



Air-based Solar Thermal Electricity for Efficient Renewable Energy Integration & Compressed Air Energy Storage

ASTERIX-CAESar project overview

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**Funded by
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Solar power sector background: PV is less costly than CSP

- **Photovoltaic**

Global weighted average LCOE* for utility-scale projects:

- 89% reduction from 2010 to 2022 (0.445 \$/kWh → **0.049 \$/kWh**)
- Over 1047 GW installed by 2022

- **Concentrated Solar Power (CSP)**

Weighted average LCOE of CSP plants:

- 69% reduction from 2010 to 2022 (0.38 \$/kWh → **0.12 \$/kWh**)
- Over 6.5 GW installed by 2022

- **Economic curtailments of CSP facilities**

- **New cost-effective CSP concepts are needed**

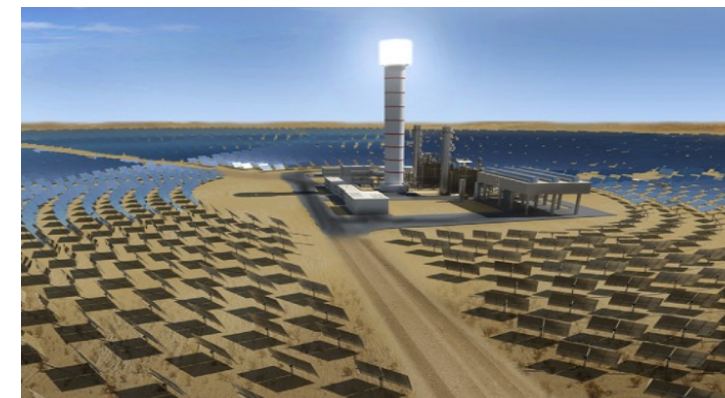


Source: [IRENA](#), 2022

* Levelised Cost of Electricity

CSP sector background: Low efficiency

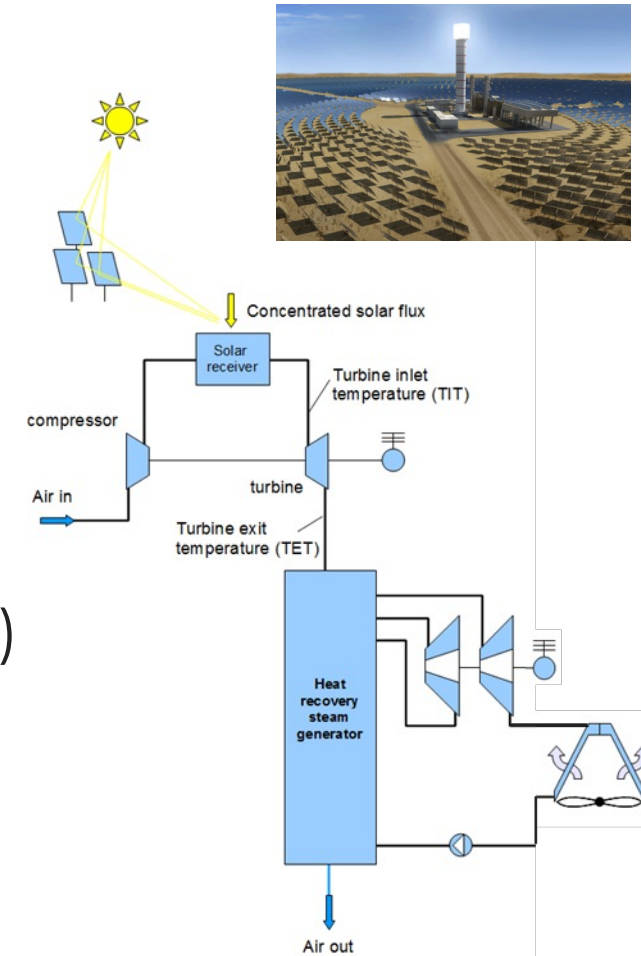
- Current **CSP technology**:
 - **Solar-to-electric efficiency: 14-16%** (annual)
 - **Power block efficiency: 30-40%** (steam Rankine)
- **State-of-the-art technologies**:
 - Parabolic trough (thermal oil [HTF] → 390°C max.)
 - Central receiver (molten salt [HTF] → 565°C max.)
 - LCOE $\approx$ 7-11 \$c/kWh (depending on site and finance)



What is the best CSP technology? [1/2]

Is central receiver the best option for efficiency enhancement and cost reduction?

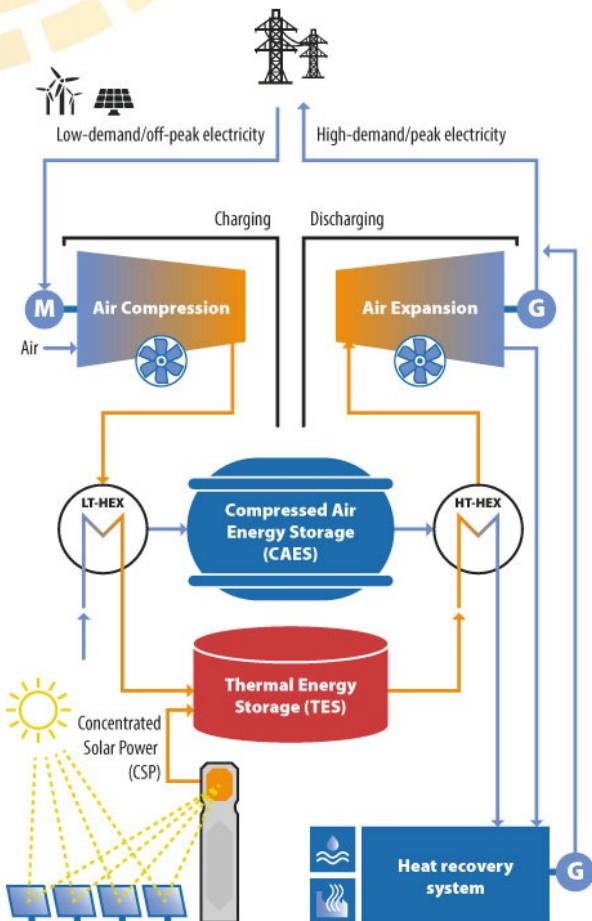
- High concentration $\rightarrow$ high T_{receiver} (700-1000°C)
- Suitable for advanced cycles (e.g. **combined**):
 - **Up to 30% (peak)**
 - **Up to 22% (annual)**
- Combined cycle proven to be not economical (CAPTure)
- **CSP part of the problem today, not a solution**



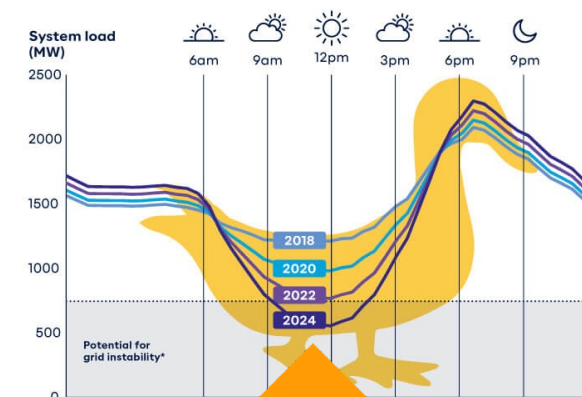
ASTERIX-CAESar objectives are defined by the current CSP sector's needs

- **Competitive (electrical) round-trip efficiency RTE>60%, at very low LCOS** of < 10-15 c€/kWh → adaptive operation in peak hours!
- **Optimal design of power cycle** (central receiver):
 - Maximum temperatures: 750-800°C
 - **Flexible/adaptive operation** (quick start-up, shutdown and load variation)
- Propose **new operating strategy for CSP**:
 - Capitalising on efficient energy storage
 - Enabling **higher shares of renewables** in the grid

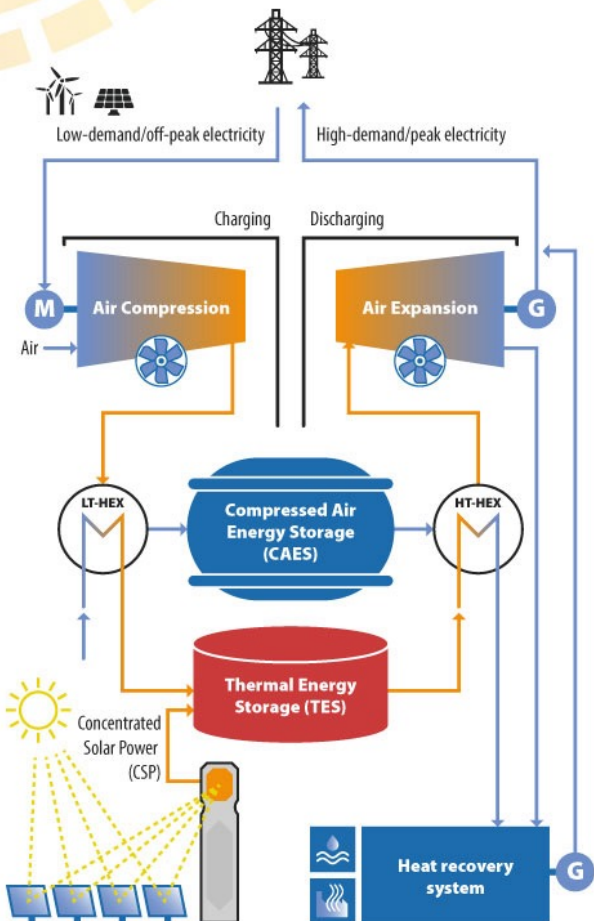
The project concept: CSP-CAES innovative & adaptive power plant [1/2]



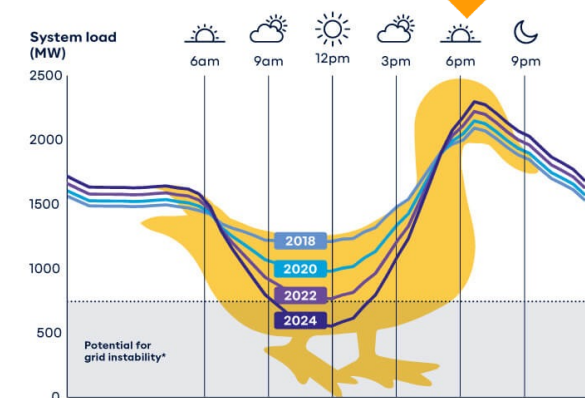
- **Concept:** CSP + D-CAES
- **Off-peak low-price electricity used to drive compressor train –**
 - Air is stored
 - Heat of compression is also stored
- **Solar energy is stored:**
 - High-temperature heat (800°C)



The project concept: CSP-CAES innovative & adaptive power plant [2/2]

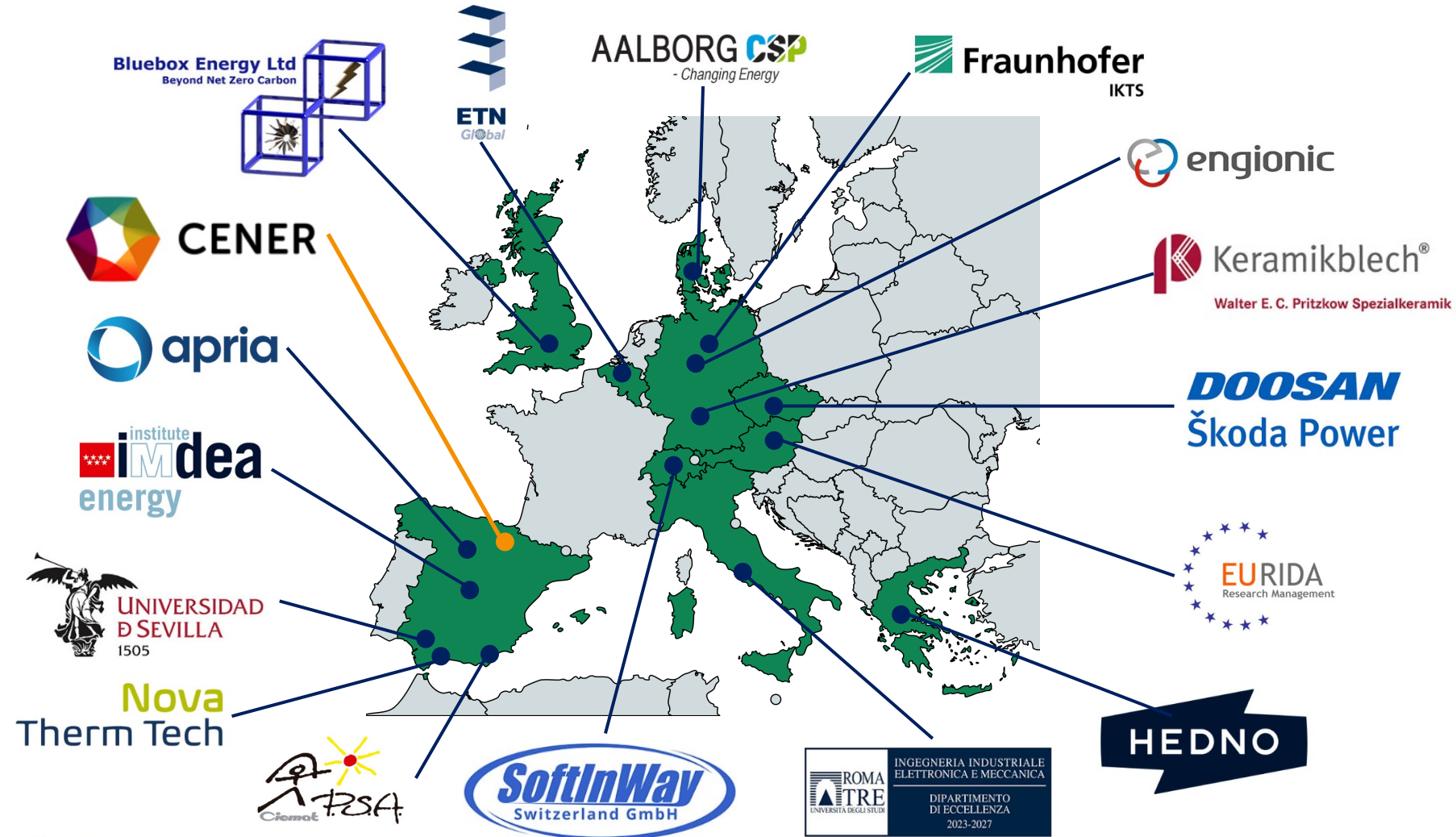


- **Peak-hours:**
 - Power generation: **combined cycle power plant**
- **Compressed air** delivered to expanders
- **Very high** solar-to-electric conversion efficiency: **40% peak**
- **Twice as high efficiency as state-of-the-art CSP**



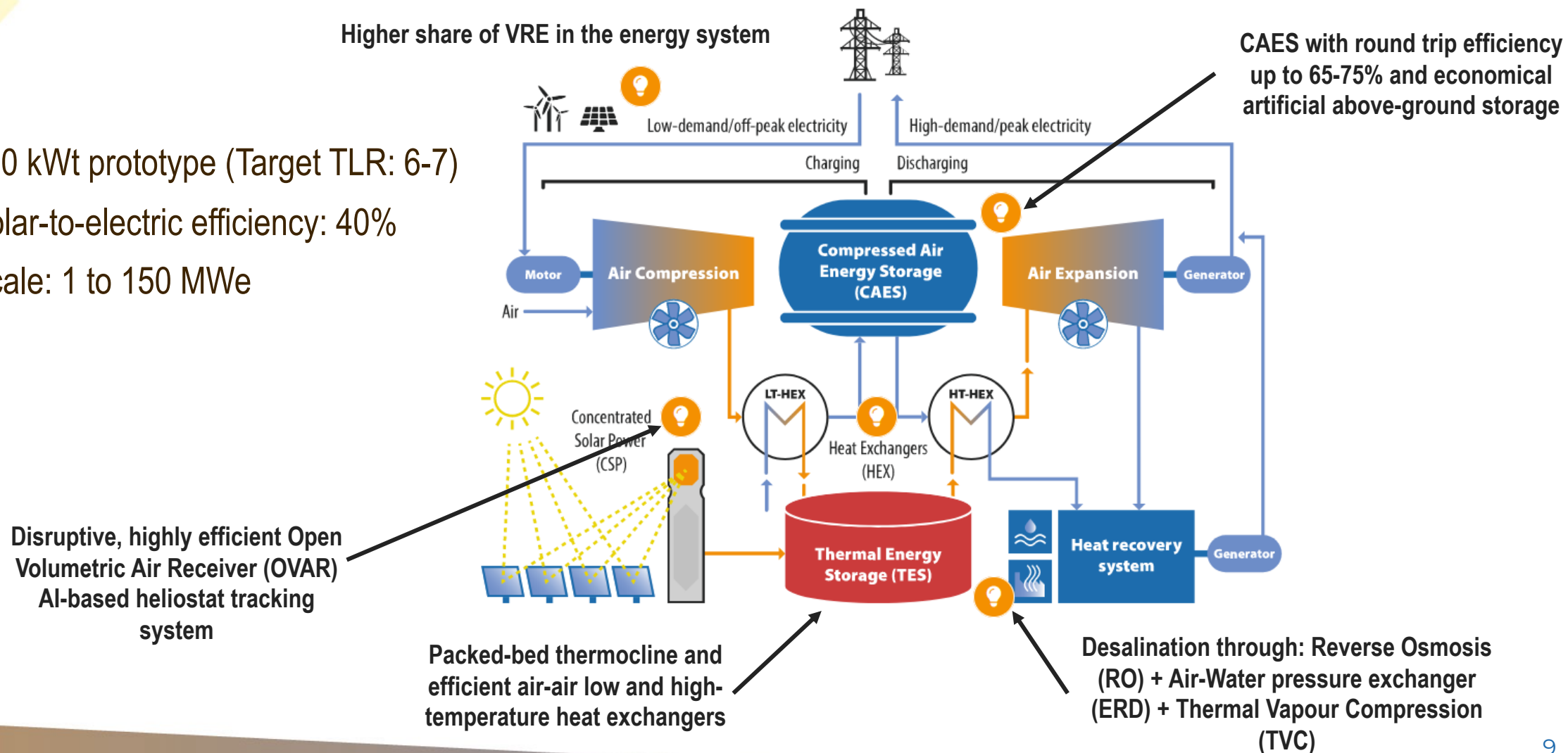
ASTERIX-CAESar: Concept and research areas

- **Total Budget**
7.2 M€ (EU 5.2)
- **Funding**
Horizon Europe
- **Duration**
Oct 2023 – Oct 2027
- **Consortium:** (17)



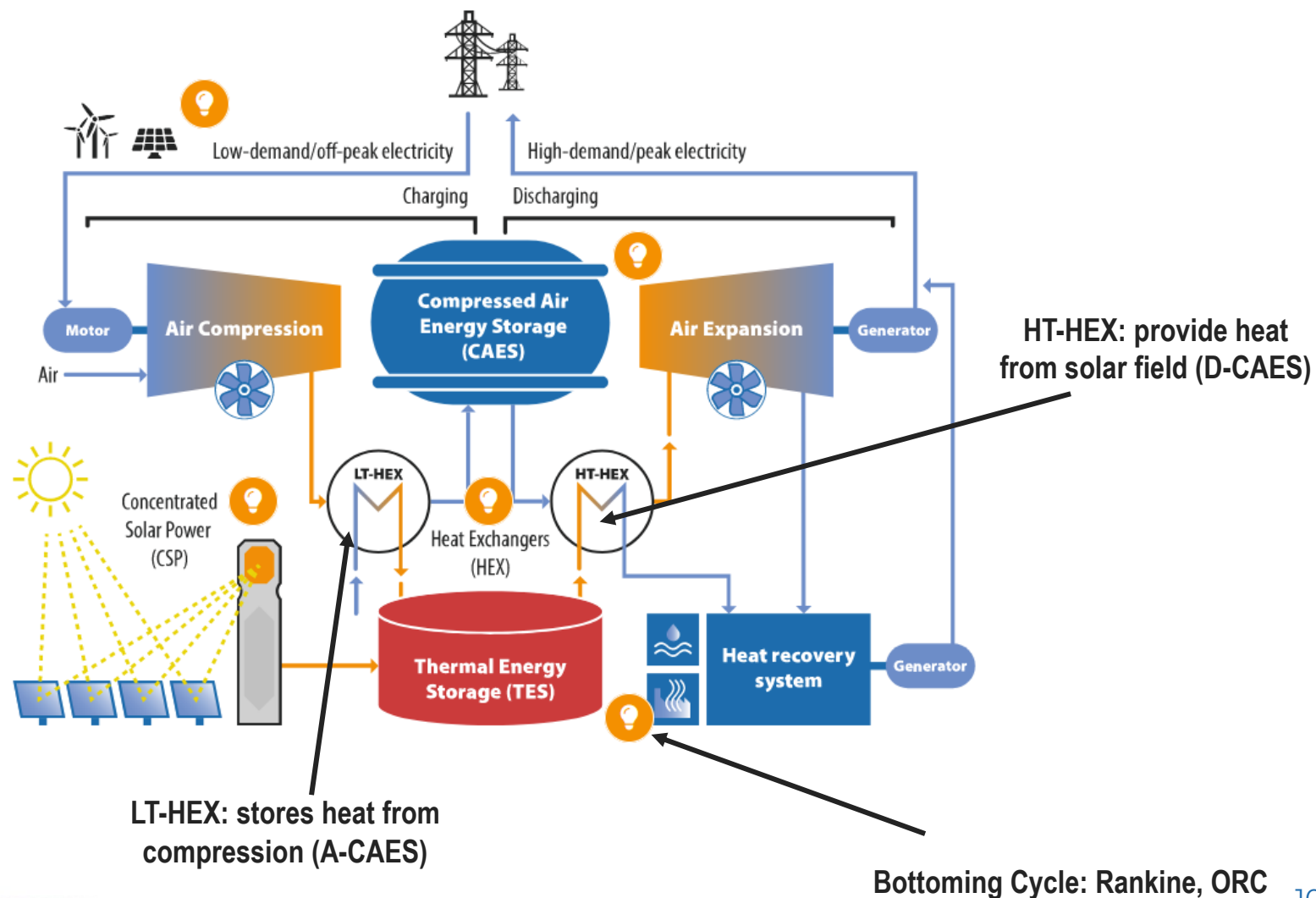
ASTERIx-CAESar: Overview & Consortium

- 480 kWt prototype (Target TLR: 6-7)
- Solar-to-electric efficiency: 40%
- Scale: 1 to 150 MWe

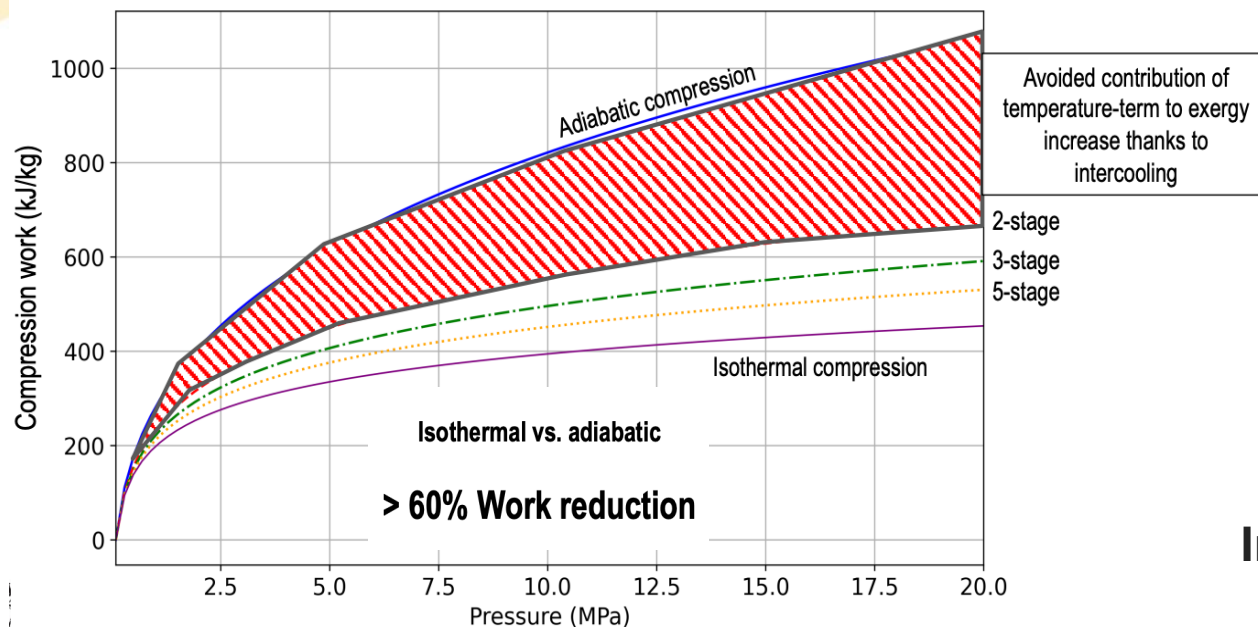


ASTERIX-CAESar: Overview & Consortium

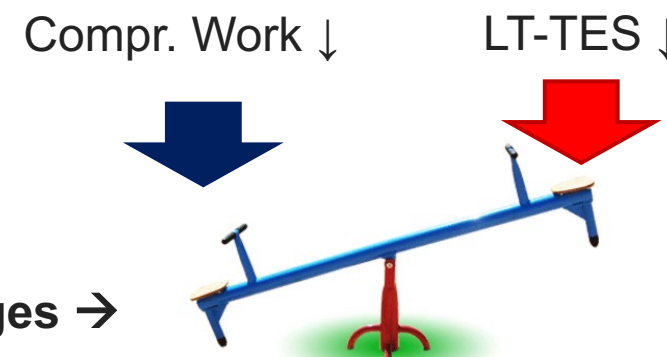
- Hybrid (adiabatic + diabatic)
- Charge: adiabatic
 - Intercooled compression
 - Low-T TES
- Discharge: diabatic
 - Solar heat (high-T TES)
 - Reheat expansion
 - Bottoming power system



CAES charging: Compression Train

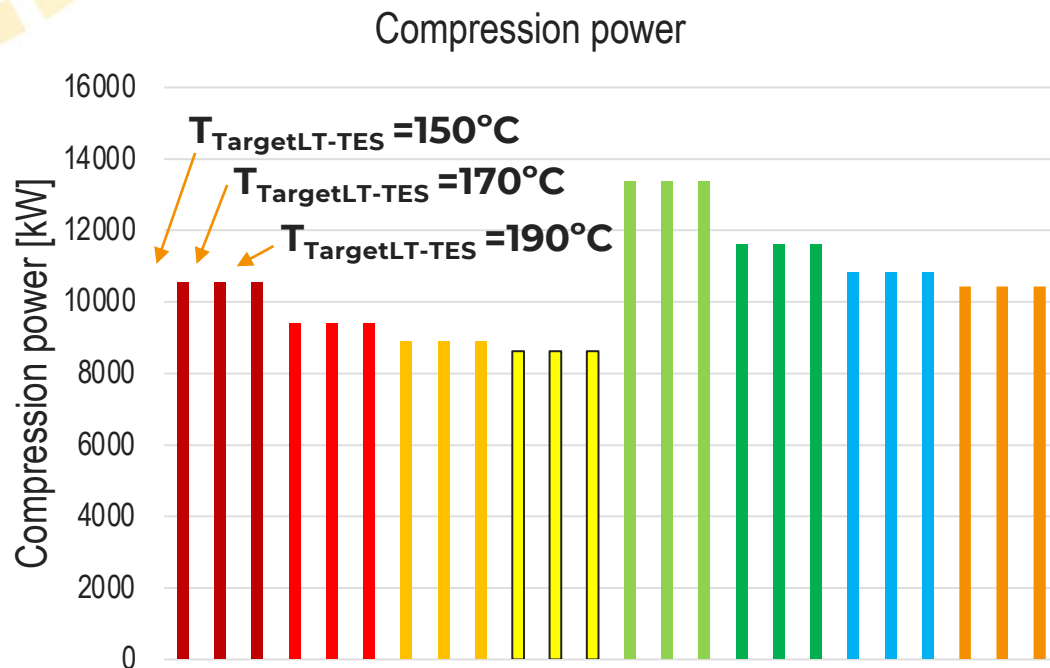


Increasing n° stages →



$$\dot{\Delta E}_{air}(T, P) = \dot{m} \cdot \left[\overbrace{T_0 \cdot C_p \cdot \left(\frac{T}{T_0} - 1 - \ln \left(\frac{T}{T_0} \right) \right)}^{\text{Temperature-term}} + \overbrace{T_0 \cdot R_g \cdot \ln \left(\frac{P}{P_0} \right)}^{\text{Pressure-term}} \right]$$

CAES charging: Compression Train



2 stages, $P_{\text{CAES}}=70$ bar

3 stages, $P_{\text{CAES}}=70$ bar

4 stages, $P_{\text{CAES}}=70$ bar

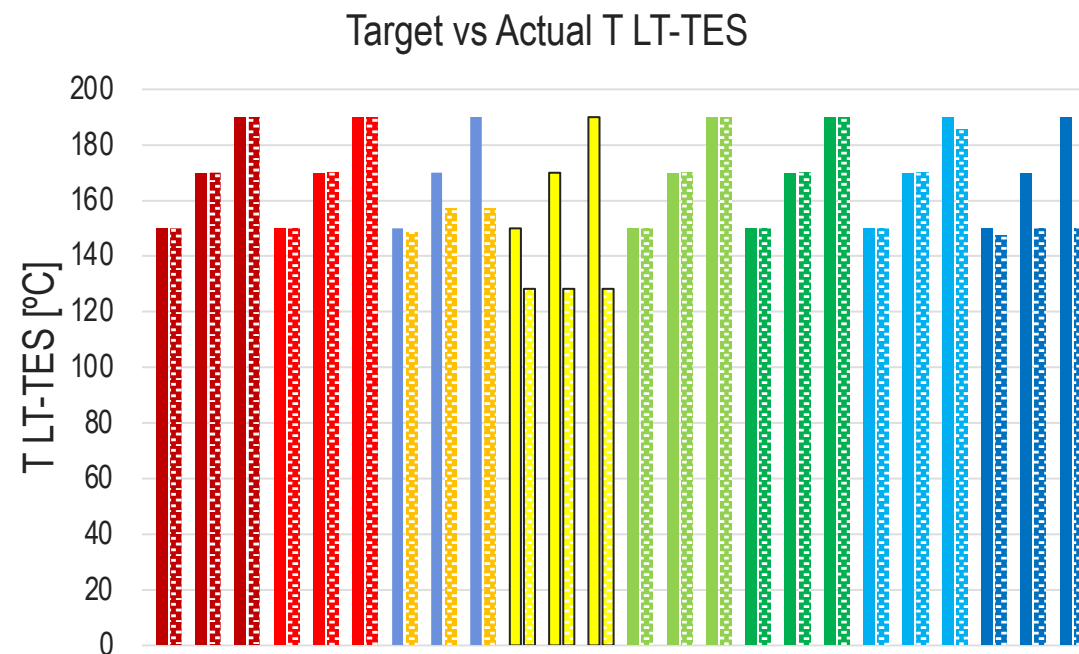
5 stages, $P_{\text{CAES}}=70$ bar

2 stages, $P_{\text{CAES}}=150$ bar

3 stages, $P_{\text{CAES}}=150$ bar

4 stages, $P_{\text{CAES}}=150$ bar

5 stages, $P_{\text{CAES}}=150$ bar



CAES

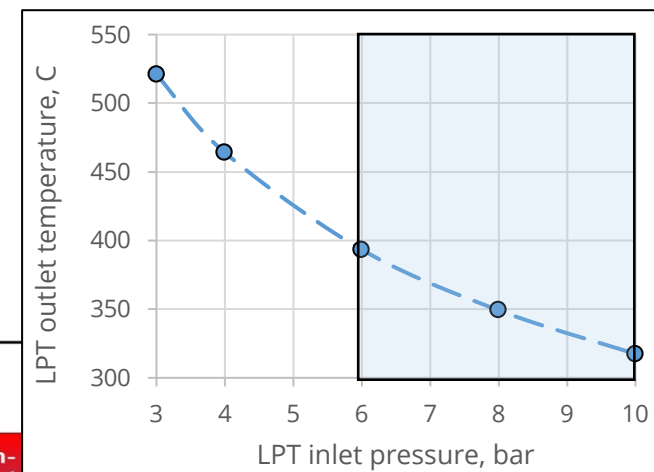
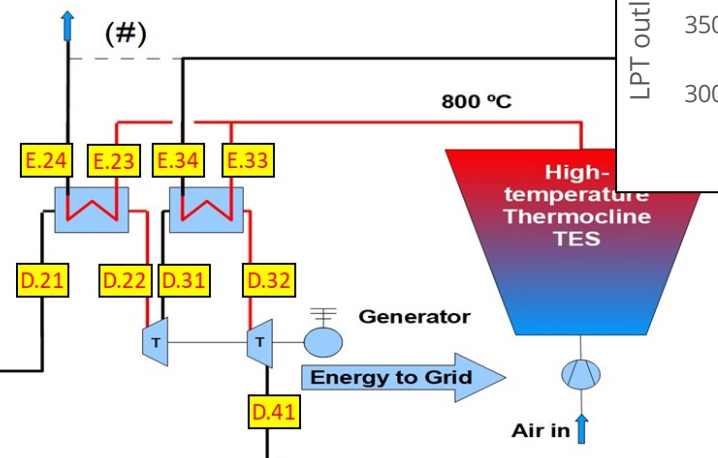
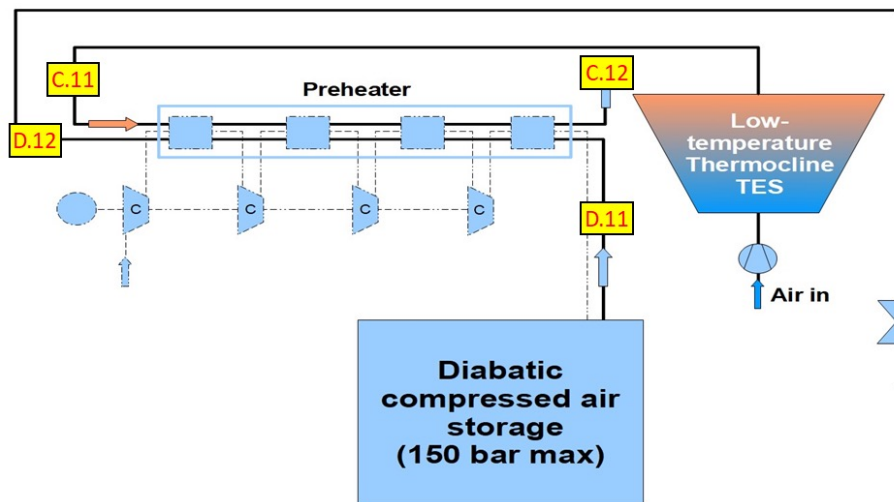
[illegible]

5 stages, $P_{CAES}=70$ bar

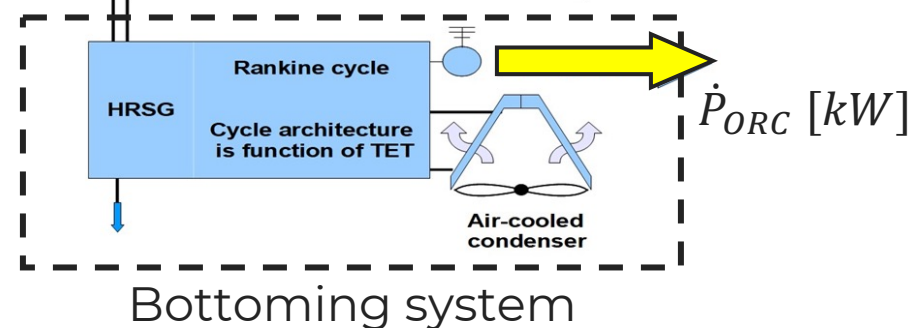
5 stages, $P_{CAES}=150$ bar

Material	TLT-TES [°C]
1. Red	150
2. Red	170
3. Red	190
4. Red	150
5. Red	170
6. Red	190
7. Yellow	150
8. Blue	150
9. Blue	170
10. Yellow	150
11. Yellow	130
12. Yellow	170
13. Yellow	130
14. Green	150
15. Green	170
16. Green	190
17. Green	150
18. Green	170
19. Blue	150
20. Blue	170
21. Blue	190
22. Blue	150
23. Blue	170
24. Blue	190

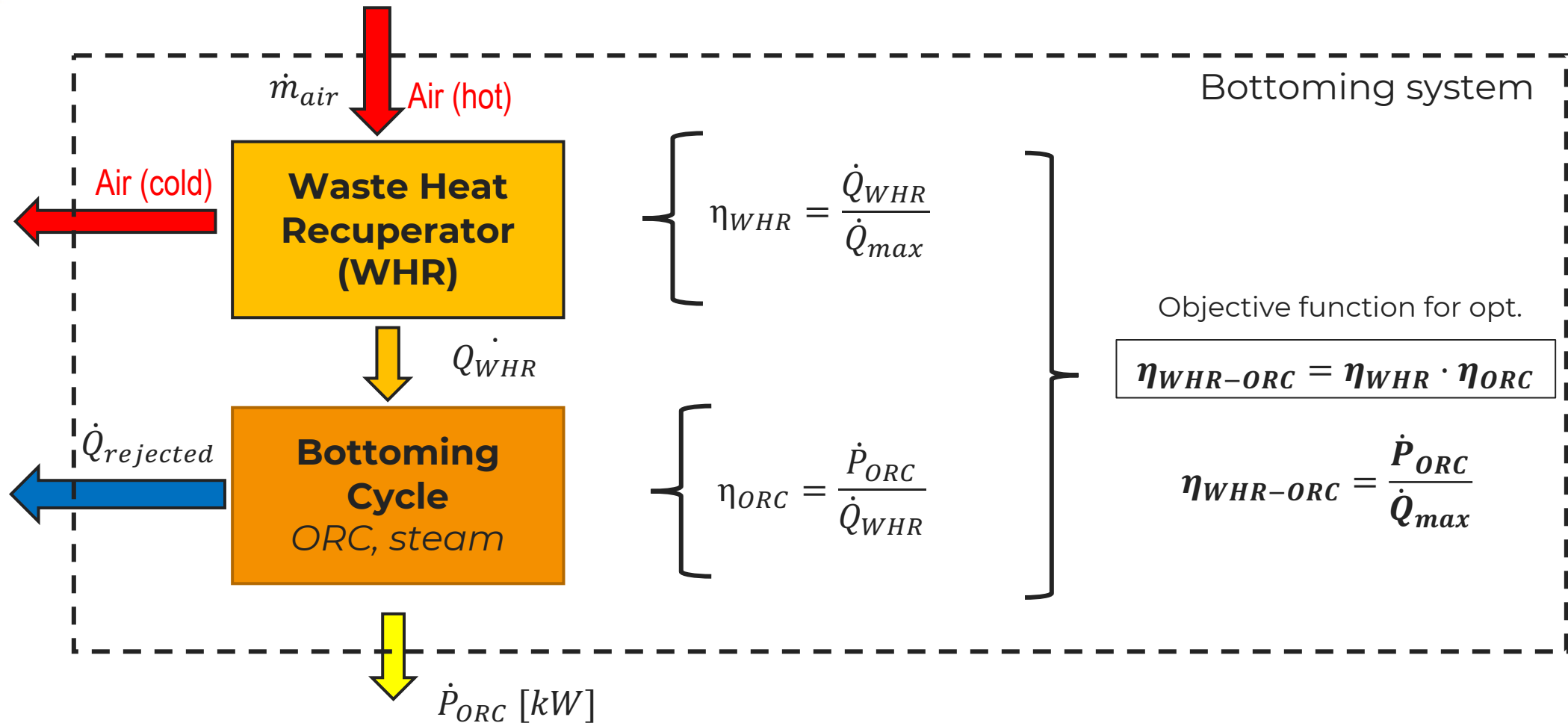
Bottoming cycle optimisation



Air (hot), ~300-400°C



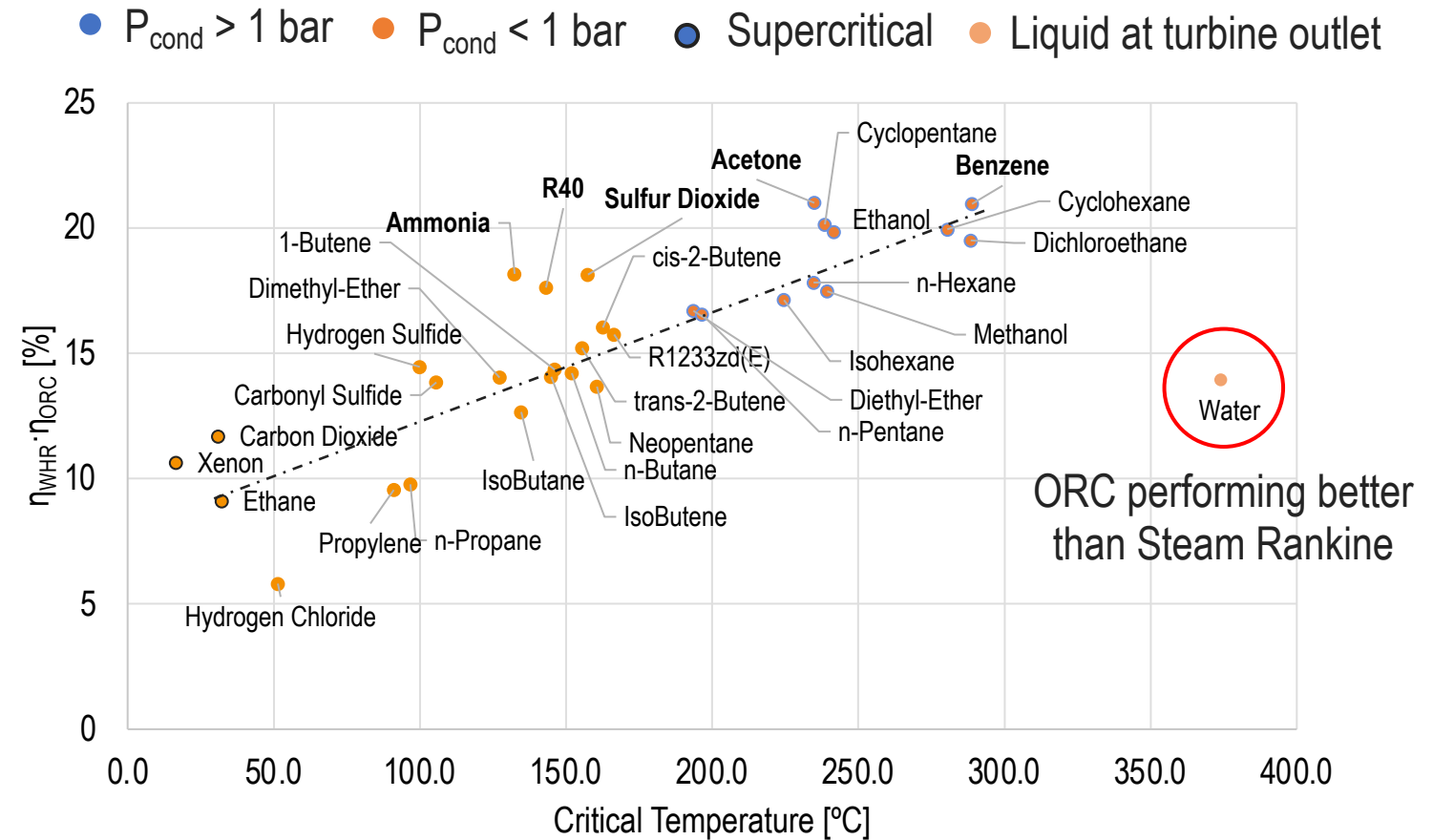
Bottoming cycle optimisation



Bottoming cycle optimisation – fluid selection

Selection of working fluid:

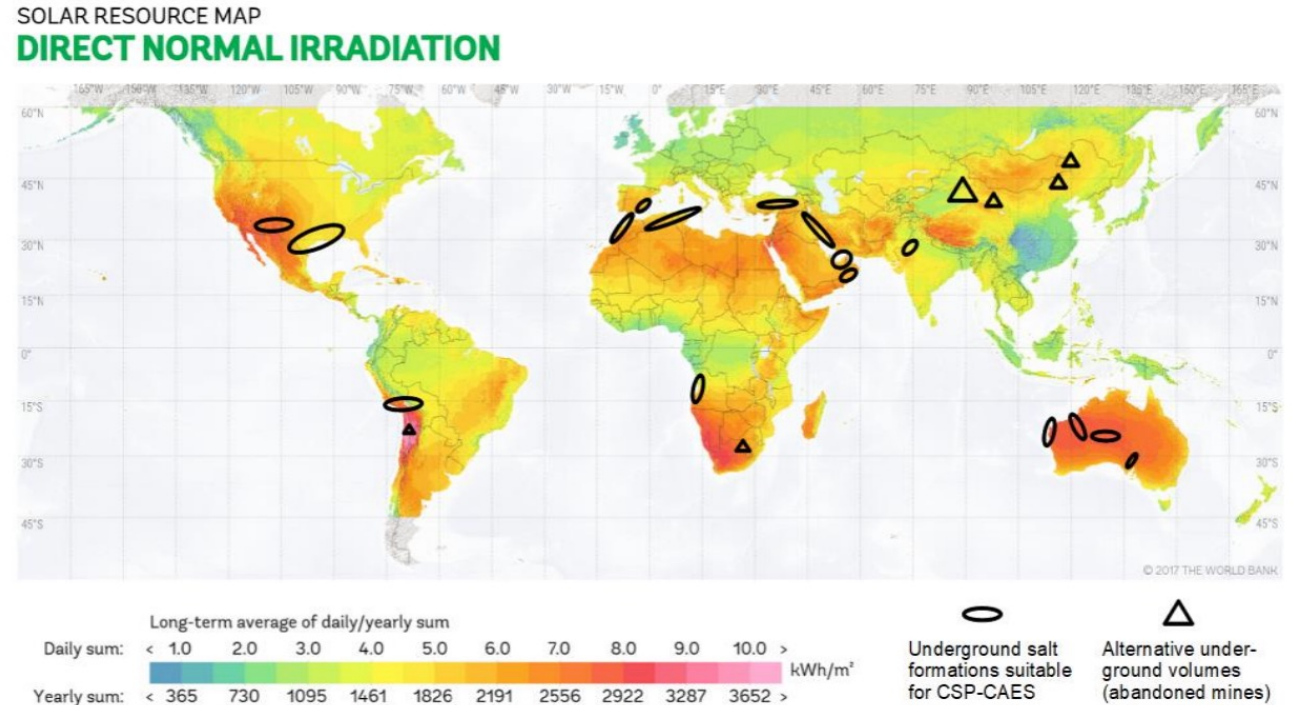
- $P_{\text{cond}} < P_{\text{atm}}$
- Thermal degradation
- Critical temperature
- Molecular complexity
- Low ODP and GWP
- Safety



Link between critical temperature and cycle performance

Two options for compressed air storage volumes

- **Evaluation** of different **compressed air storage solutions** (aboveground and underground)
 - **Artificial vessels for small scale** (cost effective pressure vessels – e.g. array of connected pipes)
 - **Conventional underground caverns** in salt formations or adapted closed mines within high DNI resource areas (a must for CSP) – large scale application

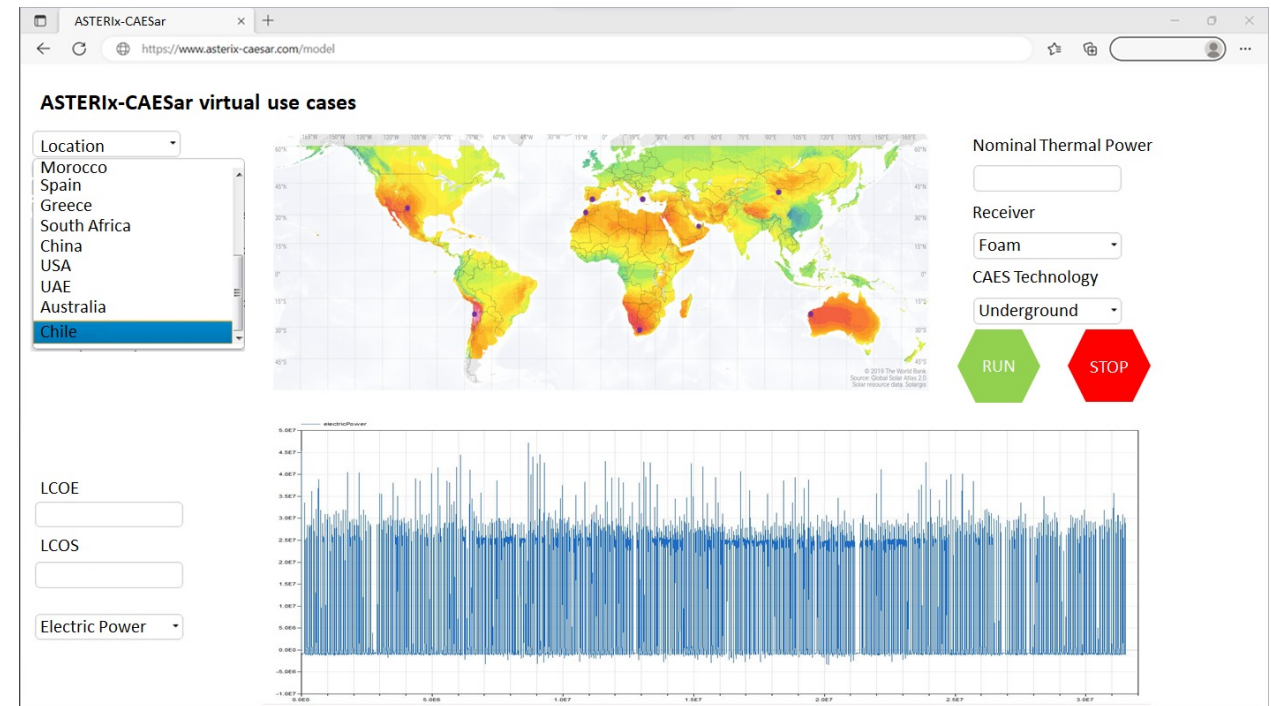


Information about suitable locations for compressed air underground storage as well as solar resources has been obtained from references listed under this [link](#).

Modelica library allows for techno-economic optimisation

Techno-economic optimisation of the ASTERIX-CAESar concept **considers use-cases worldwide**

- 11 use-case locations worldwide
- Integration with desalination
- Integration with process heat
- Open-source public Modelica library
- Online simulation of use-cases will be available on project website in the final phase of the project



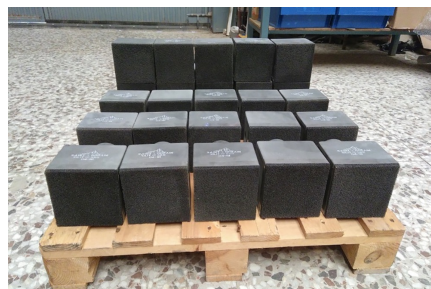
The project builds upon past successful developments



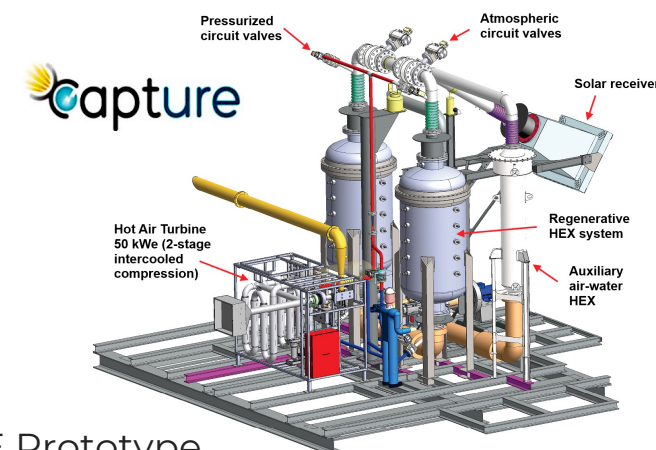
Development of optical fiber solar flux meters



CAPTURE Prototype in operation



Pressureless sintered silicon carbide foam ceramic (SSiC)



CAPTURE Prototype



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Questions? Let us know!

Views and opinions expressed are those of the authors only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union, UKRI, or SERI. Neither the European Union nor the other granting authorities can be held responsible for them.



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