AUSTRALIAN SOLAR THERMAL RESEARCH INITIATIVE

ASTRI



ASTRI Capabilities

Concentrating Solar Thermal (CST)

Manuel Blanco | Sarah Miller 15 May 2015

Australian Solar Thermal Research Initiative

ASTRI is committed to demonstrating a pathway for reduction in LCOE of CSP plants, targeting 20 c/kWh in Year 3 and 12c/kWh by 2020 whilst providing dispatchable firm supply



- Budget: \$87m
 - ARENA \$35m
 - Partners \$46m
 - Industry \$6m





- Program 8 years (2013-2020)
 - with critical review in Year 4 (2016)
 - Overarching Economic Modelling
 - Research Nodes
 - Reduce CapEx
 - Increase capacity factor
 - Improve efficiency
 - Add Product Value
 - Education Program

ASTRI Objectives



Australian Partners

CSIRO

- Largest CSP research group in Australia with wide range of ARENA funded CST projects
- Australian National University
 - Developers of the Big Dish and ammonia thermochemical storage loop
 - Moving into heliostat optics and central receivers
- University of Queensland
 - Research partner for several Queensland CSP proposals
 - Radial turbine development and hybrid cooling
- University of Adelaide
 - Solar fuels, hybrid solar thermal and chemical looping plant, and reactor designs
- University of South Australia
 - Phase change research with strong background in materials at low temperature
- Queensland University of Technology
 - Dispatchable power, corrosion science, novel optics, polymer degradation
- Flinders University
 - Expertise in coatings and catalysis within Nanoscale Science Technology Centre

ASTRI People

97 researchers:

- 29 post-graduate students
- 16 postdoctoral fellows
- Researchers
- Academics
- Total 38 FTE















ASTRI Expertise

- ASTRI Director is also Chairman of IEA SolarPACES
- CSIRO PI is the Australian Representative in IEA SolarPACES
- Experience in feasibility studies, including for World Bank
- Experience in testing and standardisation
- Experience with 4 CST collector types
- Experience with electrical, chemical and process heat products
- Research collaboration with US and Europe

















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ASTRI Infrastructure













- Solar concentrators
- Solar simulators
- Optics
- Thermodynamics
- Fluid mechanics
- Wind tunnels
- Turbine test beds
- Hybrid cooling tower
- Dust characterisation
- Material characterisation
- Thermochemistry
- Weather stations



















Program Overview

Overarching Economic Model

Mainly about cost analysis

• First world LCOF for Solar Fuels

- \$1.20/L from fossil fuel (GHG 10% less than conventional diesel)
- \$2.50/L from renewable feedstock (GHG 50% less than conventional diesel)

• Task Force looking at design configurations

25MW with 12c/kWh as a stretch target from 100MW with 12c/kWh

ASTRI Technical Model

- Provide a framework for ASTRI innovations to be assessed
- Open Source for others to benefit and contribute
- Relevant and adaptable for products other than electricity
 - Process heat, solar chemistry

Integrated Project Niches

- Heliostats: internal competition between 4 concepts
- Receivers: tubular and particle concept development
- Storage: sensible; latent; thermochemical
- Power block: sCO2 with hybrid cooling
- O&M: mirror cleaning; labour cost reduction
- Solar fuels: gasification through to liquid fuel production





ASTRI Collaboration

- ARENA: can see the influence of ASTRI on the quality of solar thermal submissions in the Solar Excellence round
- Chairman ASTRI Advisory Committee
 - "ASTRI has brought together an array of impressive people to exploit one of Australia's most abundant and underutilised natural resources: solar energy"
 - "It is good to hear everyone in the ASTRI team communicating their important research achievements, meeting or exceeding their KPIs, and collaborating effectively"





ASTRI Collaboration

Self Assessment by ASTRI Program Management Committee

- First large scale integration of CST research in Australia
- Good diversity across research career stages of students, postdocs, researchers, academics
- Understanding CST holistically as well as the niche research needs/opportunities to achieve significant cost reductions





Underlying CST Philosophy

- The critical challenge for CST is to increase its competitiveness by reducing cost (CAPEX and OPEX) while increasing efficiency
- If you reduce the cost of CST collectors, receivers, and storage for producing electricity, the cost of most other CST applications will reduce
- If you use CST to store useful thermal energy, processes can approach isothermal operation





Summary

This presentation was to increase industry awareness of:

- Diverse CST technical capabilities within ASTRI
 - Focus on achieving technical and economic goals
 - Existing multi-institutional teams, network, facilities and tools
- Readiness of ASTRI to partner with industry on ARENA Rd 2 projects in:
 - Solar thermal technologies for industrial processes
 - Balance of systems
 - Benefits of CST to networks
 - Power generation
 - Meeting specific needs

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