

Compensating for grid fluctuations with bivalent furnaces

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Energy flexibility during production: Bivalent crucible furnaces can switch energy usage to the power grid without affecting production. Credit: Fraunhofer IPA/Ludmilla Parsyak

Due to the high energy consumption of melting and holding furnaces, the price of the energy source used represents a significant cost factor in the

production of castings. The price of electricity fluctuates significantly over the course of the day. This can be explained, for example, by the varying utilization of the power grid or the volatile feed-in of energy from renewable resources.

As a result, companies should design their energy consumption flexibly to operate their [production processes](#) as cost-efficiently as possible. Together with its partners, the Fraunhofer Institute for Manufacturing Engineering and Automation IPA is developing a bivalent furnace that enables dynamic switching between gas and electricity. This will ensure that operation is flexible in terms of the type of energy deployed, allowing energy to be used when it is most cost-efficient.

Pressure die-casting is one of the most efficient molding processes—a single mold can be used to produce hundreds of thousands of castings. But like so many [industrial processes](#), this production method is extremely energy-intensive, with crucible furnaces leading the charge in terms of considerable energy consumption. Such furnaces are used to melt metal ingots which are then pressed into a metallic mold at high pressure and speed.

The total [energy consumption](#) of German light-metal foundries is accordingly high; it was recorded at 4.4 TWh by the German Federal Statistical Office in 2019. By designing a solution which renders production processes more flexible in terms of the energy used, Fraunhofer is helping companies to compensate for fluctuations in the power grid and reduce their production costs.

Bivalent furnace technology is the key to energy-flexible operation. "Furnaces are typically operated using only one energy source—either fuels such as gas and oil or alternatively electricity. Bivalent crucible furnaces, however, can switch dynamically between electricity and gas during operation. This technology has not been available until now,"

explains Alexander Mages, a researcher at Fraunhofer IPA in Stuttgart. "It means that we can use different energy sources to cover the energy requirements of crucible furnaces in any operating state."

Working with partners Hindenlang GmbH, Bark Magnesium GmbH and the Institute for Energy Efficiency in Production (EEP) at the University of Stuttgart, the research team has modeled various heating concepts, optimized plant designs through thermal simulations and implemented the bivalent design into a crucible furnace.

The crucible furnace forms part of a plant center including punches, presses and CNC machines at Bark Magnesium GmbH's die-casting foundry. Tested successfully in April 2023, it was commissioned in May to melt magnesium ingots.

Uninterrupted production processes

Given that the melt has to be kept at a constant operating temperature, the researchers' aim was to use energy flexibly, at ideal electricity prices, without having to interrupt the production process due to a changeover. This means that the bivalent furnace can be switched to gas operation when the electricity price is particularly high—for example, due to the regular increase of electricity consumption in the mornings or evenings. When prices are low, on the other hand, the system switches to electricity operation.

"An energy-flexible demand for electricity can contribute significantly to reorienting our electricity system toward renewable energy generation. Industrial companies account for 44 percent of our total electricity consumption," says Mages.

Operators can switch manually between electricity and gas using the furnace control system or the furnace switches automatically via a signal

issued by the hall network. Likewise, the hall network connection provides the option of switching after receiving a signal from the electricity supplier.

"By switching the energy source, the process start time does not have to be postponed to when [electricity](#) prices are low, nor do shifts have to be adapted to accommodate break times. These are common measures to achieve flexibility in terms of energy," the researcher points out, explaining another advantage of the bivalent furnace.

The furnace was developed as part of the Kopernicus project SynErgie II. An application has already been submitted for the follow-up project, SynErgie III, which aims to optimize the furnace, including its heating and network design. Using thermal measuring elements, the project partners are determining parameters such as temperature distribution in the furnace to draw conclusions about [energy efficiency](#). They are also testing whether the [furnace](#) can be operated with hydrogen. "It's almost as if we are conducting research on a live object," says Mages.

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