

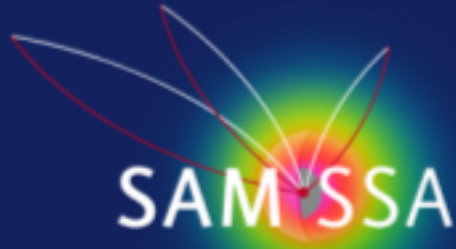
Sugar Alcohol based Materials for Seasonal Storage Applications

The SAM.SSA project

Sugar Alcohol based Materials for Seasonal Storage Applications

**6th Progress Meeting –17~18 March 2015
Avala, SPAIN**





Sugar Alcohol based Materials for Seasonal Storage Applications

COVENTIONAL THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE APPLICATIONS



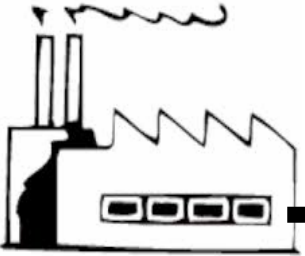
DIRECT HEATING STORAGE



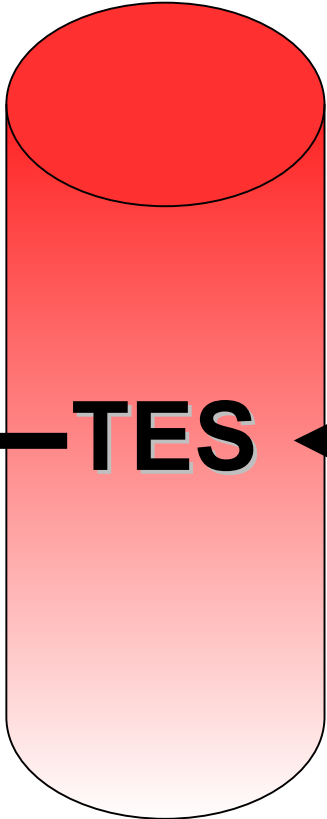
Domestic



Commercial



Industrial



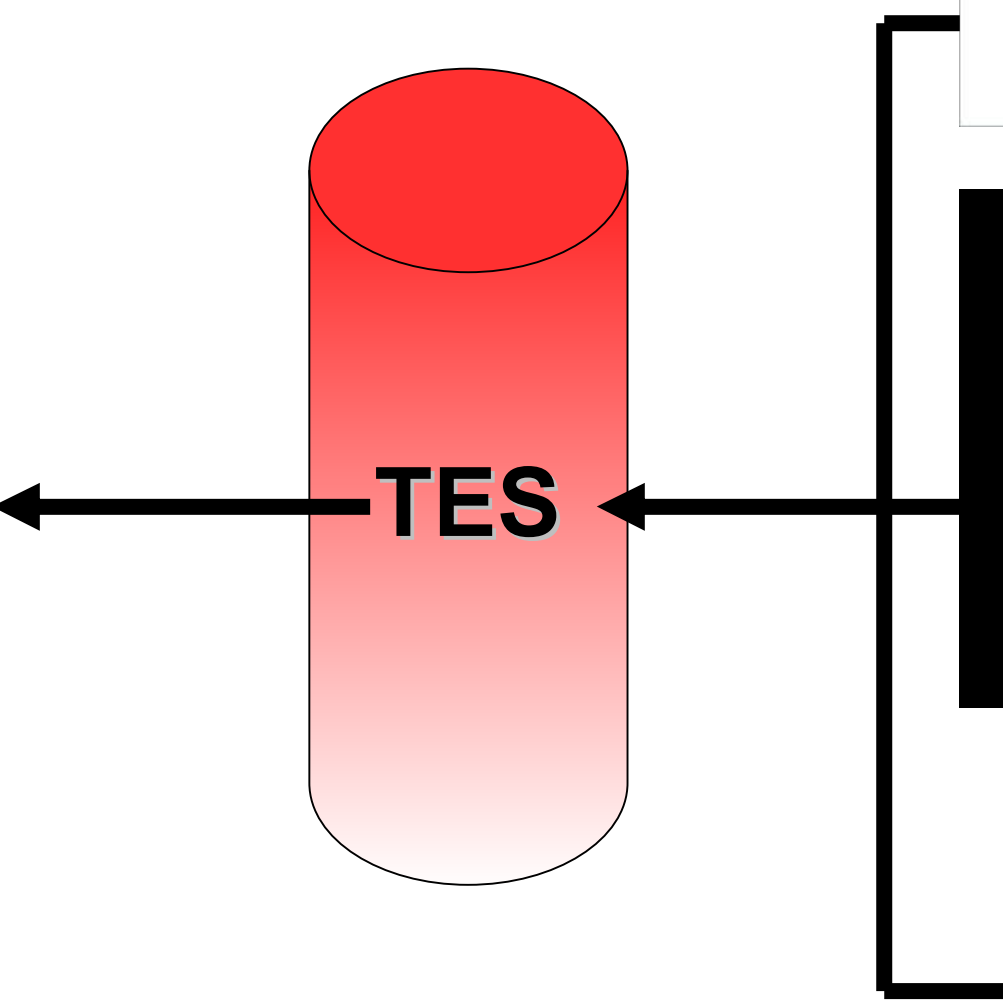
Solar



Boiler



Heat Pumps



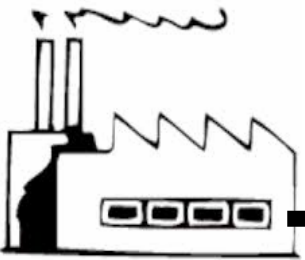
INDIRECT HEATING STORAGE



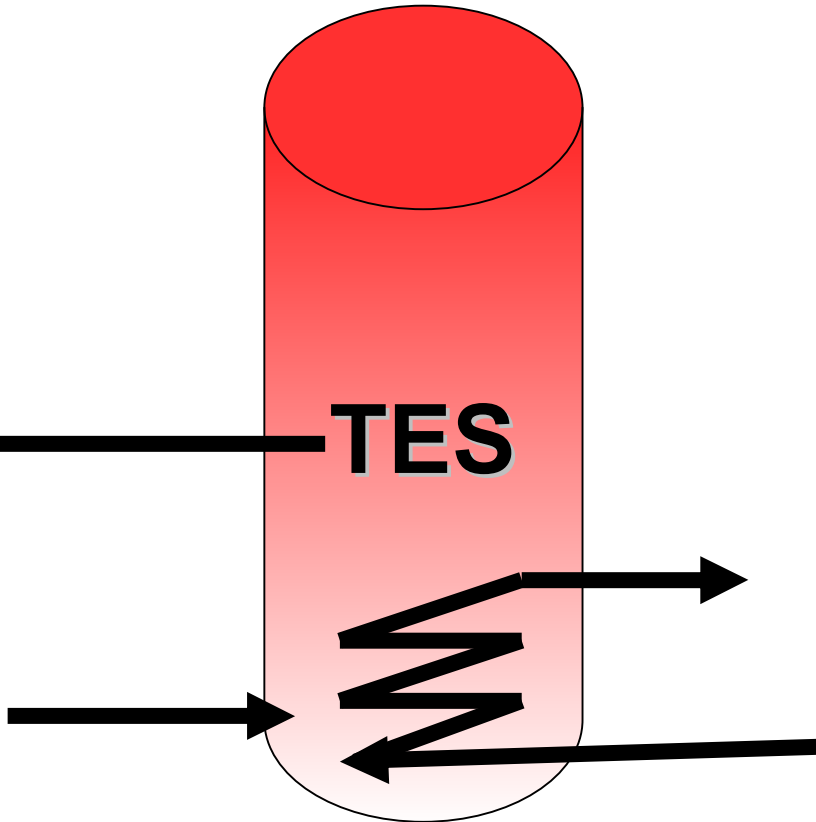
Domestic



Commercial



Industrial



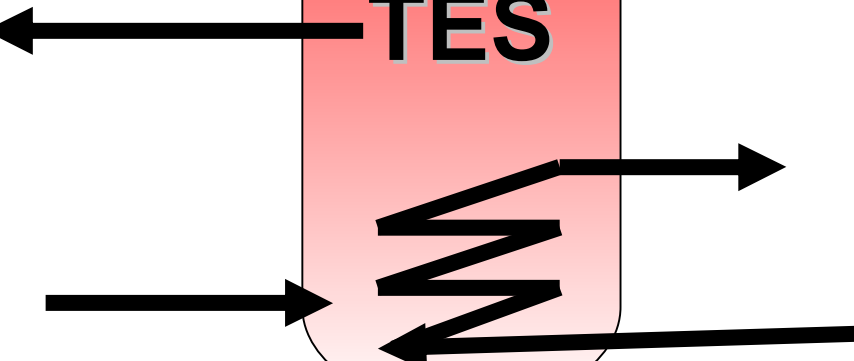
Solar



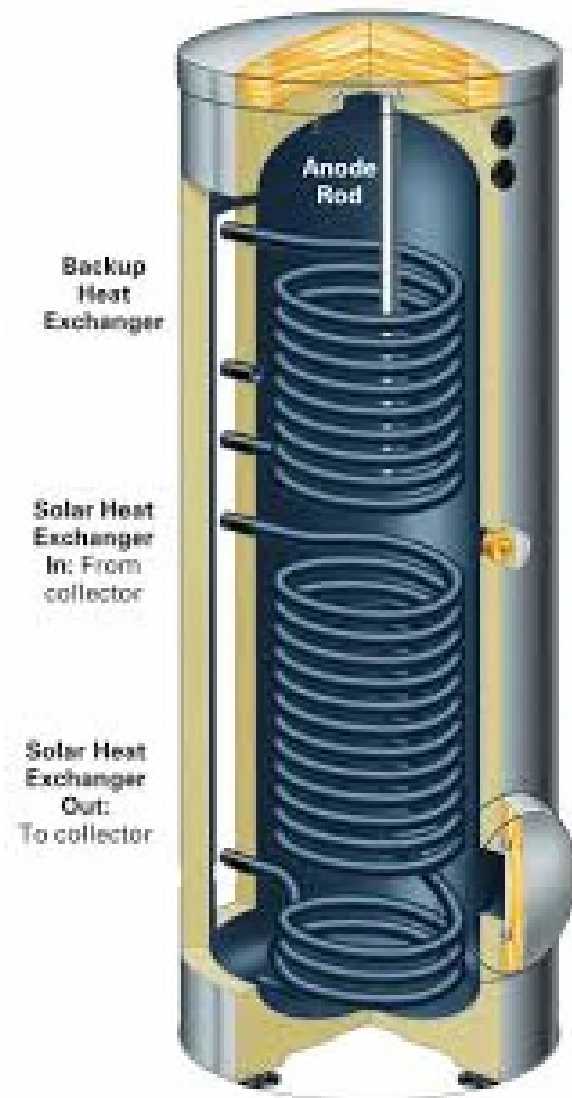
Boiler



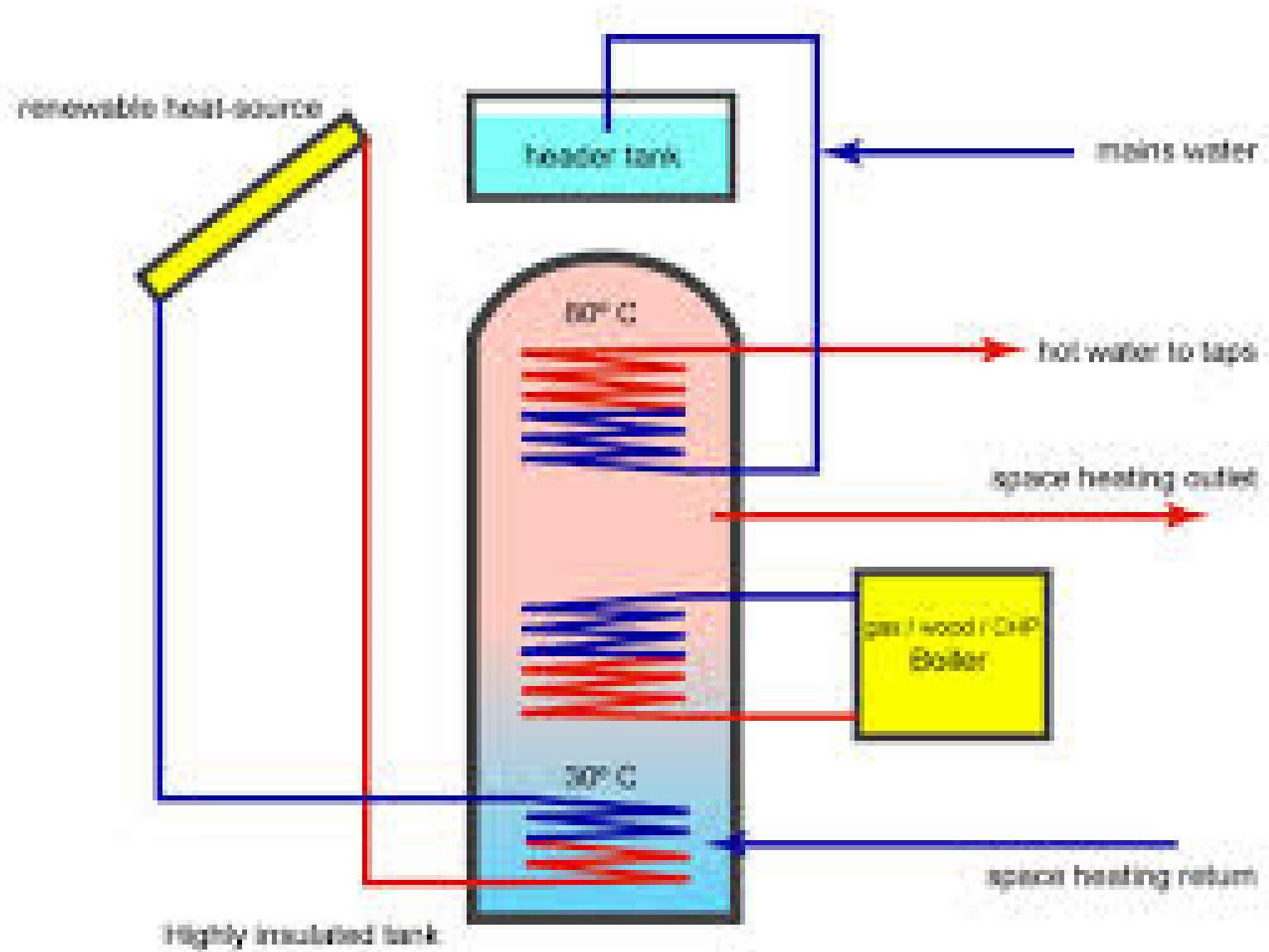
Heat Pumps

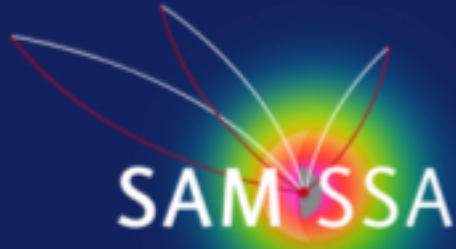


EXISTING HOT WATER STORAGE TANKS



COVENTIONAL STORAGE CONCEPT



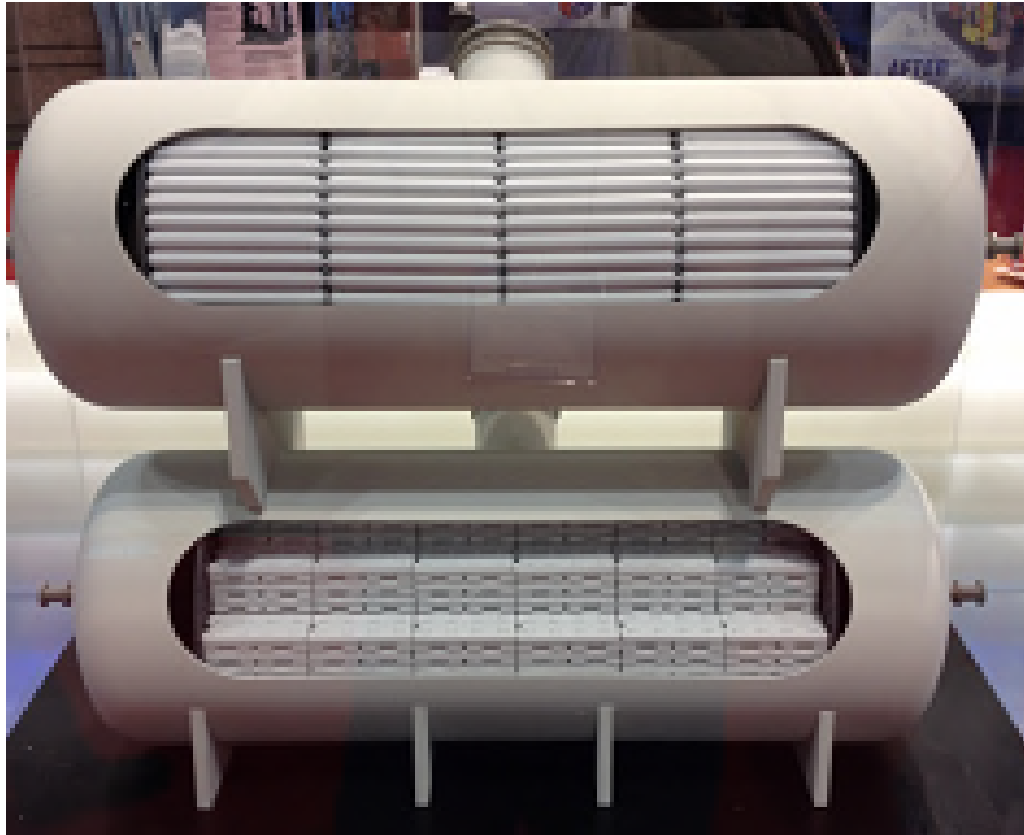


Sugar Alcohol based Materials for Seasonal Storage Applications

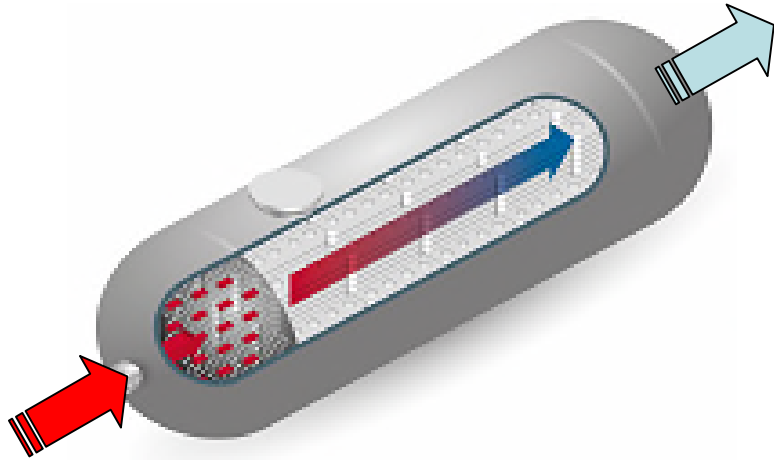
PCM BASED THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE APPLICATIONS



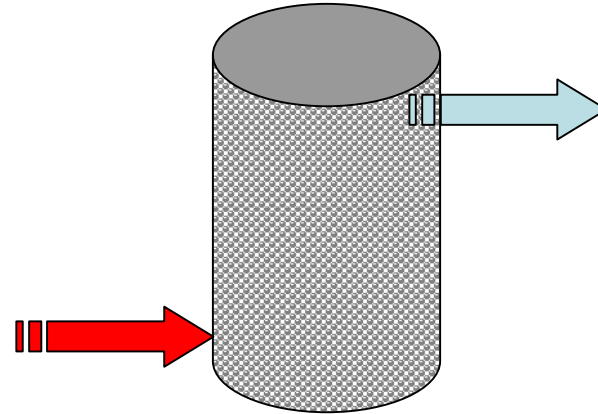
CURRENT PCM BASED THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE PRODUCTS



PCM ENERGY STORAGE OPERATION



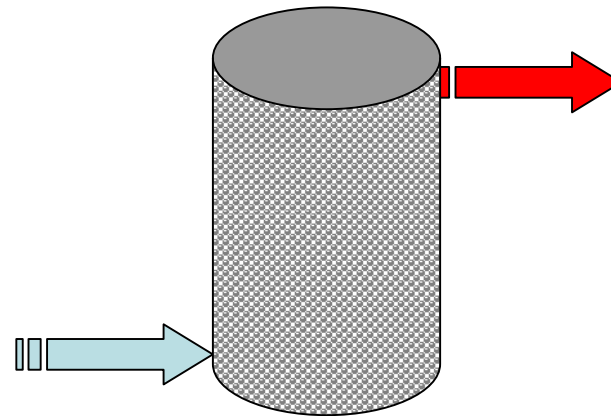
CHARGING



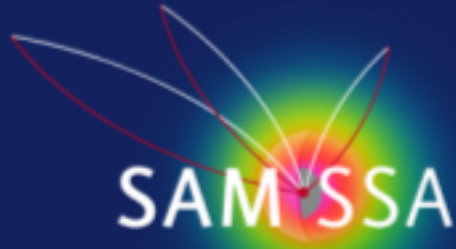
CHARGING



DISCHARGING



CHARGING

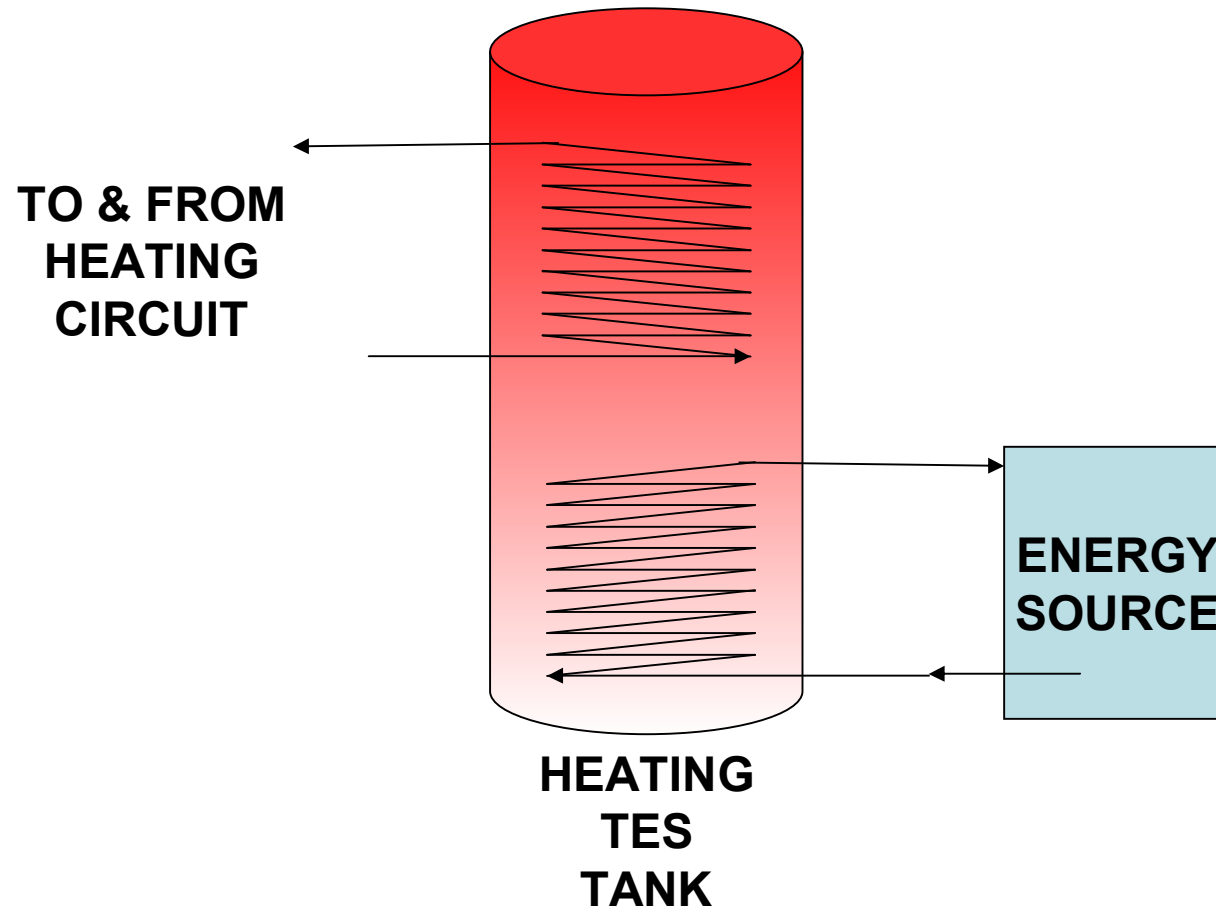


Sugar Alcohol based Materials for Seasonal Storage Applications

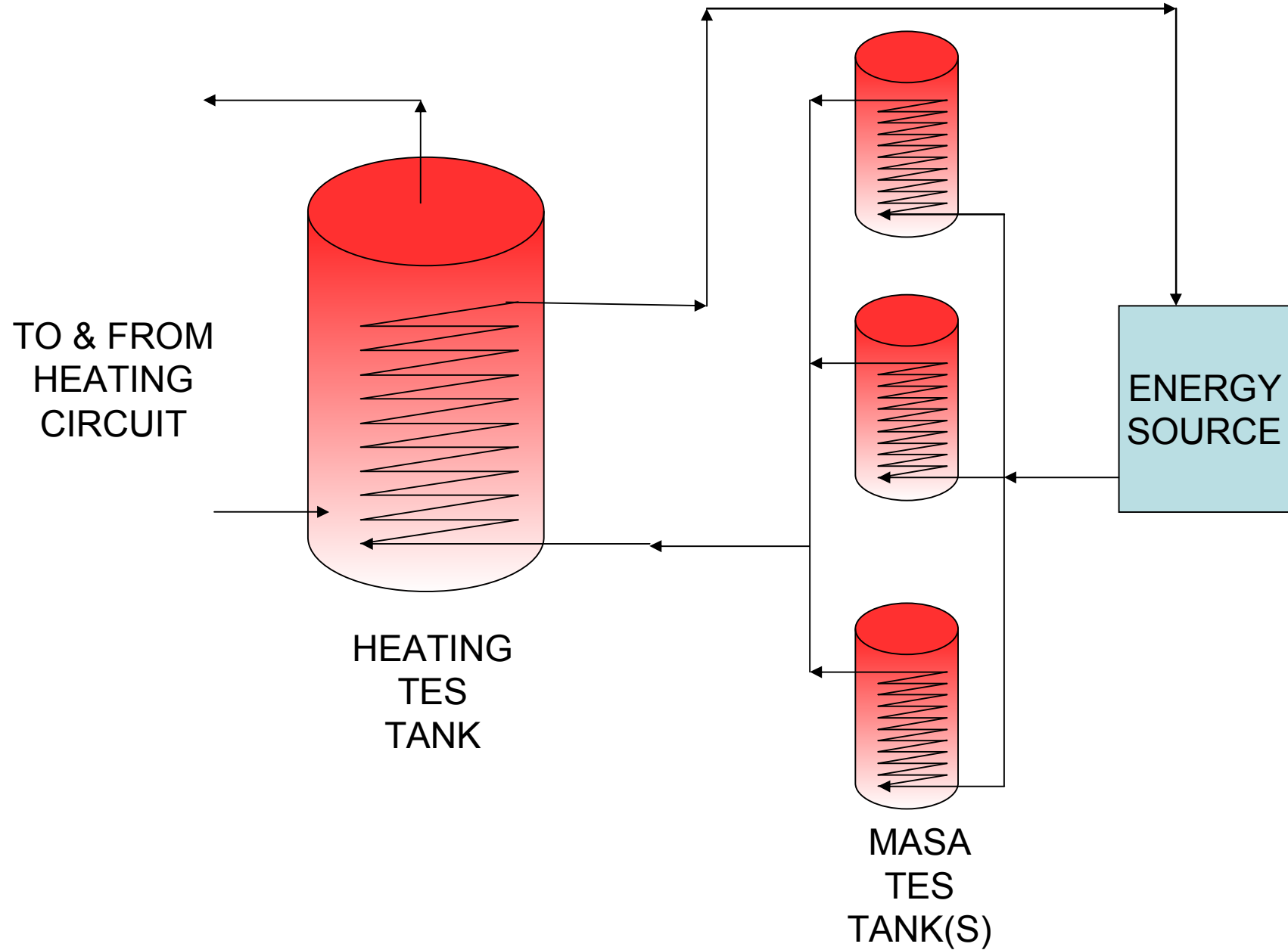
MASA THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE APPLICATIONS



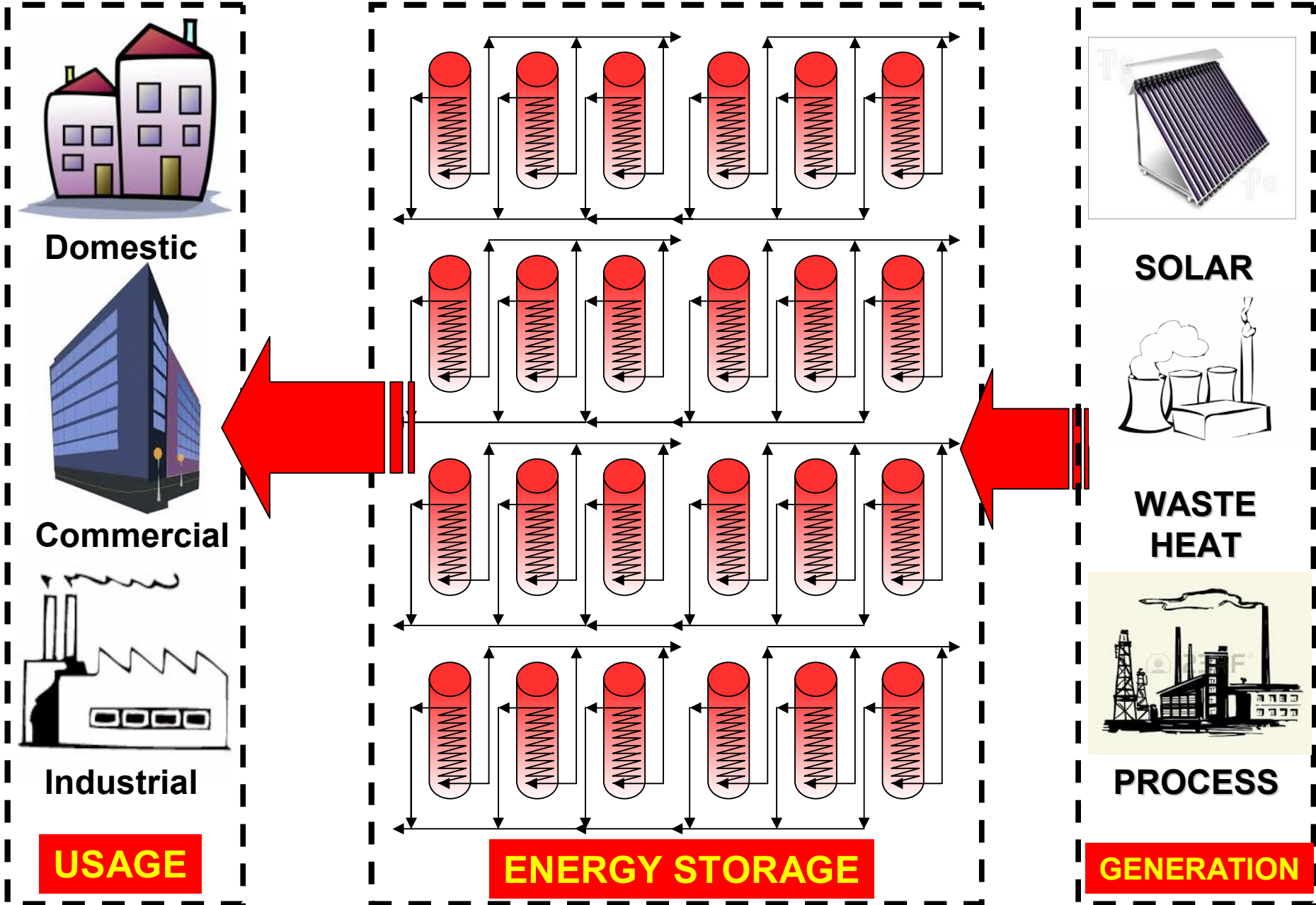
CENTRALISED MASA ENERGY STORAGE



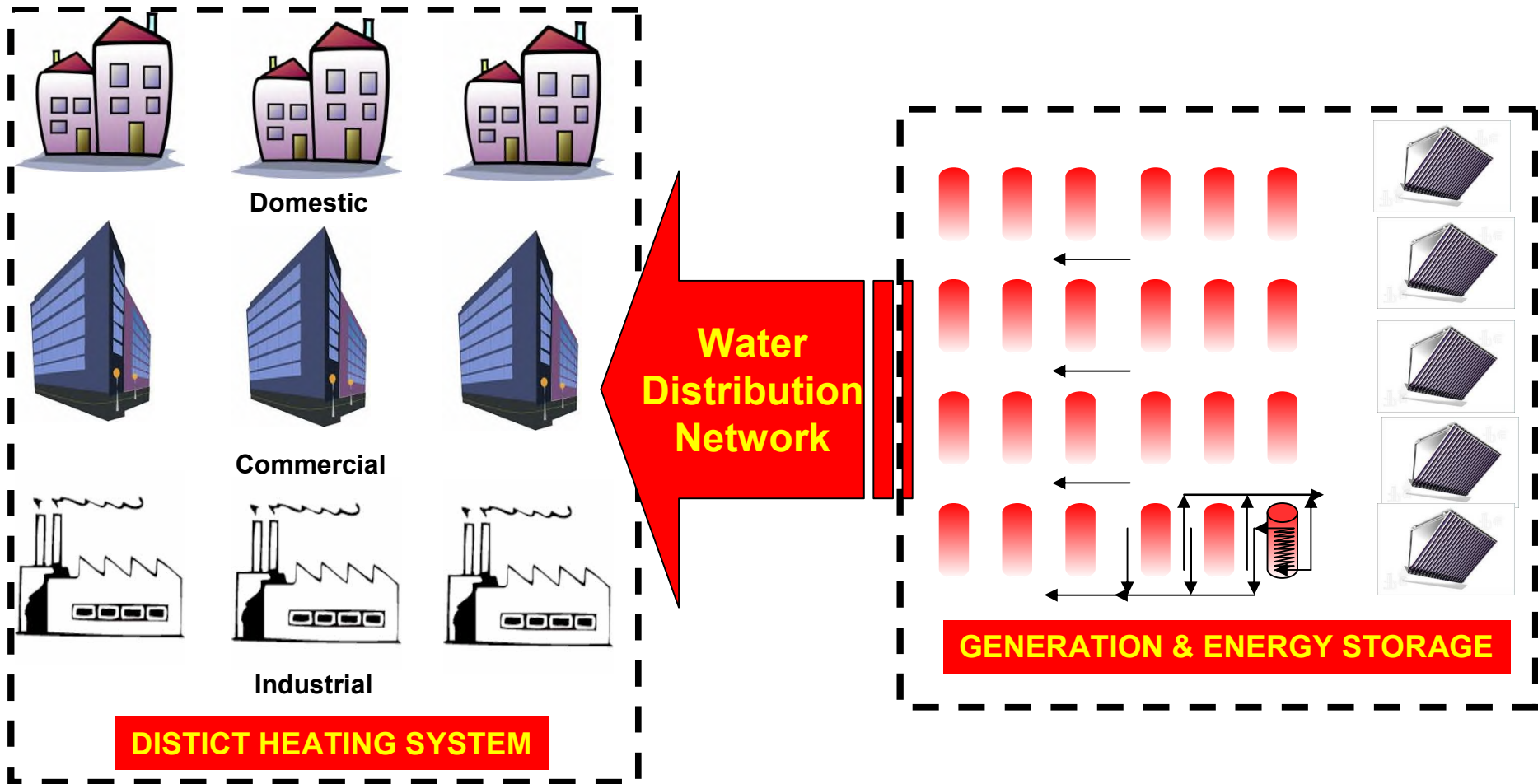
DISTRIBUTED MASA ENERGY STORAGE



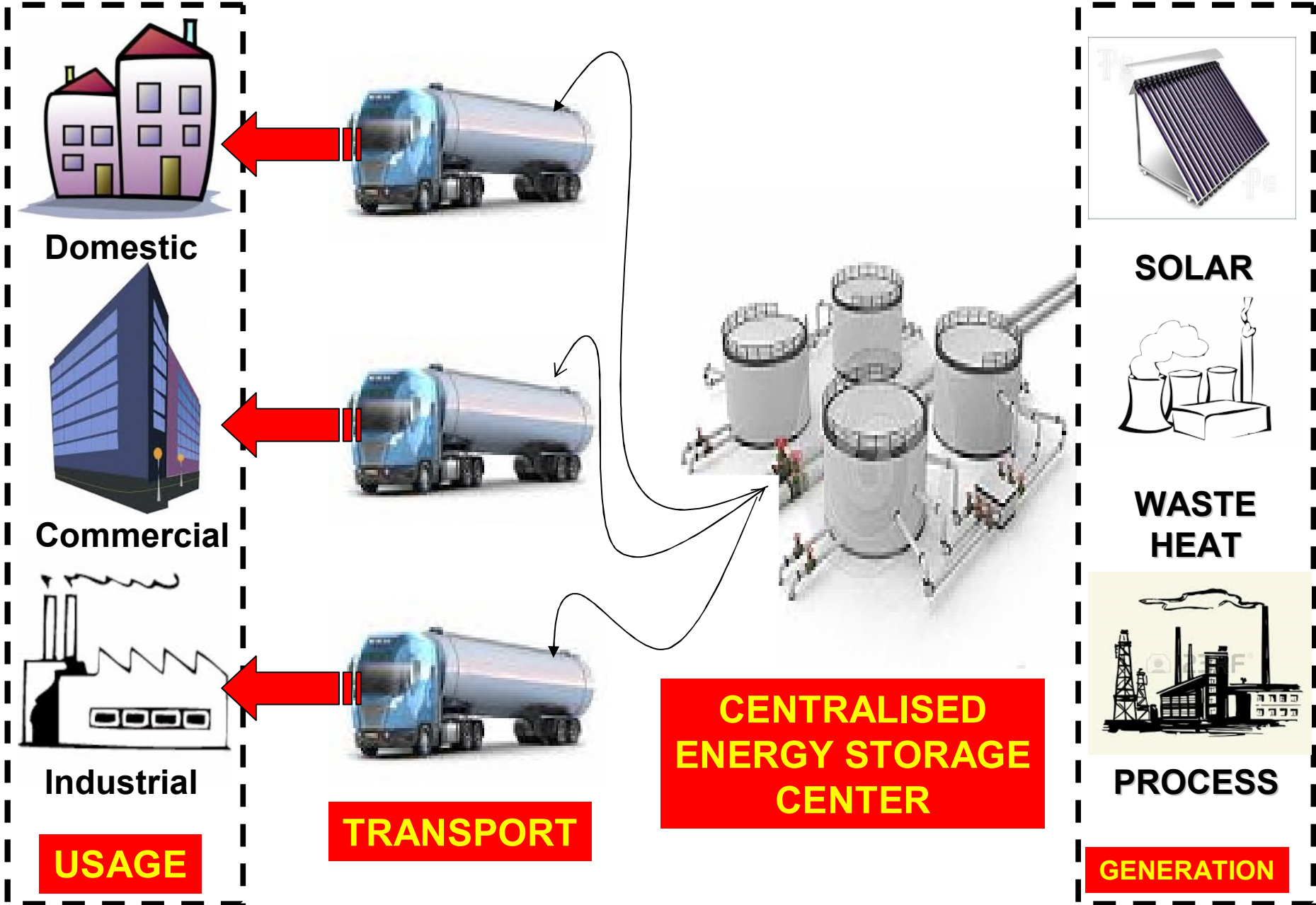
SEASONAL LOCAL SOLAR MASA ENERGY STORAGE



SEASONAL DISTRICT SOLAR MASA ENERGY STORAGE



SEASONAL DISTRIBUTED SOLAR MASA ENERGY STORAGE



Domestic

Commercial

Industrial

USAGE

TRANSPORT

**CENTRALISED
ENERGY STORAGE
CENTER**



SOLAR



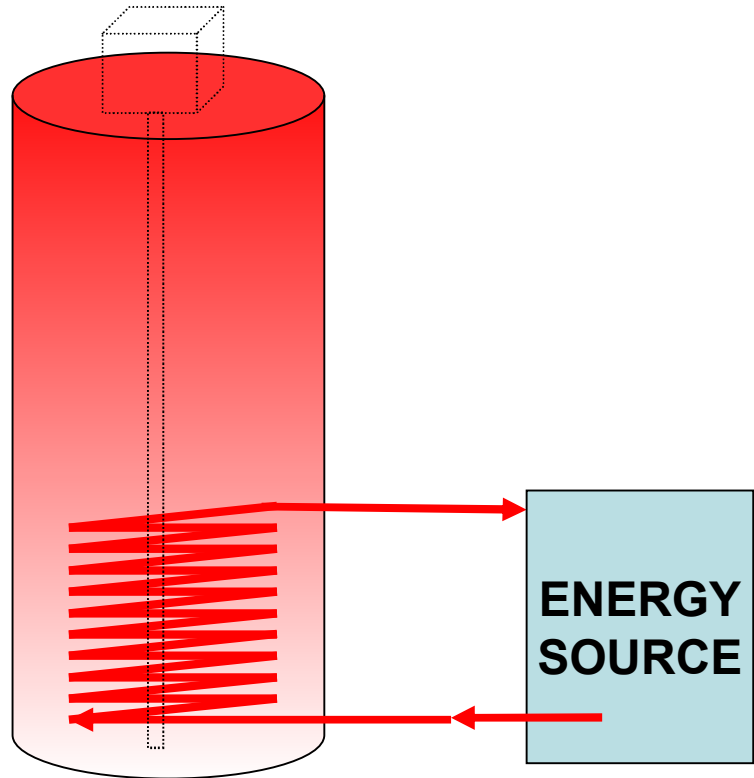
**WASTE
HEAT**



PROCESS

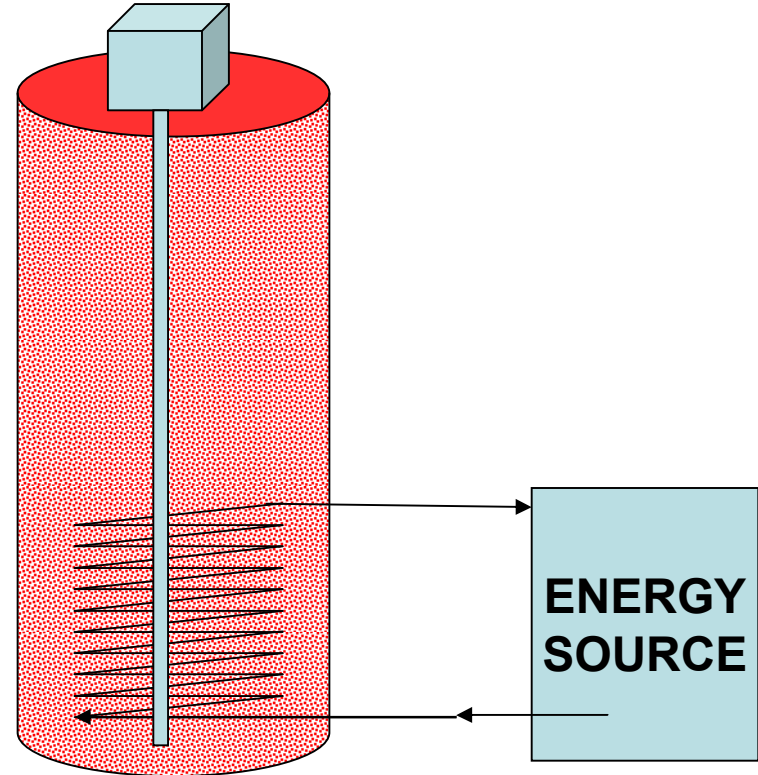
GENERATION

MASA ENERGY STORAGE



HEATING
TES
TANK

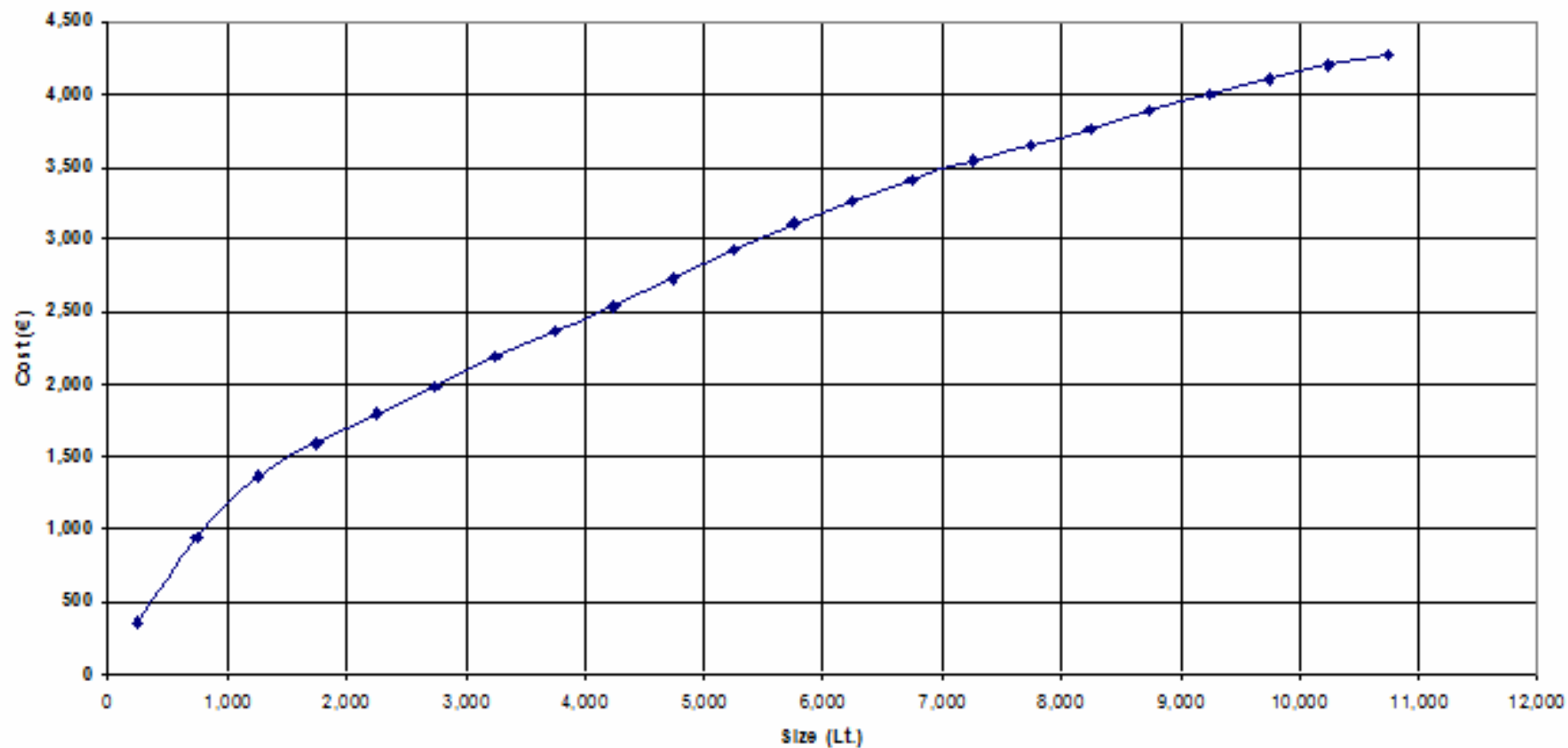
CHARGING



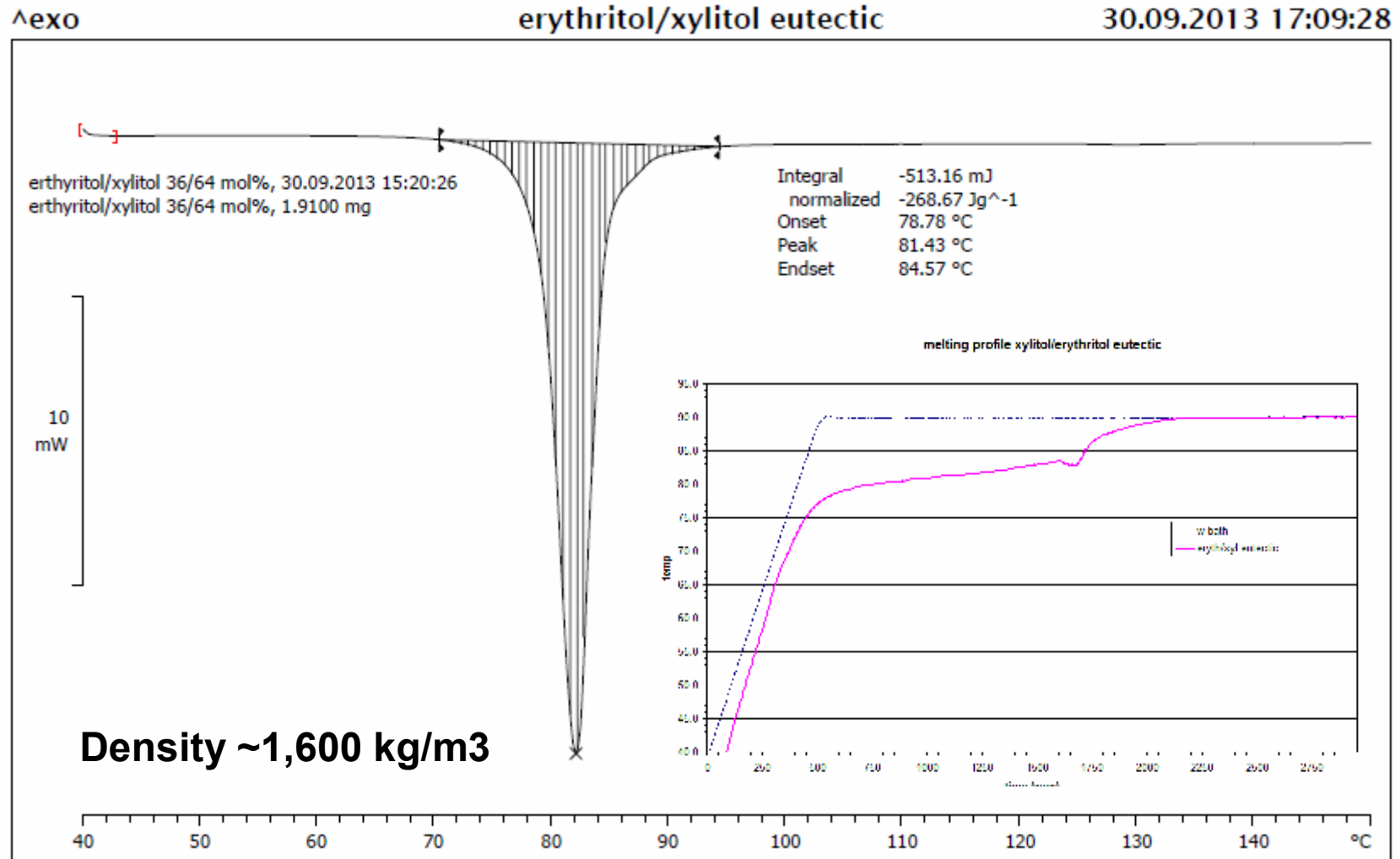
HEATING
TES
TANK

DISCHARGING

HOT WATER TES TANK COST



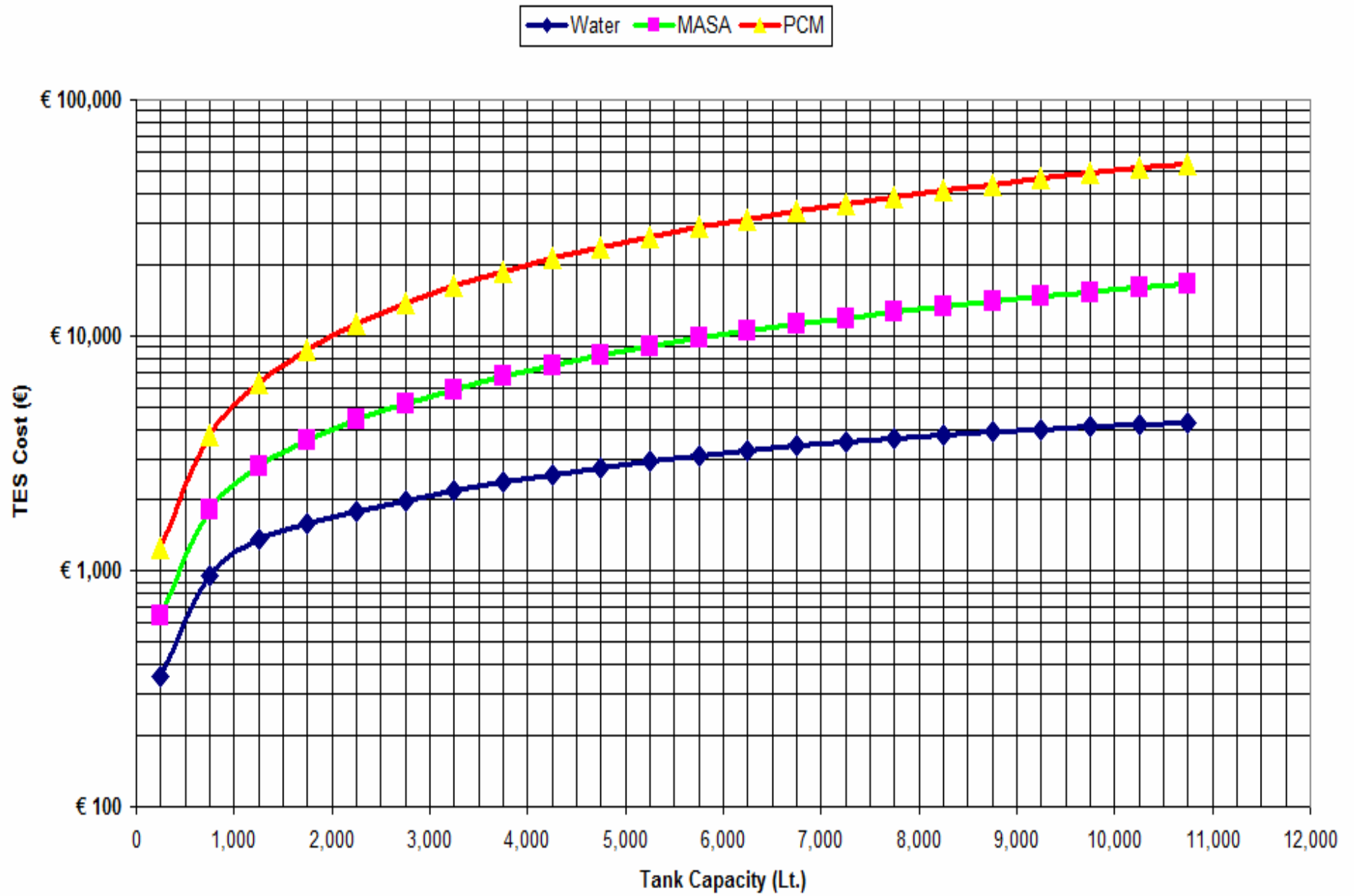
OPTIMUM MASA-82 COMBINATION



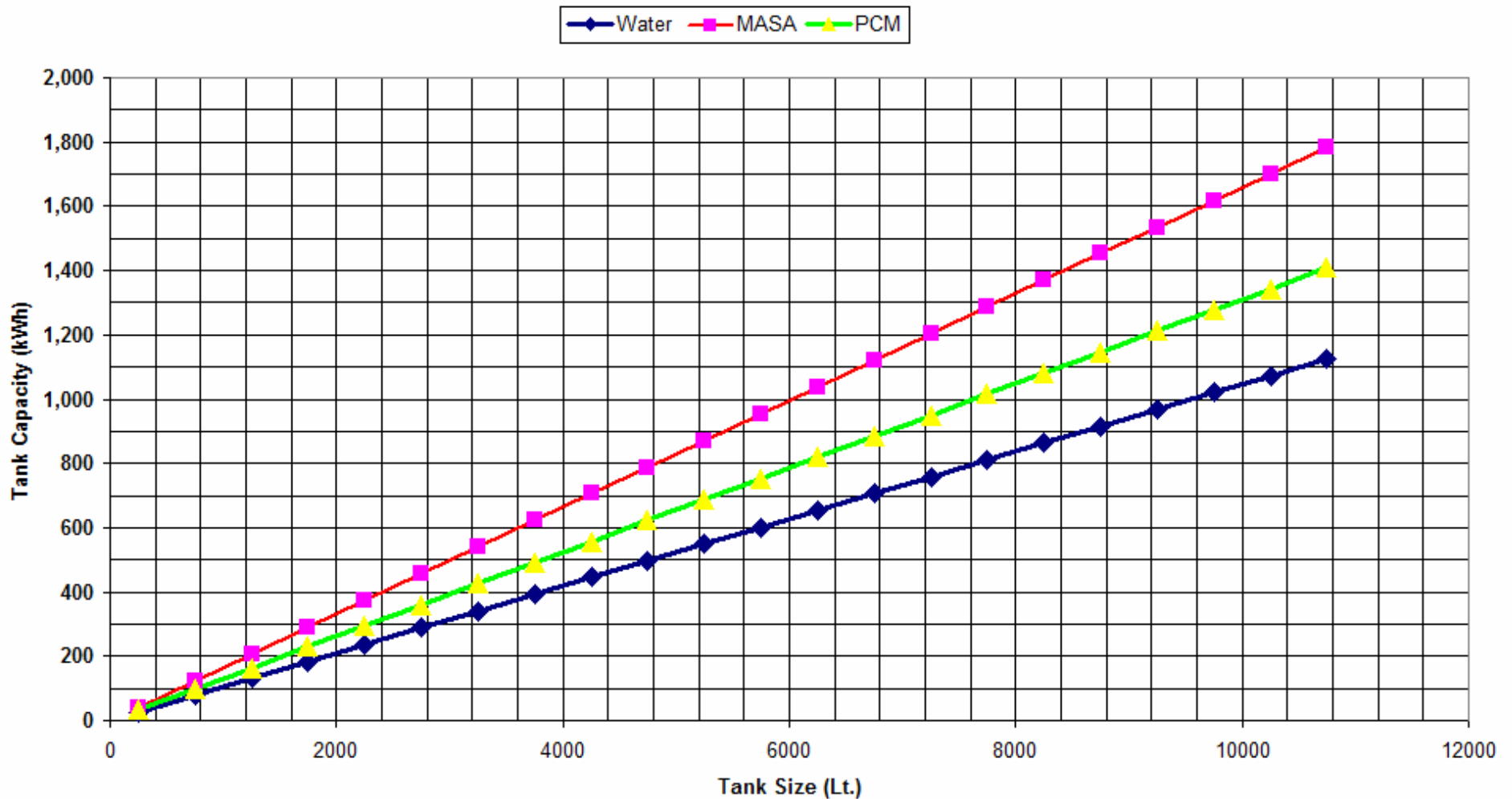
Lab: METTLER

STAR^e SW 10.00

HEAT ENERGY STORAGE COST STUDY



TES CAPACITY

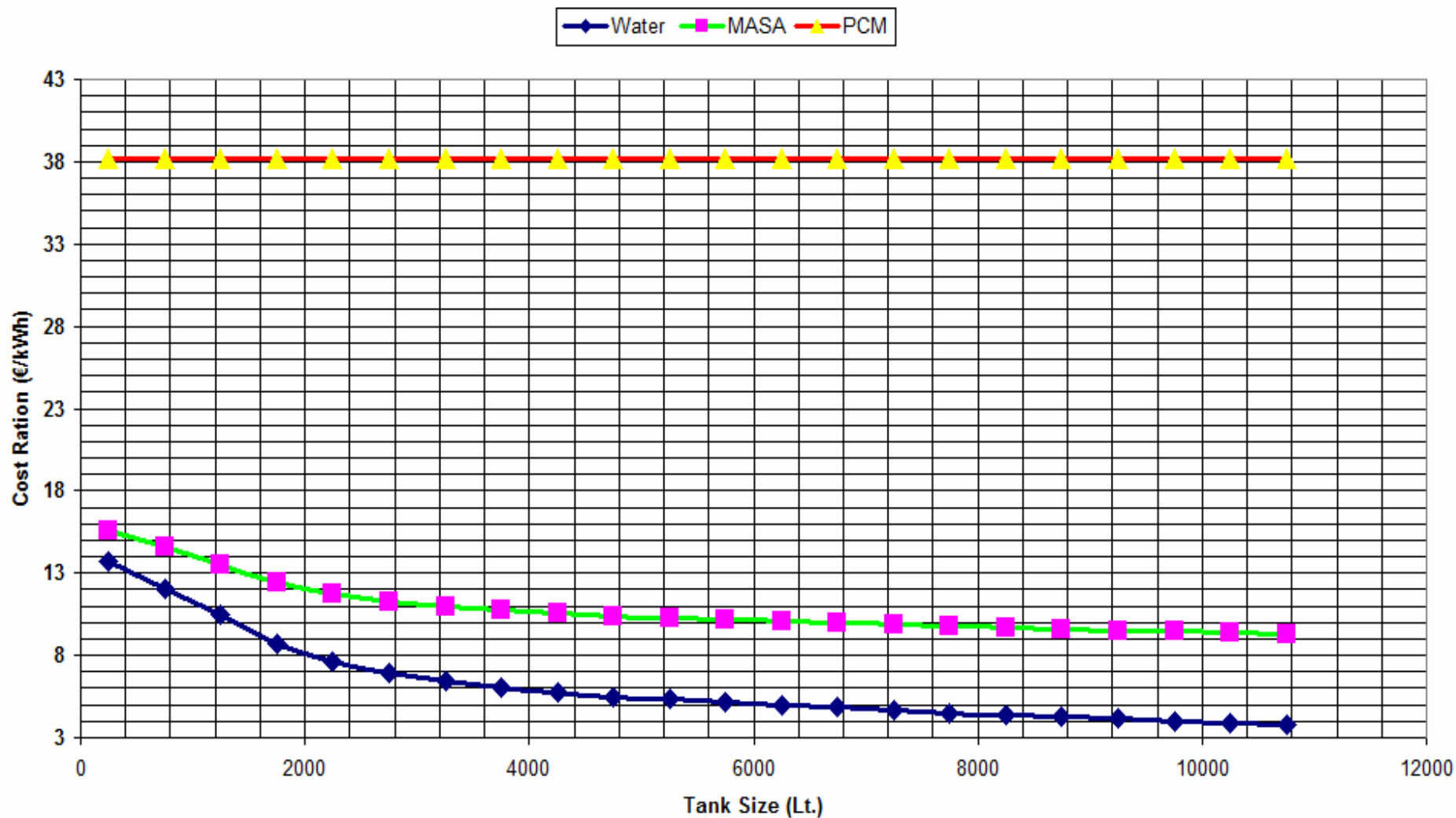


***-Hot water tank temperature rise based on 25K (65C down to 40C)**

**** -PCM temperature rise based on 25K sensible heat capacity (65C down to 40C)**

***** -MASA temperature rise based on 25K sensible heat capacity (65C down to 40C)**

TES CAPACITY RATIOS

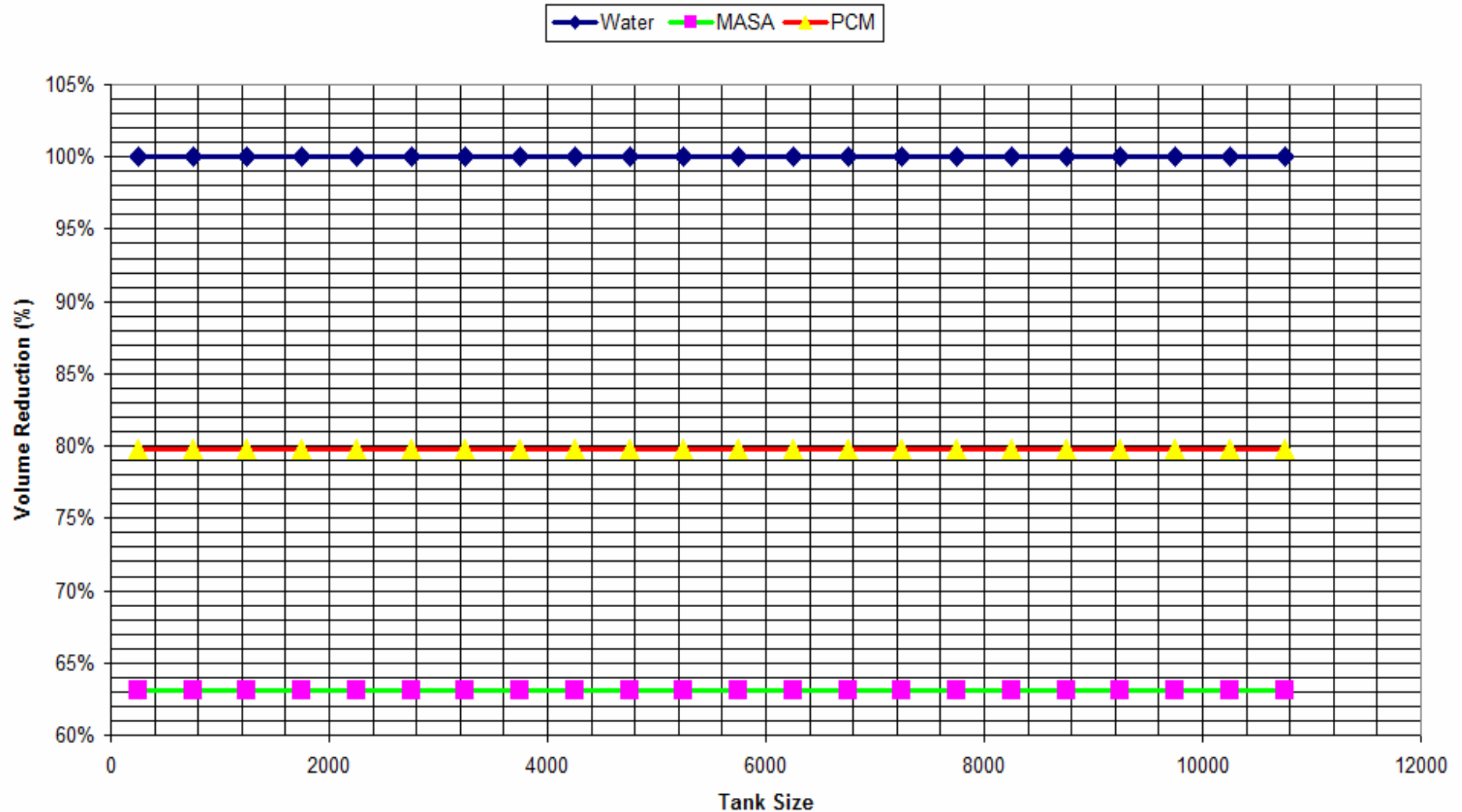


**-Hot water tank temperature rise based on 25K (65C down to 40C)*

***-PCM temperature rise based on 25K sensible heat capacity (65C down to 40C)*

****-MASA temperature rise based on 25K sensible heat capacity (65C down to 40C)*

VOLUME REDUCTION STUDY

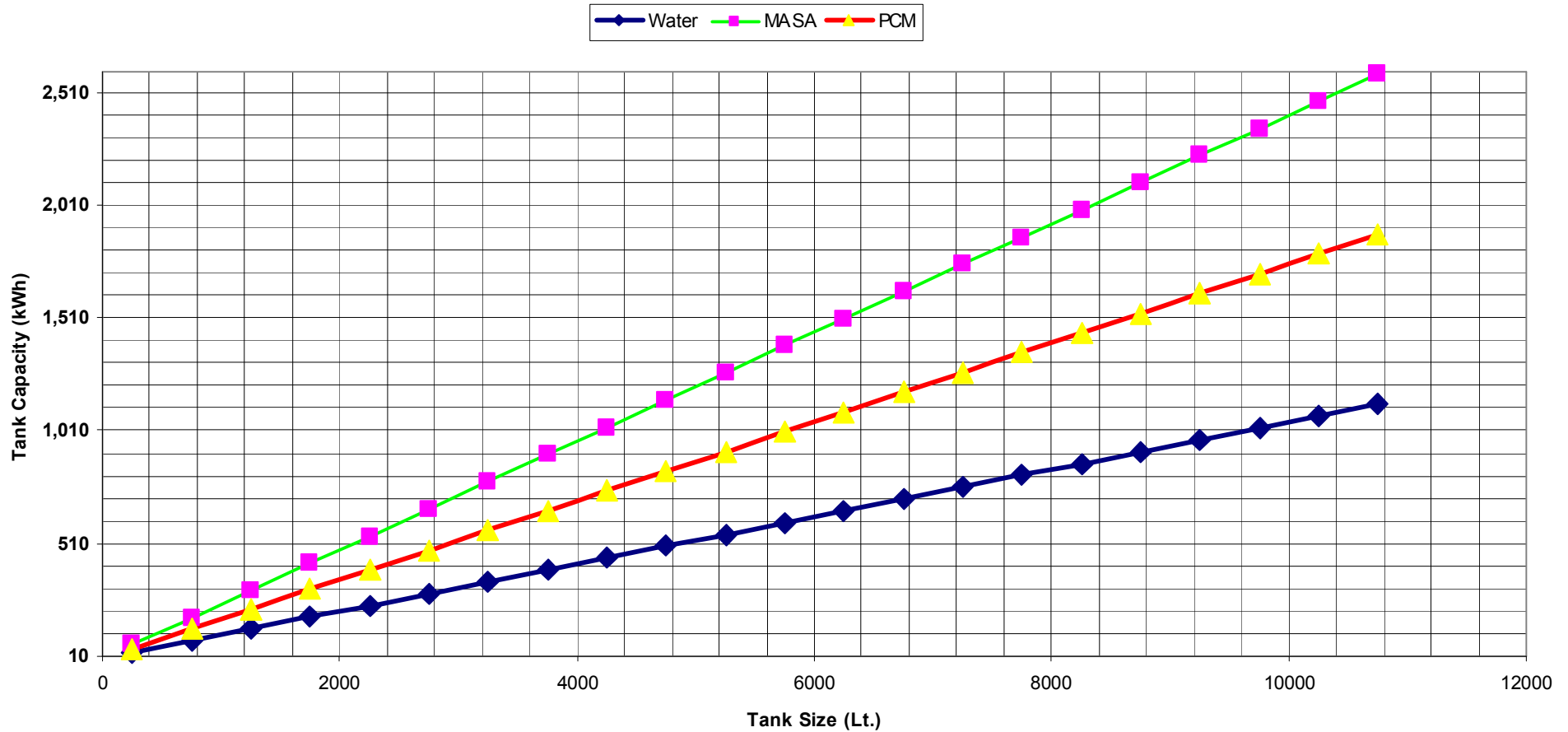


***-Hot water tank temperature rise based on 25K (65C down to 40C)**

**** -PCM temperature rise based on 25K sensible heat capacity (65C down to 40C)**

*****-MASA temperature rise based on 25K sensible heat capacity (65C down to 40C)**

High Temperature MASA TES CAPACITY STUDY

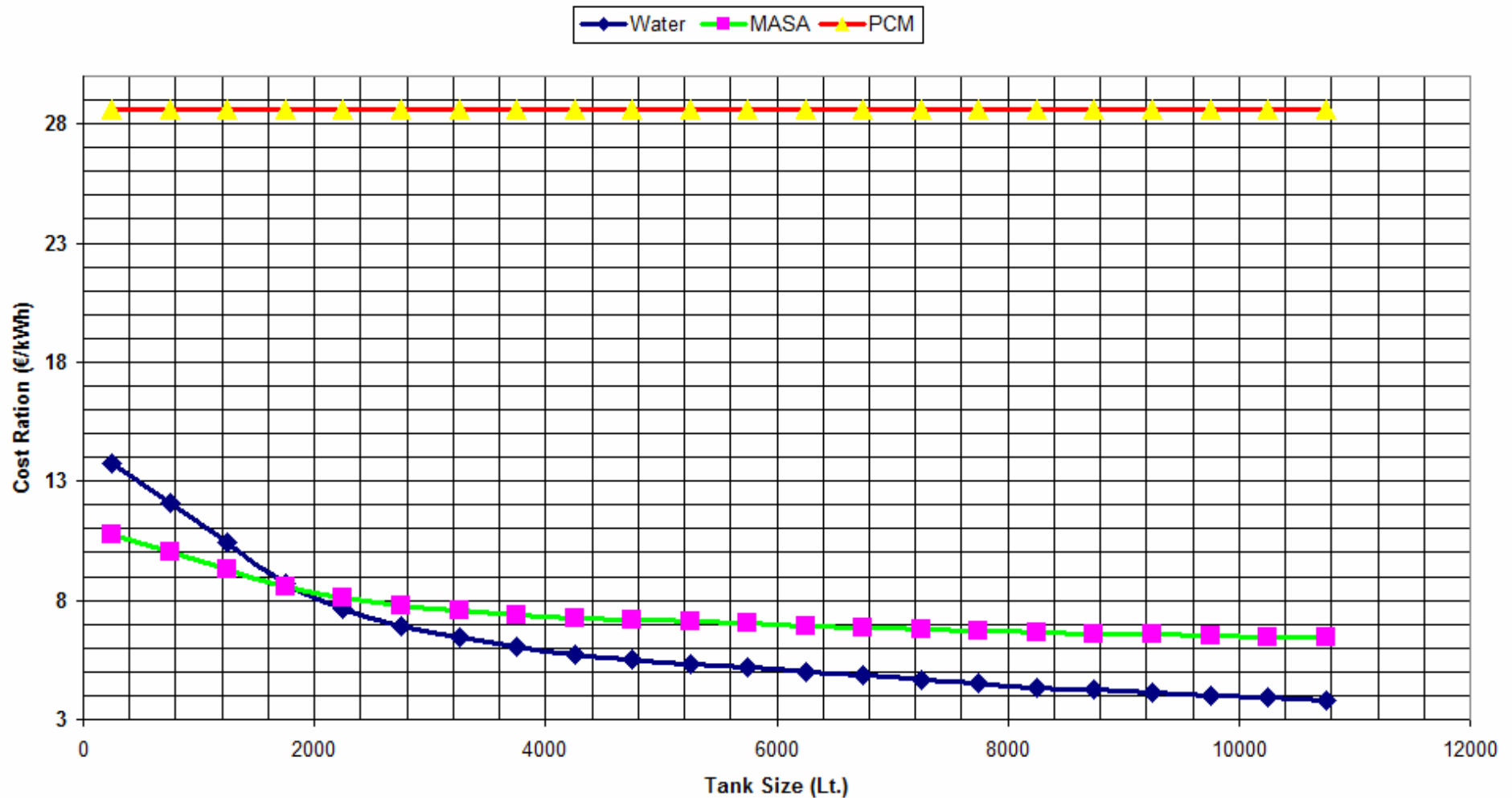


****-Hot water tank temperature rise based on 25K (65C down to 40C)***

***** -PCM temperature rise based on 124K sensible heat capacity (164C down to 40C)***

****** -MASA temperature rise based on 124K sensible heat capacity (164C down to 40C)***

High Temperature TES COST RATIOS

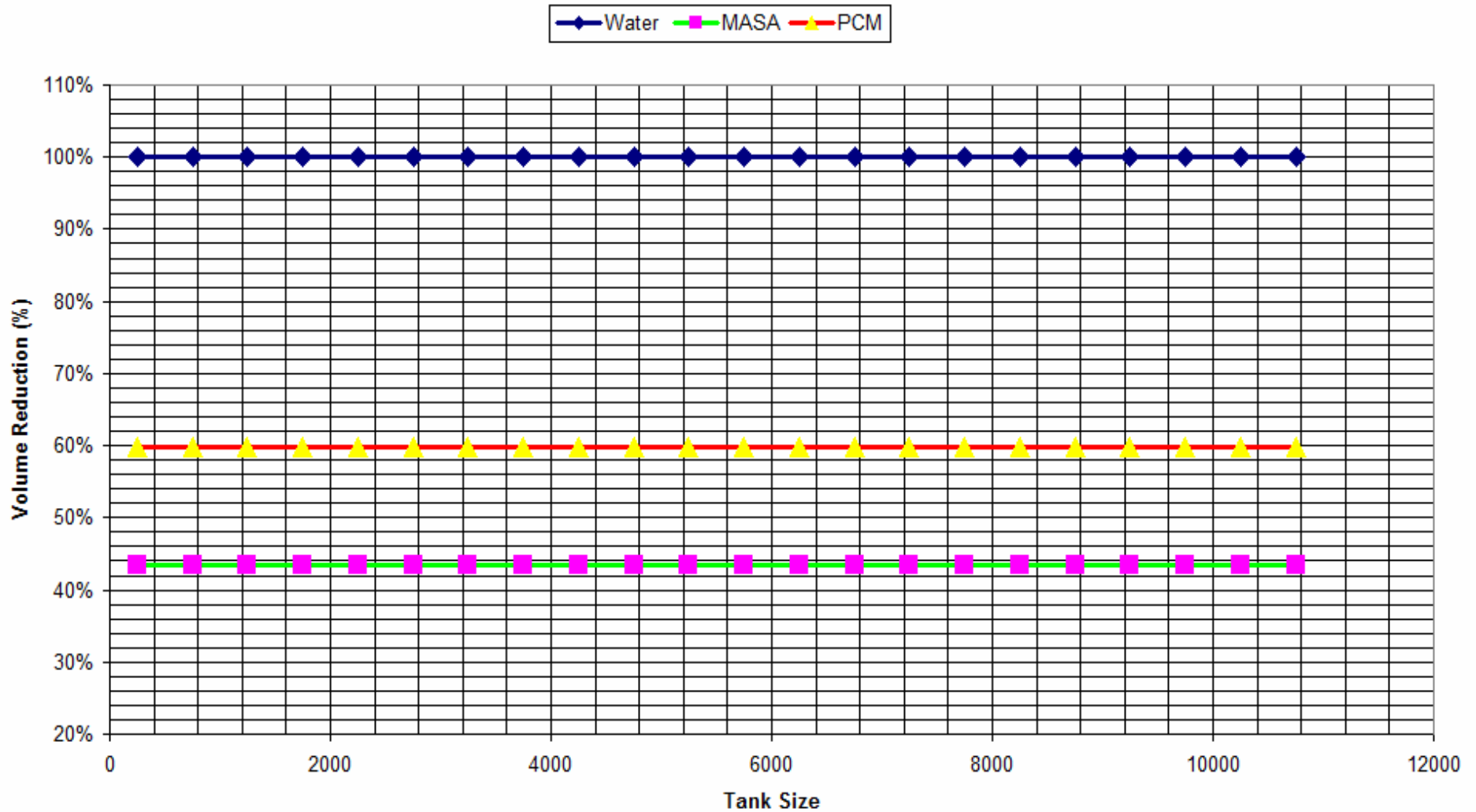


****-Hot water tank temperature rise based on 25K (65C down to 40C)***

***** -PCM temperature rise based on 124K sensible heat capacity (164C down to 40C)***

******-MASA temperature rise based on 124K sensible heat capacity (164C down to 40C)***

High Temperature MASA & PCM VOLUME REDUCTION STUDY

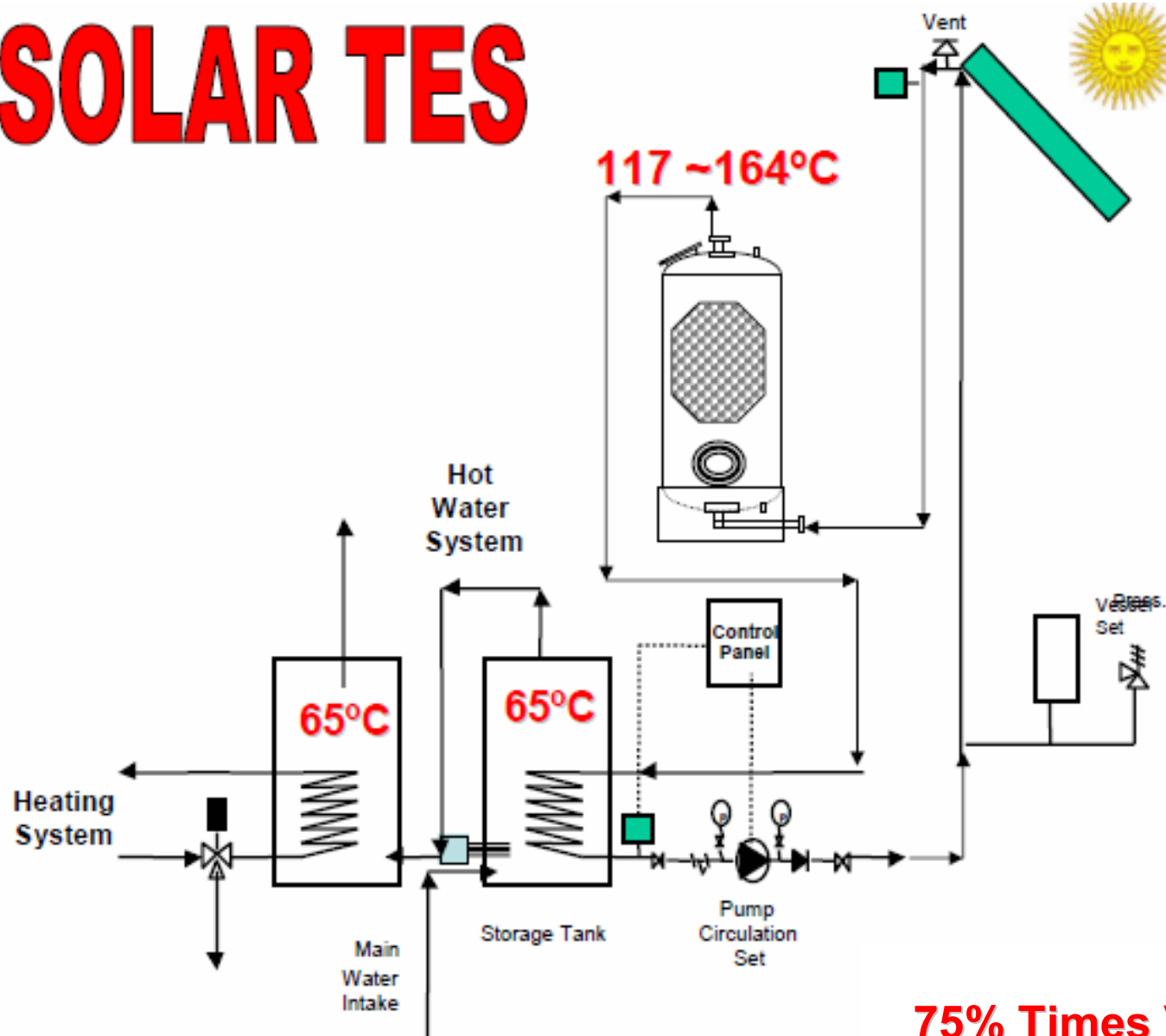


****-Hot water tank temperature rise based on 25K (65C down to 40C)***

*****-PCM temperature rise based on 124K sensible heat capacity (164C down to 40C)***

******-MASA temperature rise based on 124K sensible heat capacity (164C down to 40C)***

SOLAR TES



$$Q = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

1m³ Tank

Conventional

$$\Delta T = 65 - 15 = 50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q = (1000 \times 4.186 \times 50) / 3600$$

58 kWh

PCM TES

$$\Delta T = 65 - 15 = 50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_1 = 29 \text{ kWh}$$

+

PCM LATENT HEAT

$$Q_2 = (750 \text{ kg} \times 200 \text{ KJ/kg}) / 3600$$

$$Q_2 = 42 \text{ kWh}$$

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2$$

71 kWh

HT-PCM TES

$$\Delta T = 164 - 65 = 99^\circ\text{C}$$

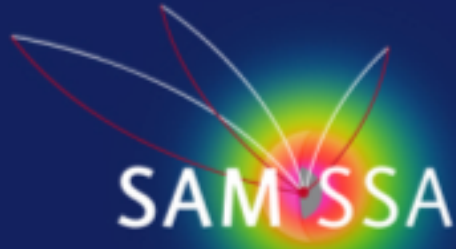
$$Q_3 = (1000 \times 4.186 \times 99) / 3600$$

$$Q_3 = 115 \text{ kWh}$$

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3$$

244 kWh

75% Times Volume Reduction



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CONCLUSION

- Major issues regarding charging & discharging the MASA
- Nucleation Issues
- Volume reduction is less than original target
- Custom-made tank design required
- Distributed TES is promising
- Small scale domestic application are promising options

