EVALUATION OF HOURLY SOLAR RADIATION MODELS TO ESTIMATE RADIATION ON INCLINED SURFACES IN DRY ZONE OF SRI LANKA

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Degree of Master of Engineering

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December 2017

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Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

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DECLARATION

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

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Prof. R.A Attalage

ABSTRACT

An analysis of global, beam and diffuse solar radiation on horizontal and 7° tilt about east west axis and facing due south orientation at Hambanthota was carried out to assess the solar resource potential in dry zone of Sri Lanka. The calculated monthly averaged daily insolation for dry zone was found to be varying between 16.30 MJ/m²/day to 22.75 MJ/m²/day with the annually averaged daily insolation of 20.07 MJ/m²/day. Calculated annually averaged beam horizontal radiation was 10.87 MJ/m²/day and diffuse horizontal radiation was found to be 9.19 MJ/m²/day while 0.56 was the annual average clearness index indicating that partly cloudy sky throughout the year. Horizon brightness coefficients of Perez et al (1990) was modified using diffuse radiation data of Hambanthota. Modified model was used for the estimation of titled radiation on due south faced surfaces. Diffuse tilted daily insolation and global tilted insolation for -45° to +45° inclined surfaces with 1° increments was estimated and monthly and annual optimum tilt angles were derived. The calculated monthly optimum tilt angle varied between -26° to +27° while having annual optimum tilt angle of -2°. Hence, tilting towards due south by same angle as latitude is not the recommended optimum tilt for fixed axis systems. Optimum tilt angle for beam radiation was derived and it was found that annual optimum tilt angle for beam radiation is 6° facing towards the due south. The derived maximum solar resource potential was 2068 kWh/m² per annum for fixed system at -2° tilt angle and 2169 kWh/m² per annum for monthly tracking system which is 5% higher than the horizontal potential. It is proposed to assess the solar resource potential for tilted surfaces with different surface azimuth angles by using modified Perez et al (1990) model in future. It is also possible to modify the coefficients of circumsolar brightness components of Perez et al (1990) model for better results.

Key Words: Diffuse Solar Radiation, Isotropic Models, Anisotropic Models, Optimum Tilt angle, Hambanthota.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am very much grateful to Prof. R.A Attalage, Deputy Vice Chancellor of the University of Moratuwa for giving me his utmost support and guidance for this research. I am very much grateful to the course coordinator of M.Eng/PG Diploma on Energy Technology Dr. Himan Punchihewa, Senior lecturer, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Moratuwa, for giving his fullest support in every stage of this research. This research was carried out under the supervision of Prof. R.A Attalage, senior professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Moratuwa. I am indebted to him for the valuable guidance, and kind hearted co-operation and encouragement extended throughout the research. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Mr. M.M.R. Pathmasiri, Director General (SEA), Mr. H.A. Vimal Nadeera, Deputy Director General - Operatins (SEA), who gave their co-operation and utmost support by giving access to radiation data of Hambanthota Solar Park. It is a great pleasure to remember the kind co-operation extended by the colleagues in the post graduate programme who helped me to continue the studies from start to end. Finally, I appreciate everybody, who helped me in numerous ways at different stages of the study, which was of utmost importance in bringing out this effort a success.

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LIST OF NOMENCLATURE

Roman Letters

A = Apparent solar irradiation at zero air mass, Anisotropy index, Altitude of the location in kilometres, Apparent solar irradiation at zero air mass

B = Atmospheric extinction coefficient

C = Diffuse radiation factor

 c_{ω} = Cloud cover index

 $\overline{c_{\omega}}$ = Monthly averaged daily cloud cover index

 F_1 = circumsolar brightness factor

 F_2 = horizon brightness factor

F' = Klucher's modified clearness index

G = Total scattered intensity, Total horizontal radiation

 G_0 = Incident intensity

 G_b = Beam radiation on horizontal surface

 G_{bn} = Beam normal radiation

G_{bt} = Beam radiation on tilted surface

G_d = Diffuse radiation on horizontal surface

 G_{dt} = Diffuse radiation on tilted surface

 G_g = Ground reflected radiation on horizontal surface

 G_{gt} = Ground reflected radiation on tilted surface

G_o = Extra-terrestrial radiation on horizontal surface

Gon = Extra-terrestrial normal radiation

 G_{sc} = Solar Constant

 G_t = Total radiation on tilted surface

 $G_{\lambda,0}$ = Monochromatic intensity at x=0

H = Daily total horizontal radiation

H_b = Daily beam radiation on horizontal surface

 H_{bn} = Daily beam normal radiation

 H_{bt} = Daily Beam radiation on tilted surface

H_d = Daily diffuse radiation on horizontal surface

H_{dt} = Daily diffuse radiation on tilted surface

H_g = Daily ground reflected radiation on horizontal surface

H_{gt} = Daily ground reflected radiation on tilted surface

 H_0 = Daily extra-terrestrial radiation on horizontal surface

H_{on} = Daily Extra-terrestrial normal radiation

H_t = Daily Total radiation on tilted surface

H = Monthly averaged daily total horizontal radiation

 $\overline{H_b}$ = Monthly averaged daily beam radiation on horizontal surface

 $\overline{H_c}$ = Monthly averaged clear day radiation on horizontal surface

 $\overline{H_{hn}}$ = Monthly averaged daily beam normal radiation

 $\overline{H_{ht}}$ = Monthly averaged daily Beam radiation on tilted surface

 $\overline{H_d}$ = Monthly averaged daily diffuse radiation on horizontal surface

 $\overline{H_{dt}}$ = Monthly averaged daily diffuse radiation on tilted surface

 $\overline{H_g}$ = Monthly averaged daily ground reflected radiation on horizontal

surface

 $\overline{H_{gt}}$ = Monthly averaged daily ground reflected radiation on tilted surface

 $\overline{H_0}$ = Monthly averaged daily extra-terrestrial radiation on horizontal surface

 $\overline{H_{on}}$ = Monthly averaged daily Extra-terrestrial normal radiation

 $\overline{H_t}$ = Monthly averaged daily Total radiation on tilted surface

I = Hourly total horizontal radiation

I_b = Hourly beam radiation on horizontal surface

I_{bn} = Hourly beam normal radiation

I_{bt} = Hourly Beam radiation on tilted surface

I_d = Hourly diffuse radiation on horizontal surface

Idt = Hourly diffuse radiation on tilted surface

I_g = Hourly ground reflected radiation on horizontal surface

Igt = Hourly ground reflected radiation on tilted surface

I_o = Hourly extra-terrestrial radiation on horizontal surface

Ion = Hourly Extra-terrestrial normal radiation

It = Hourly Total radiation on tilted surface

 k_T = Hourly clearness index

 K_T = Daily clearness index

 $\overline{K_T}$ = Monthly average daily cleanness index

 K_{λ} = Monochromatic extinction co-efficient

L = Latitude angle

 $m_h = Air mass$

n = Julian day of the year

r = Radius of the particle

r_b = Hourly beam radiation tilt factor

 r_d = Diffuse radiation tilt factor

r_t = Daily global irradiance to hourly global irradiance conversion ratio

R = Distance between the molecule and the point of observation

 R_b = Daily beam radiation tilt factor

 $R_h = Relative humidity$

 $\overline{R_b}$ = Monthly averaged daily beam radiation tilt factor

 $\overline{R_h}$ = Monthly averaged daily relative humidity

S = Averaged hours of sunshine

 S_0 = Averaged maximum possible hours of sunshine

 \overline{S} = Monthly averaged daily hours of sunshine

 $\overline{S_0}$ = Monthly averaged daily maximum possible hours of sunshine

t = Midpoint of the hour

T = Temperature

 T_{max} = Daily maximum temperature

 T_{min} = Daily maximum temperature

 \overline{T} = Monthly averaged daily temperature

 $\overline{T_{max}}$ = Monthly averaged daily maximum temperature

 $\overline{T_{min}}$ = Monthly averaged daily maximum temperature

x = Size of the scattering particle

Greek Letters

 α = Altitude angle, Polarisability of the particle

 β = Tilt angle

 γ = Solar azimuth angle

 γ_p = Surface azimuth angle

 Γ = Day angle

 δ = Declination angle

 Δ = Brightness

 ϵ = Sky clearness

 θ = Incident angle

 θ_z = Zenith angle

 λ = Wave length

 ρ_g = Ground albedo

 τ_{λ} = Monochromatic transmittance

 ω = Hour angle

 ω_s = Sunshine/sunset angle

 ω_{sr} = Sunrise angle on tilted surface

 ω_{ss} = Sunset angle on tilted surface

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation Description

ASHRAE American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning

Engineers

AST Apparent Solar Time

LST Local Solar Time

PV Photovoltaic

SLSEA Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority

WMO World Metrological Organization