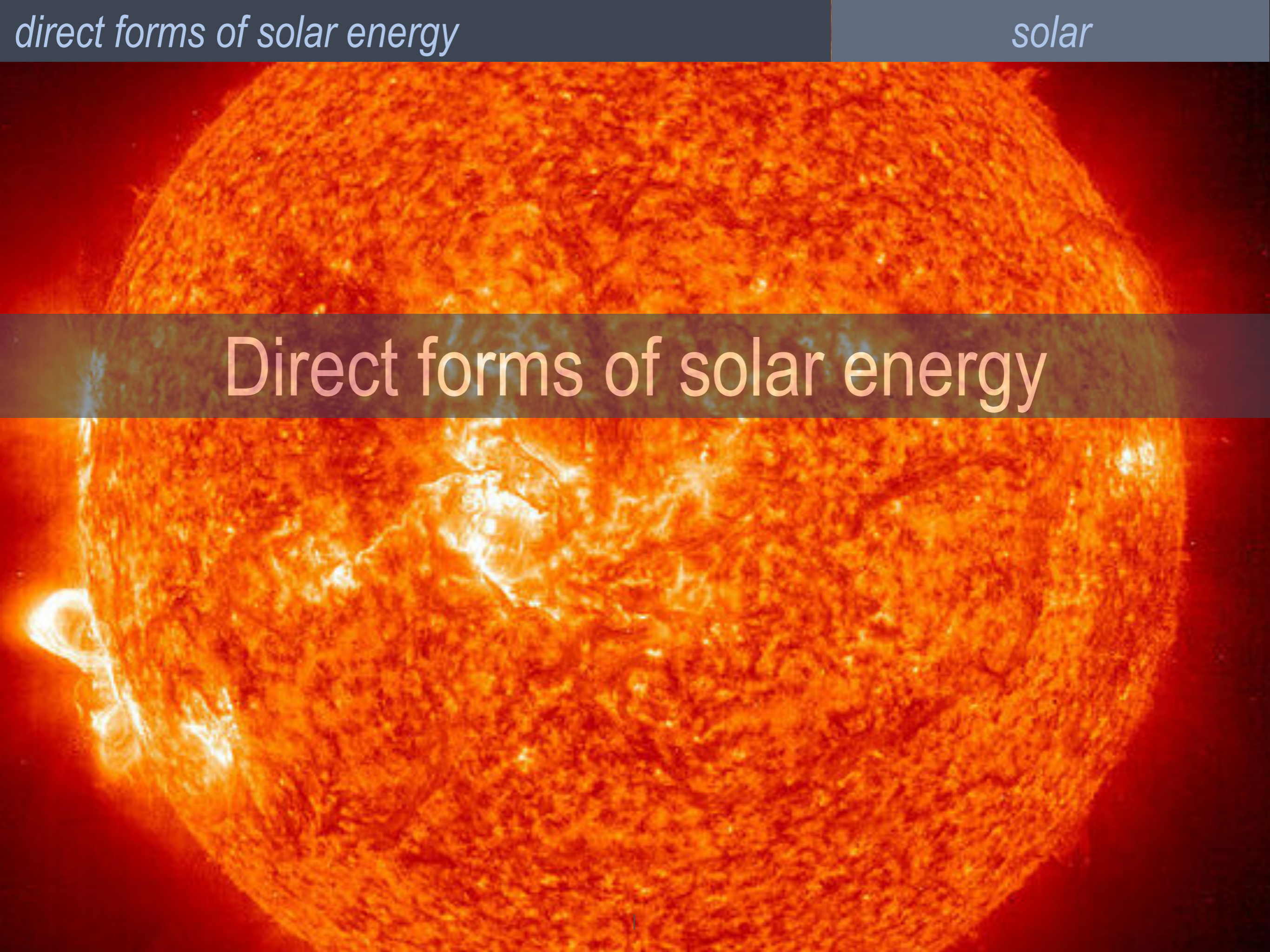
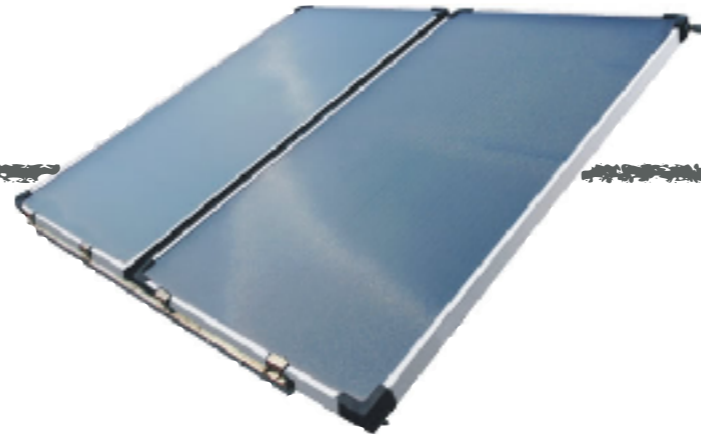


Direct forms of solar energy



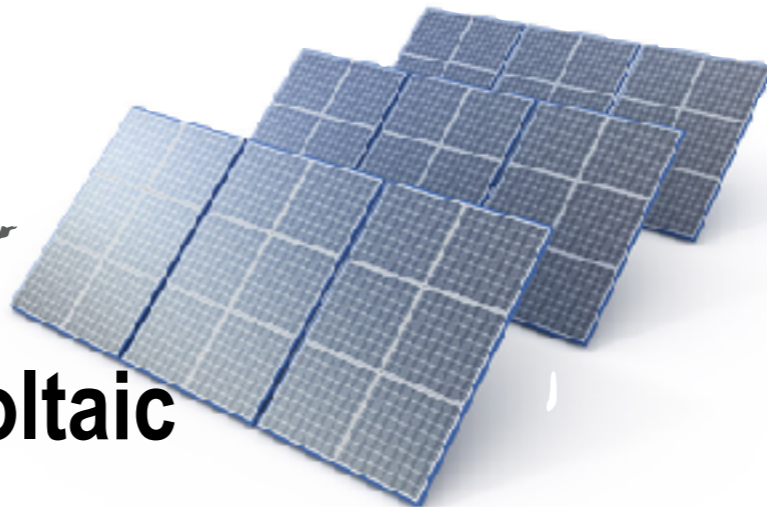
low temperature solar collectors



concentration solar power



solar photovoltaic





Concentration solar power

solar concentration

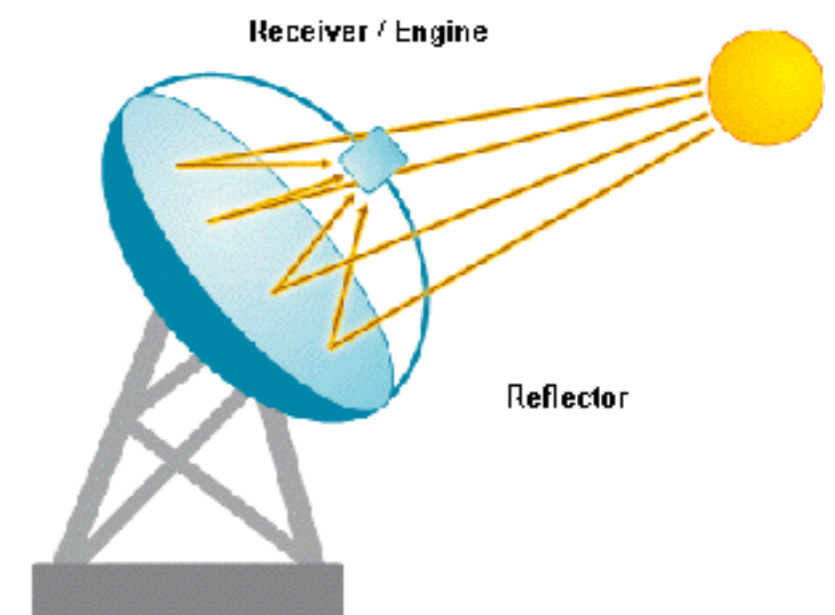
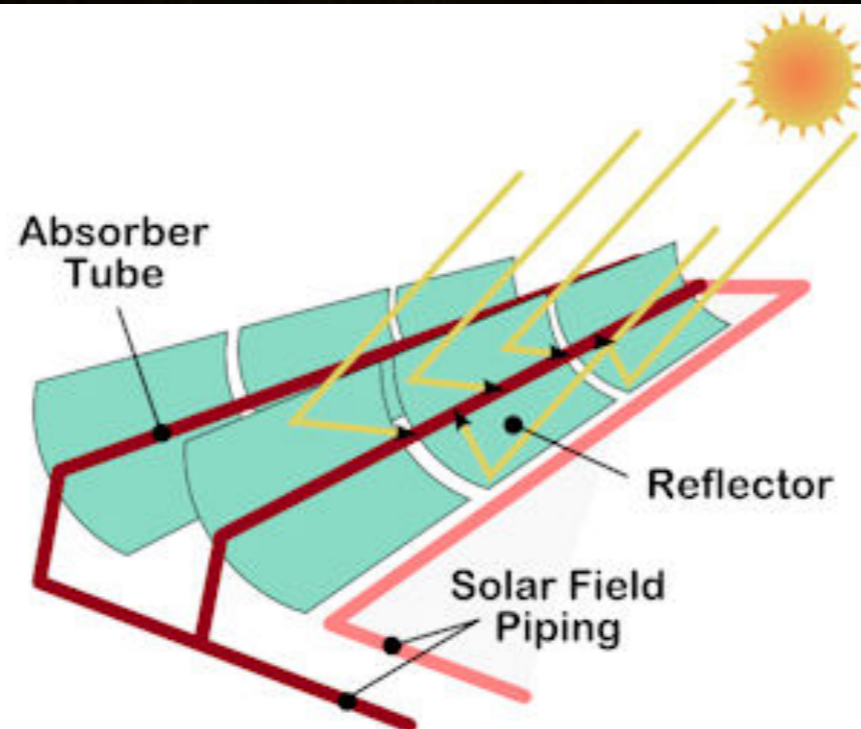


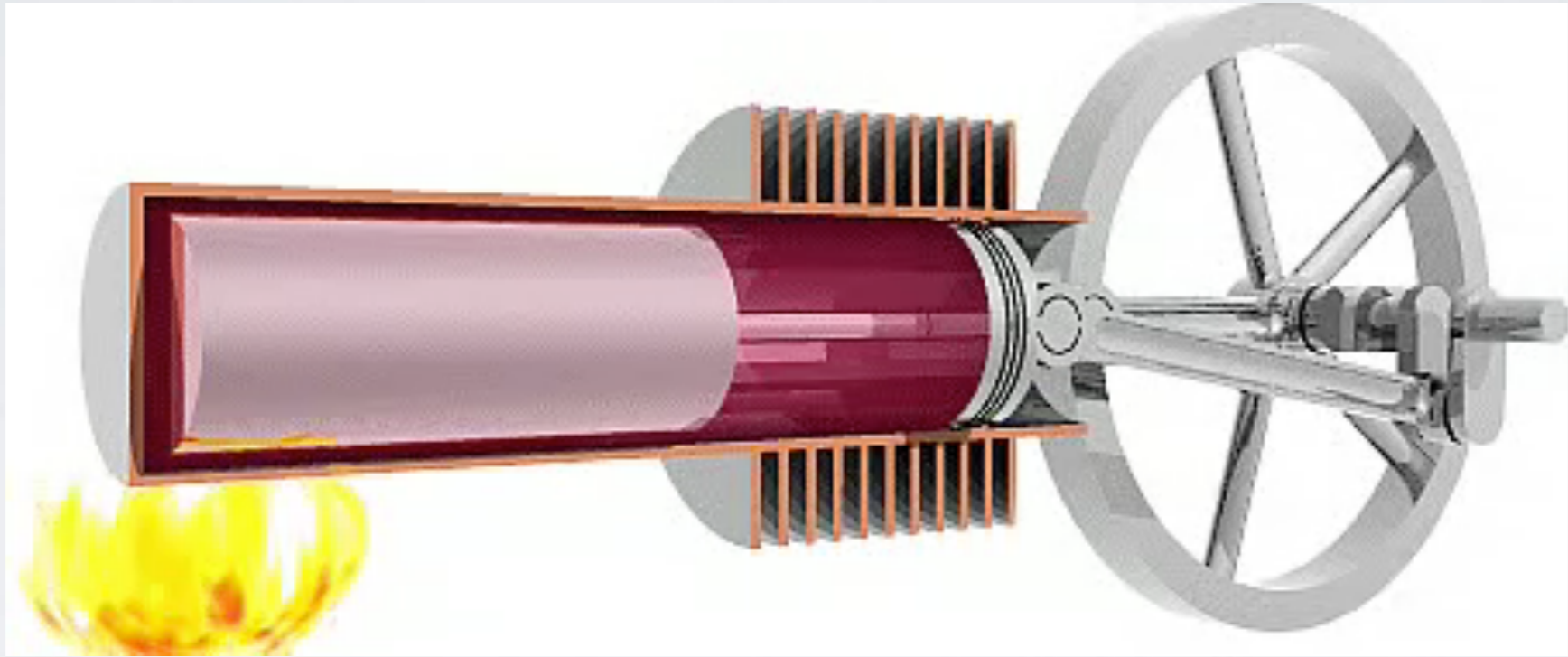
parabolic trough collector

solar



parabolic dish collector

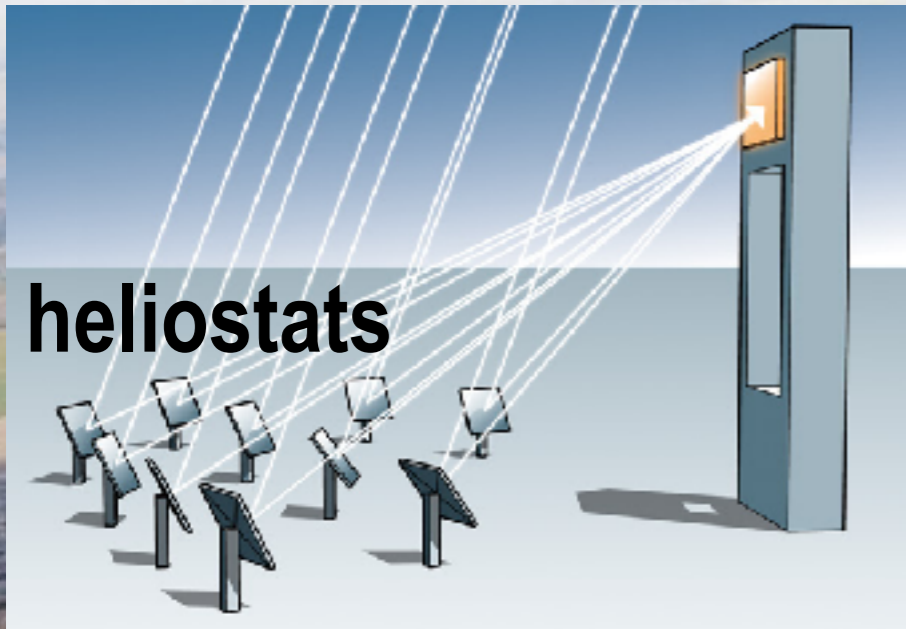




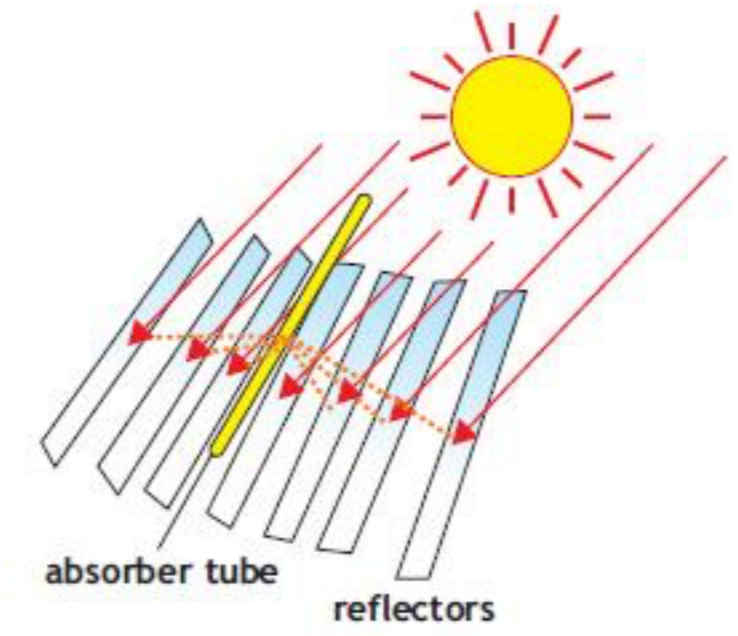
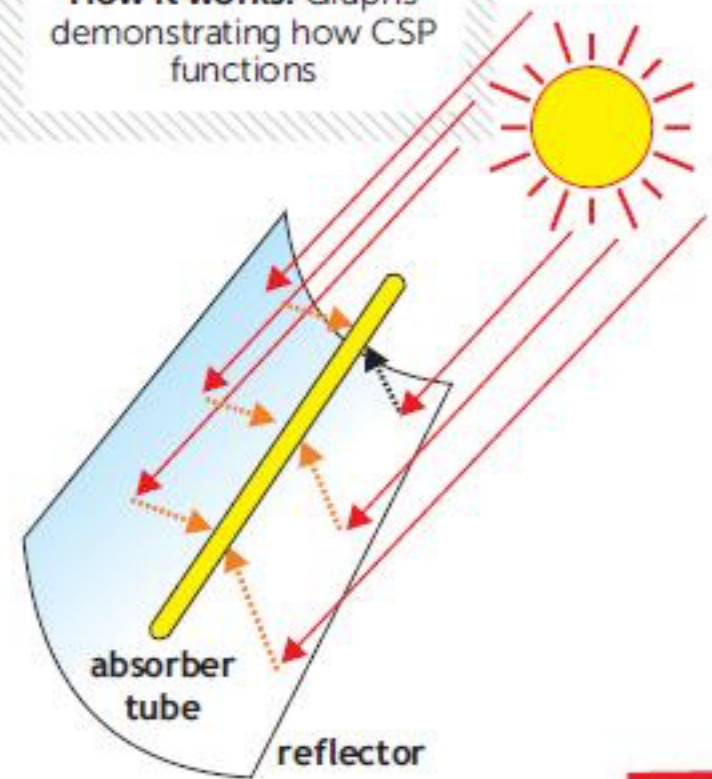
power tower

solar

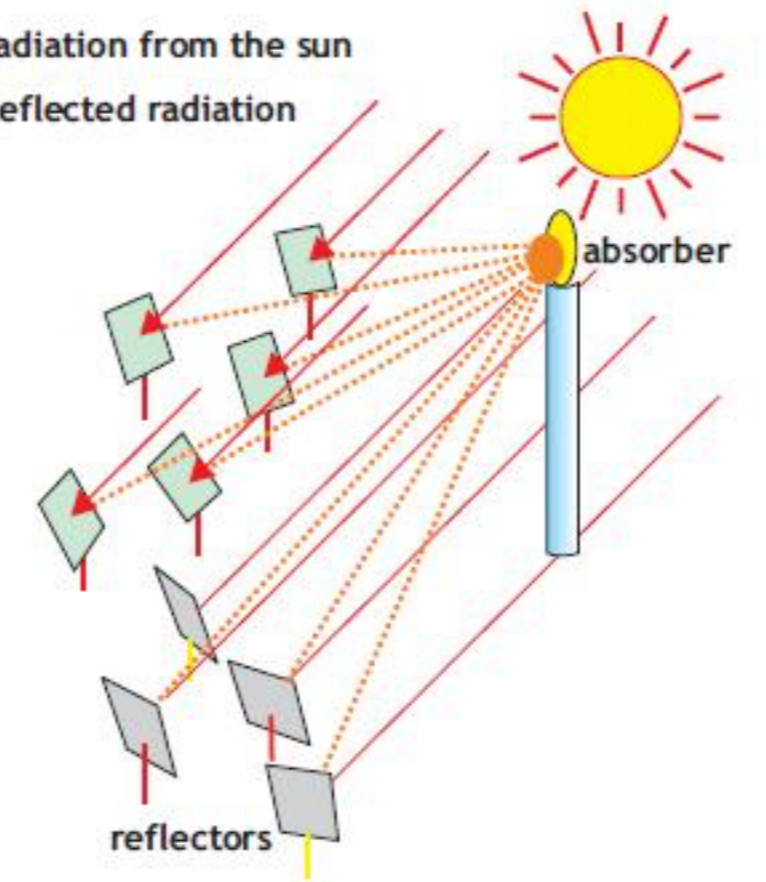
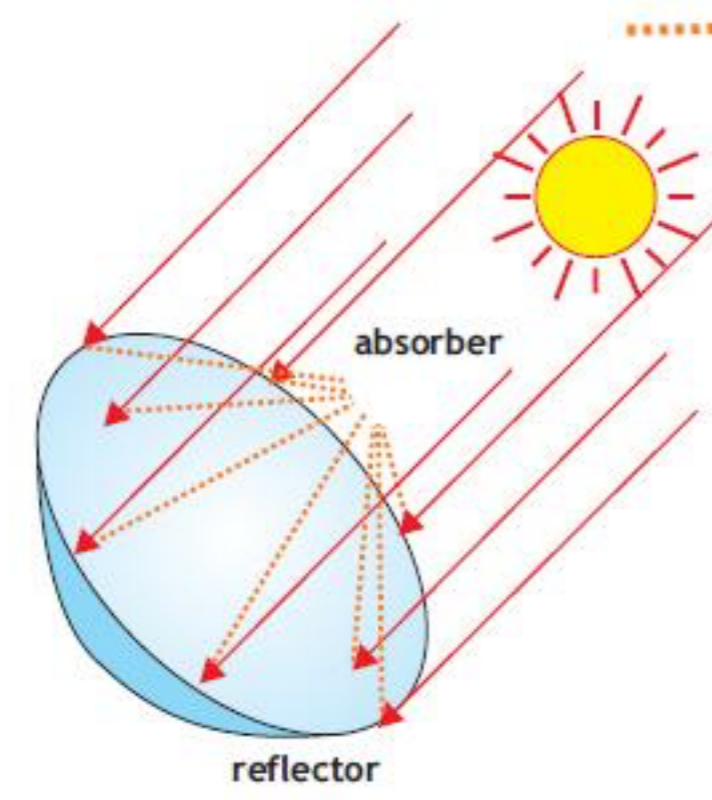
heliostats

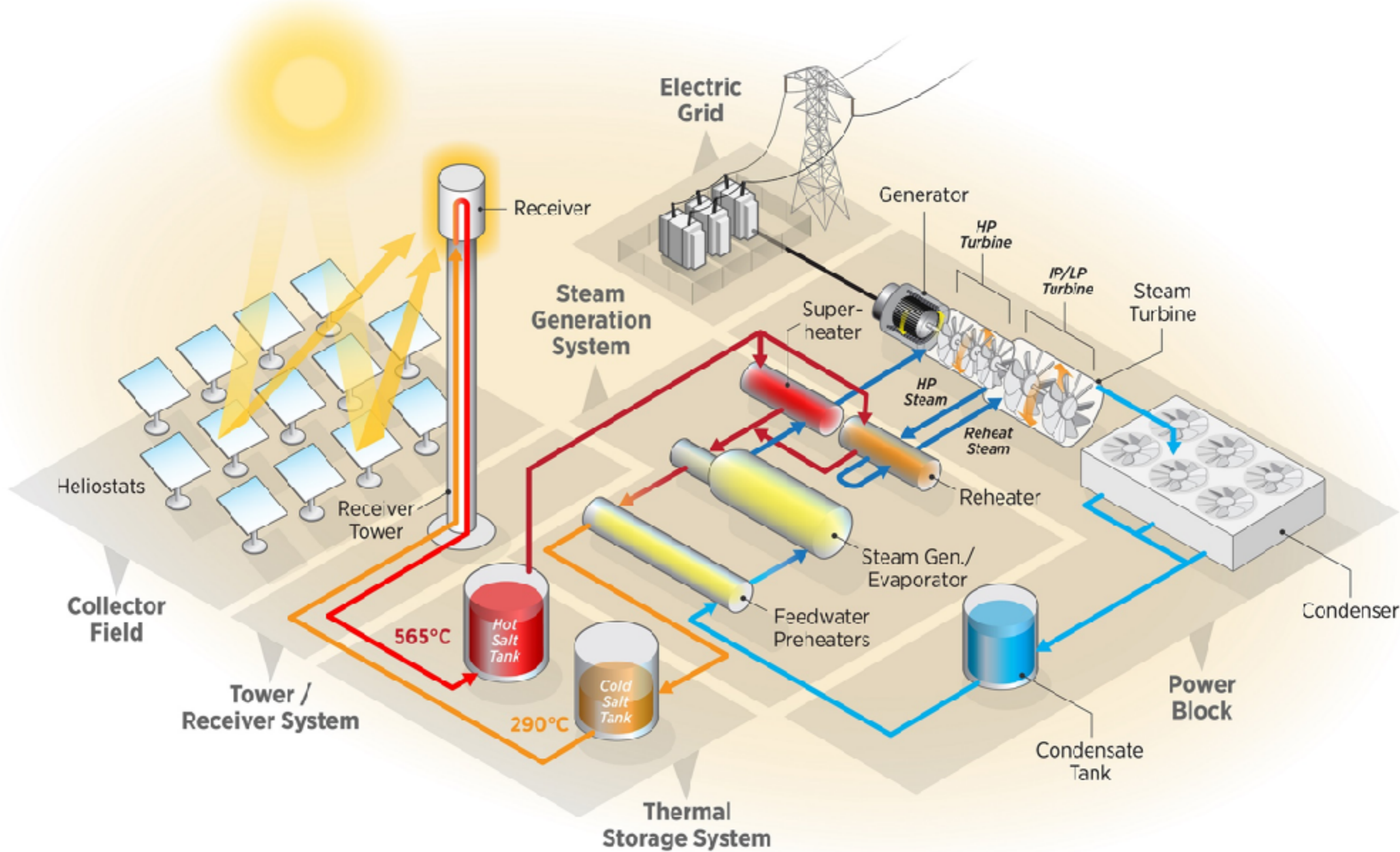


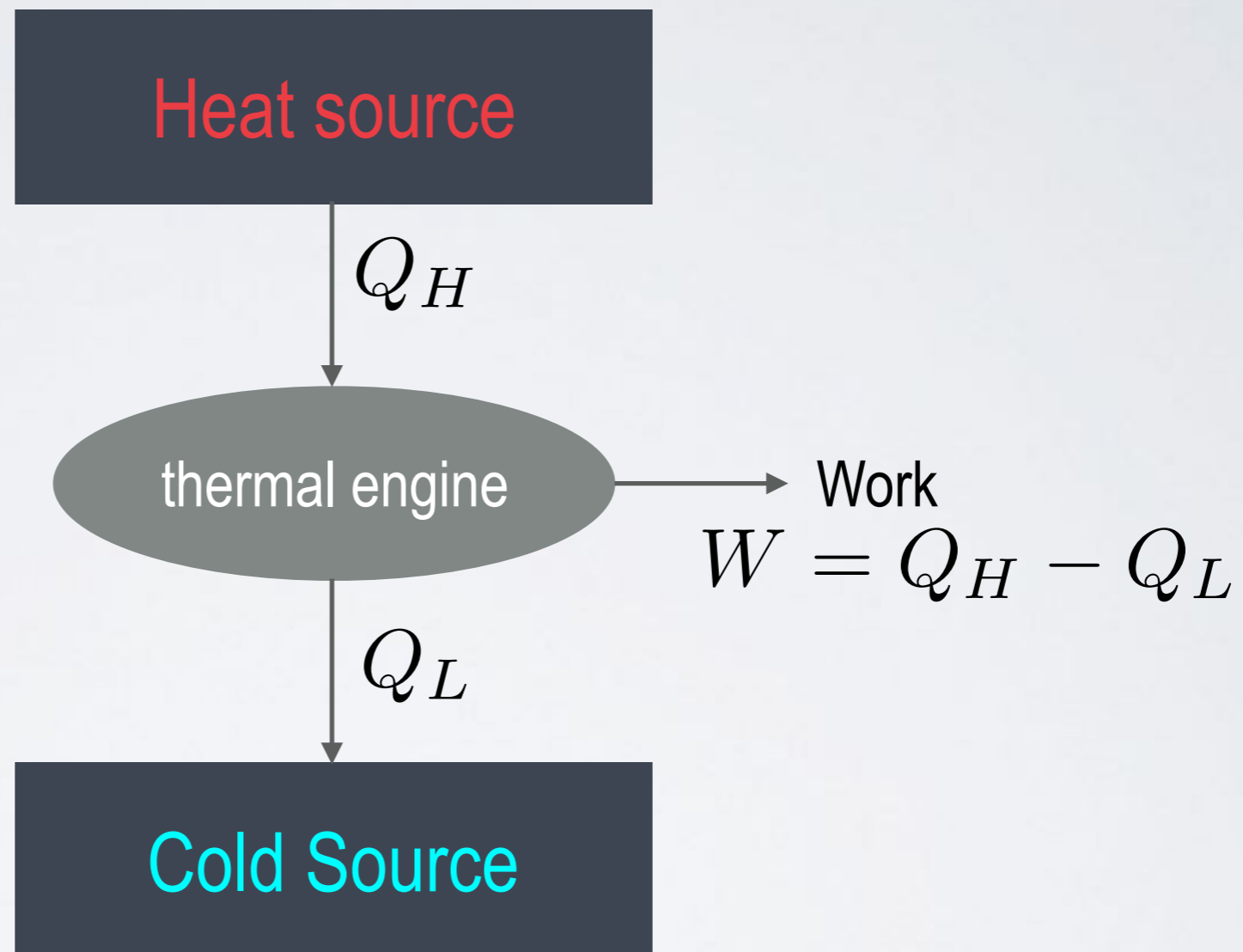
How it works: Graphs demonstrating how CSP functions

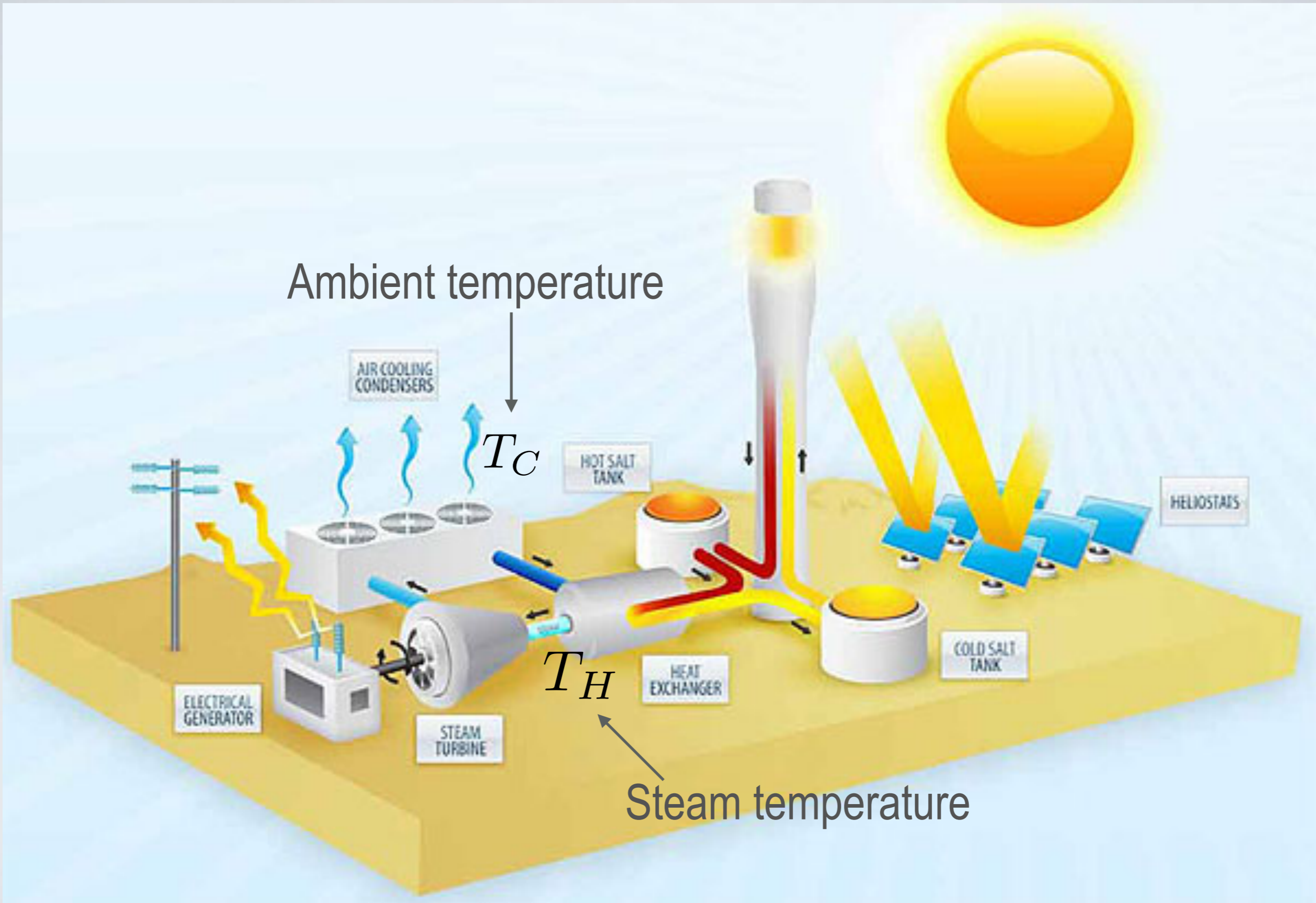


→ Radiation from the sun
→ Reflected radiation









Ambient temperature

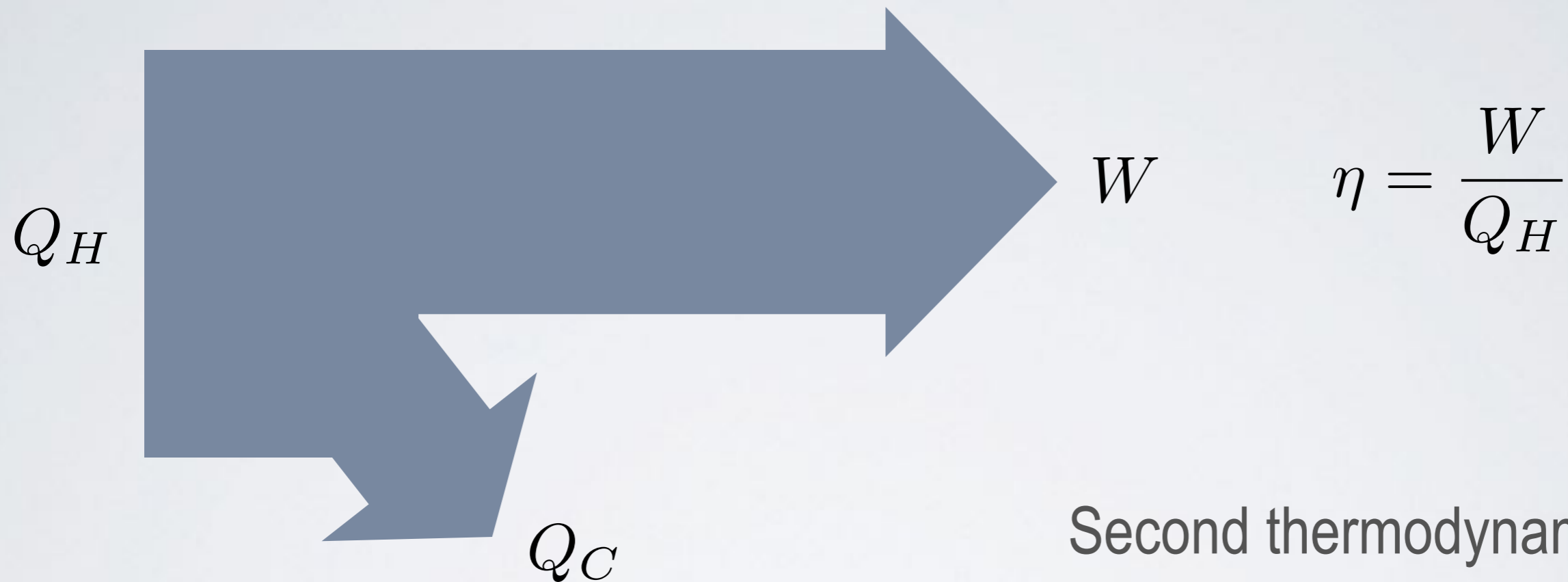
T_C

T_H

Steam temperature



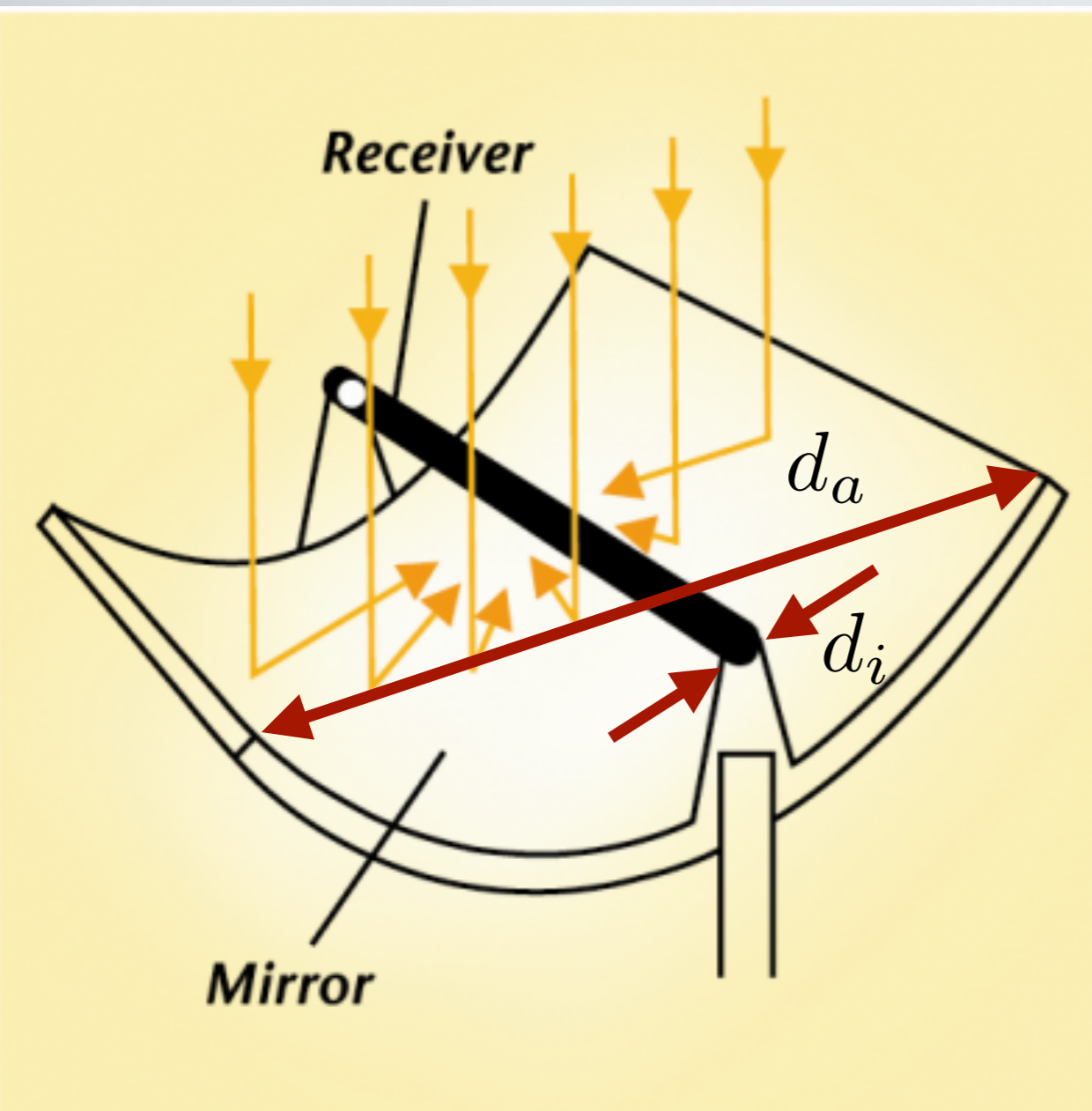
Ciências
ULisboa



Second thermodynamic law

$$\frac{Q_H}{T_H} \leq \frac{Q_C}{T_C}$$

$$\eta \leq 1 - \frac{T_C}{T_H}$$



$$X = \frac{d_a}{d_i}$$

Optical losses:

- Alignment errors
- Reflections

Durable glass-to-metal seal
*material combination with matching
coefficients of thermal expansion*

AR-coated glass tube
*ensures high transmittance
and high abrasion resistance*

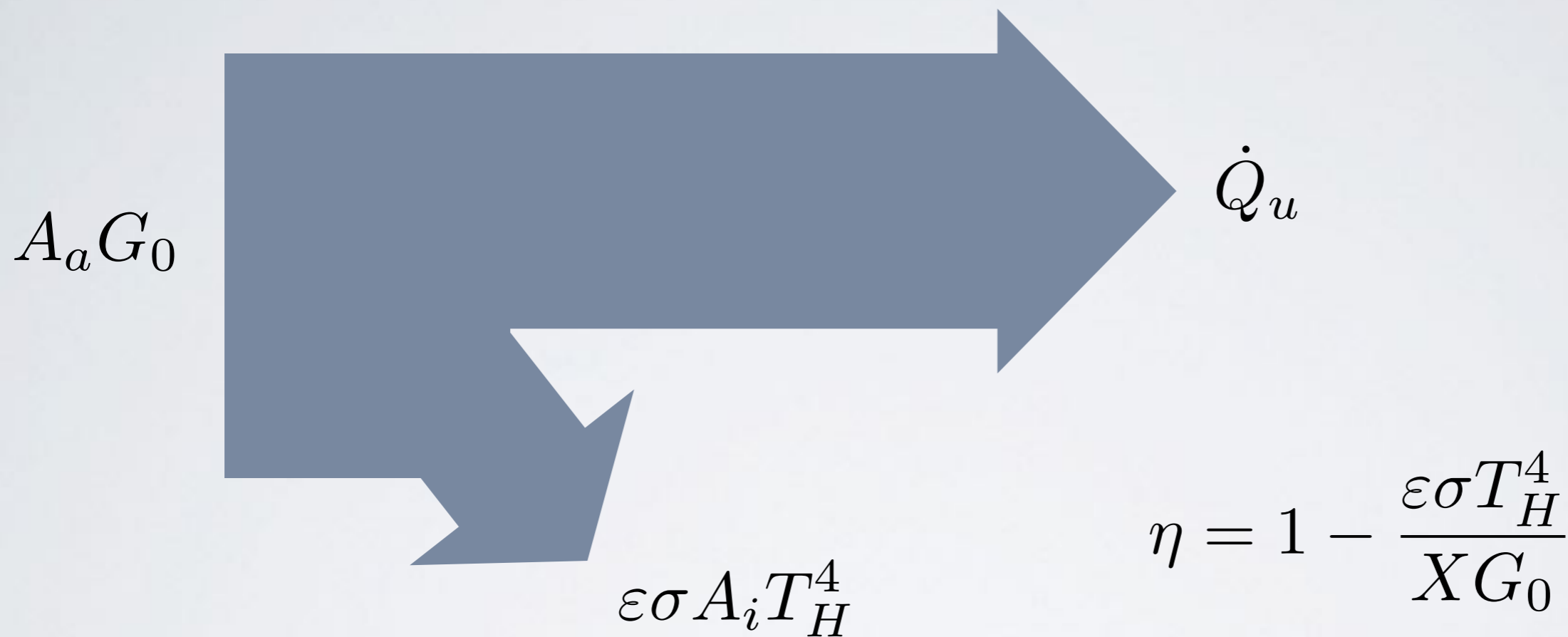
New absorber coating
*achieves emittance $\leq 10\%$
and absorptance $\geq 95\%$*

Vacuum insulation
minimized heat conduction losses

Improved bellows design
*increases the aperture length
to more than 96%*



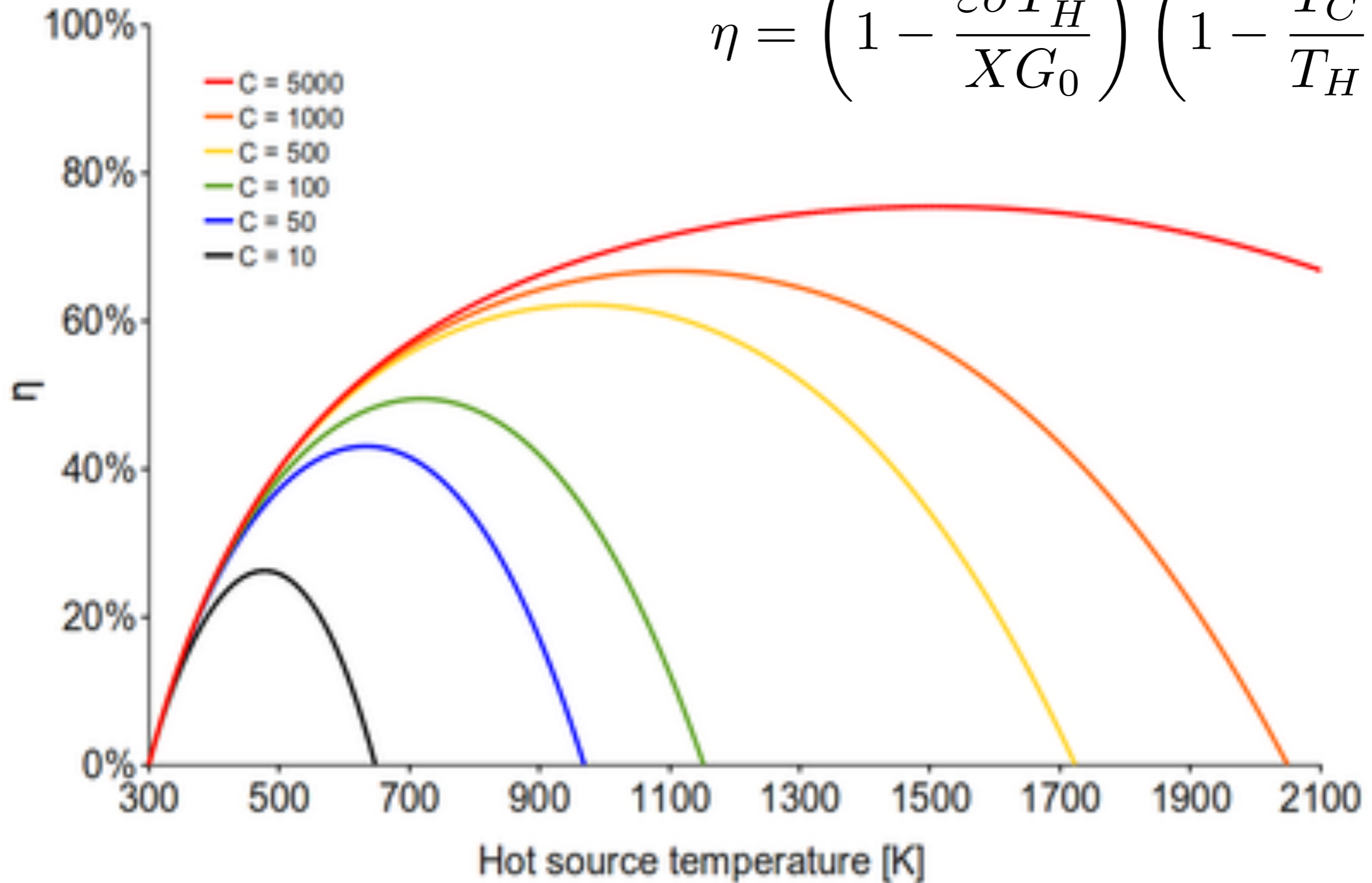
RENDIMENTO DO COLETOR



+ thermal losses
+ optical losses

- Decrease the surface emissivity
- Increase the concentration factor

$$\eta = \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon\sigma T_H^4}{XG_0}\right) \left(1 - \frac{T_C}{T_H}\right)$$



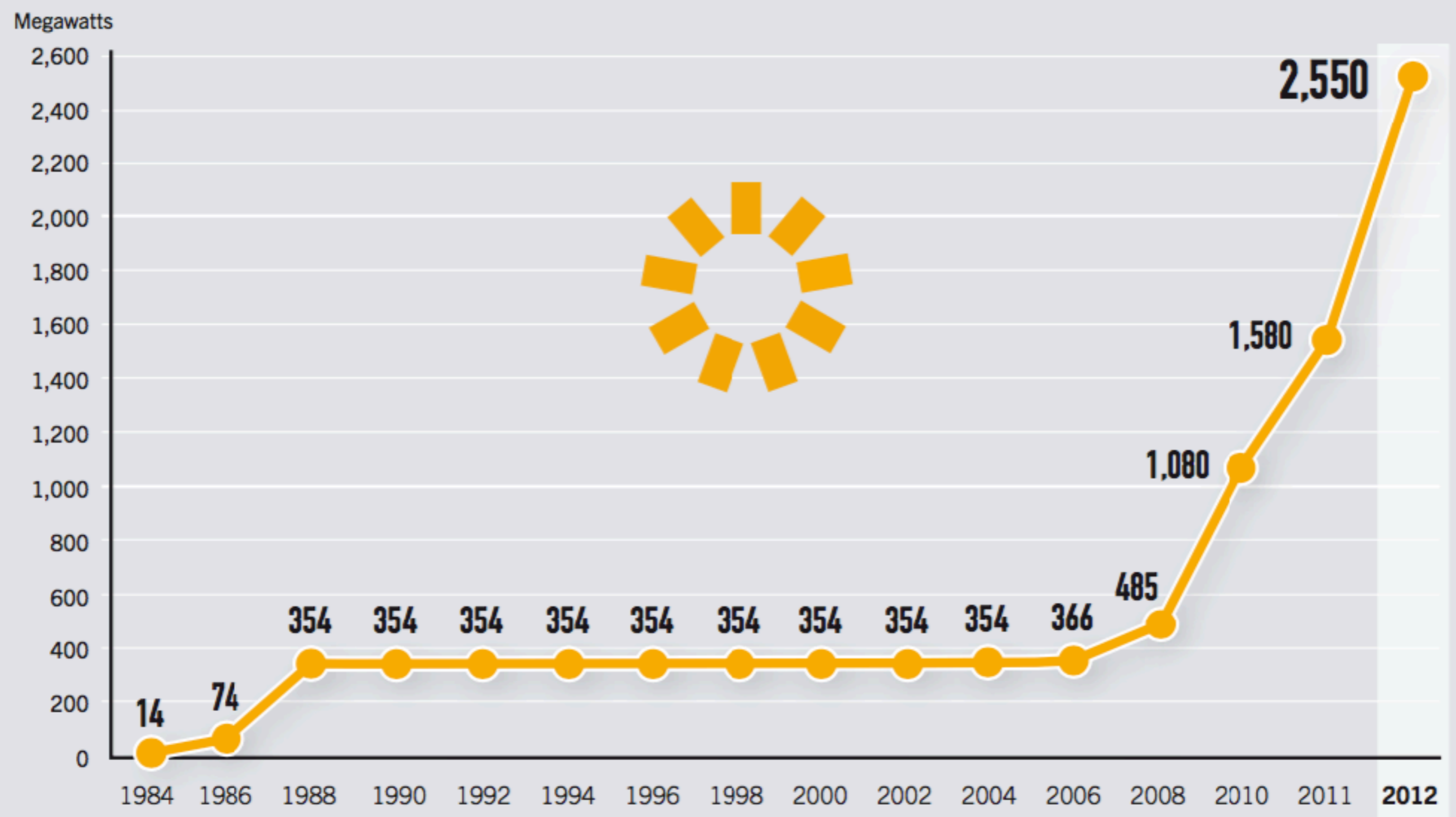
$$\varepsilon = 1 \quad G_0 = 1000 \text{ W/m}^2$$

Ivanpah - Mojave Desert, California, USA, 2014
three power towers
392 MW, Area: 14.2 km²



Solaben - Logrosán, Spain, 2013
Parabolic trough collectors
200 MW, Collectors area: 12 km²





Technology	Typical Characteristics	Capital Costs (USD/kW)	Typical Energy Costs (LCOE – U.S. cents/kWh)
Power Generation			
Concentrating solar thermal power (CSP)	<p>Types: parabolic trough, Fresnel, tower, dish</p> <p>Plant size: 50–250 MW (trough); 20–250 MW (tower); 10–100 MW (Fresnel)</p> <p>Capacity factor: 20–40% (no storage); 35–75% (with storage)</p>	<p>Trough, no storage: 4,000–7,300 (OECD); 3,100–4,050 (non-OECD)</p> <p>Trough, 6 hours storage: 7,100–9,800</p> <p>Tower, 6–15 hours storage: 6,300–10,500</p>	<p>Trough and Fresnel: 19–38 (no storage); 17–37 (6 h. storage)</p> <p>Tower: 20–29 (6–7 hours storage); 12–15 (12–15 hours storage)</p>

(LCOE) Levelized cost of energy

Table 2.15 *Comparison of the current performance and current and projected (2020–2025) cost of different solar thermal technologies for generating electricity*

Attribute	Technology		
	Parabolic trough	Parabolic dish	Central tower
<i>Powerplant characteristics</i>			
Peak efficiency (%)	21	29	23
Net annual efficiency (%)	13	15	13
Capacity factor without storage (%)	24	25	24
Capacity factor with 6 hours storage (%)	42–48	35–60	35–60
Current investment cost (€/kW)	3500–6000	10,000–12,000	3500–4500
Future investment cost (\$/kW)	2000–3000	2000–3000	2000–3000
Current electricity cost (€/kWh)	0.13–0.23	0.27–0.32	0.17–0.22
Future electricity cost (\$/kWh)	0.05–0.08	0.05–0.08	0.05–0.08
<i>Storage system characteristics</i>			
Medium	Synthetic oil	Battery	Molten salt
Cost (\$/kW heat)	200	30	500–800
Lifetime (years)	30	5–10	30
Round-trip efficiency	95	76	99

Source: this chapter and IEA (2003)

	Costs	Efficiency	Advantage	Disadvantage
Parabolic trough	12–20 cents/kWh now, 5–10 cents kWh future	15–20%, 42–48% capacity factor with six-hour storage	Large scale, lots of demo projects, some storage	Thermal storage more difficult than for other thermal methods
Parabolic dish	€10,000–14,000/kW, eventually \$2000–3000/kW (8–24 cents/kWh)	20–28%	Suitable for isolated villages, low infrastructure costs, quick start	Expensive at present, limited heat storage ability
Central receiver	18–32 cents/kWh today	10–15%	Most amenable to 24-hour electricity	Each mirror must individually track the sun



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Solar Thermal (10.12)

Boyle, G. Renewable Energy, Power for Sustainable Future
Solar Thermal Energy (2.9, 2.10)

Os colectores solares planos ...

- (a) têm perdas térmicas inferiores aos coletores de tubo de vácuo.
- (b) têm perdas óticas inferiores aos coletores de tubo de vácuo.
- (c) têm sempre um rendimento inferior aos coletores de tubo de vácuo.
- (d) Nenhuma das frases anteriores.

Qual dos usos **não** é adequado para o produto final que resulta de um colector solar plano?

- (a) Aquecimento ambiente.
- (b) Aquecimento de águas para uso doméstico.
- (c) Aquecimento de água de piscinas.
- (d) Produção de electricidade.

A melhor inclinação para um coletor solar térmico orientado a sul para otimizar a produção anual de água quente depende...

- (a) da latitude do local.
- (b) da longitude do local.
- (c) da diferença média entre a hora solar e a hora legal
- (d) da declinação média ao longo do ano.

Os colectores solares planos sem vidro ...

- (a) têm sempre um rendimento superior aos coletores solares planos com vidro.
- (b) têm perdas térmicas inferiores aos coletores solares planos com vidro.
- (c) têm perdas óticas superiores aos coletores solares planos com vidro.
- (d) Nenhuma das frases anteriores.

Os colectores solares de tubo de vácuo ...

- (a) têm sempre um rendimento superior aos coletores solares planos.
- (b) têm perdas térmicas superiores aos coletores solares planos.
- (c) têm perdas óticas superiores aos coletores solares planos.
- (d) Nenhuma das frases anteriores.

1. b

2. d

3. a

4. d

5. c



Um colector solar térmico plano tem um rendimento óptico de 80% e apenas um parâmetro de perdas que toma o valor de $4 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{K})$.

1. Determinar a **temperatura de saturação** quando a temperatura ambiente é de 15°C e a radiação $900 \text{ W}/\text{m}^2$.
2. Explicar o que o distingue de um **colector solar térmico de vácuo**. Qual das tecnologias tem um rendimento máximo mais elevado? E um rendimento médio mais elevado? Justificar as respostas.

Pretende-se otimizar a instalação de colectores solares térmicos planos para a produção de água quente numa habitação de férias que é fundamentalmente usada durante o verão. A habitação encontra-se localizada a uma latitude de 38° .

1. Calcular o posicionamento ótimo dos colectores - azimute e inclinação - sabendo que não existem obstruções significativas e tomando como referência o dia de hoje (dia Juliano 190). **(2 valores)**
2. Indicar as principais causas para a perda de rendimento de um colector solar térmico plano. **(1 valor)**