
Quality Assurance for PV Battery Systems



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Fraunhofer Institute for
Solar Energy Systems ISE

Smart Energy Forum – ESS Conference

Prague 6th of November 2018

Agenda

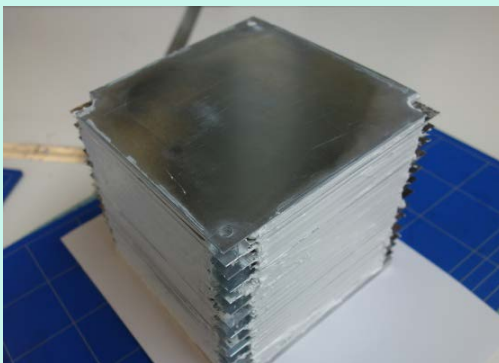
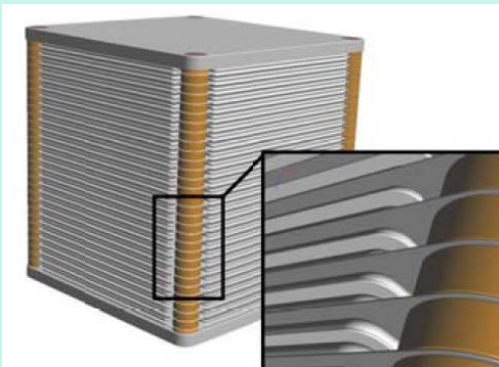
- Introduction to battery R&D and services of Fraunhofer ISE
- Overview of global electrical energy storage trends
- Key factors affecting bankability of energy storage projects
- Quality assurance for residential PV battery systems
- Quality assurance for larger PV battery systems – Concept and range of services
- Project examples
- Conclusions



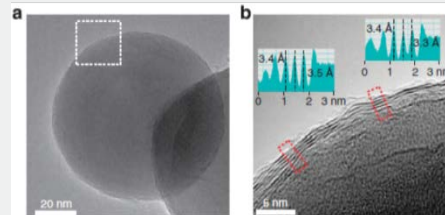
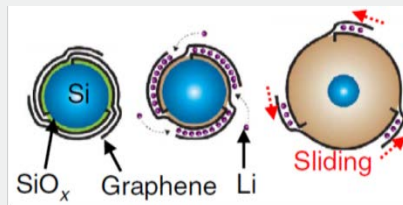
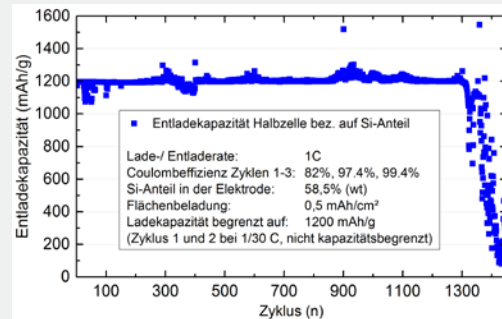
Battery materials and cells

Current focus topics of Fraunhofer ISE

Aqueous batteries for stationary applications

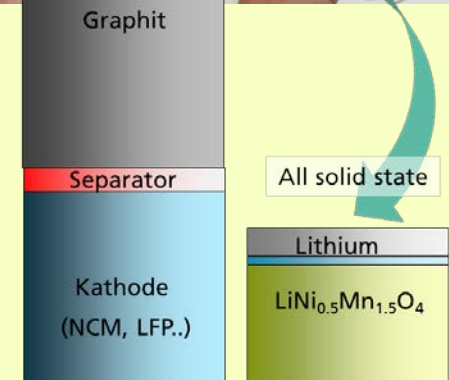
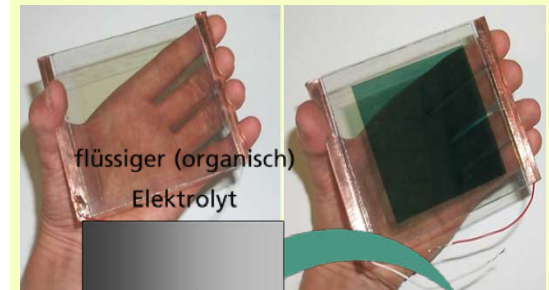


Silicon based anodes as *drop-in replacement* for lithium-ion battery cells



From DOI: 10.1038/ncomms8393

New materials and process technology for *solid state* batteries

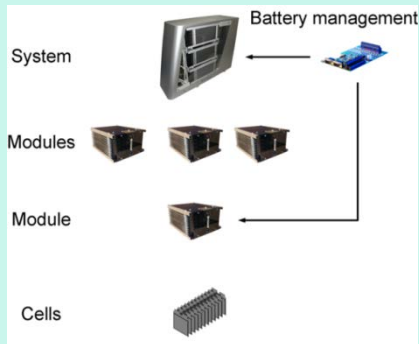


~200 Wh/kg ~650 Wh/kg
~550 Wh/Liter ~1700 Wh/Liter

Battery systems and applications

R&D and services of Fraunhofer ISE

Battery system technology From cells to systems



- Cell characterization
- Module and system design
- Battery management
- Thermal management
- Algorithms for state estimation and life time prediction
- Optimized charging and operating control strategies

Storage applications System design, integration and quality assurance



- Consultancy during planning phase
- System design and analysis
- Simulation based storage sizing
- Elaboration of specifications
- Energy management systems
- Site inspections and testing
- Monitoring

Testing Electrical, thermal, mechanical



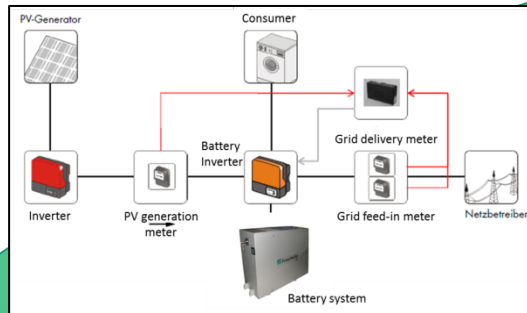
- Safety: Components, systems including functional safety
- Aging: Calendric, cyclic
- Performance: Efficiency and effectiveness
- Reliability: Consideration of operating conditions and system performance with aged components

Independent engineering services of Fraunhofer ISE

Along the whole project life time

Planning phase

- Evaluation of project idea
- Potential analysis
- Definition of project requirements
- Identification of challenges
- Identification of risks
- Identification of chances and benefits



Development phase

- Simulation based system design and optimization
- Elaboration of specifications
- Support in component selection and system setup
- Laboratory tests
- Consultancy in product selection
- Neutral contact point for financial and insurance sector
- Consultancy for construction



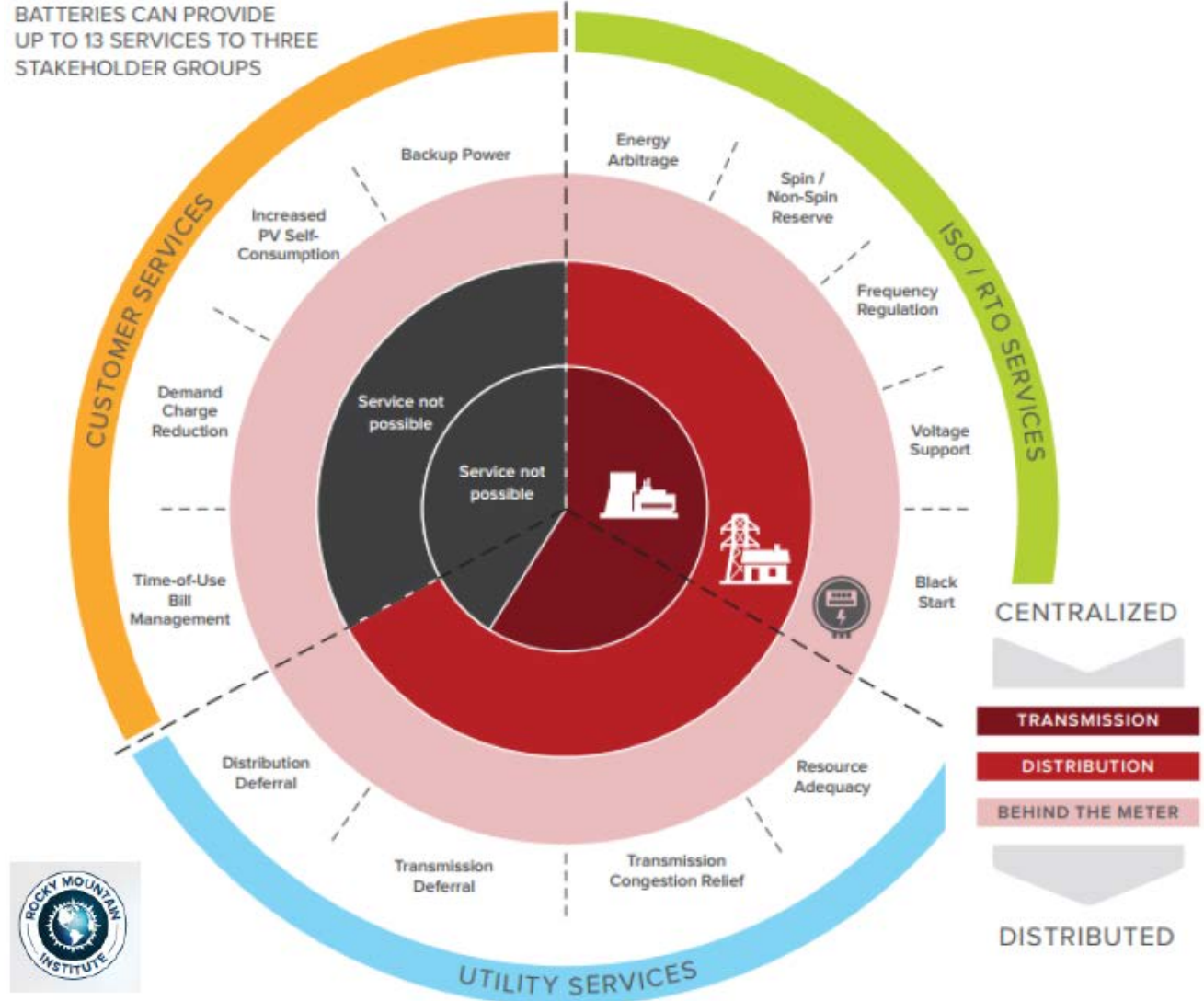
Implementation phase

- Commissioning tests
- Ongoing quality monitoring
- Identification of component and system failures
- Identification of optimization potential
- Frequent reporting
- Support in Decommissioning
- Consultancy in terms of recycling

Overview of global electrical energy storage trends

Services and benefits

BATTERIES CAN PROVIDE UP TO 13 SERVICES TO THREE STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

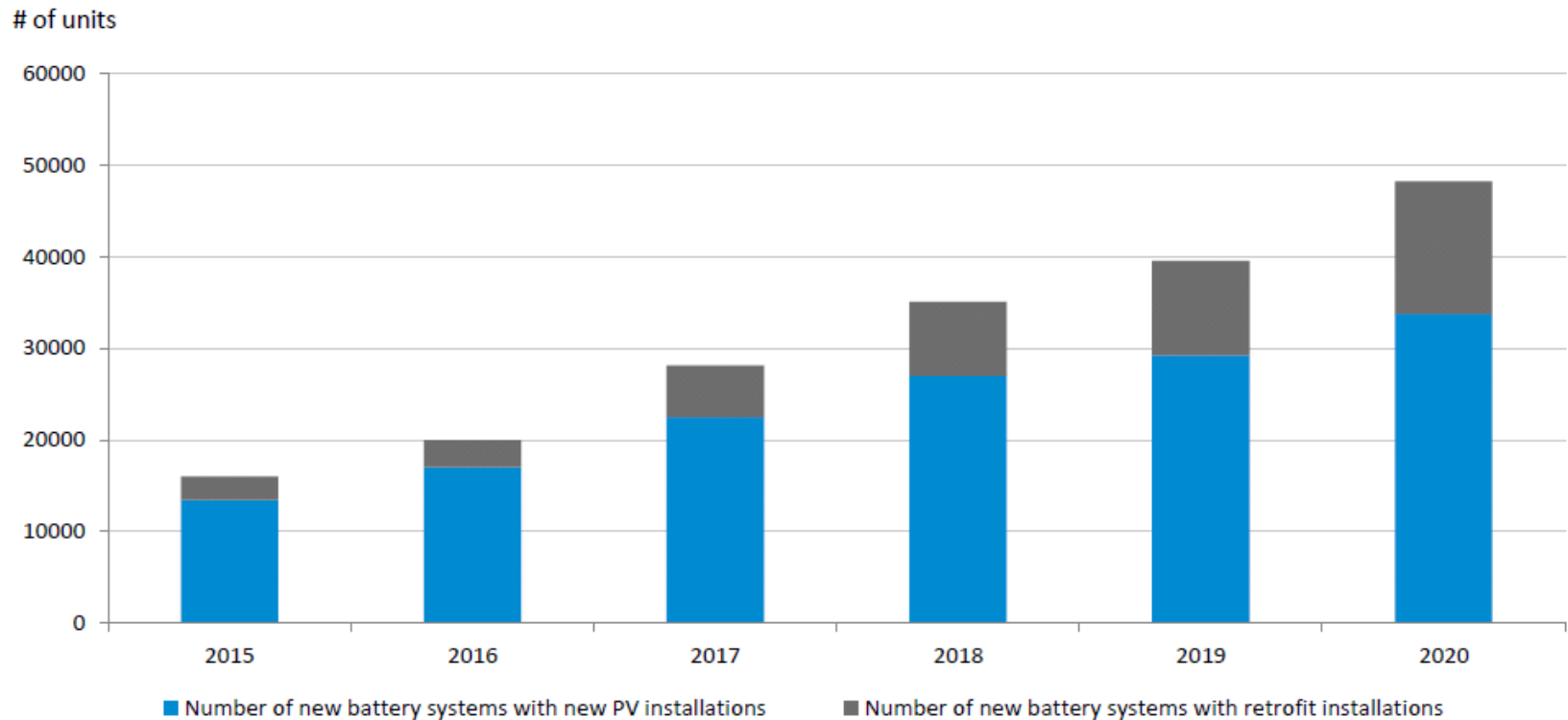


Source: F. Gattiglio: Battery energy storage in the EU, ees conference, Munich 2017.

Overview of global electrical energy storage trends

Example Germany: PV self consumption / self sufficiency

Estimated number of newly installed Home PV-battery systems in Germany



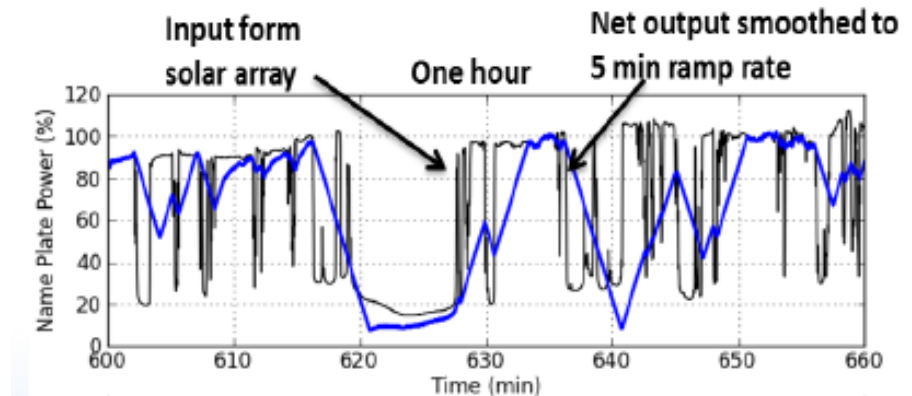
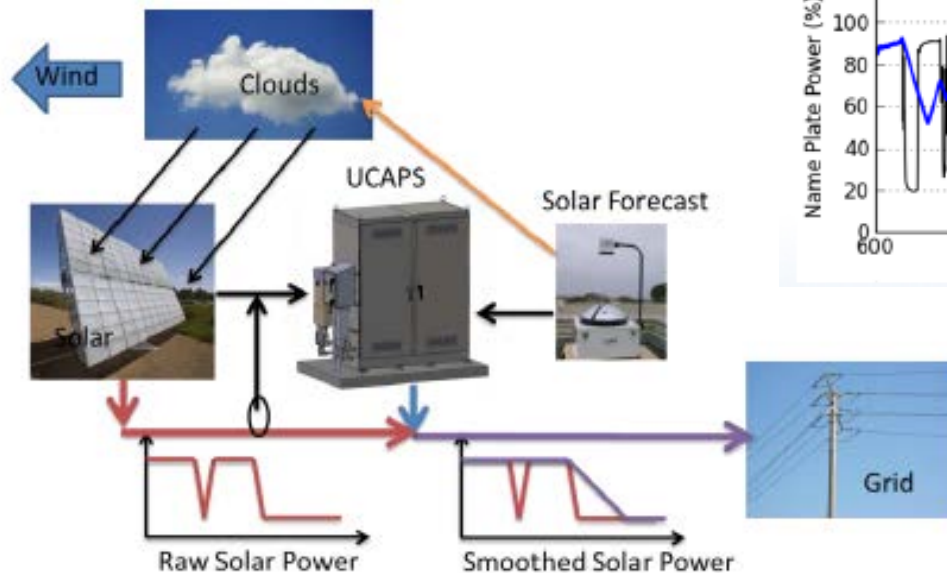
Note: assumptions: new annual PV installations 2015-2020: 1.4 GWp. Source: year 2015: Federal Network Agency, KfW Speichermonitoring 2016; year 2016: preliminary projection by ISEA RWTH Aachen; years 2017-2020: own calculation and estimate, 2017

Source: A. Bräutigam: Business models for energy storage in Germany and hot spot markets, ees conference, Munich 2017.

Overview of global electrical energy storage trends

Example USA: Solar firming (PV power plants)

- Stabilization of solar output for 5 min ramp rate grid regulation
- Approach with ultracapacitors



Source: K. McGrath: Increasing the value of PV: Integration ultracapacitors with renewables, NAATBatt storage workshop July 10, 2014.

Overview of global electrical energy storage trends

Example Italy: Batteries for grid support

The Context



Causes

- Economic crisis and subsequent loss of many big consumers (i.e. national demand decreased 7% from 340 TWh to 318 TWh)
- Aggressive policy of incentives promoting RES + imminence of grid parity
- Short time to fortify and develop the grid to support new scenarios

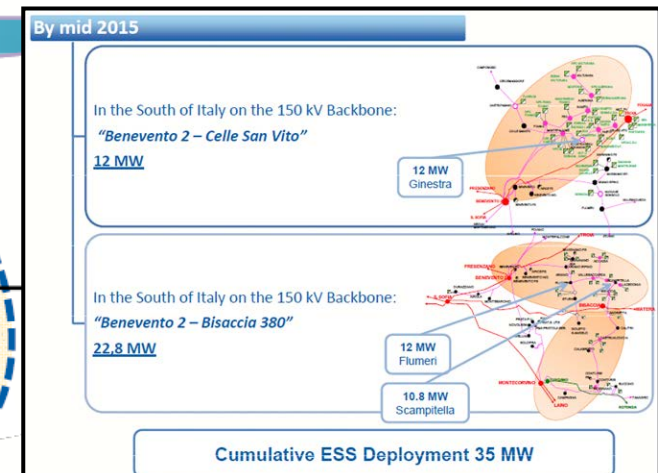
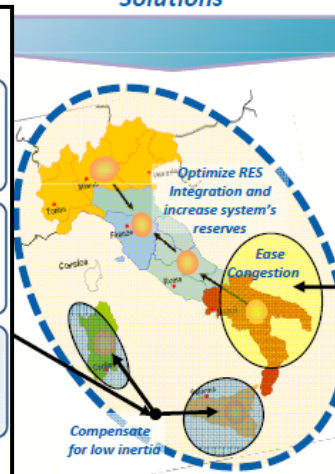
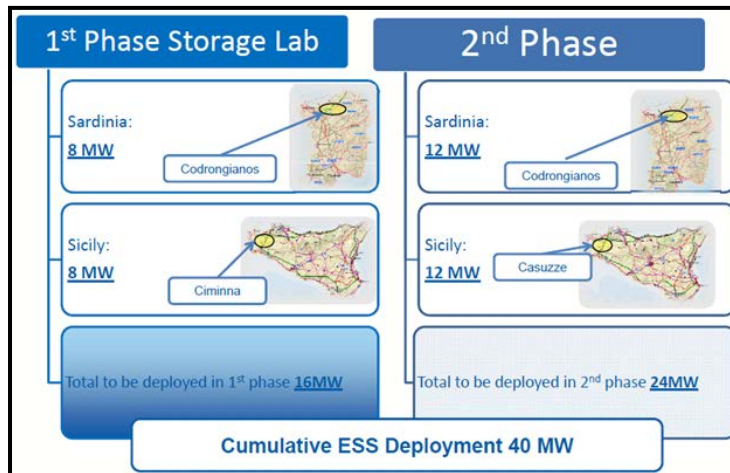
Effects

- Fast and massive growth of RES:
 - Rise in congestion-related curtailments (i.e. 2010 ~500 GWh lost)
 - Rise in demand for non-spinning reserve
- Traditional power plants running at minimum load:
 - Loss of inertia in smaller insular systems (i.e. Sicily and Sardinia)
 - Loss of available frequency reserves

Mitigating actions

Optimize integration of RES and increase flexibility of national grid (i.e. smarter grid)

Solutions

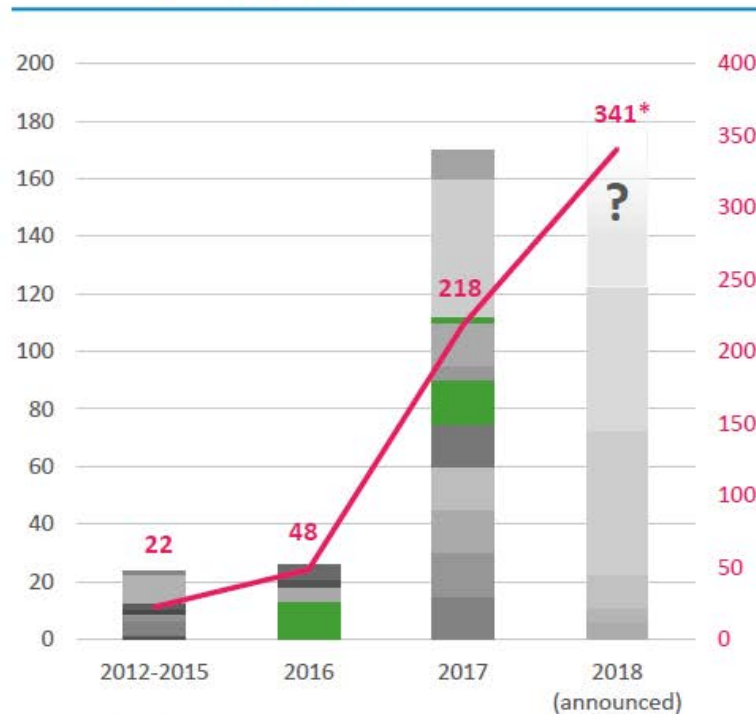


Source: A. Tortora, Terna Group, Energy Storage World Forum, Rome, 2015.

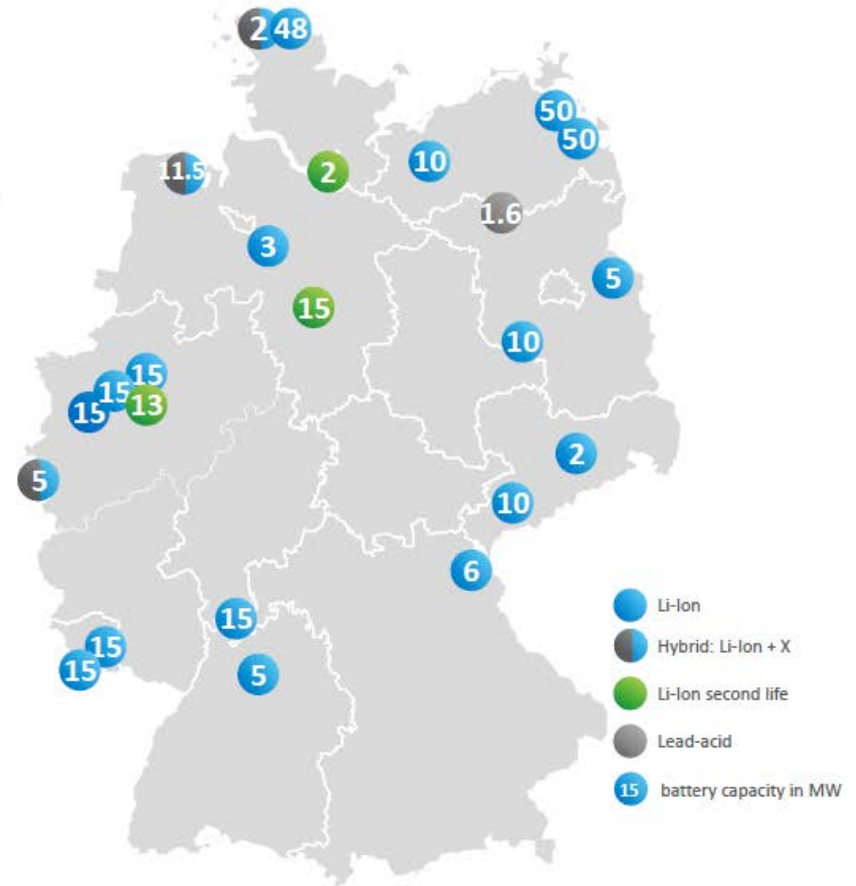
Overview of global electrical energy storage trends

Example Germany: Primary control power

Total large-scale batteries in Germany
Power capacity [MW]

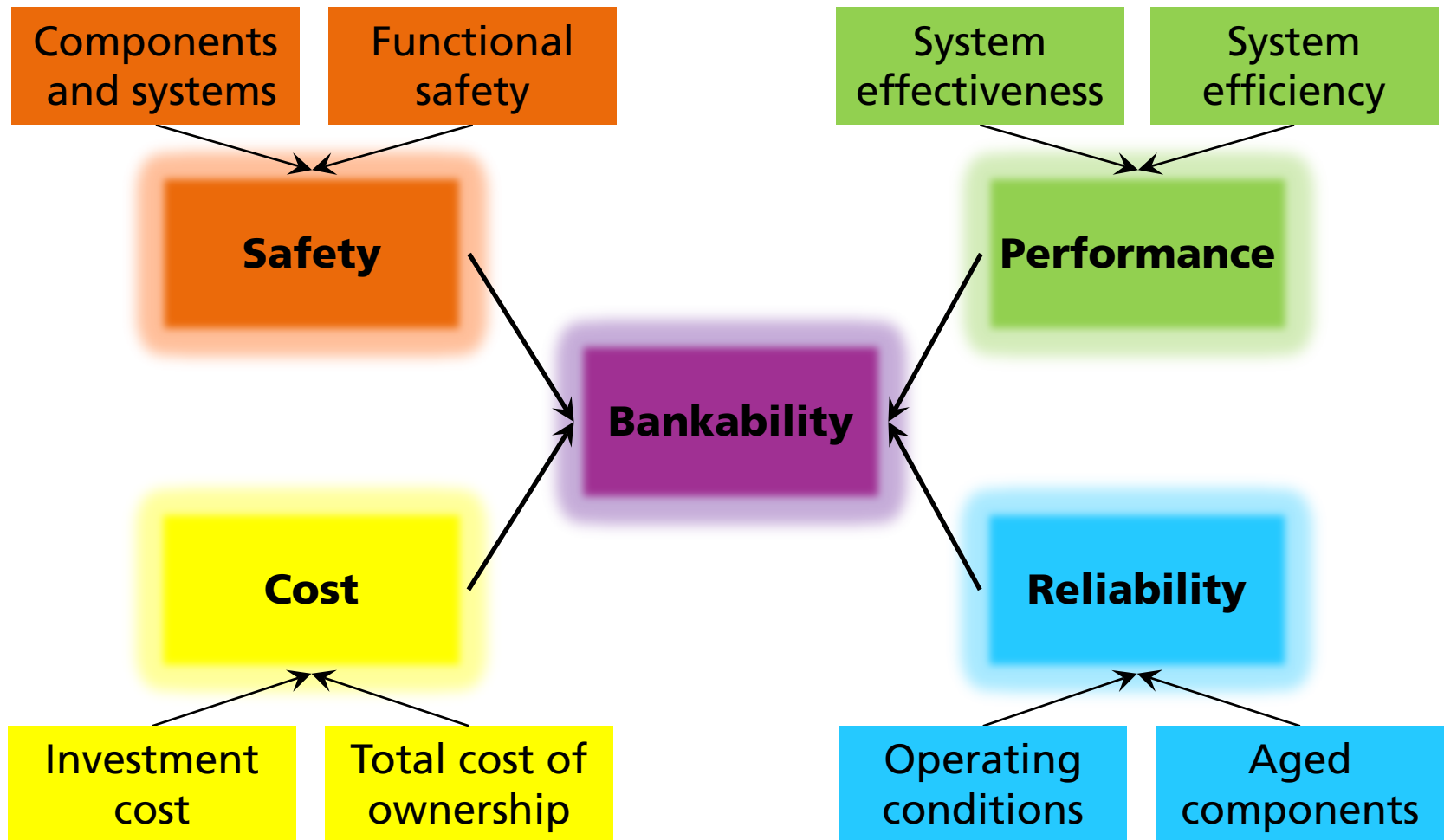


*preliminary figures;
Note: no claim for completeness



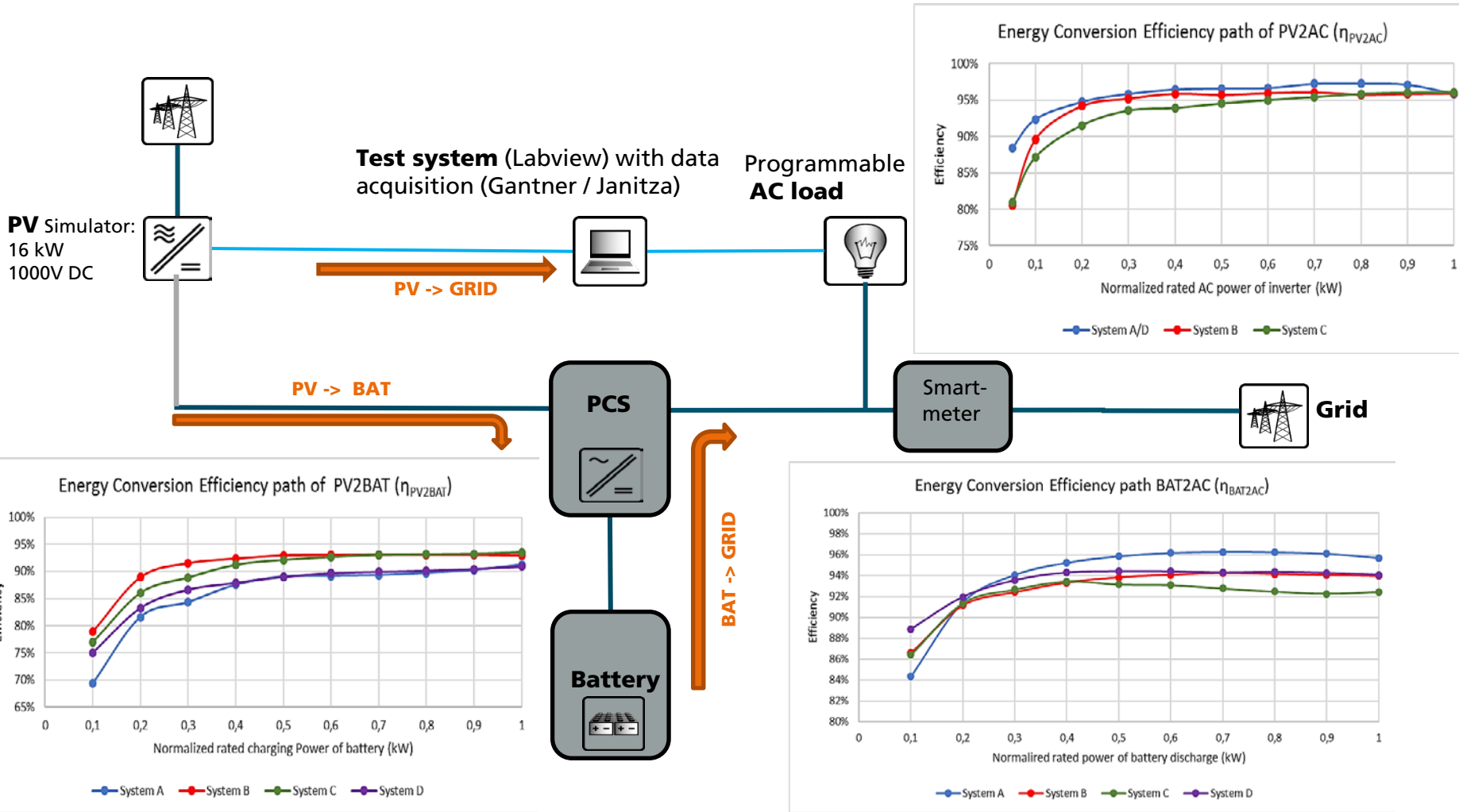
Source: A. Bräutigam: Business models for energy storage in Germany and hot spot markets, ees conference, Munich 2017.

Key factors affecting bankability of renewable energy + storage projects



Quality assurance for residential PV battery systems

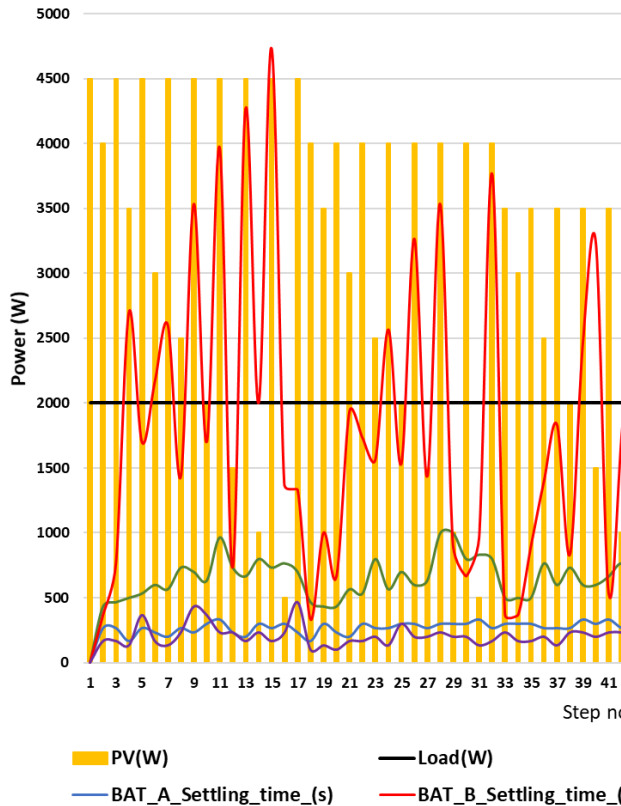
System testing – Analyses of efficiencies



Quality assurance for residential PV battery systems

System testing – Analyses of effectiveness

Settling time of battery system (PV varying, load constant)



Avg. Settling time

BAT A: 8.11s ; BAT B: 38.33s

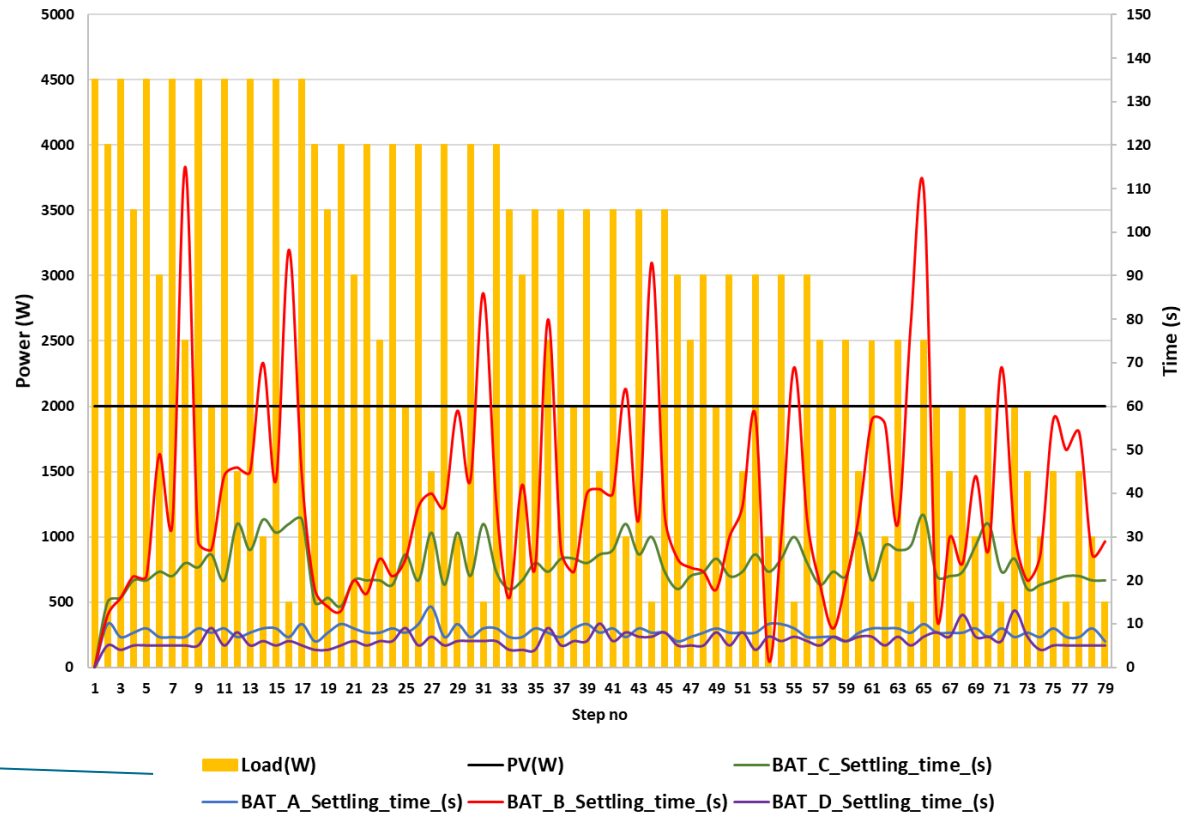
BAT C: 23.37s ; BAT D: 6.03s

Avg. Settling time

BAT A: 8.37s ; BAT B: 45.14s

BAT C: 20.61s ; BAT D: 6.48s

Settling time of battery system (PV constant, load varying)



Quality assurance for larger PV battery systems

Power plants, commercial applications and mini-grids

Concept and range of services

ANALYSES OF LOAD PROFILES

SYSTEM DIMENSIONING & COMPONENT SELECTION

CHARACTERIZATION OF SYSTEM COMPONENTS

YIELD PREDICTION FOR THE PV SUBSYSTEM

SYSTEM TESTING

QUALITY MONITORING



Project examples – System simulation and analyses

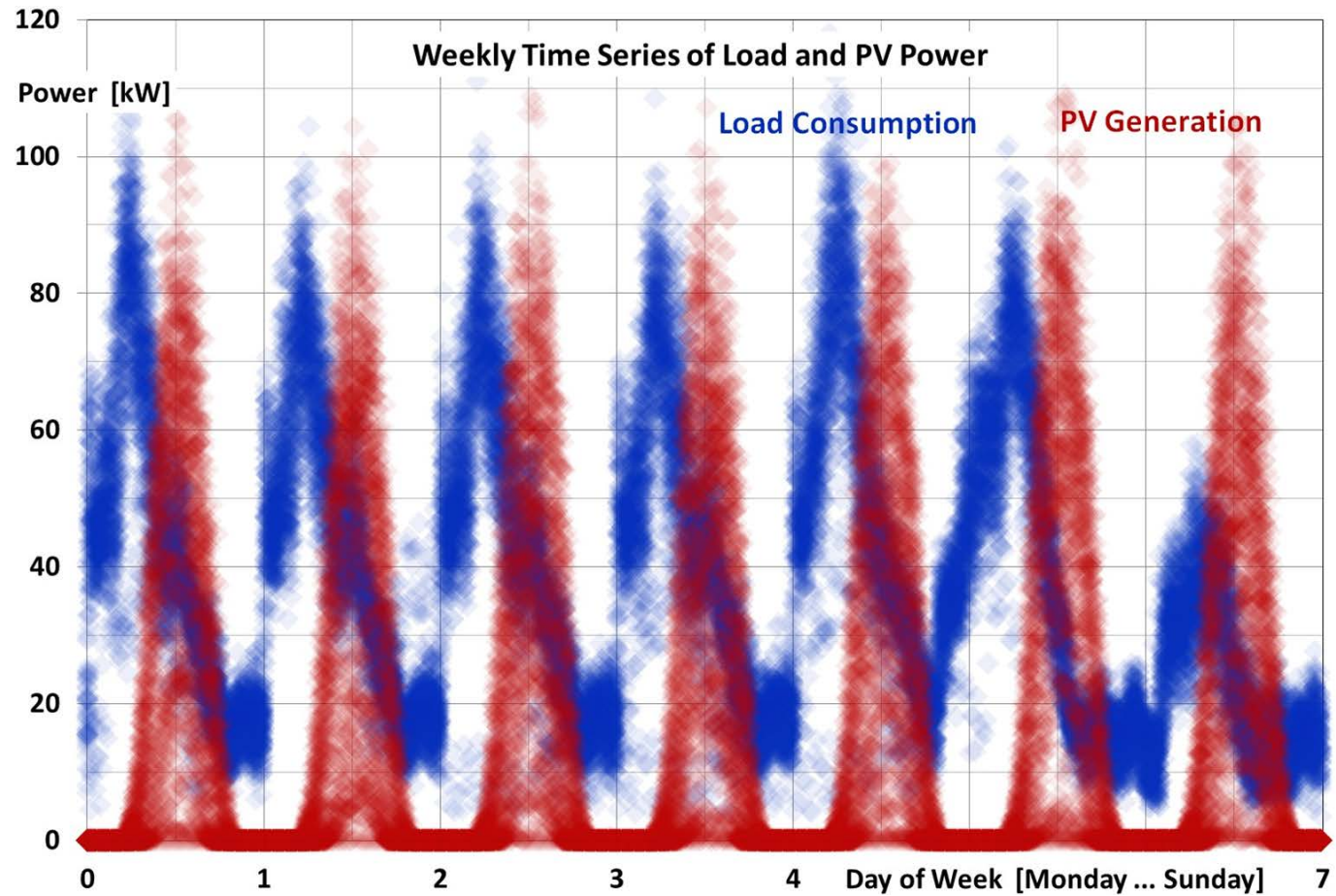
Commercial PV battery system – Load and PV generation

Load (bakery):

- Consumption: 335 MWh/a
- Max. power: 118 kW

PV example:

- Size: 150 kWp
- Production: 135 MWh



Project examples – System simulation and analyses

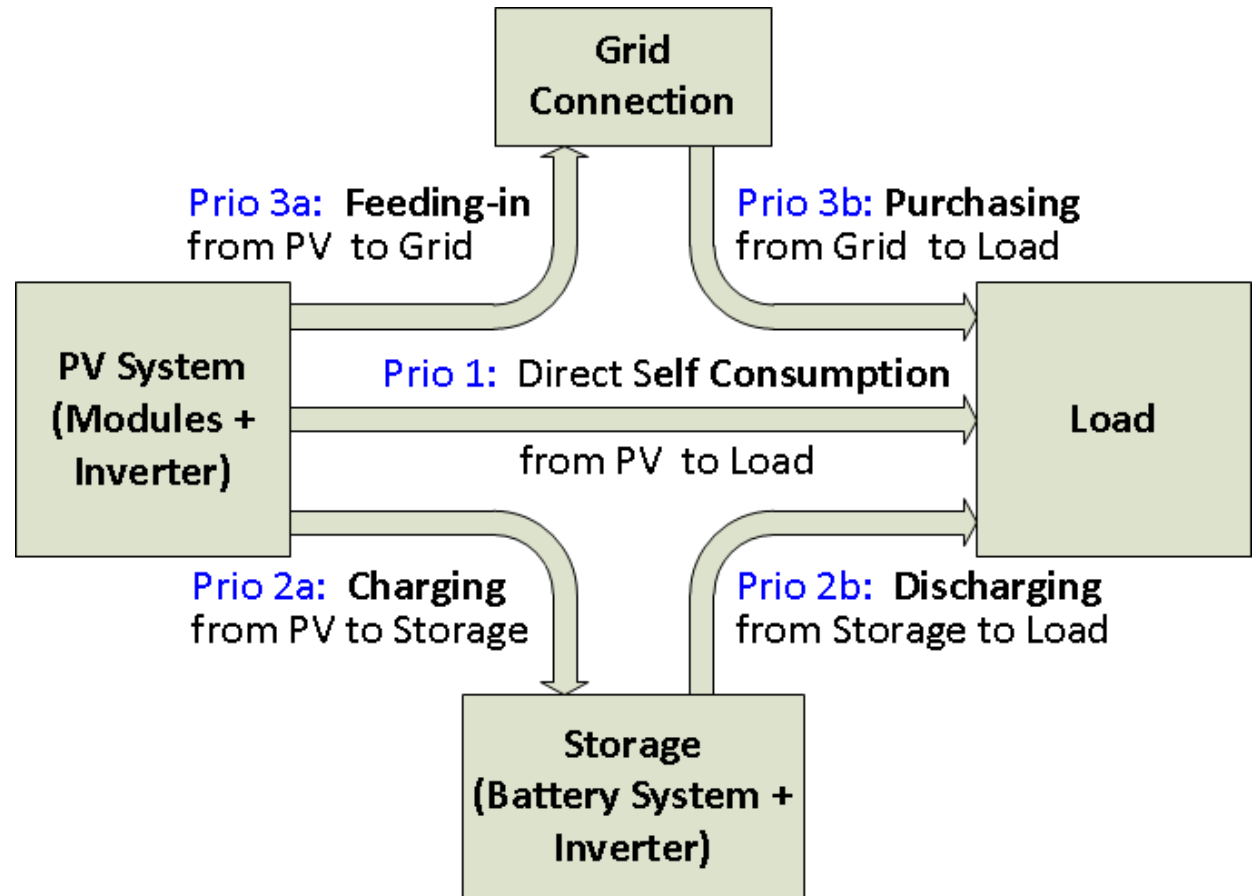
Commercial PV battery system – Control strategy

Load (bakery):

- Consumption:
335 MWh/a
- Max. power:
118 kW

Integration of a PV system and a lithium-ion battery storage:

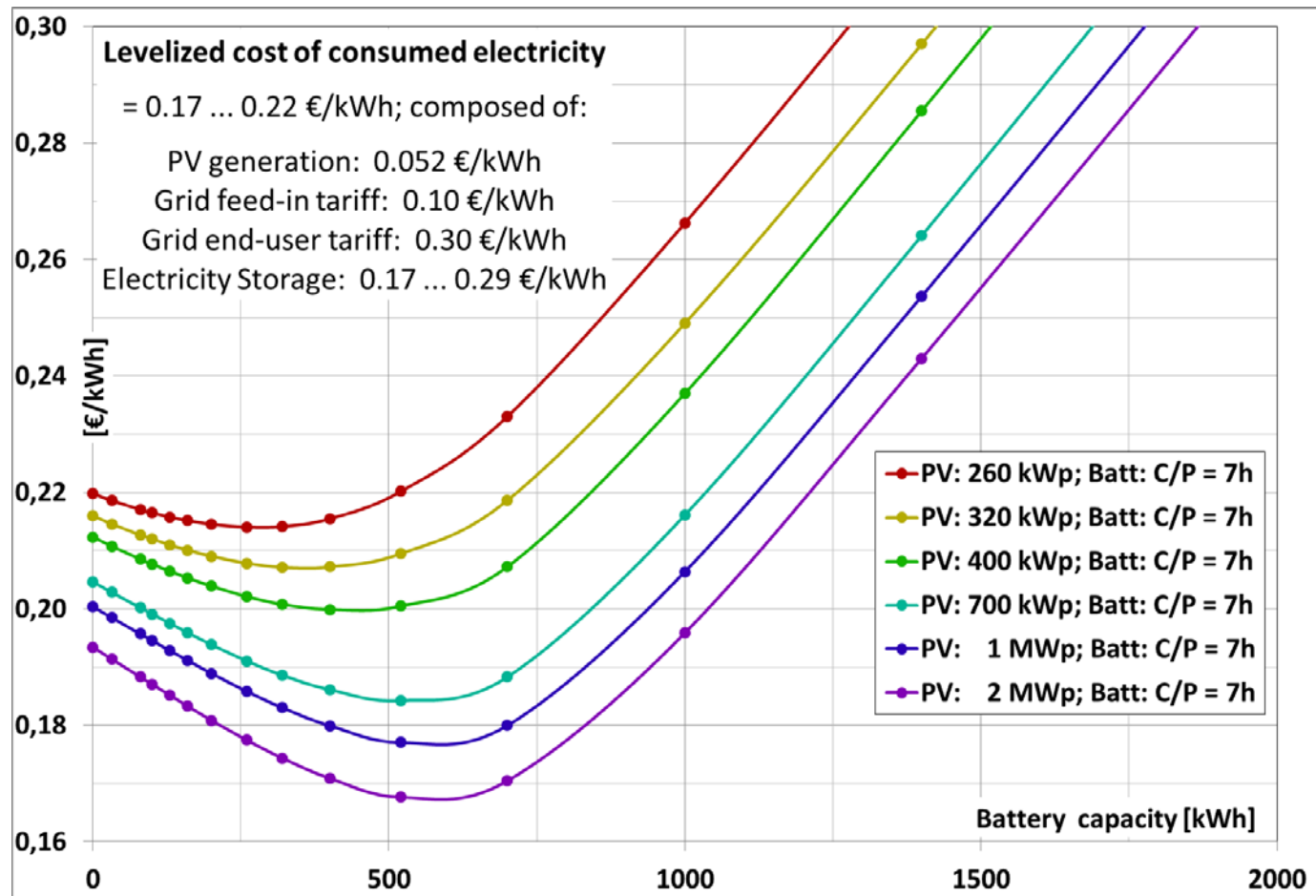
- Variation of PV system size
- Variation of battery storage size



Project examples – System simulation and analyses

Commercial PV battery system – Results

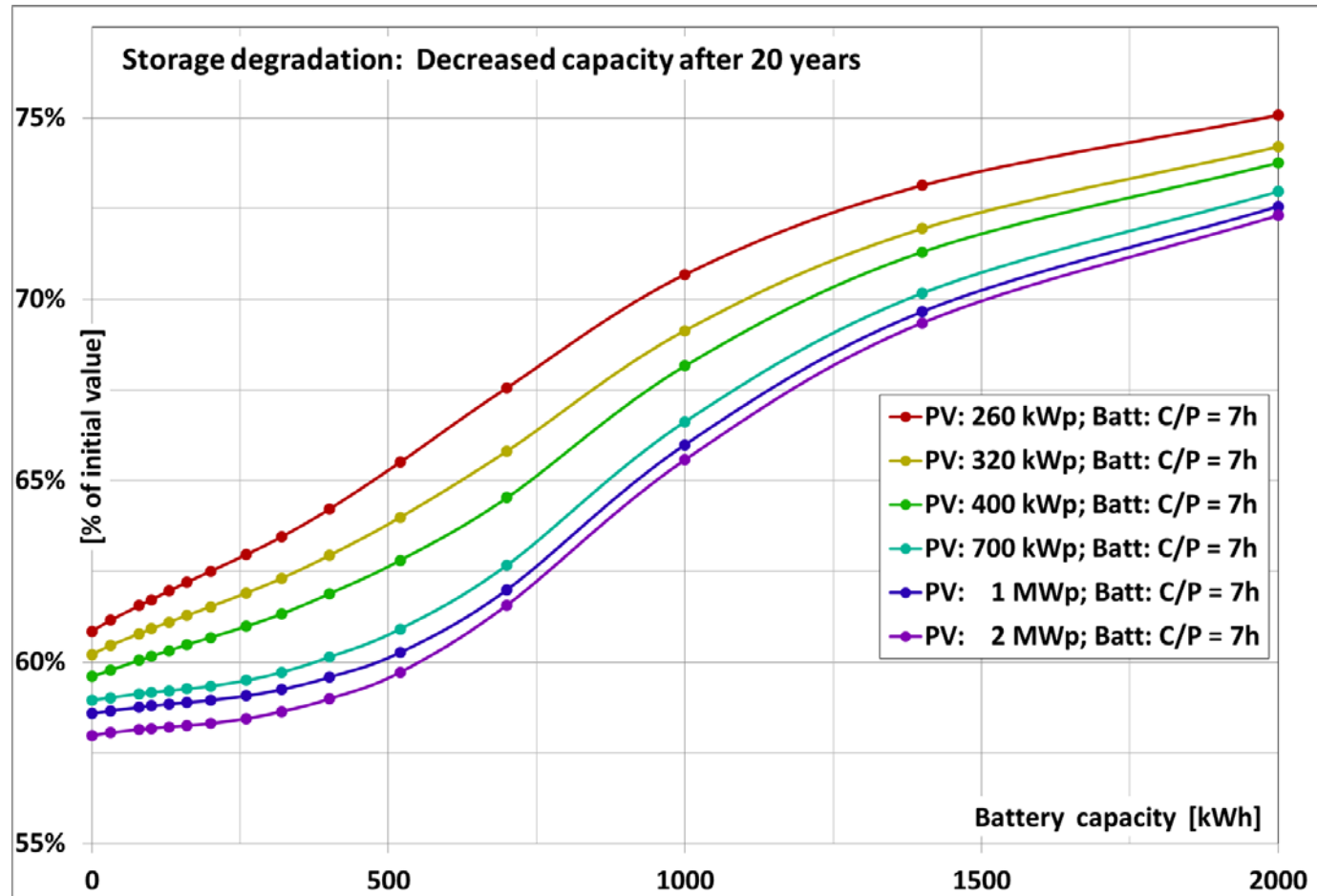
Levelized cost of consumed electricity



Project examples – System simulation and analyses

Commercial PV battery system – Results

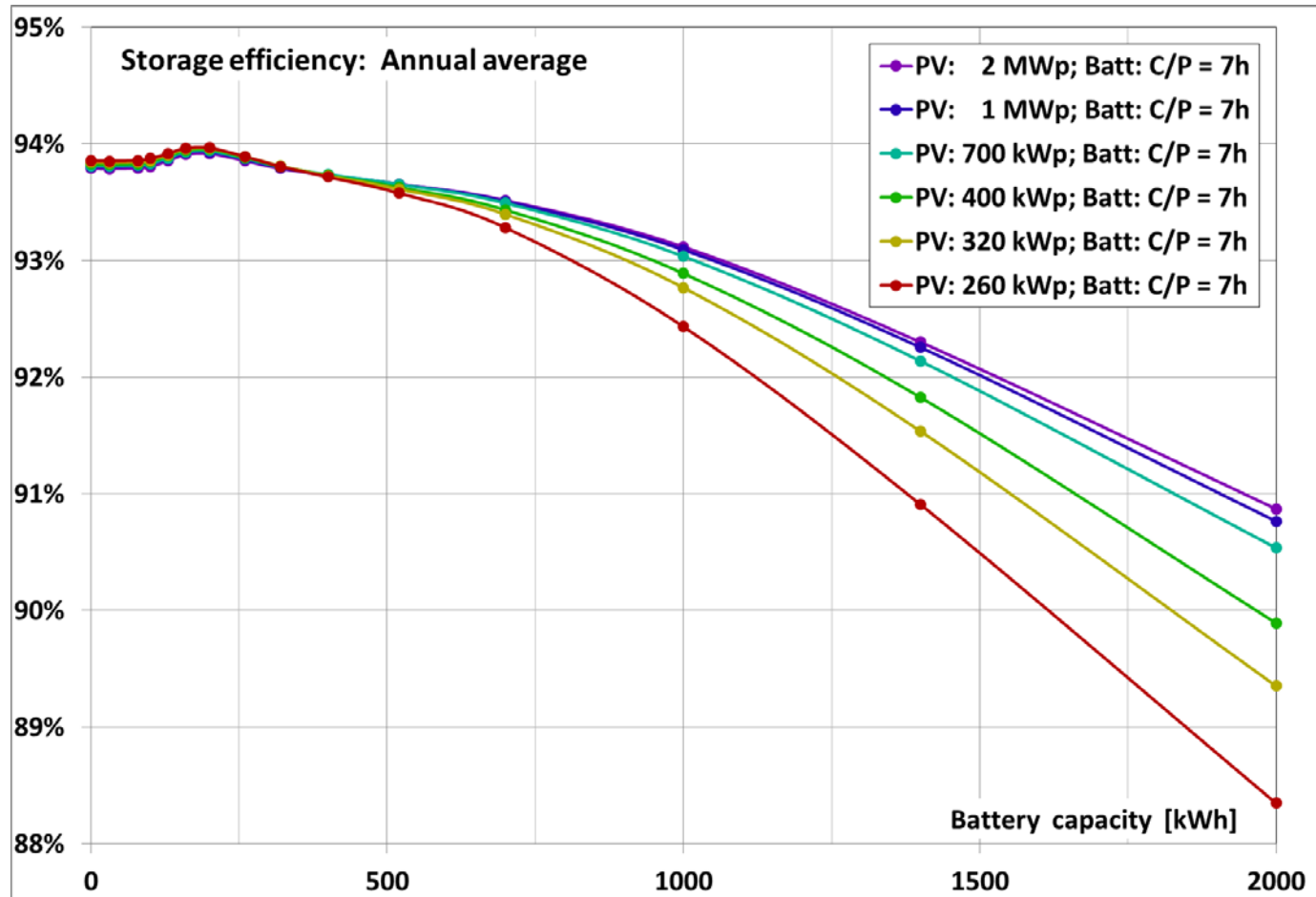
Battery storage: Aging as a function of usable storage capacity and PV power



Project examples – System simulation and analyses

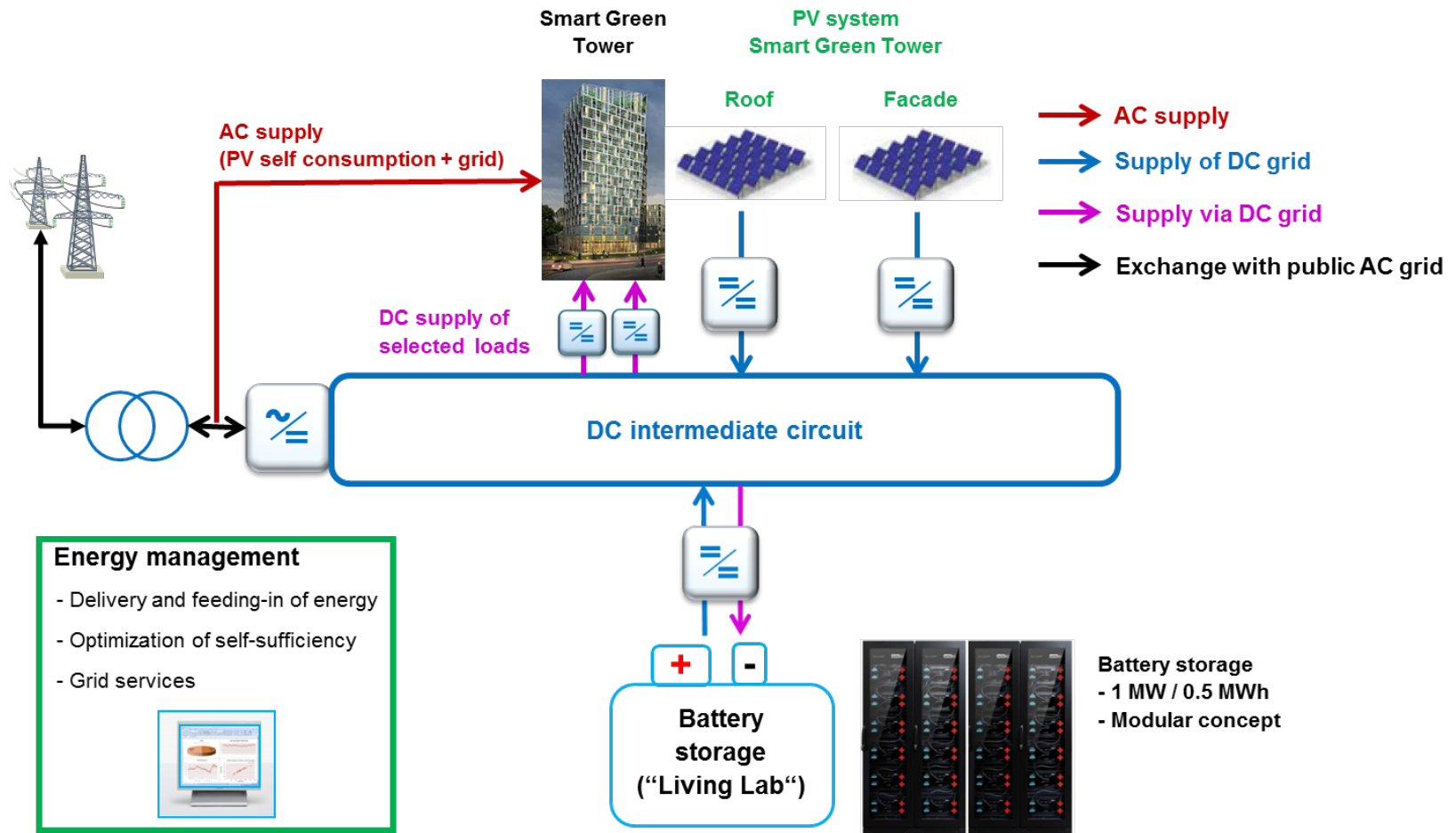
Commercial PV battery system – Results

Battery storage: Annual average storage efficiencies



Project examples – System simulation and analyses

Layout and sizing for “Smart Green Tower” in Freiburg

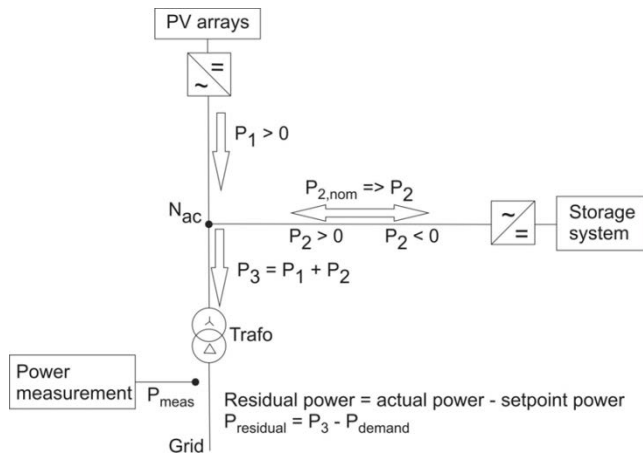
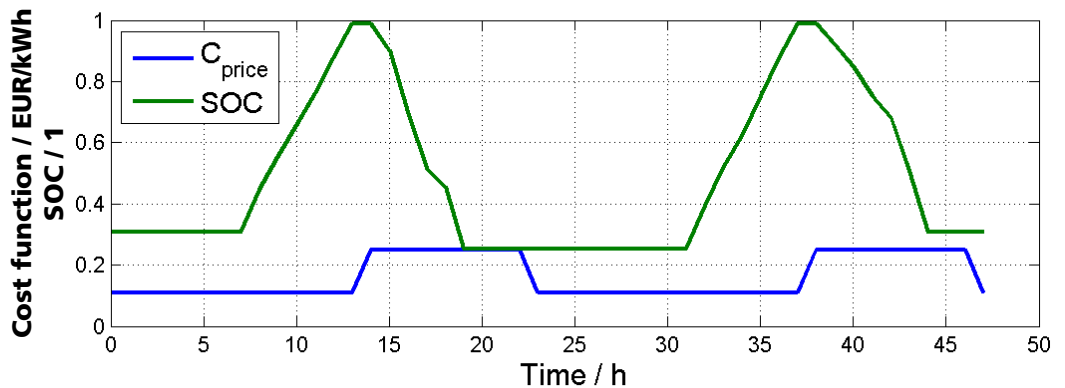
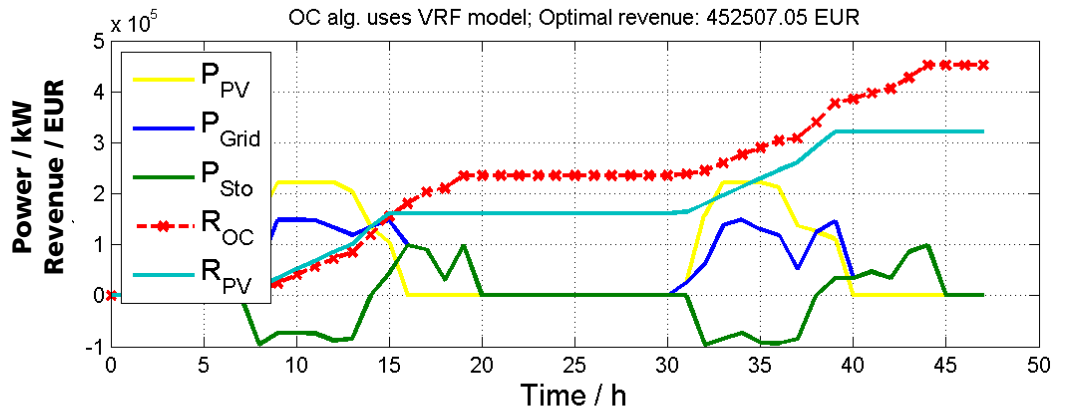


Project examples – System simulation and analyses

Grid connected PV battery power plant

- Optimal control problem:
Maximization of the revenues

→ Optimal dispatch plan
for the storage power

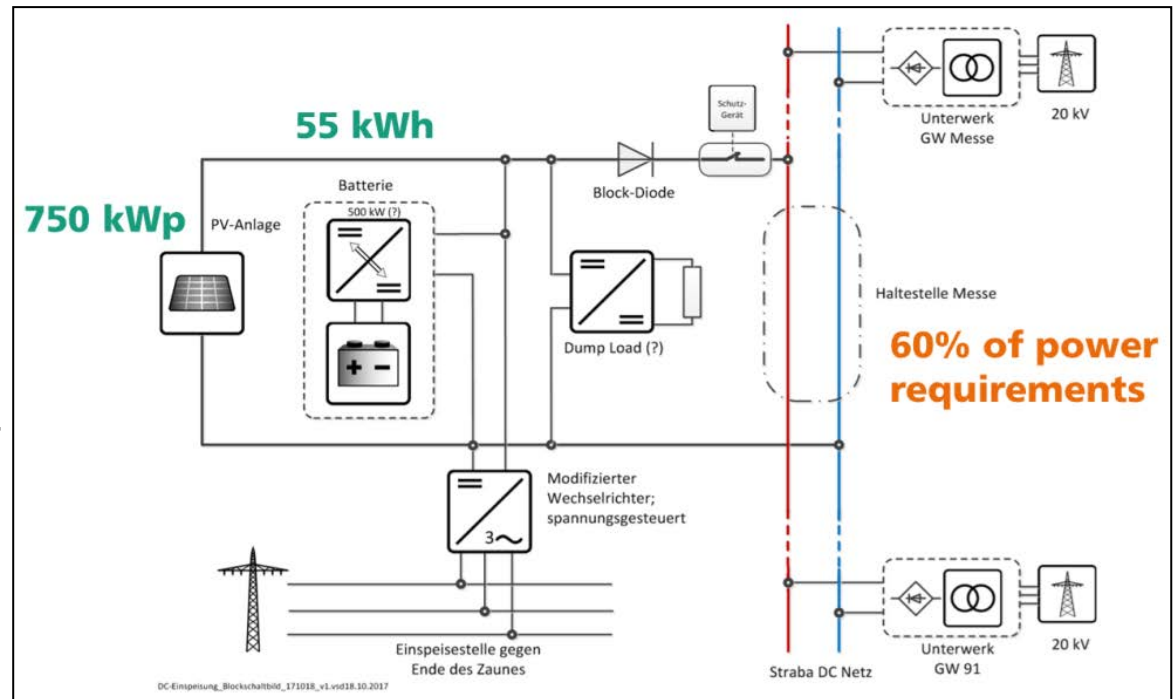


Project examples – System simulation and analyses

PV battery integration into light-rail system at new SC Freiburg soccer stadium



- Smart sector coupling
- Efficient DC integration system into the light-rail
- Peak load:
Up to 950 kW
- Energy consumption:
~ 1 MWh / day
- PV battery system:
750 kW_p and 55 kWh
can cover in average
60 % of required power
- Via direct marketing to
VAG economics of the
PV battery system can
be improved



Project examples – System simulation and analyses

Layout and sizing of a PV mini-grid for SKA1 low radio telescope

Design proposal

- Central power plant powering 80 % of total telescope load (2.4 MW in average)
 - PV system: 17 MW_p
 - Lithium-ion battery storage: 40 MWh / 5.5 MW
 - Diesel genset: 3.2 MW
- 20 % outermost antenna clusters
 - Powered locally
 - 15 RPFs (distance from CPF > 10 km)
- LCOE: ~ 0.307 €/kWh



Project examples – System simulation and analyses

Techno-economical evaluation of a PV mini-grid in Uganda

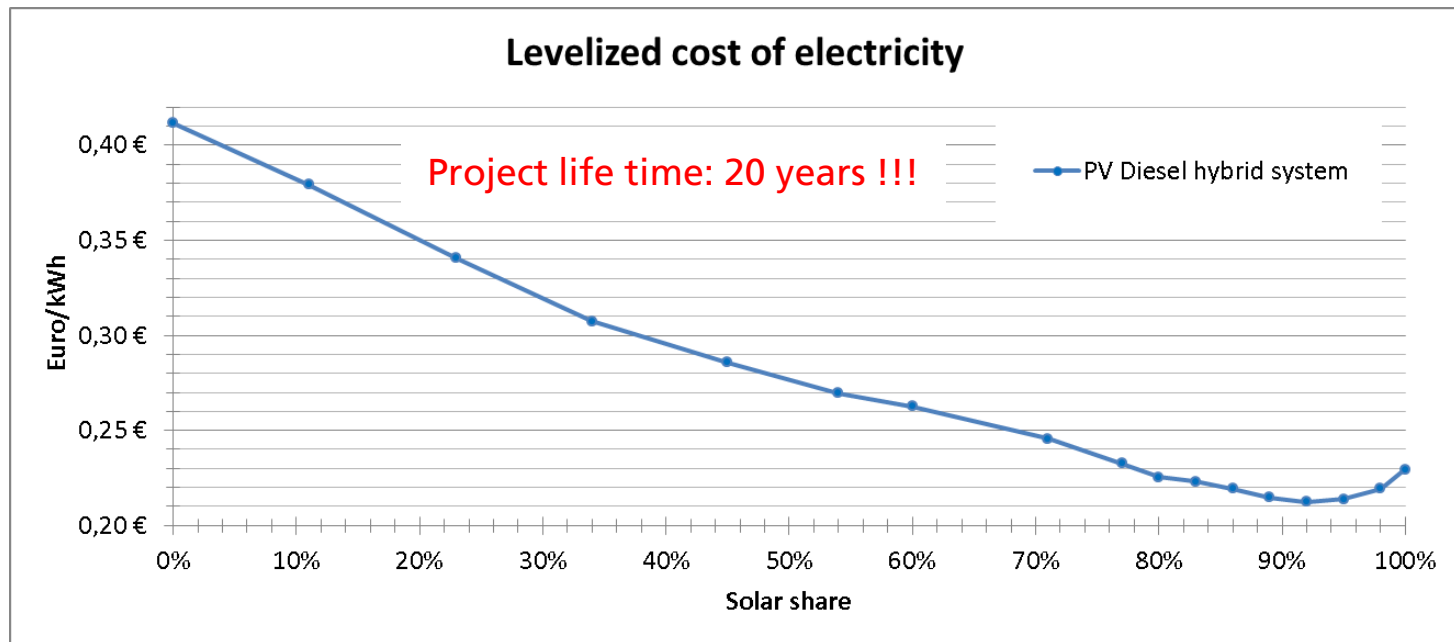
■ Example Uganda

■ Load:

- Peak load: 200 kW
- Annual consumpt.: 574 MWh

■ PV Diesel hybrid system:

- PV system (incl. power electronics): 1.5 Euro/Wp
- Battery system: 220 Euro/kWh
- Diesel: Invest 273 \$/kW; Fuel 1\$/l; Maintenance: 0.7 \$/h



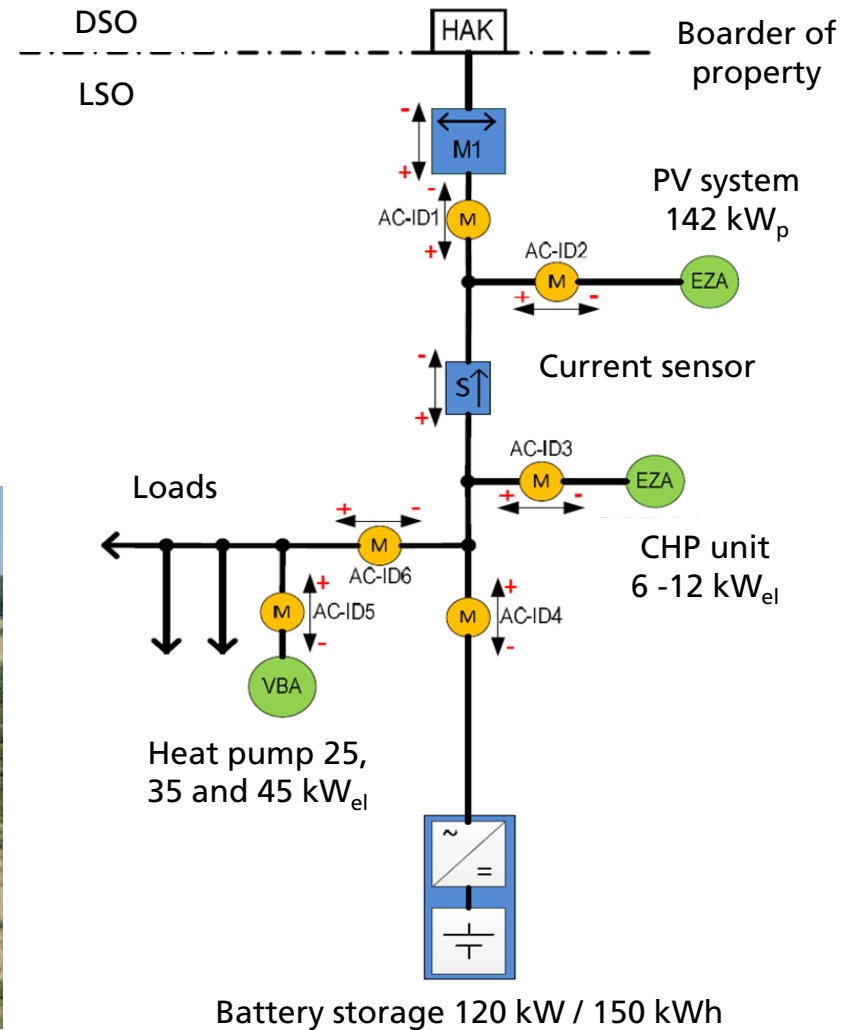
Project examples – Monitoring and system evaluation

District storage system – “Weinsberg”

Optimization criteria:

Minimization of grid dependency –

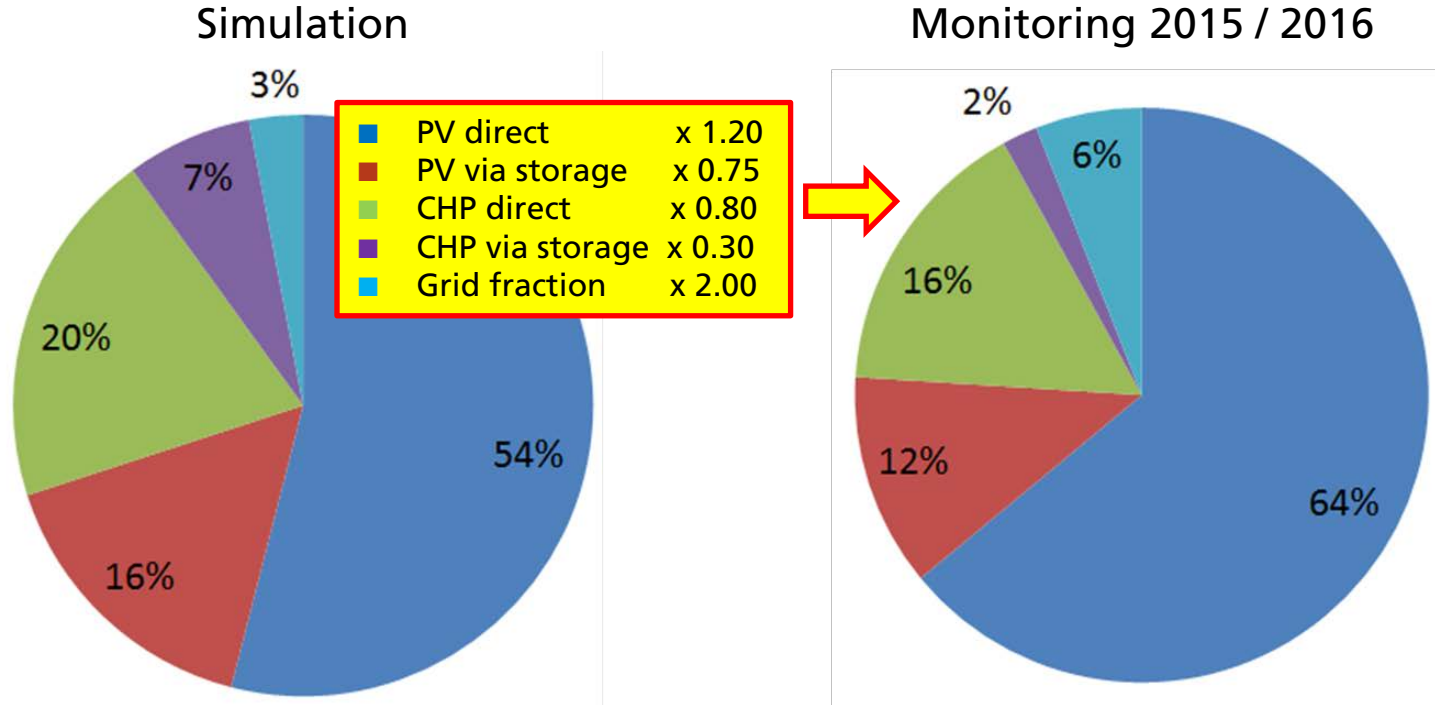
Physically not only accumulated



Project examples – Monitoring and system evaluation

District storage system – “Weinsberg”

Accumulated annual electrical energy quantities

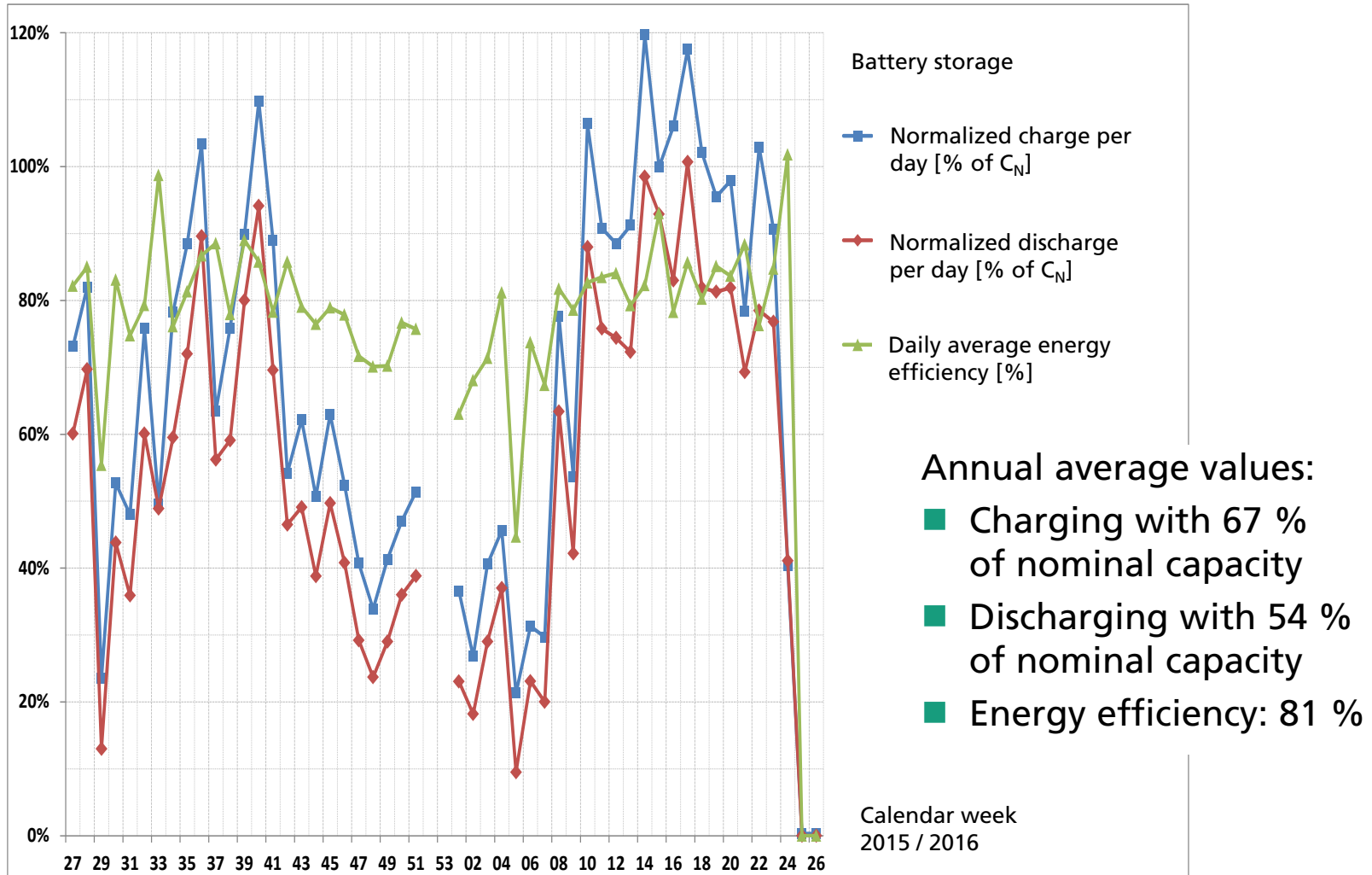


Reasons for differences:

- Problems with air conditioning → To high temperatures in operation room → Shut-down of CHP unit and battery inverter
- Necessary maintenance interval of CHP unit in winter (!)
- End-users do not behave 100 % as predicted (!)

Project examples – Monitoring and system evaluation

District storage system – “Weinsberg”



Conclusions

- Large-scale integration of fluctuating renewable energies in power supply systems require storage (grid-connected and isolated mini-grid applications)
- Battery storage systems:
 - Modularity – Solutions from a view kWh to the Multi-MWh class
 - Advanced solutions along the whole value chain of the power supply (behind-the-meter and before-the-meter)
- Integration of battery storage requires several steps of quality assurance enabling bankable projects:
 - From detailed analyses of load pattern to system simulation and application specific system design
 - From characterization of components and systems in the laboratory to system testing in the field as well as quality monitoring
- Field experiences with “new” battery technologies still show huge optimization potential – Component and system level
- Renewable energy shares in power supply systems, e.g. mini-grids:
 - Economic optimum strongly depends on the considered project life-time (Levelized cost of energy computation)

Thanks for your attention !!!



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