

SiO₂/TiO₂ Nanolayer coated on Solar Box Type Cooker

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Abstract

Utilizing active SiO₂/TiO₂ nanoparticles, examination of a stepped solar box cooker (SSBC) was enhanced. To improve thermal performance, they were coated on a bar plate in various ratios ranging from 5% to 25%. SiO₂/TiO₂ nanolayer-coated bar plate performance employed in the SSBC was contrasted with different doping nanoparticle percentages for their solar thermal properties. As employed at respective rates of 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25%, the SiO₂/TiO₂ nanolayers covered by the SSBC are able to improve performance by approximately 31.77%, 37.69%, 49.21%, 36.99%, and 34.66% as compared to that of the single nanolayers (SiO₂, TiO₂) of conventional cookers.

Introduction

Bhavani et al [1] have analyzed the heat transfer performance solar cooker with fuzzy logic controller. Here using the fuzzy set of mathematical representation explain the solar cooker fuzzy mode. [2] investigated the energy control analysis of solar cooker with fuzzy set. Authors estimated the heat transfer process of Al₂O₃ nanoparticle mixed with black paint as show 15.14% thermal act and 7.10% nanoparticle adeptness. [3] experimentally analyzed of solar cooker with coating of MoS₂-Fe₂O₃-Cr₂O₃ nanomaterials. Due to the high surface and volume ratio of the nano composite material it achieve the bar plate temperature up to 163.74.[4] adopted a Laplacian method to analyze the solar cooker coated with 1 g of NiO₂ nanoparticles. Fuzzy algorithm & Laplacian approach made a the temperature component of the cooker parameters. The proposed cooker achieved the Figure of Merit 1 (0.425) and Figure of Merit 2 (1.55).

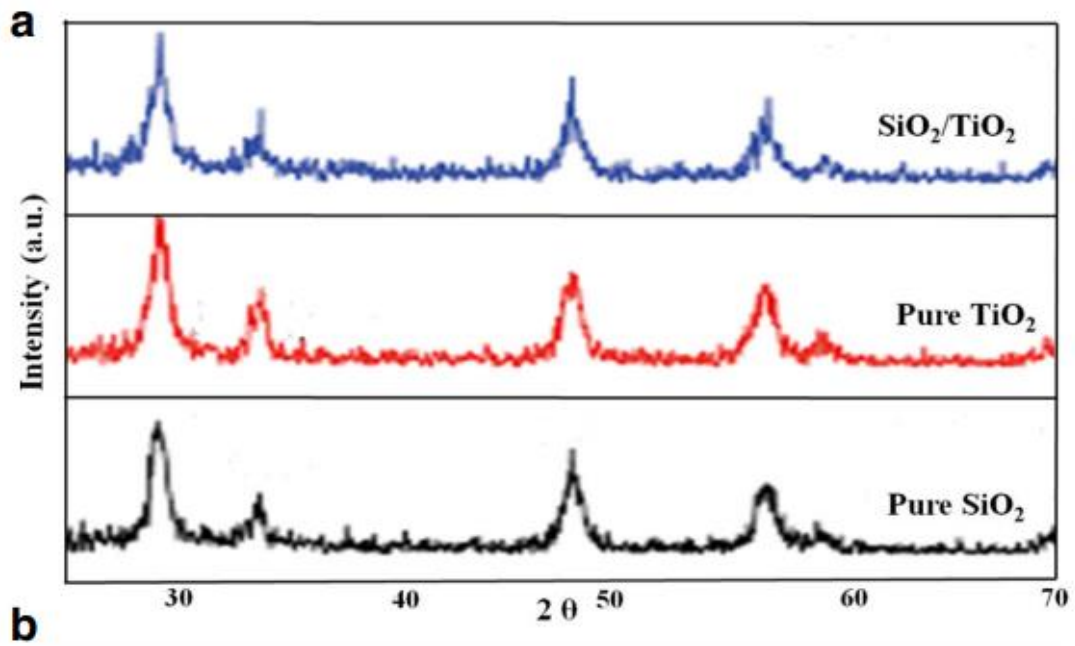


Fig 1 XRD Patten

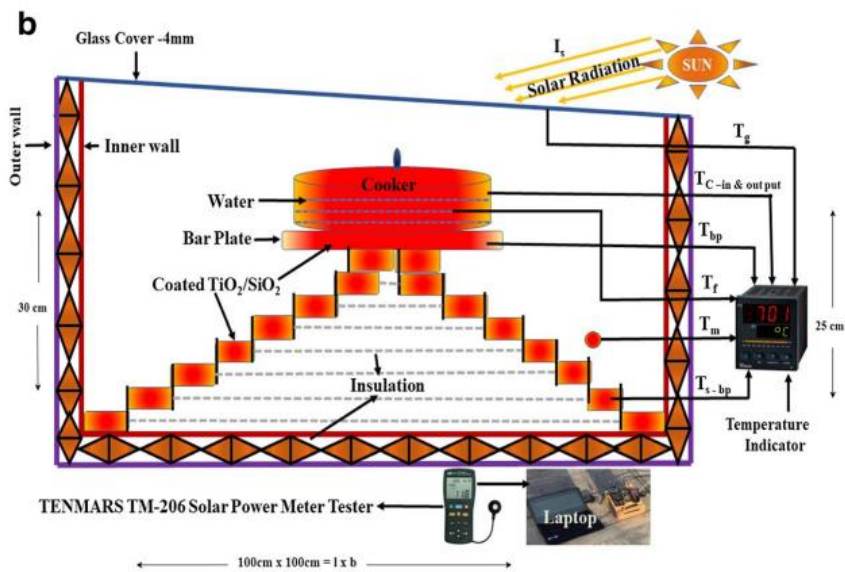


Fig 2. Schematic diagram

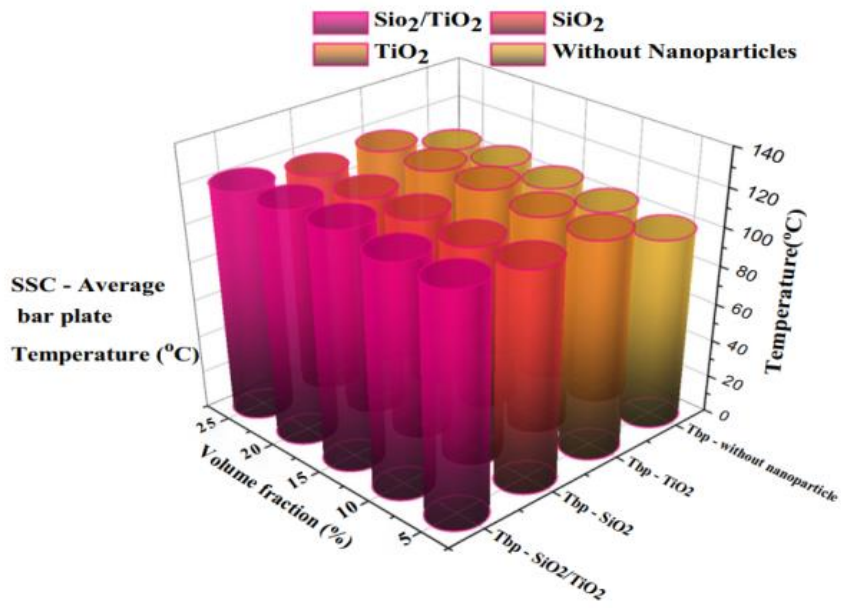


Fig 3 Bar plate temperature

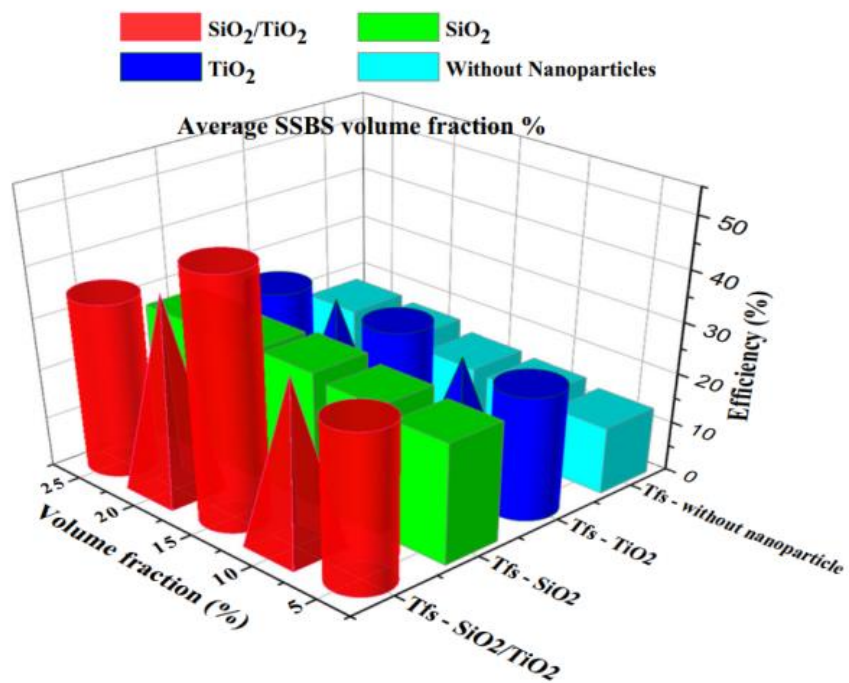


Fig 4 Efficiency analysis

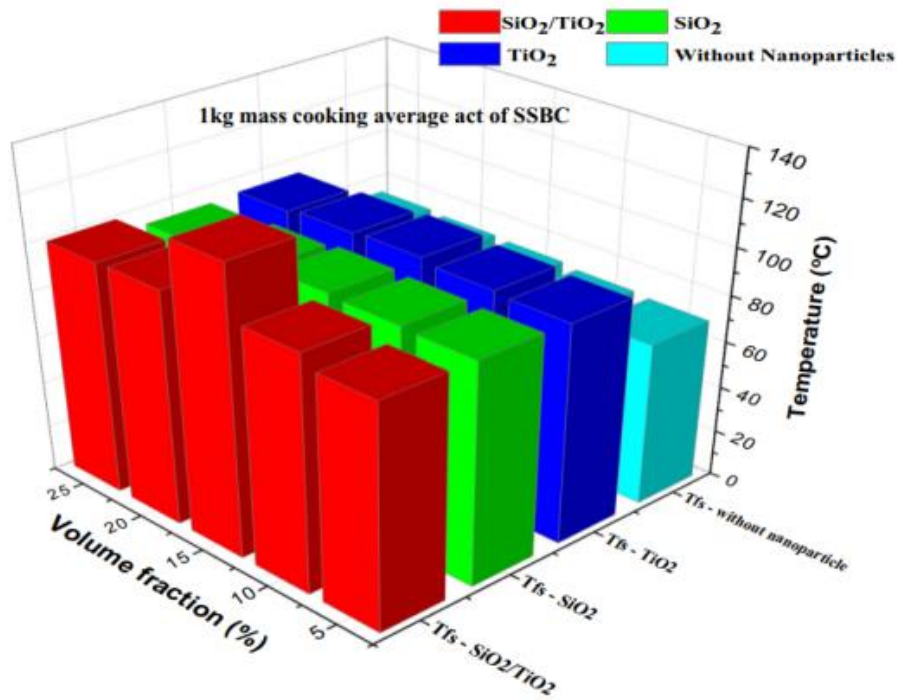


Fig 5 Cooking performance

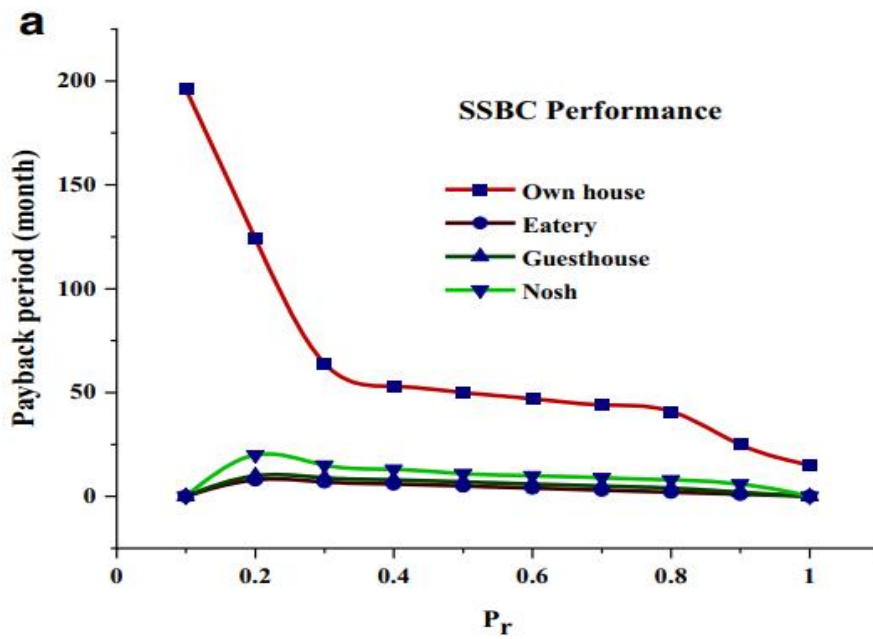


Fig 6. Payback period

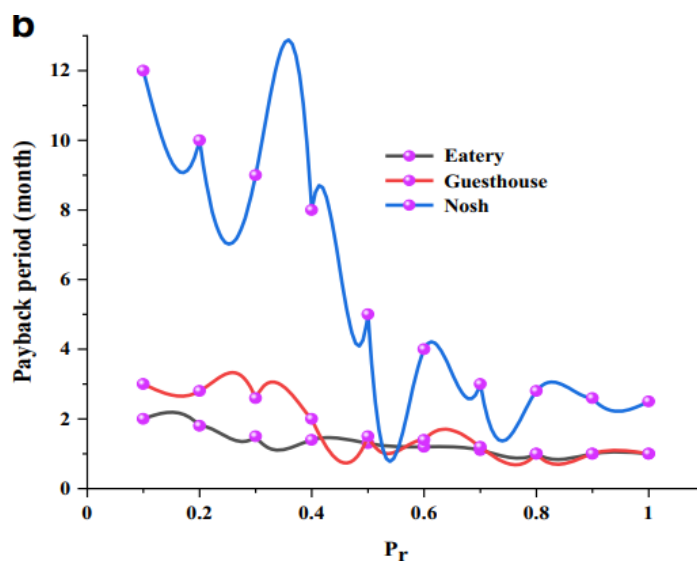


Fig 7. Payback period performance monthwise

Conclusion

Different fluid nanoparticle ratios were used in the studies on an SSBC. These ratios were covered over a bar plate to increase temperature and shorten cooking time. By employing around 15% $\text{SiO}_2/\text{TiO}_2$, the fluid nanoparticles were able to individually raise the average temperatures about 12.5%, 16.4%, 16.5%, and 16.3%. Results are significantly better than those of SSBC utilizing SiO_2 and TiO_2 phases without the presence of nanoparticles in the systems.

Reference

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