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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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Greg Kolb  
Sandia National Laboratories  
MS 1127  
Albuquerque, NM, 87185  
gjkolb@sandia.gov

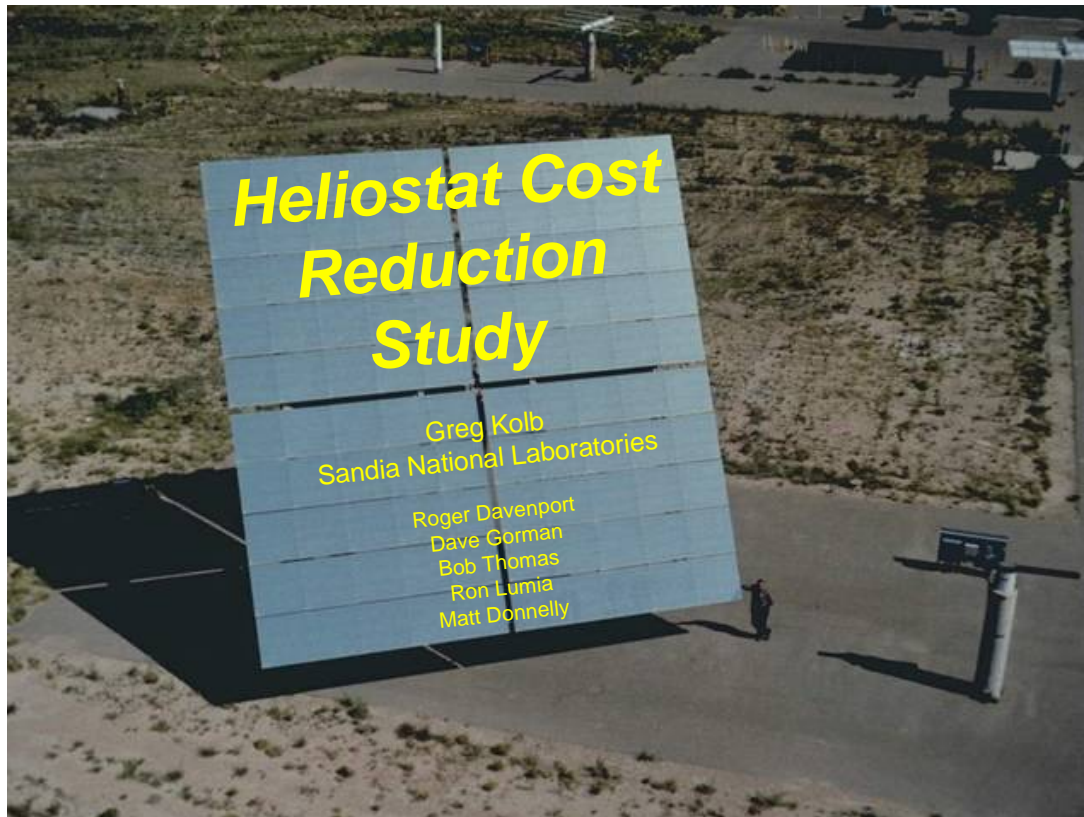


# Relationship to Solar Program Goals



- 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



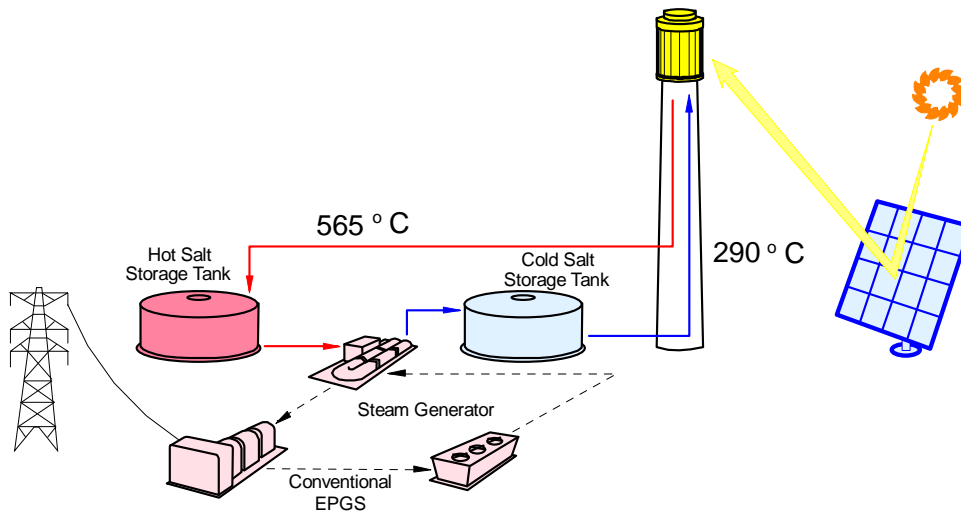
SAND2007-3293 issued in June 2007

# Power Tower Systems



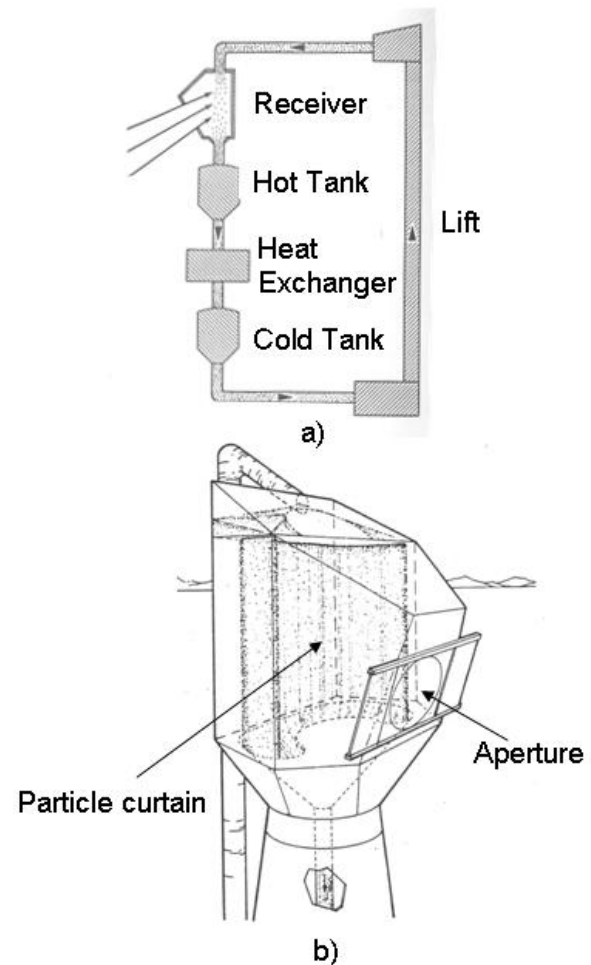
## Solar electric power plant

- 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



| Heliostat 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                                     |
| <b>\$100/m<sup>2</sup></b> | <b>5.9 cents/kWh</b>                    | <b>\$2.9/kg</b>                              |
| \$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>)



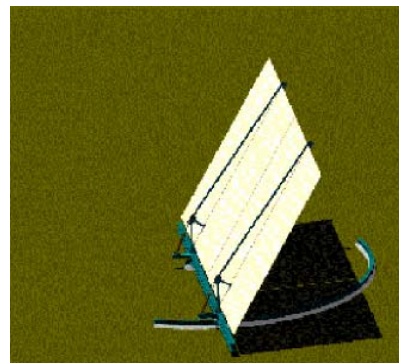
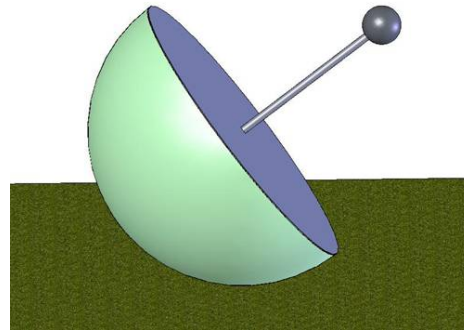
|                         | 5000 per year<br>(60 MW) | 50,000 per year<br>(600 MW) |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mirror Module           | 26.5                     | 23.1                        |
| Support Structure       | 23.3             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

***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>***

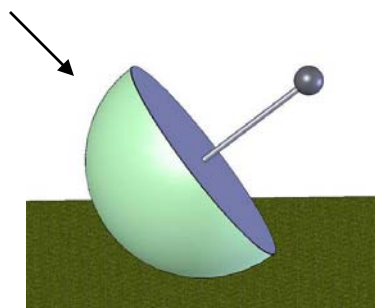
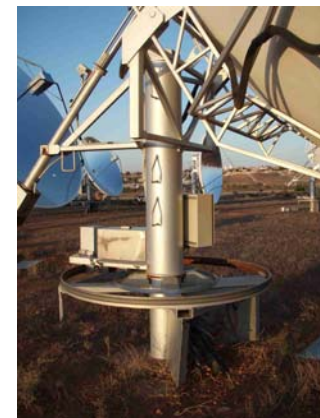
# 30 international experts brainstormed several heliostat types



# 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 m<sup>2</sup>) 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