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CSP Program at Sandia National Laboratories

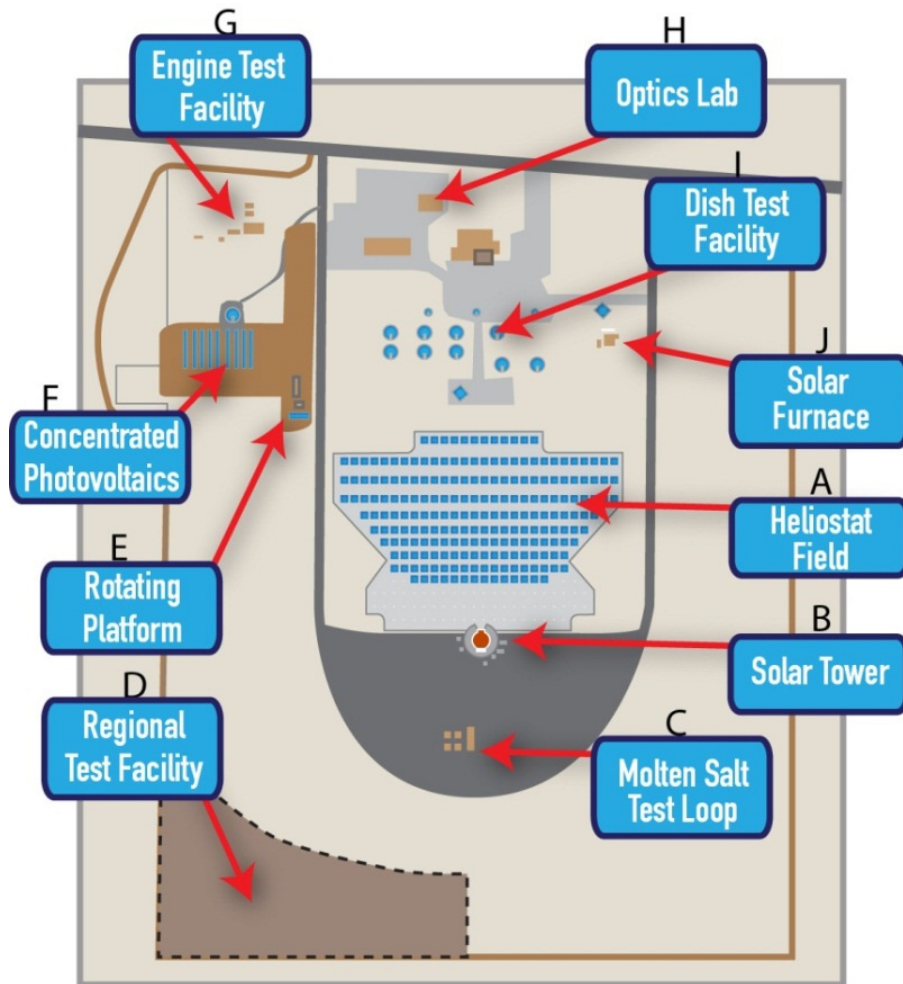
Subhash L. Shinde, Manager
Concentrating Solar Technologies

April 21, 2015



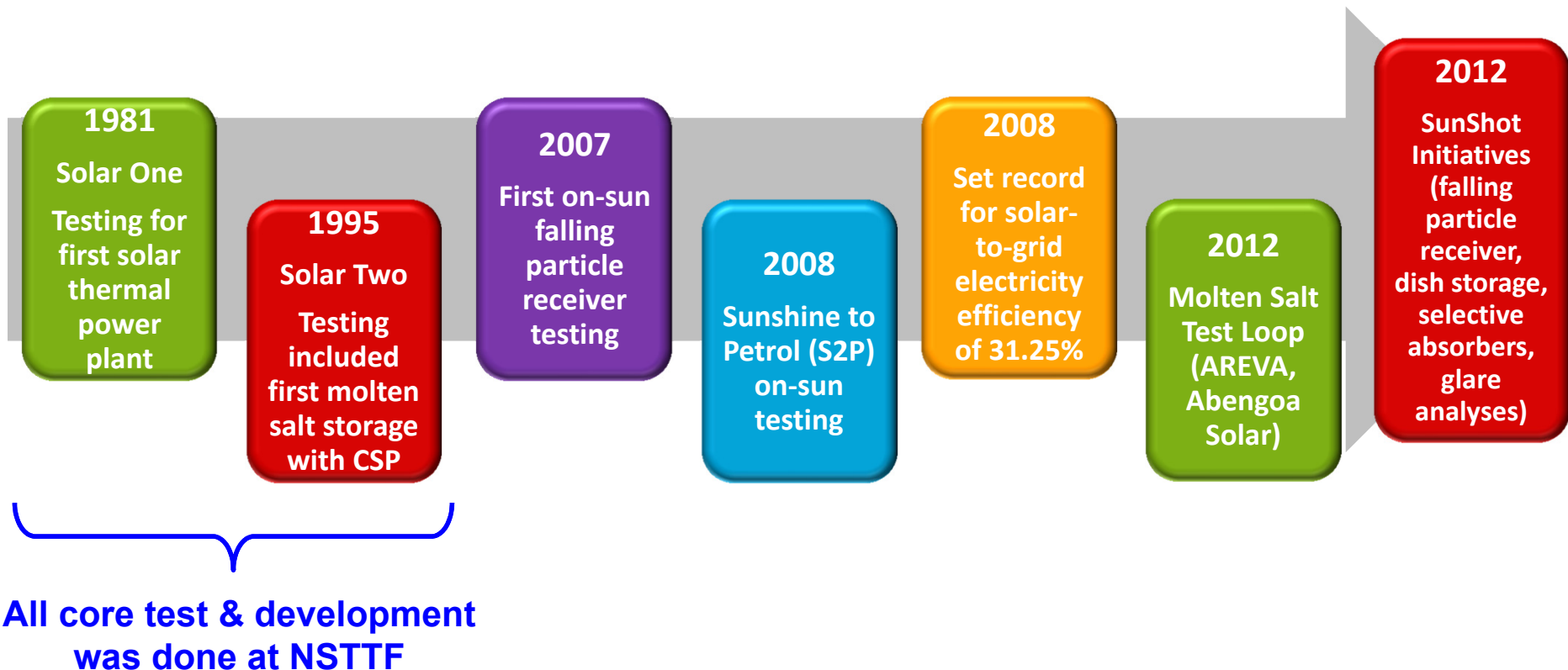
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The National Solar Thermal Test Facility Sandia National Laboratories



<http://energy.sandia.gov/energy/renewable-energy/solar-energy/csp-2/>

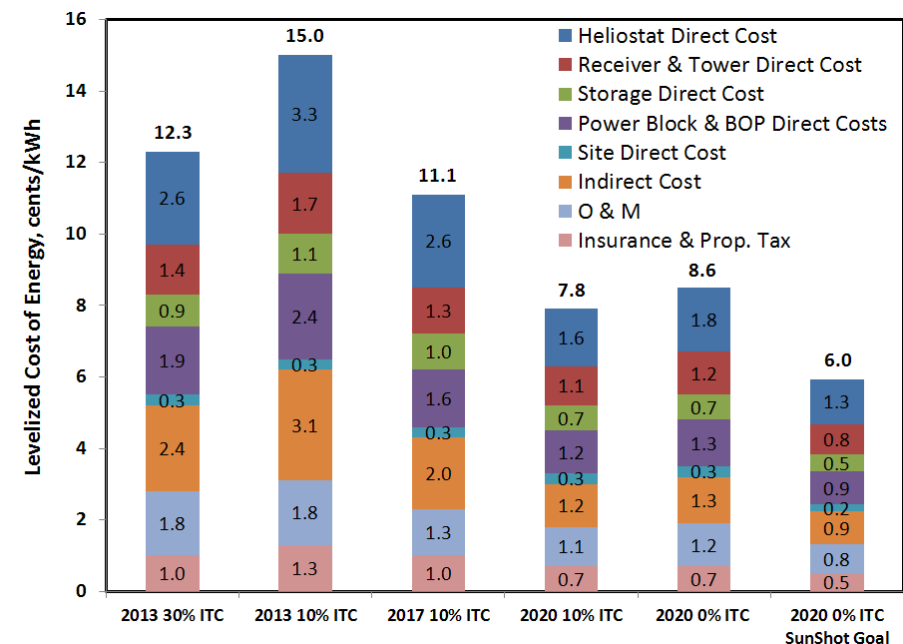
NSTTF Impact on CSP Plants



Virtually all of the key technologies at modern CSP towers today were either developed or tested at NSTTF

DOE SunShot Goals

- Reduce the cost of solar-generated electricity to be competitive with fossil fuels (6 cents/kWh) by 2020 without subsidies.
- All major systems in a CSP plant must have improved performance and reduced costs
 - Collector Systems: \$75/m²
 - Receivers: > 650°C operating temperatures, > 90% efficiency, < \$150/kW_t
 - Thermal Storage: < \$15/kWh, > 95% energy efficiency
 - Power Cycles: > 50% gross-cycle efficiency with dry cooling, > 650°C operating temperatures < \$1200/kW_e



Sandia Partnership with Industry

Sandia Partnership with Industry



- Solar Reserve
 - Continued partnership with SNL to improve performance and reduce costs of their heliostat designs.
 - Testing of novel heliostats prototypes featuring innovative controls and drive systems
- Abengoa
 - Molten Salt flow behavior
 - Molten Salt high temp degradation
- SQM
 - Molten Salt interactions with containment
- Alstom
 - Molten Salt Freeze Thaw issues
- Projects of General Interest to all CSP Industry
 - Work that will benefit Avian impact, and Tower Glare
 - Data-Driven Plant Performance Modeling
 - Solar Selective Coatings, and Protective Coatings for heliostats

Projects of Current & Future Interest

Solar Glare Hazard Analysis Tool (SGHAT)



Need tools to quantify glare and potential ocular impacts to safely site solar energy systems

**PV Installation Near a Boston
Airport Control Tower**



Glare from Ivanpah

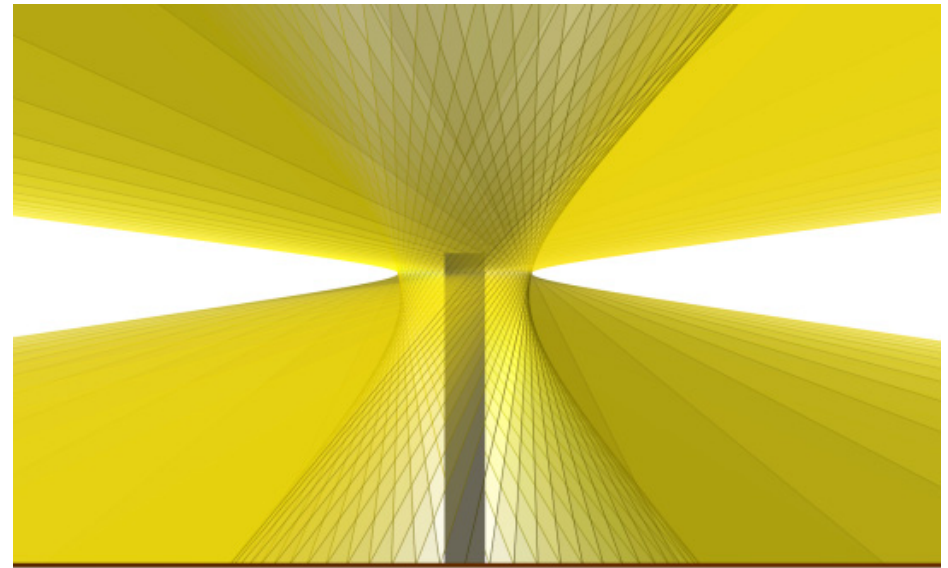


Glare from Heliostats in Standby Mode (Tower Illuminance Model - TIM)

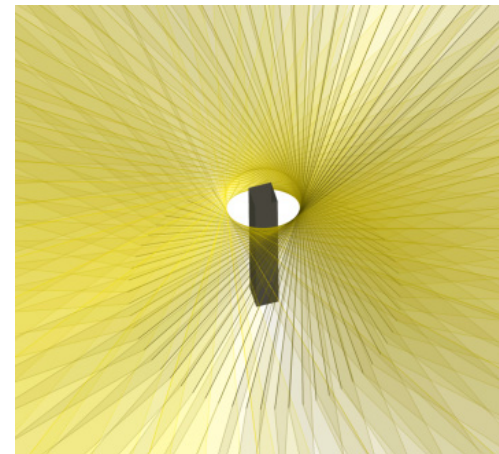


Ryan Goerl, NRG

Ivanpah Tower Glare

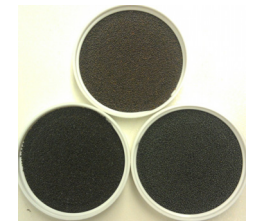
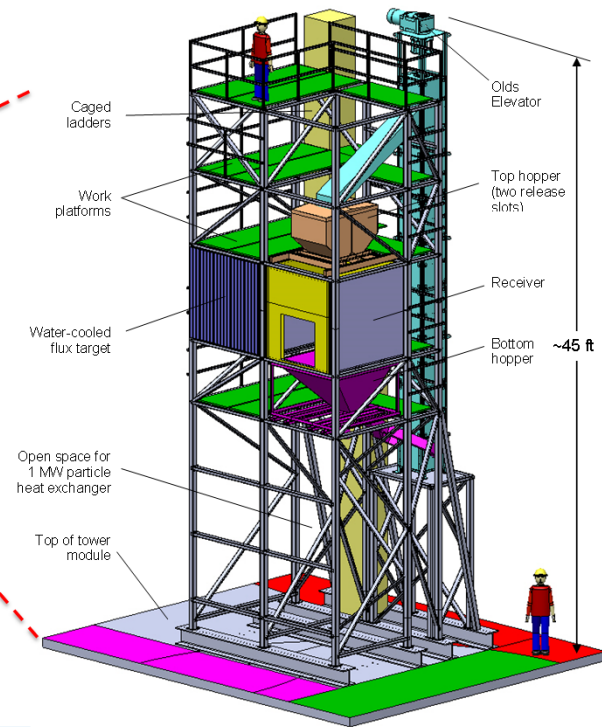
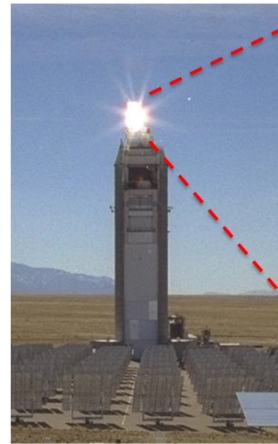


Simulated Intensity Distribution Around the Tower



High-Temperature Falling Particle Receiver

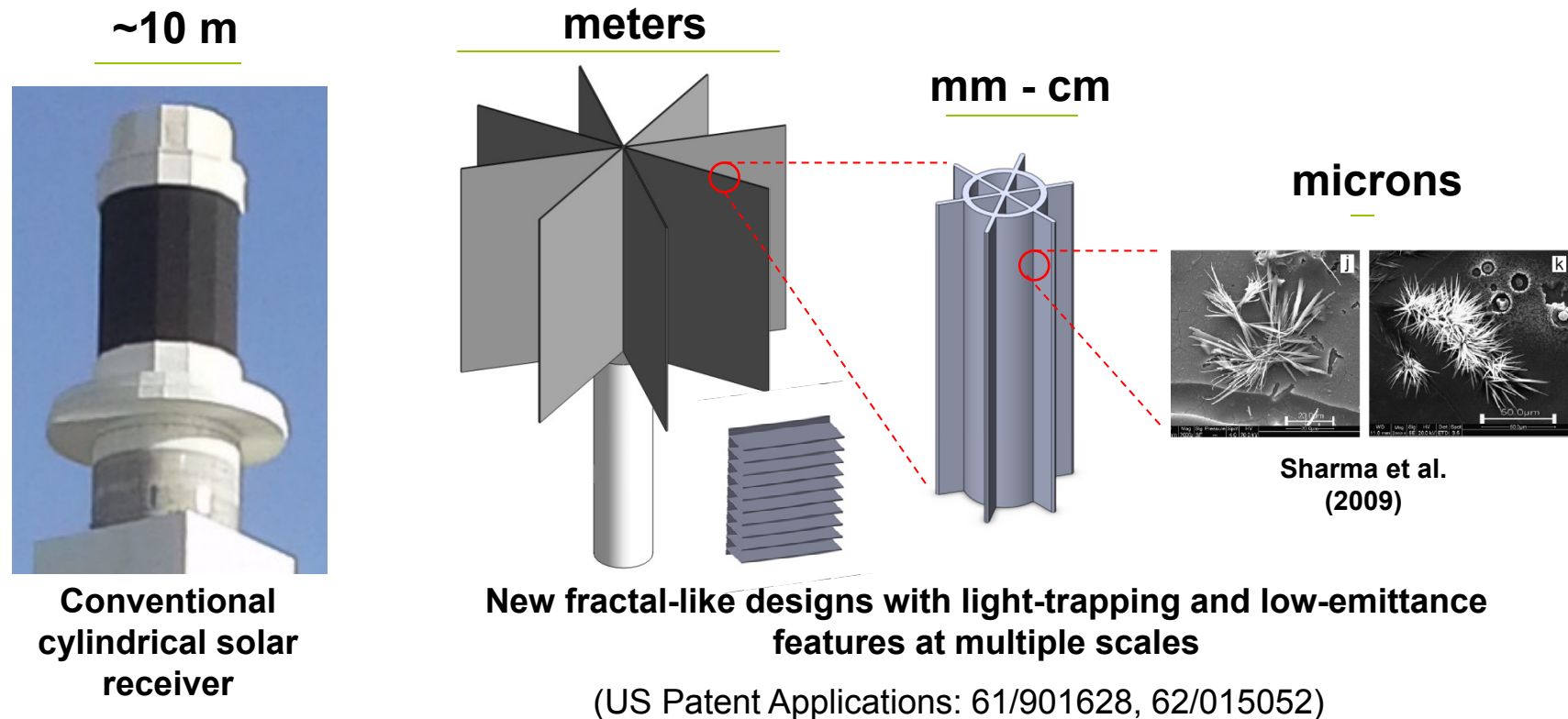
- SunShot Award FY13 – FY15
 - Falling particle receiver designs
 - Particle properties and durability
 - Balance of plant
- On-sun demonstrations
 - Goal: continuously operating particle receiver achieving $> 700\text{ C}$ with 90% efficiency



Fractal-Like Receiver Designs

Internal Sandia-funded LDRD project to develop exploratory receiver concepts

Goal: develop fractal-like designs and structures across multiple scales to increase solar absorptance and thermal efficiency



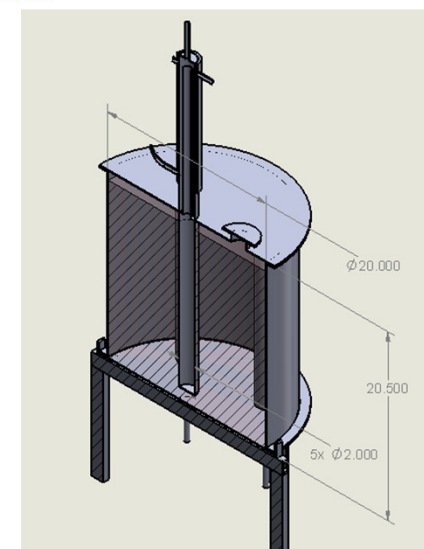
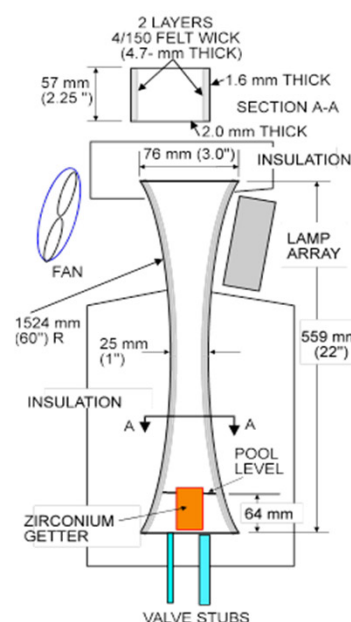
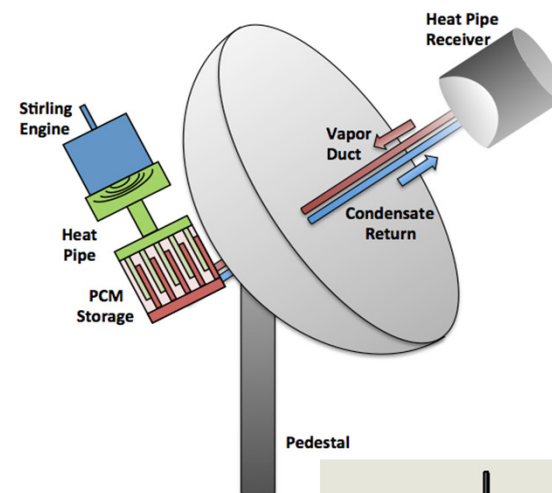
Dish Stirling High Performance Thermal Storage

Goal:

- Demonstrate the feasibility of thermal storage for dish Stirling systems
- Demonstrate key components of a latent storage and transport system
- Provide a technology path to a 25kW_e system with 6 hours of storage at reduced costs

Innovation:

- Develop and validate high temperature, high performance PCM storage
- High performance heat pipes for latent transport
- Latent storage *and* transport matching Stirling cycle isothermal input



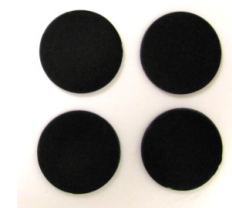
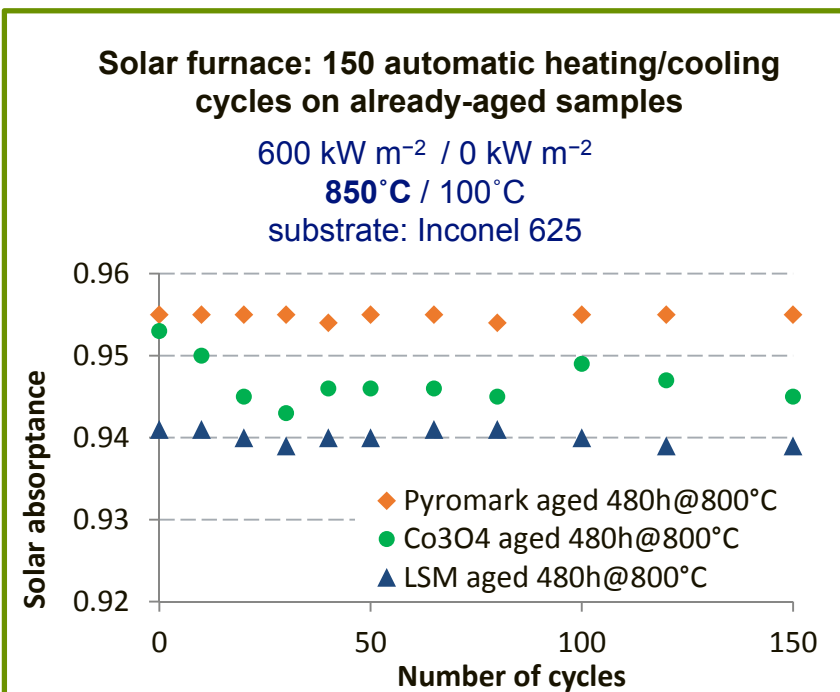
High-Temperature Solar Selective Coatings



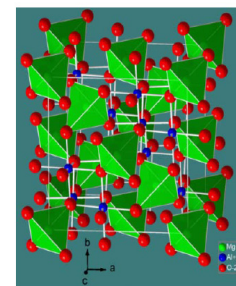
Selective absorber coatings for receivers with high absorptance in the solar spectrum & lower emittance in the infrared, stable in air, easily applied at large scale, cost effective, and survives thousands of heating and cooling cycles

Transition Metal oxides

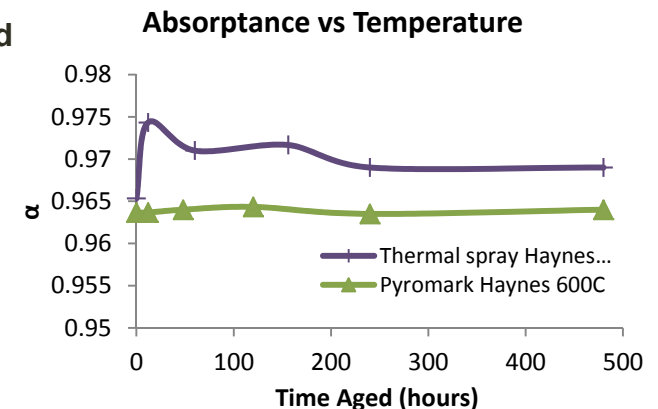
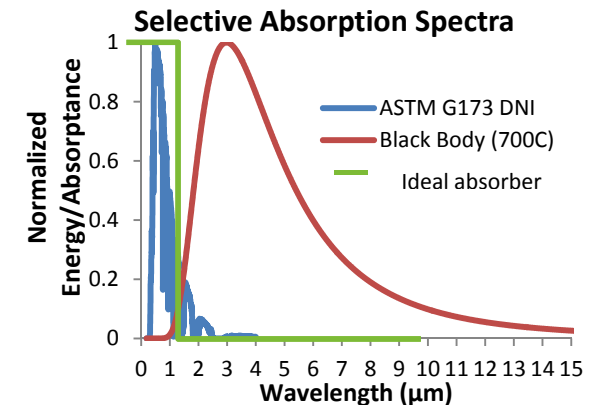
- Inherently stable at high temperature and in air
- Amenable to doping and substitution to chemically tailor their properties
- Ease of application (thermal spray, paint, dip-coat...)



Thermal-sprayed oxide coating, aged 240 h



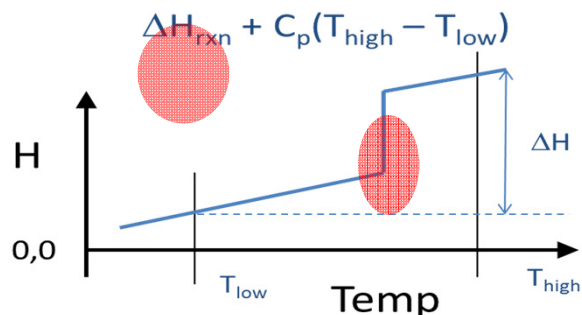
Spinel structure



Thermal-sprayed oxide maintains > 96% absorptivity after 480 h at 600 °C (isothermal)

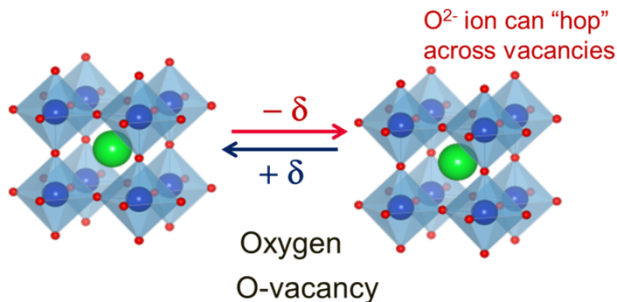
Thermo-Chemical Energy Storage

Particles Provide Reaction Enthalpy + Sensible Heat Storage for Increased Capacity, Higher Temperature Delivery

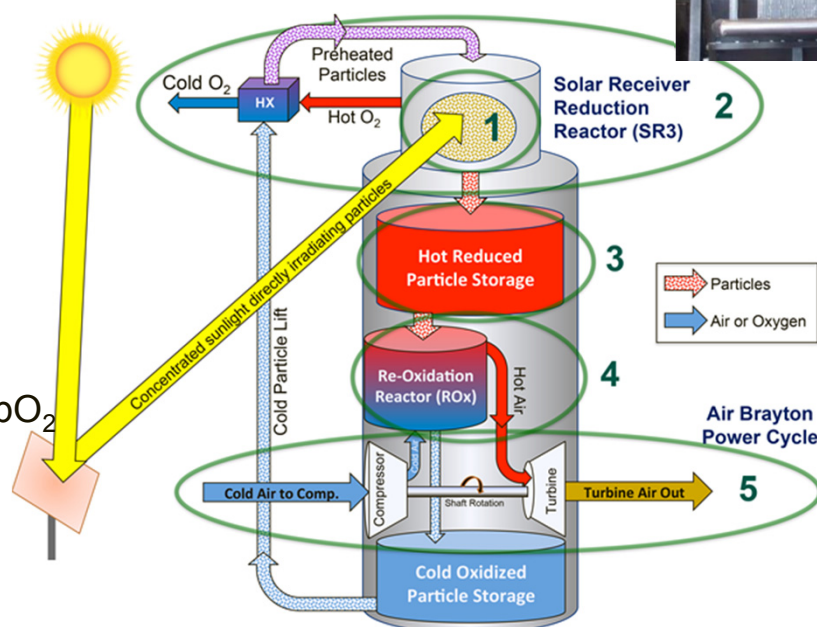


Mixed Ionic Electronic Conductors

- Rapid kinetics
- No crystallographic phase change (Stability)
- Highly tunable via cation doping/substitution
- Continuum of redox states as function of T and pO_2



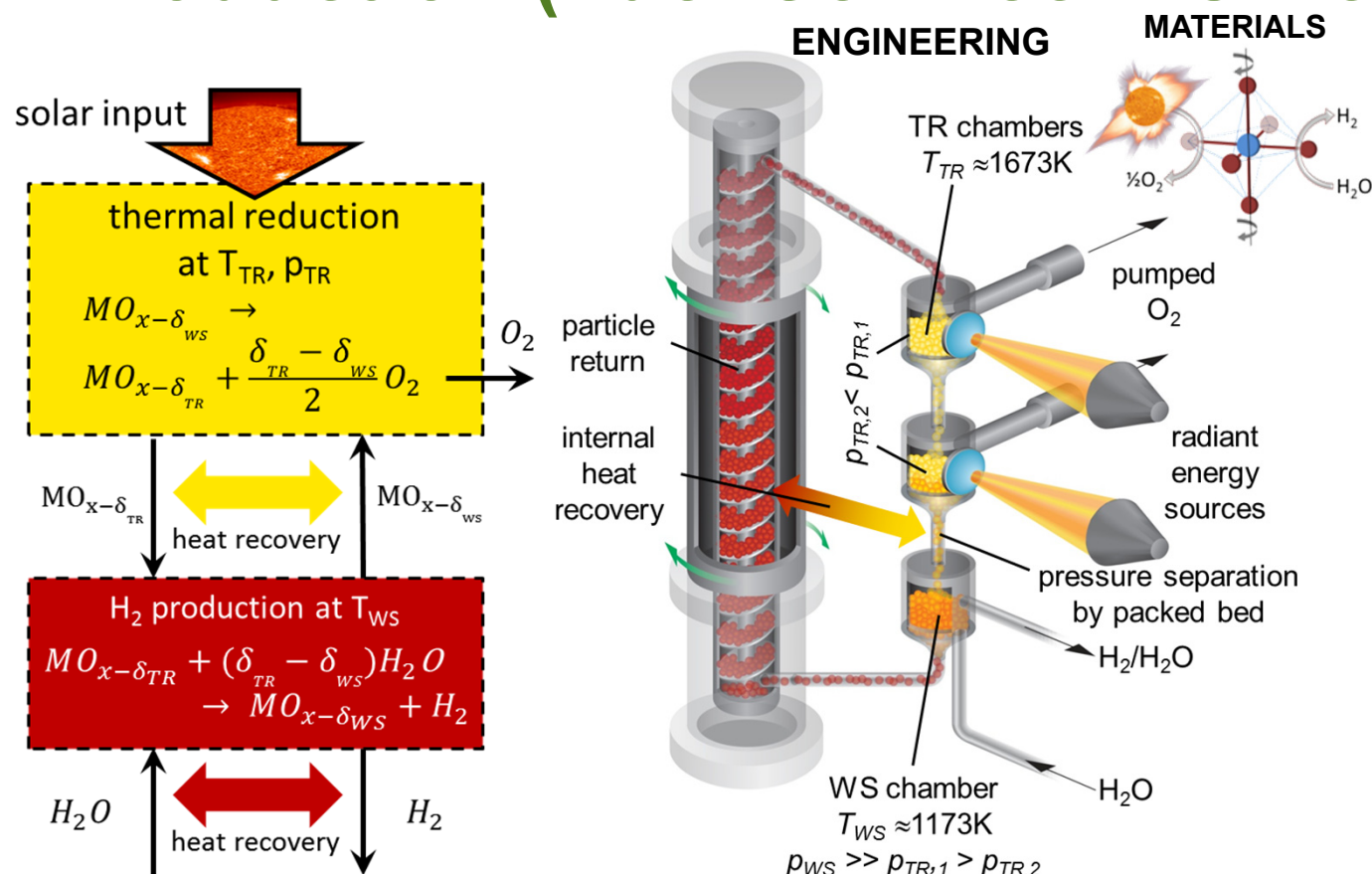
- Falling Particle Implementation
- Integration with CSP leverages previous work and midscale demonstration



- High Temp/High Efficiency Air Brayton Power Cycle
- Air acts as reactant and heat transfer fluid

High Performance Reduction/Oxidation Metal Oxides for Thermochemical Energy Storage (PROMOTES)

Solar-Thermochemical Hydrogen Production (Fuel Cell Tech. Office)



CPR2: From Concept to Device



Compatible with tower system

Process simplicity:

- Two-step heat engine

- Cascading pressure reactor: CPR2
- Advanced redox materials

Efficiency and economics via reactor and materials design

Our Path Forward

- Create a platform for regular communication with Industry
- Work with DOE and industry to assure the NSTTF continues to provide relevant capabilities to support the CSP industry
- Work with DOE in collaboration with, Industry, NREL and other National Labs to pursue impactful CSP development projects
- Continue diversification of CSP Group portfolio
- Develop sustainable RD & D activities to support current and future CSP & Solar Thermal Industry needs

Backup slides

FY14-15 NSTTF Partners

Parabolic Trough R&D



PV System Reliability



Dish Stirling R&D



Thermal Energy Storage R&D



Power Tower Receivers and Heliostats

Non-CSP Testing



University Partners

