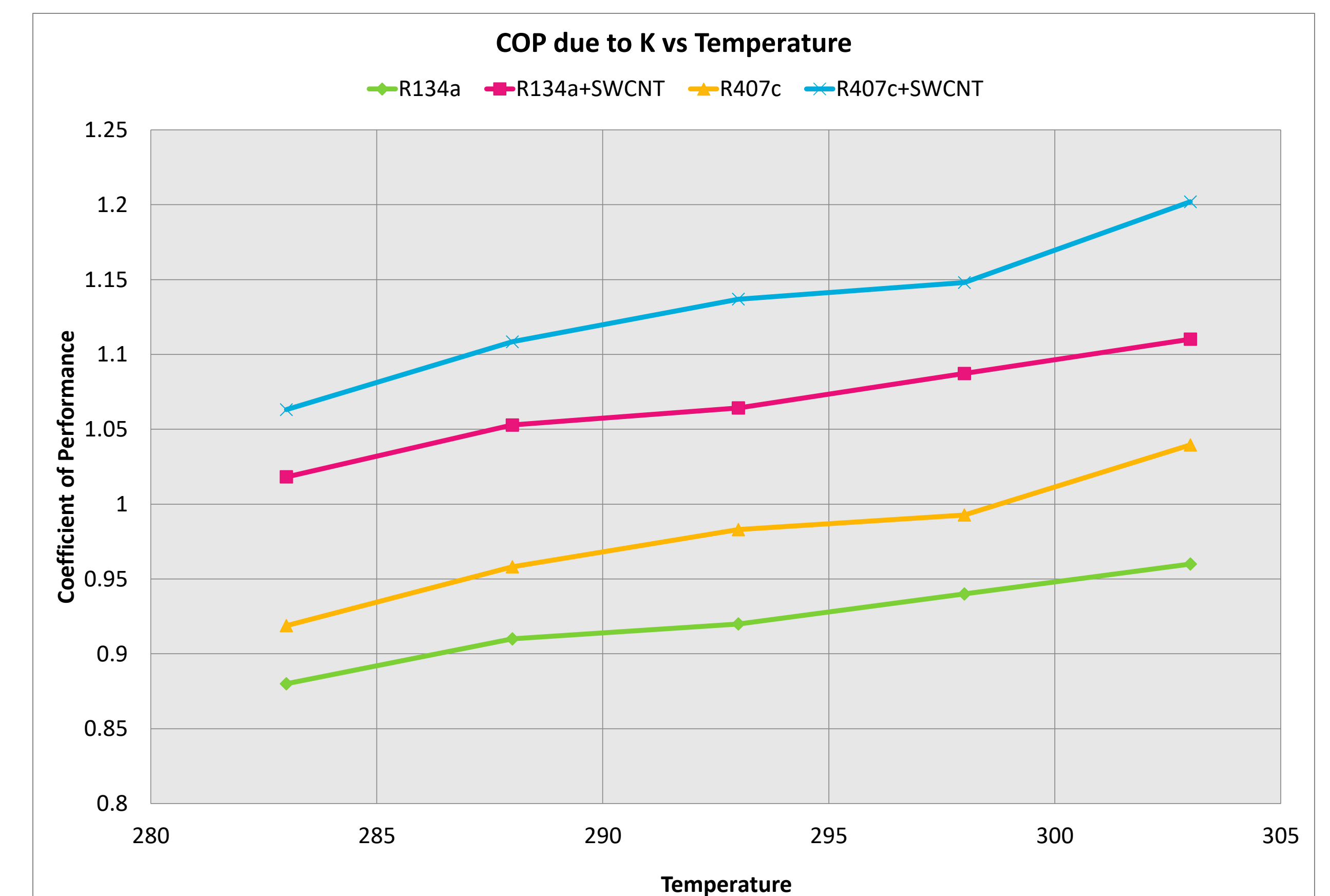


Chart 1 Refrigerant + Nano-particle SWCNT Thermal Conductivity COP

Introduction

Energy is the primary and most universal measure of all kinds of work by human beings and nature. Energy is a crucial input in the process of economic, social and industrial development. Day by day the energy consumption is increasing very rapidly. The rate of energy consumption is rising. Supply is depleting resulting in inflation and energy shortage. This is called the energy crisis. Therefore, alternative or non-conventional or renewable energy resources are very essential to develop for future energy requirements.



Figure 1 Experimental Room

Results

After the Thermodynamic analysis of the system, we have concluded that the savings due to the usage of passive techniques compared to the standard system we have reduced the cooling load by 25% using trees, reflective material, overhang and double glazing which verifies our analytical assumption in our design. Thus increase the coefficient of performance of our system as a whole. In addition to that the Compressor works less when adding Nano particles thus saving electricity and lowering the electricity bill.

COP = 3.7

| Item | Cost(AED) | Item | Cost(AED) |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| Solar PV Panel | 800 | Double glazed window | 1800 |
| Battery | 356 | Trees | 170 |
| Charge Controller | 228 | Nano- SWCNT | 2200 |
| Inverter | 954 | Reflective material | 160 |
| R407 gas | 324 | Total | 7191 AED |
| Split unit | 199 | | |

Energy Sources Comparison

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Energy delivered for ten years | 21878 Kwh |
| Cost of grid energy | 54 AED/month |
| Cost of grid for ten years | 6563 AED |
| Cost of system | 5030 AED |
| Saving in 10 years solar to conventional | 1533 AED |
| Saving in 10 years solar to geo | 8777 AED |
| Profit if excess energy to grid | 2023.92 AED |

Conclusions

solar powered air conditioning is economically cheaper on large scale application. In this paper, we have designed, analyzed the performance of the system. In addition to that we enhanced the design of our system by adding both passive techniques and Nano-particles, recalculated the performance of the system. Results show that the usage of passive technique reduced our cooling load and the usage of Nano-particle decreased the work of the compressor thus reducing our electricity consumption. In term of comparison between renewable and conventional sources of energy, solar energy is more efficient in terms of cost in the long run and on a large scale.

Supervisor

Dr. Shekh Atqiure
University of Sharjah
College of Engineering

Examiners

Dr Mamdouh Elhaj Assad
Dr Chaouki Ghenai

References

1. Gugulothu, R., Somanchi, N., Banoth, H., & Banothu, K. (2015). A Review on Solar Powered Air Conditioning System. *Procedia Earth and Planetary Science*, 11, 361-367.
2. Qdah, K. (2015). Performance of Solar-Powered Air Conditioning System under AlMadinah AlMunawwarah Climatic Conditions. *Smart Grid And Renewable Energy*, 06(07), 209-219.
3. Hao, E., & Hoseini, A. (2012). Solar vs. Conventional Air-Conditioning Systems: Review of LIMKOKWING University Campus, Cyberjaya, Malaysia. *Journal Of Creative Sustainable Architecture & Built Environment*, 2, 23-32.
4. Daut, I., Adzrie, M., Irwanto, M., Ibrahim, P., & Fitra, M. (2013). Solar Powered Air Conditioning System. *Energy Procedia*, 36, 444-453.
5. Abdel-Aziz, D., Al Shboul, A., & Al-Kurdi, N. (2015). Effects of Tree Shading on Building's Energy Consumption - The Case of Residential Buildings in a Mediterranean Climate. *American Journal Of Environmental Engineering*, 5(5), 131-140.
6. Kumar, R., Garg, S., & Kaushik, S. (2005). Performance evaluation of multi-passive solar applications of a non air-conditioned building. *International Journal Of Environmental Technology And Management*, 5(1), 60.