

## APPENDIX A

### Material Properties of Solar Water Heater

**Table A-1** Specification of evacuated tube (Apricus Solar, 2015)

Evacuated tube length	1800 mm
Outer tube diameter	58 mm
Inner tube diameter	47 mm
Glass thickness	1.6 mm
Thermal expansion	$3.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
Material	Borosilicate Glass 3.3
Absorptive coating	Graded Al-N/Al
Absorptance	> 92 % (AM 1.5)
Inner emittance	< 4.4 % (80 $^\circ\text{C}$ )
Outer emittance	< 6 %
Vacuum	$P < 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Pa}$
Heat loss	0.8 W/( $\text{m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ )
Maximum strength	0.8 MPa

**Table A-2** Specification of copper tube

Nominal Size (Inch)	Outside Diameter		TYPE – K (Wall Thickness)		TYPE – L (Wall Thickness)	
	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm
1/4	1/4	9.52	0.035	0.89	0.030	0.76
3/8	3/8	12.70	0.049	1.24	0.035	0.89
1/2	1/2	15.88	0.049	1.24	0.040	1.02
5/8	5/8	19.05	0.049	1.24	0.042	1.07
3/4	3/4	22.22	0.065	1.65	0.045	1.14
1	1	28.58	0.065	1.65	0.050	1.27
1 ¼	1 ¼	34.92	0.065	1.65	0.055	1.40
1 ½	1 ½	41.27	0.072	1.83	0.060	1.52
2"	2	53.98	0.083	2.11	0.070	1.78

## APPENDIX B

### Experimental Data of Solar Water Heater

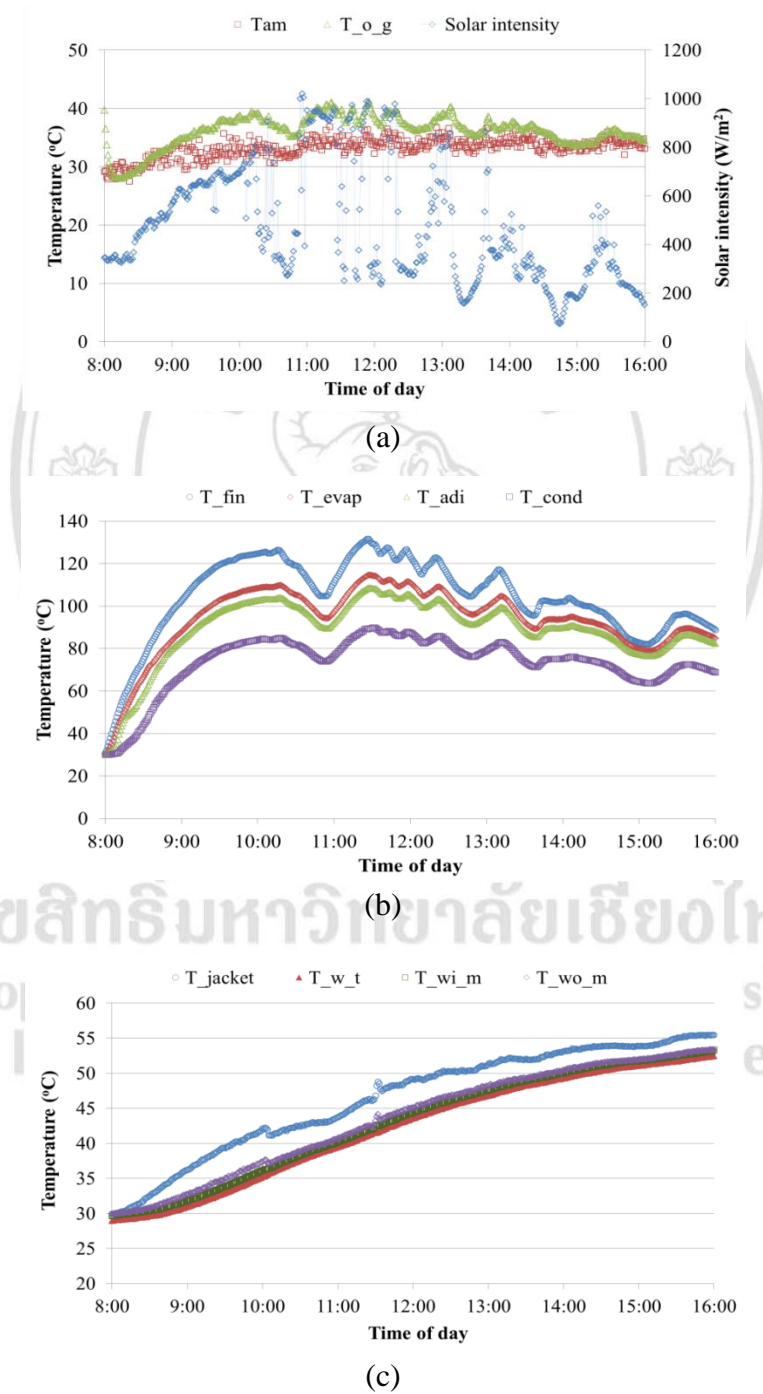
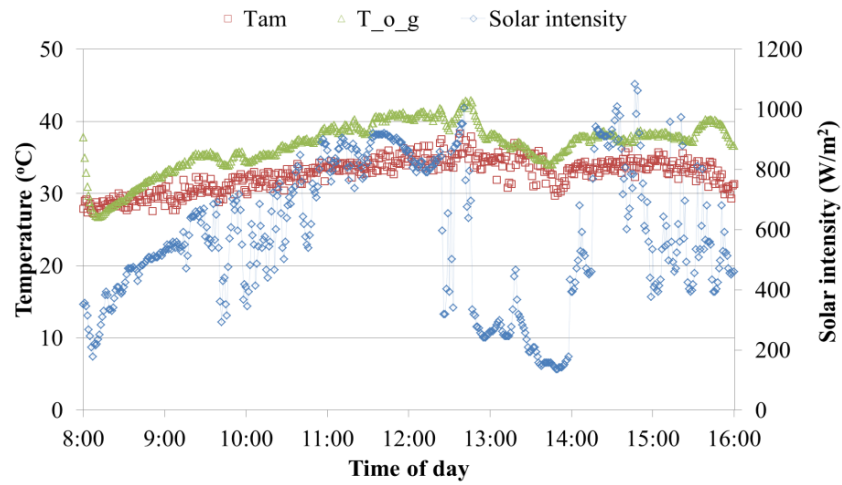
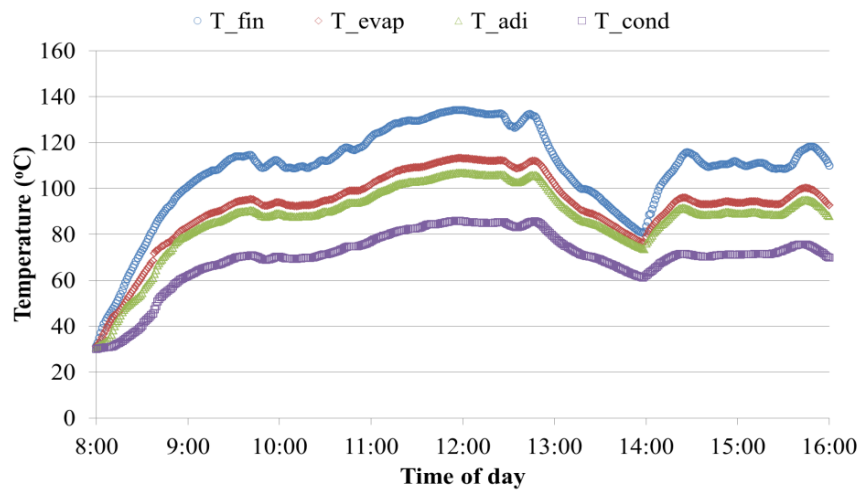


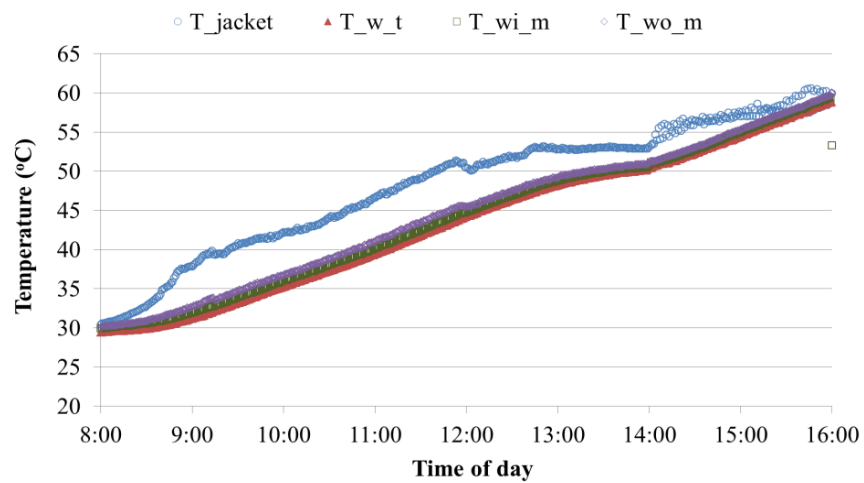
Figure B-1 Experimental data on 18 August 2016



(a)

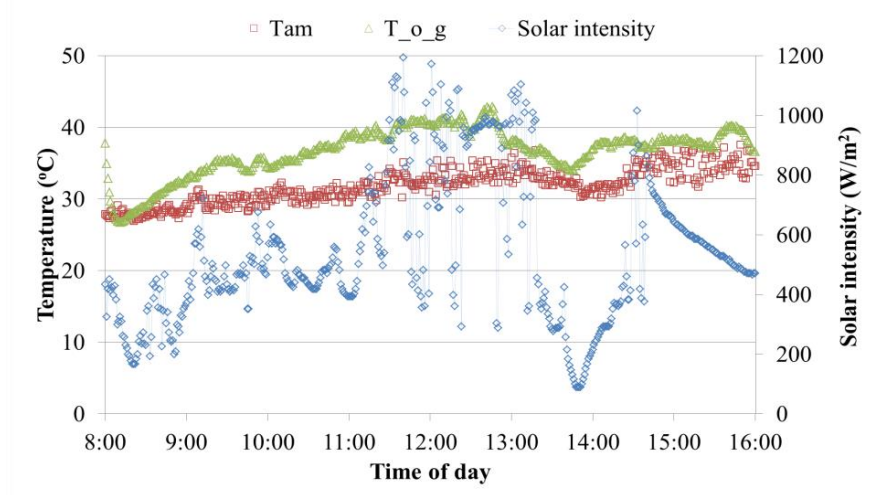


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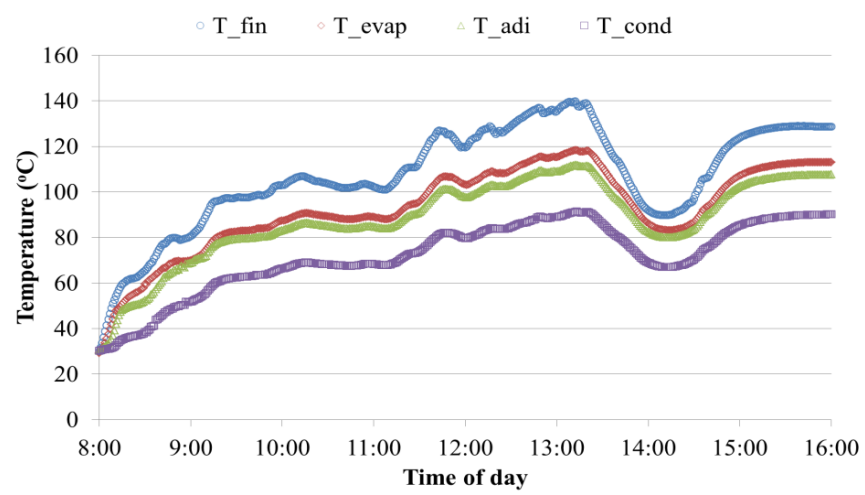


(c)

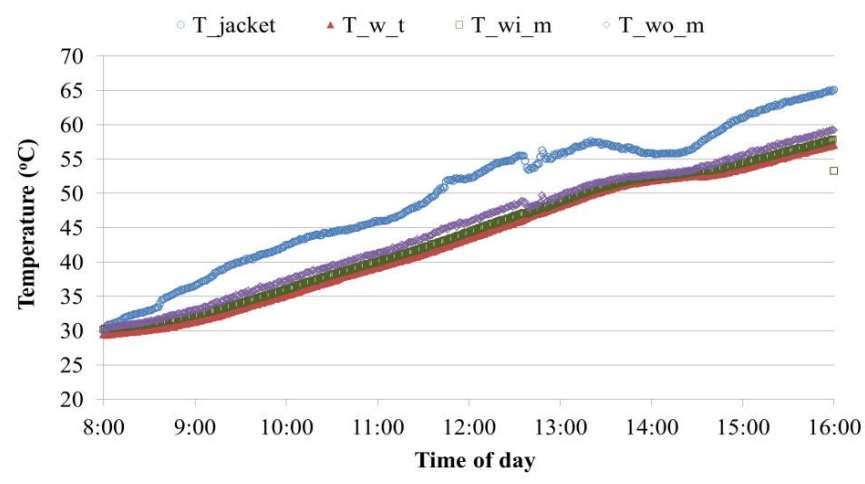
**Figure B-2** Experimental data on 22 August 2016



(a)

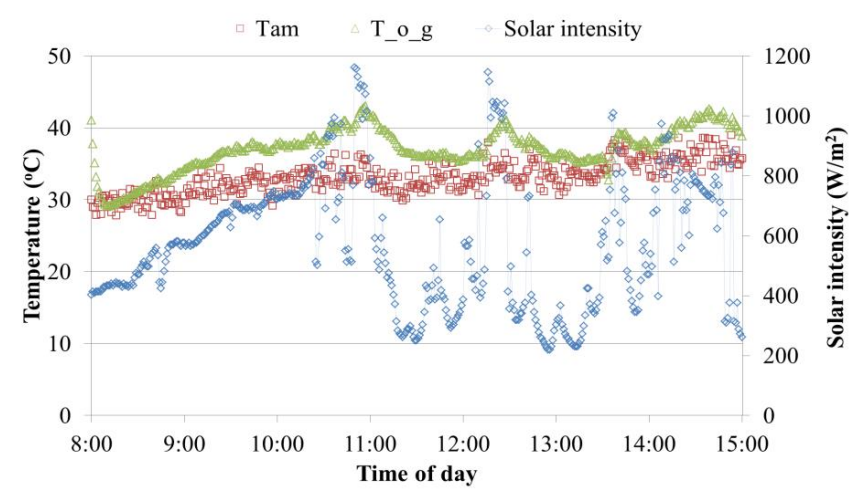


(b)

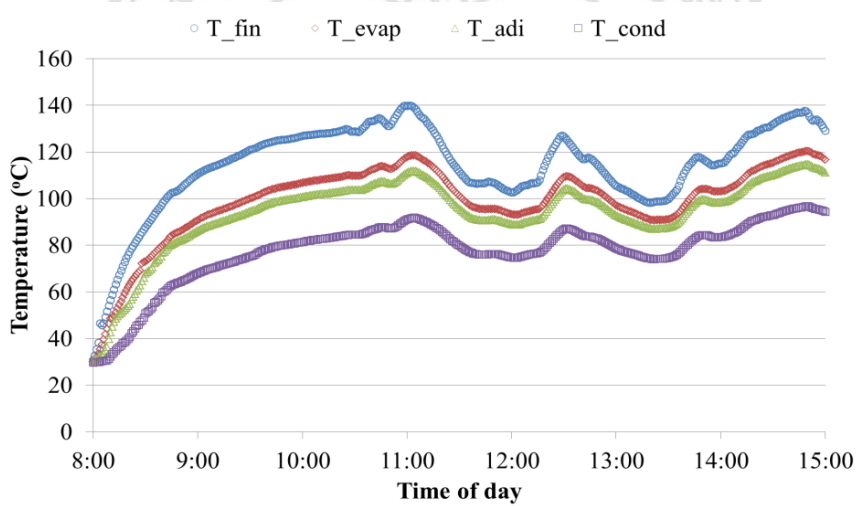


(c)

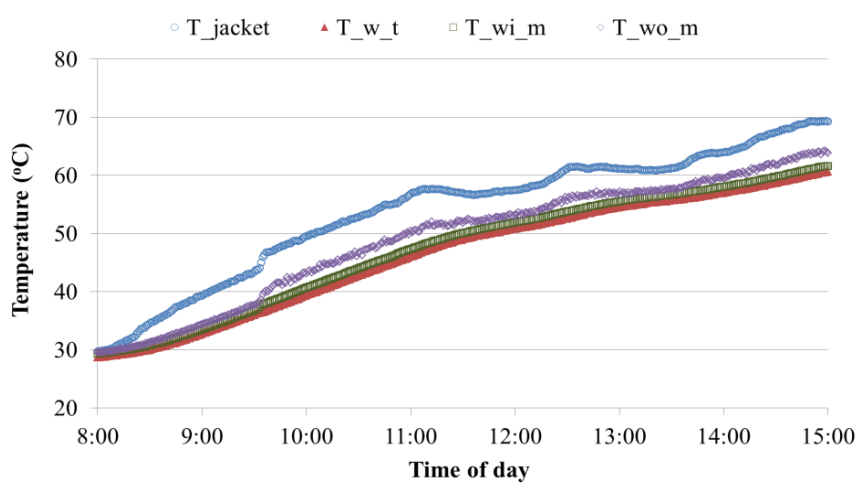
**Figure B-3** Experimental data on 30 August 2016



(a)

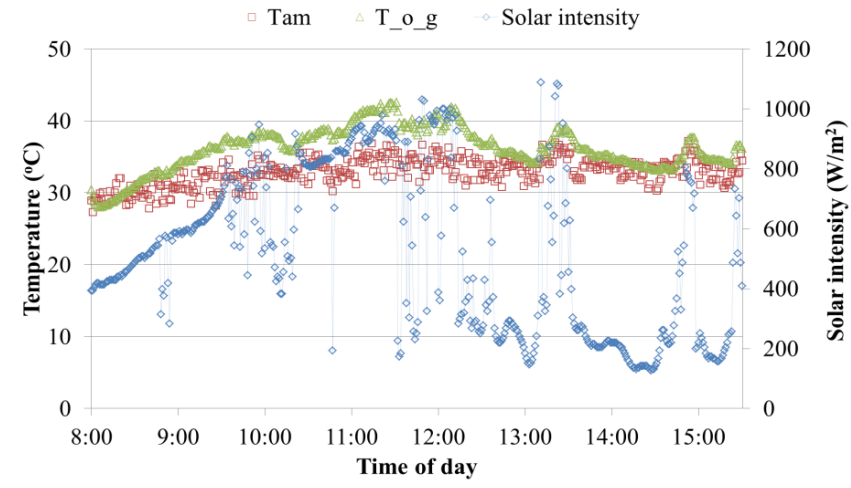


(b)

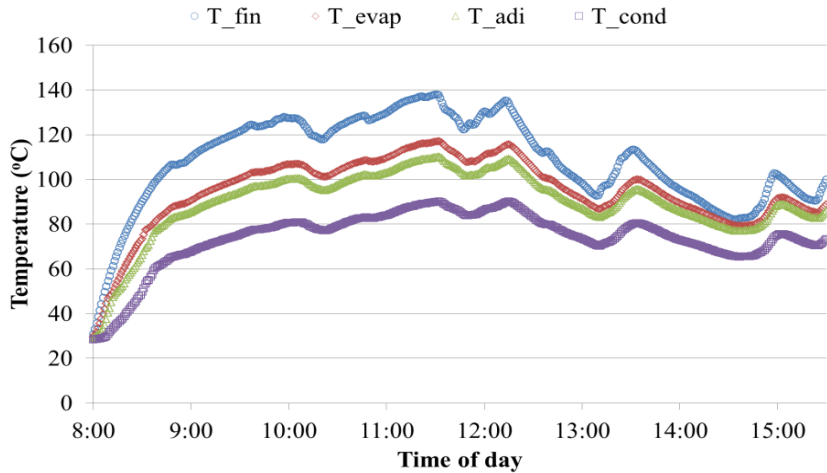


(c)

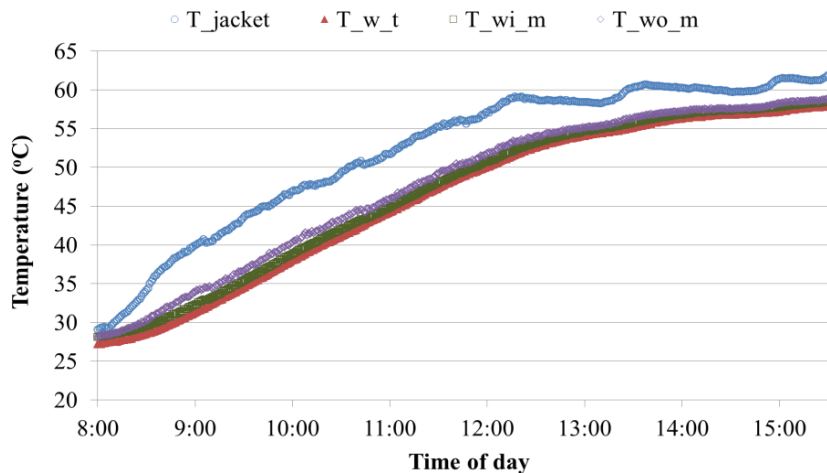
**Figure B-4** Experimental data on 31 August 2016



(a)

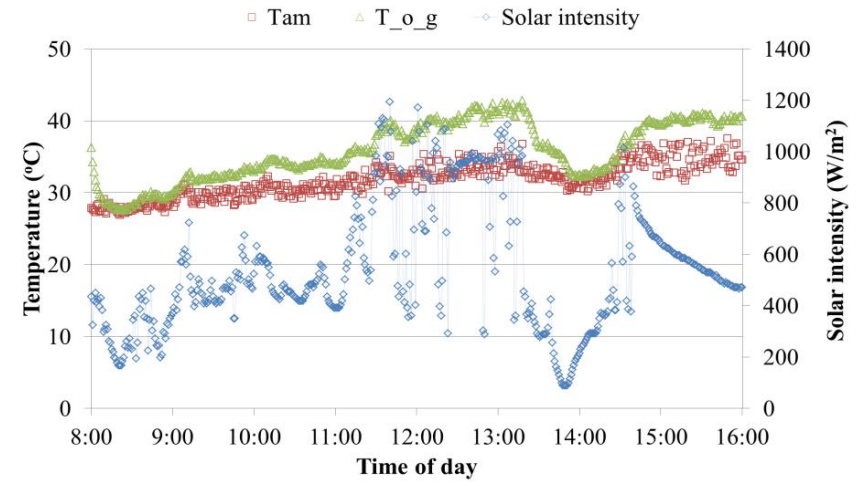


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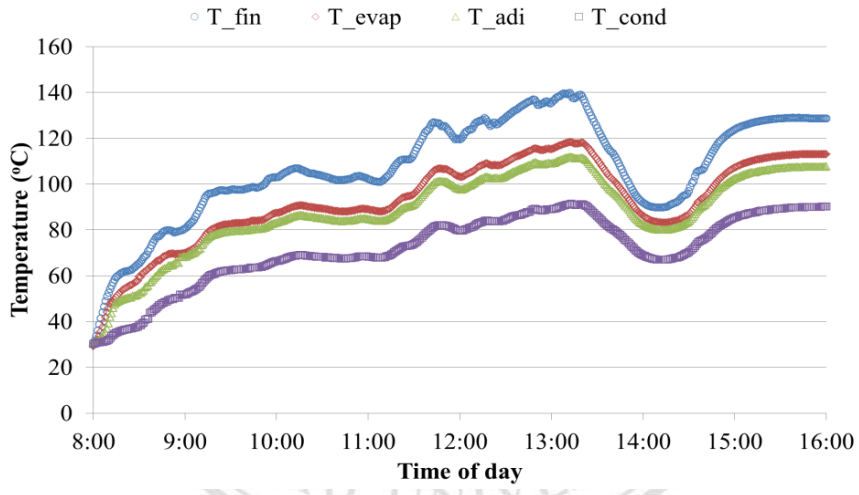


(c)

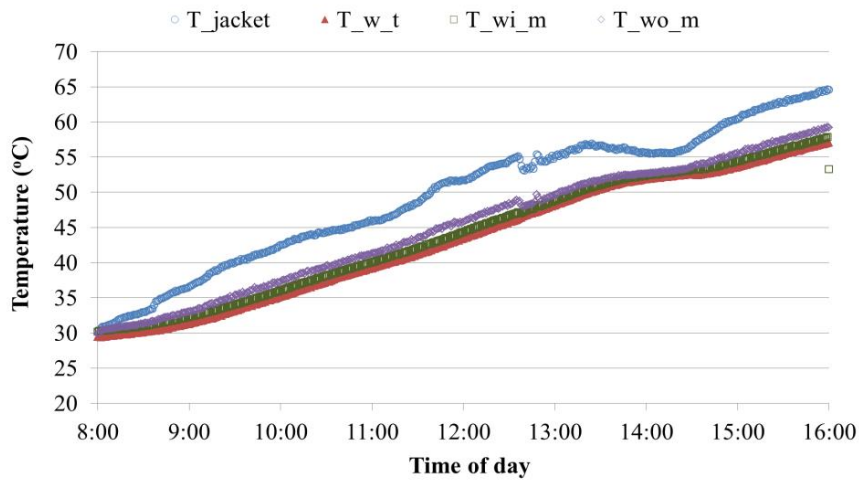
**Figure B-5** Experimental data on 3 September 2016



(a)

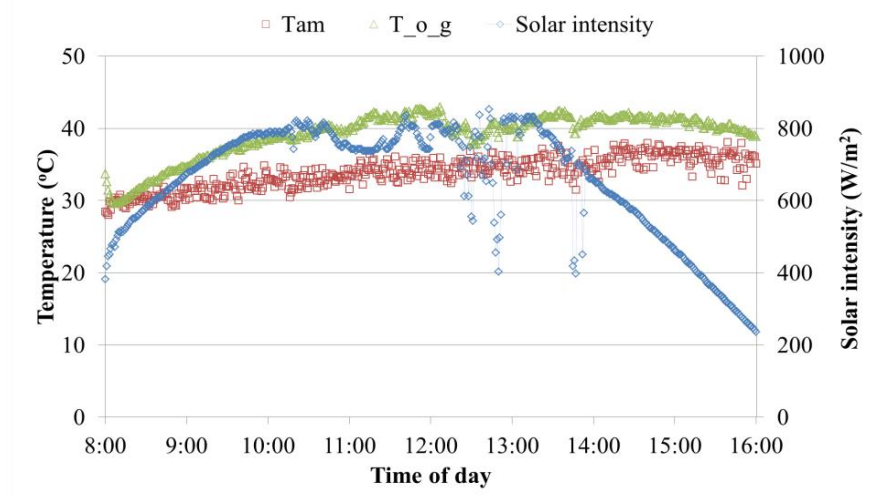


(b)

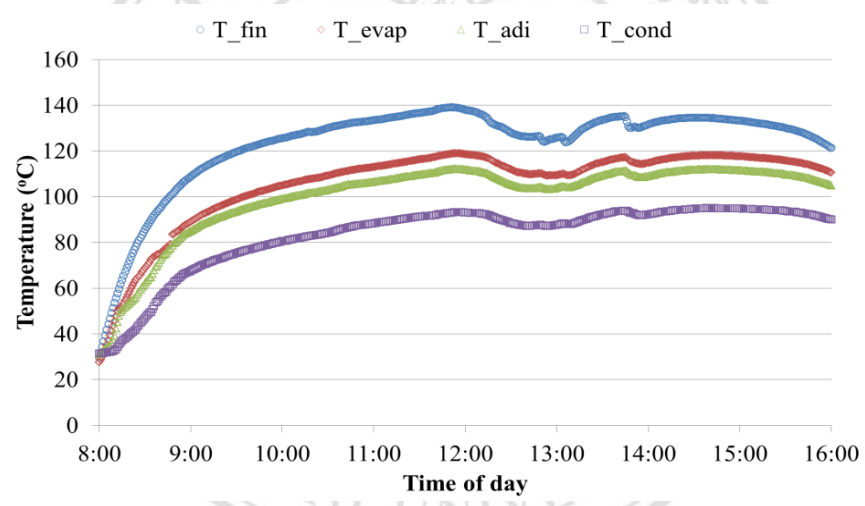


(c)

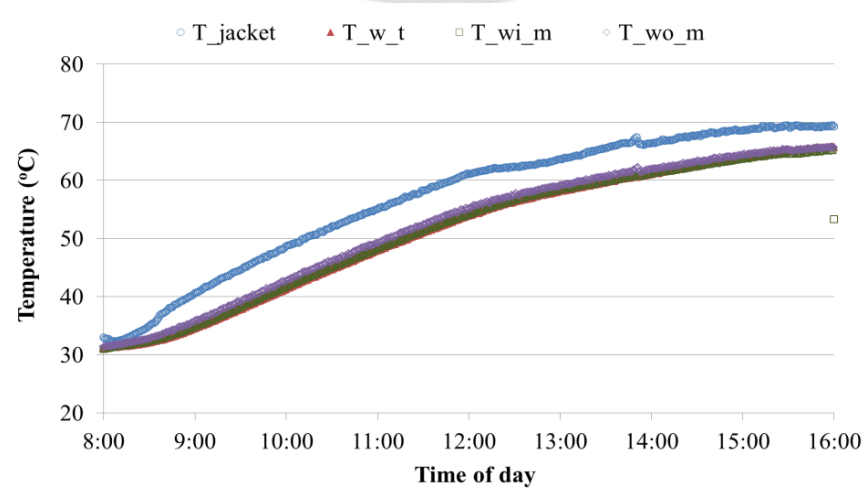
**Figure B-6** Experimental data on 4 September 2016



(a)



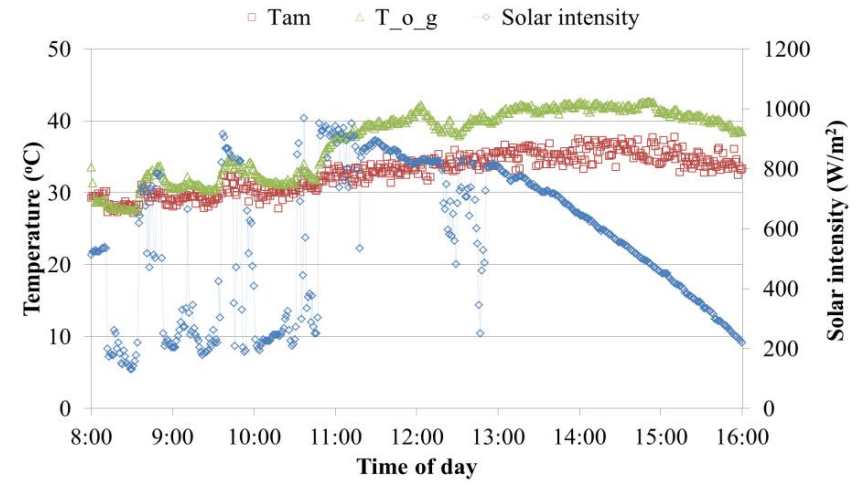
(b)



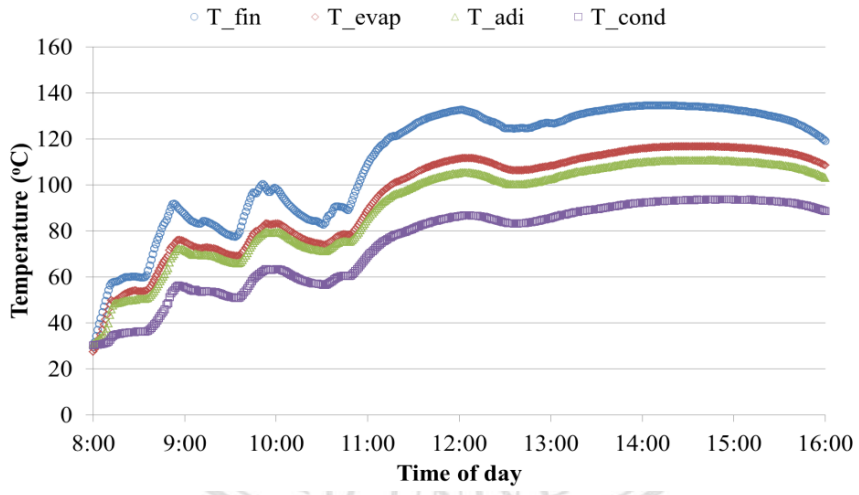
(c)

**Figure B-7** Experimental data on 10 October 2016

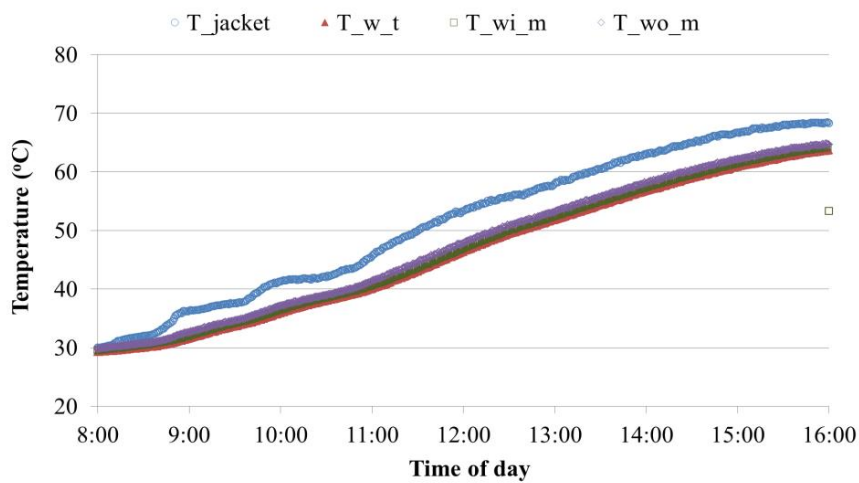




(a)

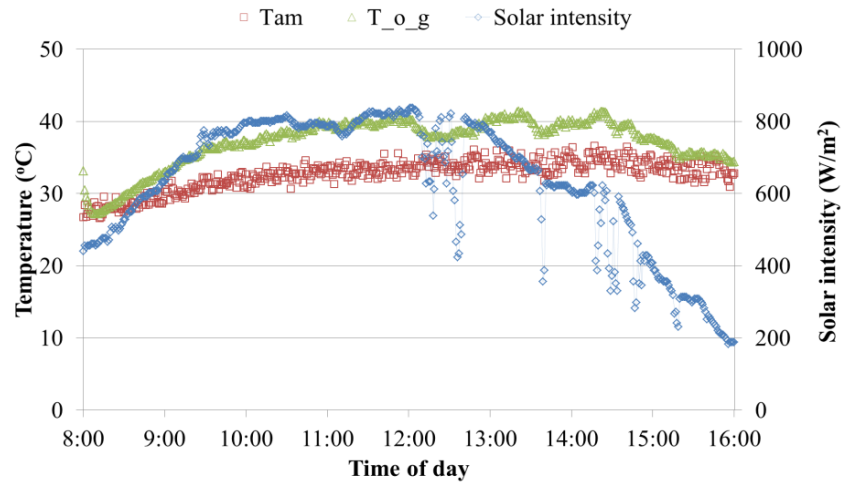


(b)

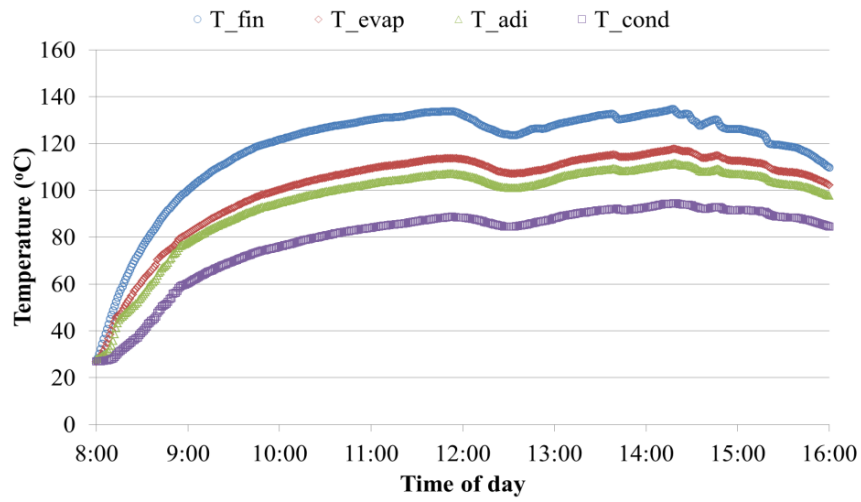


(c)

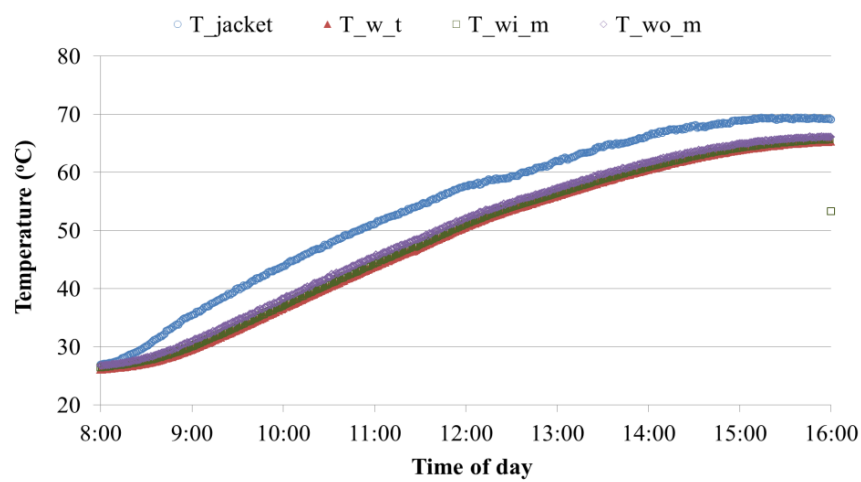
**Figure B-8** Experimental data on 11 October 2016



(a)

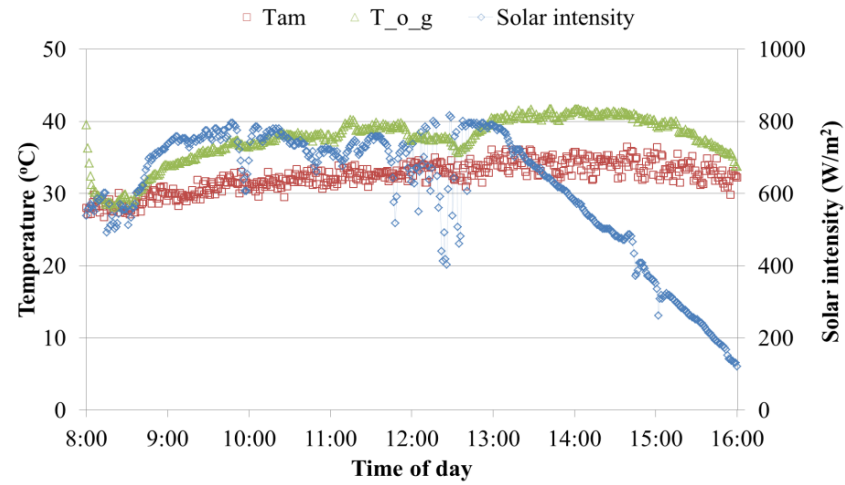


(b)

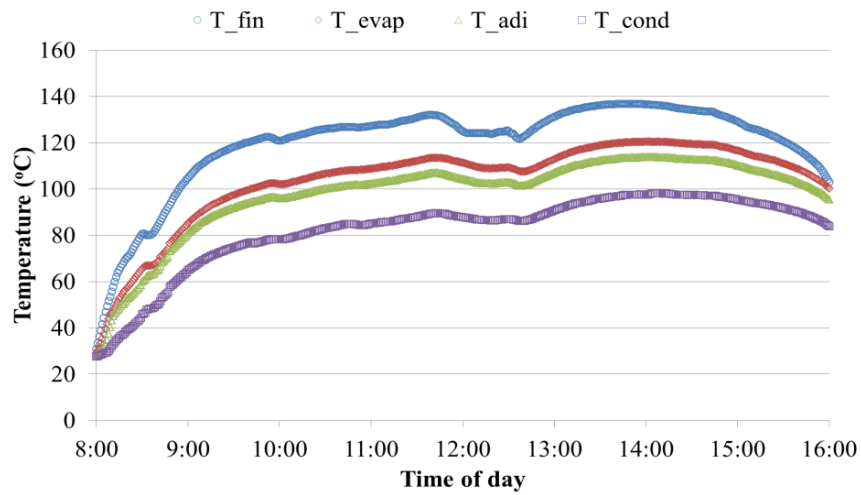


(c)

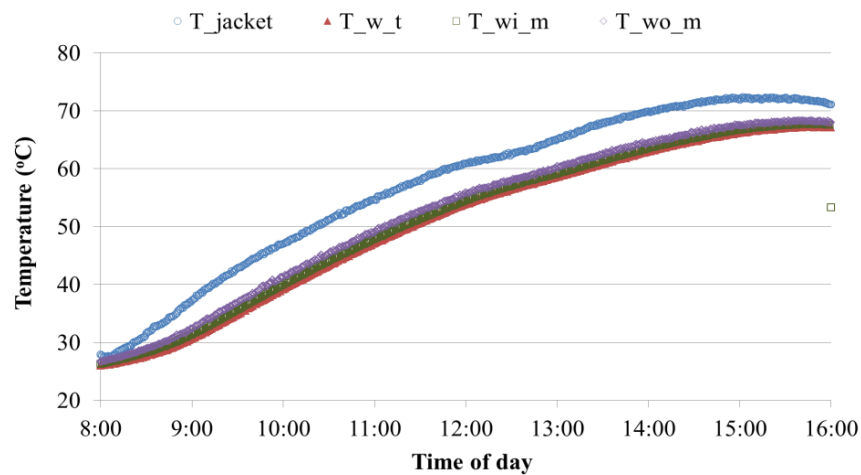
**Figure B-9** Experimental data on 14 October 2016



(a)

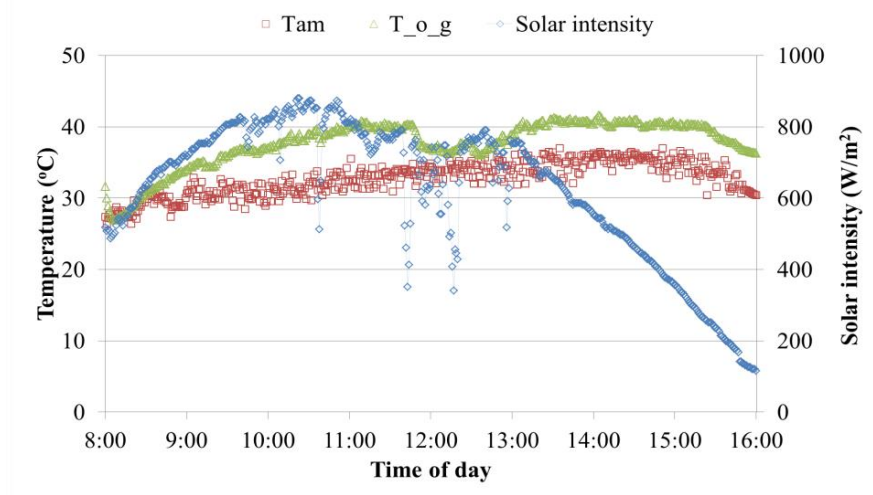


(b)

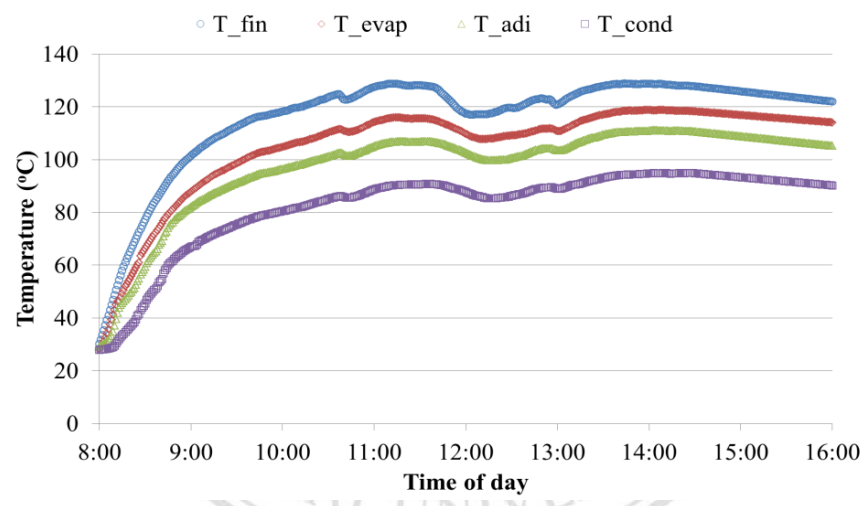


(c)

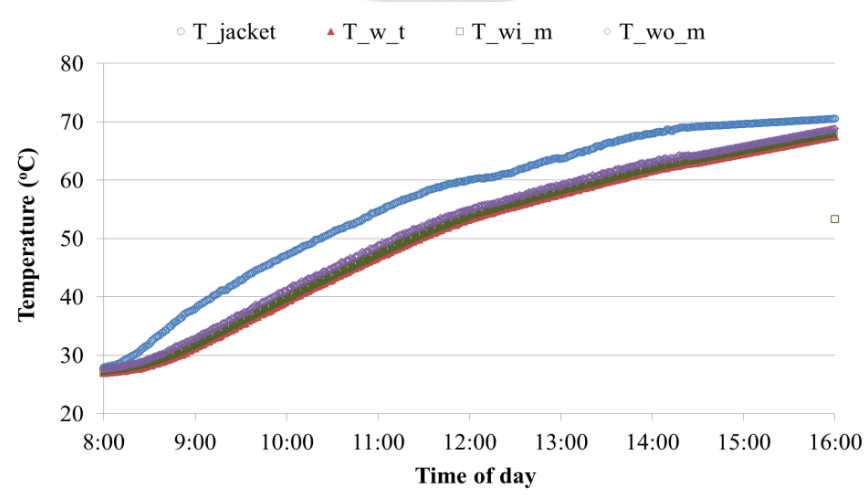
**Figure B-10** Experimental data on 18 October 2016



(a)

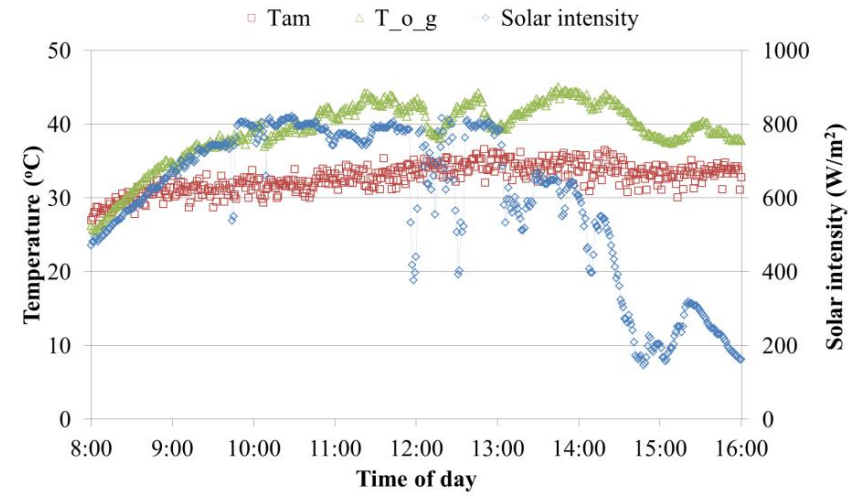


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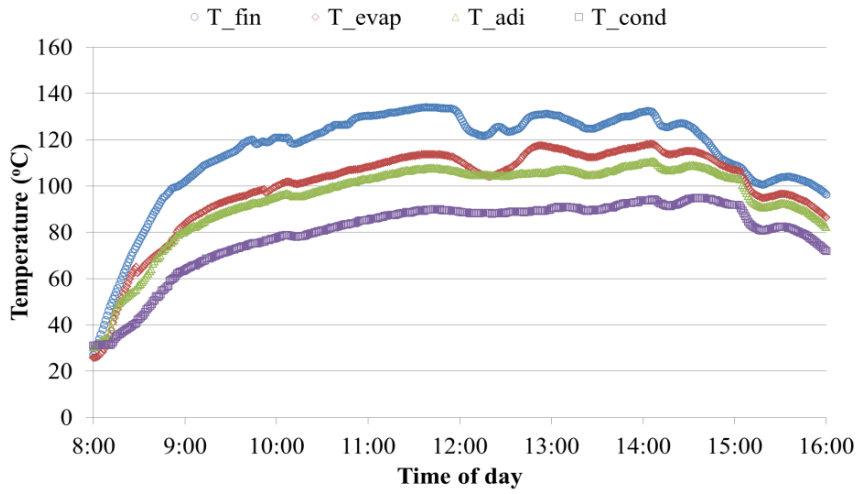


(c)

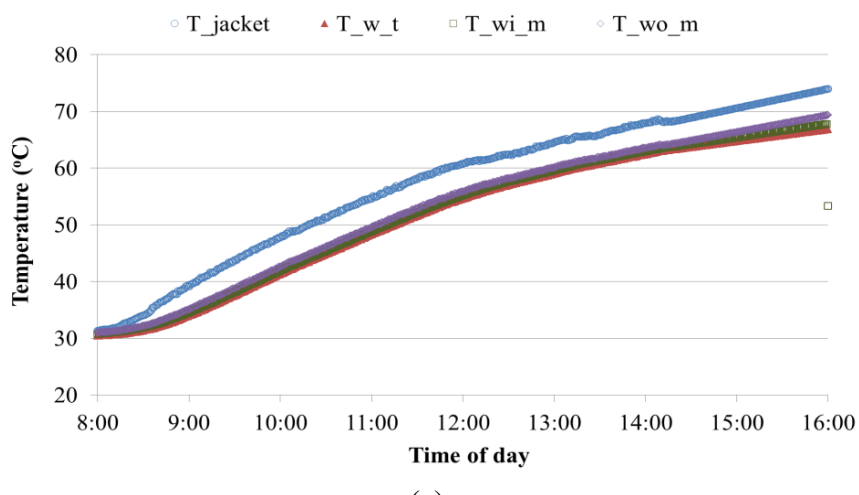
**Figure B-11** Experimental data on 19 October 2016



(a)



(b)



(c)

**Figure B-12** Experimental data on 20 October 2016





## APPENDIX D

### Electric Water Heater Data Sheet



## EHS 15-150

English

Horizontal wall mounted electric storage water heater instructions for use and installation

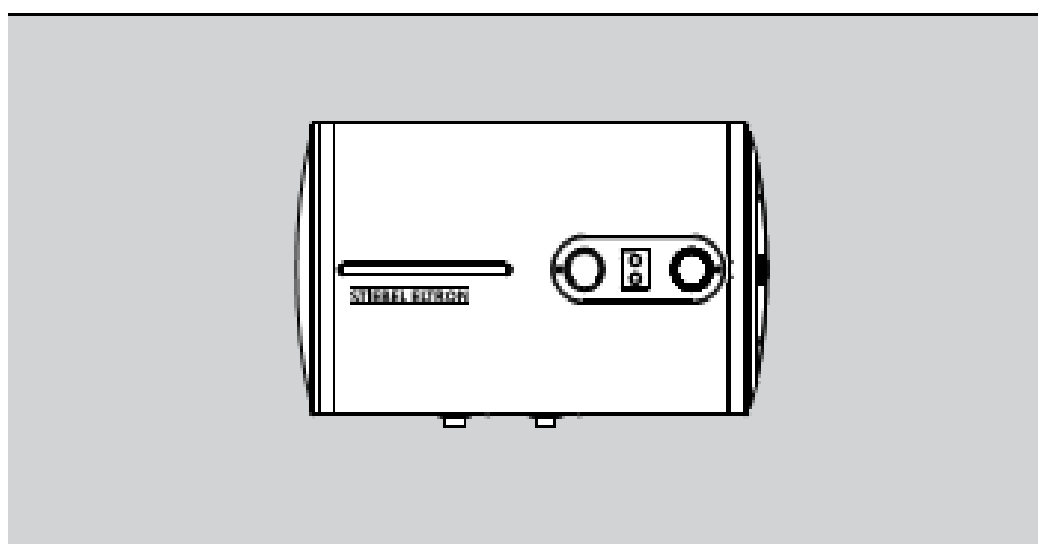


Figure D-1 Electric water heater models



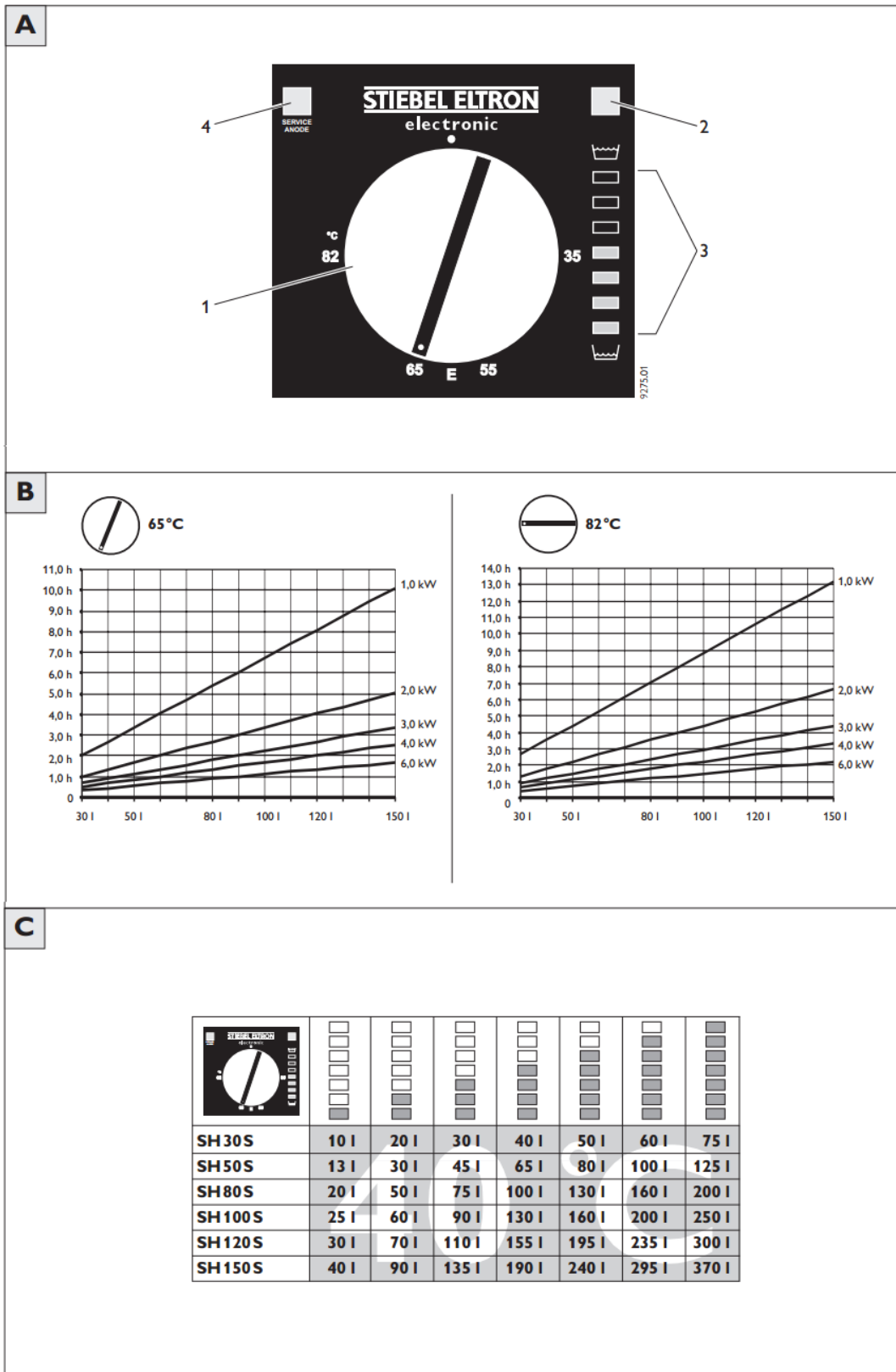
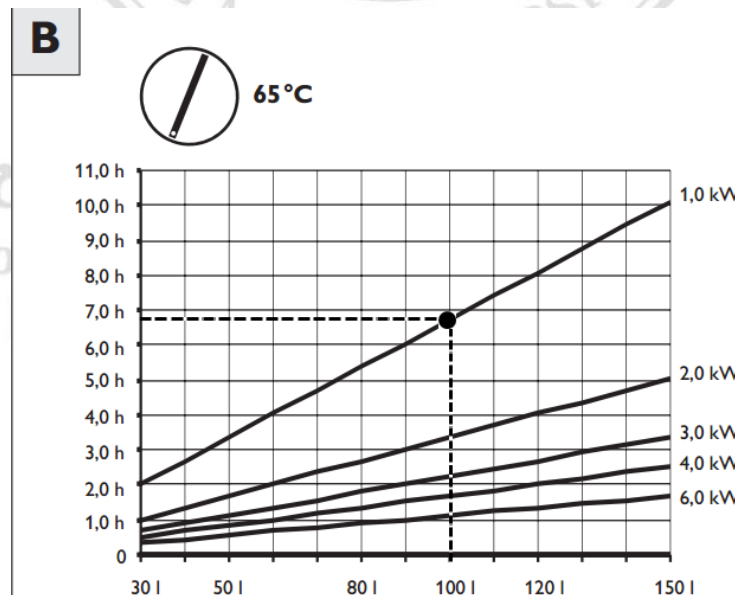


Figure D-2 Electric consumption of water heater

**Table D-1** Technical data of electric water heater.

Type	SH 30 S	SH 50 S	SH 80 S	SH 100 S	SH 120 S	SH 150 S	
Capacity l	30	50	80	100	120	150	
Mixed water quantity l 40°C (15°C / 65°C)	59	97	159	198	235	292	
Weight empty kg	23.5	30	44	45	50	62.5	
Connectable to power sources	1 - 4 kW 1/N/PE ~ 230 V 3 - 4 kW 2/N/PE ~ 400 V 6 kW 3/N/PE ~ 400 V						
Permissible operating pressure	0.6 MPa (6 bar)						
Protection class EN 60529	IP 25 D						
Test marking	See unit rating plate						
Water connection	G ½ (external thread)						
Flow rate	max. 18 l/min						
Dimensions <b>D</b>	a mm	420	510	510	510	510	510
	b mm	410	510	510	510	510	510
	h mm	750	720	1030	1030	1190	1425
	i mm	-	-	-	-	300	300
	k mm	700	600	900	900	900	1100
	l mm	70	140	150	150	310	345

**Example:** To calculating the performance of the electric water heater from data sheet, the cold water inlet about 15°C and the hot water is desire about 65°C, From Figure D-2 (B), if supply the electric power at 1kWh for the electric water heater volume is 100 liters as following;



**Figure D-3** Electric consumption at 1 kWh of water heater volume with 100 liters for producing hot water at 65°C.

From Figure D-3, the electric water heater volume 100 liters using the electric power at 1 kWh in the period time about 6.8 hours, it can be produced the hot water at 65°C, Applying the conservation of energy as

$$Q_{in} = Q_{out}$$

Where  $Q_{in}$  is the electric power (W)

$$Q_{out} = \left( \frac{M_{water} c_{p\_water} (T_{end} - T_{start})}{\Delta t} \right)$$

$$Q_{out} = \left( \frac{100(kg) * 4180(J/kg - K) * (65 - 15)(K)}{6.8 * 60 * 60} \right)$$

$$Q_{out} = 853.75 \text{ Watt}$$

Calculate the performance of the electric water heater

$$\eta_{electric} = \frac{Q_{out}}{Q_{in}} = \frac{853.75}{1000} * 100 = 85.37\%$$

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## APPENDIX E

### Economics Analysis

#### E.1 Simple Payback Period (SPP)

Simple Payback Period is calculated by power consumption of electric water heater that produces hot water at 65°C. With this, 6.8 hours is spent for the electric consumption for 1 kWh, the average electric cost for producing hot water when considered electric rates is equal to 3.35 Baht/kWh, referred to Provincial Electricity Authority of Thailand, as follow

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cash flow per period} &= 6.8 \text{ (hrs)} \times 1.0 \text{ (kWh)} \times 3.35 \text{ (Baht /kWh)} \\ &= 22.78 \text{ Baht/day} \\ &= 18.90 \text{ (Baht/day)} \times 365 \text{ (days)} \\ &= 8,314.70 \text{ Baht/year}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cash flow per period} = 8,314.70 \text{ Baht /year}$$

The evacuated tube solar water heater has yearly maintenance cost is about 10% of investment cost. It is equal to 2,324 Baht/year. Therefore, the net cash inflow per year, as follow

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Net cash inflow} &= 8,314.70 - 2,324.00 \\ &= 5,990.70 \text{ Baht/year}\end{aligned}$$

The simple payback period of the evacuated tube solar water heater system as:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Simple Payback Period} &= (23,240) / (5,990.70) \\ &= 3.88 \text{ years} \\ &= 3 \text{ years and 11 months.}\end{aligned}$$

#### E.2 Net Present Value (NPV)

From Equation (2.59) and Table 6.1, the net present value can be calculated as follow:

$$\text{NPV} = -23,240 + \frac{5,990.70 - 2,324}{(1 + 0.065)^1} + \dots + \frac{5,990.70 - 2,324}{(1 + 0.065)^{10}} + (0.15 \times 23,240)$$

From the results, it can be concluded that the net present value is positive at 23,312.13 Baht which indicates the solar water heater system earnings generated by investment exceed the anticipated costs.

### E.3 Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

**Table E-1** Internal Rate of Return calculation

Year	Investment cost	Net cash inflow	Cash inflow	Discount rate (r <sub>1</sub> =20%)	NPV (r <sub>1</sub> =20%)	Discount rate (r <sub>2</sub> = 25%)	NPV (r <sub>2</sub> =25%)
0	23,240	-	-23,240	1	-23,240	1	-23,240
1		5,991	5,991	0.83333	4,992	0.80000	4,793
2		5,991	5,991	0.69444	4,160	0.64000	3,834
3		5,991	5,991	0.57870	3,467	0.51200	3,067
4		5,991	5,991	0.48225	2,889	0.40960	2,454
5		5,991	5,991	0.40187	2,408	0.32768	1,963
6		5,991	5,991	0.33489	2,006	0.26214	1,570
7		5,991	5,991	0.27908	1,672	0.20971	1,256
8		5,991	5,991	0.23256	1,393	0.16777	1,005
9		5,991	5,991	0.19380	1,161	0.13421	804
10		5,991	5,991	0.16150	968	0.10737	643
				ΣNPV =	1,876	ΣNPV =	-1,850

The discount rate can be calculated by:

$$\% \text{ discount rate} = \frac{1}{(1 + (\% \text{ discount rate}))^{\text{year}}}$$

The NPV can be calculated by:

$$NPV = \frac{\text{Cash inflow}}{(1 + (\% \text{ discount rate}))^{\text{year}}}$$

The IRR can be calculated by:

$$IRR = (r_1) + ((r_2 - r_1)) \left( \frac{\sum NPV_{r_1}}{(\sum NPV_{r_1} - \sum NPV_{r_2})} \right)$$

$$IRR = (20) + ((25 - 20)) \left( \frac{1,876}{(1,876 - (-1,850))} \right)$$

$$IRR = 22.35\%$$

IRR is calculated at 22.35%. It means that the investment cash flow has an interest rate lower than an IRR; therefore, the evacuated tube solar water heater will be practicality for the investments.



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## APPENDIX F

### List of Publications

- 1) C.Wannagosit, P. Sakulchangsattajai, N. Kammuang-lue and P. Terdtoon “Experimental Investigation of Evacuated Tube Thermosyphon Solar Water Heater”, The Fifth International Conference on Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Well-Being, Luang Prabang, Lao PDR, September 4-6, 2013.
- 2) C.Wannagosit, N. Kammuang-lue, P. Sakulchangsattajai and P. Terdtoon “Computational Study of Water Heater System with Evacuated Glass Tube Solar Collector”, The 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Well-Being, Yangon, Myanmar, June 15–17, 2016.



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## CURRICULUM VITAE

**Name** Mr. Chaiwat Wannagosit  
**Date of Birth** 13 January 1985  
**Educational** 2006 B.Eng in Mechanical Engineering, Naresuan University, Phisanulok, Thailand.  
2010 M.Eng in Mechanical Engineering, Naresuan University, Phisanulok, Thailand.

### Papers in International Journal

- [1] C.Wannagosit, P. Sakulchangsattajai, N. Kammuang-lue and P. Terdtoon  
“Theoretical and experimental evaluation of evacuated tube solar water heater system”

### Papers in International Conferences

- [1] C.Wannagosit, P. Sakulchangsattajai, N. Kammuang-lue and P. Terdtoon  
“Experimental Investigation of Evacuated Tube Thermosyphon Solar Water Heater”, The Fifth International Conference on Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Well-Being, Luang Prabang, Lao PDR, September 4-6, 2013.
- [2] C.Wannagosit, N. Kammuang-lue, P. Sakulchangsattajai and P. Terdtoon  
“Computational Study of Water Heater System with Evacuated Glass Tube Solar Collector”, The 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Well-Being, Yangon, Myanmar, June 15–17, 2016.

