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NET-ZERO
HEROES

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Christmas Special: Wednesday 14 December 2022

During this Net Zero Heroes webinar each of the ERA Universities will highlight the research, innovation and commercial developments in green energy that have taken place at their institution during 2022

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Aston University
Patricia Thornley

Supergen Bioenergy Hub



Biomass-to-hydrogen *Policy Briefing*

[SBH-Biomass-to-hydrogen-briefing-1.pdf \(supergen-bioenergy.net\)](https://supergen-bioenergy.net/SBH-Biomass-to-hydrogen-briefing-1.pdf)

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Cranfield University



Highlights include:

- [HyPER](#) construction underway and completing 2023 – project build photos are now on the web site.
- Hydrogen showcase
- PIRI ([Peterborough Integrated Renewables Infrastructure](#)) project completed
- H2-BECCS – joint industry/university Hydrogen research workshop
- [C-DICE training events](#) for Post-docs and end stage PhD students.

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Keele University
Charles E. Creissen

Sustainable Electrolysis

Fuels from Waste using Renewable Electricity

Dr. Charles E. Creissen



@ccreissen



CreissenLab.com

Keele
UNIVERSITY





Sustainable Electrolysis

What makes the process sustainable?



Renewable



Lower
Emissions

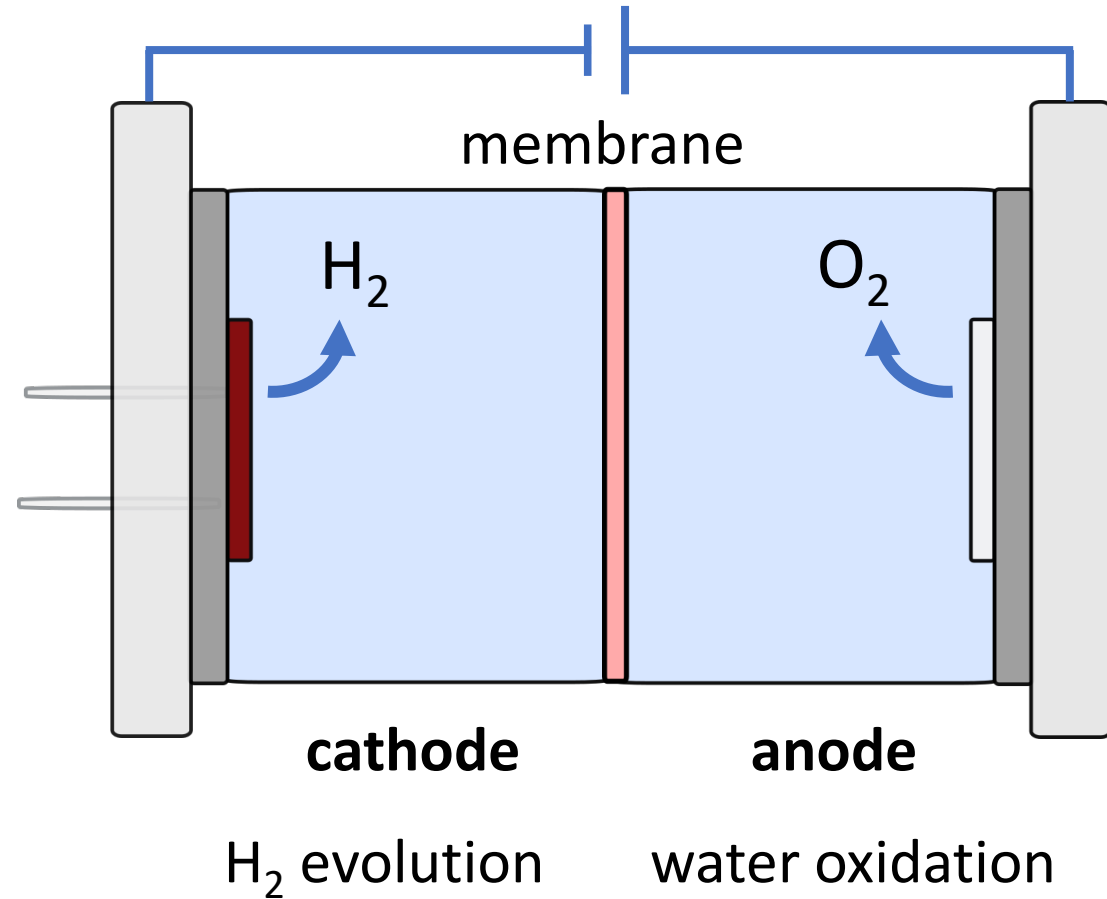


Continuous

Electrochemical CO₂R Cell

Green Hydrogen Production

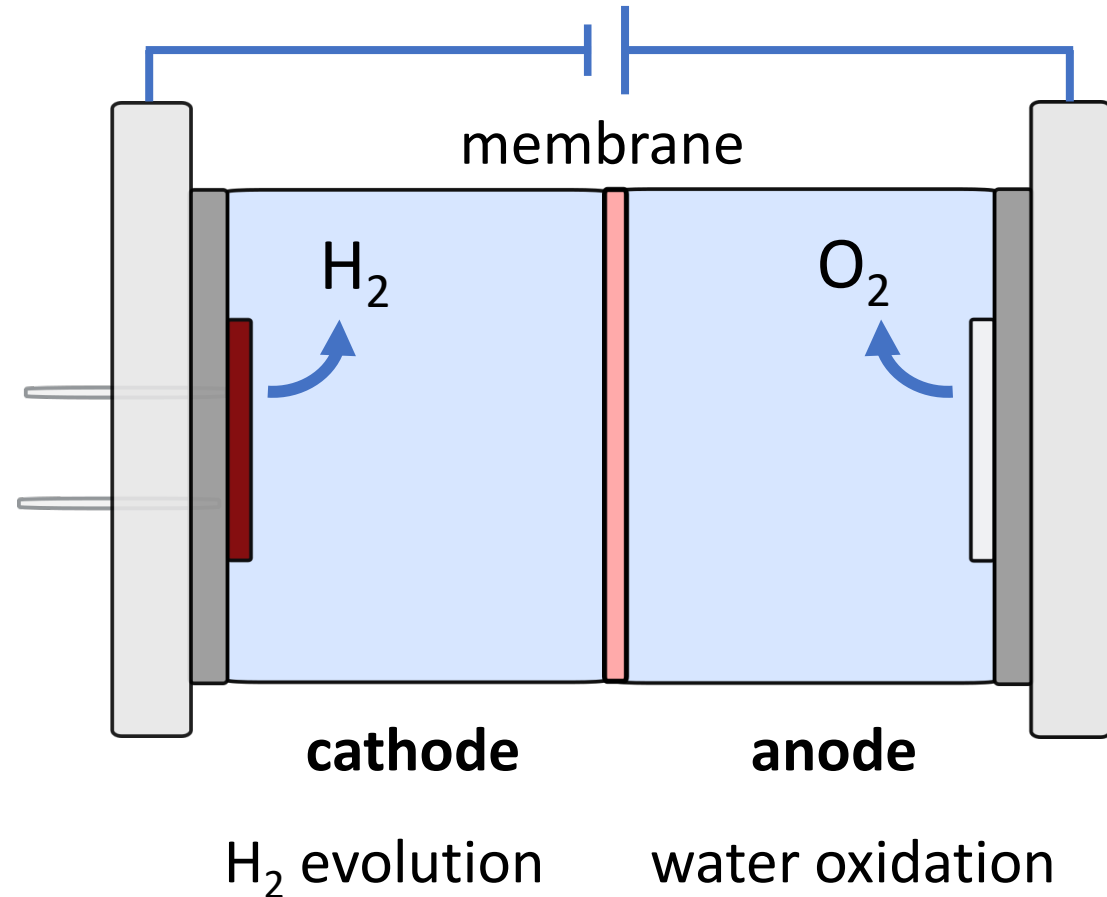
- ⊙ **Green H₂** is a fantastic fuel formed from water and **renewable electricity**
- ⊙ Can be stored, transported, and converted to electricity
- ⊙ Rate of production = **current**
- ⊙ Electricity input = **voltage**



Electrochemical CO₂R Cell

Green Hydrogen Production

- ⊙ **Green H₂** is a fantastic fuel formed from water and **renewable electricity**
- ⊙ Can be stored, transported, and converted to electricity
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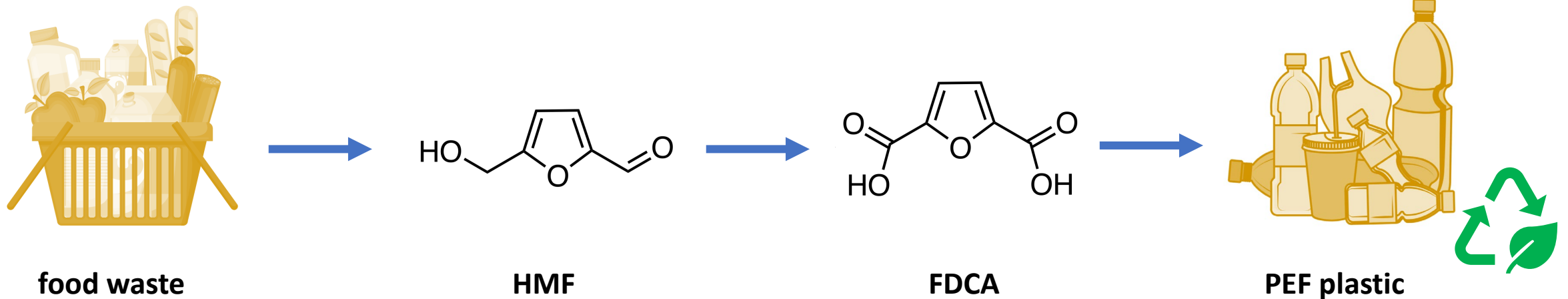


The **high voltages** for common water electrolyzers **increase the cost** of operation

Electrochemical CO₂R Cell

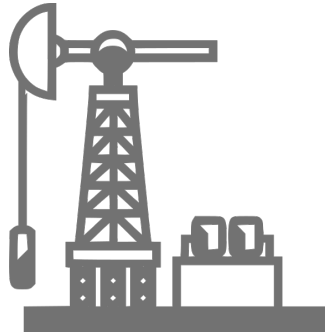
Waste Oxidation

- ⊙ The cause of the **high voltage** is oxygen evolution which also generates **low value oxygen** which is typically vented
- ⊙ Can replace oxygen evolution with waste oxidation – one example is HMF
- ⊙ HMF oxidation to **FDCA** (a bioplastic precursor) occurs with **lower voltages**

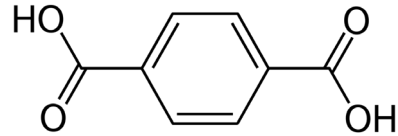


Electrochemical CO₂R Cell

Waste Oxidation



crude oil



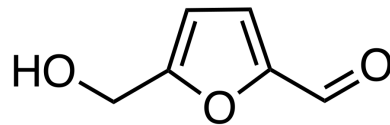
terephthalic acid



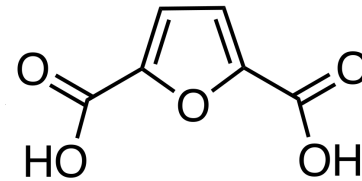
PET plastic



food waste



HMF



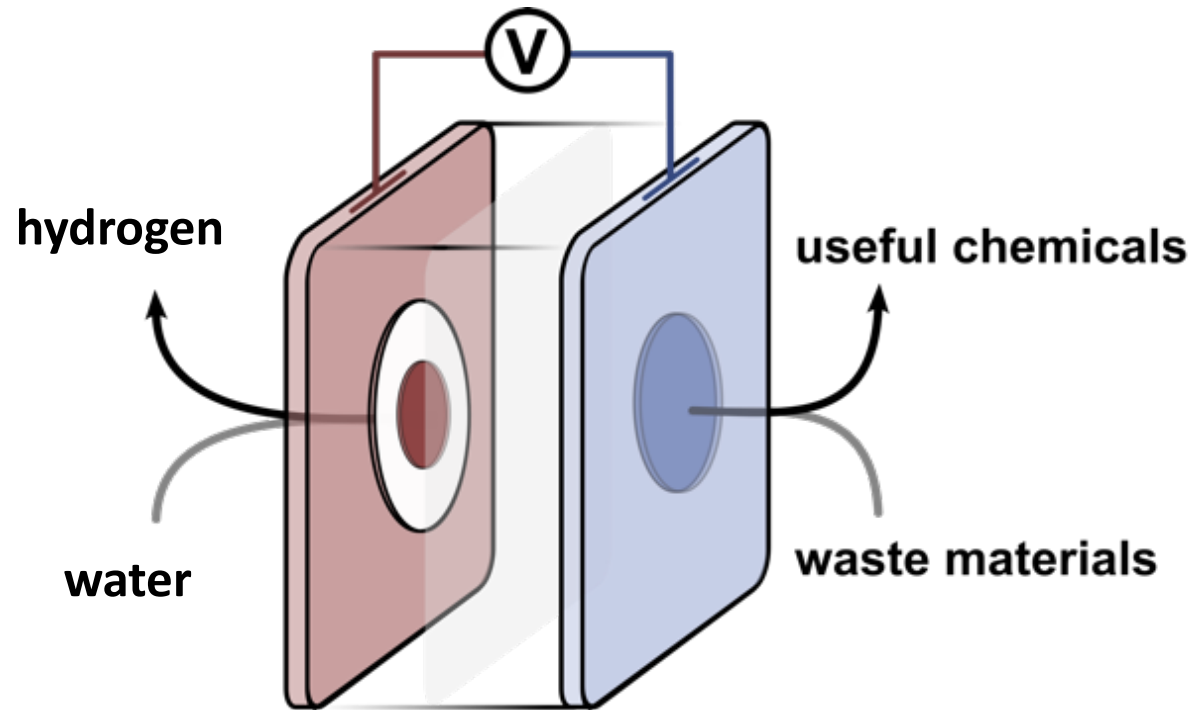
FDCA



PEF plastic

Electrochemical CO₂R Cell

Sustainable Electrolysis



reduced emissions



waste valorisation



lower electricity input

 @ccreissen

 CreissenLab.com

 c.e.creissen@keele.ac.uk



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Loughborough University
Michael Walls

Solar in the UK and progress with Anti-Reflection and Anti-Soiling coatings for solar modules

Michael Walls

CREST, Wolfson School of Mechanical, Electrical and
Manufacturing Engineering
Loughborough University ,UK

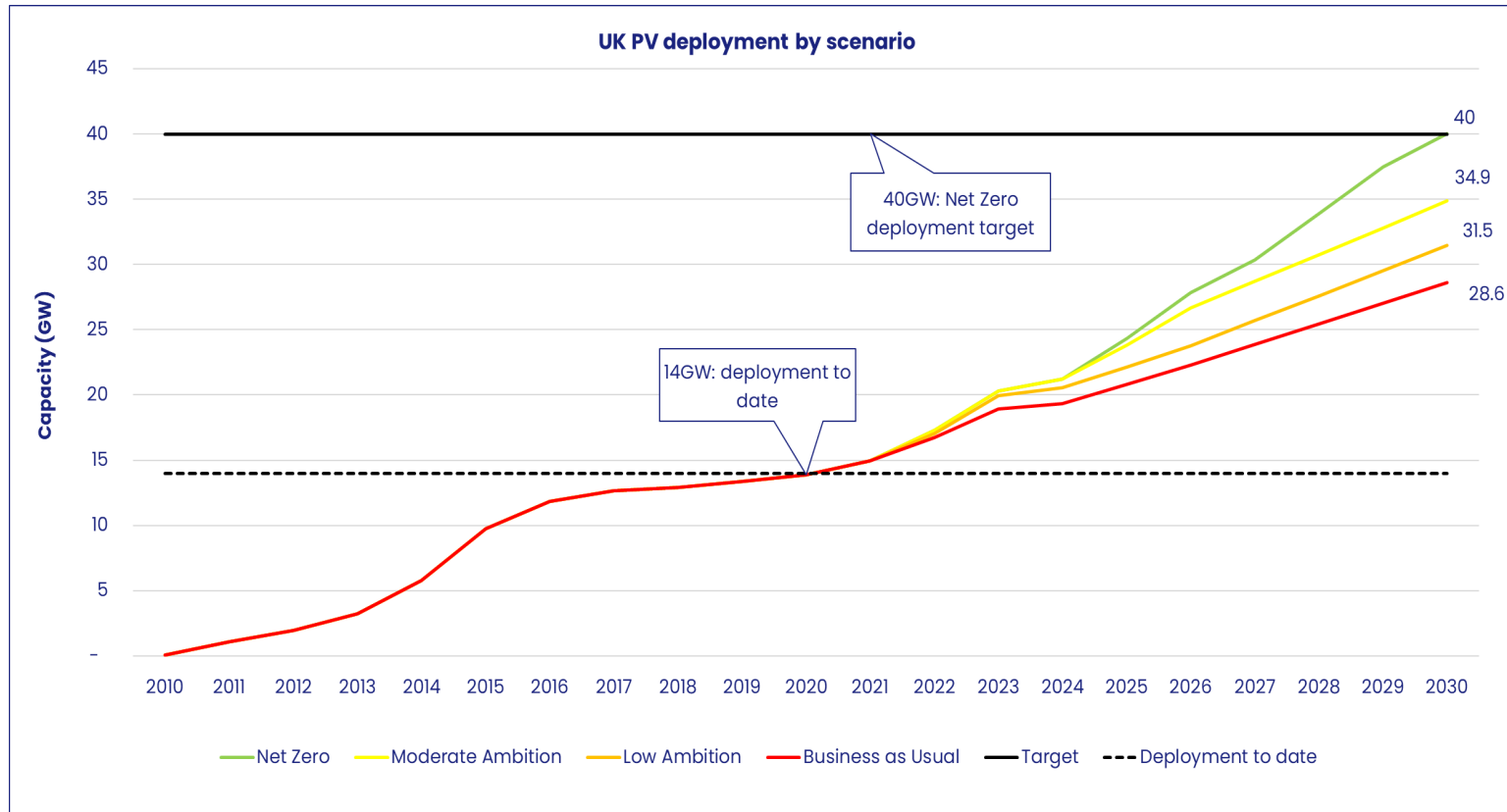
j.m.walls@lboro.ac.uk



Whistle stop tour, 14th December 2022



Solar Energy UK 2030 Scenarios



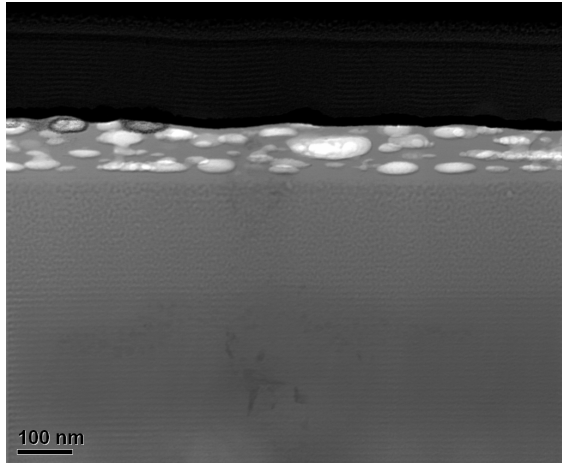
Industry scenarios BEFORE the energy price crisis were to reach 40GW by 2030

British Energy Security Strategy now anticipates up to 70GW by 2035

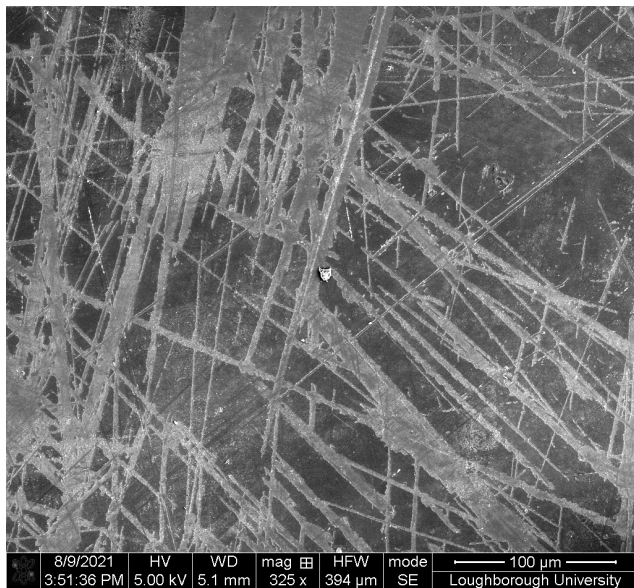
If global gas prices stay high then this trajectory is more than possible

Reflections reduce power output from solar modules

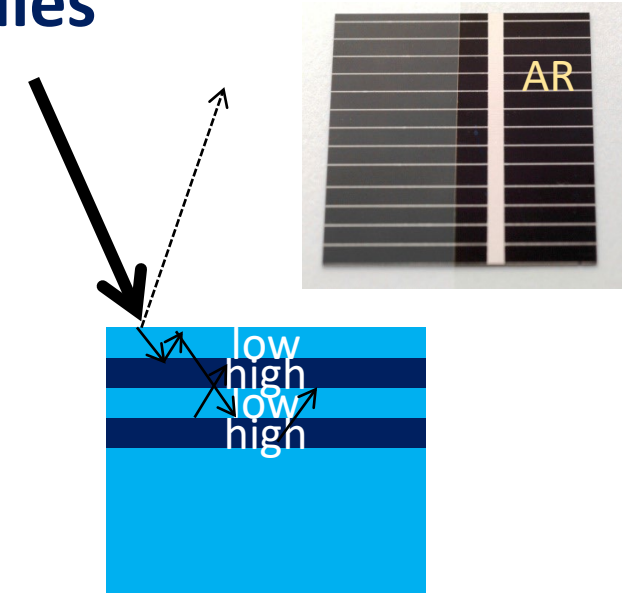
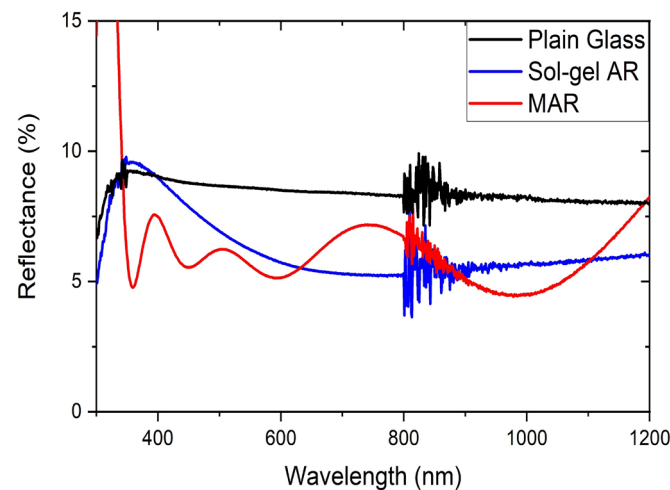
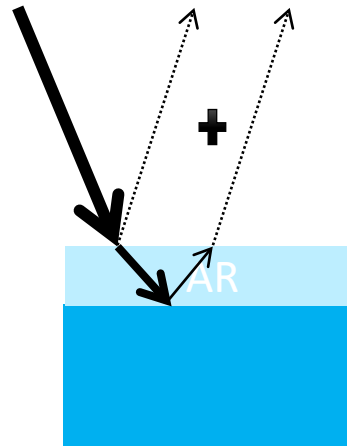
- Reflection from the cover glass surface reduces power output by ~4.1%
- Coatings are exposed to outdoors 24/7
- Solar modules are subject to regular cleaning and maintenance causing wear and tear.



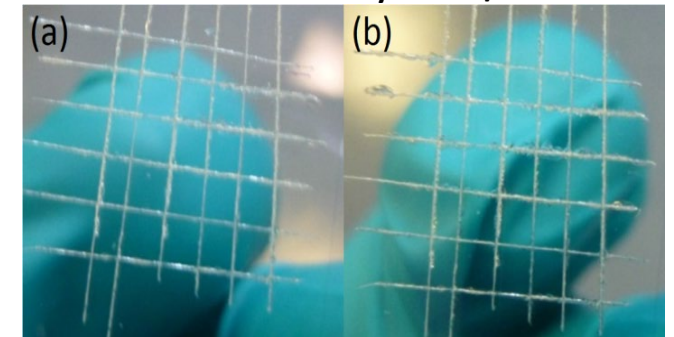
Single layer porous silica



Damaged coating after ~6 years



Broadband Multilayer SiO₂/ZrO₂



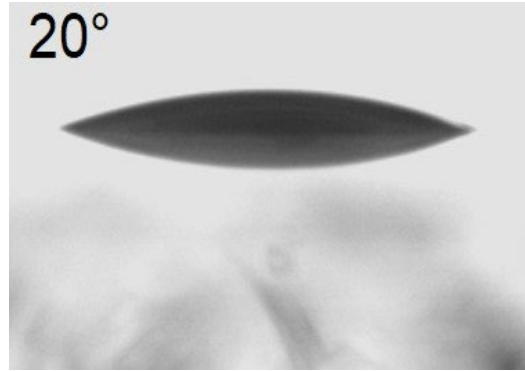
cross-hatch test

- Weighted Average reflectance:**
- Uncoated 4.1%
 - Single layer porous silica 1.9%
 - Broadband multilayer 1.7%

Anti-Soiling coatings increase power output from solar modules



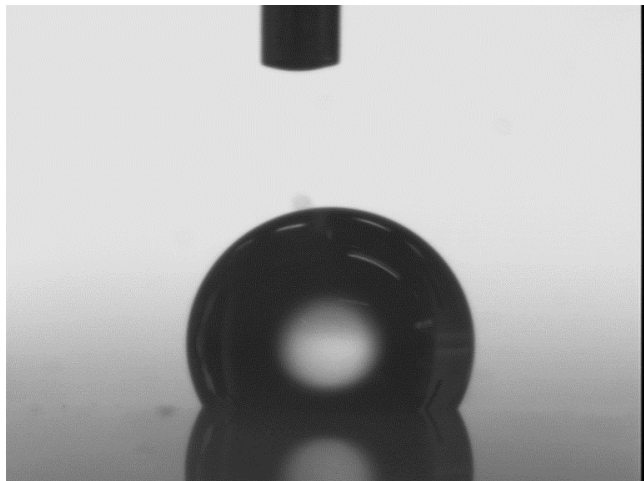
Soiling of module cover glass in a UK solar utility (image courtesy of Solar Farm Cleaning)



Current porous silica AR coatings are hydrophilic (high surface energy)



Solar farm following snowfall- which panel has a hydrophobic coating ?



Hydrophobic coating with 115° contact angle and 25° roll-off angle

- Soiling attenuates light into the solar module.
- Causes ~5% losses in the UK and up to 50% in arid regions.
- Proof of principle established for use of hydrophobic coatings.
- Challenge is durability.

- EPSRC funded project between CREST and UCL to develop a durable inorganic anti-soiling coating.
- Patent application on a UV-resistant polymer



The coated panel has less soiling residues



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University of Birmingham
David Boardman



UNIVERSITY OF
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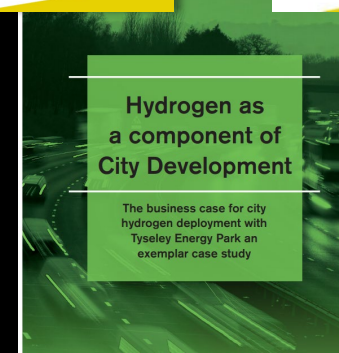
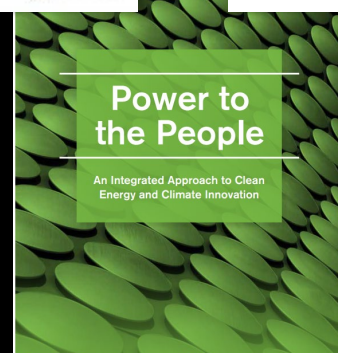
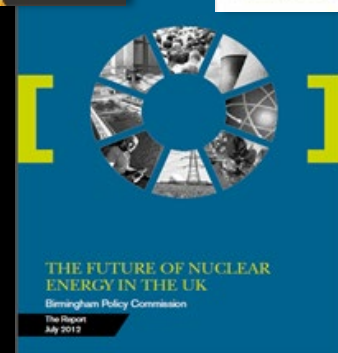
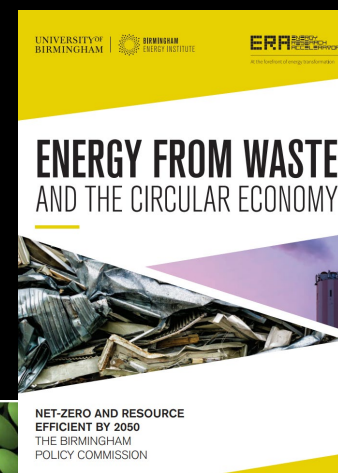
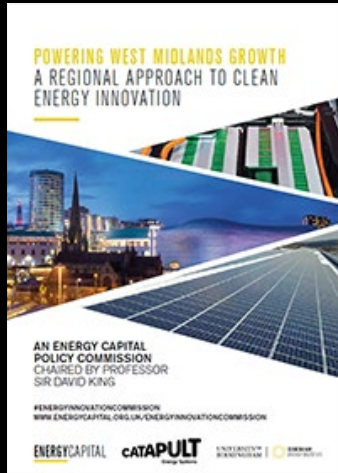
Sustainability
Research that Matters
Education for Sustainable Futures

The Birmingham Energy Institute

Local – Regional – National - International

Steering the National Conversation with ERA

Creating the Opportunities



UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Engagement and Impact Research that Matters

Established Major International Research and Innovation Assets



£6m from EPSRC but closer to £50m true value



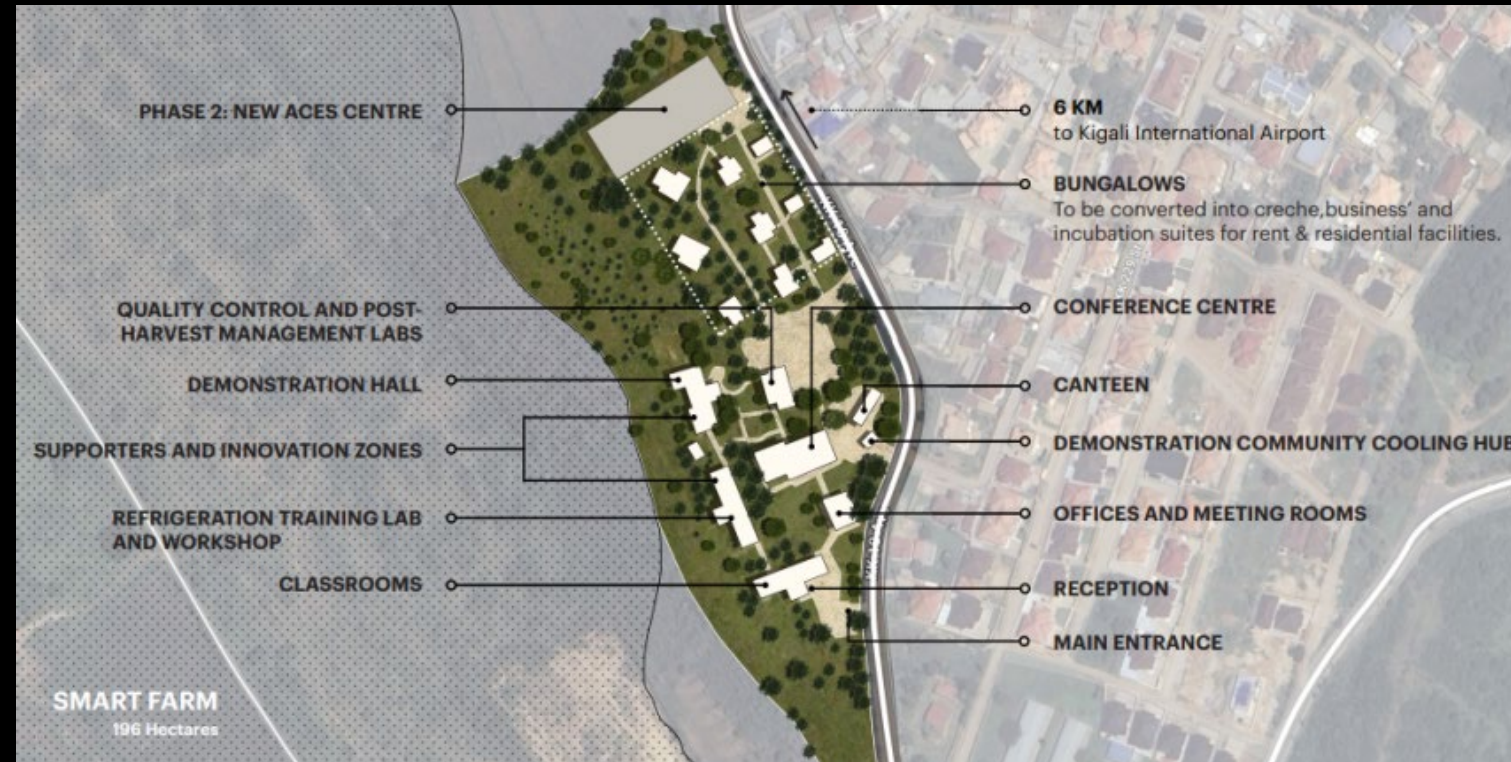
UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM

Sustainability
Research that Matters

Africa Centre for Sustainable Cooling

Consortium led by Birmingham, Cranfield, LSB and Heriot Watt. Now £15m Investment in Africa. University of Rwanda – Rubirizi Campus

Delivering UN SDGs



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BIRMINGHAM

Sustainability

Impacting People and Culture

Education for Sustainable Futures

Transforming Our City and Region Energy Innovation

Local Growth Fund £7m

Ammonia Cracker £7m

Driving the Electric Revolution £4.3m

HSBC £2m Climate Innovation Programme

Submitted Levelling Up Fund £20m NCDH



UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM

Civic and Global
Engagement and Impact
Impacting People

Energy Innovation Campus - Living Laboratory



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BIRMINGHAM

Sustainability
Education for Sustainable Futures

Delivering the 2030 Strategic Framework

Research That Matters
Education for Sustainable Futures
Engagement and Impact
Civic and Global
People and Culture
Sustainability



The Birmingham Energy Institute has reached a structural and new growth threshold. Energy crisis driving the economic downturn creates ideal conditions for the BEI.



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The Birmingham Energy Institute



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University of Leicester
Karl S. Ryder

Green energy at Leicester



New battery chemistry, beyond Li



Battery recycling



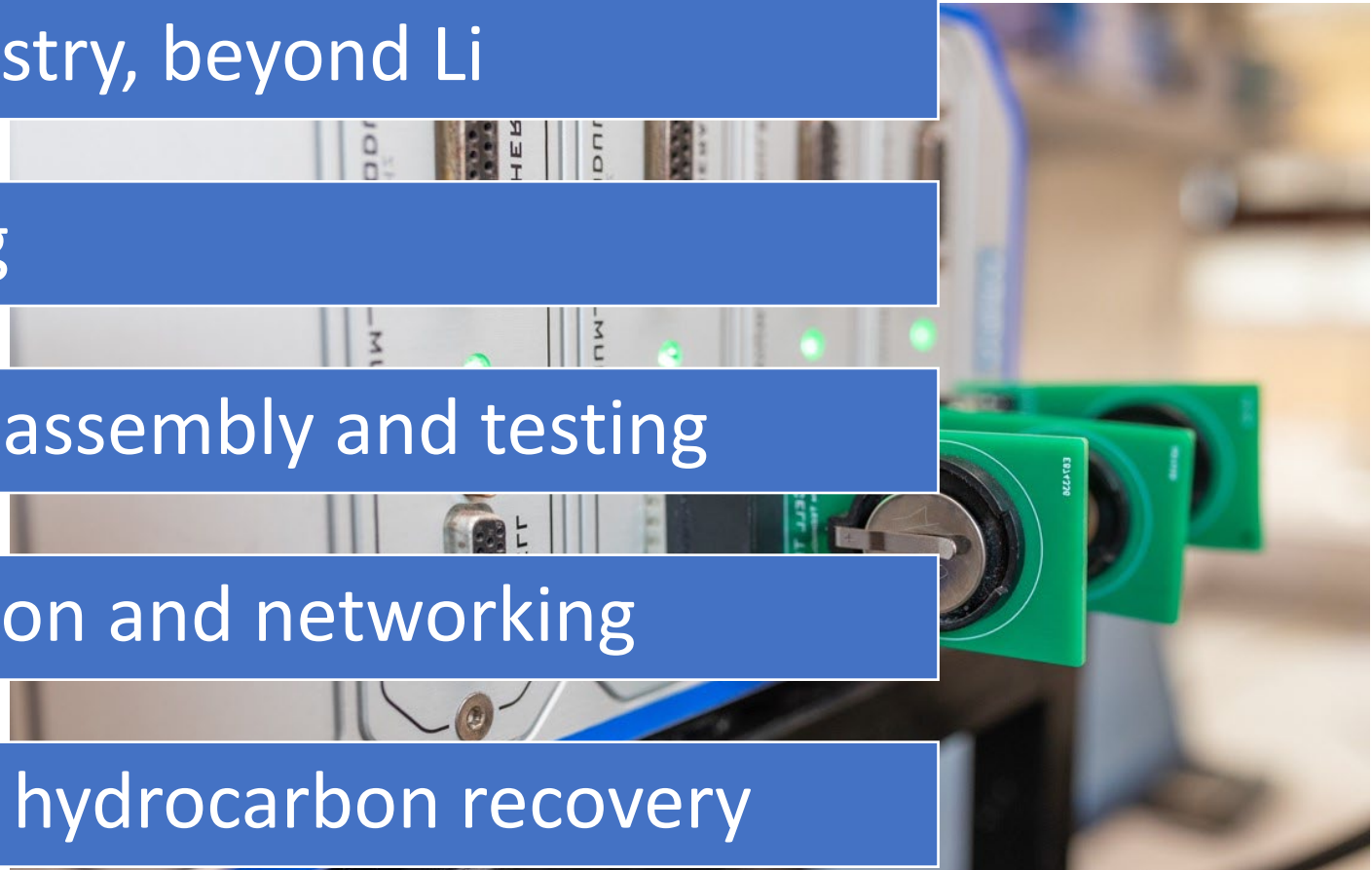
Small-scale cell assembly and testing



Energy distribution and networking



Energy generation, hydrocarbon recovery



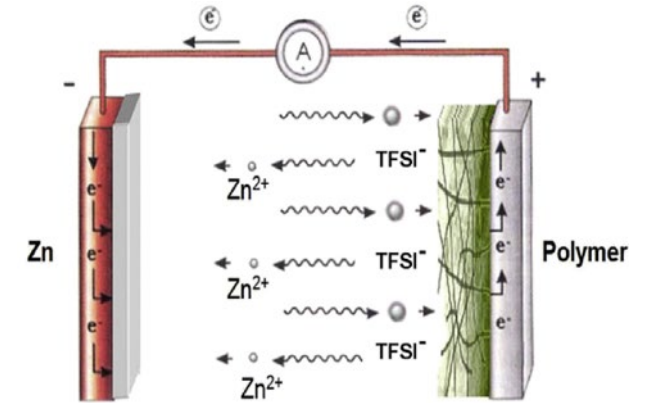
Energy storage and novel solvents

CoLaBATS^{+/-}



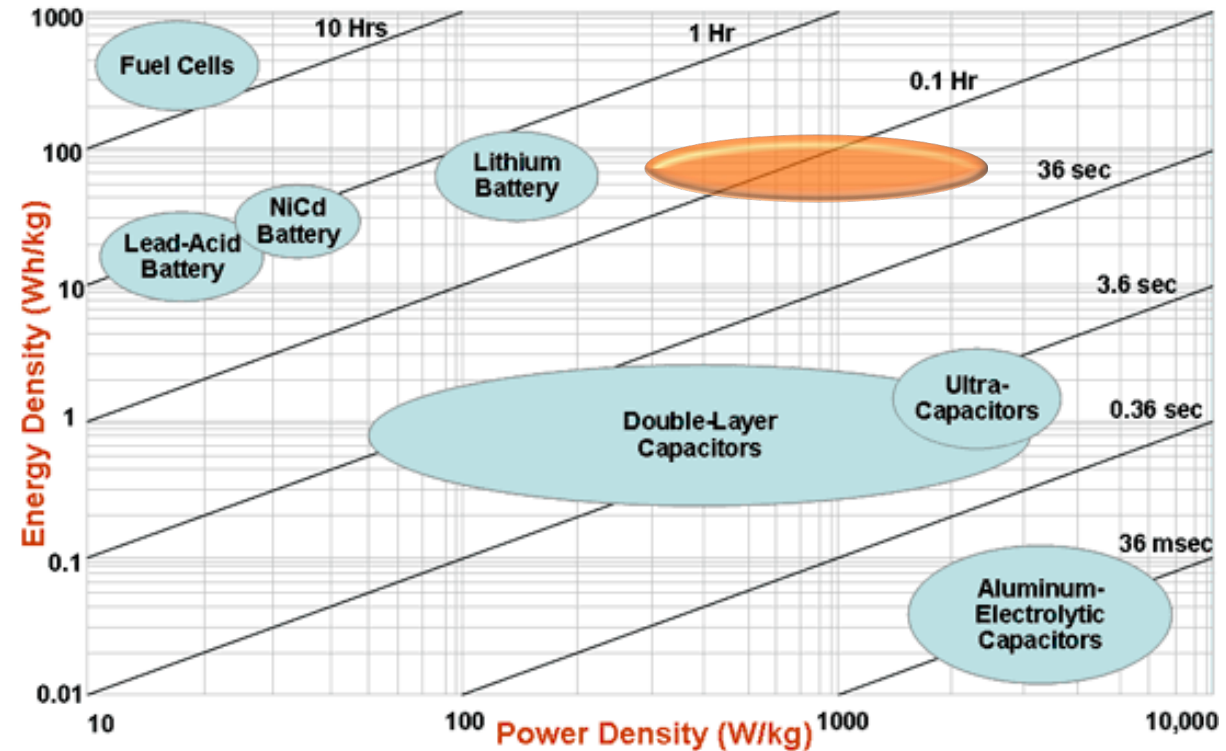
THE FARADAY INSTITUTE

- New battery chemistries
- Cheap abundant materials
- Safe, electrolytes, not environmentally damaging
- Cell development
- Cell testing
- Materials recovery and recycling
- EU and UK Gov. funding



What makes a good battery?

- Energy is the product of voltage and capacity
How much?
- Power is the product of voltage and current
How quickly can one delivery it?
- Density factor is the mass of the battery
How heavy?

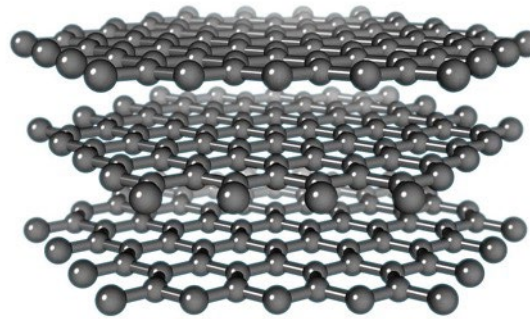


Source US Defence Logistics Agency

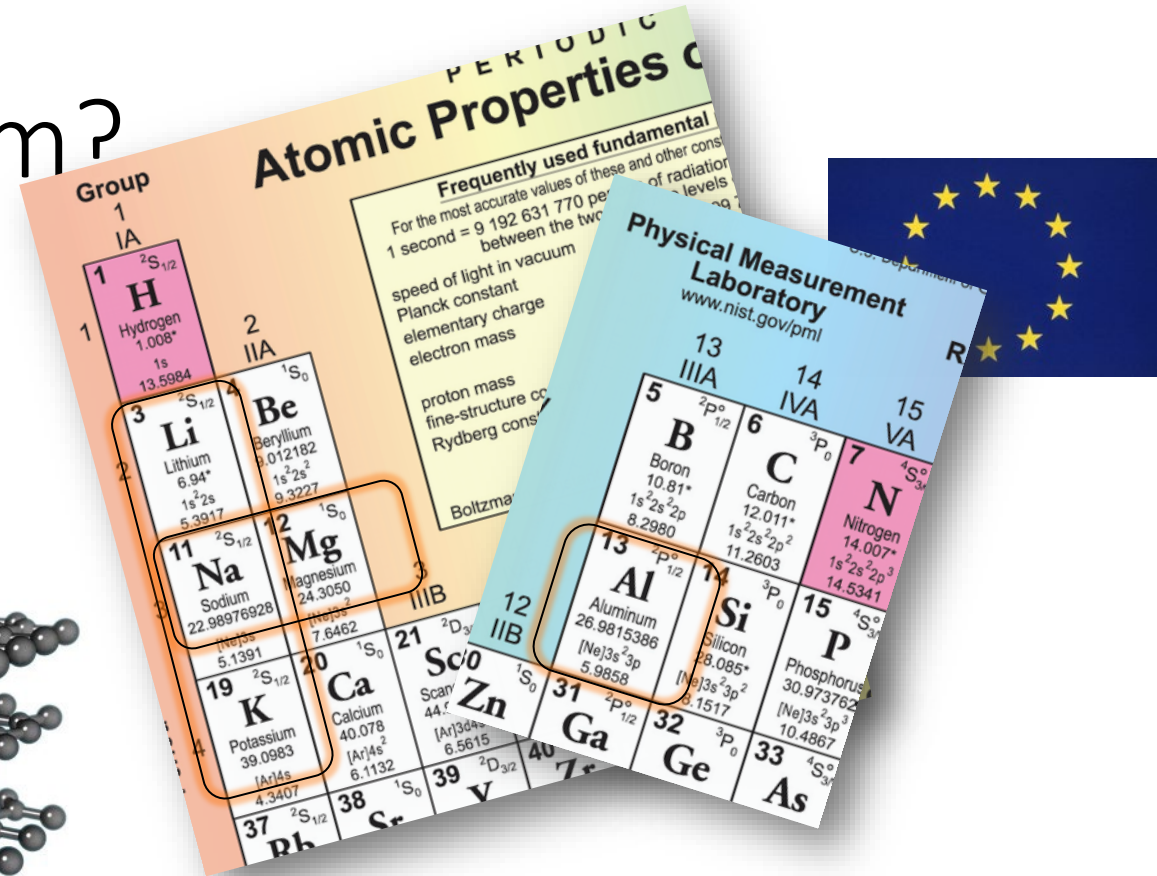
What's wrong with Lithium?

Li is in limited global supply. Mineral reserves are concentrated in remote regions or areas of geopolitical sensitivity.

We need a technology *beyond Li* for the next generation of batteries



Graphite



Al chemistry is very complex and difficult. Also existing technologies use flammable organic solvents

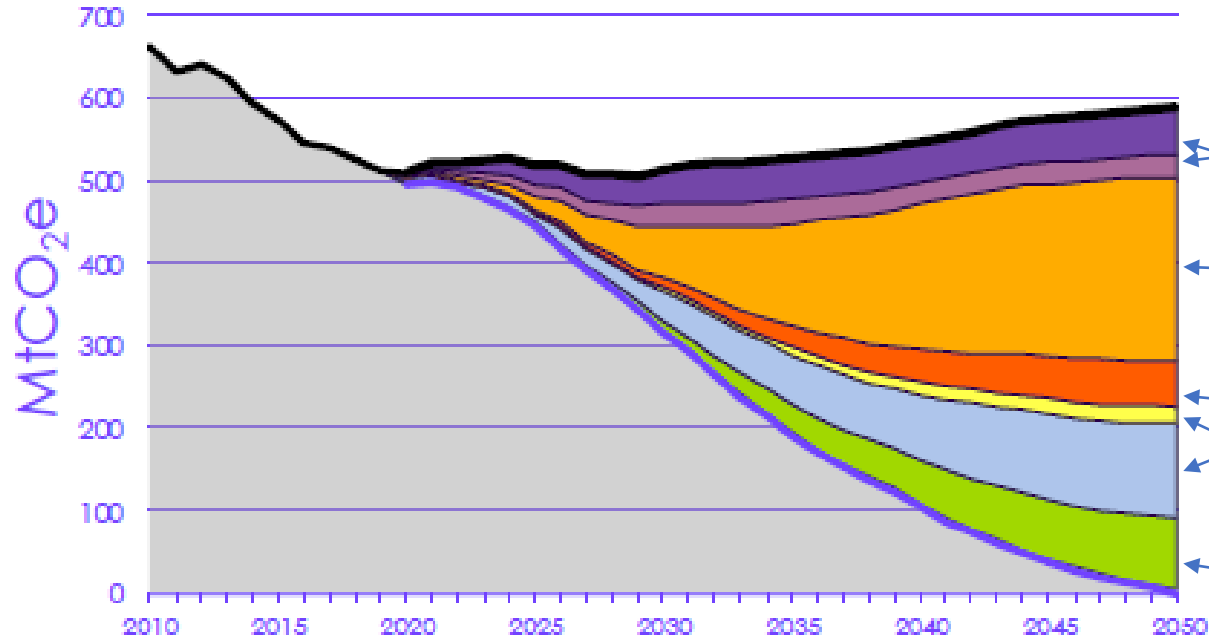
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University of Nottingham
Simon Gerrard

Figure 4 Types of abatement in the Balanced Net Zero Pathway



- Reduce demand
- Improve efficiency
- Low-carbon solutions: electrification
- Low-carbon solutions: hydrogen and other low-carbon technology
- Low-carbon solutions: CO₂ capture from fossil fuels and industry
- Produce low-carbon energy
- Offset emissions using land and greenhouse gas removals
- Outturn and baseline
- Balanced Net Zero Pathway

Social acceptance of new technology spans all approaches

Direct behaviour change

Electrification – supply and end-use

Alternative fuels – H₂, NH₃ e-fuels etc.

CCUS

Source: BEIS (2020) Provisional UK greenhouse gas emissions national statistics 2019; CCC analysis.
 Notes: 'Other low-carbon technology' includes use of bioenergy and waste treatment measures.
 'Producing low-carbon electricity' requires the use of CCS in electricity generation.

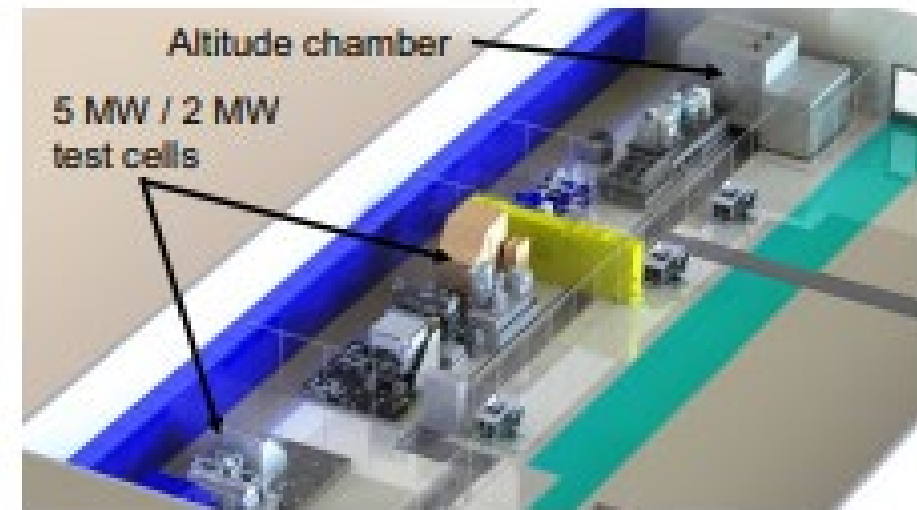


Power Electronics and Machines Centre (PEMC)

Enabling translation of capability and technology



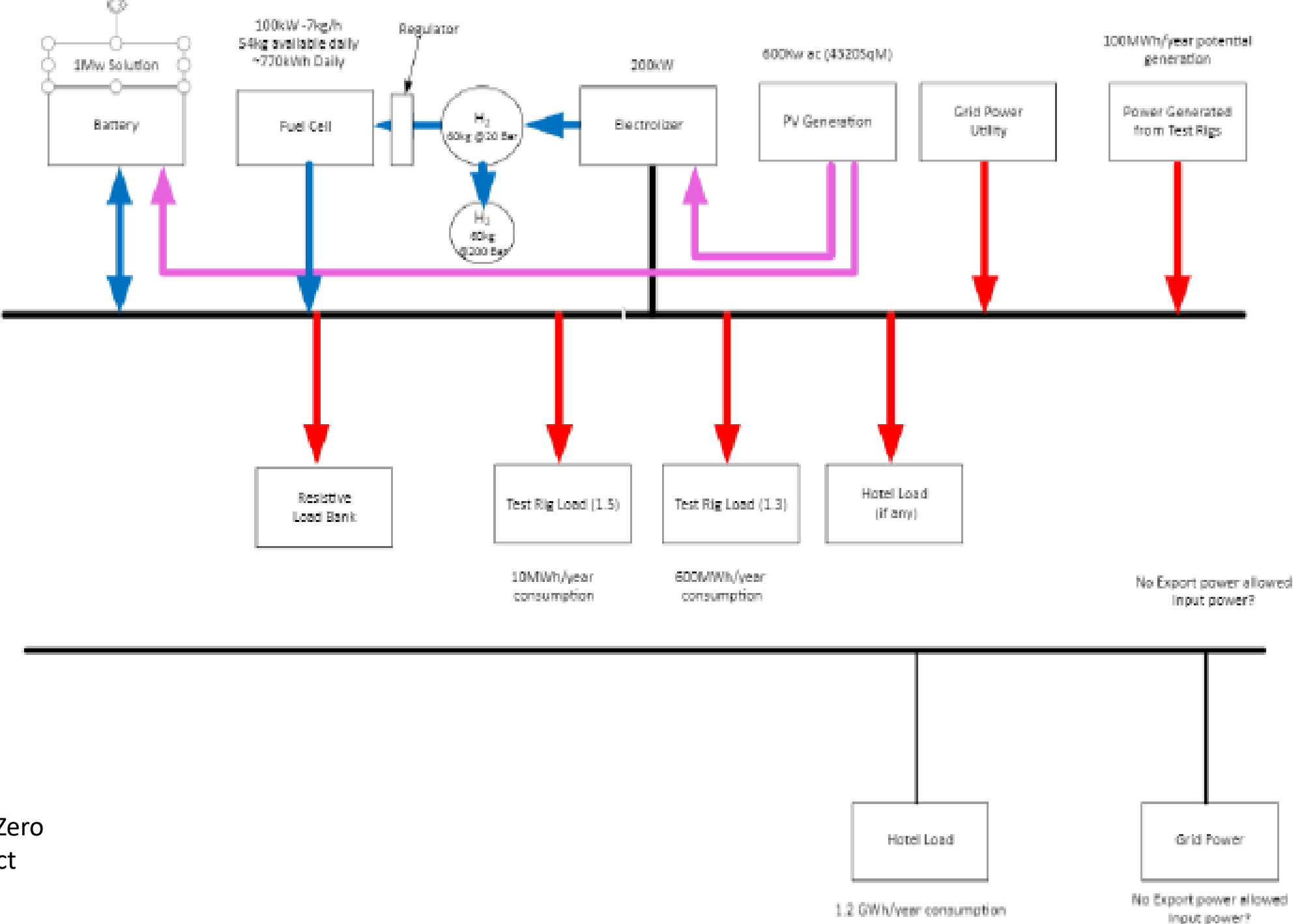
- £40M invested from UoN, DER-IC, D2N2, RPIF, Industry for a unique 20MW facility (Regional / Narrowbody aero propulsion scale)
- World's largest academic electrification research group
21 Academic Staff; 70 Research Fellows; 78 PhD students
- Research, development, manufacturing and test of electrification technologies for automotive, rail, marine and aerospace, for 40+ customers
- 80% of research by funding value is directly or indirectly industry related



Decarbonising the PEMC test facility using a DC microgrid

Scalable, modular, flexible

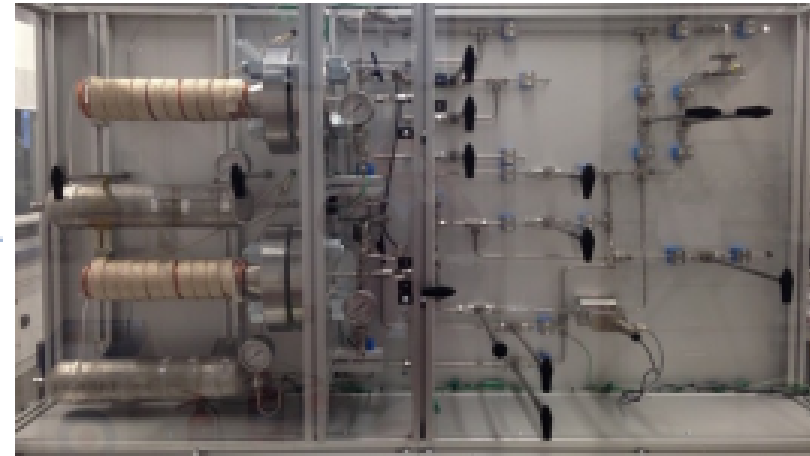
Wider applications for situations where grid connection is difficult



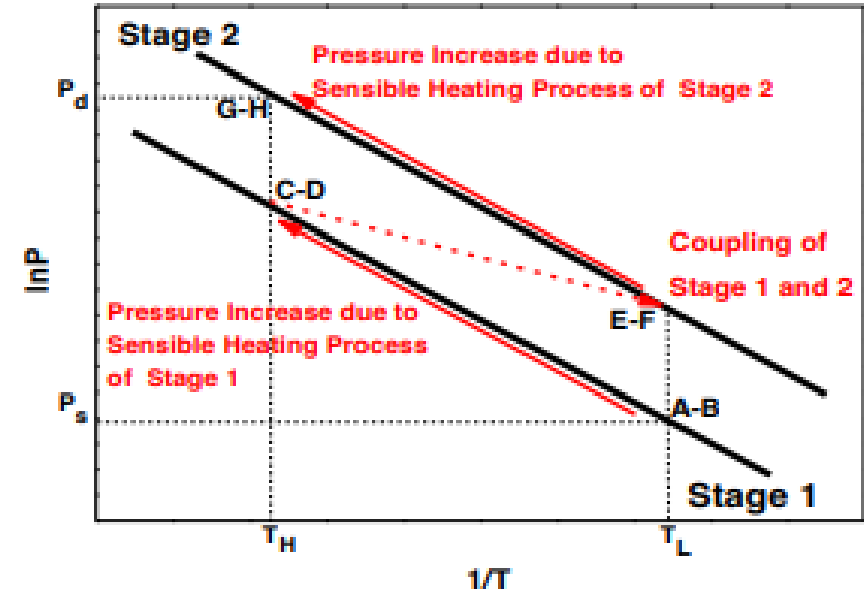
UK RPIF Net Zero Pilot Project

1.2 GWh/year consumption

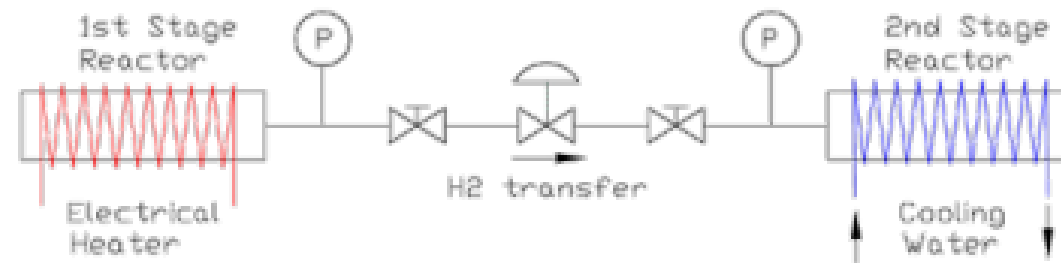
No Export power allowed
Input power?



Prototype demonstrator



- Replace mechanical compressor
- No moving parts
- Utilize waste heat
- Only needs modest temperatures 140°C



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University of Warwick
Ángeles Rivero Pacho



Christmas Special Net Zero Hero Webinar

Dr Ángeles Rivero Pacho



Sustainable Thermal
Energy Technologies

STET team



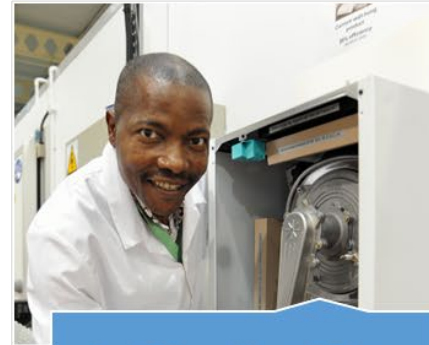
Jake Locke



Stan Shire



Roger Moss



Zak Tamainot Telto



Bob Critoph



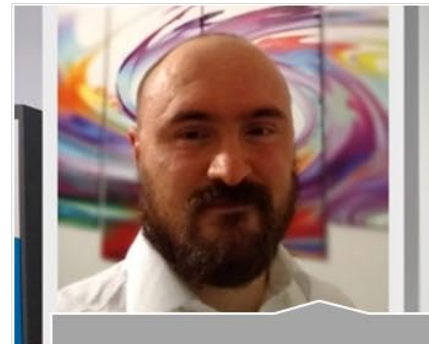
Ángeles Rivero Pacho



Charles Joyce



Sai Yagnamurthy



Steven Metcalf

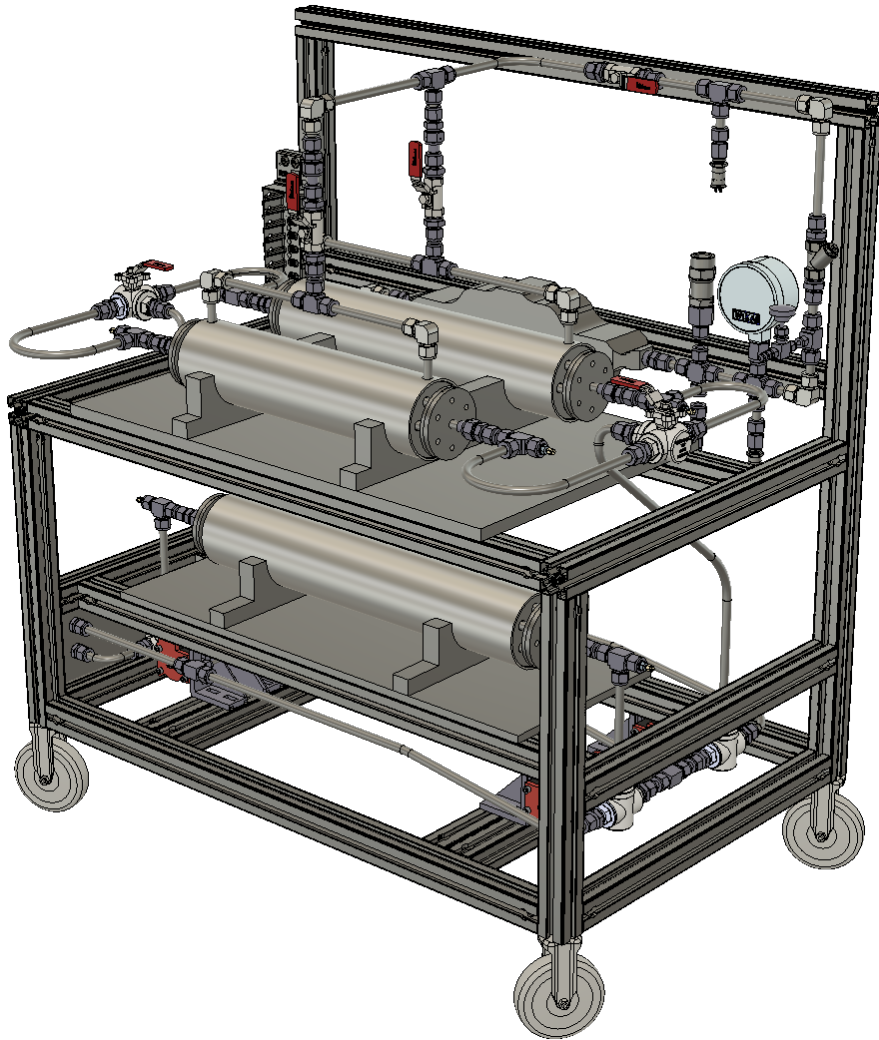


George Atkinson

Projects:

- Resorption heat pump (test rig)
- Simulation of a resorption cycle
- HP-FITS (thermochemical heat storage)

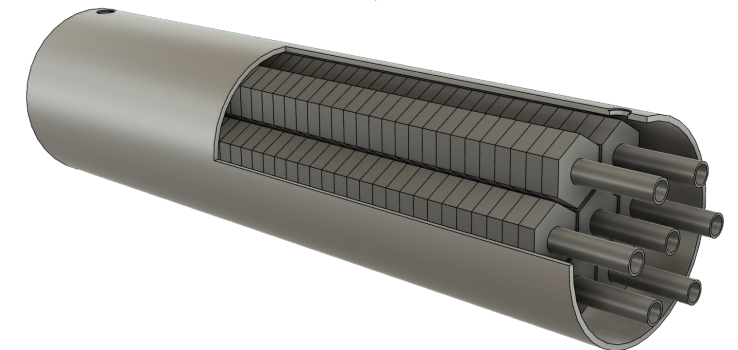
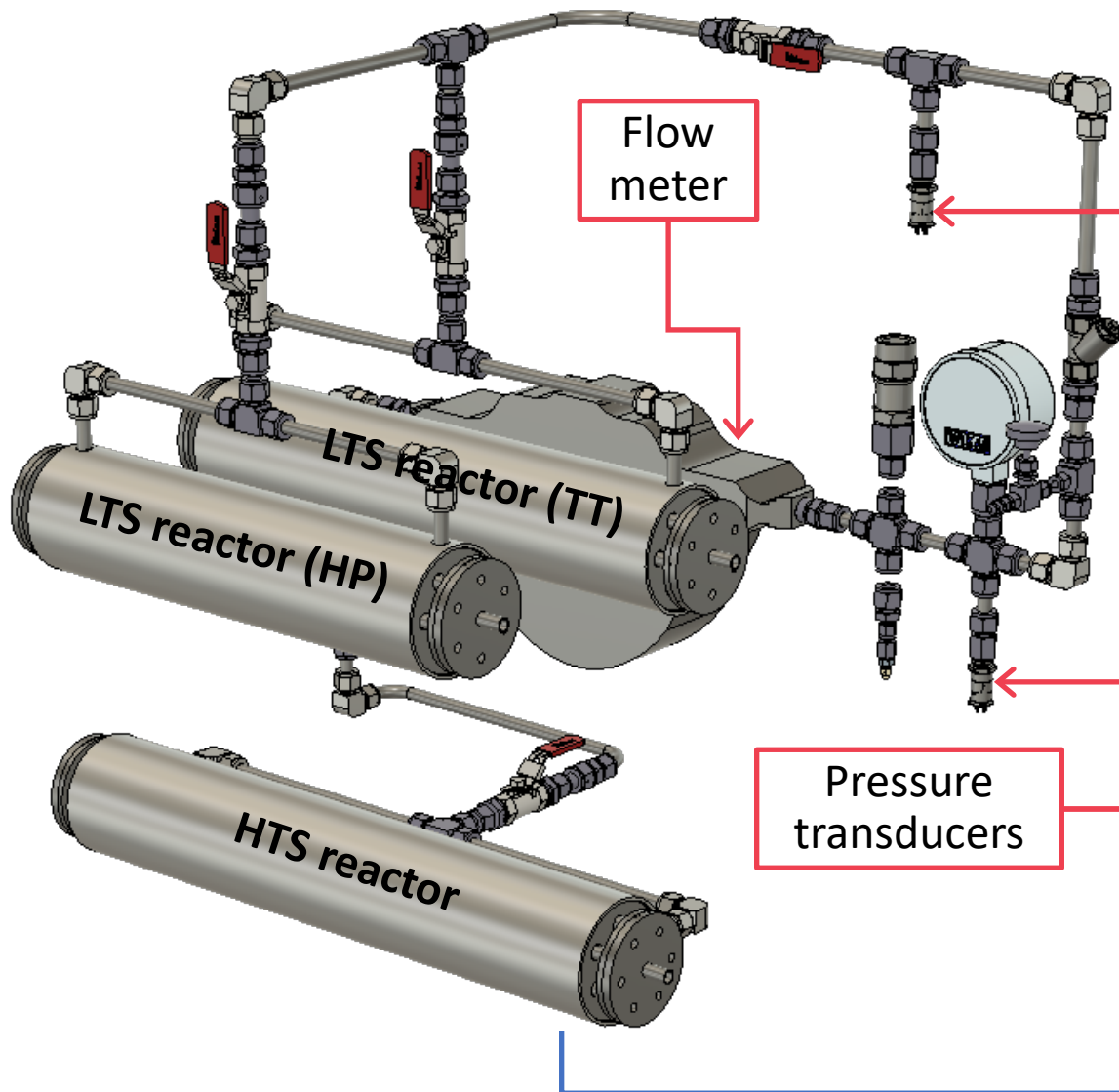
Resorption heat pump



George Atkinson

- Shell-and-tube sorption heat exchanger design
- Manganese chloride and sodium bromide salts reacting with ammonia refrigerant
- Simple concept for applications in domestic gas-fired heat pump systems
- Designed in CAD

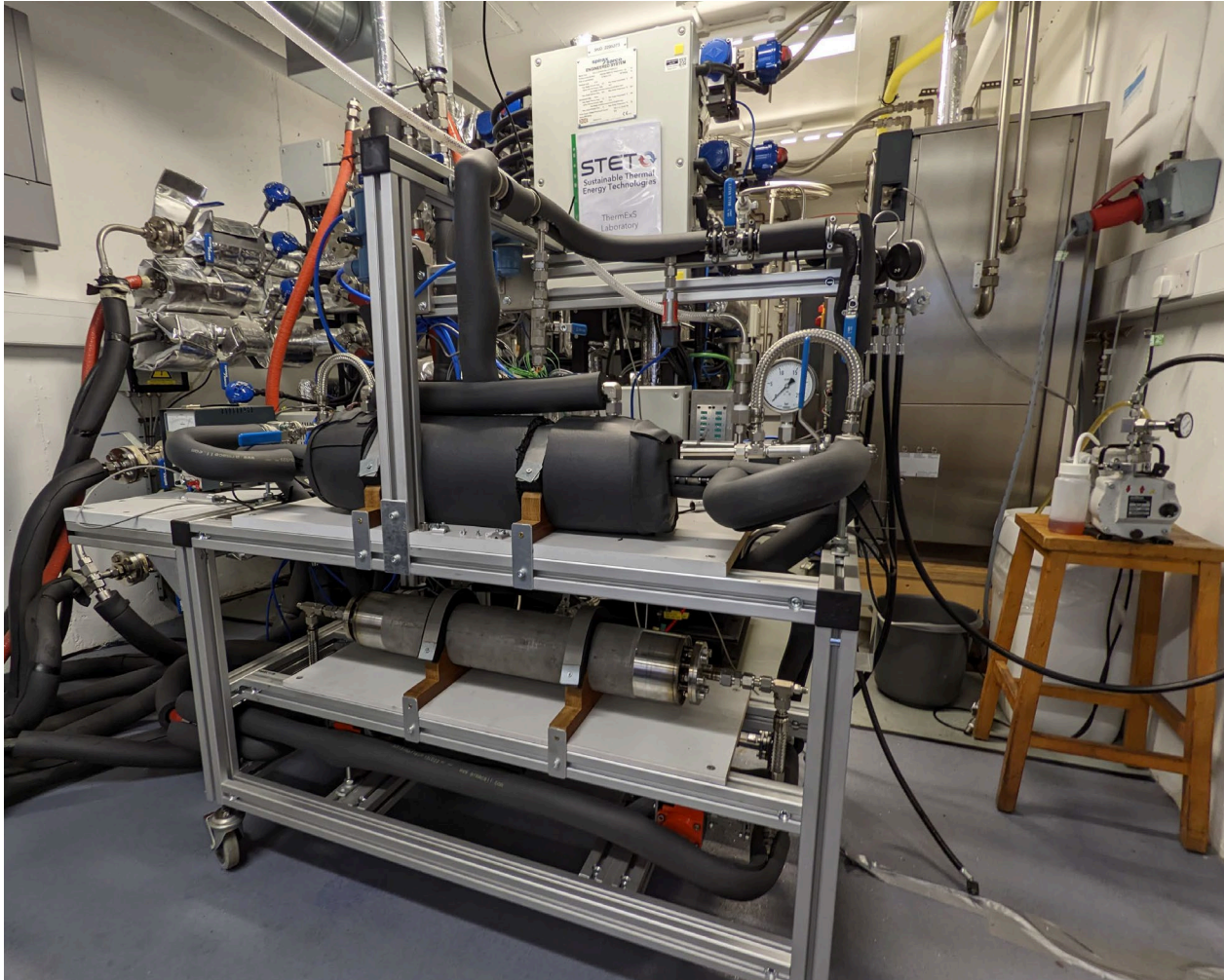
Resorption heat pump



WARWICK
THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

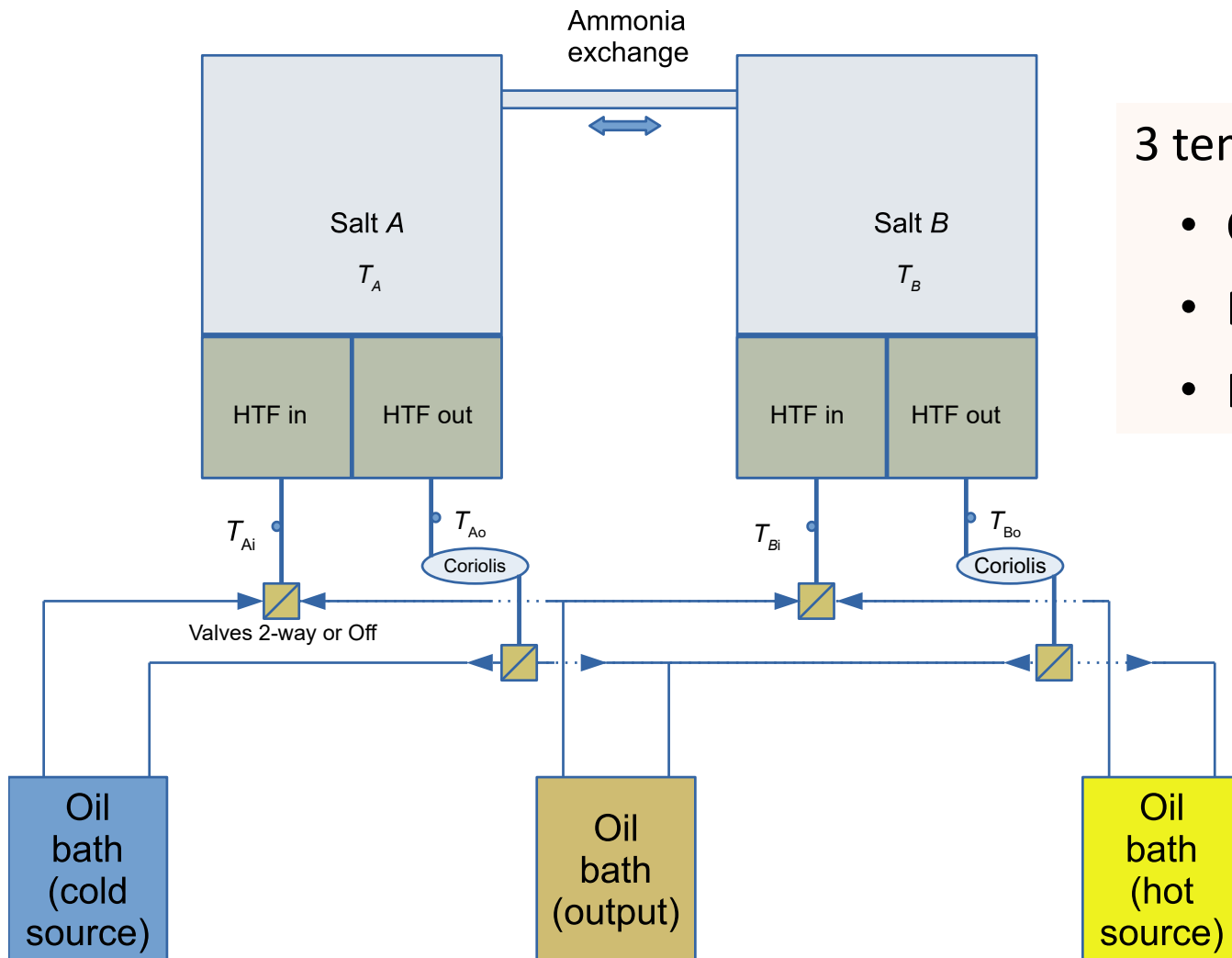
- Salt impregnated in expanded natural graphite
- Pressurised water in the tube and ammonia in the shell
- Unique reactor manufacture

Resorption heat pump



- System design and manufacture is now complete
- Ready for test in the ThermExS facilities at the University of Warwick

Simulation of a resorption cycle



3 temperatures:

- Cold source T_C
- Delivery (output) T_D, T_O
- Hot source T_H

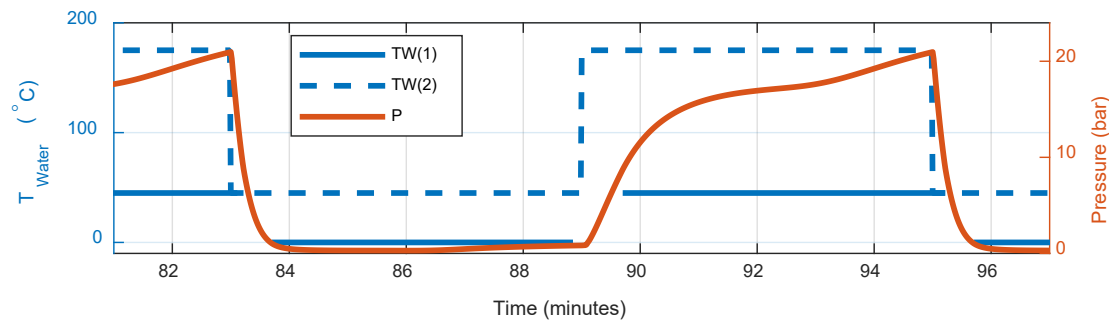
Aims:

- Develop a flexible 2D simulation package
- Assess design options and gain insight into key parameters

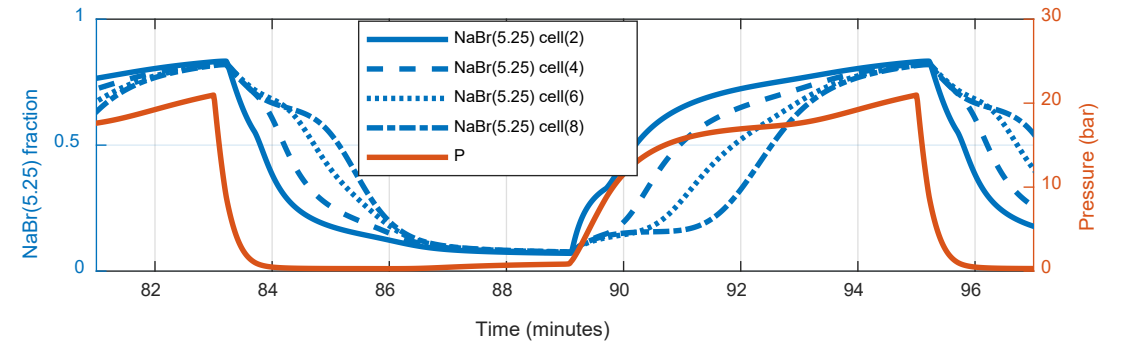
Simulation of a resorption cycle

Cycle parameters: temperature, heat flux and ammoniation state

Water temperature & system pressure, showing valve switching



Radial variation in ammoniation state (LTS)

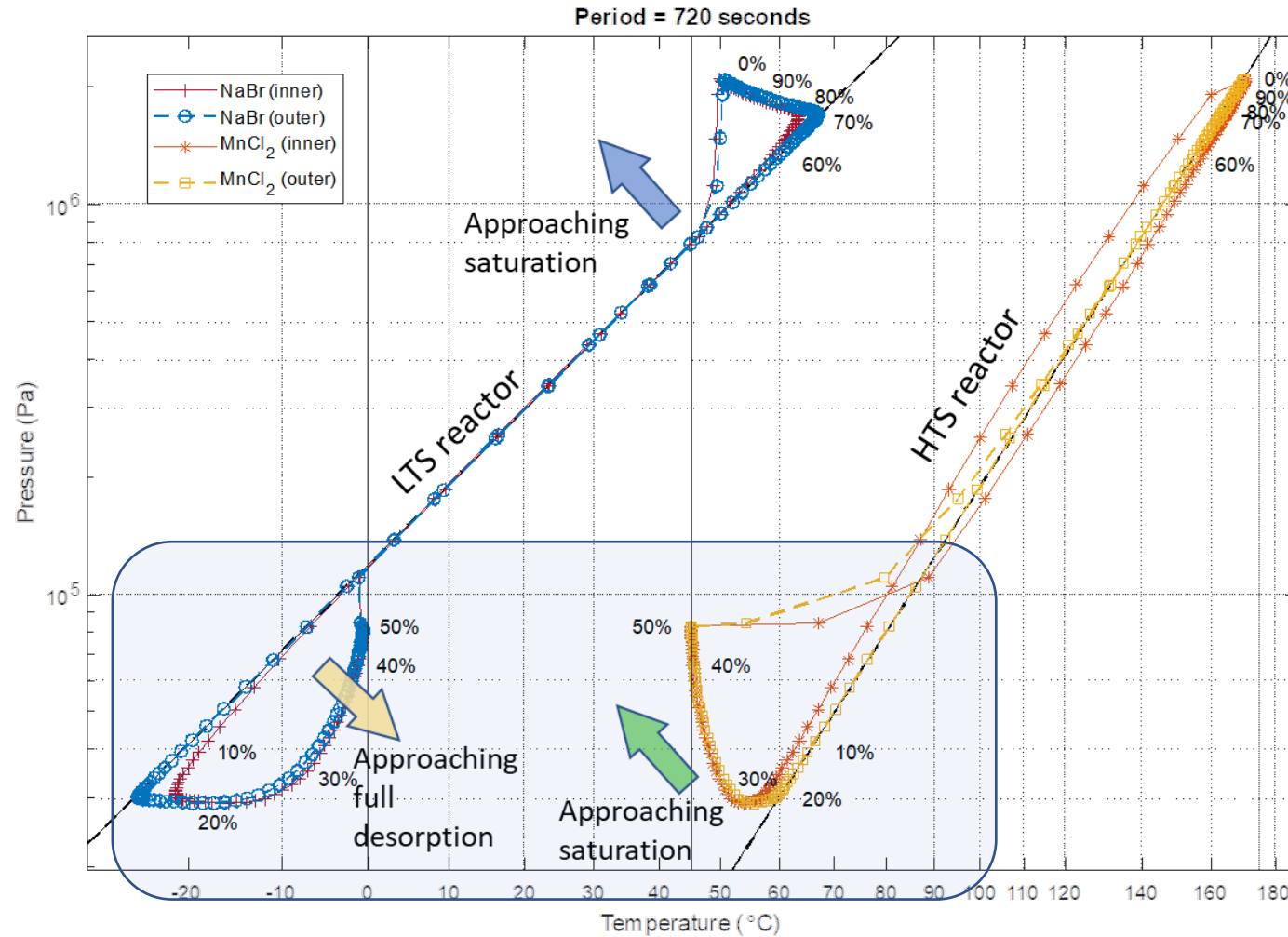


Heat flux

Radial variation in ammoniation state (HTS)



Simulation of a resorption cycle



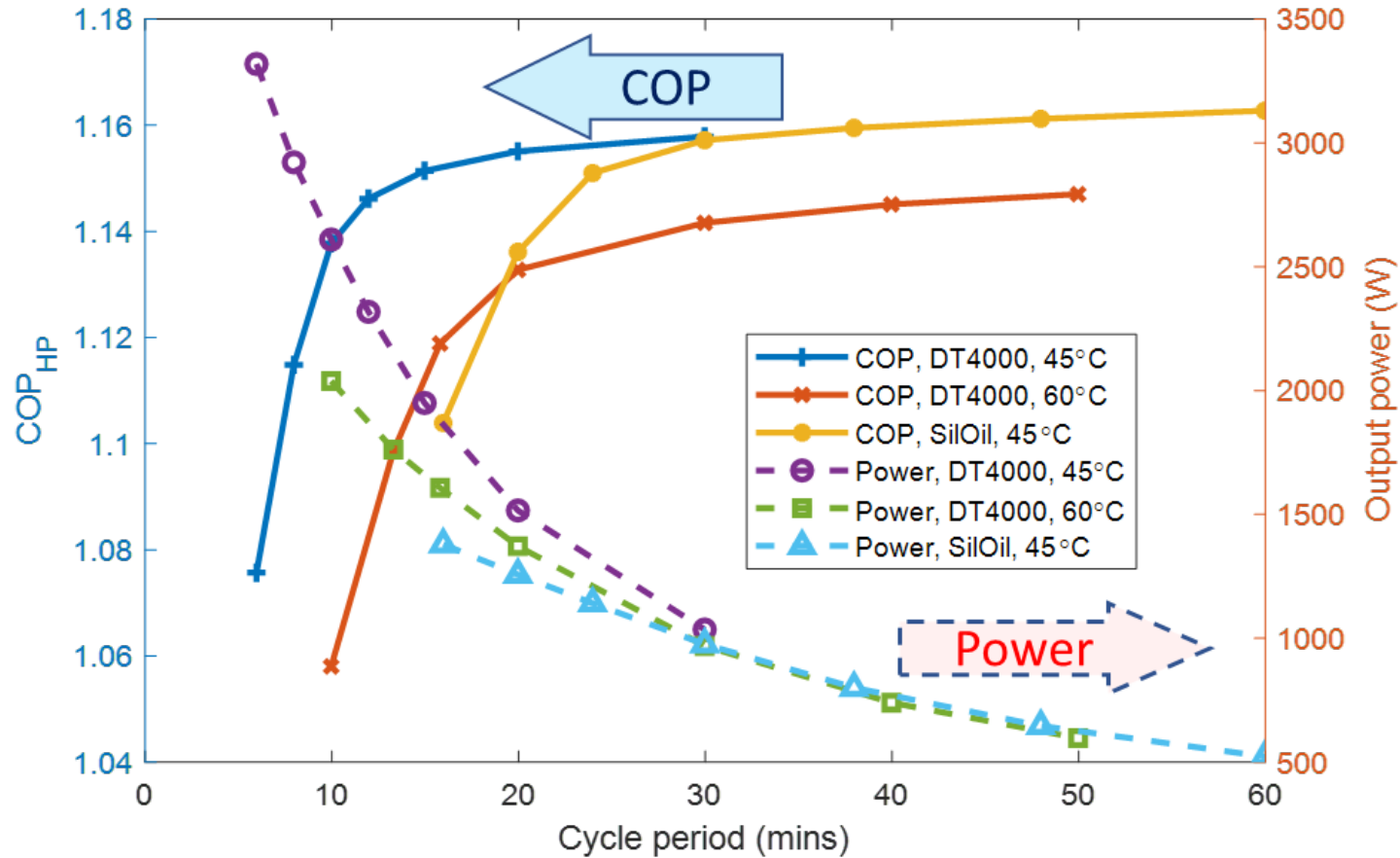
Second half of cycle (heat from **hot** source)

First half of cycle (heat from **cold** source)

Clapeyron diagram for both reactors

Simulation of a resorption cycle

Effect of cycle period on coefficient of performance and power density



Comparison of two heat transfer fluids:

- DowTherm 4000 (water-glycol)
- Huber SilOil 235

Good heat transfer and low sensible heat capacity are essential.

Falling power

Falling COP

HP-FITS

Heat Pump Fully Integrated with Thermochemical Store

Motivation:

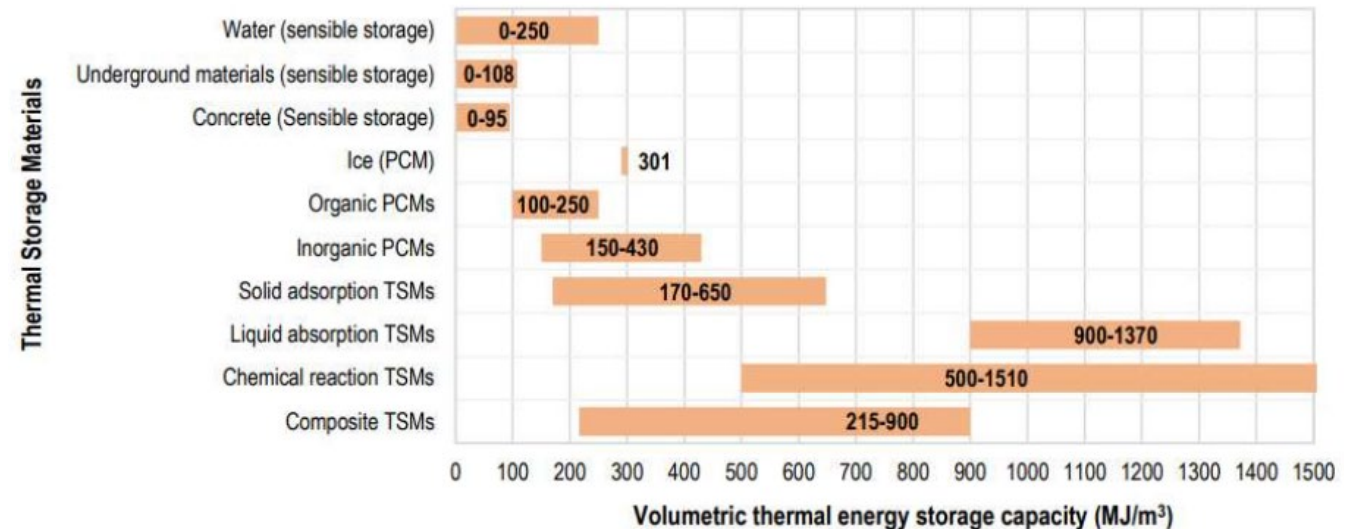
- Domestic heating occupies a significant share of heating demand
- Waste heat recovery can help decarbonise heating in buildings
- Thermal storage offsets the demand and waste heat availability

Thermochemical storage(TSM): Highest energy storage density. Lower heat losses and flexibility in storage temperature.

Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH) →
Very high efficiency and low cost

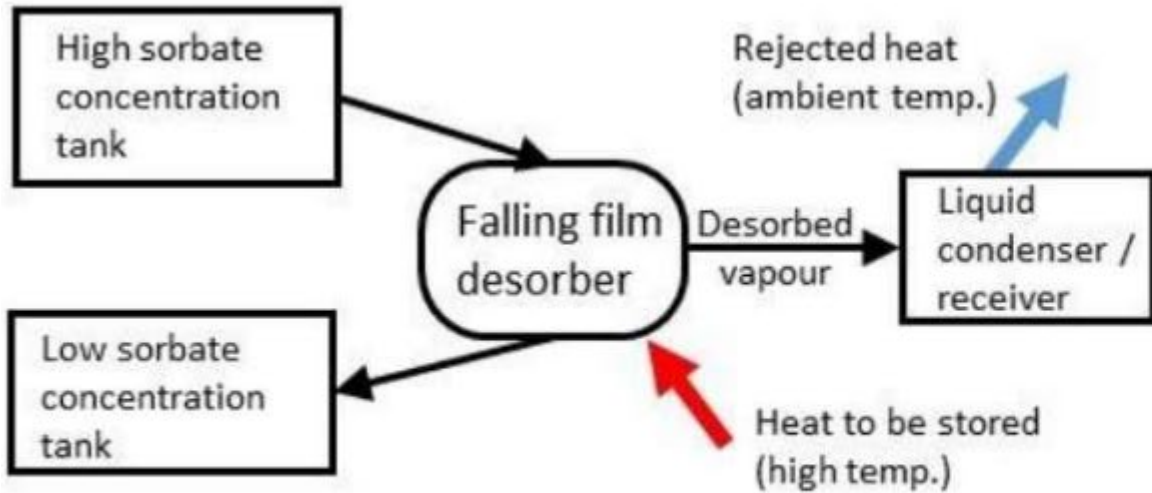


Sai Yagnamurthy

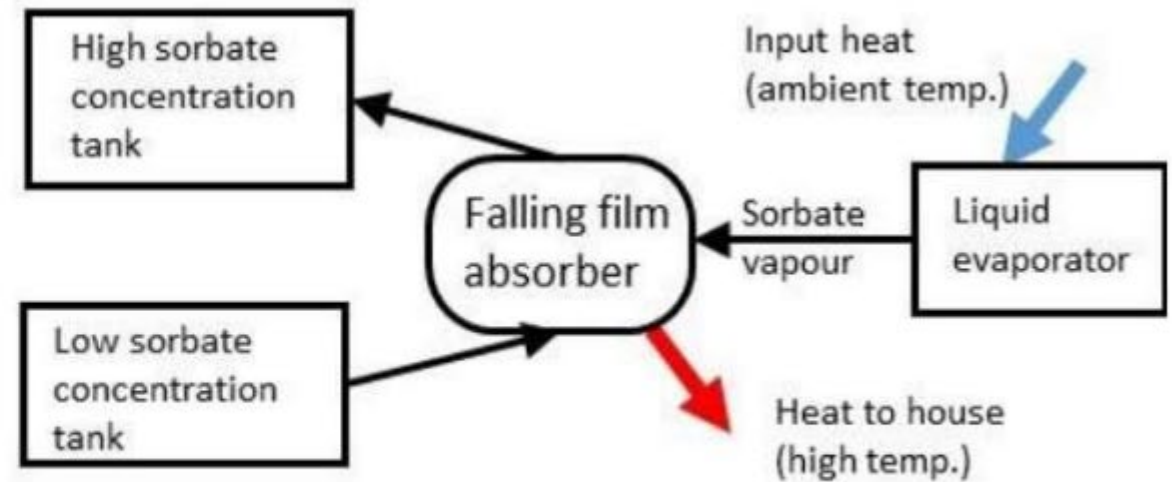


HP-FITS

System description



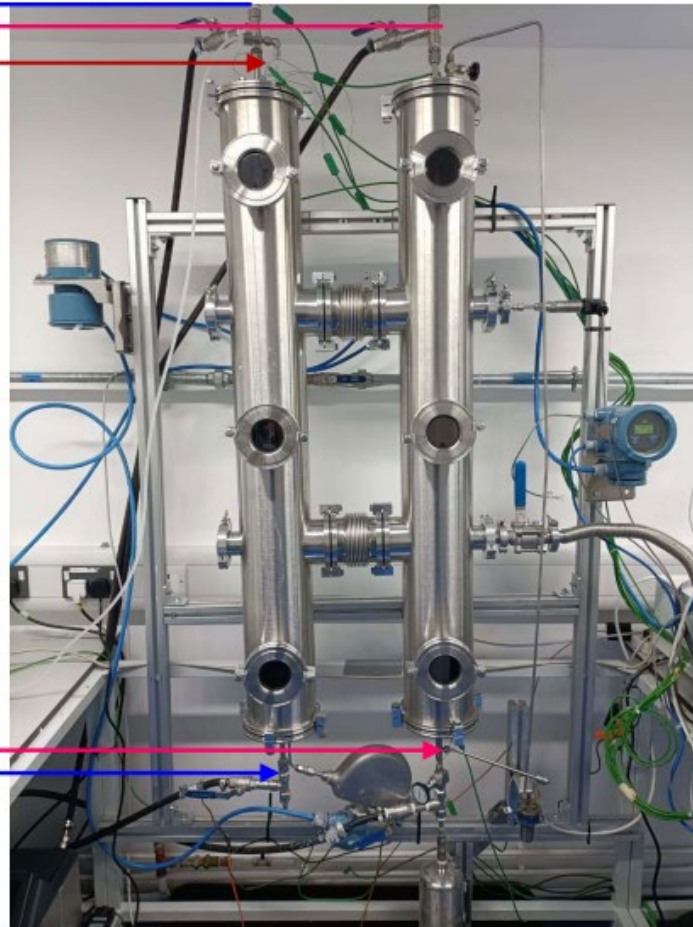
Charging the simple absorption store, flow from high to low concentration tank



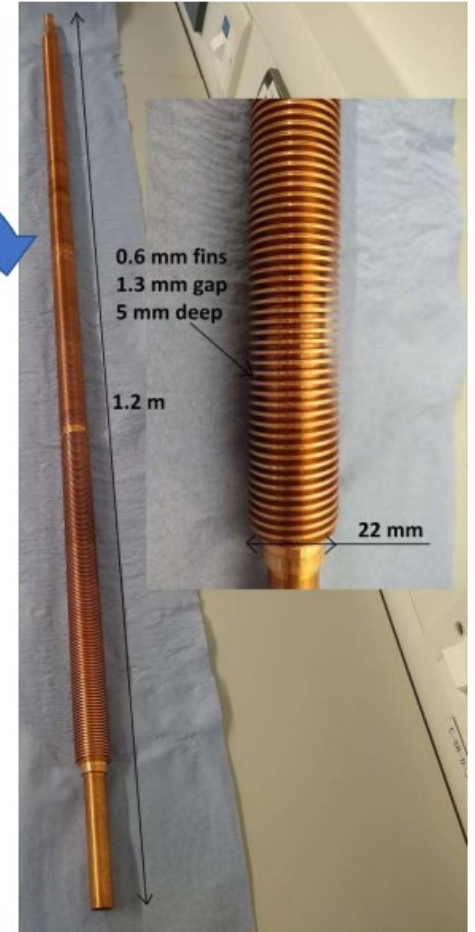
Discharging the simple absorption store, flow from low to high concentration tank

HP-FITS

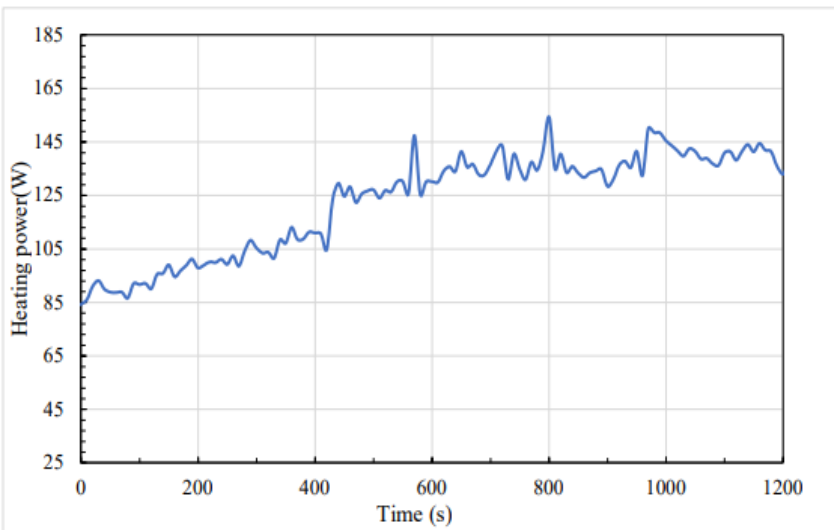
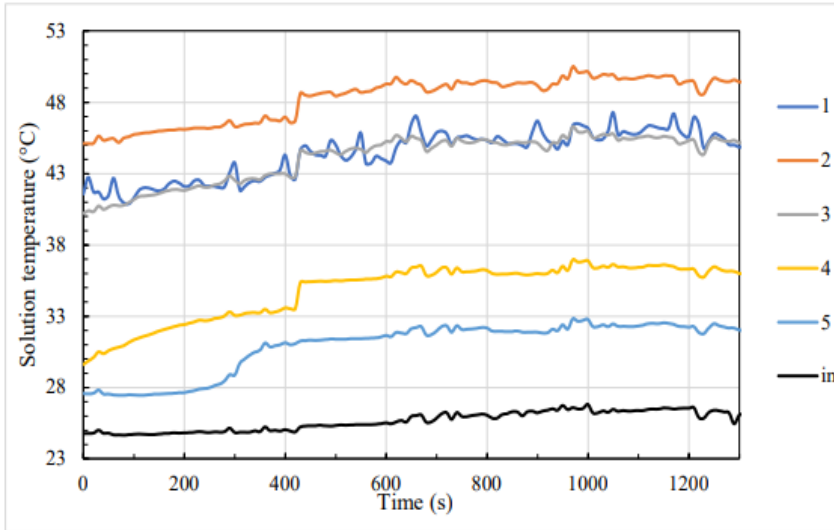
Test rig



- Absorber HTF
- Evaporator HTF



HP-FITS



Preliminary test results

- Corrosion of copper tube led to lower absorption and heating power → performance greatly improved with nickel coating.
- Energy storage density of around 2070 MJ/m^3 is observed. It is expected to go beyond 3000 MJ/m^3 with insulation.

Future work

- Parametric study with varying flow rates and operating temperatures.
- Optimal operating point determination.
- Impact analysis of heat exchanger design parameters.
- Exploring alternative heat exchanger designs for performance enhancement.



Thank you!



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Coming up in 2023

18 January	Hydrogen use in decarbonisation of transport
15 February	Biofuels and Biotechnology
15 March	Nuclear
19 April	Power grids, digital systems and data
17 May	Energy policy and economics
21 June	Living Labs
19 July	ECR special

If you would like to present at an upcoming ERA Net-Zero Heroes webinar contact Lennie (L.A.Foster@lboro.ac.uk)