



# Theoretical and Experimental Study for Solar Powered Atmospheric Water Generation Using Peltier's Device.

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## ABSTRACT

Potable water shortages are one of today's world's most critical problems. While water covers more than two-thirds (about 71%) of the earth's surface, works suitable for everyday usage are still scarce (only about 2.75 percent). Countries with long coastlines and island states that do not have adequate freshwater facilities, such as rivers and wetlands, face the acute water scarcity crisis. This paper conducts an experimental and theoretical analysis for an atmospheric water generation system. The unit is based on the thermoelectric cooling theory, with solar energy as the system's power source. The experimental work is conducted at Basra Region, located in southern of Iraq, between August and September 2019 and March 2020. Different climatic conditions test the experimental system on different days. Maximum water production is 3.4 L/day from all test days for various hours of service when relative humidity varies from (45-95 percent), and temperature ranges from 17C to 45C. Results indicate that water production rate increases with increasing humidity, temperatures, and hours of service and model area

## 1. Introduction

Countries primarily face severe water scarcity issues with long coastlines and island states that do not have adequate freshwater facilities, such as rivers and ponds. As a result, most of these countries satisfy their water needs by desalinating seawater, which is expensive. There is also an immediate need to find new ways to produce water to fulfill its water protection needs. The purpose of this research is to solve this problem. The relative humidity (RH) is very high in coastal areas (about 70% - 80 %). The air in coastal regions can also meet people's water needs with a dehumidifier device. Also, the sun's rays are very high all year round in these regions. This can be used to supply the energy needed for the dehumidification device. It is also possible to extract usable water from the air by using solar energy. [1],[2].

The research aims to create a model that can be used to meet water requirements. The form will condense the water present in the atmosphere and then purify it so that it is suitable for human use. During the atmospheric water generator design, requirements were identified to ensure that the research effectively fulfilled its intended purpose.

- 1- The possibility of using water - the water produced by design must comply with the World Health Organization (WHO) drinking water quality standards.
- 2- The simplicity of use - the design should be operable by persons with limited technical experience.
- 3- Safety - the design should not pose a danger to users at any time during regular operation.
- 4- Flexibility in the energy source - The design should use various energy sources, including (but not limited to) solar, wind, and conventional power grids.
- 5- Maximizing efficiency - the design should increase the water produced per unit of energy.
- 6- Reducing the cost - the design should reduce the cost of producing one water unit each Capital cost and production cost. [1],[2].

**Bogardi, J. J., et al. (2012).** Sustainability, fair distribution, and conservation of water resources must occur within integrated water management and governance, but their implementation is problematic. Continuing global climate change, growing population, urbanization, and striving for better living conditions pose a challenge to planetary sustainability. [2]. **Kabeel, A., et al. (2016).** An alternative method for the recovery of fresh water from the atmosphere has been studied. The approach studied is planned for Arab Gulf countries or similar by using solar thermometric generator utilization. The presence of solar energy and humid air offers a strong chance of successful productivity. The mathematical model will now provide a fair representation of the various cases. The use of recent numerical modeling is versatile enough to produce reliable results without expense and time savings. For simplification, the patients studied were expected to be the fluid flow area, which means that the simulation would not be part of the Multiphysics. The environmental conditions were considered to be the design parameters. The three climate areas are the Red Sea, the Arab Gulf, and Southern Europe (south Spain). Only the summer climate conditions are considered. It was found that the pumping power needed for the air ventilator did not exceed 9,1 W. The unit's freshwater efficiency was up to 3.9 L/h/m<sup>2</sup>. [3]. **Liu, S., et al. (2017).** Two thermoelectric coolers (TECs) were developed and tested for portable water generators (7 kg). Different inlet air relative humidity (RH) and airflow rates have been analyzed to affect the amount of water and condensation produced. The amount of water paid and the quality of condensation increased with an increase in RH. The amount of water produced increased with rising airflow rates, but the condensation rate was the opposite. The maximum amount of water produced was 25.1 g per hour with a condensation surface of 0.216 m<sup>2</sup> and an input power of 58.2 W. This device was small in size and could function at low airflow rates appropriate for outdoor use. This research had a leading role in the design and optimization of a portable high-efficiency water generator.[4]. **Scrivani, A. and U. Bardi (2008).** the investigated project aims to explore the use of solar concentrating plants in Mediterranean countries to supply renewable water. The method presented in his study is the extraction of water from the air by direct cooling of humid air below the dew point. [5]. **A.Bharath K. Bhargav (2017).** An Atmospheric Water Generator is fit for changing over barometrical dampness straightforwardly into usable and, in any event, drinking water. The air-water generator comprises a draft fan, heat sink, packaging, and a thermoelectric Peltier (TEC) coupler. [6].

## 2. Experimental device

### 2.1 Components used

The components used for the construction of the water generation device are as shown below:

**Table 1:** shows the details of the model of paper.

Item No.	Component name	QTY	Specification	Fig. No.
1	A draft fan in the cooled side	2	DC 12V 0.16 Amp	3
2	Draft fan in hot side	1	12 VDC	2
3	Peltier	3	TECI- 12715	2
4	cover	1	plastic sheet	1
5	Casing	1	Insulated plastic	1
6	Battery	1	60AH 12VDC	1
7	Solar cell	1	MODEL: SY-S060W	1

### 2.2 Description

The casing is divided into three chambers. The inlet air is passed through the left section into the bottom chamber, where it comes in contact with the Peltier device's cold surface. The Inlet Atmospheric air thus loses heat, and its temperature falls to the TDP, and therefore water vapor starts condensing. The dehumidified air is then expelled from the device through the right chamber. The lower part also acts as a water collecting unit. Condensed water vapor from the bottom part is contained in a quieter part by dripping action, as the gravitational force pulls down water droplets. It can be seen as given in figures no.1,2,3,4,5 and 6.



Figure 1: Details of system no.1



Figure 2: Details of a Draft fan on the hot side

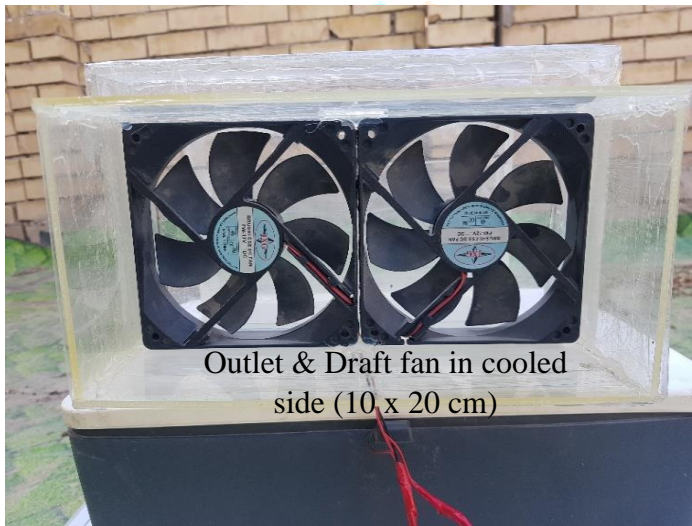


Figure 3: The sketch of a Draft fan in the cooled side

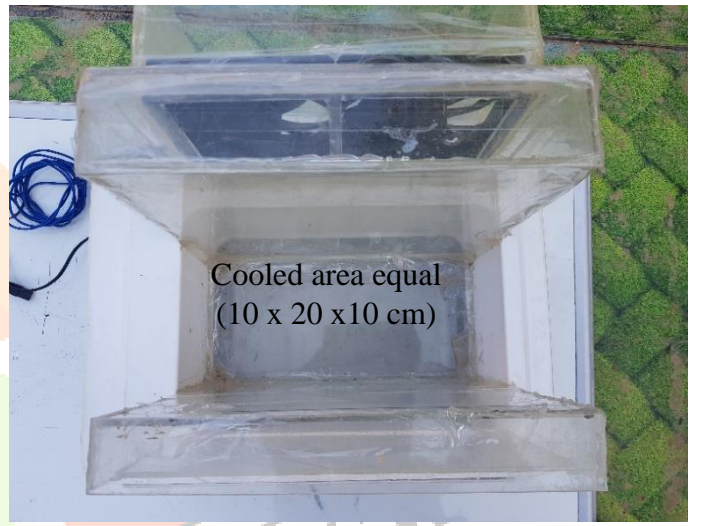


Figure 4: Details of cooled area

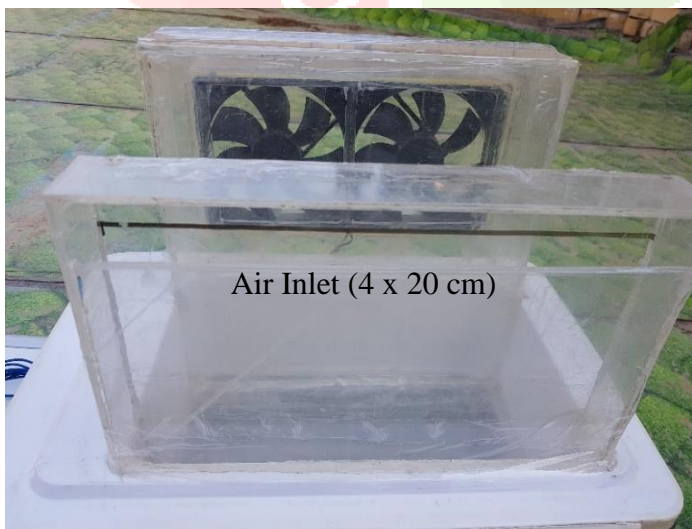


Figure 5: Details of an inlet of the air



Figure 6: Actual Picture during Activities

### 2.3 Measuring instruments

The experiments used during the experiments are Anemometer-Psychometry, infrared thermometer, and temperature-humidity meter, shown in figureNo.7.



Figure 7: Measuring instruments

### 3. Theoretical analysis

The underlying technology that permits the construction of these thermoelectric assemblies is now referred to as "The Peltier Effect." It uses two elements of a semiconductor. Upon applying a direct current (DC) power source, these devices generate a cooling action, countered by a generation of heat on the device's opposite side. Peltier's assemblies use thermoelectric "modules" sandwiched between high-performance aluminum heat sinks and one or more high axial fans. Peltier's bodies coupled with a patented electronic design to "pump" the heat from the inside of an enclosure to the outside without exposing delicate electronics to any outside air or contamination. Through proper packaging [7]. This can be seen in figureNo.8.

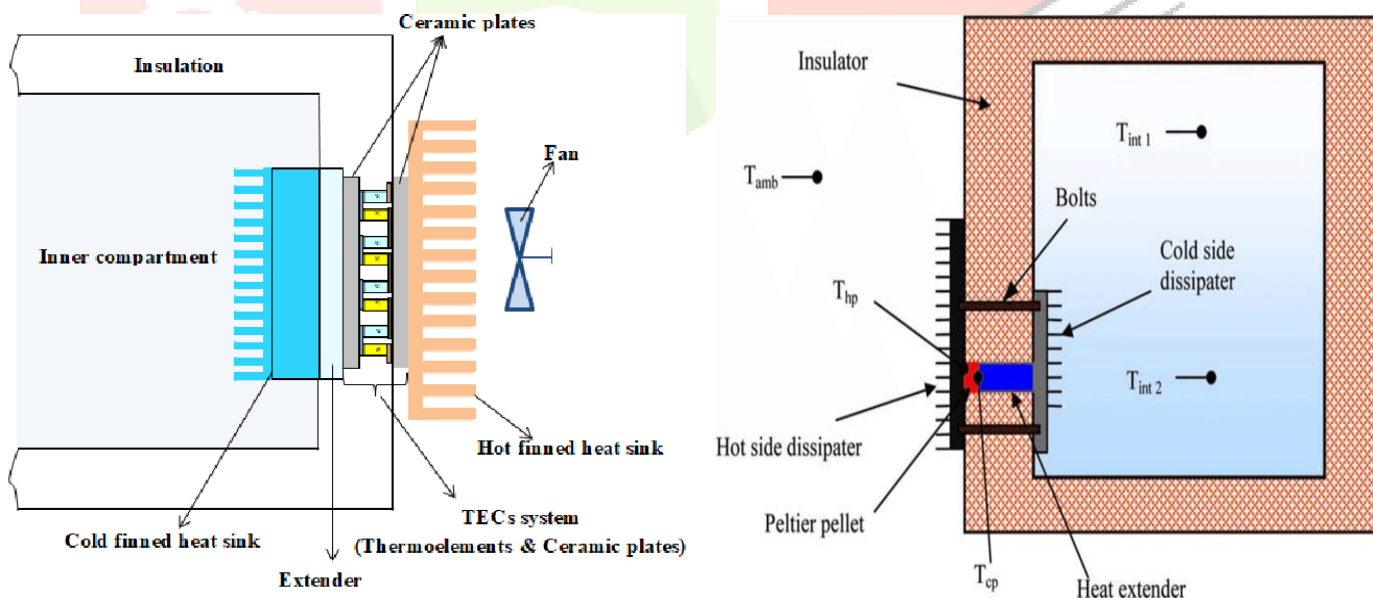


Figure 8: sample of diagrams for Peltier's devices

Theoretical prediction of available water vapor in the air

The following relations give the necessary dew point temperature required for water vapor condensation, which is accomplished by the Peltier gadget for different temperature and relative humidity;

$$\beta(T, RH) = \ln\left(\frac{RH}{100}\right) + \frac{aT}{b+T} \text{----- (eq.1)}$$

$$T_{dp} = \frac{b\beta(T, RH)}{a - \beta(T, RH)} \text{----- (eq.2)}$$

Where:

(a = 17.67 & b= 243.5 and T is in C)

The ratio of (m<sub>v</sub>/m<sub>a</sub>) is defined as humidity ratio denoted by the term of (W) is "the mass of Vapour associated with one Kg of dry air " also known as mixing ratio or moisture content and is given by [8].

$$W = \frac{V_{as}}{V_s} = \frac{287(273+t_d)}{(P_b - P_s)V_s} \text{----- (eq.3)}$$

When (t<sub>d</sub>) is also the saturation temperature, and the partial pressure of air is P<sub>s</sub>, the moisture content is given by;

$$w_s = 0.622 \frac{P_s}{(P_b - P_s)} = \frac{Kg \text{ of dry air}}{Kg} \text{----- (eq.4)}$$

Where:

W<sub>s</sub> = moisture required to saturate 1 Kg of dry air

P<sub>s</sub> = saturated pressure of vapor corresponding to dry bulb temperature from the steam table. [12].

### 3.3 TDS Testing

Three different samples were taken and examined by the TDS tester, and the results appeared as in the table below, which can be seen in the product: see figure. In such a case, the purity of the water produced by air after is good, and it can be used, and it can also be filtration, treated by adding healthy mineral salts to be drinkable.



Liquefaction water/ TDS = 591    Mineral water RO/ TDS = 83    Generation Water from air/ TDS = 58

**Figure 9:** Actual Picture during Activities attested

## 4. Results and Discussion

### 4.1 General

In this section, the obtained results will be viewed. Firstly, the experimental results have been taken in August and September during 2019 and spring from 2020. The number of experiments performed is (90) experiments. The time required for each experiment is (three-hour at minimum to 21 hours at maximum) during the day of operation, the variation of dry temperature (DBT) from 17°C to 45°C, and the variation of relative humidity (RH) from 25% to 98%. But, had been chosen in this paper only from 60% to 90%. The theoretical prediction for the variation of water vapor content in the air for different dry bubble temperatures and relative humidity is also given to verify and compare it with experimental results.

### 4.2 Case 1 (Experimental Case)

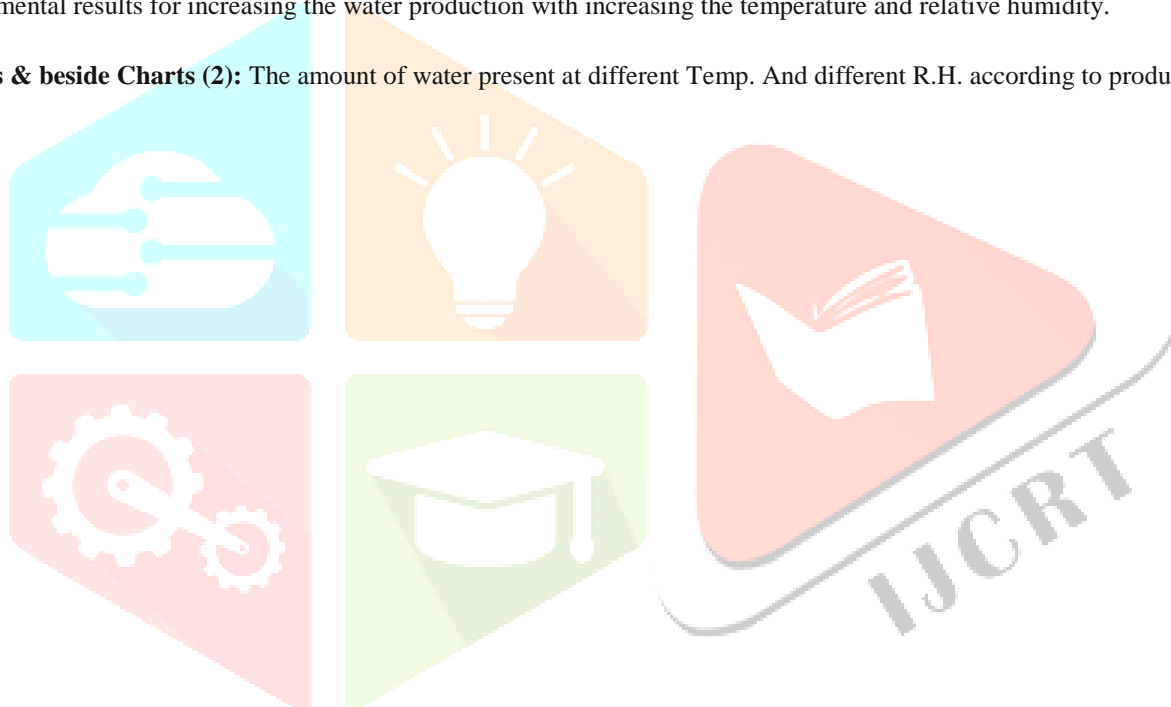
Actual operation tests for the water generation device had been performed for two months in 2019 and one month in 2020 (from 01-08-2019 to 30-09-2019) and (01-03-2020 to 31-03-2020). Closed: The range of relative humidity between (60% -90%) and temperature between (17°C-45°C), so that water is collected every hour, representing the amount of water within one day for

the indicated temperatures humidity. The range of water production rate for the experiments performed in August and September from 2019 is from 0.4 L/day to 3.4L/day, which can be seen in Table no.3, which is suitable for the experimental device's size. The water production rate is increased with an increase in humidity at the range of temperatures available. The content of water production rate for the experiments that were performed in spring from 2020 is from 232.2 mL/day to 1323.6 mL/day. Can be seen in Tables & charts no.2, which are suitable for the experimental device's size. All the experiments are done using just three of Peltier's elements. The humidity in the air is not the same every time, and the conditions are not even similar, so the amount of water produced is not the same. The variation of water production rate with relative humidity and temperature is shown in the Tables & Charts no.2 below. The water production rate for constant dry bulb temperature increased with increasing the relative humidity from the tables. Also, the water production rate for constant relative humidity increased with increasing the dry-bulb temperature. High values of relative humidity and dry bulb temperature increasing the hours of operation led to expanding the water production rate.

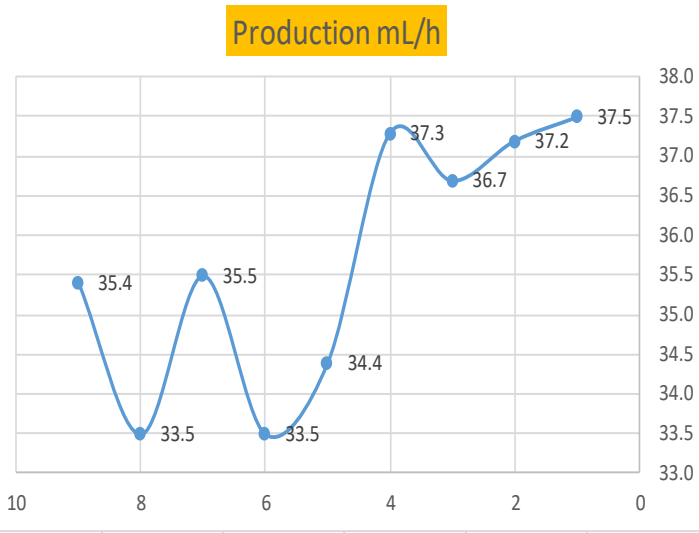
### 4.3 Case 2 (Theoretical Case)

Theoretical predictions for the dew point temperature obtaining by the Peltier gadget and the percentage of moisture and the amount of water in the metric square of air will be viewed. The calculations are performed for different values of relative humidity and dry bulb temperature in the range of (45-100%) and (15-50 C), respectively. The results are given in tables 4,5,6,7 and 8, and in figure 10. The theoretical predictions are consistent with the experimental results. The behaviors are the same as that of the experimental results for increasing the water production with increasing the temperature and relative humidity.

**Tables & beside Charts (2):** The amount of water present at different Temp. And different R.H. according to production different hours.



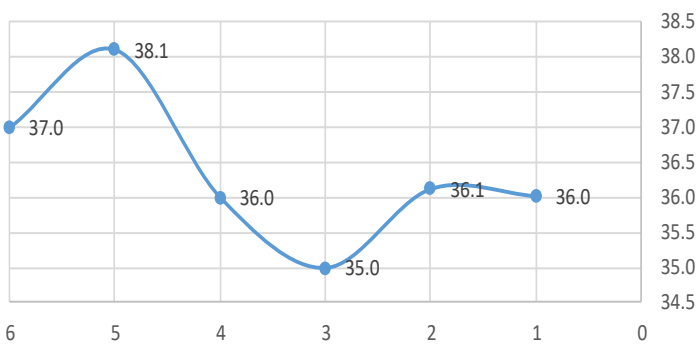
day	Time (h)	EXP. DBT (C)	EXP. DPT (C)	EXP. RH (%)	Production mL/h
05/03/2020	12:00 am	16	8	60	37.5
	1:00 am	15	8	63	37.2
	2:00 am	14	8	66	36.7
	3:00 am	14	8	67	37.3
	4:00 am	13	7	66	34.4
	5:00 am	12	7	69	33.5
	6:00 am	12	7	73	35.5
	7:00 am	12	7	69	33.5
8:00 am	15	7	60	35.4	



**Amount of production for day according to (10) production hours**

**321.0**

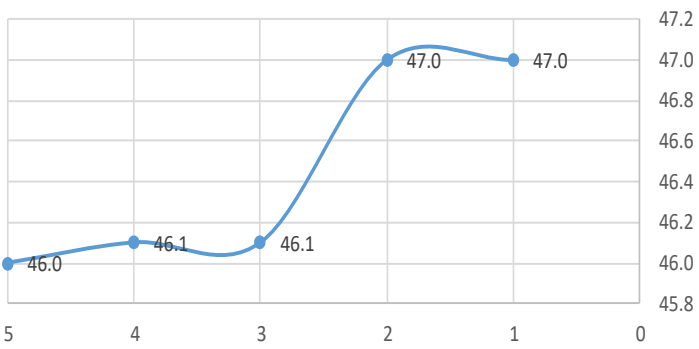
06/03/2020	2:00 am	15	7	61	36.0
	3:00 am	14	8	65	36.1
	4:00 am	14	7	63	35.0
	5:00 am	13	7	69	36.0
	6:00 am	13	8	73	38.1
	7:00 am	13	8	71	37.0



**Amount of production for day according to (6) production hours**

**218.2**

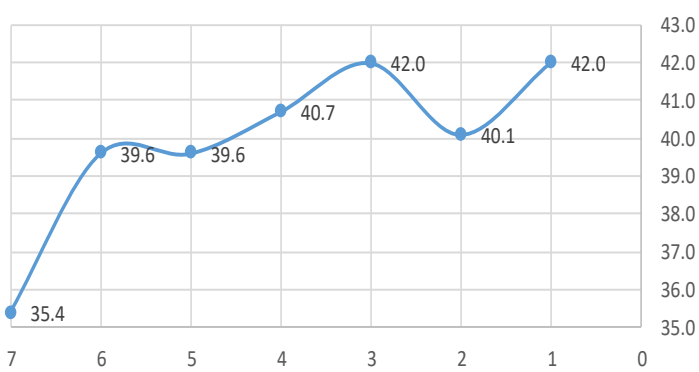
07/03/2020	3:00 am	19	11	61	47.0
	4:00 am	19	11	61	47.0
	5:00 am	18	11	63	46.1
	6:00 am	18	11	63	46.1
	7:00 am	19	11	60	46.0



**Amount of production for day according to (5) production hours**

**232.2**

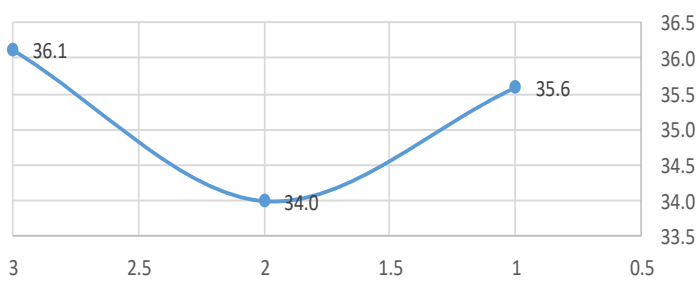
09/03/2020	1:00 am	17	10	63	42.0
	2:00 am	16	10	64	40.1
	3:00 am	16	10	67	42.0
	4:00 am	16	9	65	40.7
	5:00 am	15	9	67	39.6
	6:00 am	15	9	67	39.6
	7:00 am	15	9	60	35.4



**Amount of production for day according to (7) production hours**

**279.4**

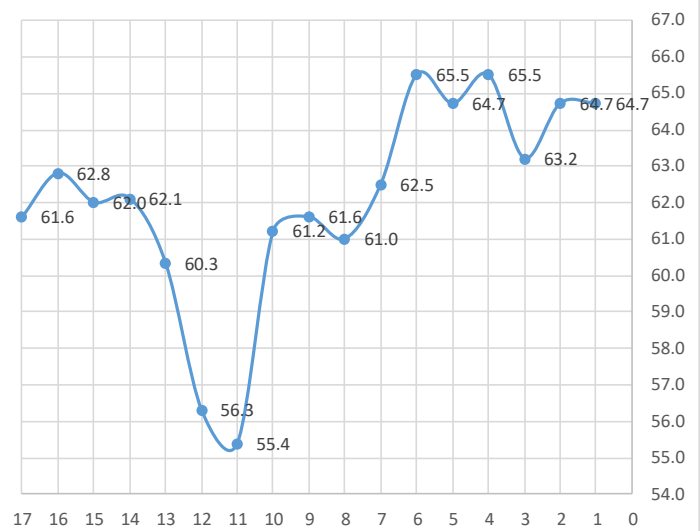
10/03/2020	5:00 am	14	6	64	35.6
	6:00 am	14	7	61	34.0
	7:00 am	14	7	65	36.1



**Amount of production for day according to (3) production hours**

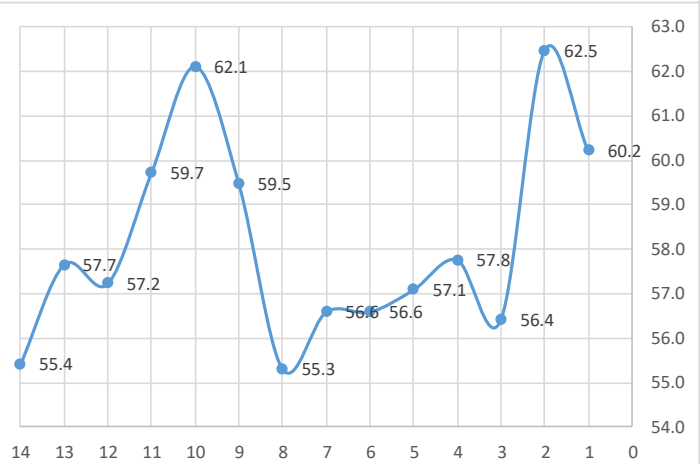
**105.6**

15/03/2020	12:00 am	19	16	84	64.7
	1:00 am	19	16	84	64.7
	2:00 am	18	16	86	63.2
	3:00 am	18	16	89	65.5
	4:00 am	18	16	88	64.7
	5:00 am	18	16	89	65.5
	6:00 am	18	16	85	62.5
	7:00 am	18	15	83	61.0
	8:00 am	19	16	80	61.6
	9:00 am	21	15	70	61.2
	10:00 am	22	15	61	55.4
	6:00 pm	22	15	62	56.3
	7:00 pm	21	15	69	60.3
	8:00 pm	21	15	71	62.1
	9:00 pm	20	16	77	62.0
	10:00 pm	20	16	78	62.8
	11:00 pm	19	15	80	61.6



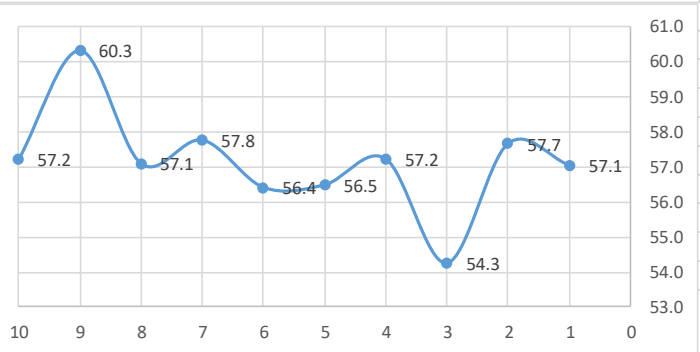
Amount of production for day according to (17) production hours **1055.2**

16/03/2020	12:00 am	18	15	82	60.2
	1:00 am	18	15	85	62.5
	2:00 am	17	15	85	56.4
	3:00 am	17	15	87	57.8
	4:00 am	17	14	86	57.1
	5:00 am	16	14	90	56.6
	6:00 am	16	14	90	56.6
	7:00 am	16	14	88	55.3
	8:00 am	18	15	81	59.5
	9:00 am	21	15	71	62.1
	10:00 am	23	15	61	59.7
	9:00 pm	22	15	63	57.2
	10:00 pm	21	15	66	57.7
11:00 pm	20	15	69	55.4	



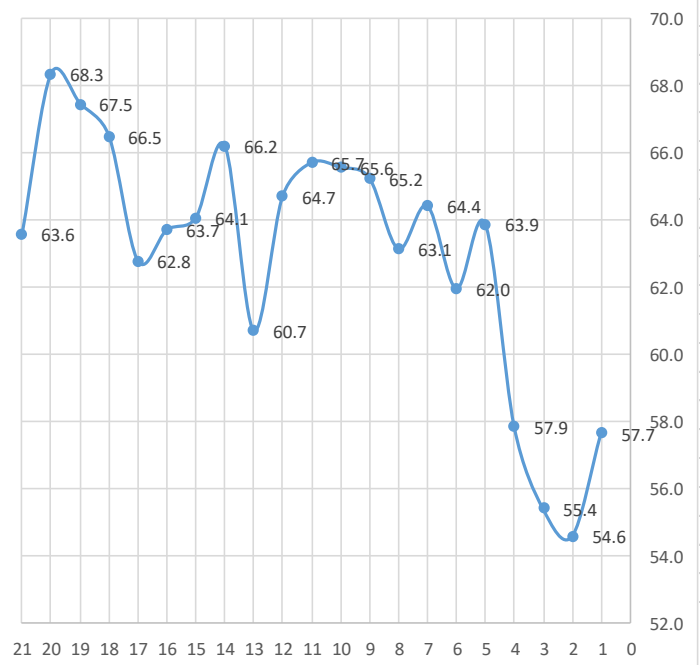
Amount of production for day according to (14) production hours **814.1**

17/03/2020	12:00 am	20	14	71	57.1
	1:00 am	19	15	75	57.7
	2:00 am	18	14	74	54.3
	3:00 am	18	14	78	57.2
	4:00 am	18	14	77	56.5
	5:00 am	17	14	85	56.4
	6:00 am	17	14	87	57.8
	7:00 am	17	15	86	57.1
	8:00 am	20	15	75	60.3
	9:00 am	22	15	63	57.2



Amount of production for day according to (10) production hours **571.5**

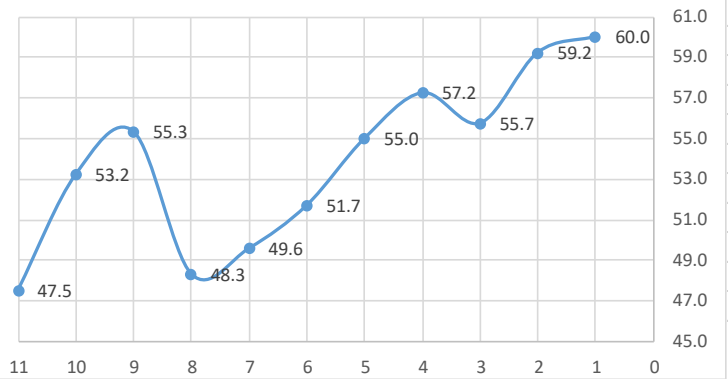
18/03/2020	12:00 am	21	14	66	57.7
	1:00 am	20	14	68	54.6
	2:00 am	20	14	69	55.4
	3:00 am	20	15	72	57.9
	4:00 am	21	16	73	63.9
	5:00 am	20	16	77	62.0
	6:00 am	20	16	80	64.4
	7:00 am	19	16	82	63.1
	8:00 am	20	17	81	65.2
	9:00 am	22	16	72	65.6
	10:00 am	23	16	67	65.7
	11:00 am	23	16	66	64.7
	12:00 pm	23	16	62	60.7
	1:00 pm	24	16	63	66.2
	5:00 pm	24	16	61	64.1
	6:00 pm	23	16	65	63.7
	7:00 pm	22	16	69	62.8
	8:00 pm	22	16	73	66.5
	9:00 pm	21	17	77	67.5
	10:00 pm	21	17	78	68.3
	11:00 pm	20	16	79	63.6



Amount of production for day according to (21) production hours **1323.6**

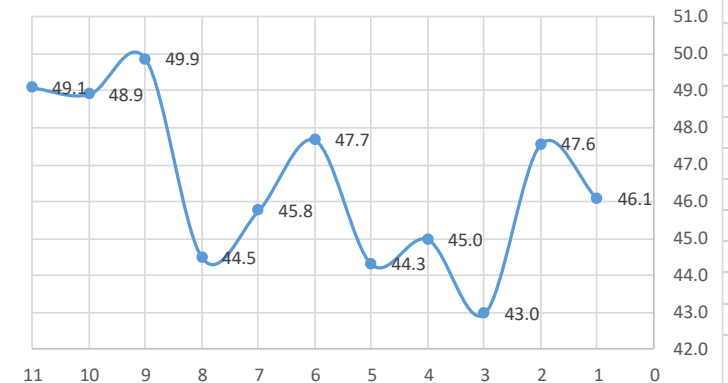


19/03/2020	12:00 am	19	15	78	60.0
	1:00 am	19	15	77	59.2
	2:00 am	18	14	76	55.7
	3:00 am	18	14	78	57.2
	4:00 am	18	13	75	55.0
	5:00 am	17	13	78	51.7
	6:00 am	16	12	79	49.6
	7:00 am	16	12	77	48.3
	8:00 am	19	13	72	55.3
	9:00 am	21	13	61	53.2
	11:00 pm	19	12	62	47.5



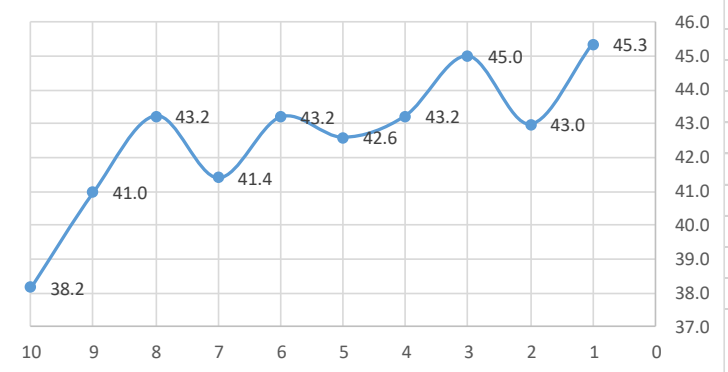
**Amount of production for day according to (11) production hours** **592.9**

20/03/2020	12:00 am	18	11	63	46.1
	1:00 am	18	11	65	47.6
	2:00 am	17	10	65	43.0
	3:00 am	17	11	68	45.0
	4:00 am	17	11	67	44.3
	5:00 am	17	11	72	47.7
	6:00 am	16	11	73	45.8
	7:00 am	16	11	71	44.5
	8:00 am	19	12	65	49.9
	10:00 pm	20	12	61	48.9
	11:00 pm	19	12	64	49.1



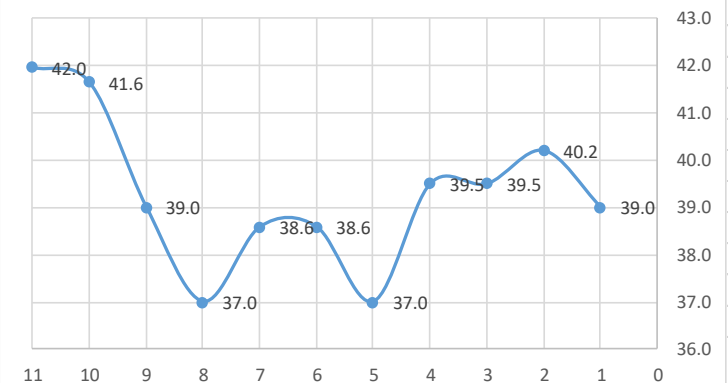
**Amount of production for day according to (11) production hours** **511.7**

22/03/2020	1:00 am	18	10	62	45.3
	2:00 am	17	10	65	43.0
	3:00 am	17	11	68	45.0
	4:00 am	16	11	69	43.2
	5:00 am	15	10	72	42.6
	6:00 am	15	10	73	43.2
	7:00 am	15	10	70	41.4
	8:00 am	16	10	69	43.2
	9:00 am	17	9	62	41.0
	11:00 pm	16	8	61	38.2



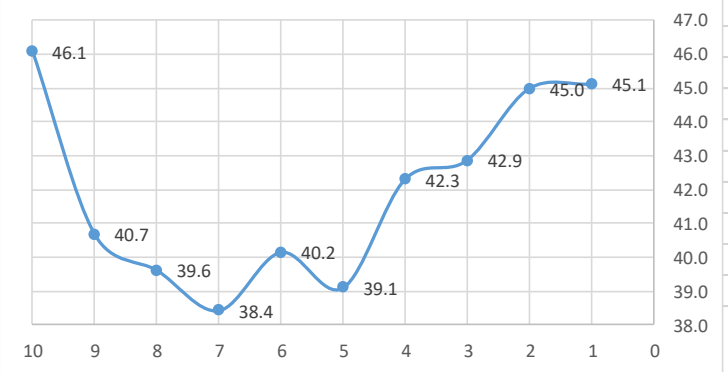
**Amount of production for day according to (10) production hours** **426.1**

23/03/2020	12:00 am	15	9	66	39.0
	1:00 am	15	9	68	40.2
	2:00 am	14	9	71	39.5
	3:00 am	14	9	71	39.5
	4:00 am	13	8	71	37.0
	5:00 am	13	8	74	38.6
	6:00 am	13	8	74	38.6
	7:00 am	13	8	71	37.0
	8:00 am	15	9	66	39.0
	10:00 pm	17	10	63	41.6
	11:00 pm	16	10	67	42.0



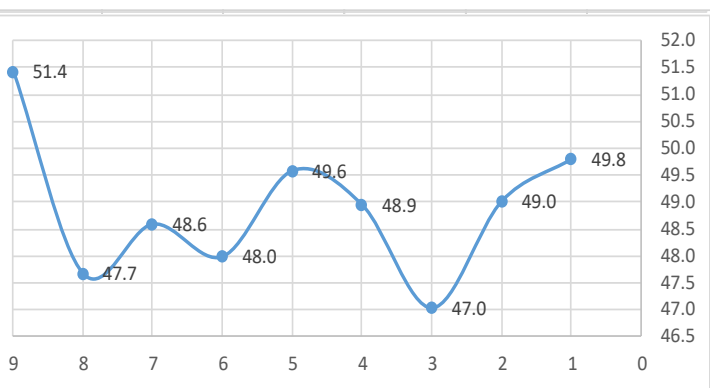
**Amount of production for day according to (11) production hours** **432.0**

24/03/2020	12:00 am	16	11	72	45.1
	1:00 am	15	11	76	45.0
	2:00 am	14	10	77	42.9
	3:00 am	14	10	76	42.3
	4:00 am	13	9	75	39.1
	5:00 am	13	9	77	40.2
	6:00 am	12	9	79	38.4
	7:00 am	13	9	76	39.6
	8:00 am	16	10	65	40.7
	11:00 pm	18	11	63	46.1



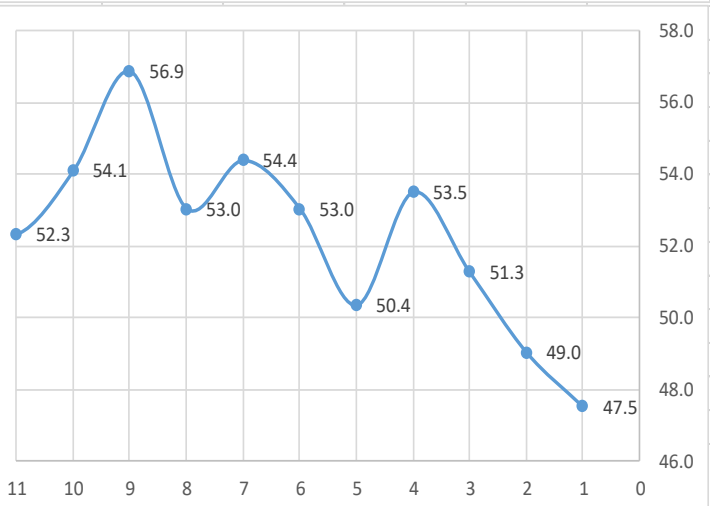
**Amount of production for day according to (10) production hours** **419.4**

25/03/2020	12:00 am	18	12	68	49.8
	1:00 am	17	12	74	49.0
	2:00 am	16	12	75	47.0
	3:00 am	16	12	78	48.9
	4:00 am	16	12	79	49.6
	5:00 am	15	12	81	48.0
	6:00 am	15	12	82	48.6
	7:00 am	16	12	76	47.7
	8:00 am	19	13	67	51.4



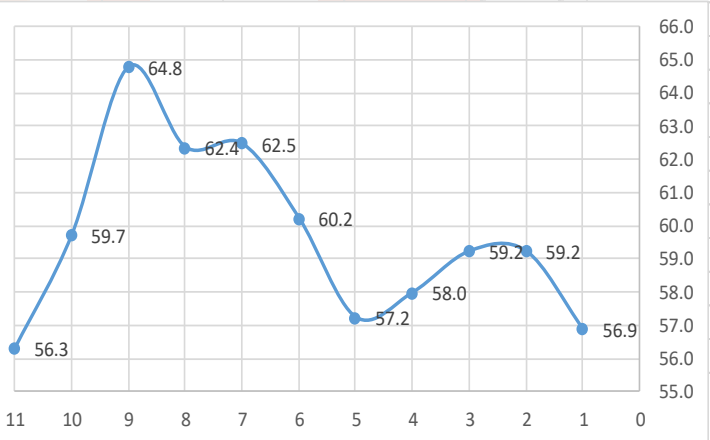
<b>Amount of production for day according to (9) production hours</b>					<b>440.0</b>
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26/03/2020	12:00 am	19	12	62	47.5
	1:00 am	18	12	67	49.0
	2:00 am	18	13	70	51.3
	3:00 am	18	13	73	53.5
	4:00 am	17	13	76	50.4
	5:00 am	17	13	80	53.0
	6:00 am	17	14	82	54.4
	7:00 am	17	14	80	53.0
	8:00 am	19	14	74	56.9
	9:00 am	21	14	62	54.1
	9:00 pm	21	13	60	52.3
	10:00 pm	20	14	66	53.0
11:00 pm	20	14	70	56.2	



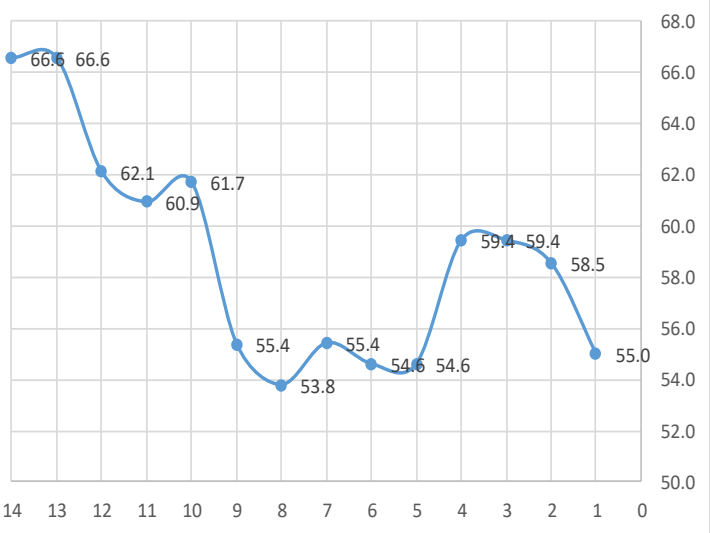
<b>Amount of production for day according to (11) production hours</b>					<b>684.8</b>
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27/03/2020	12:00 am	19	15	74	56.9
	1:00 am	19	15	77	59.2
	2:00 am	19	14	77	59.2
	3:00 am	18	15	79	58.0
	4:00 am	18	14	78	57.2
	5:00 am	18	14	82	60.2
	6:00 am	18	15	85	62.5
	7:00 am	19	15	81	62.4
	8:00 am	21	16	74	64.8
	9:00 am	23	15	61	59.7
	11:00 pm	22	14	62	56.3



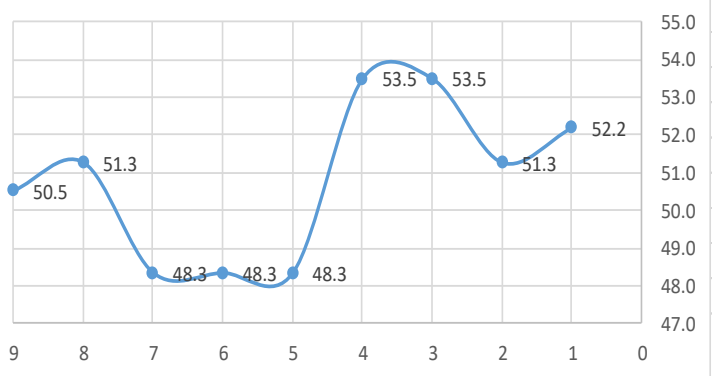
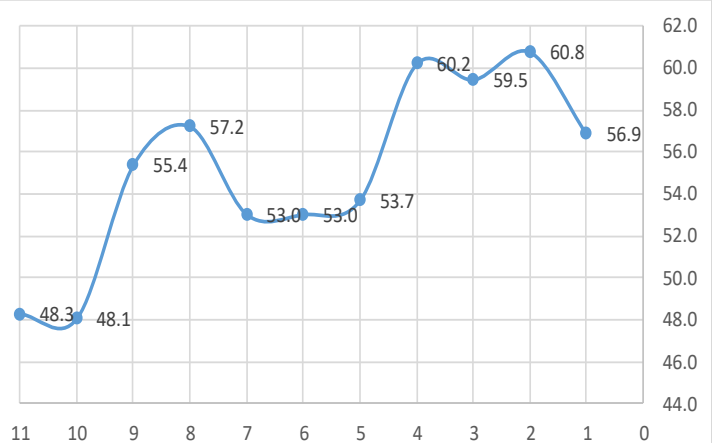
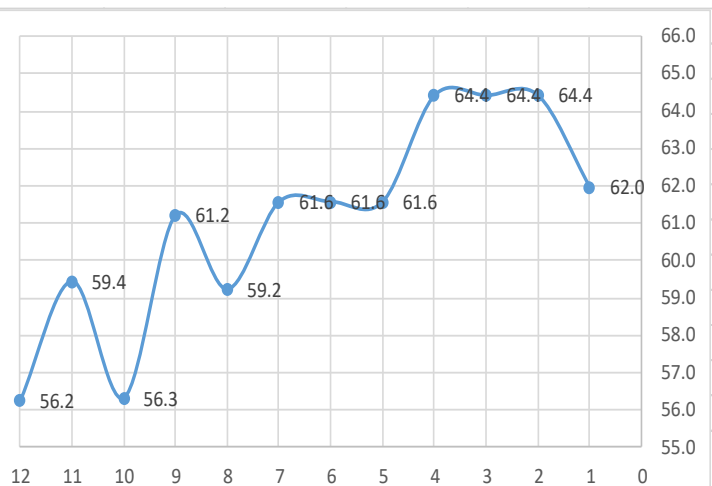
<b>Amount of production for day according to (11) production hours</b>					<b>656.4</b>
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28/03/2020	12:00 am	21	14	63	55.0
	1:00 am	21	15	67	58.5
	2:00 am	21	15	68	59.4
	3:00 am	21	15	68	59.4
	4:00 am	20	14	68	54.6
	5:00 am	20	14	68	54.6
	6:00 am	20	14	69	55.4
	7:00 am	20	14	67	53.8
	7:00 pm	23	15	63	61.7
	8:00 pm	22	15	67	60.9
	9:00 pm	21	16	71	62.1
	10:00 pm	21	17	76	66.6
	11:00 pm	21	16	76	66.6



<b>Amount of production for day according to (14) production hours</b>					<b>824.1</b>
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29/03/2020	12:00 am	20	16	77	62.0
	1:00 am	20	16	80	64.4
	2:00 am	20	16	80	64.4
	3:00 am	20	16	80	64.4
	4:00 am	19	16	80	61.6
	5:00 am	19	15	80	61.6
	6:00 am	19	15	80	61.6
	7:00 am	19	15	77	59.2
	8:00 am	21	15	70	61.2
	9:00 am	22	14	62	56.3
	10:00 pm	21	15	68	59.4
	11:00 pm	20	15	70	56.2
<b>Amount of production for day according to (12) production hours</b>					<b>732.4</b>
30/03/2020	12:00 am	19	15	74	56.9
	1:00 am	19	15	79	60.8
	2:00 am	18	15	81	59.5
	3:00 am	18	15	82	60.2
	4:00 am	17	14	81	53.7
	5:00 am	17	14	80	53.0
	6:00 am	17	14	80	53.0
	7:00 am	18	14	78	57.2
	8:00 am	20	14	69	55.4
	10:00 pm	20	12	60	48.1
	11:00 pm	19	12	63	48.3
	<b>Amount of production for day according to (11) production hours</b>				
31/03/2020	12:00 am	19	13	68	52.2
	1:00 am	18	13	70	51.3
	2:00 am	18	13	73	53.5
	3:00 am	18	13	73	53.5
	4:00 am	17	12	73	48.3
	5:00 am	17	13	73	48.3
	6:00 am	17	13	73	48.3
	7:00 am	18	13	70	51.3
	8:00 am	20	13	63	50.5
<b>Amount of production for day according to (9) production hours</b>					<b>457.3</b>



**Table 3:** The amount of water present at different Average Humidity Rates according to production hours.

EXP. Day	EXP. Hours	Average Humidity Rate (%)	Amount of water produced (L)
10-Aug-19	12	67	1.5
11-Aug-19	7	68	0.9
12-Aug-19	5	69	0.6
13-Aug-19	7	72	0.9
14-Aug-19	3	73	0.4
15-Aug-19	17	82	2.6
16-Aug-19	14	85	2.2
17-Aug-19	10	85	1.6
18-Aug-19	21	87	3.4
19-Aug-19	11	86	1.8
20-Aug-19	11	90	1.8
21-Aug-19	10	92	1.7
22-Aug-19	11	88	1.8
23-Aug-19	10	81	1.5
24-Aug-19	9	71	1.2
25-Aug-19	11	61	1.2
26-Aug-19	11	63	1.3
27-Aug-19	14	66	1.7
28-Aug-19	12	69	1.5
29-Aug-19	11	83	1.7
30-Aug-19	9	80	1.3
01-Sep-19	10	70	1.3
02-Sep-19	6	61	0.7
03-Sep-19	5	62	0.6
04-Sep-19	7	69	0.9
05-Sep-19	3	71	0.4
06-Sep-19	17	71	2.2
07-Sep-19	14	75	1.9
08-Sep-19	10	74	1.4
09-Sep-19	21	78	3.0
10-Sep-19	11	77	1.6
11-Sep-19	11	85	1.7
12-Sep-19	10	87	1.6
13-Sep-19	11	86	1.8
14-Sep-19	10	75	1.4
15-Sep-19	9	63	1.0
16-Sep-19	8	63	0.9
17-Sep-19	7	65	0.8
18-Sep-19	6	65	0.7
19-Sep-19	5	68	0.6
20-Sep-19	4	67	0.5
21-Sep-19	6	72	0.8





Temp.	Saturation Pressure Ps (bar)	Relative Humidity (RH %)	Partial Pressure of water-Pw (bar)	Humidity Ratio	Amount of water ( L/m <sup>3</sup> air)	Temp.	Saturation Pressure Ps (bar)	Relative Humidity (RH %)	Partial Pressure of water-Pw (bar)	Humidity Ratio	Amount of water ( L/m <sup>3</sup> air)
25	0.032	35	0.0112	0.006952148	6.952148	25	0.032	40	0.0128	0.007958019	7.958019
26	0.034	35	0.0119	0.007391821	7.391821	26	0.034	40	0.0136	0.008462162	8.462162
27	0.036	35	0.0126	0.007832109	7.832109	27	0.036	40	0.0144	0.008967112	8.967112
28	0.038	35	0.0133	0.008273014	8.273014	28	0.038	40	0.0152	0.009472872	9.472872
29	0.04	35	0.014	0.008714536	8.714536	29	0.04	40	0.016	0.009979443	9.979443
30	0.042	35	0.0147	0.009156677	9.156677	30	0.042	40	0.0168	0.010486828	10.48683
31	0.045	35	0.01575	0.009821053	9.821053	31	0.045	40	0.018	0.011249435	11.24943
32	0.048	35	0.0168	0.010486828	10.48683	32	0.048	40	0.0192	0.012013883	12.01388
33	0.05	35	0.0175	0.010931459	10.93146	33	0.05	40	0.02	0.012524541	12.52454
34	0.053	35	0.01855	0.011599578	11.59958	34	0.053	40	0.0212	0.013292072	13.29207
35	0.056	35	0.0196	0.012269109	12.26911	35	0.056	40	0.0224	0.014061462	14.06146
36	0.059	35	0.02065	0.012940056	12.94006	36	0.059	40	0.0236	0.014832719	14.83272
37	0.063	35	0.02205	0.013836864	13.83686	37	0.063	40	0.0252	0.015863974	15.86397
38	0.066	35	0.0231	0.014511135	14.51113	38	0.066	40	0.0264	0.016639611	16.63961
39	0.07	35	0.0245	0.015412389	15.41239	39	0.07	40	0.028	0.017676732	17.67673
40	0.074	35	0.0259	0.0163162	16.3162	40	0.074	40	0.0296	0.018717227	18.71723
41	0.078	35	0.0273	0.017222577	17.22258	41	0.078	40	0.0312	0.019761112	19.76111
42	0.082	35	0.0287	0.018131532	18.13153	42	0.082	40	0.0328	0.020808404	20.8084
43	0.087	35	0.03045	0.019271368	19.27137	43	0.087	40	0.0348	0.022122336	22.12234
44	0.091	35	0.03185	0.020186163	20.18616	44	0.091	40	0.0364	0.023177356	23.17736
45	0.096	35	0.0336	0.021333333	21.33333	45	0.096	40	0.0384	0.024501	24.501
Temp.	Saturation Pressure Ps (bar)	Relative Humidity (RH %)	Partial Pressure of water-Pw (bar)	Humidity Ratio	Amount of water ( L/m <sup>3</sup> air)	Temp.	Saturation Pressure Ps (bar)	Relative Humidity (RH %)	Partial Pressure of water-Pw (bar)	Humidity Ratio	Amount of water ( L/m <sup>3</sup> air)
25	0.032	45	0.0144	0.008967112	8.967112	25	0.032	50	0.016	0.009979443	9.979443
26	0.034	45	0.0153	0.009536149	9.536149	26	0.034	50	0.017	0.010613802	10.6138
27	0.036	45	0.0162	0.010106213	10.10621	27	0.036	50	0.018	0.011249435	11.24943
28	0.038	45	0.0171	0.010677308	10.67731	28	0.038	50	0.019	0.011886346	11.88635
29	0.04	45	0.018	0.011249435	11.24943	29	0.04	50	0.02	0.012524541	12.52454
30	0.042	45	0.0189	0.011822598	11.8226	30	0.042	50	0.021	0.013164021	13.16402
31	0.045	45	0.02025	0.01268429	12.68429	31	0.045	50	0.0225	0.014125662	14.12566
32	0.048	45	0.0216	0.013548329	13.54833	32	0.048	50	0.024	0.01509022	15.09022
33	0.05	45	0.0225	0.014125662	14.12566	33	0.05	50	0.025	0.015734885	15.73488
34	0.053	45	0.02385	0.014993633	14.99363	34	0.053	50	0.0265	0.016704332	16.70433
35	0.056	45	0.0252	0.015863974	15.86397	35	0.056	50	0.028	0.017676732	17.67673
36	0.059	45	0.02655	0.016736698	16.7367	36	0.059	50	0.0295	0.018652097	18.6521
37	0.063	45	0.02835	0.017904051	17.90405	37	0.063	50	0.0315	0.019957219	19.95722
38	0.066	45	0.0297	0.01878237	18.78237	38	0.066	50	0.033	0.020939556	20.93956
39	0.07	45	0.0315	0.019957219	19.95722	39	0.07	50	0.035	0.022254025	22.25403
40	0.074	45	0.0333	0.021136385	21.13638	40	0.074	50	0.037	0.02357388	23.57388
41	0.078	45	0.0351	0.02231989	22.31989	41	0.078	50	0.039	0.024899153	24.89915
42	0.082	45	0.0369	0.023507758	23.50776	42	0.082	50	0.041	0.026229879	26.22988
43	0.087	45	0.03915	0.024998768	24.99877	43	0.087	50	0.0435	0.027901005	27.90101
44	0.091	45	0.04095	0.026196544	26.19654	44	0.091	50	0.0455	0.029244123	29.24412
45	0.096	45	0.0432	0.027700015	27.70002	45	0.096	50	0.048	0.030930847	30.93085

Table 7: The amount of water present in 1m<sup>3</sup> in different temperature and different RH





Table 8: The amount of water present in 1m<sup>3</sup>in different temperature and different RH

Temp.	Saturation Pressure Ps (bar)	Relative Humidity (RH %)	Partial Pressure of water-Pw (bar)	Humidity Ratio	Amount of water ( L/m <sup>3</sup> air)	Temp.	Saturation Pressure Ps (bar)	Relative Humidity (RH %)	Partial Pressure of water-Pw (bar)	Humidity Ratio	Amount of water ( L/m <sup>3</sup> air)
25	0.032	75	0.024	0.01509022	15.09022	25	0.032	80	0.0256	0.016122311	16.12231
26	0.034	75	0.0255	0.016057707	16.05771	26	0.034	80	0.0272	0.017157751	17.15775
27	0.036	75	0.027	0.017028137	17.02814	27	0.036	80	0.0288	0.018196556	18.19656
28	0.038	75	0.0285	0.018001523	18.00152	28	0.038	80	0.0304	0.019238744	19.23874
29	0.04	75	0.03	0.018977879	18.97788	29	0.04	80	0.032	0.020284331	20.28433
30	0.042	75	0.0315	0.019957219	19.95722	30	0.042	80	0.0336	0.021333333	21.33333
31	0.045	75	0.03375	0.021431853	21.43185	31	0.045	80	0.036	0.022913277	22.91328
32	0.048	75	0.036	0.022913277	22.91328	32	0.048	80	0.0384	0.024501	24.501
33	0.05	75	0.0375	0.023904689	23.90469	33	0.05	80	0.04	0.025563833	25.56383
34	0.053	75	0.03975	0.025397535	25.39753	34	0.053	80	0.0424	0.02716465	27.16465
35	0.056	75	0.042	0.026897297	26.8973	35	0.056	80	0.0448	0.028773401	28.7734
36	0.059	75	0.04425	0.028404025	28.40402	36	0.059	80	0.0472	0.030390145	30.39015
37	0.063	75	0.04725	0.030423913	30.42391	37	0.063	80	0.0504	0.032558342	32.55834
38	0.066	75	0.0495	0.031947082	31.94708	38	0.066	80	0.0528	0.034193972	34.19397
39	0.07	75	0.0525	0.033989071	33.98907	39	0.07	80	0.056	0.036387569	36.38757
40	0.074	75	0.0555	0.036043853	36.04385	40	0.074	80	0.0592	0.038595881	38.59588
41	0.078	75	0.0585	0.038111548	38.11155	41	0.078	80	0.0624	0.040819057	40.81906
42	0.082	75	0.0615	0.040192277	40.19228	42	0.082	80	0.0656	0.043057247	43.05725
43	0.087	75	0.06525	0.042811709	42.81171	43	0.087	80	0.0696	0.045876331	45.87633
44	0.091	75	0.06825	0.044922222	44.92222	44	0.091	80	0.0728	0.048148865	48.14886
45	0.096	75	0.072	0.047579283	47.57928	45	0.096	80	0.0768	0.051011373	51.01137

Temp.	Saturation Pressure Ps (bar)	Relative Humidity (RH %)	Partial Pressure of water-Pw (bar)	Humidity Ratio	Amount of water ( L/m <sup>3</sup> air)	Temp.	Saturation Pressure Ps (bar)	Relative Humidity (RH %)	Partial Pressure of water-Pw (bar)	Humidity Ratio	Amount of water ( L/m <sup>3</sup> air)
25	0.032	85	0.0272	0.017157751	17.15775	25	0.032	90	0.0288	0.018196556	18.19656
26	0.034	85	0.0289	0.018261594	18.26159	26	0.034	90	0.0306	0.019369257	19.36926
27	0.036	85	0.0306	0.019369257	19.36926	27	0.036	90	0.0324	0.020546261	20.54626
28	0.038	85	0.0323	0.020480758	20.48076	28	0.038	90	0.0342	0.021727593	21.72759
29	0.04	85	0.034	0.021596119	21.59612	29	0.04	90	0.036	0.022913277	22.91328
30	0.042	85	0.0357	0.02271536	22.71536	30	0.042	90	0.0378	0.024103337	24.10334
31	0.045	85	0.03825	0.024401538	24.40154	31	0.045	90	0.0405	0.025896685	25.89668
32	0.048	85	0.0408	0.02609656	26.09656	32	0.048	90	0.0432	0.027700015	27.70002
33	0.05	85	0.0425	0.027231522	27.23152	33	0.05	90	0.045	0.028907823	28.90782
34	0.053	85	0.04505	0.028941438	28.94144	34	0.053	90	0.0477	0.030727979	30.72798
35	0.056	85	0.0476	0.030660384	30.66038	35	0.056	90	0.0504	0.032558342	32.55834
36	0.059	85	0.05015	0.032388433	32.38843	36	0.059	90	0.0531	0.034399	34.399
37	0.063	85	0.05355	0.034706783	34.70678	37	0.063	90	0.0567	0.036869374	36.86937
38	0.066	85	0.0561	0.036456355	36.45635	38	0.066	90	0.0594	0.038734392	38.73439
39	0.07	85	0.0595	0.03880367	38.80367	39	0.07	90	0.063	0.041237569	41.23757
40	0.074	85	0.0629	0.04116778	41.16778	40	0.074	90	0.0666	0.043759785	43.75978
41	0.078	85	0.0663	0.043548867	43.54887	41	0.078	90	0.0702	0.046301257	46.30126
42	0.082	85	0.0697	0.045947115	45.94711	42	0.082	90	0.0738	0.048862207	48.86221
43	0.087	85	0.07395	0.048969339	48.96934	43	0.087	90	0.0783	0.052091128	52.09113
44	0.091	85	0.07735	0.051406881	51.40688	44	0.091	90	0.0819	0.054696731	54.69673
45	0.096	85	0.0816	0.054478828	54.47883	45	0.096	90	0.0864	0.057982198	57.9822

Temp.	Saturation Pressure Ps (bar)	Relative Humidity (RH %)	Partial Pressure of water-Pw (bar)	Humidity Ratio	Amount of water ( L/m <sup>3</sup> air)	Temp.	Saturation Pressure Ps (bar)	Relative Humidity (RH %)	Partial Pressure of water-Pw (bar)	Humidity Ratio	Amount of water ( L/m <sup>3</sup> air)
25	0.032	95	0.0304	0.019238744	19.23874	25	0.032	100	0.032	0.020284331	20.28433
26	0.034	95	0.0323	0.020480758	20.48076	26	0.034	100	0.034	0.021596119	21.59612
27	0.036	95	0.0342	0.021727593	21.72759	27	0.036	100	0.036	0.022913277	22.91328
28	0.038	95	0.0361	0.022979276	22.97928	28	0.038	100	0.038	0.024235837	24.23584
29	0.04	95	0.038	0.024235837	24.23584	29	0.04	100	0.04	0.025563833	25.56383
30	0.042	95	0.0399	0.025497303	25.4973	30	0.042	100	0.042	0.026897297	26.8973
31	0.045	95	0.04275	0.027398764	27.39876	31	0.045	100	0.045	0.028907823	28.90782
32	0.048	95	0.0456	0.029311425	29.31142	32	0.048	100	0.048	0.030930847	30.93085
33	0.05	95	0.0475	0.030592804	30.5928	33	0.05	100	0.05	0.03228653	32.28653
34	0.053	95	0.05035	0.032524354	32.52435	34	0.053	100	0.053	0.034330643	34.33064
35	0.056	95	0.0532	0.034467371	34.46737	35	0.056	100	0.056	0.036387569	36.38757
36	0.059	95	0.05605	0.03642196	36.42196	36	0.059	100	0.059	0.038457427	38.45743
37	0.063	95	0.05985	0.039046256	39.04626	37	0.063	100	0.063	0.041237569	41.23757
38	0.066	95	0.0627	0.041028247	41.02825	38	0.066	100	0.066	0.043338084	43.33808
39	0.07	95	0.0665	0.043689464	43.68946	39	0.07	100	0.07	0.046159555	46.15955
40	0.074	95	0.0703	0.04637213	46.37213	40	0.074	100	0.074	0.049005057	49.00506
41	0.078	95	0.0741	0.049076505	49.07651	41	0.078	100	0.078	0.0518749	51.8749
42	0.082	95	0.0779	0.051802855	51.80285	42	0.082	100	0.082	0.054769396	54.7694
43	0.087	95	0.08265	0.055242102	55.2421	43	0.087	100	0.087	0.058422672	58.42267
44	0.091	95	0.08645	0.058018882	58.01888	44	0.091	100	0.091	0.061373814	61.37381
45	0.096	95	0.0912	0.061522043	61.52204	45	0.096	100	0.096	0.065098937	65.09894

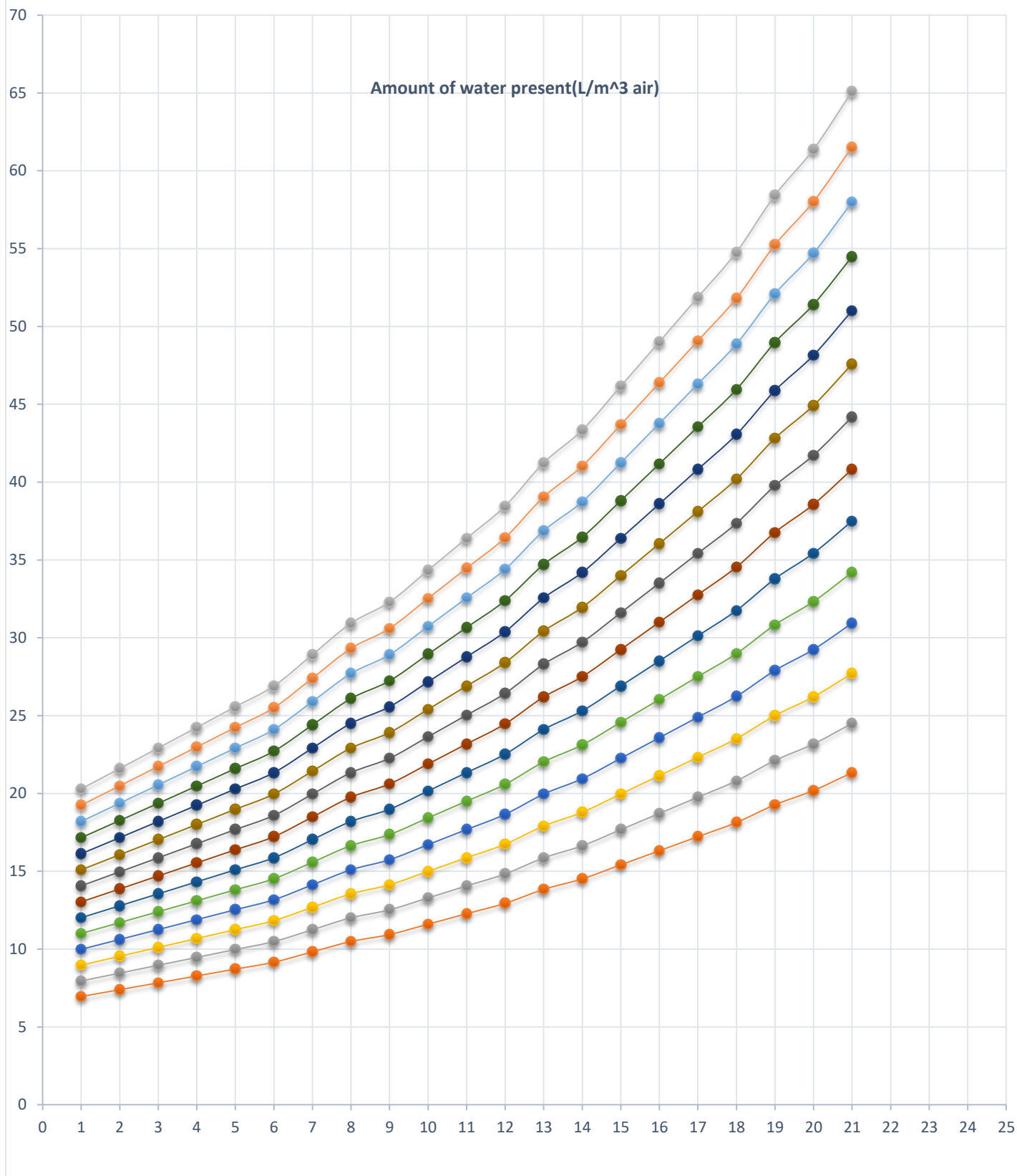


Figure 10: Amount of water present in 1m3 of air at different temperature and different RH

### 5. Conclusion

After analyzing all these aspects, it has been concluded that the thermoelectric refrigeration device can be used for the removal of moisture and water production. It has been further deduced that water production depends on the size of the thermoelectric device. Moreover, the best-operating regions are those that have high humidity and temperature. Lastly, solar energy can be used as a power source for thermoelectric. However, all these aspects have been analyzed critically, and these aspects can be induced significantly for the water generation with the use of a refrigeration system.

## Nomenclature

Exp	Experimental
$\rho$	Density.
$v$	Velocity vector.
$\Gamma$	Effective exchange coefficient of $\emptyset$ .
$S_{\emptyset}$	Source rate per Unit volume.
C	Case
$V_s$	Supply velocity
P	the pressure of the gas in Pa
V	the volume of the gas in m <sup>3</sup>
m	the mass of the gas in Kg
R	a constant of proportionality
T	the absolute temperature of the gas in K
$P_v$	the partial pressure of water vapor in saturated air
$P_{sw}$	saturated pressure of vapor corresponding to wet bulb temperature from steam table
$P_b$	barometric pressure
$t_w$	wet bulb temperature
$t_d$	dry bulb temperature

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