

Termodagen 2022 - Samspel i energisystemet -

Torsdag 20 oktober 2022 - Stockholm



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TERMO
FRAMTIDENS VÄRME OCH KYLA

 **Energimyndigheten**



Session: Cirkulära flöden för ett resurseffektivt energisystem



Circular Techno-Economic Aspects of Thermal Energy Storage

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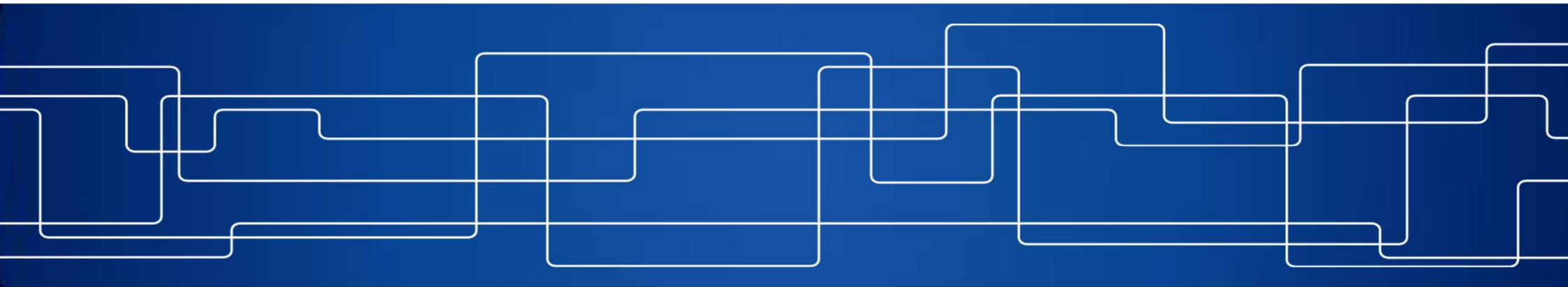




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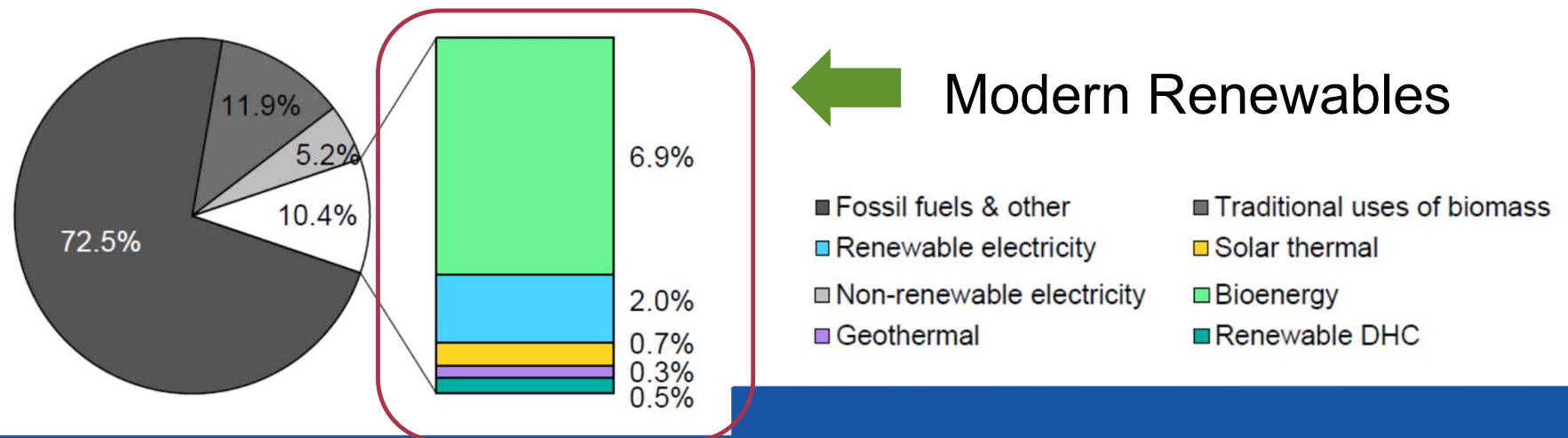
1. Thermal Energy Storage Group at KTH

- Material Characterization
- Component Testing
- System Integration and Setups
- Underground Energy Storage with Borehole and Aquifer



2. Motivation for Thermal Energy Storage

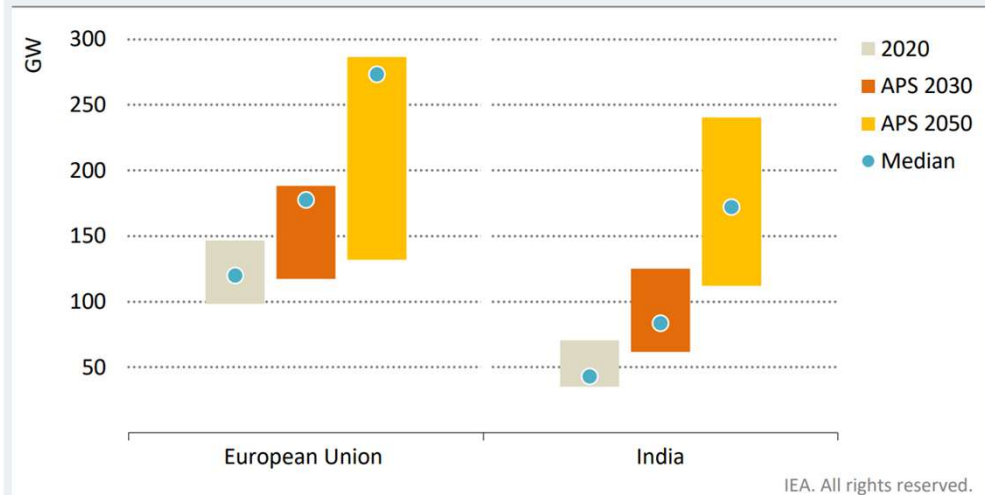
- Half of global energy demand is in the form of heat
 - 50% in industries and 47% in building space/water heating
 - only 22% is renewable based
 - 78% non renewable causes 40% global CO₂ emission
- Need for energy system efficiency and renewable penetration





2.1. High Variation in Energy Demand and Price

Figure 4.28 ▶ Range of maximum variation in daily electricity demand in the European Union and India in the Announced Pledges Scenario, 2020, 2030 and 2050

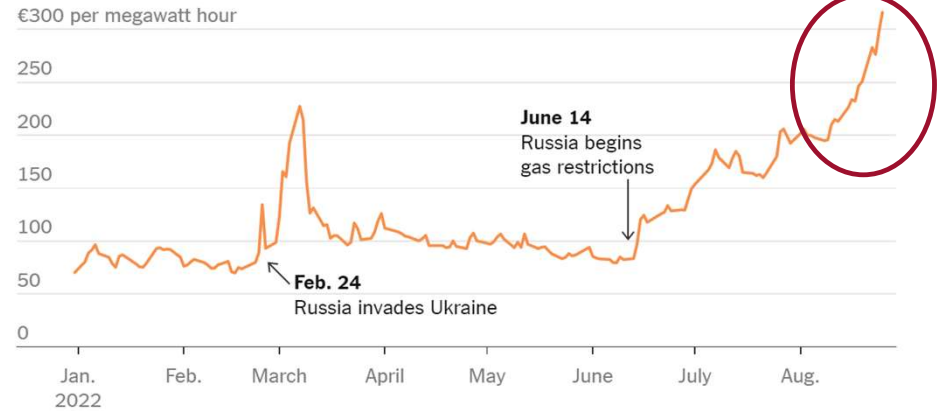


Daily demand becomes more changeable as demand for EV charging, digital appliances, heating and cooling and other highly variable end-uses increases

Note: The range of variations in daily demand is based on the difference in the minimum and maximum hourly demand for each day of the year.

World Energy Outlook 2021, IEA

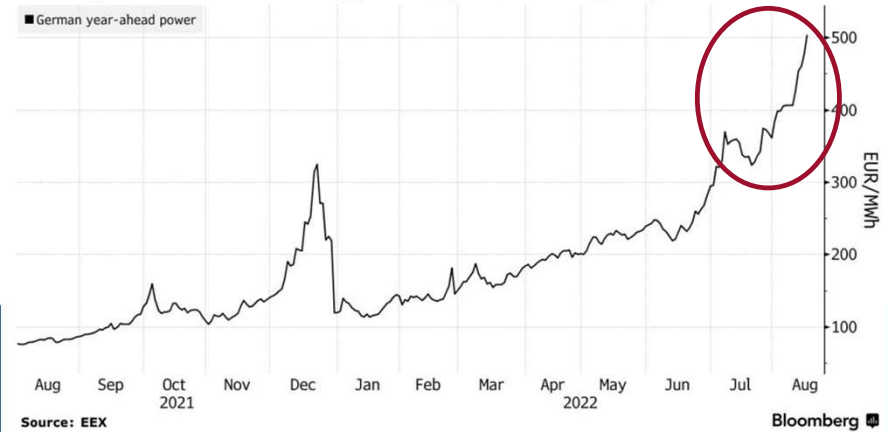
Price of benchmark European natural gas contracts



Note: Dutch T.T.F. natural gas futures • Source: FactSet • By The New York Times

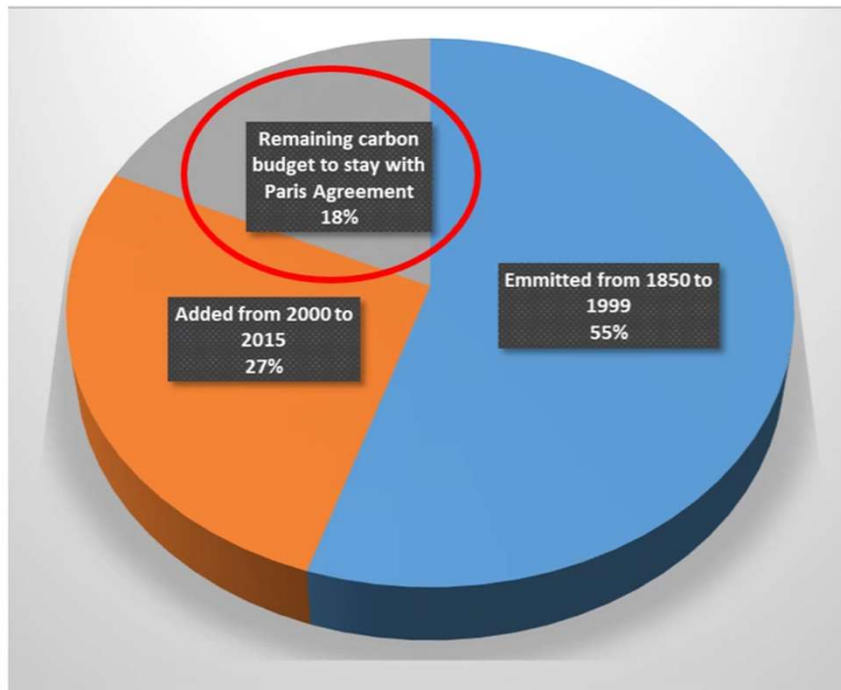
Powering Higher

Germany's benchmark electricity price is up 500% in the past year



2.2. Meeting Paris Agreement?

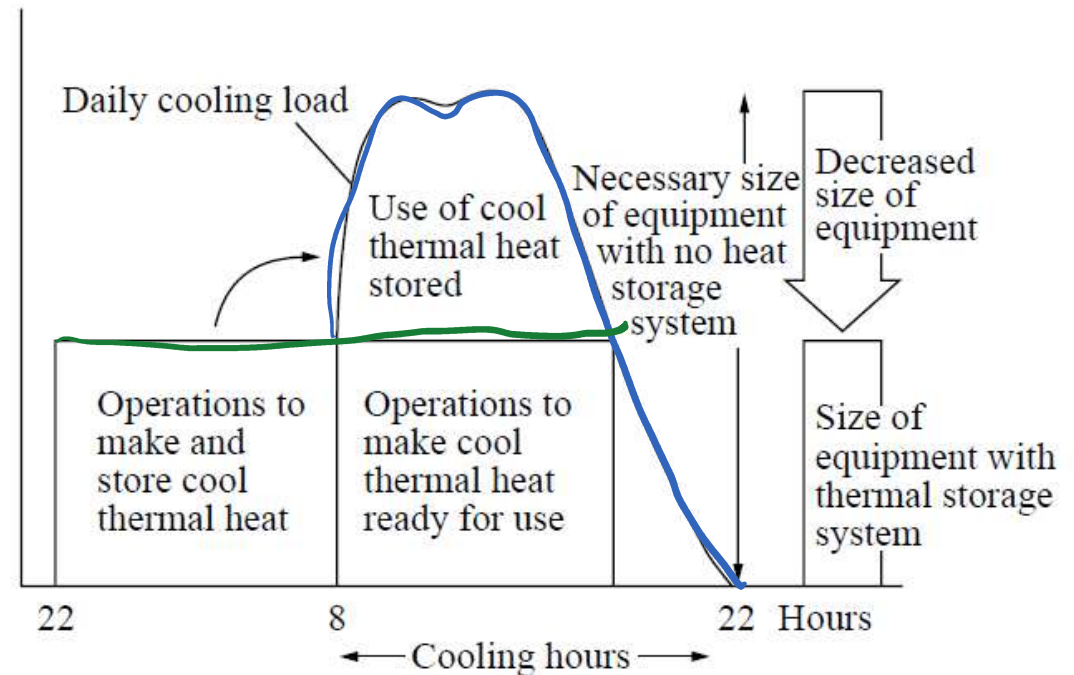
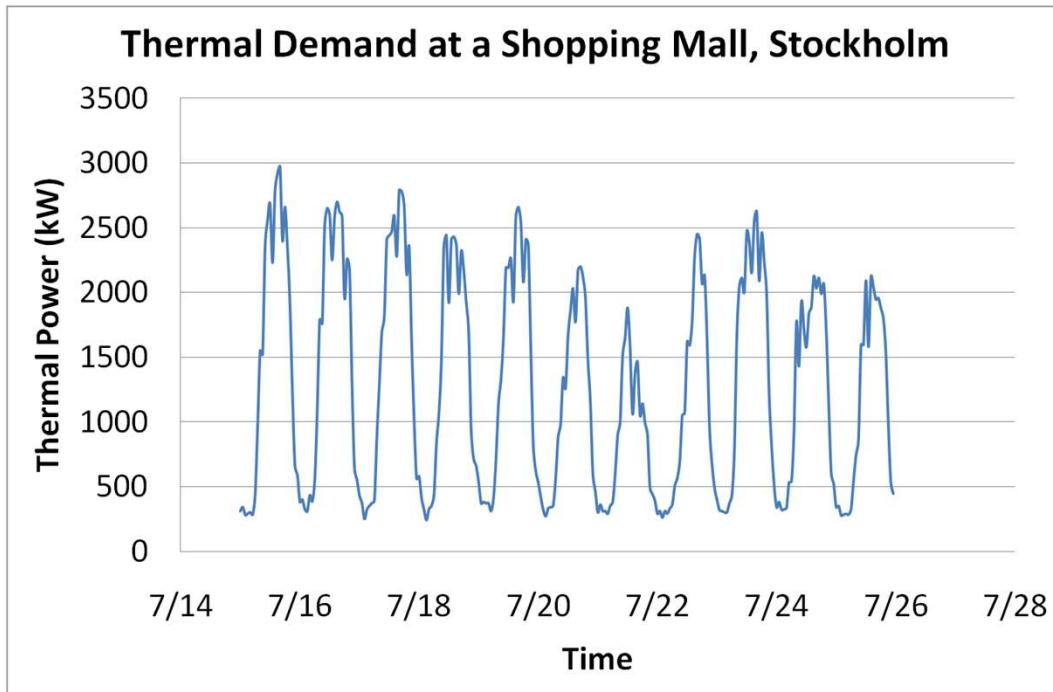
Carbon emissions in the atmosphere



A fast energy transition is urgently needed

- Low carbon renewable energy sources (development and integration)
- Production of low carbon energy carriers
- Decarbonisation of final uses of energy
- Implement flexibility in the energy networks by:
 - Storing energy
 - Inter-converting the different energy carriers
 - Smart management of the energy networks
 - Implement demand side control

2.3. Why Energy Storage?

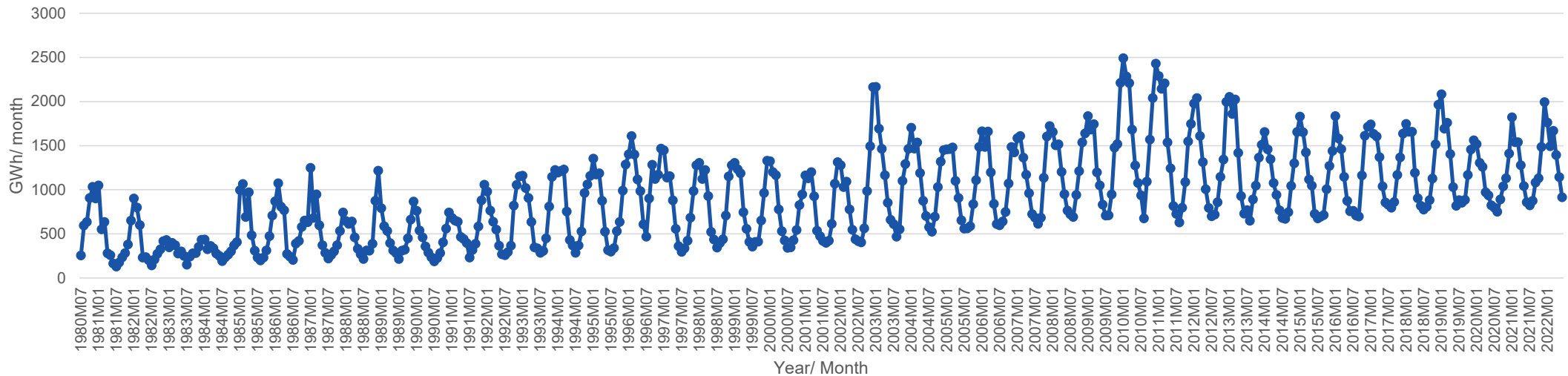


Operation Pattern of Thermal Storage System

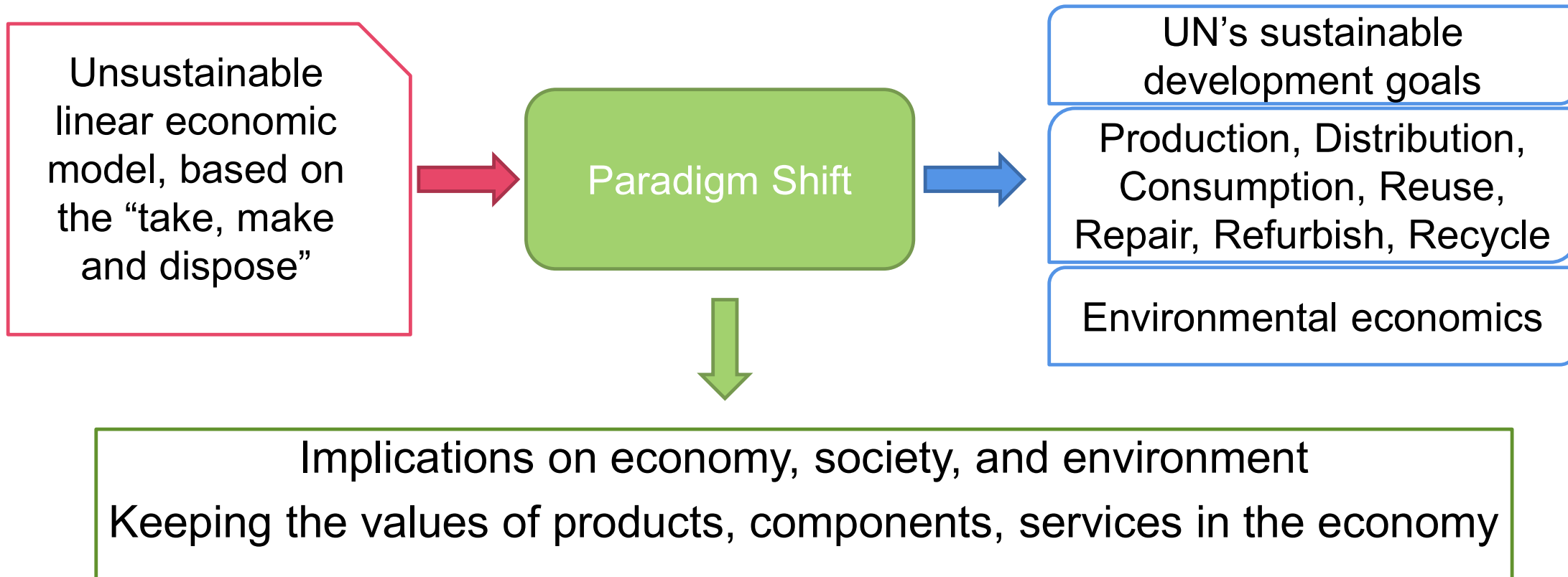
2.4. Marginal Electricity in Sweden

- 3 GW fossil fuel based electricity generation capacity.
- 2021 Jul- 2022 Jun: 15.7 TWh total conventional thermal based power with 2.2 TWh non-renewable fossil fuel power generation.

Conventional Thermal Power Plant based Electricity in Sweden

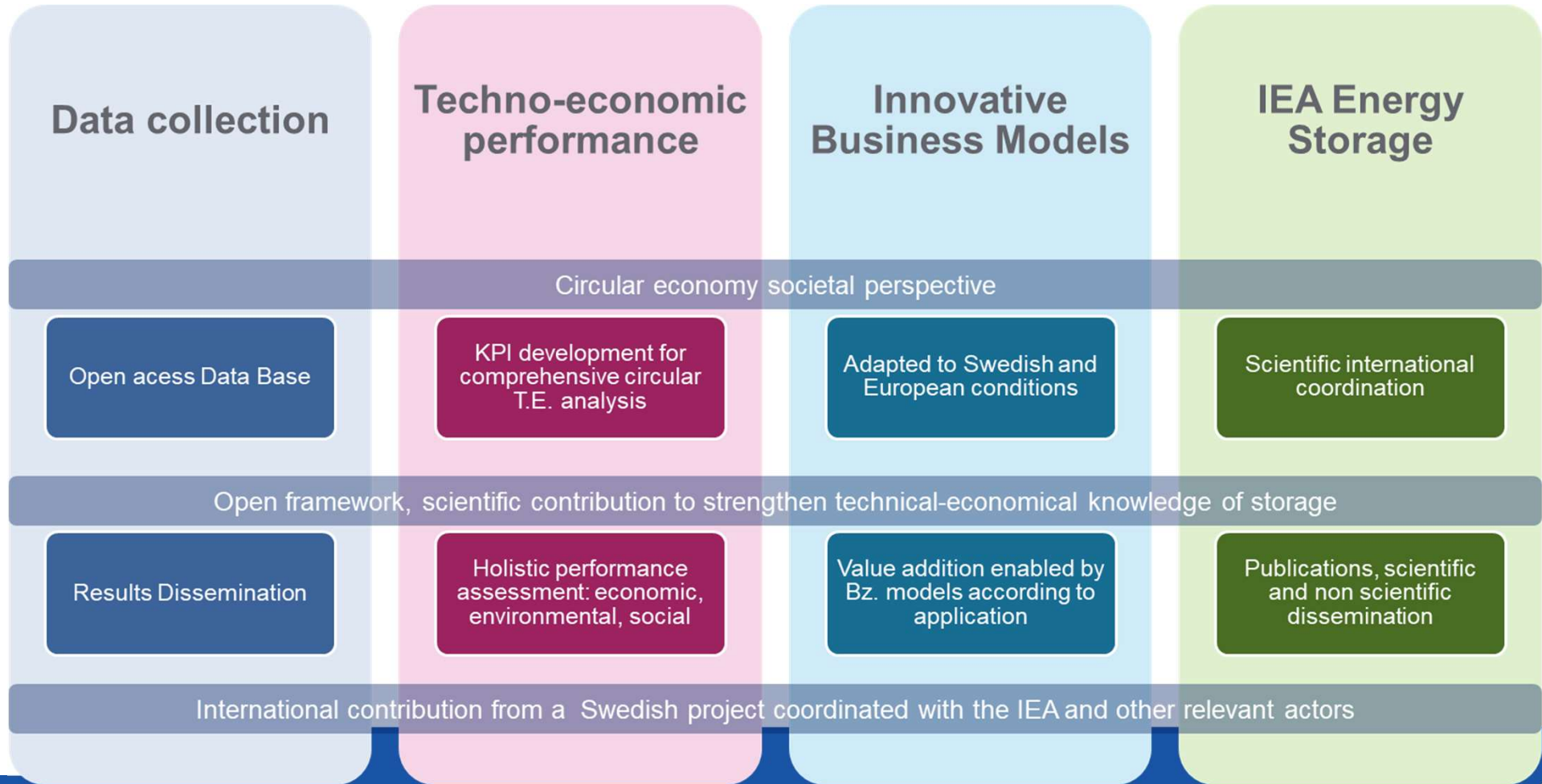


2.5. Moving Towards Circular Economy



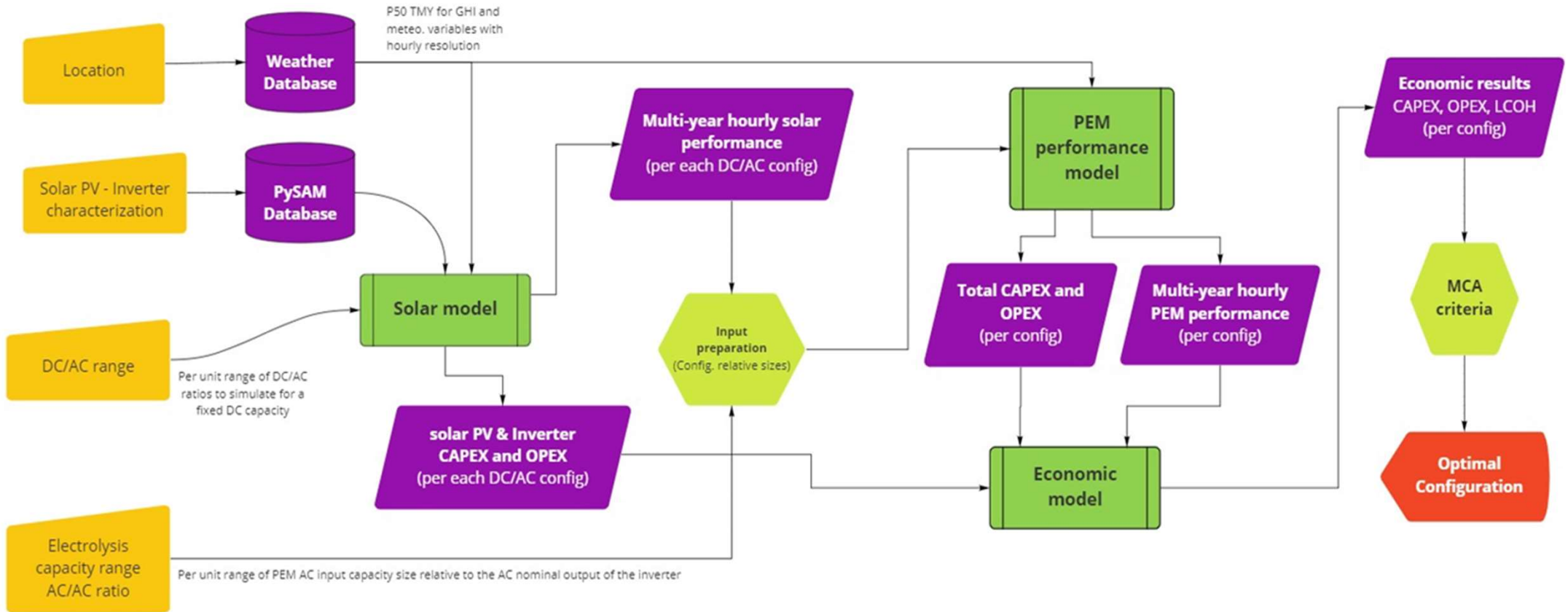


3. Circular Techno-Economy in IEA ECES TASK 41



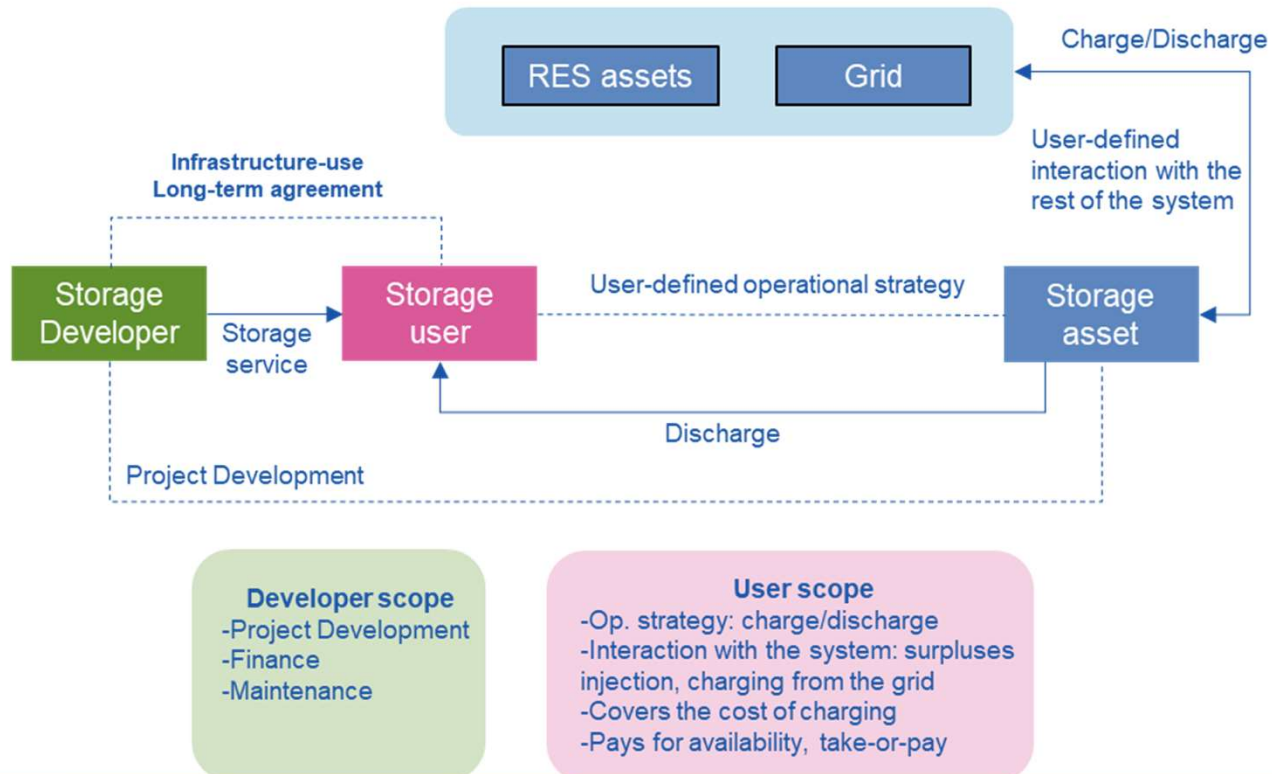


3.1. Sizing Optimization

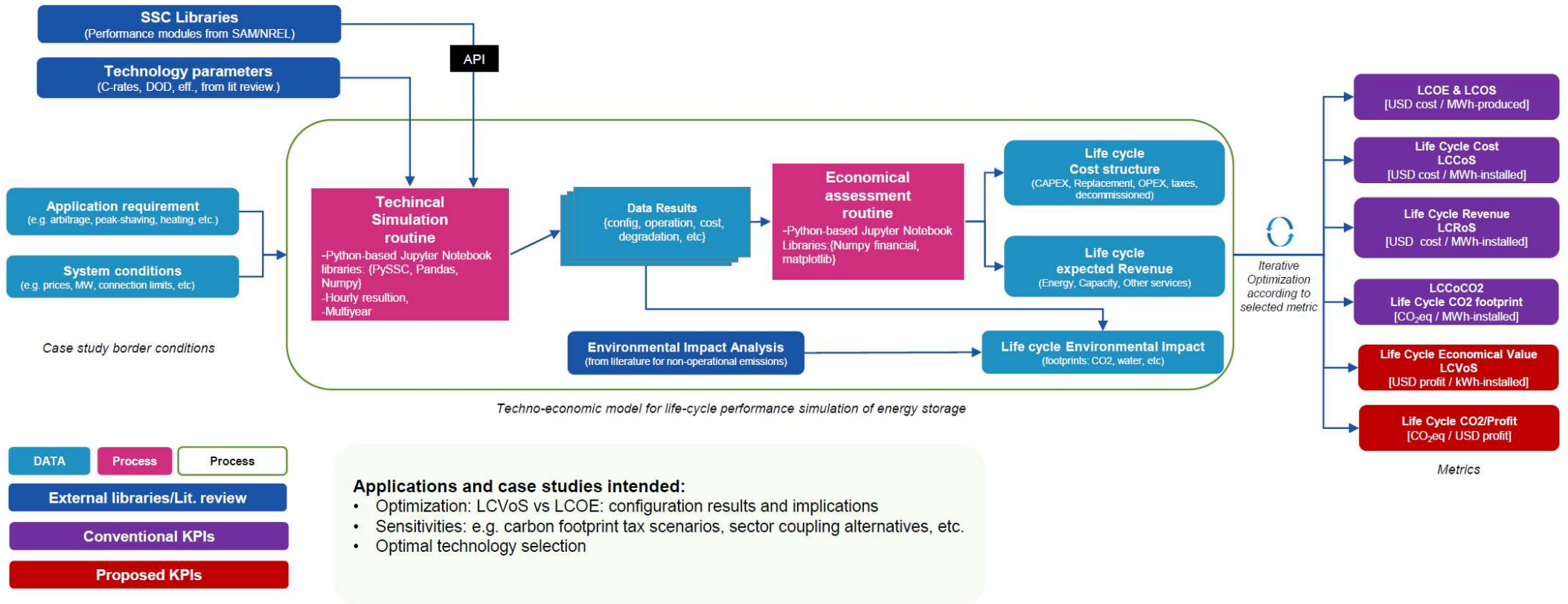


3.2. Novel Business Model

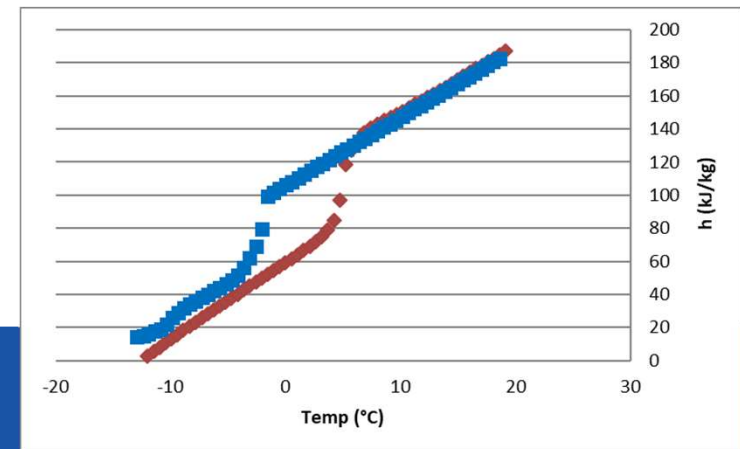
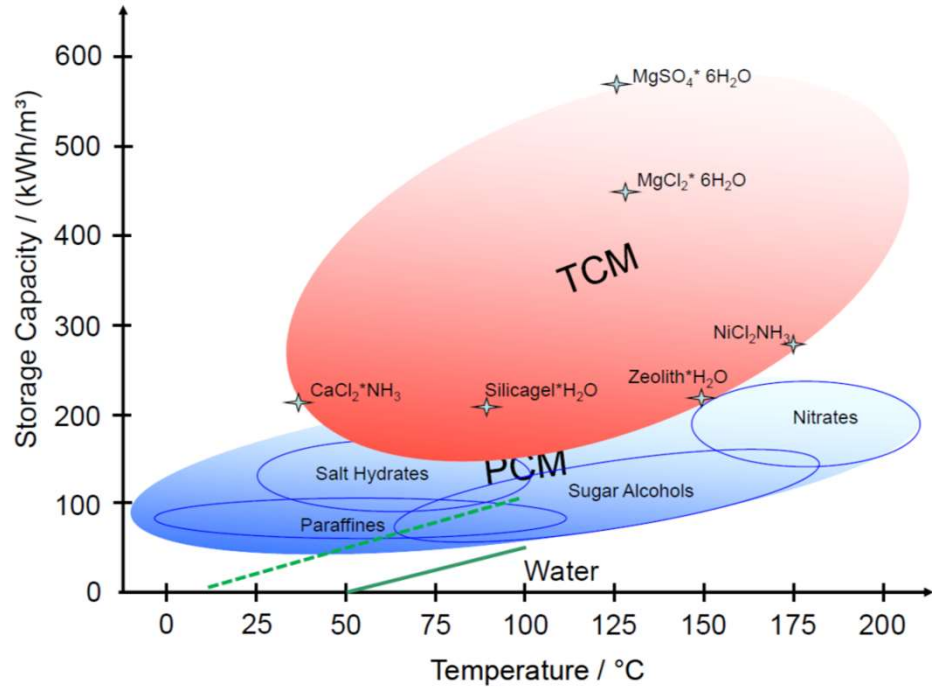
Energy Storage as a Service model



3.3. New Metrics for Storage



3.4. Thermal Storage Materials

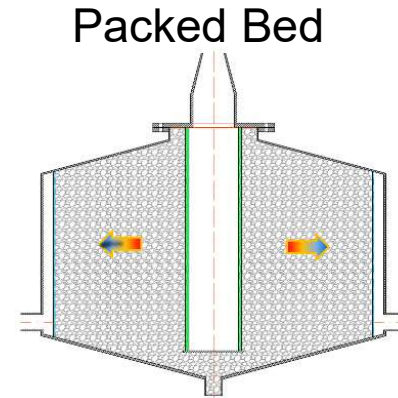


Hauer, A. 2012; Chiu et al. 2019.

3.5. Component Design



Macro-Encapsulation



Packed Bed

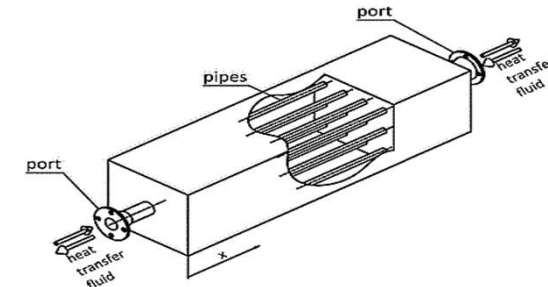


Submerged HX

Bulk Storage



Encapsulation



(a)



(b)



(c)



Foam and Matrix



Pouches





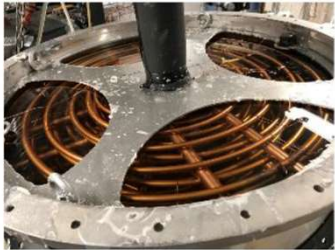
3.6. Thermal Storage Performance Indicators

- Capacity
- Power Rate
- Efficiency in Terms of Heat Loss
- Storage Period
- Operating Temperature
- Physical Size
- Lifetime
- Number of Cycles
- Monitoring and Control strategy
- Environmental, Social, Economic, Political Aspects

Performance Indicators

- Life Cycle Cost
- Levelized Cost of Energy
- Net Present Value
- Life Cycle Assessment
 - Carbon Footprint
 - Impact on Health, Ecosystem, Environment

Example: Thermal Energy Storage for Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning



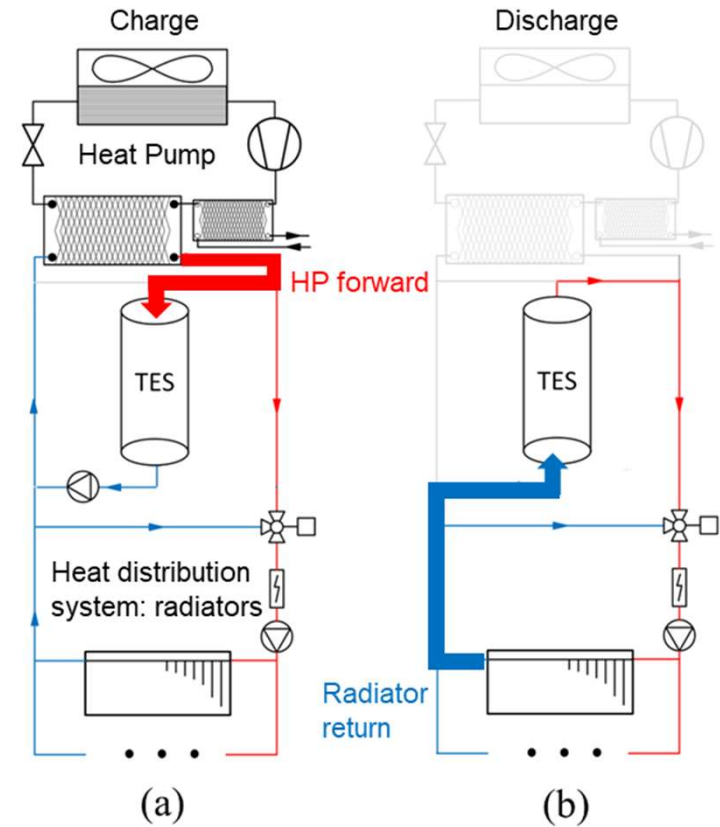
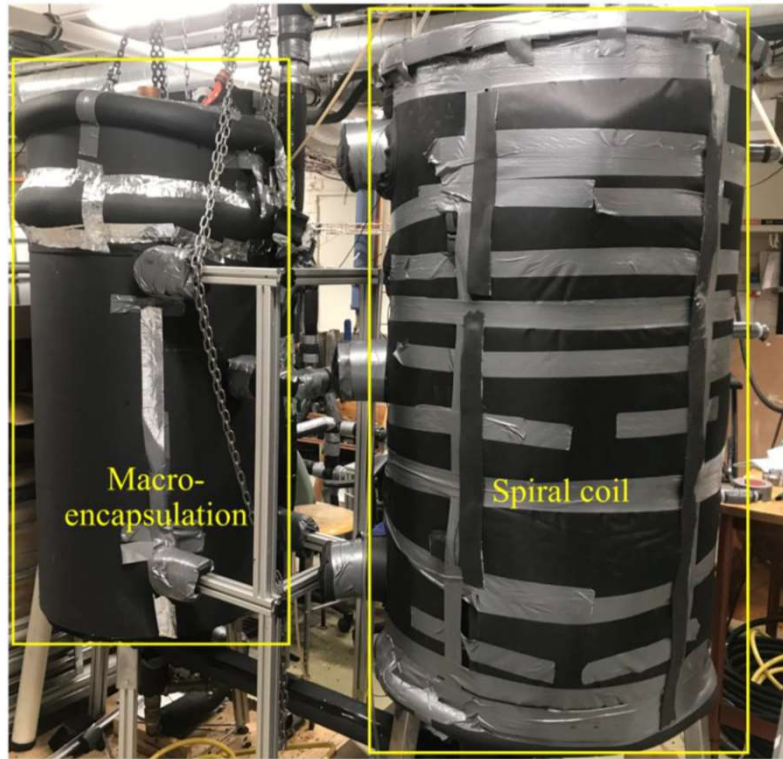
(a)



(b)



(c)

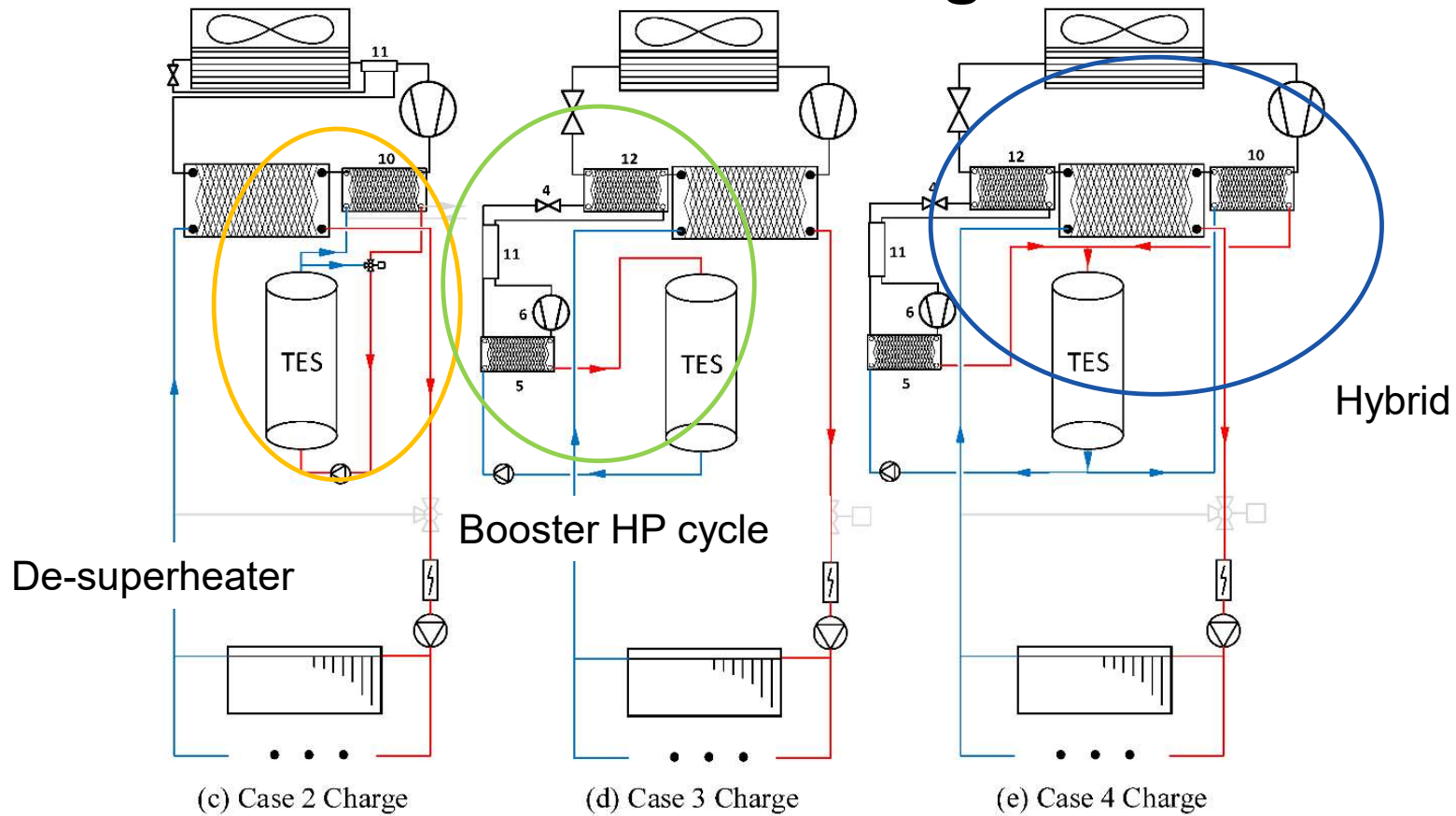




Example: Thermal Energy Storage for Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning



Horizon 2020 Programme





4. Future Research Focus

Material:

- Environmentally friendly and cost effective thermal storage materials

Component:

- Robust and high performing storage designs

System:

- Concept validation and demonstration
- Techno- economic optimization for system integration

Economic, social and environmental benefits are the deterministic factors for successful implementation of energy storage systems.



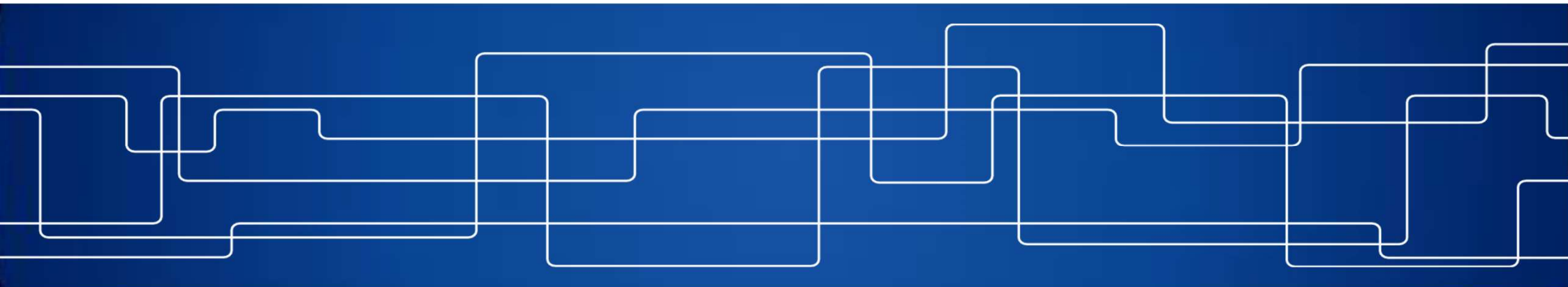
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Justin NingWei Chiu

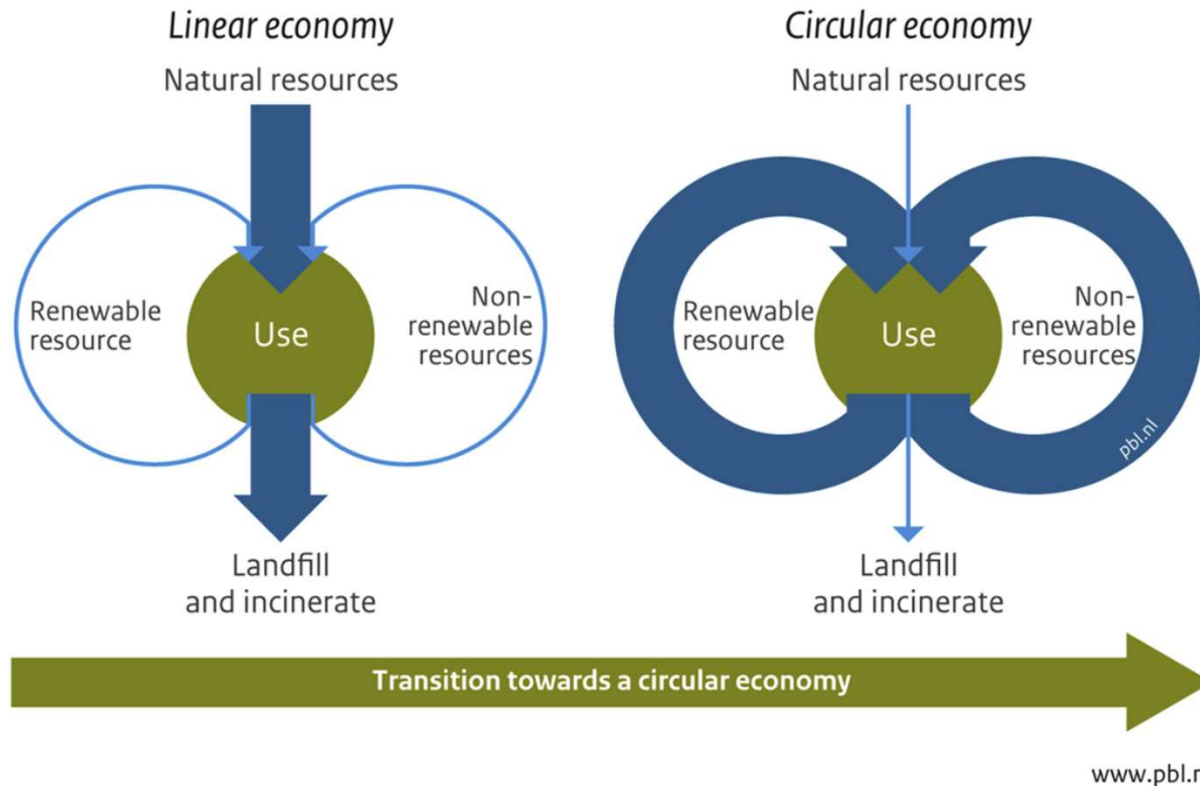
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Oct 20th, 2022

Stockholm, Sweden



Linear to Circular Economy



Maximize ecosystem functioning and human well-being

Maximize the service produced /.../ by using cyclical materials flows, renewable energy sources and cascading energy flows

Creation of (techno-) economic value, creation of social value and value creation in terms of the environment



DIVIDEND INDUSTRIES



Anergy



NTNU



Uponor

MuoviTech

NIBE

wilo

Atlas Copco



Triopipe Geotherm



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

IVT VÄRMEPUMPAR

SOLIFOS FIBER OPTIC SYSTEMS

Rock Energy



effsys EXPAND Resurseffektiva kyl- och värmepumpssystem samt kyl- och värmelager

TERMO FRAMTIDENS VÄRME OCH KYLA



STURES BRUNNSBORNINGAR

Tom Energy Consulting

iea International Energy Agency



WellPerform

Wessman Entreprenad

ROTOTEC CLEVER GEOENERGY PIONEER

SGU Sveriges geologiska undersökning



Asker kommune

Swedish Energy Agency



Båsum Boring AS



BRF Ingemar 5



KTH LIVE-IN LAB



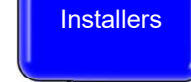
SaltX Technology

TRIPLE steelix

BORR FÖRETAGEN



NordForsk



WERMER FÖRNUFTIGA VÄRMELOSSNINGAR FÖR SMÅ OCH STORA HUS



TYRÉNS Cooly



EM EINAR MATTSSON



SINDEQ

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PMAB

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