

How can cross-seasonal thermal storage improve solar energy utilization?

As heat storage volume increases, hot water preparation costs and heat loss per unit volume decrease. Thus, developing large-scale cross-seasonal thermal storage systems is an effective solution to improve the thermal efficiency and solar energy utilization of solar heating systems.

Can solar thermal energy be used for cross-seasonal heating?

The increase in the tank temperature at the end of the heating period was beneficial for shortening the duration of the heat storage period for the following year. The feasibility of utilizing solar thermal energy and cascaded phase change heat storage for cross-seasonal heating has been demonstrated in this study.

What are heat storage methods for solar-driven cross-seasonal heating?

Heat storage methods for solar-driven cross-seasonal heating include tank thermal energy storage (TTES), pit thermal energy storage (PTES), borehole thermal energy storage (BTES), and aquifer thermal energy storage (ATES) [4, 15, 16]. As heat storage volume increases, hot water preparation costs and heat loss per unit volume decrease.

Can a cross-seasonal heat storage system achieve low-carbon heating?

This study integrates cascaded phase change with a cross-seasonal heat storage system aimed at achieving low-carbon heating. The simulation analyzes heat distribution and temperature changes from the heat storage system to the heating terminal.

How does a solar energy storage system work?

At the beginning of the heat storage period, high-temperature nonfreezing liquid heated by the solar collector passes through the heat exchanger, exchanging heat with low-temperature water drawn from the cascaded PCM energy storage tank. This warmed hot water is then circulated back into the tanks.

Why is cross-seasonal heat storage important?

The mismatch between solar radiation resources and building heating demand on a seasonal scale makes cross-seasonal heat storage a crucial technology, especially for plateau areas. Utilizing phase change materials with high energy density and stable heat output effectively improves energy storage efficiency.

The solar heat preservation structure comprises a first heat preservation layer, a phase change heat preservation layer, a second heat preservation layer and a solar electrical storage device, wherein the first heat preservation layer, the phase change heat preservation ...

A few studies have focused on one or two specific STES technologies. Schmidt et al. [12] examined the design concepts and tools, implementation criteria, and specific costs of pit thermal energy storage (PTES)

and aquifer thermal energy storage (ATES). Shah et al. [13] investigated the technical element of borehole thermal energy storage (BTES), focusing on ...

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As man-made freestanding structures, ... for a temperature difference of 80 °C within the tank the cross-seasonal heat storage capacity was increased by 9.85% when reducing the insulation from full to partly covered. This only remains beneficial for tanks with small storage volumes that are likely to reach max storage capacity prior to the end ...

Seasonal solar thermal energy storage (SSTES) has been proposed to eliminate the annual time mismatch between supply and demand, and thereby stabilize the solar energy supply (Xu, Li, Wang, & Liu, 2014). Schmidt, Mangold, and Meller-Steinhagen (2004) suggested that more than 50% of the annual heating demand for space heating and domestic hot water ...

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Based on the cross-season solar thermal storage heating system (CSTSHS) in a typical Alpine town in the west of China, this paper analyzes and compares the electric ...

Clean heating refers to utilize solar energy, geothermal energy, biomass energy, etc. for heating (as shown in Fig. 2) the past two years, the Chinese government has issued the "13th five-year plan for renewable energy" and the "winter clean heating plan for northern China (2017-2021)", and carried out the renewable energy heating applications demonstration ...

In order to compensate for the lack of solar radiation intensity and solar fraction for building heating demand in winter, a cross-season solar heat storage heating system has been developed. As this system can generate high temperature hot water out of rich solar resources in summer, it offers a good solution to the seasonal unevenness of ...

al. (1997) investigated a domestic solar heating system with underground spherical heat storage. The influence of water pit volume, geological structure and solar collector slope on its thermal performance was analyzed. Chung et al. (1998) investigated a central solar heating plant with seasonal heat storage in Cheju Island.

To compare pit and borehole storage, the volume of the latter is converted into water equivalent, as soil cannot take up nearly as much heat. For example, the 63,360 m³ borehole storage ...

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