

Low-Cost Dispatchable Heat for Small-Scale Solar-Thermal Desalination Systems

SETO SUMMIT 2019

March 18,19, 2019



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- Next Steps
- Spend Plan

Team – UC Merced



Roland Winston
Principal Investigator
Professor
Nonimaging solar optics



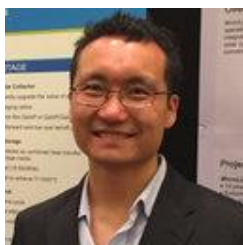
James Palko
Asst. Professor
Thermal Energy Storage



Gerardo Diaz
Professor
Heat Transfer



Souvik Roy
PhD Student
Thermal Energy Storage



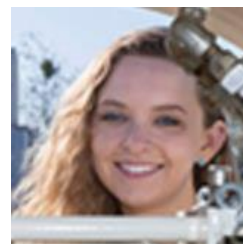
Lun Jiang
Project Scientist
ICPC Manufacturing



Muhammad Shattique
PhD Student
Thermal Energy Storage




Bennett Widyolar
Post-Doctoral Researcher
ICPC & Integrated System
Design



Jordyn Brinkley
PhD Student
ICPC Design, Simulation

Solar Desalination Program

Topic Area	Description	Metric	UC Merced
2. Low-cost solar thermal heat - small scale  <p>TOPIC AREA 2: Low-cost solar thermal heat</p>	1. Levelized cost of heat (LCOH)	< \$0.015	\$0.015
	2. Temperature of delivered heat	120 °C	120 °C
	3. Mobility	Transport to multiple locations	Transport to multiple locations
	4. System Lifetime	> 25 years	25 years

Based on our modelling and system design to date, we expect our ICPC + TES solar system will meet the FOA targets.

Project Objectives

Develop, prototype, test

- Low-cost non-tracking solar thermal collector with $\geq 64\%$ solar-to-thermal efficiency @ $150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- Low-cost phase change thermal energy storage (TES) with $\geq 120\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ extracted heat

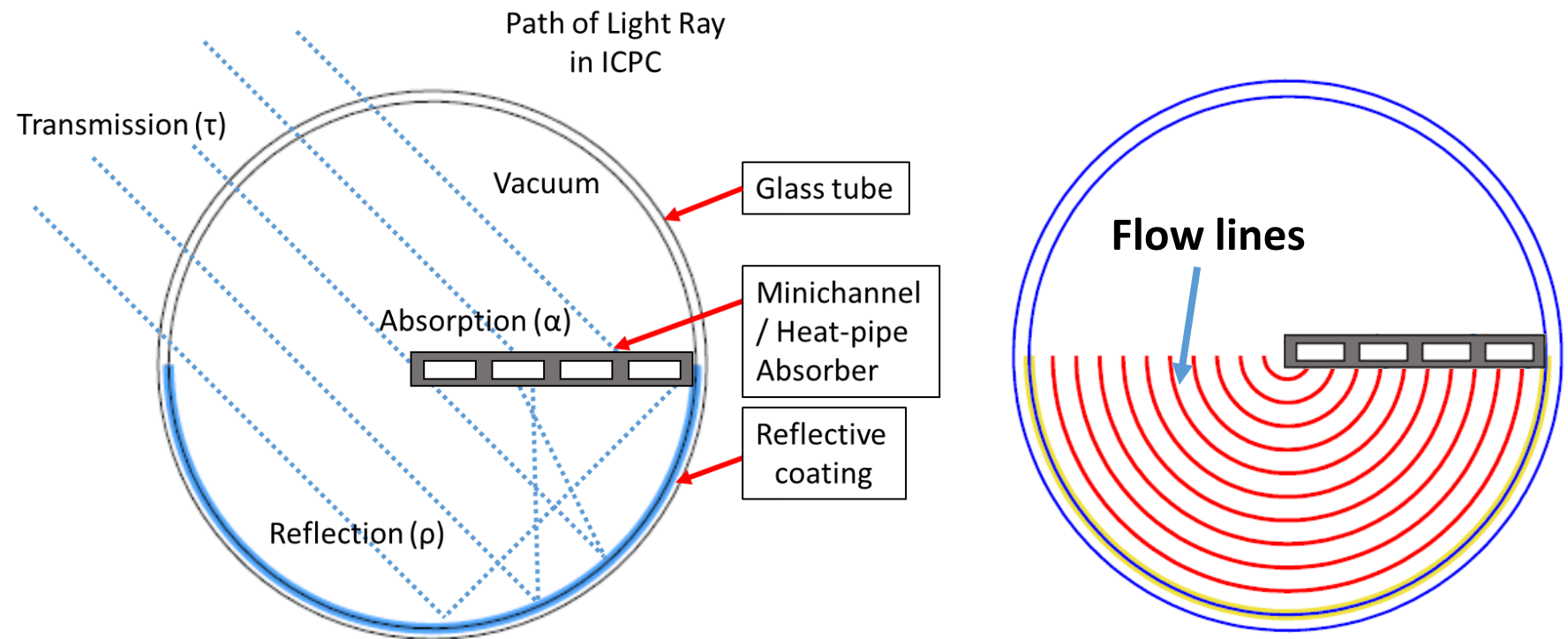
Demonstrate at pilot scale

- Integrated (solar thermal + TES) system on track to provide $\text{LCOH} < \$0.015$

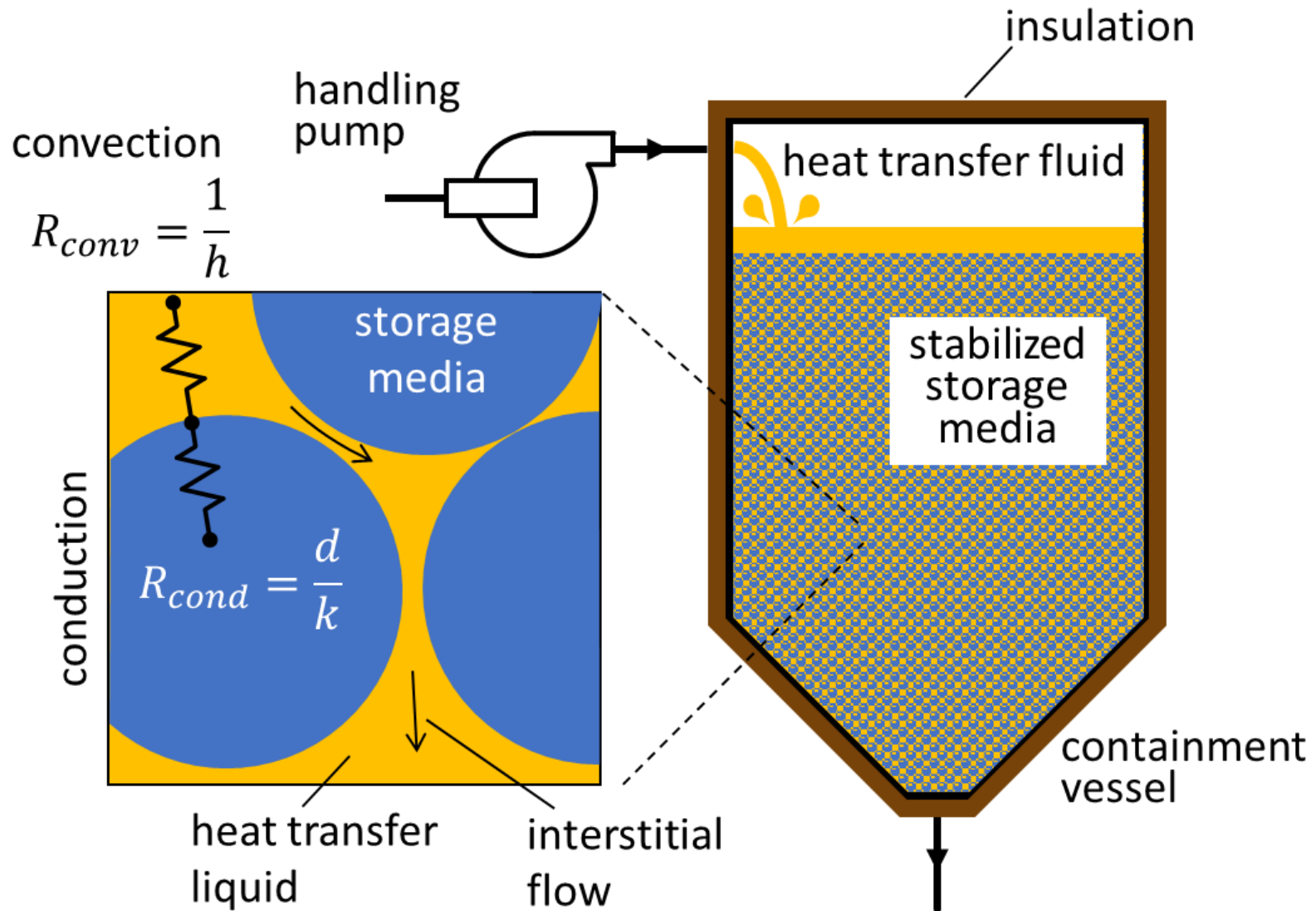
Budget period 1: Bench-scale ICPC & TES performance testing

Budget period 2: Integrated 20 kW_{th} ICPC solar array + $90\text{ kWh}_{\text{th}}$ TES storage

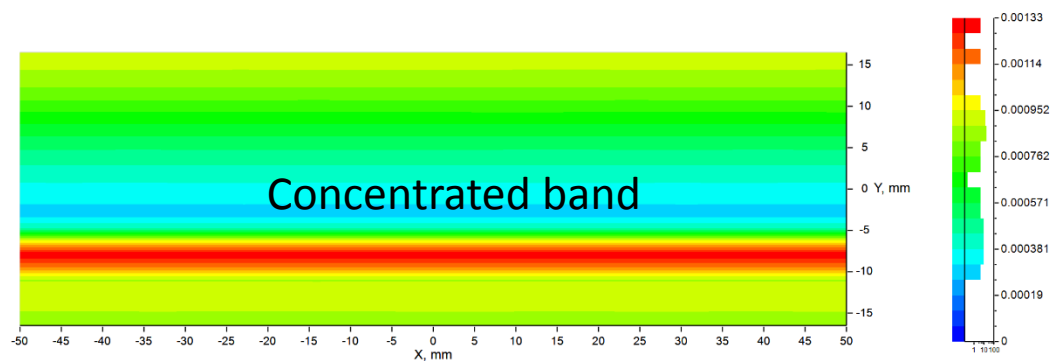
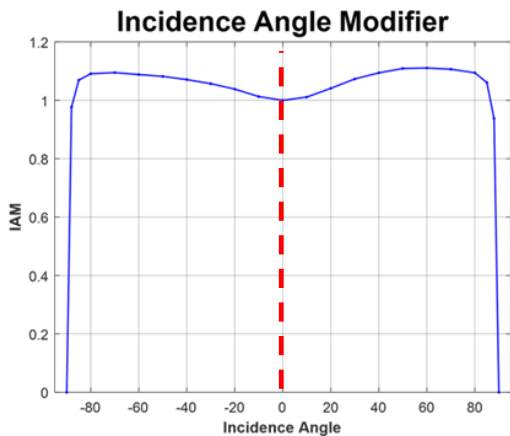
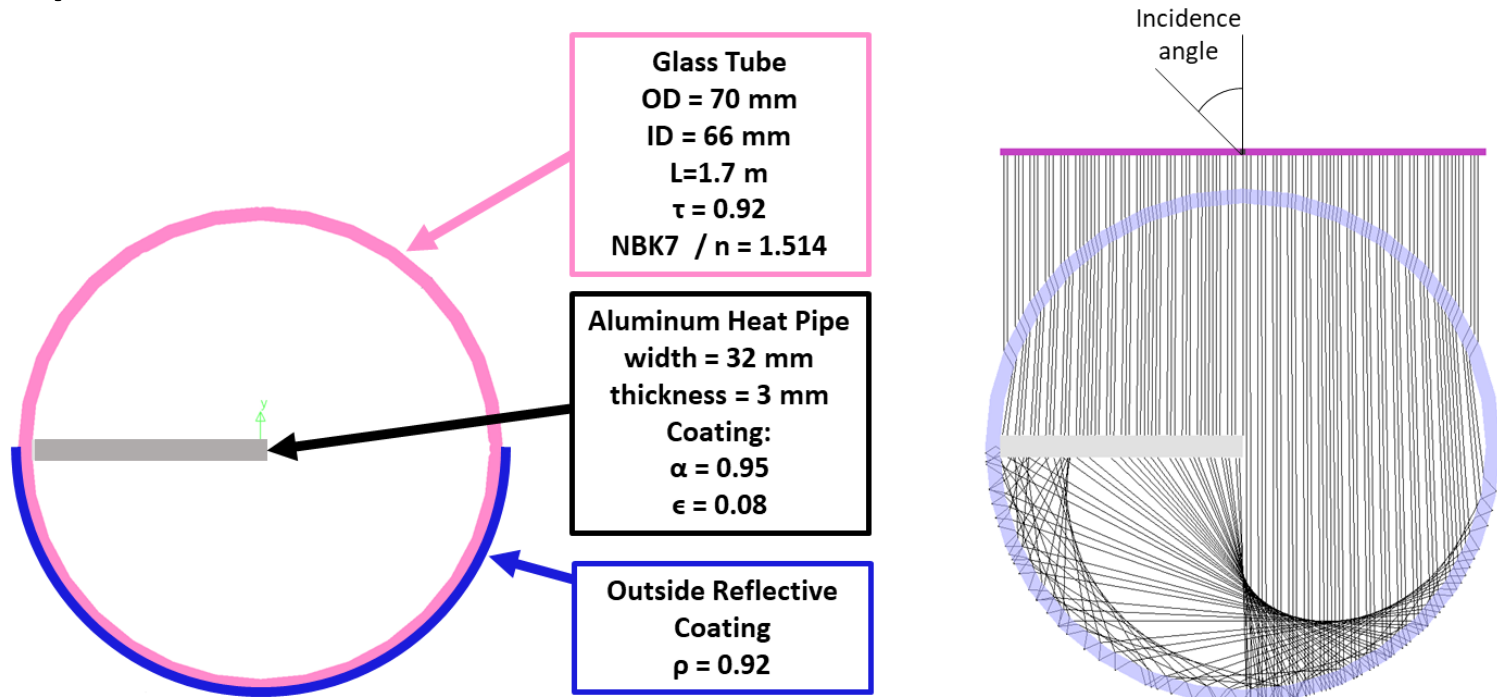
Internal Compound Parabolic Concentrator (ICPC)



Thermal Energy Storage (TES)

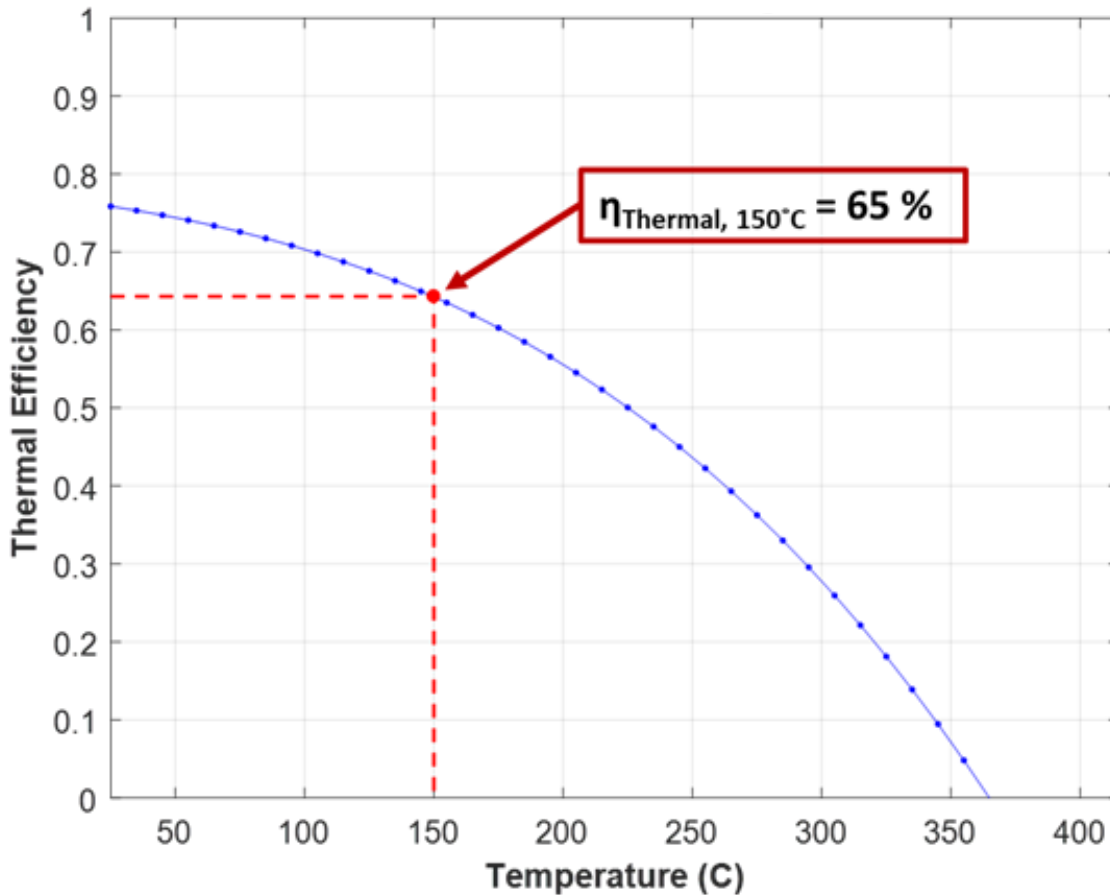


Optical Simulation



76% optical efficiency @ normal incidence

Thermal Simulation



$$\eta_{thermal} = \underbrace{\rho\tau\alpha}_{\eta_0} - \underbrace{\frac{\epsilon\sigma(T_{abs}^4 - T_{amb}^4)}{C_x G}}_{radiative\ loss}$$

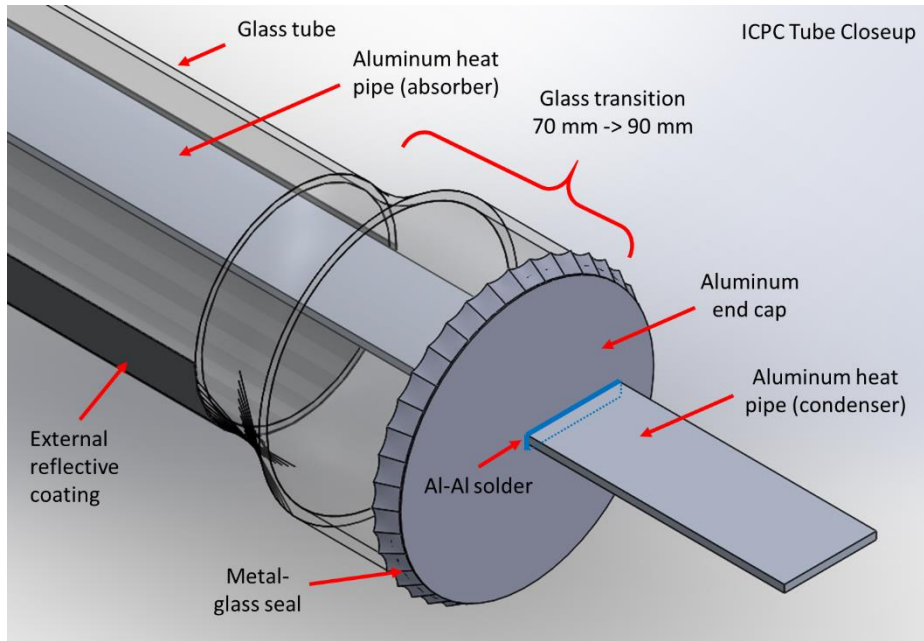
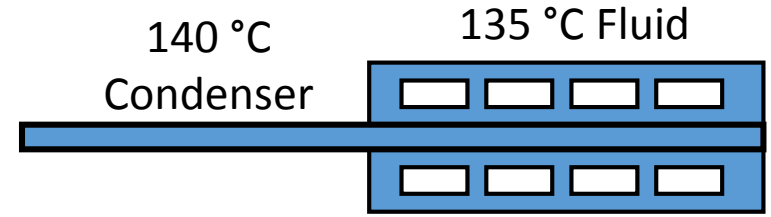
$$C_x = \frac{A_{aperture}}{A_{absorber}} = 1$$

Simulation Parameters

- $\eta_0 = 76\%$
- $\epsilon = 0.08$
- $T_{amb} = 37\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- $G = 1000\text{ W/m}^2$

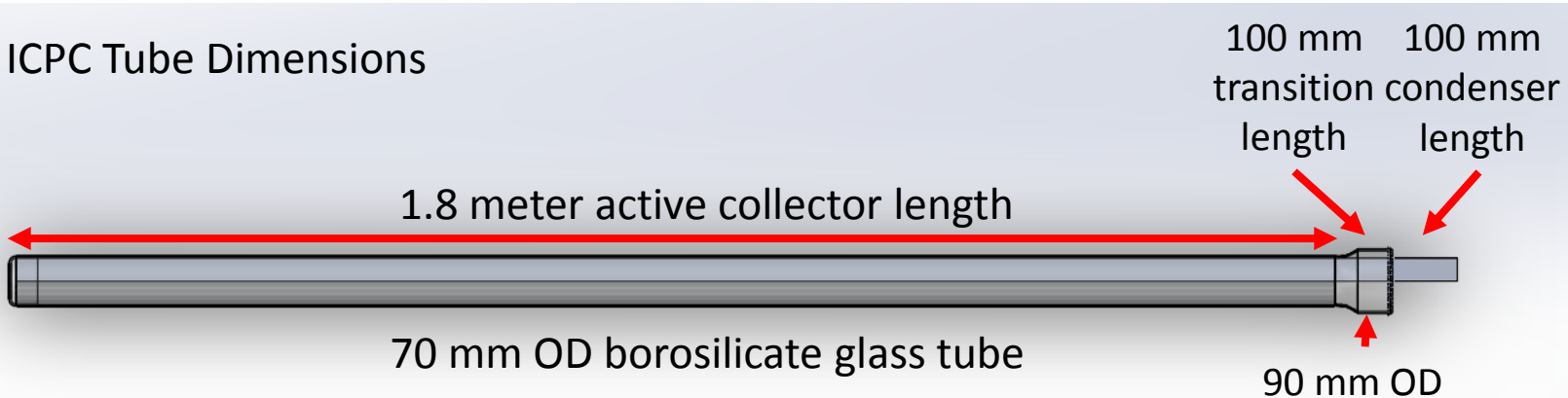
65% thermal efficiency @ 150 °C

ICPC Tube Design

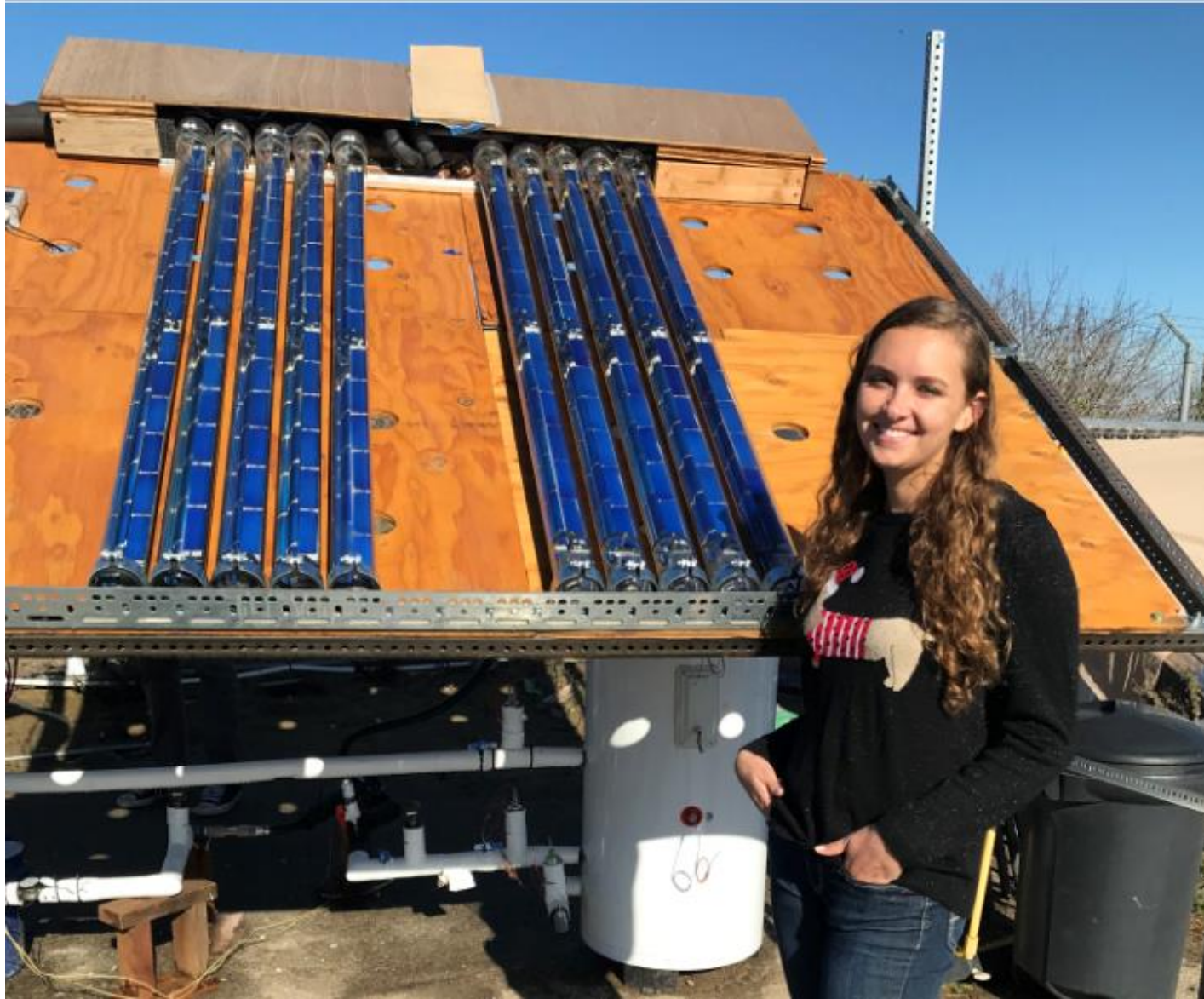


Tube Performance	
Optical Efficiency	75%
Thermal Efficiency (150 °C)	64%
Aperture Length	1.8 m
Aperture Width	66 mm
Aperture Area per tube	0.12 m ²
Gross Length	2 m
Gross Width	90 mm
Gross Area per tube	0.18 m ²
Output per tube	61 watts

ICPC Tube Dimensions



Combined Heat and Power project

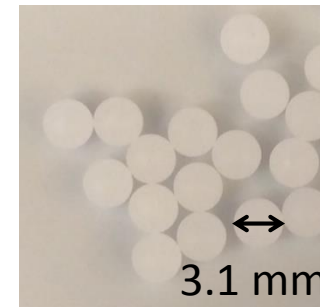
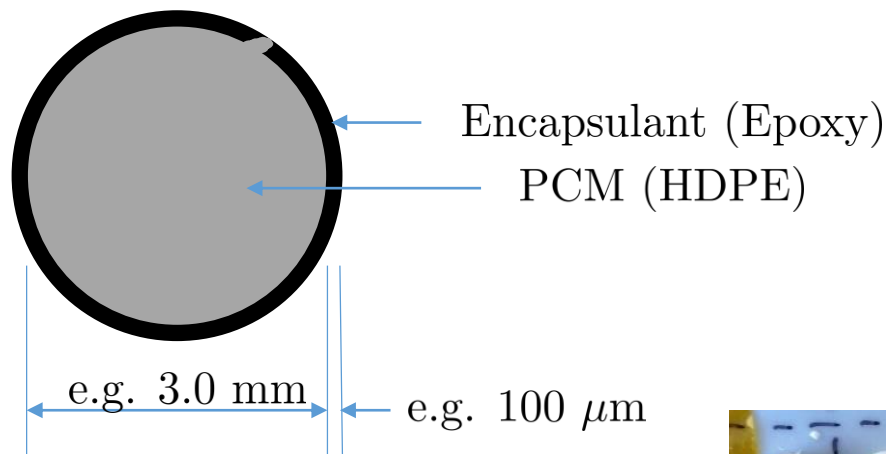


Our tube expert, Dr. Lun Jiang
we hire them young



Media candidate 2: Encapsulated polymer

- Stabilized encapsulated thermoplastic storage media synthesized
- High density polyethylene phase change material (PCM)
- Encapsulated in thin thermoset (epoxy) polymer shell
- Encapsulant contains polymer on melting



HDPE beads

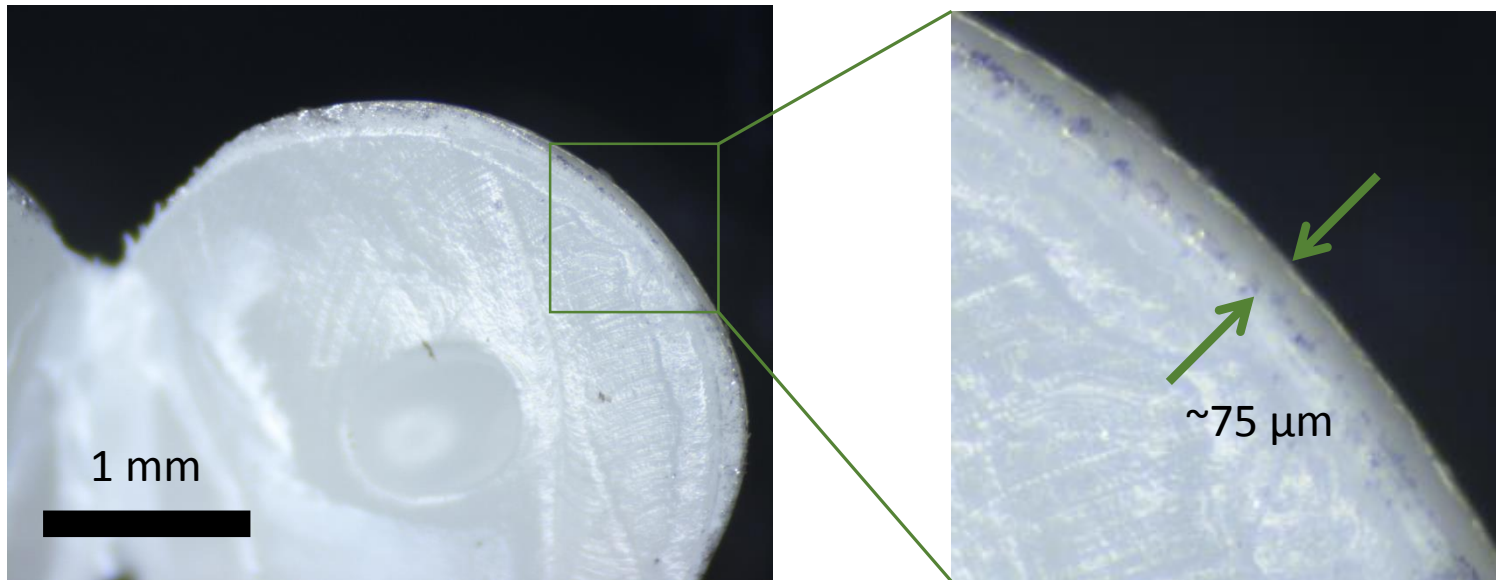


Individual coated beads

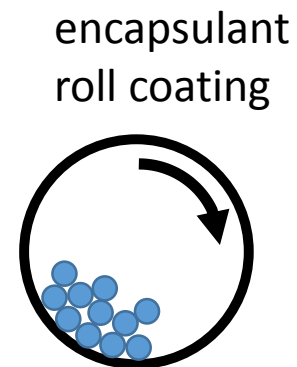


bulk encapsulated media

Encapsulant structure

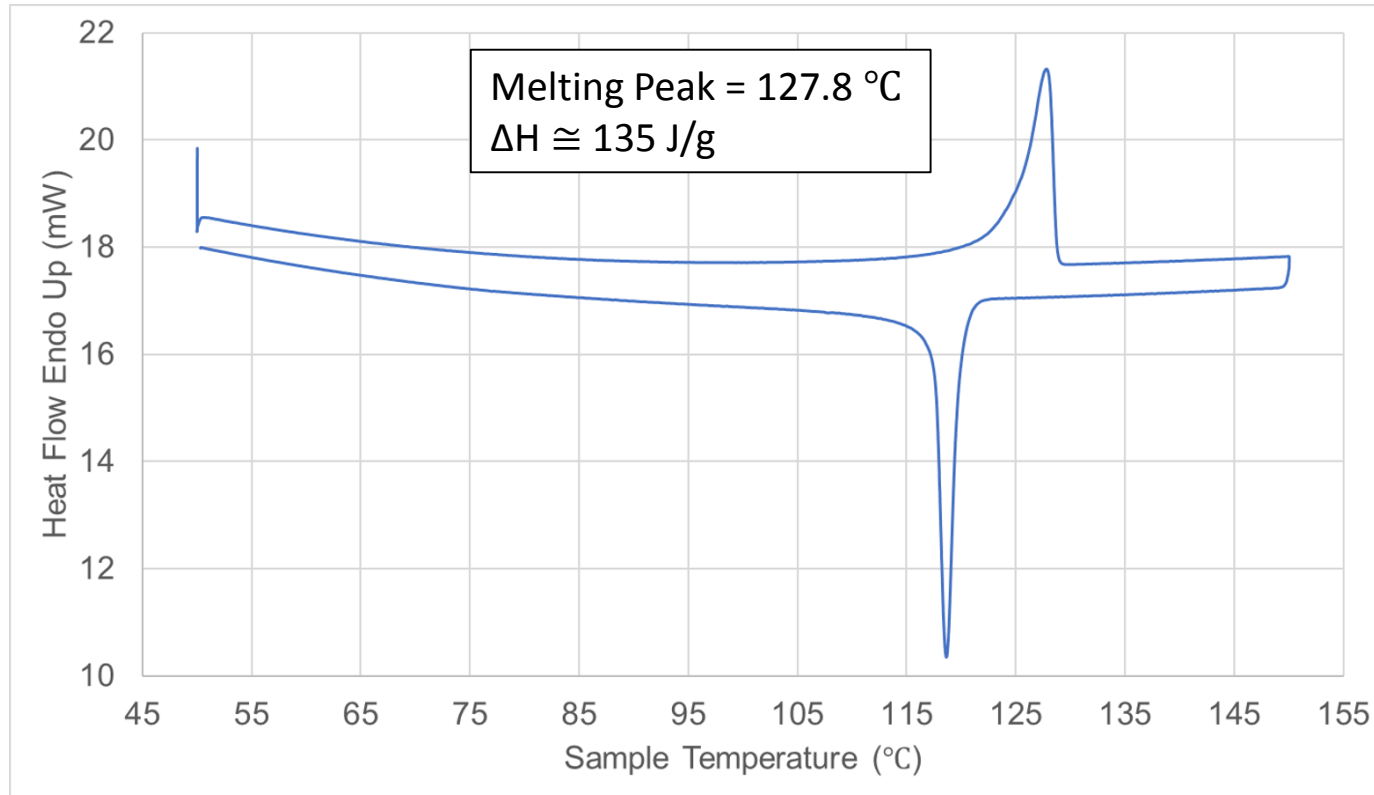


- Minimizing encapsulant thickness is important to:
 - Reduce cost
 - Maximize effective latent heat
- Approach for minimizing encapsulant thickness
 - Minimize uncured encapsulant viscosity
 - Maximize resin coating uniformity before introduction of hardener



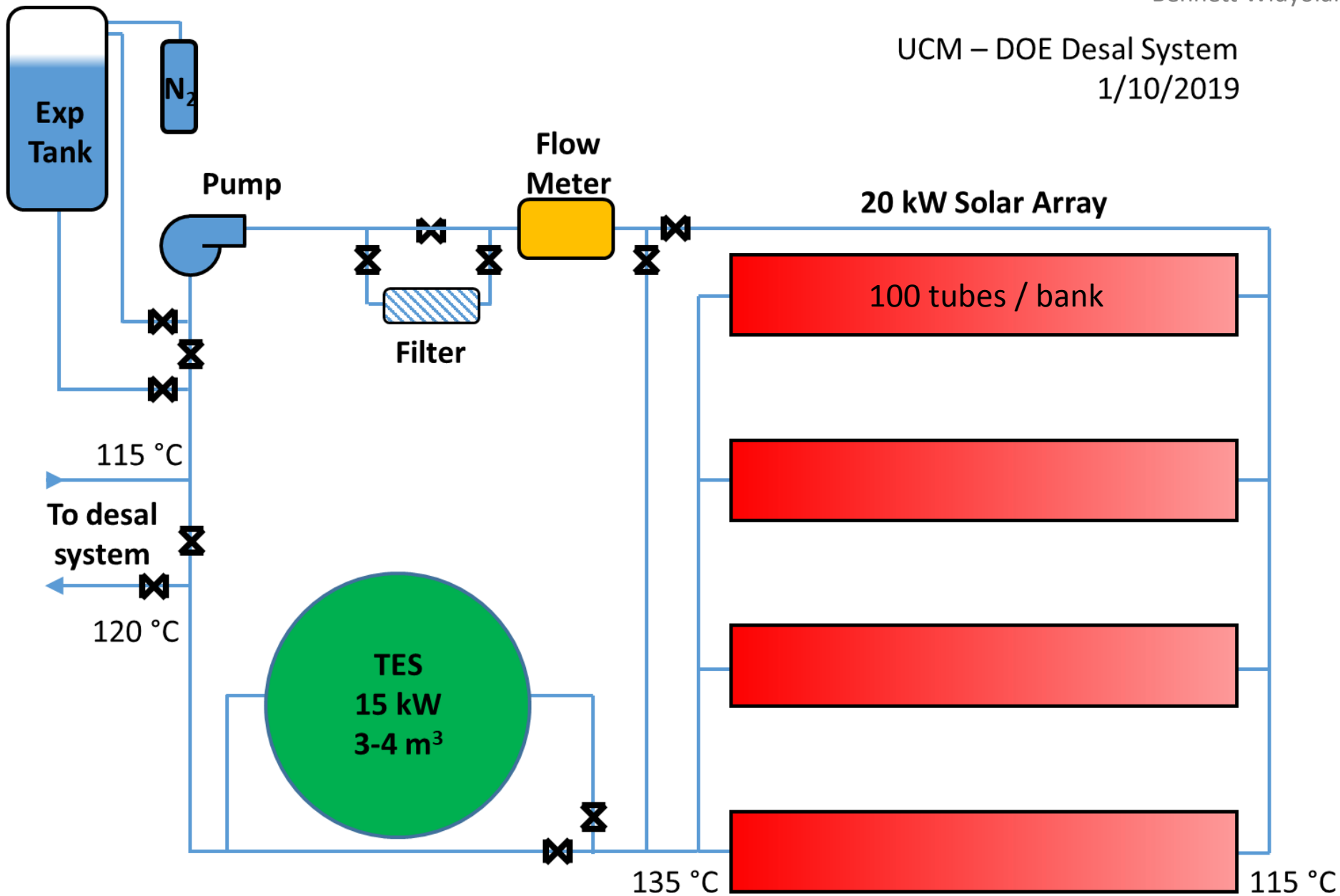
Ex. 75 μm coating, 5 mm bead: 10% volume encapsulant

Latent heat of HDPE PCM

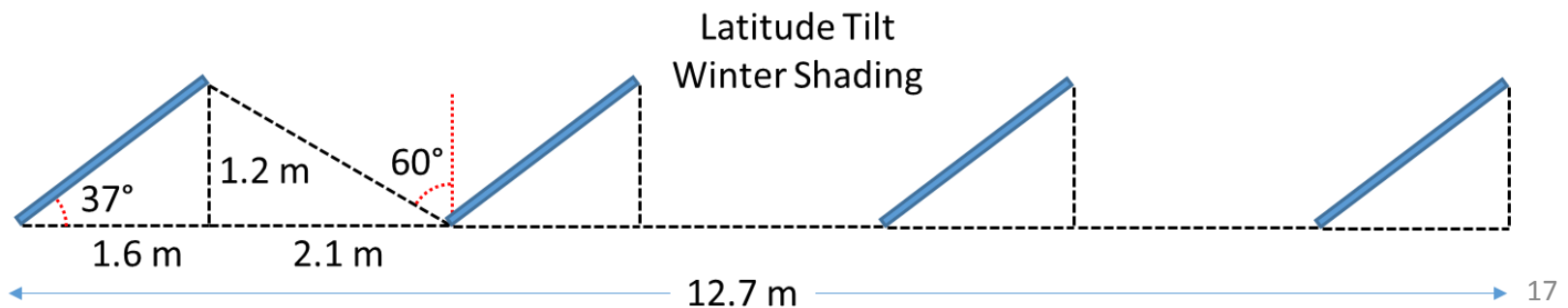


- Latent heat of PCM measured via differential scanning calorimetry
- Latent heat on melting of $\sim 135 \text{ J/g}$ for fresh material
- Melting/solidification hysteresis $\sim 9 \text{ °C}$ at 1 °C/min
 - Much faster than operational cycle

UCM – DOE Desal System
1/10/2019



Selected Site Location @ UCM



Questions

Roland Winston

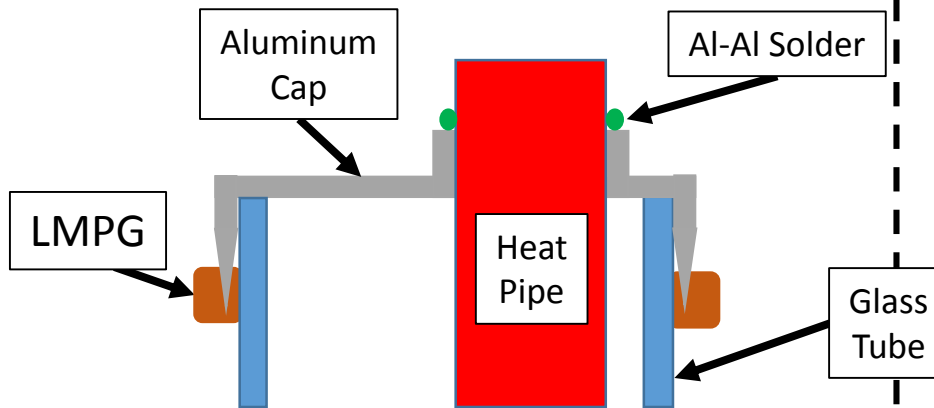
rwinston@ucmerced.edu

Lun Jiang

ljiang2@ucmerced.edu

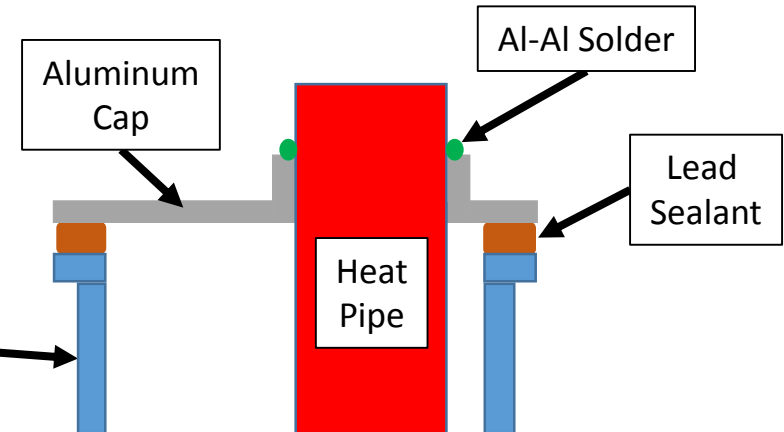
Metal-Glass Seal

Path #1 – Low Melting Point Glass (LMPG)



- Thermal mismatch is a challenge
- No need to form glass flange
- Low cost LMPG sealant
- Low cost aluminum cap

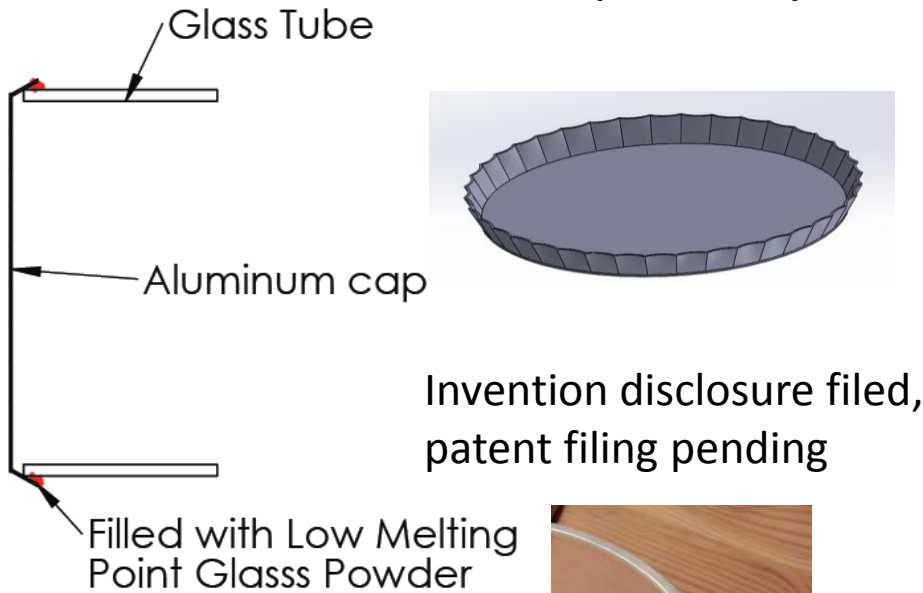
Path #2 – Lead-based sealant



- Thermal mismatch is *not* a challenge
- Need to form glass flange
- Medium cost sealant
- Low cost aluminum cap

Metal-Glass Seal

Path #1 – Low Melting Point Glass (LMPG)



Invention disclosure filed,
patent filing pending

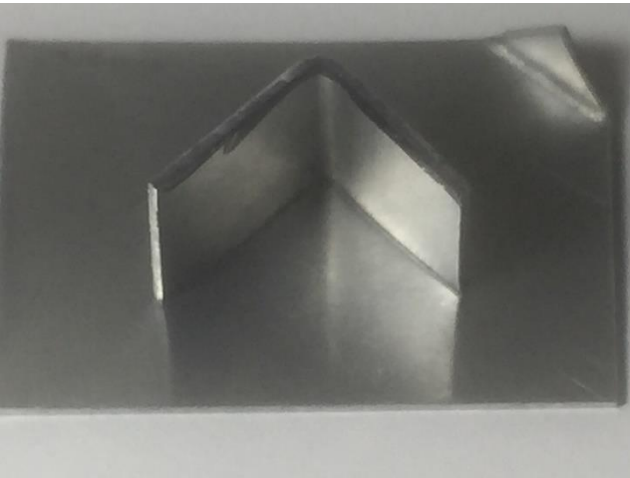


Path #2 – Lead-based sealant

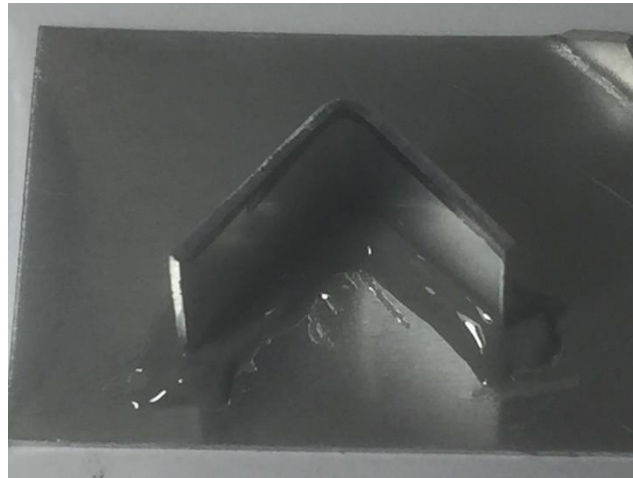
- Preliminary trial with aluminum cap using lead as the seal material is successful
- Potential pathway for prototype tubes



Al-Al solder (300 °C)



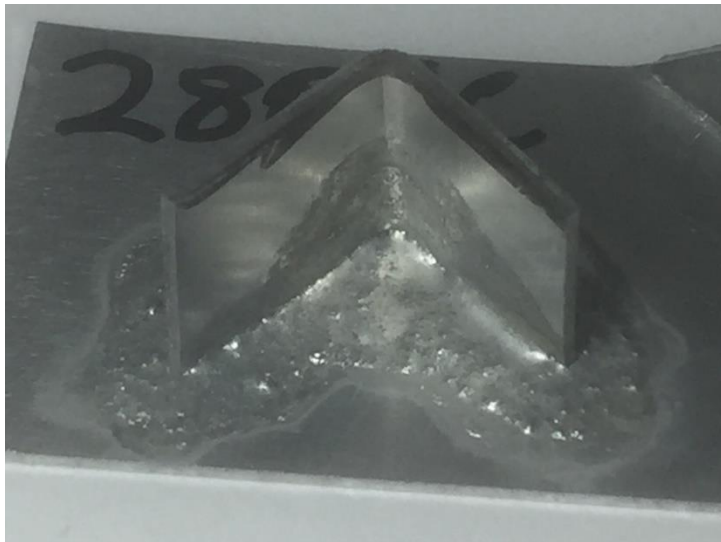
1) Parts



2) Flux Applied



3) Heated via hot plate



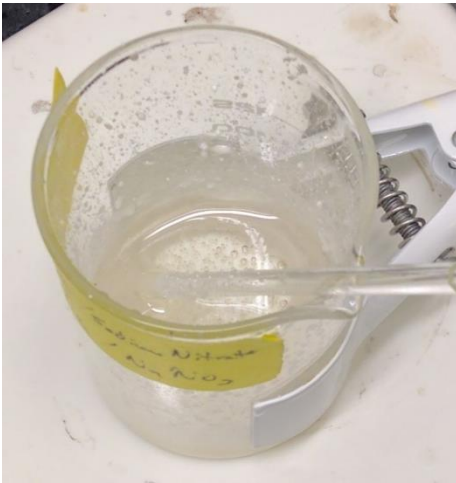
4) 280 °C Joint



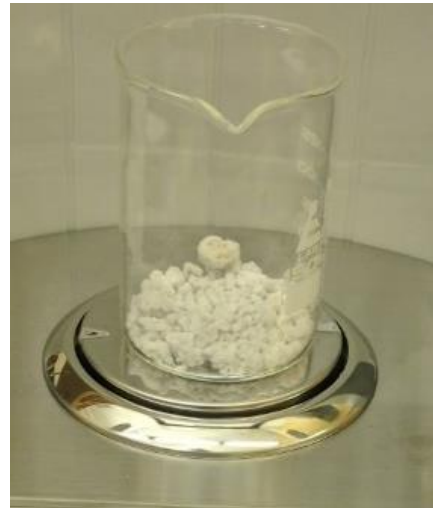
4) 300 °C Joint

Media candidate 1: Absorbed nitrate

- Stabilized NaNO_3 /perlite composite storage media synthesized



Molten Sodium Nitrate



Expanded Perlite



Nitrate/Expanded Perlite composite phase change material

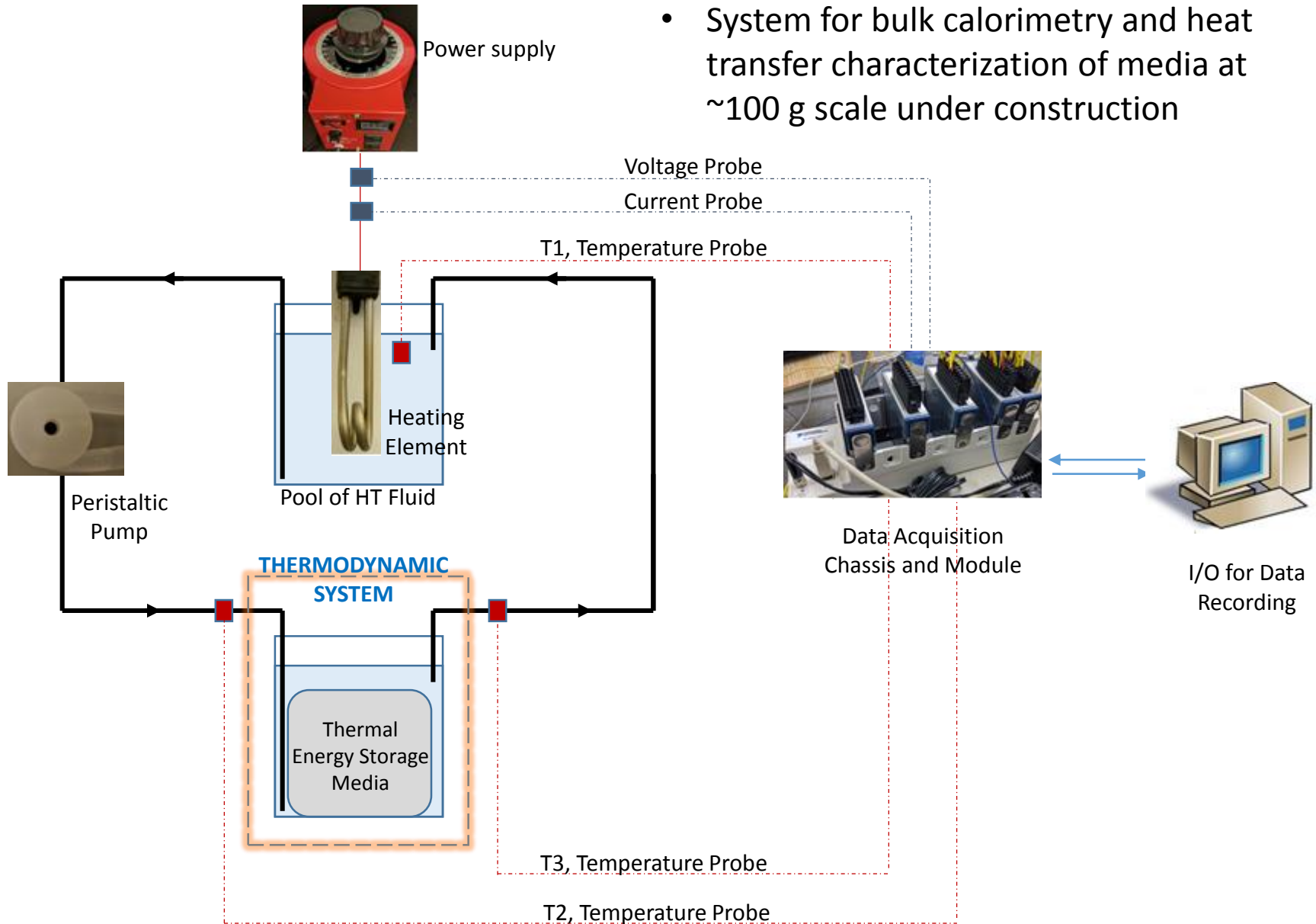


Expanded Vermiculite can also be used as absorbent

- Absorption of molten nitrate in porous ceramic allows stabilization
- Disadvantages
 - Hygroscopic
 - Reactive with organics
 - Requires additional robust encapsulation

Bulk calorimetry and heat transfer characterization

- System for bulk calorimetry and heat transfer characterization of media at ~100 g scale under construction



Task 3 – Preliminary System Design & Validation

- M3.3 – 3rd party TEA reviewers
 - Due 4/1/2019 – 33% complete
- Current accomplishments:
 - Preliminary system design developed
 - Pressure drop & heat loss models developed
 - Installation, operations, maintenance, failure modes identified
 - System location identified @ UCM
 - 3 third-party TEA reviewers identified

Location Data (Merced, CA)	
Solar Irradiance	800 W/m ²
Global Horizontal	5.14 kWh/m ²
Direct Normal (beam)	5.65 kWh/m ²
Diffuse Horizontal	1.62 kWh/m ²
Annual Average Daily Solar	5.86 kWh/m ²
Latitude	37 °N

Tube Performance	
Optical Efficiency	75%
Thermal Efficiency @ 150 C	65%
Aperture Length	1.8 m
Aperture Width	66 mm
Aperture Area per tube	0.12 m ²
Gross Length	2 m
Gross Width	90 mm
Gross Area per tube	0.18 m ²
Output per tube	61 Watts

Array Performance	
Design Point	24 kW _{th}
Required Aperture Area	47.5 m ²
# of tubes	400 tubes
# of banks	4 banks
Array Width	10 m
Array Length	13 m