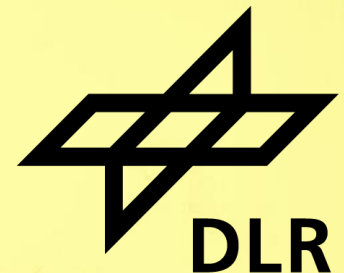


IMPACT OF MODEL SIMPLIFICATIONS ON THE ANNUAL YIELD OF CSP SYSTEMS

Matthias Loevenich, *German Aerospace Center (DLR), Institute of Solar Research*
SolarPACES 2022, Albuquerque, New Mexico



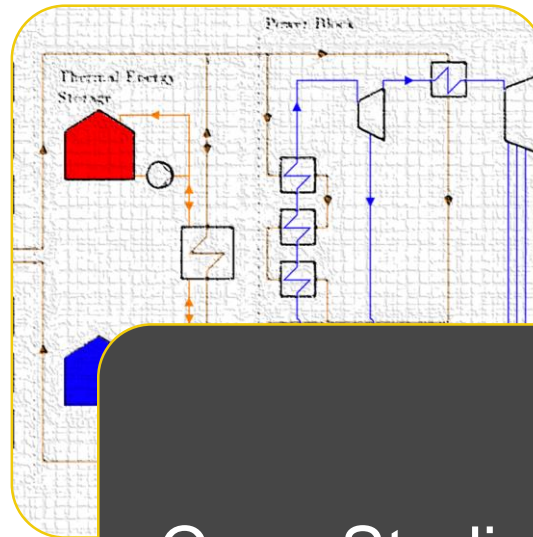
What is the best Approach to optimize CSP Systems?



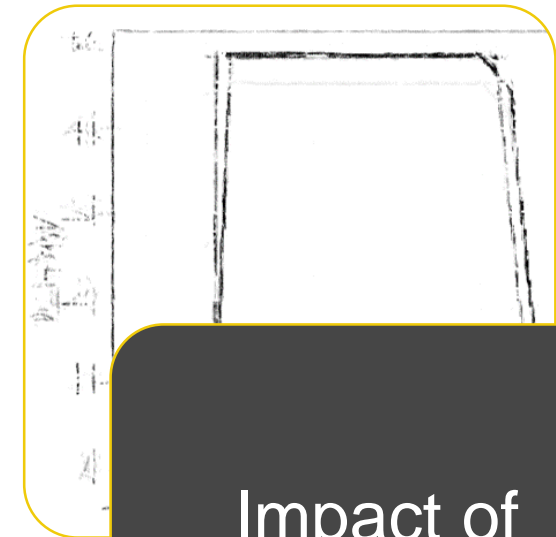
Outline

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{\mathbf{y}_s(\cdot)} F_{II,s}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_s(\cdot)) = \int_{\mathcal{T}_s} \hat{F}_{II}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_s(t), \mathbf{p}_s(t)) dt \\ & \text{s. t. } \mathbf{y}_s^d(t=0) = \mathbf{y}_{s,0} \\ & \quad \dot{\mathbf{y}}_s^d(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_s(t), \mathbf{p}_s(t)) \\ & \quad \mathbf{g}_{II}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_s(t), \mathbf{p}_s(t)) \leq \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

Optimization
of CSP
Systems



Case Studies
and Models



Impact of
Model
Simplifications

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} F_I(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} w_s F_{II,s}^*(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\text{s. t. } g_I(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$$

$$h_I(\mathbf{x}) = 0$$

$$F_{II,s}^*(\mathbf{x}) = \min_{\mathbf{y}_s(\cdot)} F_{II,s}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_s(\cdot)) = \int_{\mathcal{T}_s} \dot{F}_{II}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_s(t), \mathbf{p}_s(t)) dt$$

$$\text{s. t. } \mathbf{y}_s^d(t=0) = \mathbf{y}_{s,0}^d$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{y}}_s^d(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_s(t), \mathbf{p}_s(t))$$

$$g_{II}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_s(t), \mathbf{p}_s(t)) \leq 0$$

$$h_{II}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_s(t), \mathbf{p}_s(t)) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{y}_s(t) = [\mathbf{y}_s^d(t), \dots]$$

}

$\forall s \in \mathcal{S}$

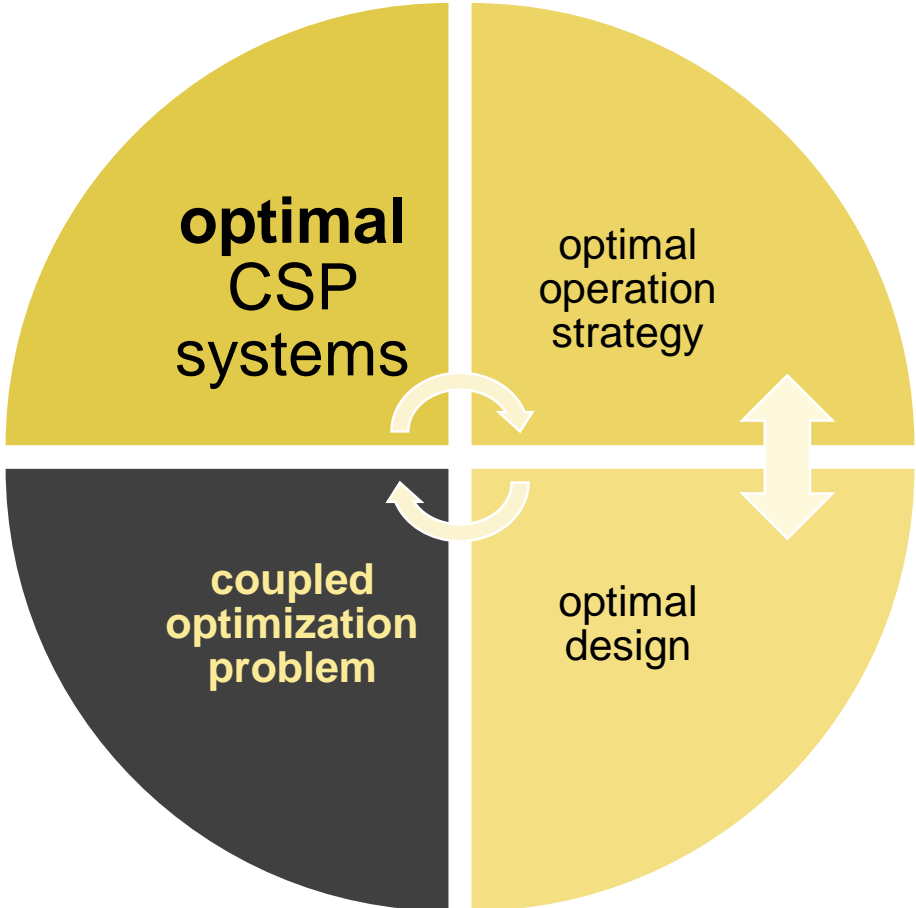
$\forall t \in \mathcal{T}_s$

OPTIMIZATION OF CSP SYSTEMS

$$\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_x} \times \mathbb{Z}^{m_x}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{|\mathcal{S}|}\}$$

Optimization of CSP Systems: A Coupled Optimization Problem

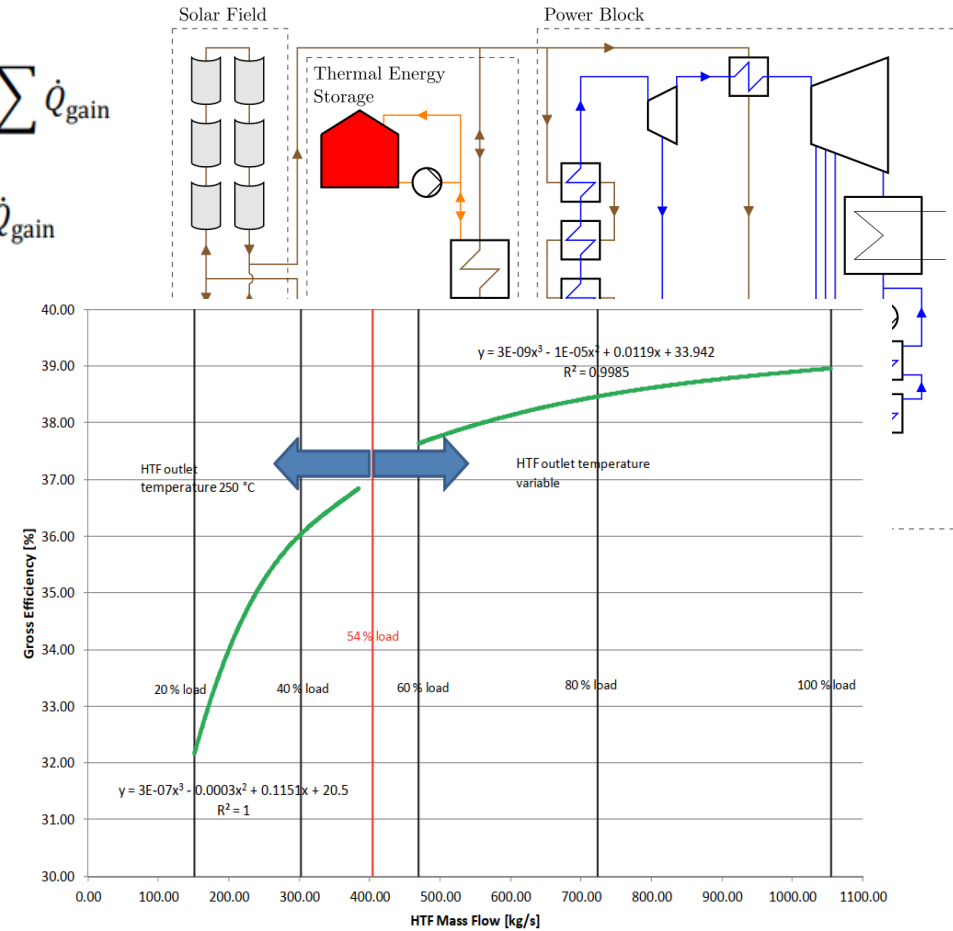


Annual Yield Assessment of CSP Systems

- annual yield assessment
 - typical operational year
 - time steps of 15 - 60 min
 - quasi-dynamic modeling
 - mass flow based approach
 - equation based and data driven models
 - discrete and continuous variables
 - non linear dependencies

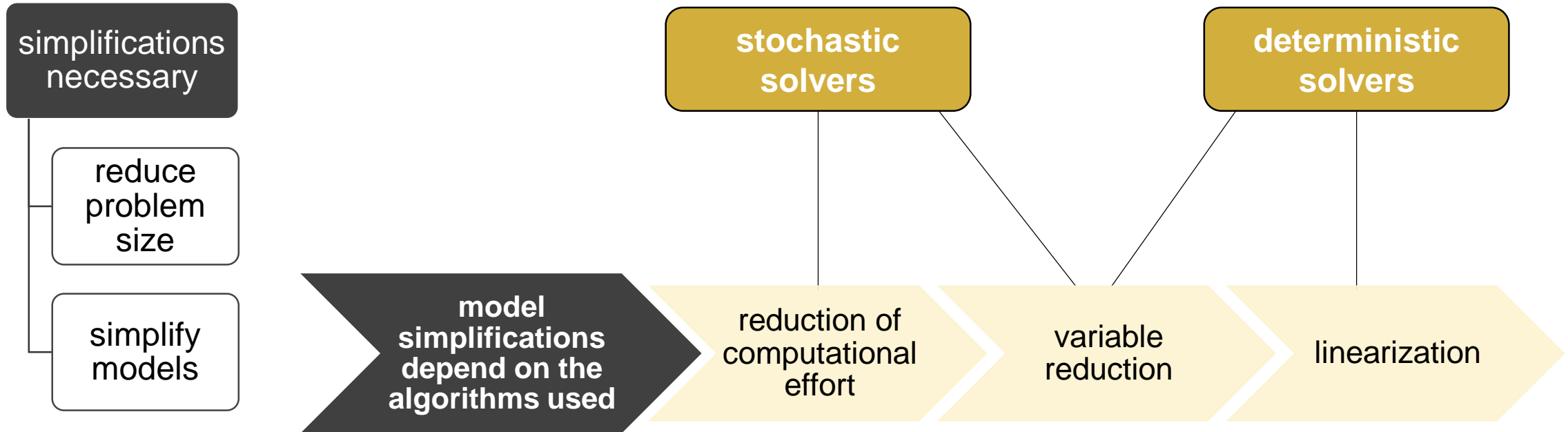
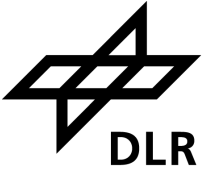
$$\frac{dE^{SF}}{dt} = \dot{Q}_{avail} - \sum \dot{Q}_{loss} + \sum \dot{Q}_{gain}$$

$$\dot{Q}^{SF} = \dot{Q}_{avail} - \sum \dot{Q}_{loss} + \sum \dot{Q}_{gain}$$



- complex Mixed Integer Nonlinear Problem (MINLP)
- simplifications are necessary to solve the optimization problem efficiently

Today's Topic: Model Simplifications

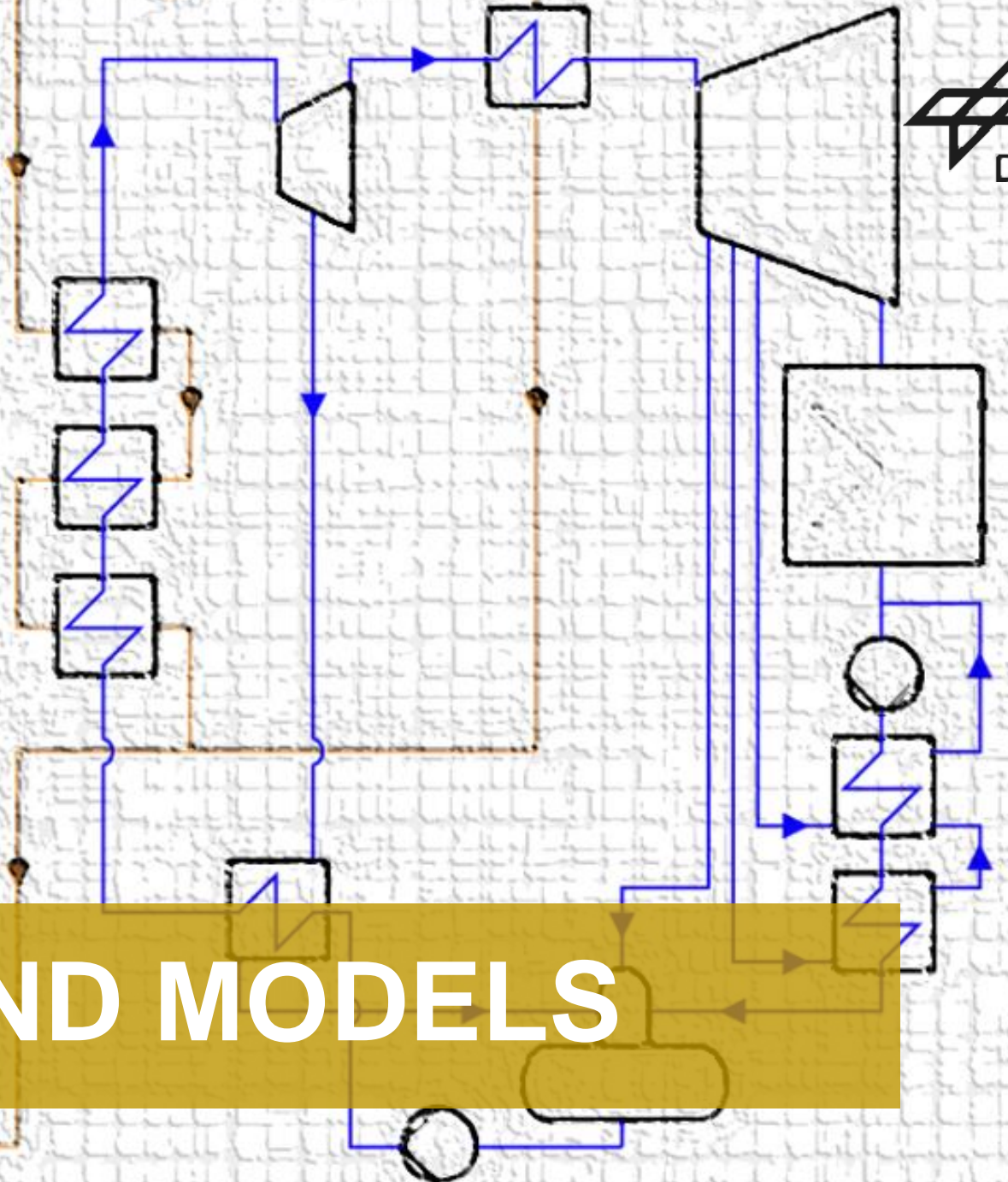


- investigate the **influence of model simplifications** on the typical operational year to **interpret and tune** the results of the **optimization**

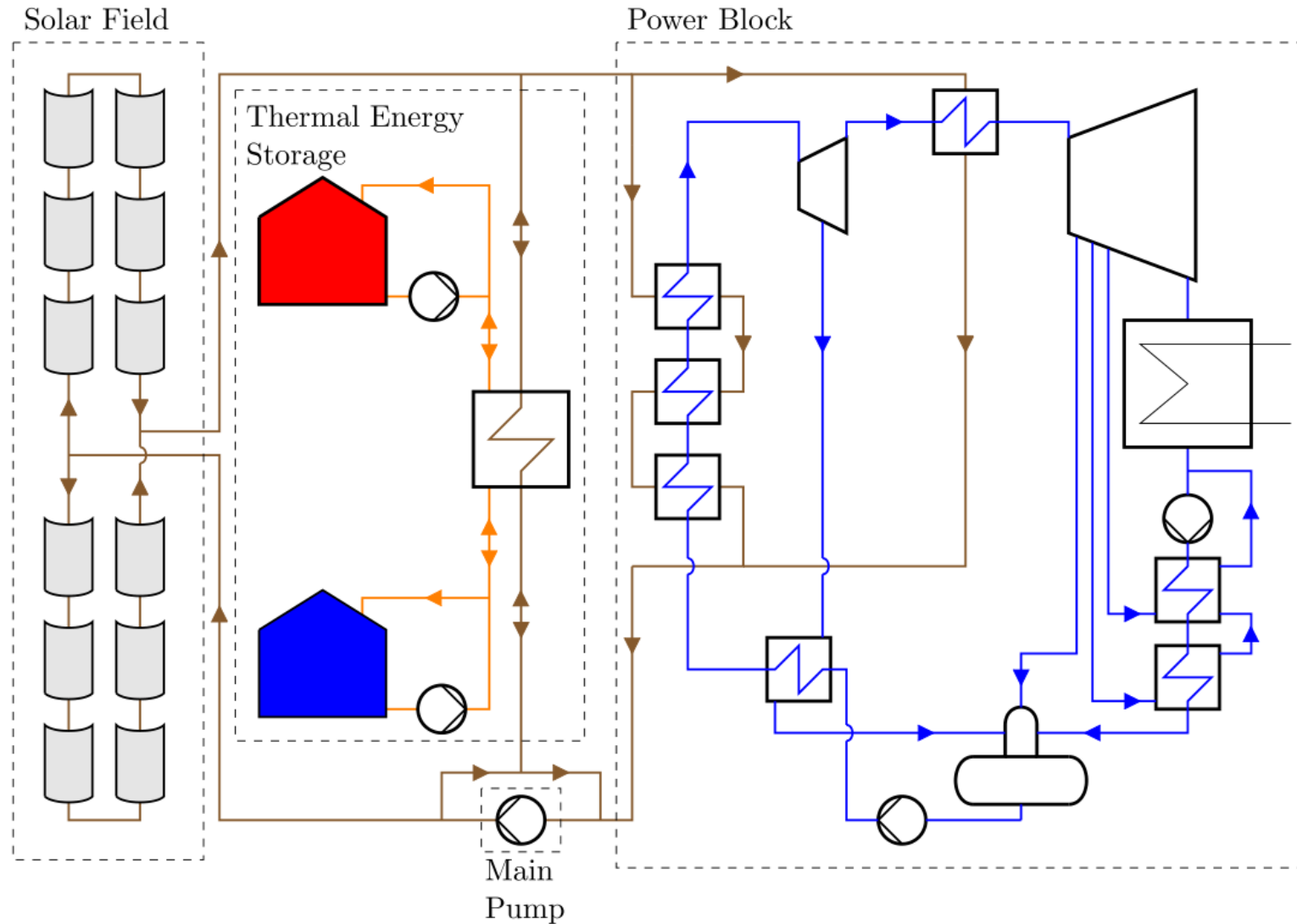
CASE STUDIES AND MODELS



Thermal Energy Storage



Case Study: CSP Trough Plant for 45 MW constant Load



PB gross el. Power	50 MW
PB net el. Power	45 MW
PB gross therm. Efficiency	39,42 %
SF nom. Heat	264 MW
SF Mirror Area	560 000 m ²
SF nom. outlet Temp.	393 °C
TES Capacity	7.5 h
HTF	Therminol VP1

Case Study: Investigated Sites



Site	Annual DNI [kWh/m ²]	Annual GHI [kWh/m ²]	T _{amb} [°C]	Φ _{amb} [%]
Cordoba (Spain)	2077	1700	19	62
Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)	2275	2240	26	33
Phoenix (USA)	2704	2119	23	32

Reference Model

- state of the art quasi-dynamic model
- mass flow based modeling approach
- following [SolarPACES Guideline for bankable STE Yield Assessment](#)
- 15 min time steps with adaptive time stepping
- solar driven operation fulfilling a load curve
- simulations performed with **YACOP** by DLR

Solar Field

- equation based
- no spatial discretization
- instationary energy balance with correction factors for heat up and cool down

Thermal Energy Storage

- equation based
- heat exchanger model using LMTD-method

Fluid Pump

- equation based

Power Block

- data driven
- steady state points from [EBSLION](#)
- $T_{in}, \dot{m}_{in}, p_{in}, T_{amb}, p_{amb}, \Phi_{amb}$
- instationary energy balance with correction factors for heat up and cool down

Model Simplifications

Time Step and Energy Based Models



M0

mass flow
based model

15 min time
steps

M1

mass flow
based model

60 min time
steps

M2

energy
based model

15 min time
steps

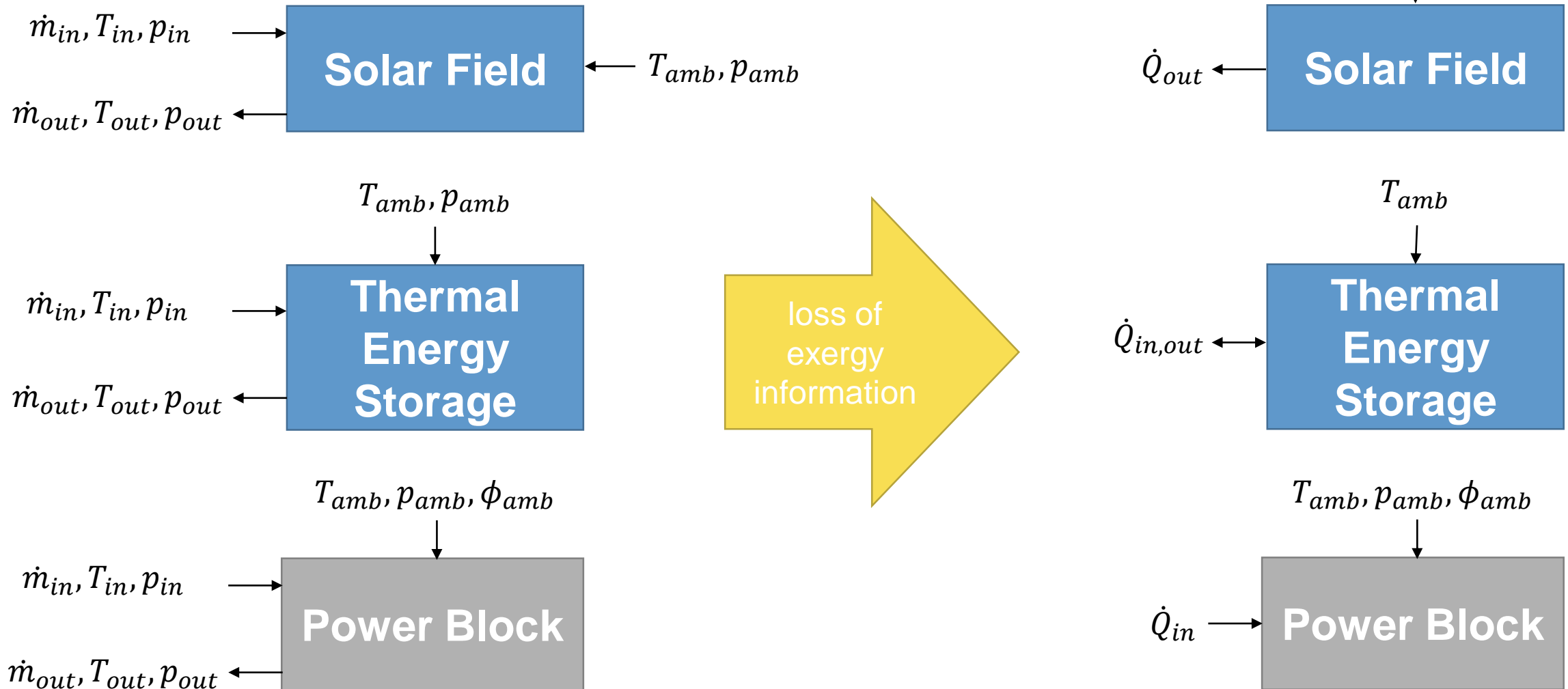
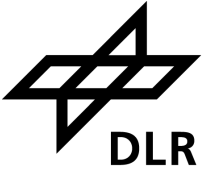
M3

energy
based model

60 min time
steps

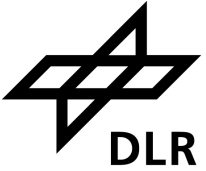
Model Simplifications

Mass Flow Based vs. Energy Based Modeling



Model Simplifications

Power Block Model



M3

energy based model

60 min time steps

M4

energy based model

60 min time steps

power block neglects ambient conditions

M5

energy based model

60 min time steps

power block neglects ambient conditions

power block uses piecewise linear approximation

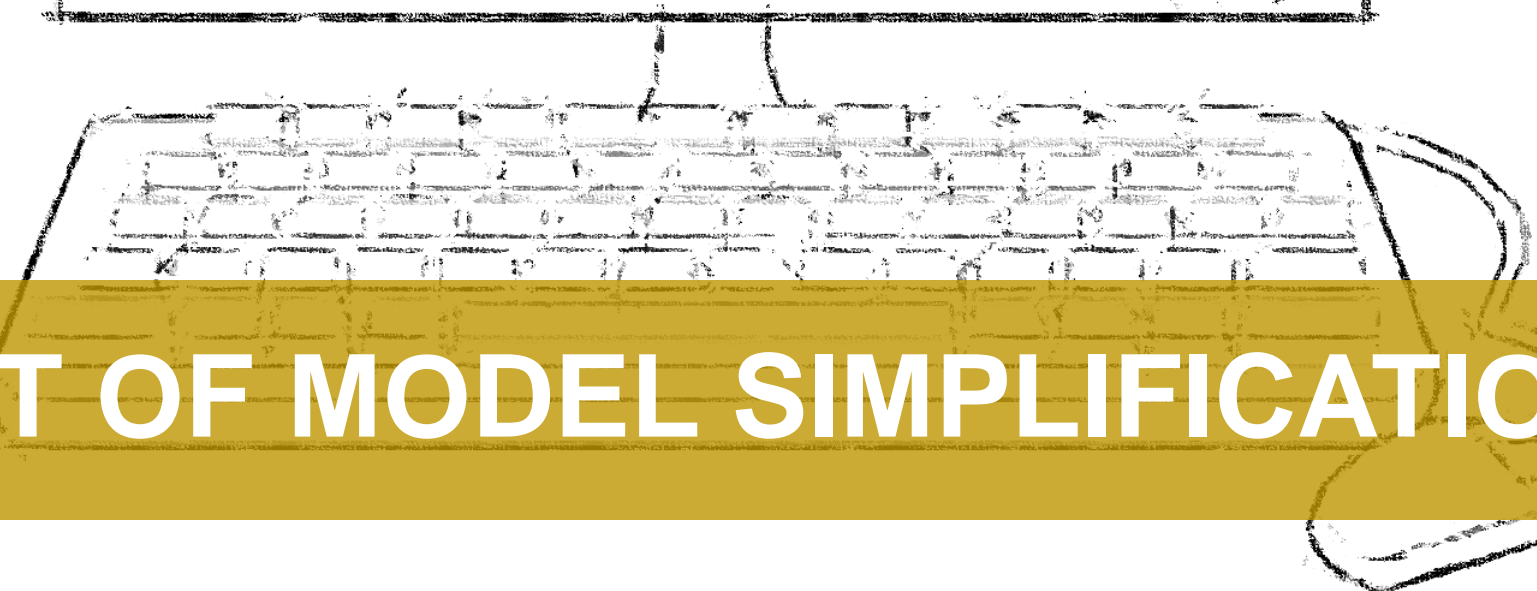
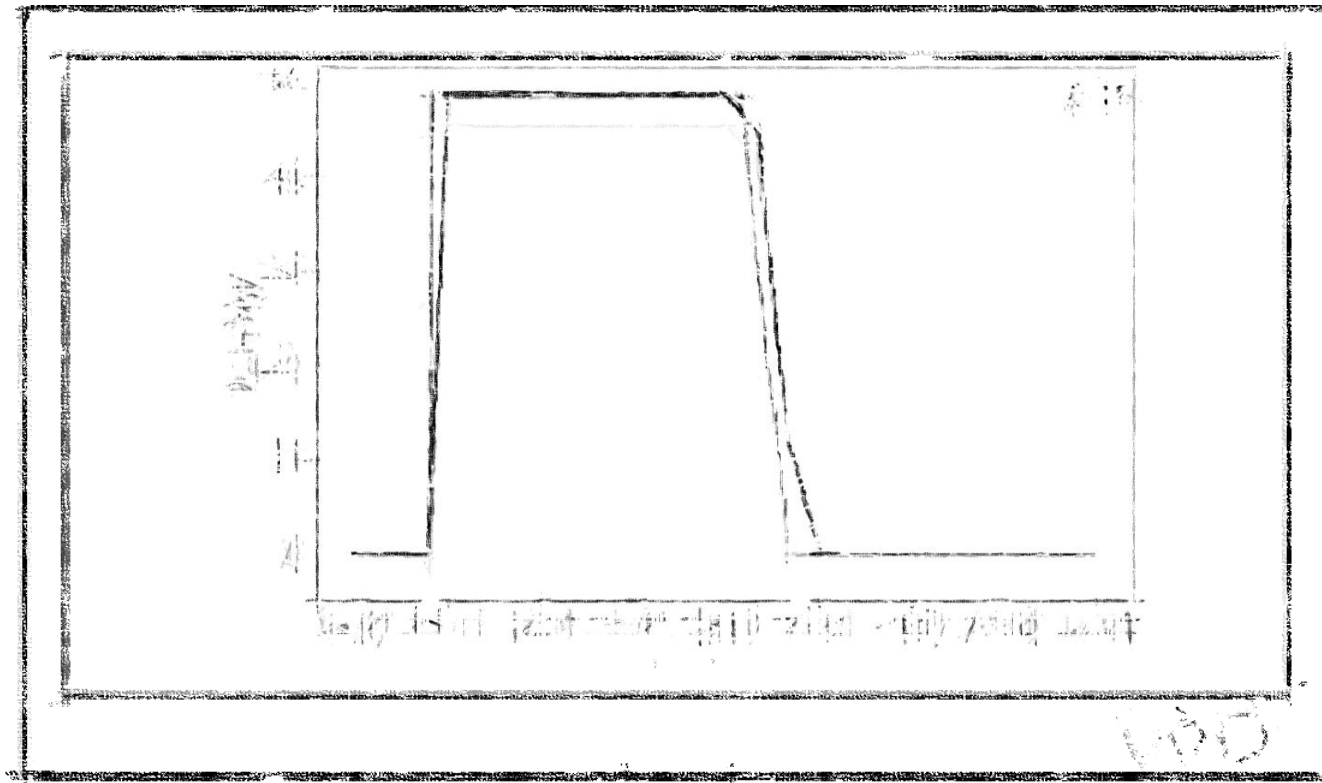
M6

energy based model

60 min time steps

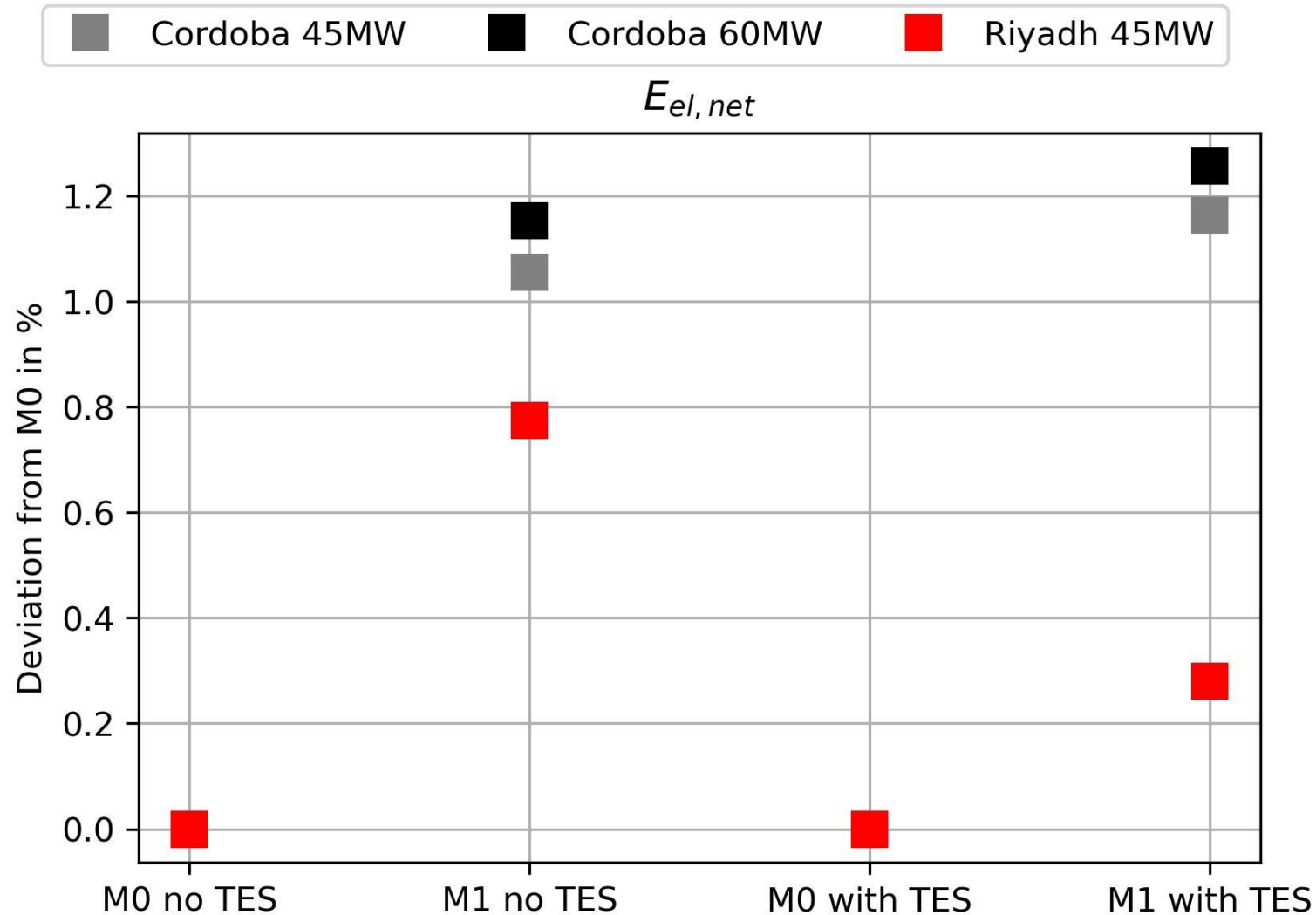
power block neglects ambient conditions

power block efficiency constant



IMPACT OF MODEL SIMPLIFICATIONS

Impact of Time Step Size

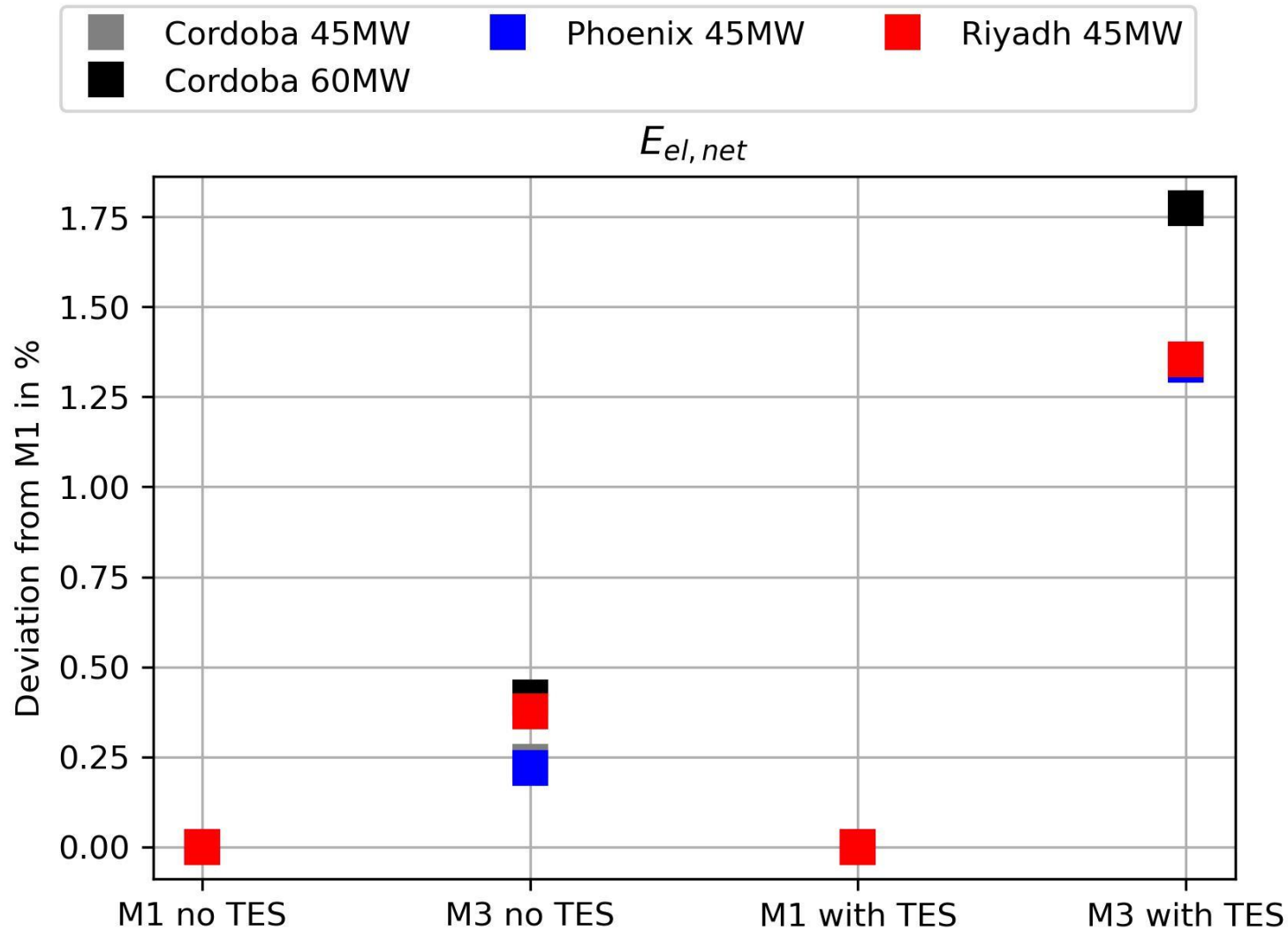


larger time steps lead to a slight overestimation of annual electrical yield

- increase in time of operation due to larger time steps
- neglect of short radiation dips
- similar trend with and without TES

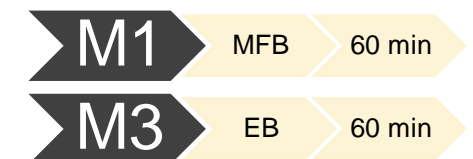


Impact of Energy Based Modeling

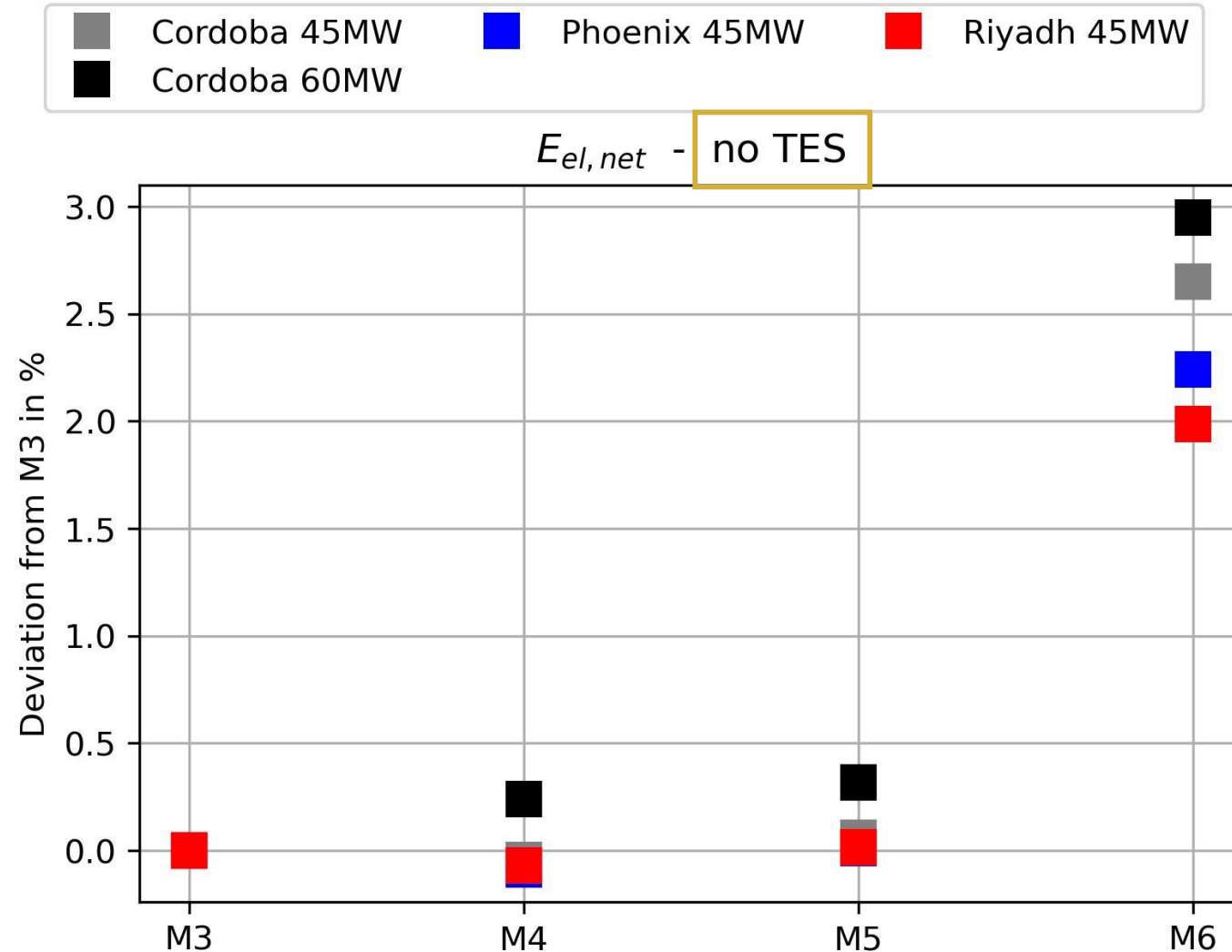


energy based modeling leads to an overestimation of annual electrical yield for models with TES

- overestimation of PB efficiency due to loss of exergy information in the PB
- higher PB operation time due to loss of exergy information in the storage
- underestimation of parasitics due to loss of control variables

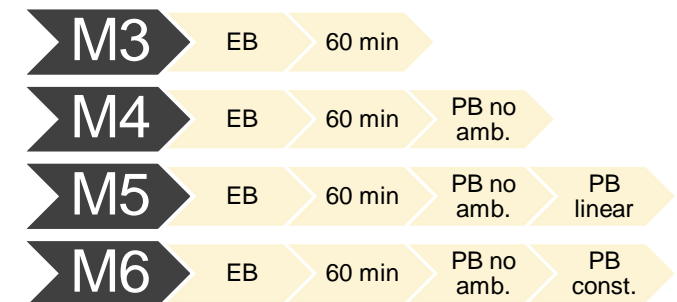


Impact of Power Block Simplifications

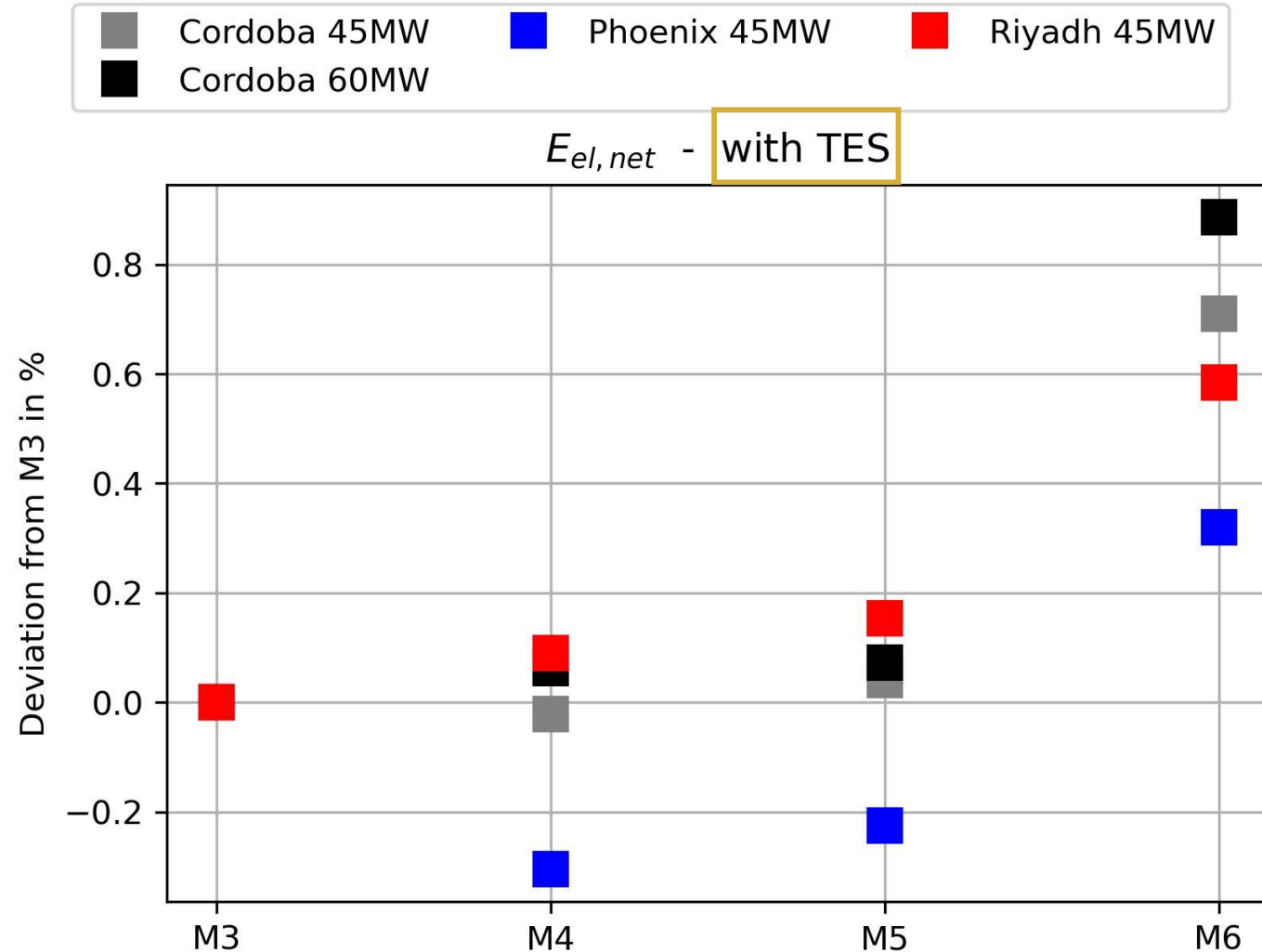


electrical yield increases with degree of PB simplification

- ambient conditions and linearization have little impact
- constant PB efficiency leads to a significant increase

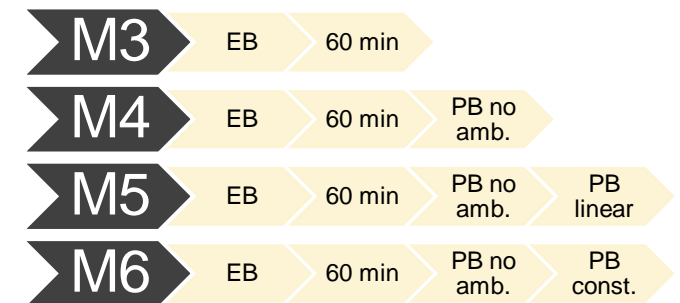


Impact of Power Block Simplifications

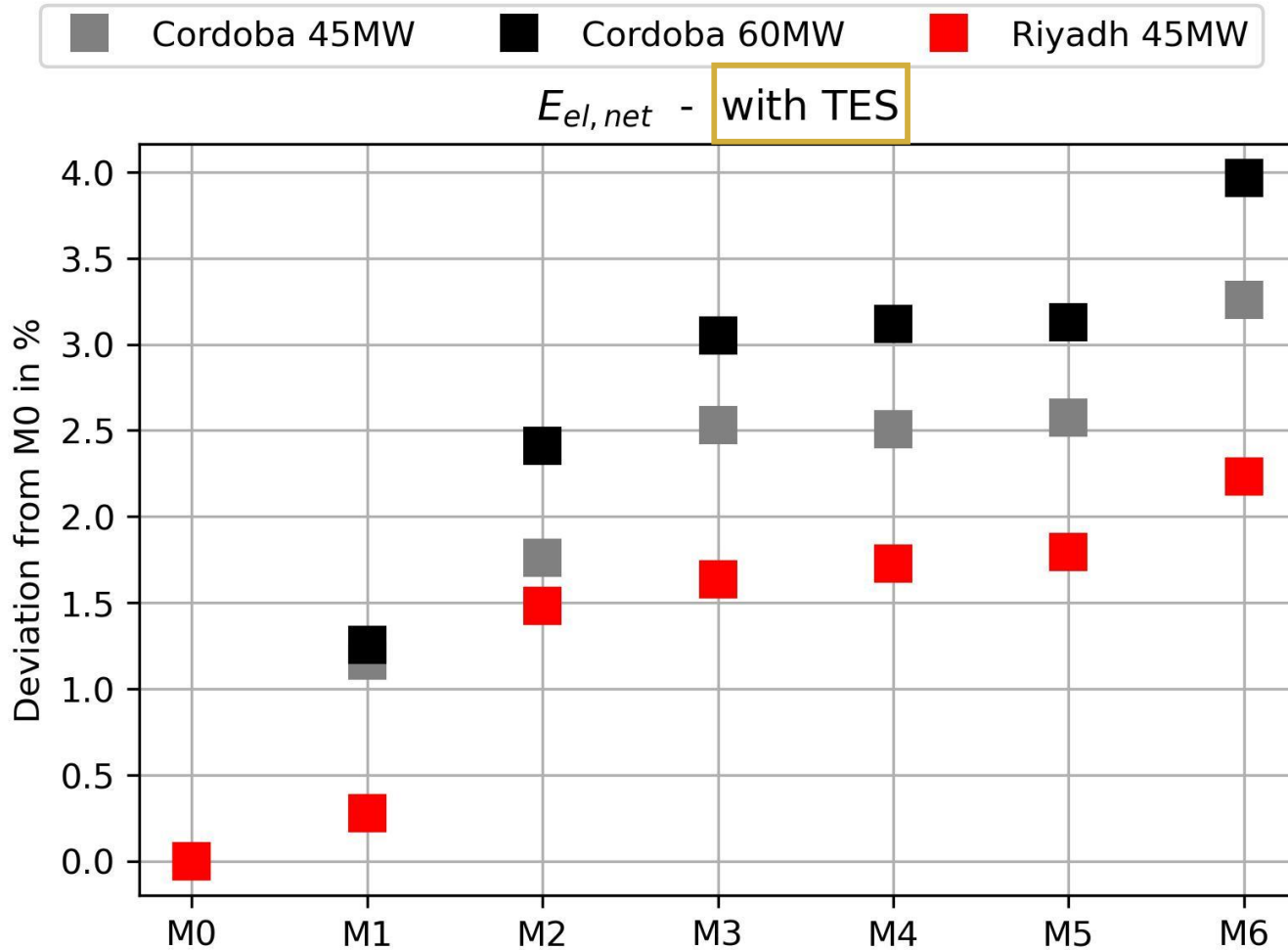


TES smooths out impact of PB simplifications on electrical yield

- more operation close to design point due to larger solar field
- PB not designed for Phoenix

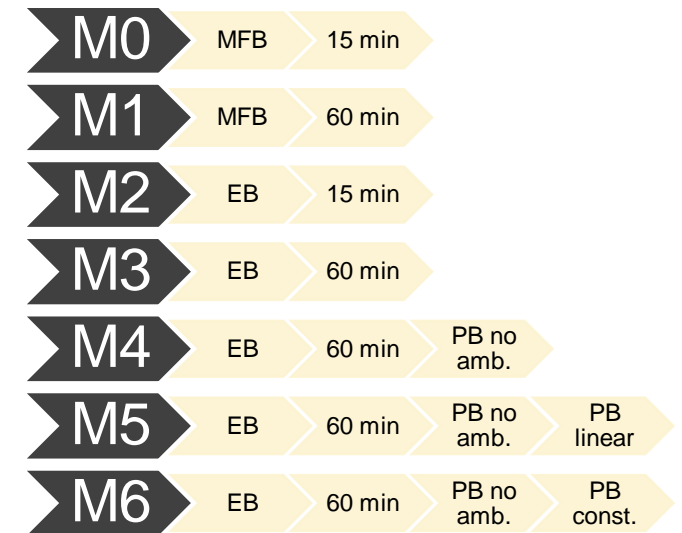


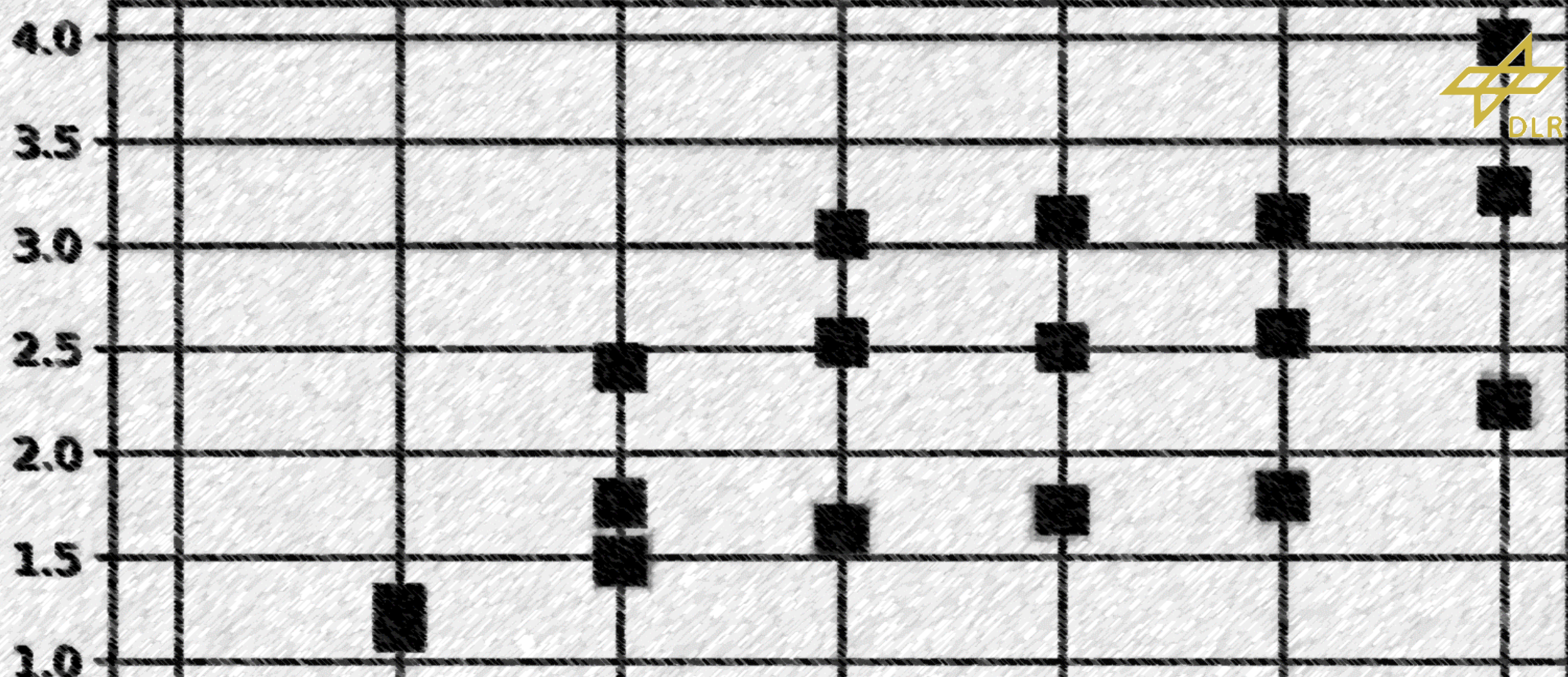
Classification of the Results



deviations in annual electrical yield do not exceed 4 %

- moderate value for annual yield assessment





CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

Conclusion



impact of model simplifications investigated on exemplary CSP trough plant

- time step size
- mass flow based vs. energy based modeling
- power block model simplifications

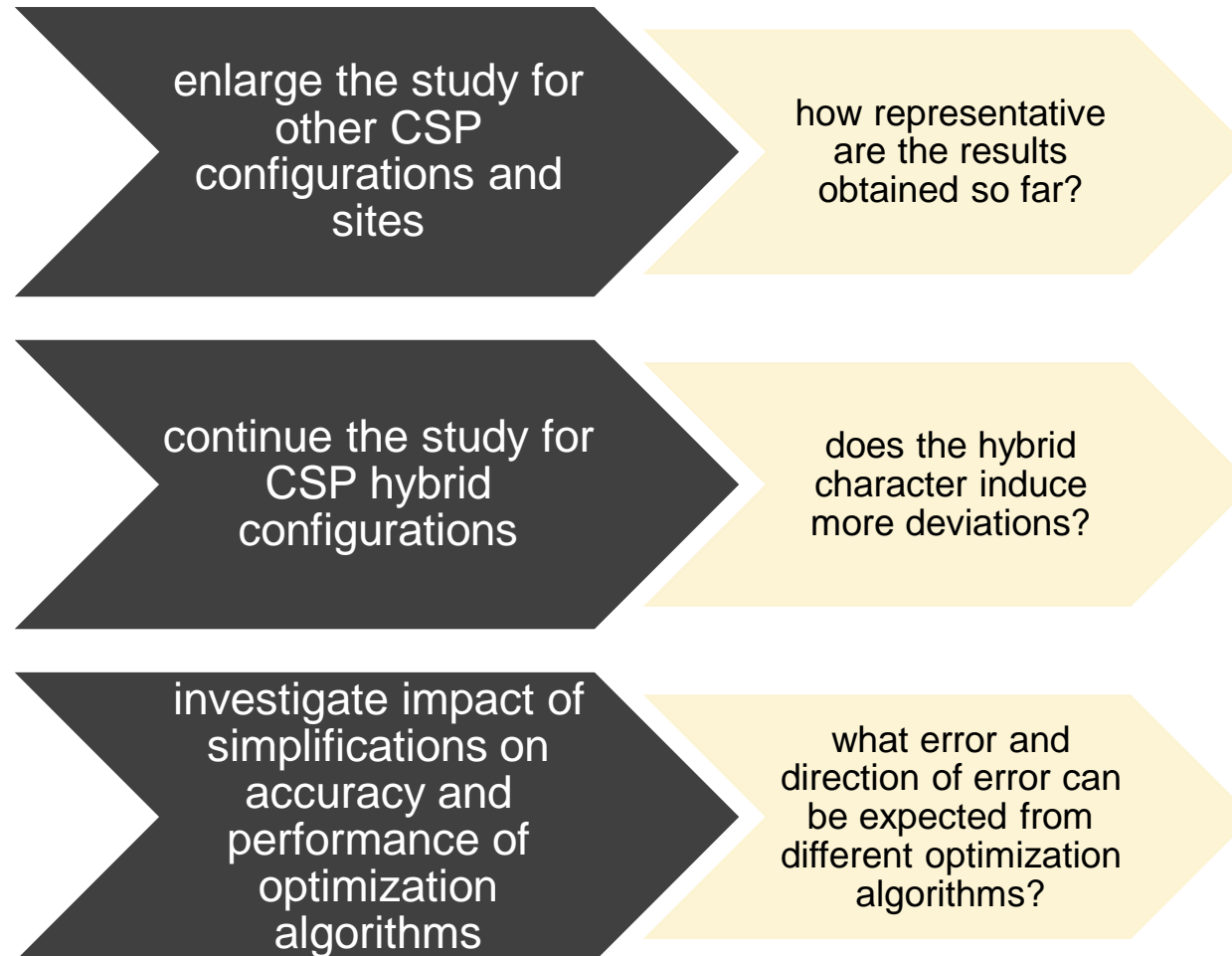
investigated simplifications have only a moderate influence on the annual electrical yield (< 4%)

time steps of 60 min lead to an overestimation of around 1 % compared to 15 min

energy based modeling leads to an overestimation of up to 2 % for models with indirect thermal energy storage

influence of heat input on the power block performance should be considered in annual yield assessment models

Outlook





essentially,
all models are wrong,
but some are useful

George E. P. Box



Matthias Loevenich
DLR Institute of Solar Research
matthias.loevenich@dlr.de

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Impressum



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Supervisor: Robert Pitz-Paal, Jürgen Dersch

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