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DISH STIRLING SYSTEM POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT FOR EIGHT MAIN SITES IN MADAGASCAR

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Abstract

Solar energy is a green and attractive renewable energy source that can be converted for power generation. The objective of this work is to evaluate the potential of dish Stirling systems if they are used in the fourth worldwide largest island of Madagascar. For that purpose, a theoretical model of the dish Stirling system based on the geometrical configuration and heat transfer was developed and coded on Matlab. Simulations were run to investigate the energy efficiency variation of the system for eight main sites in Madagascar. As results, the proposed model enables to represent the system thermal behaviour to assess its efficiency. Among the eight studied sites, those which are on the coastal zones are more propitious to the dish Stirling system. While, in the north and northwest, the sites of Diego Suarez and Majunga present high efficiencies with, respectively, 31.65(%) and 31.07(%), it is in the south in fort-dauphin that thermal efficiency rate is maximal with 32.17(%). Convincing results that suggest that the implementation of this kind of facility will solve a large part of energy supply problems in these regions.

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Nomenclature

A	: Area (m^2)
a, b, c, d, e, r	: Constant coefficients
c	: Thermal mass capacity ($\text{J.kg}^{-1}.\text{K}^{-1}$)
C	: Concentration factor
c_v	: Molar specific heat capacity of the working gas ($\text{J.mol}^{-1}.\text{K}^{-1}$)
D	: Collector aperture diameter (m)
f	: Focal length (m)
h	: Heat transfer coefficient (W.K^{-4} or W.K^{-2} or $\text{W.m}^{-1}.\text{K}^{-1}$)
I	: Solar radiation intercepted by the parabolic collector (W.m^{-2})
k_0	: Conductive thermal loss coefficient (W.K^{-1})
L	: Backward axial distance (m)
M	: Mass (kg)
p	: Non-dimensional parameter
P	: Power (W)
T	: Temperature (K)
v	: Wind speed (m.s^{-1})

Greek Symbols

α	: Absorption coefficient of the absorber
ε	: Emissivity
ε_r	: Effectiveness of the regenerator
η	: Thermal efficiency
σ_{align}	: Absorber alignment over the focal point (rad)
σ_d	: Tracking (drive) (rad)
σ_{incl}	: Slope of the structure (rad)
σ_{ref}	: Mirror reflectivity (rad)
σ_s	: Tracking (sensor) (rad)
σ_{sol}	: Sun's width (rad)
σ_{tot}	: Total error of the system (rad)
$\Phi_{cv,ah}$: Convective flux due to wind (W.m^{-2})
$\Phi_{cv,he}$: Convective flux between heating source and working fluid into the expansion chamber of Stirling engine (W.m^{-2})
$\Phi_{cv,kc}$: Convective flux due to cooling source into the compression chamber of Stirling engine (W.m^{-2})
φ_{in}	: Intercepted factor
$\Phi_{rd,ch}$: Radiative flux between the parabolic collector and the heating source (W.m^{-2})
$\Phi_{rd,sol}$: Radiative flux from solar radiation (W.m^{-2})

φ_{ref}	: Reflectance factor
Γ	: Intercept factor in proportion to aperture rim angle
δ	: Aperture diameter (m)
λ	: Thermal conductivity ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)
ρ	: Density ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)
τ	: Transmission coefficient of the absorber
ψ	: Aperture rim angle of parabolic receiver (rad)

Subscripts

<i>abs</i>	: Absorber
<i>align</i>	: Absorber alignment
<i>cd</i>	: Conduction
<i>comp</i>	: Compression chamber
<i>cv</i>	: Convection
<i>dir</i>	: Direct
<i>exp</i>	: Expansion chamber
<i>ext</i>	: outside
<i>h</i>	: Heating source
<i>in</i>	: Intercepted
<i>k</i>	: Cooling source
<i>pc</i>	: Parabolic collector
<i>r</i>	: Regenerator
<i>rd</i>	: Radiation
<i>ref</i>	: Reflectance

<i>se</i>	: Stirling engine
<i>sol</i>	: Solar energy
<i>th</i>	: Theoretical Stirling engine
<i>tot</i>	: Total amount

1. Introduction

To cope with the threat of climate change and the depletion of fossil fuel resources, solar energy conversion is one of the alternative solutions to the use of natural fossil energy resources for power generation. More accurately, such conversion can be done with whether direct or indirect approach. While the direct approach consists in converting solar energy into electricity directly by means of photovoltaic systems; the indirect approach, upon which is based any solar thermal power system functioning, consists in converting solar radiation by use of a solar concentrator system into thermal energy and then into electricity. In fact, there are three sorts of solar concentrator systems [1], namely: through or line-focus systems, power towers using sun-tracking heliostats, and dish engine systems in which can be classified the dish Stirling system that constitutes the subject of this paper. Madagascar has a huge potential in renewable energy deployment, [2-4] however, the investigation are few on the different regions of the island of Madagascar.

While the invention of Stirling engine due to Stirling [5], it was Ericsson who succeeded in adapting Stirling engine to work with solar energy in 1870. Several research works have been carried out since then and it is reported by many works that solar powered dish Stirling engine can now have high efficiency like 30(%); readers interested on the development of solar-powered Stirling engines can refer to Kongtragool and Wongwises [6]. The study of solar concentrating system has been widely investigated both on energy or exergy aspects, [7-9]. Most of the time dish Stirling system are developed for electrical loads, in recent case this system has been coupled with conventional HVAC system in order to produce hot water or heating for buildings [10]. In the last 20 years, many systems has been commercialized in a range power of 2 to 50(kW) [11].

Madagascar is the fourth largest island in the world and is located in the Indian Ocean off the eastern coast of Southern Africa, in the east of Mozambique. It has a total area of 587,041 square kilometres and has about 20,005,222 of inhabitants. Referring to MEM¹ surveys [12], the energy mix in Madagascar is strongly dominated by fuel wood that represents 92(%) of the energy supply as shown in Figure 1. The share of renewable energy is only less than 1(%) of which hydropower is the most exploited renewable energy source and represents 54(%) of power generation in Madagascar.

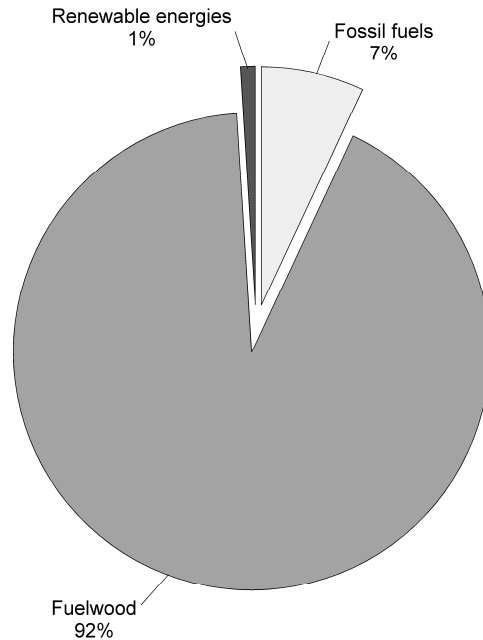


Figure 1. Power generation share based on the installed power.

Furthermore, according to surveys done by ADER², while urban power generation is almost monopolized by a state-managed company, rural electricity production is mainly ensured by private power utility companies and regards especially hydropower generation and the part of solar power

¹Mines and Energy Ministry or “Ministère de l’Energie et des Mines”

²Malagasy Agency of Rural Electrification Development or “Agence pour le Développement de l’Electrification Rurale”

plants is less than 0.01(%) [13]. Hence, other options including solar energy technologies are considered by the Malagasy government for power generation in rural and remote areas notably. Indeed, while its rich endemic species biodiversity being threaten by continuous deforestation due to bush fire, firewood collection and charcoal production, this island has a significant solar potential of about $2,000(\text{kWh.m}^{-2})$ annually, that is, an intercepted solar radiation power of $750(\text{W.m}^{-2})$ for 2,800(h) of daylight time and it can reach more than $5,500(\text{W.m}^{-2})$ in the North and South regions of the island. As such solar potential is still underexploited; the present investigation focuses on the assessment of the potential of dish Stirling in a certain number of Madagascar regions.

2. System Description and Methodology

2.1. System description

A dish Stirling system comprises a parabolic dish concentrator, a thermal receiver and a Stirling engine positioned at the focus of the dish [1]; the whole being mounted on a structure that tracks the sun by pivoting on one or two axes [14].

As shown in Figure 2, a Stirling engine cycle operates on a closed regenerative thermodynamic cycle using a working gas which is subjected to expansion and compression processes at different temperatures [15]. This working gas is warmed up in heating chamber and a cooling system enables to cool the gas, which is reintroduced by a regenerator halfway between the two systems.

Parabolic dish dimensions depend on the aperture size that not only influences the intercepted solar radiation, but also increases convection and radiation heat losses on the absorber [16]. Isolation walls are supposed to surround the absorber and the heat transfer in to it is assumed to be only by conduction process.

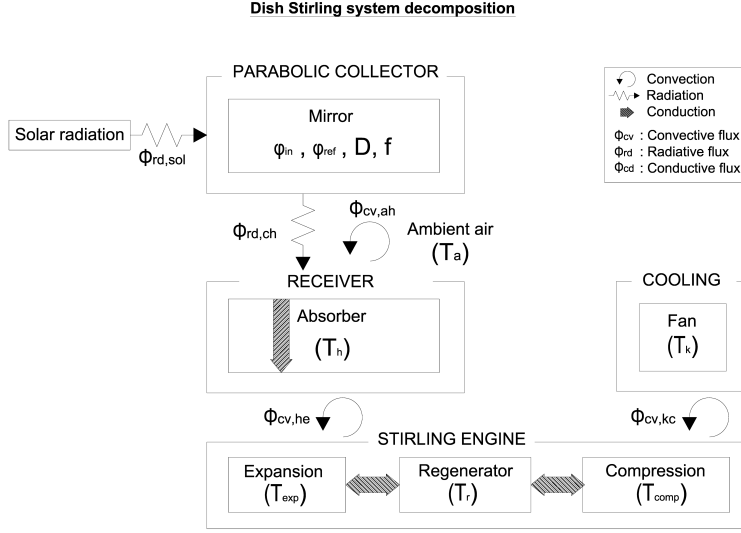


Figure 2. Dish Stirling system decomposition.

2.2. System modelling

2.2.1. Parabolic collector

The concentration ratio between parabolic receiver and absorber sizes strongly depends on the collector rim angle which is an indicator of its curvature [14]. So, the collector projected area A_{pc} is determined by:

$$A_{pc} = 4\pi(f \sin(\psi)(1 + \cos(\psi))^{-1})^2, \quad (1)$$

where ψ and f are, respectively, the aperture rim angle of parabolic receiver (rad) and the focal length (m), and commonly determined with the following relationship:

$$\psi = \arctan\left(\frac{p(1 + \cos(\psi))}{2D} \left(2\left(\frac{f}{D}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{8}\right)^{-1}\right), \quad (2)$$

where p is a non-dimensional parameter and D is the collector aperture diameter (m).

2.2.2. Absorber

2.2.2.1. Intercepted power

The intercept factor, that is the fraction of solar radiation reflected by the collector and intercepted by the absorber on the focal point, is influenced by collector and absorber aperture sizes. For the absorber, the aperture diameter $\delta(m)$ is written:

$$\delta = DL \left(f \left(1 - \left(\frac{D}{4f} \right)^2 \right) \cos 2(\psi) \right)^{-1}, \quad (3)$$

where L the backward axial distance (m) from the absorber aperture to the focal point.

The typical errors of the system are supposed due to geometrical configuration: slope of the structure σ_{incl} , tracking σ_s (sensor) and σ_d (drive), absorber alignment σ_{align} over the focal point, mirror reflectivity σ_{ref} , sun's width σ_{sol} [14]. These errors influence the solar radiation input and the system efficiency. The total error of the system σ_{tot} can be determined by:

$$\sigma_{tot} = ((2\sigma_{incl})^2 + \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_d^2 + \sigma_{align}^2 + (2\sigma_{ref})^2 + \sigma_{sol}^2)^{0.5}. \quad (4)$$

The intercepted power by the absorber $P_{in}(W.m^{-2})$ can be expressed in terms of the incident solar radiation intercepted by the parabolic collector $I_{dir}(W.m^{-2})$, the intercept factor φ_{in} and the reflectance factor φ_{ref} as follows:

$$P_{in} = I_{dir} A_{pc} \varphi_{in} \varphi_{ref} \quad (5)$$

such that φ_{ref} depends on the collector mirror reflectance ratio and fluctuates between 91 and 97%, whereas φ_{in} is computed by:

$$\varphi_{in} = \frac{1}{I_{dir} A_c} \sum_{\psi=0^\circ}^{\psi_{tot}} \Gamma 8\pi I_{dir} f^2 \sin(\psi) ((1 + \cos(\psi))^2)^{-1} \Delta\psi \quad (6)$$

in which Γ denotes the intercept factor in proportion to aperture rim angle and is given as follows:

$$\Gamma = 1 - 2Q(x); Q(x) = g(x)(at + bt^2 + ct^3 + dt^4 + et^5);$$

$$x = \sigma_{tot}^{-1} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\delta \cos(\psi)}{2p}\right); g(x) = \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}; t = \frac{1}{1 + rx},$$

where δ and σ_{tot} are calculated by equations (3) and (4), respectively, while a, b, c, d, e and r denote constant coefficients.

2.2.2.2. Absorber temperature

The thermal balance equation onto the upper area of the absorber can be written as:

$$M_{abs}c_{abs} \frac{dT_{abs}}{dt} = h_{rd-cv, ext}A_{abs}(T_a - T_{abs}) + A_{abs}P_{in}, \quad (7)$$

where M_{abs} , c_{abs} and A_{abs} are, respectively, the mass (kg), specific heat ($J.Kg^{-1}.K^{-1}$) and aperture area (m^2) of the absorber, T_a and T_{abs} , ambient air and absorber temperatures (K). The heat transfer coefficient $h_{rd-cv, ext}$ is obtained by combining convective and radiative coefficients as follows:

$$h_{rd-cv, ext} = h_{rd, ext} + h_{cv, ext}, \quad (8)$$

where $h_{rd, ext}$ depends on the wind speed $v(m.s^{-1})$, and $h_{cv, ext}$ is subject to the absorber and ambient air temperatures and the emissivity of the absorber ε_{abs} , these coefficients are given by:

$$h_{rd, ext} = \varepsilon_{abs}\sigma(T_a^4 - T_{abs}^4), \quad (9)$$

$$h_{cv, ext} = 3.9v + 5.62, \quad (10)$$

where σ is the Stefan-Boltzmann constant ($W.m^{-2}.K^{-4}$).

2.2.3. Dish Stirling efficiency

The theoretical Stirling engine efficiency η_{th} is determined according to the efficiency of parabolic collector η_{pc} , and that of Stirling engine η_{se} [16-18] as follows:

$$\eta_{th} = \eta_{pc}\eta_{de}. \quad (11)$$

The thermodynamic modelling of the dish Stirling system has to consider conduction, convection and radiation losses. Hence, thermal efficiency of the parabolic collector η_{pc} is obtained by:

$$\eta_{pc} = \eta_0 - \frac{1}{I_{dir}C} [h(T_h - T_a) + \varepsilon_{abs}\sigma(T_h^4 - T_a^4)], \quad (12)$$

where T_h and T_a , respectively refer to the heating source (absorber) and ambient air temperatures (K), h represents the convection and radiative heat transfer coefficient of the Stirling engine ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$); I_{dir} , ε_{abs} and σ , respectively, denote the direct solar flux intensity ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$), the emissivity of the absorber and Stefan-Boltzmann constant ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$); η_0 represents the parabolic collector optical efficiency and given by:

$$\eta_0 = \tau\alpha\phi_{ref}, \quad (13)$$

where τ and α , respectively, denote the absorber transmission and absorption coefficients.

The above mentioned concentration factor C of the system in equation (12) is the ratio between the parabolic collector and absorber areas (respectively, A_{pc} and A_{abs}) is obtained by:

$$C = \frac{A_{pc}}{A_{abs}}. \quad (14)$$

Basing on cyclic period of the Stirling engine, thermal efficiency of the engine η_{se} [17, 18] is given as follows:

$$\eta_{se} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1 + M(T_1 - T_2) + \left(k_0(T_h - T_k) \left(\frac{T_1 + M(T_1 - T_2)}{h_{cv,h}(T_h - T_1) + h_{rd,h}(T_h^4 - T_1^4)} + \frac{T_2 + M(T_1 - T_2)}{h_{cv,k}(T_2 - T_k)} + F_1(T_1 - T_2) \right) \right)}, \quad (15)$$

where T_1 and T_2 , respectively, denote the highest and lowest temperatures (K) of the working gas into Stirling engine at isothermal processes with $T_1 > T_2$; T_h and T_k are, respectively, the temperatures of heating and cooling sources; $h_{cv,h}$ and $h_{rd,h}$ characterize convection (W.K^{-1}) and radiative (W.K^{-4}) heat transfer coefficients on the hot heat exchanger, $h_{cv,k}$ is the convective heat transfer coefficient (W.K^{-1}) on the cold side heat exchanger of the engine and k_0 represents the conductive thermal loss coefficient (W.K^{-1}) corresponding to the heat leakage from the heat source and the heat sink; M is a proportionality constant that is independent from the temperature difference but depends on the used material properties for the regenerative processes and given by:

$$M = \frac{c_v(1 - \varepsilon_r)}{R \log(\lambda)}, \quad (16)$$

where c_v and R are, respectively, the molar specific heat of the working gas ($\text{J.mol}^{-1}.\text{K}^{-1}$) and the universal gas constant, λ and ε_r , respectively, denote the ratio of volumes and the effectiveness of the regenerator.

The above mentioned term F_1 in equation (15) is calculated by:

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{nR \log(\lambda)} \left(\frac{1}{M_1} + \frac{1}{M_2} \right), \quad (17)$$

where n is the molar mass of the working gas (g.mol^{-1}), the term $\frac{1}{M_1} + \frac{1}{M_2}$ (s.K^{-1}) depends on the time of regenerative processes and the

temperature difference between the highest and lowest temperatures T_1 and T_2 of the working gas into the engine.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Weather data

According to available weather database, the weather data used for simulation relate to a series of 365 days, from January 1st to December 31st, 2007, implanted in eight sites of Madagascar. Figure 3 shows the geographical location of these sites.

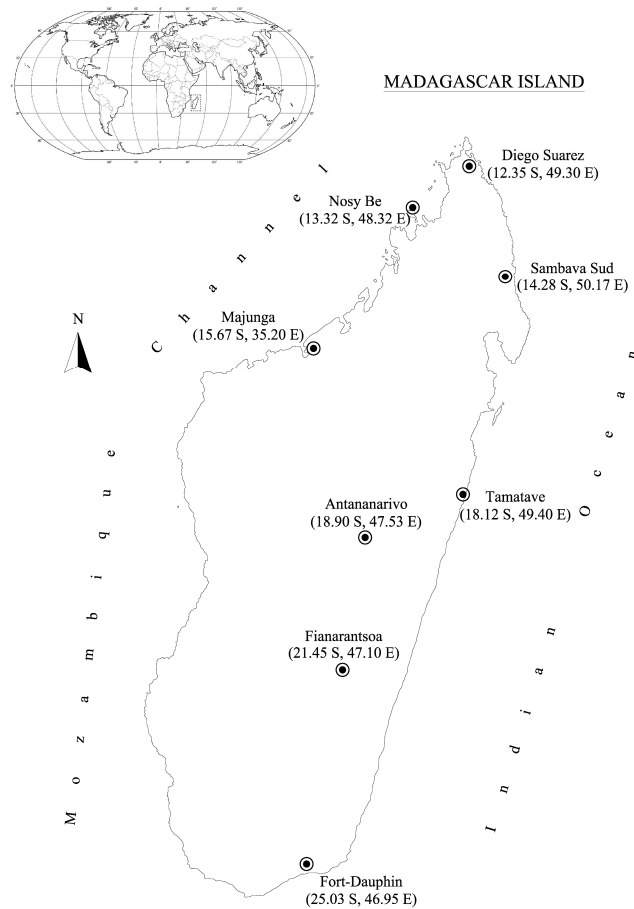


Figure 3. Geographical location of the eight studied sites in Madagascar.

As shown in Figure 3, while six of the eight studied sites in Madagascar are located on coastal zones with altitudes z under to 110(m): Diego Suarez ($z = 105(\text{m})$), Nosy Be ($z = 9(\text{m})$), Majunga ($z = 18(\text{m})$), SambavaSud ($z = 5(\text{m})$), Tamatave ($z = 6(\text{m})$) and Fort-dauphin ($z = 9(\text{m})$), the two other sites are situated on the central highlands with Antananarivo ($z = 1300(\text{m})$) and Fianarantsoa ($z = 1109(\text{m})$).

While the daily maximum solar radiation in Madagascar is about $750 \text{ (W.m}^{-2}\text{)}$, the average annual solar radiation is around $250 \text{ (W.m}^{-2}\text{)}$. Figure 4 shows average annual solar radiation distribution on the territory over twenty years (1986-2004) [19].

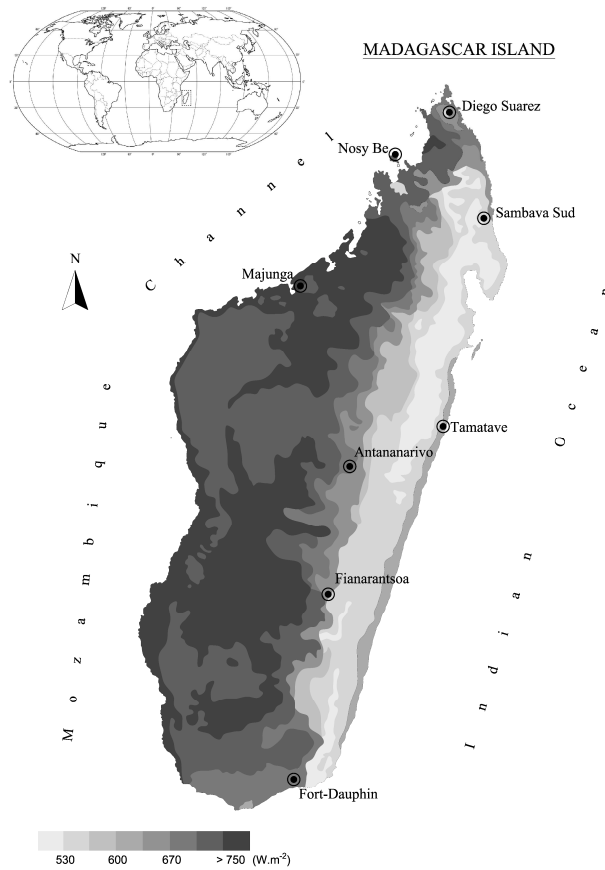


Figure 4. Yearly mean of daily solar radiation.

Indeed, as shown in Figure 4, Madagascar has a huge solar potential on a large part of the west coast region extending from north (Diego Suarez) to south (Fort-dauphin) and on littoral zone in the east region of the island. Hence, based on weather data, the average annual solar radiation of the eight sites studied is obtained by Figure 5.

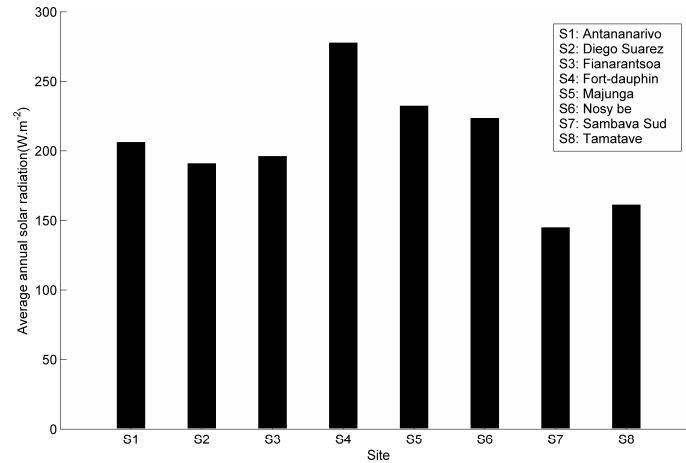


Figure 5. Average annual direct solar radiation per site.

Figure 5 obviously reveals the solar radiation distribution as above mentioned in Figure 4. Indeed, according to the weather data, the two sites on the east coast only receive around $150(\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2})$ namely Tamatave and Sambava Sud. Meanwhile, the site of Fort-dauphin (South) is submitted to a semiarid climate where the ambient temperature can reach over $40(^{\circ}\text{C})$, and those of Majunga (west) and Nosy be (north western) enjoy a better equatorial climate with the monsoon wind. Nevertheless, these sites have heaviest solar potential with an average solar radiation more than $200(\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2})$. Although the other sites, like Antananarivo (the capital city of Madagascar) and Fianarantsoa in the central highlands, reach this average, this highly depends on geographical position of the site and weather conditions (moisture, wind speed) that may significantly vary for the selected year for studying.

3.2. Dish Stirling system behaviour on the studied sites

In this section, the main objectives are to assess the parabolic collector and Stirling engine system behaviours for the eight selected sites and to highlight the energy efficiency of this system from numerical simulations.

3.2.1. Variation of the intercepted power by the parabolic collector and absorber temperature

As aforesaid the system has two parts namely, on the one hand the parabolic collector, on the other hand the absorber (heating source) connected to the Stirling engine. Thereby, it is initially important to see the variation of the intercepted power of the collector that influences the absorber temperature. Henceforth, it should be noted that the collector and absorber parameters are fixed: for the collector (3-meter-diameter) and for the absorber (10-centimeter-length and 2.5-centimeter-diameter).

While using equation (5) and taking into account the direct incident solar radiation, the collector and absorber physical parameters (length, diameter, aperture rim angle), Figure 6 shows the average intercepted power by the collector that varies between 1250 and 1950(W) a year and is proportional to that of solar radiation for each site.

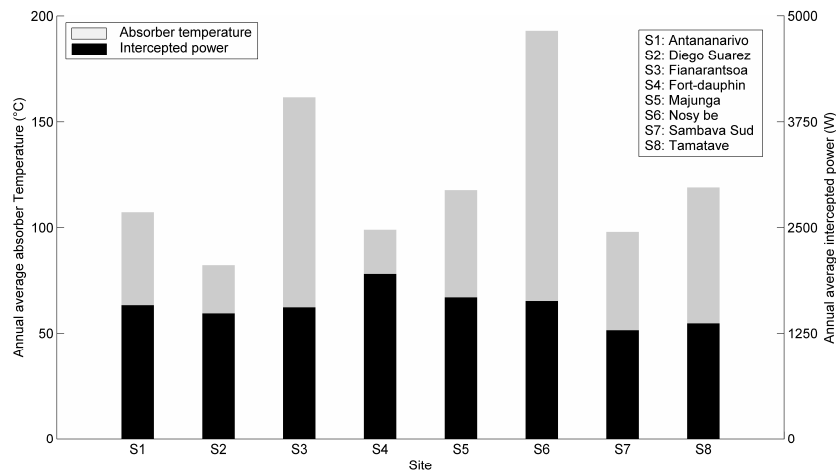


Figure 6. Yearly mean absorber temperature and intercepted power per site.

Considering the intercepted power by the collector, the heat transfer coefficients that are influenced by wind speed and ambient temperature, and by use of equation (7), the thermal balance equation enables to determine the absorber temperature variation (Figure 6).

It can be seen from Figure 6 that the absorber temperature is not only conditioned by the solar radiation rate received. Indeed, in spite of the highest intercepted power, Fort-dauphin site (S4) does not enable to have the highest average temperature for the absorber while the site of SambavaSud (S7) enables to have nearly the same temperature with the lowest power received.

It is obvious that weather conditions parameters influence and have an impact on the variation of the absorber temperature. Hence, equation (10), in relation with equation (7), relates the convection heat transfer coefficient onto the upper area of the absorber. This coefficient especially depends on wind speed variation of the studied site. Considering three sites, namely Fianarantsoa (S3), Fort-dauphin (S4) and Nosy be (S6), where there are disturbances between intercepted power rate and the absorber temperature, the wind speed variation is established to assess the absorber temperature behaviour (Figure 7).

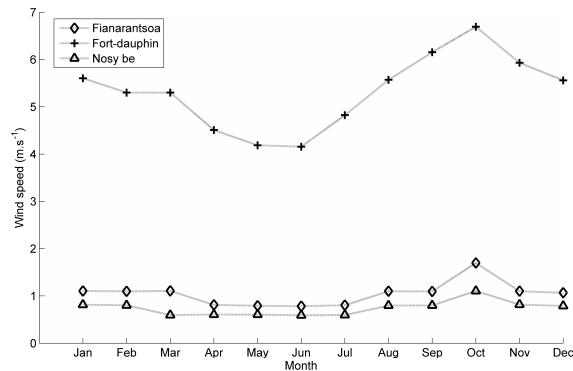


Figure 7. Wind speed variation throughout the selected year.

Figure 7 shows that in spite of a huge solar radiation rate, the site of Fort-dauphin is also subjected to a high intensity of wind speed throughout the

year, between 4 and 6 (m.s^{-1}). Then this wind condition causes a convection phenomenon on the upper area of the absorber and disturbs the radiative heat transfer between the parabolic collector and the absorber. On the other hand, the two other sites, Fianatantsoa and Nosy be, with a wind speed of less than 1.5 (m.s^{-1}), are more safeguarded and less exposed to wind. Thereby, the conversion of solar radiation in thermal energy on the absorber is more effective.

According to these results, the model simulation effectively shows thermal conversion behaviour of the system collector-absorber and the influence of the weather conditions, the wind speed especially, on this thermal process.

3.2.2. Thermal energy efficiency of dish Stirling system

As aforesaid in Subsection 2.2.3, the model used considers that thermal efficiency of the dish Stirling system results from the product of collector and Stirling engine thermal efficiencies defined by equation (11). For the simulation, the working gas used in the Stirling engine is hydrogen. Besides, to be consistent with model simulation, certain system parameters have been fixed and given in Table 1 to simplify the studied model especially the properties of working gas and the engine configurations (volumetric ratio and heat losses).

Table 1. Main parameters for Stirling engine simulation

Description	Symbol	Value
Transmittance-absorption product	$\tau\alpha$	0.90
Reflectivity of the collector	σ_{ref}	0.97
Effectiveness of the regenerator	ε_r	0.90
Molar specific heat capacity of the working gas (hydrogen)	c_v	8.25 ($\text{J.mol}^{-1}.\text{K}^{-1}$)
Volumetric ratio in the engine	λ	2
Conduction heat loss coefficient	k_0	2 (W.K^{-1})
Convection heat transfer coefficient on the cold side heat exchanger	$h_{cv,k}$	200 (W.K^{-1})

Convection heat transfer coefficient on the hot heat exchanger	$h_{cv,h}$	$200 (\text{W.K}^{-1})$
Radiation heat transfer coefficient	$h_{rd,h}$	$4 \times 10^8 (\text{W.K}^{-4})$

This table (Table 1) indicates the main parameters used for the Stirling engine simulation. It should be noted that conduction/convection/radiation heat transfer and heat losses coefficients are estimated from the work that have been already done in this field [15, 17, 18, 20]. Besides, the effectiveness of the regenerator ε_r is supposed to increase the power efficiency of the engine. In other words, this effectiveness value ($\varepsilon_r = 0.90$) represents the power efficiency maximum rate reached by the Stirling engine. The volumetric ratio ($\lambda = 2$) corresponds to the volumes ratio between heating and cooling phases (heating volume is twice that of cooling) during the regenerative processes.

Considering the above mentioned parameters and by use of equations (12) and (15), the thermal efficiencies of the parabolic collector and Stirling engine are obtained per site and given in Figure 8.

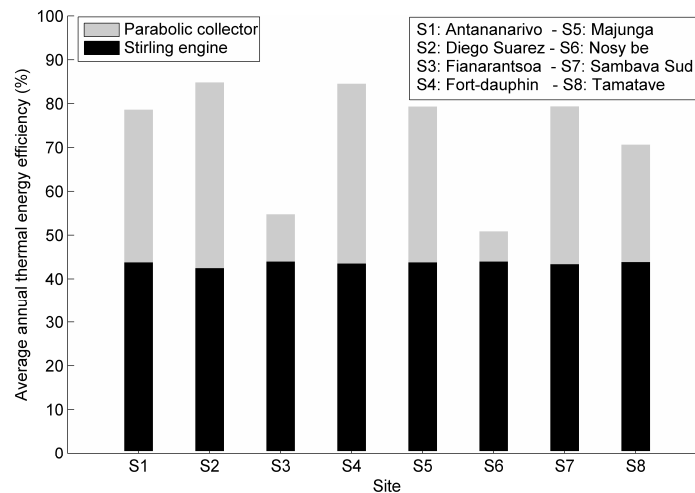


Figure 8. Yearly mean thermal energy efficiencies of the collector and Stirling engine per site.

As can be seen from Figure 7 and according to the model used, the thermal energy efficiency of the Stirling engine is almost the same value for the eight studied sites between 42 and 45(%). Furthermore, the thermal energy efficiency of the collector considerably varies for each site between 70 and 85(%), especially for coastal zones namely in Diego Suarez (S2), Fort-dauphin (S4), Majunga (S5), SambavaSud (S7) and Tamatave (S8), as in the capital city, Antananarivo (S1), that also has a high collector thermal energy efficiency. This trend is reflected on the overall efficiency of the dish Stirling system as presented in Figure 9.

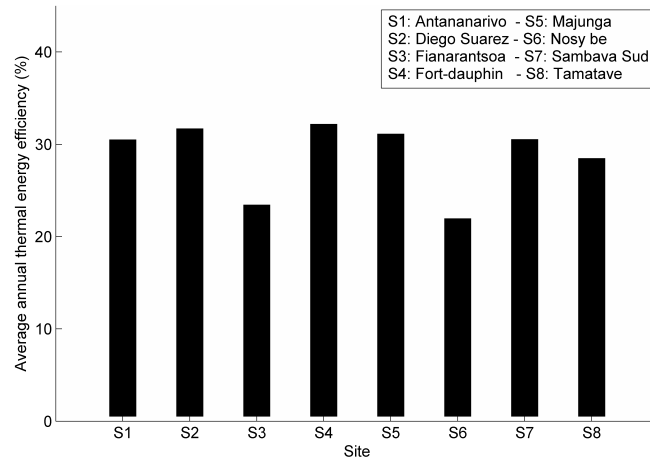


Figure 9. Yearly mean overall thermal efficiency of dish Stirling system.

Results obtained from dish Stirling efficiency simulation of the studied model are shown in Figure 8. Accordingly, the overall thermal efficiency of the system varies between 21.6 and 32.2(%).

Based on these results and as aforesaid, the coastal zones are more suitable for this type of solar plant especially in the North (Diego Suarez) and the Northwest (Majunga) as well as in the South (Fort-dauphin) of Madagascar, with, respectively, thermal efficiencies of 31.65(%), 31.07(%) and 32.17(%). Both of them are located on the littoral with altitudes below 110 (m) and are submitted to a warm climate with high solar radiation rates. Besides, thermal amplitude is very high in these regions between 10 and 40(°C) which can promote the system efficiency.

In the other hand, the sites on the east coast and in the central highlands are less adapted to the system even though the system efficiency in Antananarivo reaches 30.51(%). However, it should be noted that all studied sites present propitious efficiency over 21(%)

4. Conclusion

This paper presents a thermal energy efficiency investigation of dish Stirling system for eight main sites in Madagascar. A theoretical model of dish Stirling based on the geometrical configuration and heat transfer was developed and coded on Matlab 7.10.

While using weather data of the aforementioned sites, it follows from simulation results that the solar radiation varies according to geographic location, that is, Madagascar has various microclimates. Indeed, the model used shows that the system thermal efficiencies according to the studied sites depend on the thermal efficiency rate of the parabolic collector and are influenced by weather conditions on each region of the island. Therefore, the coastal zones are more propitious to the system with an average annual thermal efficiency over 30(%) especially in the North, in Diego Suarez with 31.65(%), and in the Northwest, in Majunga 31.07(%), well as in the South in Fort-dauphin where the thermal efficiency rate is maximal compared to other sites with 32.17(%)

On the whole, Madagascar has a huge untapped solar potential mainly on coastal zones where power generation is still precarious like in the South with a disadvantaged population, or in the north regions that are heavily dependent on diesel power plants. The establishment of this type of the system (dish Stirling) will give both clean and sustainable energy source to meet population energy needs.

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