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# 2008 Solar Annual Review Meeting

Session: CSP Advanced Systems – Advanced Heliostats  
Company or Organization: Sandia National Laboratories  
Funding Opportunity: DOE Program Funding

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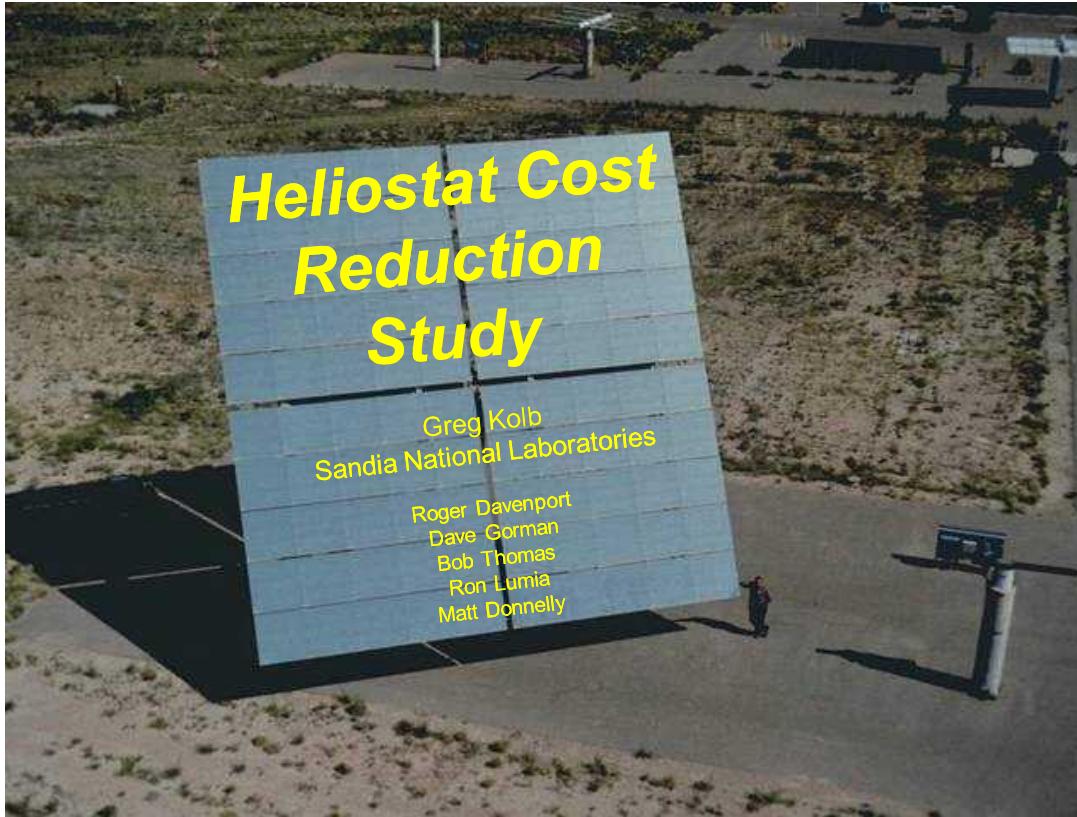


# Relationship to Solar Program Goals



- General CSP program goal
  - “...to make CSP cost competitive in the intermediate power markets by 2015 (~7¢/kWh with 6 hours of storage) and in baseload power markets (~5¢/kWh with 16 hours of storage) by 2020.”
- Specific solar power tower goal
  - This is the first DOE R&D budget allocated for power towers in several years
  - Power tower goals do not currently exist in current version of the MYPP (2007 – 2011)

# FY07 accomplishments



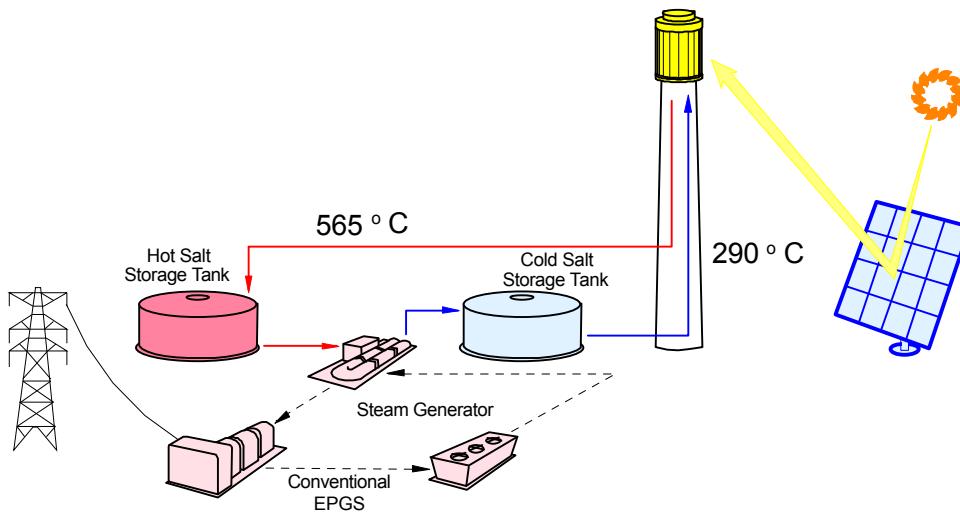
SAND2007-3293 issued in June 2007

# Power Tower Systems



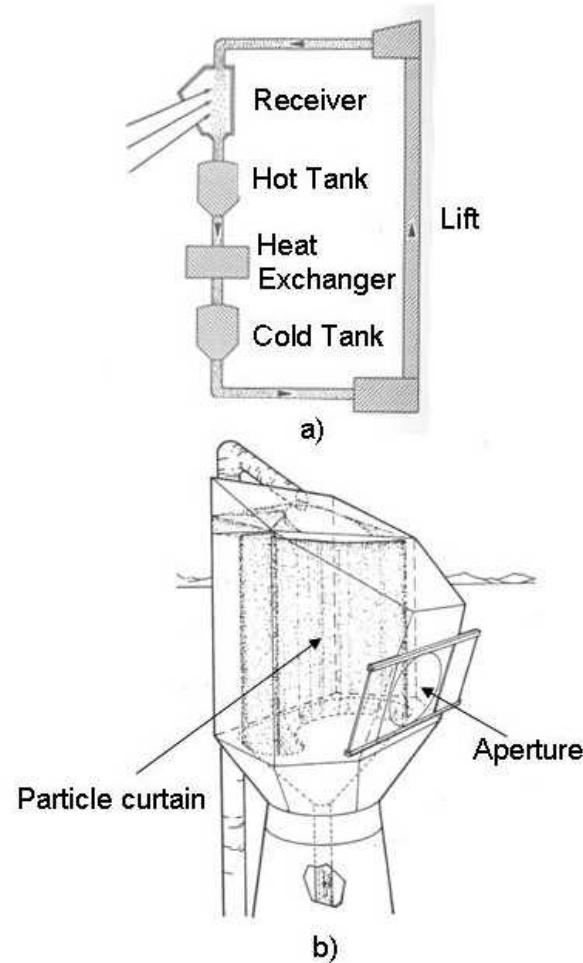
## Solar electric power plant

- 565 °C molten salt receiver
- 13 hrs molten salt storage



## Solar hydrogen plant

- 950 °C solid particle receiver
- 13 hrs solid particle storage



# Since heliostats contribute ~50% to plant capital cost, they have a large impact on power tower economics



Helio <span style="font-size: 1.5em;">stat</span> Cost	Molten Salt Power Tower (S&L economics)	Hybrid Sulfur Hydrogen Plant (H2A economics)
\$80/m <sup>2</sup>	5.4 cents/kWh	\$2.6/kg
\$100/m <sup>2</sup>	5.9 cents/kWh	\$2.9/kg
\$150/m <sup>2</sup>	7.3 cents/kWh	\$3.5/kg
\$200/m <sup>2</sup>	8.7 cents/kWh	\$4.1/kg
\$300/m <sup>2</sup>	12 cents/kWh	\$5.4/kg

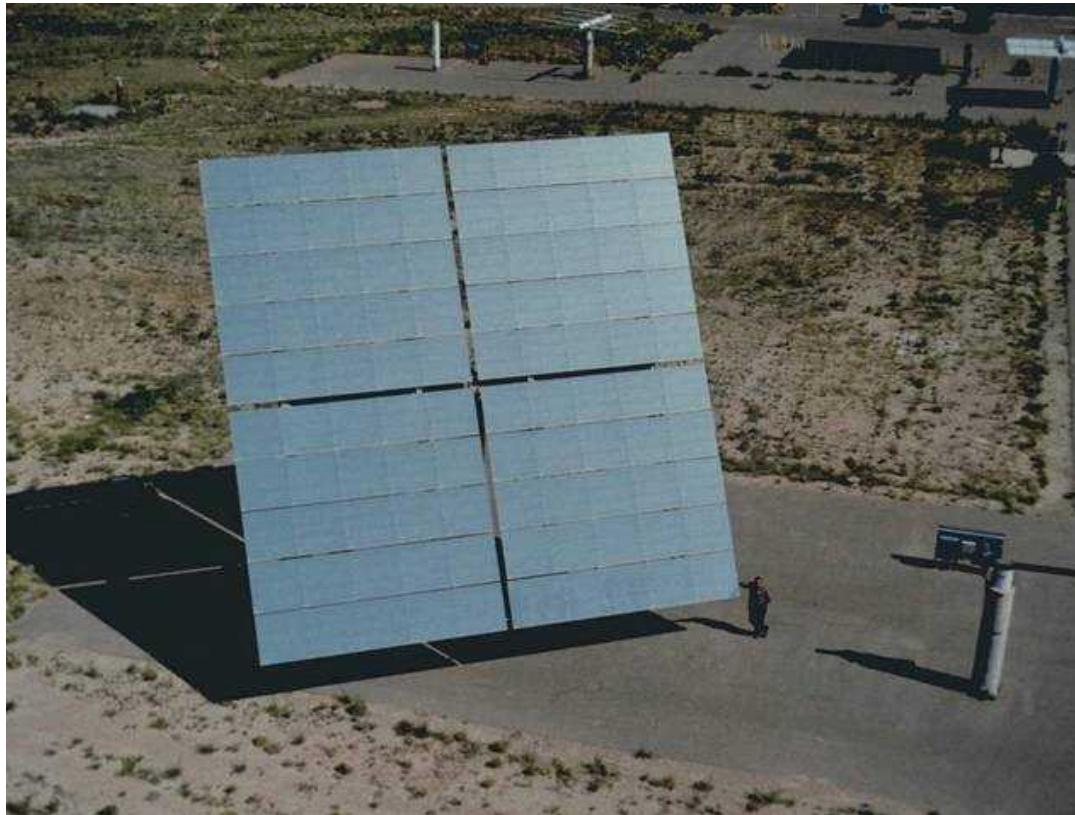
← Tentative  
Goal

- Large optimum plants with mirror areas of 1.4 km<sup>2</sup> and 13 hrs of storage
- 100 MWe electric power tower and 100,000 kg/day hydrogen plant

# Cost reduction potential was estimated relative to ATS base case



- ATS 148 m<sup>2</sup> is base case
  - Also base case in Sargent & Lundy study (DOE “Bible”)
  - 20 years of successful operation



# Baseline Heliostat Price in 2006 (\$/m<sup>2</sup>)



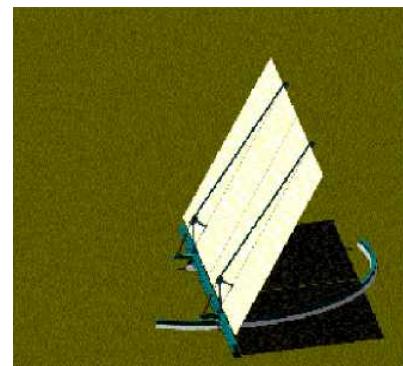
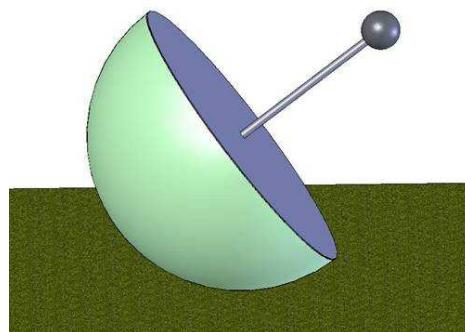
	5000 per year (60 MW)	50,000 per year (600 MW)
<b>Mirror Module</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>23.1</b>
<b>Support Structure</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>
<b>Azimuth Drive</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>20.3</b>
<b>Elevation Drive</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Electrical/Controls</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Pedestal</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Total Direct Cost:</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>92.1</b>
<b>Overhead/Profit (20%)</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Total Fabricated Price:</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>110.5</b>
<b>Field wiring</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Foundation</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Field align/checkout</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Total Installed Price:</b>	<b>\$164/m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$126.5/m<sup>2</sup></b>

***The Azimuth Drive is the Only Solar-Unique Component***

***- If 60 are ordered, the price is \$100/m<sup>2</sup>***

***- If 5000/yr are ordered, ~\$3 M manufacturing plant is built and price is \$38.5/m<sup>2</sup>***

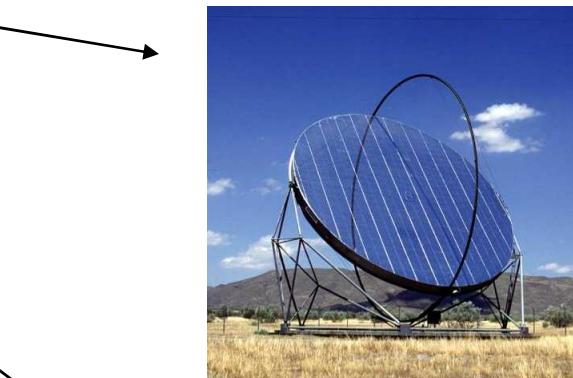
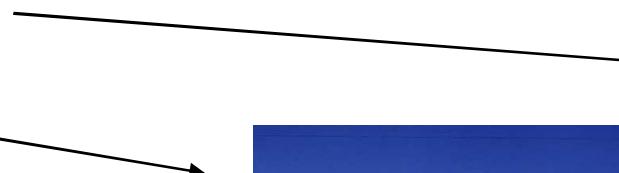
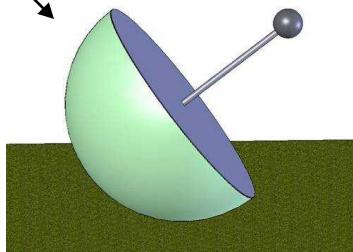
## 30 international experts brainstormed several heliostat types



# Evaluation of TIO's suggested the following R&D projects



- **Less-conservative azimuth gear drive**
- **“Pipe-in-pipe” azimuth drive**
- **Large carousel stretched-membrane heliostat**
- **Large fabric-based stretched-membrane facet**
- **Mega heliostat ( $>300 \text{ m}^2$ ) with hydraulic drives**
- **Water-ballasted heliostat**



Incremental Improvements  
vs.  
Totally New Heliostat

# Crystal Ball Prioritized R&D



R&D Budget	Mean Price Reduction	Less Conserv Az Drive	Pipe in Pipe Az Drive	Carousel SM Helio	Large Fabric SM Facet	Mega Helio
\$1 M	\$7.8/m <sup>2</sup>					X
\$2 M	\$10.2/m <sup>2</sup>	X				X
\$3 M	\$10.6/m <sup>2</sup>			X		
\$4 M	\$13.8/m <sup>2</sup>			X		X
\$5 M	\$15.8/m <sup>2</sup>			X	X	X
\$6 M	\$16.4/m <sup>2</sup>	X		X	X	X
\$7 M	\$16.4/m <sup>2</sup>	X		X	X	X
\$8 M	\$16.6/m <sup>2</sup>	X	X	X	X	X

Most Bang For Buck

# Study Conclusions



- Heliostat price is strongly dependent on production rate
  - \$164/m<sup>2</sup> given 5,000/yr and \$126/m<sup>2</sup> given 50,000/yr
    - Price reduction dominated by lower cost azimuth drive
  - Key to achieving high production is to obtain multiple power purchase agreements
- ATS heliostat is the current low-cost baseline in the USA
  - Except for the azimuth drive, it uses common parts that are already mass produced
  - A prototype has successfully operated for 20 years
  - The current PS-10 and PS-20 tower projects in Spain use a heliostat similar to ATS

# Study Conclusions (continued)



- Large heliostats are more cost effective than smaller ones
  - Detailed analysis suggests that optimum is 150 m<sup>2</sup> or larger, and no smaller than 50 m<sup>2</sup>
  - *However .... Micro developers LUZ2 and eSolar may disagree*
- Moderate investments in R&D should reduce heliostat price by \$17/m<sup>2</sup>
  - Lower cost az drive will benefit initial tower plants
  - Mega-helio or Carousel heliostat are longer term options
- Learning curve effects should result in an additional cost reduction
- \$100/m<sup>2</sup> cost goal appears to be achievable

# FY 08 Progress Report



- Sandia received \$221 K from DOE in Jan 08 for heliostats and tower systems R&D
- Assume ~50% or \$110 K for heliostat R&D
- This is not enough money to implement any of the R&D plan described in the FY07 study
- What can we do for \$110 K??
  - With industry, develop R&D plan to reduce cost of Micro (1 to 10 m<sup>2</sup>) heliostats
    - Micro heliostats are being pursued by a few companies
      - Bright Source and eSolar
    - Micro should cost more, but may be a market entry strategy
    - In early March 08, Sandia contacted Micro suppliers and suggested that we work together
      - No response from Bright Source
      - eSolar is thinking about it ... concerned about release of their intellectual property

# FY 08 Progress Report (cont.)



- What can we do for \$110 K?
  - Perform additional testing of existing large-area heliostats to resolve perceived-risk issues
  - For example ..... SolarReserve's commercial-project investors need assurance that heliostats within very large fields will meet performance specs at distances of up to 1 mile away from tower
    - Furthest heliostats at Solar Two and PS10 -- 0.25 and 0.5 mile
    - For a portion of the \$110 K, the “1-mile” test can be done at Sandia
  - With industry, we will define other low-budget tests that resolve perceived risk issues

# DOE has suggested that \$1M to \$2M may soon be available for heliostat R&D



- With this budget the R&D plan identified in the FY07 study can begin
  - R&D Path A will require 1.5 yrs
    - Contractor study of az-drive to achieve 33% cost reduction (\$500 K)
    - If cost target met, contractor builds new az prototype (\$500 K)
    - If cost target met, test new drive at Sandia (\$200 K)
    - Total cost of new low-cost az drive =  $500 + 500 + 200 = \$1.2\text{ M}$
  - R&D Path B will require 2 yrs
    - Az-drive study completed and cost target not met (\$500 K)
    - Contractor study of Mega-helio to achieve \$15/m<sup>2</sup> cost reduction (\$500 K)
    - If cost target met, Mega-helio built and tested at Sandia (\$500 K)
    - Total cost leading to new Mega-helio =  $500 + 500 + 500 = \$1.5\text{ M}$
- Alternatively, we can development an optimized micro heliostat

# Heliostat R&D Vision -- FY07 through FY10



- FY07 (\$100 K to \$600 K)
  - Min budget – Micro heliostat R&D plan and/or risk reduction tests
  - Max budget – Design of low-cost azimuth drive
- FY08 (\$1M to \$2M)
  - Min budget – Build and test low-cost azimuth drive
  - Max budget – Design, build, and test Mega helio or Micro helio
- FY09 (\$1M to \$2M)
  - Min budget – Design of Carousel heliostat
  - Max budget – Build and test Carousel heliostat
- FY10 (\$1M to \$2M)
  - Min budget – Design of fabric facet for Carousel heliostat
  - Max budget – Build and test fabric facet