

THERMAL STORAGE AND ELECTRICITY STORAGE IN THE RESIDENTIAL SECTOR

27/09/2017

G. MASY

*Chargé de cours Haute Ecole de la
Province de Liège
Chercheur UCL*

The financial support of the **Walloon Region of Belgium**
to Flexipac project and the other research presented here
is gratefully acknowledged



Plan

- The electricity market and its stakeholders
→ **Thermal storage** to increase the flexibility of the demand
- The prosumers
→ **Thermal storage and electricity storage** to increase self-consumption
- Conclusion

The electricity market

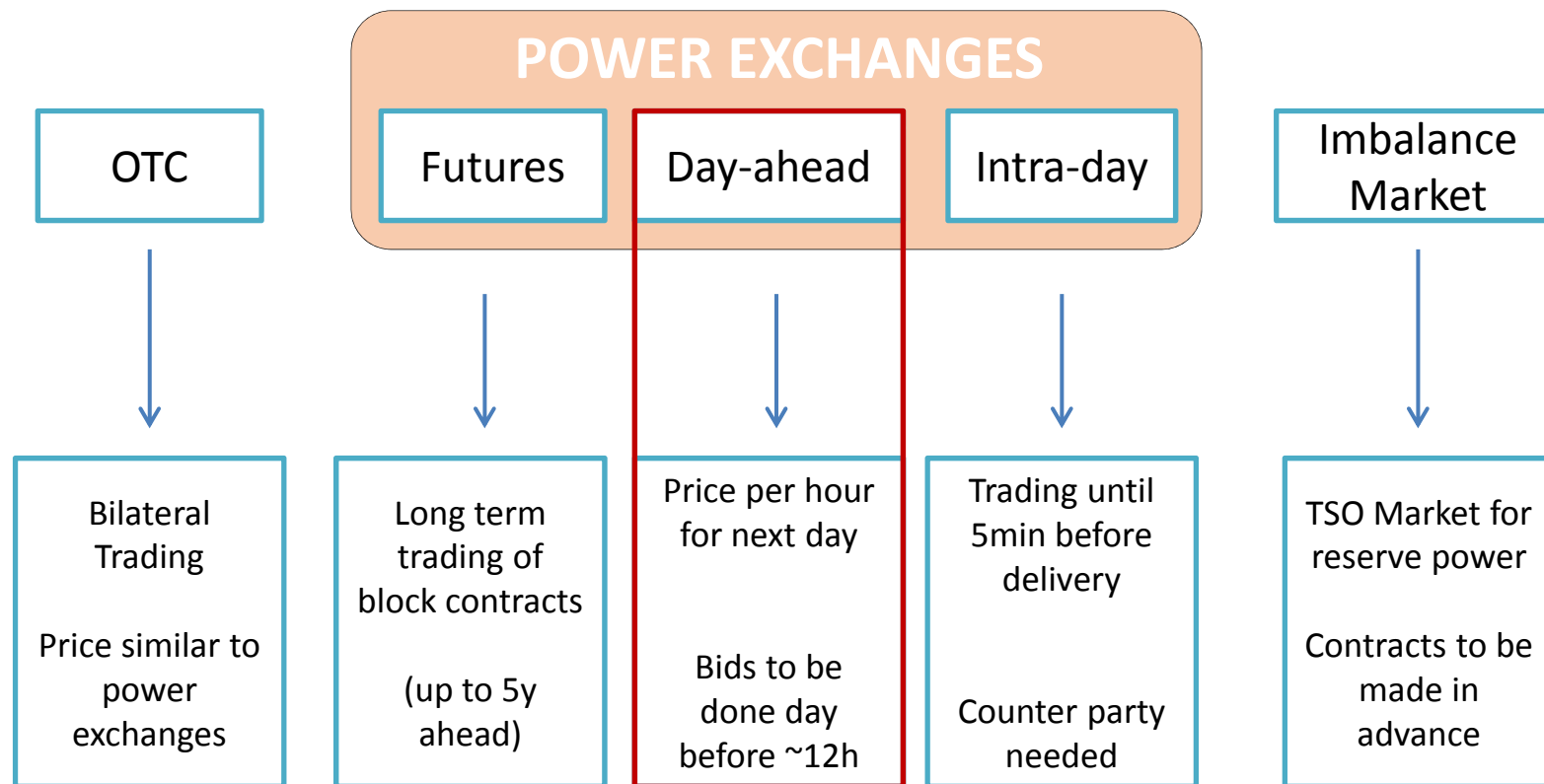
- The stakeholders

- Producers
- Distributors
- Distribution Network Managers (Gestionnaires Réseau Distribution)
- Aggregators
- Transmission system operator (ELIA)
- Consumers and Prosumers
- Purchasing platforms (BELPEX)
- Federal and Regional Regulators

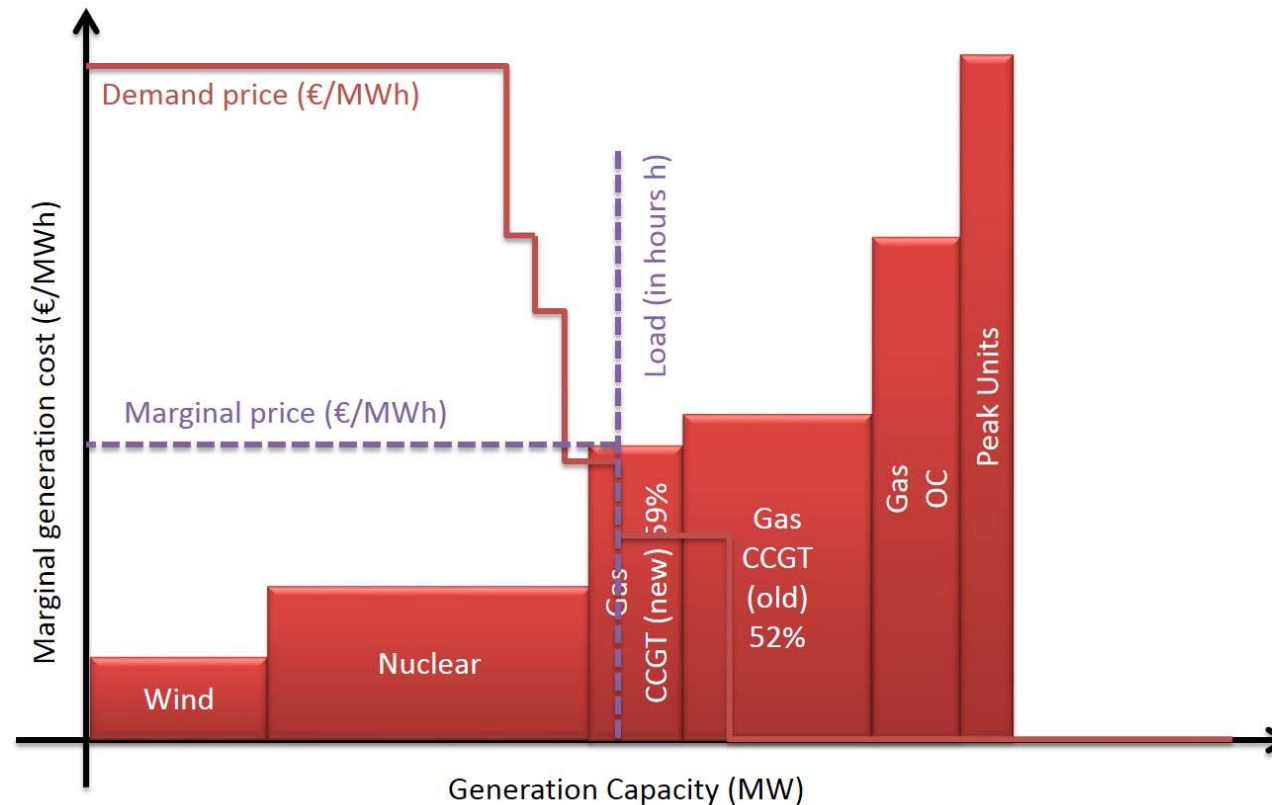


→ Need to balance electricity supply and demand

The electricity market

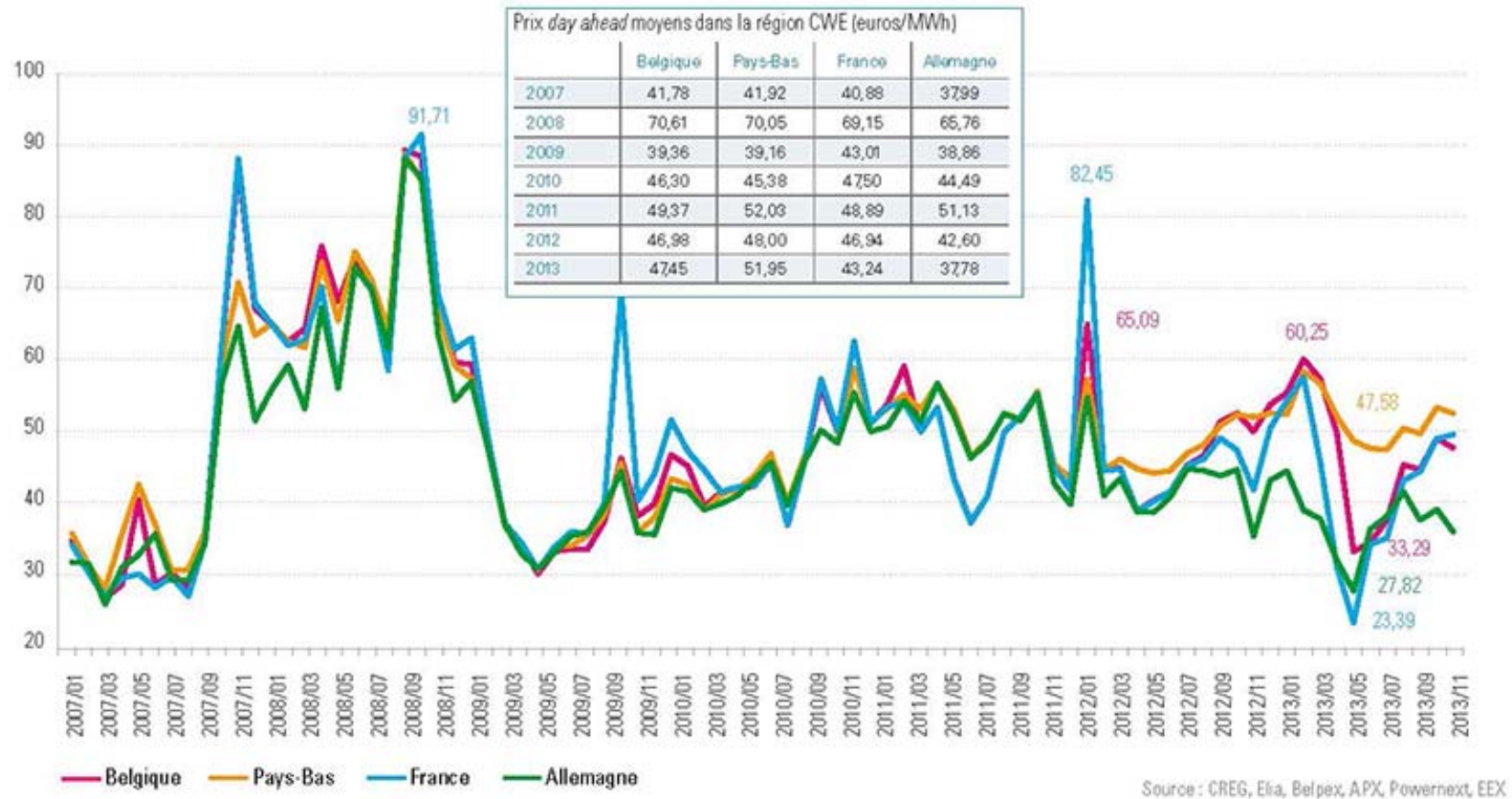


The electricity market



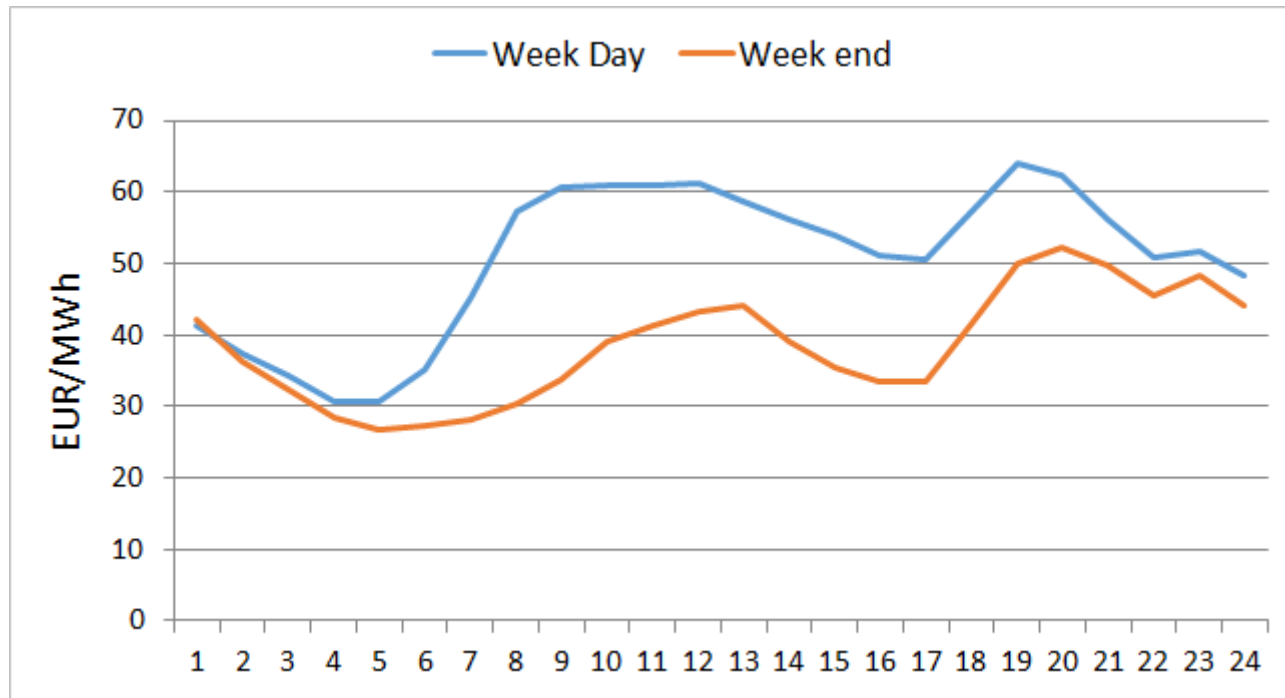
Ref: Fédération Belge des Entreprises Electriques et Gazières asbl <https://www.febeg.be/fr/merit-order>

The electricity market



Electricity Cost on day-ahead markets: Belpex, APX, EPEX FR, EPEX GE between 2007 and 2013.
CREG 2013 Annual report, page 42 - <http://www.creg.be>

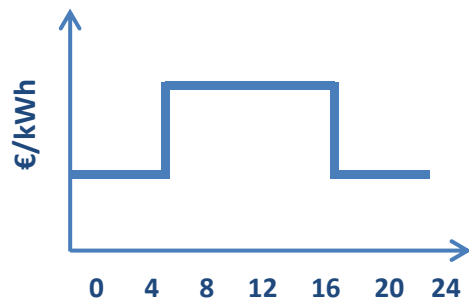
The electricity market



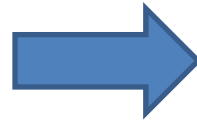
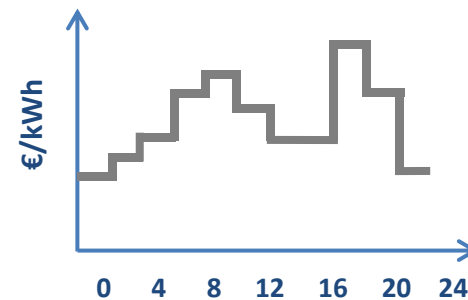
Average hour by hour Electricity Cost on Belpex day-ahead market – Year 2012
Final report – Flexipac Consortium

Electricity tariff

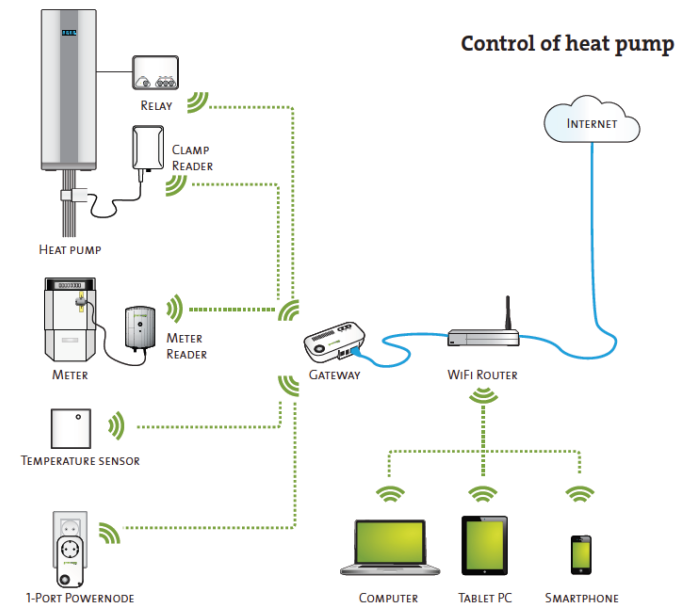
Day-Night pricing



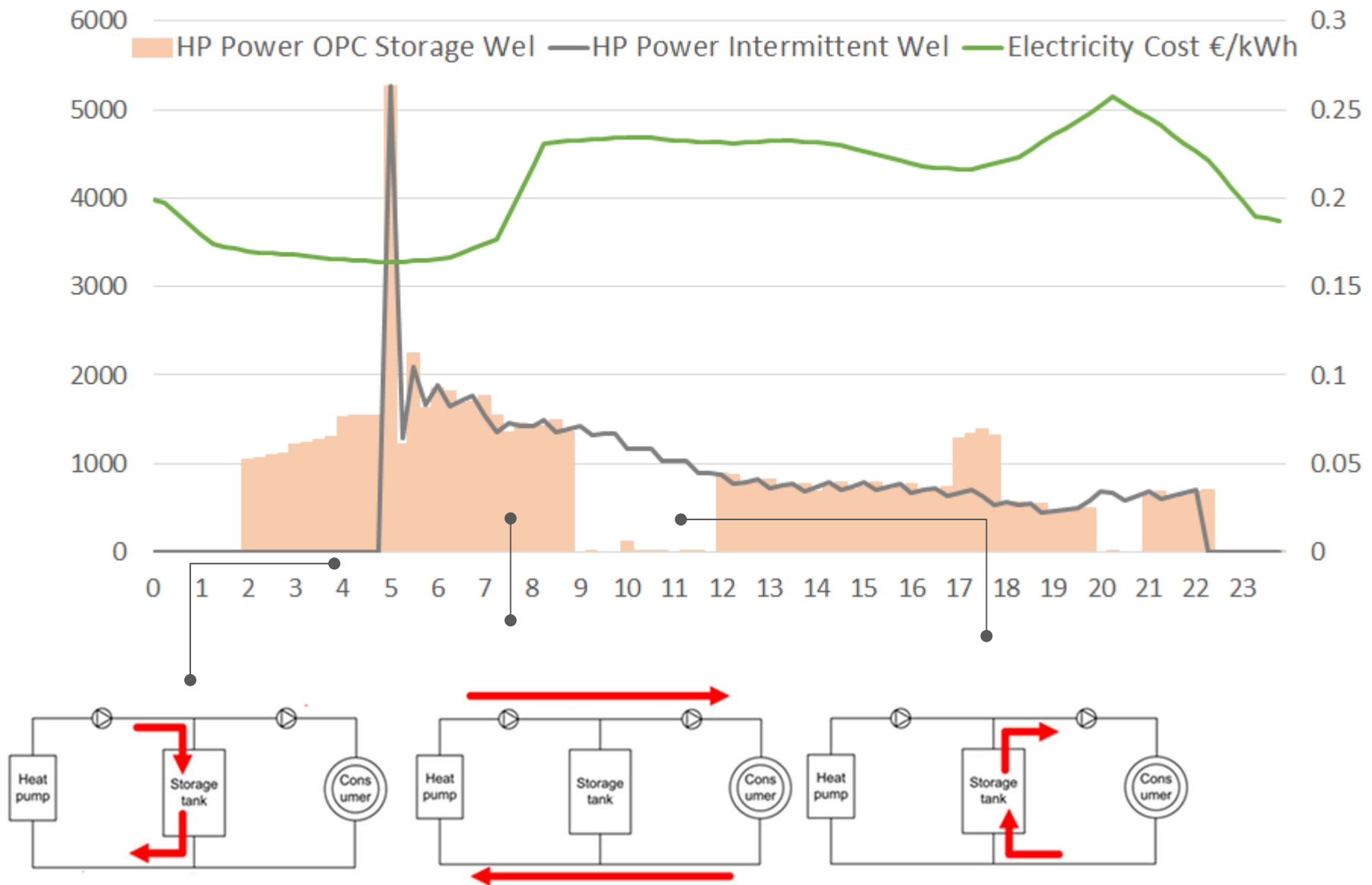
Dynamic pricing



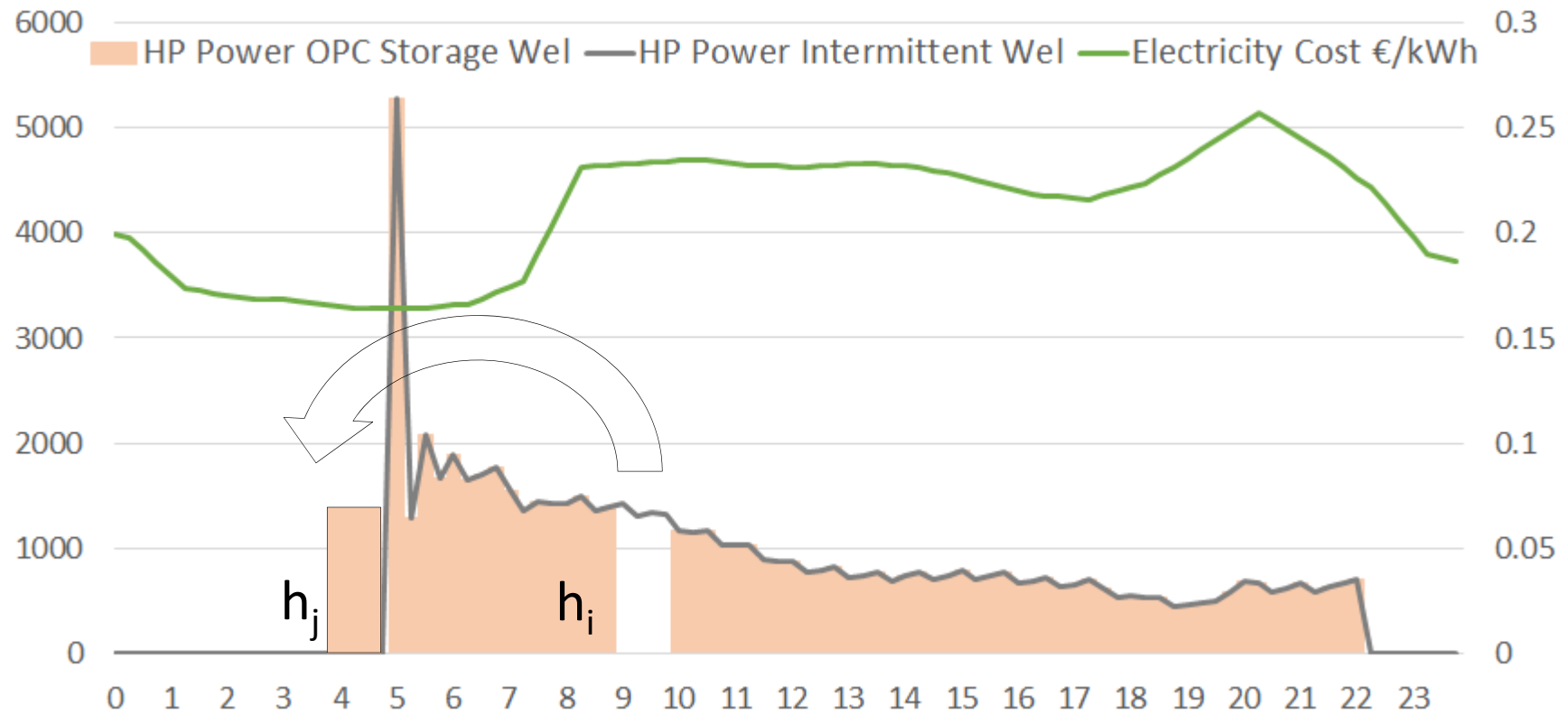
Heat Pump
Smart Meters



Load shifting

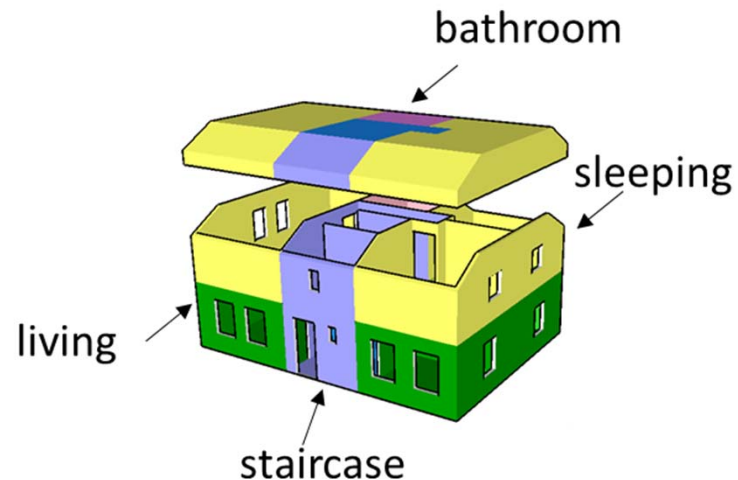


Optimization



$$\max_{i,j}(\text{cost saving}_{i \rightarrow j}) = \dot{Q}_{cd,i} \frac{\text{cost}_i}{COP_i} - (\dot{Q}_{cd,i} + \dot{Q}_{losses,j \rightarrow i}) \frac{\text{cost}_j}{COP_j} > 0$$

Case study



Floor heated area 146 m²

4 occupants

Concrete walls

External insulation

Double flow ventilation

Heat recovery exchanger efficiency 80 %

Summer free cooling: window opening

DHW: direct electric heating

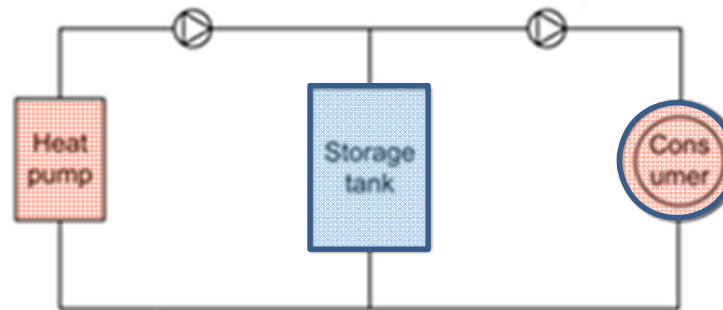
Insulation Level	Average U-value W/m ² K	n50 ac/hr	Space Heating Demand kWh/m ² a	Nominal Heating Power kW _{th}
K45	0.458	6.0	68	13.8
K30	0.305	3.0	36	11.5
K15	0.152	0.6	12	9.3

Belgium Standard

Case study

$M = 1000 \text{ kg}$
 $AU = 0.522 \text{ W/K}$
 $t_{\text{amb}} = 15^\circ\text{C}$

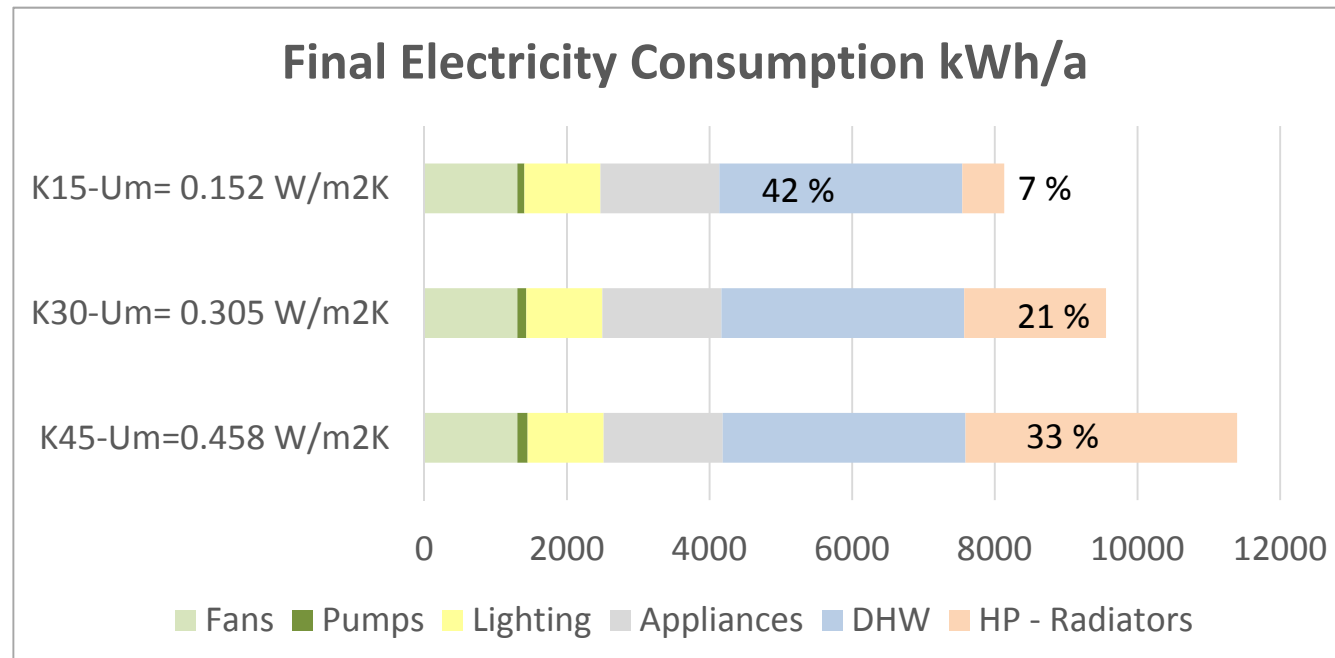
Air Water Heat Pump
 $\text{COP}_n = 3.95$ A 7°C/W 35°C



Radiator
or
Floor heating

Heat Emission	Condenser Exhaust Temperature	Temperature Range Water Tank Storage
Radiators	55°C	$45 - 55^\circ\text{C}$
Floor Heating	40°C	$35 - 45^\circ\text{C}$

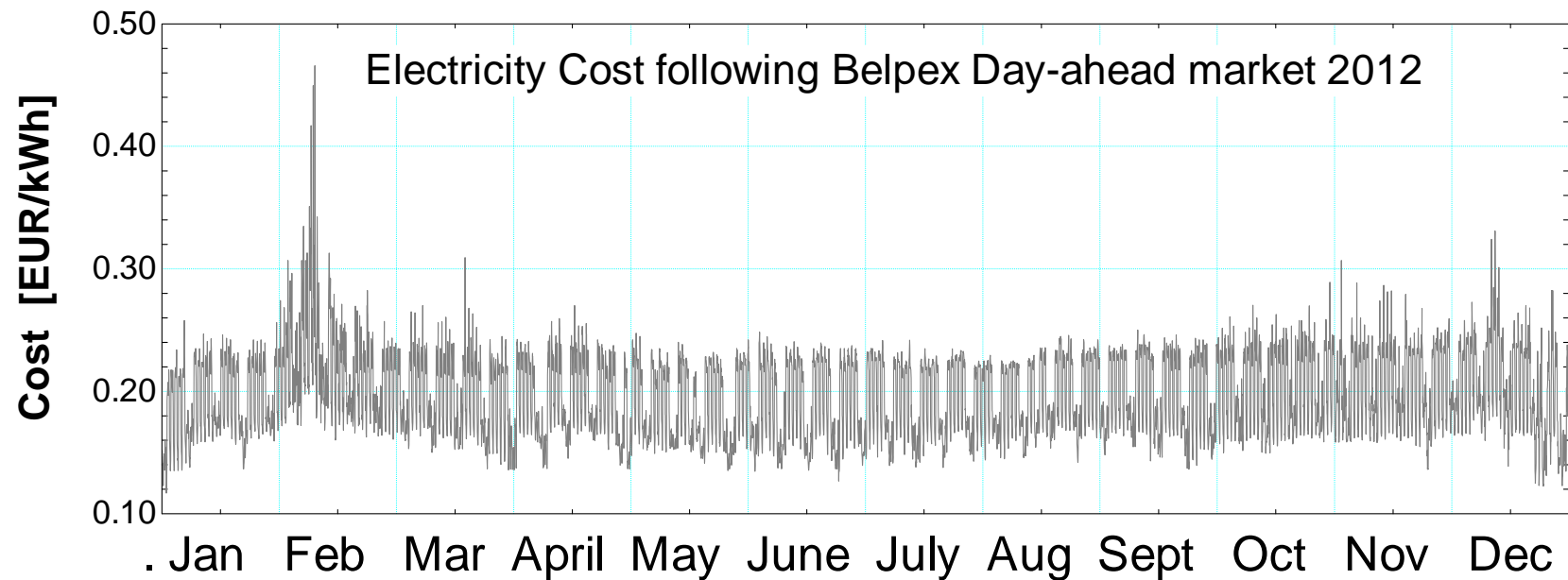
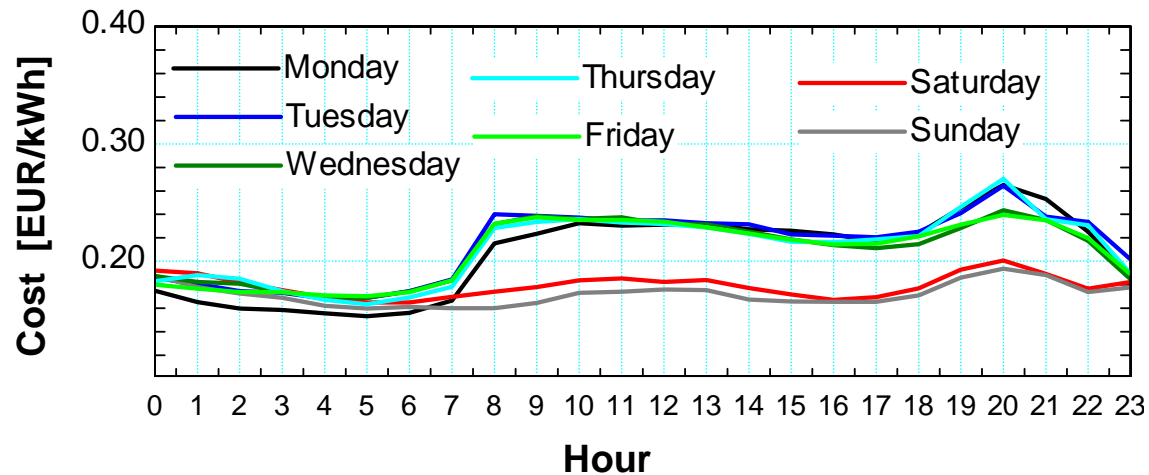
Intermittent Heating - no storage

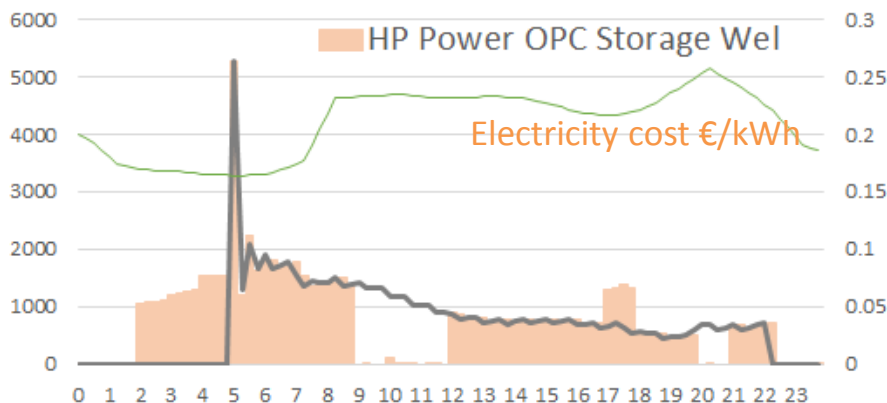
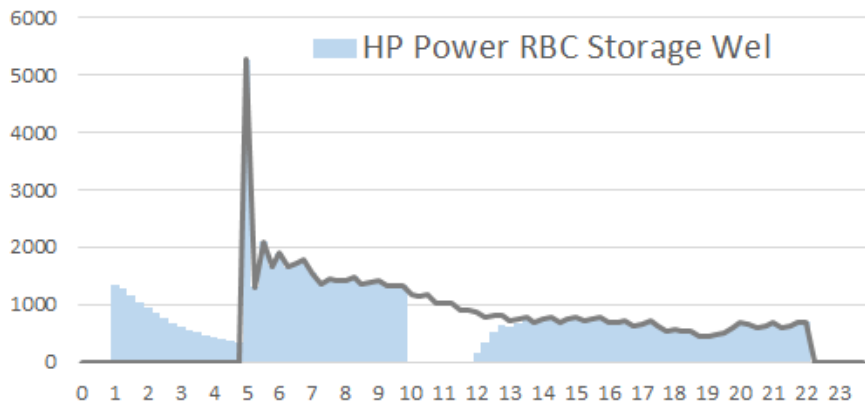
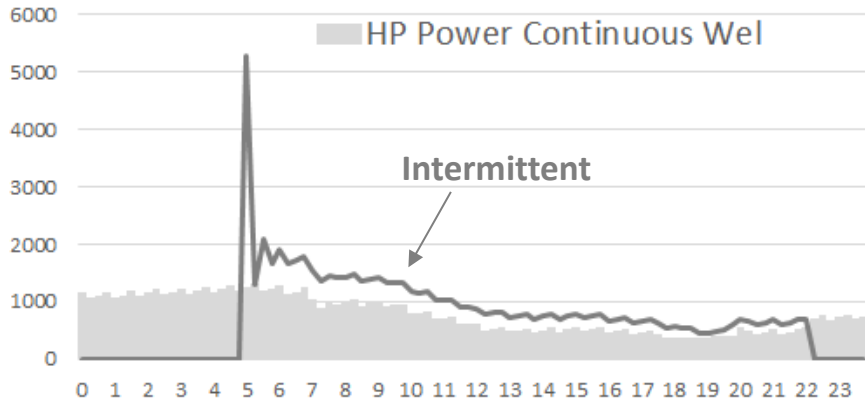


Heat Pump Electricity consumption: 600 – 2000 – 3800 kWh/a

Domestic Hot Water - Direct el. Heating – 4 occupants: 3400 kWh/a

Cost of Electricity





Load Shifting Strategies

Continuous Heating

No water storage

- Constant set point

Rule Based Control

Water storage

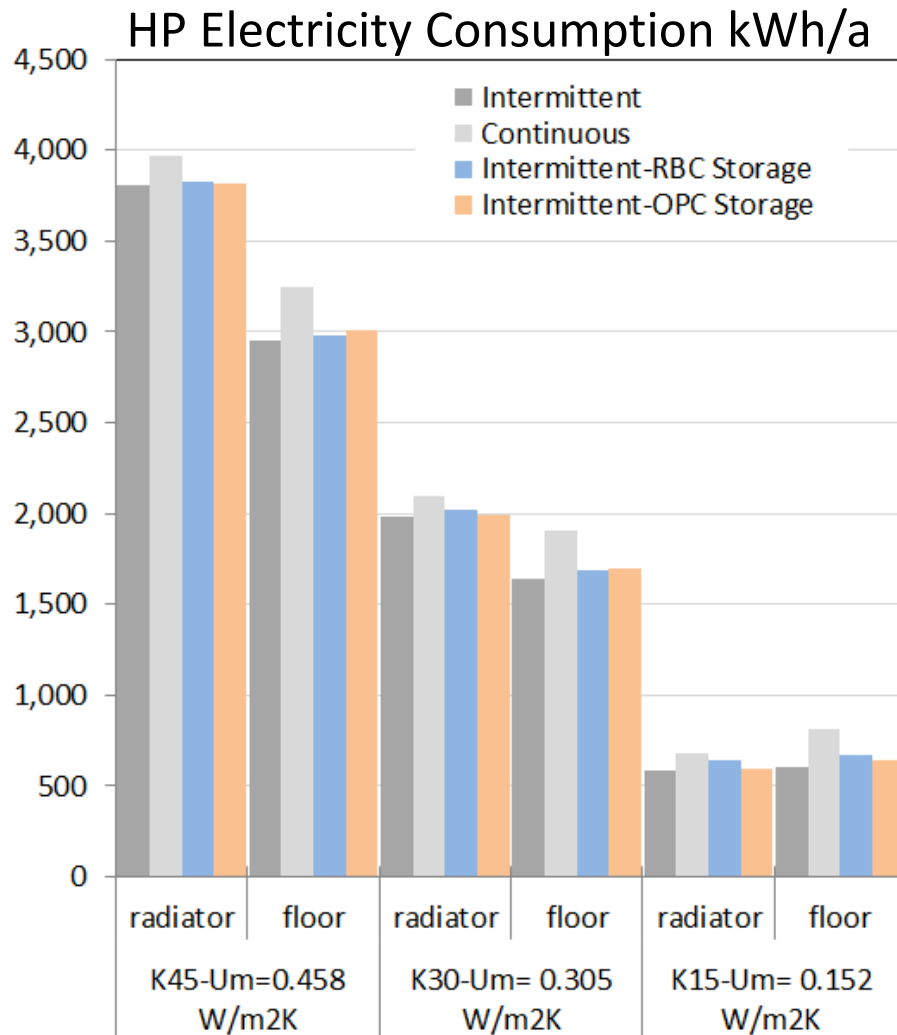
- Load 1 AM to 8 AM
- Unload 10 AM to 12 PM

Optimized Predictive Control

Water storage (24h horizon)

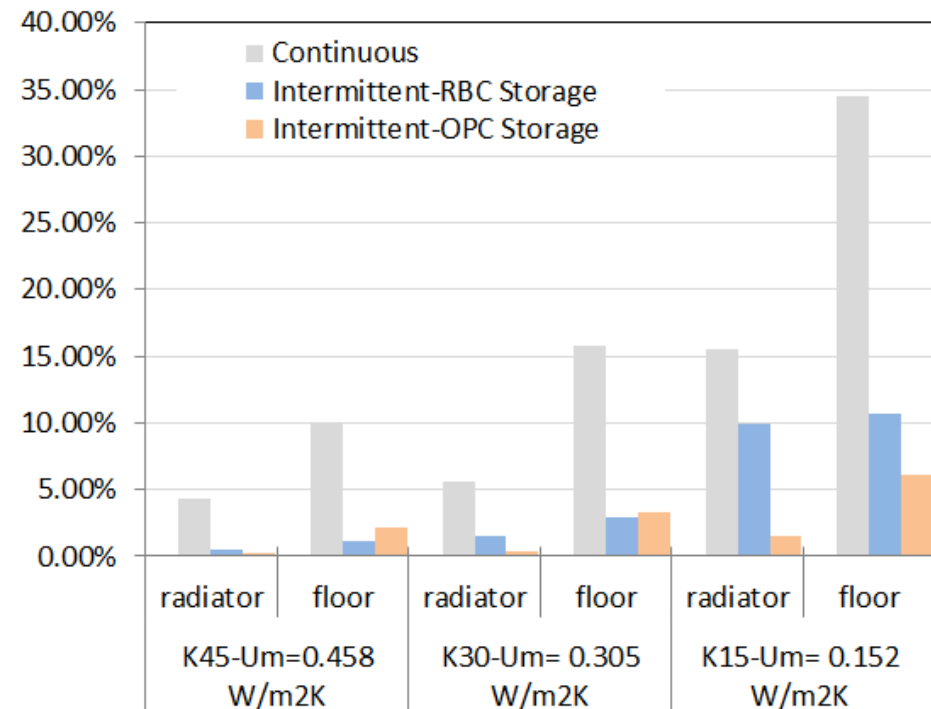
- Cost minimization
- Comfort maintained
- Perfectly predicted Building behavior

Consumptions



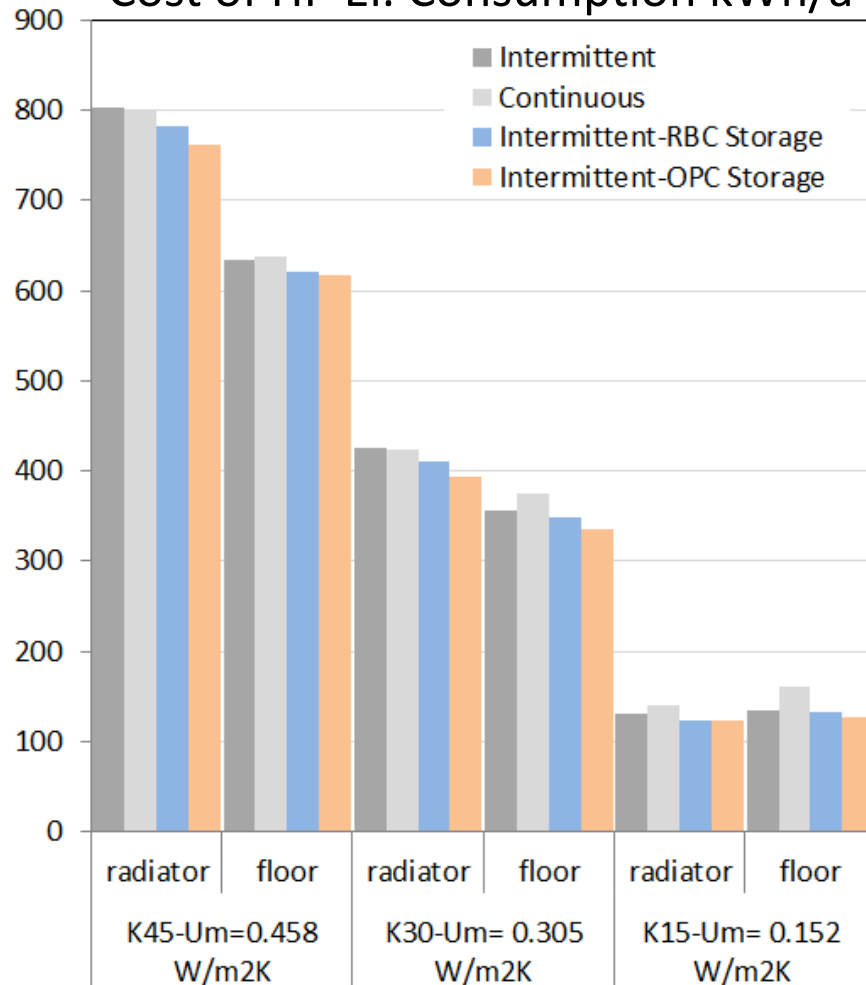
$$\text{Overconsumption} = \frac{E - E_{\text{intermittent}}}{E_{\text{intermittent}}}$$

Load shifting entails overconsumption

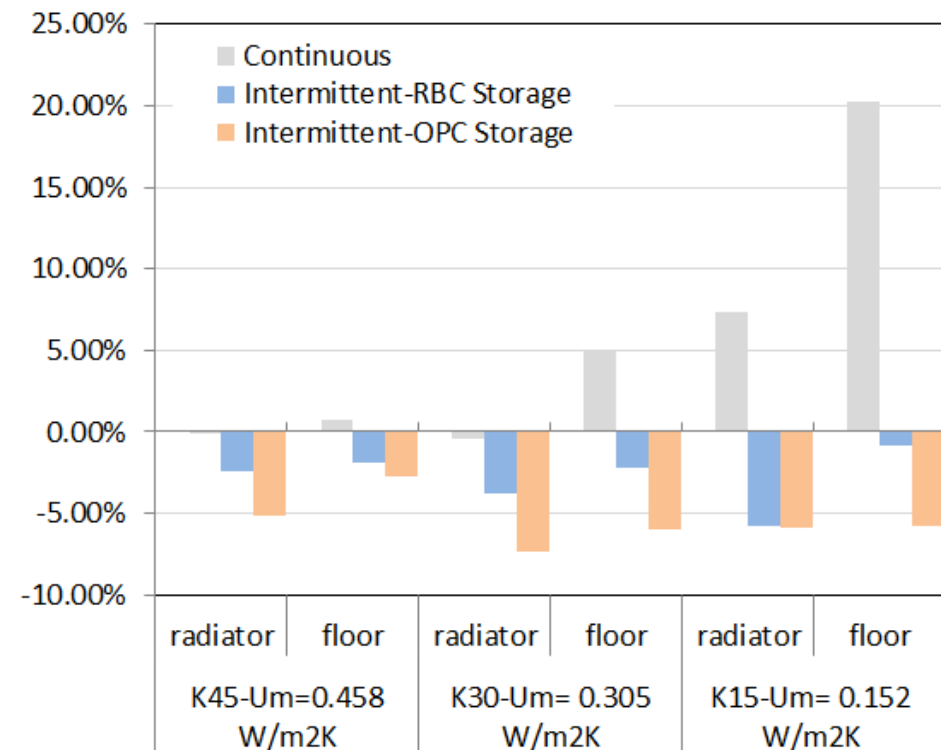


Costs

Cost of HP El. Consumption kWh/a



Optimal Predictive Control leads to larger benefits than Rule Based Control
(Reference: intermittent)



Plan

- ✓ The electricity market and its stakeholders
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- The prosumers
 - The **thermal storage and electricity storage** to increase self-consumption
- Conclusion

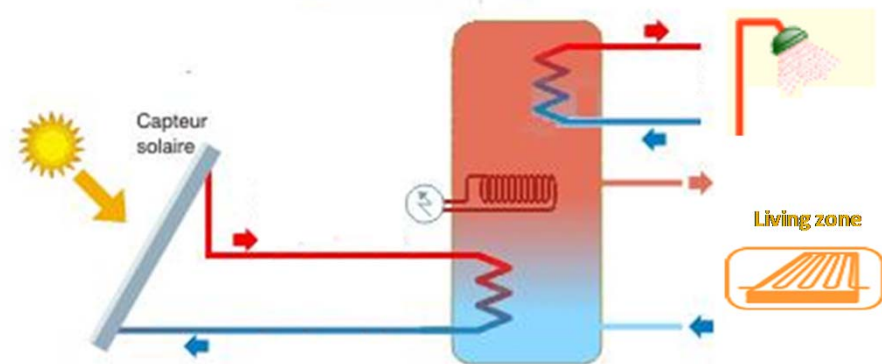
Prosumers

PV cell: 22.5 m² ⇒ 4.5 kW

ST: 4 m²

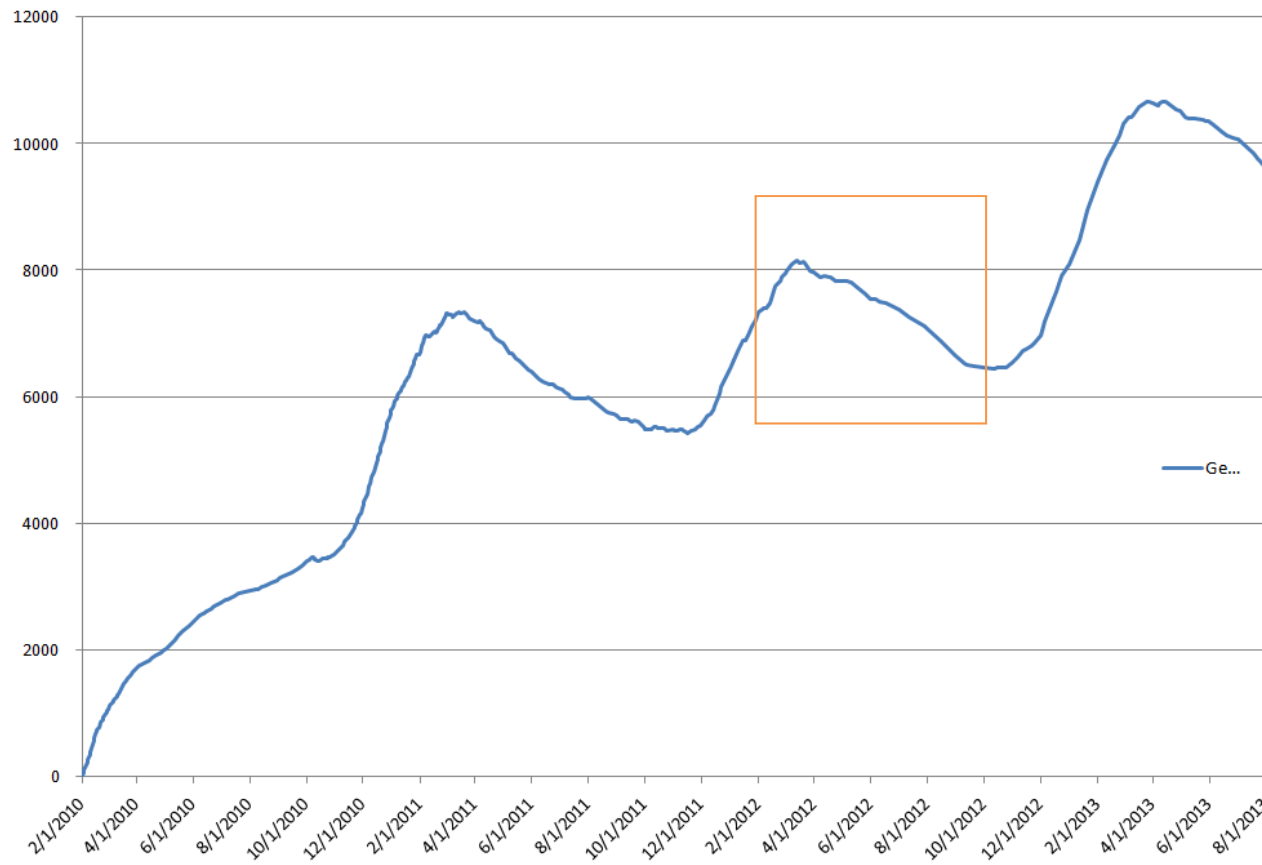


Insulation level: K19

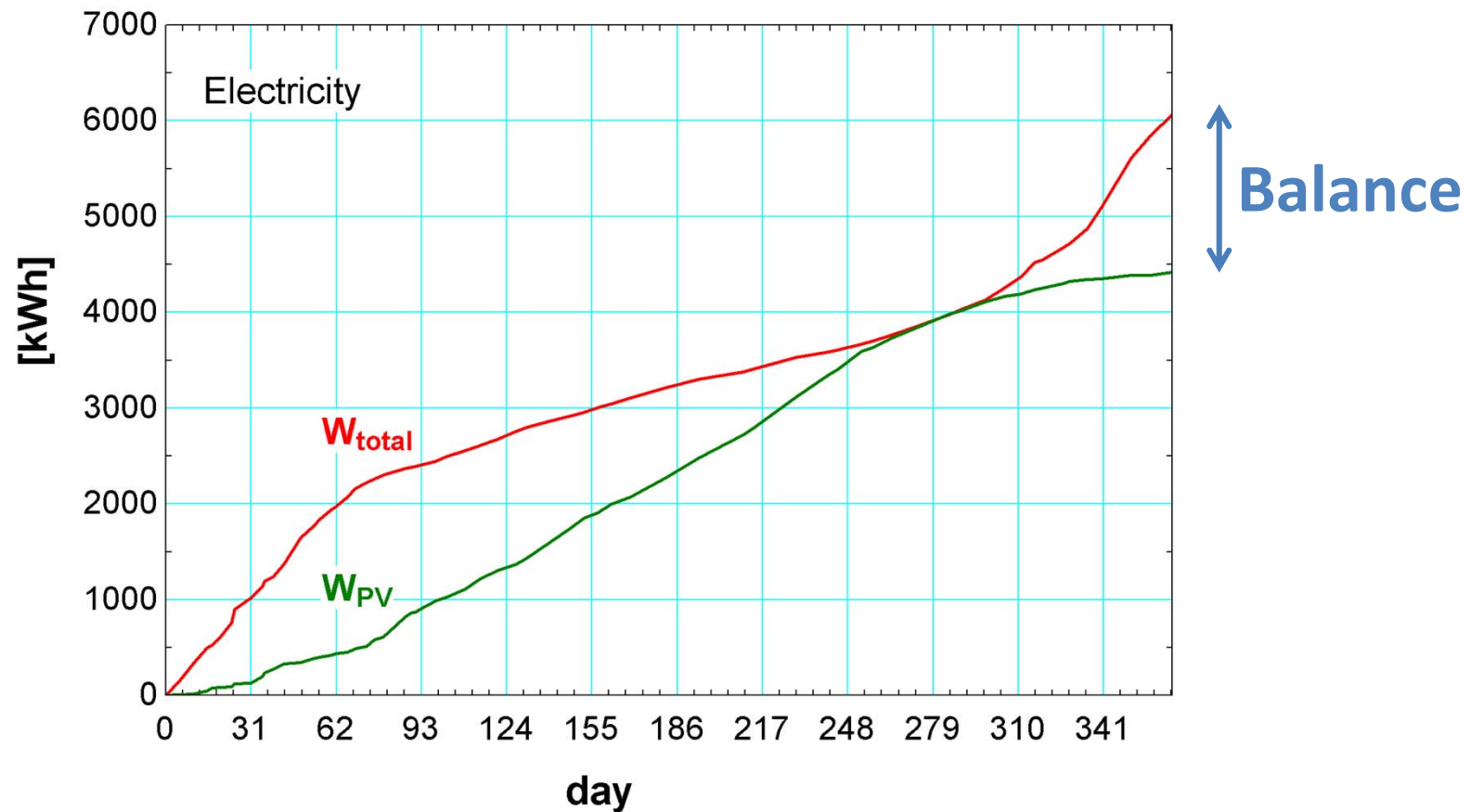


Glazed areas:
44 m² with 31 m² South facing windows

Prosumers

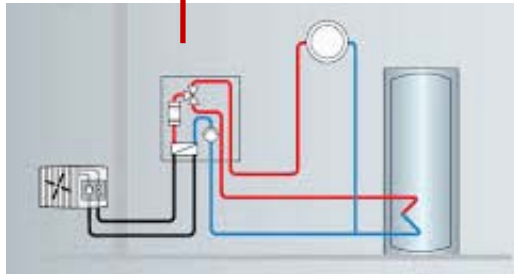


Prosumers



Prosumers

Heat Pump



ST: 5 m²



PV: 20 m²

PV: 3 x 16 m²

Electricity
Storage 7 kWh

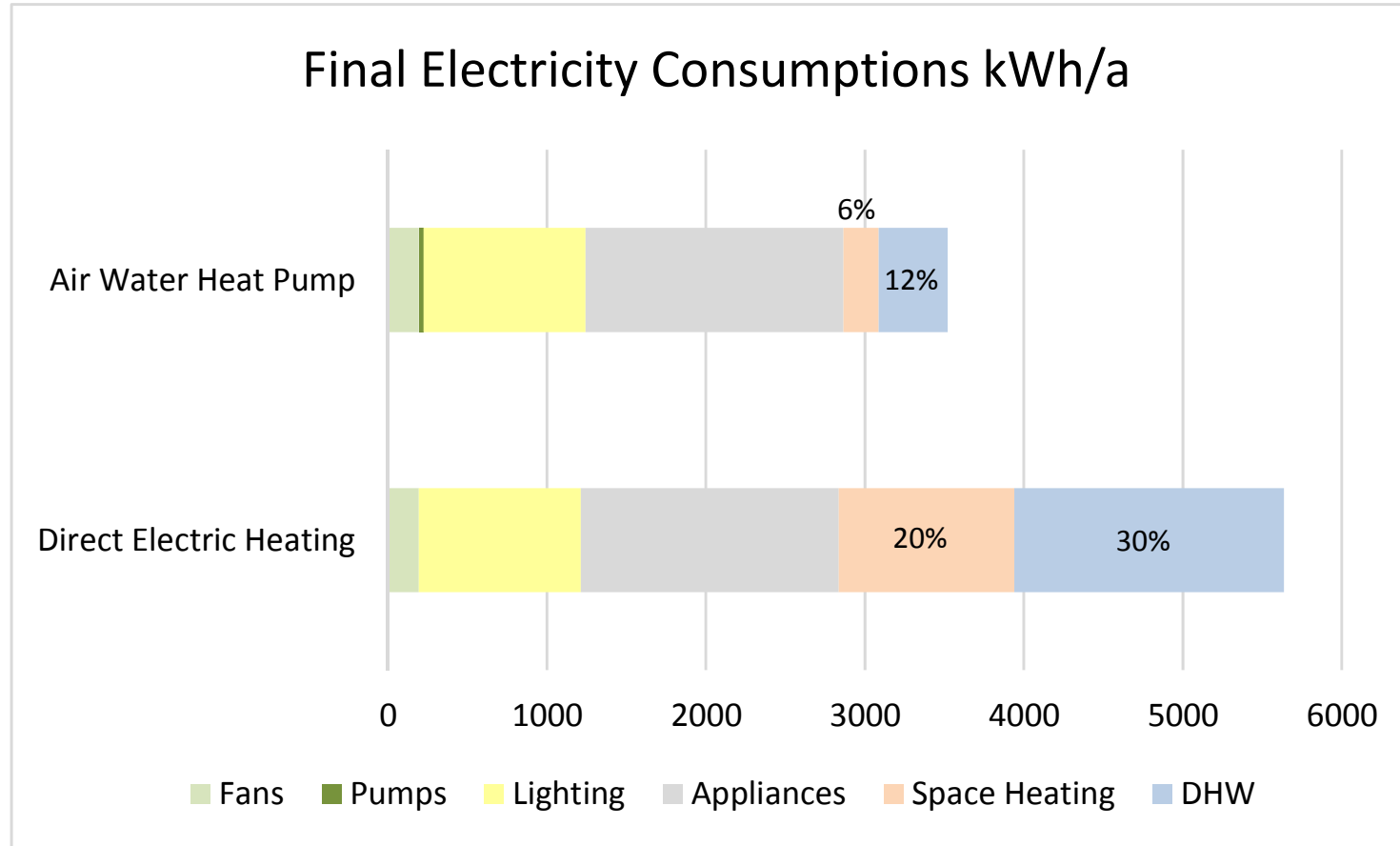


Dethier Architecture: <http://www.dethier.be/>

Hypothesis

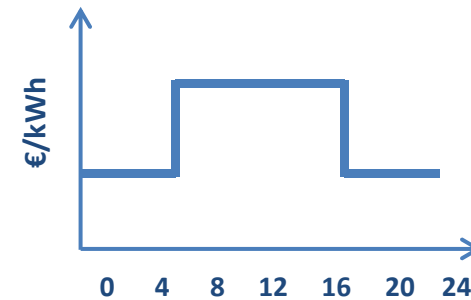
- Floor heated area 58 m²
- 2 occupants:
 - 40 l DHW at 60°C per occupant per day
- Double flow ventilation
 - Recovery efficiency 82 %
- Summer free cooling: window opening
- Space and DHW Heating system:
 - Direct electric heating
 - Air-Water HP
- Heat emission radiators: 55 - 45°C

Continuous Heating - no storage



Electricity Cost

- Day-Night Pricing
 - Day time 0.25 EUR/kWh
 - Night time 0.17 EUR kWh

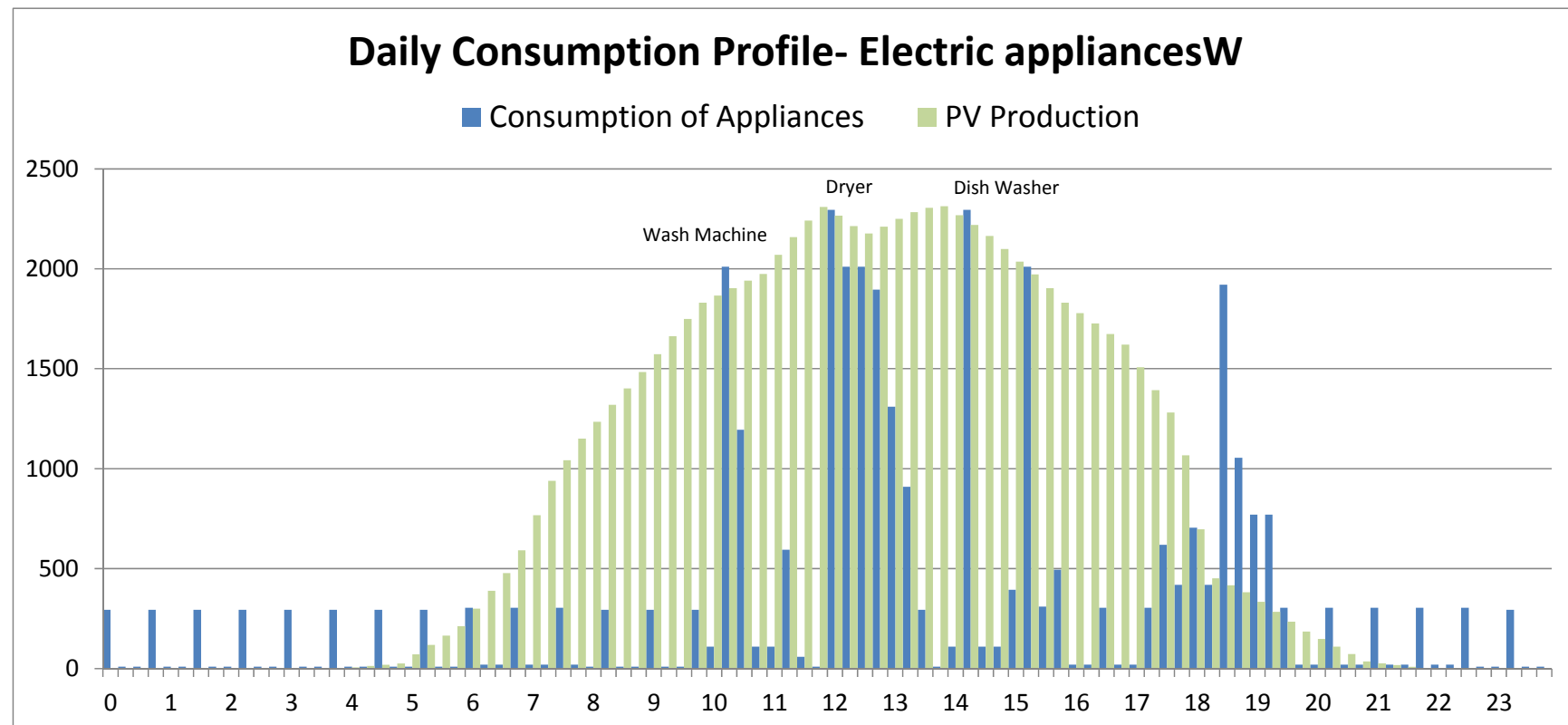


- Water tank storage: 200 l
- Electricity storage: capacity 7 kWh efficiency 85%
- Objective : maximize Self-Consumption

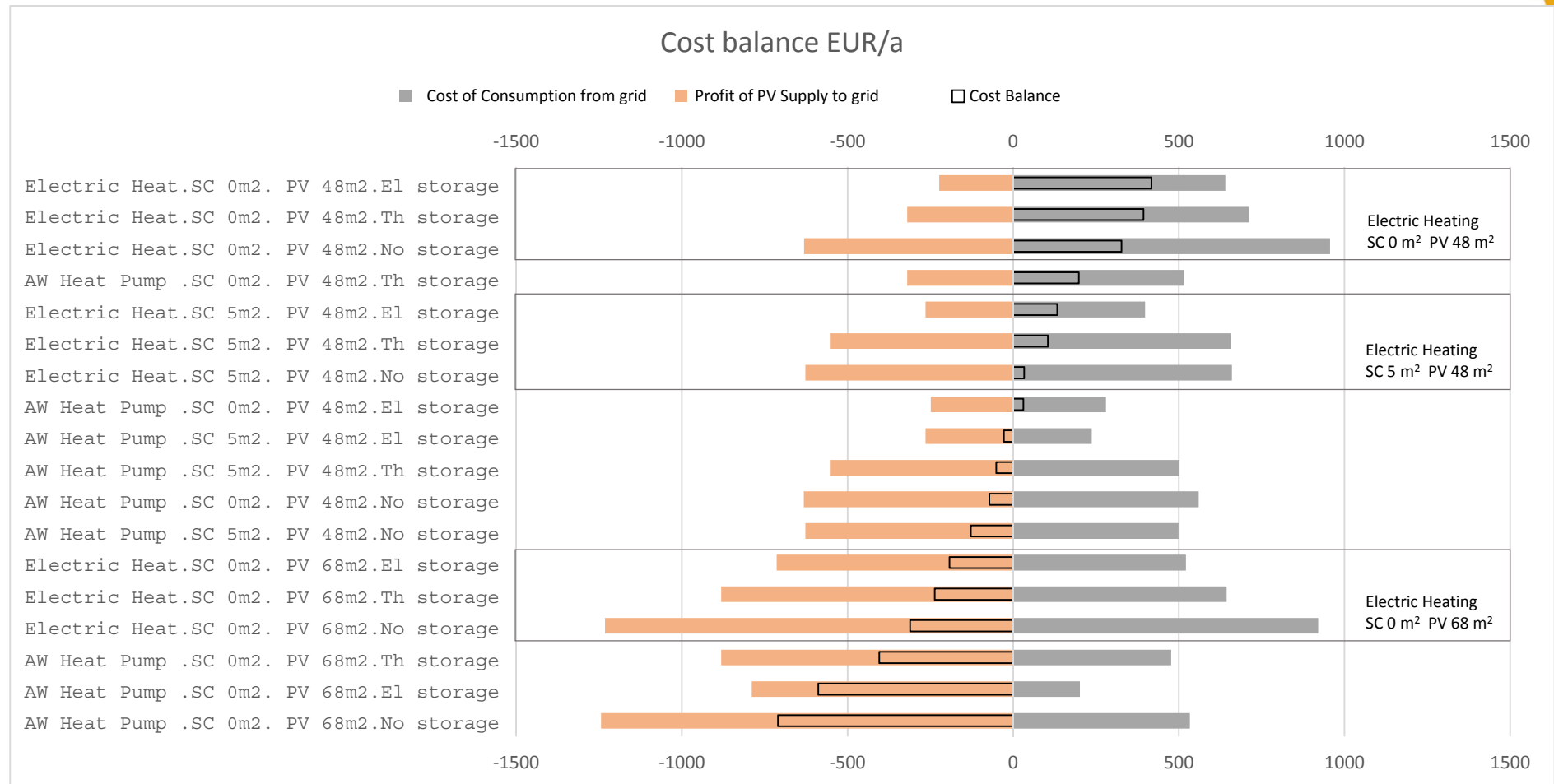
Final Consumption	Self-Consumption	Consumption from Grid
PV Production	Self-Supply	Supply to Grid
		Balance

Load shifting

Behavior: wash machine, dryer, dish washer used during daytime



Cost Balance

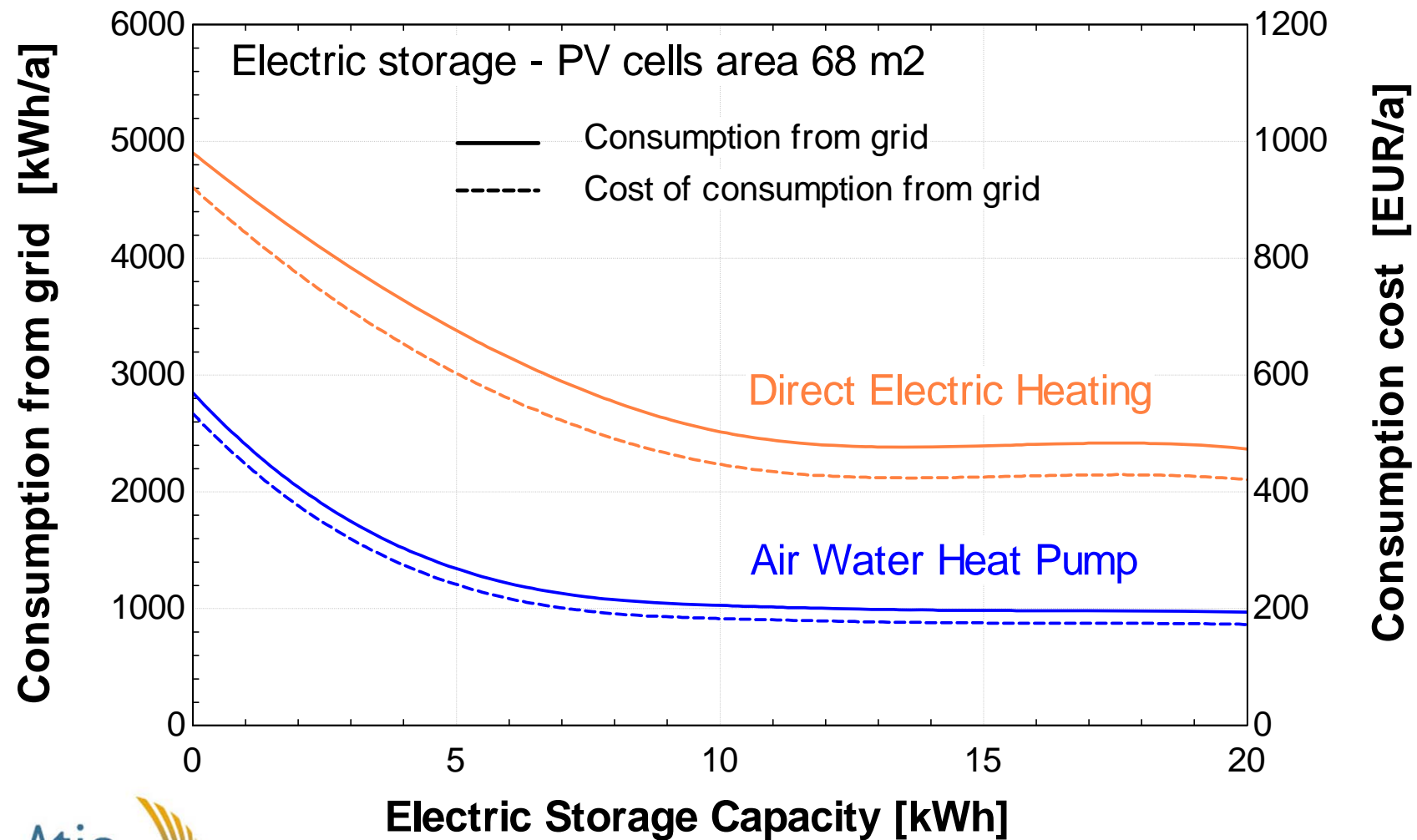


Buy back ratio = 0

Electricity storage: 2700 €

→ ROI : 5 à 8 ans

Electricity Storage Capacity



Conclusion

- **Thermal storage** to increase the flexibility of the demand
 - Cost reduction
 - Integration of renewable electricity production
- **Thermal storage and electricity storage** to increase on site consumption
 - Cost reduction as function of the buy back ratio
- Need for **optimized predictive control**
 - Weather forecast
 - Human behavior

Acknowledgments

The financial support of the **Walloon Region of Belgium** to Flexipac project and the other research presented here is gratefully acknowledged