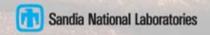
Phoenix, AZ, May 17 – 22, 2010

Methodology to Assess Potential Glint and Glare Hazards from Concentrating Solar Power Plants: Analytical Models and Experimental Validation

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- Introduction
- Safety Metrics
- Glint and Glare Analysis
- Model Validation
- Summary



Introduction

- Glint and glare may cause unwanted visual impacts
 - Glint is momentary flash of light; glare is more continuous source of excessive brightness
 - Visual impacts range from flash blindness to retinal burn
- Need quantified analysis of glint/glare to reduce uncertainties associated with visual impacts of CSP installations
 - Industry, military, government agencies (e.g., California Energy Commission, Transportation Research Board)



Examples of Glint/Glare



Solar One (10 MW_e power tower, Daggett, CA)



Central Receiver Test Facility (SNL, NM)



National Solar Thermal Test Facility (SNL, NM)



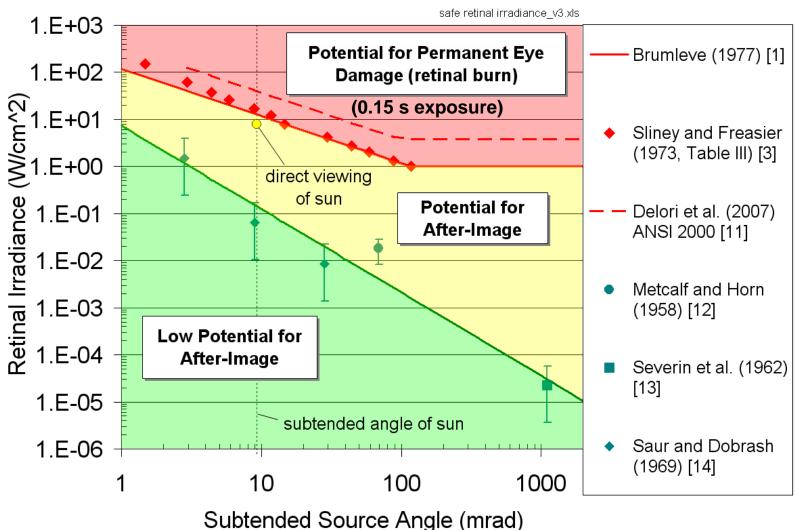
Kramer Junction (150 MW_e parabolic trough, Mojave Desert, CA)

Introduction

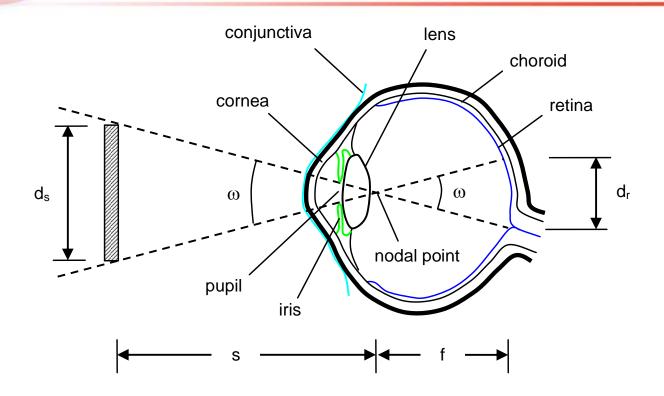
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Potential Impacts



Retinal Irradiance



Need to calculate

- Retinal irradiance
 - Function of irradiance at the cornea
- Subtended angle of glint/glare source

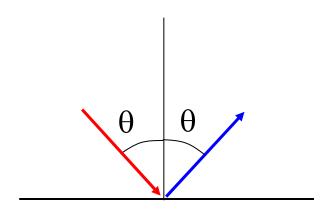


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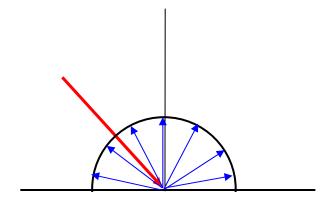
Modeling Approach

Analyze two different types of reflection



Specular Reflection

(polished surfaces; e.g., mirrors)



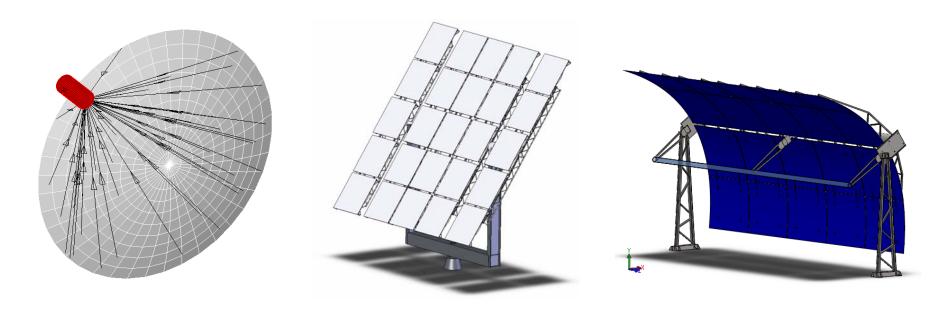
Diffuse Reflection

(rough surfaces; e.g., receivers)



Specular Reflections

Point Focus and Line Focus Collectors



Dish

Heliostat

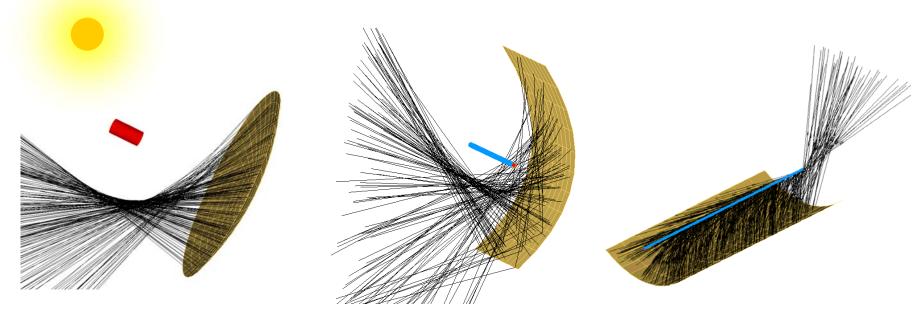
Parabolic Trough



Specular Reflections

Potential for glint and glare from collectors

- Off-axis; misalignment; moving to or from stow
- End-loss and spillage for troughs



Off-axis Dish

Off-axis Trough

End-Loss from Trough

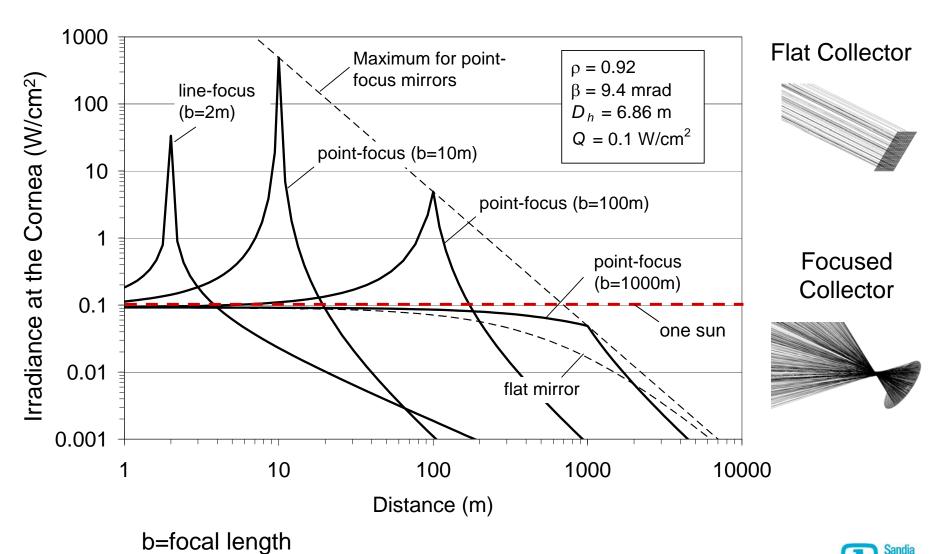


Analysis Steps

- Calculate retinal irradiance using equations in paper for specular or diffuse reflections
 - Collector optical properties, DNI, pupil diameter
- Calculate subtended angle using equations in paper
 - For diffuse reflections, source is given by size of receiver or reflecting source
 - For specular reflections, use equations
- Identify potential impact using plot of retinal irradiance vs. subtended source angle

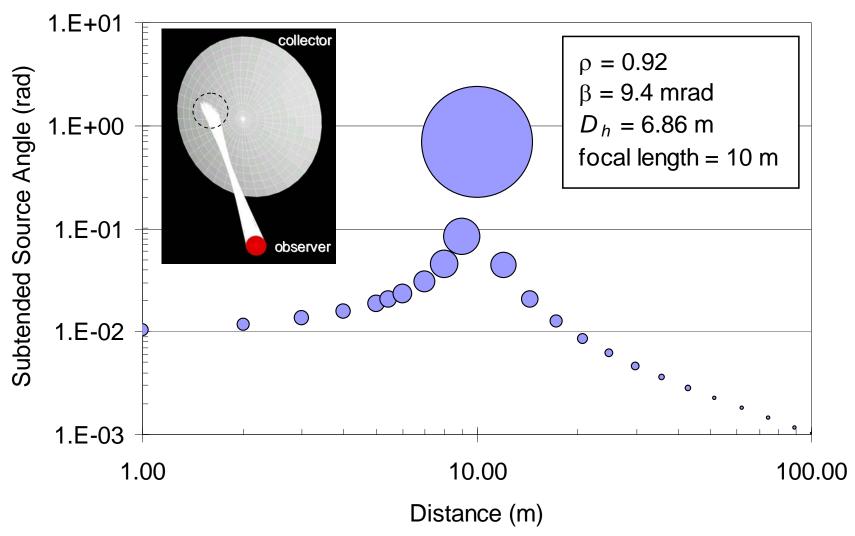


Specular Irradiance



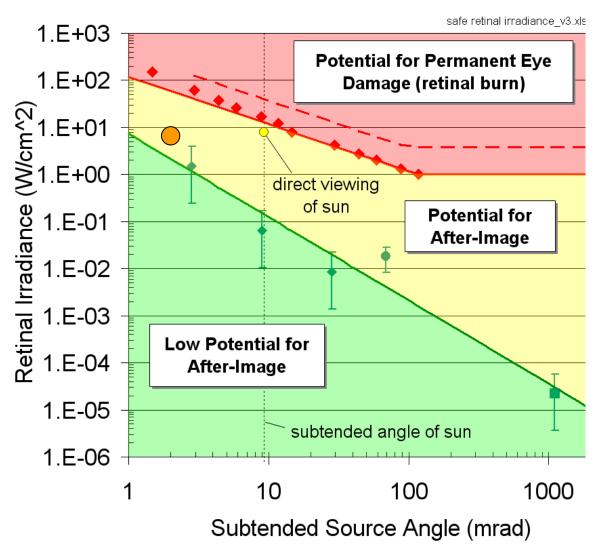


Subtended Source Angle





Comparison to Safety Metrics



 $\rho = 0.92$

 β = 9.4 mrad

 $D_{h} = 6.86 \text{ m}$

focal length = 10 m

50 m viewing distance

⇒ Retinal irradiance= 7 W/cm²

⇒ Subtended source angle ~ 2 mrad



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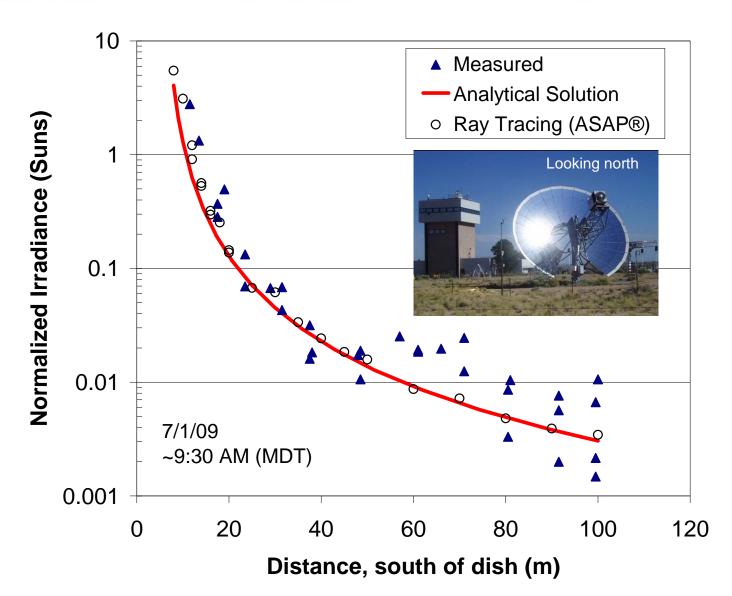


Specular Reflection Testing





Specular Reflection Validation



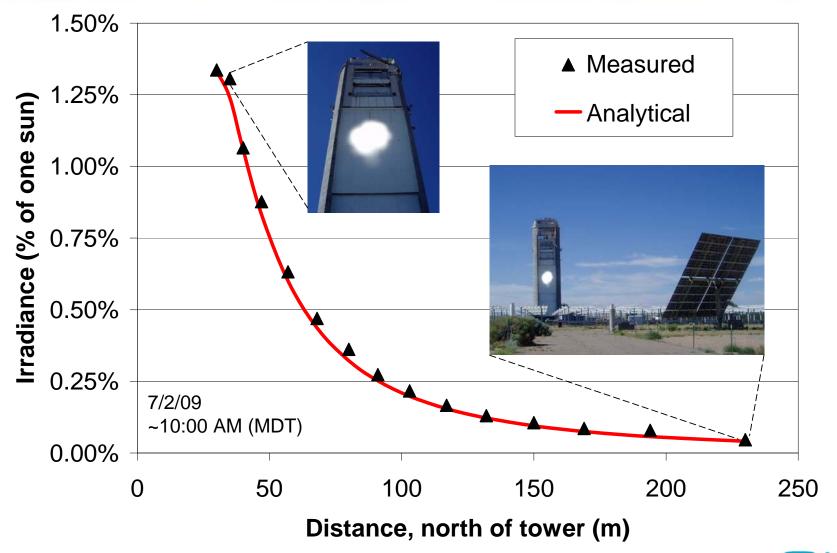


Diffuse Reflection Testing





Diffuse Reflection Validation





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Summary

- Glint and Glare can cause unwanted visual impacts
- Analytical models have been developed to quantify glint and glare
 - Specular reflections
 - Point-focus and line-focus
 - Diffuse reflections
- Safety metrics have been compiled
 - Plot of retinal irradiance vs. subtended source angle can be used to assess potential impact of quantified glint/glare
- Models have been validated with test data



Ongoing Work

- Reduce uncertainties associated with glint/glare for permitting and certification of solar power systems
 - Transportation Research Board
 - Synthesis Report on "Investigating Safety Impacts of Energy Technologies on Airports and Aviation"
 - California Energy Commission
 - Military
 - Industry
- Develop web-based tool for glint/glare analysis

