Characteristics Analysis of Panels on Clay and Ceramic Roof Tiles

Abstract. In general, the PLTS Rooftop installation only considers the power capacity to be installed and the available roof area. It does not consider the type of roof material where it is installed. Meanwhile, the roof of the house has the absorption of sunlight and different thermal properties depending on the type of roofing material. In this study, the objective of this research is to observe the temperature characteristics between solar panels and roofs from 2 types of materials, namely clay tile and ceramic tile, in which the influence of the height between the solar panel and the ceiling on the temperature and its effect on the efficiency of the solar panel. Based on the results of this study, the temperature characteristics between the solar panel and the roof (T3) of various types of material have an influence on the efficiency value of the solar panel, where the maximum efficiency value is obtained for clay tile material at a temperature (T3) of 33.77°C of 4.22% and ceramic tile at temperature (T3) 33.51°C at 5.69%.

Keywords: PLTS Rooftop, Clay Tiles, Ceramic Tiles, Efficiency.

I. Introduction

The use of solar energy as an alternative energy source for meeting electricity needs in Indonesia is very appropriate considering the geographical location in the tropics with solar heat available all year round. The natural condition in Indonesia, which is relatively difficult to reach by a centralized power grid chooses solar energy as a must [1].

One of the photovoltaic solar energy technologies that are currently being developed is the Solar Power Generation technology on the roof of the building or PLTS Rooftop. PLTS Rooftop is a reliable solution for energy supply [2]. Some of the advantages of the PLTS Rooftop system include that it is easy and cheap to integrate with existing electrical systems and can reduce the burden on the existing system network. Besides, it is easy to maintain and operate but has a significant impact on reducing pollution and the greenhouse effect [3].

Seeing that the potential for solar energy in Indonesia is enormous [4], several studies on the use of PLTS Rooftop include [5] discussing the possibility for implementing rooftop solar power plants in campus buildings. [6] researched the design of rooftop off-grid solar panels in residential homes as an alternative source of electrical energy. [7] investigated strategies for the application of solar cells (photovoltaic cells) to residential and commercial buildings. [8] discusses the application of rooftop solar power plants to reduce electricity consumption during peak load conditions. [9-11] discusses the implementation of PLTS rooftop in buildings.

In general, the installation of PLTS Rooftop only considers the power capacity to be installed [12], and the available roof area. It does not consider the type of roof material where it is installed. Meanwhile, the roof of the house has the absorption of sunlight and different thermal properties depending on the type of roofing material. The research that has been done to determine the effect of temperature on roof coverings includes [13], [14], and [15]. [13] investigated the thermal conditions of roof space resulting from various types of roofing materials such as tile, asbestos and zinc. The results of this study indicate that the average temperature of the roof space on the roof tiles is 1.91°C to 2.31°C lower than that of asbestos and zinc roofs. Tile roofs are also better able to withstand solar radiation. The average value of the surface temperature of the tile roof was 0.28 °C lower than the surface temperature of the asbestos roof and 1.55 °C lower than the surface temperature of the zinc roof. However, the average temperature profile of the lowest roof surface during the day on the asbestos roof is 38.71°C. Research conducted by [14] discusses the manufacture and testing of tools to determine the conductivity of zinc plate, multi roof, and asbestos. The results showed that the highest conductivity value was found on the zinc plate (0.482 W/m°C), and the lowest conductivity value was multi roof (0.132 W/m°C). [15] researched the Effects of Solar Photovoltaic Panels on Roof Heat Transfer. [15] discussed roof temperatures below PV 2.5 times more relaxed than roofs exposed to sunlight.

Several related studies such as [16], which discussed the thermal characteristics of PV rooftop installations. Several previous studies have discussed the effect of the type of roof material used as a place for installing PLTS Rooftop on the temperature between the solar panels and the roof and have not examined the effect of the distance between the solar panels and the type of roof material on the temperature of the solar panels and have not discussed its impact on the efficiency of the solar panels. Based on this description, this study was made to observe the temperature characteristics between solar panels and roofs of clay and ceramic tile materials. In this research, we will keep the effect of the distance between the solar panels and the roof on the temperature and the impact on the efficiency of the solar panels.

II. Methods

2.1. Research Instrument Design

For the solar panel mount frame, hollow iron material measuring 4 x 4 cm is used and also angled iron...
measuring 3 x 3 cm. Acrylic material is used for the material on the load panel. Figure 1 below shows the design of the solar panel frame and roof.

![Design of Solar Panel Frame and Roof](image)

Figure 1. (a). Solar Panel Mount Design, (b). Tile Mount Design, (c) Dimensions of Solar Panel and Roof Frame

In designing the load panel as the output of the solar panel, the acrylic material is used with a size of 75 x 60 cm. The following figure 2 shows the research instrument placement design.

![Research Instrument Placement Design](image)

In the testing procedure, after the process of manufacturing and installing the research components is complete, it is followed by the testing procedure. The steps in the testing procedure are as follows:

1. Place Solar Simulator
2. Temperature over solar panel, \( T_1 (\degree C) \)
3. Temperature under solar panel, \( T_2 (\degree C) \)
4. Temperature between solar panel and roof, \( T_3 (\degree C) \)
5. Temperature on the roof, \( T_4 (\degree C) \)
6. Temperature under the roof, \( T_5 (\degree C) \)
7. Distance Variation Controller (cm)
8. Roof Mount
9. Tilt Angle (°)

![Data Retrieval Process](image)

Fig. 3. Data Retrieval Process

II.1. Testing Procedure

After the process of manufacturing and installing the research components is complete, it is followed by the testing procedure. The steps in the testing procedure are as follows:

1. The test will be carried out at 09.00 until 15.00 local time.
2. Adjust the angle of the solar panels based on the type of roof used.
3. Installing solar panels on the roof material with a distance of H1.
4. Measure the distance (cm) between solar panels and the roof being used.
5. Take temperature measurements on top of the solar panel (°C) and the temperature between the solar panel and the roof (°C) using the TC-O8 Thermocouple Data Logger.
6. Measuring the amount of solar radiation (W/m²) on a solar panel using a Solar Power Meter SPM-1116SD measuring instrument.
7. Connect the solar panel output to the load panel and turn the toggle switch ON.
8. Connect a Datalogger Voltmeter and Ammeter with a laptop to observe the amount of current and voltage on the solar panel.
9. Procedure 1 to 9 is repeated with H2 and H3 intervals.
10. Procedures 1 to 10 are repeated for zinc roofs, clay tiles, ceramic and metal tiles.
3. Results and Discussion

The research data contains solar panel parameters measured on different types of roofing materials, namely clay tile and ceramic tile. For every kind of roof, the measurement data is also detailed in the various sizes of solar panels and roof distances, covering a distance of 35 cm, 30 cm, 25 cm, and 20 cm. In the variation of length, the research was conducted at 3 (three) observation times, namely at 09.30 WITA, 12.30 WITA, and 14.30 WITA.

The measurement data needed in this study include:
- Solar radiation, $G_{bt}$ (W/m²)
- Temperature over solar panels, $T_1$ (°C)
- Temperature under solar panel, $T_2$ (°C)
- Temperature between solar panel and roof, $T_3$ (°C)
- Temperature on the roof, $T_4$ (°C)
- Temperature under the roof, $T_5$ (°C)
- Solar panel current, $I$ (A)
- Solar panel voltage, $V$ (V)
- Time, (WITA)

The following is research data from each of the above categories, which is taken from the average value of the measurement results.

III.1. Characteristics of I-V on Clay Tiles

Figure 4 shows the characteristics of the I-V curve with various variations in the distance of the solar panels on clay tiles for the first experiment. In this graph, it can be seen that the voltage generated by the solar panel is inversely proportional to the amount of current flowing, where the more significant the voltage, the smaller the current. This is influenced by the resistive load (shear resistance) used in this experiment which is varied from the maximum value to the minimum value for each variation of the distance between the solar panels and clay tiles. At a distance of 25 cm and 20 cm, it appears that the voltage value increases along with the decreasing current value, but when the voltage reaches a value of 21 V and a current value of 0.21 A for a distance of 20 cm and 0.25 A for a distance of 25 cm, it can be seen that The graph trend changes a little which is not too significant due to the value of the voltage while the current changes with a relatively small value. The greatest voltage value is generated at a distance of 30 cm, which is 22.29 V with a current value of 0.21 A.

Based on Figure 5, the battery charging work area is shown as an output on a solar panel controlled by a BCR (Battery Control Regulator). The controller in a solar cell system by regulating the voltage used to charge the battery at a voltage range of 11.4 V to 14.5 V as shown in the graph above for charging a 12 V. If the voltage drops to 11.4 V, the controller will charge the battery when the sun is hot, but at night, the controller will cut off the supply of electrical energy. If the voltage rises to 14.5 V, the controller will stop charging the battery. The excessive voltage on the battery will result in relatively short battery life.

Based on Figure 6 above, shows the characteristics of the I-V curve with various variations in the distance of the solar panels on clay tiles for the second experiment. In this graph, it can be seen that the voltage generated by the solar panel is inversely proportional to the amount of current flowing, where the more significant the voltage, the smaller the current. This is influenced by the resistive load.

![Figure 5. Characteristics of I-V Curves with Various Variations of Solar Panel Spacing on Clay Tiles for the First Experiment](image-url)

![Figure 6. Characteristics of I-V Curves with Various Variations of Solar Panel Spacing on Clay Tiles for the Second Experiment](image-url)

![Figure 7. Characteristics of I-V Curves with Variations of Solar Panel Spacing on Clay Tiles for the Third Experiment](image-url)
used in this experiment which is varied from the maximum value to the minimum value for each variation in the distance between the solar panel and clay tile. From the graph trend, it can be seen that at a distance of 20 cm, the current and voltage have a minimum value when compared to the resulting current and voltage values at a distance of 25 cm, 30 cm and 35 cm. This is because the effect of convection heat transfer between solar panels and clay tiles at a distance of 20 cm is greater because this experiment is carried out when solar radiation is at its maximum value (daylight).

Based on the graph above, it can be seen that the largest voltage value is generated at a distance of 35 cm, which is 21.75 V with a current value of 0.21 A. In the graph above, the battery charging work area is shown as an output on a solar panel controlled by BCR.

Based on Figure 7, the battery charging work area is shown as output on a solar panel controlled by BCR.

III.2. Characteristics of I-V on Ceramic Tiles

Figure 8 shows the I-V characteristics with variations in the distance of the solar panels on clay tiles for the first experiment. In this graph, it can be seen that the voltage generated by the solar panel is inversely proportional to the amount of current flowing, where the greater the voltage, the smaller the current. On the graph, it can be seen that the voltage values at each variation of the distance of 35 cm, 30 cm, 25 cm, and 20 cm tend to follow the changes in the resulting current values. The largest voltage value generated in this experiment is at a distance of 35 cm with a voltage of 21.85 V and a current of 0.23 A. Based on Figure 7, the battery charging work area is shown as output on a solar panel controlled by BCR.

Based on Figure 8 above, the battery charging work area is shown as the output on the solar panel which is controlled by the Baterry Control Regulator.

Figure 9 shows the characteristics of the I-V curve with various variations in the distance of the solar panels on the ceramic tile for the second experiment. In this graph, it can be seen that the voltage generated by the solar panel is inversely proportional to the amount of current flowing, where the greater the voltage, the smaller the current. This is influenced by the resistive load used in this experiment, which is varied from the maximum value to the minimum value for each variation in the distance between the solar panel and ceramic tile. The largest current value is obtained at a distance of 30 cm, which is 23.8 V and the maximum voltage value is generated at a distance of 20 cm, which is 22.27 V with a current value of 0.23 A. Based on the graph above, the battery charging work area is shown as output on solar panels controlled by the Battery Control Regulator.

Based on Figure 9 above, the battery charging work area is shown as output on solar panels controlled by BCR.

Figure 10 shows the characteristics of the I-V curve with variations in the distance of the solar panels on the ceramic tile for the second experiment. In the graph above, shows the characteristics of the I-V curve with various variations in the distance of the solar panels on the ceramic tile for the first experiment. In this graph, it can be seen that the voltage generated by the solar panel is inversely proportional to the amount of current flowing, where the greater the voltage, the smaller the current. This is influenced by the resistive load used in this experiment, which is varied from the maximum value to the minimum value for each variation in the distance between the solar panel and ceramic tile. The largest current value is obtained at a distance of 30 cm, which is 23.8 V and the maximum voltage value is generated at a distance of 20 cm, which is 22.27 V with a current value of 0.23 A. Based on the graph above, the battery charging work area is shown as output on solar panels controlled by the Battery Control Regulator.
this third experiment is obtained when the distance is 35 cm with a value of 22.80 V, battery charging work area as output to the solar panel which is controlled by the Battery Control Regulator.


Figure 11 shows a comparison of temperature characteristics for several distance variations in the type of clay tile material. The test using the type of clay tile material showed that at a distance of 35 cm, the highest T3 temperature in the test using clay tile roofing material was obtained in the test carried out at 09.30 WITA, which was 35.9°C. Next, in the test with a distance of 25 cm, the highest T3 temperature was obtained in the test carried out at 09.30 WITA, which was 35.9°C. Next, in the test with a distance of 20 cm, the highest T3 temperature was obtained in the test conducted at 09.30 WITA, which was 36°C. Next, in the test with a distance of 20 cm, the highest T3 temperature was obtained in the test carried out at 12.30 WITA, which was 38.5°C, this result was slightly different from the test result at 09.30 which was 38.2°C. Table 1 shows the results of testing the characteristics of solar panels on clay tiles.

### Table I. Comparison Of Temperature Characteristics Of Clay Tiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance (cm)</th>
<th>Time (WITA)</th>
<th>( G_{in} ) (W/m²)</th>
<th>( T_1 ) (°C)</th>
<th>( T_2 ) (°C)</th>
<th>( T_3 ) (°C)</th>
<th>( T_4 ) (°C)</th>
<th>( T_5 ) (°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>09.30</td>
<td>794.8</td>
<td>57.59</td>
<td>43.88</td>
<td>33.77</td>
<td>40.72</td>
<td>36.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>1019</td>
<td>40.24</td>
<td>37.84</td>
<td>25.97</td>
<td>31.56</td>
<td>30.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>695.8</td>
<td>38.22</td>
<td>28.07</td>
<td>30.52</td>
<td>33.68</td>
<td>29.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>09.30</td>
<td>839.7</td>
<td>36.13</td>
<td>35.95</td>
<td>36.90</td>
<td>40.99</td>
<td>40.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>44.09</td>
<td>39.82</td>
<td>33.10</td>
<td>38.36</td>
<td>30.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>694.8</td>
<td>42.53</td>
<td>37.19</td>
<td>27.18</td>
<td>34.50</td>
<td>29.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>09.30</td>
<td>761.4</td>
<td>55.85</td>
<td>36.88</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>40.72</td>
<td>36.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>40.22</td>
<td>38.58</td>
<td>23.60</td>
<td>35.90</td>
<td>21.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>683.2</td>
<td>42.32</td>
<td>28.76</td>
<td>28.28</td>
<td>37.87</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>09.30</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>57.05</td>
<td>37.00</td>
<td>38.32</td>
<td>40.90</td>
<td>40.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>991.9</td>
<td>38.50</td>
<td>26.04</td>
<td>24.69</td>
<td>39.64</td>
<td>34.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>678.8</td>
<td>42.32</td>
<td>28.76</td>
<td>28.28</td>
<td>37.87</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The next temperature characteristic test is for ceramic tile material, with several variations of the distance. In the test using the type of ceramic tile material showed that at a distance of 35 cm, the highest T3 temperature in the test using clay tile roofing material was obtained in the test carried out at 14.30 WITA, which was 34.55°C. Next, in the test with a distance of 30 cm, the highest T3 temperature was obtained in the test carried out at 14.30 WITA, which was 33.64°C. Next, in the test with a distance of 25 cm, the highest T3 temperature was obtained in the test which was carried out at 12.30 WITA, namely 34.03°C. Next, in the test with a distance of 20 cm, the highest T3 temperature was obtained in the test carried out at 14.30 WITA, which was 35.88°C. Table 2 shows the results of testing the characteristics of solar panels on ceramic tiles.

### Table II. Comparison Of Temperature Characteristics Of Ceramic Tiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance (cm)</th>
<th>Time (WITA)</th>
<th>( G_{in} ) (W/m²)</th>
<th>( T_1 ) (°C)</th>
<th>( T_2 ) (°C)</th>
<th>( T_3 ) (°C)</th>
<th>( T_4 ) (°C)</th>
<th>( T_5 ) (°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>09.30</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>43.82</td>
<td>40.52</td>
<td>30.01</td>
<td>33.68</td>
<td>30.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>1014</td>
<td>60.51</td>
<td>57.87</td>
<td>33.07</td>
<td>36.45</td>
<td>34.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>49.49</td>
<td>48.55</td>
<td>34.55</td>
<td>40.08</td>
<td>38.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>09.30</td>
<td>780.3</td>
<td>44.12</td>
<td>40.48</td>
<td>30.74</td>
<td>36.22</td>
<td>34.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>996.6</td>
<td>64.65</td>
<td>60.52</td>
<td>33.46</td>
<td>37.00</td>
<td>35.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>800.7</td>
<td>49.09</td>
<td>48.46</td>
<td>33.64</td>
<td>40.13</td>
<td>37.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>09.30</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>46.24</td>
<td>41.87</td>
<td>33.62</td>
<td>37.00</td>
<td>35.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>64.91</td>
<td>61.19</td>
<td>34.03</td>
<td>36.89</td>
<td>35.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>48.62</td>
<td>47.22</td>
<td>33.51</td>
<td>40.18</td>
<td>39.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>09.30</td>
<td>799.4</td>
<td>46.75</td>
<td>44.59</td>
<td>33.62</td>
<td>37.00</td>
<td>35.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>1032</td>
<td>60.66</td>
<td>56.58</td>
<td>34.44</td>
<td>36.25</td>
<td>35.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>737.1</td>
<td>48.33</td>
<td>46.97</td>
<td>35.88</td>
<td>40.02</td>
<td>37.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III.4. Solar Panel Efficiency Comparison

For efficiency analysis, calculations are carried out by taking the sample data in Table 1 (on clay tile with a distance of 35 cm at 09.30 WITA). The parameters are as follows:
- The intensity of solar radiation, \( G_{in} = 794.8 \text{ W/m}^2 \)
- Voltage, \( V = 19.24 \text{ V} \)
- Current, \( I = 0.72 \text{ A} \)
- Cross-sectional area, \( A = 0.538\times0.636 = 0.342 \text{ m}^2 \)
- Temperature on top of the solar panels, \( T_1 = 57.59 \text{ °C} \)
- Temperature under solar panels, \( T_2 = 43.68 \text{ °C} \)
- Temperature between solar panels and roof, \( T_3 = 33.77 \text{ °C} \)
- Temperature on the roof, \( T_4 = 40.72 \text{ °C} \)
- Temperature under the roof, \( T_5 = 38.55 \text{ °C} \)

\[
P_{in} = G_{in} \times A = 794.8 \text{ W/m}^2 \times 0.342 \text{ m}^2
\]
TABLE 3. Power And Efficiency Of Solar Panel On Clay Tiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance (cm)</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>$G_{in}$ (W/m²)</th>
<th>$V$ (V)</th>
<th>$I$ (A)</th>
<th>$P_{out}$ (W)</th>
<th>$P_{in}$ (W)</th>
<th>$\eta$ (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>09.30</td>
<td>794.8</td>
<td>19.24</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>11.46</td>
<td>321.88</td>
<td>3.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>1019</td>
<td>20.05</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>9.05</td>
<td>348.79</td>
<td>2.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>695.8</td>
<td>30.32</td>
<td>28.07</td>
<td>9.47</td>
<td>238.06</td>
<td>3.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>09.30</td>
<td>839.7</td>
<td>19.65</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>9.33</td>
<td>340.06</td>
<td>2.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>19.58</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>9.93</td>
<td>344.20</td>
<td>2.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>694.8</td>
<td>19.18</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>9.56</td>
<td>237.73</td>
<td>4.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>09.30</td>
<td>761.4</td>
<td>19.39</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>10.43</td>
<td>308.35</td>
<td>3.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>19.51</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>10.68</td>
<td>340.68</td>
<td>3.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>683.2</td>
<td>18.93</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>8.77</td>
<td>233.79</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>09.30</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>19.27</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>10.77</td>
<td>346.27</td>
<td>3.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>991.9</td>
<td>17.96</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>8.37</td>
<td>339.38</td>
<td>2.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>678.8</td>
<td>17.58</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>9.31</td>
<td>232.25</td>
<td>4.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tables 3 and 4 show the calculation results of the input power, output power, and efficiency of the solar panels on clay and ceramic tiles. To see a visual comparison, the results of the efficiency calculation are displayed in graphical form as in Figure 12. Figure 12 shows the comparison of the efficiency for several height variations of the clay and ceramic tile materials.

The highest efficiency values obtained for a height of 25 cm and 20 cm were for ceramic tile material with testing times at 13.30 WITA and 12.30 WITA, respectively, 5.69% and 5.59%. While the lowest efficiency value was obtained in the clay tile test with the testing time at 12.30 WITA, namely 2.46%. The efficiency value in this experiment is influenced by the measured value of solar radiation and temperature based on the variation in height between the roof and the solar panels. Other factors that affect the efficiency of solar panels in this study, such as wind speed and sun light reflectance from the roof material to the solar panels, are assumed to have little effect in this experiment because the test framework (solar panels and roof) is not placed on tall buildings so that the factor -these factors are ignored. The weather conditions are based on a source from the Indonesian Agency for Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysics on the data collection process for clay tile, namely Wednesday, July 10, 2019, in the morning, cloudy conditions, sunny days, cloudy nights, temperatures between 23 - 32 °C and humidity of 60-85%. The weather conditions during the data collection process for ceramic tile were Thursday, July 11, 2019 during cloudy days, cloudy sunny nights, temperatures between 23 - 32 °C and humidity of 60-85%. Table 2 and Figure 12 below show the efficiency of each test on clay and ceramic tile materials at various height distances.

Fig 12. Comparison of the Efficiency of Solar Panels for Clay Tile Material Types

4. Conclusion

Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded that:

1. Based on this research, the temperature characteristics between the solar panel and the roof (T3) of various types of material have an influence on the efficiency value of the solar panel, where the maximum efficiency value of the solar panel is obtained for the type of material:
   a. Clay tile at temperature (T3) 33.77°C with a maximum efficiency value of 4.22% with sunny weather conditions.
   b. Ceramic tile at temperature (T3) 33.51 C, with a maximum efficiency value of 5.69% in cloudy weather conditions.

2. Based on the results of data observations in this study, the optimal distance between solar panels and various types of roofing materials is obtained for maximum efficiency values, namely: clay tile roofs with a distance of 30 cm and ceramic tile roofs with a distance of 25 cm.

Authors. Department of Mechanical Engineering, Energy Power Plant Engineering, State Polytechnic of Ujung Pandang.

Email : firman@poliupg.ac.id, nur_hamzah@poliupg.ac.id

REFERENCES


