

Can a density-based topology optimization strategy be used to design porous electrodes?

In this work, we present a density-based topology optimization strategy for the design of porous electrodes in electrochemical energy storage devices with Faradaic reactions and capacitive storage. A full-cell model is utilized to simultaneously optimize the cathode and anode.

Can topology optimization improve energy storage Flywheel design?

These optimized flywheels obtained by topology optimization can provide a valuable guidance for the energy storage flywheel design in practical engineering. A high speed rotating flywheel can store enormous kinetic energy serving as an important type of energy (Bitterly 1998).

Can topology optimization be used to design electrochemical devices?

Topology optimization has since been adapted to design electrochemical devices. Yaji et al. (2018), Chen et al. (2019), and Lin et al. (2022) design the channels that transport the electrolyte fluid to the porous electrodes in redox flow batteries.

What is density-based topology optimization?

Density-based topology optimization was initially formulated as a mass distribution problem in which the volume fraction field is optimized to maximize the stiffness of a linear elastic structure subject to a mass constraint (Bends & Sigmund 1989). Topology optimization has since been adapted to design electrochemical devices.

Can topology optimization be used to design redox porous and EDLC electrodes?

Topology optimization has been used in Roy et al. (2022) to design redox porous electrodes and EDLC electrodes. This study, which only considers a half cell, i.e., a single electrode, generates designs for a wide range of fixed dimensionless groups encapsulating material parameters, electrode length scale, and operating conditions.

Does a monolithic electrolyte interface have energy storage distribution over a cross section?

To demonstrate superior material utilization of the optimized design, the energy storage distribution over a cross section is presented in Fig. 20. Similar to the 2D observations, only the regions neighboring the electrode/pure electrolyte interface have noticeable energy storage in the monolithic design.

This work provides advanced theoretical guidance for the further improvement of the energy storage rate of LHTES and the precise application of improved topology ...

By storing and releasing thermal energy and converting energy between thermal and electric phases, thermal energy storage (TES) systems can be used to reduce this residual. In this paper, ...

This paper proposes a method for identifying the sites where energy storage systems should be located to perform spatio-temporal energy arbitrage most effectively and ...

In this paper, we introduce a density-based topology optimization framework to design porous electrodes for maximum energy storage. We simulate the full cell with a model ...

Currently, there are primarily three categories of methods aimed at enhancing the heat storage and release rate of latent heat thermal energy storage (LHTES) systems [7]. The first category involves enhancing heat transfer at the material level by adding high thermal conductivity materials such as carbon-based or metallic particles to the PCMs to improve ...

The power and capacity sizes of storage configurations on the grid side play a crucial role in ensuring the stable operation and economic planning of the power system. In this context, independent energy storage (IES) technology is widely used in power systems as a flexible and efficient means of energy regulation to enhance system stability, reliability, and ...

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For electromagnetic emission application scenarios with strict volume-weight constraints and large power-energy requirements, a hybrid energy storage group chopper discharge topology is designed, and its working principle and operation boundary are introduced. Then, taking the single maximum power demand, continuous maximum energy demand and ...

Six models based on different fin configuration of the energy storage tank with phase change material were established. The fin structure of model 3 is designed by topology optimization method. The thermal storage ...

By storing and releasing thermal energy and converting energy between thermal and electric phases, thermal energy storage (TES) systems can be used to reduce this residual. In this paper, we present a design methodology which can be used to improve the performance of TES systems by distributing two materials with different thermal ...

This study innovatively combines a set of methods to assess the economic potential of pumped hydro energy storage. It first provides a method based on geographic information systems to study the potential of pumped-hydro for different topologies. Second, using cost estimates for each identified site, cost-potential curves are derived. Finally, these curves ...

For electromagnetic emission application scenarios with strict volume-weight constraints and large power-energy requirements, a hybrid energy storage group chopper discharge topology is ...

Latent heat thermal energy storage (LHTES) based on phase change materials is one of the key technologies to improve energy utilization efficiency and alleviate the mismatch between energy supply and demand. Heat storage capacity and charging/discharging rate are two core factors that determine the comprehensive performance of LHTES ...

In this paper, we introduce a density-based topology optimization framework to design porous electrodes for maximum energy storage. We simulate the full cell with a model that incorporates electronic potential, ionic potential, and electrolyte concentration. The system consists of three materials, namely pure liquid electrolyte and the porous solids of the anode ...

By storing and releasing thermal energy and converting energy between thermal and electric phases, thermal energy storage (TES) systems can be used to reduce this ...

Utilizing the "Y + T" fin design derived from TO outcomes and combining it with the "Parameter Sensitivity Analysis + Entropy Weighted-TOPSIS" method for multi-objective optimization, the research elucidates the thermal storage mechanisms and achieves rapid fin structure optimization.

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