



Webinar

What comes after molten salt? An exploration of next generation TES

Wednesday 27th June, 12:00 CEST

Strengths and weaknesses of molten salts

Dr. E. Rojas
Thermal Storage and Solar Fuels Unit (ATYCOS)
esther.rojas@ciemat.es



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE CIENCIA, INNOVACIÓN
Y UNIVERSIDADES

Ciemat
Centro de Investigaciones
Energéticas, Medioambientales
y Tecnológicas

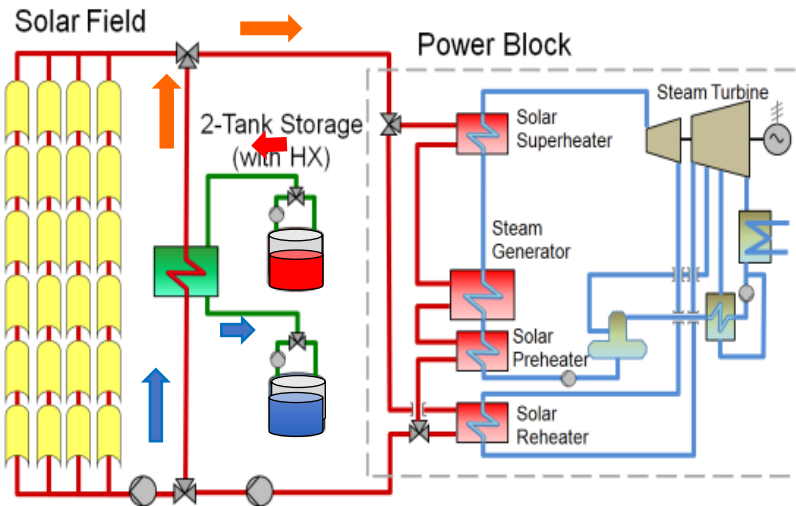


Molten salts in a STE power plant

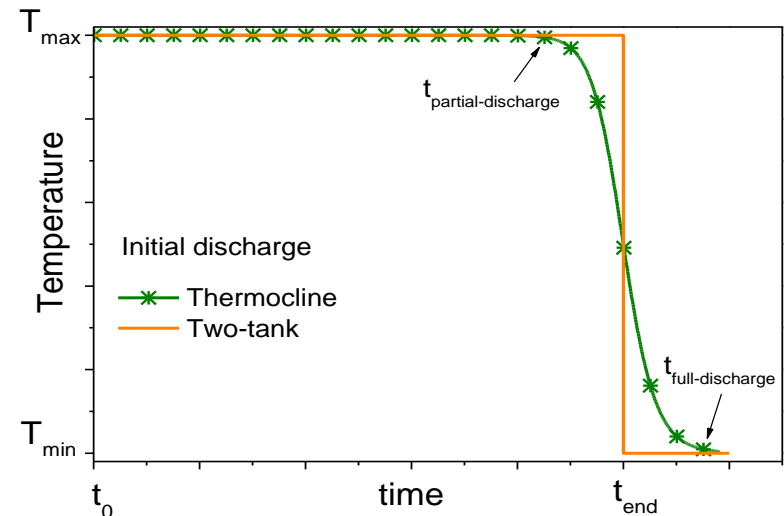
- Large stored energy density ($\sim 2800 \text{ kJ/m}^3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow 2,8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kJ/m}^3$ for $\Delta T = 100^\circ\text{C}$)
- No need of pressurized tanks
- Previous solar experience: Solar Two (USA, 105 MWh), CESA-1 (Spain, 12MWh, steam as HTF), Themis (France, 40MWh), MSEE/Cat B (USA, 7MWh)
- Stored energy is EFFICIENTLY transferred to the HTF & PB



Discharge



$Q_{\text{discharge}} \sim \text{constant}$

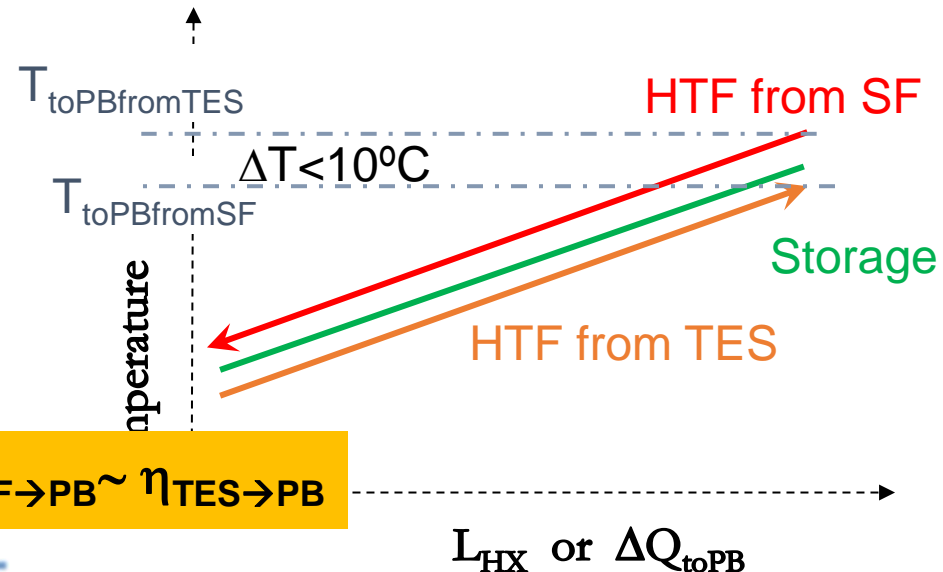
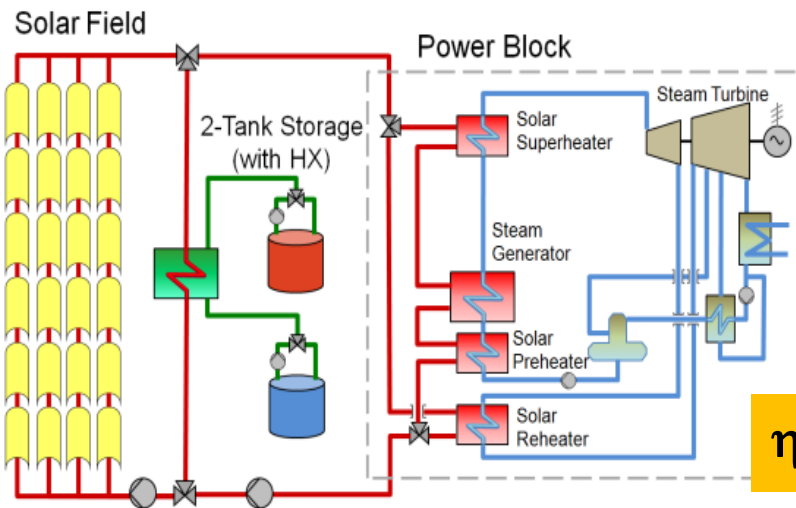


Molten salts in a STE power plant

- Large stored energy density ($\sim 2800 \text{ kJ/m}^3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow 2,8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kJ/m}^3$ for $\Delta T = 100^\circ\text{C}$)
- No need of pressurized tanks
- Previous solar experience
- Stored energy is EFFICIENTLY transferred to the HTF & PB
- Output temperature similar to primary heat source's: nearly no penalization on the power block efficiency



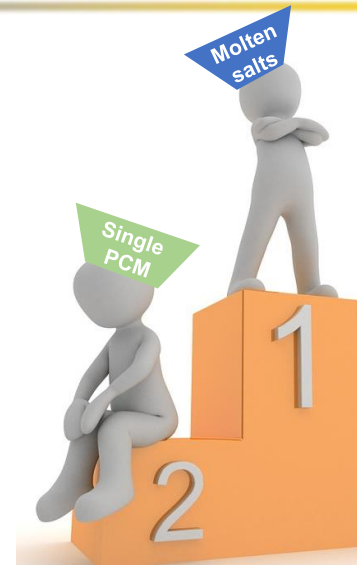
Charge / Discharge



Is a single PCM storage appropriate for oil PT solar power plant?

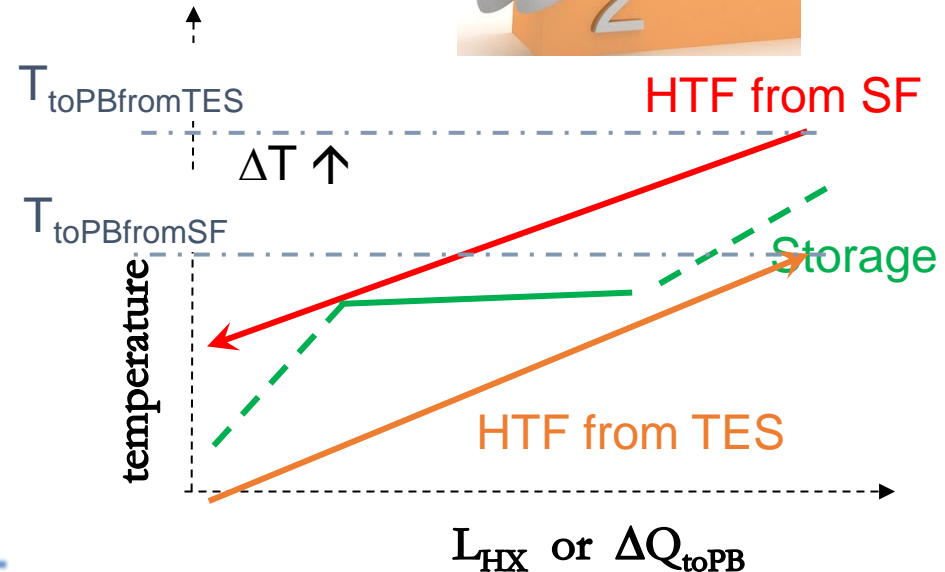
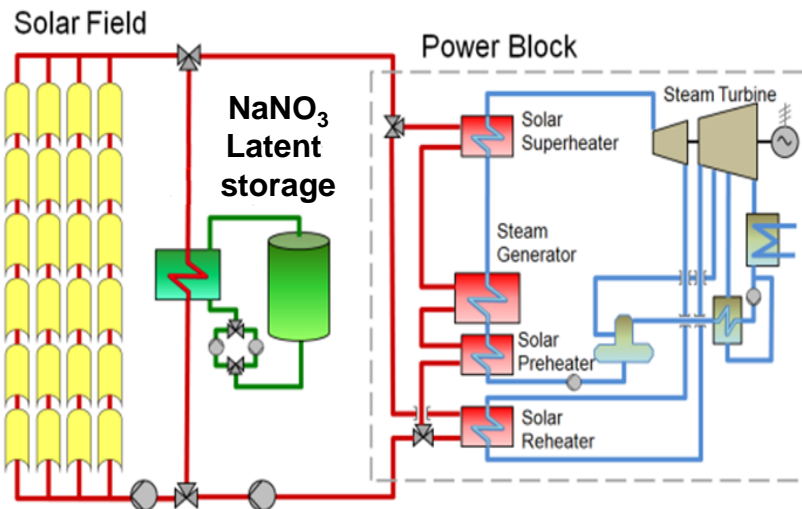


- Larger stored energy density ($\sim 3,3 \cdot 10^5$ kJ/m³ with NaNO₃/306°C)
- No need of pressurized tanks
- Stored energy is efficiently transferred to the HTF & PB
- Output temperature VERY DIFFERENT to primary heat source's: **penalization** on the power block efficiency



$$\eta_{SF \rightarrow PB} \gg \eta_{TES \rightarrow PB}$$

Charge / Discharge

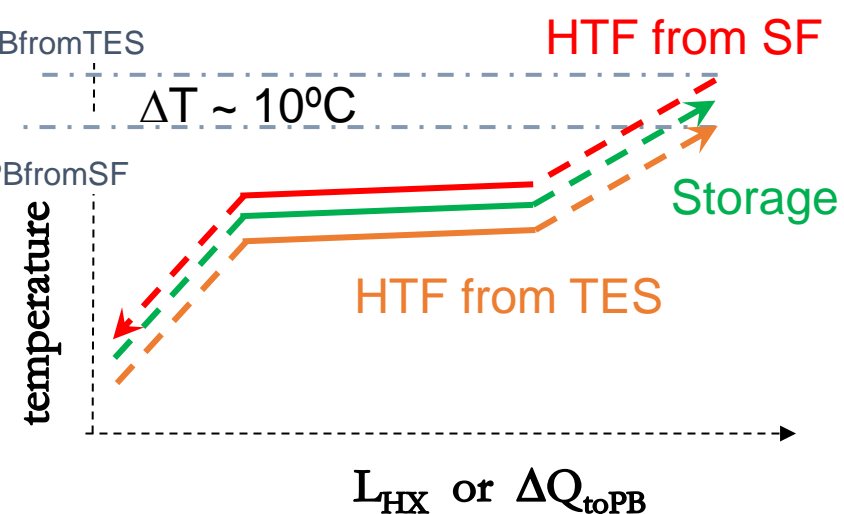
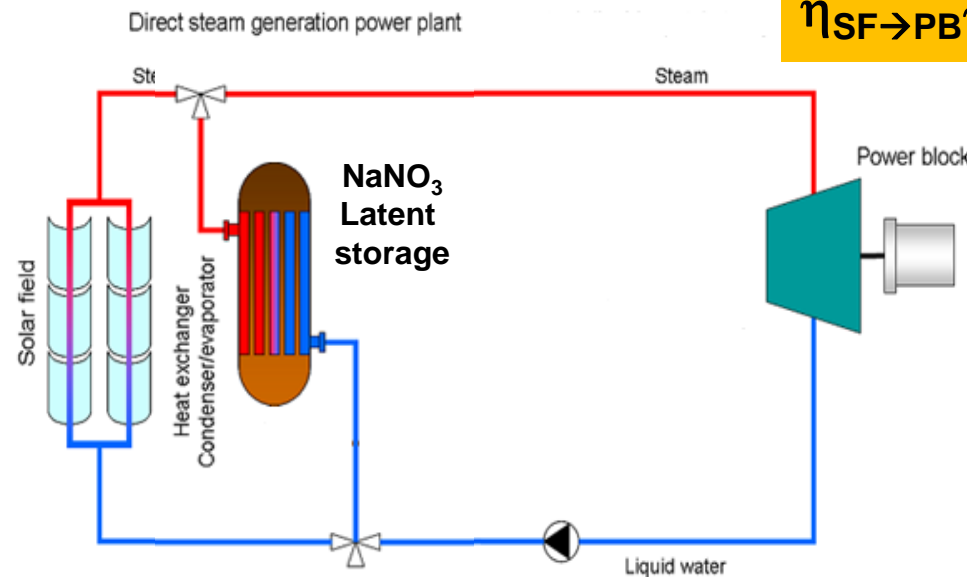


Latent storage is appropriate for DSG solar power plant

- Larger energy density ($\sim 3,3 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kJ/m}^3$ with $\text{NaNO}_3/306^\circ\text{C}$)
- No need of pressurized tanks
- Stored energy is efficiently transferred to the HTF & PB ← additional heat transfer enhancing components
- Output temperature similar to primary heat source's : nearly no penalization on the power block efficiency



$$\eta_{\text{SF} \rightarrow \text{PB}} \sim \eta_{\text{TES} \rightarrow \text{PB}}$$



Weaknesses of molten salts



- Molten salts are not the best option for all innovative STE technologies (DSG, as an example)
- Available temperature range:
 - Upper limit: $\sim 590^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Lower limit: 260°C
- Corrosiveness:
 - Optimization of molten salt – structural material's quality
- Reliability of molten salt loop components



An alternative to molten salt should take into account...

- ✦ Its storing material properties
- ✦ What additional components for having an efficient heat transfer of the stored energy may be required
- ✦ A good integration with the primary heat source and final user
- ✦ A lower cost with the same capabilities

☆ **Follow a holistic approach when proposing TES**



Thank you very much for your attention



Dr. Esther Rojas
ATYCOS Unit
esther.rojas@ciemat.es