U.S. Department of Energy
HelioCon
Heliostat Consortium for Concentrating Solar-Thermal Power

Modeling Receiver Flux of Commercial Power Tower Concentrating Solar Power Plants Using Ray Tracing: A Round-Robin Comparison of SolTrace, Solstice, and TieSOL

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conceptual design • components • integration • mass production • heliostat field

Ray Trace Collaboration Team

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TIETRONIX


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Michel Izygon

SolTrace

- Developer: NREL
- Language: C++
- Software type: Open-source, CPU

Solstice

- Developer: CNRS-PROMES, Meso-Star
- Language: C
- Software type: Open-source, CPU

TieSOL

- Developer: Tietronix
- Language: CUDA, C++, C#
- Software type: Commercial, GPU

Why Conduct a Ray Trace Comparison Study?

- Previous study baselined ray trace tools for small case studies
  - Y. Wang et al., “Verification of optical modelling of sunshape and surface slope error for concentrating solar power systems,” Solar Energy, vol. 195, pp. 461–474, Jan. 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.solener.2019.11.035.No validation for simulation of a commercial-scale field with multi-facet heliostats
- Examination of blocking/shading
- Comparison of simulation of a commercial scale field with multi-facet heliostats with examination of canting and focusing
  - Are single facet heliostats sufficient for a simulation of a field with multi-facet heliostats?
- Accuracy of ray trace simulations can not be taken for granted
- This effort to set the stage for a larger collaborative ray-trace comparison study

Ray Trace Comparison Methodology and Test Cases

Test Cases

- Single heliostat baseline cases, flat target
- Commercial field comparison cases, surround cylindrical target
  - Single heliostat, blocking neighboring heliostats
  - Full-field

Created this test case after first full-field attempt

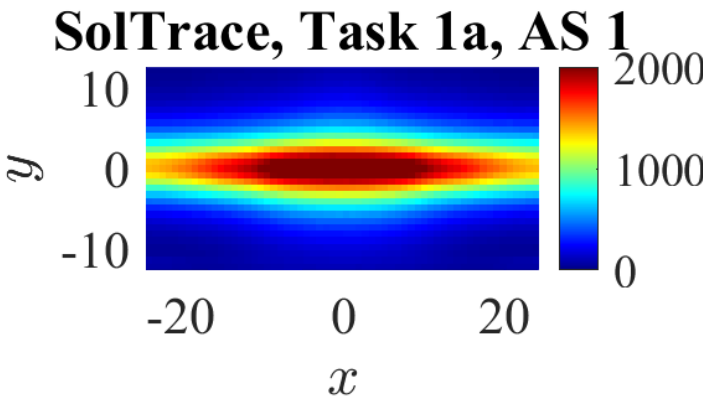
Comparison Metrics

- 2D plots of flux distribution
- 1D radial flux plots along flux distribution axes
- Peak flux (kW/m^2)
- Total power (kW)

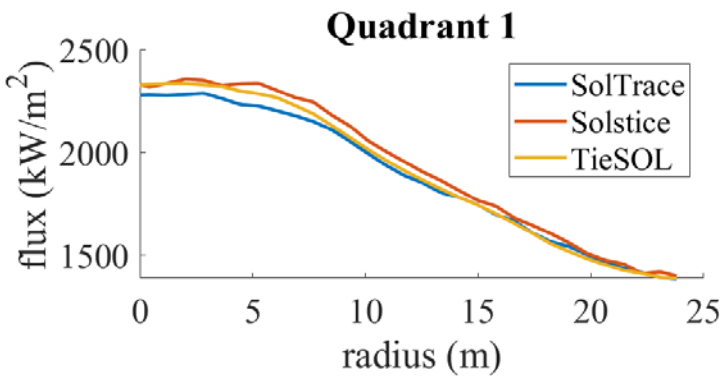
Model parameters

- Fixed parameters
  - No atmospheric attenuation
  - 90% reflectance
  - 2 mrad slope error
  - 4.56 mrad Pillbox sunshape
  - Day of the year
  - Target shape
- Varied parameters
  - Single facet and multi-facet heliostats
  - Canting and facet focusing
  - Heliostat location
  - Sun position
  - Aimpoint strategy (full-field)

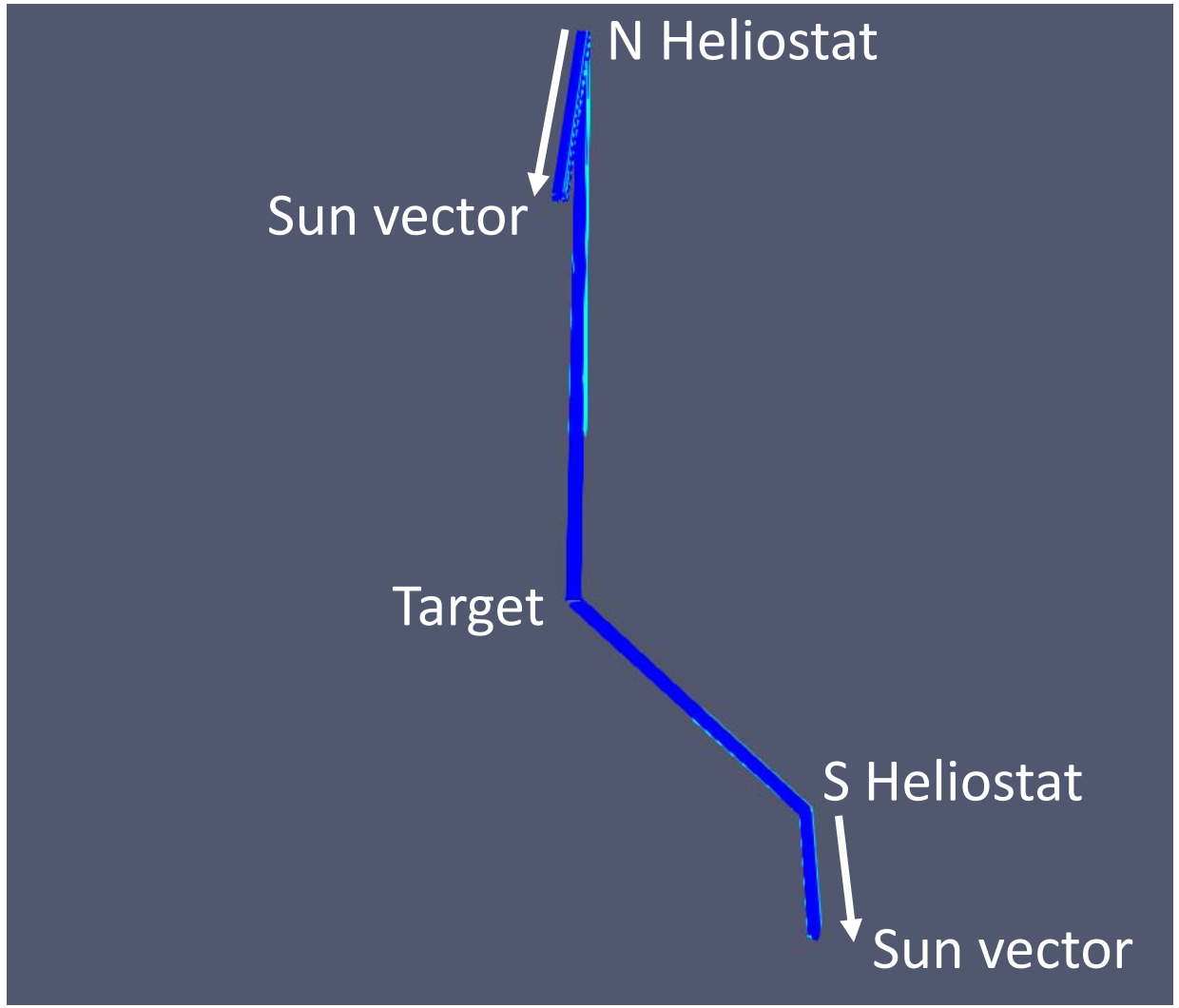
Example 2D flux plot



Example 1D radial flux plot



Single Heliostat Test Cases



Model Parameters

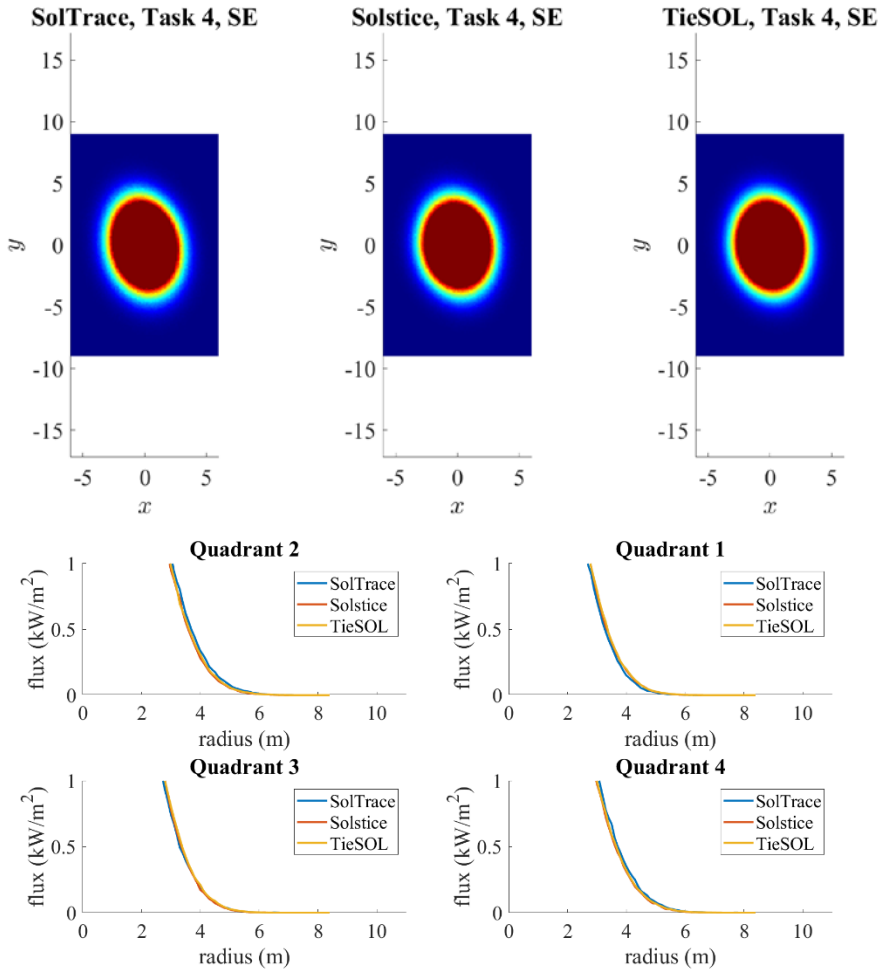
- Located in Nevada (Crescent Dunes location)
- Heliostats based on Crescent Dunes design (5 x 7)
- Solar noon on 8/31
- North (500 m) and Southeast (200 m E, 200 m S) heliostat locations
- Flat rectangular target

Test Cases

- Single facet
  - Flat
  - Curved to slant range
- Multi facet
  - No canting, flat facets
  - Canted to slant range, flat facets
  - Canted to slant range, facets curved to slant range

Single Heliostat Results and Lessons Learned

Good agreement (not perfect) across all test cases



Key Challenges and Learnings

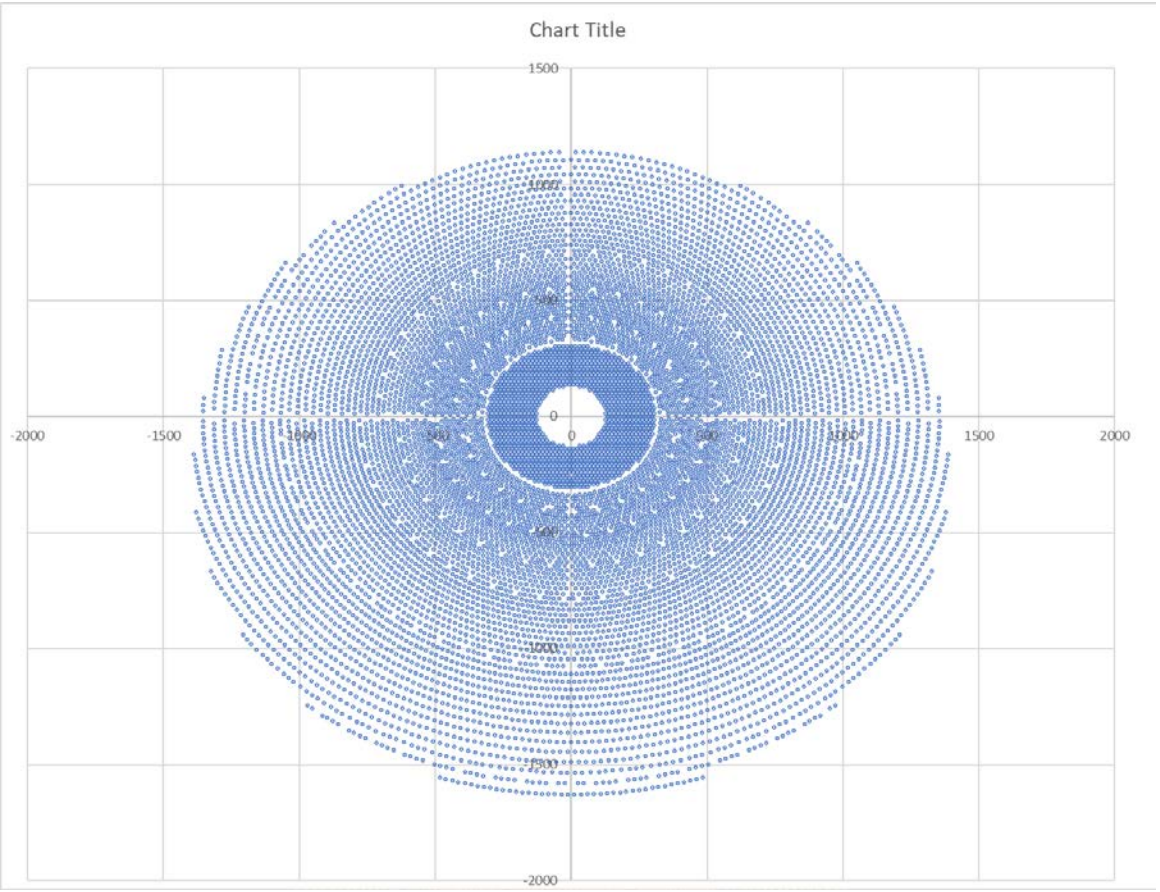
Expected this to go quickly and it did not…

SolTrace target was upside down

New capabilities created in Solstice for canted multi-facet heliostats

Thanks to Ye Wang's "solsticepy" wrappers

Full Field Test Cases



Model Parameters

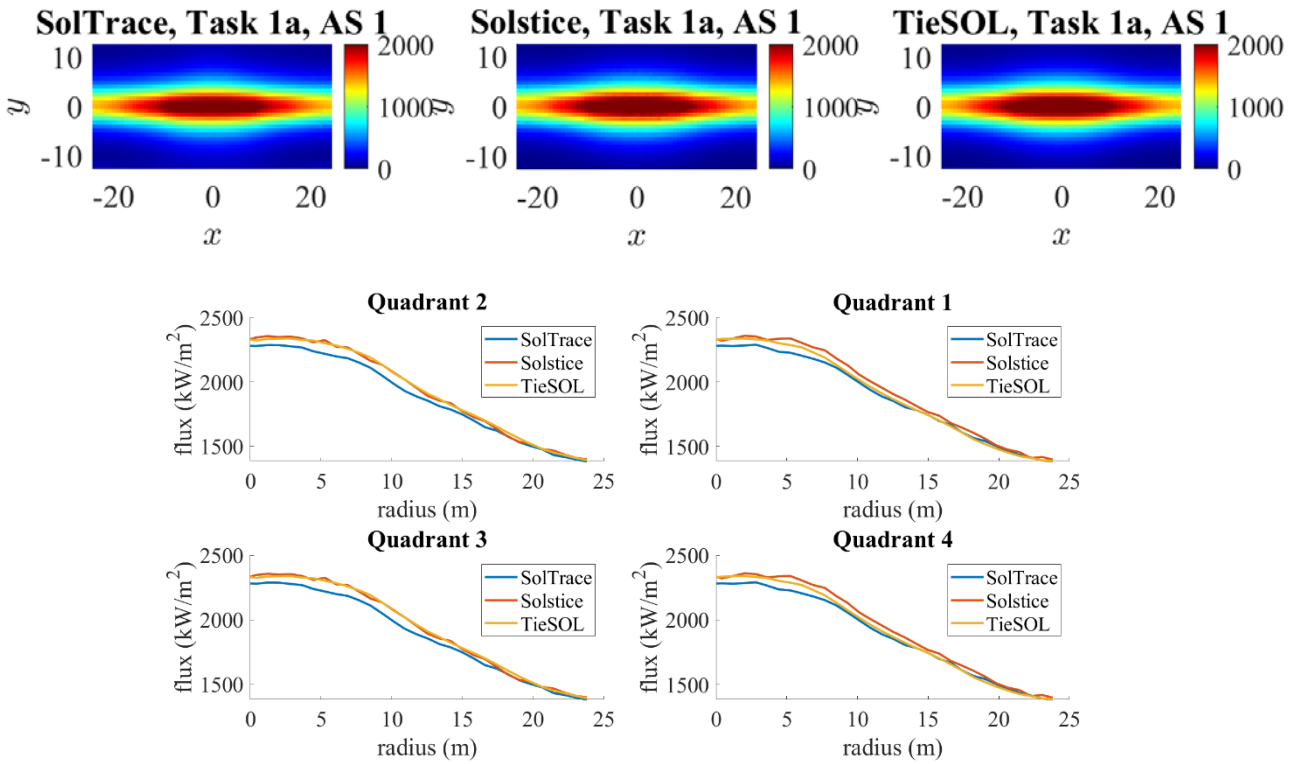
- Located in Port Augusta, Australia based on planned plant
- Heliostats with 30 facet layout (6 x 5)
- Solar noon and 8 on the spring solstice (9/22)
- Cylindrical target
- Aimpoint strategy (none or scattered in elevation)

Test Cases

- Single facet
  - Curved to slant range
  - Curved according to 4 canting bands
- Multi facet, flat facets
  - Canted to slant range
  - Canting according to 4 canting bands
- Multi facet, curved facets
  - Canted to slant range, facets curved to slant range
  - Canting according to 4 canting band, facets curved according to 4 focusing bands

Full Field First Attempt

Nothing agreed at all



Key Challenges and Learnings

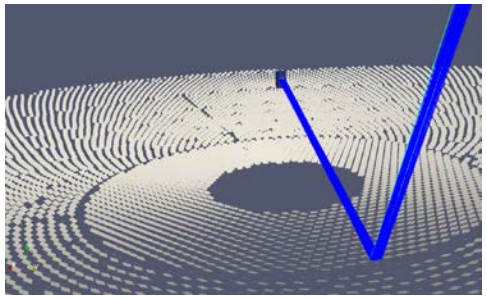
Too complex a leap, could not identify sources of discrepancy

Disagreement of all 3 tools, could not determine if anyone was correct

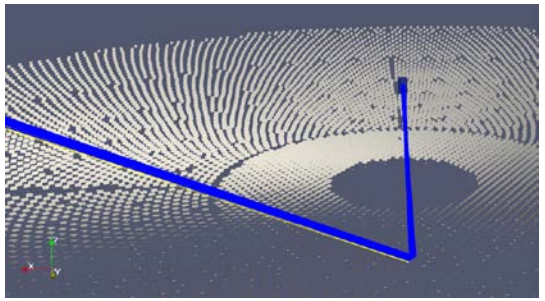
Designed a simpler test case: isolated heliostats with blocking neighbors

Isolated Heliostats With Blocking Neighbors

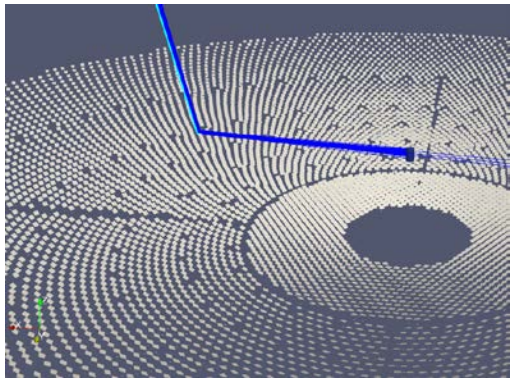
North heliostat, noon



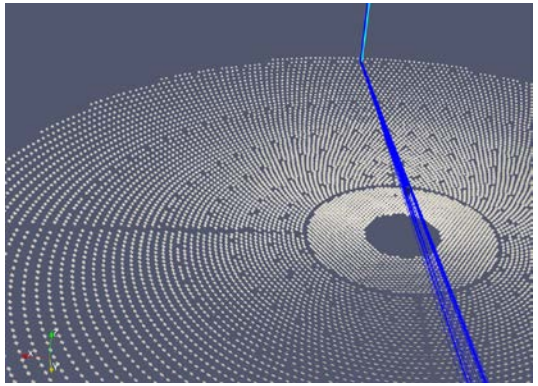
North heliostat, 8am



South-east heliostat, noon



South heliostat, noon

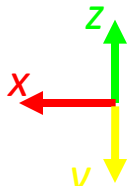


Model Parameters

- Heliostats chosen at N, SE, and S locations in the field with selected neighbors that would create blocking
- Removed slope error in selected cases to troubleshoot

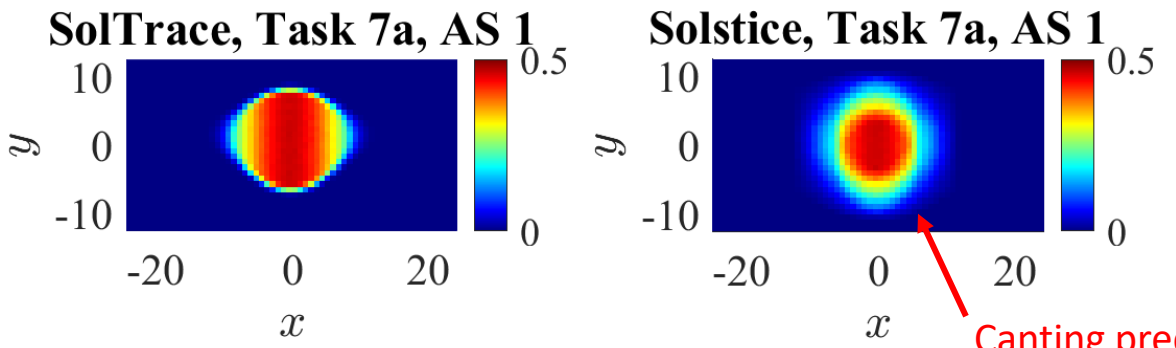
Test Cases

- Single facet, curved to slant range, no blocking or shading
- Canted to slant range, facets curved to slant range, no blocking or shading
- Canting bands, facets curved to slant range, blocking and shading from neighbors



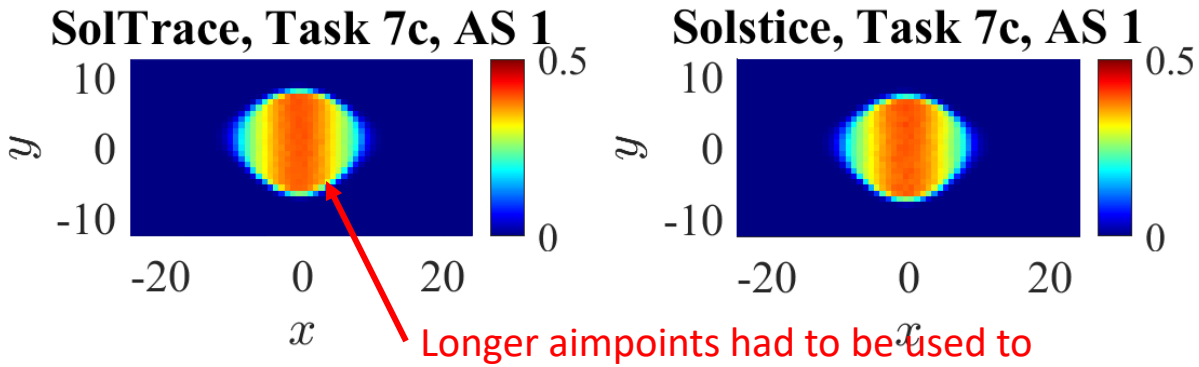
Isolated Heliostat Key Discoveries

Canting precision in Solstice



Canting precision had to be increased (from 10e-6 to 10e-12) for far field heliostats (1500 m)

Aimpoint precision in SolTrace



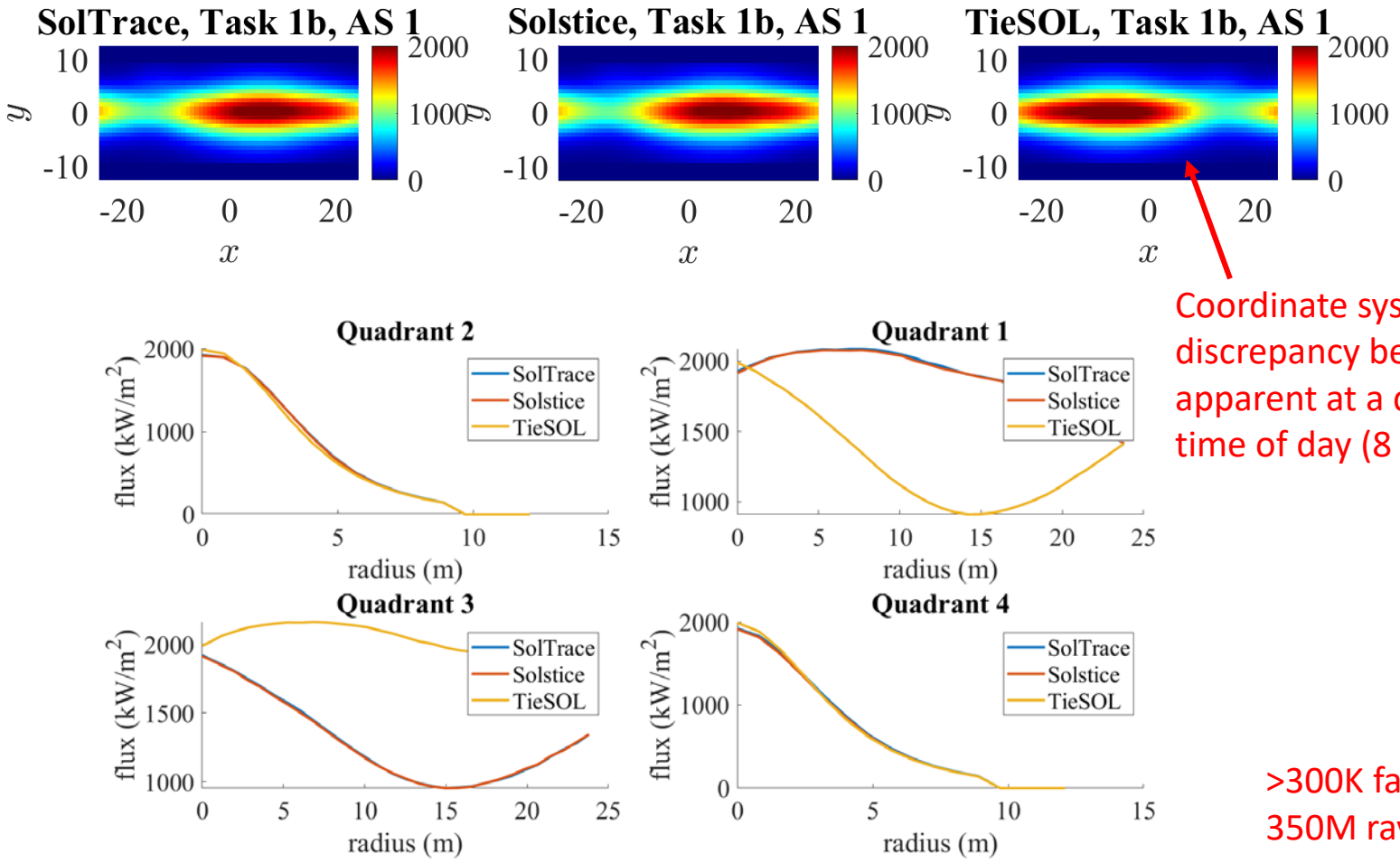
Longer aimpoints had to be used to avoid beam offset from precision loss from decimal truncation

Other Discrepancies Resolved

- *Canting focusing band definitions*
- *Target height and aperture*
- *Atmospheric attenuation*
- *Slant range distance*
- *Different heliostats ☹*

Full Field Second Attempt

Agreement of 2 out of 3 tools



Coordinate system discrepancy became apparent at a different time of day (8 am)

>300K facets
350M rays

Key Challenges and Learnings

Comparison of at least 3 tools is key

Beams from different parts of the field key to identifying coordinate system discrepancies

Had not verified agreement of new cylindrical target

Computation Multi-facet full-field cases difficult for SolTrace and Solstice

Top Learnings

- Best practices:
  - Accuracy of ray trace simulations cannot be assumed; standardized/benchmark tests are necessary for validation
  - Comparison of at least three tools with incrementally increasing complexity
  - Coordinate systems need to be defined clearly and verified
  - Isolate and verify each model parameter
  - Establish/evaluate software performance (computation time and # of rays)
- Key discoveries:
  - Multi-facet canting capabilities introduced for Solstice (thank you Ye Wang)
  - Canting precision must be defined carefully for far-field heliostats in Solstice
  - Aimpoints should be specified at long distances (1000 m) to avoid precision truncation error in SolTrace

TieSOL is the clear winner

Next Steps

- Resolve remaining discrepancies and complete full field comparison
  - Stay tuned for the conclusion at SolarPACES…
- Establish confident benchmark tests to be shared as open source for the benefit of the CSP community
- Expand ray-trace round robin to additional ray trace tools
  - Want to be involved in the next phase? Contact rebecca.Mitchell@nrel.gov

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