

## Research Article

# Enhancing the Performance of Solar Air Heating Systems: Techniques and Innovations

Sadiq B. T. Al-Omari<sup>1,\*</sup>, <sup>1</sup> Energy Mechanical Engineering from Suleyman Demirel University, Istanbul, Türkiye**ARTICLE INFO**

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**ABSTRACT**

The increasing demand for renewable energy solutions has intensified research on solar air heating systems (SAHS), recognized for their simplicity, efficiency, and applicability in residential, industrial, and agricultural settings. This review paper comprehensively explores advancements and challenges in the design and performance of SAHS. Emphasis is placed on innovative materials, enhanced designs, and novel techniques such as nanotechnology and machine learning, which have demonstrated significant potential to improve efficiency and reliability. Key challenges such as thermal losses, airflow optimization, and integration of thermal storage are addressed, along with strategies to overcome these obstacles. The review also highlights case studies demonstrating the practical applications and benefits of SAHS, including energy savings and environmental impact. The insights presented aim to guide future research and development, fostering the adoption of sustainable heating solutions.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The increasing demand for energy and concerns related to energy resources have motivated researchers to find alternative energy sources. Using renewable energy is one of the prominent solutions for contemporary energy issues that can enhance the quality of life and guarantee a sustainable environment for coming generations. Solar energy as a renewable source is available abundantly in nature and is being considered for several applications. Compared with other forms of renewable energy, such as wind energy, biogas, hydropower, geothermal, etc., solar energy systems are simple in design, operation, and maintenance and are investible [1]. Among various solar energy systems, solar air heating systems have found extensive applications in industrial processes, building heating, drying of agricultural products, greenhouse heating, etc. Rapid industrialization and economic growth development have increased the energy requirement for heating purposes. Most of the heating systems being employed presently utilize fossil fuels, which not only pollute the environment but are also subject to fluctuations in price due to variations in availability. A growing demand for heating systems can be driven by renewable energy. Solar air heating systems, which are simple in construction and easy to operate, can be a good choice for low to moderate-temperature heating applications [2]. Considering the global scenario, direct solar energy utilization in solar thermal systems is progressing rapidly. Developing new techniques and innovations that can enhance the performance of solar air heating systems has been an active area of research. A review of the literature on solar air heating systems has been presented earlier, but this is limited to specific topics like the development of systems with special absorbers, packing, and gravel-based systems, the systems integrated with greenhouse, bushes, fins, coatings, baffles, ducts, built-in-stones flat plate solar air heating systems, and several other innovations and a new approach to tackle performance enhancement of solar air heating systems [3]. This review aims to provide readers with a comprehensive understanding of the techniques that can be used to improve the performance of solar air heating systems and encourage researchers in this field to investigate more.

## 2. FUNDAMENTALS OF SOLAR AIR HEATING SYSTEMS

Solar air heating systems are a specific category of solar energy systems that convert solar energy into heating energy, using air as a working fluid. They comprise a solar collector and an airflow device (fan) and are typically mounted on roofs for building heating during winter or utilized as preheaters for industrial processes in the fall and winter months. Like all solar energy systems, solar air heating systems' performance is influenced by available solar radiation. They collect and absorb solar radiation on an absorber plate to convert it into usable heat [4]. An airflow is guided above (or below) the

\*Corresponding author email: [sadik.bakr@sdu.edu.tr](mailto:sadik.bakr@sdu.edu.tr)DOI: <https://doi.org/10.70470/KHWARIZMIA/2023/012>

absorber plate through a duct to extract heat from the collector. This heated airflow can be directly used for heating purposes. Over the years, researchers have investigated different aspects of solar air heating systems, such as performance, design, innovations, and new techniques. Solar air heating system research is relevant in Europe and developing countries, where these systems can provide a cost-effective solution to meet energy demands. Typical passive applications include solar ovens, solar dryers, solar stills, and solar air heating systems to heat air for buildings, processes, or greenhouses [5]. Several solar air heating systems with different configurations have been developed, along with innovative enhancements, to improve efficiency and minimize design costs. The basic definitions, terms, and different components of solar air heating systems have been reviewed, along with innovative new techniques that can be easily integrated into existing designs to enhance performance.

## 2.1 Basic Principles

Solar air heating systems represent a straightforward approach for harnessing solar energy and are highly favored for their simplicity. These systems capture solar radiation, convert it into heat energy, and utilize air as the transfer fluid to transfer the collected thermal energy for applications such as space heating or industrial heat processing. In its most basic configuration, a solar air heating system consists of a flat-plate collector that absorbs solar energy and heats the incoming air. The heated air is then conveyed to a designated space or utilized for specific applications [5].

The thermal energy absorption mechanism in a solar air heater begins with the incident solar radiation on the collector surface, where a portion of the solar radiation energy is absorbed. The absorbed energy by the collector surface is subsequently transferred to the air flowing over the collector surface through forced or natural convection, as shown in figure (1). The heat transfer between the collector surface and the air is governed by the thermal dynamics of both the collector surface and the air flowing over it, primarily influenced by parameters such as ambient temperature, wind speed, mass flow rate, and solar radiation intensity. Solar gain energy is defined as the total energy absorbed by the air, while the conversion efficiency of heat energy is defined as the ratio of useful heat energy to the solar energy incident on the collector. The heat conversion efficiency of a flat-plate solar air collector depends on the design parameters and operating conditions, including the geometric shape of the collector, collector materials, flow arrangement, mass flow rate, and collector arrangement.

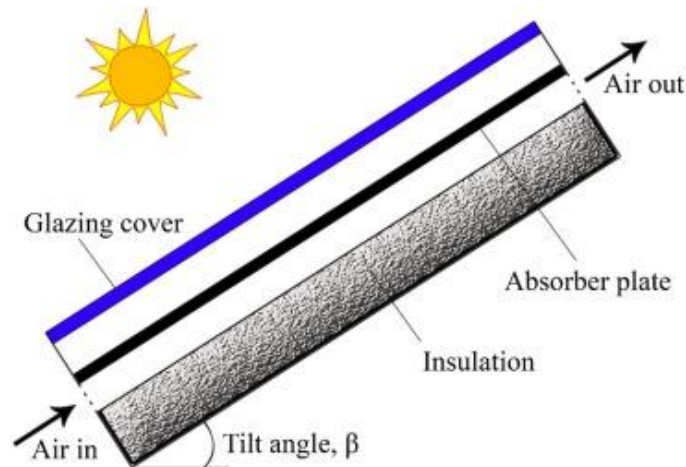


Fig.1. A solar air heater.

Various collector designs have been proposed and tested to improve heat transfer performance concerning energy loss mitigation or solar gain energy absorption enhancement. The most fundamental design is a flat-plate air collector with an exposed absorber surface that maximizes the rate of collected solar gain. However, passive collectors with different configurations have been developed to enhance energy performance by maximizing the absorption of incident solar energy. Fixed-angle collectors are the simplest design to implement, but other designs using solar trackers can enhance thermal performance by automatically adjusting the collector orientation to track direct solar radiation. Experiments and theoretical models have shown that a dual-axis tracking system can significantly improve the thermal performance of solar collectors compared to fixed-angled arrangements. Within a fixed-position collector system, the collector tilt angle relative to the horizontal surface plays a significant role in the amount of absorbed solar energy.

## 2.2. Components and Design Considerations

Solar air heating systems are composed of a number of components that make up a single assembly working in harmony. The collector collects energy from the sun and heats the air passing through it. The heat exchanger is used to transfer heat

from the heated air to the space to be heated. The ducts transport the heated air from the collector to the heat exchanger and from the heat exchanger to the space to be heated. There are usually a number of control systems used to monitor and regulate the system's operation. Each of these components plays an important role in the performance of the solar air heating system, and they have been designed to work together as best as possible. Each component's function is examined, but more importantly, how they interact is critically analyzed. It will be shown that many design considerations affect the performance of a solar air heating system. Considerable attention has been paid to the collector design, which is not surprising, as it is the most crucial component. However, care must also be taken when designing the other components. Each component of the system is considered in turn. The importance of the choice of materials and construction techniques is also discussed, as they are critical to the performance and longevity of the system. Many alternative designs are used worldwide, some of which are more successful than others [5]. A number of design strategies for each component are discussed, some of which are well known, while others may be less familiar. The aim is to offer solutions to the most common problems encountered in the design of these systems. Although the emphasis here is on achieving the best possible thermal performance, other factors may need to be considered. For example, the choice of materials and construction techniques will usually involve a trade-off between cost and performance. The design of the components is generally straightforward and does not require extensive technical knowledge. However, it is very easy to get a design wrong, and it is usually the simplest designs that are the most effective. It is also important to ensure that there is a balance between aesthetic design and technical functionality.

### **3. CHALLENGES IN SOLAR AIR HEATING SYSTEMS**

Solar air heating systems are currently one of the most used solar thermal technologies in indirect and direct applications. These systems commonly consist of one or more solar air collectors and a fan, which forces the air to pass through the collectors. Currently, a well-functioning system can heat the air at a temperature of 60 °C maximum while the air quickly cools down with increased air travel distances. Nonetheless, the air heating systems generally don't work properly due to several efficiency and performance issues [4]. These problems should be addressed to encourage further the adoption of solar air heaters in practical applications. The basic design of air heating systems is simple, consisting of only one or more solar air collectors and a fan, which forces the air to pass through the collectors. However, several problems are still currently found in widespread and optimal functionality. Several stressors cause problems in the thermal efficiency of collectors. On the one hand, solar availability severely fluctuates throughout the day and the year, limiting the energy gain from the collectors and making the systems unreliable. When energy is collected, several losses occur, mainly due to the low-temperature difference between the heated air and the ambient air and due to the exposed collector design. Active measures could be undertaken to minimize these losses, but they complicate the design significantly. The performance of collectors deteriorates in low sun angles and wind situations, and so does the overall system reliability, which is completely dependent on collectors. On the other hand, some fixed geometric design choices absorb and offset these fluctuations but also inhibit the optimal functionality of the collectors. There are also several technological issues directly related to the material and design choice restrictions for collectors, which define the maximum upper limits of collector performance given the current technology. Currently, exposed collectors are used, which are feasible in stationary settings but also largely reliable on the solar angles and require a straightforward cleaning procedure to avoid dust accumulation losses. Some of these challenges influence the overall reliability of solar air heating systems very significantly. The most prevalent challenges are, therefore, discussed systematically, from the most common issues observed in practice to more underlying technological restrictions. Decomposing the challenges in this way also provides a framework to consider innovations that could address these difficulties. Later, specific innovations are highlighted, of which most only tackle a specific subset of challenges. By framing the challenges in broader groups, it is easier to recognize and figure out how multiple challenges could simultaneously be addressed, encouraging the search for further improvements beyond the currently discussed options. In this way, the focus remains on trying to improve current systems as much as possible rather than implementing entirely new concepts, understanding that the current systems have flaws that could be improved. Finally, it should be noted that the description of the challenges and their interplay is mainly focused on the currently widely used flat plate collectors integrated into air heating systems. However, much of the discussion is still relevant for other collector designs or systems, as many parallels can be drawn.

#### **3.1. Efficiency and Performance Issues**

Research, design, and performance testing of a prototype have been conducted in this paper. Air heaters should be designed such that a flat plate solar collector is used to heat air, which then finds application in various fields like building space heating and drying agricultural and industrial products. The air heating system has been designed with cost, efficiency, and simple modeling in mind. The performance of solar air heaters is evaluated by testing them at different orientations and for different atmospheric conditions. It is observed that as the wind speed increases, the collector efficiency decreases. This is because at higher wind speeds, the heat loss from the system is more than the gained heat. Under tropical conditions, it is found that the simple flat plate solar collector is more efficient as compared to the concentrating collector [4]. Solar air heating systems are widely used for industrial and commercial applications, bringing significant energy savings. On the

other hand, their performance tends to be lower, based on the collector efficiency, compared to more traditional systems. This is due primarily to the effect of wind on energy losses, which increase rapidly with temperature differentials above 25°C. Also, the high operating temperatures can exacerbate non-uniform heat distribution problems. To evaluate the performance of a solar air heating system, the collector efficiency should be determined. Collector efficiency is usually determined based on a one-dimensional analysis. It is assumed that heat losses from the collector, due to the combined effects of conduction, convection, and radiation, occur only in a given sequence from the inlet to the outlet and finally to the surrounding air. By contrast, design modifications are necessary in flat plate collectors to enhance the thermal performance of such systems. For example, single and multi-channels within a single plate can prevent thermal stratification and thus considerably enhance thermal agents' thermal performance. Solar Air heating systems find applications in many areas, including space heating, drying applications, etc. Adopting solar air heaters across various industries may result in substantial energy savings. Various designs, philosophies, and configurations are available for heat exchangers. Flat plate collectors are solar passive systems designed to collect solar energy and use it to raise the temperature of a working fluid while exposed to solar radiation. A flat plate solar collector consists of a blackened absorber plate that collects solar energy mounted on a supporting structure, insulated on the non-exposed side(s) to minimize heat loss, and glazed on the exposed side.

### 3.2. Technological Limitations

The effectiveness of solar air heating systems (SAHS) in improving energy efficiency and reducing carbon output is limited by several technological constraints. While there have been advancements in materials, design, and technology for solar thermal collectors, research indicates that many improvements are incremental and fail to fill critical gaps in technology [5]. Most auditoriums rely on conventional flat plate, box-type collector designs with air as the energy transport medium. Large collectors utilizing tracking and concentrator techniques instead of traditional flat plate designs capture less than one percent of the designed heating energy input. Fixed tilt and non-tracking options currently available to auditors are low-cost alternatives that capture the best design potential. Simple box-type collectors are preferred to parabolic trough designs as they require complex geometry fabrication, tracking systems, and positioning. Currently, available robust collector designs do not cater to the zonal tilt angle of auditoriums. Multi-use collectors integrated with skylights and ventilation are limited to fixed aperture designs. High cost, corrosion, and cleaning issues limit high potential metal foil designs instead of aluminum. Air collector designs integrated with existing systems compromise space and efficiency. A wide gap exists in collectors utilizing transpired energy capture techniques.

Conventional solar air heating collectors designed for direct down flow, coarse screening, and thaw designs impose less than 50 percent energy capture limits. Apart from limited designs, collector performance is also constrained by artificial controls. Several collector designs provide audit options for passive and mechanical controls such as tilt aperture angle, flow path, screening, and thaw. Conducting a trigonometrical analysis of shading materials, a simple passive mechanism is proposed to alter the aperture angle with the sun's path. Currently, auditoriums rely on mechanical controls to limit the number of screens in overheated conditions. A simple passive mechanism using shape memory alloy provides an alternative to mechanical controls. Several air heating collectors are integrated with existing heating systems, but a major design barrier is space constraints. Most heating systems are either ducted or enveloped at ground level, while collectors integrated with heating systems are designed overhead, limiting efficiency. Currently, available spacecraft air heating systems are envelope designs with ducts embedded in the exterior skin, limiting efficiency. An alternative collector design is proposed that provides both air heating and high-efficiency space conditioning with improved audit options. Most collector designs fabricated in situ use galvanized iron pipes, which corrode within five years of operation. Currently, available metal choice limits the life span of the collector from thirty to ten years. Coated cast iron and polymer pipes instead of galvanized iron are potential alternatives but are currently unavailable or not adopted. Simple transpired collectors using high potential metal foils instead of aluminum use currently unavailable materials. High-temperature air heating collectors operate beyond the limits of currently available polymer foils. Polymers do not provide an optimum collector choice as they strain design and operation limits. Plastic pipe collectors utilize polymers with high strain limits but improve performance at high air velocity limits, which is unfeasible due to noise. A compromise model using co-polymer PE/PP instead of currently available PE limits the design option. Compression molding limits foil thickness to 8mm, but extrusion provides an option of less than 2mm. Currently, available economic factors impede material choice. Most auditoriums fabricating collectors in situ cannot exceed budget for collector materials. An alternative is proposed to assess the life cycle cost of collector components against the annual heating cost of the auditorium.

## 4. INNOVATIONS IN SOLAR AIR HEATING

The solar air heater is among the solar applications most intensively studied, designed, and built in the past several decades. These may have the simplest design, construction, and control. Still, the fact that domestic space heating is the most energy-demanding end-use service in buildings, together with insolation, needs, and opportunities, has drawn efforts to professionalize, innovate, and push forward the solar air heating technology. Tiled solar air collectors were first built in the

late seventies by individuals and small companies in Europe and the USA, inspired by the similar design of inexpensive black-painted water gutter systems used for agricultural greenhouses [5].

Many researchers have worked on this technology since then, improving the systems, constructions, and control strategies and building extensive installations, some of them with several hundred individual collectors. These efforts contributed importantly to state-of-the-art technology and several cross-sectional overviews of solar air collectors and systems. Technical, scientific, and practical aspects that play crucial roles in the proper design and effective use of solar air heating systems were reviewed and discussed thoroughly in these sources. However, after relatively intensive development in the eighties and nineties, progress in the new solutions, systems, or designs is slower than in the case of solar water systems. Nevertheless, several interesting innovations have appeared in the last decade or so. Some innovative approaches still need further development and experimental testing, while some new ideas have already proven their effectiveness in practice.

#### **4.1. Advanced Materials and Coatings**

Discussions on methods to enhance the performance of solar air heating systems outline the diverse techniques, innovations, optimizations, and methodologies available. Solar air heating technologies take advantage of widely, clean, and freely available solar irradiation to provide thermal energy and meet space heating demands. As such, the need for further advancements in these technologies is magnified. The focus is directed toward alternative strategies to enhance the performance of solar air heating systems, specifically through innovative designs, materials, and coatings. Demonstrated advances in these areas signify noteworthy progress that can lead to more efficient, robust, and widely adopted solar air heating systems.

At the heart of many advances in solar air heating system performance are innovative materials and coatings that enhance the overall performance of solar air heating collectors. These innovations range from cutting-edge advances in material science that optimize light absorption and seek to minimize thermal losses to coatings that protect and umbrella system components while at the same time improving the capture of irradiance. Varying materials such as selective coatings, nanomaterials, hydrophobic/stitched surfaces, and reflective ground surfaces are explored for their effectiveness in solar air heating systems. The discussion of innovative/selective coatings signifies emerging materials in this arena, including clay pigments and bio-inspired coatings to optimize performance across a range of environmental conditions. Advances in materials science also highlight the adaptability of design methodologies that can be easily altered to accommodate diverse input materials [6]. Each coating can enhance performance in numerous environmental conditions (dust deposition, temperature fluctuations, etc.) that typically plague traditional systems. Moreover, the performance of solar air heating systems can benefit greatly from the advancement of nanomaterials that enhance thermal absorption and mitigate losses.

#### **4.2. Novel System Designs**

Investigating novel system designs that push the boundaries of solar air heating systems beyond traditional designs for enhanced functionality and efficiency is crucial. These concepts go beyond improving the efficiency of pre-existing designs and exploring new possibilities for design for solar air heating systems. Key components of modern designs are presented, including modularity, decentralized designs, integration with a smart home system, and user-friendly interfaces. Examining five different designs is presented to inspire further development in solar air heating systems. These designs are not intended as finished systems but innovative concepts focusing on system architecture and novel solutions for previously identified challenges. Considerations ranging from system adaptability to different environments and applications to the user experience are included, as well as how the design enhances the system's operational performance. The goal is to encourage readers to visualize how these designs would function as a real system and their potential [7]. Discussing innovative system designs can spark new ideas for creating novel systems, opening the discussion to consider what is possible beyond current market technologies. In line with the previous section on performance enhancement techniques, this is a discussion about the design rather than the efficiency of the proposed systems. The discussion highlights how creative engineering and designs are essential to achieving optimal performance in newly introduced techniques.

### **5. TECHNIQUES FOR IMPROVING EFFICIENCY**

A variety of techniques are currently used to enhance the efficiency of solar air heating systems. One significant approach is incorporating some form of thermal storage, which can take various shapes, such as large stones, tubs of water, or even specialized containers designed for maintaining higher temperatures. Integrating these storage solutions helps overcome the challenge of balancing energy use and energy availability, as it allows non-active periods to be compensated through stored energy [5].

Within the systems themselves, airflow is a critical aspect that often needs to be optimized, as it directly affects energy input during heating, and a too-rapid airflow can prevent the heated air from reaching a sufficient temperature. Therefore, this is an area that can be addressed to ensure effective heat transfer. In addition to conventional approaches, scientific techniques have also emerged that utilize nanoparticles mixed with the heat-absorbing liquid to achieve an efficiency increase despite potentially higher costs and more complex systems. Further exploration of the gravel bed's system vibrations reveals how they affect performance and that their mitigation can increase the system's overall effectiveness. By

analyzing and summarizing these various techniques, a comprehensive and general approach to addressing efficiency problems is provided. Furthermore, the techniques can be applied individually or in combination.

### 5.1. Thermal Storage Integration

Integration of thermal storage systems into solar air heating systems can greatly enhance their performance. By storing excess energy collected during sunny periods, stored energy can be used during cloudy days or at night. This increases system efficiency and usability, making solar heating more attractive for consumers who need reliable heating. There are many thermal storage techniques available, each with different materials and approaches. The stored heat can be either sensible heat or latent heat, and the design can range from complicated storage devices to simple thermal mass systems that utilize the building's structure.

Phase change materials have received significant attention for their high heat storage capacity in a small volume. Many phase change materials are available, each with advantages and drawbacks. However, most studies on PCM integration in air systems tend to have a complicated design, and not much has been done with simpler approaches that could be implemented more readily. Simple systems with PCM integrated into the collector or collector ducts would be cheaper and more practical for the average user. Regular gravel or stone mass has also proved effective in water or air systems and is an attractive solution for low-cost systems.

Thermal mass systems are comparatively simpler and store energy in the setup rather than using a separate thermal storage unit. These systems may rely on natural air circulation to move heated air from the collector to the buffer mass, or they may integrate a fan that can be activated when needed. Natural circulation systems tend to be large and require a carefully designed duct system, as the temperature difference between warm and cool air should be greater than 5 °C for natural circulation to occur. Further issues arise when the building does not directly adjoin the collector, as it would require a longer duct system prone to cooling losses [8].

### 5.2. Optimization of Air Flow

Solar air heating systems effectively capture solar energy for heating air and are suitable for residential and industrial use. However, their thermal efficiency remains low, typically between 20-60%. Enhancements focus on air heater geometry, absorber plate design, and airflow optimization, which are crucial for effective convection heat transfer [4]. This segment explores airflow optimization in solar air heating systems, discussing strategies for improved design and efficiency. Airflow management is vital, influencing the heat transfer rate between absorber plates and air. Defining airflow enhances system efficiency, ensuring solar energy effectively converts to heated air. The discussion encompasses airflow challenges and optimization techniques, aided by figures for clarity.

While absorber plate design and geometry innovations improve thermal efficiency, unheated duct design often receives less attention. However, airflow design is pivotal for an efficient solar air heating system. Mismanaged airflow leads to inadequate air heating despite optimal absorber plate design. As heating systems, these technologies rely on airflow movement; thus, duct design and fan placement are crucial. A balance exists between airflow speed and efficiency, as higher speeds necessitate stronger fans. Still, excessive speed raises peculiarities like laminar flow transition and sound occurrence in ducts. Similarly, thermal performance peaks with a certain speed increase, declining beyond as heat loss in ducts compounds. Effective airflow strategies in building-scale systems can significantly enhance overall performance. This examination also identifies common airflow design mistakes and suggests strategies to address them.

Focusing on airflow optimization rather than other system aspects renders this discussion more universally applicable. Furthermore, as everyday innovations primarily target absorber plates, improving performance by focusing on airflow seems achievable with a relatively low investment. With increasing attention to efficiency in solar air heating technologies, this examination strengthens the pursuit of improved efficiency.

### 5.3 Nanoparticles

Nanoparticles are materials with one or several characteristic sizes at the nanometer scale. Nanoparticles are integrated directly into the solar air heating system components or working fluids to enhance performance. Integrating nanoparticles into either the material composition or as part of the system working fluid can enhance performance by improving the nanoscale material's thermal conductivity and energy absorption. Nanoparticle-enhanced systems can apply several types of nanoparticles such as metal, metal oxide, carbon-based, or hybrid nanoparticles added to various applications within the heating systems. Metal nanoparticles such as copper, silver, gold, aluminum, and nickel provide better thermal conductivity and heat transfer performance in polymer composites. Metal oxides such as Iron (Fe), Zinc (Zn), or Titanium (Ti) provide better thermal properties and are corrosion-resistant. Carbon-based nanoparticles such as graphite, carbon nanofibers, and carbon nanotubes provide good thermal stability and mechanical strength [9]. A low concentration of hybrid metal oxide and carbon-based nanoparticles improves fluid thermal conductivity and lowers fluid viscosity.

The heating performance of air heating systems can be enhanced by integrating nano-absorbers into the construction materials or simply as part of the working fluid. There are two main mechanisms through which the nanoparticles enhance the heat transfer efficiency while also minimizing the thermal losses: 1) nano-absorbers enhance the heat absorption performance of the working fluid through nanoparticle aggregation, sedimentation, and peristaltic motion, and 2) nano-

absorbers enhance the heat conduction performance of the working fluid through Brownian motion against the temperature gradient. Nanoparticle-enhanced air heating systems can be either fixed-nanoparticles integrated into the construction material or portable systems with nanoparticles added directly to the working fluid. However, using nanoparticles in heating systems can hinder several issues, such as cost, high material fabrication, and compatibility factors. The recent advancement in using nanoparticles in solar air heating applications provides experiments that add valuable insights and quantifications of this technology. The examinations of nanoparticles are widely presented as a fundamental review and case study discussion that can significantly improve the performance of heating systems based on conductive and convective principles. The nanoparticle discussions also clarify how material science can significantly offer enhanced performance in the solar technology field.

#### **5.4 vibration**

The general efficiency of solar air heating systems depends on various parameters, some of which are not directly related to the arrangement or type of the system. This includes solar collectors mounted over a rooftop at an angle, adding air ducts, blowers, etc. These all require a thorough engineering approach before implementation; otherwise, the relative savings may become losses. This discussion focuses on vibrations, a topic often overlooked considering the systems' robustness and integrity. The vibrations that affect the performance of the system are analyzed here. Every component will vibrate. Hence, its integrity will be compromised, but at what level does this compromise in integrity pose an issue to performance? Solar air heating systems find their application widely due to sustainability and cost-effectiveness. This system is explored to enhance performance further. Various approach techniques are studied and implemented in the system with empirical results.

Apart from integrity, vibrations may also create other issues that cause the system to lose energy, consequently affecting efficiency. For example, energy losses at the joints are caused by vibrations misaligning the surfaces in contact, making them lose the snug fit and, hence, slip over each other. Considering this, the whole collector and air duct assembly is a single unit with many joints that could induce energy losses if vibrated excessively. These types of joints vary from a simple bolted joint making two surfaces contact to furnace-processed joined pipes, which are meant to be a single entity. Also, if vibrated excessively, there are fans that may lead to misalignment of rotor shafts, significantly affecting the airflow rate through the collector. Would such systems' performance benefits significantly affect the mitigation of vibrations in this condition? This is studied here through case studies and experimental data. It is important to have designs or arrangements that mitigate vibrations entirely or at least lower them to a feasible range [10].

### **6. CASE STUDIES AND APPLICATIONS**

A selection of case studies representing various applications of solar air heating systems is gathered, ranging from commercial to industrial systems that were successfully installed and proved to be effective. Besides, residential applications are examined, proving that the systems can be adapted to various consumer needs. A description of the problems that were faced during installation and operation and the solutions that were adopted is provided in order to draw experiences that can be used for similar projects in the future. Attention is also paid to how success is measured in each case regarding energy savings, economic feasibility, etc. A thorough examination of real-life situations is portrayed, illustrating different approaches to solar air heating systems, some of which are still in the experimental stage and some already commercial products. These examples show that solar air heating systems can fulfill various consumer needs. It is emphasized that a tailored approach is necessary to maximize the performance of the systems [2]. Overall, the technology is demonstrated to be viable and continuously evolving.

Five case studies of solar air heating systems used in buildings are presented, including both commercial and industrial systems and one residential system. Attention is paid to each system's specific adaptations and the challenges faced during the implementation. The experiences gained from these projects and the lessons learned are highlighted so that similar systems can be designed more efficiently in the future. Efforts are made to quantify the performance of the systems where possible, in terms of energy savings or directly in monetary terms [11].

#### **6.1. Commercial and Industrial Use Cases**

With the ongoing emergence of a global market in solar thermal technologies, fossil fuel price increases, and environmental constraints are encouraging research and development into more complex, and this way, more efficient and cost-effective solar heating systems. In this sense, the first step is to examine the state-of-the-art air flat plate collectors and their application in commercial and industrial solar heating systems. However, as with many established but mature technologies, the commercial systems on offer today do not necessarily use the best technical solutions available. There is ample room for innovation and improvement of current system performance. Solar air heating systems are primarily used to supply preheated ventilation air to industrial buildings, meeting a significant share of heating demand. A variety of commercial systems have been implemented around the world, showcasing the technology's potential. Although most systems fall in the 50–300 kW range, larger installations are also in operation. Since ventilation air heating systems are subject to strict performance requirements, the installed systems typically include a wide range of auxiliary heating

technologies for backup heat. Supporting systems include oil, natural gas, biomass heating, heat recovery and/or process exhaust air cooling, or a combination. While this increases the overall system complexity and investment costs, backups are also required to ensure reliable operation under varying ambient conditions and to comply with local regulations on minimum energy performance levels. The more complex the system design, the more system-specific performance data is needed and the more critical it becomes to rely on proven solutions and experienced suppliers [9]. Most installations combine solar preheating with an existing fossil fuel heating system, and only a few installations have been realized completely solar [5]. Besides preheated ventilated air heating, other application demands include air heating for batch pasteurization processes or using the heated air with thermal oil heat exchangers to transport heat to other steps in the process.

## 6.2. Residential Applications

The widespread and growing interest in solar air heating systems for residential applications is driven by a host of social, environmental, and economic factors. Designed with the unique needs of individual homeowners in mind, solar air heating systems can be fabricated from low- or high-cost materials or purchased as commercially available solutions. Since the sun's energy is abundant, free, and clean, using solar technology for heating can significantly lessen dependence on fossil fuels, reducing energy costs and increasing comfort levels. During the 1970s energy crisis, growing awareness of the need to find alternative energy sources drove solar systems into much new residential construction. Solar heating systems can be either active or passive. Active systems typically consist of a solar collector, a fan, ductwork, controls, and storage. In passive systems, the heat collected is stored directly in the building structure.

Solar solutions can be adapted to most architectural styles and installed on most roof shapes and pitches regardless of the region's climate. However, houses with south-facing roofs tend to make the most efficient use of solar heating. A low-cost do-it-yourself solar air heating system designed to be mounted on a south-facing roof has been successfully tested on a rural Newfoundland home, demonstrating a significant boost to the house's comfort level and a substantial reduction in energy costs. Although a solar air heating system will not make a house entirely self-sufficient, it can help meet some of the space heating requirements. Along with air heating collectors, solar technologies that directly convert solar energy to water heating or electricity generation are also available. Solar air heating collectors do not require pumping systems, and having no water component eliminates the risk of freezing. However, as with any technological solution, there are obstacles to adoption. In residential applications, the biggest barrier to solar investment is the high initial costs of purchasing and installing the technology unless homeowners fabricate the system themselves. Additionally, cost savings may take up to eight years, or longer in some cases, to materialize. If the air heating system is not properly designed, installed, and maintained, problems may arise that deter further investment in solar technologies.

## 7. ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Solar air heating systems provide significant economic and environmental benefits for consumers and society. Primarily driven by reduced energy costs, they encourage using renewable energy. Solar air heating installations pay for themselves after several years; thus, the longer the system is in operation, the higher the financial savings. A typical 20 kW installation collects approximately 3,600 kWh of energy per year, saving the consumer around €286. In addition, there are options for financial support from the government, local authorities, or banks, which could increase the return on investment [13]; despite the initial cost of investment for installations, climate changes and tighter regulations on pollution point towards a more sustainable development in the future. Solar air heating systems have a major impact on reducing the carbon footprint. A 20-kW conventional forced batch system installed would avoid using 1,335 liters of heating oil annually, resulting in 3,430 kg of reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. In addition, network-based systems decrease the daily reliance on fossil fuels, as solar energy accounts for most energy consumed from April to September. Besides the individual benefits of the consumer, societal benefits also exist, such as job creation within the renewable sector. In recent years, the EU has faced several challenges in improving energy efficiency and increasing the use of renewable energy sources in buildings. In compliance with these goals, the directive states that by 2020, 20% of the total energy consumption in the EU should come from renewable sources. This framework is then transposed into national regulations. With simple calculations and a few carefully chosen examples, the costs and benefits of solar air heating systems are presented from the economic point of view, aiming to demonstrate how investments in such systems make sense in terms of finances alone. Quantitative data on energy costs and savings are combined with a few real examples of installations. With a focus on solar air collectors, the discussion also includes several other aspects, such as avoided energy costs, the price of fossil fuels, CO<sub>2</sub> costs, and the usability of simple calculations to show how systems with solar air collectors pay off.

## 8. FUTURE TRENDS AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

A well-established technology, solar air heating systems could greatly improve the energy performance of buildings. Recent trends and concerns have increased interest in enhancing the energy performance of solar air heating systems. However, advancements are also called for in aesthetics, reliability, cost, and multifaceted designs. This discussion identifies critical



emerging trends and technologies expected to play a significant role in the future evolution of solar air heating systems. The aim is to provide practitioners with an understanding of the enhanced innovations being developed that could impact progression and approaches to consider current systems in light of future developments.

Investment in research and development for solar air heating systems is essential to ensure competitiveness with other technologies and to capitalize on shifting market opportunities and user expectations. Trends expected to influence the future evolution of solar air heating systems are discussed, specifically focusing on opportunities for innovation or enhancement in the material or design approaches taken [14]. Explanations of developments in the approaches taken to enhance air heating systems could assist designers in considering future performance adjustments or additions. The discussion also highlights the opportunities for cross-disciplinary collaboration in innovation, particularly in proactively addressing emerging advancements in routinely applied approaches [7].

### 8.1. Machine Learning and AI Applications

Machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI) applications are beginning to appear in solar air heating systems. As these technologies mature, they can be used to analyze data collected by the system and optimize the performance of crucial components, significantly improving energy efficiency and reducing operational costs [15]. For example, after a static research phase, these ideas can be developed into automated control systems that adjust the system's operation based on real-time conditions. Using machine learning algorithms, systems with these capabilities can improve energy efficiency, payback time, and overall performance while reducing operational costs. However, the system design considers the current limitations of the technologies used, for example, how to manage a data database from various sources with different formats and combine the software with existing technologies [13]. One or multiple case studies where solar air heating solutions have successfully integrated or used these technologies are also included, highlighting the most promising applications. The potential of these technologies to change how solar air heating systems operate and improve system capabilities is significant and represents a major step forward. AI applications are in the early stages of development and use but are expected to grow rapidly. AI is expected to play an increasing role in shaping the future of solar air heating systems [16].

### 8.2. Nanotechnology in Solar Air Heating

As demand for renewable energy alternatives increases, so does interest in solar air heating systems (SAHTs). These direct-fired solar collectors heat ambient air and can be easily incorporated into buildings for space heating or domestic ventilation applications. Although SAHTs have competitive advantages with low cost, simplicity, and ease of maintenance, their thermal efficiency and energy capture are often lower than that of solar water heating systems. Thus, improving thermal efficiency is critical for the wider implementation of SAHTs. Innovative research directions are explored for incorporating nanotechnology strategies into pre-existing designs of SAHTs. Materials, structures, and applications at the nanoscale have unique properties and often exhibit novel characteristics relative to their bulk counterparts. Nanotechnology can enhance performance by improving thermal efficiency and energy capture in SAHTs. Revisiting the basic design can enhance performance with existing nanotechnology integration. For example, conventional design changes, like increasing the collector plate area, adding insulation, and minimizing air passage distance, can dramatically increase thermal efficiency. However, excessive design changes often lead to diminishing returns. Integrating nanotechnology into solar solutions is the start of the game. For instance, a bare plate SAHT with added carbon black nanoparticles achieved a 4.8-fold increase in efficiency [9]. Ultimately, a major challenge is the scalability of initial lab experiments into cost-effective commercial applications. Other issues, like the stability and reusability of nanomaterials, should be addressed for longevity and durability in the field. Nanotechnology innovations will neither be a one-size-fits-all solution nor a panacea. Rather, they should be viewed as complementary improvements for enhancements. Ultimately, adjustments and redesigns based on local conditions can result in better outcomes dedicated to sustainable solutions and future paths.

## 9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This paper aims to assess current techniques and innovations in enhancing the performance of solar air heating systems. Despite the system design and location, a well-designed solar air heating system can provide an economically viable energy-saving alternative. However, recent studies have indicated that the actual performance of ASH systems is lower than predicted. This highlights the difference between theoretically calculated and experimentally achieved performance, commonly called the performance gap. While numerous studies have focused on theoretical or numerical modeling, sensitivity analysis, and performance prediction, few have attempted to identify the performance gap and suggest possible solutions [6]. Overall, solar air heating systems have great potential to save energy and reduce emissions. However, some challenges need to be addressed. The innovations discussed in this paper can improve system performance and help overcome the challenges. Hopefully, this paper will raise curiosity for continued research and development in this field. For each system category, a few recommendations for improved performance are proposed to practitioners and policymakers. Adopting a holistic approach is recommended, where technical, economic, and environmental factors are all considered. This will involve collaboration across disciplines – for example, technologists working with social scientists

and economists. Knowing that some solutions may work better in certain situations than others is essential, so a flexible approach is needed. Finally, there is still a critical need for education, awareness, and demonstration sites in order for solar technologies to be widely accepted. Many stakeholders must act, including academia, government (central, regional, and local), NGOs, and industry. Without such efforts, many solar technologies will remain undiscovered by potential users.

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The authors declare that they have no conflicting interests.

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