

¿3ª generación de CSP?

Avances y desafíos en ciclos de s-CO₂



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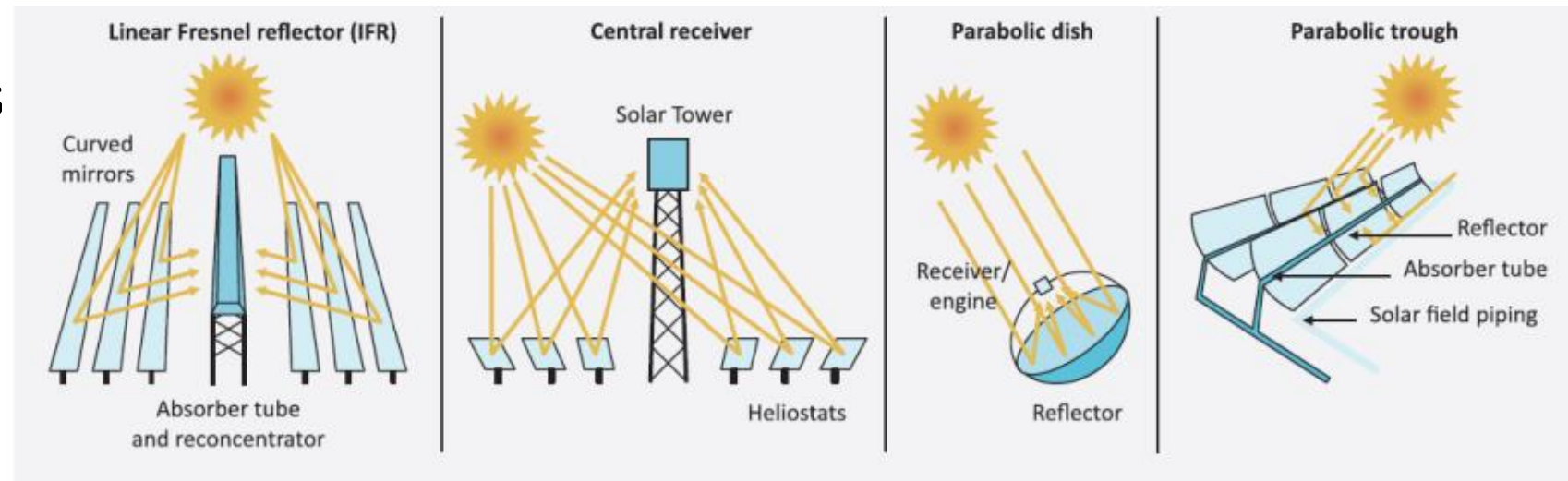
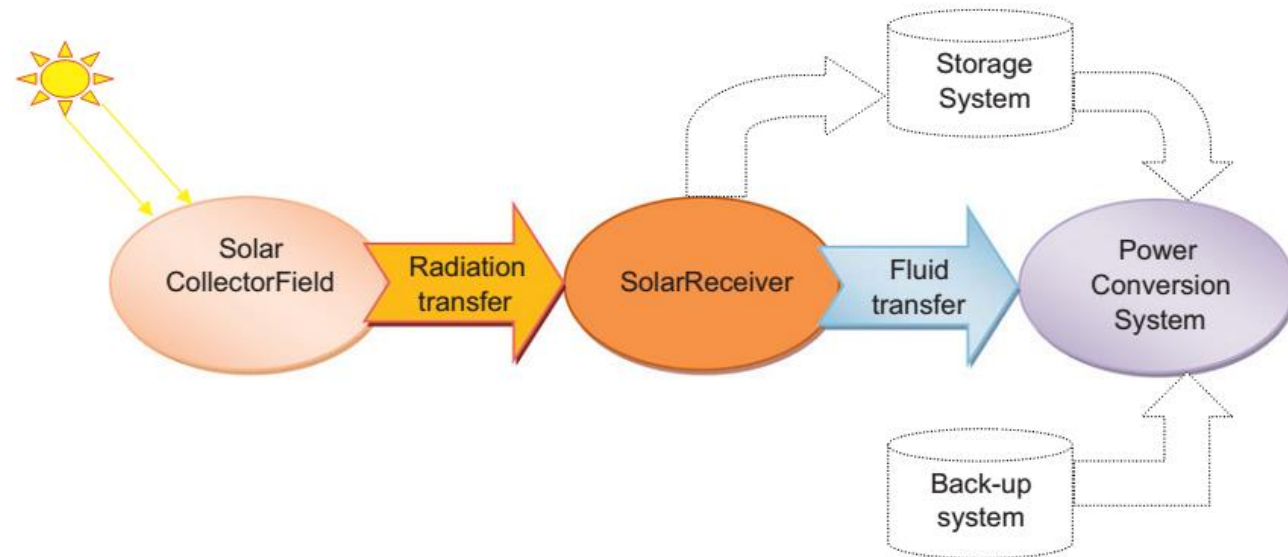
Santiago, 02/04/2018

José Miguel Cardemil

Agenda

2

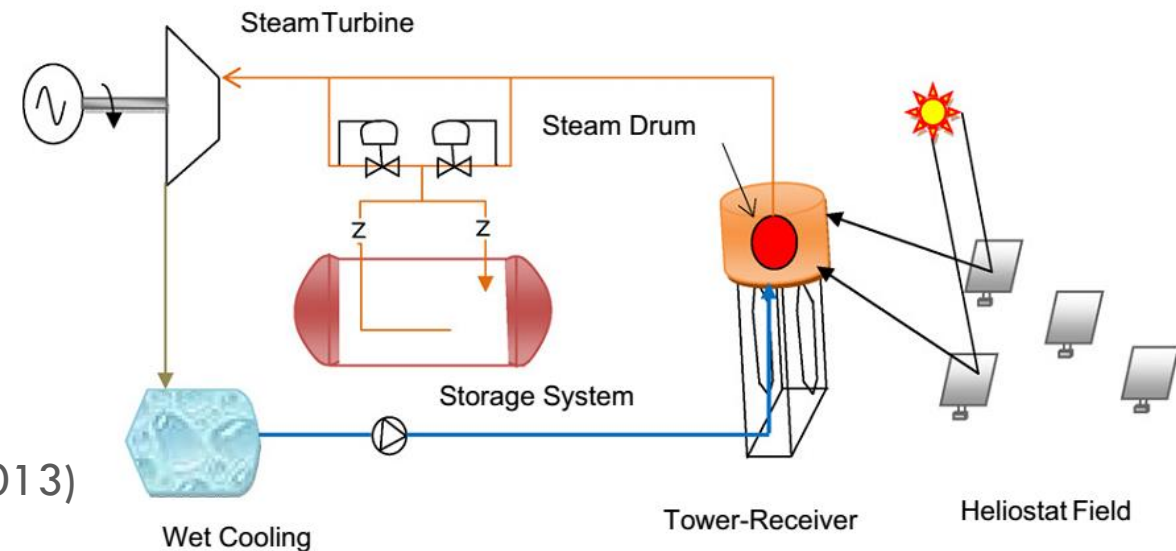
- ❑ Tecnología CSP
- ❑ Desafíos
- ❑ s-CO₂
- ❑ Viabilidad Técnica
- ❑ Configuraciones
- ❑ Brechas Tecnológicas
- ❑ Otras alternativas



Tecnologías CSP - Torre

3

- Primera Generación
 - ▣ Receptor opera con vapor saturado
- Abengoa
 - ▣ PS10
 - Construcción 2004-2007
 - Puesta en Marcha 2007
 - ▣ PS20
 - Construcción 2006-2009
 - Puesta en Marcha 2009
- Alta confiabilidad, pero bajo el umbral de la eficiencia comercial



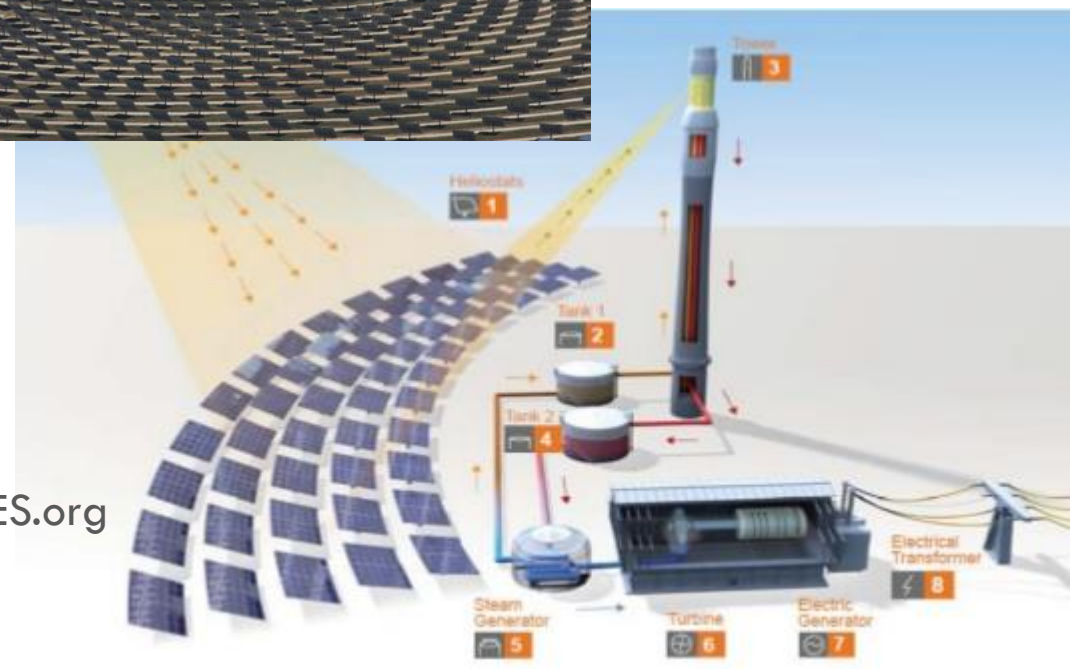
Fuente: Behar et. al. (2013)



Tecnologías CSP - Torre

4

- Segunda Generación
 - Receptor con sales fundidas
 - KNO_3 (40%) + NaNO_3 (60%)
 - ▣ Solar Two
 - Nevada
 - ▣ Gemasolar
 - Sevilla
- Facilidad de integración
 - ▣ Almacenamiento térmico
 - ▣ Back Up



Fuente: SolarPACES.org

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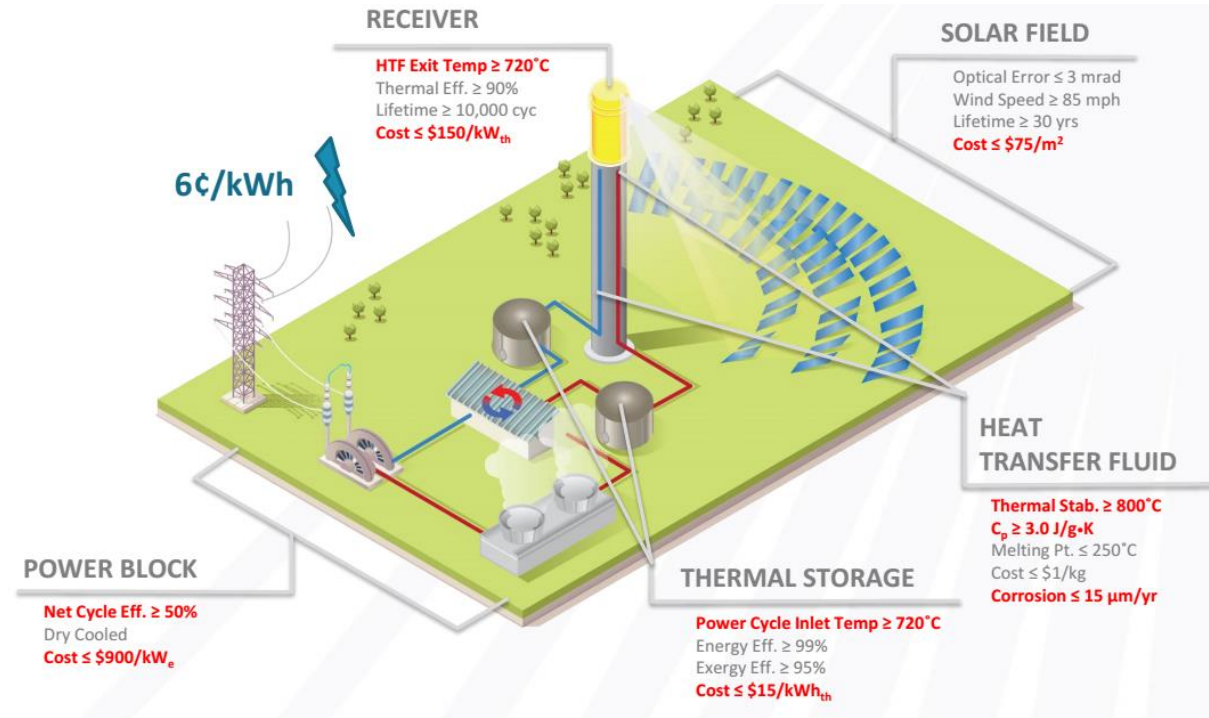
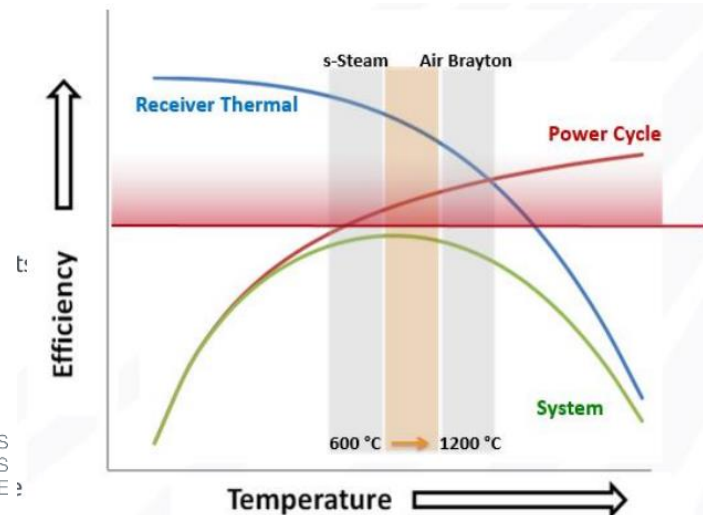
Desafíos

5

- Reducir costos
 - ▣ Hibridación CSP+PV
 - Escala
- Aumentar eficiencia de conversión

→ Aumentar temperaturas de operación

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}$$

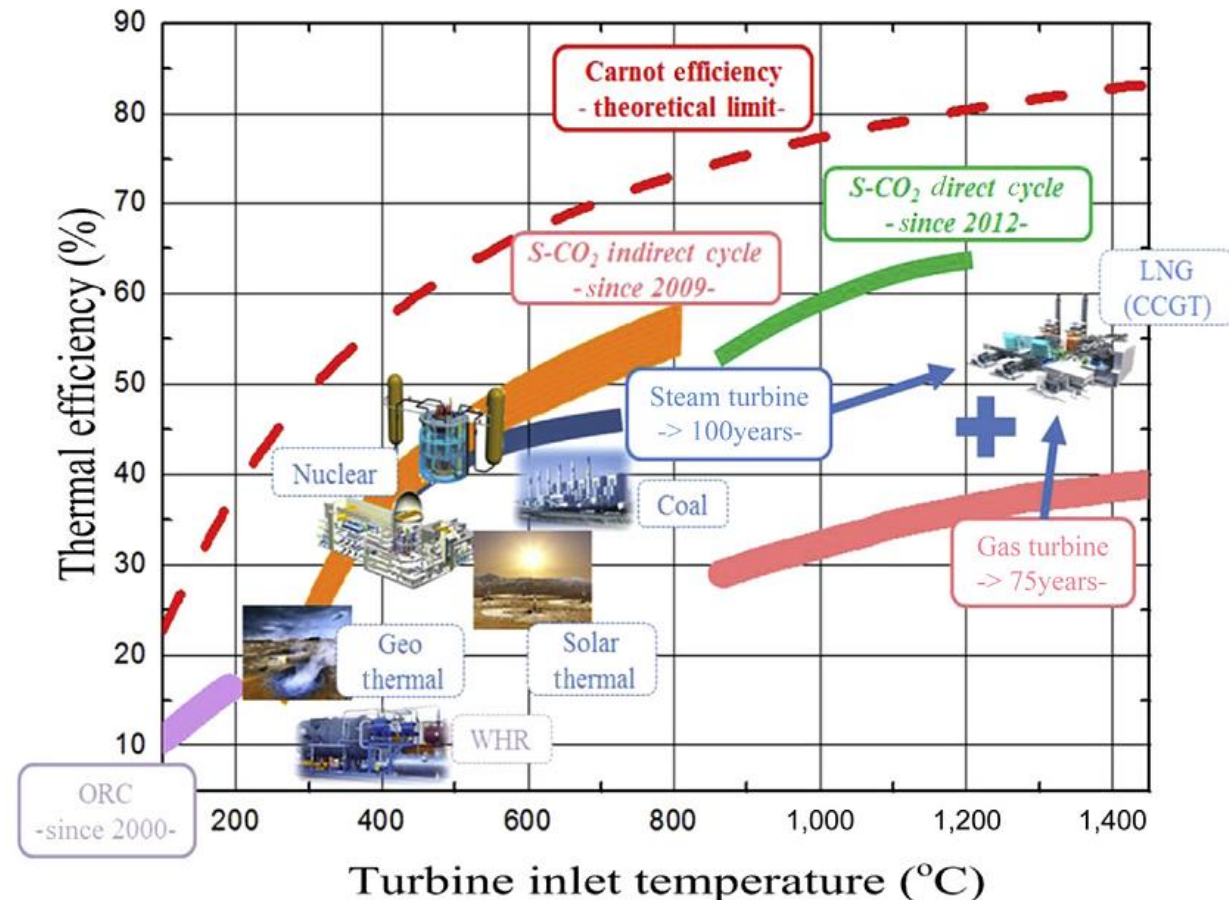


Fuente: energy.gov/sunshot

CO₂ como Fluido de Trabajo

6

- Fluidos de trabajo comúnmente usados en ciclos térmicos
 - Butane, R11, Ammonia, pentane, Isopentane, Isobutene, Toluene, Hydrocarbon mixtures, other fluids.
 - Desventajas
 - Inflamables, altamente tóxicos, elevado GWP, afectan la capa de ozono y elevado costo.
- CO₂ no presenta las desventajas mencionadas, pero...
 - Propiedades altamente variables
 - Altas presiones de operación



Fuente: Ahn et. al. (2015)



CO₂ como Fluido de Trabajo

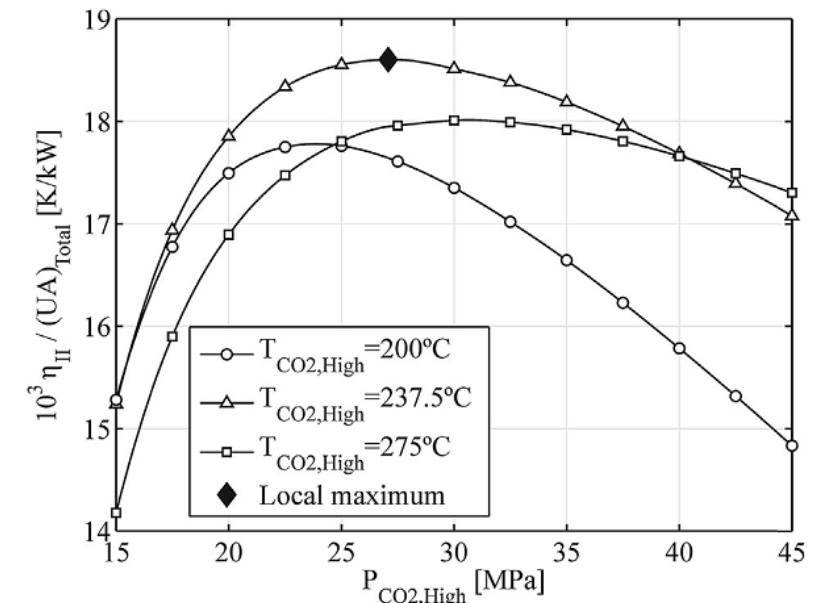
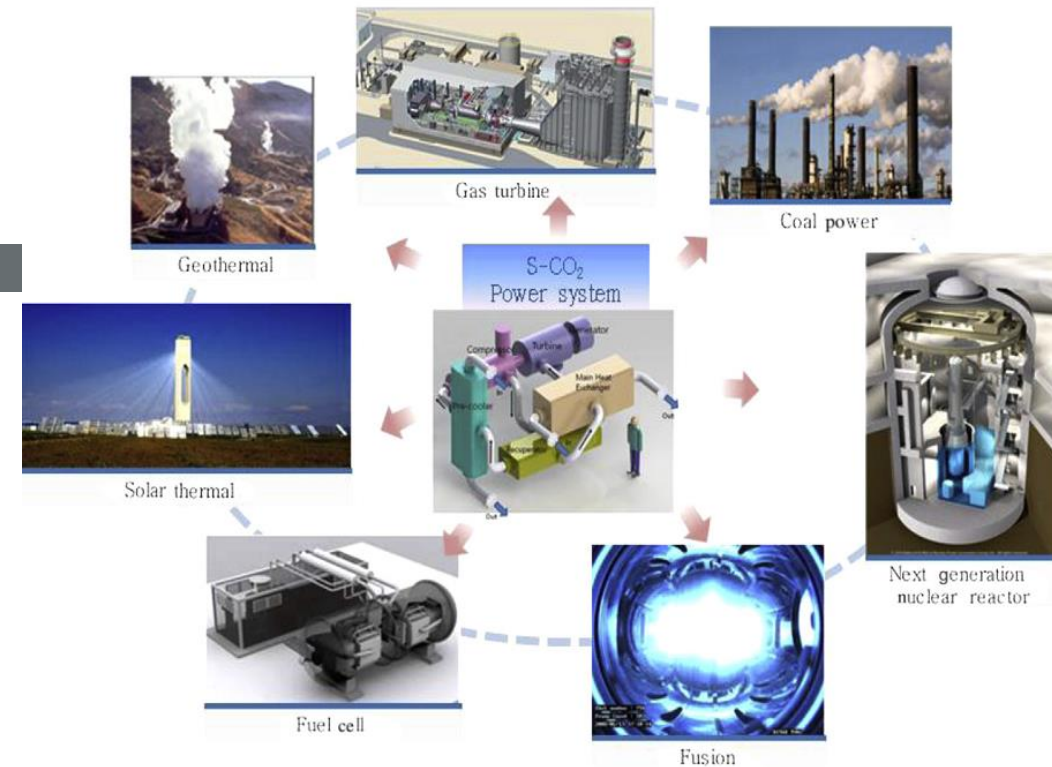
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□ Inicialmente investigado para ser utilizado en centrales nucleares

■ Angelino et al. (1968)

□ Varios autores han demostrado las ventajas del uso de CO₂ y optimizado sus condiciones de operación

- Battisti, F. G., Cardemil, J. M., & Da Silva, A. K. (2016). A multivariable optimization of a Brayton power cycle operating with CO₂ as working fluid. *Energy*, 112, 908–916.
- Cardemil, J. M., & da Silva, A. K. (2016). Parametrized overview of CO₂ power cycles for different operation conditions and configurations – An absolute and relative performance analysis. *Applied Thermal Engineering*, 100, 146–154.

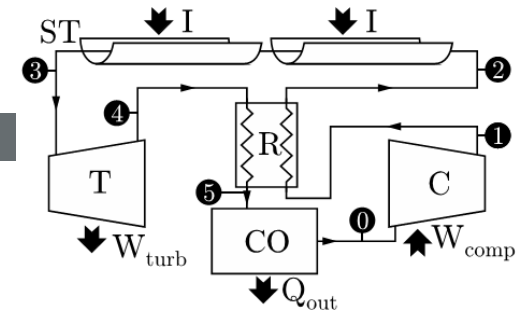


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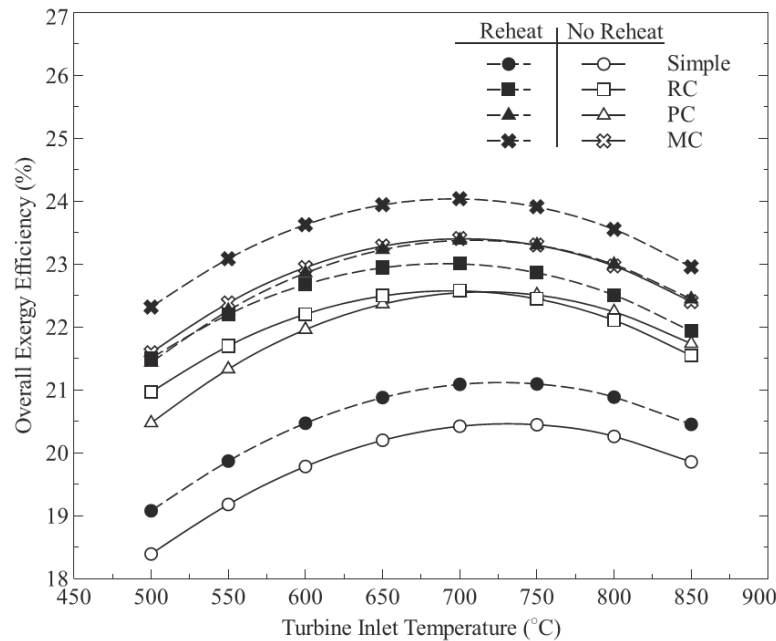
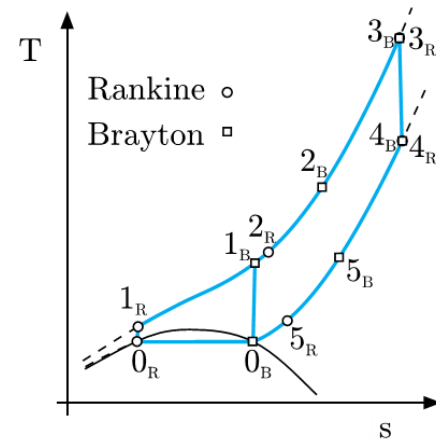
CO₂ como Fluido de Trabajo en CSP

Algunos autores han analizado su utilización en concentradores lineales

de Araujo Passos, L. A., de Abreu, S. L., & da Silva, A. K. (2017). Optimal scale of solar-trough powered plants operating with carbon dioxide. *Applied Thermal Engineering*, 124, 1203–1212.

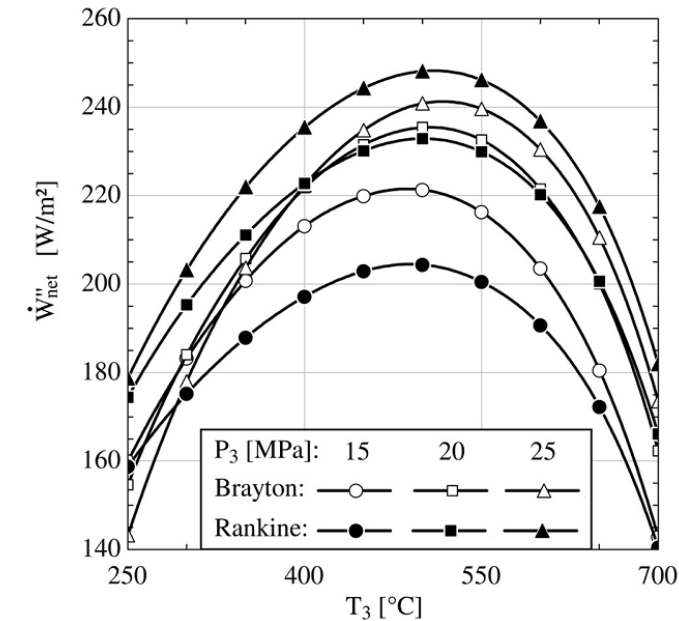


C=Compressor
CO=Cooler
R=Recuperator
ST=Solar Trough
T=Turbine



Pero su mejor desempeño se observa en sistemas de torre

Padilla, R. V., Soo Too, Y. C., Benito, R., & Stein, W. (2015). Exergetic analysis of supercritical CO₂ Brayton cycles integrated with solar central receivers. *Applied Energy*, 148, 348–365.



Pero Cuales son los desafíos pendientes

Almacenamiento Térmico

Química de sales

Salt	Composition by Wt.	Melting Point (°C)	Heat Capacity (J/g-K)	Density (kg/L)	Δ Volume on Melting	Notes**	Ref.
NaNO ₃ KNO ₃ (baseline)	0.60 0.40	220	1.52	1.7	+4.6%		[10]
ZnCl ₂ NaCl KCl	0.686 0.075 0.239	204	0.81	2.4	NaCl/KCl: +14.8% [11] NaCl: +26.1% KCl: +22.3% [11]	ZnCl BP(732°C) [12]	[13]
MgCl ₂ KCl	0.375 0.625	426	1.15	1.66	KCl: +22.3% MgCl ₂ : +30.5% [11]	MgCl ₂ BP(1412°C)	[14]
Na ₂ CO ₃ K ₂ CO ₃ Li ₂ CO ₃	0.334 0.345 0.321	398	1.61	2.0	+3.6% [11]	EP(747°C) 0.014 atm EP(827°C) 0.041 atm EP(947°C) 0.151 atm [9] [12]	[13] [15]

**BP(XXX°C): boiling point temperature, EP(XXX°C): equilibrium pressure at a given temperature of CO₂

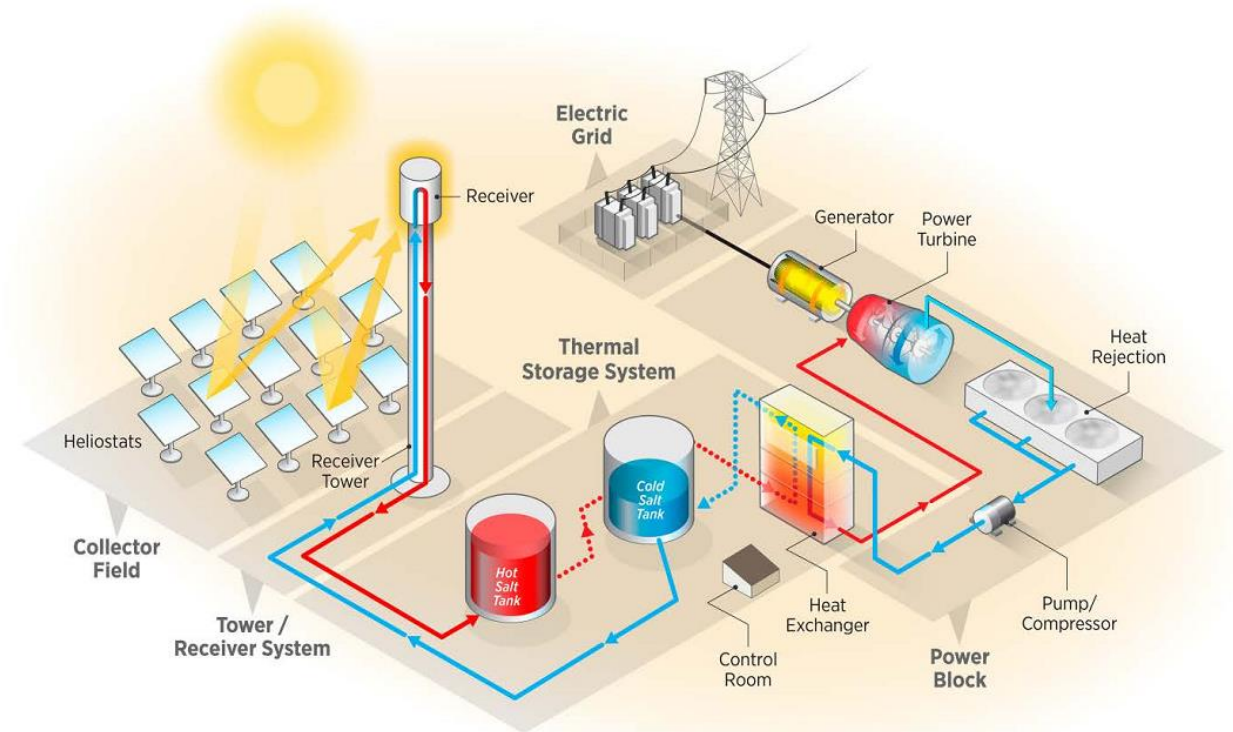
Salt	Notable Advantages	Notable Disadvantages
Zn-based chloride	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowest melting point Corrosion mitigation via control of melt redox potential (oxygen and water exclusion) in inert atmospheres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measureable vapor pressure disperses ZnCl₂ in headspace Very corrosive in liquid and vapor phases if oxygen or water exist. Intergranular corrosion can occur. Lowest heat capacity Requires controlled purification and pre-melting procedures under vacuum
Mg-based chloride	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowest cost per kg Corrosion mitigation via control of melt redox potential using active-metals such as Mg in inert atmospheres with oxygen/water exclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest melting point Very corrosive in liquid and vapor phases if oxygen or water exist. Intergranular corrosion can occur. Intergranular corrosion if Mg concentration decreases below required value Requires controlled purification and pre-melting procedures under inert atmospheres
Ternary carbonate eutectic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High heat capacity and density leads to smallest required tank volume Does not require controlled purification and pre-melting procedures. Inherently compatible with CO₂ Substantial experience from use in molten-carbonate fuel cells (Li/K carbonates) operating at ~650°C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest cost per kg (unless low-Li blends are proven effective) High melting point Lithium is a critical metal for many applications, especially batteries, which will affect market prices



Desafíos pendientes: s-CO₂ + Sales

10

- Combatividad de materiales/sales
 - Corrosión
 - Bombas
 - Válvulas
 - Piping
 - Receptor
 - Intercambiadores de calor
 - Micro canales pre-impresos



Fuente: SAM (2017)

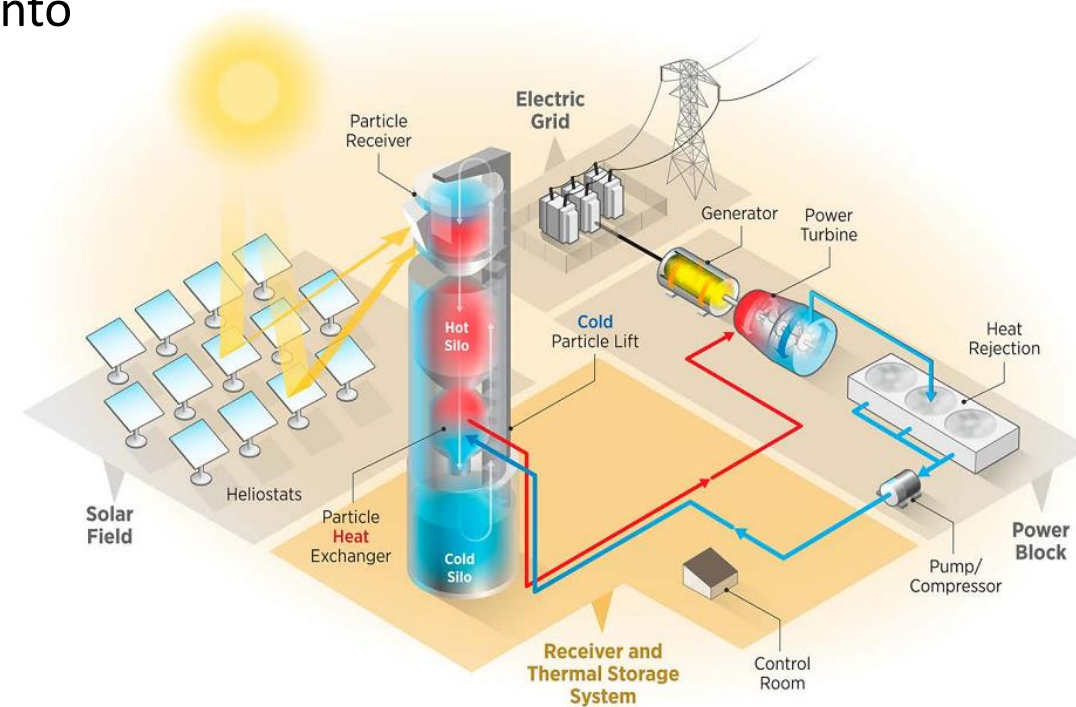


Otra alternativa: Falling Particles

11

- ❑ Partículas sólidas absorben la radiación: Directa o indirectamente
- ❑ Las propias partículas actúan como medio de almacenamiento
- ❑ Desafíos:
 - ❑ Resistencia de las partículas (pérdida)
 - ❑ Geometría del receptor
 - ❑ Almacenamiento de partículas
 - ❑ Intercambiador de calor

Material	Composition	Properties ^a		Advantage	Disadvantage
		Density(kg/m ³)	Specific Heat (J/kg-K)		
Silica sand	SiO ₂	2,610	1,000	Stable, abundant, low cost	Low solar absorptivity and conductivity
Alumina	Al ₂ O ₃	3,960	1,200	Stable	High cost
Coal ash	SiO ₂ , Al ₂ O ₃ , + minerals	2,100	720 at ambient temperature	Stable, abundant, No/low cost	Identify suitable ash
Calcined Flint Clay	SiO ₂ , Al ₂ O ₃ , TiO ₂ , Fe ₂ O ₃	2,600	1,050	Mined, abundant, used as filler in FB boiler	Low absorptivity
Ceramic proppants	75% Al ₂ O ₃ , 11% SiO ₂ , 9% Fe ₂ O ₃ , 3% TiO ₂	3,300	1,200 (at 700°C)	High solar absorptivity, stable	Synthesized, higher cost



C. Ho et al., "Technology advancements for next generation falling particle receivers," in *Proceedings of the Solarpaces 2013 International Conference (Energy Procedia)*, 2014.

Fase gaseosa: Receptor de cavidad

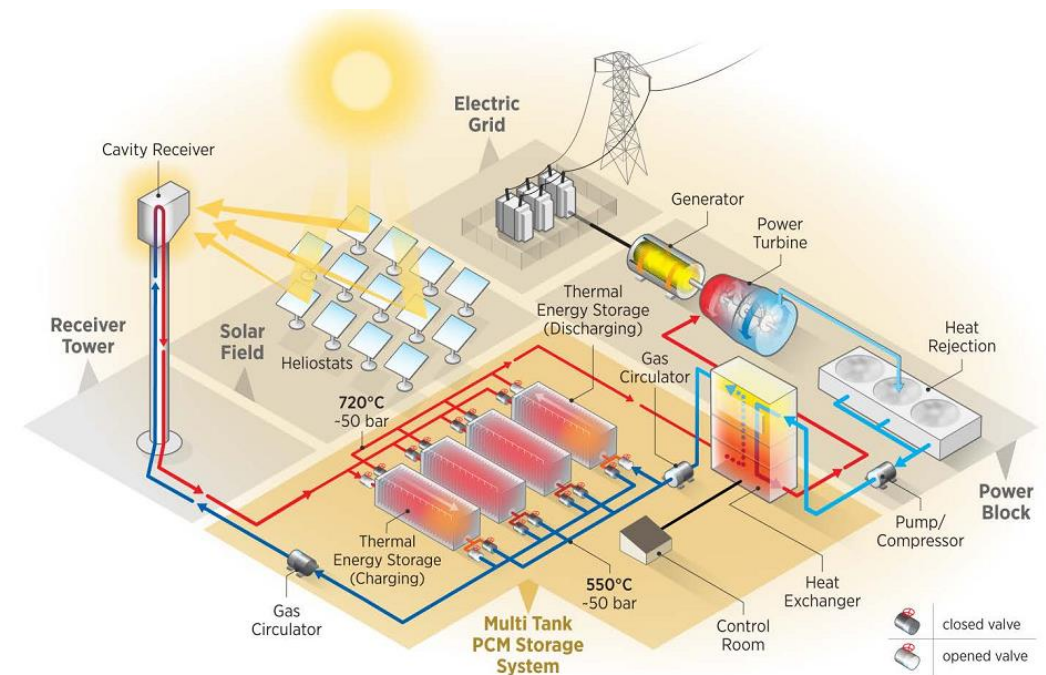
12

□ El gas absorbe calor directamente en el absorbedor

- ▣ Receptor volumétrico/cavidad
- ▣ Absorberdor → Medio Poroso
- ▣ Apto para CO₂, Helio y Aire
- ▣ Estabilidad y altas efectividad de absorción
- ▣ Bajo costo e impacto ambiental

□ Desafíos

- ▣ Capacidad de transferencia de calor reducida
- ▣ Integración a TES
- ▣ Alta potencia en flujo de fluidos → Complejidad en el patrón de flujo



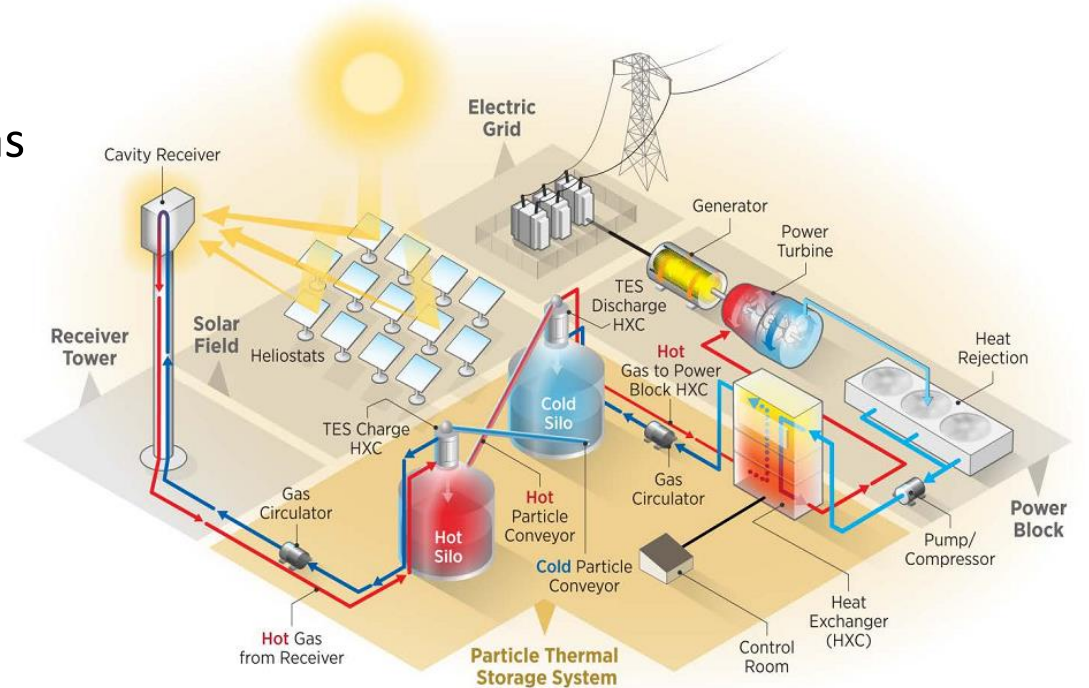
Fuente: NREL (2017)



Una combinación de las alternativas anteriores?

13

- Substituir la configuración de convencional de dos tanques, por dos silos
- Receptor volumétrico + almacenamiento en partículas
- Aún en estudio, muchos desafíos en relación a la integración y al sistema de control



Fuente: NREL (2017)



Opciones Tecnológicas

14

	Collector Field		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost <\$75/m² • Concentration ratio >50 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operable in 35-mph winds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optical error <3.0 mrad • 30-year lifetime
	Molten Salt	Falling Particle	Gas Phase
Receiver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similarities to prior demonstrations • Allowance for corrosive attack required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most challenging to achieve high thermal efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-pressure fatigue challenges • Absorptivity control and thermal loss management
Material & Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially chloride or carbonate salt blends; ideal material not determined • Corrosion concerns dominate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable materials readily exist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize pressure drop • Corrosion risk retirement
Thermal Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct or indirect storage may be superior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particles likely double as efficient sensible thermal storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect storage required • Cost includes fluid to storage thermal exchange
HTF to sCO ₂ Heat Exchanger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenging to simultaneously handle corrosive attack and high-pressure working fluid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibly greatest challenge • Cost and efficiency concerns dominate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Supercritical CO ₂ Brayton Cycle			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net thermal-to-electric efficiency > 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power-cycle system cost < \$900/kW_e 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry-cooled heat sink at 40° C ambient • Turbine inlet temperature ≥ 700°C

Receiver
Cost < \$150/kWth
Thermal Efficiency > 90%
Exit Temperature > 720°C
10,000 cycle lifetime

Material & Support
Cost < \$1/kg
Operable range from 250°C to 800°C

Thermal Storage
Cost < \$15/kW_{th}
99% energetic efficiency
95% exergetic efficiency


HTF to sCO₂ Heat Exchanger

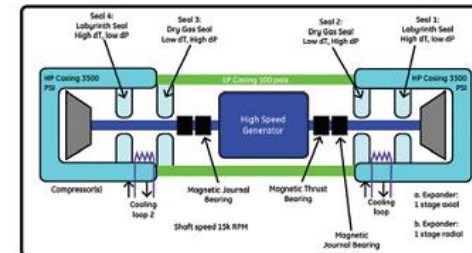
Fuente:
 NREL 2017, Concentrating Solar Power Gen3 Demonstration Roadmap

Un desafío adicional...


15

- Turbinas de CO₂ con elevadas eficiencias aun no están disponibles
- Programa SunShot ha investido significativos recursos en este tópico
 - 2020 Operación de pilotos
 - 2030 Escala comercial

SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE 	
PROGRAM:	SunShot CSP R&D 2012
TOPIC:	Advanced Power Cycles
LOCATION:	San Antonio, Texas
AWARD AMOUNT:	Up to \$6.8 million
PROJECT TERM:	2012–2015



Conceptual layout of an integrated, high-efficiency supercritical CO₂ hot gas turbo-expander that is optimized for the highly transient solar power plant duty cycle profile. *Illustration from Southwest Research Institute*

NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY 	
PROGRAM:	SunShot CSP R&D 2012
TOPIC:	Advanced Power Cycles
LOCATION:	Golden, Colorado
AWARD AMOUNT:	Up to \$8 million
PROJECT TERM:	2012–2015



This project's team will build a prototype of the largest and highest-temperature s-CO₂ closed Brayton power cycle turbine ever constructed. The use of carbon dioxide instead of steam allows higher power-cycle efficiency and more compact cycle components. *Illustration from Dresser-Rand*



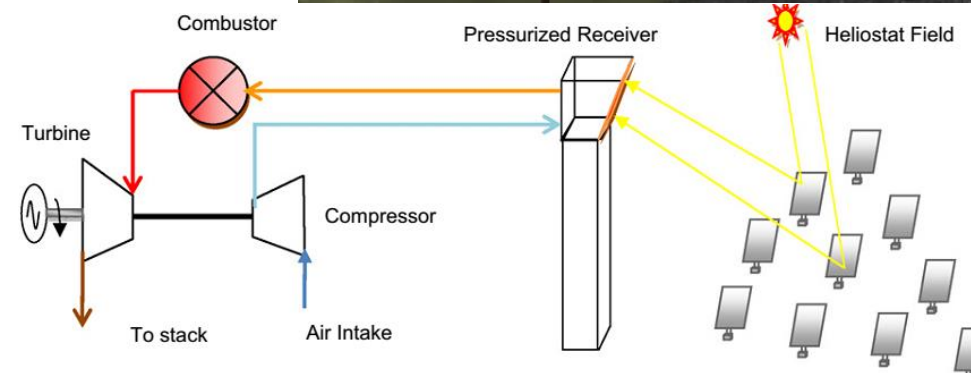
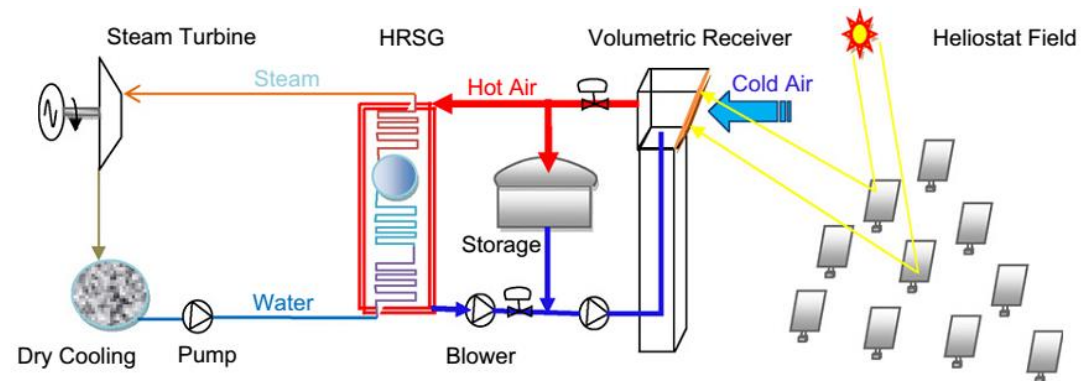
Pero es el CO₂ la única alternativa?

16

- Una alternativa:
 - ▣ Aire atmosférico como fluido de trabajo
 - Barato y estable
 - Fácil de integrar con ciclos de gas
- Desafíos:
 - ▣ Receptor volumétrico
 - ▣ Almacenamiento térmico costo efectivo
 - Rocas?
 - Concreto?
- Proyecto en evaluación



Fuente: CSP 247 (2018)



Santiago, 02/04/2018



Muchas Gracias



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