RADIATIVE HEAT TRANSFER IN A SOLAR FREE-FALLING PARTICLE RECEIVER

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Solar particle receivers are being pursued to enable higher temperatures (>700 °C) with direct storage for next-generation dispatchable concentrating solar power (CSP) plants, process heating, thermochemistry, and solar fuels production [1]. Advancements in the free-falling solar particle receiver technologies mainly aim to increase radiation absorption by the particle curtain [1]. A particle receiver analysis is a complex problem of two-phase flow dynamics and heat transfer, involving extensive multi-scale multi-physics modelling. Here, we present numerical modelling of particle–gas mass–momentum equation coupled to the radiative transfer equation using Eulerian–Eulerian and the discrete ordinates method in a novel multi-stage free-falling particle receiver as shown in Figure 1.





Fig.1: Solar free-falling particle receiver: (a) schematic diagram, (b) experimental setup, and (c) numerically calculated particle volume fraction.

Fig.2: Numerically calculated reflection loss for single- and multi-stage free-falling particle receivers as a function of receiver height and trough reflectivity.

The multi-stage receiver is designed to hold and release the falling particles by uniformly placed troughs (Fig. 1a). The repeated falling pattern creates a denser particle curtain as shown in Figs. 1b and 1c. Figure 2 shows that reflection losses can be reduced by more than 50% by employing a multi-stage instead of a single-stage free-falling particle receiver.

Future work includes modelling of a full-scale receiver system by coupling multi-phase mass, momentum, energy and radiative transport for two-phase flows featuring polydisperse particles.

References

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