A photograph of a receiver tower at a CSP plant, showing multiple heliostats reflecting sunlight onto the tower's receiver. The scene is captured from a low angle, looking up at the tower.

Industrial Scale cTES Cold Thermal Energy Storage: Demonstrator in La Africana CSP Power Plant And Evaluation Of Benefits - SOLWARIS Project

Arnaud BRUCH

Kumar Patchigolla, Faisal Asfand, Peter Turner, Luis Millán Monte, Sylvie Douard

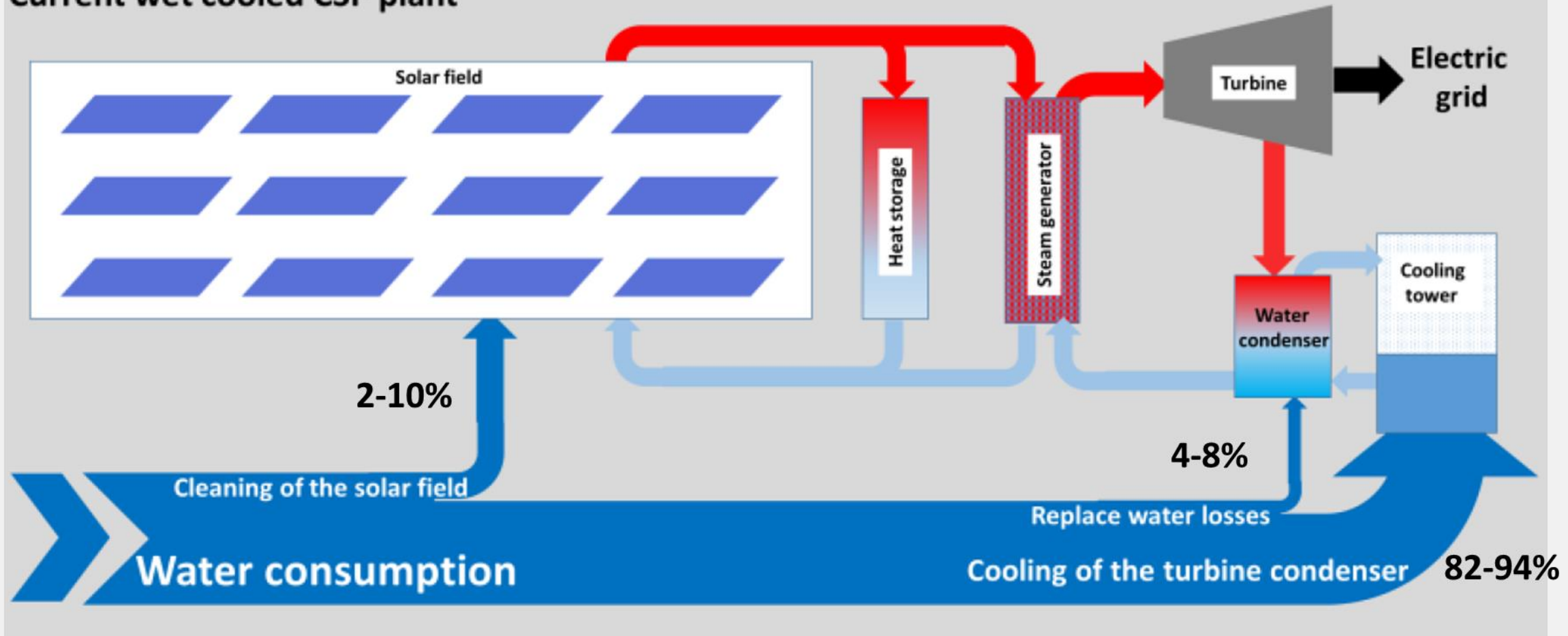
SOLAR PACES 2019

01-04 October 2019 – Daegu, South Korea

Water consumption in CSP power plant

3 → 6 m³/MWh_e

Current wet cooled CSP plant



WASCOP (2015-2019)

COOLING

- Water/rock thermocline
- Air/rock thermocline
- Hybrid cooling (wet/dry)
- Versatile cooling (dry with spray)

CLEANING

- Dust barrier
- Anti-soiling/self cleaning coating for absorber
- Anti-soiling/self cleaning coating for reflector
- Soiling characterization devices
- Innovative cleaning systems

TRL<5

Upscale and test
in La Africana



SOLWARIS (2018-2022)

COOLING

- Water thermocline 1000 m³

CLEANING

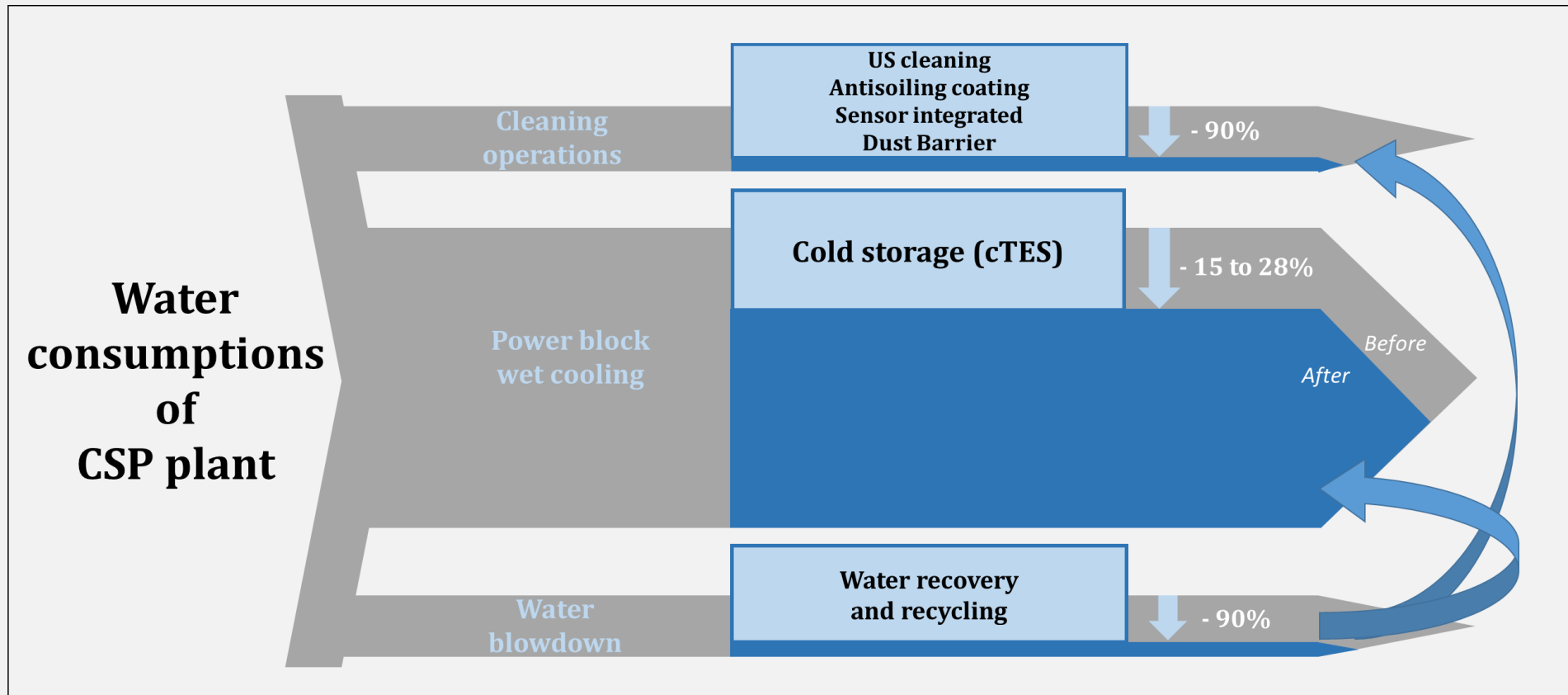
- Dust barrier
- Anti-soiling/self cleaning coating for absorber
- Anti-soiling/self cleaning coating for reflector
- Ultrasonic cleaner
- Soiling sensor

WATER RECOVERY

TRL→7

SOLWARIS: validation at high TRL of concepts developed in WASCOP

SOLWARIS main objectives



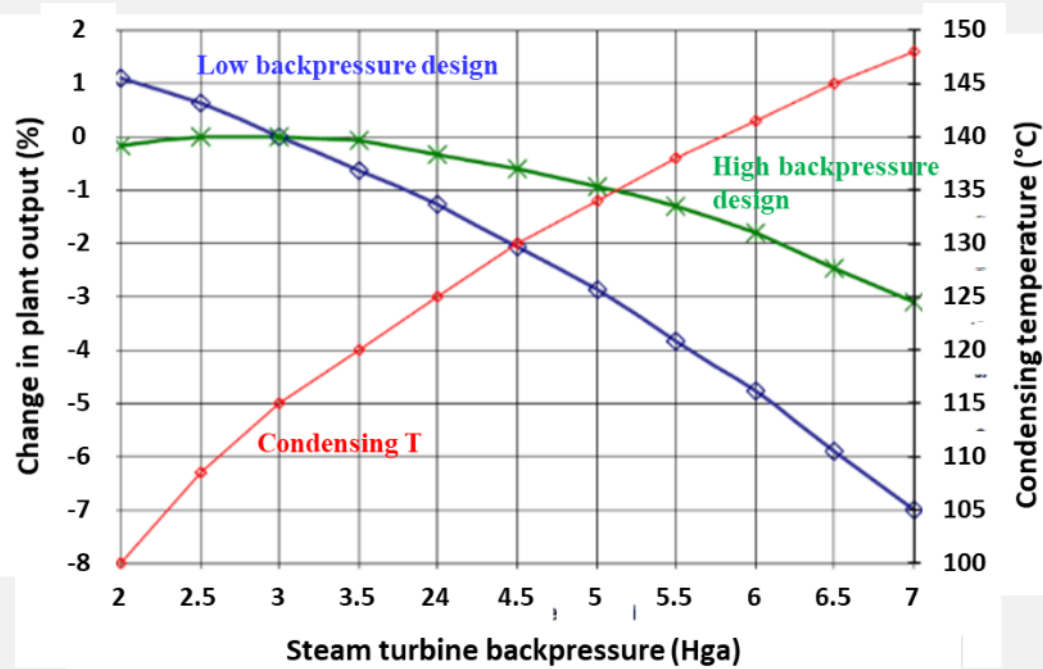
SOLWARIS's objectives for reduction of water consumption:

- 90% for cleaning
- 15% to 28% for condenser cooling
- 90% for recovery and recycling water



- - 35 % for wet cooling
- - 90 % for dry cooling

Context of condenser cooling



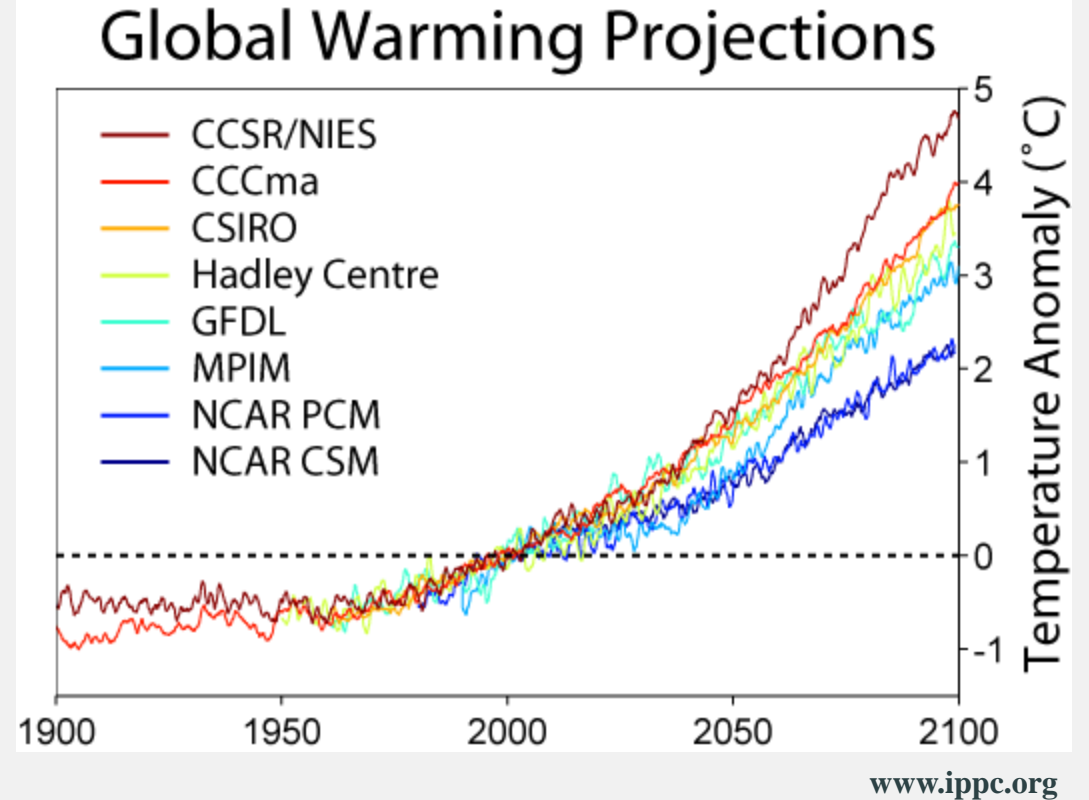
DOE, 2009

Design parameter	Wet-cooled baseline	Dry-cooled with large ACC
Design point net power output	1	1
Design point steam turbine efficiency	1	-5%
Turbine size (gross output)	1	+2%
Solar field size	1	+8%
Design point parasitic loads	1	+17%
Total installed cost	1	+8%
O&M cost	1	-3%
Annual net energy output	1	+3%
Annual Revenue	1	+3% ?
Levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE)	1	+3% to +10%

Turchi, Water Use in Concentrating Solar Power (CSP), NREL, 2009

- Wet cooling is the most efficient turbine cooling system
- Dry cooling drops water consumption by 90% at cost to turbine size and efficiency
- Performances of cooling system directly impacts the turbine back pressure and performances

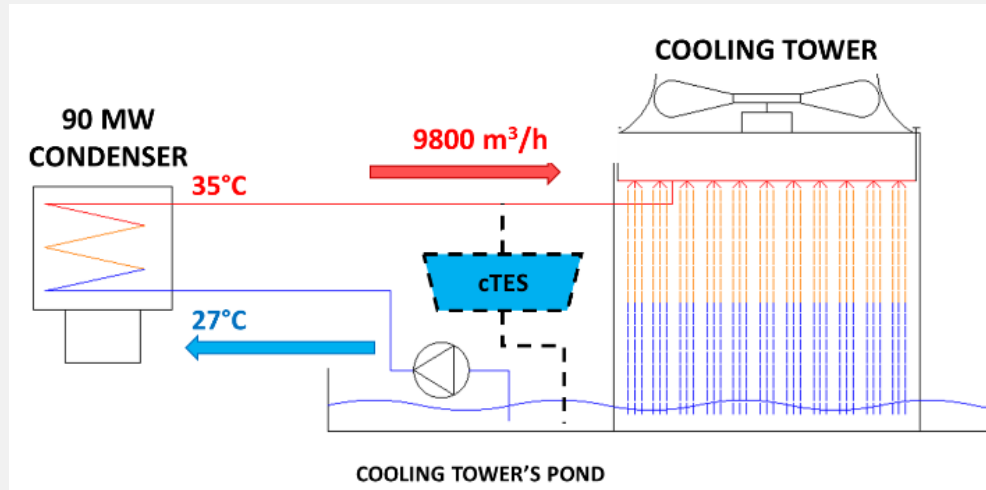
- All projections lead to global increase of ambient temperature
- Increase of T_{amb} implies increase of turbine backpressure and reduction of turbine efficiency
- For wet cooled turbine, additional water consumption is expected
- For dry cooled turbine, additional reduction of turbine efficiency is expected



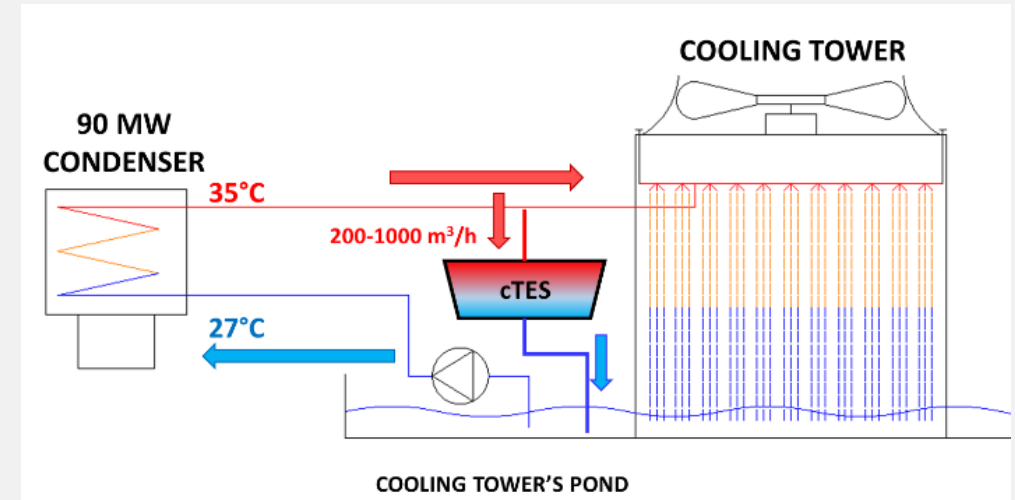
Relevancy of additional cooling system that can

- reduce the water consumption
- increase the turbine efficiency
- be installed on existing power plants and cooling systems

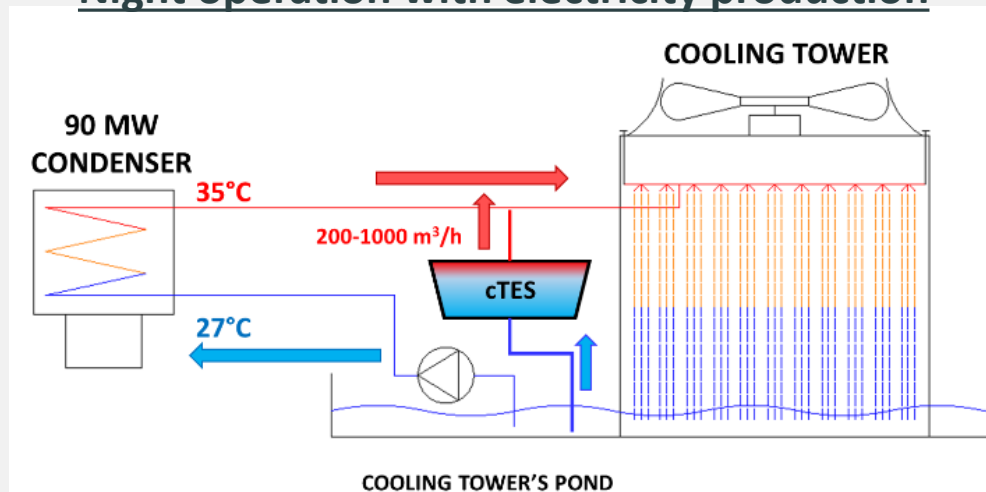
Day operation, moderate T_{amb}



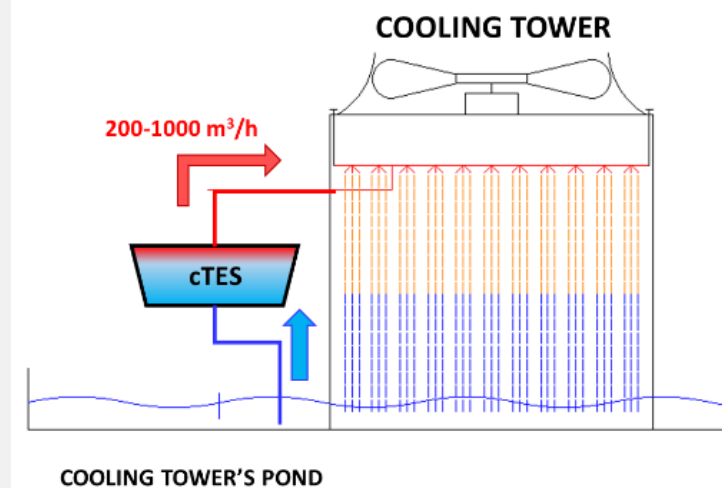
Day operation, high T_{amb}




Night operation with electricity production

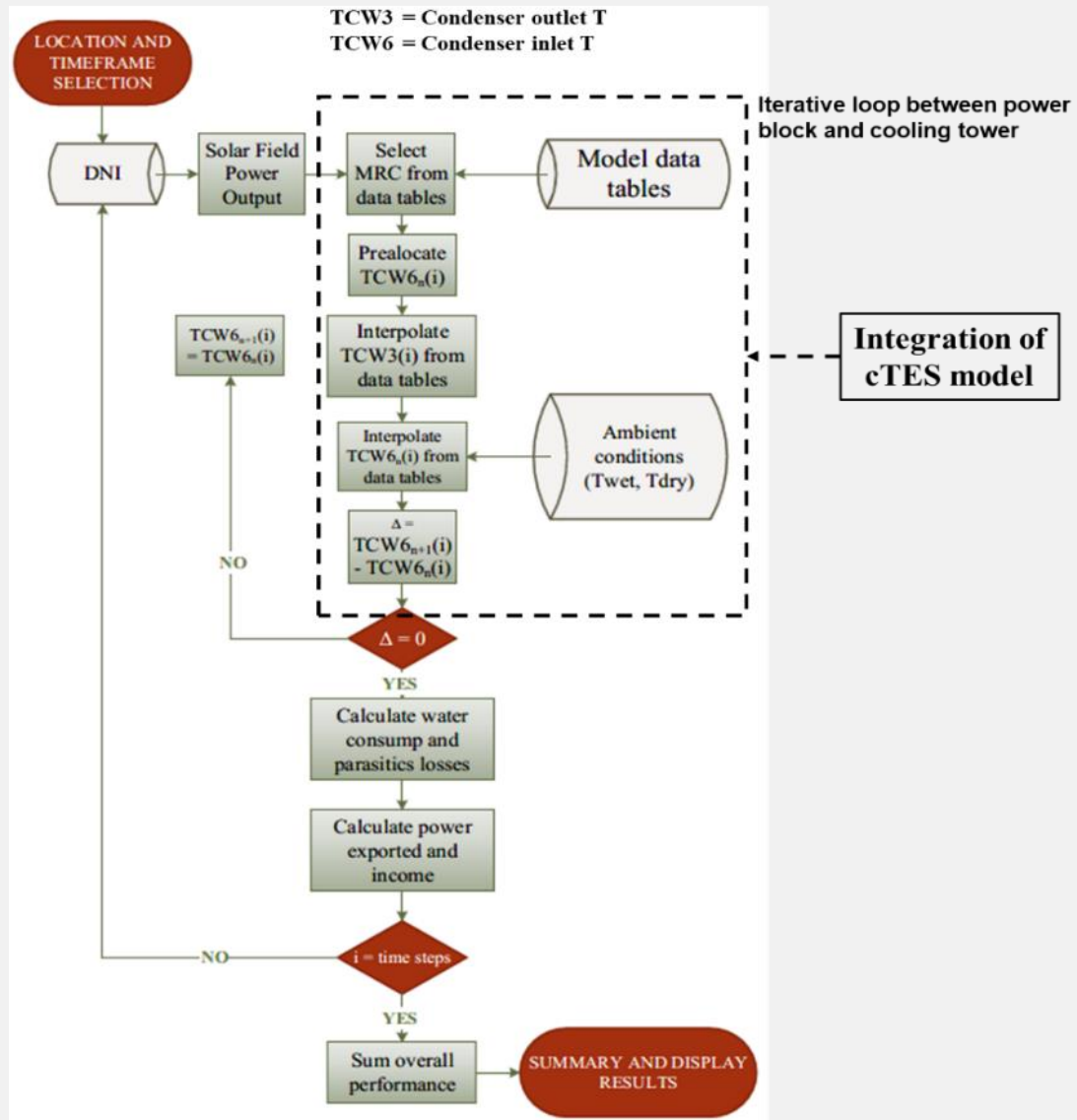


Night operation without electricity production



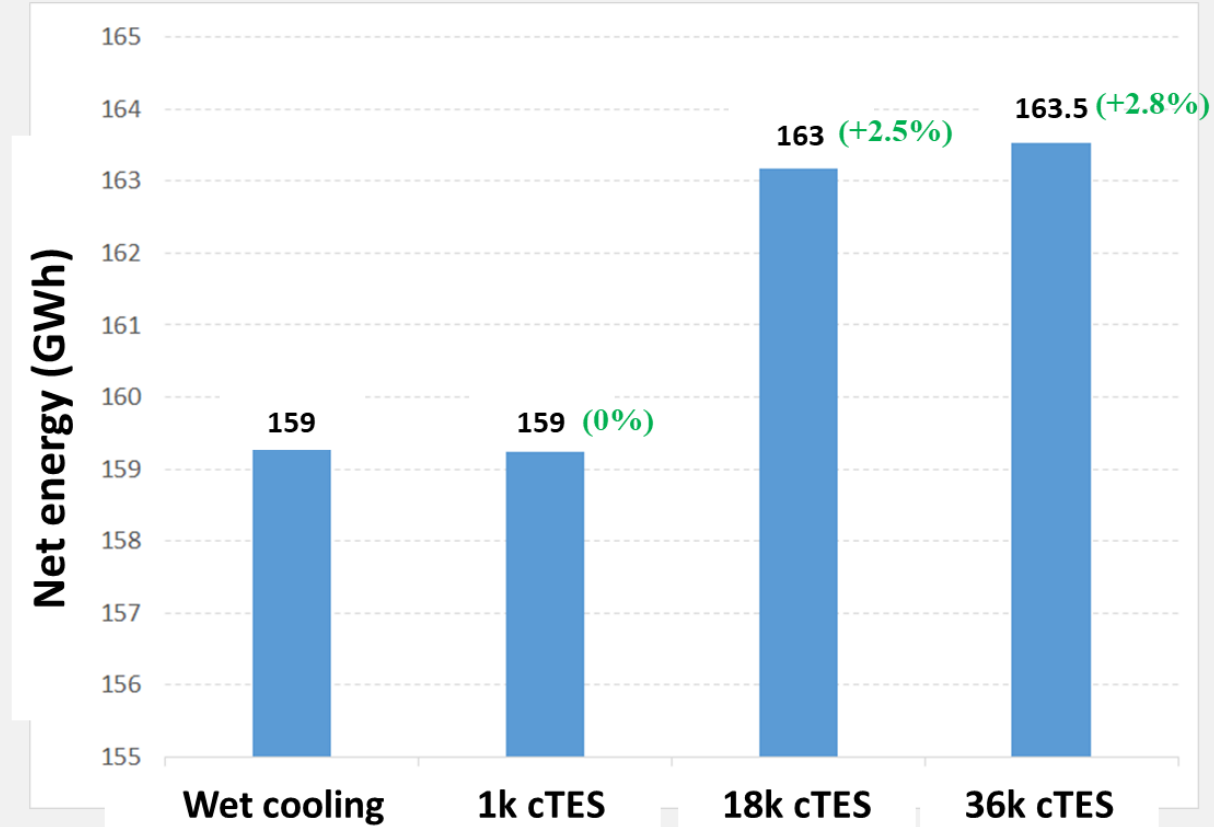
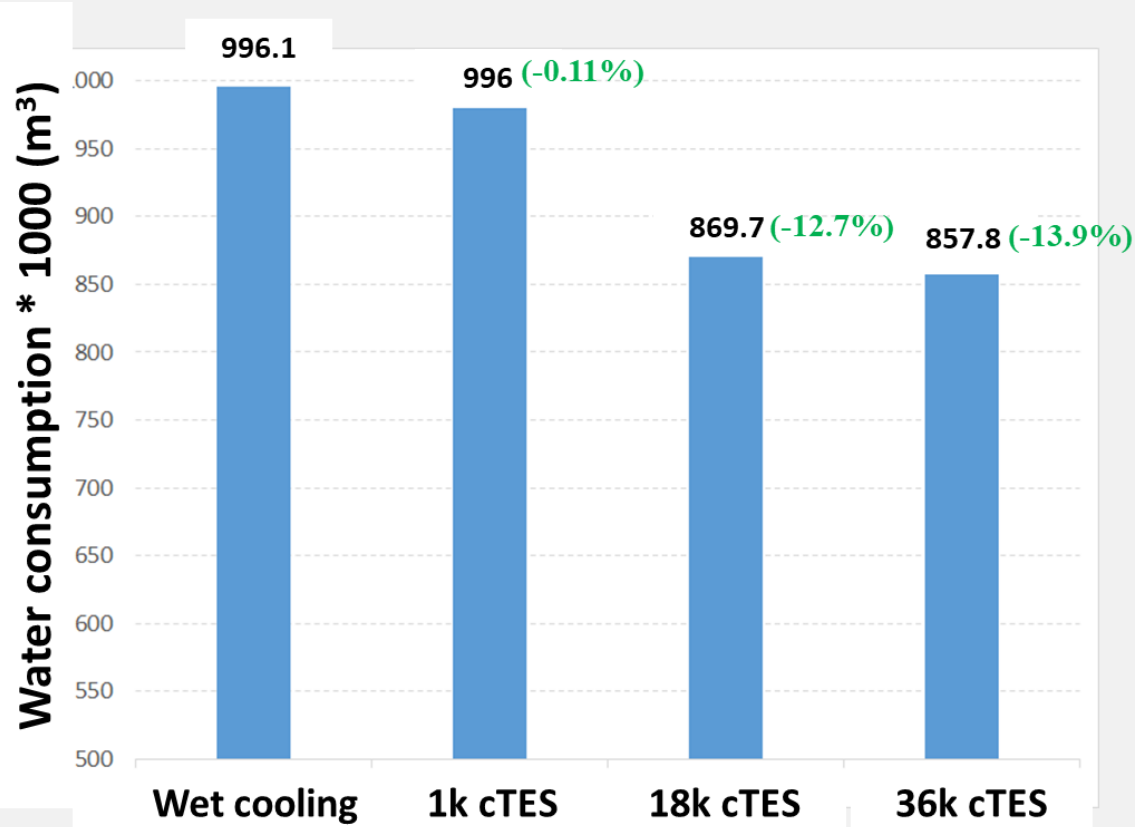
- 
- **DEMONSTRATION at TRL 7 of cTES concept**
 - Representative volume: 1000 m³
 - Real environment: La Africana CSP power plant
 - Real operation and automation
 - Real design and construction
 - **CHARACTERIZATION of « real » cTES**
 - R&D instrumentation of the cTES
 - Hydraulic and thermal characterization
 - Validation of cTES numerical model
 - **EVALUATION of cTES benefits**
 - Water consumption and electricity production
 - CSP power plant with wet and dry cooling, at different locations and ambient conditions
 - Technico-economic analysis

cTES benefits calculations



- Global Plant Model (GPM) developed in WASCOP
- Different cooling systems (wet, dry, hybrid, w/wt cTES ...)
- Validation of different components and performances on the specific case of Andasol 1
- Water thermocline cTES model integrated
- Iterative process based on data tables for solar field, power block and cooling system

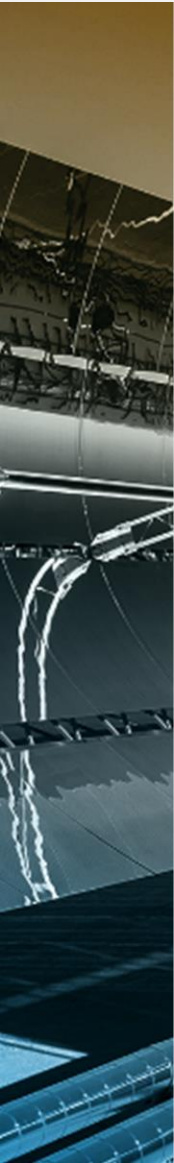
cTES benefits calculations



Study case:

- Andalsol 1 data tables
- La Africana TMY meteo data

La Africana CSP power plant



Power plant name	La Africana
Country	Spain (Posodas, near Sevilla)
Owners	Ortiz/TSK/Magtel
Technology	Parabolic trough
Turbine capacity	50 MW gross
Cooling system	Open wet cooling tower
Start year	2012



**Location of future cTES prototype
in la Africana**



Cranfield University

- Global simulation tool for CSP power plant
- Evaluations of benefits of cTES
- Pre-design, design and engineering, ccTES instrumentation



CEA

- cTES numerical model
- Pre-design, design and engineering
- cTES instrumentation
- cTES operation laws



Bertin Technologies

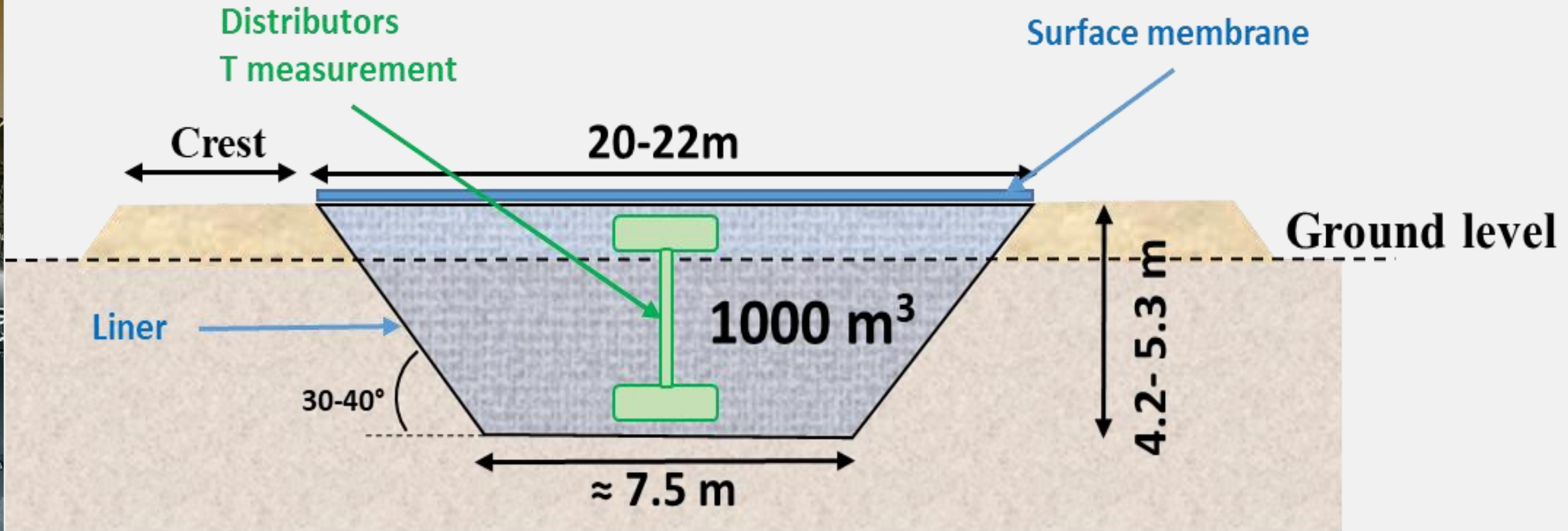
- Pre-design, design
- Engineering and construction



TSK

- La Africana operator
- Pre-design, design and engineering

cTES sizing and characteristics

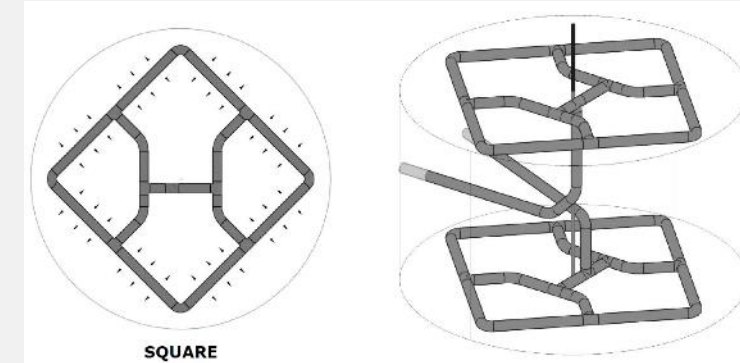


- 1000 m³
- 10-50°C
- 200-1000 m³/h \leftrightarrow $<1/10^{\text{th}}$ cooling circuit nominal flow rate

Marstal, Sunstore 4

HYDRAULIC ASPECTS

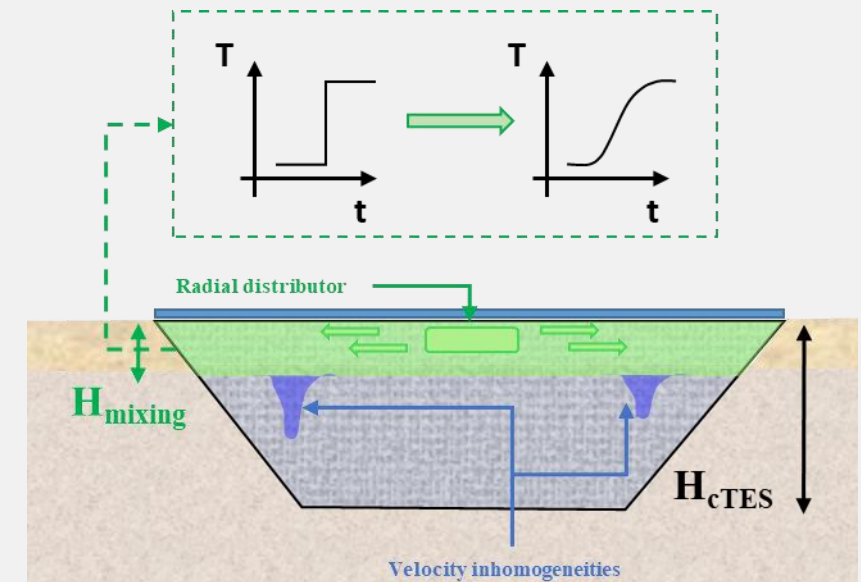
- Type of distributor? Sizing? Supplier?



SQUARE

(HEI-TKDA)

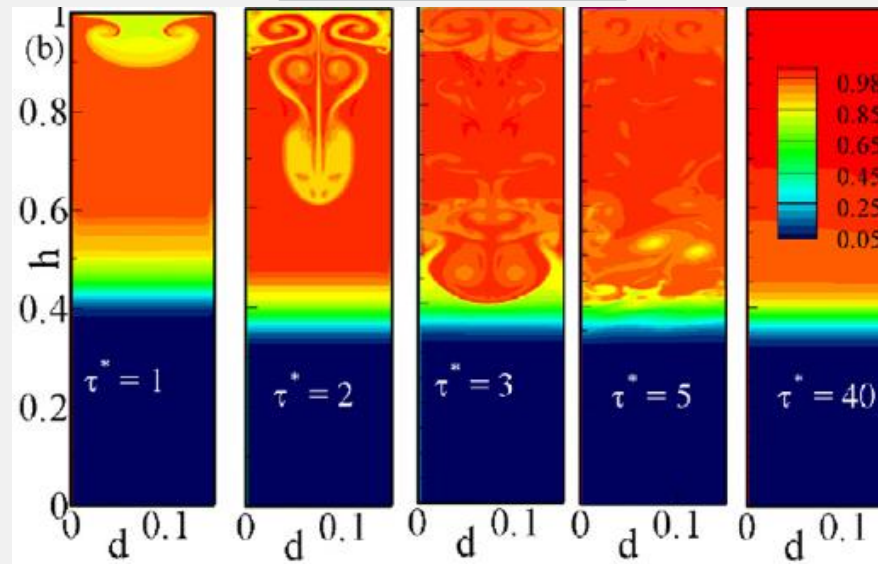
- Contribution of distributor to thermocline's initial thickness?



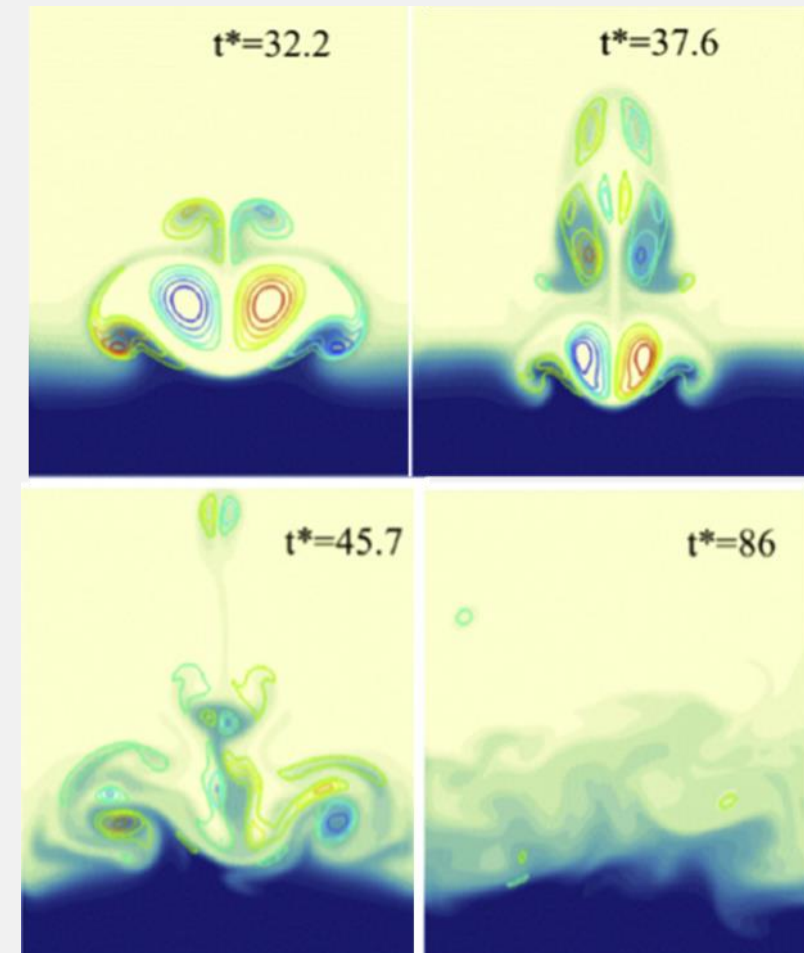
HYDRAULIC ASPECTS

- Contribution of distributor on local mixing effect?
- Fluid velocity and related mixing effect?
- Pressure drop?

Manu et al., 2015

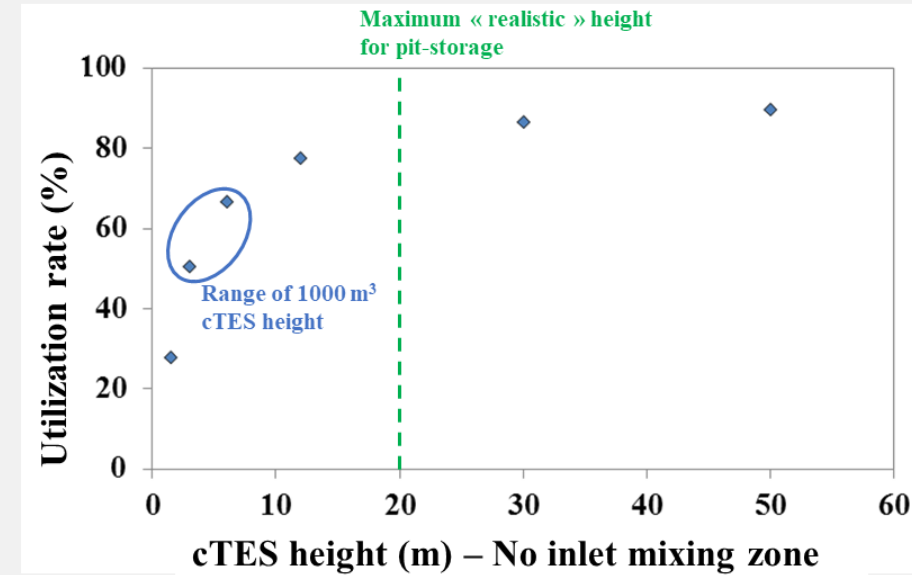
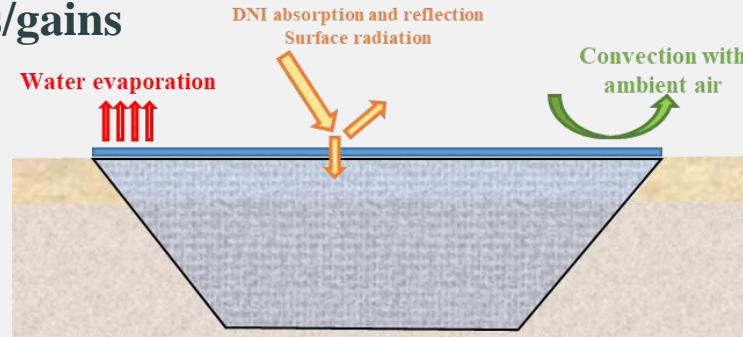


Tinaikar et al., 2016

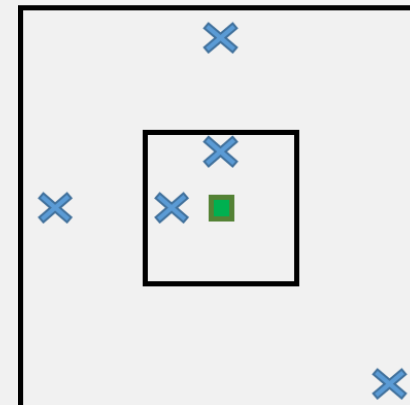


THERMAL ASPECTS

- Thermal stratification
 - Fluid distribution
 - Fluid velocity
 - cTES height
 - Thermal losses/gains
 - ...
- Top surface
- Instrumentation for qualification
 - TRL7
 - Research project/qualification/validation



- Fluid distribution
- × T measurements



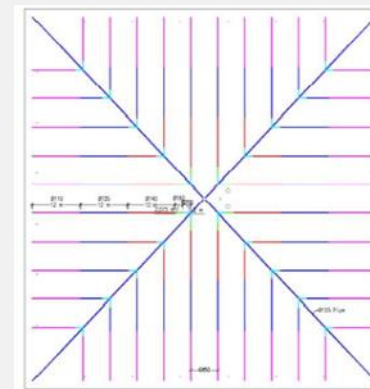
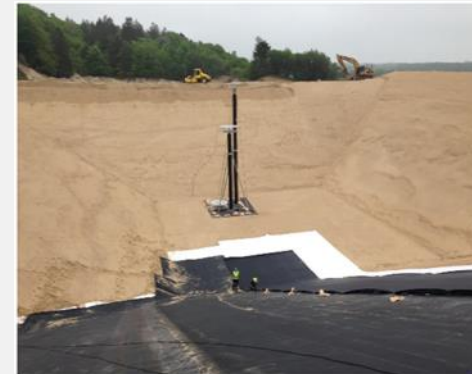
Multi-point TC stick



MECHANICAL/CONSTRUCTION ASPECTS

- Pit angle
- Soil characteristics → influence on pit angle and feasibility
- Liner definition and characteristics
- Global cost

Marstal, Sunstore 4



cTES construction schedule

