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Test Report No. C1765ISO

Solar thermal collector (liquid heating) Standards: ISO 9806:2017, EN 12975-1:2010

Collector model: FK Solinas 3 plus kurz

Test ordered by:

FK Solartechnik GmbH Industriepark Kleinkoschen

D-01968 Senftenberg

Manufacturer:

FK Solartechnik GmbH Industriepark Kleinkoschen

D-01968 Senftenberg

Remarks:

The content of this test report shall not be modified.

The test methods applied fulfil the requirements of ISO 9806:2017.

The rating of the test results fulfils the requirements of EN 12975-1:2010.

This test report is made according to the requirements of ISO 9806:2017, EN 12975-1:2010.

This test report fulfils the requirements of ISO 17025.

Rapperswil, 16. March 2019

Dr. Andreas Bohren

Head of SPF Testing

Dipl.-Ing. Walter Gubler

Test engineer







1 Summary and main results

Cla	use in ISO 9806:2	017 / T	est		Date				Resu	lts/Obs	ervatio	ons
	Random sampling	J			09.03	.2018						
	Delivery of test sample(s)			13.03	.2018							
	Initial visual inspe	ction			13.03	.2018						0
6	Internal pressure											0
9	Standard stagnati	on tem	peratu	e								0
10	Exposure or half-e	exposu	re									0
11	External thermal s	shock	1/2									0
12	Internal thermal sl	hock ´	1 / 2									0
13	Rain penetration											0
14	Freeze resistance	;										-
15	Mechanical load (positive	e) 1 / 2								0	
15	Mechanical load (negativ	/e) 1 / 2	2							0	
16	Impact Resistance	Э							0			
27	Pressure drop				15.05.2018				-			
19	9 Thermal performance 2				21.06	21.06.2018 - 30.07.2018				0		
	A _G Collector gross area						1.109 m ² 0.340		-			
η _{0,hem} Collector efficiency based on her				hemis	emispherical irradiance				-			
$\eta_{0,b}$ Peak collector efficiency based			on beam irradiance		0.336			-				
	K _d Incidence angle modifier for diffuse s a ₁ Heat loss coefficient a ₂ Temperature dependence of the heat						1.082 1.47 Wm ⁻² K ⁻¹ 0.0038 Wm ⁻² K ⁻²		-			
									-			
									-			
	a ₃ Wind speed dependence of the heat loss coefficient						0.00 V	Vsm⁻³K	- 1	-		
	a ₄ Sky temperature dependence of the heat loss coefficient					ient	0.00			-		
	a ₅ Effective thermal capacity incl. fluid (uid (C/	uid (C/A _G)		10'099 Wsm ⁻² K ⁻¹		-		
	a ₆ Wind speed dependence of the zero loss efficiency				iency		0.00 s	sm ⁻¹		-		
	a ₇ Wind speed dependence of IR radiation exchange				nge		0.00 sm ⁻¹			-		
	a ₈ Radiation lo	sses							0.00 V	۷m ⁻² K ⁻⁴	1	-
	Average flowra	ite duri	ng the	measu	rement	t			80.0 II	h ⁻¹		-
26	Incidence angle	0°	10°	20°	30°	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°	
26	$K_b(\theta_T,0)$	1.00	1.01	1.06	1.16	1.30	1.40	1.38	1.10	0.60	0.00	-
26	$K_b(0, \theta_L)$	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.96	0.92	0.84	0.69	0.44	0.00	_
25	Time constant				12.07.2018		821 s		-			
17	Final inspection				24.08.2018				0			

Table 1: Summary of results and events





Conte		page
	mmary and main results	
2 Inti	roduction	
2.1	Remarks on the test sequence	4
2.2	Test standards	
2.3	Manufacturer information	
2.4	Specific abbreviations and formats used in the report	4
2.5	Instruments and test devices	4
3 Co	llector descriptions	5
3.1	Sample identification	
3.2	Collector mounting possibilities	
3.3	Protection mechanisms and integrated electrical components	5
3.4	Operational range	
3.5	Dimensions and general information	
3.6	Specifications on elements	
3.7	Technical documentation and safety requirements (EN 12975)	
4 Tes	st conditions and results	
4.1	General remarks	
4.2	Internal pressure test for fluid channels	
4.3	Determination of standard stagnation temperature	
4.4	Exposure test	
4.5	External thermal shock test	
4.6	Internal thermal shock test	
4.7	Rain penetration test	
4.8	Freeze resistance test	
4.9	Mechanical load test	
4.10	Impact resistance test	
4.11	Performance test results	
4.12	Incidence angle modifier	
4.13	Effective thermal capacity	
4.14	Time constant	
4.15	Pressure drop measurements	
4.16	Final inspection	
Annex	· • · • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Annex	The state of the s	
Annex	9 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Annex	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Annex		26
Annex	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Annex	G Additional brand names	29







2 Introduction

2.1 Remarks on the test sequence

None

2.2 Test standards

The collector was tested according to the standards

- ISO 9806:2017
- EN 12975-1:2010

and in full compliance with the Solar Keymark scheme rules.

The results are presented in this report.

Complementary information which is not required by these standards is specifically marked.

2.3 Manufacturer information

All manufacturer information in this report was plausibility checked by the test laboratory and is not specifically marked anymore.

2.4 Specific abbreviations and formats used in the report

- NR Not required, not relevant
- NA Not applicable
- NS Not specified
- NT Not tested
- No result as test was not performed
- 0 No Failure (description see 4.16)
- 1 Minor Failure (description see 4.16)
- 2 Major failure (description see 4.16)

Date and time is always indicated in the format (if applicable) DD.MM.YYYY HH:MM:SS

Indications about tilt angle and collector inclination are always measured from horizontal.

Length always denotes the distance in vertical (south-north) direction as tested

Width always denotes the distance in horizontal (east-west) direction as tested

Some of the thermal performance parameters may be set to zero as described in the ISO 9806:2017: In this case a result of 0 is indicated with the number of trailing zeros as required for this parameter.

The term "water-glycol" is used for a 33.3 Vol-% ethylene glycol mixture with water.

2.5 Instruments and test devices

The instrument types, specifications, serial numbers and calibration status of the instruments and test devices which were used to make the measurements and tests for this test report are filed in an internal database at the test laboratory. Upon request all this information can be made available as required by the ISO 17025.





3 Collector descriptions

3.1	Samp	le ider	ntifica	ation
•	- Cap			~

Name of manufacturer FK Solartechnik GmbH Collector name FK Solinas 3 plus kurz Additional brand names (if applicable) See Annex G Evacuated tubular collector Collector type Serial No of test sample(s) 1392151 Serial product Yes Photograph(s) of the collector(s) See Figure 6 Remarks None Specific comments on the collector design: None

3.2 Collector mounting possibilities

On tilted roof
On flat roof
In tilted roof
No
Façade
On Stand
Yes
On Stand
Schematic diagram of collector mounting
See Figure 8

3.3 Protection mechanisms and integrated electrical components

Description and technical details of integrated electrical components

NA
Self-protecting collector as defined in ISO 9806:2017 Clause 5.2.2

No
Freeze resistant collector as defined in ISO 9806:2017 Clause 14.2

No
Freeze resistant heat pipes as defined in ISO 9806:2017 Clause 14.3

No
Description of protection mechanism(s)

NA

3.4 Operational range

Minimum / Maximum operation temperature

Maximum operation pressure (at maximum temperature of operation)

Minimum / Maximum installation inclination

Recommended heat transfer fluid(s)

Additional remarks concerning the heat transfer fluid(s)

Flow rate minimum / recommended / maximum

Other limitations

NS / 217 °C

6x10⁵ Pa (6 bar)

glycol – water mixtures

-
9 / 15 / 80 lh⁻¹

3.5 Dimensions and general information

Gross length (length from bottom to top, orientation as tested)	933 mm
Gross width (width from left to right, orientation as tested)	1189 mm
Gross height	136 mm
Gross area, A _G (as defined in ISO 9488)	1.109 m ²
Aperture area, A _{Ap} (as defined in ISO 9488)	0.589 m^2
Absorber area, A _{Abs} (as defined in ISO 9488)	0.516 m^2
Weight empty	28 kg
Fluid content	0.981

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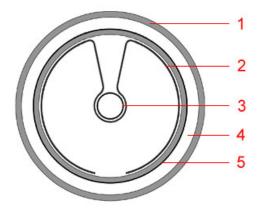




Tube / 22 mm

3.6 Specifications on elements

3.6.1 Collector cross section



Legend

- 1 Glazing
- 2 Heat-conducting metal sheet
- 3 Heat pipe
- 4 Vacuum
- 5 Absorber
- 5 Absorber coating

Figure 1: Collector cross section

Bond between riser and fin/plate

Collector hydraulic connector type/size

3.6.2 Frame, enclosure, casing

Legend No -- Construction type Casing Enclosure material Aluminium / Plastic Thickness 1.5 mm Soriewed

3.6.3 Absorber

Legend No Evacuated double glass tube Material Number of absorber elements (fins, tubes, etc.) 15 Distance between absorber elements 74 mm 735 / 47 mm Absorber element length / width Absorber total length / width 735 / 705 mm Absorber thickness 1.5 mm Absorber coating Al-N/SS/Cu Absorber coating trade name Solar absorptance α / Hemispherical emittance ϵ 93% / 7%

3.6.4 Hydraulic system

Flow pattern

Serial, See Figure 7

Number of risers

Riser material

Riser length

Riser diameter outer / inner

Distance between risers

Manifold material

Copper

Manifold length

1260 mm

Manifold diameter outer / inner

35 / 32 mm

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3.6.5 Transparent cover(s)

Legend No

Material

Number of serial glazing

Thickness

Diameter (for tube collectors only) outer / inner

Solar transmittance

1

Borosilicate glass
2.2 mm
58.0 / 53.6 mm

Glazing surface characteristics not structured

3.6.6 Insulation(s)

Legend No

Material

Cover

Thickness

Thermal conductivity (50°C)

-- Wm⁻¹K⁻¹

3.6.7 Heat pipes

Legend No Salarial Copper External diameter of pipe and condenser 8 /14 mm Liquid type Inorganic salarial Liquid mass 5 g

3.6.8 Reflector

Legend No

Type of reflector (CPC, Flat, etc.)

Material

Length / width

Reflectance (hemispherical)

Reflectance (diffuse)

-- %

3.6.9 Other elements

Heat-conducting metal sheet (Legend No. 2)

Vacuum (Legend No. 4)

Aluminum

--





3.7 Technical documentation and safety requirements (EN 12975)

3.7.1 Labelling	
The collector carries a visible and durable label.	Yes
3.7.1.1 Information on the label Name of manufacturer Collector type Serial number Year of production Gross area of collector Maximum operating pressure Stagnation temperature at 1000 W/m² and 30 °C Volume of heat transfer fluid Weight of empty collector Made in	Yes
3.7.2 Safety The collector provides for safe installation and mounting. It has no sharp edges, no loose connections, and no other potentially dangerous features. If the weight of the empty collector exceeds 60 kg an anchorage for a lifting device is included, except for collectors that are assembled on the roof. If the collector is made to be filled with a heat transfer fluid that is irritant to human skin or eyes or that is toxic, the collector carries a warning label.	Yes Yes Yes
3.7.3 Installer instruction manual The collector is accompanied by an installer instruction manual.	Yes
Dimensions and weight of the collector Instructions about the transport and handling Description of the mounting procedure Recommendations about lightning protection Instructions about the coupling of several collectors (up to 20 m²). Instructions for the connection of the collector field to the heat transfer circuit (up to 20 m²). Instructions for the dimension of the pipe connections for collector arrays (up to 20 m²). Recommendation about the heat transfer fluid (also with respect to corrosion) Precautions to be taken during filling, operation and service. Maximum operating pressure Pressure drop Maximum and minimum tilt angle Permissible wind and snow loads Maintenance requirements The documentation is available in the national language of the country where the collector is sold. (Manufacturers' information)	Yes
3.7.4 Drawings and specifications A complete set of technical drawings and datasheets has been submitted Drawings and specifications See Ann	Yes nex C





4 Test conditions and results

4.1 General remarks

Description of self-protection mechanism and description of adapted test procedure (for self-protecting collectors only, ISO 9806:2017, clause 5.2.2.3):

NA

4.2 Internal pressure test for fluid channels

4.2.1 General remarks

Test performed No

4.2.2 Test condition

Test fluid -Test temperature -- °C
Test duration -- min

4.2.3 Test results

Maximum test pressure -- bar
Any evident problems, damages and failures according to ISO 9806:2017 Clause 17
Other observations and remarks --

4.3 Determination of standard stagnation temperature

4.3.1 General remarks

Test performed No

One of the methods described in ISO 9806:2017 Clause 9.3 and Clause 9.4 can be used if the conditions described therein are fulfilled.

The standard stagnation temperature is reported in an up-rounded 10 °C resolution.

4.3.2 If measured according to ISO 9806:2017 Clause 9.3

Test location Rapperswil (CH), 47.2 °N / 8.8 °E, 417 MAMSL Collector inclination --- Average ambient temperature --- °C Average hemispherical irradiance --- Wm-2 Location for temperature sensor --- Fluid specifications, flow rate, fluid temperature (if a fluid was circulated) NA Any evident problems, damages and failures according to ISO 9806:2017 Clause 17 --- Observations and remarks:

4.3.3 If determined according to ISO 9806:2017 Clause 9.4

Maximum relative power output (Q/Q_{peak})

Irradiance at maximum relative power output

-- Wm⁻²

4.3.4 Test results

Standard stagnation temperature at 1000 W/m² and 30 °C -- °C





-- h

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4.4 Exposure test	
4.4.1 General remarks Test performed Test type	No
4.4.2 Test conditions	
Climate class	
G	Wm ⁻²
$artheta_{a}$	°C
4.4.2.1 Outdoor exposure	
Location for initial outdoor exposure	
Collector tilt angle during initial outdoor exposure	 °
Collector azimuth angle during initial outdoor exposure (measured from due south)	
Test date	
Collector tested as façade collector	
Location of temperature measurement	
Total days of outdoor exposure	days
Total hemispherical irradiation on collector	MJm ⁻²

4.4.2.2 Additional exposure test using a fluid loop

Remark	Method not used
Fluid used	
Flow rate	kgh ⁻¹
Fluid temperature	°C
Test date	
Location of temperature measurement	NA

Total time with conditions resulting in absorber temperature for climate class A

4.4.2.3 Additional exposure test using a solar simulator

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Remark	Method not used
Average radiation on collector plane	Wm ⁻²
Average ambient temperature	°C
Test date	
Location of temperature measurement	NA

4.4.3 Test results

Any evident problems, damages and failures according to ISO 9806:2017 Clause 17	
Other observations and remarks	





4.5 External thermal shock test

4.5 External thermal shock test	
4.5.1 General Remarks Testing is not mandatory for collectors using toughened glass. To comply with ISO 9806:2013 the external thermal shocks were made any Test performed	yway. No
4.5.2 Test conditions Climate class tested G ϑ_a	Wm ⁻² °C
4.5.2.1 Shock (1) Test method Collector tilt angle Irradiance during test average / minimum Ambient air temperature average / minimum	 ° / Wm ⁻² / °C
4.5.2.2 Shock (2) Test method Collector tilt angle Irradiance during test average / minimum Ambient air temperature average / minimum	 ° / Wm ⁻² / °C
4.5.3 Test results Any evident problems, damages and failures according to ISO 9806:2017 Observations and remarks	Clause 17
4.6 Internal thermal shock test	
4.6.1 General remarks Test performed	No
4.6.2 Test conditions Climate class tested G ϑ_a	 Wm ⁻² °C
4.6.2.1 Shock (1) Test method Collector tilt angle Irradiance during test average / minimum Ambient air temperature average / minimum	 ° / Wm ⁻² / °C
4.6.2.2 Shock (2) Test method Collector tilt angle Irradiance during test average / minimum Ambient air temperature average / minimum	 ° / °C
4.6.3 Test results	

Any evident problems, damages and failures according to ISO 9806:2017 Clause 17

Observations and remarks

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4.7 Rain penetration test	
4.7.1 General remarks Test performed	No
4.7.2 Test conditions Description of collector mounting Collector tilt angle Number and description of position(s) of spray nozzles	 °
4.7.3 Test results Any evident problems, damages and failures according to ISO 9806:2017 Clause 17 Observations and remarks	,
4.8 Freeze resistance test	
4.8.1 General remarks Test performed	No
4.8.2 Test conditions Collector type Collector tilt angle	 °
4.8.3 Test results Any evident problems, damages and failures according to ISO 9806:2017 Clause 17 Observations and remarks	,
4.9 Mechanical load test	
4.9.1 Positive pressure test	
4.9.1.1 General remarks Test performed	No
4.9.1.2 Test conditionsDescription of the collector mounting kit used in the testTest method used to apply positive pressure	See Annex A
 4.9.1.3 Test results Maximum test load without damage Any evident problems, damages and failures according to ISO 9806:2017 Clause 17 Observations and remarks 	Pa 7
4.9.2 Negative pressure test	
4.9.2.1 General remark Test performed	No
4.9.2.2 Test conditionsDescription of the collector mounting kit used in the testTest method used to apply negative pressure	See Annex A
 4.9.2.3 Test results Maximum negative test load without damage Any evident problems, damages and failures according to ISO 9806:2017 Clause 17 Observations and remarks 	Pa 7

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4.10 Impact resistance test

4.10.1 General remarks

Test performed No

4.10.2 Test conditions

Test method
Impact direction ---

4.10.3 Test results

Maximum ball diameter without damage (if ice ball testing) -- mm

Maximum drop height (1 digit precision) without damage (if steel ball testing) N/A

Any evident problems, damages and failures according to ISO 9806:2017 Clause 17

Observations and remarks --







4.11 Performance test results

4.11.1 General remarks

Parameters measured Yes

4.11.2 Collectors using external power sources (ISO 9806:2017 Clause 5.2.2.2)

Description of the required external power source

N/A

Estimation of the energy consumption under normal operation:

N/A

4.11.3 Thermal output measurements

4.11.3.1 Test loop

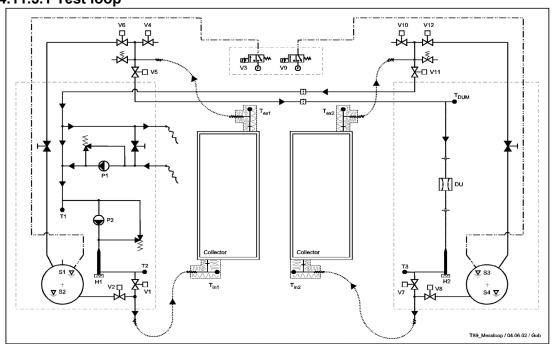


Figure 2: Schematic of the test loop for thermal performance measurements.

4.11.3.2 Test conditions

Preconditioning Yes Test method outdoor testing, steady state on solar tracker Heat transfer fluid for testing water-glycol Wind generator Yes Orientation of the collector during test portrait

4.11.3.3 Outdoor testing

Test location Rapperswil (CH), 47.2° N / 8.8° E, 417 MAMSL Collector orientation tracked

4 11 3 4 Indoor testing (if applicable)

4.11.0.4 maoor testing (ii applicable)	
Type of lamps	NR
Irradiance* minimum / mean / maximum	/ / Wm ⁻²
Grid spacing for measuring irradiance data	mm
Collimation* minimum / mean / maximum	/ / Wm ⁻²
Thermal irradiance* minimum / mean / maximum	/ / Wm ⁻²

*measured over the collector

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4.11.4 Thermal performance reporting

4.11.4.1 Collector performance coefficients (based on gross area A_G)m2

The following collector coefficients shall be used for all thermal output calculations.

Collector performance coefficient	Result	SDev	Unit
A _g Collector gross area	1.109	±2e-6	m ²
η _{0,hem} Collector efficiency based on hemispherical irradiance	0.340	±0.002	
η _{0,b} Peak collector efficiency based on beam irradiance	0.336	±0.002	
K _d Incidence angle modifier for diffuse solar radiation	1.082	±0.002	
a₁ Heat loss coefficient	1.47	±0.07	Wm ⁻² K ⁻¹
a ₂ Temperature dependence of the heat loss coefficient	0.0038	±0.00	Wm ⁻² K ⁻²
a ₃ Wind speed dependence of the heat loss coefficient	0.00		Wsm ⁻³ K ⁻¹
a ₄ Sky temperature dependence of the heat loss coefficient	0.00		
a ₅ Effective thermal capacity (C/A _G)	10'099		Wsm ⁻² K ⁻¹
a ₆ Wind speed dependence of the zero loss efficiency	0.000		sm ⁻¹
a ₇ Wind speed dependence of IR radiation exchange	0.00		sm ⁻¹
a ₈ Radiation losses	0.000		Wm ⁻² K ⁻⁴
Average flowrate during the measurement	80.0		lh ⁻¹

Where $\eta_{0,hem} = \eta_{0,b}$ (0.85 + 0.15 K_d) according to ISO 9806:2017 Annex B.

The indicated Standard deviations are based on the sensors and the measured data. Systematic uncertainties are not included.

4.11.4.2 Power output per collector unit under SRC

The thermal output (Table 3) under standard reporting conditions (SRC) for the tested collector is calculated using formula:

$$\dot{Q} = A_{G} \begin{bmatrix} \eta_{0,b} K_{b} (\theta_{L}, \theta_{T}) G_{b} + \eta_{0,b} K_{d} G_{d} - a_{1} (\theta_{m} - \theta_{a}) - a_{2} (\theta_{m} - \theta_{a})^{2} - a_{3} u' (\theta_{m} - \theta_{a}) + \\ a_{4} (E_{L} - \sigma T_{a}^{4}) - a_{5} (d\theta_{m}/dt) - a_{6} u' G - a_{7} u' (E_{L} - \sigma T_{a}^{4}) - a_{8} (\theta_{m} - \theta_{a})^{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

where $u' = u - 3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ and

Climatic conditions	Blue sky	Hazy sky	Grey sky
G _b	850 Wm ⁻²	440 Wm ⁻²	0 Wm ⁻²
G _d	150 Wm ⁻²	260 Wm ⁻²	400 Wm ⁻²
$artheta_{a}$	20 °C	20 °C	20 °C
E_L - $\sigma \cdot \vartheta_a^{4}$	-100 Wm ⁻²	−50 Wm ⁻²	0 Wm ⁻²
u	1,3 ms ⁻¹	1,3 ms ⁻¹	1,3 ms ⁻¹

Table 2: Standard rating conditions (SRC)





ϑ _m - ϑ _a [K]	ϑ _m [°C]	Blue sky [W]	Hazy sky [W]	Grey sky [W]
-10	10	393	285	177
0	20	377	269	161
10	30	360	252	145
20	40	343	234	127
30	50	325	216	109
40	60	305	197	89
50	70	285	177	69
60	80	264	156	48
70	90	242	134	27
80	100	220	111	4
90	110	196	88	-
100	120	172	64	-
110	130	147	38	-
120	140	121	12	-

Table 3: Power output under standard rating conditions (SRC)

Maximum measured temperature difference 89.1 K
Power output data are valid for the maximum temperature difference 120 K
Peak Power per unit 377 W

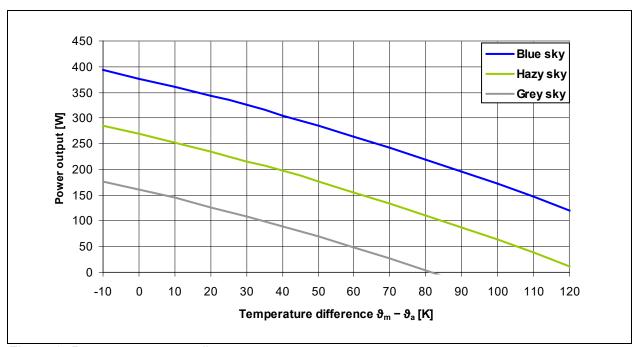


Figure 3: Power output per collector

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4.12 Incidence angle modifier

4.12.1 General remarks

Parameters measured Yes

4.12.2 Test conditions

Test method tracked steady state Location outdoor

4.12.2.1 Additional information for indoor testing only

Type of lamps	NR
Irradiance* minimum / mean / maximum	/ / Wm ⁻²
Grid spacing for measuring irradiance, collimation and thermal irradiance	mm
Collimation* minimum / mean / maximum	/ / Wm ⁻²
Thermal irradiance* minimum / mean / maximum	/ / Wm ⁻²
* measured over the collector	

^{4.12.3} Test results

Mathematical model for the transversal incidence angle modifier $K_T(\theta)$: Cubic spline function Mathematical Model for the longitudinal incidence angle modifier $K_L(\theta)$: Cubic spline function Diffuse incidence angle modifier constant K_d (see ISO 9806:2017 Annex B) 1.082

	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
$K_b(\theta_T,0)$	1.00	1.01	1.06	1.16	1.30	1.40	1.38	1.10	0.60	0.00
$K_b(0,\theta_L)$	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.96	0.92	0.84	0.69	0.44	0.00

Table 4: table of incidence angle modifiers

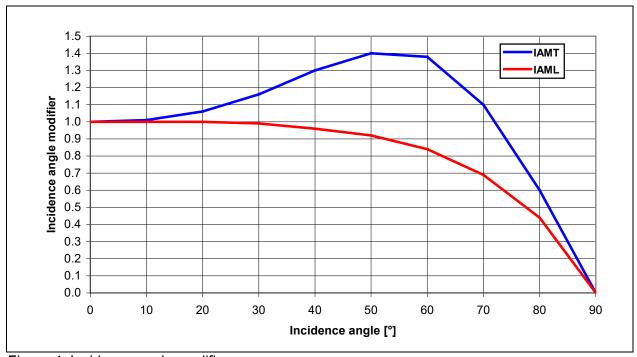


Figure 4: Incidence angle modifier

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4.13 Effective thermal capacity

4.13.1 General remarks

Parameters measured Yes

The effective thermal capacity is determined using two different methods of the ISO 9806:2017. In general the lower of the two values is used for further performance calculations.

The difference between the two methods is strongly depending on the collector type.

4.13.2 Measurement of the effective thermal capacity with irradiance

4.13.2.1 Test conditions

Test method Measured according to ISO 9806:2017 Clause 25.2

4.13.2.2 Test results

Effective heat capacity (including fluid)

Fluid

Effective heat capacity (without fluid)

149'865 Wsm⁻²K⁻¹

water-glycol

146'528 Wsm⁻²K⁻¹

4.13.3 Calculation method for the determination of the effective thermal capacity

4.13.3.1 Test conditions

Test method Calculated according to ISO 9806:2017 Clause 25.4

4.13.3.2 Test results

Effective heat capacity (including fluid)

Fluid

Fluid

Effective heat capacity (without fluid)

10'099 Wsm⁻²K⁻¹

water-glycol

6'763 Wsm⁻²K⁻¹

4.14 Time constant

4.14.1 General remarks

Parameter measured Yes

4.14.2 Test conditions

Test method ISO 9806:2017 Clause 25.5 Heating up

4.14.3 Test results

Time constant, T_c 821 s







4.15 Pressure drop measurements

4.15.1 General remarks

Parameter measured Yes

4.15.2 Test conditions

Fluid used for the measurement Water-glycol Fluid Temperature 20 °C

4.15.3 Test results

Pressure drop coefficient a 1.29444 Pahl⁻¹
Pressure drop coefficient b 0.00948963 Pah²l⁻²

The pressure drop for the tested collector using the test fluid is calculated using formula:

$$\Delta p = a\dot{V} + b\dot{V}^2$$

Р	ressure drop - L/h	0	50	100	150	200	250	300
Р	a	0	88	224	408	638	917	1242
m	nbar	0	0.88	2.24	4.08	6.38	9.17	12.42

Table 5: Table of pressure drop data

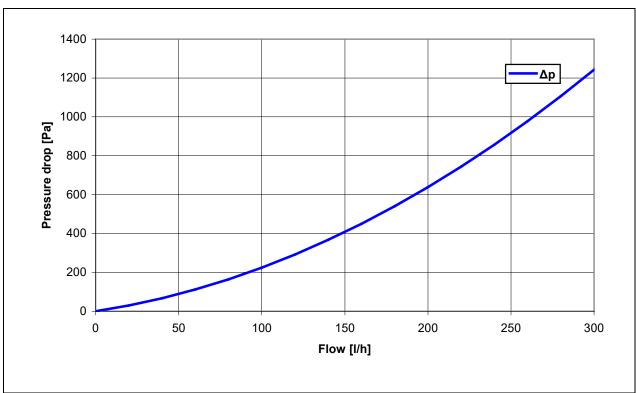


Figure 5: Pressure drop

Password: m76wRp3H







4.16 Final inspection

The collector was dismantled and inspected completely under laboratory conditions, i.e. in a nonoperating condition, shaded from light and at room temperature. Following the list in Table 6 but not limited to, all defects and abnormalities are documented and rated where applicable according to the following key as defined in ISO 9806:2017 Clause 17. Pictures of minor and major failures (if applicable) in Annex A

- 0 No problem (or element is not existing)
- 1 Minor problem
- 2 Major failure

Collector component: Potential problem	Evaluation
a) Collector box/fasteners: Cracking/warping/corrosion/rain penetration/permanent deformation/Accumulation of humidity/etc.	0
b) Mountings/structure: Strength/safety/loosening/fatiguing/etc.	0
c) Seals/gaskets: Cracking/loss of adhesion/elasticity/brittleness/etc.	0
d) Cover: Cracking/breaking/crazing/buckling/delamination/permanent warping and deformation/outgassing/etc.	0
e) Absorber as a whole: Deformation/corrosion/buckling/etc.	0
f) Absorber coating: Cracking/crazing/blistering/discolouration/peeling/flaking/etc.	0
g) Reflectors: Deformation/cracking/crazing/blistering/discolourtion/buckling/peeling/flaking/etc.	0
h) Absorber tubes and headers/Flow passages/hoses inside the collector: Deformation/corrosion/leakage/loss of bonding/irreversible swelling/etc.	0
i) Absorber mountings: Permanent deformation/corrosion/rupture/etc.	0
j) Insulation: Water retention/outgassing/swelling/degradation/scorching/singeing/other detrimental changes that could adversely affect collector/performance/fouling/etc.	0
k) Corrosion and other deterioration caused by chemical action. Anywhere in the collector: Corrosion is considered severe if it impairs the function of the collector or if there is evidence that it will progress	0
I) Excessive retention of water anywhere in the collector	0
m) Heat pipes: Loss of fluid/loss of pressure/severe deformation/etc.	0
n) Self-protection systems: Any problem	0
o) Other components. Any other abnormality resulting in a reduction of thermal performance or service life time.	0

Table 6: Final inspection







A "major failure" rating is mandatory in case of (but not limited to):

- breaking or permanent deformation of the cover or the cover fixing;
- liquid channel leakage;
- any deformation such that permanent contact between absorber and cover is established;
- breaking or severe deformation of collector fixing points or of the collector box;
- vacuum loss, loss of gas filling
- dissolution of absorber coating
- accumulation of humidity in form of permanent condensate on the inside of the transparent cover or permanent local retention of water excessing 25 ml anywhere in the collector.

4.16.1 Test results

Any evident problems, damages and failures according to ISO 9806:2017 Clause 17 Other observations and remarks

None None







Annex A Illustrations and photographs

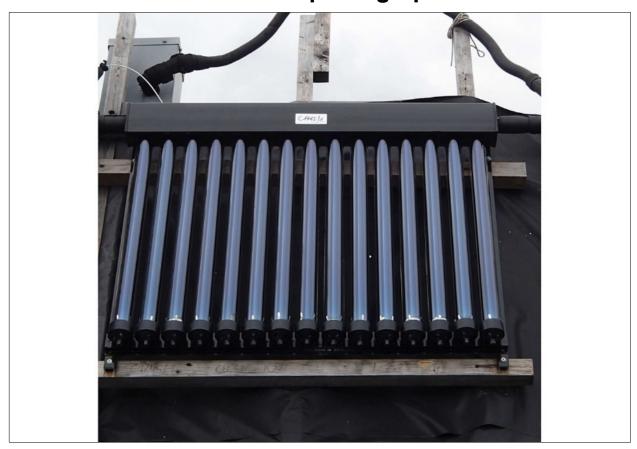


Figure 6: Photograph of the collector

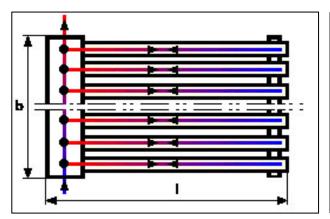


Figure 7: Hydraulic flow scheme

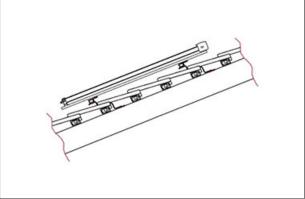


Figure 8: Schematic diagram of collector mounting







Annex B Climatic data for exposure

Date	H [MJ/m²]	მ _{amb} [°C]	ΣH [MJ/m²]	Location	Day index

Table 7: Climatic conditions for all days during the test

Date / Time	G [W/m ²]	ϑ _{amb} [°C]	Δt [min]	Location	Sum [min]

Table 8: Data record of fulfilled exposure test requirements







Annex C Technical drawings and specifications

C.1 Technical Drawings

Drawing number or drawing name	Date of revision
Manifolder	03.05.2017
pipeline	03.05.2017
solarvacuumtube	01.12.2017
Solinas 3 plus kurz	01.12.2017
Solinas 3 Solinas 3 plus	07.05.2017
Heat pipe	01.12.2017
Glasstärken	10.01.2019

Table 9: Technical drawings

C.2Specifications

Document name	Date of revision
2016-11-28 Unterlagen.pdf	28.11.2016
specs FK solinas3.xlsx	07.01.2019
Spezifikationen_div.pdf	17.01.2019

Table 10: Specifications

C.3 Bill of materials

Document name	Date of revision
FK Solinas 3 BOM.xls	07.01.2019

Table 11: Bill of materials







Annex D Material efficiency aspects

Material efficiency aspect include the use of materials, the ability to re-use components or recycle materials at end-of-life, use of re-used components and/or recycled materials, upgradeability, ability to extract key components for reuse, reparability, recycling, identifiability of the components, reusability, recyclability. (ISO 9806:2017 Annex F)

All collector materials with a total mass > 0.1 kg are listed below. Flashing kits and mounting parts are not listed.

Material	Description	Weight [kg] approx.	Identifiable Y/N	Separable Y/N	Replaceable Y/N
Aluminium	Heat-conducting metal sheet	2.3	Υ	Υ	Υ
Aluminium	Header / Frame	5.5	Υ	Υ	Υ
Copper	Header / Heatpipes	2.9	Υ	Υ	Υ
Glass	Glasstubes	16	Υ	Υ	Y
PU / Rockwool	Insulation	0.4	N	N	N
Silicon	Seals	0.9	N	Υ	Υ
Plastic	Tubeshoes	0.8	N	Υ	Υ

Table 12: Collector materials

Identifiable: Is the material easily to be identified? Different metals and glass are deemed identifiable. Plastics shall be marked for identification. (e.g. SPI resin identification coding system)

Separability: Is the material at the end of life disassembly easily (that is, by simple mechanical operation using tools like screwdrivers and hammers and without using any specialized separation processes) separated from other materials such that the purity of the material is better than 95 %.

Replaceable: Parts that can be replaced by non-professionals without specific manual skills in less than 30 min using standard household tools like screwdrivers or hammers only.

The ratings in this Annex must be considered as partly subjective assessment according to best judgement of the test engineers. The findings are based on the final inspection test.







Annex E Results according ISO 9806:2013

E.1 Parameters for efficiency equation

= · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Reference area	Absorber	Aperture	Gross	
η _{0,hem}	0.731	0.640	0.340	
a ₁	3.16	2.77	1.47	Wm ⁻² K ⁻¹
a ₂	0.0082	0.0072	0.0038	Wm ⁻² K ⁻²

Table 13: Parameters for efficiency equation

E.2 Efficiency curve for G = 800 Wm⁻²

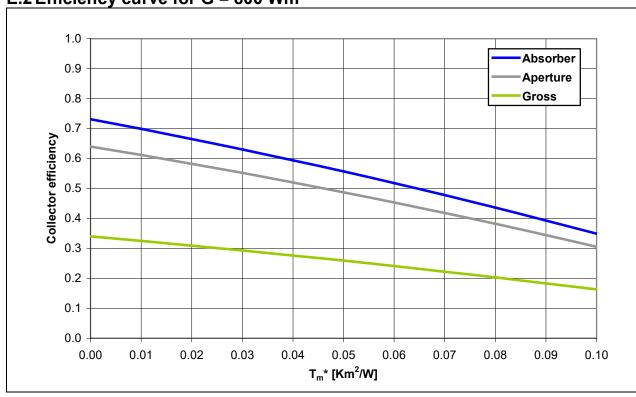


Figure 9: Collector efficiency for G=800 Wm⁻²







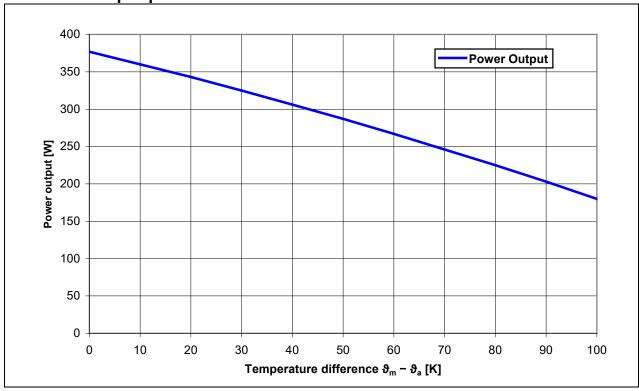


Figure 10: Power output per collector unit at G=1000 W/m²

9 – 9 [K]	Global irradiance			
$\vartheta_{\rm m} - \vartheta_{\rm a} [K]$	G = 400 Wm ⁻²	G = 400 Wm ⁻² G = 700 Wm ⁻²		
10 K	134 W	247 W	360 W	
30 K	98 W	211 W	324 W	
50 K	59 W	172 W	285 W	

Table 14: Table of power output per collector

Peak power 377 W





1.47 Wm⁻²K⁻¹

1.24

377 W

Annex F Additional information required by different regulatory frameworks

F.1 European construction Product Regulation CPR	
Collector was tested according to Table 1 of EN ISO 9806:2017	No
None of the findings was rated as major failure according to clause 17 of EN ISO 9806:2017	'
Reaction to fire	NT
External fire performance	NT
Release of dangerous substances	NT
Electrical safety	NT
Sound level	NT
Snow load	NT
Wind load	NT
Weather tightness of the collector	Pass
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	377 W
Classification of collectors with respect to the intended place of installation	
In building	No
On building	Yes
Off building	Yes
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
F.2 Energy related products directive ErP	_
	11 m ²
Collector efficiency η _{Col}	28 %
Collector zero loss efficiency η_0	0.340

F.3 Solar Keymark

Thermal output

Collector first order coefficient a₁

Collector incidence angle modifier IAM

Hydraulic designation code 1-H-12S-C:19,1260





Annex G Additional brand names

The collector is also distributed under the following brands and brand names.

- None