

Recent Advancement in Cooling Technologies of Solar Photovoltaic (PV) System

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The temperature of Photovoltaic (PV) module rises by absorbed incident solar radiation and causes subsequent drop off in electrical efficiency. To overcome this ill effect, an appropriate material must be used to absorb the heat and maintain the temperature of PV module. The purpose of present study is to review and understand various cooling techniques used to enhance cooling and electrical performance. The emphasis was placed on design and operating parameters like absorber configuration, flow pattern, flow rates, climatic conditions, radiation intensity, wind speed, thermal conductivity, glazing, concentration on the electrical and thermal characteristics. The reviewed papers include theoretical analysis, computer simulation, solar simulator and on-field experiments. The study states that the proper selection and utilization of cooling technology, design and process parameters are the key elements in the solar photovoltaic (PV) system to achieve optimum performance.

Keywords: Photovoltaic; Module temperature; photovoltaic cooling technologies; Photovoltaic/Thermal (PVT)

1. INTRODUCTION

Technological innovation, industrial development improves standards of living of mankind and it is directly proportional to energy consumption. The energy from the sun is the main source of energy on the earth. The different forms of energy available are geothermal energy, hydro energy, tidal energy, solar energy, wind energy, oil, coal, natural gases and other fossil fuels. Unfortunately, the majority of the energy requirement of globe is met by fossil fuels such as coal, natural gases, and oils. Though these conventional fuels are predominant sources to generate usable energy but their limited capacity, harmful by-products (CO₂, CO, NO_x, SO_x, particulate matters, ash, ODP, GHE, chemicals), geographical distribution are the main concerns and gives rise to many social, economic and environmental issues. Hence energy becomes an important aspect of technology which should be carefully studied and utilized. The more attention should be provided on all possible existing and new renewable energy technologies to avoid an ill effect of conventional sources.

As the word indicates, renewable energies are naturally occurring and can be renewed. The adaptation of renewable energy system helps to reduce fossil fuel dependency and minimize the negative impact on climate, environment and health. There are many researchers who signified that the solar energy is most potent source as compared to all renewable sources of energies [1]. The solar collectors are subcategorized in

solar thermal, solar PV and solar Photovoltaic/Thermal (PVT) based on the energy collection.

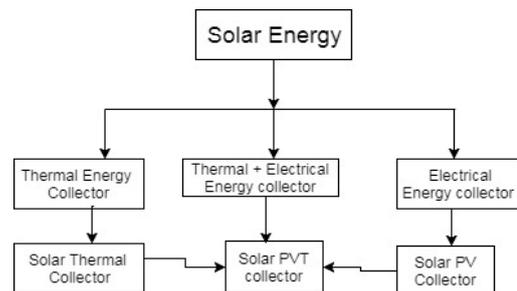


Fig 1. Classification of Solar energy collector based on energy Conversion

With the discovery of photovoltaic effect by French scientist Edmond Becquere in 1839, the first solar cell was designed by Charles Fritts with an efficiency of 1-2% in 1883. The solar module gives the best performance at specified operating temperature. As the surface temperature of PV module increases, semiconductor's properties tend to shift and thereby increasing the current and trade off in a drop of voltage assimilating reduction in power output. Much excess temperature may damage PV module. It means that temperature of PV module increases by absorbed solar radiation that is unable to convert into electrical power and result in a decreasing electrical efficiency. In the study performed by E. Skoplaki et al [2], reduction of 0.45% in relative efficiency with a rise 1° C in temperature of crystalline-Silicon PV module was seen. To conquer this ill effect, an appropriate material must be used to absorb the heat and maintain the temperature of PV cell as per manufacturer specification. It gives rise to a new technology called PVT or hybrid PV technology for generation of electricity (by photovoltaic effect) and thermal energy (by absorbing heat from PV

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through cooling medium). The concept of the hybrid PVT collector was proposed in 1978 by Kern and Russel [3].

T. T. Chow [4] performed a review on recent advancement in PVT hybrid solar technology and conclude that the PVT has significant marketplace in coming years.

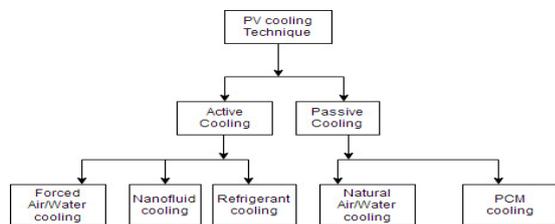


Fig 2. Classification of PV cooling techniques

The present work describes technological enhancement in cooling technologies as listed above with emphasis on design and operating parameters like different absorber configuration and flow pattern, flow rates, climatic conditions, radiation intensity, wind speed, thermal conductivity, glazing on the electrical and thermal performance of collector in the last decade.

2. AIR BASED COOLING TECHNOLOGY

Ease of availability, low cost and wide direct applications are the encouraging factors for favouring air as a cooling medium of PV module. The study on air based PVT [5] reveals that the front and back surface temperatures of PV module were crucial parameters for electrical performance. They concluded that the clear sky with minimum wind velocity gave favourable PVT performance. Many studies were performed to investigate and improve a performance of PVT considering variation in operating parameter and absorber design. J K Touni et al [6] developed six different numerical models of PVT air collector. i. e. reference PVT, PVT with a thin metal sheet of black colour Aluminium and PVT with fin considering with and without glazed configuration. Outlet temperature, mass flow rate, incident radiation, channel depth, collector length and exit vent were the parameter considered for study. Findings support use of glazing and fin for better performance of PVT.

A Shahsavari et al [7] developed a theoretical model of PVT for improvement of heat extraction performance at natural and forced circulation with experimental setup for validation. A thin metal sheet of aluminium was inserted into the flow passage of duct and comparative study was performed with and without glazed configuration. Results again agreed that glazed and force circulation improved the performance due to improved heat transfer. In order to improve the active PV cooling, experimental set up was designed with an extended surface in a duct by H.G. Teo et al [8] and the results were compared with PV without cooling. In another investigation by Arvind Tiwari et al [9], PVT-tedlar, and PVT- without tedlar had been studied considering with and without glazed configuration. Analytical expressions were derived and validated with experimentation. It was seen that PVT- without tedlar found to be effective configuration throughout the analysis. The investigation [10] was also performed in New Delhi,

India to compare overall performance of glass to glass PVT with glass to tedlar PVT. The overall performance of glass to glass PVT was found better due to higher thermal performance.

Table. 1 Comparison of performance parameters under various test condition with air based cooling

Absorber & flow type	flow rate of air	Electrical Efficiency (%)	Thermal Efficiency (%)
Double pass duct & fin [11]	0.015 kg/s	4	69
Single pass duct [12]	0.1 kg/s	8.4	42
Single pass with thin metal sheet [13]	0.13 kg/s	9.5	50
Single pass rectangle duct [14]	0.0287 kg/s	10.02	54.7
Single pass sheet and fin [15]	0.14 kg/s	13.75	56.19
Array of duct with fin [16]	0.02-0.14 kg/s	10.1-10.9	45-60
Single pass duct [17]	0.03-0.05 kg/s m ²	10.6-12.2	28-55
Single pass sheet & fin [18]	0.05 kg/s/m ²	9-10	52
Single pass duct [19]	1.0 m/s	10.01	17.18
Single pass duct [20]	0.0667 m ³ /s	15	22

Though air based PVT is extensively used and popular cooling technology, its lower thermal conductivity reduces the heat transfer rate causing lower thermal performance. For increasing heat transfer rate, air cooling requires high grade energy which involves operating cost addition.

3. WATER BASED COOLING TECHNOLOGY

Water is the conventional cooling medium used for many industrial and domestic purposes such as internal combustion engine, steam power plant, chemical plant, and refineries. Water is inexpensive, non-toxic and has high heat storage capacity. The effectiveness of water to cool PV module was studied by [21] in the hot climatic condition of Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. A numerical model was developed and compared with experimental work for validation. Results proved that the water cooling reduced the PV surface temperature by 20% which helped to raise PV module efficiency by 9%. The performance analysis of PVT water collectors was done by Ahmad Fudholi et.al. [22] and proved that the efficiency of the PV module increase when the temperature decrease. It was also seen that decrement in temperature is not a linear with increment in the mass flow rate.

A comparative study between non-cooled PV, water cooled, Ethylene Glycol (EG) cooled, and water- EG mixture cooled PV was performed by Blessy Joy et al [23]. The serpentine tube configuration was used to absorb heat from PV module and performance is evaluated on the basis of electrical and thermal efficiencies. It was seen that efficiency of PVT exponentially increases with increase in thermal

conductivity of coolant. The higher thermal conductivity of water improved the overall efficiency of PVT by 25% compared to EG. In order to improve heat transfer rate, Masoud Rahimi et al [24] proposed micro channel absorber with a hydraulic diameter of 0.667mm. An experimental investigation was performed to compare the maximum electrical power generation. It was seen that micro channel absorber arrangement improved the power generation by 30%. A new configuration of PVT for extracting more heat was proposed by K Touafek et al[25]. The theoretical model of plate of galvanized steel and tube integration was developed as an absorber for heat extraction and validated performance with experimental work. The modified absorber was characterized by better heat absorption capability and lower production cost and proved good alternative for conventional PVT system. The study was also performed by [26] with low cost galvanized steel material as an absorber. They developed theoretical model with two new different absorber configurations such as parallel vertical tube and enclosure type. The result favoured use of parallel vertical tube absorber than enclosure due to higher energy saving.

The thermal and electrical performance optimization of the PVT collector was performed by Niccolo Aste et al [27]. He optimized the PVT performance by choosing appropriately thermo-electric configuration of the collector. A mathematical model was developed by W. A. J. Jaysuriya et al [28] to study effect of sensitivity of design, climate condition and operating parameters on performance of PVT. Different configurations based on cooling fluid and arrangement of glass and tedlar layer were proposed such as glass to glass PV module with air flow above the absorber plate, glass to glass PV module with air flow below the absorber plate, glass to tedlar PV module with air flow below the absorber plate, glass to glass PV module with water flow below the absorber plate and glass to tedlar PV module with water flow below the absorber plate. The result showed that glass tedlar water collector was found to be better configuration in performance compared to others. Authors also highlighted importance of operating parameters like wind speed, solar radiation, mass flow rate, fluid temperature and need of their optimisation to achieve optimum efficiency.

Domestic application of PVT in Kenya was studied by [29]. They estimated daily electrical energy demand and hot water requirement for family of five persons. The TRNSYS simulation was performed to determine optimum flow rate of water to satisfy estimated energy requirement. It was found that 25 LPH was optimum flow rate providing combined efficiency of 37-62 % with payback period of investment was five years. Techno economic performance of PVT was studied by [30] and compared with PV, Solar Water Heater (SWH), and PV+SWH system. Authors evaluated economic parameters like Simple Payback Period (SPP), Internal Rate of Returns (IRR), and Savings to Interest Ratio (SIR). This analysis showed that PV+SWH system was slightly more favourable over PVT but considering area requirement, PVT produced almost same quantity of energy on half of area that PV+SWH required.

Table. 2 Comparison of performance with different absorber and flow rate for water based cooling

Absorber & flow type	Flow rate of water	Electrical Efficiency (%)	Thermal Efficiency (%)
Stainless Steel tubes with different flow patterns [31]	0.01 kg/s	11.98	50.12
Copper tube in Aluminium box [32]	0.06 kg/s	5 - 6	33-64
Copper tube and sheet with Aluminium parallel duct [33]	0.03 – 0.06 kg/s	11.8	40.7
Stainless Steel round & hollow shape absorber [34]	0.11 – 0.041 kg/s	13.8	54.6
Aluminium roll bond absorber [35]	0.055-0.066 kg/s	6- 14.2	29- 21.8
Aluminium alloy box structure [36]	75- 95 kg/m ²	9-11	45-52
Aluminium alloy tube sheet [37]	66.1- 75 kg/m ²	7.84– 13.60	38 – 65.23
Aluminium alloy flat box [38]	65.2 kg/m ²	3.96- 5.42	35.80- 51.95
Aluminium roll bond flat absorber [39]	72 kg/h/m ²	8.7	79
Tube absorber with covered sheet [40]	10 kg/h/m ²	9.96	24.3
Stainless Steel square channel [41]	80 kg/h/ m ²	13.5	56.5
Copper rectangular pipes [42]	1.5x10 ⁻⁶ m ³ /s	11.5- 12.3	58.8- 61.7
Roll bond type absorber with layer of polymer [43]	1.1x10 ⁻⁶ m ³ /s	10.5	72.8

Abundant availability and countless necessitate of hot water for domestic and industrial application water is dominant cooling medium used in PVT. Water cooling has the constraint of lower thermal conductivity, fouling of impurity inside duct, need of electricity to augment turbulence and heat transfer.

4. PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL (PCM) BASED COOLING TECHNOLOGY

The application of PCM for cooling of the photovoltaic system was initially investigated by Stultz and Wen in 1977 [44]. They found PCM cooling as a useful technique and can be enhanced by improving thermal conductivity to absorb higher heat from the PV module. Though the first investigation was performed in 1977, enormous research and development studies on PCM as a cooling tool were originated in last decade. One dimensional energy balance model was developed by [45] to predict worldwide perspective of PCM assisted PVT technology. Regions wise study was performed and concluded that the high isolation and less climatic variation were the promising parameters for implementing a PCM-PVT technology. The increment of 6% in energy output was achieved in Mexico and eastern Africa whereas 5% in Central and South America, Africa, Arabia, Southern Asia and the Indonesia with PCM cooling. Research also highlighted need of further research for advancement and cost effective solution. A

Hasan et al [46] proposed PV with paraffin based RT40 PCM for an extremely hot climate of UAE to evaluate its energy performance throughout the year. A conjugate heat transfer model was developed and validated with experimental work. The work signifies that the melting and solidification of PCM determine an extent of ability to cool PV; as less cooling was observed in cool months compared to hot months. The result provide concrete base to use of PCM-PVT in the hot climate as electrical energy yield was enhanced by 5.9%.

An investigation of PCM based PVT with the metal fin configuration in an absorber to improve cooling was studied by M.J. Huang et al [47]. Three paraffin base PCM Waksol A, RT27, and RT35 were filled in absorber by 85% volume. It has been found that using RT27 and internal fin, significant reduction in the temperature rise was achieved.

Maria C Browne et al [48] performed comparative indoor investigation between PCM (Capric- Palmitic)-PVT, PVT-water, and non-cooled PV collector. A stainless steel container with copper tubing was designed to pass water and PCM. Result concluded that PVT-PCM has considerable high heat storage capacity compare to PVT-water under the given condition. Another comparative study between PCM1-PVT (Eutectic mixture of capric-palmitic acid), PCM2-PVT (Salt hydrate $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and non-cooled PV collector was studied by [49]. The two different climatic conditions as hot climate (Vihari, Pakistan) and a cold climate (Dublin, Ireland) were considered for investigation. Metallic PCM container was attached to the back of PV with internal fins. Result concluded that PCM2-PVT performed better to achieve higher temperature drop and power saving in Vihari, Pakistan. It has been also concluded that PCM-PVT performs better at hot and stable climatic conditions. In the meantime, M C Browne et al [50] also studied the potential of PCM for effective thermal management of PV, concentrated PV and building integrated PV system. Work revealed that the PCM was a useful cooling technique to improve the performance and highlighted need of study in solidification and discharge characteristics of PCM.

Ewald Japs et al [51] performed an experimental study with non- cooled PV, commercial paraffin based PCM RT28 (thermal conductivity (k) of 2.4 W/(mK) and same PCM (thermal conductivity of 0.19 W/(mK) The thermal conductivity of RT 28 was increased by the use of expanded graphite. Results confirmed that higher thermal conductivity of PCM should be preferred to achieve high-temperature drop and yield. A similar type of study [52] was intended to study the effect of pure PCM (thermal conductivity of 0.18 W/mK and combine PCM (PCM (70%), copper (20%), graphite (10%), (thermal conductivity of 95.38 W/mK) on the electrical and thermal behaviour of PV module. It was seen that thermal conductivity is proportional to electrical performance. The combined PCM and pure PCM improved the electrical efficiency by an average of 5.8% and 3% respectively

The effect of inclination on the cooling of PV was thoroughly studied by [53]. The absorber was designed with R25 PCM and incorporated with rectangular fins.

The angle of inclination was varied from 0 degrees to 90 degrees to vertical. It was observed that natural convection was dominant till 45-degree inclination and thereafter conduction played the dominant role. Investigation recommend smaller angle of inclination (lower than 45 degrees) for better cooling of PV.

Di Su et al [54] highlighted the effect of position of the PCM layer and thickness of PCM on the dynamic characteristics of PVT. PV module temperature, air outlet temperature, electrical power, thermal power were simulated and evaluated for dynamic performance. Result conferred that upper layer of PCM with 3 cm layer thickness significantly improved the performance of collector for current design.

Ewa Klugmann-Radziemska et al [55] also performed the experimentation with PCM to stabilize PV module temperature. Paraffin 42-44, Rubitherm RT22 and Ceresin PCM were used for experimentation. Different configurations of PCM-PVT were proposed with varying layer thickness as well with and without water cooling. Best results of temperature stabilization was achieved for Paraffin 42-44 PCM of 2 mm thickness with water cooling configuration. They also highlighted concerns of water pumping, corrosion and increased weight associated with configuration.

Sajan preet et al [56] performed the experiments aiming to improve the performance of PV module. Three configurations of absorber as non- cooled PV, water based PVT with double absorber plate and water based PVT integrated with PCM (paraffin wax RT30) were proposed. The electrical and thermal performances were studied at varying mass flow rates. Findings concluded that water based PCM-PVT achieved 53% temperature decrement and proved most effective technique compared with non- cooled PV at higher mass flow rate of 0.031 kg/s.

Passive cooling of PV with PCM is found superior as it provides higher energy storage density and silent cooling operation. The higher cost associated with preparation of PCM and its thermo physical properties are the main area of concern and further study is required for successful deployment in PCM based cooling.

5. NANOFUID BASED COOLING TECHNOLOGY

Nanofluids are composite fluids involving properties of base fluid and enhanced properties of solute. It is an evolution of fluids which exhibit improved thermal conductivity of base fluid. Basically these fluids involves nanoparticles which posses high surface area to volume ratio. Also the lot of boom in research is observed in PVT technology by using nanofluids.

The introduction of nanotechnology provides a new era of fluids of enriched properties. The Al_2O_3 -Water nanofluid was proposed by Sundermadji et al [57] to investigate heat transfer characteristics in double pipe heat exchanger. Experimentations were performed at varying volume concentration of 0.15 %, 0.25%, and 0.5% of nanoparticles. It was found that increasing nanoparticles concentration enhances convective heat transfer but it also raises slight pressure drop.

Outdoor investigation and exergy analysis of single slope solar still was performed by Madhu. B. et al [58]

with Al₂O₃, CuO and TiO₂ nanoparticles. The water was used as base fluid and volume concentration was varied from 0.05% to 0.2%. A result justifies use of higher concentration for attaining higher yield. During the experimentation, maximum yield was obtained from Al₂O₃-water nanofluid. Natasha E.Hjerrild et al [59] performed an investigation to study PVT enhancement using selectively absorbing nanofluid of core-shell silver silica (Ag-SiO₂) nanodiscs and Carbon Nanotubes (CN). This combination resulted in incremental overall efficiency by 30%.

Ali H.A.Al-Waeli et al [60] did a comparative study of nanoparticles Al₂O₃, CuO and SiC with water as a base fluid to evaluate and compare efficiency of PVT collectors. The experimentations were performed in indoor lab using a modified MINI-EEST simulator. The results showed that SiC had the highest overall efficiency and greater stability among all nanoparticles.

Nooshin Karamiet et al [61] conducted experiments to investigate the cooling performance with varying concentration of Bohemite with water as base fluid and compared with water based PVT. The straight and helical types of channels were used as an absorber to extract heat. Results showed that the presence of nanoparticle decreased an average temperature of PV module and enhanced electrical performance. The highest decrement in an average temperature of PV module at 0.1% concentration was found with helical channel which also leads to increase in electrical efficiency.

The influence of concentration, type of nanofluids and base fluid on thermal and electrical performance was also studied by Oussama Rejeb et al [62]. The numerical model for three different climatic conditions of France, Iran and Tunisia was developed and validated with experiments. The two nanoparticles of Al₂O₃ and Cu with concentration 0.1%, 0.2% and 0.4% by weight with pure water and ethylene glycol as base fluids were considered for experimentation. They concluded that pure water provides higher performance than ethylene glycol and Cu-Water nanofluid gave the highest thermal and electrical efficiency compared to other nanofluid at Monastir (Tunisia) climatic condition.

A comparative study among natural cooling, forced air cooling, water cooling and SiO₂-Water, Fe₃O₄-Water nanofluid cooling was studied by Shohreh Soltani et al [63]. It was observed that the nanofluids proved as a better cooling option than the conventional cooling methods. Due to higher heat transfer coefficient from SiO₂-Water nanofluid, it was found to be favourable cooling medium among all. Hashim Hussein et al [64] tinted the importance of optimum concentration ratio for best potential performance. The indoor investigation was performed using Al₂O₃-water nanofluid from 0.1 % to 0.5% concentration ratio with the circulated pipes as absorber located below the PV module. At optimum concentration ratio of 0.3%, substantial temperature fall was noted which resulted in enhanced electrical efficiency of 12.1%.

The latest study by Mohammad Sardarabadi et al [65] was performed with the combination of nanofluid (ZnO-water by 0.2% wt) and PCM (paraffin wax) as a cooling medium. The electrical and thermal performance of this modified coolant were compared

with water based PVT and non-cooled PV. Result concluded that nanofluid based PV-PCM coolant reduced temperature of PV by 16 degree and electrical output increased by 13% compared to non-cooled PV collector.

Table. 3 Comparison of performance with various different nanofluids and bending

Nanofluid and Reference	Blending (%)	flow rate	Electrical efficiency (%)	Thermal efficiency (%)
CuO-Water [66]	0.05% by vol	0.01 kg/s	7.62	28.22
Silver-Deionised water[67]	0.5% by vol	0.039 kg/s	13.2	60.8
SiO ₂ -Water [68]	0-2% by weight	0.170 kg/s	10.30	65.93
TiO ₂ -Water [68]			10.97	66.93
SiC-Water [68]			13.52	68.21
TiO ₂ -Water [69]	0.2% by weight	8.3x10 ⁻³ kg/s	13.62	44.34
ZnO-Water [69]			13.58	46.05
Al ₂ O ₃ -Water [69]			13.43	36.66
Al ₂ O ₃ -Water [70]	2% by weight	1.1x10 ⁻⁵ m ³ /s	13	45
Fe ₃ O ₄ -Water [71]	1 % -2% by weight	1.1x10 ⁻⁵ m ³ /s	6.68-6.81	70.41-74.96

Higher thermal conductivity compare to conventional air and water, nanofluid based cooling enhanced heat dissipation due to high surface area. In nanofluid based cooling; solute, nanoparticles, blending, stability over a long period, thermo physical properties, and cost associated with preparation are the key variables that decide the electrical and thermal performance.

6. REFRIGERANT BASED COOLING TECHNOLOGY

In recent years, researcher proposed non-conventional refrigerant for cooling PV module. During the operation, low temperature, low-pressure liquid refrigerant passed through the back of PV panel to extract heat from PV module and get converted into a gaseous phase. This gaseous phase refrigerant is compressed in the compressor up to its desired delivery pressure and further passed through the condenser. Receiver and throttling valve are placed between condenser and evaporator to regulate required flow to maintain cooling temperature. After throttling of refrigerant through throttle valve, the refrigerant is circulated in an evaporator to extract heat and cycle is repeated. The heat exchange between water and refrigerant increases the temperature of water and can be used for any domestic or industrial water heating application. Such solar integrating heat pumps are also known as Heat Pump Water Heating (HPWH) or Solar Assisted Heat Pump (SAHP). R Daghigh et al concluded in his study [72] that refrigerant based absorber provides the better cooling effect in PVT and able to provide electrical efficiency of 13.4 % simultaneously with Coefficient of

Performance (COP) of 8.3. Some of the recent developments in refrigerant based cooling were discussed in the following context.

Honbing et al [73] performed an investigation with R134a as a refrigerant to improve cooling and electrical performance. The low evaporating temperature of R134a makes it suitable for absorbing heat and helped to cool PV module. A glass vacuum tube type PV module heat pump system was manufactured to investigate the effectiveness of refrigerant based coolant and effect of varying solar radiation, condenser water flow rate and condenser water inlet temperature on COP. With refrigerant cooling, electrical efficiency was augmented by 1.9% compared to conventional non-cool PV collector. Similar performance analysis of PVT-HPWH with R134a was also carried out by Huan Liang Tsai [74]. He proposed MATLAB based numerical model to enhance PVT efficiency and heat pump COP and validated with field experiment at Taiwan. His investigation concluded that on a sunshine day, the average overall efficiency of 86.29% and COP of 7.09 was achieved with the proposed design.

Feng Shan et al [75] also proposed environmental friendly R410a refrigerant for PV cooling. A dynamic model was constructed to analyze the influence of evaporator temperature and radiation intensity on electrical and thermal performance under climatic condition of Nanjing, China. With the same type of refrigerant, experimental investigation had been performed by [76]. A novel parallel laid micro channel structure was designed with a reduced cross sectional area to enhanced vapour flow velocity and vapour evaporation rate which result in the higher performance of the system. With this novel design average overall efficiency of 69.7% and COP of 4.7 was achieved. An experiment was also performed with R22 refrigerant for cooling the PV and utilization of heat energy to space heating [77]. A novel mini channel absorber with small cross sectional area was design to improve heat transfer. It was found that such PVT arrangement had average overall efficiency of 45% and COP of 4.9

Attila Bai et al [78] highlighted technical and economic impact with refrigerant based cooling. Study deals with water sprinkling and refrigerant for cooling PV cell under Hungarian condition and performance was compared with non cooled PV. Performance results favoured use of water sprinkling technique for cooling in a technical and economic sense. Considering electricity consumption for coolant circulation, net electrical performance was found to be 12% for sprinkling whereas it was negative for refrigerant.

Due to better heat transfer characteristics, refrigerant based cooling is preferred in current years but high initial and operating costs, power consumption, refrigerants thermo physical characteristics and environmental characteristics need to be further studied in details.

7. CONCLUSION

It is seen that cooling of PV assists to reduce PV surface temperature and results in improved electrical and thermal performance. Following are the concluding remarks from existing literature review.

Many comparative studies were performed and endorsed PV cooling for overall performance improvement per unit area. Performance of PVT mainly depends on the variables like incident solar radiation, wind speed, ambient temperature, geometry of collector and heat transfer fluid. Design of thermal heat absorber has a crucial role in improving heat transfer rate. Further in the literature, it is observed that effective techniques for heat transfer augmentations are use of extended surfaces, various flow patterns. Each PV cooling technology has some merits and demerits hence it should be selected based upon climatic condition, cooling extent, budgetary constraints and end use of recovered thermal energy. Due to lower heat transfer characteristics of air and water and its effect on electrical performance, motivation has been shifted to PCM, nanofluid and refrigerant based cooling. It is also understood from the literature that impact of cooling technologies on technical, environmental and economical characteristics should be investigated in details and process parameters need to be optimized for further popularization and commercial use.

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НАЈНОВИЈА КРЕТАЊА У РАЗВОЈУ ТЕХНОЛОГИЈА ХЛАЂЕЊА КОД СОЛАРНИХ ФОТОНАПОНСКИХ СИСТЕМА

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Температура фотонапонског модула расте услед апсорбованог инцидентног Сунчевог зрачења да би потом опадала код добијене електричне енергије. Да би се превазишао овај негативан ефекат мора се користити одговарајући материјал за апсорбовање топлоте и одржавање температуре фотонапонског

модула. Циљ рада је да пружи приказ и омогући разумевање различитих техника хлађења које се користе за побољшање хлађења и електричних перформанси. У раду су истакнути параметри пројектовања и функционисања као што су конфигурација апсорбера, начин протока, брзина протока, климатски услови, интензитет зрачења, брзина ветра, топлотна проводљивост, углачаност,

усмереност на електричне и топлотне карактеристике. Приказани радови обухватају теоријску анализу, компјутерску симулацију, соларни симулатор и теренске експерименте. Наводи се да су правилан избор и коришћење технологије хлађења, као и параметри пројектовања и процеса, кључни елементи за постизање оптималних перформанси соларног фотонапонског система.