

## EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF SUPERCRITICAL CO<sub>2</sub> HEAT TRANSFER IN A THERMO-ELECTRIC ENERGY STORAGE BASED ON RANKINE AND HEAT-PUMP CYCLES

IV International Seminar on ORC Power Systems, ORC2017 | **N. Tauveron<sup>a</sup>**, E. Macchi<sup>b</sup>, D. Nguyen<sup>c</sup>, T. Tartière<sup>d</sup>

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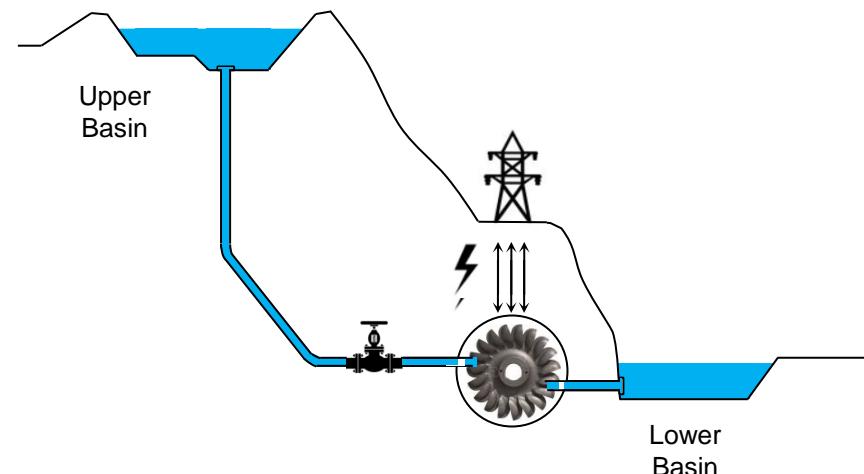
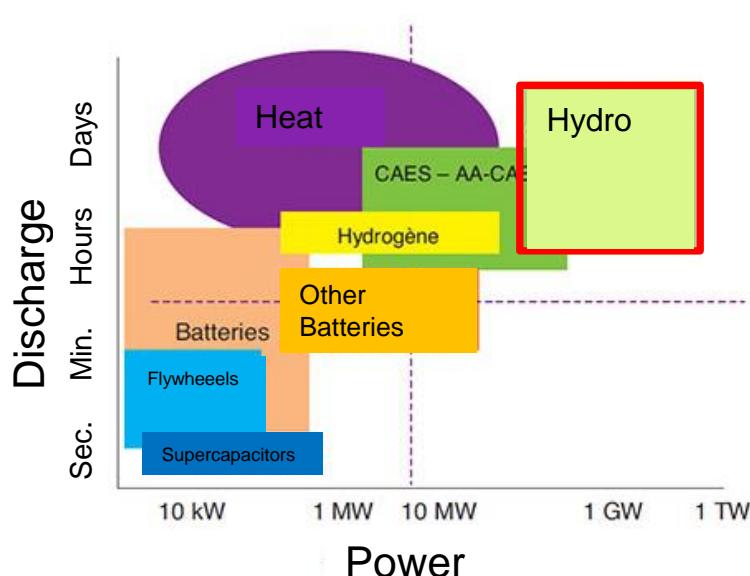
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## SCOPE OF THE PRESENTATION

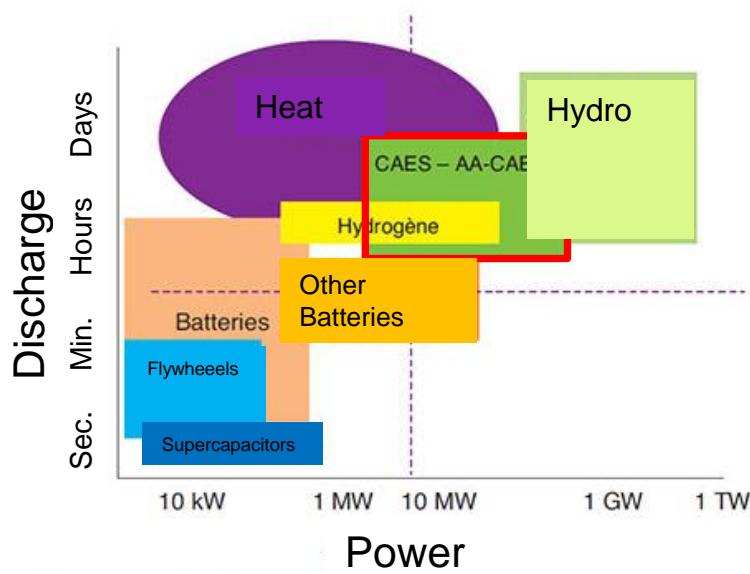
- State of the art
- ANR-SELECO2 Concept & Parametric Thermodynamic Simulations
- Experimental set-up of hot storage underground heat exchangers
- Results
- Conclusion

# Electricity storage: State of the art (1)

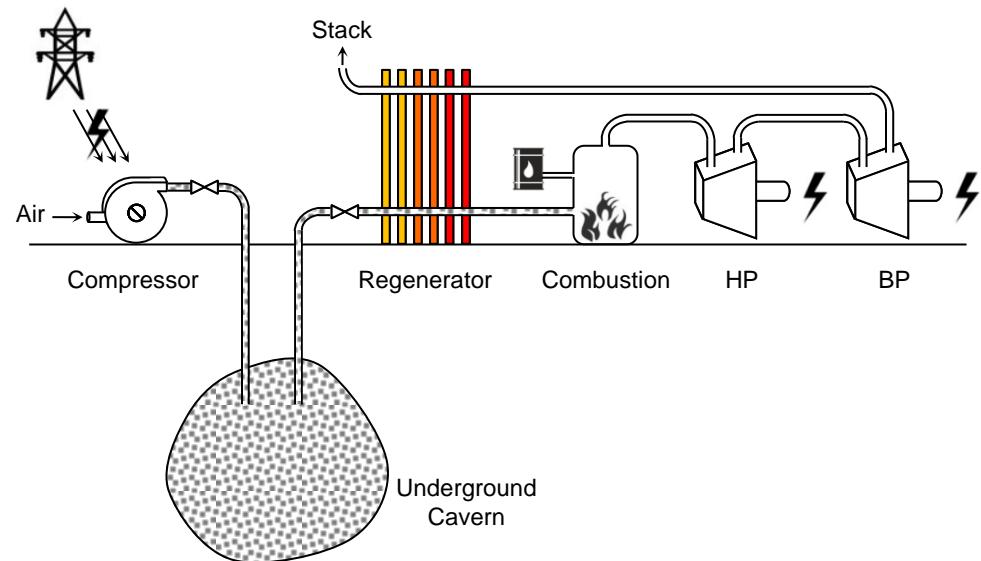


|                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Maturity</b>      | Mature (< 1890's)            |
| <b>Deployment</b>    | 200 sites (140 GW)           |
| <b>Efficiency</b>    | > 80%                        |
| <b>Scale</b>         | 500 MW – 3 GW // 1 – 100 GWh |
| <b>Discharge</b>     | Few hours – Few days         |
| <b>Expected Life</b> | 40 ans                       |

# Electricity storage: State of the art (2)

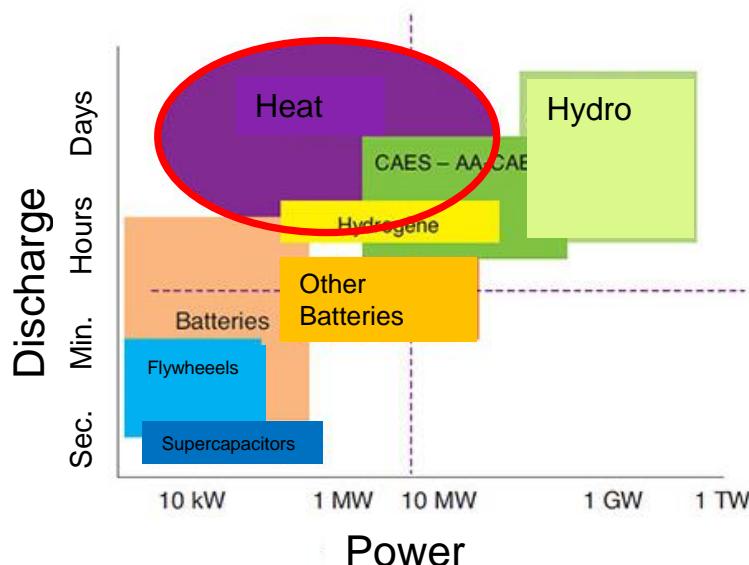


Source : IFPEN d'après diverses sources

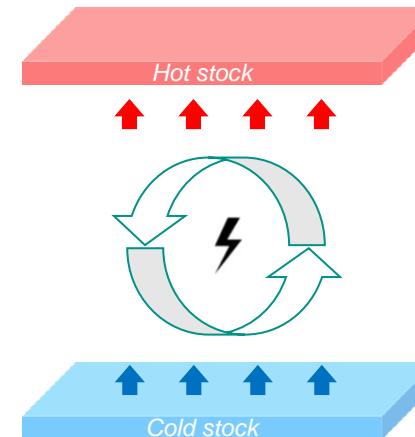


| Maturity      | Commercialised   |
|---------------|--|
| Deploiemment  | 2 sites (USA) { 290 MW – 2h<br>110 MW – 26h<br>> 12 projects |
| Efficiency    | ~ 55%  |
| Scale         | 10 – 400 MW // 0,5 – 20 GWh                                  |
| Discharge     | 1 – 26 hours   |
| Expected Life | 30 ans   |

# Electricity storage: State of the art (3)



Source : IFPEN d'après diverses sources



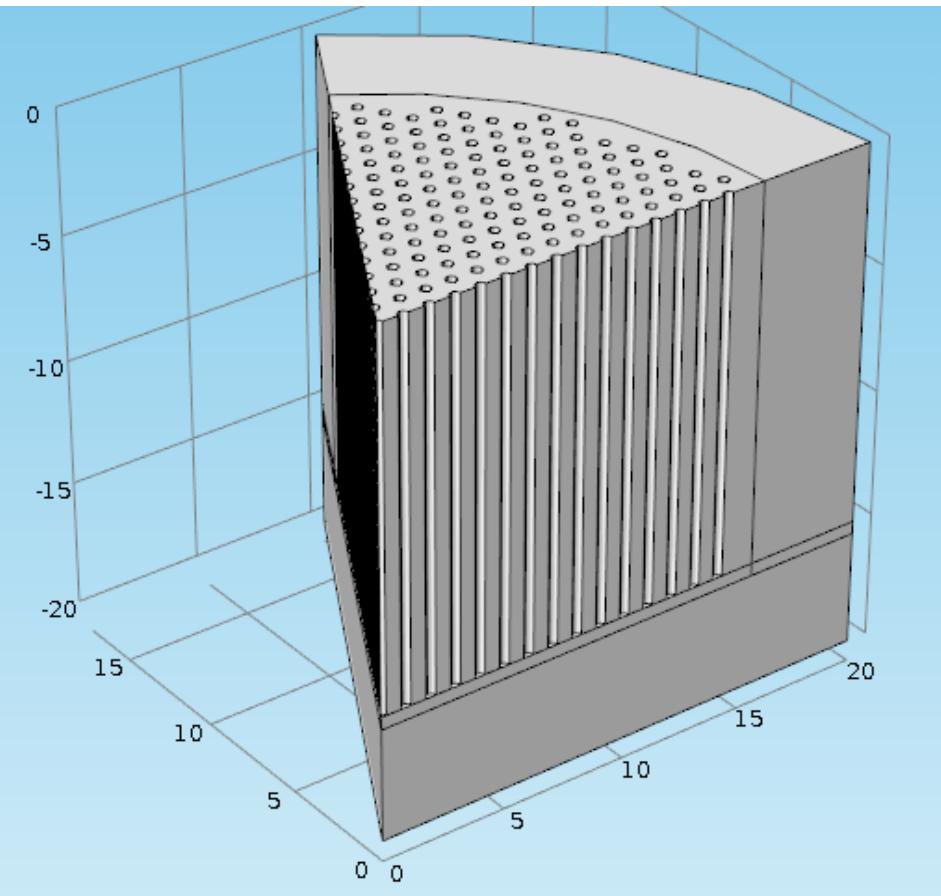
|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Maturity</b>      | Several R&D projects<br>Various fluids and cycles (Ar, CO <sub>2</sub> , ...) |
| <b>Deployment</b>    | No installed capacity   |
| <b>Efficiency</b>    | > 40%   |
| <b>Scale</b>         | < 100 MW  |
| <b>Discharge</b>     | Few hours – Few days  |
| <b>Expected Life</b> | 25 ans  |

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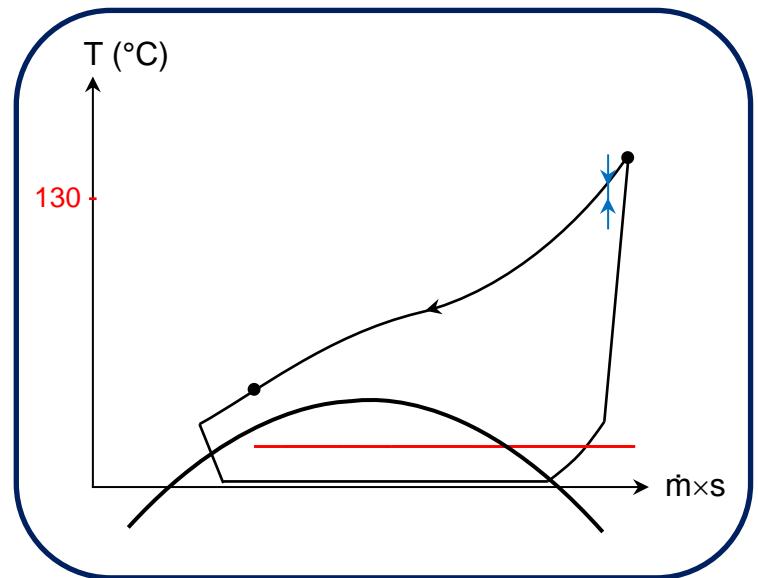
# SELECO<sub>2</sub> Concept (1)



$\varnothing_{\text{column}} \sim 1 \text{ m} / \text{column}$  ,  $T_{\max} \sim 130^\circ\text{C}$

Rock conductivity = 3,4 W/m.K

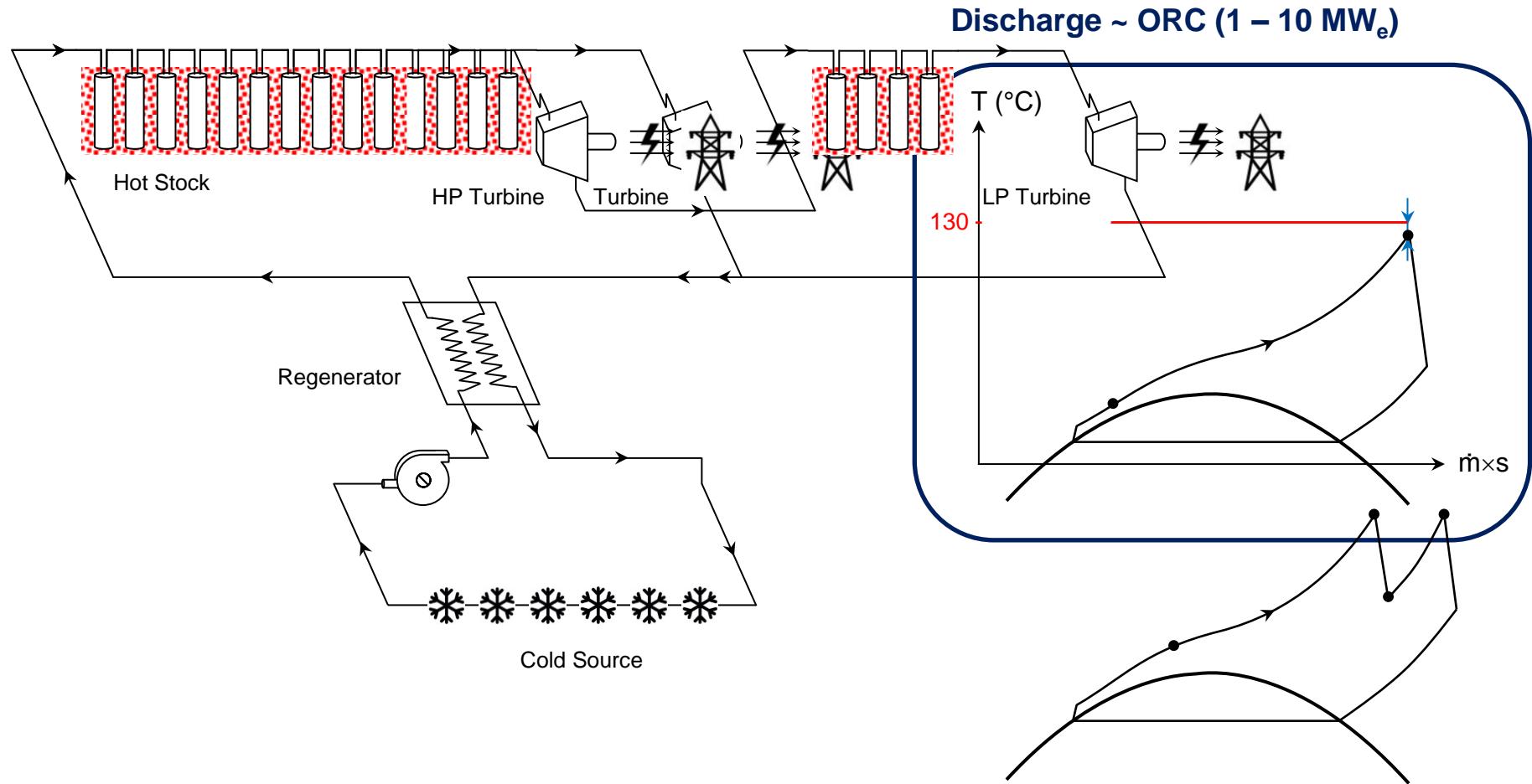
Charge : Heat-Pump cycle ( $\geq 8$  hours)



**1<sup>st</sup> characteristics : Hot storage medium: in situ rock (granite)**

**2<sup>nd</sup> characteristics : CO<sub>2</sub> supercritical**

## SELECO<sub>2</sub> Concept (2)



# Parametric studies & static results

$$\eta_{sys} = \frac{\dot{W}_{el}'}{\dot{W}_{el} + \dot{W}_{el}''}$$

Code :

**EES**

Architecture : single stage

Net Power: 1 MW<sub>e</sub>

Rock Temp : T<sub>rock\_max</sub> = 130 °C

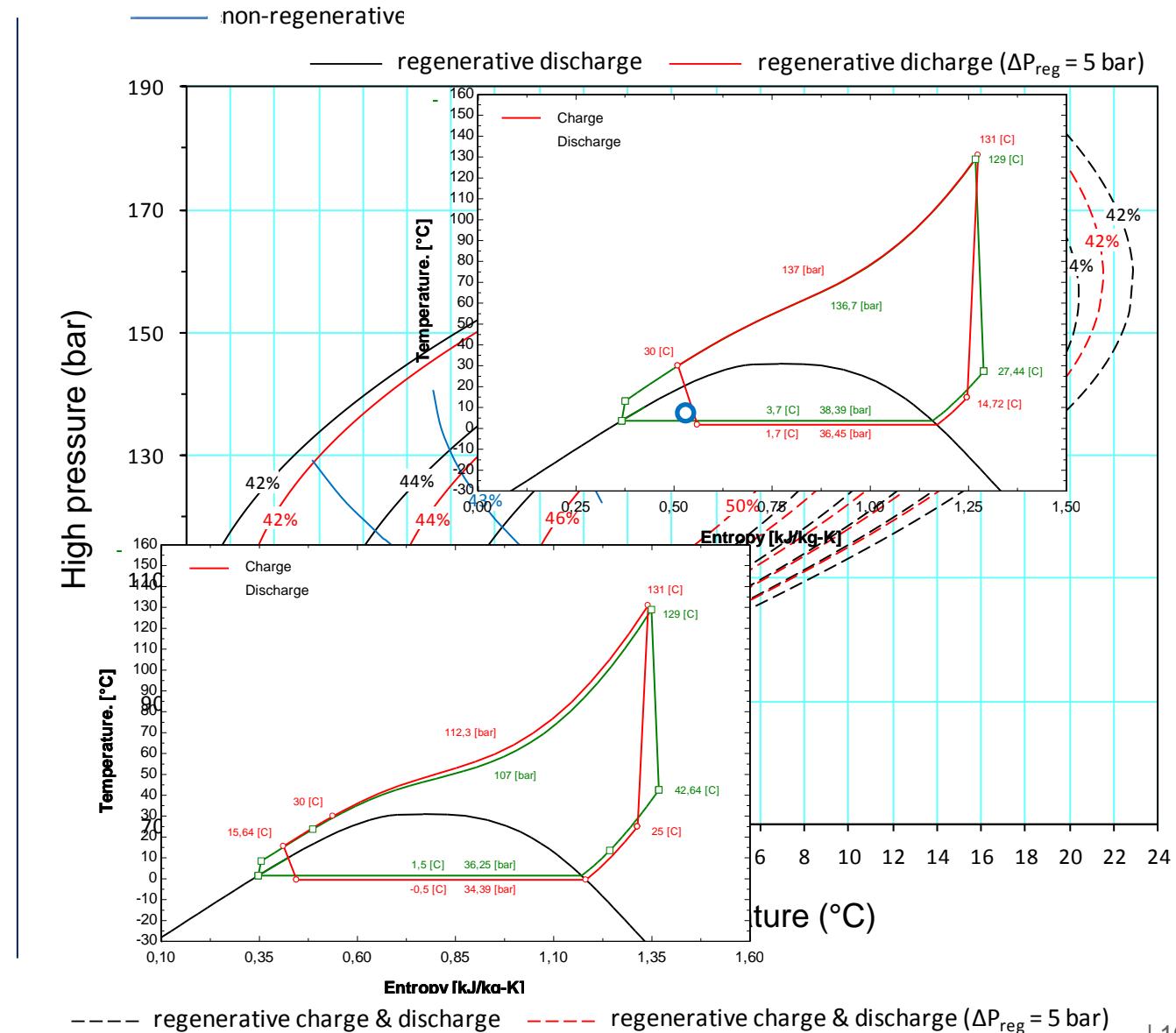
« Pinch » : upper limit

$$\Delta T_{min} = |T_{CO_2} - T_{rock}|_{min} = 1K$$

## Double regenerated

- 1- Global efficiency ↗
- 2- High pressure ↓
- 3- Pressure ratio ↓
- 4- Hot stock power ↓
- 5- Chiller contribution ↓

⇒ Cost ↓



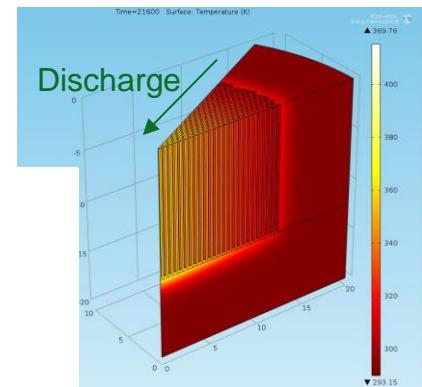
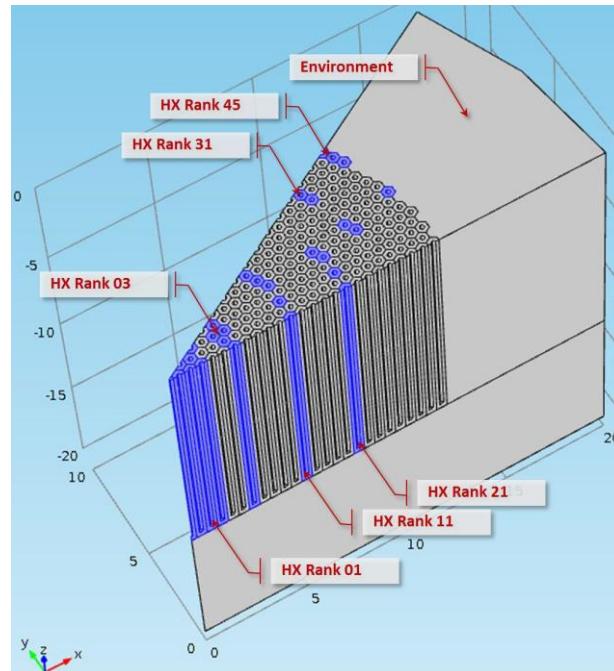
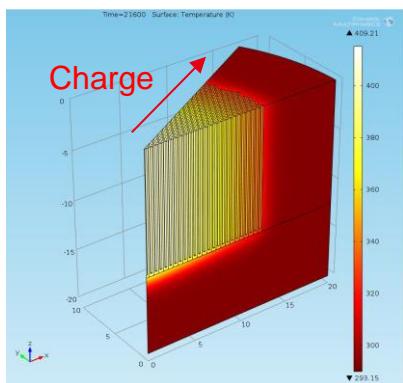
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# Hot storage underground heat exchangers

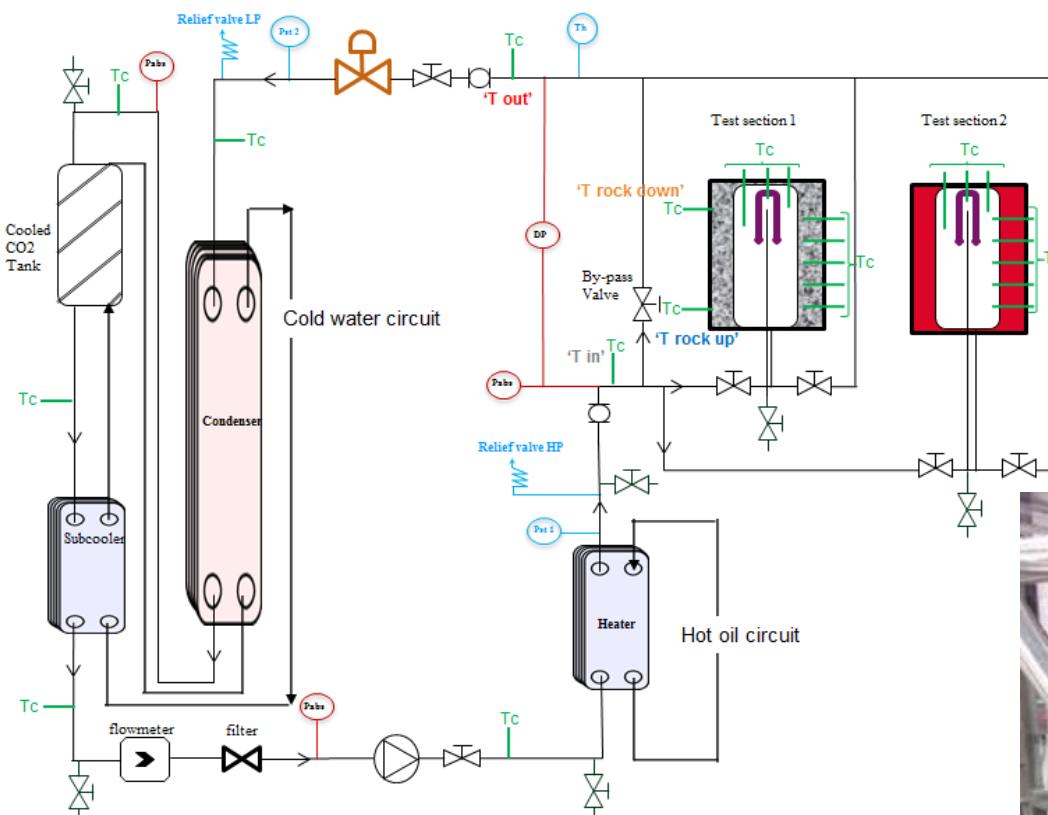
Several hundred of geothermal heat-exchangers (HX), typically: 2160 HX, 12m long, 200mm diameter and 50cm apart on hexagonal lay-out.

HX set up on serial/parallel configuration into unfractured dry crystalline bedrock : 48 lines of 45 HX in series.



# Experimental device to study hot storage underground heat exchanger

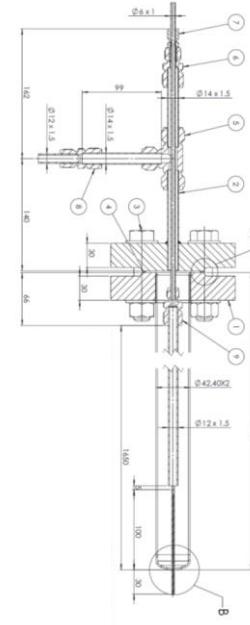
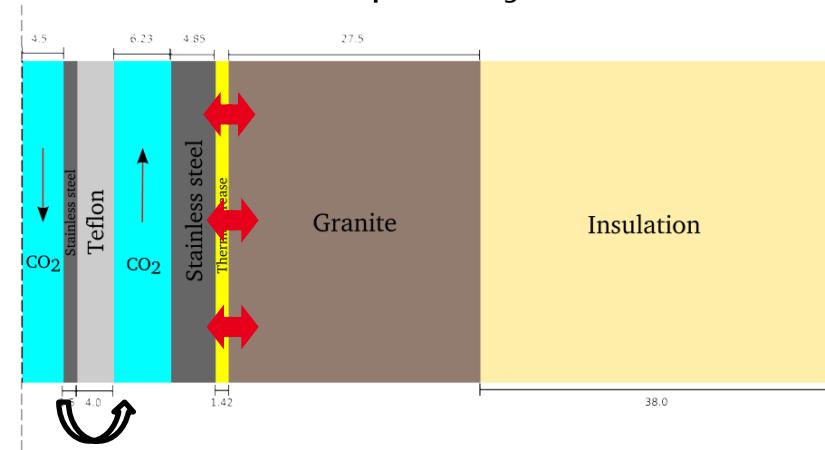
- Tc Thermocouple
- Pabs Absolute pressure transducer
- DP Differential pressure transducer
- Glass window
- Pressure regulator
- Filter
- Valve
- Valve for filling/emptying operations
- Tb Temperature controller
- Pset Pressure controller
- Relief valve



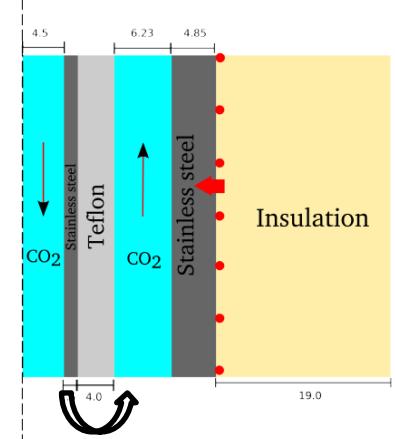
Two test sections: Test section coupled with granite  
& Imposed heat flux test section



## **Test section coupled with granite**



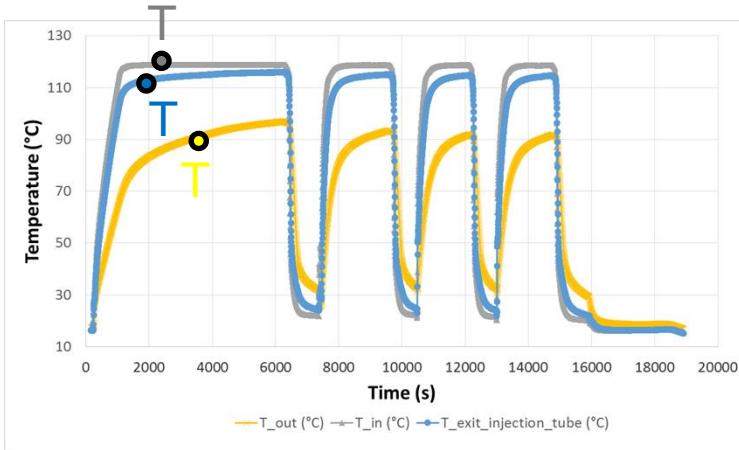
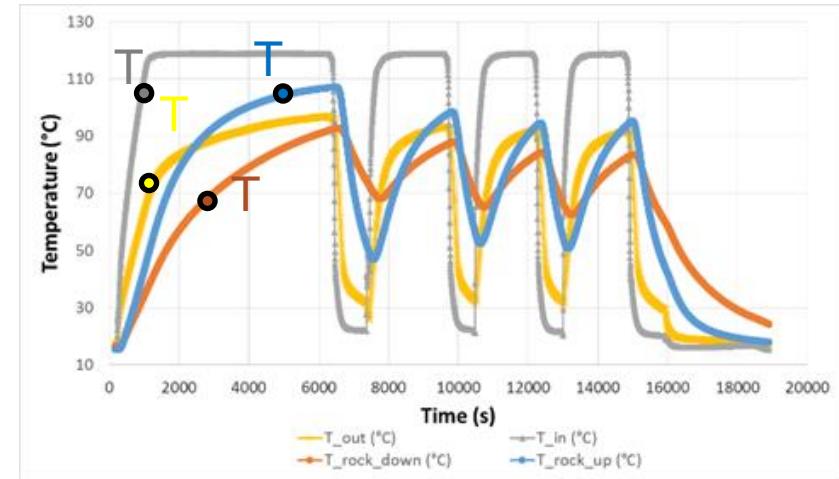
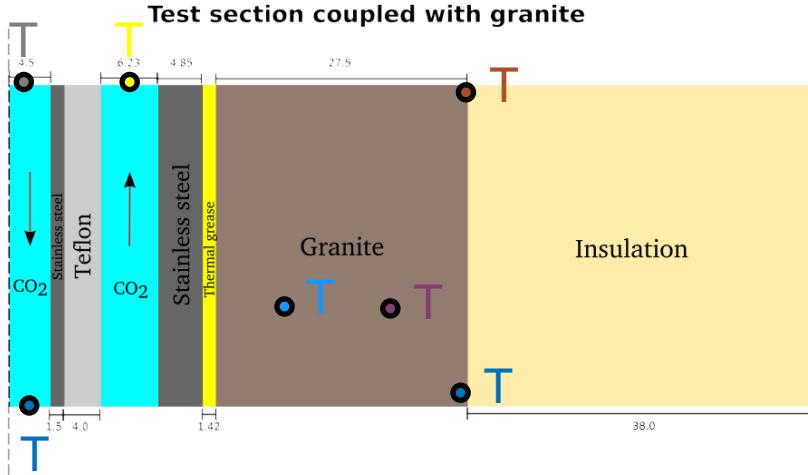
## **Imposed heat flux test section**



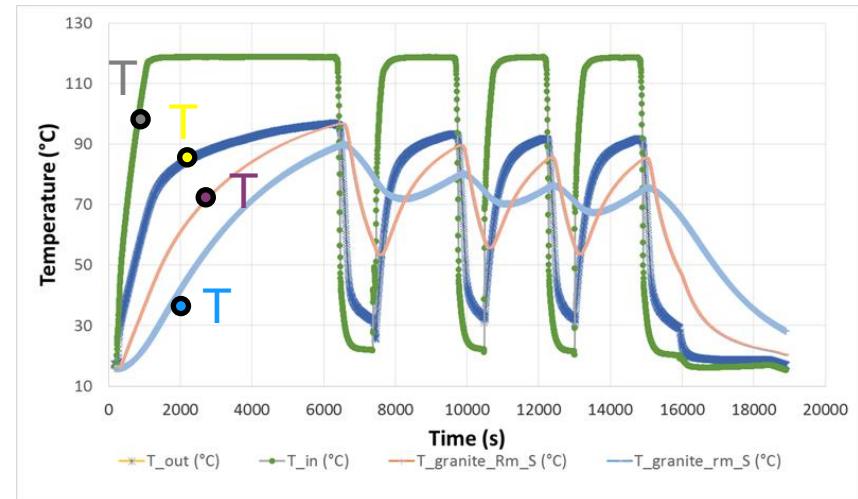
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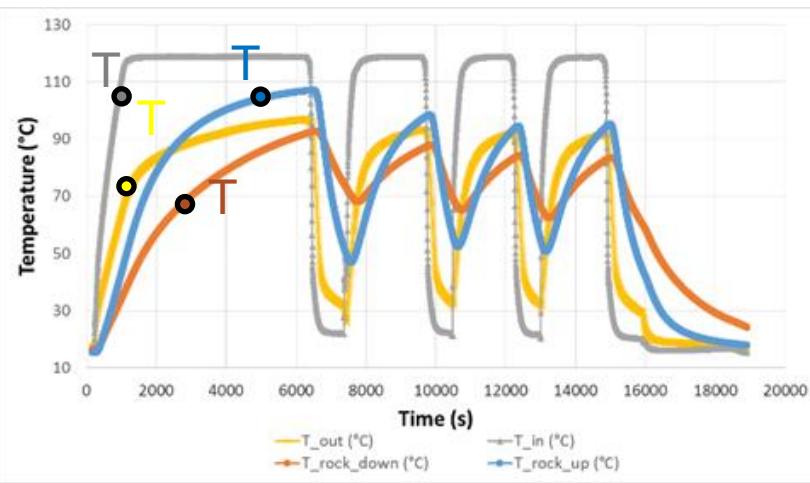
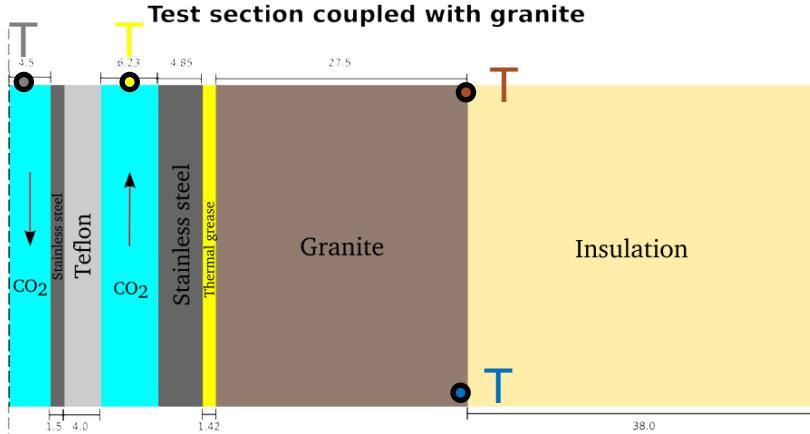
# Test section coupled with granite



↑ ±1,5 or 2 °C

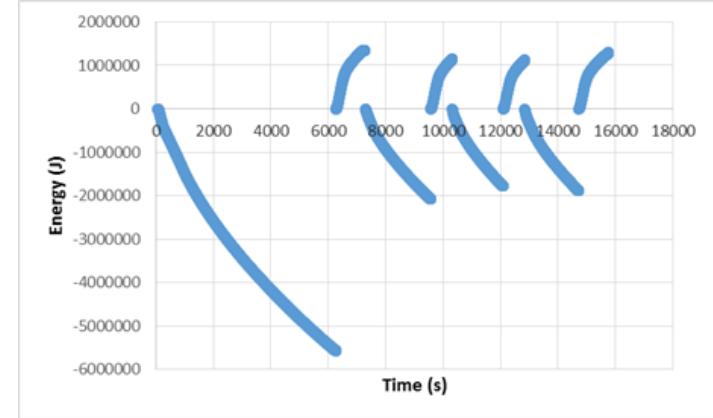


# Test section coupled with granite

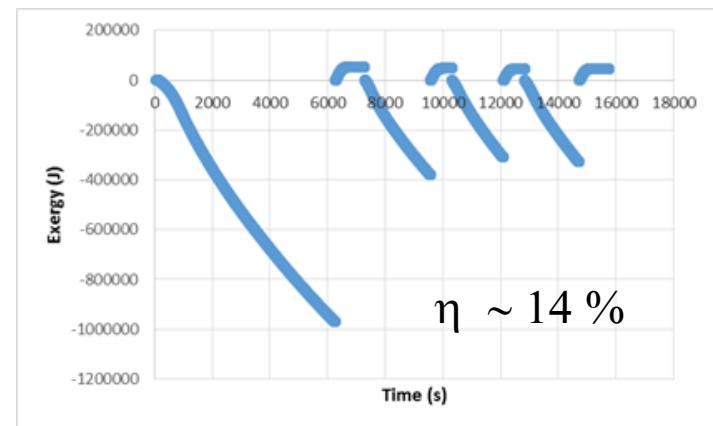


↑ ±1,5 or 2 °C

## Energetic & exergetic view



$$\eta \sim 68 \%$$

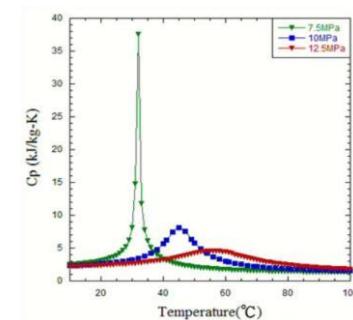
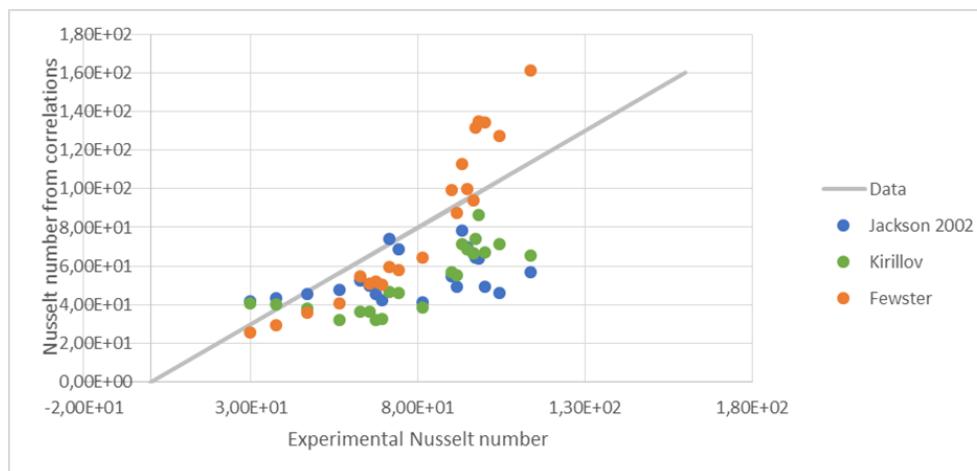
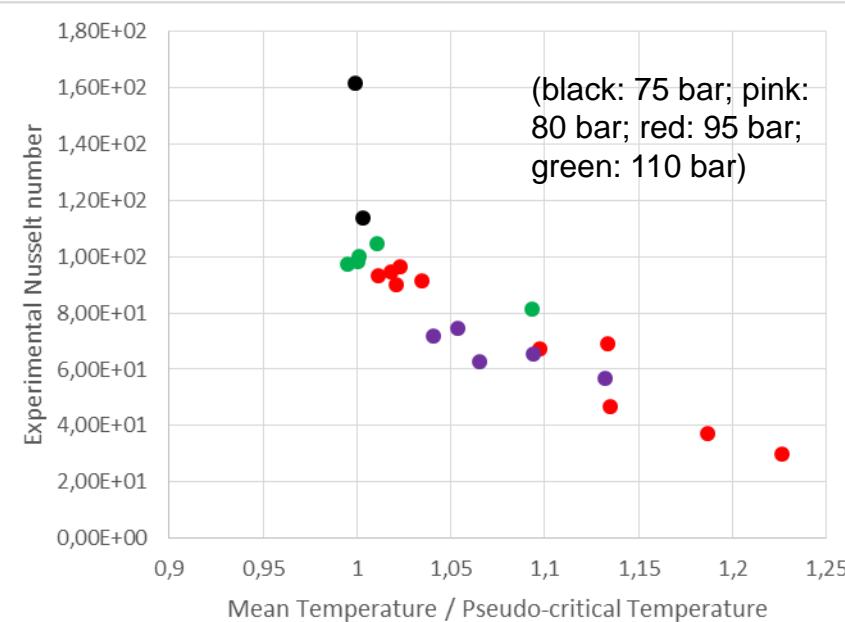
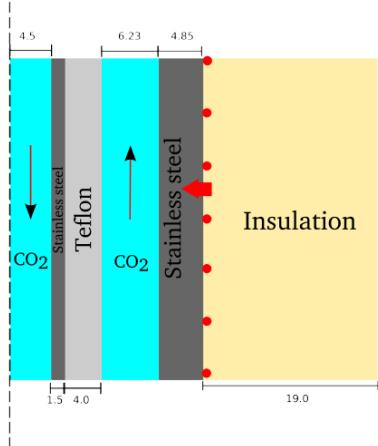


$$\eta \sim 14 \%$$

$$\eta_{ex} = \left( \frac{Ex_{out} - Ex_{in}}{Ex_{in} - Ex_{out}} \right)_{discharge} / \left( \frac{Ex_{in} - Ex_{out}}{Ex_{out} - Ex_{in}} \right)_{charge}$$

# Imposed heat flux test section

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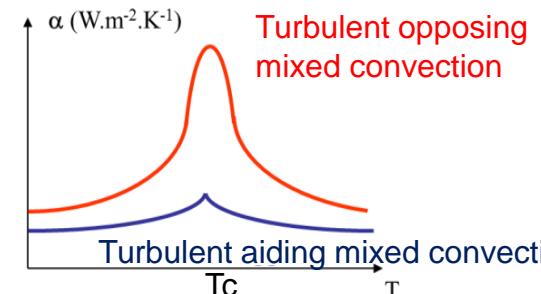


Hsieh et al., 2015

# Imposed heat flux test section

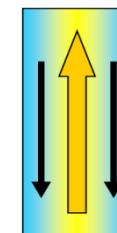
**Heating mode (Hot storage → Discharge Cycle)**

- For Upward Flow → Turbulent aiding mixed convection

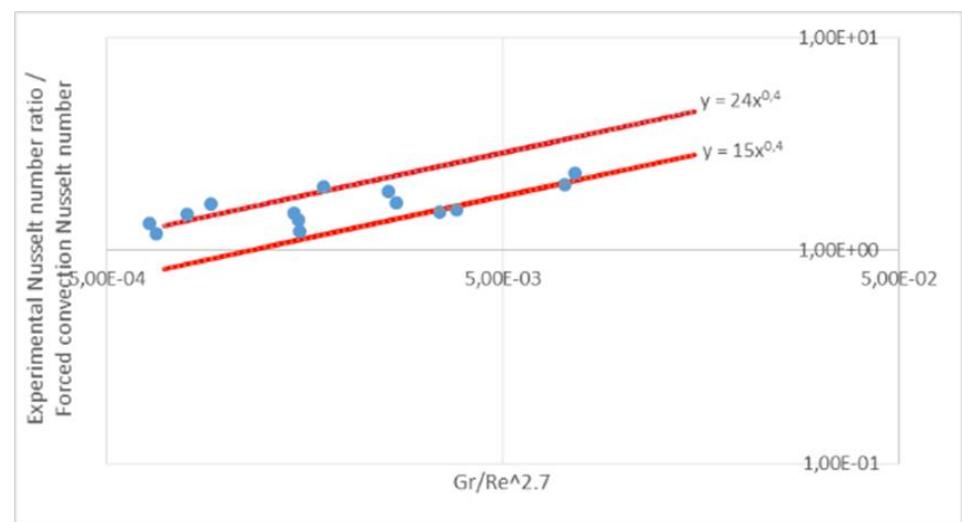
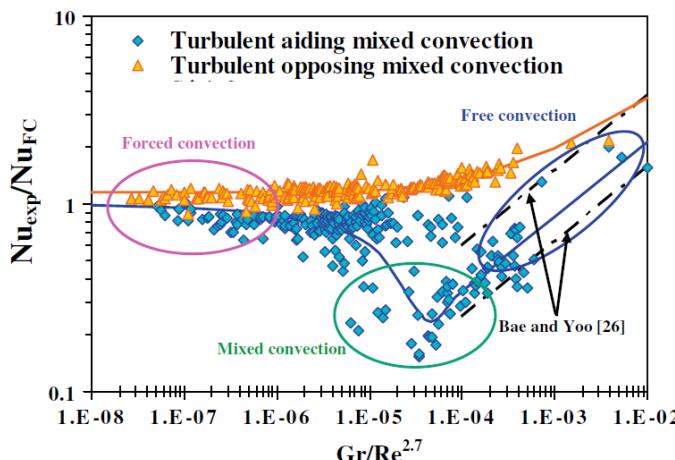


**Information: Cooling mode (Charge Cycle → Hot storage)**

- For Upward Flow → Turbulent opposing mixed convection

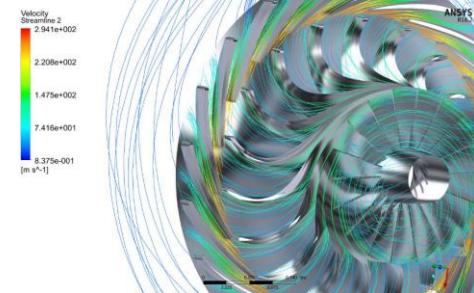
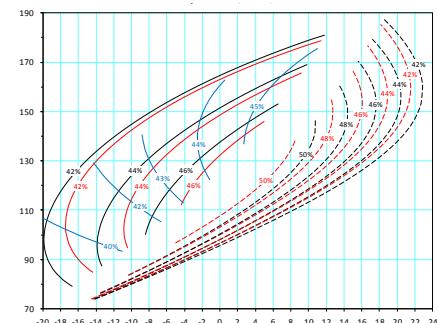
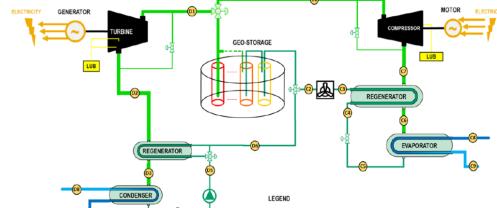


Literature data on small diameter cylinder



# CONCLUSION

- Concept of massive electricity storage based on 2  $\text{SCO}_2$  cycles and underground thermal storage (sensible heat)
  - Parametric studies at steady-state → potential interest
  - $1/10^{\text{e}}$  experimental device for geothermal HX study
  - Imposed heat flux test section and test section coupled with granite
    - Investigation of transient behaviour
    - Validation of unsteady simulations of HX and granite
  - Other important tasks in the project
    - Turbomachinery design
    - Off-design simulations & Transient multi-D coupling
    - Economy
    - Environmental impact



## Acknowledgments

Agence Nationale de la Recherche  
(grant ANR-13-SEED-0004)

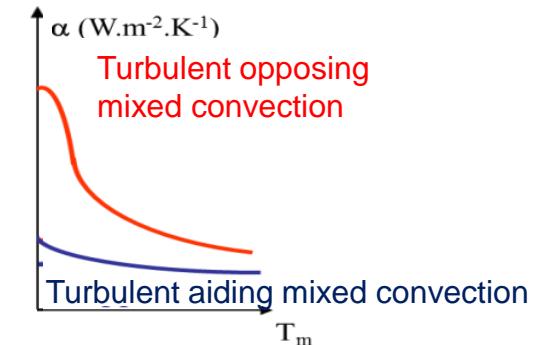
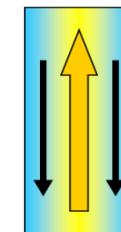
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17 rue des Martyrs | 38054 Grenoble Cedex  
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# Imposed heat flux test section

## Heating mode (Hot storage → Discharge Cycle)

- For Upward Flow → Turbulent aiding mixed convection



## Information: Cooling mode (Charge Cycle → Hot storage)

- For Upward Flow → Turbulent opposing mixed convection

## Literature data on small diameter cylinder

