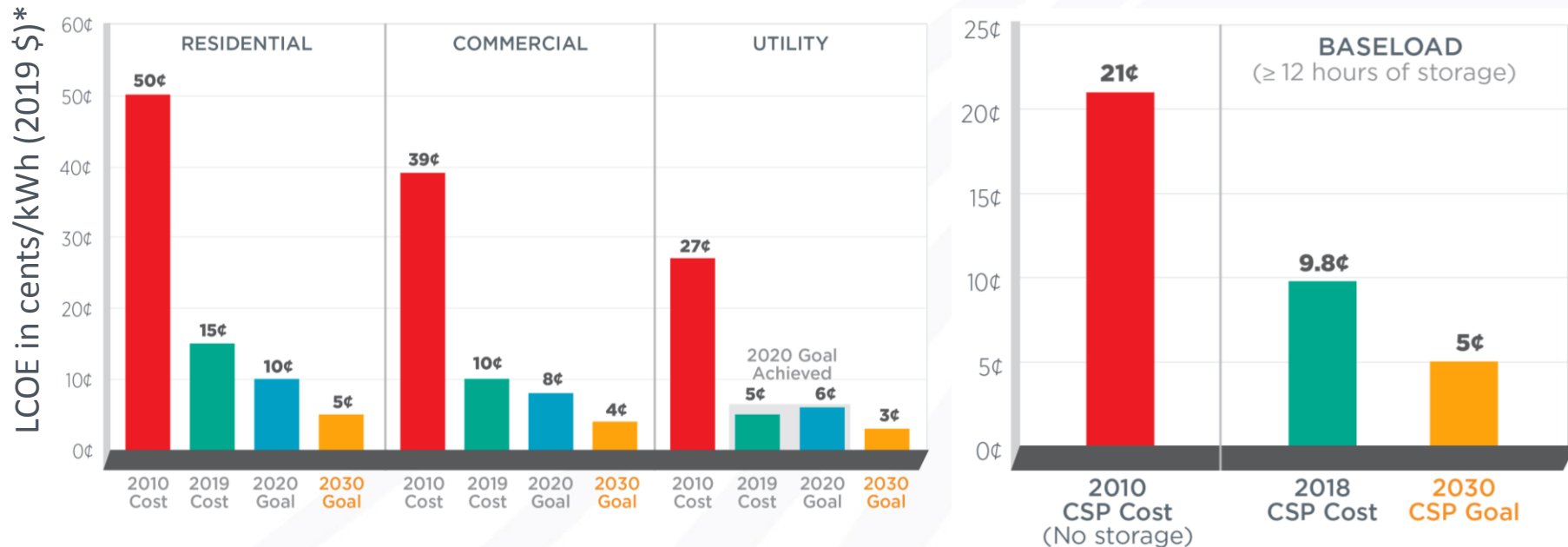




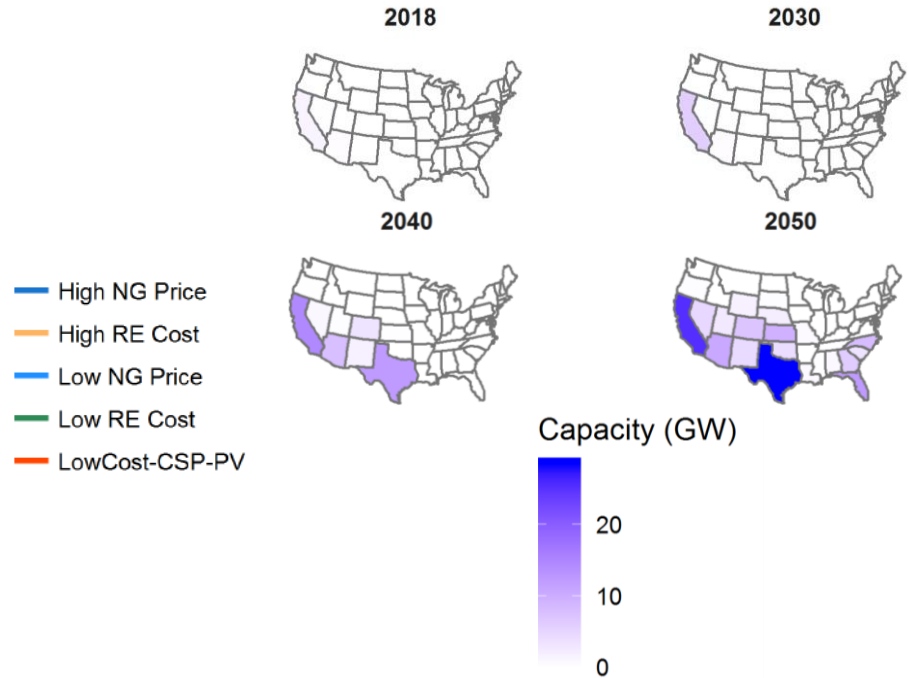
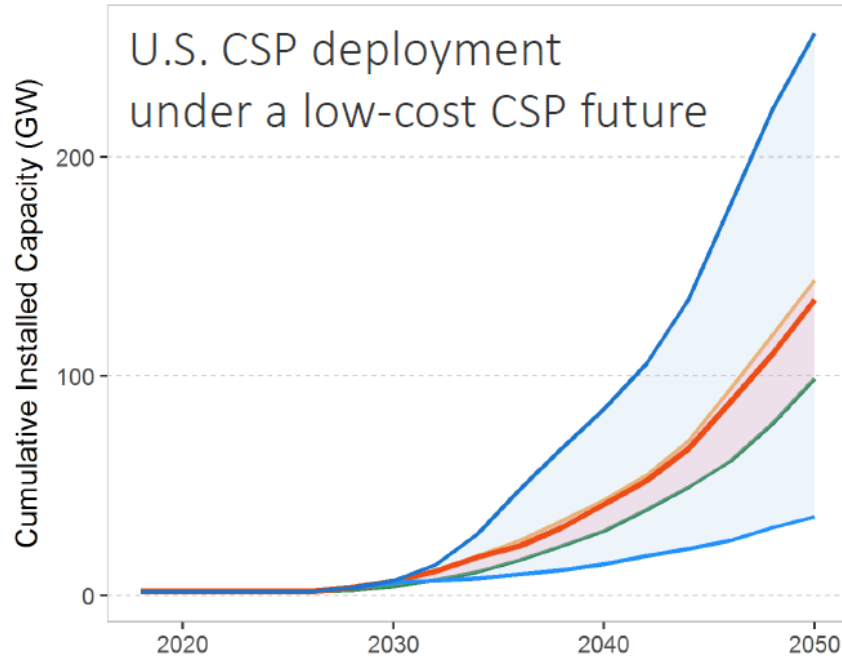
# Overview of DOE-Supported R&D in Concentrating Solar-thermal Technologies

# Progress and Goals: 2030 LCOE Goals

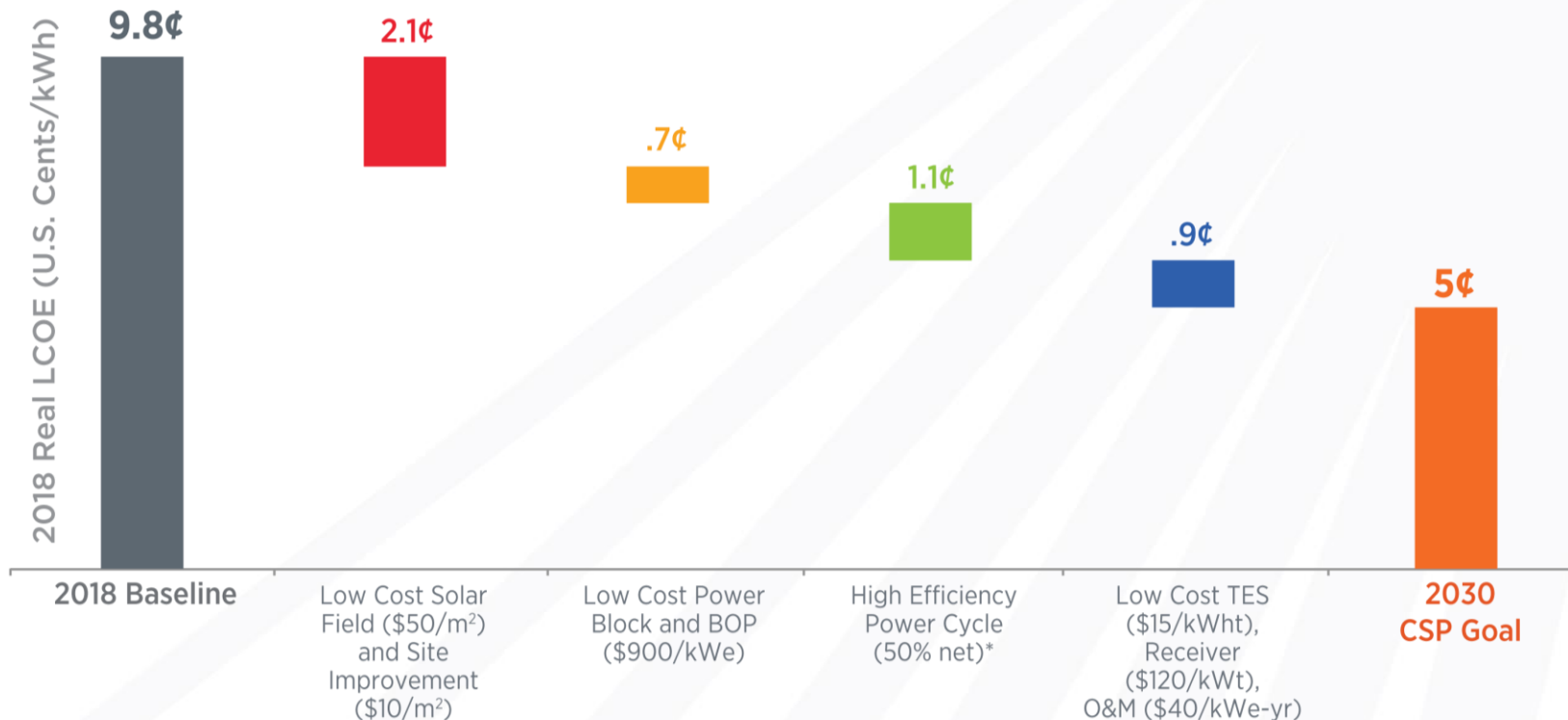


\*Levelized cost of energy (LCOE) progress and targets are calculated based on average U.S. climate and without the ITC or state/local incentives. The residential and commercial goals have been adjusted for inflation from 2010-18. [energy.gov/solar-office](https://energy.gov/solar-office)

# Potential CSP Deployment in the US if DOE CSP and PV 2030 Cost Targets are Achieved

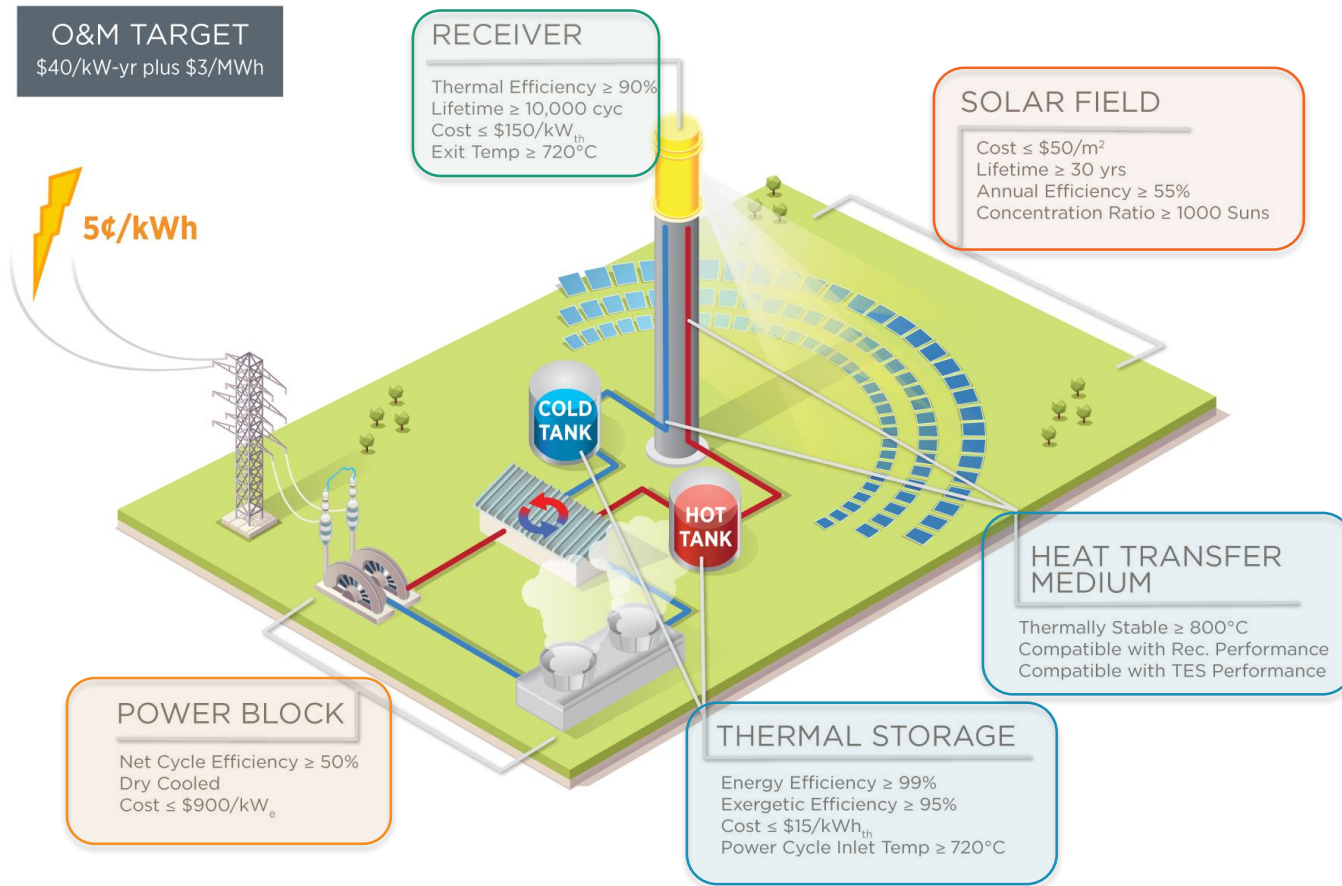


# A Pathway to 5 Cents per KWh for Baseload CSP



\*Assumes a gross to net conversion factor of 0.9

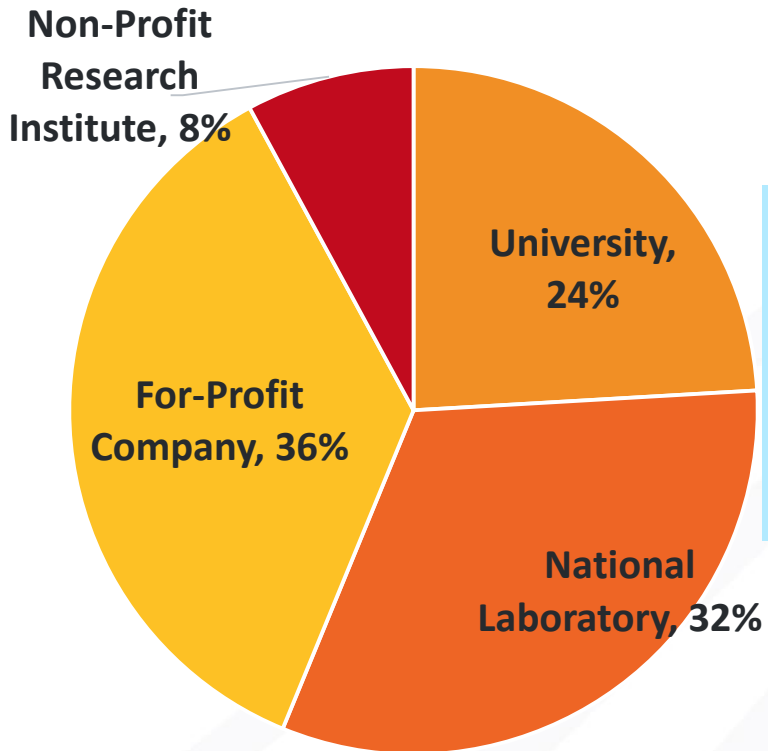
# CSP Technical Targets



## Competitive Programs

\$43M	FY 2020 SETO FOA (2020)
\$30M	FY 2019 SETO FOA (2019)
\$22M	FY 2018 SETO FOA (2019)
\$21M	Solar Desalination (2018)
\$22M	FY19-21 National Lab Call (2018)
\$70M	Gen3 CSP Systems (2018)
\$15M	Gen3 CSP Lab Support (2018)
\$9M	COLLECTS (2016)
\$32M	CSP: APOLLO (2015)
\$29M	CSP SuNLaMP (2015)
\$1.4M	SolarMat II (2014)
\$10M	CSP: ELEMENTS (2014)
\$1.1M	SunShot Incubator (Recurring)
\$4M	PREDICTS (2013)
\$2M	SolarMat (2013)
\$10M	CSP-HIBRED (2013)
\$27M	National Lab R&D (2012)
\$10M	SunShot MURI (2012)
\$56M	CSP SunShot R&D (2012)
\$0.5M	BRIDGE (2012)
\$62M	CSP Baseload (2010)

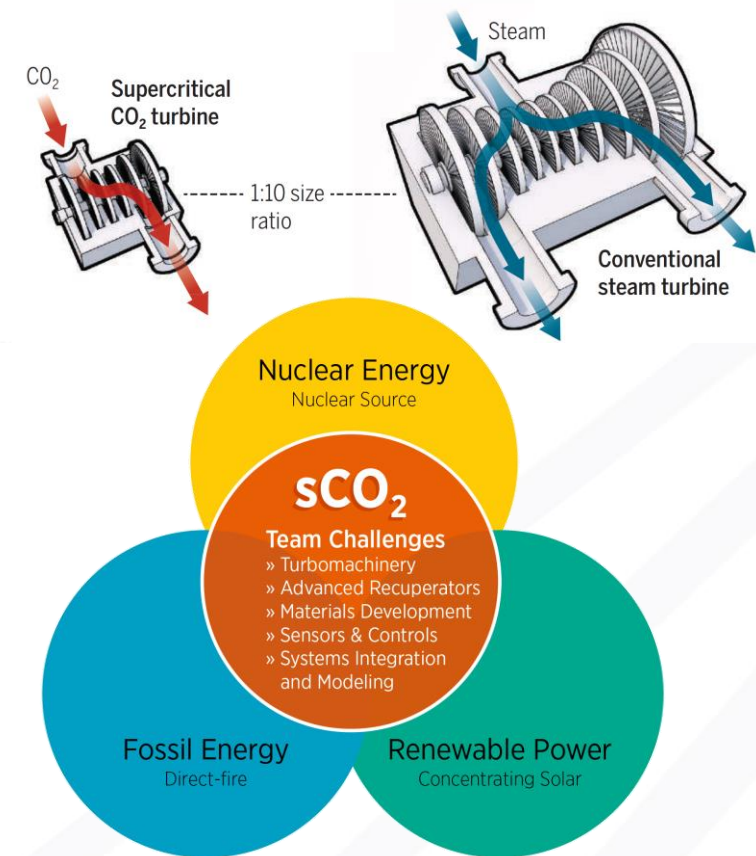
# CSP Funding Portfolio



**\$185M over ~100 Active Projects**

**For full research portfolio, visit:**  
[energy.gov/eere/solar/concentrating-solar-power](https://energy.gov/eere/solar/concentrating-solar-power)

# Next Generation CSP will Leverage Next Generation Power Cycles



## Advantages of the sCO<sub>2</sub> Brayton Cycle:

- Higher Efficiency (50% at ~720 C)
- Compact Components
- Smaller Turbine Footprint (by a factor > 10)
- Reduced Power Block Costs
- Amenable to Dry Cooling
- **Scalability (< 100 MW) with high efficiency**
- Operational Simplicity

## Ongoing Research Focus

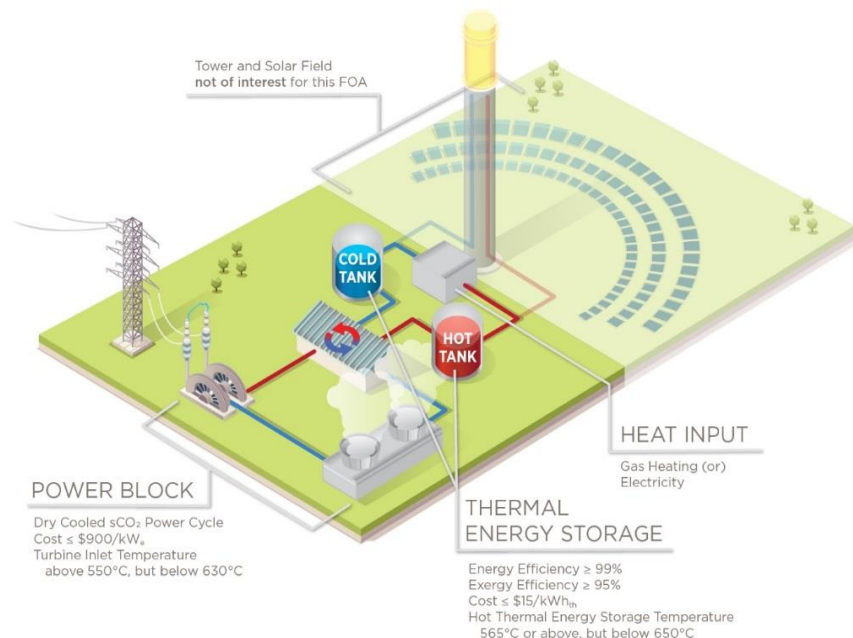
- Improvements in Expander Design – particularly dry gas seal performance
- Improvements in compressor efficiency and reduction in compression power – especially near dome
- Improvements in Manufacturing
  - Casting or novel manufacturing processes for casing
  - 3D printing or other Novel manufacturing for blades, rotor and bearings
- Integration of compressor and expander into one single casing, drive train; elimination of seals

# FY 2020 SETO Funding Opportunity: Integrated Thermal Energy Storage and Brayton Cycle Equipment Demonstration (**Integrated TESTBED**)

## Funding Objective

Applicants will address the following technical objectives:

- Integrated demonstration of a  $s\text{CO}_2$  cycle power block heated by thermal energy storage at ~10 MWe scale in the range of 550-630°C
- Goal is to accelerate the commercialization of the  $s\text{CO}_2$  Brayton cycle, which is critical to lowering CSP system costs, and provide operational experience for utilities, operators, and developers.
- **DOE expects to make 1-2 awards for \$19.5 to \$39 million per award**
- **Award(s) expected to be announced in October 2020**



# Gen3CSP

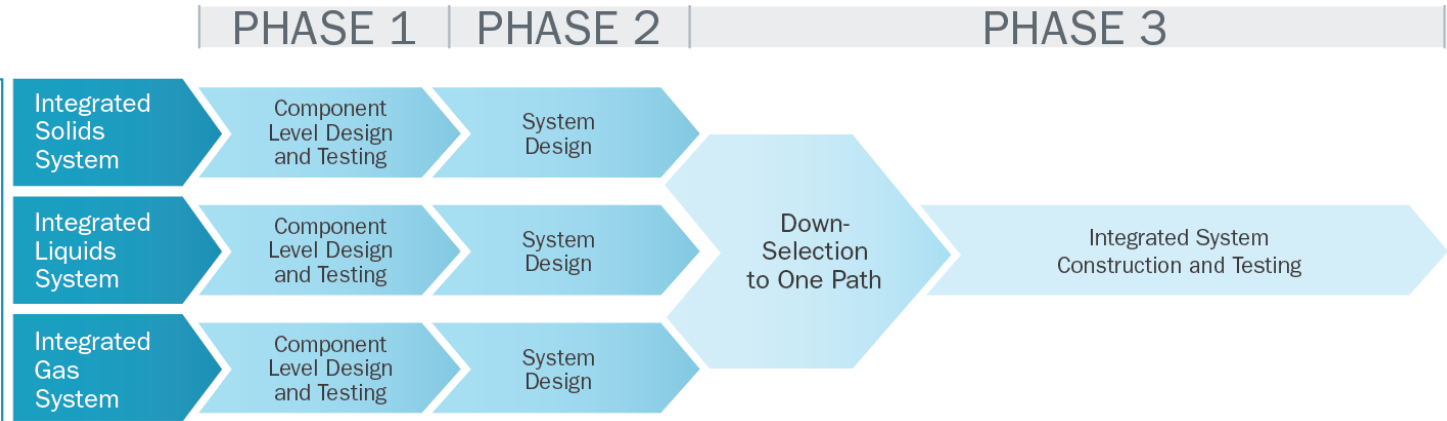
An illustration of a Gen3CSP solar power plant. In the center, a tall, white, cylindrical receiver tower stands on a circular platform. The platform contains several large, white, cylindrical storage tanks, a small building, and some equipment. The tower is surrounded by a vast field of solar collectors, which are depicted as a grid of small, dark, rectangular panels. The background shows a desert landscape with rolling hills under a clear blue sky. The text 'Gen3CSP' is written in large, bold, blue letters in the top left corner. To the right of the tower, the text 'Bringing together the people and the pieces for an INTEGRATED CSP SYSTEM' is written in a mix of blue, white, and yellow fonts.

Bringing together *the people and the pieces* for an  
**INTEGRATED CSP SYSTEM**

# Gen3 CSP: Raising the Temperature of Solar Thermal Systems

## TOPIC 1

- Sandia National Laboratories
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- Brayton Energy



- Phase 2 ends in January 2021
- \$25M will be awarded to down-selected pathway to build MW-scale test facility

# Gen3 CSP: Raising the Temperature of Solar Thermal Systems

## TOPIC 1

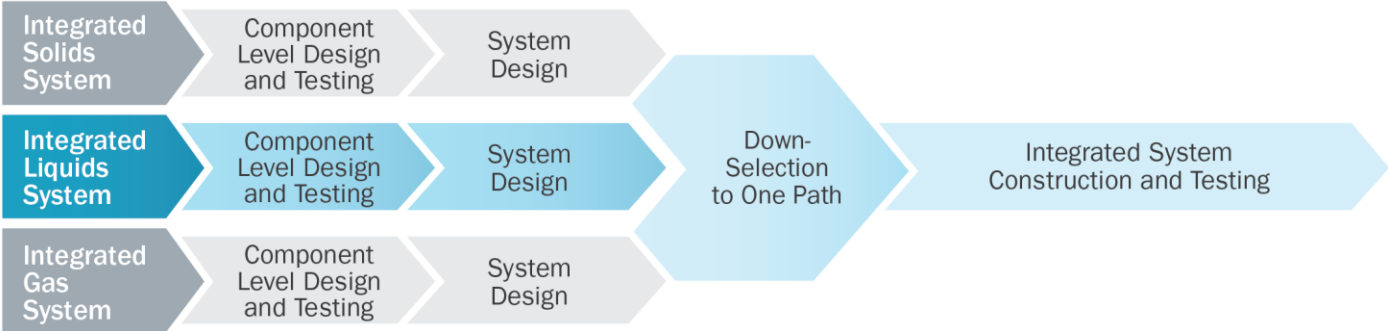
• National Renewable Energy Laboratory



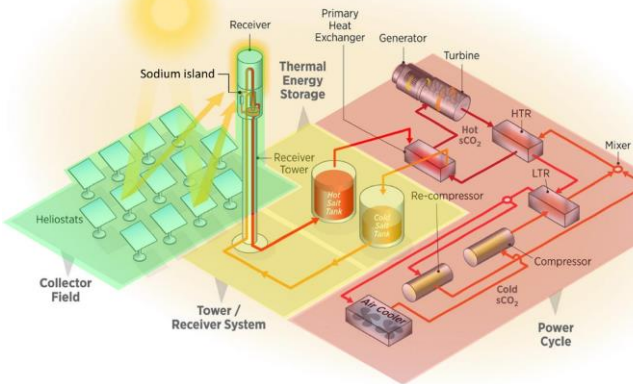
PHASE 1

PHASE 2

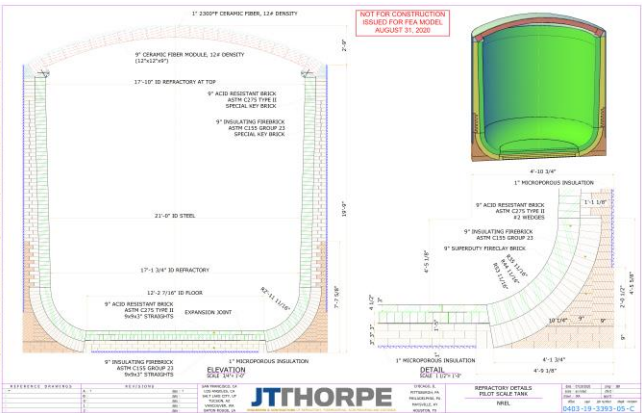
PHASE 3



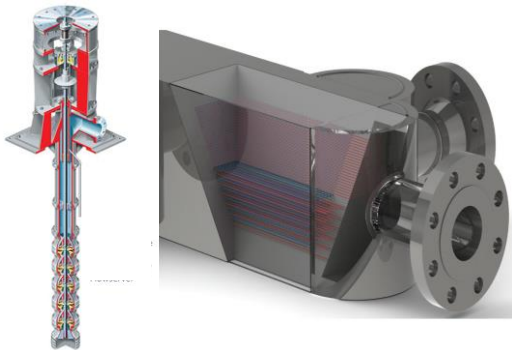
### Integrated System Design



### Molten Chloride Tank Design



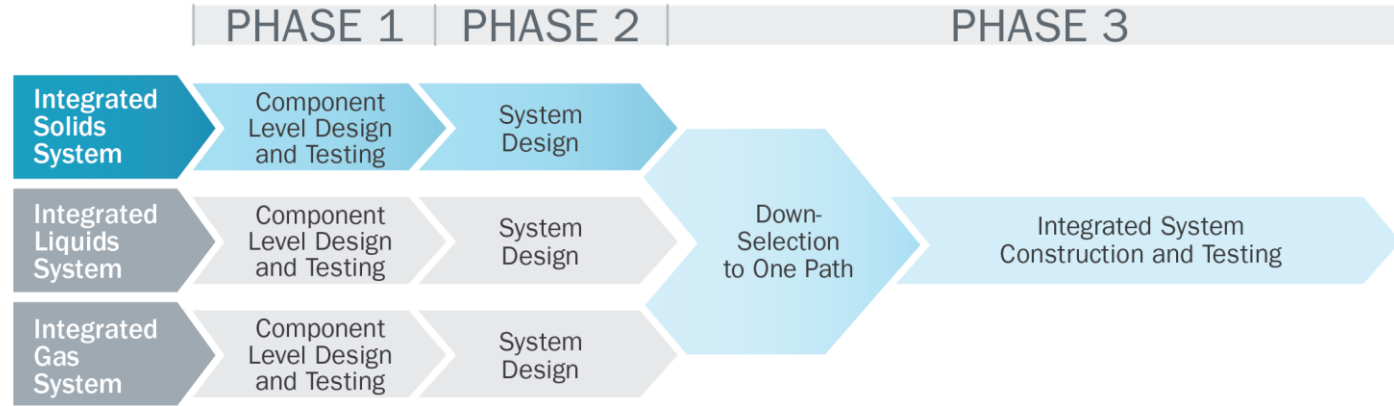
### Component Design and Prototyping



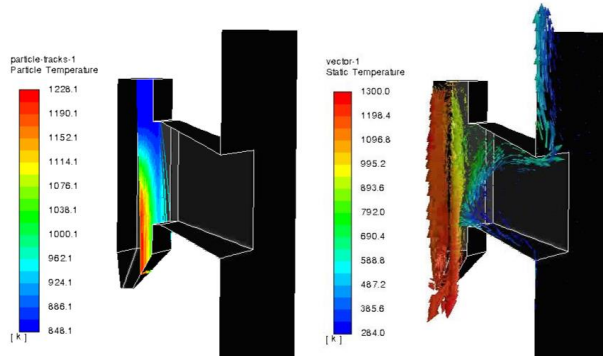
# Gen3 CSP: Raising the Temperature of Solar Thermal Systems

## TOPIC 1

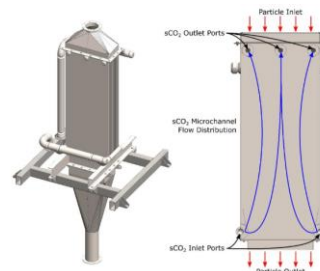
- Sandia National Laboratories



### Receiver Design and Modelling

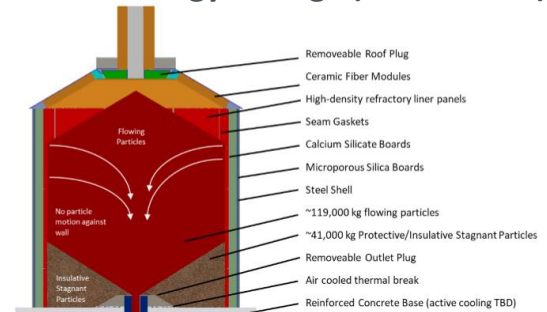


### Particle – sCO<sub>2</sub> Heat Exchanger



Contributors: VPE and Solex

### Thermal Energy Storage (Particle Silo)



Contributors: Allied Mineral Products and Matrix PDM

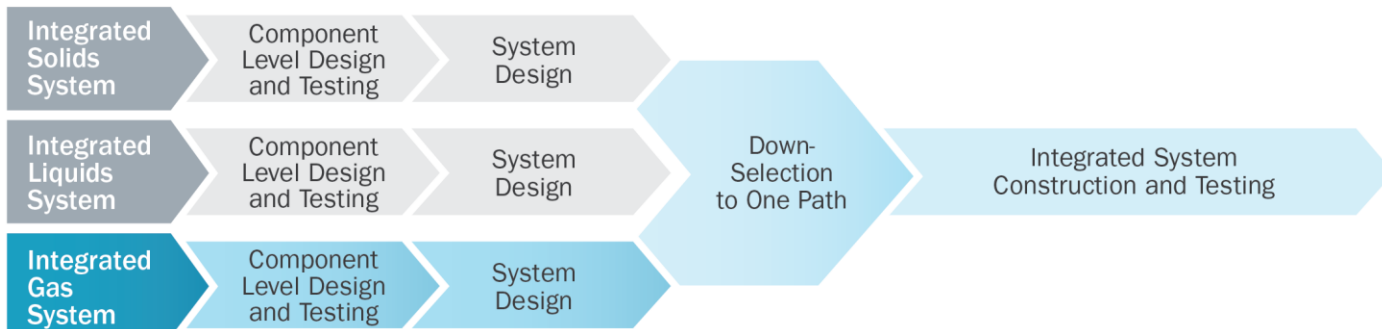
# Gen3 CSP: Raising the Temperature of Solar Thermal Systems

## TOPIC 1

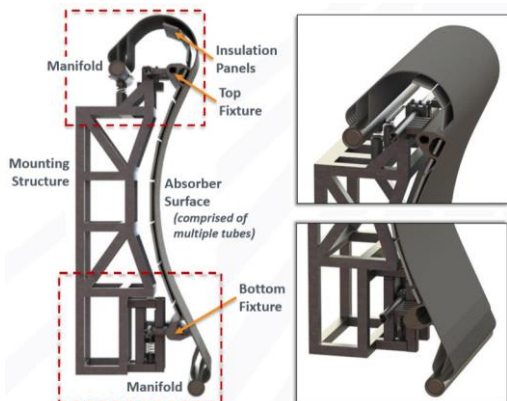


- Brayton Energy

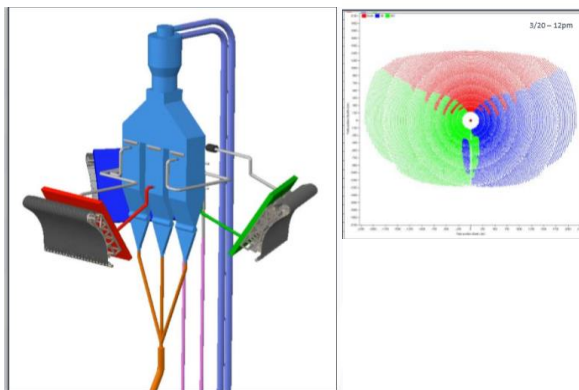
### PHASE 1 | PHASE 2 | PHASE 3



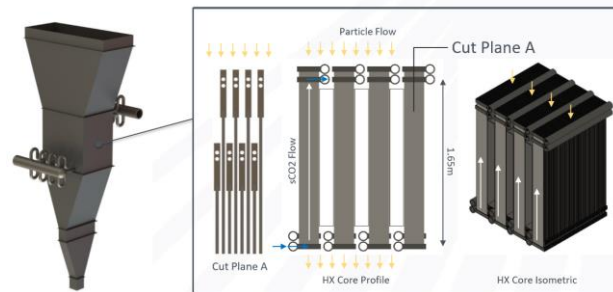
### Receiver Design and Modelling



### Tower and Solar Field Design



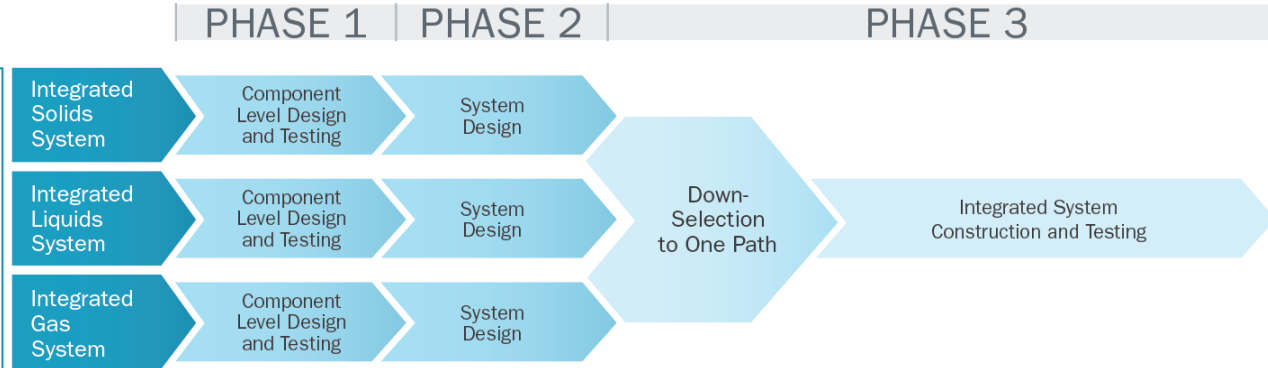
### Particle TES and Heat Exchanger



# Gen3 CSP: Raising the Temperature of Solar Thermal Systems

## TOPIC 1

- Sandia National Laboratories
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- Brayton Energy

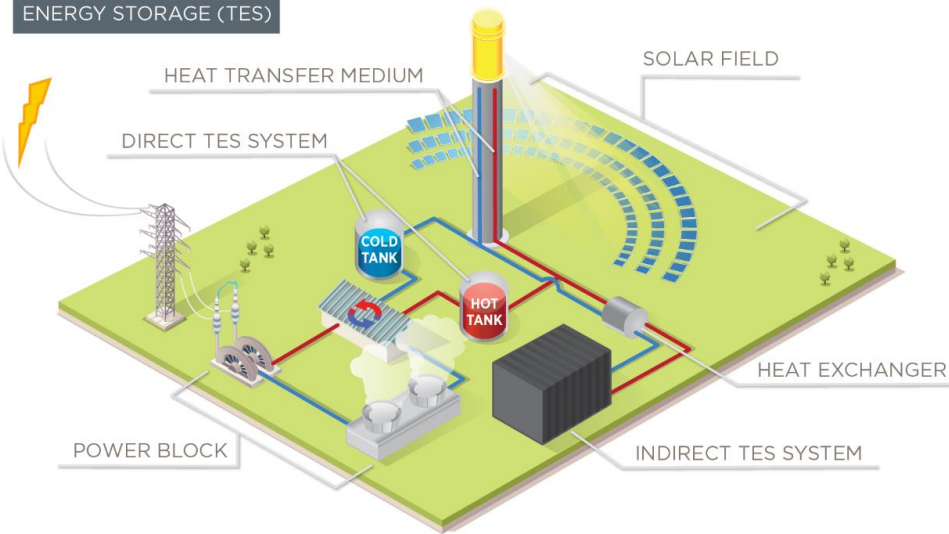


### Gen3 Technical Sessions (not comprehensive):

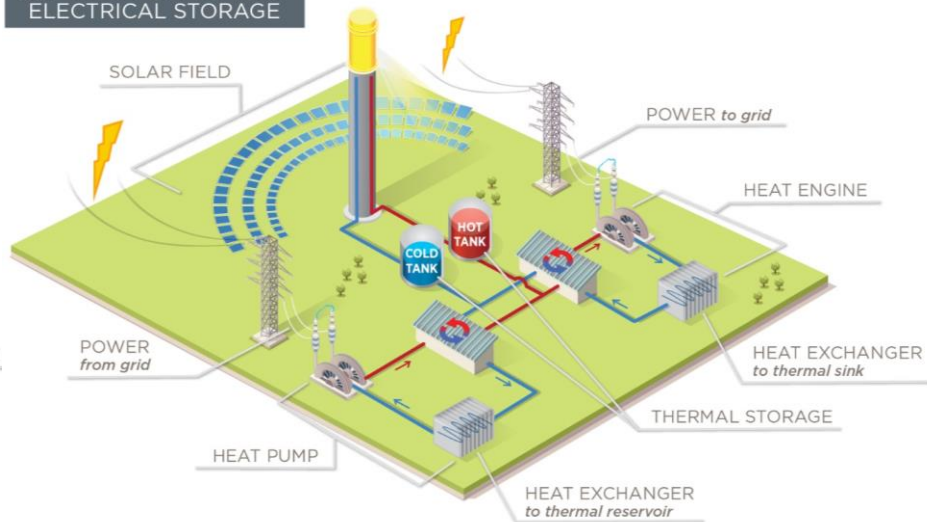
- Receivers and Heat Transfer Media and Transport: Point Focus
  - TUE-1A: Gen3 Liquid System
  - TUE-2A: Novel Particle Systems: Gen3
- Advanced Materials, Manufacturing, and Components
  - TUE-2B: Materials and Components for Molten Chloride Gen3 CSP
- Thermal Energy Storage Materials, Media, and Systems
  - TUE-2D: Particle-Based TES for Gen3 CSP
  - THU-2D: TES for Molten Chloride Gen3 CSP

# Firm Thermal Energy Storage

## HYBRID THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE (TES)



## CSP WITH PUMPED HEAT ELECTRICAL STORAGE



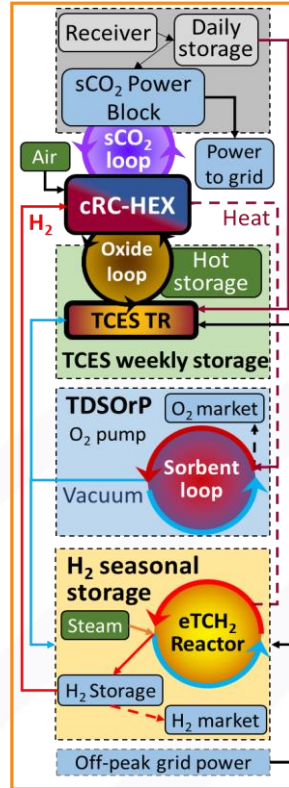
Existing power block at a CSP plant can be leveraged for high value 'indirect' TES:

- Long-duration thermochemical or (renewable) fuels
- 'Pumped heat electrical storage' for bi-directional grid value

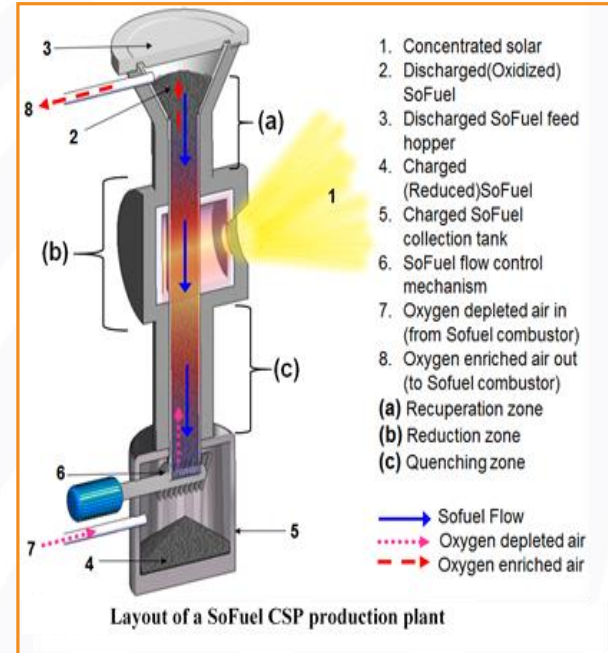
# Firm Thermal Energy Storage Projects



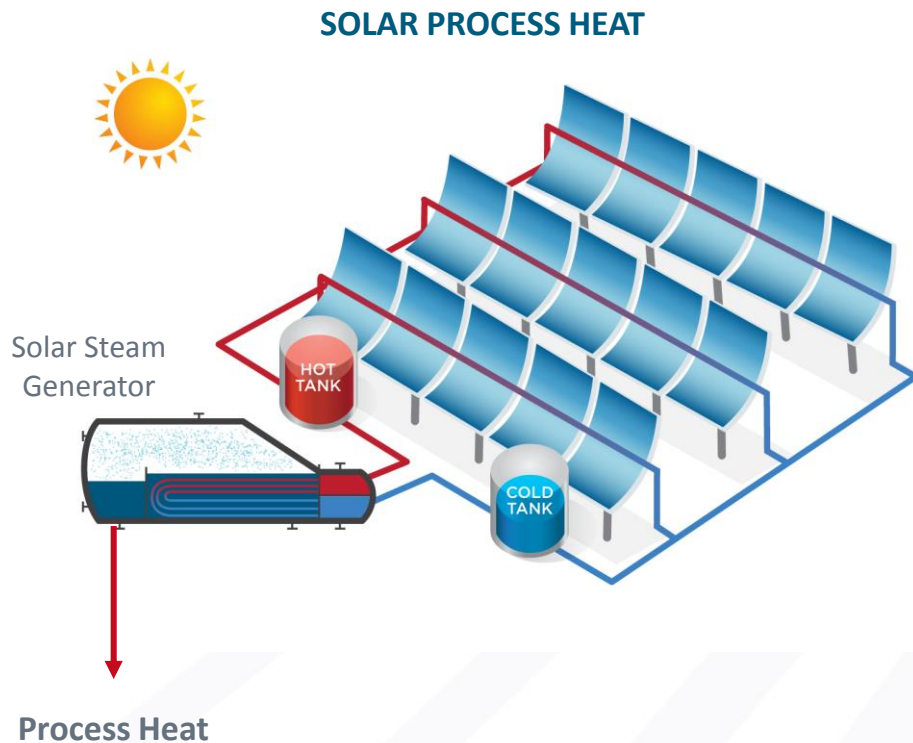
Economic Weekly and Seasonal Thermochemical and Chemical Energy Storage for Advanced Power Cycles  
PI: Ellen Stechel



Solid State Solar Thermochemical Fuel (SoFuel) for Long Duration Storage  
PI: James Klausner



# Solar Thermal Industrial Process Heat



## Priority Areas:

- Reduce the levelized cost of heat, **with thermal energy storage**, in temperature ranges of high priority to industrial processes
- Improve the **thermal efficiency** of solar-thermal-coupled processes
- Develop long-duration, thermochemical storage of solar energy (i.e. **solar fuels** and chemical commodities)

# American Made Challenges: Solar Desalination Prize

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Incentivize the nation's  
entrepreneurs to  
strengthen American  
leadership in energy  
innovation

# American Made Challenges: Solar Desalination Prize



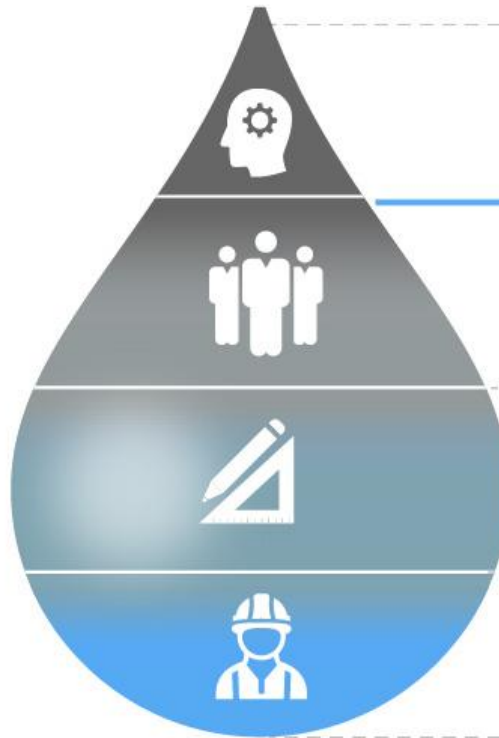
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



**WATER SECURITY**  
**GRAND CHALLENGE**

*Abundance Through Innovation*

[energy.gov/solar-office](https://energy.gov/solar-office)



CONTEST 1  
**INNOVATION**  
\$50,000 each

CONTEST 2  
**TEAMING**  
\$250,000 each

CONTEST 3  
**DESIGN**  
\$750,000 each

CONTEST 4  
**TEST**  
\$1,000,000 each

APRIL 2020

SEPT 2020

MARCH 2021

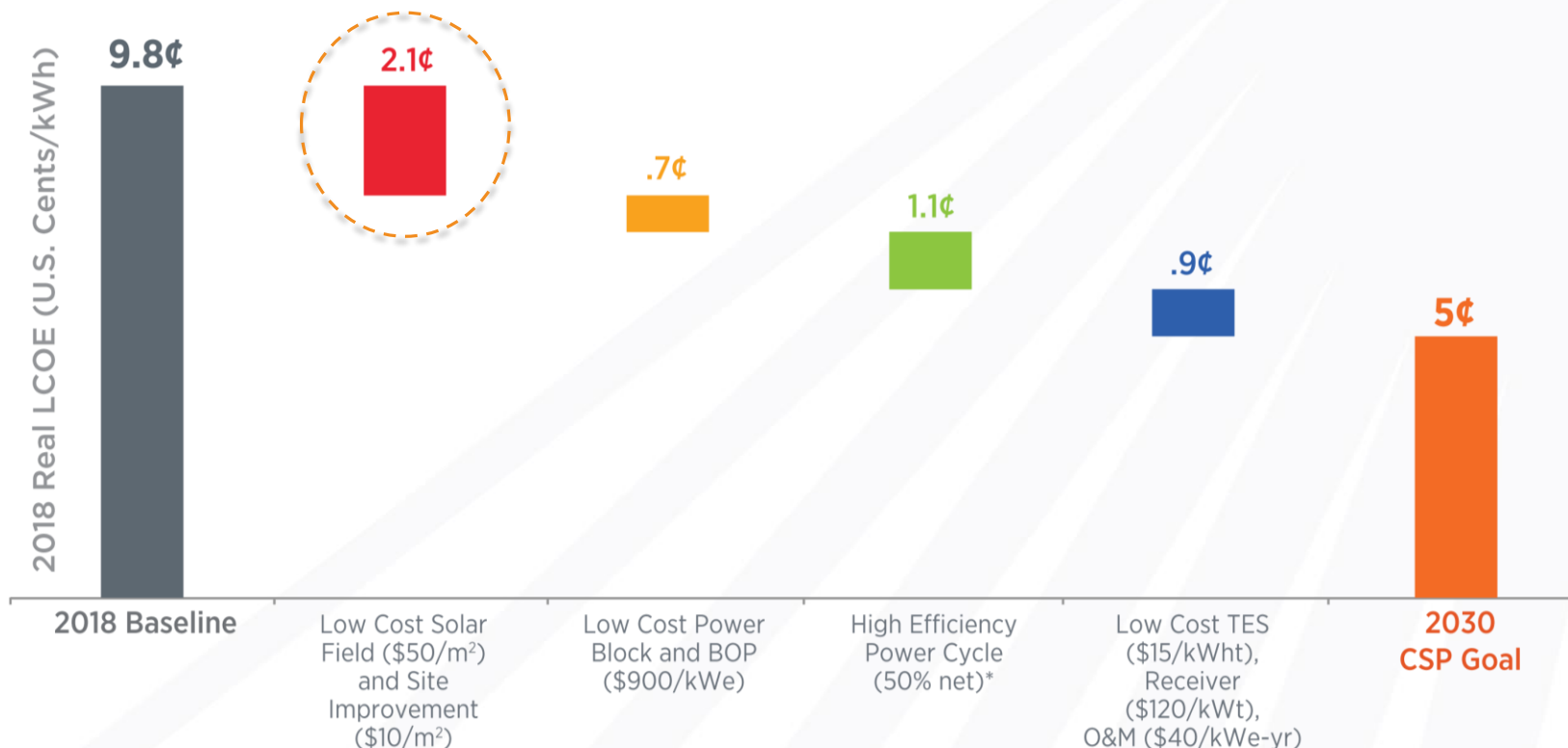
MARCH 2022

SPRING 2022

OPEN  
TO ALL

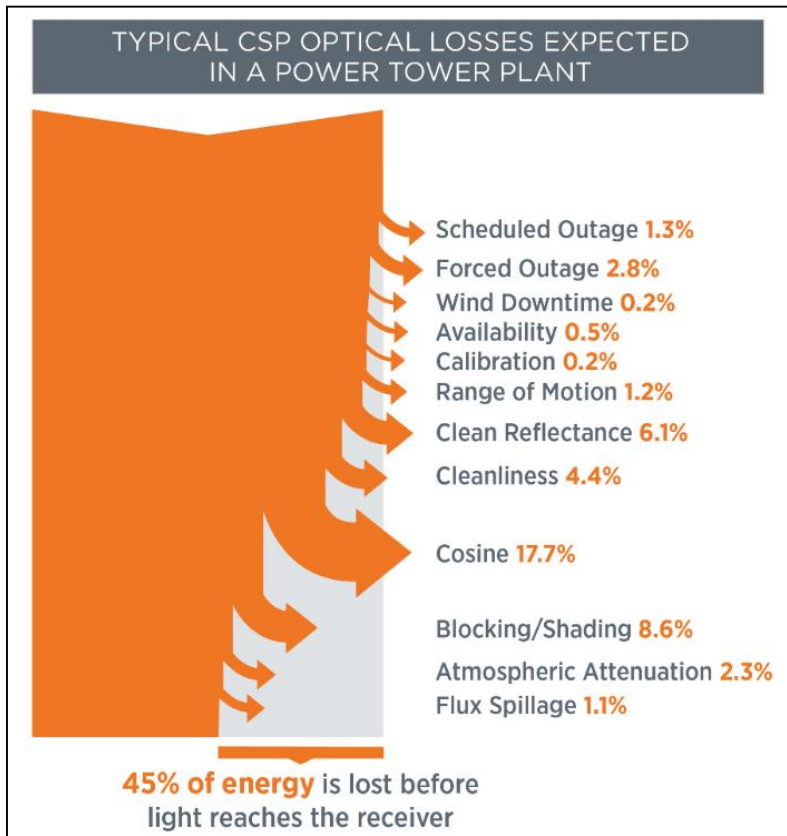
CONTEST 1, 2 & 3  
WINNERS ONLY

# In one projected scenario, to achieve 5 Cents per KWh for a Baseload CSP in 2030, the solar field cost has to be reduced by ~2 cents/kWh



\*Assumes a gross to net conversion factor of 0.9

# Heliostat Development Challenges



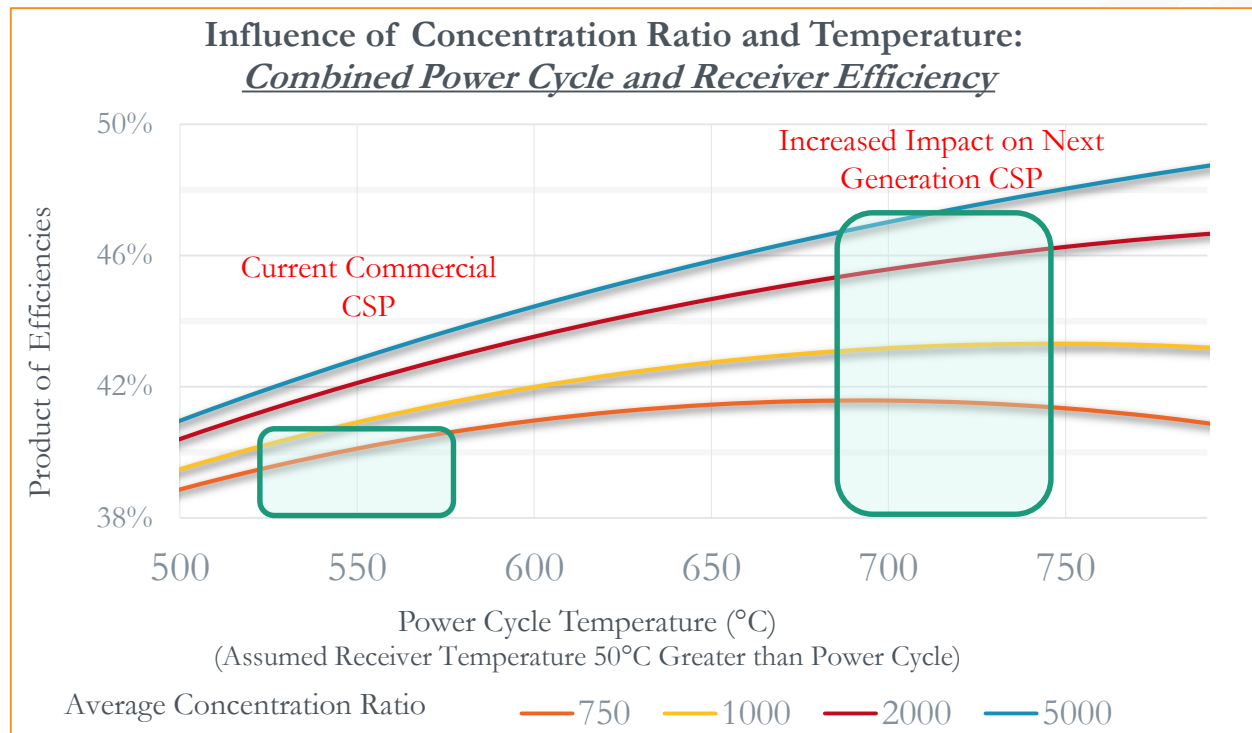
## Challenges:

- Heliostat costs still  $> \$100/\text{m}^2$
- Subcomponent major cost drivers are the support structure, azimuth drive, foundation, reflector and labor

## Priority Areas for research:

- Reducing installed costs of heliostats and troughs through **simplified designs for manufacturing and installation**
- Reducing capital costs through **non-conventional materials** and components
- Improved performance through **autonomous operation, calibration, and optimization** of components and full systems

## But more opportunities exist as we look towards 2030



### Potential solutions include:

- Dedicated facilities for testing novel concepts at field scale
- Develop a core center of excellence in the US for heliostat technologies
- Accelerate the validation of novel designs and materials for heliostat components

The header features a gradient background from teal on the left to orange on the right. On the left, there are white line-art icons of a battery, solar panels, a recycling symbol, a fan, a circular diagram, and a laptop with a lightning bolt. On the right, there are white line-art icons of a power transmission tower, a padlock, a Wi-Fi symbol, a globe, and a piggy bank.

# What's next *for* SOLAR?

## SETO CSP R&D Virtual Workshop Series

- Autonomous, Integrated Heliostat Field & Components – **October 20<sup>th</sup>, 2020**
- Next Generation Receivers – **October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2020**
- Unlocking Solar Thermochemical Potential – **date tbd**
- Pumped Thermal Energy Storage Innovations – **date tbd**
- CSP Performance and Reliability Innovations – **date tbd**

\*Topics and timing are tentative and currently being finalized – sign up for our mailing list to stay informed

# QUESTIONS?



***Avi Shultz***

[avi.shultz@ee.doe.gov](mailto:avi.shultz@ee.doe.gov)

Program Manager, CSP