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task 1

investigation of the performance of solar heating and cooling systems

Simulation Program Validation using domestic hot water system data

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List of reports previously published from
IEA Solar Heating and Cooling Programme,
Task 1
Investigation of the Performance of Solar Heating and Cooling Systems:

Subtask A

Modelling and Simulation, October 1979

Subtask B

Data Requirements and Thermal Performance Evaluation Procedures for
Solar Heating and Cooling Systems. August 1979

Subtask C

Reporting Format for Thermal Performance of
Solar Heating and Cooling Systems in Buildings. February 1980

Subtask D

Optimization. June 1981

Subtask E

Validation of Simulation Models Using Measured Performance Data from the
Los Alamos Study Center. September 1981

Subtask F

Instrumented Facilities Survey for
Solar Assisted Low Energy Dwellings. February 1981

THERMAL INSULATION LABORATORY
TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF DENMARK

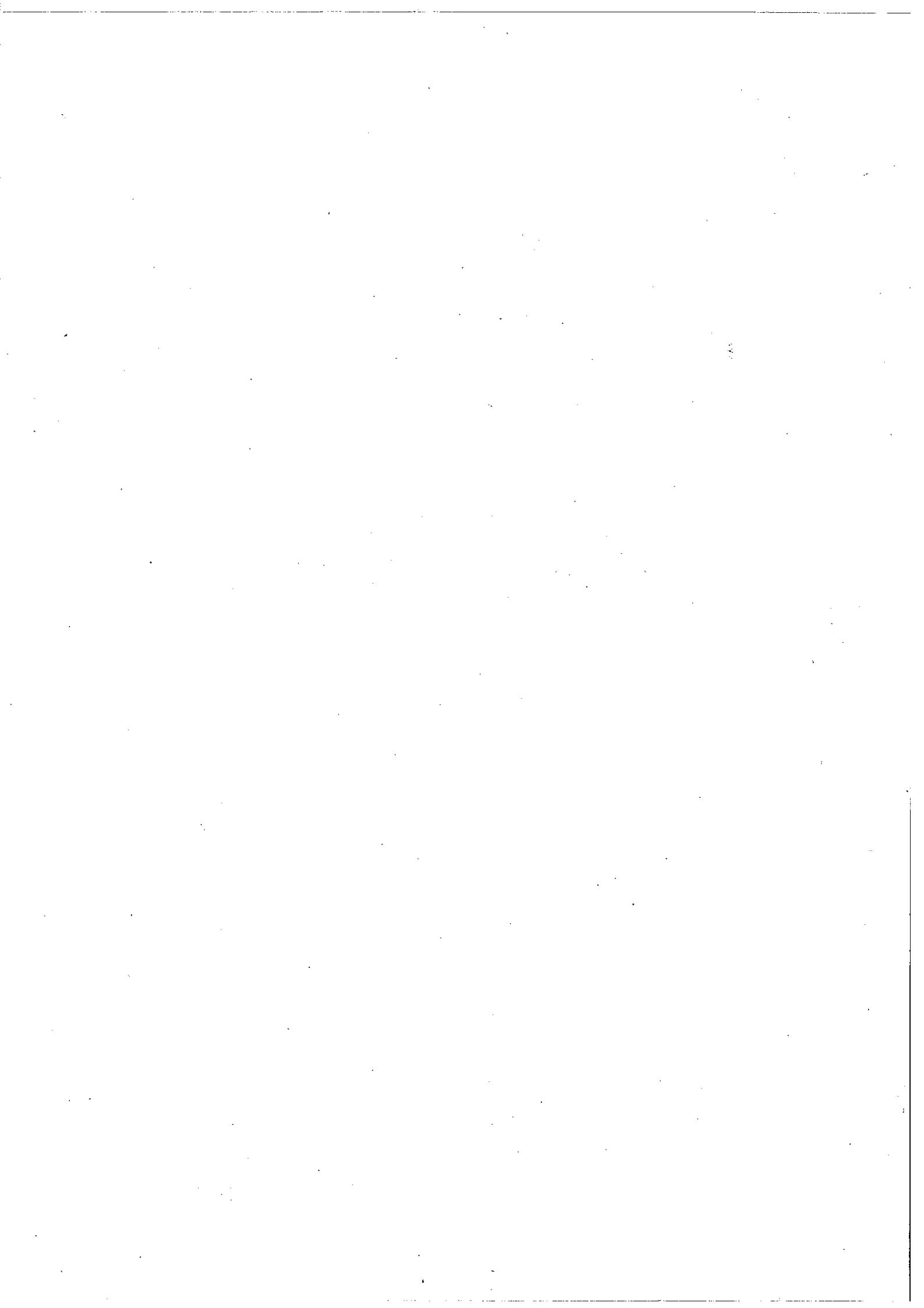INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY
solar heating and cooling programme

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Simulation Program Validation

using domestic hot water system data

Ove Jørgensen

August 1982   report no.125

SIMULATION PROGRAM VALIDATION
using domestic hot water system data

Ove Jørgensen

The following persons and groups have contributed to this report:

Claude Boussemaere, Colette Delire
Centre de Recherches sur l'Energie Solaire
Faculté Polytechnique de Mons, Belgium

C. Calatayud, M.O. Nilsson, N. Morel, H. van Kuijk
Guy-Roland Perrin, A. Delfosse, J.-P. Therre
Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Switzerland

Tom Freeman
Altas Corporation, Santa Cruz, Ca., U.S.A.

Jim Hedstrom
Los Alamos National Laboratory, New Mexico, U.S.A.

Tatsuo Inooka
Nikken Sekkei Ltd., Osaka, Japan

Ove Jørgensen
Thermal Insulation Laboratory, Lyngby, Denmark

William J. Kennish
TPI, Inc., Beltsville, Maryland, U.S.A.

Robin La Fontaine
The Oscar Faber Partnership, St. Albans, United Kingdom

Peter Wensiersky
Kernforschungsanlage Jülich, Germany

PREFACE

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

In order to strengthen cooperation in the vital area of energy
policy, an Agreement on an International Energy Programme was
formulated among a number of industrialized countries in
November 1974. The International Energy Agency (IEA) was
established as an autonomous body within the Organization for
Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to administer that
agreement. Twenty-one countries are currently members of the
IEA, with the Commission of the European Communities partici-
pating under a special arrangement.

As one element of the International Energy Programme, the par-
ticipants undertake cooperative activities in energy research,
development and demonstration. A number of new and improved
energy technologies which have the potential of making signi-
ficant contributions to our energy needs were identified for
collaborative efforts. The IEA Committee on Energy Research
and Development (CRD), assisted by a small Secretariat, co-
ordinates the energy research, development and demonstration
programme.

SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING PROGRAMME

Solar Heating and Cooling was one of the technologies selected
by the IEA for a collaborative effort. The objective was to
undertake cooperative research, development, demonstration and
exchanges of information in order to advance the activities of
all participants in the field of solar heating and cooling
systems. Several sub-projects or "tasks" were developed in
key areas of solar heating and cooling. A formal Implementing
Agreement for this Programme, covering the contributions, obli-
gations and rights of the participants, as well as the scope of

each task, was prepared and signed by 15 countries and the Commission of the European Communities. The overall programme is managed by an Executive Committee, while the management of the sub-projects is the responsibility of Operating Agents who act on behalf of the other Participants.

The tasks of the IEA Solar Heating and Cooling Programme and their respective Operating Agents are:

  I.   Investigation of the Performance of Solar Heating and Cooling Systems - Technical University of Denmark

  II.   Coordination of R & D on Solar Heating and Cooling Components - Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Japan

  III. Performance Testing of Solar Collectors - Kernfor-schungsanlage Jülich, Federal Republic of Germany

  IV.   Development of an Insolation Handbook and Instrumen-tation Package - United States Department of Energy

  V.   Use of Existing Meteorological Information for Solar Energy Application - Swedish Meteorological and Hydro-logical Institute

  VI.   Performance of Solar Heating, Cooling and Hot Water Systems using Evacuated Collectors - United States Department of Energy

  VII. Central Solar Heating Plants with Seasonal Storage - Swedish Council for Building Research

  VIII. Passive and Hybrid Solar Low Energy Buildings - United States Department of Energy

  IX.   Solar Radiation and Pyranometry Studies - Canadian Atmospheric Environment Service

Collaboration in additional areas is likely to be considered as projects are completed or fruitful topics for cooperation identified.

TASK I - INVESTIGATION OF THE PERFORMACE OF SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEMS

In order to effectively assess the performance of solar heating and cooling systems and improve the cost-effectiveness of these systems, the Participants in Task I have undertaken to establish common procedures for predicting, measuring, and reporting the thermal performance of systems and methods for designing economical, optimized systems. The results will be an increased understanding of system design and performance as well as reports and/or recommended formats on each of the task activities.

The subtasks of this project are:

A. Assessment of modelling and simulation for predicting the performance of solar heating and cooling systems

B. Development of recommended procedures for measuring system thermal performance

C. Development of a format for reporting the performance of solar heating and cooling systems

D. Development of a procedure for designing economical optimized systems

E. Validation of simulation programs by comparison with measured data

F. Solar-assisted low-energy dwellings

The Participants in this Task are: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and the Commission of the European Communities.

This report documents work carried out under subtask E of this Task.

LIST OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The present study is the third and final in a series of
model evaluation studies undertaken as part of the ac-
tivities within Task I of the IEA Solar Heating and
Cooling Programme. The first of these activities con-
sisted of model-to-model comparisons on two hypotheti-
cal systems (air and liquid) using a year of hourly data
from three different locations. The second activity was
a validation activity in which model predictions were
compared to performance measurement data from the solar
system at the Los Alamos National Laboratory Study
Center in New Mexico. This was a large solar system
with 716 m^2 of collector area and two storage tanks of
19 and 38 m^3. These two activities are documented in
reference 1 and 2.

1.2 The Present Study

For the present study, system performance data for four
domestic hot water systems, monitored by the United
States National Bureau of Standards, were distributed
to the participants. These data consisted of 10-minute
values for August 1978. At a later date one additional
week of data (from August 1981) was also distributed for
one of the systems for a second round of validation. A
parameter sensitivity analysis for one of the systems,
to extend the validation spot-check of the models, was
also repeated. In both cases the results improved dra-
stically in the second round. In the case of the vali-
dation, the improvement is illustrated in table 1.1.

In the first round, the solar fraction of the single tank
indirect system was over-predicted by up to 24%, whereas
it was predicted within -2.4% and +1% in the second round.

A similar improvement was obtained in the parameter sen-
sitivity analysis. In the first round, the predicted

Table 1.1	Measured and predicted solar fraction, round 1 and 2. Single tank indirect system.							
	Measured	Predicted						
		B & D	H	I	J	K	L.F.	T & K C & N
round 1	66	67	82	74	68	75	70	90
round 2	60.5	58.1	59.9	59.1	61.5	60.9	60.5	60.3

B & D: Boussemaere & Delire   K   : Kennish

H   : Hedstrom   L.F. : La Fontaine

I   : Inooka   T & K: Therre & Kuijk

J   : Jørgensen   C & N: Calatayud & Nilsson

solar fraction ranged from 61.8% to 83.5% in the base run while this range was reduced to 78.5% to 86% in the second round. Also, much closer agreement was obtained among the model predictions for the different parameter variations.

By the parameter sensitivity analysis it was established that not all the models were applicable for investigation of the impact of collector flow rate and control strategy variations.

1.3 General Conclusions

As mentioned above, the present study was the third and final in a series of model evaluations and validation activities. At this stage it therefore seems appropriate to sum up the findings of the entire effort. This is attempted in the following:

Accomplishments

- In general, these activities have been valuable exercises for locating and correcting model deficiencies and errors in many of the codes used.

. All the codes have, without a doubt, been further
  established as reliable research tools in the course
  of this work.

. By participating with their codes in this work and
  taking part in the many fruitful technical discus-
  sions, the participants have all extended their
  knowledge and understanding of modelling and simula-
  tion of active solar systems.

. The two validation exercises have filled important
  gaps since most countries had little or no data of
  a quality suitable for validation purposes available
  at the outset of this work.

. The combination of validation against measured data
  and model-to-model comparisons in a parameter sensi-
  tivity analysis proved to be useful for a broad eva-
  luation of simulation models.

. The experience shows that meaningful results can be
  achieved in a two-round process. The first round of
  analysis provides a basis for discussion and identi-
  fication of specific problems; the second round often
  results in more accurate predictions and increased
  comparability of data.

Recommendations

. The user's interpretation of the system specifications,
  also known as the user-effect, unfortunately plays a
  dominating role in the use of simulation models.
  Therefore, much more emphasis should be put into the
  generation of improved input schemes for the models
  rather than to the correct mathematical formulation
  of a certain phenomenom.

. Validation work is generally complicated by the fact
  that control decisions in the real systems are made by
  non-ideal devices whose switching points drift sig-
  nificantly with time in an unpredictable manner. A

temperature sensor drift of only a fraction of a degree may advance or delay the switching of a pump or valve by hours, causing large instantaneous differences between measured and predicted results throughout the system. Because of the negative feed-back mechanism of thermal solar systems, these differences might not cause significant disagreement when comparing model predictions and measurement of long term performance. Obviously it is important to take their effect into consideration when deciding on necessary time-periods for validation work.

. Further validation work should be more oriented towards the testing of component subroutines, algorithms and special assumptions. The results will be more generally applicable to different models and different systems.

Concluding_remarks

. This task has been a valuable forum for comparing, testing, evaluating and improving the consistency of solar simulation codes used throughout the world.

. Methods of modelling, performance reporting and validation have been agreed upon in an international forum, and an international data base* of system performance data has been created.

* May be obtained by request to the author, Ove Jørgensen

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Modelling and Simulation

Mathematical modelling and computer simulation of solar
systems has received a still growing interest in the
solar energy research world during the past ten years.
This is due to the advantages computer models offer over
physical experimentation, such as: greater flexibility
for system configuration design and modification; quick
results allowing immediate evaluation and modification;
freedom from instrumentation and performance problems
which can result in major delays; ability to control
input variables including system operation and climate
conditions; ability to evaluate the performance of inno-
vative concepts where little or no hardware exists;
ability to identify optimal design parameters; ability
to evaluate seasonal performance without a year or more
of testing. Thus the models can be used to predict
temperature profiles, collection efficiencies, solar
energy savings, etc. of the systems modelled.

Mathematical modelling involves the system definition,
the setting up of equations, the solution method, the
handling of parameters, variables and data and the out-
put requirements. As the exact modelling of a continuous
system, such as a solar system, is impossible in practice,
the mathematical model will always be an approximate re-
presentation of the real system. Besides the approxima-
tion which lies in the discretization of the system,
many simplifying assumptions are made in general, such
as considering some variables as constant parameters, neg-
lecting minor interaction relationships or linearizing
non-linear relationships. When the model is ready it has
to be implemented on a computer (i.e. programmed and

typed in) before it can be executed and the results analysed.

In the whole process of building computer models, there are many possibilites for errors, and there are so many different paths to follow that testing and evaluation of the models developed are necessities in order to obtain reliable results. When typing and programming errors have been debugged, the models have to be evaluated to test their limits of applicability. In many cases a given model will give reasonable results for a certain system, but the chosen level of discretization, the equation-solving technique and some of the assumptions made, may cause the model to react improperly on certain parameter variations.

2.2 Previous Task I Model Evaluation Work

When the work within Task I commenced in the beginning of 1977, one of the subtasks defined (subtask A, Modelling and Simulation) dealt with the evaluation of simulation models for active solar heating and cooling systems. Two hypothetical systems were defined, an air-based and a liquid-based system, both of them combined heating and domestic hot water systems. Participants set up their models to simulate these two systems on three different sets of yearly data, one from Madison, Wisconsin, United States, one from Santa Maria, California, United States and one from Hamburg, Germany. The model predictions were compared on an hourly, a monthly and a yearly basis. This work is documented in reference 1.

Model-to-model comparisons can be considered as the first step of the model evaluation procedure. The comparisons of temperature profiles and energy flows made it possible to detect some programming errors and test new ideas for the model development against more established models.

In Addition, some of the weaknesses of the models, (for example, the algorithms for calculating the incident solar radiation on sloping surfaces on the basis of global radiation) were identified.

The ultimate check of the models is, however, obtained by comparisons against data obtained from measurements of real systems. When the work within subtask A was finished in 1978, it was followed up by a new subtask, subtask E, Validation of Simulation Models. The background for the initiation of this new subtask as a co-operative project was that most countries, at that time, had little or no data available which were suitable for validation purposes. Consequently, experience with the comparison of model predictions to measured data was very limited. Therefore, the objectives of this subtask were to assess and provide high quality data useful for validation, to establish a forum for the discussion of results and to improve the state of the art through this collaborative intersection.

The solar system at the Study Center of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory was the first system selected for the validation work. This is a rather large system with 716 m^2 of collector aperture area and a storage volume of 38 m^3 of water. This system can work both in heating and cooling modes, but only the heating mode was considered in this study. One of the subtask participants, Jim Hedstrom of Los Alamos National Laboratory, who was involved in collecting and reducing the system performance data, also selected and distributed the data to be used for the IEA study.

Although the system is used in practice for heating and cooling the Study Center, it is so extensively monitored and measured that it can be characterized as a research facility. For the other participants this meant that the

parameters they received with the description of the
system in most cases were measured to a relatively small
uncertainty. This in many ways provided ideal conditions
for the validation work, and the participants obtained
close agreement between the model predictions and the
measured results. The results of this first validation
study have been extensively documented in reference 2.

2.3 The Present Study

For the second study undertaken within the validation
subtask, four different domestic hot water systems located
on the research grounds of the United States National
Bureau of Standards, were selected. The National Bureau
of Standards provided a magnetic tape containing ten-minute
data for the four systems measured during August 1978.
These data were distributed in October 1979 along with a
validation format document drafted by William J. Kennish,
a U.S. participant. The document (ref. 4) gave detailed
specifications of the four systems and of the content of
the data tape, which had been reformatted by Mr. Kennish
in order to make it less cumbersome to read and treat by
the participants. Furthermore, it included a sample of
format sheets for the presentation of results in the form
of tables and graphs.

To supplement the comparison of model predictions and
measured data, it was agreed to include in the study a
parameter sensitivity analysis for model-to-model compari-
sons of one of the systems. The reason for the inclusion
of this analysis was that many models are used for this
purpose; therefore it seemed appropriate to check whether
or not the models used in this context gave comparable
results.

The work was scheduled to end in the early part of 1981,
but at a special working group meeting organized on re-
quest of the Executive Committee, the participants decided

to conduct a second round of the two activities because
they were not fully content with the results obtained.
Hunter Fanney from the National Bureau of Standards pro-
vided a new data set consisting of one week of one-minute
data from August 1981 for the single tank indirect system
(still in operation), and the exercise was repeated by
most of the participants. At the same time some of the
reasons for the discrepancies among the model predictions
in the parameter sensitivity analysis were resolved and
the system specifications were further detailed.

During spring and early summer 1982 these final activi-
ties were completed and reported by the participants.

The nine participating groups representing seven coun-
tries have reported their work in 28 individual reports
(ref. 6 - ref. 33). This report attempts to summarize
the major findings and conclusions of this considerable
amount of work comprising, in reality, five validation
studies and two parameter sensitivity analyses.

3. SYSTEM AND DATA DESCRIPTION

3.1 The Systems

The four DHW systems that provided data for the validation work, were located at the research grounds of the United States National Bureau of Standards at a latitude of $39^{O}N$ and a longitude of $76.5^{O}W$.

The four systems consist of two double tank systems (one direct and one indirect) and two single tank systems (also one direct and one indirect). The same collector, Lennox black chrome selective, was used on all four systems, two modules on the single tank direct system and three modules on each of the other three systems. The aperture area thus obtained was 2.88 m^2 and 4.32 m^2 respectively. The primary storage tanks contained 310 litres of water and the two auxiliary tanks, 159 litres each. Wrap-around heat exchangers were used on two indirect systems. Fig. 3.1 shows the schematics of the four systems which are described in details in Appendix 1.

The following abbreviations were accepted to be used for the four systems:

STD: Single tank direct

DTD: Double tank direct

STI: Single tank indirect

DTI: Double tank indirect

3.2 The Data

As explained in the introduction two sets of data were provided from the National Bureau of Standards. The first data set comprised one month of ten-minute data for all the four systems from August 1978. The second data set represented a period of six days of one-minute
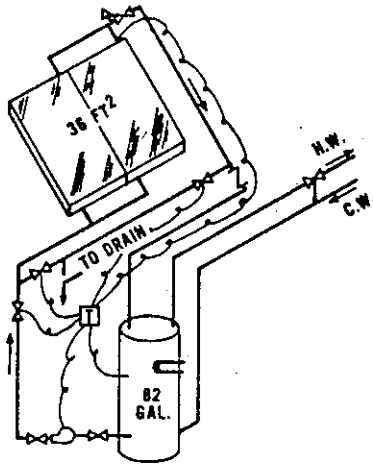
Direct - Single Tank
Drain Down
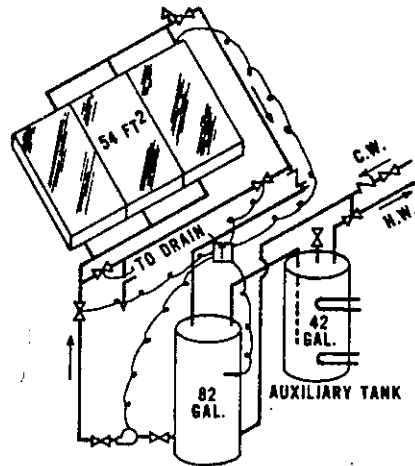
Direct - Double Tank
Drain Down
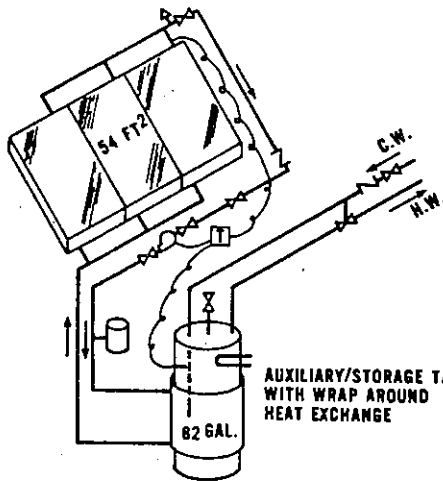
Indirect - Single Tank
Ethylene Glycol
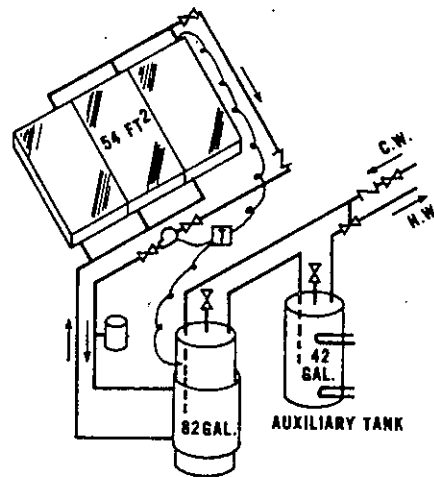
Indirect - Double Tank
Ethylene Glycol

$$1 \text{ ft}^2 = 0.0929 \text{ m}^2$$
$$1 \text{ gal} = 3.785 \times 10^{-3} \text{m}^3$$

Fig. 3.1   Schematic of the four systems

data taken in August 1981. The first data set consisted
of a period with little sunshine and a period of clear
days. The second data set was a series of clear days.

The data tape distributed for the first comparisons con-
tained seven lines; the two last lines containing data
for two systems which were not used in this exercise,
namely an air system and a thermosyphon system, but made
available for participants' individual use. The first
line contained the exact time, total horizontal radiation,
total tilted radiation, wind speed and direction, ambient
and indoor temperatures. The following four lines con-
tained the measured performance data as instantaneous
values taken every ten minutes. Storage temperatures in
three different layers, collector supply and return tem-
peratures, draw supply and return temperatures, average
tank temperatures and indicators for draw, pump and anti-
freeze drain down operation. The data acquisition sys-
tem is extensively described in Appendix 1.

The data set for the second period contained data from
the single tank indirect system; this being the only
system of the four still in operation in August 1981.
This data set consisted of instantaneously taken one-
minute values of weather data and system performance data
for a full six-day period. For each minute 28 data items
were given on the tape. Table 3.1 shows these items. As
is seen, these data are somewhat more detailed than the
August 1978 data set. The most important addition is
that the flow rate has been measured every minute. Eight
tank temperatures are given instead of three and the tem-
peratures of the collector pump controllers are also given.

3.3 The Load

The same hot water load profile (see fig. 3.2) was used
for all four systems. The hot water load was drawn

during the first minutes of each hour at a rate of
approximately one gallon/minute. The total hot water
demand was integrated and read once a day for each system.
Since the motorized valves used for the tapping of hot
water did not operate totally alike, small variations
were observed among the hot water loads on the systems.

In the upper part of the two single tank systems an elec-
tric coil heating element was placed to maintain a pre-
set temperature of approximately $60^{\circ}C$. In the two auxil-
iary tanks of the two double systems, two heating ele-
ments were placed, one at the top and one at the bottom.
The auxiliary energy consumed to maintain the preset
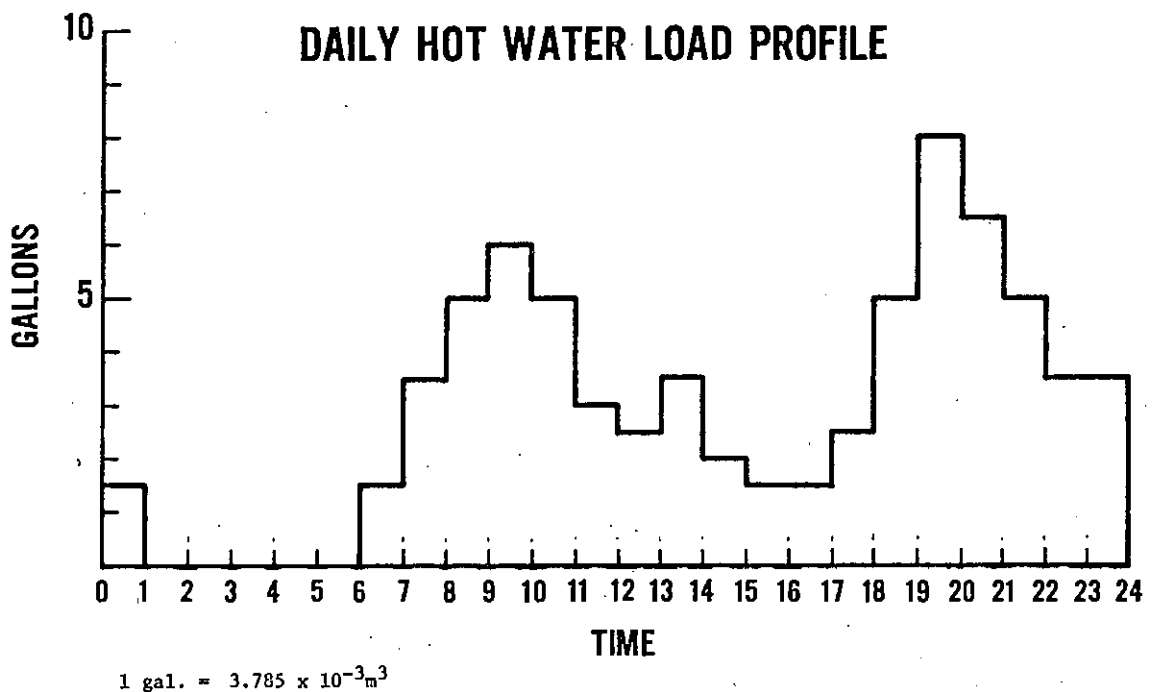temperature were read on the kWh-meters once a day.

1 gal. = $3.785 \times 10^{-3} m^3$

Fig. 3.2   Daily hot water load schedule

Table 3.1

List of data items on August 1981 data set

Item no.	Description
1.	Day of year
2.	Time of day expressed in number of minutes (HR*60 + MIN)
3.	Horizontal radiation, W/m^2
4.	Collector surface radiation, W/m^2
5.	Wind speed, m/s
6.	Wind direction, degrees (0°=North, 90°=East, 180°=South, 270°=West)
7.	Outdoor ambient temperature, $^\circ C$
8.	Average trailer ambient temperature, $^\circ C$
9.	Flag indicating if a draw is occurring (1=yes, 0=No)
10.	Flag indicating pump status (1=ON, 0=OFF)
11.	Flag indicating heating element status (1=ON, 0=OFF)
12.	Power Input to the auxiliary heating element, W
13.	Collector flow rate, 1/s
14.	Temperature of storage tank controller sensor, $^\circ C$
15.	Temperature of collector plate controller sensor, $^\circ C$
16.	Tank Temperature 0.15 m elevation, $^\circ C$
17.	Tank Temperature 0.30 m elevation, $^\circ C$
18.	Tank Temperature 0.46 m elevation, $^\circ C$
19.	Tank Temperature 0.61 m elevation, $^\circ C$
20.	Tank Temperature 0.76 m elevation, $^\circ C$
21.	Tank Temperature 0.91 m elevation, $^\circ C$
22.	Tank Temperature 1.07 m elevation, $^\circ C$
23.	Tank Temperature 1.22 m elevation, $^\circ C$
24.	Average tank temperature, $^\circ C$
25.	Cold water supply temperature to storage tank, $^\circ C$
26.	Hot water supply temperature from storage tank, $^\circ C$
27.	Collector supply temperature measured at solar array, $^\circ C$
28.	Collector outlet temperature measured at solar array, $^\circ C$

4. VALIDATION RESULTS ON AUGUST 1978 DATA

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of the computer model
predictions compared to the measured data for the four
domestic hot water systems. Ten different persons or
groups representing seven different countries partici-
pated in this work. Most of them presented results for
all four systems, one showed predictions for three sys-
tems and two participants ran one system each.

The first impression of this exercise is likely to be
that it should be very simple to set up the computer
models to simulate a couple of domestic hot water systems.
When the work commenced, however, several problems showed
up, which had not been foreseen. These problems created
great difficulties for the participants in obtaining
meaningful comparisons to the measured data.

The first problem encountered by the participants had to
do with the direct systems. At the beginning of each
hour, when the collector pump was on at the same time
as a hot water draw occurred, it was clear from the
measured data that a great portion of the cold inlet
water went directly to the collector inlet pipe instead
of mixing with the storage tank bottom layer. The results
are illustrated in fig. 4.1. The instantaneous reading
for collector inlet temperature reflected the water main
temperature. At that instant the collector outlet tempe-
rature reflected a temperature increase which originated
in the bottom of the tank several minutes earlier, at
much higher temperatures. Thus the instantaneous tempe-
rature differential across the collector was unrealisti-
cally high due to the time required for fluid to go from
the inlet to the outlet temperature measurement points.
When this instantaneous effect is applied to the entire
ten-minute period, the problem is exacerbated. The nega-

tive spike is similarly explained because at that point in time the water, which originated at the tank when it was colder at the bottom (because of the draw), has reached the outlet sensor resulting in a fairly low outlet temperature. At the same instant the water at the bottom of the tank has remixed resulting in a higher inlet temperature.

This behaviour of the system was, of course, difficult to model closely. Some of the participants tried the assumption that a fixed portion, say 50%, of the cold inlet water went directly to the collectors when the collector pump was switched on, and this approach was somewhat successful.
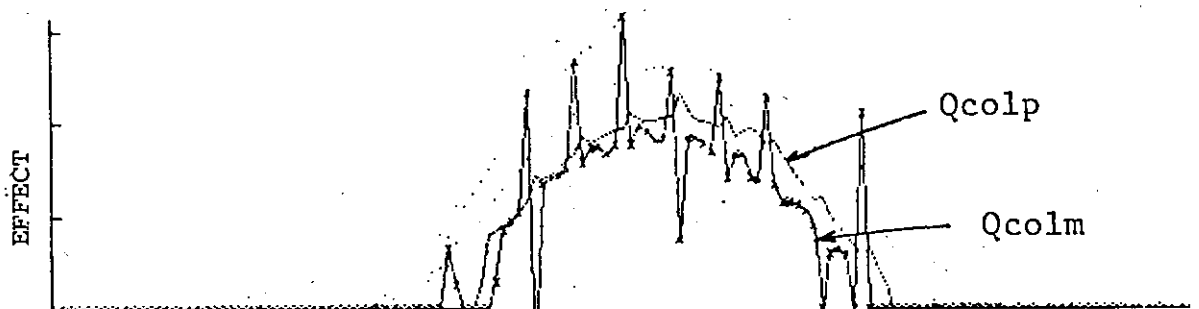
Fig. 4.1 Predicted and measured collector output for August 22, 1978. Ref. 13.

As the work progressed other problems became apparent and dominating. These problems which were inherent with the systems and the data taken, are as follows:

. the 10-minutes data were instantaneous data and not integrated

. the collector flow rate was not continiously measured

. there were missing data for two whole days of the period

. the heat exchanger was not well defined

. the temperature set points for the auxiliary heating coil were floating

. the load was not very well defined.

Some of these problems are very severe and imply an
amount of guessing which can change the model predictions
significantly. For example, if you start questioning the
collector flow rate and the heat exchanger efficiency and
modify these parameters, not to mention the temperature
set points of the auxiliary heating coil, the model pre-
dictions will vary drastically. The participants in this
exercise were divided roughly into two groups; one group
preferred to use only specified parameters, and the other
group tried some model modifications and some parameter
variations to obtain better agreement. In all cases the
storage loss value were modified to obtain agreement on
storage losses.

T: Temperature
L: Flow rate
I: Solar radiation
[ ]: Input data
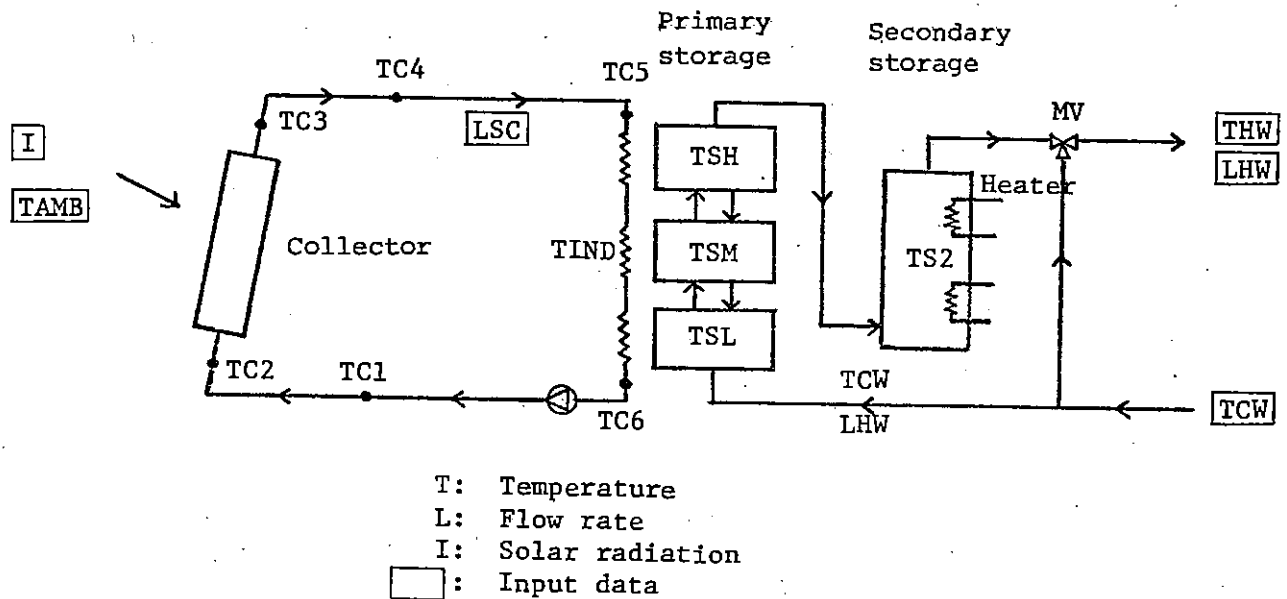
Fig. 4.2   Example of simulation model configuration,
           double tank indirect system. Ref. 17.

Finally, as an illustration of the complexity involved
in the modelling of these systems, fig. 4.2 shows a
schematic of the model for the double tank indirect sys-
tem. In this case the collector is modelled as one node,
the collector pipes as four nodes, the heat exchanger as
three nodes, the storage tank as three nodes and the
auxiliary tank as one node. What complicates the model

is the strong stratification of the storage tank (increased in the single tank systems by the heating coil in the top layer of the tank). As a result, it is necessary to split the heat exchanger into three or more nodes.

What at the beginning looked like a small exercise turned out to be an involved, difficult task.

4.2 Results

The results of this activity were presented by the participants in the form of tables and plots, both following a standard format specified in reference 4. The results presented in the summary tables below have been taken directly from the tables produced by the participants. Following the tables several plots are presented to illustrate the level of agreement obtained by the participants.

A number of abbreviations are used in the summary tables. They have the following meanings:

QCOL   : Energy collected by the solar collector

QLPIP : Energy lost by the pipes connecting the collector to storage/heat exchanger

QSTO   : Energy transferred to the solar storage tank

QLSTO : Energy lost by the storage tank(s)

QTO   : Energy output of storage tank (load)

QAUX   : Auxiliary energy supplied by the heating element(s) to the system

F%   : Fraction of load supplied by solar energy

NC%   : Collecting efficiency $= \dfrac{QCOL}{QSUN}$ %, where

QSUN   : Total energy input to the collectors

SE%   : System efficiency $= \dfrac{QCOL - QLSTO - QLPIP}{QCOL}$ %

The comparison between the participants is complicated
by the fact that some of the participants included the
results of the two substituted days (18,28) in the ener-
gy flow totals (La Fontaine and Wensiersky), and the
others did not (as recommended).

From table 4.1, it is observed that seven of the parti-
cipants modelled and simulated the single tank direct
system. Large differences can be observed for almost any
number. For example, the collector output varies from
535 MJ to 903 MJ. Two participants neglect pipe losses
and one calculates them to be as high as 70 MJ. The
predicted solar fraction varies around the measured value
of 57%, from 46% to 70%, close to ±20%.

The variations look similar in the following tables. In
table 4.2 the predicted solar fraction varies around the
measured value of 48%, from 44% to 64%, and predicted
system efficiencies vary between 34% and 66%. In this
case there seems to be a tendency to over-predict the
performance of the system. The tendency is also apparent
for the double tank indirect system (see table 4.4) where
the predicted solar fraction ranges from 45% to 68%,
whereas the measured value is 50%.

Table 4.3 presents the results obtained for the single
tank indirect system. These results are of extra interest
since this is the system that also provided the data for
the second validation round. As in the case for the two
double tank systems, the system performance is generally
over-predicted by the simulation models. The predicted
solar fraction varies from 67% to 90% compared to the
measured 66%. In general, the reason for this seems to
be an over-prediction of the collector output.

The variations in predicted system efficiency are less
drastic than for some of the other systems: 71% to 84%.

The predicted storage losses vary from 107 MJ to 181 MJ.
This difference is to some extent caused by the use of

different loss values for the storage tank. This illustrates the impact of user interpretation of the given data. What was given was the size and shape of the storage tank, the type and thickness of the insulation material. These parameters could be used to calculate one loss value for the storage tank. To account for unavoidable thermal bridges and losses by natural convection to the pipes, some users would prefer to add a certain percentage to arrive at a more realistic loss. A more rigorous approach as suggested by Jim Hedstrom, is to deduct the correct storage loss coefficient from the measured data by dividing total measured energy loss by mean tank temperature and total length of period. Another example of this kind of parameter fitting was made by Boussemaere who adjusted the collector flow rates in the four systems individually to obtain close agreement on the collected energy. Fig. 4.5 shows how well this was accomplished. The agreement is very close.

The conclusion on this matter with regard to validation studies must be that a system providing data for validation purposes has to be measured and monitored to such a degree that (in the ideal situation) there is no doubt at all as to what the system parameters are.

From the tables it might look as if the programs do not come at all close to the measured system performance. This is generally not the case. The programs predict the dynamic behaviour of the systems very well. This is illustrated by figures 4.3 to 4.6 which have been extracted from the reports of different participants. At the same time this illustrates the point that computer plot comparisons alone cannot be trusted as an expression of how well the model predictions compare to the measurements in absolute terms. For example, the relatively small underprediction of collector inlet temperatures shown on fig. 4.4 results in an overprediction of collector output of more than 13%.

Fig. 4.3 and fig. 4.4 also constitute an example of a participant obtaining excellent agreement on one system and less agreement on another system.

Fig. 4.6 shows a comparison of measured and predicted average tank temperatures. It is obvious that the agreement is not perfect. On the other hand it can be seen that the predictions "track" the measurements very well; there is no significant time-shift, and except for the 28th (which is one of the substituted days) there is also good agreement with respect to the amplitudes of the curves.
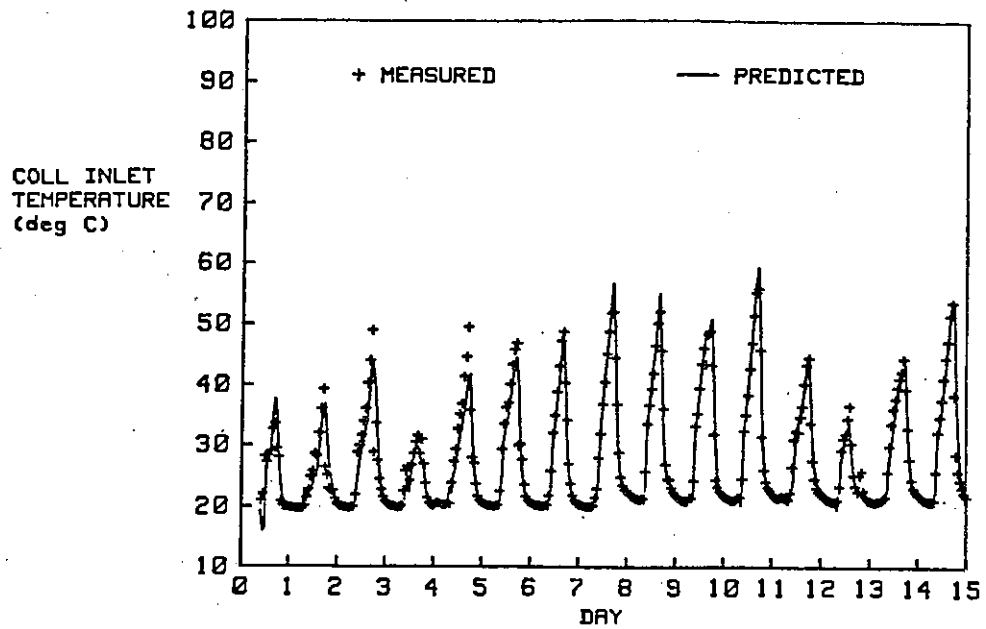
Fig. 4.3 Collector inlet temperature vs. day of the month.
Single tank direct system, ref. 14.
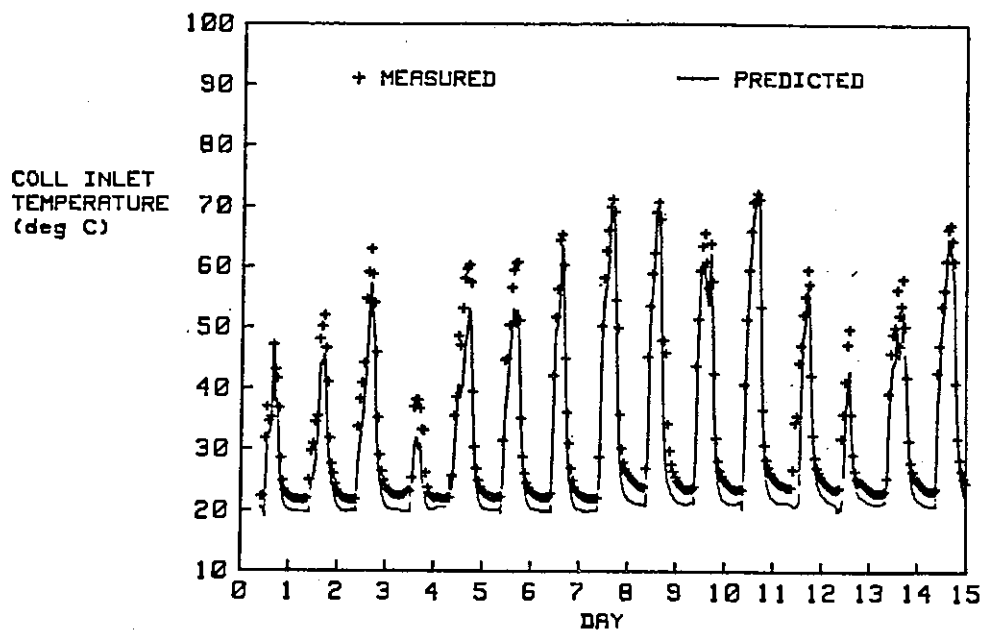
Fig. 4.4 Collector inlet temperature vs. day of the month.
Single tank indirect system, ref. 14.
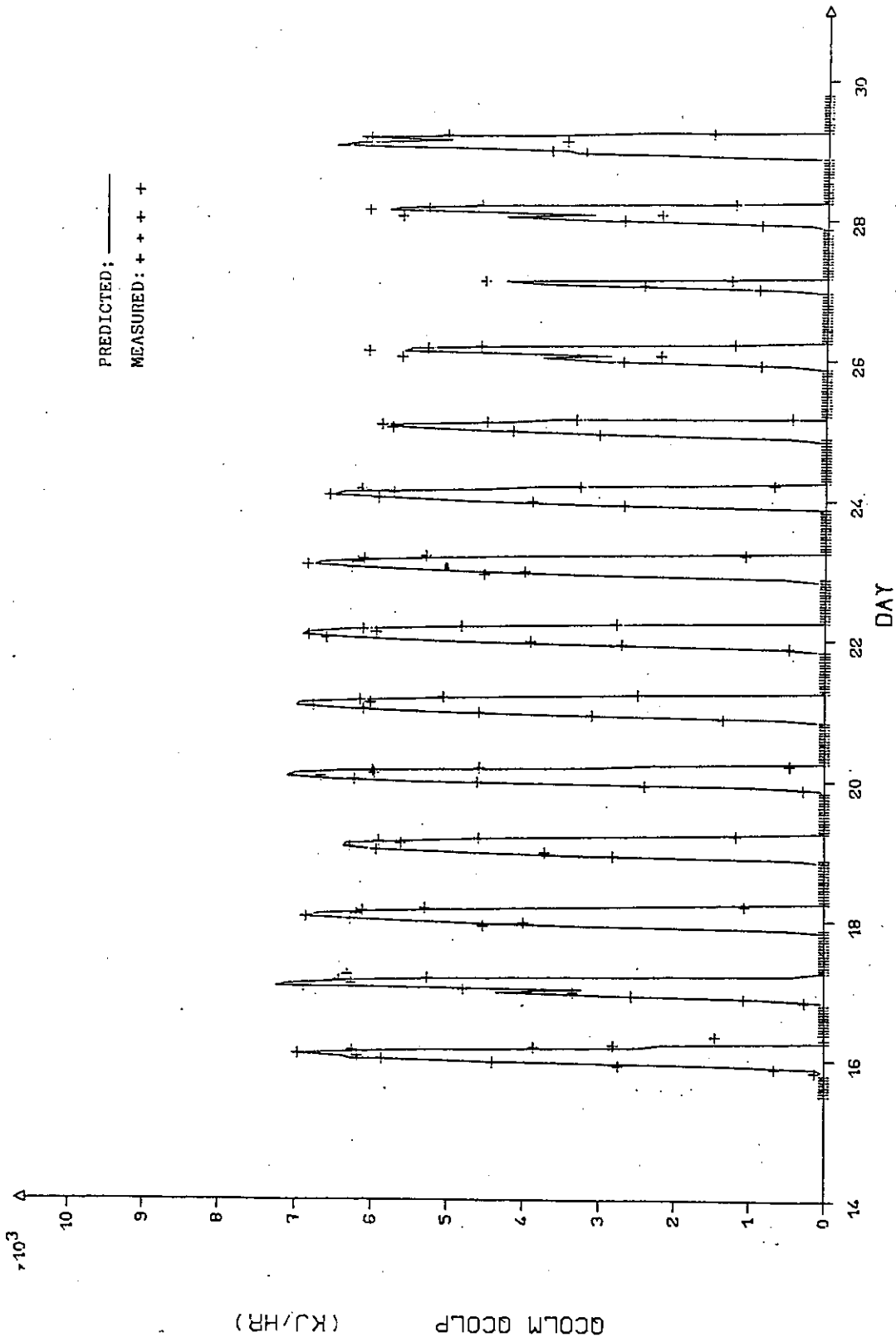
Fig. 4.5 Predicted and measured collector output vs. day of the month. Single tank direct system, ref. 6.

IEA NBS VALIDATION SINGLE TANK DIRECT
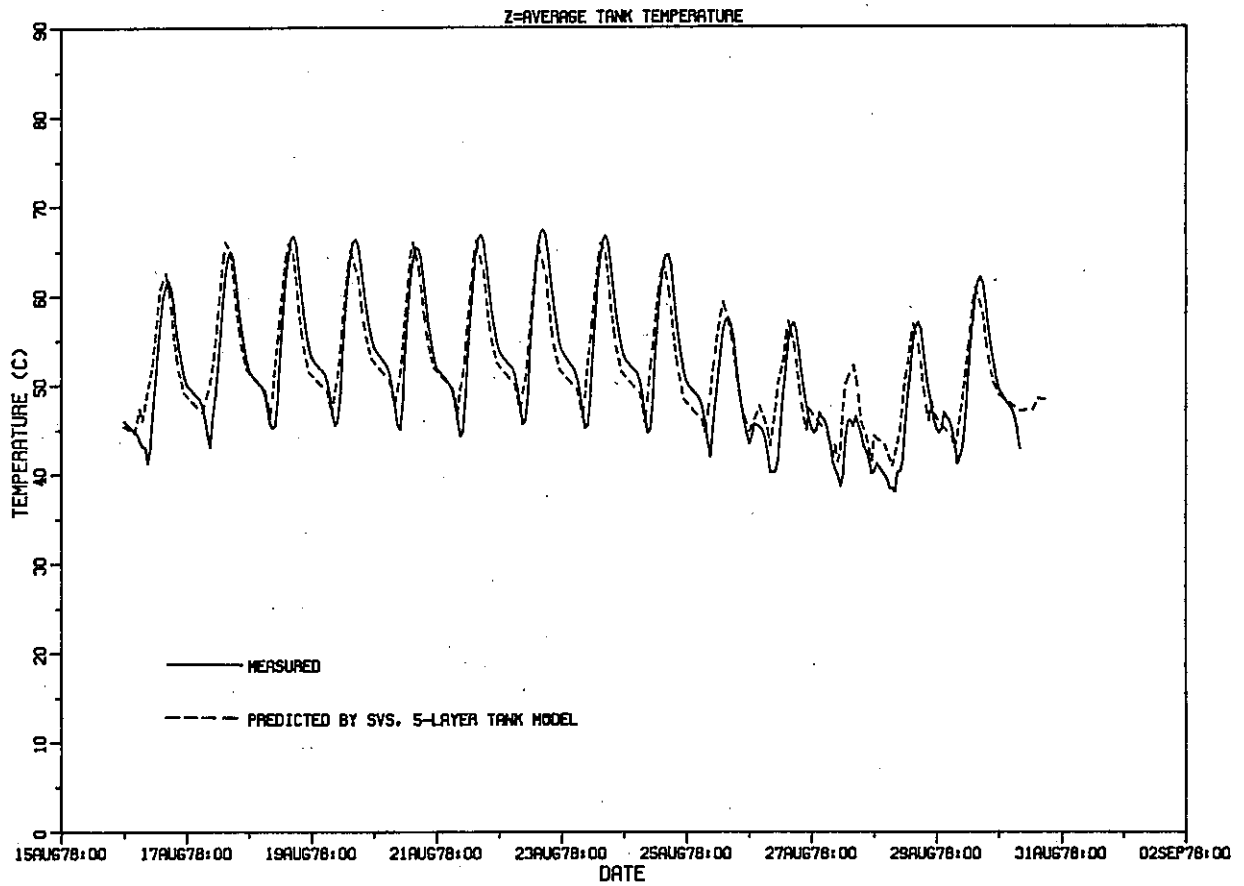
Fig. 4.6   Measured and predicted tank temperatures
          vs. day of the month, ref. 19

Table 4.1   Summary of measured and predicted energy flows and performance factors for the single tank direct system

MJ	Measured	Predicted									
		B	C & N	F	H	I	J	K	L.F	M & P	W
QCOL	759	739	862		772	635	641	535		903	
QLPIP	29	35	1		27	70	35	17		0	
QSTO	730	704	767		745	566	606	525		903	
QLSTO	259	255	242		239	198	147	130		241	
QTO	823	836	821		823	797	811	805		873	
QAUX	351	376	301		308	432	354	412		258	
F%	57	55	63		63	46	56	50		70	
NC%	55	51	63		57	46	47	40		66	
SE%	62	61	72		66	58	72	73		73	

B   : Boussemaere

C & N : Calatuyud & Nilsson

F   : Freeman

H   : Hedstrom

I   : Inooka

J   : Jørgensen

K   : Kennish

L.F   : La Fontaine

M & P : More & Perrin

W   : Wensiersky

Table 4.2   Summary of measured and predicted energy flows and performance factors for the double tank direct system

MJ	Measured	Predicted									
		B	C & N	F	H	I	J	K	L.F	M & P	W
QCOL	909	922	1137		1024	915	916	844	986		
QLPIP	45	46	1		35	73	38	51	47		
QSTO	864	876	932		989	844	877	794	926		
QLSTO	522	562	491		528	469	530	357	287		
QTO	710	720	680		711	679	701	695	618		
QAUX	370	406	270		253	303	348	320	392		
F%	48	44	60		64	55	50	54	49		
NC%	44	41	55		50	44	44	42	41		
SE%	38	34	57		45	41	38	52	66		

B   : Boussemaere
C & N : Calatuyud & Nilsson
F   : Freeman
H   : Hedstrom
I   : Inooka
J   : Jørgensen
K   : Kennish
L.F   : La Fontaine
M & P : More & Perrin
W   : Wensiersky

Table 4.3 Summary of measured and predicted energy flows and performance factors for the single tank indirect system

MJ	Measured	Predicted									
		B	C & N	F	H	I	J	K	L.F	M & P	W
QCOL	753	763	900	838	854	795	766	825	848		848
QLPIP	44	40	1	75	39	90	94	79	27		39
QSTO	709	-	769	757	815	625	648	706	754		751
QLSTO	160	181	139	112	161	136	128	101	143		109
QTO	812	811	806	814	807	769	800	788	875		954
QAUX	273	270	183	176	146	198	256	200	264		334
F%	66	67	90	78	82	74	68	75	70		67
NC%	37	307	43	41	42	39	37	40	35		39
SE%	73	71	84	78	77	72	71	78	80		83

B : Boussemaere
C & N : Calatuyud & Nilsson
F : Freeman
H : Hedstrom
I : Inooka
J : Jørgensen
K : Kennish
L.F : La Fontaine
M & P : More & Perrin
W : Wensiersky

30

Table 4.4 Summary of measured and predicted energy flows and performance factors for the double tank indirect system

MJ	Measured	Predicted									
		B	C & N	F	H	I	J	K	L.F	M & P	W
QCOL	796		919		942	862	811	874	909		
QLPIP	55		1		37	82	78	85	24		
QSTO	740		-		904	711	694	789	809		
QLSTO	337		315		365	309	330	237	105		
QTO	786		747		786	766	775	782	711		
QAUX	391		412		251	313	371	428	394		
F%	50		45		68	59	52	54	53		
NC%	39		45		46	42	39	42	38		
SE%	51		66		57	55	50	63	86		

B : Boussemaere
C & N : Calatuyud & Nilsson
F : Freeman
H : Hedstrom
I : Inooka

J : Jørgensen
K : Kennish
L.F : La Fontaine
M & P : More & Perrin
W : Wensiersky

5.   VALIDATION RESULTS ON AUGUST 1981 DATA

5.1 Introduction

When the participants visited the National Bureau of
Standards Laboratories in conjunction with the working
group meeting in Annapolis, it became apparent that the
single tank indirect system was still working. Hunter
Fanney, the NBS Project Leader, stated that he would
be able to provide the group with a new set of data on
request. During the meeting the group decided to pursue
this possibility and to request one week of new data.
In order to be as effective as possible it was also de-
cided that Jim Hedstrom would pre-analyse the data as
soon as they were delivered by NBS. At the same time,
the Operating Agent distributed the data tapes to the
remaining participants making it possible for them to
start working immediately when they received the "green
light" from Jim Hedstrom.

By November 10, 1981, Jim Hedstrom had finished the pre-
analysis of the data, assisted by Bill Kennish and Hun-
ter Fanney. He then distributed a letter with his find-
ings to the participants along with a list of recom-
mended parameters for the system and the initial starting
temperatures.

As explained in chapter 3, the data tape contained 28
variables for each minute of the period. The information
that could be derived on the system performance was
therefore far more detailed than in the case of the old
data.

Not all the participants participating in the first vali-
dation round took part in this second round activity.
Seven participants succeeded, however, in running their
models using this new data set. The following paragraph
presents a summary of their findings.

5.2 Results

The agreement obtained using the second round data was
clearly excellent. The total measured and predicted
energy flows and performance factors are presented in
table 5.1, and figs. 5.1 - 5.7 graphically illustrate
the quality of these comparisons.

The predicted solar fractions lie in a narrow band from
58.1% to 61.5% around the measured value of 60.5%. Six
of the participants predicted a solar fraction within
±1% of the measured value.

When comparing the collected energy, it can be seen that
most participants predict somewhat lower values of QCOL
and QTSO than the measured values. A partial explanation
for this might be found in the energy unbalance observed
for the measured data. In general it must be concluded
that all predictions are sufficiently close to the
measurements and that this is as far as one can go with
an experiment of this kind.

It should be noted that this agreement in all cases was
obtained using the parameters recommended by Jim Hedstrom.
This means that parameter fitting was not used to fine-
tune the results. This indeed adds confidence to the use
of all the models utilized in this exercise.

The exceptionally fine agreement between predictions and
measurements obtained by all the participants justifies
the selection methods used for the seven computer com-
parison plots, figs. 5.1 - 5.7. One plot has been se-
lected from each of the participants' reports, all show-
ing a comparison of a different aspect than the others, -
collector inlet temperatures, collector outlet tempera-
tures, collected energy, etc. As a whole they consti-
tute a full system comparison. The idea is that these
seven plots, as an illustration of the agreement obtained,
represent the results obtained by any of the seven parti-
cipants.

MJ	Measured	D	H	I	J	K	L.F.	T & K
Table 5.1 Summary of measured and predicted energy flows and performance factors. August 1981 data.								
QSUN	457	457	456	456	456	457	469	457
QCOL	259	229	233	240	245	254	253	243
QLPIP	17	12	16	16	18	16	19	11
QSTO	242	220	217	222	232	231	232	231
QLSTO	33	34	34	37	36	37	37	35
QTO	298	297	298	295	299	297	299	300
QAUX	118	125	119	120	115	116	118	119
ΔE *	8	10	4	13	12	15	14	8
Unbalance**	21.1	3,7	.0	.0	4.4	-1.8	.0	
F%	60.5	58.1	59.9	59.1	61.5	60.9	60.5	60.3
NC %	56.7	50.1	51.1	52.6	53.7	55.6	53.9	53.2
SE %	80.7	79.9	77.3	77.9	78.0	79.1	77.9	81.1

* ΔE = change in energy stored in the tank

**   Unbalance = QSTO + QAUX - ΔE - QTO - QLSTO

        D: Delire   K   : Kennish

        H: Hedstrom   L.F. : La Fontaine

        I: Inooka   T & K: Therre & Kuijk

        J: Jørgensen
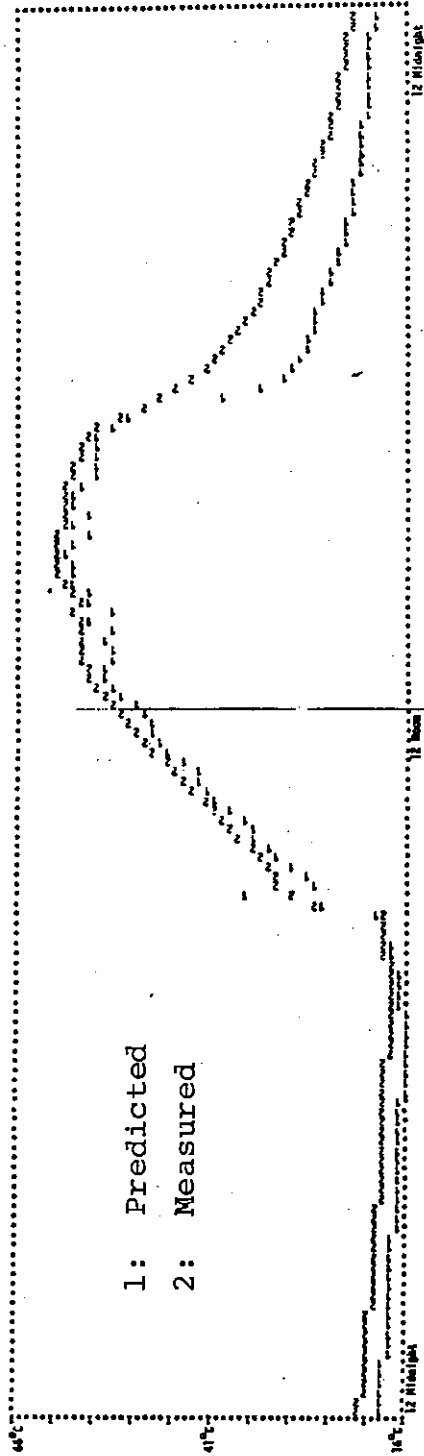
Fig. 5.1 Measured and predicted collector inlet temperatures, day 225, ref. 24.

NO: ET NOM DES COURBES
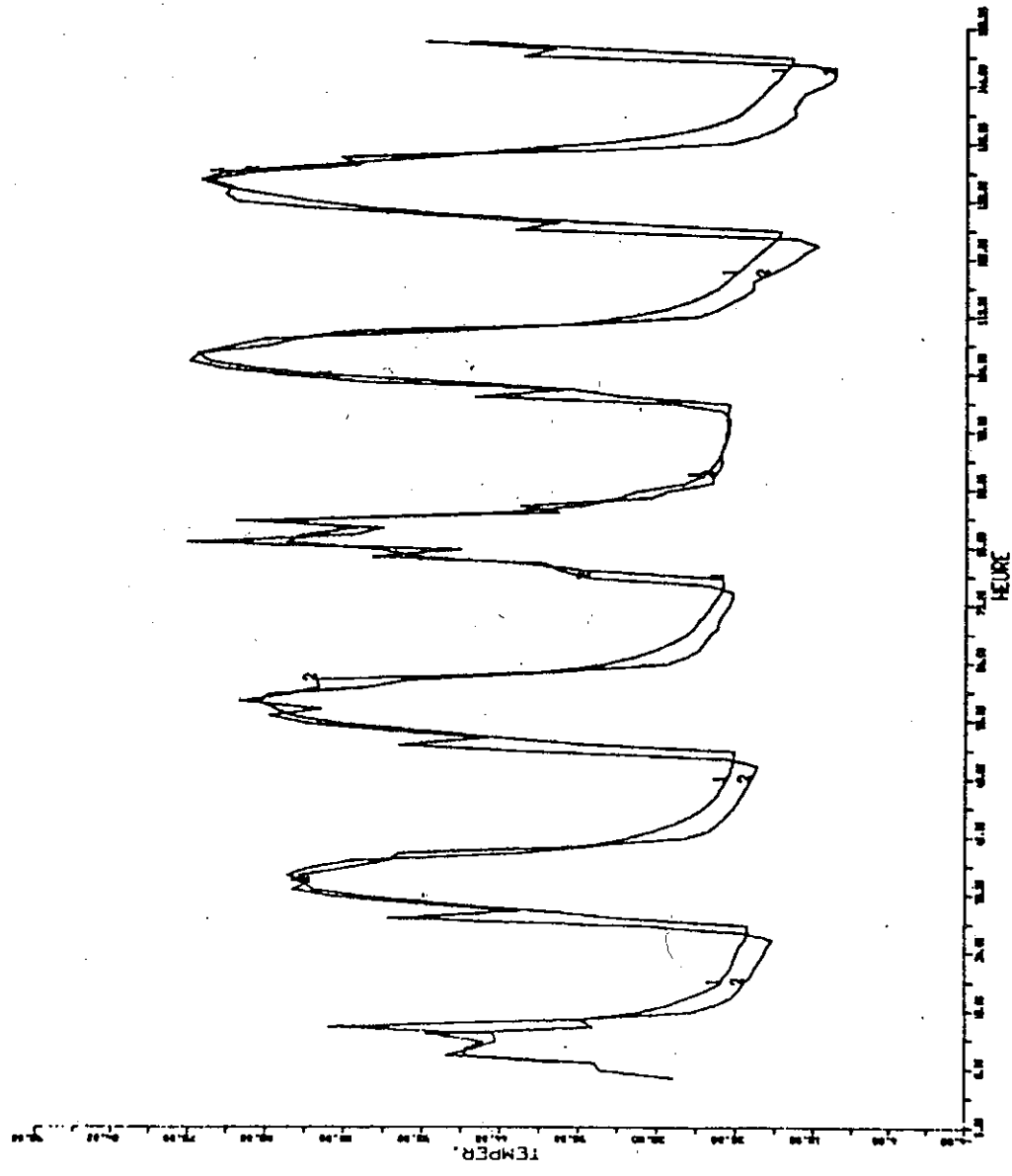
1 TOCM: measured

2 TOCP: predicted

Fig. 5.2 Measured and predicted collector outlet temperatures, ref. 12
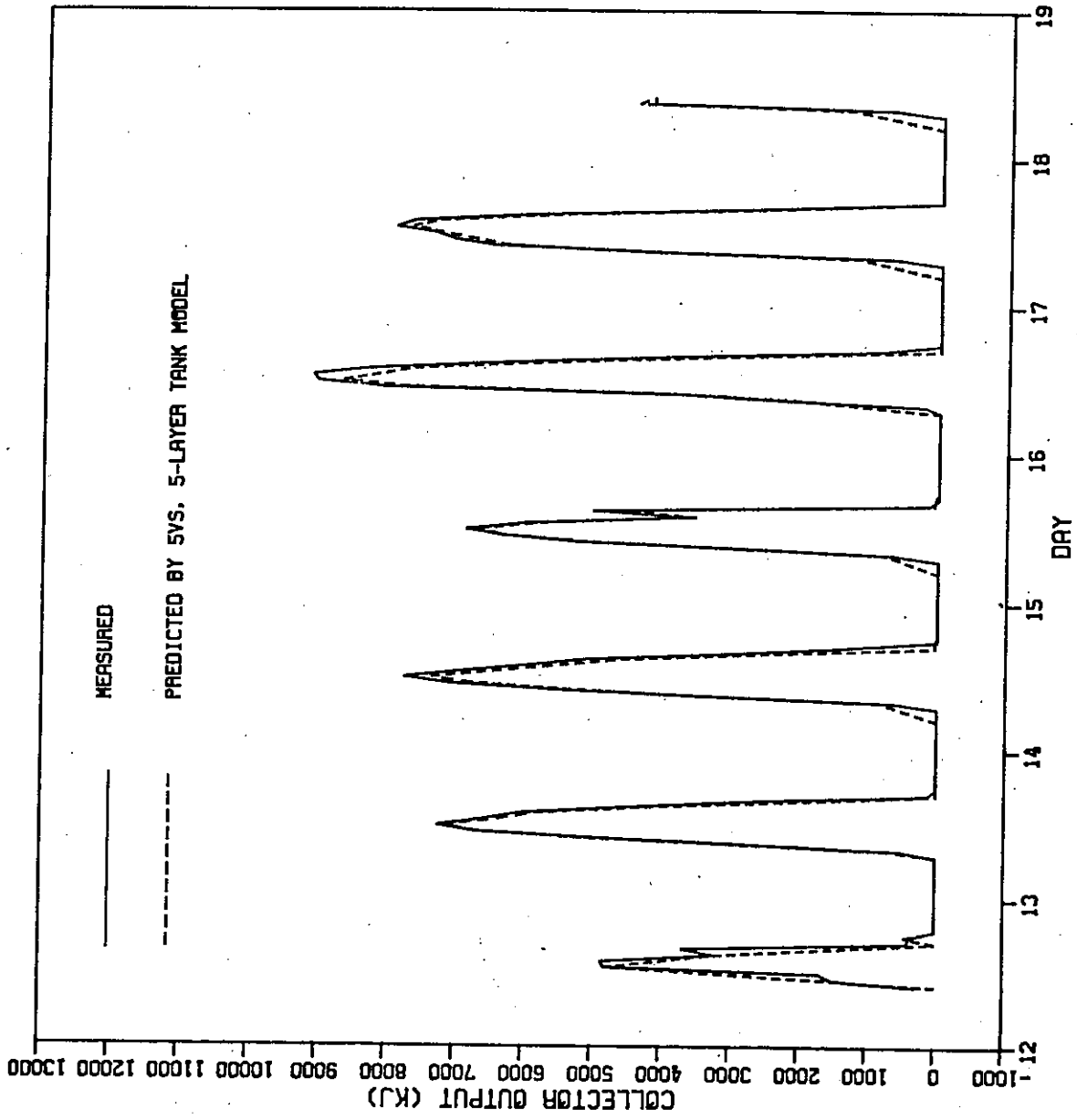
Fig. 5.3 Measured and predicted collected energy, ref. 20.

NO: ET NOM DES COURBES
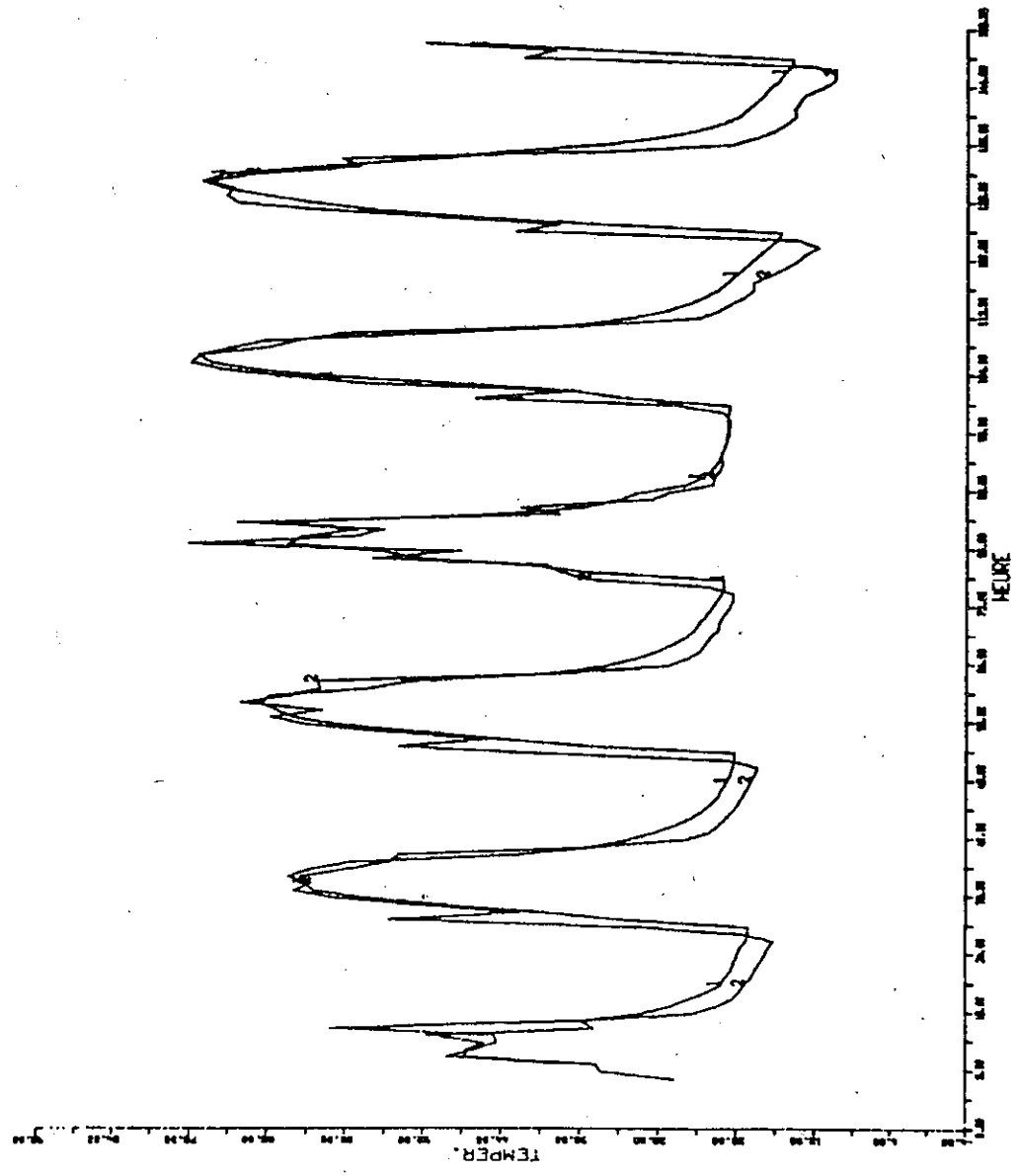
1 TOCM: measured

2 TOCP: predicted

Fig. 5.2 Measured and predicted collector outlet temperatures, ref. 12
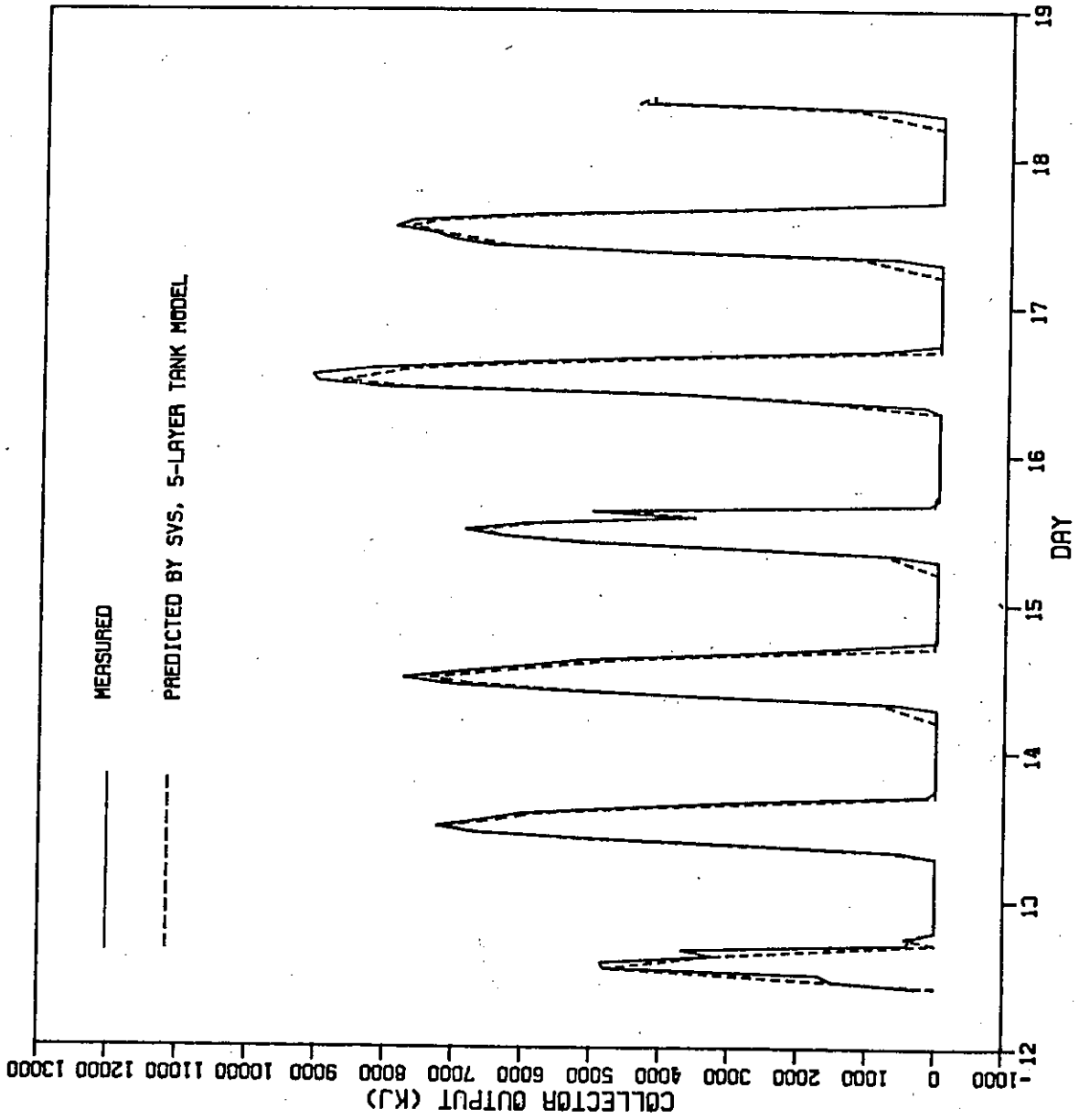
Fig. 5.3 Measured and predicted collected energy, ref. 20.

Faber
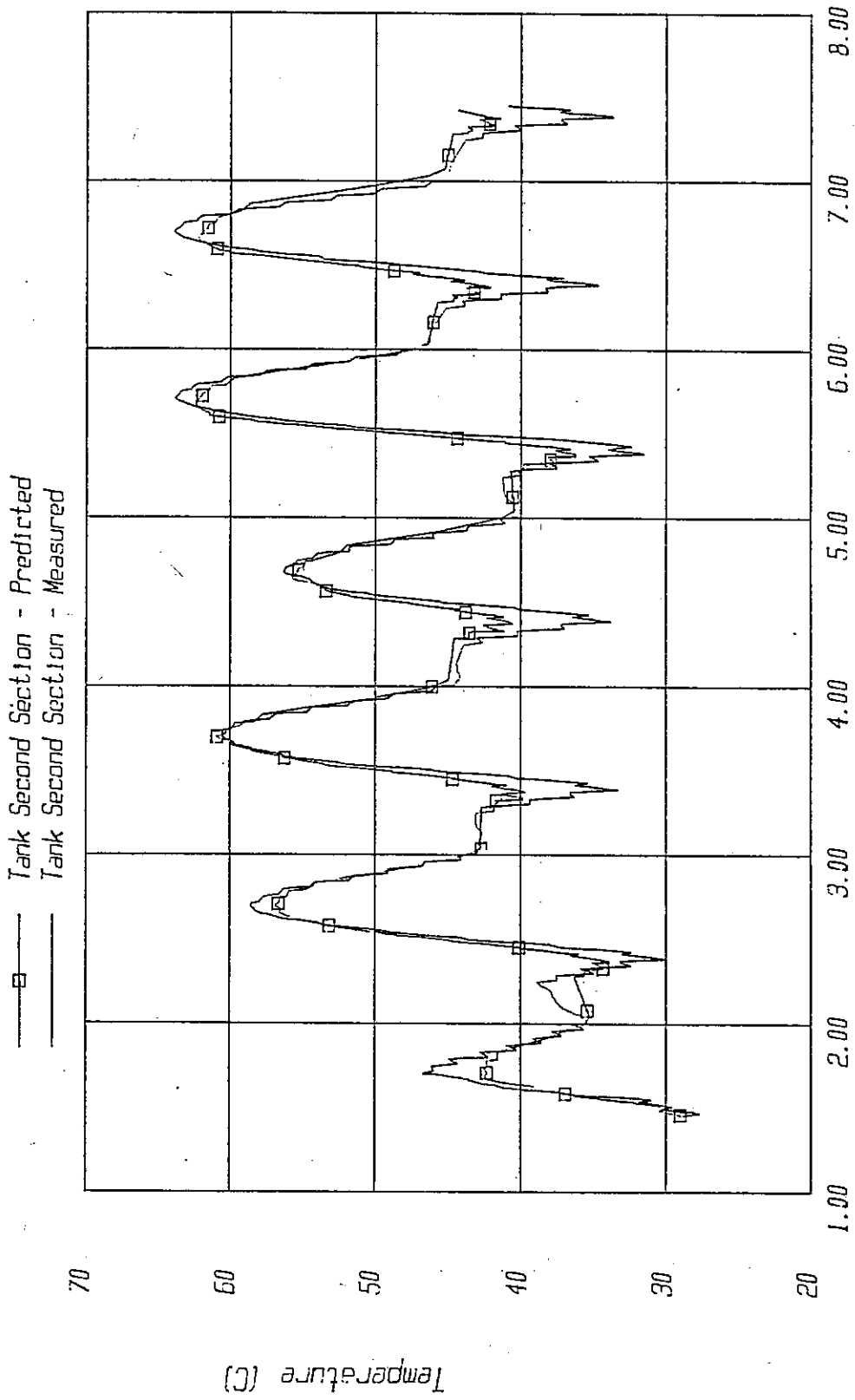
Fig. 5.4 Measured and predicted tank temperatures, second section, ref. 29.
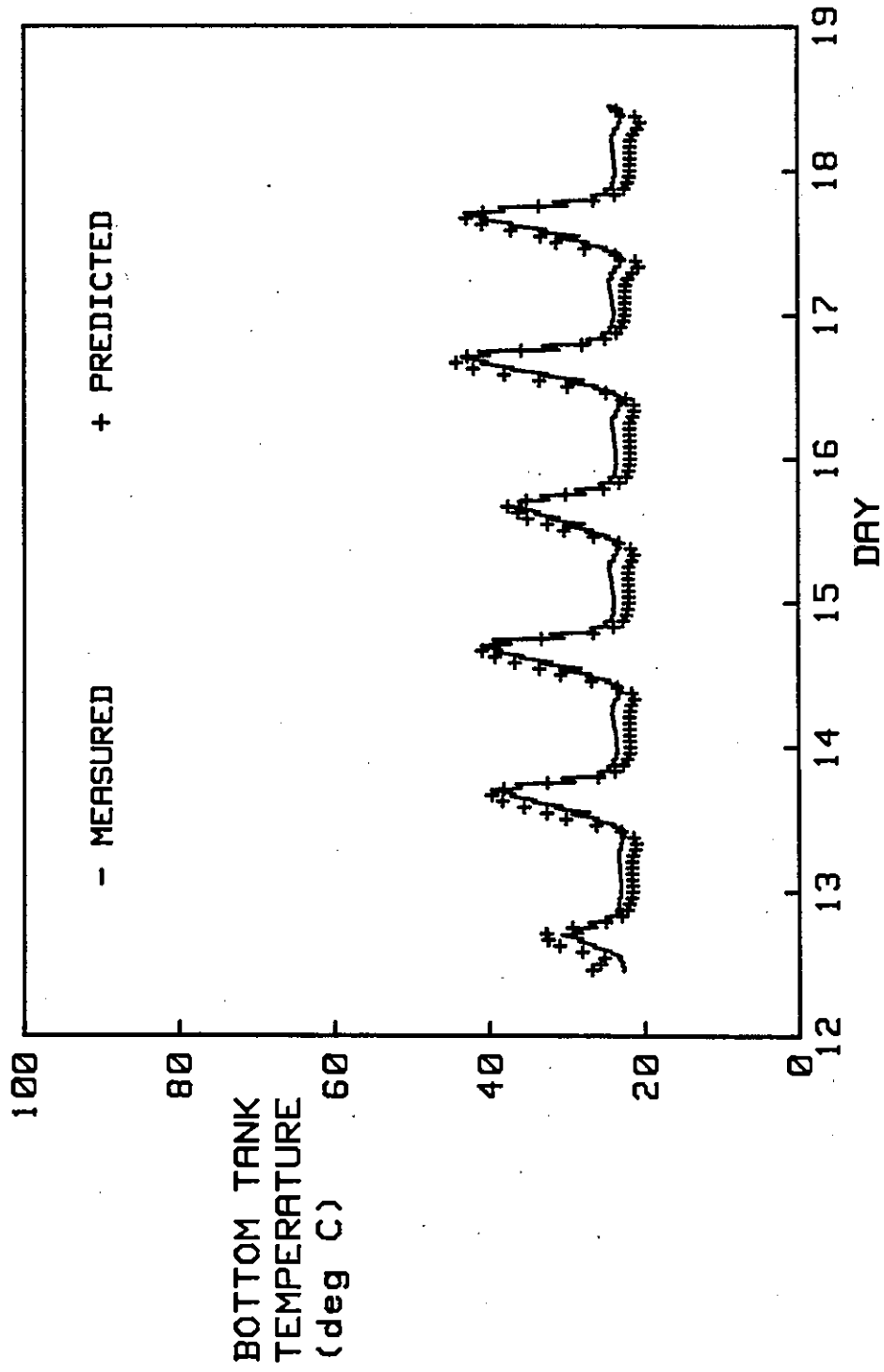
Fig. 5.5 Measured and predicted bottom tank temperatures, ref. 15
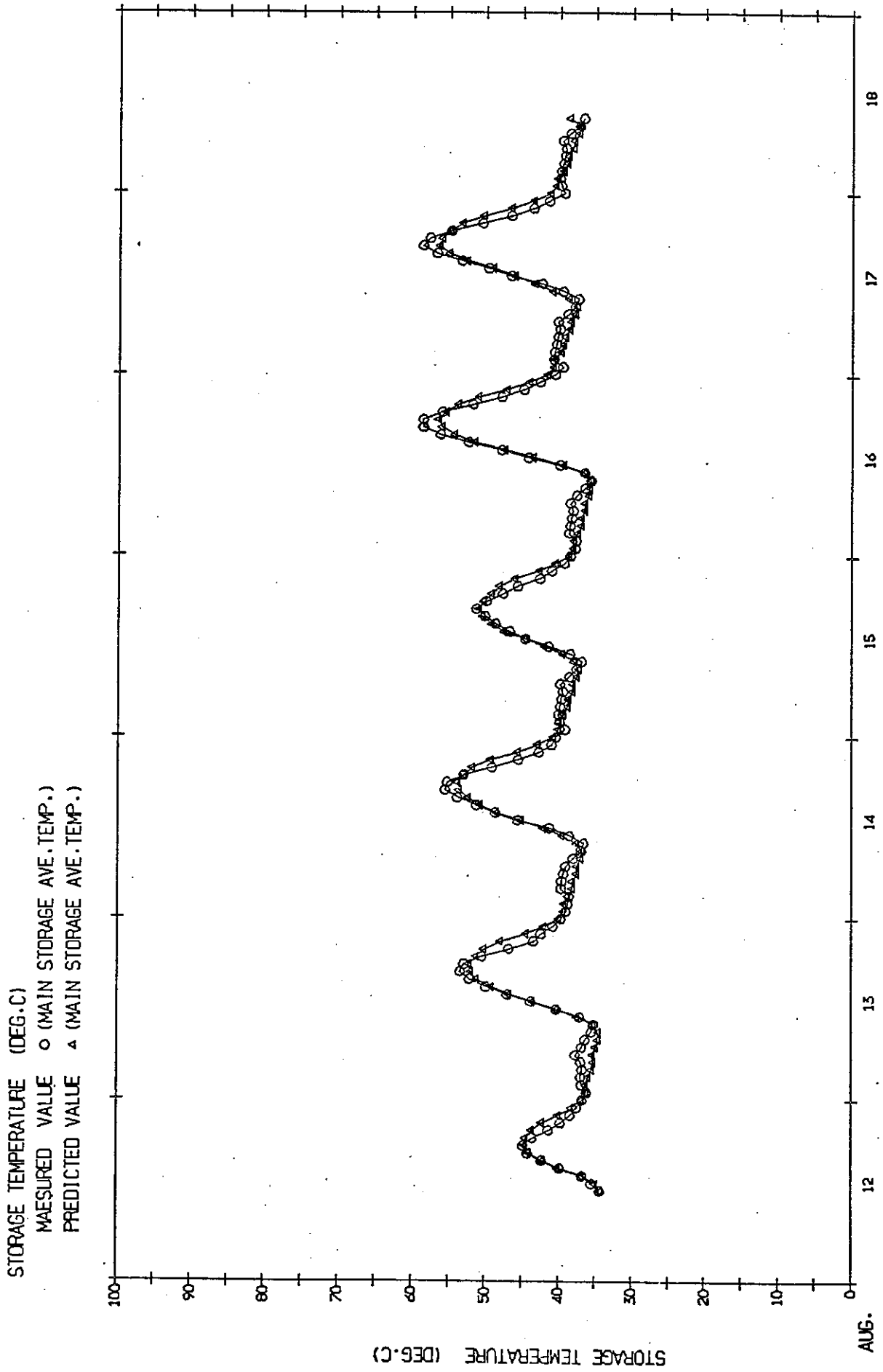
Fig. 5.6 Measured and predicted storage temperatures, ref. 18.
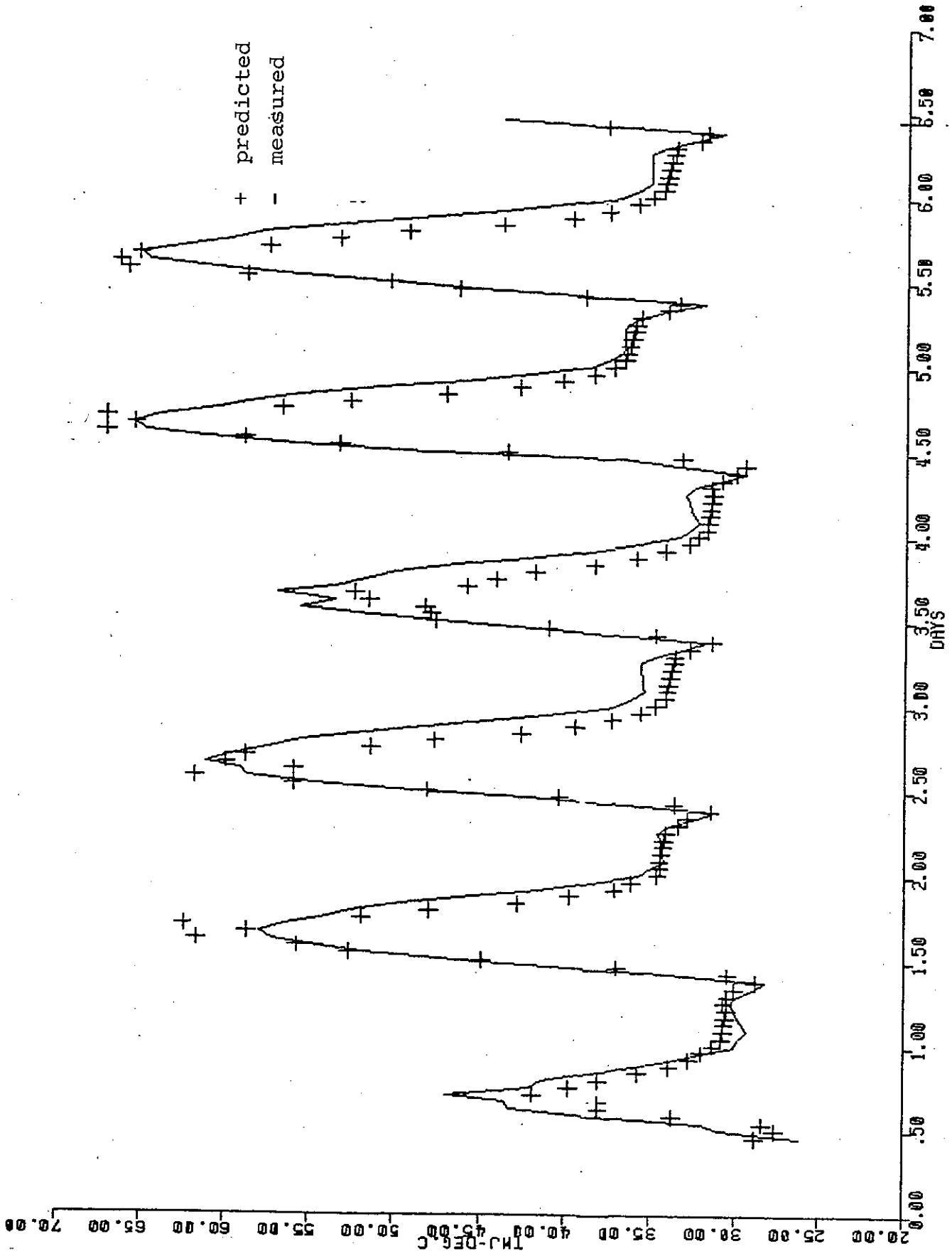
Fig. 5.7 Measured and predicted tank surface temperatures, ref. 7.
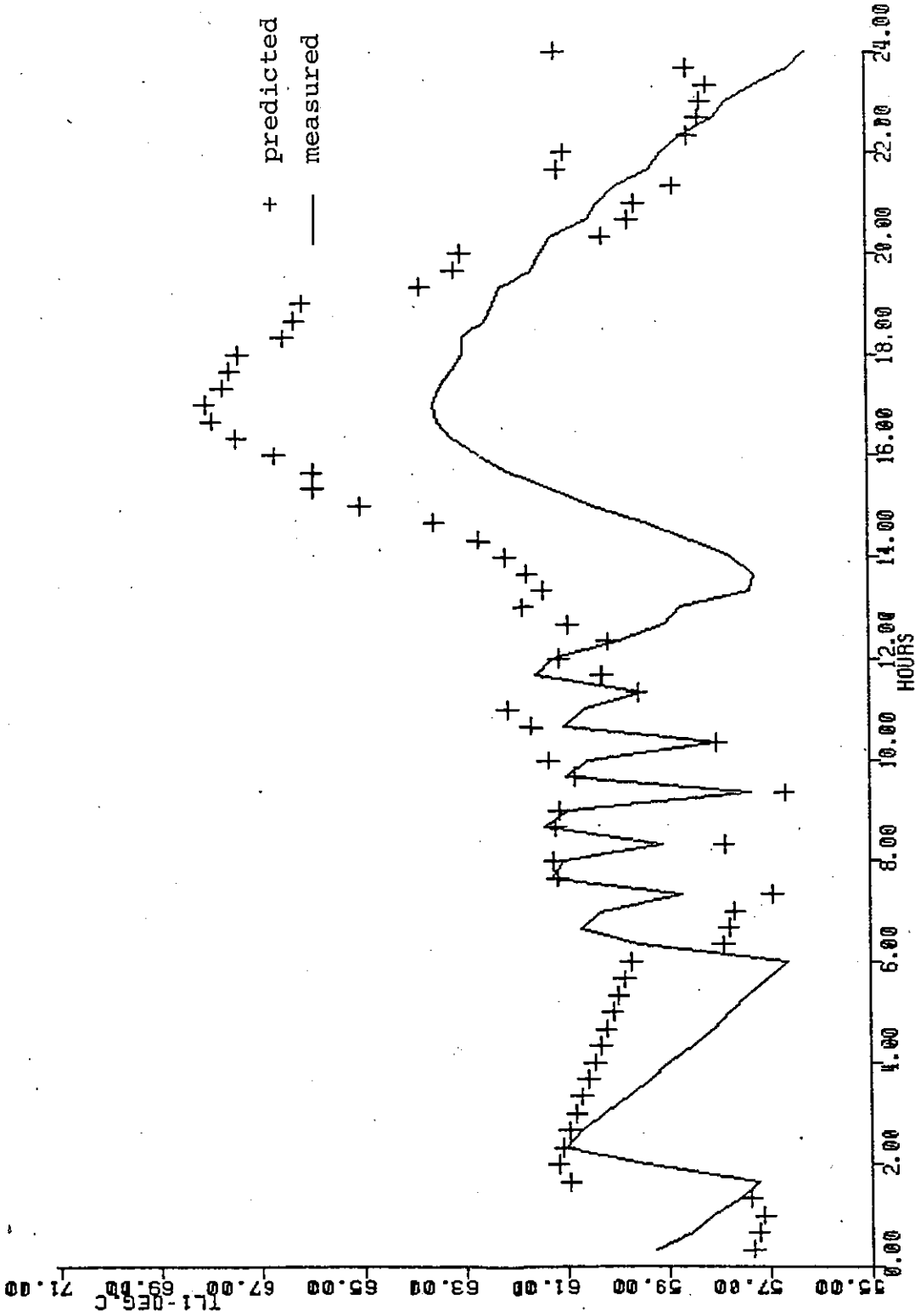
Fig. 5.8 Measured and predicted tank top layer temperatures, ref. 7

6. PARAMETER SENSITIVITY ANALYSES

6.1 Description of the Activity

Validation of computer codes as described in the pre-
vious sections of this report can be considered a spot-
check on the validity of the codes. In most cases it
is not practical to perform experiments for a variety
of parameter changes to cover a broader range of the
parameter space in which the models are likely to be
used. A parameter sensitivity study for the models
used in the validation activity was planned in light of
this. By having all the models calculate the impact of
the same parameter variations, a model-to-model compari-
son could give some indication as to the applicability
of each model to these parameter changes. It should be
noted that the model evaluation was the primary aim of
this exercise, not the exact findings or whether or not
some extra insulation on the pipes meant a significant
improvement to the output of the system. If a standard
parameter sensitivity analysis had been the aim, a series
of runs would have been necessary, using much smaller
steps in the parameter variations than chosen for this
exercise.

The single tank indirect system used for the validation
work was selected for the base case. Naturally, all pa-
rameters had to be fixed at certain values to make sure
that everybody used the same starting point. The para-
meter variations adopted for the different runs are given
below:

Run 1: Storage volume reduced by 33%, and
    "   area   "   correspondingly

Run 2: Storage loss value reduced by 24%

Run 3:   "   "   "   "   by 62%

Run 4: Collector flow rate increased by 46%

Run 5:   "   "   "   reduced   by 28%

Run 6: Pipe losses reduced by 47%

Run 7: The combination of run 1 to 6 that gives
        the highest solar output.

The exact system specifications and parameter values
appear from Appendix 2.

6.2 Results of First Round Analysis

As was the case with the validation work, two rounds
of calculations were performed, one finished by spring
1981, the other by spring 1982. Between these two rounds
some of the reasons for discrepancies were cleared up
and some further system specifications given.

Table 6.1 presents a comparison of the base run pre-
dictions for the first round of analysis. The abbre-
viations have the same meaning as in the preceding
paragraphs. All the energy flows in the system, the
collection efficiency, the solar fraction and the amount
of energy consumed for pump operation are compared. The
latter expresses pump running time. Three of the par-
ticipating groups used TRNSYS; these are marked with an
asterisk in the tables because it is interesting to
see how well they compare. Table 6.2 shows the results
of the parameter changes as an absolute percentage dif-
ference from the fraction of solar calculated in the base
run. These results are also visualized in fig. 6.1 on
which the observed differences have been marked as a
function of the percentage parameter change.

From table 6.1 it appears that not all the participants
agree on the amount of incoming solar radiation, QSUN,
and the load calculations exhibit an even greater dis-
agreement. The latter might be because a cold water

inlet temperature never was specified. It is assumed
that the mean temperature for the month, 25.6$^{\text{o}}$C, should
be used. For the whole period this should add up to a
total load of 890 MJ, which was obtained only by Tom
Freeman. It is difficult to say what impact these dif-
ferences in the driving functions have on the results,
but they certainly complicate the comparisons.

It can be seen that the calculated solar fraction F
varies from 61.8% to 83.5%. The best agreement is ob-
tained for the storage losses QLSTO, which lie within
100 and 126 MJ. However, the pipe losses vary between
1 and 104 MJ. The collector efficiency NC, varies as
much as from 34.3% to 47.4%.

It is interesting to compare the results obtained by the
three different TRNSYS users. Delfosse and Kennish agree
exactly on the solar fraction and the storage losses,
but differ on the collected energy and the pipe losses.
Freeman gets a considerably smaller value for QCOL which
shows up as a 3% lower solar fraction. From table 6.2
it is seen that the three TRNSYS versions do not react
alike on the parameter variations.

Although TRNSYS was used by all three participants not
all three models were constructed the same. Freeman and
Delfosse developed special subroutines to represent the
wrap-around heat exchanger whereas Kennish took the ap-
proach of using only normally available TRNSYS subrou-
tines. This illustrates the sensitivity of results to
user methodologies despite the use of the same basic
simulation program. As for the other models the dimin-
ishing of the storage and the collector flow rate vari-
ations cause the solar fractions both to decrease and to
increase. A quick glance at fig. 6.1 tells that the va-
riations of collector flow rate cause the greatest dis-
agreement among the models. The reason for this seems
to lie mainly in the collector control strategy. As flow

is increased, the temperature rise through the collectors is decreased and more energy would be collected at a temperature nearer to the storage temperature. The 1.7 K controller turn-off temperature differential therefore causes increasing amounts of collectable energy to be lost as the flow rate is increased. Also, the effect of flow rate on the effectiveness of the wrap-around heat exchanger was neglected. This point is illustrated in table 6.2 by the results of Jørgensen, who performed a second fourth run using a stop differential set point of .5 K. This changed the negative impact of increased flow rate of minus 1.8% to a positive impact of 2.4%. Some further comments on this subject can be found in chapter 7.

6.3 Results of Second Round Analysis

Before the second round analysis was performed, some of the problem areas of the first round were clarified. The load was specified and, since some of the participants, in the first round, had used an incidence angle modifier and other participants had not, it was recommended for the second round that nobody should use it.

The pump start and stopping differential set points were lowered to 5 K and .5 K respectively. Also, a questionnaire was distributed to the participants for them to fill in the characteristics on how they modelled the system. On the basis of the answers the Operating Agent recommended a few changes to individual participants in order to get a better basis for comparisons. Finally, some of the participants made minor modifications to their programs after it was pointed out at the Annapolis working group meeting that they showed relatively poor energy balances.

The results of the second round base run predictions
are presented in table 6.3. Although he was unable to
participate in the second round analysis, Tom Freeman's
results for the first round analysis are shown for com-
parative reasons, since he was the only one in the first
round using the load recommended for the second round.
It can be observed immediately that the models now
agree very closely on the driving functions, the in-
coming solar radiation, QSUN, and the load, QTO.

The highest amount of collected energy were predicted
by Inooka and La Fontaine. This might be explained by
the facts that Inooka is the only person having a model
that splits the radiation into direct and diffuse sun-
light, and that La Fontaine's model does not use the
simple linear efficiency curve, but calculates the col-
lector performance in detail. The relatively low pre-
dictions of collected energy by Delire is explained by
the fact that she is still using the incidence angle
modifier. There seems to be reasonable agreement on the
storage losses, QLSTO. Those of La Fontaine are high
because of higher storage temperatures due to the high
QCOL. Inooka predicts very high pipe losses, QLPIP,
which reduces the useful energy transferred to the
storage, QSTO, considerably. The obtained agreement
on solar fraction, F%, and collection efficiency, NC%,
is now much closer than the case was in the first round,
table 6.1.

Table 6.4 and fig. 6.2 present the results of the para-
meter variations. The agreement on the impact of all
parameter variations is now much closer than in the pre-
vious round. Kennish produced his results before re-
ceiving the recommendation of using lower starting and
stopping differential set points. This is why his pre-
dictions for run 5 show a small positive impact of re-
ducing the collector flow rate, while all the other

models predict a negative impact of this parameter vari-
ation, as would be expected. Runs 4 and 5, however,
still present a problem, and it must be concluded that
at least some of the models need some refinement before
they can be used to optimize collector flow rate. The
agreement on the impact of reducing heat losses of
storage and pipes in runs 2, 3 and 6 is good and all the
models can be used with confidence to investigate these
parameters. The reduction of storage size by one third
is predicted to lower the solar fraction by .4 to 2.2%.
This difference might be due to the use of different
integration methods in the models, but no conclusions
can be made. This question has been further addressed
by Tom Freeman and the results are presented in chapter 7.

From the above discussion, it appears that the under-
taking of this exercise was a valuable part of the total
evaluation of the models. The limits of applicability
of the models were established within the range of the
chosen parameters, and some of the inherent problems
of this type of models were pointed out.
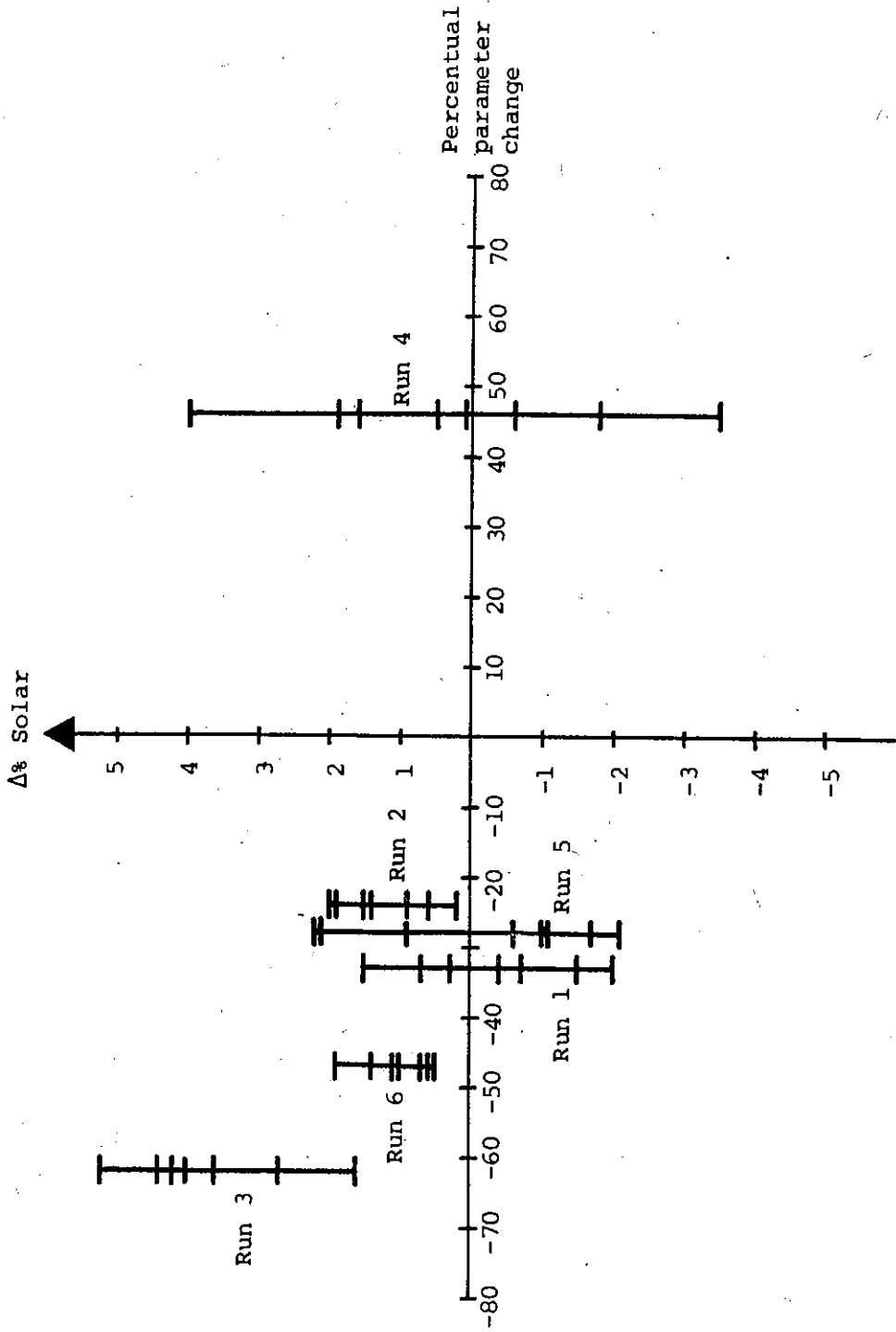
Fig. 6.1 The sensitivity of the models to parameter variations, first round analysis.

$$\Delta\% \text{ Solar} = \frac{\% \text{ Solar (Run x)} - \% \text{ Solar (Run Base)}}{\% \text{ Solar (Run Base)}}$$
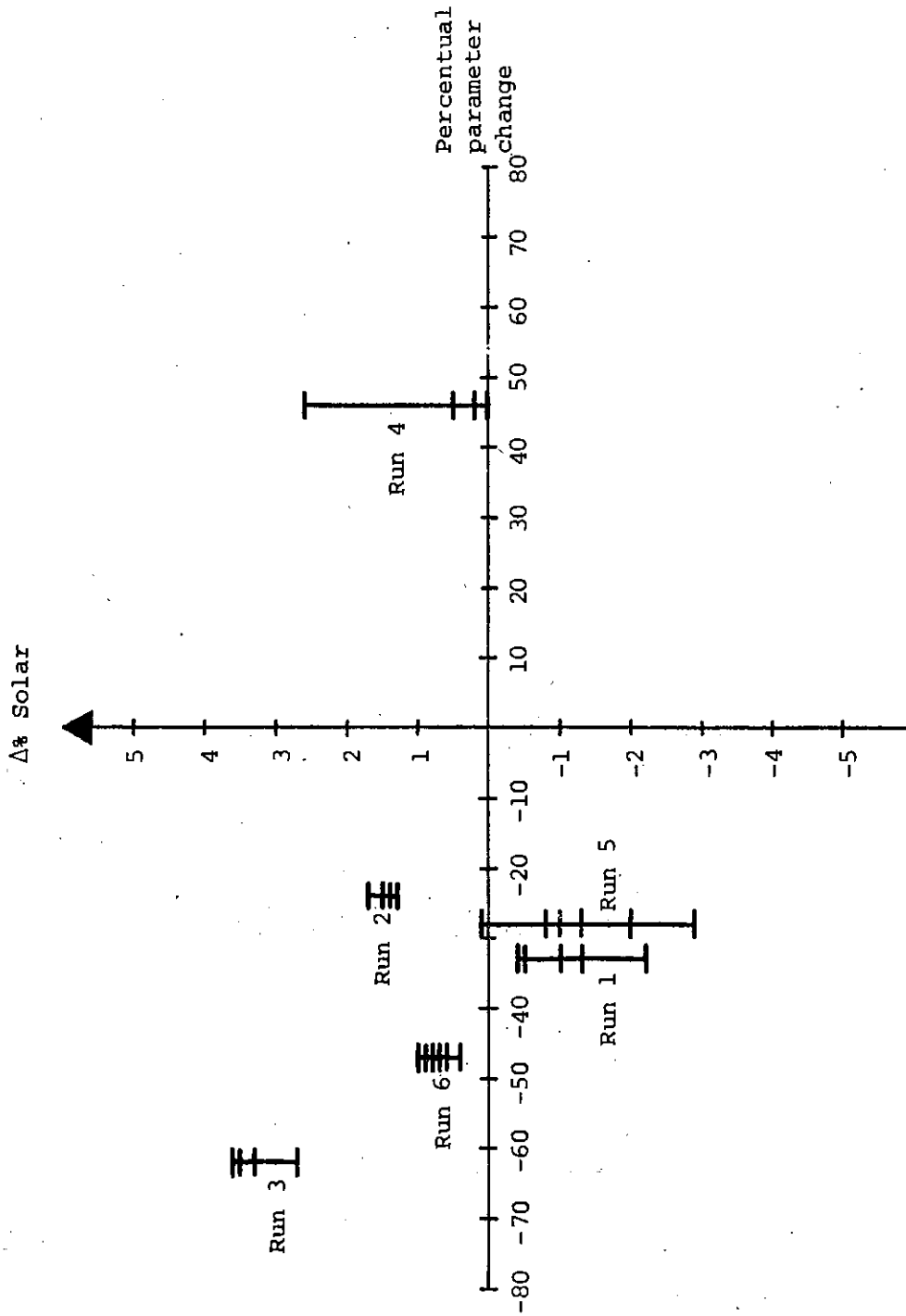
Fig. 6.2 The sensitivity of the models to parameter changes, second round analysis.

Table 6.1   First round of the parameter sensitivity analysis.   Base run results, MJ

Participant	QSUN	QCOL	QLPIP	QSTO	QLSTO	QTO	QAUX	QSOLAR	NC%	F%	QOP
Delfosse Therre Switzerland *)	2253	1068	1	900	116	936	181	755	47.4	80.9	61.9
Kennish Ahmed USA *)	2257	1016	68	900	117	933	177	756	45.0	81.0	75.0
Freeman USA *)	2248	925	79	838	126	890	196	694	41.1	78.0	60.8
Hedstrom USA	2139	922	56	866	110	908	149	759	43.1	83.5	50.4
La Fontaine UK	2245	853	24	786	100	926	235	691	38.0	74.7	69.1
Inooka Japan	2245	770	52	687	117	939	358	581	34.3	61.8	65.4
Jørgensen Denmark	2248	853	104	733	123	880	259	621	38.0	70.5	37.0
Wensiersky Germany	2174	848	39	750	109	954	334	620	39.0	66.5	36.3

*) TRNSYS

Table 6.2 First round of the parameter sensitivity analysis.
Results of parameter variations, % absolute deviation from base run.

Participant	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	Run 7
**) Delfosse Therre	+0.3	+1.4	+3.6	+0.1	-1.1	+0.6	+3.7
**) Kennish Ahmed	-2	+2	+4	+4	-1	+1	+8
**) Freeman	-0.4	+1.5	+4.2	-0.6	+2.1	+1.4	
Hedstrom	-1.5	+0.9	+2.7	+0.5	-0.6	+0.7	+3.4
La Fontaine	+0.7	+0.2	+5.2	+1.6	-1.7	+0.5	
Inooka	-0.4	+0.6	+1.6	+1.9	-2.1	+1.9	+3.2
Jørgensen	-0.7	+1.4	+4.0*) +6.5	-1.8*) +2.4	+0.8	+1.9	+8.9*)
Wensiersky	+1.5	+2.0	+4.4	-3.5	+2.2	+1.1	

**)   TRNSYS

*)   Stop differential set point lowered to 0.5°C

Table 6.3   Second round of the parameter sensitivity analysis.   Base run results, MJ

Participant	QSUN	QCOL	QLPIP	QSTO	QLSTO	QTO	QAUX	QSOLAR	NC%	F%	QOP
*) Kennish USA	2257	946	74	848	115	882	162	720	41.9	81.6	67
*) Freeman USA	2248	925	79	838	126	890	196	694	41.1	78.0	60
Hedstrom USA	2214	935	77	858	120	889	156	733	42.2	82.5	61
La Fontaine UK	2247	1028	61	918	134	877	123	744	45.7	86.0	63
Inooka Japan	2248	981	120	784	127	889	172	717	43.6	80.7	67
Jørgensen Denmark	2248	954	89	882	125	889	146	743	42.4	83.6	63
Delire Belgium	2248	881	59	838	126	888	191	697	39.0	78.5	50

*) TRNSYS

Table 6.4 Second round of the parameter sensitivity analysis.
Results of parameter variations, % absolute deviation from base run.

Participant	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	Run 7
Kennish	-.4	+1.4	+3.6	0.0	+0.1	+0.8	+4.6
Hedstrom	-1.3	+1.5	+3.5	+2.6	-2.9	+1.0	+6.2
La Fontaine	-2.2	+1.7	+2.7	+2.6	-2.0	+0.6	
Inooka	-1.0	+1.4	+3.6	+0.5	-1.3	+0.9	+4.8
Jørgensen	-0.5	+1.3	+3.6	0.0	-0.8	+0.4	+4.4
Delire	-1.0	+1.4	+3.3	+0.2	-1.0	+0.7	+4.2

7. INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

7.1 Introduction

When ten independent researchers and research groups
undertake work of this nature, it is inevitable that they
will approach the problems encountered differently and
perform their own investigations of certain phenomena.
Some of these individual investigations have been re-
ported in the reports of the participants. Those of ge-
neral interest are presented here.

7.2 New models

As mentioned previously the wrap-around heat exchanger
on the indirect systems is not to be found in the standard
TRNSYS model catalogue. The participants using TRNSYS
therefore had to invent their own ways of handling this
type of component. The information flow diagrams showing
how the systems were modelled using TRNSYS, are presen-
ted in Appendix 3.

In all cases the participants did some further develop-
ment of existing models and in two cases (La Fontaine
and Jørgensen), a totally new model was developed. More
details about these models can be found in the individual
reports of the participants.

7.3 Solar radiation calculation methods

When the work commenced the Operating Agent recommended
an incidence angle modifier to be used along with the
given collector efficiency curve to account for the im-
pact of the greater incidence angles on the solar gain:

$$K_{\alpha\tau} = 1. - 0.1\left(\frac{1}{\cos i} - 1\right)$$

One of the participants, Tatsuo Inooka, used another
method for the same purpose and compared the two.

Tatsuo Inooka used the expression:

$$g_i = 1.08[2.3920 \cos i - 3.8636 \cos^3 i$$
$$+ 3.7568 \cos^5 i - 1.3952 \cos^7 i]$$

and published the following table:

Table 7.1 Comparison of incidence angle modifiers									
I.a. Incidence angle modifier	0	15	30	45	60	75	80	85	90
$\tau \times K_{\alpha\tau}$	.96	.96	.95	.92	.86	.78	.5	-.05	-
g_i	.96	.96	.95	.93	.88	.73	.43	.22	0.0

The agreement between these two modifiers is so close that either of them can be used.

The data tape distributed contained not only the measured solar insolation on the collectors but also the global radiation. Tom Freeman took the opportunity of using the built-in Liu and Jordan correlation in TRNSYS to see how well the calculated radiation on the sloped surface applying this correlation, matched the measured values.

Tom Freeman's conclusion is quoted here (ref. 26):

> It is interesting to note in Table 1* how well the
> Liu-Jordan beam diffuse model and the TRNSYS tilted
> surface algorithms predict the daily total insola-
> tion on the collector surface. The modelled data
> seems to systematically over-predict the measured
> data slightly on cloudy days and to under-predict
> it slightly on sunny days. For the entire month the
> predicted total is within 1.25% of the measured total.

* Not in this report

7.4 Storage Volume Sensitivity

Inspired by the fact that the single tank indirect
system in the parameter sensitivity analysis showed
little or no sensitivity to the storage volume change,
Tom Freeman performed a full sensitivity analysis of
this parameter. Fig. 7.1 shows the results. It is seen
that the solar fraction stays stable down to less than
150 litres of storage volume. This is quite a remark-
able result, but Tom Freeman provides the following
explanation for it (ref. 26):

> "Although these results seem to contradict accepted
> rules of thumb for sizing solar DHW storage, they
> are probably explained by two factors. First, the
> month being used in these simulations is uniformly
> sunny day-to-day. Second, the DHW load profile is
> identical day-to-day and has no really huge in-
> stantaneous or nighttime draws that would complete-
> ly deplete small storage tanks. Finally, the fact
> that the heater set point is much higher than the
> required delivery temperature extends the effective
> size of storage."

7.5 Modelling Collector Pump Control

Also inspired by the parameter sensitivity analysis, but
this time by the peculiar results obtained in varying
collector flow rate, Ove Jørgensen investigated the im-
pact on system performance of modelling the control of
the collector pump in combination with size of time step.
His findings are illustrated in figs. 7.2-7.4. Fig. 7.2
shows the collector input and the predicted collector
output using 10-minute time steps for one of these days
in the August 1978 data set. Fig. 7.3 shows the same,
but this time the time step is one hour. It is noted
that the collection stops at 1600 hours. This is because
of the relatively high stopping differential set point

used with these systems. For the predicted collector output on the next plot hourly time steps are also used, but this time a more advanced modelling of the control was incorporated in the model which allowed the collector pump to be on for part of the time step and off for the rest of the time. In the previous runs the pump is either on or off for the entire time step.

Once again, it becomes apparent that one cannot assume that any model can be applied for the investigation of any parameter. In this case the model which produced the results on fig. 7.3 could not be used to investigate flow rates and collector control differential temperature set points.

7.6 System Comparison

One of the objectives of having four different systems located at the same spot and exposed to almost identical loads is obviously to compare the performance of the systems and find which one is the best. This comparison, however, was slightly complicated to perform on the basis of the measurements alone, because the loads were not totally identical, the control set points were floating and thus not always identical, and one of the systems had a smaller solar collector. Jim Hedstrom therefore made the comparison by using his computer models of the four systems, equipping them with identical collectors and other system parameters and exposing them to the same driving functions, load and weather. The results of this are shown on fig. 7.5. Jim Hedstrom's own comments are (ref. 13):

"The direct systems have the highest collector output because of the absence of the intermediate heat exchanger. However, the better insulation on the pre-heat tanks in the indirect systems results in better overall performance for these systems.

Double tank systems have higher collector output than single tank systems, but the large heat losses of the second tank results in lowest overall performance.

It is seen here that tank heat losses dominate the overall performance on each system. With better tank insulation, all systems could have comparable thermal performance"
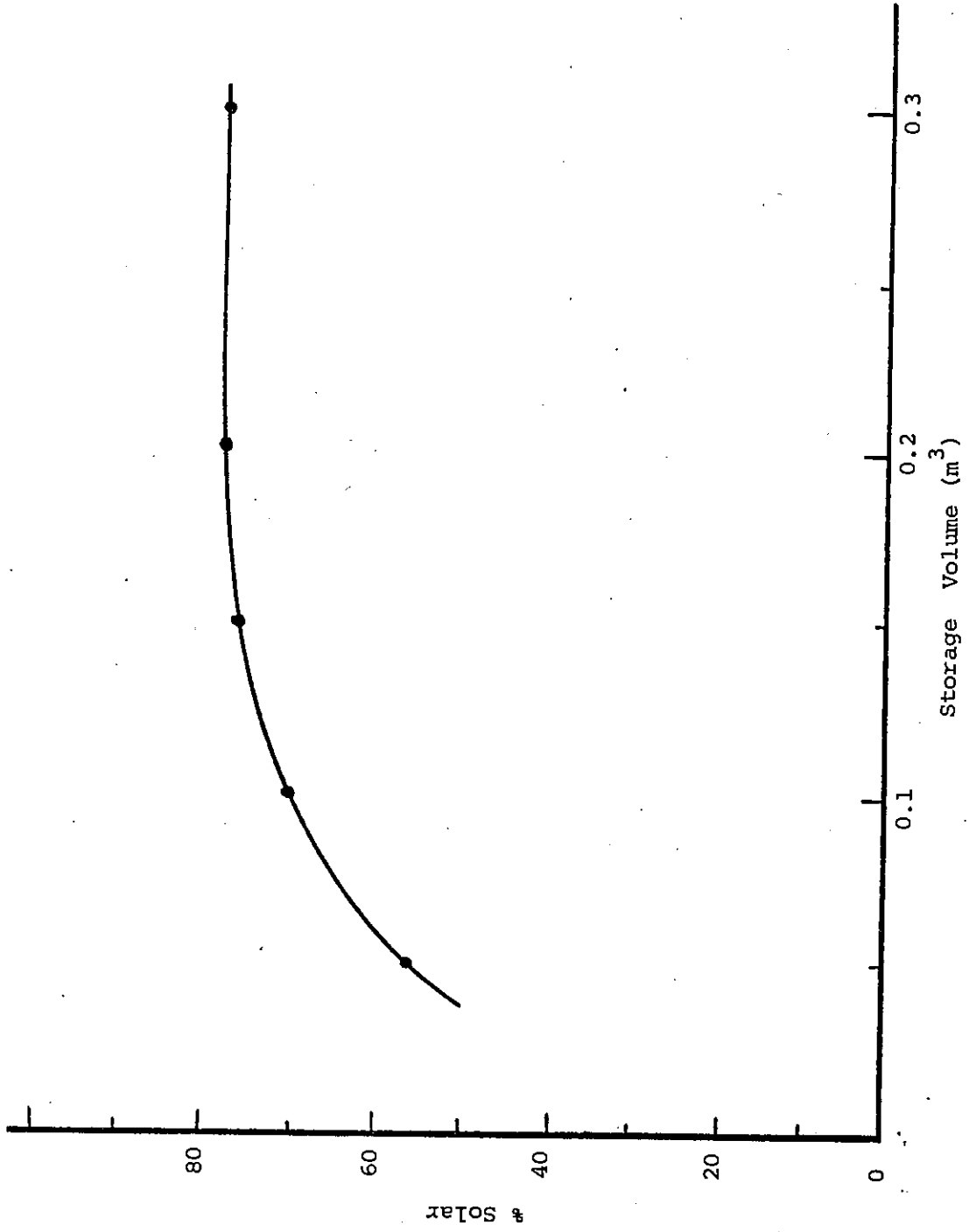
Fig. 7.1 Percent solar as a function of tank volume, ref. 26.
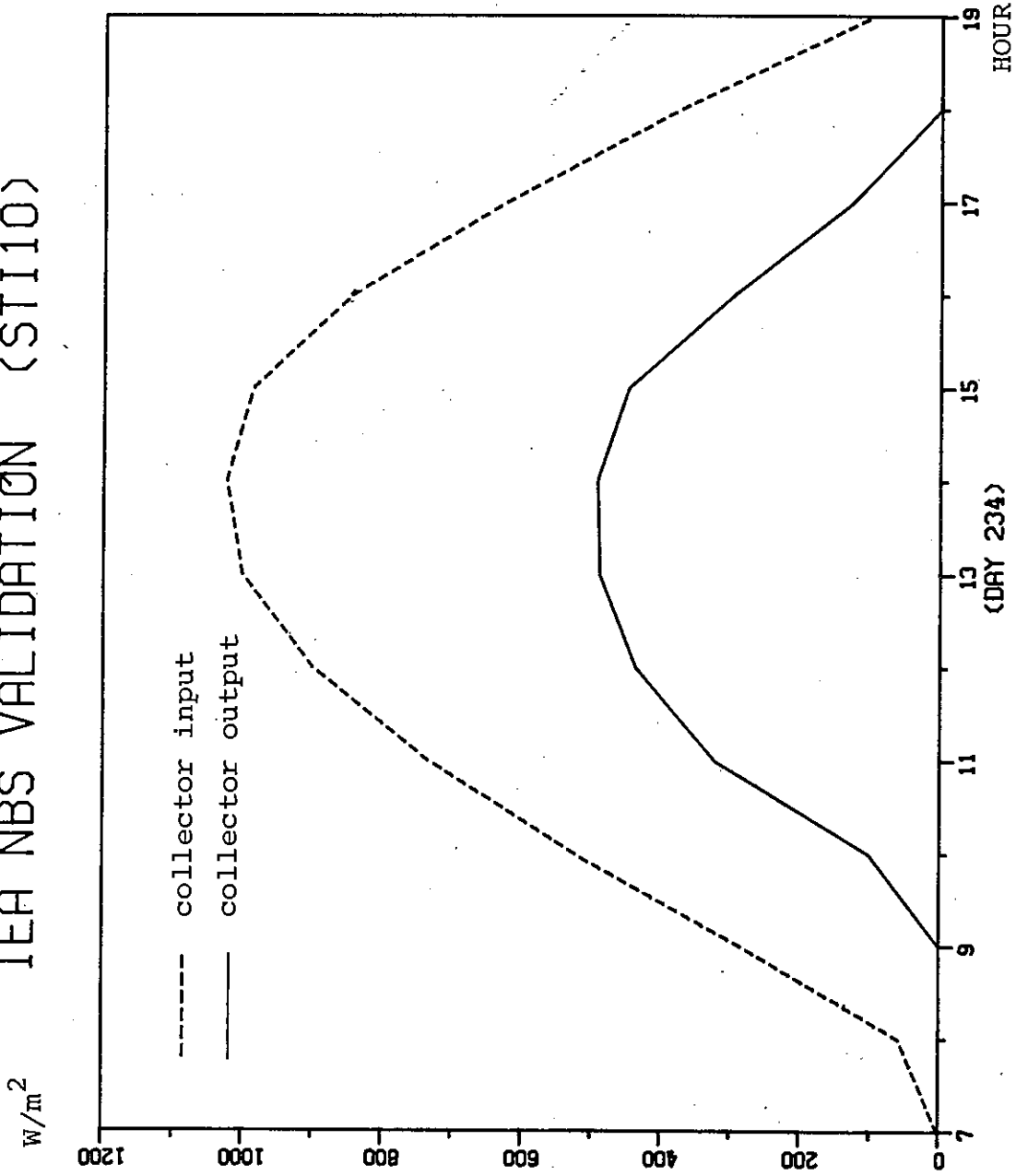
Fig. 7.2 Collector input and calculated collector output, 10-minutes time steps, ref. 19.
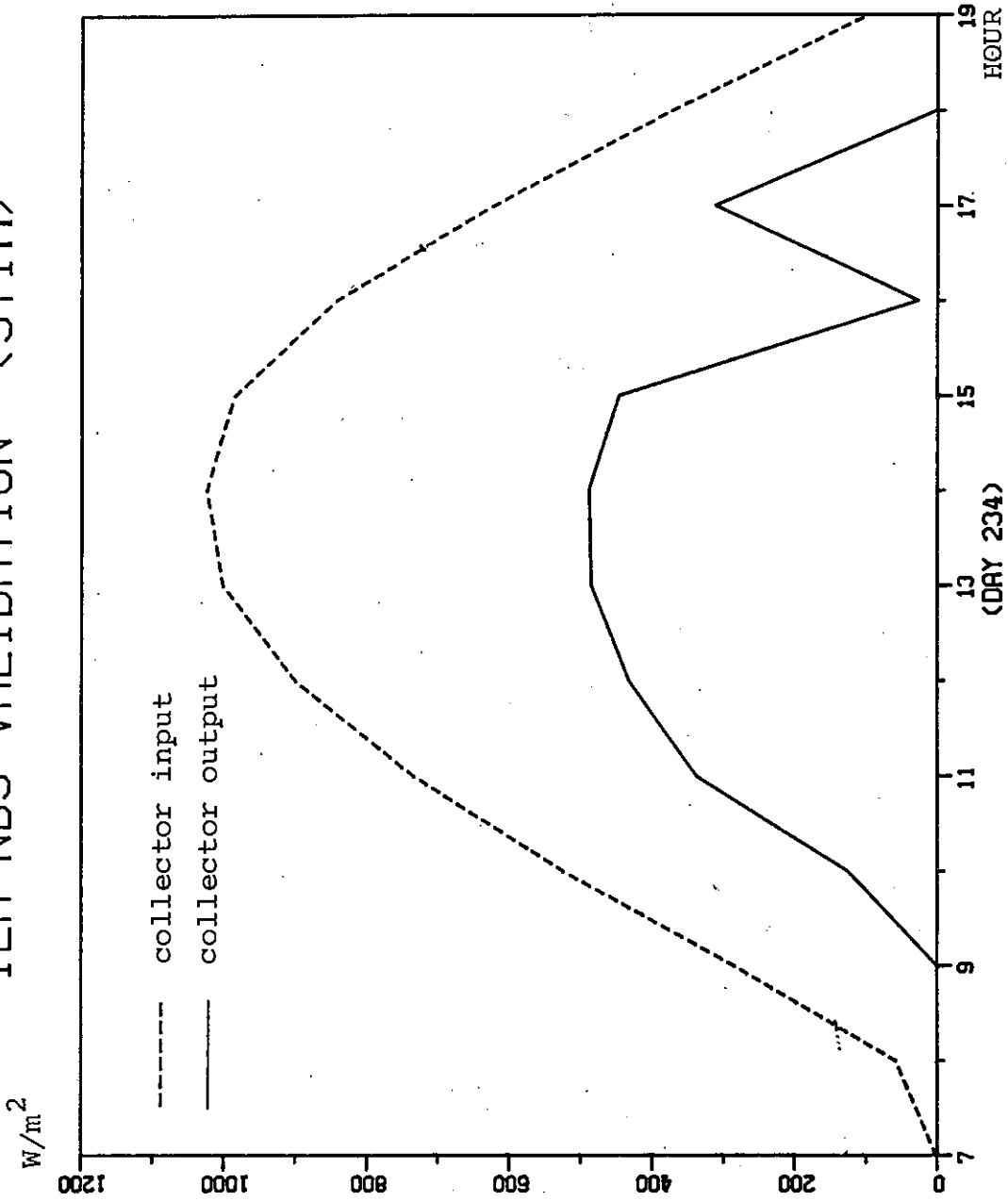
Fig. 7.3 Collector input and calculated collector output, hourly time steps, ref. 19.
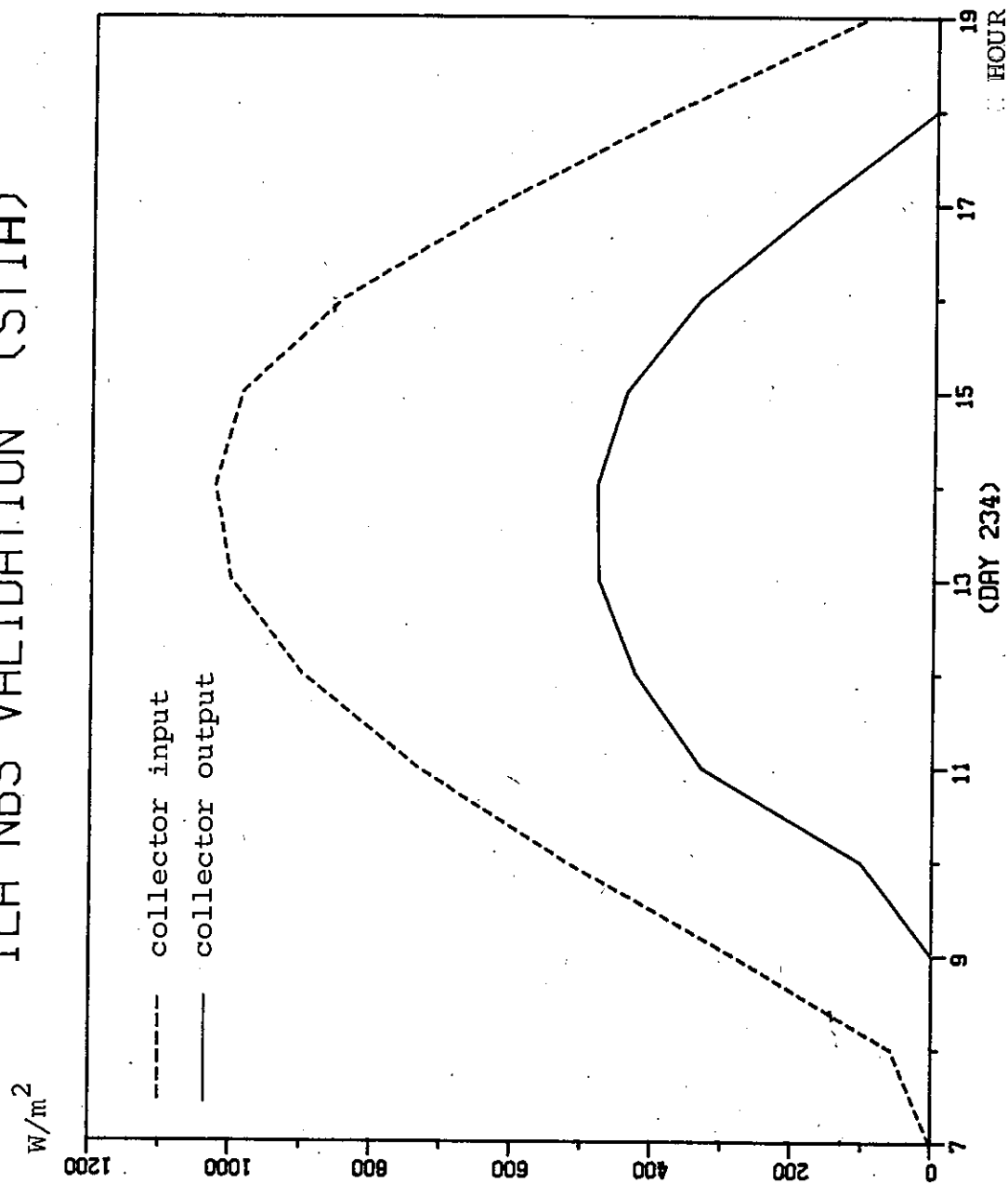
Fig. 7.4 Collector input and calculated collector output,
hourly time steps using advanced control strategy, ref. 19.
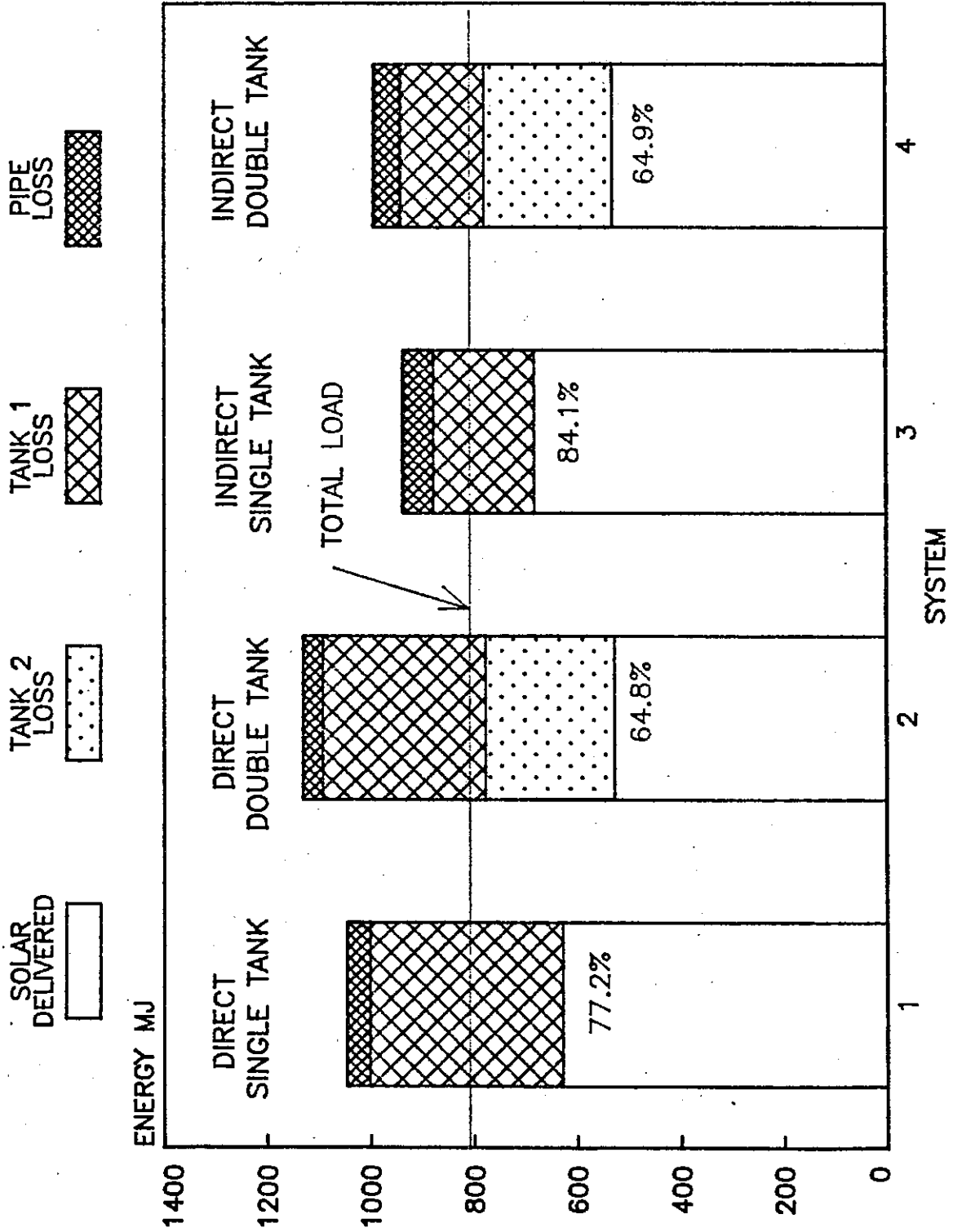
Fig. 7.5 Common prediction of the four systems, ref. 13.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Two rounds of computer simulation model evaluation work were undertaken. Both consisted of model-to-measurement validation and model-to-model comparisons in a parameter sensitivity analysis. The second round showed drastically improved results for both activities.

The main reason for this improvement lies in the fact that each modeller participating in this work interpreted the system description and the other specifications according to his/her own background. When the results were presented and discussed at experts meetings, the differences in interpretation became apparent and could be coordinated to achieve a more uniform approach of all the participants. This led to the more satisfactory results in the second round. This "user-effect" is inherent in the use of simulation models. It cannot be eliminated nor ignored; rather there must be attempts to diminish its impact. Future activities of this nature should be planned in the light of this.

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Appendix 1. Systems and instrumentation details.

1.1 Detailed description of the four DHW systems and the instrumentation.

The following pages have been extracted from ref. 34.

Single Tank Direct

The configuration of the single tank direct system is shown in Figure 1. This system consists of two solar collectors connected in parallel, one water storage tank, flow control valves, an on-off differential temperature controller with freeze protection circuitry, a Grundfos UPS-20-42 pump,* piping, and insulation.

The collectors used on all five liquid systems are Lennox Model LSC18-1S. This is a single-glass cover flat-plate liquid collector. The glass is tempered low iron with etched surface lines to reduce reflection. A steel absorber plate is formed around copper flow tubes and then coated with black chrome. Each collector has a gross area of 1.67 m^2 (18.0 ft^2) and a corresponding aperture area of 1.44 m^2 (15.5 ft^2). The collector enclosure is constructed of galvanized steel completely lined with 8.89 cm (3.50 in.) of glass fiber insulation. The collector efficiency curve is displayed in Figure 5.

The water storage tank is a 310 liter (82 gal.) State Industries conventional electric hot water tank. Within the tank are two 4500 watt heating elements of which only the top one is utilized in this experiment. Outside dimensions of this tank are 1.57 m (62.0 in.) in height by 0.19 m (24.0 in.) in diameter. The cold water inlet consists of a dip tube extending 0.41 m (53.0 in.) down from the upper surface of the tank. Glass fiber insulation, thickness 5.1 cm (2.0 in.), R-6.1, surrounds the actual storage tank which in turn is covered by a thin metal shell. The upper thermostat is set to maintain a temperature of 60°C (140°F). A hot water mixing valve tempers the 60°C water down to 49°C (120°F).

A Hawthorne Model 1504-A Fix Flo Controller is used to actuate the circulator pump when a temperature difference of 8.9°C (16°F) exists between the collector absorber plate and the storage tank temperature. A temperature difference of less than 1.7°C (3°F) causes circulation to cease. Collector flow rate is set at 3.3 ℓ/min (0.88 gal/min). The storage tank sensor is located on the exterior tank surface at an elevation of 15.3 cm (6.0 in.). The controller also actuates two solenoid valves to provide collector freeze protection. Freeze protection action is initiated if the absorber plate temperature reaches 2.8°C (37°F). One solenoid valve closes the supply to the collectors while the second one opens and allows drainage of the collectors. A fail-safe scheme is employed such that during a power failure the collector supply is closed and the collector drain is opened. An air vent and a vacuum relief valve attached to the highest point of the system allows venting of air during collector fill and eliminates a partial vacuum existing in the collectors during a drainage.

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* This report contains the names of manufacturers from which NBS purchased materials for use at the SDHW test facility. This is not an endorsement or recommendation of these products.

Hard copper tubing of 1.27 cm (0.50 in.) diameter is used throughout the installation except for 2.54 cm (1.00 in.) diameter headers interconnecting the two collectors. Armaflex insulation of 1.27 cm (0.50 in.), R-4, provides internal pipe insulation. Exterior insulation consists of 3.18 cm (1.25 in.) thick glass fiber insulation, R-5, covering the 1.27 cm piping while a 5.10 cm (2.0 in.) glass fiber insulation, R-8, encases the collector headers.

Double Tank Direct

The double tank direct system is shown in Figure 2. This system consists of three solar collectors connected in parallel, two water storage tanks, flow control valves, an on-off differential temperature controller with freeze protection circuitry, a Grundfos UPS-20-42 pump, and associated piping.

Lennox LSC18-1S solar collectors are utilized. The preheat storage tank is a 310 liter (82 gal.) State Industries conventional electric hot water tank. Both 4500 watt heating elements have been disconnected for this experiment. The auxiliary tank is a 159 liter (42 gal.) State Industries conventional electric hot water tank. Both 4500 watt heating elements are utilized to maintain the 140°F (60°C) set point temperature. A mixing valve reduces this to 49°C (120°F). Outside dimensions of the 159 liter tank are 1.22 m (48.0 in.) in height by 0.51 m (20.0 in.) in diameter. Water from the 310 liter tank enters through a dip tube extending 1.04 m (41.0 in.) down from the upper surface of the tank. Glass fiber insulation, thickness 5.1 cm (2.0 in.), R-6.1, surrounds the actual storage tank which in turn is covered by a thin metal shell.

A Hawthorne Model 1504-A Fix Flo controller regulates the circulator pump and freeze protection unit. All components and control temperature set points are identical to those utilized in the single tank direct system. Collector flow rate is set at 5.0 ℓ/min (1.32 gal/min). Piping and insulation are identical to the single tank direct system.

Single Tank Indirect

The single tank closed-loop indirect system, Figure 3, consists of three Lennox Model LSC18-1S collectors connected in parallel, a single water storage tank, an on-off differential temperature controller, a Grundfos UPS-20-42 pump, and associated piping and insulation.

The Solarstream 310 liter (82 gal.) water storage tank has an integral 4500 watt heating element located in the upper portion of the tank. Thus during periods of insufficent solar energy, the heating element set at 60°C (140°F) satisfies the load requirements. The outside dimensions of this tank are 1.42 m (4.67 ft) in height by 0.71 m (2.33 ft) in diameter. A double-wall heat exchanger jacket surrounding the water tank allows the heat transfer fluid to heat the water within. Heat transfer fluid composition is a mixture of ethylene glycol (40% by weight) and distilled water. The heat exchanger jacket has an area of 1.58 m² (17.0 ft²) which is attached to the surface of the tank by mechanical bonding. Insulation surrounding the heat exchanger and tank consists of 7.62 cm (3.0 in.), R-12, insulation. A 7.62 cm insulation slug also exists at the top and bottom of the tank. A mixing valve maintains the outlet water temperature at 49°C (120°F).

A Honeywell differential temperature controller actuates the pump when a temperature difference of 10°C (18°F) exists between the absorber plate and a tank surface temperature sensor. This sensor is located at a height of 0.74 m (29.0 in.). A 1.7°C (3°F) temperature difference causes the 5.0 ℓ/min (1.32 gal./min) circulation to terminate.

Piping and insulation are identical in nature as in the previously discussed systems.

Double Tank Indirect

The double tank indirect closed loop system, Figure 4, uses three Lennox Model LSC18-1S collectors connected in parallel, two water storage tanks, an on-off differential temperature controller, and a Grundfos UPS-20-40 two-speed circulator.

The Lennox Solarmate hot water preheat tank is identical to the Solarstream 310 liter tank except it lacks an integral heating element. Auxiliary energy, when needed, is supplied by a 159 liter (42 gal.) State Industries conventional hot water tank with both 4500 watt elements connected. The heating elements maintain the auxiliary tank temperature at 60°C (140°F). A mixing valve reduces this to 49°C (120°F). The Grundfos pump circulates the ethylene gylcol-water mixture (40%-60%) at 5.0 ℓ/min (1.32 gal/min). A Honeywell differential temperature controller, identical to the single tank indirect system controller, is employed.

Piping and insulation are identical to the previously discussed systems.

Inlet Water Temperature Control System

The inlet water temperature to all six SDHW systems is held constant over a given month as shown in Table 1. The temperature of the water is controlled by means of a 310 liter (82 gal.) storage tank with one 4500 watt integral heating element in combination with a 0.75 ton chiller. After a draw down has taken place, water from a well located at the test site replenishes the 310 liter tank. The water is circulated continously by the inlet of each system through the chiller and the 310 liter tank. A temperature controller interfaced with the electric heating element supplies the energy required to heat the water if necessary. A thermostat incorporated in the chiller actuates the chiller to remove heat, if so required.

The inlet water temperature control system maintains the set point temperature ± 2.5°C.

Automated Hot Water Draw System

The outlet of each hot water system interconnects with a main header. A normally-closed solenoid valve, located at the center of the header, releases the flow to a drain when actuated. An electronic timer combined with a stepping relay selects an interval timer corresponding to the desired hourly draw. The automatic reset interval timers range from 1.5 minutes to 10 minutes in duration. A throtting valve located at the exit of each system is set to maintain a flow rate of 3.79 ℓ/min (1.0 gal/min) when the solenoid valve is open. Thus when a given interval timer is energized for its set time interval, a corresponding amount of water is drawn from each of the six systems. A flow totalizer at the exist of the interconnecting header totalizes the draw down from all six systems. The load schedule, see fig. 3.2, was developed by J. Mutch of the Rand Corporation, is used in the TRNSYS User's Manual as a typical hot water use schedule, and was implemented for use in this experimental program.

Instrumentation

Each SDHW system is extensively instrumented. Located within each water storage tank are Type T copper-constantan thermocouples located in 15.24 cm (6.0 in.) increments. Thermocouples also monitor the collector inlet and outlet temperature for each system. The inlet and exit potable water temperatures are measured with thermocouples and a 3 junction thermopile measures the temperature difference during draw down. The output of the thermopiles are feed to an electronic integrator during draw down periods.

A General Electric Type I-70-S kWh meter is used to measure the auxiliary energy consumed by the electric heating elements. A Duncan Electric Model EM 10 Wh meter measures the energy used by the circulators, controls, solenoid valves, etc. for each system. Additional, instrumentation for the air system includes thermocouples and thermopiles built across the inlet and exit of the collectors and heat exchanger.

Each systems' water consumption is measured by two Badger Meter Model 15 flow totaliziers. One measures the total amount of water which has been drawn off, while the second one measures the quantity of water which actually goes through the solar storage tanks. The quantity difference is the amount of cold water which enters the mixing valve.

A Brooks Instrument Company Rotometer measures the flowrate of the fluid circulating through the collectors of each liquid system. A three valve bypass arrangement is included on each liquid system such that a turbine flowmeter may be installed in the collector flow loop. This capability allows the flowrates to be continuously recorded if desired for any system.

An elapsed time meter connected to each system's controller measures the amount of time the circulators are in operation.

Recorded meteorological information includes horizontal surface radiation, tilted surface radiation, direct beam radiation, wind speed, wind direction, and ambient temperature. A listing of the instruments used to measure meteorological data is shown in Table 2. A complete list of all recorded measurements is shown in Table 3.

A Leads & Northrup Trendscan 1000 High Sensitivity Data Acquisition System scans all channels in ten minute intervals. The basic unit provides input processing and control for the system and can accommodate up to 20 inputs, although it can be expanded to scan up to 1000 points by addition of Trendscan Input Frames each of which accommodates 100 points. Each Input Frame can accommodate up to 10 input multiplexer cards, each card in turn is capable of switching up to 10 inputs. The basic unit has an integral high-speed, 21-column, alphanumeric, electronic discharge printer. An internal clock provides real time display and initiates periodic logs at specified time intervals. The shared digital displays enable readout of time or measurement data. The instrument is provided with three ranges, Type T thermocouple, 0 ± 400 mv, and 0 ± 10 V. Reference junction compensation for thermocouple measurements is located on the range cards in the basic unit. The SDHW test facility utilizes two input frames with a total of 15 input multiplexer cards, thus giving a total of 150 independent channels. The display resolution and system accuracy are given in Table 4.

The data acquisition system is interfaced with a Kennedy Model 1600/360 incremental write magnetic tape recorder. This 9 track incremental write only recorder writes at 800 BPI density at asynchronous rates of 0-500 characters/second. The magnetic tape is replaced every seven days and taken to NBS's computer center for data reduction.

VACUUM RELIEF
AIR VENT

SOLAR COLLECTORS

CHECK VALVE

TEMPERATURE
SENSOR

DRAIN

SOLENOID VALVE

CONTROLLER

PRESSURE RELIEF
VALVE

PUMP

HOT RETURN
SUPPLY

MIXING VALVE

4500 WATT HEATING ELEMENT

TEMPERATURE SENSOR
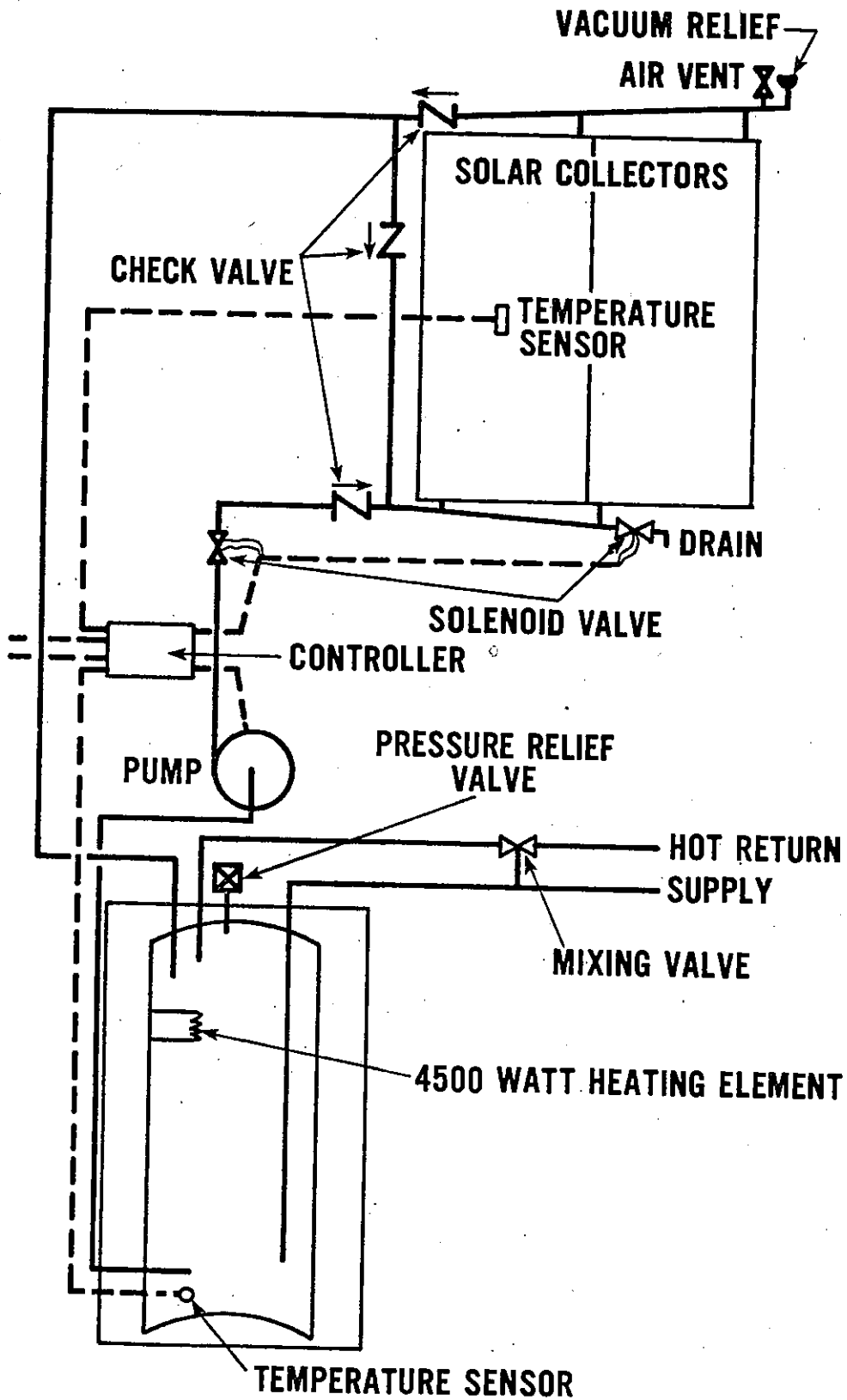
Figure 1.   Single Tank Direct System
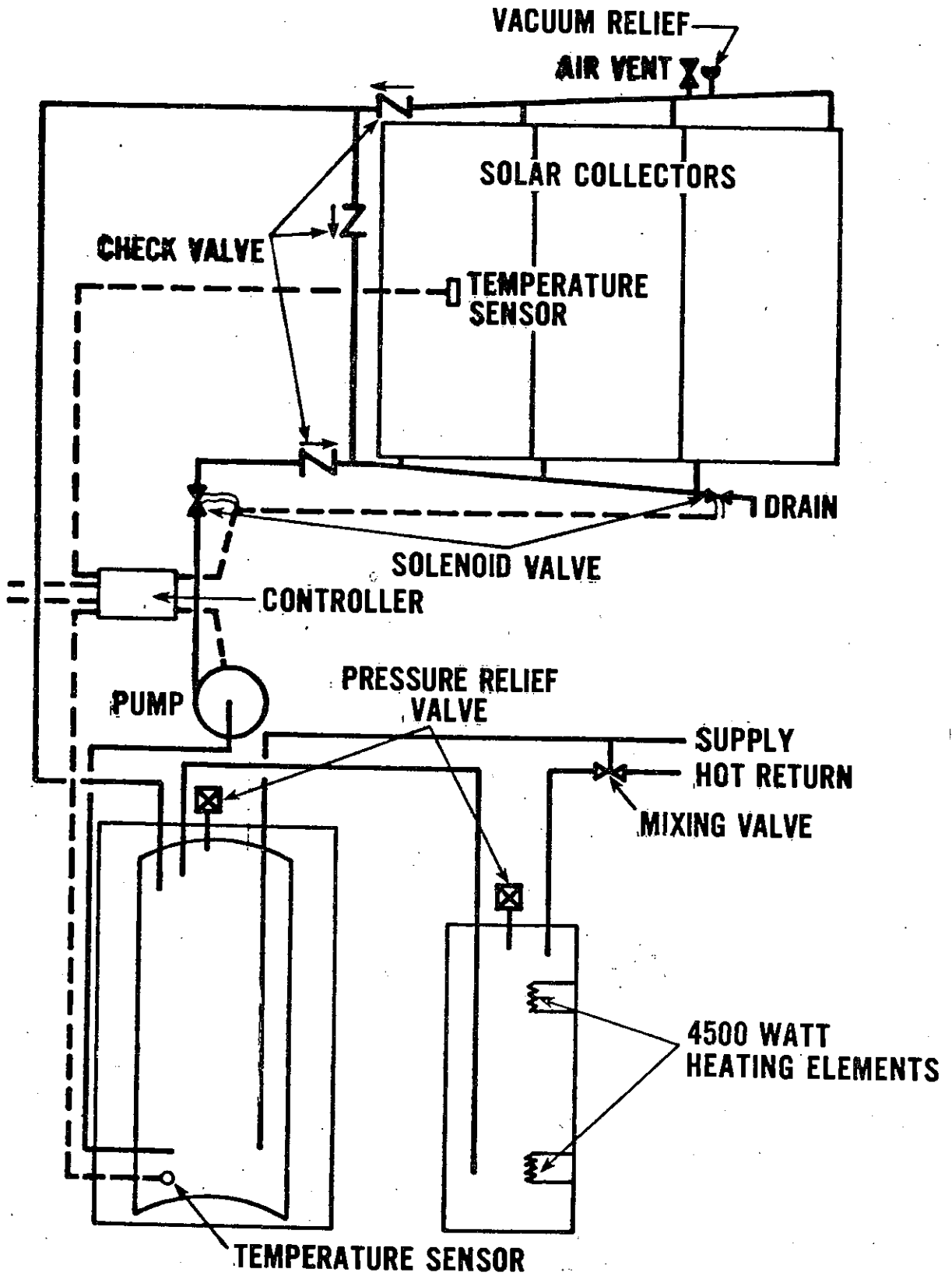
Figure 2.   Double Tank Direct System.

AIR VENT

SOLAR COLLECTORS

TEMPERATURE
SENSOR

CONTROLLER

CHECK VALVE

EXPANSION TANK

PUMP

PRESSURE RELIEF
VALVE

HOT RETURN

SUPPLY

MIXING VALVE

4500 WATT HEATING ELEMENT

TEMPERATURE
SENSOR
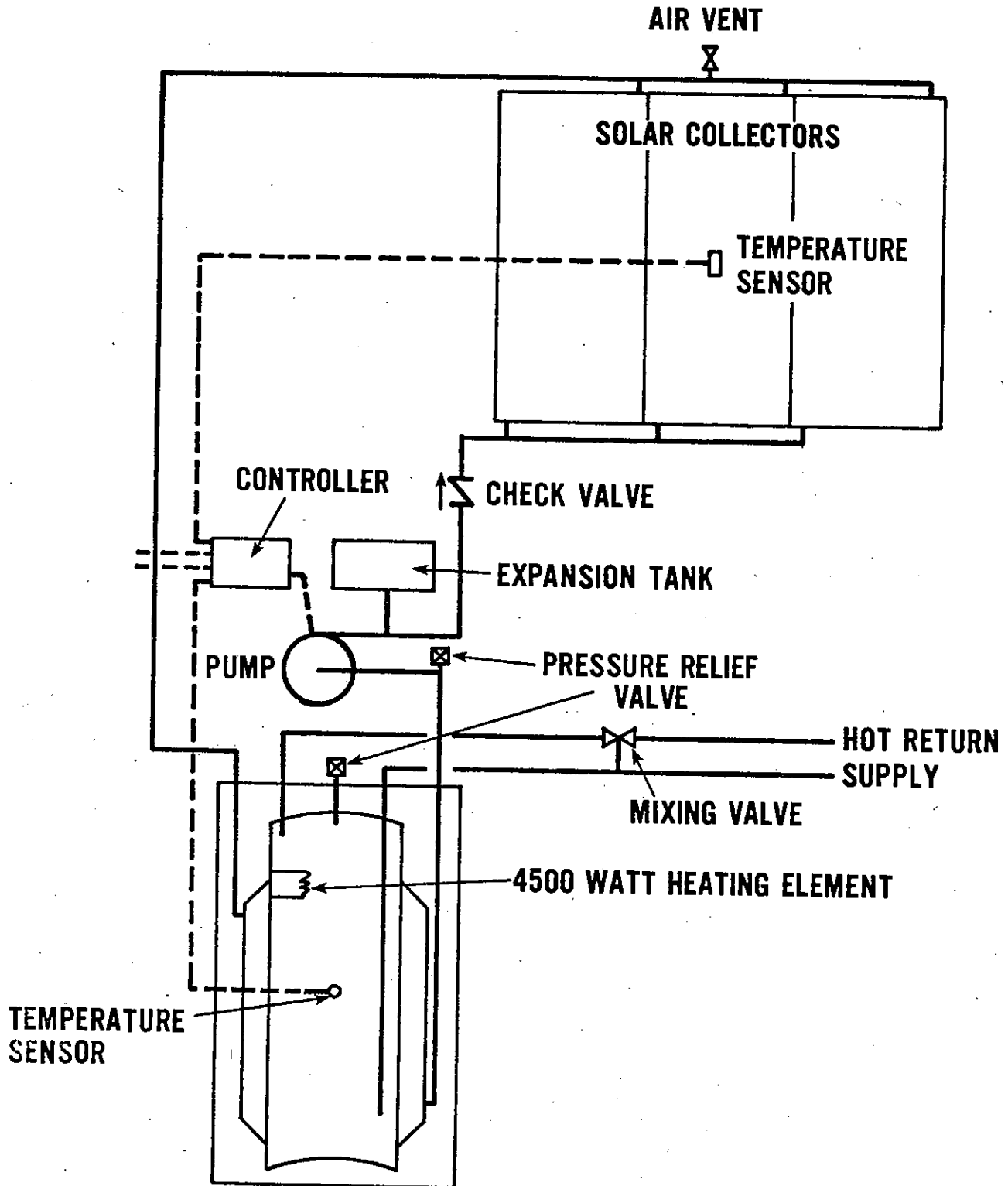
Figure 3.   Single Tank Indirect System

AIR VENT

SOLAR COLLECTORS

TEMPERATURE
SENSOR

CONTROLLER   CHECK VALVE

EXPANSION TANK

PUMP

PRESSURE RELIEF
VALVE

SUPPLY

HOT RETURN

MIXING VALVE

TEMPERATURE
SENSOR

4500 WATT
HEATING ELEMENTS
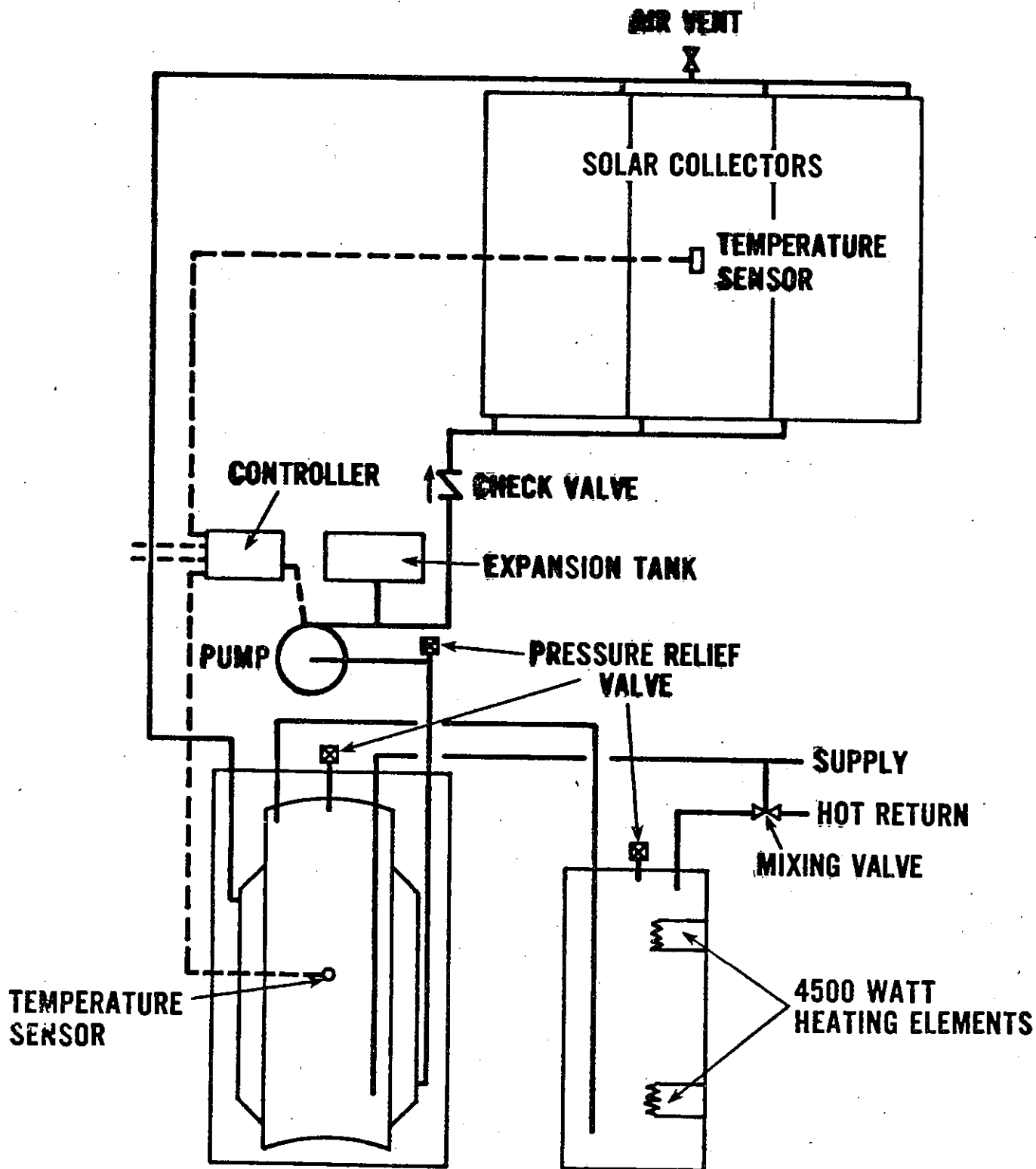
Figure 4.   Double Tank Indirect System

COLLECTOR PERFORMANCE

Collector performance curve
supplied by Lennox Industries

LSC18-1S SINGLE GLASS COLLECTOR

COLLECTOR EFFICIENCY (Percent)

100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

.04 .08 .12 .16 .20 .24

$$\frac{Tin-Tamb}{I} \quad (°C-m^2/W)$$
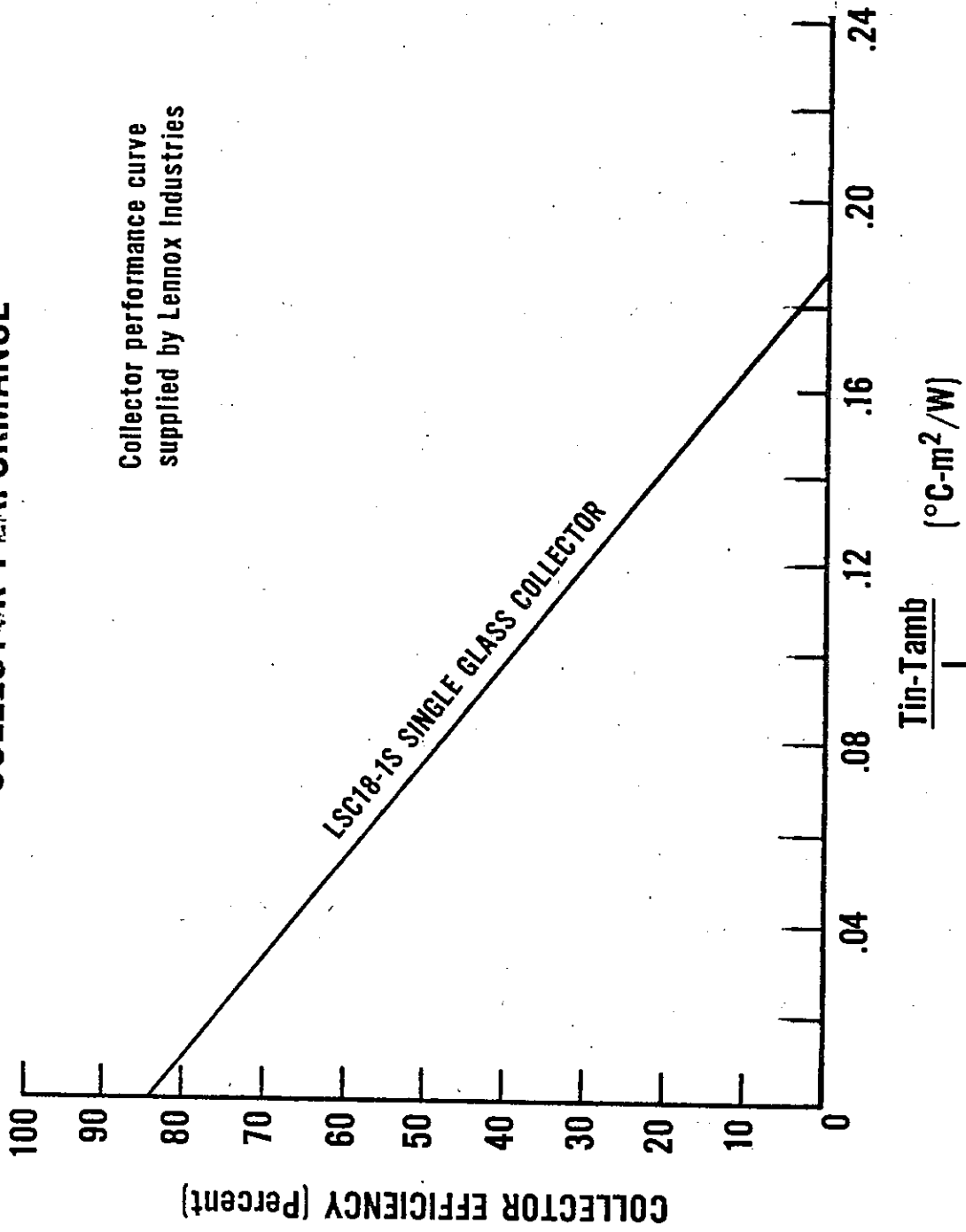
Figure 5.   Collector Efficiency Curve

Table 1

Washington D.C. Monthly Source Water Temperature [9]

Month	Temperature °C	Temperature °F
Jan	5.6	42.0
Feb	5.6	42.0
Mar	11.1	52.0
April	13.3	56.0
May	17.2	63.0
June	19.4	67.0
July	19.4	67.0
August	25.6	78.0
Sept	26.1	79.0
Oct	20.0	68.0
Nov	12.8	55.0
Dec	7.8	46.0

Table 2

Meteorological Instrumentation

Measurement	Instrument
Total Horizontal Incident Radiation	Epply 8-48 Pyranometer
Total Tilt Surface Incident Radiation	Epply PSP Pyranometer
Direct Beam Radiation	Epply Normal Incidence Pyrheliometer
Wind Velocity	Weather Measure Corporation Wind Cup Anemometer W103-B
Wind Direction	Weather Measure Corporation Light Weight Vane W104
Ambient Temperature	Type T Thermocouples

Table 3

Solar Domestic Hot Water Test Site
Data Channel Assignment

Channel No.	Measurement				
1	Temperature	Single Tank Direct (82 gal)	6"	From Tank Bottom
2	Temperature	Single Tank Direct (82 gal)	12"	From Tank Bottom
3	Temperature	Single Tank Direct (82 gal)	18"	From Tank Bottom
4	Temperature	Single Tank Direct (82 gal)	24"	From Tank Bottom
5	Temperature	Single Tank Direct (82 gal)	30"	From Tank Bottom
6	Temperature	Single Tank Direct (82 gal)	36"	From Tank Bottom
7	Temperature	Single Tank Direct (82 gal)	42"	From Tank Bottom
8	Temperature	Single Tank Direct (82 gal)	48"	From Tank Bottom
9	Temperature	Single Tank Direct (82 gal)	54"	From Tank Bottom
10	Temperature	Single Tank Direct (82 gal)	60"	From Tank Bottom
11	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (82 gal)	6"	From Tank Bottom
12	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (82 gal)	12"	From Tank Bottom
13	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (82 gal)	18"	From Tank Bottom
14	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (82 gal)	24"	From Tank Bottom
15	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (82 gal)	30"	From Tank Bottom
16	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (82 gal)	36"	From Tank Bottom
17	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (82 gal)	42"	From Tank Bottom
18	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (82 gal)	48"	From Tank Bottom
19	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (82 gal)	54"	From Tank Bottom
30	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (82 gal)	60"	From Tank Bottom
31	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (42 gal)	6"	From Tank Bottom
32	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (42 gal)	12"	From Tank Bottom
33	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (42 gal)	18"	From Tank Bottom
34	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (42 gal)	24"	From Tank Bottom
35	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (42 gal)	30"	From Tank Bottom
36	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (42 gal)	36"	From Tank Bottom
37	Temperature	Double Tank Direct (42 gal)	42"	From Tank Bottom
38	Temperature	Single Tank Indirect (82 gal)	6"	From Tank Bottom
39	Temperature	Single Tank Indirect (82 gal)	12"	From Tank Bottom
40	Temperature	Single Tank Indirect (82 gal)	18"	From Tank Bottom
41	Temperature	Single Tank Indirect (82 gal)	24"	From Tank Bottom
42	Temperature	Single Tank Indirect (82 gal)	30"	From Tank Bottom
43	Temperature	Single Tank Indirect (82 gal)	36"	From Tank Bottom
44	Temperature	Single Tank Indirect (82 gal)	42"	From Tank Bottom
45	Temperature	Single Tank Indirect (82 gal)	48"	From Tank Bottom
46	Temperature	Single Tank Indirect (82 gal)	54"	From Tank Bottom

Channel No.		Measurement			
47	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (82 gal)	6"	From Tank Bottom
48	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (82 gal)	12"	From Tank Bottom
49	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (82 gal)	18"	From Tank Bottom
50	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (82 gal)	24"	From Tank Bottom
51	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (82 gal)	30"	From Tank Bottom
52	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (82 gal)	36"	From Tank Bottom
53	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (82 gal)	42"	From Tank Bottom
54	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (82 gal)	48"	From Tank Bottom
55	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (82 gal)	54"	From Tank Bottom
56	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (42 gal)	6"	From Tank Bottom
57	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (42 gal)	12"	From Tank Bottom
58	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (42 gal)	18"	From Tank Bottom
59	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (42 gal)	24"	From Tank Bottom
70	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (42 gal)	30"	From Tank Bottom
71	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (42 gal)	36"	From Tank Bottom
72	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect (42 gal)	42"	From Tank Bottom
73	Temperature	Air System (82 gal)	6"	From Tank Bottom
74	Temperature	Air System (82 gal)	12"	From Tank Bottom
75	Temperature	Air System (82 gal)	18"	From Tank Bottom
76	Temperature	Air System (82 gal)	24"	From Tank Bottom
77	Temperature	Air System (82 gal)	30"	From Tank Bottom
78	Temperature	Air System (82 gal)	36"	From Tank Bottom
79	Temperature	Air System (82 gal)	42"	From Tank Bottom
90	Temperature	Air System (82 gal)	48"	From Tank Bottom
91	Temperature	Air System (82 gal)	54"	From Tank Bottom
92	Temperature	Air System (82 gal)	60"	From Tank Bottom
93	Temperature	Air System (42 gal)	6"	From Tank Bottom
94	Temperature	Air System (42 gal)	12"	From Tank Bottom
95	Temperature	Air System (42 gal)	18"	From Tank Bottom
96	Temperature	Air System (42 gal)	24"	From Tank Bottom
97	Temperature	Air System (42 gal)	30"	From Tank Bottom
98	Temperature	Air System (42 gal)	36"	From Tank Bottom
99	Temperature	Air System (42 gal)	42"	From Tank Bottom
100	Temperature	Single Tank Direct	Collector Supply
101	Temperature	Single Tank Direct	Collector Return
102	Temperature	Single Tank Direct	Collector Supply
103	Temperature	Single Tank Direct	Collector Return
104	Temperature	Single Tank Indirect	Collector Supply
105	Temperature	Single Tank Indirect	Collector Return
106	Temperature	Single Tank Indirect	Collector Supply
107	Temperature	Single Tank Indirect	Collector Supply

Channel No.		Measurement	
108	Temperature	Thermosyphon System	Collector Supply
109	Temperature	Thermosyphon System	Collector Return
110	Temperature	Single Tank Direct	Cold Water Supply
111	Pump Status	Single Tank Direct	Cold Water Supply
112	Temperature	Double Tank Direct	Cold Water Supply
113	Solenoid Status	Single Tank Direct	
114	Temperature	Single Tank Indirect	Cold Water Supply
115	Pump Status	Double Tank Direct	
116	Temperature	Double Tank Indirect	Cold Water Supply
117	Solenoid Status	Double Tank Direct	
118	Temperature	Air System	Cold Water Supply
119	Pump Status	Single Tank Indirect	
120	Pump/Blower Status	Air System	
121	Indoor Temperature	Location A	
122	Indoor Temperature	Location B	
123	Indoor Temperature	Location C	
124	Indoor Temperature	Location D	
125	Indoor Temperature	Location E	
126	Indoor Temperature	Location F	
127	Indoor Temperature	Location G	
128	Indoor Temperature	Location H	
129	Open		
130	Temperature	Thermosyphon System	Cold Water Supply
131	Pump Status	Double Tank Indirect	
132	Temperature	Thermosyphon System	6" From Tank Bottom
133	Temperature	Thermosyphon System	12" From Tank Bottom
134	Temperature	Thermosyphon System	18" From Tank Bottom
135	Temperature	Thermosyphon System	24" From Tank Bottom
136	Temperature	Thermosyphon System	30" From Tank Bottom
137	Temperature	Thermosyphon System	36" From Tank Bottom
138	Temperature	Thermosyphon System	42" From Tank Bottom
139	Temperature	Thermosyphon System	48" From Tank Bottom

Channel No.	Measurement
140	Temperature Single Tank Direct Hot Water Exit
141	Temperature Double Tank Direct Hot Water Exit
142	Temperature Single Tank Indirect Hot Water Exit
143	Temperature Double Tank Indirect Hot Water Exit
144	Temperature Air System Hot Water Exit
145	Temperature Thermosyphon System Hot Water Exit
146	Temperature Outdoor
147	Solar Radiation Tilt-Integrated
148	Solar Radiation Horizontal-Integrated
149	Temperature Air System Heat Exchange Water Supply
150	Temperature Air System Heat Exchanger Water Return
151	ΔT Thermopile Heat Exchanger
152	ΔT Thermopile Air Collectors
153	Temperature Air System Heat Exchanger Inlet Location A
154	Temperature Air System Heat Exchanger Inlet Location B
155	Temperature Air System Heat Exchanger Outlet Location A
156	Temperature Air System Heat Exchanger Outlet Location B
157	Temperature Air Collector Inlet Location A
158	Temperature Air Collector Inlet Location B
159	Temperature Air Collector Inlet Location C
170	Temperature Air Collector Inlet Location D
171	Temperature Air Collector Outlet Location A
172	Temperature Air Collector Outlet Location B
173	Temperature Air Collector Outlet Location C
174	Temperature Air Collector Outlet Location D
175	Wing Speed - Integrated
176	Wing Direction
177	Open

Channel No.	Measurement
178	Open
179	Flow Rate – Selected System
190	Radiation – Tilted Surface
191	Radiation – Horizontal Surface
192	Open
193	Wind Speed
194	ΔT Integrated Single Tank Direct
195	ΔT Integrated Double Tank Direct
196	ΔT Integrated Double Tank Indirect
197	ΔT Integrated Double Tank Indirect
198	ΔT Integrated Air System
199	ΔT Integrated Thermosyphon System

Table 4

Data Acquistion System Accuracy

Range Description	Total Range	Display Resolution	System Accuracy
Type T TC Copper-Constantan	-200°C to +400°C	0.1C	0.9°C
EMF	± 40 mV	1μV	± (0.02% +40μV)
EMF	± 10 V	1 mV	± (0.02% +4mV)

1.2 Details of wrap-around heat exchanger storage tank.

Details for the storage tank with the wrap-around heat exchanger
were sent together with the data set from August 1981. The details
are in the form of a drawing of the tank with the exact measures
in inches. Figure 6 is a copy of this specification drawing on
which the measures in inches have been replaced by the corresponding
numbers in centimeters.

Figure 6.   Details of wrap-around heat exchanger storage tank, cm.

Appendix 2. <u>Parameter sensitivity analysis specifications.</u>

As explained in chapter 6, a set of detailed system speci-
fications were distributed for the parameter sensitivity
analysis. The system configuration chosen for the analysis
was the NBS single tank indirect system used in the valida-
tion part of this activity. The exact specifications of the
system parameters to be used in the base run and in run 1
through 8, are given on the following page. At a later date,
November 30, 1981, some further recommendations were given
by the Operating Agent to assure better comparability among
the predictions of the program. They are the following:

- Pump starting differential set point: 5 K

- Pump stopping differential set point: .5 K

- Collector heat capacity stated includes fluid content

- Do not use the previously recommended incidence angle
  modifier (many of the participants never used it).

IEA Task I, Subtask E, Validation

Parameter specification for sensitivity analysis on
NBS - DHW Single Tank Indirect System.

Parameter	Base case, Run 0	Run no: Parameter value
Collector: MCp	16.55 kJ/m^2 $^{\circ}$C	
$\dot{\text{m}}$Cp	343 W/$^{\circ}$C	Run 4: 500 W/$^{\circ}$C Run 5: 250 W/$^{\circ}$C
Piping: Uinside	.19 W/m$^{\circ}$C, l = 7.3 m	Run 6: 0.10 W/m$^{\circ}$C
Uoutside	.13 W/m$^{\circ}$C, l = 2.4 m	Run 6: 0.07 W/m$^{\circ}$C
MCp	.78 kJ/m$^{\circ}$C	
Tank: AT	2.70 m^2	Run 1: 2.10 m^2
MCp	1282 kJ/$^{\circ}$C	Run 1: 855 kJ/$^{\circ}$C
UL	.525 W/m^2 $^{\circ}$C	Run 2: .4 W/m^2 $^{\circ}$C Run 3: .2 W/m^2 $^{\circ}$C
EFFHX	.25	
Headers: U	.15 W/$^{\circ}$C m	
l	6 m	
MCp	2.8 kJ/$^{\circ}$C m	
		Run 7: Best combination of Run 0 - Run 6

Daily draw (constant): 300 l

Draw temperature = 50°C

Deadband for auxiliary: 57 - 63°C

Include day and 18 and 28 in summaries

Present results according to table 2 in format and
add performance factors NCP and FP.

Ove Jørgensen
Operating Agent
80-08-19

July 31, 1981 added:

Water main temperature = 25.6°C

Load calculation: LFHx300.x(50.-25.6)x4186.J

where LFH is the hourly fraction of the daily load.

Appendix 3.   TRNSYS INFORMATION FLOW CHARTS

Four different research groups have used TRNSYS for the
simulations in the context of the present work. The groups
used individual combinations of the individual TRNSYS sub-
routines as no standard TRNSYS routines could handle the
wrap-around heat exchanger used in the indirect systems.
Since TRNSYS is a world-wide utilized program it was agreed
to present the TRNSYS flow charts used by these participants
as an illustration of the use of the program. The flow
charts have been copied from the individual reports of the
participants and put together in this appendix. On the
next page is a complete listing of the TRNSYS input card deck.
This card deck has been produced by Tom Freeman, who is the
most experienced TRNSYS user of the group with a background
at the University of Wisconsin Solar Energy Laboratory.

INPUT CARD DECK, Ref. 26

TRNSYS - A TRANSIENT SIMULATION PROGRAM
FROM THE SOLAR ENERGY LAB AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
VERSION 10.1 6/1/79

```
*IEA/NBS SINGLE TANK INDIRECT SYSTEM

WIDTH    72

SIMULATION        8.833E+00    7.048E+02    1.667E-01

TOLERANCES       -1.000E-01   -1.000E-01

LIMITS   50    10

UNIT  9      TYPE  9
     PARAMETERS 10
     1.500E+01    1.667E-01    1.000E+00    6.000E-01    0.
     2.000E+00    3.600E+00    0.           1.000E+01    1.000E+00
     (10X,2F9.2,13X,2F6.1/9F6.1,2F1.0)

UNIT 16      TYPE 16
     PARAMETERS  5
     1.000E+00    2.130E+02    3.900E+01    4.871E+03   -1.500E+00
     INPUTS  6
      9, 1         9,19         9,20         0, 0         0, 0
      0, 0
     0.           0.           0.           2.000E-01    3.900E+01
     0.

UNIT 36      TYPE 36      DHW LOAD
     PARAMETERS 30
     7.040E+01    8.670E+01    6.680E+01    6.983E+01    6.983E+01
     6.983E+01    7.280E+01    6.800E+01    6.850E+01    6.940E+01
     6.630E+01    6.630E+01    6.630E+01    6.640E+01    6.590E+01
     6.660E+01    6.750E+01    7.140E+01    5.780E+01    5.780E+01
     6.600E+01    6.920E+01    6.940E+01    7.140E+01    8.730E+01
     8.730E+01    8.730E+01    8.730E+01    7.680E+01    7.680E+01

UNIT  2      TYPE  2
     PARAMETERS  3
     5.000E+00    1.000E+01    1.700E+00
     INPUTS  3
      1, 1         4, 1         2, 1
     0.           0.           0.

UNIT  3      TYPE  3      COL PUMP
     PARAMETERS  2
     3.000E+02    3.060E+02
     INPUTS  3
     34, 1        34, 2         2, 1
     0.           0.           0.
```

/

```
UNIT  1      TYPE  1
     PARAMETERS  5
     5.000E+00    4.320E+00    3.560E+00    7.000E+00    2.000E+00
     INPUTS  4
      3, 1         3, 2         9, 3         9, 2
      0.           0.           0.           0.

UNIT 31      TYPE 31
     PARAMETERS  4
     5.600E-01    9.400E-01    3.560E+00    2.000E+01
     INPUTS  3
      1, 1         1, 2         9, 3
      0.           0.           0.

UNIT 32      TYPE 31
     PARAMETERS  4
     2.500E+00    2.850E+00    3.560E+00    2.000E+01
     INPUTS  3
     31, 1        31, 2         9, 4
      0.           0.           0.

UNIT 33      TYPE 31
     PARAMETERS  4
     2.500E+00    2.850E+00    3.560E+00    2.000E+01
   ⊙ INPUTS  3
      4, 1         4, 2         9, 4
      0.           0.           0.

UNIT 34      TYPE 31
     PARAMETERS  4
     5.600E-01    9.400E-01    3.560E+00    2.000E+01
     INPUTS  3
     33, 1        33, 2         9, 3
      0.           0.           0.

UNIT 11      TYPE 11
     PARAMETERS  2
     4.000E+00    5.000E+00
     INPUTS  4
      9, 9        36, 1         4, 3         9,10
     2.560E+01     0.          4.000E+01    4.900E+01

UNIT  4      TYPE  4
     PARAMETERS 12
     3.100E-01    1.268E+00    4.190E+00    1.000E+03    1.700E+00
     8.100E+03    1.000E+00    1.000E+00    6.000E+01    3.073E+02
     2.000E+00    3.560E+00
     INPUTS  5
     32, 1        32, 2        11, 1        11, 2         9, 4
      0.           0.           0.           0.          2.000E+01
     DERIVATIVES  3
     3.910E+01    3.910E+01    3.910E+01

UNIT 15      TYPE 15
     PARAMETERS 12
      0.           0.           0.           0.          3.000E+00
     3.000E+00    3.000E+00   -4.000E+00    0.           0.
     1.000E+00   -4.000E+00
     INPUTS  6
     31, 3        32, 3        33, 3        34, 3        36, 1
      9,11
      0.           0.           0.           0.           0.
      0.
```

INPUT CARD DECK, Ref. 26

```
*

UNIT 28       TYPE 28        TABLE 1 (LU11)
     PARAMETERS 16
     2.400E+01    -1.667E-01     7.200E+02     1.100E+01     0.
    -4.000E+00     0.           -4.000E+00     0.           -2.000E+00
     2.000E+00    -4.000E+00     0.           -2.000E+00     2.000E+00
    -4.000E+00
     INPUTS   4
      9, 2         16, 6          9, 3          9, 4
     LABELS   4
     QSUNM        QSUNP          TAMB          TINDRS

UNIT 29       TYPE 28        TABLE 2C (LU12)
     PARAMETERS 33
     2.400E+01    -1.667E-01     7.200E+02     1.200E+01     0.
    -4.000E+00     0.           -4.000E+00     0.           -4.000E+00
     0.           -4.000E+00    -1.000E+00     4.190E+00     0.
     1.000E+00    -4.000E+00     0.           -4.000E+00     0.
    -4.000E+00    -1.000E+00     4.190E+00    -1.500E+01     1.000E+00
    -1.600E+01     4.000E+00    -1.000E+00     4.190E+00    -1.500E+01
     1.000E+00     2.000E+00    -4.000E+00
     INPUTS   7
      1, 3         4, 7          4, 5         15, 1         15, 2
      4, 8         3, 3
     LABELS   8
     QCOL         QSTO          QLSTO         QLPIP         QTO
     QAUX         QOP           FP

UNIT 30       TYPE 28        TABLE 3C  (LU13)
     PARAMETERS 27
     2.400E+01    -1.667E-01     7.200E+02     1.300E+01     0.
    -2.000E+00     2.000E+00    -4.000E+00     0.           -2.000E+00
     2.000E+00    -4.000E+00    -1.600E+01    -1.300E+01     2.000E+00
    -1.000E+00     4.320E+00     2.000E+00    -4.000E+00    -1.600E+01
    -1.400E+01     4.000E+00    -1.500E+01     4.000E+00    -1.600E+01
     2.000E+00    -4.000E+00
     INPUTS   6
      4, 9         9, 8          9, 2          4, 5         15, 1
      1, 3
     LABELS   4
     TAVP         TAVM          CEFFP         SEFFP

UNIT 26       TYPE 26        PLOTTER
     PARAMETERS  4
     1.000E+00     1.680E+02     2.160E+02     1.000E+00
     INPUTS   2
      4, 9         9, 8
     TAVP         TAVM

END
```

S I N G L E   T A N K   D I R E C T   S Y S T E M

(TRNSYS information Flow Diagram) **Ref. 9**

DOUBLE TANK DIRECT SYSTEM

(TRNSYS Information Flow Diagram) **Ref. 9**

DATA READER
UNIT 35 TYPE 9

Ht Ta Tin R

Ti mi Ta Ht

COLLECTORS
UNIT 3 TYPE 1

To mo   R

Ti mi Ta

PIPES
UNIT 33 TYPE 31

To mo   R

24.2

Th mh Tl ml Tin

TANK
UNIT 4 TYPE 4

Th mh Tl ml R

4.19

Cp m Tl T2
Q_{STO}
UNIT 24 TYPE 15

Qsto

R

Tl ml Tin

TANK
UNIT 9 TYPE 4

Tl   R

Ti mi

PUMP
UNIT 5 TYPE 3

To mo

Tl mi Ta

PIPES
UNIT 34 TYPE 31

To mo   R

To Th

PUMP CONTROLER
UNIT 6 TYPE 2

DAILY LOAD
PROFILE
UNIT 20 TYPE 9

DAILY D H W
DRAW
UNIT 29 TYPE 9

24.2

REAL D H W
PROFILE
UNIT 21 TYPE 15

ΔT
STOCK
UNIT 22 TYPE 15

48.2 24.2

Draw Thw Tcw ΔT
LOAD
UNIT 23 TYPE 15

ml

66.6 58   1300 44.7

ΔE
STORAGE TEMPERATURE
UNIT 31 TYPE 15

TAVEg

R

ΔE
STORAGE TEMPERATURE
UNIT 32 TYPE 15

TAVEp

R

RESULT (R)

Q_{sh}	Q_{lpip}
Q_{st}	M_l
Q_{col}	ETA
Q_{ls}	Ta
Q_t	TOC
Q_{aux}	TIC
Q_{sto}	Tin
Q_{load}	TAVEp
Q_{op}	ΔE
TAVEg	TFP

S I N G L E   T A N K   I N D I R E C T   S Y S T E M
(TRNSYS Information Flow Diagram) **Ref. 9**

D O U B L E T A N K I N D I R E C T S Y S T E M

(TRNSYS Information Flow Diagram) **Ref. 9**

```
┌─────────────────────┐
│   DATA READER        │
│   UNIT 35 TYPE 9     │
│   R   Ht  Ta Tin     │
└─────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────────┐
│  Ti  ṁi  Ta  Ht     │
│   COLLECTORS         │
│   UNIT 3 TYPE 1      │
│  To  ṁo       R      │
└─────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────────┐
│  Ti  ṁi  Ta          │
│   PIPES              │
│   UNIT 33 TYPE 31    │
│  To  ṁo       R      │
└─────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────────┐
│  Th  ṁh  Tc  ṁc     │
│   HEAT EXCHANGER     │
│   UNIT 7 TYPE 5      │
│  Th  ṁh  Tc  ṁc     │
└─────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────────┐          ┌──────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐
│  Th  ṁh  Tl  ṁl  Tin│          │  DAILY LOAD      │   │  DAILY  D H W    │
│   TANK              │          │  PROFILE         │   │  DRAW            │
│   UNIT 4 TYPE 4     │          │  UNIT 20 TYPE 9  │   │  UNIT 29 TYPE 9  │
│  Th  ṁh    Tl  ṁl   │          └──────────────────┘   └──────────────────┘
└─────────────────────┘                                          24.1

┌─────────────────────┐          ┌──────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐
│   Tl  ṁl  Tin        │          │  READ  D H W     │   │   ΔT             │
│   TANK              │          │  PROFILE         │   │   STOCK          │
│   UNIT 9 TYPE 4     │          │  UNIT 21 TYPE 15 │   │  UNIT 22 TYPE 15 │
│   Tl      R         │          └──────────────────┘   └──────────────────┘
└─────────────────────┘                           51.1  24.1

                                 ┌──────────────────────┐
┌─────────────────────┐          │  Draw Thw Tcw ΔT     │
│  Ti  ṁi   ƴ          │          │   LOAD               │
│   PUMP              │          │  UNIT 23 TYPE 15     │
│   UNIT 5 TYPE 3     │          │           ṁl         │
│  To  ṁo             │          └──────────────────────┘
└─────────────────────┘                       1300  33.6

                          66.6 53.3
        4.19             ┌──────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐
┌─────────────────────┐  │   ΔΣ             │   │   ΔΣ             │
│  Cp  ṁ  Tl  T2      │  │ STORAGE TEMPERATURE│ │  STORAGE TEMP.   │
│   Qsto              │  │  UNIT 31 TYPE 15 │   │  UNIT 32 TYPE 15 │
│  UNIT 24 TYPE 15    │  │   TAVEᴳ          │   │   TAVEᴾ          │
│         R           │  └──────────────────┘   └──────────────────┘
└─────────────────────┘         R

┌─────────────────────┐
│  Ti  ṁi  Ta          │
│   PIPES             │
│   UNIT 34 TYPE 31   │
│  To  ṁo       R      │
└─────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────────┐          ┌──────────────────────┐
│  Ti  ṁi   ƴ          │          │  R E S U L T S (R)   │
│   PUMP              │          │                      │
│   UNIT 8 TYPE 3     │          │  Qsh       Qlpip     │
│  To  ṁo             │          │  Qst       Ml        │
└─────────────────────┘          │  Qcol      ETA       │
                                 │  Qls       Ta        │
┌─────────────────────┐          │  Qt        TOC       │
│  To  Th   ƴ          │          │  Qaux      TIC       │
│   PUMP CONTROLLER   │          │  Qsto      Tin       │
│   UNIT 6  TYPE 2    │          │  Qload     TAVEp     │
│       ƴ             │          │  Qop       ΔE        │
└─────────────────────┘          │  TAVEᴳ     TFP       │
                                 └──────────────────────┘
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DOMESTIC HOT-WATER SYSTEM Nº I "FLOW-CHART" Ref. 10
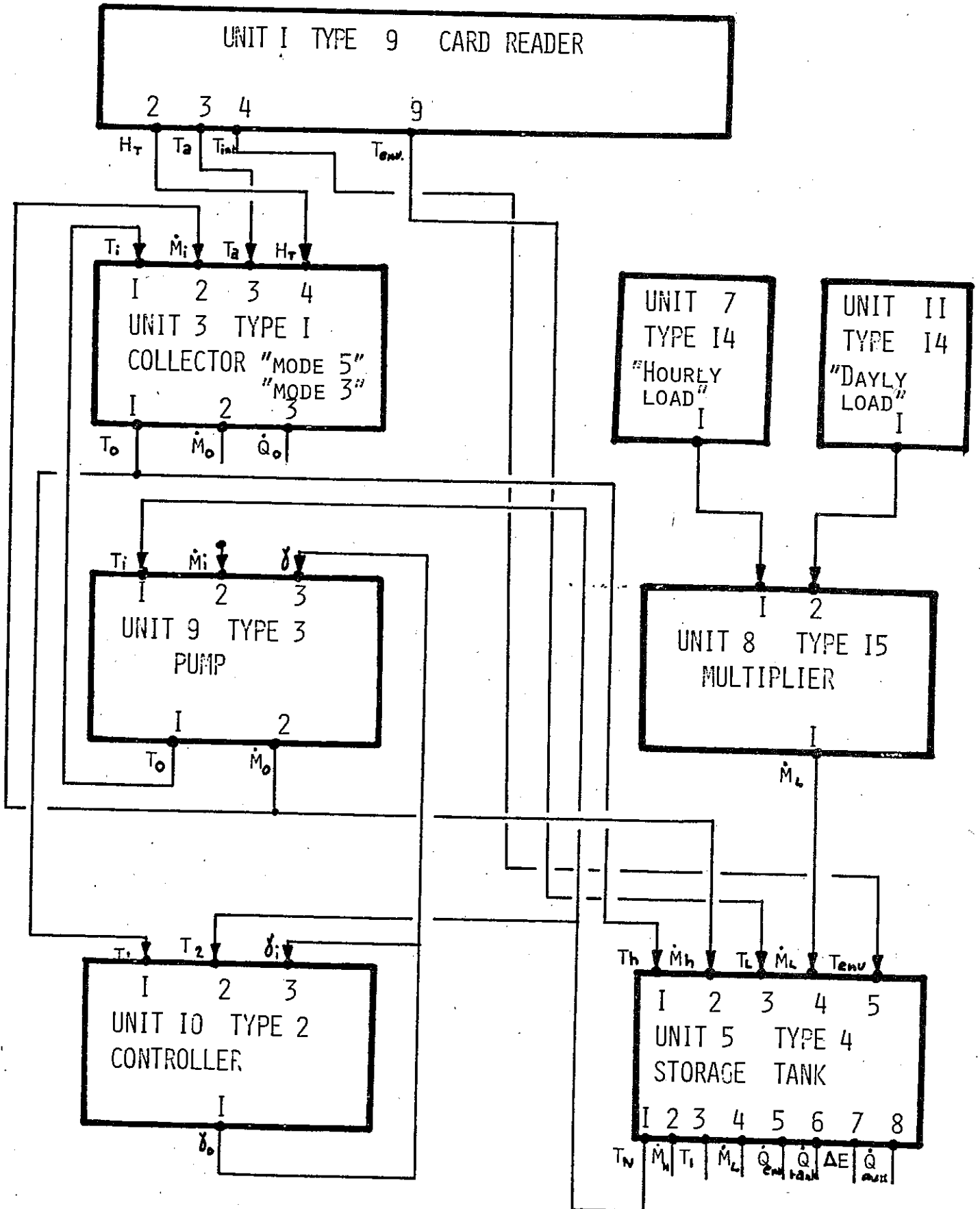
System 1 - Single Tank Direct **Ref. 22**
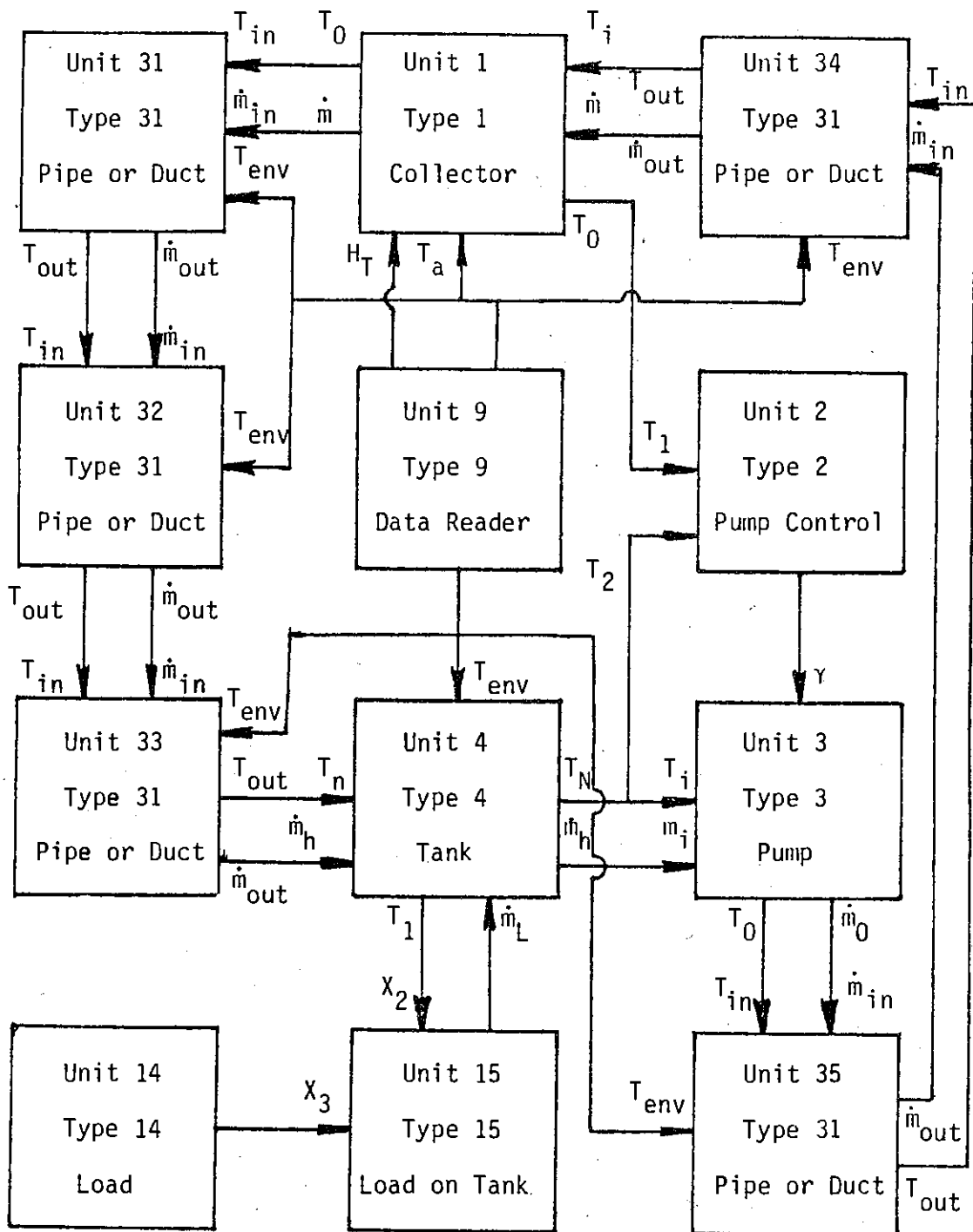
System 2 - Double Tank Direct **Ref. 22**
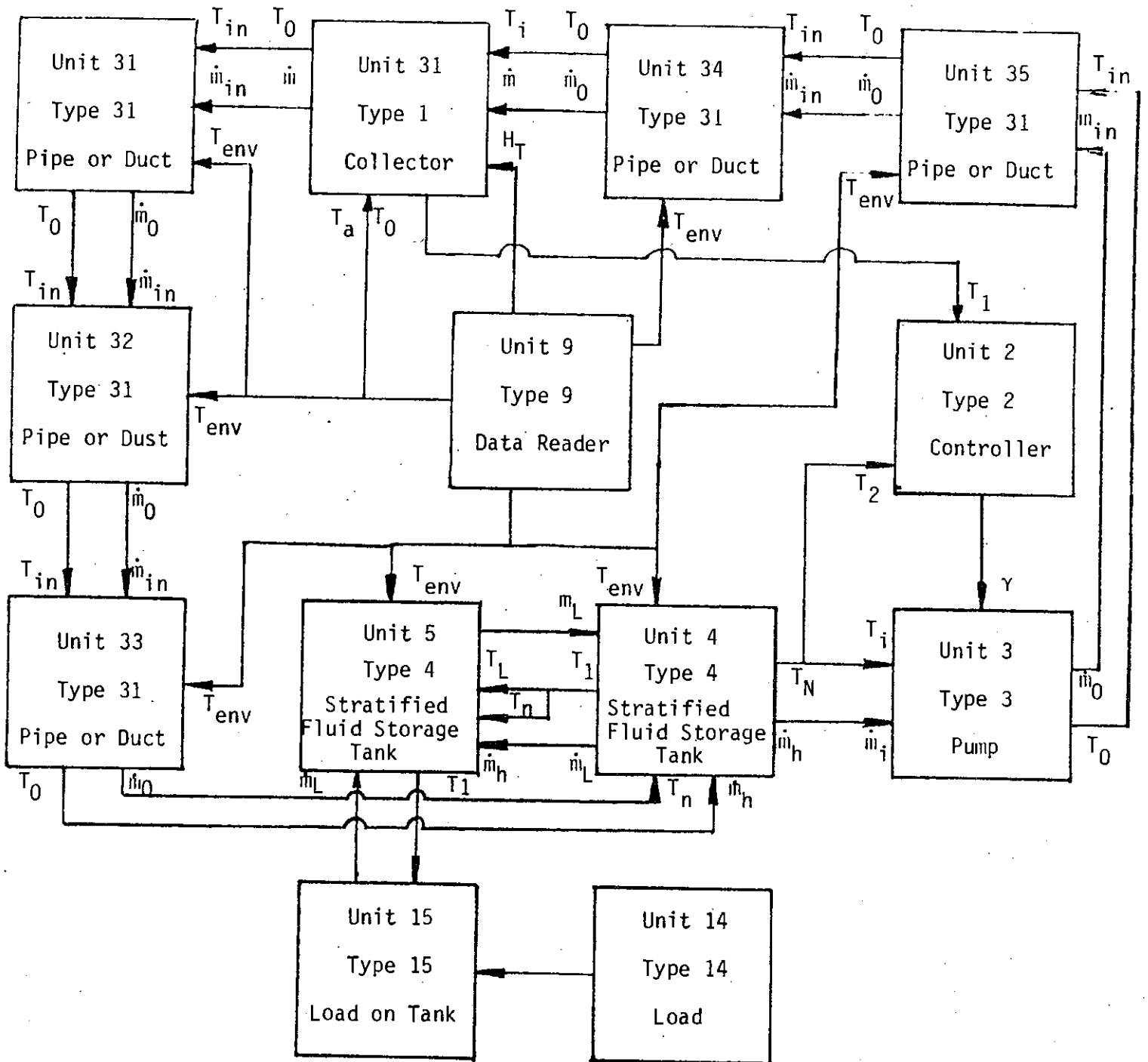
System 3 - Single Tank Indirect **Ref. 22**

Unit 9
Type 9
Data Reader

T_{env} T_{env} T_{env}

T_{in} Unit 31 / Type 31 / Pipe or Duct T_{out} T_{in} Unit 32 / Type 31 / Pipe or Duct T_{out} T_{in} Unit 33 / Type 31 / Pipe or Duct

$\dot{m}_{in}$ $\dot{m}_{out}$ $\dot{m}_{in}$ $\dot{m}_{out}$ $\dot{m}_{in}$

T_{out} $\dot{m}_{out}$

T_0 $\dot{m}$ $\dot{m}_n$ T_{hi}

$T_{\dot{q}}$ Unit 1 / Type 1 / Collector T_0

H_T

Unit 3 / Type 3 / Pump T_i

Unit 5 / Type 5 / HX T_n Unit 4 / Type 4 / Tank T

$\dot{m}_n$

Y

T_i $\dot{m}$

T_{out} $\dot{m}_{out}$

T_{in} $\dot{m}_{in}$

Unit 34 / Type 31 / Pipe or Duct T_{in} T_{out} / $\dot{m}_{in}$ $\dot{m}_{out}$ Unit 35 / Type 31 / Pipe or Duct

T_{ci} $\dot{m}_c$

T_0 $\dot{m}_0$ T_i

Y   Unit 43 / Type 3 / Pump 2

T_N T_1 $\dot{m}_L$

Unit 15 / Type 15 / Load on Tank

T_{env}

Unit 10 / Type 9 / Data Reader

T_1 Unit 2 / Type 2 / Pump Control T_2

Unit 16 / Type 15 / Average Tank Temperature

Unit 14 / Type 14 / Load

System 4 - Double Tank Indirect **Ref. 22**
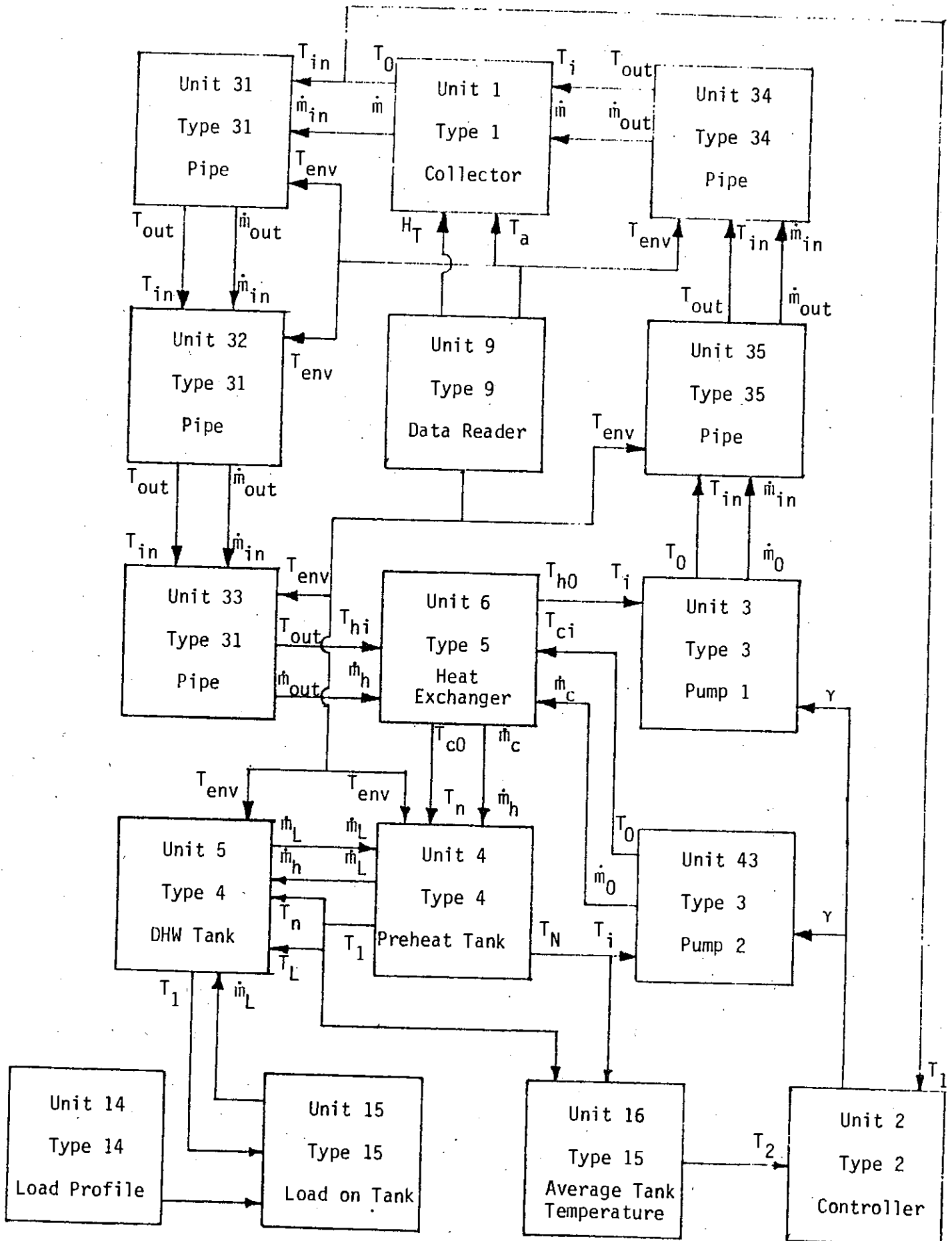
Figure 2. TRNSYS Flow Diagram for NBS Single Tank Indirect System Ref. 24

Figure 4   TRNSYS Information Flow Diagram
for Single Tank Indirect System
Ref. 26

Appendix 4. Address Lists

IEA SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING PROGRAM

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

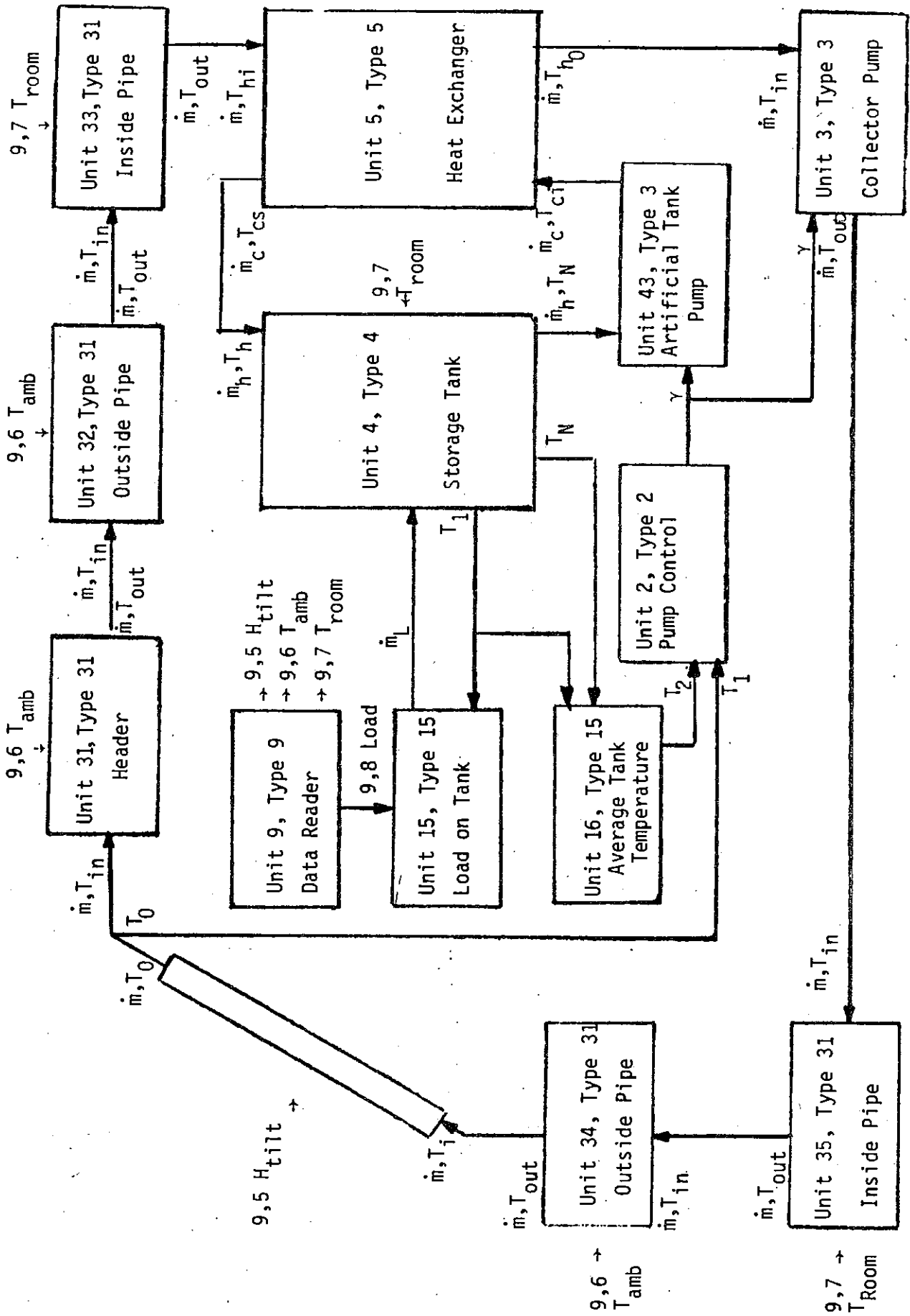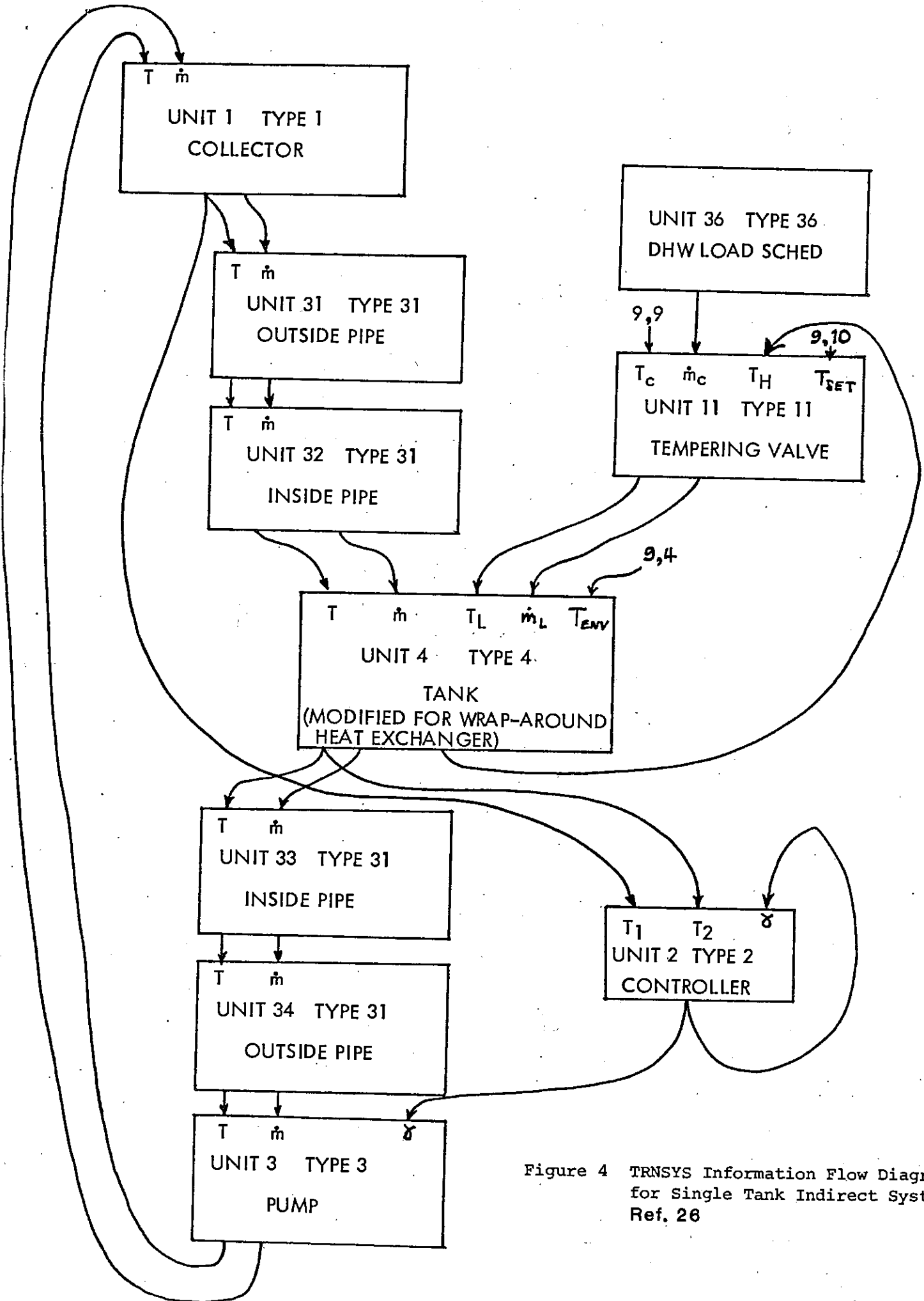|		
AUSTRALIA	Mr. A. C. Smart Assistant Secretary Energy Technology Branch Dept. National Development & Energy P.O. Box 5 Canberra ACT 2600	Tel: (062) 45 8211 Telex: 62101
(Alternate)	Mr. R. Layland Minister (Energy) Australian Delegation to OECD 4 rue Jean Rey 75724 Paris Cedex 15	Tel: 575-6200
AUSTRIA	Prof. G. Faninger Austrian Solar and Space Agency Garnisongasse 7 A-1090 Vienna	Tel: (0222) 438177 Telex: 76560 assa a

BELGIUM	Mr. Tony Vijverman
	Charge de mission
	Programme National de R&D Energie
	Service de Programmation de la
	  Politique Scientifique
	Rue de la Science 8
	B-1040 Brussels
		Tel: (02) 230-4100
		Telex: 24501
		     PROSCIENT BRU B

(Alternate)	Mr. B. Beyens (Same address as above)	
CANADA	Mr. Robert Aldwinckle (VICE CHAIRMAN) National Research Council of Canada Building R-92 - Solar Energy Project Montreal Road Ottawa K1A OR6	Tel: (613) 993-2730 Telex: 053-4134 Telecopy: (613) 993-0603
(Alternate)	Mr. T. LeFeuvre (Same address as above)	Tel: (613) 993-9224 Telex: 053-4134
DENMARK	Dr. Jens Houmann Ministry of Energy Strandgade 29 DK-1401 Kobenhavn K	Tel: (01) 54 3611 Telex: 31437 energy dk
(Alternate)	Prof. Vagn Korsgaard Thermal Insulation Laboratory Building 118 Technical University of Denmark DK-2800 Lyngby	Tel: (02) 883511 Telex: 37529 DTH

EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Dr. A. Strub Directorate General for Research, Science and Education Commission of the European Communities 200 rue de la Loi 1040 Brussels, Belgium	Tel: (02) 735-8040 x4683 Telex: 21877 COMEO B
(Alternate)	Dr. E. Aranovitch European Commission Joint Research Center Euratom I-21020 Ispra, Italy	Tel: (332) 780131/780271 Telex: 380042 EUR 1
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	Dipl. Ing. F. J. Friedrich Kernforschungsanlange Jülich GmbH Projektleitung Energieforschung Postfach 1913 D-5170 Jülich	Tel: (02461) 614743 Telex: 833556 kfa d
(Alternate)	Dr. H. Klein Ministerium fur Forschung und Technoligie Stresemann Strasse 2 D-53 Bonn-Bad Godesburg	Tel: (0228) 593288
GREECE	Prof. R. Rigopoulos Physics Laboratory II University of Patras Patras	Tel: (061) 991712
ITALY	Dr. Franco Vivona Consiglio Nazionale Ricerche Progetto Finalizzato Energetica Via Nizza 128 00198 Roma	Tel: (06) 854383/865493 Telex: 612322 CNR PFE I

JAPAN	Mr. Tadashi Hirono
	Sunshine Project Promotion
	  Headquarters
	Agency of Industrial Science
	  and Technology - MITI
	1-3-1, Kasumigaseki
	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
		Tel: (03) 434-5647
		Telex: 22916 EIDMITI J

(Alternate)	Dr. Tetsuo Noguchi Solar Research Laboratory Government Industrial Research Institute, Nagoya AIST, MITI Hirate-Machi, Kita-ku Nagoya 462 Japan	Tel: (052) 911-2111 x475
NETHERLANDS	Mr. Paul F. Sens (CHAIRMAN) Project Office for Energy Research Netherlands Energy Research Foundation P.O. Box 1 1755 ZG Petten	Tel: (2246) 6262 Telex: 57211

NEW ZEALAND	Dr. W. B. Healy Scientific Minister New Zealand High Commission New Zealand House Haymarket London SW1Y, 4TQ, UNITED KINGDOM	Tel: (01) 930-8422 Telex: 24368
(Alternate)	Mr. R. Benzie New Zealand Delegation to OECD 7 rue Leonardo de Vinci 75116 Paris, FRANCE	Tel: 533-6650
NORWAY	Mr. Fritjof Salvesen I/S Miljoplan Kjørbuvn 18 N-1300 Sandvika	Tel: (02) 392416 Telex: 18815 NORCON
SPAIN	Dr. Jose Maria Goya Cabezon INTA Paseo del Pintor Rosales, 34 Madrid-8	Tel: 231-6203 Telex: 22026 INTA E
(Alternate)	Mr. E. De Mora Fiol Spanish Delegation to OECD 42 rue de Lubeck 75016 Paris, FRANCE	Tel: 727-2750
SWEDEN	Mr. Egil Öfverholm Swedish Council for Building Research St. Göransgatan 66 S-11233 Stockholm	Tel: (08) 540640 Telex: 10398 BFR S
SWITZERLAND	Dr. G. Schriber Federal Office of Energy Kapellenstrasse 14 CH-3003 Berne	Tel: (031) 615658 Telex: 33065
UNITED KINGDOM (I & VII)	Mr. David Curtis The Oscar Faber Partnership 18 Upper Marlborough Road St. Albans, Herts	Tel: (727) 59111 Telex: 889072
(III)	Prof. B. J. Brinkworth University College Newport Road Cardiff CF2 1TA	Tel: (0222) 44211 Telex: 49635
(Alternate)	Dr. W. B. Gillett (Same address as above)	

(V&VI)	Dr. G. Long Energy Technology Support Unit Building 156 AERE, Harwell Oxfordshire OX11 ORA	Tel: (0235) 834621 Telex: 83135
UNITED STATES	Dr. F. H. Morse (VICE CHAIRMAN) U.S. Department of Energy Office of Solar Heat Technologies Mail Stop 5H-079 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20585	Tel: (202) 252-8084 Telex: (TWX) 7108220176 DOE FORSTL WSH

OPERATING AGENTS

TASK I	Mr. O. Jørgensen Thermal Insulation Laboratory Building 118 Technical University of Denmark DK-2800 Lyngby DENMARK	Tel: (02) 883511 Telex: 37529 DTH
TASK II	Dr. Tetsuo Noguchi Solar Research Laboratory Government Industrial Research Institute, Nagoya AIST, MITI Hirate-Machi, Kita-ku Nagoya 462 JAPAN	Tel: (052) 911-2111 x475
TASK III	Dr. H. Talarek Kernforschungsanlange Jülich GmbH IKP - Solar Energy Branch Postfach 1913 D-5170 Jülich FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	Tel: (02461) 614540 Telex: 833556 KFA D
TASK V	Dr. Lars Dahlgren Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute Box 923 Fack, S-601 19 Nörrkoping SWEDEN	Tel: (011) 10 80 00 Telex: 64400 smhi s

TASK VI	Professor William S. Duff Solar Energy Applications Laboratory Colorado State University Ft. Collins, CO 80523 USA	Tel: (303) 491-8211
TASK VII	Mr. Arne Boysen Hidemark Danielson AB Järntorget 78 11129 Stockholm, Sweden	Tel: (08) 230070
TASK VIII	Mr. Michael Holtz 3355 Heidelberg Drive Boulder, CO 80303 USA	Tel: (303) 494-8414
TASK IX	Dr. D. C. McKay Atmospheric Environment Services 4905 Downsview Street Toronto M3H 5T4, Canada	Tel: (416) 667-4626 Telex: 06 96 4582 Telecopie:(416)667-4945

IEA SECRETARIAT

Dr. Masaaki Mishiro
International Energy Agency
2 rue Andre Pascal
F-75755 Paris Cedex 16
France

Tel: 524-9472
Telex: 630190F

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE
COMMITTEE

Ms. Sheila Blum
TPI, Incorporated
5010 Sunnyside Avenue
Beltsville, Maryland 20705 USA

Tel: (301) 345-5200
345-9666

IEA - SOLAR TASK I

National Contact Persons

BELGIUM
Prof. André Pilatte
Faculté Polytechnique de Mons
Laboratoire de Thermodynamique
31 Boulevard Dolez
B - 7000 Mons
Tel: (065) 338191
Tlx: 57764 UEMONS B, att. Pilatte

DENMARK
M.sc.physics O. Jørgensen
Thermal Insulation Laboratory
Technical Unviersity of Denmark
Building 118
DK - 2800 Lyngby
Tel: (02) 883511
Tlx: 37529 DTHDIA DK

GERMANY
Dr. Hardt
Projektleitung Energieforschung
Kernforschungsanlage Julich GmbH
Postfach 1913
D - 5170 Jülich
Tel: 02461 610
Tlx: 0833556 kfa d
        FRIEDRICH PLF

ITALY
Prof. Aldo Fanchiotti
C.N.R.
Progetto Finalizzato Energetica
Via Nizza 128
I - 00198 Roma
Tel: (06) 844.0025
Tlx: 612322 CNR PFE I

JAPAN
Dr. Tetsuo Noguchi
Solar Research Laboratory, Girin
1, Hirate-machi, Katu-ku
Nagoya 462

NEDTHERLANDS
Mr. W.B. Veltkamp
Eindhoven University of Technology
Gebouw W & S, ol.11
P.O. Box 513
NL - 5600 MB Eindhoven
Tel: (040) 473152
Tlx: 51163

National Contact Persons

NETHERLANDS   Mr. J. van Heel
                   Bouwcentrum
                   P.O. Box 299
                   NL - 3000 AG Rotterdam
                   Tel: (010) 116181
                   Tlx: 22530 bouwc nl

SPAIN   Mr. Eduardo G. Mezquida
                   Instituto Nacional de Técnica Aeroespacial
                   Torrejon de Ardoz
                   E- Madrid
                   Tel: 6750700, ext. 479
                   Tlx:

SWEDEN   Mr. Egil Öfverholm
                   Swedish Council for Building Research
                   Sankt Göransgatan 66
                   S - 11233 Stockholm
                   Tel: (08) 540640
                   Tlx: 10398 BFR S

SWITZERLAND   Dr. Phys. André Faist
                   Solar Group
                   Lab. de Physique Theorique
                   14, Av. de l'Eglise-Anglaise
                   CH - 1006 Lausanne
                   Tel: (021) 473431
                   Tlx: 24478 EPF VD CH

UNITED KINGDOM   Mr. David Curtis
                   The Oscar Faber Partnership
                   18 Upper Marlborough Road
                   GB - St. Albans, Herts
                   Tel: (44) 727-61222
                   Tlx: 889072 FABER G

U.S.A.   Mr. J. Hedstrom
                   Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory
                   MS 571, Group Q-11
                   Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545
                   Tel: (505) 667-2621
                   Tlx.

EEC   Mr. E. Aranovitch
                   Joint Research Center EURATOM
                   I - 21020 Ispra (Varese)
                   Tel: 78131/135
                   Tlx: 38042

IEA - SOLAR TASK I, SUBTASK E

Responsible Researchers

BELGIUM

Mr. C. Boussemaere
Faculte Polytechnique de Mons
Laboratorie de Thermodynamique
31 Boulevard Dolez
B - 7000 Mons

ENGLAND

Mr. R. La Fontaine
The Oscar Faber Partnership
18 Upper Marlborough Road
St. Albans
GB - Herts AL1 3UT

JAPAN

Mr. Tatsuo Inooka
Nikken Sekkei Ltd.
38 Yokobori Nichome
Higashiku
Osaka 541

SWITZERLAND

Mr. Guy-Roland Perrin
Solar Group
Lab. de Physique Theorique
14. av. de l'Eglise-Anglaise
CH - 1006 Lausanne

U.S.A.

Mr. Tom Freeman
Altas Corporation
500 Chestnut Street
Santa Cruz, California 95060

U.S.A.

Dr. William Kennish
TPI, Inc.
5010 Sunnyside Avenue, Suite 301
Beltsville, Maryland 20705

WEST GERMANY

Mr. P. Wensiersky
Kernforschungsanlage Jülich
Programmgruppe Systemforschung
und Technologische Entwicklung
Postfach 1913
D - 5170 Jülich

DENMARK

Mr. Ove Jørgensen
Thermal Insulation Laboratory
Technical University of Denmark
Building 118
DK - 2800 Lyngby