

Integrated Thermal Storage for Concentrating Solar Power

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Content

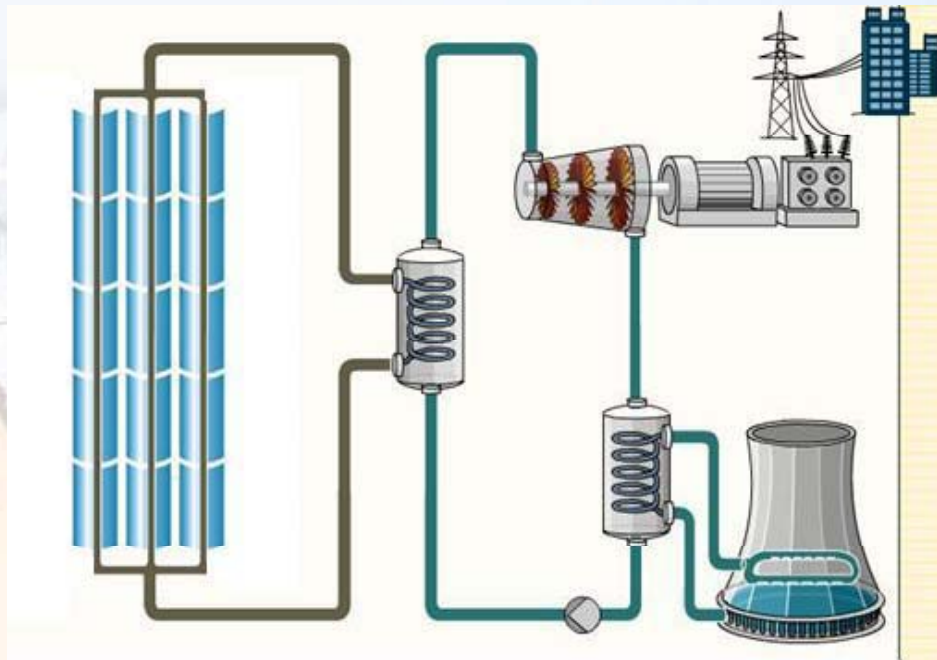
How does the storage work with solar power?

Molten Salt and Other Storage Media

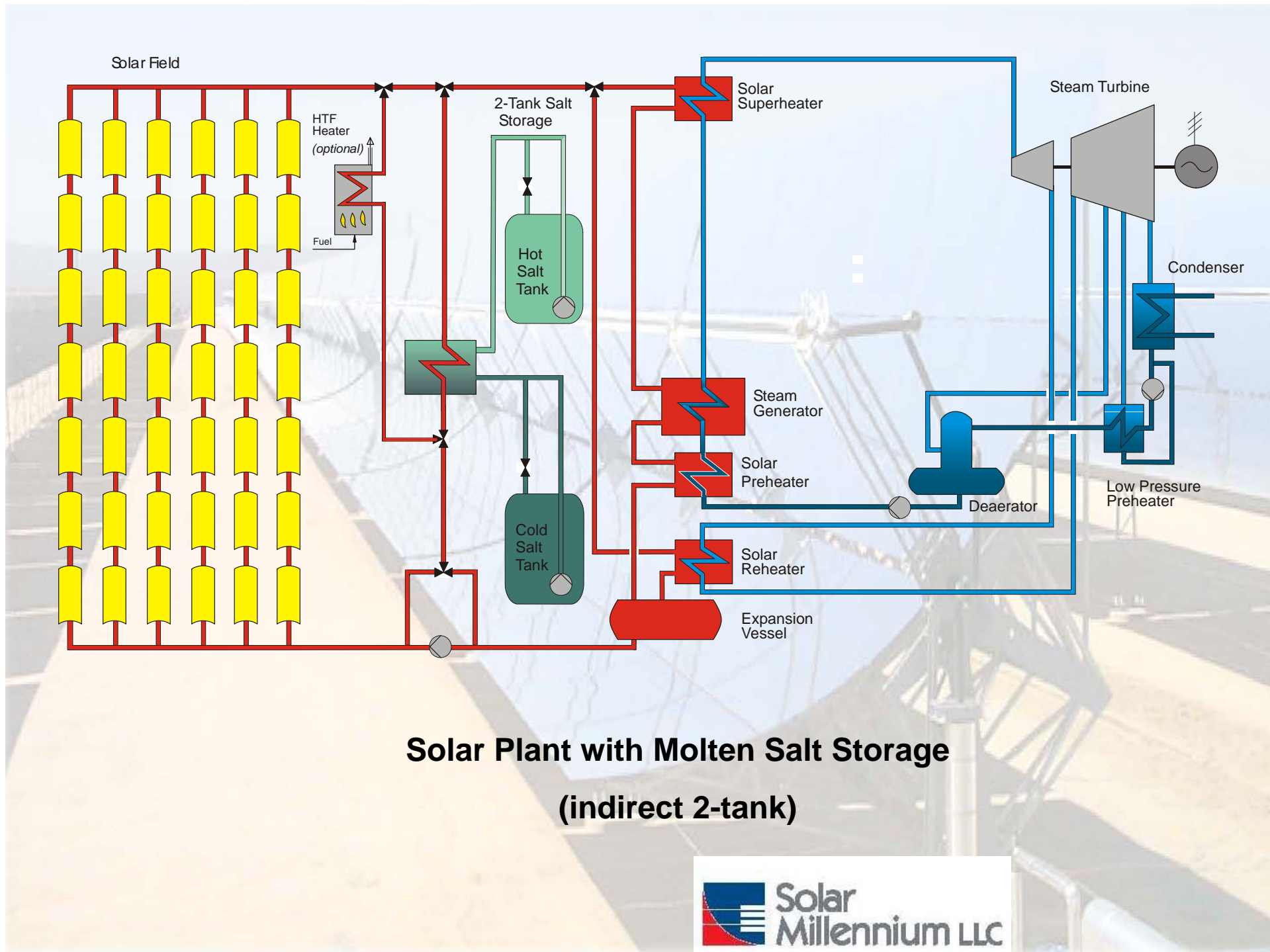
What are the benefits?

Summary

Solar Power Plant without Storage



- Electricity Production is directly dependent on the available solar radiation
- Fluctuations in radiation will directly influence electrical output

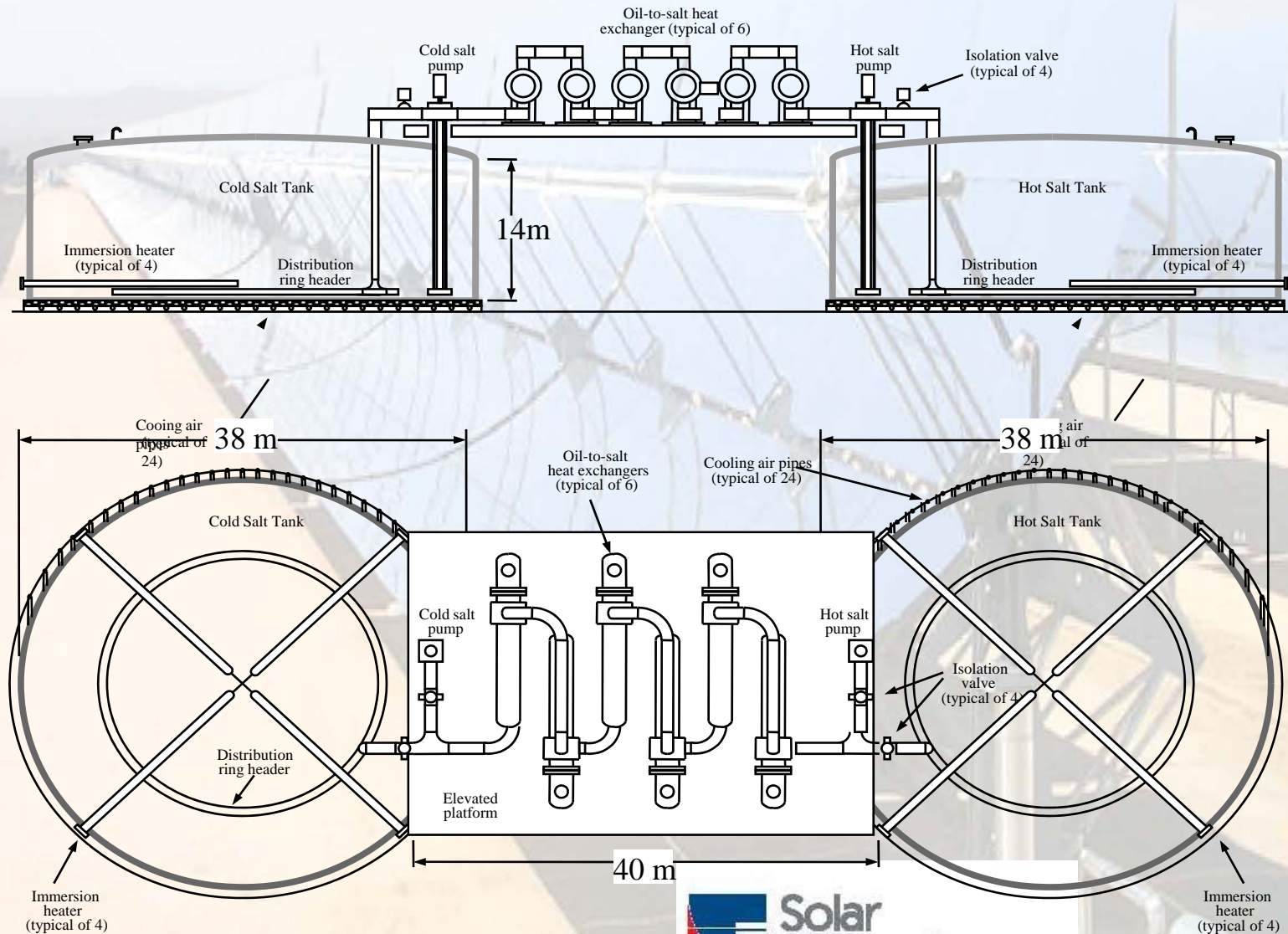


Solar Plant with Molten Salt Storage
(indirect 2-tank)

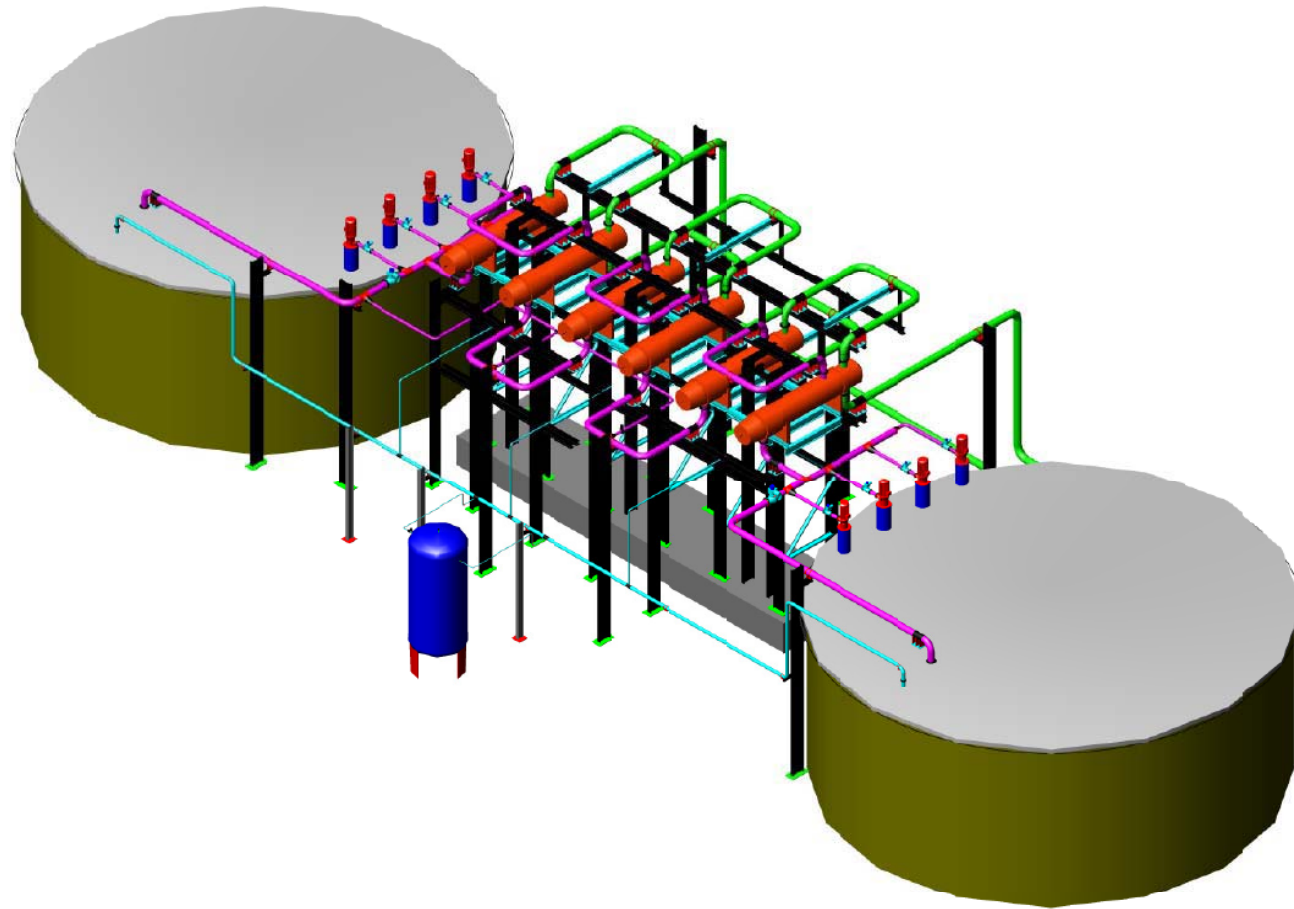
Solar Thermal Energy Storage Options

- Single Phase Liquid Storage
 - Two-Tank Indirect or Direct Storage
 - Thermocline Single Tank Storage
 - Molten Salt or Synthetic Oil Typical
- Phase Change Material Storage – Latent Heat
- Concrete (or similar) Mass Storage

General Arrangement: Salt Storage System



General Arrangement: Salt Storage



Andasol-1 Construction



Andasol 1 Storage Design Data

- Type: 2-Tank Molten Salt Storage
- Storage Fluid: Molten Salt (“Solar Salt”)
- Heat Exchanger Rating: ~130MW
- Storage Capacity: 1010 MWh
(~7.5 hrs full load operation)
- Storage Tank Size: 14 m height
38 m diameter
- Cold Tank Temperature: 292°C
- Hot Tank Temperature: 386°C
- Melting Point of Fluid: 223°C
- Salt Mass: 27 500 tons
- Flow Rate: 953 kg/s
- Annual Storage Efficiency: ~95%

Molten Salt Storage – Current State-of-the-Art

- Any salt above its melting point can be called “Molten Salt” (also “table salt” = NaCl)
- In industrial applications many different kinds of “molten salts” are used
- “Solar Salt” is used for the Thermal Storages (60%-w.NaNO₃+40%-w.KNO₃)



KNO₃ in its crystalline form at room temperature

Name	Melting Point
NaCl	801°C
NaNO ₃	307°C
KNO ₃	334°C
*eutectic mixture NaNO ₃ + KNO ₃	220°C



Why Molten Salt?

Molten Salts are used because of their properties like

- High specific heat relative to material costs
- Very low vapour pressure
- Low degradation rate – high chemical stability
- Non flammable
- Non explosive
- Environmentally Benign (also used as fertilizer)

But:

- They have a high crystallization temperature

Typical Applications of Molten Salts

- Heat Treatment: Hardening baths, ...
- Cleaning: removal of paint, rubber, polymers,...
- Heat transfer systems:
 - Remove heat (e.g. from exothermic reactions)
 - Supply heat (e.g. to endothermic reactions)



→ Reliable and safe operation since decades!

Molten Salts in Process Industry



a) **Molten Salt system with an output of 14 MW at 430°C, England**

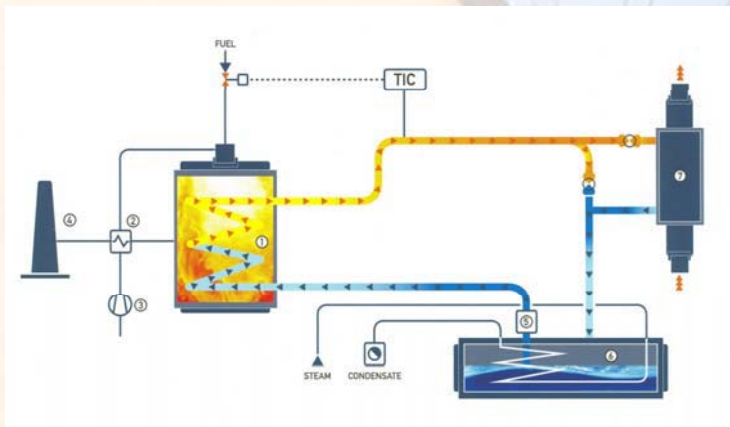


b) **Molten Salt system with an output of 88 MW at 400°C, Bauxite digestion plant in Germany**



c) **Molten Salt system with an output of 7.7 MW at 470°C, melamine plant in Germany**

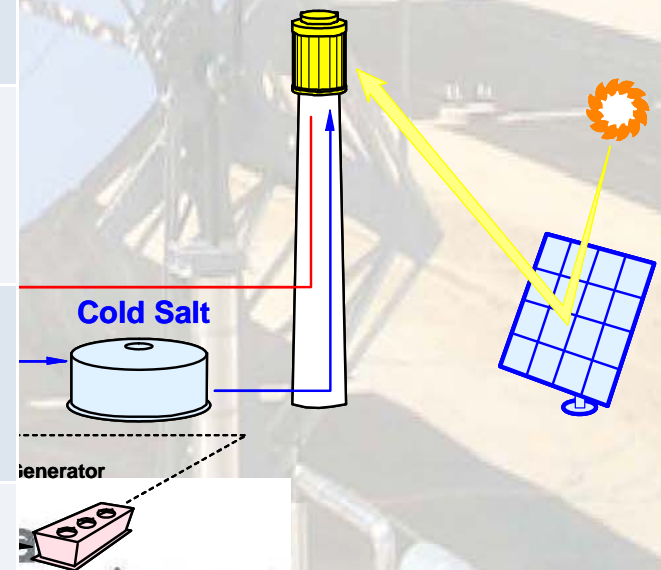
Heat Transfer plants. All photographs by Bertrams Heatec Ltd.



Molten Salts in Solar Thermal Applications



Projects	Year
SUNSHINE (Japan)	1981
THEMIS (France)	1983
Solar Two (USA)	1996-1999
ENEA (Italy)	Since 2004



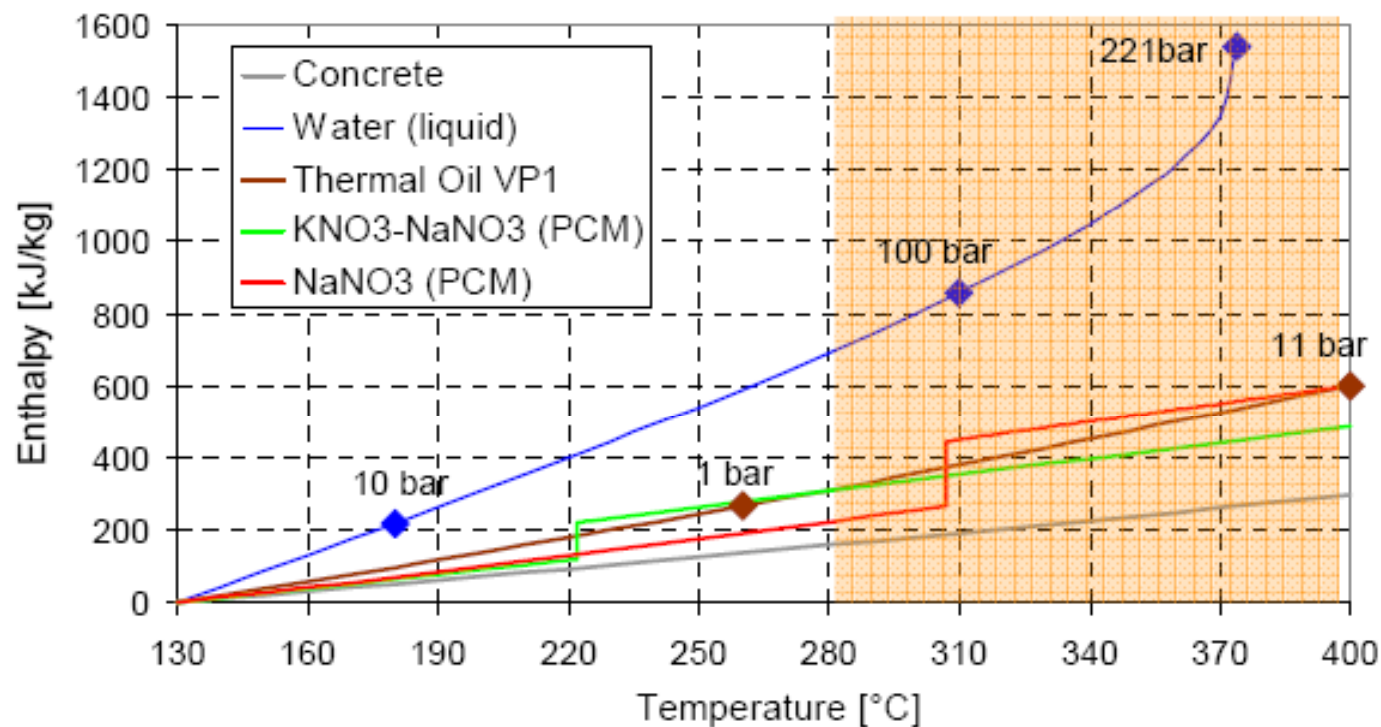
Thermal Storage – US Applications

- 2 x 2-Tank Molten Salt Storage
- Storage Fluid - Solar Salt – $\text{NaNO}_3/\text{KNO}_3$
- Power Rating - 268 MWe
- Storage Cap. 2,400 MWh
- Storage Tank Size:
 - 15 m height
 - 40 m diameter
- Hot Tank Temp. - 732 °F
- Cold Tank Temp. - 558 °F
- Freeze Temp. - 433 °F
- Salt Mass - 65,000 tons
- Turn-around Efficiency - 95%



SM Andasol 1 Project

Thermal Energy Storage Motivation



Deutsches Zentrum
für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V.
in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

Doerte Laing, Folie 4
Trough Workshop 08.03.07

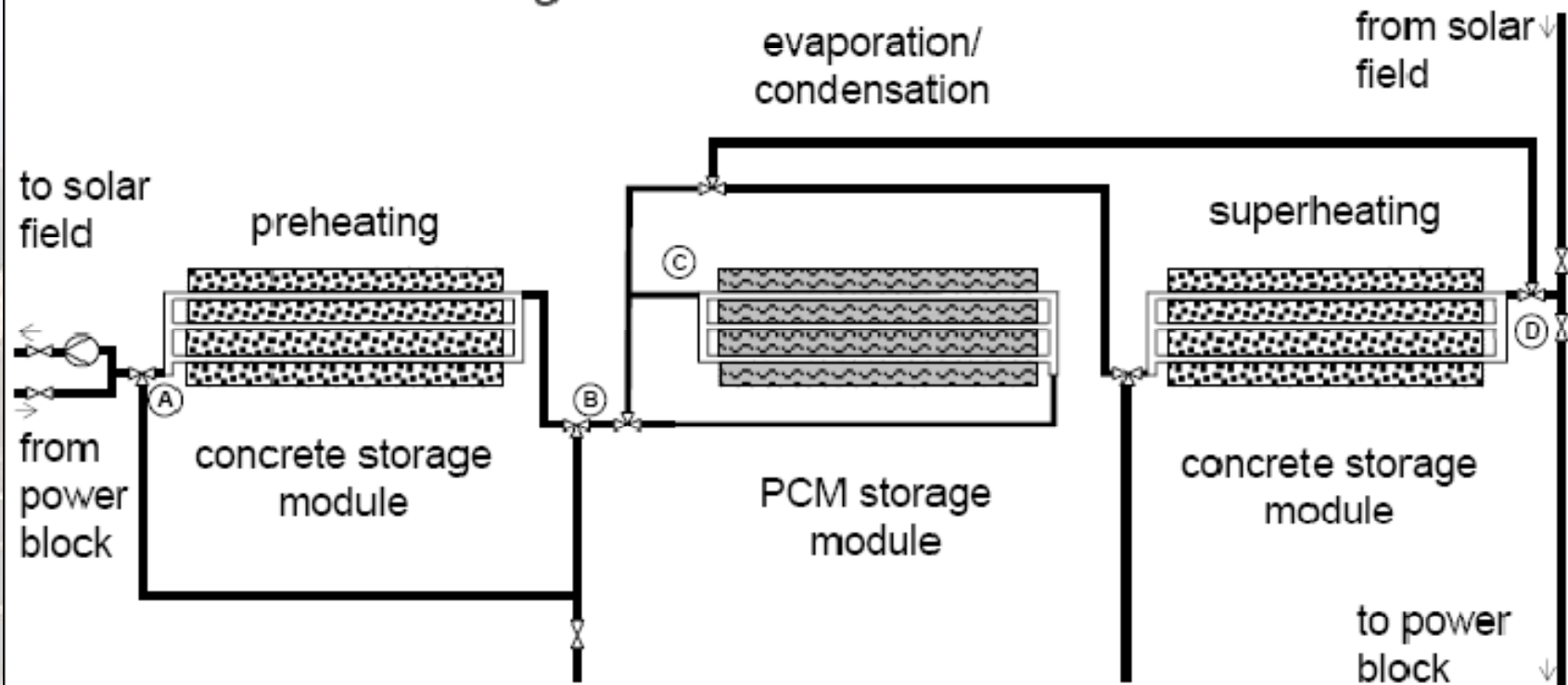
Phase Change Material Storage

- Good fit for providing both latent and sensible heat to cycle working fluid
- Best fit for DSG technologies

Cement Storage

- Potential for very low cost
- Can be built in modules
- Best use for sensible heat transfer
- Can be used with DSG technologies
- Under Development

Concrete Storage for Direct Steam Generation



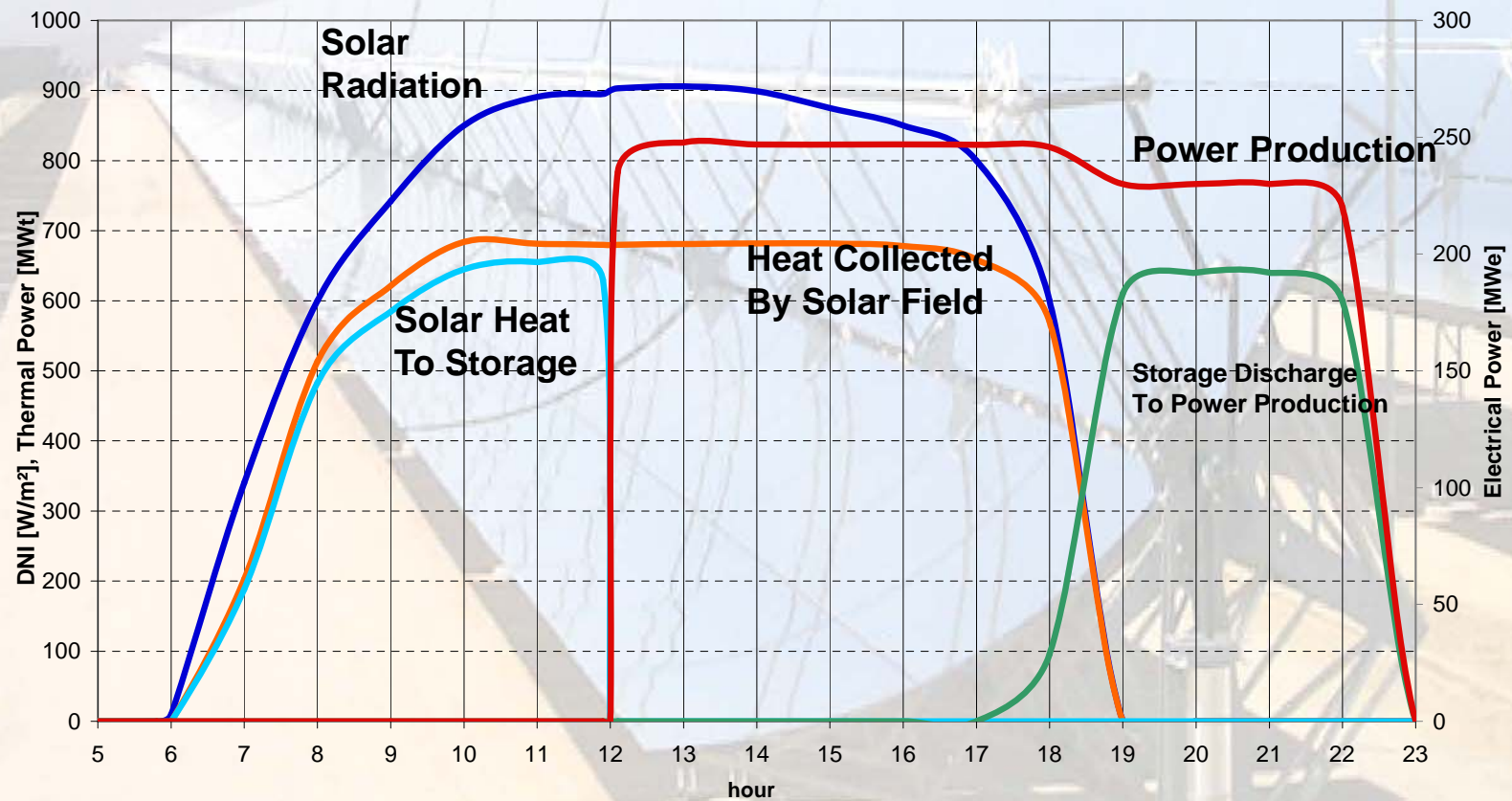
A feed water inlet / outlet
B liquid water

C saturated steam
D live steam inlet / outlet

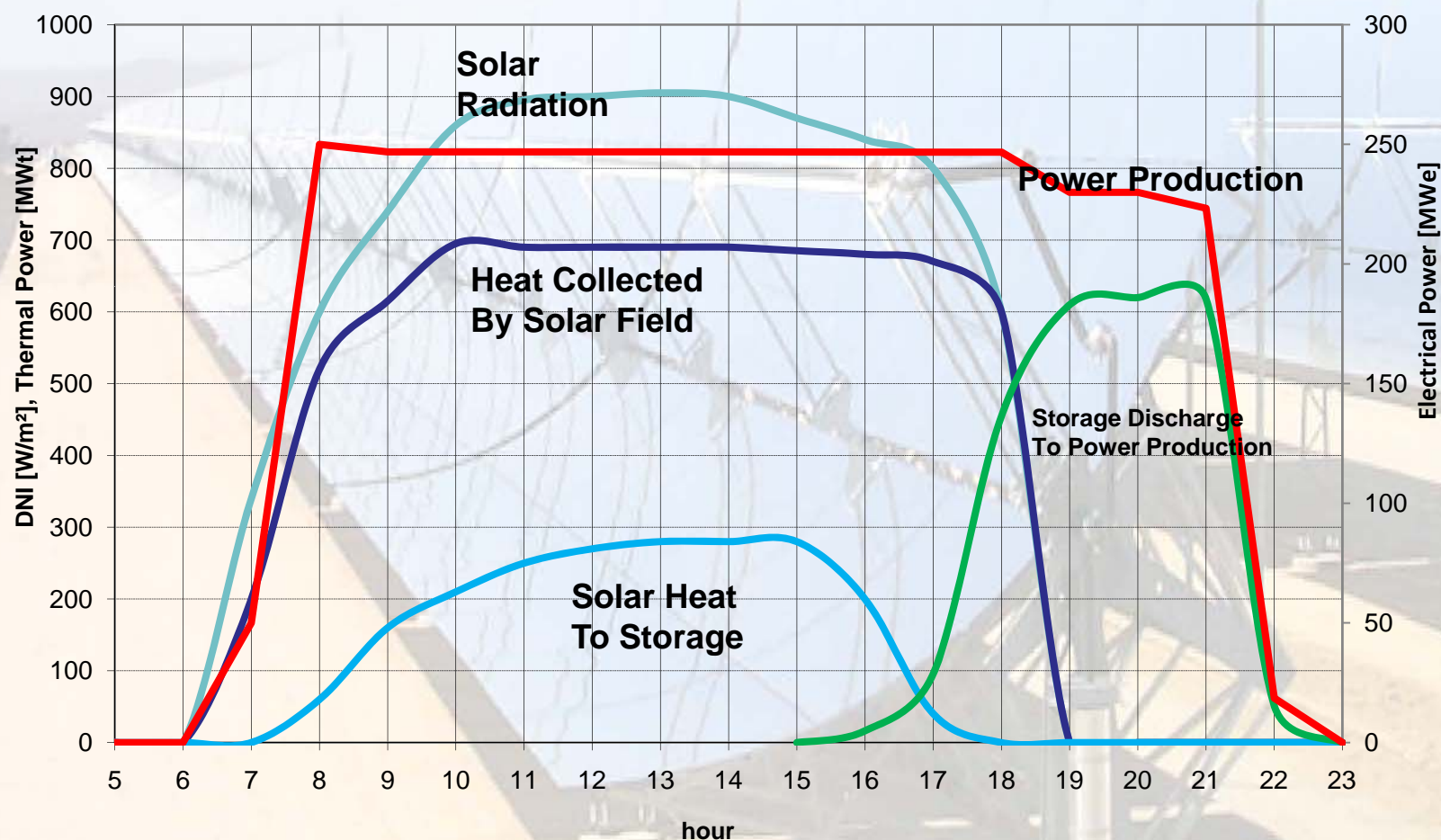
Plants with integrated storage can provide greater value to the utility grid

- Increase of annual capacity factor of solar power plants
- Electricity production during system peak demand periods
- Buffering during transient weather conditions
- More even distribution of electricity production
- Provide reliable peaking capacity

Shift Output from Morning Off-Peak to Evening On-Peak
Charge Storage fully before noon
Discharge in early evening to maintain plant output beyond sunset

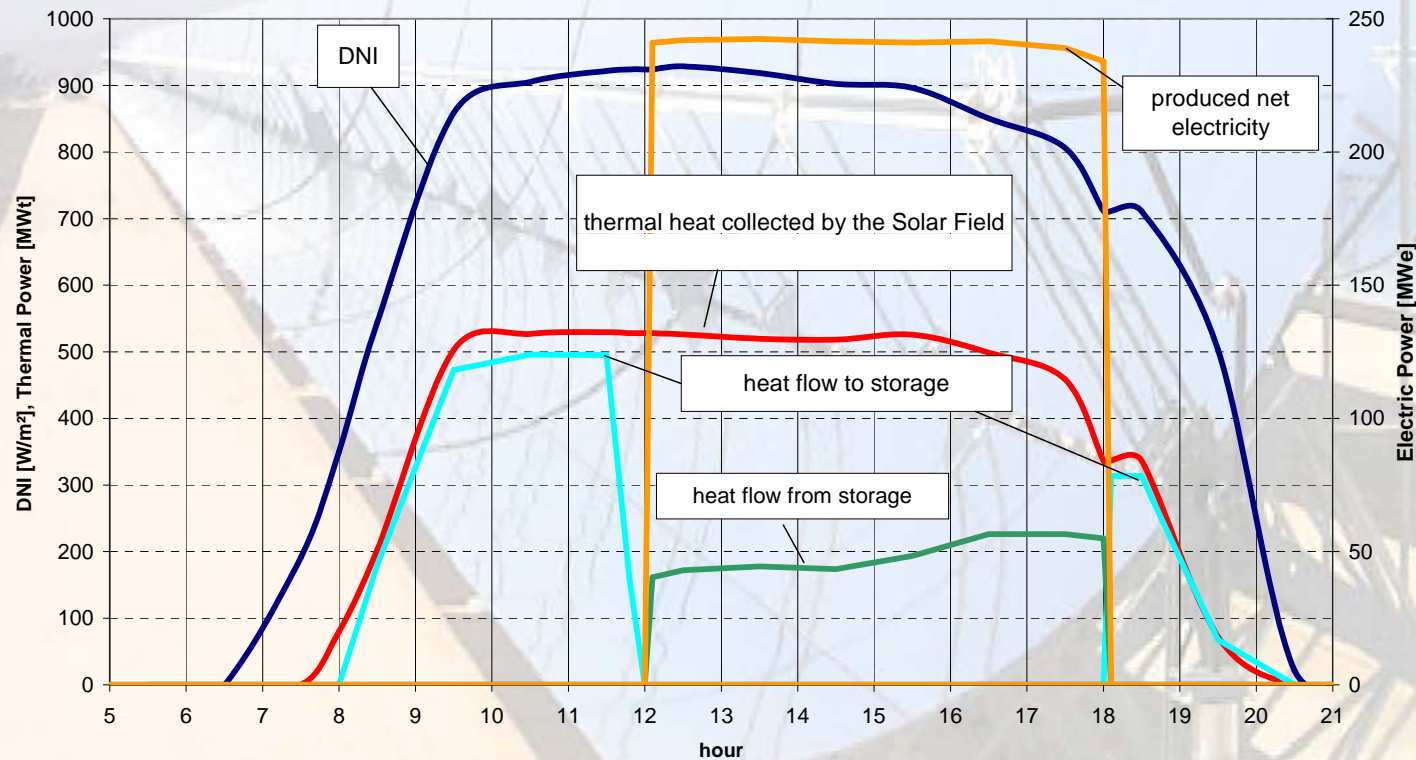


Extend operation from Sunrise to Late Evening
Power Generation at Sunrise; Gradual Storage Fill All Day
Discharge Storage in early evening to maintain plant output beyond sunset



SOLAR BOOSTER : Shift the solar power from the morning/evening hours to the afternoon hours!

→ Now: Solar multiple < 1



- Charge of storage until noon (without any electricity production)
- Electricity production from noon to 6 PM using heat of solar field AND storage
- Charge the storage again in the evening

Summary

- Storage can improve economics of solar thermal power plants
- Storage helps to increase availability and plant capacity factor and improves system flexibility
- Molten salt technology is a proven technology in the process industry
- Risks are manageable
- Clear market pull from many utilities