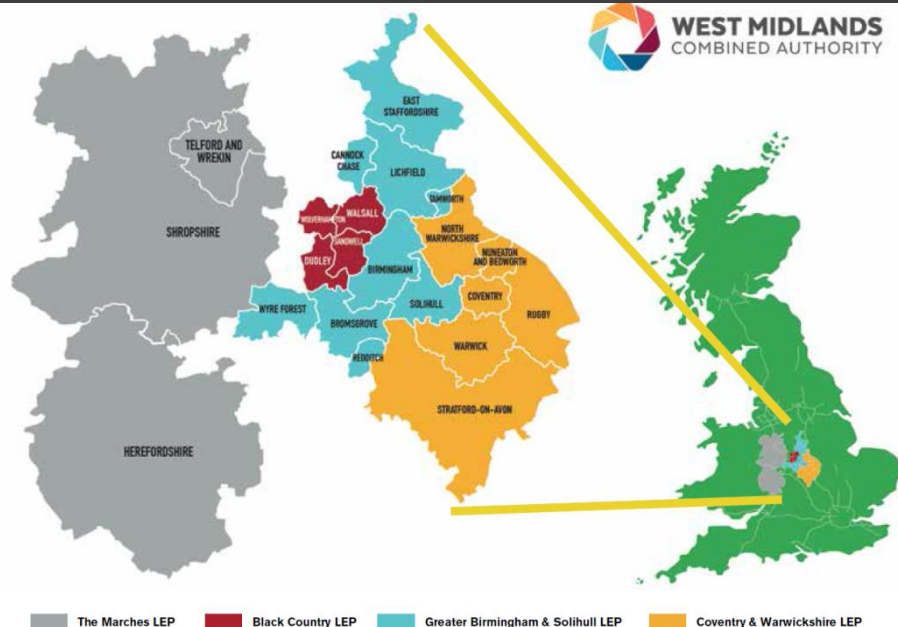


ENERGYCAPITAL

Professor Martin Freer
Director of the Birmingham Energy Institute



**OUR AMBITION IS TO ESTABLISH A POSITION
OF GLOBAL MARKET LEADERSHIP IN THE**

\$2.7 TRILLION MARKET

FOR ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES, FOCUSING SPECIFICALLY ON
THE SMART AND DISTRIBUTED ENERGY SOLUTIONS THAT WILL
SUPPORT THE CONNECTED SMART CITIES OF THE FUTURE.

ENERGYCAPITAL



CORPORATE SUPPORTERS



The Birmingham Energy Institute:

BIRMINGHAM
ENERGY
INSTITUTE

Energy storage

Nuclear energy

Economics

Hydrogen and fuel cells

Transport

Electricity and smart grids

Materials for energy applications

Sustainability

Strategic elements & critical materials

Energy Law and regulation

UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM



BIRMINGHAM ENERGY INSTITUTE



BHAMENERGY

WWW.BIRMINGHAM.AC.UK/ENERGY

WE
HAVE
OVER...

140
ACADEMICS

FROM **4**
COLLEGES

ENGAGED IN ENERGY AND ENERGY
RELATED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

£75 MILLION

AWARDED FROM EXTERNAL PROJECT
FUNDING RELATED TO ENERGY



BHAMENERGY





WWW.BIRMINGHAM.AC.UK/ENERGY

UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM



Centre for Energy Storage

BIRMINGHAM
ENERGY
INSTITUTE

 BHAMENERGY
 WWW.BIRMINGHAM.AC.UK/ENERGY





UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM



Centre for Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Research

BIRMINGHAM
ENERGY
INSTITUTE

 BHAMENERGY
 WWW.BIRMINGHAM.AC.UK/ENERGY



**WE WERE THE FIRST UK
UNIVERSITY TO HAVE OUR OWN
HYDROGEN REFUELLING STATION**

 BHAMENERGY
 WWW.BIRMINGHAM.AC.UK/ENERGY



AN INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIP
BETWEEN SIX LEADING UK
UNIVERSITIES – ASTON,
BIRMINGHAM, LEICESTER,
LOUGHBOROUGH, NOTTINGHAM
AND WARWICK – AND THE BRITISH
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, SET TO
DELIVER A STEP CHANGE IN THE
NATURE AND IMPACT OF ENERGY
RESEARCH IN THE UK.

The Energy Research Accelerator

brings together the
Universities of Aston,
Birmingham, Leicester,
Loughborough,
Nottingham and
Warwick and the British
Geological Survey to
form a **£180M**

research hub which will
deliver on UK expertise
and leadership to give
the UK competitive
advantage in energy
research and
development.



T-ERA ENERGY RESEARCH ACCELERATOR

To lead the development and integration of a range of thermal (heating and cooling) energy technologies and the global cold economy.

Phase I

- Advanced Thermal Manufacturing Centre
- Seed development of advanced thermal research design capacity and biorefining capability through EBRI/5-BIO

I-ERA ENERGY RESEARCH ACCELERATOR

To deliver integrated energy solutions addressing major energy use markets - buildings and transport - through manufacturing.

Phase I

- National Low Carbon Mobility Centre
- Battery chemistry, scale up and characterisation capability

G-ERA ENERGY RESEARCH ACCELERATOR

To unlock the potential of our indigenous and international energy resources by accelerating innovation in unconventional fossil fuels, carbon capture, geological energy storage and smarter energy use.

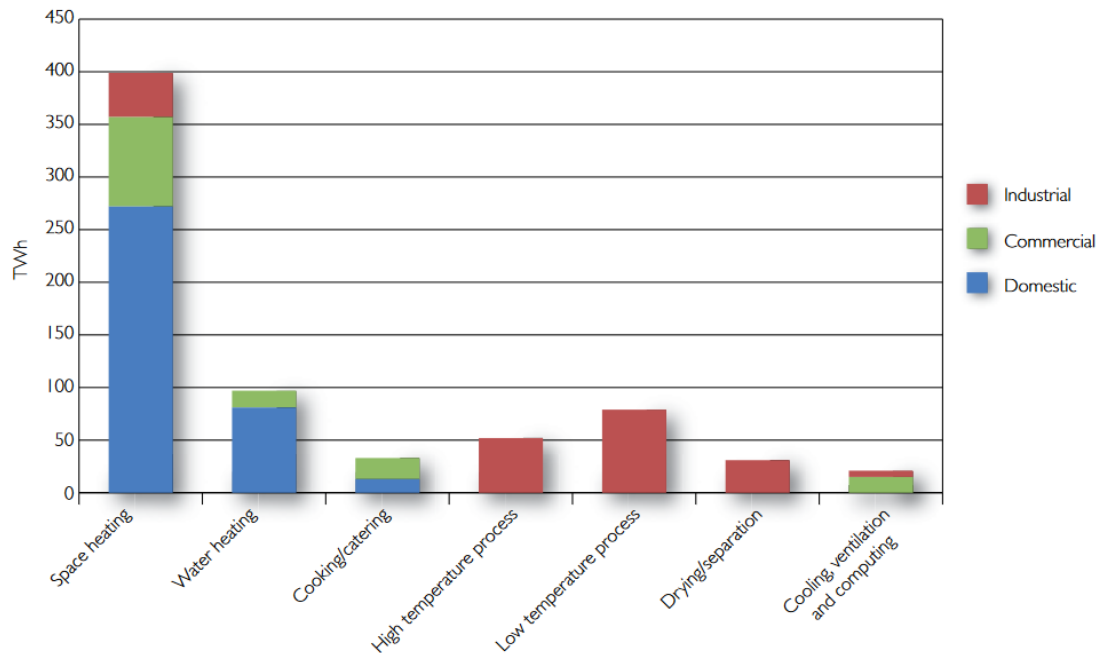
Phase I

- Borehole Array stage I
- Community Energy Demonstrator
- Research Acceleration and Demonstration Centre

Why Thermal — The Challenge

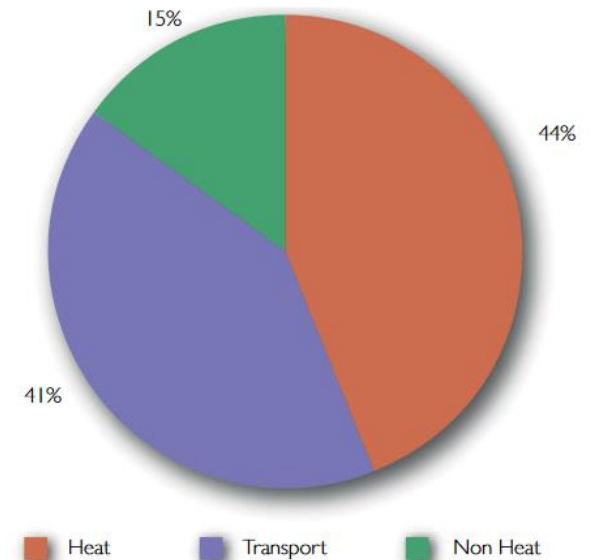
- "there has been a historic failure to get to grips with one enormous part of the energy jigsaw; the supply of low carbon heat. " **DECC Secretary of State**
- "we spend £32 billion a year on heating. It accounts for around a third of our greenhouse gas emissions. Without changing the way we produce and consume heat, we will not meet our long-term climate change target. To get there, we are going to have to change the way we generate, distribute and use heat in buildings and industry."

Chart 2: Energy consumption for heating by sub-sector and end-use in TWh (2011)



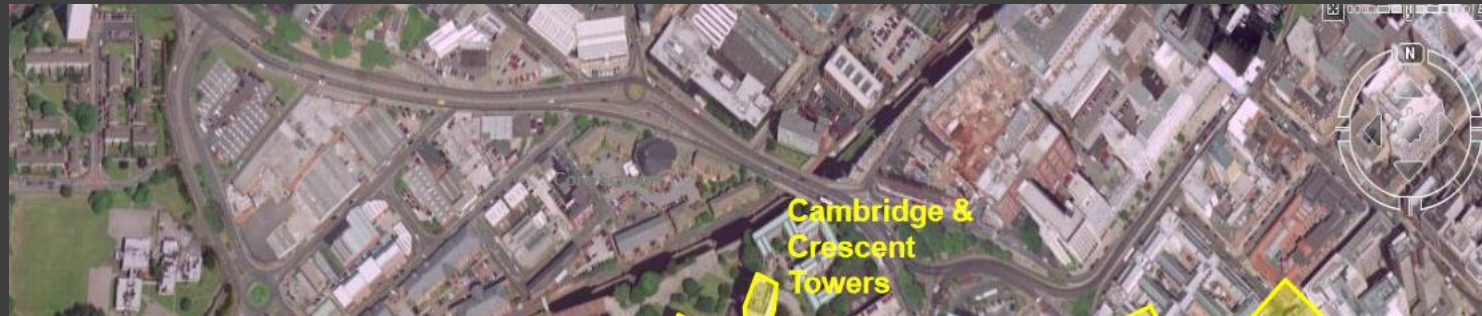
Source: DECC

Chart 1: Energy Usage for Heat, Non Heat and Transport, 2011



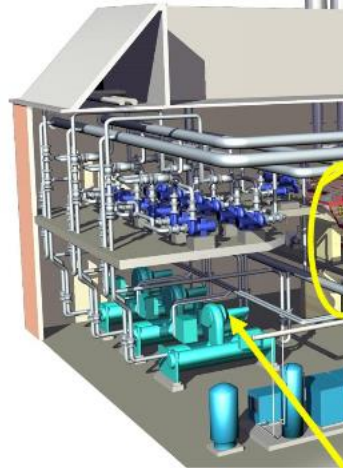
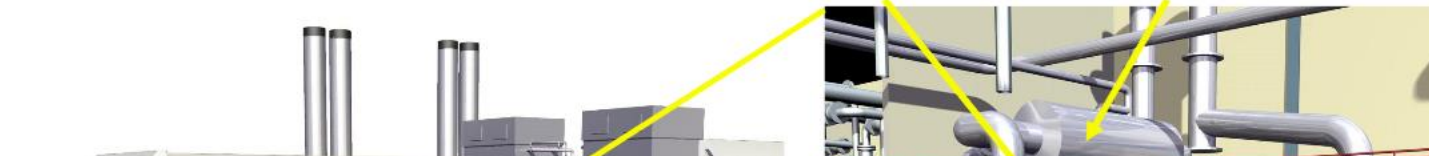
Source: DECC

District Heating + Cooling



Exhaust Gas Heat Exchanger

Silencer



Chiller



BHAMENERGY

WWW.BIRMINGHAM.AC.UK/E

Air conditioning: US uses as much electricity on air con as Africa uses on everything



In 2010 Chinese consumers bought 50 million air conditioning units; more than the entire of the US current domestic air conditioning fleet

LNG Import

'Waste Cold' from imported LNG shipments captured and turned into Liquid Air to power cold economy.

Industry

Liquid Air Energy Storage Plant fully integrated into industry where it makes use of waste heat while helping to balance the electricity grid.

Data Networks

Data centres are both energy intensive users of cooling, and also require backup power. By using smarter thermal technologies, cooling requirements can be minimised. By further integrating cold and power, off-peak energy can be used to generate cold which can then be stored and used to provide cooling and power at peak times.

Liquid Air Energy Storage plant produces liquid air at off-peak times, which is used to generate electricity during peak hours and supply remote locations by tanker.

Waste heat from a nearby biomass power station raises the LAES plant's efficiency.

Liquid air also provides fuel for refrigerated lorries.

Supermarket refrigeration is upgraded to promote efficiency. With cold storage, the supermarket uses its cooling loads to help balance the grid.

Supermarket receives and makes deliveries by liquid air refrigerated lorries and vans.

Bus depot receives liquid air by tanker to use in 'heat hybrid' buses with 'free' air conditioning. The depot also has a liquid air generator to help balance the grid.

In the home

By being able to store cold energy in thermally efficient refrigerators, the grid can be balanced through demand-side management.

Fridges work as 'batteries' for the grid. Novel technologies such as solid-state cooling may become important in the future yielding step-change efficiency improvements.

Water Source Cooling

Efficient cooling can be achieved using natural bodies of water as a heat sink to provide cooling.

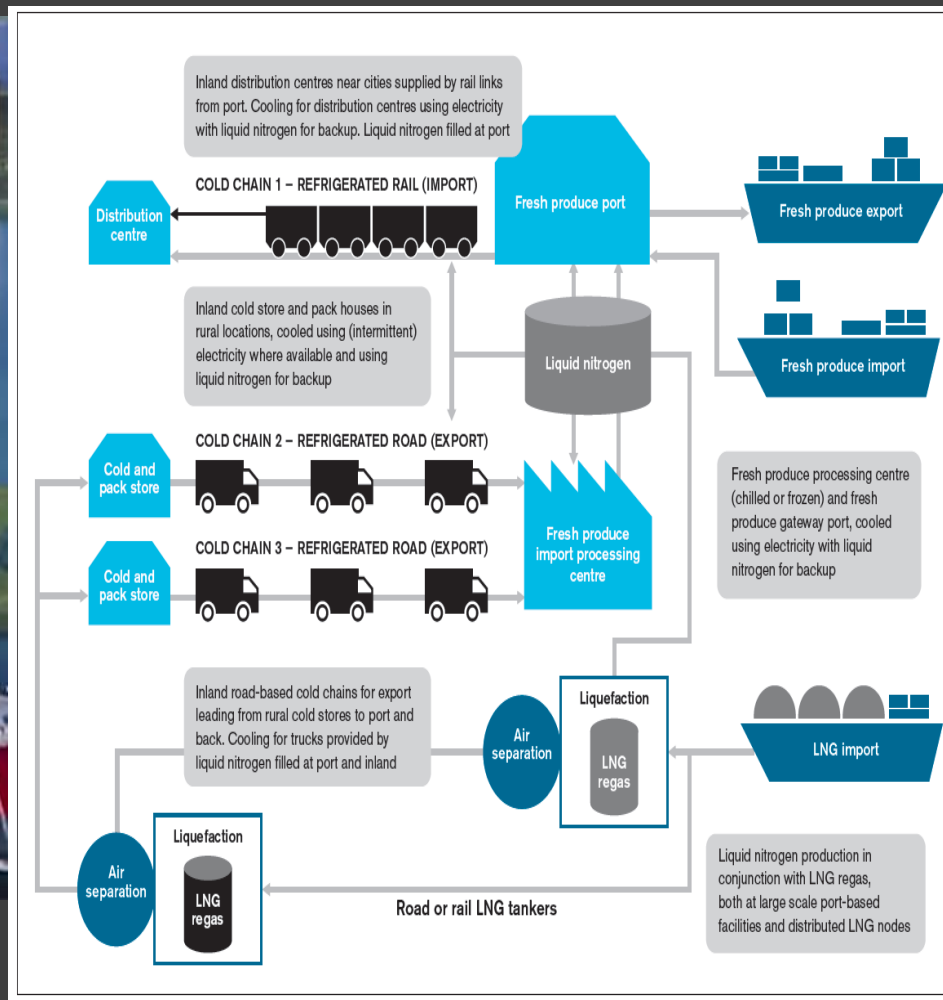
District Cooling

In areas of high urban density, district cooling systems may provide a more efficient method for delivering cooling services, centralising plant and sharing services leading to greater system efficiencies.

Ground-Source Heat Pump Heating and Cooling

As heat pumps play a more important role in delivering thermal comfort, the ground becomes a useful source and sink for heat.

DOING COLD SMARTER: THE FUTURE COLD ECONOMY



Fundamental R&D



Demonstration and validation



Manufacturing and productionisation



Universities

CATAPULT
Energy Systems

CATAPULT
High Value Manufacturing



Fraunhofer
UMSICHT



BHAMENERGY

WWW.BIRMINGHAM.AC.UK/ENERGY

PHASE 1: T-ERA

Thermal Energy R&D

Thermal Insulation Challenges

- Development of novel thin layer thermal barriers
- Moisture management
- Smart thermal insulation
- Embedded thermal intelligence
- Integration of storage and insulation
- Re-engineering of existing thermal insulation materials
- Development of manufacturing and maintenance approaches for thermal energy deployment

Thermal Technologies

- Heat pumps (air, ground, water (incl. waste))
- Solar to thermal
- Fuel-cells
- Gas boilers
- Bio-digestion
- PV to thermo-chemical to heat
- District heating
- Combined Heat and power
- Cryogenic systems

Heat and Cold

Energy vectors

- Gas
- Electricity
- Hydrogen
- Thermal fluids/gases
- Liquid gas
- Compressed air
- Biodiesel
- Waste

Storage

- Thermal chemicals
- Sensible heat storage
- Phase change materials
- Mechanical
- Batteries
- Cryogenic

Systems Integration

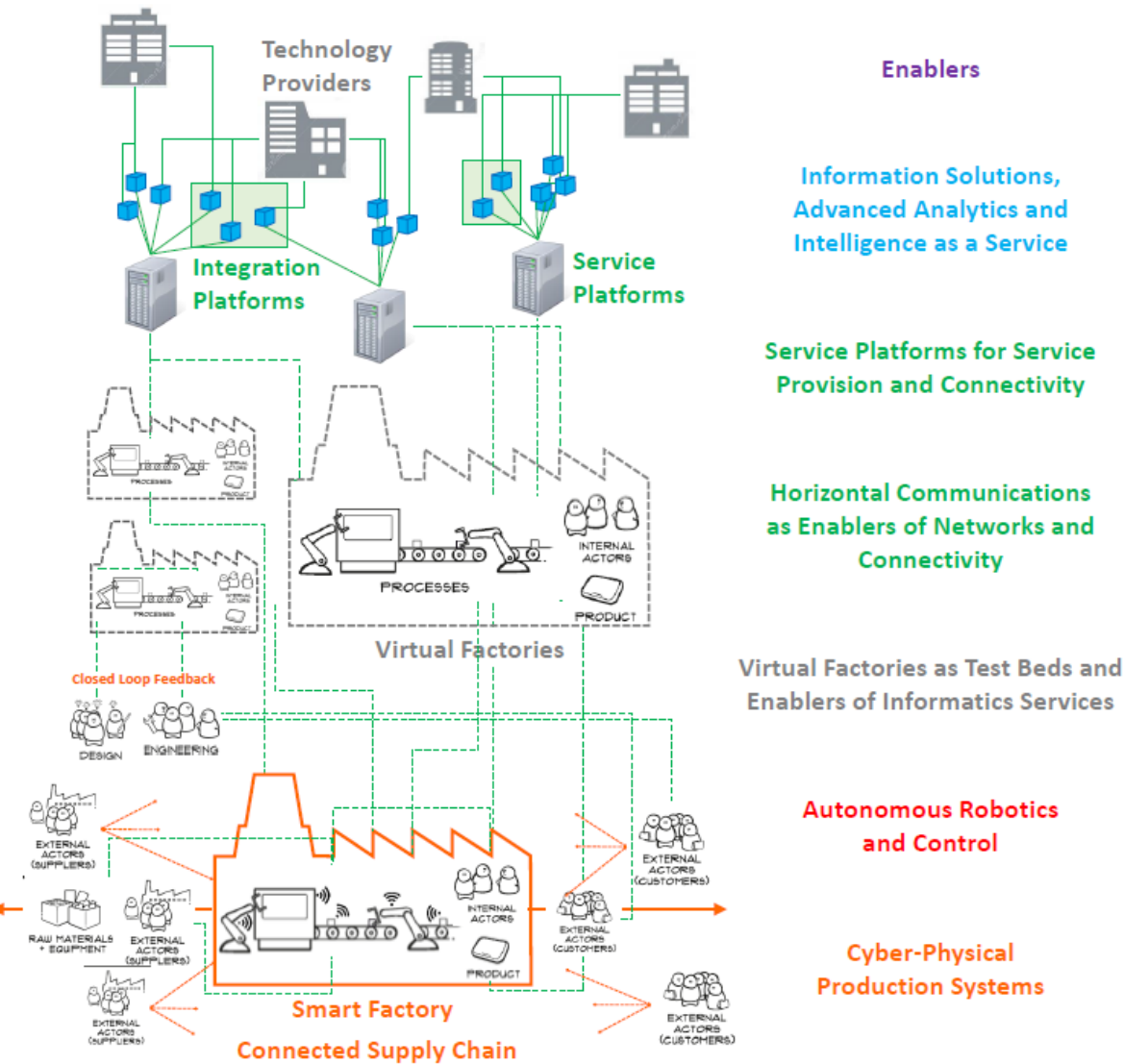


BHAMENERGY

WWW.BIRMINGHAM.AC.UK/ENERGY

FUTURE SUPPLY NETWORKS

TECHNOLOGY AREAS



ITEMA International Thermal Energy Manufacturing Accelerator



Energy Capital

Transform West Midlands into a UK centre
of excellence for energy innovation

Energy Innovation zones
New business models
New regulatory models

A Birmingham Energy Company

ENERGYCAPITAL

ENERGYCAPITAL

CREATING THE ENERGY
MARKETS AND SYSTEMS
OF THE FUTURE

ITAL.ORG.UK

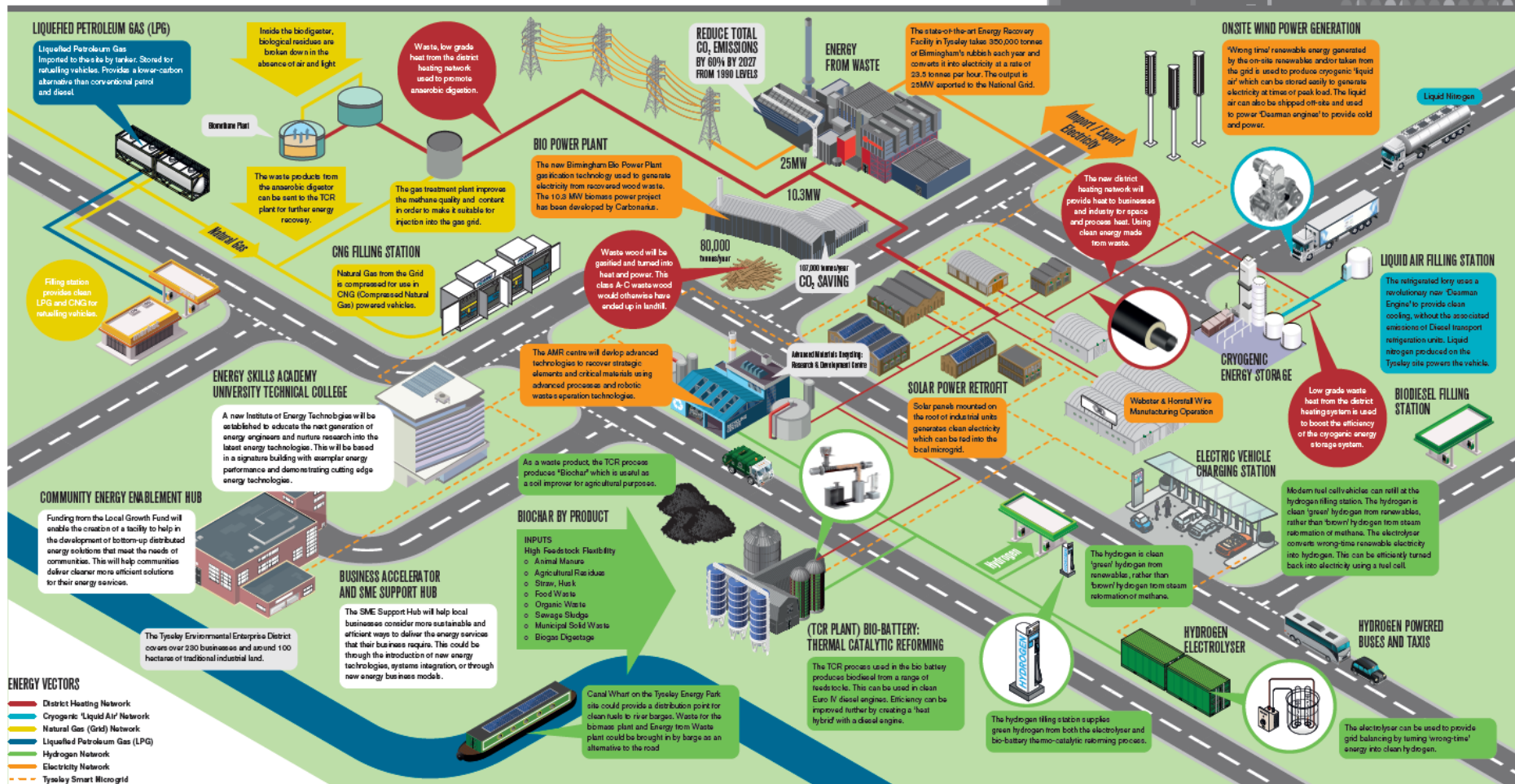


WWW.BIRMINGHAM.AG.ORG/ENERGY

Large Scale Demonstration

BIRMINGHAM: ENERGY CAPITAL TYSELEY ENVIRONMENTAL ENTERPRISE DISTRICT

The City of Birmingham has ambitious plans to deliver carbon reductions, create a low carbon infrastructure and to modernise how it deals with waste. These priorities are captured in the Carbon Roadmap produced by the City's Green Commission which articulates the ambition via CO₂ Emissions Target and Carbon Budgets.



BIRMINGHAM ENERGY INSTITUTE



BHAMENERGY



WWW.BIRMINGHAM.AC.UK/ENERGY