Sulfur Thermal Energy Storage for Industrial Decarbonization

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The Problem

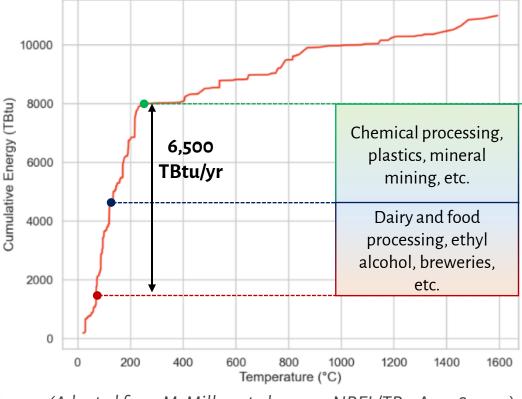
1900 Terawatt-hours of industrial process heat are consumed every year below 300 Celsius.



of industrial process heat is from fossil fuels

DOE SETO CSP Program Summit 2019 Presentation
EIA Electric Power Monthly Table 1.1.A Net Generation from Renewable Sources
McMillan et al., 2023, NREL/TP-7A40-83020

Cumulative energy used for process heat in US Manufacturing industries



(Adapted from McMillan et al., 2023, NREL/TP-7A40-83020)

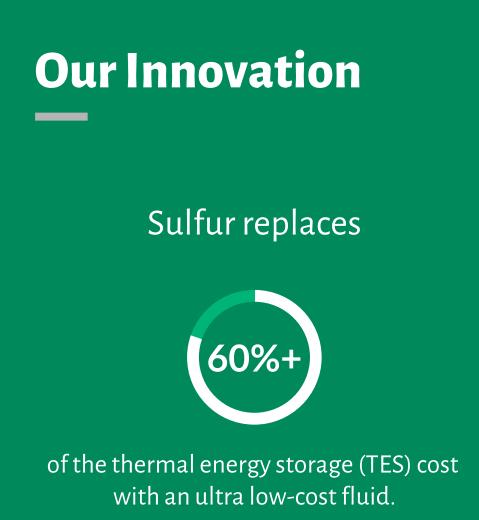
The Opportunity

For the first time, heat from renewables can be cheaper than fossil fuels.



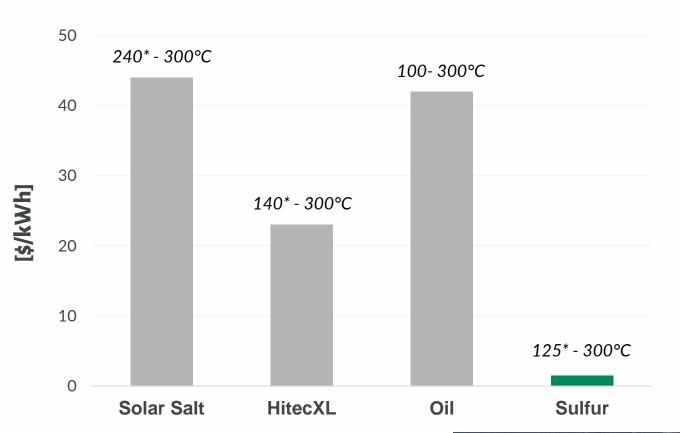
- 1. Lazard's Levelized Cost of Energy and Levelized Cost of Storage 2019
- 2. Adapted from EIA California Natural Gas Industrial Price: https://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/hist/n3035ca3m.htm
- 3. Adapted from EIA U.S. natural gas consumption by sector

Our Solution Cost-focused solution Supply ≠ Demand Cheap storage is needed Process heat demand is Thermal energy storage Breakthrough material repurpose dramatically (TES) is necessary constant. Renewable to match energy supply reduces storage cost. energy is not. with heat demand.



*In the comparison chart, bottoming temperature for molten salts and sulfur are set to be 20 °C above their freezing point.

Storage Fluid Cost

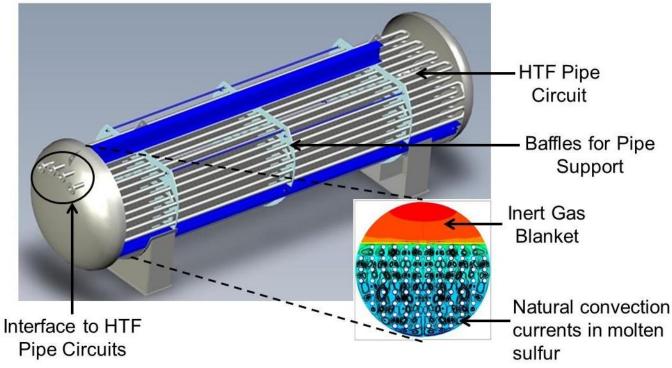




Technological Breakthrough



Sulfur Thermal Energy Storage (TES) Design



1.5 Megawatt-hour sulfur TES



- Single tank design that involves HTF tubes located within molten sulfur bath.
- Natural convection currents enable efficient storage and retrieval of heat from sulfur thermal storage.
- Sulfur has low freezing point (~105 °C) compared to SOA solar salt (~220 °C) that ensures low parasitic load and low O&M cost.



The First Prototype

Market Readiness:

- Sulfur heat storage pilot: 350 kilowatt-hours & 300 °C.
- Over 85% thermal efficiency, 3rd party verified by Exponent.
- Three US patents awarded.





Ongoing Renewable Energy Pilot Projects

To demonstrate with solar thermal and electricity



- \$3m California Energy Commission
- CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION
- Demonstrates charging from electricity
- Generate pressurized hot water for industrial process heat

Solar PV + storage < fossil fuels



\$1.4m Department of Energy



- Prepare for integration with solar thermal
- Will demonstrate 24-hour renewable process heat

Solar thermal + storage < fossil fuels

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Client Projects



- Started \$500k Engineering for \$6M+ Pilot project
 - > Design, install, and test a pilot sulfur TES integrated
 - Integrate with Miraah Solar Field (300 MW-thermal)
 - Verify system performance at 50 tons per day of steam
- Full-scale system over 500 MWh

Searles Valley Minerals

- Preparing a 1.5+MWh sulfur TES pilot project integrated with renewable electricity
- Client requires 700 MWh TES to meet their process heat requirement



HPC4EI Project: High-Fidelity and High-Performance Computational Simulations for Rapid Design Optimization of Sulfur TES NREL PI: Zhiwen Ma and Michael Martin

CHALLENGE

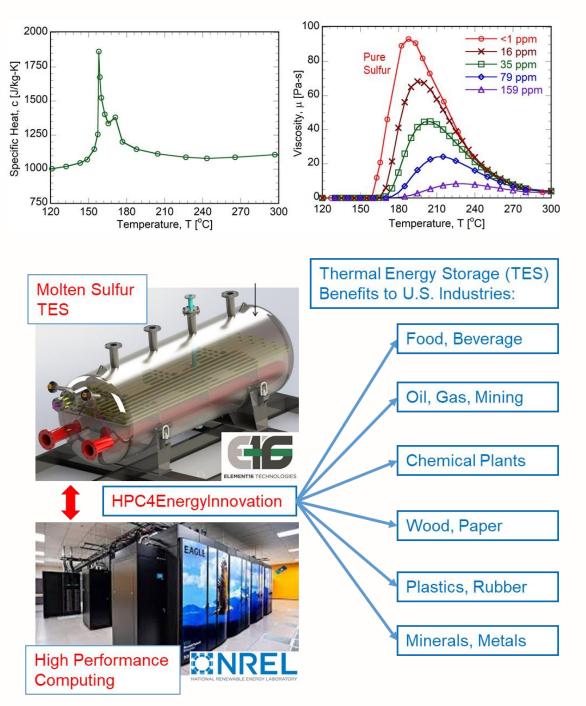
- Prototypes are expensive and optimizing the product design through simulations will minimize design iterations.
- Complex multiscale physics and non-linear properties.

APPROACH

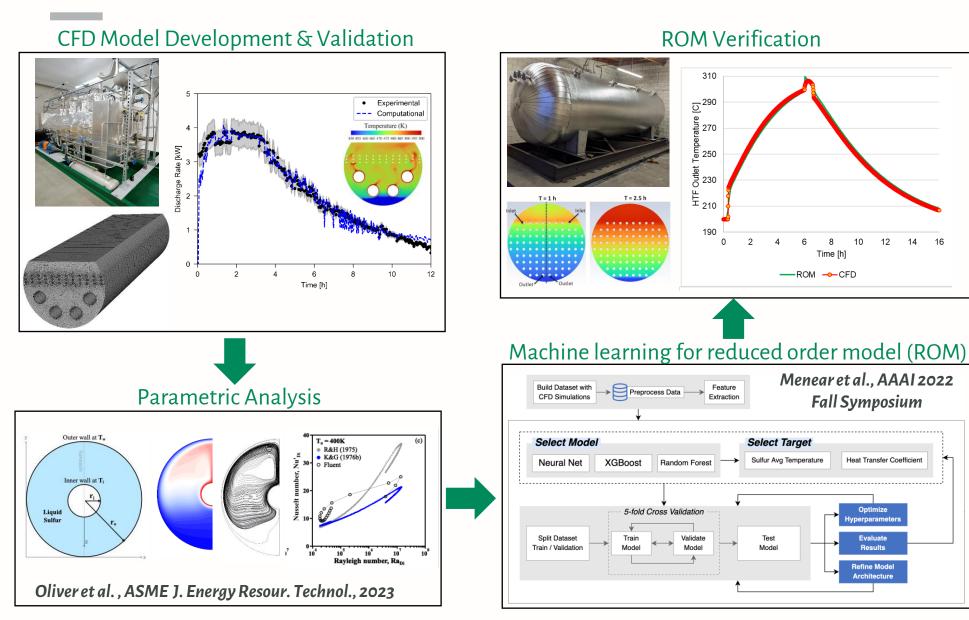
- Apply NREL center experience in complex fluids (sCO2, cryogenic helium) to model heat transfer in the system.
- High-fidelity computational tools to simulate, and machine learning (ML) tools to optimize designs.

IMPACT

- Accelerate development of this technology while building NREL expertise in thermal energy storage.
- Valuable experience for student interns who contributed to the field through journal publications and conference presentations.



Modeling Tool Development

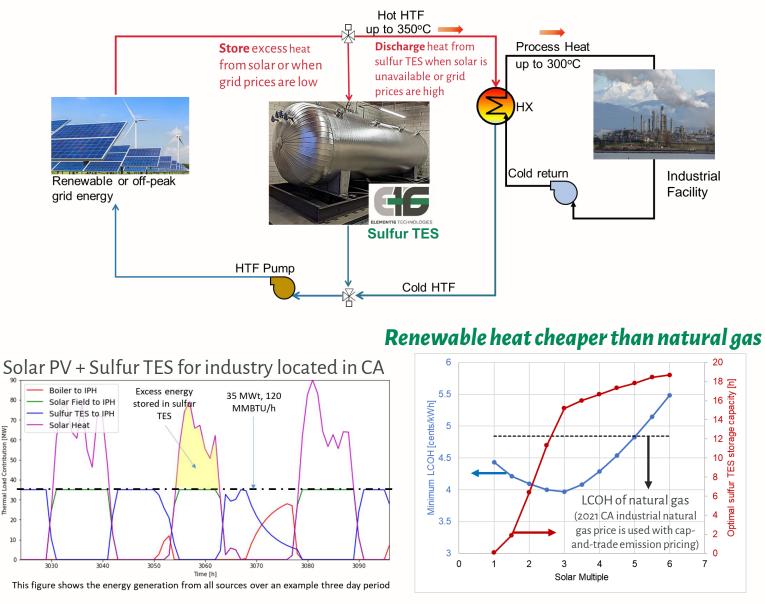


- Robust modeling tool with short-run time to optimize sulfur TES design for different applications.
- **Reduce product-to**market time.
- Critical for system design (ex. solar + sulfur TES) optimization based on annual technoeconomic simulations.

Techno-economic Analysis

Renewable industrial electrification

- Run in-house economic model for entire year
- Determines when heat would come directly from the solar PV field, from the solar energy stored in Element 16's system, or from fossil fuels
- Optimize for solar multiple (capacity of solar PV field vs. heat load/demand)
- Key result: Levelized Cost of Heat (LCOH), or how much the heat costs amortized over project lifetime
- LCOH allows renewable energy projects to be directly compared with fossil fuel boilers



- Solar multiple of 3 and sulfur TES storage capacity of 14-to-16-hour duration provides the least LCOH.
- CO₂ emission reduction of 2 million metric tons for the 150 MMBTU/h heat demand over 30-year system lifetime.



ELEMENT16 TECHNOLOGIES

Startup Program and Financial Backers:



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