

Intern Projects in Heliostat Technologies at NREL, SNL, and DOE

The HelioCon Intern Team Host: Dr. Rebecca Mitchell

August 1, 2022

HelioCon Intern Team







Raven Barnes, NREL Mentor: Dr. Alex Zolan

Felicia Brimigion, SNL Mentor: Dr. Randy Brost



Mackenzie Dennis, NREL Natalie Gayoso, SNL Mentor: Dr. Rebecca Mitchell Mentor: Dr. Ken Armijo







Maggie Kautz, NREL Mojolaoluwa Keshiro, NREL Kyle Heinzman, NREL Mentor: Tucker Farrell Mentors: Dr Guangdong Zhu, Dr. Rebecca Mitchell



Dimitri Madden, SNL Mentor: Dr. Ken Armijo



Dylan Mayes, NREL Mentor: Tucker Farrell







Nicole Piatko, DOE Katelyn Spadavecchia, NREL Gabriel Shuster, NREL Mentors: Mackenzie Dennis Mentor: Dr. Rebecca Mitchell Mentor: Andru Prescod and Devon Kesseli

Daniel Tsvankin, NREL Mentor: Dr. Matt Muller

Mentor: Devon Kesseli

Seminar Guidelines



- The seminar will be recorded and shared afterwards
- Please stay on mute with cameras off during the presentations
- Feel free to put questions in the chat during the presentations; make sure to indicate who your question is for
- During the Q/A, you may unmute and turn your camera on to ask your questions

Intern Projects at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)



Raven Barnes, NREL Mentor: Dr. Alex Zolan

Mackenzie Dennis, NREL Mentor: Dr. Rebecca Mitchell

Kyle Heinzman, NREL Mentor: Tucker Farrell

Maggie Kautz, NREL Mentors: Dr Guangdong Zhu, Dr. Rebecca Mitchell

Mojolaoluwa Keshiro, NREL Mentor: Devon Kesseli

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Katelyn Spadavecchia, NREL Gabriel Shuster, NREL Mentors: Mackenzie Dennis Mentor: Dr. Rebecca Mitchell and Devon Kesseli

Daniel Tsvankin, NREL Mentor: Dr. Matt Muller

conceptual design components integration mass production heliostat field

Heliostat performance testing and validation



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Mackenzie Dennis

Beam Characterization System (BCS) Overview

Kyle Heinzman

BCS Hardware & Data Collection

Katelyn Spadavecchia

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BCS Software Development

Daniel Tsvankin

BCS support and heliostat standard qualification and validation

HelioCon: BCS Overview

Mackenzie Dennis

Beam Characterization Systems:

Automated image processing to detect and correct for heliostat pointing error

Setup and process:

- A heliostat in the field is diverted from the receiver onto target
- Camera takes photo of beam on target •
- Image processing algorithm finds: ٠
 - Beam shape and flux map
 - Beam placement on target
 - Pointing/ tracking error of heliostat



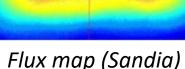
BCS target on receiver tower

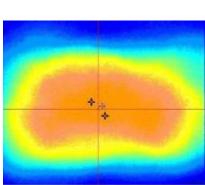
"Sandia Capabilities for the Measurement, Characterization, and Analysis of Heliostats for CSP.," July 1, 2013. https://doi.org/10.2172/1090214.

The Performance of Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) Systems, 2017

conceptual design integration mass production heliostat field components







Flux map (Sandia)

HelioCon: BCS Hardware/Data Collection



Kyle Heinzman

Objective:

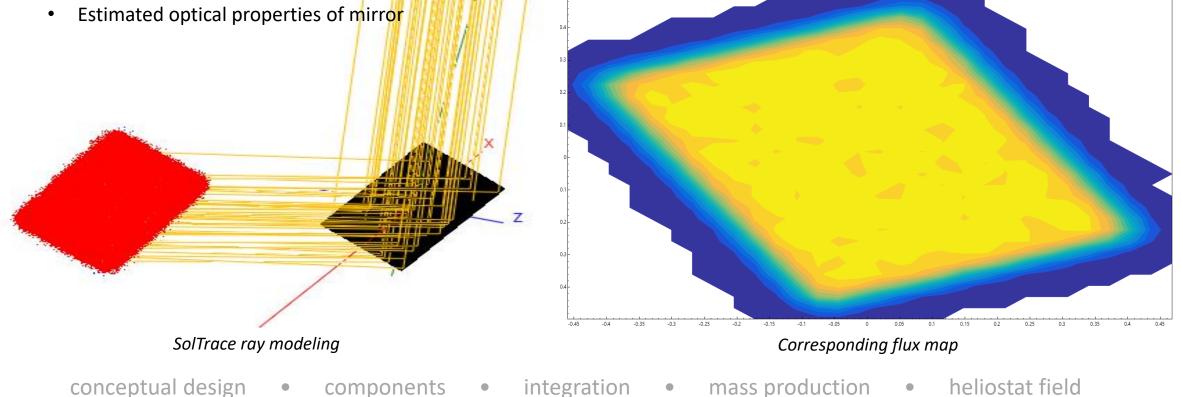
• To design and develop the necessary hardware to train a BCS image processing algorithm.

Experimental Modeling:

SolTrace used to model experimental setup & determine maximum target size.

Assumptions:

• Perfectly flat mirror



HelioCon: BCS Hardware/Data Collection



Kyle Heinzman, Mackenzie Dennis, Daniel Tsvankin



Heliostat Frame



Target Frame

Design Constraints:

- Mirror to Target Size
 - Mirror Size = 21" by 31"
 - Target Size = 4ft by 3.2ft
- Forces due to Wind Loading
- Target Material & Coating

Beam image collected at the Outdoor Testing Facility (OTF)

components

integration

mass production

heliostat field

HelioCon: BCS Hardware/Data Collection



Kyle Heinzman, Mackenzie Dennis, Daniel Tsvankin

Experimental Testing:

- Repeatability
- Compatibility of Images with Algorithm
 - Camera Specs / Settings
 - Camera Position / Orientation

Data Measurements for Repeatability	Camera Settings Manipulated	
Distances	Aperture	
Compass Orientation (Aimpoints)	Shutter Speed	
Inclination angles	ISO sensitivity	



OTF BCS experimental setup

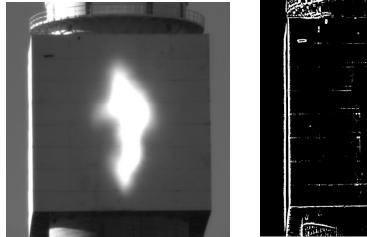
Future of Project:

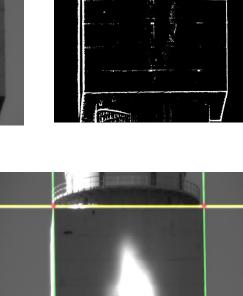
- > Upscale model for OTF roof testing using an automated heliostat with solar tracking.
- Rectangular target design used with BCS image processing software can characterize site specific CSP Power Towers plants.

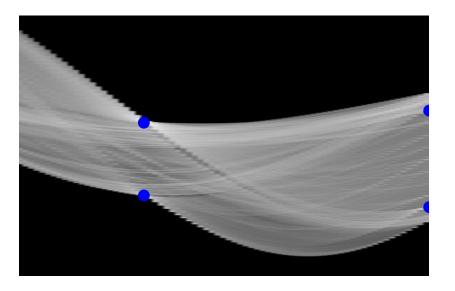
HelioCon: BCS Software Development

Katelyn Spadavecchia, Devon Kesseli, Mackenzie Dennis,

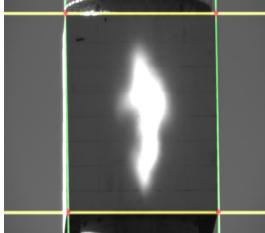
- 1. Import Images (Crescent Dunes)
- 2. Create Binary Image using filters
- 3. Apply Hough Transformation
- 4. Extract Hough Lines
- 5. Segment and intersect lines
- 6. Test each image









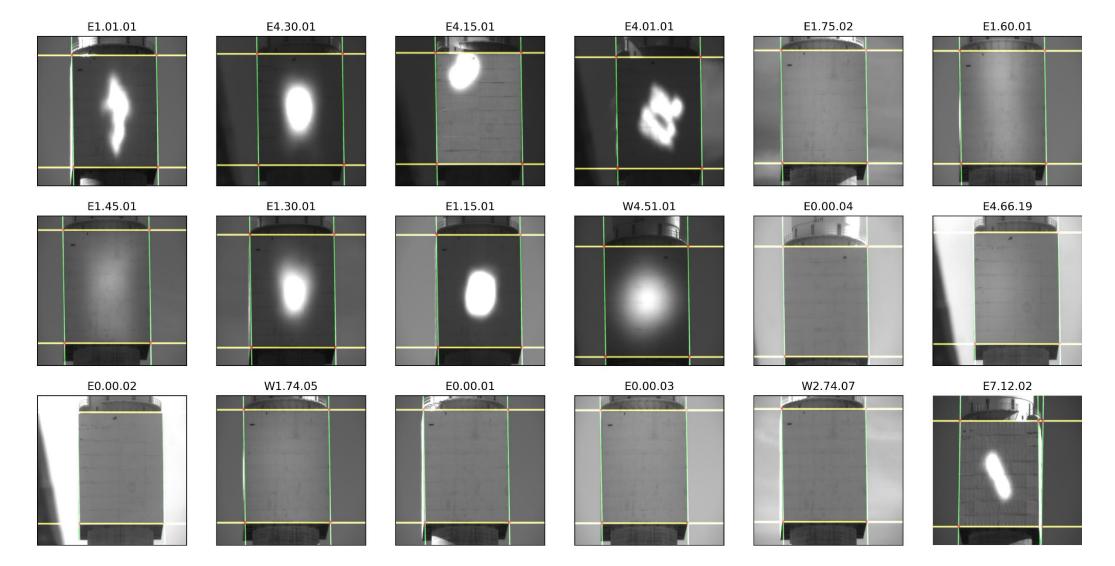




Detected Lines

HelioCon: BCS Software Development

Katelyn Spadavecchia, Devon Kesseli, Mackenzie Dennis



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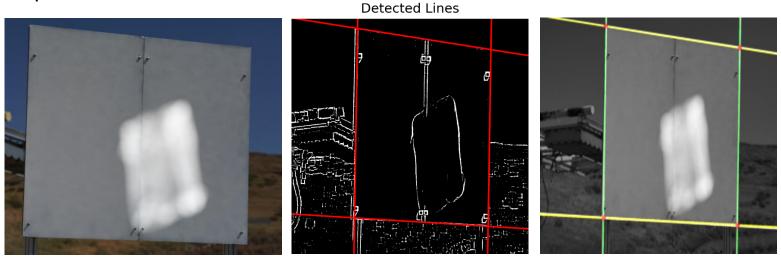


HelioCon: BCS Software Development

Katelyn Spadavecchia, Mackenzie Dennis

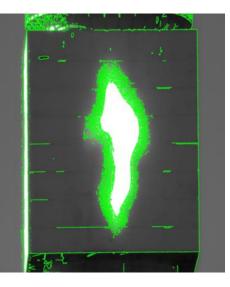
- Images were taken at OTF with varying target aspect ratios and camera ISO settings
- Larger target ratios are better for detecting edges
- No clear ISO preference





Future of Project

With accurate target edges, features of the beam such as centroid and diameter can be identified more meaningfully.



HelioCon: Standards Development

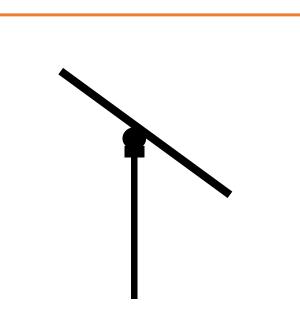


Daniel Tsvankin

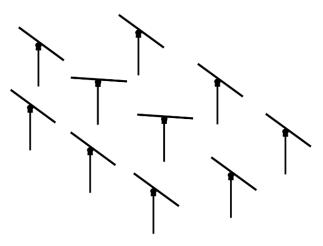
Component testing



Hemispherical reflectance (reflector) Specular reflectance (reflector) Abrasion resistance (all) Ingress resistance (all) MTBF and lifespan (all) Backlash and hysteresis (drives) **Heliostat testing**



Beam error after HALT Pointing accuracy after HALT System reliability System serviceability **Field performance testing**



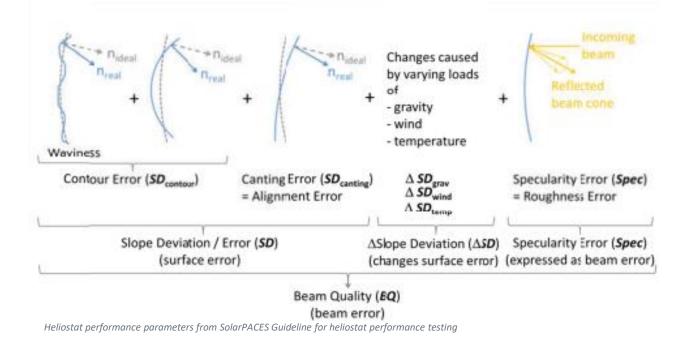
Flux control and capacity Field safety and operability Soiling Site acceptance

HelioCon: Standards Development



Daniel Tsvankin

- Mechanical longevity tests adapted from IEC 62817
- Beam quality tests adapted from SP
 - Simulation
 - Physical test
- Tracking error tests adapted from SP and IEC
- Publicly-available software for processing test images



- SolarPACES Guideline
- IEC 62817
- IEC 62108

Gap **identification** IEC language **translation** Procedure **modification** Test **verification** Tool **development**

HelioCon: Standards Validation



Daniel Tsvankin, Kyle Heinzman, Mackenzie Dennis



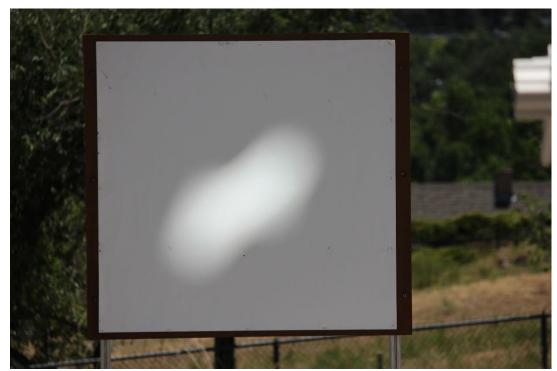
Configurable solar tracker at the NREL Outdoor Test Facility

conceptual design

components

Static (on ground) and dynamic (tracker-mounted) mirror setups

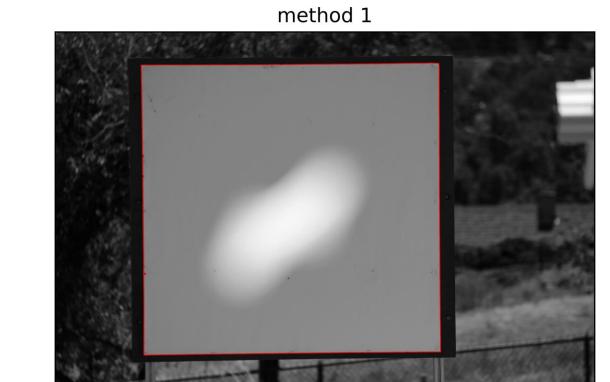
Feedback loop between running tests, updating standards language, and developing accompanying tools



Sample beam image from 1' x 1' flat mirror tile mounted to tracker

integration mass production heliostat field

Collection of feedback from partner institutions



Sample program output. Dot is beam centroid. Each color represents 10% of the overall flux.

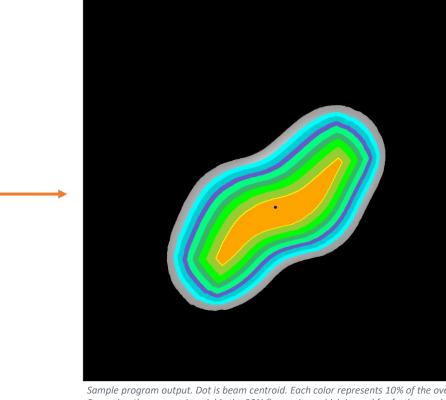
Removing the gray region yields the 90% flux region, which is used for further analysis under SolarPACES Guidelines and the draft IEC standard.

heliostat field conceptual design integration mass production components

HelioCon: Standard Tools

Daniel Tsvankin, Katelyn Spadavecchia

- Goal: publicly-available software for processing beam-on-target methodologies •
- Image-based approximation of SolarPACES beam quality and tracking accuracy values

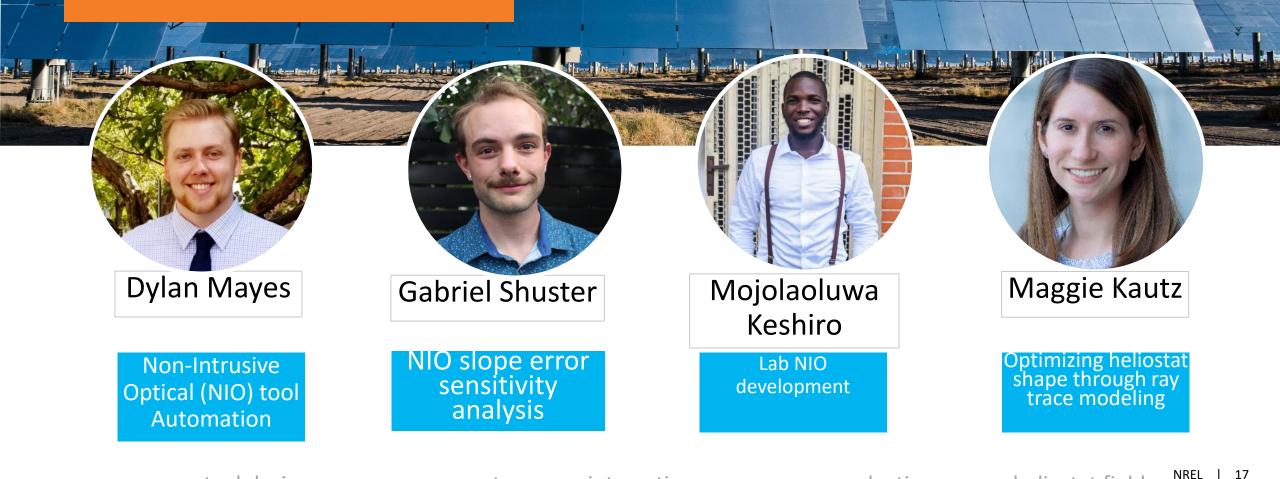






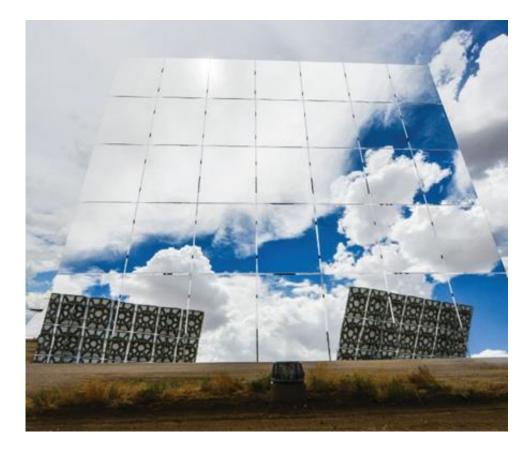
Heliostat optical characterization and modeling

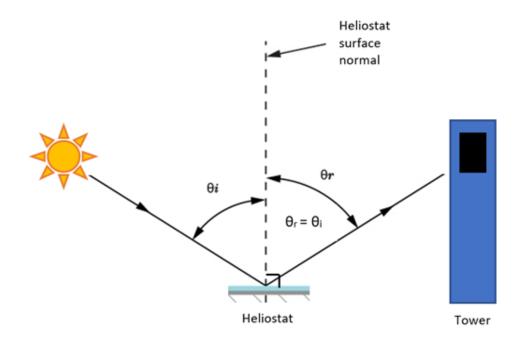




Heliostats & the Non-Intrusive Opitcal Method (NIO)

Mojolaoluwa Keshiro





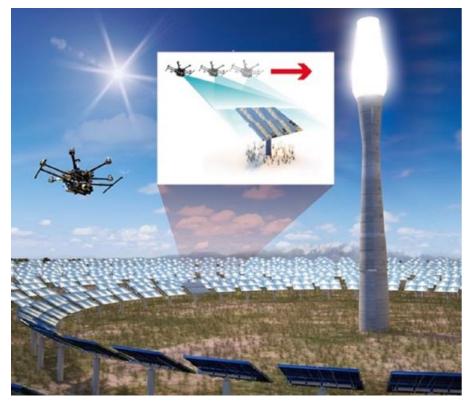
The law of reflection

A Heliostat

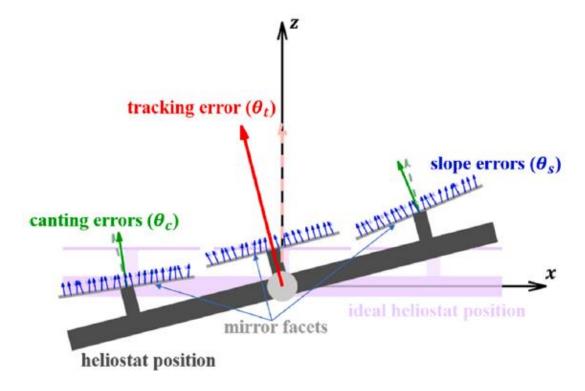


HelioCon: NIO Algorithm Overview

Mojolaoluwa Keshiro, Dylan Mayes, Gabriel Shuster



UAS image data collection for the NIO method (Mitchell and Zhu, 2020)



Optical error types measured by the NIO method (Mitchell and Zhu, 2020)

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HelioCon: NIO Algorithm Overview



Dylan Mayes, Gabriel Shuster



- Processes image datasets collected from field acquisition stage using UAS
- Outputs image dataset as input to MATLAB post-processing error analysis



- Original algorithm development and testing
- Serves as the backbone for NIO approach theory and calculations
 - Slope error uncertainty
 - Canting error, heliostat tracking error

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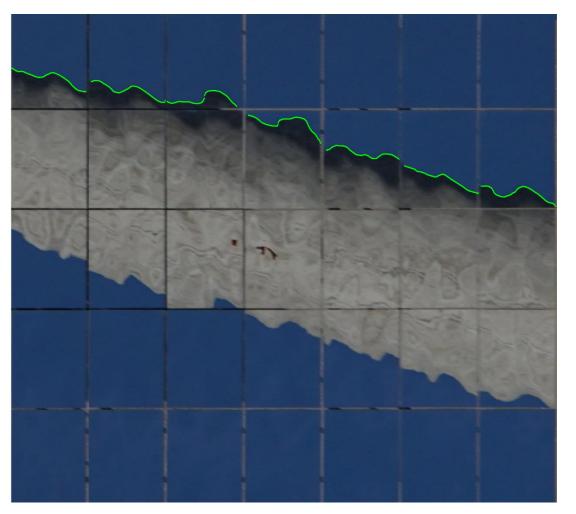
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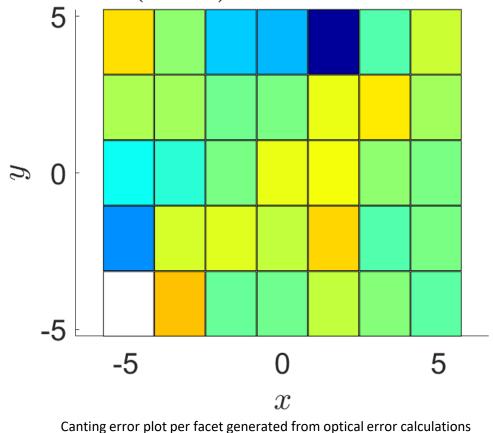
HelioCon: NIO Algorithm Overview

Dylan Mayes, Gabriel Shuster



Edge detection plot for the tower reflection (top side in this case)

θ_c (mrad) After Correction



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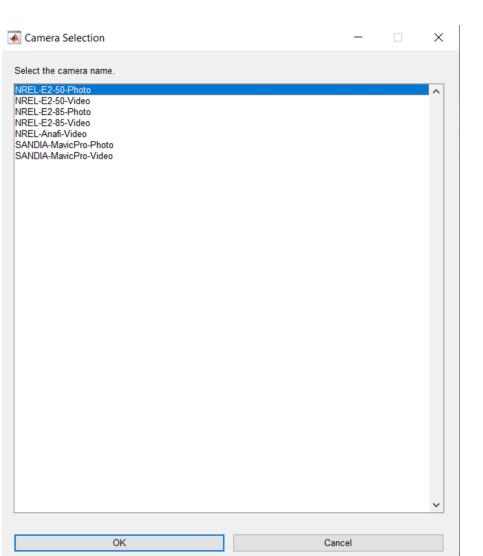
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HelioCon: NIO Automation

Dylan Mayes

- Remove user inputs
- Develop functionality, loops, and calculations
- Decrease labor time to run and process code
- Create GUI to assist the user
- Remove user interaction with blocks of code



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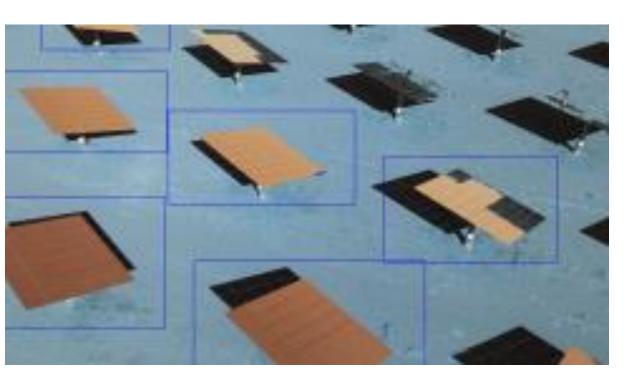
HelioCon: NIO Automation

Dylan Mayes

Dylan

- Automatic feature detection
 - Corners, tower edges, and ID of heliostat
- Compilation and merging of original and automated NIO algorithms using GitHub
- Automation removes hours of labor needed to run the algorithm

Automatic heliostat detection from images





NIO Slope Error Sensitivity Analysis

Gabriel Shuster

NIO method uses drone captured images of heliostats to calculate slope error

- Reflected tower edge shows warping of mirror surface
 - One reflection line -> one dimension of information

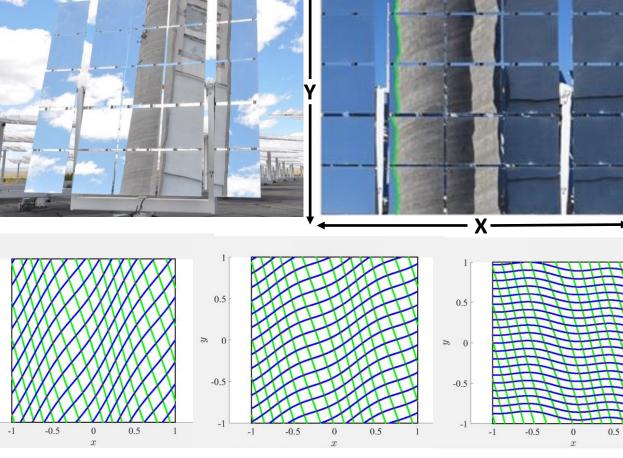
Two reflection lines needed to fully characterize mirror surface

- Error in calculation will be too great if difference between heliostat position is too small
- Used simulated reflection lines to find useful range of positions

nents •



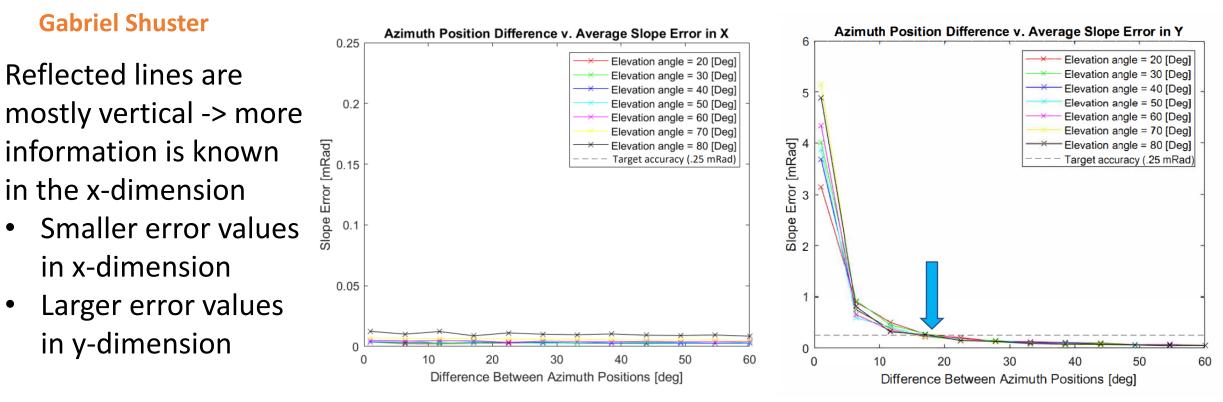
heliostat field





NIO Slope Error Sensitivity Analysis





As difference between azimuth angle increases the error in Y becomes smaller

- The minimum difference between azimuth angles is 19 degrees
- Elevation angle has little effect on slope error

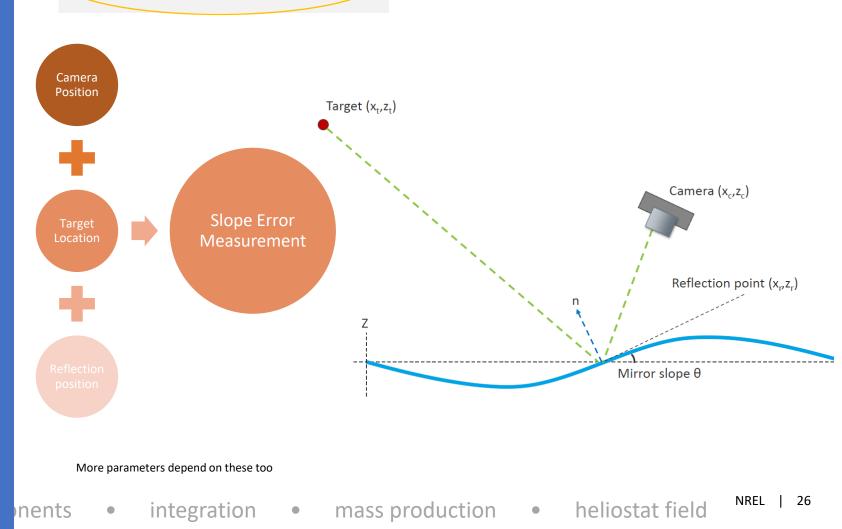
Laboratory Non-Intrusive Optical(NIO) Technology Development

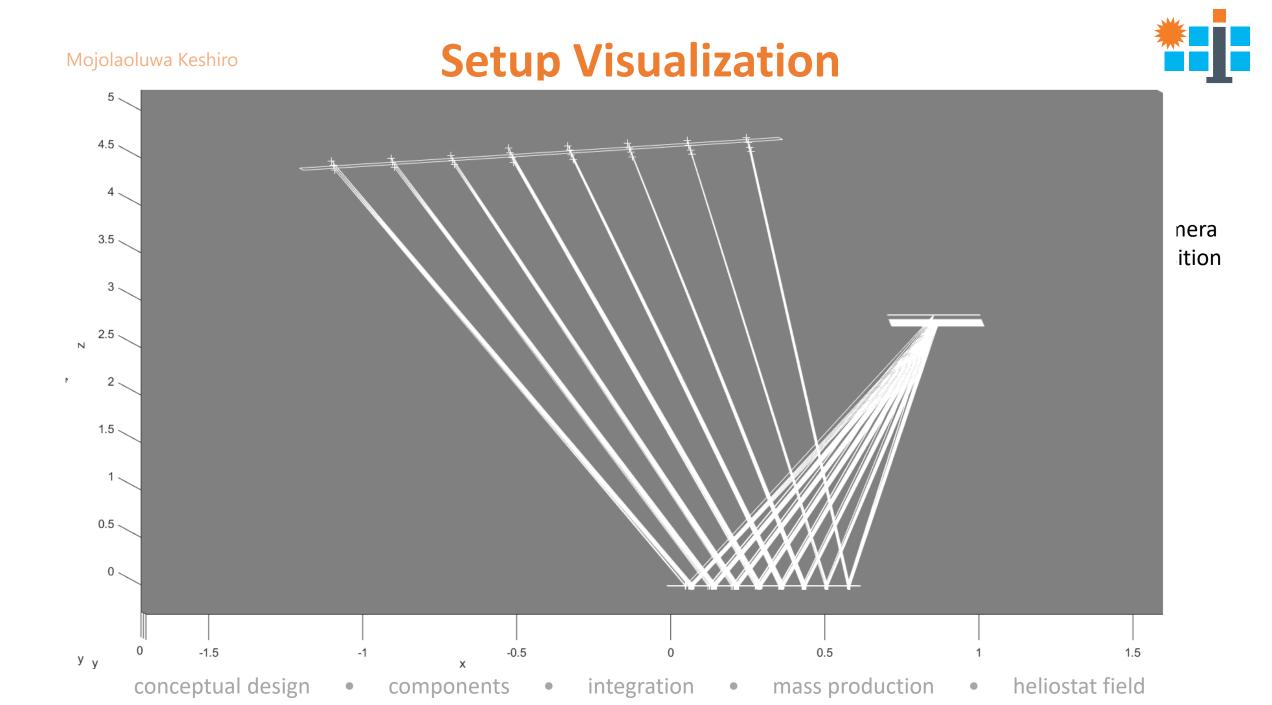
Mojolaoluwa Keshiro

 Joined at the postsoftware development stage

- Moving to python
- More Image tests
- Sensitivity Studies





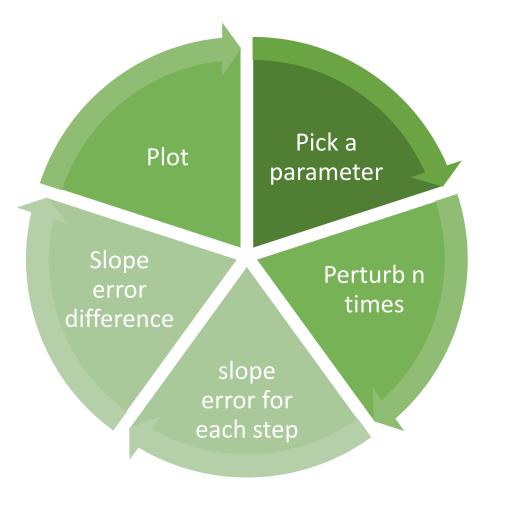


Sensitivity Analysis

Major Results



Mojolaoluwa Keshiro



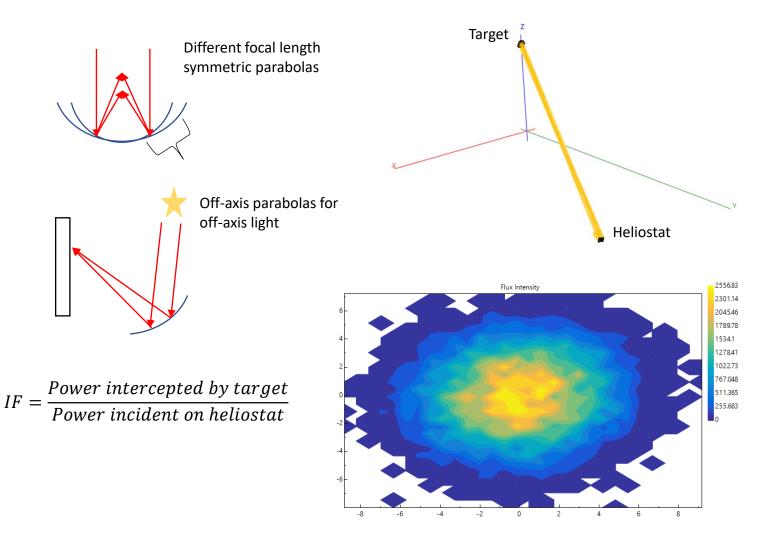
Maximum Uncertainty Values to reduce errors to 0.25 mrad maximum

Perturbed Parameter	Allowable Uncertainty	Usual Uncertainty
Heliostat corner	0.005m	0.003
Camera position	0.006m	0.15 *using initial method
Target points position	0.006	0.00039
Reflected points	3.2 pixels	<1

Fixed Shape Optimization of Heliostat Mirror

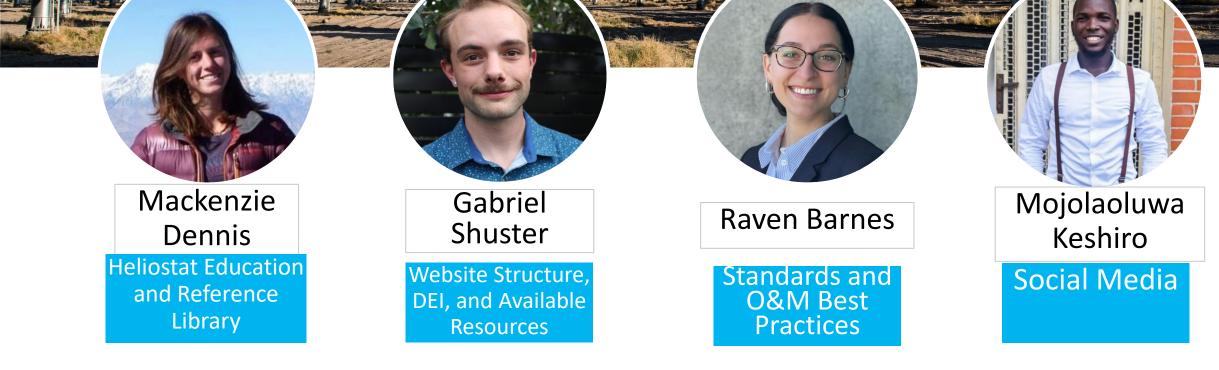


- Power tower plant: a field of mirrors, heliostats, concentrate sunlight onto a central tower that has water or sand running through it as the medium for driving a heat engine.
- Efficiency needs to be increased.
- The goal of this project is to determine the optimal fixed shape of a heliostat mirror that will yield the highest intercept factor on the power tower throughout a given day and ultimately throughout a year.



HelioCon Resource, Training, and Education (RTE) Group





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NREL

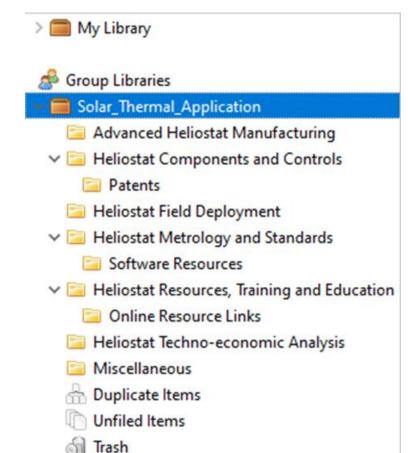
HelioCon: RTE Database Development



Mackenzie Dennis

- Central database: currently in Zotero
 - Over 1000 resources
 - Searching, sorting, topic areas
 - Easy citations
 - Tutorial
 - HelioCon website: Resources content (Gabe)
- Other resources
 - Intro videos
 - Useful images
 - Online resources



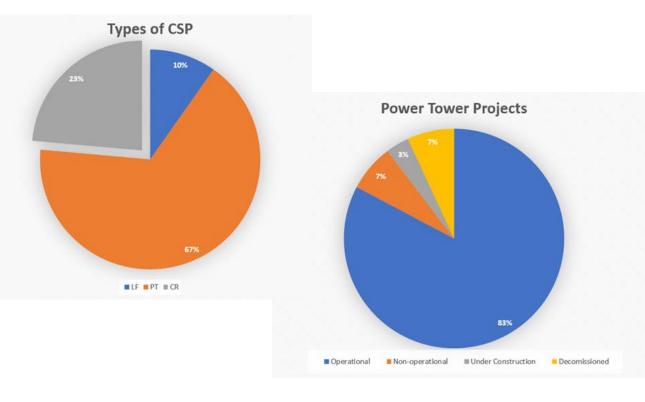


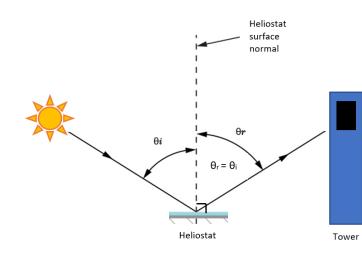


HelioCon: RTE Materials

• Literature review and paper

- "An Overview of Heliostats and Concentrating Solar Power Tower Plants"
 - March 2022
- Basics and overview of advanced topics
- Condensed resources for each topic





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heliostat field

Mackenzie Dennis

eliostat Consortium for Place for people to learn about CSP

U.S. Department of Energy

HelioCon

- and heliostats
- More knowledgeable workforce
- Lower costs associated with training staff
- Publicly available resources
 - **Overview** paper

Gabriel Shuster

- Available Software: DelSol, SolTrace, SAM, NIO, etc.
- Zotero library
- Diversity, Equity and Inclusion
 - Comprehensive plan in RTE section
 - Incorporate in every aspect of HelioCon

Public Resources for CSP Understanding

Created structure for the Resource section ٠ of the HelioCon Website

Heliostat Consortium

The Heliostat Consortium (HelioCon) supports research, development, validation, commercialization, and deployment of low-cost and high-performance heliostats

- Industry standards and O&M
 - List of current standards
 - Best practices of current CSP plants

Solar Energy-Today's resource for a brighter tomorrow.

ABOUT

TOPIC AREAS



HelioCon Seminar

Series

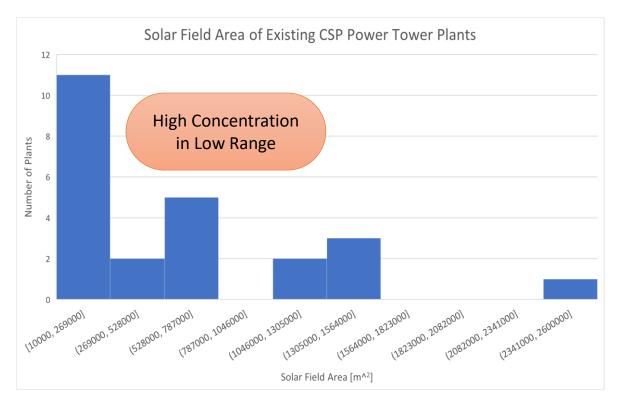
WORKING WITH US



CONTACT US

Resource Database Information Compilation

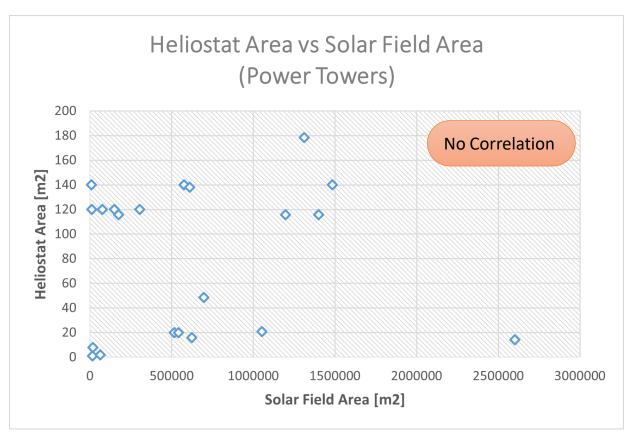




- Compilation of general/best practices related to the O&M of CSP tower plants
 - Best Practices report by NREL
 - Roadmap report by HelioCon
 - Interviews with industry professionals in CSP tower plants

Gabriel Shuster & Raven Barnes

- Database of general information on CSP tower plants
 - Developed with SolarPaces and literature review
 - Zoterro Resources



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Soiling Calibration Extreme Weather Vegetation Control Wind Speeds -

Survey of Industry Professionals

(19.4, 26.6]

Time to Wash Solar Field [days]

Equipment Malfunction

Survey developed using O&M database

- Staffing
- Washing

12

10

8

6

2

0

[5, 12.2]

Number of Plants

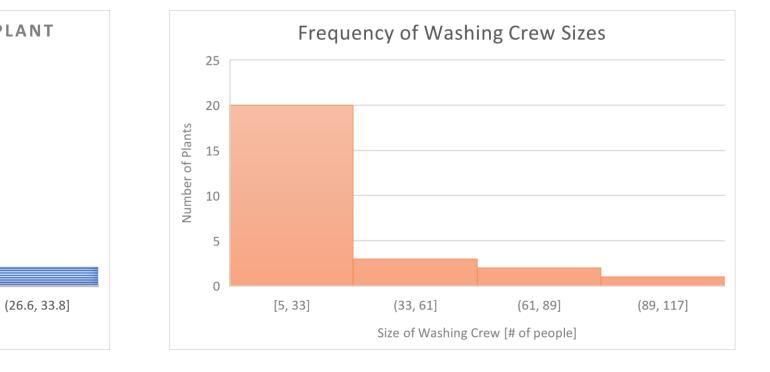
HOW LONG TO COMPLETE WASHING BY PLANT

(12.2, 19.4]

-

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Survey is currently being broadened to include questions by other HelioCon task groups of the roadmap report

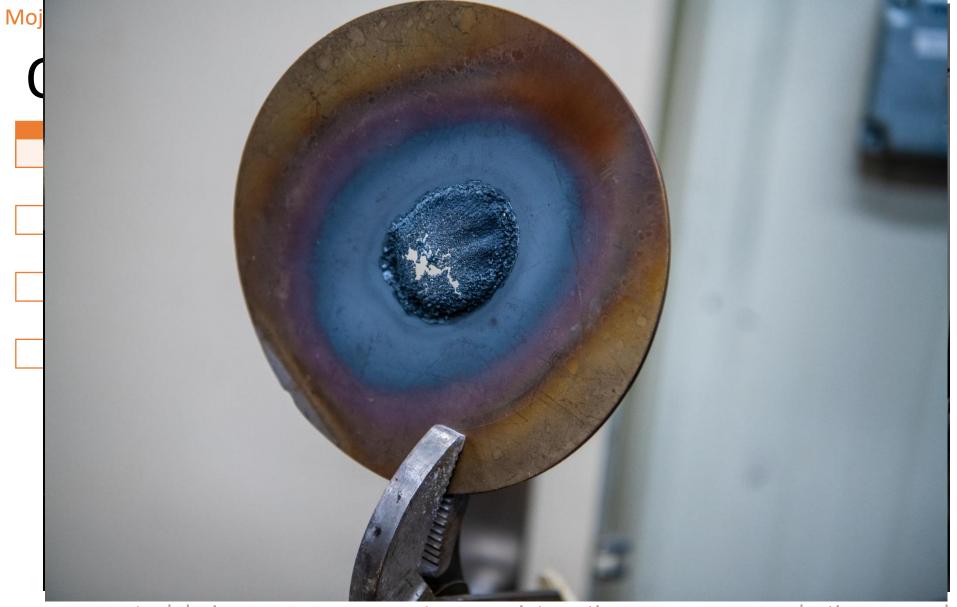






HelioCon Social Media CSP Education





Intern Projects at Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)



Felicia Brimigion, SNL Mentor: Dr. Randy Brost Natalie Gayoso, SNL Mentor: Dr. Ken Armijo Dimitri Madden, SNL Mentor: Dr. Ken Armijo

SOFAST Interactive CAD Tool

Felicia Brimigion

Sandia National Laboratories

SOFAST is a Sandia tool for precise CSP mirror measurements.

- We have created a SOLIDWORKS interactive SOFAST tool to aid in the visualization of the SOFAST testing setup and environment.
- This tool allows the user to not only visualize their setup in their space, but to also assess what equipment and their sizes can or cannot be used in their desired space.

Ex: screen size, type of projector and lenses, camera lens, and their positions necessary to execute the test accuratelyEx: what mirror sizes are possible

The tool allows the user to adjust the model to visualize the correct positioning required of projector, mirror, and camera in order to work effectively in their space/environment.

The model is built to automatically update the mirror's reflection accurately according to Snell's law when adjusting either the mirror's or camera's angles and positions.

This allows the user to solve for three distinct cases:

- 1. known mirror, unknown environment
- 2. known environment, known mirror, unknown mirror placement
- 3. general purpose instrument optimal design (see figs 3 and 4)

The interactive SOFAST tool has been used to design 8 test setups to date.

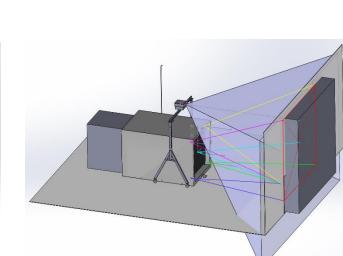
Figure 1 – Generic SOFAST interactive tool

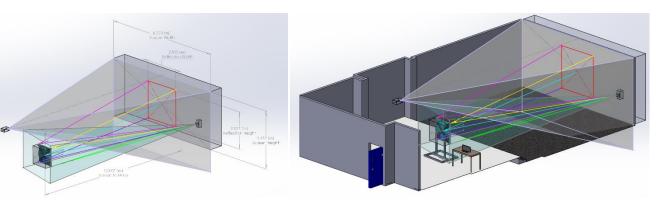
Figure 3 – Temperature Chamber testing environment

Figure 2 – SOFAST 1 setup in Optics Lab

Figure 4 – Front view of temperature chamber, mirror can be seen in the opening of the chamber

heliostat field







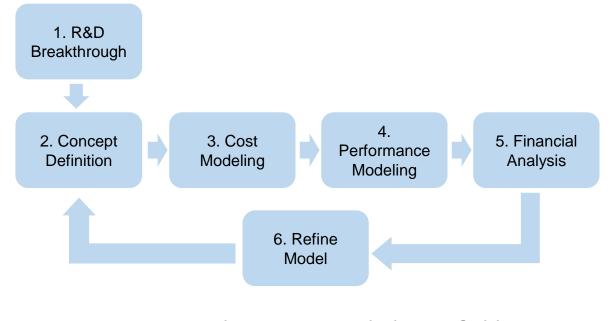
HelioCon: CSP Techno-Economic Analysis Modeling

Sandia National Laboratories: Natalie Gayoso

<u>Objective:</u> Compare and contrast methodologies and data sources for modeling heliostat fields. Use results to develop preferred methods, improve data sources, and attempt to answer fundamental questions about CSP heliostat field design and performance

What is Techno-Economic Analysis (TEA)?

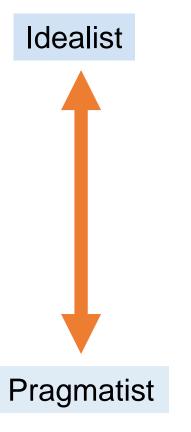
Identifies economic feasibility and sustainability of a new technology by analyzing costs, benefits, and uncertainties in scaling up a system.



Why do we do TEA?

Sandia National Laboratories: Natalie Gayoso





- Maximize the impact of your research by identifying important cost/benefit drivers
- Establish a common language between industry and researchers
- Differentiate yourself by demonstrating the knowledge and desire to commercialize
- A customer or reviewer asks for a "TEA"

Initial Literature Review Results



Sandia National Laboratories: Natalie Gayoso

	150 m² SM [1] (\$/m²)	148 m² ATS [1] (\$/m²)	48.5 m ² Commercial [2] (\$/m ²)	27 m ² Advanced [2] (\$/m ²)
Mirror Module	42.99	23.06	17.00	15.88
Support Structure	19.08	21.21	19.96	11.12
Drive	26.67	27.11	16.08	16.36
Drive electrical	1.76	1.78	7.98	6.00
Controls	1.87	1.94	14.43	6.74
Pedestal	16.73	16.96	6.79	8.11
Total Direct Cost	109.11	92.06	82.24	64.21
Overhead/Profit (20%)	21.82	18.41		
Total Fabricated Price	130.93	110.47	82.24	64.21
Field wiring	7.30	7.40	9.01	9.46
Foundation	2.30	2.28	5.15	6.01
Field alignment	2.41	6.34		
Rotation Assembly			12.19	7.08
Site labor			16.39	7.79
Transportation			2.29	1.37
Total Installed Price	142.90	126.50	127.27	95.92

Table 1. Heliostat cost breakdown of four heliostat scenarios: Stretch Membrane(SM), Advanced Thermal System (ATS), Stelio Commercial, and SunRing Advancedheliostats, respectively

Key Takeaways:

- There is potential to reduce cost by downsizing the heliostat aperture area
- There are a number of drivers favoring smaller heliostats that can be identified using TEA and can guide design direction throughout the entire development cycle of CSP

References:

Kolb et al. (2007). Heliostat Cost Reduction Study.
 Kurup et al. (2022). Cost Update: Commercial and Advanced Heliostat Collectors.

Important Challenges

Sandia National Laboratories: Natalie Gayoso Analyze cost parameters further, such as:

- Levelized Cost of Energy
- Levelized Cost of Heat
- Levelized Cost of Optics
- Levelized Cost of Coatings

Explore open-source TEA tools to model CSP tower plants

- System Advisory Model (SAM)
- SolarPILOT
- SolTrace
- SolarTherm

<u>Objective</u>: Develop heliostat field, tower, and receiver model for industrial process heat application



Heliocon: Components and Controls





National Solar Thermal Test Facility (NSTTF)

NSTTF of Sandia National Laboratories is the only CSP test facility of its kind

- The NSTTF has been at the forefront of CSP for 40+ years
- Combined with our collective experience, we performed an extensive review of historical, existing, and cutting edge heliostat technology
- We have identified standards, heliostat components, and control systems that could all be improved to reduce heliostat cost and improve efficiency

Intern Projects at the Department of Energy's (DOE) Solar Energy Technologies Office (SETO)



Nicole Piatko, DOE Mentor: Andru Prescod

Heliostat Drives and Opportunities for Cost Reduction: Objectives



Nicole Piatko



Define the characteristics necessary for a heliostat drive



Review the state of the art for heliostat drives



Describe the obstacles in drive development



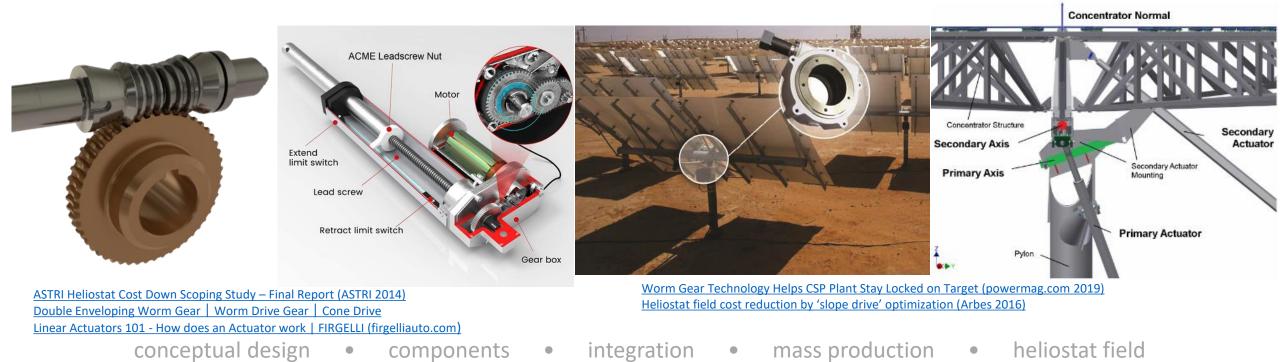
Explore cost reduction opportunities for drives

Drive Requirements

- High reduction ratio
- No back driving, self locking
- Static and dynamic torque
- Low backlash of less than 0.5 mrad
- High pointing accuracy
- Lifetime of 30 years with low maintenance

The State of the Art

- Azimuth-elevation
 - Worm gear for azimuth
 - Linear actuator for elevation
- Linear drive system
 - Two linear actuators





The obstacles

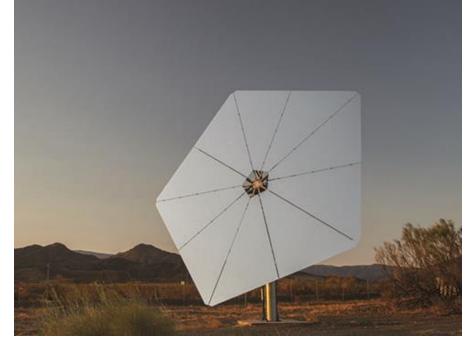
- High cost of material, parts, and manufacturing
- Lack of standard methods or specifications for testing

Opportunities for cost reduction

- Heliostat developers choosing linear drive systems
- Decreasing the cost of manufacturing by creating a supporting heliostat industry
- Funding research into drive testing and drive development

Recommendation

• Research and development into a specific heliostat mirror area size range to create focus on standardization and development of heliostats in industry



Thank You Mentors!





Dr. Ken Armijo, SNL



Dr. Randy Brost, SNL



Mackenzie Dennis, NREL



Tucker Farrell, NREL



Dr. Gaungdong Zhu, NREL mass production



Devon Kesseli, NREL



Dr. Alex Zolan, NREL heliostat field



Dr. Rebecca Mitchell, NREL

conceptual design

Dr. Matt Muller, NREL components

Andru Prescod, DOE

integration

Future Opportunities with HelioCon for Students



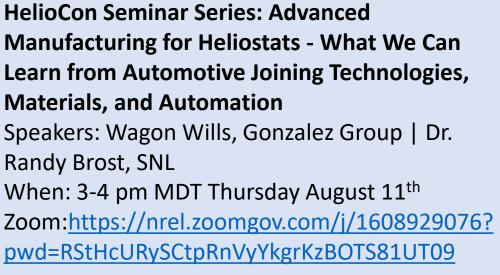
- Science Undergraduate Laboratory Internships (SULI) at NREL and SNL
 - How to apply: https://science.osti.gov/wdts/suli/How-to-Apply
 - Applications for Spring due **Oct 5**, applications for summer due **Jan 10**
- Internships at NREL
 - <u>https://www.nrel.gov/careers/internships.html</u>
- Fellowships at SNL
 - <u>https://www.sandia.gov/careers/career-possibilities/students-and-postdocs/fellowships/</u>
 - <u>https://www.sandia.gov/working-with-sandia/academic-partnerships/postdoctoral-research-and-fellowship-programs/</u>
- Internships at DOE
 - SETO: <u>https://www.energy.gov/eere/solar/fellowships-and-research-opportunities</u>
 - EERE: <u>https://www.energy.gov/eere/education/internships-fellowships-graduate-and-postdoctoral-opportunities</u>

More From HelioCon

- Past seminar presentations now available on the NREL YouTube learning channel: <u>https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=</u> <u>PLmIn8Hncs7bGAK-hIf4qxuAbHUHKxgZK</u>
- Slides and flyers available here: <u>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1</u> <u>162LN82ImgurpCODnJDLKsERCWo-698R</u>
- Subscribe to the seminar series or get in touch:

heliostat.consortium@nrel.gov

Next Seminar August 11th!





More From HelioCon



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- Slides and flyers available here: <u>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1162LN82ImgurpCODnJDLKsERCWo-698R</u>
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