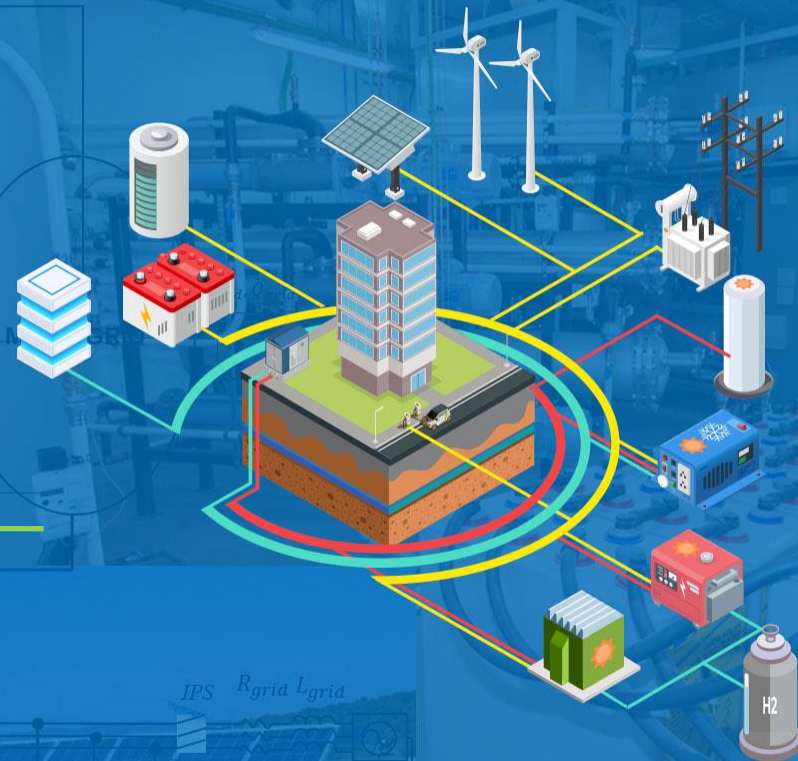


INTEGRATION OF COMBINED COOLING, HEATING AND POWER MICROGRIDS IN ZERO-ENERGY PUBLIC BUILDINGS UNDER HIGH POWER QUALITY AND CONTINUITY REQUIREMENTS

IMPROVEMENT Spanish Pilot Plant

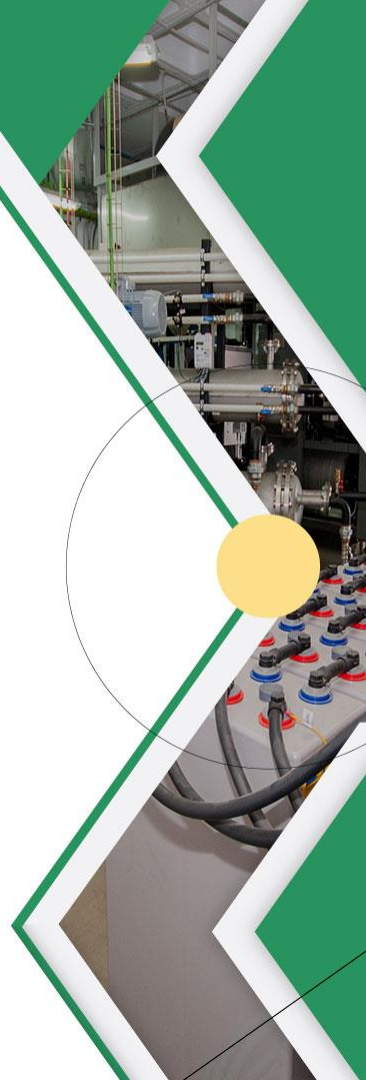
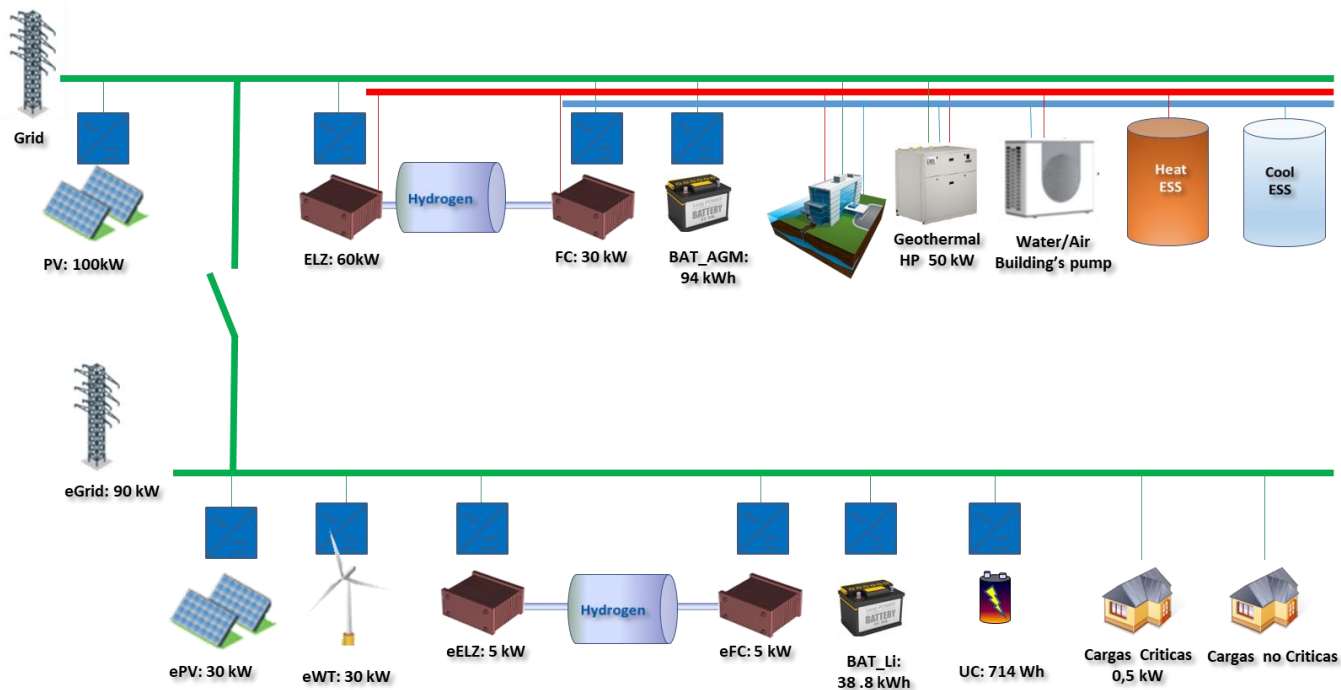


28th-29th November 2022

Planta Piloto Española



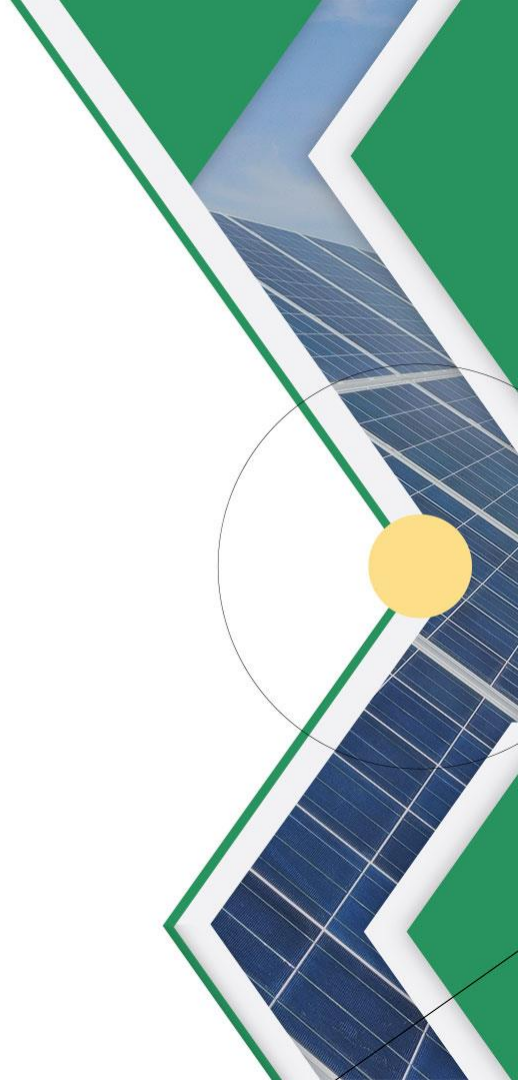
Planta Piloto Española



1. Microrred Eléctrica

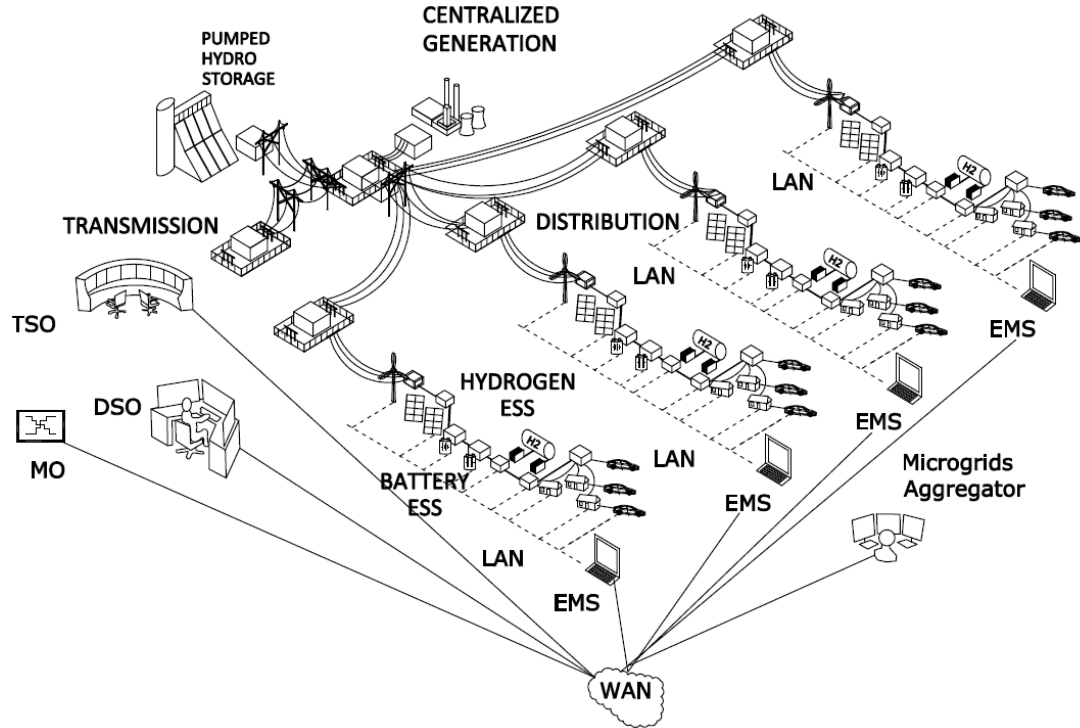
Objetivos Específicos

- Desarrollo de un sistema de **control de potencia resistente a fallos** para microrredes bajo criterios de diseño de alta calidad y continuidad de suministro
- Desarrollo de un **sistema de gestión de energía** para **microrredes** de generación renovable con **sistema híbrido de almacenamiento de energía** bajo criterios de degradación mínima, máxima eficiencia y prioridad en el uso de energías renovables.

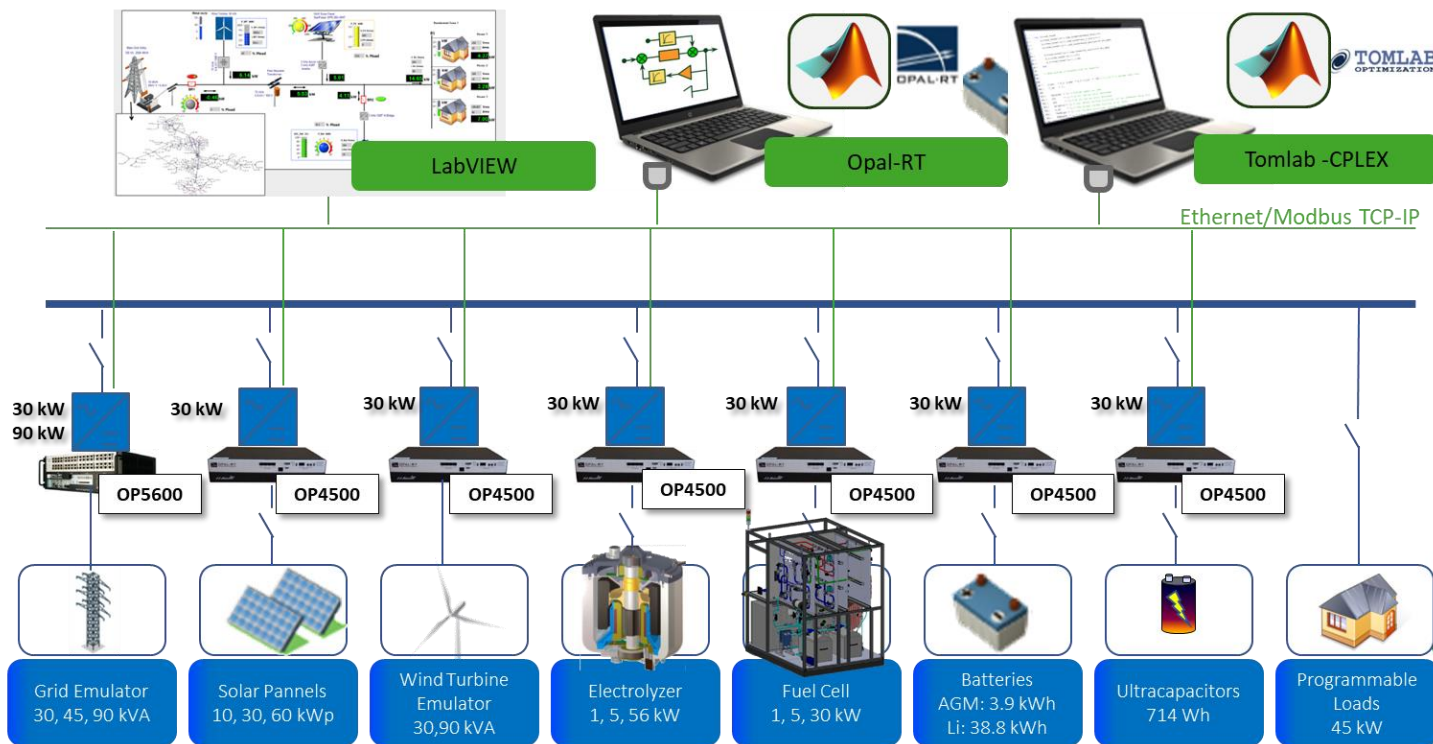


1. Microrred Eléctrica

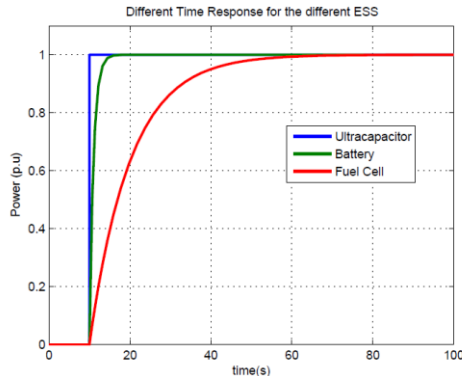
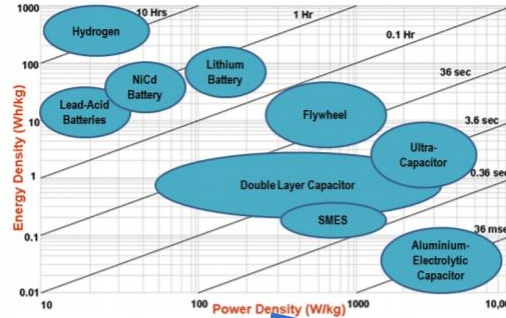
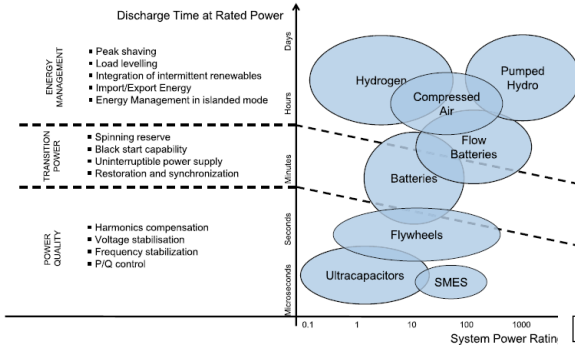
- Resiliencia frente a fallos en la red eléctrica general
- Flexibilidad
- Optimización económica del precio de la energía
- Problemas de congestión en la red
- Calidad de suministro



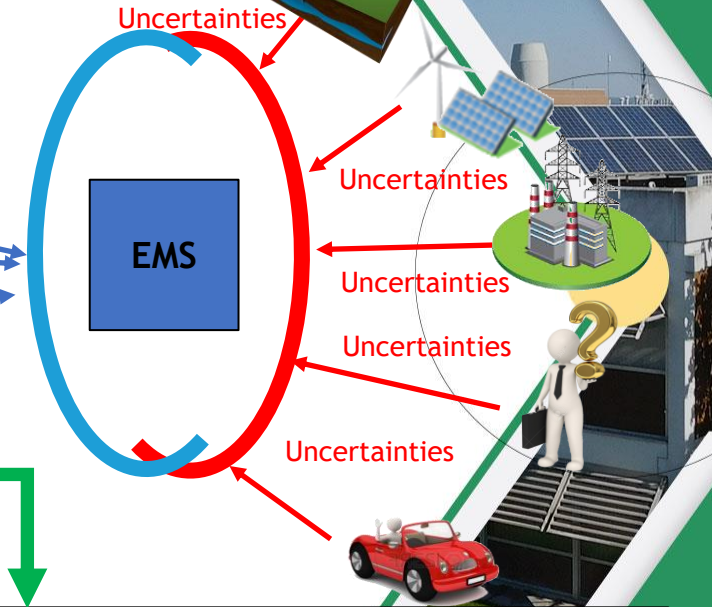
1. Microrred Eléctrica



1. Microrred Eléctrica



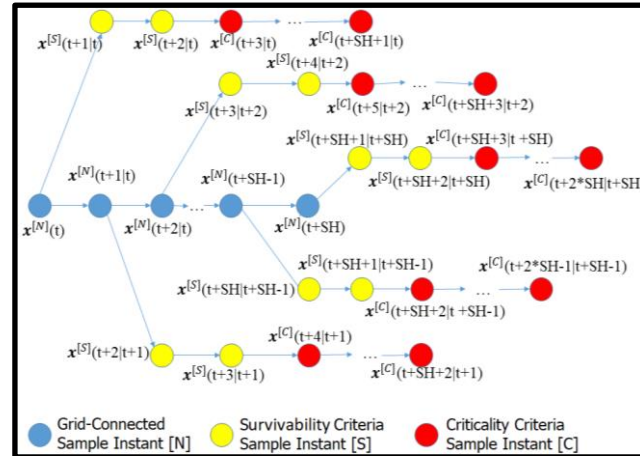
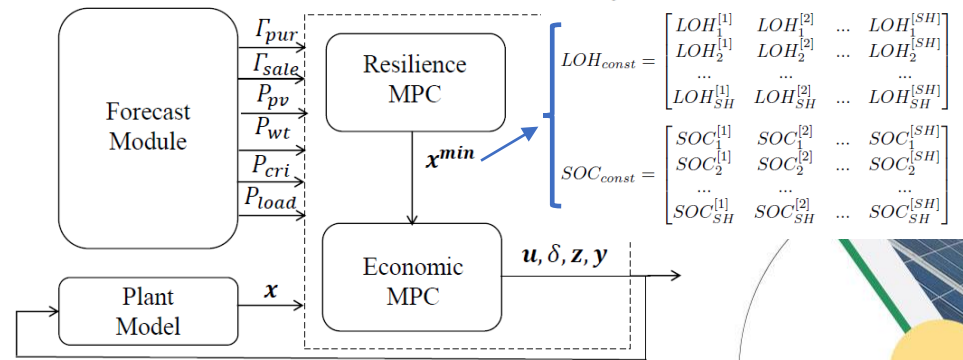
Energy Storage System	Degradation Issues
Ultracapacitors	Overcharge, Undercharge
Batteries	Overcharge, Undercharge
Lifetime: Cycles	High stress current ratio
Electrolyzer	AC Current Ripple
Lifetime: Hours	Fluctuations of current
Fuel Cell	Start/Stop Cycles
Lifetime: Hours	Fluctuations of current
	Start/Stop Cycles



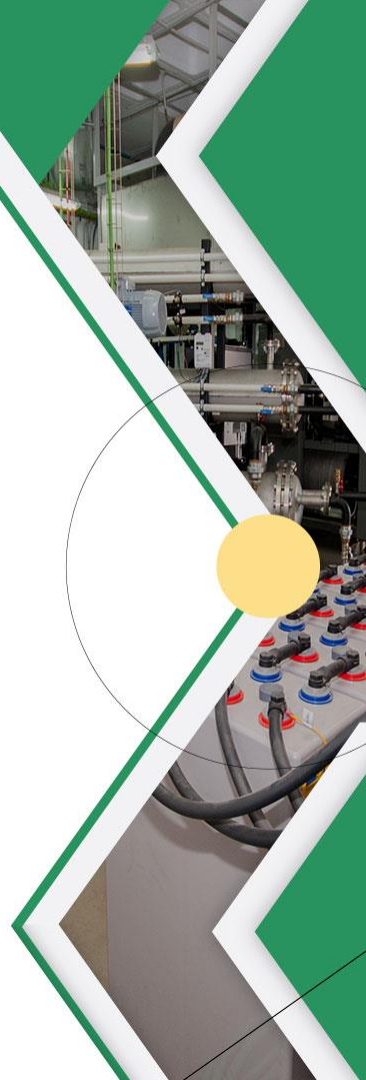
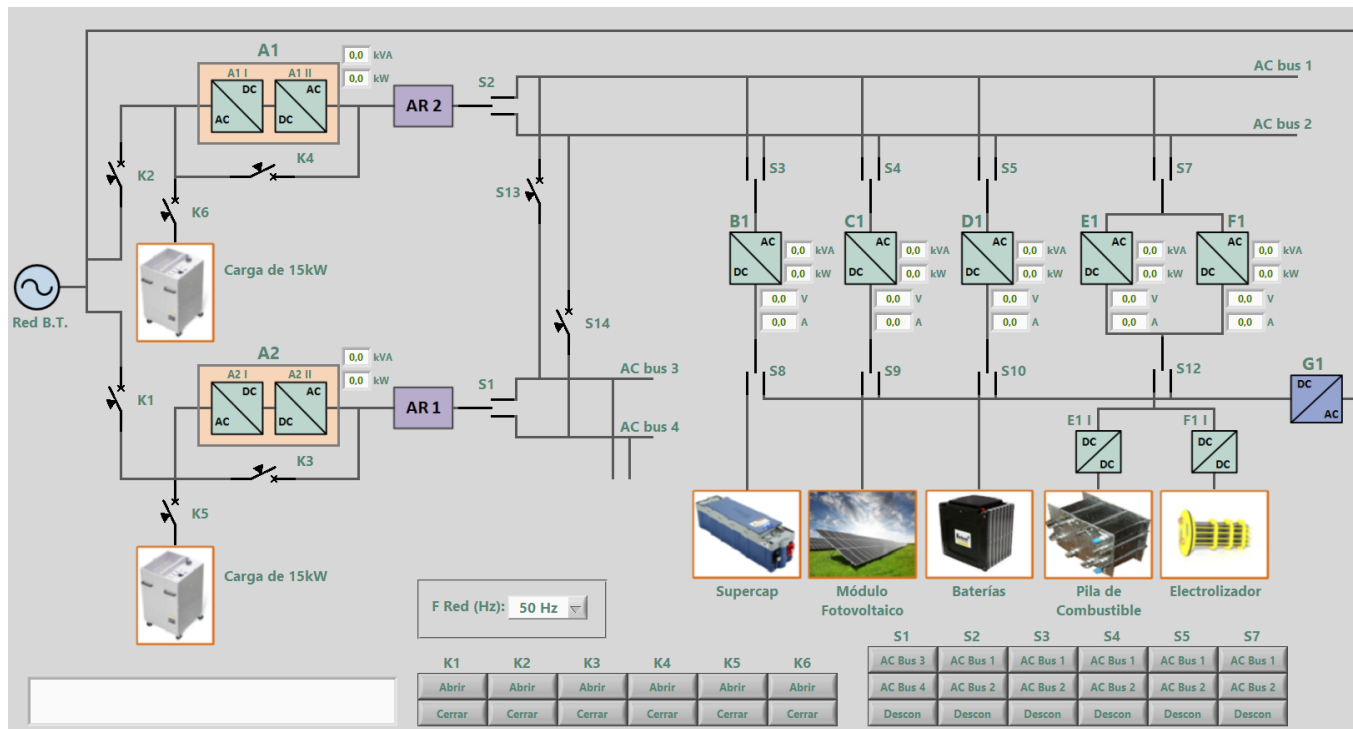
The use of storage systems is not free to meet service life costs. If the degradation criteria are not met, this useful life may be lower and detract from economic competitiveness. Battery-hydrogen degradation has complementary behavior

1. Microrred Eléctrica

- Criterio Económico
- Criterio de Resiliencia
 - Criterio de Supervivencia
 - Criterio de Criticidad
- Criterio de Energía Renovable
- Criterio de mínima degradación de los equipos



1. Microrred Eléctrica



1. Microrred Eléctrica

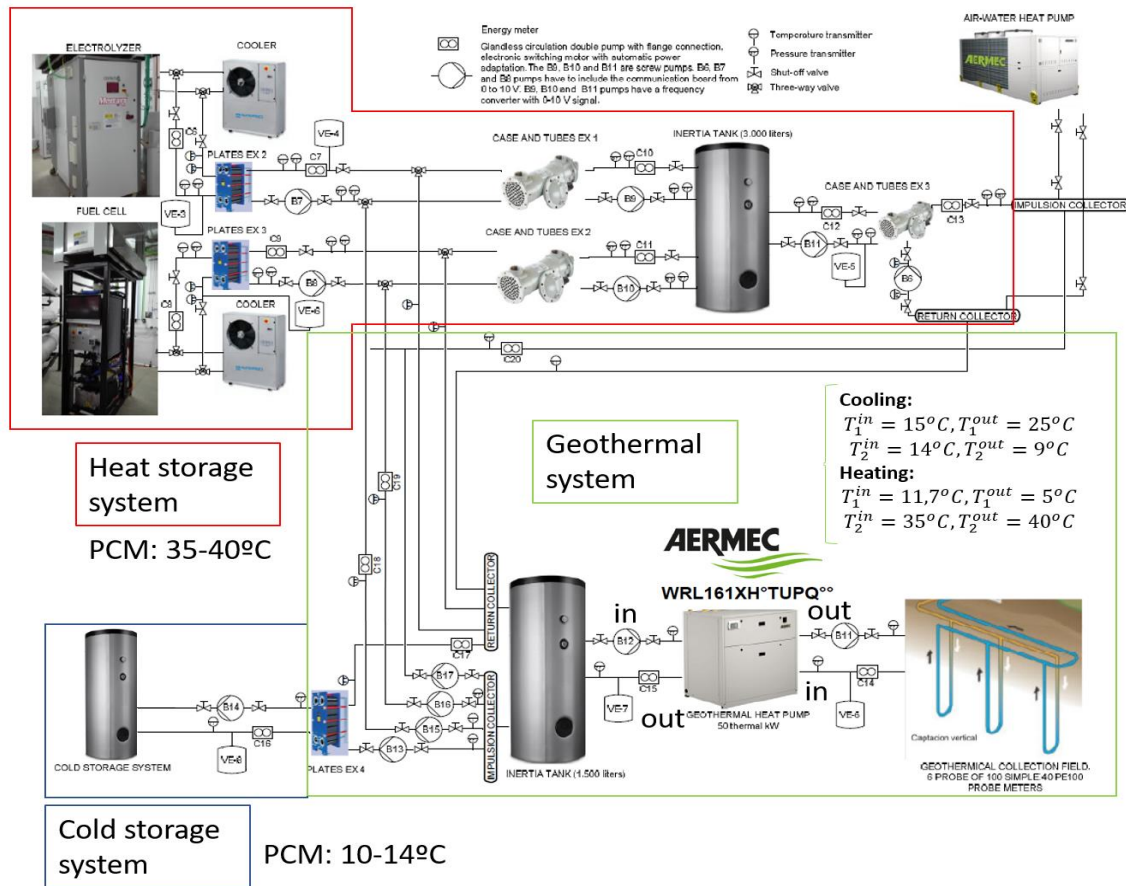
2. Thermal Recovery System (CNH2)

3 main parts:

- CESS
- HESS
- GRS

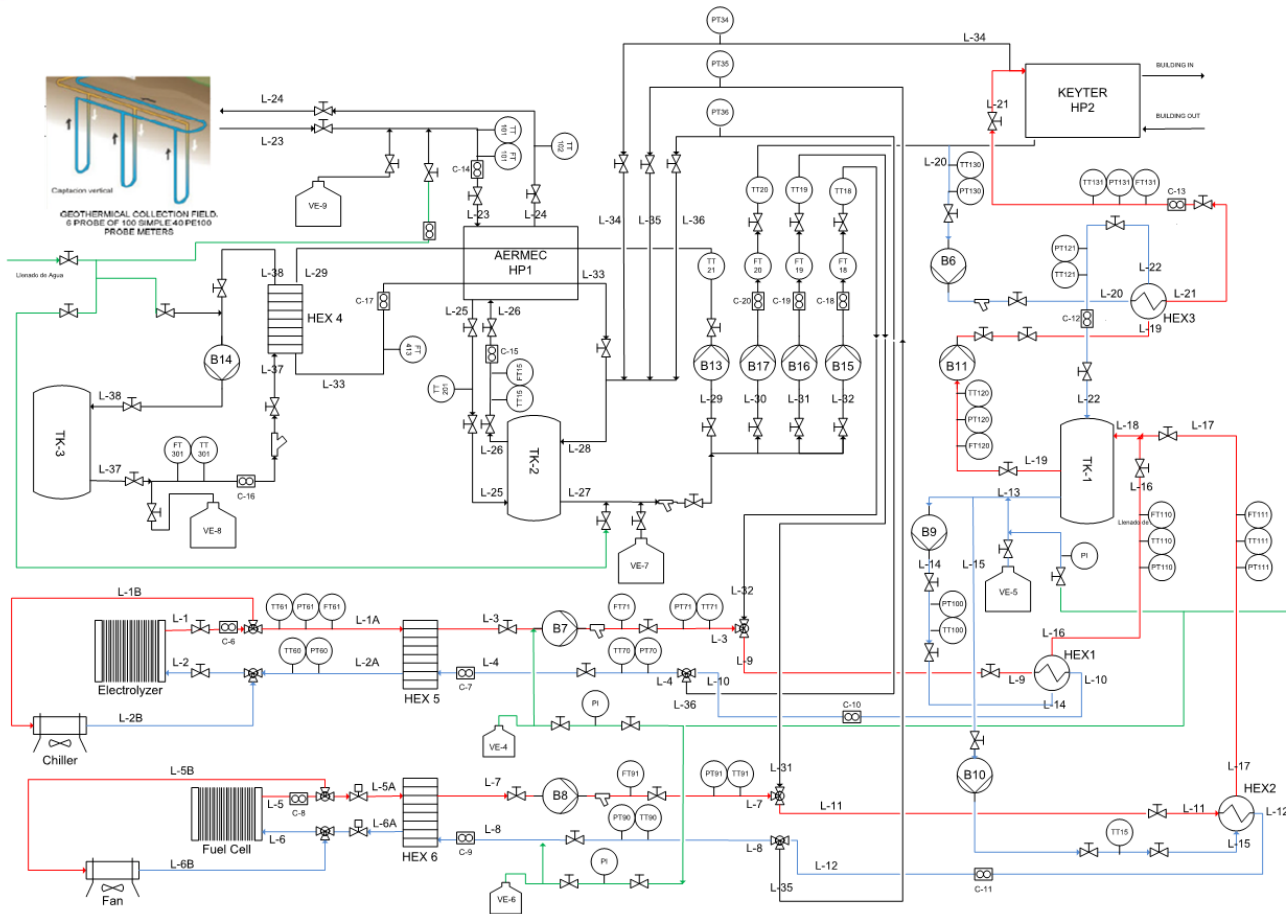
Capable of injecting recover heat to air conditioner system of the building

Reduce electrical consumption



2. Thermal Recovery System (CNH2)

PID



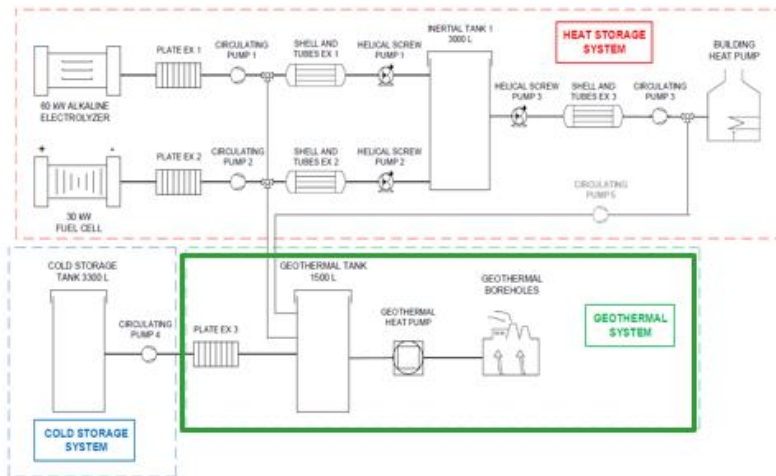
2.1. Geothermal Recovery System (GRS)

GEO THERMAL RECOVERY SYSTEM

- **OBJECTIVE:** Take advantage of the **heat / cool** from the subsoil to **reduce the building's energy consumption**

- **6 U-shaped boreholes of 100 meters in deep** were carried out
- Boreholes are connected to a **50 kW geothermal heat pump**
- Downstream of the geothermal, is integrated a **1500 L inertial tank**
- The **geothermal recovery system** is connected to:

- **Heat storage system**
- **General building air-conditioning pump**



2.1. Geothermal Recovery System (GRS)

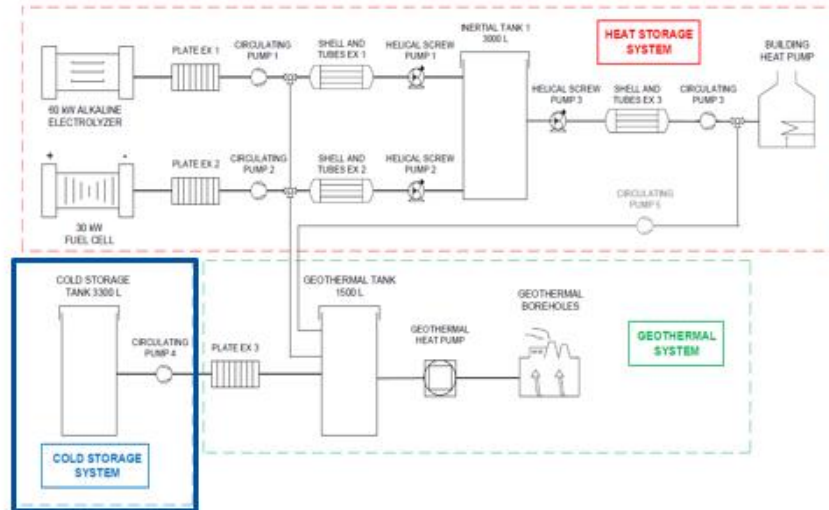


6 U boreholes of 100m in deep

2.2. Cold Energy Storage System (CESS)

COLD ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

- **OBJECTIVE:** Storing the cool from the subsoil
 - 100 kW macroencapsulated PCM are placed inside the 3300 L storage tank
 - PCM are immobile inside the tank
 - 6 U-shaped boreholes of 100 meters in deep were carried out
 - The cold storage tank is connected to:
 - Geothermal inertia tank through a plate heat exchanger



2.2. Cold Energy Storage System (CESS)



PCM of CESS (fix and inorganic)



2.3. Heat Energy Storage System (HESS)

HEAT STORAGE SYSTEM

- OBJECTIVE:** Take advantage of the **waste heat** generated from the electrolyzer and the fuel cell to reduce the building's energy consumption

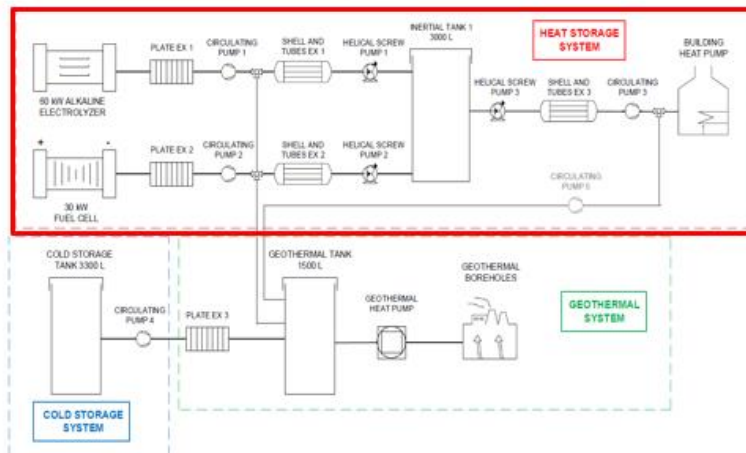
- **Waste heat** is recovered through different **heat exchangers**
- The recovered heat is stored in an **inertial tank (3000 L)** which contains **100 kW slurry microencapsulated PCM**
- The outlet of the inertial tank is injected in the general building air-conditioner

Alkaline electrolyzer

- Electric power: 60 kW
- Thermal power: 60 kW
- Operating temp: 60 – 75°C
- H₂ production: 10,66 Nm³/h
- H₂ pressure: 10 bar

PEM Fuel Cell

- Electric power: 30 kW
- Thermal power: 30 kW
- H₂ consumption: ≤ 500 L/min
- Air consumption: ≤ 2500 L/min



2.3. Heat Energy Storage System (HESS)

Hydrogen Cycle

Heat



Alkaline Electrolyzer



H2 Storage Park (10 bar)
and (200 bar)

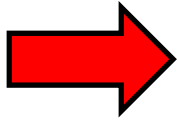
Heat



PEM FC

2.3. Heat Energy Storage System (HESS)

Generated
Heat



Plates
Exchangers

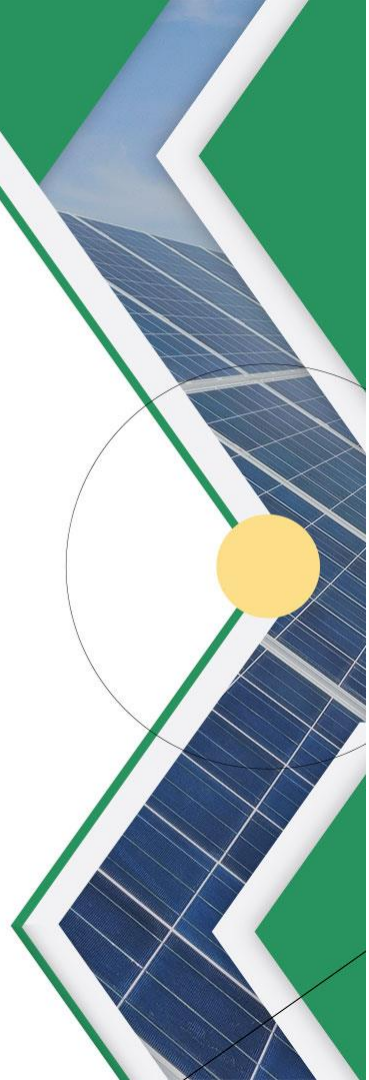


PCM
Slurry

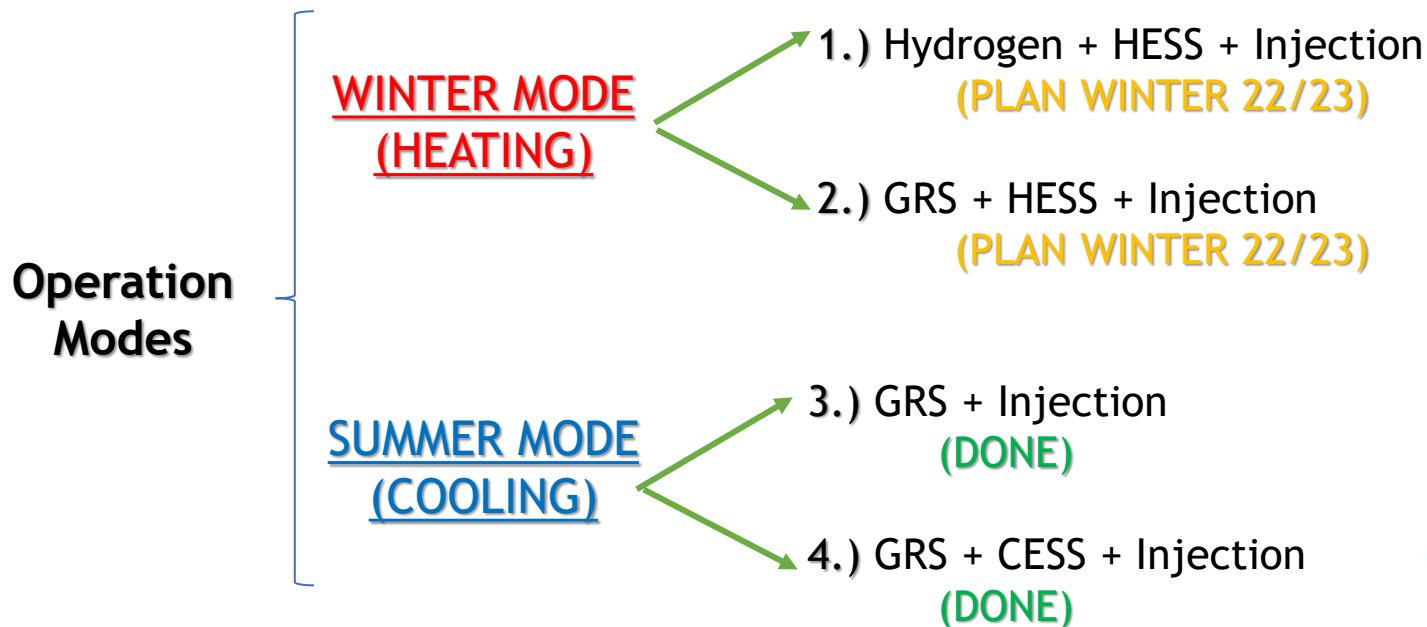
Shell/Tubes Exchanger Water + PCM Slurry Circuit

2.3. Heat Energy Storage System (HESS)

Connection between GRS and HESS
through 4 motorized 3-way valves

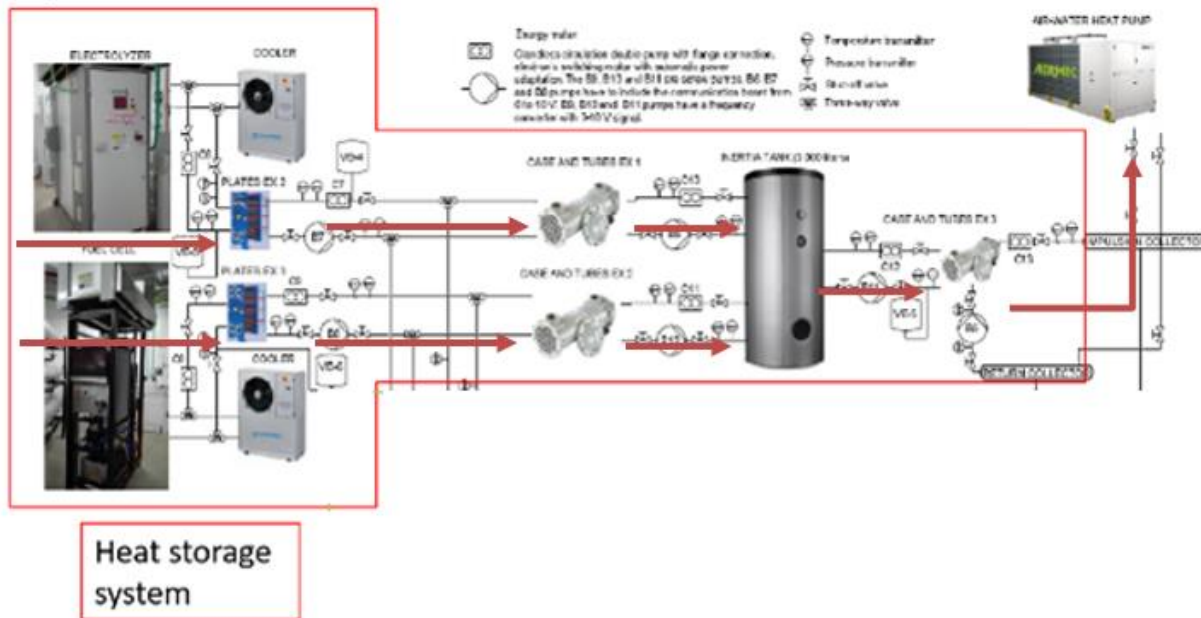


2.4. Operation Modes



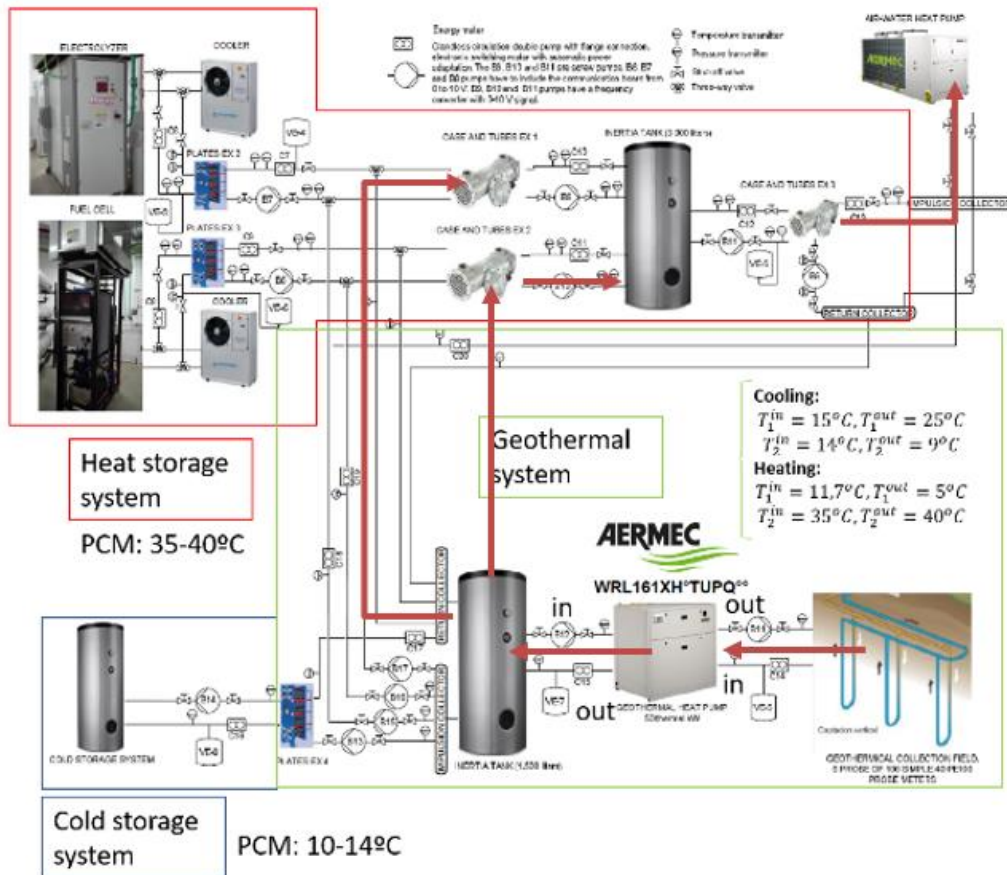
2.4.Operation Modes

Mode 1: Hydrogen + HESS + Injection



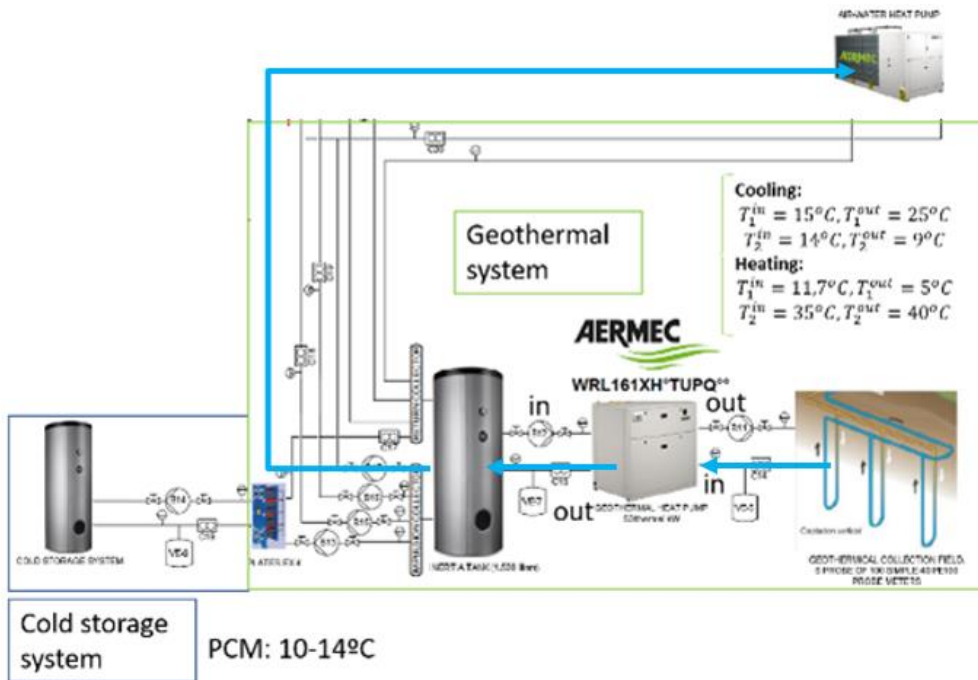
2.4. Operation Modes

Mode 2: GRS + HESS + Injection



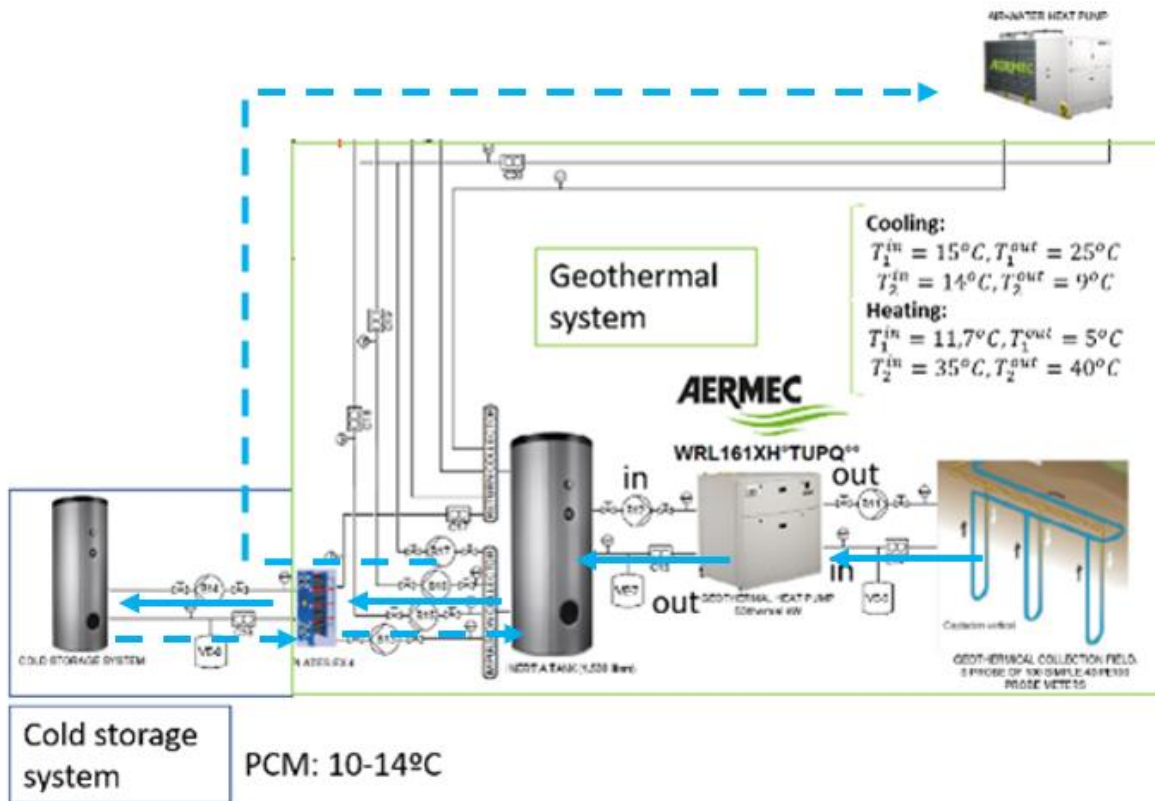
2.4. Operation Modes

Mode 3: GRS + Injection



2.4. Operation Modes

Mode 4: GRS + CESS + Injection



THANK YOU!
www.improvement-sudoe.eu

