
REDOX FLOW BATTERIES

Status of Vanadium-Redox-Flow-Batteries
and current work at Fraunhofer ISE



Speaker: Martin Dennenmoser

Fraunhofer Institute for Solar
Energy Systems ISE

Solar Summit 2013

Freiburg, 23.10.2013

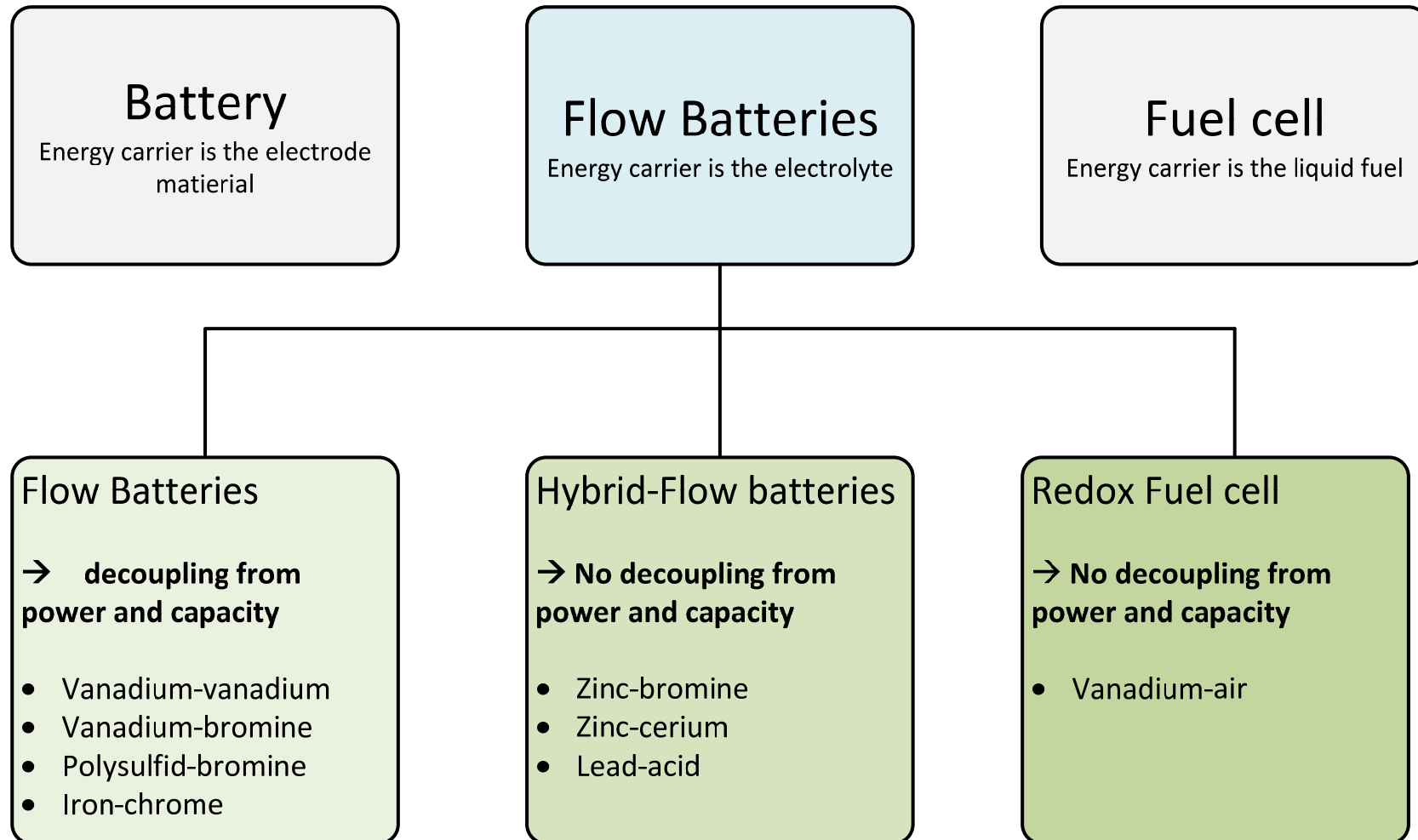
www.ise.fraunhofer.de

AGENDA

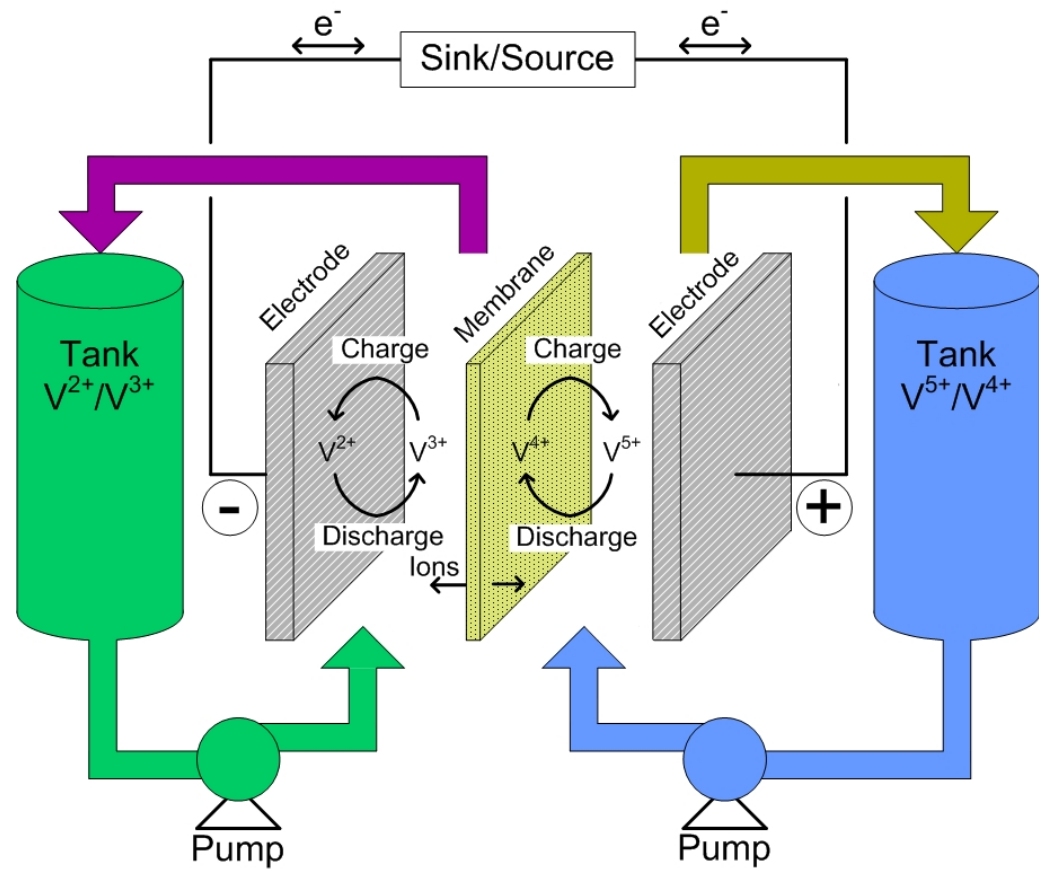
- Principal and classification of Vanadium-Redox-Flow-Batteries (VRFB)
- Status of VRFB
- Challenge with other technologies
- Applications for VRFB
- Ongoing work at Fraunhofer ISE
 - Cell and Stack development
 - Battery management system
 - Life cycle cost analyses
- Conclusion and Outlook



Classification of Flow-Batteries

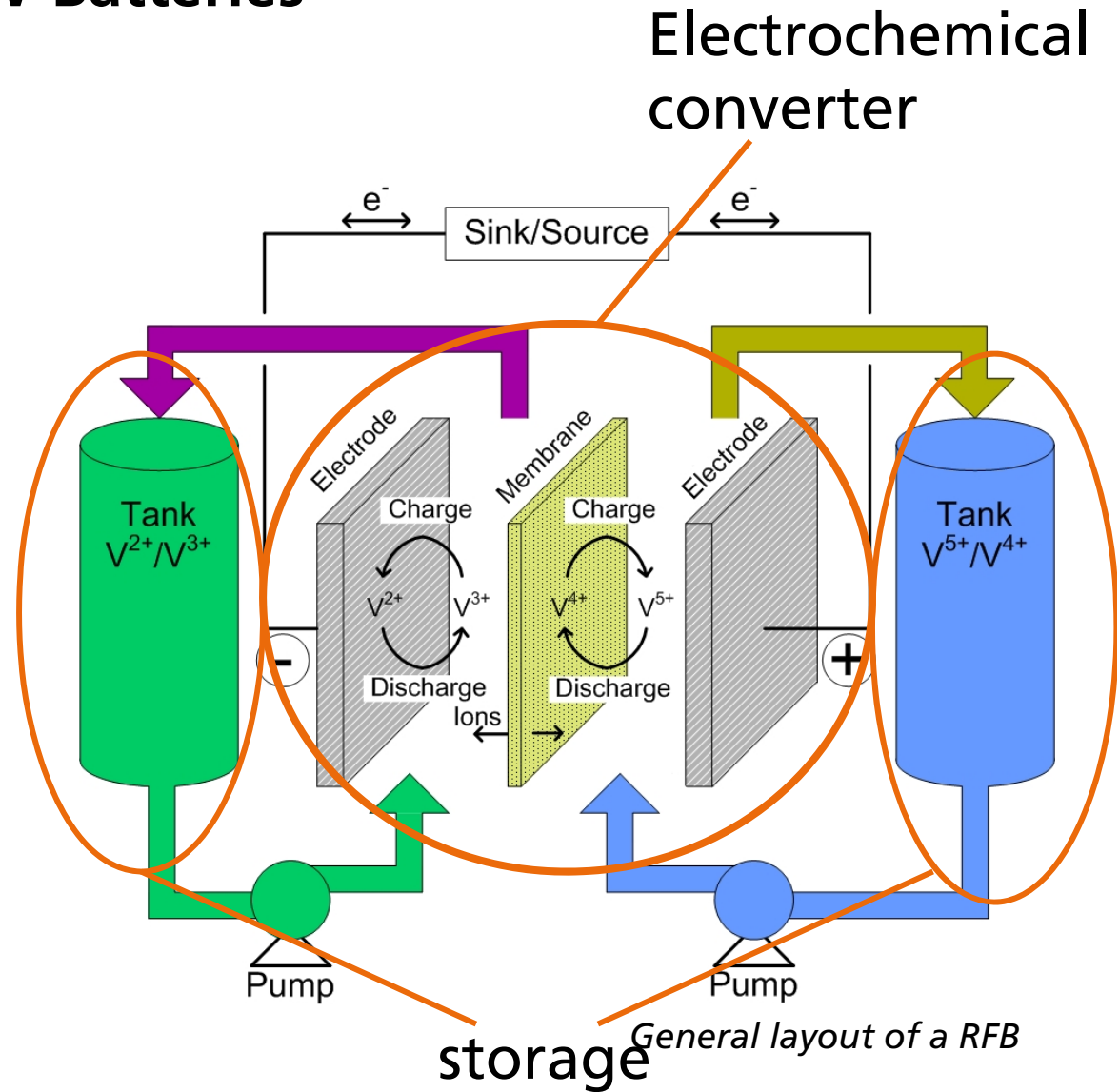


Vanadium-Redox-Flow-Batteries



General layout of a RFB

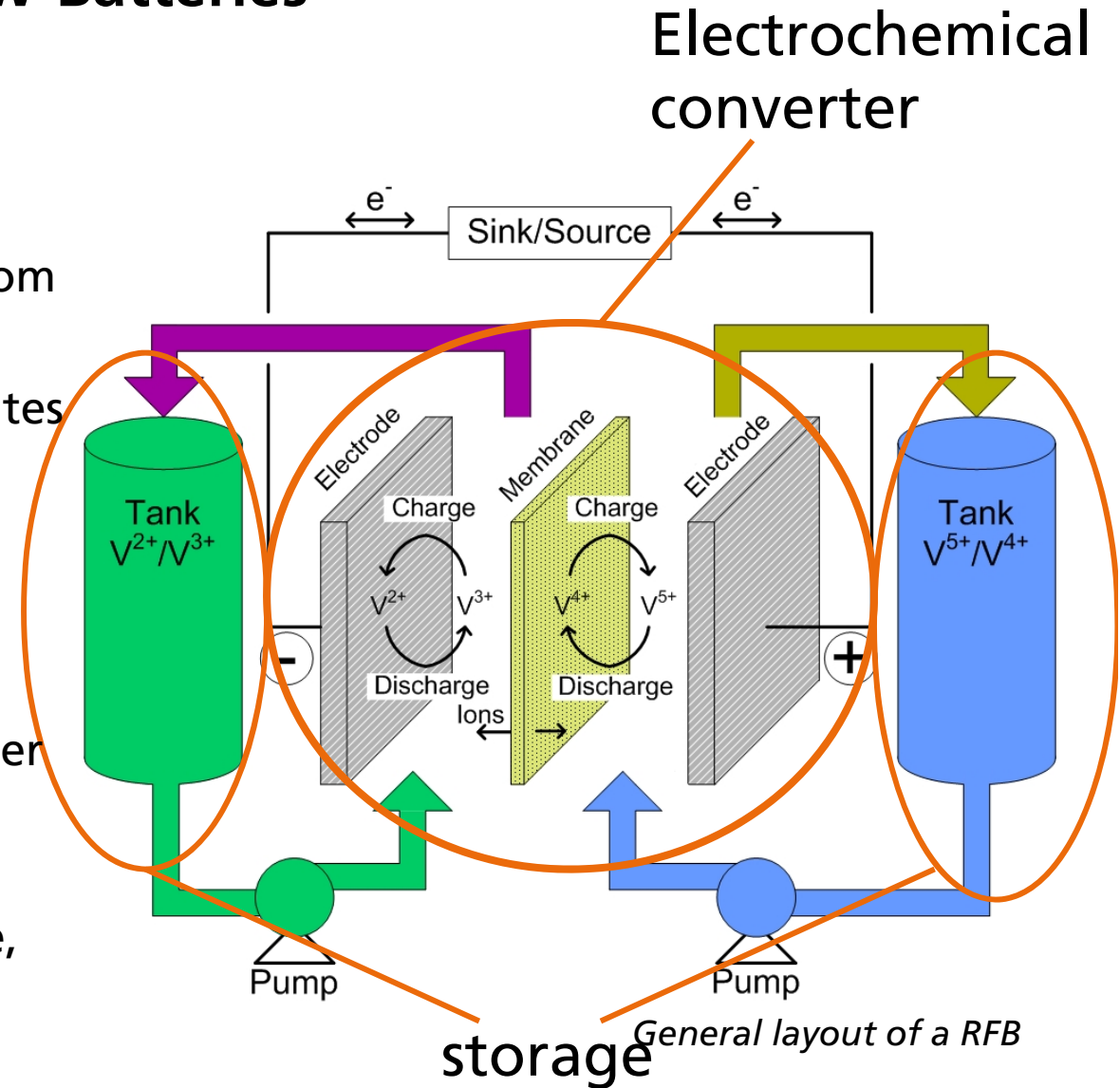
Vanadium-Redox-Flow-Batteries



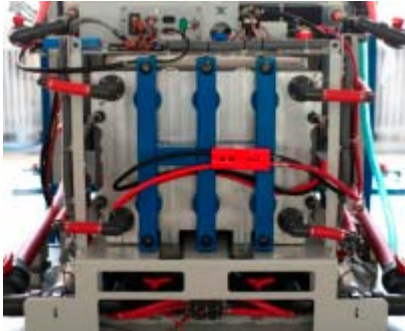
Vanadium-Redox-Flow-Batteries

■ VRFB:

- Decoupling capacity from power
- Modular design facilitates different applications
- Fast response time
- High efficiency (>75 % possible)
- No irreversible cross-over of active mass over the membrane
- Long calendar life-time, cycle ability (> 10.000)



Commercial Batteries: vanadium



Source: pdenergy.com

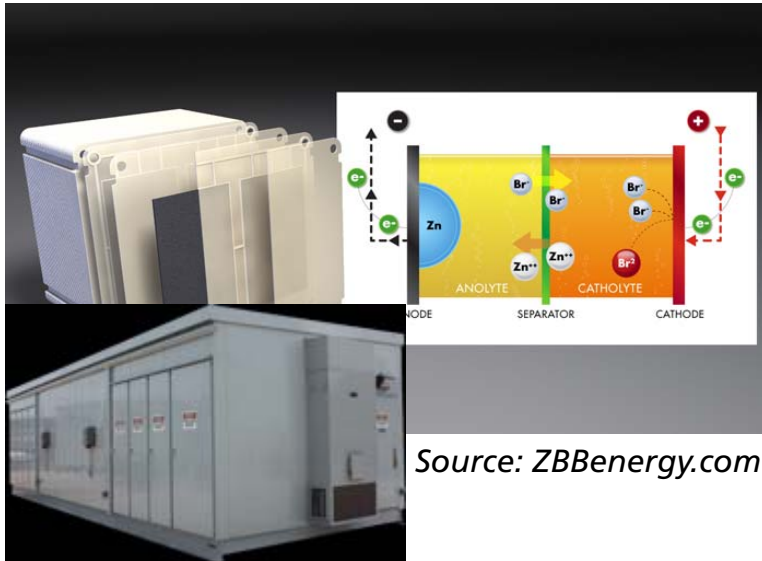
- Prudent energy – vrb power
- 7 kW stacks
- Different sizes from kWh to MWh range
 - Realized installations in Europe and North America



Source: Cellcube.com

- Cellstrom
 - FB 10/100: 10 kW / 100 KWh
 - FB 200/400: 200 kW / 400 KWh
- All vanadium
- Output voltage 48 V_{DC} / 400 V_{AC}
- Max. DC Efficiency: 80 %
 - Realized installations in Europe and India

Commercial Batteries: Zinc-bromine



Source: ZBBenergy.com

ZBB energy:

- Hybrid flow battery
- EnerStore
 - 50 KWh / Discharge Rate 17 kW
- EnerStore 500
 - 500 kWh / 250 kW discharging
- 75 % roundtrip efficiency DC side

Redflow:

- Hybrid flow battery
- High energy density
- Performance:
 - 5 kW / 10 kWh
 - 220 kg
 - 70 % roundtrip efficiency AC side



Source: redflow.com

Field installations: VRB – powers / Prudent Energy

King Island / Australia

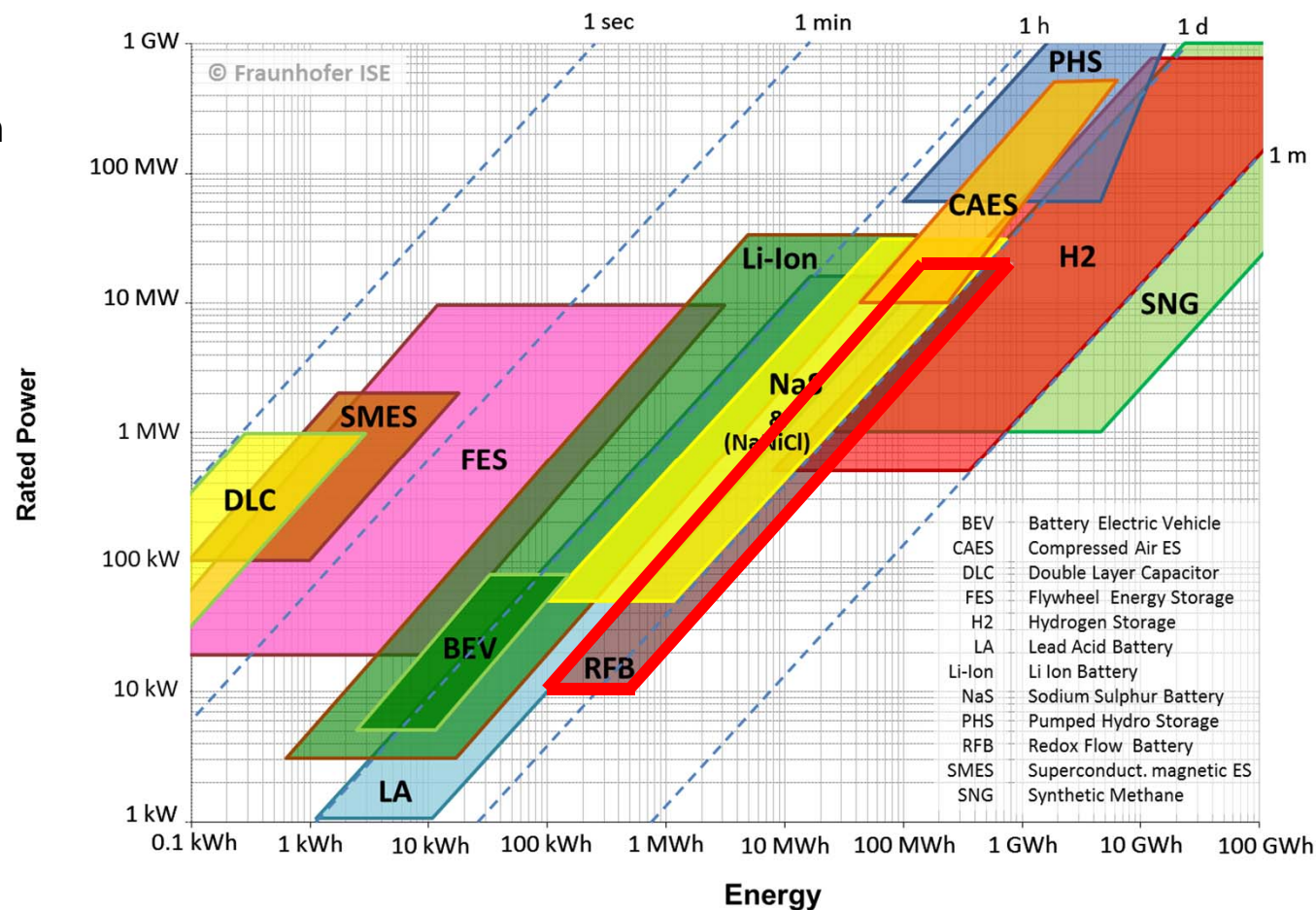
- Pinnacle VRB
- Wind farm with 2.45 MW
- 200 kW for 4 h
- 300 kW for 5 min
- 400 kW for 10 sec



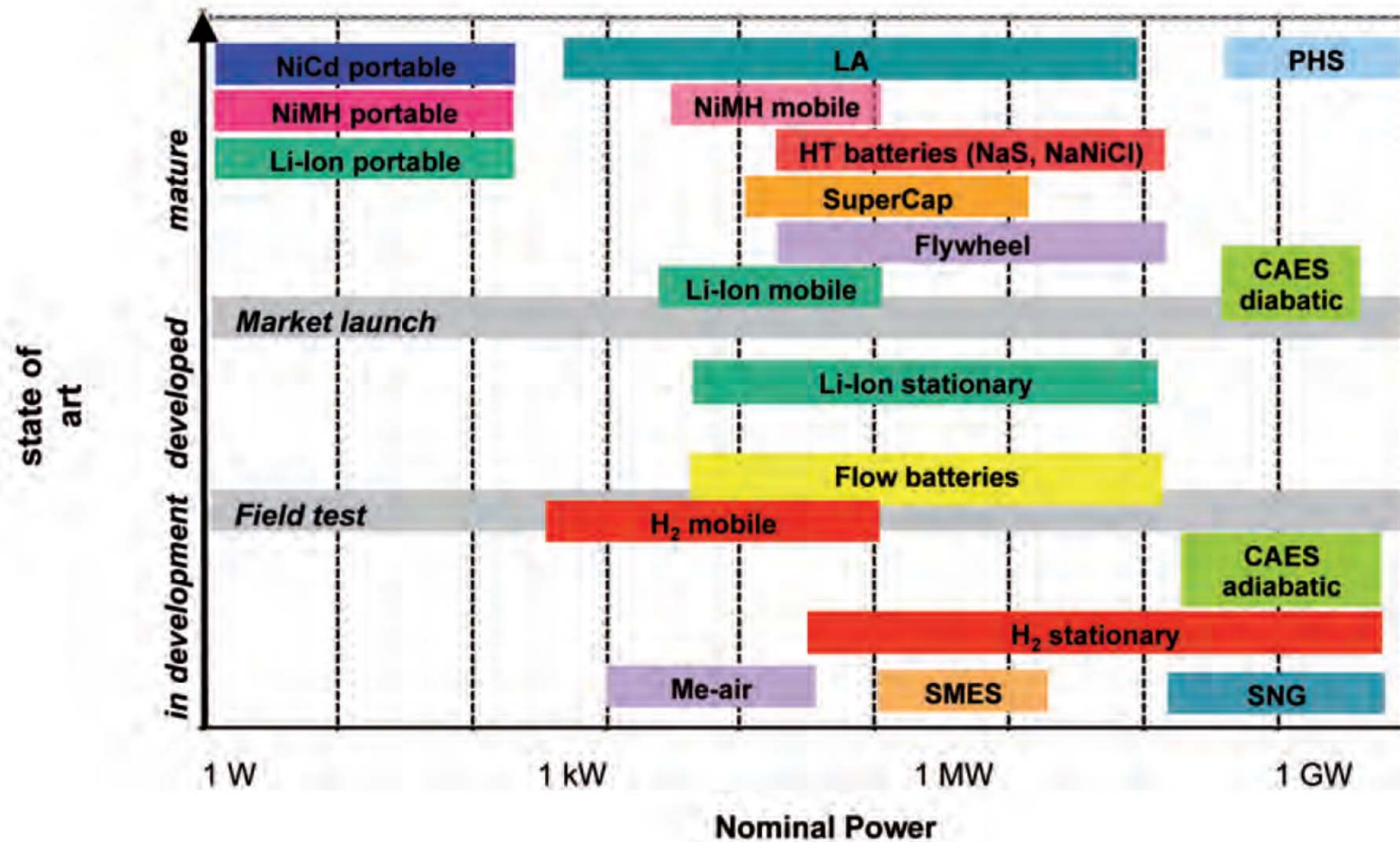
Source: Skyllas-Kazacos, IRES 2006

Challenge with other technologies

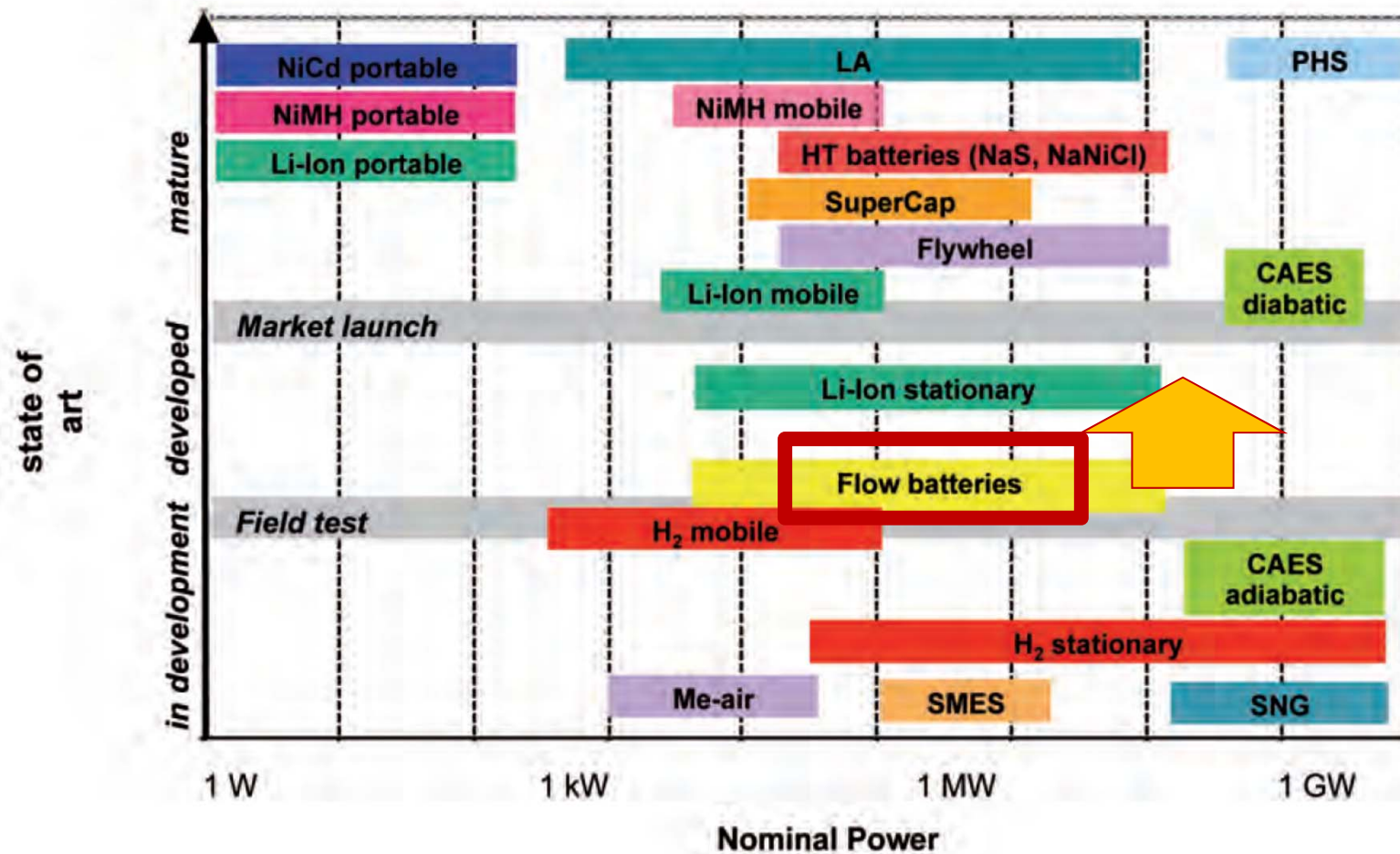
- From kW to MW
- From kWh to MWh
- Many competitors
 - NaS
 - Lead-Acid
 - Li-Ion
 - H2
 - CAES
 - Pumped Hydro



Challenge with other technologies



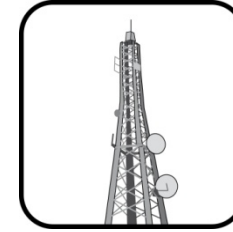
Challenge with other technologies



Fields of applications:

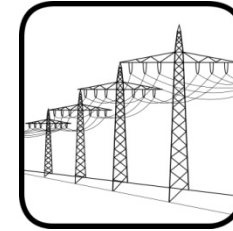
Off-grid / mini-grid

- kW/kWh range
- Seasonal storage



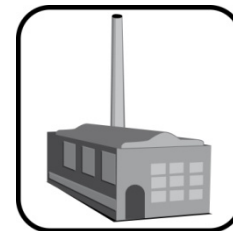
Distribution network

- MW/MWh range
- Energy management

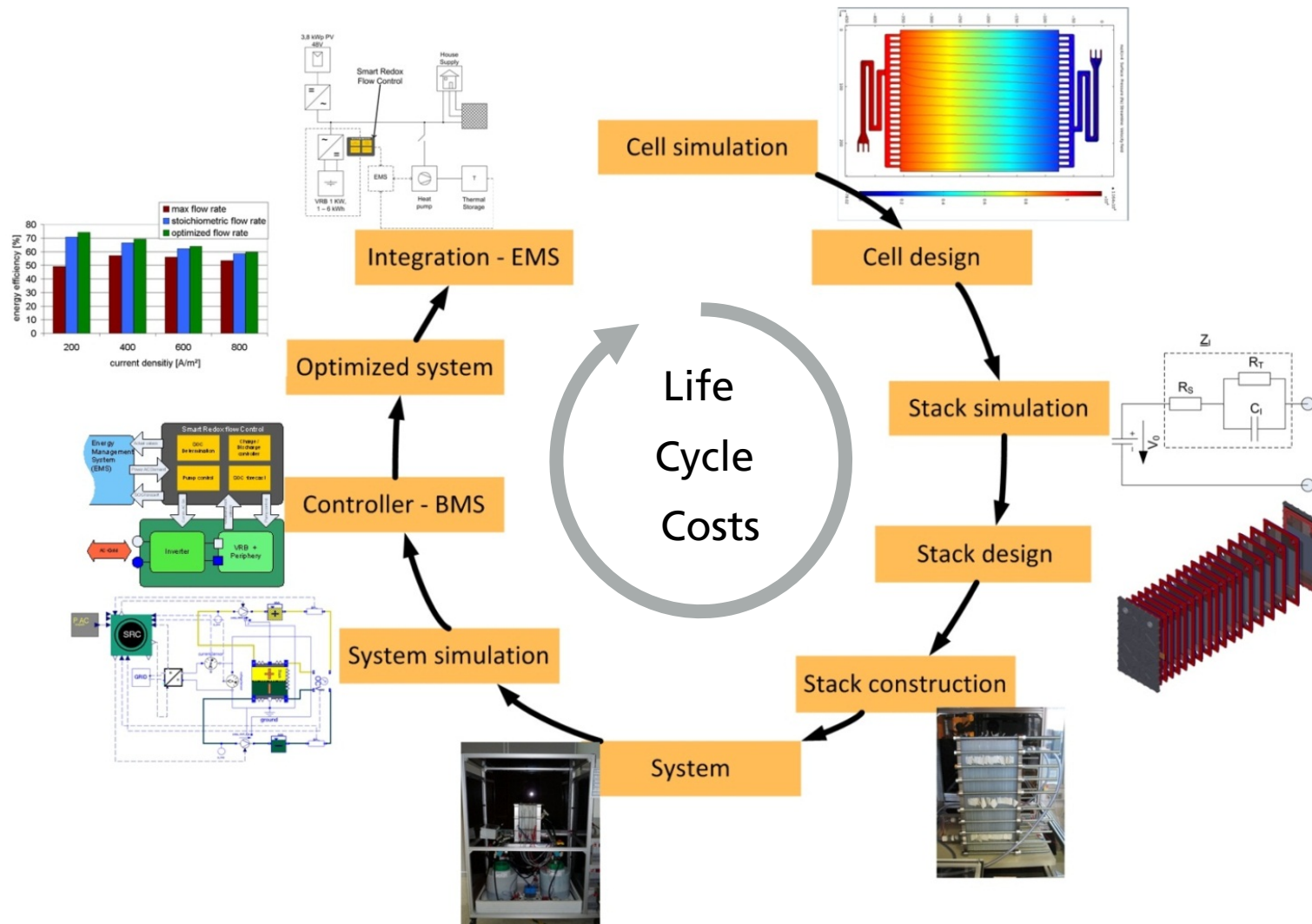


Industrial

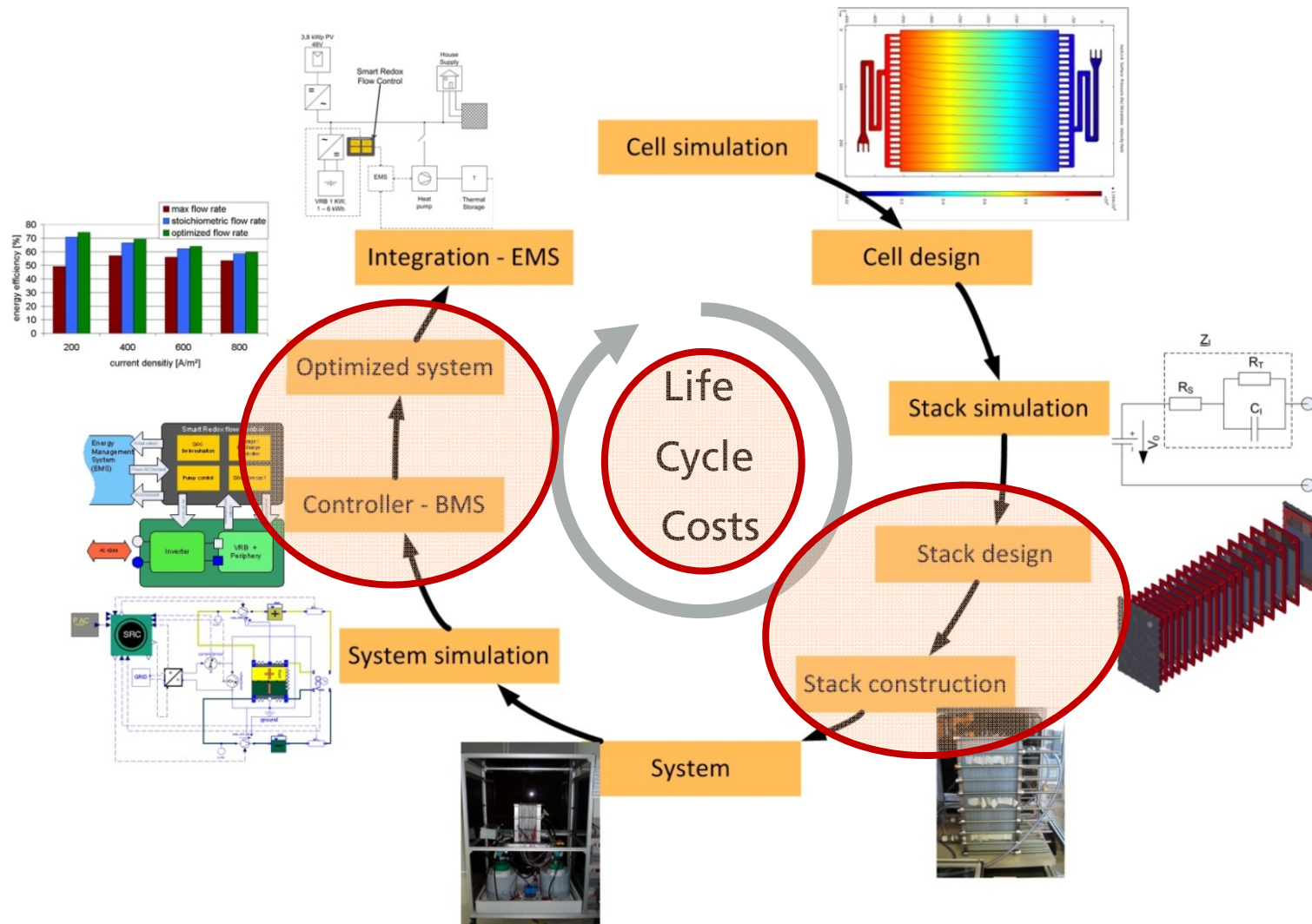
- Backup power
- Load management



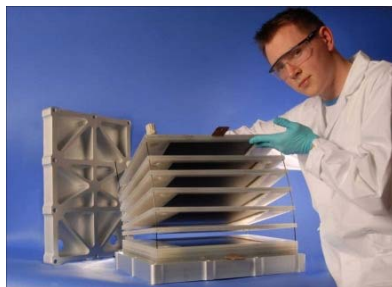
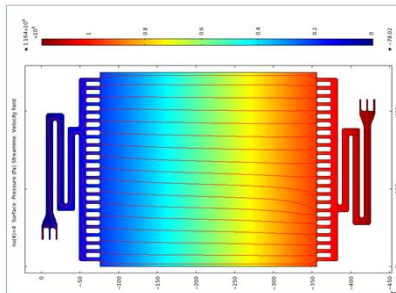
Redox Flow Batteries: Portfolio at Fraunhofer ISE



Redox Flow Batteries: Portfolio at Fraunhofer ISE



Major Challenges in Cell and Stack Design



- High coulombic efficiency
 - Assembly must be leak-free
 - Low vanadium ions cross-over (membrane)
 - Minimising shunt currents (bypass)
- High energy efficiency
 - Low overpotential
 - Low electrical resistance
- Uniformity
 - application (power, cycle number, standby time)
 - materials (availability, costs)
 - production technology (quantity)
- Simple design for frame and sealing
 - Easy and fast assembly/disassembly -> Quick material changes
 - Simple fabrication, suitable for injection molding

Stack design means always to find a trade-off!

Design of a 5kW Stack

Electrical Specifications

Data		peak / nom.
cell voltage	[V]	1.2 / 1.1
current density	[mA/cm ²]	60 / 40
cell area	[cm ²]	2016
no. cells	[-]	40
stack voltage	[V]	48 / 44
stack current	[A]	120 / 80
stack power	[kW]	5.7 / 3.5

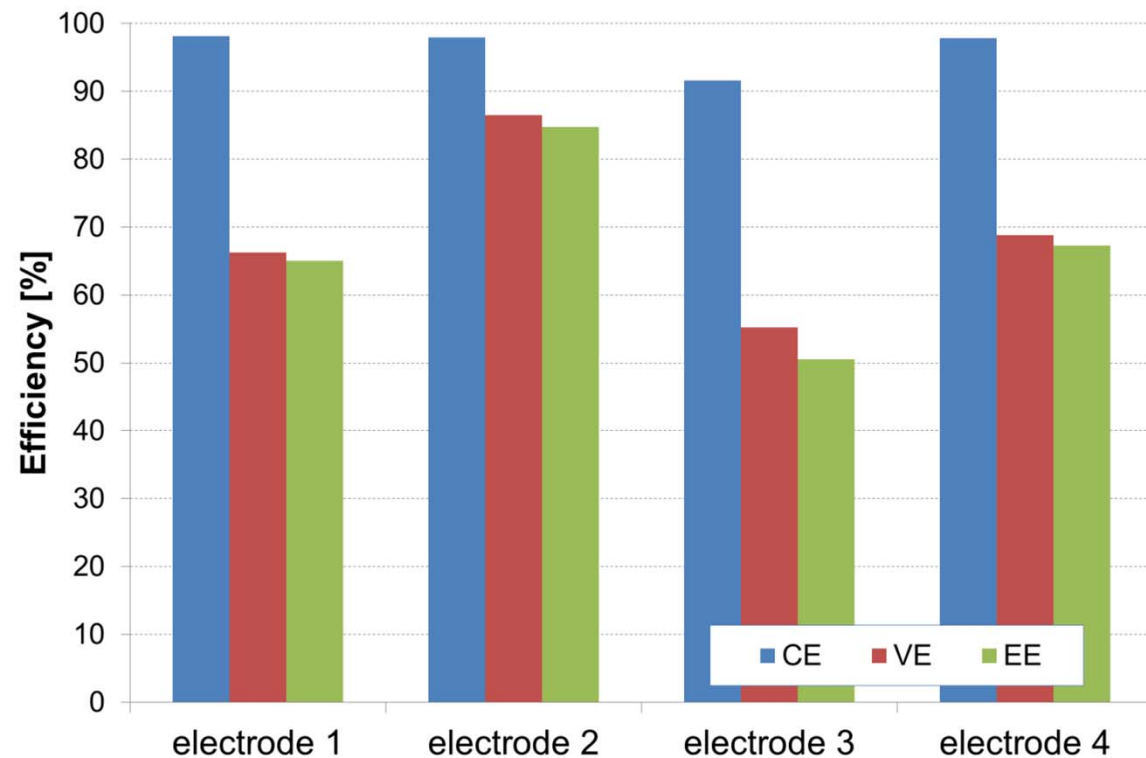


Material Screening and Parameter Extraction

Evaluation of different electrodes

- Electrodes provided by different commercial suppliers

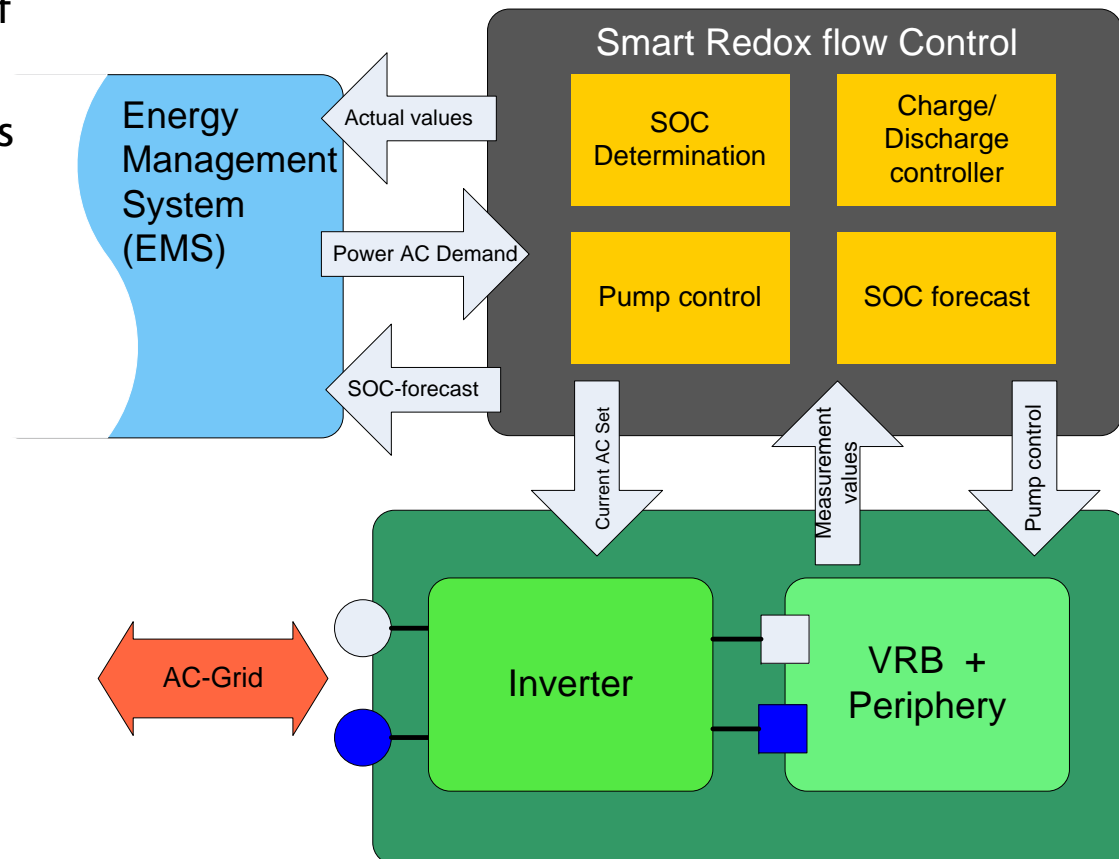
- 40 cm² test cell
- Operation parameters:
 - Electrode compression (25%)
 - Temperature (25 °C)
 - Mass flow (100 ml)
 - Current density (60 mA/cm²)
- Membrane M-2



Battery management - “Smart Redox Flow Control”

Smart Redox Flow Control:

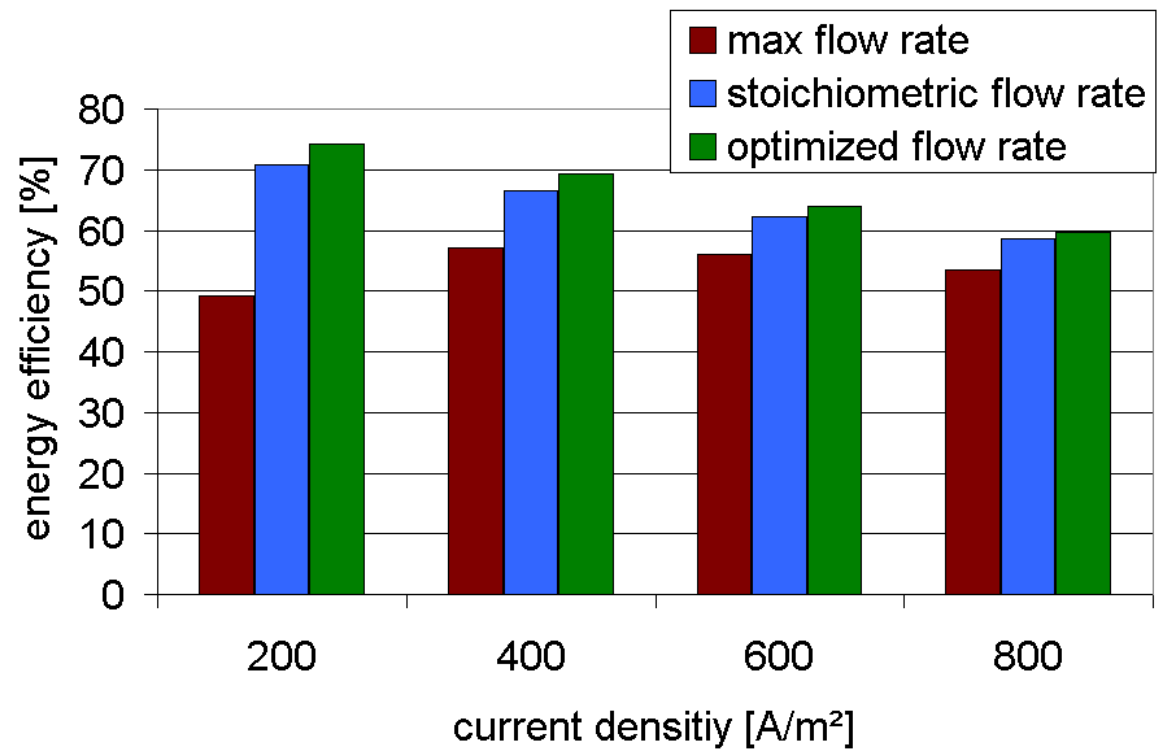
- Control loops for devices of redox flow battery
- Determination of set points (e.g. inverter, pumps)
- Optimization of the process cycle
→ energy efficiency
- Interface with energy management system



“Smart Redox Flow Control” – pump control

- Stoichiometric flow rate depends on current and SOC
- SOC difference between stack and tanks should not too large

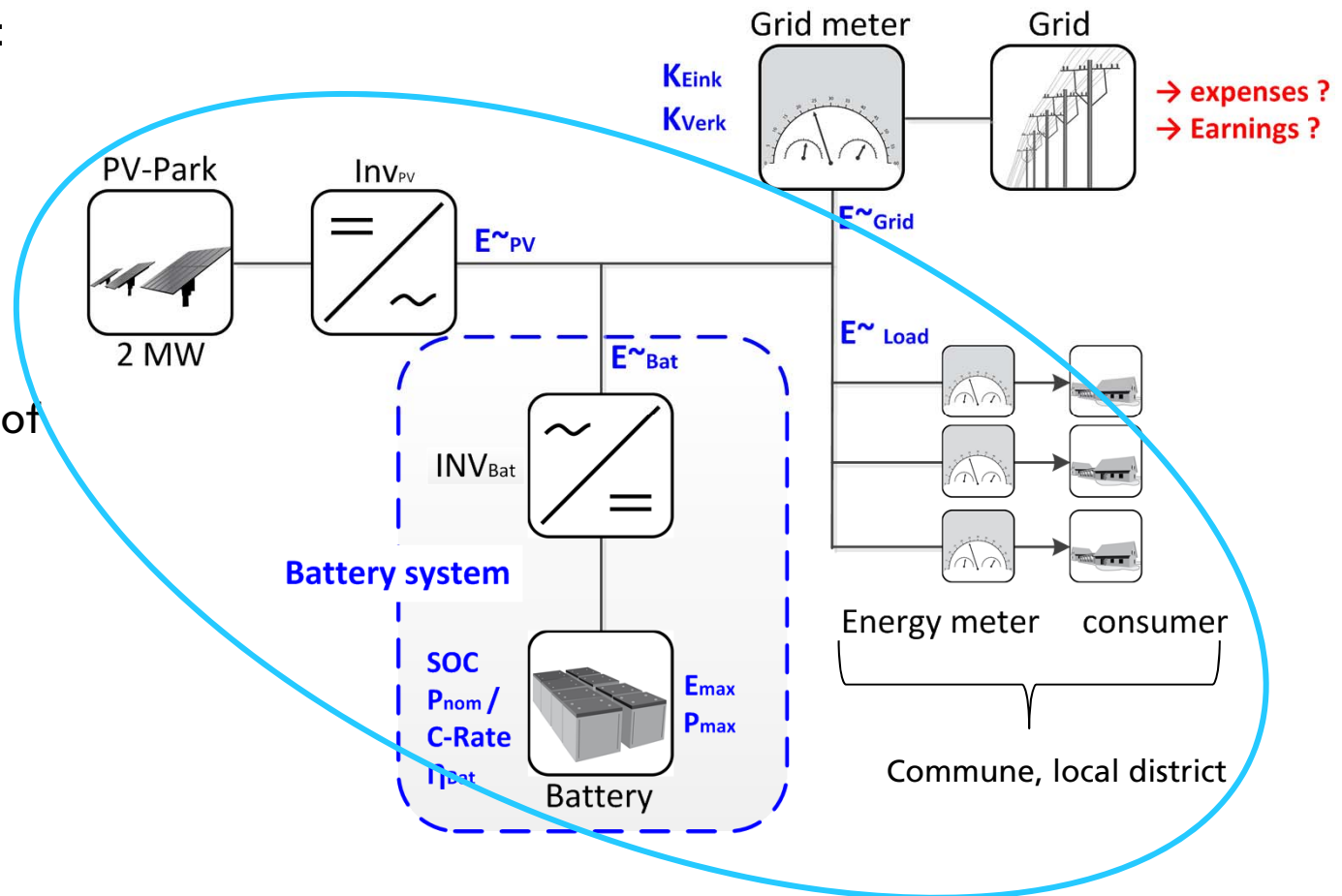
→ Pump control is important for the energy efficiency of the VRFB



Case study – PV-plant - scenario

Objective targets:

- Maximization of solar fraction
- Minimization of grid electricity use
- Quick amortization of the battery
- No taxes for local grid use

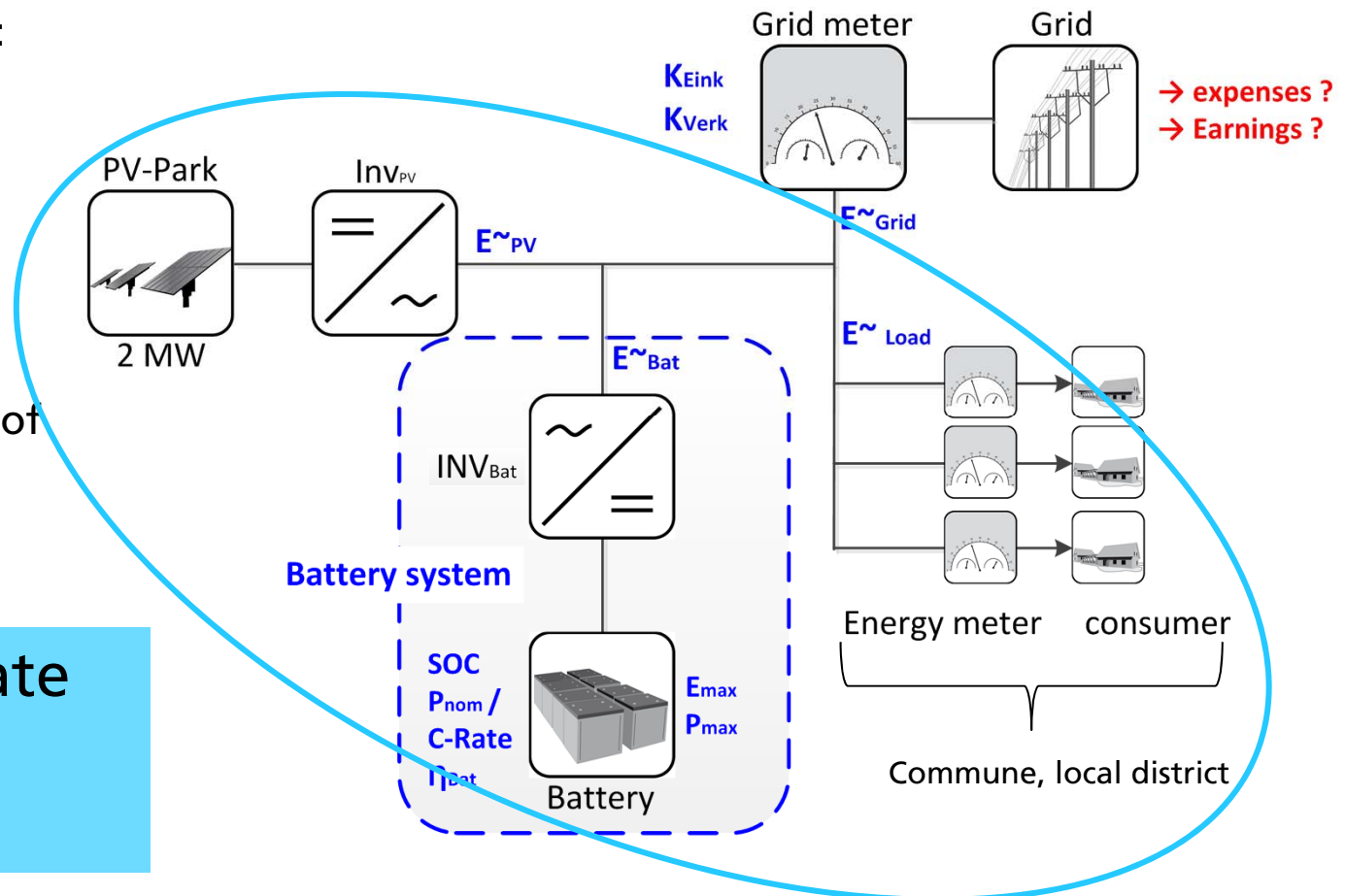


Case study – PV-plant - scenario

Objective targets:

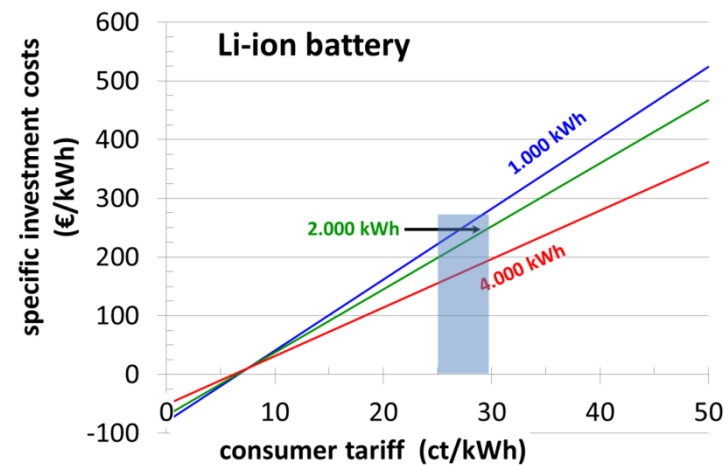
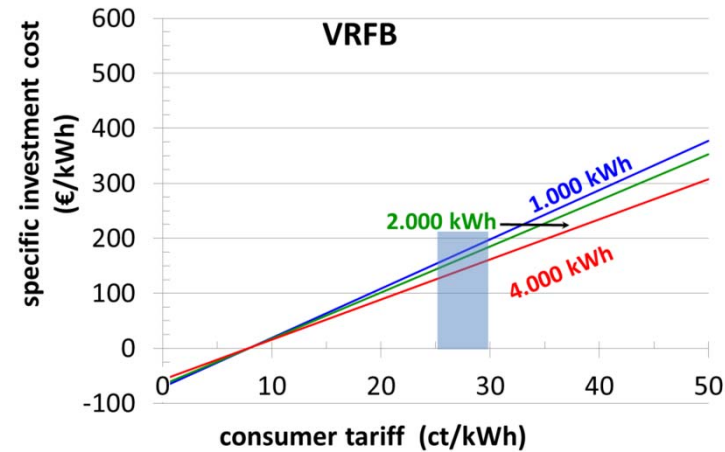
- Maximization of solar fraction
- Minimization of grid electricity use
- Quick amortization of the battery
- No taxes for local grid use

Goal: to calculate the allowed battery costs



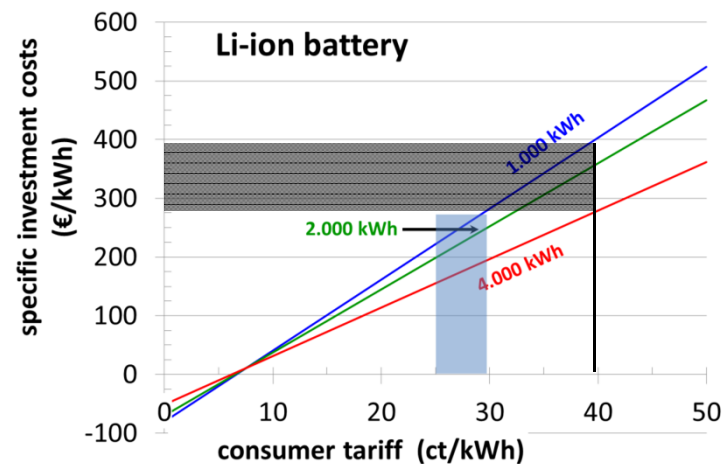
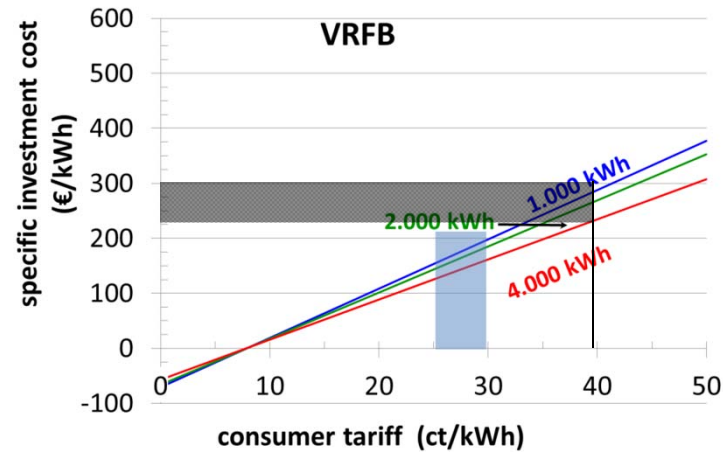
Allowed battery costs for self consumption

- Redox flow
 - Around 150 up to 200 €/ kWh
- Lithium-ion
 - Around 150 to 220 € / kWh



Allowed battery costs for self consumption

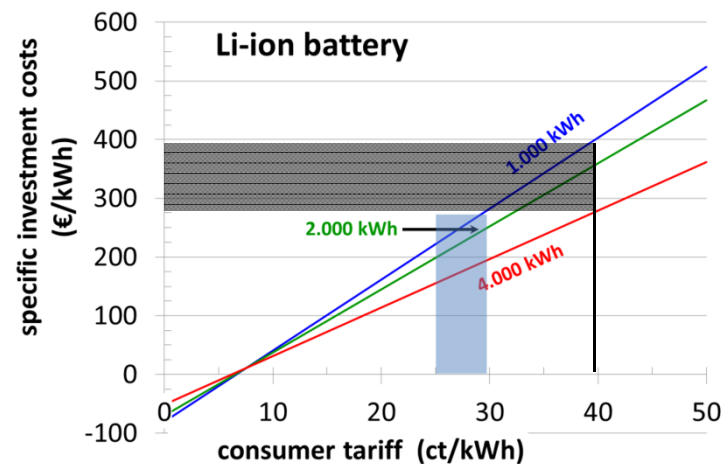
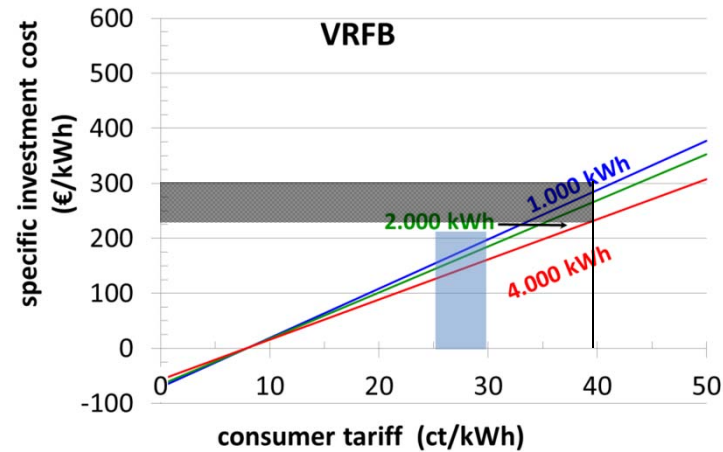
- Redox flow
 - Around 150 up to 200 €/ kWh
- Lithium-ion
 - Around 150 to 220 € / kWh
- Scenario: 4% increase of the consumer tariff every year
 - 2020 – 0.397 €/kWh
 - Redox flow
 - 220 to 300 €/kWh
 - Lithium-ion
 - 300 to 400 € / kWh



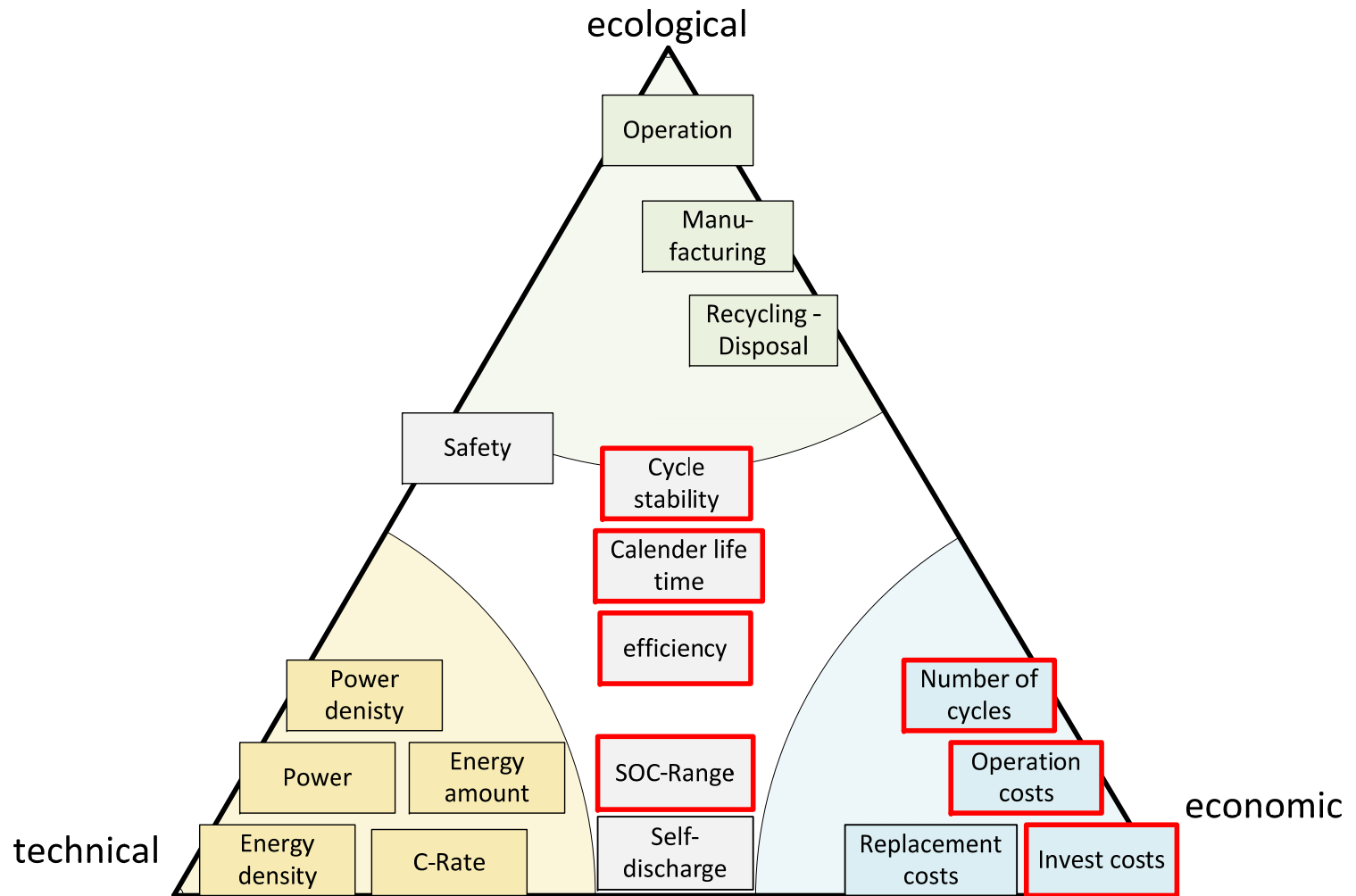
Allowed battery costs for self consumption

- Redox flow
 - Around 150 up to 200 €/ kWh
- Lithium-ion
 - Around 150 to 220 € / kWh
- Scenario: 4% increase of the consumer tariff every year
 - 2020 – 0.397 €/kWh
 - Redox flow
 - 220 to 300 €/kWh
 - Lithium-ion
 - 300 to 400 € / kWh

Batteries are still too expensive

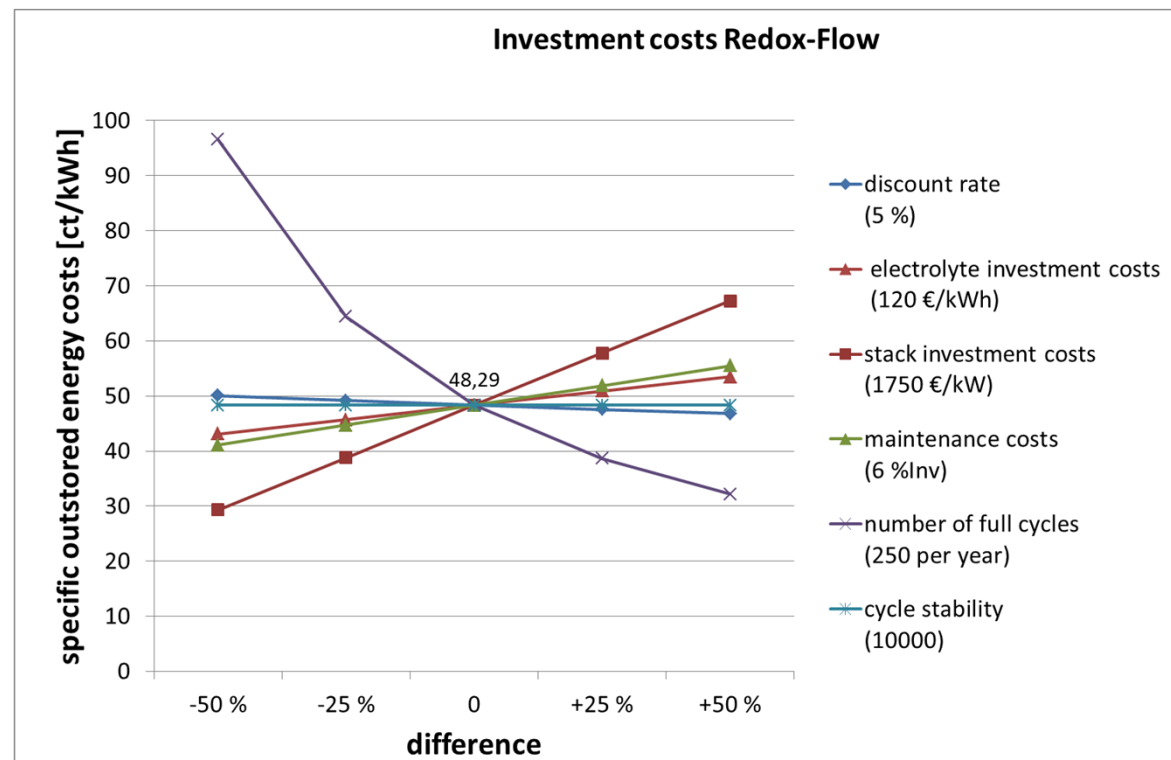


What key parameters have to be changed?



What are the key parameters?

- Redox flow
- Sensitivity analysis
 - 10 years project lifetime
 - Efficiency 77.5 %
 - SOC-range 80 %
 - 250 cycles per year
 - Ratio power to energy 0.25

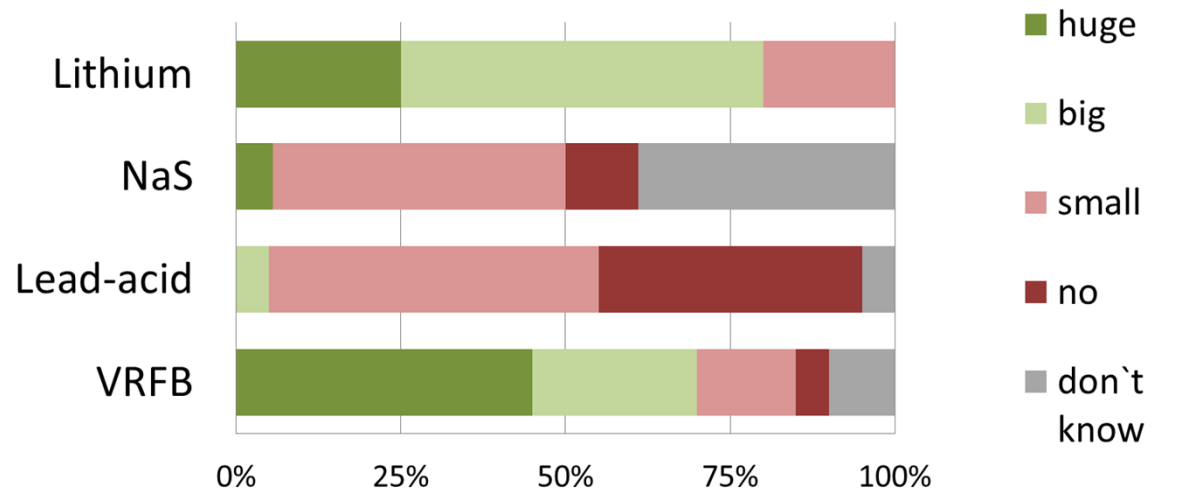


Cost reduction potential

- Lithium and VRFB has the biggest cost potential
- Lead-acid is almost fully developed
- Less knowledge about NaS

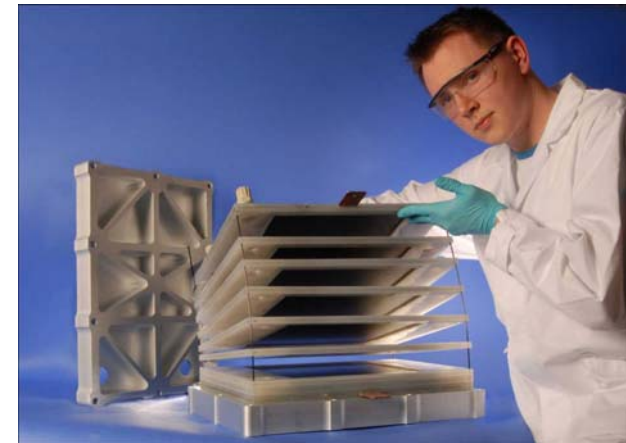
Expert Survey:

How big is the cost potential for each technology?



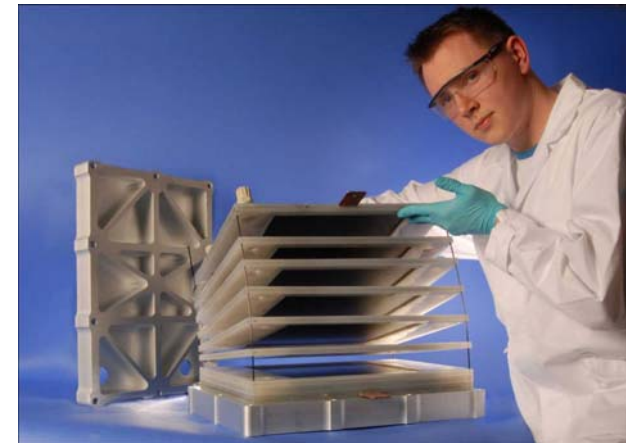
Conclusion

- VRFB has a lot of advantages against other batteries, but also some drawbacks
- There is no ideal battery – the application decides which battery is the best
- VRFB has a big technical potential
- The market is moving
- The costs have to be going down



Conclusion

- VRFB has a lot of advantages against other batteries, but also some drawbacks
- There is no ideal battery – the application decides which battery is the best
- VRFB has a big technical potential
- The market is moving
- The costs have to be going down

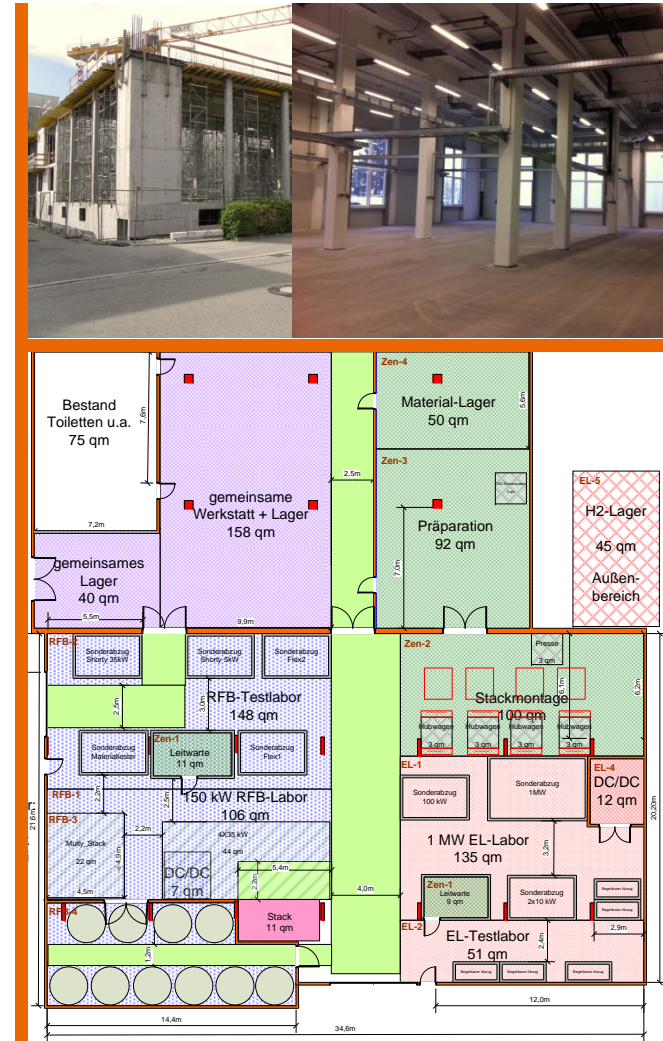


But we work on it!



Outlook

- Redox flow laboratory
 - Complete power 100 kW
 - 400 m²
 - Multi-test bench with 4*5kW
 - 35 kW test bench
 - Material test bench
 - Stack preparation and assembling
- Stack and system designs
 - Larger an optimized stacks
 - Tools for system and stack design
- Advanced controller



**May the flow be with you,
and thank you for your kind attention!**



Martin Dennenmoser
Fraunhofer ISE
Heidenhofstr. 2 / 79110 Freiburg / Germany
Ph: +49 761 4588 5682
martin.dennenmoser@ise.fraunhofer.de
www.ise.fraunhofer.de

Questions?