# **Looking Forward: Solar Market 2040**

**Energy Needs and Technologies** 

Exceptional service in the national interest





Sandia National Laboratories Concentrating Solar Technologies Dept. Albuquerque, New Mexico ckho@sandia.gov, (505) 844-2384

SAND2014-4201C









#### Outline

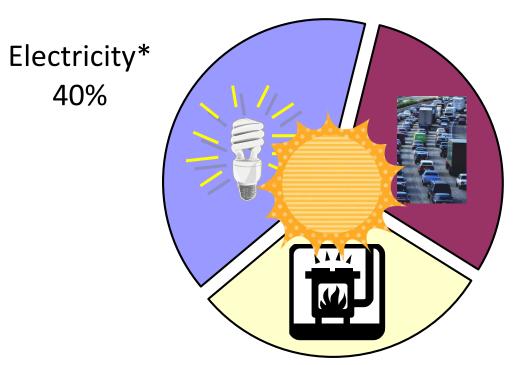


- What are our primary energy needs?
  - Current solar technologies
- Future solar technologies and applications
  - Combined power, heating, and storage
  - Transportation
- Integration
  - Multiple scales and technologies for Smart Buildings and Cities

### U.S. Energy Consumption



(Adapted from Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Review 2012)



Transportation 30%

Heating and other uses\* 30%

\*residential, commercial, and industrial processes

### Solar Energy – Electricity Production



U.S. capacity in 2013 (Wikipedia, www.nrel.gov)

#### Photovoltaics (>10 GW)

#### Rooftop/Distributed



**Utility-Scale** 



290 MW Agua Caliente Solar Project, Yuma County, AZ

#### **Concentrating Solar Power (>1 GW)**



390 MW Ivanpah Solar Electric Generating System, CA

354 MW Solar Energy Generating Systems (SEGS I – IX), CA

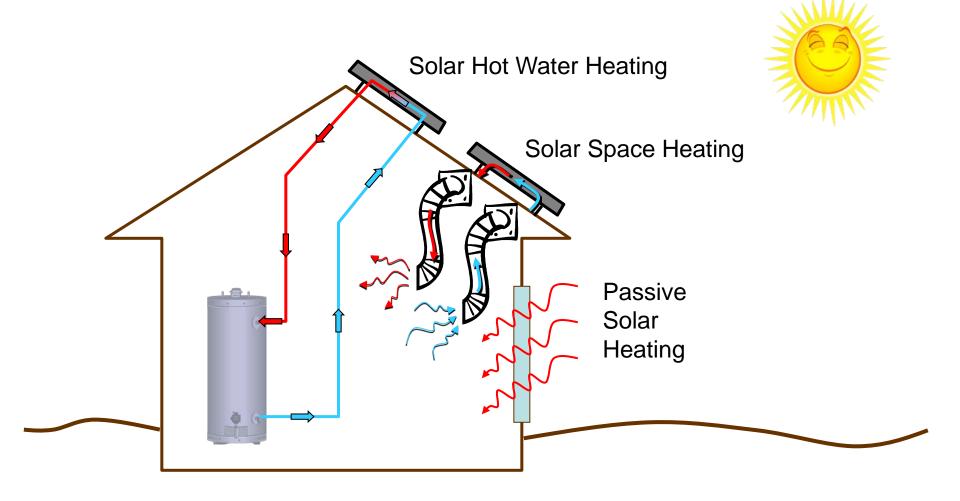




280 MW Solana Parabolic Trough Plant with 6 hours storage, Gila Bend, AZ

# Solar Energy - Heating





Vast majority of heating in U.S. comes from natural gas

### Solar Energy – Transportation



(Adapted from Energy Information Administration, www.eia.gov, 2012)

- Transportation fuels
  - 93% petroleum fuels
  - 4% biofuels
  - 3% natural gas
  - < 1% electricity</p>
    - < 1% of electricity generated from solar</p>
    - Charging takes 4 8 hours using 240-volt outlet



#### Outline



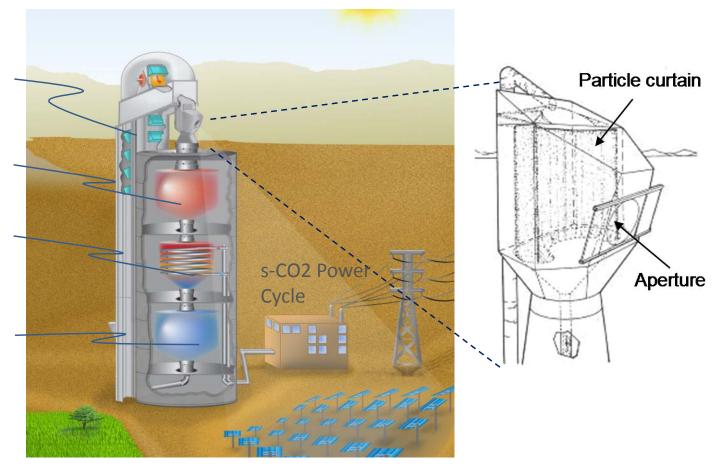
- What are our primary energy needs?
  - Current solar technologies
- Future solar technologies and applications
  - Combined power, heating, and storage
  - Transportation
- Integration
  - Multiple scales and technologies for Smart Buildings and Cities

# **Baseload Concentrating Solar Plant**



Combined power, heating, and storage

- Dispatchable energy and heat
- Higher temperatures yield higher efficiency, lower storage cost, and grid parity



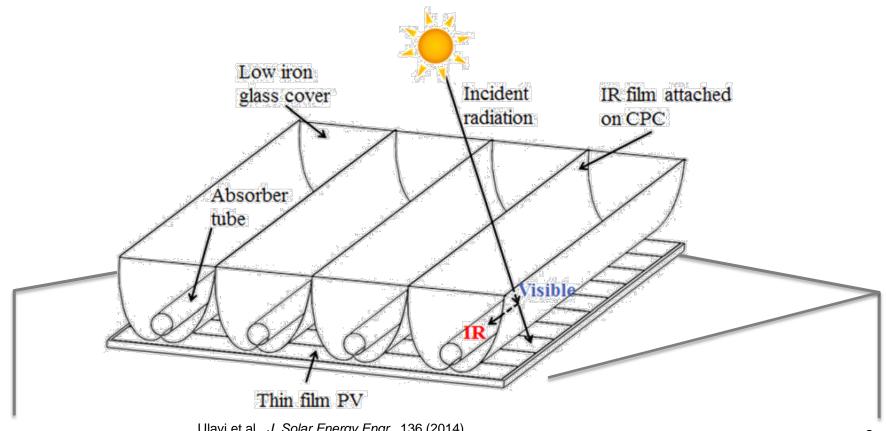
Ho et al., 2013, ASME ES-FuelCell2013-18236

### Hybrid PV/CSP Systems



Combined power, heating, and storage

- Selective wavelength mirrors reflect IR while transmitting or absorbing visible for PV (Ulavi et al., 2014; ARPA-E FOCUS FOA)
- Concentrating PV cells integrated with thermal collectors (ARPA-E FOCUS)



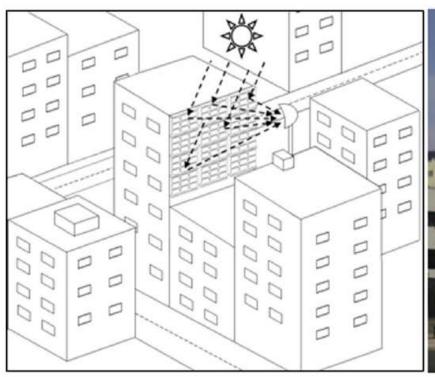
Ulavi et al., J. Solar Energy Engr., 136 (2014)

### **Building Integrated CSP**



Combined power, heating, and storage

#### Vertical heliostat field integrated with building facade and shades





A. Gonzalez-Pardo et al., Energy and Buildings 76 (2014)

### **Building Integrated CSP**



Combined power, heating, and storage

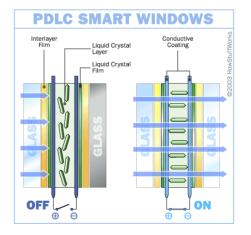
#### Smart windows for energy collection and storage



Tailor window properties to concentrate sunlight for hybrid PV/CSP electricity production and/or storage in buildings



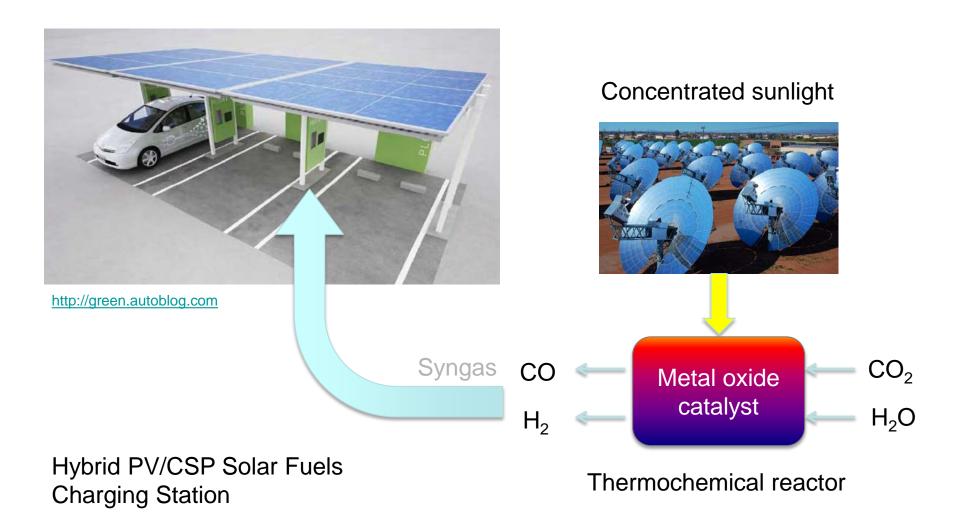
http://www.peerplus.nl





#### Solar Fuels for Transportation





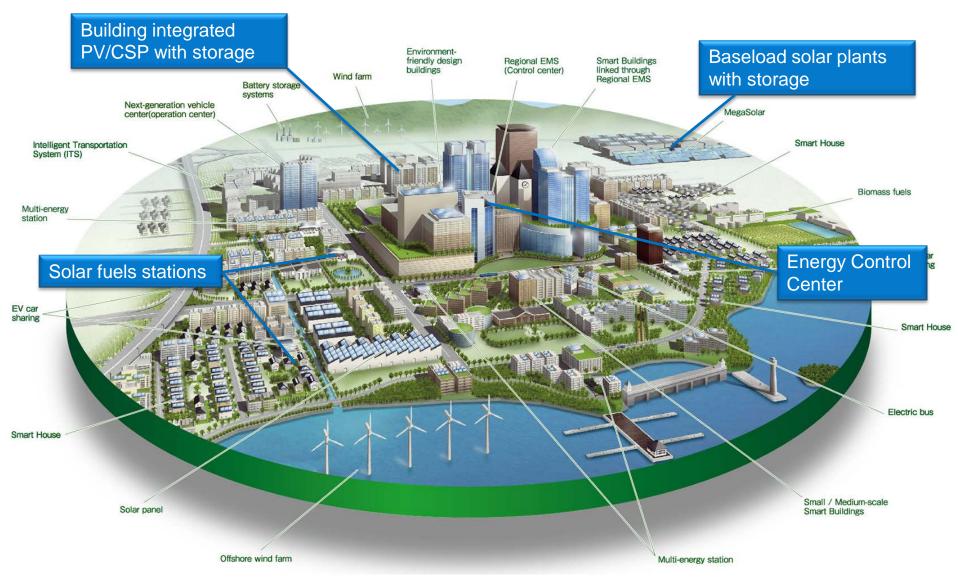
#### Outline



- What are our primary energy needs?
  - Current solar technologies
- Future solar technologies and applications
  - Combined power, heating, and storage
  - Transportation
- Integration
  - Multiple scales and technologies for Smart Buildings and Cities

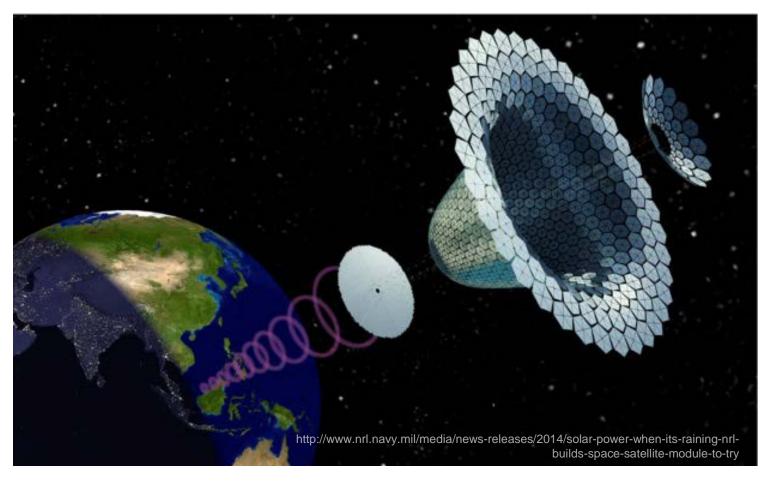
## Smart Buildings and Cities - 2040





# Space-Based Solar Power





Reflectors concentrate sunlight onto solar arrays in geosynchronous orbit. Satellites beam power to receiver on earth.

(Image: John C. Mankins, NASA)