

How to power tower cranes with minimal draw from the electricity grid

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CE+T Partner forum 2023

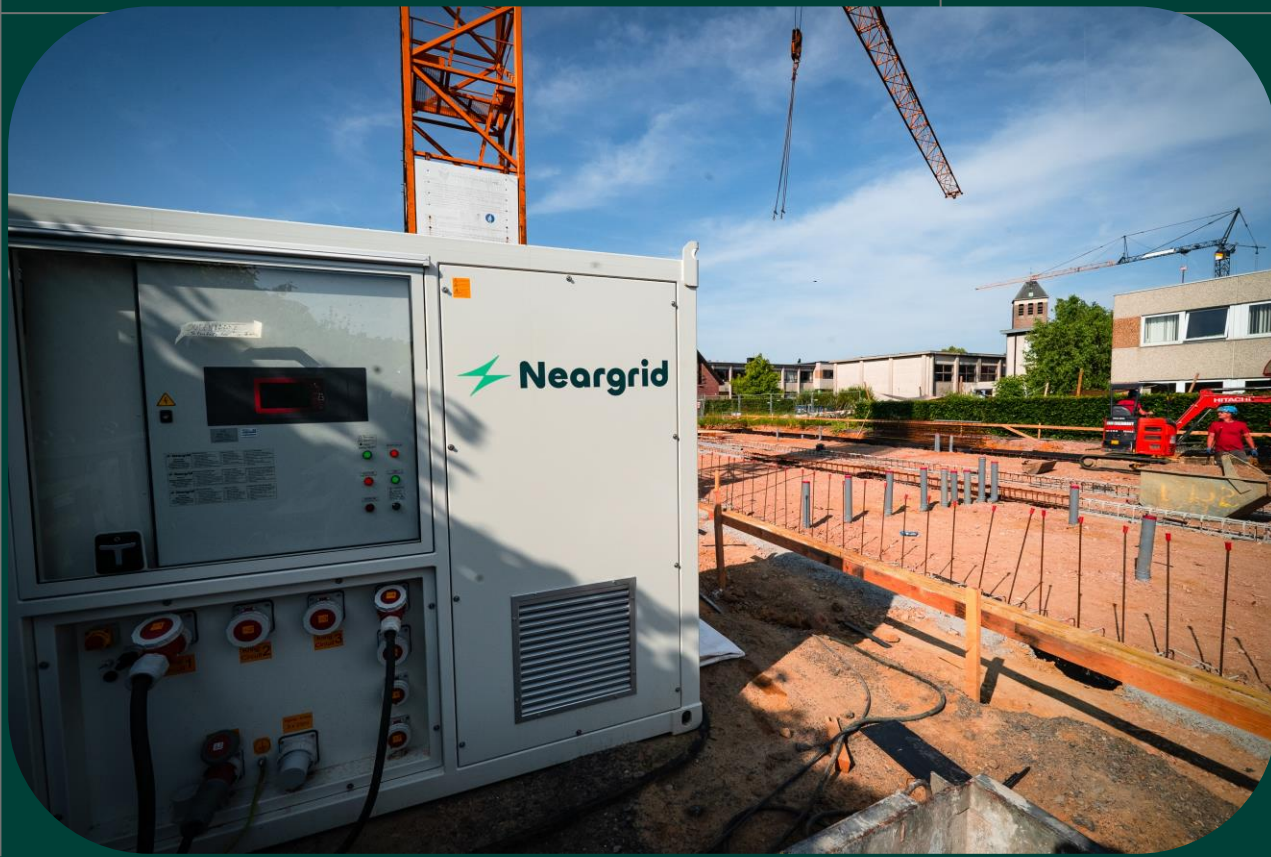
26 - 28 September 2023, Malmedy, Belgium





It is our mission to supply the construction site with sustainable power on locations where the available distribution grid cannot deliver.

We develop battery systems focusing on a worry-free integration in the building process, guaranteeing a maximum operational reliability



Neargrid today

-  43 systems in use
-  In Belgium, the Netherlands and France
-  + 350.000 hours of operation without failure



“Horizontal” sites

- Civil engineering: roadworks, railways
- Machinery: excavators, asphalt pavers
- Energy intense applications
- Often, no grid connection available



“Vertical” sites

- Building construction, industrial construction
- Machinery: cranes, tower cranes
- Power intense applications
- Often limited grid connection available



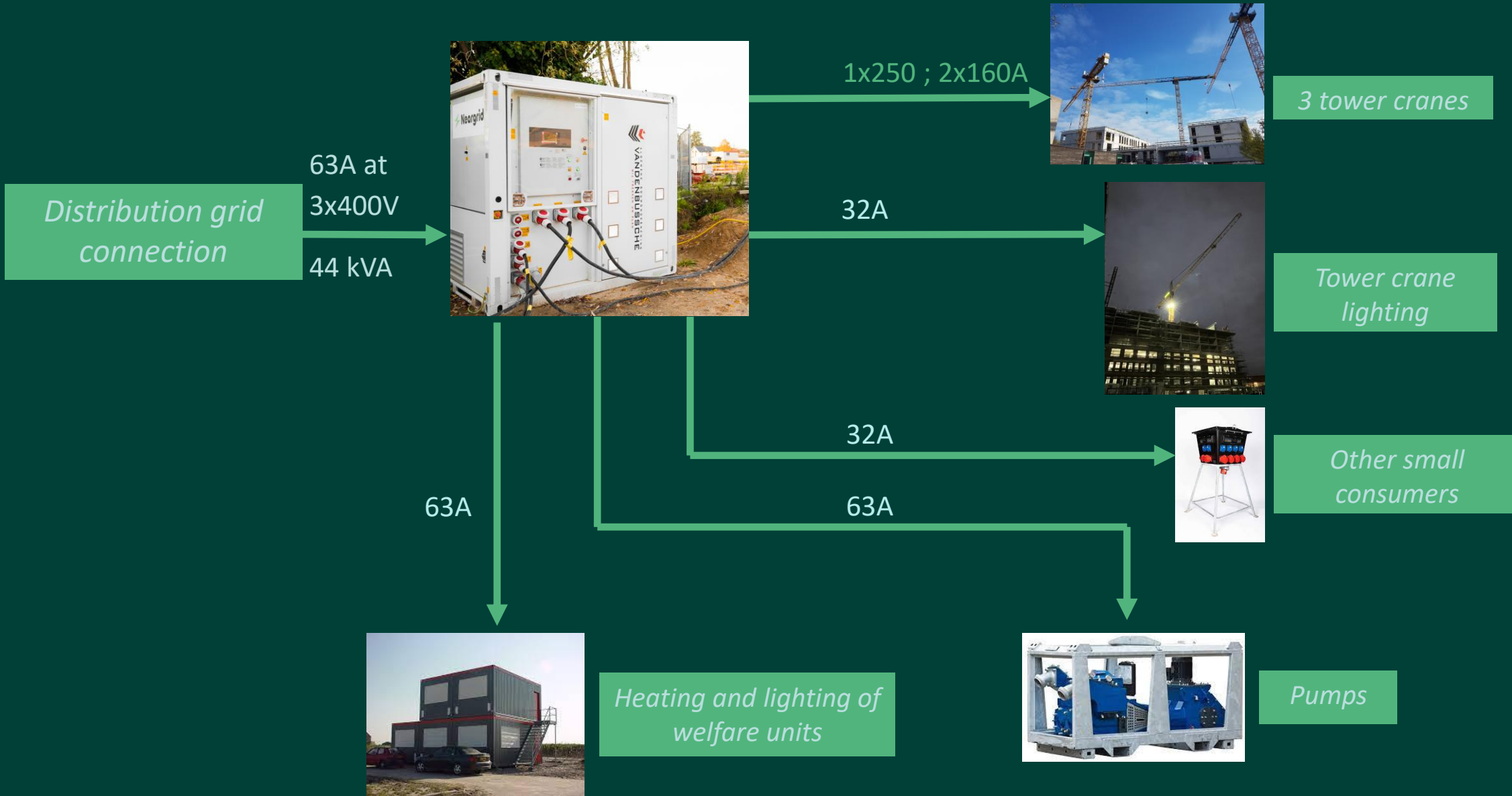
The application defines the storage and power requirements



Neargrid supplies upto 3 tower cranes with power, using only a 32 Ampere grid connection









Application on site – Example





This is our **alternative** for diesel gensets

-  Reduce your CO₂ footprint
-  Improve the overall working conditions
-  No local sooth and noise emissions
-  No need for periodic refueling of diesel
-  No periodic maintenance needed
-  Lower operational and internal costs

Neargrid Compact

Vertical sites:
Smaller cranes
capacity < 8 ton

Horizontale sites:
Cycling applications



Neargrid Boost

Vertical sites:
1 tower crane
capacity < 20 ton



Neargrid Force

Vertical sites:
1 tower crane
capacity 20 ton and more

3 tower cranes
capacity < 20 ton

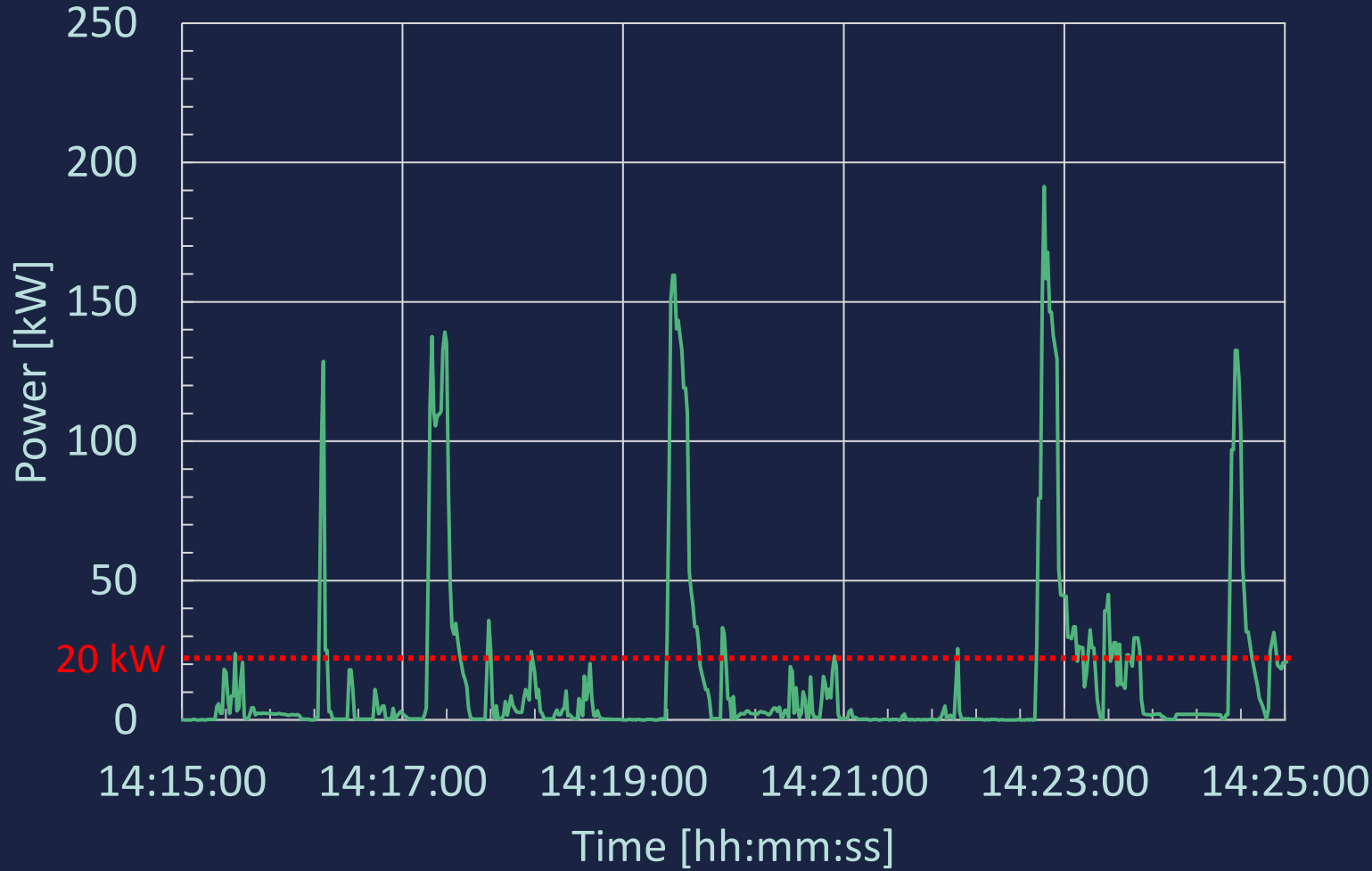


Technical issues with diesel gensets

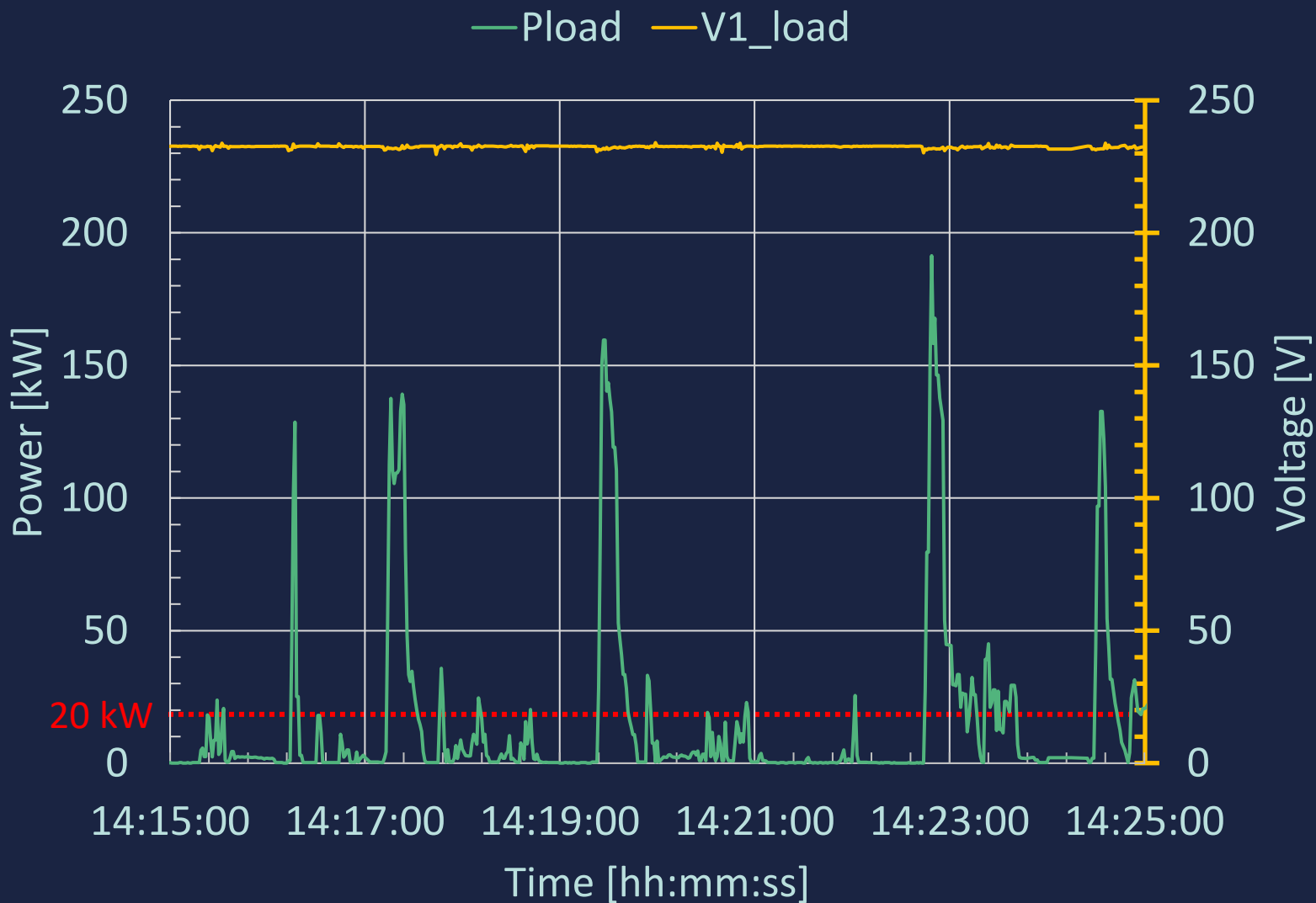
- A diesel gensets nominal power needs to be chosen 3-5 times the tower cranes nominal power
- Diesel efficiency for supplying tower cranes is 5%, 150kVA genset stage III consumes 9-15l per hour supplying a 10-12 ton tower crane.
- Maintenance is required every 500 hours resulting in operational and logistical costs
- Refueling must not be forgotten

Observations – Liebherr 630EC-H (110 kW hoist)

— Pload



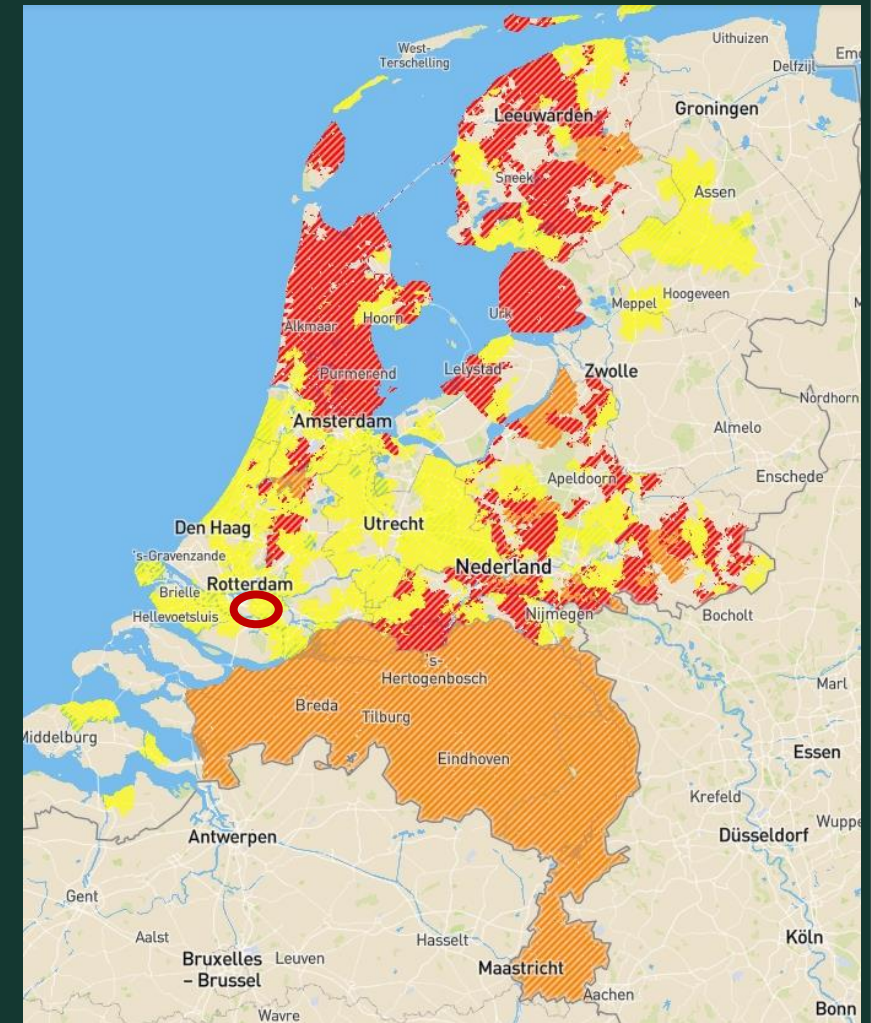
Challenges with the grid connection



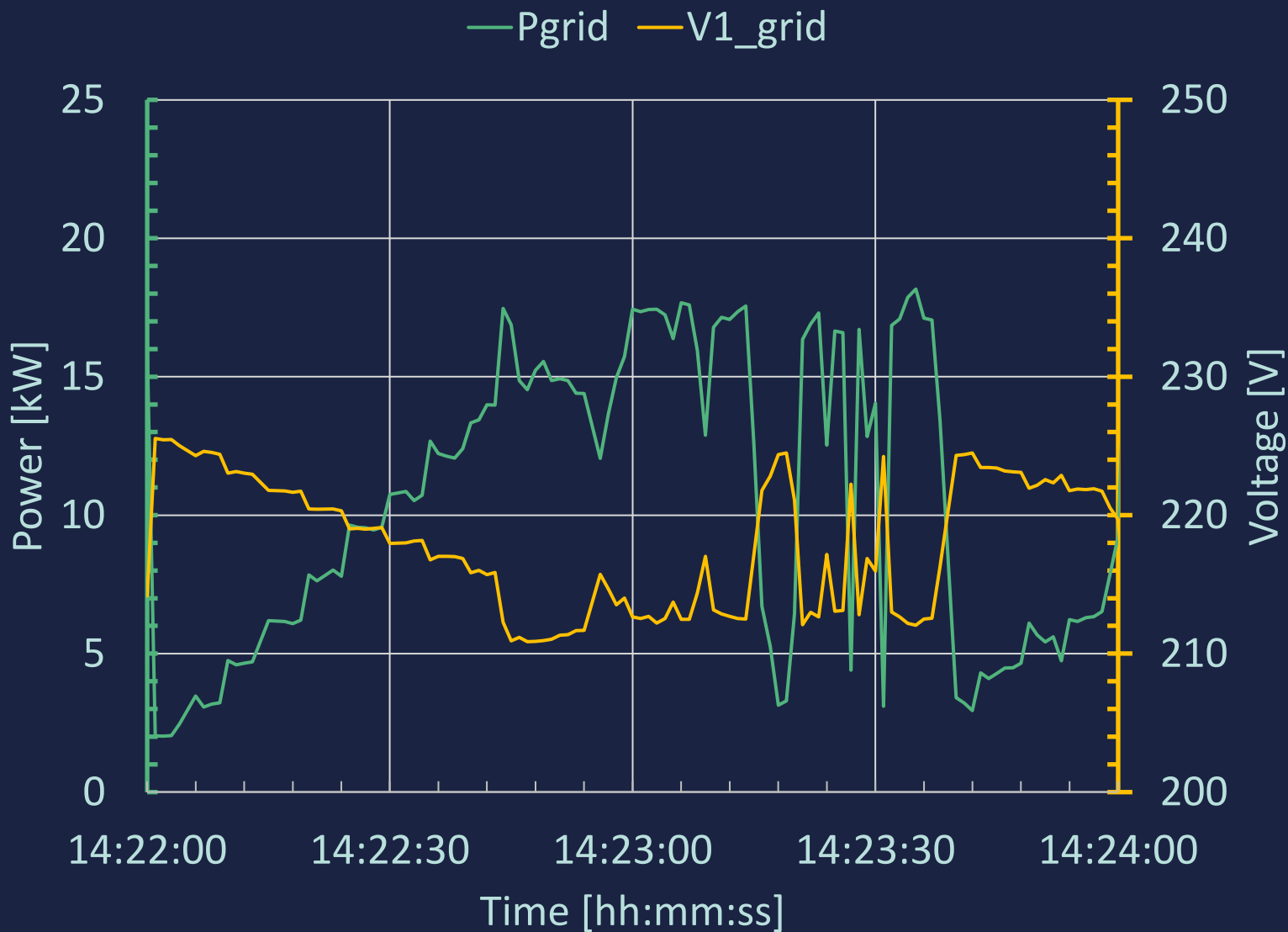
Grid congestion is real

- Grid congestion is increasing e.g. the Netherlands
- In the Netherlands the Public Electricity Network is full, resulting in long lead times and difficulties to get grid connection
- Grid connection is becoming “weaker”.

Consumption Limitation from DSO



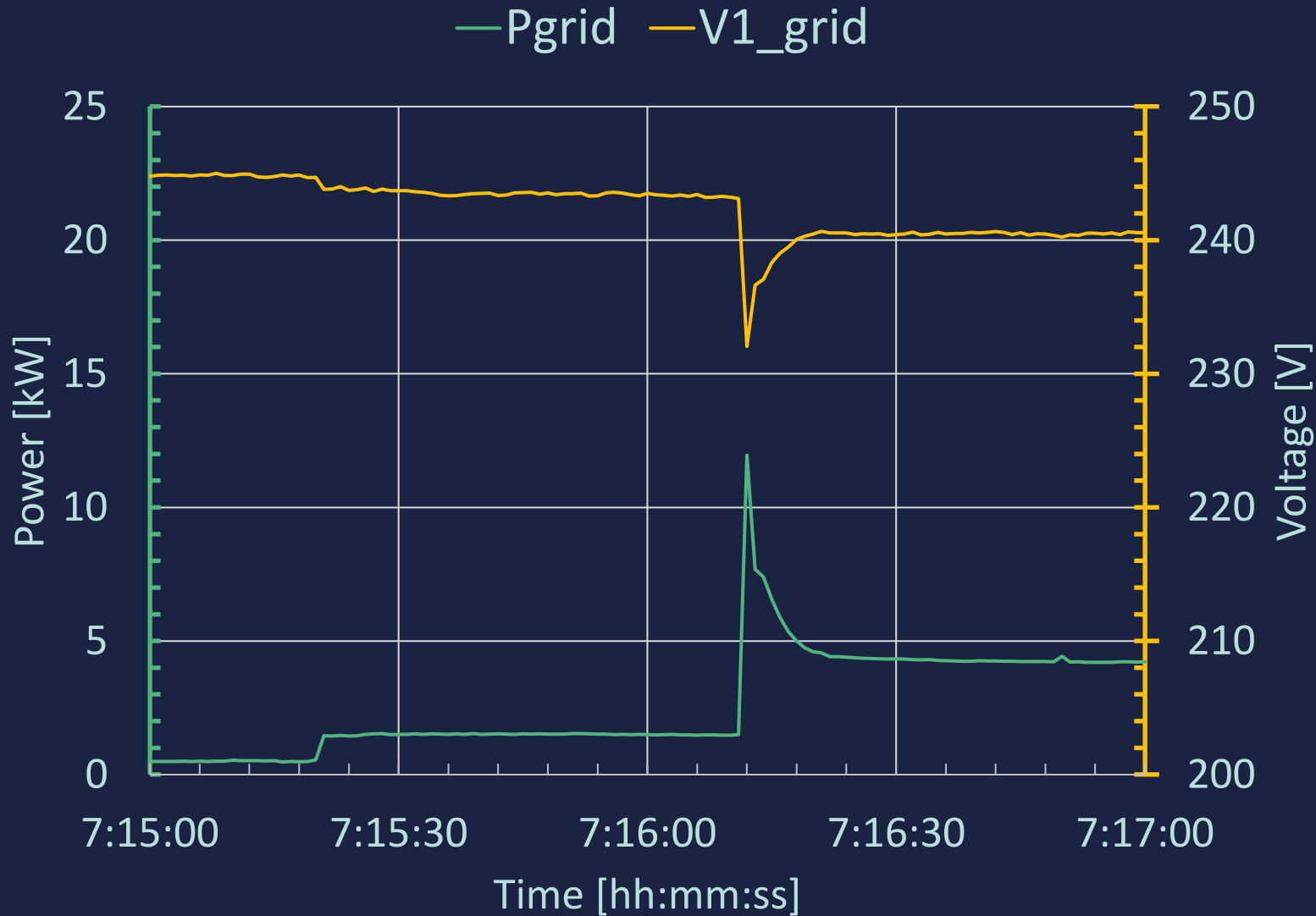
Impact on the grid voltage



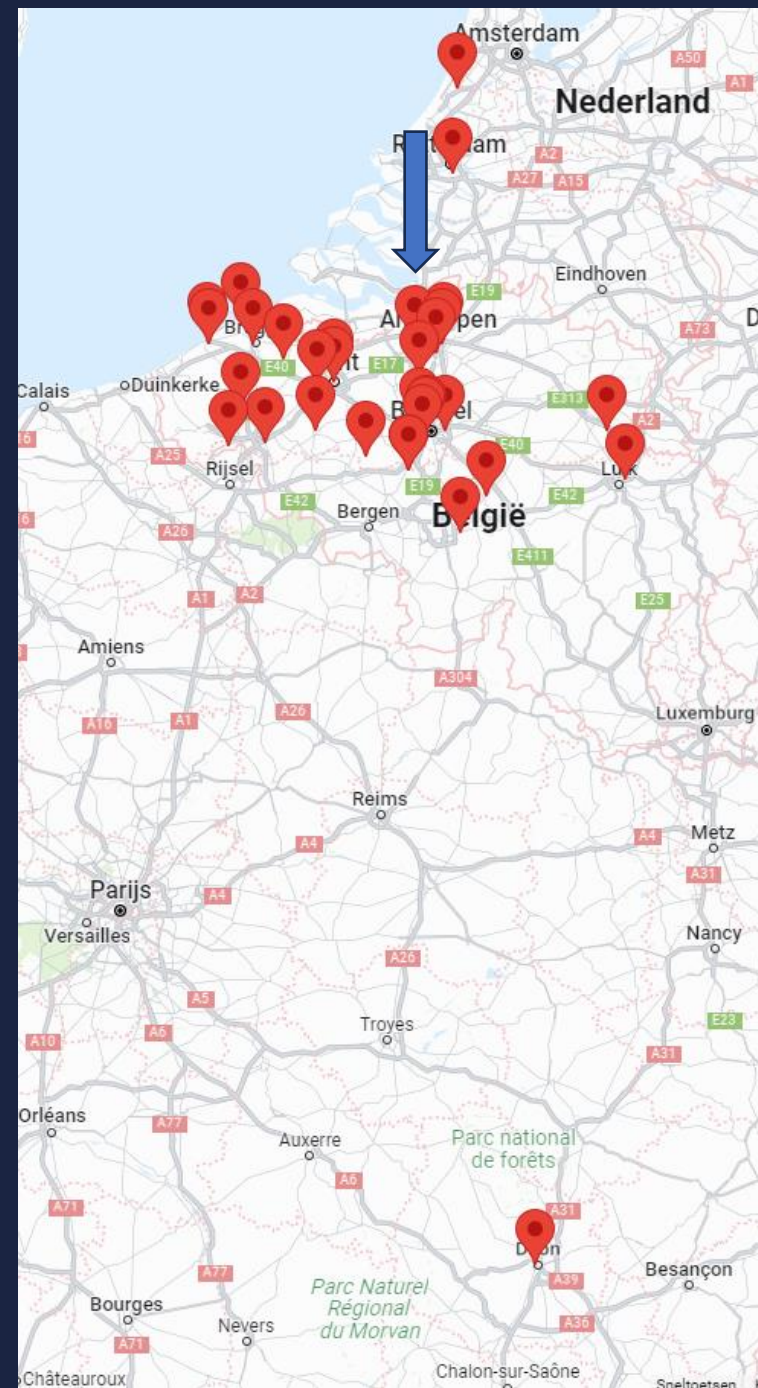
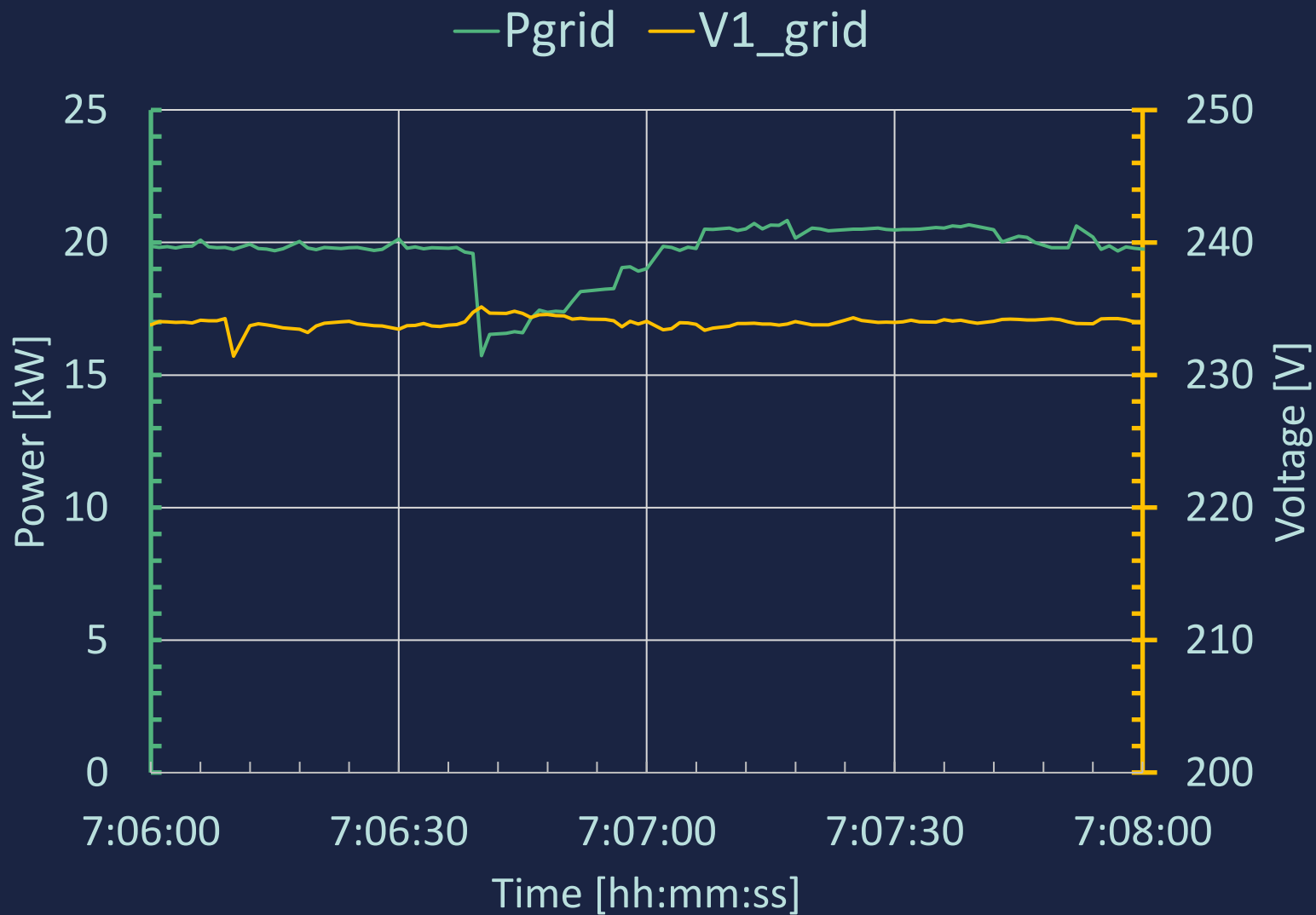
Consequences:

- Instability of the public grid
- Loads that will switch due to under-voltage

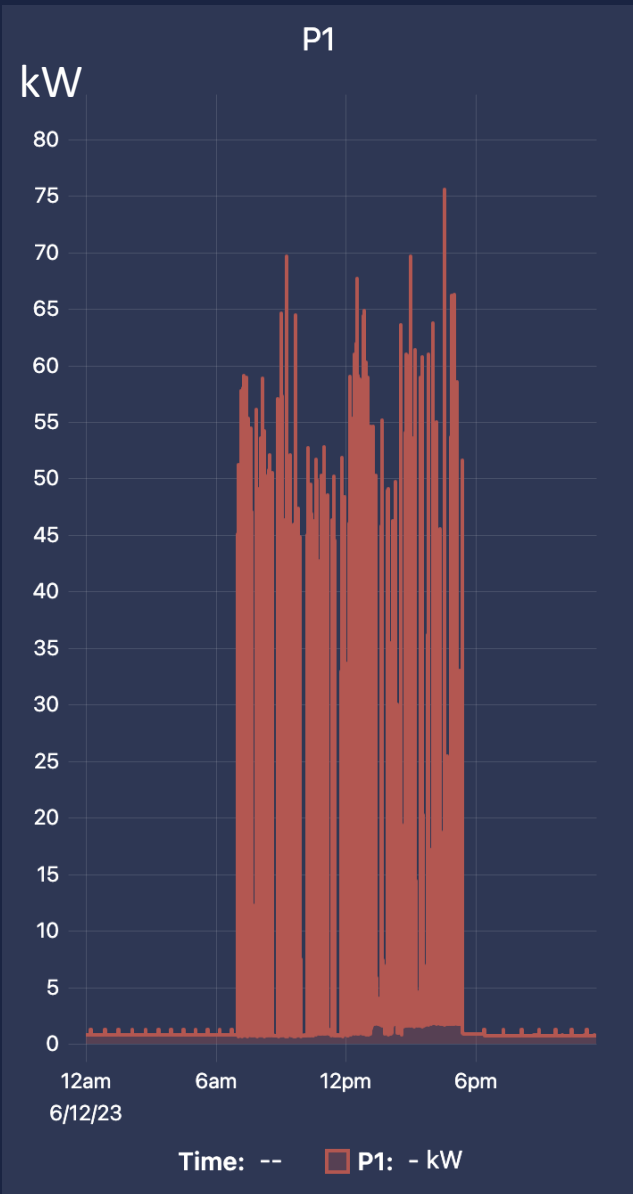
Impact on the grid voltage



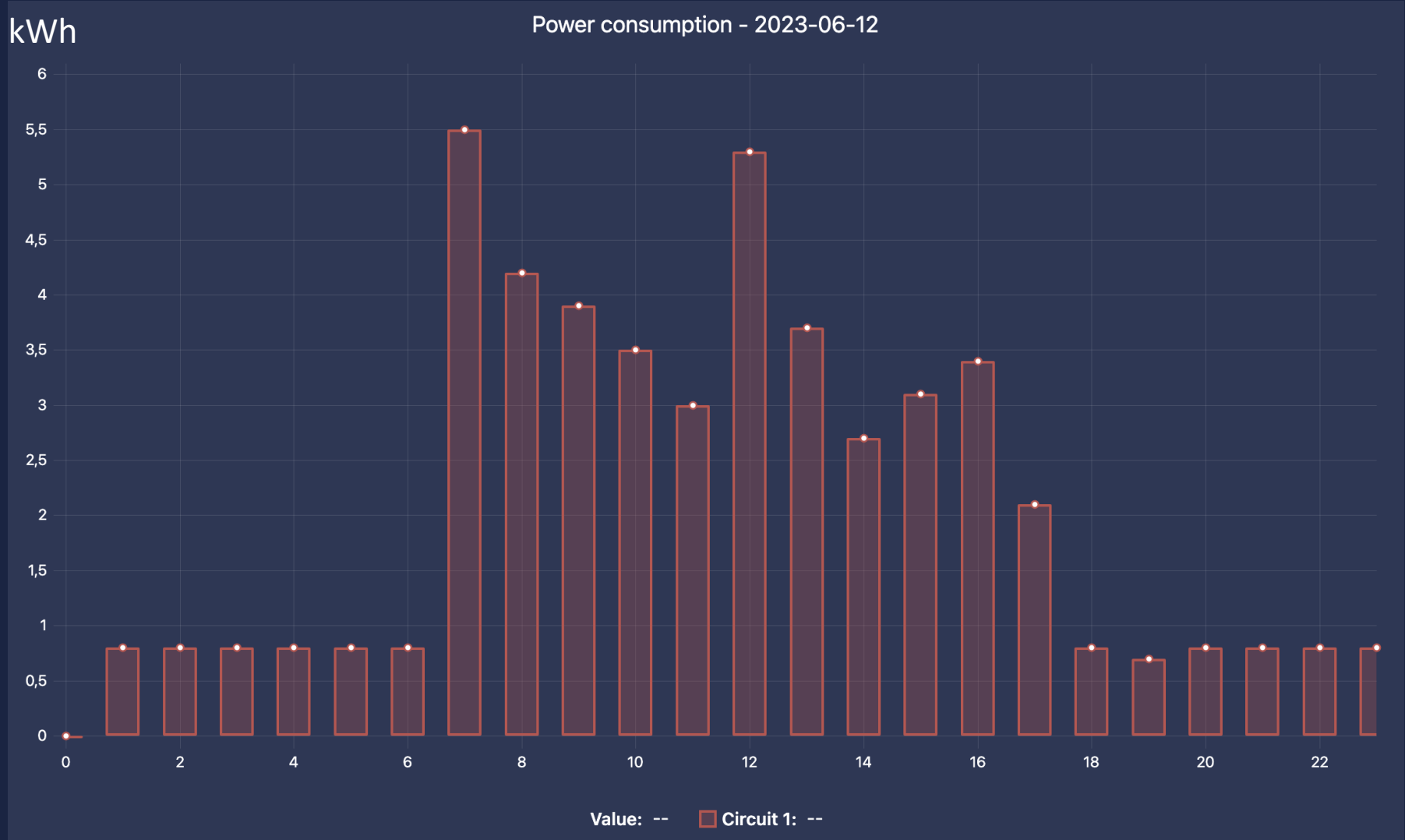
Impact on the grid voltage



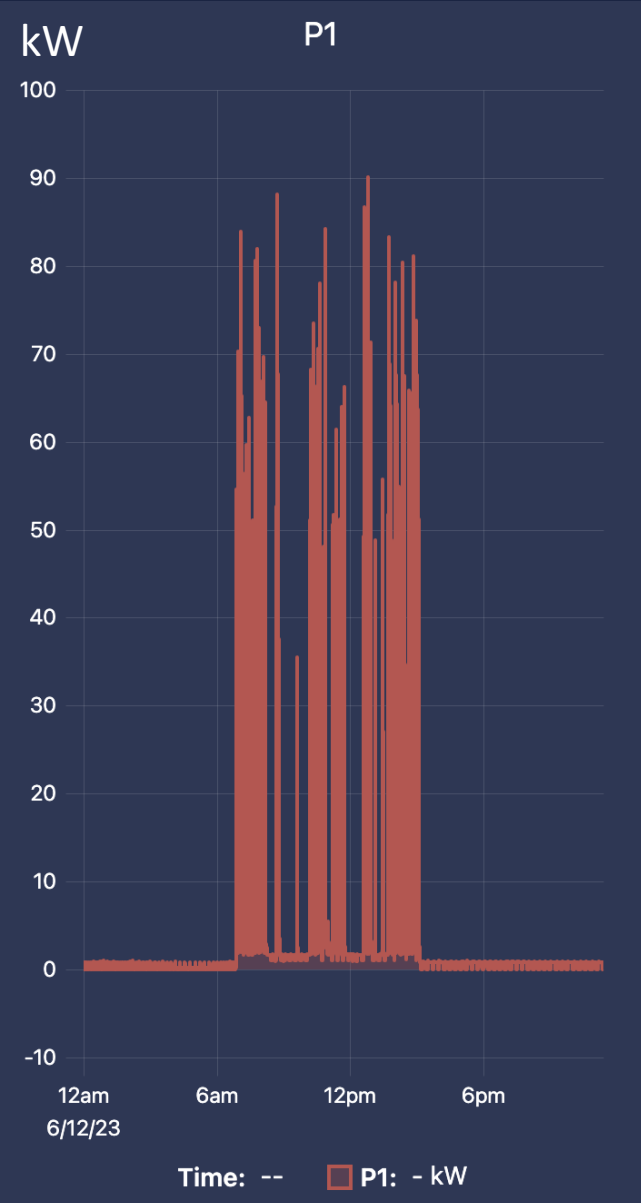
Energy requirements



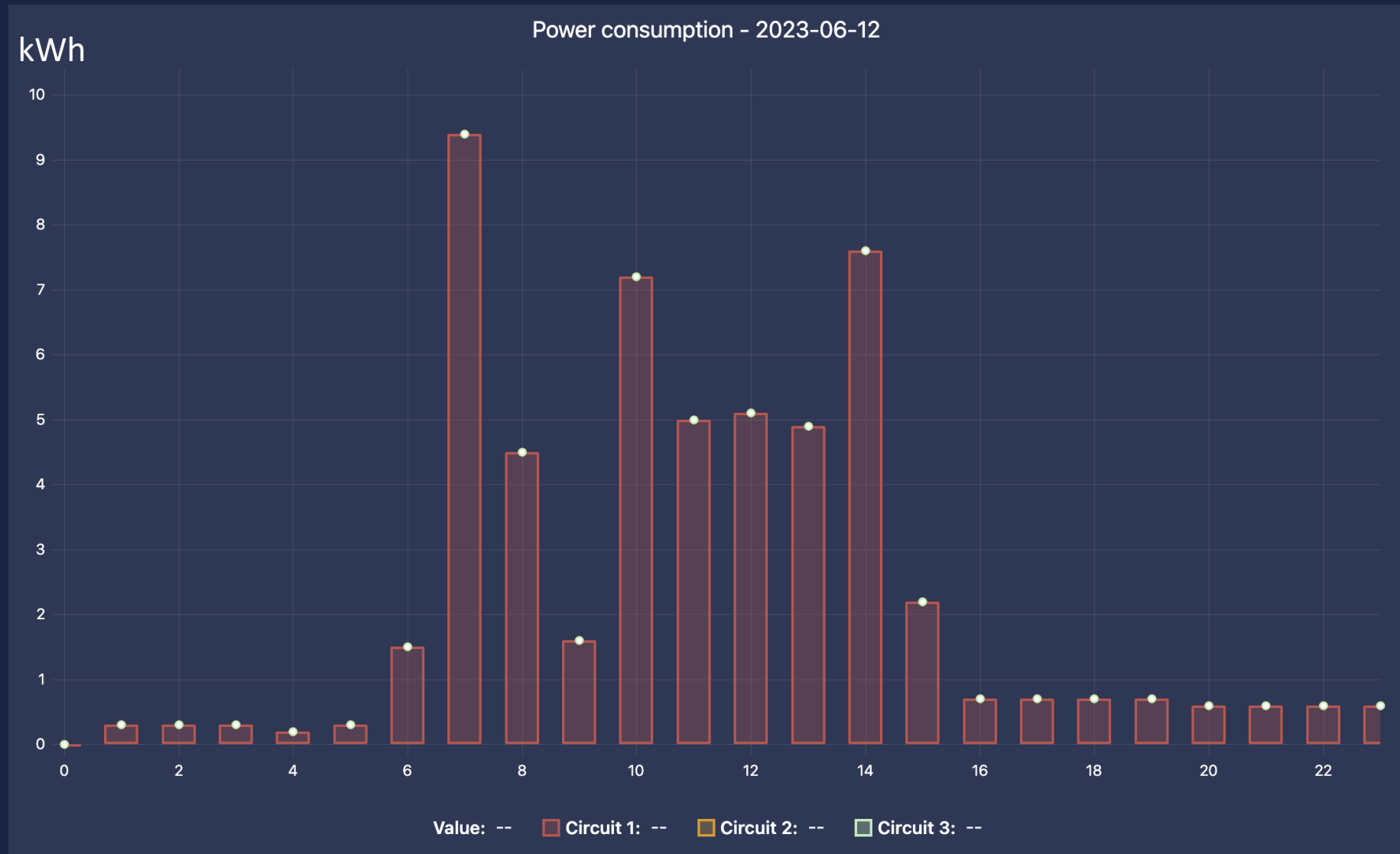
Tower crane: Wolff 7032.12 – around 47kWh per day



Energy requirements (2)



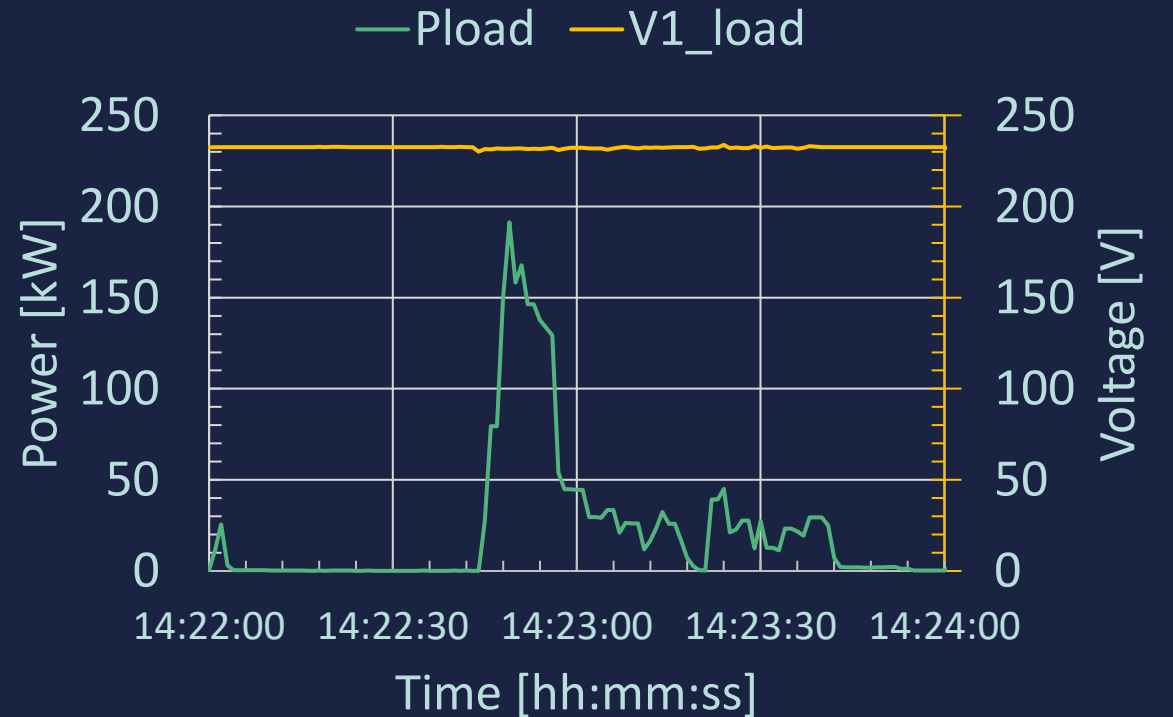
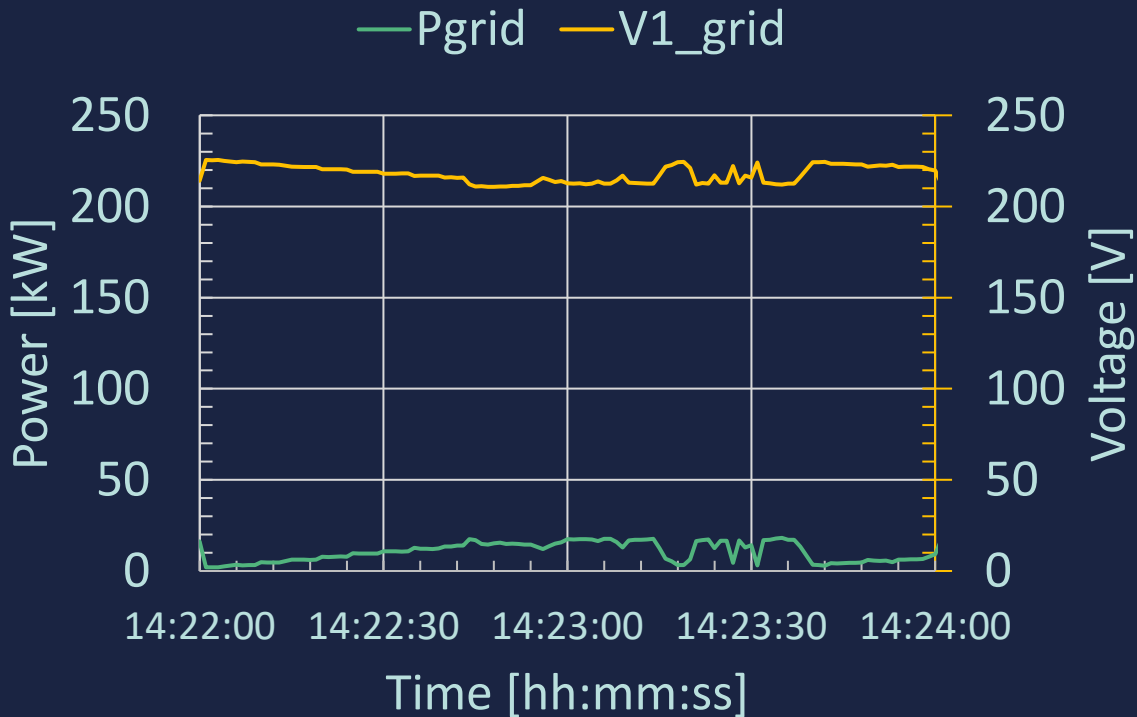
Tower crane: Terex Comedil CTT331 – around 43 kwh per day



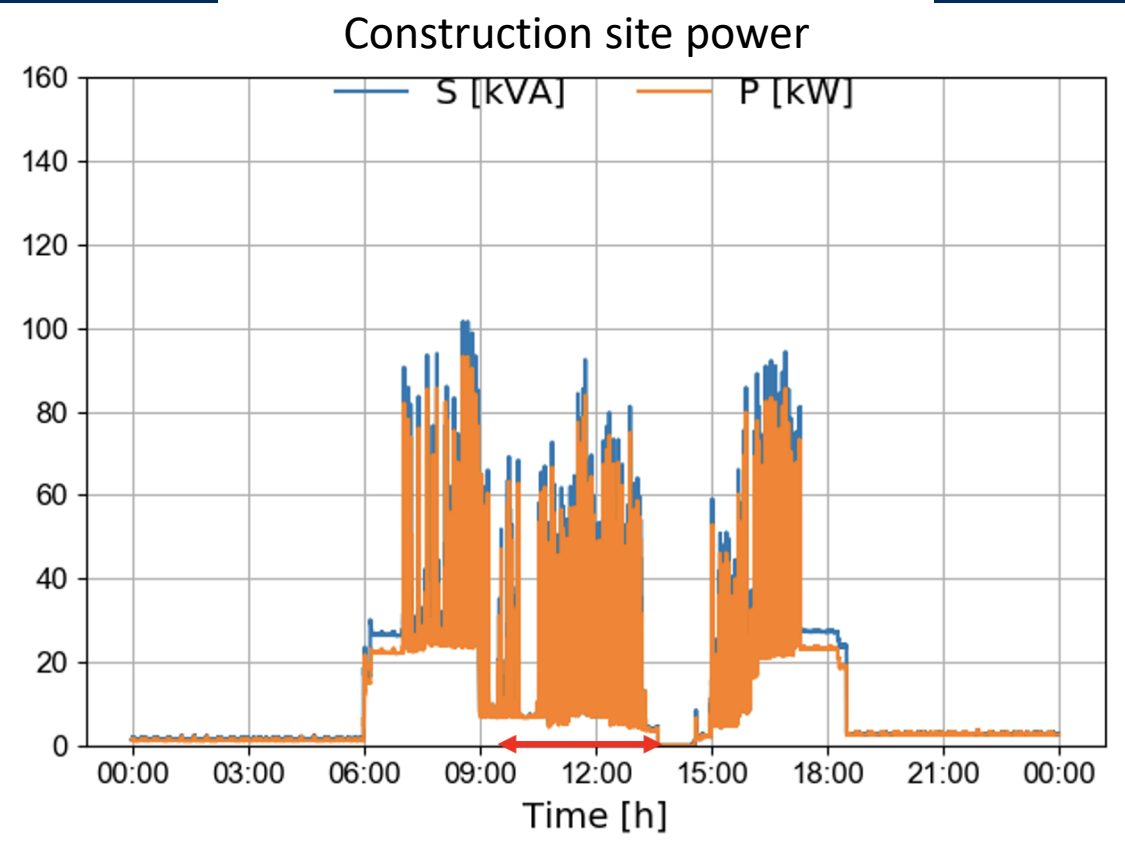
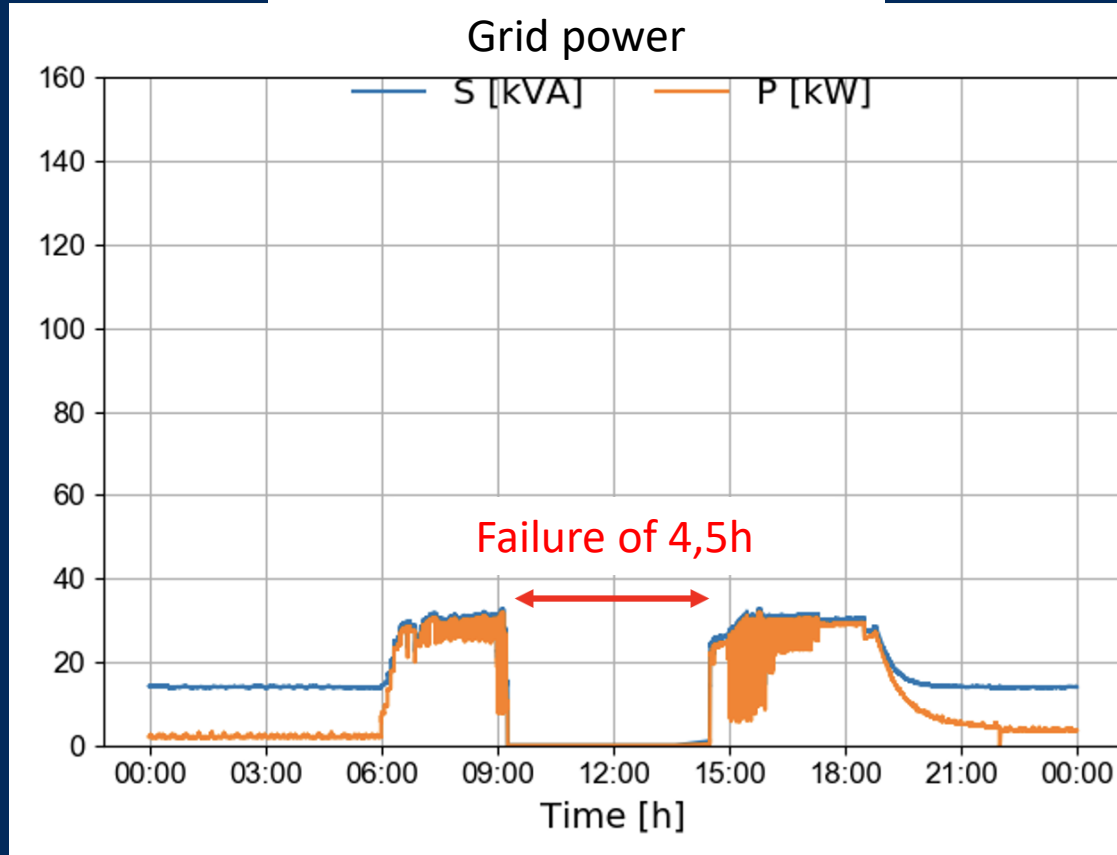
Battery system as a solution

- Use of a residential grid connection is simple and is often quickly available

→ the solution for the problem.

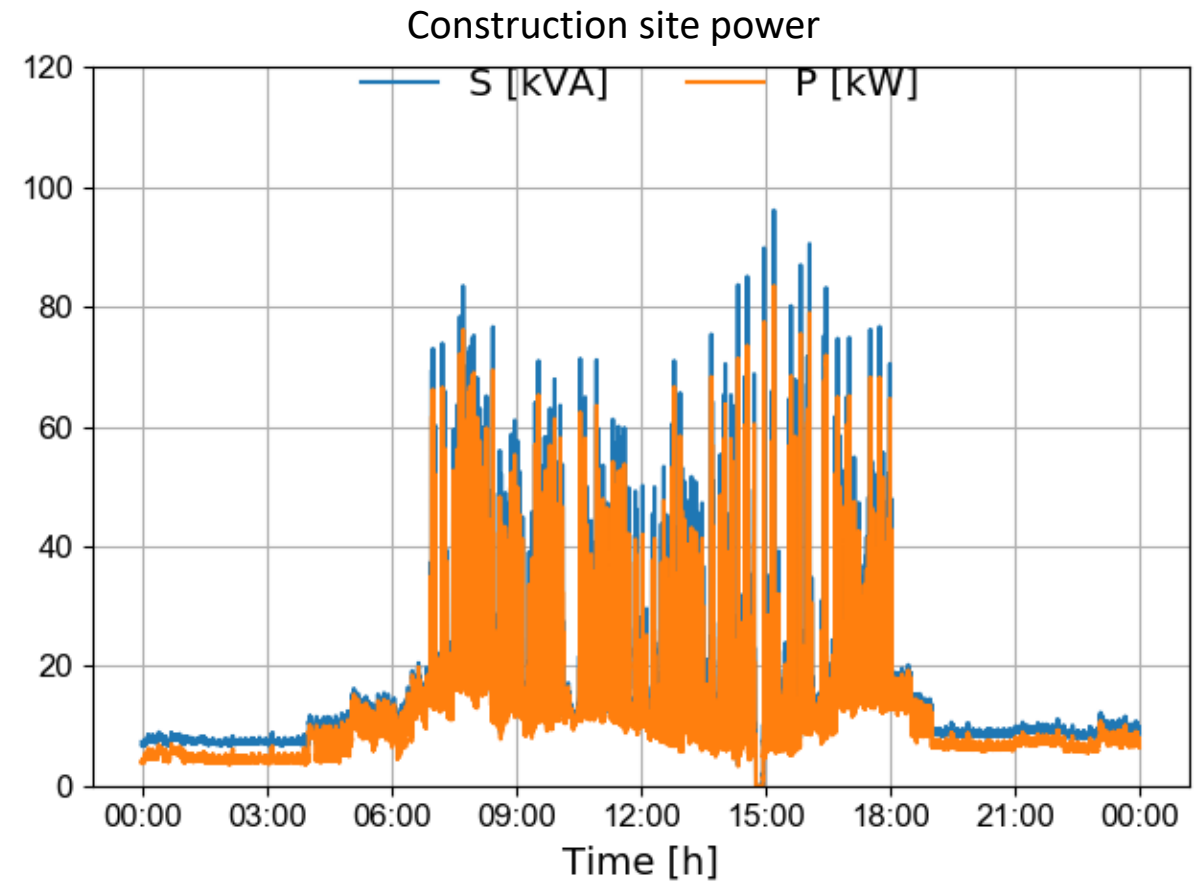
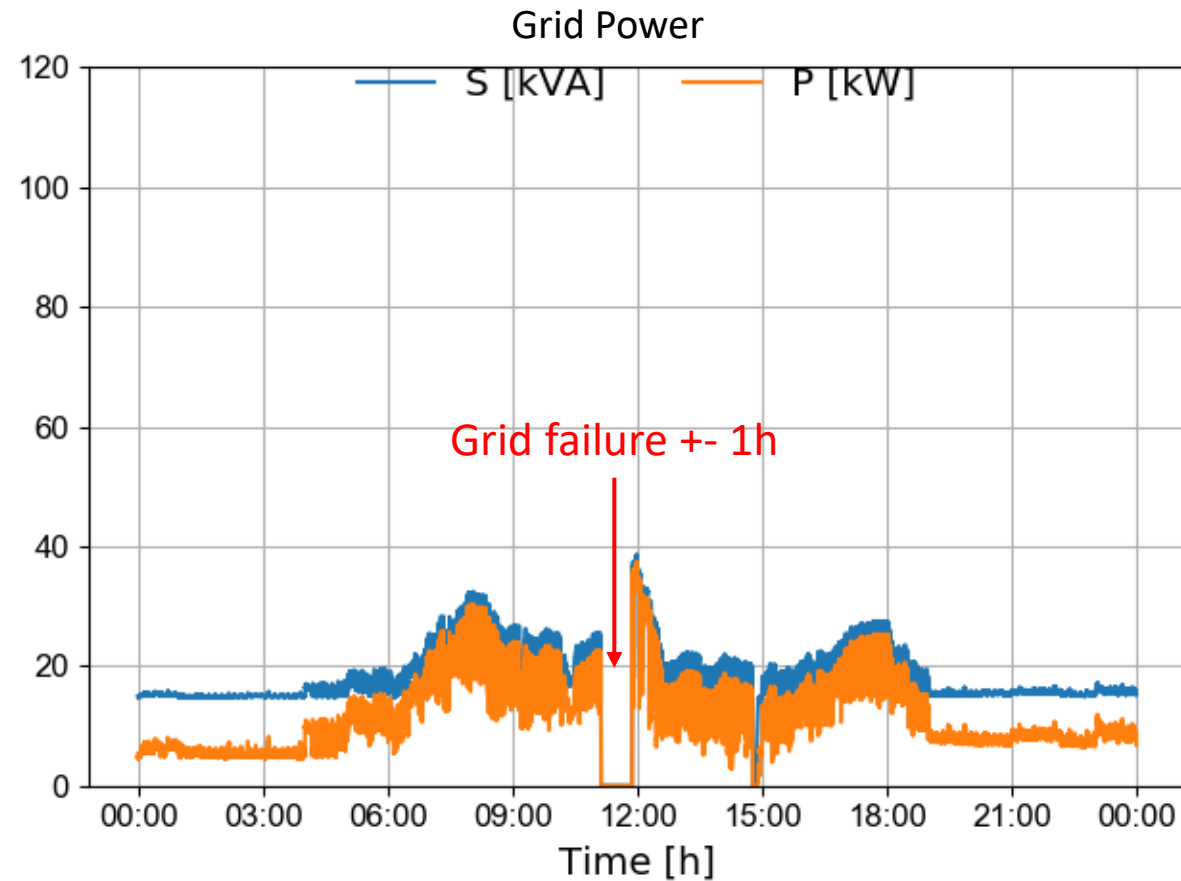


Battery technology in case of a grid failure



Construction site with 2 *Wolff 6031* cranes

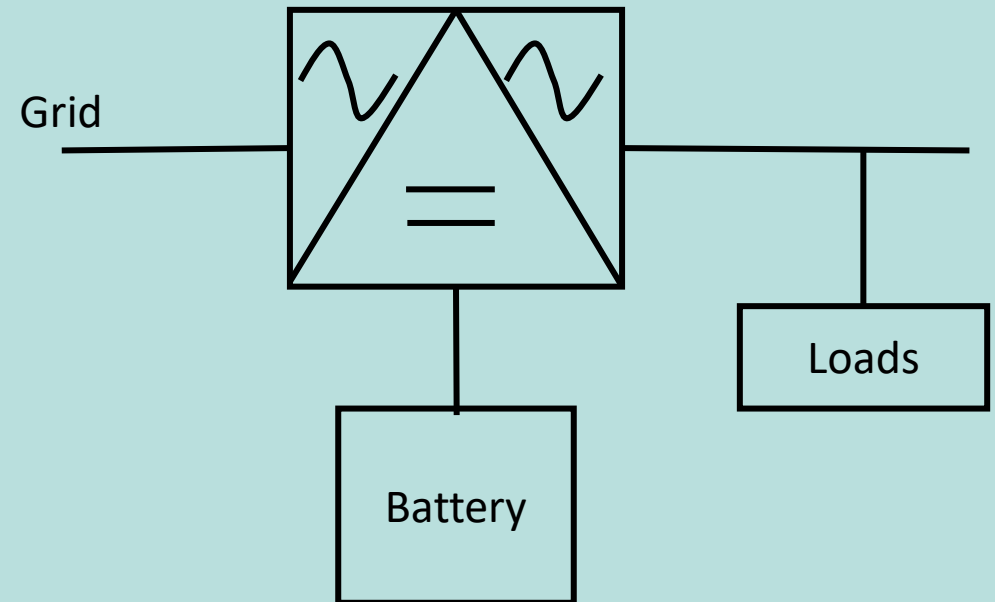
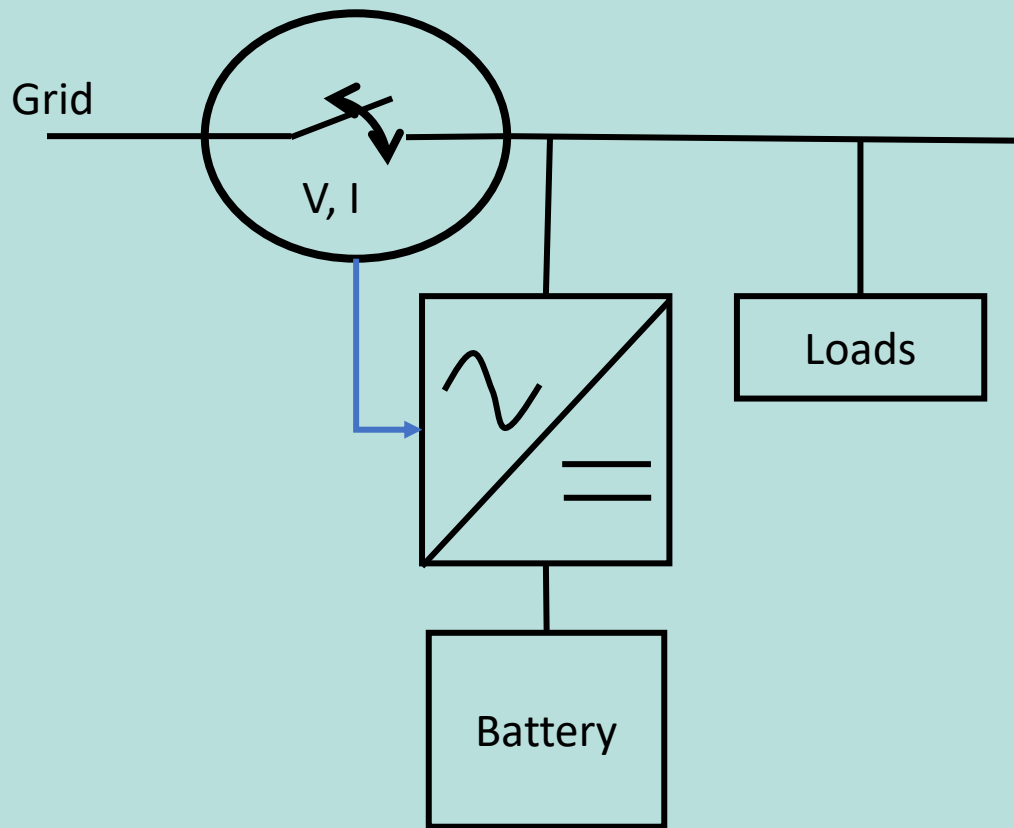
Contractor proceeded its operations for 4h, then it was decided to shut down under control until the grid connection was restored 0,5h later.



Construction site with *Potain MDT 349* and *Potain MDT 319* cranes.
 Contractor proceeded its operations during the grid failure without loss of productivity.

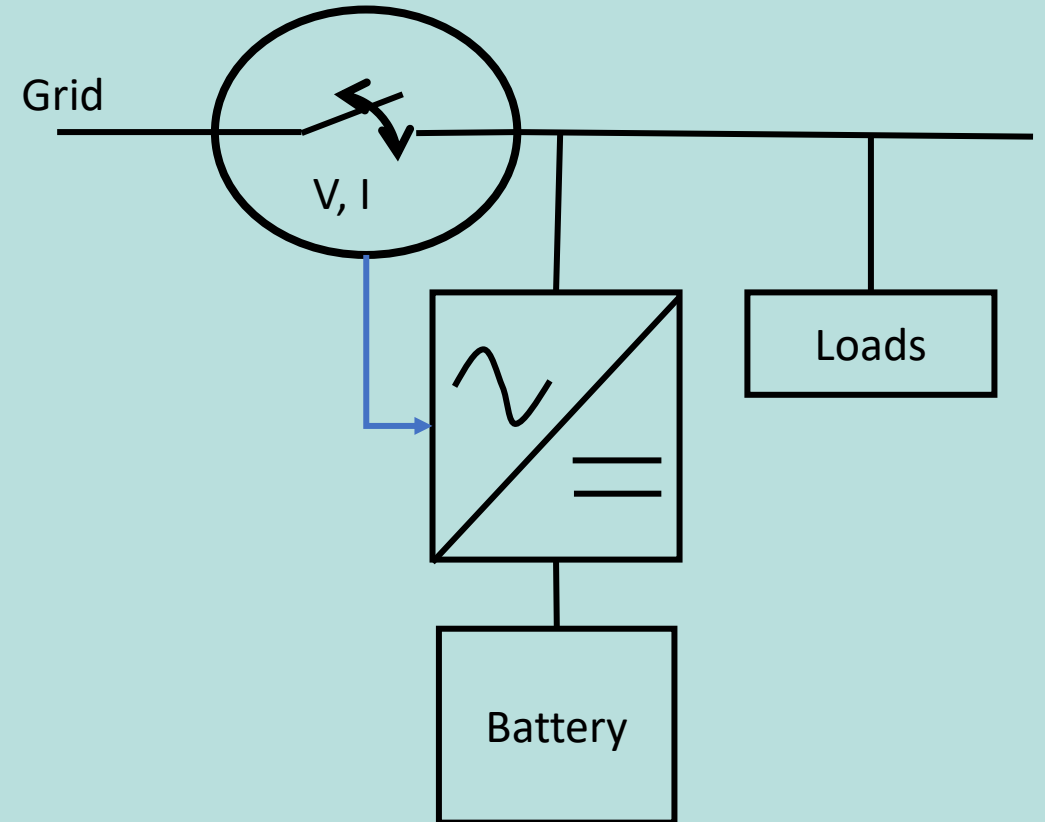
The different inverter topology solutions

- There are 2 ways to connect the inverter to the grid and the load:



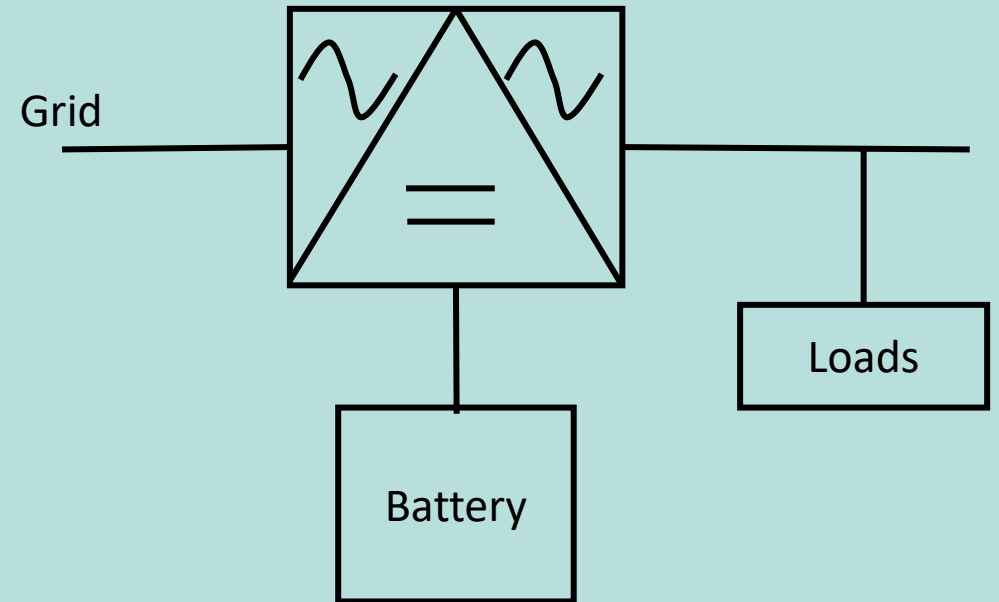
The power supply – inverter topology

- Grid parallel operation
- Inverter adds the necessary power to supply the load
- When grid is unavailable, the power that can be delivered is dependent on the inverter power rating
- Grid code can limit the inverter power rating



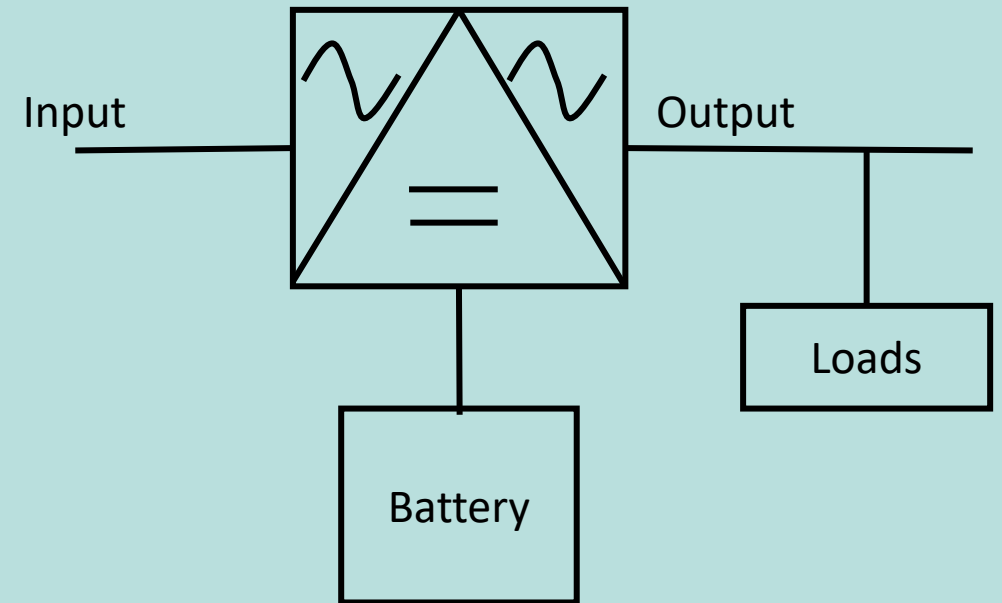
The power supply – inverter topology

- Grid series connection
- The inverter creates his own grid to supply the loads
- When grid is unavailable, the load remains to be supplied with energy coming from the battery



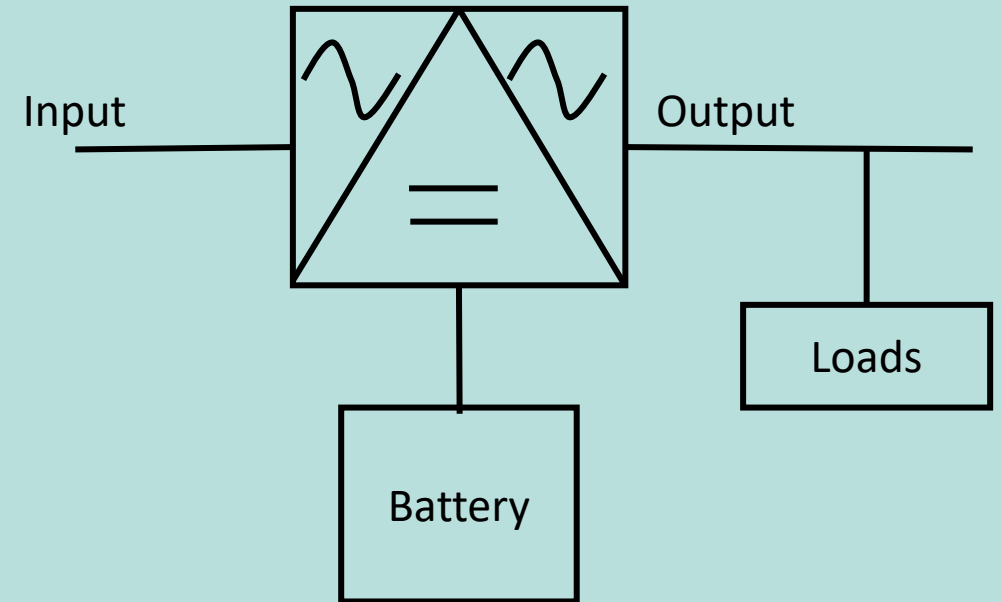
Requirements at Input

- Enable use of weak grid connection
- Ability to connect diesel genset 20kVA-60kVA
- Ability to limit the input power to a certain value



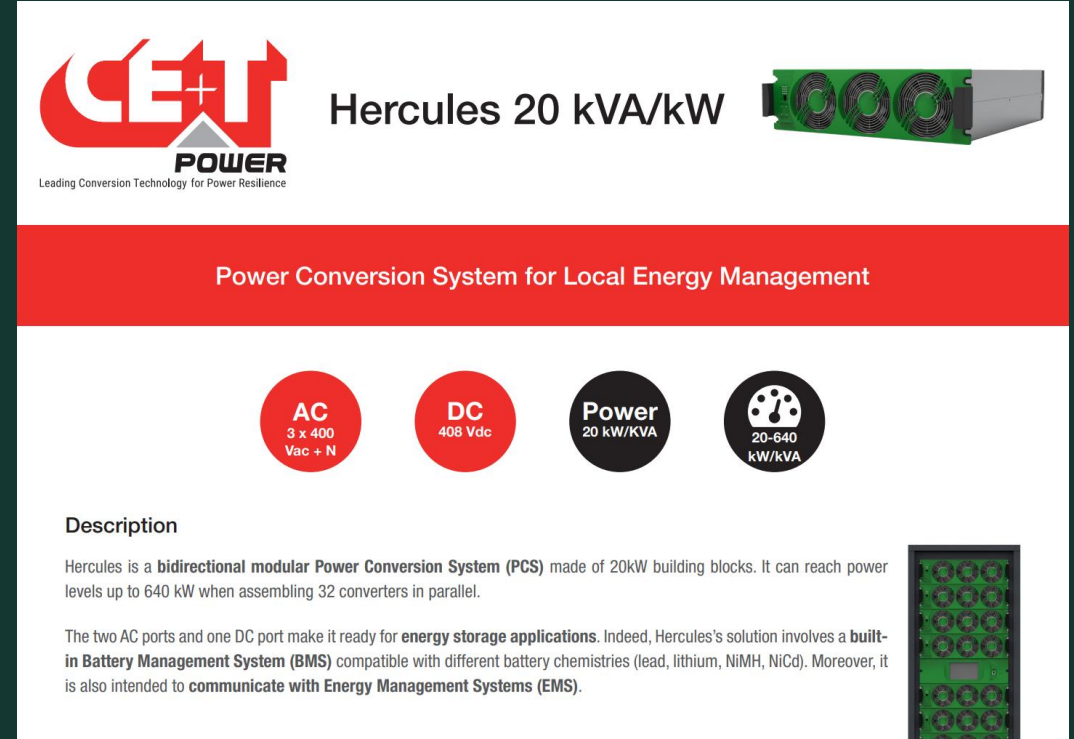
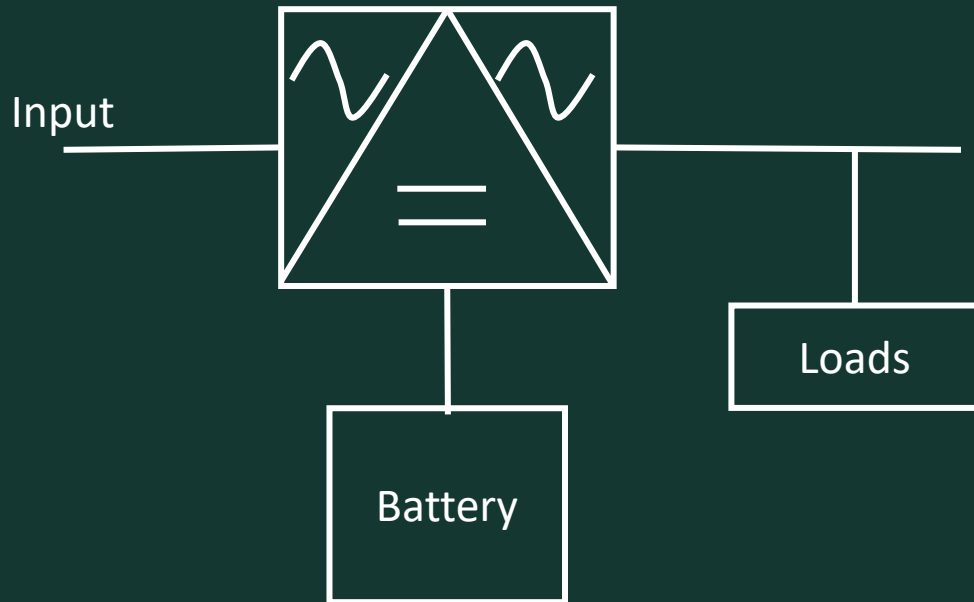
Requirements at Output

- Output power upto 200kVA nominal and 300kVA peak
- Short-circuit current capability
- Bidirectional power flow where energy first goes to battery and to grid if battery is full
- Limited leakage current (<70mA for 200kVA system)




The chosen inverter - input

- Enable use of weak grid connection



CELT POWER
Leading Conversion Technology for Power Resilience

Hercules 20 kVA/kW




Power Conversion System for Local Energy Management

- AC**
3 x 400 Vac + N
- DC**
408 Vdc
- Power**
20 kW/KVA
- 20-640 kW/KVA**

Description

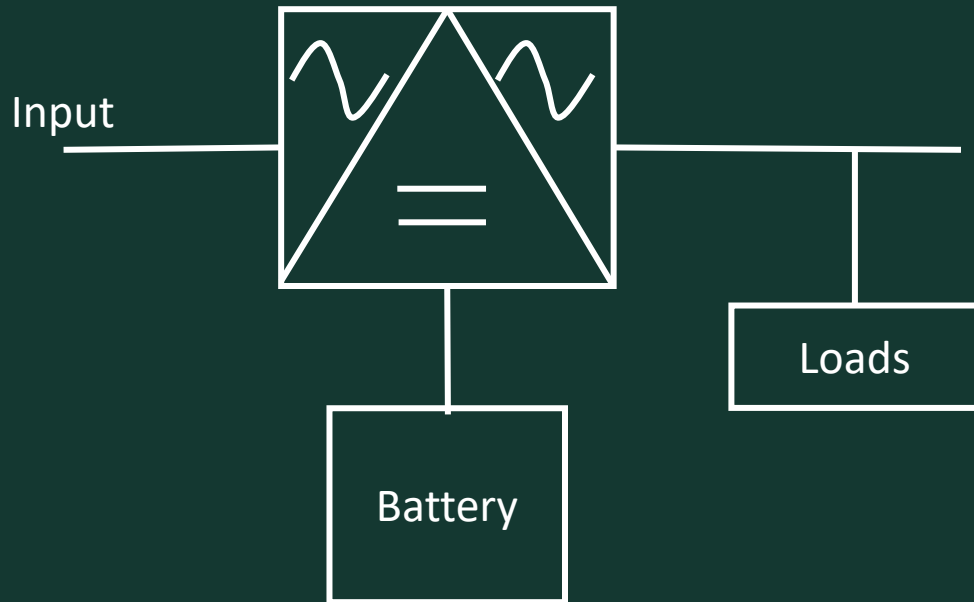
Hercules is a **bidirectional modular Power Conversion System (PCS)** made of 20kW building blocks. It can reach power levels up to 640 kW when assembling 32 converters in parallel.


The two AC ports and one DC port make it ready for **energy storage applications**. Indeed, Hercules's solution involves a **built-in Battery Management System (BMS)** compatible with different battery chemistries (lead, lithium, NiMH, NiCd). Moreover, it is also intended to **communicate with Energy Management Systems (EMS)**.




The chosen inverter - input

- Enable use of weak grid connection
- Ability to connect diesel genset 20kVA-60kVA





Hercules 20 kVA/kW



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Vac + N

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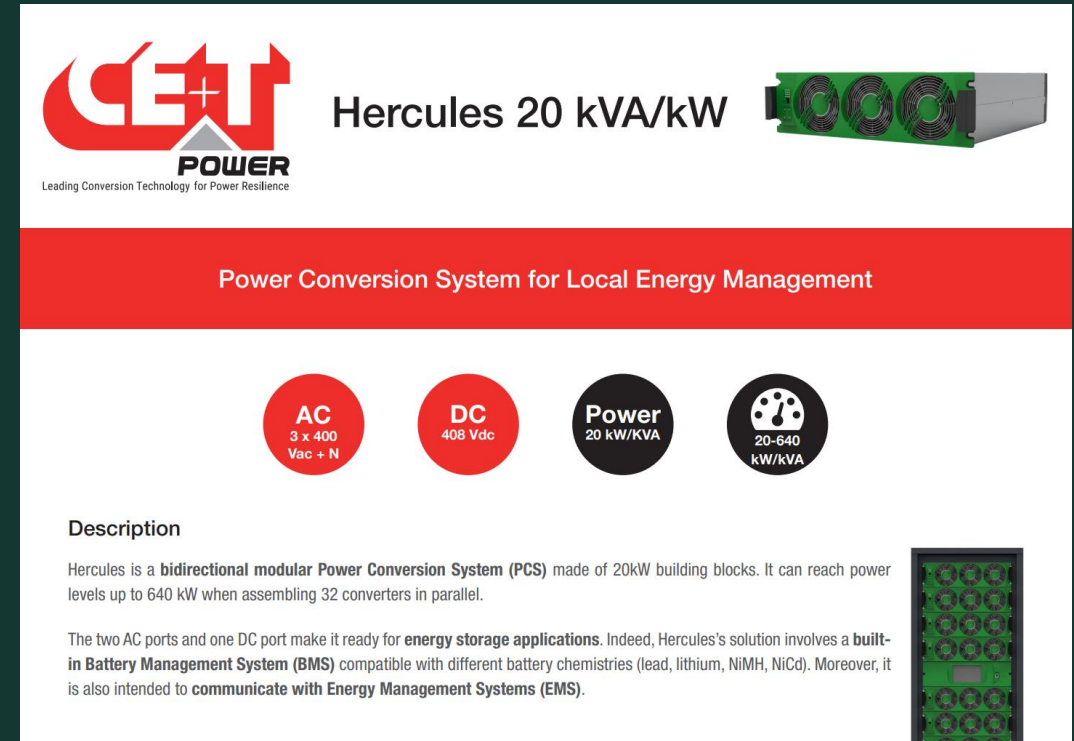


The chosen inverter - input

- Enable use of weak grid connection
- Ability to connect diesel genset 20kVA-60kVA
- Ability to limit the input power to a certain value




→ Input requirements met



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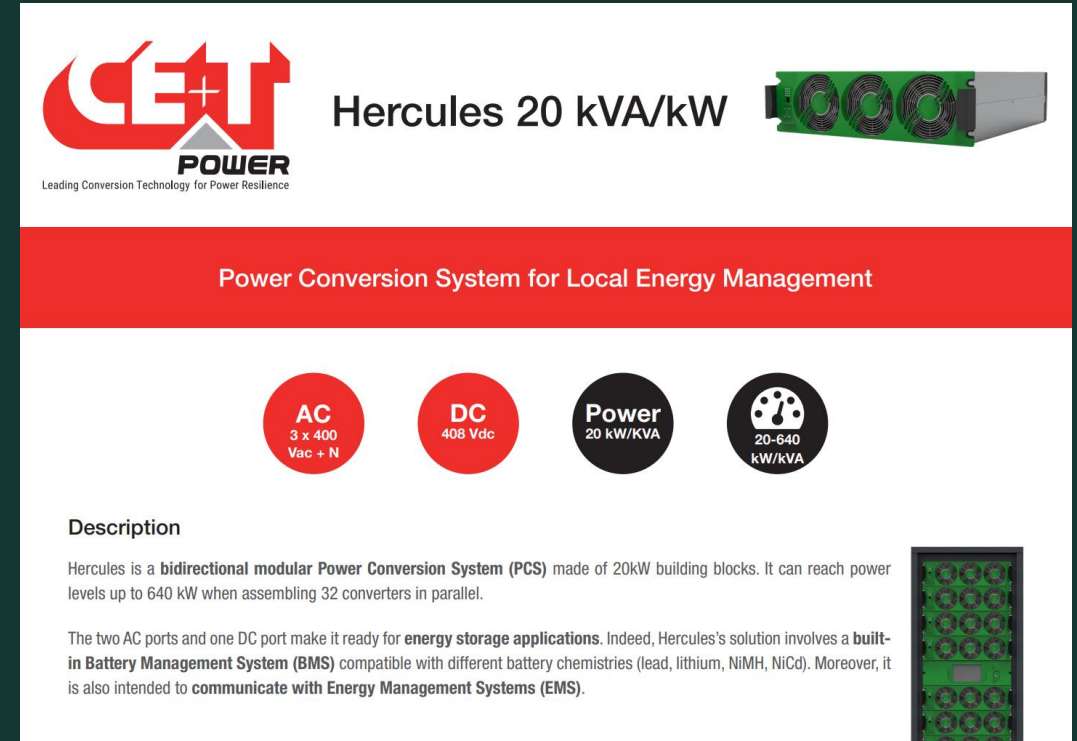
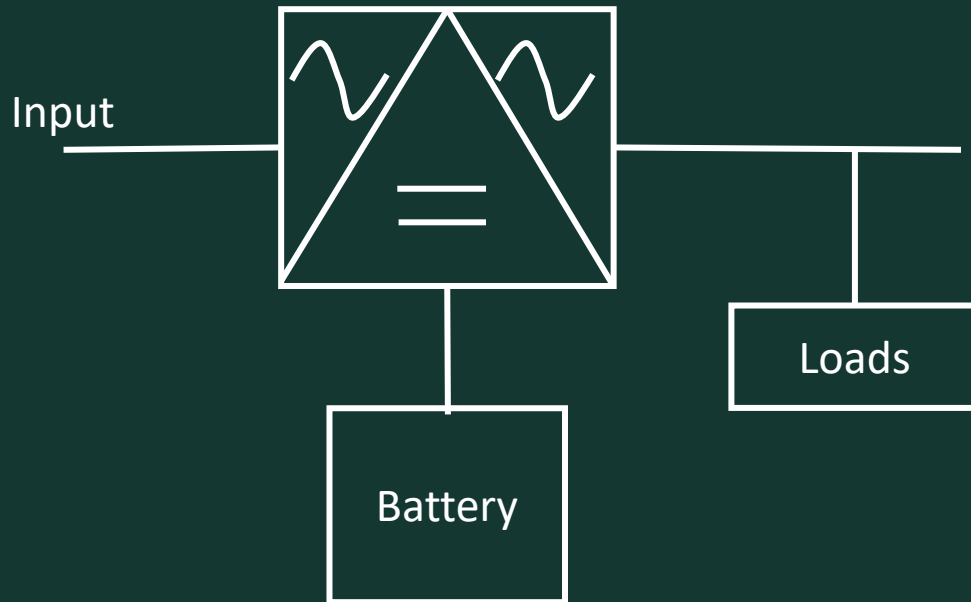
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The chosen inverter - output

- Modular output power



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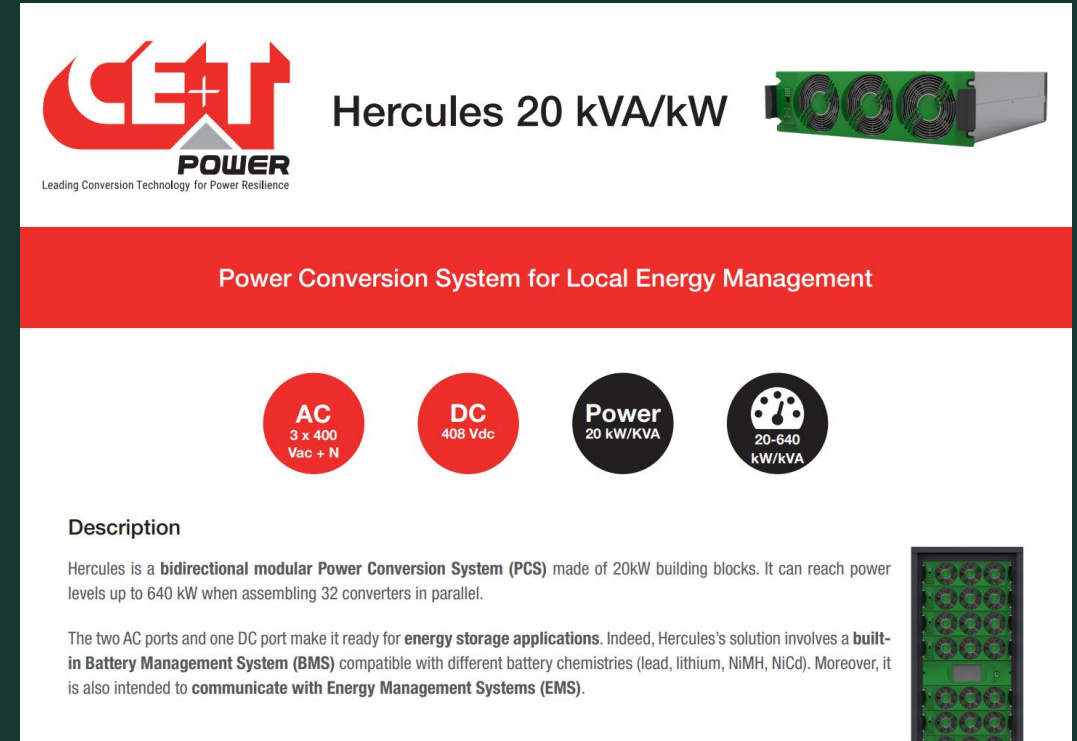
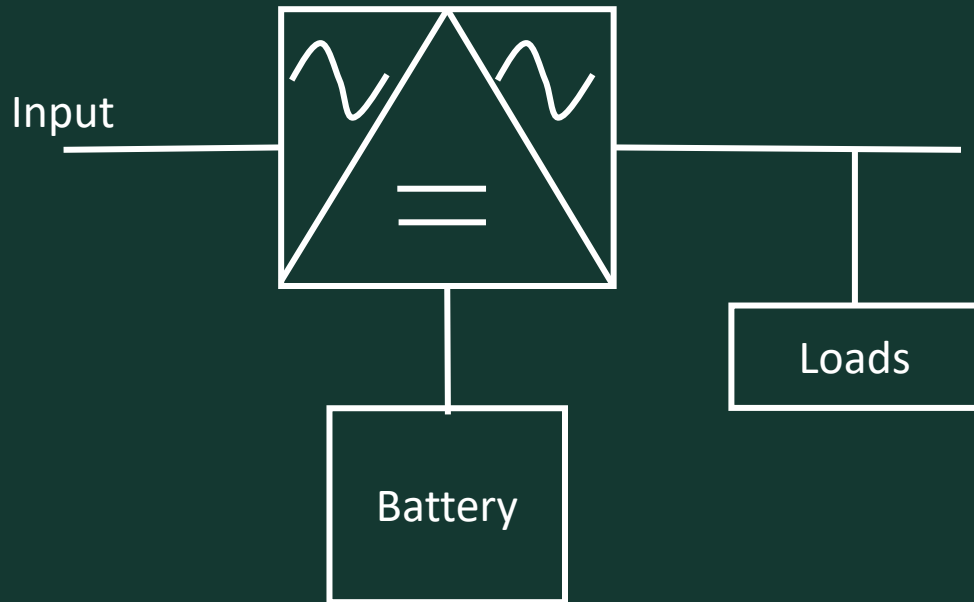
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The chosen inverter - output

- Modular output power
- Short-circuit current capability



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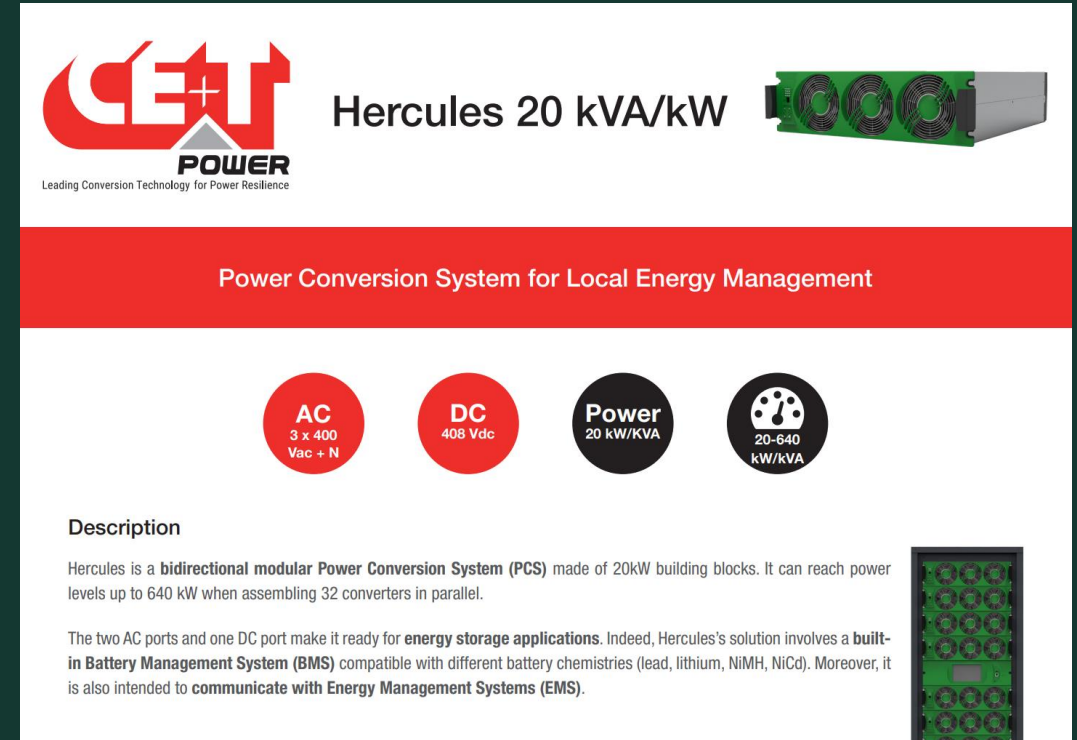
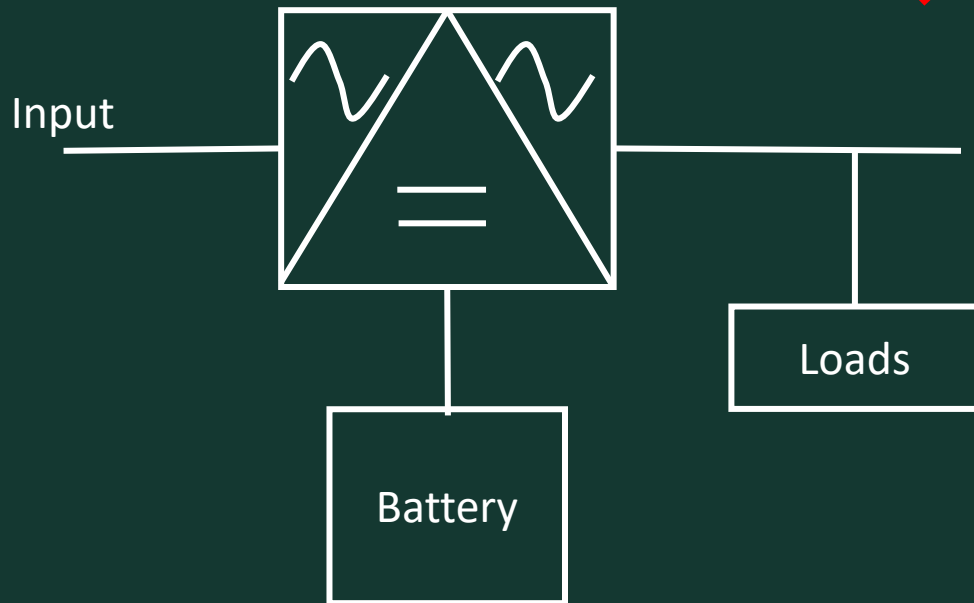
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The chosen inverter - output

- Modular output power
- Short-circuit current capability
- Limited leakage current



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The chosen inverter - output

- Modular output power ✓
- Short-circuit current capability ✓
- Limited leakage current ✓
- Bidirectional power flow where energy first goes to battery and to grid if battery is full ✗



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Takeaways

- Grid connection is becoming a challenge
- Battery solution is much more interesting compared to a diesel gensets
- The power quality is decreasing making three-port systems more interesting



Questions?

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