

Past, Present and Future of the Vanadium-Redox  
-Flow-Battery (VRFB) system at Fraunhofer ICT  
embedded into EU-Horizon project SMHYLES

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**Yannick Seiler**



# Introduction

## Institute and team

Located in Pfinztal, near **Karlsruhe**, Germany one of 75 Fraunhofer Institutes

**530 employees** (250 scientists, 200 technicians and assistants, 80 administration)

### Team RFB

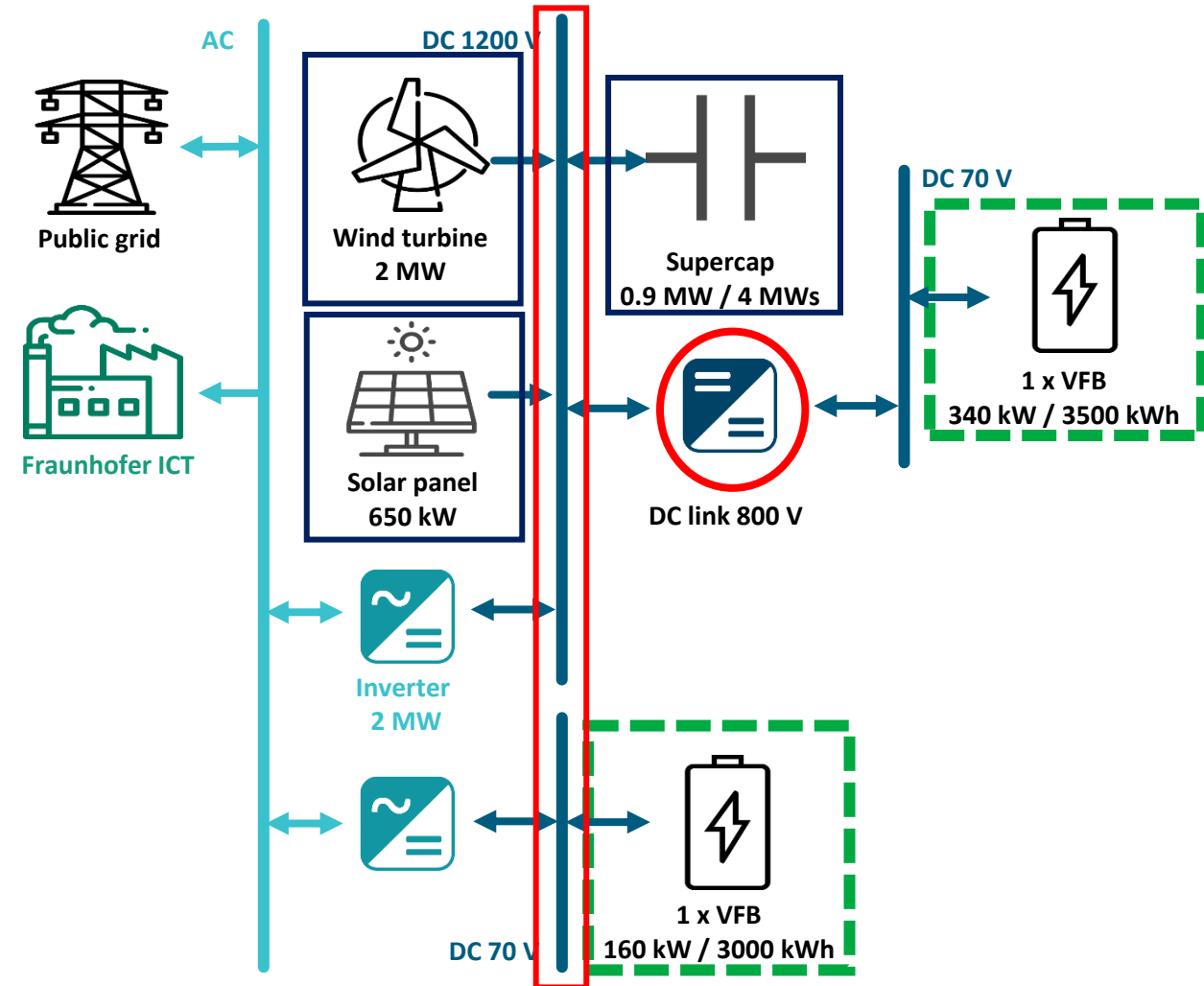
- Jens Noack (Group leader)
- Michael Schäffer (System)
- Yannick Seiler (System)
- Nataliya Roznyatovskaya (Electrolytes & basic electrochemistry)
- David Bähr (Technician)
- Tobias Gerber (Defense)
- Matthias Fühl (Analytics)
- Akhil Challuri (Iron)
- Daniel Gerlach (Techno-Economics)
- Manaswitha Todupunuri (High-Throughput Electrochemistry)
- Sancia Morris (High-Throughput Electrochemistry)
- Anand Dhayalan (Student assistant)
- Shashank Ravichandar (Student assistant)



# Past

## Overview energy campus ICT

- Grid-forming inverter
  - Transforms DC-Power to AC for ICT grid
  - 2 MW Capacity→ Storing energy of 2.6 MW generator power essential
- DC Bus 1200 V
  - Wind Turbine
  - PV
  - SC
  - Trumpf DC TruConvert 1008
- DC-link 800 V
  - Consists of DC TruConvert 1008
  - RFB



# Past

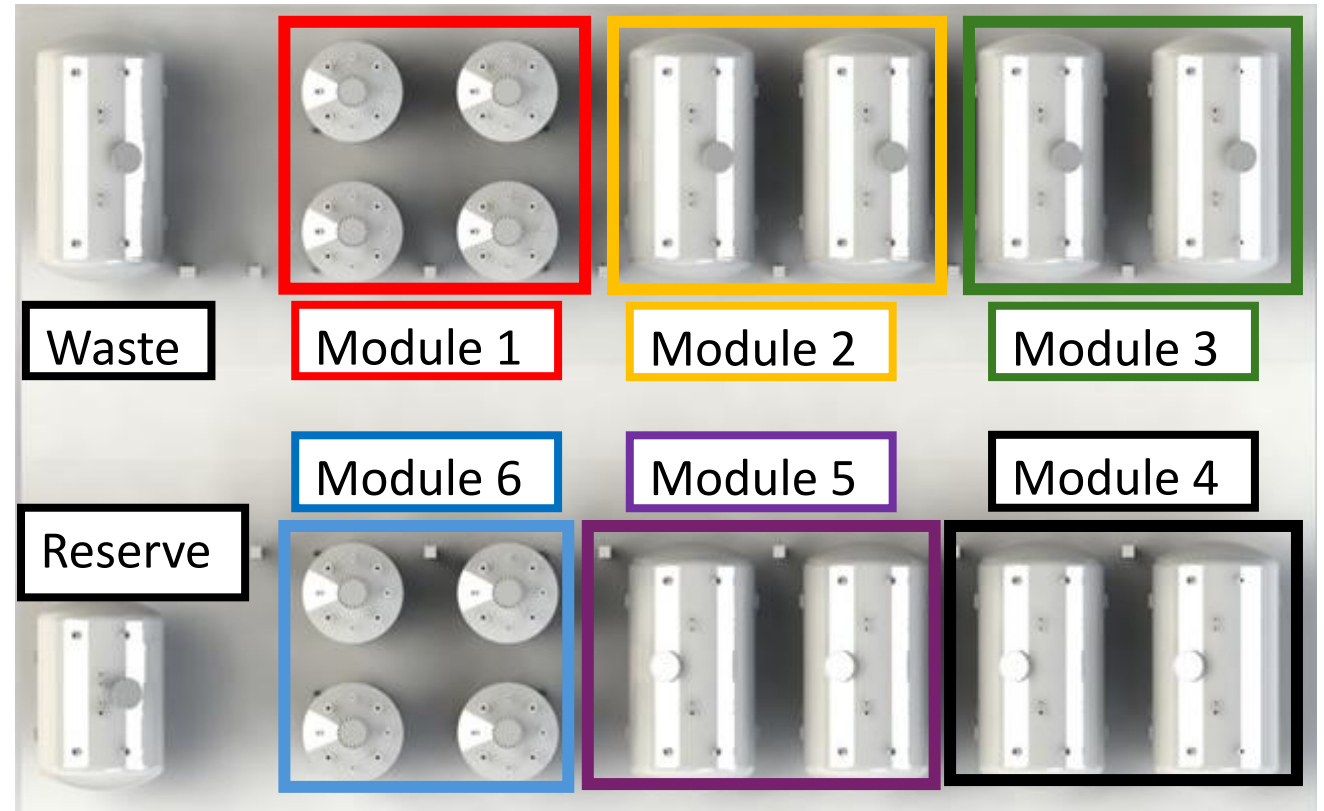
## VRFB Infrastructure

### Generators

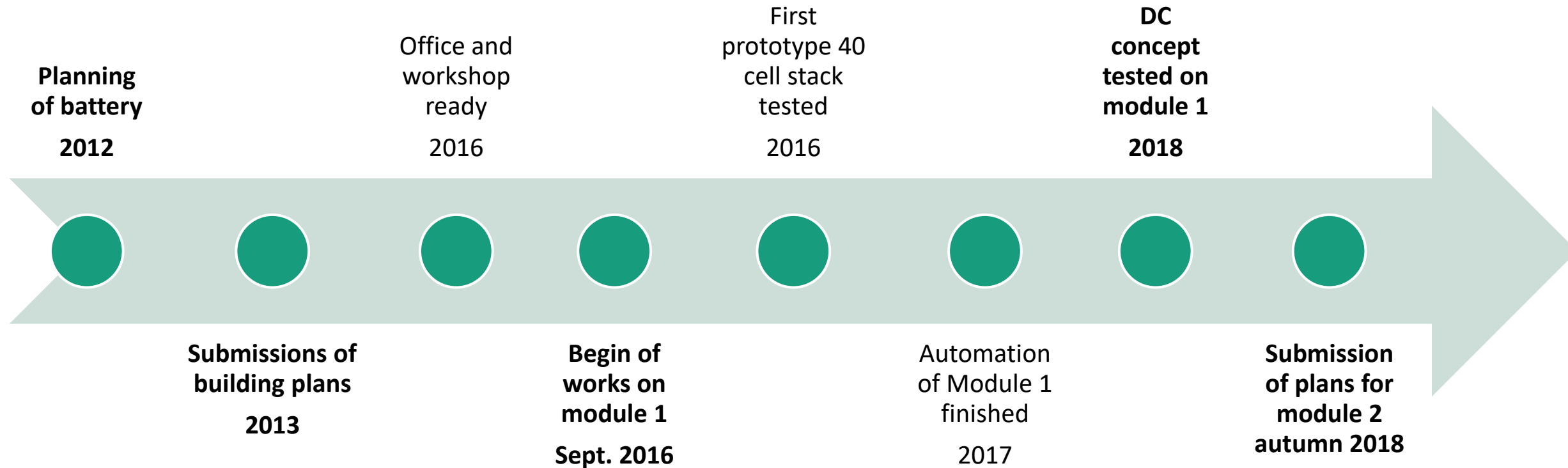
- 2 MW wind turbine
- 650 kW PV-Installation

### VRFB System 6 Modules

- Stack level
  - 126 stacks installed
  - 500 kW power
- Basement (Tank Level)
  - 18 Tanks
    - Standing (1,6)
    - Lying (2,3,4,5)
    - 480 m<sup>3</sup> for 6 modules

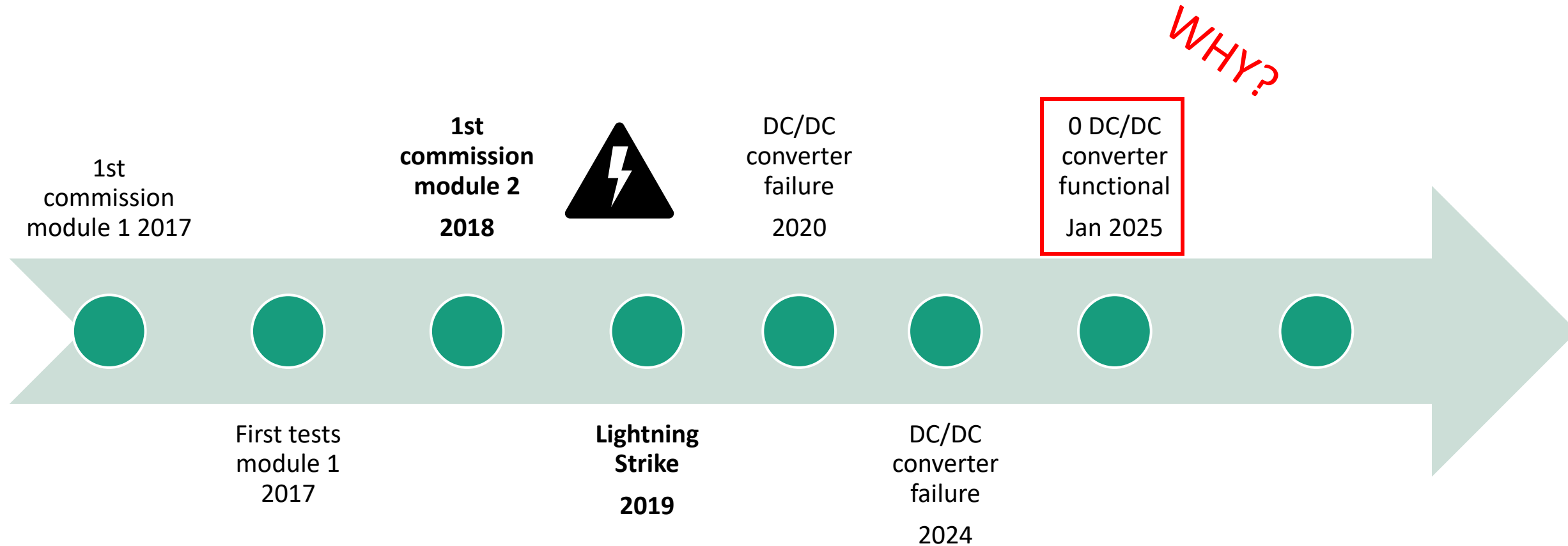


# Past VRFB History



# Link between past and present

## History of module 1 and 2



# Present

## Failure analysis

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All DC TruConvert prototypes (G0) were tested (build in 2018)

- A significant amount of DC TruConvert failed
  - Capacitor group is responsible for system failures
  - Trumpf laboratory investigations shows that capacitors are already too damaged or will fail sporadically over time
- Trumpf recommendation: don't use old devices

Possible causes

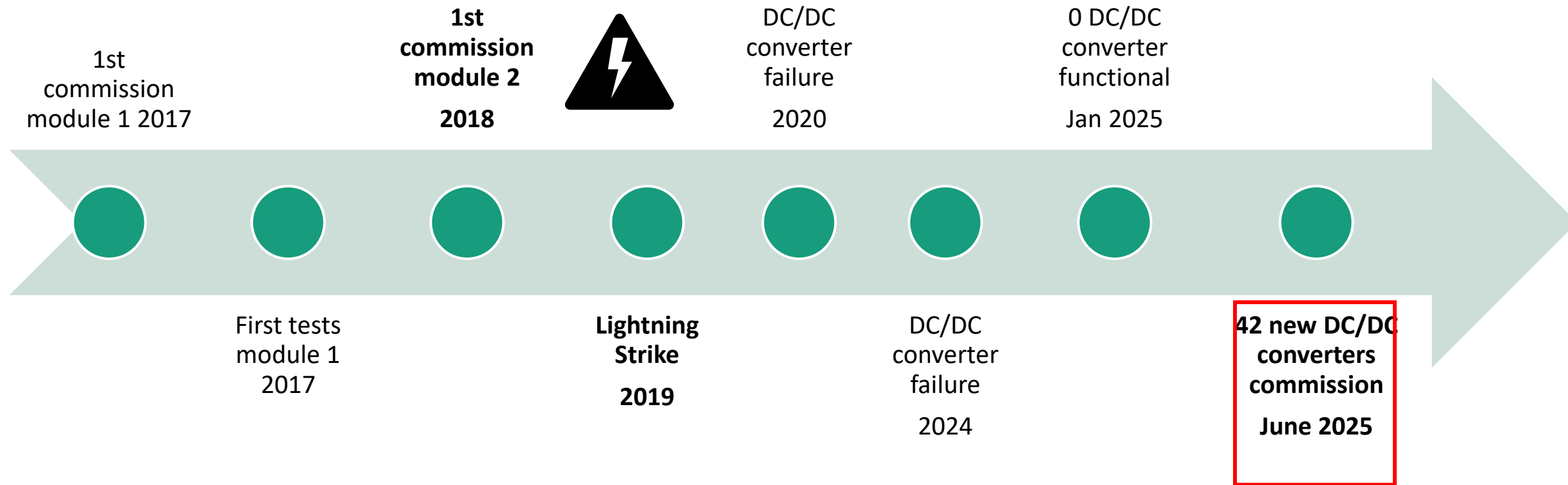
- 1. Pre-damage of components due to lightning**  
likely but no clear evidence due to 6-year gap
- 2. Improper storage/installation conditions**  
unlikely but no clear evidence due to 6-year gap
- 3. Component quality**  
cracking in capacitors was observable, cause cannot be identified due to 6-year gap  
possible causes: overvoltage, storage conditions, bad batch from supplier

→ **Component is no longer in use since 2020**

→ **G2 TruConvert 1008 devices are safe to use and won't experience the same problems**

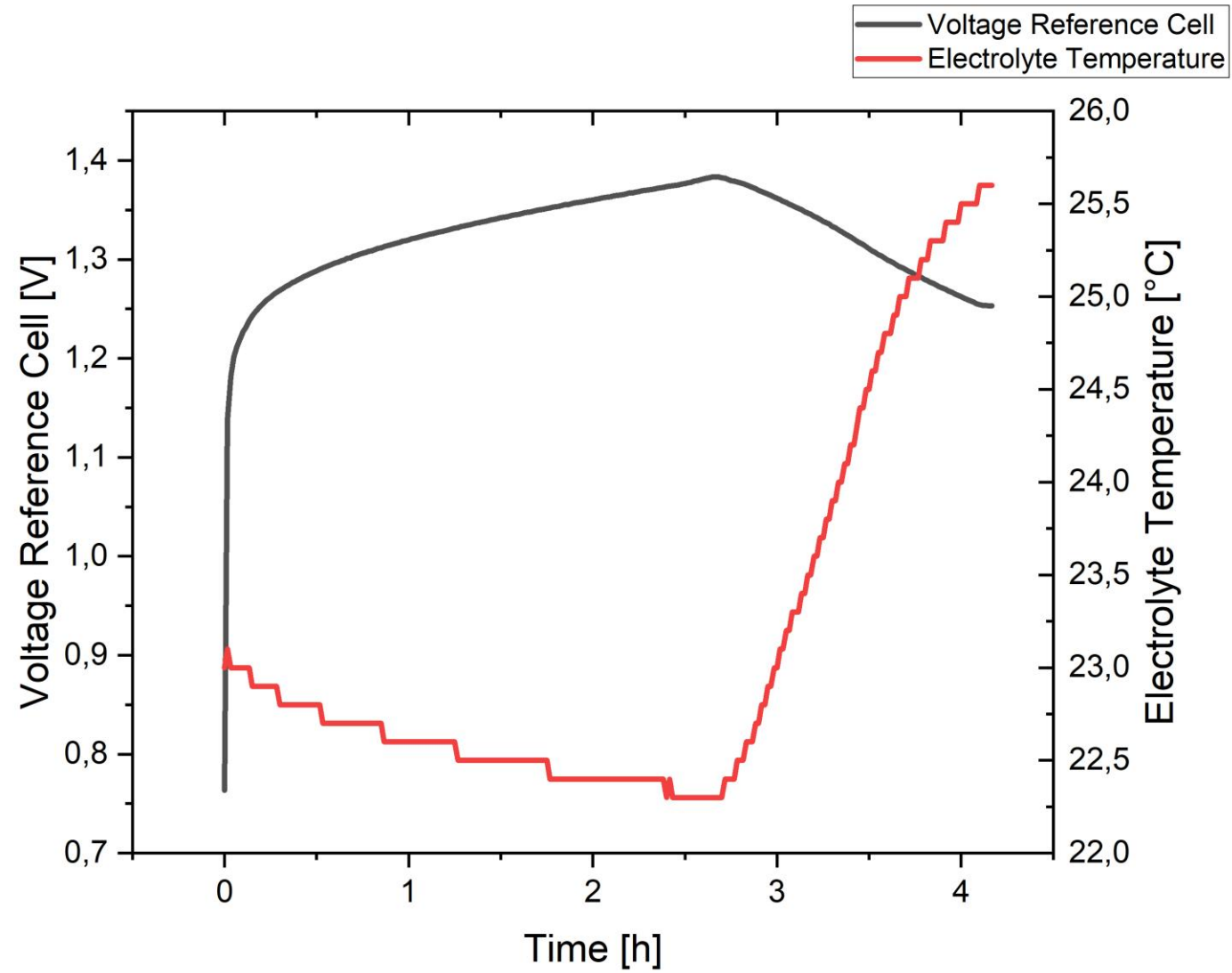
# Link between past and present

## History of module 1 and 2



# Present

## First Cycle



**SMHYLES** - Safe, sustainable and **Modular Hybrid** systems for **Long-duration Energy** storage and grid **Services**

**16\* partners**, 5 EU countries (Italy, Portugal, Germany, Spain and Czech Republic), Switzerland and Tunisia

Novel sustainable **Hybrid Energy Storage Systems (HESs)**, combination of **2 low-CRM** storage technologies ( **1x high-power density**, **1x long-duration**) ultra **fast ancillary** services, managed in a combined control by **smart EMSs**

ICT one of **3** demonstrator sites



Maia



Graciolica



ICT

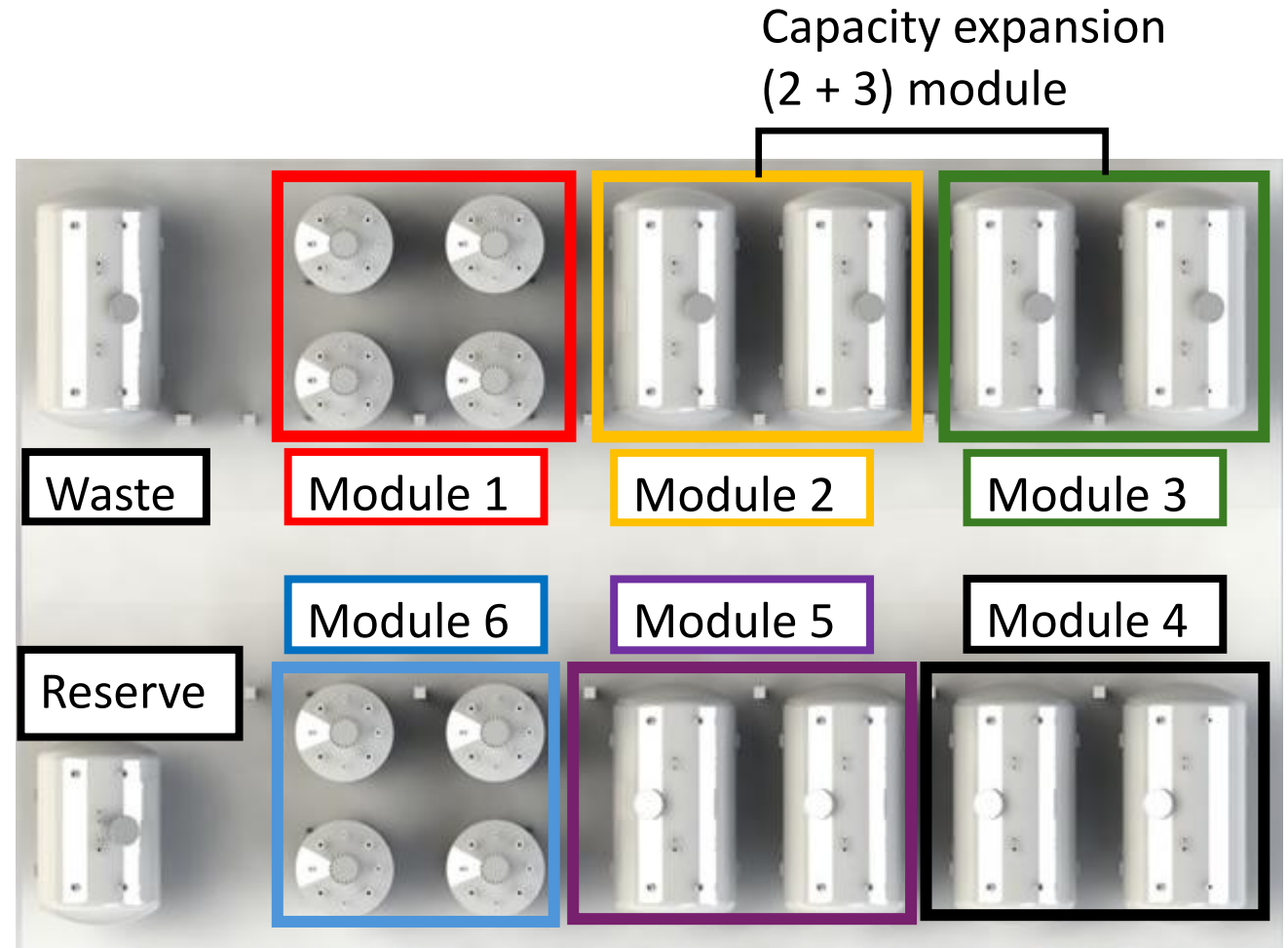
# Future Planned retrofit

## Idea

- Module 2 & 3 controlled independently
- Double the capacity of module 2
- One set of converters (module 2)

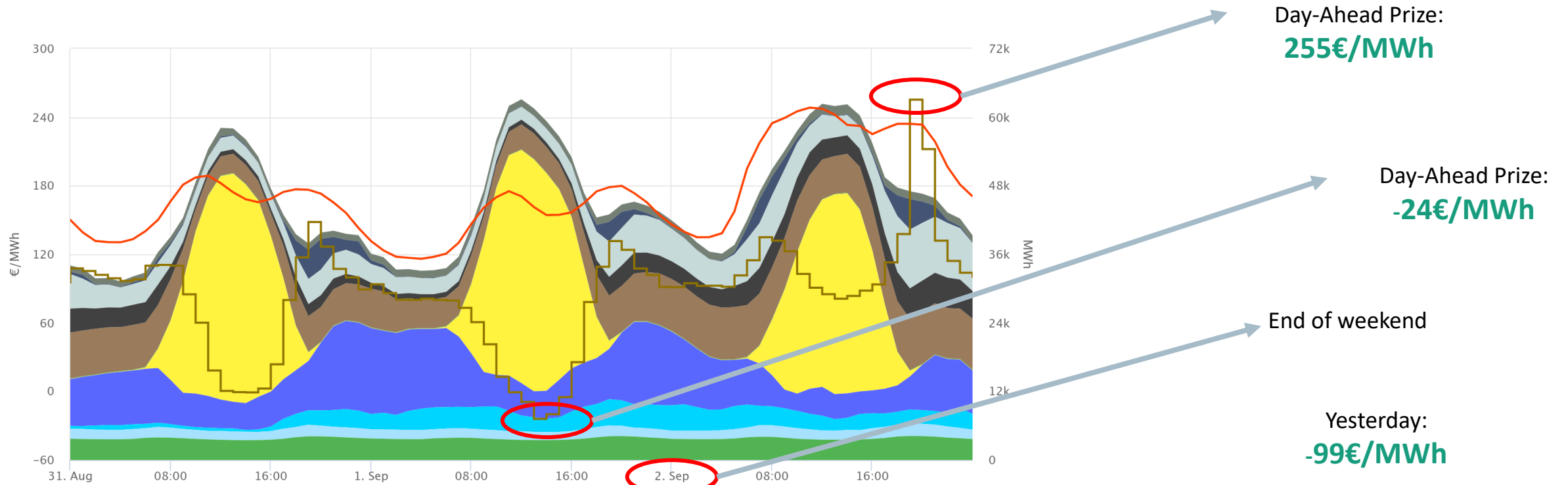
## Insights

- Scale-up after operation
- Possible improved thermal management
- Use-case streamlined for weekend operation
- Possible consequences for battery management system after scale-up



# Future

## Long-duration energy storage and grid services



Source : [1] <https://www.smard.de/en/marktdaten> (Intraday Prize Germany between 31.8.24 and 2.9.24)

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|--|---|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass      | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Hydropower            | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Wind offshore       |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Wind onshore | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Photovoltaics         | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other renewable     |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Nuclear      | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Lignite               | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Hard coal           |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil gas  | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Hydro pumped storage | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Other conventional |

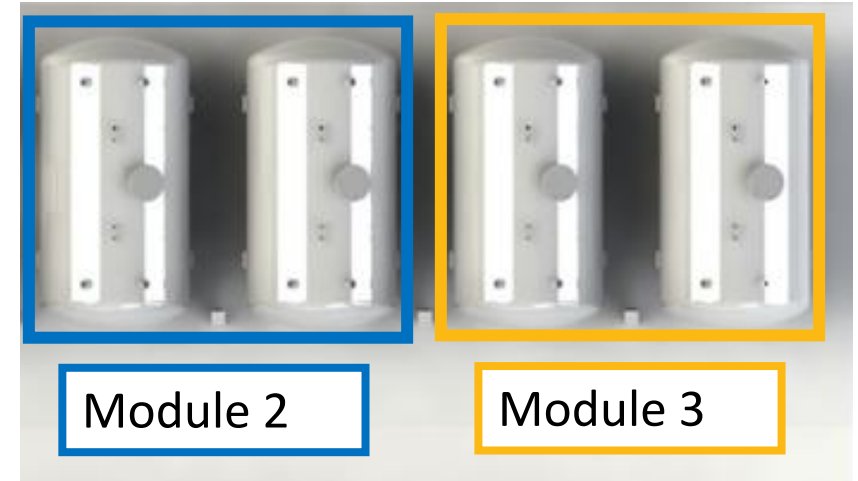
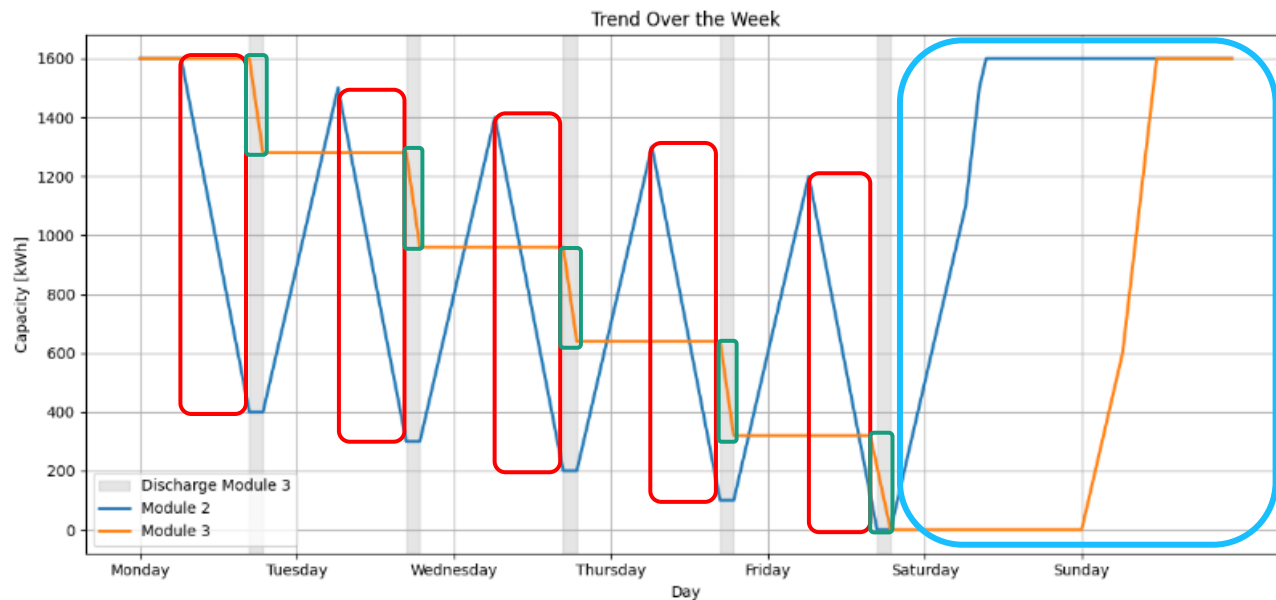
# Future Potential Use-cases

Module 2 discharged until the last two hours of work

Module 3 discharged the last two hours of work (support for module 2)

Module 2 charged in between days with wind turbine power

On Weekend both modules get charged fully



Optimization of energy arbitrage

Rule of thumb/method to calculate earnings for specific use-cases

Capacity need for certain use-cases

# What's next?

## Retrofit

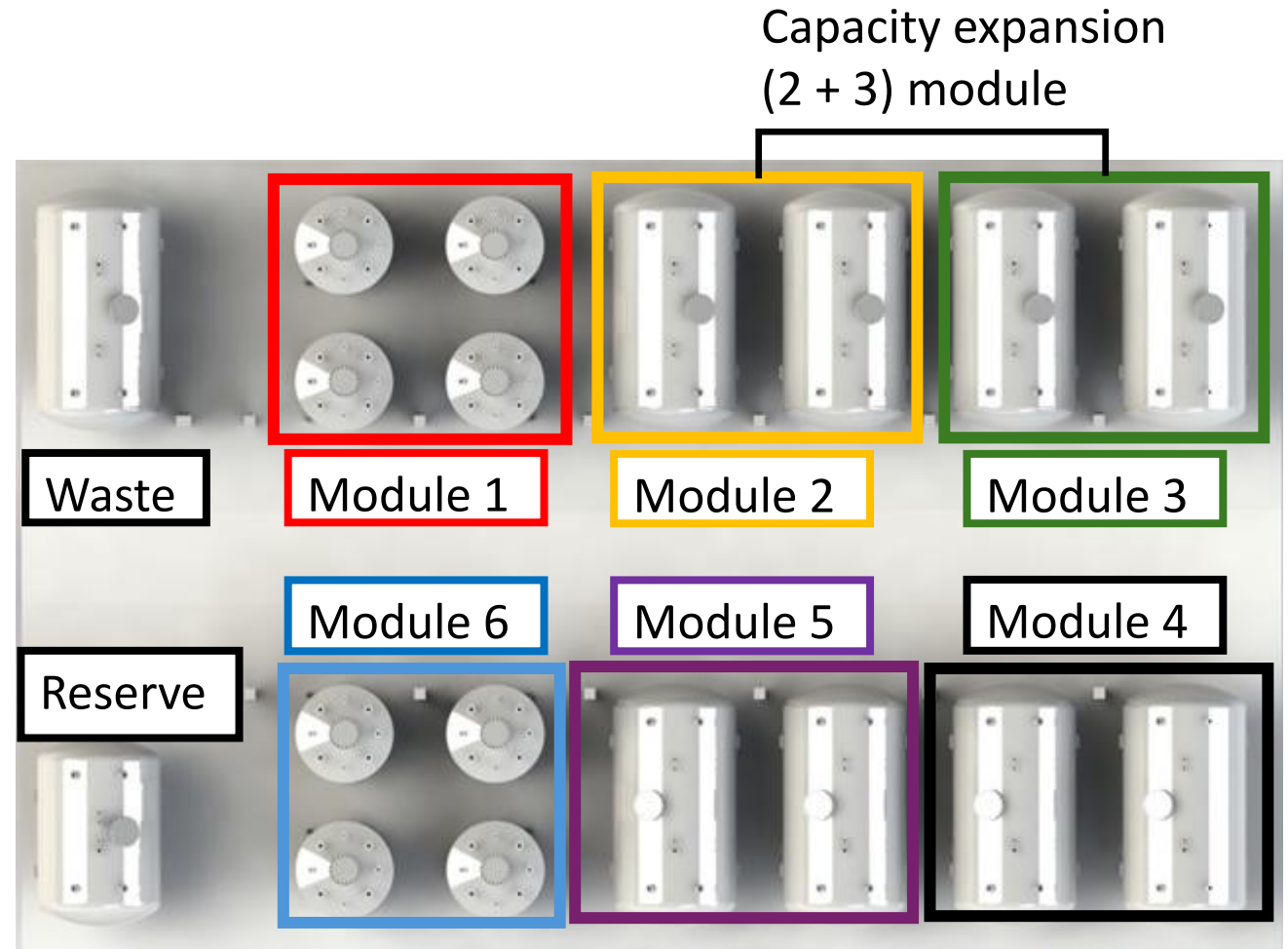
- Module 2 + 3 340 kW converter power
- Module 2 + 3 (90 m<sup>3</sup> + 90 m<sup>3</sup>) = 180 m<sup>3</sup>
- Around 7 MWh capacity
- Plans already submitted

## Integration of Module 1

- Module 1 160 kW/60 m<sup>3</sup>
- Module 2 + 3 340 kW/180 m<sup>3</sup>
- 500 kW/10 MWh battery in 2026

## Further Advancement of facility

- Exchange 4 kW Stacks with 10 kW Stacks
- 250 open spaces for stacks
- Module 6 becoming big test rig 10+ kW



# Contact

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# Thank you for your attention!

Special thanks to Siemens AG and TRUMPF SE + Co.  
KG

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