DESIGN OF WATER HEATING SYSTEM IN SWIMMING POOL

Mr. B. Phanindra Kumar[1], Ch. Sunil Kumar[2], M. Siddu[3], B. Sanjay[4], S. Naveen Kumar[5]

[1] *Assistant Professor, Mechanical Engineering, GNIT, Telangana, India*
[2] *Student, Mechanical Engineering, GNIT, Telangana, India*
[3] *Student, Mechanical Engineering, GNIT, Telangana, India*
[4] *Student, Mechanical Engineering, GNIT, Telangana, India*
[5] *Student, Mechanical Engineering, GNIT, Telangana, India*

ABSTRACT

Swimming pool heating is both efficient and ecological has become increasingly important to the event of recent technologies and initiatives to safeguard the environment. Our goal is to style a system which runs using solar energy. The water from the pool is pumped to the glazed solar collectors to heat and also the controllers are placed to regulate the temperature and flow of water from pool to collector the other way around.

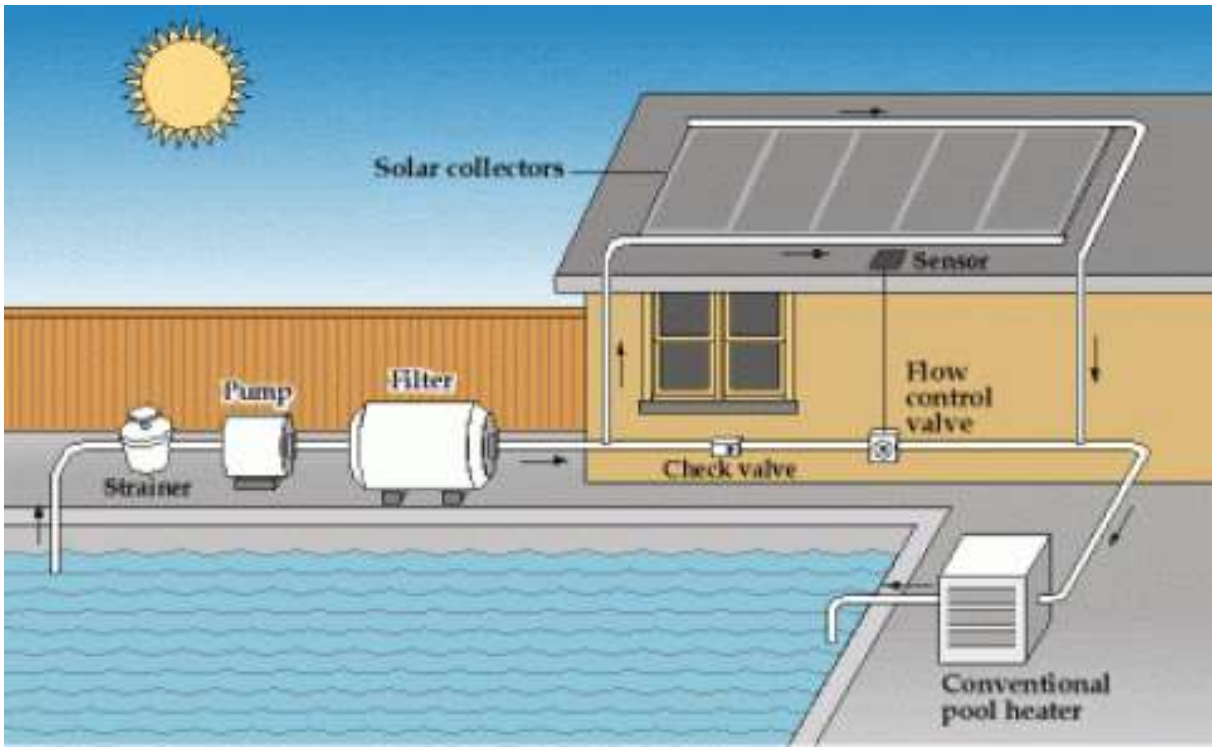
A large amount of warmth is required to take care of the thermal comfort of both indoor and outdoor swimming pools in cold seasons. This motivates the event of varied heating technologies attending to reduce energy use, likewise as operating and investment costs. Although their development will be traced back to the 1960s, a comprehensive review of those technologies is lacking. Therefore, our project gives a comprehensive review of the event of heating technologies for swimming pools. Then, different passive and active technologies are summarized. The active heating technologies used for indoor and outdoor swimming pools include solar furnace, heat pump, waste heat recovery, heat, and congregation technologies.

Keywords: *solar collector, heat pump, swimming pool, solar energy.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Solar Pool heating systems are designed to switch the warmth that your athletic facility loses. If swimming pools didn't lose heat through evaporation, to the bottom, to cold winds, and by radiating it to the night sky - there'd be no have to heat them at all. In the past, pool owners have had to use the brute power of gas /propane, electric or oil fired heaters to exchange the warmth loss. Today the prices and also the environmental damage related to using these heaters became too great. However, solar power isn't as concentrated a style of energy as available in fossil fuel - so solar pool heating systems should be large so as to be capable of delivering the massive amount of warmth pools need. The average fossil fuel pool heater is rated at 250,000 BTU/hr. (gross) and, what new, it can deliver about 188,000 BTU/hr. (net) to the pool 24 hours each day. A solar pool heating of that capacity would should use a minimum of 940 square feet of high efficiency reflector (sometimes cited as solar panels) to deliver that quantity of warmth fully sun. On a decent day the scheme might deliver the equivalent of 5 hours of warmth, or 1,200,000 BTU - enough heat to lift a mean pool (16'x 32') 7.5 degrees (F).

Although this sounds as if solar systems are underpowered, this can be not the case in most situations. Most "fueled" pool heaters (non-solar pool heaters) are operated in an exceedingly "spot heating" mode, instead of being left during a "maintenance heating" mode. This causes the pool to cool down off between "spot heating" episodes, and requiring the heater to feature a good deal of warmth to bring the pool up to the specified temperature. Solar pool heating systems are operated during a "maintenance heating" mode, very capably raising the temperature of the pool back to the required point every day! this implies more swimming in comfortable water.



2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Amal Herez, Mohamad Ramadan, Bakri Abdulhay and Mahmoud Khaled in 2016, solar power are often utilized mainly in heat generation and electricity production. International energy agency (IEA) shows, during a comparative study on the planet energy consumption that in 2050 solar arrays installation will provide about 45% of world energy demand. alternative energy is one in all the foremost important renewable energy source which plays an excellent role in providing energy solutions. As known there's wide range of varieties of collectors and applications of solar power. This paper aimed to create a brief review on alternative energy systems, per styles of collectors and applications used.[1]

D. Lee and C. Cheng, "Energy savings by energy management systems: A review," Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, Volume 56, (April 2016), pp: 760–777.This study investigated energy saving effects of published papers associated with energy management system (EMS), building energy management system (BEMS), industrial, company and factory energy management system (I/C/F/EMS); and EMS for heating, ventilation, air-con (HVAC) and refrigerating equipment, artificial lighting systems, motors et al (EMS for equipment). From 1976 to 2014, management performance reported by 305 EMS cases (105 BEMS cases, 103 I/C/F EMS cases and 97 cases of EMS for equipment) is analyzed to guage varied energy saving effects. Statistical results show that saving effects of BEMS increased from 11.39% to 16.22% yearly. Inversely, saving effects of I/C/F EMS decreased from 18.89% to 10.35%. Regarding to EMS for equipment, there's no obvious trend but only the averaged saving effect will be reported. EMS for artificial lighting systems has the very best saving effect up to 39.5% in average. For HVAC and other equipment, energy saving effects are around 14.07% and 16.66% respectively. These energy saving performances are correlated with developed EMS functions. The key EMS functions might be identified from their developing progress for effective energy savings. supported the mensuration, the long run trends of EMS are discussed.[2]

M. Gangolells, M. Casals, N. Forcada, M. Macarulla, and A. Giretti, "Energy performance assessment of an intelligent energy management system," Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, Volume 55, (March 2016), pp: 662–667. Although energy management systems are expected to end in decreased energy consumption, it's important to not overlook the energy used until commissioning (including raw materials acquisition, manufacturing

and transportation) and through the usage phase (including operation and maintenance). This paper examines the energy performance of an intelligent energy management system for underground metro stations. The results show that the energy management system has high energy performance in terms of energy payback time and energy return factor, thanks to its low cumulative energy demand and its potential for energy savings. after we assumed that the lifespan of energy management systems may vary between 5 and 10 years, their cumulative energy demand was found to range between 505,316 and 852,493 MJp eq. altogether cases, the operating energy was found to far outweigh the embodied energy (68–81%).[3]

Duffie, J.A. and Beckman, W.A. (2006) Solar Engineering of Thermal Processes. 3rd Edition, Wiley, Hoboken.A detailed summary of the foremost relevant aspects of the thermodynamics of a shallow solar still is presented, including historical features hardly found within the literature. Solar distillation has grown from applying empirical knowledge to advanced modeling and simulation. Geometrical, environmental and operational parameters of the solar still to heat transfer phenomena including evaporation and condensation, are taken into consideration during this overview, giving a comprehensive structure and classification to the study of solar stills from the thermodynamic point of view. The article describes global parameters, like radiation, wind speed and thermal insulation among others and the way they need been taken under consideration within the literature.[4]

C.c. smith, r.w. jones, g.o.g lofIn in 1993, a series of extended tests, the speed of evaporation from the quiet water surface of an oversized indoor swimming bath has been measured and correlated with air and water temperature and air humidity. Precise measurements of change in water level and of steam consumption within the pool hot-water heater were both wont to determine evaporation rates. Good agreement of the 2 methods was observed. the shape of the evaporation rate equation published within the 1991 ASHRAE Handbook-HVAC Applications was confirmed. Actual evaporation from the quiet water surface varied from 0.020 to 0.055 lb/(h·ft 2).[5]

Natasha nord , xin li in 2020, an oversized amount of warmth is required to take care of the thermal comfort of both indoor and outdoor swimming pools in cold seasons. This motivates the event of varied heating technologies going to reduce energy use, similarly as operating and investment costs. Although their development is traced back to the 1960s, a comprehensive review of those technologies is lacking. Therefore, this paper presents a comprehensive review of the event of heating technologies for swimming pools. This review firstly introduces available heat transfer models that may be accustomed calculate or predict heat loss and warmth gain for swimming pools. Then, different passive and active technologies are summarized. The active heating technologies used for indoor swimming pools include solar dish, heat pump, waste heat recovery, heat, and congregation technologies.[6]

Aketouane Z, Malha M, Bruneau D, Bah A, Michel B, Asbik M, Ansari O (2018). Energy savings potential by integrating state change Material into hollow bricks: The case of Moroccan buildings. Building Simulation, 11: 1109–1122.[7]

Argyrou MC, Christodoulides P, Kalogirou SA (2018). Energy storage for electricity generation and related processes: Technologies appraisal and grid scale applications. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 94: 804–821.[8]

Barbato M, Cirillo L, Menditto L, Moretti R, Nardini S (2018). Feasibility study of a heat energy system for indoor pool in Campi Flegrei area. Thermal Science and Engineering Progress, 6: 421–425.[9]

lázquez JLF, Maestre IR, González Gallero FJ, Álvarez Gómez P (2018). Experimental test for the estimation of the evaporation rate in indoor swimming pools: Validation of a brand new CFD-based simulation methodology. Building and Environment, 138: 293–299.[10]

Tim Law, "Comfort Energetics: Thermal Comfort Under Energy Constraints",This chapter represents an energy-conscious approach to understanding thermal comfort. With the environmental variable of T, MRT, RH, and wind v as its structure, it begins with a psychrometric analysis where the roles of temperature and humidity are denominated in PMV votes and also the power needed to boost those votes. The role of humidity is critically reviewed with a case made for challenging the accepted norms an optimum RH range. Finally, the efficacy of moving air is analyzed within the other ways it will be employed.[11]

Mohamad asyraf othoman, "thermal comfort study during a single storey terrace house". Thermal comfort for occupants in residential houses is that the major problem in hot and humid climates especially in Malaysia. the matter occurred when the house aren't installed with air-conditioning system. This paper investigated the thermal

comfort level using the Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) method. The temperature, ratio, and flow pattern are measured on-site. In the CFD, the home is modeled and simulated to induce the temperature distribution, airflow, and velocity of the house. There are three different conditions were allotted so as to urge the most effective result.[12]

Jane M. Wiggins," Mechanical and Electrical Systems and their Maintenance". Building services determine the inner environmental conditions that affect the occupants and therefore the business processes. Maintenance is crucial to supply comfort conditions for occupants to realize their maximum performance potential and to enable business processes to function at an optimum level.[13]

Maciej Besler, "Energy saving by using natural energy from the shallow ground depths – a few years operating results". We pay back more and more large attention on solutions which saving energy produced from conventional fuels. this can be possible to obtainment in significant quantities in fields during which use the massive quantities of energy. The formation the microclimate of interiors is an example of such situation. Especially within the case air-con, heating and mechanical ventilation. There is, however, an occasion of energy saving similarly as considerable reduction the pollution coming from combustion of raw materials by utilising the natural renewable energy from the shallow ground.[14]

Pranshu Parouha, "Design, Calculation and price Estimation of HVAC system for college Building". during this project work we are visiting design an energy-efficient HVAC system for a college building. The use of air con systems for residential/office buildings were very minimum within the earlier days of 1980's. thanks to the technology advancement and industrial growth buildings were started construction during a closed area and construction of apartment also increased after 1980's with increased population. Also, ambient temperatures are changed drastically thanks to heating effect. the requirement of the planning of air-con system for residential/office buildings is increasing day-by-day and plenty of execs are developed during this field[15]

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