

## Original Paper

# The Sun-Cast Foundation: Tower Concentrated Solar Power

## Technology Forging a New Paradigm for Urban Zero-Carbon

### Heating

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#### **Abstract**

*Under the dual drivers of the “Dual Carbon” goals and the clean heating revolution, urban energy systems are undergoing comprehensive structural transformation. Tower Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) technology, with its distinctive large-scale thermal energy storage capability and stable, controllable thermal output characteristics, is strategically expanding from the singular domain of power generation into the extensive field of urban baseload heat supply. This paper systematically examines the technical, economic, and environmental rationale for implementing tower CSP technology within urban heating frameworks. Beginning with a detailed elucidation of its integrated “light-heat-storage” technological architecture, the research comprehensively analyzes its comparative advantages over traditional fossil-fuel-based heating systems, particularly emphasizing zero-carbon emissions, energy security enhancement, and long-term economic viability. The central focus of this study addresses the critical land-use and cost constraints inherent in high-density urban environments, proposing innovative implementation pathways including “CSP+” multi-energy complementarity models, distributed integration frameworks, and synergistic policy-finance mechanisms. Through technical validation based on global operational data and system feasibility analysis, this research establishes a robust foundation for the technological migration. Finally, the paper provides multidimensional prospects for tower CSP’s evolving role as both a baseload heat source and integrated multi-energy hub within future smart energy cities, positioning it as an indispensable strategic technology for achieving deep decarbonization in the urban heating sector.*

#### **Keywords**

*Tower Concentrated Solar Power, Urban District Heating, Molten Salt Thermal Storage, Multi-energy Complementarity, System Integration, Carbon Neutrality, Renewable Heating Systems*

## **1. Introduction: The Urban Heating Transition Imperative and Technological Innovation**

### *1.1 The Scale and Impact of Current Heating Systems*

Urban heating represents one of the most energy-intensive sectors in northern climates, with profound implications for both environmental sustainability and energy security. In China alone, the centralized heating network serves over 15 billion square meters of urban space, consuming approximately 180 million tons of standard coal equivalent annually. This conventional coal-dominated infrastructure, while providing reliable thermal comfort, has become a major source of atmospheric pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. The sector contributes significantly to winter particulate matter (PM2.5) concentrations and accounts for approximately 4-5% of national carbon dioxide emissions. The environmental costs extend beyond local air quality to include substantial water consumption for cooling and significant land use for fuel storage and transportation infrastructure.

### *1.2 Limitations of Current Transition Pathways*

The ongoing transition from coal-based heating has primarily followed two main pathways: “coal-to-gas” conversion and “coal-to-electricity” initiatives. While these approaches have achieved localized emissions reductions, they have introduced new systemic challenges. The “coal-to-gas” strategy creates dependency on imported natural gas, exposing municipal heating systems to international price volatility and geopolitical supply risks. Simultaneously, large-scale “coal-to-electricity” programs, particularly those employing direct electric resistance heating, have placed unprecedented strain on power grids, exacerbating peak demand challenges and requiring substantial grid reinforcement investments. Furthermore, using high-quality electricity for low-temperature heating represents significant energy quality mismatch and efficiency losses in the overall energy conversion chain.

### *1.3 The Search for a Sustainable Heating Paradigm*

The fundamental challenge facing urban heating transformation is identifying and developing a heating source that simultaneously satisfies four critical criteria: complete decarbonization of operations, localization of energy supply to ensure security, dispatchability to match variable heating demands, and economic viability at scale. This comprehensive requirement transcends simple fuel substitution and demands a fundamental reimagining of thermal energy production, distribution, and management within urban contexts. It is within this framework that Tower Concentrated Solar Power technology emerges not merely as an alternative energy source, but as a potential paradigm-shifting solution capable of addressing multiple dimensions of the urban heating challenge through its unique technological characteristics and system integration capabilities.

### *1.4 Research Scope and Contribution*

This paper aims to provide a comprehensive, systems-level analysis of tower CSP technology’s potential role in urban heating transformation. Moving beyond basic technical descriptions, the research focuses on the practical challenges of urban integration, innovative adaptation pathways, and the creation of enabling policy and market frameworks. The analysis incorporates lessons from global CSP deployment,

adapts engineering principles to heating applications, and develops implementation roadmaps tailored to diverse urban contexts. By synthesizing technical, economic, and policy perspectives, this work contributes to both the academic understanding and practical advancement of renewable thermal energy solutions for cities.

## **2. Technological Architecture: The Engineering Foundation of Tower CSP Systems**

### *2.1 Comprehensive System Architecture*

A tower CSP installation represents a sophisticated integration of optical, thermal, and mechanical engineering systems designed to convert diffuse solar radiation into concentrated, dispatchable thermal energy. The complete system architecture comprises four principal subsystems that operate in coordinated synchronization: the solar collection field (heliostats), the energy concentration and conversion unit (central tower and receiver), the thermal energy storage system, and the power block or heat exchange module. Each subsystem employs specialized materials and control technologies optimized for high-temperature operation and long-term reliability in demanding environmental conditions.

### *2.2 Advanced Heliostat Field Design and Optimization*

Modern heliostat fields incorporate thousands of individually controlled mirror units, each equipped with precision dual-axis tracking systems capable of sub-degree pointing accuracy. Contemporary designs utilize silvered-glass or advanced polymer reflectors with reflectance values exceeding 94%, supported by lightweight, wind-resistant structures. Field layout optimization employs sophisticated algorithms that account for cosine effects, shadowing, blocking, and atmospheric attenuation to maximize annual energy yield. Advanced control systems implement predictive tracking based on astronomical algorithms combined with closed-loop correction using beam characterization systems. The ongoing evolution toward lower-cost, higher-durability heliostat designs represents a critical pathway to improving overall system economics.

### *2.3 Receiver Technology and Heat Transfer Innovation*

The central receiver, positioned at the focal point of the heliostat field, represents the system's thermal heart. Contemporary designs predominantly employ external cylindrical, cavity, or billboard configurations constructed from high-temperature nickel alloys with specialized cermet (ceramic-metal) selective coatings. These coatings achieve solar absorptance values above 95% while maintaining thermal emittance below 15% at operating temperatures. Within the receiver, molten salt (typically a eutectic mixture of 60%  $\text{NaNO}_3$  and 40%  $\text{KNO}_3$ ) circulates through intricate tubing networks, with flow dynamics carefully engineered to maximize heat transfer while minimizing thermal stress and corrosion. Emerging receiver technologies, including falling particle and volumetric air receivers, offer potential pathways to even higher operating temperatures and reduced material costs.

#### *2.4 Thermal Energy Storage: The Enabling Technology*

The integration of large-scale thermal energy storage constitutes the transformative element that differentiates CSP from other solar technologies. Contemporary systems predominantly employ indirect two-tank molten salt storage, where salt heated to 565-580°C in the receiver is stored in an insulated “hot” tank, then circulated through a steam generator or heat exchanger before returning to a “cold” tank at approximately 290°C. Storage capacity, typically designed for 6-15 hours of full-load operation, enables complete temporal decoupling of solar collection from energy delivery. This storage capability provides multiple system values: it ensures continuous heat supply regardless of solar availability, allows strategic discharge during peak demand periods, and provides essential grid stabilization services through flexible operation. Research into next-generation storage media, including encapsulated phase-change materials and thermochemical storage systems, promises further improvements in energy density and cost reduction.

#### *2.5 Power Cycle Adaptation for Heating Applications*

For urban heating integration, tower CSP systems can be optimized through two primary thermodynamic configurations:

1. **Cogeneration (Combined Heat and Power) Mode:** This configuration employs a conventional Rankine steam cycle modified for maximum heat extraction. Steam generated from stored thermal energy is first passed through back-pressure or extraction turbines to generate electricity, with the substantial remaining thermal content (typically 60-70% of input energy) then supplied to district heating networks at temperatures of 90-150°C. This configuration maximizes overall energy utilization efficiency, often exceeding 80%, while creating diversified revenue streams from both electricity and heat markets.
2. **Direct Thermal Production Mode:** A simplified configuration bypasses power generation entirely, employing molten salt-to-water heat exchangers to directly produce hot water for district heating networks. Operating at lower temperatures (120-180°C) reduces thermodynamic losses and enables the use of less expensive materials throughout the system. This configuration proves particularly advantageous in locations with favorable solar resources but limited electricity transmission capacity or where heating demand dominates the annual load profile.

### **3. Systemic Advantages: Redefining Urban Heating Paradigms**

#### *3.1 Comprehensive Environmental Performance*

Tower CSP systems deliver exceptional environmental performance across multiple dimensions. During operation, they produce zero direct air pollutant emissions and zero greenhouse gas emissions. Through comprehensive life-cycle assessment covering the entire value chain, tower CSP demonstrates a markedly superior carbon performance profile. It enables substantial decarbonization compared to natural gas systems and effects near-complete carbon emission avoidance relative to coal-powered

heating. Beyond climate benefits, CSP plants eliminate water consumption for cooling when configured for direct heating, significantly reducing hydrological impacts. The technology's compatibility with dual land use—combining energy production with agriculture (agrivoltaics) or ecological restoration on the heliostat field—further enhances its sustainability profile and social acceptance potential.

### *3.2 Enhanced Energy Security and Resilience*

The localization of energy supply through domestic solar resources fundamentally transforms urban energy security paradigms. Unlike imported fossil fuels subject to price volatility and geopolitical disruption, solar energy represents a perpetually available, zero-marginal-cost resource. Tower CSP's integrated storage capability provides unprecedented resilience against both short-term weather variations and longer-term supply disruptions. This storage-enabled dispatchability allows heating systems to maintain supply during multi-day cloud events or other contingencies that would compromise conventional solar thermal systems. Furthermore, the technology's fuel independence eliminates exposure to the inflation risks inherent in commodity-based heating systems, providing long-term price stability for municipalities and consumers.

### *3.3 Economic Competitiveness and Value Stacking*

While tower CSP systems require significant capital investment (approximately \$3,000-4,500/kWth for integrated plants), their economics improve dramatically when evaluated over full lifecycle horizons. With operational lifetimes exceeding 30 years and near-zero fuel costs, the Levelized Cost of Heat (LCOH) becomes increasingly competitive against fossil alternatives, particularly when carbon pricing mechanisms are considered. The economic proposition strengthens further through value stacking opportunities: cogeneration configurations can generate electricity during summer months or peak price periods; thermal storage provides frequency regulation and capacity services to power grids; and integrated systems can deliver multiple energy vectors (heat, cooling, electricity) from a single investment. Financial innovations, including green bonds, yieldcos, and public-private partnerships, are emerging to address initial capital barriers and align investor returns with long-term system performance.

### *3.4 Urban Integration and Spatial Synergies*

The spatial characteristics of tower CSP systems, while requiring significant land area, offer unique urban integration opportunities. Strategic siting on brownfields, capped landfills, or peripheral urban zones can transform underutilized spaces into productive energy assets. The vertical dimension of the central tower (typically 150-250m) creates minimal ground footprint while serving as potential architectural landmarks and platforms for communications infrastructure. Modern design approaches increasingly treat CSP plants as multi-functional urban elements, incorporating public viewing platforms, educational facilities, and aesthetic lighting to enhance community engagement and acceptance. The technology's compatibility with circular economy principles—through material recovery at end-of-life and minimal environmental impacts during operation—further strengthens its alignment with sustainable urban development goals.

#### **4. Urban Integration Challenges and Multidimensional Solutions**

##### *4.1 Spatial Constraints and Land-Use Optimization*

The substantial land requirement of conventional CSP plants (approximately 5-8 acres/MWth) presents a significant barrier to urban integration. Addressing this challenge requires innovative approaches to spatial optimization and multi-functional land use. Vertical integration strategies, incorporating heliostats on building facades and rooftops, can significantly reduce ground footprint while utilizing otherwise unproductive urban surfaces. District-scale systems designed specifically for urban contexts can employ higher heliostat densities and optimized field layouts to maximize energy yield per unit area. Furthermore, the development of standardized, modular CSP units suitable for integration into industrial parks, university campuses, or mixed-use developments enables distributed deployment that aligns with existing urban patterns rather than requiring large contiguous land parcels.

##### *4.2 Technical Integration with Urban Energy Networks*

Seamless integration of tower CSP plants with existing urban heating infrastructure requires careful engineering across multiple interfaces. Thermal integration involves matching CSP output characteristics (temperature, pressure, flow rate) with district heating network parameters through appropriately designed heat exchange stations and control systems. Hydraulic integration must address variable flow conditions and pressure differentials while maintaining thermal stratification in storage systems. Control system integration necessitates advanced supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems capable of coordinating CSP operation with backup boilers, thermal storage, and network demand response. The development of standardized interface protocols and modular connection systems will be crucial for reducing integration complexity and costs in diverse urban contexts.

##### *4.3 Economic and Financing Innovation*

The high capital intensity of CSP technology necessitates innovative financing mechanisms tailored to urban heating applications. Traditional project finance structures must evolve to accommodate the unique risk profiles of solar thermal systems, including performance risk allocation, long-term off-take agreements for heat, and mechanisms for capturing multiple revenue streams. Emerging models include Energy-as-a-Service (EaaS) arrangements where developers own and operate systems while selling thermal energy under long-term contracts, eliminating upfront capital requirements for municipalities. Specialized green bonds for thermal infrastructure, yield-oriented investment vehicles, and blended finance structures combining public capital with private investment can improve capital availability and reduce financing costs. Risk mitigation instruments, including performance guarantees and revenue stabilization funds, further enhance bankability.

##### *4.4 Policy and Regulatory Enablers*

Accelerating tower CSP adoption in urban heating requires a supportive ecosystem of policies, regulations, and market structures. Key interventions include:

- Renewable Heat Standards and Mandates: Legislative requirements for increasing renewable heat shares in district heating systems, modeled after renewable portfolio standards in electricity markets.
- Carbon Pricing Internalization: Comprehensive carbon pricing mechanisms that accurately reflect the climate benefits of zero-carbon heating solutions.
- Capacity and Flexibility Recognition: Market structures that recognize and compensate the capacity value and grid flexibility services provided by dispatchable thermal storage.
- Streamlined Permitting Processes: Expedited approval pathways for renewable heating projects, particularly those utilizing brownfield or dual-use sites.
- Research and Development Support: Targeted funding for applied research addressing urban-specific challenges, including compact system designs, advanced controls, and hybrid integration.

#### *4.5 Social Acceptance and Community Engagement*

Successful urban integration extends beyond technical and economic dimensions to encompass social acceptance and community benefits. Transparent planning processes that engage stakeholders from project inception, coupled with clear communication of local benefits—including air quality improvements, local employment, and energy bill stability—build essential public support. Designing CSP plants as community assets, incorporating educational facilities, public spaces, and aesthetic elements, transforms infrastructure projects into sources of civic pride. Furthermore, innovative ownership models, including community energy cooperatives and municipal ownership structures, can ensure that economic benefits are widely distributed and locally retained.

### **5. Technical Validation and Implementation Pathways**

#### *5.1 Global Operational Validation*

The fundamental technical feasibility of tower CSP systems for reliable, high-temperature thermal energy production has been conclusively demonstrated through numerous utility-scale installations operating worldwide. The Crescent Dunes Solar Energy Project in Nevada (110 MW with 10-hour storage) and the Noor III plant in Morocco (150 MW with 7.5-hour storage) have consistently demonstrated the ability to deliver dispatchable power according to grid demands, validating the core “solar-to-heat-to-power” conversion chain at commercial scale. While these installations focus on electricity generation, their thermal performance—maintaining molten salt temperatures above 565°C and delivering steady thermal output—directly validates the technology’s capability to serve as a high-grade heat source. Operational data confirms availability factors exceeding 90% and the ability to maintain continuous output through nighttime periods and intermittent cloud cover, precisely the reliability characteristics required for urban heating applications.

#### *5.2 Adaptation to District Heating Parameters*

Existing CSP plants operate at temperatures (380-565°C) and pressures that significantly exceed typical district heating requirements (70-150°C, 6-16 bar). This substantial parameter differential is

advantageous rather than limiting, as it provides multiple adaptation pathways. Systems can be deliberately designed for lower operating temperatures, reducing thermal losses, enabling the use of less expensive materials, and potentially improving optical efficiency through reduced receiver reradiation. Alternatively, existing power-generation designs can be adapted through modified heat exchange configurations that extract heat at appropriate temperatures for district networks. The thermal “headroom” provided by high-temperature operation also enables efficient cogeneration, where high-grade heat produces electricity and lower-grade heat supplies district networks, maximizing overall energy utilization.

### *5.3 Hybrid System Architectures for Urban Applications*

The most viable implementation pathway for urban contexts involves hybrid system architectures that combine tower CSP with complementary technologies to ensure reliability while maximizing solar utilization. The foundational model comprises “CSP with storage + fast-response backup,” where the CSP plant supplies baseload and intermediate loads, while gas boilers, electric boilers, or biomass systems provide peak capacity and backup during extended low-insolation periods. More sophisticated architectures incorporate additional renewables, such as photovoltaic (PV) systems for daytime electricity generation paired with CSP for evening and nighttime heat supply. Advanced control systems employing predictive algorithms based on weather forecasts and demand patterns optimize the dispatch between components, minimizing fossil fuel use while guaranteeing supply security. These hybrid approaches fundamentally de-risk CSP deployment by ensuring continuity of service regardless of solar conditions.

### *5.4 Phased Implementation Roadmap*

A pragmatic implementation strategy involves phased deployment aligned with technological learning and market development:

#### Phase 1: Demonstration and Validation (1-3 years)

Deploy pilot-scale integrated systems (5-20 MWth) in favorable urban contexts, focusing on technology adaptation, integration protocols, and operational optimization. Key objectives include validating performance in actual district heating networks, developing standardized interfaces, and establishing baseline economics.

#### Phase 2: Early Commercialization (3-7 years)

Scale deployment to district-level systems (20-100 MWth) serving urban neighborhoods or industrial clusters. Focus on cost reduction through standardization, supply chain development, and optimized financing structures. Concurrently develop supportive policy frameworks and market mechanisms.

#### Phase 3: Mass Deployment (7-15 years)

Achieve commercial maturity with systems fully competitive against conventional heating options. Expand deployment across suitable urban regions, integrating CSP plants as standard components of new

district heating developments and major retrofits. Establish circular economy approaches for component manufacturing and end-of-life management.

## **6. Future Evolution in Smart Energy Systems**

### *6.1 Integration with Urban Digital Infrastructure*

Future tower CSP systems will increasingly function as intelligent nodes within urban digital ecosystems. Integration with building management systems, smart grids, and urban data platforms will enable predictive operation based on weather forecasts, occupancy patterns, and energy price signals. Artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms will optimize daily and seasonal operation strategies, balancing thermal storage charging/discharging with real-time demand and grid conditions. Blockchain-enabled transactive energy platforms could facilitate peer-to-peer heat trading between CSP plants, thermal storage owners, and consumers, creating dynamic local heat markets. This digital integration transforms CSP plants from isolated generators into interactive components of smart city infrastructure.

### *6.2 Role in Multi-Vector Energy Hubs*

As cities evolve toward integrated multi-energy systems, tower CSP plants will naturally function as thermal anchors within broader energy hubs. These facilities will combine solar thermal collection with other renewable generation (PV, wind), electrical and thermal storage, power-to-heat conversion, and potentially power-to-gas technologies. The high-temperature heat from CSP provides unique value for industrial processes, advanced cooling through absorption chillers, and seasonal thermal storage applications. By providing multiple energy vectors—heat, cooling, electricity, and potentially synthetic fuels—from a single infrastructure investment, these hubs maximize asset utilization and provide unprecedented flexibility in meeting diverse urban energy demands while maintaining carbon neutrality.

### *6.3 Contribution to Urban Resilience and Climate Adaptation*

Beyond energy supply, tower CSP systems contribute significantly to urban resilience and climate adaptation. Their fuel independence provides crucial energy security during supply disruptions or extreme weather events. The substantial thermal storage capacity can be strategically deployed to manage urban heat islands through district cooling, reducing peak electricity demand during heatwaves. During cold snaps, the assured heat supply prevents building freeze-ups and maintains critical services. Furthermore, CSP plants can provide emergency power through cogeneration during grid outages. As climate change increases the frequency and severity of extreme weather, these resilience attributes will become increasingly valuable components of urban infrastructure planning.

### *6.4 Evolution of Business Models and Ownership Structures*

The future will see diversification of business models for CSP-based heating beyond traditional utility ownership. Energy Service Company (ESCO) models will offer guaranteed heat supply under performance-based contracts, transferring technology risk to specialized operators. Community ownership models, including cooperatives and municipal enterprises, will enable local value capture and

align investment with community priorities. Property-linked financing, where heating infrastructure is financed through property tax mechanisms or included in building development costs, will overcome split-incentive barriers in multi-tenant buildings. These evolving business models will democratize access to renewable heating and accelerate market adoption across diverse socioeconomic contexts.

## **7. Conclusion and Policy Recommendations**

### *7.1 Synthesis of Findings*

This comprehensive analysis establishes tower CSP technology as a viable and potentially transformative solution for urban heating decarbonization. The technology's unique combination of zero-carbon operation, inherent dispatchability through thermal storage, and compatibility with urban integration positions it as a strategic option for cities transitioning from fossil-based heating systems. While significant challenges related to cost, land use, and system integration remain, these are addressable through technological innovation, smart system design, and supportive policy frameworks. The operational validation from global power plants, combined with clear engineering pathways for adaptation to heating applications, provides confidence in the technology's readiness for scaled urban deployment.

The economic proposition strengthens when considering full system values, including climate benefits, energy security enhancement, and grid services. Hybrid architectures that combine CSP with complementary technologies provide a practical pathway that ensures reliability while maximizing renewable penetration. Future evolution toward smart, multi-vector energy hubs will further enhance the value proposition and integration with broader urban sustainability objectives.

### *7.2 Strategic Policy Recommendations*

Accelerating the adoption of tower CSP for urban heating requires coordinated action across multiple policy domains:

- 1) Integrated Urban Energy Planning: Incorporate solar thermal potential assessment and CSP deployment pathways into municipal master planning, zoning regulations, and district heating network development strategies.
- 2) Financial Innovation and De-risking: Develop dedicated financing facilities for renewable heating projects, including green bonds, credit enhancement mechanisms, and public-private partnership frameworks tailored to thermal infrastructure.
- 3) Market Structure Reform: Implement renewable heat obligations for district heating operators, create transparent markets for thermal energy storage services, and ensure carbon pricing fully reflects the social cost of emissions from heating.
- 4) Research and Development Prioritization: Direct public and private R&D investment toward urban-adapted CSP technologies, including compact designs, advanced materials for lower-temperature operation, and standardized integration systems.

- 5) Capacity Building and Knowledge Transfer: Establish centers of excellence for solar thermal applications in heating, develop professional certification programs, and facilitate international knowledge exchange on best practices.
- 6) Community Engagement Frameworks: Develop standardized protocols for community consultation in renewable heating projects, create models for community benefit sharing, and promote public awareness of renewable heating options.

### 7.3 Vision for Sustainable Urban Heating

The transition to sustainable urban heating represents one of the most significant infrastructure challenges of the carbon neutrality era. Tower CSP technology, with its ability to provide clean, reliable, and dispatchable heat, offers a compelling solution that aligns with the multidimensional requirements of modern cities. By harnessing the perpetual energy of the sun through increasingly sophisticated engineering, cities can transform their thermal landscapes from sources of pollution and dependency to pillars of sustainability and resilience.

The path forward requires vision, investment, and collaboration across governments, industry, research institutions, and communities. Through deliberate demonstration, systematic learning, and scaled deployment, tower CSP can evolve from a promising technology to a mainstream urban infrastructure solution. In doing so, it will not only contribute to climate goals but also enhance urban livability, energy security, and economic vitality. The integration of these modern solar towers into the urban fabric represents both a practical engineering solution and a symbolic commitment to building cities that harmonize human needs with planetary boundaries—creating warm, resilient, and sustainable communities for generations to come.

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