Hybrid Solar PV-Thermal, Dual-Axis Linear Fresnel Collector

Linear collectors such as parabolic troughs are the most widely used type of large and medium-scale industrial collector.

However, they have not yet been commercialized for smaller-scale use, because, on a smaller scale, the length of the collector is insufficient for achieving high temperatures

GREENBMG's Solution

Our collector solves this problem because of the particular design of our new dual-axis solar tracker and vacuum tube metal-glass receiver.

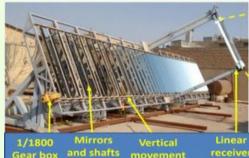
It uses concentrated solar energy to generate electricity and thermal energy (e.g. warm water), **simultaneously.**

How It Works

The collector is a dual-axis type that can easily reach the high temperatures required and is appropriate for installation on the roofs of residential and commercial buildings. The fabricated collector, because of its low width and high concentration ratio, is very suitable for residential buildings. It also has the ability to track in two dimensions in order to be more productive than the existing commercial collectors.

Unique Design

- Hollow metal receiver contained in Pyrex glass tube
 - Increases the thermal efficiency
- Large diameter of reciever
 - Allows high efficiency PV cells with large dimensions (125x125mm and larger) to be set on the surface
- Modular structure
 - The scale and concentration ratio can be adjusted to the customer need
 - Lower cost of transportation



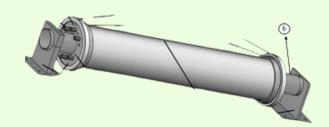


Specifications of GREENBMG solar hybrid PV-thermal collector

Parameter	Value
Number of mirrors and dimensions	According to the customer need (mirrors of 180 cm x 20 cm)
Total mirror area	According to the number of modules (1.2 m², each module area)
Receiver length	Up to 300 cm
Vertical sun tracking	0 – 90 °
Horizontal sun tracking	0-180 ⁰ , 0.1° precision
Receiver type and dimensions	Metal core vacuum glass tube of 23 cm diameter and 180 cm length

Receiver Tube

In this newly-fabricated receiver, a metal tube encapsulated in a glass tube is installed to absorb the radiation and to heat the molten salt/hot oil.



Potential Applications

In areas with a warm climate and high solar irradiance, the energy consumption required for residential and commercial cooling is very high. In many countries around the world, more than 50% of the electrical energy consumed during the warm months of the year is for air conditioning. Utilizing solar thermal energy is an efficient approach to providing the energy needed for such cooling





