

Table 10.4 Solar Thermal Collector Shipments by End Use, Market Sector, and Type, 1999
(Thousand Square Feet)

End Use	Low-Temperature Collectors ¹	Medium-Temperature Collectors ²	High-Temperature Collectors ³	Total
End-Use Total	8,152	427	4	⁴ 8,583
Pool Heating	8,129	12	0	8,141
Water Heating	0	373	0	373
Space Heating	18	24	0	42
Space Cooling	0	0	0	0
Combined Space and Water Heating	0	16	(s)	16
Process Heating	5	0	0	5
Electricity Generation	0	0	4	⁴ 4
Other ⁵	(s)	2	0	2
Market Sector Total	8,152	427	4	⁴ 8,583
Residential	7,408	366	0	7,774
Commercial	726	59	0	785
Industrial	18	0	0	18
Electric Utility	0	(s)	4	⁴ 4
Other ⁶	0	2	0	2

¹ Low-temperature collectors are solar thermal collectors that generally operate at temperatures below 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

² Medium-temperature collectors are solar thermal collectors that generally operate in the temperature range of 140 degrees Fahrenheit to 180 degrees Fahrenheit but can also operate at temperatures as low as 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Special collectors are included in this category. Special collectors are evacuated tube collectors or concentrating (focusing) collectors. They operate in the temperature range from just above ambient temperature (low concentration for pool heating) to several hundred degrees Fahrenheit (high concentration for air conditioning and specialized industrial processes).

³ High-temperature collectors are solar thermal collectors that generally operate at temperatures above 180 degrees Fahrenheit. These are Parabolic dish/trough collectors used primarily by independent power producers to generate electricity for the electric grid.

⁴ Totals include other types of collectors not shown.

⁵ "Other" includes shipments of solar thermal collectors for other uses, such as cooking foods, water pumping, water purification, desalinization, distilling, etc.

⁶ "Other" includes shipments of solar thermal collectors to other sectors, such as government, including the military but excluding space applications.

(s)=Less than 0.5 thousand square feet.

Notes: • Data represent shipments from U.S. manufacturers only. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelrenewable.html>.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Renewable Energy Annual 2000* (March 2001), Table 19.