

# OPTIMAL DESIGN OF A HESS FOR PEAK-SHAVING BEV FAST CHARGING DEMAND AT A HIGHWAY REST STOP

*SEMESTER PROJECT*

SEAN BONE

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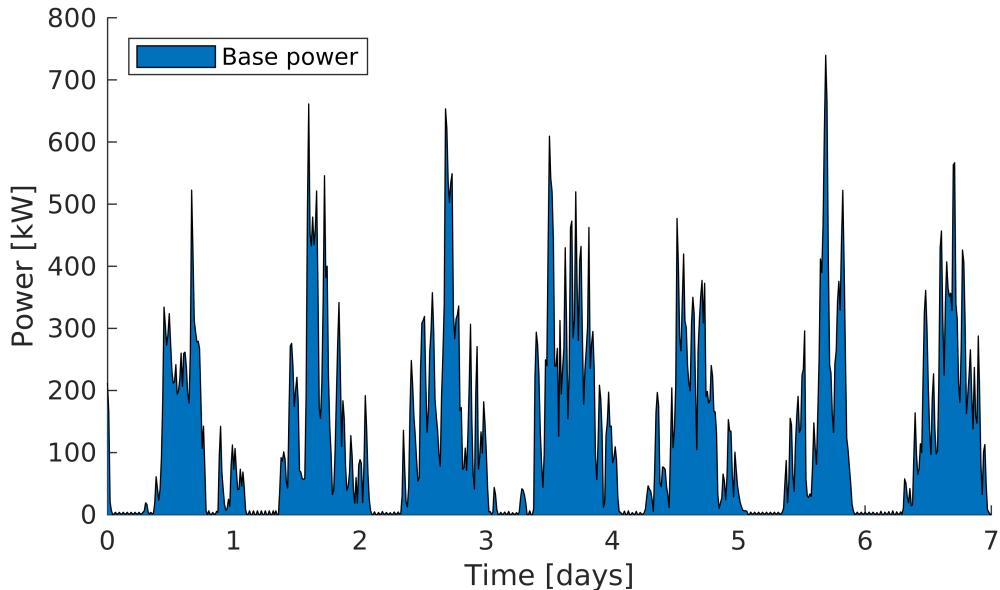


## SETTING: HIGHWAY REST STOP FOR BATTERY-ELECTRIC CARS

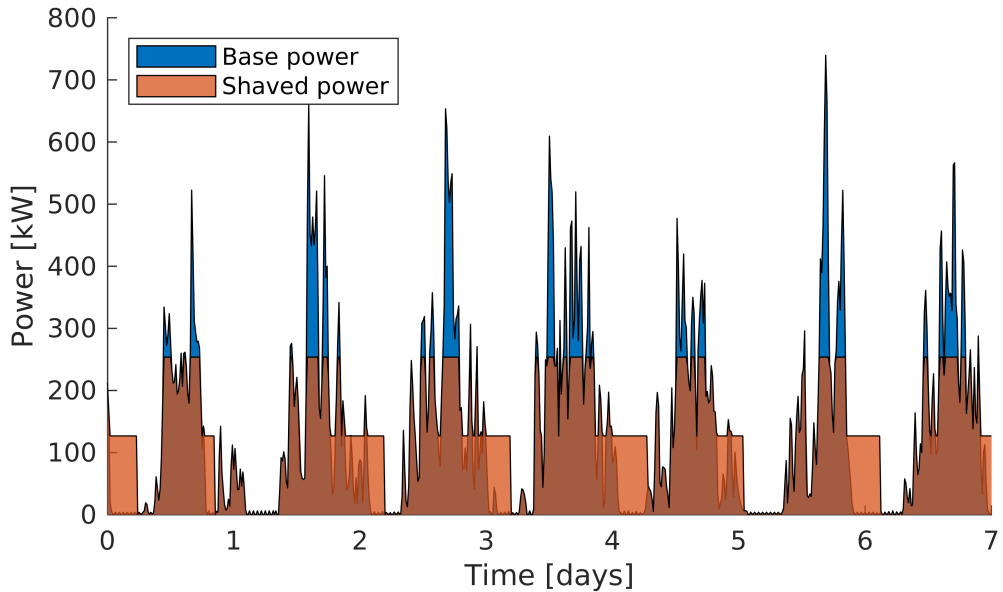


Image source: carscoops.com

## EXAMPLE ONE-WEEK POWER DEMAND PROFILE

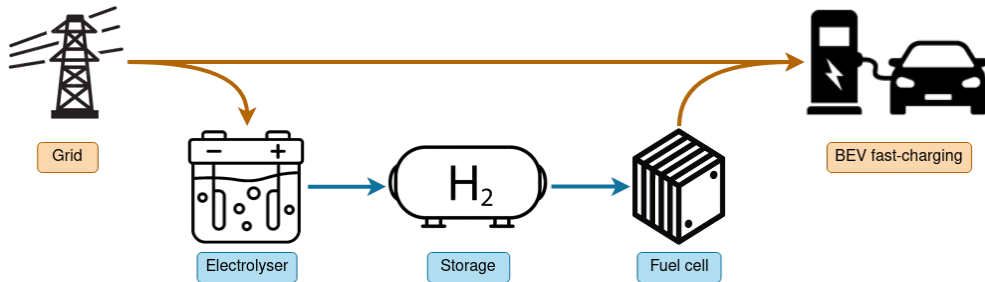


## EXAMPLE OF PEAK-SHAVED POWER DEMAND

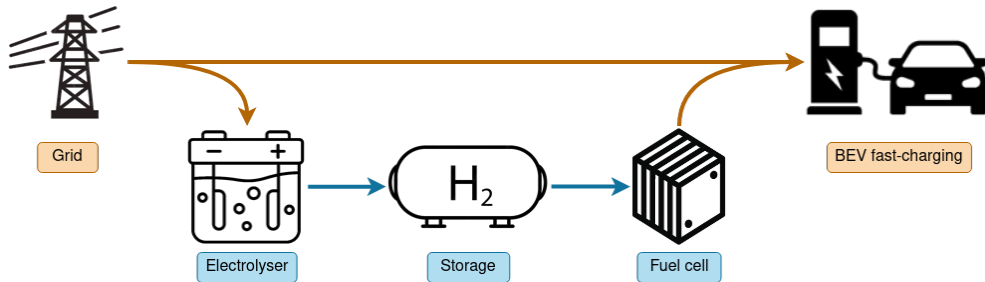


# BACKGROUND HESS

# HYDROGEN ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM



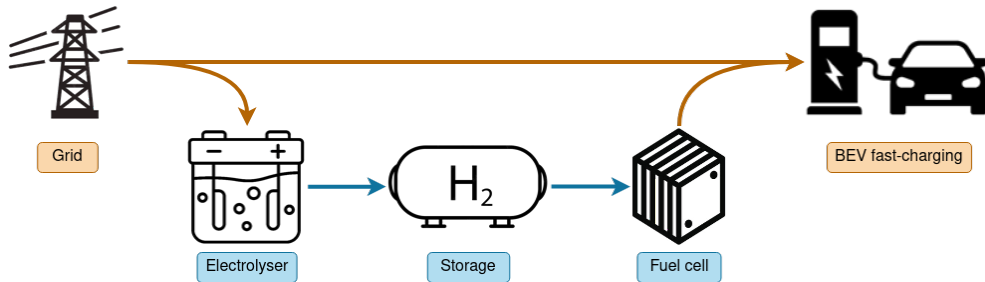
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## Trade-offs:

- CAPEX vs OPEX
- HESS vs BESS
- Sizing of components: ELY, H<sub>2</sub> tank, FC, battery

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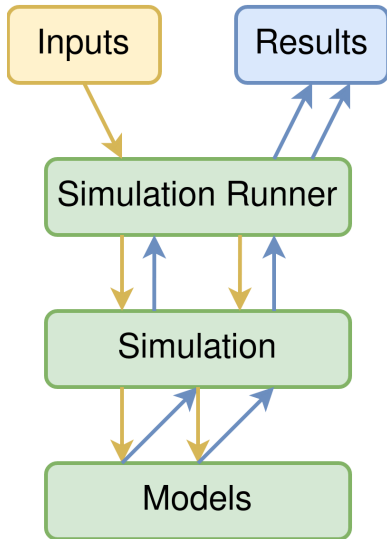
- CAPEX vs OPEX
- HESS vs BESS
- Sizing of components: ELY,  $H_2$  tank, FC, battery
- Present and future scenarios

Illustration icons from stock.adobe.com (non-commercial license)

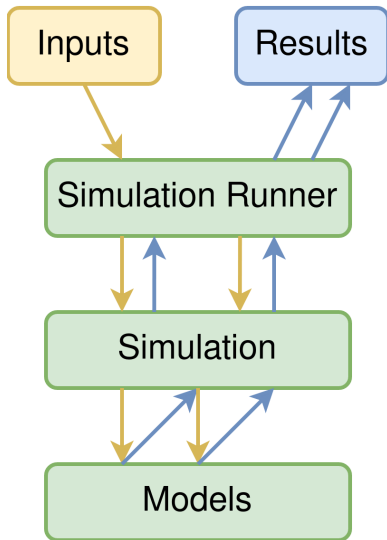


BACKGROUND  
HESS  
IMPLEMENTATION

## IMPLEMENTATION: FRAMEWORK STRUCTURE

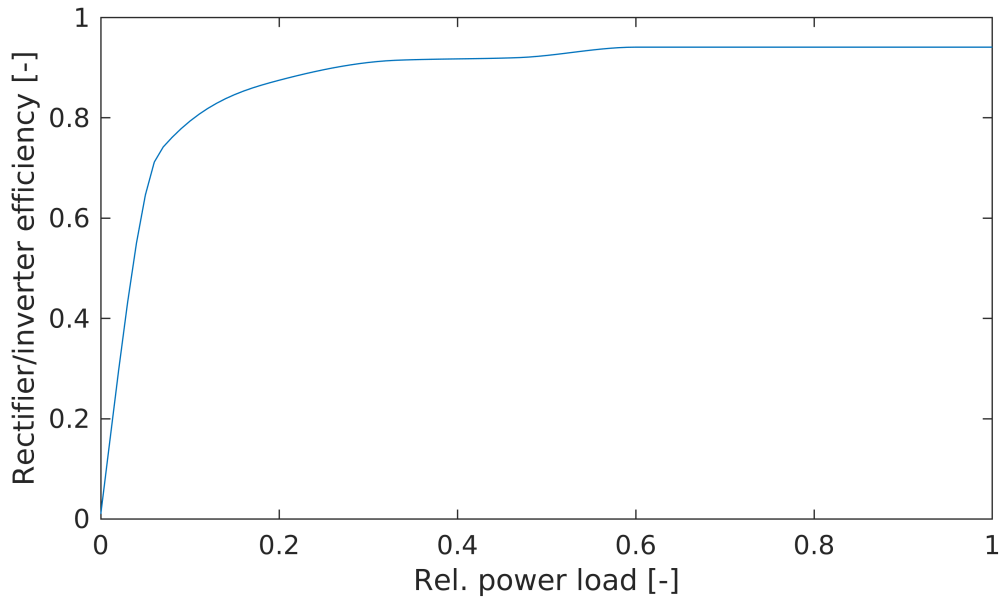


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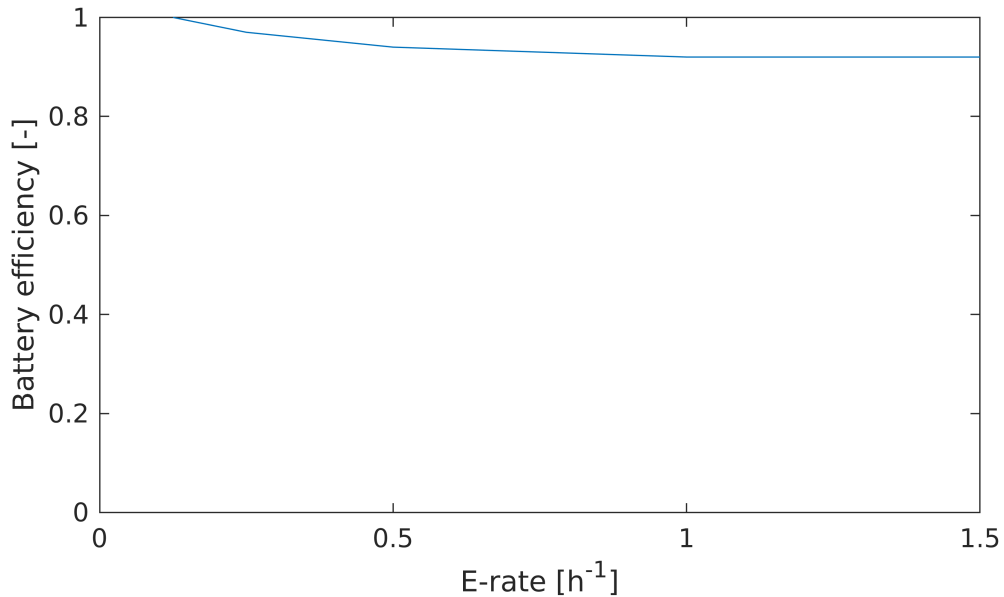


- Structured input/output format
- Each output contains all inputs for reproducibility
- Modular design allows adding or replacing of parts independently
- Allows for longer and larger simulations

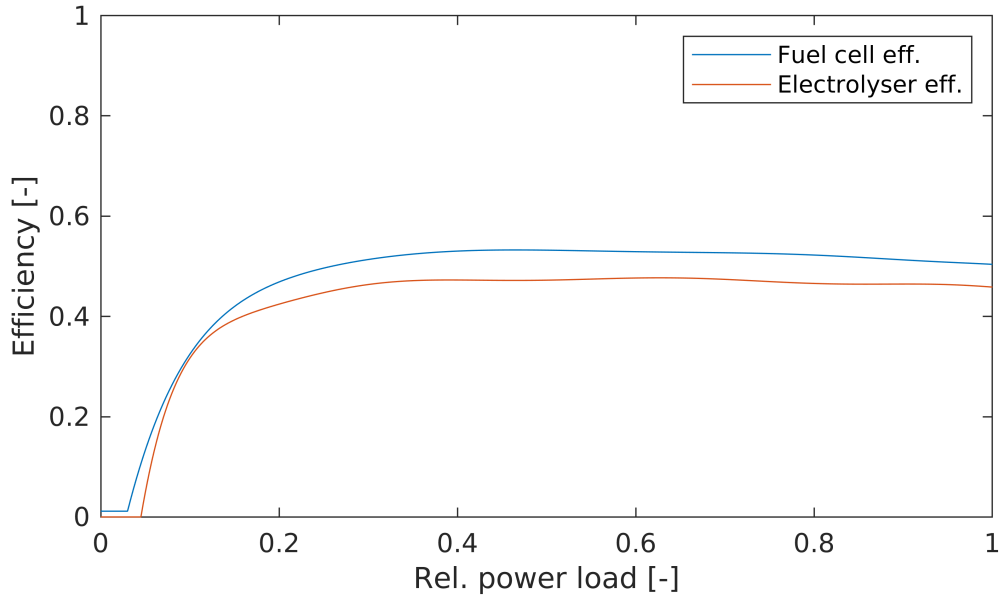
## IMPLEMENTATION: BESS POWER CONVERSION EFFICIENCY



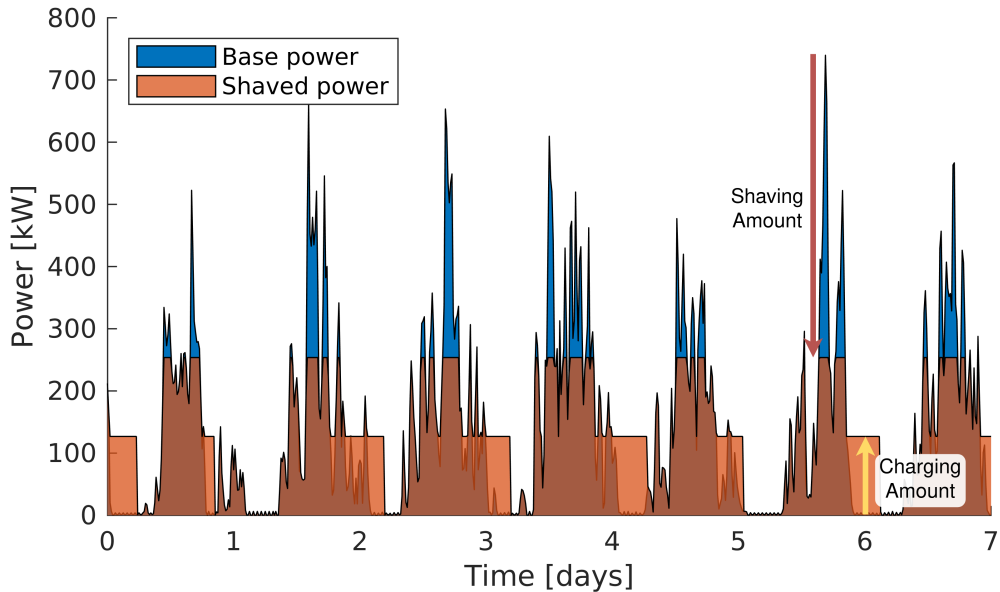
## IMPLEMENTATION: BESS E-RATE TO EFFICIENCY



## IMPLEMENTATION: HESS EFFICIENCY

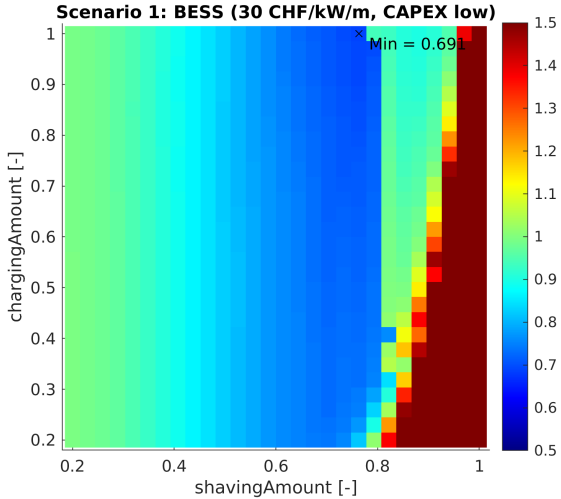


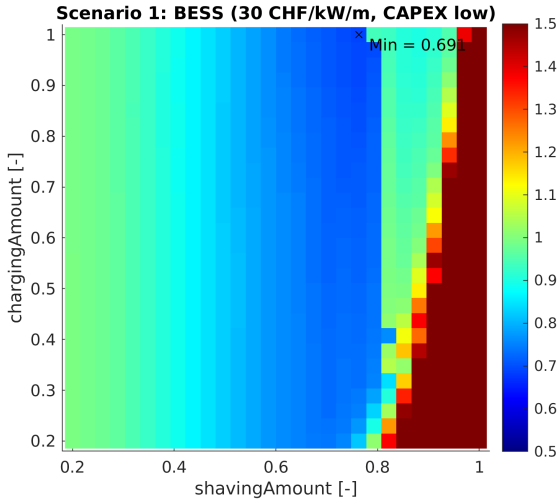
## IMPLEMENTATION: PEAK-SHAVING ALGORITHM



BACKGROUND  
HESS  
IMPLEMENTATION  
RESULTS







- Each cell in heatmap is a full simulation
- $\sim 40$  mins per sim x 784 cells  $\approx 22$  days of simulation time
- Ran in a weekend thanks to parallelisation of grid-search!

Usage time (Benutzungsdauer):

$$BD = \frac{\text{Total energy [kWh]}}{\text{Avg. monthly peak [kW]}}$$

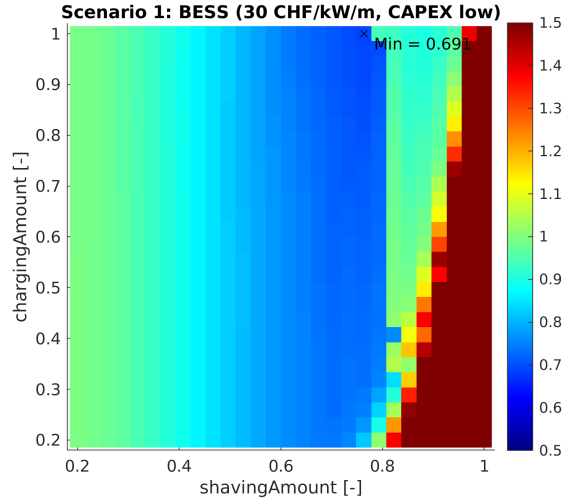
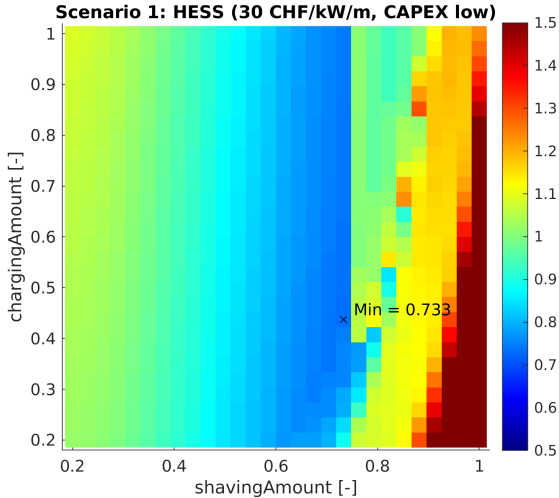
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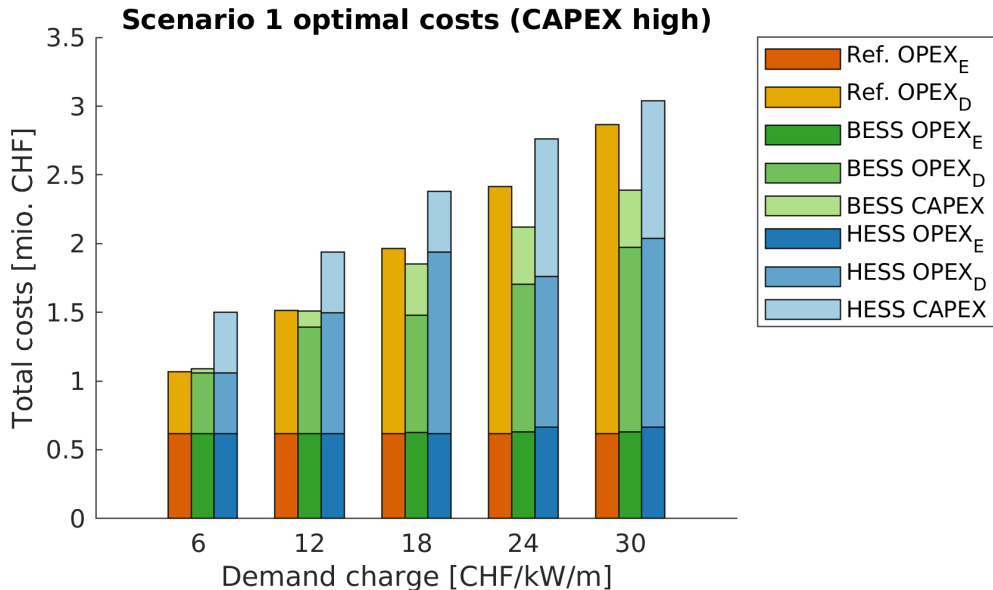
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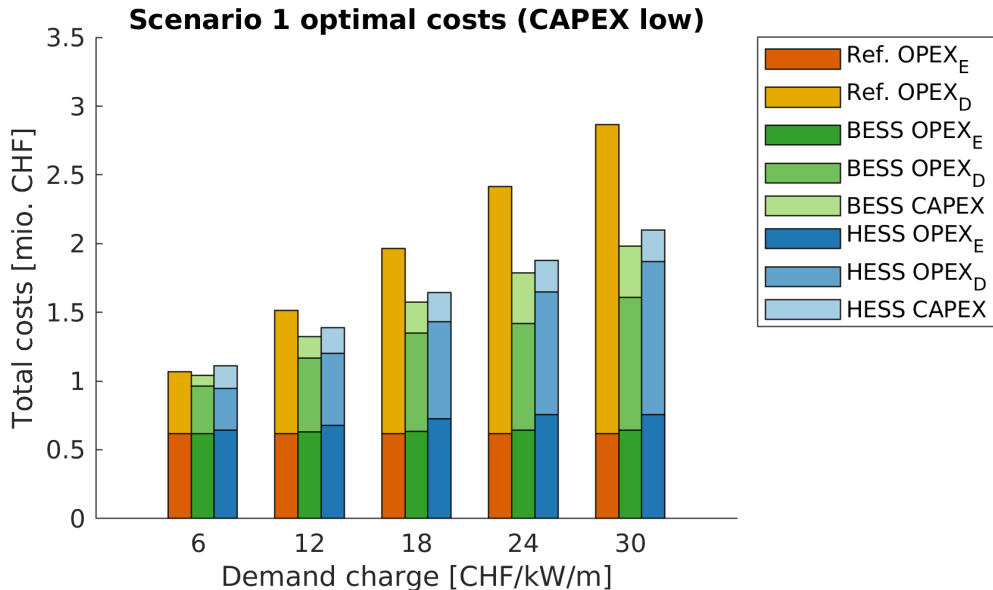
Rates change for  $BD > 3500$  h:

- Energy charges  $\times \sim 0.5$
- Demand charges  $\times \sim 2$

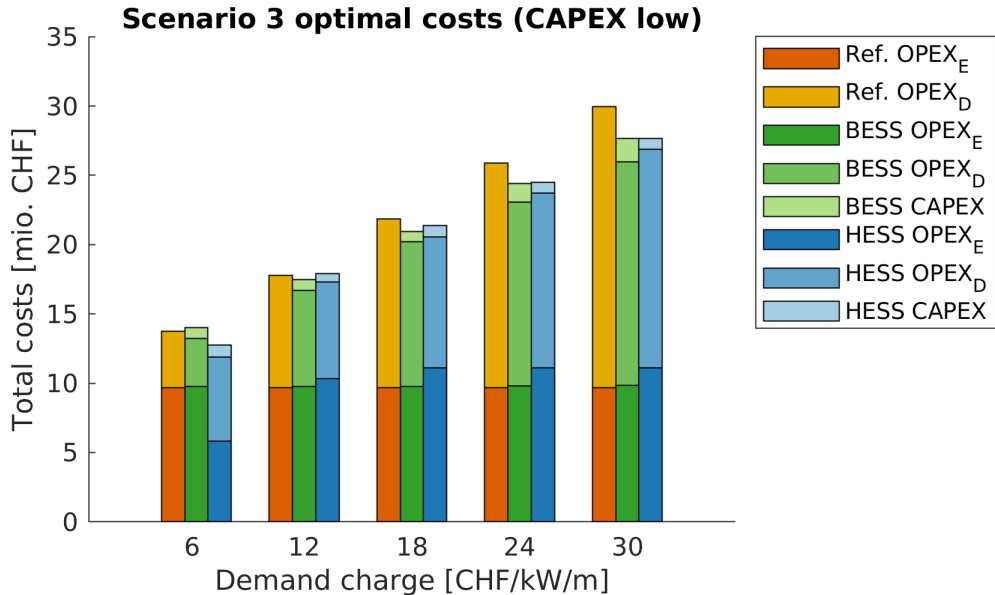
# HESS vs BESS: IMPACT OF USAGE TIME (BENUTZUNGSDAUER)







## SUMMARY: 30% BEV SHARE (SYNTHESISED, ONE WEEK)





With current pricing:

- BESS is close to trade-off point
- HESS is economically un-viable

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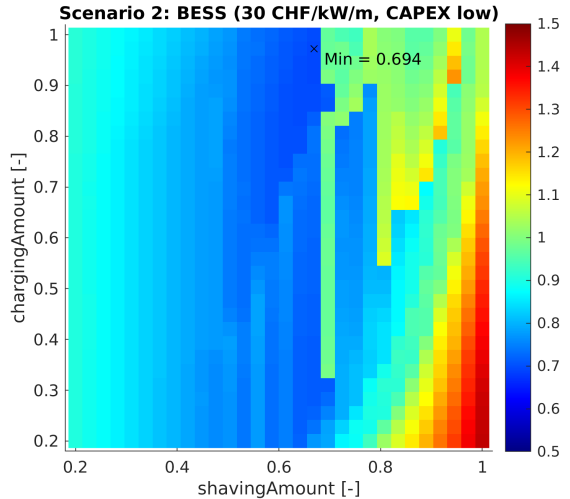
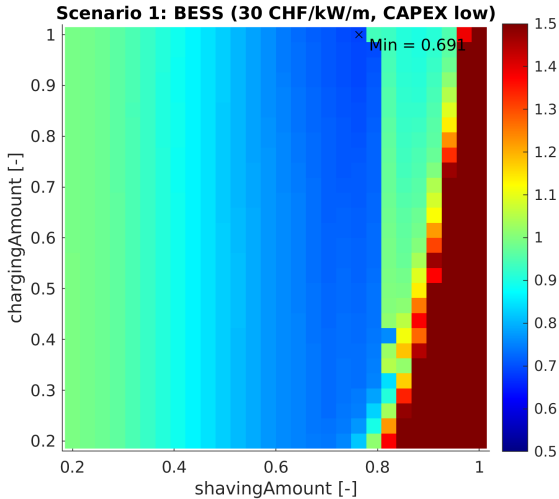
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Code framework proof-of-concept:

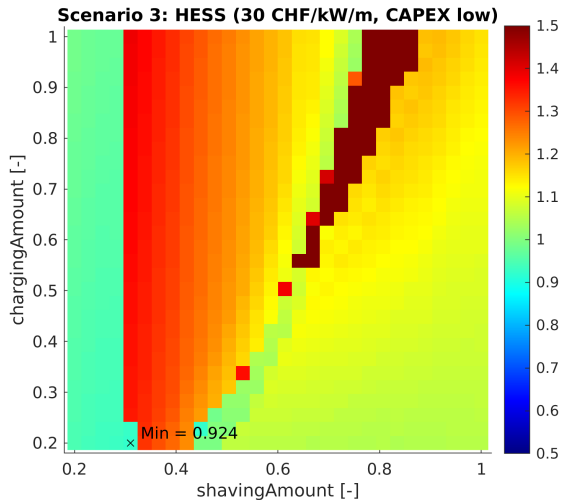
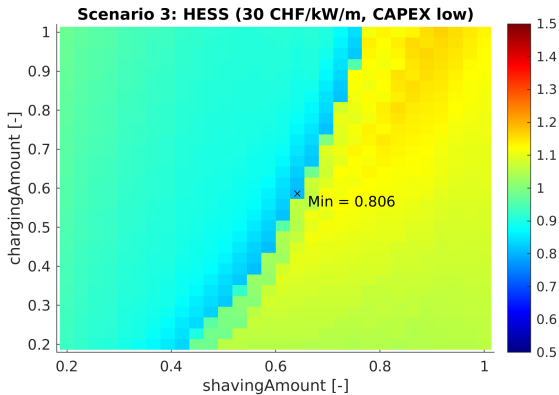
- Grid-searches are easy to run and reproduce
- Parallelisation allows for larger simulations and grid-searches
- Structured outputs allow for simplified handling of results for plotting etc.

THANK YOU!  
QUESTIONS?

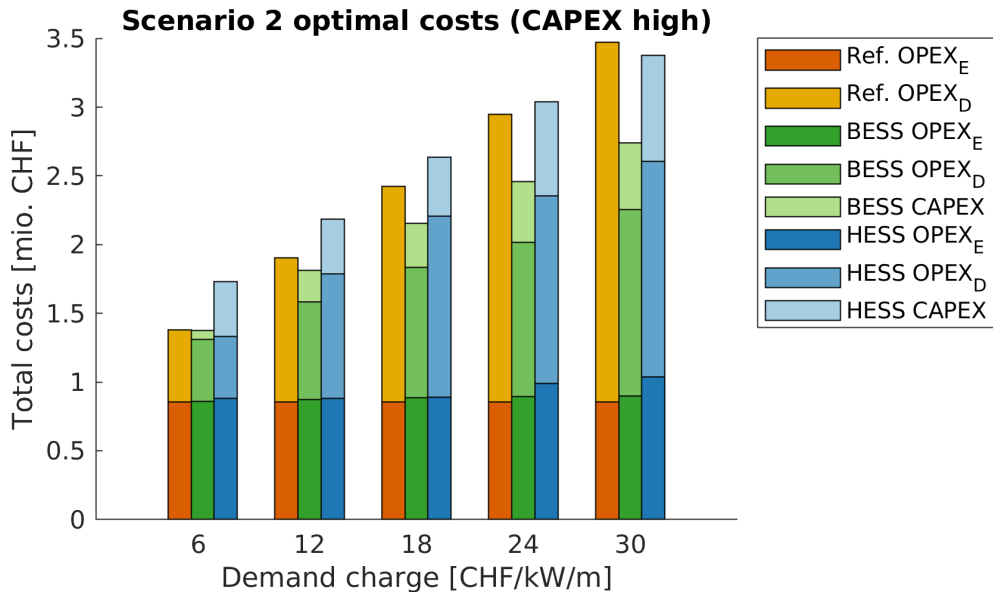
# 1-YEAR DATA VS 1-WEEK DATA



# IMPACT OF BENUTZUNGSDAUER: 30% BEV SHARE (SYNTHESISED, ONE WEEK)

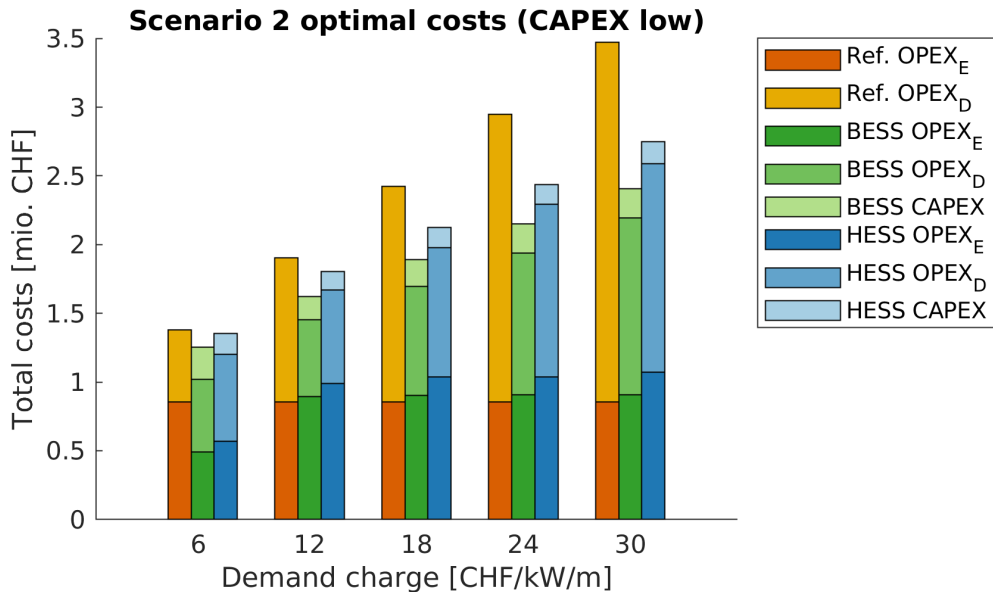


## SUMMARY: MOST ENERGY-INTENSIVE WEEK OF 2019

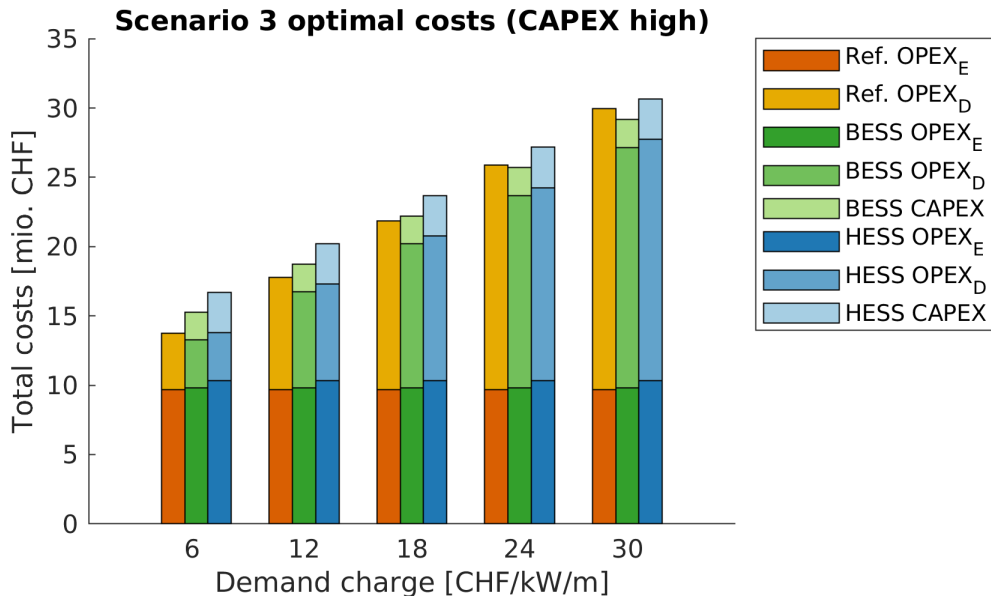




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## SUMMARY: 30% BEV SHARE (SYNTHESISED, ONE WEEK)



## MINIMUM REQUIRED CAPACITY ALGORITHM

Given a peak-shaving plan, how big does my H<sub>2</sub> tank need to be?

Given a peak-shaving plan, how big does my H2 tank need to be?

- Non-trivial question, as answer depends on actual power demand, ESS efficiencies, etc...
- Previously done by trial-and-error – hard to reproduce reliably!
- New algorithm computes a hard lower bound to capacity of any ESS
- Estimate can be refined based on efficiencies of specific ESS
- Proof of correctness in the full report