Aluminum Extrusions are Better for Solar Frames and Mounting Systems

IBIS Associates Frame Structure Analysis

Using information available in the public domain, IBIS Associates performed an independent detailed analysis of various existing parabolic trough CSP (Concentrated Solar Power) frame designs from steel and aluminum used for utility scale solar power applications. Material, fabrication, transportation and field assembly costs were estimated and vetted for use in this study. The included excerpts from the IBIS analysis are extremely useful in understanding why aluminum extrusions represent such exceptional competitive advantages in both total installed cost and performance to steel alternatives.

- IBIS Associates, Inc. are a team of experts specializing in Technology Strategy and Business Development Consulting (ibisassociates.com)
- IBIS focuses on competitive position assessments of traditional and advanced materials and manufacturing technologies
- The automotive industry relies heavily on key research summarized by IBIS on the total effect of light-weighting vehicle components; the IBIS study is widely recognized and cited
- IBIS’ background and experience in strategic material choice has been utilized for the CSP frame structure analysis

Steel Frame CSP Designs
18-21 kg/m²
Length: 12 - 19 m
Aperture: 69 - 129 m²

Aluminum Frame CSP Design
11 kg/m²
Length: 12 m
Aperture: 69 m²

For additional information on this study, go to: www.aec.org/extrusionapplications/energy.cfm
At no time from 1991 through 2011 would the comparative prices of steel, zinc and aluminum extrusions have resulted in a case where the cost of the modeled extruded aluminum frame would have been greater than the galvanized steel frames.

AEC: Based on published operating results at Nevada Solar One (NSO), which utilizes aluminum frames, the optical efficiency and energy performance of aluminum frames is equal to or better than tested steel designs. “The National Renewable Energy Laboratory recommends a combined “slope error” (mirror error plus frame-alignment error) of ~3.0 milliradians or less for solar trough arrays. NSO operates with a combined slope error near 2.0 milliradians. This translates to a focus improvement of 34 to 38% over NREL recommendations.”

MACHINE Design.com May 7, 2009

Aluminum Extruders Council
1000 N. Rand Road, Suite 214 • Wauconda, Illinois 60084 USA • 847.526.2010 • mail@aec.org • www.aec.org

For additional information on this study, go to: www.aec.org/extrusionapplications/energy.cfm