Remote Measurement of Heliostat Reflectivity with the Backward Gazing Procedure

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In Concentrated solar power (CSP) tower plants, the reflectivity of the heliostats plays a major role on the achieved performance and system efficiency.
 It implies that the mirrors must be cleaned regularly, and their reflectivity measured periodically

Reflectivity losses typically originate from dust deposition in dessertic environment, optical coatings degradation due to day/time thermal cycles and humidity
 These measurements can be done with portable reflectometers with the drawbacks of excessive measurement times and low spatial resolution
 Here is described a backward gazing method originally developed to measure mirror shapes errors. It consists in acquiring four simultaneous heliostat

images observed from the solar receiver

This method is suitable to remote measurements of heliostat reflectivity in guasi real-time, with high accuracy and spatial resolution

Experiment

Summary

(a) Backward gazing principle
(b) Solar tower equipped with cameras
(c-d) Geometry of the heliostat

(e-f) Experimental apparatus









<u>Results</u>

- Assuming that absolute accuracy and repeatability are equivalent, the method allows remote measurements of heliostat reflectivity in guasi real-time

(c)

- The measurement accuracy is currently estimated to 5% Peak-to Valley (PTV) and 1%

RMS. - The spatial resolution is typically 1000 x

1000 pixels or higher - It allows evaluating soiling effects due to

dust accumulation and moisture, as well as surface defects and cracks inside the optical coatings

- It does not disturb the heat production

process in Sun-tracking mode

- Higher accuracy and spatial coverage are achievable by adding more observing cameras







Reflectivity statistics for each heliostat module





1st set of measurements

2nd set of measurements

0.5

(a) Initial measurement (b) Second measurement 30 minutes later (c) Averaged reflectivity map (d) Difference repeatability map