

# Specification and Assessment of Electric Energy Storage Systems based on Generic Storage Load Profile



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT

Dipl.-Ing. Hendrik Schaede

**Maximilian Schneider, M.Sc.**

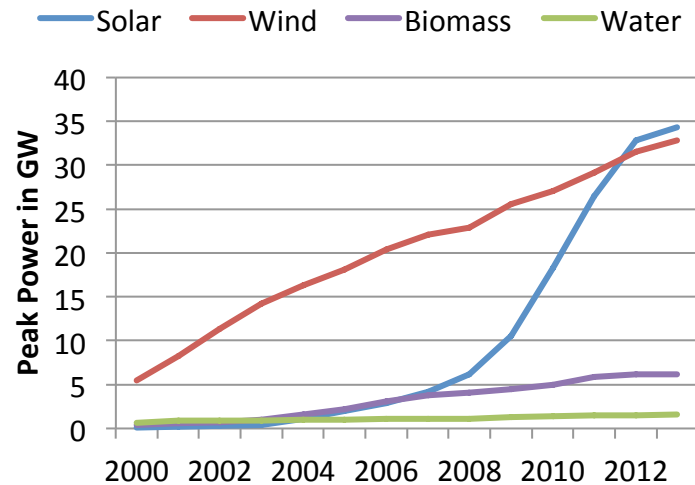
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Stephan Rinderknecht

# Agenda

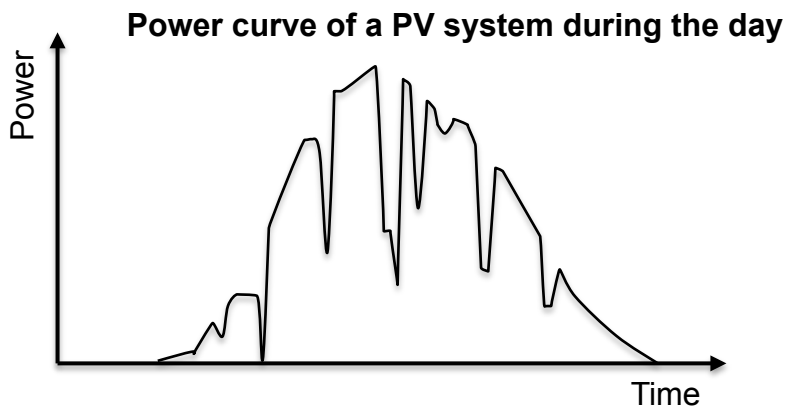


- **Motivation**
- **SDA-Methodology**
- **Specification Process**
- **Application Example: Industrian Plant**
- **Discussion and Conclusion**

# Motivation



Quelle: [www.bz-bildung.de](http://www.bz-bildung.de)



- Rapid increase of renewable energies in the grid
- Renewable energies are highly volatile
- Energy consumption is hard to predict

**Electrical Energy Storage Systems (EESS) serve as intermediates between consumption and renewable production**

## Motivation



- Depending on task different storage types and properties are necessary:
  - Type of storage technology
  - Capacity
  - Maximum charge and discharge power
  - Cycle-life and energetic losses
- Decisions are crucial for the profitability of the energy storage system

- **Properties of the energy storage system must be thoroughly determined**
- **No general methods available for this task**

## Object:

Find the optimal energy storage system for the application

## Challenge:

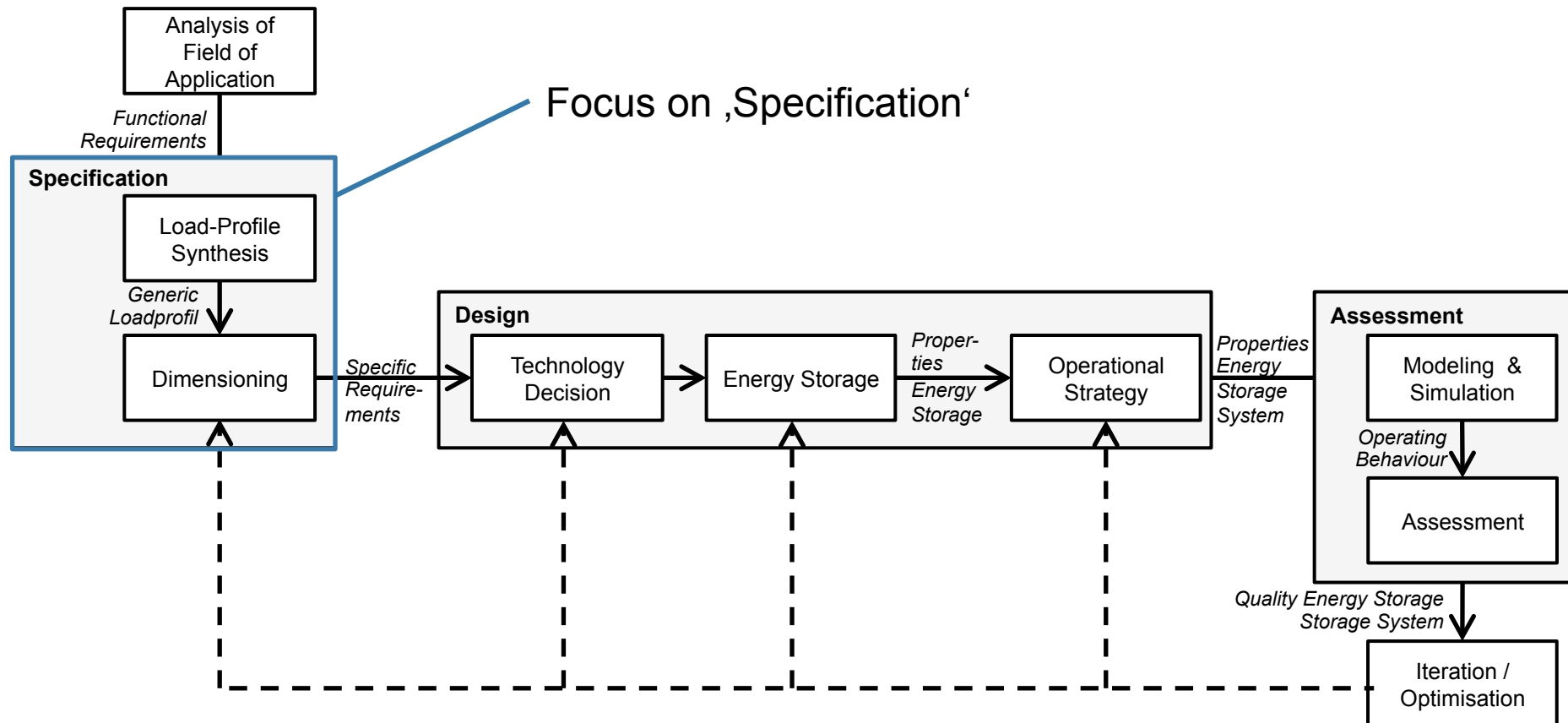
- No methodologies
- Documented procedures for specific applications

## Approach:

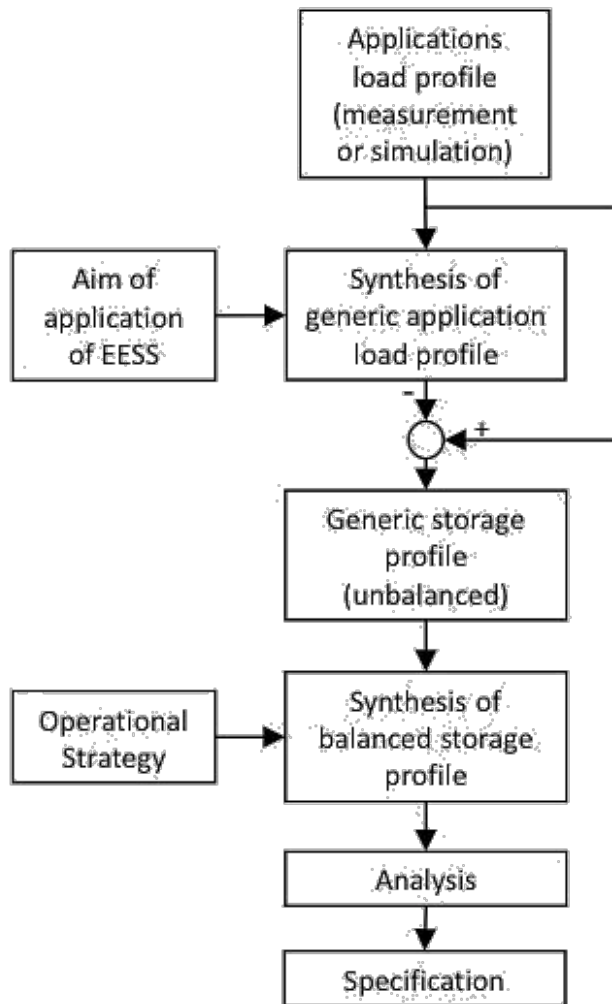
- Development of a technologically neutral process
- Analysis of the Process
- Definition of four standardized steps:
  1. *Specification*
  2. *Design*
  3. *Assessment*
  4. *Optimisation*



# SDA-Methodology



# Specification Process



## ‘Specification’:

- In-depth analysis of the field of application
- Identification of storage operator needs
- Assumption of ideal storage

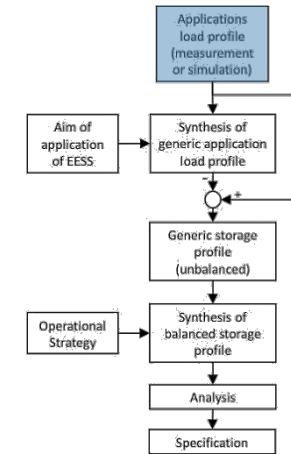
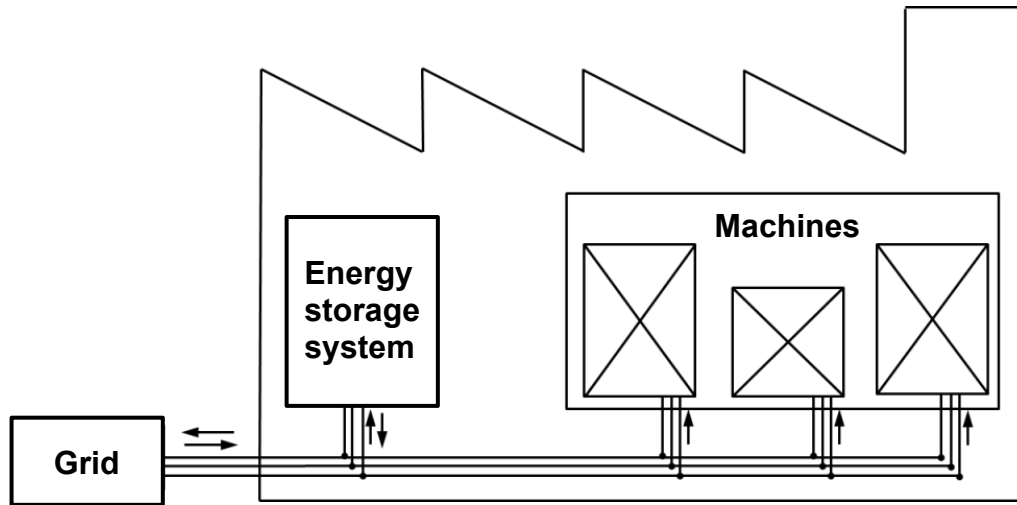
## Results from ‘Specification’:

- Nominal electrical power
- Usable storage capacity
- Goals for the ‘Design’ process
  - Efficiencies
  - Cycle life
  - Safety
  - Total costs
  - Specific energy and power densities

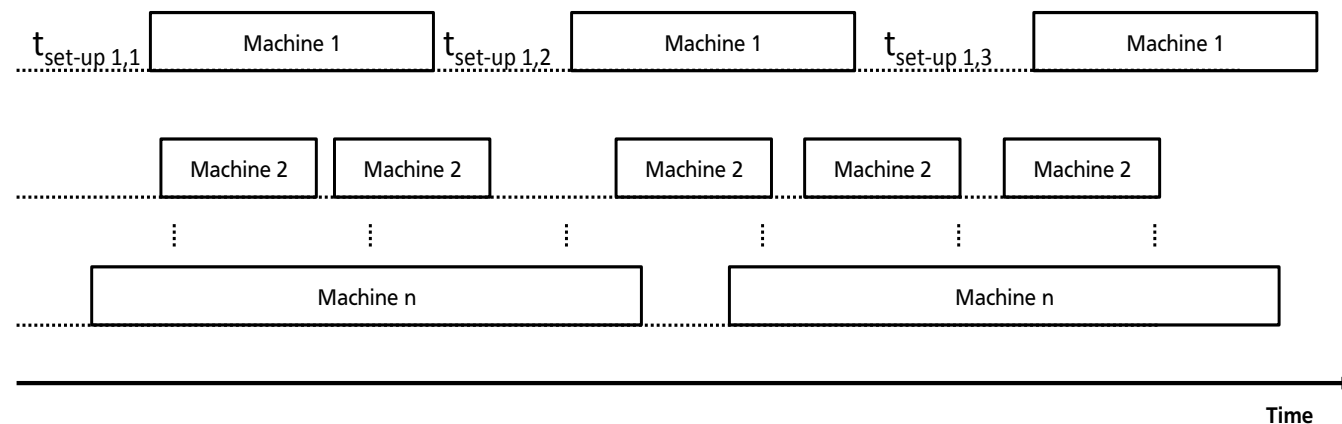
**Criteria also basis for the ‘Assessment’ and ‘Optimization’**

# Application Example: Industrial Plant

## Application load profile



## Generating an application load profile



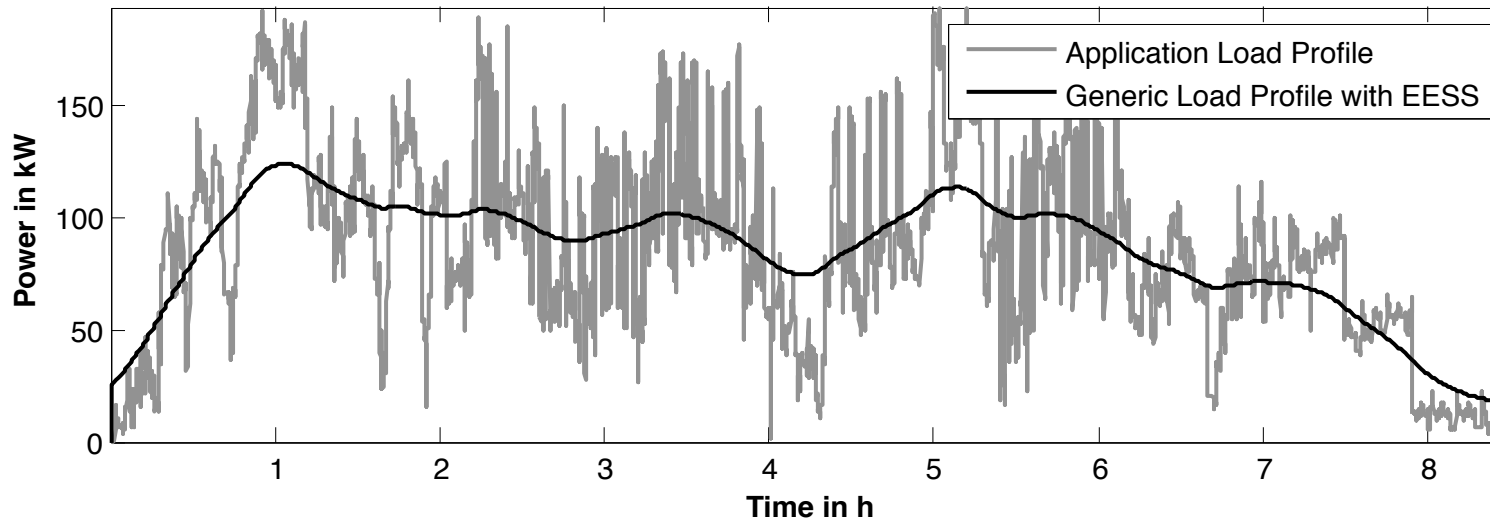
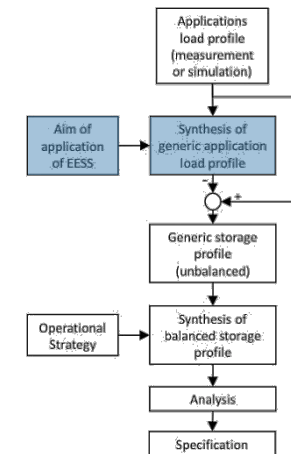


# Application Example: Industrial Plant

## Synthesis of generic application load profile

**Aim of the EESS:** smoothen the load profile

**Determination of ideal Generic Load Profile with EESS:** zero-phase digital low-pass filter



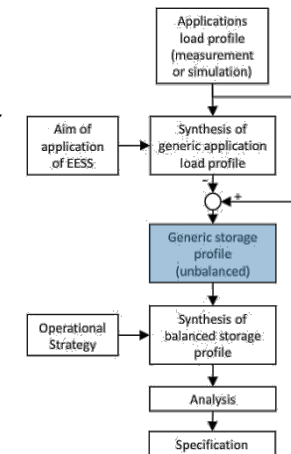
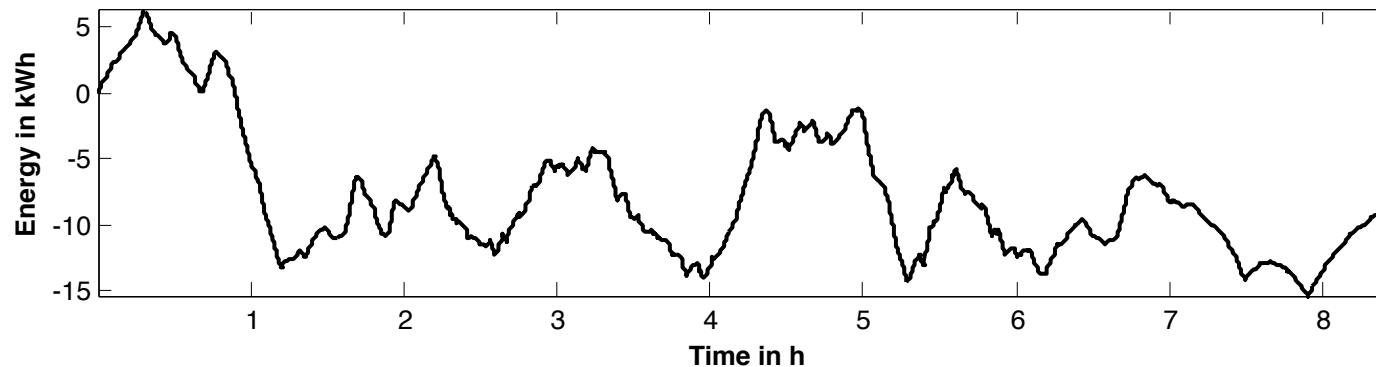
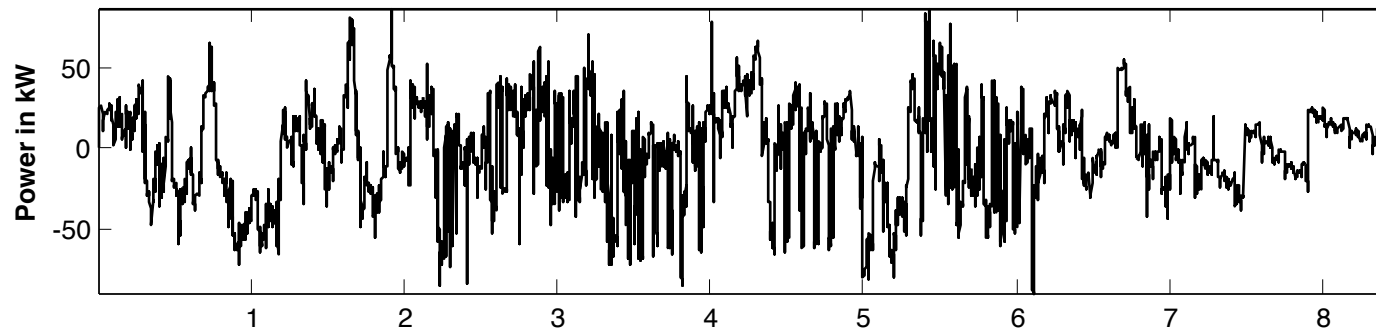
# Application Example: Industrial Plant

## Synthesis of generic application load profile

Calculation of the generic storage profile (unbalanced):

$$P_{\downarrow st,gen,ub} = P_{\downarrow load,gen} - P_{\downarrow app}$$

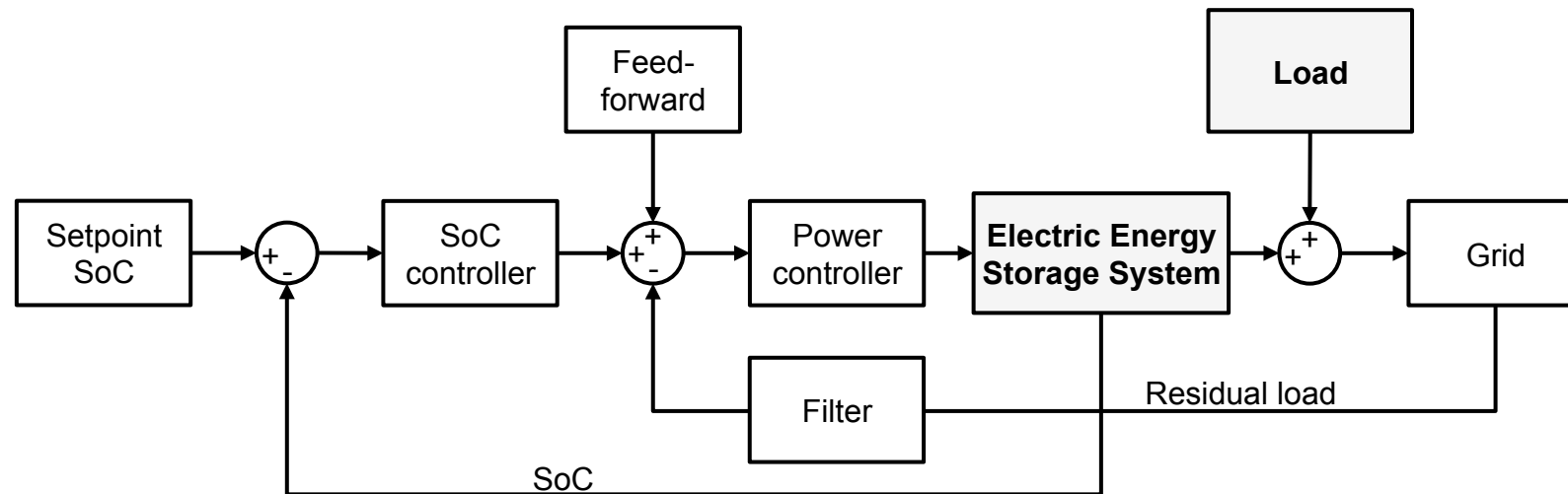
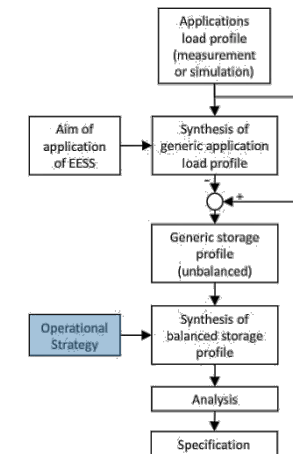
$$E_{\downarrow st}(\tau) = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} P_{\downarrow t} \cdot \Delta t$$



# Application Example: Industrieanlage

## Operational Strategy

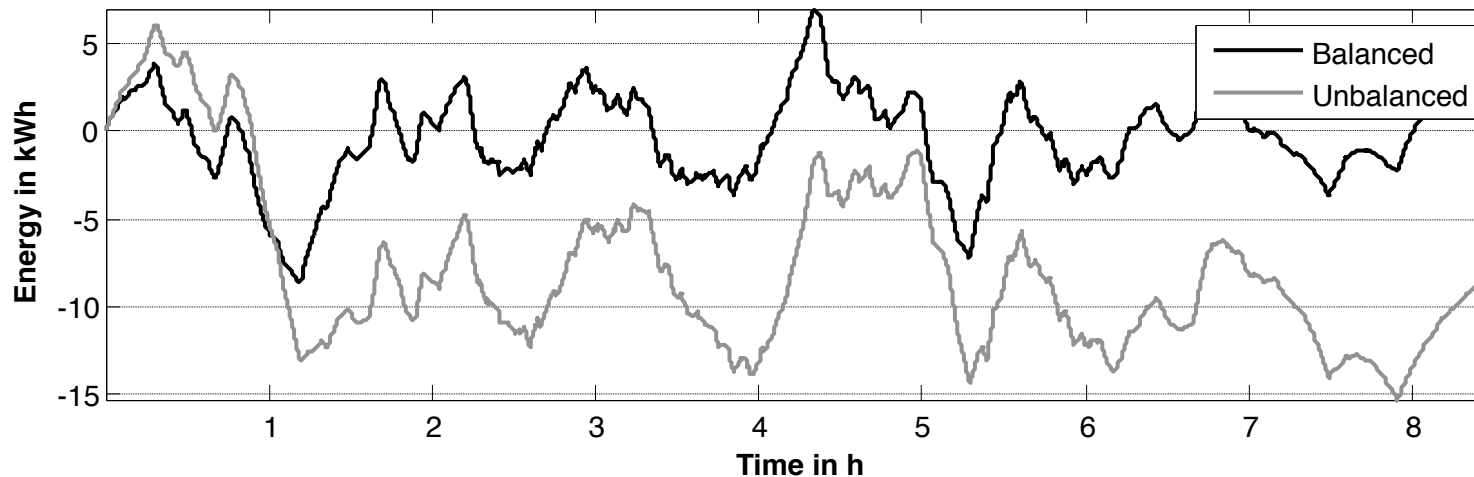
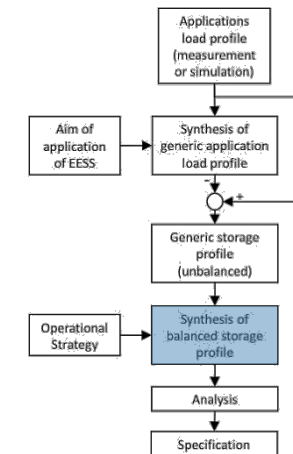
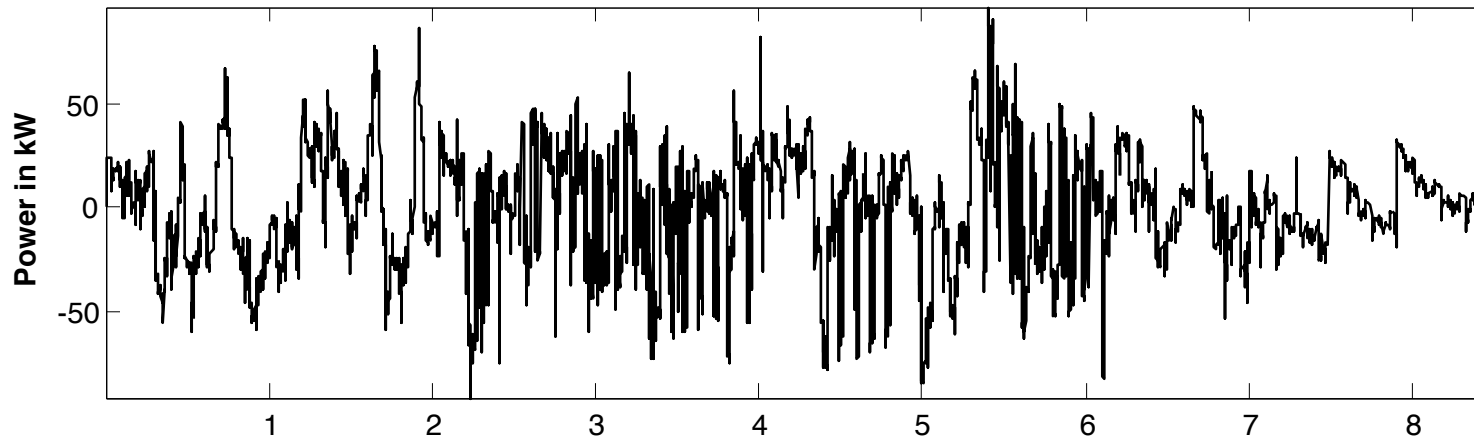
- Operational strategy is necessary to balance the EESS
- Power and SoC controller parameters must be set



Source Schneider, M., Boras, P., Schaede, H., Quurck, L., Rinderknecht, S.; Effects of Operational Strategies on Performance and Costs of Electric Energy Storage Systems; In: Energy Procedia, Vol. 46, 2014, pp. 271-280.

# Application Example: Industrial Plant

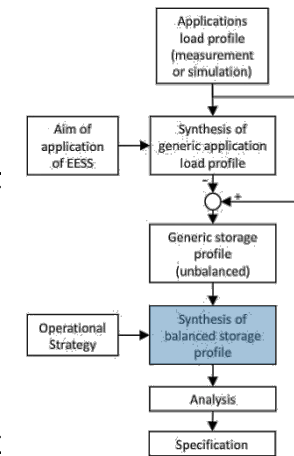
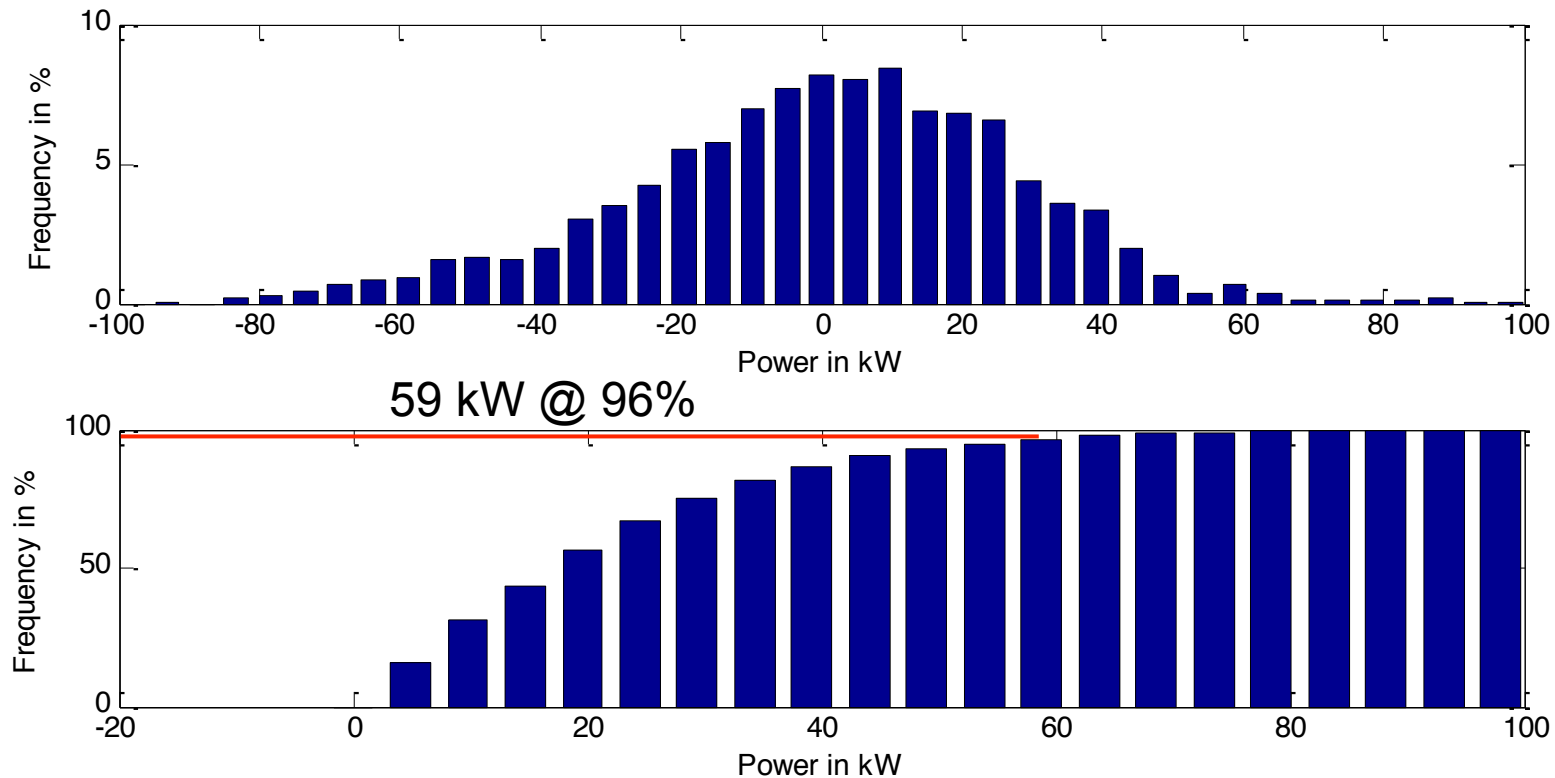
## Synthesis of balanced storage profile



# Application Example: Industrial Plant

## Analysis and Specification

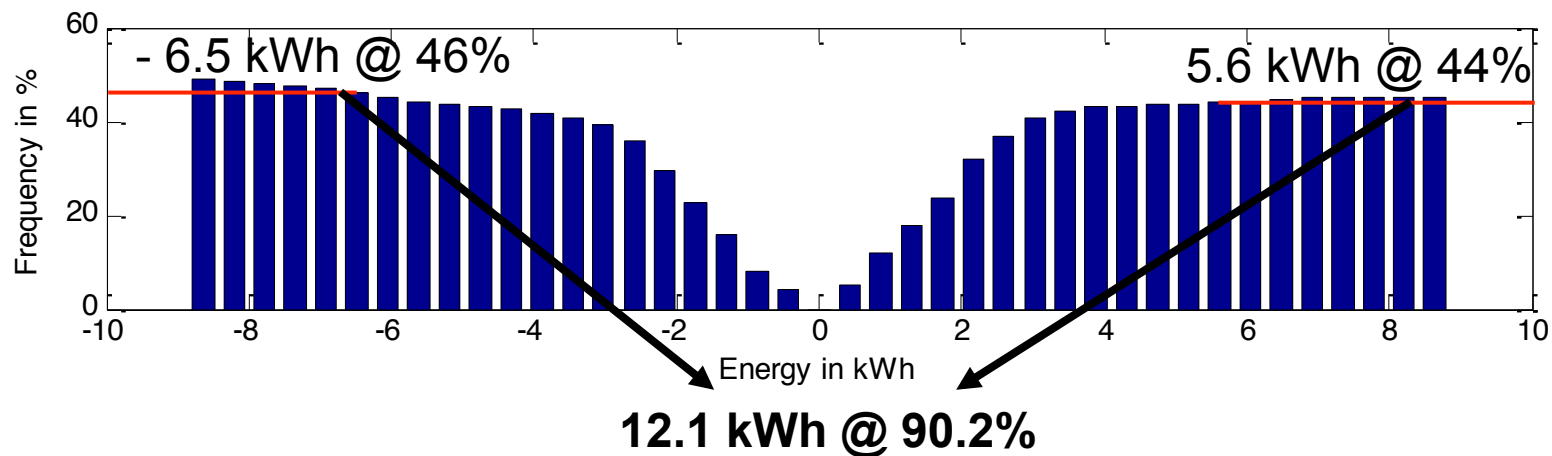
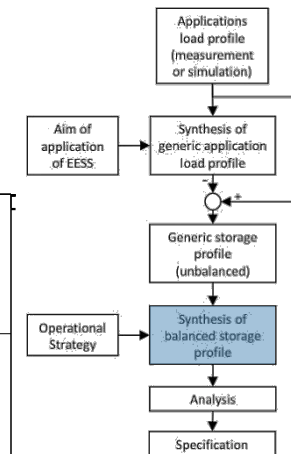
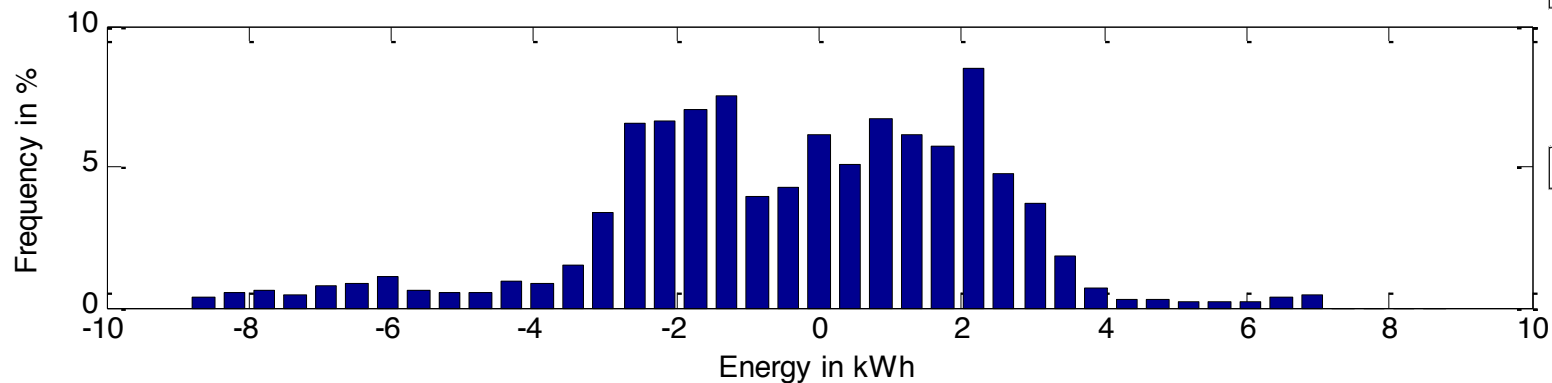
### Power distribution



# Application Example: Industrial Plant

## Analysis and Specification

### Energy distribution



# Application Example: Industrial Plant

## Analysis and Specification



Additional information can be gained from the balanced storage profile:

	Per Profile ( $\approx 8$ h)	Per Year (200 workdays)
Power ramp rate	71.8 kW/s	71.8 kW/s
Number of load reversals	17,415	3,483,000
Number of load cycles (100% DoD and 100 % Capacity)	10.7	2,133

## Discussion and Conclusion



- Sizing of EESS is important
- No standardized methods available
- SDA Methodology as overall approach to size, design and optimize energy storage systems
- ‚Specification‘ process allows for technology neutral definition of requirements
  
- Detailed information about the field of application necessary
- Consideration of losses later in the process can affect the storage performance
  
- Uncertainties should be integrated into the procedure



**Thank you very much for your attention!**

Maximilian Schneider  
schneider@ims.tu-darmstadt.de