
SOLAR PAYBACK - TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

SOLAR HEAT FOR INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

System Simulation



Fanny Hübner, M.Sc.

Pedro Horta, Ph.D.

Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

SPB Train-the-Trainer Workshop

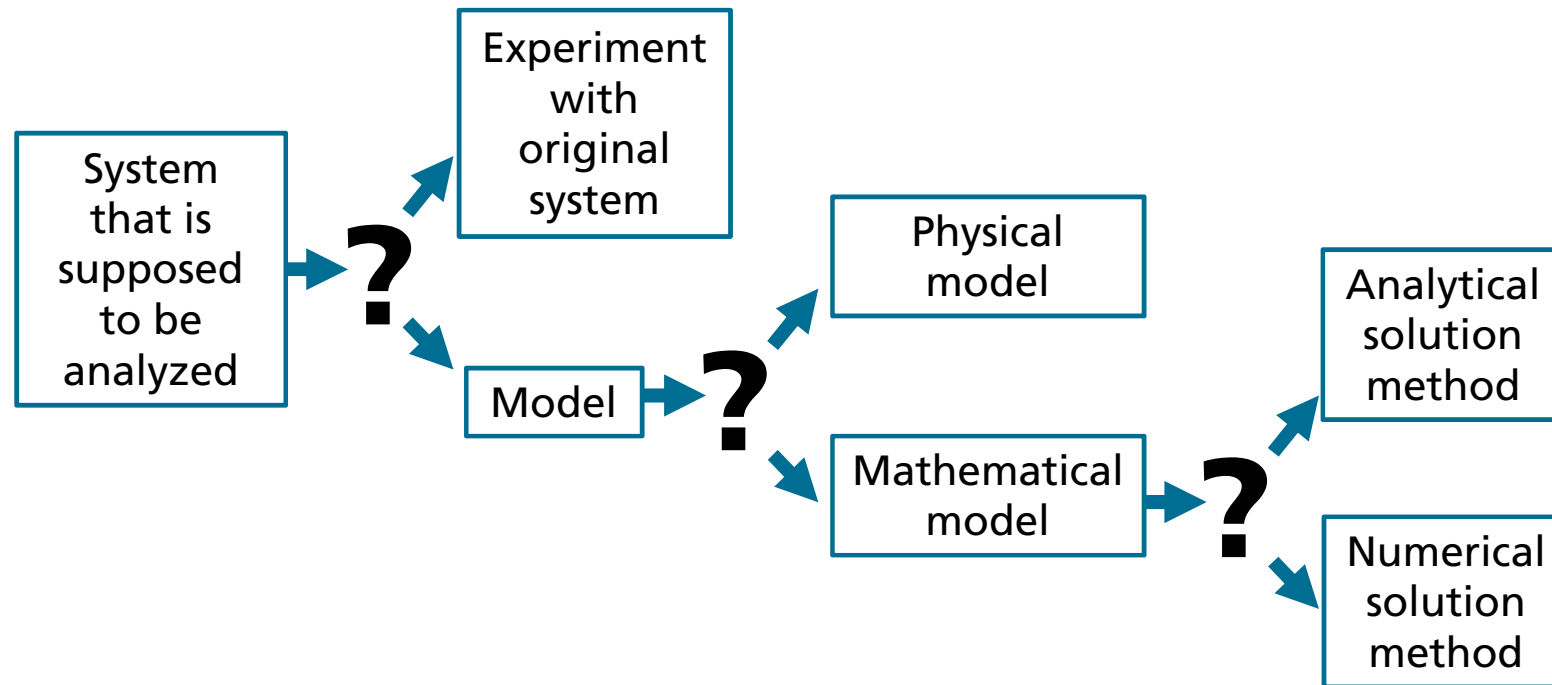
São Paulo, 12-14 Nov 2019

www.ise.fraunhofer.de

Experimental vs. Computational Simulation

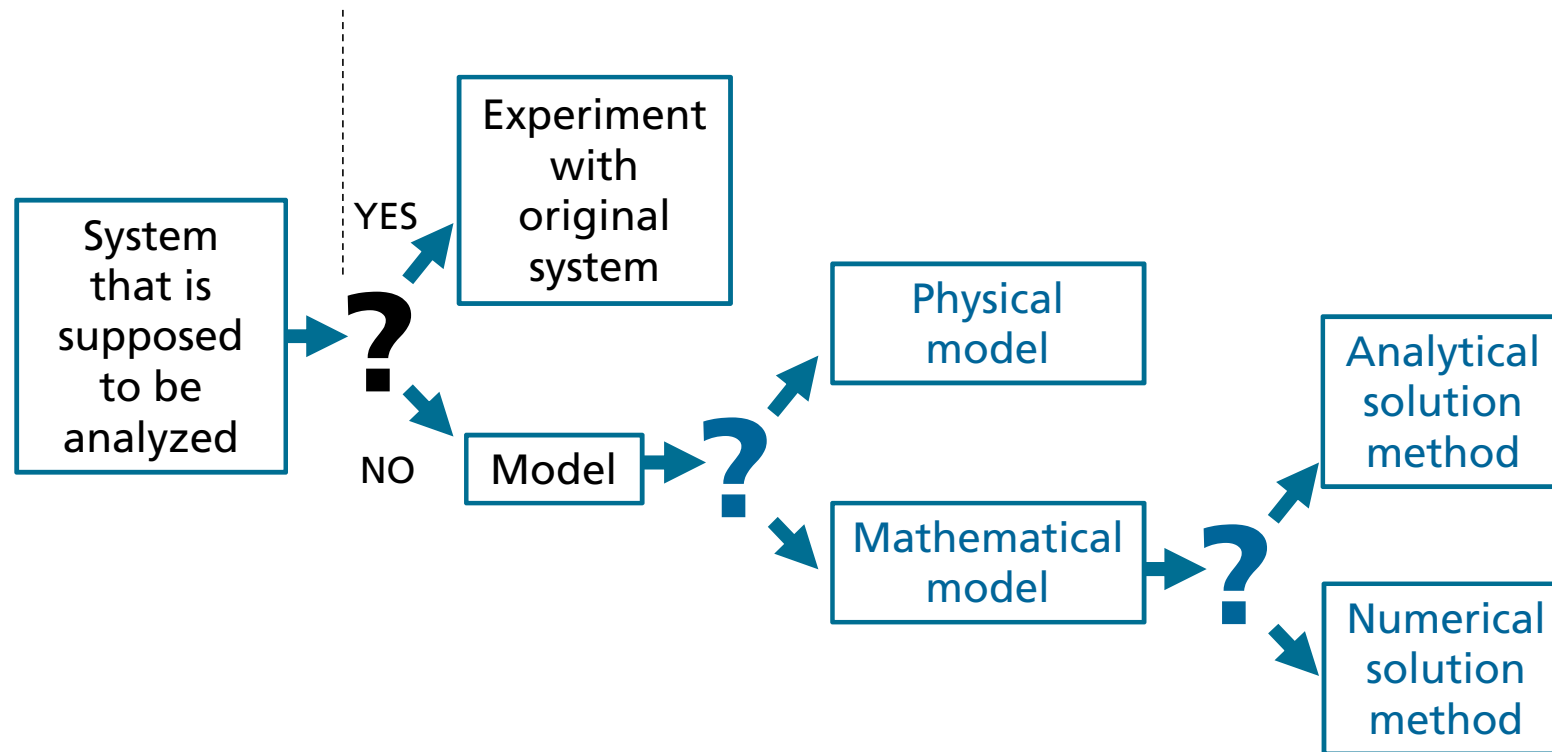
- Simulation is a procedure to analyse a certain system or process
- Derived from latin “simulatio” and means “appearance”, “deception”
- Experimental simulation (physical model)
 - Example: Car crash test
- Computational simulation (mathematical model)
 - Most common meaning
 - Virtual simulation model describes real process

Decision Process

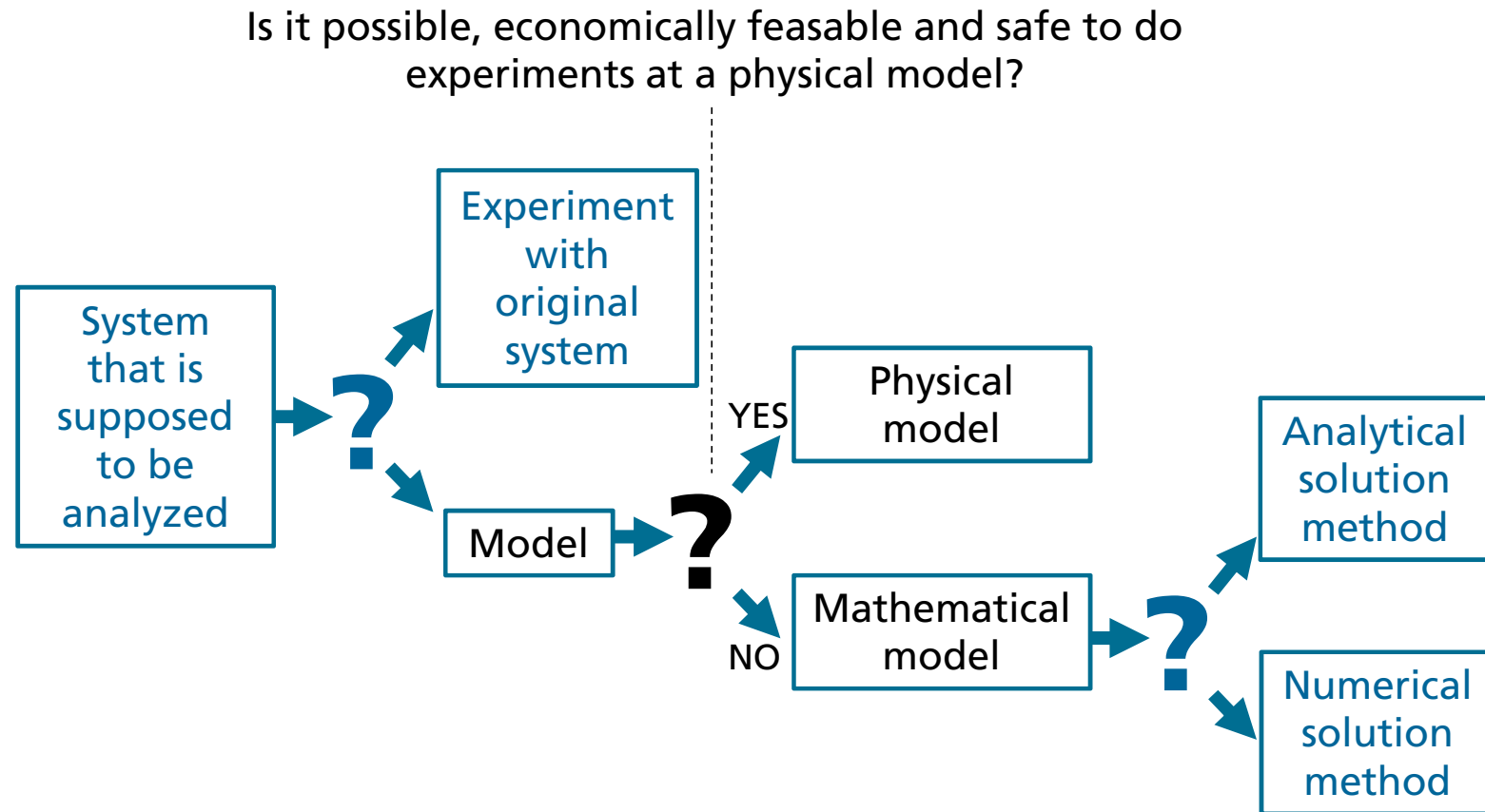


Decision Process

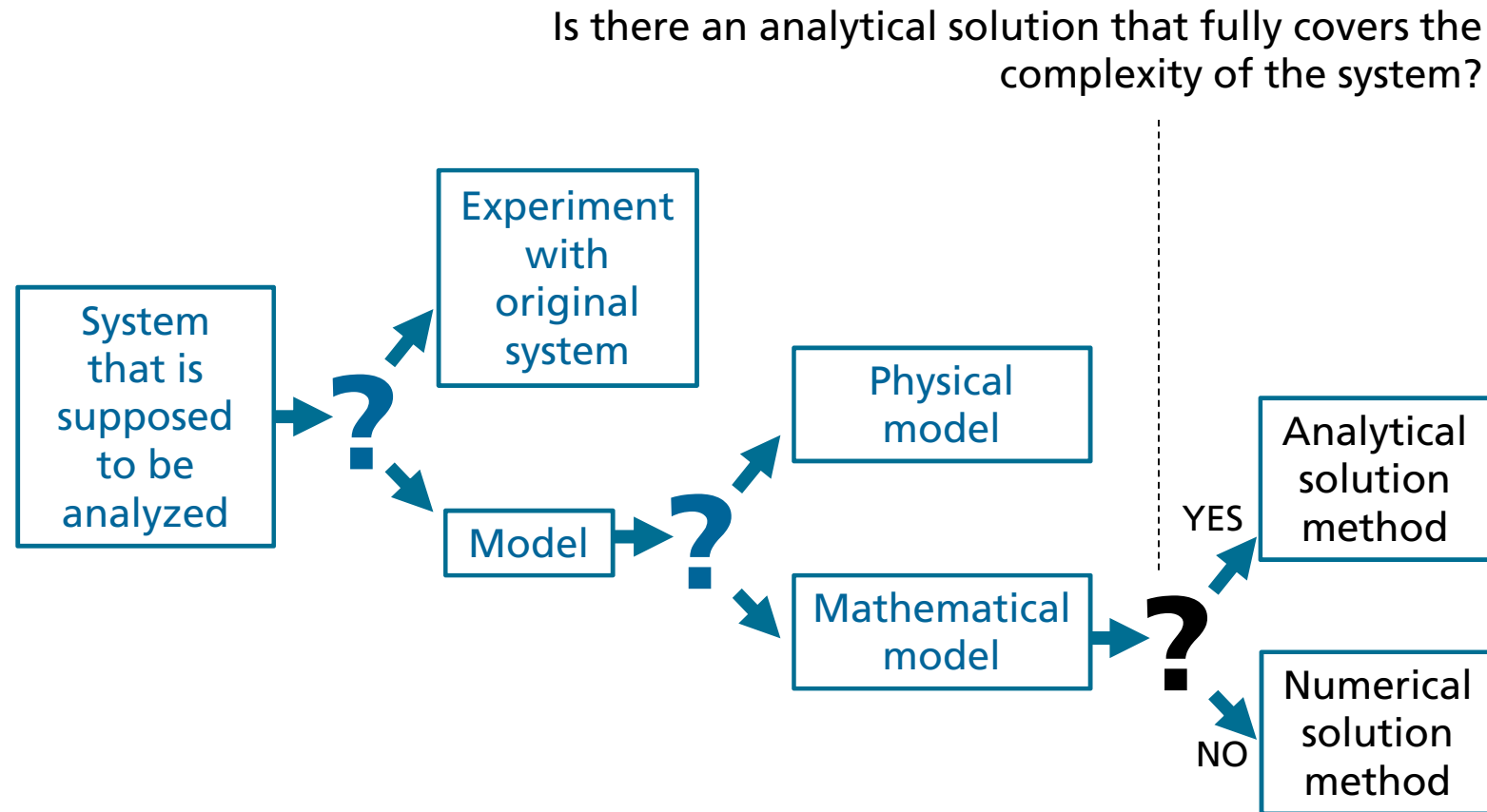
Is it possible, economically feasible and safe to do experiments at the real system?



Decision Process



Decision Process



Relevance for Solar Technologies

- Thermal yield is very site specific
 - Irradiation throughout the year
 - Solar angles (seasons)
 - Site assessment

- Increased control complexity
 - Back-up heater, storage ...
 - Increased optimization potential
 - More complex design

- Lower experience level

Goals of system simulation

- System design
 - Calculate system behavior before it is built
 - Build an optimized system from the beginning
- Test operating strategy
 - The effects of a change of operation strategy can sometimes hardly be foreseen
- Obtain more information about system
 - Example: Direct steam generation (steam quality)
 - Optimize system control

Reasons for simulation

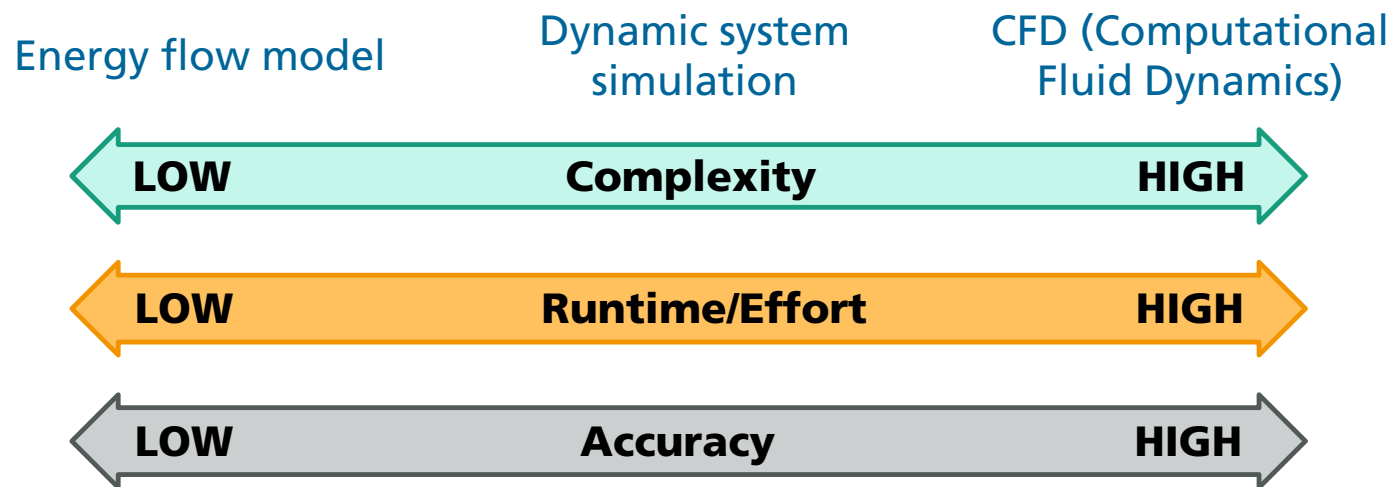
- Evaluation of system is possible before it is built
- Investigations of the real system or a small scale physical model are
 - not possible
 - too time consuming
 - too dangerous
 - too expensive
- Increase knowledge about system

System Simulation

Level of Detail

- Simulations means simplification , but how simple?
 - **As simple as possible, as detailed as necessary!**

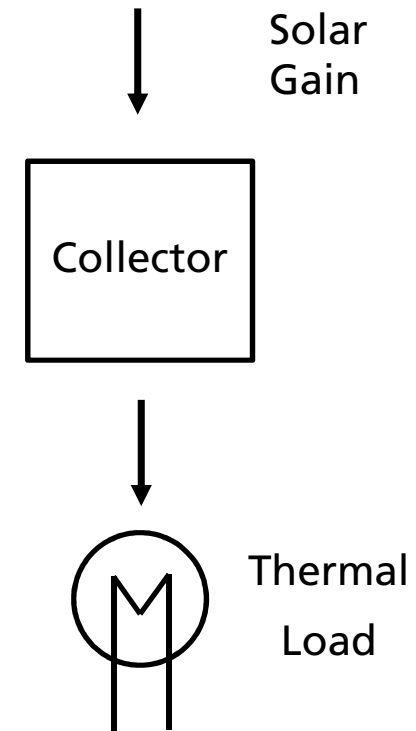
- Three main types of simulation



System Simulation

Energy Flow Simulation

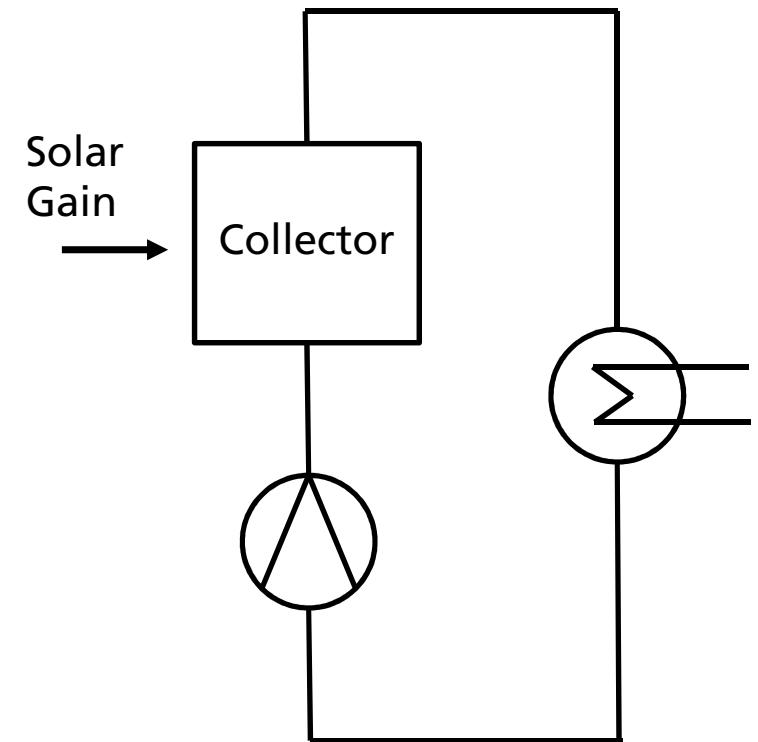
- Solar gain is added to energy at input to calculate output
 - Temperatures/mass flows unknown
- Transient behaviour of system is neglected
- Fast and simple simulations with low level of detail



System Simulation

Dynamic System Simulation

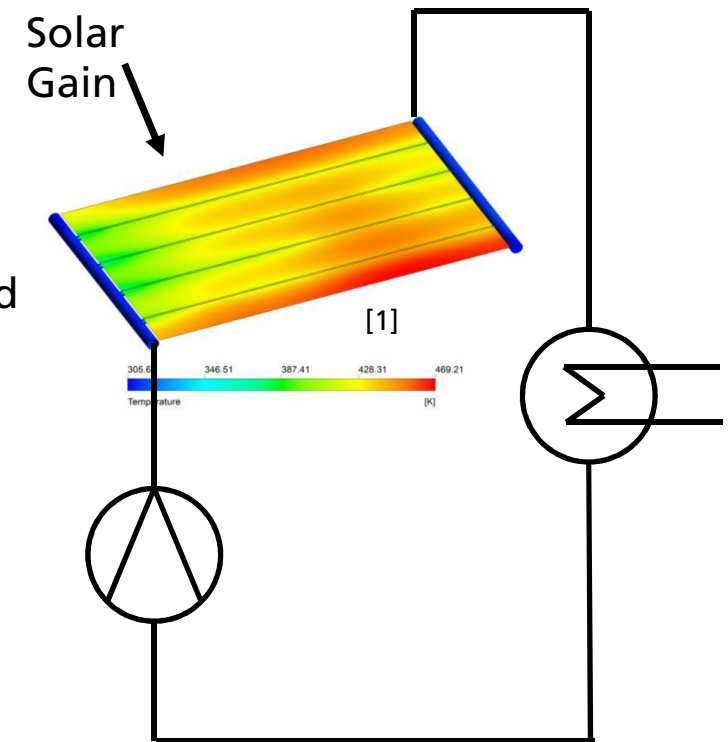
- Solar gain is added to energy at input to calculate output
 - Temperatures/mass flows known
- Transience of the system is considered
 - Thermal capacity of fluid within pipes and pipe walls
 - Control limitations
- Still quite simple simulations with medium level of detail



System Simulation

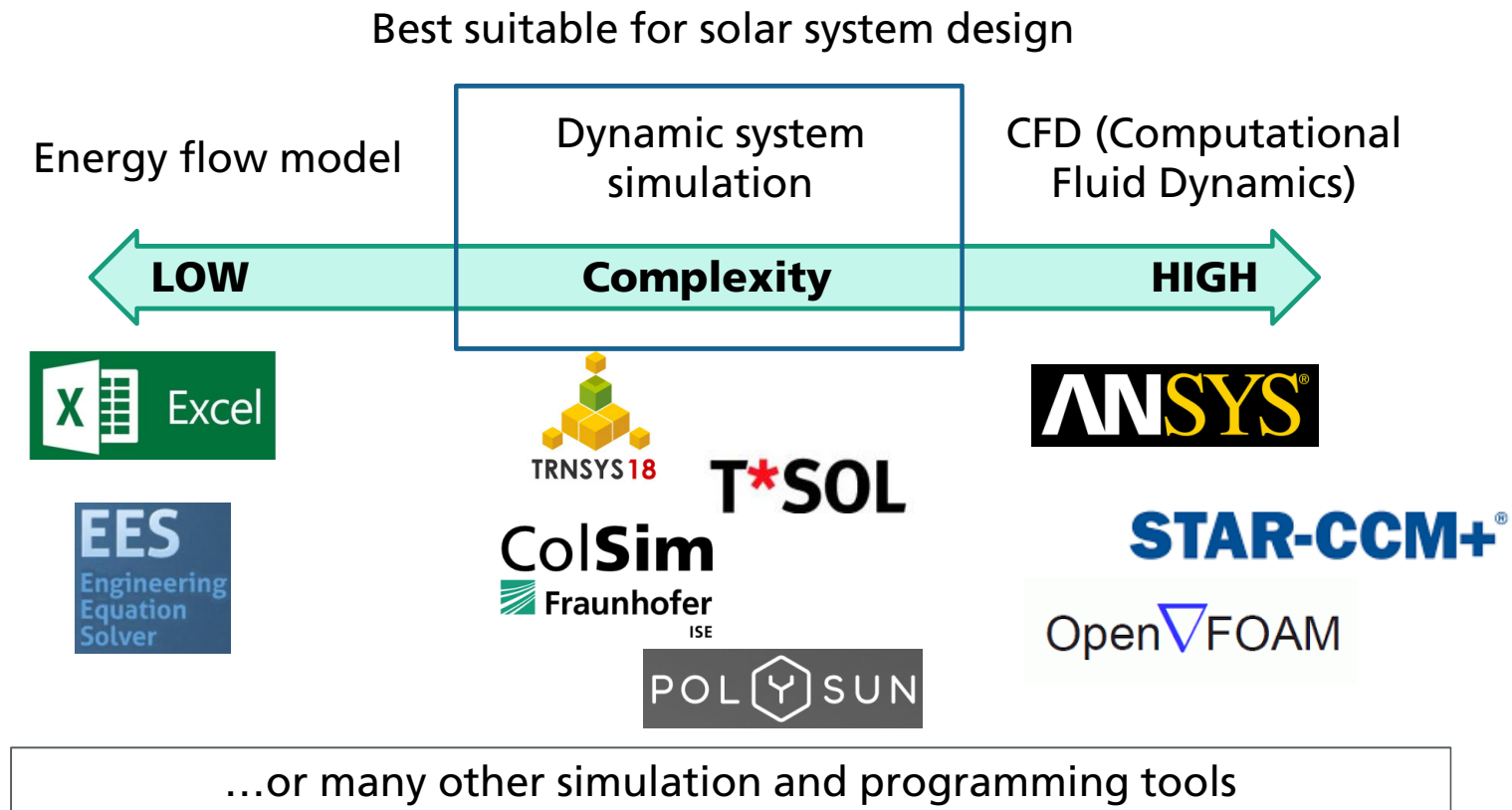
Computational Fluid Dynamics

- First CAD model of all components is created
- Model is divided up in a big number of elements
- For each element mass, energy and momentum equation is solved
- Fluid flow at each part of system is known
- Slow and complex simulations with very high level of detail



System Simulation

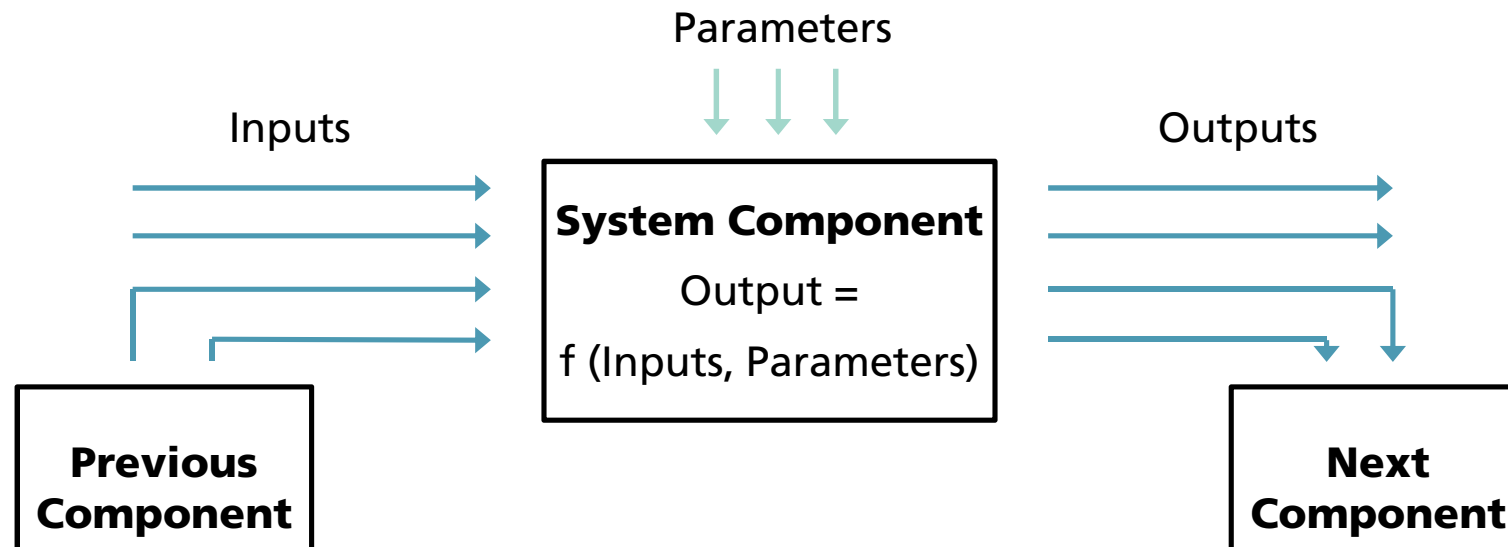
Typical Software



System Simulation

Inputs, Outputs and Parameters

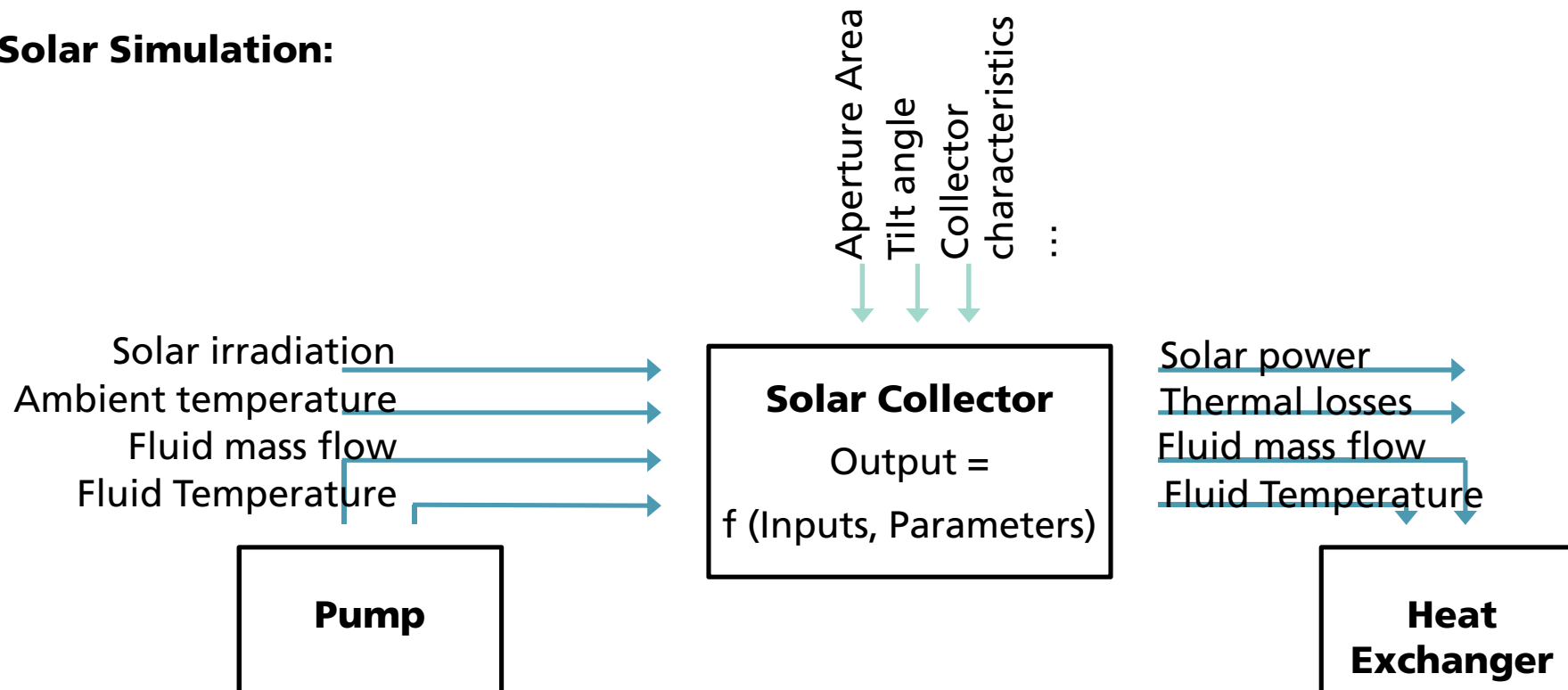
Principle:



System Simulation

Inputs, Outputs and Parameters

Solar Simulation:

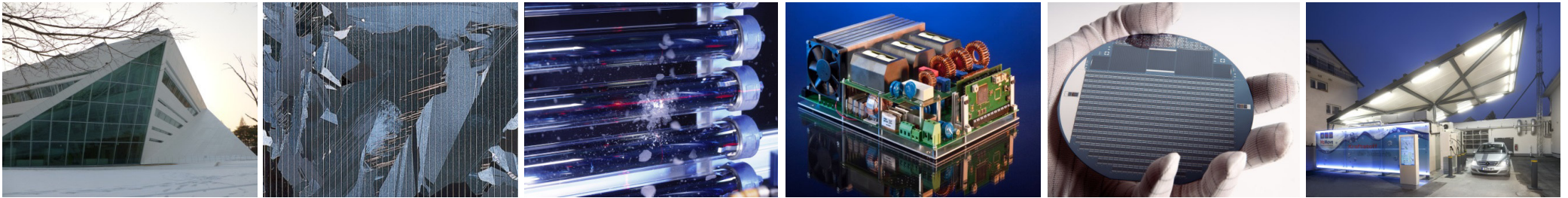


System Simulation

Uncertainty of simulation results

- Uncertainty highly depends on
 - Simulation method
 - Complexity of system
 - Knowledge of system parameters
 - Accuracy of weather data
- Validation improves credibility
 - Comparison with measured data
- Possibilities to guarantee accuracy are limited!

Thank you for your Attention!



Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

Fanny Hübner, M.Sc.

Pedro Horta, Ph.D.

www.ise.fraunhofer.de

fanny.huebner@ise.fraunhofer.de