

Research and development activities of adsorption heat transformation processes at OTH Regensburg

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Belal Dawoud

Laboratory of Sorption Processes (LSP)

OTH Regensburg Technical University,

Regensburg, Germany



SORPTION PROCESSES

> Development of a hydraulic system for integrating a seasonal adsorption TES-

System for south, middle and northern European countries,

> Development of the vacuum valves for the storage modules,

> Development of **plate heat exchangers** to act as an **adsorber/desorber**,

Experimental and Analytical Investigation of plate heat exchangers as evaporator/condenser

> Designing the whole demonstration STES unit.





> Development of a hydraulic system for integrating a seasonal adsorption TES-

System for south, middle and northern European countries; Final Results,

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> Development of plate heat exchangers to act as an adsorber/desorber; 1st WP,

Experimental and Analytical Investigation of plate heat exchangers as evaporator/condenser

> Designing the whole demonstration STES unit.

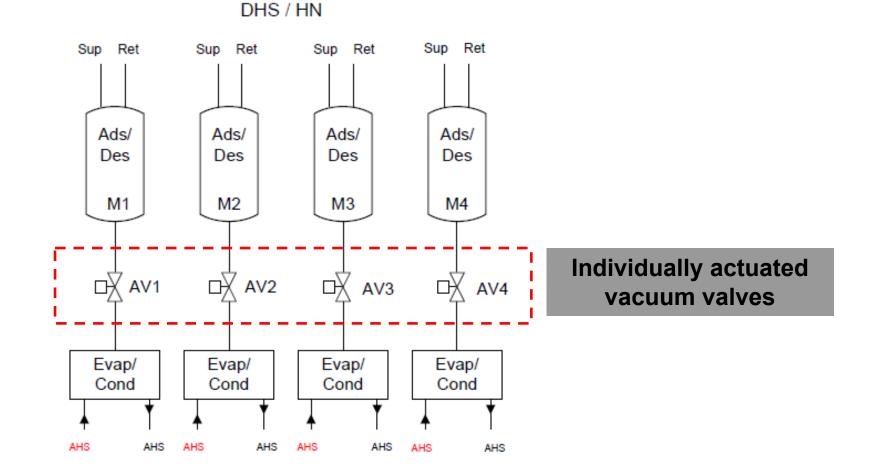
Best Ads-STES Configuration to be further developed



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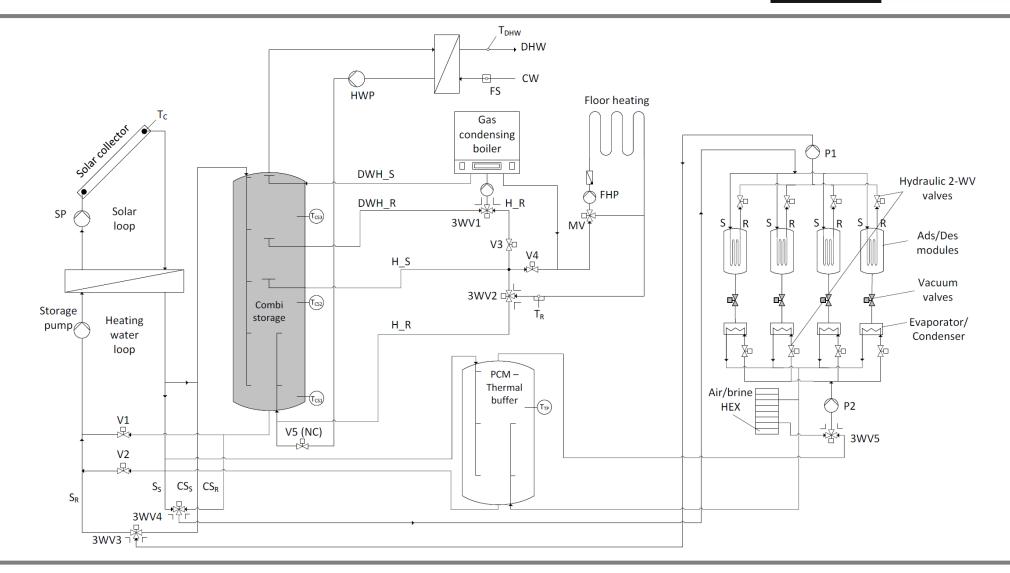
Ads-STES integrated in the generic heating system for South/Middle EU countries



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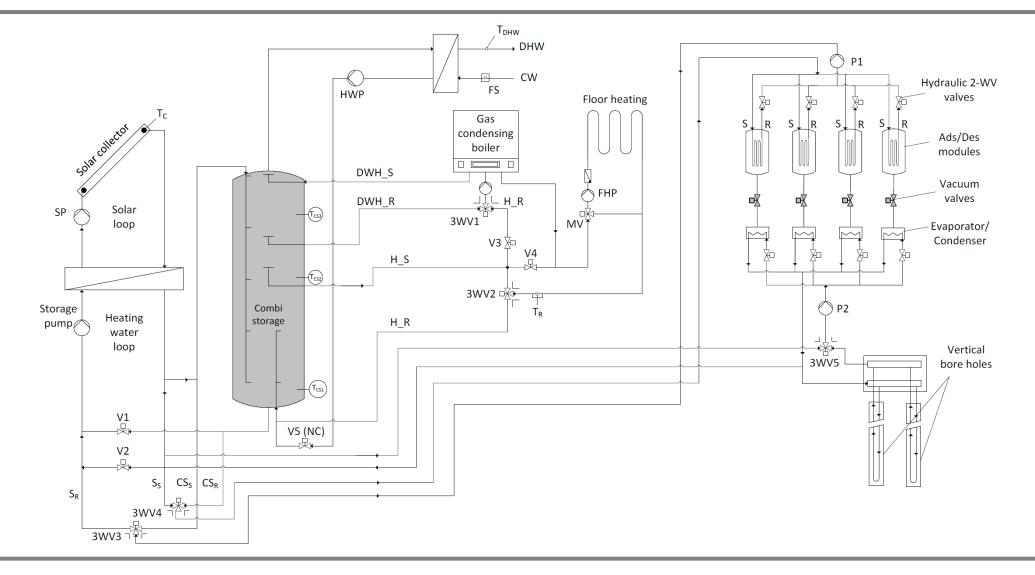
Ads-STES integrated in the generic heating system for Middle/Northern EU countries



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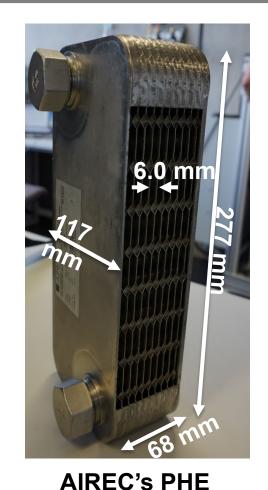
> Designing the whole demonstration STES unit.

First Work Package: AIREC Cross-Flow Plate Heat

Exchanger

- A compact brazed plate heat exchanger consisting of stainless steel plates brazed either with copper or nickel.
- Designed to handle asymmetric volumes (Gas/Liquid domains) with high performance.
- > Open sides for gas entering and leaving.
- Some Technical Data

Volume of side "A" (heat transfer fluid side): **0.57** L Volume of side "B" (gas or here adsorbent side): **1.14** L Plate thickness: 0.35 mm





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AIREC Cross heat Exchanger as an Adsorber HEX



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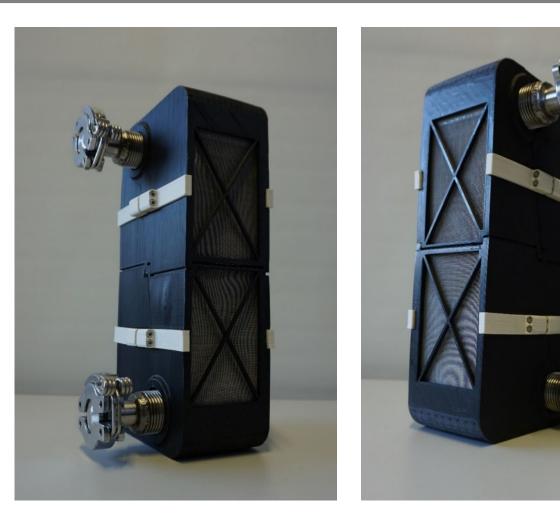
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a) Construction as an adsorber HEX

Gas domain is filled in with 818 g of loose grains of Siogel

Metal sieves inside the two 3Dprinted casing parts to prevent the grains from falling down

Casing parts are screwed together



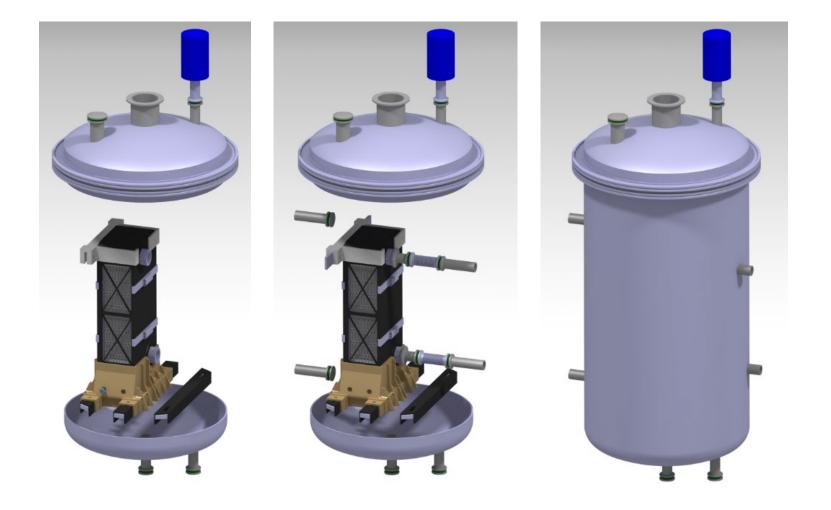
AIREC Cross heat Exchanger as an Adsorber HEX



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b) Assembly inside a vacuum chamber



AIREC Cross heat Exchanger as an Adsorber HEX



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b) Assembly inside a vacuum chamber



Utilized Falling-Film Evaporator/condenser



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Test Unit with AIREC Cross HEX as an Adsorber HEX against the falling-film evaporator



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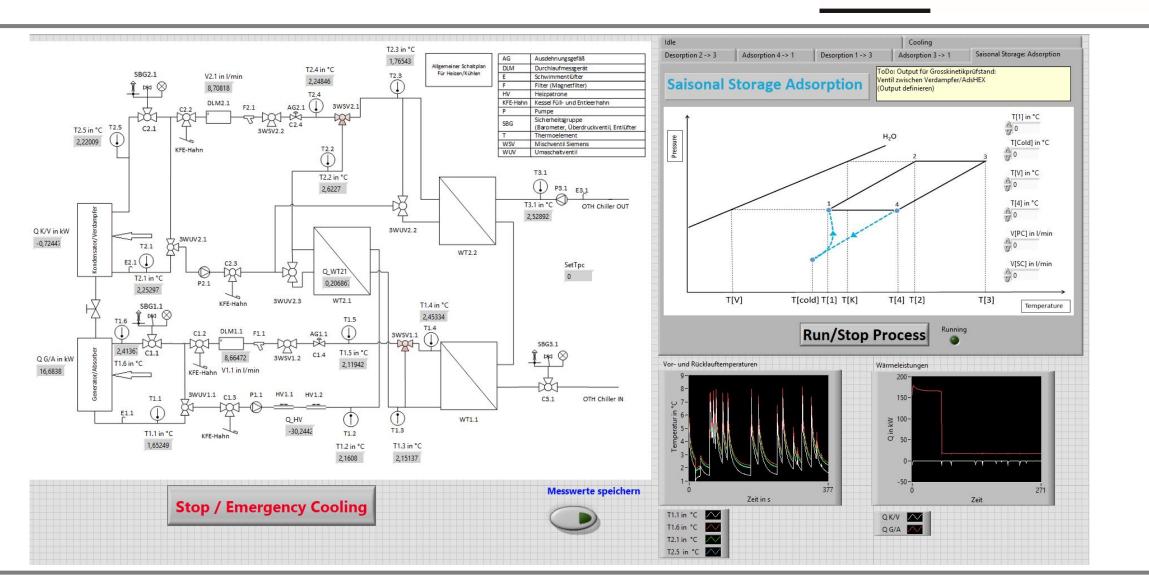
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LabVIEW Control of the Sorption Test-Rig



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Sorption Test-Rig and the Adsorption Unit including the AIREC PHE as an Adsorber/Desorber



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Operating Conditions



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- > LTJ-processes were performed at T_{ev} =10 & 15°C and T_{cond} = 30 & 35°C
- Desorption temperature 90 °C
- Adsorbent material: Siogel
- Adsorbent dry mass: 818 gram
- ➢ Grain size: 0.71 to 1 mm
- HTF flow in the Absorber PHE: 6 LPM
- Evaporator type: falling film
- Sprinkling flow rate inside the evaporator: 5LPM
- ➢ HTF flow rate in the evaporator HEX: 6 LPM

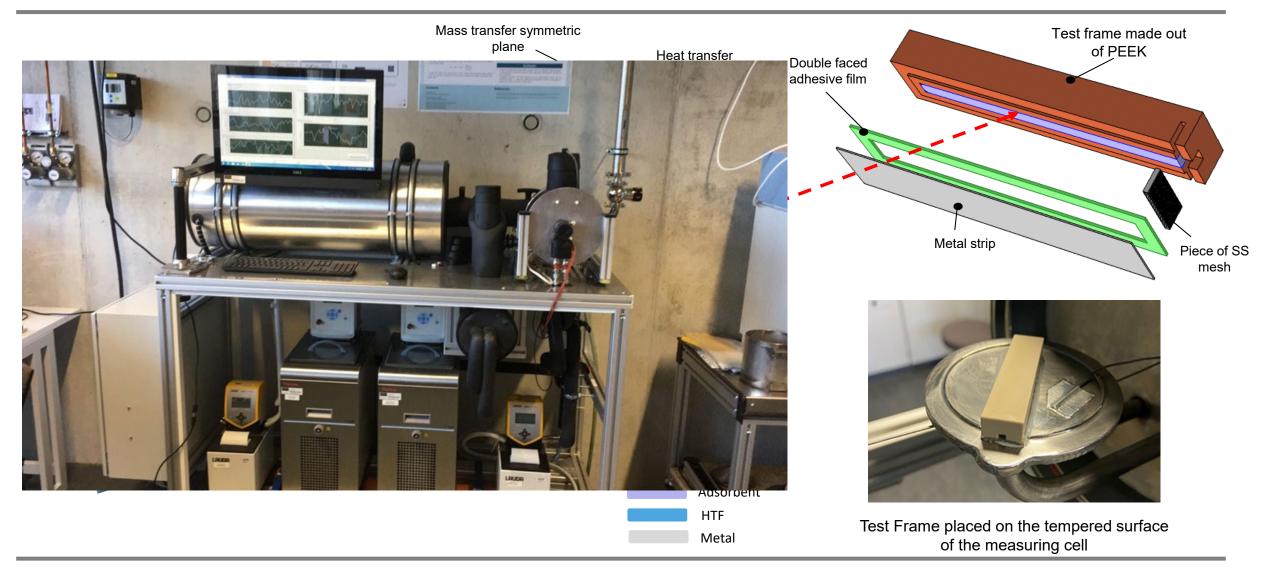
Small-Scale Sample Design for the Sorption Kinetic Measurements



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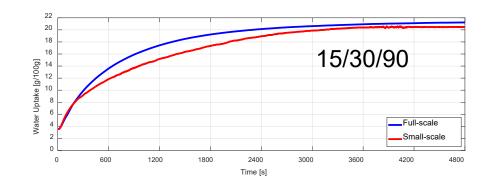
Comparison between Full-scale and Small-scale Adsorption Kinetics

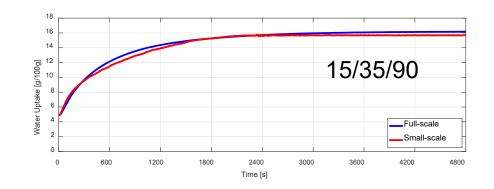


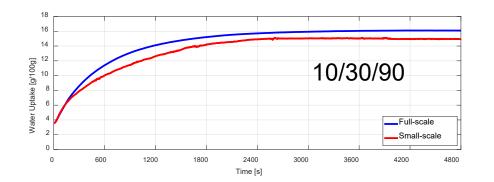
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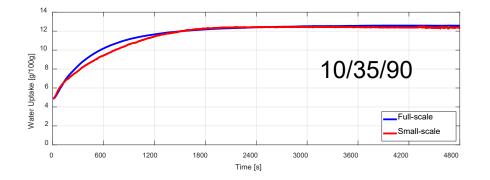
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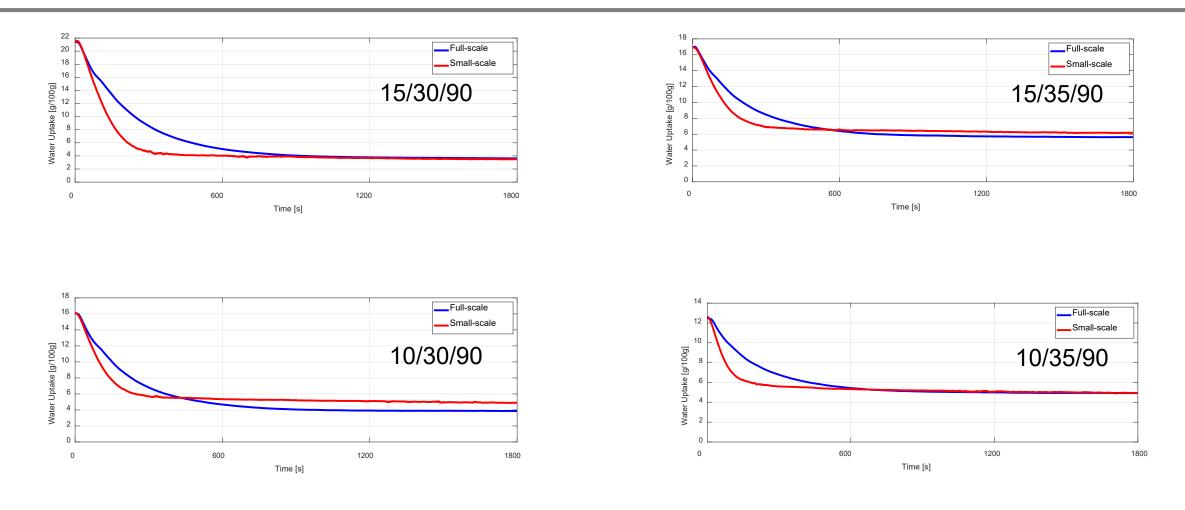
Comparison between Full-scale and Small-scale Desorption Kinetics



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- A solar-assisted generic heating system has been developed for integrating a seasonal adsorption TES,
- Open structured cross flow plate heat exchangers has been constructed and tested as an adsorber/desorber against a falling film evaporator/condenser showing slow kinetics but a very promising potential for further developments,
- > Slow kinetics are attributed to the long diffusion path inside the PHE (See our paper in HPC21),
- Small scale test frame has been carefully designed to simulate the adsorbent domain of the investigated PHE for sorption kinetic measurements,
- A very good matching between small-scale and full scale results pave the way to optimize the design of adsorber plate heat exchangers on a small scale basis,
- > The results concerning the adsorber PHE is under preparation for publication in Energy.



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Thank you very much for your kind attention. Questions are more than welcome!

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Belal Dawoud;