

# Integrated Thermal Storage for Concentrating Solar Power

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Integrated Energy Policy Report Workshop  
July 31, 2008

# Content

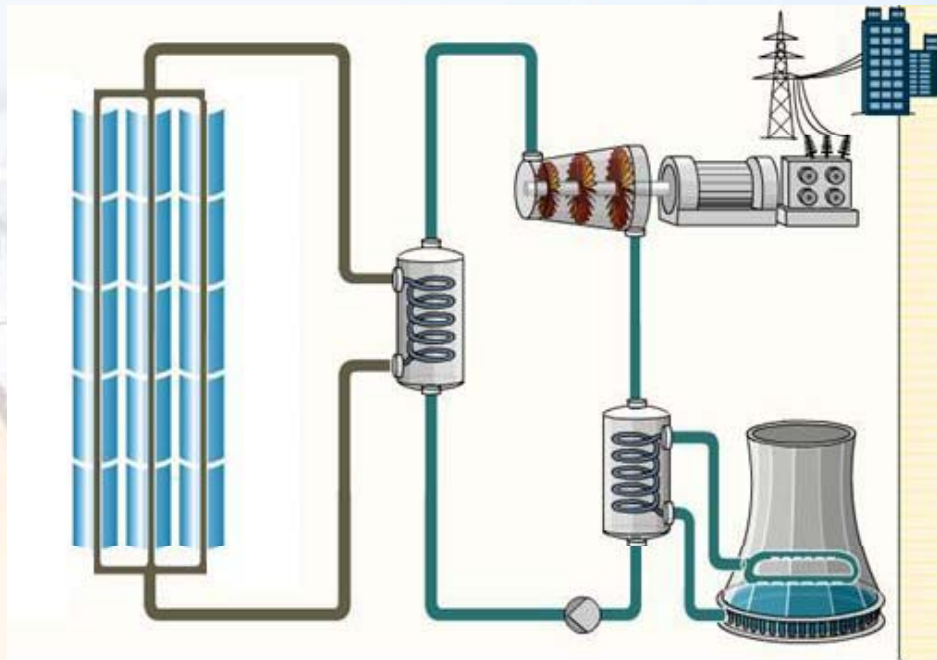
How does the storage work with solar power?

Molten Salt and Other Storage Media

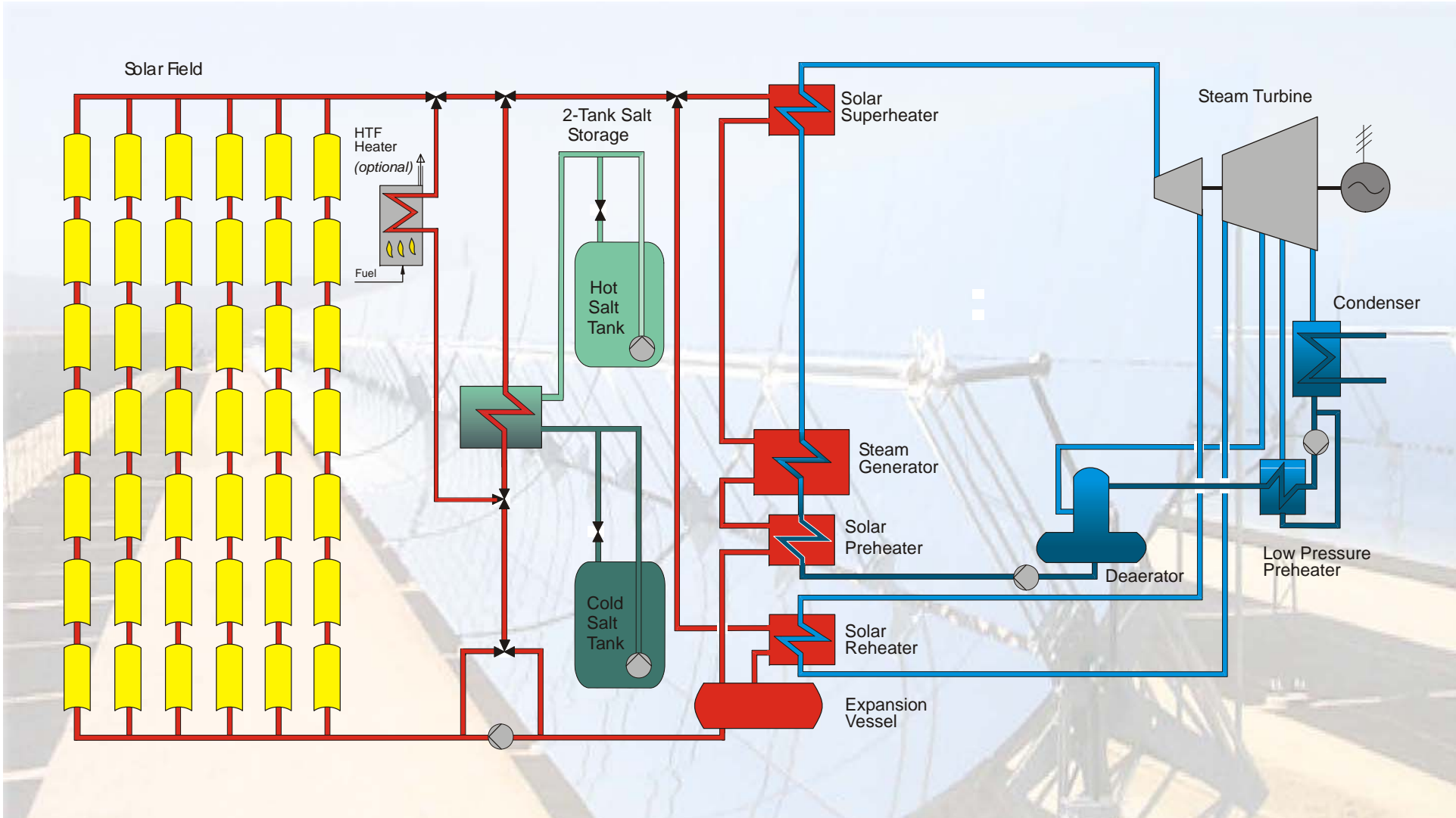
What are the benefits?

Summary

# Solar Power Plant without Storage



- Electricity Production is directly dependent on the available solar radiation
- Fluctuations in radiation will directly influence electrical output

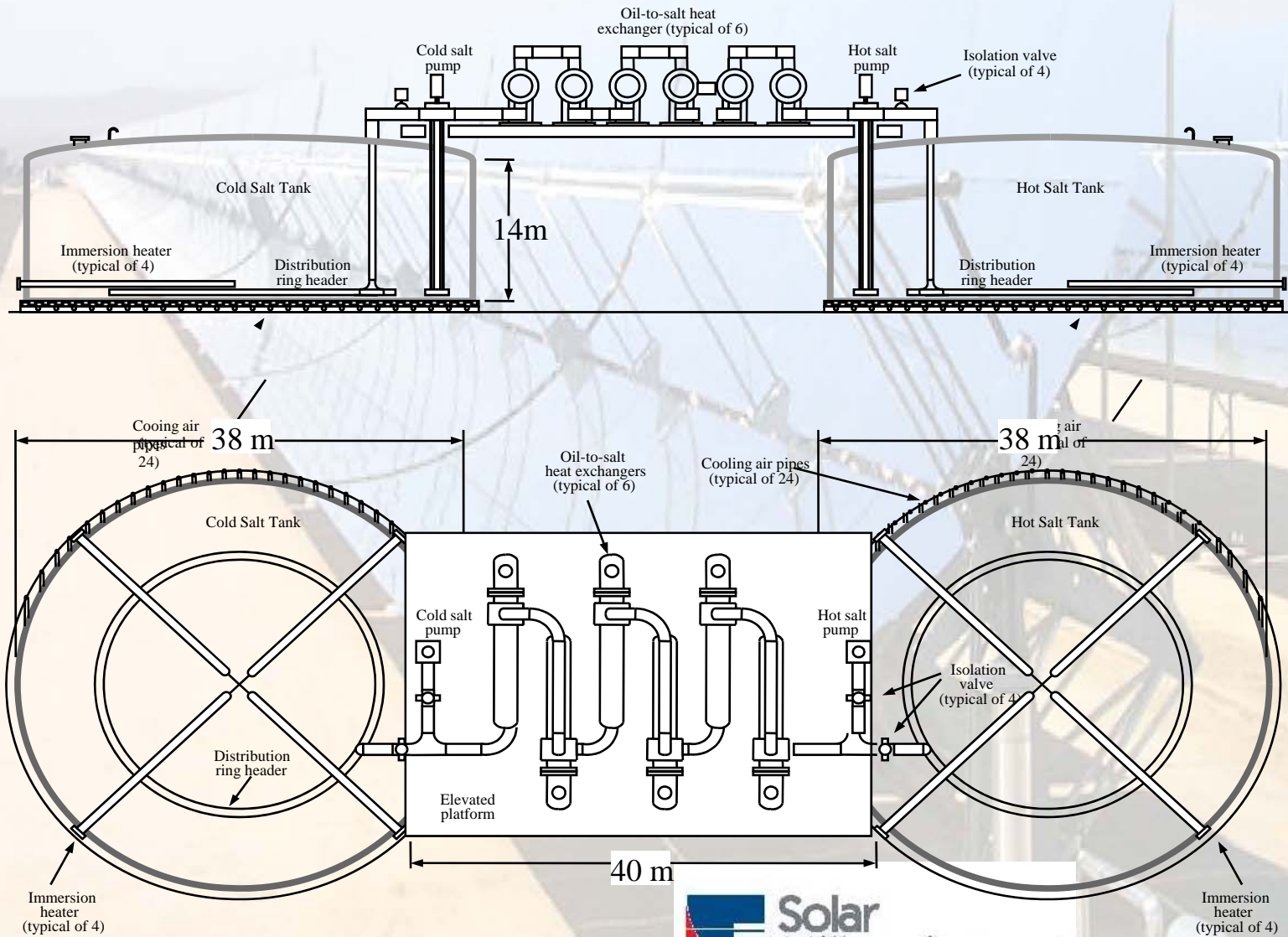


**Solar Plant with Molten Salt Storage  
(indirect 2-tank)**

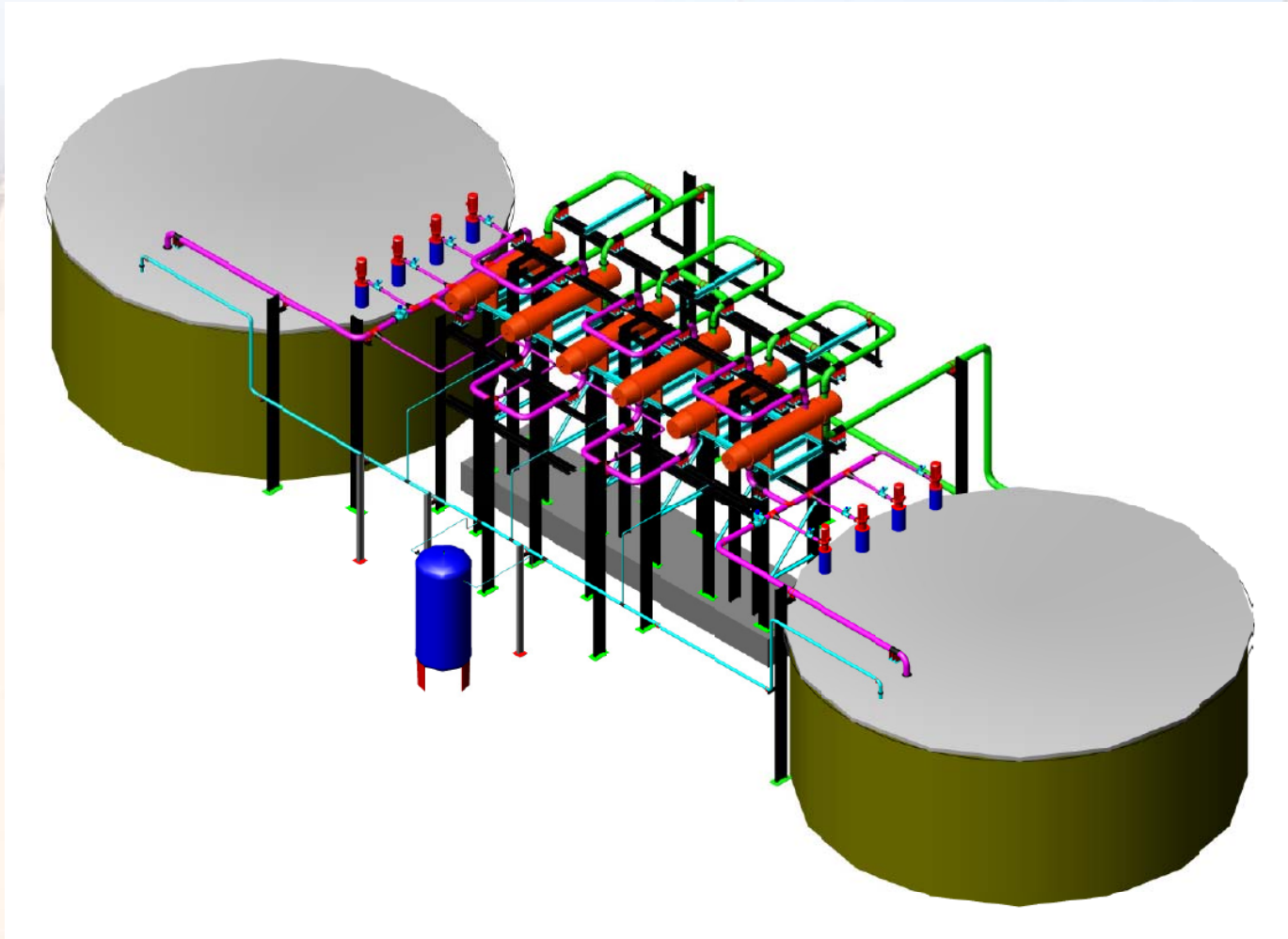
# Solar Thermal Energy Storage Options

- Single Phase Liquid Storage
  - Two-Tank Indirect or Direct Storage
  - Thermocline Single Tank Storage
  - Molten Salt or Synthetic Oil Typical
- Phase Change Material Storage – Latent Heat
- Concrete (or similar) Mass Storage

# General Arrangement: Salt Storage System



# General Arrangement: Salt Storage



# Andasol-1 Construction





# Andasol 1 Storage Design Data

- Type: 2-Tank Molten Salt Storage
- Storage Fluid: Molten Salt (“Solar Salt”)
- Heat Exchanger Rating: ~130MW
- Storage Capacity: 1010 MWh  
(~7.5 hrs full load operation)
- Storage Tank Size: 14 m height  
38 m diameter
- Cold Tank Temperature: 292°C
- Hot Tank Temperature: 386°C
- Melting Point of Fluid: 223°C
- Salt Mass: 27 500 tons
- Flow Rate: 953 kg/s
- Annual Storage Efficiency: ~95%

# Molten Salt Storage – Current State-of-the-Art

- Any salt above its melting point can be called “Molten Salt” (also “table salt” = NaCl)
- In industrial applications many different kinds of “molten salts” are used
- “Solar Salt” is used for the Thermal Storages (60%-w.NaNO<sub>3</sub>+40%-w.KNO<sub>3</sub>)



KNO<sub>3</sub> in its crystalline form at room temperature

Name	Melting Point
NaCl	801°C
NaNO <sub>3</sub>	307°C
KNO <sub>3</sub>	334°C
*eutectic mixture NaNO <sub>3</sub> + KNO <sub>3</sub>	220°C



# Why Molten Salt?

Molten Salts are used because of their properties like

- High specific heat relative to material costs
- Very low vapour pressure
- Low degradation rate – high chemical stability
- Non flammable
- Non explosive
- Environmentally Benign ( also used as fertilizer)

But:

- They have a high crystallization temperature

# Typical Applications of Molten Salts

- Heat Treatment: Hardening baths, ...
- Cleaning: removal of paint, rubber, polymers,...
- Heat transfer systems:
  - Remove heat (e.g. from exothermic reactions)
  - Supply heat (e.g. to endothermic reactions)



→ Reliable and safe operation since decades!

# Molten Salts in Process Industry

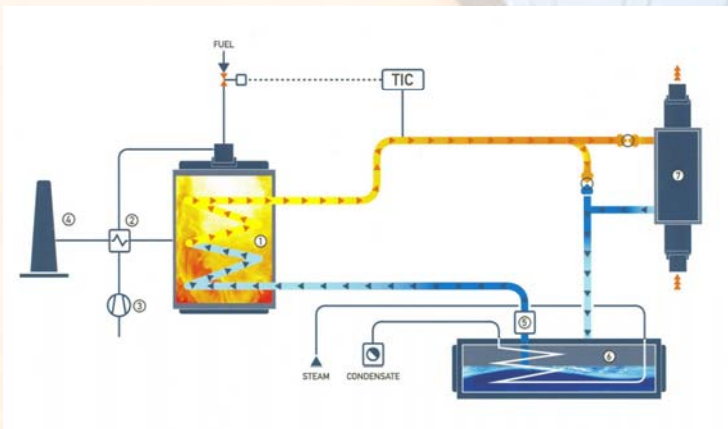


a) **Molten Salt system with an output of 14 MW at 430° C, England**

b) **Molten Salt system with an output of 88 MW at 400° C, Bauxite digestion plant in Germany**

c) **Molten Salt system with an output of 7.7 MW at 470° C, melamine plant in Germany**

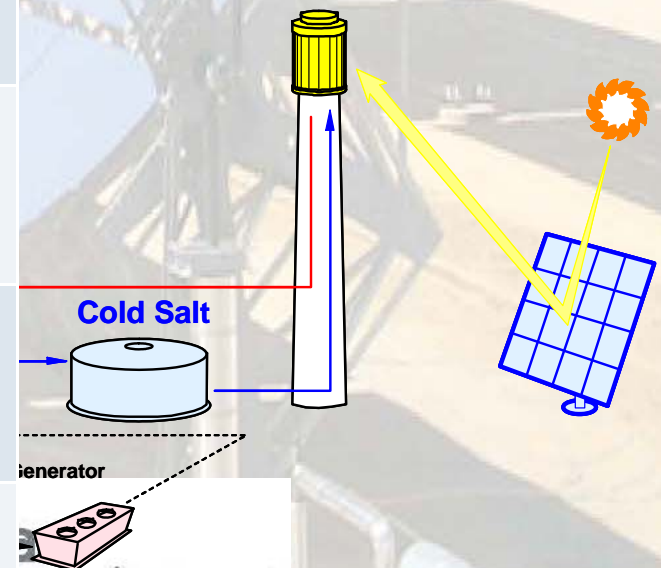
**Heat Transfer plants. All photographs by Bertrams Heatec Ltd.**



# Molten Salts in Solar Thermal Applications



Projects	Year
<b>SUNSHINE (Japan)</b>	<b>1981</b>
<b>THEMIS (France)</b>	<b>1983</b>
Solar Two (USA)	1996-1999
<b>ENEA (Italy)</b>	<b>Since 2004</b>



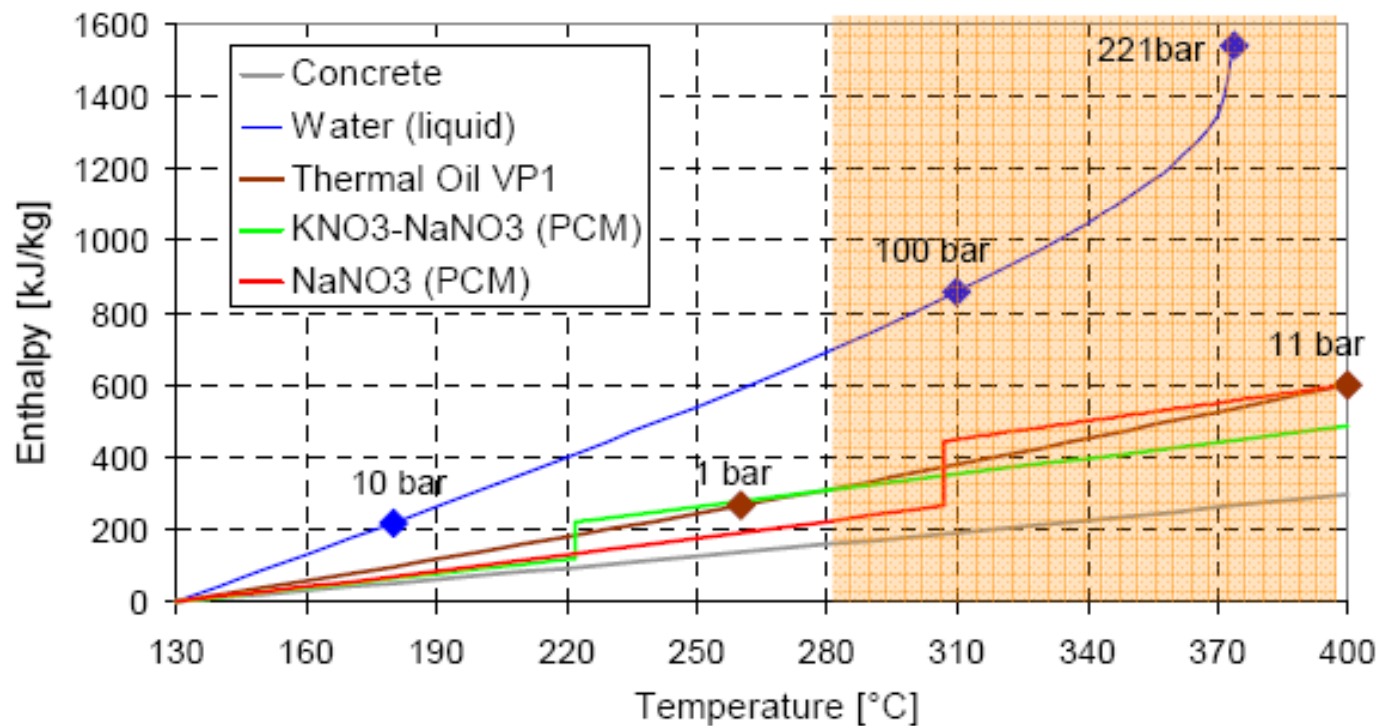
# Thermal Storage – US Applications

- 2 x 2-Tank Molten Salt Storage
- Storage Fluid - Solar Salt –  $\text{NaNO}_3/\text{KNO}_3$
- Power Rating - 268 MWe
- Storage Cap. 2,400 MWh
- Storage Tank Size:
  - 15 m height
  - 40 m diameter
- Hot Tank Temp. - 732 °F
- Cold Tank Temp. - 558 °F
- Freeze Temp. - 433 °F
- Salt Mass - 65,000 tons
- Turn-around Efficiency - 95%



SM Andasol 1 Project

# Thermal Energy Storage Motivation





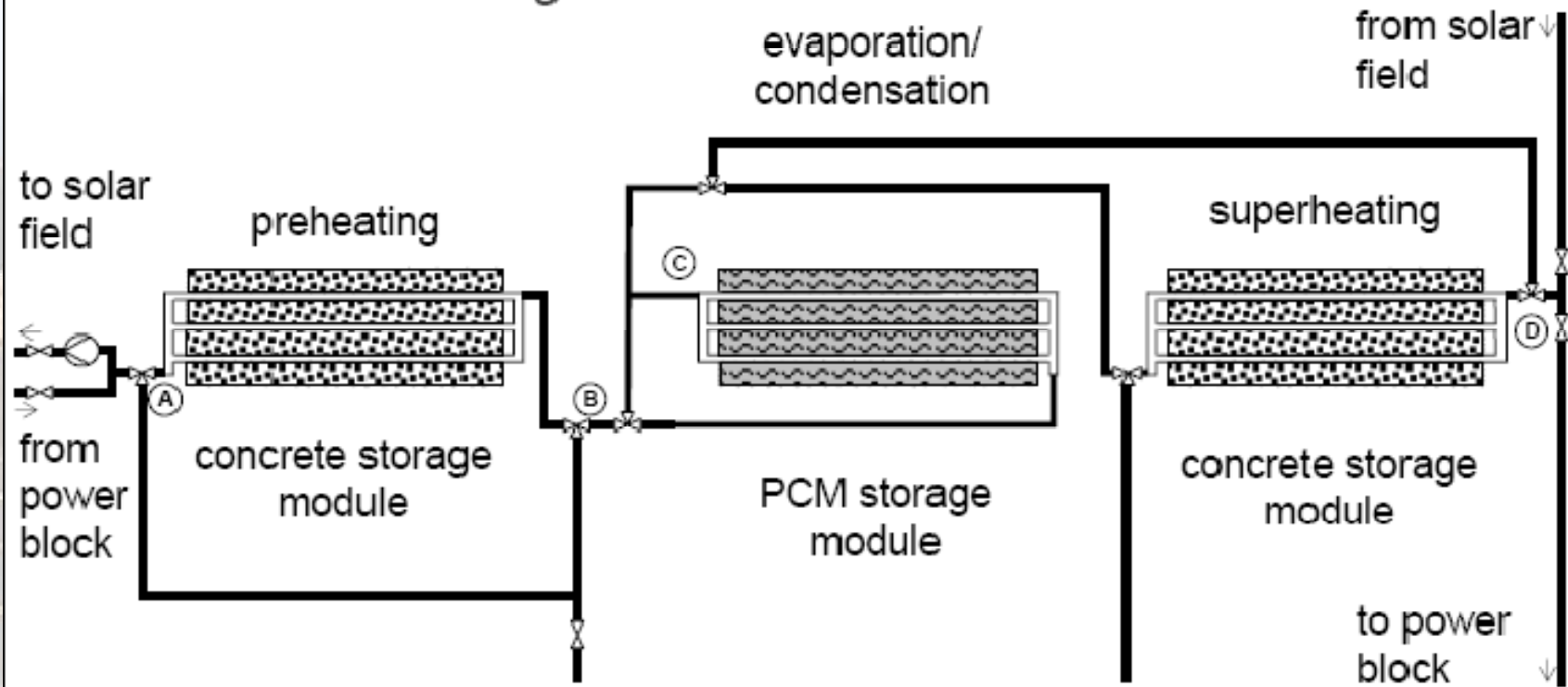
# Phase Change Material Storage

- Good fit for providing both latent and sensible heat to cycle working fluid
- Best fit for DSG technologies

# Cement Storage

- Potential for very low cost
- Can be built in modules
- Best use for sensible heat transfer
- Can be used with DSG technologies
- Under Development

# Concrete Storage for Direct Steam Generation



A feed water inlet / outlet  
B liquid water

C saturated steam  
D live steam inlet / outlet

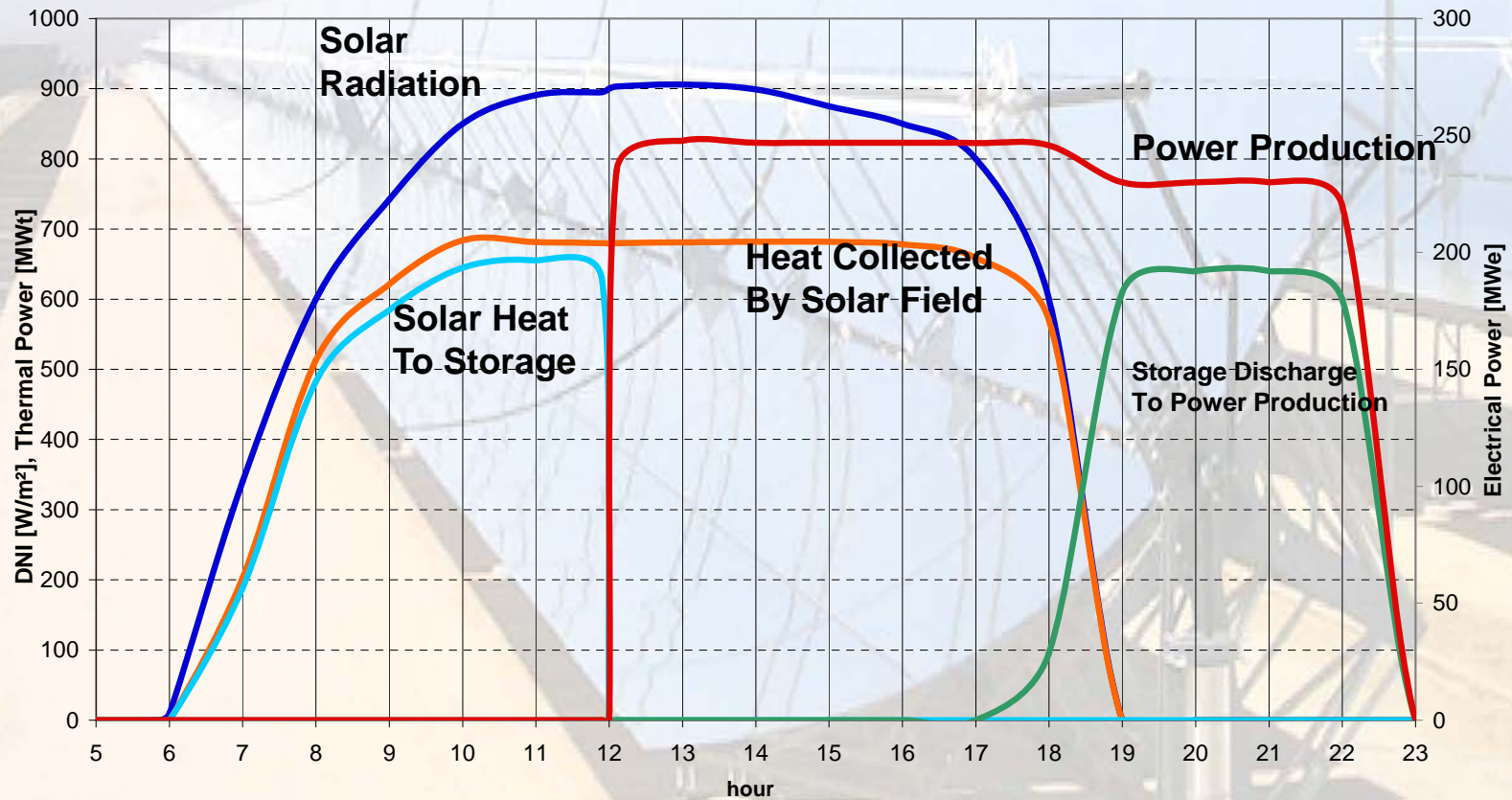
# Plants with integrated storage can provide greater value to the utility grid

- Increase of annual capacity factor of solar power plants
- Electricity production during system peak demand periods
- Buffering during transient weather conditions
- More even distribution of electricity production
- Provide reliable peaking capacity

# Shift Output from Morning Off-Peak to Evening On-Peak

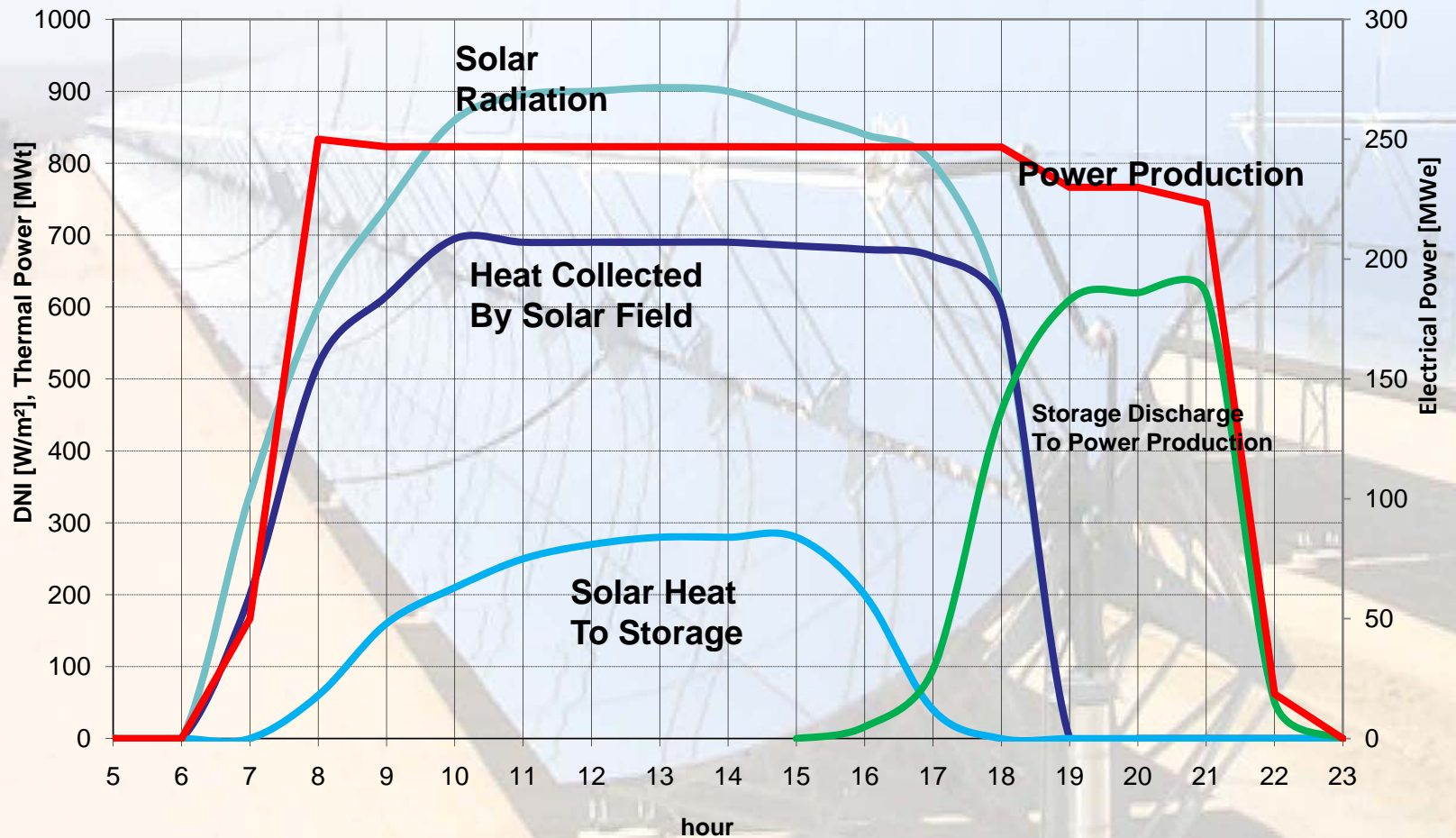
## Charge Storage fully before noon

### Discharge in early evening to maintain plant output beyond sunset



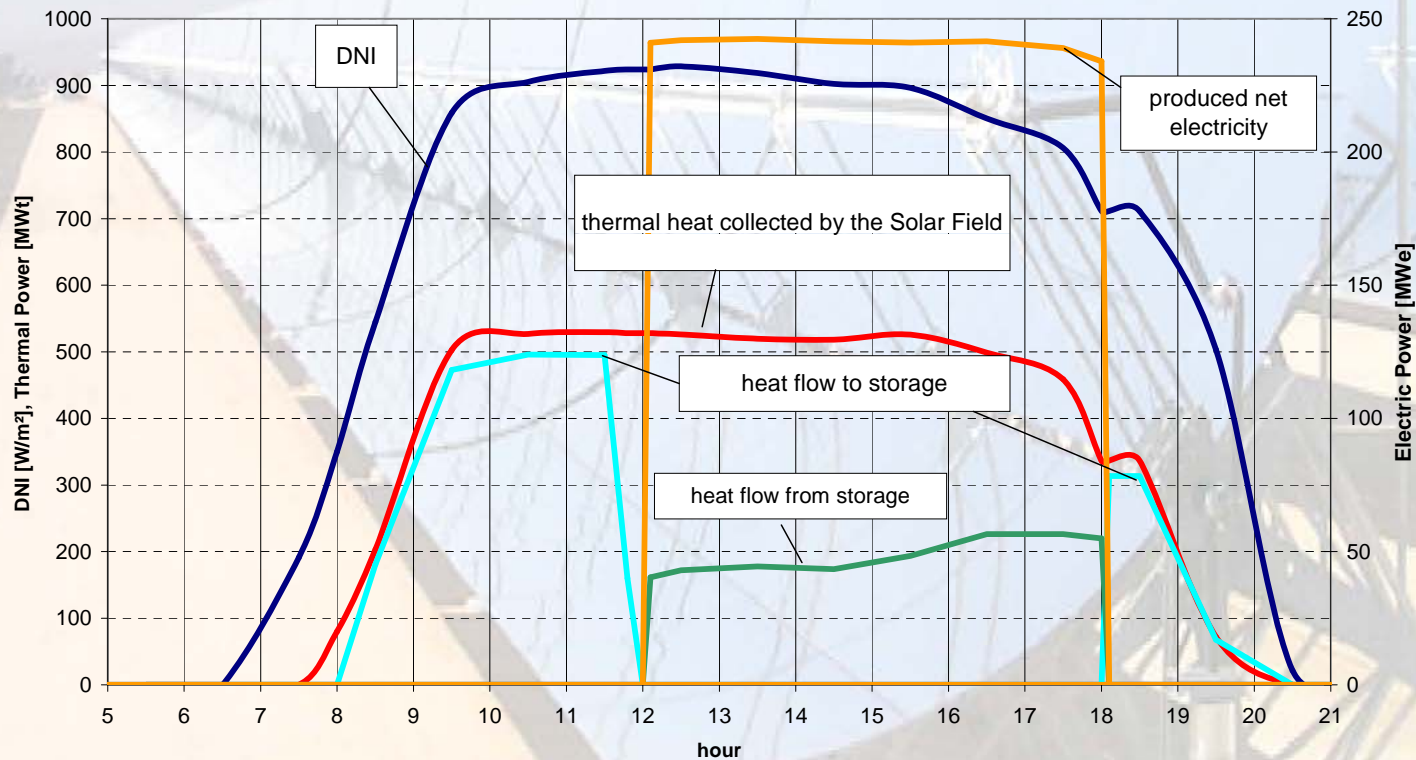
# Extend operation from Sunrise to Late Evening

Power Generation at Sunrise; Gradual Storage Fill All Day  
Discharge Storage in early evening to maintain plant output beyond sunset



# SOLAR BOOSTER : Shift the solar power from the morning/evening hours to the afternoon hours!

→ Now: Solar multiple < 1



- Charge of storage until noon (without any electricity production)
- Electricity production from noon to 6 PM using heat of solar field AND storage
- Charge the storage again in the evening

# Summary

- Storage can improve economics of solar thermal power plants
- Storage helps to increase availability and plant capacity factor and improves system flexibility
- Molten salt technology is a proven technology in the process industry
- Risks are manageable
- Clear market pull from many utilities