

What types of PCM materials are available today?

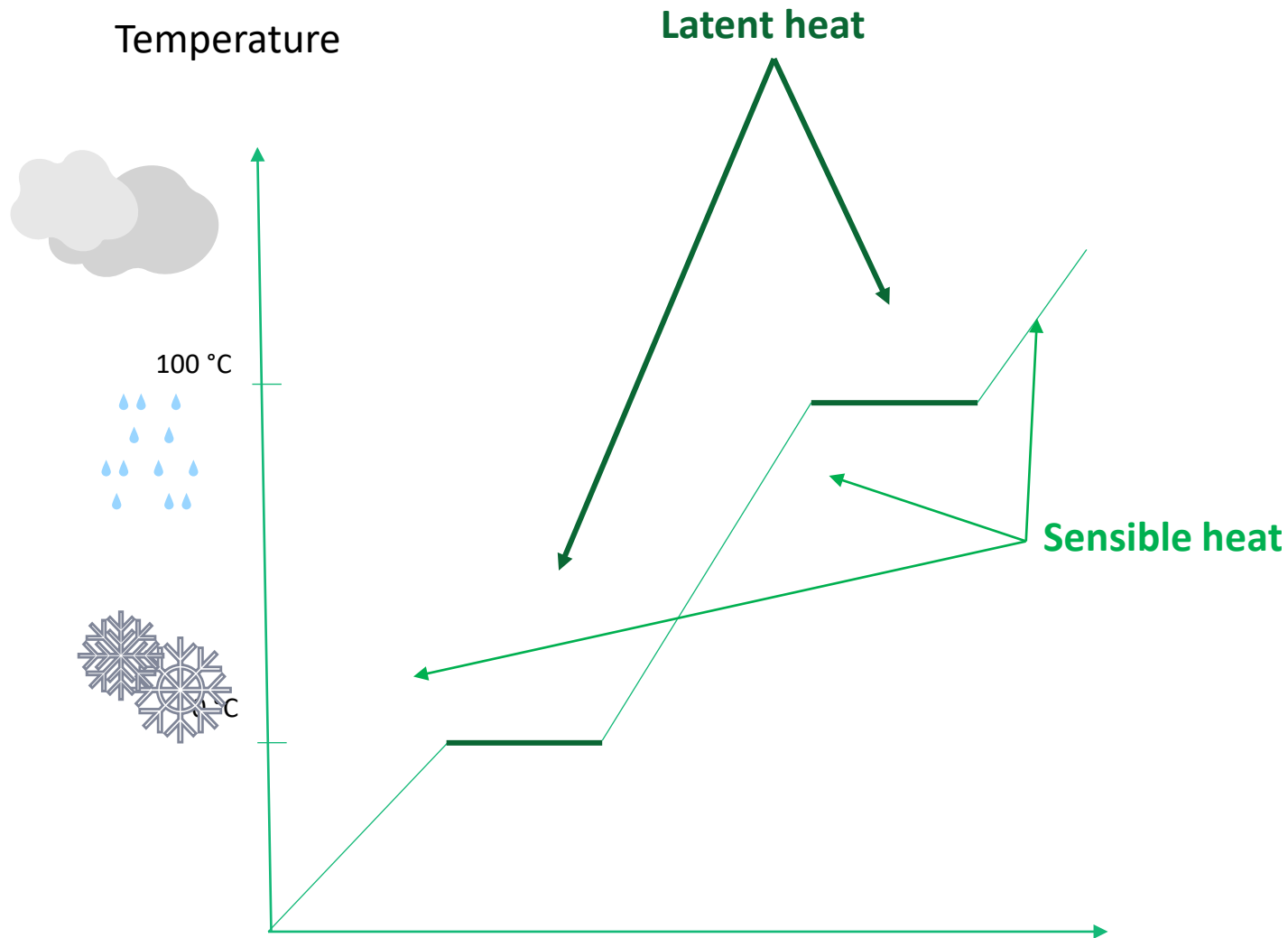
Ragnhild Sæterli, TES Workshop 12 nov 2021





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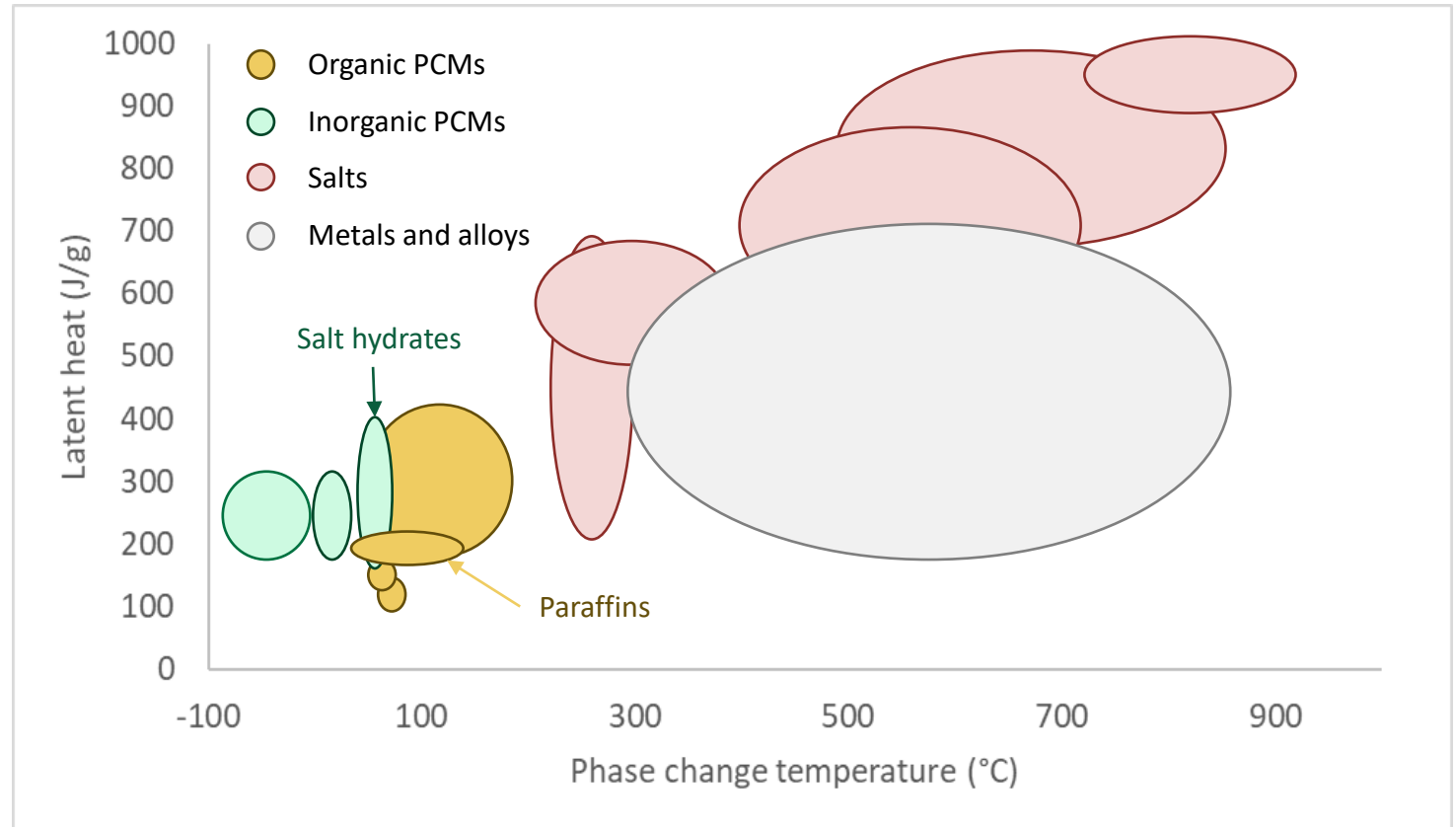
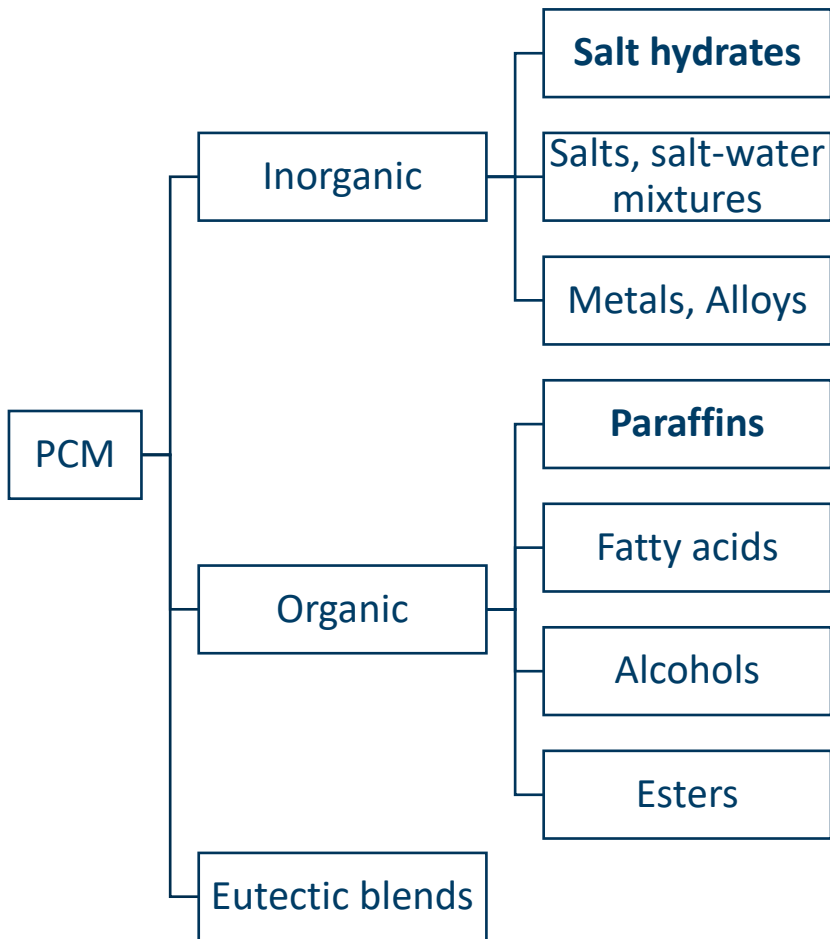
What is a Phase Change Material?





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The various types of available PCMs

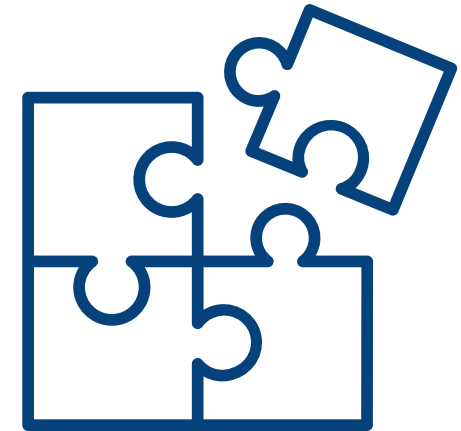




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What characterises a good PCM?

- Suitable Phase Change temperature
- High latent heat
- Reversible phase change, high number of cycles
- High thermal conductivity
- No/low supercooling
- Small volume changes
- Suitable operating temperatures
- Corrosiveness, toxicity, flammability, cost, sustainability ...





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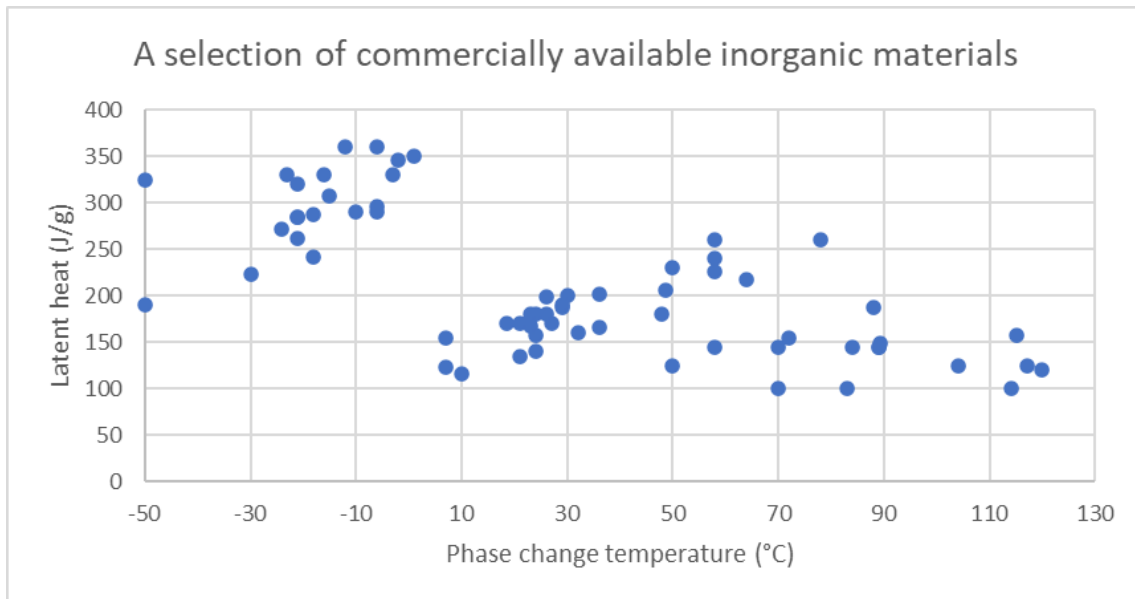
Salt hydrates



- Broad phase change range
- Cheap, readily available
- High latent heat
- Reasonable thermal conductivity



- Phase separation issues
- Supercooling
- Possibly corrosive, toxic



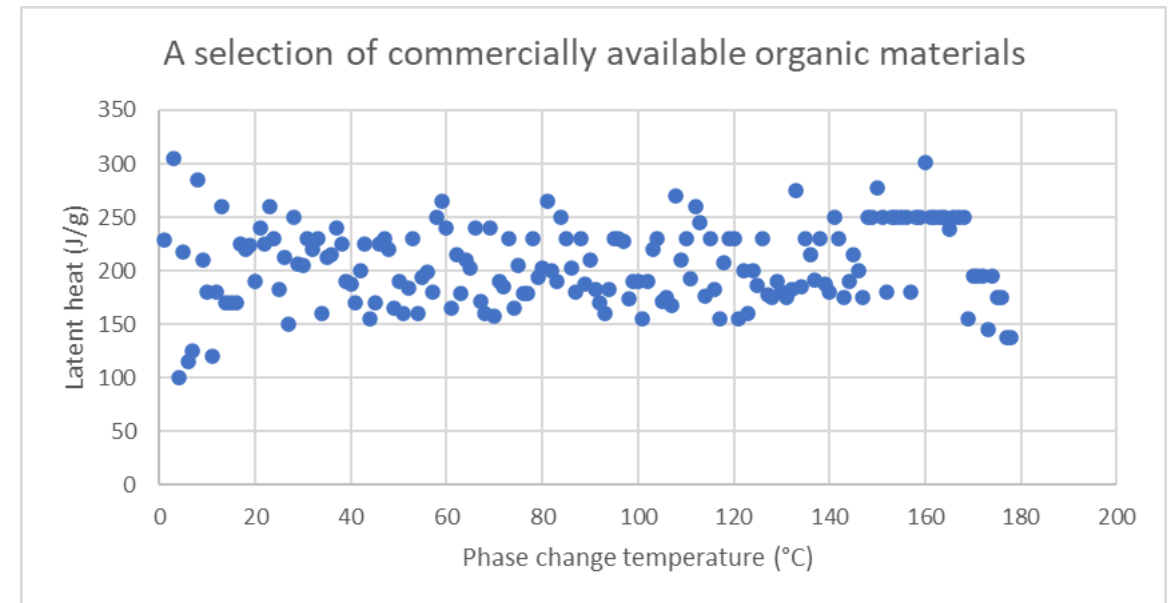
Organic PCMs



- Little subcooling
- Not corrosive
- Often non-toxic, can be made from sustainable sources



- Lower latent heat
- Low thermal conductivity
- Low degradation temperature

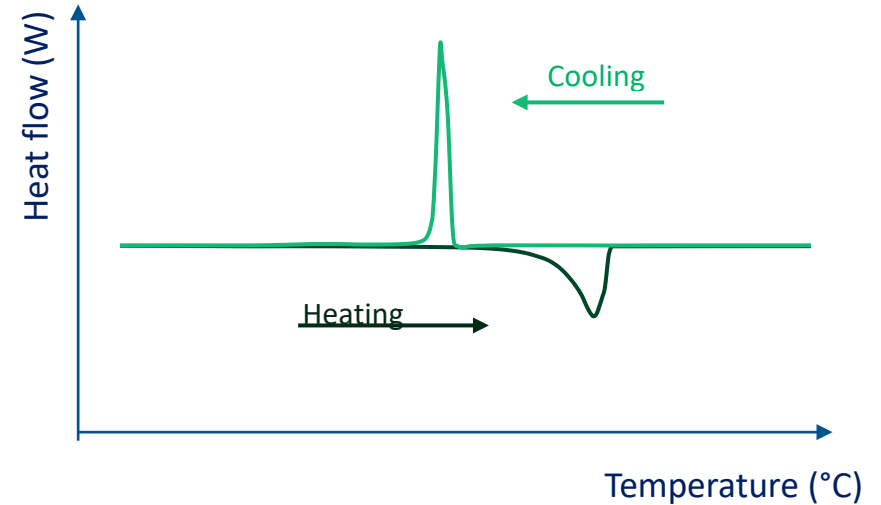




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Characterisation of PCMs

DSC Differential Scanning Calorimetry



Calibration of instrument (as always..)

Experimental setup:

- Accuracy in mass (evaporation), thermal contact sample/holder/instrument, influence of heating rate, ...

Interpretation of results

- Latent or sensible heat (or both)?
- Multiple peaks, baseline (and other) corrections,

	Producer	DSC1	DSC2	Comparable technique: 3LC
Latent heat (J/g) – salt water solution	224	190	170	220
Latent heat (J/g) - Paraffin	229	170	130	180



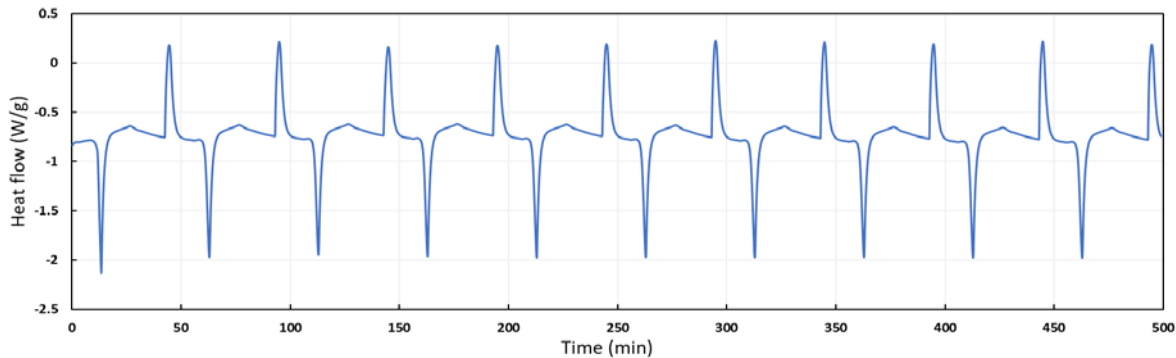
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A case study: Bio-based wax

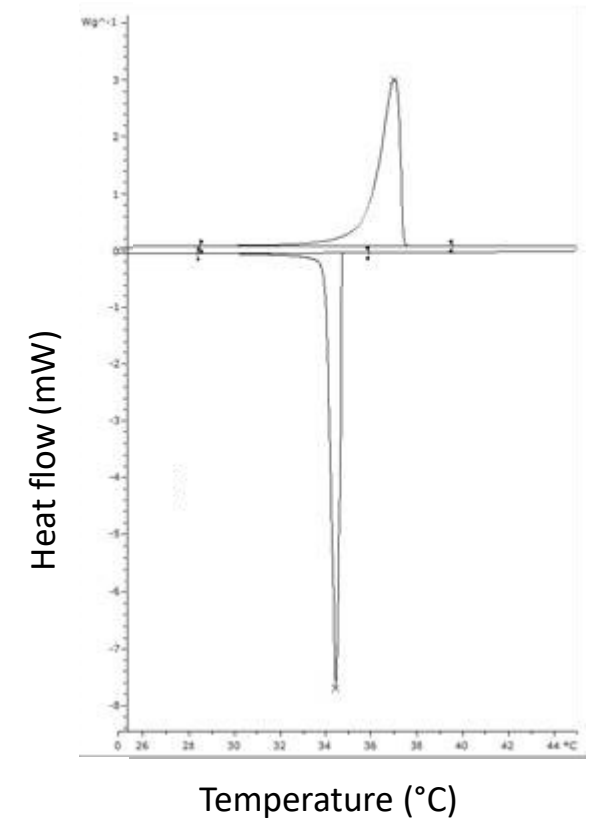
- Crodaterm-37
- Used in ZEB lab heat storage



10 melting/solid. cycles



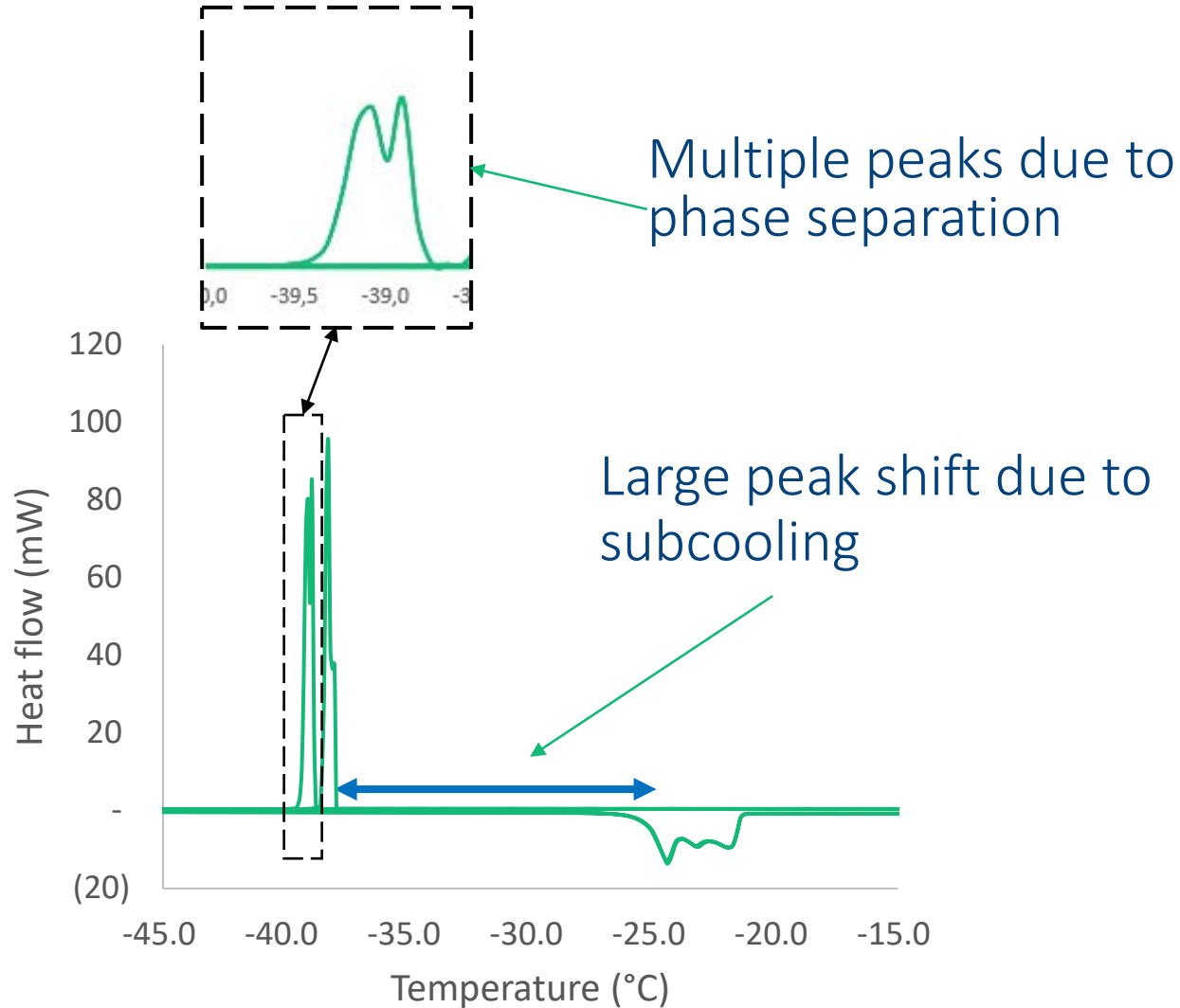
Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)





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A case study: Salt water solution



Pluss HS26N

- Melting temperature $-26\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Latent heat $>250\text{ J/g}$



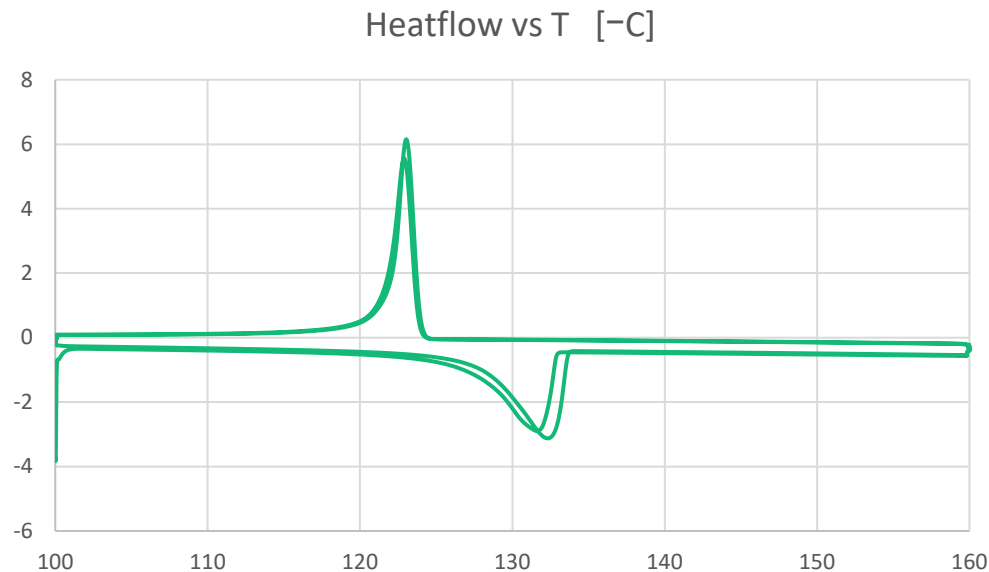
Before and after 18 heating/cooling cycles



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A case study: HDPE

- High Density PolyEthylene (common polymer)
 - Latent heat >200 J/g
 - Melting temperature ~124 °C



No supercooling, no phase segregation, but

- Oxidation of surface
- Degradation at high temperature



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Some current PCM trends

- Macro/micro/nanoencapsulations
 - Buildings, clothing
 - Slurries; increased heat transfer

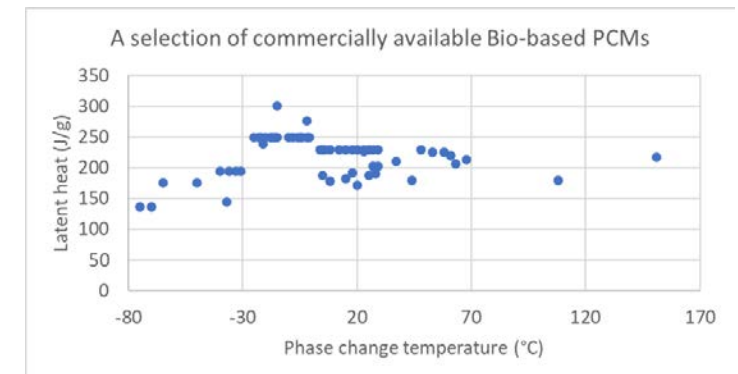
- Bio-based (sustainable) PCMs



- Form stable PCM composites
 - No liquid phase
 - Higher thermal conductivity
 - For e.g thermal management of batteries



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The PCM jungle

PLUSS[®] | TECHNOLOGY FOR A BETTER WORLD

Climator
moving energy in time

AXIOTHERM[®]
THERMAL STORAGE SYSTEMS

CRODA

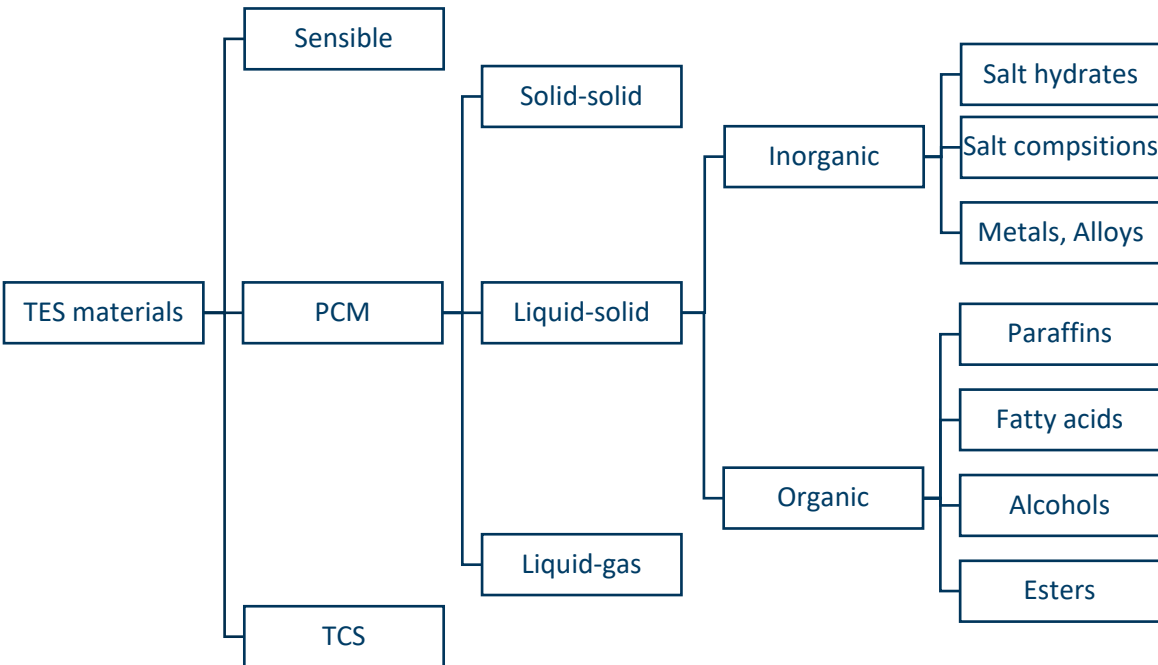
RUBITHERM
PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL



microtek
laboratories, inc.

PureTemp[®]

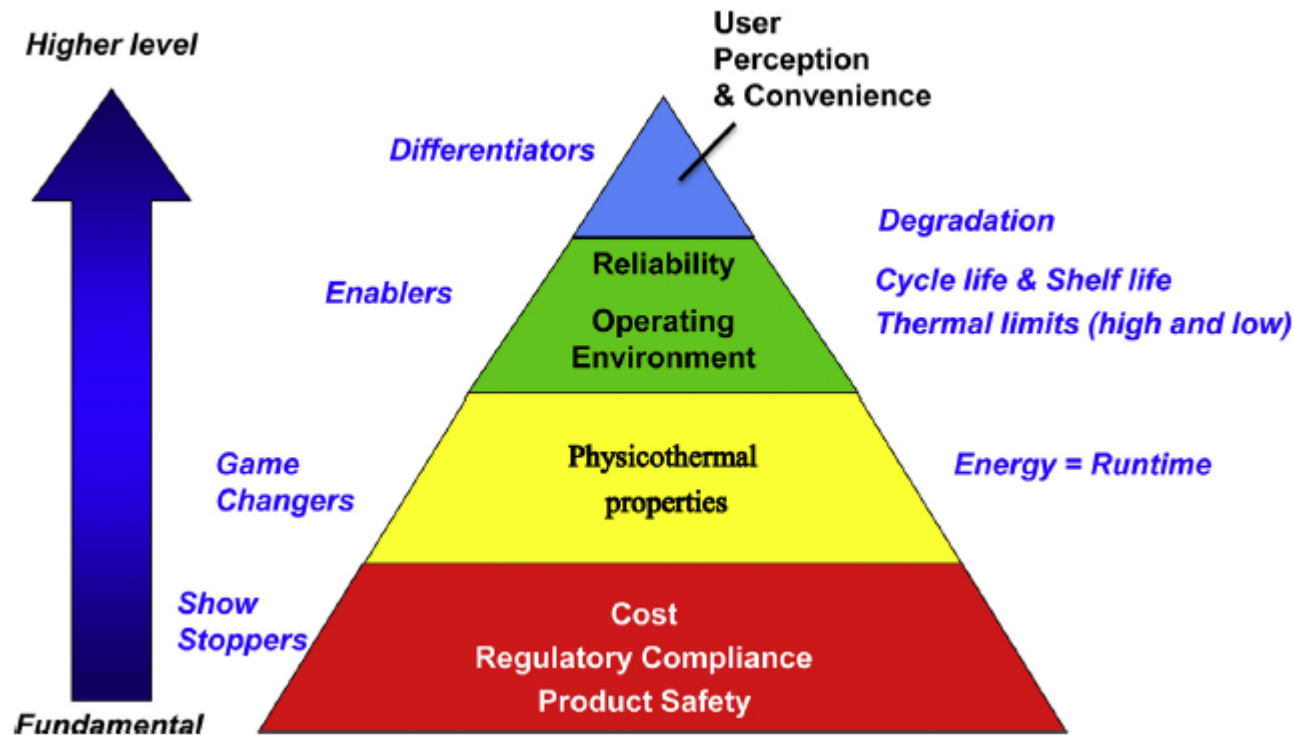
savENRG[®] Phase Change Material





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Summary



- Lots of options (vendors, type of material)
- Need to consider a number of properties specific for each application

Standardized tests of available materials

Library of tested materials available across PCM projects



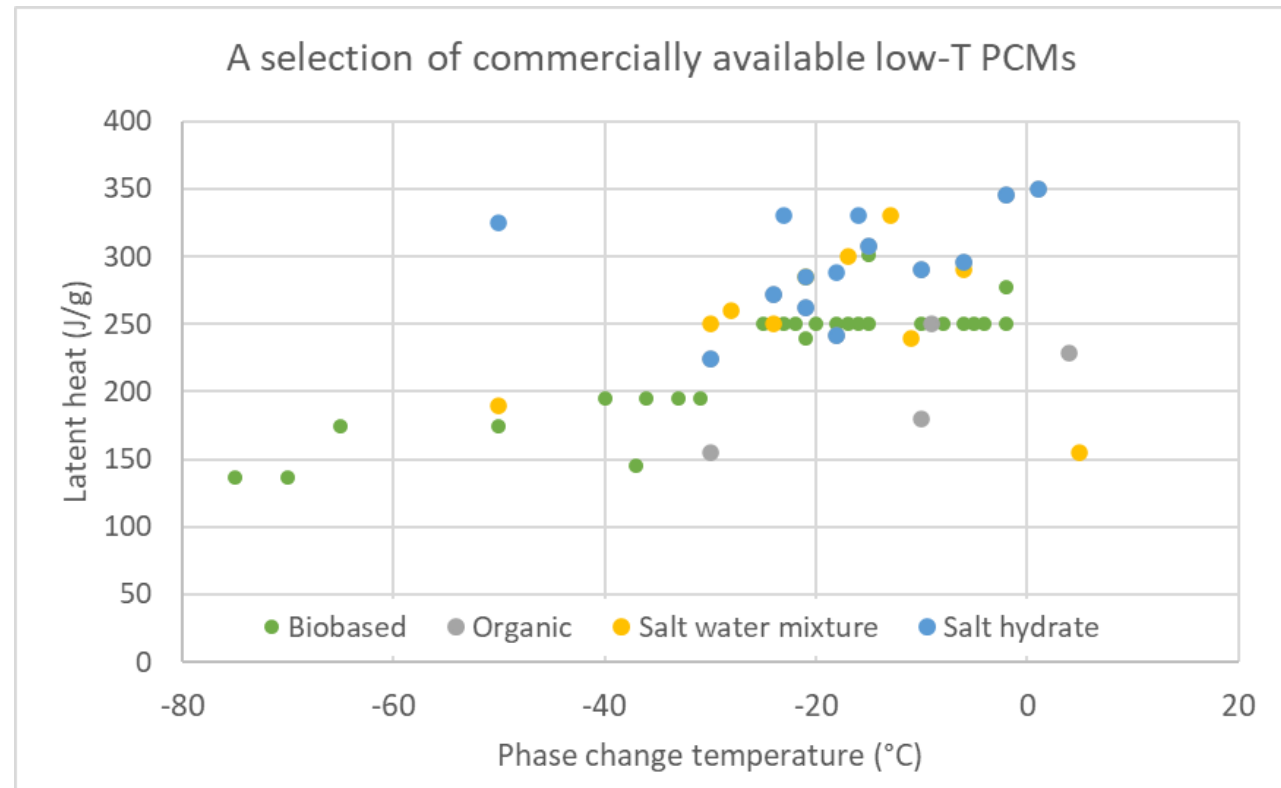
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Technology for a
better society



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Low-T PCMs:





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High-T PCMs: Metals and molten salts

Metals



- Excellent cyclability
- Excellent heat transfer



- Cost
- Weight

Salts

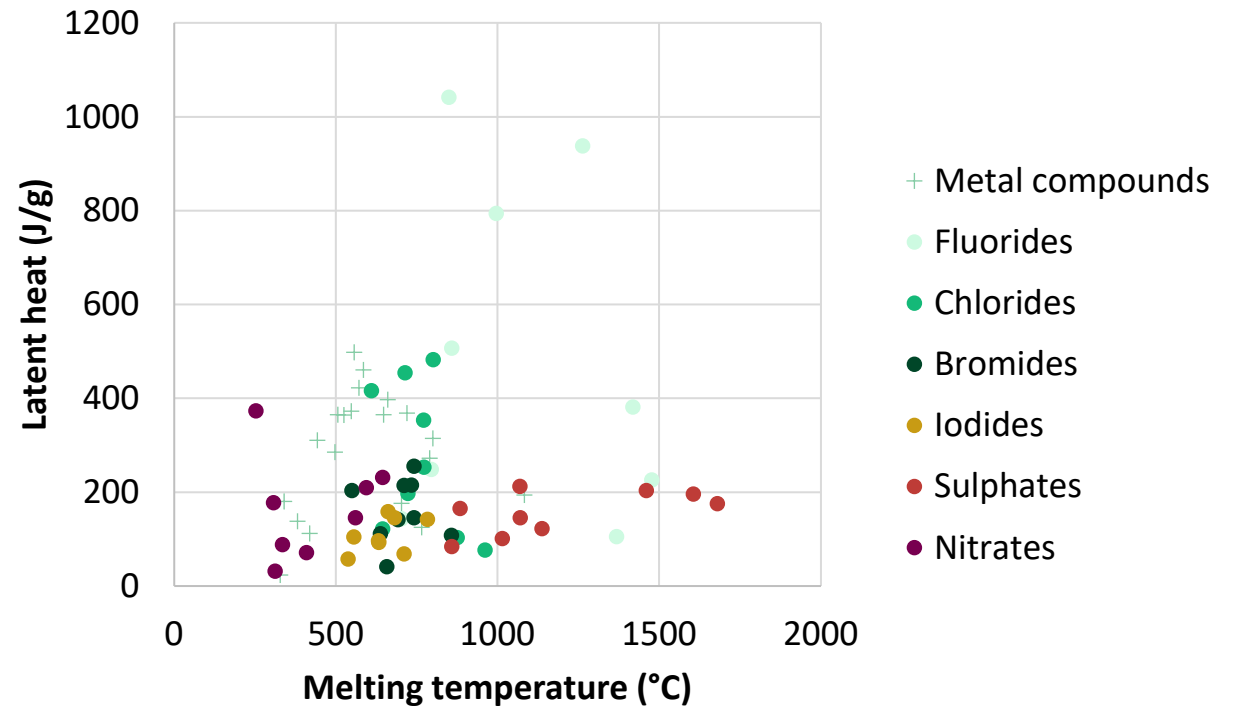


- Low cost



- Low thermal conductivity
- Corrosive

Selected metals and salts



S A. Mohamed et al., A review on current status and challenges of inorganic phase change materials for thermal energy storage systems, Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, Volume 70, 2017, Pages 1072-1089

Murat M. Kenisarin, High-temperature phase change materials for thermal energy storage, Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, Volume 14, Issue 3, 2010, Pages 955-970,



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Phase Change Materials