



Energy research Centre of the Netherlands



4224

A new IEA joint SHC/ECES Task

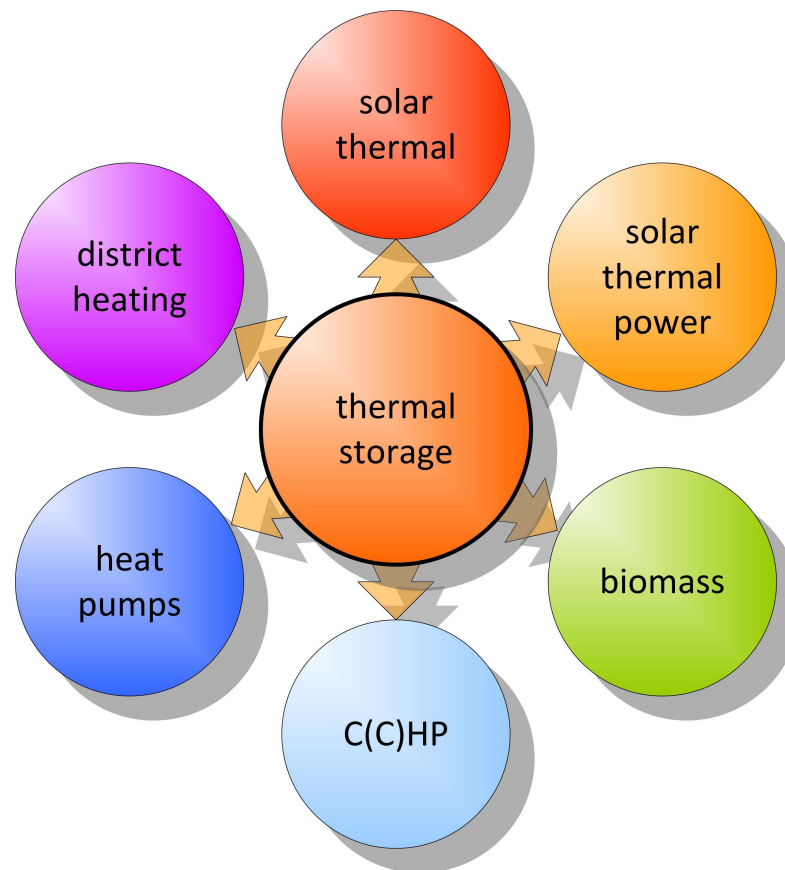


Compact Thermal Energy Storage: Material Development for System Integration

Develop advanced materials for compact thermal storage systems

Bring together experts from material science and system applications

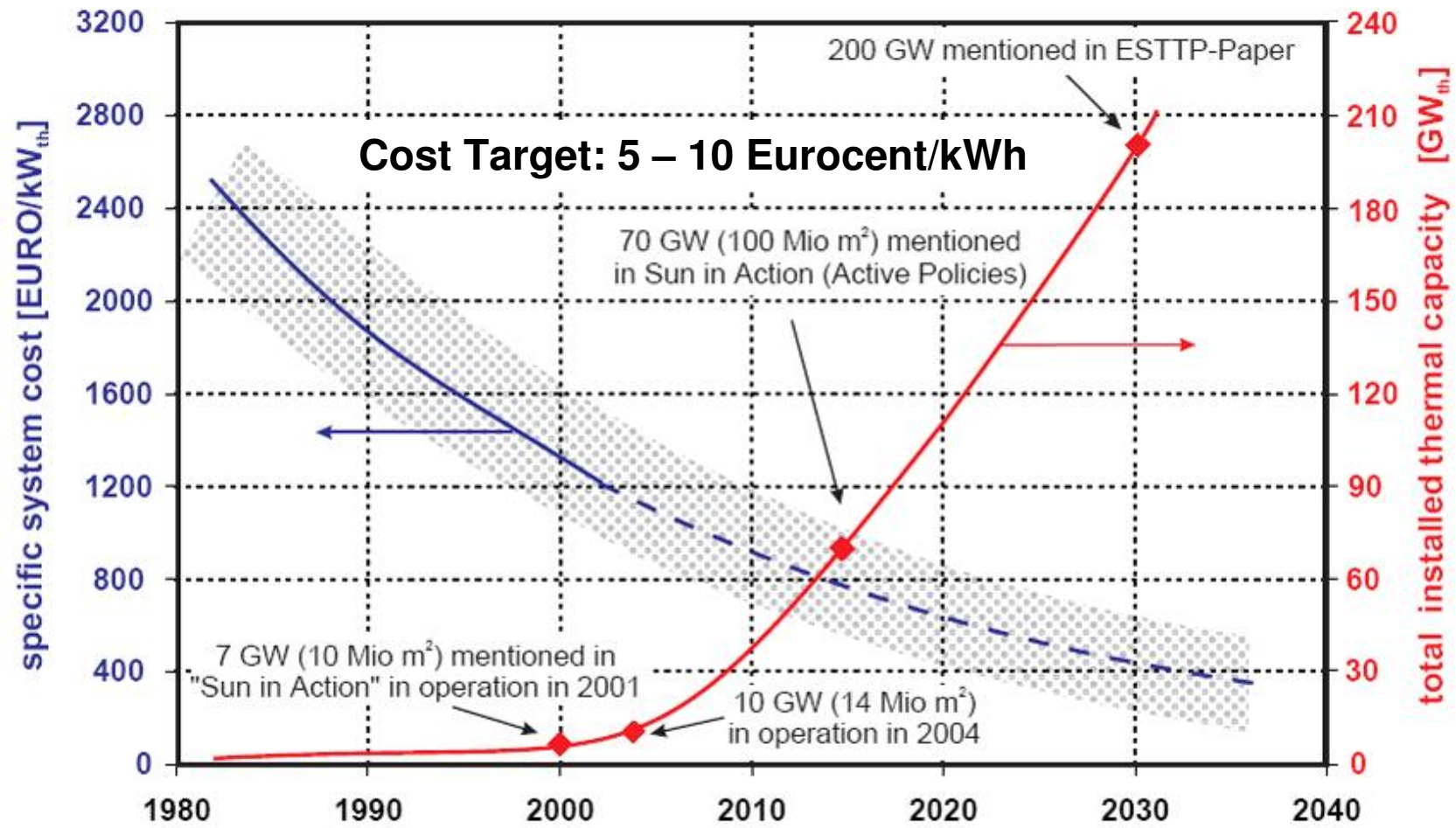
Why thermal energy storage?



Every renewable heating technology uses thermal energy storage!



Target: Cost Reduction by Economies of Scale and Technological Development



content

- Numerous application areas
- A material can serve different applications
- Matrix approach
- Questions before answers (42!)
- How can we advance in performance, R&D
- Co-development: system requirements and material possibilities
- Development line: magnesiumsulphate
- Dev line: zeolite bricks
- Dev line: superinsulating materials

Objectives

To develop advanced materials and systems for the compact storage of thermal energy:

- Identify, design and develop new materials and composites
- Develop measuring and testing procedures to characterise these new materials reliably and reproducibly
- Improve performance, stability and cost-effectiveness of new storage materials
- Develop multi-scale numerical models
- Develop and demonstrate novel compact TES systems employing the advanced materials
- Assess the impact of new materials on the system performance in different applications
- Disseminate the knowledge and experience acquired in this task

To create an active and effective research network

Timeline

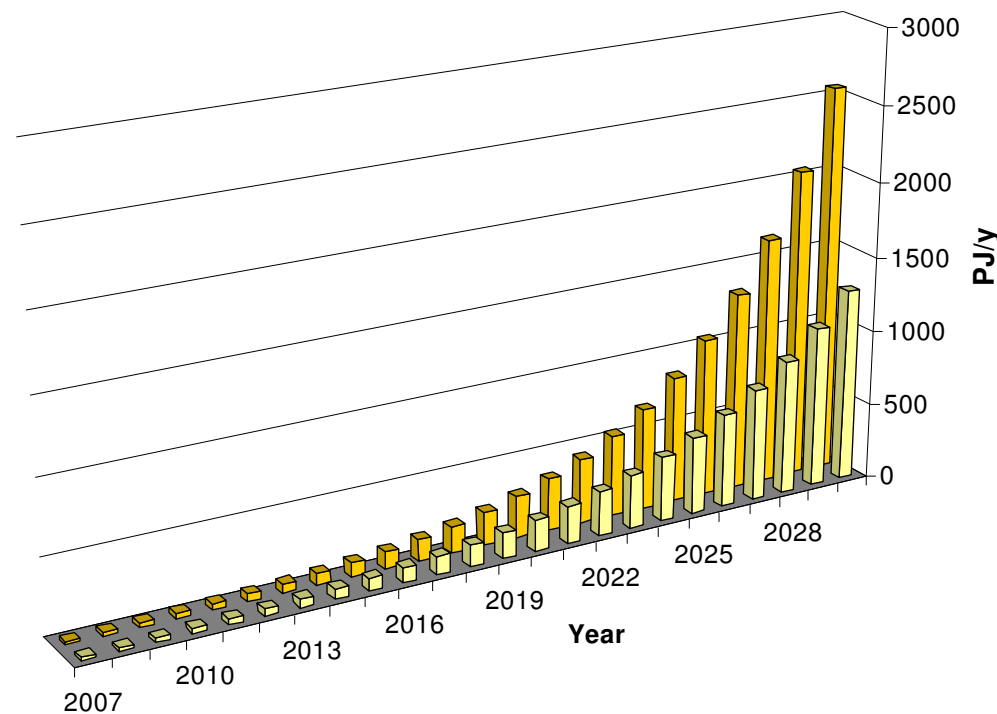
October 2007	First task discussion meeting, Zürich
Nov/Dec 2007	Presentation at ECES and SHC ExCos
Jan-Jun 2008	Draft Task Work Plan and Task Annex including Workshop, task definition meeting
April 10,11	Task Definition Meeting in Petten, NL
June 2008	Discussion of Draft in ExCo meetings of ECES (Bordeaux) and SHC (Graz)
Second half 2008	Finalising documents Securing funds Presentations at Thermische Solarenergie (Staffelstein), Eurosun (Lisbon), IMECE (Boston)
2009-2012	Four-year task/annex

Interested organisations

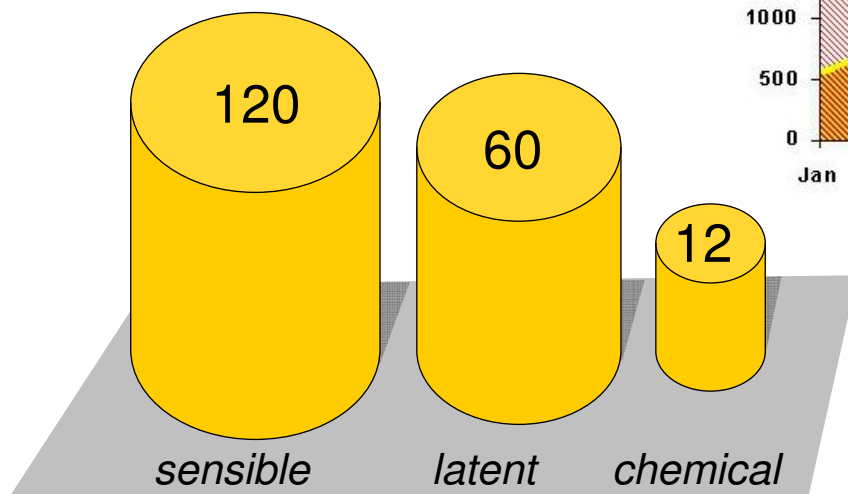
AT	AEE Intec	Dagmar Jaehnig	ES	Tekniker	Garikoitz Beobide
AT	University of Graz	Wolfgang Streicher	ES	University of Lleida	Lluisa Cabeza
CA	Hydro Quebec	Karine Lavigne	ES	Universidad de Zaragoza	Pablo Dolado
CH	Base Consultants	Jean-Christophe Hadorn	FI	VTT	Lisa Wikstrom
CH	EMPA	Viktor Dorer	FR	CSTB	Peter Riederer
CH	HEIG-VD	Jacques Bony	FR	EDF	Philippe Stevens
CH	SPF	Paul Gantenbein	FR	GRETH	Bernard Thonon
DE	Energie- und Projektberating	Jan Mugele	FR	INES	Philippe Papillon
DE	Fraunhofer ISE	Peter Schossig	FR	University of Perpignan	Vincent Goetz
DE	Fraunhofer UMSICHT	Clemens Pollerberg	FR	University of the Savoie	Lingai Luo
DE	ISFH	Dietmar Gross	IL	Ben-Gurion University	Gennady Ziskind
DE	ITW Stuttgart	Harald Drück	NL	ECN	Marco Bakker, Wim van Helden
DE	University of Kassel	Klaus Vajen	NL	Entry Technology	Jacob van Berkel
DE	Vaillant	Max Bankowski	NL	TNO	Lucienne Krosse
DE	ZAE Erlangen	Franziska Scheffler	NL	University of Eindhoven	Camilo Rindt
DE	ZAE Garching	Andreas Hauer	SE	Chalmers University	Jan-Olof Dalenback
DE	Zeosys	H. Stach	SE	Dalarna University	Chris Bales
DK	DTU	Jørgen Schultz	SE	FSK	Fredrik Setterwal
ES	Abengoa Solar NT	Gustavo Caceres	SI	KI	Venceslav Kaukic
ES	Acciona	Javier Gravalos	SI	Silkem	Andrej Horvat
ES	Inasmet Tecnalia	Patricio Aguirre	UK	Ciba Specialty Chemicals	Kishor Mistry
			UK	University of Warwick	Philip Eames

Long-term effect of compact heat storage

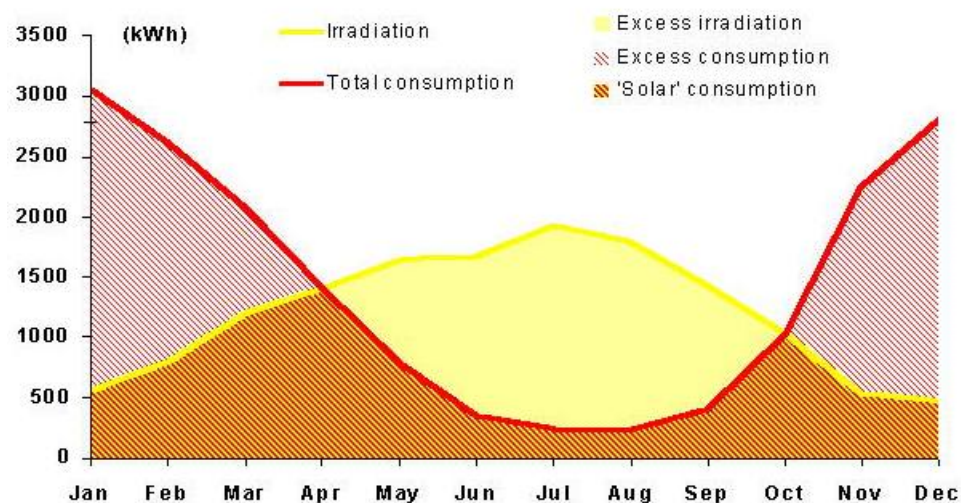
- Gradual introduction of improved compact storage technologies starting in 2015
- Generated solar thermal energy in EU doubles in 2030



Seasonal storage of solar heat



Storage volume (m³) needed for a very energy efficient household

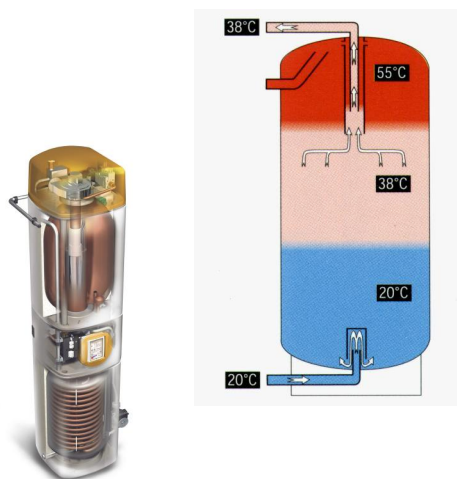


Why compact thermal storage

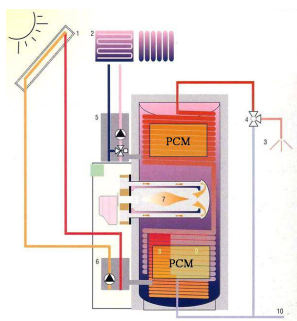


Stage of development of Thermal Energy Storage technologies

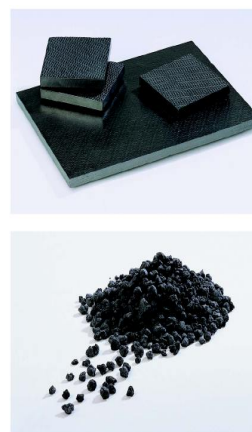
Water (sensible)
Mature market



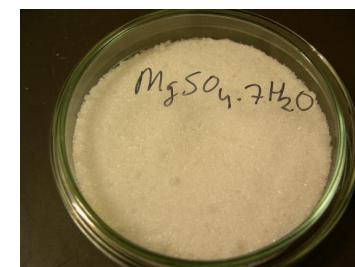
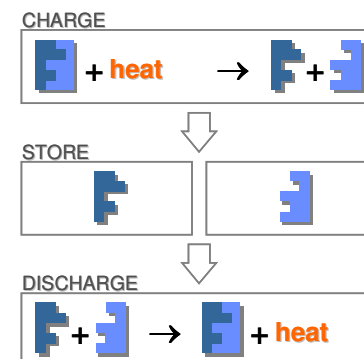
PCM (latent)
Demonstration



Sorption (physical)
Development



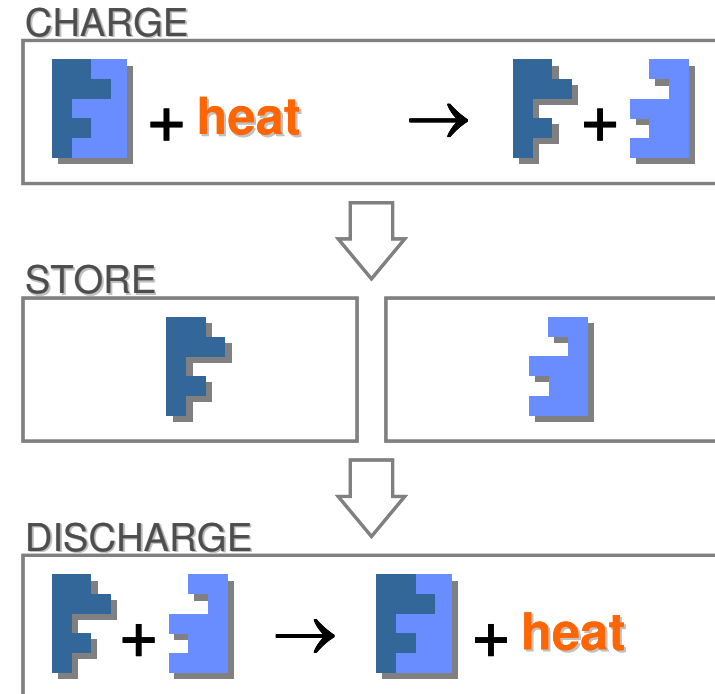
TCM (chemical)
Research



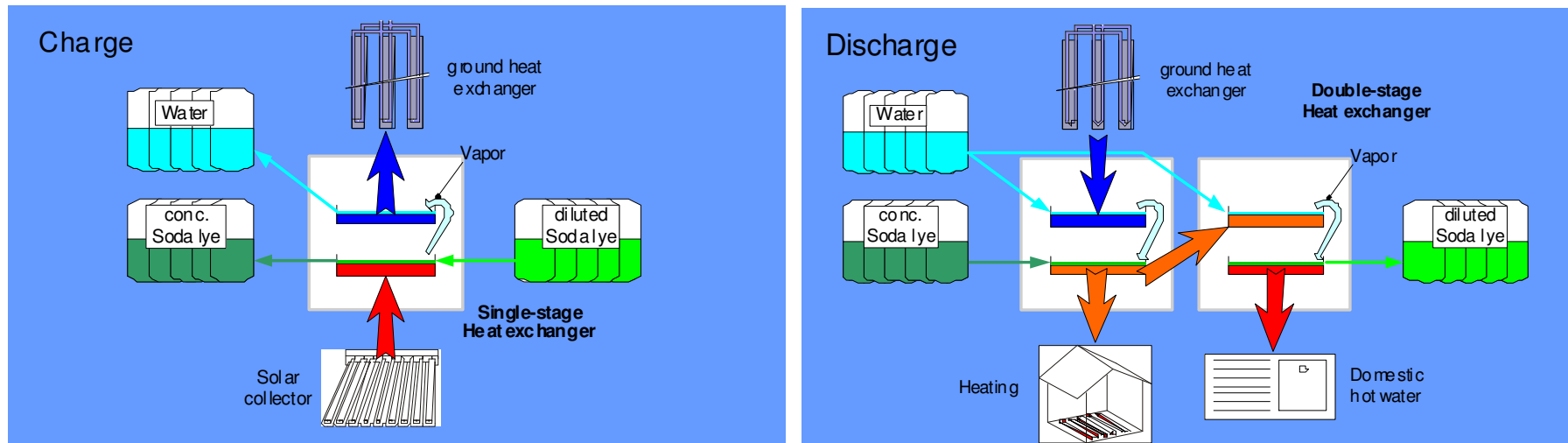
Chemical heat storage

General principle $A + B \rightarrow AB + \text{heat}$

- Components stored separately without heat loss
- Long term heat storage
- Charge with temperatures typically higher than 100°C
- Storage capacity between 250 and 4000 kJ/kg



Sodiumhydroxide Storage (EMPA – CH)

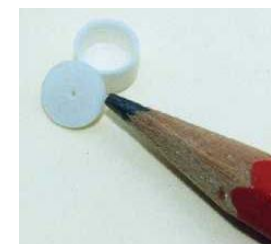
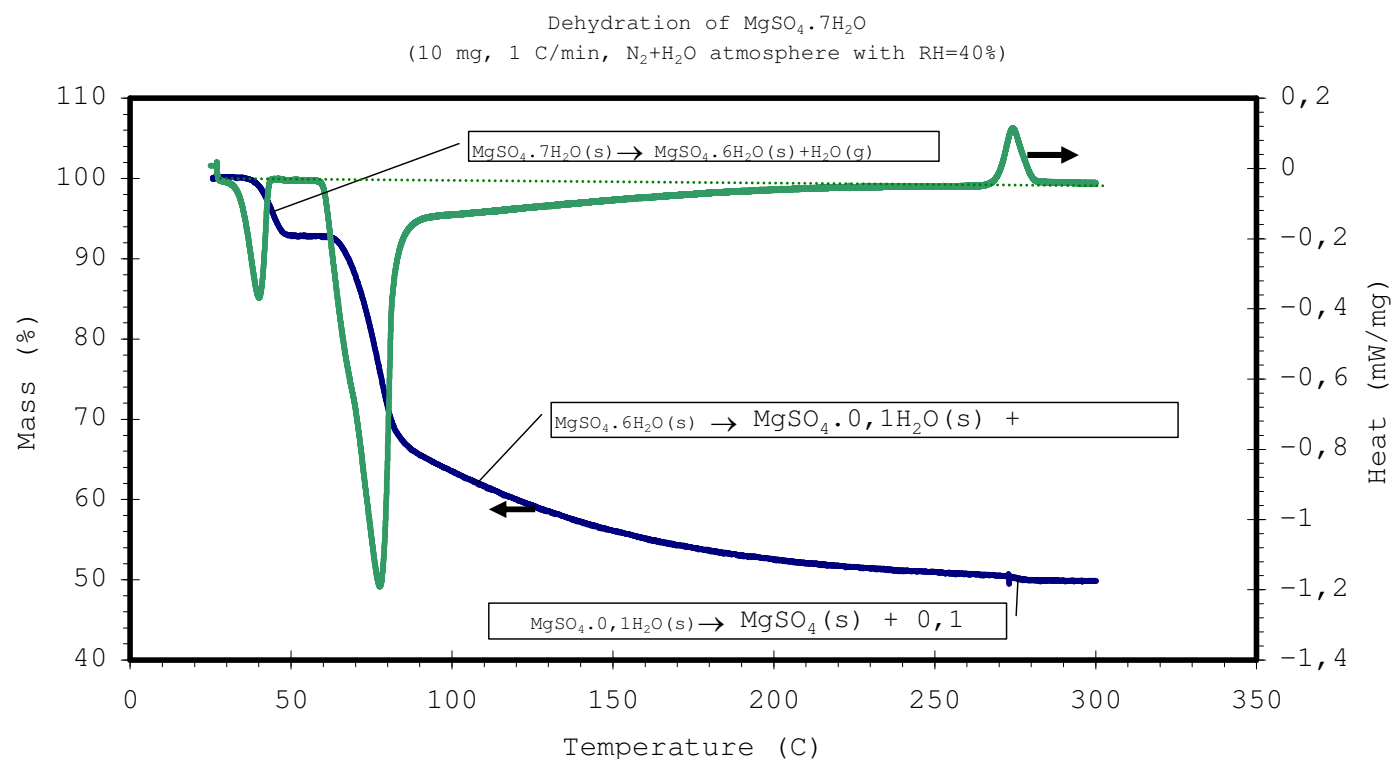
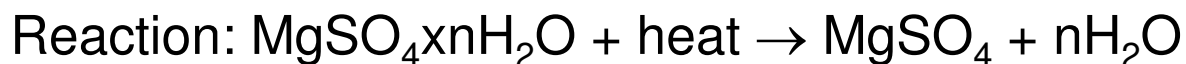


Materials selection (ECN, 2004)

Material name	Dissociation reaction			Energy storage density of C	Turnover Temperature
	C $\Leftrightarrow$	B +	A	GJ/m ³	°C
Magnesium sulphate	MgSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	MgSO ₄	H ₂ O	2.8	122
Iron carbonate	FeCO ₃	FeO	CO ₂	2.6	180
Iron hydroxide	Fe(OH) ₃	FeO	H ₂ O	2.2	150
Calcium sulphate	CaSO ₄ ·2H ₂ O	CaSO ₄	H ₂ O	1.4	89

Principal criteria: energy storage density, temperature

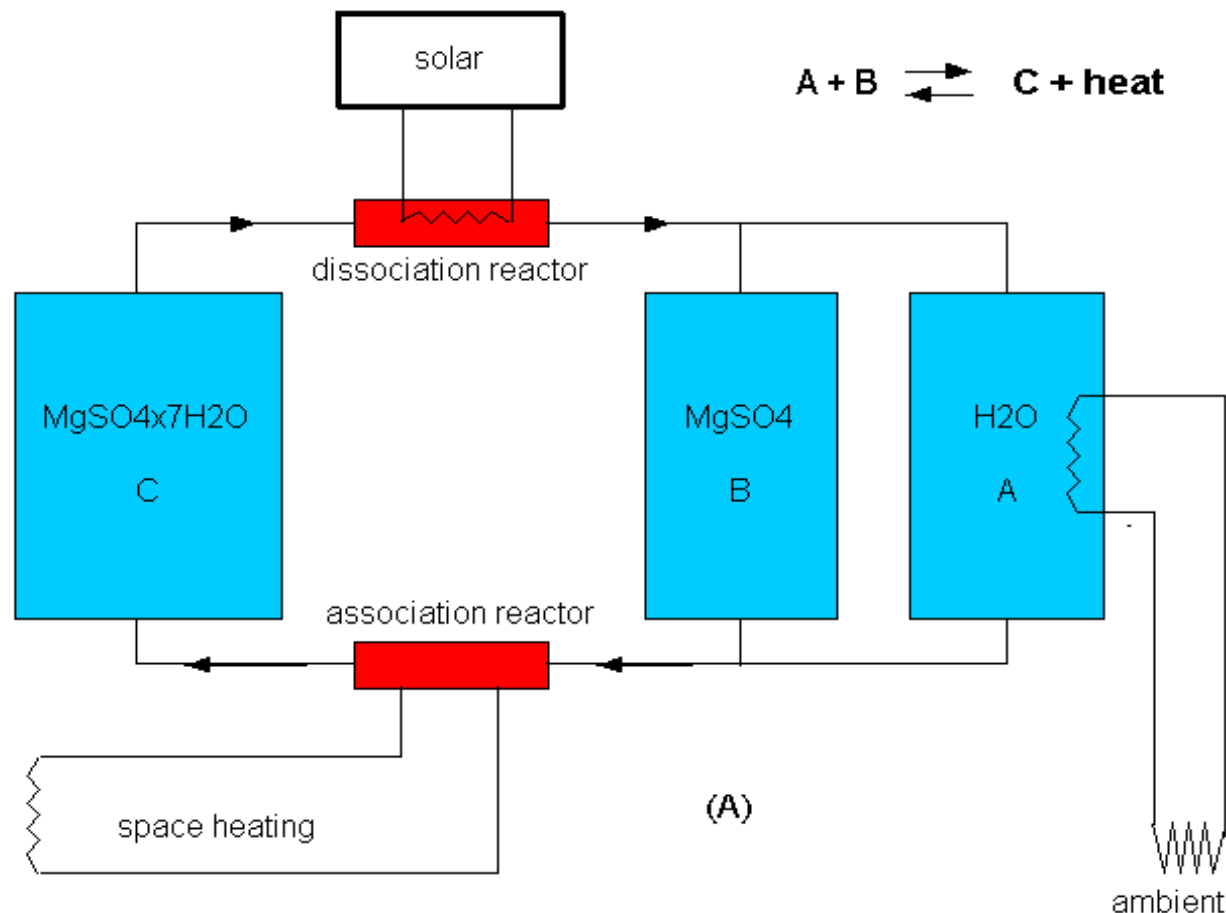
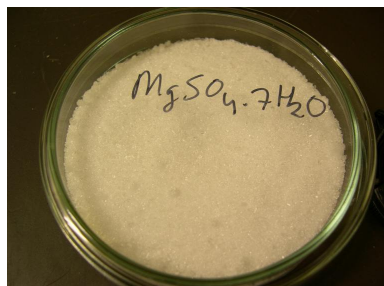
Thermochemical material – $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$



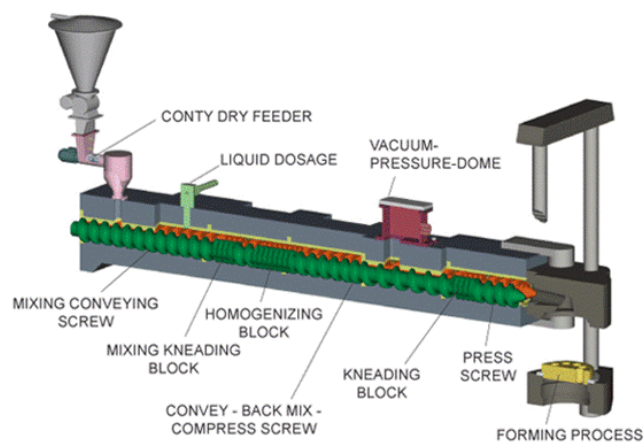
Sample mass decreases at increasing temperature

Magnesiumsulphate (ECN –NL)

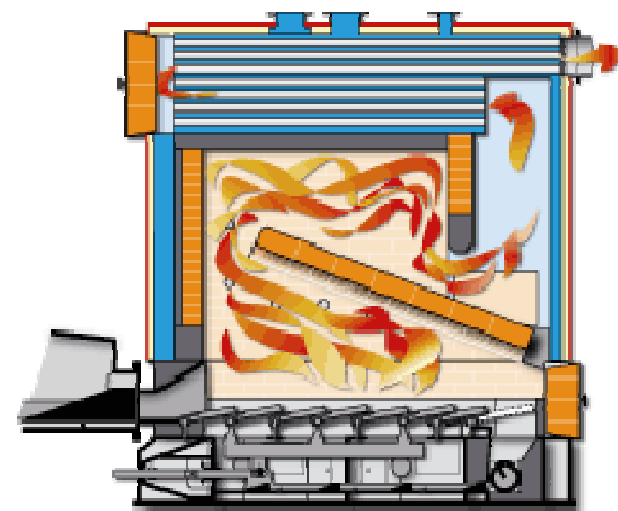
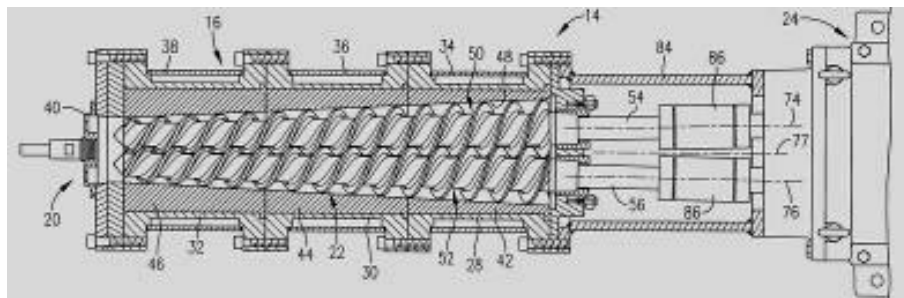
Separate
reactor
concept



Reactor concepts



Hot screw dryer,extruder



Moving grate dryer

Compact thermal stores: a long way to go

- Morphology: influence of cracks
- Influence of impurities
- Long-term cycling behaviour
- Models to understand the kinetics and heat and mass transport
- Reactor design, taking material properties into account
- Numerical modelling and optimisation of reactors
- Material production process
- ...and so on and so forth



Compact Thermal Energy Storage Development: International approach

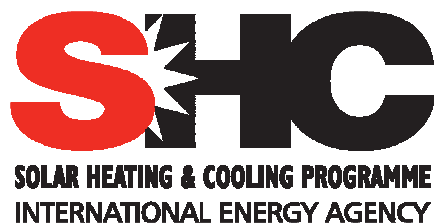
- The vast task cannot be achieved by one single institute or one single country
- International collaboration
 - Of experts from different fields
 - In a programmed research effort

International Initiatives for Compact Thermal Energy Storage



European Solar Thermal Technology Platform

Strategic Research Agenda



Joint IEA Task/Annex 42/24:
Compact Thermal Energy Storage
Material Development for System Integration

IEA Task/Annex 42/24 Matrix approach

SUBTASK B—Applications								
		seasonal solar thermal storage	co- and trigeneration	building cooling	district heating	industrial waste heat	concentrated solar power	theoretical limits
SUBTASK A—Materials	materials engineering							
	materials processing							
	tests and characterisation							
	numerical modelling							
	system integration							

The building blocks for Compact Thermal Energy Storage

- Political awareness
- International programmed approach
- Active national participation
- Active industrial participation
- Clever ideas from..
- ..Bright enthusiastic people
- A load of money