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# Next-generation ammonia adsorption heat pump cycles and technology

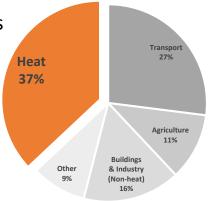




### Why are we interested?

 Emissions from heat are still the biggest contributor to UK emissions (hot water 4% & space heating/cooling 17%.)<sup>[1]</sup>

- 85% of UK households use natural gas for space heating.<sup>[1]</sup>
- Sorption heat pumping technologies offer:
  - Potential in reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with domestic heating by improving end use efficiency.
  - Consumer familiarity with systems designed with the 'look and feel' of a gas boiler in the UK market.

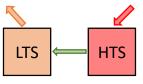


**Fig. 1** Estimated UK emissions attributable to heating, 2016 [1].



## Principle of operation

Heat output  $Q_M$  at temperature  $T_M$  ( $\rightleftharpoons$ ) as useful heat.

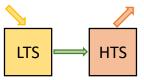


Ammonia flow from HTS bed to

LTS bed (<del>=</del>).

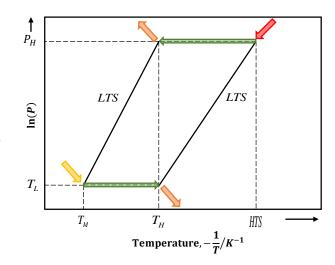
Heat input  $Q_H$  at temperature  $T_H$   $(\leftarrow)$  from high temperature source.

Heat input  $Q_L$  at temperature  $T_L$   $\Longrightarrow$ ) from low temperature source.



Heat output  $Q_M$  at temperature  $T_M$   $(\Longrightarrow)$  as useful heat

Ammonia flow from LTS bed to HTS bed (➡).



**Fig. 2** (Approx.) Clausius-Clapeyron diagram for a 2-salt heat pump operation.



#### Plan of action

- MATLAB® modelling of a 2-bed system
- Experimental validation of the simulation results.
  - Manufacture of a PoC machine
  - Testing with the ThermExS facilities in STET
- Further modelling and potential to develop a simulation of a more complex cycle.
- Overall feasibility of the technology for the UK market (and further afield)



Fig. 3 ThermExS facilities in use at Warwick. [2]

Thank you for your attention

