

Concentrating Solar Power

Overview for CSP PEER Reviewers

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CSP Technologies and Market



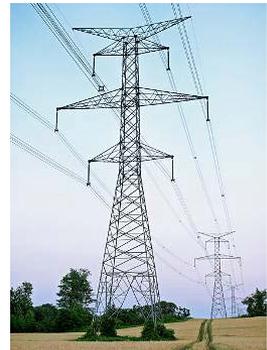
- **With Storage**
 - Parabolic trough
 - Power tower
 - Linear Fresnel



- **Without Storage**
 - Dish/Engine



- **Market**
 - Utility-scale power



CSP Goals and Priorities



- **Vision:**

- Inexpensive power generated from CSP technologies is transmitted throughout the country to provide a significant percentage of the country's electrical power, reducing the country's emission of CO² while creating millions of jobs.

- **Goals:**

- Competitive in intermediate power market by 2015
- Low cost thermal storage supporting the intermediate power market goal.

- **Priorities:**

- Lower cost through R&D
- Develop low cost storage options
- Lower cost by helping reduce barriers to deployment of projects

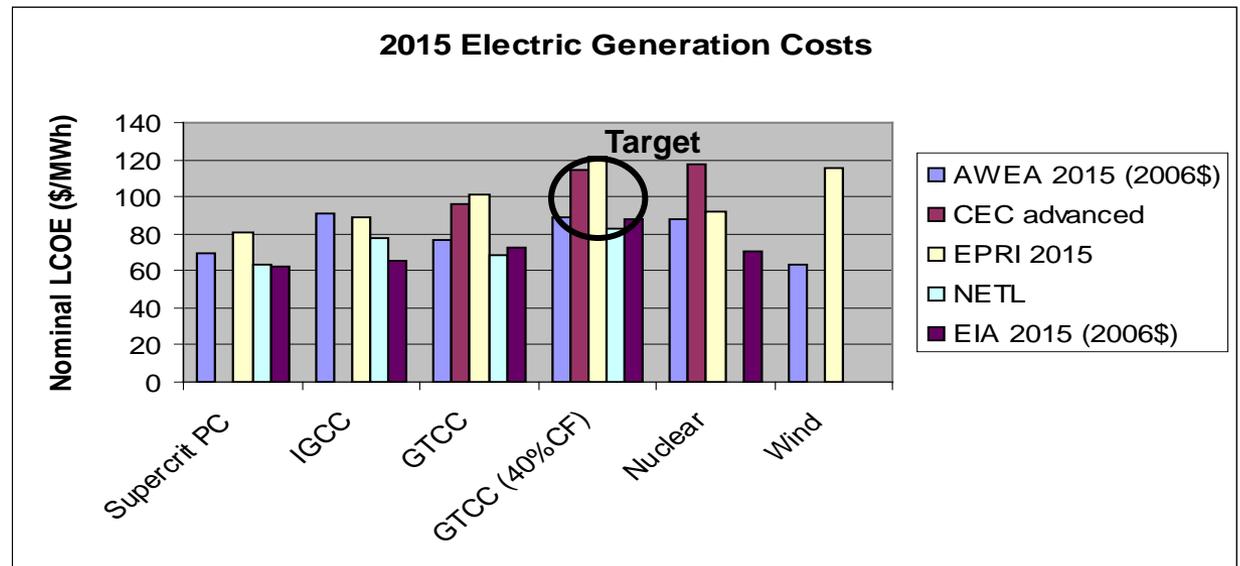
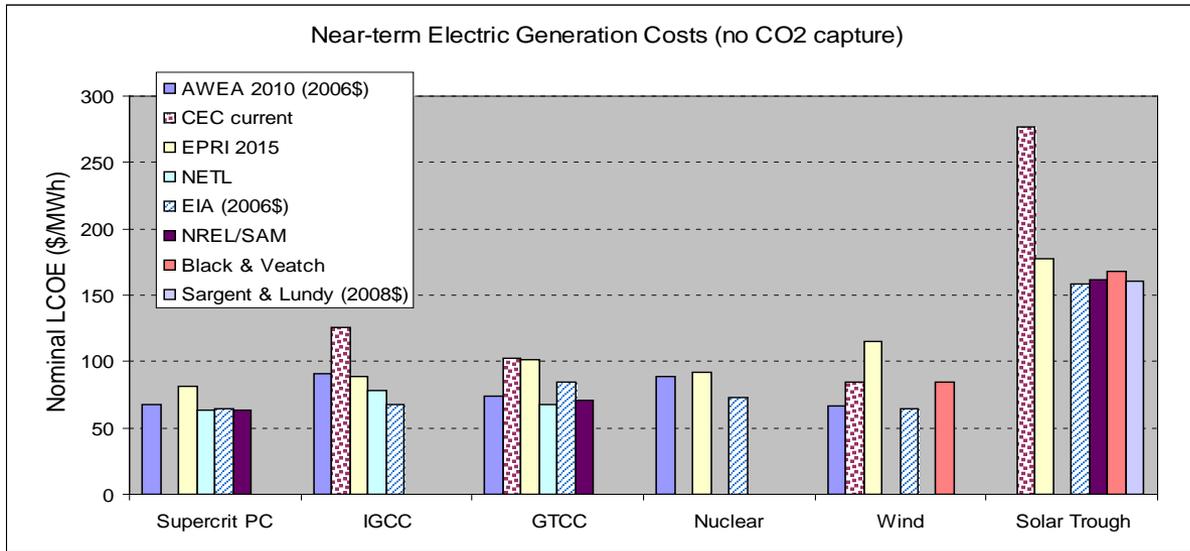
CSP Priorities, Strategies, and Issues



Priority 1 – lower cost of technology through R&D

- **Urgency** – CSP market (utilities) requires a reduction in cost of CSP power
- **Strategy**
 - Solicitations released through Golden resulting in cost shared R&D contracts with industry (concept development through demonstration)
 - Lab support to industry; increase staff and upgrade facilities at SNL and NREL
 - Analysis; keep track of goals (moving targets) and cost of technology (also moving with commodity prices), downselect best technology options
- **Issues**
 - Funding is insufficient to adequately address all CSP options
 - Lab staff must be rebuilt
 - Facilities must be upgraded, new capabilities added if necessary
 - Lack of long-term research activities

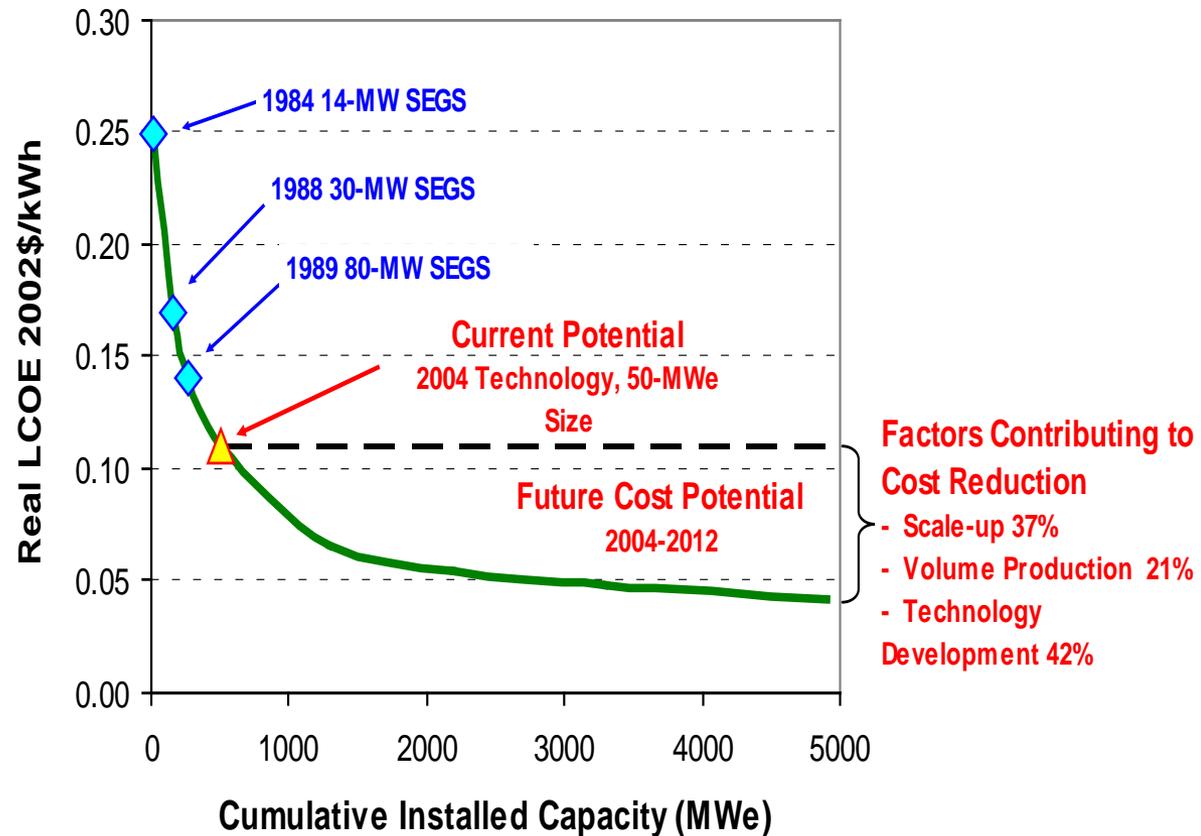
CSP Market Competition



CSP Cost Reduction



- Sargent & Lundy's due-diligence study* evaluated the potential cost reductions of CSP.
- Cost reductions for CSP technology will result from R&D and deployment.



* Sargent and Lundy (2003). Assessment of Parabolic Trough and Power Tower Solar Technology Cost and Performance Impacts. <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy04osti/34440.pdf>

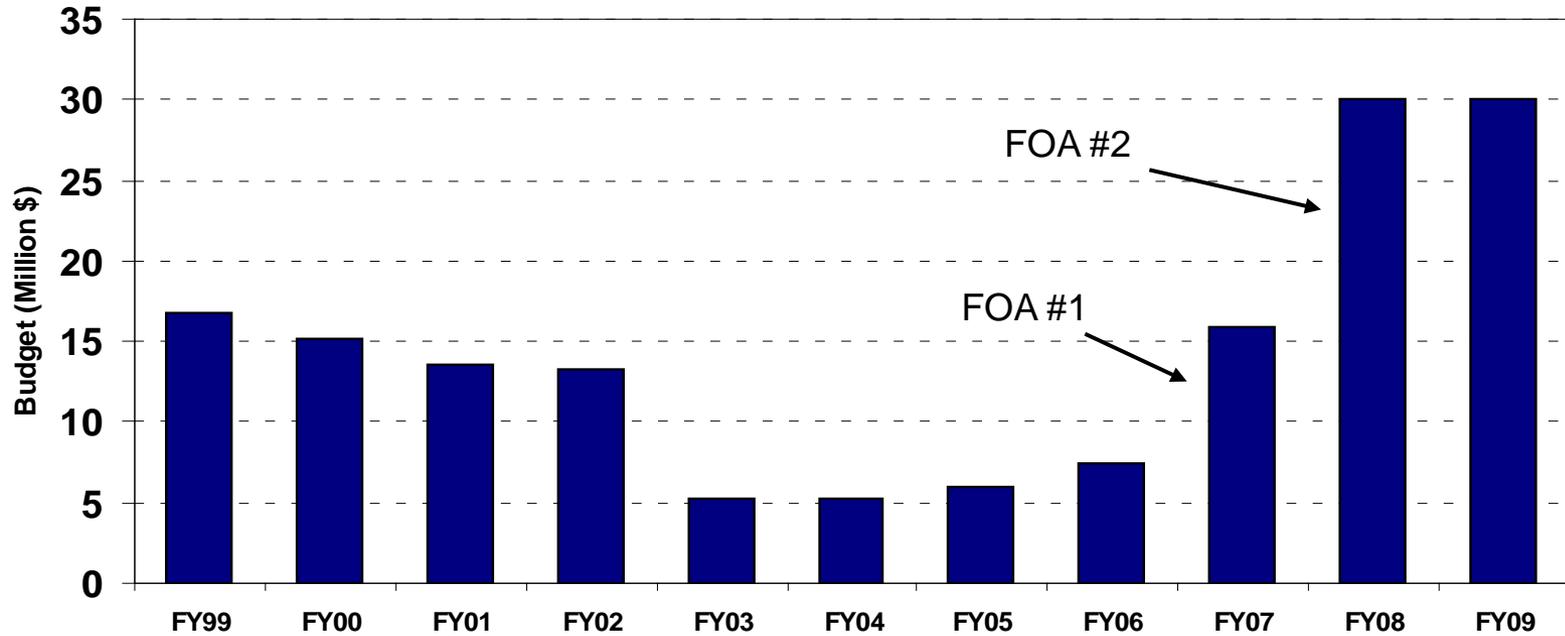
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DOE Funding for Concentrating Solar Power



CSP Priorities, Strategies, and Issues



Priority 2 – develop low-cost storage options

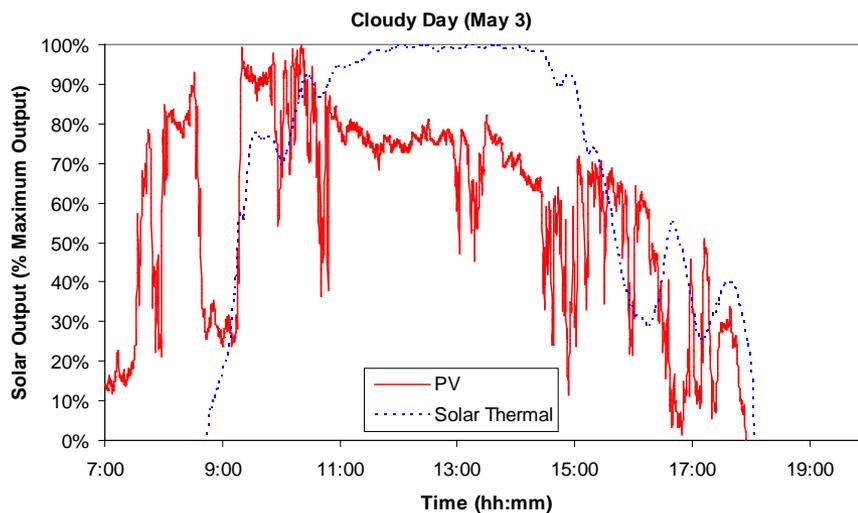
- **Urgency** – storage mitigates solar intermittency, provides stability to grid, and enables dispatchability
- **Strategy**
 - Build long term plan with industry and lab input
 - Solicitations released through Golden resulting in cost shared R&D contracts with industry (concept development through demonstration)
 - Develop facilities needed to test storage concepts
- **Issue**
 - Timeliness: new activity requires new lab staff and new facilities – all must come up learning curve fast

Storage: Meeting Peak Power Demand

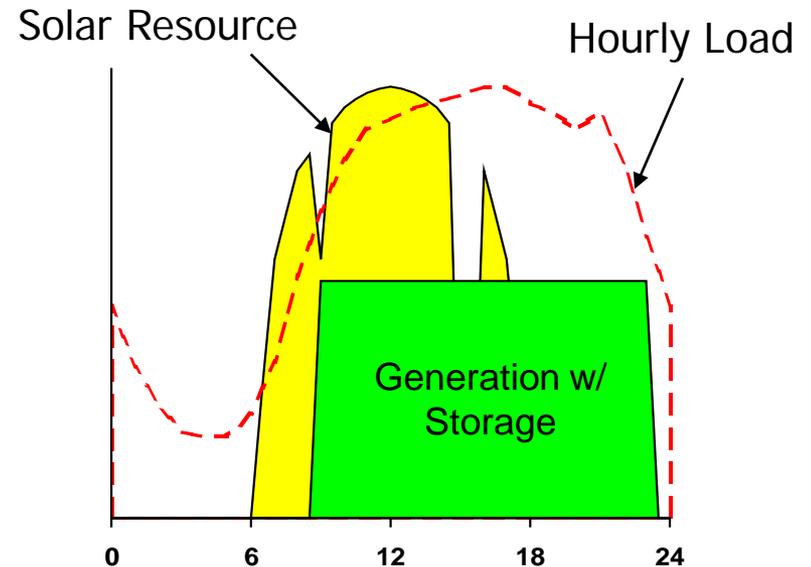


Storage provides

- **decoupling** of energy collection and generation, helping grid stability
- **higher value** because power production can match utility needs
- additional energy with slightly **lower cost**
- opportunity to firm PV and wind power



Short term storage from thermal Inertia



Multi-hour storage

CSP Priorities, Strategies, and Issues



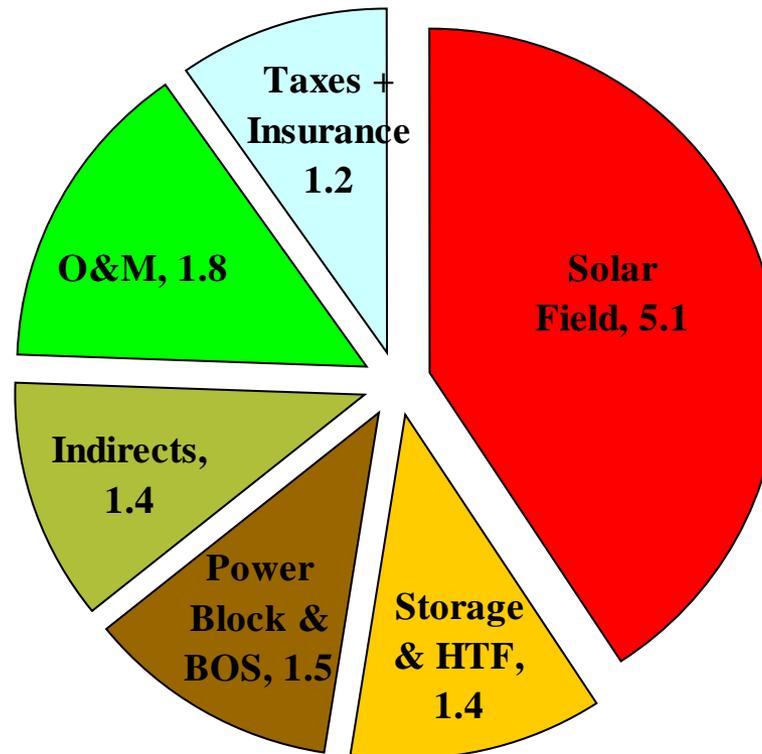
Priority 3 – lower cost by helping reduce barriers to the deployment of projects

- **Urgency** – cost reduction requires plants being built, operating plants need to demonstrate the viability of the technology
- **Strategy**
 - Complete the programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) with BLM to make access to public land easier
 - Work with the Western Governors' Association and Western States to get support for land designated suitable for solar projects and their access to transmission
 - Provide resource assessment analysis to industry
- **Issue**
 - DOE can influence, but does not have direct control over deployment of projects

Addressing Cost Barrier



Baseline 100 MWe trough system
with 6 hours thermal storage
40% capacity factor
12.4 ¢/kWh



R&D is targeting technical obstacles in CSP systems to improve performance and reduce costs



Line Focus

- Optimize receiver and concentrator designs for higher temps, increase component suppliers, evaluate new heat transfer fluids, and create advanced evaluation capabilities.



Point Focus

- Improve engine reliability and system manufacturability, and develop next-generation dish system designs. Test new tower receiver panel and explore low cost heliostat options.



Storage

- Develop advanced heat transfer fluids for more efficient operation at high temperatures, and test innovative designs for low-cost storage using sensible and latent heat options .



CSP R&D Contracts



- **CSP FOA* (Nov 2007):** 12 awards
 - Storage (2)
 - Troughs (5)
 - Dishes (2)
 - Linear Fresnel (2)
 - Tower (1)

- **Storage/HeatTransferFluid FOA (Sep 2008):** 15 awards
 - Storage (14)
 - Molten salt
 - Thermocline
 - Phase change materials
 - Thermochemical
 - Heat transfer fluids (1)

DOE is also targeting barriers to CSP deployment



Land Access

- Co-leading with the Bureau of Land Management a programmatic environmental impact statement to make suitable federal land available for solar project development.
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Transmission Access

- Working with DOE's Office of Electricity, Western Governors' Association, and States to identify best location for transmission corridors.
-

Resource Assessment

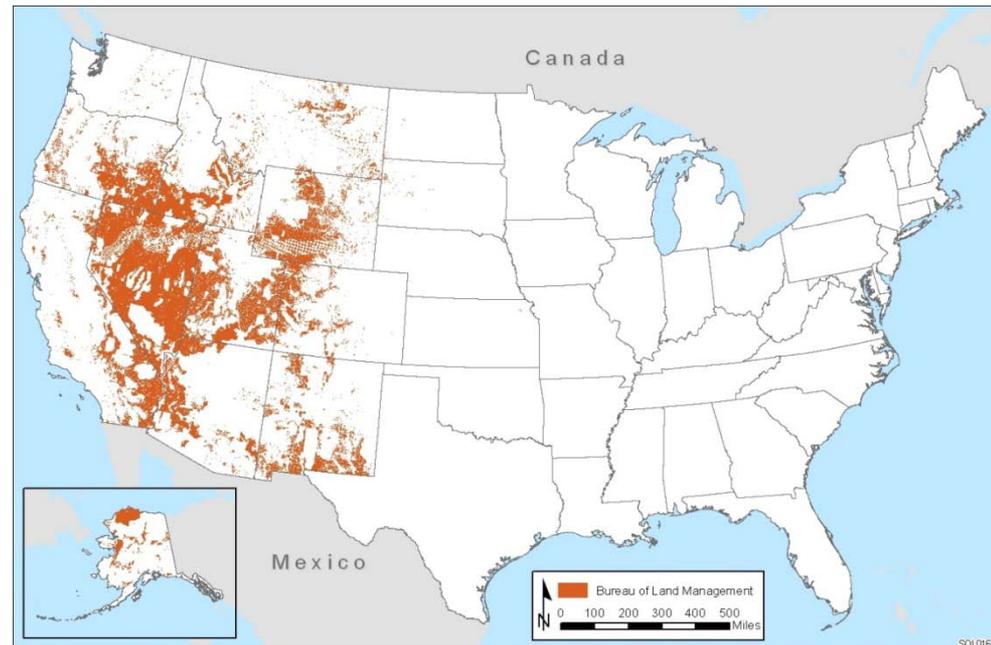
- Improving satellite data, obtaining ground data from additional sites, forecasting .

DOE & BLM: identifying land for CSP deployment



Approach: a programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS)

- BLM manages 119 million acres in the 6 Southwestern states where the solar resource is most intense (CA, NV, NM, AZ, CO, and UT)
- Identification of land that is appropriate for solar deployment from technical and environmental perspectives
- Streamline evaluation and processing of solar projects
- Identification of additional transmission corridors crossing BLM-managed land



Western Governors' Association Renewable Energy Zones & Transmission



WREZ

Draft Preliminary QRA Map

Qualified Resource Areas were identified as areas with a high density of developable renewable energy resources after screening for known technical and environmental limitations for which data are available as of this map's release.

Note: there are thousands of potential small hydropower projects in Canada and the US. Only the largest, which define QRA boundaries, are shown on this map. Small hydropower resources in Canada and incremental hydropower resources in the US that fall within QRA boundaries are quantified, even though they are not shown on this map.

LEGEND

-  Qualified resource area
-  Canadian hydropower resources
-  Conventional discovered geothermal

Solar thermal resource

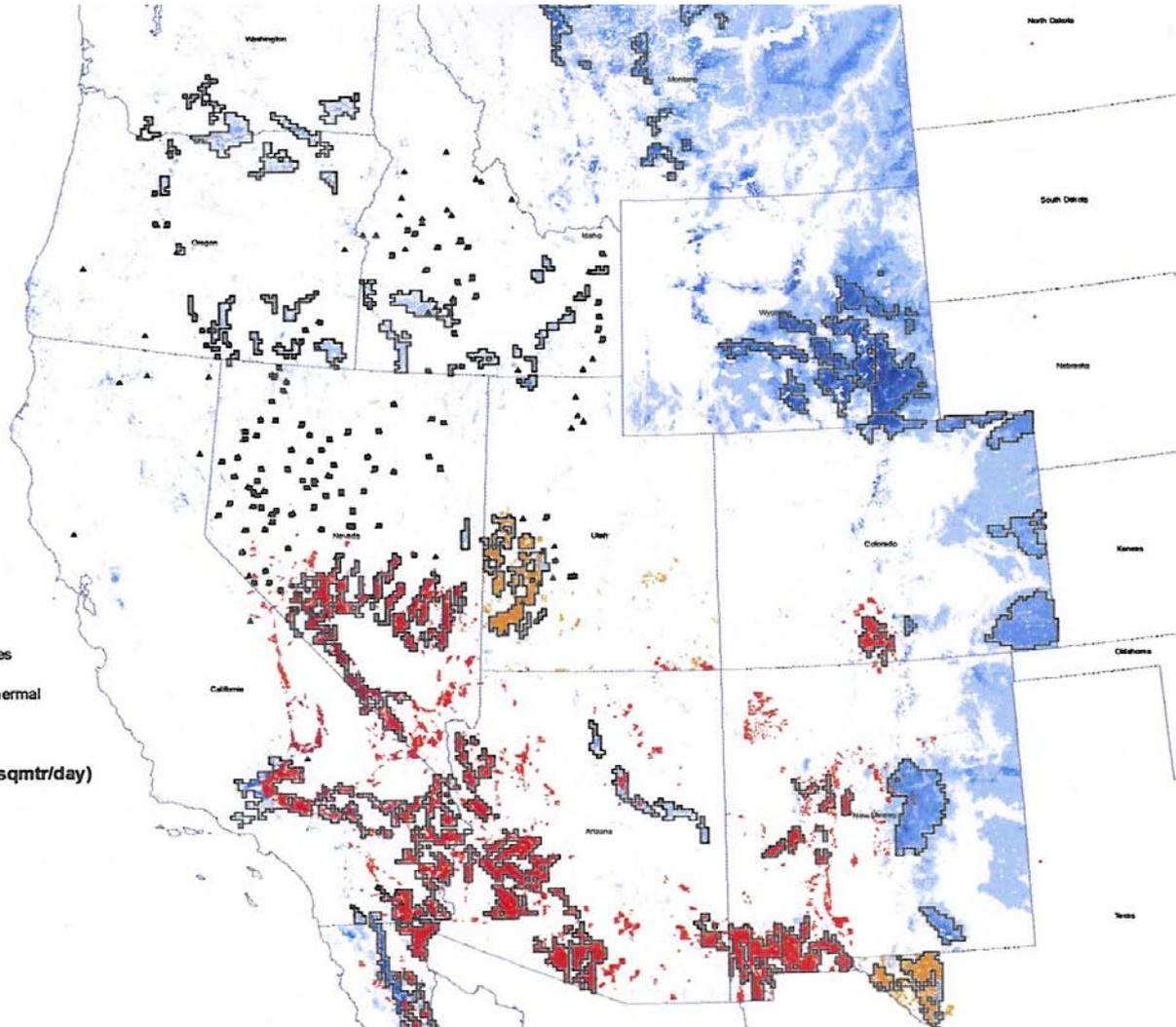
Direct normal insolation (kWh/sqmt/day)

-  6.5 - 7.0
-  7.0 - 7.5
-  7.5 +

Wind resource

Wind power class

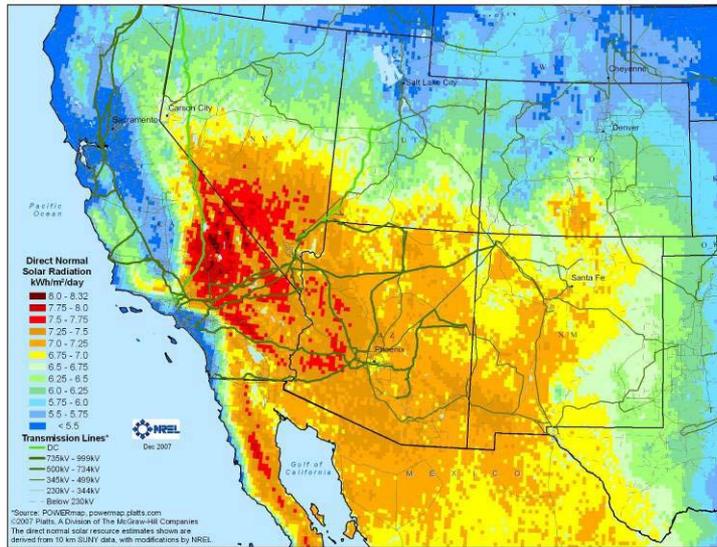
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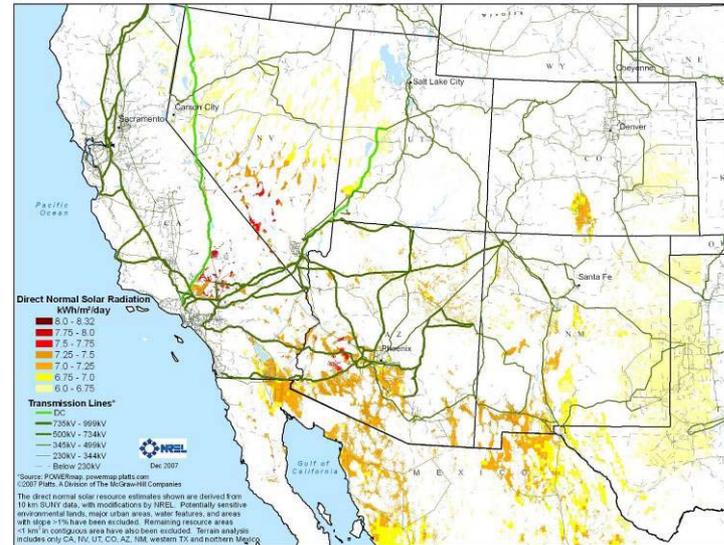
Solar Resource



- Maps



Unfiltered Resource



Solar > 6.0 kwh/m²-day, Land & slope exclusions

- Improved GIS data
- Data from additional ground sites
- Forecasting

CSP Funding Distribution: FY 2009



R&D Activities

Deployment

27 contracts - \$12 M
(stage-gate reviews)

\$13M
Including \$1M facilities

\$2M

Argonne – PEIS
WGA – renewable
zones



NREL

Other: \$3M (SBIR, recision,...)