

Parametric Optimisation of a Trigenerative Small Scale Compressed Air Energy Storage System [†]

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Abstract: Recently, major improvement on compressed air energy storage technology has been made by using the heat of compression for heating energy or using it to preheat the compressed air in the expansion phase and by demonstrating its ability to produce cooling energy. Thus, the trigenerative compressed air energy storage has been introduced. In this paper, we introduce a configuration of trigenerative compressed air energy storage system giving the preference to the electric energy production. The study then focuses on undertaking an optimization study via a parametric analysis considering the mutual effects of parameters. This analysis is applied to a micro-scale application including the existing technological aspects. The parametric study results applied on the hot temperature of the thermal energy storage indicate the possibility to find an optimal solution as a trade-off between system performances and other parameters reflecting its cost. On the contrary, the selection of the maximal storage pressure cannot be achieved by finding a compromise between energy density and system efficiency. A complete study of other design parameters will be addressed in a future publication.

Keywords: trigenerative compressed air energy storage; parametric study; micro-scale application; thermodynamic modeling

1. Introduction

Electrical energy storage (EES) becomes a vital aspect to ensure load-energy balance when integrating renewable energy resources [1,2]. Among EES technologies, adiabatic compressed air energy storage A-CAES is a very promising technology. Its concept is based on storing the electricity by compressing the ambient air and store it in the form of compressed air and thermal energy, the energy is released by heating the air before it expands in the turbine. The round trip efficiency of the system is expected to be 70% [3–5].

Recently, it has been demonstrated that A-CAES concept can be modified in order to produce additionally heating and cooling energy, hence the trigenerative compressed air energy storage T-CAES has been introduced [6–11]. Many configurations has been proposed which differs on how the compression heat is used in the expansion. The values of electric efficiency found by those studies ranges from 30% to 57% and the overall performance coefficient is improved by the cogeneration of heat and cold in the range of 20–30% as reported by Liu and Wang [7].

Many studies on A-CAES or T-CAES focused on the optimization of the performances by investigating the effect of the design parameters. The potential improvements could be achieved by increasing the number of compression and expansion stages [6,12], the effectiveness of heat exchangers [10], the arrangement of compressors and expanders from parallel to series [13], the maximum storage pressure [7] and the operation of expanders under variable pressure [10].

Many studies proved that the main sources of the inefficiency of the system are the turbine and compressors efficiencies [12,14,15] and the exergy destruction in the throttling valve [14,16].

However, in these studies, the effect of each parameter is dissected without paying attention to their possible mutual effect or interaction and accounting for all evaluation criteria used to assess the electrical energy storage technologies. The main purpose of this paper is to present an approach based on detailed thermodynamic model, which helps to figure out the mutual effect of the parameters, on selected evaluation criteria such as energy density, heat exchanger footprints, roundtrip electric efficiency and the comprehensive efficiency. This approach is applied on the effect of the hot temperature of the thermal energy storage and the maximum storage pressure on the performances of a proposed configuration of micro scale T-CAES.

2. Methodology

In this study, the configuration proposed of the small-scale T-CAES is shown in Figure 1. The charging phase is composed by multistage compressors with intercooling in order to increase the compression efficiency and the compressed air is cooled before storing to increase the energy density. During the discharging phase the pressure of the air stored is reduced by a throttling or expansion valve (EV) before the turbine. This configuration is based on maximizing the electric efficiency so that the inflow air of the first expansion stages is preheated and the last stage is dedicated to produce cooling energy.

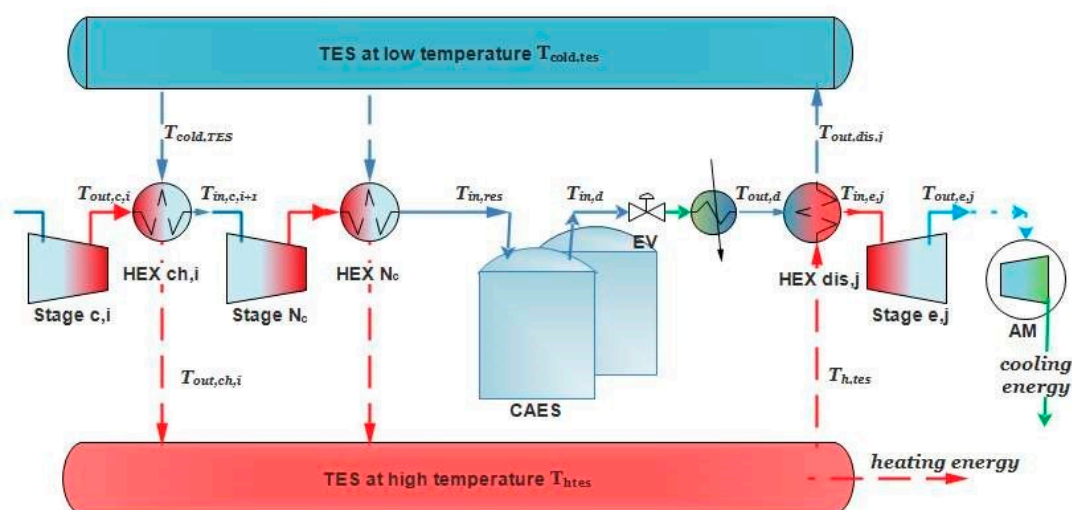


Figure 1. Schematic of the proposed trigenerative compressed air energy storage system.

The model of the air-side components validated experimentally by Cheayb et al. [16] is adopted. The model of heat exchangers HEX, air turbines and TES basing on conservation of mass and energy is added. The main assumption used are as follow:

- Air is considered as an ideal gas.
- The pressure losses in HEX of discharge phase are neglected compared with the losses in HEX of discharge phase.
- The air input temperature of the first HEX in the discharge phase is considered at the ambient temperature.
- The temperature of the cold TES reservoir in the charging phase is at the ambient temperature.

Cutting edge technology of small scale turbine developed in [17] which operates at 25 bars could be employed for the first stages and an air motor for the last stage due its low cost and adaptability to small scale applications [16,18]. Besides, pressurized water is selected as thermal energy storage TES medium.

In order to be able to produce the cooling energy from the air motor and simplify the design, the output temperature of each expansion stage should be close to the ambient temperature. Imposing the hot temperature of TES, the optimal number of expansion stages $N_{e,optimal}$ corresponds to the maximum input temperature of each turbine. Hence, $N_{e,optimal}$ is the minimum number of stages, which can satisfy the above condition and it can be found by an iteration procedure. This makes a good contribution to relate the number of expansion stages to the compression stages and other design parameters.

The whole thermodynamic model is implemented on MATLAB. It includes a set of fixed and variable input/output parameters. The fixed ones are selected to satisfy the need of a micro-scale electric load ranging from 1 kW to 2 kW, with respect to the technical constraints and the specific data of the manufacturer of each component. On the other hand, the variable parameters such as the heat exchanger effectiveness, the hot temperature of TES, the maximum storage pressure, the number of compression stages are varied one at a time if they are independent, or many of them at the same time otherwise. For instance, if the number of compression stages is changed the hot temperature of TES is dependent on it and considered as an output variable parameter. This procedure allows to investigate the impact of each parameter on other and on the whole system performances. This is towards finding an optimal design solution of the system.

The system is assessed on the basis of the electric efficiency and the comprehensive efficiency (introduced by [8]) expressed in Equations (1) and (2), and other criteria which reflect the cost of the system such as heat exchanger footprints, the number of stages and the energy density defined by Equation (3).

$$\eta_{el} = \frac{E_{out,el}}{E_{in,el}} \quad (1)$$

where η_{el} is the roundtrip electrical efficiency, $E_{in,el}$ is the electric energy of compression and $E_{out,el}$ is that for expansion:

$$\eta_g = \frac{\frac{Q_{heat}}{COP_{ref,heat}} + \frac{Q_{cool}}{COP_{ref,cool}} + E_{out,el}}{E_{in,el}} \quad (2)$$

where η_g is the comprehensive efficiency, Q_{heat} and Q_{cool} denote the heating and cooling energies, $COP_{ref,heat}$ and $COP_{ref,cool}$ are the performance coefficients of conventional heat pump functioning on heating and cooling modes respectively.

$$E_d = \frac{E_{out,el,e}}{V_{res}} \quad (3)$$

where E_d is the energy density and V_{res} is the volume of air in the storage tanks.

3. Results and Discussions

In this section, we apply the parametric study in two important parameters, which are the hot temperature of thermal energy storage and the maximal storage pressure. The investigation of the other parameters will be the subject of a future publication.

3.1. Effect of Hot TES Temperature

By setting the number of compression stages to three, the maximum storage pressure to 200 bar and the effectiveness of HEX to 0.85, the resulting variation of the global system efficiencies, the required number of expansion stages and the temperature of the cold TES and the output temperature of AM (Air Motor) are presented in Figure 2. The required HEX footprints are shown in Figure 3.

In Figure 2, the number of expansion stages N_e decreases at some critical values as $T_{h, TES}$ increases, while the system efficiencies increases too slowly only on the basis of these values. This is due to the fact that the input temperature of each turbine stage and subsequently the preheating energy changes only at the critical values of $T_{h, TES}$ in order to satisfy the condition of an output expansion stage temperature equals of the ambient.

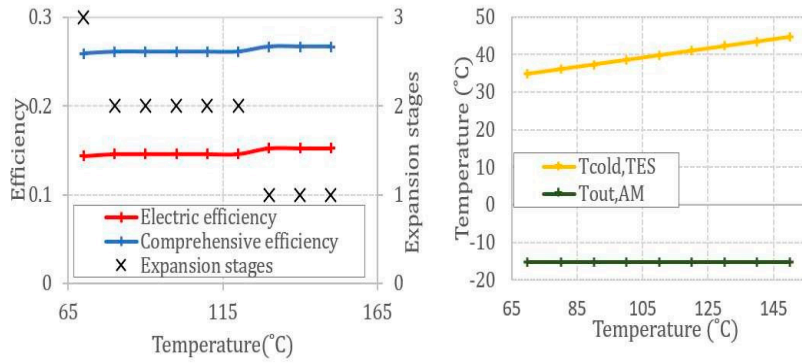


Figure 2. T-CAES efficiencies and the optimal number of expansion stages (left) and the temperature output of AM and of the cold TES (right) as a function of the temperature of hot TES.

At constant N_e , the HEX footprints of the discharging phase decrease substantially (Figure 3) since the logarithmic mean temperature LMTD grows, assigned to the rise of the water output temperature of TES (Figure 2). The maximum values of HEX footprints are achieved at the critical values of hot, TES with a general declining trend due to the decrease of N_e . The variation of the total footprint follows that of the discharging phase HEX footprints tendency given the small rise of the HEX footprints of the charging phase.

To sum up, the hot temperature of TES affect marginally the efficiencies of the system which proves the results of Budt et al. [19] based on simple thermodynamic analysis. An accurate choice should be based on minimizing the number of expansion stages and heat exchanger footprints, thus in this example optimal ranges of $T_{h, TES}$ are between 110 and 120 °C or between 140 and 150 °C.

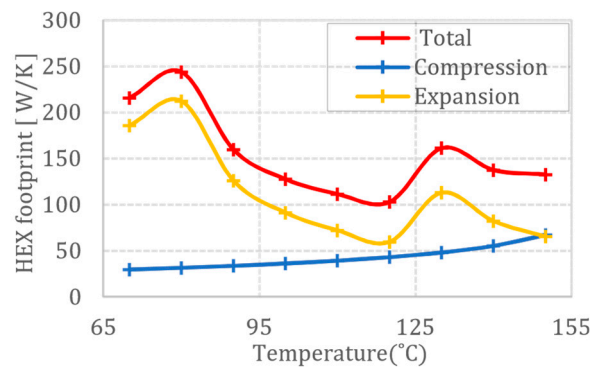


Figure 3. Required HEX footprints as a function of the temperature of TES.

3.2. Effect of the Maximum Storage Pressure

In this case, the number of compression stages are fixed to two and T_c is chosen the maximum possible according to the compression ratio respecting the following condition.

For intercooling HEX:

$$C_{min} = C_{max} \tag{4}$$

where $C_{min} = \dot{m}_{a,c} C_{p,a}$ and $C_{max} = \dot{m}_{w,chi} C_{p,w}$, $\dot{m}_{a,c}$ and $\dot{m}_{w,chi}$ are the air mass flow rates of compressed air and water in each HEX of the charging phase respectively. $C_{p,a}$ and $C_{p,w}$ denote the heat capacity of air and water.

The simulation results are shown in Figures 4 and 5. It is obvious that the mass stored is directly proportional to the maximum storage pressure, thus the energy density rises linearly as the maximum pressure increases (Figure 4). The discharge time increases as the mass stored increases. In the other hand, the increase of the global pressure ratio and the stored air for a fixed power input induces a decline of the charging time. As a result, as shown in Figure 4, the discharge to charge time ratio decreases mostly at the beginning (from 30 to 170 bars).

In Figure 5, the comprehensive and the electric efficiency decrease sharply as the maximum storage pressure increases from 30 to 130 bars, then they decrease at a moderate rate. This is mainly due to the increase of the compression energy related to the compression ratio power 0.2 (taking the polytropic coefficient equals to 1.25). The total HEX footprints decreases also since the LMTD increases.

In the optimal scenario, the maximum value of the electric efficiency is at 23% and the comprehensive efficiency is much higher at 32.6%. The low values are mainly related to the poor performances of the machinery at micro scale. For instance, the turbine efficiency is at 62% and of the AM is 30%. However, the cogeneration option enhances the round trip efficiency in the order of 10.5%.

To conclude, the maximum storage pressure plays a major role on the system efficiency, but there is not a trade-off between the efficiency and the energy density.

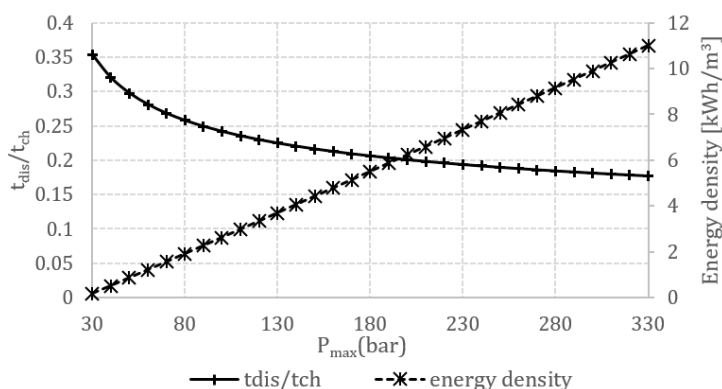


Figure 4. Discharge to charge time ratio and energy density as a function of the maximum storage pressure.

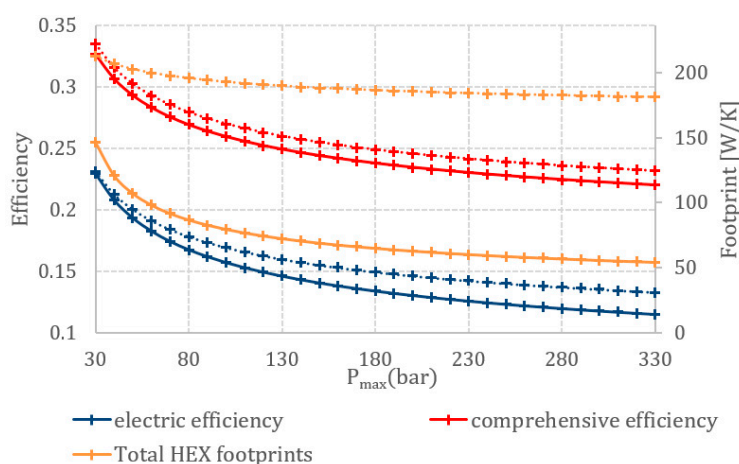


Figure 5. T-CAES efficiencies and the total HEX footprints as a function of the maximum storage pressure.

4. Conclusions

The paper presents a procedure which is able to optimize the performances of a trigenerative compressed air energy storage system via a parametric study focusing on the mutual effects of the parameters.

Based on a thermodynamic model, the effects of hot thermal energy storage temperature and the maximum storage pressure are discussed. The main conclusions which can be drawn are:

1. $T_{h, TES}$ has a minor effect on the system performances, whereas it must be chosen such that to minimize the number of expansion stages and heat exchangers footprints.
2. The maximum storage pressure plays a leading role on the system efficiency and energy density.
3. For microscale applications, the system suffers from low performances which is attributed to the poor performances of existing micro-scale machinery.

The approach introduced in this study could be applied to adiabatic compressed air energy storage system and other configurations of T-CAES. The study of other important parameters which leads to derive optimal design guidelines will be published in a future work.

Author Contributions: M.C. performed the parametric analysis. M.M.-G. and S.P. analyzed the results. M.C. wrote the paper with the contributions of S.P., M.M.-G. and M.T.

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