

DNV·GL

ENERGY

The Energy Transition

why renewables need more power engineers

Prof. Ir. Peter Vaessen

14 February 2019


DCE&S

DC systems, Energy conversion & Storage

KEMA

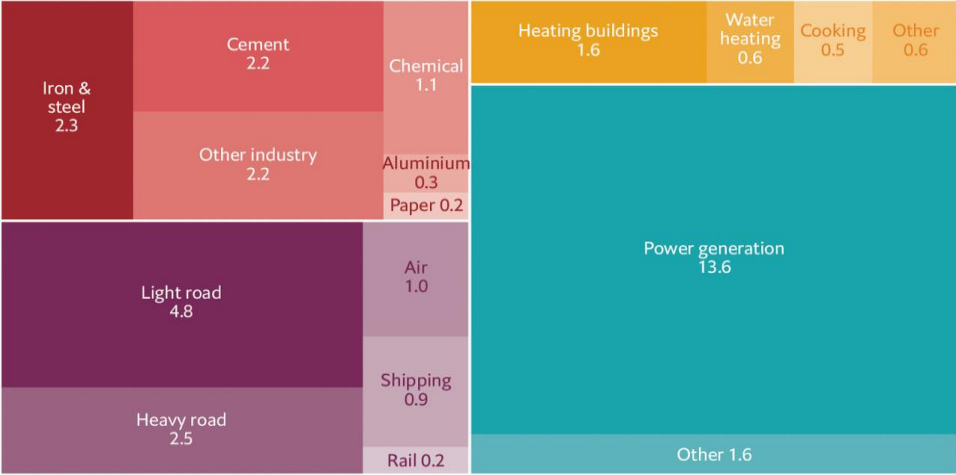
Laboratories

PowerWeb Institute



Dirty business

Global energy-related CO₂ emissions, by sector, 2014, tonnes bn
Total: 36.2bn



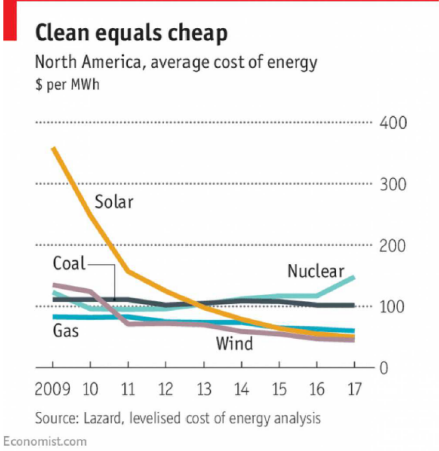
Sector	CO ₂ Emissions (tonnes bn)
Power generation	13.6
Other	1.6
Light road	4.8
Heavy road	2.5
Iron & steel	2.3
Cement	2.2
Other industry	2.2
Chemical	1.1
Heating buildings	1.6
Water heating	0.6
Cooking	0.5
Other	0.6
Aluminium	0.3
Paper	0.2
Air	1.0
Shipping	0.9
Rail	0.2

Source: International Energy Agency
The Economist

From The Economist “Clean energy may not have yet reached a tipping point”

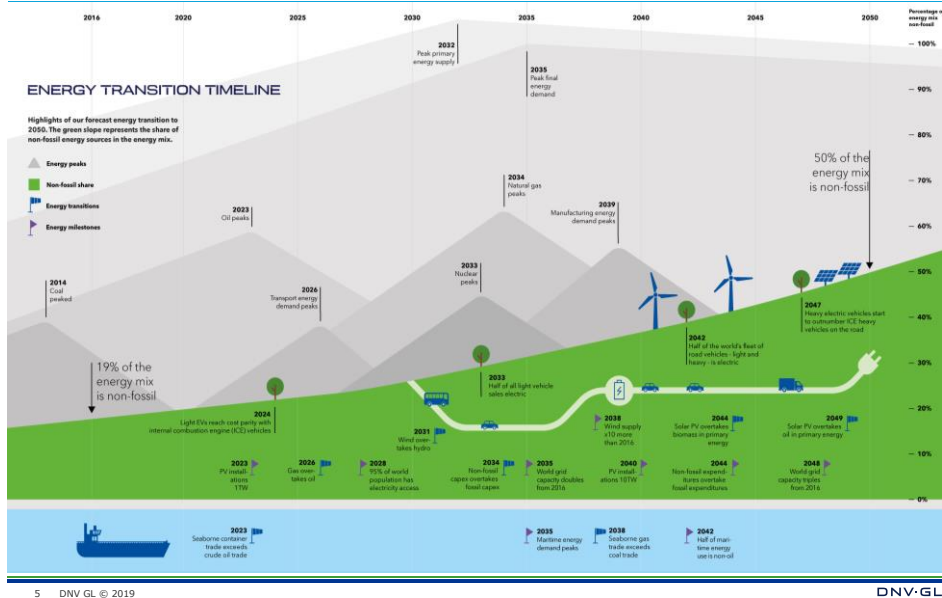


- Price drop solar due to economies of scale (not performance)
- Economics become less attractive the more they are deployed → market becomes flooded with cheap electricity
- Large interconnected systems and storage needed for variable renewables



Electricity: a key role in Energy Transition

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<https://eto.dnvgl.com/2018/>



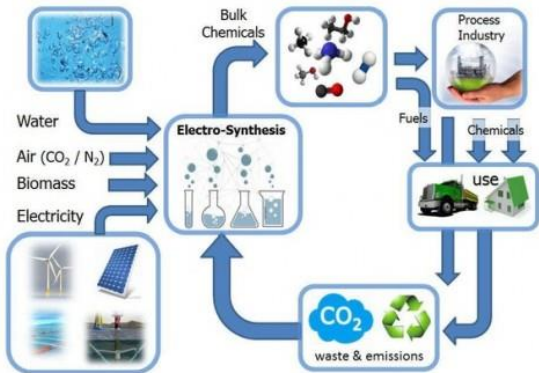
Northstream 2 pipeline 1250 km Russia – Europe
55 bcm gas per year



1bcm \approx 1GW

Electricity in combination with molecules as fuel

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Source TU Delft

Abundant variable renewables;
in 2017 > 60GW wind and 100GW solar added

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Offshore wind farm



Wind farm



Large solar farm, Middle East



Distributed home solar systems

Veltor 100MW Solar Power Project India



DNVGL SE 0078 'project certification of photovoltaic power plants'



Advanced Power Electronics



- **Software-controlled** compact configuration of **fast solid-state switches** capable of transforming electric energy with **high efficiency** in applications between power sources and loads. Advanced power electronics also enable **precise steering and protection**.

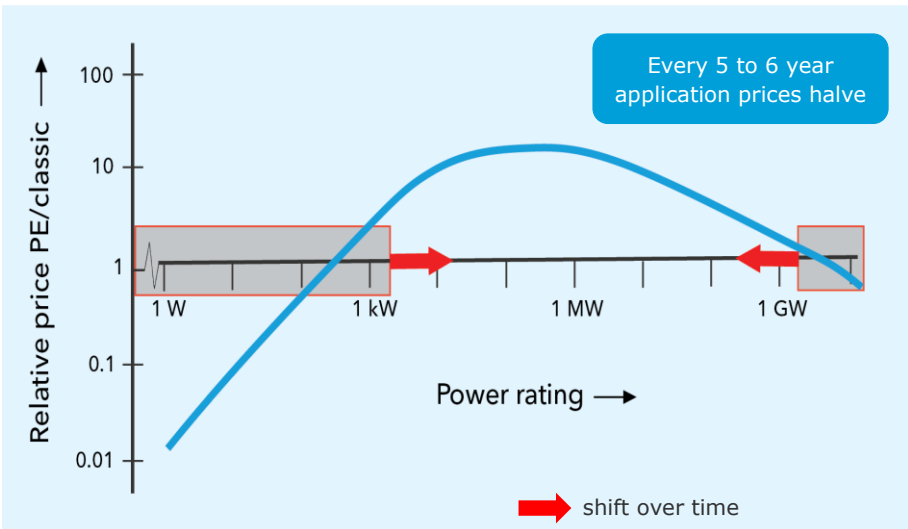


High Power semiconductor switches



Source: ABB

Price comparison “like-for-like” replacement



<http://www.inmr.com/advanced-power-electronics-rule-future-power-systems-part/>

High Power Electronics - Skagerak VSC valve hall

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ABB

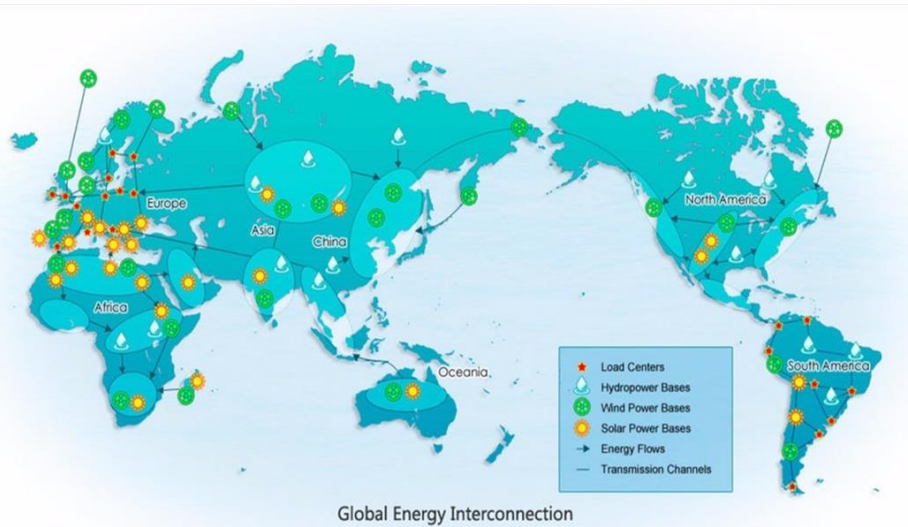
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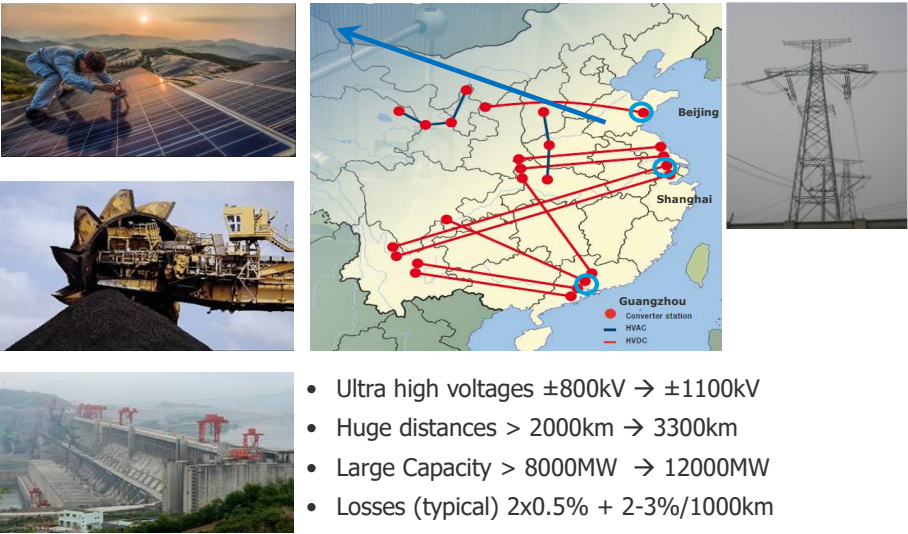


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Belt and Road initiative



Electric Power Highways in China → grid



- Ultra high voltages $\pm 800\text{kV} \rightarrow \pm 1100\text{kV}$
- Huge distances $> 2000\text{km} \rightarrow 3300\text{km}$
- Large Capacity $> 8000\text{MW} \rightarrow 12000\text{MW}$
- Losses (typical) $2 \times 0.5\% + 2\text{-}3\%/1000\text{km}$

“Electric Silk Route” transformers for 12GW link

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Source ABB Ludvika LV unit and HV unit

600MVA/unit
750kV AC
1100kV DC



“Electric Silk Route” transformer for 12GW link

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Source Siemens 1100kV HVDC converter transformer

“Undergrounding” is a trend



TenneT, 380kV Transmission line and cable

HVDC cable prequalification and type testing



KEMA “Kleefse Waard” DC test laboratory

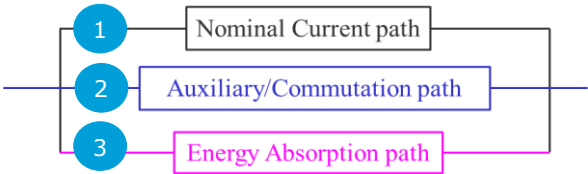
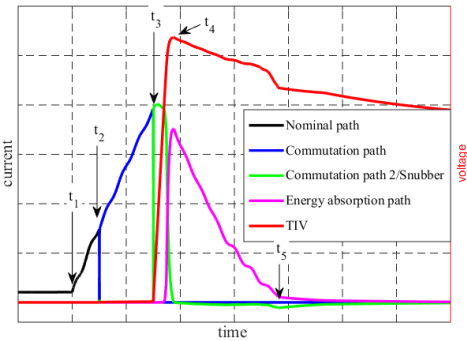
High Power Laboratory
#1 in the world; 15000MVA



HVDC circuit breaker principle concept



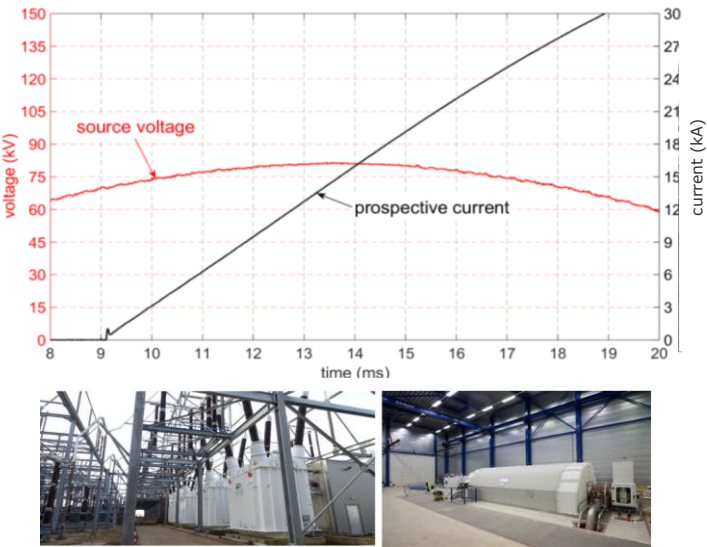
1. Based on artificial current zero creation
 - Commutation to separate path
 - Counter current injection
2. Absorbing magnetic energy in the system



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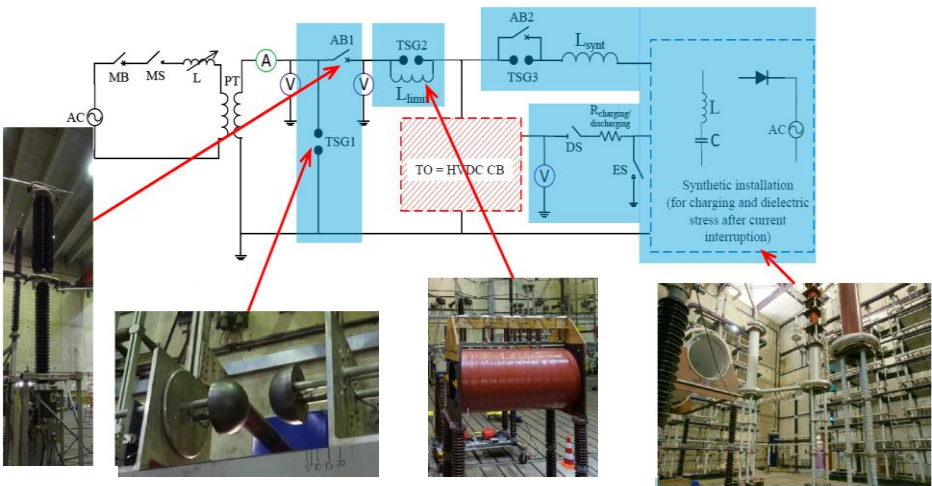
AC generators for HVDC CB testing



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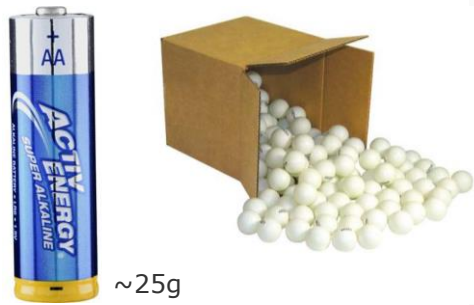
Complete HVDC DC breaker test setup



Battery storage basics: Faraday constant

$F \approx 100,000 \text{ J/mol electrons} = 0.027 \text{ kWh/V/mol}$

How much Energy can fit in a kg/dm^3 ?



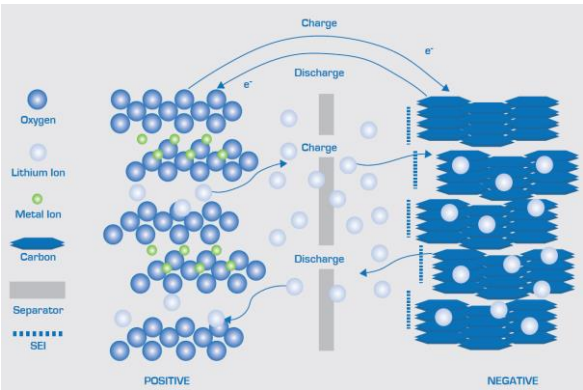
Michael Faraday

1 H Hydrogen 1.01	2 He Helium 4.00																			
3 Li Lithium 6.94	4 Be Beryllium 9.01																			
11 Na Sodium 22.99	12 Mg Magnesium 24.31																			
19 K Potassium 39.10	20 Ca Calcium 40.08	21 Sc Scandium 44.96	22 Ti Titanium 47.88	23 V Vanadium 50.94	24 Cr Chromium 51.99															
37 Rb Rubidium 85.47	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.91	40 Zr Zirconium 91.22	41 Nb Niobium 92.91	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.94															

Batteries get cheaper ... not “better”

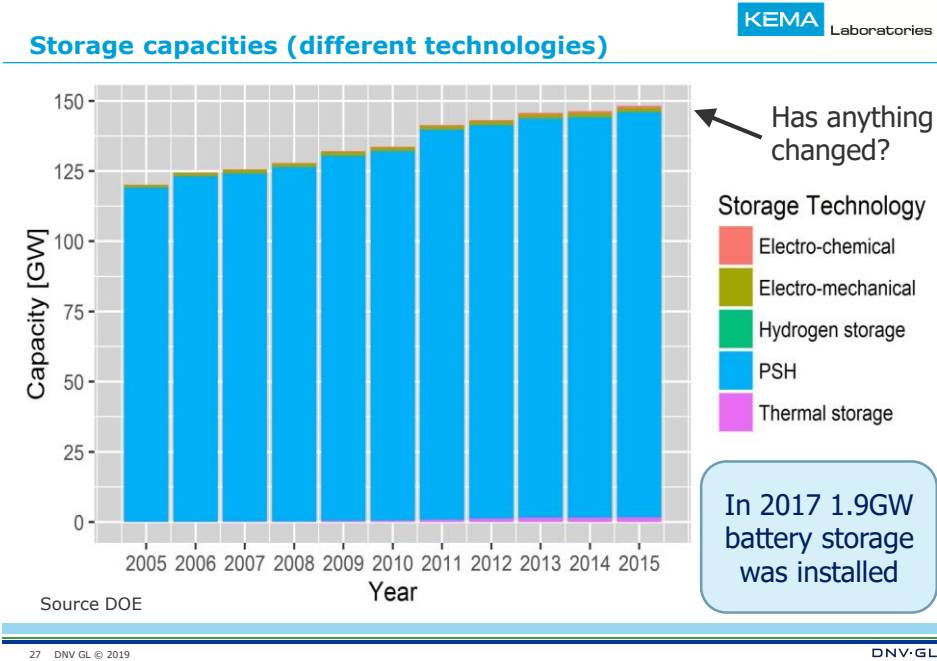
$F = 0.027 \text{ kWh/V/mol}$
Cell voltage = 3.6V
Molar mass 0.08 - 0.2 kg/mol
#Electrons/molecule = 1
Fill factor = 0.8

Theoretical energy density:
0.4 - 1.0 kWh/kg



charging principle Li-ion (EASE)

Present state of the art (a.o. Tesla battery) 0.12 – 0.18 kWh/kg



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Battery storage; another perspective

The 6000km long Chinese wall fitted with 10 Powerwalls every meter, on both sides, computes to 1700GWh

Powerwall 14kWh

Norwegian Hydropower lake Tyin system (5 lakes) 1600GWh

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A bright and challenging future for power engineers

1. Electricity as “Fuel of Choice”
2. Abundant Renewables (wind and solar)
3. key-role for Power Electronics



Thank you for your attention

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