

ABENGOA

Construction and Operation of CSP Tower with Molten Salt Storage

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An aerial photograph of a vast solar tower farm in a desert. The landscape is arid and reddish-brown. Hundreds of solar collectors, which are large rectangular mirrors, are arranged in neat, curved rows across the terrain. Each mirror is mounted on a tall, thin support structure. The mirrors reflect the bright sunlight, creating a shimmering effect. In the far distance, a range of low mountains is visible under a clear, pale blue sky. The overall scene conveys a sense of large-scale renewable energy production in a remote, sunny location.

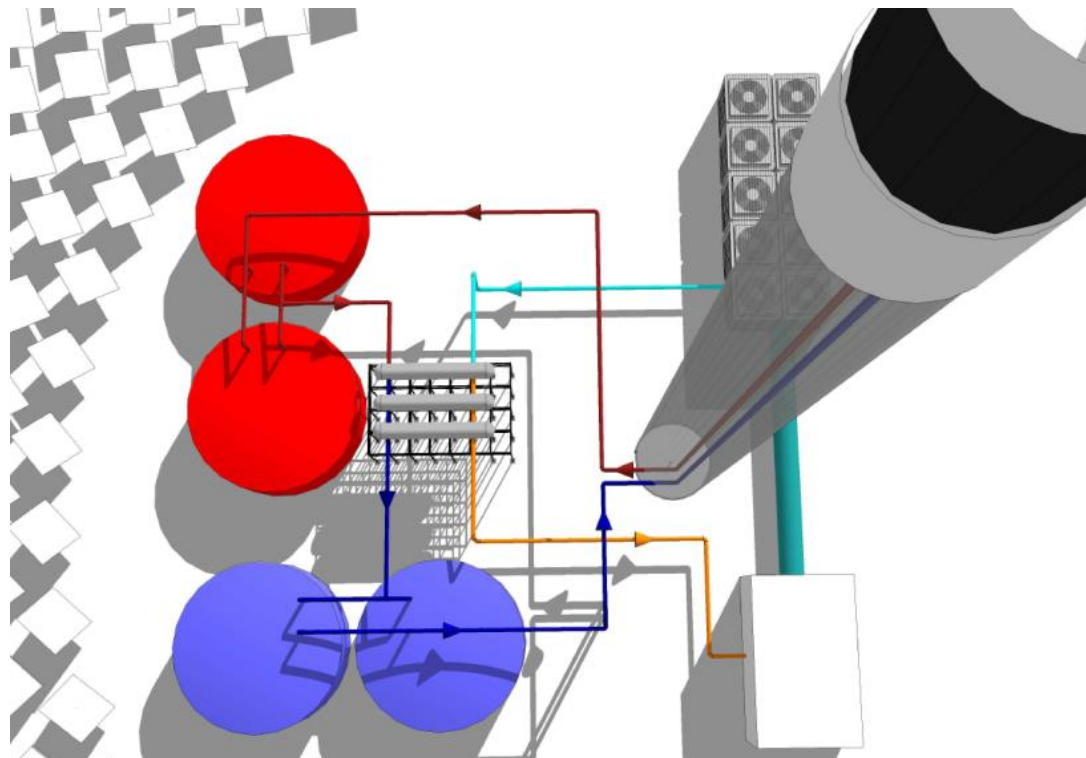
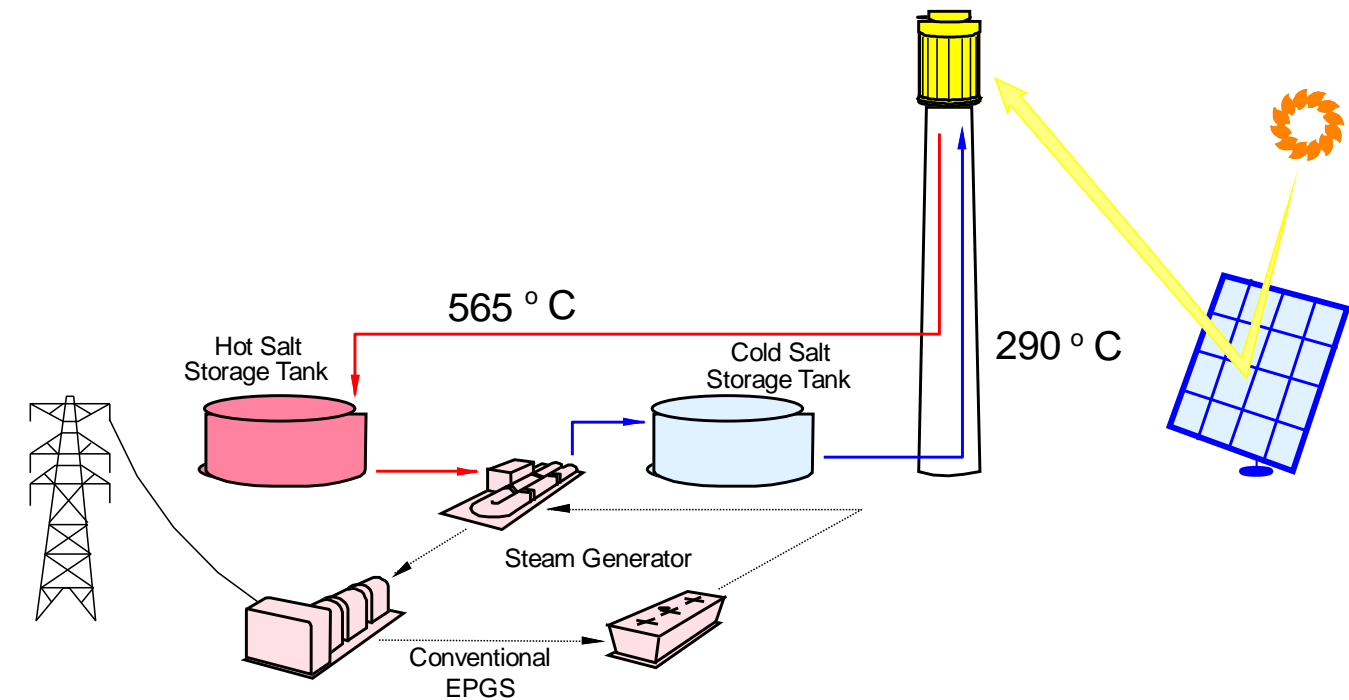
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Molten Salt Towers

Molten Salt Towers

Basic Operation:

1. Cold Salts are pumped at 290°C up to the solar receiver.
2. Molten salts flow through the panels of the receiver, reaching 565°C
3. Hot salt flows back down to the Steam Generation System through the hot salt storage tank
4. The cold salts are directed back to the cold tank, while the superheated steam at 550°C runs the steam turbine

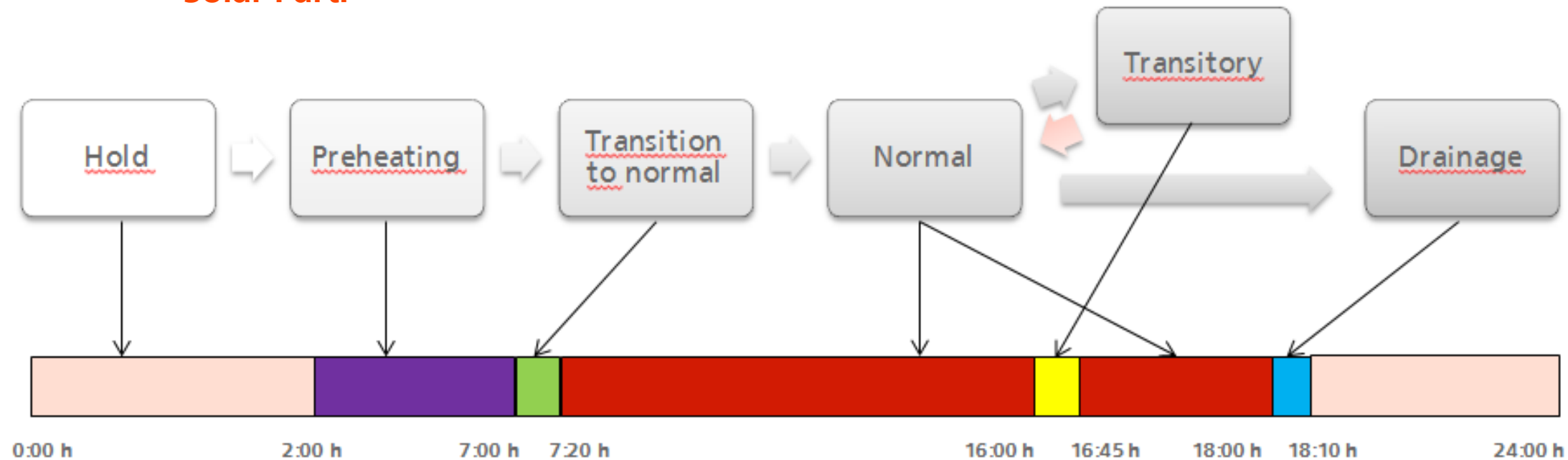


Advantages:

- Molten salt is heated up to 565°C in the receiver at very low pressure
- The high temperature salt exchanges thermal energy with water and steam in a steam generator to produce superheated steam at 550°C
- Possibility of storage, fully dispatchable power, capable for 24h operation

Molten Salt Towers

Solar Part:



Electric Generation Part:



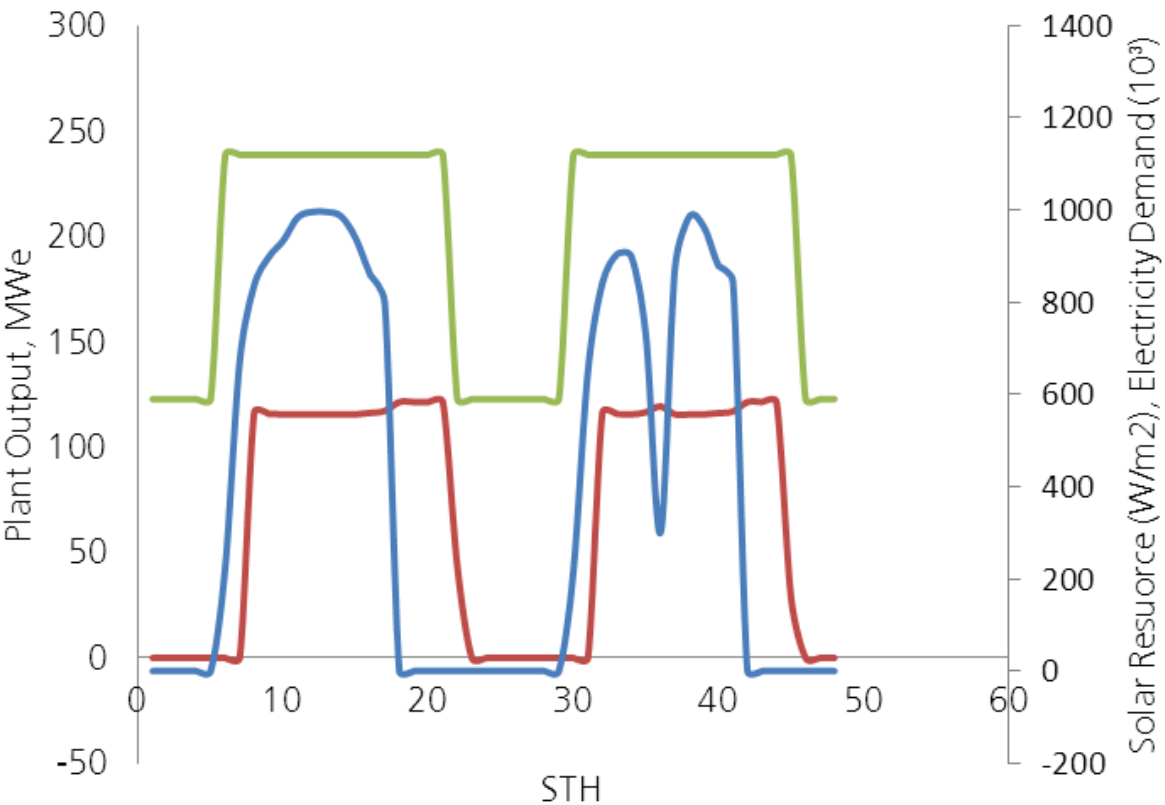
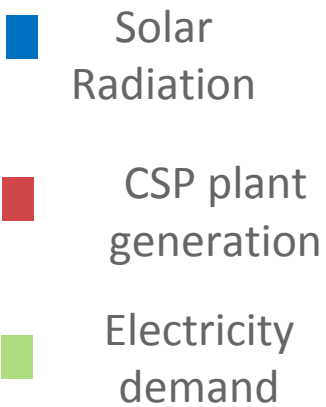
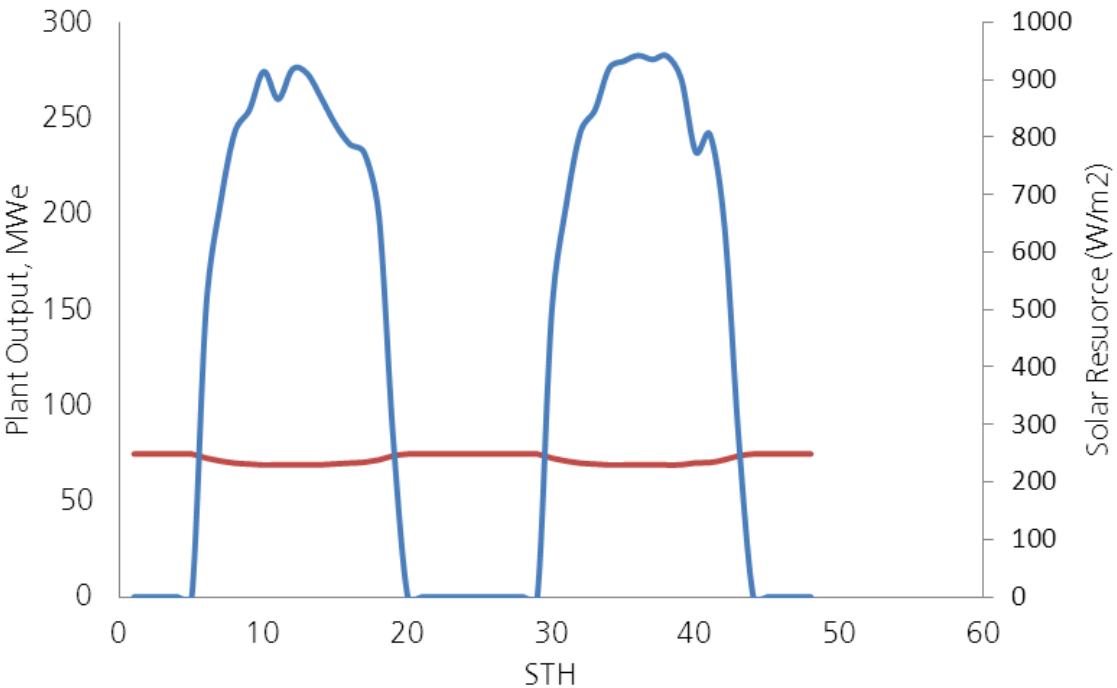
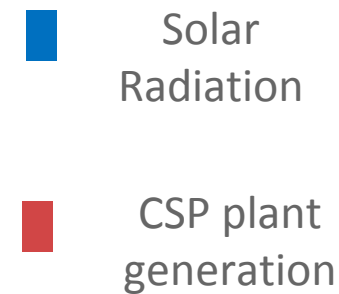
Basic Operation:

- Due to storage system, the plant operation can be divided in solar and electric power generation parts.
- The solar part is formed by the solar field and the solar receiver where the energy is collected and absorbed by the molten salts.
- In Hold mode auxiliary steam is generated.
- The preheating of the SGS needs to be performed carefully.
- Due to the TES, the turbine operation is not directly related with the solar part operation. (TES as buffer).

Molten Salt Towers

Conceptual design adapted to electricity demand:

Base Load	Energy Shifter
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Almost 24 hours of productionLarge storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Production aligned with solar + production in the evening peakMedium storage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Molten Salt Tower with 13 hours of molten salt storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Molten Salt Tower with 4-6 hours of molten salt storage



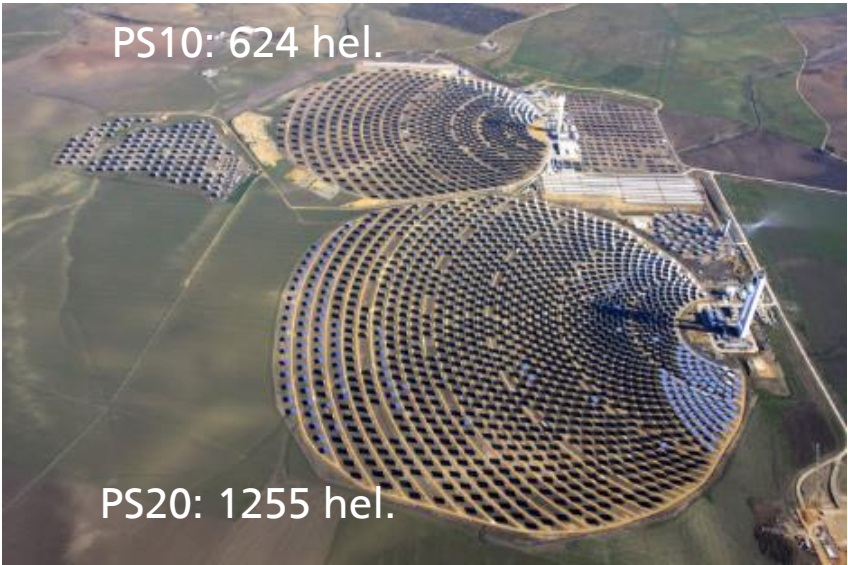
Abengoa Towers know how



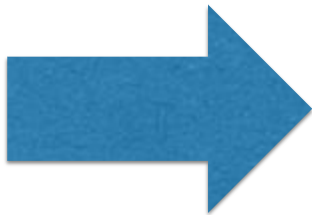
Technology Evolution

Saturated Steam

Superheated Steam:
!Khi Solar One



Eureka Pilot Plant

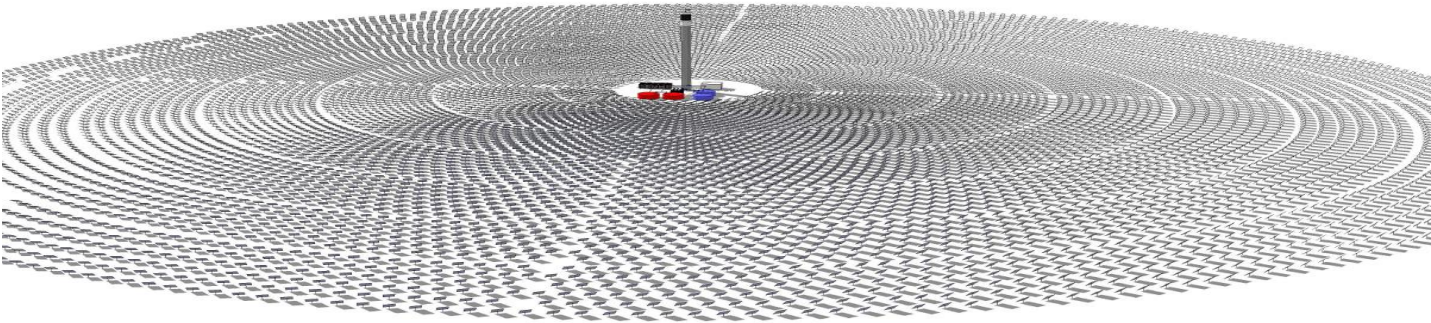


CRS Sales Pilot Plant



	PS10	PS20	!Khi Solar One	CSP Atacama 1
Number of heliostats	624	1255	4120	10600
Tower height (m)	115	165	200	250
Nominal turbine power (MWe)	10	20	50	110
Mean net yearly production (GWhe/y)	20	40	200	800
Steam pressure (bar)	40	40	115	130
Steam cycle efficiency (%)	<30%	<30%	Around 38%	Around 43%
Thermal Storage Capacity (h)	<1 h	<1 h	<3 h	17,5 h

Molten Salts: CSP
Atacama 1

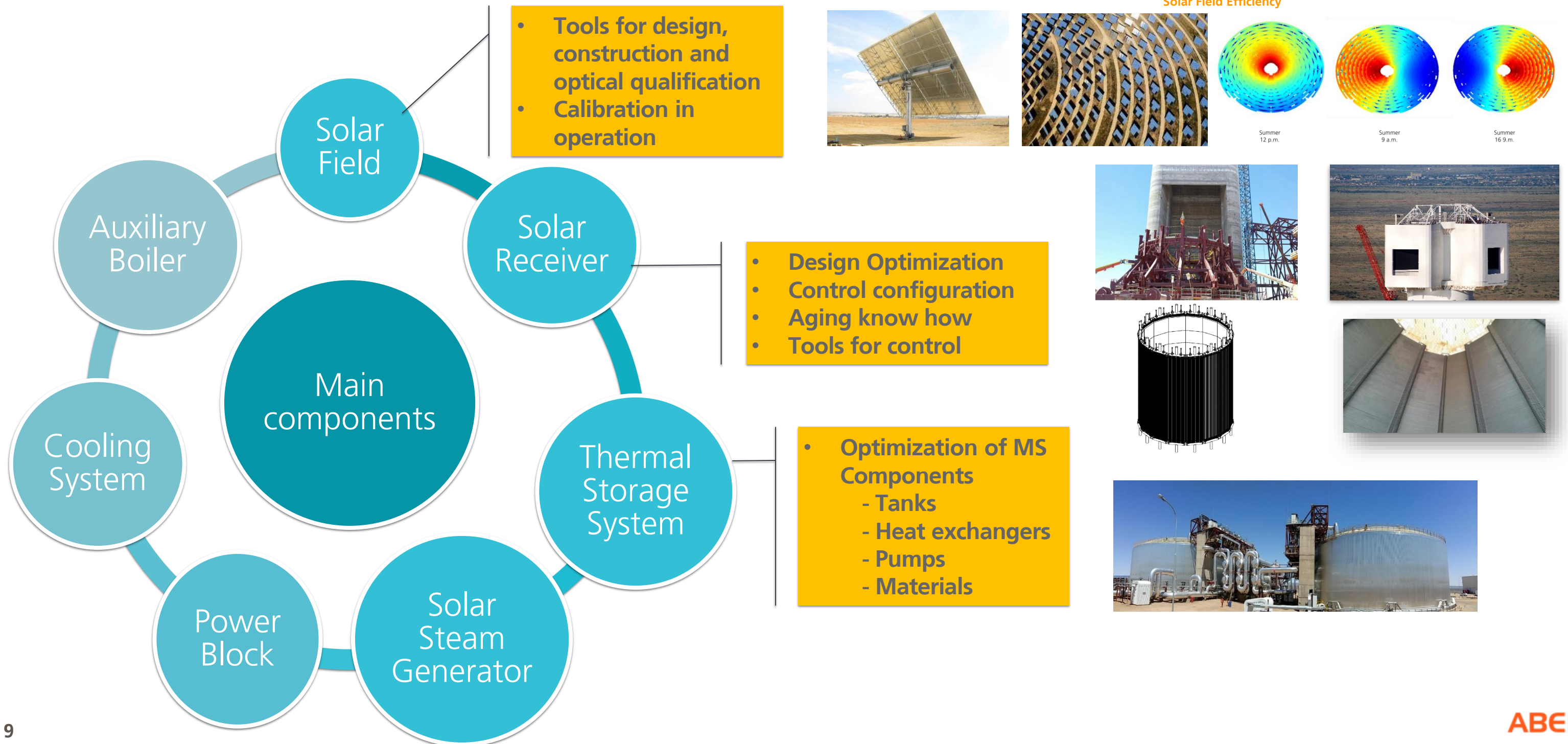


An aerial photograph of a vast solar farm in a desert. The solar panels are arranged in neat, curved rows that stretch across the reddish-brown landscape towards the horizon. The sky is clear and blue. In the bottom right corner, the word 'ABENGOA' is visible in white capital letters.

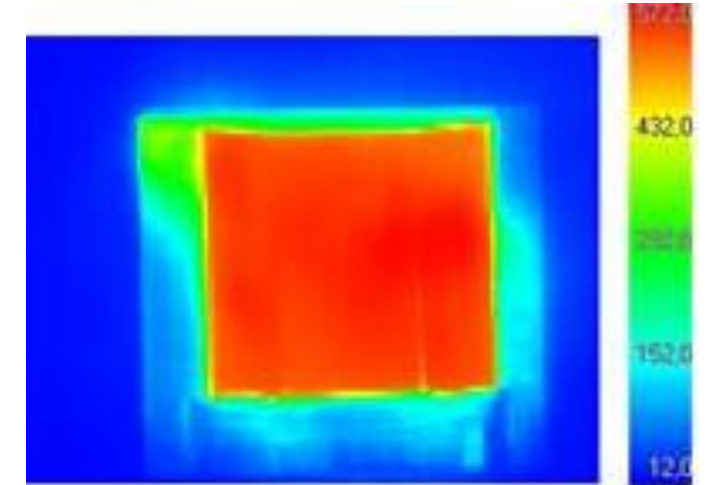
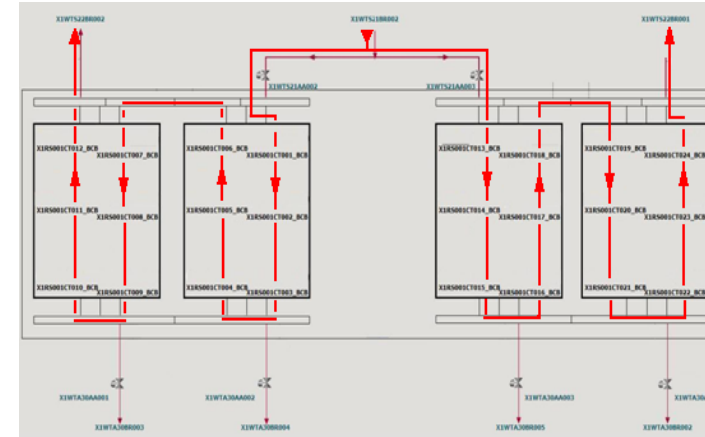
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Main
components.
Design and
construction

E&C on main Components for MST



CRS Demo Plant (Study case): Molten Salt Pilot Plant

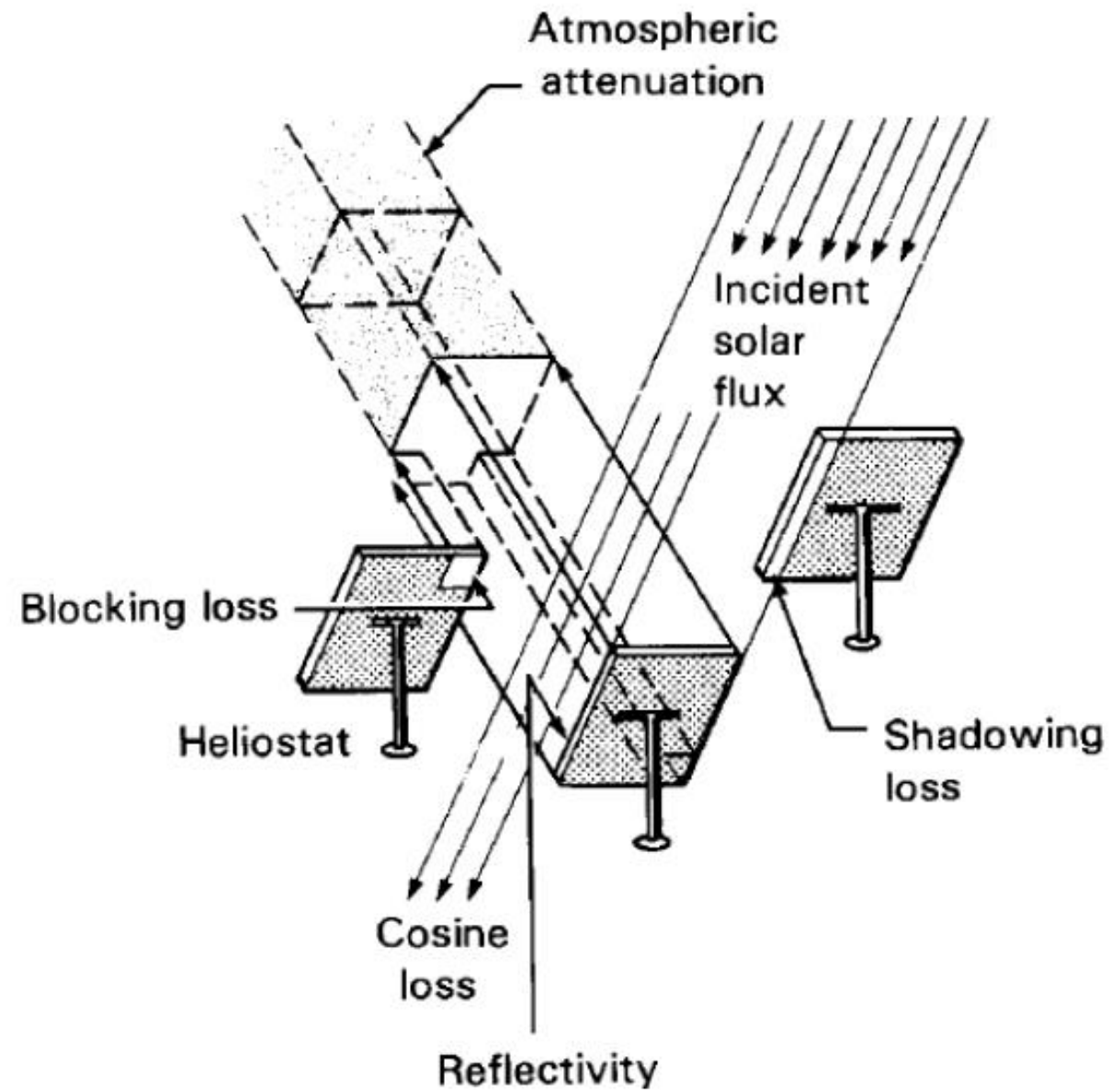


Main features:

- 5 MW th Molten Salt receiver, engineered by Abengoa
- Operation in real temperatures: 290 to 565°C
- Solar field: 88 electro-mechanical heliostats Sanlucar120; 60 m tower height
- Demonstration of continuous operation, evaluation of performance and efficiency.
- More than 3600 hours of successful operation from 2012 to 2014

Solar Field

Solar Field Efficiency



SF Losses

Cosine

Shadows

Blocking

Reflectivity

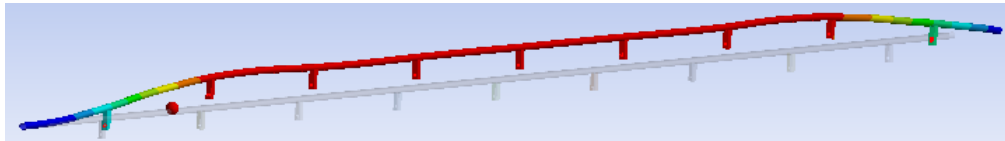
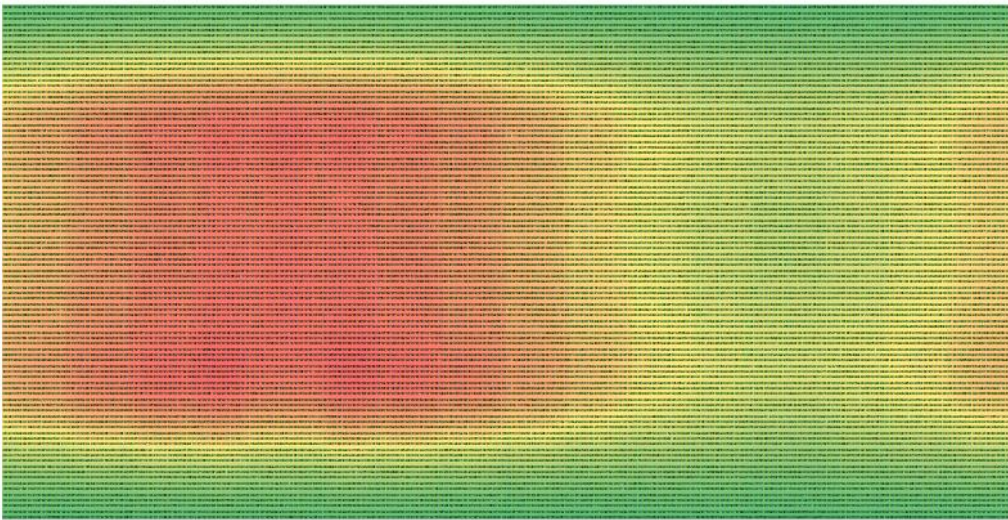
Spillage

Attenuation

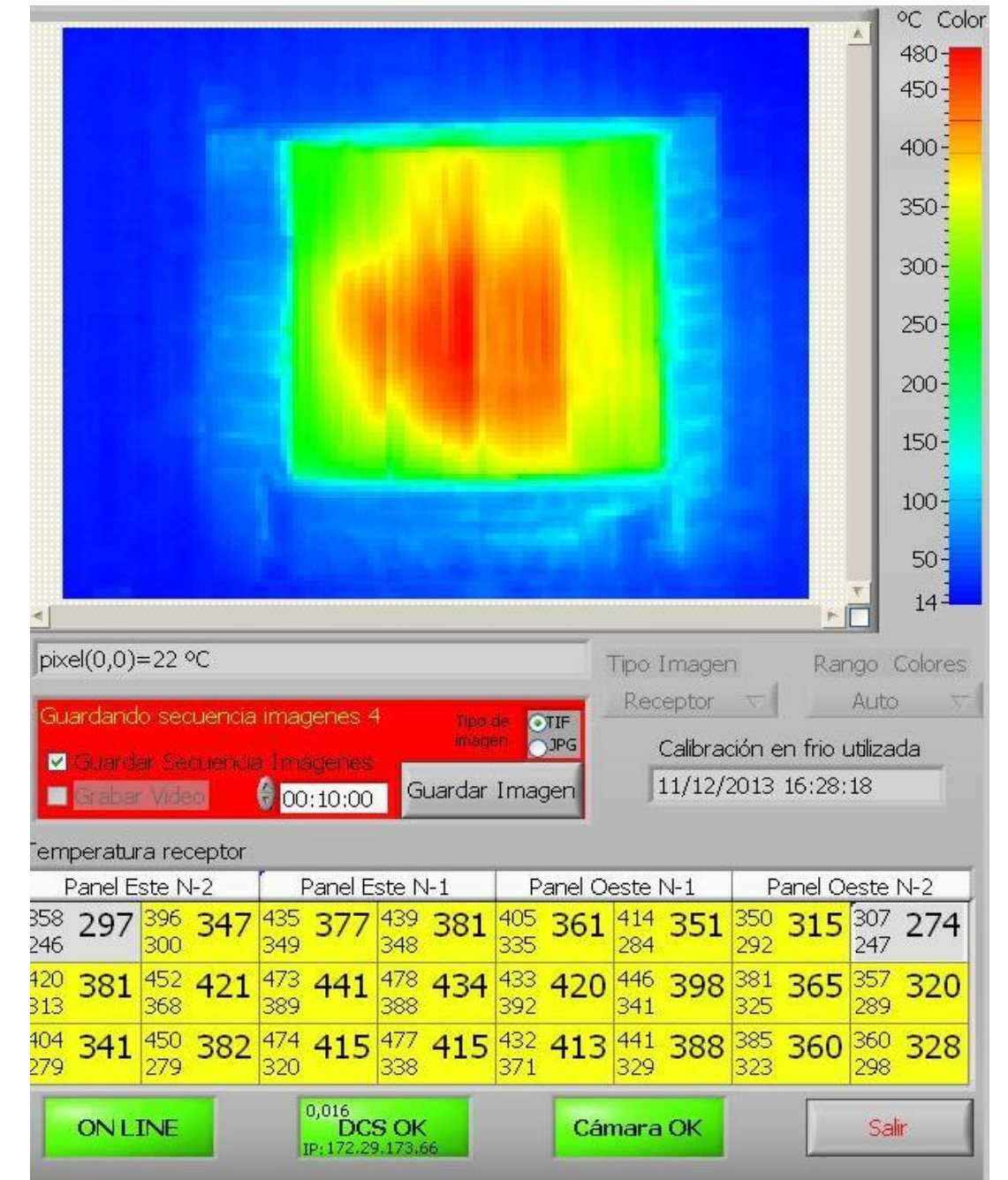
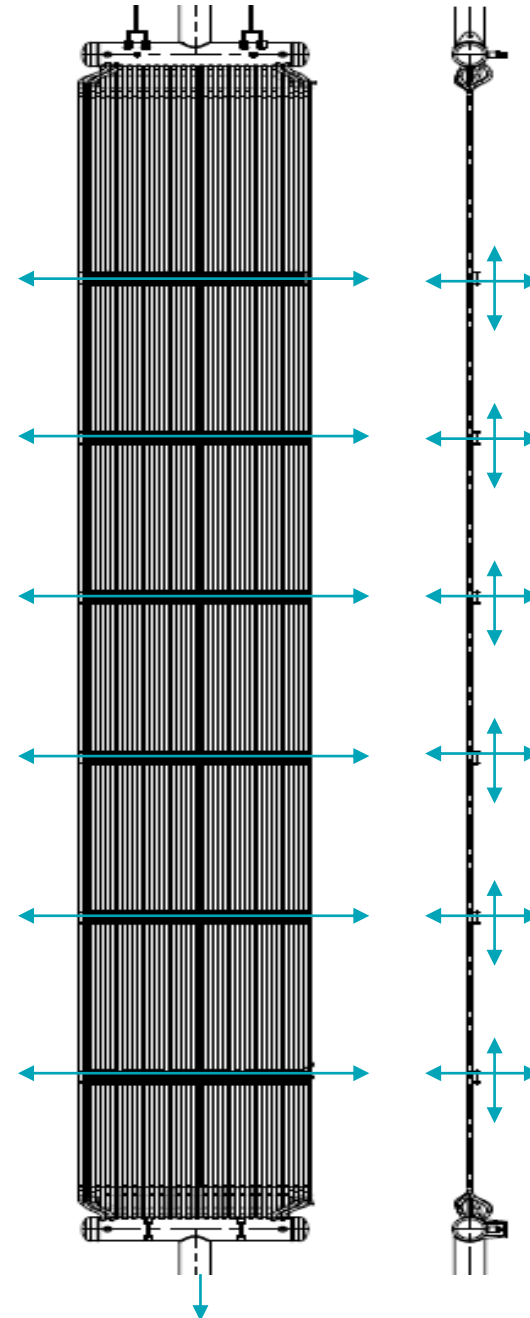
Tower shadows



Molten Salt Solar Receiver



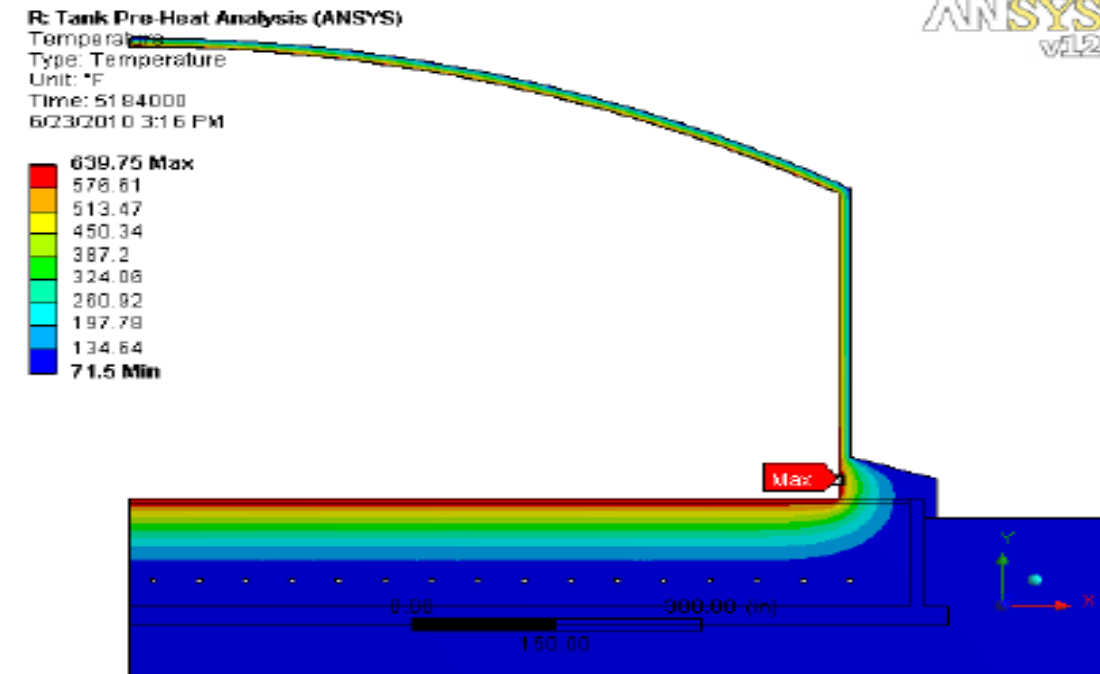
- Distributed solar flux not to overheat the receiver.
- Tubes subjected to thermomechanical requirements
- High alloy Steel chosen due to better stability at high T.
- IR Cameras installed to operate the receiver within allowable limits.



Molten Salt Systems-Tanks

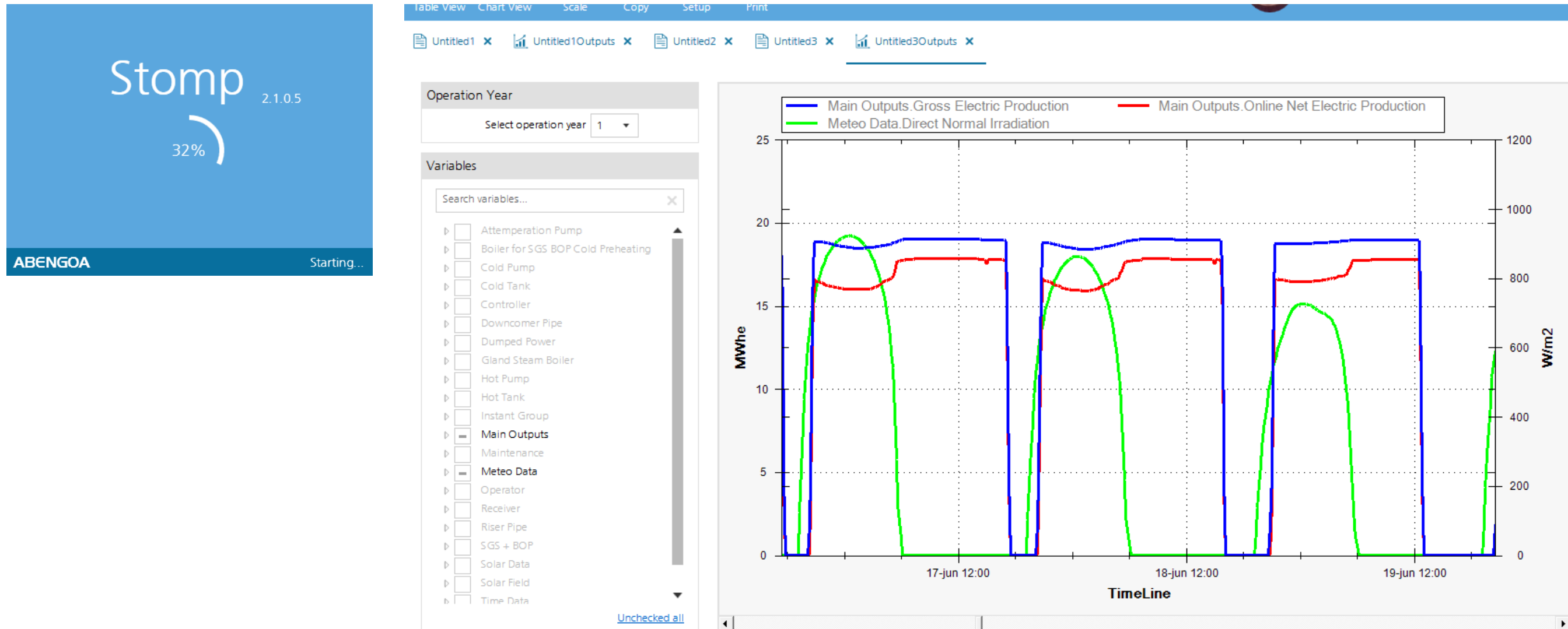


Figure 65: Temperature Distribution in the Tank & Foundation at the End 60 Days



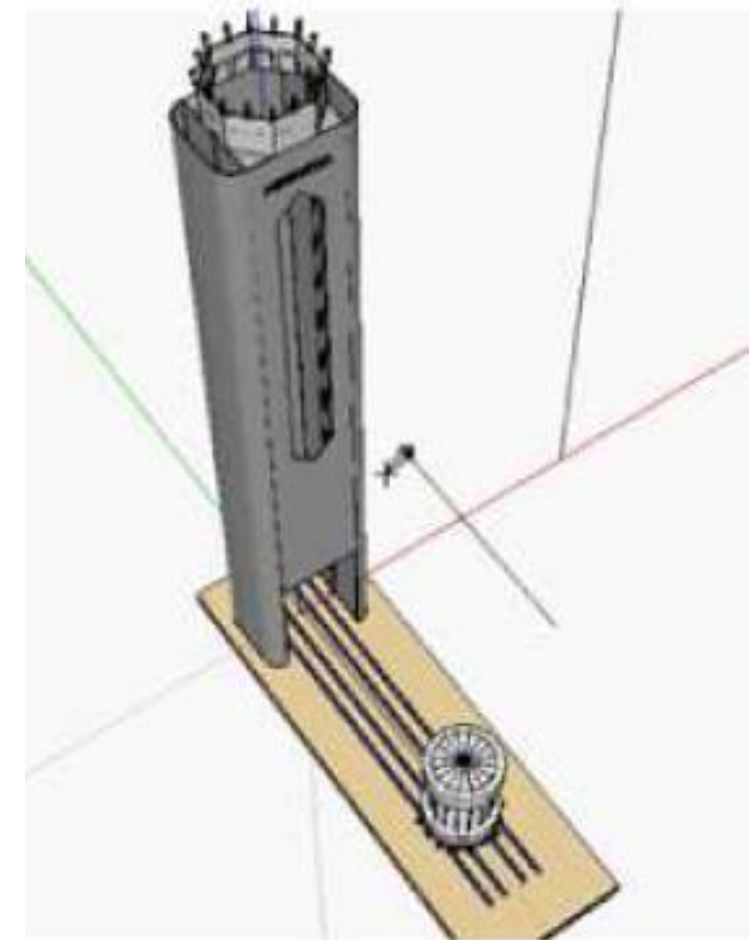
- Carbon Steel (Cold salts) and stainless steel (Hot salts) atmospheric tanks.
- Same concept that Solana, Kaxu and Xina.
- Designed following the American Petroleum Institute standards (API 650) and checked with ASME code..
- Thermal losses evaluation

Performance Model: STOMP



- In-house Performance Model capable of optimizing and calculating all STE Technologies electric production with detail
- Verified with real data and audited by many LTA
- Internal optimizer for the design process with different operation strategies.

Tower



- Tower designed to assemble the receiver at ground level.
- Continuous construction of the concrete tower

CSP Atacama 1



CSP Atacama 1



Status:

- Under construction



Thank you

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ABENGOA