

Dan Mugisidi - Improving the Performance of a Forced-flow Desalination Unit using a Vortex Generator

by Layanan Perpustakaan UHAMKA

Submission date: 03-Jun-2024 08:36AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2394089259

File name: Improving_the_performance_of_forced_flow.pdf (665.53K)

Word count: 5773

Character count: 31523



Improving the Performance of a Forced-flow Desalination Unit using a Vortex Generator

Dan Mugisidi^{1,*}, Oktarina Heriyani¹

¹ Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Industrial Technology and Informatics, Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr HAMKA, Jakarta, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 4 November 2023

Received in revised form 6 December 2023

Accepted 9 January 2024

Available online 31 May 2024

Keywords:

Desalination; solar still; evaporation;
 vortex generator; condenser

ABSTRACT

Water is a primary need for living creatures, and water scarcity can trigger a crisis. Water scarcity is becoming an issue in Indonesia, especially in coastal village areas, including salt-producing areas. Salt production involves evaporating large amounts of seawater in concentration ponds. Using evaporated seawater as a source of clean water would reduce the risk of water scarcity. Therefore, this study aims to obtain fresh water by condensing water vapour that evaporates in a desalination unit. More specifically, the study uses a vortex generator to increase the rate and efficiency of evaporation in a forced-flow desalination unit. This research was conducted indoors to reduce uncontrollable variables. An evaporation container with a volume of 0.35 m³ was filled with seawater. The rate of evaporation in the desalination unit with a vortex generator was compared to that in a unit without a vortex generator. The results show that the vortex generator leads to faster evaporation. The rate of evaporation with a vortex generator was 13% higher than that without a vortex generator, and the gained output ratio increased 14% with the vortex generator. Therefore, it can be concluded that vortex generators can improve the performance of desalination equipment.

1. Introduction

Humans and other living creatures need water to live. As the global population increases, the need for water will increase as well; a global population increase of 15% will reduce the amount of available fresh water by 40% [1]. Without changes to the use and treatment of water, this will lead to water scarcity [2], which is predicted to impact half of the world's population by 2025 [3]. Water is so important that it can raise issues related to human rights, politics and even racism [4]. Since physical water scarcity is often associated with agricultural production, growing human populations and state sovereignty, it is almost certain that water scarcity will trigger various crises [5]. In addition to being a global threat, water scarcity has become an urgent issue in specific parts of the world, including Indonesia.

Indonesia, an archipelagic country, has the longest coastline in the world, so many people live in coastal areas. Unfortunately, coastal village communities often experience severe water scarcity.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: dan.mugisidi@uhamka.ac.id (Dan Mugisidi)

<https://doi.org/10.37934/cfdl.16.10.8193>

There are 12,827 coastal villages throughout Indonesia, and only 66.54% of these villages have regular access to clean water. Thus, coastal villagers use turbid and salty water for daily needs, such as washing and bathing, and buy drinking water; many members of these coastal village communities are salt farmers.

There is a high demand for salt in Indonesia. The Indonesian salt industry still uses traditional mining methods, which involve injecting seawater into ponds and evaporating it. The evaporation of seawater in concentration ponds is very dependent on water surface pressure and temperature [6]. Therefore, if the sun's heat is blocked or the wind is still, the rate of evaporation slows. However, making salt requires evaporating large amounts of water.

Sea water in the concentration pond, with a salinity of 30–45‰ or 3–4.5 °Be [7], is allowed to evaporate into the environment. To concentrate 1,000 litres of seawater to 30–45 °Be, about 900 litres of seawater must be evaporated. A concentration pool for salt mining can contain up to 10,000 litres of seawater, which undergoes a concentration process lasting four to five days [7]. Collecting and condensing this evaporated seawater could provide 9,000 litres of clean water. A large amount of this water could then be used by villagers. Thus, the ability to collect and use water that evaporates from salt fields would significantly benefit Indonesia's coastal villages. However, recovering moisture from salt fields without reducing salt production is a challenge. Little research has been done on the use of desalination to produce fresh water and salt [8]. A simpler solution would be to evaporate the seawater in evaporation chambers similar to solar stills.

Solar still is a simple device that uses the greenhouse effect [9] to convert salt water or wastewater into clean water by evaporating and condensing it [10]. Even though its productivity is low, because its operation is easy and economical, various studies have explored ways to increase the productivity of solar distillation equipment [11]. Methods for increasing the production of solar still fall into four categories: hybrid solar stills, stills with reflectors and concentrators, stills with condensers and stills with absorbers. Several types of absorbers can increase the productivity of solar stills. These approaches include changing the type of heat absorber [12, 13] using a wick [14–17], using fins [18–20], adding reflectors [21–23] and adding a heat collector. Furthermore, according to Nasri [24], solar still heat absorbers can use materials such as gravel, sand or polyurethane, and it is easy to add such materials to speed the evaporation process. The expansion of the absorber increases the water temperature, while the addition of a condenser increases the heat absorption capabilities of the water vapour. Increasing the rate of air flow over the surface of the water also increases the rate of evaporation. The air flow causes the pressure above the water surface to decrease, resulting in evaporation [25]. Some studies have used increased air flow in solar stills to increase the rate of evaporation [26, 27] but so far, few solar stills have used vortex generators to increase the rate of evaporation.

A vortex generator reduces air pressure, thereby increasing the difference in pressure between the surface of the water and the air above it. This pressure difference is the driving force for evaporation [28]. A vortex generator also increases heat transfer [29] by creating turbulence and vortices [30]. Vortex generators can increase heat transfer in cooling tower ducts [31] by increasing the speed of air flow around the tip of the vortex generator [32]. An increase in flow velocity creates vortices, lowering the surface pressure of the water and increasing the rate of evaporation. Thus, the present study aims to explore the impact of air flow on evaporation and condensation in salt field desalination units using a vortex generator. Therefore, various amounts of air flow were tested with constant heat. Each variation in air flow underwent two treatments: one without a vortex generator and one with a vortex generator. In addition, a condenser is used to condense water vapour; previous studies have proven that the addition of internal and external condensers has been shown to increase the efficiency of solar stills [33–40]. Solar still efficiency can also be increased by expanding the

condensation surface [41]; increasing the condensation surface by 7.5 times increases freshwater production by more than 50% [42]. Specifically, this paper examines the impact of a vortex generator on the rate of evaporation in a forced-flow desalination unit.

2. Methodology

2.1 Experimental Setup

This research was conducted indoors to reduce uncontrolled variables [43], as shown in Figure 1. Three lamp units with a total power of 3,000 watts were used to maintain a constant solar radiance at 500 watts/m².



Fig. 1. Forced-flow desalination experimental rig

As shown in the research scheme in Figure 2, water was pumped from the water reservoir to the water level control, which was connected to the evaporation chamber. Thus, the water level in the evaporation chamber remained the same as that in the water level control. The evaporation chamber holds 350 litres of water. Water level control has an overflow channel, and the water level is determined by the height of the overflow. The water emerging from the overflow flows back into the seawater reservoir. When evaporation occurs in the evaporation chamber, water from the water level control flows into the evaporation chamber to equalize the level. Because the water level is maintained by the overflow, the reduction in water volume or weight in the seawater reservoir is proportional to the volume of water that evaporates in the evaporation chamber. In addition to water circulation, the system also includes air flow. The direction of the air flow is shown by the arrow in Figure 1. The air flow at a rate of 2 m/s is caused by fan suction. Air flow was tested in a desalination unit with (D-VG) and without a vortex generator (D-NVG). The vortex generator was attached to the top cover of the evaporation container so that it could be removed and replaced with a cover that did not include a vortex generator. The vortex generator was 9.4 mm high and mounted on the inside of the glass cover. The ratio of the height vortex generator to that of the glass cover is 0.47 [44]; the width of the vortex generator is the same as that of the glass cover. The first vortex generator was placed 286 mm from the air inlet, and the second vortex generator was placed 286 mm from the first. Thus, the longitudinal pitch ratio of the distance between the vortex generators and the length of the cover was 0.2 [45]. Four vortex generators were used, all placed 286 mm apart. A schematic of

forced-flow desalination is shown in Figure 2. Data were collected every five minutes. A simulation of the system was also conducted using computational fluid dynamics (CFD).

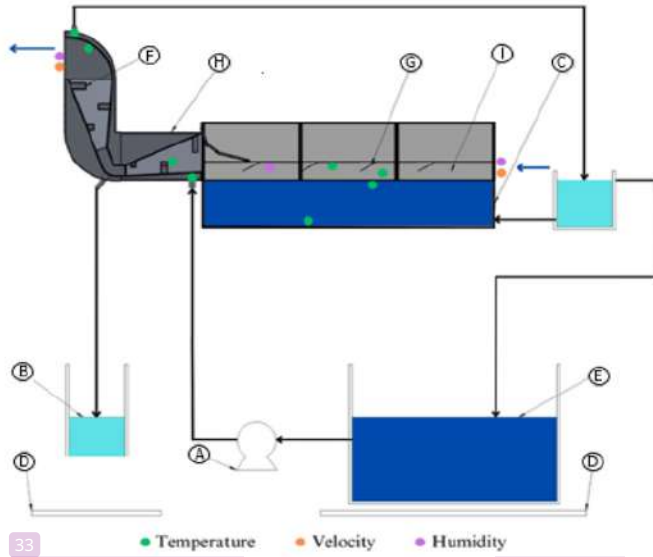


Fig. 2. Schematic of the forced-flow desalination experimental rig. (A) Circulation pump, (B) Freshwater reservoir, (C) Sea water, (D) Scale, (E) Condenser cooling water reservoir, (F) Vortex generator in condenser, (G) Vortex generator, (H) Condenser, (I) Evaporation chamber. The coloured dots show the locations of the sensors; the arrows show the direction of air flow

Many previous studies have included CFD simulations [46-49]. In the present study, a simulation was created using Cradle CFD software by Hexagon. There are three governing equations in fluid dynamics: the continuity equation, the momentum equation and the energy equation.

Integral form continuity equation:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_V \rho dV + \iint_A \rho \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Differential form continuity equation:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \rho \vec{V} \cdot \vec{V} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Momentum equation in the x-axis direction:

$$\frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial t} + \vec{V} \cdot (\rho u \vec{V}) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + \rho f_x \quad (3)$$

The momentum equation in the y-axis direction:

$$\frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho v \vec{V}) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} + \rho f_y \quad (4)$$

The momentum equation in the z-axis direction:

$$\frac{\partial(\rho w)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho w \vec{V}) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} + \rho f_z \quad (5)$$

The energy equation is written in the form of internal energy:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\rho \left(e + \frac{v^2}{2} \right) \right] + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left[\rho \left(e + \frac{v^2}{2} \right) \vec{V} \right] = \rho \dot{q} - \frac{\partial(\rho p)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(v p)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(w p)}{\partial z} + \rho \vec{f} \cdot \vec{V} \quad (6)$$

In CFD, meshing or discretization is used to convert a continuous fluid domain into a discrete computational domain. This approach allows fluid equations to be solved using numerical methods. An efficient mesh is very important in multiphase simulations because it impacts the accuracy of the simulation [50]. A hexahedron mesh was used here; this mesh has good resolution and high computational efficiency. For more detailed analyses, a polyhedral mesh was used in the present study, which can simulate the movements of objects along a high curvature (Figure 3). When creating a CFD simulation, it is also necessary to conduct a grid independence test [51, 52] as shown in Figure 4.

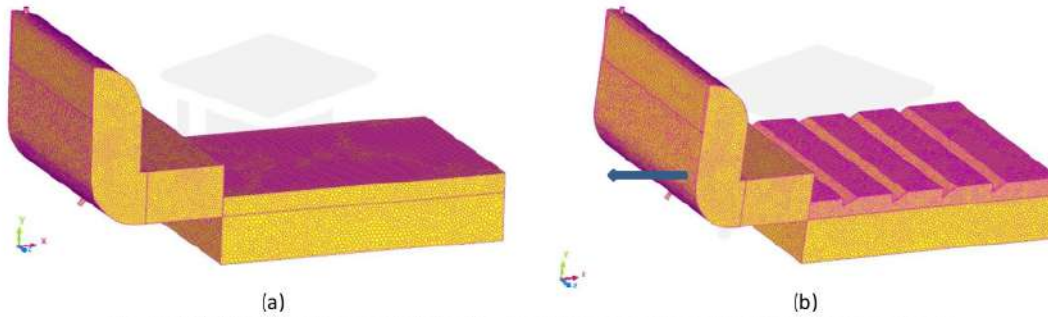


Fig. 3. A CFD hexahedron mesh (a) without vortex generator (b) using vortex generator

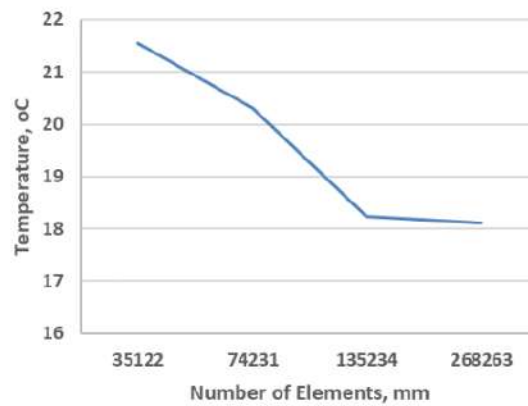


Fig. 4. Grid independence test

Data were collected using the tools listed in Table 1.

Table 1

Tools used in the study

No.	Factor	Tools	Specification
1	Temperature	Thermometer	40–400 °C, 0.09%
2	Solar radiance	Solar meter	0–2000 W/m ²
3	Wind velocity	Wind meter	0–30 m/s
4	Relative humidity	Hygrometer	10%–99%
5	Weight	Digital balance	0–20 kg ± 0,1

3. Results

The temperature of the water and the air flowing over the water significantly impact the rate of evaporation, while the condenser temperature determines the amount of water vapour that can be condensed, as shown in Figure 5.

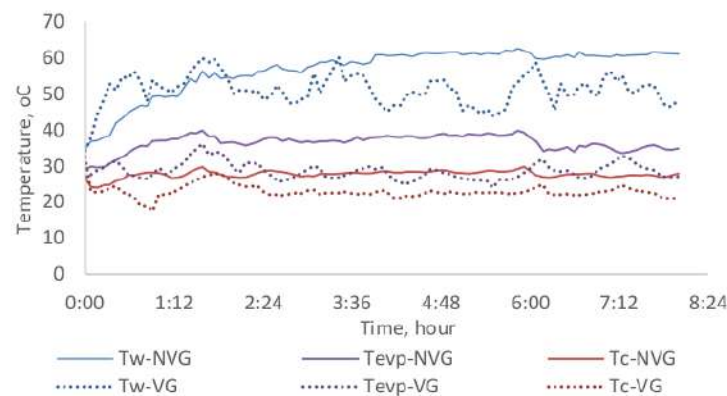


Fig. 5. Water temperature (Tw), air flow temperature (Tev) and condenser temperature (Tc) in the desalination units with (Tw-VG, Tev-VG and Tc-VG) and without a vortex generator (Tw-NVG, Tev-VG and Tc-VG)

As shown in Figure 5, the water temperature was lower with a vortex generator (Tw-VG) than without it (Tw-NVG). The average Tw-VG and TW-NVG were 51.42 °C and 58.06 °C, respectively. The air flow temperature is a mix of the temperature of the air entering from outside and the temperature of the evaporated water vapour. The air flow temperature was generally lower with the vortex generator (Tev-VG) than without it (Tev-NVG). Although Tev-VG was lower than Tev-NVG, the difference between the temperature of the water and that of the vapour in the D-VG was greater than the difference between the temperature of the water and the vapour in the D-NVG; these differences were 25.72 °C and 21.18 °C, respectively. This temperature difference is proportional to the pressure difference [28] and promotes evaporation. Tc-VG was lower than Tc-NVG; the average difference between these temperatures was 2.36 °C because Tev-VG entering the condenser is lower than Tev-NVG. The temperature during evaporation predicted by the simulation did not differ much from the temperature recorded in the experiment, as shown in Figure 6.

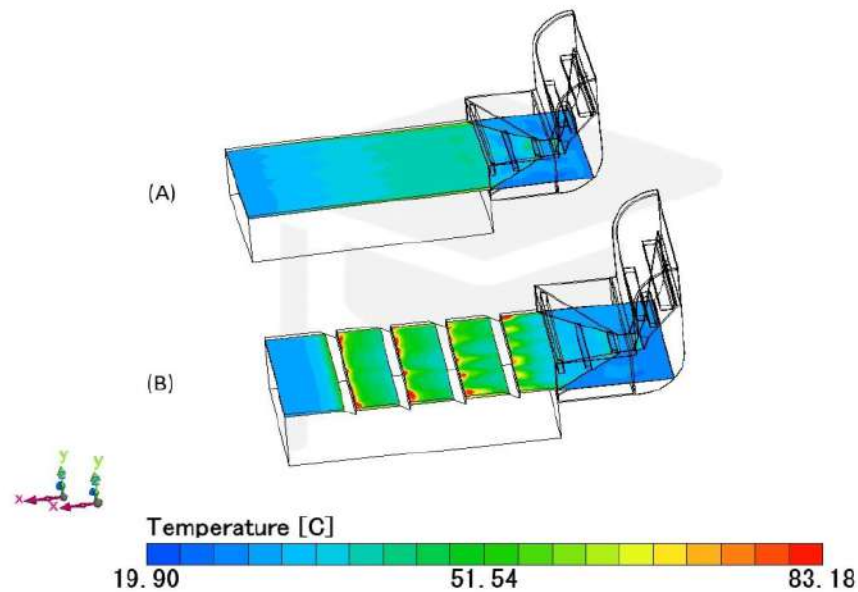


Fig. 6. Temperature distribution (A) without vortex generator (B) with a vortex generator

As shown in Figure 6, the temperature of the water surface with a vortex generator is about 50 °C; it is about 55 °C without the vortex generator. The speed of air flow increases around the tip of the vortex generator, thus reducing the water temperature. This increase in air flow speed can be seen in Figure 7.

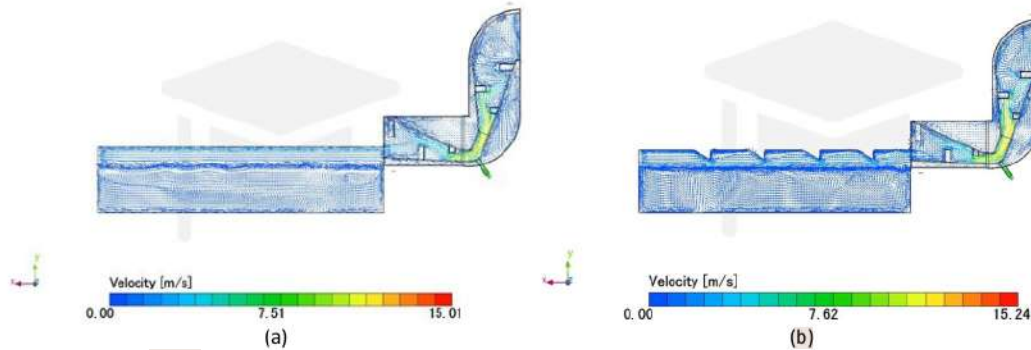


Fig. 7. Air flow velocity (a) without vortex generator (b) with a vortex generator

As shown in Figure 7, the rate of air flow without the vortex generator was about 2.28 m/s; without the vortex generator, the air speed tends to remain constant throughout the evaporation chamber. With a vortex generator, the air flow speed increases around the tip of the vortex generator. This increase in speed causes a drop in air pressure at the tip of the vortex generator; this drop does not occur without the vortex generator [53]. This shift increases the difference in air pressure, encouraging faster evaporation, as shown in Figure 8.

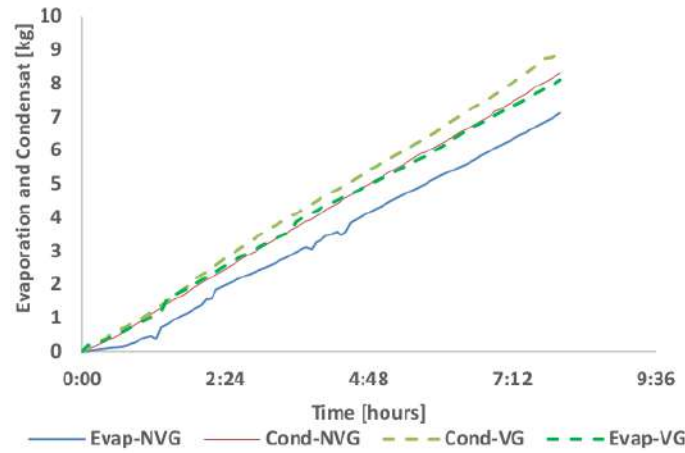


Fig. 8. Evaporation and condensation with (Evap-VG and Cond-VG) and without (Evap-NVG and Cond-NVG) a vortex generator

Figure 8 illustrates evaporation and condensation with (Evap-VG and Cond-VG) and without (Evap-NVG and Cond-NVG) vortex generators. Evap-VG was consistently greater than Evap-NVG; on average, the difference was 1.13 times greater. Condensation was also greater with the vortex generator; the average relative humidity after evaporation was 56.5% without the vortex generator and 67.6% with it. With the vortex generator, 91% of the condensation evaporated; without it, only 86% of the condensation evaporated. Thus, the D-VG created more water vapour than the D-NVG. The Reynolds number (Re) was also higher with a vortex generator than without it. The Reynolds number is calculated as follows:

$$Re = \frac{\rho V x}{\mu}, \quad (7)$$

where the dynamic viscosity μ , density of air ρ and length x were taken as 1.954×10^{-5} kg/ms, 1.09 kg/m³ and 0.025 m, respectively. The evaporation coefficient (h_{ew}) and convection coefficient (h_{cw}) can be calculated based on evaporation [54]; the results of evaporation per hour (m_w) for a solar still are [55] as follows:

$$m_w = \frac{h_{ew}(T_w - T_{evp})}{h_{fg}} \times 3600, \quad (8)$$

where the latent heat of evaporation (h_{fg}) were taken as $2.372.099$. The convection coefficient was obtained from the following equation:

$$h_{e,w-gi} = 0,0163 \times h_{cw} \left[\frac{P_w - P_{evp}}{T_w - T_{ev}} \right], \quad (9)$$

where P_w and P_{evp} are partial vapour pressure at the water surface temperature and partial vapour pressure at the evaporation chamber, respectively. The results can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2

Reynolds Number (Re), evaporation coefficient (h_{ew}) and convection coefficient (h_{cw})

	Re	h_{ew}	h_{cw}
Without vortex generator	6,626.29	1,148.92	124.76
With vortex generator	7,729.21	3,543.10	560.74

Without a vortex generator, Re was 6.626.29; with it, Re was 7,731.12, 1.15 times greater. A higher Reynolds number indicates more counter-rotating vortices [56] and also leads to an increase in the mass transfer coefficient [57], hence increasing the convection and evaporation rate, which is indicated by increasing the convection coefficient (h_{cw}) and evaporation (h_{ew}).

As mentioned above, greater evaporation leads to higher condensation. This finding also aligns with the simulation. Since the yield of water vapour was higher with the vortex generator than without it, the D-VG was more efficient than the D-NVG (Table 3).

The efficiency of the system is measured by the gained output ratio (GOR), which can be expressed as [58]:

$$GOR = \frac{\sum m_w \cdot h_{fg}}{Q_{in}} \quad (10)$$

Table 3

System efficiency and comparison

	GOR	η
Flat plate evaporator	4.49	[59]
Thermal collector–evaporator	3.99	[60]
With vortex generator	1.53	76.1%
Without vortex generator	1.34	65.4%
Air heating counter flow	0.62	[61]
Air motion in solar still		55.6% [62]
Natural circulation loop		45.15% [63]

As shown in Table 3, efficiency or can be measured as GOR [64, 65]; the D-VG is 1.14 times more efficient than the D-NVG. Although several studies show higher GOR values, the system used is different and can be used in further research. However, when compared with solar desalination, the efficiency of using a vortex generator is higher. Therefore, a vortex generator is very useful for increasing the rate of evaporation.

4. Conclusions

The results of this study show that a vortex generator increases the rate of evaporation. In the unit with a vortex generator, evaporation occurred 1.13 times faster than without a vortex generator. This means that more fresh water was produced. Thus, a vortex generator can increase the efficiency of a desalination unit. In this study, GOR or efficiency increased from 1.53 in a unit without a vortex generator to 1.34 in a unit with a vortex generator. Therefore, it can be concluded that vortex generators can improve the performance of desalination equipment.

Acknowledgements

This research was funded by a grant from Menristekdikti (1422/LL3/AL.04/2023) and supported by the Office of Research and Development at Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr HAMKA (164/F.03.07/2023).

References

- [1] Schewe, Jacob, Jens Heinke, Dieter Gerten, Ingjerd Haddeland, Nigel W. Arnell, Douglas B. Clark, Rutger Dankers *et al.*, "Multimodel assessment of water scarcity under climate change." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 111, no. 9 (2014): 3245-3250. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1222460110>
- [2] Sivakumar, Bellie. "Water crisis: from conflict to cooperation—an overview." *Hydrological Sciences Journal* 56, no. 4 (2011): 531-552. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02626667.2011.580747>
- [3] UNICEF, "Water scarcity," 2020. Accessed: Aug. 05, 2022.
- [4] Pauli, Benjamin J. "The Flint water crisis." *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Water* 7, no. 3 (2020): e1420. <https://doi.org/10.1002/WAT2.1420>
- [5] Bond, Nick R., Ryan M. Burrows, Mark J. Kennard, and Stuart E. Bunn. "Water scarcity as a driver of multiple stressor effects." In *Multiple stressors in river ecosystems*, pp. 111-129. Elsevier, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-811713-2.00006-6>
- [6] Guntur, G., A. A. Jaziri, A. A. Prihanto, D. M. Arisandi, and A. Kurniawan. "Development of salt production technology using prism greenhouse method." In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, vol. 106, no. 1, p. 012082. IOP Publishing, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/106/1/012082>
- [7] Sartono, Cinthia Morris, Priyadi Soedarsono, and Max Rudolf Muskanonfola. "Konversi tonase air dengan berat garam yang terbentuk di areal pertambakan Tanggultare Jepara." *Management of Aquatic Resources Journal (MAQUARES)* 2, no. 3 (2013): 20-26. <https://doi.org/10.14710/mari.v2i3.4177>
- [8] Xu, Jiale, Zizhao Wang, Chao Chang, Benwei Fu, Peng Tao, Chengyi Song, Wen Shang, and Tao Deng. "Solar-driven interfacial desalination for simultaneous freshwater and salt generation." *Desalination* 484 (2020): 114423. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2020.114423>
- [9] Kalogirou, Soteris A. "Solar thermal collectors and applications." *Progress in energy and combustion science* 30, no. 3 (2004): 231-295. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pecs.2004.02.001>
- [10] Kabeel, A. E., and S. A. El-Agouz. "Review of researches and developments on solar stills." *Desalination* 276, no. 1-3 (2011): 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2011.03.042>
- [11] Rabhi, Kamel, Rached Nciri, Faouzi Nasri, Chaouki Ali, and Habib Ben Bacha. "Experimental performance analysis of a modified single-basin single-slope solar still with pin fins absorber and condenser." *Desalination* 416 (2017): 86-93. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2017.04.023>
- [12] Srivastava, Pankaj K., and S. K. Agrawal. "Experimental and theoretical analysis of single sloped basin type solar still consisting of multiple low thermal inertia floating porous absorbers." *Desalination* 311 (2013): 198-205. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2012.11.035>
- [13] Mugisidi, Dan, Berkah Fajar, Syaiful Syaiful, Tony Utomo, Oktarina Heriyani, Delvis Agusman, and Regita Regita. "Iron Sand as a Heat Absorber to Enhance Performance of a Single-Basin Solar Still." *Journal of Advanced Research in Fluid Mechanics and Thermal Sciences* 70, no. 1 (2020): 125-135. <https://doi.org/10.37934/arfmts.70.1.125135>
- [14] Haddad, Zakaria, Abba Chaker, and Ahmed Rahmani. "Improving the basin type solar still performances using a vertical rotating wick." *Desalination* 418 (2017): 71-78. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2017.05.030>
- [15] Hansen, R. Samuel, C. Surya Narayanan, and K. Kalidasa Murugavel. "Performance analysis on inclined solar still with different new wick materials and wire mesh." *Desalination* 358 (2015): 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2014.12.006>
- [16] Pal, Piyush, Pankaj Yadav, Rahul Dev, and Dhananjay Singh. "Performance analysis of modified basin type double slope multi-wick solar still." *Desalination* 422 (2017): 68-82. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2017.08.009>
- [17] Sharshir, Swellam W., M. R. Elkadeem, and An Meng. "Performance enhancement of pyramid solar distiller using nanofluid integrated with v-corrugated absorber and wick: an experimental study." *Applied Thermal Engineering* 168 (2020): 114848. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.applthermaleng.2019.114848>
- [18] Jani, Hardik K., and Kalpesh V. Modi. "Experimental performance evaluation of single basin dual slope solar still with circular and square cross-sectional hollow fins." *Solar Energy* 179 (2019): 186-194. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.solener.2018.12.054>
- [19] El-Sebaili, A. A., and E. El-Bialy. "Advanced designs of solar desalination systems: A review." *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 49 (2015): 1198-1212. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2015.04.161>

- [20] Mevada, Dinesh, Hitesh Panchal, Kishor kumar Sadasivuni, Mohammad Israr, M. Suresh, Swapnil Dharaskar, and Hemin Thakkar. "Effect of fin configuration parameters on performance of solar still: a review." *Groundwater for Sustainable Development* 10 (2020): 100289. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gsd.2019.100289>
- [21] Estahbanati, MR Karimi, Amimul Ahsan, Mehrzad Feilizadeh, Khosrow Jafarpur, Seyedeh-Saba Ashrafmansouri, and Mansoor Feilizadeh. "Theoretical and experimental investigation on internal reflectors in a single-slope solar still." *Applied energy* 165 (2016): 537-547. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2015.12.047>
- [22] Omara, Z. M., A. E. Kabeel, A. S. Abdullah, and F. A. Essa. "Experimental investigation of corrugated absorber solar still with wick and reflectors." *Desalination* 381 (2016): 111-116. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2015.12.001>
- [23] Tanaka, Hiroshi. "Analyzing the effect of an enlarged flat plate reflector (FPR) on a vertical multiple-effect diffusion solar still's (VMEDS) performance." *Applied Thermal Engineering* 142 (2018): 138-147. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.applthermaleng.2018.06.054>
- [24] Nasri, B., A. Benatallah, S. Kalloum, and D. Benatallah. "Improvement of glass solar still performance using locally available materials in the southern region of Algeria." *Groundwater for Sustainable Development* 9 (2019): 100213. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gsd.2019.100213>
- [25] Wirangga, Ristanto, Dan Mugisidi, Adi Tegar Sayuti, and Oktarina Heriyani. "The Impact of Wind Speed on the Rate of Water Evaporation in a Desalination Chamber." *Journal of Advanced Research in Fluid Mechanics and Thermal Sciences* 106, no. 1 (2023): 39-50. <https://doi.org/10.37934/arfmts.106.1.3950>
- [26] Fath, Hassan ES, Samy Elsherbiny, and Ahmad Ghazy. "A naturally circulated humidifying/dehumidifying solar still with a built-in passive condenser." *Desalination* 169, no. 2 (2004): 129-149. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2004.08.014>
- [27] Boutriaa, Abdelouahab, and Ahmed Rahmani. "Thermal modeling of a basin type solar still enhanced by a natural circulation loop." *Computers & Chemical Engineering* 101 (2017): 31-43. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compchemeng.2017.02.033>
- [28] Sellami, M. Hassen, R. Touahir, S. Guemari, and K. Loudiyi. "Use of Portland cement as heat storage medium in solar desalination." *Desalination* 398 (2016): 180-188. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2016.07.027>
- [29] Yang, Jae Sung, Myunggeun Jeong, Yong Gap Park, and Man Yeong Ha. "Numerical study on the flow and heat transfer characteristics in a dimple cooling channel with a wedge-shaped vortex generator." *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer* 136 (2019): 1064-1078. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheatmasstransfer.2019.03.072>
- [30] Fiebig, M. "Vortices, generators and heat transfer." *Chemical Engineering Research and Design* 76, no. 2 (1998): 108-123. <https://doi.org/10.1205/026387698524686>
- [31] Mugisidi, Dan, Oktarina Heriyani, Pancatavta Hesti Gunawan, and Dwi Apriani. "Performance Improvement of a Forced Draught Cooling Tower Using a Vortex Generator." *CFD Letters* 13, no. 1 (2021): 45-57. <https://doi.org/10.37934/cfdl.13.1.4557>
- [32] Md Salleh, Mohd Fahmi, Ahmadali Gholami, and Mazlan A. Wahid. "Numerical evaluation of thermal hydraulic performance in fin-and-tube heat exchangers with various vortex generator geometries arranged in common-flow-down or common-flow-up." *Journal of Heat Transfer* 141, no. 2 (2019): 021801. <https://doi.org/10.1115/1.4041832>
- [33] Kabeel, A. E., Z. M. Omara, and F. A. Essa. "Enhancement of modified solar still integrated with external condenser using nanofluids: An experimental approach." *Energy conversion and management* 78 (2014): 493-498. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2013.11.013>
- [34] Essa, F. A., Mohamed Abd Elaziz, and Ammar H. Elsheikh. "An enhanced productivity prediction model of active solar still using artificial neural network and Harris Hawks optimizer." *Applied Thermal Engineering* 170 (2020): 115020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.applthermaleng.2020.115020>
- [35] El-Samadony, Y. A. F., A. S. Abdullah, and Z. M. Omara. "Experimental study of stepped solar still integrated with reflectors and external condenser." *Experimental heat transfer* 28, no. 4 (2015): 392-404. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08916152.2014.890964>
- [36] Al-Hamadani, Ali AF, and S. K. Shukla. "Performance of single slope solar still with solar protected condenser." *Distributed Generation & Alternative Energy Journal* 28, no. 2 (2013): 6-28. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21563306.2013.10677548>
- [37] Sivaram, P. M., S. Dinesh Kumar, M. Premalatha, T. Sivasankar, and A. Arunagiri. "Experimental and numerical study of stepped solar still integrated with a passive external condenser and its application." *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 23 (2021): 2143-2171. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-020-00667-4>
- [38] Belhadi, Mohamed Mustapha, Hamza Bouguettaia, Yacine Marif, and Moussa Zerrouki. "Numerical study of a double-slope solar still coupled with capillary film condenser in south Algeria." *Energy Conversion and Management* 94 (2015): 245-252. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2015.01.069>
- [39] Tiwari, G. N., A. Kupfermann, and Shruti Aggarwal. "A new design for a double-condensing chamber solar still." *Desalination* 114, no. 2 (1997): 153-164. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0011-9164\(98\)00007-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0011-9164(98)00007-1)

- [40] El-Bahi, A., and D. Inan. "Analysis of a parallel double glass solar still with separate condenser." *Renewable energy* 17, no. 4 (1999): 509-521. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0960-1481\(98\)00768-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0960-1481(98)00768-X)
- [41] Xiong, Jianyin, Guo Xie, and Hongfei Zheng. "Experimental and numerical study on a new multi-effect solar still with enhanced condensation surface." *Energy conversion and management* 73 (2013): 176-185. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2013.04.024>
- [42] Bhardwaj, R., M. V. Ten Kortenaar, and R. F. Mudde. "Maximized production of water by increasing area of condensation surface for solar distillation." *Applied energy* 154 (2015): 480-490. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2015.05.060>
- [43] Tiwari, Anil Kr, and G. N. Tiwari. "Effect of the condensing cover's slope on internal heat and mass transfer in distillation: an indoor simulation." *Desalination* 180, no. 1-3 (2005): 73-88. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2004.12.029>
- [44] Han, Zhimin, Zhiming Xu, and Hongwei Qu. "Parametric study of the particulate fouling characteristics of vortex generators in a heat exchanger." *Applied Thermal Engineering* 167 (2020): 114735. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.applthermaleng.2019.114735>
- [45] Dietz, C. F., M. Henze, S. O. Neumann, and Jens von Wolfersdorf. "The effects of vortex structures on heat transfer and flow field behind arrays of vortex generators." *Journal of Enhanced Heat Transfer* 16, no. 2 (2009). <https://doi.org/10.1615/JEnhHeatTransf.v16.i2.60>
- [46] Nadgire, Anand R., Shivprakash B. Barve, and Prachi K. Ithape. "Experimental investigation and performance analysis of double-basin solar still using CFD techniques." *Journal of The Institution of Engineers (India): Series C* 101 (2020): 531-539. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40032-020-00561-y>
- [47] Khare, Vaibhav Rai, Abhay Pratap Singh, Hemant Kumar, and Rahul Khatri. "Modelling and performance enhancement of single slope solar still using CFD." *Energy Procedia* 109 (2017): 447-455. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.egypro.2017.03.064>
- [48] S. El-Sebaey, Mahmoud, Asko Ellman, Ahmed Hegazy, and Tarek Ghoniem. "Experimental analysis and CFD modeling for conventional basin-type solar still." *Energies* 13, no. 21 (2020): 5734. <https://doi.org/10.3390/en13215734>
- [49] Yan, Tiantong, Guo Xie, Hongtao Liu, Zhanglin Wu, and Licheng Sun. "CFD investigation of vapor transportation in a tubular solar still operating under vacuum." *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer* 156 (2020): 119917. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheatmasstransfer.2020.119917>
- [50] Hamad, A., Syed Mohammed Aminuddin Aftab, and Kamarul Arifin Ahmad. "Reducing flow separation in T-junction pipe using vortex generator: CFD study." *Journal of Advanced Research in Fluid Mechanics and Thermal Sciences* 44, no. 1 (2018): 36-46.
- [51] Shoeibi, Shahin, Nader Rahbar, Ahad Abedini Esfahlani, and Hadi Kargarsharifabad. "Energy matrices, exergoeconomic and enviroeconomic analysis of air-cooled and water-cooled solar still: Experimental investigation and numerical simulation." *Renewable Energy* 171 (2021): 227-244. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.renene.2021.02.081>
- [52] Gnanavel, C., R. Saravanan, and M. Chandrasekaran. "CFD analysis of solar still with PCM." *Materials Today: Proceedings* 37 (2021): 694-700. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2020.05.638>
- [53] Ramakrishnan, Ramkumar, and Ragupathy Arumugam. "Optimization of operating parameters and performance evaluation of forced draft cooling tower using response surface methodology (RSM) and artificial neural network (ANN)." *Journal of Mechanical Science and Technology* 26 (2012): 1643-1650. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12206-012-0323-9>
- [54] Dan Mugisidi, Dan Mugisidi, Abdul Rahman Abdul Rahman, Oktarina Heriyani Oktarina Heriyani, and Pancatatva Hesti Gunawan Pancatatva Hesti Gunawan. "Determination of the convective heat transfer constant (c and n) in a solar still." *Jurnal Ilmiah Sains dan Teknologi* 11, no. 1 (2021): 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.22146/teknosains.50908>
- [55] Elango, C., N. Gunasekaran, and K. Sampathkumar. "Thermal models of solar still—A comprehensive review." *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 47 (2015): 856-911. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2015.03.054>
- [56] Oyakawa, K., Y. Furukawa, T. Taira, I. Senaha, and T. Nagata. "Effects of vortex generators on heat transfer enhancement in a duct." In *Experimental Heat Transfer, Fluid Mechanics and Thermodynamics* 1993, pp. 633-640. Elsevier, 1993. <https://doi.org/10.1016/b978-0-444-81619-1.50075-7>
- [57] Ali, H. M. "Effect of forced convection inside the solar still on heat and mass transfer coefficients." *Energy conversion and management* 34, no. 1 (1993): 73-79. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0196-8904\(93\)90009-Y](https://doi.org/10.1016/0196-8904(93)90009-Y)
- [58] Kabeel, A. E., and Emad MS El-Said. "Applicability of flashing desalination technique for small scale needs using a novel integrated system coupled with nanofluid-based solar collector." *Desalination* 333, no. 1 (2014): 10-22. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2013.11.021>
- [59] Yu, Jing, Juan Yang, and Weidong Yan. "Characteristics and performance investigation of solar AES system with novel flat-plate collector-evaporator integrated unit capable of salinity wastewater thermal self-storage." *Desalination* 555 (2023): 116559. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2023.116559>

- [60] Yu, Jing, Juan Yang, and Weidong Yan. "Thermodynamic simulation and experiment research of the solar air evaporating separation system for saline wastewater treatment with thermal collector–evaporator integrated unit." *Energy Reports* 8 (2022): 6707-6728. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.egyr.2022.05.025>
- [61] Yu, Jing, Sumin Jin, and Yujiang Xia. "Experimental and CFD investigation of the counter-flow spray concentration tower in solar energy air evaporating separation saline wastewater treatment system." *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer* 144 (2019): 118621. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jheatmasstransfer.2019.118621>
- [62] Ali, H. M. "Experimental study on air motion effect inside the solar still on still performance." *Energy conversion and management* 32, no. 1 (1991): 67-70. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0196-8904\(91\)90144-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0196-8904(91)90144-8)
- [63] Rahmani, Ahmed, Abdelouahab Boutrriaa, and Amar Hadeif. "An experimental approach to improve the basin type solar still using an integrated natural circulation loop." *Energy conversion and management* 93 (2015): 298-308. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2015.01.026>
- [64] Rostamzadeh, Hadi, Amin Shekari Namin, Pejman Nourani, Majid Amidpour, and Hadi Ghaebi. "Feasibility investigation of a humidification-dehumidification (HDH) desalination system with thermoelectric generator operated by a salinity-gradient solar pond." *Desalination* 462 (2019): 1-18. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2019.04.001>
- [65] Yu, Jing, Liang Chen, Sumin Jin, and Weidong Yan. "Performance investigation of the double-stage solar air evaporating separation system for saline wastewater treatment." *Desalination* 515 (2021): 115194. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2021.115194>

Dan Mugisidi - Improving the Performance of a Forced-flow Desalination Unit using a Vortex Generator

ORIGINALITY REPORT

12%

SIMILARITY INDEX

8%

INTERNET SOURCES

9%

PUBLICATIONS

2%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

- | | | |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | jurnal.ugm.ac.id
Internet Source | 1 % |
| 2 | www.akademiabaru.com
Internet Source | 1 % |
| 3 | Abderrahmane Khechekhouche, Boubaker Ben Haoua, Abd Elnaby Kabeel, Mohammed El Hadi Attia, Wael M. El-Maghlany.
"Improvement of Solar Distiller Productivity by a Black Metallic Plate of Zinc as a Thermal Storage Material", Journal of Testing and Evaluation, 2021
Publication | 1 % |
| 4 | coek.info
Internet Source | 1 % |
| 5 | Oktarina Heriyani, Mohammad Djaeni, Syaiful Syaiful, Aldila Kurnia Putri. "Perforated concave rectangular winglet pair vortex generators enhance the heat transfer of air flowing through heated tubes inside a channel", Results in Engineering, 2022 | 1 % |

6

Mahmoud Elgendi, A.E. Kabeel, F.A. Essa.
"Improving the solar still productivity using
thermoelectric materials: A review",
Alexandria Engineering Journal, 2022

Publication

1 %

7

R. Bhardwaj, M.V. ten Kortenaar, R.F. Mudde.
"Maximized production of water by increasing
area of condensation surface for solar
distillation", Applied Energy, 2015

Publication

<1 %

8

Muhammad Arif Budiyanto, Hamnah
Ayuningtyas. "PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF
WATERJET PROPULSION ON UNMANNED
SURFACE VEHICLE MODELS", Journal of
Applied Engineering Science, 2021

Publication

<1 %

9

mrcet.com
Internet Source

<1 %

10

www.lib.zjut.edu.cn
Internet Source

<1 %

11

Submitted to Swinburne University of
Technology
Student Paper

<1 %

12

tudr.thapar.edu:8080
Internet Source

<1 %

13

A.E. Kabeel, K. Harby, Mohamed Abdelgaied, Amr Eisa. "Performance improvement of a tubular solar still using V-corrugated absorber with wick materials: Numerical and experimental investigations", Solar Energy, 2021

Publication

<1 %

14

dokumen.pub

Internet Source

<1 %

15

www.theses.fr

Internet Source

<1 %

16

Mahmoud S. El-Sebaey, Ahmed Hegazy, Fadl A. Essa. "Performance enhancement of a tubular solar still by using stepped basins: An experimental approach", Journal of Cleaner Production, 2024

Publication

<1 %

17

Zhi-Ming Xu, Yong-Lin Cheng, Zhi-Min Han, Jing-Tao Wang, Yuan-Jie Guo. "Influence of Size of Tetrahedral Vortex Generators on Characteristics of MgO Particulate Fouling", International Journal of Thermophysics, 2019

Publication

<1 %

18

Zhou, Wen-Jing, Ju-Fang Fan, Zhi-Geng Wu, Ya-Ling He, and Wen-Quan Tao. "An Efficient Approach for Performance Evaluation and Parameter Design of Heat Transfer Enhancing

<1 %

Structure", 2010 14th International Heat Transfer Conference Volume 4, 2010.

Publication

19

atrium.lib.uoguelph.ca

Internet Source

<1 %

20

www.rspublication.com

Internet Source

<1 %

21

Ahmed Kadhim Hussein, Mohammed El Hadi Attia, Husham Jassim Abdul-Ammer, Müslüm Arıcı et al. "Experimental study of the impact of low-cost energy storage materials on the performance of solar distillers at different water depths", Solar Energy, 2023

Publication

<1 %

22

Lou, Jinwei, Yang Liu, Zhongyong Wang et al. "Bioinspired Multifunctional Paper-Based RGO Composites for Solar-Driven Clean Water Generation", ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces

Publication

<1 %

23

Manoj Dubey, Dhananjay R. Mishra. "Experimental evaluation of double slope solar still augmented with ferrite ring magnets and a black cotton cloth", International Journal of Ambient Energy, 2020

Publication

<1 %

24	Rahul Agrawal, Krishna Deo Prasad Singh. "Experimental investigation and computational modelling of double slope solar still integrated with eutectic phase change material", Journal of Energy Storage, 2022 Publication	<1 %
25	Shoaib Khanmohammadi, Sajjad Khanjani, Farayi Musharavati. "Experimental study and economic examination of double-glazed solar still desalination with a thermoelectric cooling system", Sustainable Energy Technologies and Assessments, 2022 Publication	<1 %
26	aiche.onlinelibrary.wiley.com Internet Source	<1 %
27	cnj.atu.edu.iq Internet Source	<1 %
28	dwes.copernicus.org Internet Source	<1 %
29	etd.uum.edu.my Internet Source	<1 %
30	ijariie.com Internet Source	<1 %
31	journals.plos.org Internet Source	<1 %

32

G. Gopi, M. Premalatha, G. Arthanareeswaran. "Transient mathematical modelling and investigation of radiation and design parameters on the performance of multi-effect solar still integrated with evacuated tube collector", Energy Conversion and Management: X, 2022

Publication

<1 %

33

S. Freund, S. Kabelac. "Investigation of local heat transfer coefficients in plate heat exchangers with temperature oscillation IR thermography and CFD", International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer, 2010

Publication

<1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On