



# Thermal storage and heat discharge efficiency of an air-PCM-water heat exchanger



Haute école d'ingénierie et d'architecture Fribourg  
Hochschule für Technik und Architektur Freiburg

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Presented by Jacques Robadey

Authors: J. Robadey, R. Richard

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# Introduction

- In Switzerland, buildings temperature control and hot water = 40% of the energy consumption
- Renewable energy in particular photovoltaic is growing fast, but with production peaks at periods of low heating requirements.



Time mismatch can be solved by  
thermal storage and  
**PCM is a solution**



# Thermal storage concept for winter

| Thermal Battery Mode | Winter                                                |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Charge               | During the day with PV energy: <b>hot water → PCM</b> |
| Storage              | $T_{\text{int}} \geq T_{\text{comfort}}$              |
| Discharge            | $T_{\text{int}} < T_{\text{comfort}}$                 |

# Thermal storage concept for winter and summer

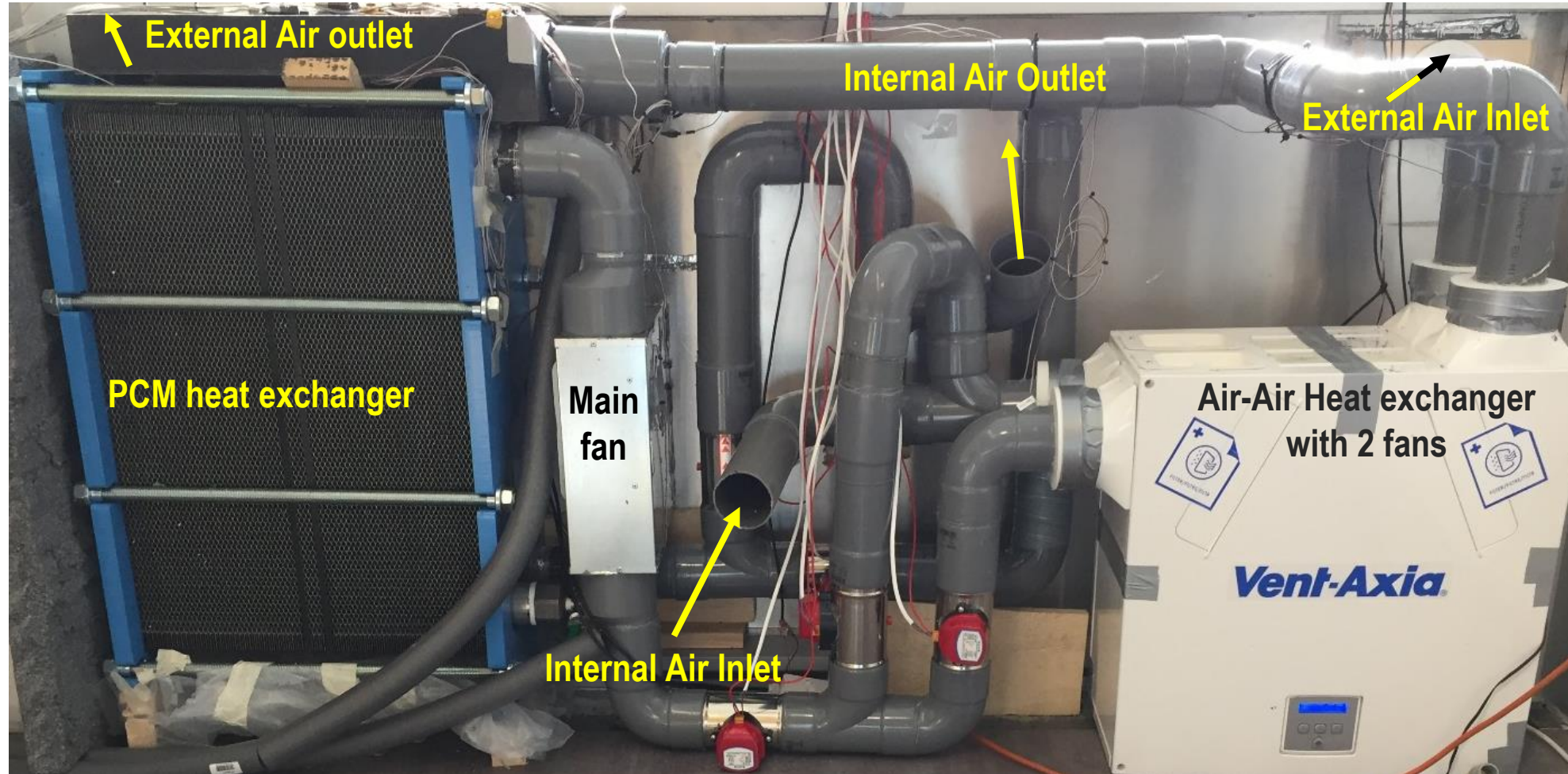
| Thermal Battery Mode | Winter                                                       | Summer                                                 |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Charge               | During the day with PV energy: <b>hot water</b> → <b>PCM</b> | During the night <b>external cold air</b> → <b>PCM</b> |
| Storage              | $T_{\text{int}} \geq T_{\text{comfort}}$                     | $T_{\text{int}} \leq T_{\text{comfort}}$               |
| Discharge            | $T_{\text{int}} < T_{\text{comfort}}$                        | $T_{\text{int}} > T_{\text{comfort}}$                  |



performed by a  
**single PCM Heat Exchanger**  
 with  $T_{\text{fusion}} = 23^{\circ}\text{C}$

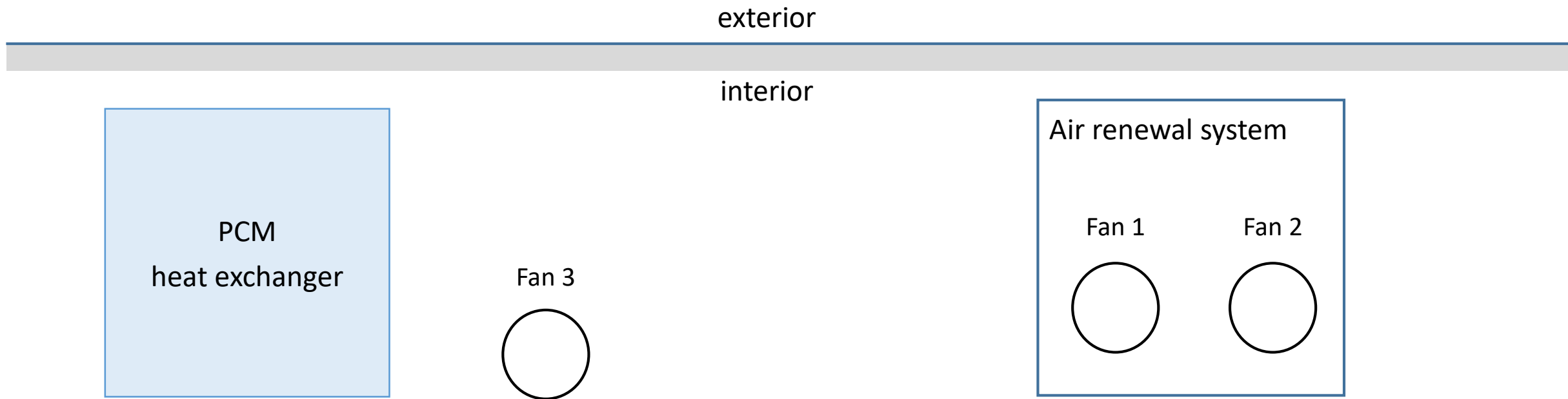


# Thermal battery setup



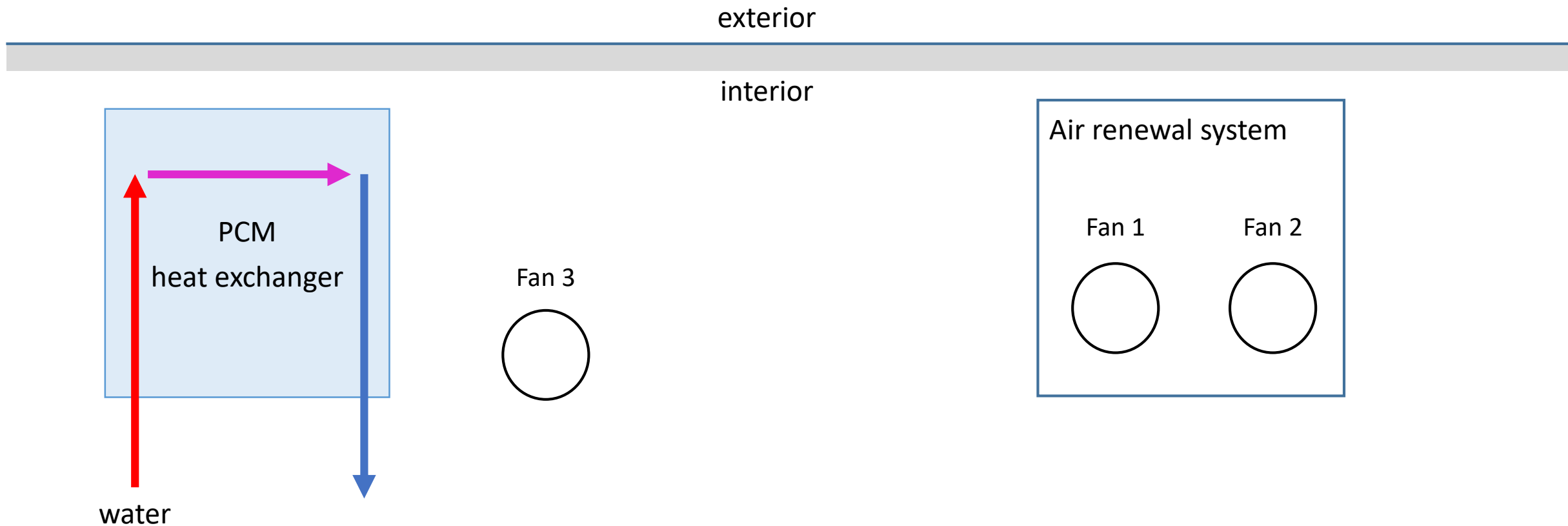
# Thermal battery modes

— Air from inside  
— Air from outside



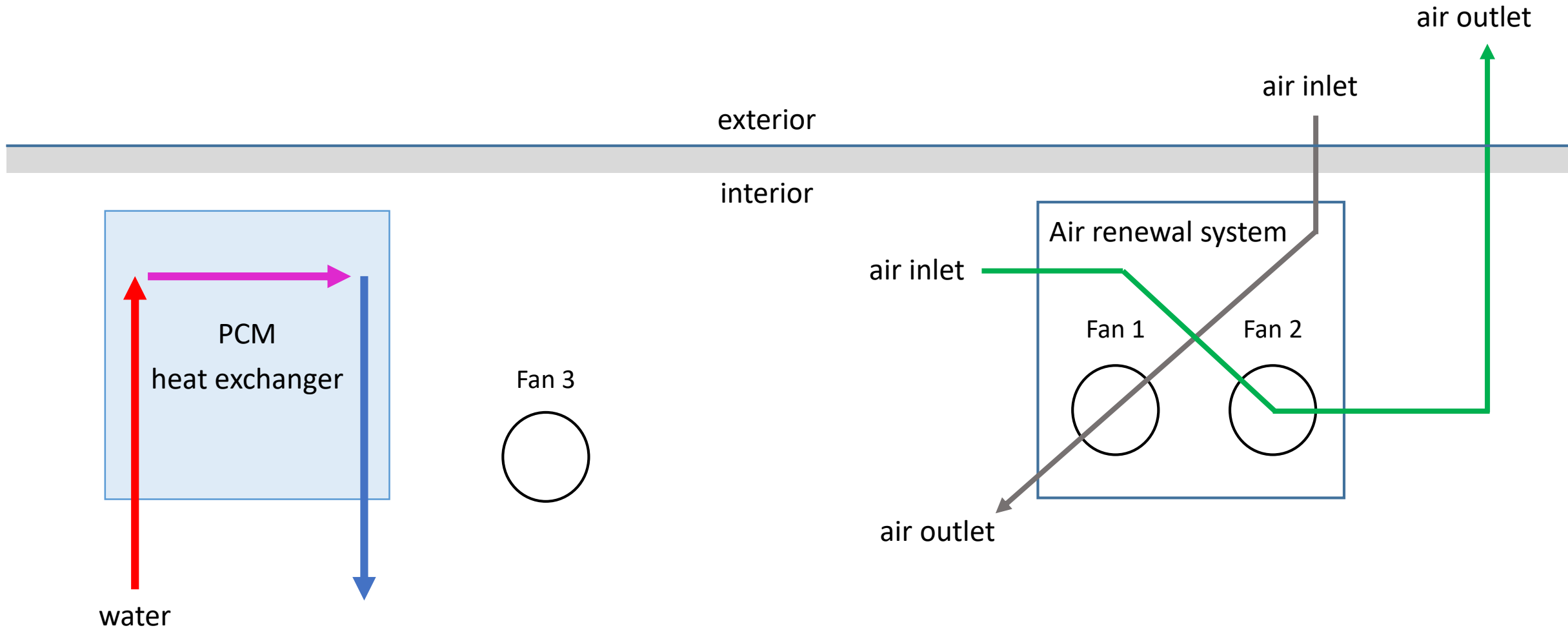
# 1. Charge

— Air from inside  
— Air from outside



## 2. Charge with air renewal

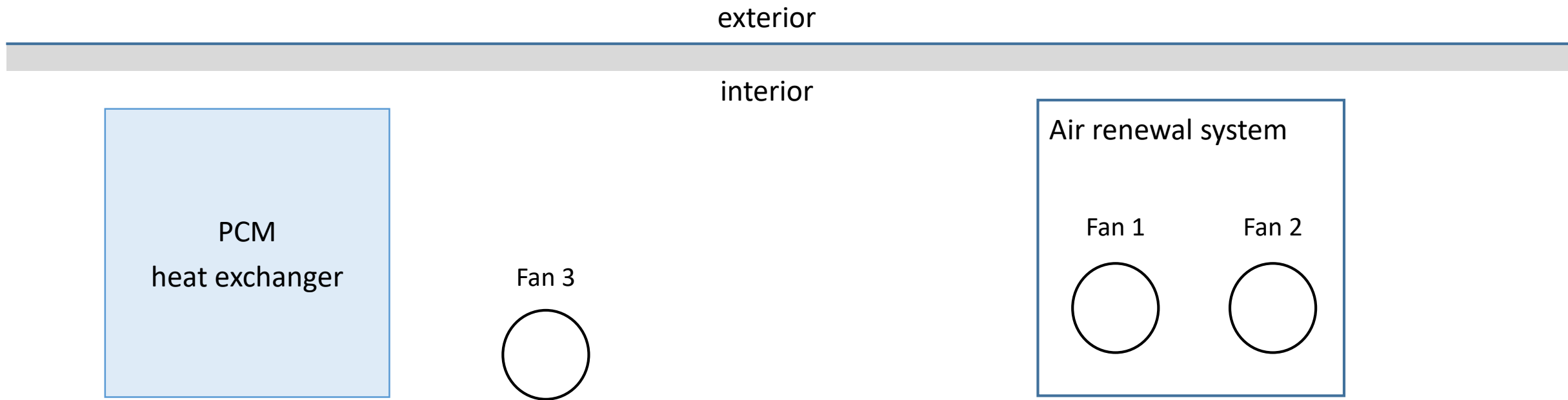
— Air from inside  
— Air from outside





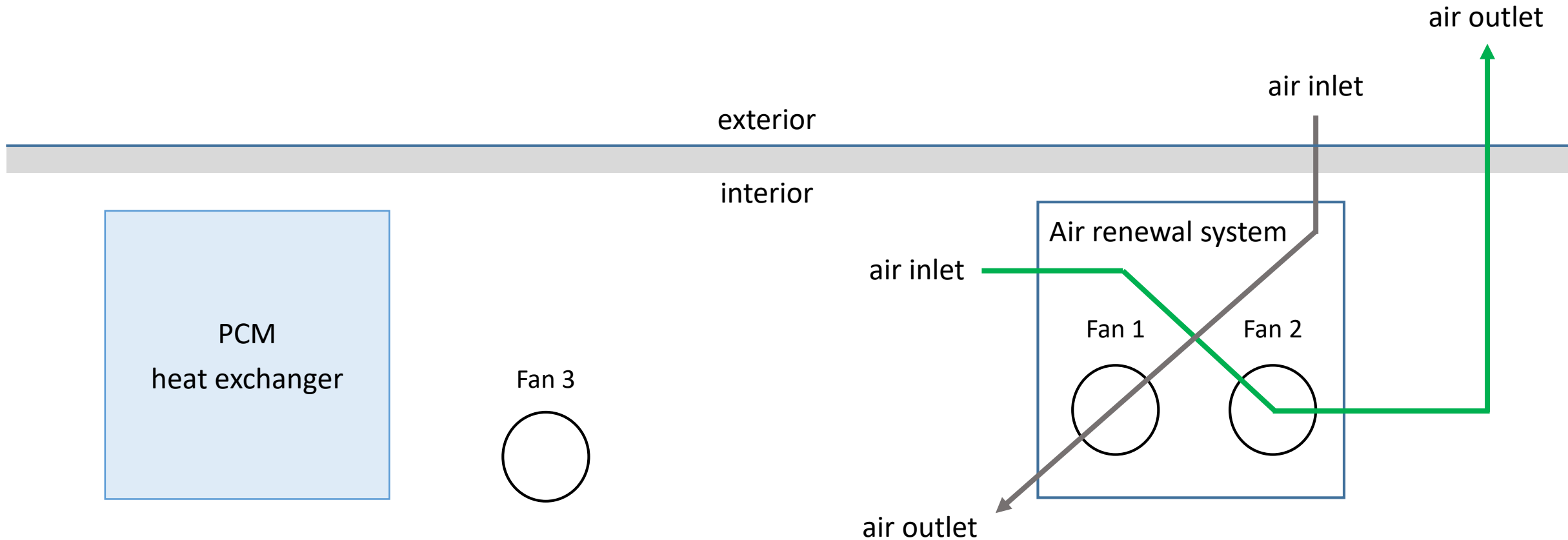
### 3. Heat or cold storage

— Air from inside  
— Air from outside



## 4. Heat or cold storage with air renewal

— Air from inside  
— Air from outside



Water

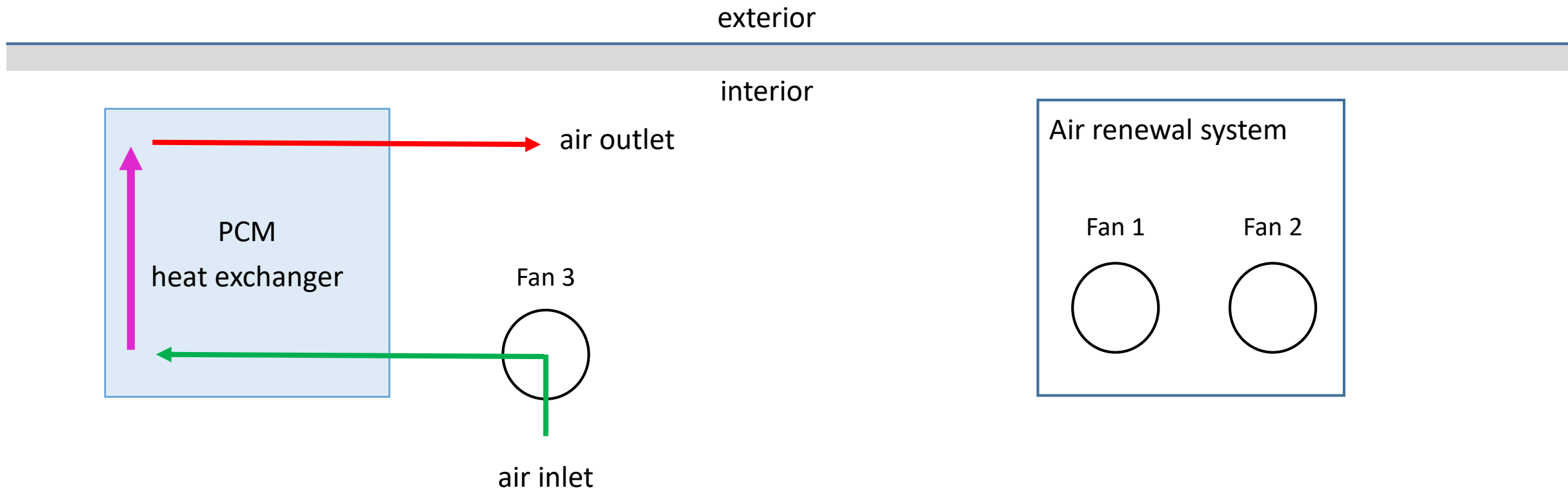


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**ENERGY**  
Institute of Applied Research  
in Energy Systems

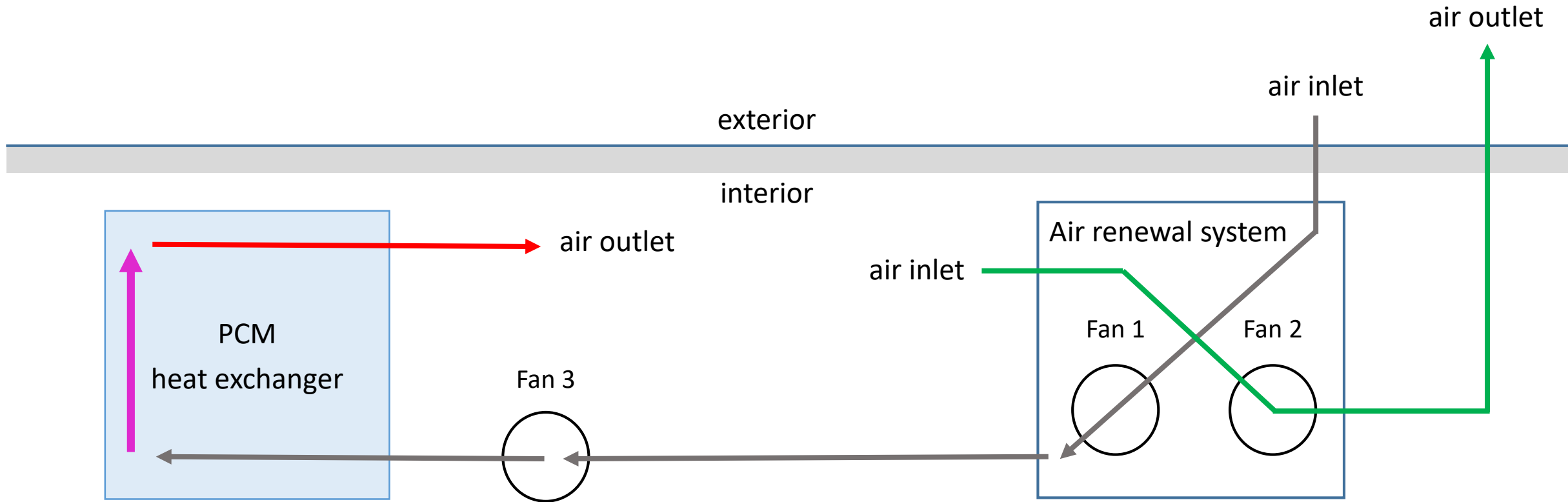
# 5. Heat or cold discharge

— Air from inside  
— Air from outside



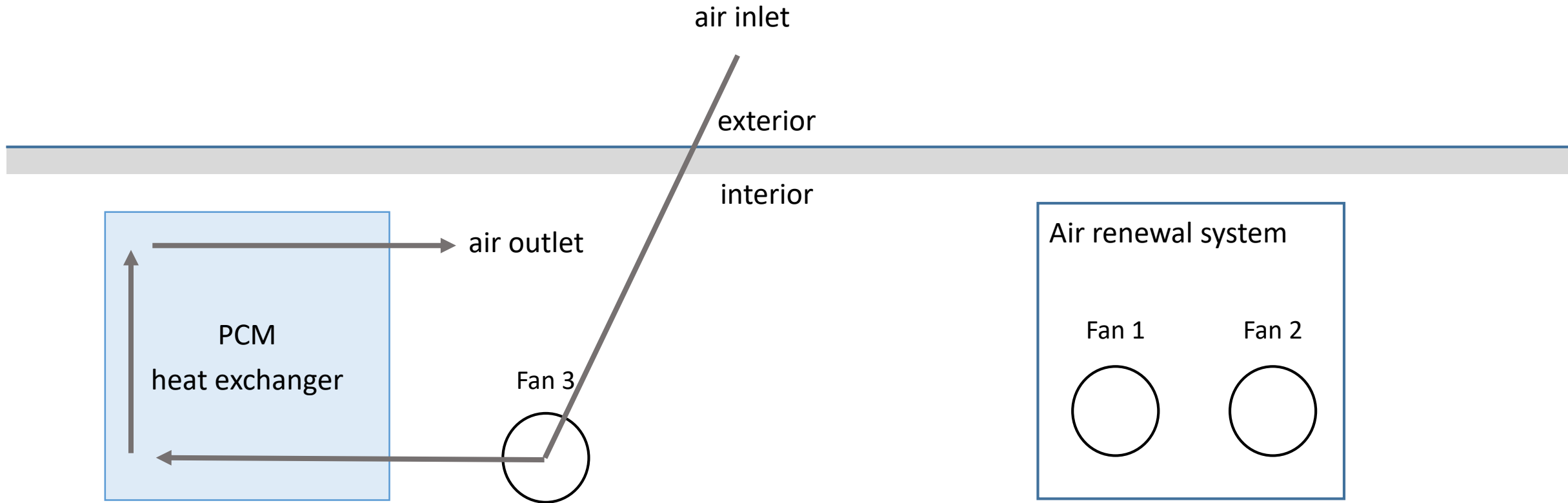
## 6. Heat or cold discharge with air renewal

— Air from inside  
— Air from outside



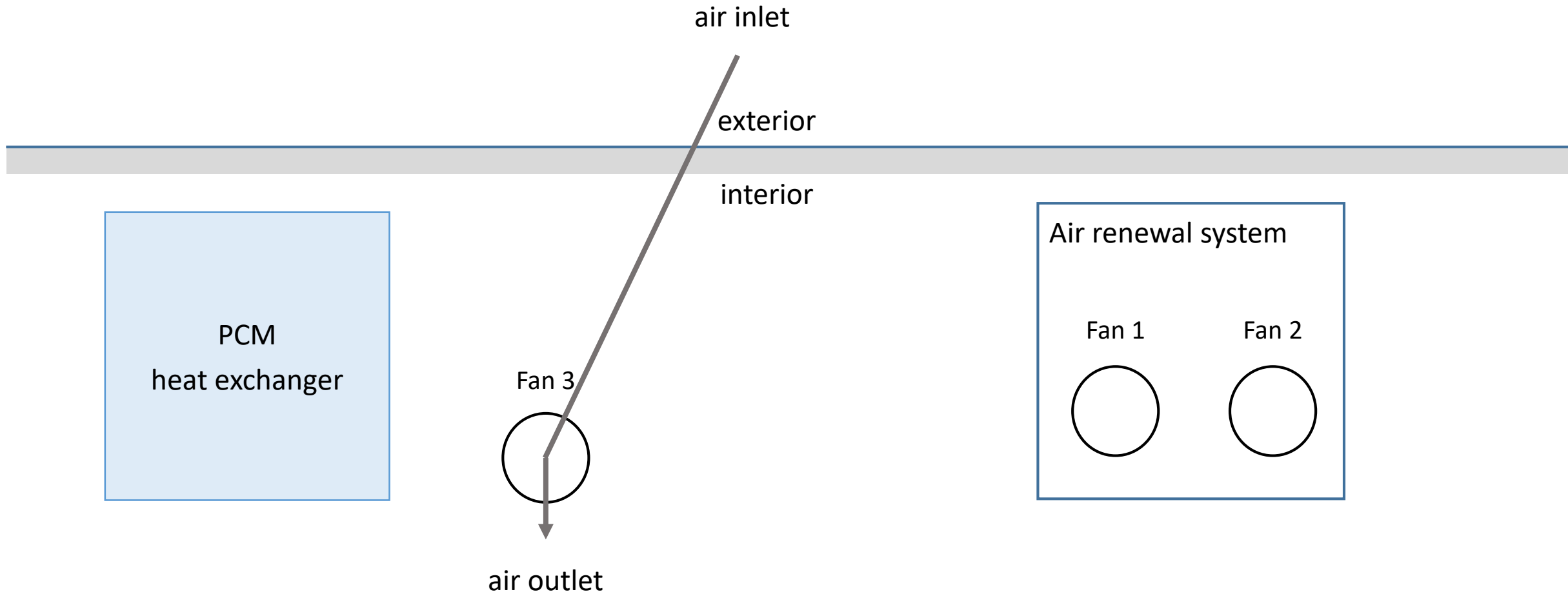
# 7. PCM free cooling

— Air from inside  
— Air from outside



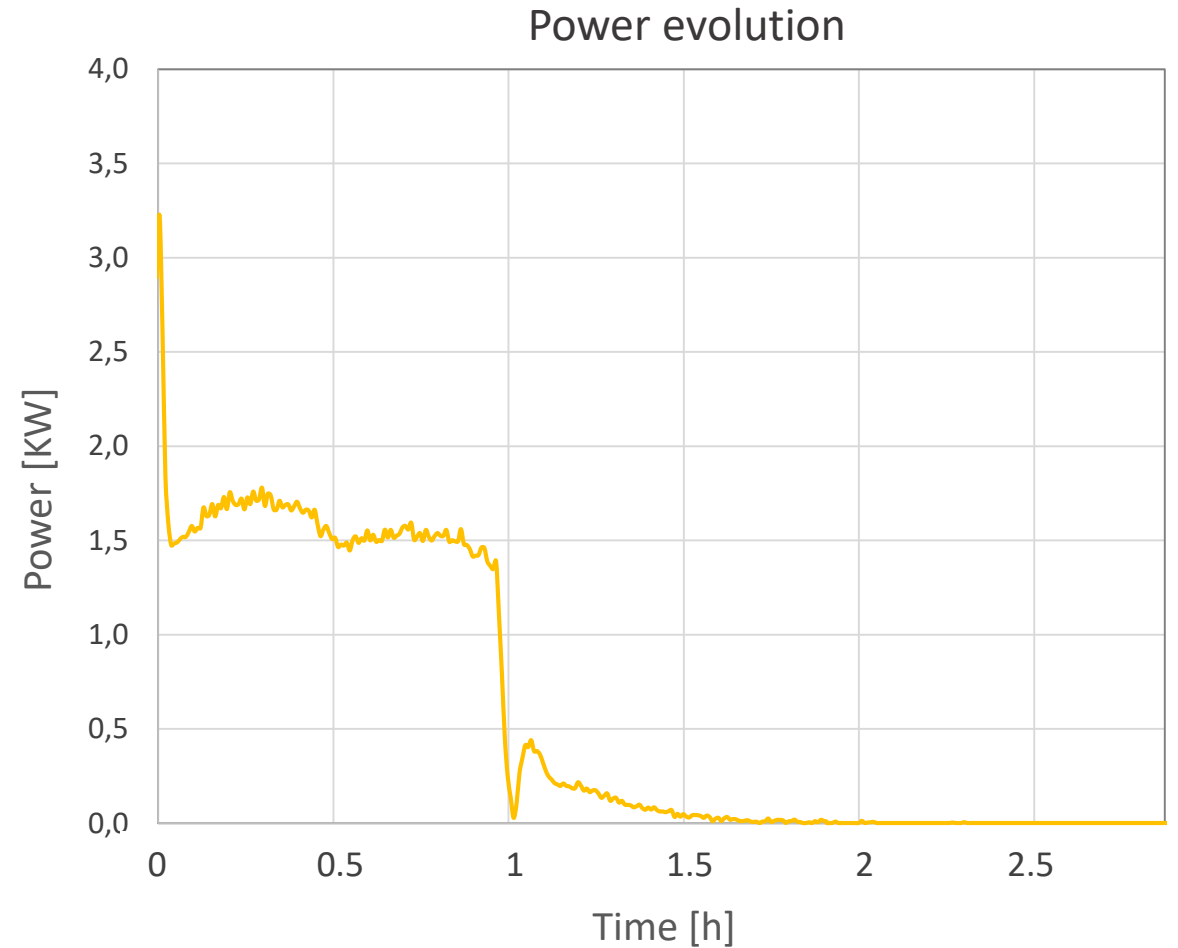
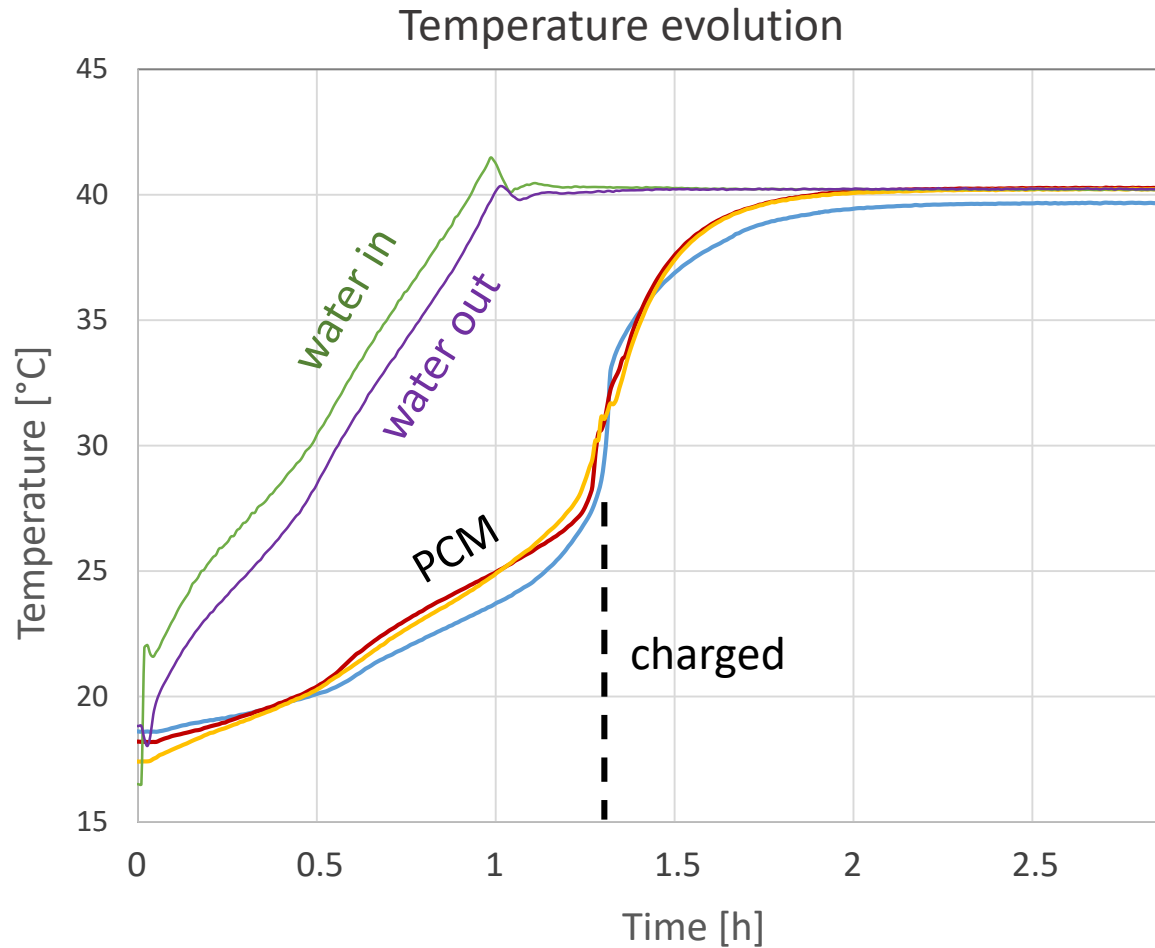
# 8. Room free cooling

— Air from inside  
— Air from outside





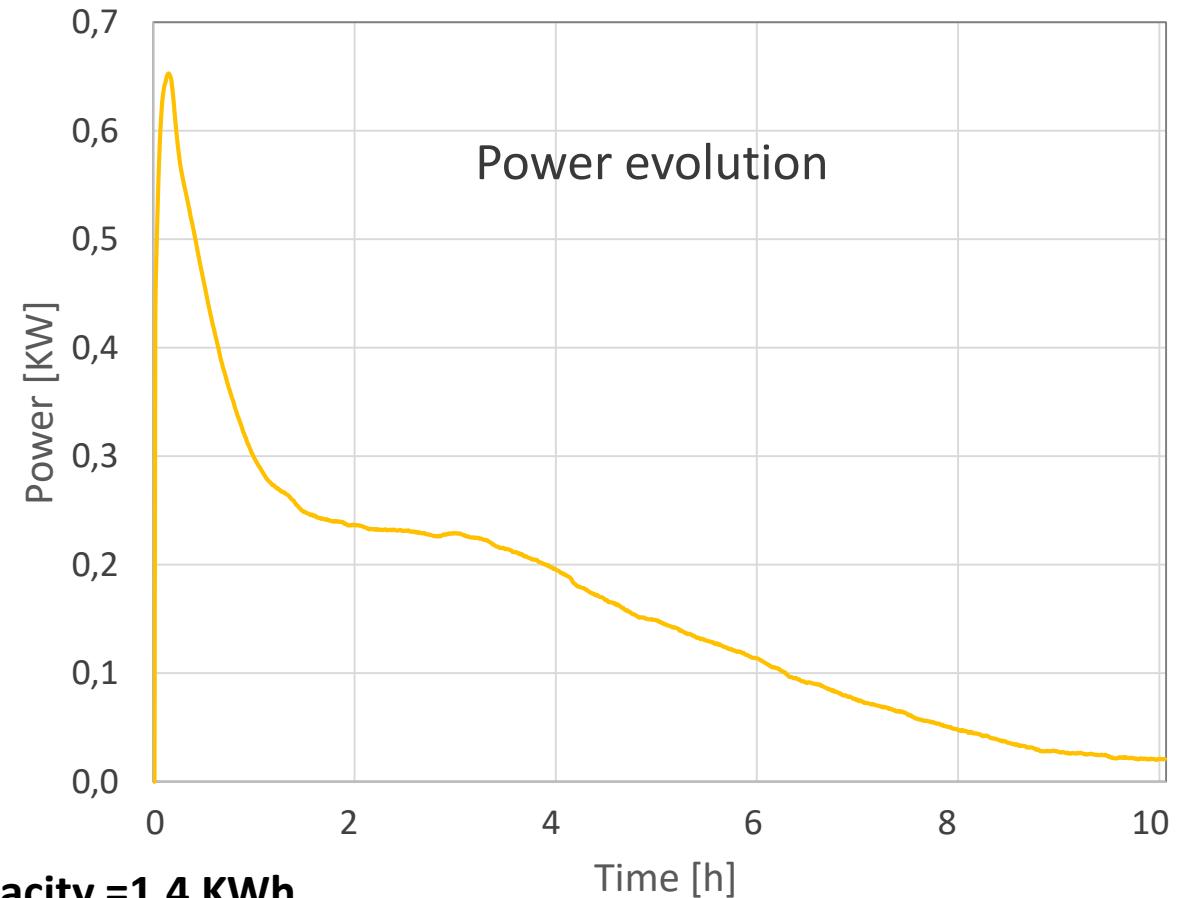
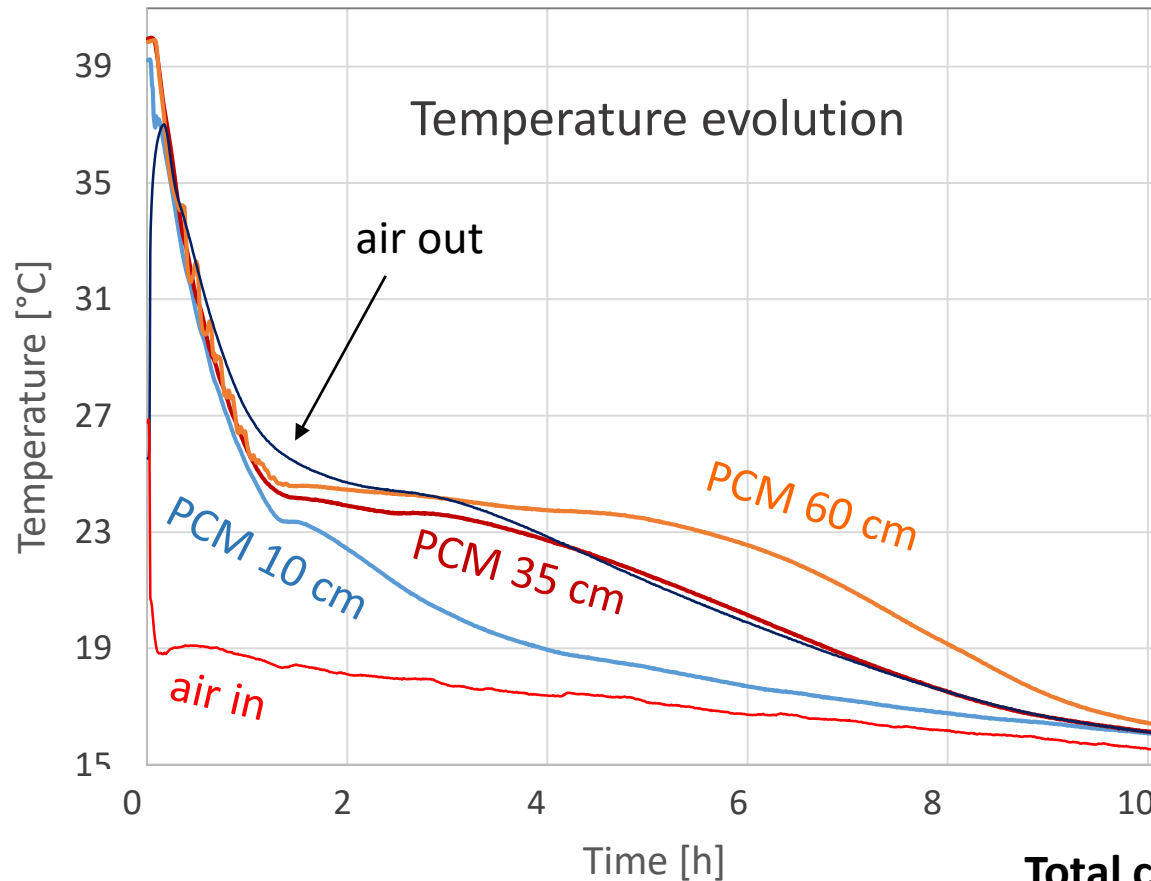
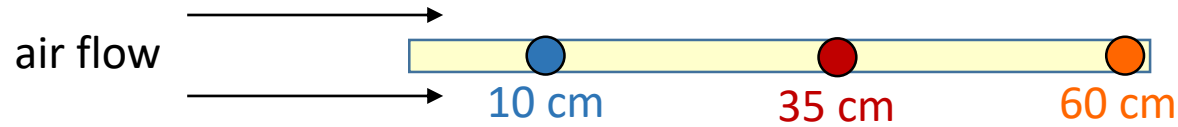
# 1a. Heat charge 18 → 40°C



Total capacity = 1,7 KWh



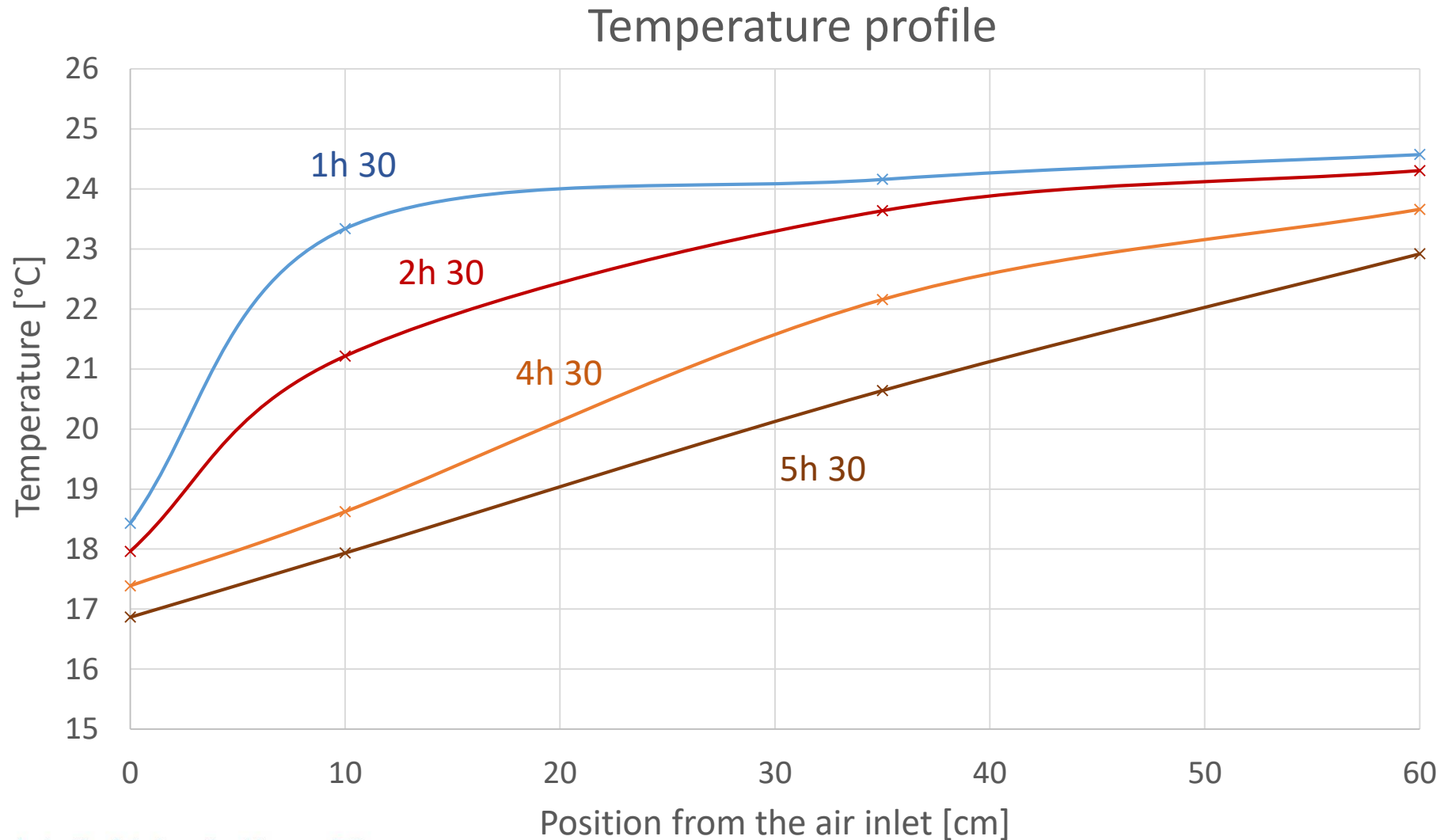
# 5a. Heat discharge 40°C→16°C



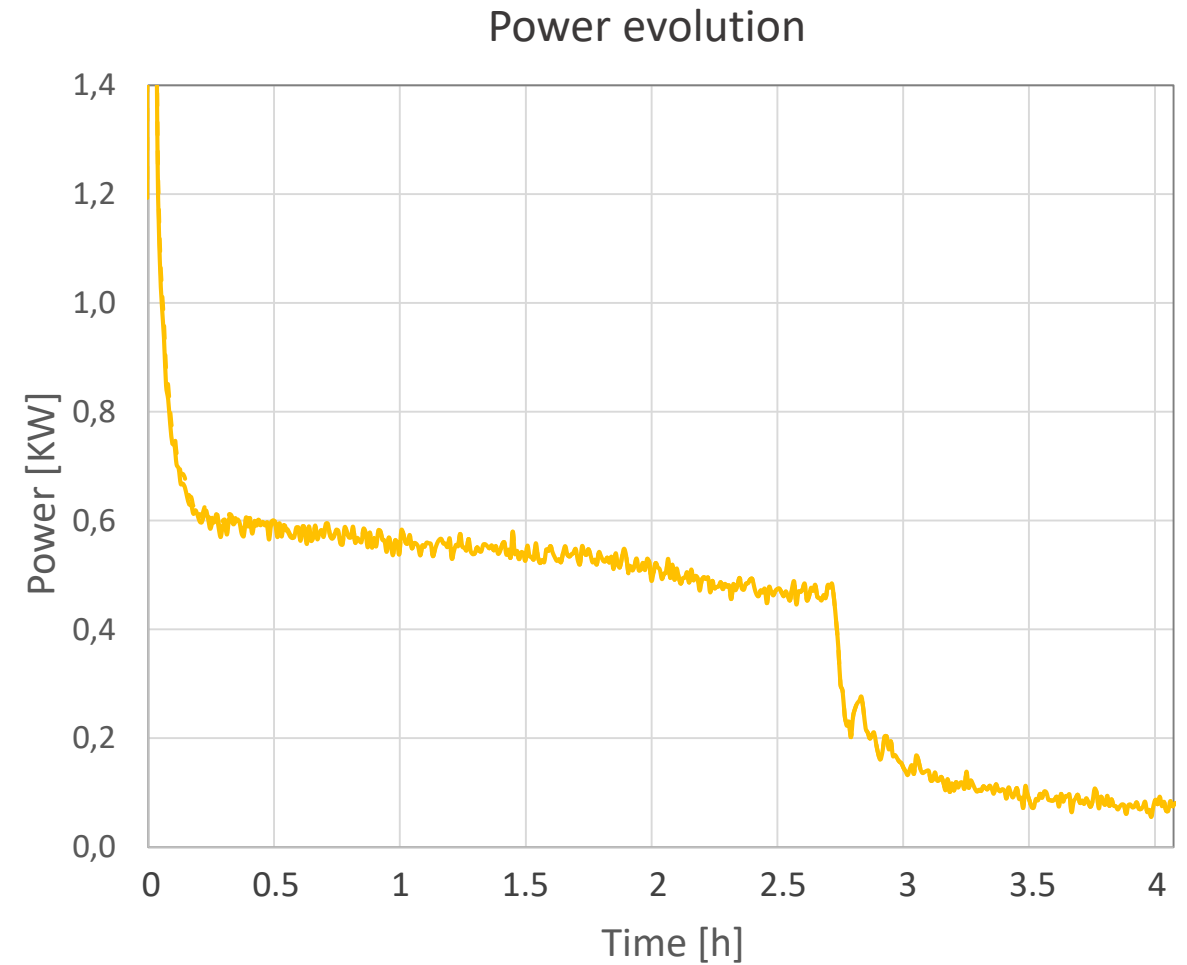
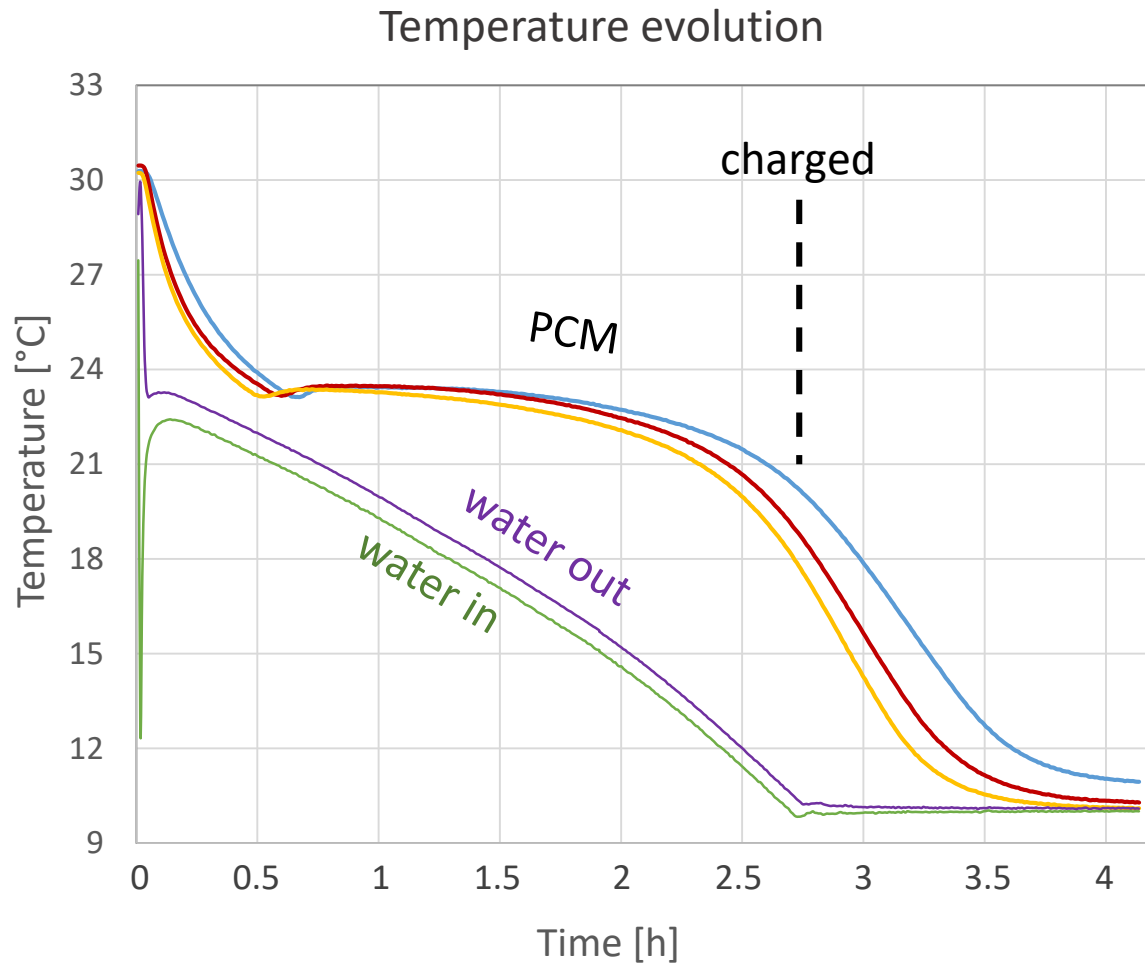
Total capacity = 1,4 KWh

300 W during 4 h

# Temperature profile during the heat discharge

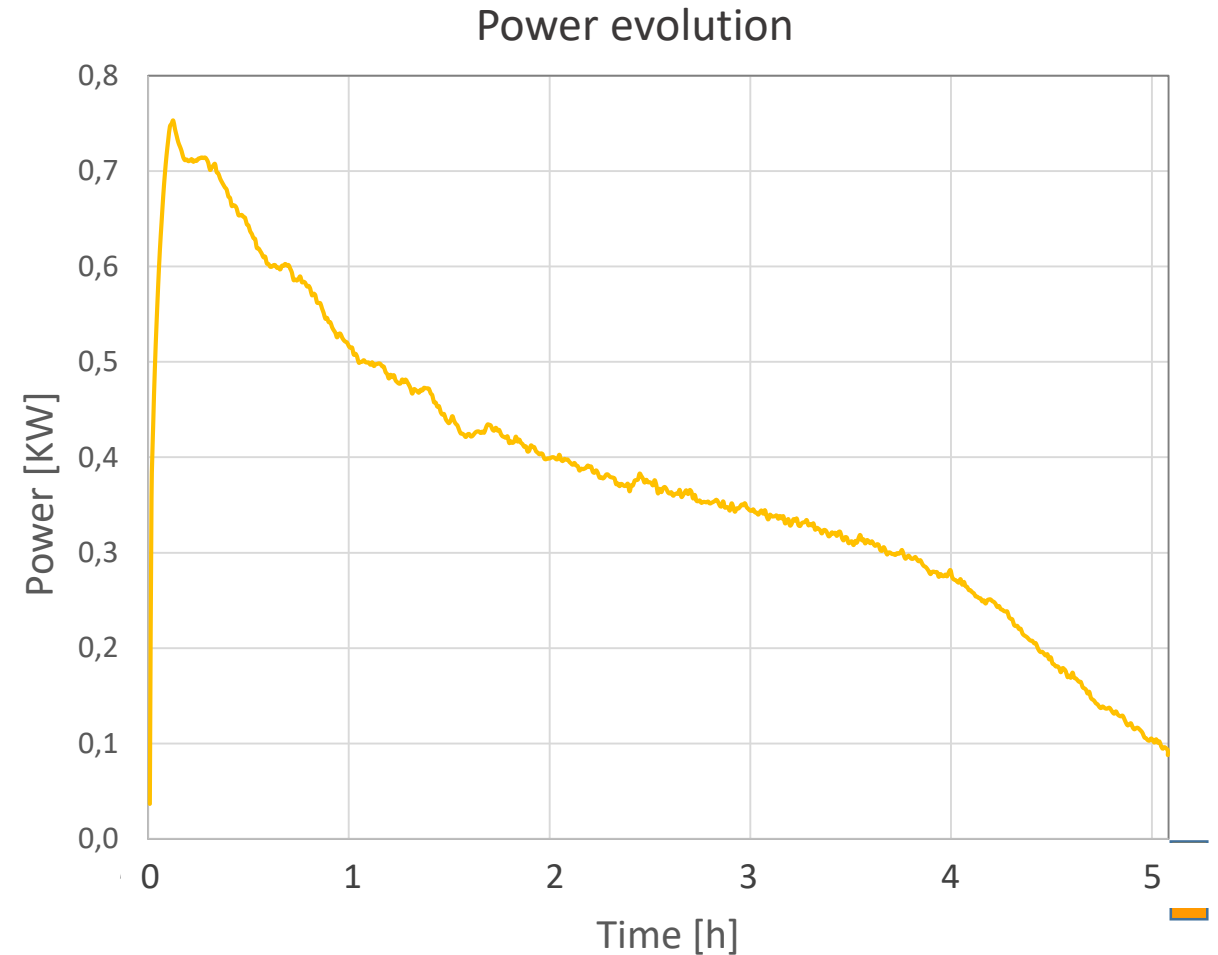
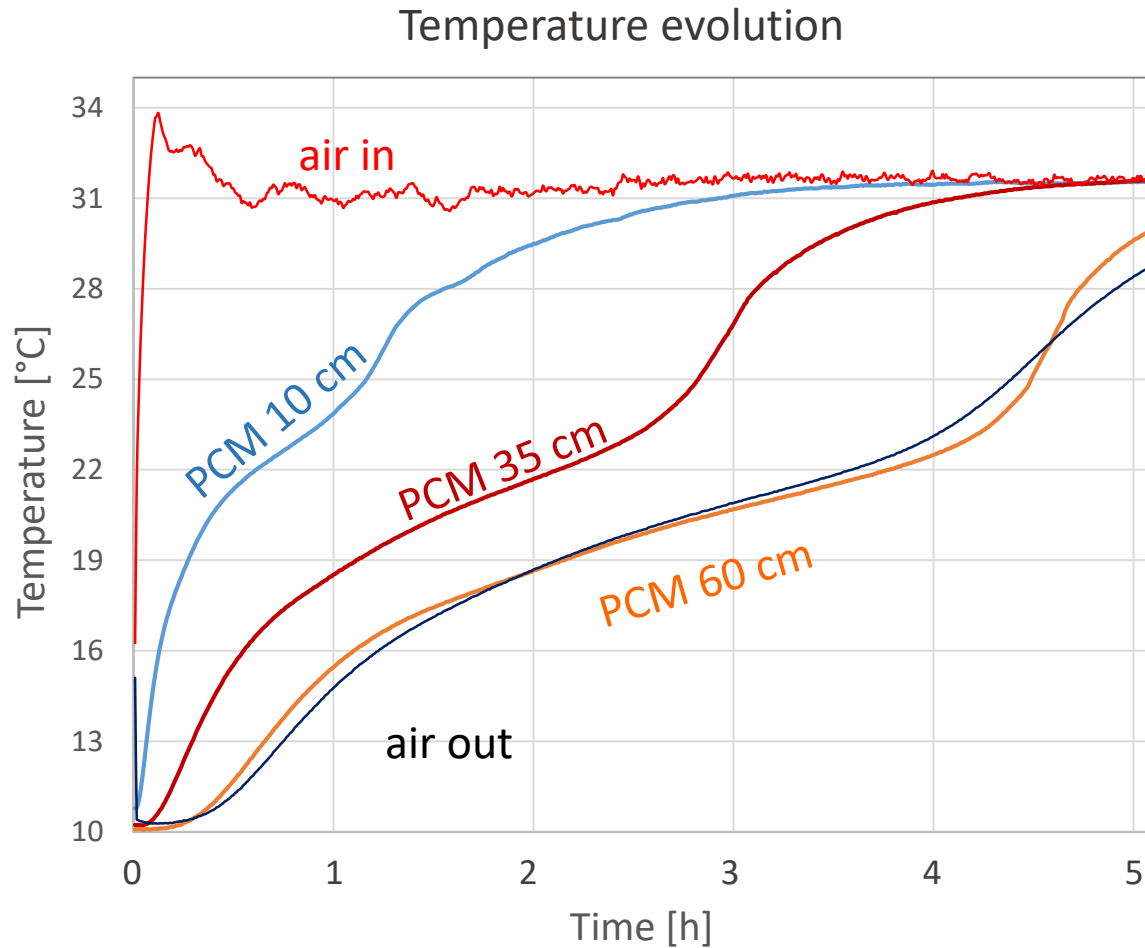


# 1b. Cold charge 30°C → 10°C



Capacité total=1,9 KWh

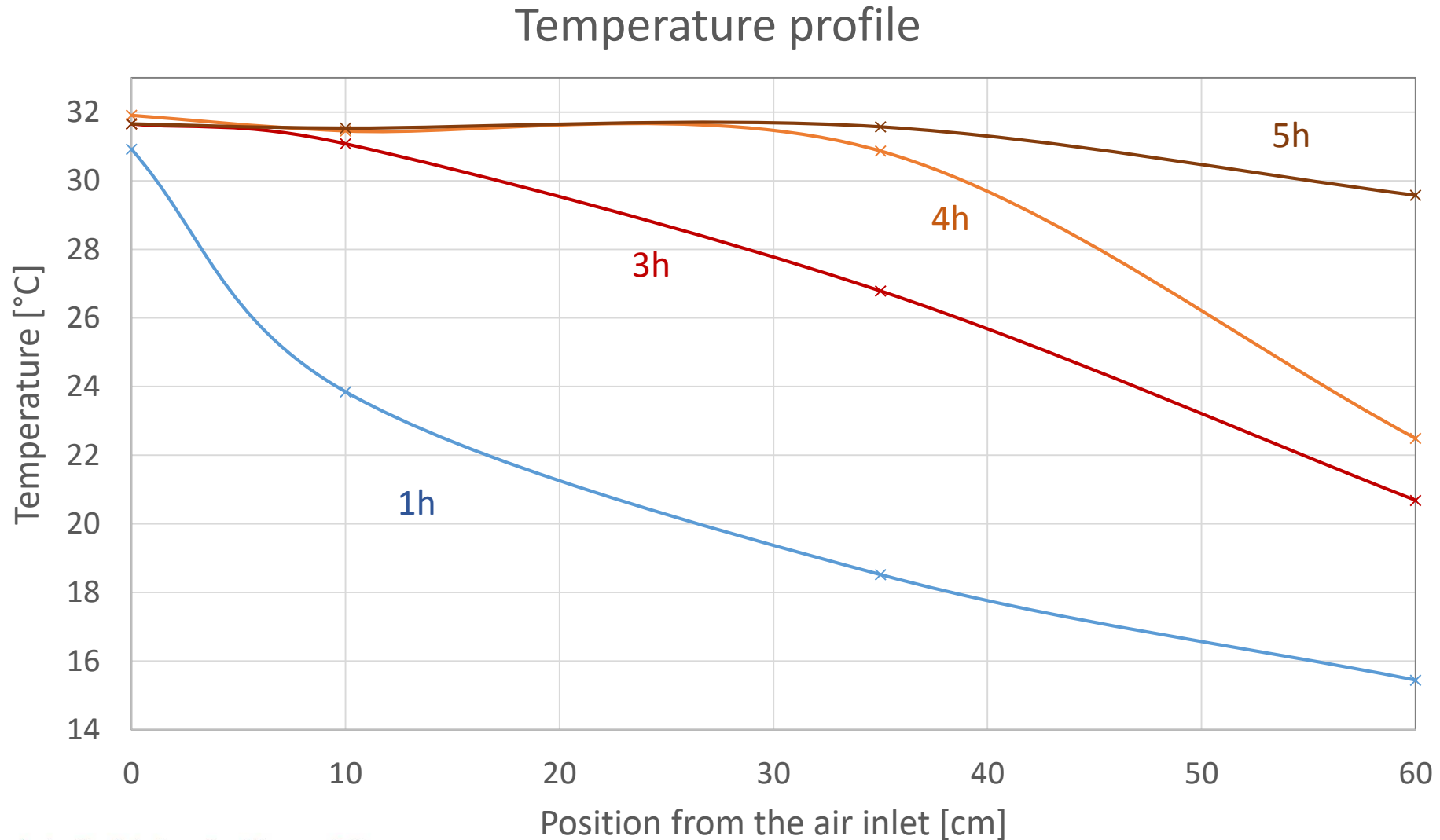
## 5b. Cold discharge 10°C → 30°C



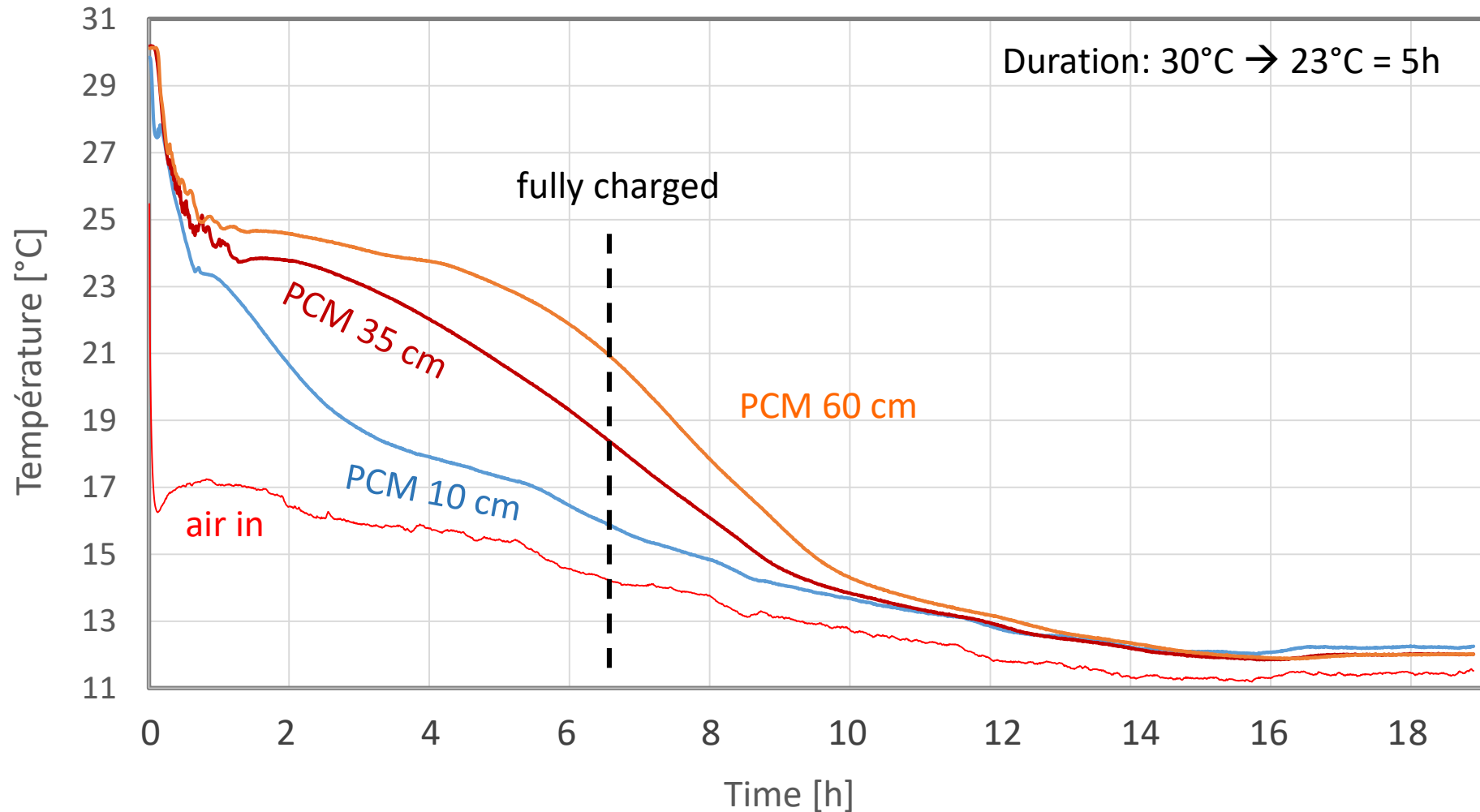
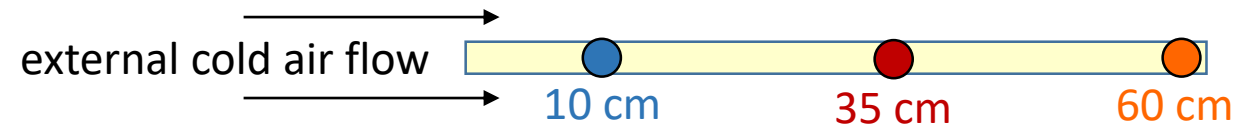
Total capacity = 1,8KWh

440 W during 4 h

# Temperature profile during the cold discharge



# PCM free cooling



# Conclusions

- **PCM Heat-exchanger** for heating, cooling, storage of heat&cold and air renewal
- **Storage of 1.7 KWh** with 18 litres of PCM
- Discharge power over 4 h:
  - **300 KWh** for heating
  - **440 KWh** for cooling
- **PCM free cooling** with external air of 16°C → full solidification in 6.5h
- Strong potential for future implementation in **new and old buildings**