

镜面积尘物化特性及其对菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统的影响

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摘要 针对菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统的镜面因暴露于自然环境,其表面积尘对系统输出特性产生较大影响这一问题,参考测试点自然积尘成分和地表情况,选取6种典型积尘颗粒,采用X射线衍射分析仪、能谱仪和扫描电镜等设备,研究其颗粒形貌、物质和元素组成;并开展菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统实验研究,利用灰色关联度法处理实验数据,分析积尘物化性质对系统电热输出性能的影响。结果表明,积尘成分复杂,岩石类颗粒中碳酸钙、碳酸镁、钙钠长石含量较多,煤矸石和焦炭颗粒中包含大量的硅酸盐;各类型积尘对系统电热输出影响不同,其中镜面积尘煤矸石粉末每增加 1 g/m^2 ,系统综合性能下降 15% ,影响最大;积尘物质组成对系统电功率(E)影响关联度排序为 $E_{\text{SiO}_2} > E_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3} > E_{\text{CaCO}_3} > E_{\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2}$,对系统热功率(T)的影响大小排序为 $T_{\text{SiO}_2} > T_{\text{CaCO}_3} > T_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3} > T_{\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2}$;颗粒元素对系统电热输出(P)的影响相同,大小排序为 $P_{\text{O}} > P_{\text{Al}} > P_{\text{Ca}} > P_{\text{Mg}} > P_{\text{Fe}} > P_{\text{Si}} > P_{\text{C}}$ 。

关键词 测量;菲涅耳系统;积尘颗粒;物质组成;颗粒元素;电热输出性能

中图分类号 TK519

文献标志码 A

DOI: 10.3788/AOS231799

1 引言

太阳能聚光光伏光热的应用范围越来越广^[1-3],菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统具有聚光比高、占地小、透镜加工成本低等优点,在太阳能电热利用领域具有良好的应用前景^[4],但其镜面上的积尘颗粒对太阳能辐射产生反射、散射、吸收作用,会导致系统的热效率和电效率降低^[5-9]。

Liu等^[10]对光伏电池板上积尘颗粒的形成和演化进行了实验分析,结果表明纳米、微、粗颗粒以及孔隙在光伏电池板上是无序分布的,光伏板上积尘颗粒的组成包括 SiO_2 、 Al_2O_3 、 Fe_2O_3 、 $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ 、 $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 、 CaO 和 CaCO_3 等物质;Zhao等^[11]采用紫外分光光度计、扫描电子显微镜和X射线衍射仪等设备,分析了线性菲涅耳反射器积尘的物理化学特性并测量了积聚前后的相对反射率变化,发现灰尘颗粒的主要成分为 SiO_2 ,灰尘的粒径范围为 $0.9\sim 87\ \mu\text{m}$,灰尘积聚 48 d ,灰尘密度增加 1 g/m^2 ,平均相对反射率下降 9.4% ;Wu等^[12]提出一种积尘颗粒形状并建立光伏板透射率预测模型,发现立方体颗粒引起透射率的下降比球体颗粒更严重;Fan等^[13]提出一种新的积尘密度与能量转换效率模型,并分析风速和粒径对积尘密度的影响,结果

表明转换效率损失随着尘粒直径和风速的增加而增加,光伏板的最大转换效率损失为 72.9% ;Ovrum等^[14]分析了不同地区的天然尘埃样本的结构、化学和光学特性,得出引起聚光效果变差的主要参数是尘埃的粒度分布和反射率,其中前者作用更显著。

除了聚光器表面积尘颗粒的特性研究之外,更多研究集中在积尘颗粒对于电热输出性能的影响。Salamah等^[15]综述了不同气候地区积尘对光伏组件的电热性能、光学特性影响;Zhao等^[16]研究了积尘密度、积尘粒径对系统聚光效果的影响,发现积尘密度每增加 1 g/m^2 ,粒径小于 $50\ \mu\text{m}$ 和小于 $60\ \mu\text{m}$ 粒子的聚光效率分别降低 3.31% 和 3.26% ;Khan等^[17-19]研究了积尘颗粒的积累及其聚集原因并预测其对光伏组件输出功率的影响,得出镜面上的小颗粒(半径为 $0.3\sim 1\ \mu\text{m}$)是引起太阳光散射的主要原因,当积尘质量浓度为 50 g/m^2 时,光伏输出功率减少 $42\%\sim 45\%$ 。Salari等^[20]通过建立数学模型来研究了积尘对光伏系统和光伏光热系统的影响,结果表明当积尘密度为 8 g/m^2 时,光伏系统和光伏光热系统的电效率分别降低 26.36% 和 26.42% ,光伏光热系统的热效率降低了 16.11% 。闫素英等^[21]分析了积尘对槽式聚光器光学性能的影响,结果表明积尘对反射光线方向和接收面能流影响

收稿日期: 2023-11-16; 修回日期: 2023-12-22; 录用日期: 2023-12-25; 网络首发日期: 2024-01-09

基金项目: 内蒙古自然科学基金联合面上项目(2023LHMS05047)、自治区直属高校基本科研业务费项目-在校优秀学生提升基本科研能力(ZTY2023038)、内蒙古自治区研究生科研创新项目(S20231135Z)

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较大,积尘厚度越小,其对反射路径的影响越大,引起的能流密度波动越大。王志敏等^[22]开展了积尘对槽式聚光系统光热性能影响的研究,并提出了预测模型,结果表明聚光镜积尘反射因子小于 4.3%,可保证采集因子修正系数大于 90%,该量化方法可用于指导除尘的时间和频次。

以上研究关注了积尘粒径、形状、密度对系统光学和电热输出性能的影响,缺少积尘颗粒物理化学性质对系统电热性能影响规律及关联性的研究。采用水射流方式清洗积尘,在水中加入清洗剂以增强除尘效果,在明晰物质成分的前提下,可为清洗剂的配制或选取提供依据。同时,积尘受当地环境气候条件和地表沙尘因素影响较大,不同区域积尘颗粒成分和元素组成存在差异。分析积尘颗粒物化性质对电热输出性能的影响,可为除尘时间的确定提供依据。依据地区地表情况和工业生产特点,本文选取了 6 种常见积尘样品进行测试,得到颗粒形貌、物质组成和元素成分等参数,后续采用人工布尘方式,基于菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统开展对比实验,最后利用灰色关联度法分析实验数据,得到积尘物化特性对系统电热输出性能的影响规律。

2 实验样本与测试过程

2.1 积尘物化特性

镜面积尘样品的选取对本研究至关重要。本研究在内蒙古自治区进行,该地区太阳能资源丰富,光伏电站多建设于沙漠地区或煤矿山坡。沙漠地区积尘颗粒

以黄土为主,煤矿附近区域颗粒以焦炭、煤矸石为主。人类活动产生的扬尘也是造成镜面积尘的主要因素,方解石、钠长石、大理石在自然界分布极多,广泛应用于建筑、冶金、化工等领域,这些人为活动产生的主要粉尘颗粒。除考虑上述地域特点和人为活动外,参考实验地点光伏电池板表面自然积尘颗粒成分分析结果,选取方解石、钠长石、大理石、黄土、焦炭、煤矸石等 6 种颗粒样品作为研究对象。

粉尘颗粒经过洗涤(黄土除外)、烘干、粉碎、研磨、筛分等程序制备,选取与光伏板表面自然积尘粒径分布规律一致的颗粒作为实验样品^[23]。镜面积尘颗粒尺寸大多都在微米级别,沉积后形貌复杂且分布均匀性差,本研究采用扫描电子显微镜(SEM)对各类样品颗粒进行观测和分析,可准确表征颗粒超微形貌。

为了得到积尘颗粒物质组成,采用 X 射线衍射仪(XRD)对其进行成分测试。将一定波长的 X 射线照射到颗粒上,其穿透颗粒时会发生散射,特定方向上相位得到加强,从而显示与物质结构相对应的衍射现象。不同物质产生的衍射图谱也不同,将待测颗粒衍射图谱与标准衍射卡片 PDF(Powder diffraction file)进行对比,定性分析各类颗粒样品的物质组成,进而可根据衍射强度定量分析物质组成。

能谱仪(EDS)在真空下用电子束轰击样品表面,激发物质发射出特征 X 射线,根据其波长可确定物质的元素成分和含量。本研究将能谱仪与扫描电镜联合利用,对积尘颗粒微区元素及其占比进行分析。积尘颗粒物化特性测试设备信息如表 1 所示。

表 1 物化特性测试设备

Table 1 Physicochemical properties test equipment

Equipment	Type	Parameter	Manufacturer
EDS	GENESIS	Be4-Es99	EDAX Inc.
SEM	S3400N	SE resolution: 10 nm (3 kV)	Hitachi limited
XRD	SmartLab-SE	Range of angular deviation is -0.01° - 0.01°	Rigaku corporation

2.2 菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统电热性能测试

菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热实验系统如图 1 所示,安装于风能太阳能利用技术教育部重点实验室(呼和浩特,40.82°N、111.67°E)。该系统主要由聚光发电模组(包括菲涅耳透镜、光漏斗、光棱镜和三结砷化镓电池)、主动式双轴跟踪、数据采集、冷却水循环等四部分组成,数据采集设备测量参数的范围及精度如表 2 所示。

为了消除环境因素对实验结果的影响,在测量菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统电热性能时采用了两套型号一致的模组,为减少两套系统自身差异引起的系统误差,首先开展了修正实验。1#、2#模组均装配同等参数的清洁镜片,在初始条件和冷却水流量一致的

前提下,开展菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统电热空白实验。选取了实验时间为 3 d 的空白对照实验数据进行对比分析,得到对应的修正曲线。由对比数据可知,两套系统空白实验下水箱温升相同,温度波动(温度偏差与平均温度比值)均小于 0.5%,认为其热性能一致,后续实验可不做修正。两套系统电功率修正结果如图 2 所示,对模组相同工况下的输出电功率进行了拟合,回归方程为 $y=0.92665x-0.3702$,其相关系数 R^2 为 0.93909,拟合度较好。后续利用此拟合曲线对数据进行处理,便于精确分析实验结果。

当进行菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统电热性能对比实验时,1#模组使用清洁镜片,2#模组使用积尘镜片。采用人工布尘的方式在 2#模组透镜表面均匀



图 1 菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热实验系统

Fig. 1 Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system

表 2 数据采集设备测量范围及精度

Table 2 Measuring range and accuracy of data acquisition equipment

Instrument	Measuring range	Accuracy
Thermocouple / °C	-20-100	±0.4
Platinum resistor / °C	-20-100	±0.1
Turbine flowmeter / (m ³ /h)	0.02-1.20	<0.5%
Anemograph / (m/s)	0-60	0.1
Solar irradiance meter / (W/m ²)	0-4000	<5%
Voltmeter / V	0-250	0.1
Amperemeter / A	0-30	0.1

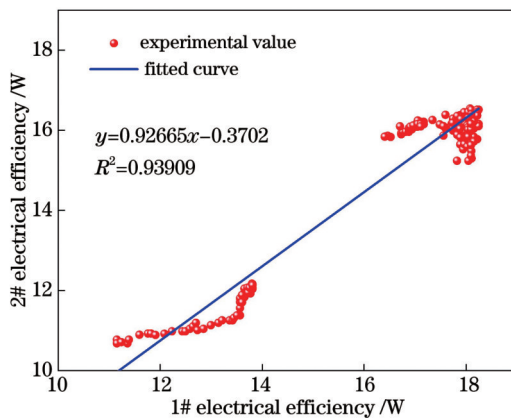


图 2 菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统电功率数据及拟合曲线
Fig. 2 Electrical power data and fitting curve of high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system

布置粉末, 积尘密度分别为 1、3、5 g/m²。在两个系统冷却水循环管路的水箱中存放同等质量且初温相同的冷却水。两个系统同时开机, 1#模组镜面保持洁净, 2#模组镜面每隔 15 min 更换一次, 更换三次后得到一组完整数据。

3 分析与讨论

3.1 积尘颗粒物化性质

积尘颗粒形貌如图 3 所示。方解石 (Calcite)、钠长石 (Albite)、大理石 (Marble)、煤矸石 (Coal gangue) 颗粒形状多为方形或多边形, 颗粒棱角较分明, 有一定的层状晶体结构; 黄土 (Loess) 颗粒形状近似圆形; 焦炭 (Carbon coke) 颗粒形状极不规则, 颗粒表面粗糙, 棱角不分明, 颗粒间有团聚。从颗粒粒径及其均匀性来看, 黄土的颗粒粒径较小且均匀性最好; 钠长石、大理石粒径和均匀度次之; 煤矸石、焦炭粒径较大且均匀性差; 方解石粒径最大, 但均匀性好。球形度是表征颗粒形貌的重要参数, 该参数表示与物体相同体积的球体表面积和物体表面积的比值。相关研究表明, 镜面积尘颗粒沉降堆积量与球形度正相关、与颗粒粒径负相关^[24]。从图 3 可以看出, 黄土的球形度最大, 方解石最小。因此黄土更容易在镜面形成堆积, 方解石颗粒粒径较大, 不容易形成堆积。

积尘颗粒的 XRD 图谱如图 4 所示。其中物质组成种类最少的是煤矸石, 含有 3 种物质, 主要成分为氧化亚铁, 含量为 56.30%。含有 4 种物质的是钠长石, 主要成分为钙质钠长石, 含量为 42.38%, 其次为二氧化硅, 含量为 39.59%。含有 5 种物质的是大理石和焦炭, 大理石主要成分为碳酸镁钙, 含量为 89.12%, 各成分含量占比极不均匀; 焦炭主要成分为硅酸盐, 含量为 46.08%, 各成分占比相对均匀。含有 6 种物质的是方解石和黄土, 与大理石相同, 方解石主要成分为碳酸镁钙, 含量为 94.55%, 各成分含量占比极不均匀; 黄土主要成分为二氧化硅, 含量为 51.48%, 各成分占比相对均匀。

积尘颗粒的 EDS 图谱以及元素类型占比如图 5 所示。方解石、大理石元素组成相同, 主要由大量的氧元素组成, 还含有少量的钙、镁、硅等元素。钠长石主要

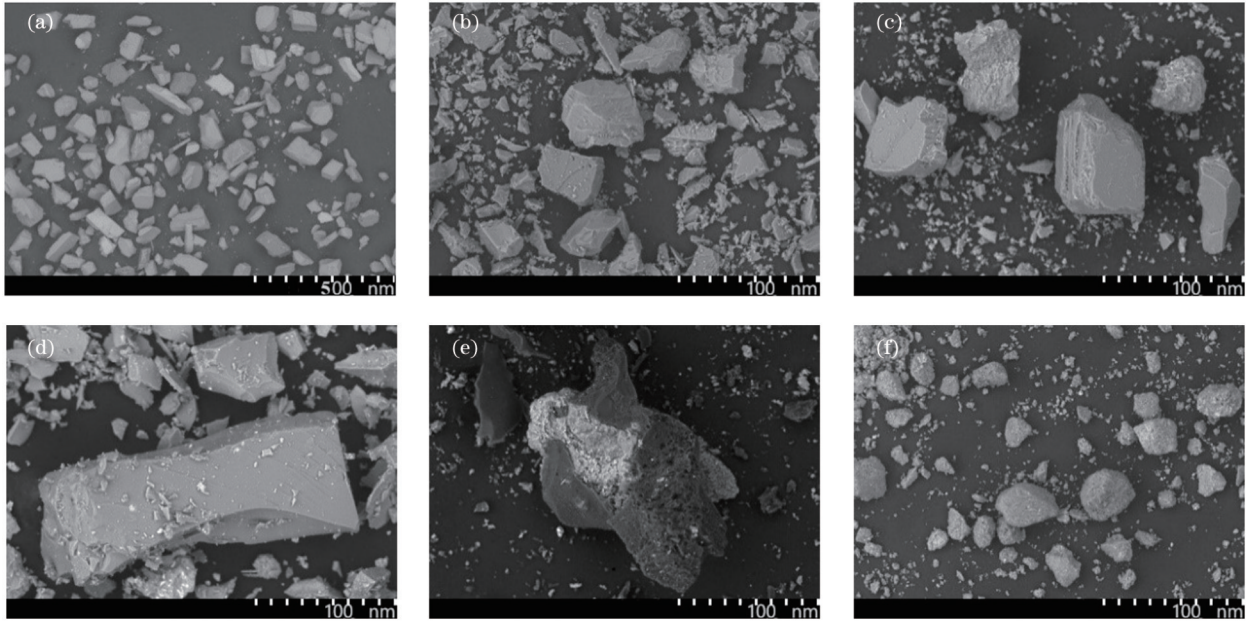


图 3 颗粒 SEM 图像。(a)方解石;(b)钠长石;(c)大理石;(d)煤矸石;(e)焦炭;(f)黄土

Fig. 3 Particles SEM images. (a) Calcite; (b) albite; (c) marble; (d) coal gangue; (e) carbon coke; (f) loess

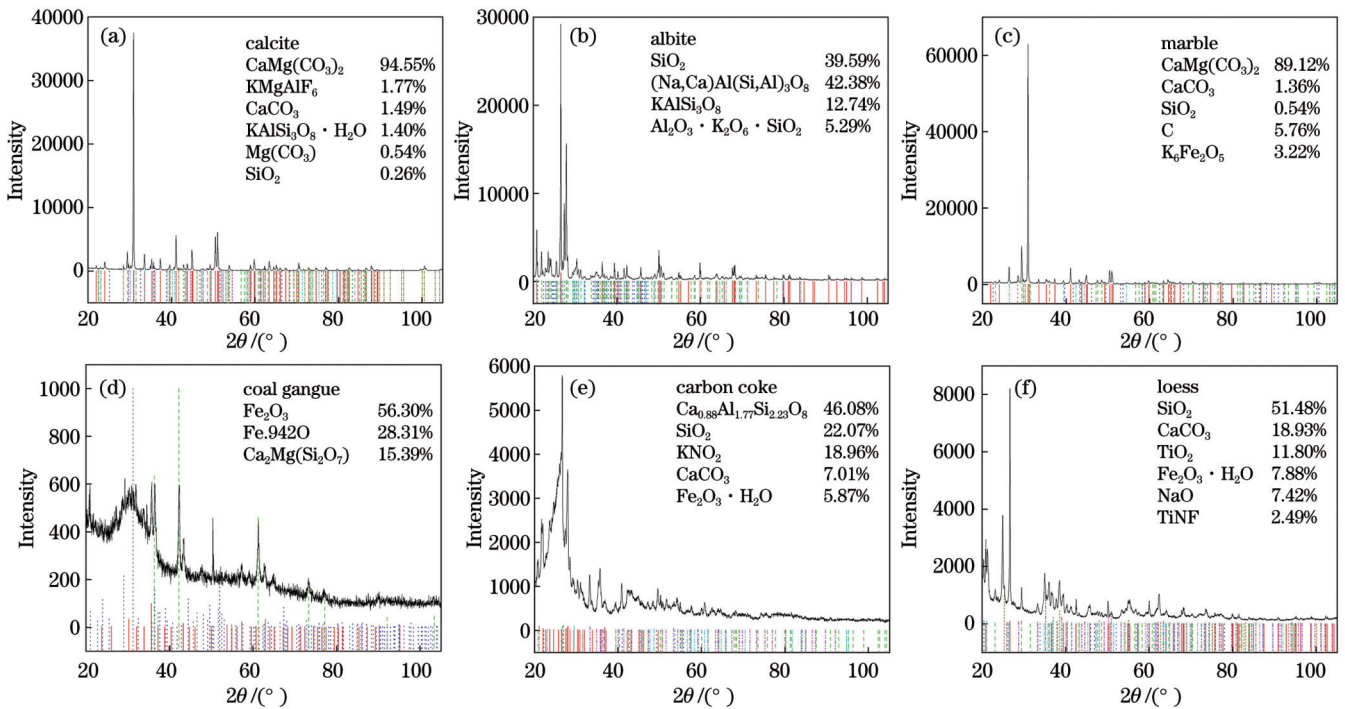


图 4 积尘颗粒的 XRD 图。(a)方解石;(b)钠长石;(c)大理石;(d)煤矸石;(e)焦炭;(f)黄土

Fig. 4 XRD diagrams of dust particles. (a) Calcite; (b) albite; (c) marble; (d) coal gangue; (e) carbon coke; (f) loess

由氧、硅元素组成,还有部分铝、钾、钠、钙等元素。煤矸石颗粒中除含有氧、钙、硅元素以外,还含有少量的金属元素和非金属元素。焦炭颗粒中碳元素含量最高,约 80% 左右,其次是氧元素,含量为 14.4% 左右。黄土颗粒主要成分为氧、硅元素,还有少量的镁、铝、钾、钙、钛、铁等金属元素。

3.2 菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统电性能

图 6 为菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统对比实验

电输出性能曲线。其中,由于云或水汽等因素影响,在某段测试时间段内太阳能辐照度波动剧烈,需要剔除这段时间内的数据,如图中阴影部分所示。1#模组的清洁镜片在测试期间不更换;2#模组的积尘镜片按积尘密度为 1、3、5 g/m^2 顺序每隔 15 min 循环更换。

从图 6 可以看出,在清洁状态时,系统电功率的波动较小,与辐照度变化趋势一致;在积尘状态时,随着镜面积尘密度增加,各组内电功率下降明显。宏观上,

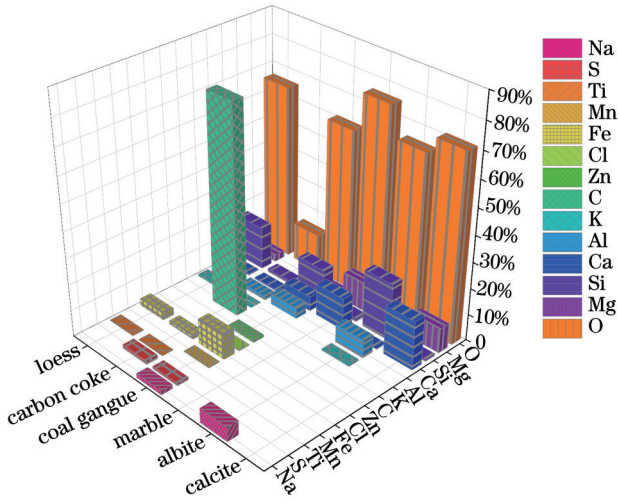


图 5 积尘颗粒的 EDS 图谱及元素类型占比

Fig. 5 EDS spectra of dust particles and proportion of element type

积尘会使系统电功率下降,但煤矸石、焦炭颗粒造成系统电功率的下降量较大,平均差值分别为 6.04 W、6.12 W;大理石造成系统电功率的下降量较小,平均差值为 1.77 W。

图 7 展示了积尘密度对菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统电输出性能的影响,其时间段为 9:00—15:00,每隔 45 min 取 1 组数据,共 8 组数据,每组数据包括清洁状态和积尘密度分别为 1、3、5 g/m² 的 4 个子项,各子项取均值。随着积尘密度的增加,电效率也会不同程度下降,其中煤矸石、焦炭积尘颗粒的电效率比清洁状态下降更明显,方解石积尘后期电效率下降更严重。煤矸石相比较清洁状态,积尘密度分别为 1、3、5 g/m² 时对应电效率约下降 26.7、30.1、33.9 百分点,焦炭约下降 29.3、30.1、33.1 百分点。大理石颗粒相比较清洁状态,电效率下降最小,与积尘密度相对应的电效率约下降 3.7、8.3、16.5 百分点。钠长石颗粒电效率下降最

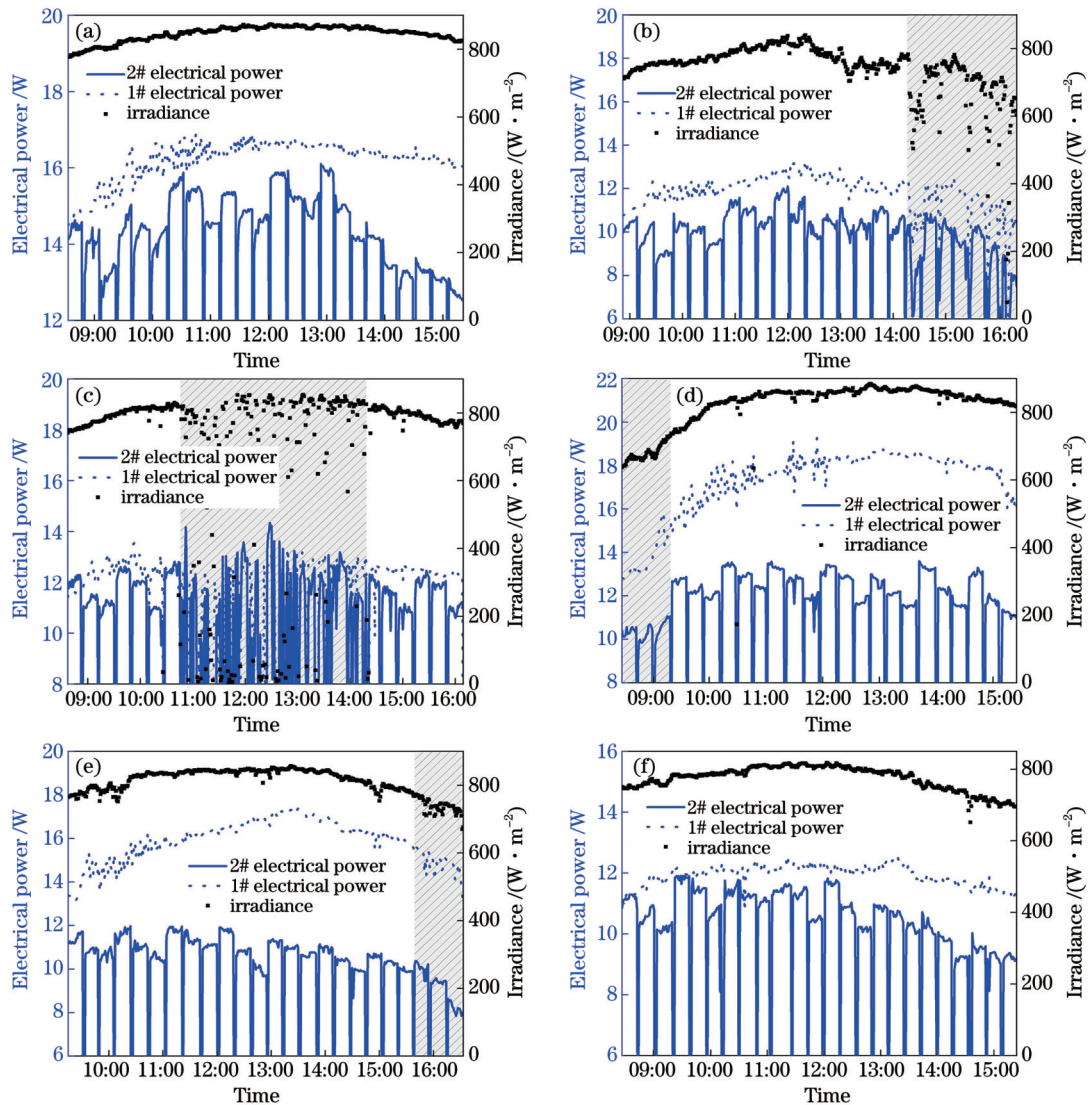


图 6 镜面沉积后菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统电性能。(a)方解石;(b)钠长石;(c)大理石;(d)煤矸石;(e)焦炭;(f)黄土

Fig. 6 Electrical performance of Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system after mirror deposition. (a) Calcite; (b) albite; (c) marble; (d) coal gangue; (e) carbon coke; (f) loess

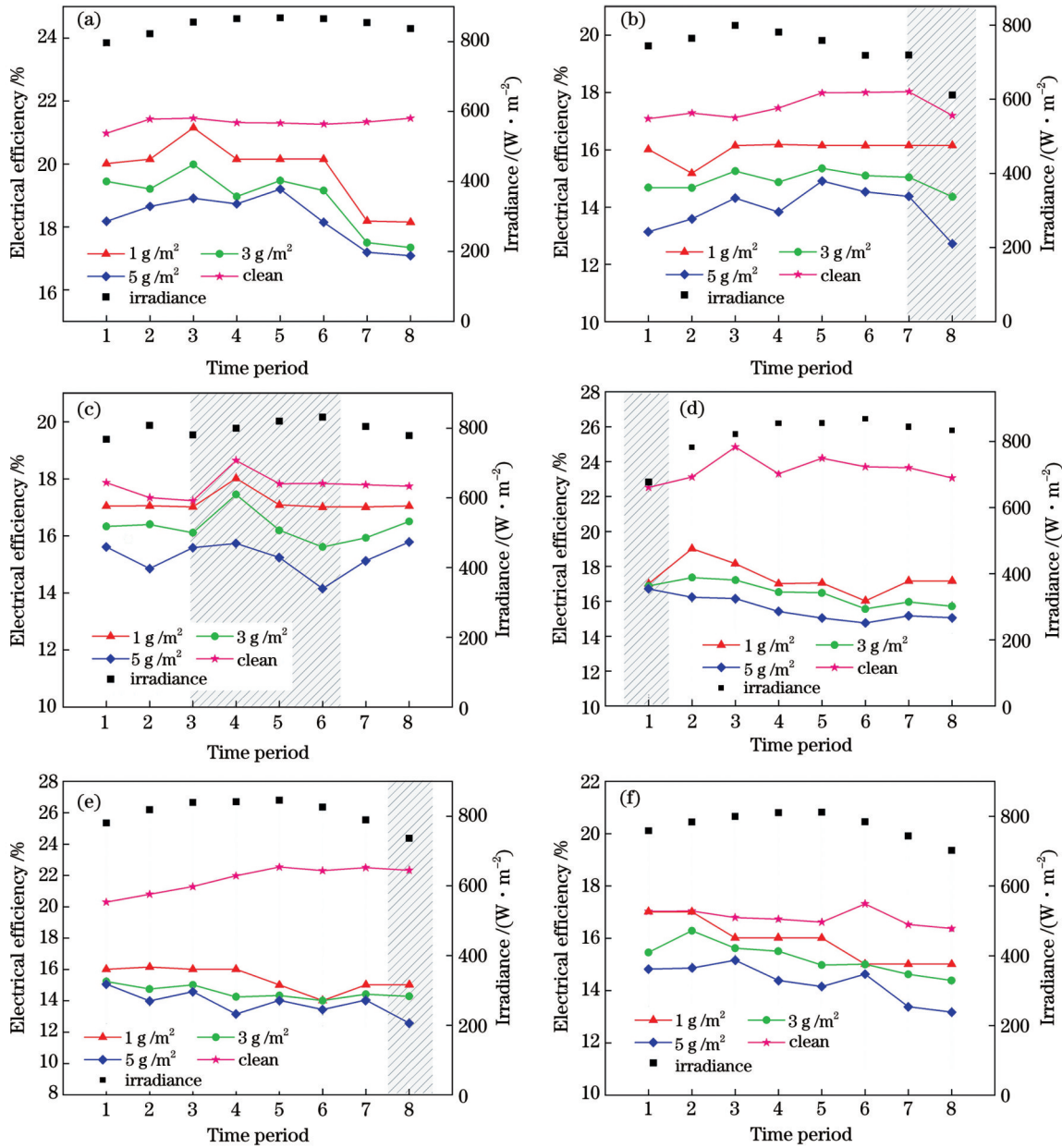


图7 镜面沉积颗粒后菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统平均效率率曲线。(a)方解石;(b)钠长石;(c)大理石;(d)煤矸石;(e)焦炭;(f)黄土

Fig. 7 Average electrical efficiency curves of Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system after mirror deposition of particles. (a) Calcite; (b) albite; (c) marble; (d) coal gangue; (e) carbon coke; (f) loess

平稳,约下降9.4、14.9、20.5百分点,其差值均在5百分点左右。

3.3 菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统热性能

图8为菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统对比实验热输出性能曲线。随着实验的进行,清洁系统的电池温度与积尘系统电池温度整体呈上升趋势,开始时曲线斜率较大,温度增长较快;后续曲线斜率较小,温度增长较慢。热功率随着实验的进行逐渐降低,最后达到一个动态平衡,这与循环水闭式运行有关,闭式循环中冷却水的温度不断上升,因此与电池温差逐渐减小,换热量也逐渐下降,最后系统与环境能够达到一个平

衡状态。其中方解石、黄土颗粒实验当天辐照稳定,积尘电池与清洁电池的平均温度差分别为4.45℃和6.1℃,平均热功率差值分别为4.80W和5.63W。煤矸石积尘电池温度和热功率的平均差值最大,分别为9.85℃、8.61W。

图9展示了积尘密度对菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统热输出性能的影响。由于循环冷却水采用闭式循环运行方式,水温随着实验的开展不断升高,与电池间温差减小,得到的热量不断减少,同时储热水箱、循环管路等对外界散热增加,系统热效率逐渐降低,12:00以后逐渐趋于动态平衡。系统热效率随着积尘密

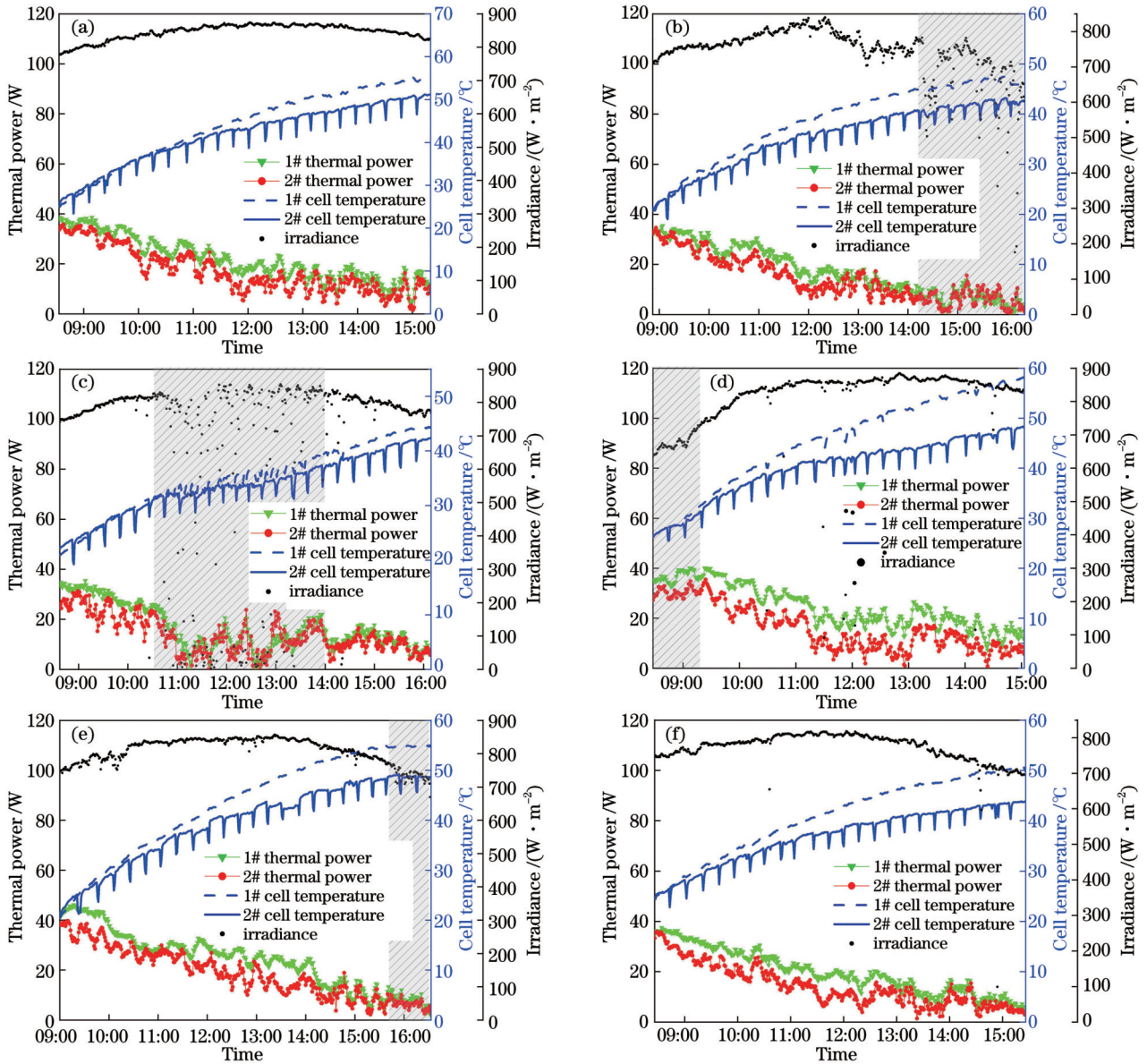


图 8 镜面沉积后菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统热输出性能。(a)方解石;(b)钠长石;(c)大理石;(d)煤矸石;(e)焦炭;(f)黄土
Fig. 8 Thermal output performance of Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system after mirror deposition.
(a) Calcite; (b) albitite; (c) marble; (d) coal gangue; (e) carbon coke; (f) loess

度的增加逐渐降低,煤矸石、黄土积尘颗粒的热效率相比清洁系统下降明显。与清洁状态的热效率相比,煤矸石积尘密度分别为 1、3、5 g/m²时,对应热效率约下降 17.0、30.6、42.2 百分点,黄土约下降 19.9、30.1、42.4 百分点。与清洁状态的热效率相比,大理石积尘颗粒的热效率下降最低,约下降 9.7、21.5、30.0 百分点。

3.4 积尘颗粒物化性质与系统电热性能相关性

灰色关联度分析法通过计算样本数据中比较序列与参考序列的关联度来反映出两序列之间的变化趋势。两个序列之间的关联度越大,那么二者的变化趋势就越相近,相关性也就越强^[25-26]。灰色关联度法是根据得到的试验样本数据计算出研究对象与影响因素之间的关联程度,不考虑因素间的分布规律,对样本数量要求低,计算量小,结果准确性较高。

系统电热输出性能与积尘颗粒物质组成、元素成分关联度分析的具体步骤:首先,将系统电功率、热功率作为参考序列,将积尘物质组成和元素成分作为比较序列;接下来,将数据导入到 SPSS 软件中,按格式要求完成编辑和定义,其中数据序列转换方式为标准化;最后,根据 SPSS 软件及计算公式,设置分辨系数 $\rho=0.5$,同时设置目序列个数为 1,得到系统电功率、热功率与镜面积尘物质组成、元素成分的关联系数。

图 10 为物质组成灰色关联度分析结果,可以看出 $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ 、 CaCO_3 、 SiO_2 、 Fe_2O_3 子序列与母序列系统电功率的综合关联度均超过了 0.68,而与系统热功率的关联度超过了 0.62,说明菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统电功率、热功率跟积尘颗粒物质组成具有较强的关联性。从图 10 可以看出,影响系统电功率的主

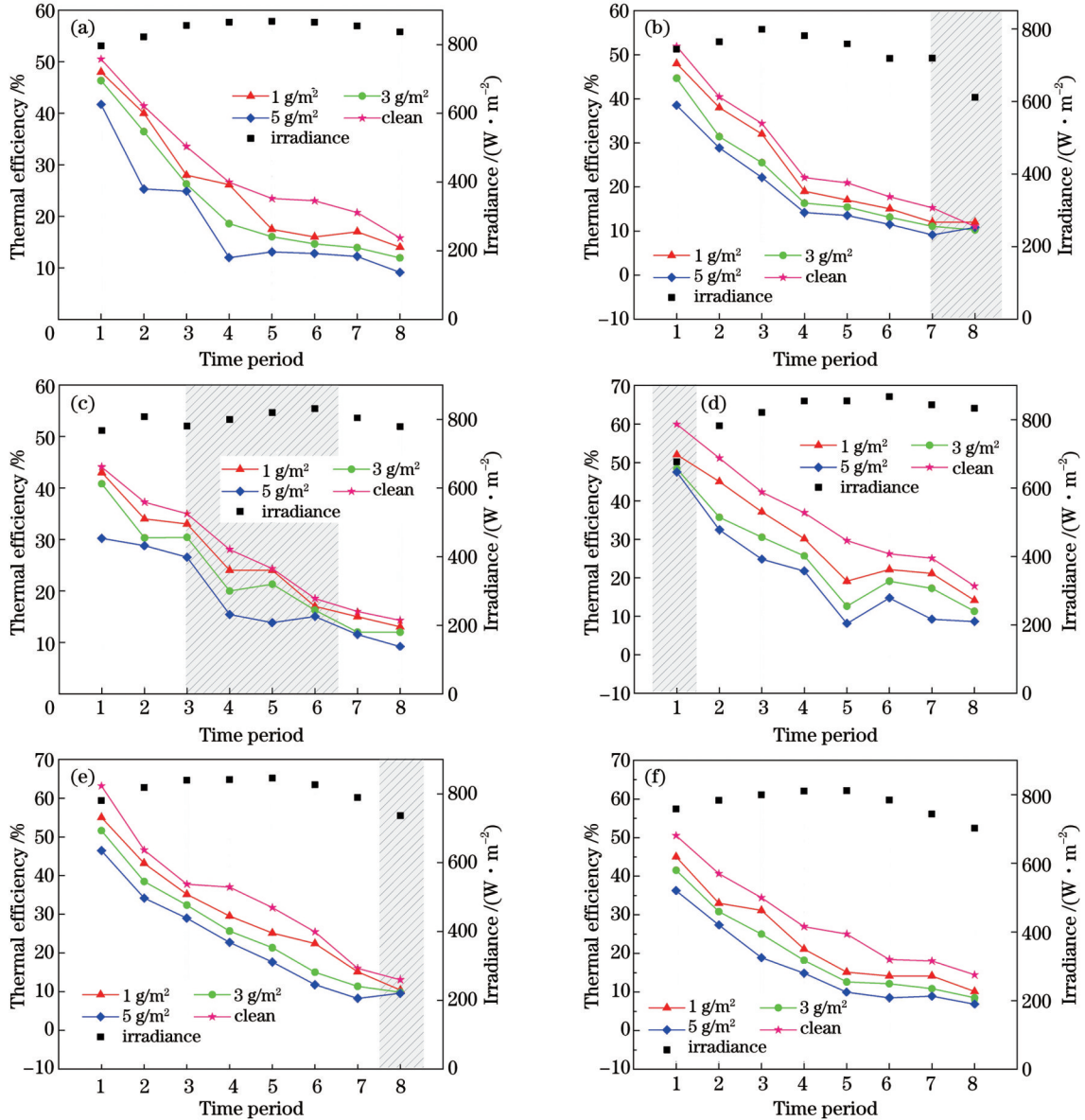


图9 镜面沉积后菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统热输出性能。(a)方解石;(b)钠长石;(c)大理石;(d)煤矸石;(e)焦炭;(f)黄土
Fig. 9 Thermal output performance of Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system after mirror deposition.
(a) Calcite; (b) albite; (c) marble; (d) coal gangue; (e) carbon coke; (f) loess

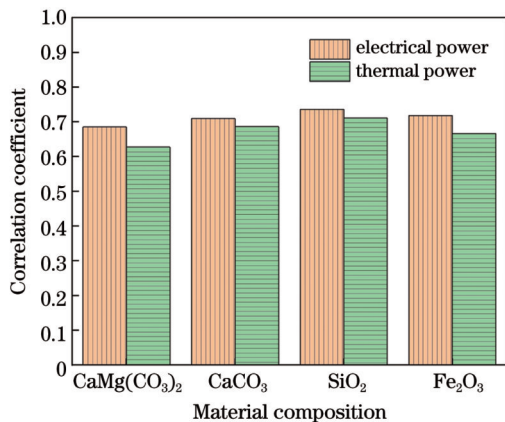


图10 物质组成灰色关联度分析结果
Fig. 10 Analysis results of grey correlation degree of material composition

要物质组成为 SiO_2 、 Fe_2O_3 ，关联度均高于 0.71，影响系统热功率的主要物质组成为 SiO_2 、 CaCO_3 ，这与镜面沉积颗粒的主要物质占比相符合。物质组成对于系统电功率 (E)、热功率 (T) 关联度排序分别为 $E_{\text{SiO}_2} > E_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3} > E_{\text{CaCO}_3} > E_{\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2}$ 、 $T_{\text{SiO}_2} > T_{\text{CaCO}_3} > T_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3} > T_{\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2}$ 。

图 11 为元素成分灰色关联度分析结果，颗粒元素 O、Al、Ca、Mg 与菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统电功率、热功率的关联度均超过 0.71，具有较强的关联性。其中 O 元素与系统电功率、热功率的关联度最高，在 0.9 左右，说明 O 元素对系统电功率、热功率的影响是最大的。Si、C、Fe 的关联度虽未超过 0.7，但都高于分辨系数 $\rho(0.5)$ ，其影响也不容忽视。元素成分对系统电热输出 (P) 的关联度排序一样，为 $P_{\text{O}} > P_{\text{Al}} > P_{\text{Ca}} > P_{\text{Mg}} > P_{\text{Fe}} > P_{\text{Si}} > P_{\text{C}} > P_{\text{O}}$ 。

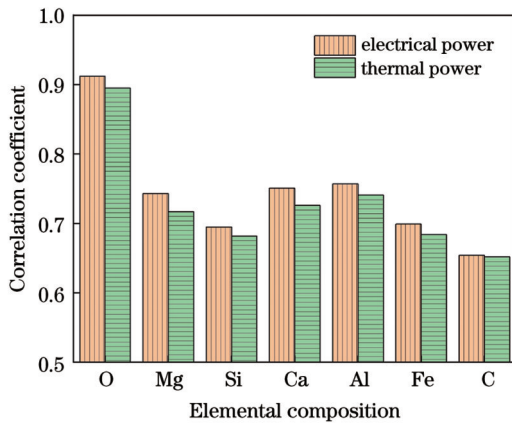


图 11 元素成分灰色关联度分析结果

Fig. 11 Analysis results of grey correlation degree of element composition

4 结 论

从颗粒形貌特征、物质组成、元素成分及其占比的角度出发,对聚光器镜面上典型的 6 种积尘颗粒进行物化性质研究,并开展菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统对比实验,测试积尘颗粒在不同积尘密度下对系统电热输出性能的影响。最后,利用灰色关联度法处理实验数据,分析积尘物质组成、元素成分对系统热电热输出性能的影响程度。结论如下:

1) 不同类型积尘颗粒形状不同,积尘颗粒物质组成复杂,元素成分种类较多,岩石类积尘颗粒中白云石、钠长石、碳酸钙含量较多;除焦炭外,颗粒中 O 元素含量最高,其次为 Mg、Si、Ca 元素。

2) 随着积尘密度的增加,菲涅耳高倍聚光光伏及光热系统的电热效率均有下降,且循环冷却水的集热效率随系统运行时间的增加而下降,最后趋于一个动态值。此外,各类积尘对系统热电热输出影响不同,其中煤矸石在镜面积尘每增加 1 g/m^2 ,系统综合性能下降 15%,各类积尘中对系统的影响最严重。

3) 积尘颗粒物质组成和元素成分对系统热电热输出性能的影响不同。物质组成对系统电、热功率输出的影响大小排序分别为 $E_{\text{SiO}_2} > E_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3} > E_{\text{CaCO}_3} > E_{\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2}$ 、 $T_{\text{SiO}_2} > T_{\text{CaCO}_3} > T_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3} > T_{\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2}$ 。元素成分对系统热电热输出的影响相同,大小排序为 $P_{\text{O}} > P_{\text{Al}} > P_{\text{Ca}} > P_{\text{Mg}} > P_{\text{Fe}} > P_{\text{Si}} > P_{\text{C}}$ 。这些结果将对研究菲涅耳聚光效率以及清洗菲涅耳聚光镜面积尘提供重要依据。

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Physicochemical Characteristics of Accumulated Dust on Mirror Surface and Its Influence on Fresnel High Magnification Focused Photovoltaic/Thermal System

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Abstract

Objective Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system has the advantages of a high concentration ratio, small footprint, low lens processing cost, etc., and it has a broad application prospect in the field of solar electric and thermal utilization, but the accumulation of dust particles on its mirrors leads to the reduction of the system's thermal and electrical efficiency. The current study focuses on two points. One is the effect of the settling law of the accumulated dust particles and their particle size distribution on the concentrating effect, and the other is the effect of the dust density on the mirror surface on the electrical and thermal output characteristics of Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system. Accumulated dust affects the Fresnel lens transmittance, which in turn weakens and disperses the distribution of concentrating solar energy flow on the surface of photovoltaic cells and reduces their power output. Therefore, it is necessary to effectively remove the accumulated dust. Specific strategies should be adopted for the physical and chemical properties of the accumulated dust, such as the inclination angle and wind speed of the wind blade in wind power dedusting, as well as the configuration and selection of cleaning agents in water jet cleaning. There are many different types of dust on the mirror surface, and it is necessary to prioritize the removal of the accumulated dust that has the greatest impact on the electrical energy output. In view of the geographical characteristics and the influence of anthropogenic activities and the composition of naturally accumulated dust particles at the test site, in this study, six kinds of particle samples such as calcite, albite, marble, loess, coke, and coal gangue are selected as the research objects, so as to analyze the correlation of the influence law of the physicochemical nature of the accumulated dust particles on the Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system, provide a theoretical basis for the prediction of the law of dust accumulation in a specific region and the electrothermal output characteristics of the Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system after dust accumulation, and direct the cleaning of the dust on the mirror surface of the Fresnel concentrator.

Methods The research is mainly carried out by experimental methods. First, an X-ray diffraction analyzer, energy spectrometer, and scanning electron microscope are used to study the particle morphology, material, and elemental composition. Second, the powder is uniformly arranged on the surface of the lens by means of artificial dusting, and the density of accumulated dust is 1, 3, and 5 g/m². The output characteristic test of the Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system is carried out to analyze the influence of different accumulated dusts on the electrothermal output. Finally, the grey correlation method is used to process the experimental data and analyze the influence of the physicochemical properties of the accumulated dust on the comprehensive performance of the Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system.

Results and Discussions From the material composition, the main component of coal gangue is ferrous oxide, with a content of 56.30%. The main component of albite is calcareous albite, with a content of 42.38%. The main components of calcite and marble are magnesium calcium carbonate, and the contents are 94.55% and 89.12% respectively. The main component of coke is silicate, with a content of 46.08%. The main component of loess is silica, with a content of 51.48% (Fig. 4). In view of the element composition, calcite and marble are the same, mainly composed of oxygen elements. Albite is mainly composed of oxygen and silicon. Coal gangue is mainly composed of oxygen, calcium, and silicon. The carbon content in coke is the highest, about 80%. The main components of loess are oxygen and silicon (Fig. 5). Coal gangue and coke accumulation of dust particles have a great influence on the electric power of Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system. When the dust accumulation density is 1, 3, and 5 g/m², the corresponding electrical efficiency of the coal gangue decreases by about 26.7, 30.1, and 33.9 percentage points, and that of the coke decreases by about 29.3, 30.1, and 33.1 percentage points compared with the clean state (Fig. 7). Compared with the cleaning system, the thermal efficiency of coal gangue and loess dust particles decreases significantly. When the dust density is 1, 3, and 5 g/m², the corresponding thermal efficiency of coal gangue decreases by about 17.0, 30.6, and 42.2 percentage points, while that of loess decreases by about 19.9, 30.1, and 42.4 percentage points (Fig. 9). The comprehensive correlation degree of CaMg(CO₃)₂, CaCO₃, SiO₂, and Fe₂O₃ with electrical power exceeds 0.68, and thermal power exceeds 0.62, showing a strong correlation (Fig. 10). The correlation degrees of particle elements O, Al, Ca, and Mg with the electrical and thermal power of the Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system all exceed 0.71, showing a strong correlation (Fig. 11).

Conclusions From the perspectives of particle morphological features, material composition, element composition, and proportion, the physicochemical properties of six typical dust particles on the concentrator mirror are investigated, and it is found that the shapes of different types of dust particles are different; the material composition of the dust particles is complex, and the types of element composition are more varied. The rocky dust particles have more dolomite, albite, and calcium carbonate. The highest content of elemental O is found in the particles, except for the coke. Mg, Si, and Ca elements also appear more frequently. A comparison test of Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system shows that all kinds of accumulated dust have different impacts on the thermoelectric output, in which the coal gangue in the mirror surface dust increases by 1 g/m², and the gangue dust particles corresponding to the comprehensive performance of the Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system decreases by 15%. All kinds of accumulated dust have the most serious impacts on the system's electro-thermal performance. The composition of the material affects the electrical power (*E*) and thermal efficiency (*T*) of the Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system in the following order: $E_{\text{SiO}_2} > E_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3} > E_{\text{CaCO}_3} > E_{\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2}$ and $T_{\text{SiO}_2} > T_{\text{CaCO}_3} > T_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3} > T_{\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2}$, and the elemental composition has the same effect on the electrical and thermal outputs (*P*), with the following order: $P_{\text{O}} > P_{\text{Al}} > P_{\text{Ca}} > P_{\text{Mg}} > P_{\text{Fe}} > P_{\text{Si}} > P_{\text{C}}$. The results of the study provide a reference for predicting the electrothermal performance of the Fresnel high magnification focused photovoltaic/thermal system in a specific area of dust accumulation and provide a basis for the de-dusting of the Fresnel condenser mirror surface.

Key words measurement; Fresnel system; dust particles; material composition; granular elements; thermoelectric output performance