



Rural Renewable Energy Alliance

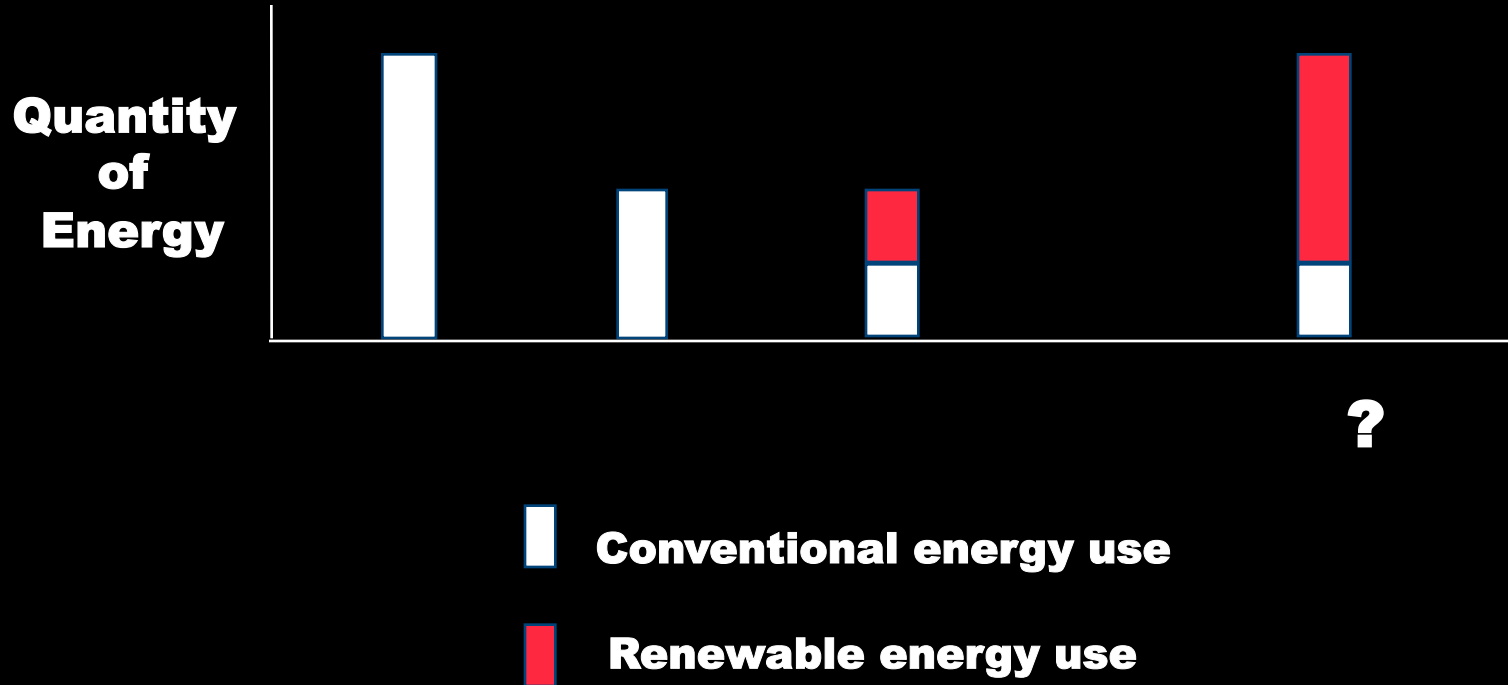
RURAL RENEWABLE ENERGY ALLIANCE

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**The Answer is NOT Solar...**

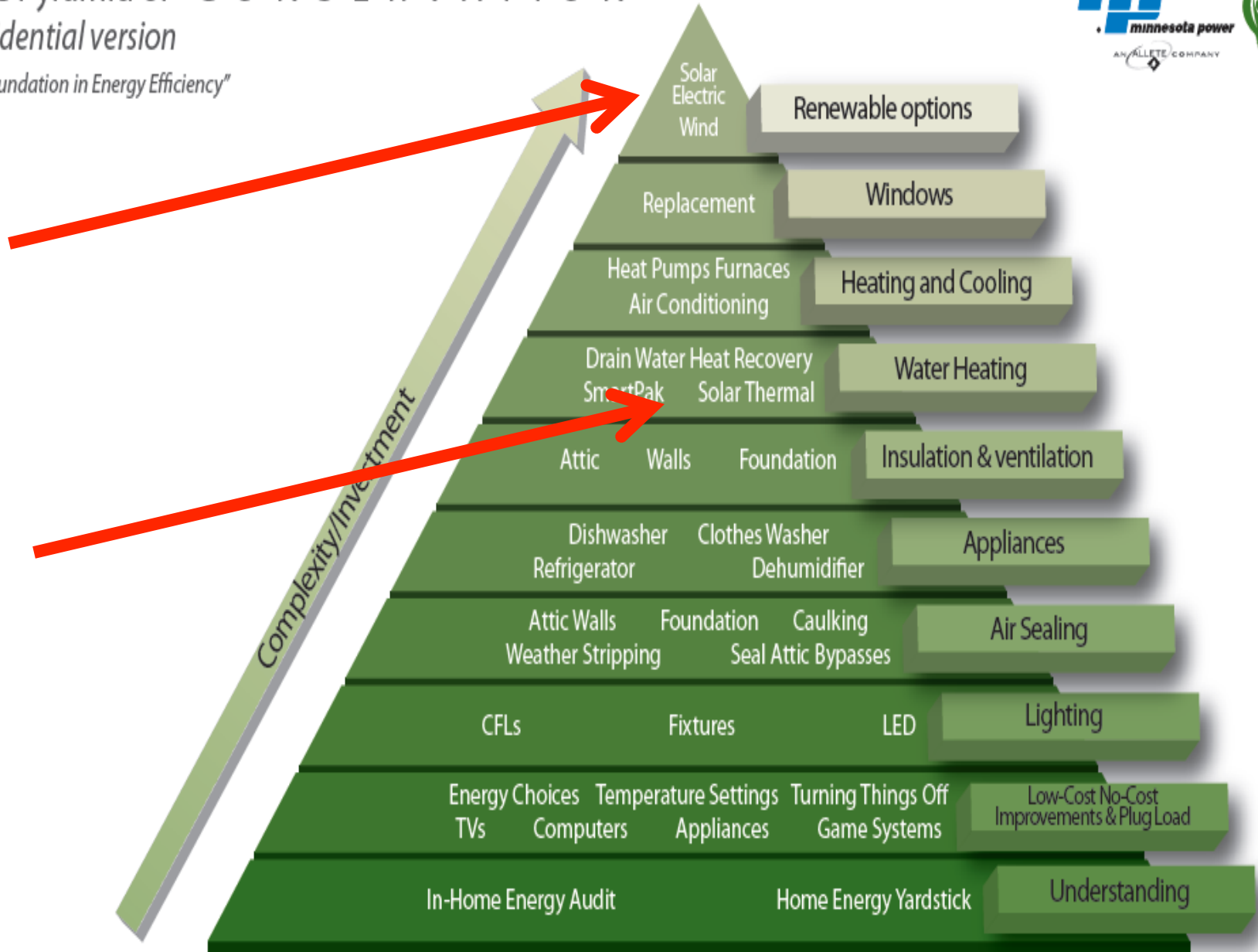
# “Efficiency Before Renewables!”



# The Pyramid of CONSERVATION

*residential version*

"A Foundation in Energy Efficiency"

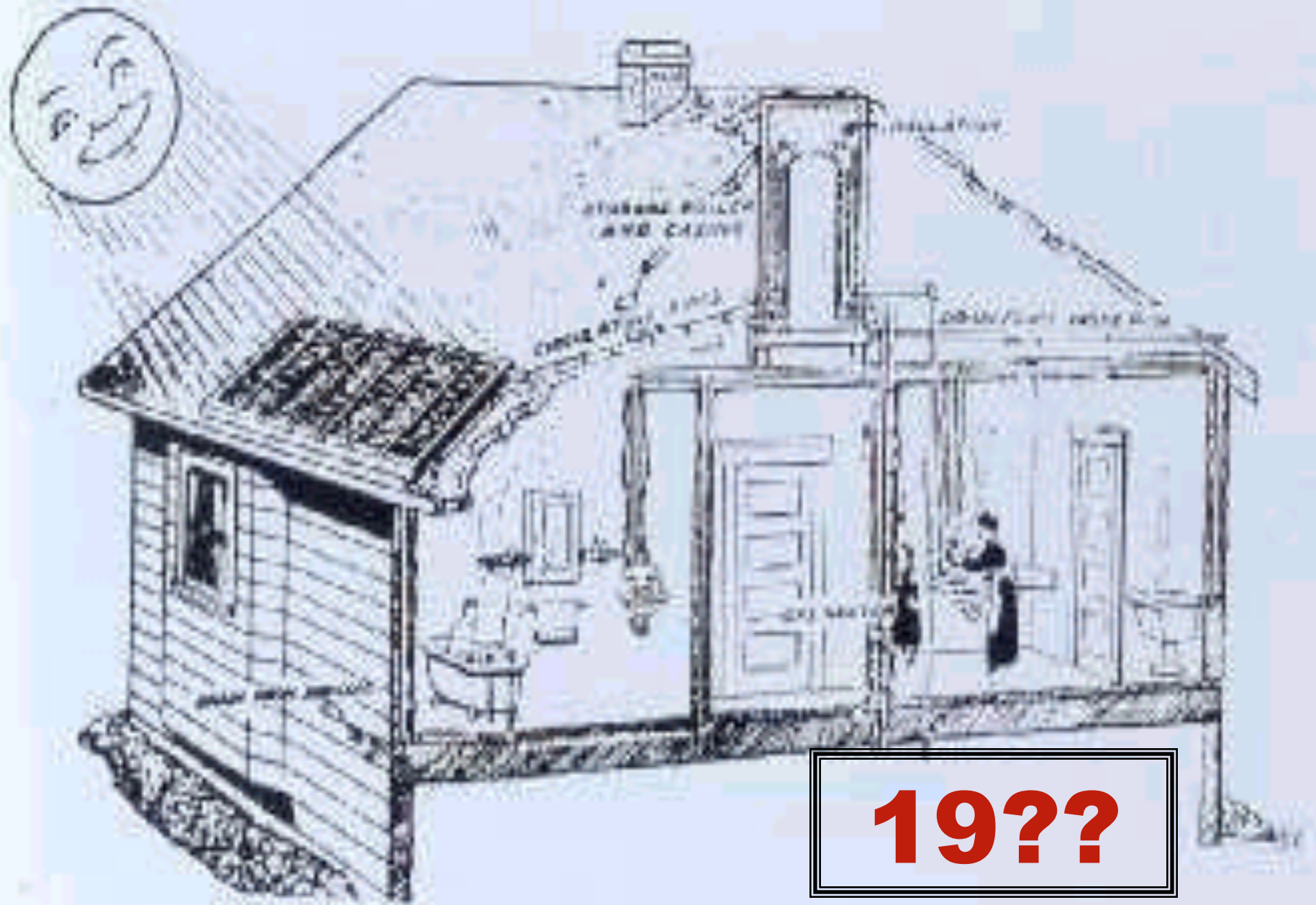


# ***An Introduction to Solar Energy for your Home or Business***





**Nothing New...**



**19??**



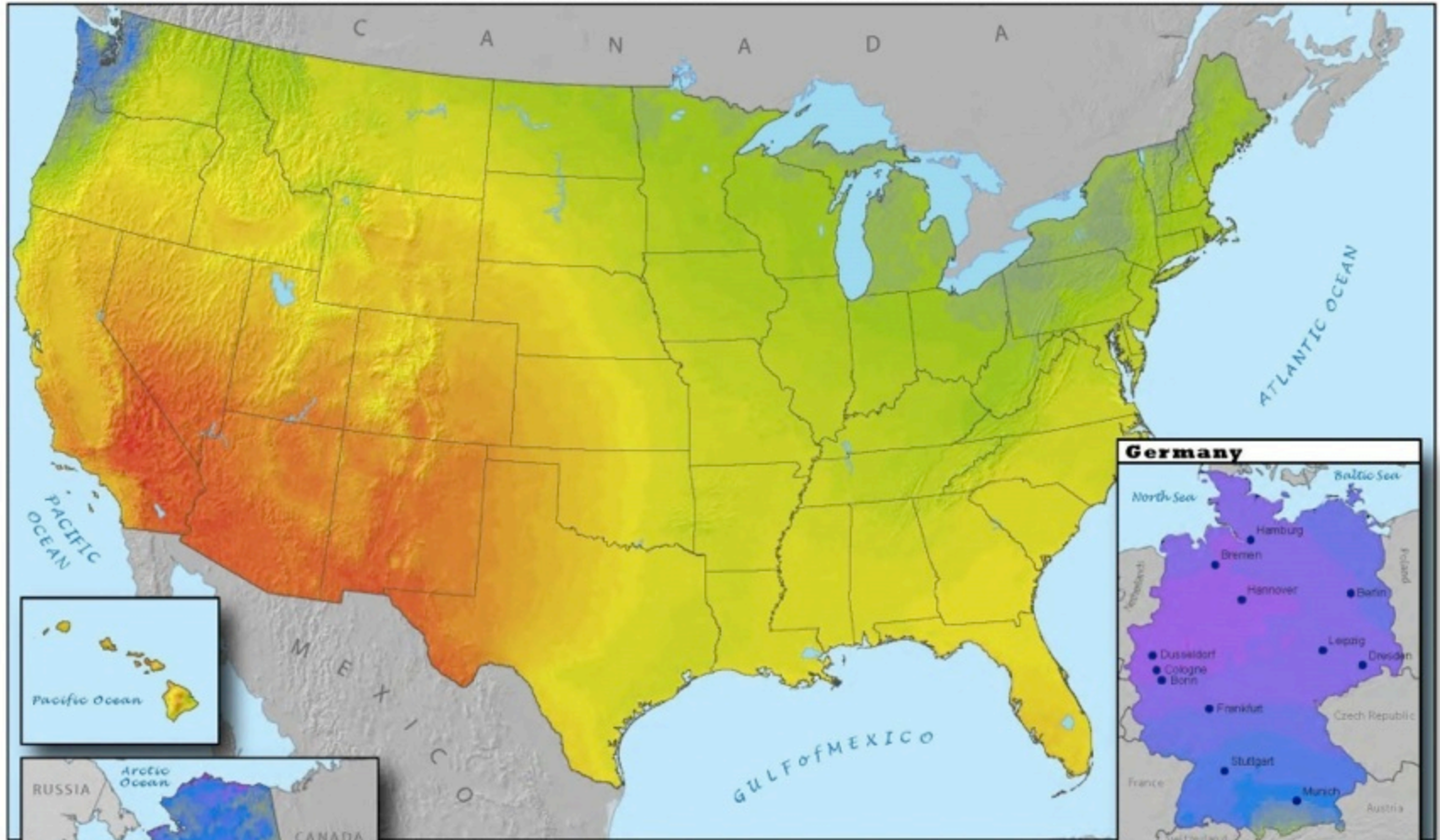


# Is Solar Energy an Appropriate Technology?

**MAYBE!**

- 1. Regional Solar Resource*
- 2. Site-based Solar Resource*
- 3. Site-based needs,  
opportunities and limitations*

# Solar Resource : United States and Germany



Annual average solar resource data are for a solar collector oriented toward the south at a tilt = local latitude. The data for Hawaii and the 48 contiguous states are derived from a model developed at SUNY/Albany using geostationary weather satellite data for the period 1998-2005. The data for Alaska are derived from a 40-km satellite and surface cloud cover database for the period 1985-1991 (NREL, 2003). The data for Germany were acquired from the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and is the yearly sum of global irradiation on an optimally-inclined surface for the period 1981-1990.



This map was produced by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory for the U.S. Department of Energy May 30, 2008

# Is your place solar compatible?

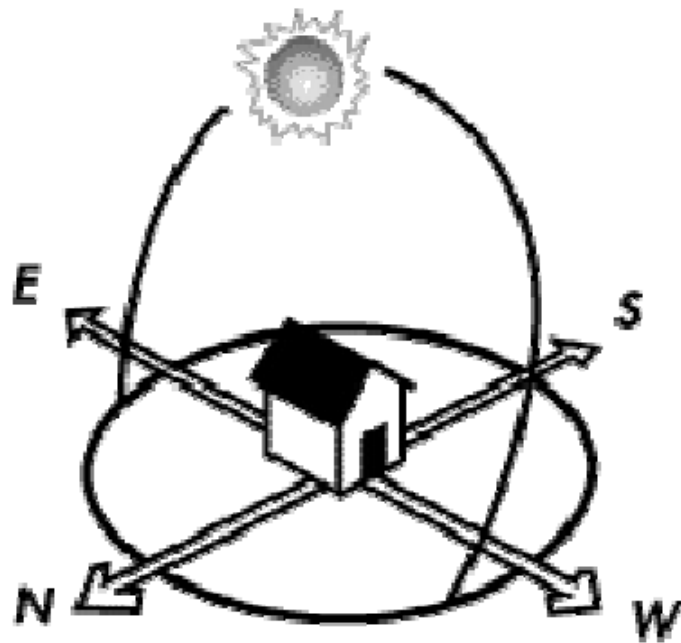


**A**



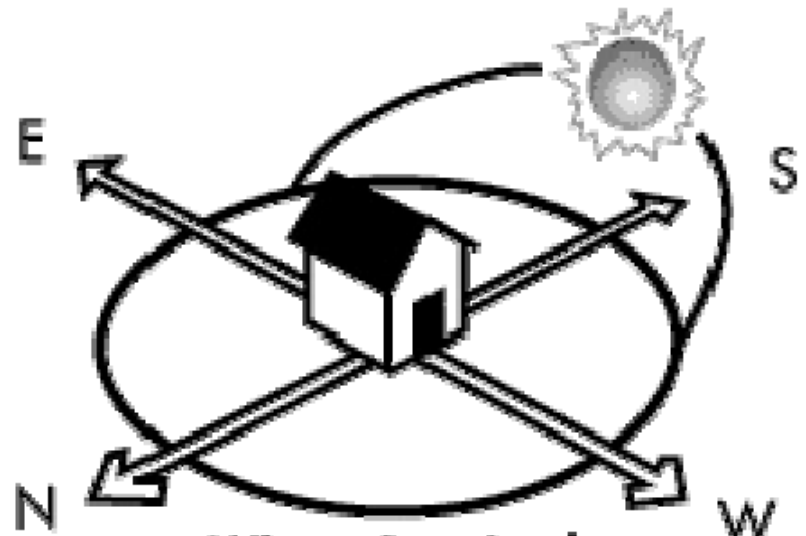
**B**

# Sun Path



Summer Sun Angles

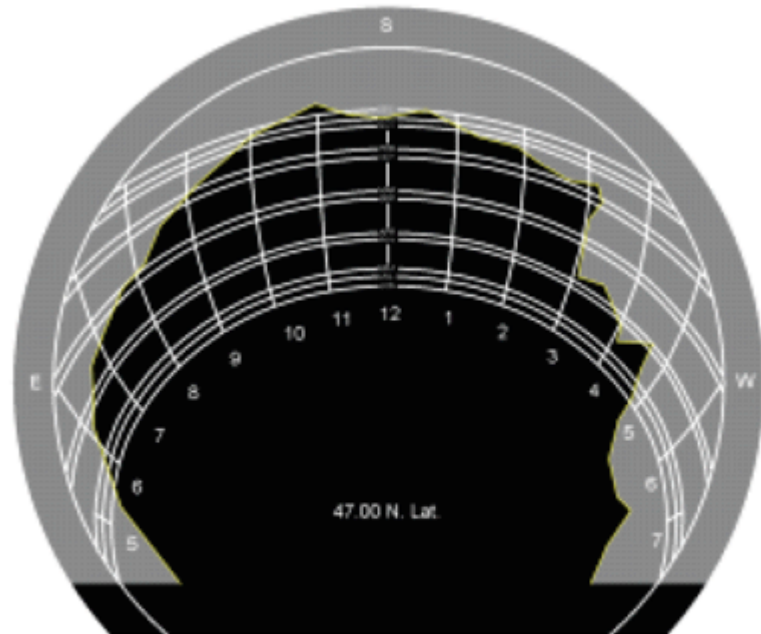
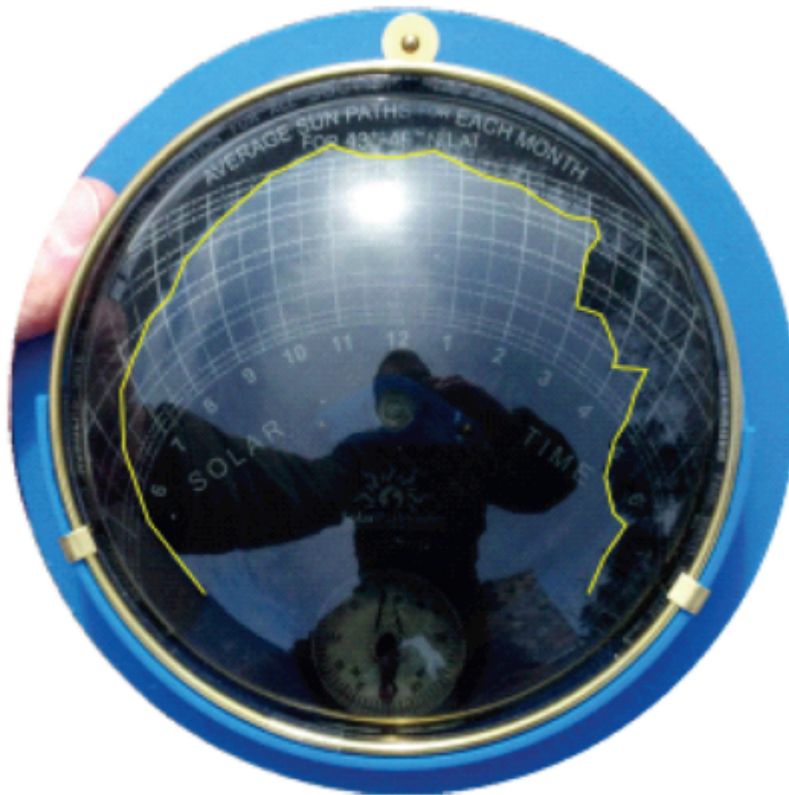
June 21st



Winter Sun Angle

December 21st

# The Site Visit





**Solar Power**

**Solar Thermal**

**Solar Electric**



# **Solar Thermal**

- **Passive Solar**
- **Solar Air Heat**
- **Solar Water Heat**

## **Solar Electric**

- **Direct drive**
- **Battery-based, off grid**
- **Grid-tied**
- **Grid-tied, battery back-up**

# Passive Solar

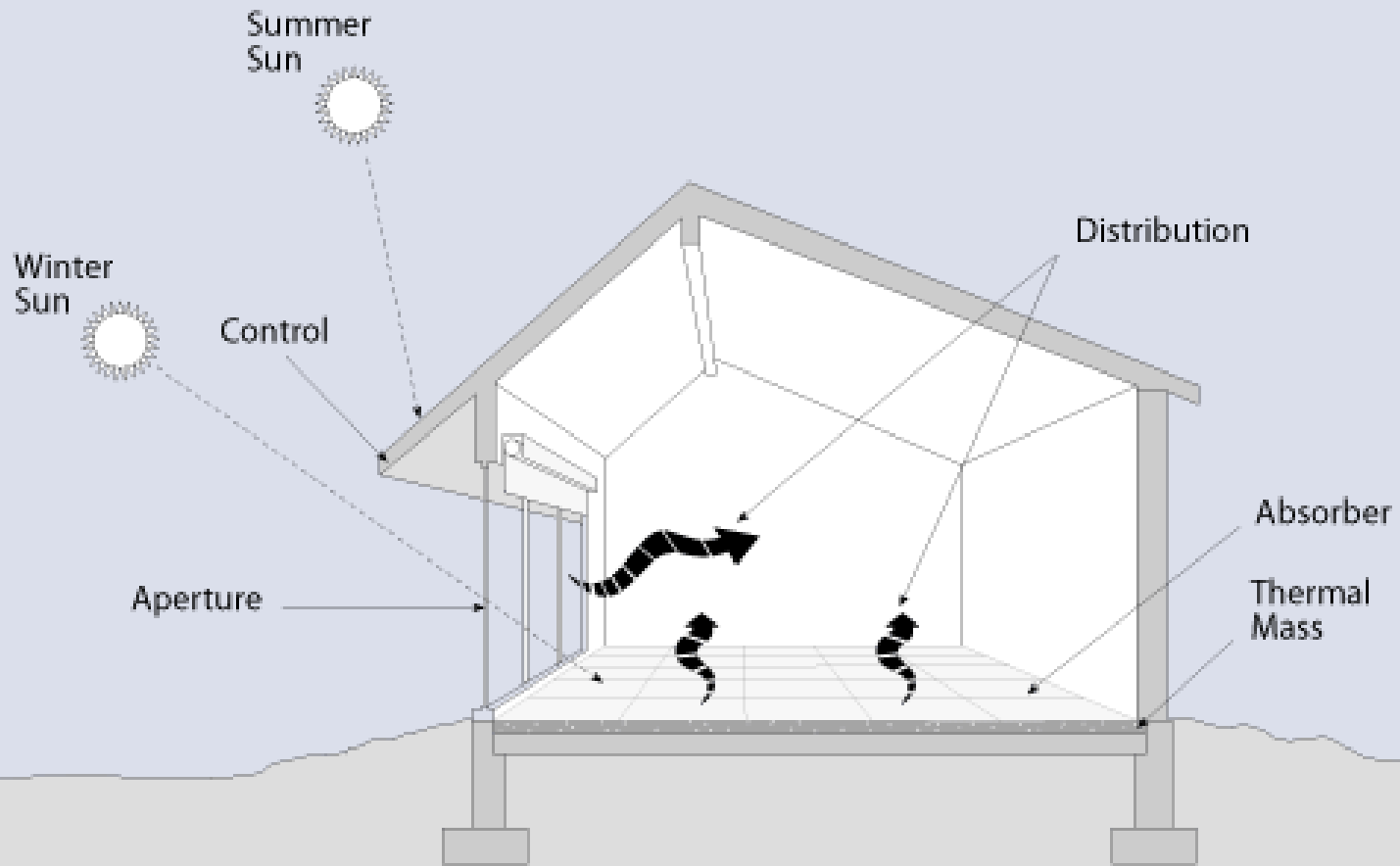






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# Passive Solar Design Principles



**Solar Air Heat**

**Reconsidered**



# Appropriate Solar Air Heating Systems



**Transpired Air**

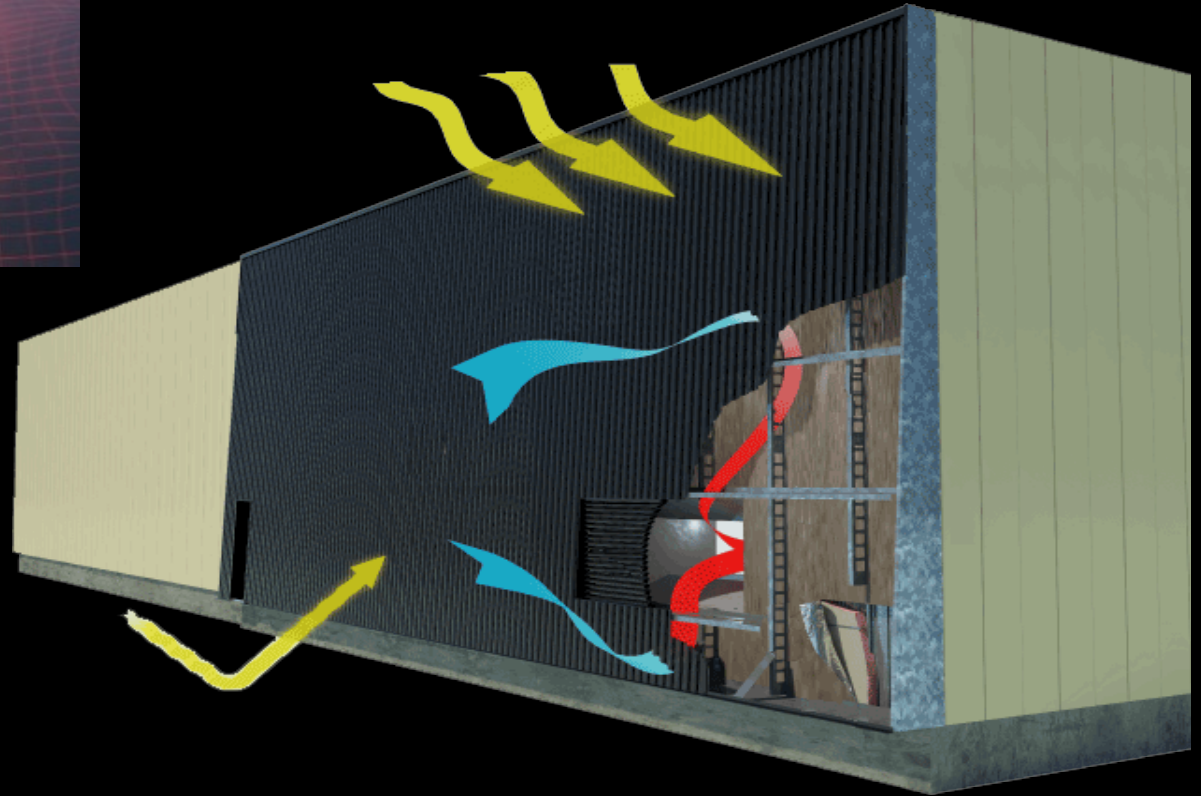
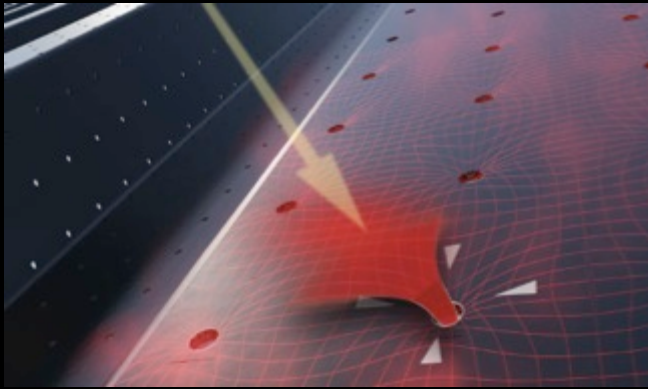


**Recirculation Solar Air**

# Transpired Air



# Ventilation Make-up Air



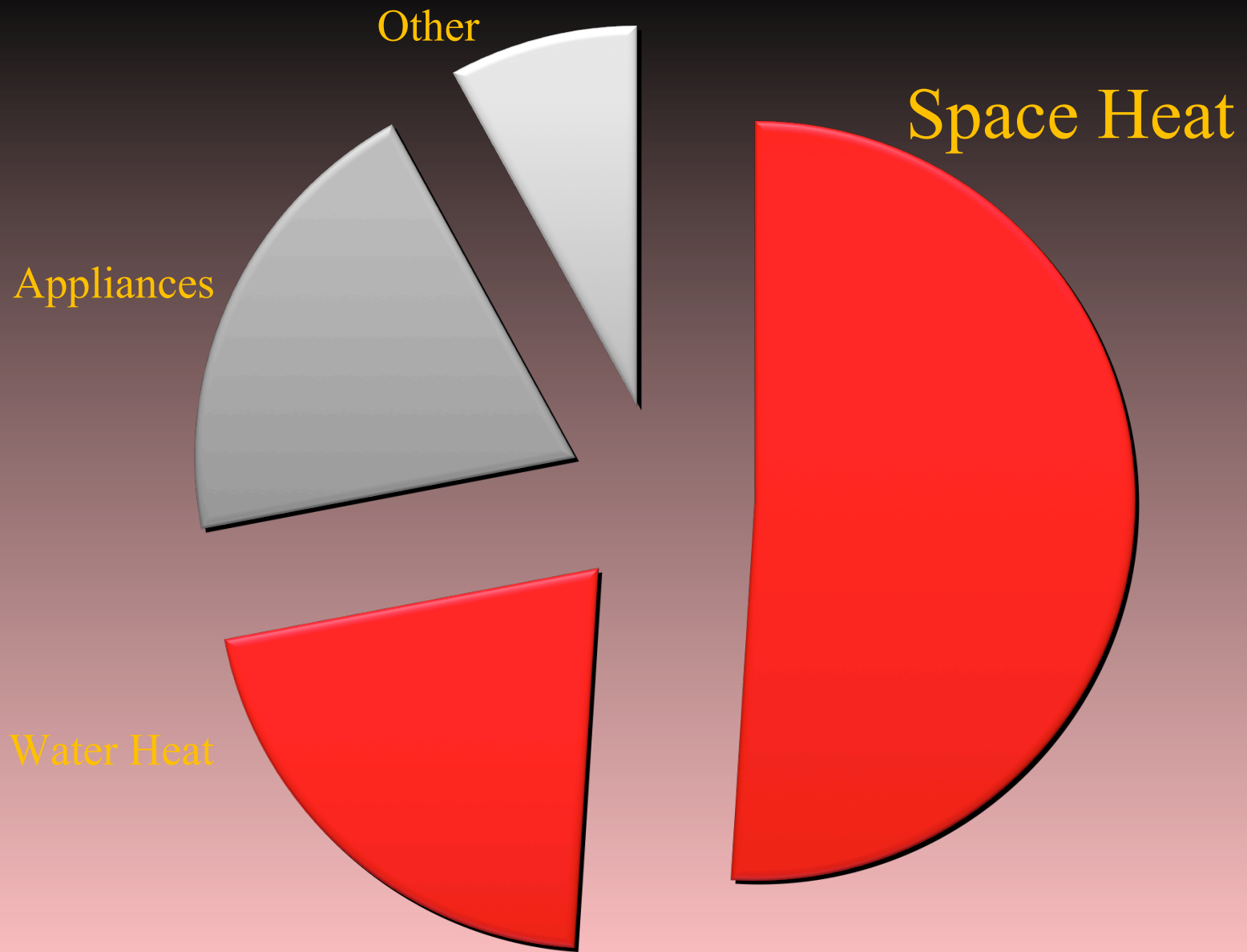
# Transpired Air at Bemidji State

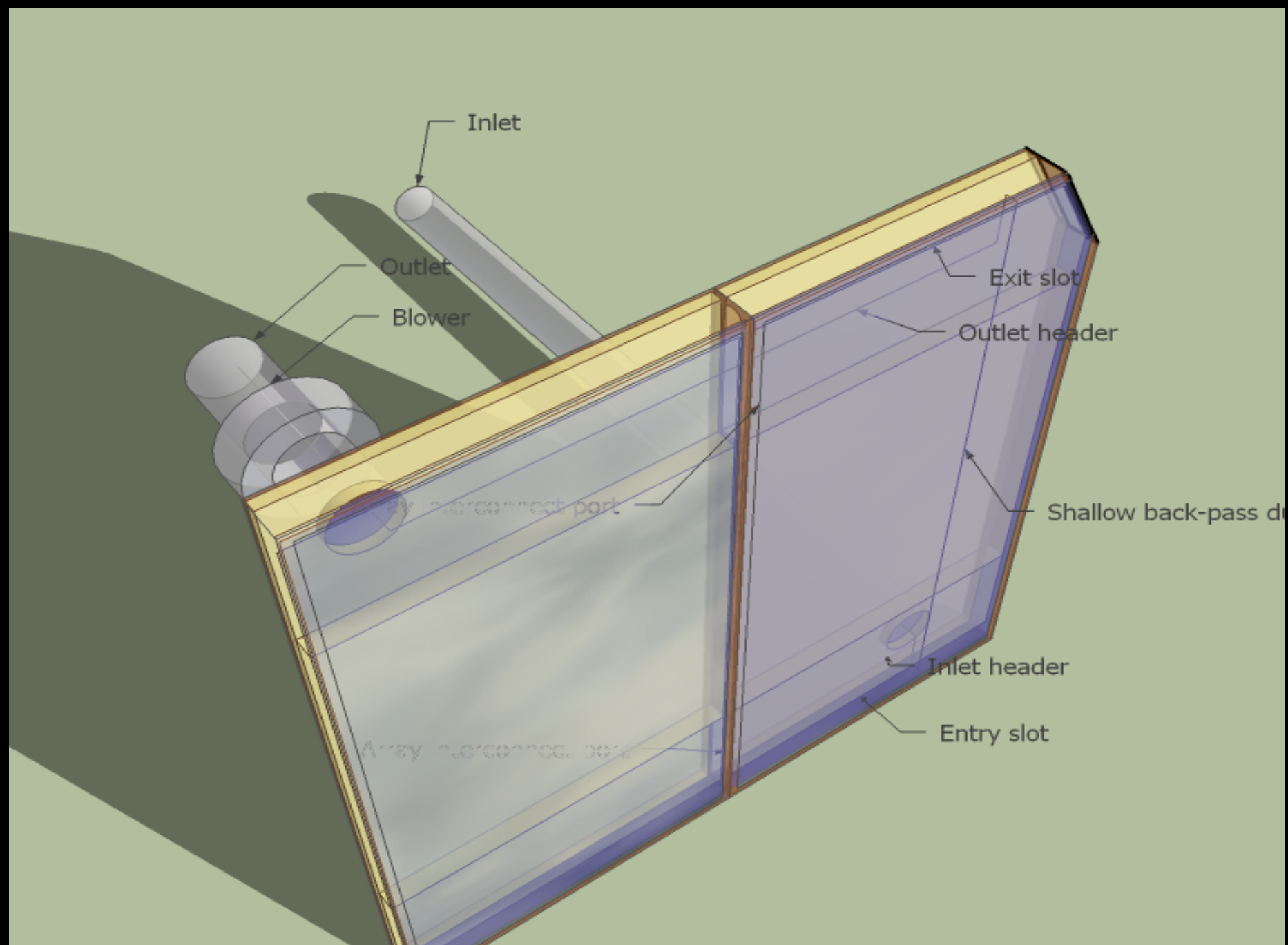


# Why solar air heat?









Inlet

Outlet

Blower

Exit slot

Outlet header

Shallow back-pass duct

Inlet header

Entry slot

Exit interconnect port

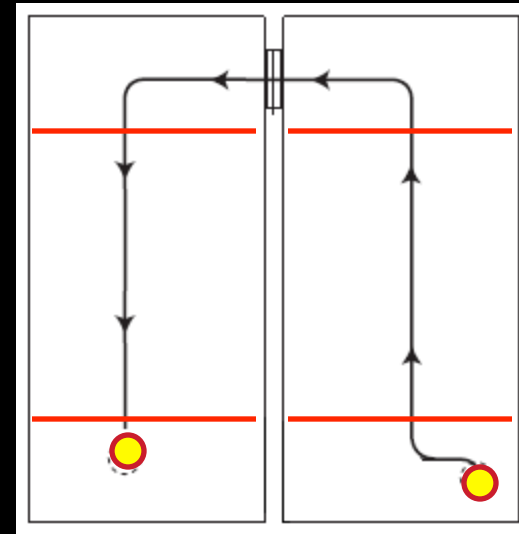
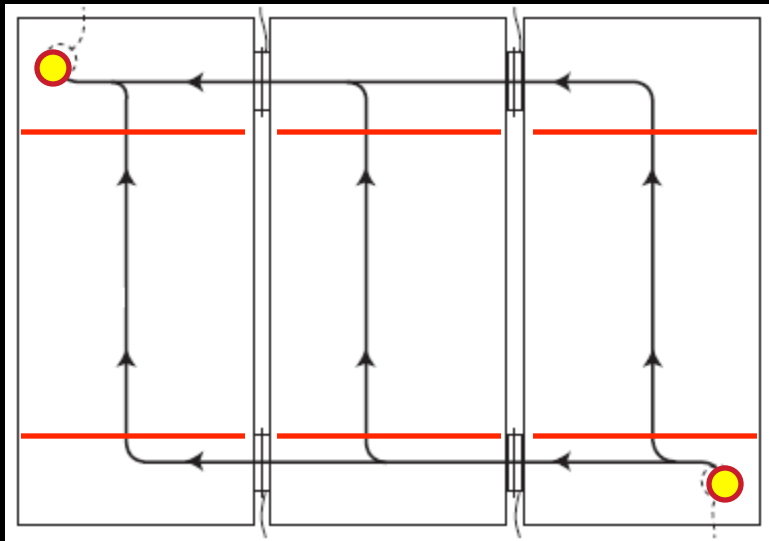
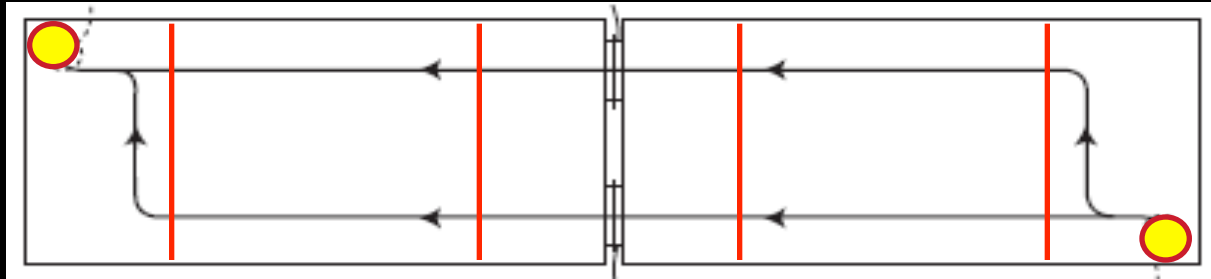
Array interconnect port



# Site Selection



# Parallel vs. Series Configuration





# Payback

<i>Fuel Source displaced</i>	<i>Return on investment**</i>
<i>Propane</i>	<i>9.2%</i>
<i>Fuel oil</i>	<i>7.9%</i>
<i>Natural Gas</i>	<i>6.6%</i>
<i>Electricity</i>	<i>6.0%</i>

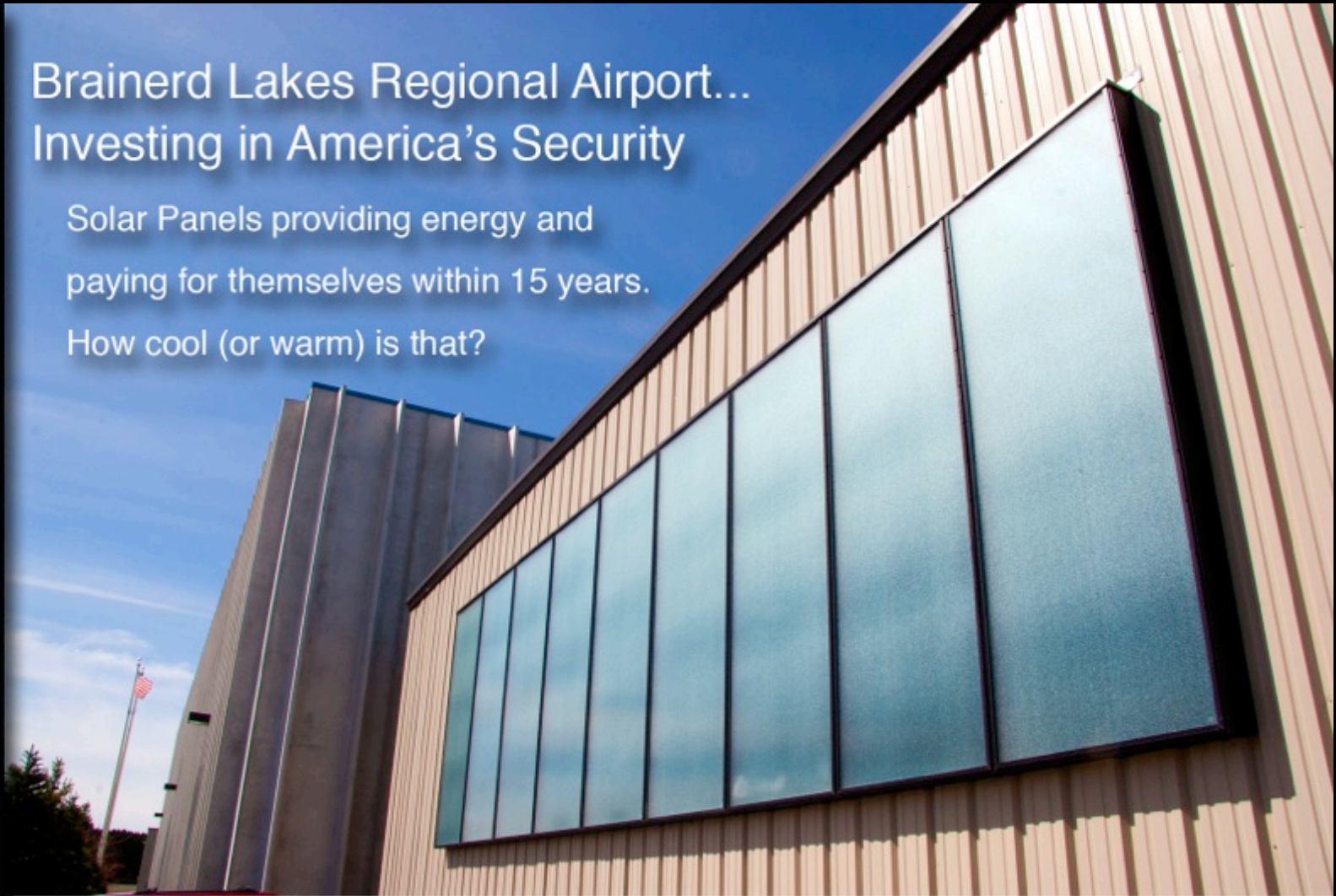
# **Solar Forced Air Commercial Installation**





# Brainerd Lakes Regional Airport... Investing in America's Security

Solar Panels providing energy and  
paying for themselves within 15 years.  
How cool (or warm) is that?



# Fan Sizing

## PARALLEL CONFIGURATION

# Collectors	SPF40	SPF32	SPF26
<b>1</b>	6" Duct	5" Duct	5" Duct
	CFM 4	3	4
	Fan AXC150A	AXC125A	AXC125A
Elec Consumption	68W	41W	60W
<b>2</b>	6" Duct	6" Duct	5" Duct
	CFM 2	2.7	2
	Fan AXC150A	AXC150A	AXC125A
Elec Consumption	59W	100W	345W
	8" Duct		6" Duct
	CFM 4		3.4
	Fan AXC200A		AXC150A
Elec Consumption	60W		125W
<b>3</b>	8" Duct	8" Duct	6" Duct
	CFM 2.8	3.5	2.4
	Fan AXC200A	AXC200A	AXC150A
Elec Consumption	70W	83W	222W
	8" Duct		8" Duct
	CFM 3.5		4
	Fan AXC200B		AXC200A
Elec Consumption	<175W		61W

## SERIES CONFIGURATION

# Collectors	SPF40	SPF32	SPF26
<b>2</b>	8" Duct	8" Duct	6" Duct
	CFM 3	4	3.2
	Fan AXC200A	AXC200A	AXC150A
Elec Consumption	68W	72W	61W
	CFM 4		
	Fan AXC200B		
Elec Consumption	169W		
	10" Duct		
	CFM 4		
	Fan AXC250		
Elec Consumption	120W		
	Not recomme	Not recomme	Not recomme
<b>3</b>	nded	nded	nded





# SYSTEM SIZING

$$\text{Energysavings} = \sum_{\text{hour}=1}^{8760} (Q_{\text{usable}})_{\text{hour}}$$

$$Q_{\text{usable}} = \begin{cases} Q_u, & Q_u < E_L \\ E_L, & Q_u \geq E_L \end{cases}$$

$$E_L^* = \begin{cases} E_L \cdot (1 + \text{overheat}), & HDD > 0 \\ 0, & HDD = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$I_T = I_b R_b + \text{diffuse sky} + \text{diffuse ground}$$

$$Q_{\text{usable}} = \begin{cases} Q_u, & Q_u < E_L^* \\ E_L^*, & Q_u \geq E_L^* \end{cases}$$
$$E_L^* = E_L \cdot (1 + \text{overheat})$$

$$\eta = \max\left(0, F_R \tau \alpha - F_R U_L \cdot \left[\frac{T_i - T_a}{I_T}\right]\right)$$

$$E_B = b0 + b1^* \cdot \max(0, b2 - T_a)$$

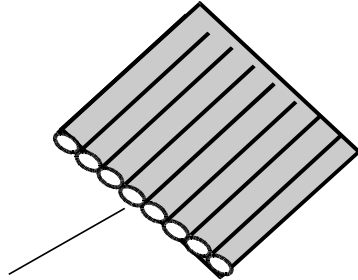
# Solar Water Heat



# Solar Thermal Collector Types

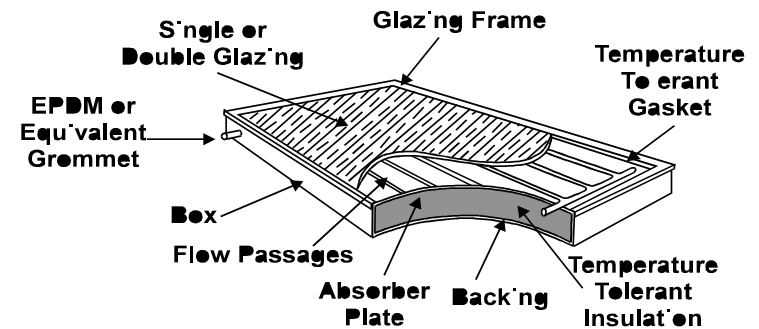
## Unglazed EPDM Collector

Extruded 'Mat' with Flow Passages

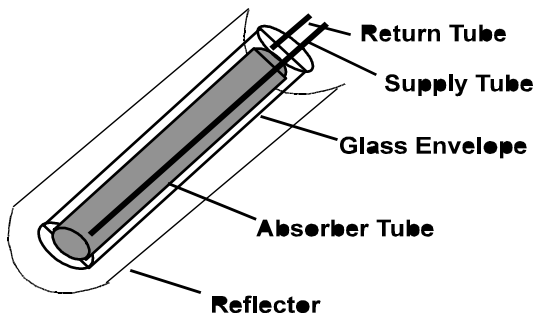


Flow from Manifold Through Passages

## Flat Plate



## Evacuated Tubes



## Parabolic Trough

