

# U.S. Department of Energy Gen 3 CSP Roadmap

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# Gen 3 CSP Roadmap



## Concentrating Solar Power Gen3 Demonstration Roadmap

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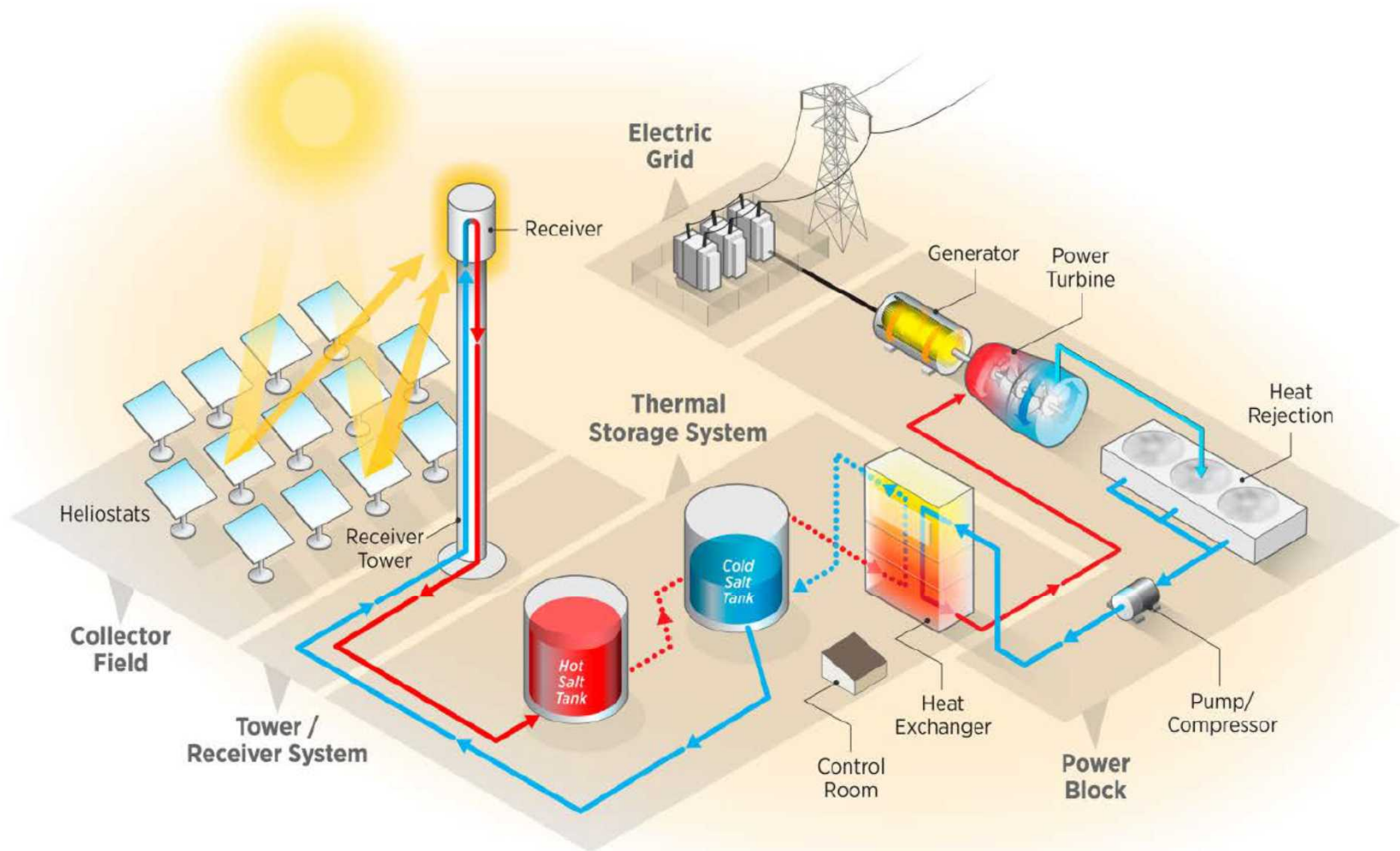
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- Goal is to develop 10 MW<sub>e</sub> demonstration of solarized supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> Brayton cycle
- Identifies 3 technology pathways
  - High-Temperature Molten Salt
  - Particle Receiver
  - Gas Receiver
- Identifies and prioritizes gaps and research needs

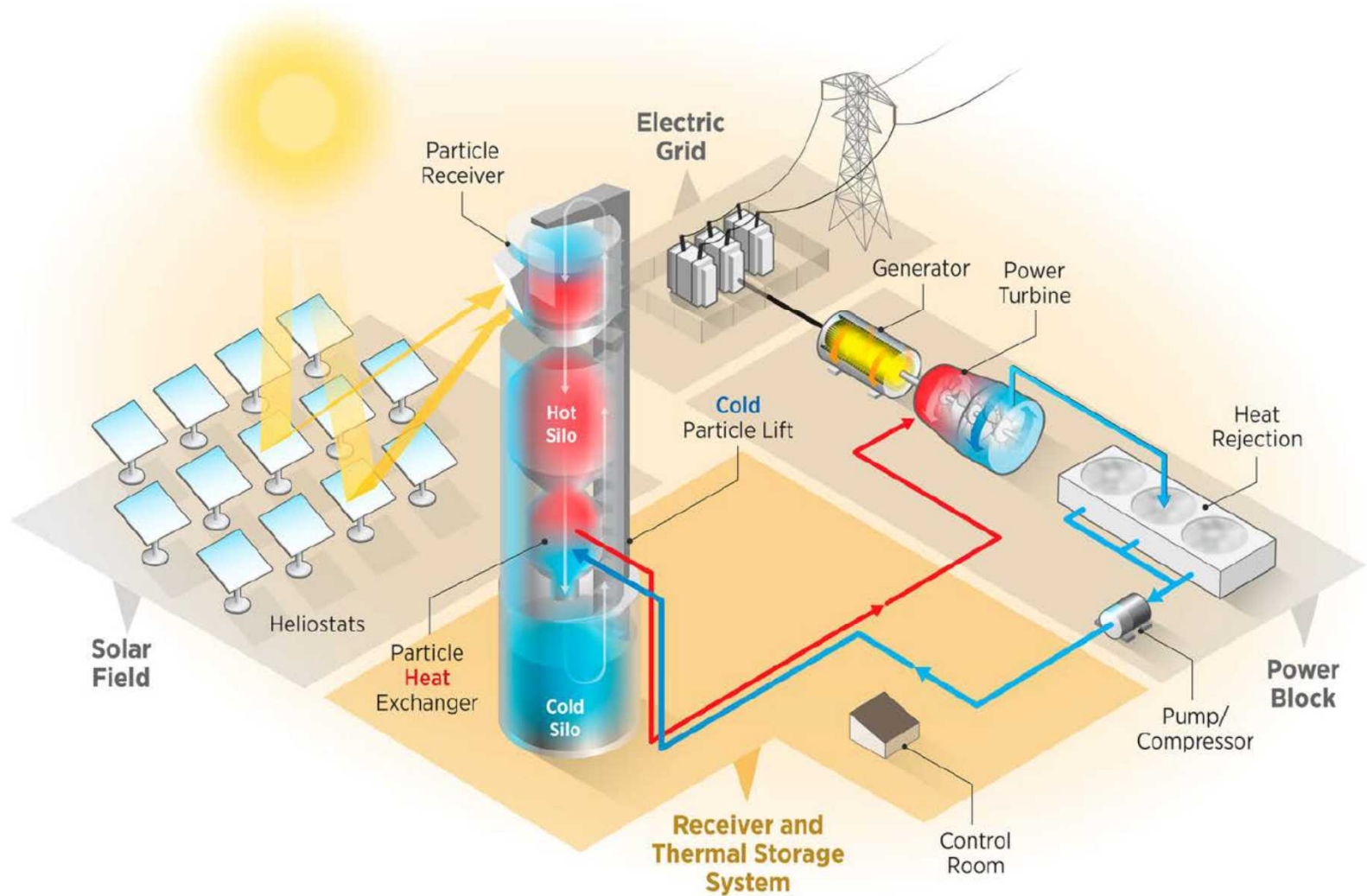
# High-Temperature Molten Salt

	Collector Field		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost &lt;\$75/m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Concentration ratio &gt;50</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operable in 35-mph winds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optical error &lt;3.0 mrad</li> <li>• 30-year lifetime</li> </ul>
	Molten Salt	Falling Particle	Gas Phase
Receiver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Similarities to prior demonstrations</li> <li>• Allowance for corrosive attack required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most challenging to achieve high thermal efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High-pressure fatigue challenges</li> <li>• Absorptivity control and thermal loss management</li> </ul>
Material & Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potentially chloride or carbonate salt blends; ideal material not determined</li> <li>• Corrosion concerns dominate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable materials readily exist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize pressure drop</li> <li>• Corrosion risk retirement</li> </ul>
Thermal Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct or indirect storage may be superior</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Particles likely double as efficient sensible thermal storage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indirect storage required</li> <li>• Cost includes fluid to storage thermal exchange</li> </ul>
HTF to sCO <sub>2</sub> Heat Exchanger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenging to simultaneously handle corrosive attack and high-pressure working fluid</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possibly greatest challenge</li> <li>• Cost and efficiency concerns dominate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
	Supercritical CO <sub>2</sub> Brayton Cycle		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net thermal-to-electric efficiency &gt; 50%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power-cycle system cost &lt; \$900/kW<sub>e</sub></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dry-cooled heat sink at 40° C ambient</li> <li>• Turbine inlet temperature ≥ 700°C</li> </ul>

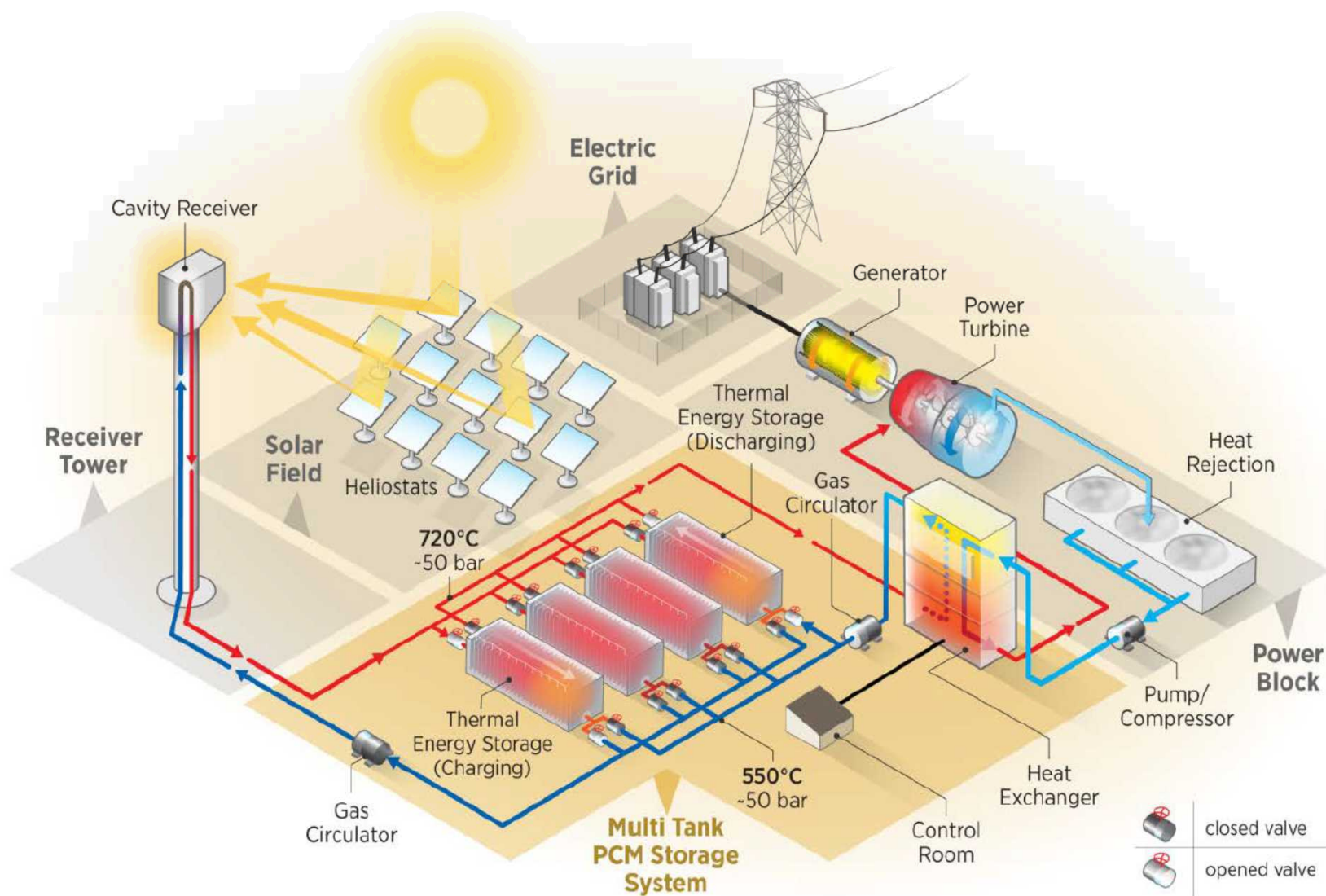
# Molten-Salt System



# Particle-Based System



# Gas-Based System



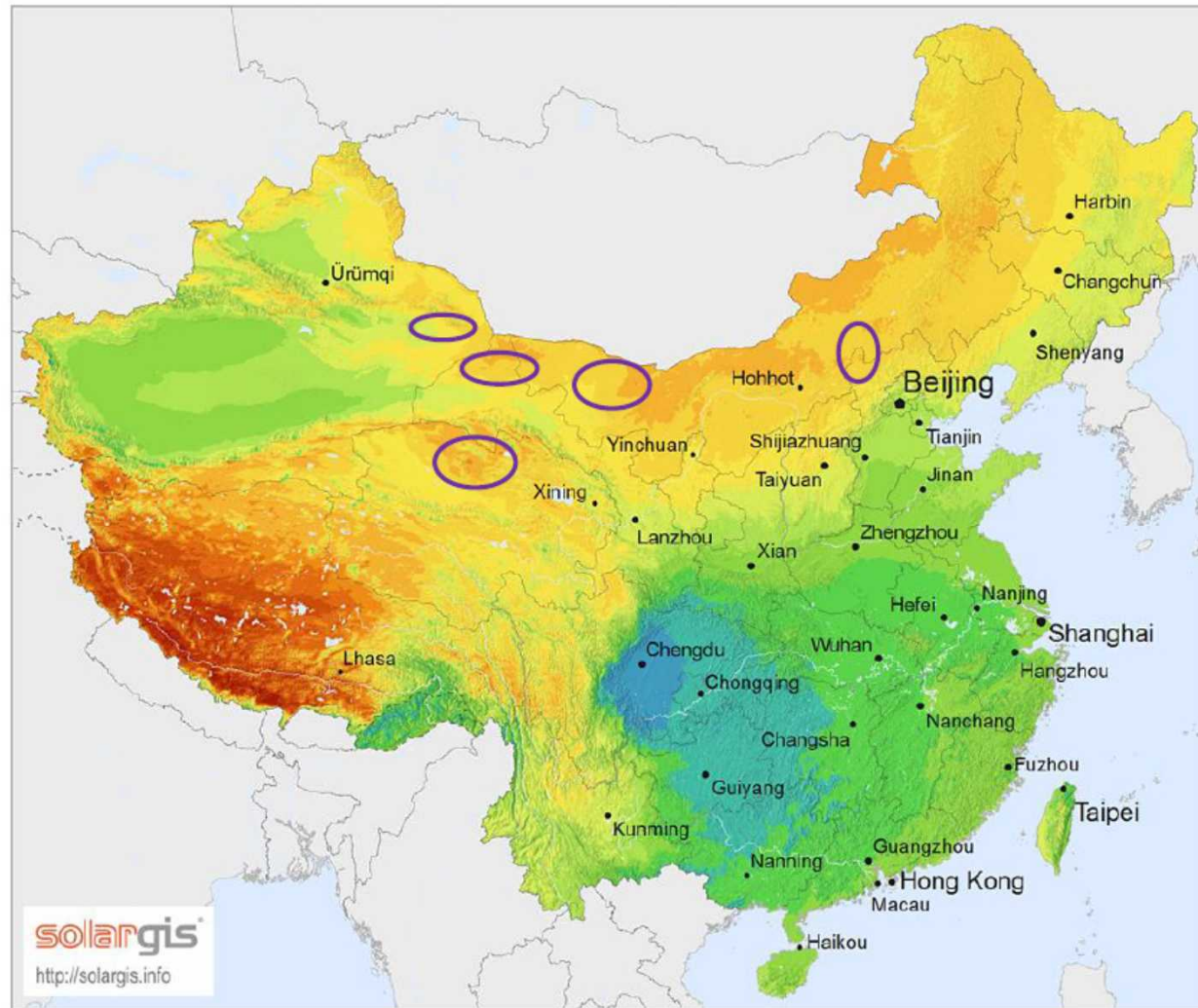


- In September 2016, China announced 20 new CSP power plants to be deployed by end of 2018
  - 1.35 GW total
  - Feed-in tariff of 1.15 RMB kW/h (~\$0.17/kWh)
  - Minimum of 4 hours of thermal storage for each plant
- Multiple CSP technologies employed
  - 9 central receivers (685 MW)
  - 7 parabolic troughs (464 Mw)
  - 4 linear Fresnel systems (200 MW)

# Location of proposed CSP plants in China

Direct Normal Irradiation

China



Average annual sum



0 500 km

SolarGIS © 2015 GeoModel Solar

# Existing CSP Plants in China

SunCan Dunhuang  
10 MW molten-salt  
central receiver  
plant with 15 hours  
of storage

