



1 Solar radiation is reflected by the **Mirror Field** and concentrated onto the solar receiver.

2 The **Solar Receiver** converts the solar radiation into high-temperature process heat.

3 The generated heat is fed to the **Reactor** that produces syngas, a mixture of H₂ and CO.

4 The **Syngas** is then processed by standard gas-to-liquids technology into fuels, such as gasoline, diesel, or jet fuel.

5 Excess heat is stored in the **Thermal Energy Storage** during sunny hours to enable continuous 24/7 operation.