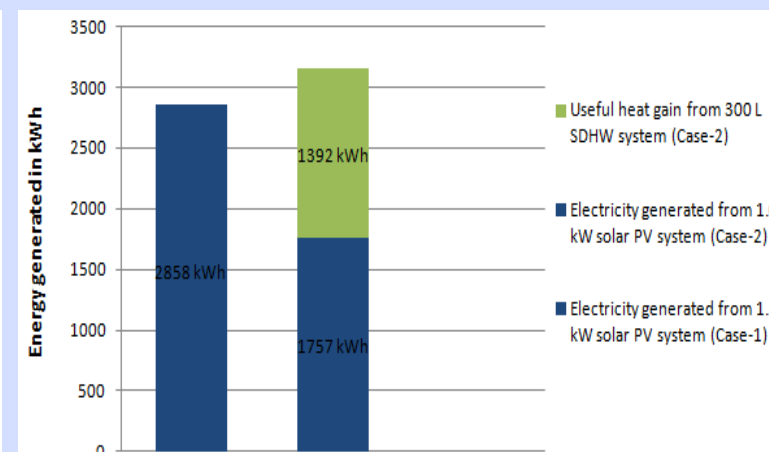
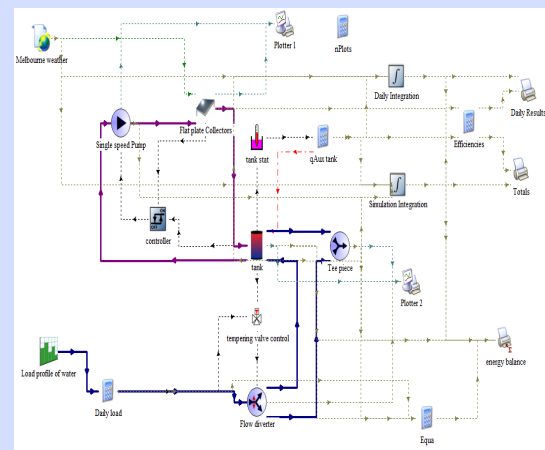
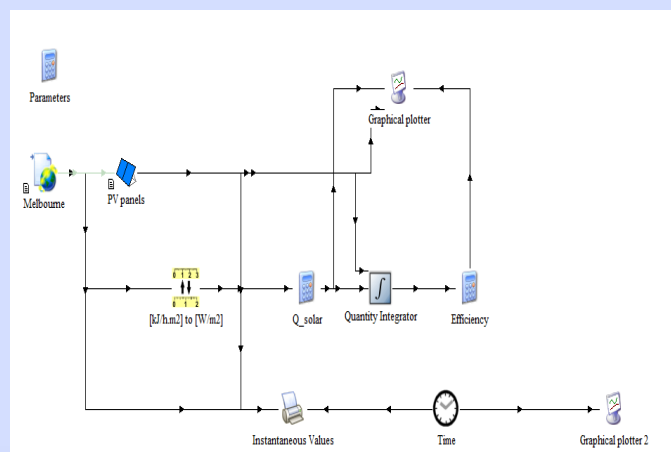


INTRODUCTION

- Solar energy is used to meet hot water and electricity demands of a households in Australia.
- Solar hot water system (SDHW) and Solar PV system is used for this purpose but It comes with challenge of limited roof space available.
- The different options' outputs and cost depends on the location, size, energy cost and feed-in-tariff, usage pattern, utility rates and efficiency of the systems*.
- Mathematical modeling analysis for different combination of both systems to determine cost-effective option which meets both hot water and electricity demand of a typical household in Australia..

MATHEMATICAL MODELING USING TRNSYS



METHODOLOGY

The following cases are considered for analysis to meet both demands for average household in Melbourne with available roof area of 10 m².

Case-1: Solar PV panel system only on whole rooftop area available.

Case-2: 3 m² area for solar thermal collectors and 7 m² area for solar PV system combination.

Simulation predicts results of electricity generation and hot water production for an year and economic analysis considers the prevailing electricity costs and feed-in tariffs.

RESULTS

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Data collected	Only 1.5 kW solar PV system	1.0 kW solar PV system and 300 L SDHW system combination
Total Electricity generated from solar PV system	2858.22 kWh	1757 kWh
Electricity requirement per year	9000 kWh	9000 kWh
Total bills for household (1 year)	A\$ 2092	A\$ 2092
Savings in electricity bills	A\$ 665	A\$ 408
Electricity saving from SDHW	-	1392 kWh
Savings in electricity bill from SDHW	-	A\$ 323
Total saving	A\$ 665	A\$ 731

CONCLUSION

Solar hot water system and solar PV system in combination is found to be the cost-effective option to meet both electricity and hot water demands of a typical household in Melbourne.