

Flywheel energy storage cost

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A French start-up has developed a concrete flywheel to store solar energy in an innovative way. Currently being tested in France, the storage solution will be initially offered in France's overseas territories and Africa.

With a surface of about 10 square metres, the 10 kWh flywheel can be used to store electricity from a residential solar array.

Image: Energiestro

France-based start-up Energiestro has developed a storage technology for residential PV based on a flywheel system based on concrete.

A flywheel system is able to store electricity by converting it into kinetic energy using a motor to spin a rotor. The flywheel rotates at such a high speed that the electrical power is transformed into mechanical power.

The proposed solution consists of a hollow or solid cylinder that is rotated around an axis and connected to an electric motor and generator. "When you have the energy to store, the engine drives the flywheel, which accelerates," said the company's co-founder and general director, Andr  Genesseaux. "In the other direction, the motor can act as a brake to discharge the electricity."

To date, according to the manufacturer, most of the flywheels used for this kind of storage were made of steel. "But steel flywheels have a limit: their price, while stationary storage users are looking, above all, for the best costs," Genesseaux explained. "Some companies are also developing carbon cylinders, which are much lighter but, again, very expensive while our approach is not to work primarily on the weight because in this type of applications, it does not matter."

According to the general director, carbon flywheels currently cost around EUR250/kWh, steel flywheels EUR200/kWh and concrete ones around a few euros. "The particularity of our patented technology is that the concrete cylinder is pre-stressed by a winding of fiberglass and is held in a vacuum to avoid friction," Genesseaux stated. Thanks to this, maintenance operations are reduced because the mechanical part is sealed and the lubricating oil is also in a vacuum environment, without risk of oxidation.

The flywheel is guaranteed for 30 years and a change of its inverter is expected after 15 years. "At the beginning, we chose concrete for price reasons, but we quickly found that its life cycle analysis was also positive," Genesseaux went on to say. "We are around 10 grams of CO2 per kWh, while lithium-ion

batteries are around 40g CO₂/kWh, at the same level as steel flywheels."

Currently, Energiestro offers a standard storage solution with a nominal power of around 10 kW, which corresponds to a charge and discharge cycle in one hour.

The system capacity should be increased, initially, to 20 kWh, and then 50 kWh, to eventually reach 24 hours of storage. "The size limit will be given by logistics as we have to find cranes capable of burying the flywheels in the ground, which is why we are limiting ourselves to 50 kWh in our current business plan," Genesseaux added, noting that the solution will be initially offered in France's overseas territories and Africa.

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