

## Working Group on Energy Arbeitskreis Energie (AKE)

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### Overview of Invited Talks and Sessions

(Lecture hall KH 01.022)

#### Invited Talks

AKE 1.1	Tue	11:00–11:30	KH 01.022	<b>Unterwasserpumpspeicher in den Braunkohletagebauen des Rheinischen Reviers – die Lösung zur bezahlbaren Grundlastenergieversorgung der deutschen Industrie</b> — •HORST SCHMIDT-BÖCKING, H. RISSE, G. LUTHER, U. SCHÖLER, J. SCHWISTER, L. MÜLLER, T. BENDER, A. GARG, H. LAMBERTZ, M. DÜREN
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#### Sessions

AKE 1.1–1.4	Tue	11:00–12:15	KH 01.022	<b>Innovative Contributions for the Energy System Transformation</b>
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# AKE 1: Innovative Contributions for the Energy System Transformation

Time: Tuesday 11:00–12:15

Location: KH 01.022

## Invited Talk

AKE 1.1 Tue 11:00 KH 01.022

**Unterwasserpumpspeicher in den Braunkohletagebauen des Rheinischen Reviers – die Lösung zur bezahlbaren Grundlastenergieversorgung der deutschen Industrie** — •HORST SCHMIDT-BÖCKING<sup>1</sup>, H. RISSE<sup>2</sup>, G. LUTHER<sup>3</sup>, U. SCHÖLER<sup>4</sup>, J. SCHWISTER<sup>5</sup>, L. MÜLLER<sup>6</sup>, T. BENDER<sup>6</sup>, A. GARG<sup>6</sup>, H. LAMBERTZ<sup>7</sup> und M. DÜREN<sup>8</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Institut für Kernphysik, Goethe Universität Frankfurt — <sup>2</sup>RWTH Aachen — <sup>3</sup>Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken — <sup>4</sup>Früher Ruhrgas Essen — <sup>5</sup>Techn. Beigeordneter a.D. Stadt Kerpen — <sup>6</sup>University of Applied Sciences, Mainz — <sup>7</sup>Kreistagsabgeordneter im Rhein-Erft-Kreis — <sup>8</sup>Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen

Die Energiewende in Deutschland kann gelingen, wenn man der Industrie zu jeder Zeit auch in Flaute bezahlbare elektrische Energie in ausreichender Menge zur Verfügung stellt und die Überschüsse insbesondere aus PV am Tage verwertet werden können. Dazu braucht man sehr große Energiespeicher. Zur Zeit scheint man das Kurzzeit-Speicherproblem fast nur mit elektrochemischen Speichern lösen zu wollen. Die bewährte Technologie von Pumpspeichern wird kaum im Betracht gezogen, da es angeblich keine Möglichkeiten mehr gäbe, in Deutschland wegen fehlender Topographie und geltenden Umweltauflagen solche Speicher in ausreichender Größe zu errichten.

In den mehr als 400 m tiefen Braunkohletagebauen kann man riesige Pumpspeicher (sogenannte Unterwasserpumpspeicher) errichten, die so groß sind, dass sie selbst zu Kosten von weniger als 6 Cent/kWh die Grundlastversorgung für die Industrie sichern können. Dort könnten „unsichtbare“ Unterwasserpumpspeicher erbaut werden, von weit mehr als 100 GWh Speicherkapazität (ein Zyklus), die man sofort ohne Flutung des Sees in Betrieb nehmen kann. Deutschland besitzt heute ca. 38 GWh Pumpspeicher und weniger als 3 GWh ins Stromnetz integrierte elektrochemische Speicher. Der Ausbau an elektrochemischen Speichern (vor allem Li-Ionenbatterien) wird stark zu nehmen. Diese Speicher werden aber vor allem im privaten Bereich und in der Mobilität (unter 100 kWh) und im mittleren Speicherbereich (< 300 MWh) zum Einsatz kommen und werden ohne Zweifel wichtige Speicherkomponenten in der Energiewende sein. Sie unersetzbar, da sie extrem hohe Leistungen (etliche 10 GW) bereitstellen können.

Im Vortrag wird das Funktions- und Aufbauprinzip dieser Speicher vorgestellt und deren Wirtschaftlichkeit im Vergleich zu anderen Speicherkonzepten beschrieben.

AKE 1.2 Tue 11:30 KH 01.022

**Multiphysics Simulation of 1D MEA in a PEM fuel cell** — •ZAHRA HARATIZAVEH and JAN LOHBREIER — Technische Hochschule Nürnberg Georg Simon Ohm

**Abstract:** The membrane electrode assembly (MEA) is the key functional unit of low-temperature polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) fuel cells. It includes a proton-conducting membrane positioned between catalyst layers where hydrogen and oxygen react electrochemically. Gas diffusion layers support this structure by supplying reactants, removing products, and providing electron transport, creating a tightly integrated system in which electrochemical, thermal, and mass-transport processes are closely linked. Water has a significant impact on MEA performance. Ionomer conductivity requires adequate hydration, nevertheless too much liquid water may block gas pathways and delay reactions. Understanding how humidity and transport conditions impact the equilibrium between hydration, gas access, and electrochemical activity is therefore necessary for stable operation. This work focuses on a detailed nonisothermal model used to study how inlet gas relative humidity affects the performance of a hydrogen-fueled PEM MEA. The model incorporates gas-phase species transport, wa-

ter diffusion and sorption in the ionomer, and the hydration-dependent variation of proton conductivity. Heat generation from electrochemical reactions and Joule heating is included to resolve temperature gradients that develop during operation, coupling thermal effects directly to water content and reaction kinetics. Hydrogen crossover through the membrane is represented to capture cross-diffusion.

AKE 1.3 Tue 11:45 KH 01.022

**Comparison of Surrogate Models Trained with Small Data Sets for a Thermoelectric Energy Harvester** — •EUGEN VAMBOLT<sup>1</sup>, NIKLAS PÖPEL<sup>1</sup>, JOHANNES WIECZOREK<sup>2</sup>, MAHLA MOAZAMIGOUDARZI<sup>2</sup>, JOHANNES ROTHMAYR<sup>2</sup>, and JAN LOHBREIER<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Technische Hochschule Nürnberg Georg Simon Ohm — <sup>2</sup>Fraunhofer Institute for Integrated Circuits (IIS) Nürnberg

Energy harvesting technologies can be used to cover the energy consumption of wireless sensor nodes. This enables the use of sensor nodes in locations without a wired power supply. It also eliminates the need to charge or replace batteries, which can quickly become an economic obstacle when a large number of sensors are installed. For energy harvesting technologies to work, there must be a sufficient energy source near the sensor node. For example, temperature differences are essential for the use of thermoelectric generators (TEG) so that electrical energy can be harvested. Locations where such temperature differences can be found typically occur on supply lines or on machines that generate waste heat. The size of the required energy harvesting system depends on the energy consumption of the sensor node and the amount of available ambient energy. The design of a TEG can be optimized for a specific application to meet the energy requirements of the sensor node. To do this, a sensitivity analysis is performed to determine the factors that have the greatest influence on, for example, performance. A surrogate model is usually used in this step, as a large number of predictions have to be calculated. In this thesis, three approaches for surrogate models are investigated and compared with each other.

AKE 1.4 Tue 12:00 KH 01.022

**The Inclusive Investigation of Defect Thermodynamics for Cl-Ion Battery Materials using Grand Canonical Diagrams** — •JOHANNES DÖHN<sup>1</sup> and AXEL GROSS<sup>1,2</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Institute of Theoretical Chemistry, Ulm University, Germany — <sup>2</sup>Helmholtz Institute Ulm, Germany

In our contribution we use the example of chloride perovskites to discuss the crucial role of defect thermodynamics for electrode and solid electrolyte materials in Cl-ion batteries. In this regard, the energetic relation between the pristine compound, the formation of defects and the conversion into other materials under varying electrochemical conditions is of great importance, though still underexplored.

Here, we suggest an analysis based on grand canonical approaches which is frequently applied using the concepts of ab initio thermodynamics or the computational hydrogen electrode. Grand canonical diagrams contain in a compact form information on the relative stability of the pristine and defective materials as well as potential decomposition products at varying potentials and loadings. Thus they can help to predict whether topotactic or conversion reactions are to be expected during chlorination/dechlorination. Furthermore, relevant properties as the open circuit voltage or the electrochemical stability window can be read off directly from the diagrams.

We demonstrate that this inclusive investigation of all relevant thermodynamic properties presented here enables a comprehensive and intuitive access to the elucidation of materials properties which can hardly be gained otherwise.