

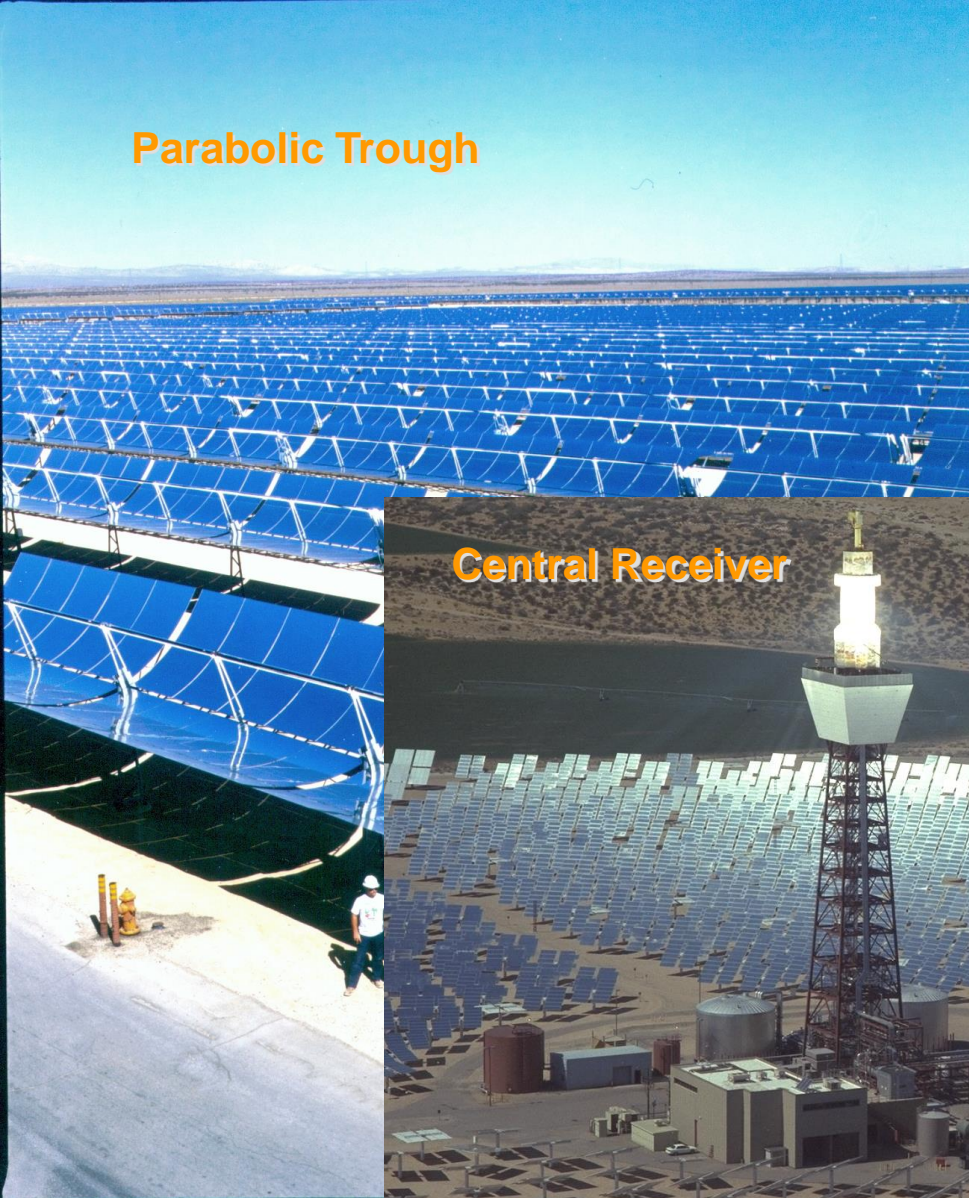
A large, parabolic solar dish collector is the central focus of the image. It is a complex structure made of many small, reflective panels held together by a network of cables. The dish is mounted on a tall, slender metal tower. The background shows a clear blue sky and several large, leafy trees. In the foreground, a grassy field is visible, and a few people can be seen standing near the base of the dish. The overall scene is bright and sunny, suggesting a clear day.

# ***ANU SOLAR THERMAL GROUP ACTIVITIES***

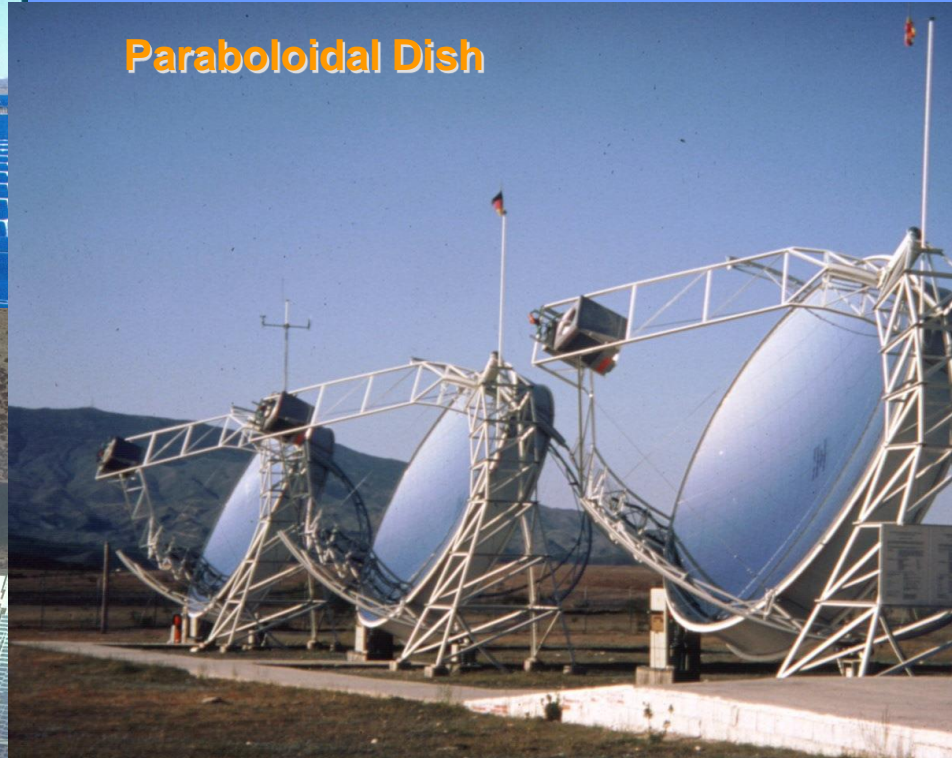
**Centre for Sustainable Energy Systems  
Department of Engineering, ANU  
Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology  
(<http://solar.anu.edu.au>)**



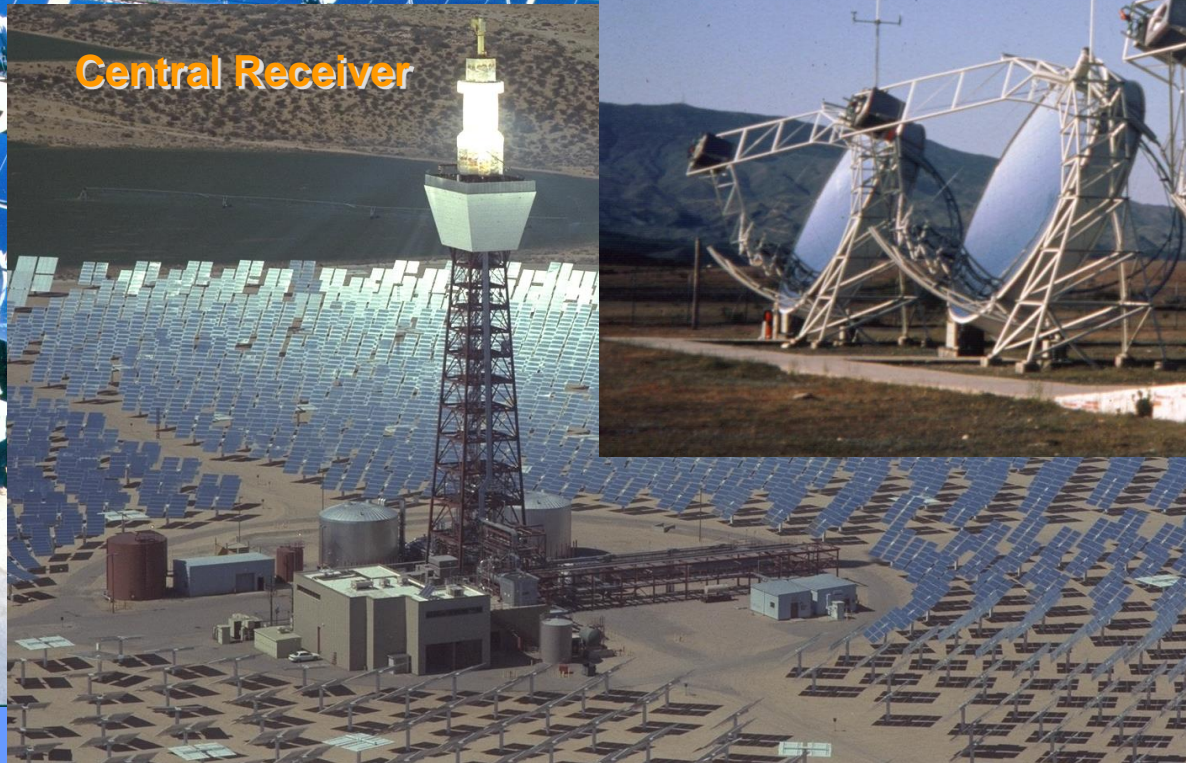
**Parabolic Trough**



**Paraboloidal Dish**



**Central Receiver**

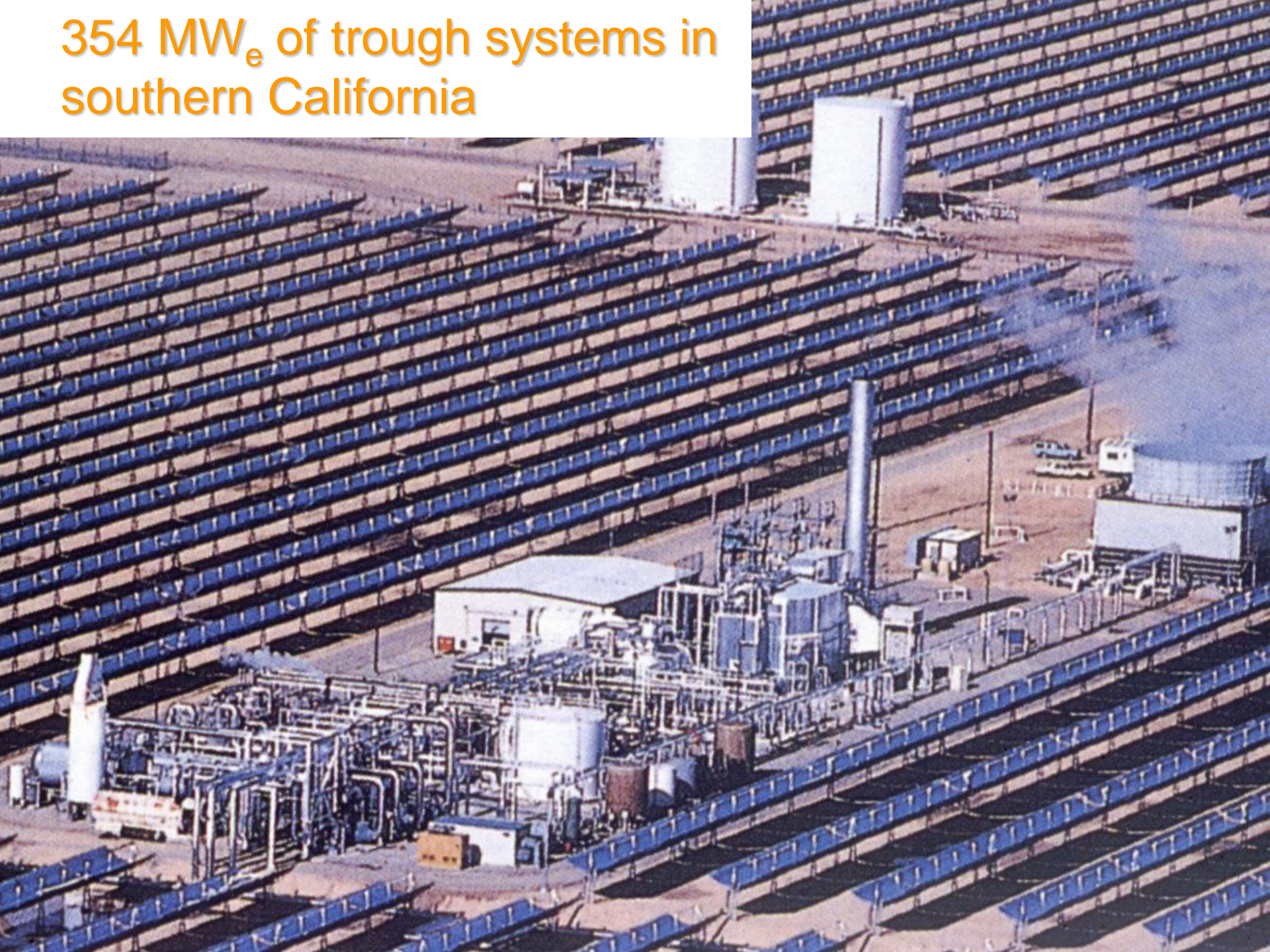


→ **International links via SolarPACES**  
(<http://www.solarpaces.org>)



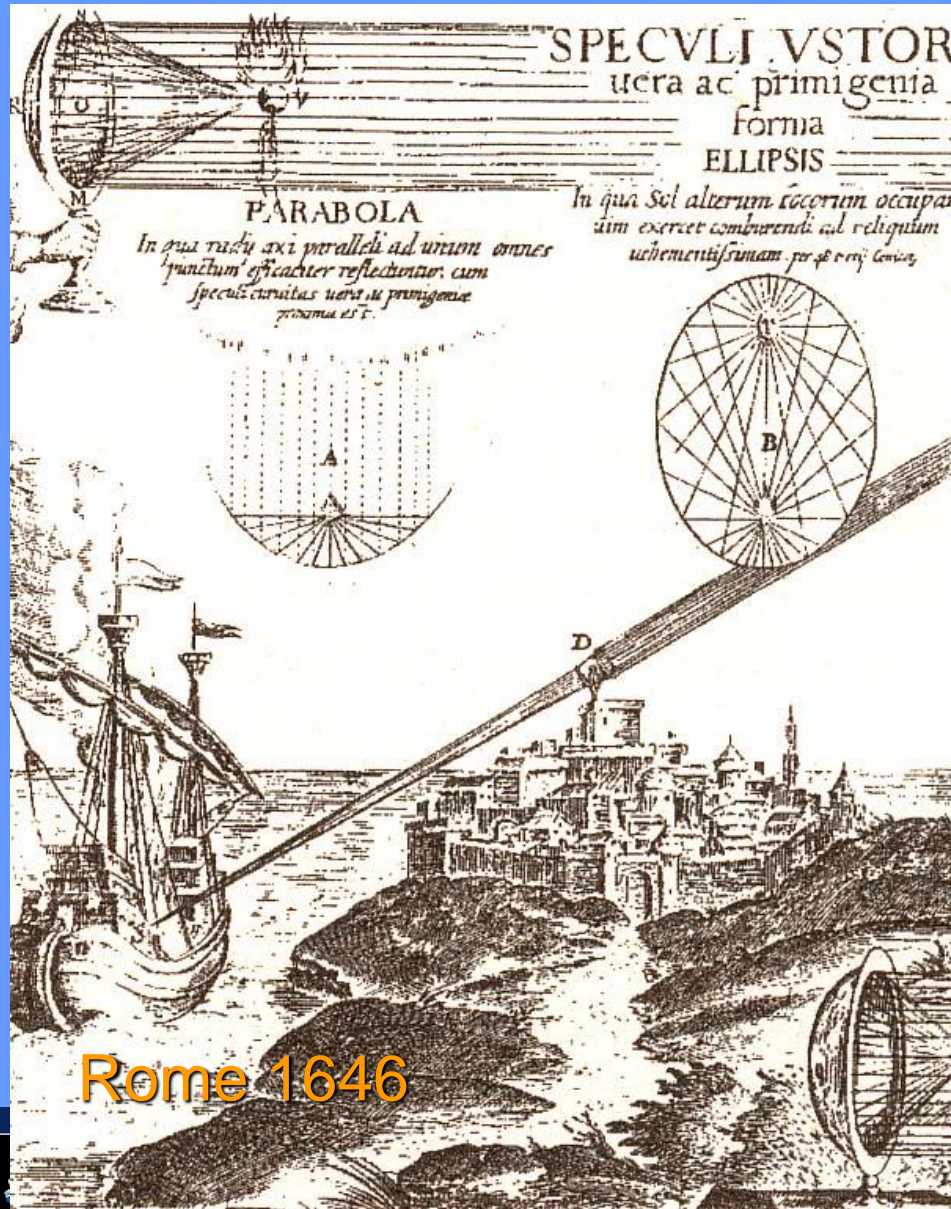


354 MW<sub>e</sub> of trough systems in  
southern California





# The latest technology.....



Greek actress Thalia Prokopiou, dressed as a high priestess, during a dress rehearsal of the traditional Olympic torch-lighting ceremony in ancient Olympia.

Picture: Reuters

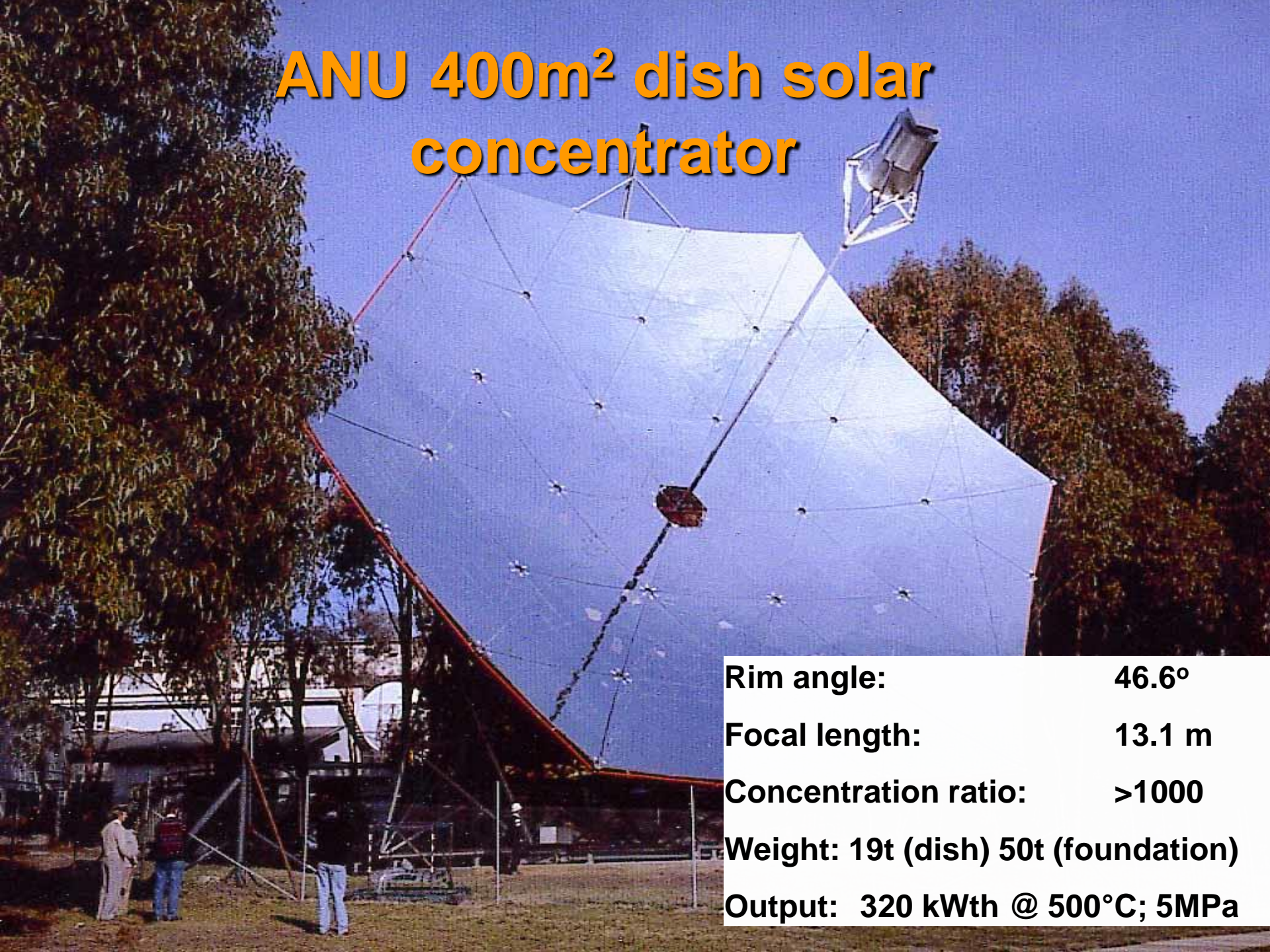


# Our history – White Cliffs 14 dish system



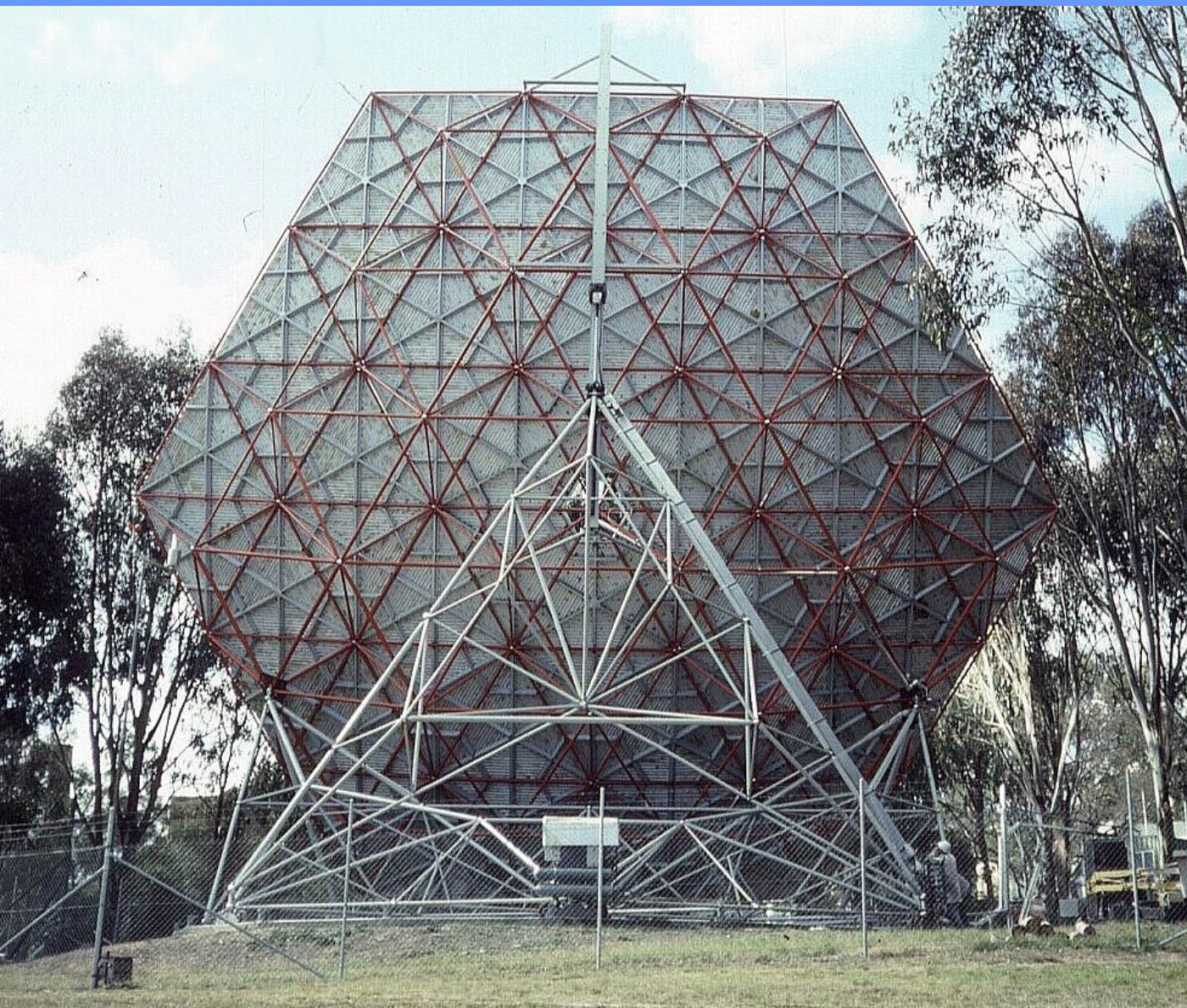


# ANU 400m<sup>2</sup> dish solar concentrator



<b>Rim angle:</b>	<b>46.6°</b>
<b>Focal length:</b>	<b>13.1 m</b>
<b>Concentration ratio:</b>	<b>&gt;1000</b>
<b>Weight:</b>	<b>19t (dish) 50t (foundation)</b>
<b>Output:</b>	<b>320 kWth @ 500°C; 5MPa</b>



































# System for BGU, Sde Boquer Israel





**Glass on  
metal  
mirrors  
for  
troughs  
and  
dishes**





**Glass on  
metal  
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for  
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**Glass on  
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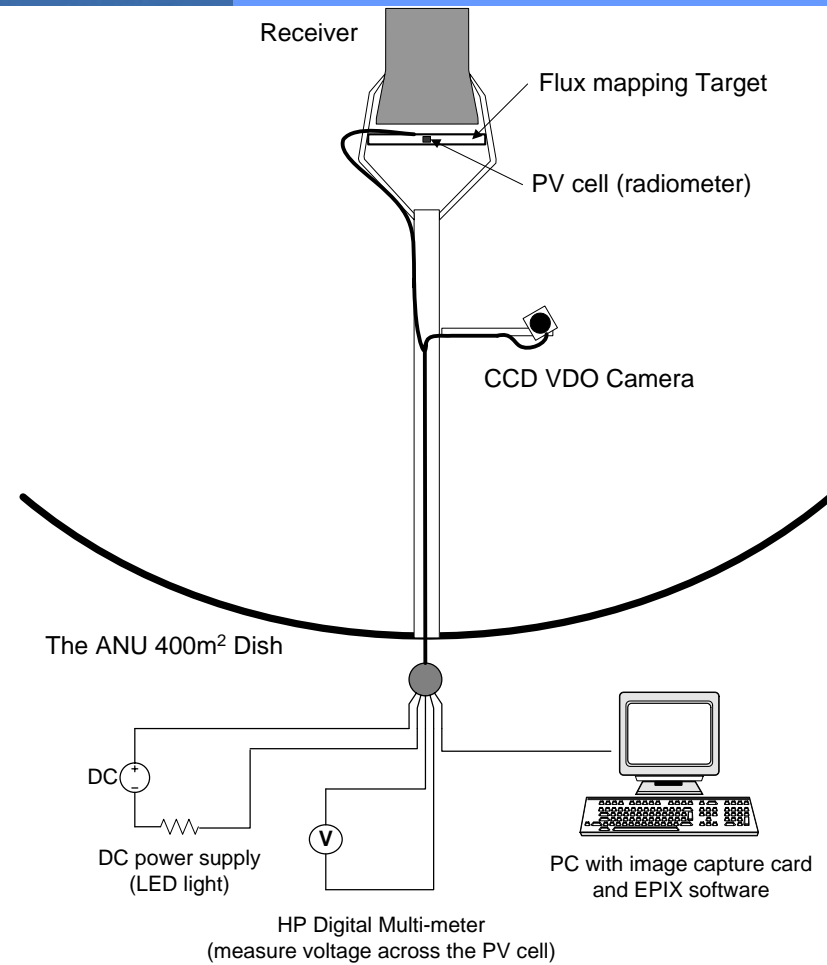
# Dish mirror panels

- Change from 54 to 216 identical mirror panels
- Design for mass production

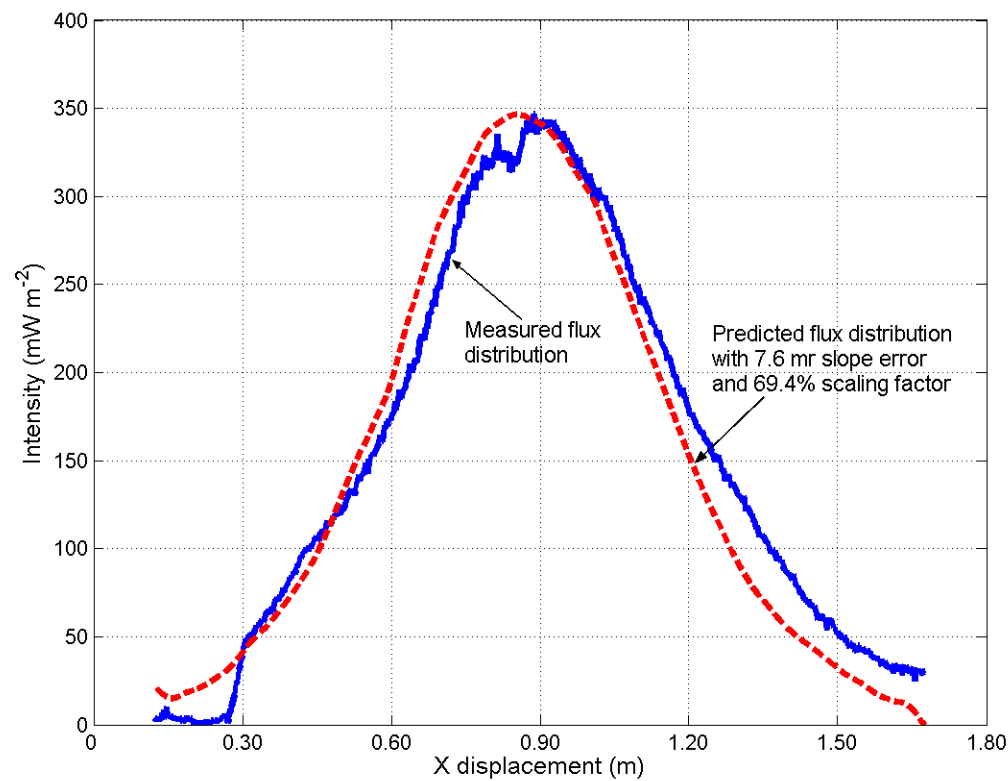
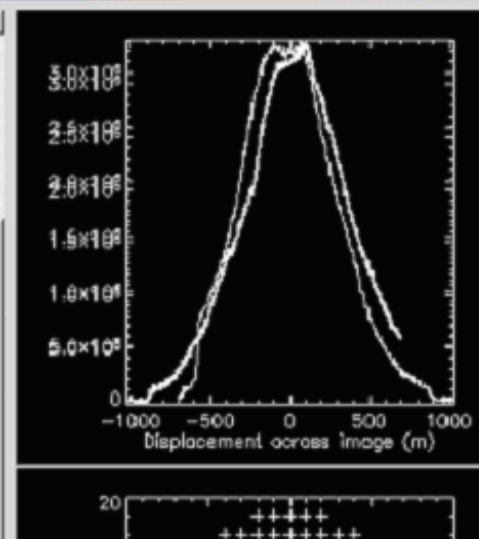
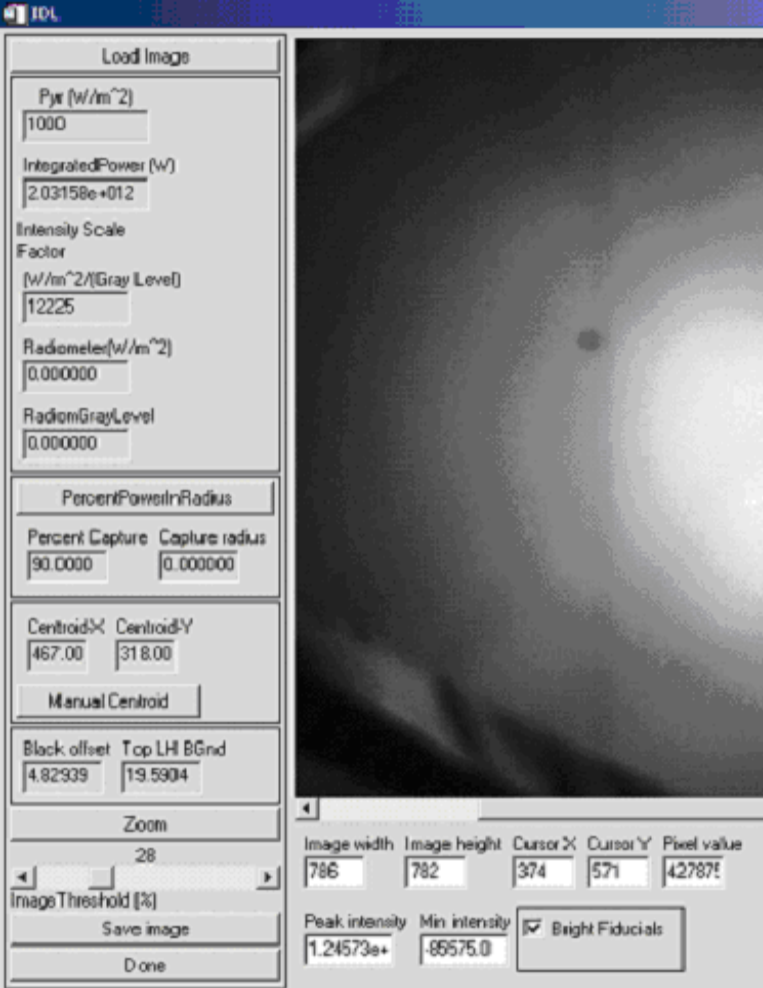




# Lunar Flux Mapping

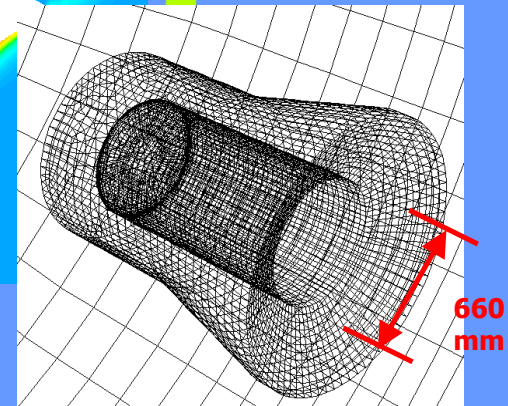
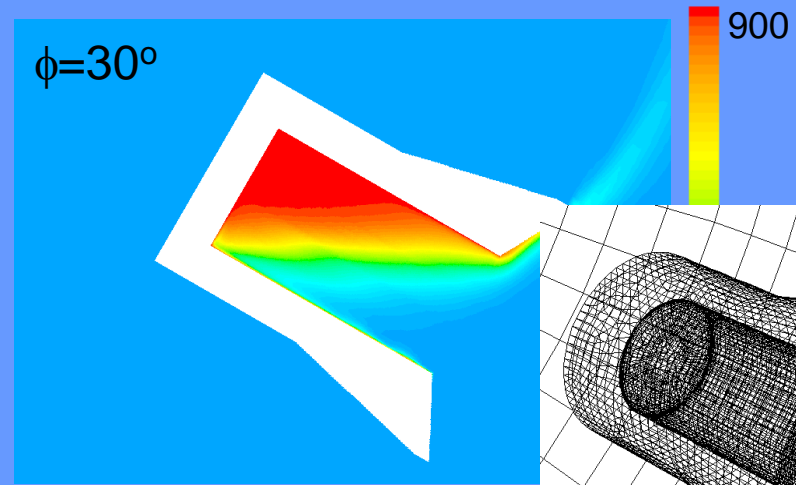
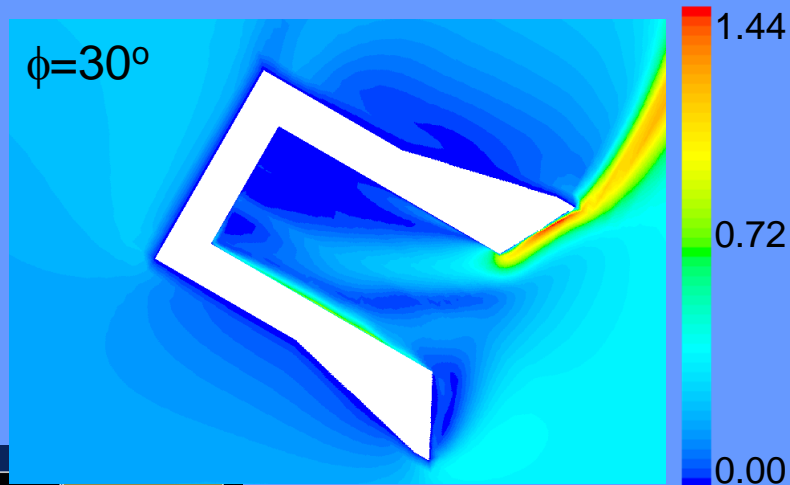
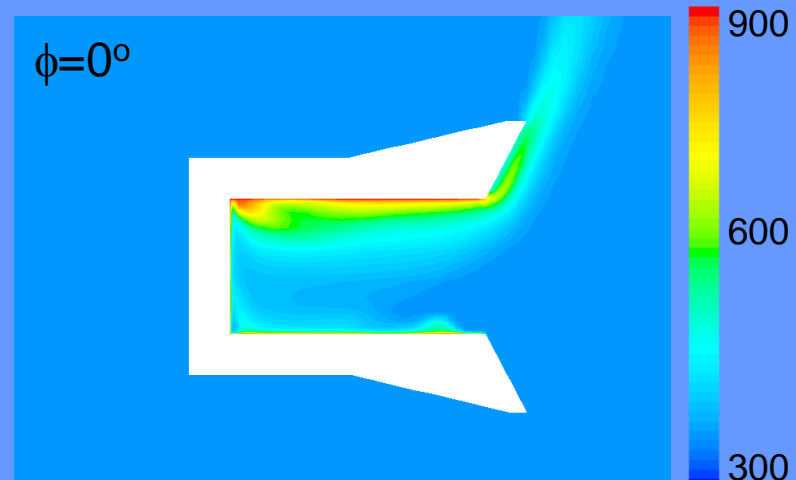
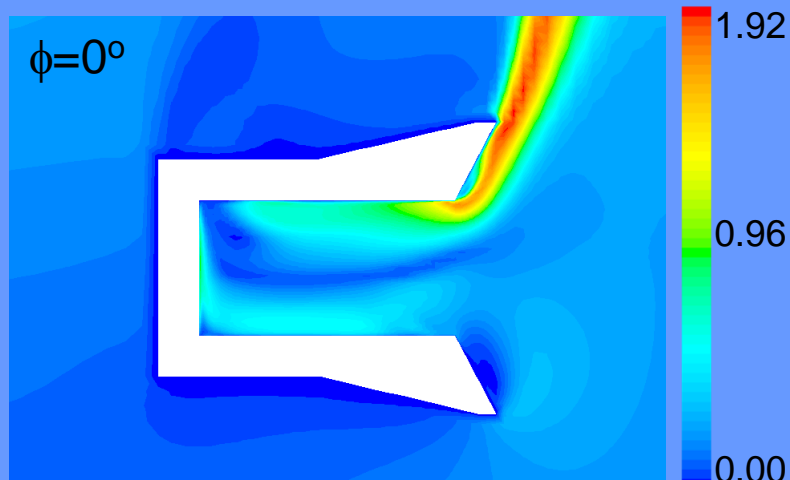




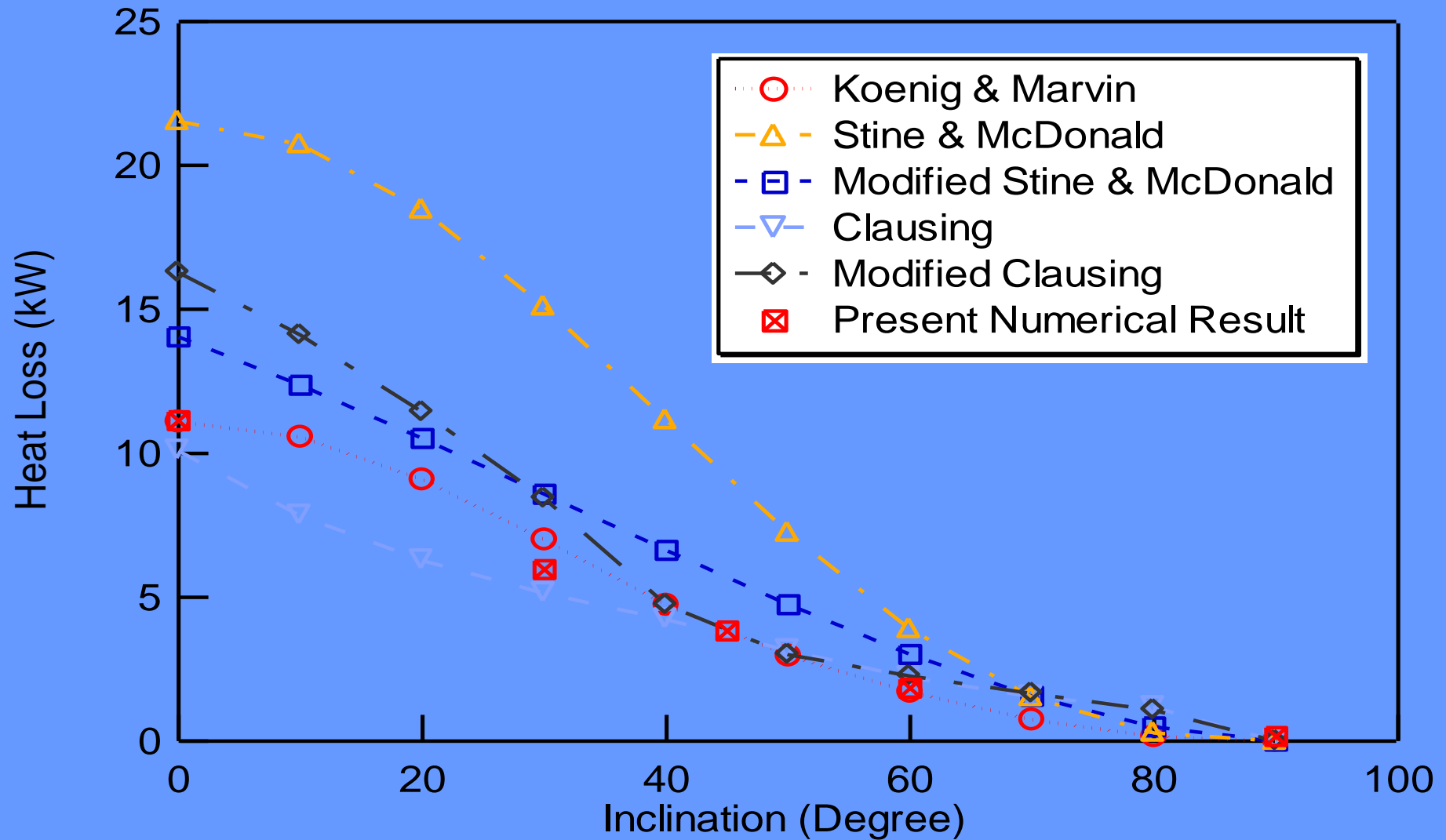




# Investigation of Receiver Convection Loss





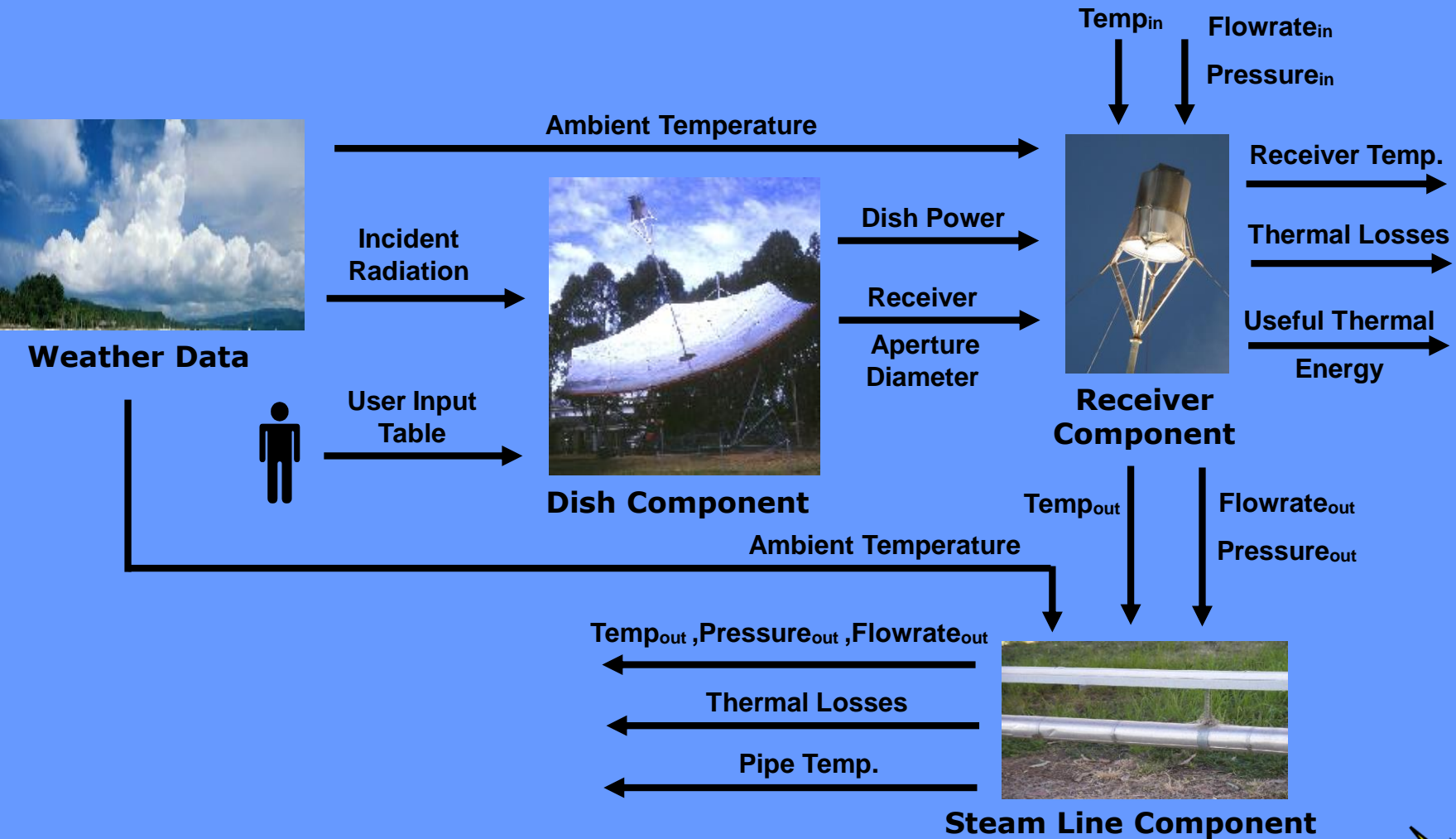


Comparison of natural convection heat loss through the aperture for 400 m<sup>2</sup> dish receiver.



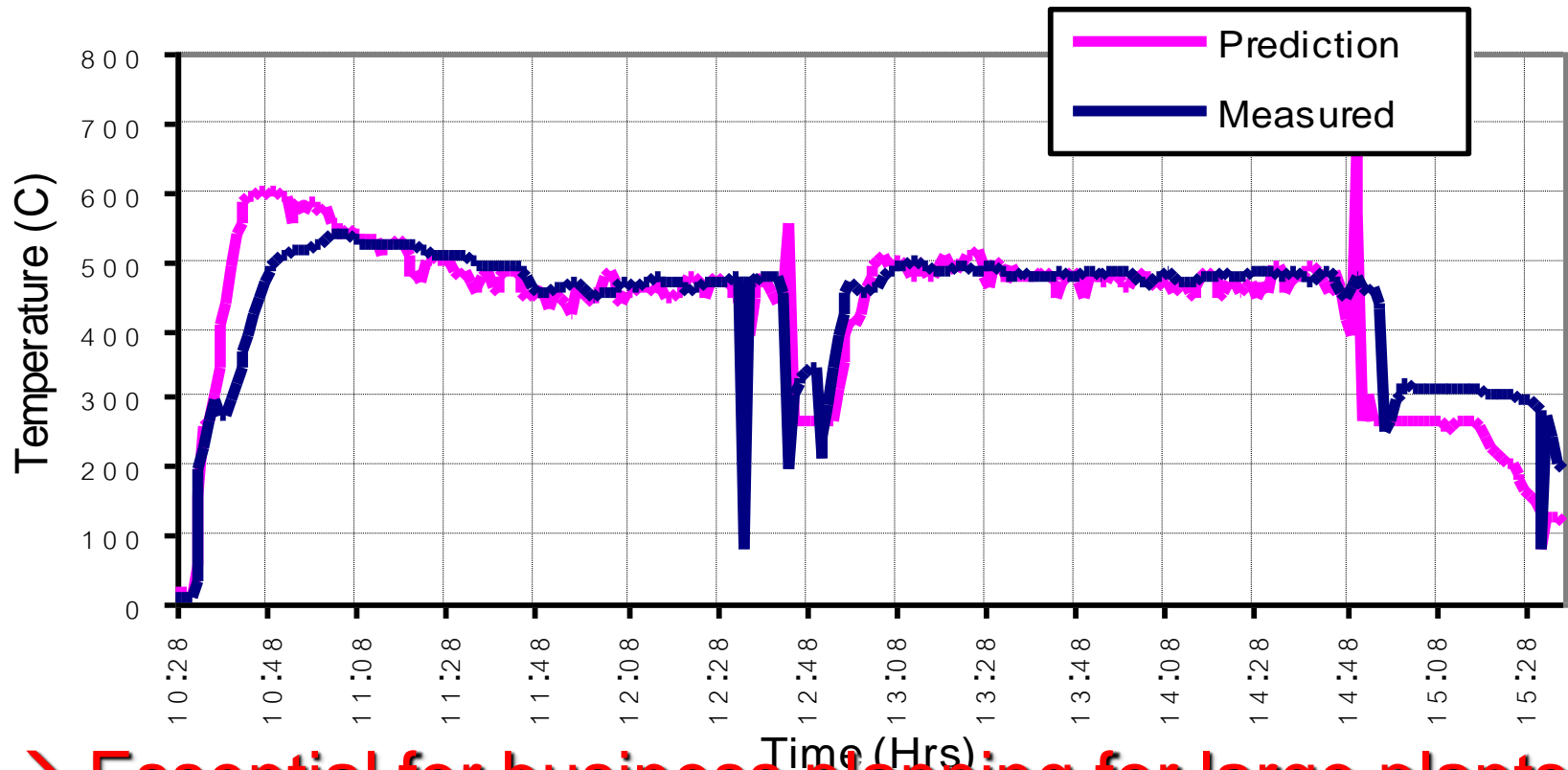
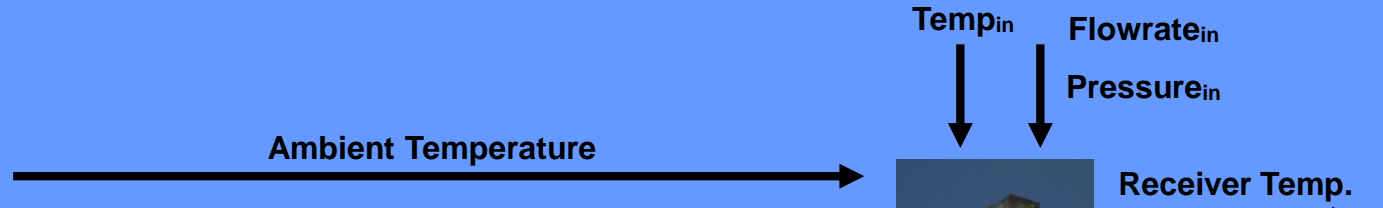


# Transient System Modeling





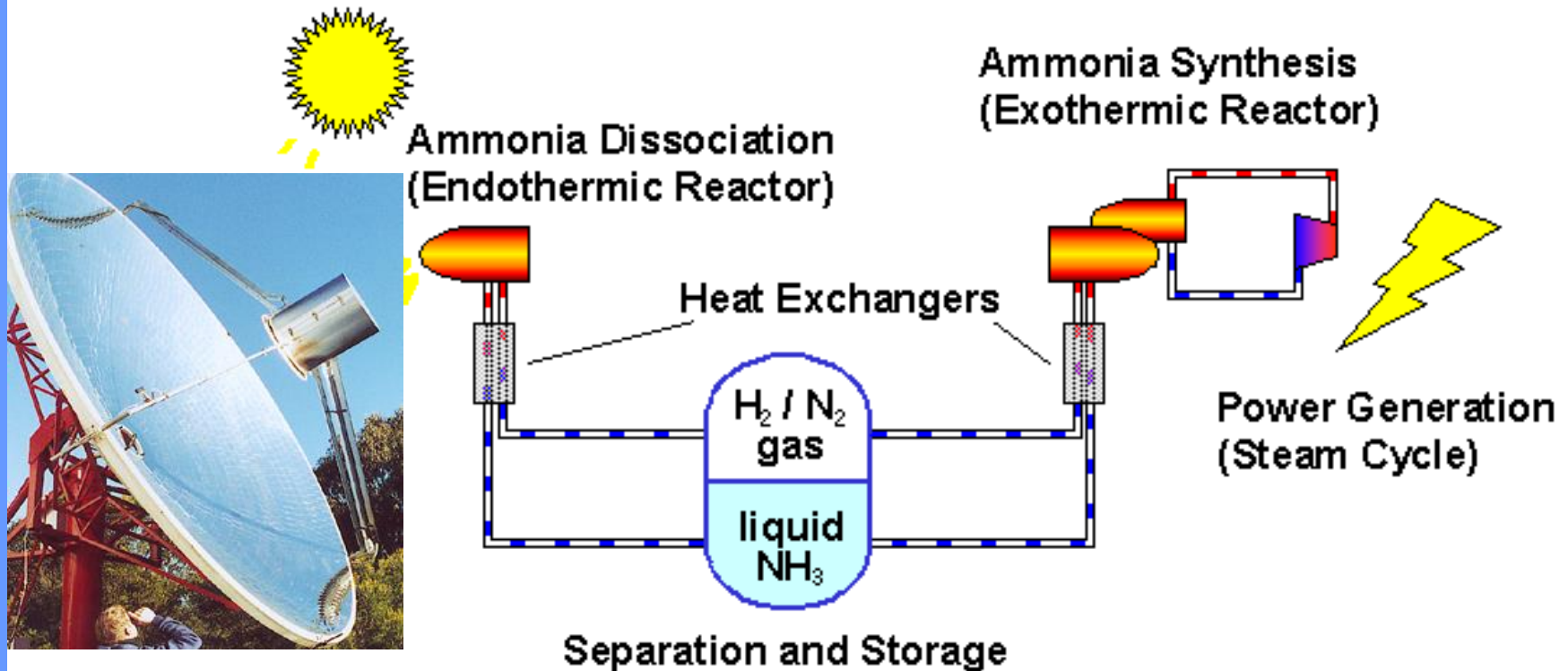
# Transient System Modeling



→ Essential for business planning for large plants



# Thermochemical Energy Storage

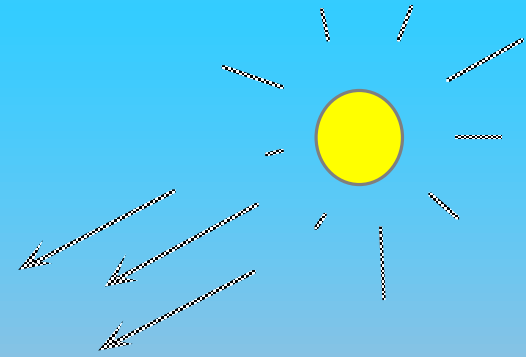




# .....For 24 Hour Solar Power



Array of ANU's 400m<sup>2</sup>  
Paraboloidal Solar Collectors



Rankine Cycle  
Power Conversion  
Unit

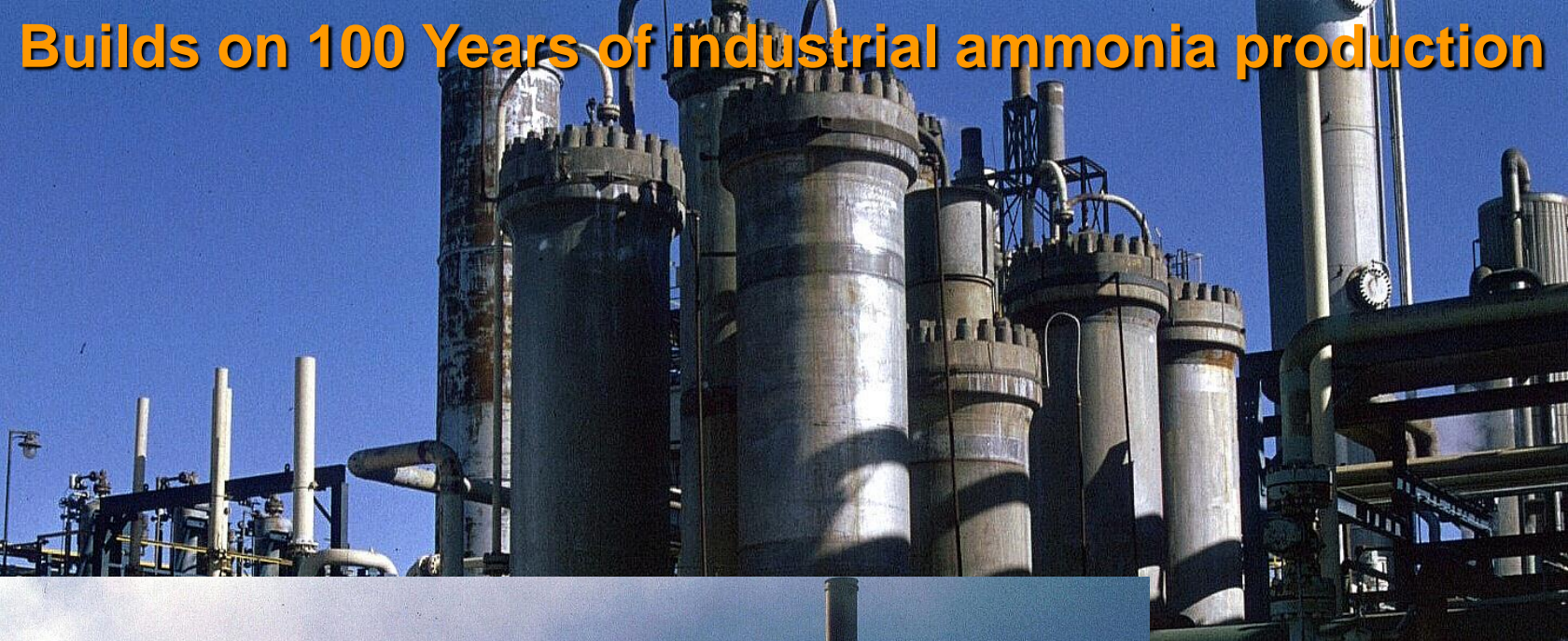
Ammonia  
Synthesis  
Reactor

Reactants ( $\text{NH}_3$  +  $\text{H}_2$  +  $\text{N}_2$ )  
Storage & Transfer Network  
(Natural Gas Pipeline)





# Builds on 100 Years of industrial ammonia production









# Prototype 3m aperture trough tested for ammonia dissociation

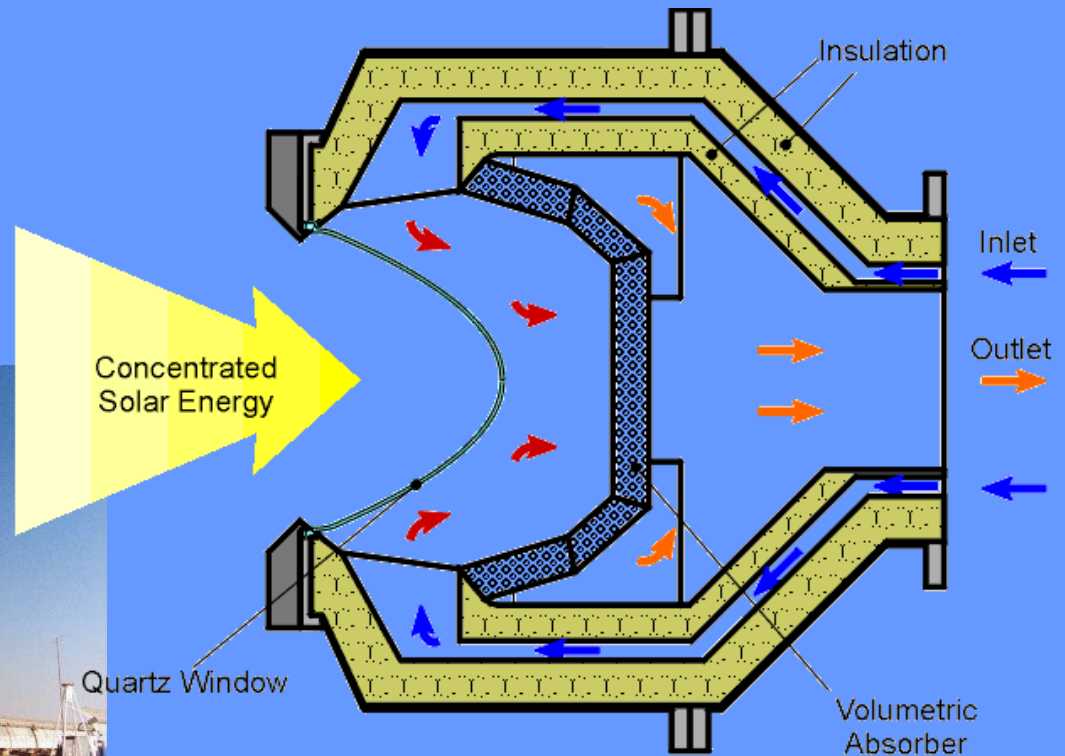




# Solar Gas Turbine Study

Collaboration with DLR  
(GER)

400 m<sup>2</sup> dish at BGU, Israel



DLR's volumetric air receiver, Germany





# Conclusions

- ANU large dish technology offers attractive route to large scale solar thermal power.
- Ongoing R&D leading to performance improvements for dishes and troughs
- Thermochemical storage offers 24 hr operation in the future.
- Dish designs, ammonia system and dish mirrors licenced to Wizard Power

