

Solar boilers Evolving issues with an evolving technology

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Risk Engineering



Introduction



- How is Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) used today
- What are the newest advances in CSP
- What are the emerging operational and code compliance issues associated with CSP



Introduction to CSP



- Concentrated solar power
 - Heliostats concentrate solar thermal energy onto a relatively small area
 - Parabolic trough
 - Linear reflector
 - Parabolic dish
 - Power tower
 - Power tower
 - Higher output capacities
 - Higher peak operating temperature
 - Greater efficiency







- A typical power tower arrangement consists of
 - Field(s) of heliostats
 - Tower mounted receiver (adaptation of water tube boiler design)
 - Steam turbine, for power producers



Design



- A typical power tower arrangement consists of
 - Field(s) of heliostats
 - Arrangement of mirrors automatically controlled to track the sun and focus the thermal energy on a point in space



Design

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 - Field(s) of heliostats
 - Arrangement of mirrors automatically controlled to track the sun and focus the thermal energy on a point in space
 - Tower mounted receiver
 - Weight: 65 tons; height: 165 feet or higher
 - Adaptation of typical water tube boiler design









Return on investment



- Start-up capital is three times that of conventional power plant
- Operating costs are roughly equal
- No fuel costs





Operating conditions



- Desert climate
 - Advantages
 - Maximum availability of solar thermal energy
 - Minimum attenuation of solar thermal energy
 - Disadvantages
 - Wind conditions
 - Rapid loss of stored energy
 - Heliostat maintenance



Typical solar energy curve



Typical solar energy curve



Sustainability concerns



- Heat-up/cool-down rate
 - Rapid heat-up during initial hours of sunlight risk exceeding allowable stress levels
 - Rapid cool-down due to convective heat loss
- Water chemistry
 - Experienced issues with
 - Heavy scaling on waterside
 - Oxygen corrosion
- Deaerator inefficiency
 - Unable to maintain operating temperature
 - Oxygen content of feedwater
 - Use of secondary gas-fired boiler may affect renewable energy status

Evaluation concerns



- Inspection and maintenance
 - Receiver (boiler) located on top of 200-foot or higher tower
 - Design may not be conducive to internal inspection
 - Internal critical due to water chemistry concerns
 - Use of Boroscopic examination for thorough internal inspection
 - Environmental factors may prohibit entrance into tower
 - Lockout/tagout procedure must include repositioning and deenergizing heliostat servo motors
 - Control often times at alternate location



Cloud & wind effect



Operational concerns



- Overcast skies render unit inoperable
- Cloud transient
 - Supplement loss of energy by additional heliostat focus
 - End of transient with numerous heliostats in view
 - Detection algorithm needed to prevent rapid overheating of receiver material at end of transient
- Heliostat control failure
 - Damage to structural surfaces
 - Trip position critical



Operational concerns



- Efficiency and maximum output
 - Cleanliness of heliostat surface
 - Maximize transfer of solar thermal energy
 - Minimizing the loss of stored energy
 - Molten salt to store thermal energy
 - Aid in maintaining DA operating temperature
 - Allow for longer daily production periods



Typical solar energy curve



Possible thermal energy curve (molten salt)





Thank you

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