Novel polymeric materials for cost-efficient solarthermal systems



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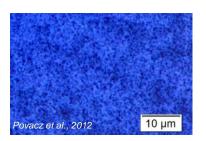
New Materials – Tailor-made Absorber Materials

POLYPROPYLENE (PP)

POLYAMIDE+GLASS FIBER (PA-GF)

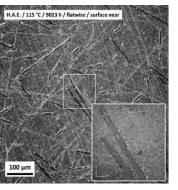
various suppliers: e.g., Radici, Schulman, BASF

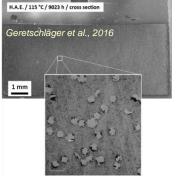
POLYPHENYLENESULFIDE (PPS)



Blockcoplymer + Carbon black + AO + HALS









PPS + PO impact modifier

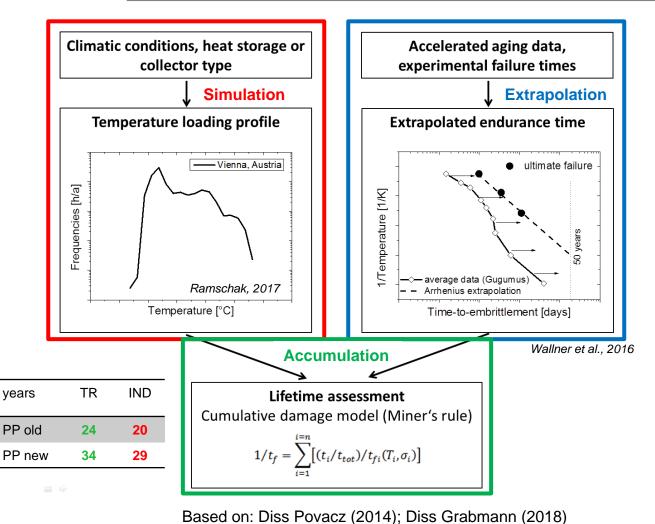


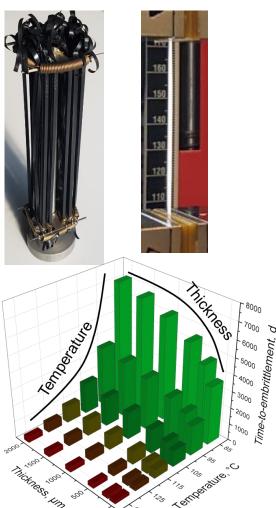
Material	T _{Glass} , °C	T _{Melt} , °C	Modulus, MPa RT / 125°C	Strength @RT, MPa	Solar thermal system
PP	-10	165	1200 / 200	25	Low-pressure systems, T _{max} ~100°C
PA-GF	-40 to 60	260	5000 / 2000	100	Pressurized systems (< 6bar), T _{max} ~100°C
PPS	100	280	1400 / 200	50	Low-pressure systems, T _{max} ~150°C



New Materials – Testing and qualification methods

CUMULATIVE DAMAGE APPROACH (LOW MECHANICAL STRESS)







Process Technologies – Continuous manufacturing

EXTRUSION OF SHEETS AND PIPES



Complexity, investment, quantity



Complexity, investment, costs

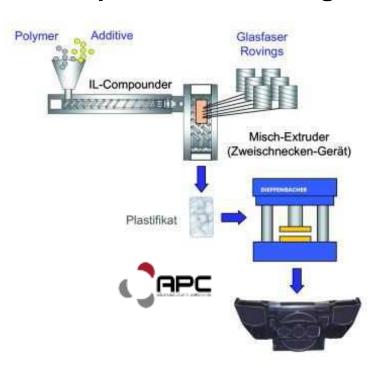
Process Technologies – Discontinuous manufacturing

INJECTION OR COMPRESSION MOULDING

Injection moulding



Compression moulding



Complexity, investment, quantity

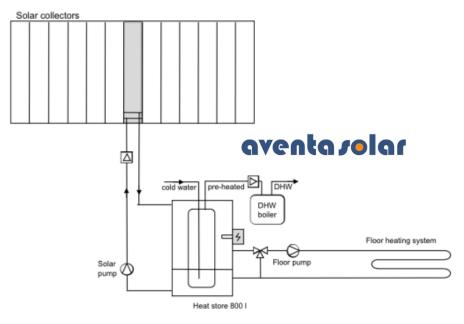


MAGEN

Solar-thermal systems – Hot Water & Space Heating

AVENTA SOLAR – PUMPED DRAINBACK SYSTEM

Anodized aluminium frames



Polycarbonate twin-wall sheet, collector glazing

Polymeric absorber (PPS)

Thermal insulation

Absorber endcap with integrated manifold



Rekstad, 2015 (AventaSolar collector system, Task39 Info sheet B16)





Solar-thermal systems – Domestic Hot Water

SUNLUMO - PUMPED "LOW PRESSURE" SYSTEM

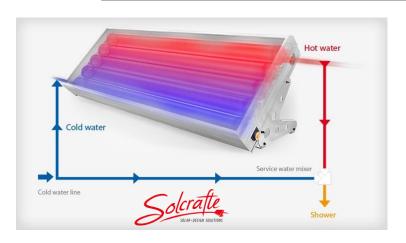


LCOH_{sol} = 0,01 - 0,03 €/kWh, if > 100.000 systems/year



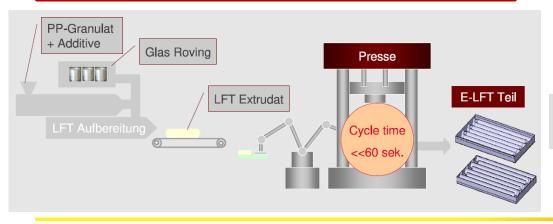
Solar-thermal systems – Domestic Hot Water

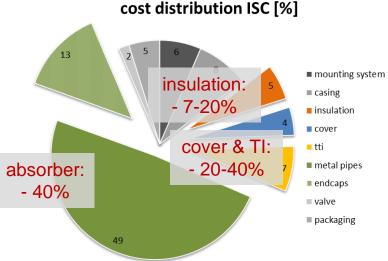
GREENONETEC - INTEGRATED STORAGE COLLECTOR





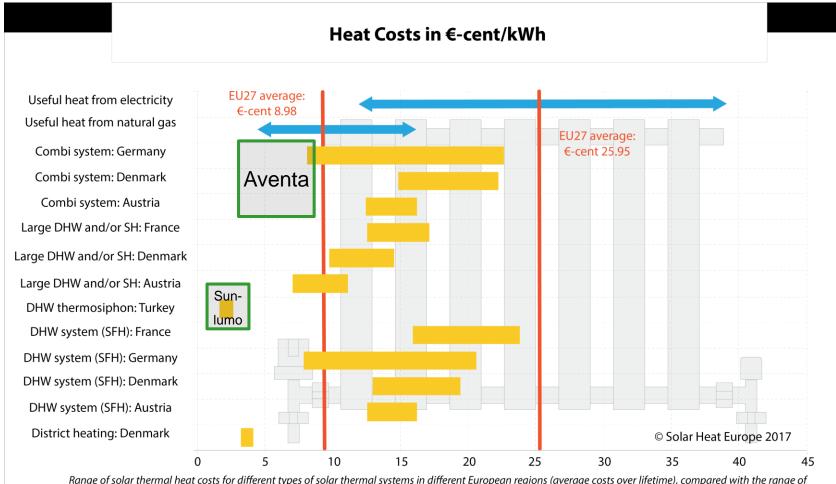
from > 100 parts/ to 7 parts/ISC







Comparison of LCOH – Impact of new materials



Range of solar thermal heat costs for different types of solar thermal systems in different European regions (average costs over lifetime), compared with the range of costs for useful Useful heat considers the losses by converting natural gas and electricity into heat. The conversion efficiency of 85% for gas and 95% for electricity is assumed. Costs of natural gas and electricity of 2016, to domestic consumer.

Sources: solar heat systems: IEA-SHC & AEE-Intec; natural gas and electricity: Eurostat.

