

2024中国太阳能光热大会•敦煌

塔式太阳能光热电站定日镜场 优化设计研究

魏秀东

长春理工大学 光电工程学院



镜场布局方法

镜场效率计算

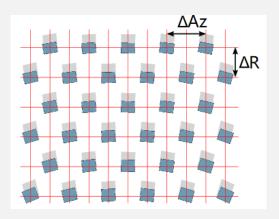
镜场优化设计

结果与讨论

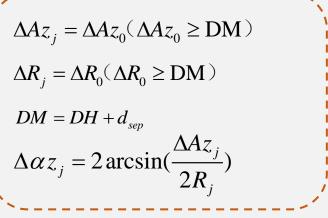


1.1 紧密布局

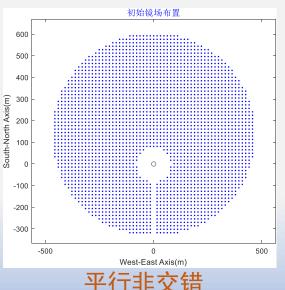
定日镜紧密排列在相互平行的直线或同心圆环上,方位间距和径向间距为常数,镜场疏密程度不变,镜场不分区。

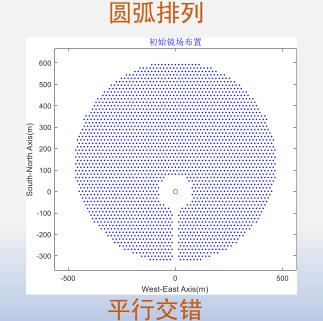


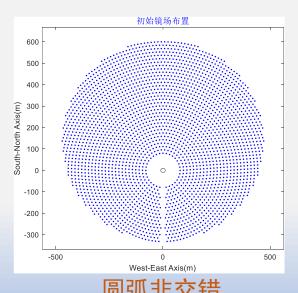
吸热塔



平行排列







 $\Delta A z_{i,1} = A z_0$

 $\Delta R_{i,1} = \Delta R_0$

 $\Delta R_{i,j} = \Delta R_{i,1}$

 $\Delta Z_0 = DZ_f \cdot HL$

 $\Delta Z_i = Z_f \cdot \Delta Z_0$

 $\Delta \alpha z_i = 2\arcsin(\frac{\Delta A z_{i,1}}{2R_{i,1}})$

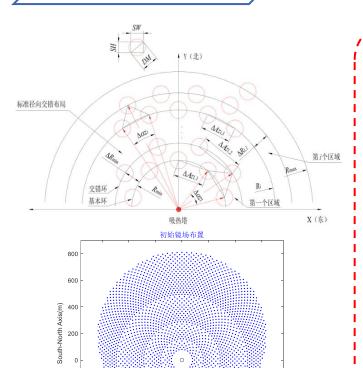
 $\Delta A z_{i,j} = 2R_{i,j} \cdot \sin(\Delta \alpha z_i / 2)$



1.2 径向交错布局

定日镜布置在以塔为中心的同心圆环上,前后环定日镜交错布置,同一区布置角相同,随着半径增大,镜场变稀疏,分区布置。 不同布局方式定日镜方位和径向间距的计算方法不同。

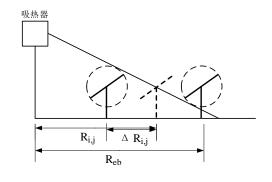
a) 标准径向交错



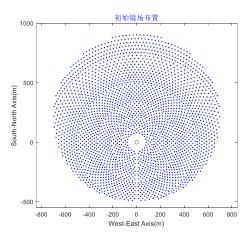
标准径向交错

West-East Axis(m)

b) 无挡光径向交错



无挡光间距



无挡光径向交错

$$\Delta A z_{i,1} = 2 \cdot HW$$

$$\Delta R_{i,j} = \begin{cases} \Delta R_0, (\Delta R_0 \ge \Delta R'_{i,j}) \\ \Delta R'_{i,j}, (\Delta R_0 < \Delta R'_{i,j}) \end{cases}$$

$$R_{eb} = \frac{-B - \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A}$$

$$A = -h_t^2 r_B^2$$

$$B = 2h_t \cdot r_B \cdot (h_t - h_h)$$

$$C = (LH / 2)^2 \cdot (1 + h_t^2 r_B^2) - (h_t - h_h)^2$$

$$r_B = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$a = h_t^2 [(LH / 2)^2 - R_{i,j}^2]$$

$$b = 2R_{i,j} \cdot h_t \cdot (h_t - h_h)$$

$$c = (LH / 2)^2 - (h_t - h_h)^2$$

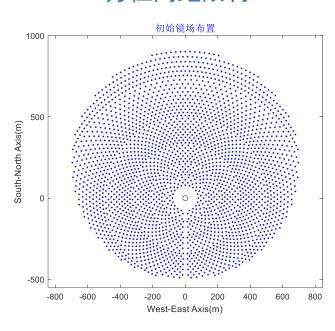
$$\Delta R'_{i,j} = (R_{eb} - R_{i,j}) / 2$$



镜场分区方法

三种分区方法

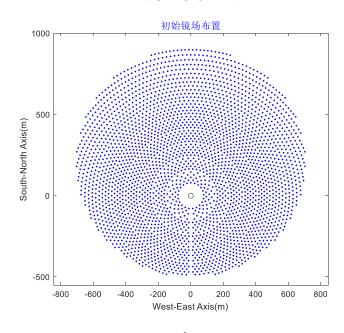
方位间距限制



 $A_f = \frac{\Delta A z_{i,k}}{\Delta A z_{i,1}}$

当 $A_f > A_{flim}$ 时,镜场进行分区

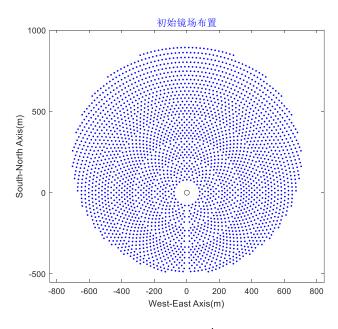
区域宽度限制



 $ZW_i = \sum_{j=1}^k \Delta R_{i,j}$

当ZW_i>ZW_{lim},镜场进行分区

镜场密度限制

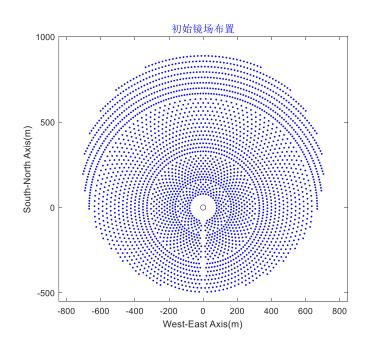


$$\rho_{i,j} = \frac{A_h}{\Delta R_{i,j} \cdot \Delta A z_{i,j}}$$

当 $\rho_{i,j} < \rho_{lim}$ 时,镜场进行分区



c) Campo布局



$$\Delta A z_{i,1} = DM$$

$$\Delta R_{i,1} = DM \cdot \Delta r_i$$

$$\Delta r_i = 0.866, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0...$$

$$\Delta R_{i,j} = \Delta R_{i,1}$$

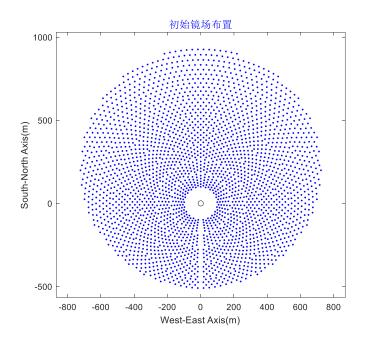
$$\Delta \alpha z_1 = 2^1 \Delta \alpha z_2... = 2^{i-1} \Delta \alpha z_i = 2 \arcsin(\frac{DM}{2R_{1,1}})$$

$$\Delta A z_{i,j} = 2R_{i,j} \cdot \sin(\Delta \alpha z_i / 2)$$

$$\Delta Z_i = \Delta R_{i,1}$$

分区条件: $\Delta Az_{i,j} = 2DM$

d) Delsol布局



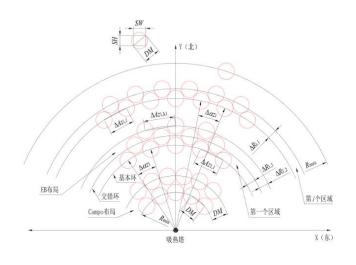
$$\Delta R_{i,j} = (1.14424 \cot \theta_{i,j} - 1.0935 + 3.0684 \theta_{i,j} - 1.1256 \theta_{i,j}^{2}) \cdot LH / 2$$

$$\Delta A Z_{i,1} = (1.791 + 0.6396 \theta_{i,1}) \cdot WH + \frac{0.02873}{\theta_{i,1} - 0.04902}$$

$$\Delta A Z_{i,j} = 2R_{i,j} \cdot \sin(\Delta \alpha Z_{i} / 2)$$

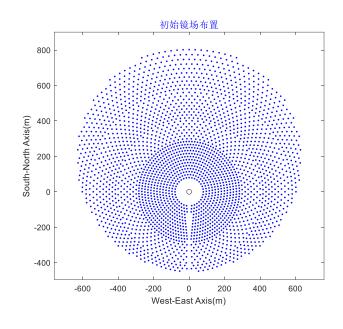


1.3 混合布局

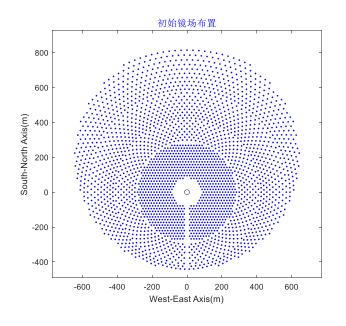


 $\Delta A z_{1,j} = \Delta A z_0$ $\Delta R_{1,j} = \Delta R_0$

紧密布局满足无挡光间距条件, 计算每行或每环的无挡光间距 $\Delta R'_{I,j}$, 当 $\Delta R_{I,j} \approx C_f \cdot \Delta R_0$ 时,结束 近塔区密集布局, C_f 表示混合 布局过渡因子。



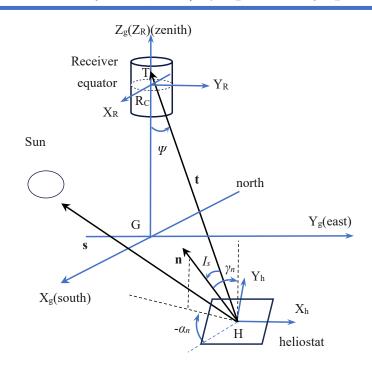
径向非交错+无挡光径向交错



平行交错+无挡光径向交错

二、镜场效率计算





定日镜瞬时效率

$$\eta_{hel}(t) = \eta_{ref}(t) \cdot \eta_{\cos}(t) \cdot \eta_{att}(t) \cdot \eta_{bs}(t) \cdot \eta_{int}(t)$$

定日镜年均效率

$$\eta_{hel,annual} = rac{\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{365} \int_{sunrise}^{sunset} \eta_{hel}(t) I(t) dt}{\displaystyle\sum_{sunrise}^{365} \int_{sunrise}^{sunset} I(t) dt}$$

镜场平均效率

$$oldsymbol{\eta_{field,annual}} = rac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_h} oldsymbol{\eta_{hel,annual,i}}}{N_h}$$

2.1 余弦效率

定日镜法线的单位向量n可表示为

$$\mathbf{n} = \frac{\mathbf{s} + \mathbf{t}}{|\mathbf{s} + \mathbf{t}|} \qquad \eta_{\cos} = \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{s}$$

$$\cos I_{s} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[\sin \theta_{s} \cos \Psi - \cos(\theta - A_{s}) \cos \theta_{s} \sin \Psi + 1 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

2.2 大气衰减效率

Schmitz 等人提出的能见度40km

$$f_{at} = 0.99321 - 0.0001176 \times SLR + 1.97 \times 10^{-8} \times SLR^{2} \quad (SLR \le 1000m)$$

$$f_{at} = e^{-0.0001106 \times SLR} \quad (SLR > 1000m)$$

Kistler等人提出的能见度23km

$$f_{at} = 0.99326 - 0.1046 \times SLR + 0.017 \times SLR^2 - 0.002845 \times SLR^3$$

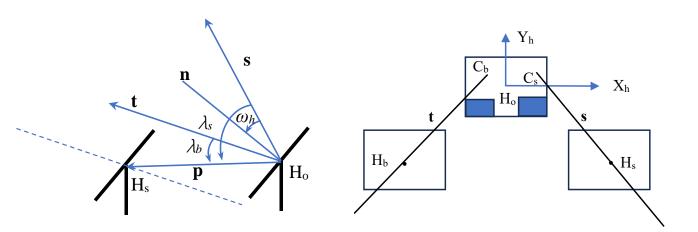
能见度为5km时

$$f_{at} = 0.98707 - 0.2748 \times SLR + 0.3394 \times SLR^2$$

二、镜场效率计算



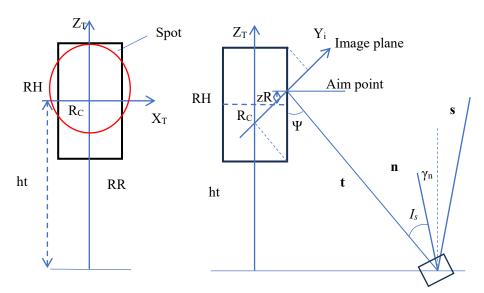
2.3 阴影挡光效率



存在阴影的条件是: $\cos \lambda_s > 0$ 存在挡光的条件是: $\cos \lambda_b > 0$

$$\eta_{bs} = \frac{A_{bs}}{A_h} \qquad \eta_{bs} = 1 - \frac{N_{bs}}{N_m}$$

2.4 截断效率



解析法计算截断效率

$$Flux(x, y) = \frac{P_h}{2\pi\sigma_{tot}^2} \exp(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma_{tot}^2})$$

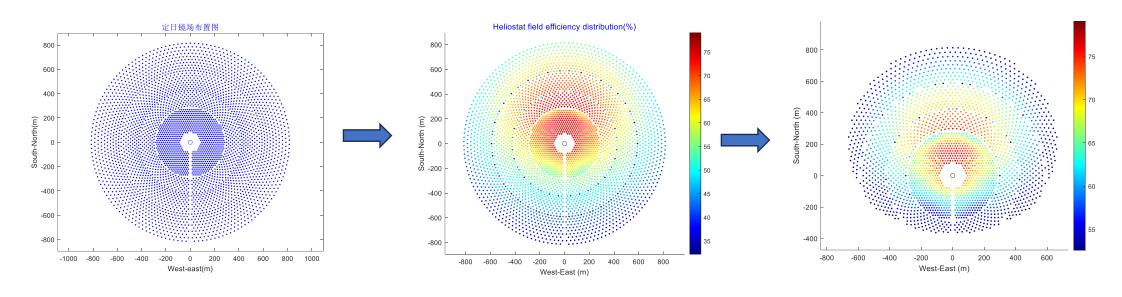
$$\eta_{int} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{tot}^2} \int_{y_{min}}^{y_{max}} \int_{x_{min}}^{x_{max}} \exp(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma_{tot}^2}) dx dy$$

$$f_{int} = \int_{x=-RR}^{x=RR} \frac{1}{\sigma_{tot} \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_{tot}^2}) dx \cdot \int_{y=(-\frac{RH}{2} - zR)\sin\Psi}^{y=(\frac{RH}{2} - zR)\sin\Psi} \frac{1}{\sigma_{tot} \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_{tot}^2}) dy$$

三、镜场优化设计



3.1 优化设计方法



Step1: 生成初始镜场布置, 定日镜为设计值的1~2倍;

Step2: 计算定日镜的年 均光学效率

Step3:选择效率最优的定日 镜,定日镜数等于设计值

改变镜场布置参数,生成不同的镜场布置,从中选择效率最优的镜场,作为最终镜场布置。

三、镜场优化设计



3.2 镜场边界限制方法

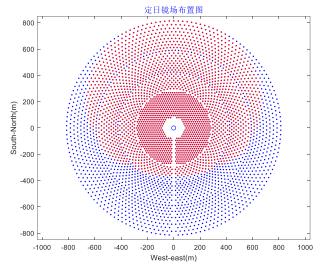
传统方法:以塔基中心为圆心、Rmax为半径的圆,边界方程为:

$$x_g^2 + y_g^2 = R_{\text{max}}^2$$

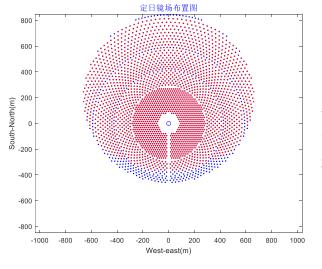
新方法: 镜场中心偏移因子E_c, 镜场中心向北偏移, 边界方程表示为:

$$x_g^2 + [y_g - (1 - E_c) / (1 + E_c) \cdot R_{\text{max}}]^2 = R_{\text{max}}^2$$

定日镜数量减小, 节省优化设计时间



初始镜场布置,定日镜数量为3978面,从中选择2650面



初始镜场布置,定日镜数量为2918面,从中选择2650面

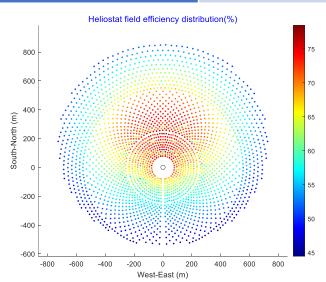
四、结果与讨论



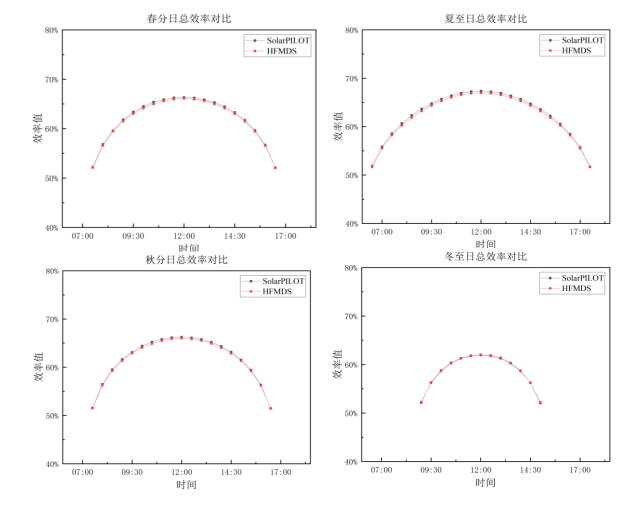
4.1 模型正确性验证

Gemasolar镜场布置参数

参数名称	数值
地理纬度/°	37.4
定日镜数/面	2650
定日镜高度/m	9.752
定日镜宽度/m	12.305
塔光学高度/m	147
吸热器高度/m	14.2
吸热器直径/m	8.9



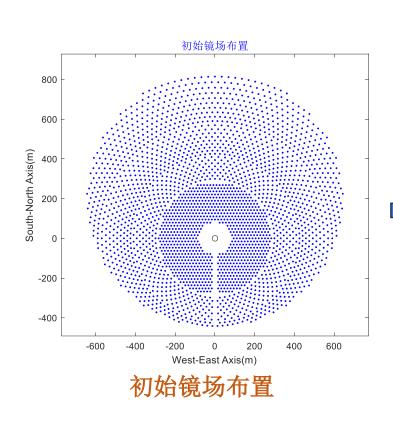
以Gemasolar镜场为例,使用本模型和SolarPilot软件分别计算春分、 夏至、秋分和冬至的镜场光学效率分布,二者计算结果最大偏差为 0.2%

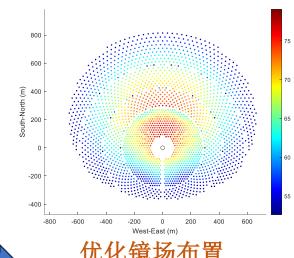


四、结果与讨论

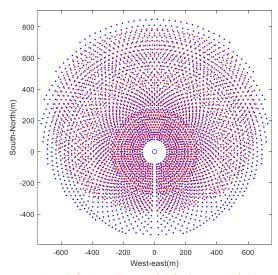


4.2 新镜场设计





优化镜场布置



新镜场与原镜场比较

计算条件: $\sigma_{\text{sun}} = 2.51 \text{mrad}$, $\sigma_{\text{bq}} = 1.5 \text{mrad}$, $\sigma_{\rm trk}$ =1.5mrad,太阳高度角大于10°,每月 第21日作为计算典型日,时间采样范围为 太阳时6: 00~18: 00, 间隔为0.2小时。

参数名称	Gemasolar 镜 场	新设计镜场
定日镜数	2650个	2650个
镜场占地面积	158.8万m ²	124.2万m ²
年均镜场余弦效率	78.47	79.97
年均镜场阴影挡光	96.69	96.8
年均镜场截断效率	94.28	95.41
年均镜场反射效率	89.28	89.28
年均镜场大气衰减效率	94.53	94.75
年均镜场光学效率	60.35	62.45
镜场年最大光学效率	66.86	68.73



魏秀东

Email:weixiudong211@163.com

长春理工大学 光电工程学院