

Swiss Competence Centers for Energy Research <u>Mobility</u> and <u>Storage of Heat and Electricity</u>

Thomas J. Schmidt, Jörg Roth

SCCER Summer School | 11-15 July 2016 | Möschberg | Switzerland

The near Future?





• Et qu'est-ce qu'on brûlera à la place du charbon?

L'eau, répondit Cyrus Smith.

• L'eau, s'écria Pencroff, l'eau pour chauffer

les bateaux à vapeur et

les locomotives, l'éau pour chauffer l'éau !



Top Level Target



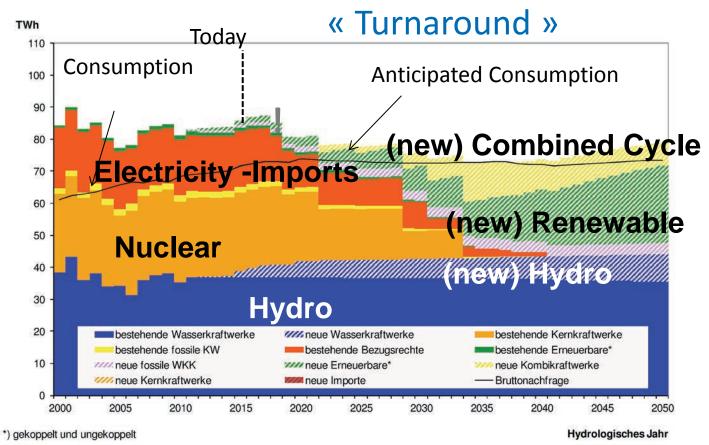


COP21

Swiss national target: 2030: Greenhouse gas emissions 37.6 Mio t CO_2 eq. (70% compared to 1990; 2014: 48.71 Mio t CO_2 eq.)

15. 072 Botschaft zum Verfassungsartikel über ein Klima- und Energielenkungssystem vom 28. Oktober 2015 **Energy Strategy 2050**





Quelle: Prognos 2012

Top Level Target





COP21

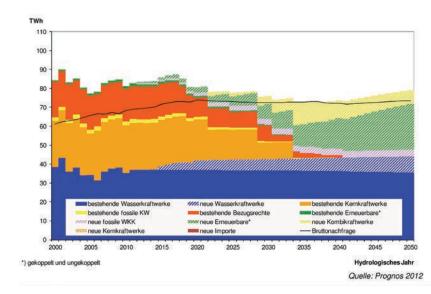
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ES 2050

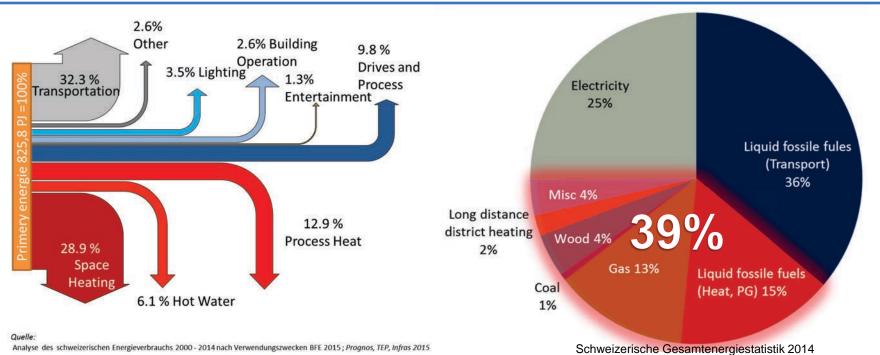
Security of Energy Supply

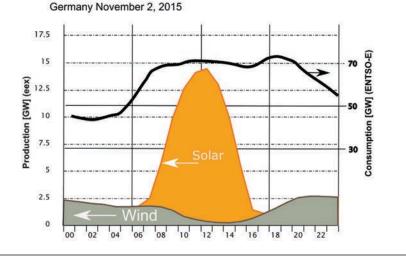
- No new nuclear power plants
- Increase efficiency
- Cap/reduce consumption
- Ramp up Renewables



Motivation





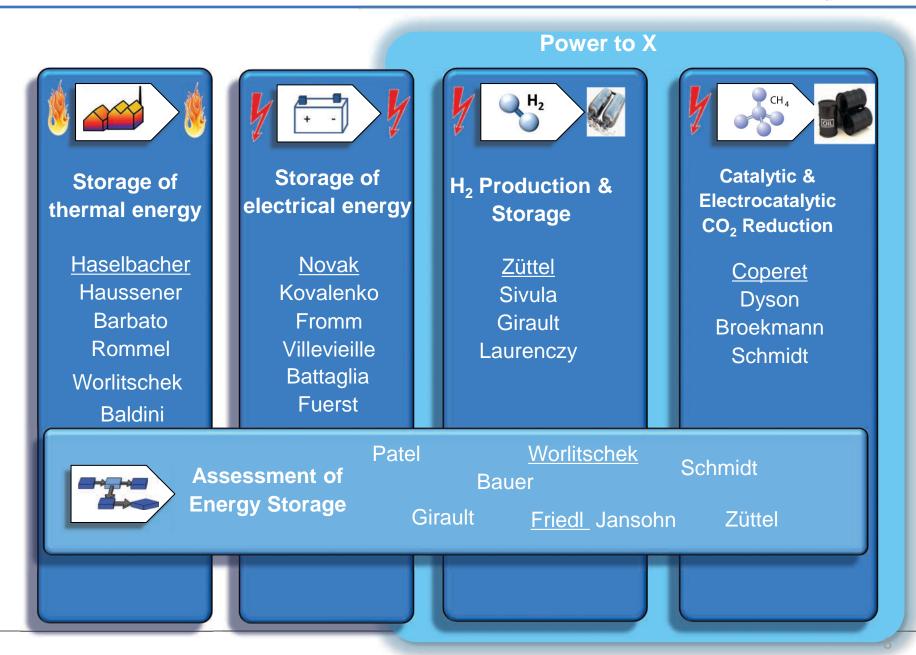


Key Messages

- Major applications: Heat generation (~50 %) and transportation.
- Major energy carriers: Electricity (~25%) and transportation fuels.

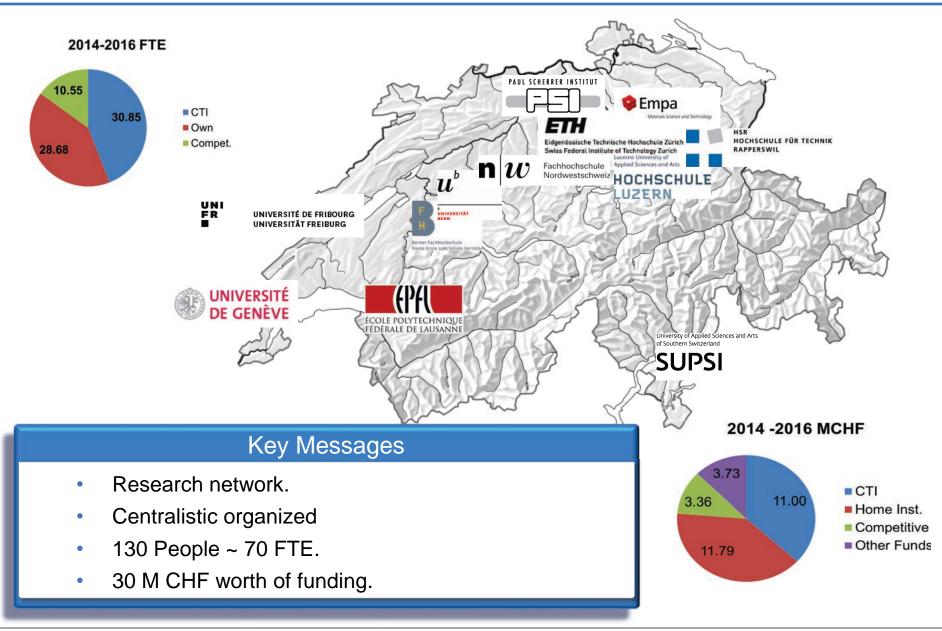
SCCER Heat & Electricity Storage





What we are

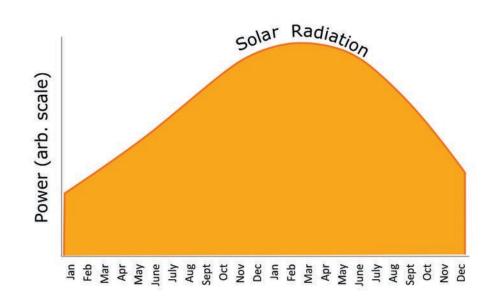








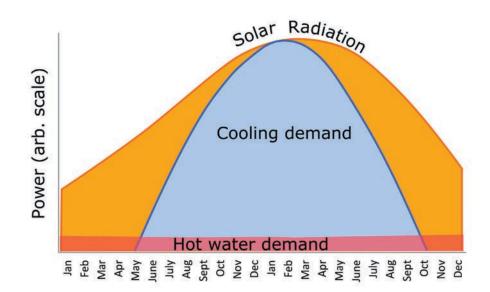












Key Messages

Renewable heat (domestic)

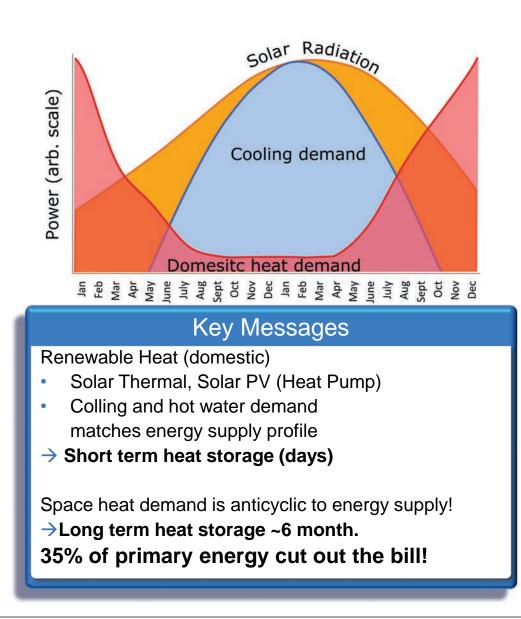
- Solar Thermal, Solar PV (Heat Pump)
- Colling and hot water demand matches energy supply profile
- \rightarrow Short term heat storage (days)



Timescales for Heat Storage









Timescales for Heat Storage



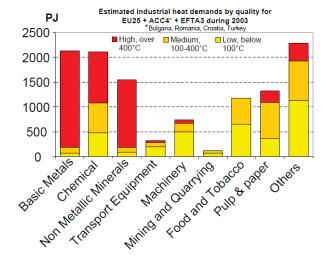
Solar Radiation Cooling demand

Space heating and hot water

Renewable heat (domestic)

- Solar Thermal, Solar PV (Heat Pump)
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- \rightarrow Short term heat storage (days)

Space heat demand is anticyclic to energy supply!
→Long term heat storage ~6 month.
35% of primary energy cut out the bill!



EcoheatCool The European Marktet Final Report 2005 https://www.euroheat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Ecoheatcool_WP1_Web.pdf

Industrial processes

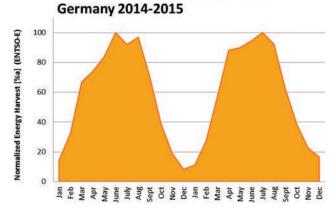
For specific temperature levels

- Efficiency increase (recuperation).
- Peak shaving option to match energy supply profile.
- Enables AA-CAES.
- Increase utilization (Thermal Solar Power plant)
- \rightarrow Short term heat storage (hours to days)





Solar Sourced Electricity by month



Key Messages

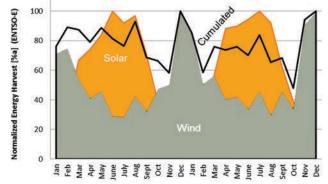
Long-term storage

• PV: April – Sep. -> Storage Oct. – April, 7 Month!





Solar and wind sourced electricity by month Germany 2014-2015



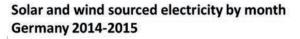
Key Messages

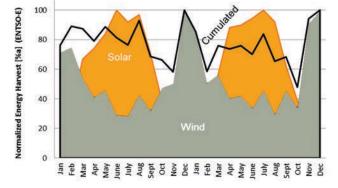
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- PV+Wind: Bottleneck Oct-Nov, Feb-March, 2-4 Month





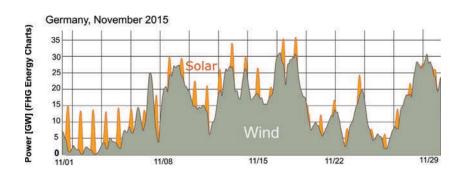




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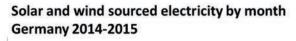
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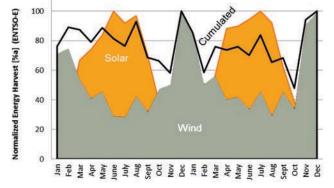
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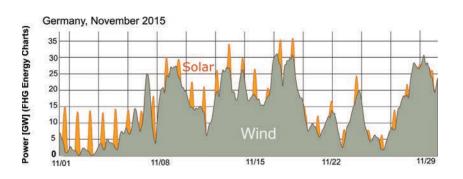


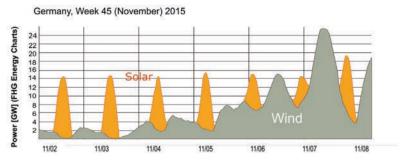


Key Messages

Long-term storage

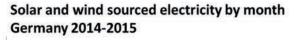
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- Week 45, Nov 2015, 5 days low wind, low sun.
 →Long-term storage in the order of Weeks
 IF Wind AND PV are sourced in a good way.

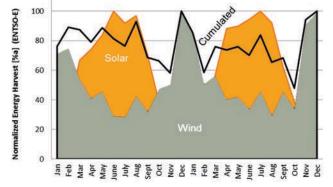












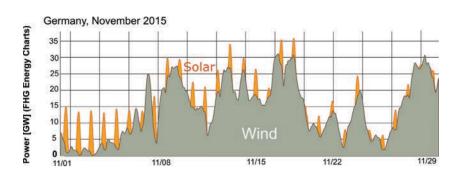
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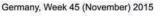
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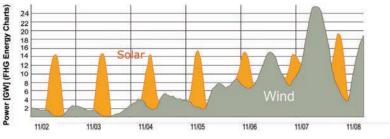
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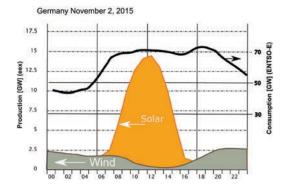
Short-term storage

Peak shaving e.g. with battery storage.

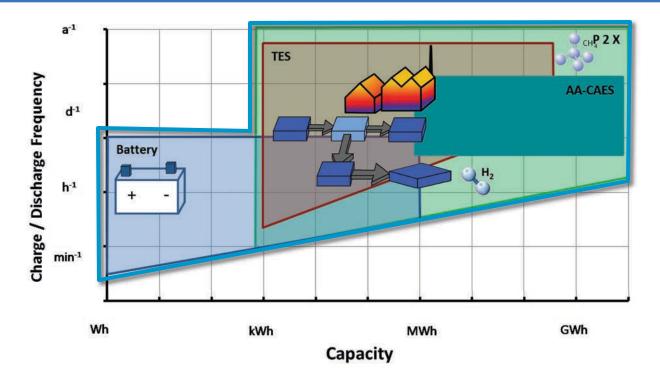




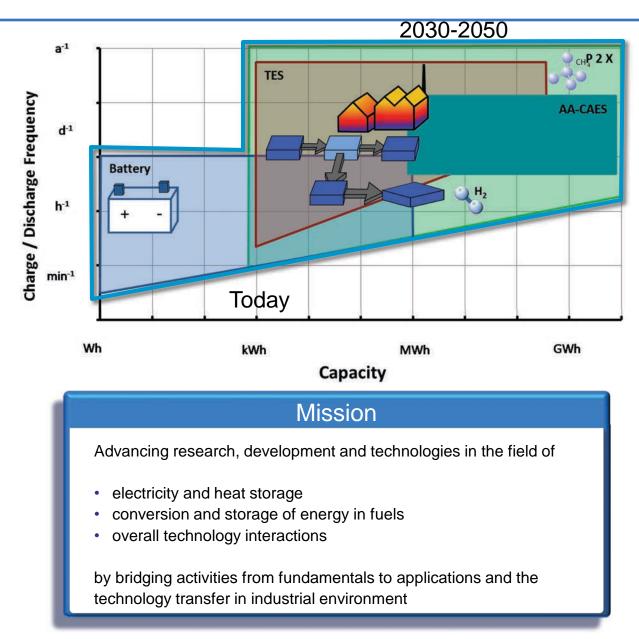




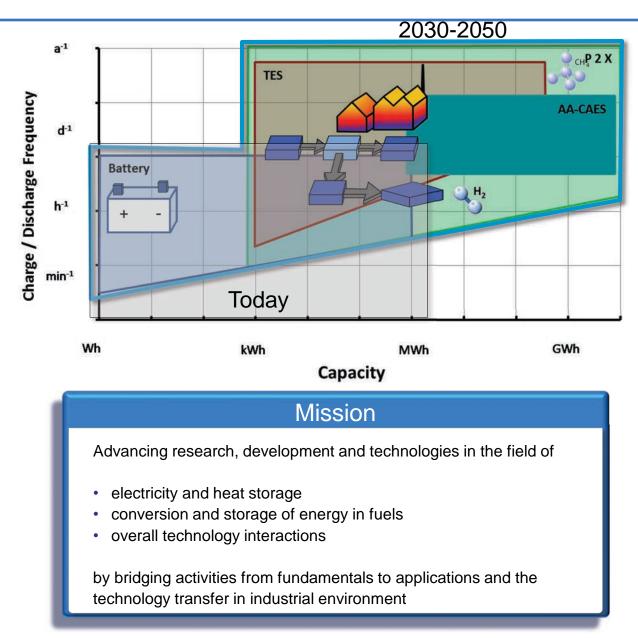




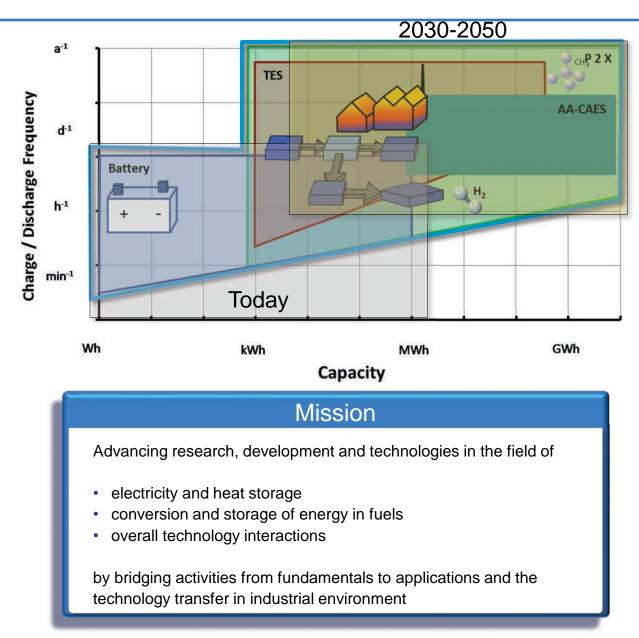






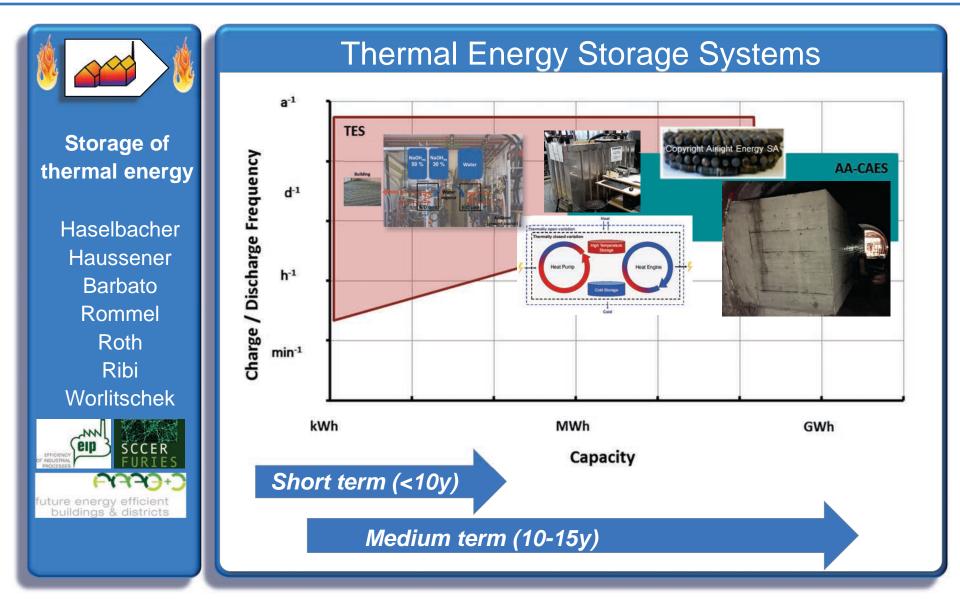






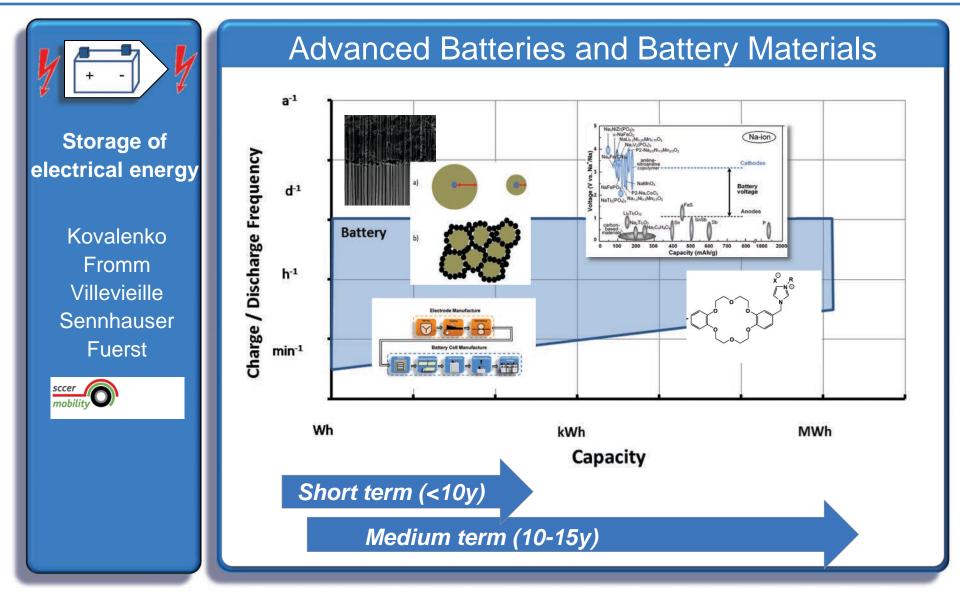
Heat Storage





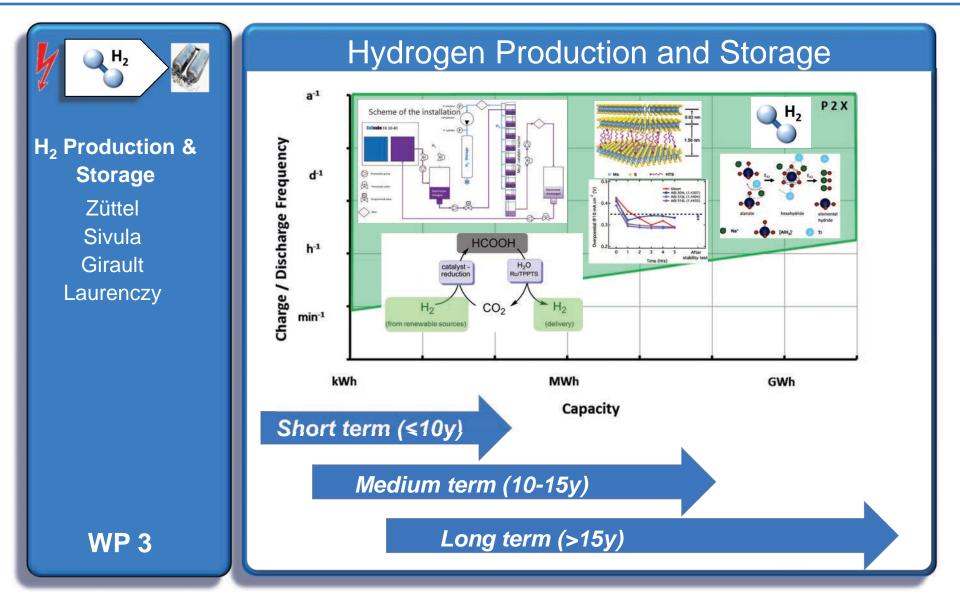
Battery Storage





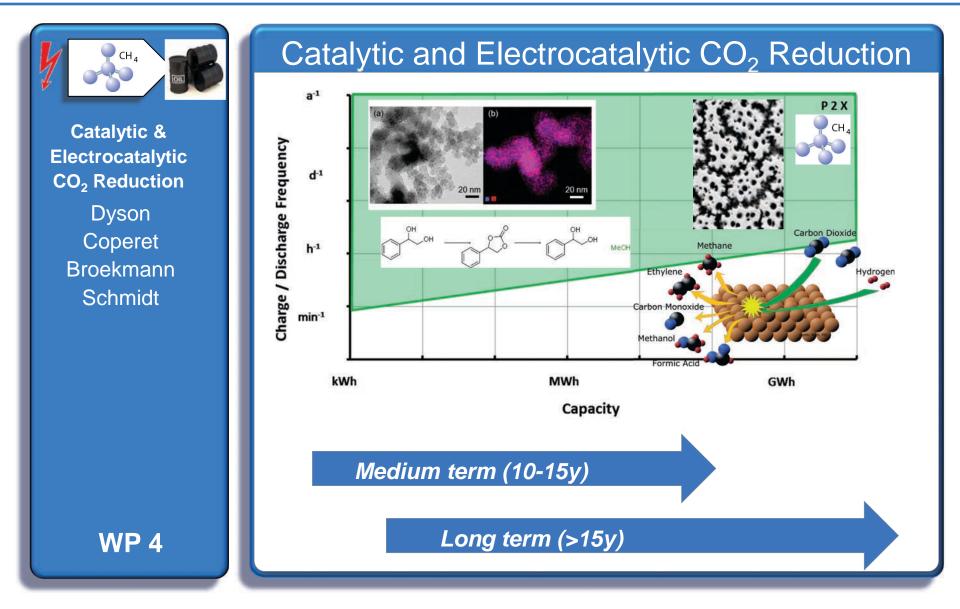
Power to Hydrogen





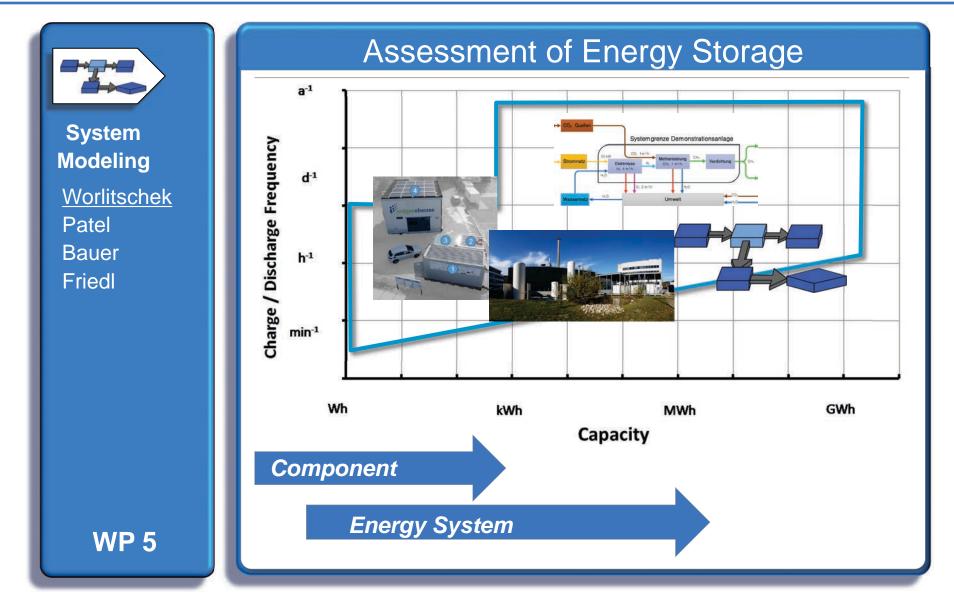
Power to X





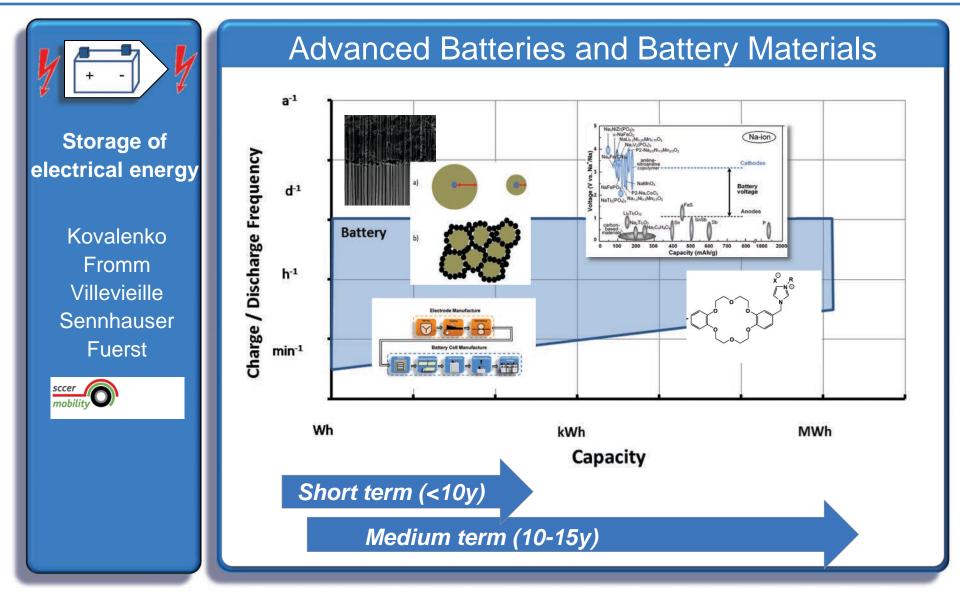
Technology Assessment





Battery Storage



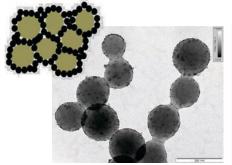


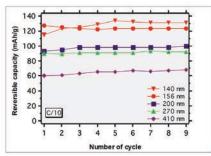


Battery Storage



Advanced Batteries and Battery Materials

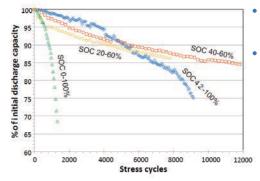




Li-ion batteries

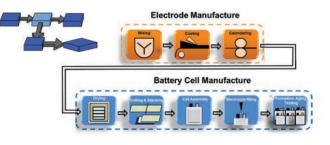
- Cost effective synthesis of nano sized (NS) anode (Sn/Sb, metal phosphides, Sb-P composites)
- Cathode materials (BiF₃, LiCoO₂, LiMnPO₄)
- Core-shell Sn/C composites

Short term (<10y)



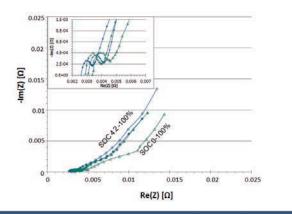
Cell testing

- Cells investigated by impedance spectroscopy, surface analysis.
- Models for optimized operation of storage battery systems designed.



Pilot Manufacturing Line

- Technology screening finalized
- Test plan to optimize parameters for slitting and welding in place.
- Prototype production of battery electrodes on newly developed processing machinery tested with NS-LiCoO₂..







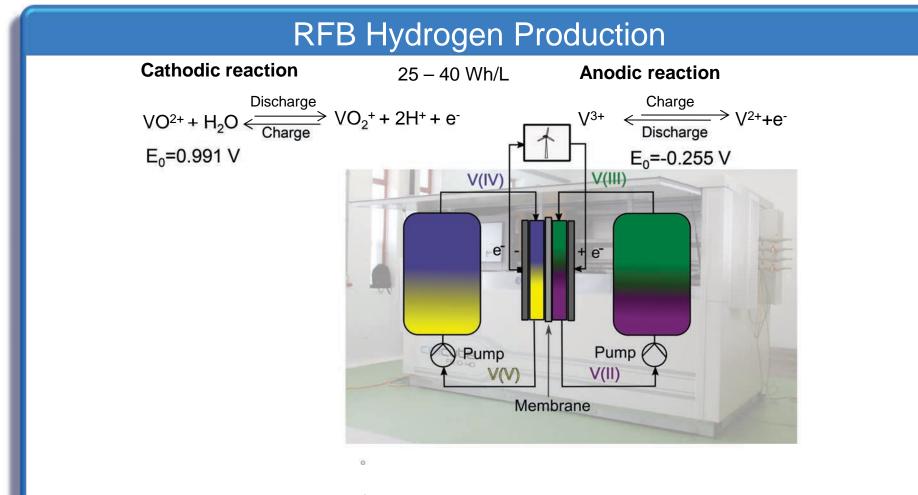
RFB Hydrogen Production







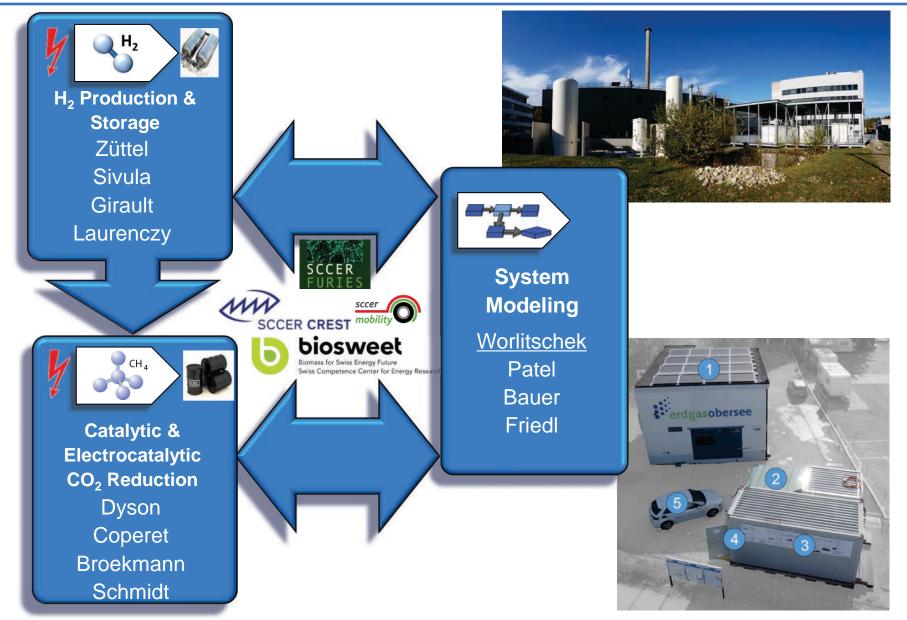






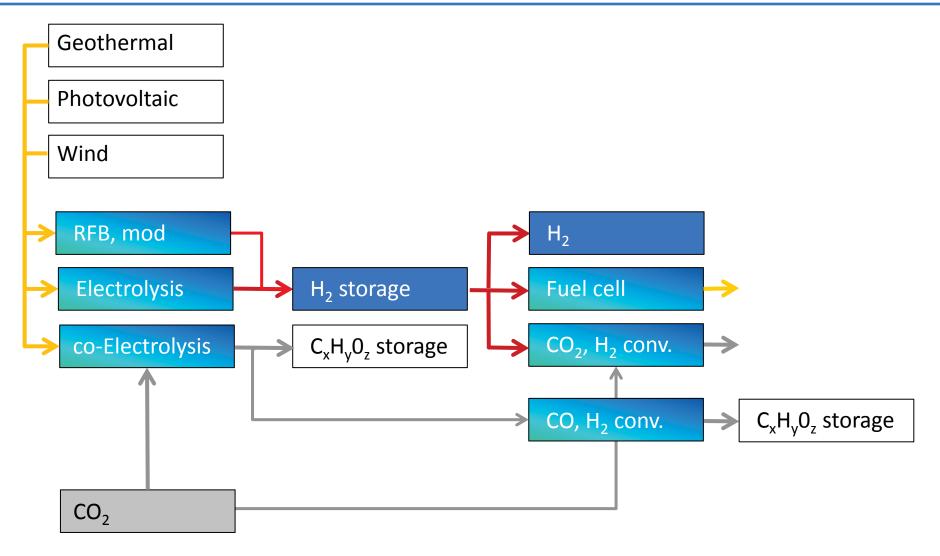
Power to X





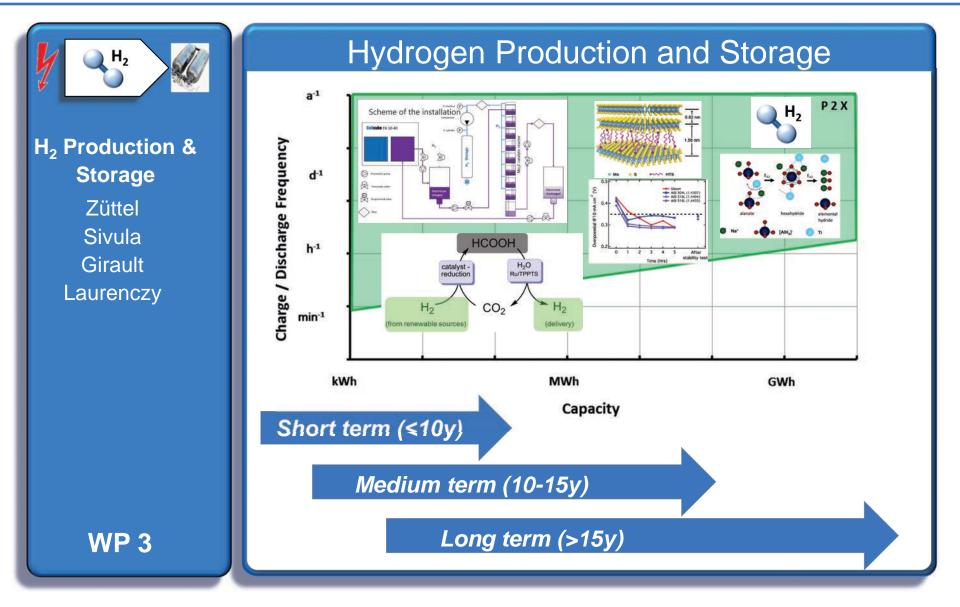
Power to X





Power to Hydrogen









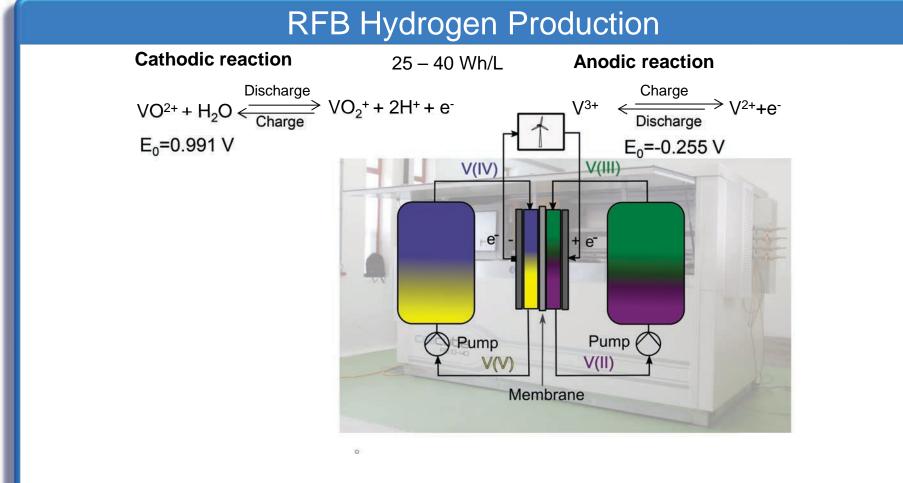
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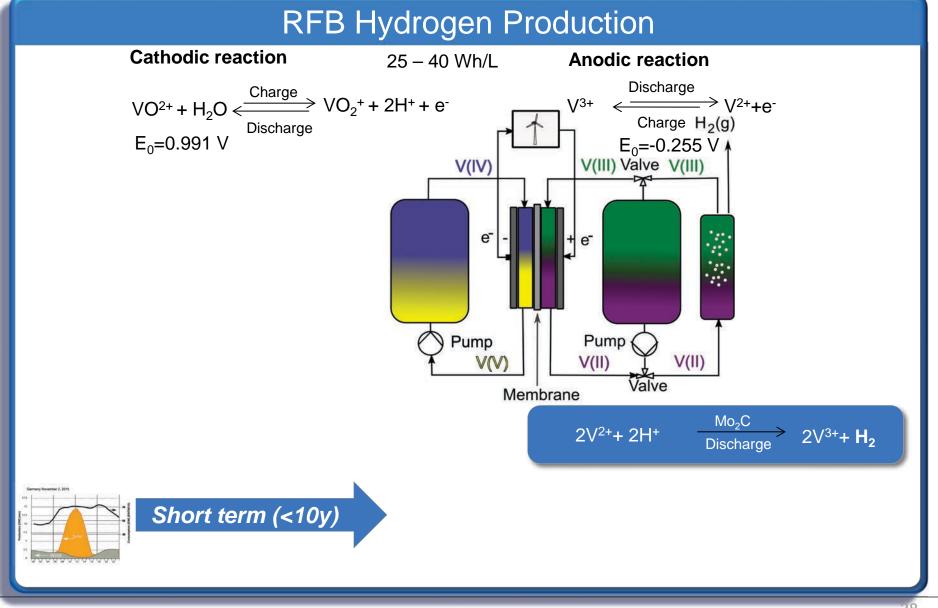






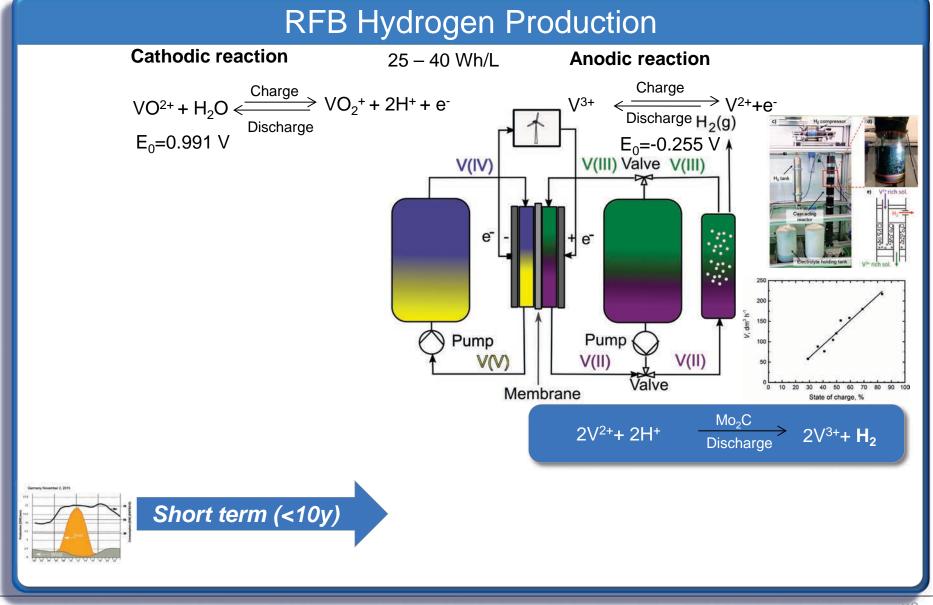






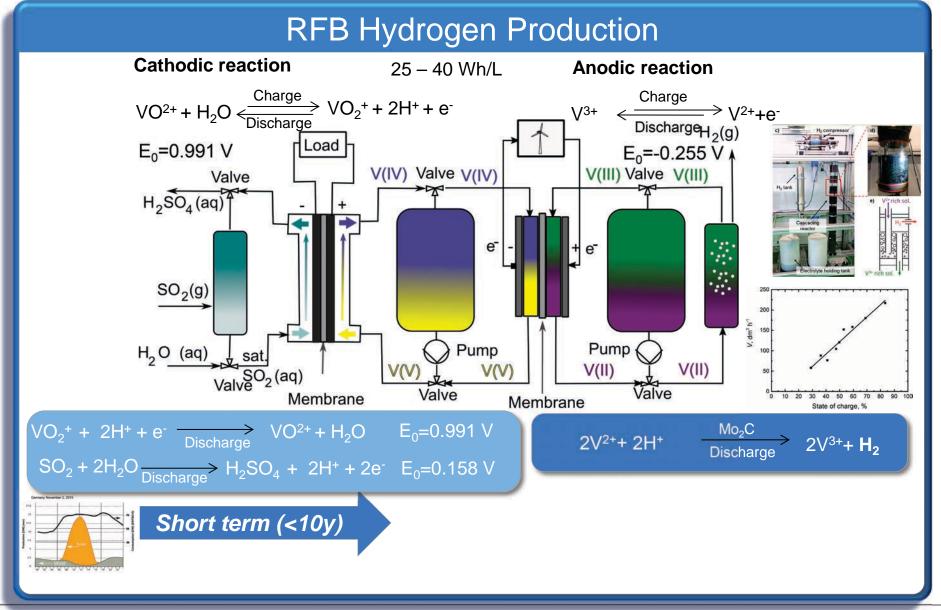






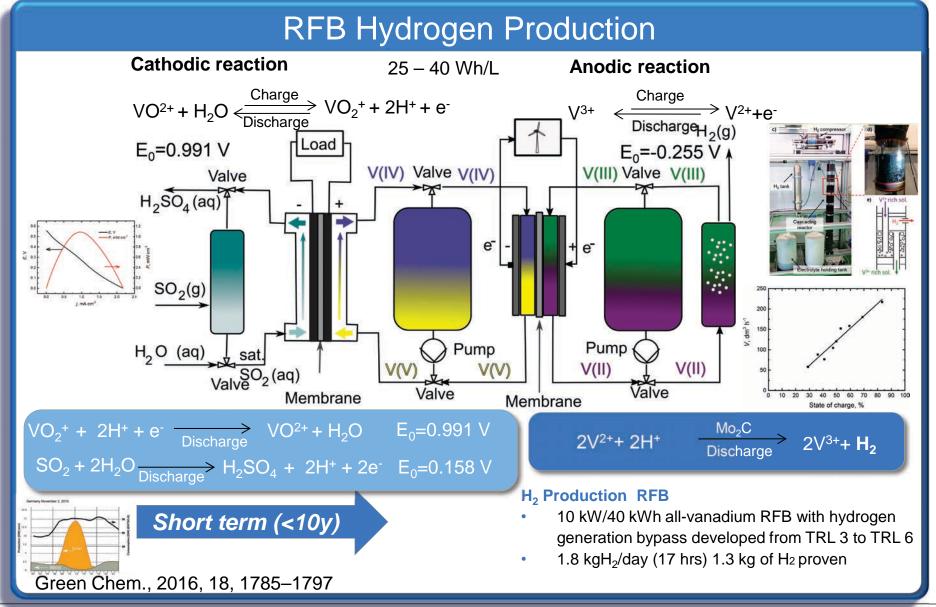








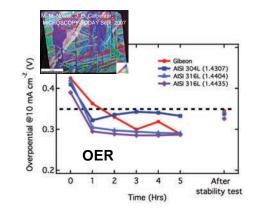








Hydrogen Production Alternatives to Pt/Ir



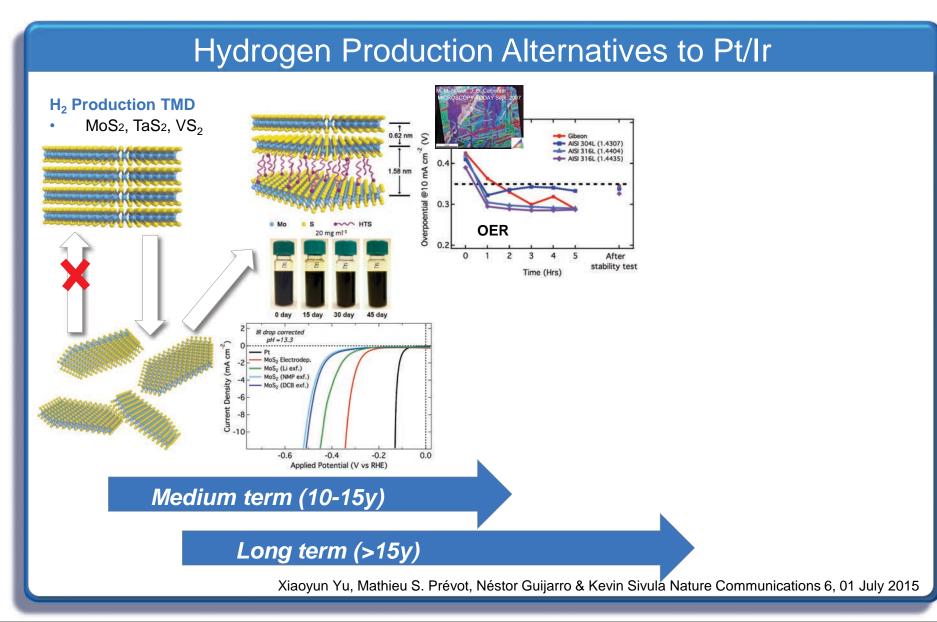
Medium term (10-15y)

Long term (>15y)

Xiaoyun Yu, Mathieu S. Prévot, Néstor Guijarro & Kevin Sivula Nature Communications 6, 01 July 2015

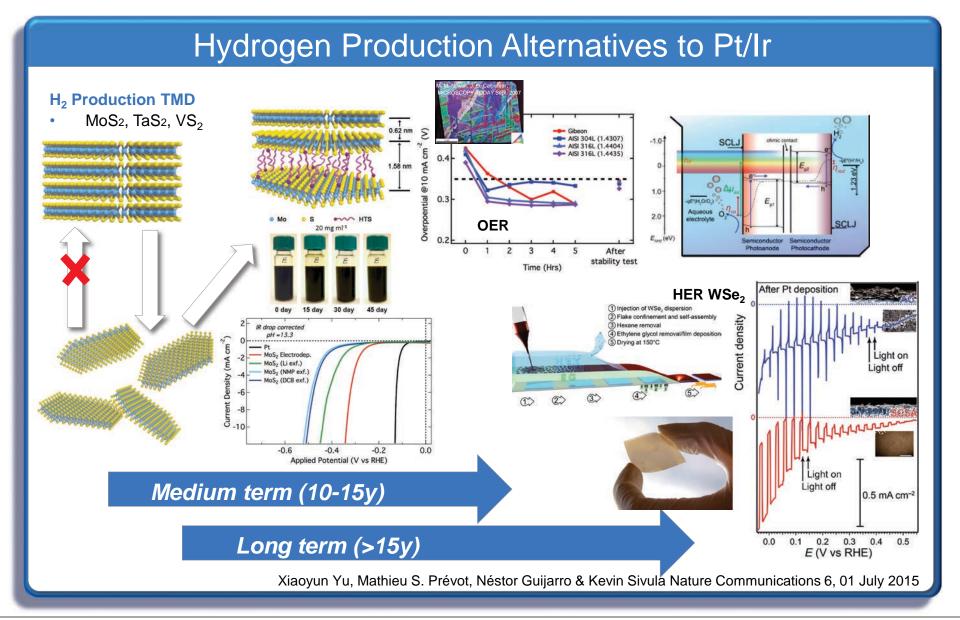






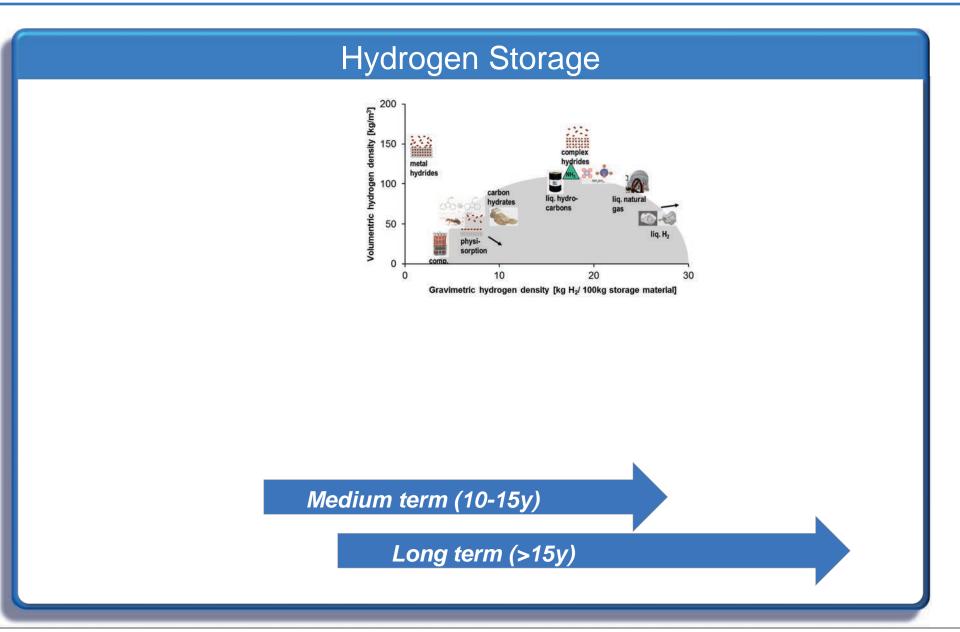






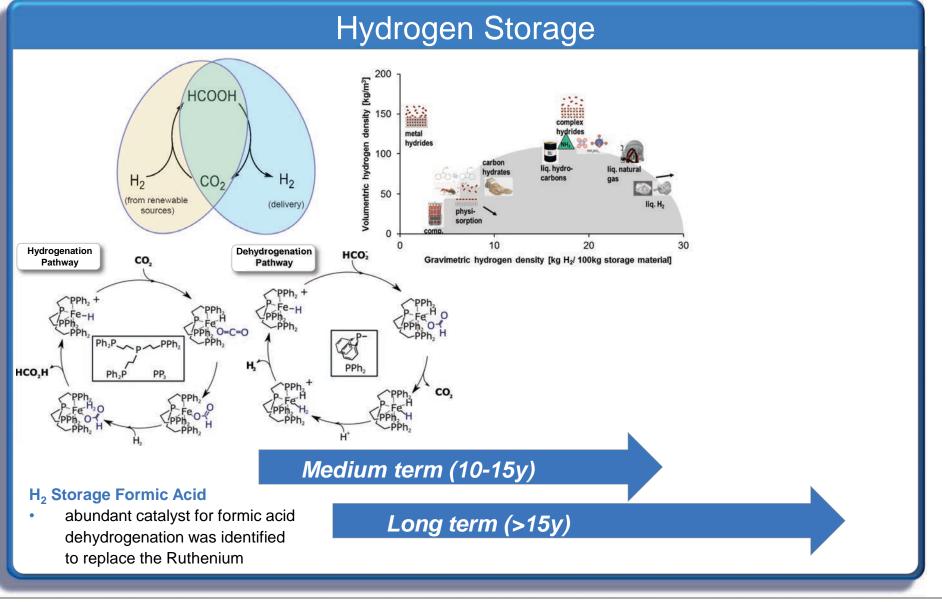






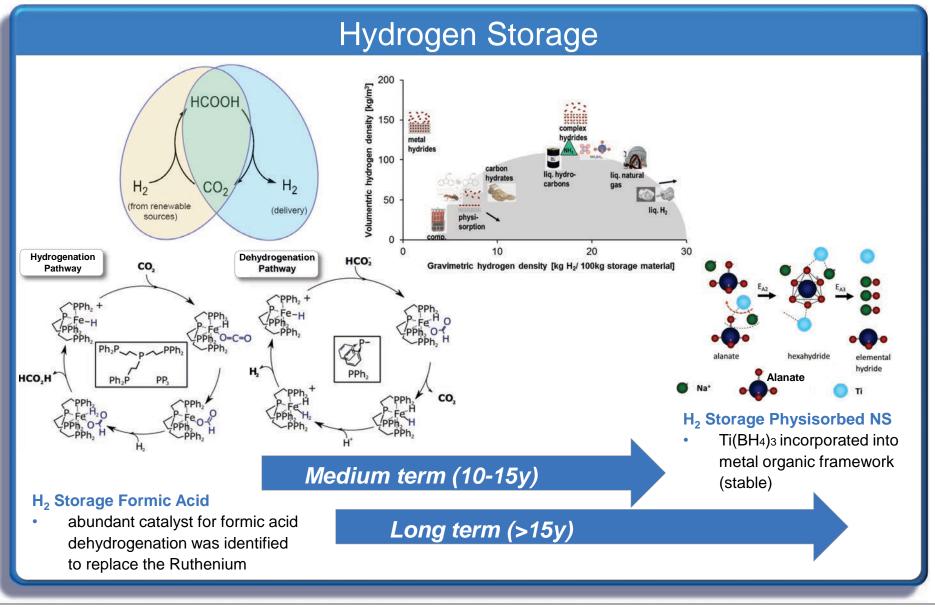






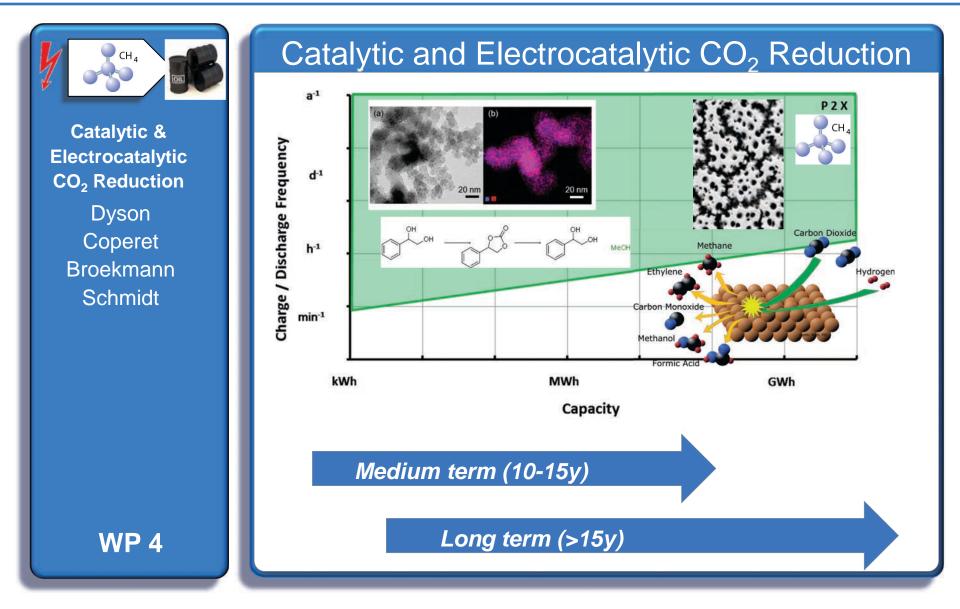






Power to X

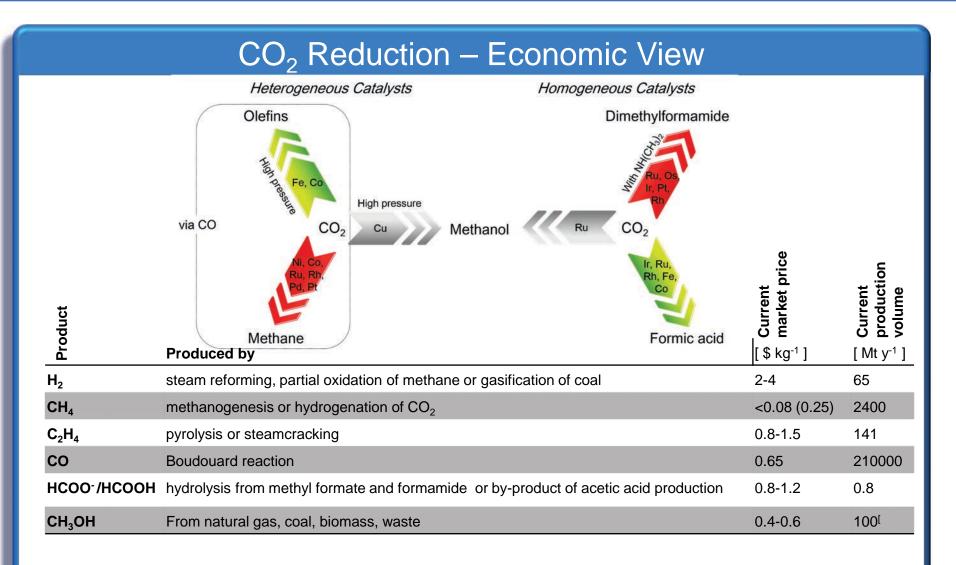






Power to X





J. Durst, A. Rudnev, A. Dutta, Y. Fu, J. Herranz, V. Kaliginedi, A. Kuzume, A. A. Permyakova, Y. Paratcha, P. Broekmann, T. J. Schmidt, CHIMIA 2015, VOLUME 69, NUMBER 12/15, Pages 769 ff





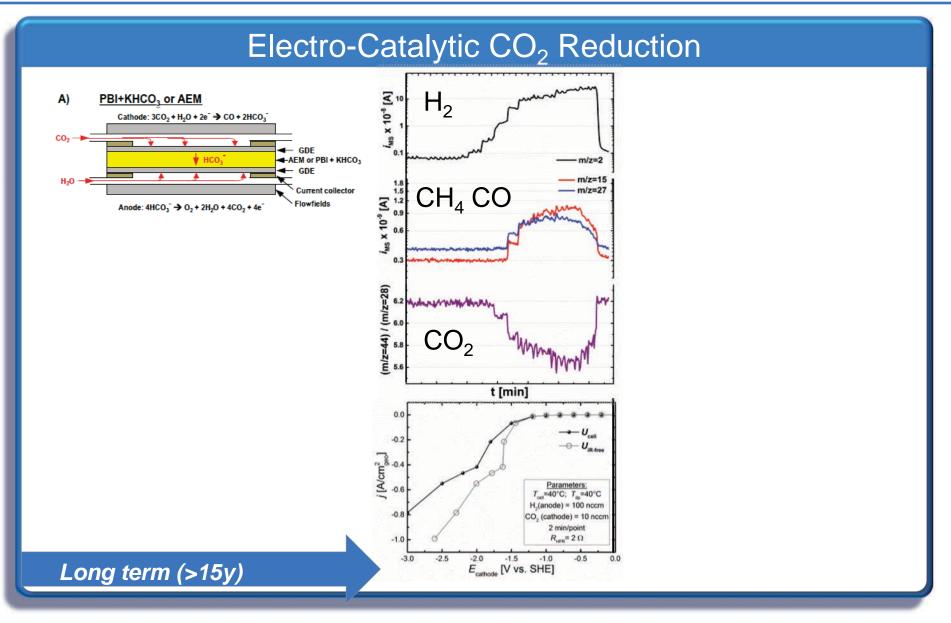
Electro-Catalytic CO₂ Reduction

Product	Image: space of the space of	\$ Current market price	<pre>for the second sec</pre>
H ₂	steam reforming, partial oxidation of methane or gasification of coal	2-4	4
CH ₄	methanogenesis or hydrogenation of CO ₂	<0.08 (0.25)	2-4
C ₂ H ₄	pyrolysis or steamcracking	0.8-1.5	1.6-3.2
со	Boudouard reaction	0.65	0.27-0.54
нсоо-/нсоон	hydrolysis from methyl formate and formamide or by-product of acetic acid production	0.8-1.2	0.17-0.34
СН₃ОН	From natural gas, coal, biomass, waste	0.4-0.6	0.7-1.4

Long term (>15y)



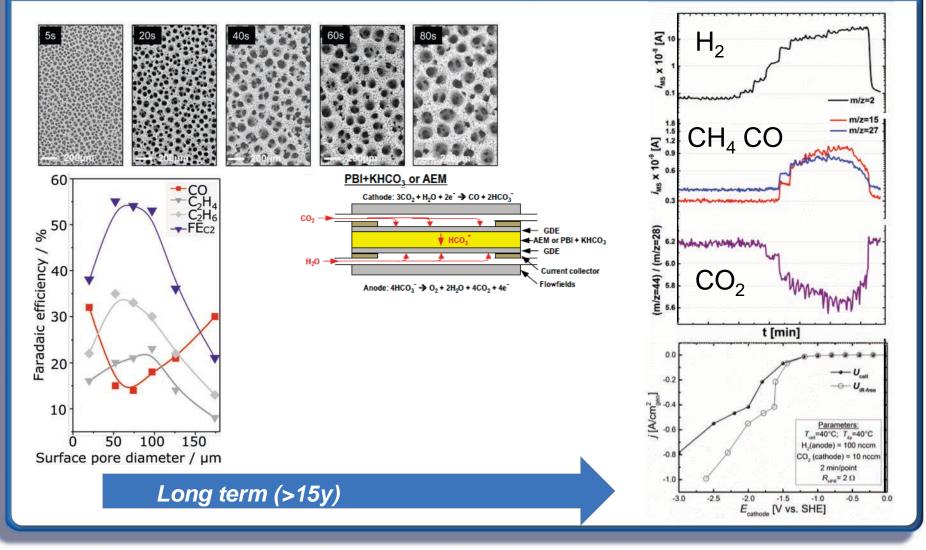








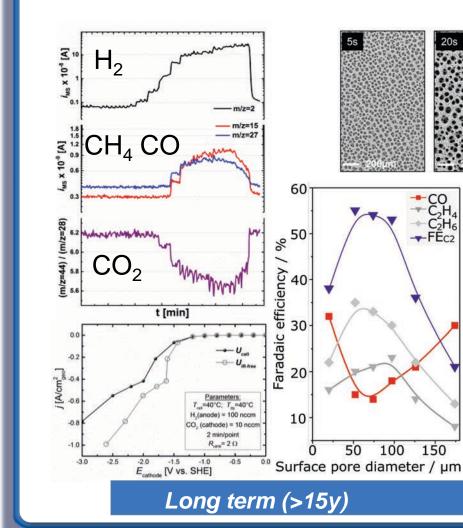


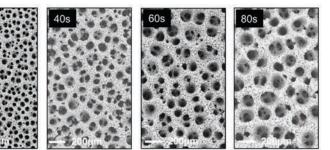


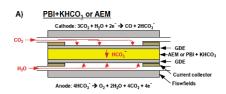




Electro-Catalytic CO₂ Reduction





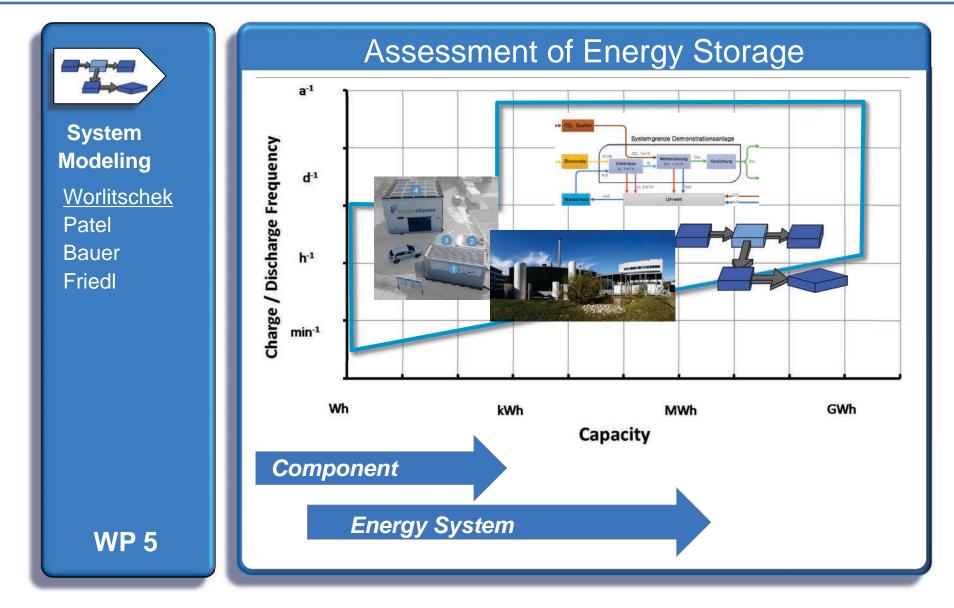


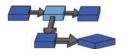
Electro-Catalytic CO₂

- Nano- and mesoporous electrocatalysts
- Sn: FE > 80 % formate
- Cu: FE > 45 % C2-product
- Selectivity and activity depend on morphology.
- Soluble, stable and electro catalytic active ionic liquid co-catalysts for CO production (FE for CO > 90 %).
 - 1A/cm² for co-electrolysis cell level demonstrated

Technology Assessment





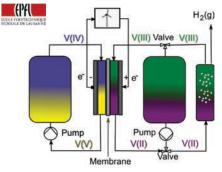


Power to X Demostrators and Pilots Storage Swiss Competence Center

for Energy Research

Power to Gas @ SCCER Hae

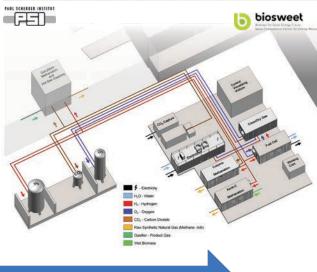




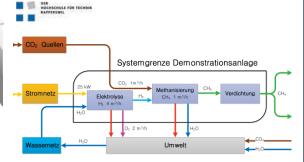
H₂ Production RFB

- 1.8 kg H₂/day (17 hrs) 1.3 kg of H₂ proven
- η: 50% (el.-> H₂)









Power to X Demonstrators and Pilots



Power to Gas @ SCCER Hae: ESI



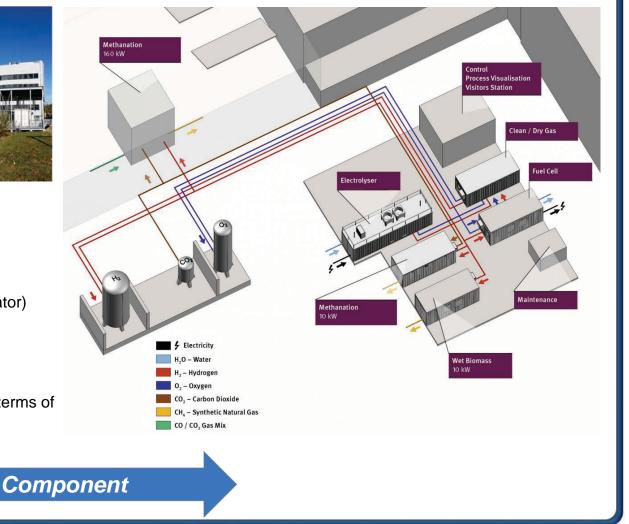
Energy System Integration Platform

- System Power ~10 kW -100 kW
- Exchangeable units
- Virtually linked with PV supply, and consumer (NEST, Mobility Demostrator)
- Currently under commissioning
- Start of operation Fall 2016

Research Question:

Understand the system interaction in terms of

- Controls
- Dynamics
- Efficiency
- Economics



Power to X Demonstrators and Pilots

Ε mechanisch thermisc



Power to Gas @ SCCER Hae: Demonstrator at HSR

Druckflasche 100 % CH4

Ε

elektrisch

Atmosphäre 0.04 % CO2

nerai

100% CO.

E



Technical Specification

- Commercial components (Etogas, Climeworks)
- Power input: 31 kW (excl. CO₂ capt.)
- PV panels 7kWp
- CO₂ sources:
 - Bottles •
 - Climeworks unit
 - Raw biogas (waste water treatment)
- Gas production 1m³/h (92% CH₄, 3% H₂, 4% CO₂)
- Start of operation 01.01.2015

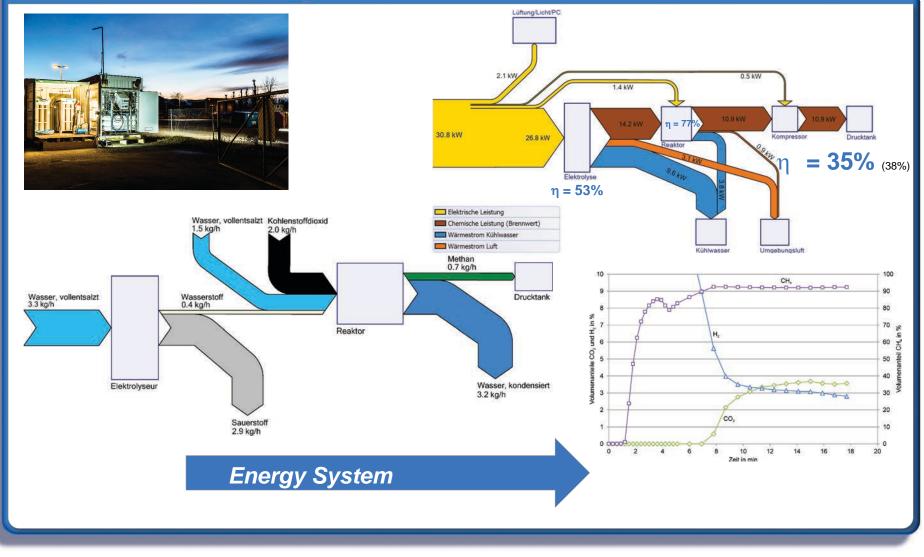
Energy System

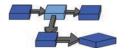






Power to Gas @ SCCER Hae: Demonstrator at HSR

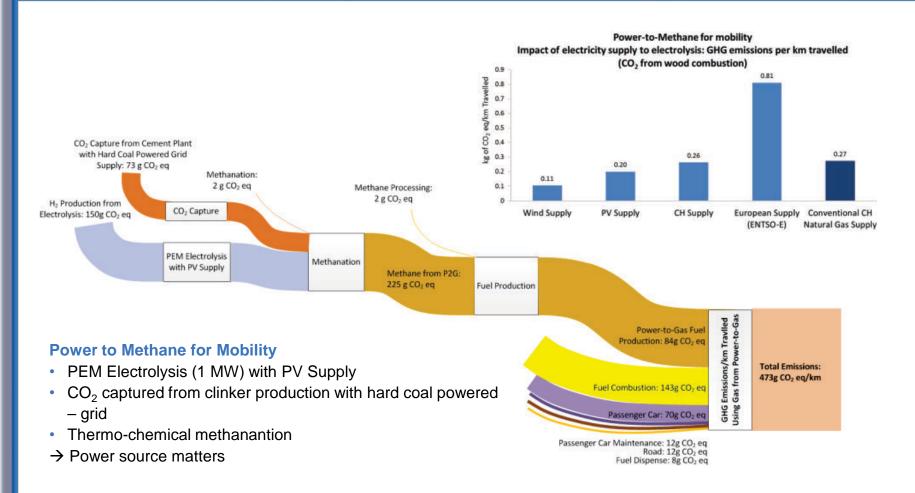




Power to X LCA



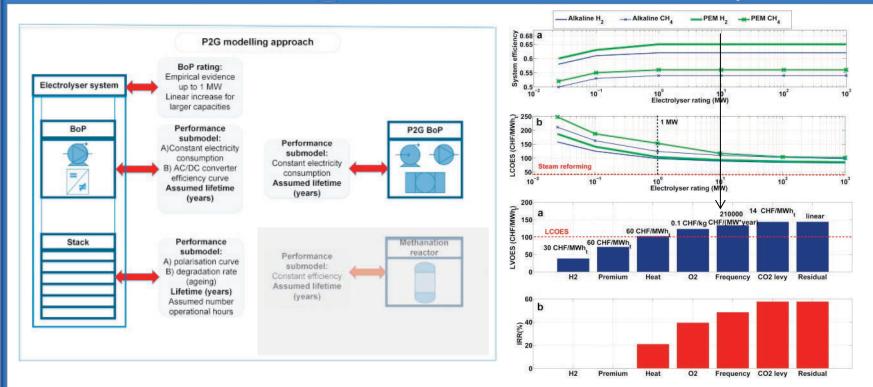
Power to Gas @ SCCER Hae: Ecologic Aspects







Power to Gas @ SCCER Hae: Economic Aspects



Alkaline versus PEM and Hydrogen versus Methane are compared for Power to Hydrogen

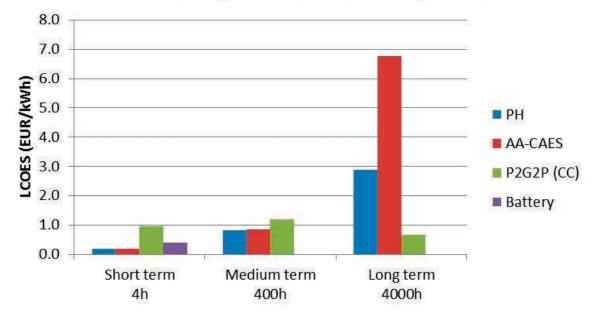
- Wholesale electricity market operation was optimised for each configuration.
- Alkaline electrolysers operated with 11% lower capacity factor than PEM systems.
- The levelised cost of PEM systems was 15% higher than alkaline systems.

D. Parra, M. Patel International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, Volume 41, Issue 18, 18 May 2016, Pages 7527-7528



Technology Assessment Aspects

LCOES afo Storage time scale - 100 MW system size



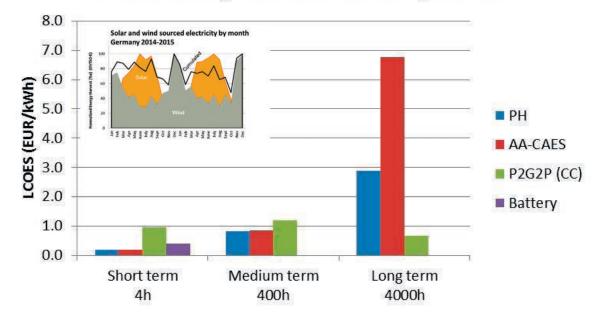
Energy storage on (inter-) national scale:

- Pumped hydro (PH) is most efficient and economic but almost completely utilized.
- Battery for short term OK (peak shaving, load shifting @ home).
- Good chance for AA-CAES
- P2X required for long-term storage transportation and chemical sector.



Technology Assessment Aspects

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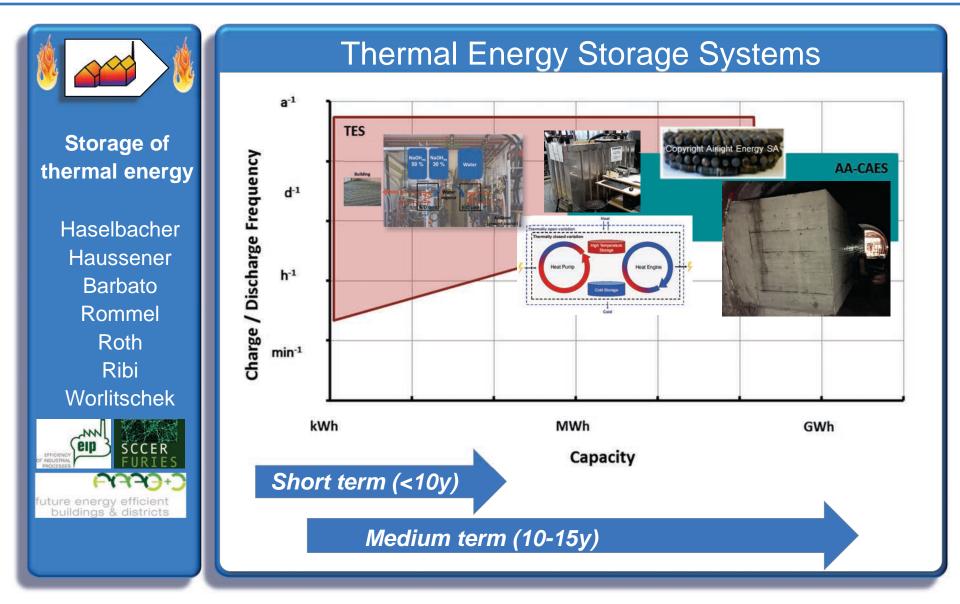


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- Good chance for AA-CAES
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- \rightarrow Storage in the order of weeks (~400h) needed
- IF Wind AND PV are sourced in a good way.

Heat Storage



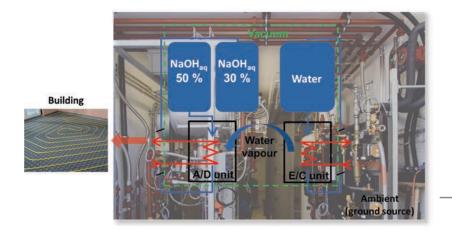




Heat Storage



Residential, Seasonal, Thermal Energy Storage Systems



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Short term (<10y)

Seasonal storage, sorption based

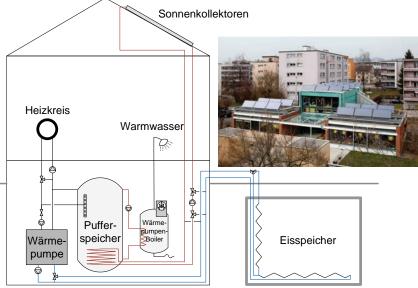
- Prototype installed
 - 250 kJ/m³, η=0.6



Absorption process has to be improved (low exchanged power; improve numerical model)

Seasonal storage, ice based

Measured seasonal system performance figure JAZSys: 5.2

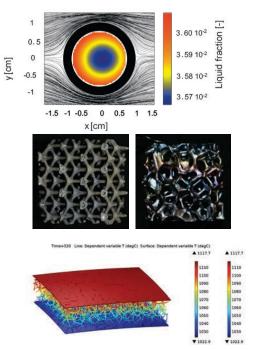








High Temperature, Industrial, Thermal Energy Storage



Radius [m]





AA-CAES

- Simulations have demonstrated the validity of the combined sensible/latent storage concept
- Low storage material cost: 5-10 \$/kWh_{th}
- AA-CAES Pilot to be commissioned

600 °C

500 °C

400 °C

300 °C

200 °C

100 °C

High temperature latent heat Storage

- First composite structures produced and tested for performance at the level of materials properties for Heat storage application
- 550 °C, 1.2 kJ/cm³ (0.5J/Kg) Al₁₂Si
- 20 CHF/kWh_{th}

Medium term (10-15y)







Energy Storage in a Nutshell

Heat storage is relevant and under investigation

- Seasonal low temperature
- Short term high temperature

Battery storage is investigated

- incrementally (Li ion) to get a more reliable product
- "disruptive" (Na ion) to get a more economic product for stationary application

Power to Hydrogen

- Alternative method (RFB)
- Precious metal free catalysts
- Storage options

Power to X

• Synthesis of hydrocarbons (Methane was found as not Ideal for economic reasons)

Catalytic

Electrocatalytic

Technology Assessment

Tools are developed and will be further used.

Result: Power to gas needs additional business options

Good chance for AA-CAES

P2X required for long-term storage transportation and chemical sector.

Mission, Status at End of Period I

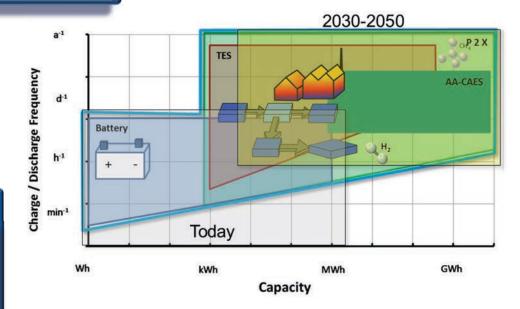


Mission

Advancing research, development and technologies in the field of

- · electricity and heat storage
- conversion and storage of energy in fuels
- overall technology interactions

by bridging activities from fundamentals to applications and the technology transfer in industrial environment



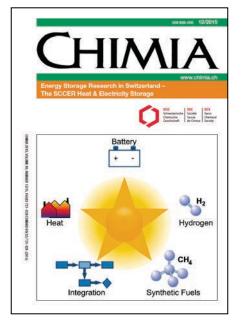
Observation

→ Technology and science are on track, business plans and legislation are not.

Quo Vadis Helvetia ?

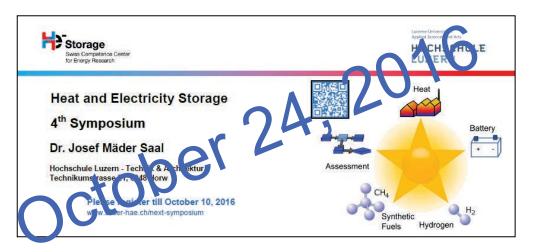
Further reading and information







Save the date:



www.sccer-hae.ch

Acknowledgements



