

SOLAR UPDRAFT

POWER PLANT

WE DESIGNED

A laboratory-scale plant

WE OPTIMISED

The CFD & dimensions

WE MODELLED

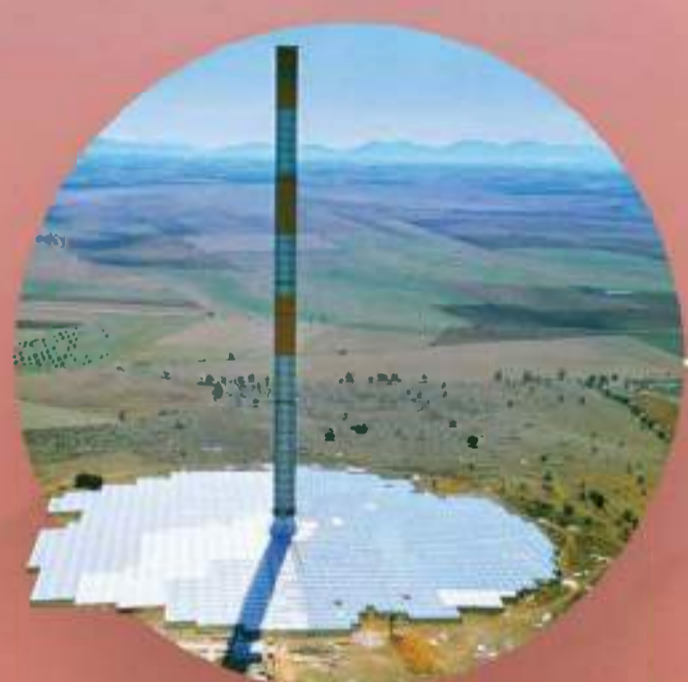
A cost & structural analysis

HERE'S HOW IT WORKS

- 1 Air inside the **collector** inlet is heated by greenhouse effects.
- 2 Cool air enters the collector under a translucent **canopy**, the density falls in proportion to the temperature difference.
- 3 A continuous updraft causes hot air to rise inside the **chimney** due to the buoyancy pressure difference.
- 4 A turbine is set in the path of the airflow converting the kinetic energy in the flowing air into electricity.

THE PROBLEM

- Low cost-efficiencies compared to Solar PV.
- Lack of optimisation: huge capital costs for concrete SUPPs.
- Is it technically feasible to 'scale-up' a plant that large?



THE SOLUTION

- Designing a range of small-scale prototypes.
- Identifying optimised configurations using modelling techniques.
- Studying the structural integrity of large, inflatable fabric solar chimneys.



THE INNOVATION

- Longer operating times and boosted efficiency when using water storage.
- Altering the collector angle boosting the performance.
- Structural testing on 2-meter inflatable fabric prototypes.



THE OPTIMISATION

- Filleted & chamfered edges increase air velocity by **20%**

