

Proposal the Use of Alternative Materials for Construction of an Alternative Low-Cost Sunlight Collecting System to Latin American Market

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Abstract. *This paper presents a study on the potential use of fixed collectors consist of prismatic lenses that capture sunlight for indoor lighting. The proposed research is to develop an alternative system to capture sunlight, aimed at lighting environments with natural light directly, maintaining thermal comfort without cost functional, using a source of clean and inexhaustible energy. Currently the technology to capture the natural light is not developed in Latin American, but is already exploited in other countries so quite efficiently reaching present yield greater than 90% transmission of natural light due to its high quality finish. This market the application of this technology is in quite small considering the high cost of implementation for point light added to the import taxes can reach US\$ 1,500.00 (in Brazil). The main focus of the work is to develop a product that through the study and development of materials from raw materials derived from municipal solid waste can provide a low cost solution with adequate income to reality where the product is applied. The work requires the design of a prototype of the capture system using the materials developed and the validation of the same real situation of application for a period of twelve months so predicting system behaviour verification in various conditions and to verify the behaviour materials developed front inclement weather and aging. As a result of this preliminary study it was found that the costs of materials to be used for the development of alternative products do not reach even 20% of*

the current selling price. Therefore, the development and industrialization of this low-cost sunlight collecting system result in a social nature of technology accessible to all. Consequently, will benefit dealers, who can distribute it poor communities, improving the quality of life of these people and thus reduce non-technical losses. Therefore, with the focus in the popularization of technology in Latin American, presenting this as a low cost solution, the work aims to develop an alternative to natural light harvest, using recycled and reused materials, making it an environmentally friendly product, good efficiency and sustainable.

Key words

Overhead lighting Municipal Solid Waste; Solar collector and Recycled Materials.

1. Introduction

Electrical energy is vital for economic development, it's necessary increase the offer to accompany the demand expansion [1, 2]. Along with the increase of the offer are sought of sustainable solutions with low

environmental impact. In this context, there is the strategic goal of diversification of energy sources with increase in alternative sources participation [3, 4]. However, high costs of implementing the Green Energy and the fact that technologies associated with this concept have an income below the conventional forms of generation are barriers [4]. Therefore, in order to facilitate dissemination of Green Energy is increasingly sought to increase the generation of system efficiency and the use of renewable energy, such as the use of sunlight, which is an abundant and inexhaustible resource [4].

Corroborating to include the alternative energy sources as alternative, this work aims to use sunlight direct for interior lighting to replace the artificial lighting that consumes electricity during the day contributing to the conservation and energy efficiency. But, it's necessary analyze deeply, because besides the problem of lack of energy there is the shortage of reserves of materials. Aiming the sustainability this paper proposes the design of a direct sunlight capture system made from raw material processed urban solid waste for lighting customized environments. Consequently contributing to technological development, electric energy efficiency improving and to conservation of natural resources in Latin America.

The relevance of this project is emphasized by studies that indicate that Latin America has a great potential of renewable energy sources with Brazil as one of the countries with the highest energy potential of the planet. Brazil has around 4.5 kWh / m² to 5.5 kWh / m² of solar irradiation, which corresponds to a much higher level of irradiation than countries like Germany, Spain and Portugal [5, 6, 7, 8]. And with regard to environmental issues, we seek to minimize the environmental impacts of tons of urban solid waste deposited daily in the environment [9]. According to the National Survey of Basic Sanitation conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE, 2002), show that in Brazil the urban sanitation systems collect about 150 tons of urban solid waste (MSW) per day. And of this total about 63.6% clean out waste in garbage dump, 18.4% in controlled landfills and only 13.8% use not controlled landfills [10].

2. State of the Art: Solar Capture System

Globally, the capture technology of sunlight is consolidated and is industrialized by specialized companies mainly at United States and Spain. These industries use in their manufacturing processes high value material with excellent optical properties, like silver and the high purity aluminum for example. These equipment's can light indoors using the natural light with outputs higher than 90% [11, 12]. The lighting system consists of three elements, as can be seen in Fig. 1, the dome is on the outside of the building and has the function of receiving the sunlight and direct it into the tube. The reflective tube has highly reflective inner lining, he is responsible for transporting the natural light reaching the dome and forward it by reflection to the diffuser lens, this makes the scattering of sunlight illuminating the environment as a whole [11, 12].



Fig. 1. - Tubular lighting system [12]

The existing product in the countries of 1st world is built with high value materials of excellent quality and superior energy efficiency. These products with high cost and high importation taxes become an inaccessible technology to much of Latin-America population. Trying to make this technology accessible to all and adapted to Latin America, it proposes the development of a similar system, but manufactured from raw material processed MSW, and aiming, in this way, a final cost of about 10 times smaller.

It is known that the use of MSW is a less noble raw material which implies a reduction in output of the final product but based on previous studies it is believed that it is feasible to obtain reflectivity level of about 45% ensuring the applicability and massive product acceptance. Reaffirming the applicability of the research, there have high levels of solar radiation, for example, Brazil is a country with one of the best solar radiation levels, where low solar radiation in Brazil is about 40% higher than the sunniest place in Germany, which is currently the country that excels in power generation through photovoltaic panels [13].

A. Domos

These elements are made of polyester and glass. A deep knowledge of lenses is necessary to capture light, having to reconcile its transparency for the transmission of rays with mechanical force to protect it from impact and weather and also provides the system sound insulation characteristics and low thermal conduction [11, 12].



Fig. 2. – Types of domos [12]

Each company has its type dome, with construction characteristics and specific materials, seeking a better use in capturing and direction of sunlight, making the project has longer lighting time, taking advantage of even the smallest angle of incidence of the sun [11, 12].

B. Reflexive Tube

The reflective tube shown in Figure 12 are made of aluminum having its highly reflective inner silver surface treated via a process called physical vapor deposition (PVD) and have the function of directing rays received by the diffuser lens, the phenomenon that determine its functionality is the internal reflection. According to Sears (1985) a beam of light that reaches one end of a tube will be totally internally reflected, this being trapped inside the bar, the bar or tube is called light pipe [14]. As used tubes require a very high reflectivity, companies have developed technology to prevent reflective loss as much making the same reach 99.7% [12].



Fig. 3 – Inside view of the highly reflective tube [12]

C. The Diffuser

The diffuser lens is the last element of the tubular lighting system, it serves to spread the light received from the reflective tubes and illuminates the interior of the environment with quality, and in addition, it also contributes to the thermal insulation and acoustic of the project. This lens is made of polymeric material (acrylic), as can be seen in Figure 4, made to improve the diffusion of incoming rays, thus contributing to the use of natural lighting, which also provides the thermal and acoustic insulation that can be molded in various formats adapting this modeling environmental aesthetics [11, 12].



Fig. 4 – Diffuser Lens [12]

3. Proposal for Solar Collectors Making Materials Processed using Solid Waste – MSW

The proposal is based on a commercial construction similar system presented above, but constructed with MSW materials. MSW in Latin America is a problem because the large part is intended to dumpsites without any treatment or environmentally friendly destinations. According to the Brazilian Association of Public Cleaning Companies and Special Waste (ADRELPE), in 2013 the urban solid waste generation in Brazil was 76,387,200 tons indicating an increase of 4.1% over the previous year and

exceeding the rate of population growth that was 3.7% in the same period [15].

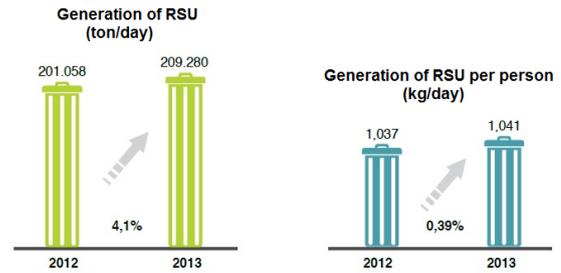


Fig. 5 – The urban solid waste generation in Brazil [15]

These data indicate that more is needed not only the incentive to reduction of waste generation, but also investment in public policies to encourage the recycling of waste generated and particularly in the massive reuse of these materials for manufacturing thus reducing the extraction of natural resources and consequent accumulation of garbage. In the case of the recycling process of aluminum, plastic, paper and glass are four types of waste having significant involvement in the country recycling activities as can be seen in Figure 6.

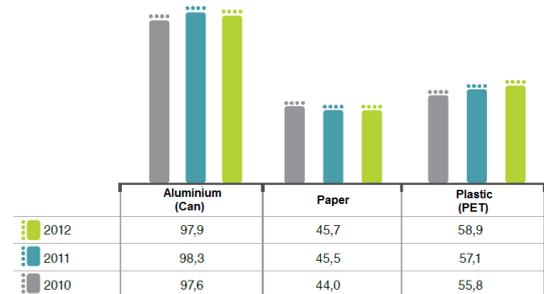


Fig. 6 – Main products of municipal waste recycled in Brazil and their recycling rates [15]

Poly Ethylene Terephthalate (PET) is a polyester, the thermoplastic polymer used in large scale for the manufacture of bottles for soft drinks, water, juices and oils [16]. The PET provides high impact resistance and supports contact with aggressive agents becoming a product widely used in food industry, medicine and hygiene. As seen in Figure 6, the PET ranks the second position in recycling in Brazil and has been growing over the years. The PET Brazilian Association in their sense reinforces that since 1994 the PET recycling rate is increasing over the years [17].

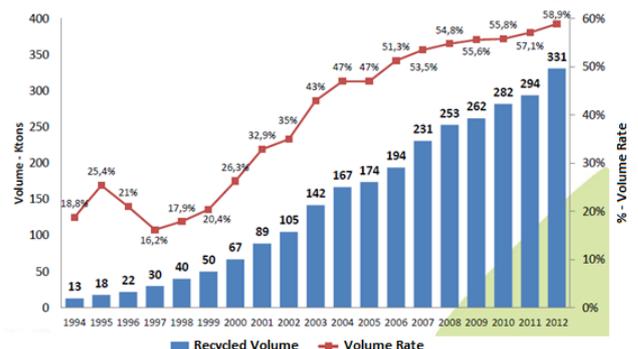


Fig. 7 – Recycling PET index in Brazil [17]

Along with the growth of recycling, it's seek to allocate the raw material recycled for industrial applications and reduce consumption of natural resources. There are currently numerous applications already given to recycle PET (RPET) through the craft for decoration and other specific applications. Other example is the use of (RPET) into building materials and the reinforcing fiber of the cement [18].

In a detailed study of the mechanical properties of RPET, Lopez et al. (2014) concluded that reprocessing PET causes a degradation but which nevertheless is compensated by polymerization reactions in the recycling process and thus keeping these processes results in mechanical characteristics very close to the original [19, 20].

Starting by the reflective tube, the proposal is build the direct sunlight system using RPET as their base material, it's presents as a viable solution because it takes advantage of the high strength characteristics and low cost of the raw material RPET as compared with the raw materials of the finest technologies used today, like aluminum.

Table I. - Characteristics of the reflexive tube - Solatube [12]

<i>Properties</i>	Unit	Value
Thickness	mm	0.5
Maximum width	mm	1250
Composition		Al 99.85
<i>Mechanical Properties</i>		
Ductile tension	Mpa	160-200
Resistance to traction	Mpa	140-180
PVD layer		PVD Ag 99.95
<i>Optical Properties</i>		
Total light reflection	%	≥ 98
Light loss on reflection	%	<6

The data presented in Table I demonstrate that the material used in the commercial reflective tube is aluminum and has high tensile strength characteristics and ductile strain. Moreover, as mentioned before, the reflection inside the tube comes to have a value greater than 98% because the same has a silver layer deposited on the inner aluminum surface by the spray method.

The material proposed in case the RPET presents lower mechanical resistance property then the aluminum used in the original product. However, this inferiority is not a characteristic that technically prevents the proposal, since the application of it takes place in conditions that do not require large mechanical stress of the material and therefore does not carry a risk of damage.

The solution of RPET construction to the pipe becomes interesting in many respects, but the problem is that the very lower reflectivity than the commercial material halts its use without the addition of some other material that can improve the property to reflect light.

To ensure the necessary reflectivity and consolidate the proposed use of RPET is suggested the surface application of recycled aluminum with high reflection inside the tube of plastic by a technique called vacuum metallization technique. This application has been gaining strength in the market mainly in the automotive industry that needs to reduce part weight of vehicles to ensure their performance and thus replace metal parts by metalized plastic parts giving them better look and finish [21]. In Figure 8 is shown an image of some parts that passed through metallization process. Among the advantages of this process are the safety and the low environmental risks when compared with other similar processes. This process generally makes the deposition of thin films of 0.5mm to 5mm materials such as aluminum, copper, stainless steel and chromium on the surface of materials such as plastic, metal, glass, paper and other materials [22]. The vacuum metallization process is similar to the vaporization processes used today, where the part is placed in an environment from which air is removed and vaporized metal being deposited on the piece [21, 22].

According to the literature presented above, the vacuum metallization process is not efficient when it considers the mechanical resistance, in other words, the adhesion is not sufficiently strong to ensure that mechanical efforts can't release the deposited layer. However, as the proposed application of reflective layer inside don't suffers mechanical stress, it completely fulfills the applicability necessities [21, 22].

The use of aluminum as the material to be deposited is even more property considering that recycled aluminum that can be used in this application because the recycled aluminum is considered an infinite recycling material and which does not lose its properties in the recycling process [23].

As mentioned before the recycling of aluminum by the Brazilian industry is well known for its important indexes. The recycling of aluminum cans in 2011 came to the brand of 248,700 tons being superior to many other countries as shown in Figure 8.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brasil	96,5%	91,5%	98,2%	97,6%	98,3%
Japão	92,7%	87,3%	93,4%	92,6%	nd
Argentina	90,5%	90,8%	92,0%	91,1%	nd
Estados Unidos	53,8%	54,2%	57,4%	58,1%	65,1%
Média Europa	62,0%	63,1%	64,3%	nd	nd

Fig. 8 – Recycling rate of aluminum cans [24]

These data support the use of recycled aluminum for the internal plating reflective tube is something interesting, applicable and environmentally friendly because it does not require the extraction of natural resources. In this case bauxite have a direct impact on energy consumption to obtain the raw material since the electricity consumption in recycling is about 90% compared to energy expended to produce aluminum from natural resource extraction. [24]

Regarding the reflectance of the deposited material is necessary a experimental evaluation to verify the efficiency in the transmission of light for the proposed application being. However, according to Pinner & Simpson (1971) the deposited aluminum can reach a reflectance of 88% to 94 % for visible light [25].



Fig. 9 – Metallic parts obtained for Vacuum Metallization [26]

To the reflective tube, the proposal is to be implemented the construction of the structures of the RPET tube having inside an aluminum deposited by vacuum metallization to ensure that light conduction from the external environment to the interior of the building. With respect to geometries, initially the construction can be part of a circular lamp with diameter and thickness geometry following test results. Finally, it's considered the best mechanical properties and the required reflectivity.

To the domos is also proposed a material derived from MSW with the characteristic of transparency to ensure that light does not undergo amplitude reduction lowering the output of the assembly. In addition, it is expected that this material has sufficient hardness to resist a surface risks. In Table II is shown the specifications of a product commercially distributed and which serves as a parameter for choosing the alternative material derived from MSW.

Table II. - Commercial Domos Features [11]

Specifications (Domos)			
Point charge	12kg	Light transmission	0.81
Distributed load	150kg/m ²	Solar factor	0.77
Surface hardness	6.5mohs	Ultraviolet Transmission Coefficient	0.56
Thermal transmittance	2.8w/m ² -m	Acoustic attenuation	30dB

In some commercial luminaries, the dome is constructed of glass with thermal treatment, and in other cases with acrylic with ultraviolet treatment. For this proposal, the best option is the use of recycled glass as it also appears quite often in the setting of global recycling.

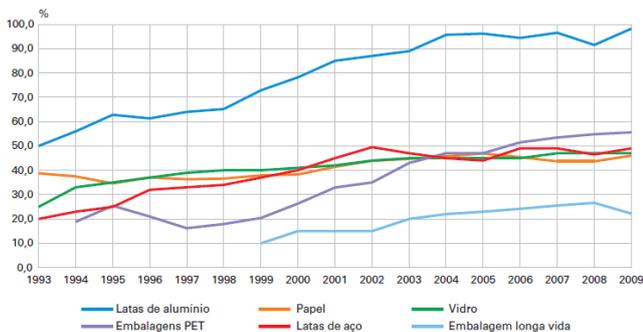


Fig.10 – Proportions of recycled materials in Brazil [27]

Other motive to include glass in the proposal is its infinite recyclability while maintaining the properties. However, you must ensure that as previously mentioned, it keeps the property of good impact resistance preventing its surface from being damaged and reducing the ability of conduct light. Besides that, another peculiarity of glass makes it interesting in this application, its high refractive index that aids directing light into the reflective tube when the solar position is unfavorable [28]. In Table III is shown the characteristics of glass reaffirming its choice as the proposed material for the domes.

Table III. - Glass Features [28, 29]

Properties	Unit	Value
Refractive index		1,51
Thermal Conductivity	W/m.K	1,7
Transmission of solar radiation	%	85
Flexural strength	Kg	170
Impact resistance		500g ball falling 2m

It's necessary to evaluate what is the best geometry for the domos to ensure the best use of natural light at all times of the day.

Finally, after captured by the domos, directed by all reflective, the light reaches the diffuser which is responsible for its direction within the environment to be illuminated as equally as possible ensuring efficient equipment.

In case the material of the diffuser proposed to replace the used acrylic consolidated products can be used RPET having known characteristics presented in this work. This part of the luminary is not the most important part because what will determine the ambient light is the geometry and how it will be constructed to distribute light within the environment.

4. Experimental Prototype

In order to obtain an indication of the technical feasibility of a lighting environment by reflection sunlight, a small-scale prototype has been developed with the proposed materials or similar, as can be seen in Figure 11. The dome was built in tempered glass, the reflective tube was constructed with a thickness of 100mm plastic tube coated inside with a reflective film (60% efficiency) and the diffuser was built in polycarbonate.



Fig. 11 – Prototype of direct sunlight lamp

To validate the prototype, as shown in Figure 12, a controlled environment was developed on a scale according to NBR15215-4: 2005 to validate the prototype, which is completely enclosed by simulating an environment to be illuminated where it was possible to obtain data necessary to determine the technical feasibility of the proposal.



Fig. 12 – Validation Structure with controlled environment

Using a light meter measurements were performed as required by Brazilian standard ISO / CIE 8995-1: 2013, which determines the amount and location of the points to be measured to ensure that the results represent reality. The results are shown in Table IV and bring the illuminance information of the measurements inside and outside the validation box.

Table IV. - Validation results

Measuring site	Average Illuminance (Lux)
Externally	540 lux
Internally in the center of the box	220 lux
Efficiency	40,74%

5. Results and Discussions

As shown quite succinctly, the proposed system has strong technical indications that is possible to illuminate the interior of the environment (validation framework) from the acquisition of external light (solar) and using materials with some resemblance to the here suggested. The proposal would need to pass to a second stage where it will be held the project the geometry of the parts of the system as well as deepening of the properties of materials to build the most efficient system possible, which will certainly provide better results than the 40% obtained the prototype presented. It is also important to remember that the product certainly suggested using recycled materials will not achieve the 98% of efficiency, but still bet that with lower yields but also lower cost can increase the amount of fixtures thus compensating for this deficiency.

Analyzing the commercial point of view, the approximate cost of acquiring a marketed lighting point is approximately US\$ 1,058.00 including import duties and it is believed that to build the product with the materials proposed the cost will reach about US\$ 200.00 which is not even 20% of the product produced by the current manufacturers.

On the other hand, analyzing the environmental point of view the proposal has a great sustainable appeal because of the production of a product through the reuse of the waste generated daily by the population will reduce the waste amount and will also help in reducing the use of natural resources. In addition, saves energy primarily in recycling because the reprocessing employes less energy and the use of natural light for illumination of environments during periods of the day save energy too.

6. Conclusion

Daily thousands of tons of waste are produces and discarded without an environmentally friendly destination, and often incorrectly causing environmental damage. Therefore, it is necessary to take this raw material (MSW) adding value sustainably. Today in Latin America, we walk slowly towards sustainability and reuse of materials.

The proposed product with its strong characteristics is a eco-friendly product which is currently heavily discussed worldwide in view of the effects that the abuse of natural resources and depreciation of the environment. This feature still requires a international certification, like, for example, PROCEL seal efficiency.

Thus, this work contributes to technological advances and the range improvement of new uses of RSU's. By developing a customized and adapted product to the reality of Latin America contributing to the conservation of energy and natural resources through the use of recycled materials resulting in a product of low cost, small and accessible to the general population, massifying production and further increasing reducing waste and energy consumption.

Besides the issue of natural resource conservation, waste reduction, energy consumption reduction, respect for the environment, it can be said that if the government invests in the implementation of these project in isolated communities, the product gains even with characteristic product of a social nature.

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