

Thermal Storage Solution

Created by: Group 17

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Background

- Verdicorp's Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC)
- Serves same purpose as steam Rankine cycle, to produce useable electric power
- Uses environmentally friendly fluids as the working fluid
- Uses waste heat from a number of sources



Figure 1. Image of Verdicorp ORC System

Goals & Objectives



- Our aim is to produce a commercially viable thermal storage solution for Verdicorp's Rankine Cycle utilizing environmentally friendly materials.
 - Prototype should be serviceable
 - Operation cost of 23 cents per kW-h or less
 - Supply energy for 4 hours
 - Applicable in developing markets such as China and northern Africa
 - Supply power as demand calls for it

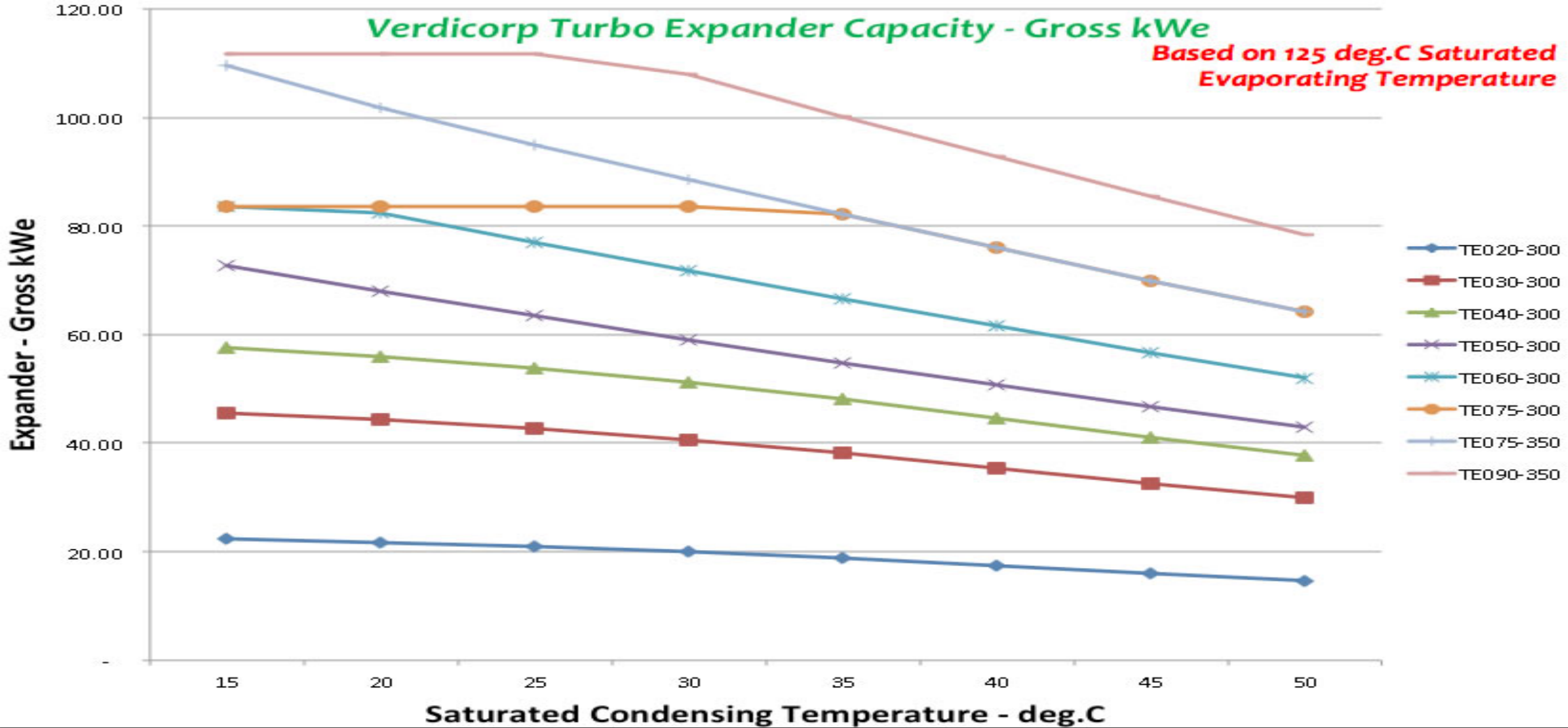


Figure 2. Electrical Output ORC Maximum of 115kWe

Design Metrics



- ❑ $\eta_{\downarrow thermal} \approx 12\%$, ratio of electrical energy to thermal
- ❑ 4 hour desired time of operation
- ❑ Assumed 115kW_e peak electrical work output

$$E_{\downarrow thermal storage} = W_{\downarrow out electric} \times time\ of\ operation / \eta_{\downarrow thermal} = 13.8GJ$$

Design Metrics



1. Mass needed for storage

- Sensible heat $E_{\text{thermal storage}} = m c_p \Delta T$
- Latent heat $E_{\text{thermal storage}} = m \times [c_p \Delta T + h_{\text{heat of fusion}}]$

2. Material cost per energy stored $cost = m \times cost/kg$

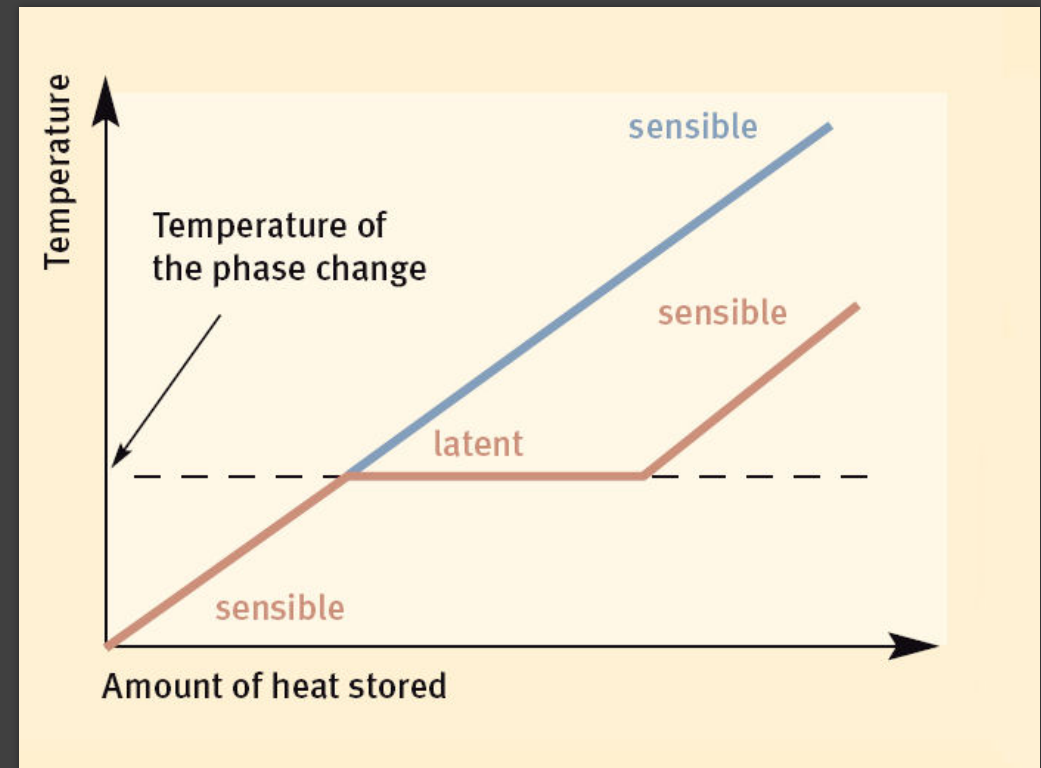


Figure 3. Heat Storage Forms

Proof of Concept

- Test Proposal

- Controls

- Measurements

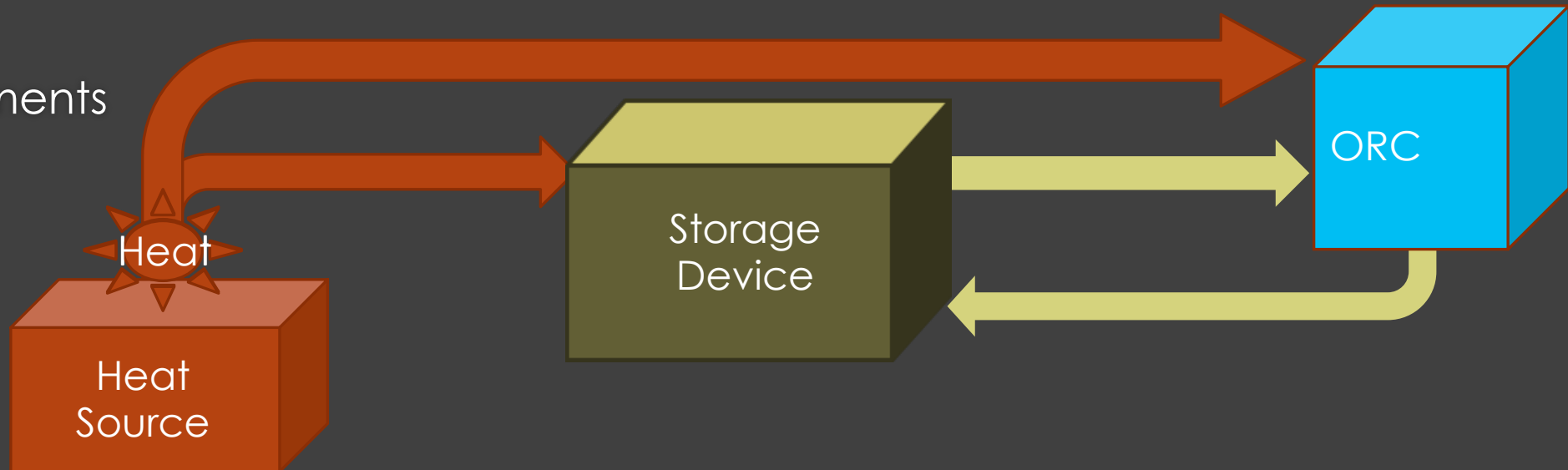


Figure 4. Testing Method Diagram

Concept 1



Concept Diagram

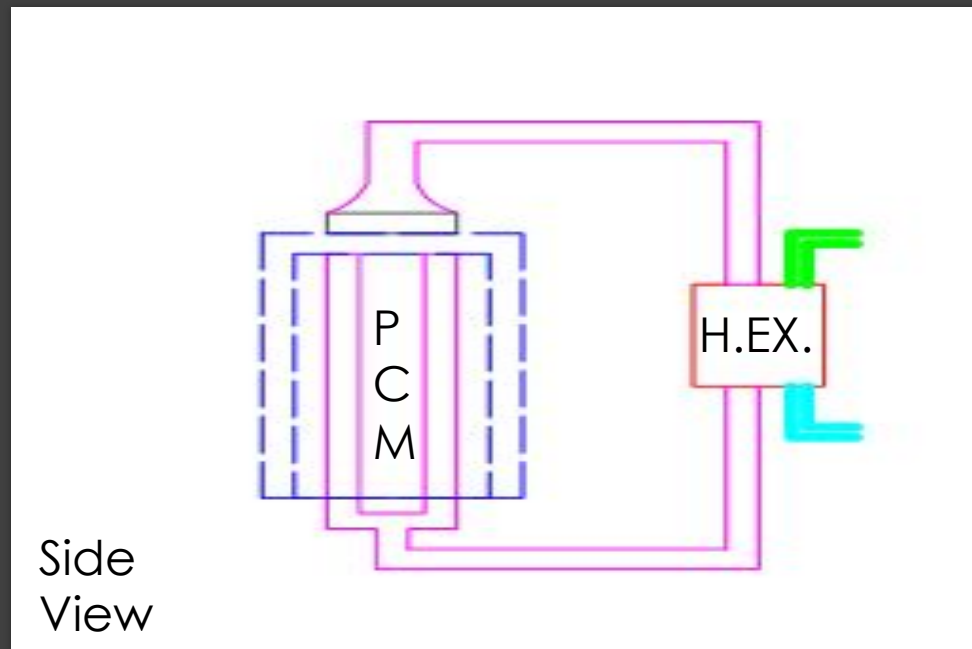


Figure 5. PCM Concept

Metric Analysis

- Positives
 - Latent heat capability
 - Predictable discharge rate
 - Less material required
- Drawbacks
 - Expensive
 - Small temperature range
 - Supercooling
 - Behavior diminishes over time

Concept 2



Concept Diagram

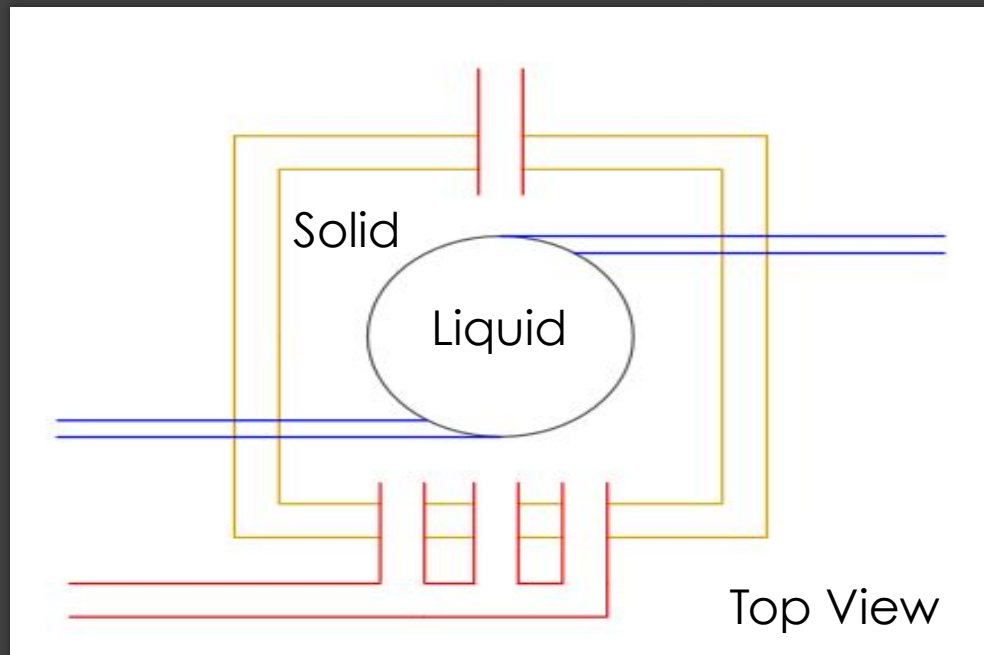


Figure 6. Sensible liquid/solid Combo

Metric Analysis

- Positives
 - Affordable
 - Simplicity
 - Highly abundant materials
 - High temperature range
 - Low Thermal Expansion
- Drawbacks
 - Space and weight
 - More Insulation
 - Difficult temperature control

Concept Cost/Space Comparison

Table 1. Cost/space Comparison

Material	Mass (kg)	Volume (m ³)	Cost (\$)
Concrete	123,478	53.68	12,347
Clay	123,478	84.57	108,661
PCM A-144	34,989	39.76	57,733-192,444
Mineral Oil	65,066	81.33	266,773

Challenges & Contingencies



- Design
 - Accounting for a range of intermittent input heat sources and effect on materials
 - Compensating for phase changes in working fluids
 - Environmentally friendly materials
 - Machining enclosures and other components to correct scale
- Applicability
 - Variety of outside environments in a variety of countries
- Project constraints
 - Keeping the scaled model beneath 50 psi
 - Must output R245a temp of no more than 150°C
 - Minimize electric input

Schedule

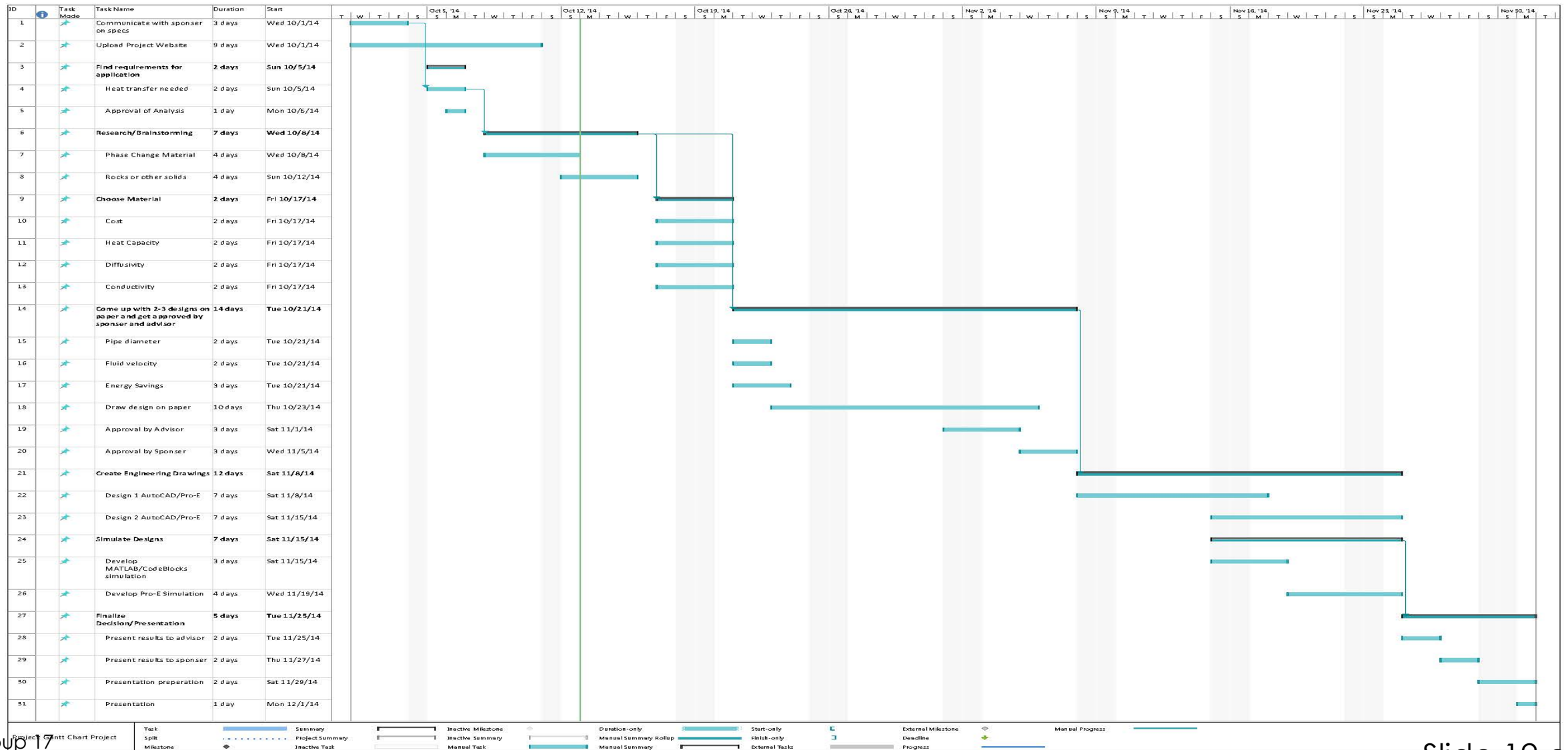


Figure 7. Gantt Chart for Current Project Plan

Summary

- Task: Design and build a fully functional storage model
- Relative cost of a PCM to sensible material
- Accurately account for properties of materials under various temperatures
- Proposed test method and foreseeable challenges

Resources

- Hasnain, S.M., “Review on Sustainable Thermal Energy Storage Technologies, Part 1: Heat Storage Materials And Techniques,” *Energy Conversion Mgmt.*, Vol. 39 No. 11 pp1127-1138, 1997.
- Sharma, Atul, Tyagi, V.V., Chen, C.R., Buddhi, D., “Review on Thermal Energy Storage with Phase Change materials and applications,” *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 13, pp318-345, 2009.
- Cengel, Yunus, and Cimbala, John M., and Turner, Robert, *Fundamentals of Thermal Fluid Sciences*, 4th ed., New York, New York, 2011



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