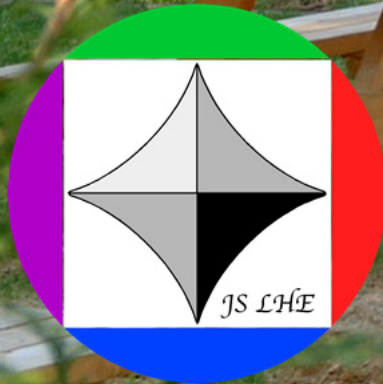


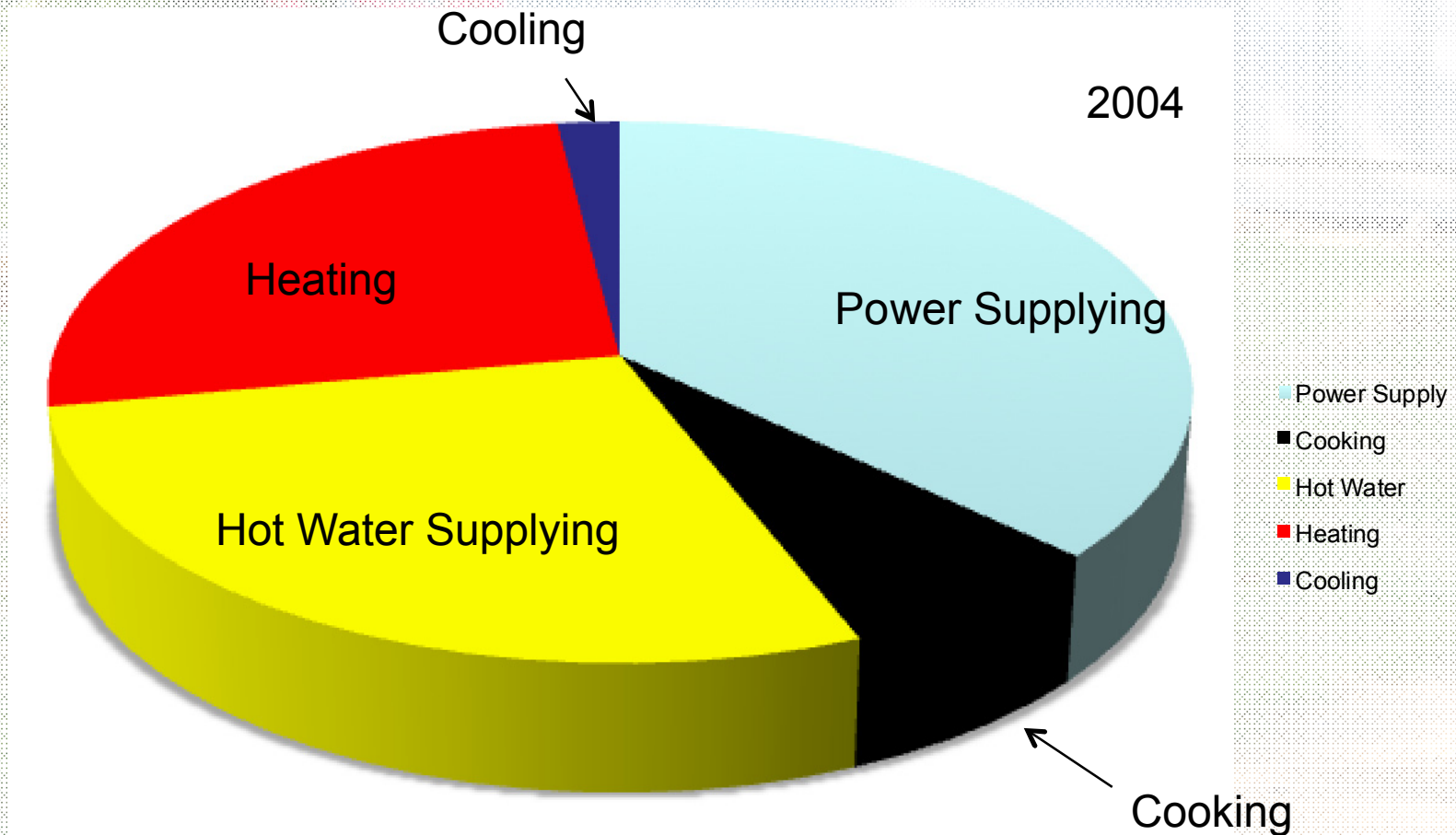
Development of Latent Heat Transportation Systems with Various PCM



Hiroshi SUZUKI, Ruri HIDEMA and Yoshiyuki KOMODA
Complex Fluid and Thermal Engineering Research Center
Department of Chemical Science and Engineering
Kobe University, JAPAN



Japanese Energy Consumption in House



Cooling + Heating + Hot Water = Total Thermal Energy – 55%

Thermal Energy Consumption

Heating/cooling energy consumption
in residential and commercial area in Japan

2.0 EJ(10^{18} J)/year

Exhausted heat from power plants, industries and etc. in Japan

2.5 EJ/year

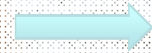
Unused Thermal Energy

If unused thermal energy can be utilized for heating/cooling systems
as residential and commercial energy source,

we can save 25% CO₂ emissions.

Thermal Gaps between Demand and Supply

Time Gap



Latent Heat Thermal Storage

Temperature Gap

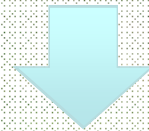


Chemical Thermal Storage

Spatial Gap

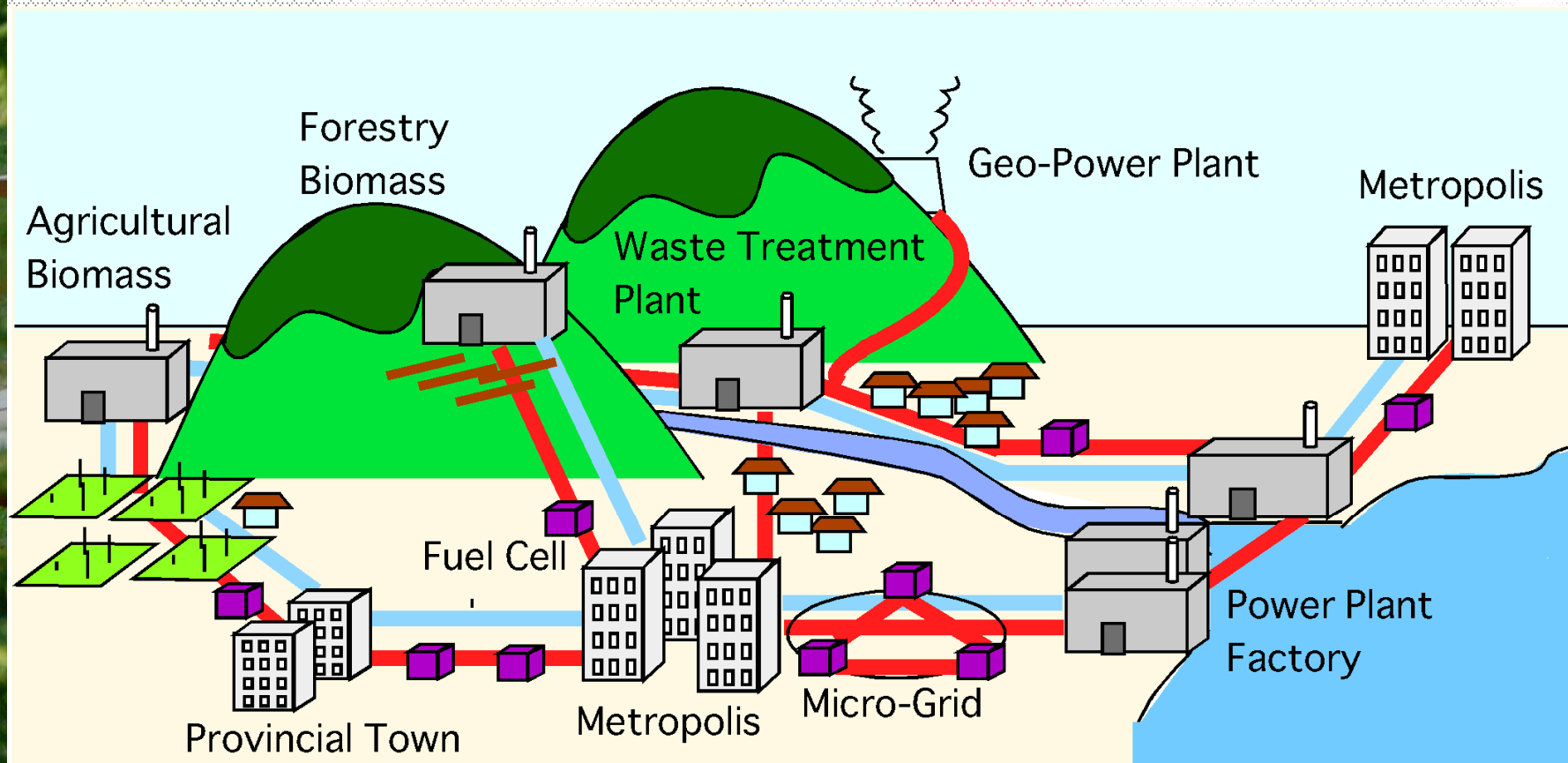


Latent Heat Transportation



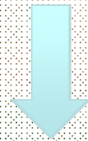
Thermal Gap Solution

Thermal Grid



Latent Heat Transportation

High Heat Density
about 3 times higher than water

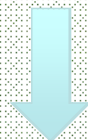


Flow Rate Reduction 1/3



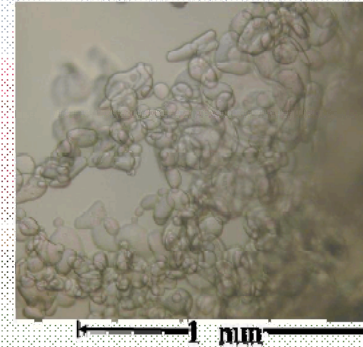
Saving Pumping Energy

Temperature Sustainability

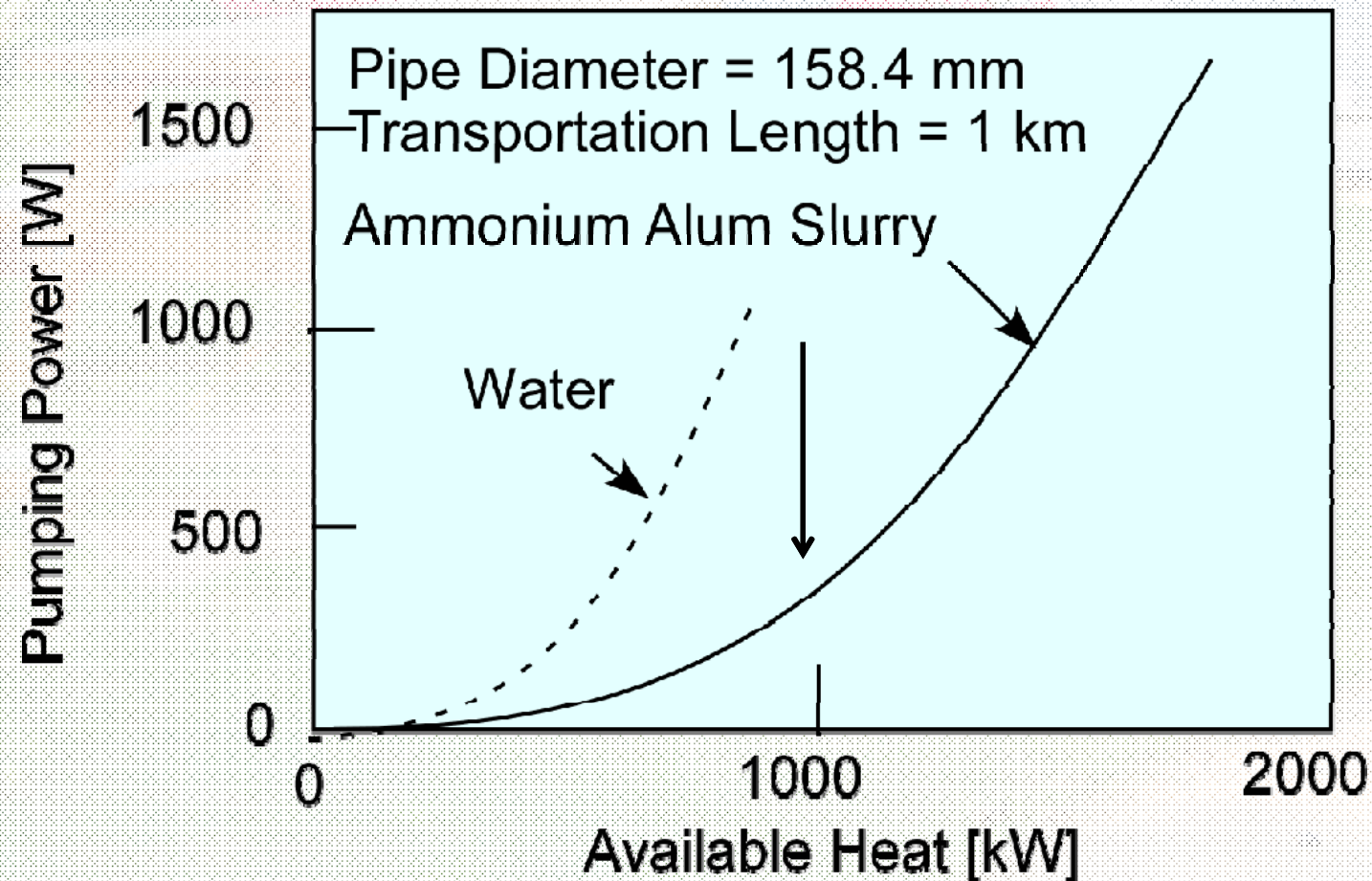


Heat Transfer = Heat Transfer Coefficient
x Heat Transfer Area x **Temperature Difference**

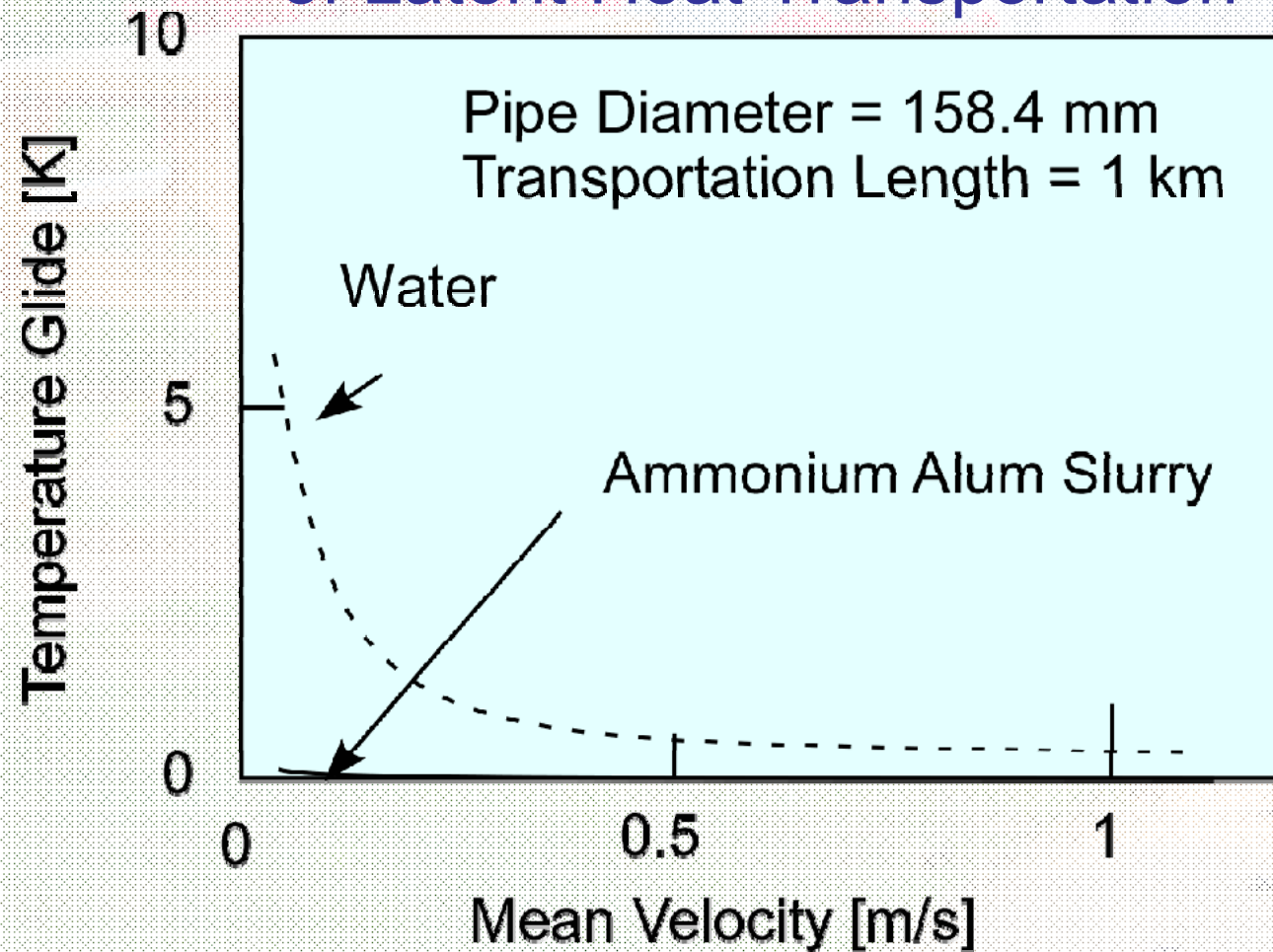
High Heat Transfer



Flow Rate Reduction of Latent Heat Transportation



Temperature Sustainability of Latent Heat Transportation



Phase Change Materials for Latent Heat Transportation

Ice/Water Slurries

Cheap

0 °C

Clathrate Hydrate Slurries

trimethylolethane (TME)

tetra-n-butylammonium bromide
(TBAB)

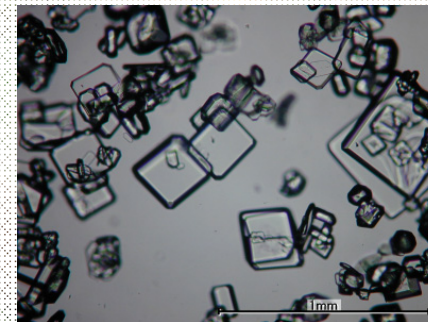
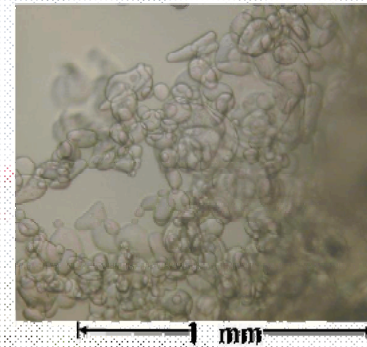
10 to 15 °C

Inorganic Hydrate Slurries

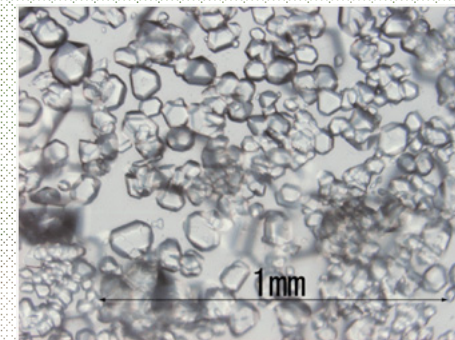
ammonium alum

disodium hydrogen phosphate

30 to 90 °C



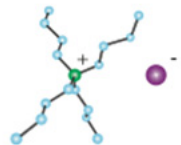
TME hydrates



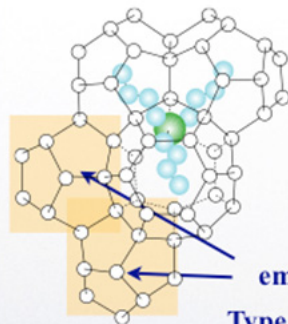
Ammonia Alum hydrates

TBAB Hydrate Slurries

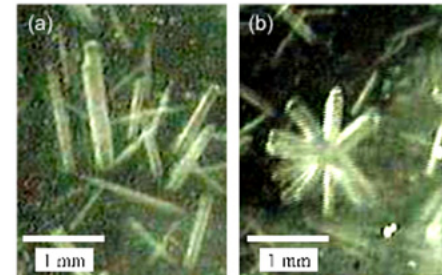
TBAB semi-clathrate hydrate



- Carbon atom
- Nitrogen atom
- Halogen atom



Type A TBAB hydrate

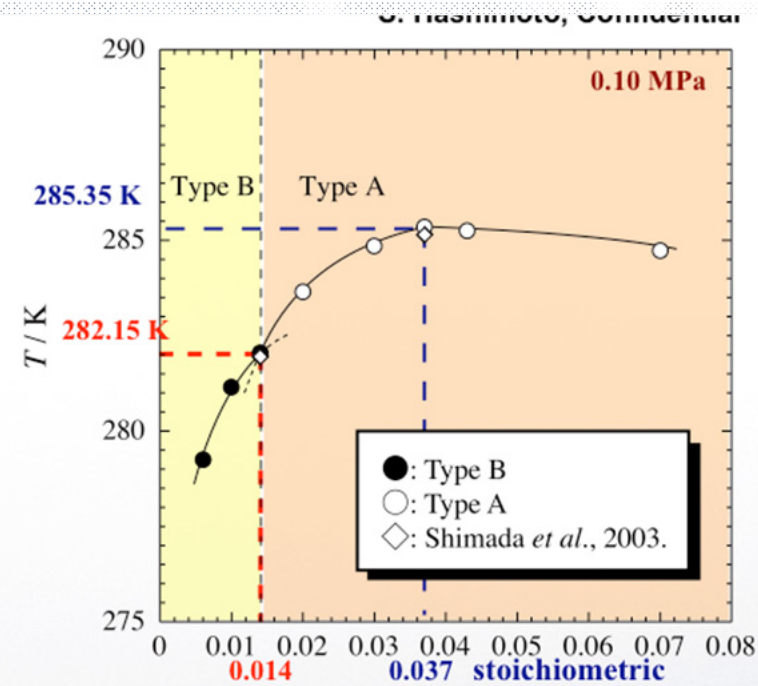


Typical crystal of Type A TBAB hydrate (a), and cohesion particle (b).

Type B hydrate
(TBAB•38H₂O)
orthorhombic

Type A hydrate
(TBAB•26H₂O)
tetragonal

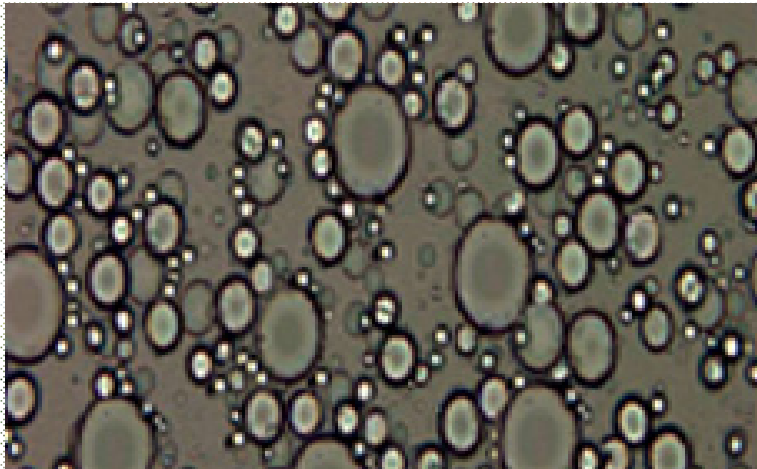
$x_{\text{TBAB}} = 0.014$



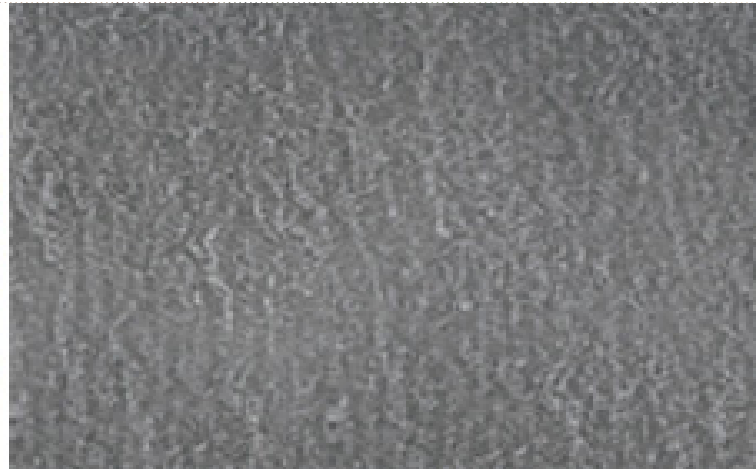
JFE Engineering

Emulsions of Tetra-Decane

tetradecane



Normal emulsification

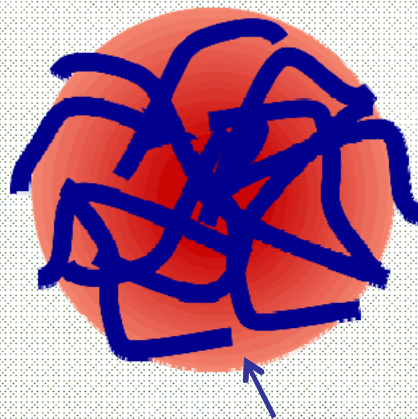
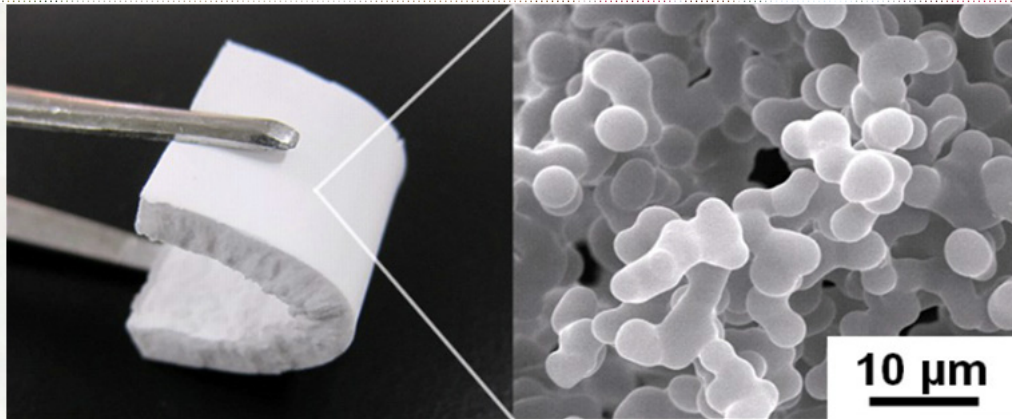


Nano-emulsion

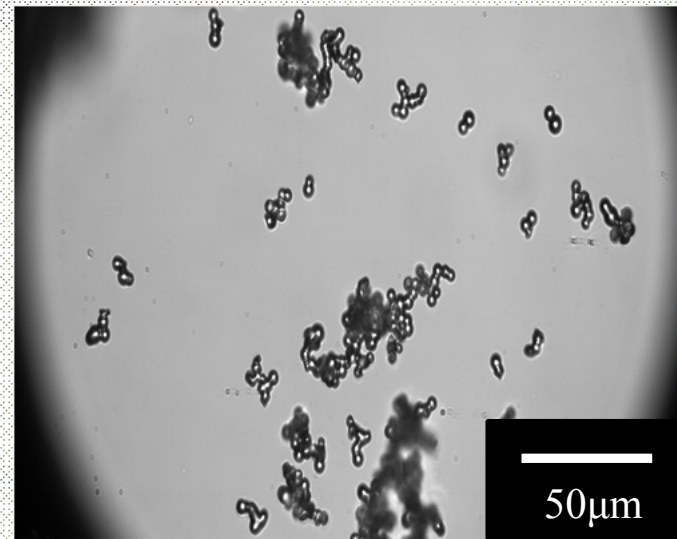
Phase change temperature : 5.9°C

Latent heat : 229kJ/kg

Transportation System of Tetra-Decane with Super-Hydrophobic Marshmallow Gel

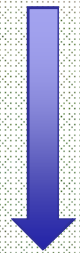


Tetra-Decane

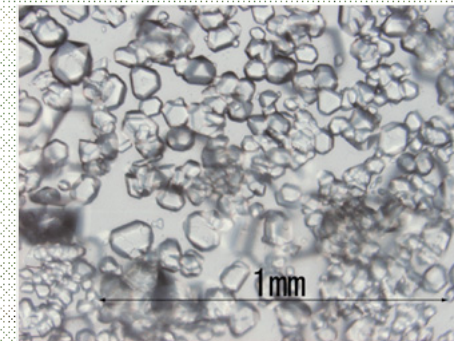


Inorganic Hydrates for High Temperature

Inorganic Hydrates	Phase Change Temperature °C	Latent Heat kJ/kg
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	32.4	192
$\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	36.4	251
$\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	43	247
$\text{NaCH}_3\text{COO} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	58	281
$\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$	78	142
$\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	92.5	197
$\text{AlNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	94.5	251



Ammonia Alum
Particles



High Solubility in Water



Solidification
In Room Temperature

Control Hydrate Fraction

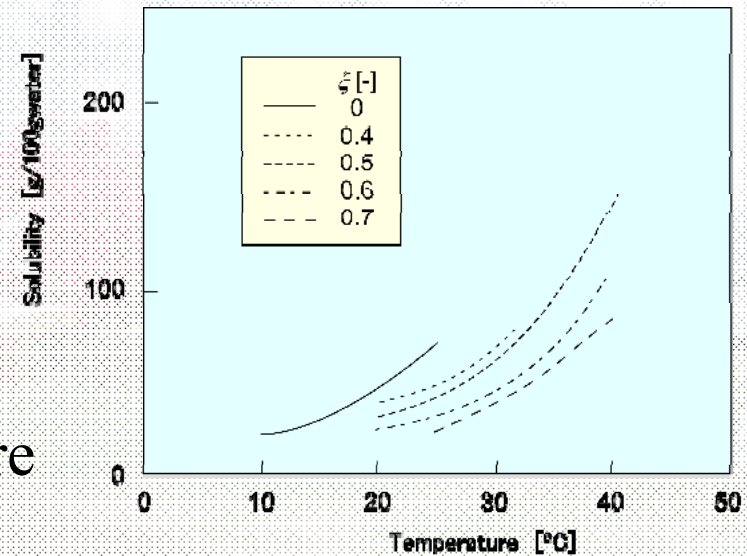
Solubility Control

Disodium Hydrogen Phosphate

Mixture Solvent

Water + Ethylene Glycol

x = EG Conc. in the Mixture

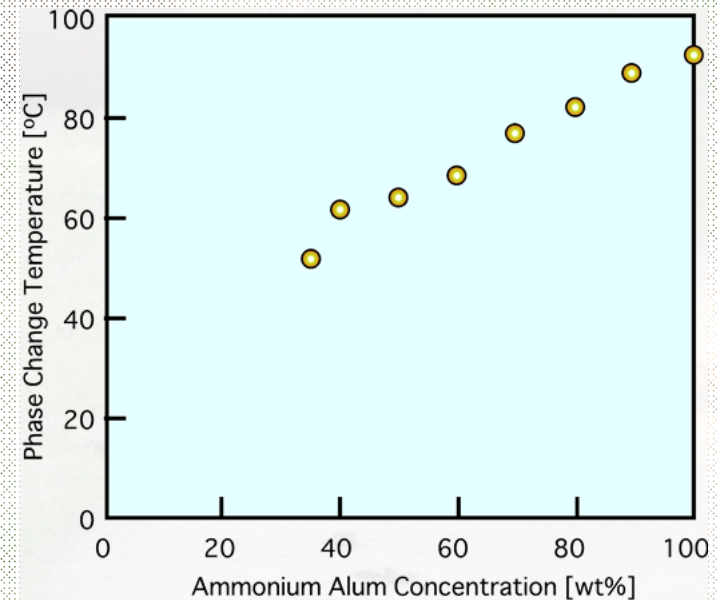


Concentration Control

Ammonia Alum

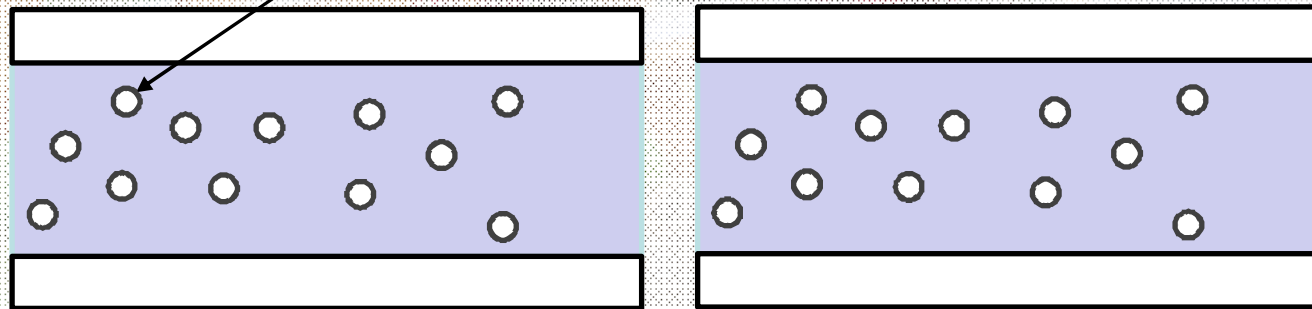
Target Temperature 51°C

Hydrate Fraction 12wt%



Problems on High Temperature Latent Heat Transportation

Phase Change Material Particles

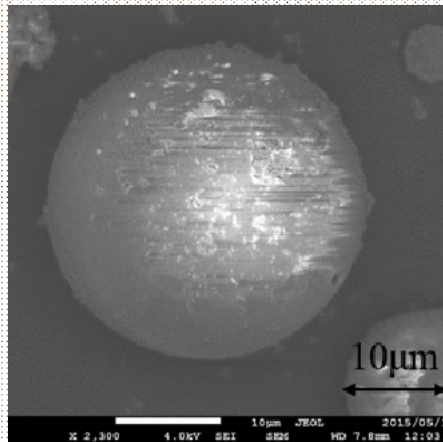


Particles grow

Adhesion

Pipe Blocking

Silica Hard Shell Micro-Capsules (HSMC) Containing Phase Change Materials



Silica has

- high stabilities
 - on Temperature
 - on Mechanical Stress
 - on Chemical Materials
- Low Adhesion Energy
 - on Metals

Hidema et al. Int. Heat Mass Trans. 2015

Promising Capsule-Shell Material for Containing PCMs

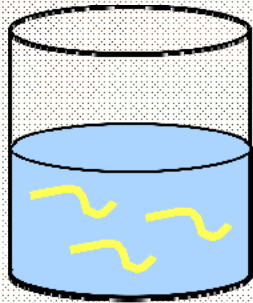
Toyoda et al. Chem. Lett. 2014

Tamaru et al. Proc. ICR2015

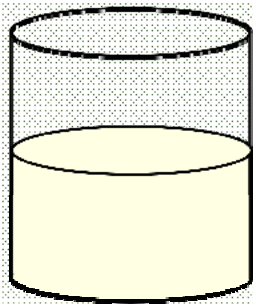
Process – Hollow Silica Microcapsules with Fine Holes

Virtudaso et al., Mater. Lett., 2011

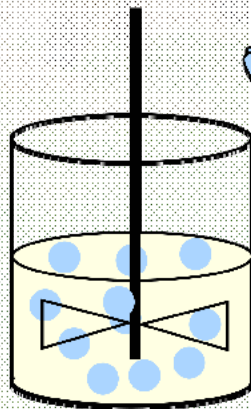
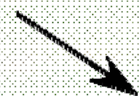
Na_2SiO_3 + Polymer solution



+

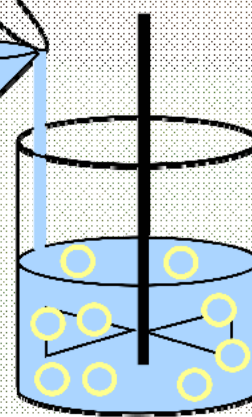
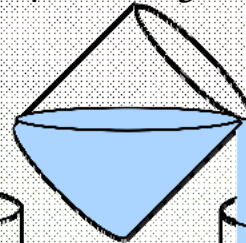


hexane + surfactants

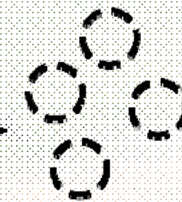
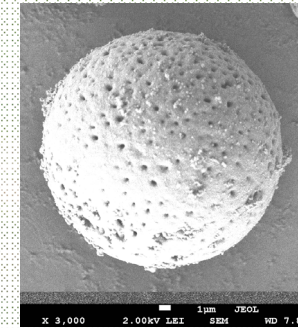


W/O emulsion

NH_4HCO_3 solution

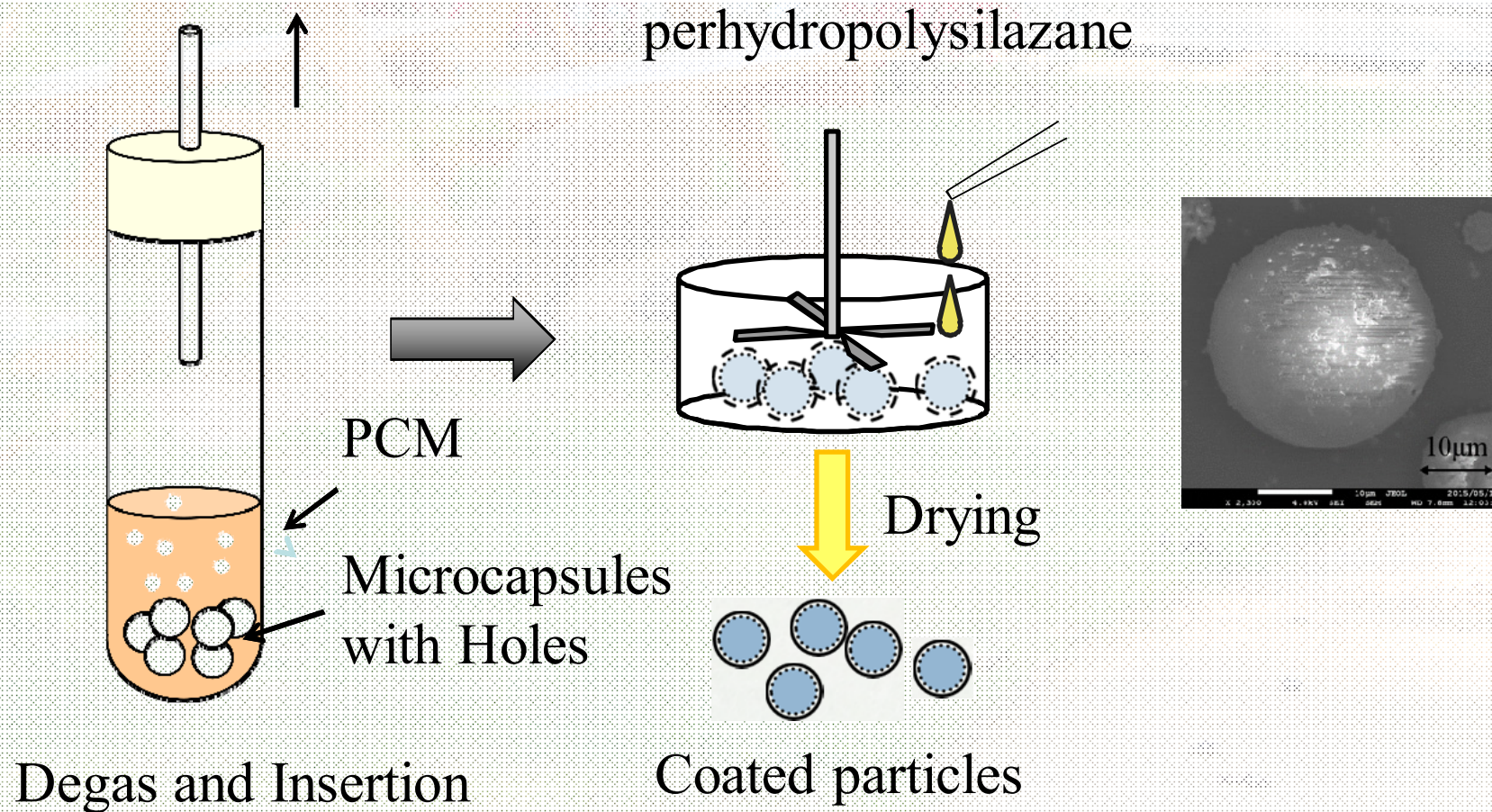


W/O/W emulsion



Hollow silica
Microcapsules
with holes

Process – Inserting Materials and Coating



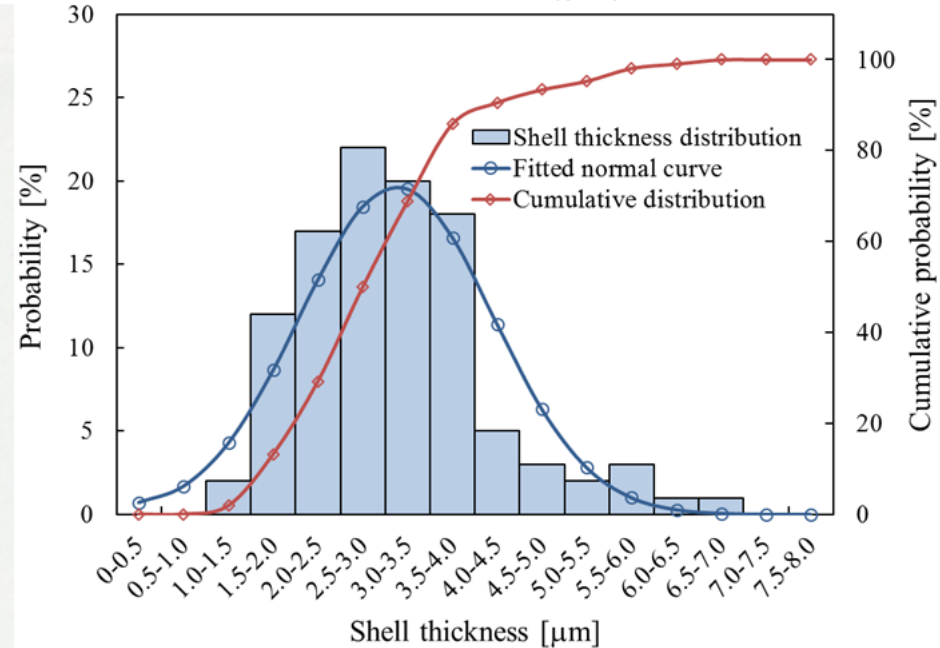
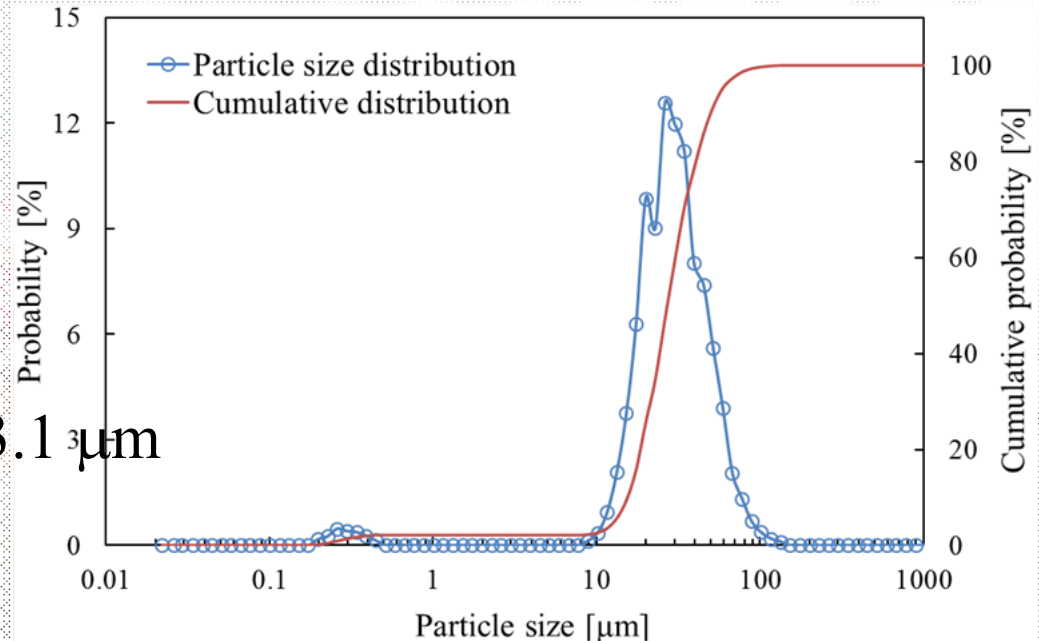
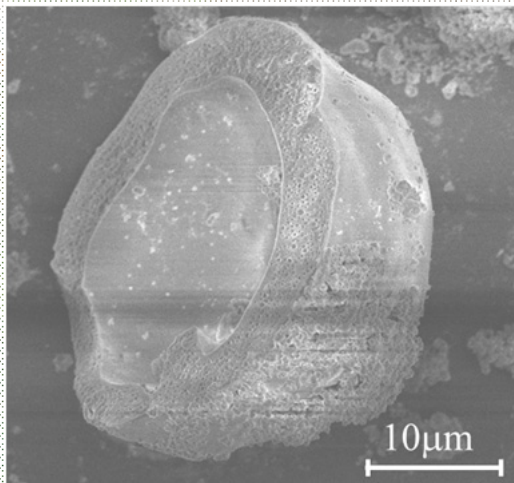
Size of HSMC

Mean Diameter: $24.8\mu\text{m}$

Mean Shell Thickness

: $3.1\mu\text{m}$

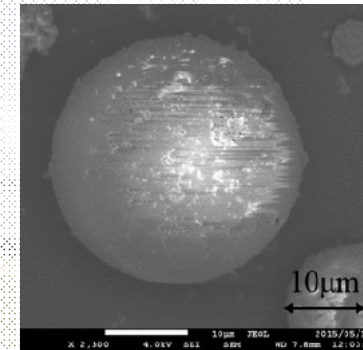
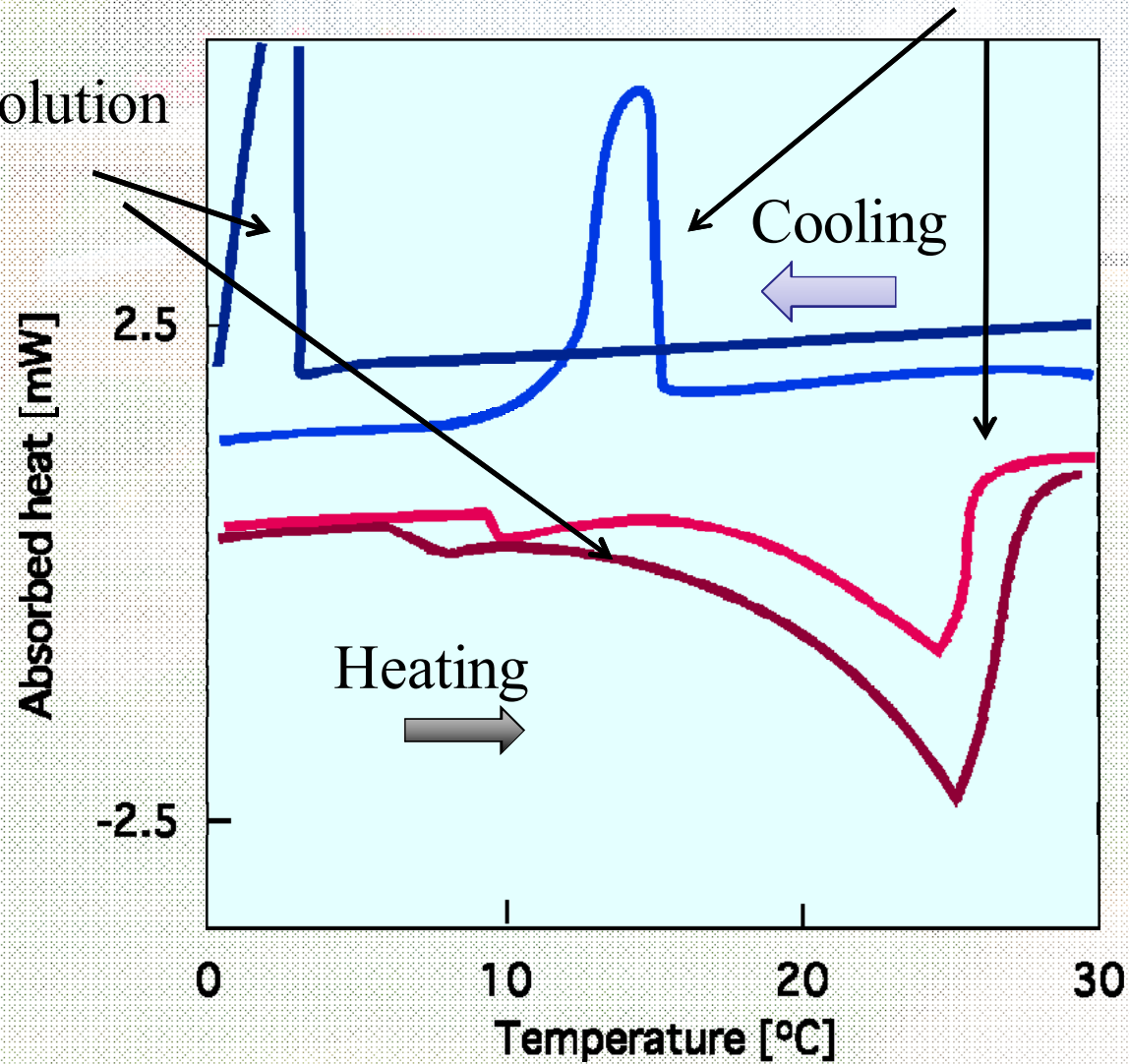
Void Fraction : 42.4vol%



Absorbed/Desorbed Heat

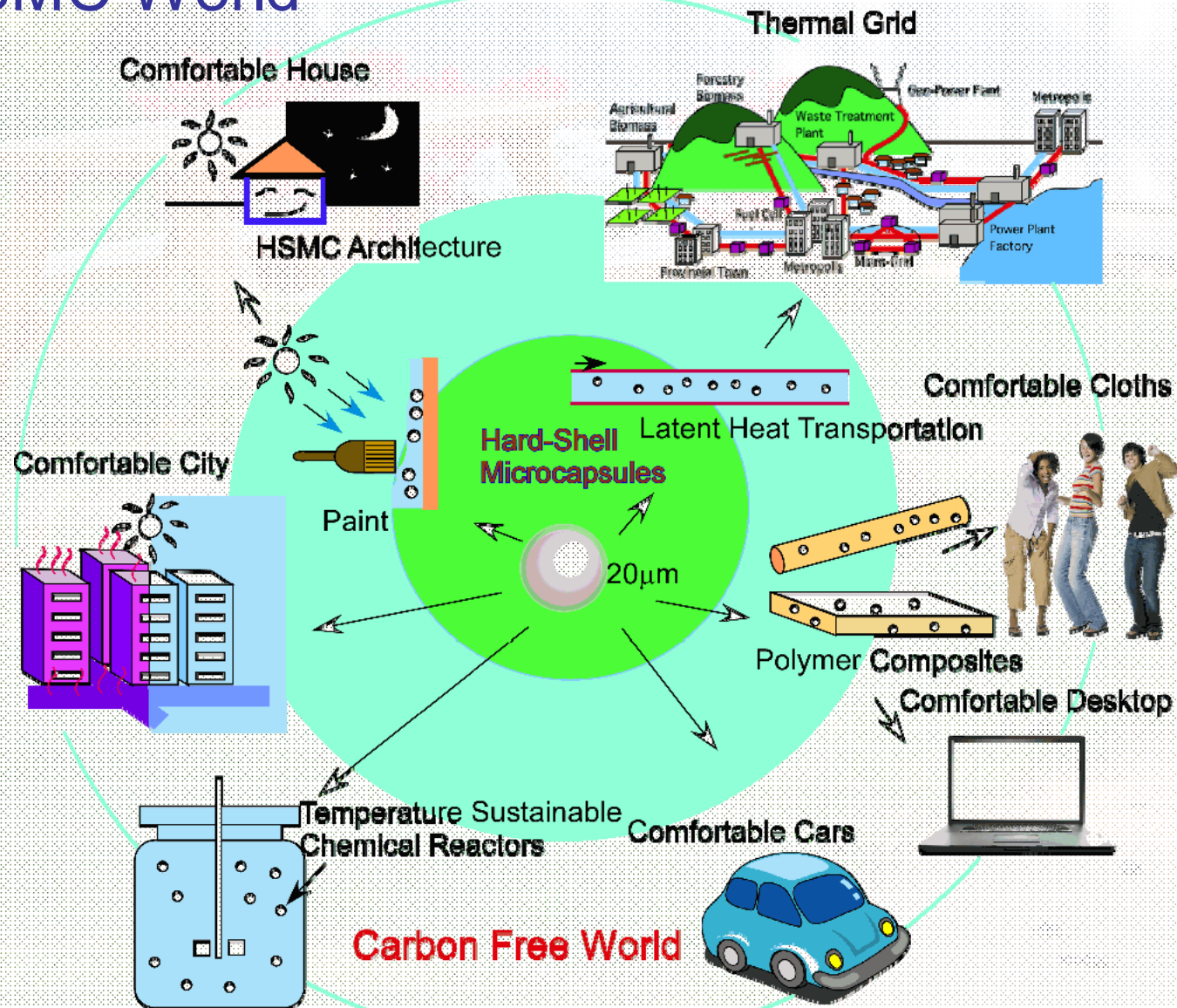
Encapsulated TME Solution

TME Solution



Supercooling
Depression
Effect

HSMC World



Conclusions

Hard-Shell Micro-Capsules (HSMC) is a promising material for encapsulating Phase Change Materials



Thermal Gap solution

