

Proceeding Book



GO GREEN2015 INTERNATIONAL POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL GREEN ISSUES

"Incorporating Green Approaches for Resilient Future"

7 - 8 OCTOBER 2015 | Dewan Kuliah Al-Khawarizmi

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9789675741357

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ISBN 978 – 967 -5741-35-7
eISBN 978 – 967 -5741-36-4

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Fakulti Senibina, Perancangan & Ukur,
Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Perak,
2015

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INDEX

		Page No.
Keynote Paper		
	<i>Ken Yeang Practice Report</i> Key Yeang	i
SECTION I: GREEN DESIGN CONCEPT		
Paper ID	Title of the Paper and Authors	
GR1001	<i>The Composition Of Usability Evaluation In Assessing Quality of the Display Case Lighting</i> Siti Norsazlina Haron, Norashikin Abdul Karim, Afzanizam Muhammad, Anuar Talib , Md Yusof Hamid	1
GR1002	<i>Usability Evaluation for Hospital Building Quality In-Use</i> Siti Norsazlina Haron, Md Yusof Hamid , Yuhainis Abdul Talib	7
GR1003	<i>The Green Adaptive Reuse of Historical Buildings</i> Kartina Alauddin, Mohd Fisal Ishak, Noorzalifah Mohamed	14
GR1004	<i>Industrial Building System; Does it good for sustainable building?</i> S.Roshanfekar, N.M Tawil, N.A. Goh	19
GR1011	<i>Book Transit Shelter : A Method in Developing a Zero-Waste Environment and Healthy Campus Community</i> Muhammad Naim Mahyuddin, Hafizah Mohd Latif, Muhammad Redza Rosman, Nor Sahidah Samsudin, Rafizah Mohamed Nordin	22
GR1015	<i>Green Concepts Through Shape-Grammar – The Language Of Intermediate Spaces In Traditional Malay Houses</i> Suzana Said, M. Sabrizaa Abdul Rashid, Rosmawati Mohamed, Neta Suredah Baharum, Izatul Asyikin Nordin	27
GR1017	<i>Characterization of Lime Plaster of Ipoh Royal Club for Conservation Purpose</i> Farah Reeza Abdul Razak, Siti Norlizaiha Harun	32
GR1018	<i>An Overview On The Typology Of Shophouses' Façade At The Heritage Area in Ipoh City</i> Wan Nordiana Wan Ali, Nurul Huda Abdul Hadi, Noor Rizallinda Ishak	38
GR1019	<i>Sustainability Of Building Elements In Bidayuh Traditional Longhouse Construction</i> Janet Victoria, Siti Akhtar Mahayuddin, Wan Akmal Zahri Wan Zaharuddin, Siti Norlizaiha Harun, Balkhiz Ismail, Noorsaidi Mahat	45

GR1021	<i>Ephemeral Architecture: In Between Permanence and Impermanence towards Sustainable Architecture.</i>	51
	Sayed Muhammad Aiman Sayed Abul Khair, Ismail Samsuddin	
GR1022	<i>In Search of Malay Landscape Design: Characteristic and Identification of Traditional Landscape at Sungai Perak</i>	58
	Mohd Khazli Aswad Khalid, Mohd Sabrizaa Abd Rashid ,Ahmad Zamil Zakaria	

SECTION II: GREEN TECHNOLOGY

Paper ID	Title of the Paper and Authors	Page No.
GR2001	<i>New Environmentally Lightweight Building Materials from Hybrid Inorganic Polymer-Wood Particles</i>	66
	Siti Noorbaini Sarmin	
GR2004	<i>Hybrid Technology for the use of Solar Energy: The Challenge towards Green Energy</i>	72
	S. I. Hossain, M. R. Al-Mamun, S. Sikdar, M. Al-Amin, S. C. Majumder, M. R. Hasan, M. Z. H. Khan	
GR2006	<i>Waste Management Practices and Recycling Intention among Undergraduates Students in Higher Learning Institution</i>	79
	Siti Fahazarina Hazudin, Anis Barieyah Mat Bahari, Alia Ezrie Ashiqin Jamaludin	
GR2007	<i>Thioflavin Dye Degradation by Using Magnetic Nanoparticles Augmented Polyvinylidene Fluoride (PVDF) Microcapsules</i>	83
	Mohamed Syazwan Osman, KaMan Kong, Boon Seng Ooi, Bassim H. Hameed, Jit Kang Lim	
GR2013	<i>Concrete Compressive Strength Development when Polyethylene Terephthalate Partially Replaces Sand</i>	87
	Muhammad Redza Rosman, Norishahaini Mohamed Ishak	
GR2015	<i>Evaluation of Laser-Printed Paper Deinking Quality Facilitate By Lipase and Esterase Enzymes</i>	95
	Nurul Shafika Azmi, Nik Raikhan Nik Him	
GR2016	<i>Green Approach in Road Construction</i>	102
	Suhaila Ali, Nurul Fatihah Yahaya , Norbaizura Abu Bakar, Mohd Hafiz Saberi, Norhafizah Yusop, Farhan Md Dahlan	

GR2017	<i>Establishing a Strategic Framework of Green Procurement for the Malaysian Construction Industry</i> MohdSallehuddin Mat Noor , Fadzil Hassan	108
GR2019	<i>Environmental Psychology: An Analysis on Lighting Efficiency of the Architecture Studio in UiTM Perak</i> Fazidah Hanim Husain, Zafuan Husri ,Farhah Amani	113
GR2020	<i>Effect of Kenaf Fibre and Rice Husk Incorporation on Melt Flow and Mechanical Properties of Calcium Carbonate/Polypropylene Hybrid Composite</i> Mohd Muizz Fahimi Mohamed, Rahmah Mohamed	119
GR2027	<i>Surfacing Effects on Thermal Condition in Urban Open Space</i> Liyana Ahmad Bazuli, Azhan Abdul Aziz	124
GR2028	<i>Impact Of Urban Block Configuration And Direction On Urban Temperature Increase In Hot, Humid Regions</i> Lin Yola, Ho Chin Siong	131
GR2029	<i>Modular Construction System in Malaysia: Issues for Research in Sustaining an Affordable Home Projects</i> Salmiah Aziz, Mohd Rofdzi Abdullah	140
GR2030	<i>Review on Indoor Environment Quality Parameters Towards Healthier Green Buildings in Malaysia</i> Fadhilah Che Aziz, Md Yusof Hamid	153
GR2032	<i>Green Solar Dehydrator</i> A. N. Alias, M. H. Khalid, N. F. M. Sahapini, Z. Mahfodz, F. Abdullah, R. Julius, M. A. Yahya, F. Fariesha	161
GR2035	<i>Solar Energy: Dilemma and the Way Forward</i> Norhafizah Yusop, Norbaizura Abu Bakar, Suhaila Ali, Mohd Hafiz Saberi, Mohamad Akmal Mohamad Najib, Noor Zawani Yusop	166
GR2037	<i>An Overall Thermal Transfer Value (OTTV) – Based Approach in Analysing the Energy Efficiency of Buildings: A Review</i> Afiqah Ahamad, Wan Abdullah Wan Alwi, Azman Zainoabidin	172
GR2040	<i>Natural Fibre as Fibrous Reinforced in Polymer Modified Mortar: A Review</i> Azamuddin Husin, Mahyuddin Ramli, Cheah Chee Ban	177
GR2042	<i>Flame Retardancy Study Of Recycled Polymeric Foam Filled Composite Building Material.</i> Syed Anas Syed Mustafa, Rahmah Mohamed, Lily Soraya Amerudin	184

GR2044	<i>Improving Overall Thermal Transfer Value of Office Tower Building in Malaysia. Case Study : Ministry of Women Family and Community Development, Lot 4G11, Putrajaya</i> Azman Zainoabidin, Amirul Amin Ismail	191
GR2045	<i>Towards Green Roads in Malaysia: Review of Road Characteristics Effects On Road Surrounding Microclimates with Respect to Roadside Trees</i> Nasibeh FaghihMirzaei, Sharifah Fairuz Syed Fadzil, Aldrin Abdullah, Nooriati Binti Taib, Reza Esmaeilifar	200
GR2049	<i>Carbon Footprint Calculator for Children</i> Romiza Md Nor, Haleeda Azwa Abdul Hadi	208

SECTION III: GREEN MANAGEMENT

Paper ID	Title of the Paper and Authors	Page No.
GR3001	<i>Project Manager Success Factors In Managing Green Buildings In Malaysia : Knowledge and Skills</i> Asniza Hamimi Abdul Tharim, Aifa Syazwani Zainudin, Nur'Ain Ismail, Thuraiya Mohd, Noor Aileen Ibrahim	213
GR3002	<i>Role of Real Estate Valuation Surveyors in the Malaysian National Taxation</i> Mohd Hasrol Haffiz Aliasak , Mohd Farid Bin Sa'ad	221
GR3003	<i>An Overview of the Challenges in Malaysian Green Construction</i> Asniza Hamimi Abdul Tharim, Aifa Syazwani Zainudin, Noraidawati Jaffar	228
GR3004	<i>Overview of Lean Issues in Managing the Green Construction Project</i> Wan Nur Syazwani Wan Mohammad, Mohd Rofdzi Abdullah	235
GR3005	<i>Identifying the Challenges in Obtaining Green Building Index (GBI) Certification In Construction Industry</i> Izatul Farrita Mohd Kamar, Lilawati Ab Wahab, Nor Suzila Lop, Noor Aishah Mohammad Hamdan	241
GR3006	<i>Stakeholder's Pressures on the Firm's Environmental Strategy in Malaysia</i> Rohati Shafie, Loke Siew Phaik	247
GR3007	<i>Key Success Factors of Green Building Implementation in Malaysia Construction Industry</i> Nor Suzila Lop, Asmalia Che Ahmad, Nik Aqlima Diyana Nik Zulkipli	254

GR3008	<i>The Effectiveness of the Implementation of QE/5S towards Quality Environment at Workplace</i> Norhaslina Jumadi, Nurul Sahida Fauzi, Lizawati Abdullah, Wan Nur Syazwani Wan Mohammad, Johana Yusof	363
GR3009	<i>Outsourcing Property Management Perspective: Universities in the District of Perak Tengah</i> Nurul Sahida Fauzi, Noratikah Kamarudin, Siti Nadiah Mohd Ali, Nor Aini Salleh, Noraini Johari	268
GR3010	<i>The Facilities Management Standard Service Category</i> Zuraihana Ahmad Zawawi, Wan Samsul Zamani Wan Hamdan, Nur Azfahani Ahmad, Nurul Fadzila Zahari	273
GR3011	<i>The Enhancement Criteria of Green Building Implementation For Property Development in Perak, Malaysia – Valuers’ Perspective</i> Roshdi Sabu, Hayroman Ahmad, Lizawati Abdullah	279
GR3014	<i>Preliminary Study on Waste Management for Implementation of Green Highway</i> Asmalia Che Ahmad, Nur Illiana Husin, Abdul Muhaimin Ab Wahid, Syahrul Nizam Kamaruzzaman	286
GR3016	<i>Critical Motivation Factors among Project Managers to Achieve Successful Project in Malaysian Construction Industry</i> Farhan Md Dahlan, Muhammad Amirul Fahme Ahmad, Siti Nadiah Mohd Ali, Siti Sarah Mat Isa, Norbaizura Abu Bakar	293
GR3018	<i>The Contractor’s Attributes For The Construction Project Success</i> Mohd Hafiz Saberi, Norbaizura Abu Bakar, Norhafizah Yusop, Suhaila Ali, Mohd Fisal Ishak, Farhan Md Dahlan, Noraini Abdul Rani	300
GR3020	<i>Review on Malaysia’s GreenRE in Comparison with Singapore’s GreenMark and UK’s BREEAM</i> Halmi Zainol, Fadhilah Che Aziz, Suharto Teriman, Haryati Mohd Isa, Muhamad Asri Abdullah Kamar	305
GR3021	<i>Risk Management Plan (RMP); Implementation and Challenges towards Sustainability and Green Concept for Public Projects in Terengganu</i> Yuhainis Abdul Talib, Siti Nirwana Mat Usof, Kharizam Ismail	311
GR3023	<i>Imperfection Of Tender Document: A Solution Towards Sustainable Construction Practice In Malaysia</i> Mohd Esham Mamat, Shahela Mamter, Mohammad Sani Mat Hussein, Norazlin Mat Salleh	318

GR3024	<i>Benefits of Green Building from Client's Perspective</i> Norazlin Mat Salleh, Nik Noor Hazleeda Baharuddin, Shahela Mamter, Mohd Esham Mamat	322
GR3025	<i>Green Material Procurement Implementation Towards The Green Buildings</i> Shahela Mamter, Siti Rohayu Jusoh, Mohd Esham Mamat, Norazlin Mat Salleh	328
GR3026	<i>A Review Of Ex-Mining Land Reclamation as Construction Project Activities: Focusing In City Of Ipoh</i> Mohd Najib Abd Rashid, Hayroman Ahmad, Siti Jamiah Tun Jamil, Noor Azam Yahaya, Mohamad Hamdan Othman	333
GR3027	<i>Repair and Maintenance Works For Low Cost Housing; Issues And Solution</i> Yuhainis Abdul Talib, Amirul Helmi Abdul Malik , Siti Norsazlina Haron	340
GR3028	<i>An Overview of Time and Cost in Arbitration for Construction Projects</i> Azira Ibrahim, Zulhabri Ismail, Thuraiya Mohd, Ida Nianti Mohd Zin	347

SECTION IV: GREEN CULTURE

Paper ID	Title of the Paper and Authors	Page No.
GR4002	<i>An Assessment of Carbon Footprint at UiTM Seri Iskandar Perak, Malaysia</i> Nor Izana Mohd Shobri, Wan Noor Anira Wan Ali @ Yaacob, Norizan Mt Akhir, Siti Rasidah Md Sakip	352
GR4005	<i>Eco-Friendly Food Packaging: Young Consumer 's Perception & Practice</i> Norsyamira Shahrin , Rabiatal Adawiyah Abd Rahman, Noorliza Zainol, Noor Saliza Salmi, Mohd Faisal Abdul Wahab	357
GR4006	<i>Ethico-Legal Issues In The Medical Profession: A Case Study Of Nursing Profession In The World</i> Lateef Wale Adeyemo, Syahirah Abdul Sukor, Amalina Ahmad Tajudin, Ali H Ali Beltamer	364
GR4008	<i>Green Perception and Behavior among Students at UiTM Melaka</i> Siti Norashikin Bashirun, Nurldayu Badrolhisham, Farah Shazlin Johari, Nurhafizah Mohd Zolkapli, Nor Maslia Rasli Samudin, NurFaithzah Jamian	373

GR4009	<i>Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Approach For Mapping The Aboriginal Children Malnutrition Growth : A Case In Kemar, Perak</i> Haslina Hashim, Izrahayu Che Hashim, Suzanah Abdullah, Fadhilah Md Isa, Noorfatekah Talib	378
GR4010	<i>A Preliminary Study of Cinemagraph as A Tool In Enhancing Public Service Announcement (PSA) On Smoking Habit Issue</i> Fahmi Samsudin, Rosita Mohd Tajuddin, Nik Ridzuan NikYusoff	388
GR4011	<i>Green Branding: The Effect of Green Trust towards Brand Loyalty of the Five-Star Hotel Guest</i> Muhd Nabil Hanif Hassim , Mohd Raziff Jamaluddin	394
GR4014	<i>Students' Knowledge in the Waqf Land Concept</i> Siti Nadiyah Mohd Ali, Rashidah Paujah Ismail , Abd. Halim Mohd Noor, Nurul Sahida Fauzi, Nor Nazihah bt Chuweni, Farhan Md Dahlan	400
GR4016	<i>The Awareness of Generation 'Y' on Green Building Development in Malaysia</i> Syarifah Nur Nazihah Syed Jamalulil, Haryati Mohd Isa, Nurul Huda Ahmad	405

SECTION V: GREEN ENVIRONMENT

Paper ID	Title of the Paper and Authors	Page No.
GR5001	<i>A Conceptual Study of Connectivity Elements Towards Successful Green Network</i> Nor Hamizah Abdul Hamid, Muhamad Ezran Zainal Abdullah, Nik Hanita Nik Mohamad	411
GR5006	<i>Sustainable Indicator for Feature Attributes Assessment of Urban Green Space</i> Rabi'ah Ahmad , Abdul Nassir Matori	417
GR5012	<i>Exploring the Relationship between Community Happiness and Environmental Setting</i> Siti Rasidah Md Sakip, Khalilah Hassan, Azran Mansor	425
GR5013	<i>The Potential of Lake in Generating the Urban Community Development. Case Study: Putrajaya Lake, Federal of Putrajaya.</i> Wan Noor Anira Wan Ali @ Yaacob, Norhafizah Abdul Rahman, Marina Abdullah, Nor Izana Mohd Shobri	433

GR5019	<i>Gis-Based Land Suitability Analysis Using AHP For Public Parks Planning In Kota Bharu, Kelantan</i> Khalilah Hassan, Izrahayu Che Hashim, Siti Syamimi Omar	439
GR5021	<i>Generating of Cotidal Dataset by Spatial Interpolation Techniques</i> Khadijah Sahdan, Syed Ahmad Qusoiri Syed Abdul Karim, Othman Mohd Yusof	446
GR5023	<i>Multiple Regeneration of Clinacanthusnutans Nodal Explants by using 6-Benzylaminopurine (BAP) Hormone</i> Siti Zulaiha Ghazali, Saiyidah Nafisah Hashim	451
GR5026	<i>Biodegradation of Petroleum Oil by using Isolated Penicillium sp.</i> Nabilah Razak, Saiyidah Nafisah Hashim, Chia Chay Tay	455
GR5030	<i>Students Awareness on Environmental Quality in Term of Daily Life Routine</i> Noorlida Daud, Wan Noor Anira Wan Ali @ Yaacob, Anwar Fikri Abdullah	460

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Hybrid Technology for the use of Solar Energy: The Challenge towards Green Energy

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Abstract

Large areas in many countries are populated but have no connection to a national electricity grid. Centralized electricity generating facilities burning fossil fuels have been the normal. Renewable energy resources, especially solar energy is now penetrating this sector. Long-term energy storage is the universal challenge in providing renewables-based electricity with high availability across the seasons. Solar domestic hot water system is widely used and developing fast in recent years. However many problems occur at the same time, for example more energy consumption by circulation pump, water reheating, long investment payback period, and etc. The motivation for the development of a combined hot water and sorption store is to complement the advantages and to reduce the disadvantages of the two particular storage technologies. Hot water stores offer high heat supply rates but are particularly suitable for short term storage due to heat losses whereas for a sorption store the power drain is low but it shows the advantage of a high storage density and long-term heat storage almost without losses. We investigated the demonstration project and discuss the need for authoritative system modelling in order to size the system components for minimum cost at a designated availability of supply.

Keywords: Solar energy; hot water, sustainable development, green technology.

1.0 Introduction

The solar energy is the most capable of the alternative energy sources. Due to increasing Demand for energy and rising cost of fossil type fuels (i.e., gas or oil) solar energy is considered as an attractive source of renewable energy that can be used for water heating in both homes and industries [1-5]. Heating water consumes nearly 20% of total energy consumption for an average family. Solar water heating systems are the cheapest and most easily affordable clean energy available to homeowners that may provide hot water required by a family. Solar heater is a device used for heating the water which produces steam for domestic and industrial purposes by utilizing the solar energy [2]. Solar energy is energy which comes from the sun in the form of solar radiations in infinite amount. When these solar radiations fall on absorbing surfaces, it converts into heat, thus this heat is used for heating the water. This type of thermal collector suffers from heat losses due to radiation and convection. Such losses increase rapidly as the temperature of the working fluid increases. Solar hot water system may dominating over the solar heating system as it is easy to maintain, relatively low manufacturing and maintenance cost [4]. Being a part of a developing country, which has crisis of electricity and unavailability of natural gas, may disconnect remote places. To reduce the pressure on the power sector where we already have a lot of crisis, we need an alternative water heating system that provides continuous hot water supply without consumption of electricity. The system can be implemented perfectly, when a system has greater efficiency value. Solar water heating is an accepted technology and is increasingly being used as one of the cost-effective means of heating water in residential and public buildings such as hotels, laundries, restaurants, hospitals and health centres [3]. Hot water is also required in large quantities in hotels, hospitals, hostels, and industries such as textile, paper, and food processing of dairy and edible oil. Solar water heating systems can heat water from ambient temperature to temperatures over 80 °C depending on the collector type employed in a given locality. In 1891, Kemp patented a way to combine the old practice of exposing metal tanks to the sun with the scientific principle of the hot box, thereby increasing the tanks' capability to collect and retain solar heat [5]. He called his new solar water heater the Climax - the world first commercial solar water heater. By 1983, 60% of the population heated their water with the sun. The extrapolated results based on the experimental study showed that the solar domestic water heating unit is capable of an annual heat recovery of 789 kWh electricity [6]. In this analysis, we use a thermoelectric generator that is capable of heat recovery of 869 kWh electricity, because of auto circulation

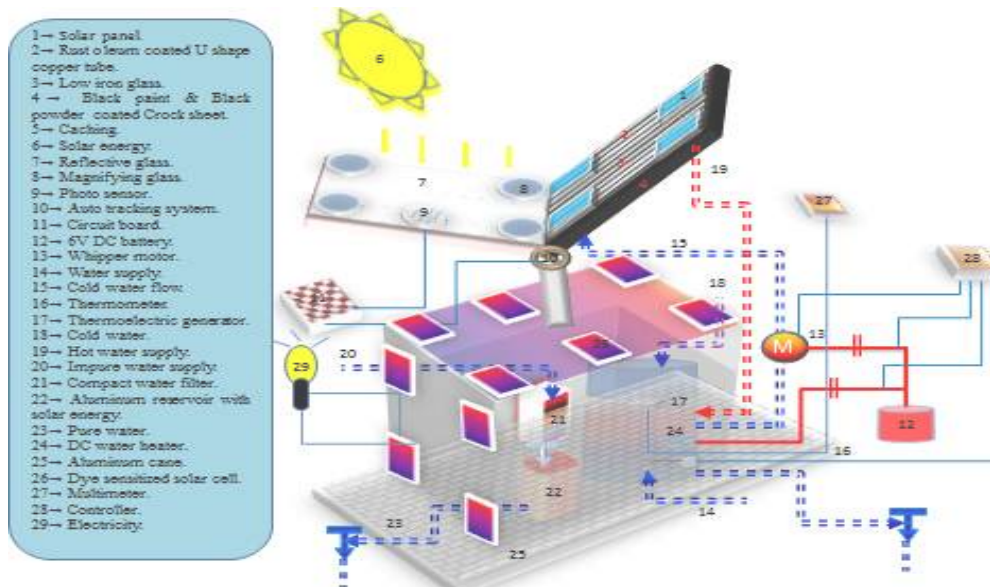
of hot water in the flat plate solar collector. It mainly depends on the space of reservoir. We can also larger amount of thermoelectric generator by using series connection for obtaining the higher heat recovery.

The aim of the project is to study thermal behavior of two basic configurations of solar water heating systems, for a generic hot water demand and to investigate the efficacy of the thermal stratification on performance of the system as a whole. It also includes study of temperature control in the tank and the auxiliary heater control on the performance of the solar domestic hot water system. It also improving environmental impact & reduces greenhouse gas emission through reduced of electricity & burning fuel, because of fossil fuel combustion produces greenhouse gases.

The objectives of the project was to understand the heat transfer characteristic of solar domestic water heating system and to explore the fact that these modified hot water cylinder could be controlled in such a way that it operate efficiently and can produce hot water cheaply.

2.0 Methodology

By switching on motor, water from the reservoir first comes to the bend copper tube which thermal conductivity is high i.e. $400 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$ & 3/8 inch diameter through the insulating pipe. The catching is covered with a black coated cork sheet which coelastic resistivity is 1.2×10^5 & rust oleum appearing with a 7375 white 7394 black semi-gloss that is added to the cork sheet surface. The catching front surface is closed with a low iron glass (approximately .85-.90 at normal incidence). The catching is kept in a hot, shiny place where the copper tube gets greater amount of heat. Solar energy is energy that comes from the sun in the form of solar radiations in infinite amount, when these solar radiations fall on absorbing surfaces of the catching, it then converts into heat, thus heat is used for heating the water. The hot water which comes from the copper tube goes to the reservoir through another insulating pipe and this hot water is again re-circulated several times through the copper tube in a similar manner. Thus when our required temperature is achieved the motor is switched off. For backup support or for rapid heating process a heating coil is also used in the reservoir. This heating coil is also driven by dc battery (6V). Another pot which contains cold or normal room temperature water comes in contact with the reservoir which contains hot water with the help of two heat sinks joined with a thermoelectric generator (40mm X 40mm) and a thickness of 1.8mm. As a result for temperature difference according to Peltier effect, it will produce electricity. This electricity is used for lighting and also in charging dc battery which is used here.



Scheme 1: Proposed model of using solar energy for multipurpose use.

3.0 Results & Discussions:

We get maximum heated temperature water during summer compared to the winter season. It is observed that we get maximum heated temperature water at the time period of 11:00 AM To 1:00 PM During the summer season. The reason is , at that time the sun is kept inclined over the catching. As a result the intensity of the heat on the catching is too high & the copper tube becomes highly heated. We also get minimum heated temperature water at the time period of 8.00-10.00 AM during winter season.as a result of intensity from the heat on the catching is too lower and the copper tube becomes slightly heated. Again we can see that the higher the temperature difference between the normal & hot water is, the greater the amount of current in which we can achieve from the Pelter effect.

Effect during summer season: At 06.05.2015, duration of 8.00 to 10.00 where the room temperature was 25°C and water temperature was 24°C,duration of 11.00 to 1.00 where the room temperature was 31°C and water temperature was 29°C,duration of 2.00 to 4.00 where the room temperature was 28°C and water temperature was 26°C respectively.

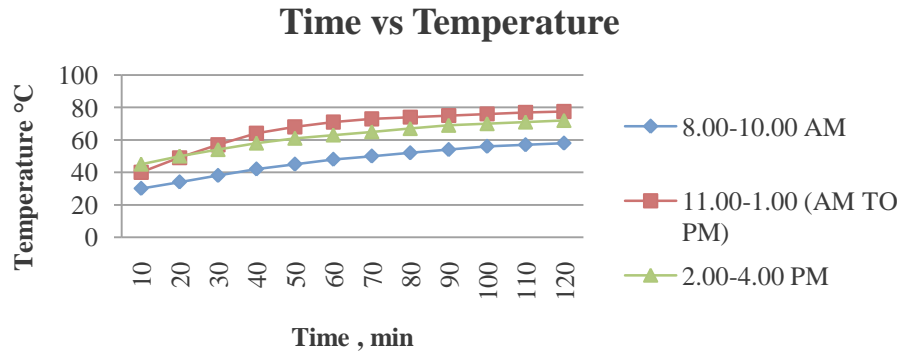


Figure 1: Effect of different season on water temperature

Effect on Temperature by using whippermotor: Solar domestic hot water heating systems absorb heat from the sun and transfers it to the water used for showers, cleaning, and various other tasks, reducing the amount of fossil fuel or electricity needed to heat the water. Here, the maximum amount of temperature is obtained by the auto circulation of whipper motor which is given by 6 volt dc battery and thus the temperature is higher when the full sun is inclined to a 45° angle of the solar collector. The figure shows that the maximum hot water near to about 77.5°C during the 11.00- 1.00 (AM To PM) because of higher intensity of solar energy so that higher energy is absorbed by the rust oleum coated U shape copper tube while for the duration of 2.00-4.00PM, the hot water temperature lowers to 72°C, because of lower intensity of solar energy as well as the temperature of 58°C , which is because of much lower intensity of solar energy. We can also see that, the maximum temperature of hot water is produced by using auto circulation of whipper motor and each cases were run in 2 hour.

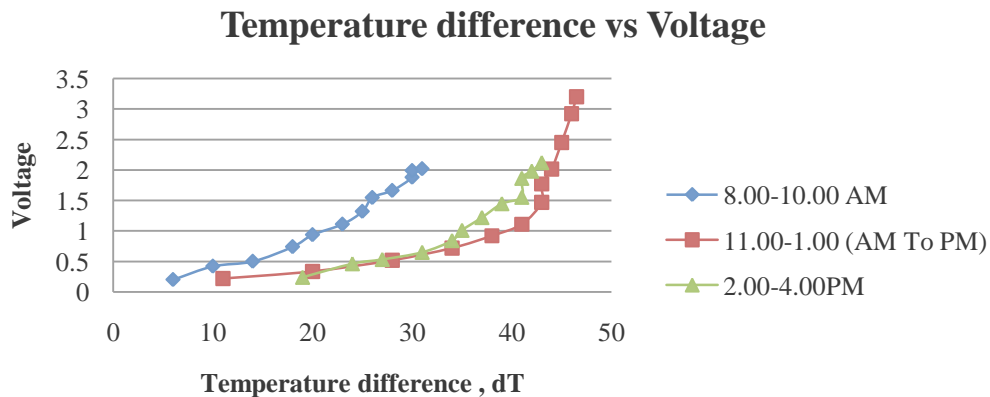


Figure 2: Effect of voltage on temperature difference

Effect on Thermoelectric generator: Thermoelectric generators are all solid-state devices that convert heat into electricity. Unlike traditional dynamic heat engines, thermoelectric generators contain no moving parts and are completely silent. It can become competitive because they are compact, simple (inexpensive) and scalable. A thermoelectric generator converts heat (Q) into electrical power (P) with efficiency η .

$$\therefore P = \eta Q$$

The efficiency of a thermoelectric converter depends heavily on the temperature difference $\Delta T = T_h - T_c$ across the device. The Peltier effect is based on temperature difference and therefore, when the temperature difference is higher, the amount of electricity production is greater. Then the electricity is stored in the storage system. The figure shows that during 8.00-10.00 AM, the electricity is produced 2.02 volt, where the temperature difference is 31°C and duration of 11.00-1.00 (AM To PM), the electricity is produced 3.20 volt, where the temperature difference is 46.5°C and also duration of 2.00-4.00 PM, the electricity is produced 2.12 volt, where the temperature difference is 43°C.

Temperature profile by using DC heater

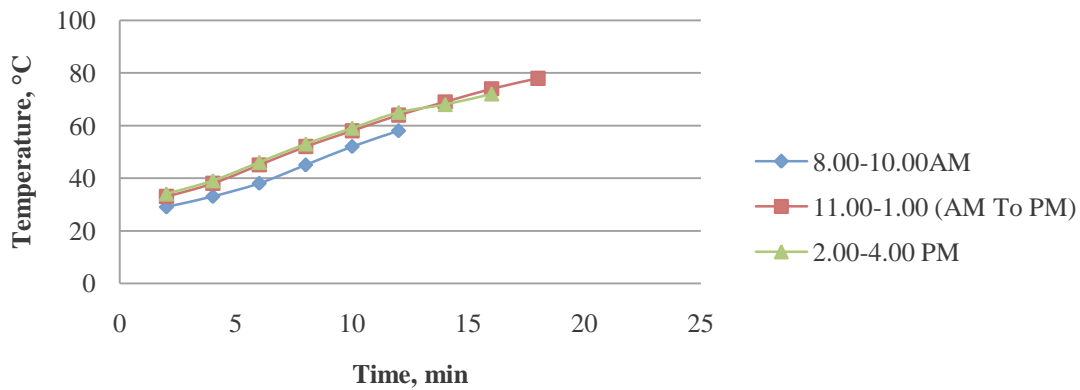


Figure 3: Effect of DC heater on temperature profile

Effect on Resistance: Resistor reduces the velocity of the electron momentarily, but at the same time the field gives extra velocity to the electron. Effectively the mean velocity will settle at an equilibrium between these two processes, so the potential and field in fact determine the velocity of the electrons. The voltage however depends on speed of the electrons and also the density of the electrons. The density is adjusted to make the voltage constant.

Calculation of Efficiency of Solar Water Heating System in Summer Season: Efficiency of solar water heating system is given by the ratio of energy released from the solar water heating system to energy gained by this solar water heating system.

Energy input or energy gained by solar water heating system $E_{in} = m \times C_p \times T$

$$E_{in} = 0.5 \text{ kg} \times 4.186 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \times 48.5^\circ\text{C} = 101.51 \text{ kJ}$$

Now we know, Power, $P = \text{Voltage} \times \text{Current} = V \times I = 3.20 \times 1.288 = 4.1216 \text{ W}$

Energy released by solar water heating system or output of energy, $E_{out} = \text{Power} \times \text{time duration} = 4.1216 \text{ W} \times 2 \text{ h}$ (as 11 am to 1 pm)

$$= 8.2432 \text{ W-h} = (8.2432 \times 3600) / 1000 = 29.68 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = 29.68 \text{ kJ} / 101.51 \text{ kJ} = 0.2924$$

If we want to represent it by percentage then efficiency = $0.2924 \times 100\% = 29.24\%$

Our solar water heating system was able to heat 0.5 liters of water from a starting temperature 29°C to final temperature 77.5°C on that day at 11 am to 1 pm. The efficiency of that solar water heating system in summer was 29.24% which means that 29.24% energy created by the sun's heat was captured by the model thus able to heat water by 77.5°C and also helps to produce 3.20 volt.

Similarly,

If we want to represent it by percentage then efficiency = $0.1475 \times 100\% = 14.75\%$

This study determining the effects of the climate, season, and culture of different regions on hot water use patterns will need to be conducted before the findings of this study can be applied to domestic purposes in other regions. Also water heaters can be installed only in locations that require good amount of sunlight. It is not possible install them indoors.

4.0 Conclusion

The purpose of this work was to develop a low cost solar water heater. The scarcity of electricity and gases in our country is too high. Our natural resources are limited. Moreover, the cost of gases and electricity is increasing rapidly. As a result, it would not be possible to use hot water for all types of domestic work by using gas or electricity. So, we have tried to invent this type of solar water heater so that it can meet all types of demand when needed hot water without using gas or electricity. Currently the instrument cost is slightly above the target. Our target is to make the instrument cost as low as possible and brings to come cheaply to all classes of people. Although, there are several opportunities to significantly reduce the cost. Future tests will focus on durability, material selection and cost reduction. Financing options will be further investigated. Eventually a business plan will be developed for the mass production and marketing of the product. In this analysis, the flat plate collector is considered for analysis purpose with 50-60 liters capacity of hot water tank. It would be a good initiative to explore the impact of other types of solar collector panels such as an evacuated tube or a concentrated collector on the solar domestic water heating performance or more than one panel. Same point is also applicable to higher capacity storage tank such 100-200 liters capacity water tanks. Our solar water heating system was able to heat 0.5 liters of water from a starting temperature 24°C to final temperature 69°C on that day at 11 am to 1 pm. The efficiency of that solar water heating system in winter was 14.75% which means that 14.75% energy created by the sun's heat was captured by the model thus able to heat water by 69°C and also helps to produce 2.10 volt.

5.0 References

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