



Forthcoming Research and Industry for  
European and National Development of SHIP

# FRIENDSHIP

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National Development of SHIP

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# What is FRIENDSHIP?

FRIENDSHIP is a Horizon 2020 project.

Topic LC-SC3-RES-7-2019 - Solar Energy  
in Industrial Processes

It aims to demonstrate that solar heat  
can be a reliable, user-friendly, high  
quality and cost-effective resource to  
meet the heat requirements for  
industrial sectors as Textile, Plastics,  
Wood, Metal and Chemistry.



SINTEF Energi  
(Heat pumps, Nanofluids and Ejector Chillers)

Absolicon  
(Parabolic Through collectors)

Clariant  
(User case)

Industrial Solar  
(Linear Fresnel collectors)

AMIRES  
(Project management  
and communication)

CEA  
(Project coordinator,  
demo site)

INES  
(Social  
acceptance)

SONAE  
(User case)

RINA  
(Business  
models)


Chemical institute Krakow  
(High absorptance coatings)

**FRIEND  
SHIP**

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**SINTEF ENERGI AS**

 Norway



**ABSOLICON SOLAR COLLECTOR AB**

 Sweden




**INDUSTRIAL SOLAR GMBH**

 Germany



**KEMIJSKI INSTITUT**

 Slovenia



**RINA CONSULTING SPA**

 Italy




**INES PLATEFORME FORMATION & EVALUATION**

 France




**CLARIANT PRODUKTE (DEUTSCHLAND) GMBH**

 Germany



**SONAE MC - SERVICOS PARTILHADOS, SA**

 Portugal

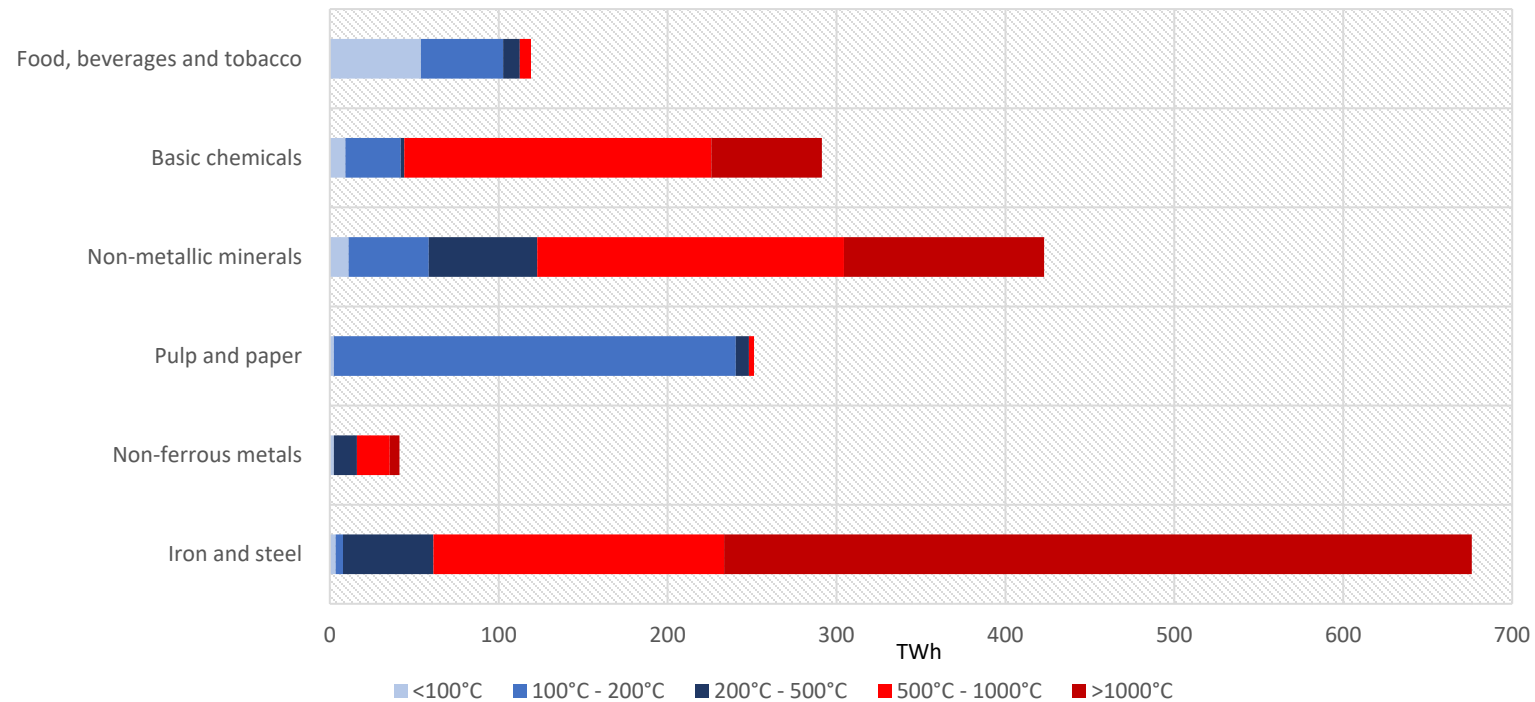


**AMIRES SRO**

 Czechia

# Thermal energy demand in the EU

Thermal energy demand in Europe per temperature range, TWh



Final energy demand by subsector and temperature level EU28 + Norway, Iceland and Switzerland, 2012.

Author elaboration on data from Rehfeldt, M., Fleiter, T. & Toro, F. A bottom-up estimation of the heating and cooling demand in European industry. *Energy Efficiency* **11**, 1057–1082 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12053-017-9571-y>

FRIENDSHIP will develop two systems, able to supply heat at temperatures up to 300°C and cold at temperatures down to -40°C.

Figure 10 consists of two schematic diagrams, (a) and (b), illustrating process heat recovery systems.

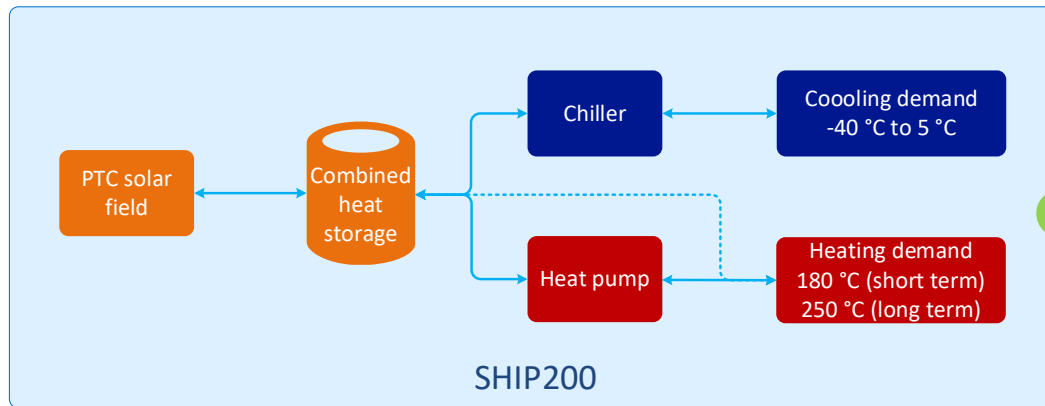
**(a) Top Diagram:** This system features a central "Combined heat storage" tank. A "Generator" is connected to the tank, which in turn is connected to an "Absorber condenser" and an "Evaporator". A "Process Cold" stream enters the system at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  and is heated to  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the "Process heat" exchanger. The "Process heat" exchanger is connected to the "Absorber condenser". A "HP, Cond." (High Pressure Condenser) and "HP, Evap." (High Pressure Evaporator) are connected to the "Generator". A "HT" (High Temperature) pump and a "PTC" (Process Temperature Control) pump are also shown. The "Generator" is connected to the "HP, Cond." and "HP, Evap." units. The "HP, Cond." is connected to the "HP, Evap." via a pump labeled "P2". The "HP, Evap." is connected to the "Generator" via a pump labeled "P1". The "Generator" is connected to the "Absorber condenser" via a pump labeled "P5". The "Absorber condenser" is connected to the "Evaporator" via a pump labeled "P3". The "Evaporator" is connected to the "Process Cold" stream via a pump labeled "P4". The "Process Cold" stream is heated to  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the "Process heat" exchanger. The "Process heat" exchanger is connected to the "Absorber condenser". The "Process Cold" stream is heated to  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the "Process heat" exchanger. The "Process Cold" stream is heated to  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the "Process heat" exchanger. The "Process Cold" stream is heated to  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the "Process heat" exchanger.

**(b) Bottom Diagram:** This system features a central "Combined heat storage" tank. A "Generator" is connected to the tank, which in turn is connected to an "Absorber condenser" and an "Evaporator". A "Process Cold" stream enters the system at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  and is heated to  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the "Process heat" exchanger. The "Process heat" exchanger is connected to the "Absorber condenser". A "LFR" (Low Pressure Refrigerator) and a "PTC" (Process Temperature Control) pump are also shown. The "LFR" is connected to the "Generator". The "PTC" is connected to the "Generator". The "Generator" is connected to the "Absorber condenser" via a pump labeled "P2". The "Absorber condenser" is connected to the "Evaporator" via a pump labeled "P3". The "Evaporator" is connected to the "Process Cold" stream via a pump labeled "P4". The "Process Cold" stream is heated to  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the "Process heat" exchanger. The "Process heat" exchanger is connected to the "Absorber condenser". The "Process Cold" stream is heated to  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the "Process heat" exchanger. The "Process Cold" stream is heated to  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the "Process heat" exchanger. The "Process Cold" stream is heated to  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the "Process heat" exchanger.

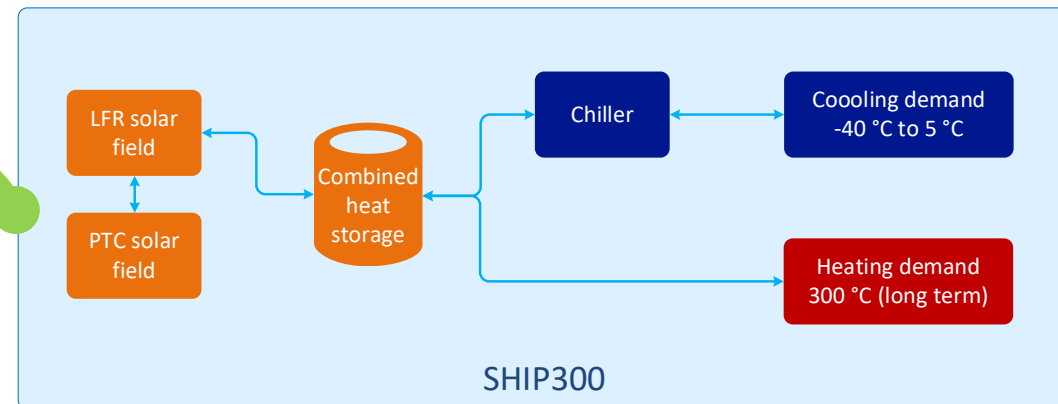
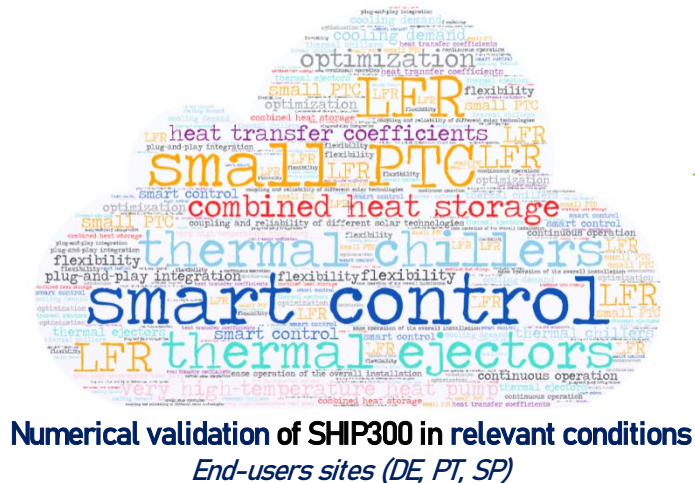
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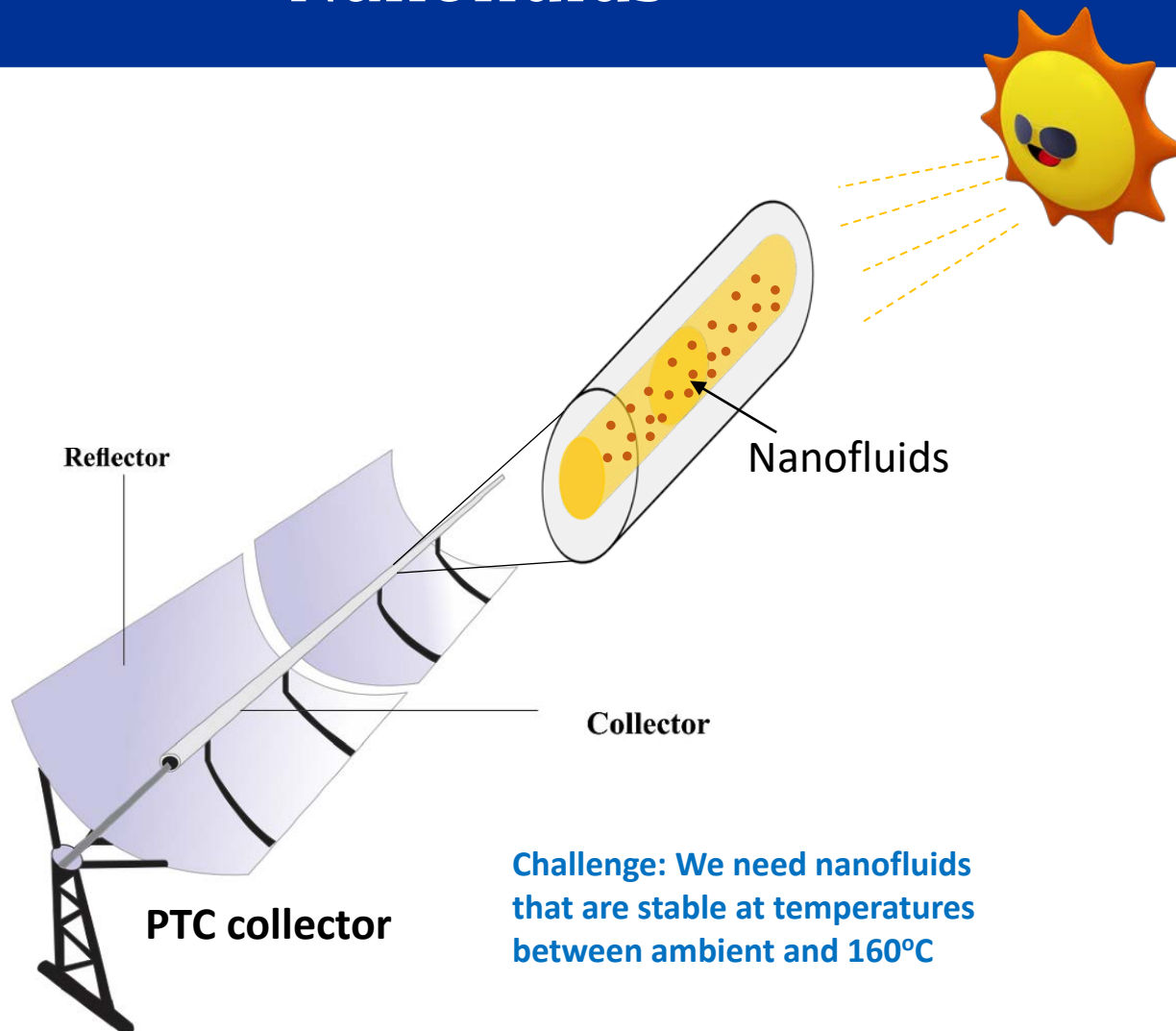
# Validation



**Validation of SHIP200 in relevant conditions**  
*Demo site Grenoble (FR), Annual DNI 1,400 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>*



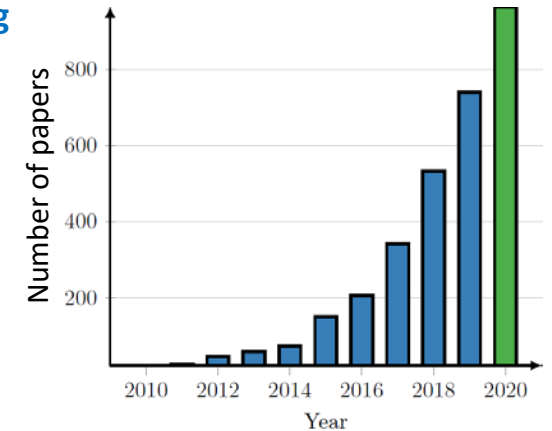
# Nanofluids



**Challenge: We need nanofluids that are stable at temperatures between ambient and 160°C**

Nanofluids for PTCs have become a popular research topic during the last decade.

## Nanofluids for PTC



### Advantages

- Good thermal properties
- Inherently stable compared to e.g. microfluids (Brownian motions overcome gravitational settling)

### Drawbacks

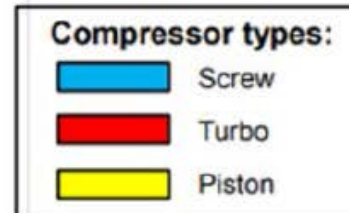
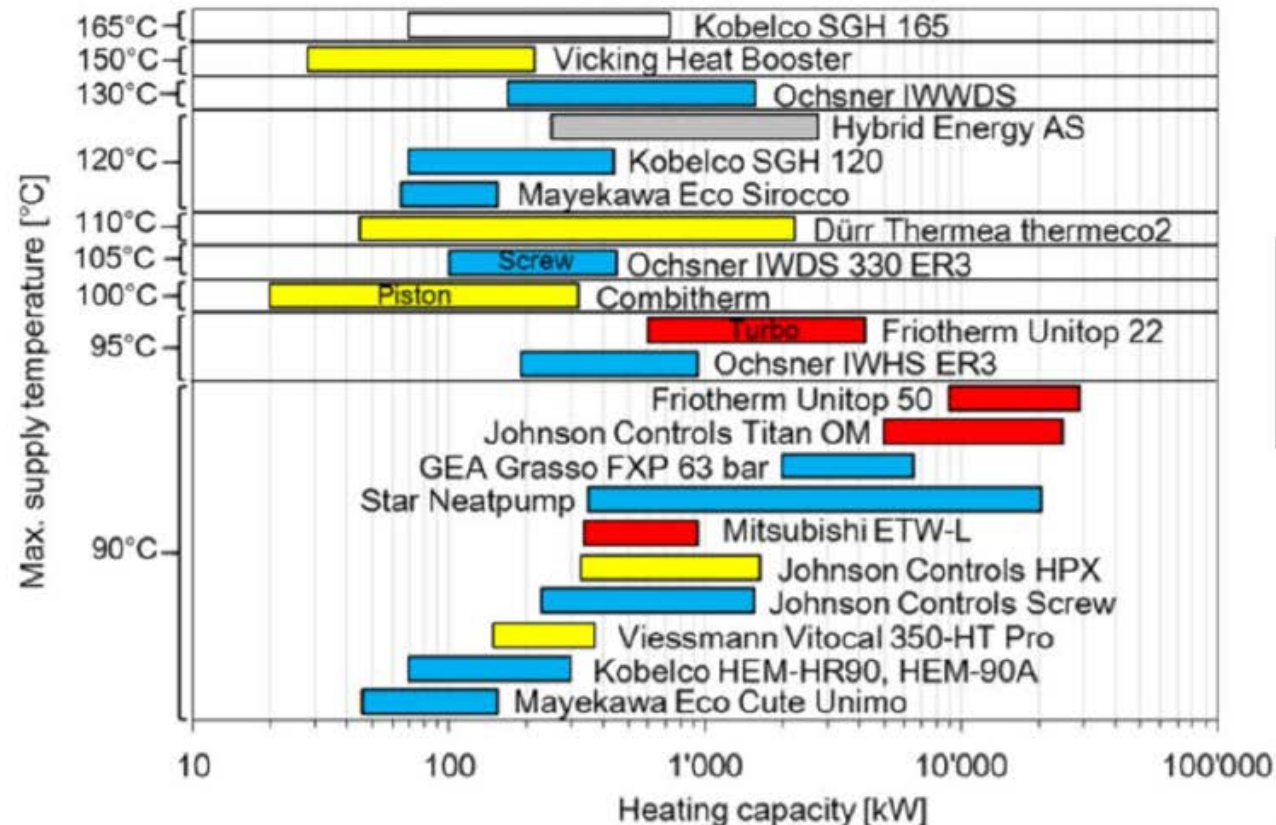
- High cost of production
- Stability can be broken by agglomeration – stabilization mechanisms are challenging at high temperatures
- May lead to increased corrosion and erosion

# Heat Pumps for Solar Thermal Boost

200 °C



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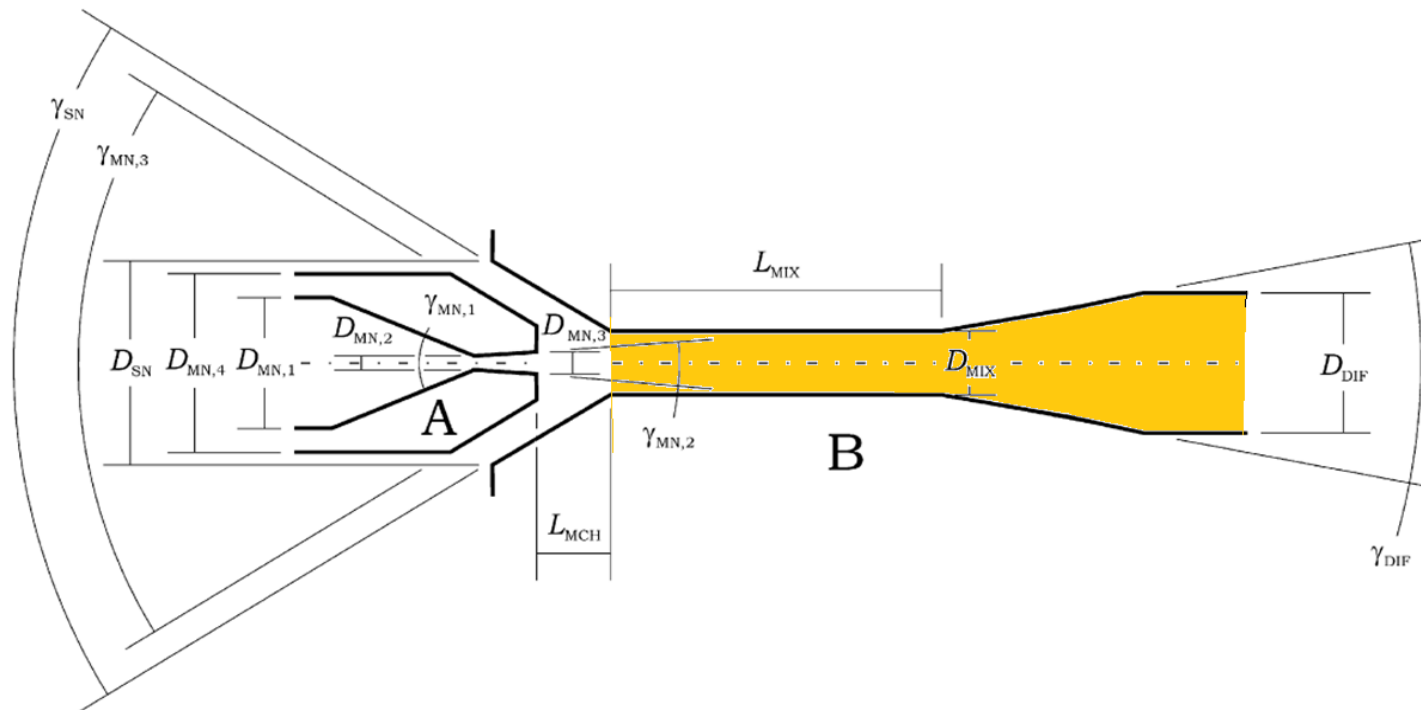
Arpagaus, Cordin & Bless, Frédéric & Uhlmann, Michael & Schiffmann, Jürg & Bertsch, Stefan. (2018). High Temperature Heat Pumps: Market Overview, State of the Art, Research Status, Refrigerants, and Application Potentials.



# Innovative cooling technologies

Accounting for the nucleation limit is key for accurate prediction of critical mass flow rates through constrained geometries

Øivind Wilhelmsen<sup>a,b</sup>, Ailo Aasen<sup>a</sup>



# Innovations

High temperature heat pumps

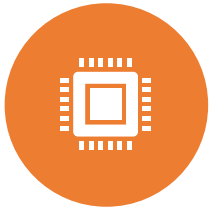
Integration of heat pump with solar parks

Ejector and absorption chiller modelling

Heat storage technologies (PCM)

Smart control system to ensure consistent heat flow to the process

# Results – so far



HIGH-LEVEL COMPONENT SPECIFICATION FOR EACH COMPONENT OF THE SHIP SYSTEMS,



DEFINED SHIP SYSTEMS OPERATION MODES WITH DECISION TREE TO SWITCH BETWEEN THESE MODES AND A PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE AND FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS



PROPOSED TWO GENERAL SYSTEM DESIGNS, ONE FOR A SHIP 200 AND ONE FOR A SHIP 300 SYSTEMS.



PROVIDED INTEGRATION CONSIDERATIONS IN TWO DIFFERENT ENERGY-INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES, AND DESIGNED AN INTEGRATION QUESTIONNAIRE



PRESENTED COST ESTIMATES OF MAIN EQUIPMENT, DISCUSSED COST CONSIDERATIONS AND LEVELIZED COSTS OF HEAT OF VARIOUS CONFIGURATIONS



PROVIDED CRITICAL KPIS FOR THE SYSTEMS TO APPEAL TO THE PROCESS INDUSTRY HAVE BEEN OUTLINED.



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