

# MiniStor Project

A brief Introduction

**Presented by: Carlos Ochoa (IERC)** 



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 869821





## The MiniStor Project

#### **Main points**

Awarded as part of Horizon 2020 call LC-EEB-05-2019-20 Started November 2019

Will develop a compact residential thermal storage system based on thermochemical materials (CaCl2/NH3)

International consortium of partners from several EU countries, Switzerland and UK





#### **MiniStor Partners**

































The consortium is led by the International Energy Research Centre - IERC (Cork, Ireland) and has the participation of industry, research institutes, academia, certification bodies, non-profit as well as local government





## MiniStor Project Main Aims

What we are working to reach:



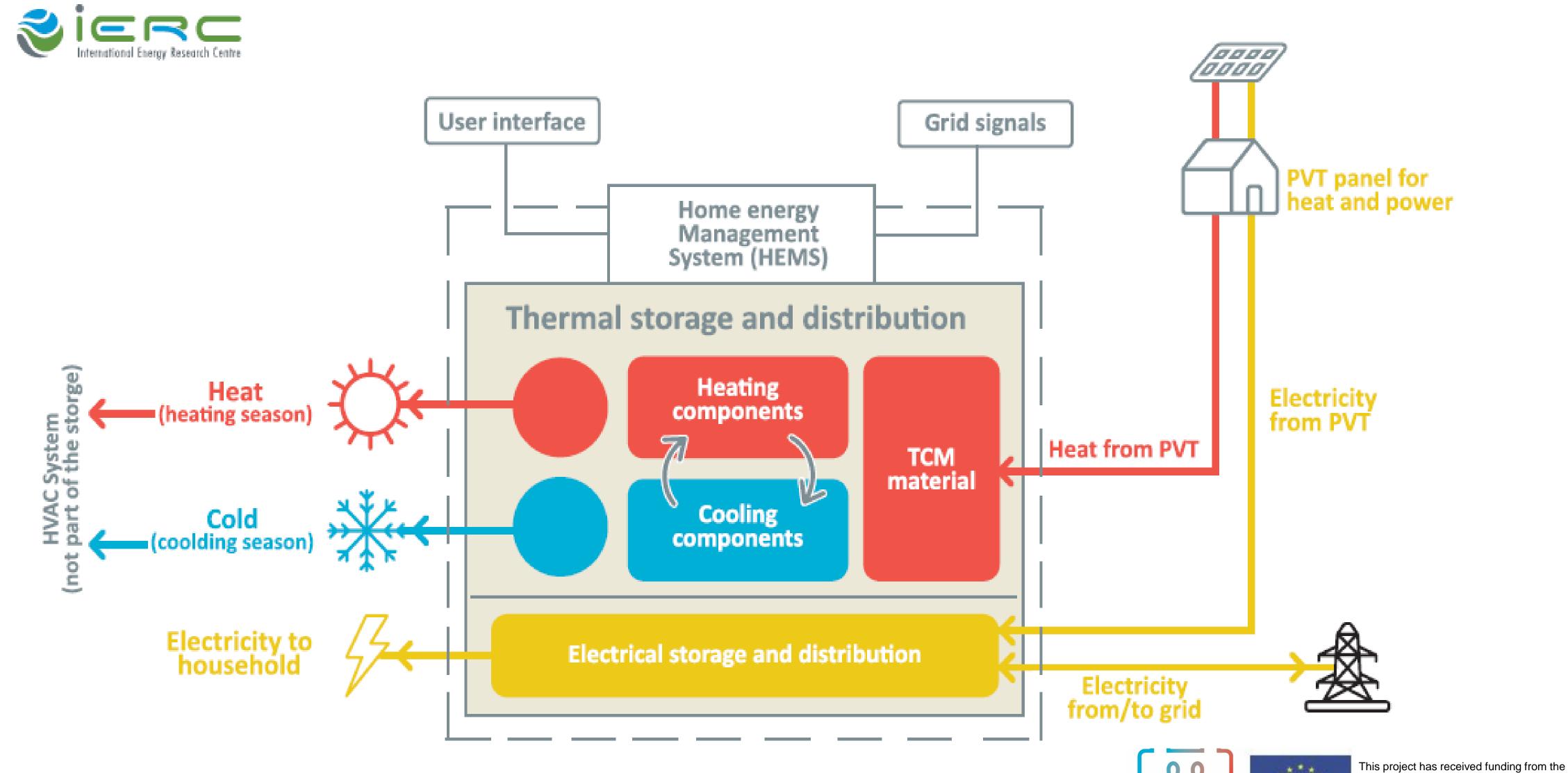
- 0.72m3 storage material Flexibility with parallel use of TCM and PCM
- Payback period 6.7 years Estimated net energy reduction of 44%
- Combine thermal & electric storage Using a Home Energy Management System





agreement No 869821

## MiniStor integrated storage system concept



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## MiniStor Description

## System Overview

- ✓ MiniStor is a compact, integrated system capable of providing sustainable heating, cooling and electricity storage, while utilizing solar-based renewable energy sources.
- ✓ It combines two different storage technologies:
- Thermochemical materials (TCM), storing heat in the form of chemical energy. They are contained in a sealed vessel (TCM reactor) and used for daily and multi-day energy storage.
- Phase Change Materials (PCM), storing energy in the form of latent heat. They are used for supplementary heating and cooling storage.
- ✓ This configuration results in an overall system energy storage density of over 180 kWh/m³, i.e. more than 10 times the energy storage density of water.
- ✓ The necessary **heat input** to the system is provided by a combination of **innovative PVTs** and solar thermal collectors.
- ✓ The PVTs produce also **electricity** that is stored in an electrical battery system (**BESS**)





## Main components

## MiniStor Description



TCM reactor (typical capacity 30kWh)

• Ammoniated CaCl<sub>2</sub> salts are selected as the reactor sorbents. A two-step reversible reaction is utilized for thermochemical storage.

$$CaCl_2 \cdot 8NH_3 + Heat \leftrightarrow CaCl_2 \cdot 4NH_3 + 4NH_3$$

$$CaCl_2 \cdot 4NH_3 + Heat \leftrightarrow CaCl_2 \cdot 2NH_3 + 2NH_3$$



#### Ammonia cycle

• Includes all mechanical devices of a typical refrigeration cycle, i.e. compressor, condenser etc.



#### **Heat Pump**

To upgrade heat released by the ammonia condensation



#### **PCM vessels**

Vessels for heating and cooling storage are considered



#### Solar field & BESS

Provides the necessary heat input and electricity

Prepared by: Athanasios Nesiadis, Nikolaos Nikolopoulos

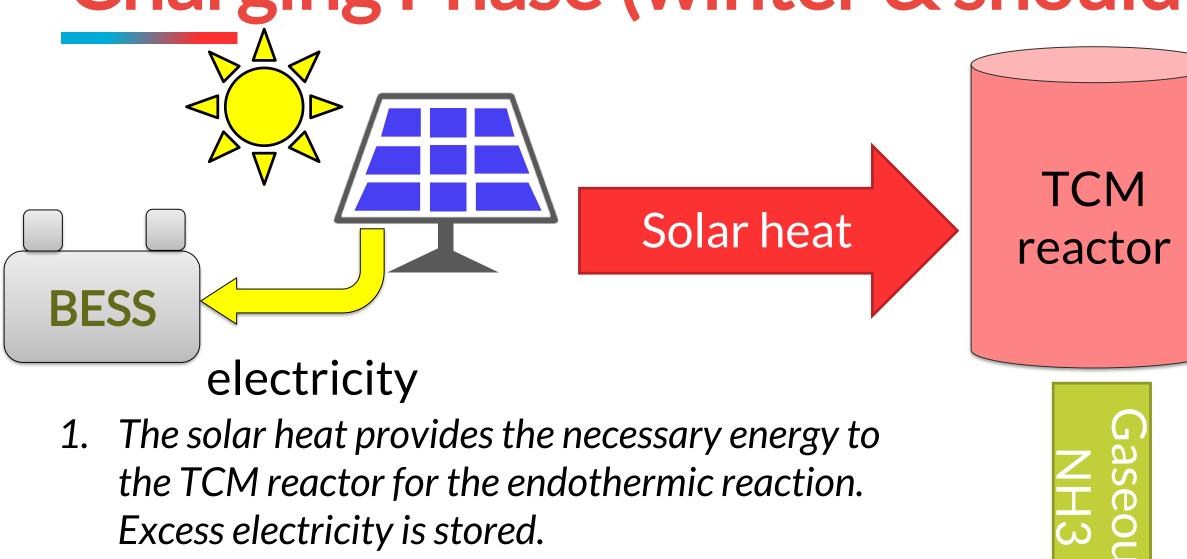




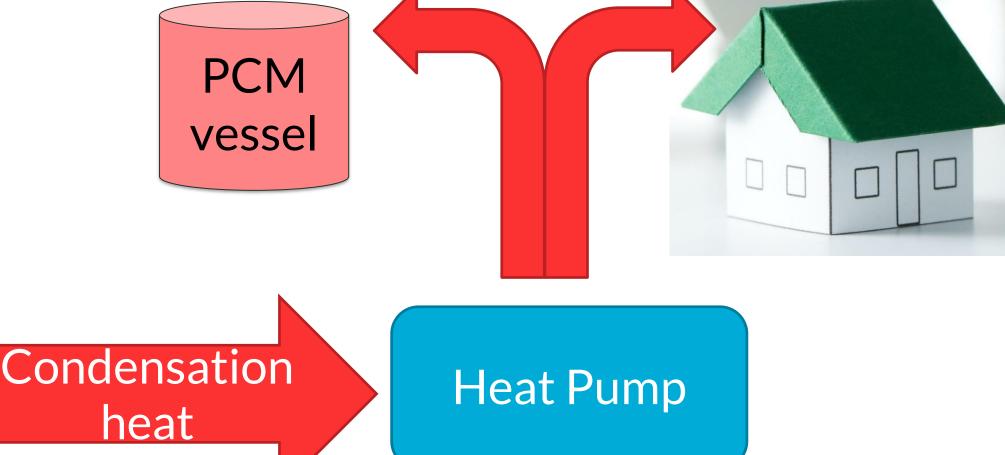


## Basic operating principle

Charging Phase (winter & shoulder season days)



3. The condensation heat is upgraded by a heat pump and covers directly the building heating needs or is stored in the hot-PCM vessel for later use



Excess electricity is stored.

Liquid NH3 NH3 tank

NH3 condenser

The produced gaseous ammonia is condensed and stored in a tank

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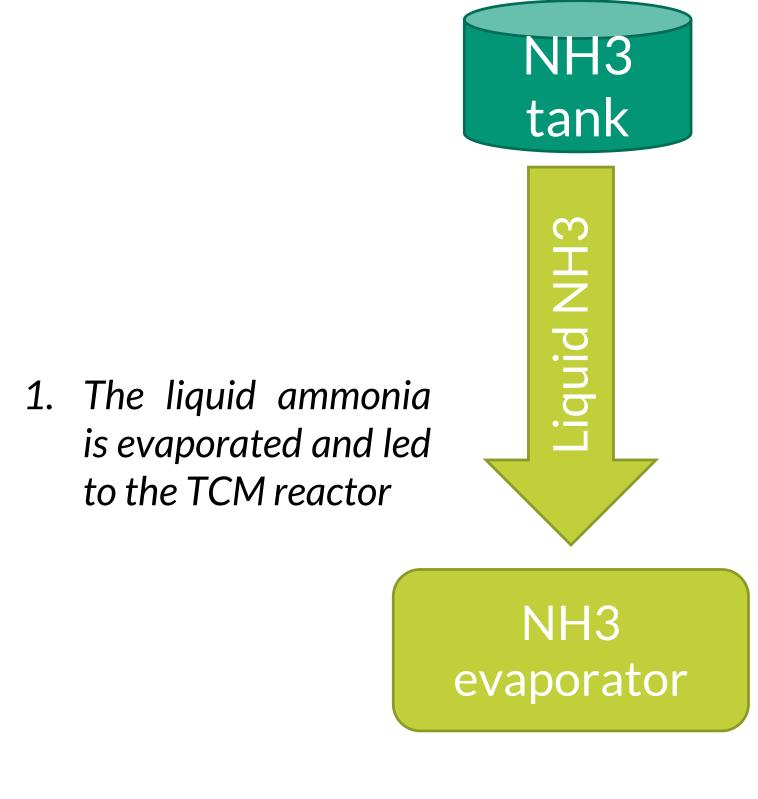


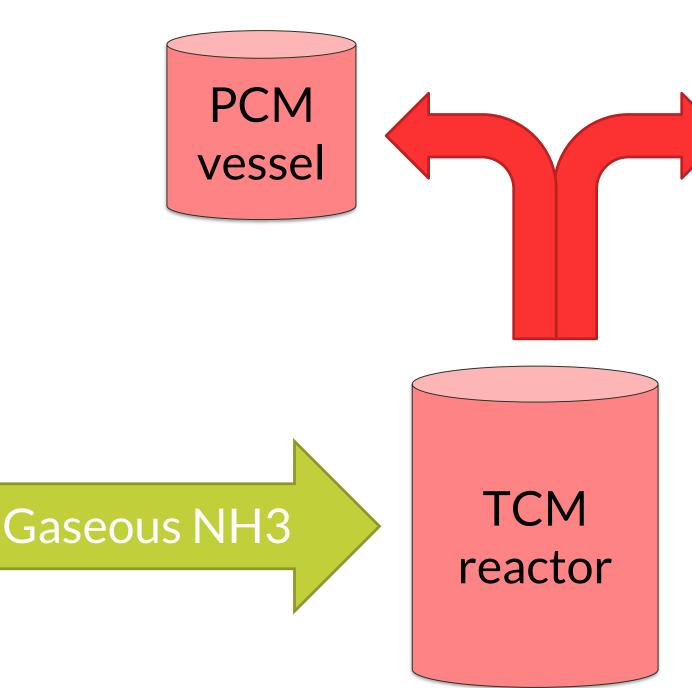
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### Basic operating principle

## Discharging Phase (winter nights)

Considering the energy released during both the charging and discharging phases, an overall system COP for heating equal to 1.8 can be achieved.





2. In the TCM reactor the exothermic reaction takes place. The released heat covers directly the building heating needs or is stored in the hot-PCM vessel for later use

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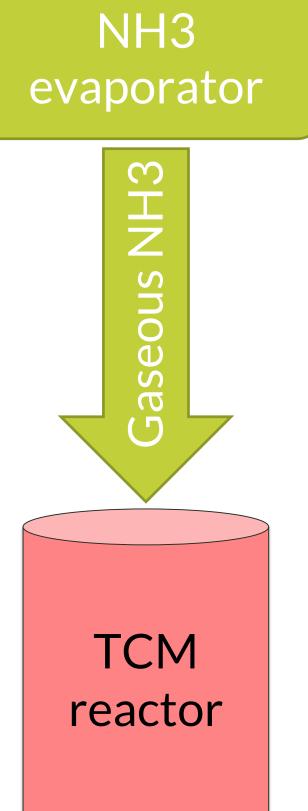
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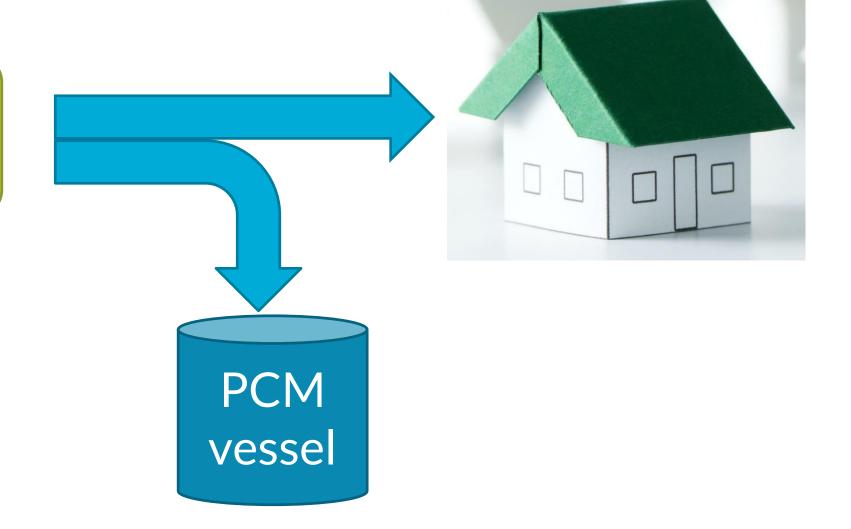
## Basic operating principle

## Discharging Phase (warm summer nights)



1. The liquid ammonia is evaporated and led to the TCM reactor



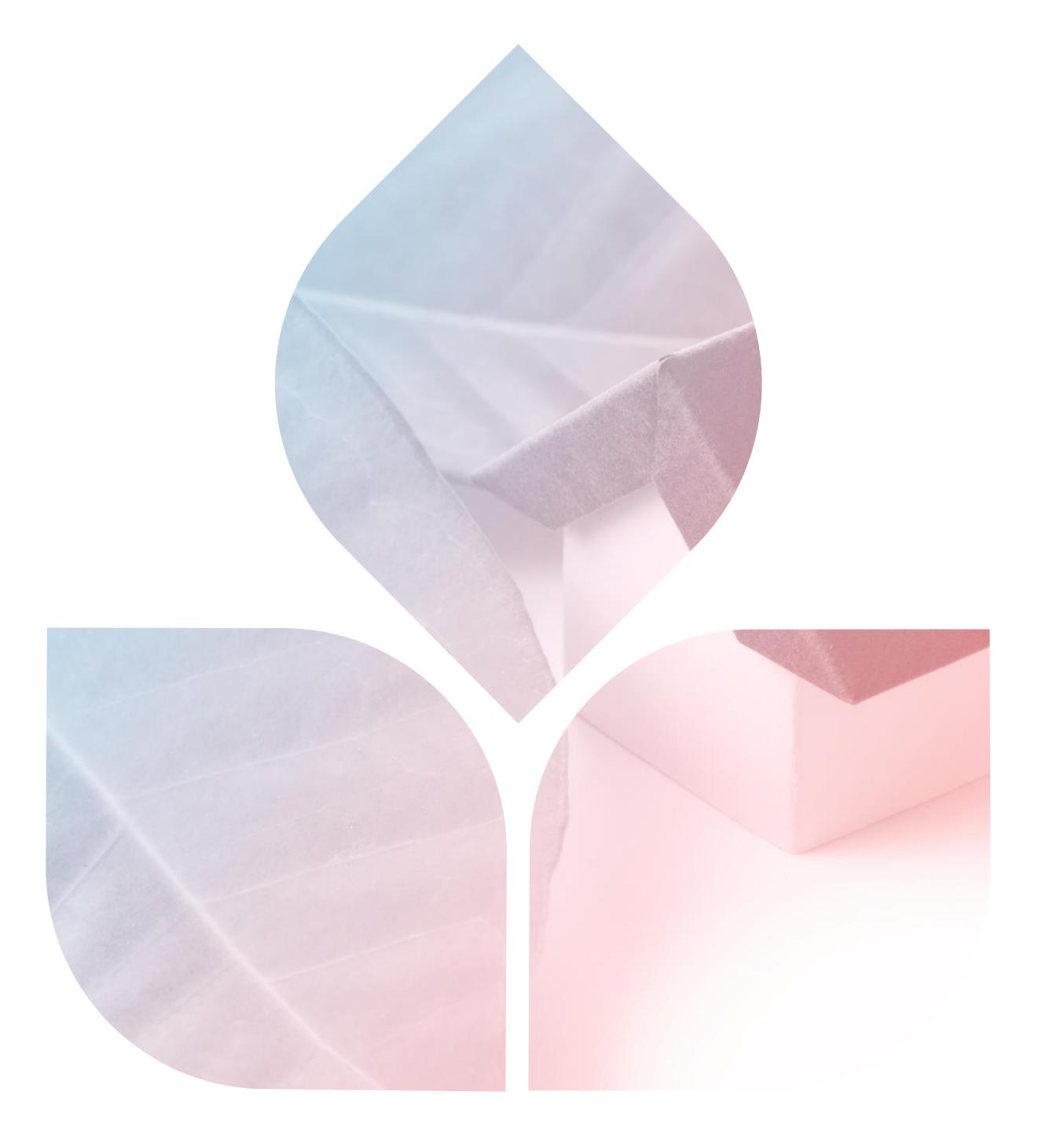


2. Cooling capacity produced from the ammonia evaporation is stored in the cold PCM vessel or used directly in the building

Prepared by: Athanasios Nesiadis, Nikolaos Nikolopoulos







#### MiniStor Demo Sites

MiniStor will be demonstrated in a variety of demonstration sites located in:

- Greece (2 sites)
- Hungary (1 site)
- Ireland (1 site)
- Spain (1 site in process of making official its participation)







# Demonstration sites in Europe







Sopron, Hungary

Kimmeria, Greece

Thessaloniki, Greece





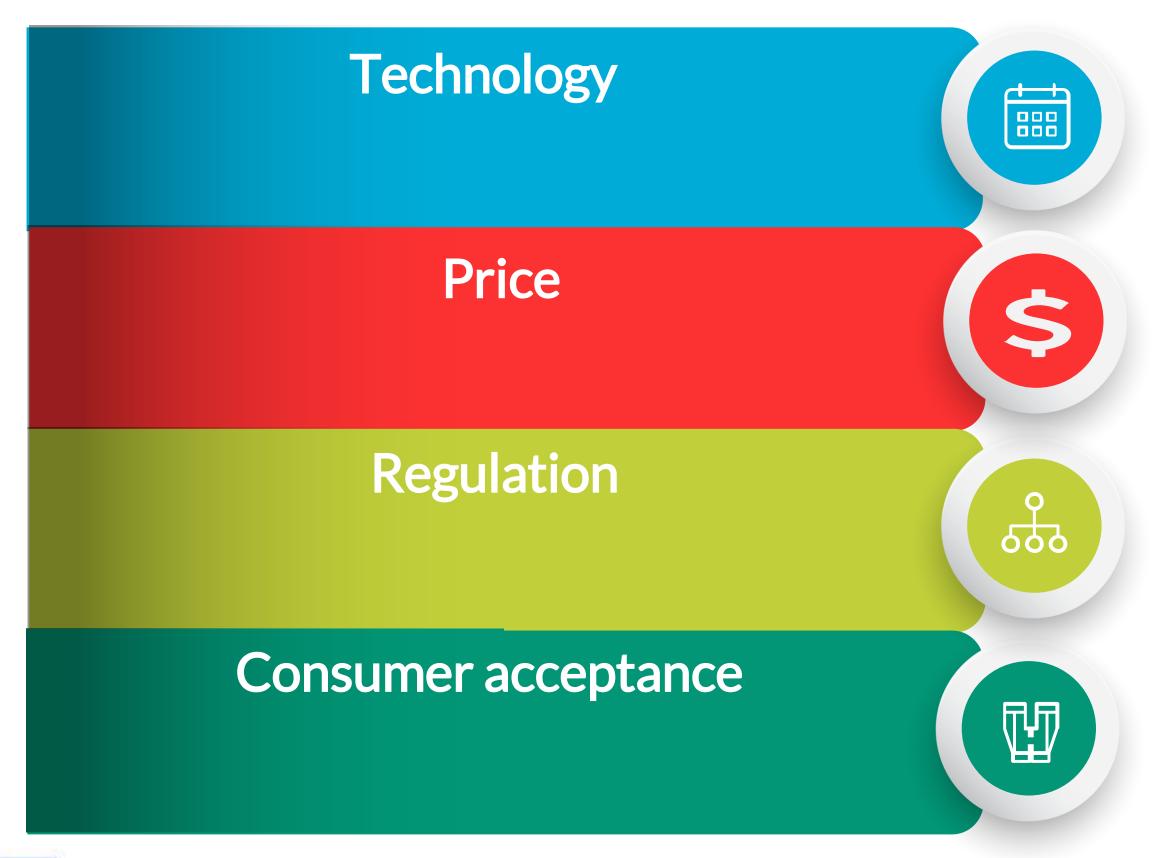
Santiago, Spain 🎐

Ireland

Implementing thermal storage in residential settings in

Europe

Why we don't have high energy thermal storage in our houses?







Implementing thermal storage in residential settings in

Europe

Why we don't have high energy thermal storage in our houses?

#### **Technology**

Exploit potential of material properties with safe and reliable implementation



Must compete with well-established technologies



#### Regulation

Regulations need to take into account new technological developments



#### Consumer acceptance

Confidence by the consumer, otherwise will never be accepted







# Thanks for your attention!

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