



# SCCER School

*Field test of a 63kWh/100kW storage for grid applications*

Philippe Morey, October 2017

# HEIG-VD / IESE is...



## 5 professors

Affolter Jean-François  
Besson Christophe  
Bossoney Luc  
Carpita Mauro (Director)  
Capezzali Massimiliano



## 16 Engineers R&D

FTE, average last 2 years

Beguín Mathias	Monzillard Gilles
Bozog Mokthar	Pointet Marc-André
Gavin Serge	Pidancier Thomas
Carrard Fanny	Rigazzi Luca
Crottaz Michael	Savary Alain
Duc Jérôme	Scherer Ludovic
Houmard Douglas	Schiesser Matthias
Morey Philippe	Wasterlain Sébastien

- Key areas : **Energetics, Power systems, Power electronics, Electric machines**
- Effort : **Approx 1.5 Mio/Year**
- Location: **Yverdon-les-Bains**
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# A 63kWh/100kW looks like...

Partner:  Leclanché

## Technology:

- Lithium-Titanate (LiTiO)

## Quizz:

In general / LiTi

- Energy density [Wh/kg]?
- Number of cycles [-]?
- Max Current [xC]?



# A 63kWh/100kW looks like...

Partner:  Leclanché

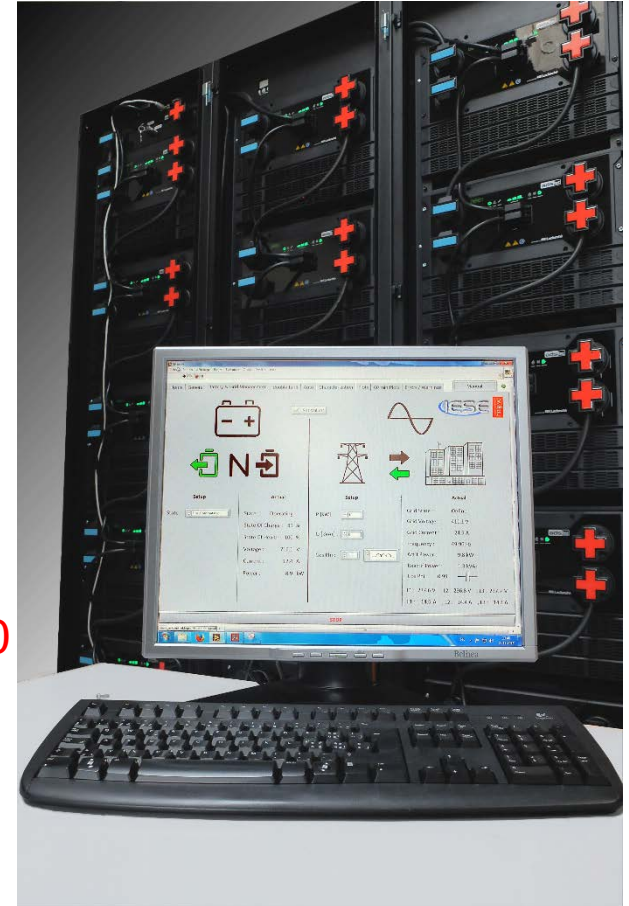
## Technology:

- Lithium-Titanate (LiTiO)

## Quizz:

In general / LiTi

- Energy density [Wh/kg]?      30-250 / ~70
- Number of cycles [-]?      500-5'000 / ~15'000
- Max Current [xC]?      ~2C / ~10C



# Examples of applications of LiTiO

Energy density not as critical + Large number of cycles needed



## Stationary

Anxilliary services for the grid  
Example Graciosa Poject:

<https://vimeo.com/164569977>

(Leclanché)

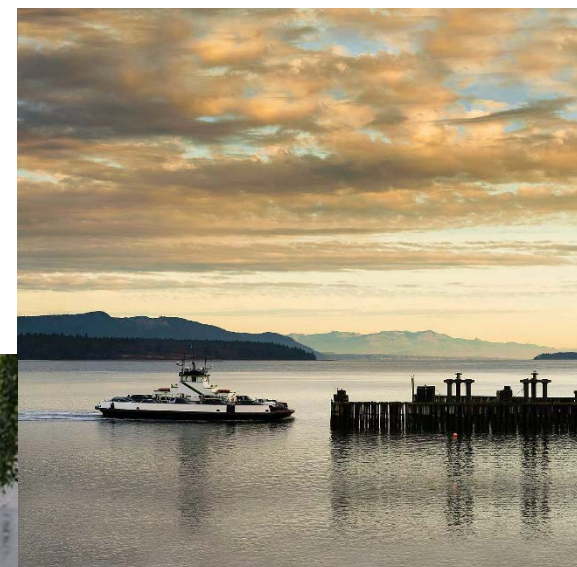
## Fast charging

For buses services

Example bus TOSA (ABB):

400 kW – 30 sec

3-7 stations (line 23, Geneva)



## Ferry

Many cycles/day

[http://www.leclanche.com/file\\_admin/user\\_upload/20150609\\_press\\_release\\_leclanche\\_ferry\\_fr.pdf](http://www.leclanche.com/file_admin/user_upload/20150609_press_release_leclanche_ferry_fr.pdf)

# What for a Tesla ?

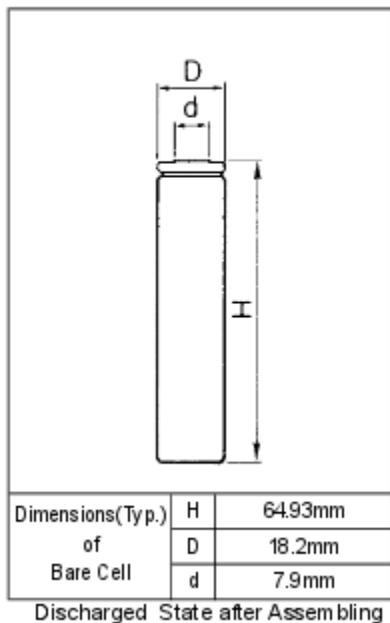
comparison is not reason ! (mobility ≠ stationnary)

**Tesla Model S P85:** (about. 400 km, ~ 90'000 CHF)

- 335 kg for 85 kWh = ~240 Wh/kg (without packaging)
- ~7'100 cells (type NCR, ~400 cycles)



Cell Type NCR18650B  
Specifications



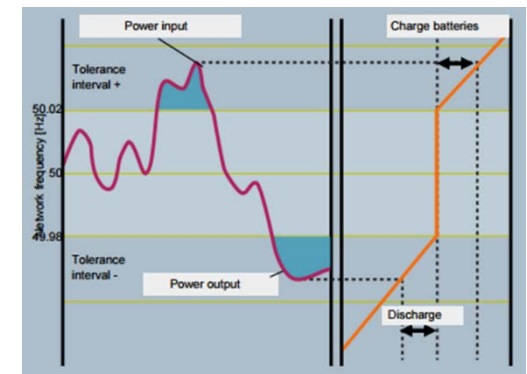
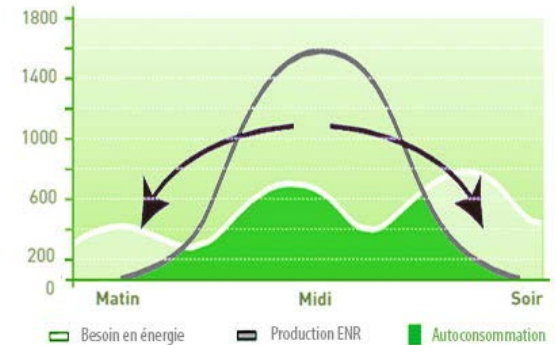
Rated Capacity (at 20°C)		Min. 3200mAh
Nominal Capacity (at 25°C)		Min. 3250mAh Typ. 3350mAh
Nominal Voltage		3.6V
Charging Method		Constant Current -Constant Voltage
Charging Voltage		4.2V
Charging Current		Std. 1625mA
Charging Time		4.0hrs.
Ambient Temperature	Charge	+10~+45°C
	Discharge	-20~+60°C
	Storage	-20~+50°C
Weight (Max.)		47.5g
Dimensions (Max.) Maximum size without tube	(D)	18.25mm
	(H)	65.10mm
Volumetric Energy Density		676Wh/l
Gravimetric Energy Density		243Wh/kg

# Back to the grid

Auxiliary services; different uses

Different services of a **battery** in a Grid:

- User (locally)
  - Peak shaving
  - Self-consumption
  - Voltage control
  - Filtering
- Power System (large systems)
  - Frequency control
  - Energy optimization
  - Economic optimization

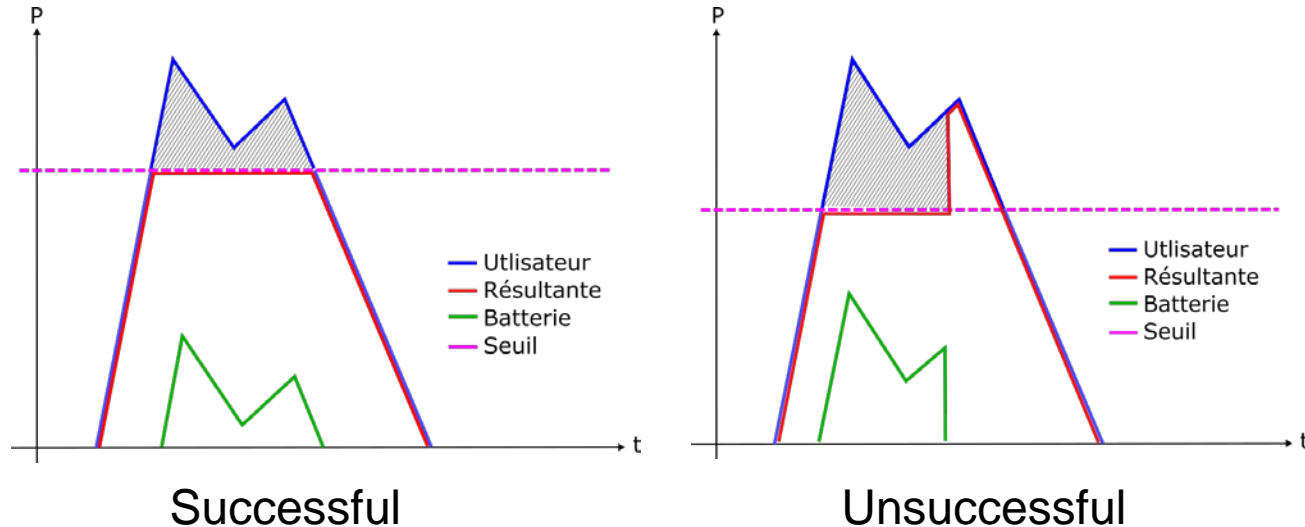


# Example: peak shaving

Using fuzzy logic

Challenges in peak shaving :

- *Battery* has a **limited capacity** and *inverter* a **limited power**
- The future consumption is unknown
  - Might be influenced by stochastic parameters





# Meteorological influence on consumption?

Figures for France

## Quizz:

France: about 80'000 MW at peak power, 70 Mio People

- What is the consumption variation in France for....:
- 1 °C colder ?
- Variation of nebulosity of 1 Octa ?

*NB: Octa: is the unit of measure of cloudiness. From a human observation of the sky, it is expressed on a scale of 0 to 8 (0 corresponding to a clear sky, 8 to a cloudy sky)*



# Meteorological influence on consumption?

Figures for France

## Quizz:

France: about 80'000 MW at peak power, 70 Mio People

- What is the consumption variation in France for....:
- 1 °C colder ? **+ 1'600 to 2'400 MW**
- Variation of nebulosity of 1 Octa ? **+ 650 MW**

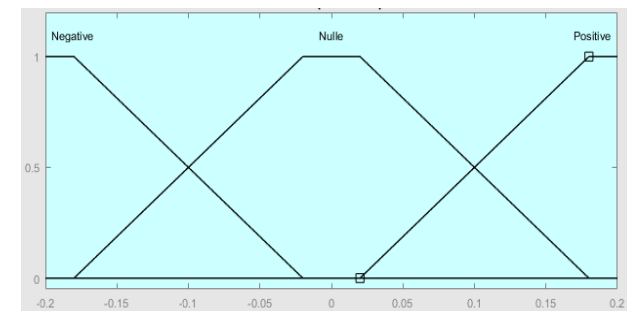
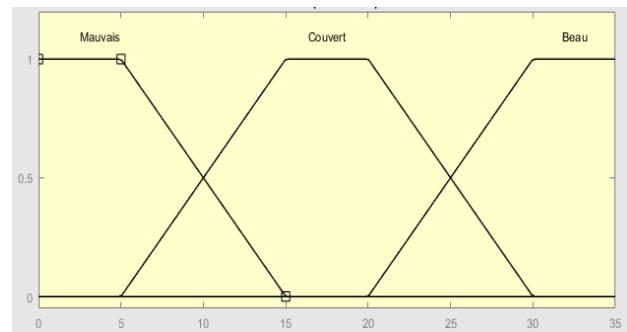
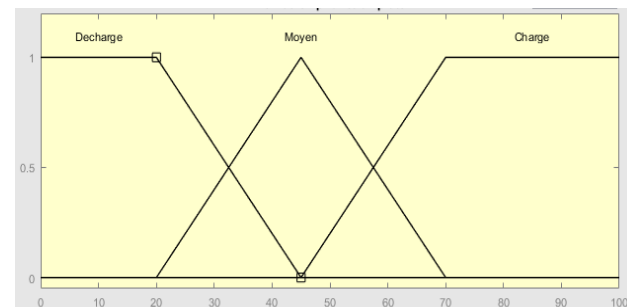
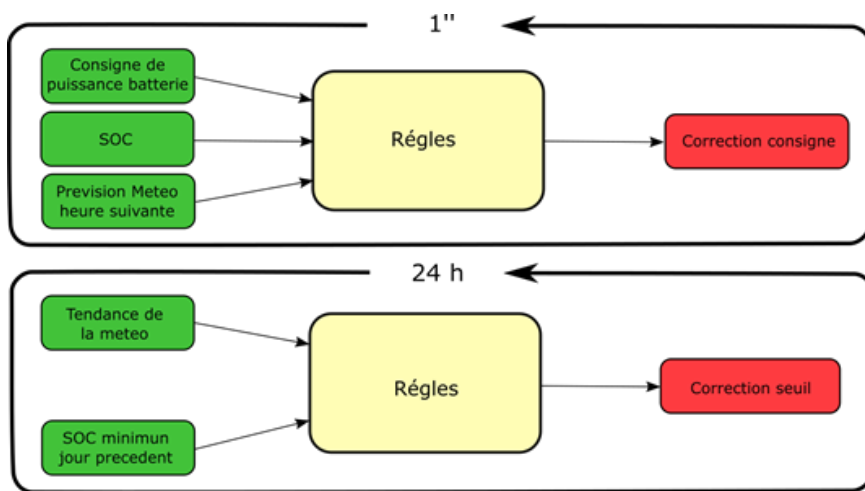
*NB: Octa: is the unit of measure of cloudiness. From a human observation of the sky, it is expressed on a scale of 0 to 8 (0 corresponding to a clear sky, 8 to a cloudy sky)*



# Fuzzy logic

But intelligent rules are needed

Definition of rules:



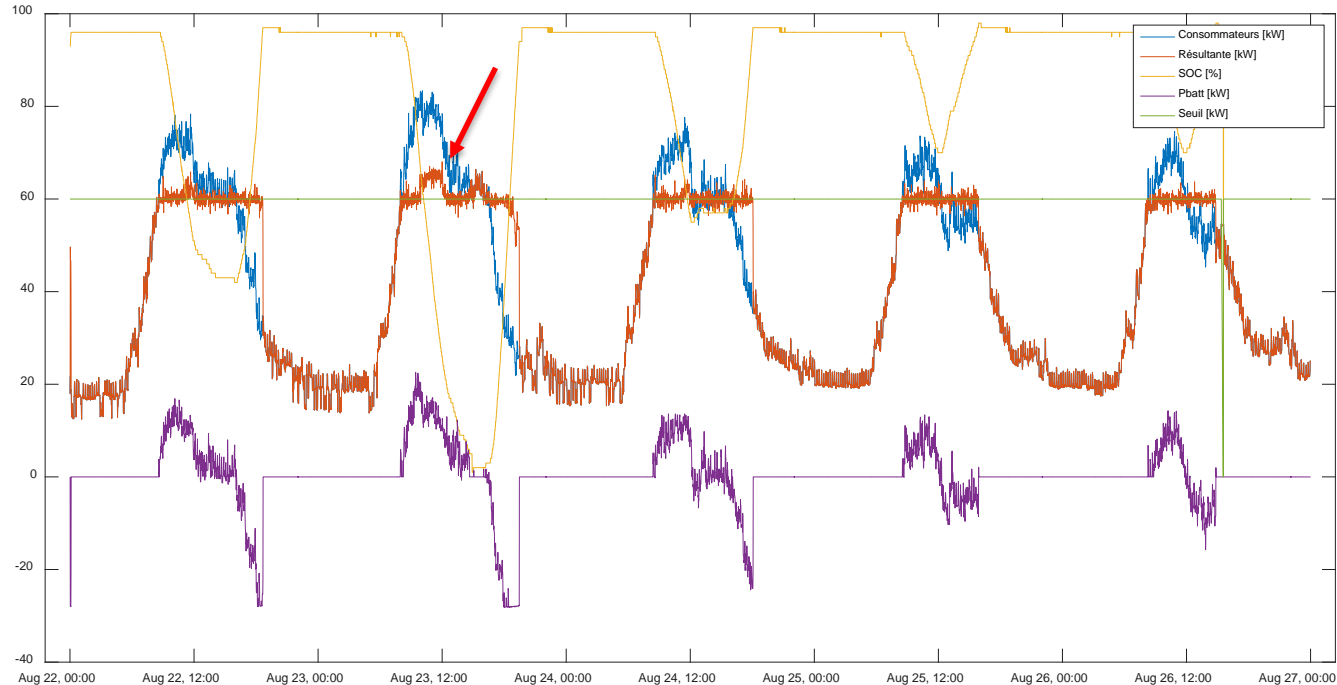
Example:

	Tendance Météo	opérateur	SOC jour précédent	Facteur correction seuil
Règle 1	Positive	et	Moyen	Nulle
Règle 2	Négative	et	Moyen	Positive
Règle 3	Négative	et	Déchargé	Positive
Règle 4	Positive	et	Chargé	Négative
Règle 5	Stable	et	Déchargé	Positive



# Test results

Example for a working week



**Blue** = if without battery

**Arrow** = example of «smooth» correction (load > than usual)

Week-Ends: operation «high/low tarif» (arbitrage)

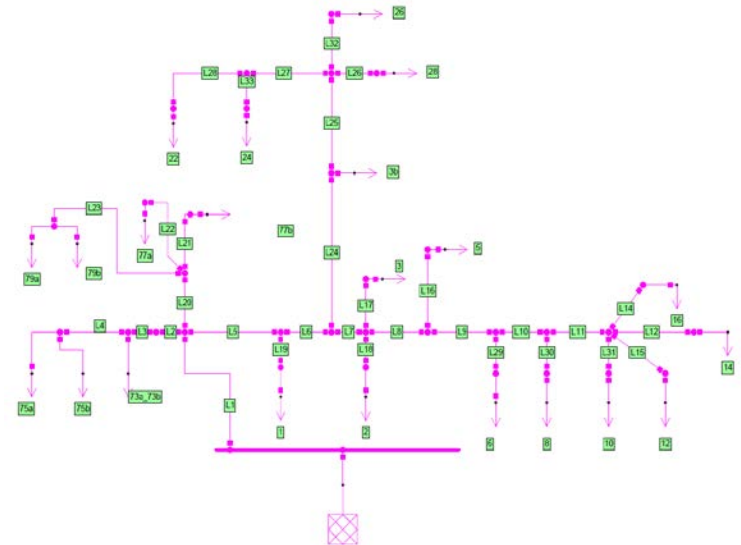
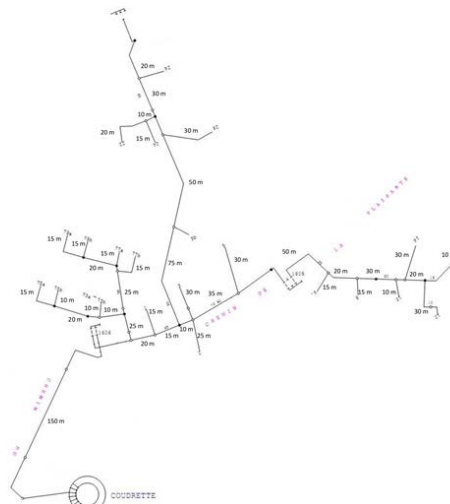
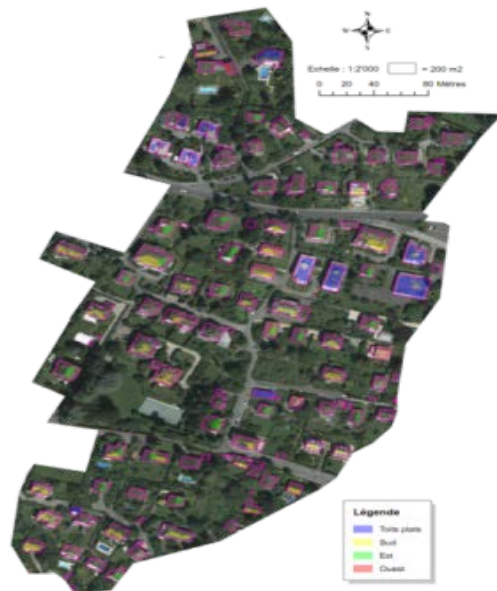
***economic parameters not yet convincing but excellent behavior of the regulation***

# Study Case « DSO »

## Domestic vs centralized storage

### Case study for « Coudrettes » district, Lausanne

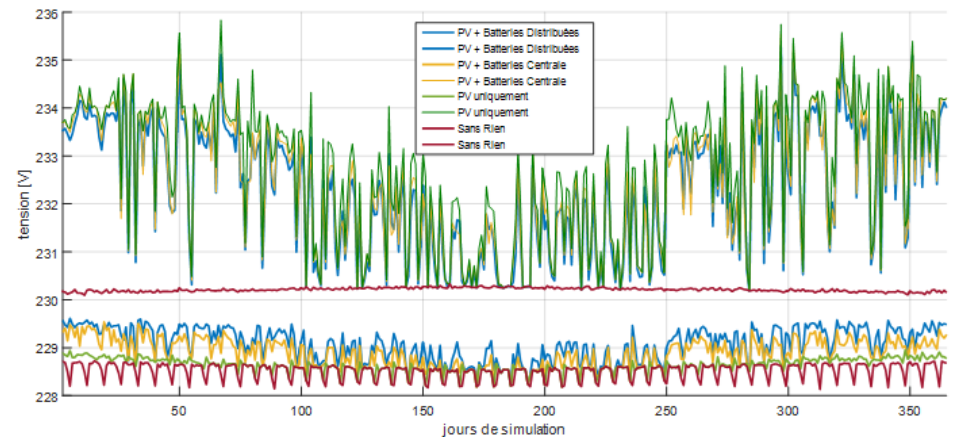
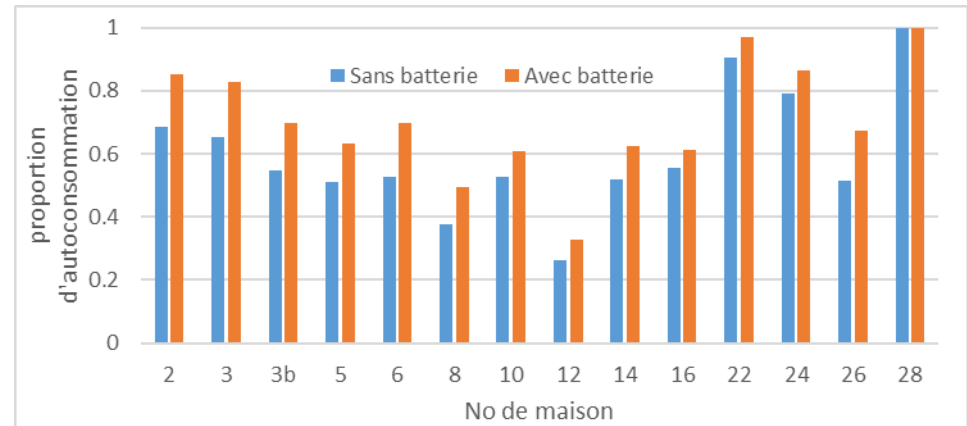
- Base case: no PV, no Battery
- Case 1: every house with PV but no battery
- Case 2: every house with PV has a battery
- Case 3: the battery is located in the distribution station



# Influences...

## Self-consumption, voltages

- The domestic batteries improve the self-consumption
  - Obvious, but also interesting on economical side for customer
- When the central battery arrives full or empty, the load on the network changes suddenly
  - The domestic batteries are more “smoothing”
- The batteries (de- or centralized) are too «small» to have a real influence on the voltage



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# Conclusion

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Batteries : many technologies and still developing

- i.e. LFP, LTO, LMO, LCO, NCA, NMC...

For a domestic usage, batteries present an interest with a PV production

- But the cost is still too high
- Electric cars can be a good solution
- **Quizz:** how long could you feed your home with a car battery ?
  - But “practical” problems to solve

For an industrial usage, technically a battery is interesting but financially not (so far)

From the point of view of the network operator, investing in a central battery would have little interest



# Questions ?



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