The energy demand of the load is always bigger than the supply of the collector field.

The outlet temperature of the collector field is controlled by adapting the mass flow in a range between 15% and the maximum of the mass flow. Below an irradiation of 200 W/m² the mass flow set to zero. The heat removal of the process is considered in a way that temperature is reset to  $T_{\text{set}}$ - 10 K. The delivered solar heat only contributes to the yield if the temperature raise at the process interface is more than 8 K. Otherwise the collector field runs in short circuit.

