

Review of: "Experimental Behavior of Solar Still Using Mixed Oxides Mn-Fe/Silicon Resin Composite as Selective Solar Absorber"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Comments to authors

- 1- The rates of evaporation or heat transfer for these oxides compared to conventional solar still (CSS) were not given. There must be a comparison with another system to know the optimal performance of this method. It is preferable to create a table to compare this method with the conventional method in terms of the water temperature, the evaporation process, effects of these oxides on the productivity of distilled water, the amount of water produced per day (liters per day), and how much the price of 1 L of distilled water is in this method to know that this method is the best.
- 2- The stoichiometry ratio between Fe and Mn strongly influences the optical properties of the composites. How is that? Explain.
- 3- The mixture was precipitated using a concentrated solution of sodium hydroxide, NH_4OH ... Which one was used, sodium hydroxide (NaOH) or ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH)?
- 4- The pH was maintained above 10. Explain why the pH was above 10, and whether that affects the quality of distilled water.
- 5- Did wind speed have a strong effect on the condensation process?
- 6- Which hour was recorded as the best time for the evaporation process or the highest productivity (it is clear only in the figure but requires clarification and discussion in the text).
- 7- There is no discussion of the results with other works in this manuscript for comparison.
- 8- Does this method reduce environmental pollution?
- 9- The inclination of the roofs is 16° , and the height of the water mirror is between 1 cm and 4 cm thick. How to know the evaporation will be fast in these measurements?