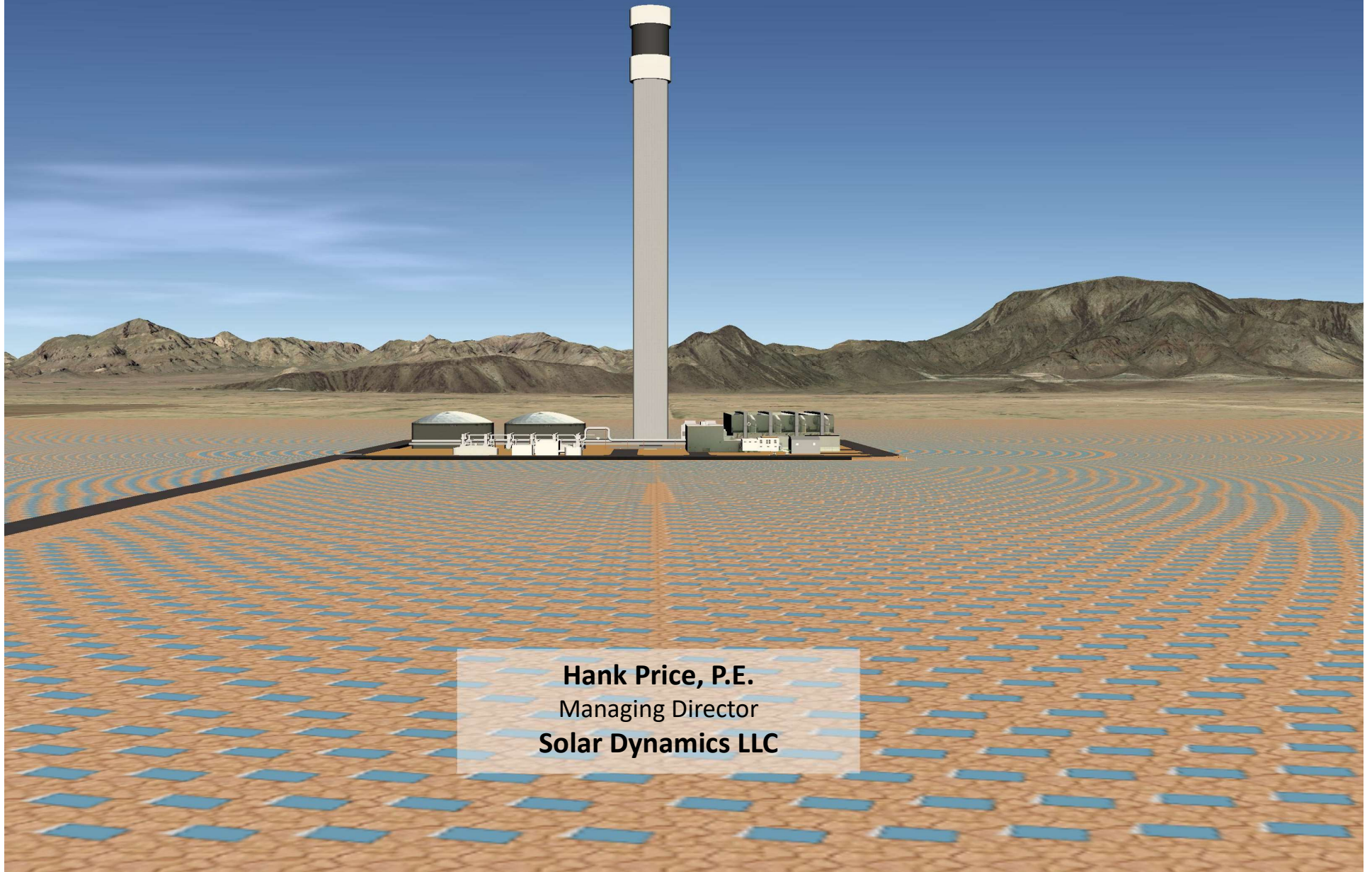
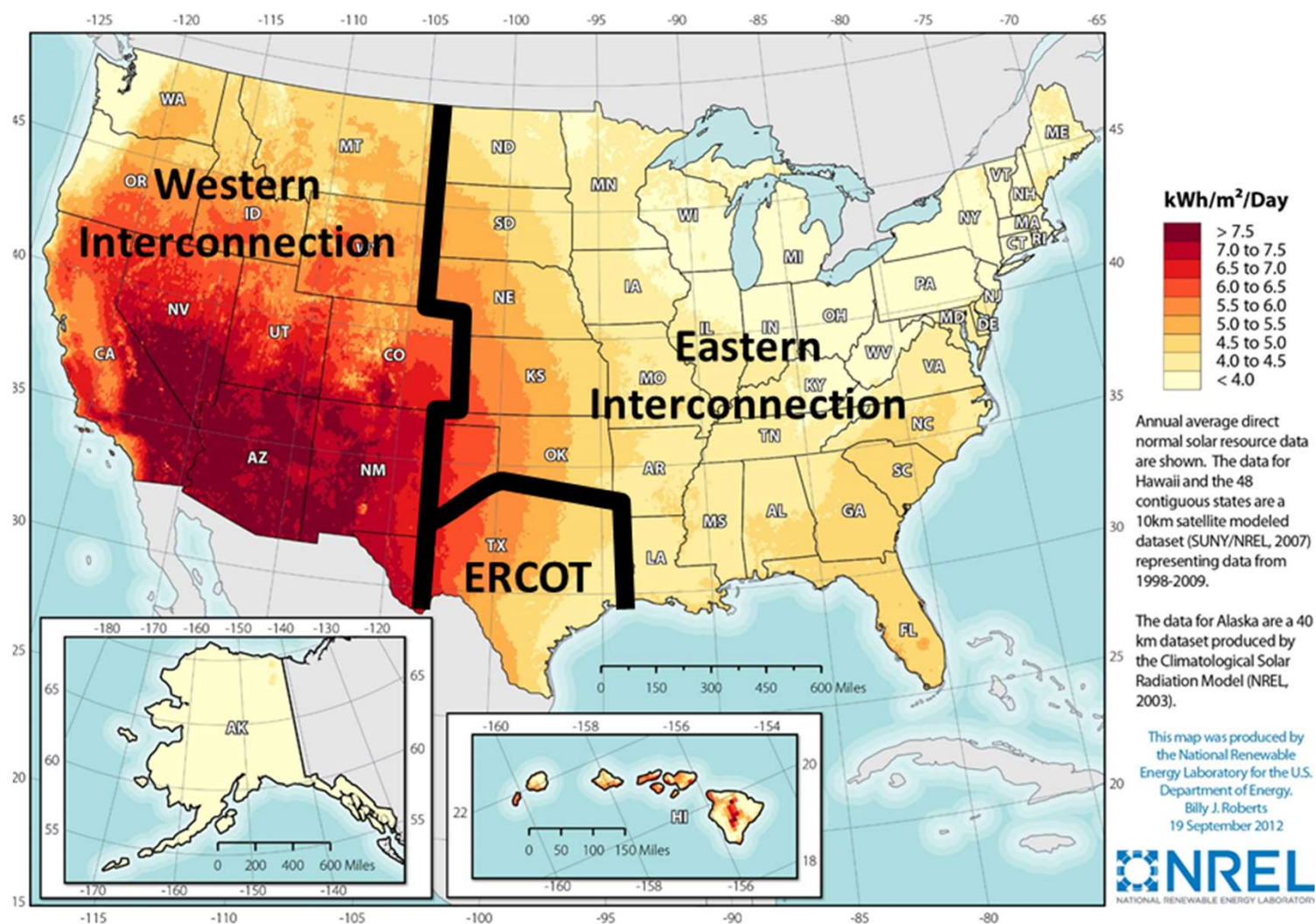


The Future of CSP: Dispatchable Solar Power



Hank Price, P.E.
Managing Director
Solar Dynamics LLC

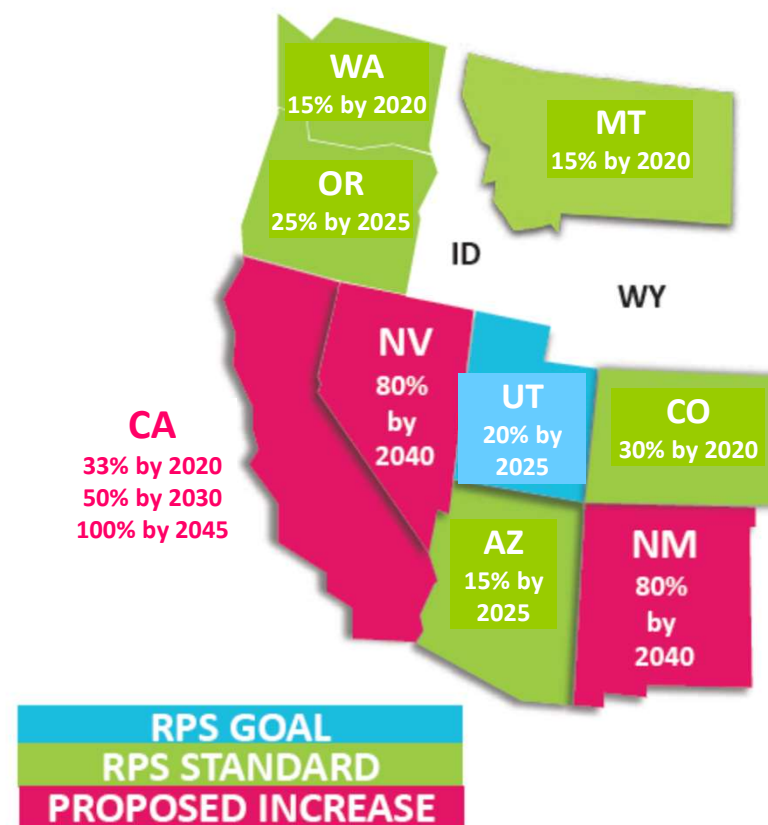
U.S. Direct Normal Resource Map & Transmission Interconnections



Decarbonizing the Power Sector

- Renewable deployment driven by both Federal and State policies.
 - Federal PTC & ITC drive economics
 - Federal PTC drives wind.
 - State policies and RPS mandates drive PV deployment
- Western states proposing more aggressive RPS targets
 - California **100%** by 2045
 - Nevada **80%** by 2040
 - New Mexico **80%** by 2040
- The Duck Curve problem occurs in 2020 when CA achieves 33% RPS.

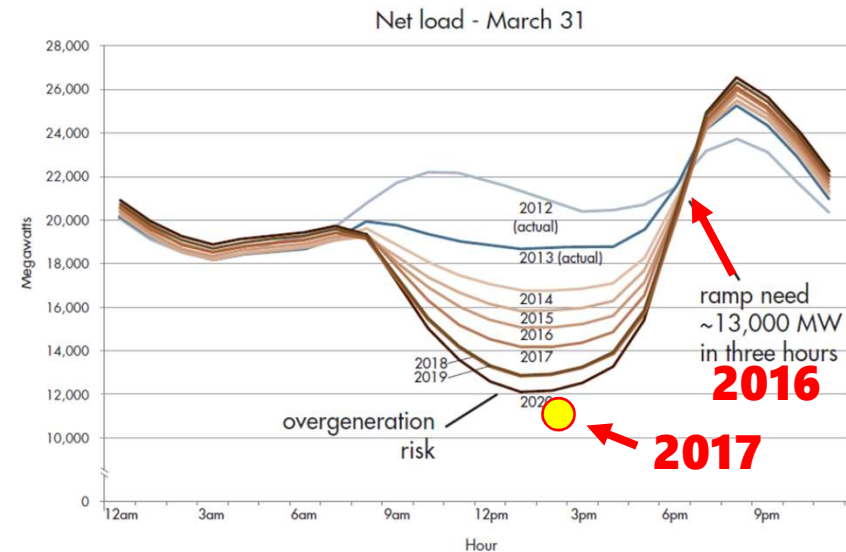
FIGURE ES-8. PROPOSED RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD (RPS) INCREASES



Source: SNL – S&P Global Market Intelligence

Flexible Generation Needed

- The California “Duck Curve” is a sign of success in terms of achieving a meaningful contribution of renewable power on the grid.
- Managing the Duck is one of the key challenges to moving to higher renewable contributions on the grid.
- Utilities are responding by:
 - Closing baseload plants.
 - Adding flexible or “Peaking” natural gas resources.

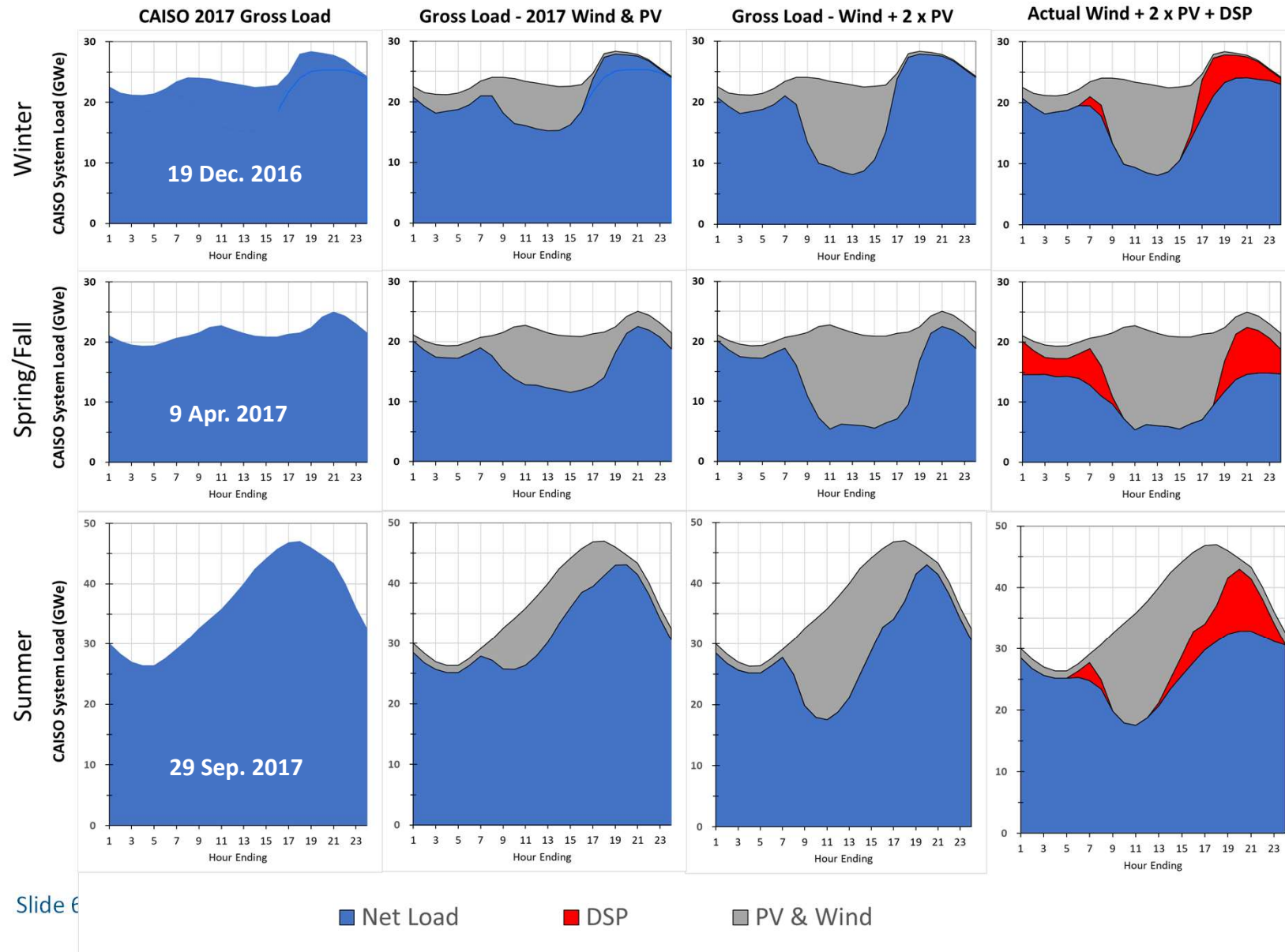


CAISO Duck Curve

Can a dispatchable CSP plant fill the need for flexible peaking capacity?

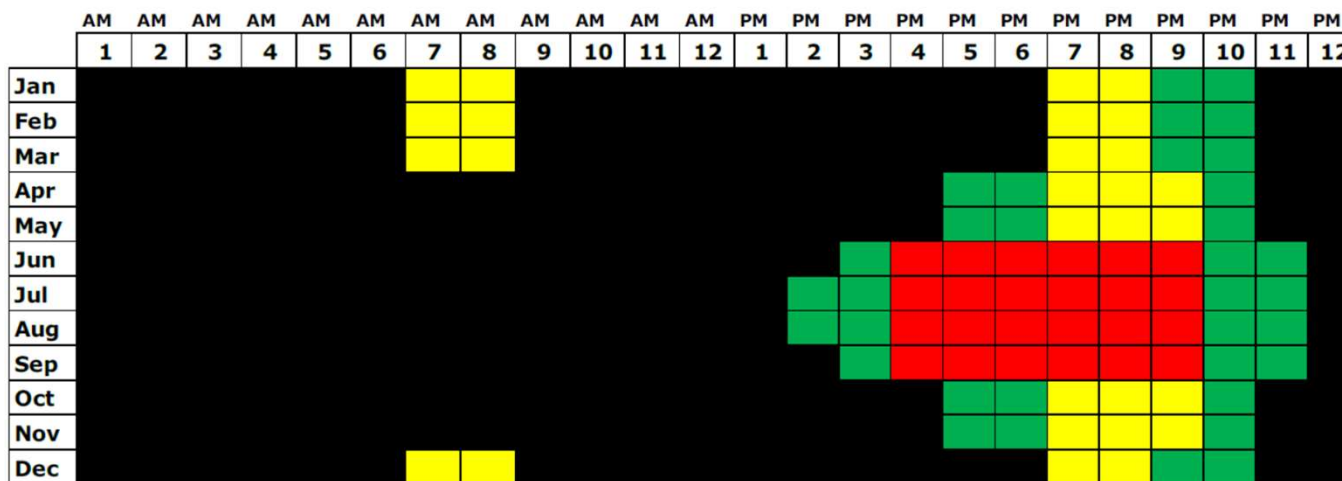
How can a dispatchable solar power plant help California?

Example based on Actual 2016/2017 CAISO System Load



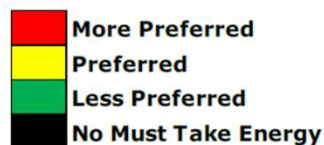
Arizona Public Service (APS) 2017 Peaking Capacity RFP

Time of Day Relative Net Load Heat Map



Option 1: Time of Delivery Power Purchase Agreement

- Preferred = 3X Less Preferred
- More Preferred = 9x Less Preferred
- No power during "No Must Take Energy"

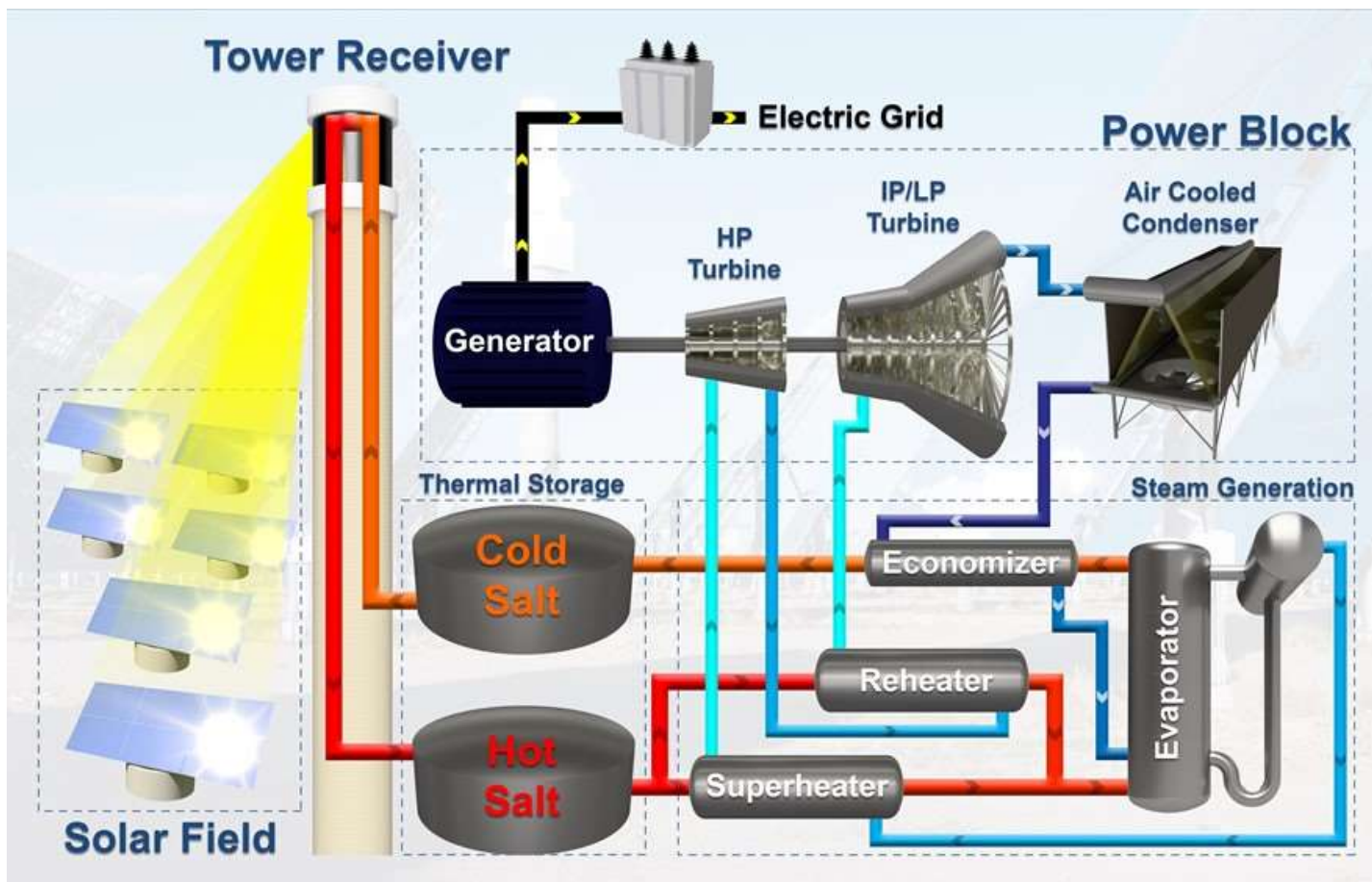


Option 2: Thermal (Fossil) Tolling Power Purchase Agreement

- Capable of operating for **4 hours at 46°C** at 100% contract capacity.
- Dispatchable by APS with AGC (load following capability)
- Stable operation at a 25% loading.
- Capable of at least 2 starts per day.
- Faster starts and ramp rates are better

Dispatchable Solar Power (DSP) Plant

Uses Conventional Molten-Salt Tower Technology



Dispatchable Solar Power Plant

- DSP Operational Requirements
 - Fast Starts & Ramps
 - Store solar energy during the day
 - Dispatch power anytime during next 24 hrs
- Cost Reduction
 - Standardized design
 - Power Parks
 - Compressed EPC schedule
- Commercialization
 - Conceptual engineering design and EPC cost estimate
 - Vendors identified for all key equipment
 - Address tower sensitive development issues
 - Outreach to Developers, EPCs, Utilities

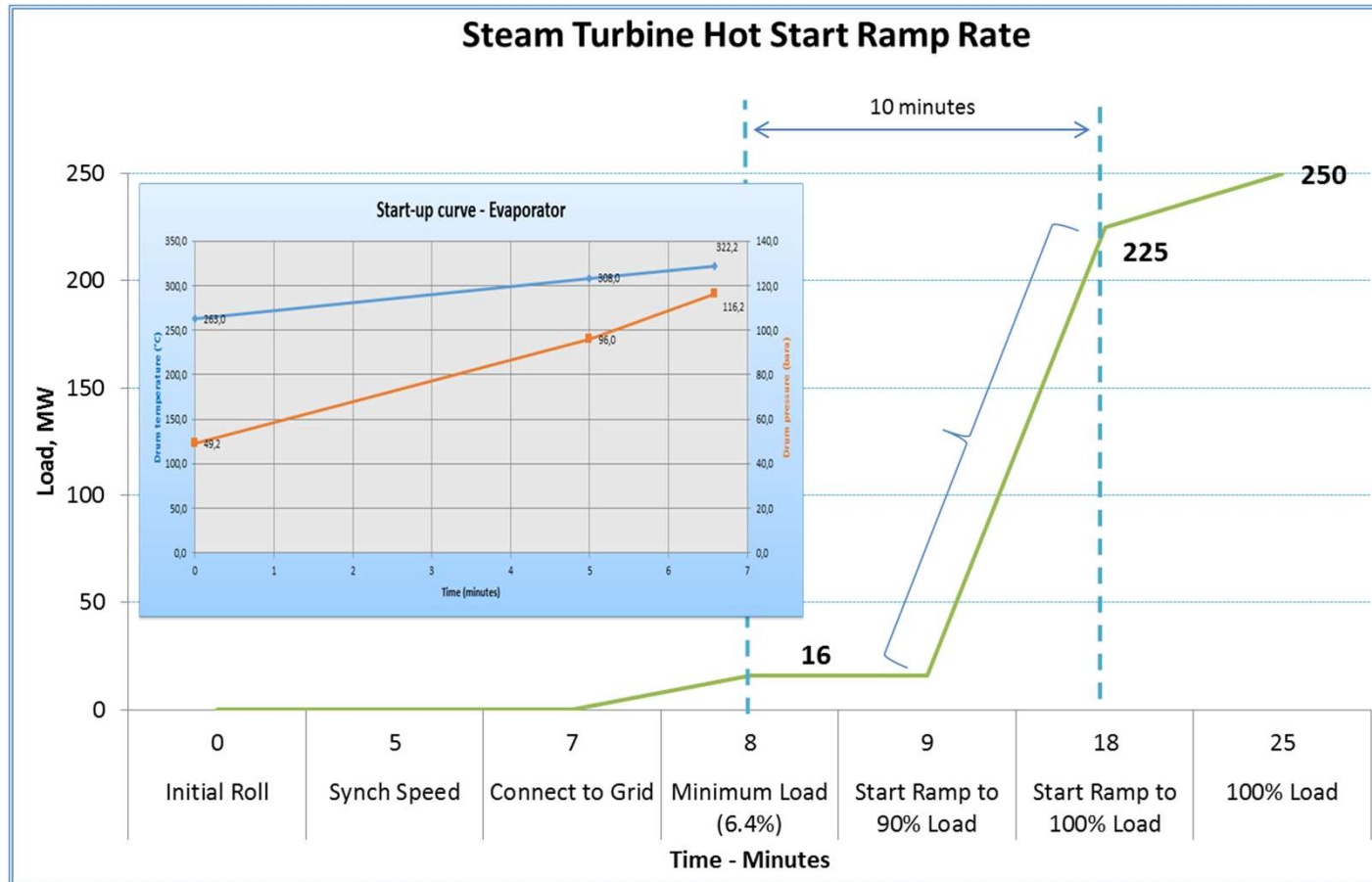
Dispatchable Solar Power Plant Design

Configuration	Summer On-Peak 5 hours
Turbine Nominal Gross Power	250 MW _e
Turbine Nominal Net Power	230 MW _e
Power cycle gross thermal efficiency	44%
Power cycle cooling system	hybrid
Power cycle design ambient temperature	46°C
Solar Receiver design duty	400 MW _t
Solar Multiple	0.65
Tower Optical Height	170 m
Total Heliostat Area	700,000 m ²
Solar Field Area	256 ha
Storage Capacity	3,000 MWh _e
Storage Capacity	5 hr
Annual Gross Capacity Factor	16.5%
1 st year Net Generation	334.2 GWh _e

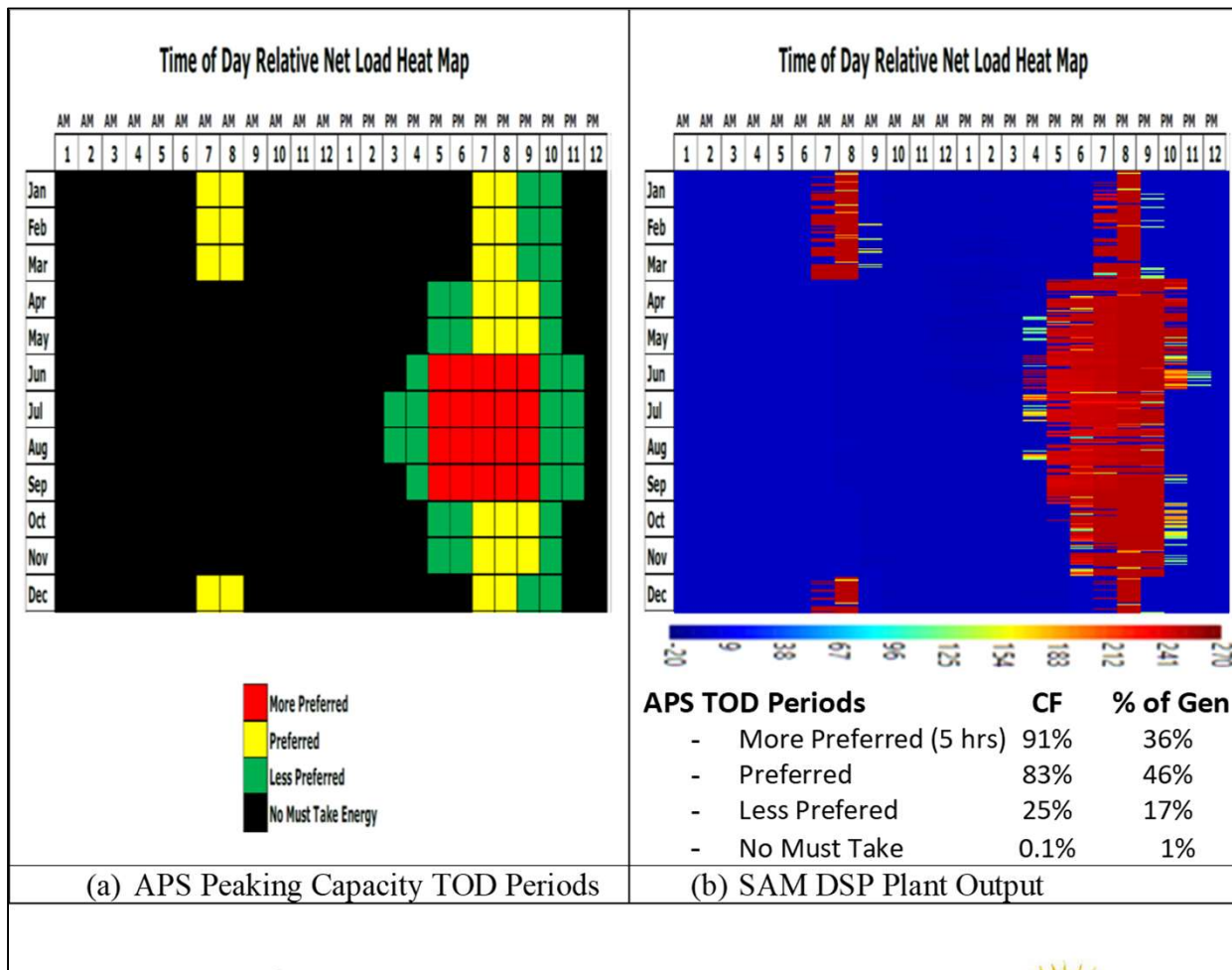
Fast Start Power Cycle

SolarDynamics

New Siemens SST900 Fast Start Steam Turbine +
Aalborg Molten-Salt Header Style Steam Generator



APS 2017 Peaking RFP TOD Periods and SAM Optimized DSP Dispatch Model

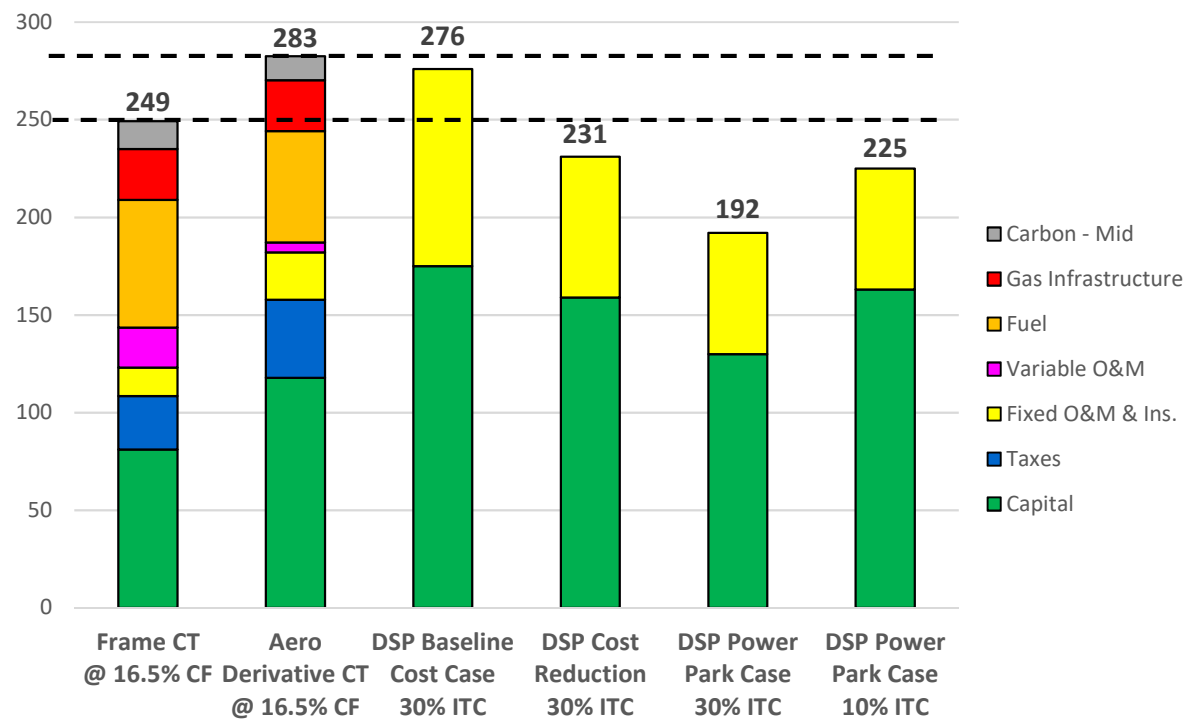


This shows the modeled output of a DSP plant optimized for a specific TOD schedule requested by Arizona Public Service (APS).

- The plant achieves very high capacity factors during the more preferred and preferred TOD periods.
- Approximately 82% of the total energy from the plant is delivered during these periods.

DSP Plant vs. Combustion Turbine in Arizona

All-In Capacity Cost [\$/kW-yr]



Summary

- Markets of the future need flexible renewable peaking capacity.
- Molten-salt tower technology can be used to be “dispatchable solar power” plants.
 - A reliable source of capacity
 - Can operate in flexible manner as a peaker
 - Can compete with new fossil plants in good resource locations.
- Different regions will have different needs.
 - Peaker CSP plants may make sense in some regions
 - Baseload CSP plants will continue to make sense in other regions.
 - Some regions could need both.

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Thank you for your
attention!

Questions?

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