



Coatings for Heat Storage Reactors with Hygroscopic Salts (MERITS project)

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*TNO is an independent Dutch
research organization*



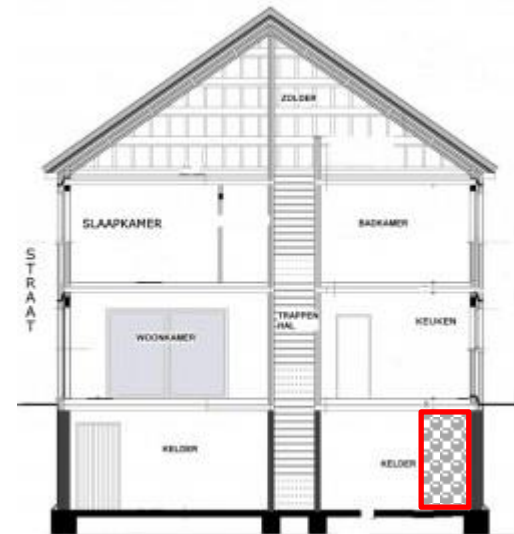
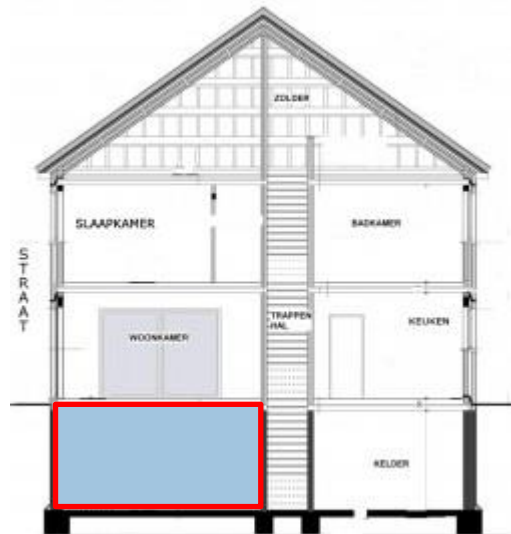
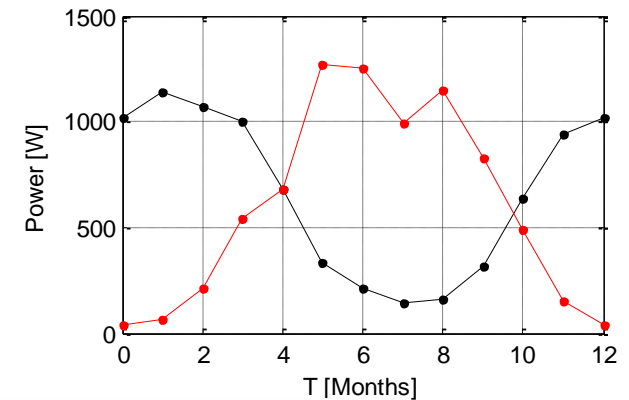
Contents

- › Seasonal Heat Storage
- › MERITS Programme
- › Thermochemical heat storage system
- › Corrosion protection
- › Testing of coated samples
- › Conclusions



Seasonal Heat Storage for the build environment

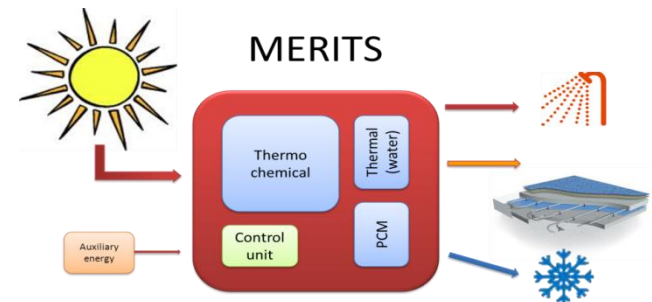
- › Business case
 - › Yearly heat demand of single family dwelling versus solar energy supply
 - › Typical house in NL → Store 10GJ for cold season
 - › Hot water storage 90°C → 50m³
 - › Thermochemical storage → 5m³ (compact)





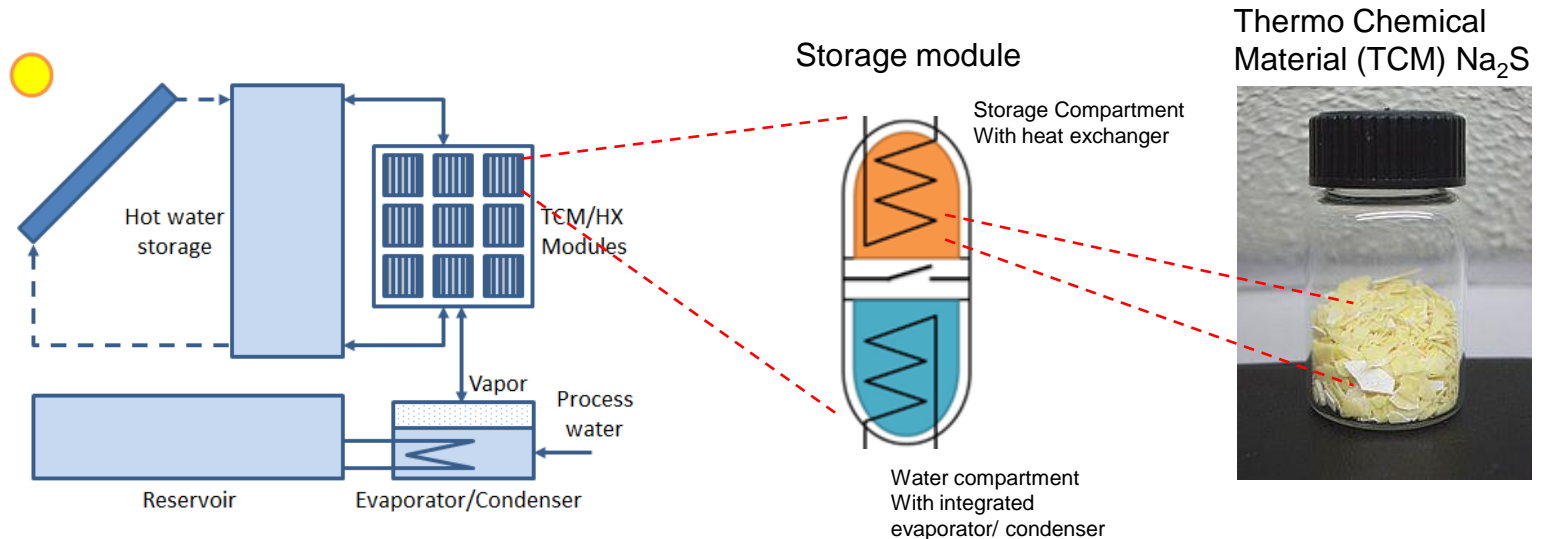
European 7th Framework Programme MERITS

- › The international MERITS consortium is working on a new solution for
 - › improved use of renewable sources
 - › for heating and cooling and hot water applications
 - › in individual dwellings (new & existing)
 - › for all three European climate zones
- › The aim is
 - › to build a prototype of a fully functioning compact rechargeable thermal battery
 - › that would fit in for example a cellar or underground a garden
 - › including business models and market strategies to foster market take-up before 2020





Thermochemical heat storage (TCS) system



› System level¹

- › Balancing supply & demand
- › Dimensioning heat & power
- › Open/closed system?
- › Vacuum/atmospheric?

› Component level

- › HX implementation
- › **HX corrosion prevention²**
- › Evap/Cond implementation
- › Reservoir implementation

› Material level

- › TCM type
- › Composite TCM development³
- › Cycling stability
- › Q/V, vapor & heat transport

¹ AJ de Jong et al, SHC 2013

² This presentation

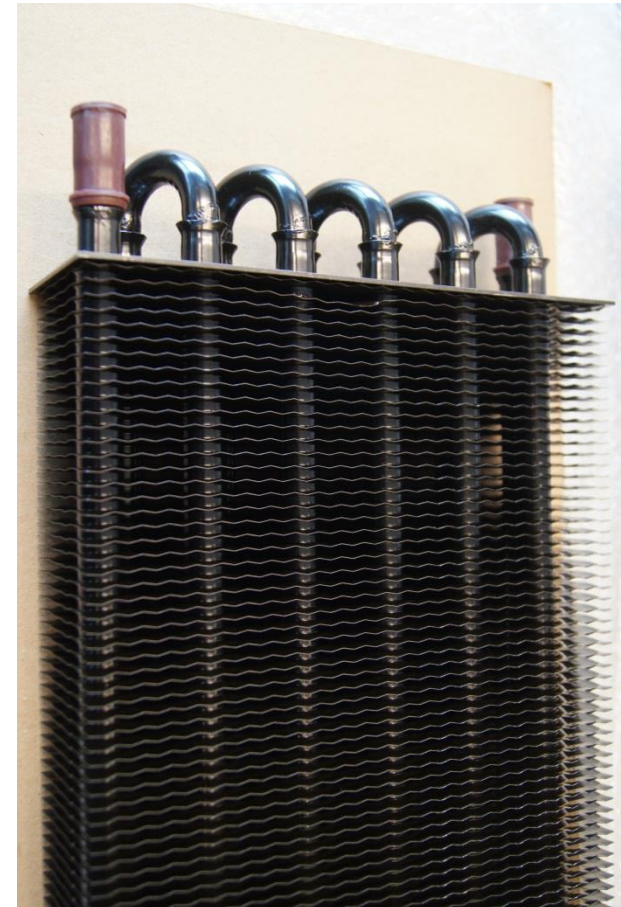
³ M. Roelands et al, SHC 2014



Corrosion protection of heat exchanger (HX)

- › Preferred HX for MERITS
 - › Cu tubes, Al fin plate → Low cost, mass production, good heat conductivity

- › Challenges
 - › Protect Cu and Al in corrosive Na_2S environment (coating)
 - › Complex geometry & sharp fin plates → Difficult for coating application(!)
 - › Non-destructive coating testing for all HX used within MERITS system

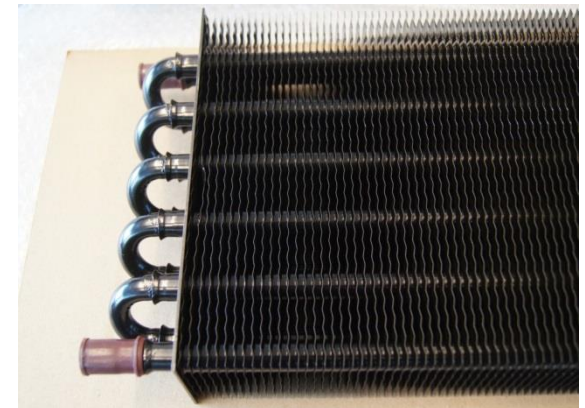
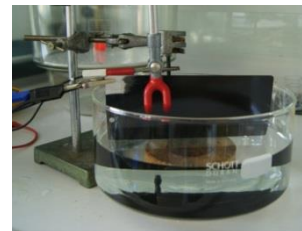




Coating testing

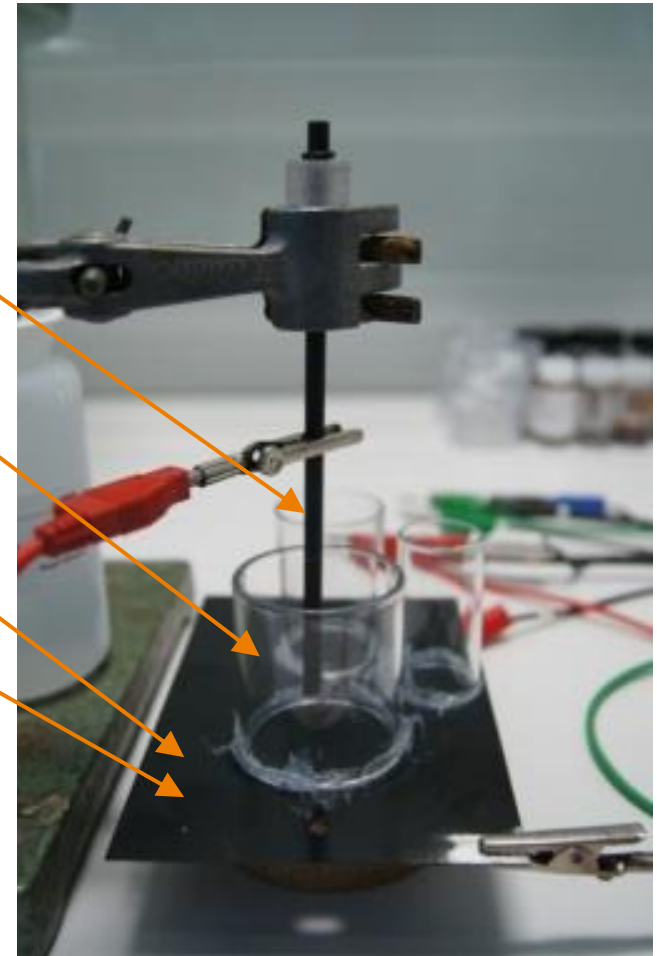
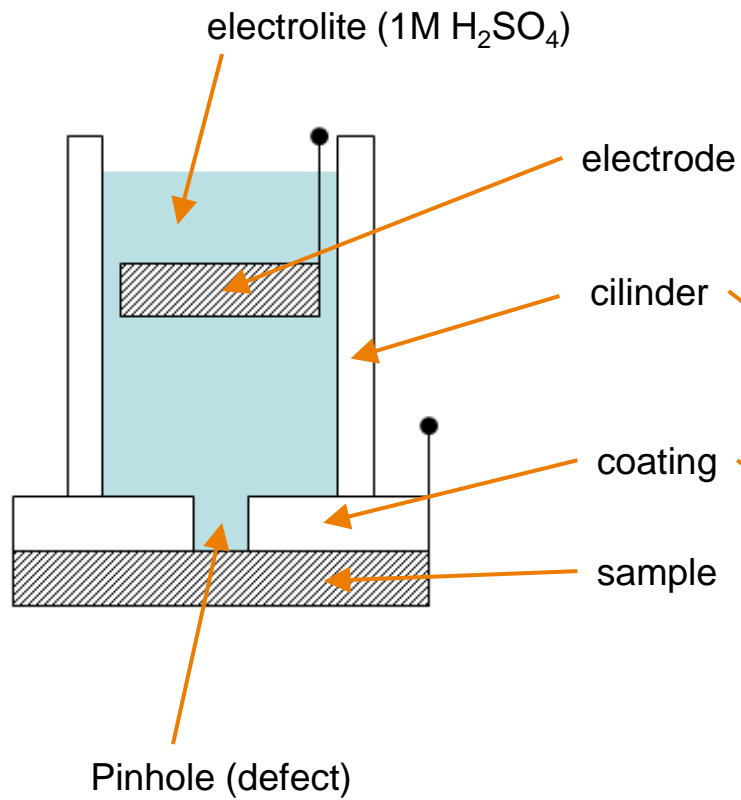
- › Testing methods
 - › Visual inspection
 - › Electric Impedance Spectroscopy → Pinholes
 - › Exposure to Na_2S , vacuum, T-changes

- › Samples (Epoxy coating applied by E-coating)
 - › Flat samples
 - › Complete Heat Exchanger





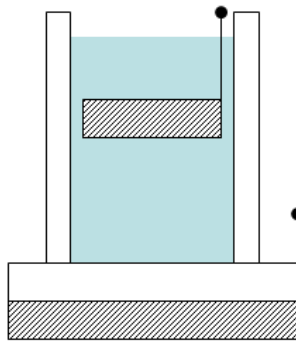
EIS flat samples – Setup



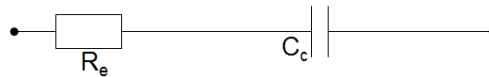


EIS flat samples – Method

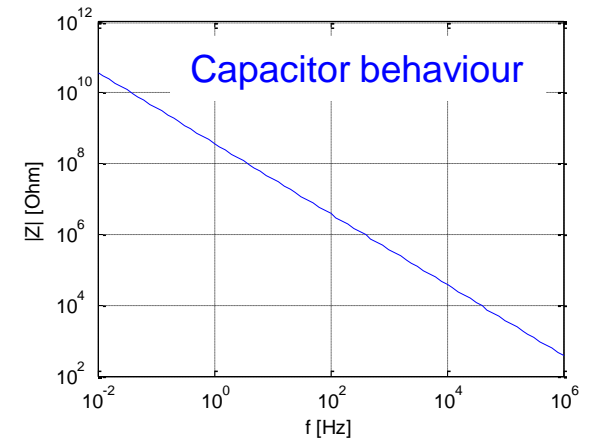
› No defects



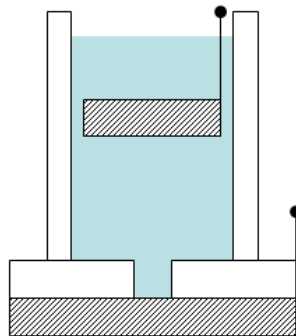
Equivalent network



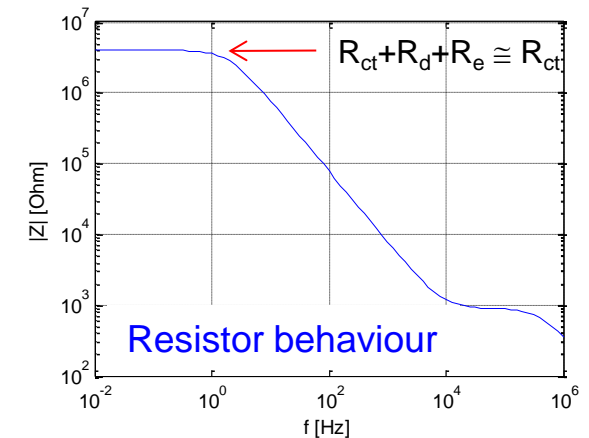
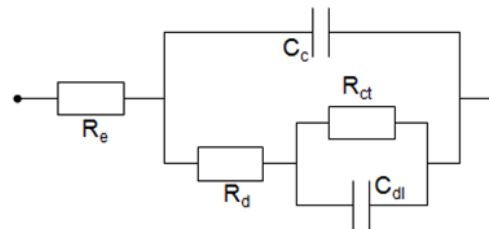
Bode plot



› Pinhole present



R_{ct} = charge transfer resistance
 $\propto 1/\text{defect area}$

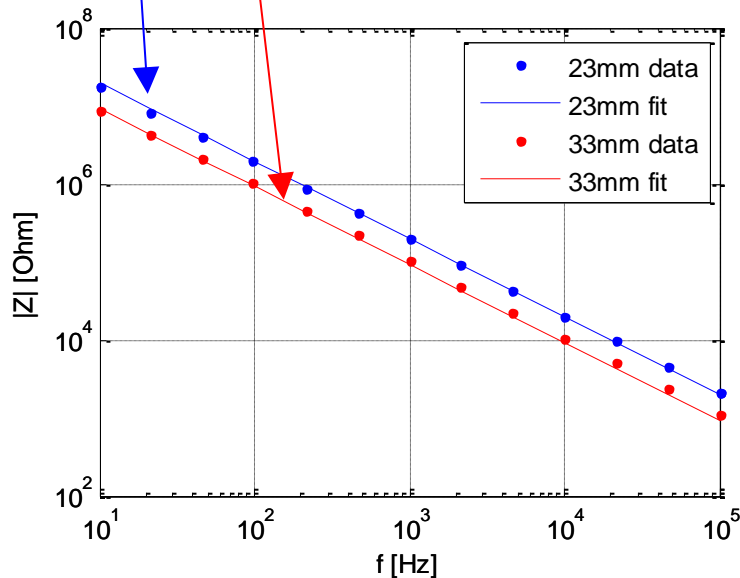




EIS flat samples – Results

1. Straight line → no defects

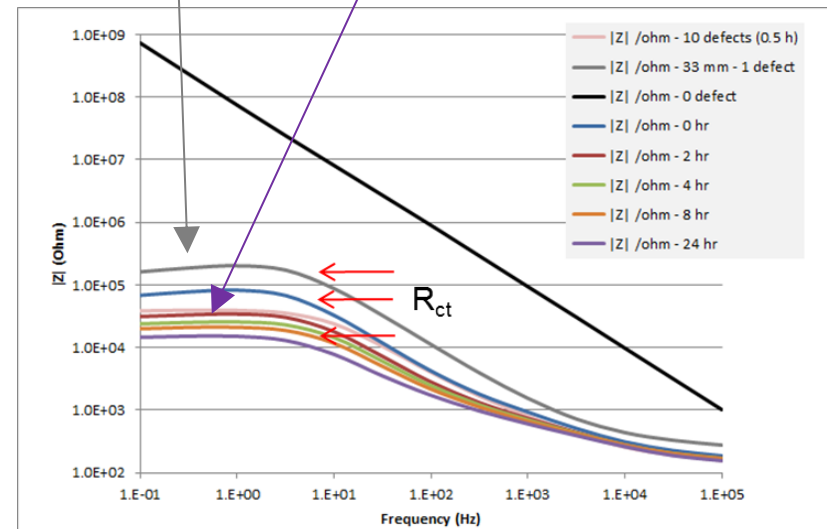
2. Height scales with area
→ no stray capacity



No defects

3. Since R_{ct} is related to the defect area we can use the artificial defect with known area to calibrate the measurement

4. If the impedance spectrum is monitored for 24h the defect develops (R_{ct} decreases)

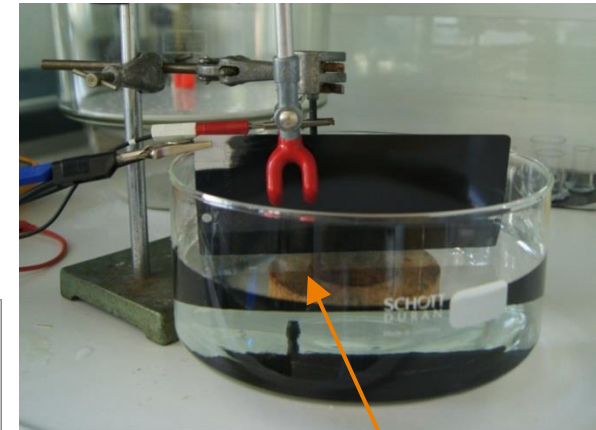
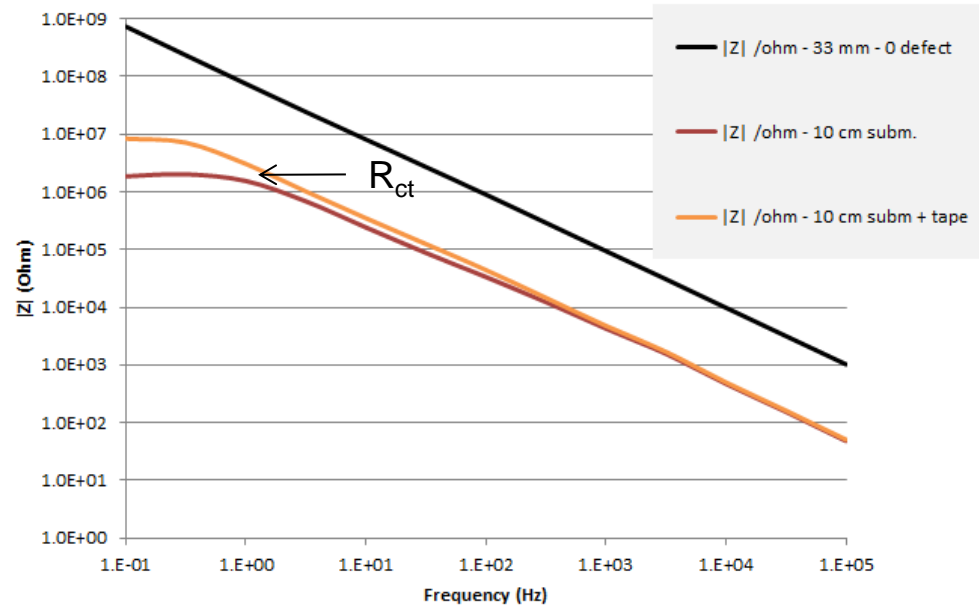


Artificial defect (puncture)



EIS flat sample – Results for edges

- › No perfect Capacitor behaviour → Are edges more prone to defects?
- › Edges covered with tape → Reduced defect area!
- › Microscopy → Bubbles, pinholes near edges



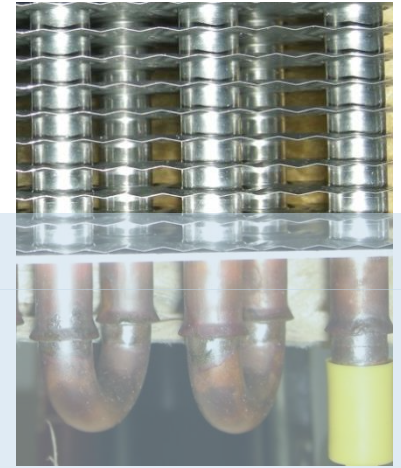
Edges immersed



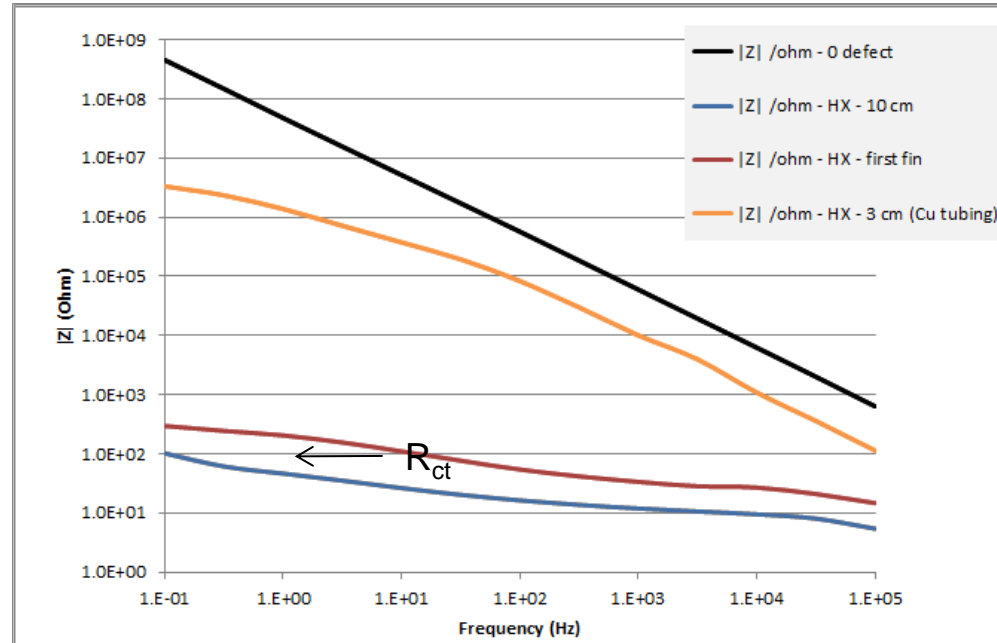


EIS of complete heat exchanger

- › Immersion of only Cu tubing → Acceptable
- › Immersion until first fin → Defect area $\cong 10\text{mm}^2$
- › Immersion 10cm → Defect area $\cong 30\text{mm}^2$
- › Conclusion → heat exchanger coating contains pinholes



Large set-up for immersion of whole HX = $60 \times 20 \times 5\text{cm}^3$ (!)

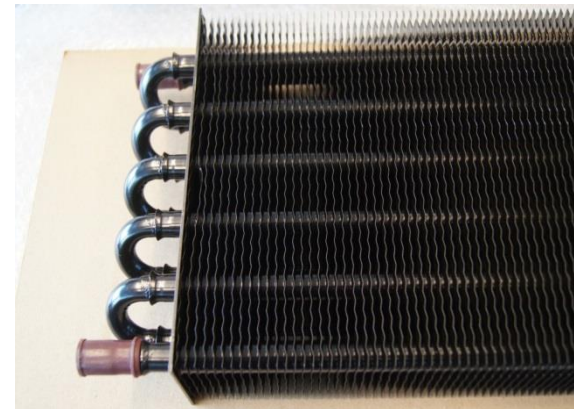




Conclusions

- › Conclusions impedance testing
 - › Valuable electric impedance setup realized for coating testing!

- › Conclusions HX coating
 - › Surface of flat Al-samples contains no defects
 - › Edges of flat Al-samples are prone to defects
 - › Heat exchanger shows defects on fins





Thank you.

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Developing a compact rechargeable heat battery

The MERITS consortium is working on a new solution for improved use of renewable sources for heating, cooling and domestic hot water applications in individual (new & existing) dwellings in three climate zones.

The aim is to build a prototype of a fully functioning compact rechargeable heat battery that would fit in for example a cellar or underground a garden. In addition, business models and market strategies are developed to foster market take-up before 2020.
[read more >](#)



Compact Heat Storage

Research & Development

Going beyond the state of the art requires R&D on almost all parts of the system.
[read more >](#)

Building & Testing

The prototype rechargeable heat battery will be built and tested in three field-tests in different climate zones.
[read more >](#)

Market Replication

New solutions for compact heat storage should actually be implemented. New business models and new market strategies will be developed to this end.
[read more >](#)

Major Results

The objective is to create a fully functional prototype ready for market replication. Here, the major intermediate results will be published.
[read more >](#)



The current project has received funding from the European Commission Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007-2013) under grant agreement No ENER/FP7/295983 (MERITS).

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The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Commission Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007-2013) under grant agreement No ENER/FP7/295983 (MERITS)