

Carbon-free sites Self-supplying solar construction sites

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Introduction

and situation on the ground



Working

towards a mobile battery solution

9

Learnings



Why carbon free sites?

NL already introduced strict NO_x regulations for the building sector



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Renewable energy solutions

should avoid fossil power, wherever possible

CO₂, NO_x Emissions

first countries have introduced stricter regulations for the building sector

Low efficiency of diesel gensets

especially on low loading, as low as 15% or less

Assure constant fuel supply

requires constant effort and cost over months - the sun shines for free and sends no bill

O&M Cost

for gensets is high - especially for 24h operation on site

Contamination

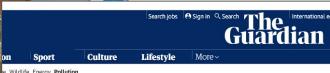
inspectors on our sites review closely possible spilled fuel for ground contamination

Sound emissions

bring poorer working environment for our staff in office containers and break time areas



Greater London area has started a stepwise reduction on construction machinery to finally zero emission machines



Residential housing projects have been delayed. Photo: Deposit

Up to 18,000 construction projects may be affected by ruling on nitrogen emissions, the NRC said on Friday.

Unpublished agriculture ministry documents indicate projects, but local issues such as expanding pig farm problems, the paper said.

The plan, Programma Aanpak Stikstof, was launched reducing nitrogen emissions (including ammonia and environmentally-sensitive areas such as the Veluwe. It additional nitrogen emissions to go ahead, as long as later date.

How to stop the construction industry choking our cities



A London's major Sadiq (than has said he intends to fine construction firms using polluting machinery, Photograph: Andy Rain/EPA Building firms need to start treating diesel emissions in the same way as asbestos, says air pollution expert

oor air quality, with diesel the biggest culprit, is now thought to be the cause of 40,000 deaths in the UK each year.

But while cars and lorries have attracted most attention, less reported is the contribution of other polluters to the problem, particularly construction sites.

According to the most detailed air-quality study in the UK, the London

Durham University withdraws fresher's over 'abhorrent' onli posts

Donald in Blunderla Trump won't comm

27 MWp in Netherland: Biggest floating PV plant outside of China, realized in only 7 weeks

Situation on the ground

Impressions

Status quo

system on rental basis

Sizing

30 kVA for smaller sites, 60 kVA for bigger sites

typical ground mounted construction site













Load consumption on our solar sites

How much is the load consumption on our sites?

For bigger projects, gensets are 60 kW, so it will be 20-30 kW in average?







site with office and working containers

→ we didn't really know before we started measuring!



Results

average power 2max power 20

2-3 kW 20 kW



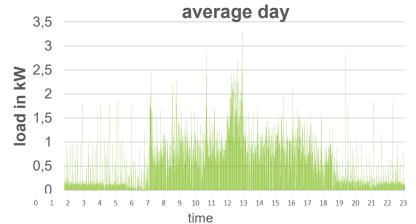
tool charger bank for 100+ tools

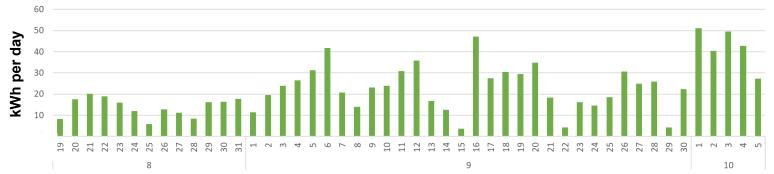


cooling for food and drinks



drying wet working clothes







BayWa r.e.quirements for a clean solution

PV DC system integration

Status quo

There are **hybrid PV-battery-diesel systems** on the market that include some PV panels that guarantee a visual "green impression"

→ they won't supply your load with green energy, though



PV AC system integration



Remote Monitoring

Our approach

BayWa r.e. doesn't even include a genset in the solution

→ we want to build solar with 100% solar



size and weight + battery transport regulations





heating, cooling + drying needs

Our system requirements were clear





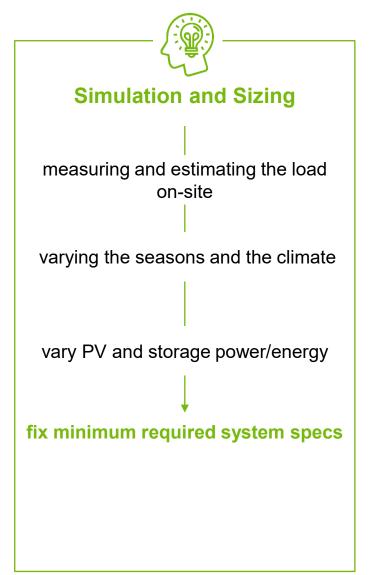
battery sizing suitable for summer + winter and different climates

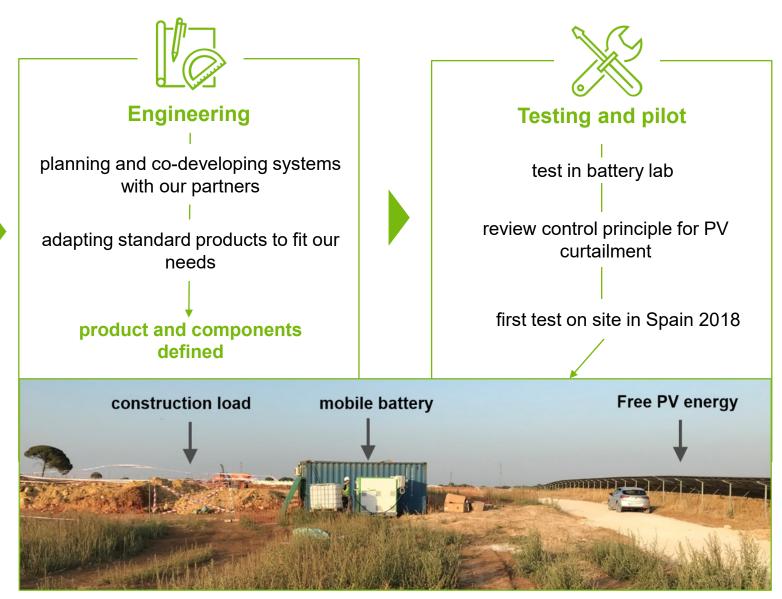


electric machinery charging

→ Build Solar with Solar

The way to get there





PV mockup tables on the right are installed in the very beginning



working towards a solution

5 different mobile batteries tested on 10 projects during 3 years

- PV floating and PV ground mounted sites
- Southern Europe and central Europe
- Winter and Summer
- Electric machines as additional new load
- PV AC grid tied inverters implementation
- PV DC/DC charging implementation
- Lead acid and Li-ion batteries
- 20 kWh to 500 kWh storage capacity
- 30 kW to 600 kW battery power
- purchase and rental model
- 50k€ to 500k€ solutions













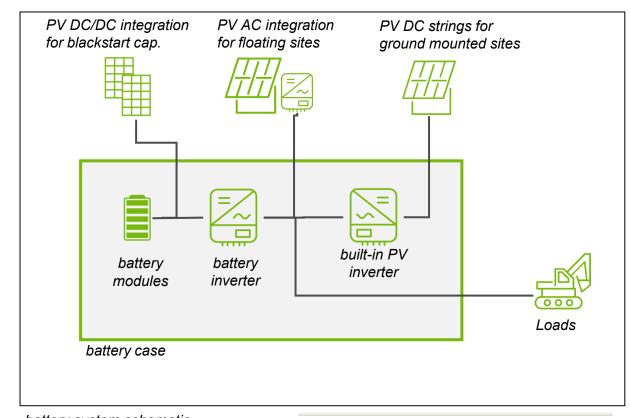
Technical learnings and improvements

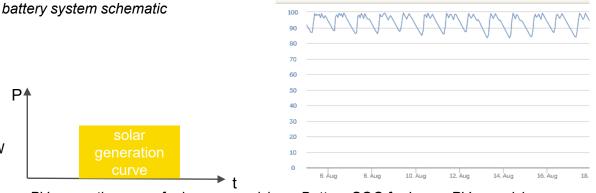
Learnings: Detected areas for improvement

- Frequency control too rough for PV curtailment
- Grid-tied PV inverters not designed for offgrid operation
- Lead acid battery SOC estimation too inaccurate
- Max. connectable PV power for charging too low
- Battery capacity too low
- Charging duration too long

Implemented improvements over time

- Li ion instead of lead acid
- 3 times the battery capacity vs. pilot
- Faster charging capability of the battery 10h → 2h
- Frequency control → direct component communication
- PV Zero feed-in mode (load following)
- PV Blackstart capability in case of an empty battery
- Biggest tackle are cloudy winter days:
 - ext. control needed: PV AC system connection of up to 320 kWp (for a 45kW battery inverter)
 - **no ext. control:** Built-in PV inverter with DC/AC ratio of 6(!) → 120kWp on a 20kW inverter





PV generation curve for heavy oversizing Battery SOC for heavy PV oversizing



vision/way forward

BayWa r.e. wants to further electrify more and more construction sites and reduce the Diesel genset use in combination with other innovations:

- we are already implementing electric machines and
- electric vehicles/logistics on site
- smarter consumption
 - → e.g. for drying, isolation containers,...



more electric machines on site







mobile battery below PV tables with DC connection of strings

clothes



Thank you

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Solution Development
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