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Thermal energy storage modelling – device scale prospective

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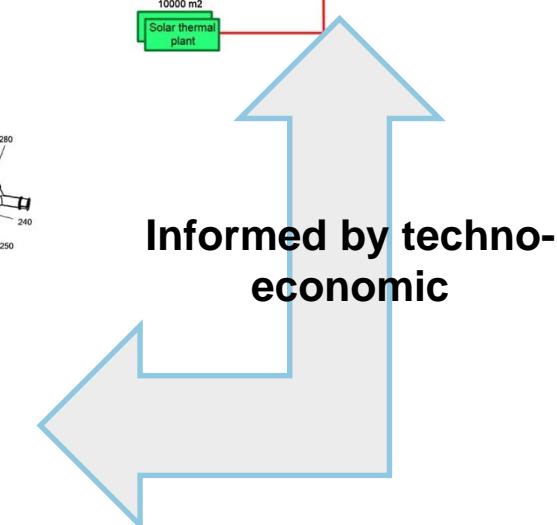
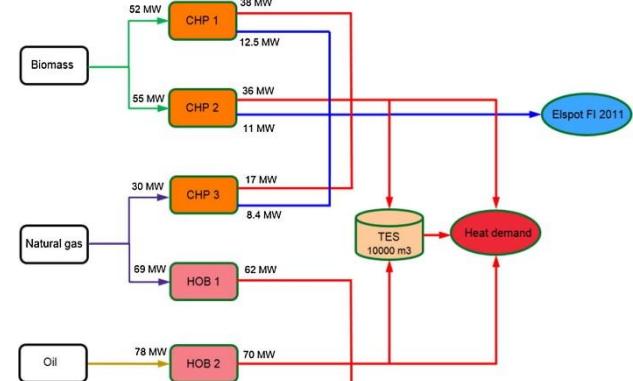
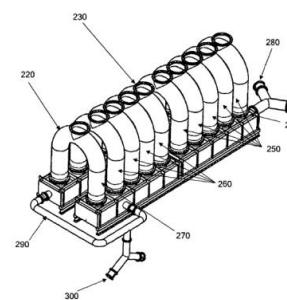
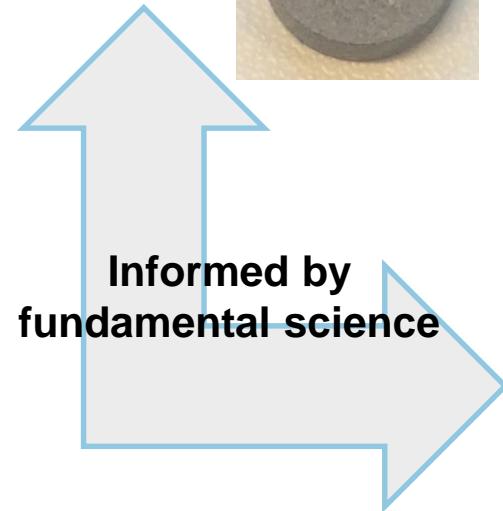
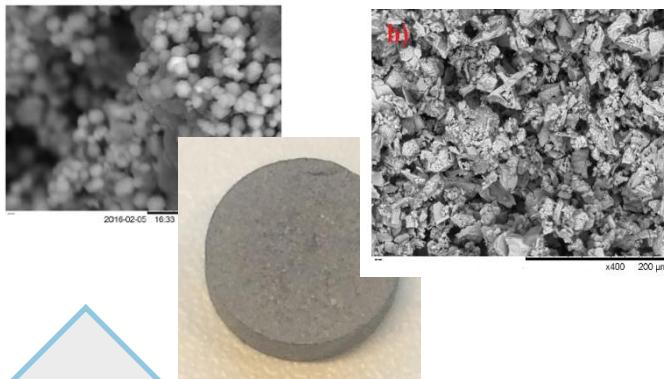


Outline

- Thermal energy storage technologies
- Relevant scales in TES – focus on device
- Modelling similarities and distinctive features of TES technologies
 - Sensible
 - Latent
 - Thermochemical
- Couplings across scales
- Conclusions



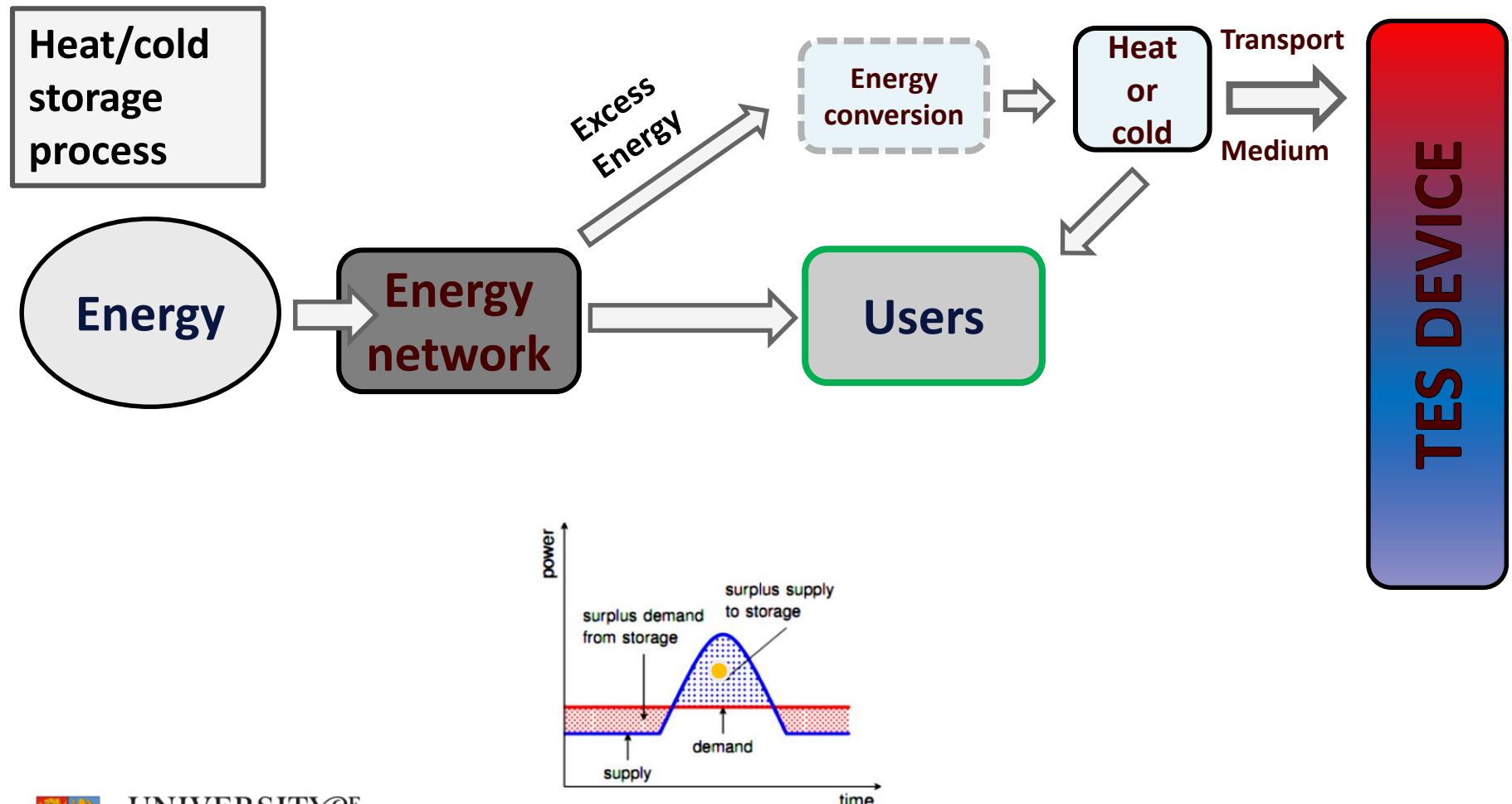
TES modelling scales – focus at device scale



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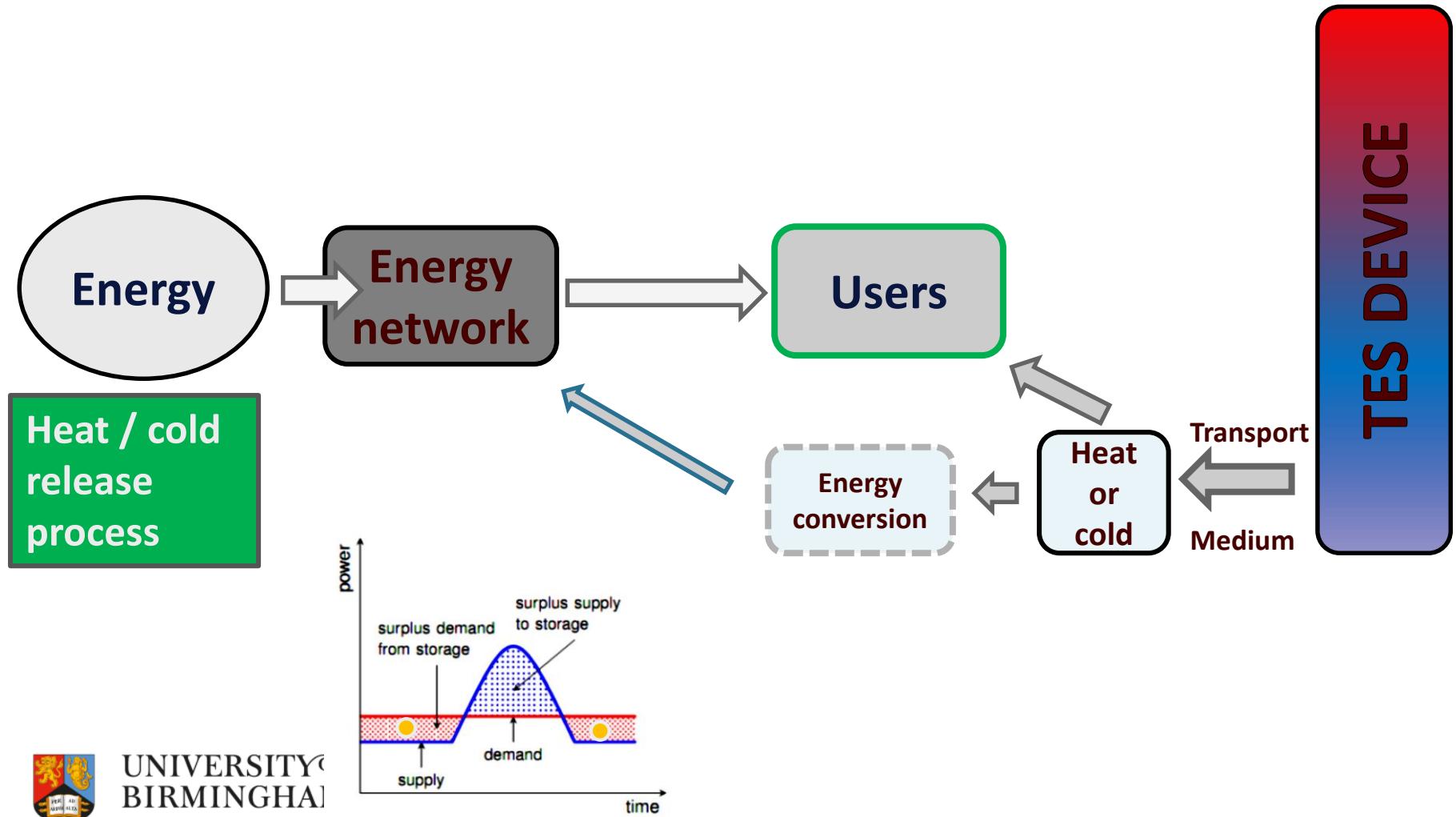
TES DEVICE

TES technologies – Top down view



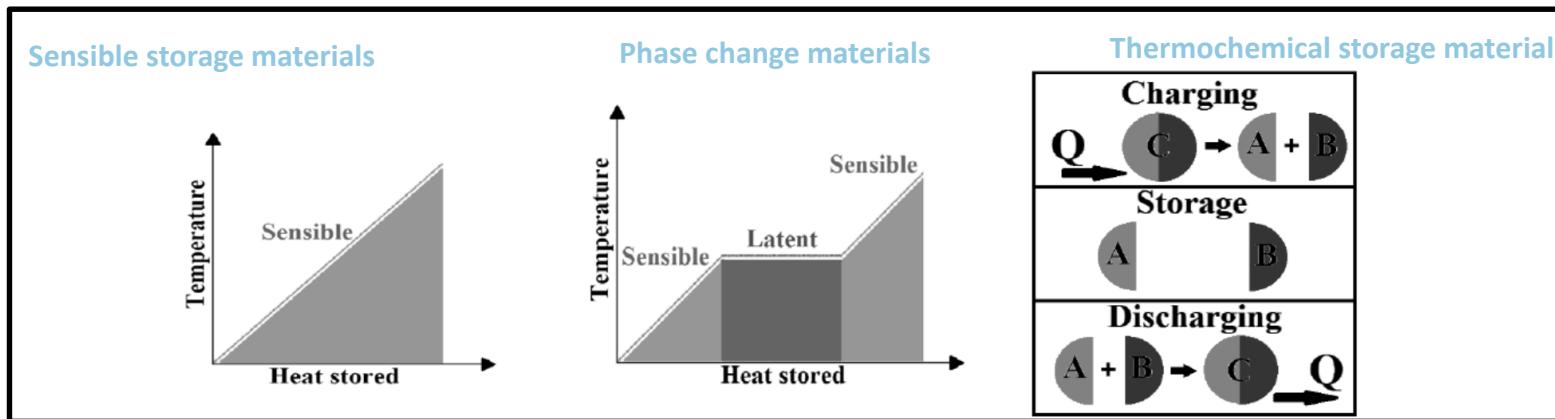
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TES technologies – Top down view



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TES technologies – Classification



Energy and Buildings 2015;15:414-419

Sensible – in use

Latent TRL 4-6

Thermochemical TRL 3-4

**Technological potential
Modelling challenges**

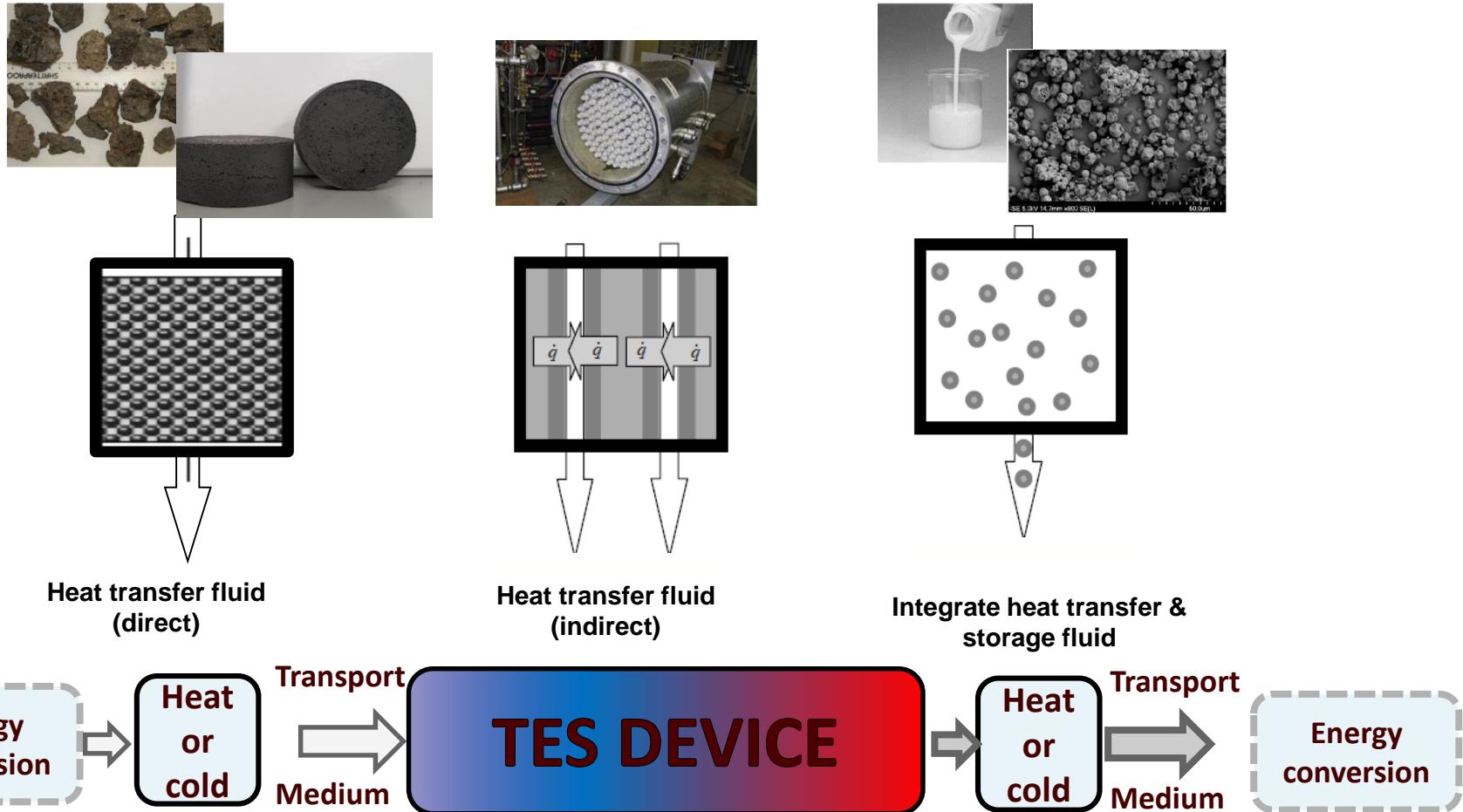


TES technologies – Classification

Checker bricks		Paraffin, sugar alcohols		AB + heat (ΔH) \leftrightarrow A + B
Honeycomb bricks		Salt hydrates, water-salt solutions		Zeolites
Saddles, Shperes		Macro-encapsulated materials		Salt hydrates
Natural stones		Composites		Hydro-oxides
				Metal Oxides



TES - common features across technologies



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Physical modelling similarities/distinct features

	Sensible	Latent	Thermochemical
Single phase flow	✓		✓
Conduction/convection heat transfer	✓	✓	✓
Phase change		✓	
Multi species			✓
Multiphase flow		✓	(✓)
reactions			✓



Physical modelling similarities/distinct features

Physical insight and assumptions

Balance equations

- Mass balance(s)
- Linear/angular momentum
- Energy balance(s)
- Entropy

Constitutive relations

- Mass (Darcy, Forchheimer,...)
- Heat (Fourier, Newton, Radiation)
- Phase change (enthalpy, cp)
- Reaction kinetics (linear driving force, ...)
- Mixture rules (effective properties, interactions...)
- Constraints
- ...

Material dependent

Governing equations

Reference solution

- Analytic solutions
- Test cases
- ...

Numerical methods

- FEM
- FDM
- FVM
- ...

Boundary and initial conditions

System dependent

Model

Simulation results

Inverse modelling

Parametrization & design

Forward modelling

Performance Predictions

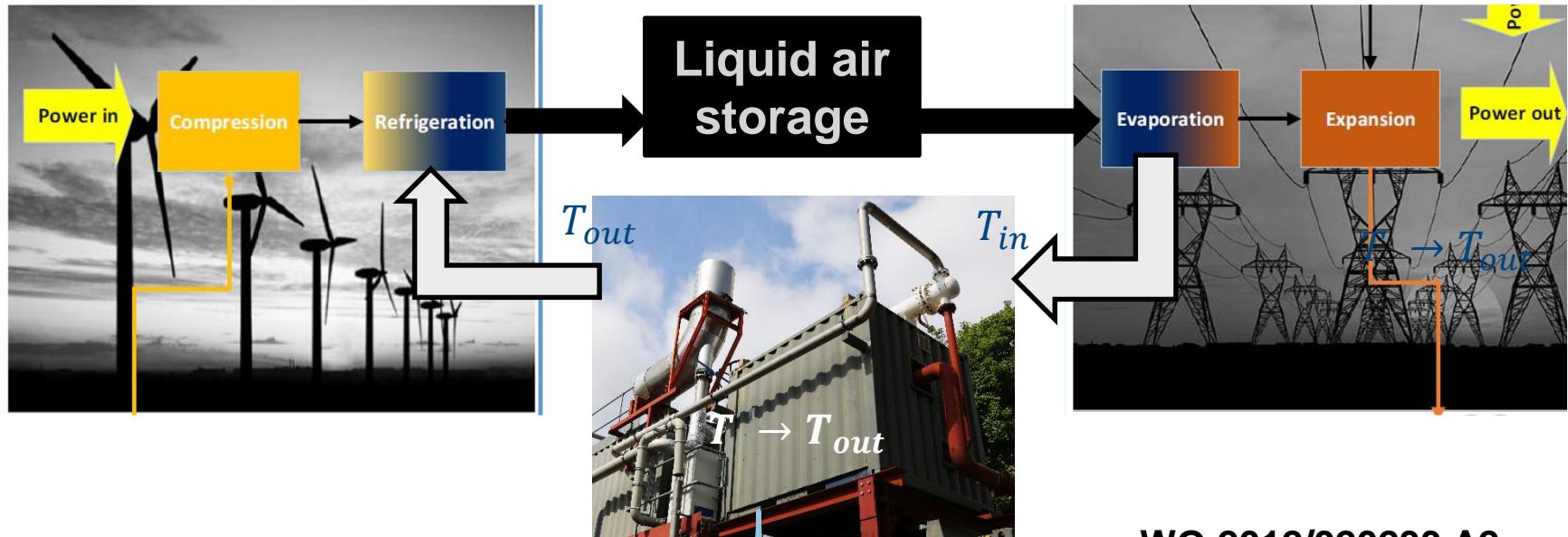
Optimization

Control & diagnostic

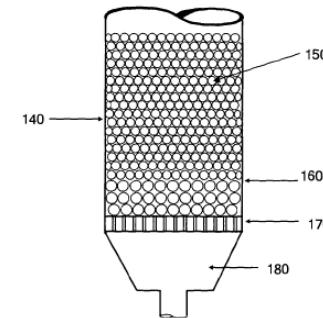
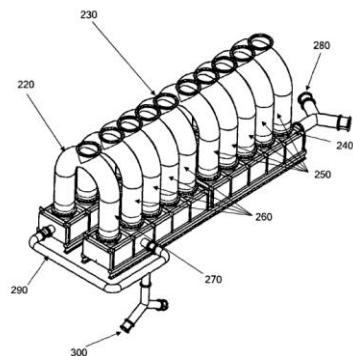
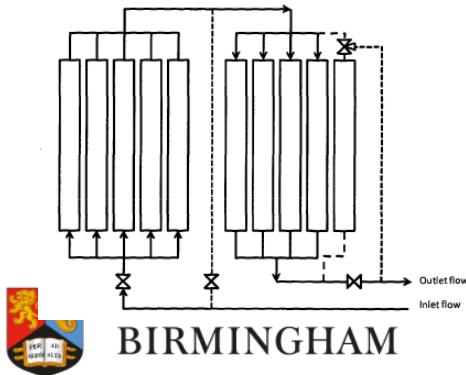
Validation Experiments



Sensible thermal energy storage



WO 2012/020233 A2



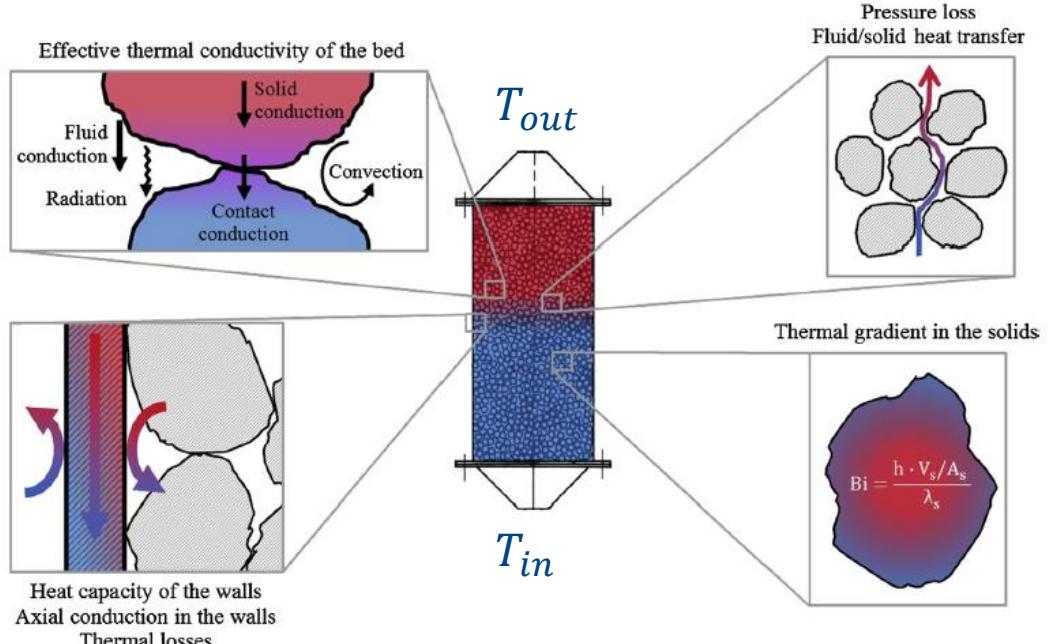
Sciacovelli, A. et al. *Appl. Energy* 190, 84–98, 2017.

Sciacovelli, A. et al. *J. Energy Resour. Technol.* 140, 22001, 2017.

Sensible thermal energy storage

Continuity:

$$\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$$



Momentum:

$$\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial t} + v_j \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial \theta_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + F_L$$

Energy (fluid/solid):

$$\frac{\partial T_s}{\partial t} + v_j \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial T_s}{\partial x_j} \right) - St \left(\frac{T_f - T_s}{\varepsilon} \right) - Nu (T_f - T_s)$$

$$\frac{\partial T_s}{\partial t} + = \frac{1}{Pe} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial T_s}{\partial x_j} \right) + St (T_f - T_s)$$

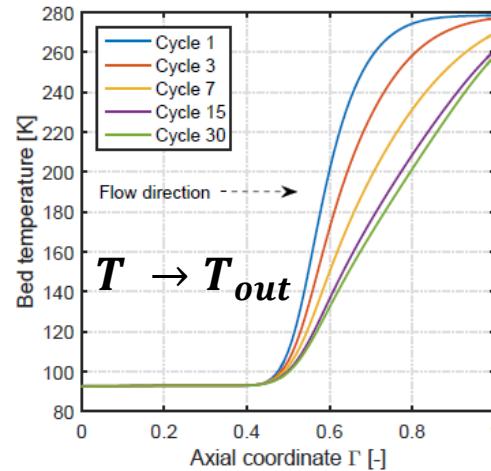
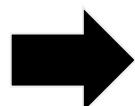
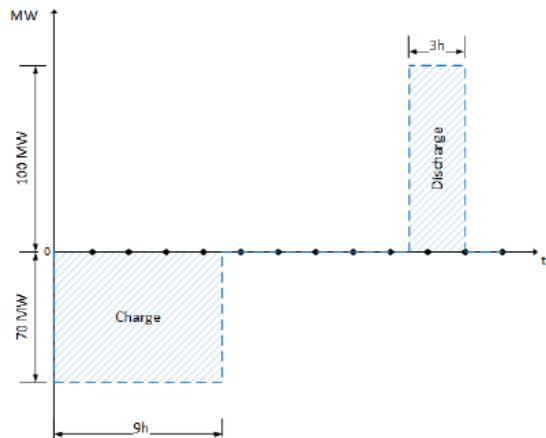
$$Pe_p \frac{\partial T_p}{\partial t} + = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial T_p}{\partial r} \right)$$



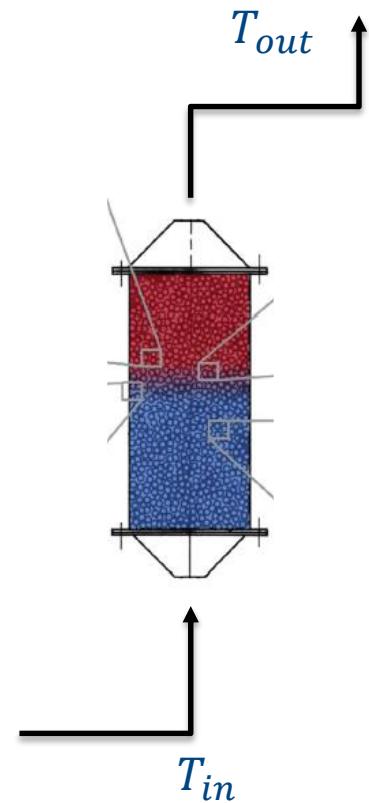
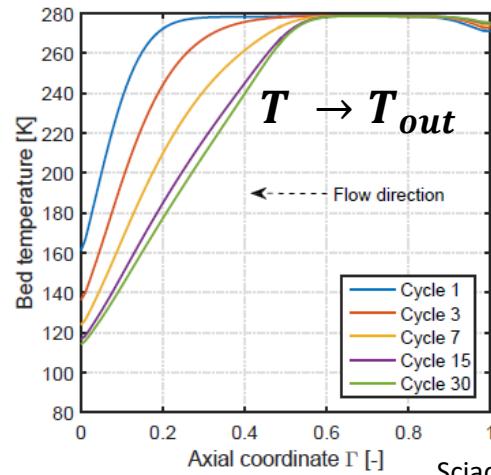
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Sensible thermal energy storage

LAES cycles



TES cycles



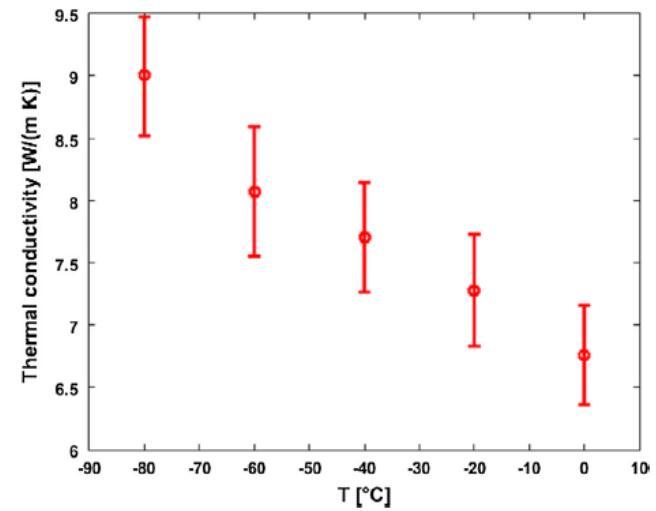
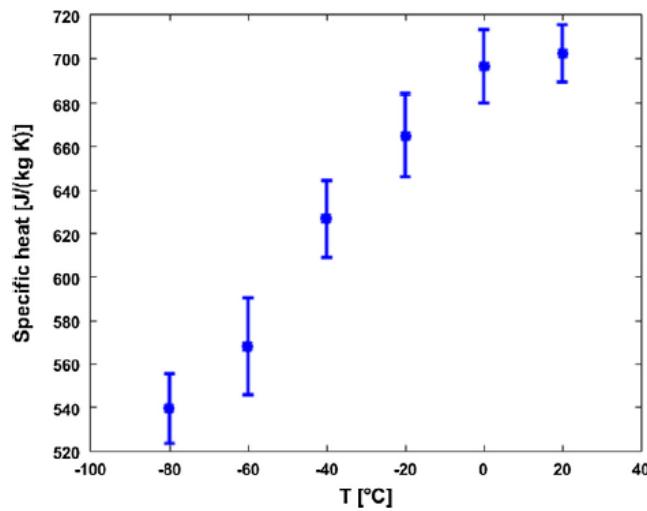
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Sensible thermal energy storage

- Material-device coupling plays a role even for conventional materials



Quartzite rocks



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Latent heat thermal storage

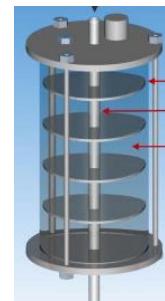
[1] Axial fins



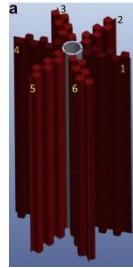
[2] Y fins



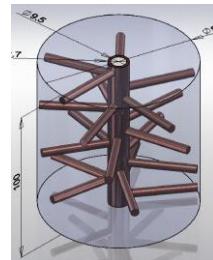
[3] Radial fins



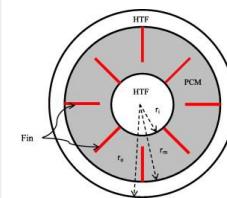
[4] Corrugated fins



[5] Pin fins



[6] Triple tube



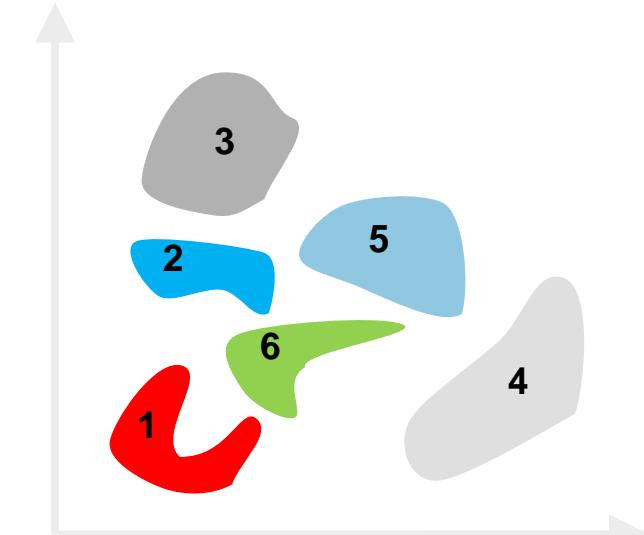
[7], [8], ..., ∞



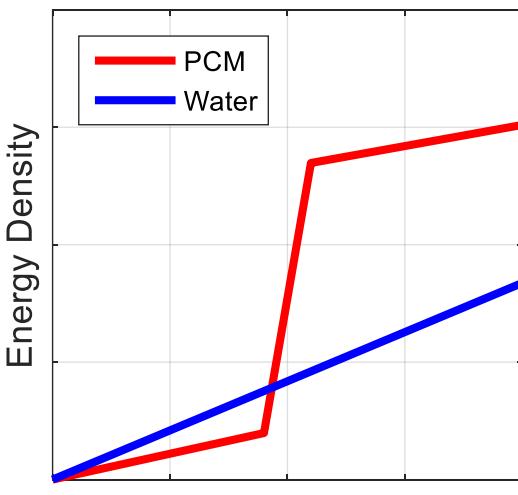
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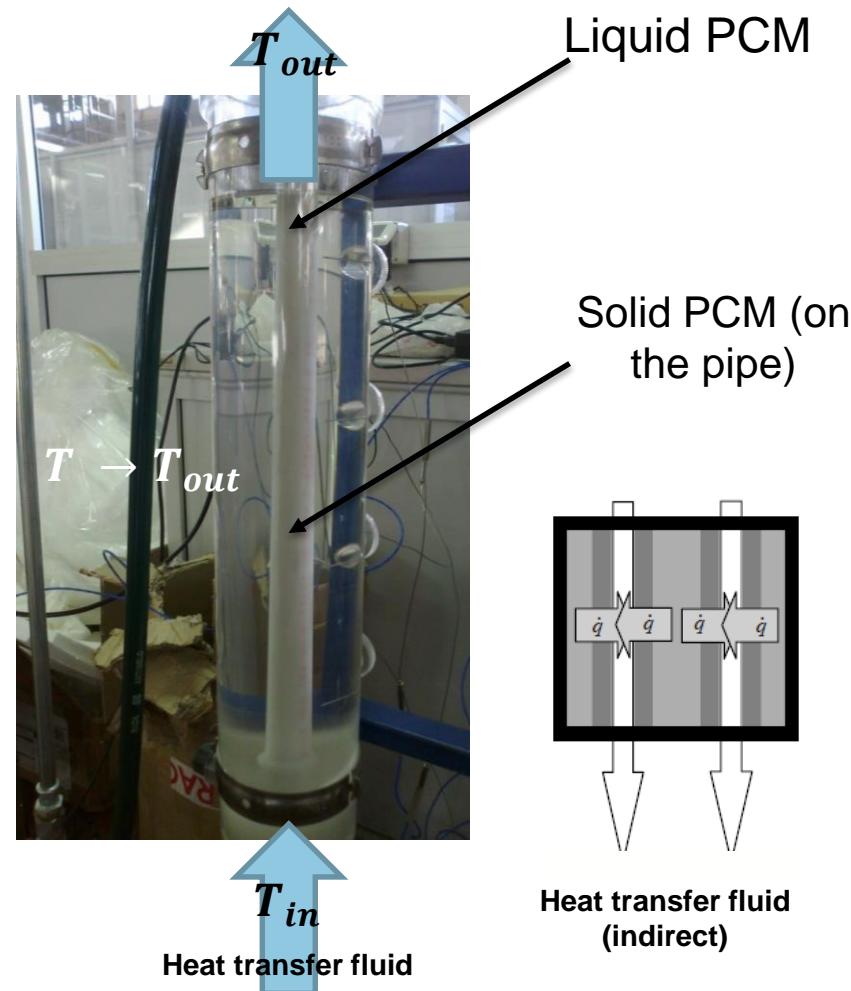
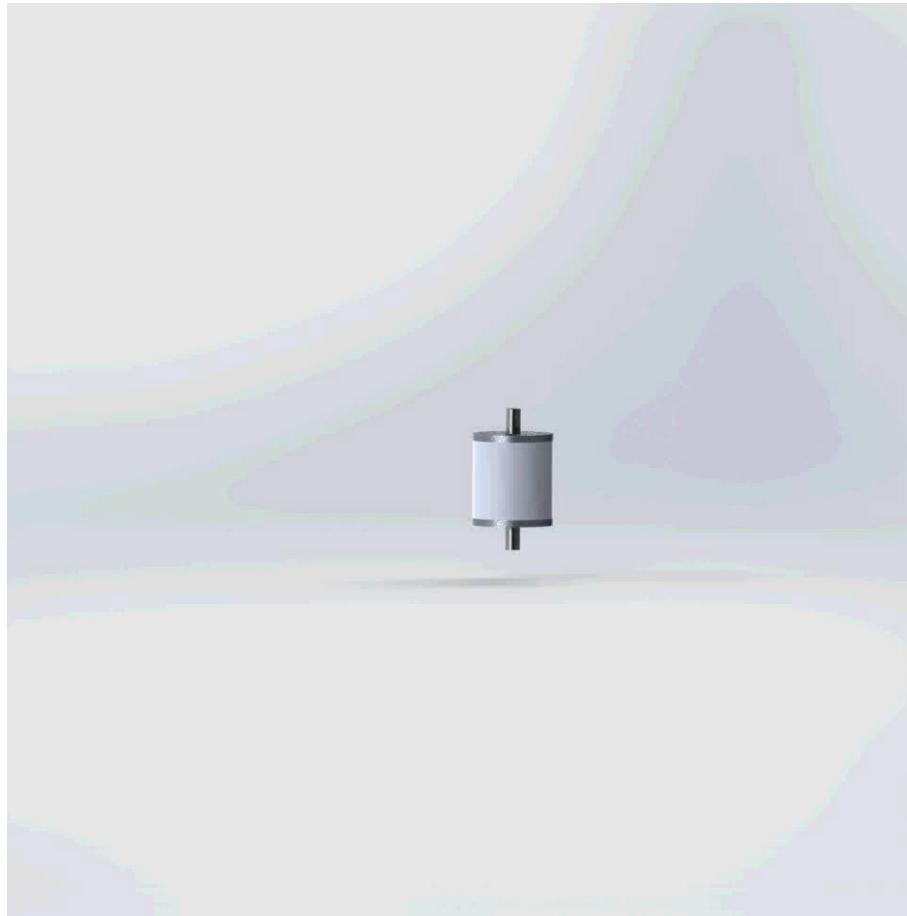
Target application



Materials



Latent heat thermal storage



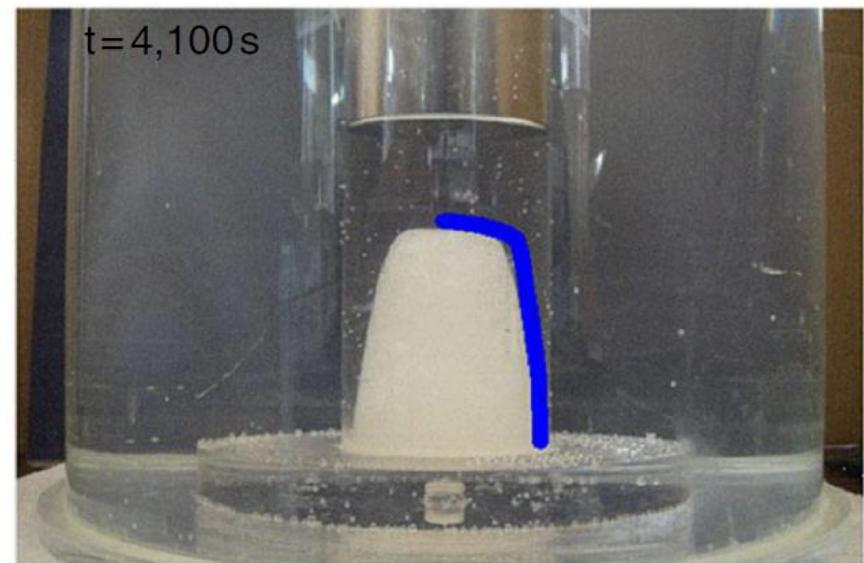
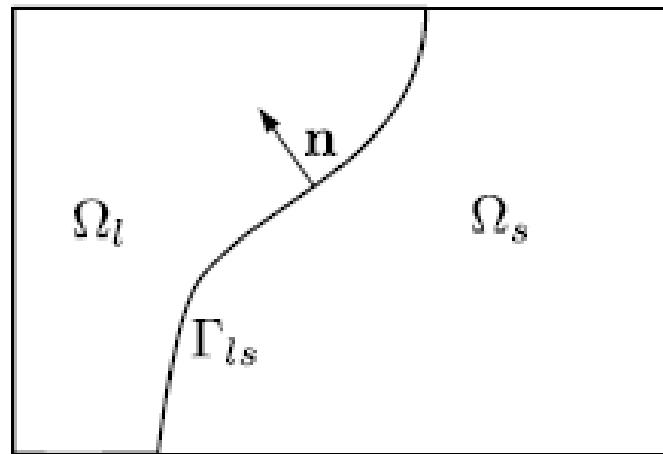
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Sciacovelli, A. et al. *Int. J. energy Res.* 73, 1610–1623, 2013.

Sciacovelli, A. et al. *Int. J. Numer. Methods Heat Fluid Flow* 26, 489–503, 2016

Latent heat thermal storage

- phase change (energy) → enthalpy method
- co-existence of solid/liquid (fluid flow) → liquid fraction/darcy term
- Natural convection → Boussinesq approximation



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Latent thermal energy storage

Continuity:

$$\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

Momentum:

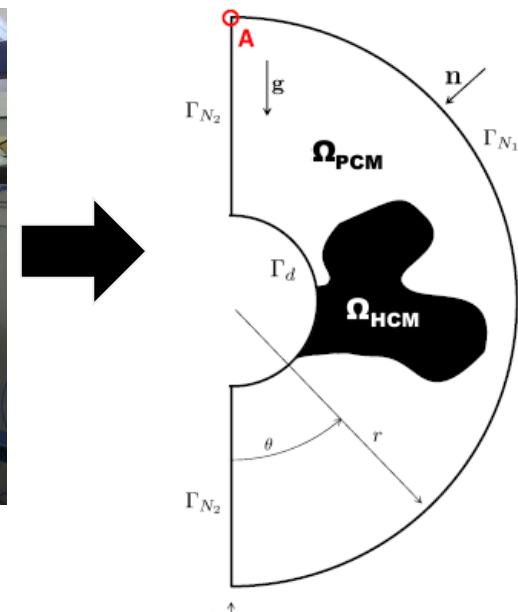
$$\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial t} + v_j \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial \theta_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + Ra \Pr e_i^g T - \alpha_\beta(s) v_i + F_L$$

Energy (solid/liquid PCM):

$$\left(1 + L \frac{\partial f}{\partial T}\right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + v_j \left(1 + L \frac{\partial f}{\partial T}\right) \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(k(f) \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial x_j} \right)$$

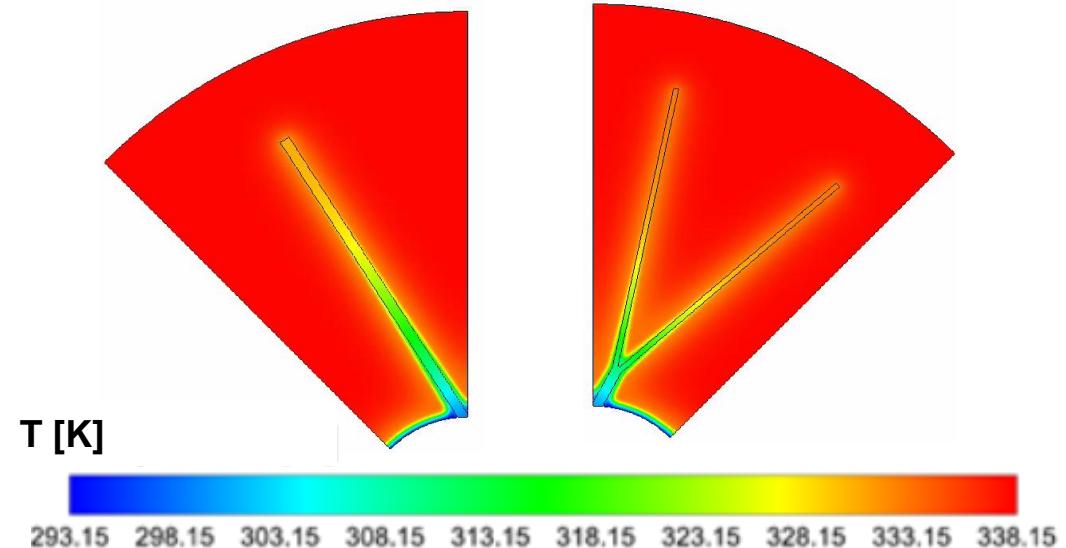


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- **Flow-energy coupling**
- **Intrinsically non linear**
- **Need to track melting front**
- **Strong property-process coupling**

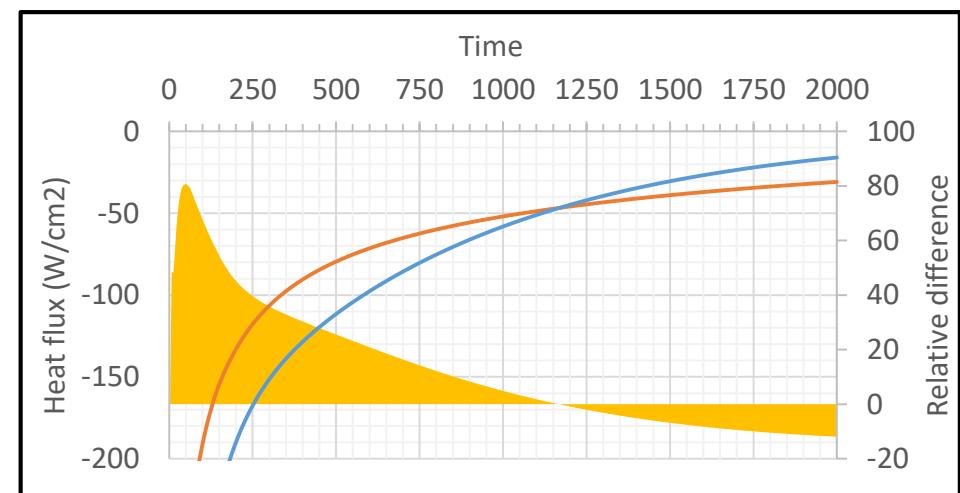
Latent thermal energy storage



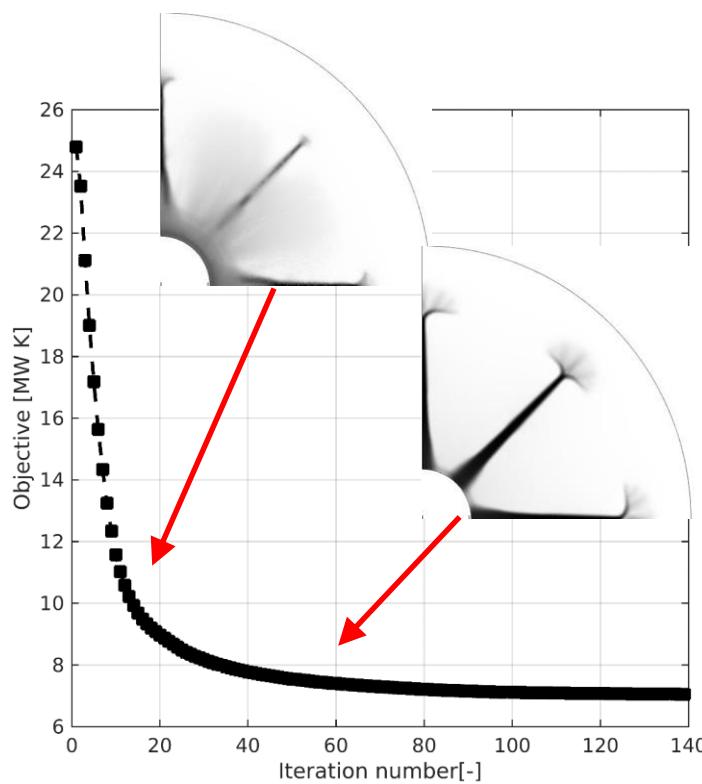
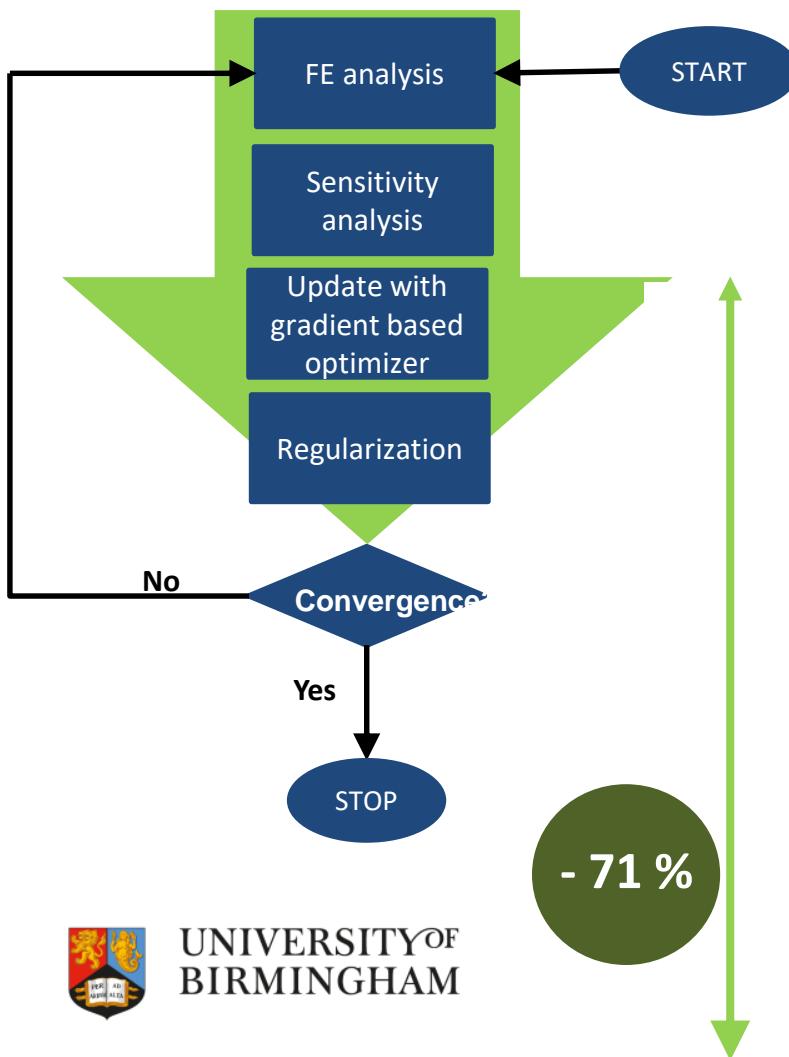
Extracted energy	1000s	2000s
Initial configuration	46.3%	63.9%
Single bifurcation	52.2%	71.8%
Double bifurcation	58.5%	88.0%



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Latent TES – optimization coupling



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Conclusions – couplings across the scales

Physical insight and assumptions

Balance equations

- Mass balance(s)
- Linear/angular momentum
- Energy balance(s)
- Entropy

Constitutive relations

- Mass (Darcy, Forchheimer,...)
- Heat (Fourier, Newton, Radiation)
- Phase change (enthalpy, cp)
- Reaction kinetics (linear driving force, ...)
- Mixture rules (effective properties, interactions...)
- Constraints
- ...

Material coupling (direct)

Governing equations

Reference solution

- Analytic solutions
- Test cases
- ...

Numerical methods

- FEM
- FDM
- FVM
- ...

Boundary and initial conditions

System coupling (direct)

Model

material and system couplings (Indirect)

Inverse modelling

Parametrization & design

Forward modelling

Performance Predictions

Optimization

Control & diagnostic

Validation Experiments



Thank you!

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