

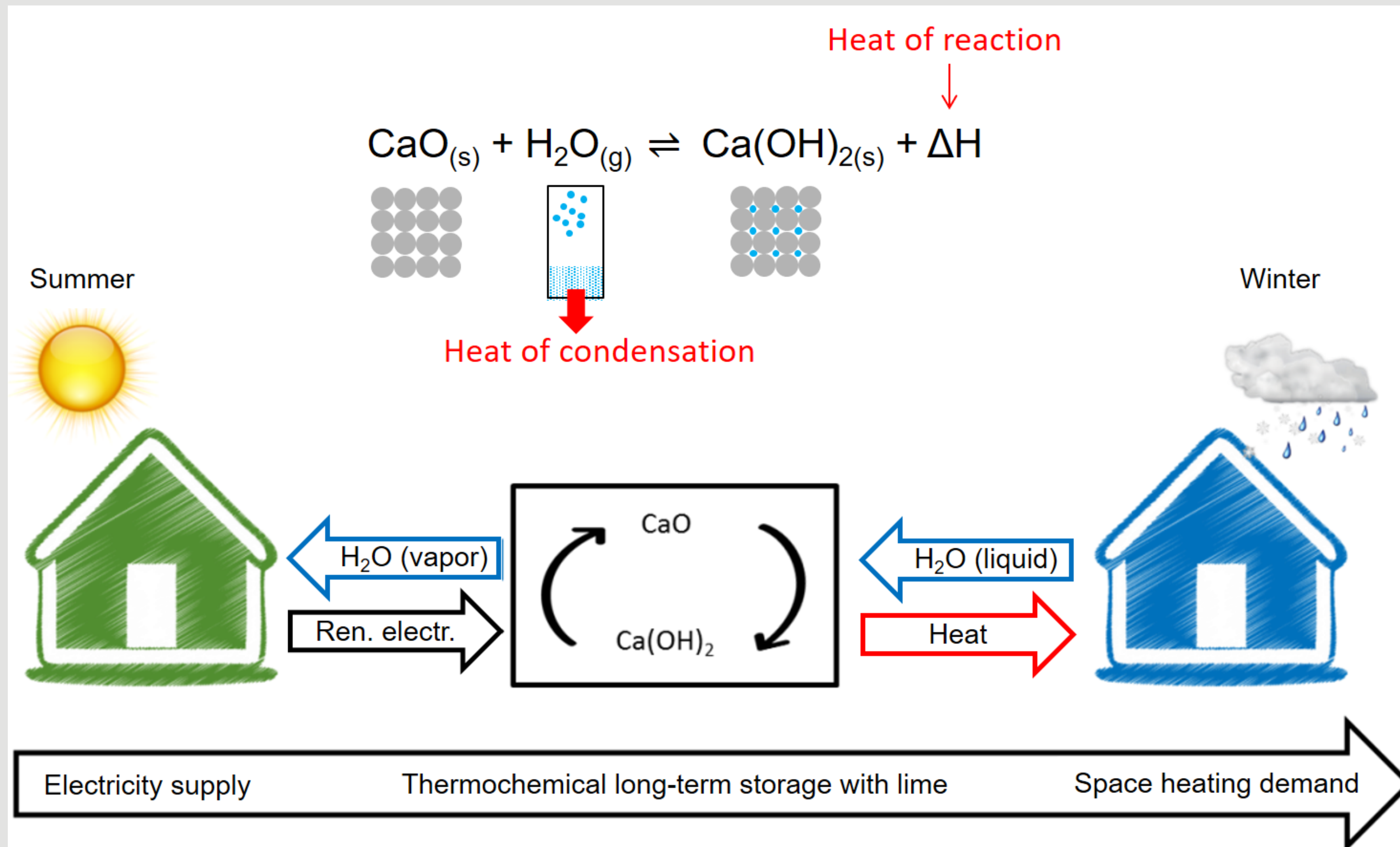
Seasonal Power-to-Heat Storage based on $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ - Development of Pilot Plant

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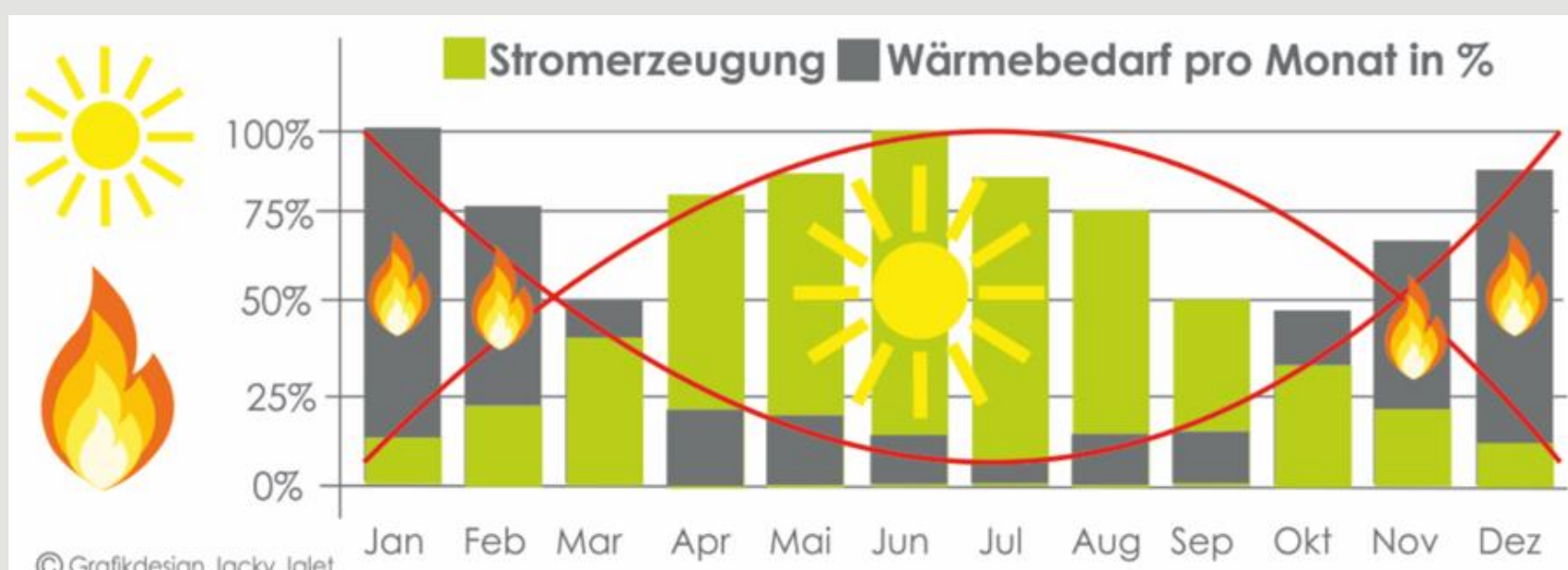
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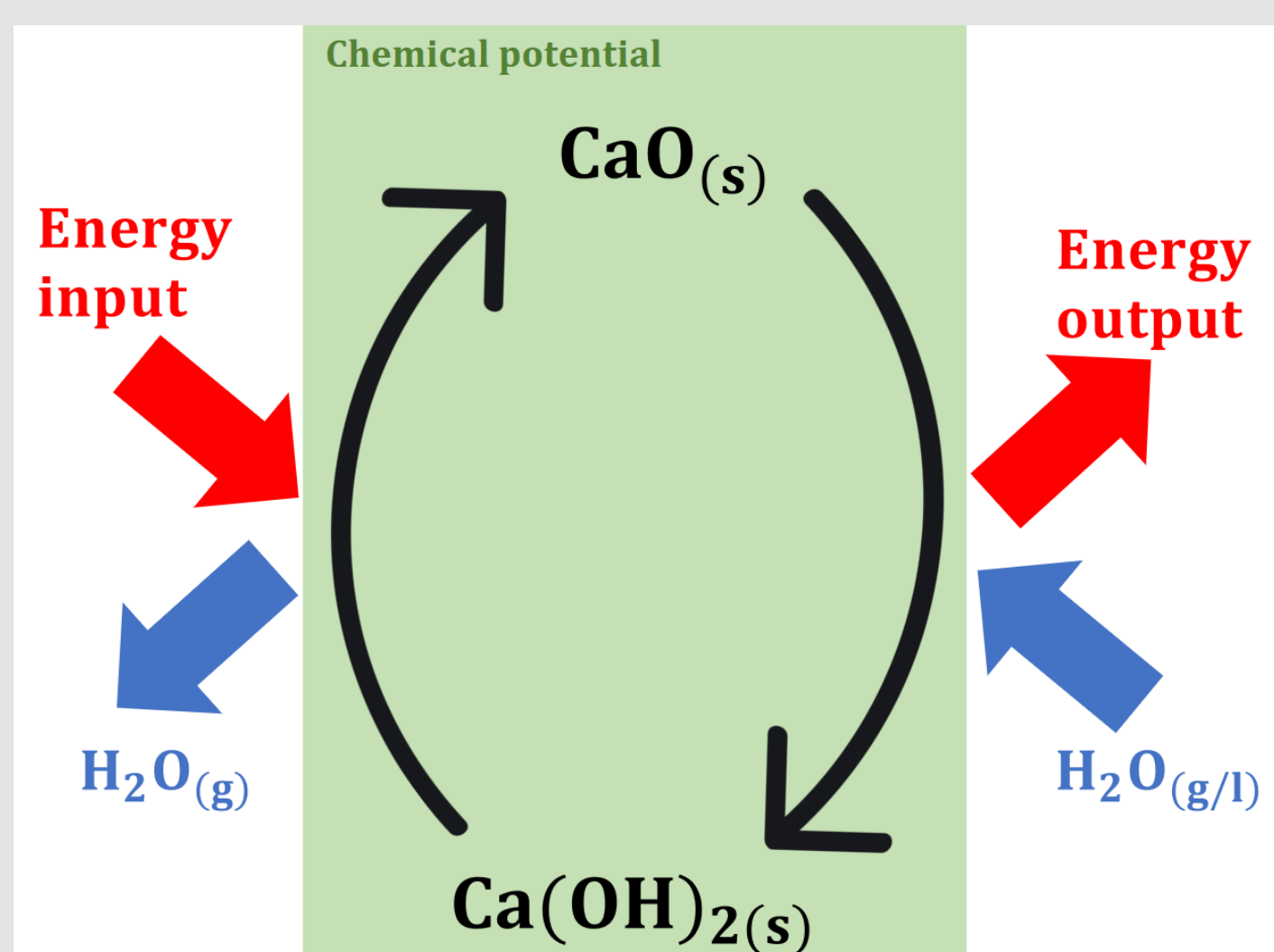


1. Motivation



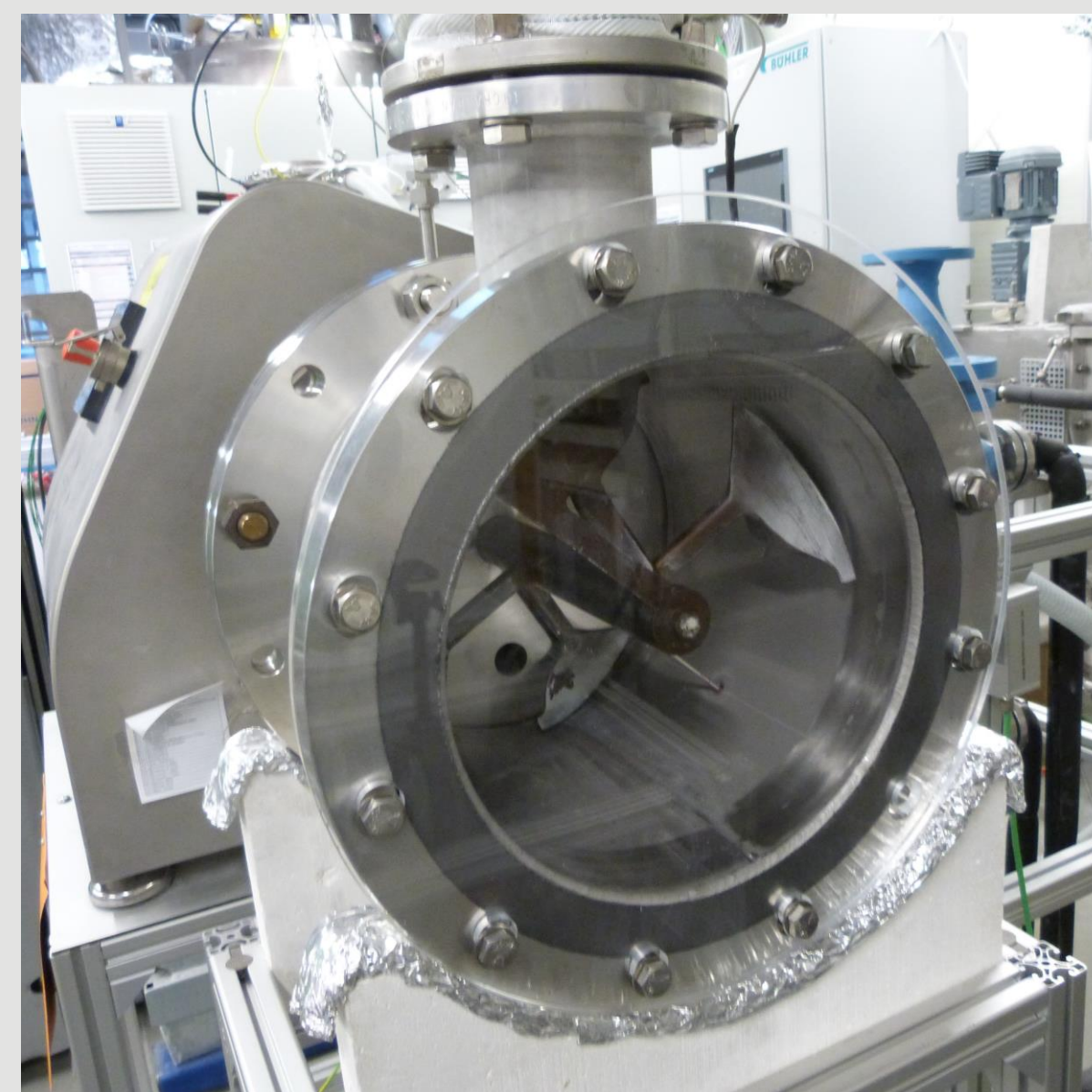
- Over 80 % of the energy requirements of an average German household account for heating, a demand still covered mainly by the combustion of fossil fuels [1]
- Renewable energy production limited in winter/excess in summer
- Seasonal energy storage required

2. Thermochemical Energy Storage



- Charging in summer with excess renewable electricity → CaO (quicklime)
- Exothermal, reverse reaction in winter with liquid water → Ca(OH)₂ (hydrated lime) + Heat
- Storage without thermal losses
- High energy density ($\approx 215 \frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{m}^3}$)
- Inexpensive, environmentally benign and globally abundant limestone

3. Reactor Development



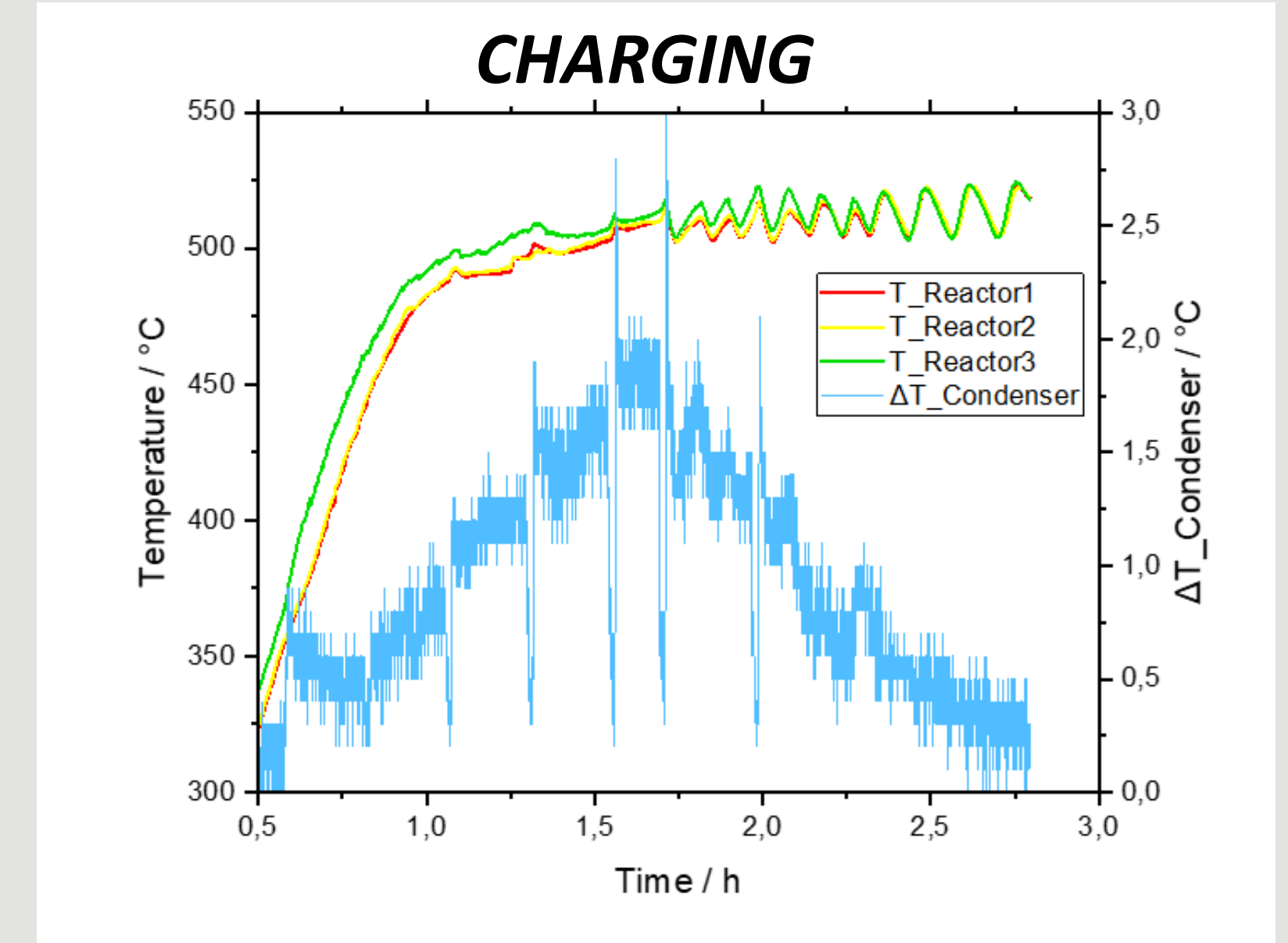
- Novel reactor concept developed and experimentally verified
- Electrical charging and thermal discharging
- Heat transfer coefficient of 150 - 250 $\frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\text{K}}$ proven [2]
- Mitigated agglomeration of powder lime via mechanical fluidization

4. Pilot Plant Development

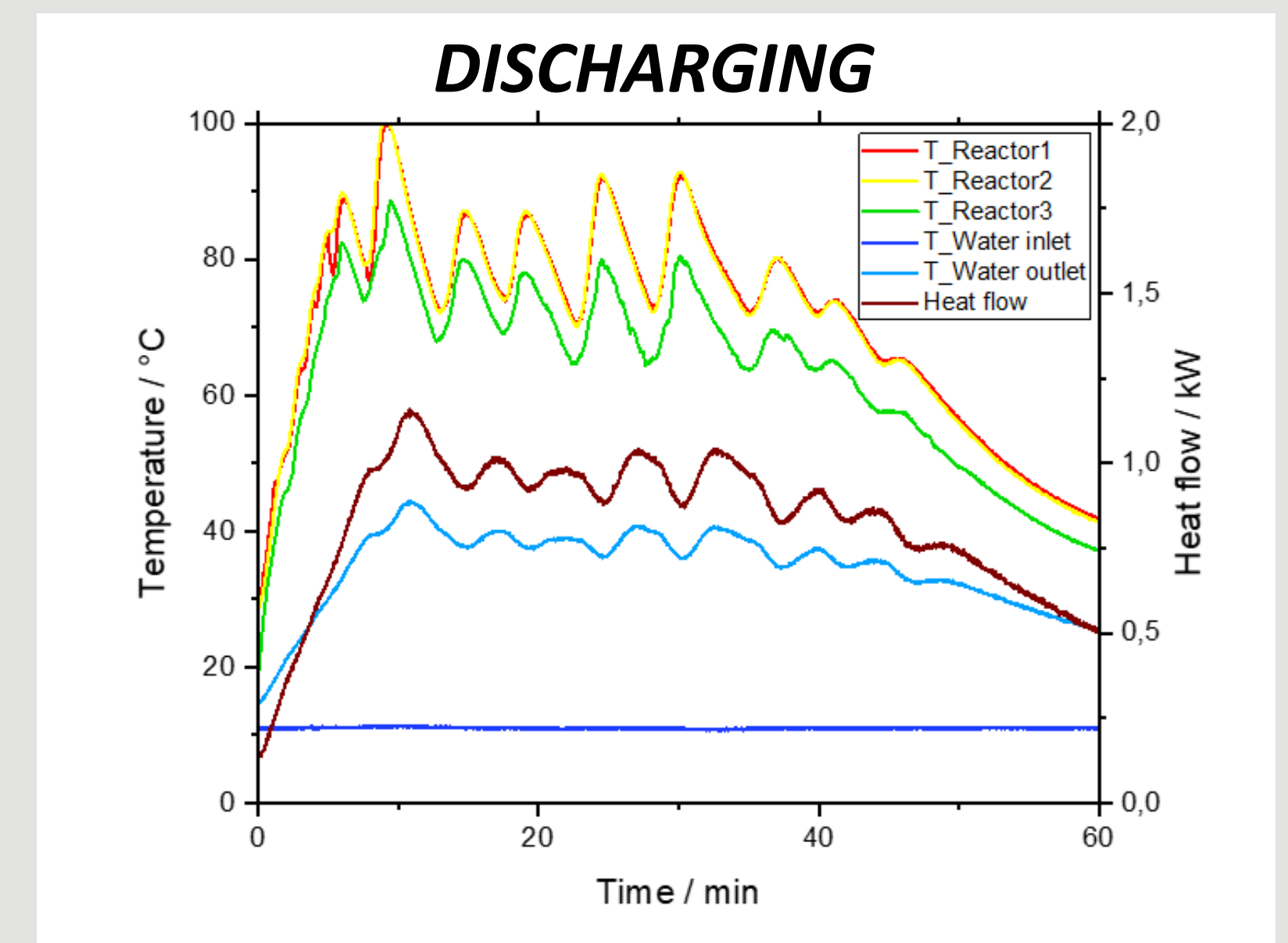


- Development of whole system with separated power and capacity
- Storage 100 kWh thermal energy
- Reactor 10 kW thermal power

5. Experimental Results

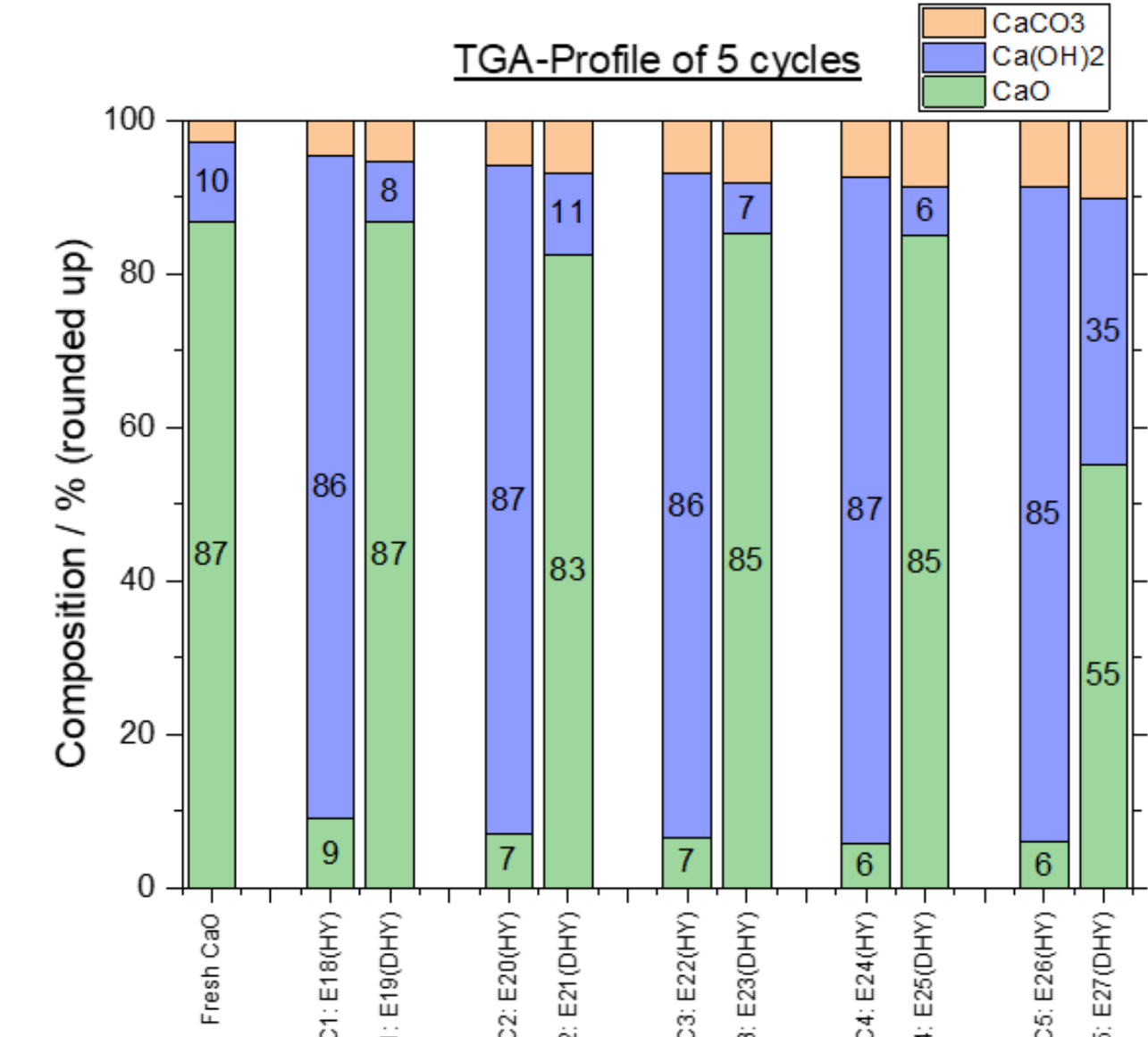


- Duration 90 min at 500 °C
- Thermal charging power 1,9 kW
- Specific power density 7,9 $\frac{\text{kW}}{\text{m}^2}$



- Discharging 40 °C hot water ($\Delta T = 30 \text{ K}$)
- Constant thermal power 1 kW for 45 min

5-AUTOMATED-CYCLES



- Successful demonstration of five consecutive, automated cycles with same batch of storage material in our lab
- Reproducible full charging & discharging reaction under same operating conditions

6. Outlook



- Energy efficiency optimization and development of automation control
- Integration and field demonstration in a high-rise building by 2023

[1] M. Schmidt, M. Linder, Frontiers in Energy Research, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fenrg.2020.00137>

[2] K. Risthaus et al., Applied Energy, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2022.118976>