

# University of Banja Luka Faculty of Mechanical Engineering



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# **PROCEEDINGS**



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# **PROCEEDINGS**

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# Content

# **KEYNOTE LECTURES**

K	onstantinos-Dionysios Bouzakis	
	CHARACTERIZATION METHODS AND PERFORMANCE OPTIMIZATION	NC
	OF COATED CUTTING TOOLS	3
V	lanfred Hild	
	DEFYING GRAVITY - A MINIMAL COGNITIVE SENSORIMOTOR LOC	)P
	WHICH MAKES ROBOTS WITH ARBITRARY MORPHOLOGIES STANE	)
	UP	23
Ν	iko Herakovic	
	DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN ASSEMBLY AUTOMATION ANFLUID POWER	35
G	iovanni Belingardi	
	LIGHTWEIGHT DESIGN OF VEHICLE BODY A CONTRIBUTION TOWARD GREENER ENVIRONMENT	49
D	ušan Gruden	
	QUESTION THAT IS ASKED FOR DECADES: WHO WILL MOVE OUR CARS IN THE FUTURE?	55
V	ECHANICS AND DESIGN	
1	Djordjevic Zorica, Blagojevic Mirko, Kostic Nenad, Jovanovic Sasa,	
	Marjanovic Vesna	
	ADVANTAGES OF APPLICATION COMPOSITE MATERIALS FOR	
	PRODUCTION CARDAN SHAFTS	71
2	Tihomir Mackic, Živko Babic, Mirko Blagojevic, Goran Jotic, Jovan Škundric	
	AN ANALYSIS OF LUBRICATION REGIME BETWEEN THE CONTACT	
	ELEMENTS OF CYCLOID REDUCER	77
3	Stevan Maksimovic, Ivana Vasovic, Mirko Maksimovic, Mirjana Djuric	
	ANALYSIS OF AICRAFT STRUCTURES WITH RESPECTS TO FATIGUE	
	AND FRACTURE MECHANICS	83
4	Pejašinovic Živko, Jotic Goran, Mackic Tihomir	
	ANALYSIS OF ELASTIC ELEMENTS PROPERTIES OF AXIAL FORCE	
	TRANSDUCERS	89
5	Radomir Djokic, Jovan Vladic, Dragan Živanic	
	ANALYSIS OF POWER TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS FOR ELEVATORS AN	
_	DYNAMIC MODELS	95
6	Ljupco Trajcevski, Tale Geramitchioski	
_	ANALYTIC SIMULATION OF DAMAGE OF GEAR TOOTH 101	
/	Nenad Marjanovic, Nenad Kostic, Mirko Blagojevic, Vesna Marjanovic,	
	Biserka Isailovic	10 <b>-</b>
	AUTOMATED GEAR TRAIN MODELING IN CAD ENVIRONMENT	107

8 Gordana Bogdanovic, Dragan Milosavljevic, Ljiljana Veljovic, Aleksandar Radakovic	
COMPOSITE MATERIALS – MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF	
ANISOTROPIC MEDIA	111
9 Nijaz Hasanagic, Asim Jušic, Milan Jurkovic, Mladen Todic	
DESIGNING TRANSDUCERS FOR MEASUREMENT OF FORCE IN	
SHEET METAL FORMING PROCES BY MEANS OF ROLLERS	115
10 Matejic S. Miloš, Veljovic Ljiljana, Marjanovic Vesna, Blagojevic Mirko,	
Marjanovic Nena	
DYNAMIC BEHAVIOR OF PLANETARY GEARBOX NEW CONCEPT	121
11 Filip Zdraveski, Ivan Mickoski, Dimitri Kozinakov	
EXPLORING THE PERFORMANCE OF TUNED MASS DAMPERS-TMD	
IN MULTY STOREY BUILDINGS	127
12 Aleksandar Borkovic	
FREE VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF STIFFENED THIN-WALLED	
STRUCTURES	133
13 Aleksandar Borkovic	
GEOMETRIC NONLINEAR ANALYSIS OF STIFFENED PLATES USING	
THE COMPOUND STRIP METHOD	141
14 Ljiljana Veljovic, Dragan Milosavljevic, Gordana Bogdanovic, Aleksandar	
Radakovic	
MODELING AND ANALYSIS FOR THE VIBRATION OF A	
GYROROTOR	149
15 Aleksandar Živkovic, Milan Zeljkovic, Slobodan Tabakovic	
NONLINEAR MATHEMATICAL MODEL TO DETERMINE THE STIFFNE	
OF THE AUTOMOTIVE WHEEL BEARING	155
16 Daniela Ristic, Dragan Milosavljevic	
NUMERICAL MODEL FOR THE CRITICAL STRESS DETERMINATION	
IN SPUR GEARS – CASE OF A DRIVEN GEAR	163
17 Strain Posavljak, Katarina Maksimovic, Slobodanka Boljanovic	
ON IMPORTANCE OF GEOMETRY AND CYCLIC MATERIAL PROPERT	ΓIES
IN DESIGN OF FATIGUE RESISTANT TURBOJET ENGINE ROTATING	
DISKS	169
18 Miloš Ristic, Milosav Ognjanovic	
PLANETARY GEAR TRANSMISSION SET DESIGN WITH UNIFORM	
RELIABILITY LEVEL	179
19 Enes Mujanovic, Denijal Sprecic	
POSSIBILITIES OF THE APPLICATION OF MACHINE VISION IN THE	
ANALYSIS OF THE MICROSTRUCTURE OF DAMAGED MECHANICAL	
PARTS	185
20 Aleksandar Radakovic, Dragan Milosavljevic, Gordana Bogdanovic, Ljiljai	าล
Veliovic Srba Aleksandrovic	

SECOND-ORDER FAILURE CRITERIA IN LAMINATE INCLUDING THE EFFECT OF SHEAR STRESS	: 193
21 Miloš Djordjevic, Nenad Zrnic, Milorad Pantelic	133
SIMPLIFIED LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF A RETURN BELT CONVEYO	)R
IDLER	201
22 Radivoje Mitrovic, Nataša Soldat, Žarko Miškovic, Nebojša Matic	
SOME EXPERIENCES IN LABORATORY TESTING OF BEARINGS OF	
TRANSPORT IDLERS ON BELT CONVEYOR	207
23 Slobodanka Boljanovic, Stevan Maksimovic, Strain Posavljak	
STRENTGH ÁNALYSIS OF DAMAGED STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS	213
24 Drago Blagojevic, Mladen Todic, Valentina Golubovic-Bugarski	
STRESS STATE OF RAIL VEHICLE WHEEL RIM IN EXPLOATATION	221
25 Andreja Ilic, Lozica Ivanovic, Danica Josifovic, Vukic Lazic, Boris Rakic	
TESTING OF ELEMENTS AND JOINTS AT MECHANICAL	
CONSTRUCTIONS	231
26 Dragi Stamenkovic, Katarina Maksimovic, Slobodanka Boljanovic	
THE EFFECTS OF RESIDUAL STRESSES TO CRACK GROWTH RATE O	F
WELDED STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS	237
27 Srdjan Bošnjak, Zoran Petkovic, Miodrag Arsic, Nebojša Gnjatovic, Ivan	
Milenovic	
BUCKETS OF THE BUCKET WHEEL EXCAVATORS: FAILURES AND	
REDESIGN	243
28 Srdjan Bošnjak, Zoran Petkovic, Nebojša Gnjatovic, Vaso Mihajlovic, Gor	an
Milojevic	
STRENGTH PROBLEMS OF THE TRAVELLING MECHANISMS OF THE OPEN PIT MACHINES	249
OFEN FIT MACHINES	249
PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES AND ENGINEERING	
1 Branko Pejovic, Slavica Cvetkovic, Pantelija Dakic, Aleksandar Todic, Stefa Pavlovic	ın
ABOUT A SUITABLE MODEL OF KINEMATIC ANALYSIS OF COMPLE	X
MACHINE TOOLS RANSMITTERS	257
2 Bogdan Maric, Ranko Božickovic, Miloš Sorak, Zdravko Božickovic	
ALGORITHM FOR PRODUCTION PROCESS MANAGEMENT IN	
OVERHAUL PRODUCTION SYSTEM	269
3 Bogdan Nedic, Marko Jankovic, Miroslav Radovanovic, Gordana Lakic	
Globocki	
an investigation of quality in plasma cutting	275
4 Joviševic Vid, Borojevic Stevo, Globocki-Lakic Gordana, Cica Djordje,	
Sredanovic Branislav	
ANALYSIS OF EFFECTIVENESS ON PRODUCTION SYSTEM FOR	
PRODUCTION OF THE TOOLS FOR HYDRAULIC PRESS BRAKES	283

5 Milan Despotovic, Zoran Kovacevic, Jasna Radulovic ANALYSIS OF OPTIMAL WIRING OF PV PANELS BY MEANS OF NONLINEAR INTEGER PROGRAMMING	291
6 Dragan Adamovic, Vesna Mandic, Milentije Stefanovic, Srbislav	
Aleksandrovic, Miroslav Živkovic	
ANALYSIS OF THE TEMPERATURE CHANGE ON THE TOOL AND	
WORK PIECE DURING THE IRONING PROCESS	299
7 Marin Gostimirovic, Dragan Rodic, Pavel Kovac, Vladimir Pucovsky, Bran	
Savkovic	
APPLICATION OF NEURO-FUZZY SYSTEMS AND GENETIC	
PROGRAMMING FOR MODELLING SURFACE ROUGHNESS IN	
ELECTRICAL DISCHARGE MACHINING	307
8 Dušan Petkovic, Goran Radenkovic, Vladislav Blagojevic, Predrag Živkovi	
Ivan Ciric	-,
APPLICATION OF REGRESSION ANALYSIS AND GENETC ALGORITH	НМ
TO THE OPTIMIZATION OF NITRIC ACID PASSIVATION OF 316L	
STAINLESS STEEL	313
9 Simo Jokanovic, Slaviša Todorovic	
AUTOMATIC GENERATION OF 3D CAD MODELS OF STANDARD	
PARTS AND PRODUCTS BY APPLICATION PROGRAMMING	
INTERFACES OF CAD/CAM SYSTEMS	319
10 Mathias Liewald, Ranko Radonjic	
BEHAVIOR OF ADVANCED HIGH STRENGTH STEELS IN DEEP	
DRAWING PROCESSES	325
11 Dragoslav Dobraš, Žarko Petrovic, Zdravko Božickovic	
BROWN'S GAS – HEAT SOURCE FOR WELDING	333
12 Zoran Janjuš, Aleksandar Petrovic, Aleksandar Jovovic, Radica Prokic-	
Cvetkovic	
CHANGES MECHANICAL PROPERTIES POLYPROPYLENE FILLED GL	ASS
POWDER	339
13 Milena Cosic, Marina Dojcinovic, Zagorka Acimovic-Pavlovic	
CHARACTERIZATION OF THE MICROSTRUCTURE EVOLUTION IN	
RHEOCAST HYPEREUTECTIC AL-SI ALLOY	345
14 Vladan Andonovic, Marija Ackovska, Neda Petroska Angelovska	
CLOUD COMPUTING AS INTERNET OF THINGS PARADIGM FOR	
BIOMEDICAL INVESTIGATION	351
15 Slobodan Petricevic, Marko Barjaktarovic, Pedja Mihailovic	
COATED BOARD INSPECTION SYSTEM	357
16 Velimir Todic, Dejan Lukic, Mijodrag Miloševic, Jovan Vukman, Goran	
Jovicic	
COMPUTER AIDED CONCEPTUAL PROCESS PLANNING – A SHORT	Τ
RFVIFW	367

17 Dejan Lukic, Velimir Todic, Mijodra Vukman	g Miloševic, Goran Jovicic, Jovan	
SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT FOR	R CONCEPTUAL PROCESS	
PLANNING	3	375
18 Dejan Lukic, Velimir Todic, Mijodra	g Miloševic, Jovan Vukman, Goran	
Jovicic		
	PED CONCEPTUAL CAPP SYSTEM ON	1
THE EXAMPLE OF ROLLER BEAR		883
19 Branislav Sredanovic, Gordana Glob		
		889
20 Srbislav Aleksandrovic, Tomislav Vu	,	zic,
Milan Djordjevic, Dragan Milosavlje		
	DRAWBEAD HEIGHT FUNCTIONS IN	
	EST OVER DRAWBEAD WITH VARIAB	
PARAMETERS	3	397
21 Mladen Todic, Ostoja Miletic		
	D-LAYER BENDING COMPOSITES 4	103
22 Dimitri Kozinakov, Filip Zdraveski		
	S CLASS OF SPIRAL PIPES VIA TEST	100
	WITH COMPUTER MODEL RESULTS 4	109
23 Mileta Janjic, Sreten Savicevic, Mila		
DETERMINATION OF STRAIN RA		117
OPEN DIE		117
24 Asim Jušic, Nijaz Hasanagic, Milan J ELASTIC STRAIN TEST FRAME O		
PROFILING SHEET METAL BY RO		122
		123
25 Petar Tasic, Ismar Hajro, Damir Hoc ENERGY EFFICIENT WELDING T		129
26 Igor Kacmarcik, Miroslav Plancak, E		<b>t</b> ∠9
lvaniševic	ragisa vilotic, Dejan Movilli, Aljosa	
	ORGING LOAD AND MATERIAL FLO	۱۸/
IN BI-METALLIC FORWARD AI/O		v v 143
27 Milentije Stefanovic, Vesna Mandic,		
Dragan Adamovic	Zvoriko Gurisija, sibislav Aleksaridiov	ic,
	AL – ALLOYS HOT FORGING PARTS 4	147
28 Adnan Mustafi c, Sladjan Lovric, Edi		1 17
INFLUENCE OF POROUS STAIN		
	HE CUTTING ABILITY OF BANDSAW	
TOOLS		153
29 Isak Karabegovic, Bekir Novkinic, Er		
INFLUENCE OF SELF-EXCITED V		
ROUGHNESS OF WORKPIECES		
TURNING		159

30 Aljoša Ivaniševic, Dejan Movrin, Igor Kacmarcik, Branko Štrbac, Milor Betegalo	ad
INVESTIGATION OF NEGATIVE SPRING BACK IN V – BENDING OPERATIONS	465
31 Mirza Krajnovic, Adnan Mustafi c, Mensur Demirovic MODELING OF ELASTIC STRAIGHTENING IN THE PROCESS OF PRODUCTION OF COIL (HELICAL) CYLINDRICAL SPRINGS	483
32 Dusan Jovanic, Zeljko Eremic MODELLING DATABASE OF WELDING PROCEDURE SPECIFICATION	479
33 Sekulic Milenko, Kramar Davor, Kopac Janez, Gostimirovic Marin, Kov Pavel OPTIMIZATION CUTTING PARAMETERS BASED ON CUTTING TEMPERATURE IN HPJA TURNING PROCESS USING TAGUCHI'S	/ac
METHOD 34 Dijana Nadarevic, Davorin Kramar, Mirko Sokovic	487
PLANNING OF THE CRANKSHAFT GRINDING PROCESS 35 Ivan Matin, Miodrag Hadzistevic, Janko Hodolic, Djordje Vukelic PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF INTEGRATION IN THE DEVELOPED MO	
DESIGN SYSTEM 36 Slobodan Tabakovic, Mirjana Bojanic, Milan Zeljkovic, Zoran Milojevi PROGRAMMING SOLUTIONS FOR PROCESSING DIGITAL MEDIC	CAL
IMAGES 37 Saša Živanovic, Miloš Glavonjic SIMULATIONS OF MACHINING BASED ON STEP-NC	507 513
38 Borut Kosec, Mirko Sokovic, Gorazd Kosec, Blaž Karpe THERMOGRAPHIC AND FAILURE ANALYSIS OF DIES FOR ALUM AL-LOYS DIE-CASTING	
39 Emilia Assenova, Mara Kandeva TRIBOLOGY CENTER AT THE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY – SOFIA	531
40 Dragoslav Dobraš, Zdravko Božickovic, Žarko Petrovic, Mladen Santra Petar Tasic	ıc,
VIRTUAL WELDING 41 Goran Janjic, Zorana Tanasic, Aurilla Aurelie Arntzen Bechina EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT IN	537
BUSINESS SYSTEMS	543
ENERGY AND THERMAL ENGINEERING  1 Jasmina Skerlic, Milorad Bojic, Danijela Nikolic, Jasna Radulovic, Draga	nn.
Taranovic  A KEY REVIEW ON EXERGETIC ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF S	
ENERGY SYSTEMS FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE	553

2 Suad H. Suljkovic, Velimir P. Stefanovic, Saša R. Pavlovic, Marko Ilic A REVIEW OF STRATEGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES TOWARDS NET ZER ENERGY BUILDINGS THROUGH EXAMPLES ALL OF THE WORLD 5	CO 61
3 Gordana Tica, Azra Rogovic-Grubic, Kotur Milovan, Petar Gvero AN ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF HCFC – REFRIGERANTS IN THE INDUSTRY AND HOUSEHOLDS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. A REVIEW OF POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE REPLACEMENTS 5	67
4 Vladimir V. Jovanovic, Mirko S. Komatina, Dragoslava D. Stojiljkovic, Nebojš Manic	ša
APPLICATION OF FUEL FACTOR FOR CALCULATION OF FLUE GAS	
FLOW RATE IN TPP KOSTOLAC 5	75
5 Vesna Rankovic, Milorad Bojic, Aleksandar Novakovic, Marko Miletic, Nena	d
Kostic	
BUILDING CONTROLLER SYNTHESIS BASED ON THE USE OF MLE+CO SIMULATION TOOL 5	O- 83
6 Dušan Gordic, Gordana Stojanovic, Ana Radojevic	
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENERGY INDICATORS IN SCHOOLS IN	
	89
7 Bosko Bacic, Milan Lecic, Indir Mujanic	
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOME METHODS FOR THE	
CALCULATION OF HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT DURING THERMAL	
CALCULATION OF EVAPORATOR WITH NATURAL CIRCULATION 5	99
8 Marko Miletic, Ivan Miletic, Dragan Cvetkovic, Nenad Kostic, Milorad Bojic	
COMPARISON OF BUILDING ENVELOPE TYPES DEPENDING ON THE THER-MAL INSULATION LAYER POSITION 6	05
	U3
9 Nenad Kostic, Mirko Blagojevic, Vesna Marjanovic, Marko Miletic, Milorad Bojic	
DETERMINING SOLAR ANGLES FOR SUN TRACKING SYSTEM	
	13
10 Aleksandar Novakovic, Vesna Rankovic, Nenad Grujovic, Dejan Divac,	
Nikola Milivojevic	
DEVELOPMENT OF NEURO-FUZZY MODEL FOR DAM SEEPAGE	
ANALYSIS 6	19
11 Marko Mancic, Dragoljub Živkovic, Velimir Stefanovic, Vladana Stankovic,	
Goran Jovanovic	
DYNAMICAL SIMULATION OF A SOLAR-HEAT PUMP SYSTEM FOR ON	٧-
SITE ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION 6.	25
12 Elvis Hozdic, Milan Jurkovic, Sulejman Kendic	
ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND EXPLOITATION OF	
	31
13 Ranka Radic, Aleksandra Stanivukovic, Semin Petrovic, Brian Schjertzer, Pet	tar
Gvero	

EMISSION REDUCTION MEASURES IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN B8	ίН
AS A RESULT OF SIGNING COVENANT OF MAYORS	643
14 Boris Cosic, Antun Pfeifer, Neven Duic	
ENERGY SYSTEM PLANNING WITH A HIGH SHARE OF RENEWABLE	
ENERGY SOURCES: THE CASE STUDY OF BOSNIA AND	
HERZEGOVINA	649
15 Mica Vukic, Jelena Janevski, Goran Vuckovic, Mirko Dobrnjac	
EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON DRYING KINETICS OF CORN I	Ν
PACKED AND FLUIDIZED BED	657
16 Sadoon Ayed, Miloš Jovanovic, Gradimir Ilic, Predrag Živkovic, Mica Vuk	ic,
Mirko Dobrnjac, Suzana Kljecanin	
EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION FOR	
TURBULENT RAYLEIGH-BÉNARD CONVECTION IN A	
RECTANGULAR TAN	665
17 Danijela Kardaš, Petar Gvero, Mario Katalinic	
HEAT PUMP USING WASTE WATER AS A HEAT SOURCE – Student	
centar "Nikola Tesla" BANJA LUKA	673
18 Nenad Miloradovic, Ivan Miletic, Marko Miletic, Dragan Cvetkovic, Milor	ad
Bojic	
INFLUENCE OF PROPER WINDOW SELECTION ON ENERGY	c <b>7</b> 0
CONSUMPTION DURING A YEAR	679
19 Andreevski Igor, Kanevce Gligor, Kanevce Ljubica, Stavreva Sevde, Popov	'SKI
Kire	
INVERSE ESTIMATIONS APPLICATION IN THE FIELD OF DISPERSION	
MODELING	687
20 Mladen Tomic, Predrag Živkovic, Mica Vukic, Mirko Dobrnjac, Gradimir MATRIX HEAT EXCHANGERS AND THEIR APPLICATION	693
21 Danijela Nikolic, Milorad Bojic, Jasmina Skerlic, Jasna Radulovic, Dragan	
Taranovic	
MODELLING OF HYBRID VENTILATION SYSTEM IN BUILDINGS USI	NC
ENERGYPLUS SOFTWARE	703
22 Sevde Stavreva, Marko Serafi mov, Igor Andreevski, Cvete Dimitrievska	703
USE OF CFD ANALYSIS TO ACHIEVE ENERGY EFFICIENT DATA	
CENTER	709
23 Igor Shesho, Dame Dimitrovski, Marko Serafimov	, 03
NEARLY ZERO ENERGY BUILDINGS (nZEB), PLANNING AND	
POSSIBILITIES FOR APPLICATION	715
24 Žana Stevanovic, Gradimir Ilic, Mica Vukic, Predrag Živkovic, Ivan Lazov	
NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF COANDA EFFECT IN MECHANICAL A	
VENTILATED OFFICE	721
25 Alexandre Patou-Parvedy, Milan Despotovic	
OPTIMAL COMPOSITION AND THICKNESS OF THE ABSORBER WAI	LL
OF THE SOLAR CHIMNEY	727

26	Novak Nikolic, Nebojša Lukic, Dragan Taranovic	\ <b>T</b> F
	OPTIMAL REFLECTOR POSITION OF A DOUBLE EXPOSURE FLATPLA	
27	SOLAR COLLECTOR	737
27	Marko Miletic, Saša Jovanovic, Zorica Djordjevic, Ivan Miletic, Milorad Bo OPTIMISATION OF ZERO-NET ENERGY HOUSE ORIENTATION FROM	
	SOLAR ENERGY ABSORPTION ASPECT	743
20		/43
20	Svetlana Dumonjic-Milovanovic, Petar Gvero OPTIMIZATION OF HYBRID SYSTEM FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTIC	\
	BASED ON WIND AND SUN ENERGY CONVERSION WITH ANALYS	
		15 749
20	OF ITS APPLICABILITY ON BANJALUKA REGION  Dragan Cyclopic Milered Polic Morna Parkovic Marko Miletic A. P.	749
29	Dragan Cvetkovic, Milorad Bojic, Vesna Rankovic, Marko Miletic, A. P. Parvedy	
	OPTIMIZATION OF THE THERMAL INSULATION OF THE RADIANT	
	PANELS	755
3∪	Marko Ignjatovic, Bratislav Blagojevic, Mladen Stojiljkovic, Mirko Stojiljko	
50	Aleksandar Andjelkovic	JVIC,
	PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION DURING HEATING SEASON OF	ΔΝΙ
	OFFICE BUILDING WITH ATTACHED DOUBLE SKIN FAÇADE	765
31	Kire Popovski, Stojance Nusev, Igor Andreevski	7 0 3
<i>J</i> 1	RING-TYPE WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS	775
32	Djordjevic Zorica, Jovanovic Sasa, Bojic Milorad, Cvetkovic Dragan,	, , ,
J_	Adamovic Dragan	
	THE INFLUENCE OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES ON SPENDING ENERG	GY
	IN HOUSEHOLDS	779
33	Milovan Kotur, Franc Kosel, Šajn Viktor	
	THE MATHEMATICAL ALGORITHM FOR A MULTI-CHANNEL CTA	
	ANEMOMETER IN SPHERICAL COORDINATES	785
34	Vladimir Cavic, Petar Gvero	
	THE USE OF AGRICULTURAL WASTE FOR A SUSTAINIBLE ENERGY	
	SUPPLY FOR GREENHOUSE PRODUCTION	791
35	Jasna Radulovic, Milorad Bojic, Danijela Nikolic, Jasmina Skerlic, Dragan	
	Taranovic	
	THE USE OF PV IN NET-ZERO ENERGY BUILDINGS: CHALLENGES A	ND
	PERSPECTIVES	797
36	Vanja Šušteršic, Slobodan Savic, Dušan Gordic	
	THE USE OF WASTE HEAT FROM WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	
	RURAL HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAT PUMP	803
37	Predrag Živkovic, Mladen Tomic, Dušan Petkovic, Ivan Ciric, Mirko	
	Dobrnjac, Velimir Stefanovic, Žana Stevanovic	
	WIND ENERGY POTENTIALS OF VLASINA REGION	809
38	Andreja Stefanovic, Dušan Gordic	
	ZERO CARBON HOMES, COGENERATION AND ORGANIC	
	AGRICULTURE AS A METHODS OF REDUCING CO2 EMISSIONS	815

### TRANSPORT AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT

1	Velimir Petrovic, Vladan Popovic, Branka Grozdanic, Zlata Bracanovic,	
	Slobodan Jankovic	
	A NEW METHOD FOR PARTICLE APPROWAL TYPE TESTING FOR	000
_	HEAVY DUTY DIESEL ENGINE	823
2	Milan Milovanovic	
3	A RISK OR CONVENIENCE OF APPLYING AVAILABLE GAS SYSTEMS Mirsad Trobradovic, Boran Pikula, Ivan Filipovic, Dževad Bibic	829
	AUTOMATED TRANSMISSION – A CHALENGE FOR THE FUTURE	837
4	Hristijan Mickoski	
	ANALYZE OF INFLUENCE OF VARIOUS FACTORS TO THE BRAKING	ì
	ROAD OF RAIL VEHICLES, MODELLING AND SIMULATION IN	
	MATLAB/SIMULINK	843
5	Izudin Delic, Izet Alic, Midhat Osmic	0.13
	CFD ANALYSIS OF STREAMING CHARACTERISTICS OF VARIABLE	
	GEOMETRY TURBOCHARGER	849
6	Predrag Mrdja, Vladimir Petrovic, Nenad Miljic, Slobodan Popovic, Marko	
Ŭ	Kitanovic	
	COMBUSTION PARAMETERS CALIBRATION AND INTAKE MANIFOL	D
	REDESIGN FOR FORMULA STUDENT YAMAHA YZF-R6 ENGINE	855
7	Riste Temjanovski	
	COMPETITIVENESS TRANSPORT SYSTEM AS A NECESSARY	
	PRECONDITION FOR A SUCCESSFUL EUROPEAN INTEGRATION:	
	MACEDONIAN CASE	861
8	Saša Milojevic, Jovanka Lukic, Radivoje Pešic	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE REDUCTION OF TRAFFIC NOISE BY	
	APPLICATION OF THE CNG BUSES	873
9	Radivoje Pešic, Aleksandar Davinic, Dragan Taranovic	
	ECOLOGICAL AND ENERGY ENGINE CHARACTERISTICS WHEN TH	E
	ENGINE APPLIES DIFFERENT WORKING PROCESSES	879
1	0 Slobodan Mišanovic	
	EXPERIENCES OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT COMPANY "BELGRADE" IN	THE
	USE OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND ENVIRONMENTALLY CLEAN	
	VEHICLES IN URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORT	887
1	1 Slobodan Popovic, Nenad Miljic, Marko Kitanovic, Predrag Mrdja, Mirolj	ub
	Tomic	
	HIGH-FIDELITY, ANGLE-RESOLVED SIMULATION MODEL FOR	
	PREDICTIONS OF MULTI-CYLINDER ENGINE INSTANTANEOUS SPE	ED
	AND TORQUE	893
1	2 Jasmin Luckin, Miroslav Grubišic	
	IMPACT OF HARDWARE FAULTS ON CAN BUS ON VEHICLE	
	DISTRIBUTED ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	899

13 Zdravko Božickovic, Dragoslav Dobraš, Valentina Golubovic-Bugarski INFLUENTIAL FACTORS ON THE BRAKING FORCE INTENSITY DI	JRING
FORCE CONTROL ON A DEVICE WITH ROTARY ROLLERS	905
14 Drago Soldat, Robert Molnar, Marija Matotek	
INTEGRATION OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) A	
LOGISTICS IN ORDER TO GENERATE VEHICLE ROUTES	911
15 Nenad Miljic, Slobodan Popovic, Marko Kitanovic, Predrag Mrdja, Mil	oljub
Tomic	
NEURAL NETWORKS MODELS USAGE IN METHODS FOR	
COMBUSTION PROCESS INFORMATION EXTRACTION IN IC	
ENGINES	917
16 Dobrivoje Ninkovic	
ON THE USE OF THE DISCHARGE COEFFICIENT CONCEPT IN TH	IE IC
ENGINE VALVE MASS FLOW RATE CALCULATIONS	923
17 Milanko Damjanovic, Sreten Simovic	
IMPACT OF CLEARANCE ON POWER TRANSMISSION DYNAMIC	
LOAD	937
18 Marko Kitanovic, Slobodan J. Popovic, Nenad Miljic, Predrag Mrdja, N	1iroljub
Tomic	,
SIMULATION STUDY OF A TRANSIT BUS EQUIPPED WITH	
ANULTRACAPACITOR-BASED HYBRID SYSTEM	943
19 Jasna Glišovic, Jovanka Lukic, Danijela Miloradovic	
STABILITY ANALYSIS OF DISC BRAKE MODEL: A PARAMETRIC	
STUDY	949
20 Dragan Taranovic, Radivoje Pešic, Aleksandar Davinic, Saša Milojevic	
THERMODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RECIPROCATING	
COMPRESSORS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES	955
21 Blaževic Almir, Bibic Dževad, Filipovic Ivan	333
TURBOCHARGERS PERFORMANCE TESTING WITH SPECIAL EMP	HASIS
ON THE COMPRESSOR MAP	961
22 Rajko Radonjic, Dragoljub Radonjic, Aleksandra Jankovic	<i>J</i> 01
VEHICLE DYNAMICS INVESTIGATION	969
23 Vladimir Pajkovic, Mirjana Grdinic	909
AN ANALYSIS OF YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS IN ROAD TRAFFI	$\mathcal{C}$
USING IN DEPTH CRASH INVESTIGATION DATA	
USING IN DEPTH CRASH INVESTIGATION DATA	975
MECHATRONICS	
1 Corina Daniela Cuntan, Ioan Baciu, Cezara Rat	
A SELECTION AND DISPLAY SYSTEM FOR NUMERIC INFORMATI	ON
DEVEL-OPED IN LABVIEW	985
2 Vojkan Cvijanovic, Vladimir Kvrgic, Goran Ferenc	

AN ANALYSIS OF CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE SECUSER TO USER EMAIL TRANSFERS	CURE 993
3 Mitar Jocanovic, Velibor Karanovic, Darko Kneževic	
APPLICATION OF GEAR REDUCER OILS IN FOOD PROCESSING	
INDUSTRY	999
4 Remigiusz Labudzki	
APPLICATION THE MACHINE VISION TO PRODUCT PACKAGING	1005
5 Isak Karabegovic, Sanel Karabegovic, Ermin Husak, Safet Isic	
AUTOMATION OF CONVEYOR LINES IN THE MILK TREATMENT	
INDUSTRY	1011
6 Tihomir Latinovic, Mihailo Lazarevic, Sorin Deaconu, Gabor Sziebig	
FUZZY LOGIC COMBINED WITH NEURAL ALGORITHM TO CONT	ROL
INDUSTRIAL ROBOT	1019
7 Sorinloan Deaconu, Razvan Deaconu, Tihomir Latinovic	
HIGH POWER STATIC CONVERTERS IN INDUSTRY	
APPLICATIONS	1025
8 Tanja Kerezovic, Gabor Sziebig, Bjørn Solvang, Tihomir Latinovic	
HUMAN SAFETY IN ROBOT APPLICATIONS – REVIEW OF SAFETY	
TREND	1031
9 Slaviša Galamic, Trygve Thomessen, Balazs Daniel	
INTRODUCTION TO A FORCE CONTROLLED BEER POURING	
ROBOT	1041
10 Mina Vaskovic, Marko Juriševic, Nenad Babajic, Milan Matijevic	
PIONEER 3-DX DISTANCE CONTROL USING DIFFERENT TYPE OF	
SENSORS	1049
11 Dragan Živanic, Anto Gajic, Jovan Vladic, Radomir Djokic, Zdravko Rist	IC
PROPERTY OF PROGRESSIVE ZONING IN THE ORDER PICKING	1052
SYSTEMS  12 Pater Man die Mihaila Languagia Claudiula Staignauia Milan Bistanauia	1053
12 Petar Mandic, Mihailo Lazarevic, Slavoljub Stojanovic, Milan Ristanovic REAL TIME CONTROL OF ROTARY INVERTED PENDULUM	1050
	1059
13 Audun Rønning Sanderud, Trygve Thomessen RELEASING THE SYNERGY OF HUMAN-ROBOT COLLABORATION	
REDUNDANT ROBOTICS IN PRACTICE	1065
14 Nikola Maleševic, Gabor Sziebig, Bjørn Solvang, Tihomir Latinovic	1003
SIMULATION OF ROBOTIC TASKS WITH VALIP SYSTEM – PRACTIC	`Δ1
APPLICATION	1071
15 Mihailo Lazarevic, Petar Mandic, Tihomir Latinovic, Trygve Thomessen	1071
SOME RESULTS OF CONTROL AND SIMULATION OF NEURO ARM	1
ROBOT	1077
16 Isak Karabegovic, Edina Karabegovic, Mehmed Mahmic, Ermin Husak	10//
THE FUTURE AND STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICE ROBO	TS IN
THE 21th CENTURY	1083

17 Ivan Ciric, Zarko Cojbašic, Vlastimir Nikolic, Predrag Zivkovic, Dusan	
Petkovic, Mladen Tomic, Misa Tomic	
THERMAL VISION INTEGRATION IN MOBILE ROBOT VISION	
SYSTEM	1091
18 Zoran Rajilic	
TIME SERIES ANALYSIS USING MinLMaxL DIAGRAMS	1099
19 Rodoljub Vujanac, Radovan Slavkovic, Nenad Miloradovic, Mirko Blago VERTICAL RECIPROCATING CONVEYOR AS A PART OF FULLY	,
AUTOMATED MULTI DEPTH PALLET RACK STORAGE SYSTEM 20 Vasilije Vasic, Mihailo P. Lazarevic, Taško Maneski	1105
ADAPTRONIC SYSTEM AND VIBRATION CONTROL WITH MR DAMPERS	1113
MAINTENANCE OF TECHNICAL SYSTEMS, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY	
1 Ninoslav Zuber, Rusmir Bajric	
CHALLENGES OF GEAR FAULT DETECTION BASED ON VIBRATION SIGNAL PROCESSING TECHNIQUE	N 1121
2 Silvana Angelevska, Ivo Kuzmanov, Zore Angelevski, Vasko Stojanovski MAINTANCE MANAGEMENT AND USING BENCHMARKING AS A	
TOOL IN THE FRAME OF WORLD CLASS INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM 3 Dušan Djurovic, Miodrag Bulatovic	1127
MAINTENANCE AND AVAILABILITY OF MACHINERY	1133
4 Tale Geramitchioski, Ljupco Trajcevski	
MONITORING THE CONDITION OF THE MACHINERY IN A METAL	
SMELTER FENI KAVADARCI USING VIBRATION SIGNATURE	1139
5 Kazafer Becic, Veljko Vukovic, Safet Sinanovic	
TECHNOLOGICAL PROCEDURE OF PROCESSING AND DYNAMIC	
BALANCING COLLECTOR OF TRACTION MOTORS	
TYPE 644-8 ISVK	1145
6 Vujadin Aleksic, Ljubica Milovic, Srdjan Bulatovic	
TESTING OF METALS IN THE FUNCTION OF DETERMINING THE	1150
FAILURE OF TURBINE SHAFT – METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH	1153
7 Dragoljub Vujic	
WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS IN AIRCRAFT DESIGN AND	1150
STRUCTURAL HEALTH MONITORING	1159
8 Adnan Ramakic, Zlatko Bundalo	
DATA PROTECTION IN MICROCOMPUTER SYSTEMS AND	1165
NETWORKS	1165
9 Vladan Andonovic, Marija Ackovska, Neda Petroska Angelovska RFID AS A MODERN BRAND PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY	1171
10 Nenad Miloradovic, Rodoljub Vujanac, Danijela Miloradovic, Blaža	
Stojanovic	

USE OF WORKING PLATFORMS ON FORKLIFT TRUCKS	1177
11 Aleksandar Majstorovic	
THE MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPRESSED MEDICAL A	ΛIR
FROM BREATHING APPARATUS	1183
12 Ivo Kuzmanov, Silvana Angelevska, Zore Angelevski, Vasko Stojanovski	
EVALUATING THE INJURIES INTO BITOLA'S REGION IN 2012, REA	
ENTERPRISE EXPERIENCE AND WAYS FOR IMPROVING THE SAFET	
SYSTEMS INTO REAL ENTERPRISES	1189
13 Biljana Naumovska, Jasmina Chaloska, Ljuben Dudeski	1103
HUMAN VIBRATIONS EFFECTS, MEASUREMENT AND	
PROTECTION	1197
14 Boban Cvetanovic	1197
	NDV
LEGISLATION AND STANDARDIZATION RELATED TO WHOLE BC	
VIBRATION	1205
15 Petar S. Djekic, Anica Milosevic, Sladjana Nedeljkovic	
SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK IN THE PRODUCTION OF RUBB	ER
CONVEYOR BELTS	1211
16 Biljana Vranješ	
STATISTICS METHODS IN THE ANALYSIS OF INJURIES AT WORK	1217
17 Mihajlo Ivanov, Jasmina Chaloska, Ljuben Dudeski	
THE ASSESSMENT OF RISK – BASE OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES LIK	Ε
PRIORITY IN THE SYSTEM OF SAFETY AT WORK	1223



## OPTIMAL REFLECTOR POSITION OF A DOUBLE EXPOSURE FLAT-PLATE SOLAR COLLECTOR

Novak Nikolić<sup>1</sup>, Nebojša Lukić<sup>2</sup>, Dragan Taranović<sup>3</sup>

**Summary:** The double exposure flat-plate solar collector (DEFPC) is a solar collector that can absorb solar irradiation from its upper as well as lower absorber surface (LAS). Absorption of a solar irradiation from its LAS is achieved using flat plate reflector placed below the collector. Compared to a conventional flat-plate solar collector, the insulation of the analyzed collector, placed in the bottom of the box, is replaced by glazing. In this paper the optimal reflector positions of the DEFPC are presented. They were obtained for the optimal yearly position of the collector at 44° N Latitude (Kragujevac, Serbia) and for equal dimensions of the collector and the reflector. The range of the reflector movement during a single year as well as the optimal reflector dimensions for minimum movement, were determined, too.

Keywords: double exposure flat - plate solar collector, reflector, simulations

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

A double exposure flat-plate solar collector (DEFPC) is a solar collector which can absorb solar irradiation simultaneously from both its upper and lower absorber surfaces (LAS). Absorption of irradiation from the LAS is accomplished using a flat-plate reflecting surface (reflector) placed below the collector. On the other side, absorption from the upper absorber surface is the same as that in the conventional flat-plate solar collector. To enable absorption from the LAS it is necessary beside the reflector that insulation in lower part of the collector box be replaced with glass (glazing). In this paper the optimal reflector positions of the DEFPC are presented. They were obtained by simulating the mathematical model given in [1]. This case is unique because the reflector is placed in parallel below the collector and is moveable in all three orthogonal directions, north-south, east-west and normal to the collector plane.

The optimal reflector positions were obtained for the optimal yearly position of the collector at 44° N Latitude (Kragujevac, Serbia) and for equal dimensions of the collector and the reflector (as in the experiment). The range of the reflector movement during a single year as well as the optimal reflector dimensions for minimum

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movement, were determined. The experimental setup of the investigated collector-reflector system (CRS) with its components is presented in this paper, too.

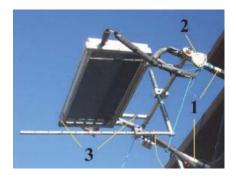
#### 2. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP OF THE COLLECTOR-REFLECTOR SYSTEM

The collector-reflector system (CRS) is installed and experimentally tested in the open area of the Thermodynamics and Thermotechnics Laboratory, at the vertical south-west wall of the Faculty of Engineering Kragujevac. The mentioned system consists of the supporting construction (Fig. 1, position 1), the DEFPC (Fig. 1, position 2), the reflector (Fig. 1, position 3) and the construction for reflector movement (Fig. 1, position 4). In the following text every of its component is described in detail.



Fig. 1 The collector-reflector system: 1-supporting construction, 2-DEFPC, 3-reflector and 4- construction for reflector movement

The supporting construction of the CRS includes two cantilevered brackets (Fig. 2 (left), position 1), the axle with dividing head (Fig. 2 (left), position 2) and the collector bracket (Fig. 2 (left), position 3). The connection between the vertical wall of the Laboratory and the CRS is accomplished by steel cantilevered brackets. The aluminum collector bracket (Fig. 2 (left and right)) beside carrying weight of the collector carries weight of the construction for the reflector movement as well as weight of the reflector.





Flg. 2 The supporting construction of the CRS (left): 1-cantilevered bracket, 2-axle with dividing head and 3-collector bracket, and the collector bracket (right)

The connection between the collector bracket and the cantilevered brackets is accomplished by the axle on which the collector bracket is attached. On the axle, the dividing head with 7 holes is welded. Every hole presents certain tilt angle of the collector. The angular axial distance between holes is 15°.

The analysed solar collector, presented on Fig. 1, has dimensions 945 x 483 x 105 mm. The housing and absorber of the collector are made from aluminum while the absorber tubes as well as connecting tubes are made from copper.

Absorption of the solar irradiation from the LAS is enabled using the reflector (Fig. 3 (right)). The chosen reflector presents plexiglass mirror with dimensions of 1000 x 500 x 2 mm.

The reflector is manually moved in three orthogonal directions, direction normal to its plane, direction normal to its lenght (north-south) and direction normal to its width (east-west). In order to do that the aluminum construction for its movement is designed (Fig. 3 (left)). It consists of the rectangular frame (Fig. 3 (left), position 1) and the reflector frame (Fig. 3 (left), position 2).





Flg. 3 The construction for reflector movement (left): 1-rectangular frame and 2-reflector frame, and the reflector (right)

By the vertical part of the rectangular frame the distance between the reflector and collector changes in direction normal to their planes. Moving of the reflector on the horizontal part of this frame the distance between the reflector and collector axis changes but in direction normal to their lenght. The axial distance between holes on the vertical part of the frame is 50 mm, while the same distance on the horizontal part is 100 mm. In order to move the reflector in direction normal to its width the frame on which the reflector is attached was designed. The axial distance between holes on this frame is 100 mm.

#### 3. OPTIMAL REFLECTOR POSITION

The great impact on the value of the absorbed solar energy, the useful energy gain and the efficiency of the DEFPC has the value of the irradiated area of its LAS  $(A_{irr})$ . In order to have the maximum possible absorption of solar radiation by the DEFPC it is necessary that the LAS be fully irradiated in every moment. The irradiation of the LAS depends on the reflector position relative to the collector and the instantaneous position of the Sun in the sky. As the Sun changes its position during the day and year the reflector must changes its position too following the sun's path. The

theoretical model [1] was simulated using FORTRAN in order to determine the optimal reflector positions for the yearly optimal collector position. The simulations were performed for selected days representing the spring (autumn) equinox and the summer and winter solstices. The optimal reflector positions were obtained for every hour of the daytime of the selected days. As in the experiment, the dimensions of the reflector were the same as the dimensions of the collector ( $L_r = L_c = 1 \text{ m}$ ,  $W_r = W_c = 0.5 \text{ m}$ ). In practice, these dimensions would be the minimum reflector dimensions relative to the collector for which it is possible to have full irradiation of the LAS. A CRS tilt angle of 37.5° and an orientation of 180° was chosen, according to [2], that is, the yearly optimal collector position for Kragujevac, Serbia. Other necessary inputs for the simulations were the location parameters for Kragujevac: latitude  $\varphi = 44.1$ °N, time zone TZ = 1 and longitude  $I_{Qeo} = 20.54$ °.

For the practical presentation of the simulated data, the variables X, Y and Z are introduced. The variable X represents the distance between the reflector and the collector axis in the EWG $\alpha$  plane, the Y parameter is the distance between the reflector and the collector axis in the NSG $\alpha$  plane, and the Z is the normal distance between their planes. It was decided that for obtaining the optimal reflector positions, the limits on the reflector movement in all three directons would be  $-3 \le X \le 3$  m,  $-1.25 \le Y \le 1.25$  m and  $0 \le Z \le 3$  m. Negative values for X and Y indicate that reflector is positioned toward the east and north, respectively.

Upon simulating the mathematical model, it was determined that for every simulated hour of the selected days and moving range, there is more than one possible reflector position for which the LAS is fully irradiated. This is because the reflector and collector planes are parallel and allow for specular reflection. All of the possible reflector positions that allow full irradiation of the LAS ( $A_{irr} = 0.5 \text{ m}^2$ ) for the spring (autumn) equinox are presented in Fig. 4 (left).

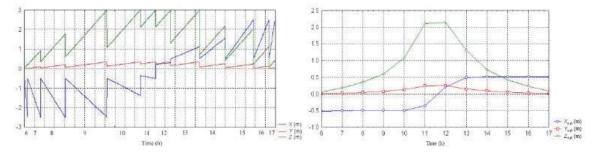
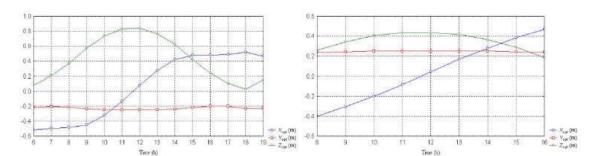


Fig. 4 All possible reflector positions that allow full irradiation of the LAS (left) and the diagrams of the optimal reflector positions during the spring equinox (right)

Fig. 4 also shows the nearest and farthest reflector positions for every simulated hour. For the nearest reflector positions, the distance between the reflector and collector is minimised, whereas for the farthest reflector positions, it is maximised. The diagrams for the other two selected days are similar and therefore did not presented here.

To minimise the reflector movement and because of the dimensions and complexity of the CRS construction, the optimal reflector positions are those nearest to the collector to enable full irradiation of the LAS. The optimal reflector positions for the



selected days are presented in Fig. 4 (right) and Fig. 5 (left, right).

Fig. 5 Diagrams of the optimal reflector positions during the summer (left) and winter solstice (right)

The above figures also represent the optimum reflector path for the selected days. Upon investigating these figures, it can be observed that the minimum values for X and Z are at approximately noon and sunrise (sunset) and that the maximum values are at sunrise (sunset) and approximately noon, respectively. This is because the sun altitude is lowest at sunrise (sunset) and highest at noon. The parameter Y is almost constant for the daily motion of the sun. Fig. 4 (right) shows that the minimum and maximum values are 0.21 and 0.515 m for X, 0.005 and 0.25 m for Y and 0.05 and 2.14 m for Z. Fig. 5 (left) shows that for the summer solstice, the minimum and maximum values are 0.08 and 0.52 m for X, 0.2 and 0.25 m for Y and 0.025 and 0.84 m for Z, whereas from Fig. 5 (right), they are 0.045 and 0.47 m for X, 0.24 and 0.25 m for Y and 0.185 and 0.435 m for Z. For all of the selected days, the maximum value for Z is 2.14 m at the spring equinox at 12:00 p.m.. The reason for this is that for a given CRS tilt angle (37.5°), the incident angle of the sun beam is smallest. Additionally, because the altitude of the sun is the highest on the summer solstice, and for a given CRS tilt angle, the values of the Y are all negative during the day.

According to the optimal values of X, Y and Z for all the selected days, the limits on the reflector movement, which allow the LAS to be fully irradiated, can be reduced to  $-0.6 \le X \le 0.6$  m,  $-0.3 \le Y \le 0.3$  m and  $0 \le Z \le 2.2$  m. Based on this interval, there are two solutions regarding the design of the CRS construction. The first is that the reflector is given the same dimensions as the collector ( $L_r = 1$  m,  $W_r = 0.5$  m) and allowed to move within the above ranges (as in the experiment). The second solution implies that according to the ranges for X and Y, the optimal reflector dimensions can be determined. That means that the reflector with optimal dimensions of  $L_r = 2.2$  m and  $W_r = 1.1$  m would be moveable in only one direction: normal to the CRS plane.

### 4. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, the optimal reflector positions for the yearly optimal position of the double exposure flate solar collector are presented. They were determined by simulating the mathematical model given in [1]. The model was simulated using FORTRAN. The minimum reflector dimensions that enable full irradiation are equal to those of the collector. In the simulated case and in the experiment those dimensions would be:  $L_r = L_c = 1$  m and  $W_r = W_c = 0.5$  m.

Simulations were carried out for every hour of daylight of the spring equinox and the winter and summer solstices. For these days, the reflector positions for which the LAS is fully irradiated are obtained at the optimum yearly position of the CRS at a latitude of  $\varphi = 44.1$ °N. Due to the reflector-collector parallel setting and specular reflection, there is more than one reflector position that permits full irradiation of the LAS. The first reflector position for every hour of the selected days is the optimal position because the reflector position is nearest to the collector. All optimal reflector positions for one day represent the optimal reflector path for that day. The limits for the yearly reflector movement for which LAS will be fully irradiated are  $-0.6 \le X \le 0.6$  m, - $0.3 \le Y \le 0.3$  m and  $0 \le Z \le 2.2$  m based on the optimal values for X, Y and Z for the selected days simulated. Because of the altitude of the sun and the yearly optimal CRS position, the minimum reflector movement occurs at the winter solstice, and the maximum occurs at the spring equinox. Based on the above ranges, there are two ways to optimise the design of the CRS construction. The first is for the reflector to have the same dimensions as the collector and move within the above ranges (as in the experiment), whereas the second solution implies that the optimal reflector dimensions can be determined (as  $L_r = 2.2$  m,  $W_r = 1.1$  m) according to the ranges for X and Y where the reflector can only move in the direction normal to the CRS plane. Both solutions must be analysed in detail regarding the available space for mounting the CRS, the complexity and the cost. A properly designed DEFPC could present a real alternative to the tracking system for an improvement in the performance of flatplate solar collectors.

### Acknowledgement

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