

Heat powered Sorption Compressors for refrigeration and air-conditioning systems

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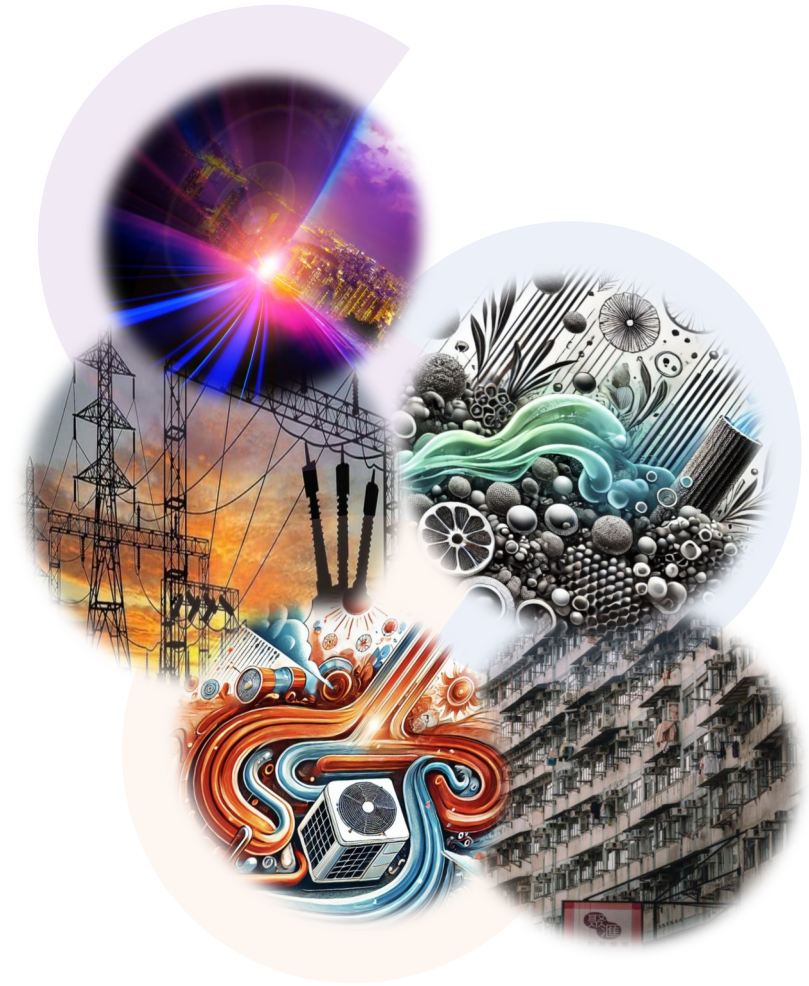
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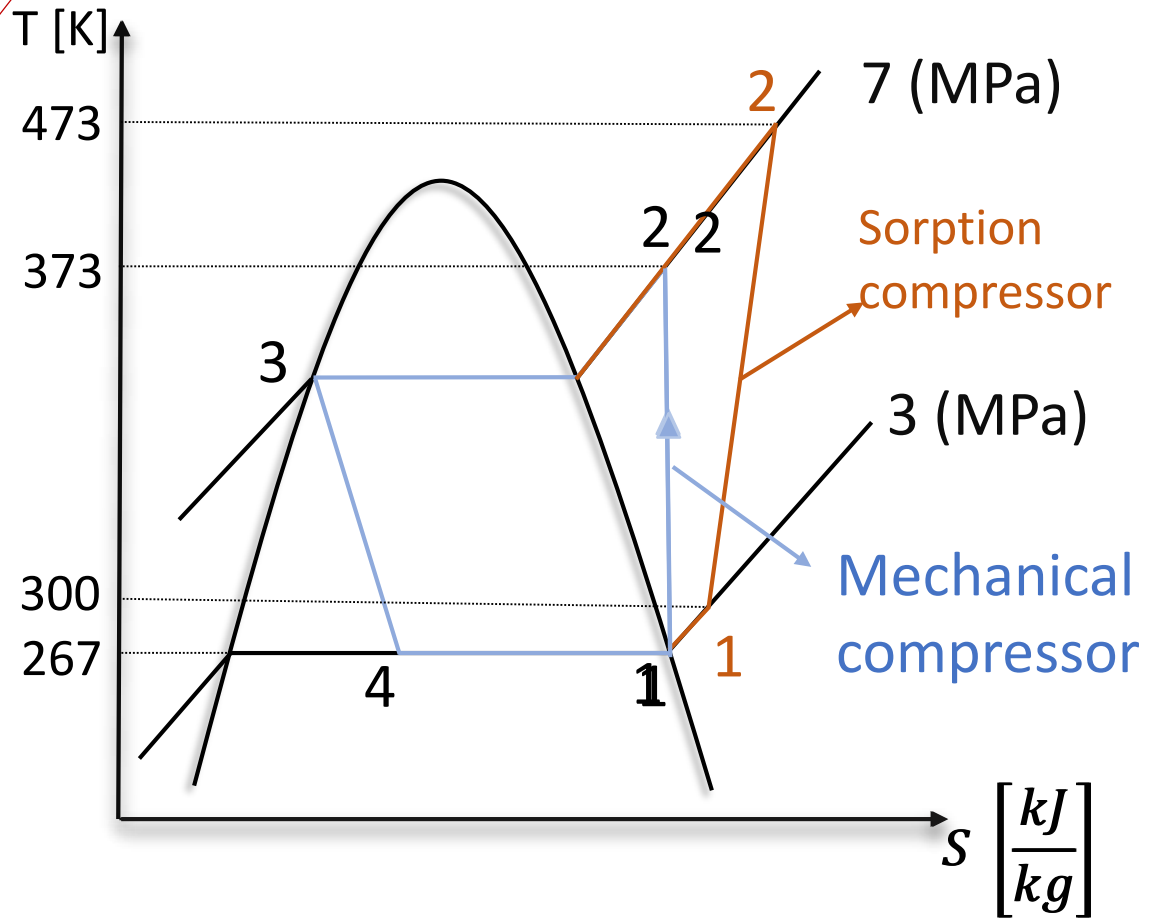
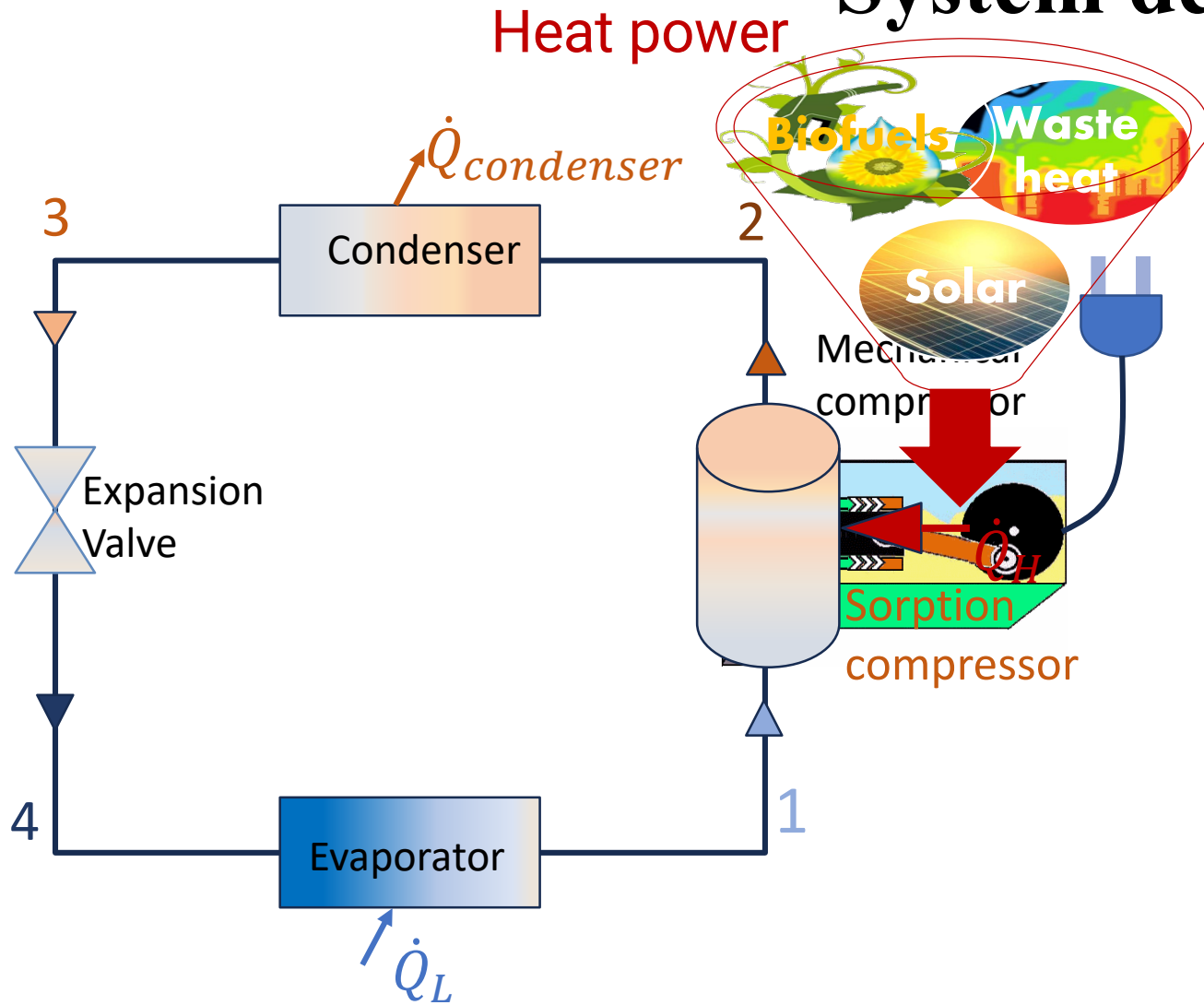
Conclusions

Motivation

- Increase in electricity consumption
- Air conditioning and refrigeration systems consume a major part of the electrical energy.
- Replacing the energy source from electricity to thermal

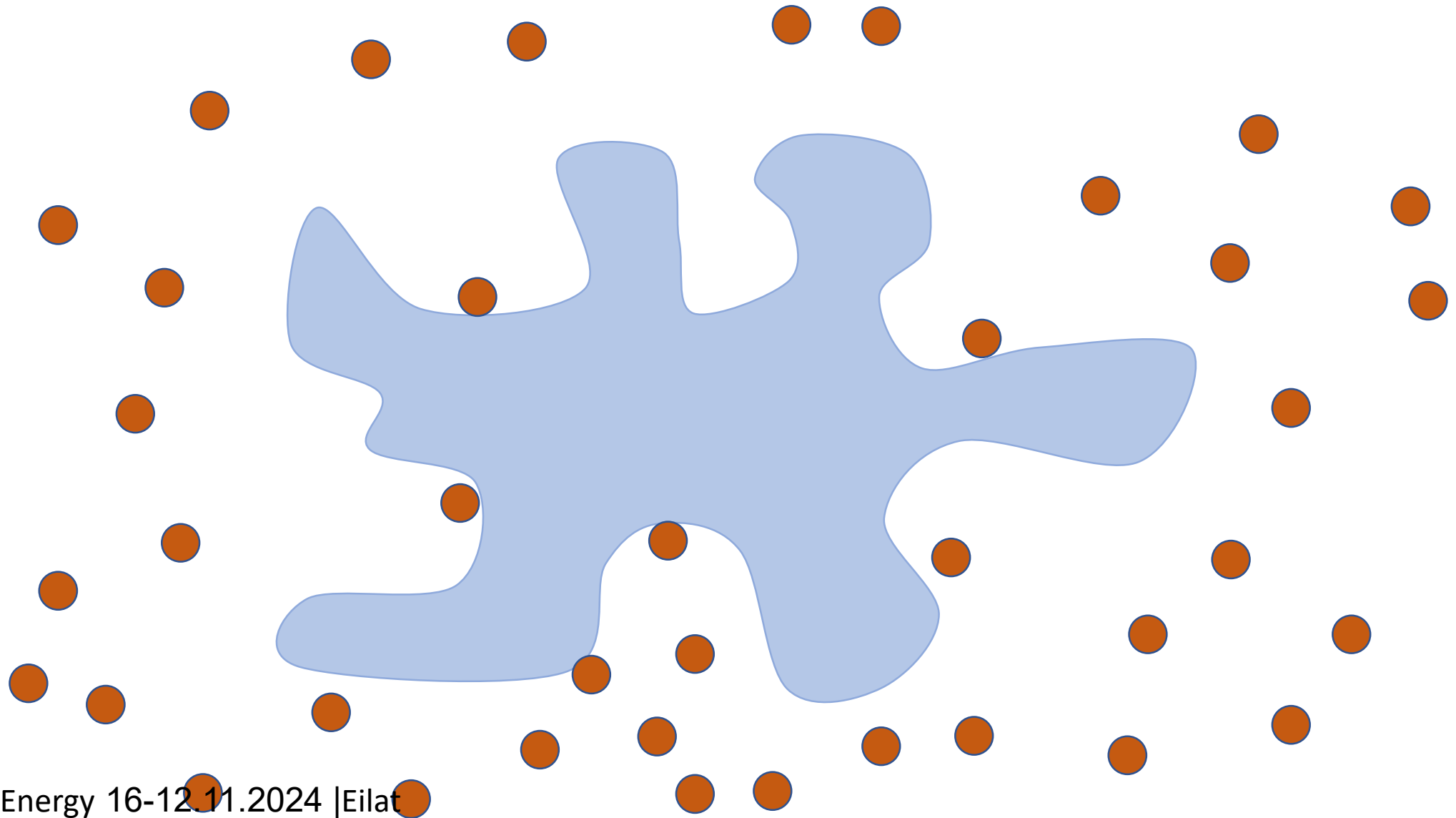


System description

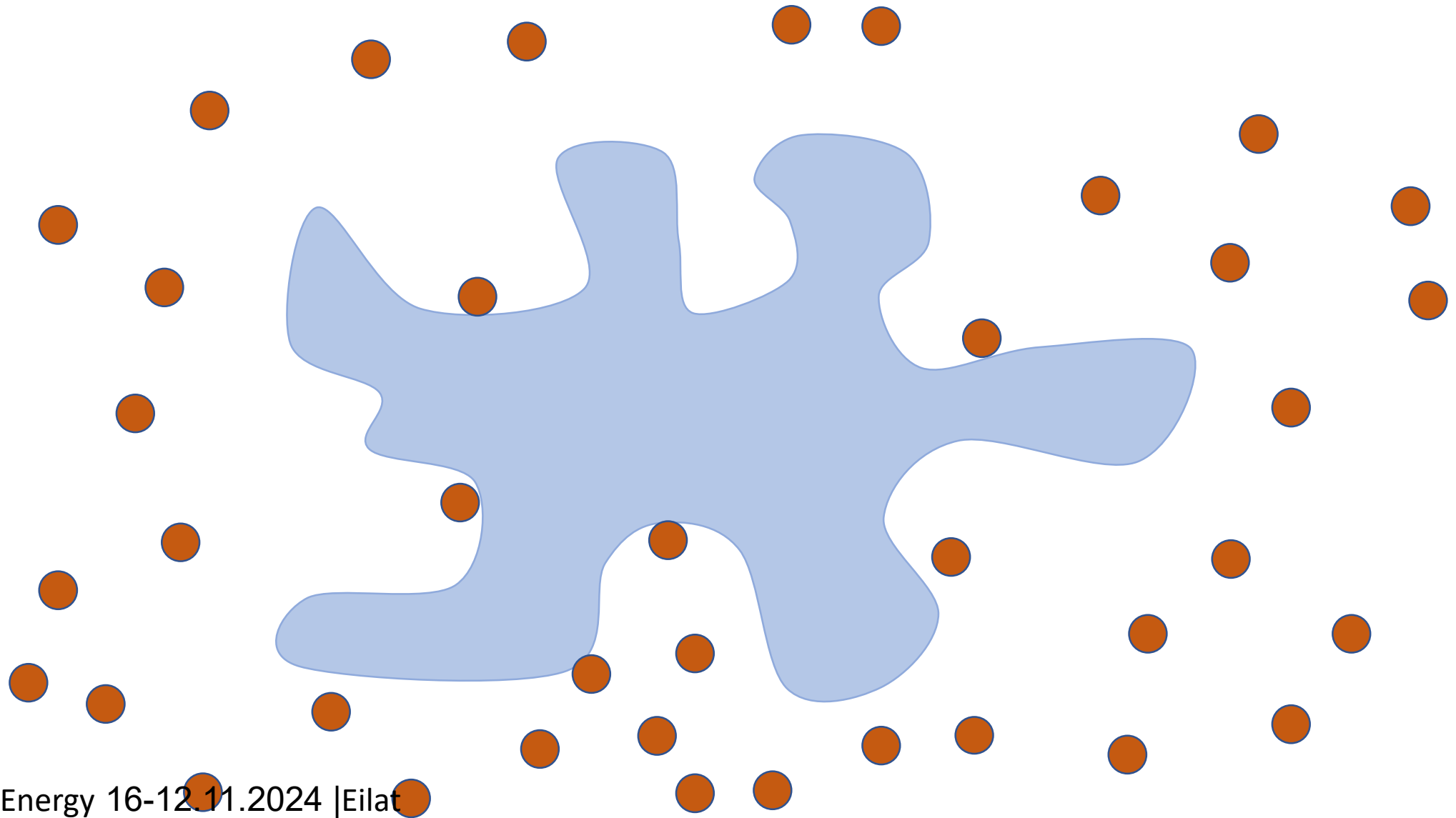




Sorption



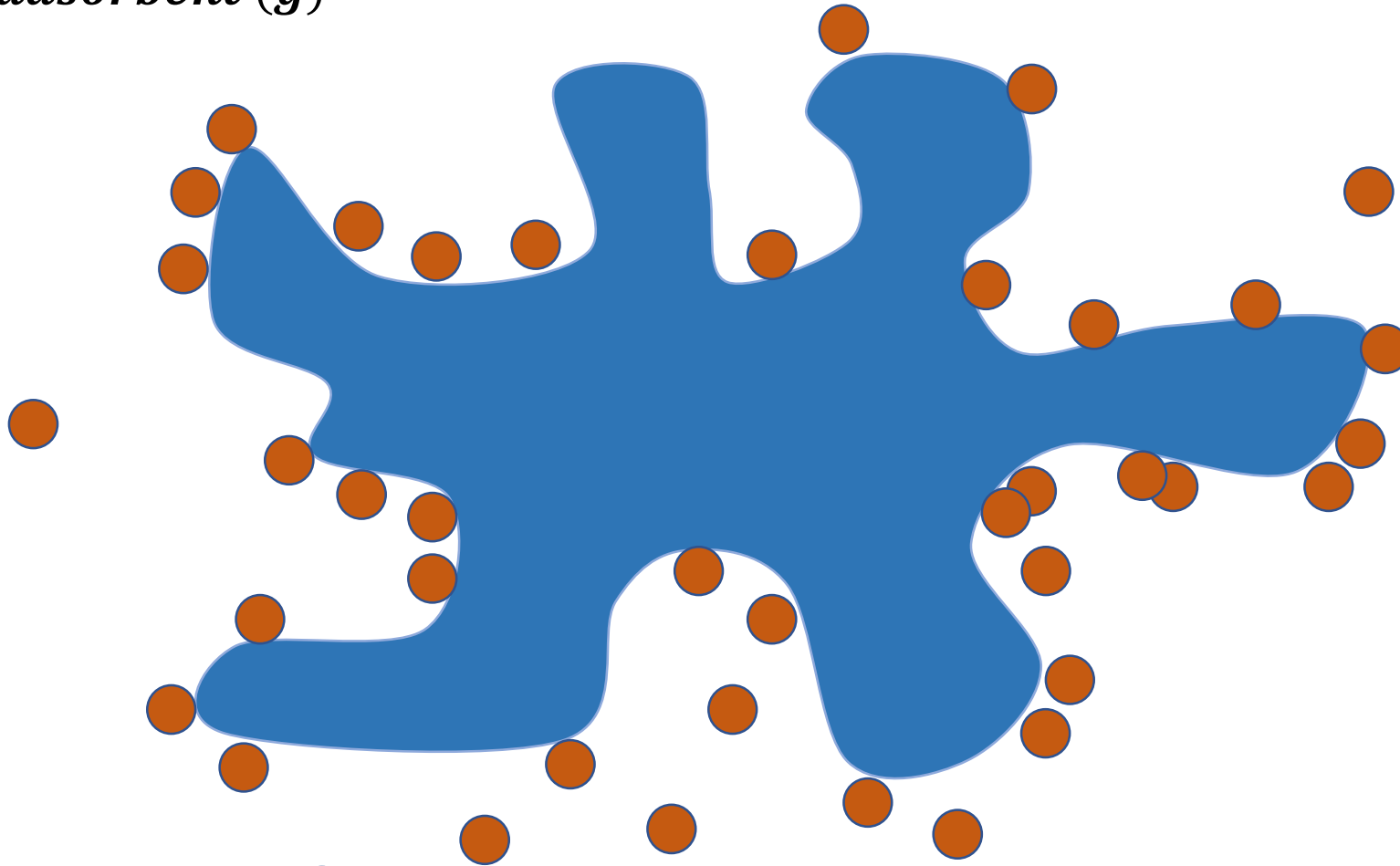
Sorption



Sorption

Adsorption concentration

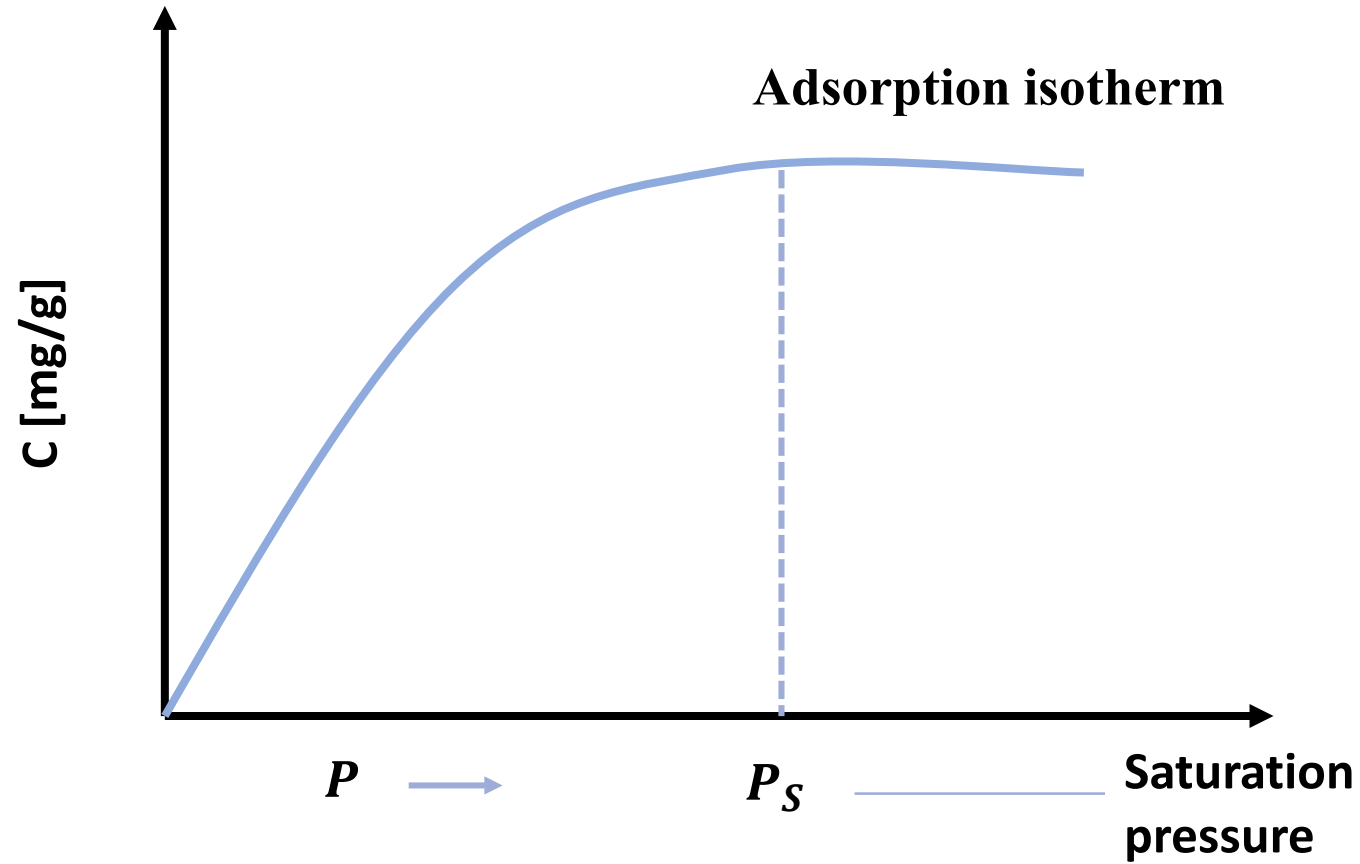
$$C = \frac{\text{mass of adsorbed gas (mg)}}{\text{mass of adsorbent (g)}}$$



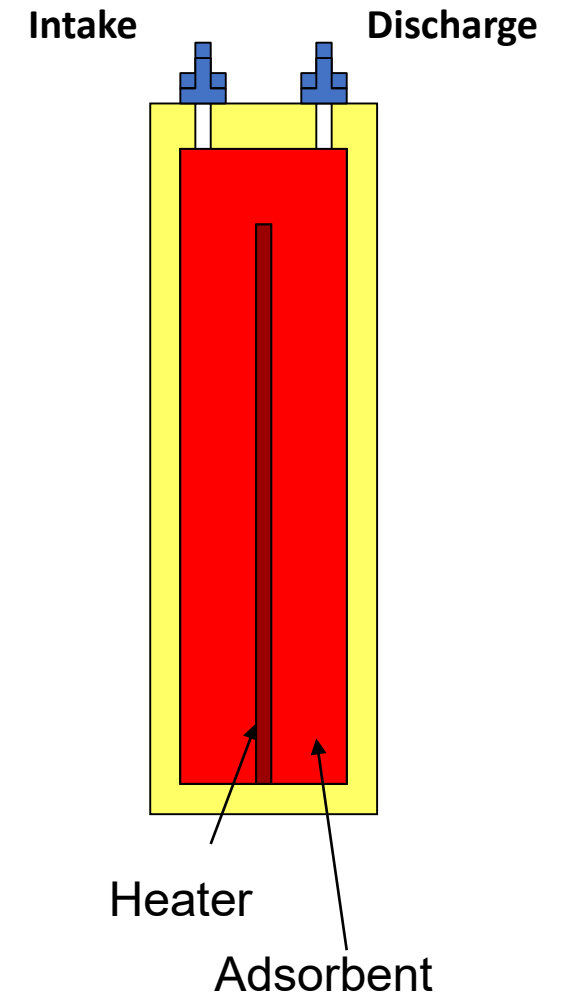
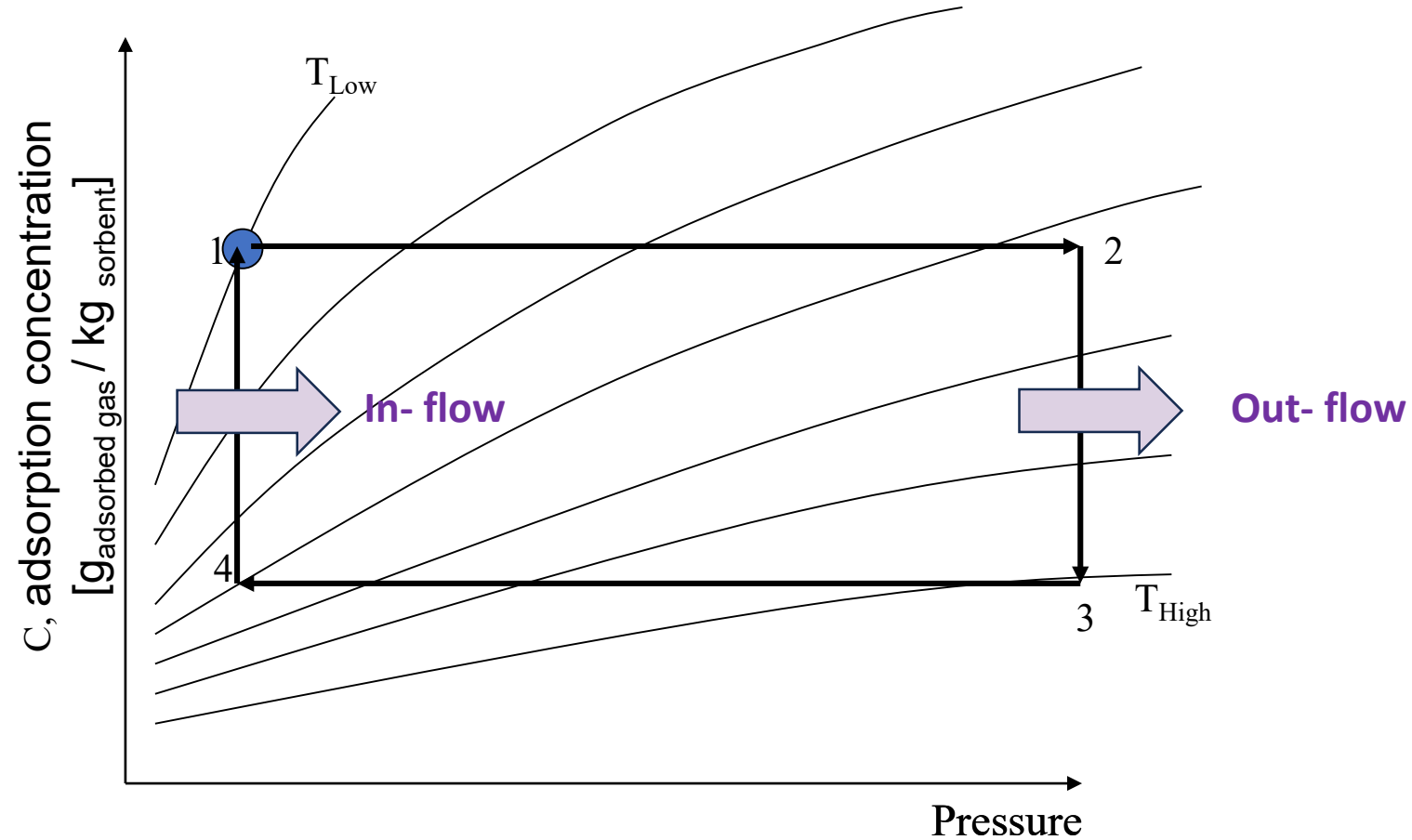


Sorption

Adsorption isotherm



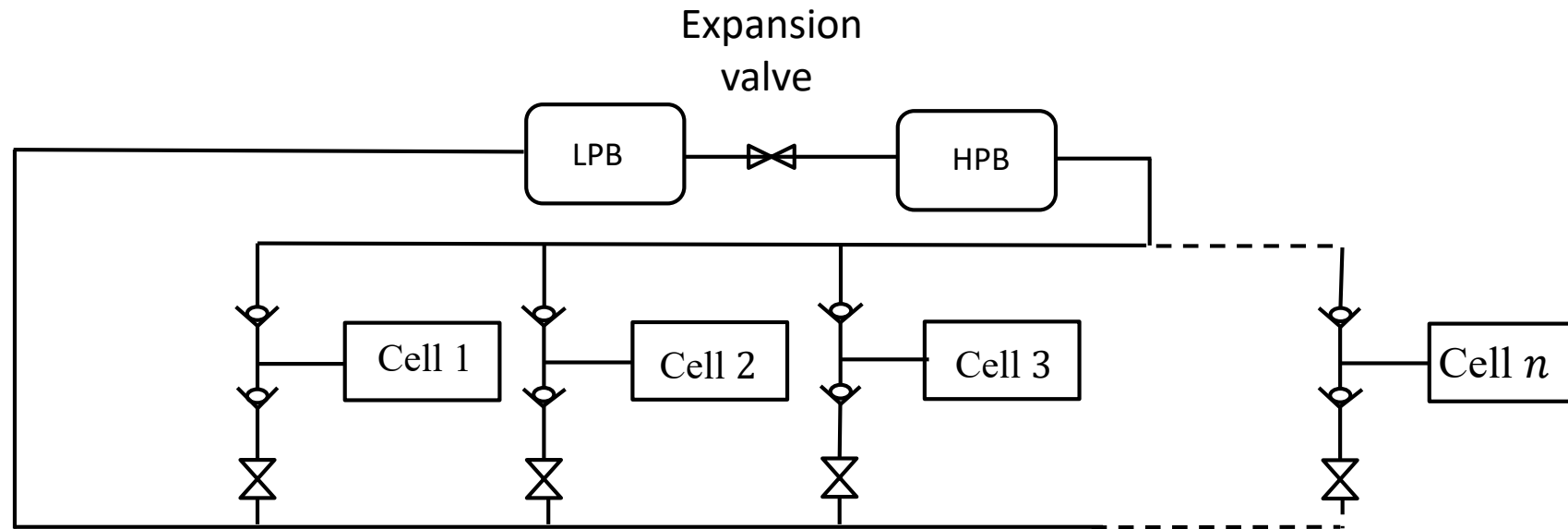
Sorption compressors



Sorption compressors

HPB = high pressure Buffer

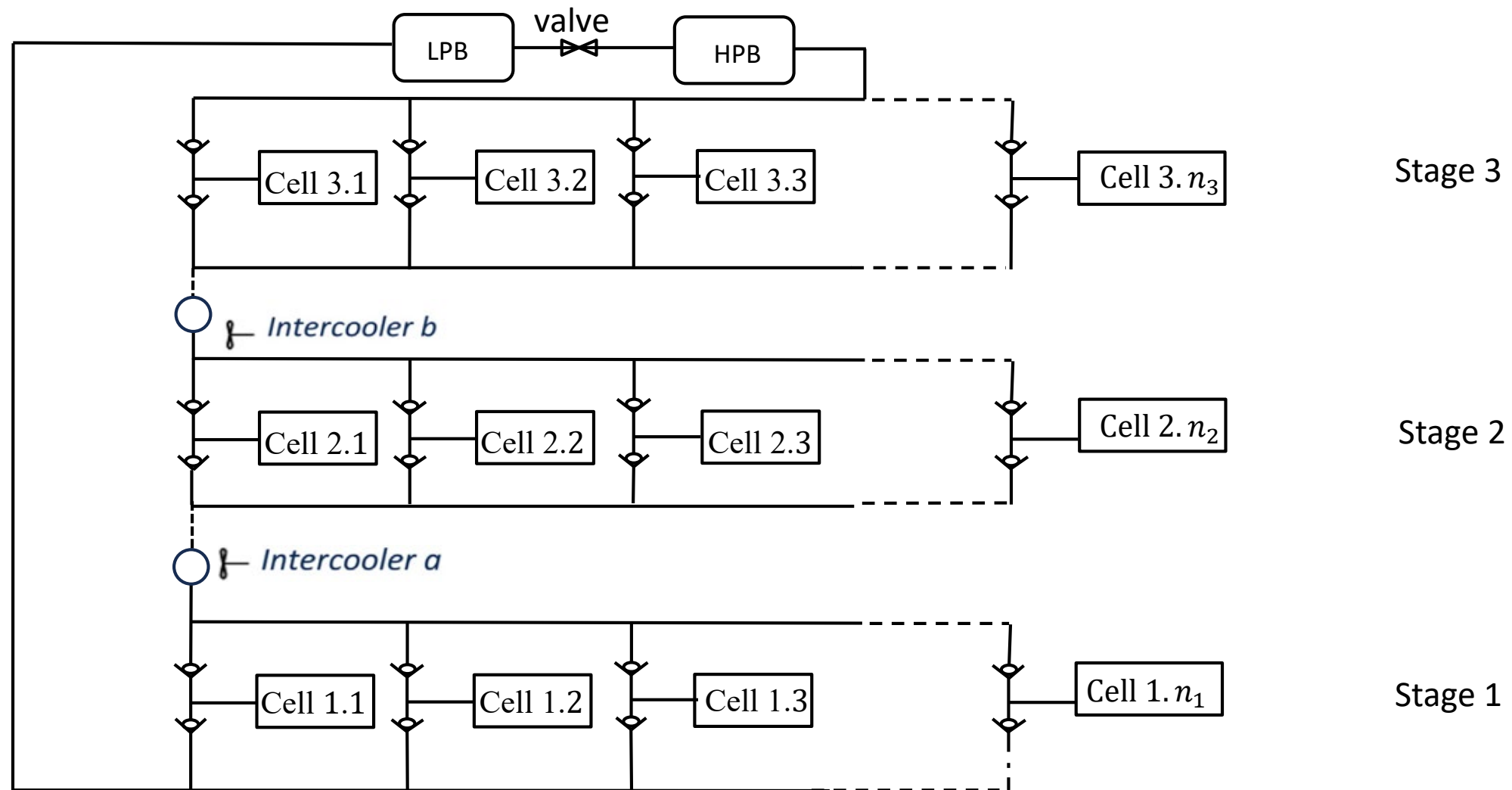
LPB = low pressure Buffer





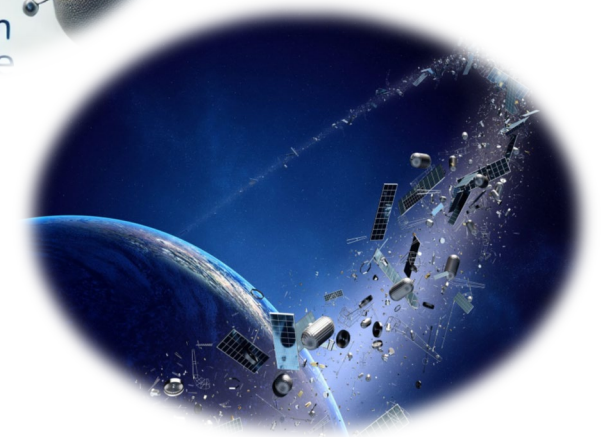
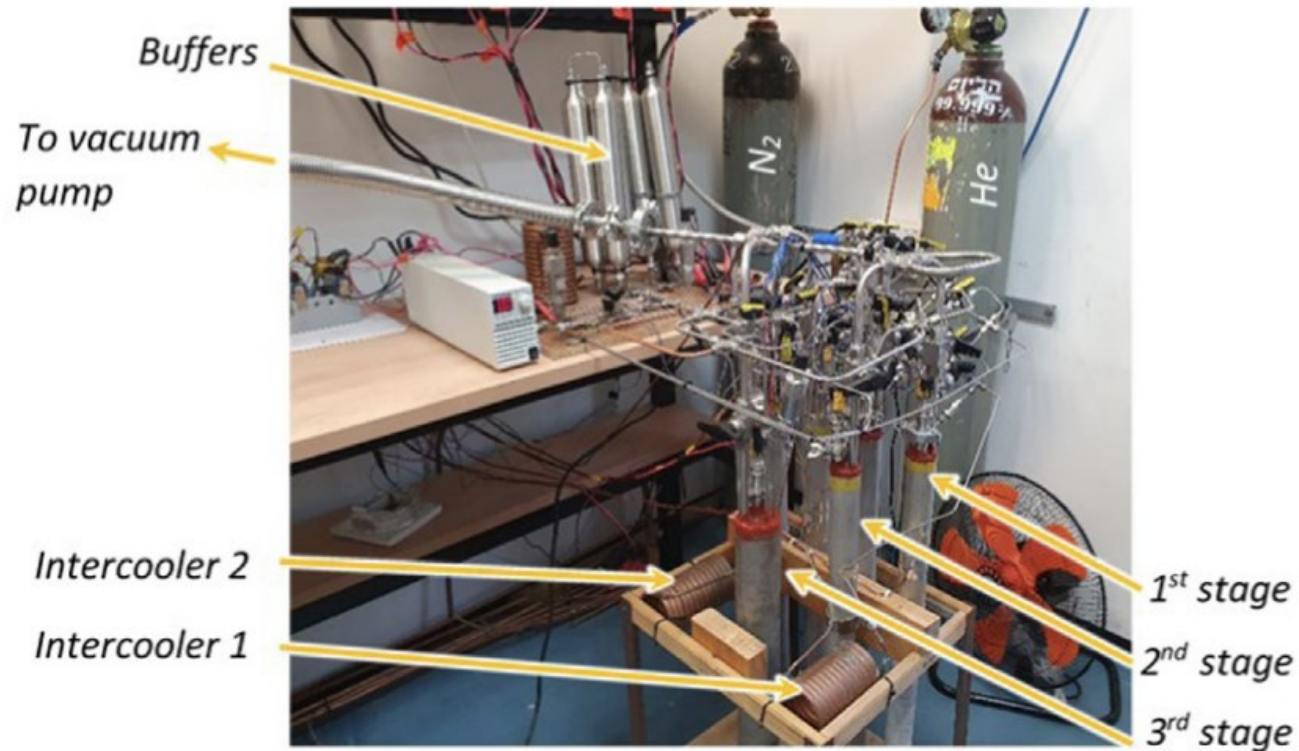
Sorption compressors

Expansion



Sorption compressors

1st Compressor

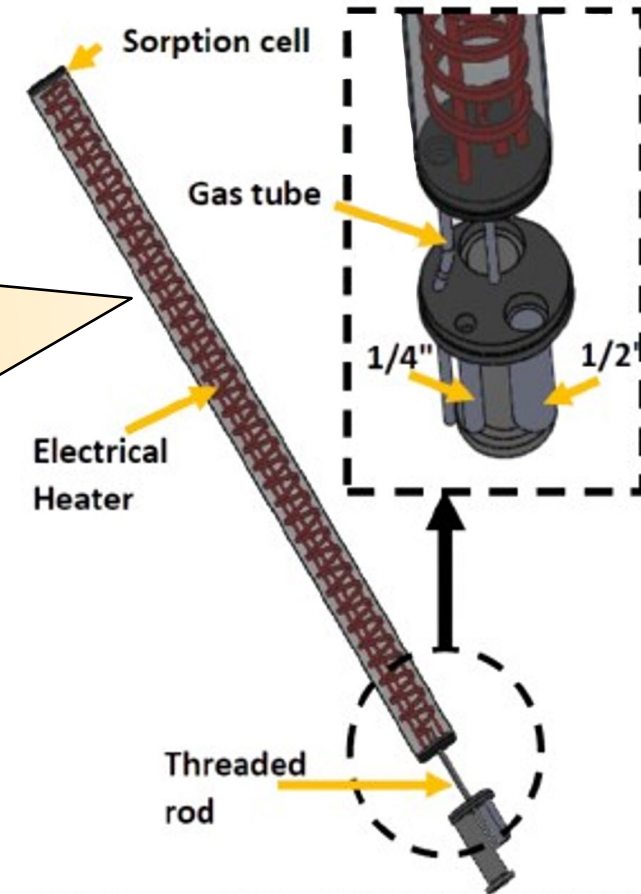
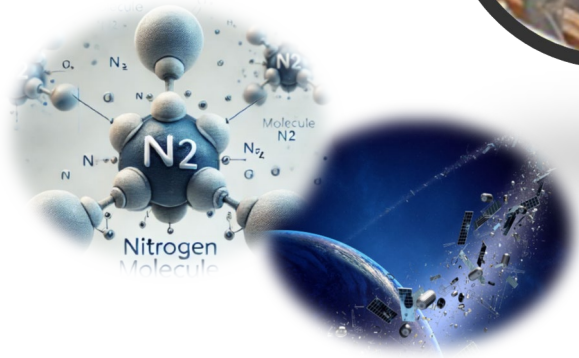
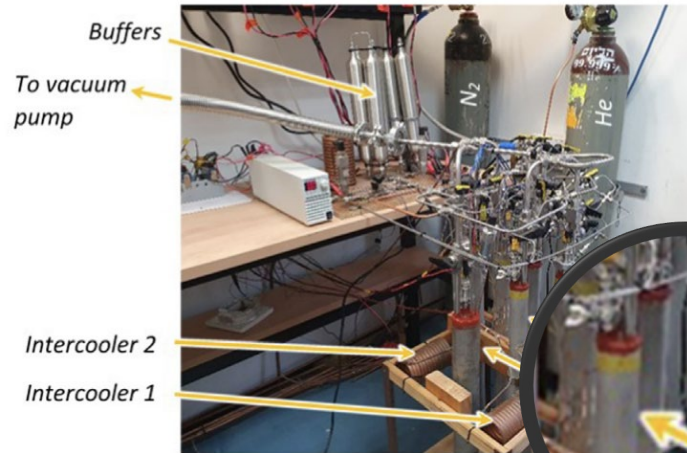


N. Tzabar and A. Hamersztejn, "Experimental study on activated carbon–nitrogen multi-stage thermal sorption compressors," *Renewable Energy*, vol. 181, pp. 666–674, Jan. 2022, doi: 10.1016/j.renene.2021.09.059.



Sorption compressors

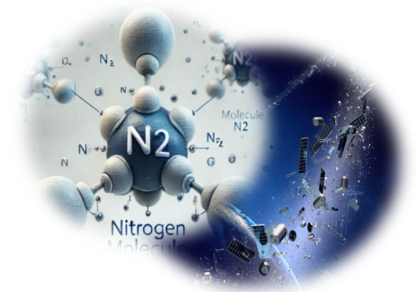
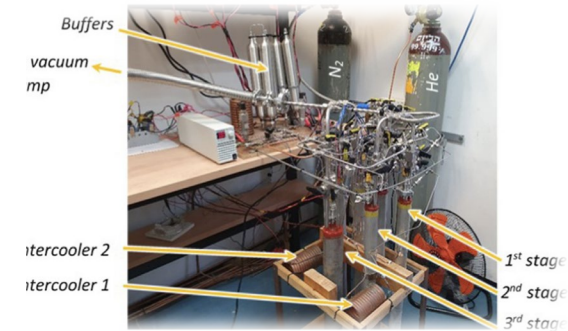
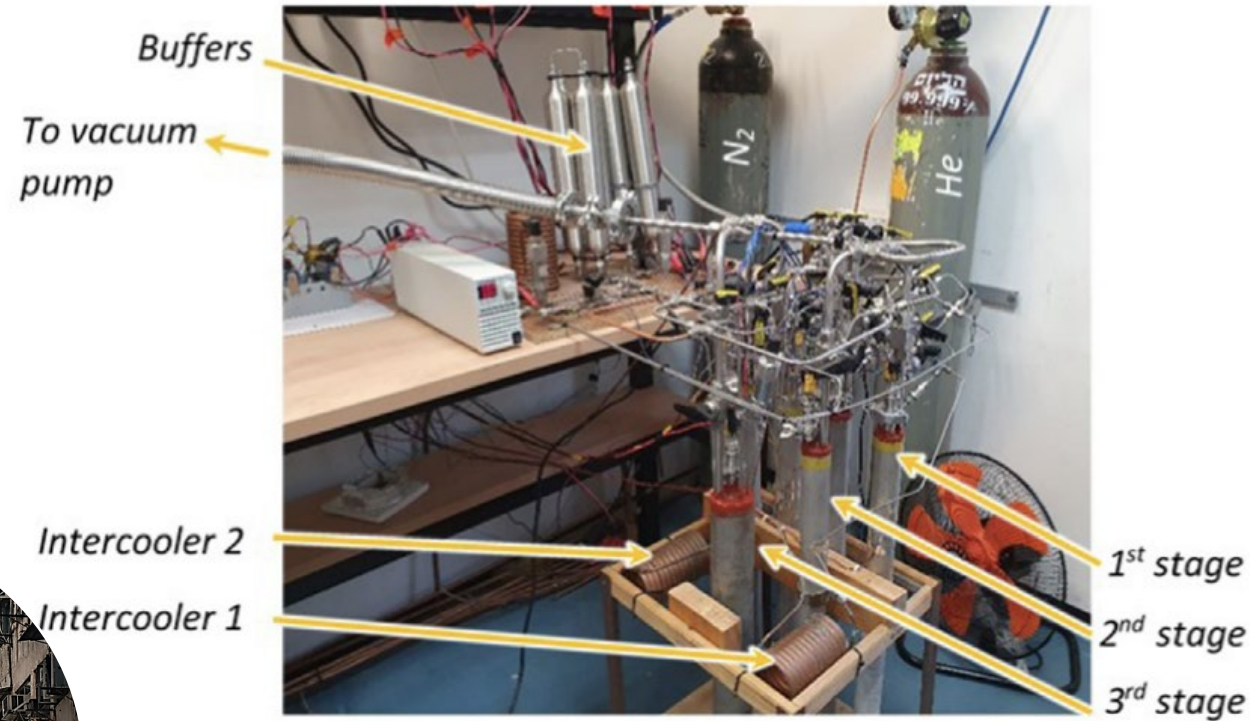
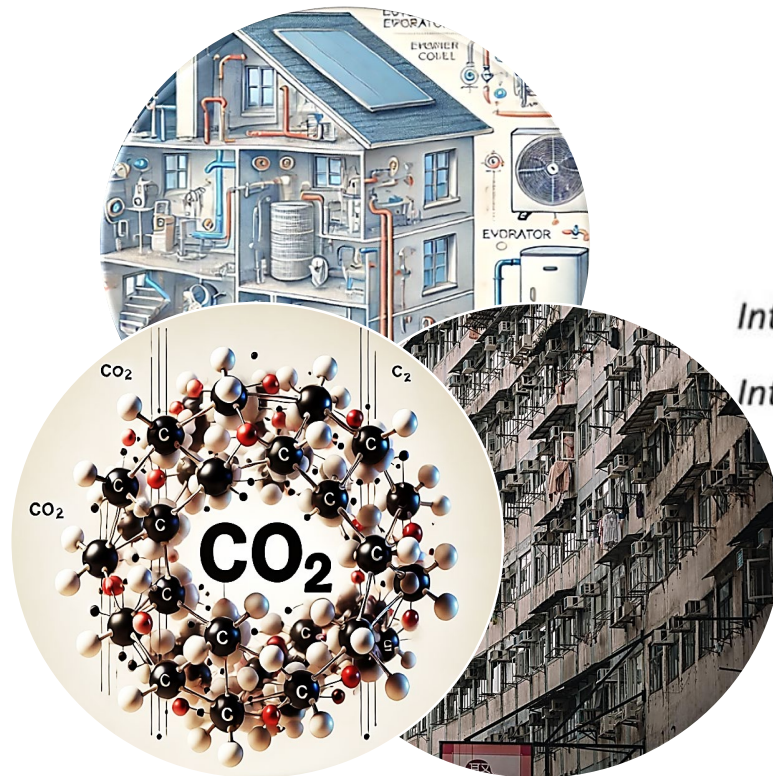
1st Compressor



N. Tzabar and A. Hamersztajn, "Experimental study on activated carbon–nitrogen multi-stage thermal sorption compressors," *Renewable Energy*, vol. 181, pp. 666–674, Jan. 2022, doi: 10.1016/j.renene.2021.09.059.

Sorption compressors

1st Compressor

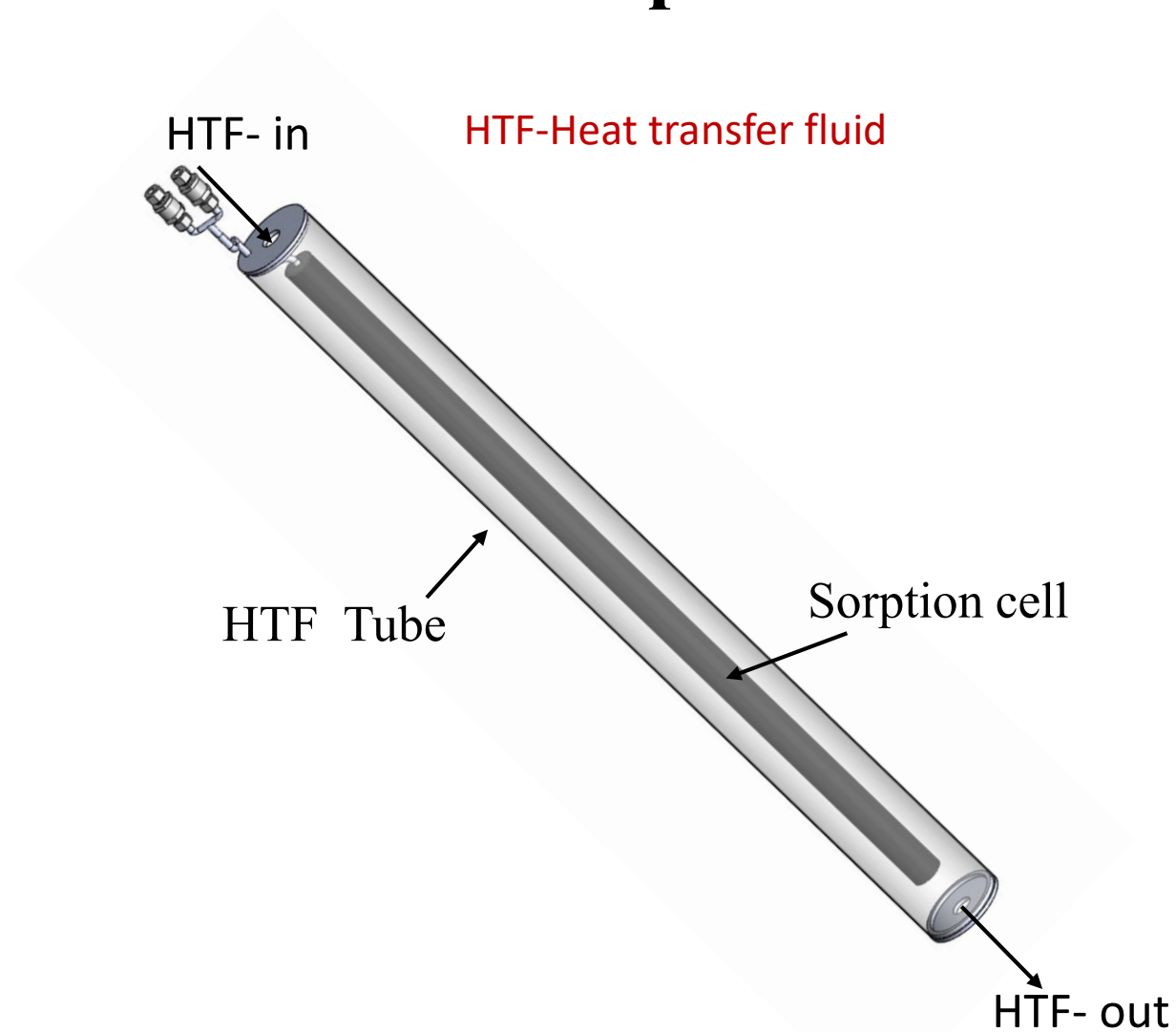




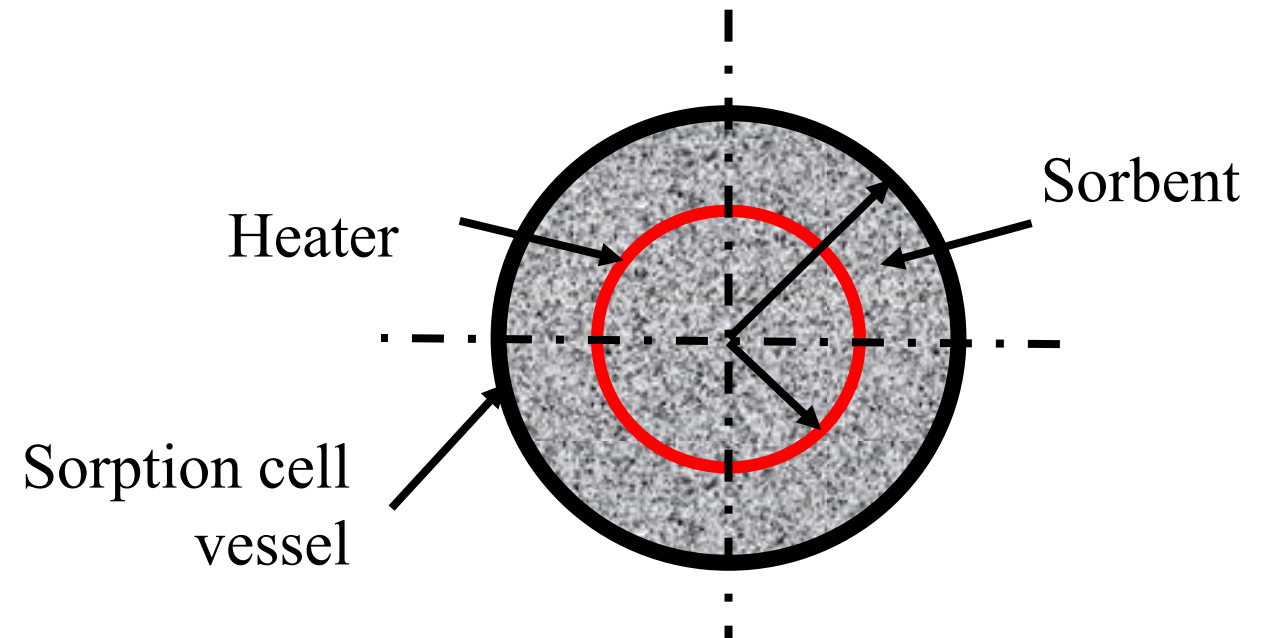
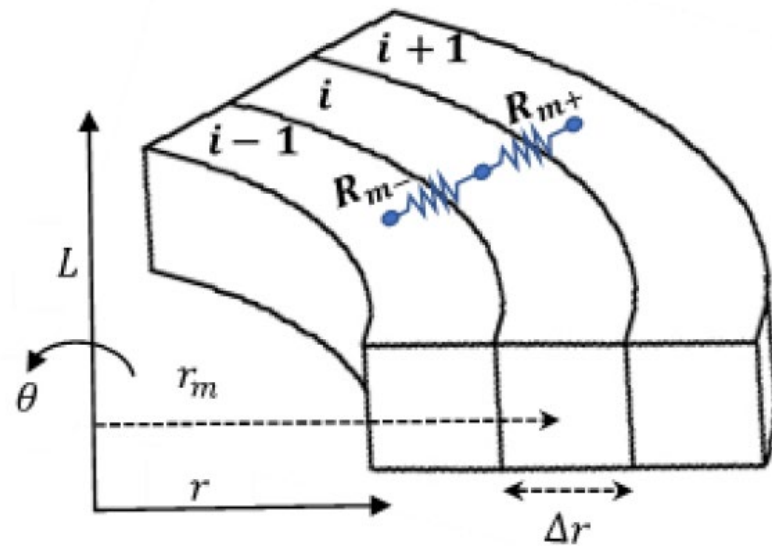
Sorption compressors

2nd Compressor

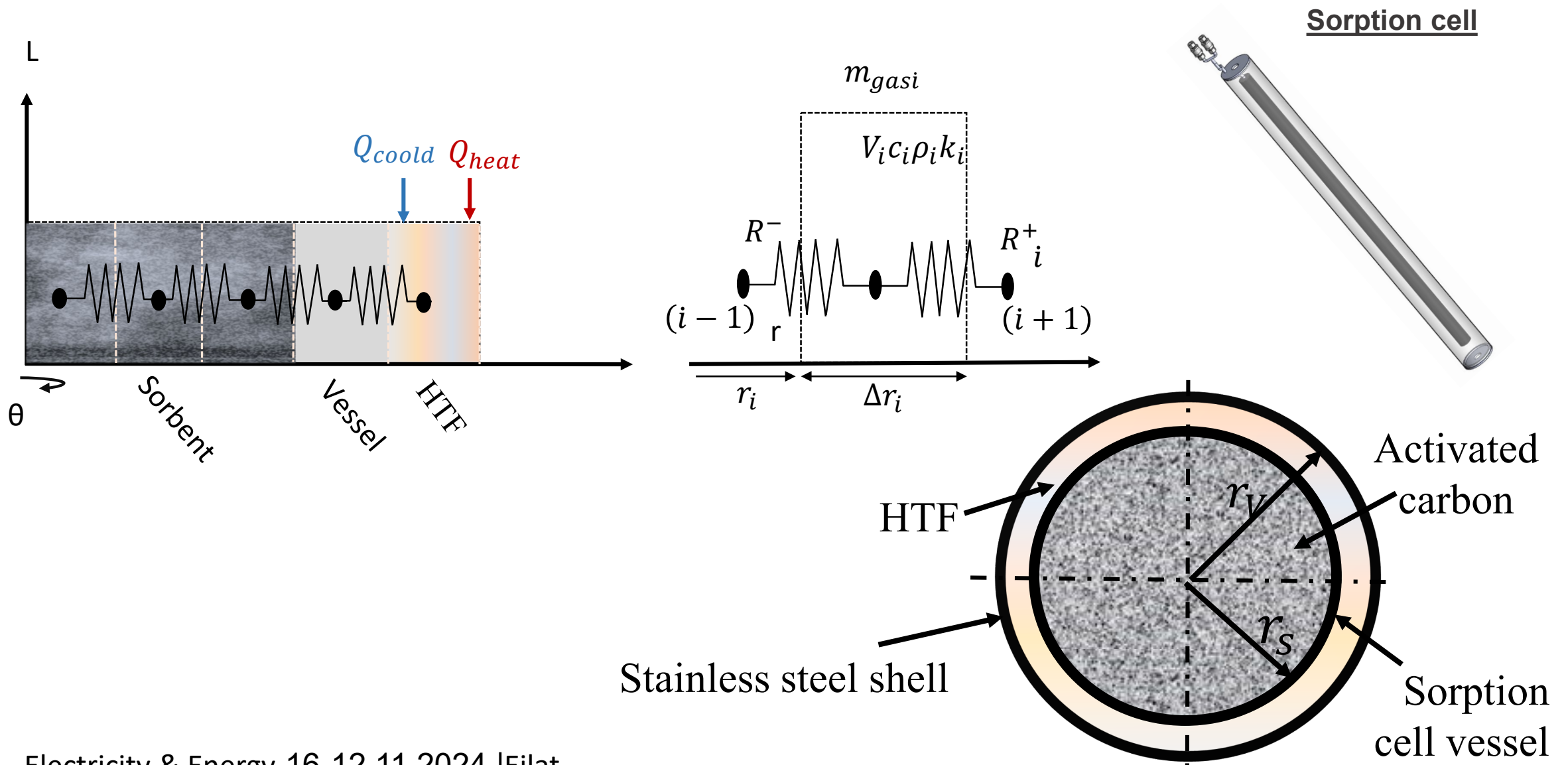
Sorption Cell Design



Numerical model



Numerical model



Numerical model

The energy equation:

$$\rho_i^n \cdot c_i^n \cdot V \frac{T_i^{n+1} - T_i^n}{\Delta t} = \left(\dot{q}_{gen(i)} \cdot V_i + \sum_j^m \frac{T_j - T_i}{R_{ij}} \right)_n$$

Mass balance:

Sips adsorption model:

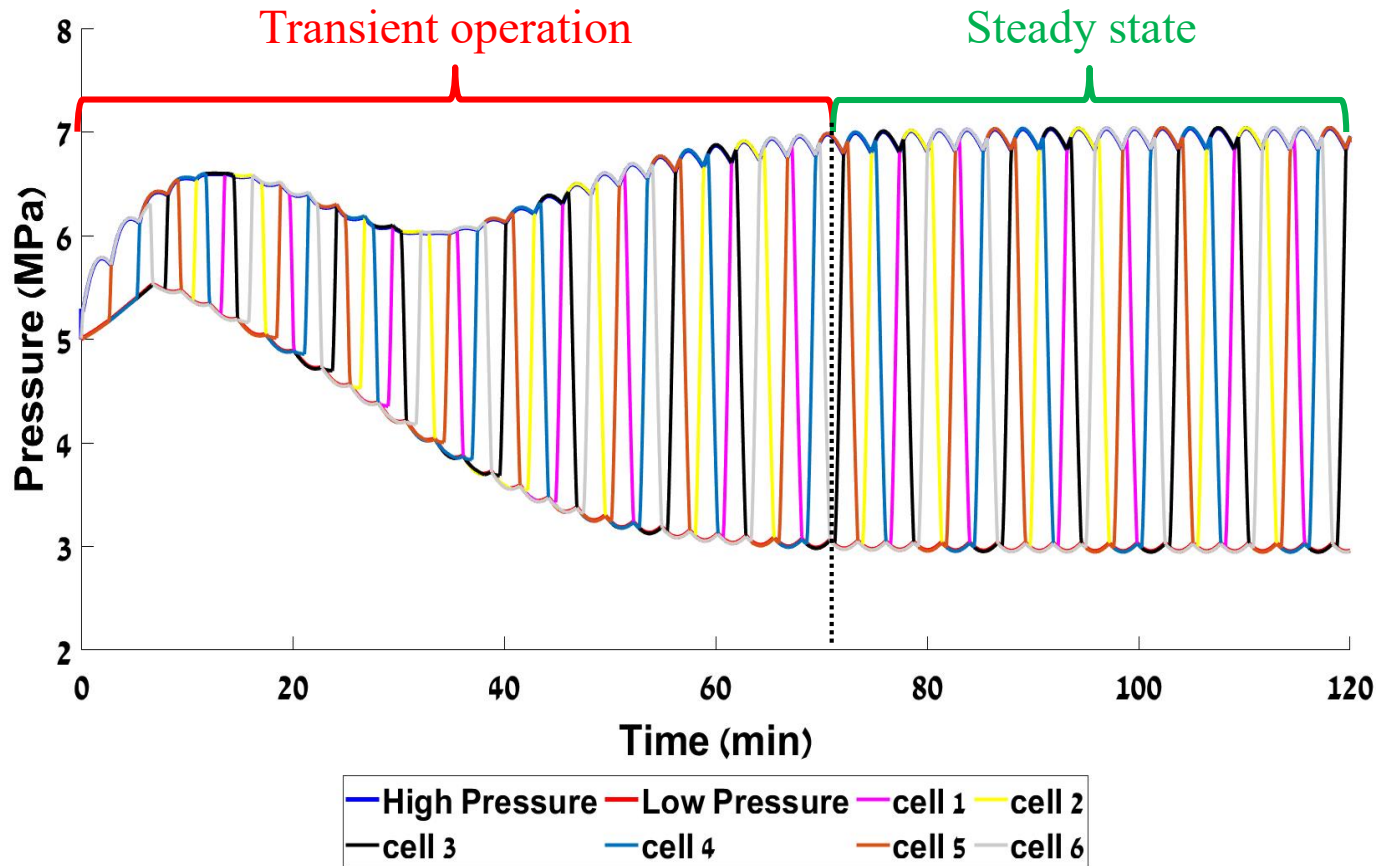
$$C = C_o \frac{(e_1 \cdot T^{e_2} \cdot p)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{1 + (e_1 \cdot T^{e_2} \cdot p)^{\frac{1}{n}}}$$

Peng–Robinson Equation of State :

$$p = \frac{RT}{\bar{V} - b} - \frac{a(T)}{\bar{V}(\bar{V} + b) + b(\bar{V} - b)}$$

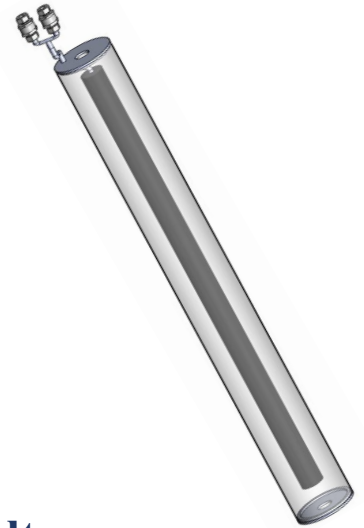
Results CO₂

Operation of a one-stage compressor (6 cells)



Operating Conditions

Cell diameter	1"
Gas flow	$500 \frac{mg}{s}$
HTF hot	453 K
HTF cold	298 K
$\dot{Q}_H$	$6 \times 145 \text{ W}$



Results

High pressure 6.8- 7 MPa

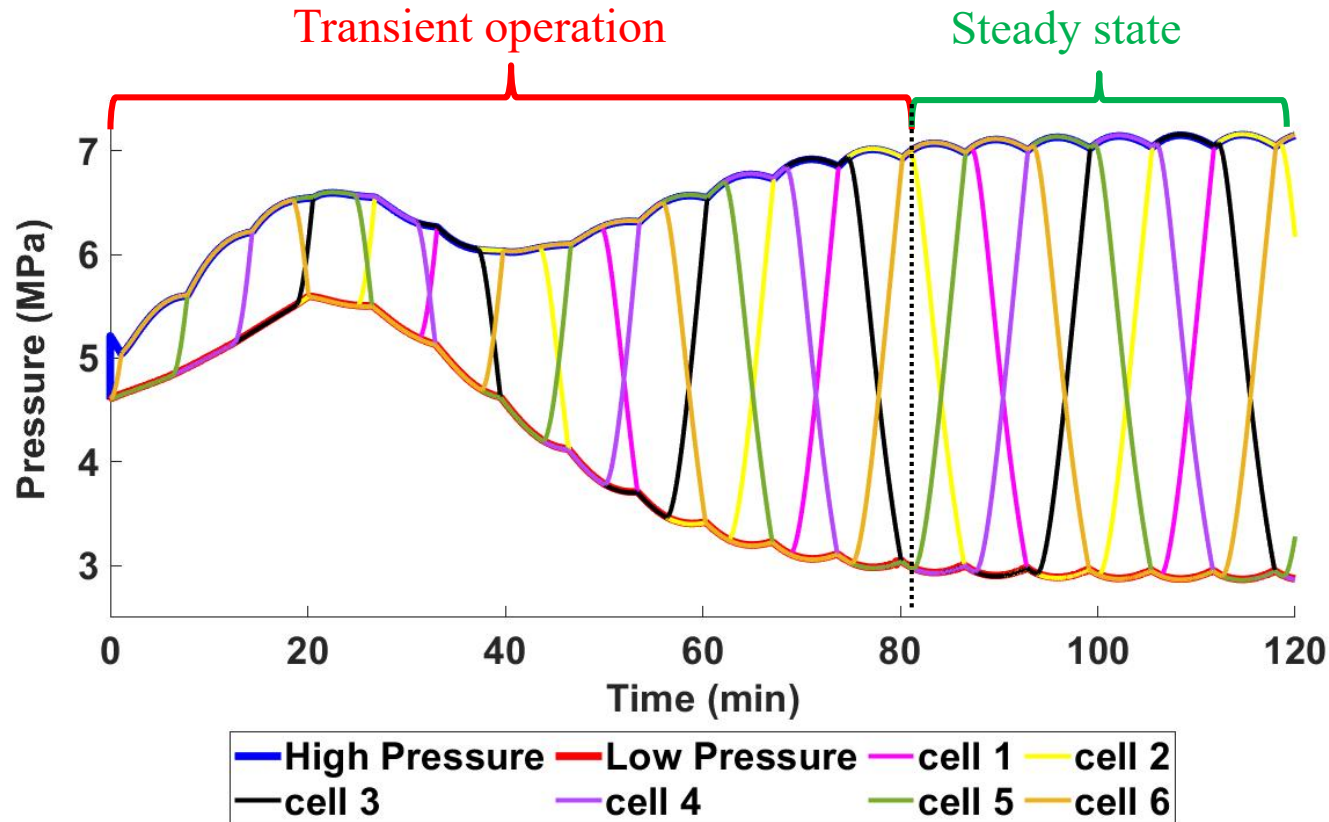
Low pressure 2.9 - 3 MPa

High temperature in the cell's centre 449K

Low temperature in the cell's centre 300 K

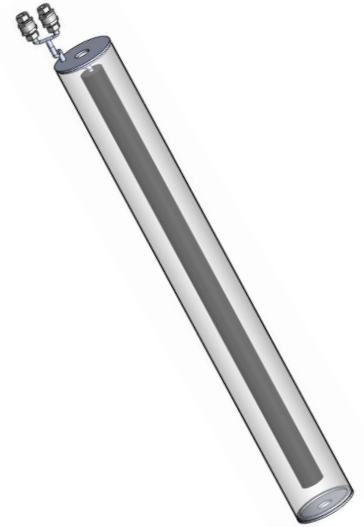
Results CO₂

Operation of a one-stage compressor (6 cells)



Operating Conditions

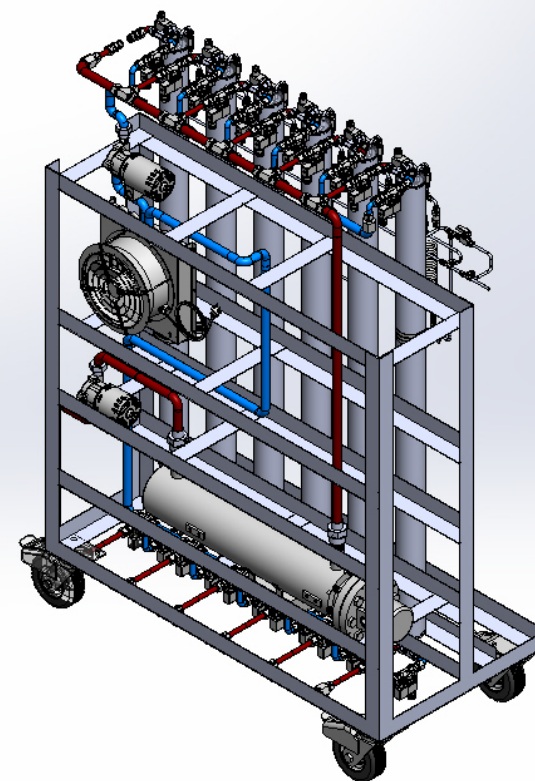
Cell diameter	2"
Gas flow	$500 \frac{mg}{s}$
HTF hot	423 K
HTF cold	298 K
$\dot{Q}_H$	$6 \times 190 \text{ W}$



Results

High pressure	7- 7.05 MPa
Low pressure	2.9 - 3 MPa
High temperature in the cell's centre	408K
Low temperature in the cell's centre	310 K

Experimental demonstrator



Conclusions

- ❑ Sorption compressors are suitable for compressing any refrigerant, using the appropriate adsorbent, a suitable sorption cell design, and operating conditions.
- ❑ In the current research we focus on carbon dioxide as the refrigerant.
- ❑ Sorption compressors can replace existing mechanical compressors, while maintaining all other components in the refrigeration cycle as they are.
- ❑ The results of the numerical model confirm that the technology of thermally driven sorption compressors is suitable for refrigeration and air conditioning.
- ❑ Incorporating sorption compressors in refrigeration and air conditioning systems makes them thermally driven, instead of electrically driven. Consequently, we can significantly reduce the global electricity consumption.

Thank you for listening

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