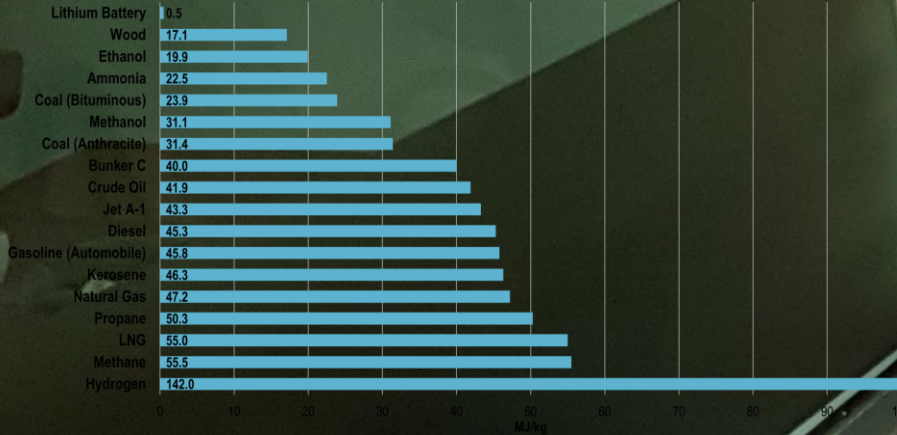


Opslagssystemen zijn overal



Veel types – maten – stoffen – footprints



125 t_{CO2}/MWh

Single value.....

+10% to include operating
energy use

Vele parameters

Performances

Energy density

Power density

Cycle and calendar life

Operating conditions

Temperature

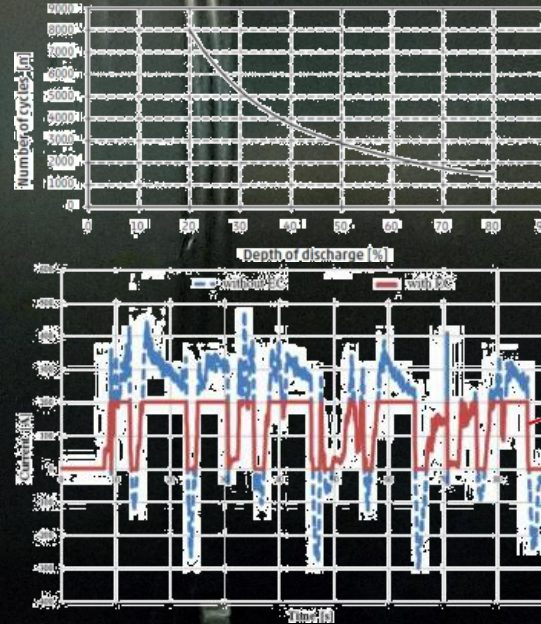
Flexibility,...

Costs and externalities

Financial cost

Security

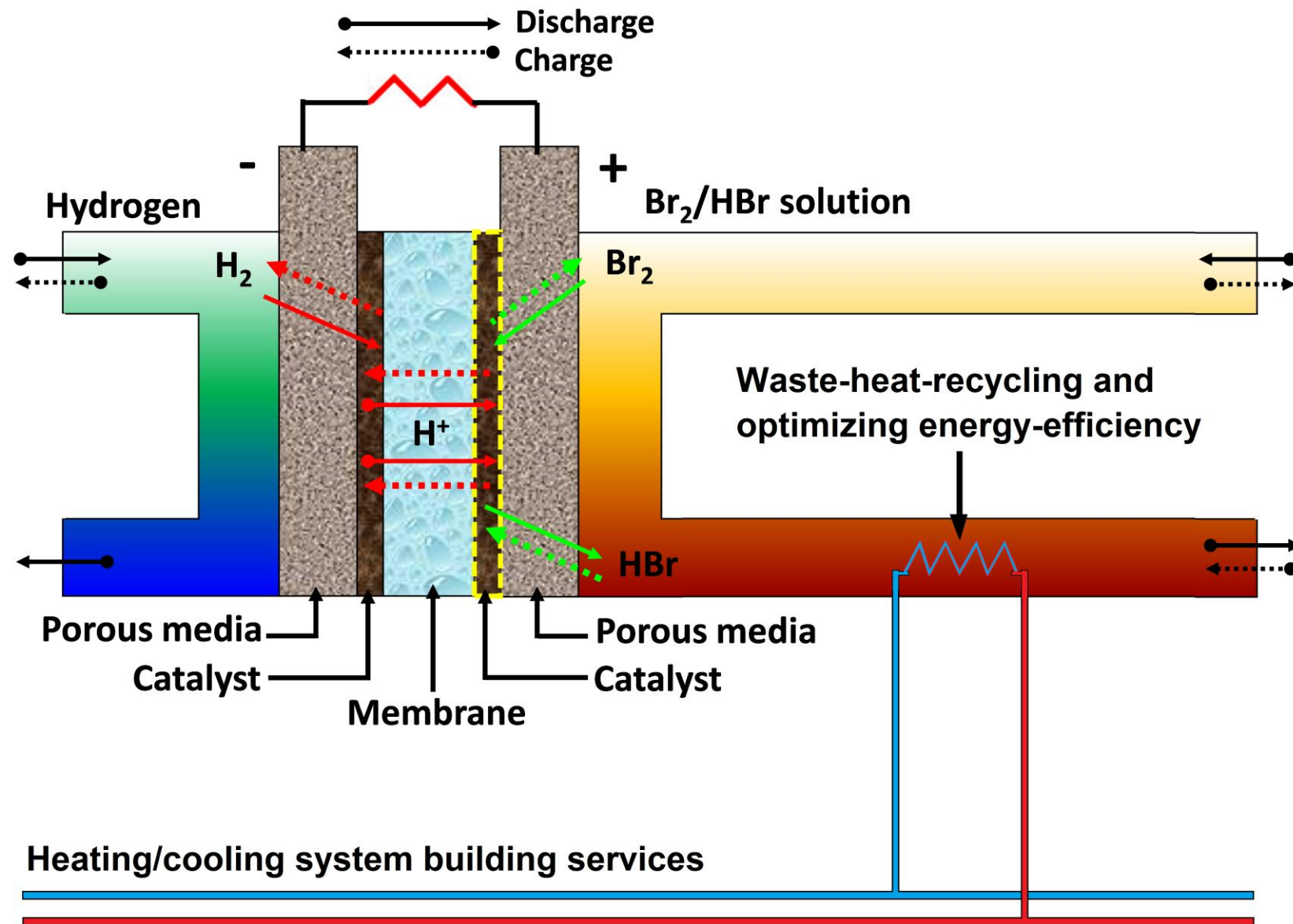
Environmental impact



EROI van 100:1 of 1:4?

Waterkracht 84:1

Hebben twee touwtjes.. kW - kWh

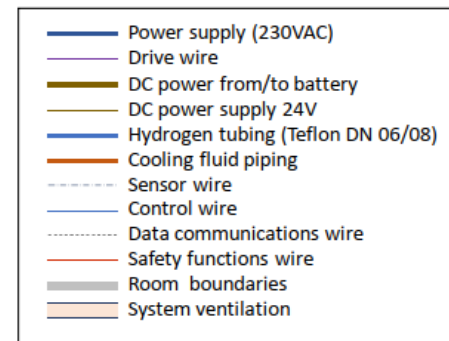


Hebben twee touwtjes



50W

Purge venting



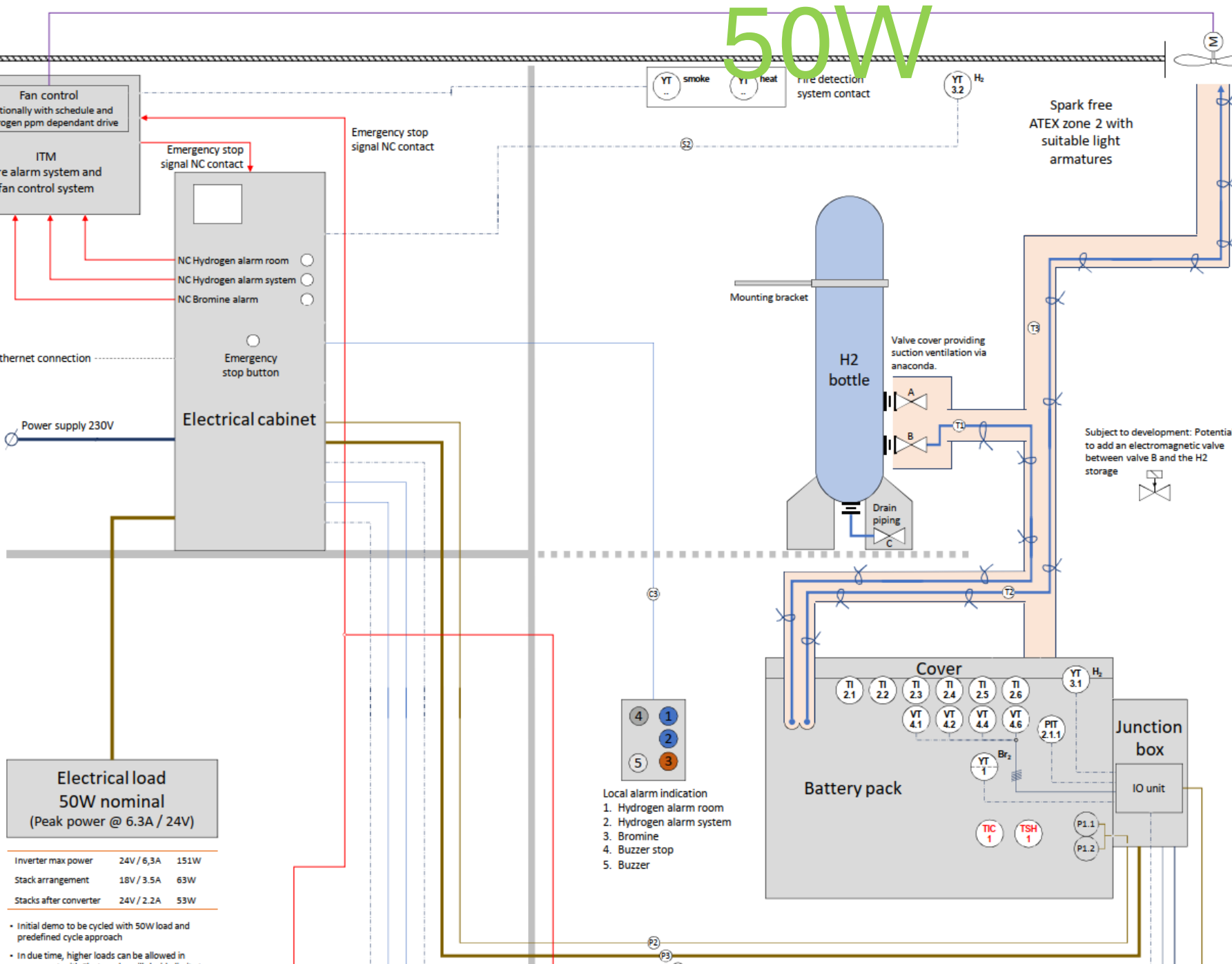
#	Purpose	Type	Supply
Sensor cabling			
S1	Ethernet cable for IO unit (Hydrogen sensor YT 3.1 (system); Bromine sensor YT 1.1; Hydrogen pressure PT 2.1.1); Voltage measurement 4x	CAT6 (STP 4 * 2 * 0.75)	
S2	Hydrogen sensor YT 3.2 (room)	STP 2 * 0.75 (20mA)	
Control cabling			
C1	Relays control	2 * 1.5 + PE (230V)	
C2	Pump speed control	TP 2 * 0.75	
C3	Local alarm panel	STP 4 * 2 * 0.75	
Power cabling			
P1	Heater & thermostat power	2 * 2.5 (230V)	
P2	Pump power supply	2 * 2.5 (24V DC)	
P3	DC power from/to battery	2 * 35 mm ² (24V +/- 8V)	
P4	24V power supply IO module and PT 2.1.1	2 * 2.5 (24V DC)	
Piping/tubing			
T1	Hydrogen to/from storage	DN04/06 Teflon tubing	
T2	Hydrogen venting	DN04/06 Teflon tubing	
T3	Ventilation duct (with anaconda setup)		
Notes: - The power cabling from the battery to be positioned in a separate duct away from the Control cabling shielded. - Emergency stop circuit (230V) is a wire loop with normally closed contacts. Any switch opening in this loop will stop the system.			

Electrical load
50W nominal
(Peak power @ 6.3A / 24V)

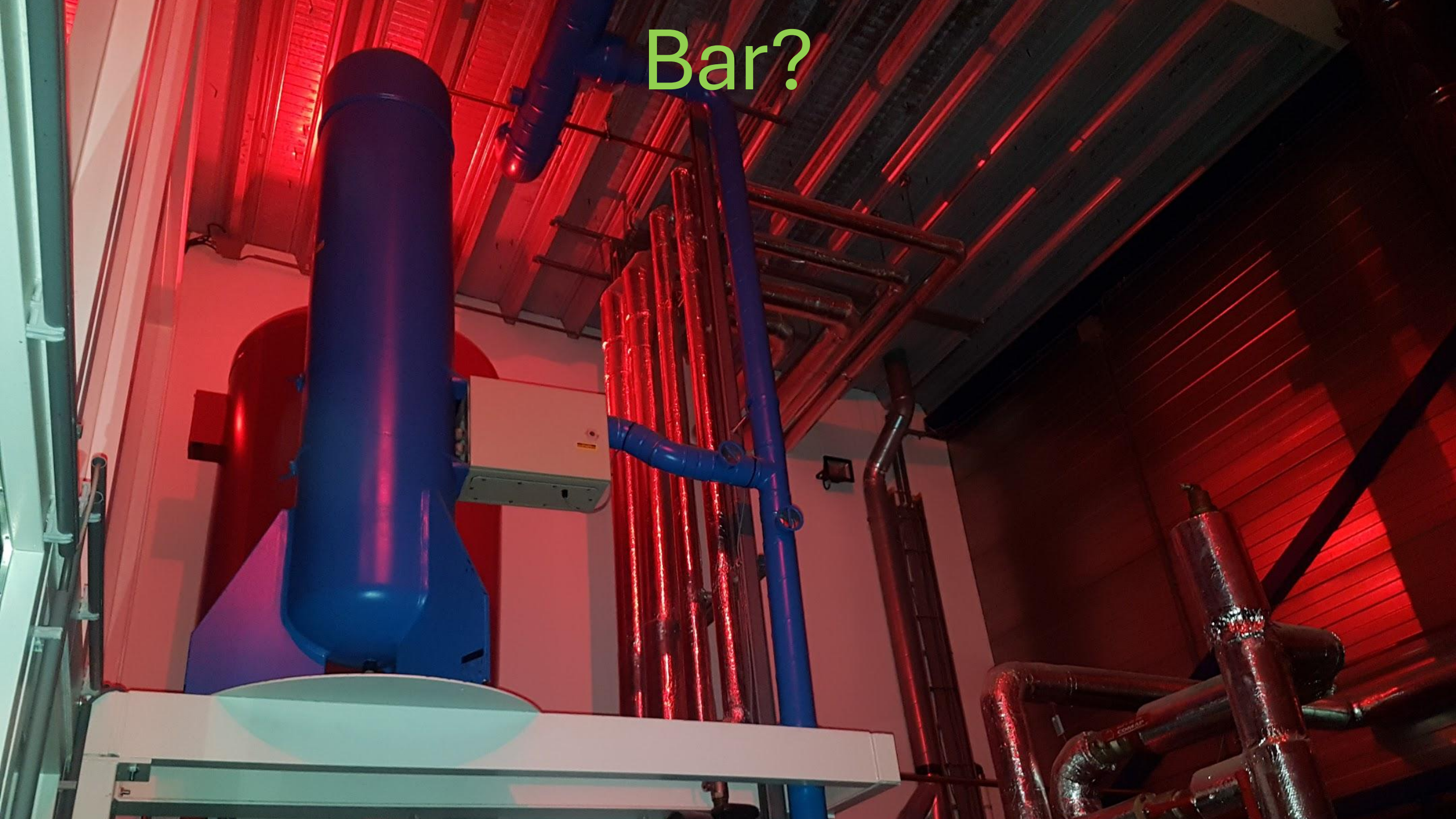
Inverter max power	24V / 6.3A	151W
Stack arrangement	18V / 3.5A	63W
Stacks after converter	24V / 2.2A	53W

- Initial demo to be cycled with 50W load and predefined cycle approach
- In due time, higher loads can be allowed in

- Local alarm indication
- Hydrogen alarm room
 - Hydrogen alarm system
 - Bromine
 - Buzzer stop
 - Buzzer

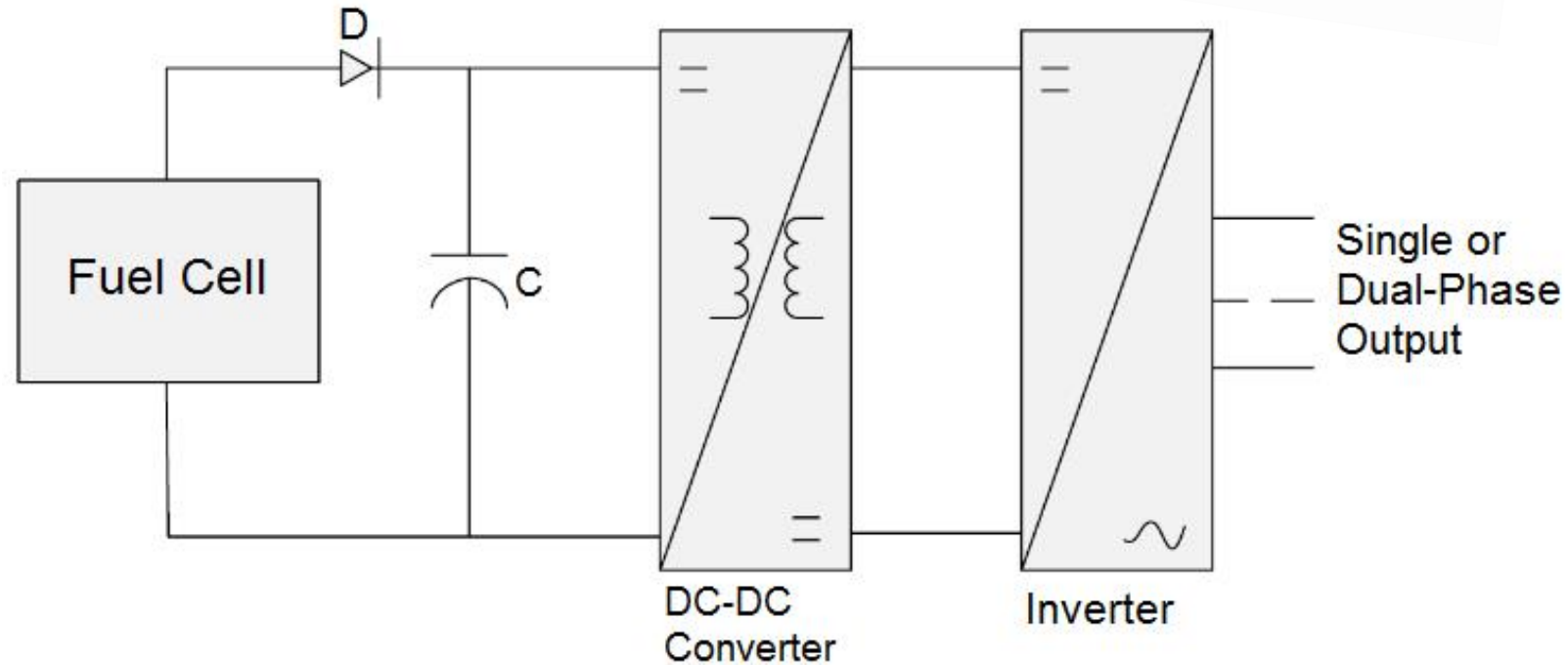
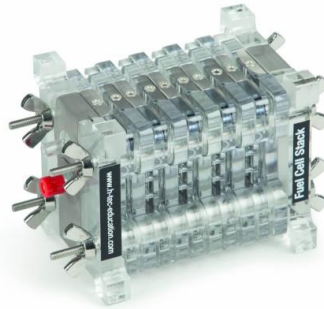


Bar?

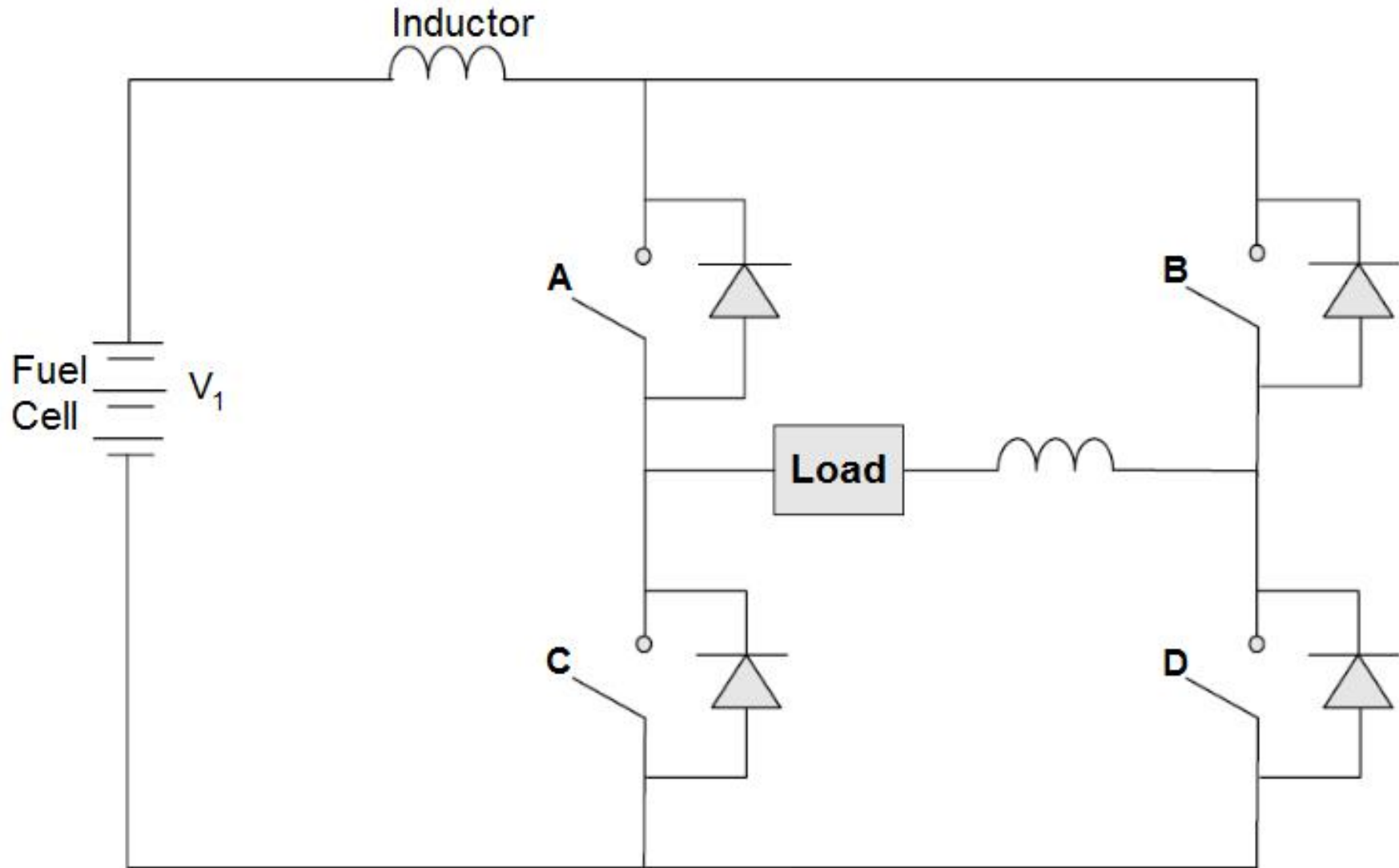


Wat doe je met DC?

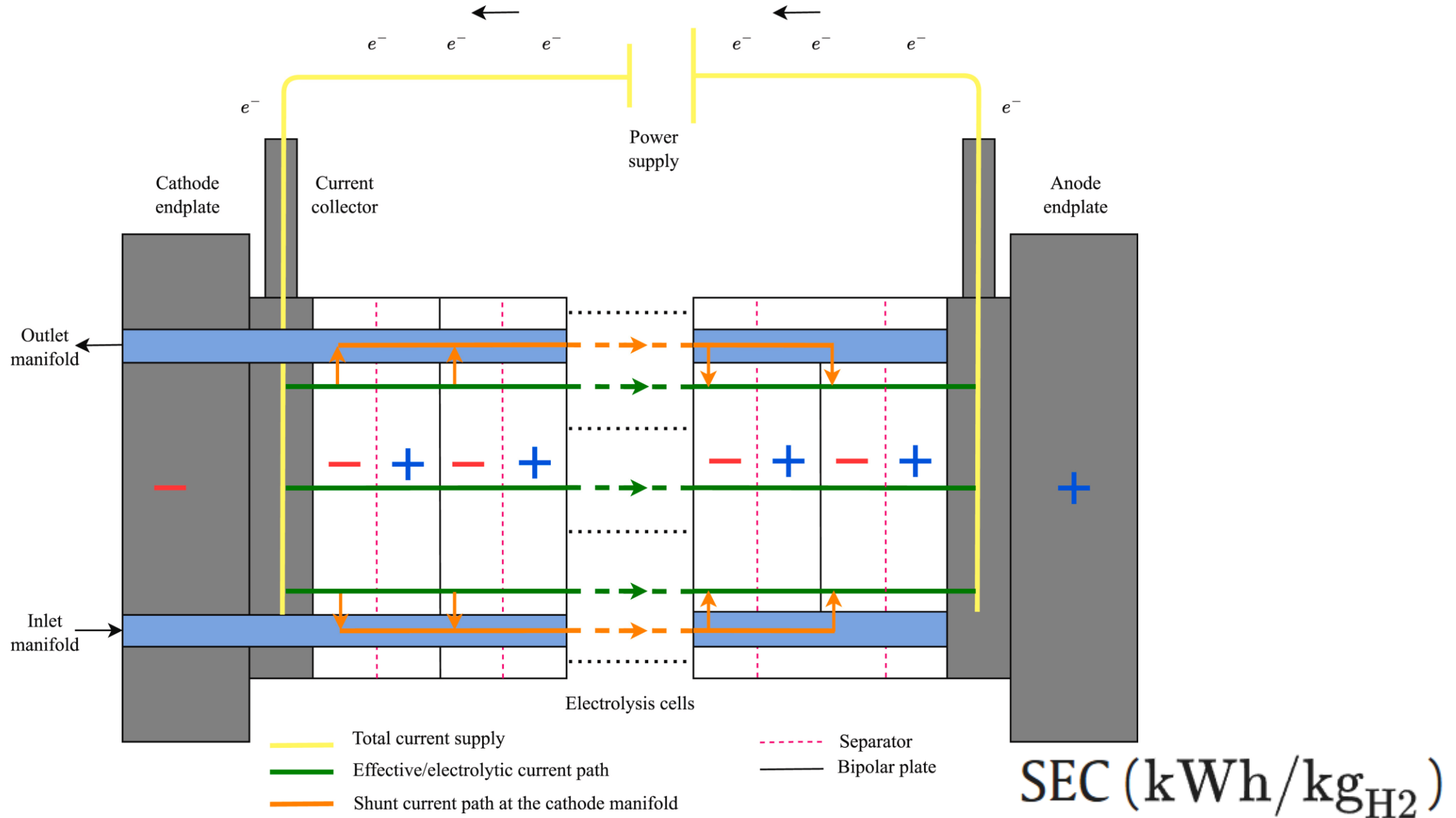
Appliance	(A) Energy savings from switching to DC-compatible run on AC	(B) Energy Savings from avoided AC-DC power conversion losses
Lighting-Incandescent	73%	18%
Lighting-Reflector	71%	18%
Lighting-Torchiere	69%	18%
Refrigerators	53%	13%
Freezers	53%	13%
Dishwashers	51%	12%
Electric Water Heaters	50%	12%
Electric Space Heaters other than Heat Pumps	50%	12%
Spas	50%	12%
Central Air Conditioners	47%	11%
Electric Clothes Dryers	45%	11%
Room Air Conditioners	34%	11%
Furnace Fans and Boiler Circulation Pumps	30%	13%
Clothes Washers	30%	13%
Ceiling Fans	30%	13%
Electric Cooking Equipments	12%	12%
Lighting-Fluorescent	1%	18%
Home Audio	0%	21%
Personal Computers and Related	0%	20%
Rechargeable Electronics	0%	20%
DVDs/VCRs	0%	31%
Security Systems	0%	17%
Color TVs and Set-Top Boxes	0%	15%
Coffee Makers	0%	13%
Electric Other	0%	13%
Microwave Ovens	0%	13%
Electric Heat Pumps	0%	12%
Geothermal Heat Pumps	0%	12%
Solar Water Heaters	0%	12%
Electric Heat Pumps	0%	12%
Geothermal Heat Pumps	0%	12%
Electric Secondary Space Heaters	0%	11%
Average savings (consumption weighted)	33%	14%



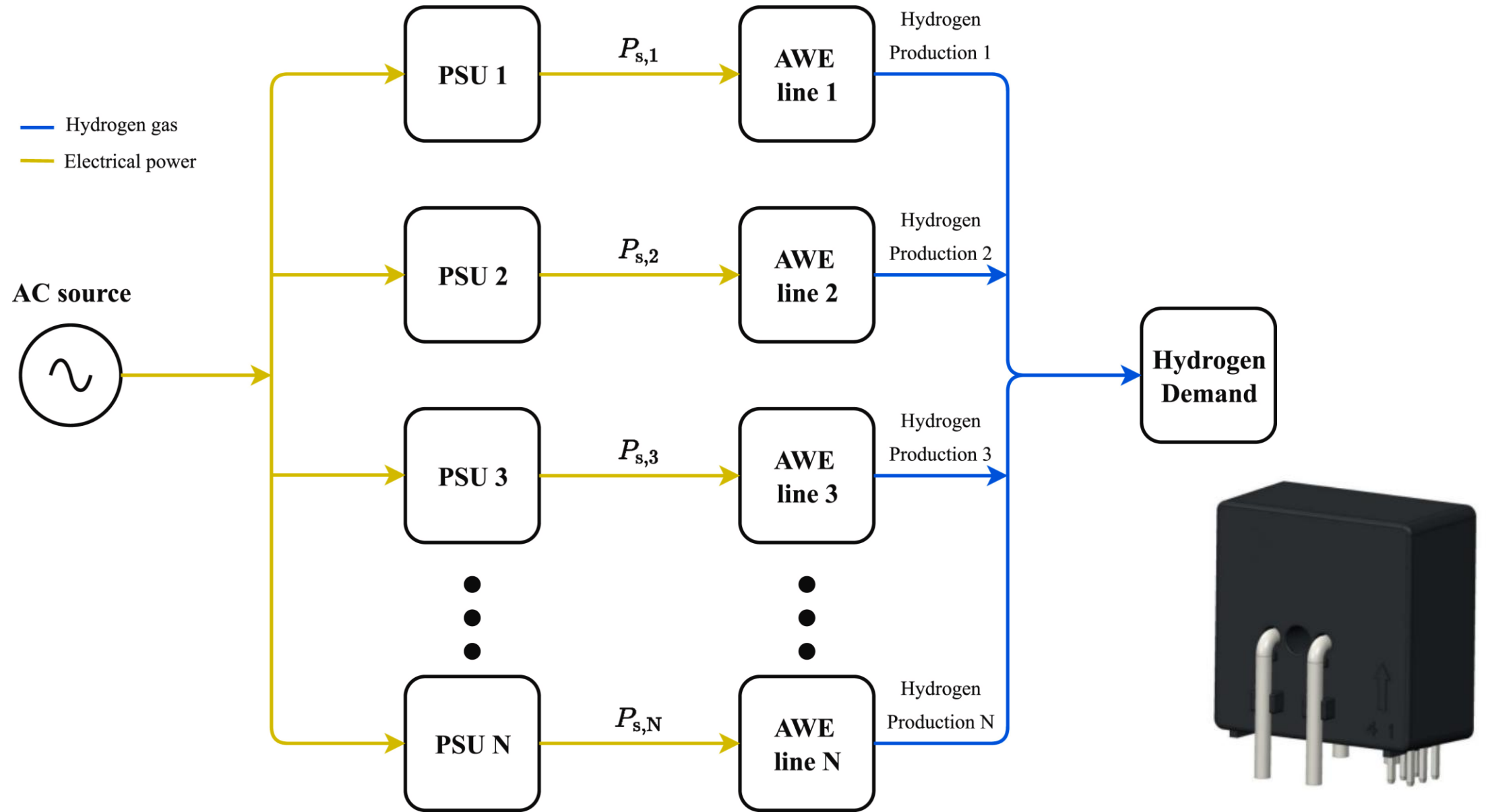
Beetje FM op DC



Shunt currents

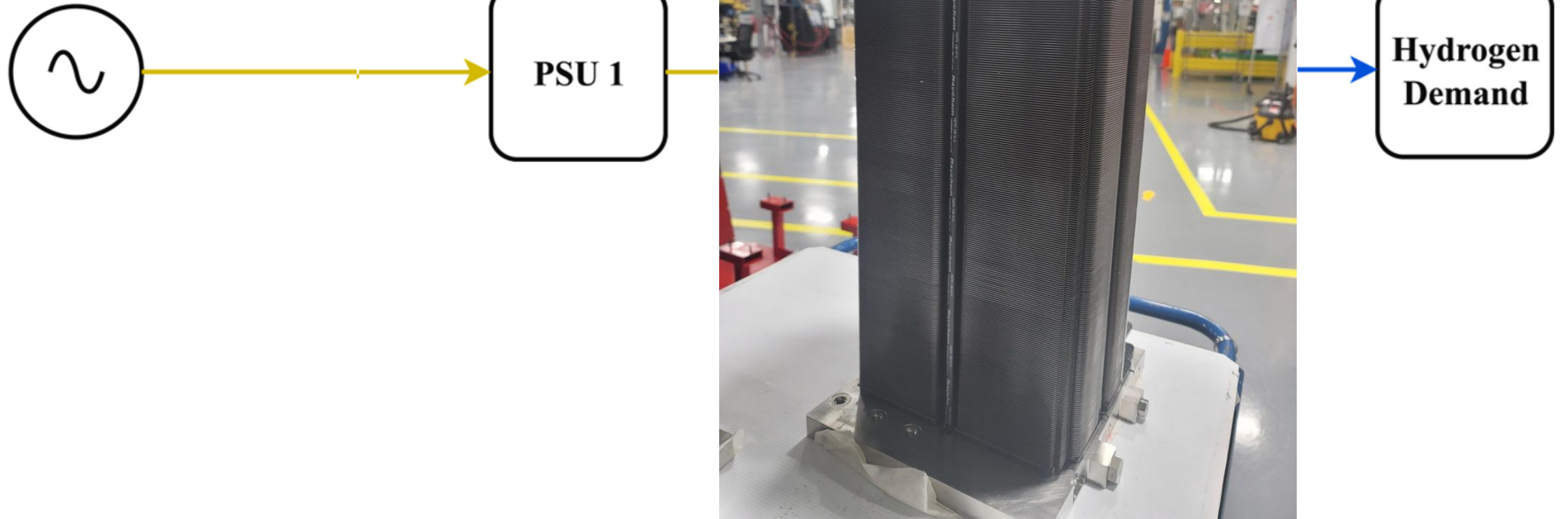


IT stelsels



MPPT

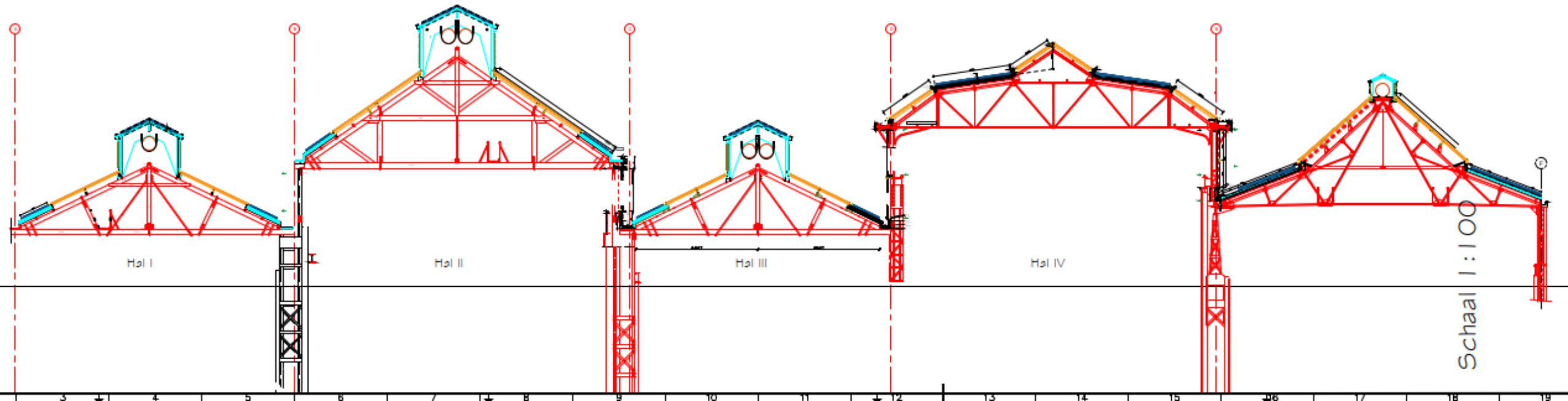
AC source



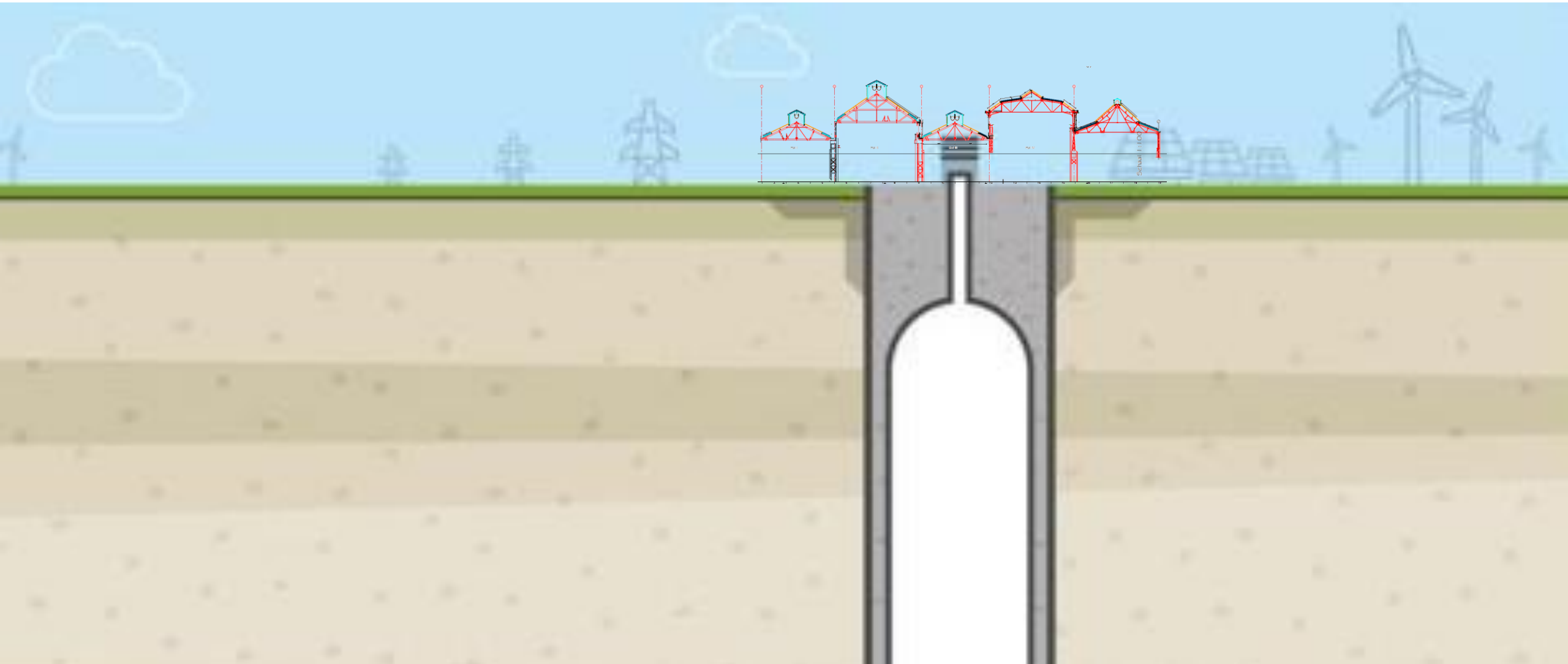
Koeling – verwarming



Cilinders



Verstopt



BRANDVEILIGHEIDSRAPPORTAGE

QRA WATERSTOF

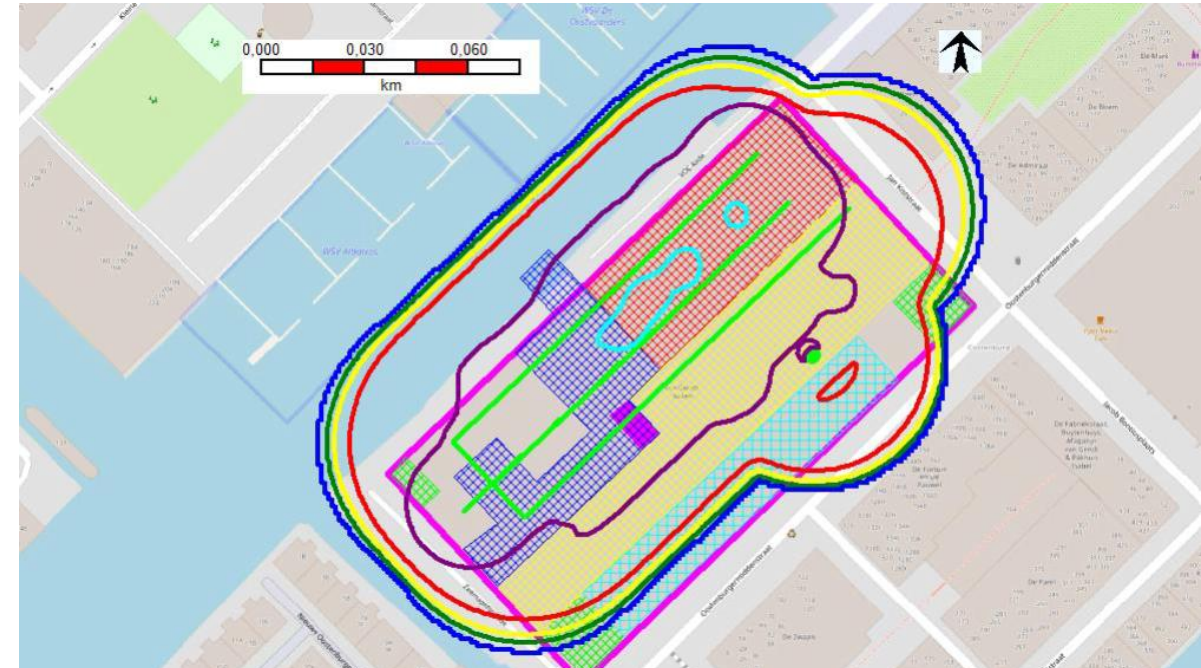


“350 bar = 853 liter per stuk”

Situatie

*“Kans op vertraagde ontsteking
bij grootste wolkomvang”*

Voor de opslag van het geproduceerde waterstof komen er 276 tubes waarin in totaal maximaal 5.000 kg waterstof kan worden opgeslagen.

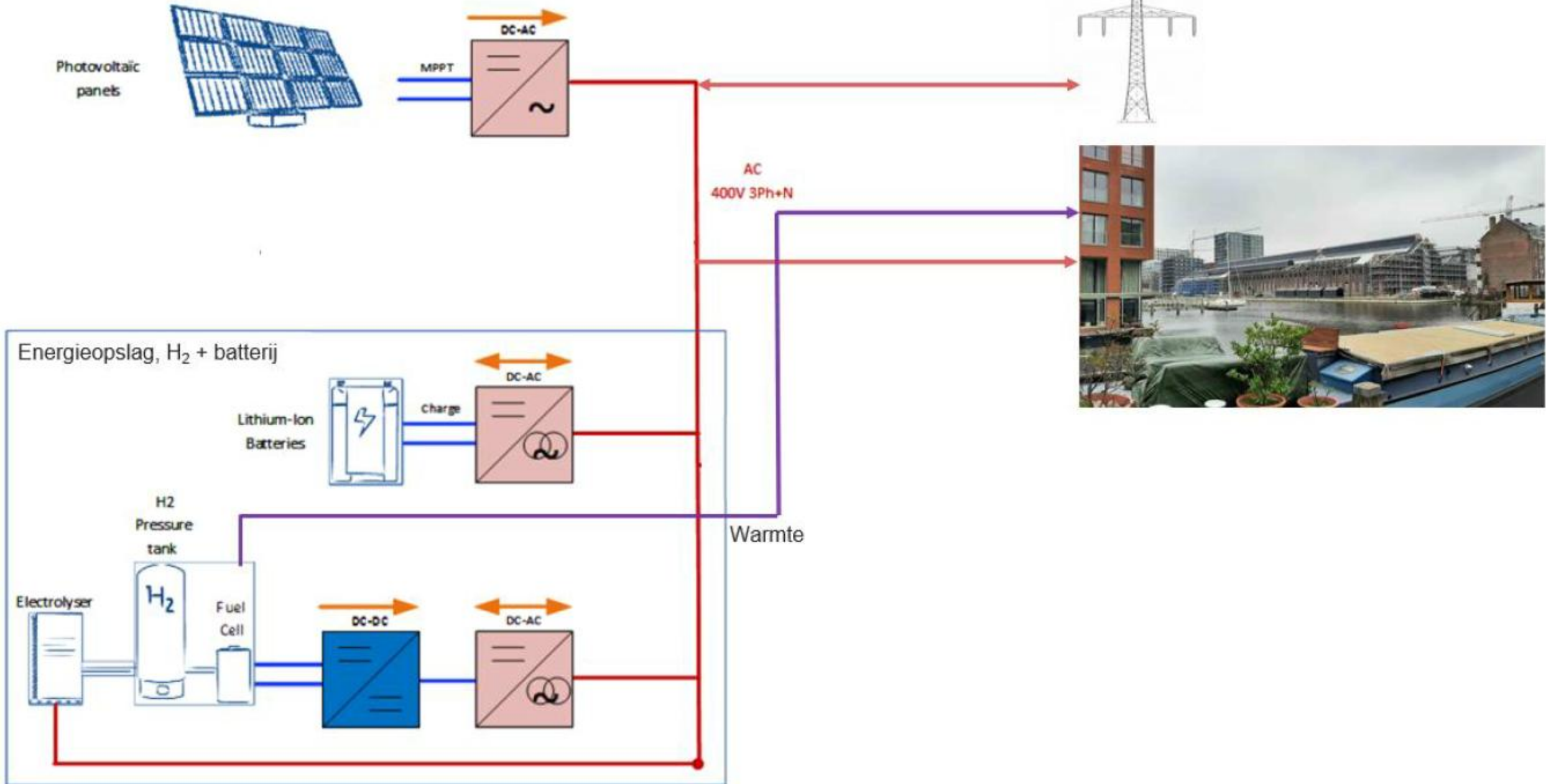


Plaatsgebonden risico:

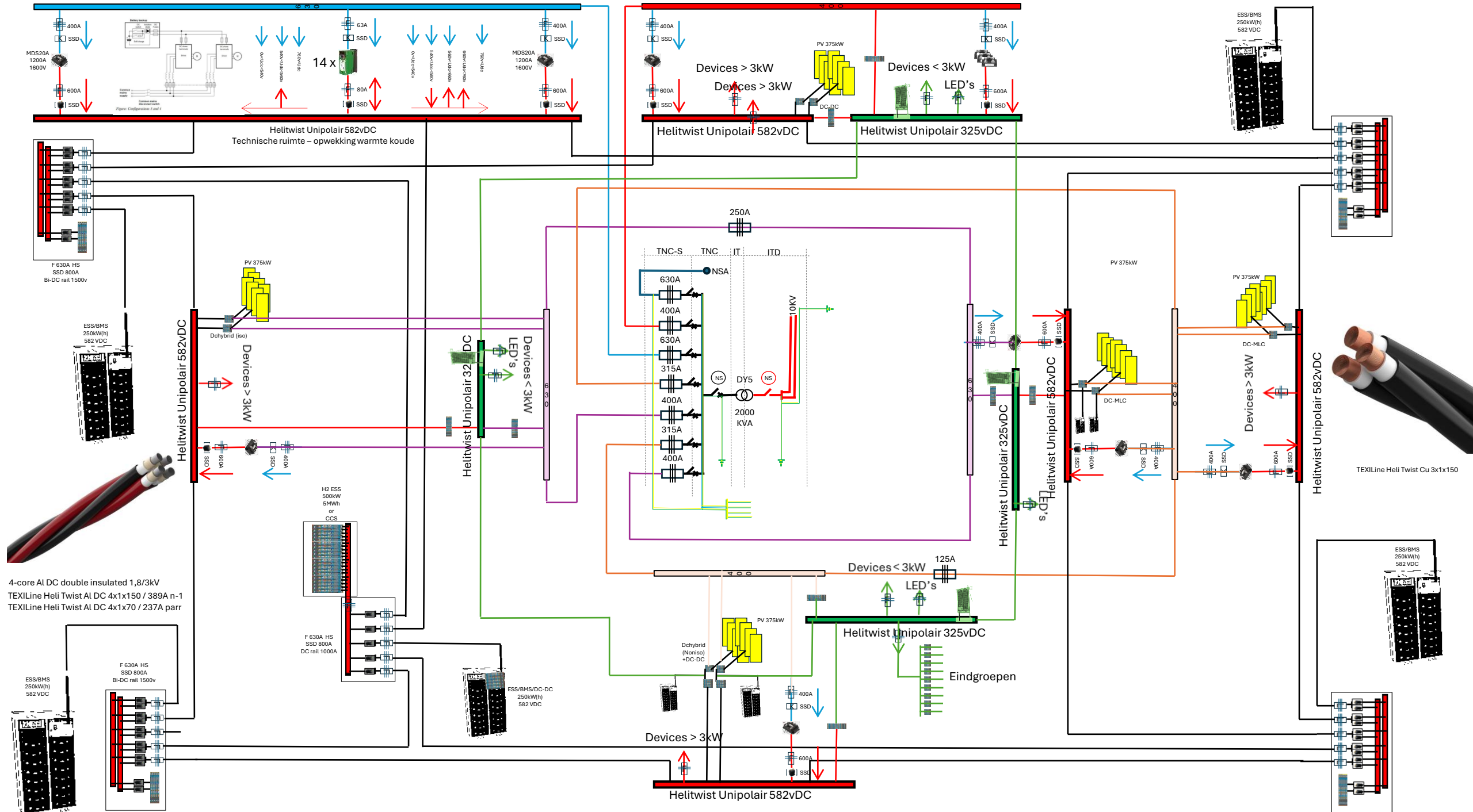
Het grootste deel van de aanwezigen ligt binnen de PR10-5-contour.

De kantoren liggen daarbuiten, maar liggen wel binnen de PR10-6-contour. Een deel van de horeca en de sportfunctie ligt binnen de PR10-4-contour.

Waarvoor



 Power Router
Cluster Control



3~400v => 560vDC

Umin= 540 V 300Hz

400w2=566v

$$V_{DC} = \frac{6}{2\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \sqrt{3} \cdot V_s \cdot \sin(\omega t) dt = \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\pi} V_s = 1.654 \cdot V_s$$

Table 3: Performance parameters for some multi-phase topologies

	3-ph star (single-way)	6-ph star (single-way)	6-pulse bridge	12-pulse series br.	12-pulse parallel br.
Peak reverse voltage V_{RRM}	$2.092 V_{DC}$	$2.092 V_{DC}$	$1.05 V_{DC}$	$0.524 V_{DC}$	$1.05 V_{DC}$
r.m.s. input voltage V_{Srms}	$0.855 V_{DC}$	$0.74 V_{DC}$	$0.428 V_{DC}$	$0.37 V_{DC}$	$0.715 V_{DC}$
Diode average current $I_{F(AV)}$	$0.333 I_{DC}$	$0.167 I_{DC}$	$0.333 I_{DC}$	$0.333 I_{DC}$	$0.167 I_{DC}$

Fire Mode

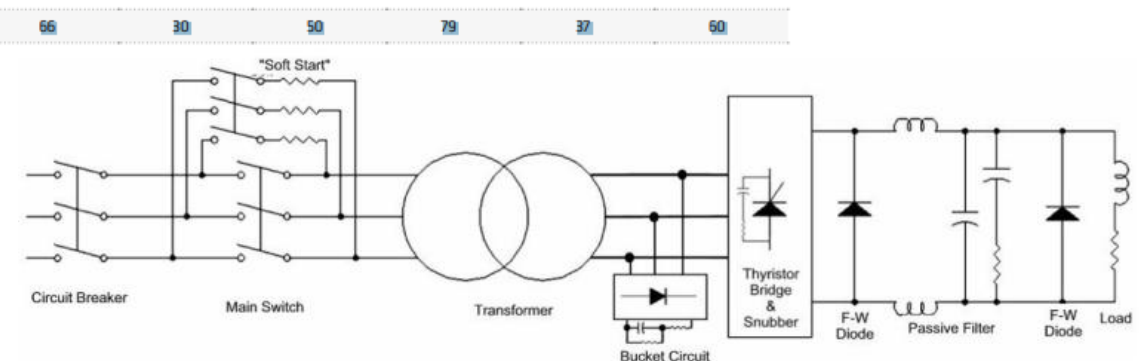
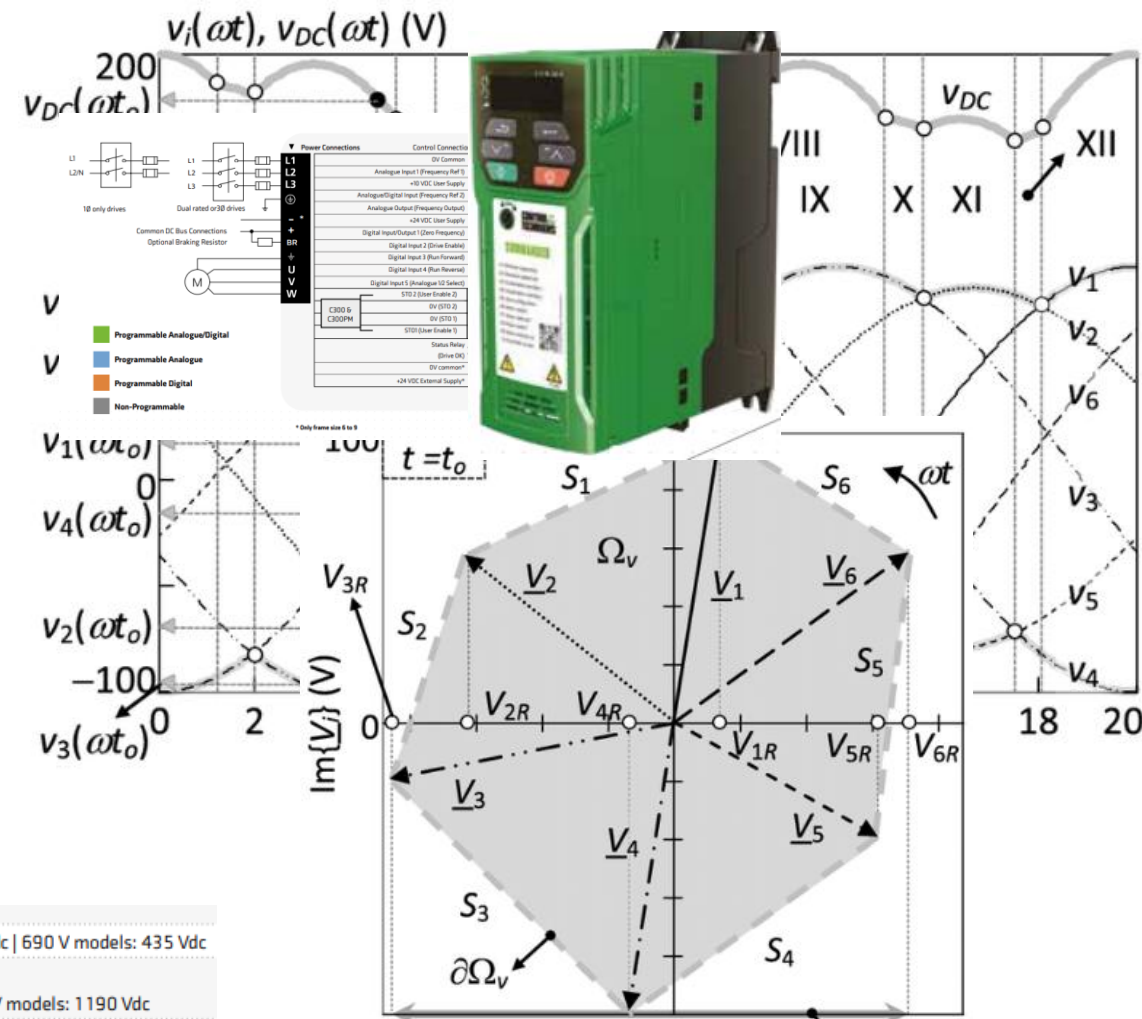
DC Bus Undervoltage Error Level

100 V models: 175 Vdc | 200 V models: 175 Vdc | 400 V models: 330 Vdc | 575 V models: 435 Vdc | 690 V models: 435 Vdc

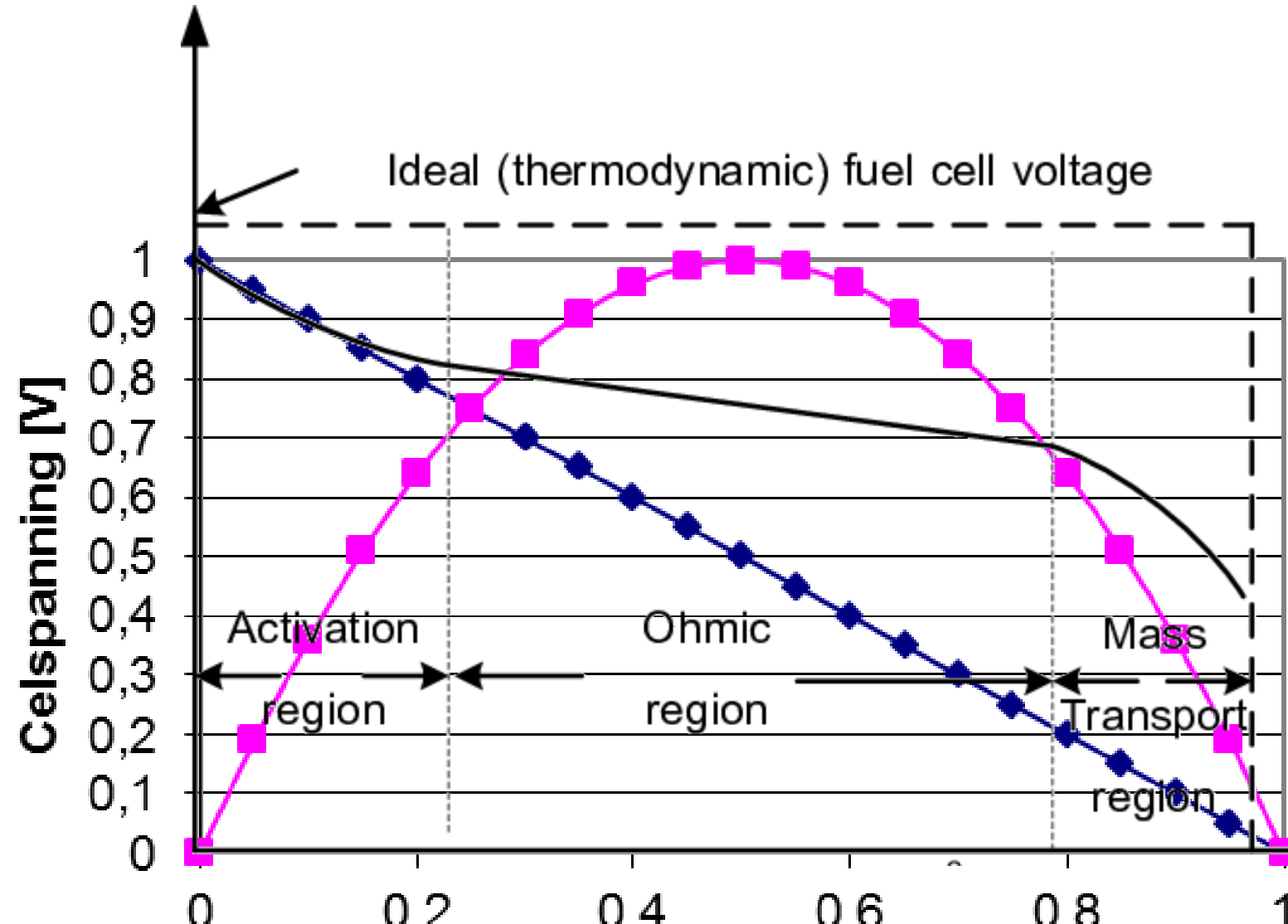
DC Bus Overvoltage Error Level

Frame sizes 1 - 4: 100 V models: 510 Vdc | 200 V models: 510 Vdc | 400V models: 870 Vdc
Frame size 5 - 9: 200V models: 415 Vdc | 400 V models: 830 Vdc | 575 V models: 990 Vdc | 690 V models: 1190 Vdc

Form factor - FF	1.0165	1.00	C200-07400650A10100AB100	3	07	66	30	50	79	37	60
Rectification ratio - η	0.968	0.998	0.998	1.00	1.00						
Ripple factor - RF	0.182	0.042	0.042	0.01	0.01						
Transf. rating primary VA	$1.23 P_{DC}$	$1.28 P_{DC}$	$1.05 P_{DC}$	$1.01 P_{DC}$	$1.01 P_{DC}$						
Transf. rating secondary VA	$1.51 P_{DC}$	$1.81 P_{DC}$	$1.05 P_{DC}$	$1.05 P_{DC}$	$1.05 P_{DC}$						
Transf. Utilization Factor - TUF	0.73	0.647	0.952	0.971	0.971						
Output ripple freq. f_R	$3 f_{mains}$	$6 f_{mains}$	$6 f_{mains}$	$12 f_{mains}$	$12 f_{mains}$						



Waarmee



Waarvoor

