



RC4GleisdorfSolar 9/6/2016



PROBLEM STATEMENT

- › Solar energy suffices & highest potential for sustainable future, but imbalance in supply and demand of heat
- › Thermal energy storage is the solution enabling widespread and integrated use of Renewable Energy Systems

	Utilization 2005 [EJ]	Technical potential [EJ/yr]
Biomass	46.3	160 - 270
Geothermal	2.3	810 - 1545
Hydro	11.7	50 - 60
Solar	0.5	62,000 - 280,000
Wind	1.3	1250 - 2250
Ocean	-	3240 - 10,500

Towards a sustainable world and energy efficient built environment

20 % reduction of CO₂ emission by 2020 and 85 % by 2050

Heat storage as indispensable enabler

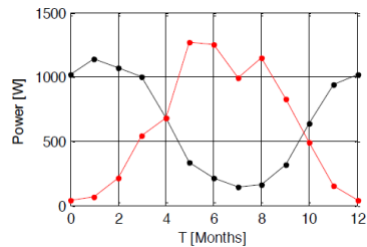
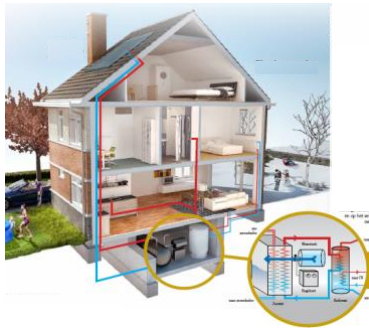


[RHC2013]



MERITS PROJECT USE CASE – SEASONAL STORAGE OF SOLAR ENERGY

- › Total roof collector heat suffices for space heating of dwellings
- › If excess heat in summer is stored for later use in winter
- › E.g. 10GJ storage → ~10m³ system → ~1GJ/m³ guideline



BIGGEST CHALLENGES FOR THERMAL STORAGE

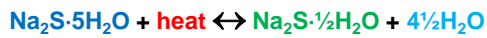
- › **Cost effectiveness:** economically feasible on the long term
- › **Energy density:** achieving an acceptable size



→ MERITS demonstration targets precisely these issues!
Click [here](#) for the latest MERITS promotional video (April 2016)

STORAGE PRINCIPLE OF MERITS

- › For MERITS, **Na₂S** as thermochemical storage material (TCM).
- › Na₂S: cheap hygroscopic salt, reversible reaction:

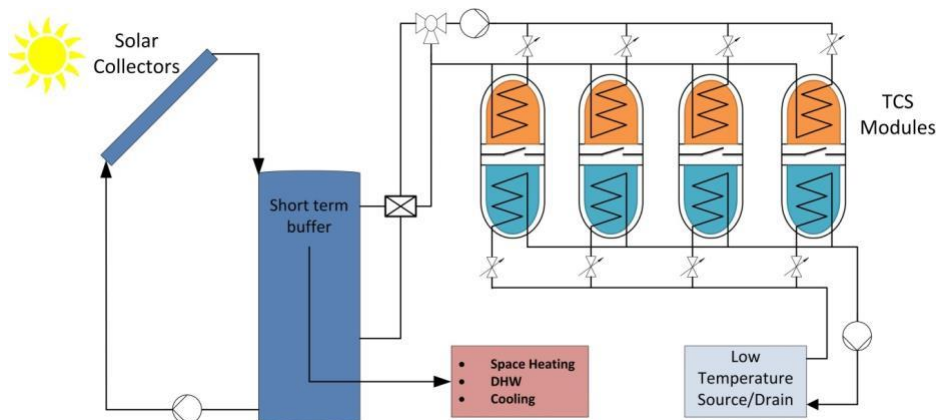


- › Material Storage Density → **2.9 GJ/m³**
(given reaction)
- › Storage is in principle **loss free!**



[de Boer 2003]

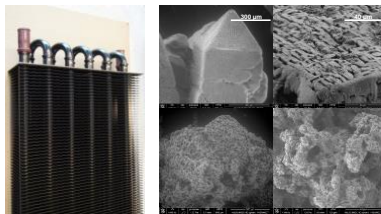
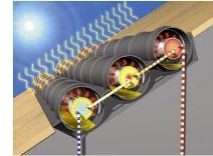
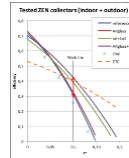
MERITS SYSTEM & COMPONENTS



[de Jong 2015]

MERITS: AREAS OF RESEARCH

- › Renewable Energy Supply: Solar collectors + integration of storage

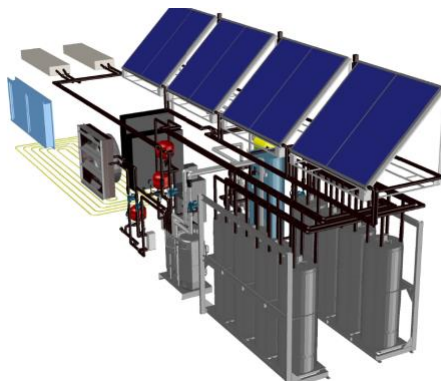


- › Energy storage: Enhanced materials, reactor + components



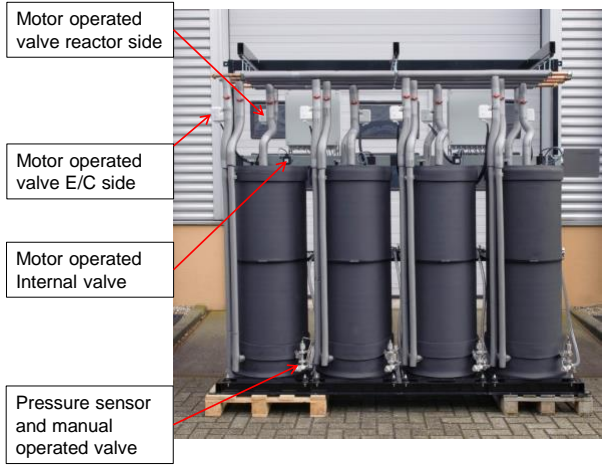
- › Energy delivery: System integration and control strategies

MERITS FIELD TEST DEMONSTRATOR

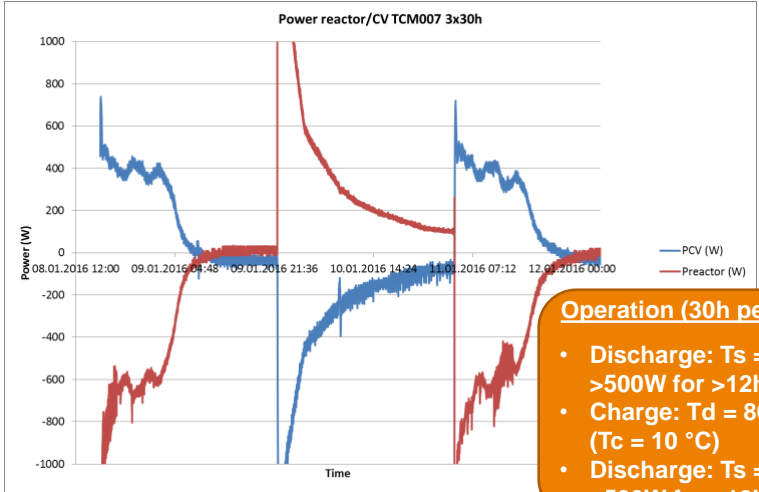


- › Complete storage system and building simulation compartment in a 45ft container
- › System demonstrated in Lleida (without TCS)
- › Demonstration in Warsaw on-going (with TCS)

THERMO-CHEMICAL HEAT BATTERIES



MODULE CHARACTERISATION - POWER

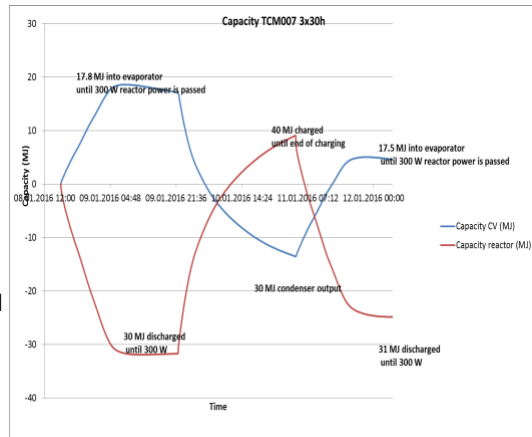


- Operation (30h per half-cycle):**
- Discharge: $T_s = 52\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ @ $>500\text{W}$ for $>12\text{h}$ ($T_e = 10\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)
 - Charge: $T_d = 80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 30h ($T_c = 10\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)
 - Discharge: $T_s = 52\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ @ $>500\text{W}$ for $>12\text{h}$ ($T_e = 10\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)

MODULE CHARACTERISATION – ENERGY

Conclusions:

- ~30 MJ of energy discharged
- 8.9 kg of water evaporated
- This is consistent with transition between 5 to 2 hydrate with enthalpy of (de-)hydration of about 3400 kJ/kg.
- Volume per module: 326 liter (including insulation)
- $Q/V \approx 0.1 \text{ GJ/m}^3$
- For transition between 0,5 and 5 hydrate $Q/V \approx 0.18 \text{ GJ/m}^3$, which is better than hot water tank



CONCLUSIONS & OUTLOOK

- › Compact long-term storage system for seasonal applications demonstrated successfully
 - › Demonstrated storage density $\sim 100 \text{ MJ/m}^3$ ($\sim 28 \text{ kWh/m}^3$) (module level; $T_d: 80$; $T_e: 10$; $T_c: 10$; $T_s: 52 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) using $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - › First time: TCS application using solar collector temperatures for charging, with storage densities in order of sensible storage, without thermal losses
 - › Future outlook
 - › Short term: $170\text{-}200 \text{ MJ/m}^3$ achievable
 - › 4 years from now: $\sim 600 \text{ MJ/m}^3$ (CREATE)^a
 - › Long term: up to 1000 MJ/m^3 after complete system redesign^b
- [a: www.createproject.eu; b: de Jong 2015]

