

## Energias Renováveis - Solar Térmico II

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \eta = \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon \sigma T_H^4}{x G_0}\right) \left(1 - \frac{T_c}{T_H}\right)$$

$$\varepsilon = 1$$

$x = 100 \rightarrow$  fator de concentração

$$G_0 = 1000 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$T_H = 900 \text{ K}$$

$$T_c = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$\eta = 0,42$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \eta_{\text{Carnot}} = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_H} = 1 - \frac{300}{873} = 0,66$$

$$\eta_{\text{calor} \rightarrow \text{eletricidade}} = 0,9 \cdot \eta_{\text{Carnot}} = 0,59$$

$$\eta_{\text{total}} = \eta_{\text{radiação} \rightarrow \text{calor}} \cdot \eta_{\text{calor} \rightarrow \text{eletricidade}} = 0,53 \cdot 0,59 = 0,31$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{\text{produzida}}}{P_{\text{incidente}}} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad P_{\text{incidente}} = 319 \text{ MW}$$

$$A = \frac{319 \times 10^6}{1 \times 10^3} = 319 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^2$$