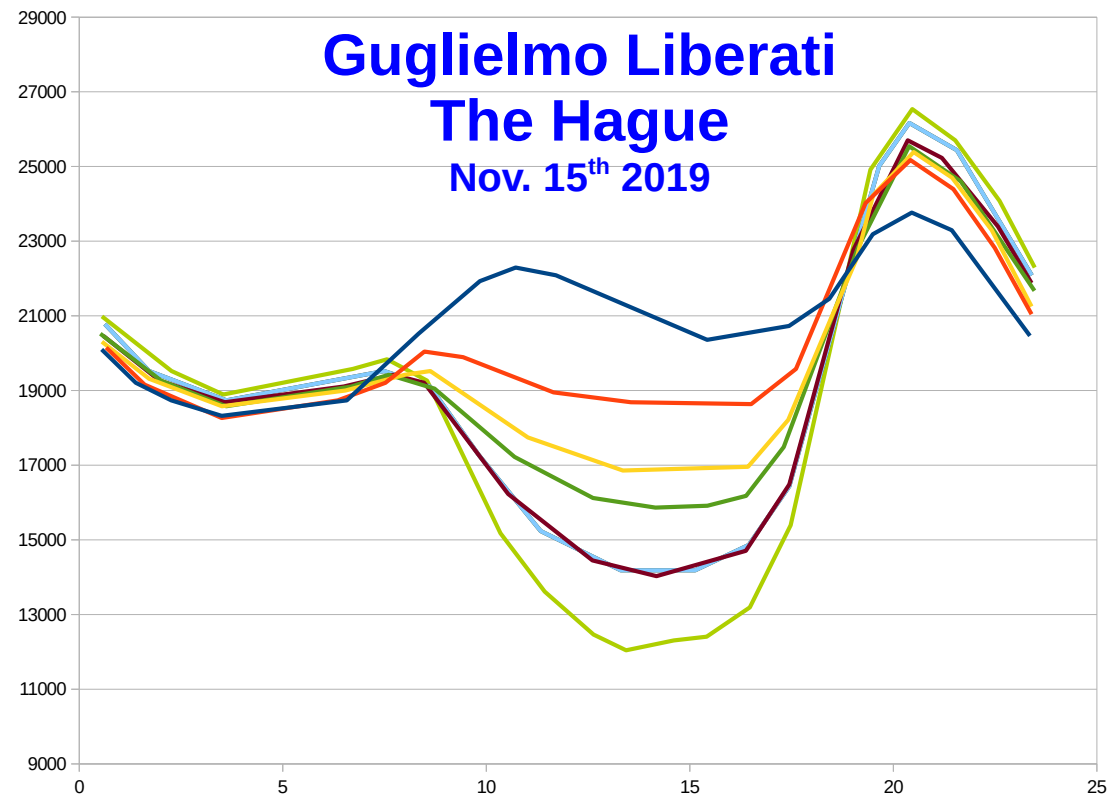


“Duck curve” sheds new light on CSP

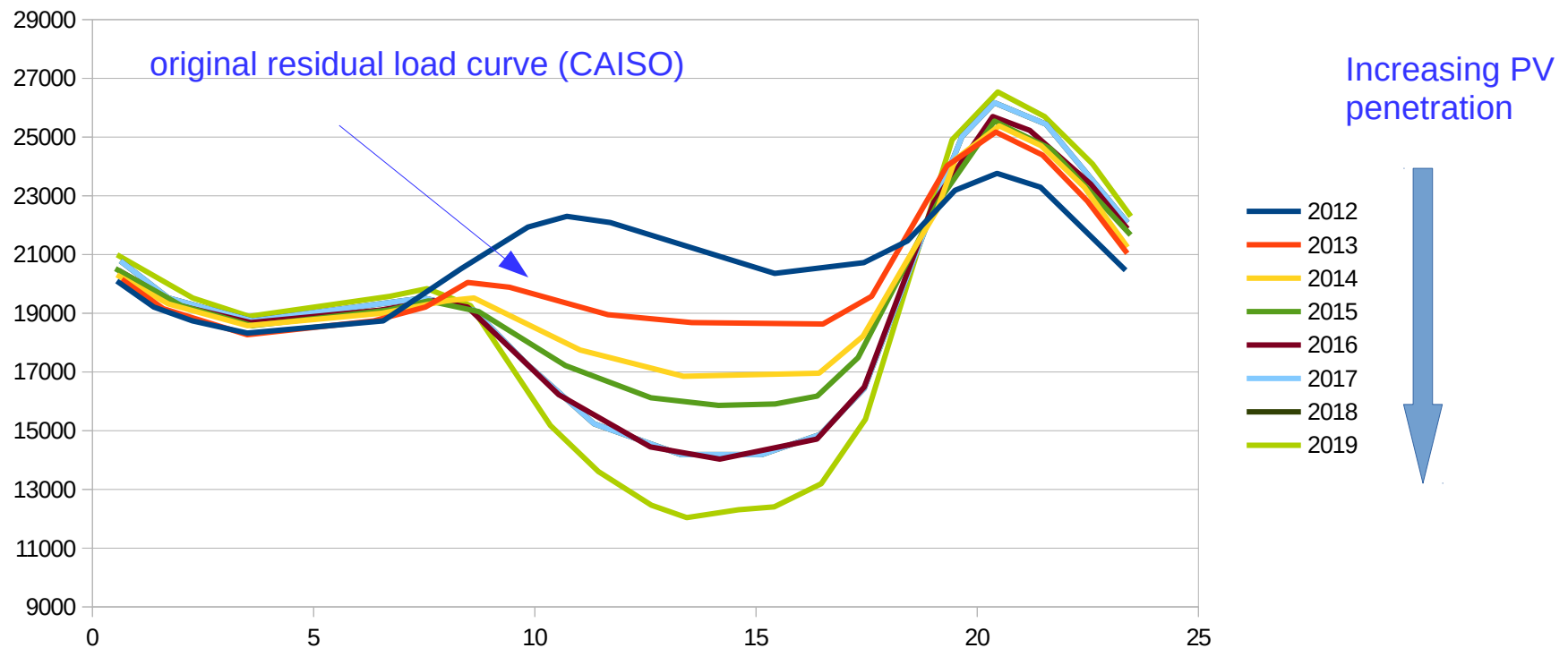


The “Duck curve”

A funny new name to highlight a well known problem

Sources of the problem:

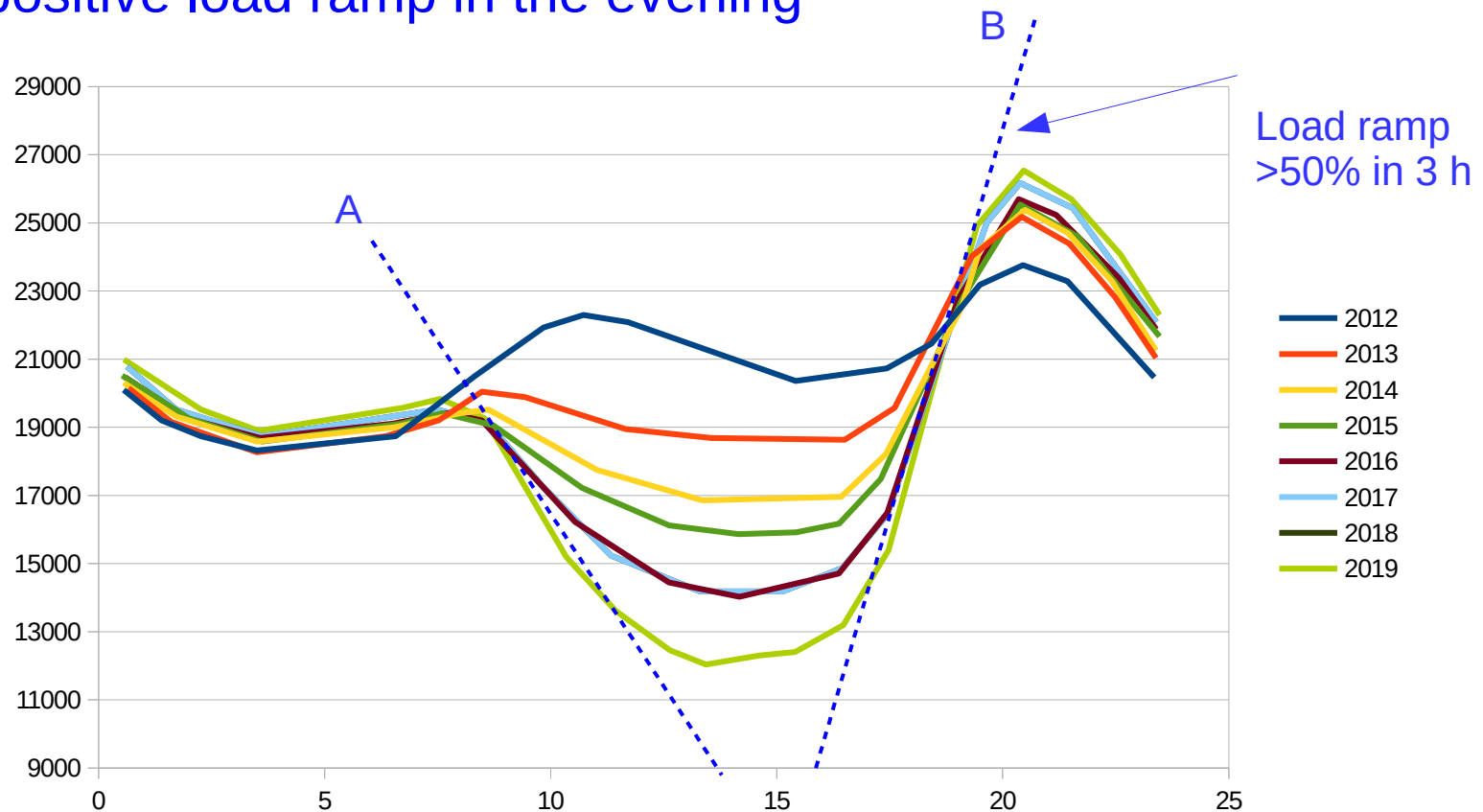
1. Time shift between solar PV production and load curve
2. Huge increase of solar electricity penetration (mainly PV)



The “Duck curve”

A- sudden fall of residual load demand

B- high positive load ramp in the evening

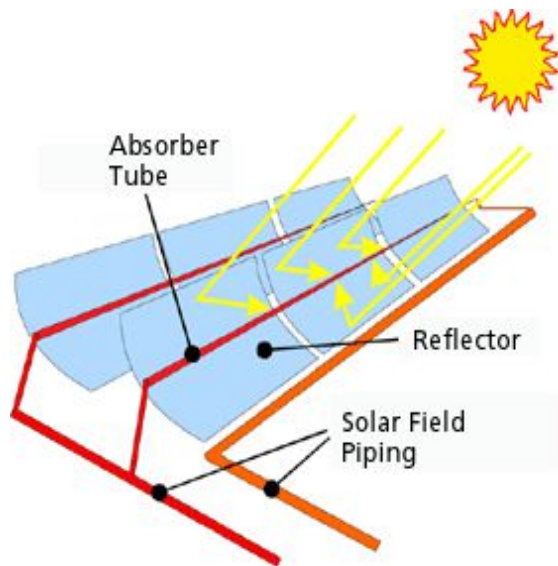


CSP

Main Plant Types

Parabolic Linear Systems “Parabolic Trough”

- Good conversion efficiency
- Simple sun tracking (single axis)
- Mature technology



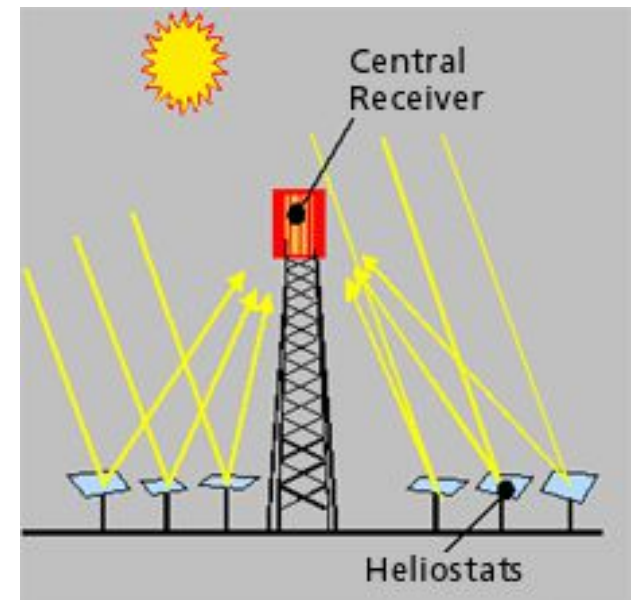
Concentration factor

50 - 100

200 - 1000

Tower Systems “Central Receiver”

- Higher temperatures
- Centralized systems



Eurelios

1MWe 1981



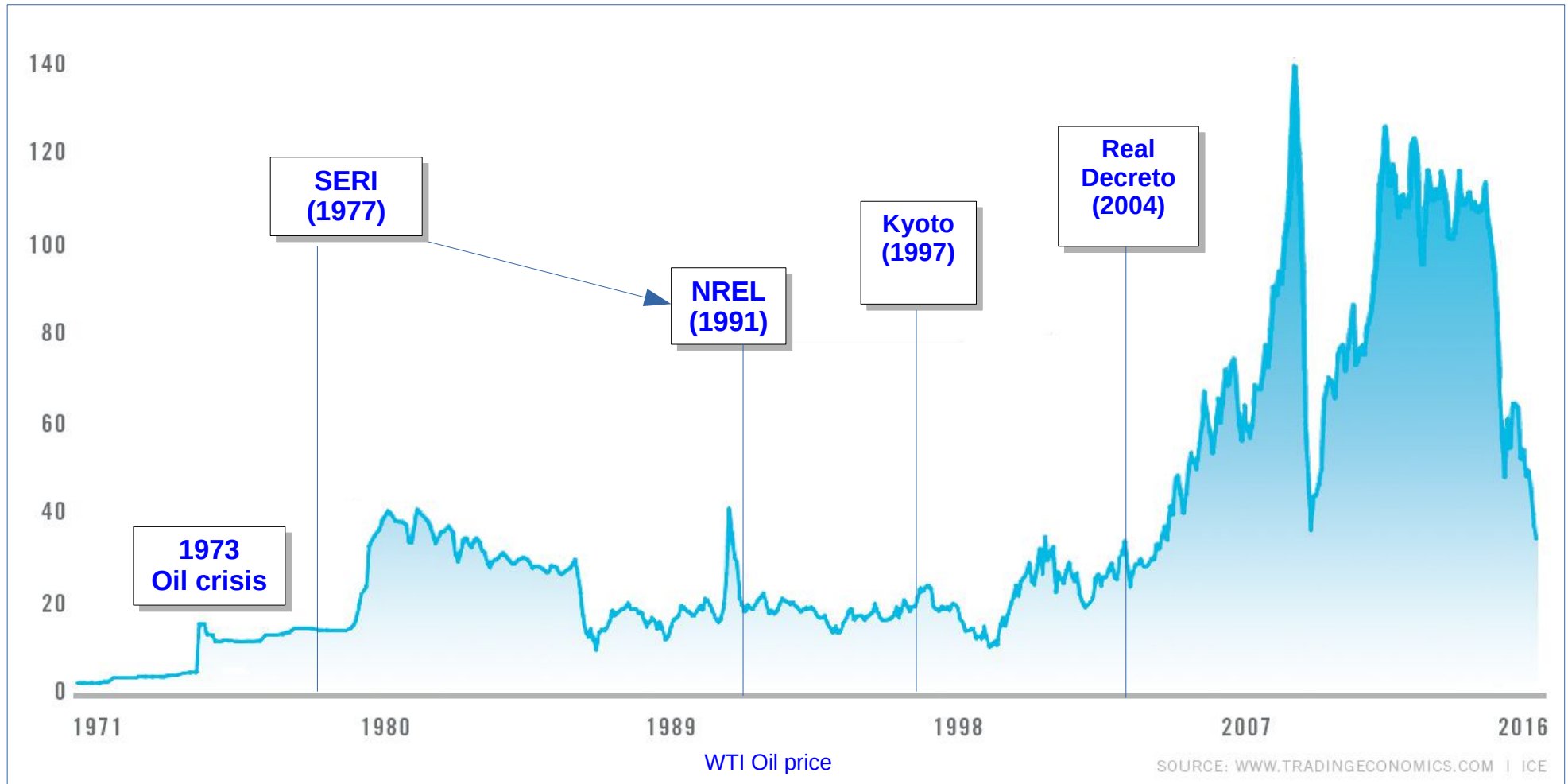
Joint project by FR,DE,IT
Funded by EC

Location: Adrano (Sicily)
Central receiver
Direct steam generation
1MWe
180 heliostats 6200 m²
0.5 h molten salt storage

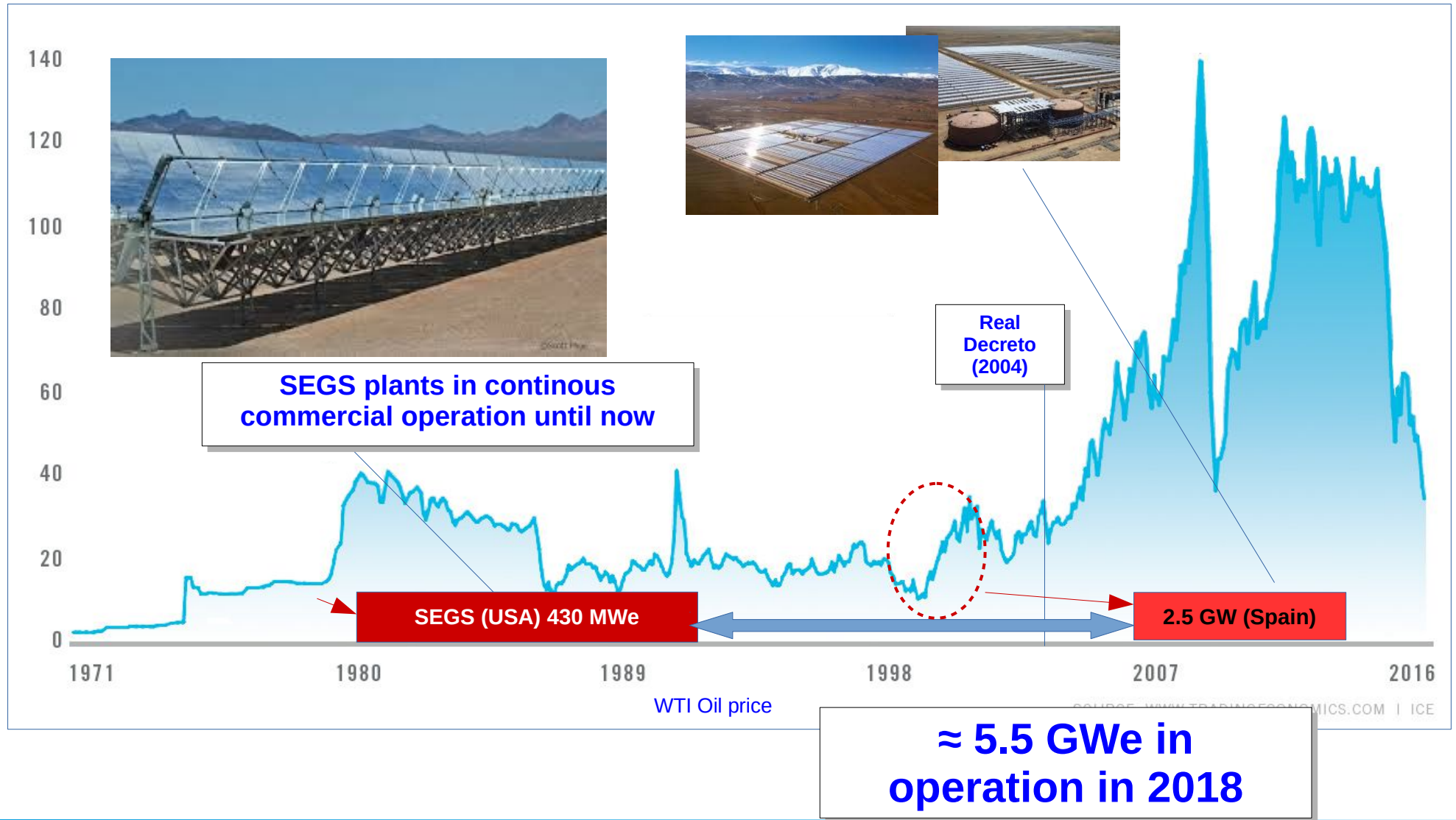
First (ever) CSP plant
connected to the grid
June 1981



CSP development

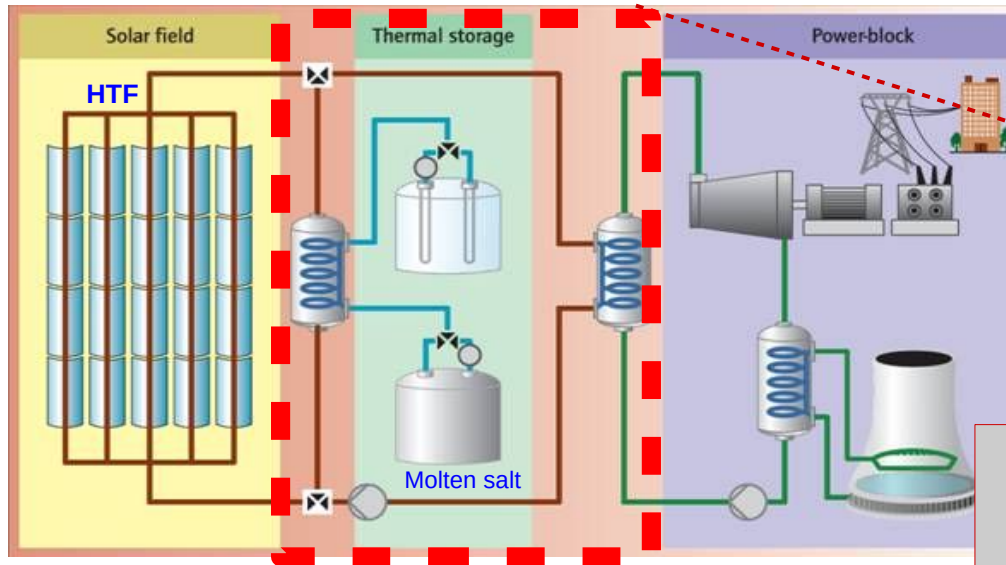


CSP development



Parabolic Trough CSP with Thermal Energy Storage

Max steam temp. limited to 400°C by synthetic oil
HTF used in the solar field



Typical plant data: (Andasol 3)

Power: 50 MWe
Collector area 500000 m²
Land area 200 ha
cycle eff 36%
Storage 7.5 h
molten salt mass 28000 t
est. capacity factor 43%
Commissioning: Aug 2011

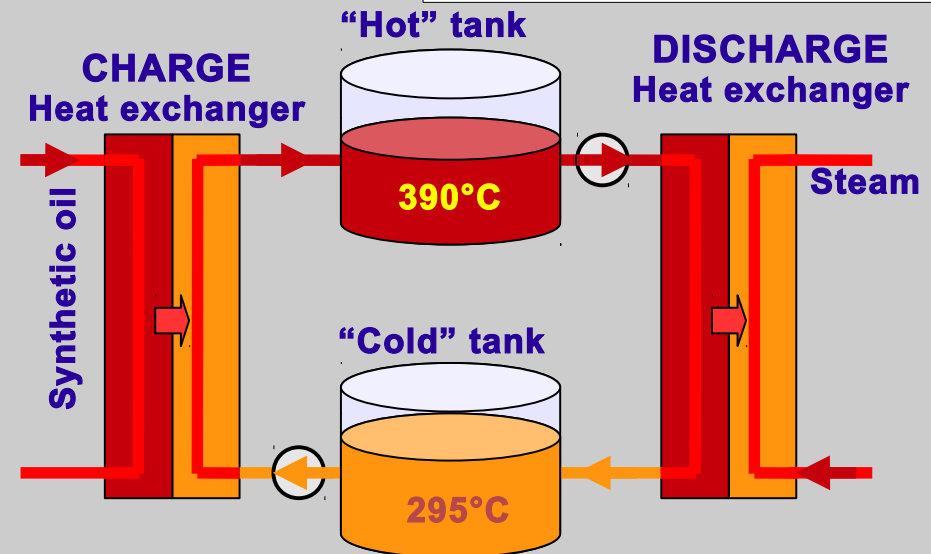
"Solar salt"

KNO₃ 40 %
NaNO₃ 60 %

Freezing 235 °C
Max temp 600 °C

$\delta = 1960 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $C_p = 1.6 \text{ kJ/kg/}^\circ\text{C}$

Molten salt storage cost $\approx 30 \text{ \$/kWh(th)}$



CSP

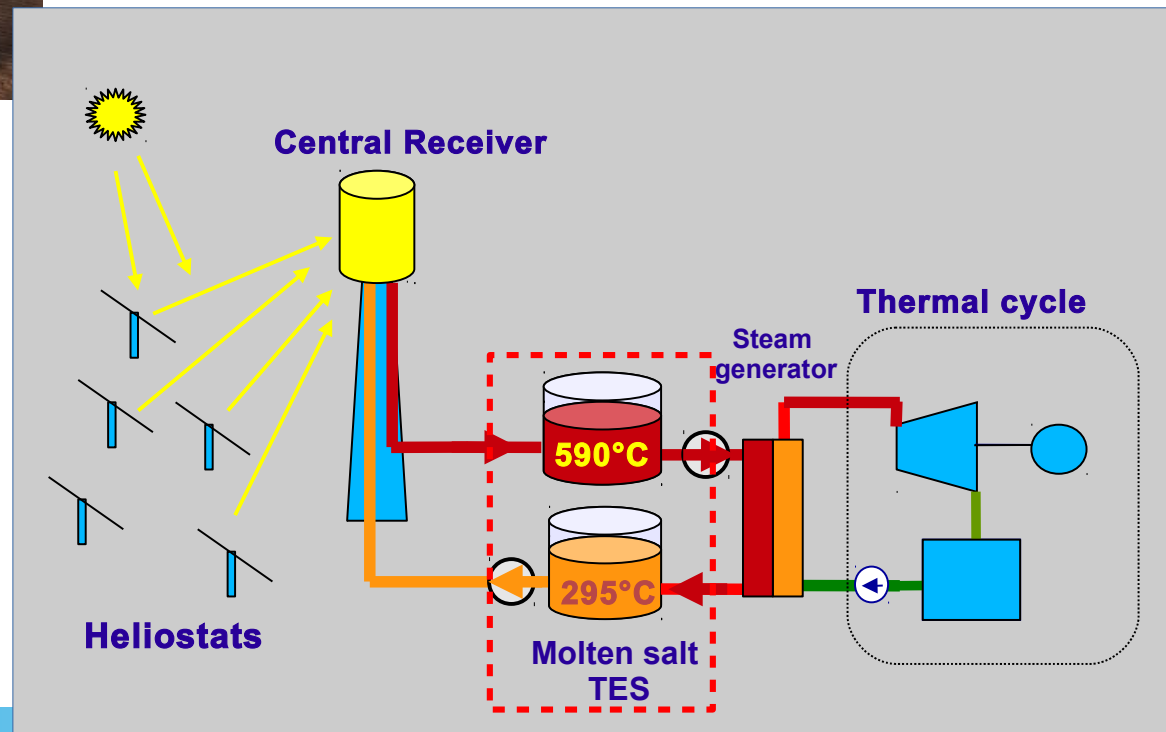
Molten salt Tower system with integral TES



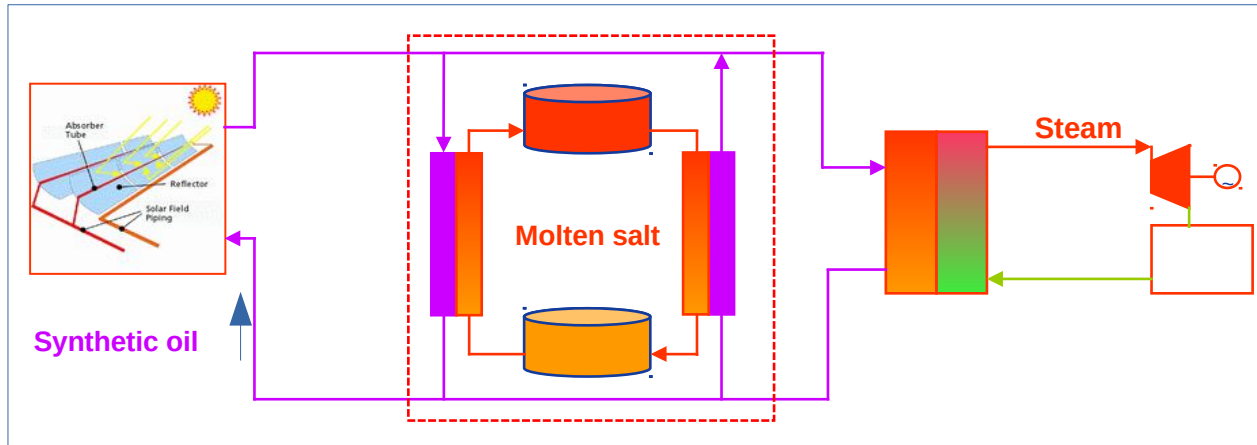
Better performance than PT
Higher steam temperature 550°C
Higher cycle efficiency 40%
Higher storage capacity
for the same mass of salt $\approx 2.5x$

Gemasolar plant data:

Power: 19.9 MWe
Heliostats 2650 (120m²)
Tower: 140 m
Land area 185 ha
Concentration 1000:1
Storage 15h
molten salt mass 8000 t
capacity factor $\approx 55\%$
24h operation capability
Commissioning: 2011



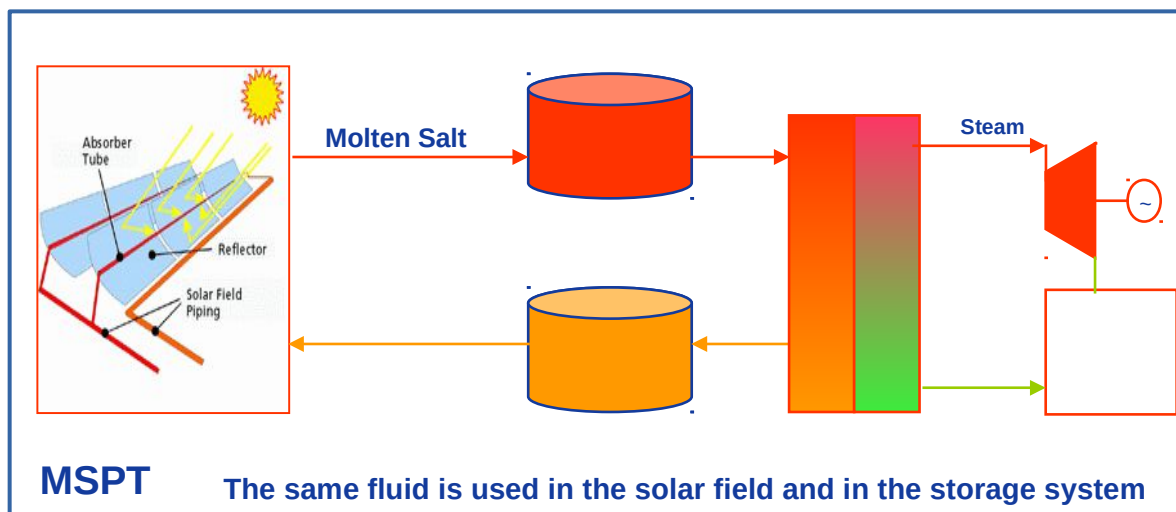
The Molten Salt PT technology (MSPT)



Traditional PT Technology
(Thermal Oil w. storage)

MSPT

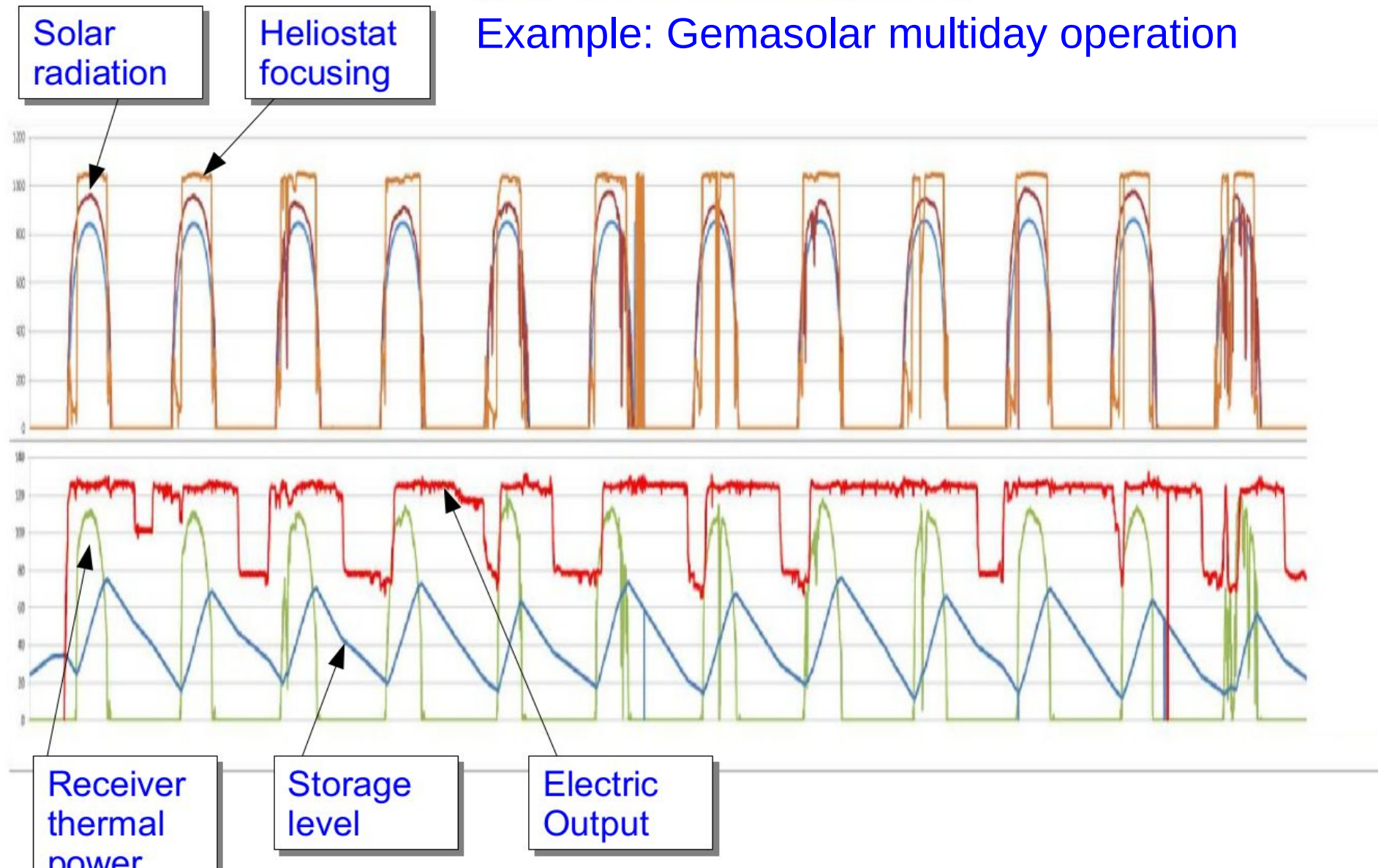
Integrated Technology
Simpler and cheaper system



- Two heat exchangers removed
- Higher conversion efficiency
- Higher operational flexibility
- Smaller storage tanks
- No toxicity
- No flammability
- Lower cost of HTF
- Lower cost of the plant
- Require special receiver tubes

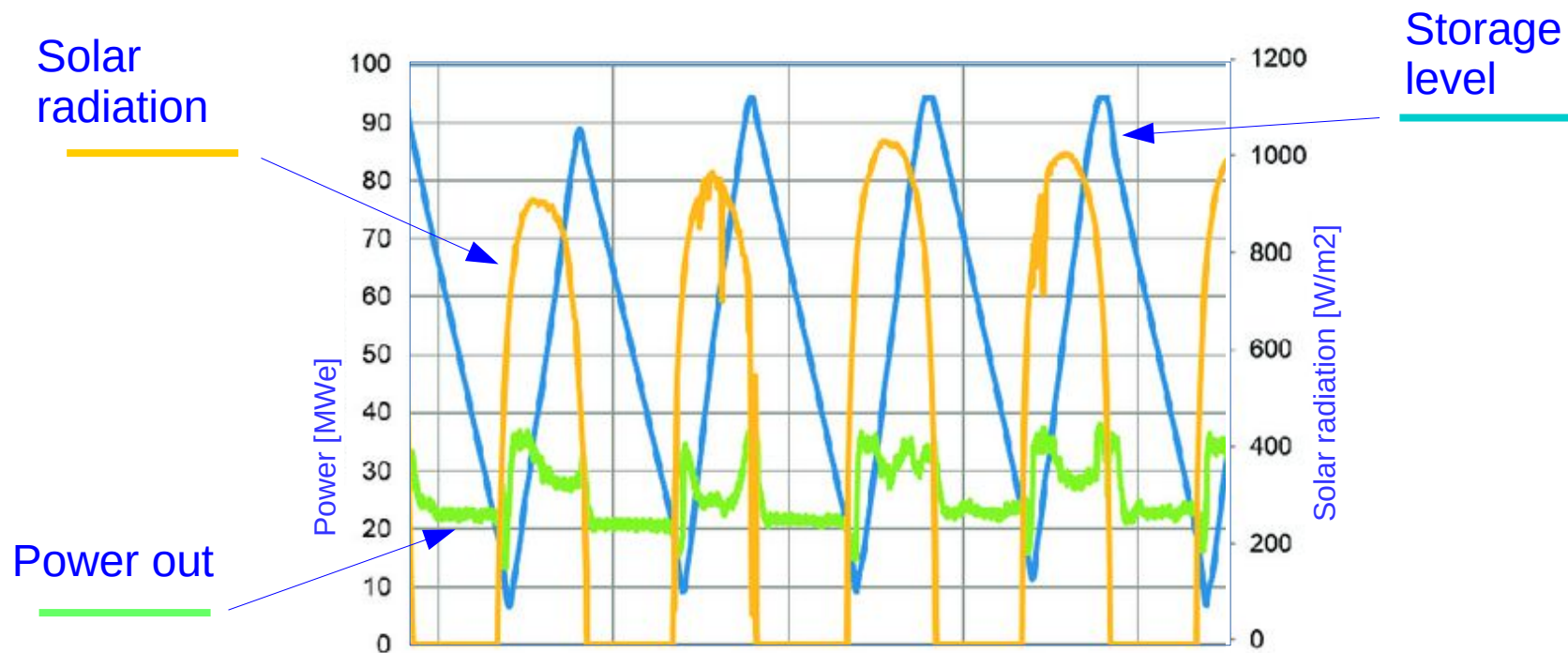
CSP output (including TES)

Example: Gemasolar multiday operation



CSP output (including TES)

Example: Andasol 3 operation
24 h continuous generation trial



Although the plant is designed for 7.5 h storage, uninterrupted operation is possible at reduced output power

CSP recent developments

The most recently commissioned Molten Salt Tower: (Oct. 2019)

Luneng (PRC)

- 50 MWe
- 600000 m²
- 12 h TES
- 160 GWh/y

DNI=1950 kWh/m²/y



The most recent signed project: (Nov 11th. 2019)

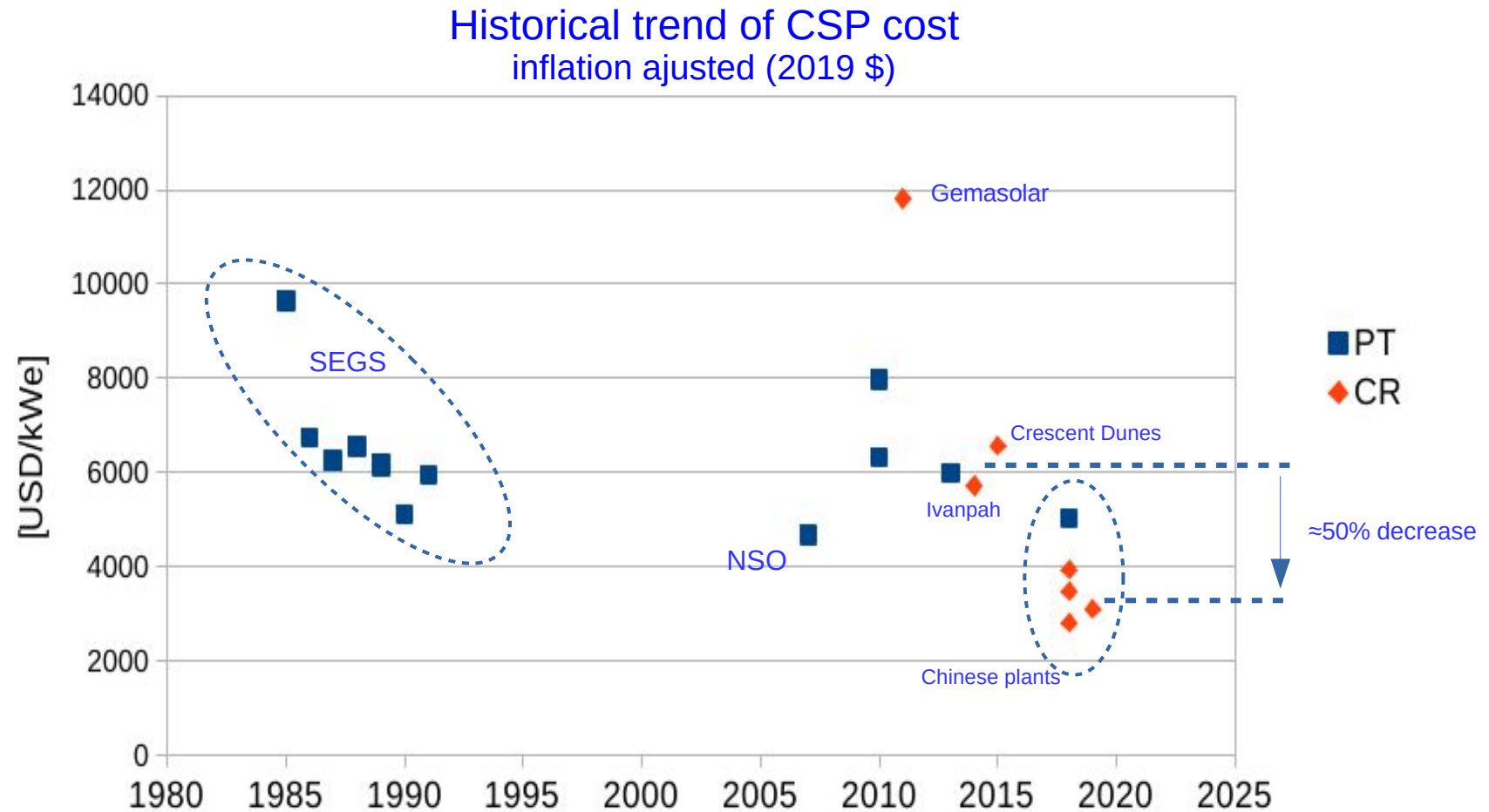
MINOS (Crete)

- Molten Salt Tower
- 50MWe
- 5 h TES
- 160 ha

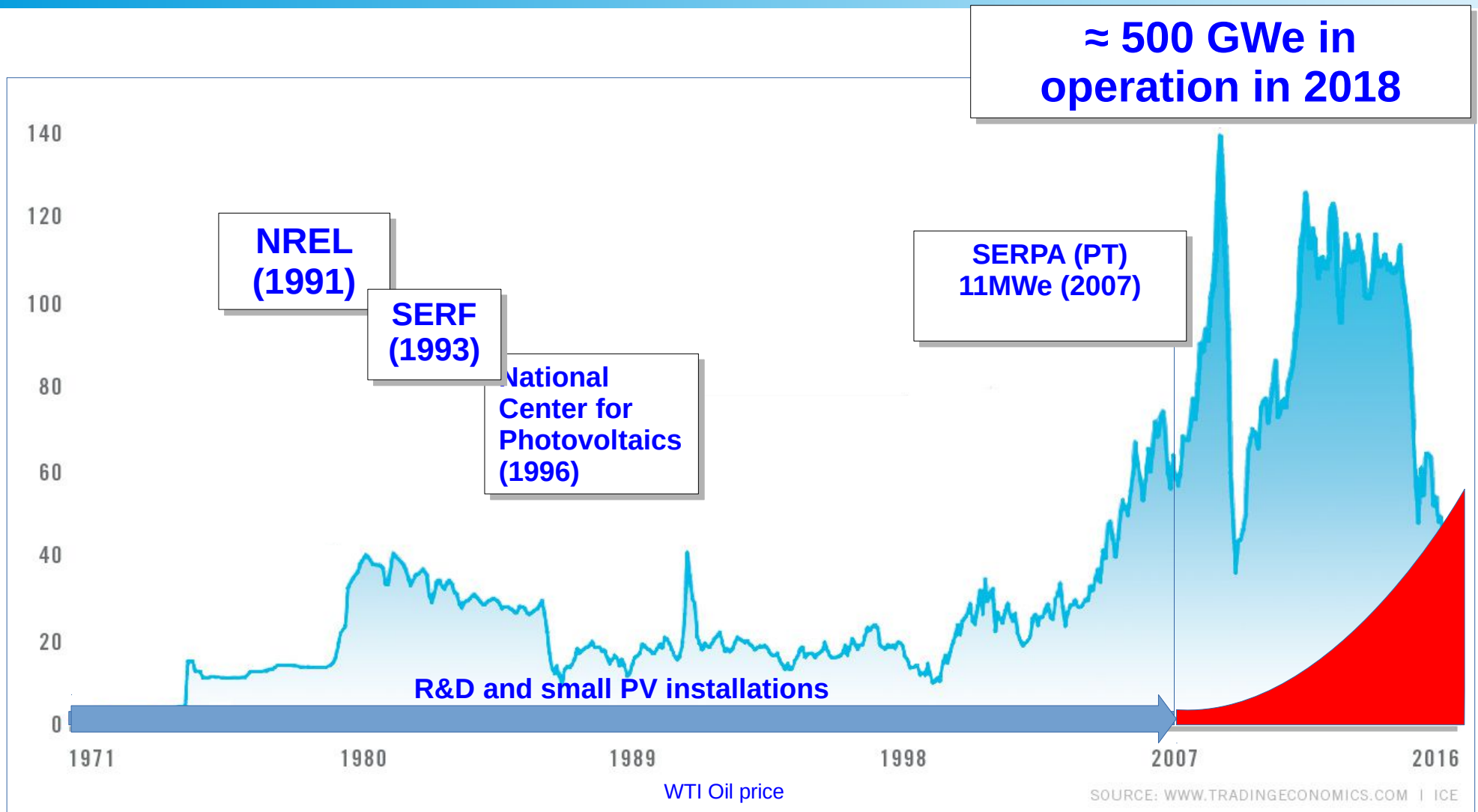
DNI=2150 kWh/m²/y



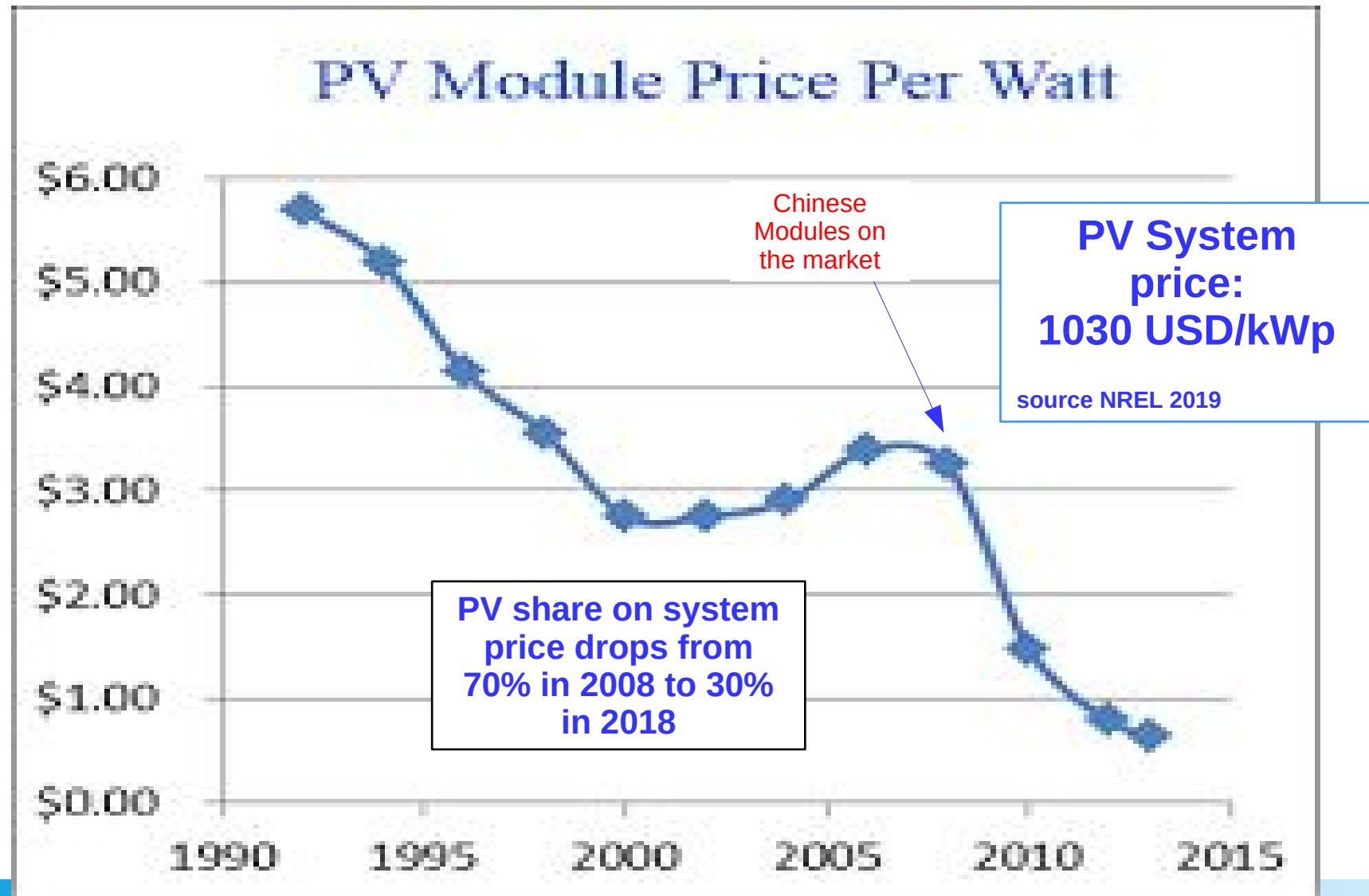
CSP costs



PV development



PV module cost evolution

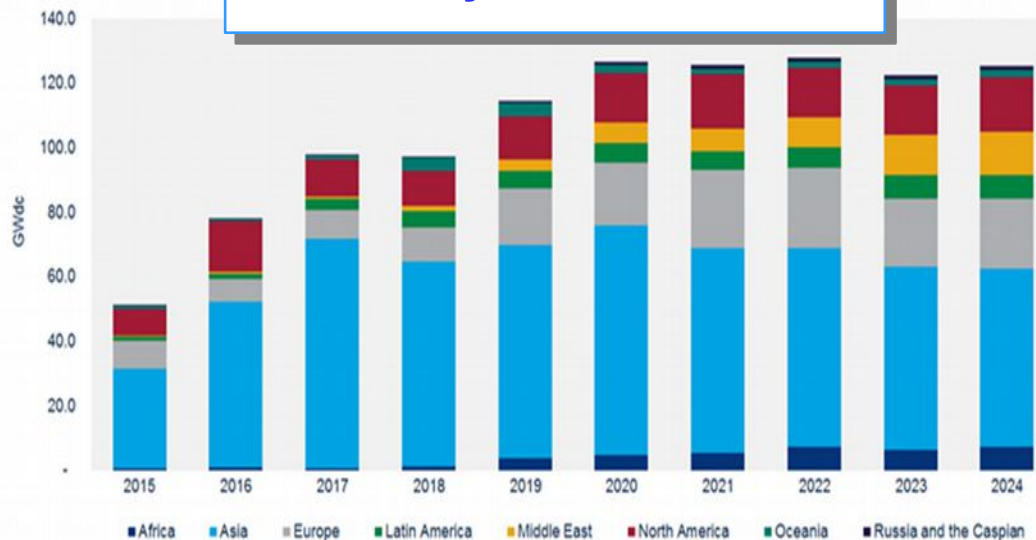


PV development

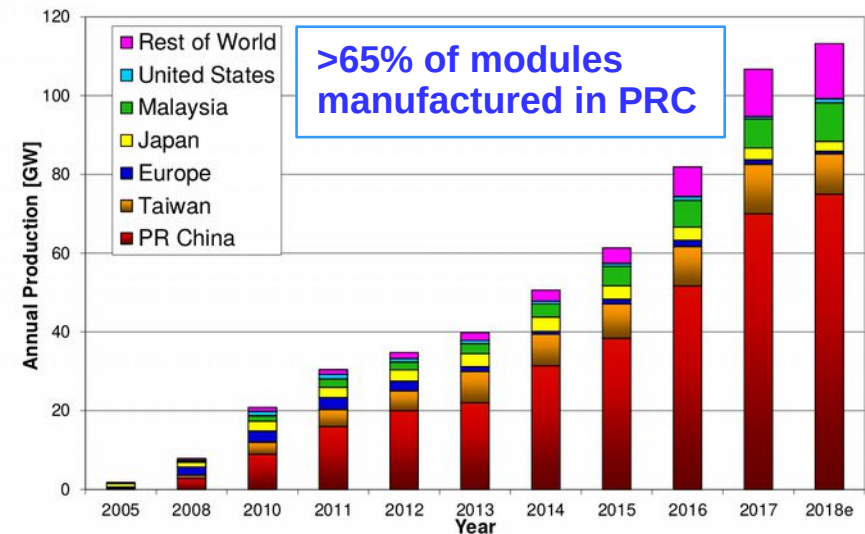
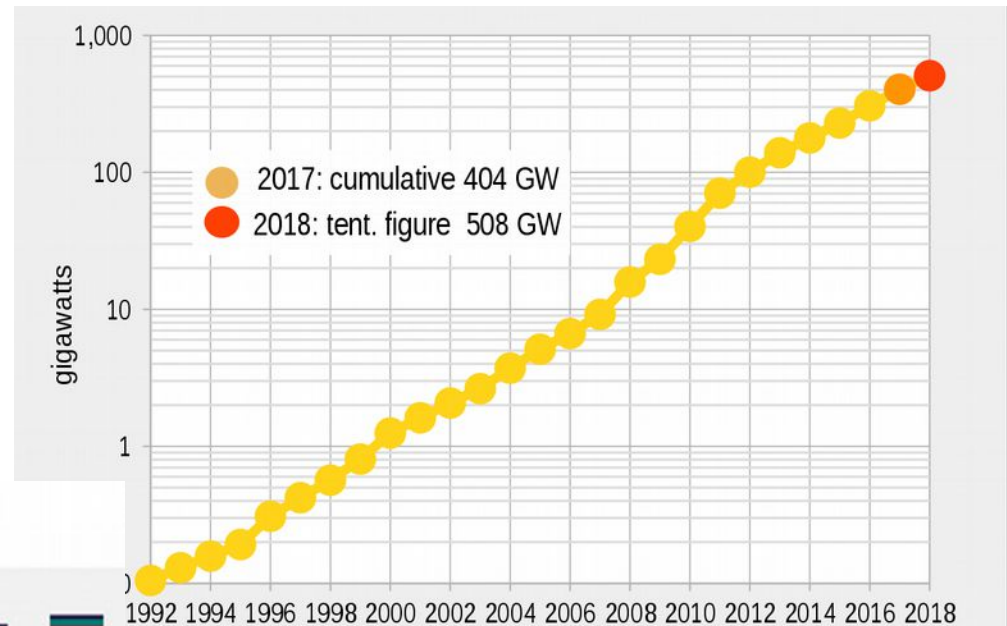
Historical data show an exponential growth of PV

In 2019 PV annual addition exceeded for the first time 100 GWe

In the next years PV is expected to increase by >100 GW/y

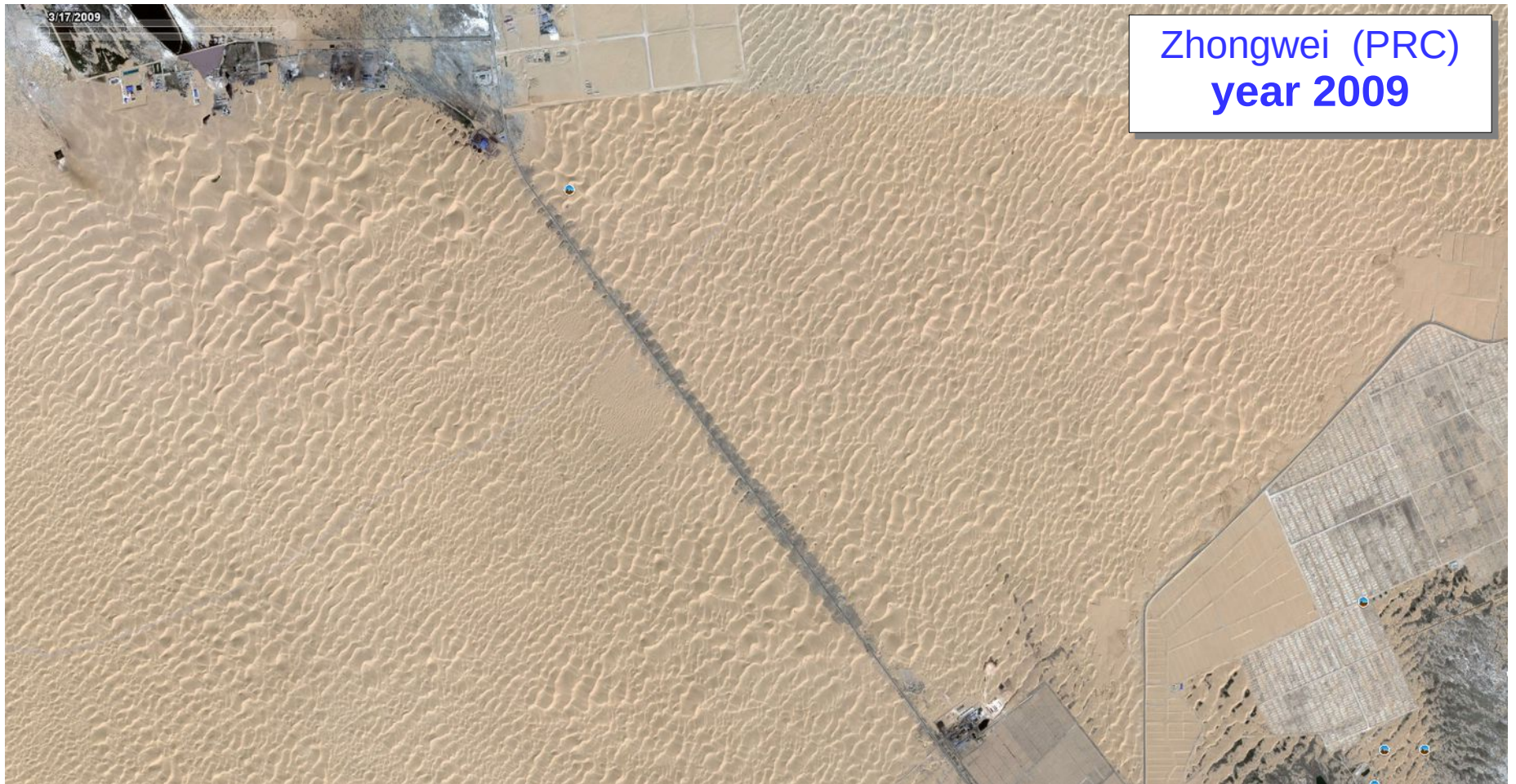


Source: Wood Mackenzie

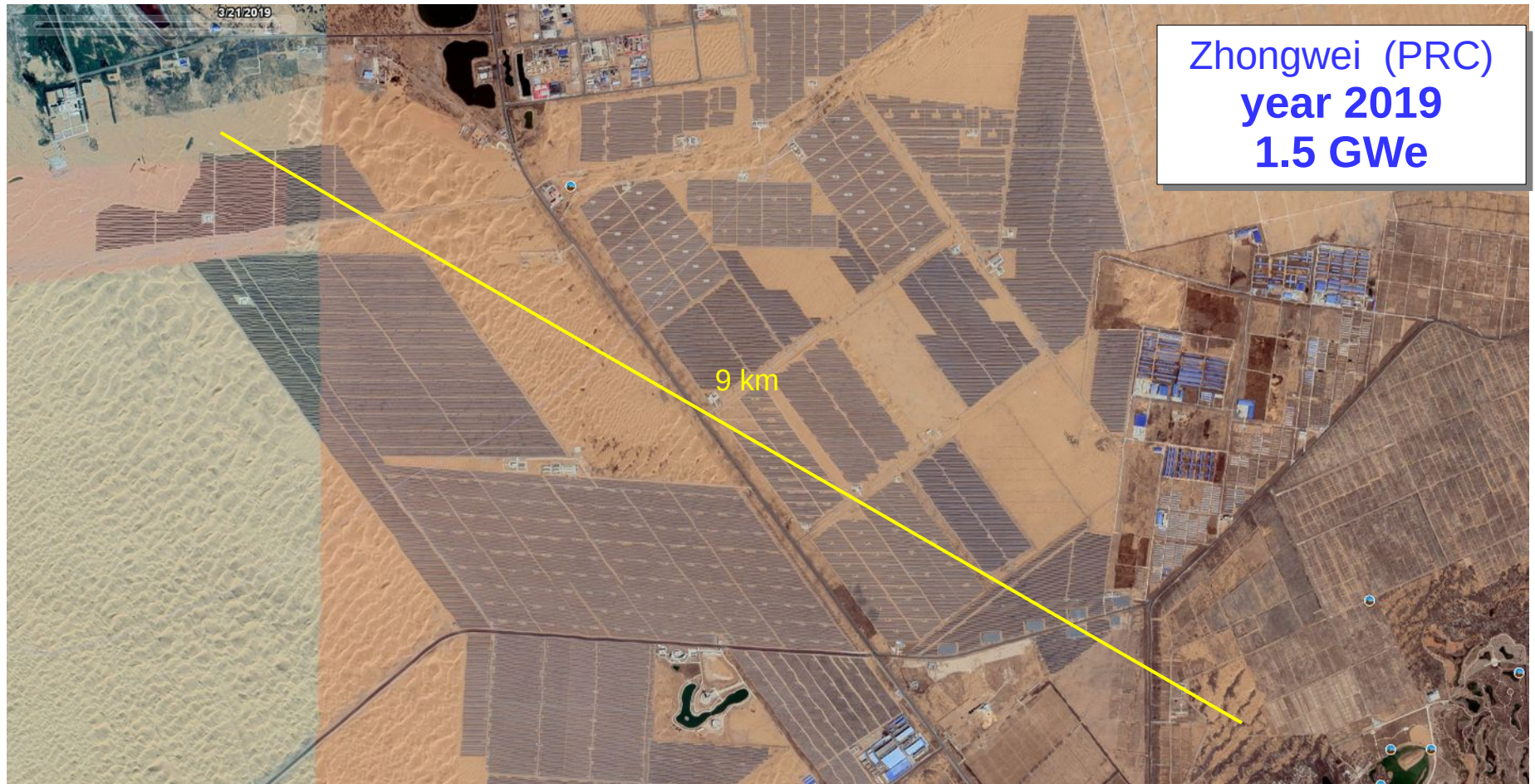


>65% of modules manufactured in PRC

PV development



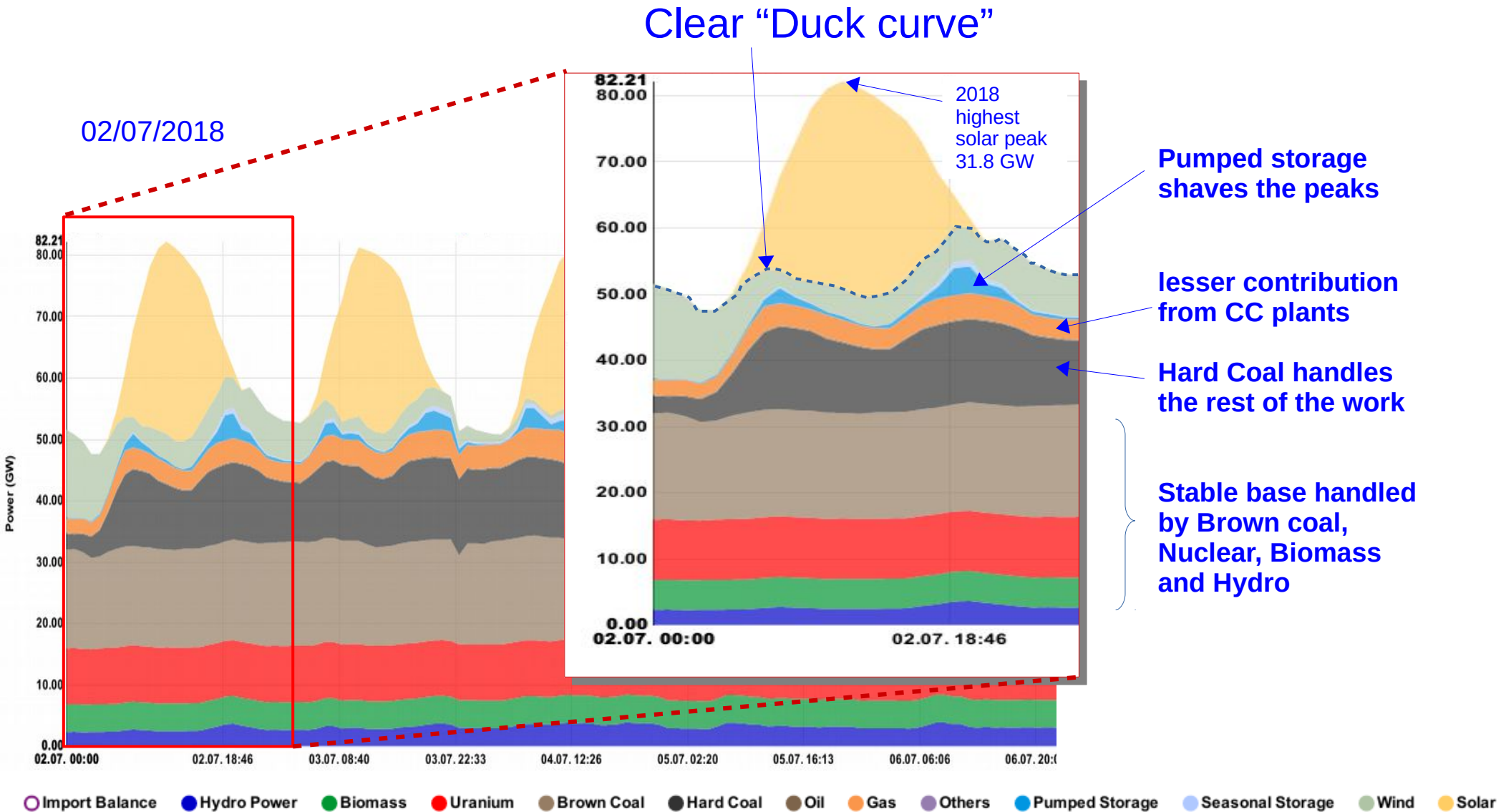
PV development



PV development



“Duck curve” in Germany



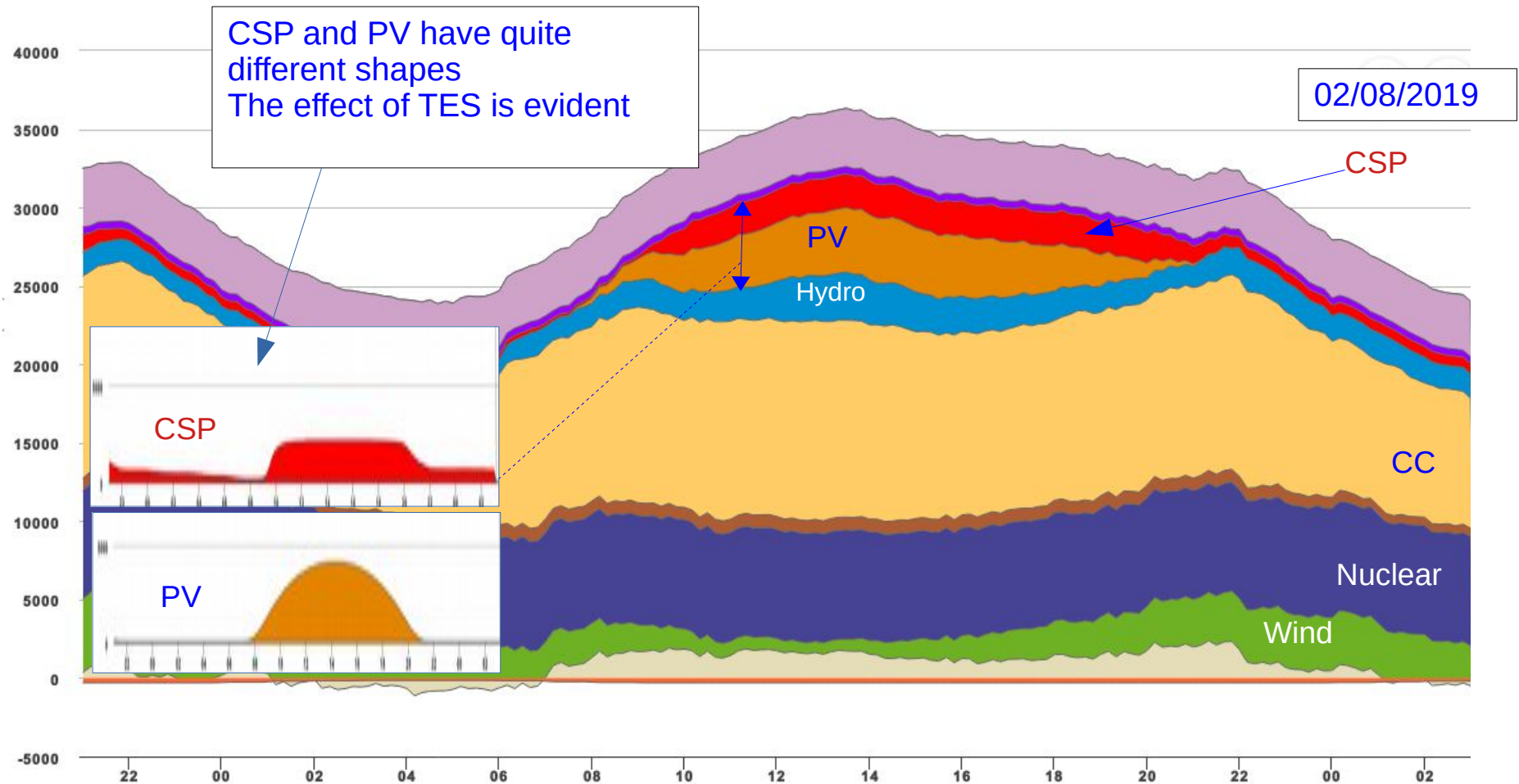
source: Fraunhofer ISE 2018

<https://www.energy-charts.de/power.htm?source=all-sources&year=2018&week=27>

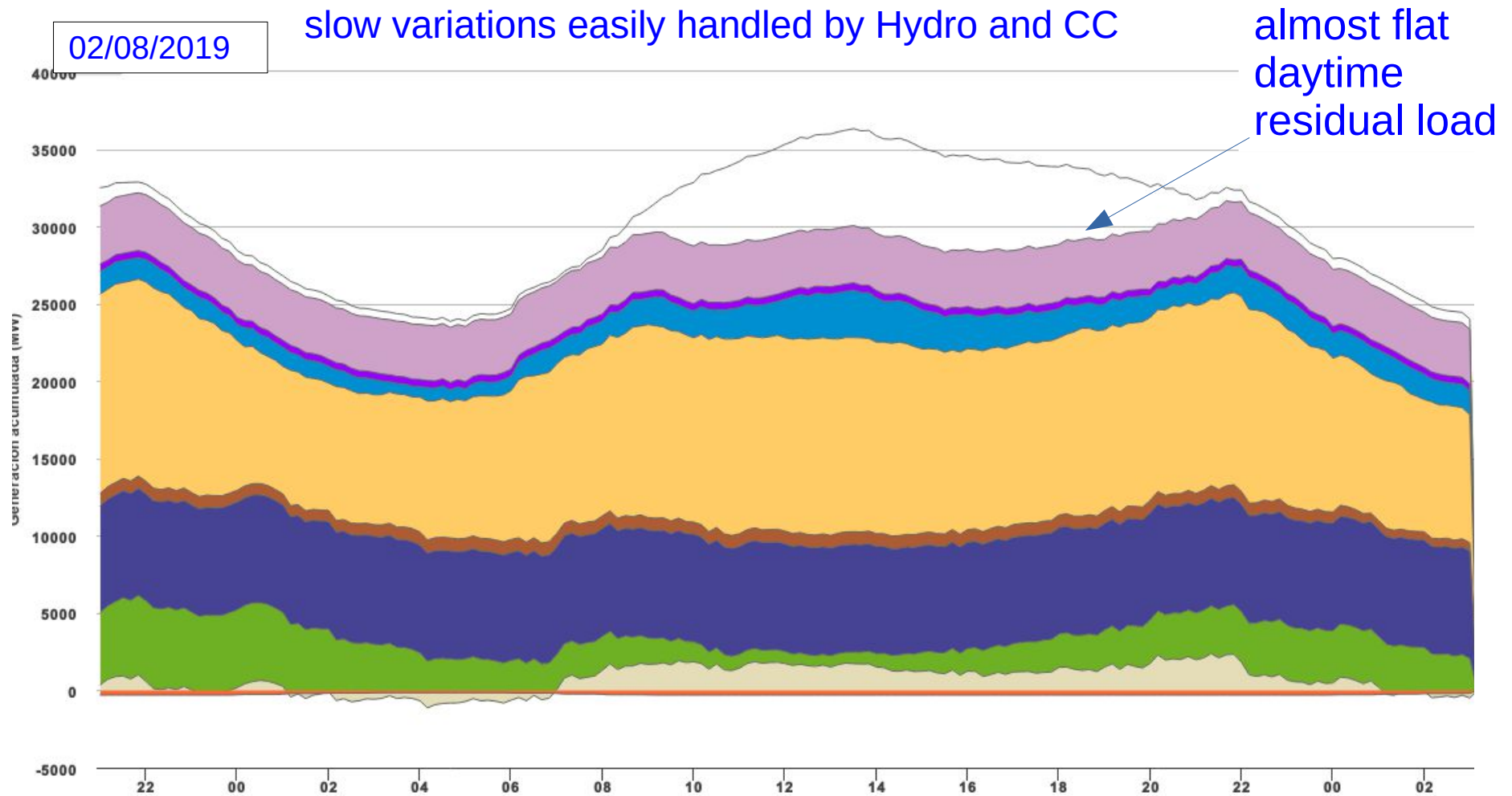
Guglielmo Liberati
Technology Advisor

Shaping the load

Load splitting in Spain



Spain grid residual load after PV & CSP removal



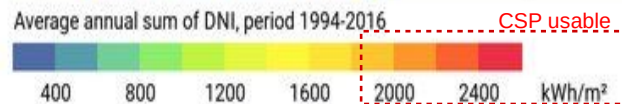
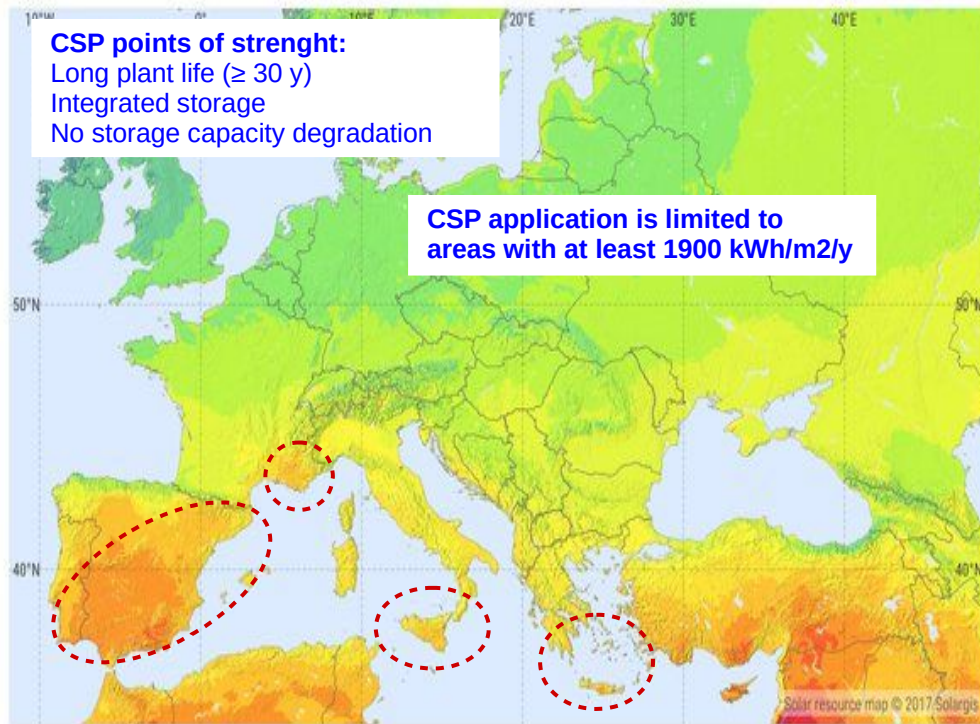
Solar resource in Europe

DIRECT NORMAL IRRADIATION EUROPE

SOLARGIS

CSP points of strenght:
Long plant life (≥ 30 y)
Integrated storage
No storage capacity degradation

CSP application is limited to
areas with at least 1900 kWh/m²/y



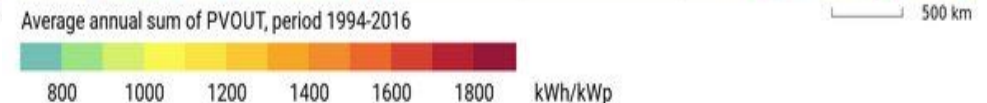
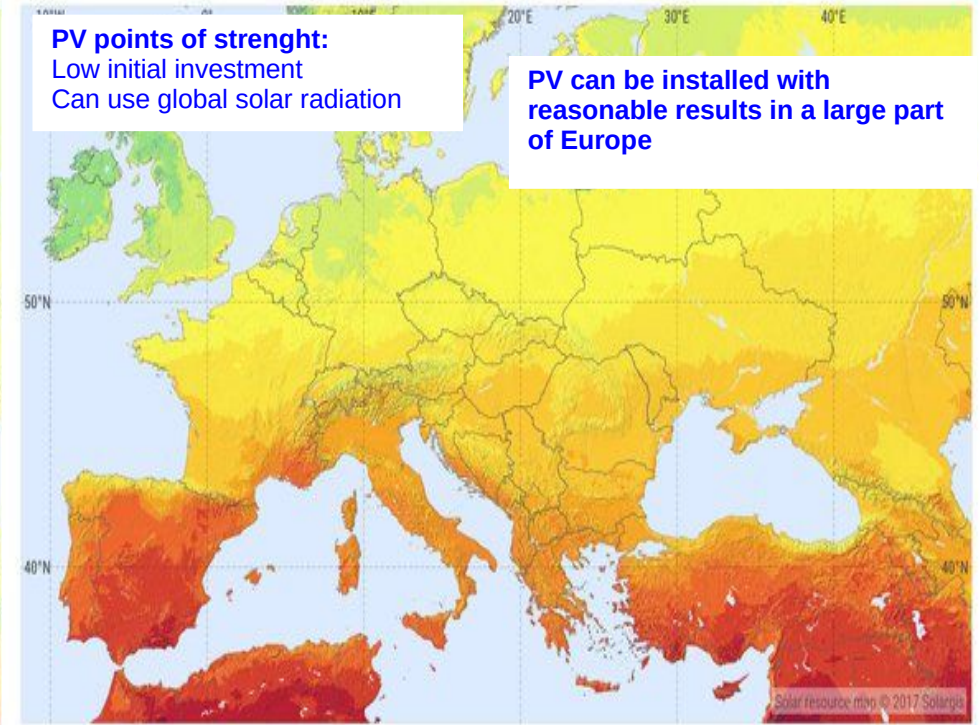
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PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER POTENTIAL EUROPE

SOLARGIS

PV points of strenght:
Low initial investment
Can use global solar radiation

PV can be installed with
reasonable results in a large part
of Europe



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Possible solutions to reduce “duck curve” effects

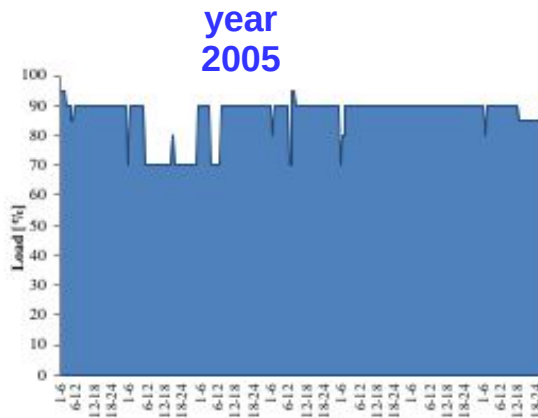
Method

Time frame

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| • Increase conventional plant flexibility | MID TERM |
| • Enhance grid interconnections | LONG TERM |
| • Increase DSM | MID/LONG TERM |
| • Increase system storage capabilities | SHORT/MID TERM |
| • Use of CSP plant with storage for new additions (where possible) | SHORT TERM |

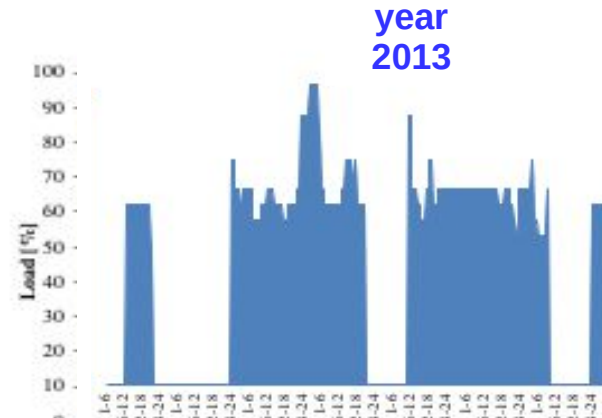
Conventional plant flexibility

CCGT example



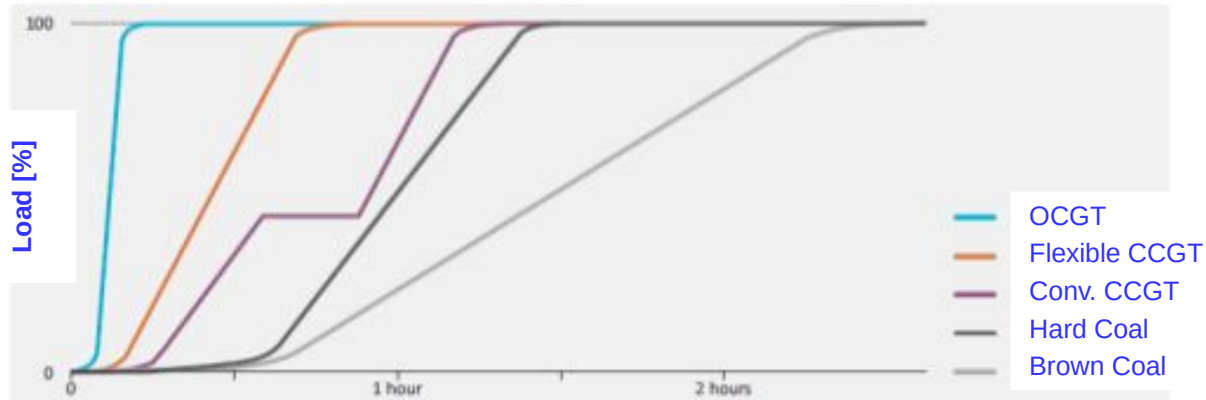
CCGT load profile (1 week)

CC use shifted
from baseload to
modulated
operation



CCGT load profile (1 week)

BUT...
Emissions
increase at
partial loads



Plant startup ramps

large coal units (>500 MWe) have problems with load variations

- limited load ramp (typ. 1%/min)
- high minimum load
- loss of life

Newer units designed for 120 - 200 startups/year

Batteries

- efficient system (round trip eff. $\approx 85\%$)
- compact, modular systems
- all electronic extremely fast reactive
- standalone operation (no local operator)
- Still expensive ≈ 300 \$/kWh(*)
- high initial investment
- periodical battery substitution to maintain efficiency
- recycling costs 
- possible Lithium shortage ?



(*)Initial capital cost Source: 2018 - lazards-levelized-cost-of-storage-version-40-vfinal

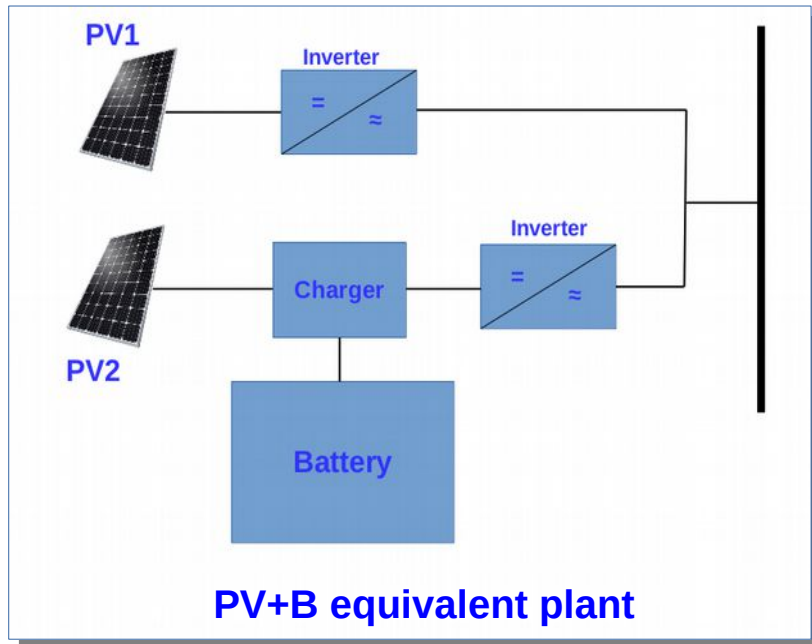
Is a PV system + batteries cheaper than CSP ?

Comparison procedure

STEPS:

- Choose a reference CSP plant
- Define an “equivalent” PV+B plant
 - Same yearly electric energy output as CSP reference
 - Same split between on-sun and off-sun energy
 - Same geographical location
- Compute the “equivalent investment” for reference CSP plant and PV+B

CSP vs PV+Battery Comparison



PV1 : on-sun operation only

PV2 : only for battery charging (off-sun operation)

“Equivalent” means:

Same geographical location
Same storage capacity (electrical)
Same total annual energy output [MWh]
Same off-sun annual energy output [MWh]

Comparison based on on **NPV** of all life-long expenditures:

- Initial investment (incl. EPC)
- O&M
- battery replacement

Plant life: 30 y

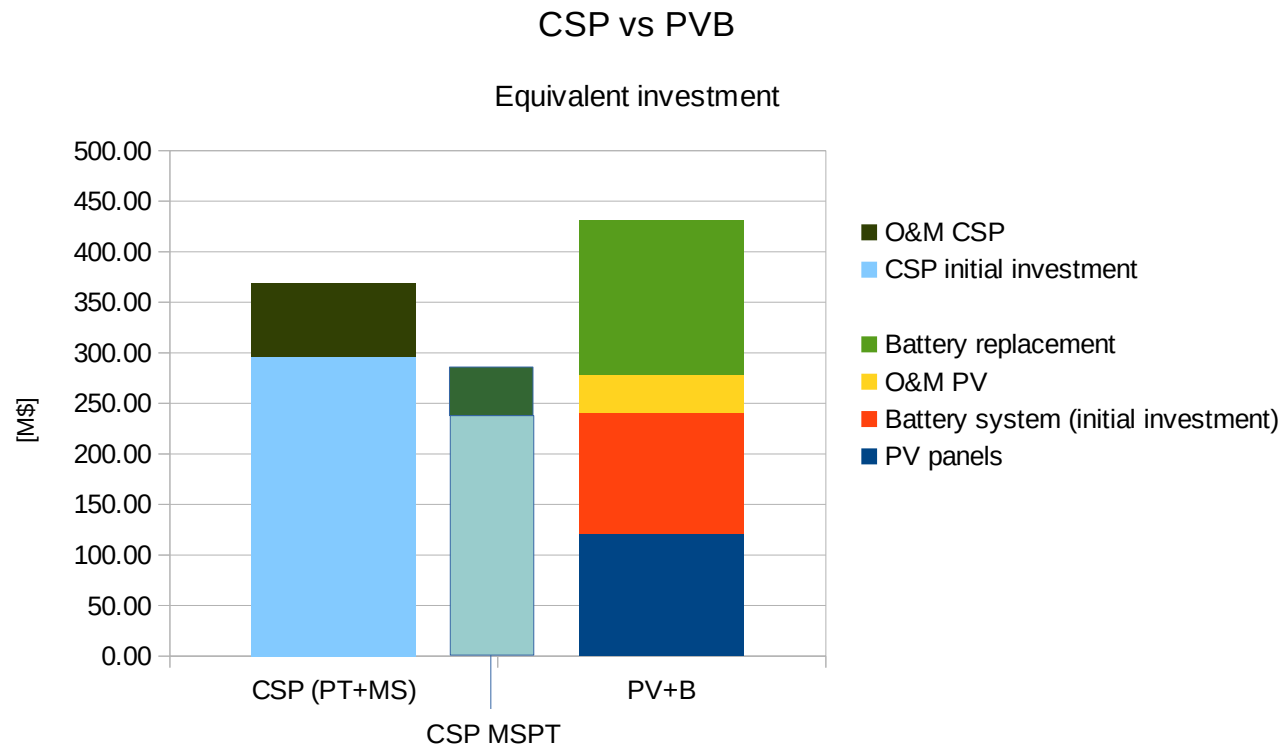
Actualization rate 5%

PV and battery system cost source:

Lazards: 2018 Levelized cost of storage version 4.0

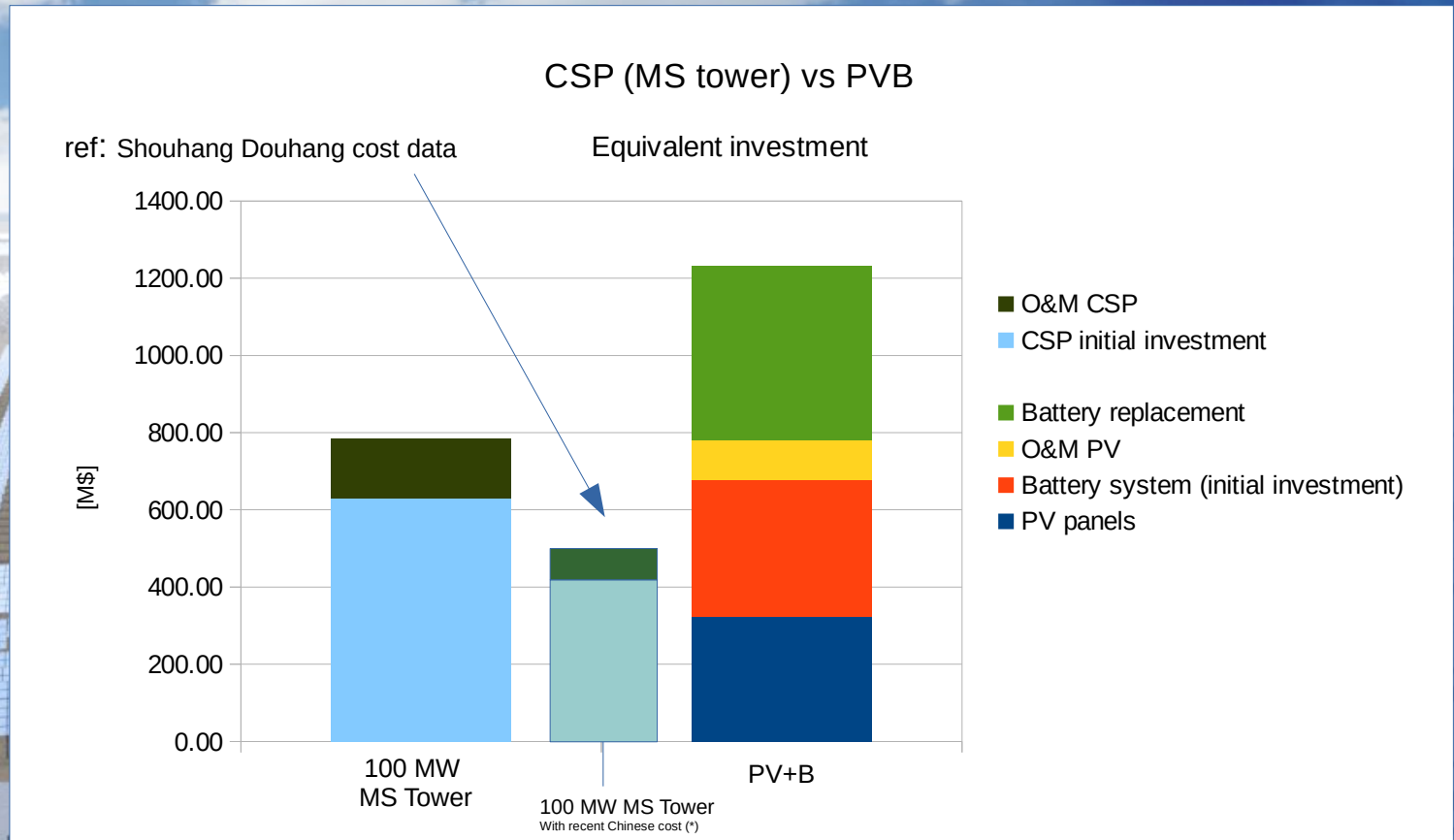
CSP vs PV+Battery

Results

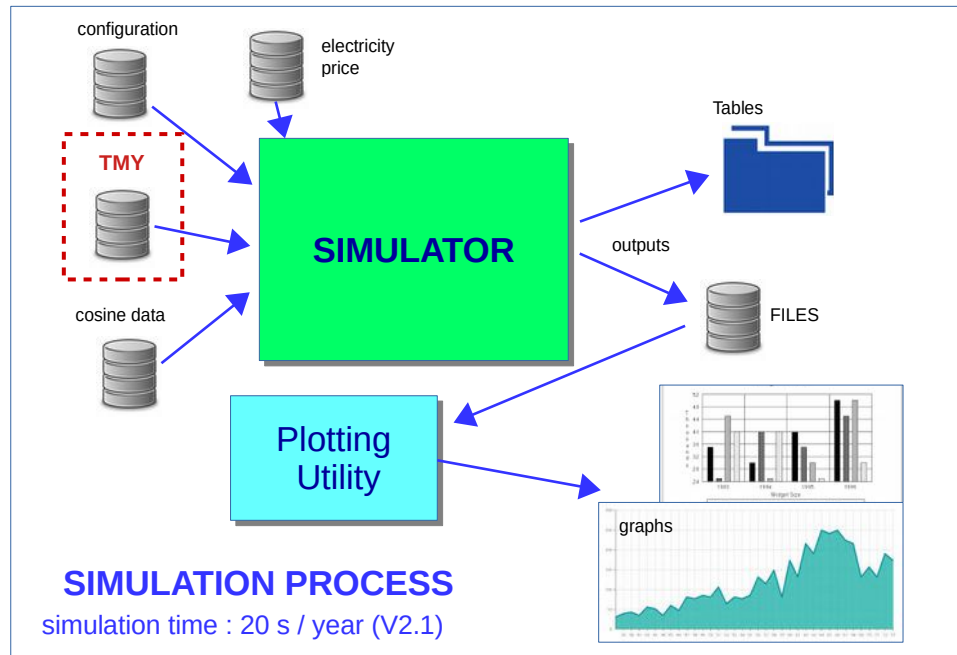


CSP vs PV+Battery

Results

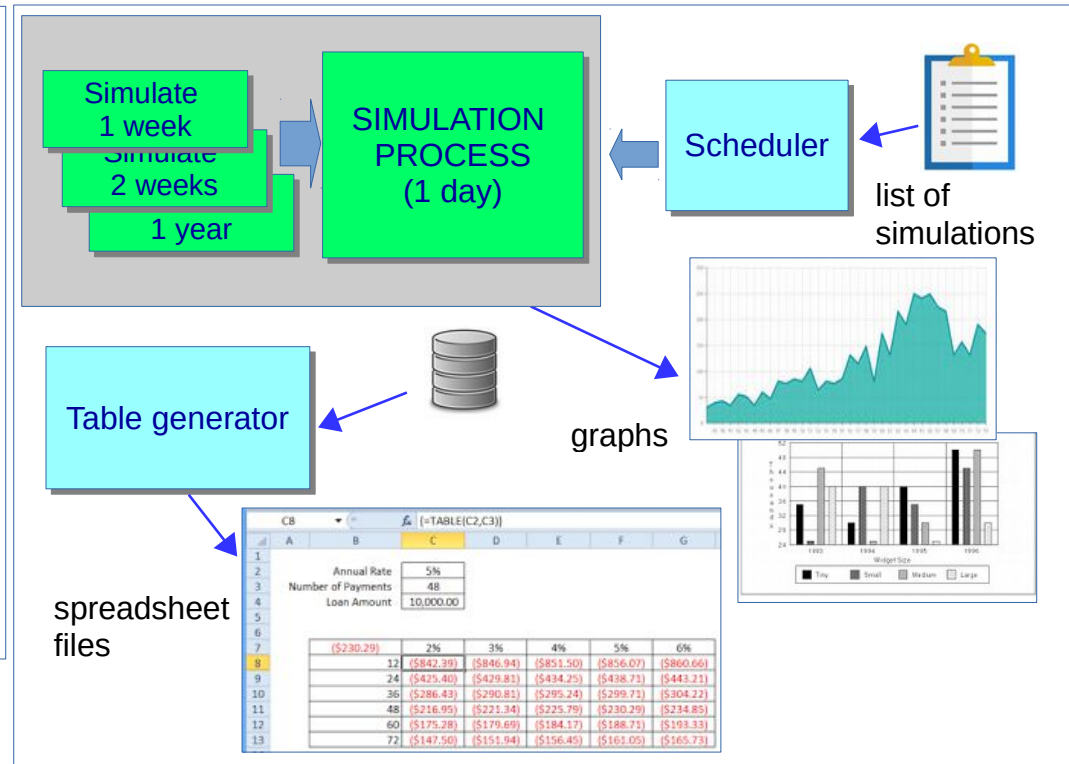


CSP simulator



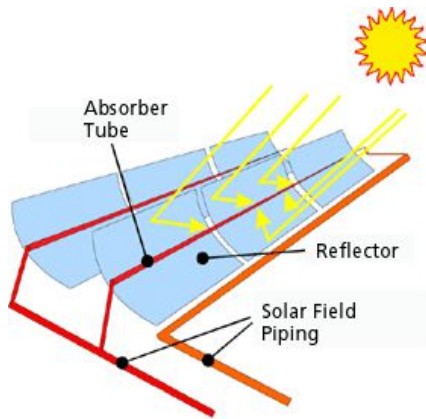
Specialized simulation tool:

Uses TMY files for the specific location
 Simulates plants with programmable time steps
 Simulates **PT, Tower, Beam down, PV with and w/o TES**
 Simulates Steam turbine / ORC power blocks
 Uses energy price data files to compute plant revenues
 Computes economic parameters NPV,IRR,LCOE



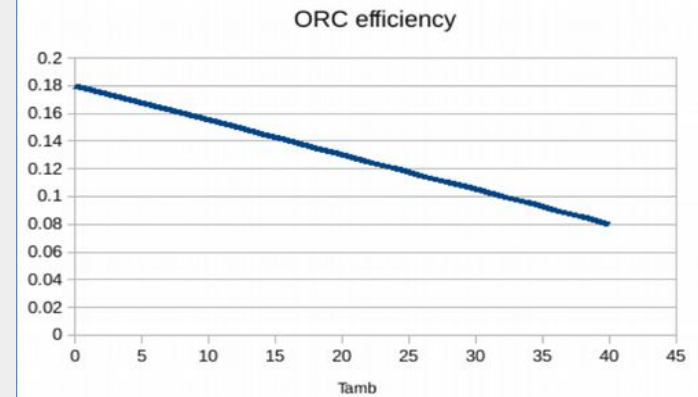
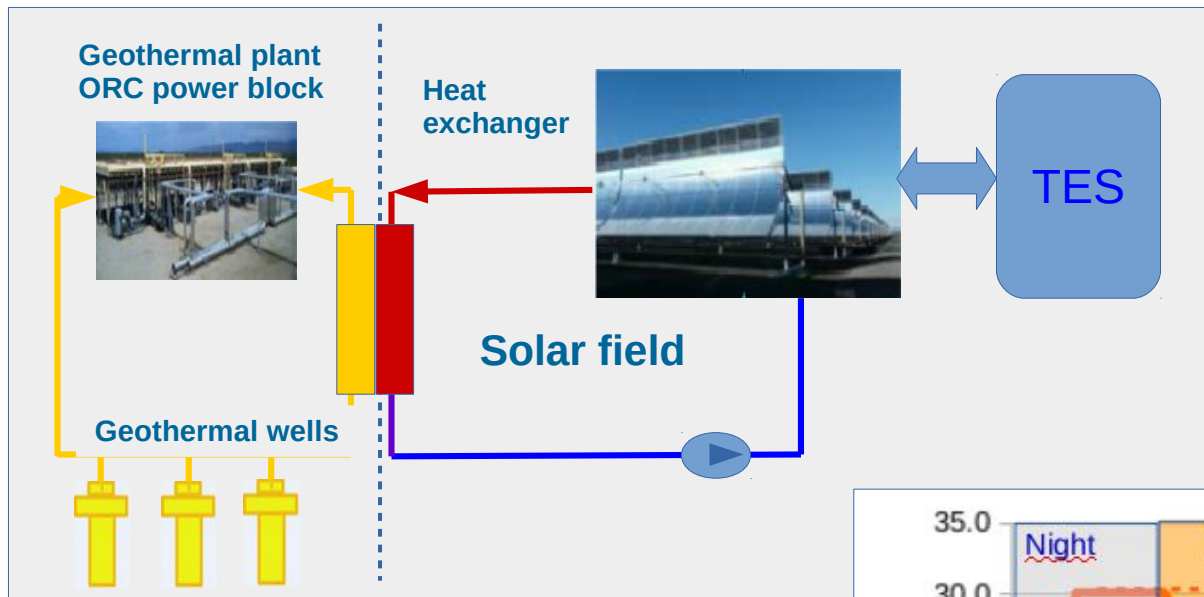
Performs flexible multivariate programmed simulations with comparison tables and graphs

CSP thermal applications



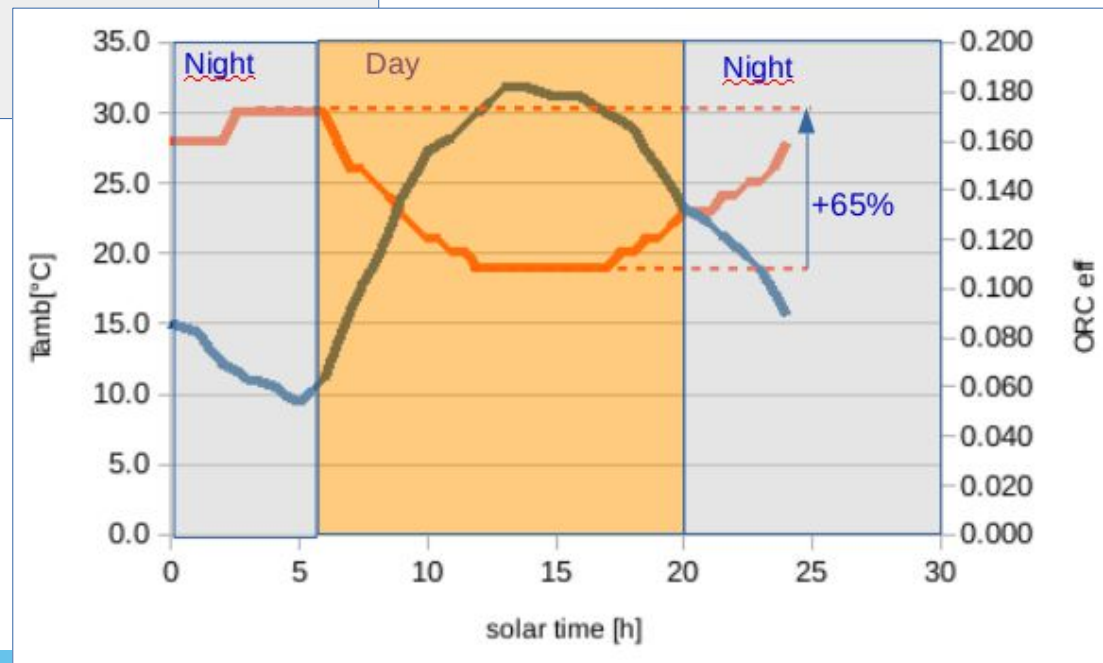
- Water Desalination
- EOR
- Geothermal enhancement
- Brine crystallization
- Food industry
-

Solar/Geothermal hybrid application

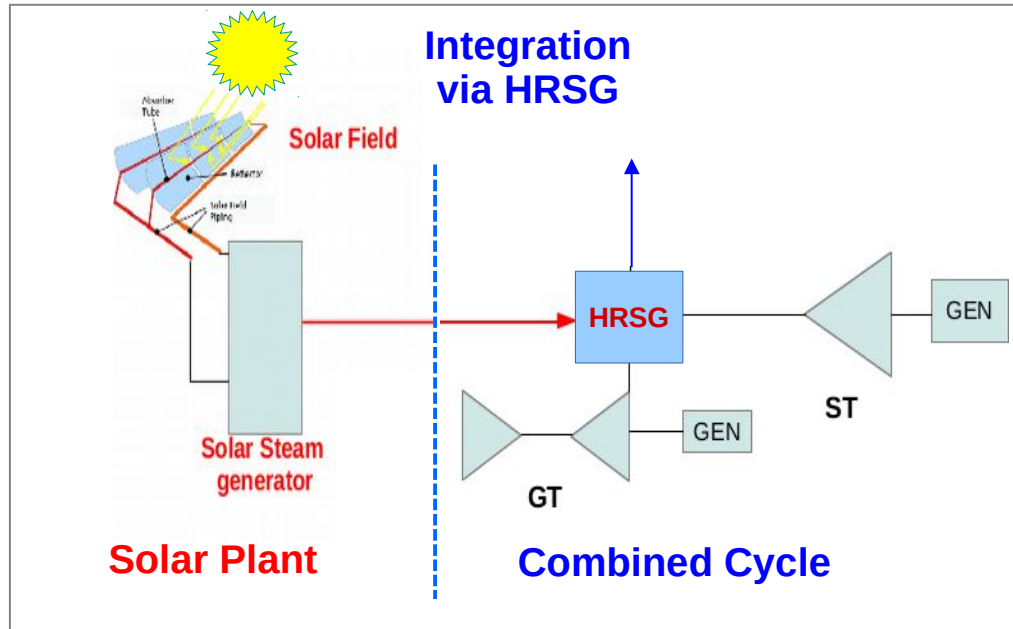


Increase geothermal fluid quality
Low temperature, low cost solar field
Low cost sand or concrete TES

TES used to shift solar heat to night hours
where ORC efficiency is much higher



Hybrid Solar / CC Plant



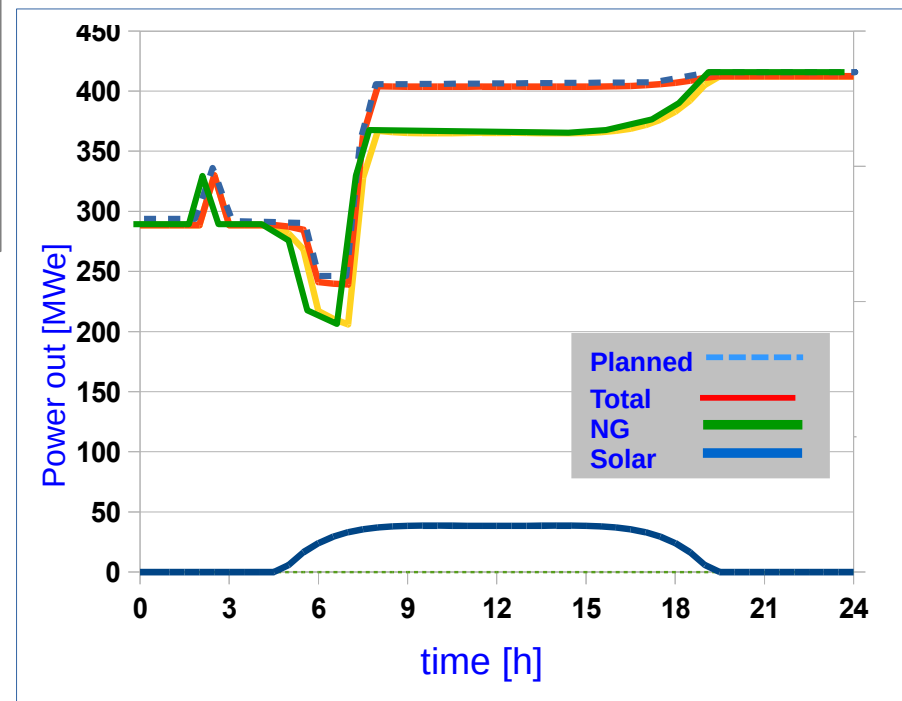
Example:

C/C GE STAG109 FB (410 MWe 57%)

PT solar field: 120000 m²

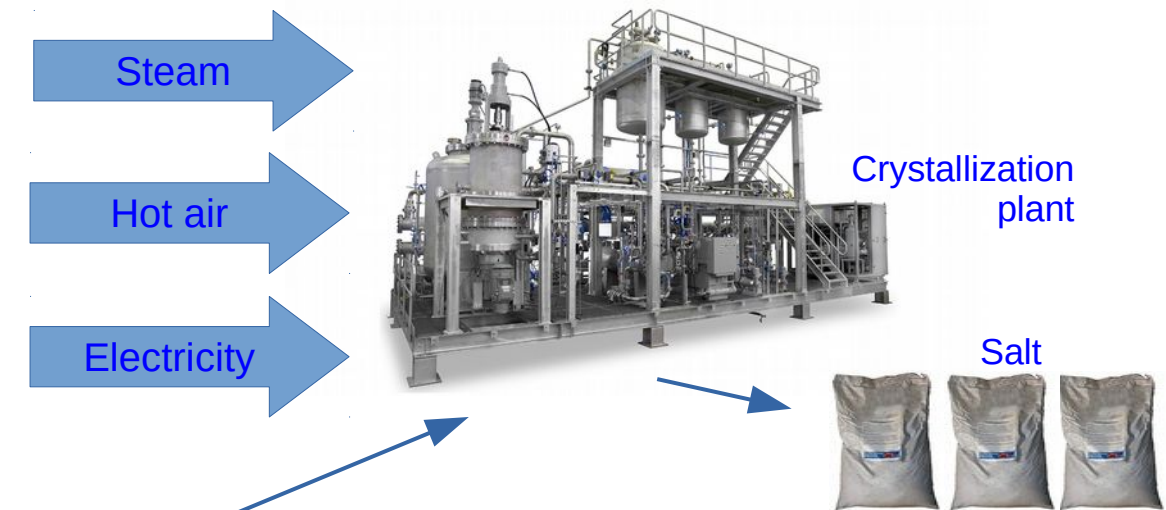
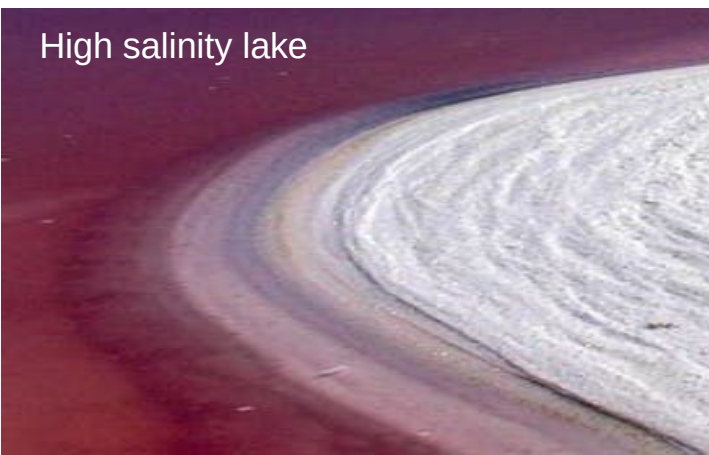
Location: Southern Spain (DNI=2200 kWh/m²/y)

Hybrid plant power output



Integrates 10% el. power from solar source
High solar efficiency (41%)
Fossil fuel displaced by solar heat
Shared Steam Turbine (reduced solar investment)
It can include a TES (with a larger solar field) for increased flexibility and dispatch-ability

Solar assisted brine crystallization



Multiple CSP energy utilization

24 h capability

Suitable for isolated locations with no electric connection

Thermal applications

Potato chips drying (Frit-o-lay) Modesto (CA)

5000 m²
2.4 MWth
250°C
HTF: pressurized water



Thank you for the attention