



CSP Program Summit 2016

# Advanced Low-Cost Receiver for Parabolic Trough Solar Power— Design for Manufacturing

SunShot SolarMat award DE-EE0006813  
2.5 Years (\$1.4M DoE SunShot Funding)

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Joel Stettenheim, President & Principal Investigator

[energy.gov/sunshot](http://energy.gov/sunshot)



# Partners

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— 50+ PhD researchers, 40,000 ft<sup>2</sup> SOA fabrication and laboratory facilities



— development partnership with the Liu Group at Dartmouth related to novel air stable solar selective coating



— third party testing and validation of novel receiver

## Solar Dynamics

— replacing partnership with Abengoa related to design analysis

## Shipulski Design

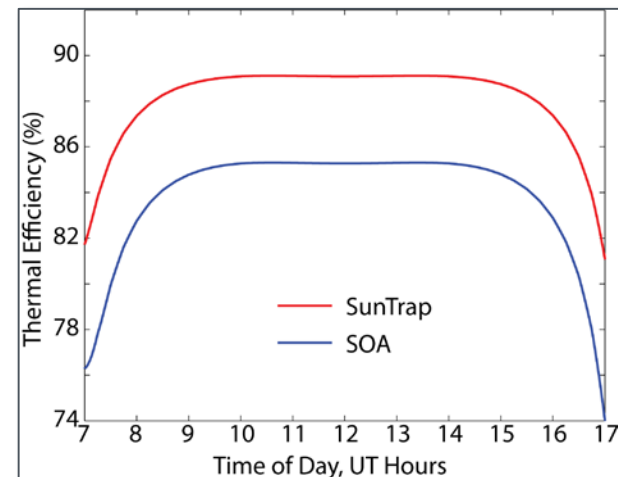
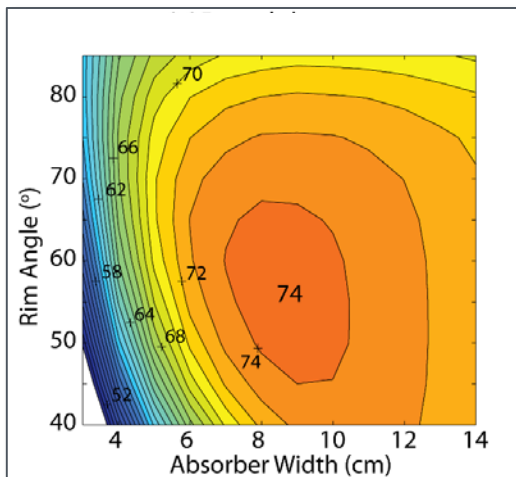
— industry leading expert on Design for Manufacturability

# Vetted Technology

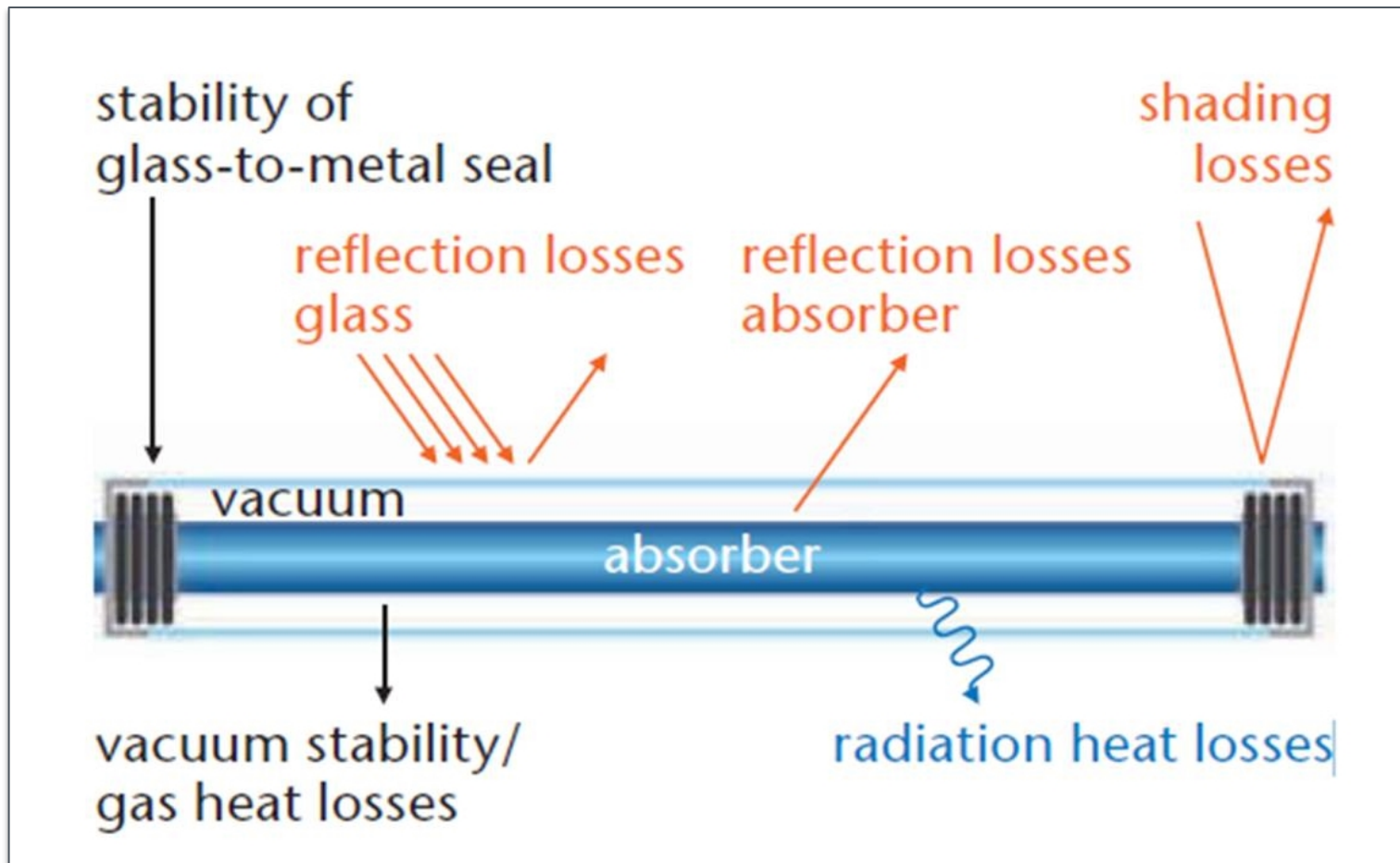
- \$2.1M in grant development funding



- Current follow-on funding based on proven prototypes



# SOA Receiver

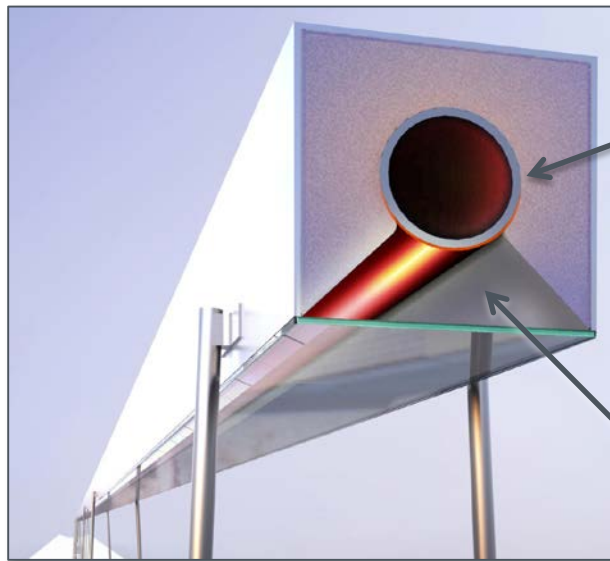


[http://www.schott.com/newzealand/english/download/schott\\_solar\\_csp\\_memorandum\\_en\\_medium\\_resolution.pdf](http://www.schott.com/newzealand/english/download/schott_solar_csp_memorandum_en_medium_resolution.pdf)

# SunTrap™ Receivers Value Proposition:

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- Improved price-performance over SOA Vacuum receivers
- Flexible design can be optimized for different applications



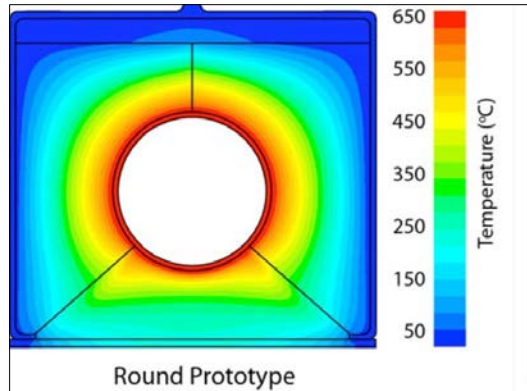
- Cover majority of radiating surface with SOA microporous insulation
- Reduces radiative losses at high temperatures

Replace vacuum with stratified air cavity that reduces costs

# Technology Development Protocol

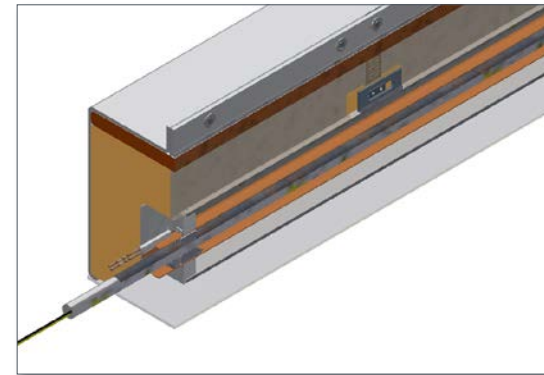
## Modeling

Develop/Refine optical and thermal models



## Analysis and Design

Optimize design based on efficient analysis of 1000's of permutations



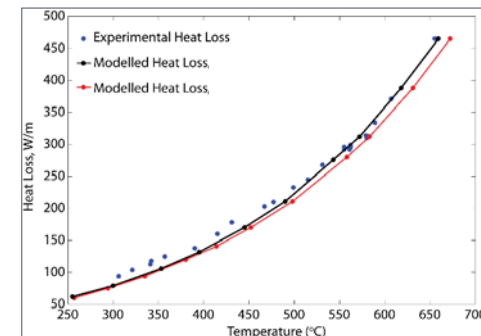
## Prototypes

Build optical and thermal prototypes and test facilities and implement novel testing protocols



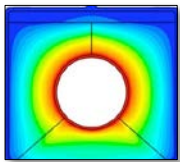
## Testing and Validation

Optical and thermal testing validate performance and models



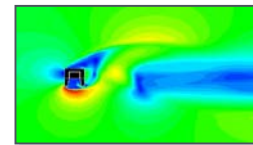
# Thermal Analysis

- Developed sophisticated set of **ANSYS Fluent** models and validated with NREL and proprietary experimental data
- Analyzed **radiative, convective, and conductive loss pathways**
- **Loss models coupled** in the FLUENT solver through the energy equation and the core Navier-Stokes equations.
- **Discrete-ordinates (DO)** for radiative heat transfer losses



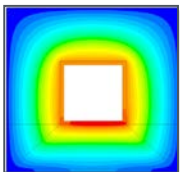
## Constant-T heat loss

Analysis of radiative, convective and conductive losses with fixed receiver T



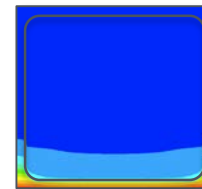
## Wind effects

2D open domain model



## Insolation BC

2D model with radiation BC from Zemax optical analysis

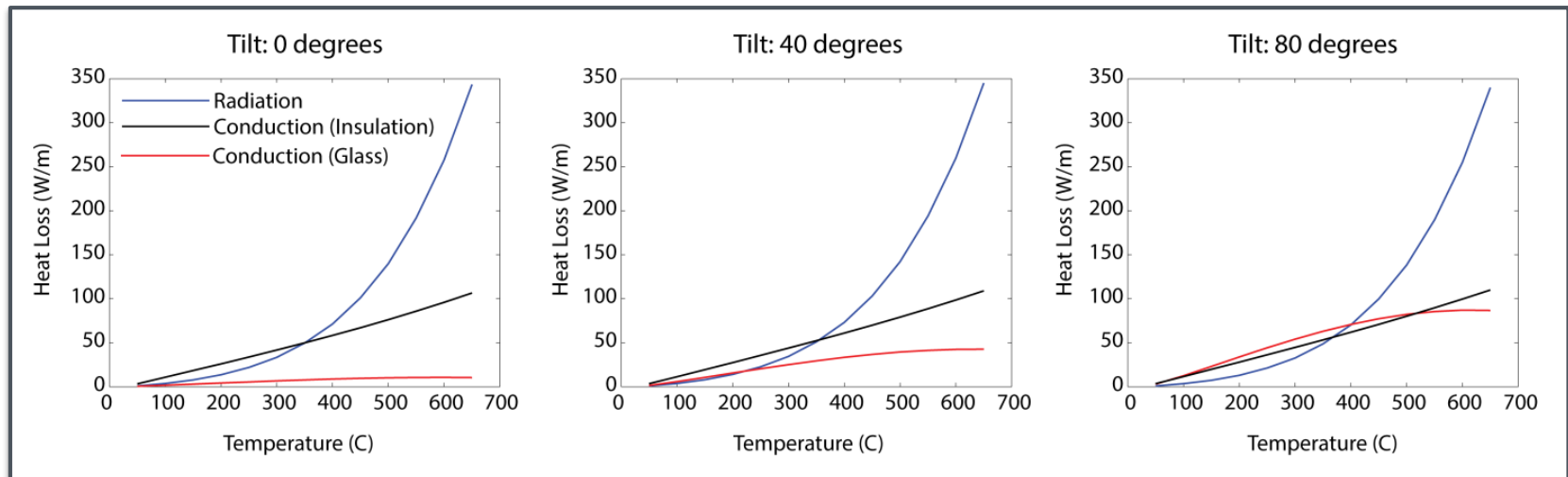
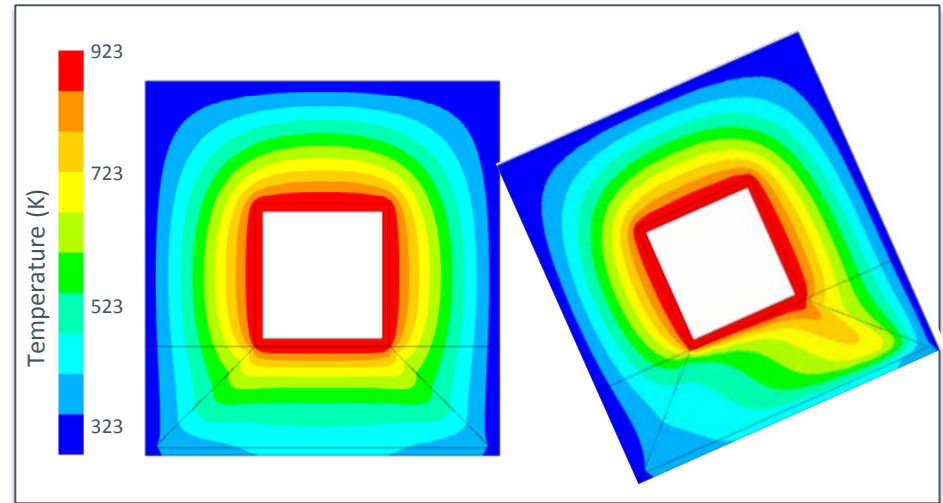


## 3D pipe flow model

Examine heat transfer from pipe to HTF

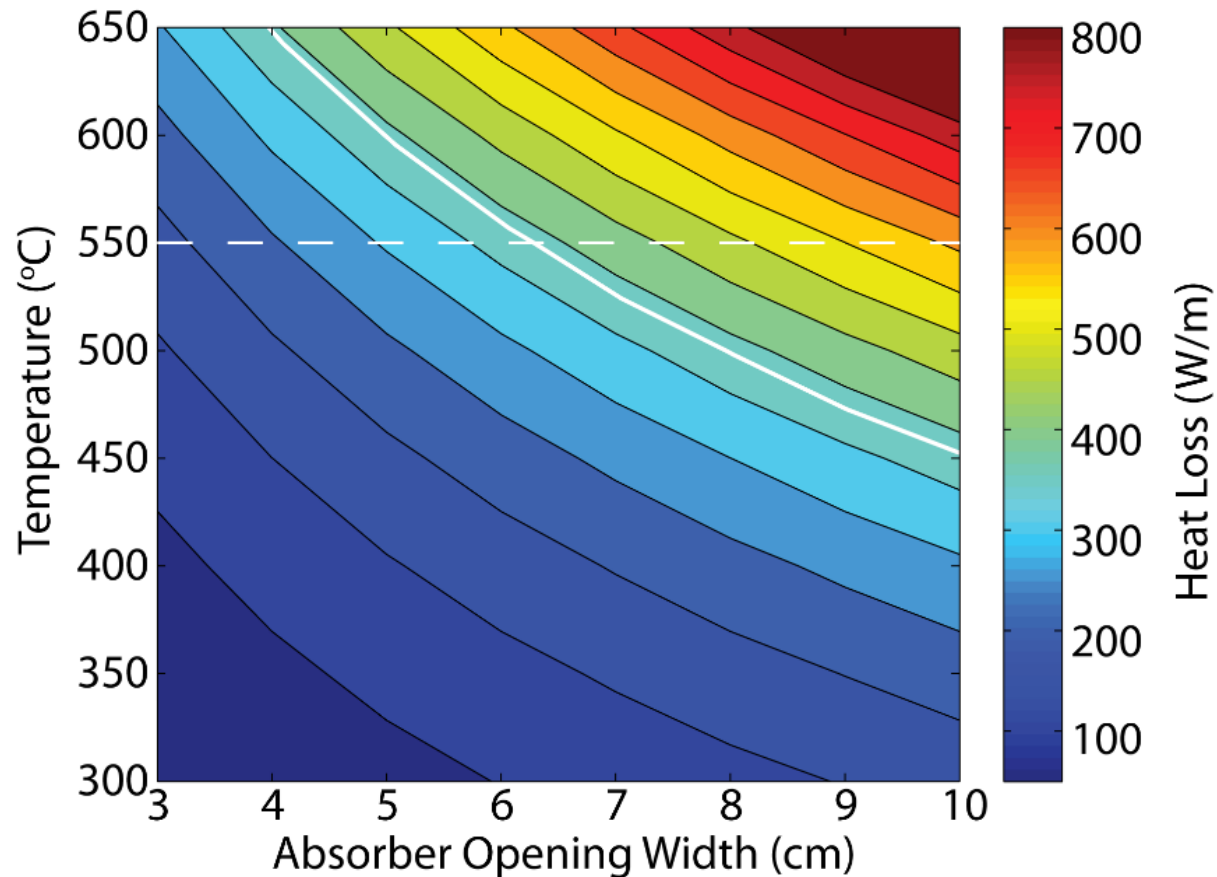
# Tilt Angle & Heat Loss Mechanisms

- Analyze heat loss pathways
- Convection cells appreciable after  $> 50^\circ$
- Majority insolation at low angle
- **Tilt losses not significant factor**

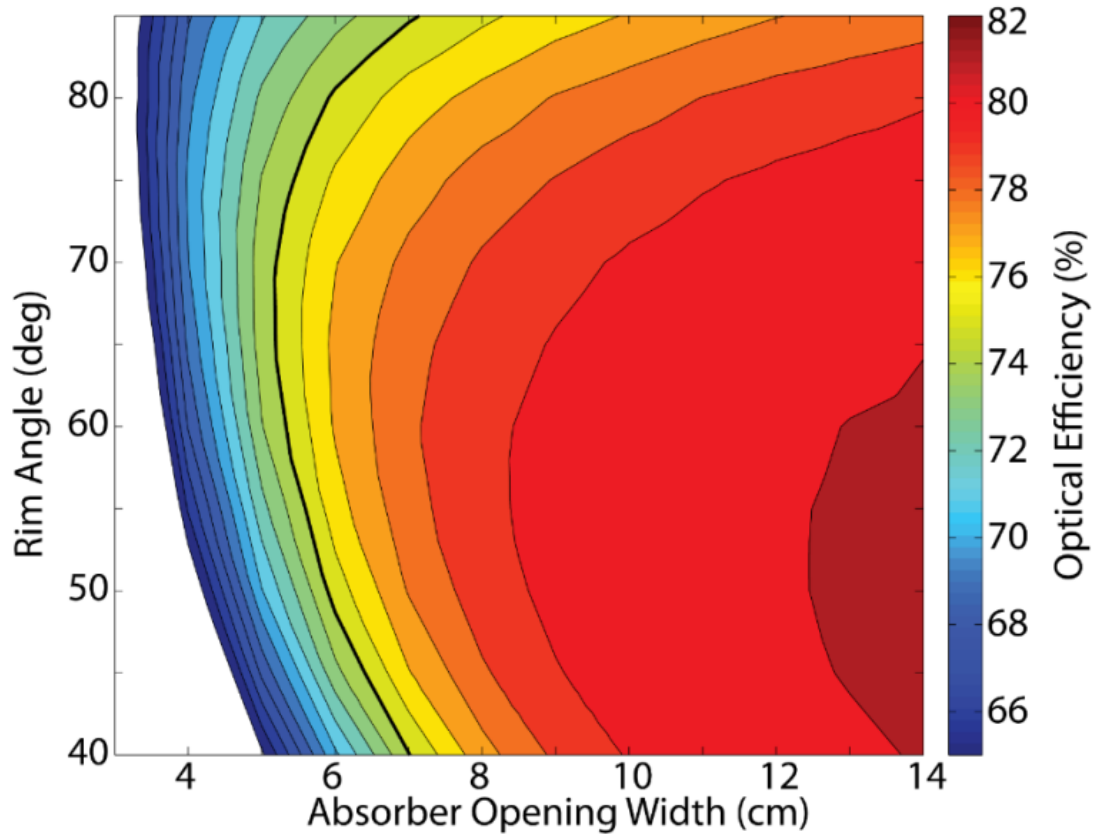




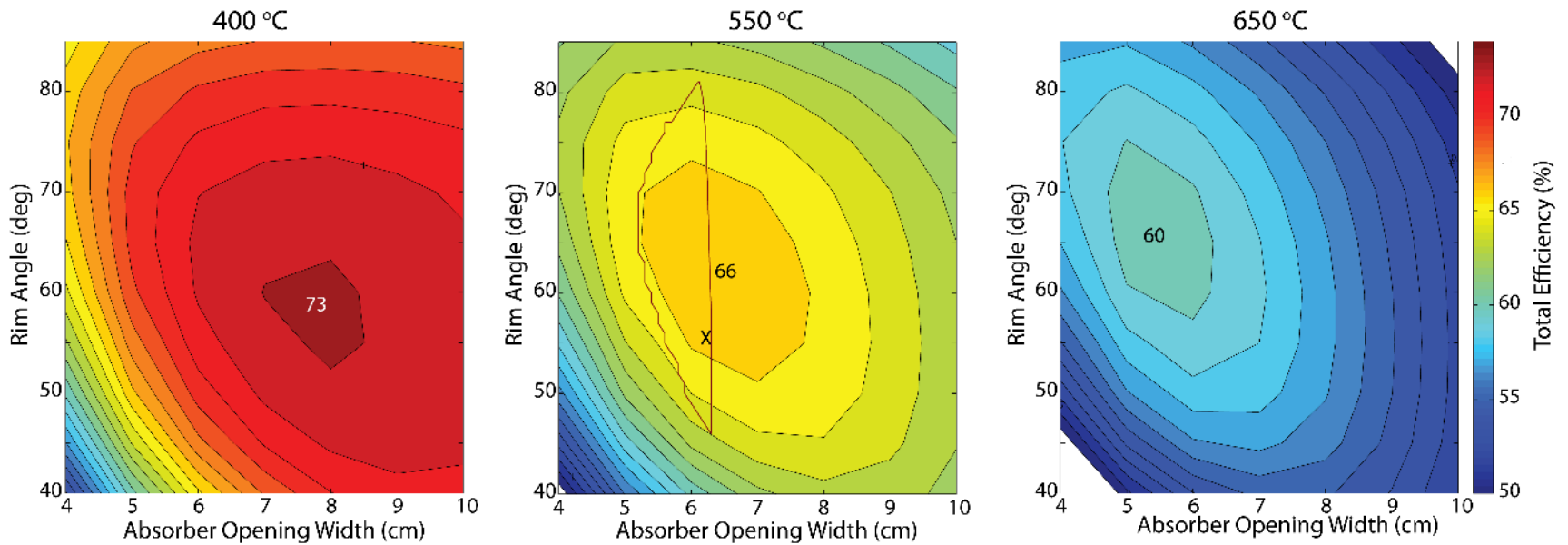
# Thermal Performance - $\eta_{\text{thermal}}$



# Optical Performance



# Co-optimized Efficiencies - $\eta_{total}$



# SolarMat2 Project Objectives

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1. Design for 30 Year Service Life
2. Design for Ease of Manufacture

## Approach

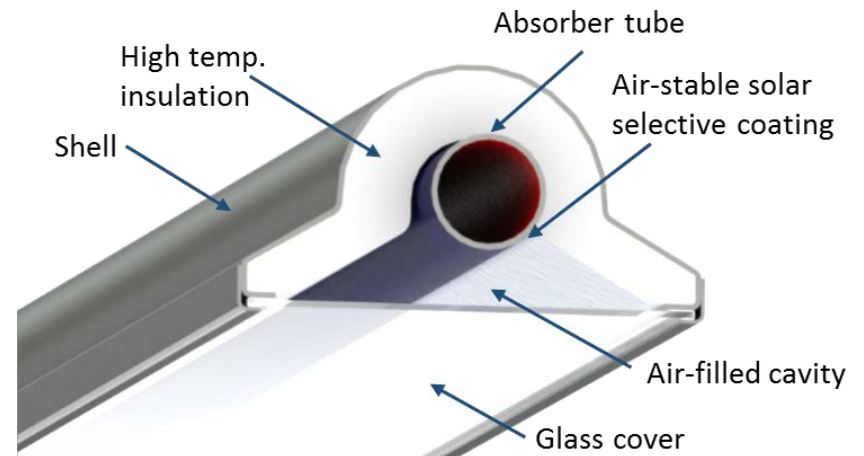
- Analysis, Design, Build, & Testing

### Receiver Components

- Expansion Joints
- Structure stiffness
- Seals
- Air Stable Selective Coating
- Microporous insulation



### Integrated Prototype

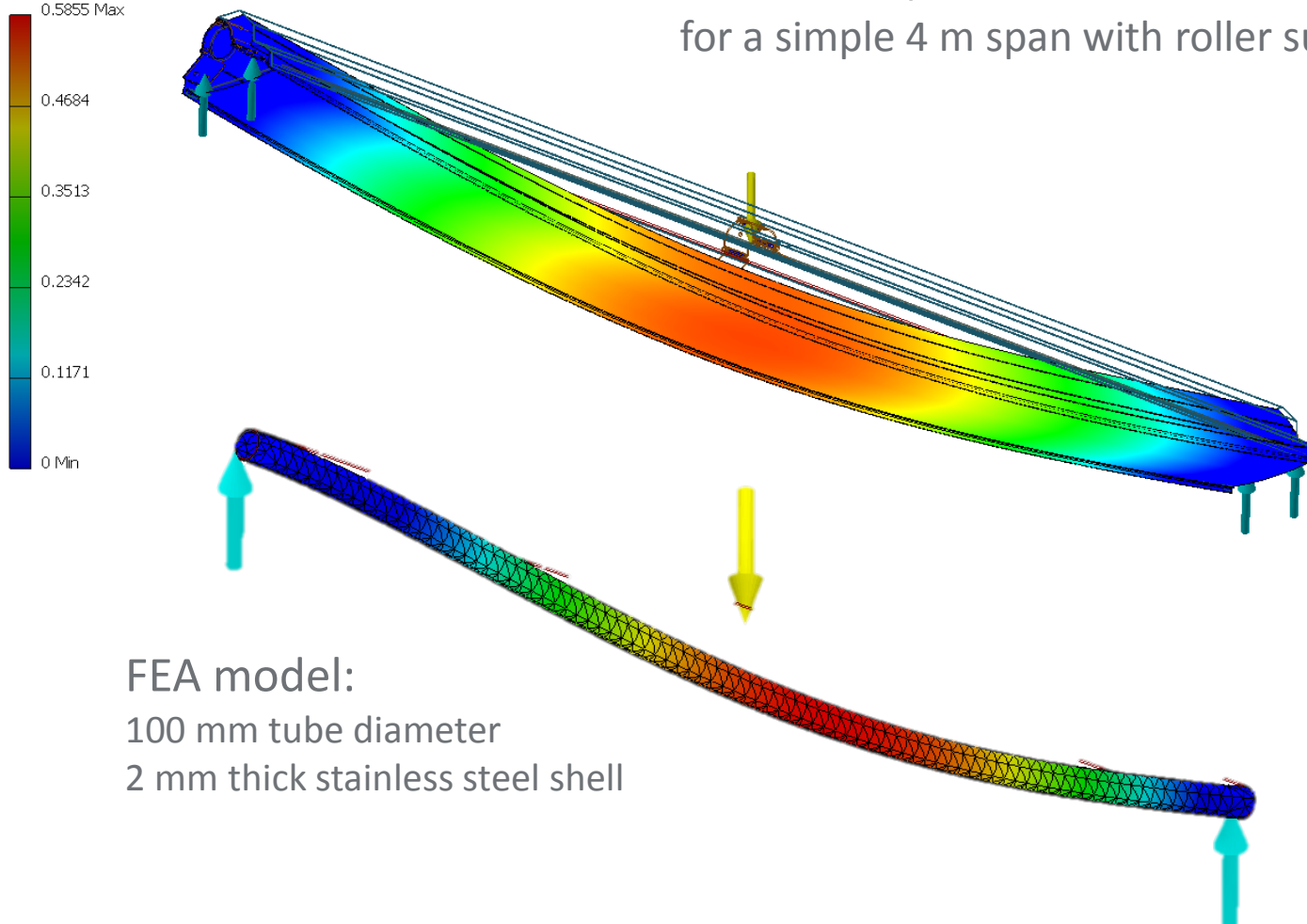


# Service Life Analysis: Mechanical Structural Stiffness

reduces maximum deflection by

**21%** compared to SOA absorber tube,  
for a simple 4 m span with roller supports at 0° tilt

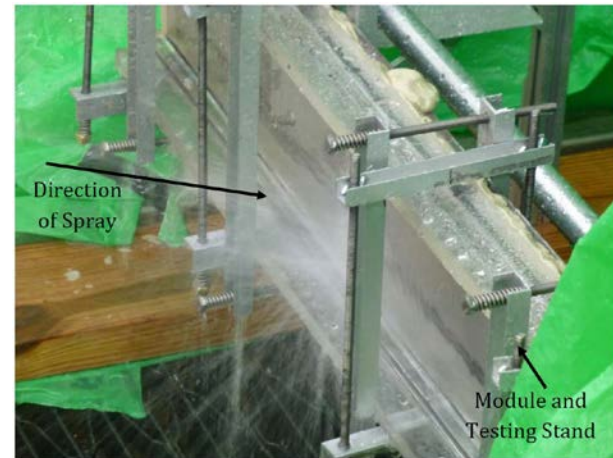
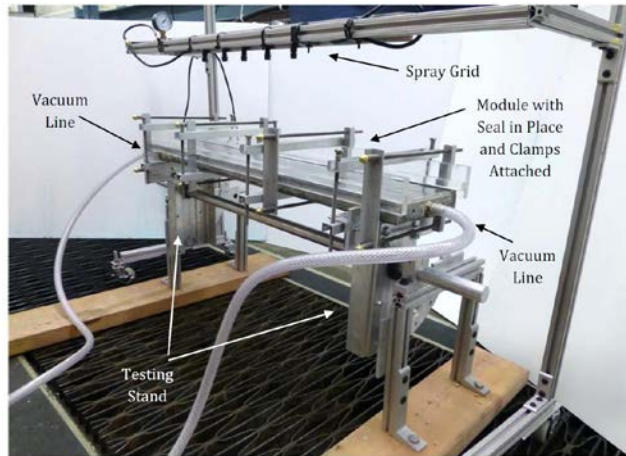
Type: Displacement  
Unit: mm  
11/6/2015, 10:31:21 AM



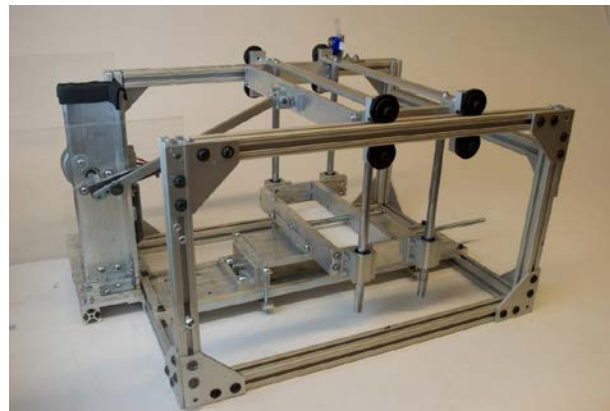
FEA model:  
100 mm tube diameter  
2 mm thick stainless steel shell

# Service Life Testing

## Water Intrusion Testing



## Accelerated Wear Testing



# Manufacturing Process Optimization

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## 1. Co-development of sourcing subassemblies and components

Collaborating closely with specialized suppliers of key parts:

- Air Stable Solar-Selective Coating
- Microporous Insulation
- Anti-Reflective Glass

Geometry and specifications tailored to fit manufacturing processes

Quality control with reduced risk

## 2. Pre-assembly of receiver modules

Efficient, standardized process using Design for Assembly (DFA) principles

Controlled assembly environment optimally located

Specialized fixtures to speed assembly

## 3. Field assembly

Simpler than similar procedures used for SOA receivers

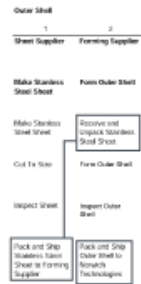
Worksite process treated as a standardized, controlled assembly operation

# Manufacturing Process Optimization

## ABSORBER



## SHELL



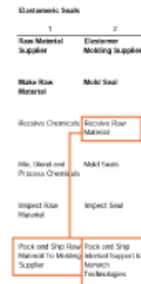
## INSULATION



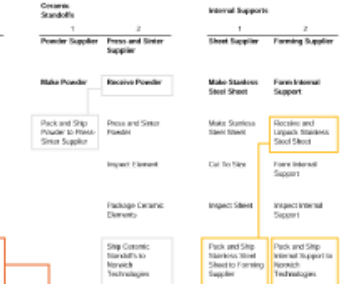
## GLASS



## SEALS



## INTERNAL SUPPORTS



**1**  
**Install Insulation into Shell**

Fixture Outer Shell (open facing up)

Lift Encapsulated Insulation assembly into position above Shell  
Press the Insulation assembly into Shell

**2**  
**Attach Inner Support Collars to Insulated Shell**

With the Shell assembly in the fixture, drill bolt holes for Inner Support fasteners

Place Inner Supports into position on Shell assembly  
Install Inner Support bolts, nuts, washers

**3**  
**Install Absorber Tube into Insulated Shell Assembly**

With the Shell assembly in the fixture, insert upper Ceramic Standoffs

Lift Tube above assembly  
Press Tube into Inner Support Collars

Insert Lower Ceramic Standoffs

**4**  
**Install Glass**

With the assembly in the fixture, use the spreading fixture to widen the opening of the Shell Assembly

Lift and locate glass directly above the gasketed receiving slots of the assembly  
Install glass in the gasketed receiving slots of the assembly

**5**  
**Package and Protect**

Lift completed assembly from fixture and assembly into shipping container

## RECEIVER PRE-ASSEMBLY





# SunTrap Path to Market

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- Field Demonstration of receiver string at conclusion of SolarMat2 award
- Pilot Project at increased scale with partner built on SolarMat2 work
- Commercial deployment with initial scale production
- IP Development  
file provisionals, US utility and international PCT patent applications





CSP Program Summit 2016

## **Novel Low-Cost Parabolic Trough Collector Structures – initial development and next steps**

SunShot Incubator award DE-EE0006687  
1 Year (\$700k DoE SunShot Funding)

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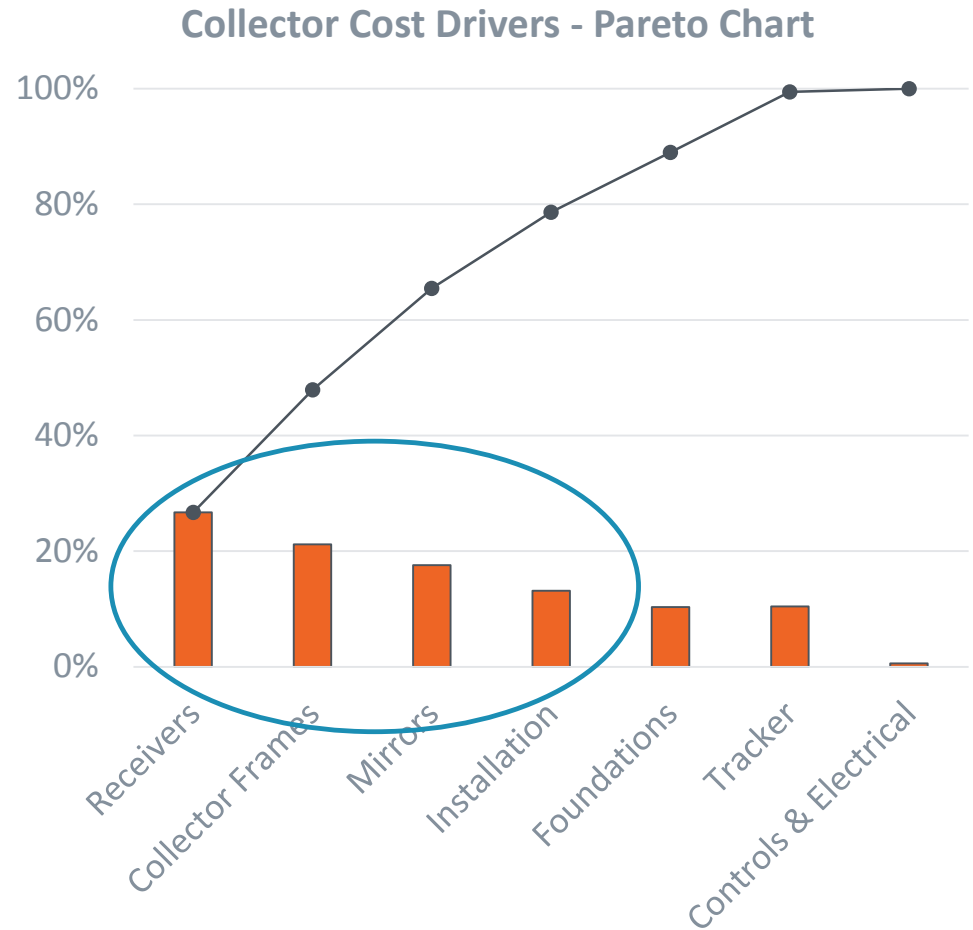
Joel Stettenheim, President & Principal Investigator

[energy.gov/sunshot](http://energy.gov/sunshot)



# Parabolic Trough Solar Field – Cost Drivers

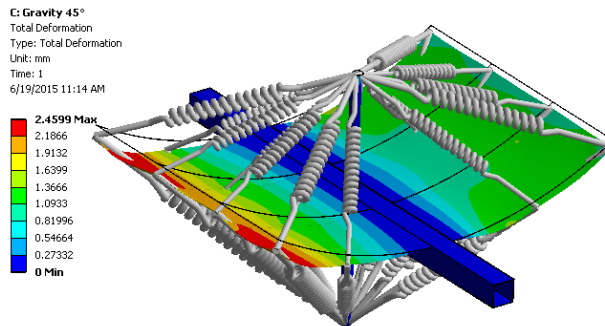
- SunTrap receiver
  - Incubator demonstration
- Novel collector structures
  - Reduce framing
  - Simplify assembly
  - Highly accurate mirrors at competitive cost



# Technology Development Protocol

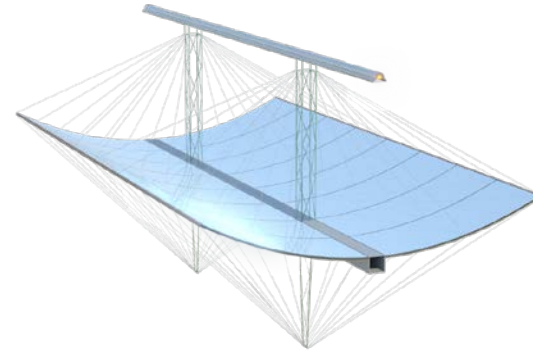
## Modeling

Mechanical and optical performance



## Analysis and Design

Vary configurations & component (mast, panels, tube,..)



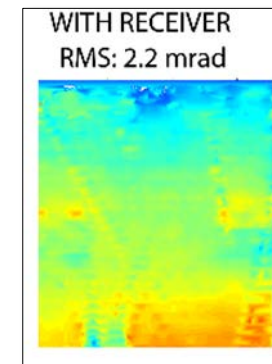
## Prototype Build

Assemble cable suspension & panel structure



## Testing and Validation

Test optical performance photogrammetry



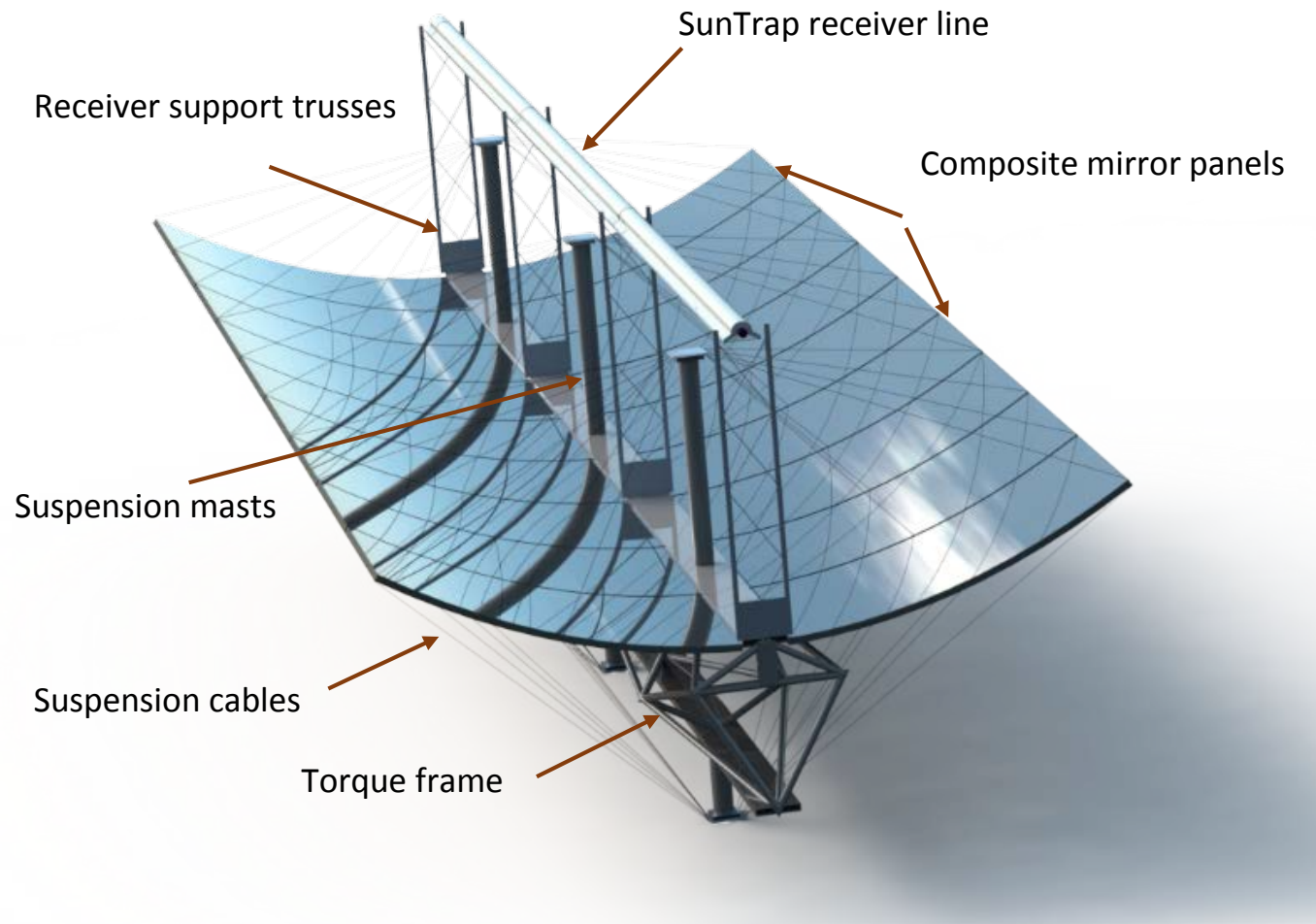
# Trough Structure Overview

- Survival:
  - Wind load torsion on long drive string – mirror breakage
- Operation:
  - Stable tracking orientation
  - Accurate shape and surface
- Space frame structures highly optimized
  - Gossamer LAT™ 7.3m, 8m



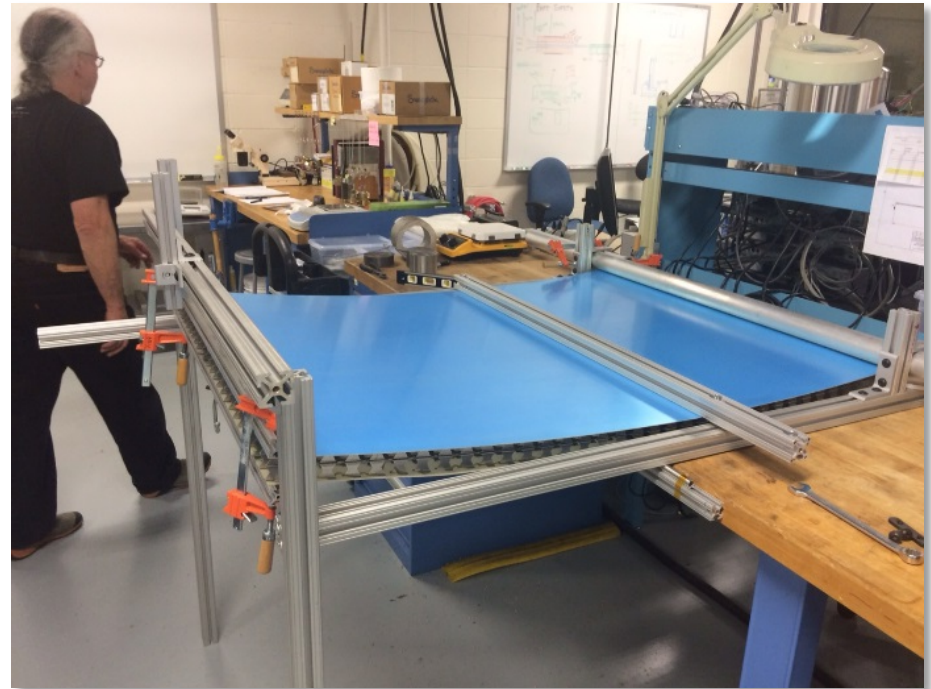
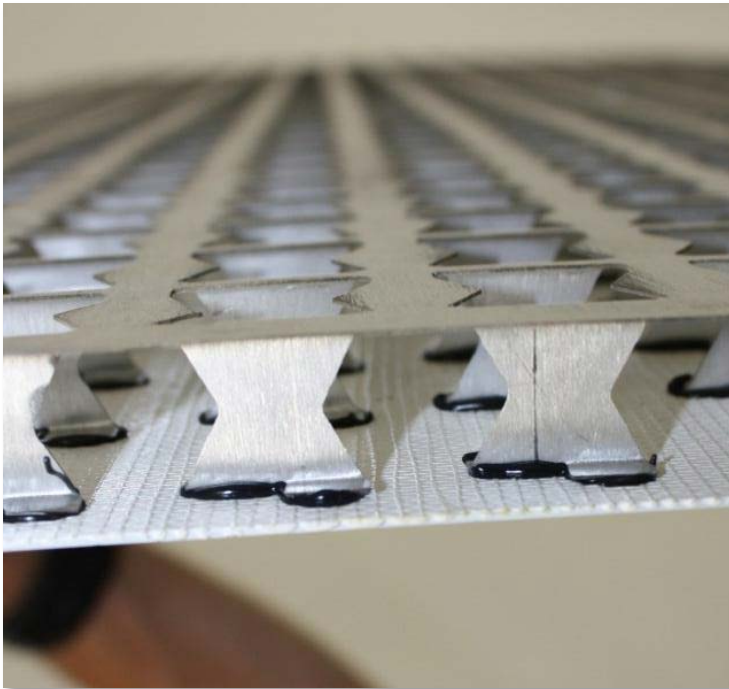
<http://news.3m.com/press-release/company/3m-and-gossamer-space-frames-inaugurate-worlds-largest-aperture-parabolic-trou>

# Collector Design & Analysis



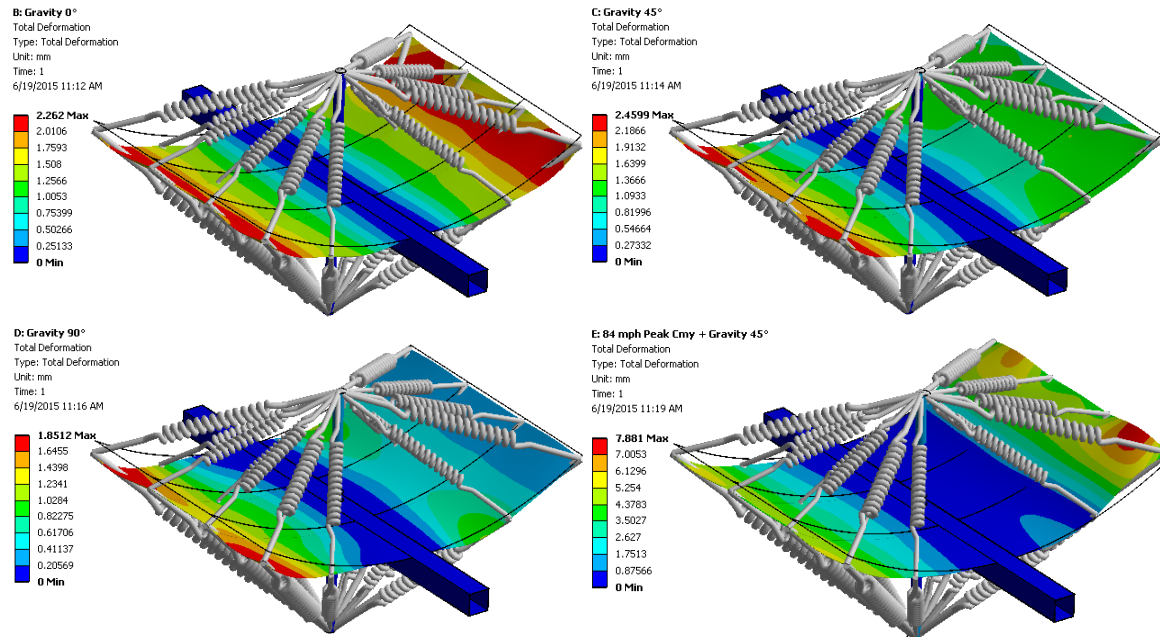
# Gossamer X-Perf™ Structural Mirror Panels

- High accuracy, lightweight structural composite mirror panels with thin glass or 3M mirror film
- Gossamer LAT™ 7.3m trough with 104x concentration
- Tunable for very high stiffness



# Collector Physical Modeling

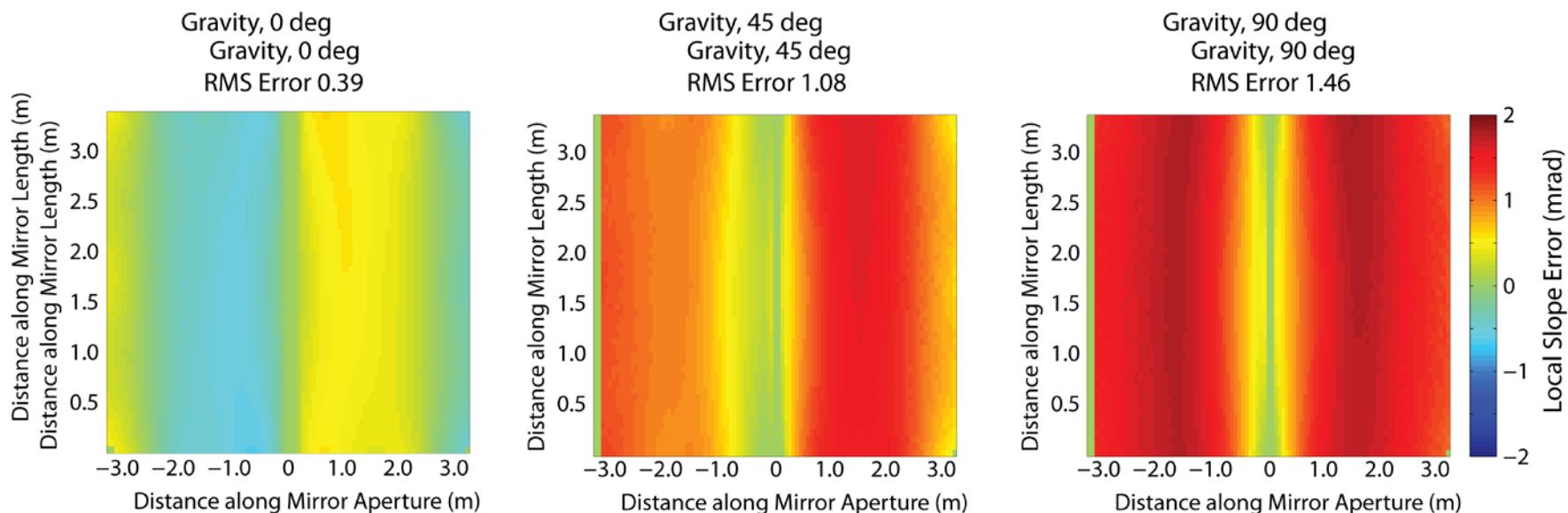
- Model with SolidWorks, ANSYS, and custom analytical
  - Deformations of panels and mast structures
  - Vary structural elements (e.g., torque tube, panel, mast, cables)
- Wind & Gravity load analysis





# Collector Optical Analysis from Mechanical Results

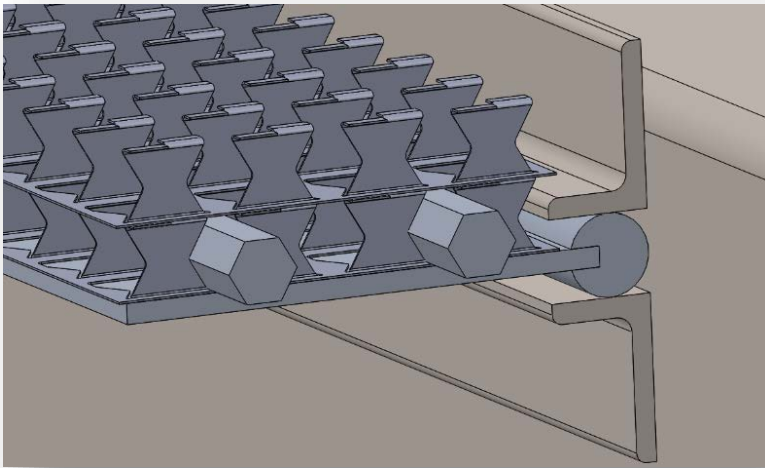
- Coupling of structural and optical models
  - Geometric Slope and Operational Effects
    - Displacement – panel, gravity & support structure
    - Scatter: Sun shape, tracking, specularity



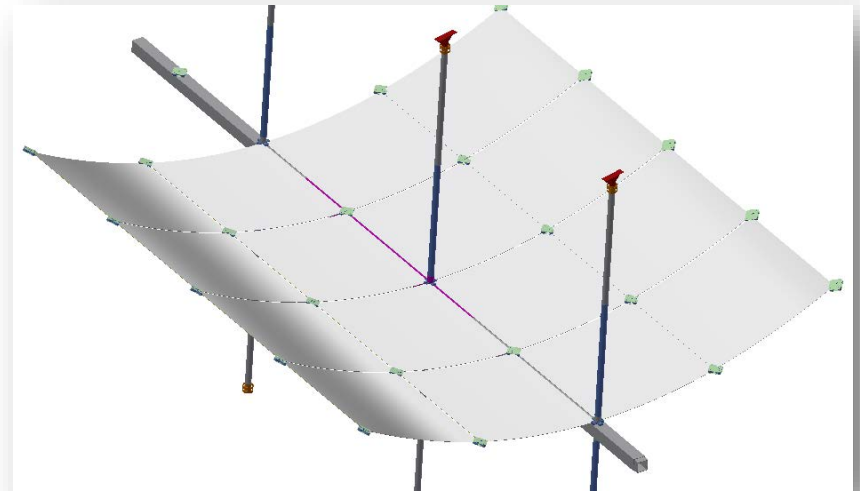
# Design Iterations

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- Iterative panel and support structural analysis and refinement



Gossamer X-Perf™ panel backing structure



Mast, cable and receiver structure

# Prototype Build – Suspension Trough

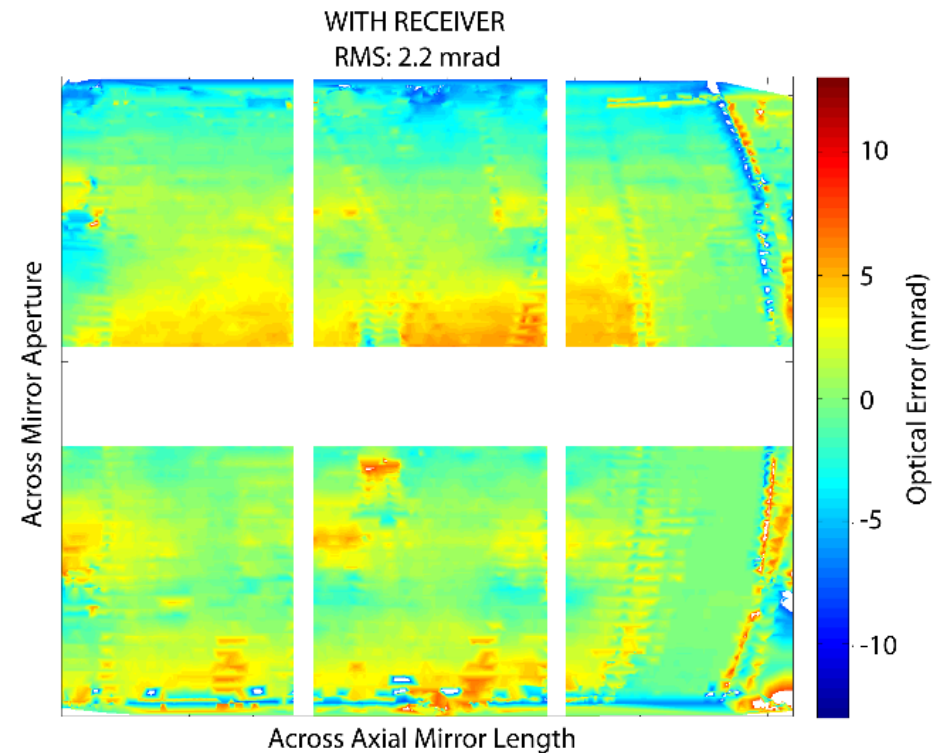
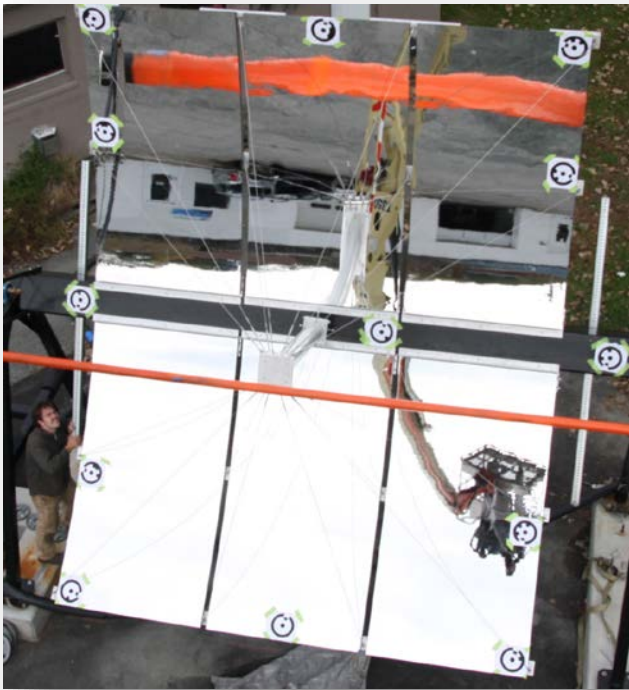
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- Use cables to define parabola, highly stiff X-Perf™ mirror panels to hold shape between mounting points
- High accuracy (2.2 mrad slope error for system)



# Testing – Development of Photogrammetry Tools

- NREL Observer method – rapid mirror error mapping
  - Reflected image of absorber on mirror surface
  - Measured as slope error



# Next-Stage Development

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- Optimized X-Perf™ mirror panels enable cantilever beyond supports, minimal framing to define parabola
- Torsional stiffness required to withstand wind, maintain tracking accuracy
  - Torque  $\sim$  aperture<sup>2</sup>, drive string length
  - Large aperture dilutes costs per mirror area, long drive string dilutes tracker cost but requires large, expensive drive
    - Increasing drive count allows less expensive drives and reduces governing torsional loads on collector frame
      - Unlock opportunities to simplify structure and assembly

# Path to Market

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- Pending Incubator grant for follow-on refinement
- Field Demonstration
- Pilot Project with development partner
- Commercial Deployment

# Project Team

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# Contact Information

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