



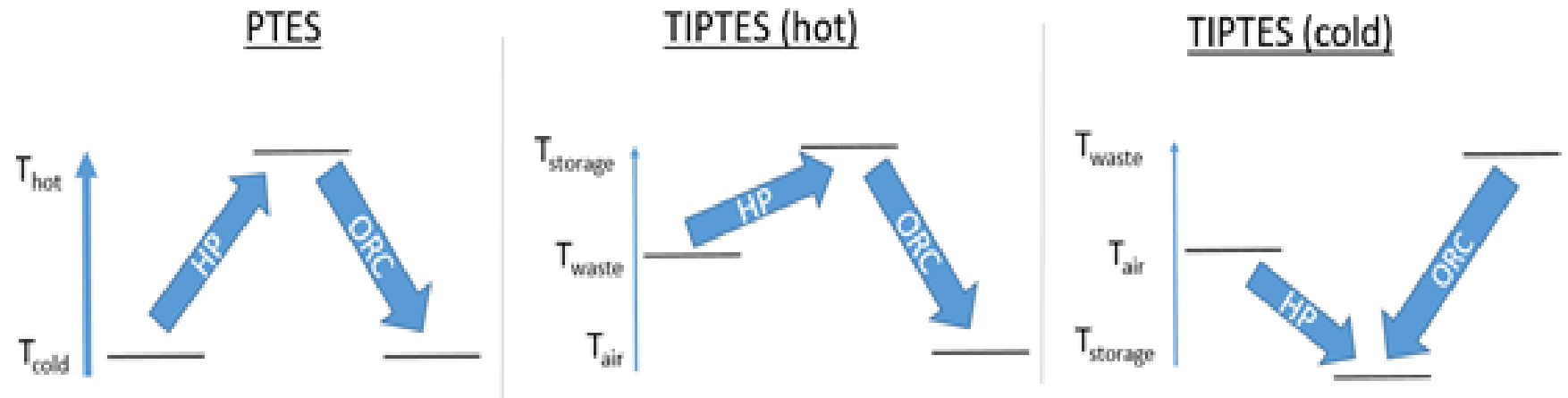
Investigation of a thermally integrated Carnot battery using a reversible heat pump/organic Rankine cycle

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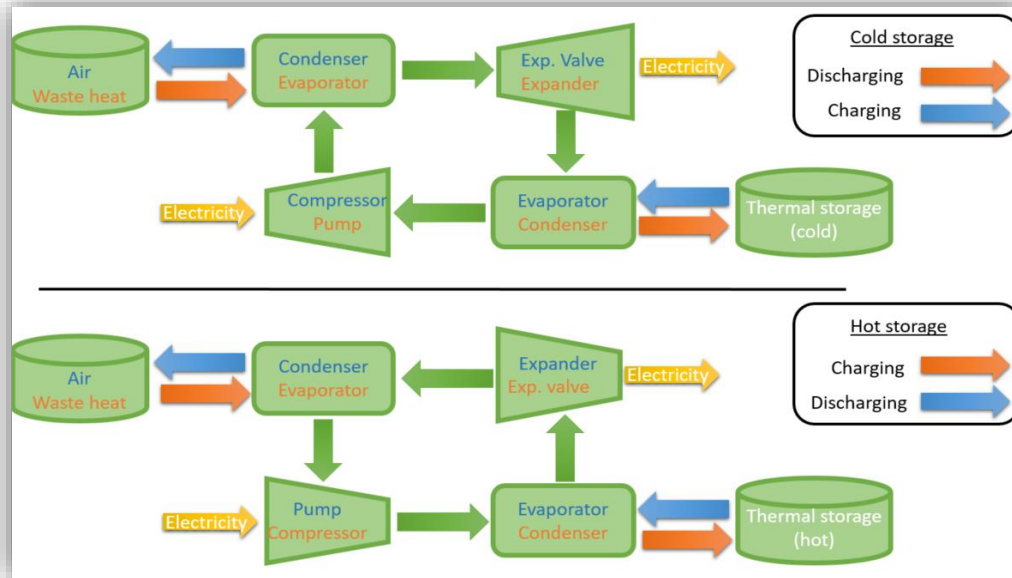
Why Rankine?

- Already available commercial products
- Thermal integration
- Low temperature
- Low costs



Reversible HP/ORC unit

- One unit able to work as HP and as ORC
- Cheap
- Constraints (Reynolds, efficiency)

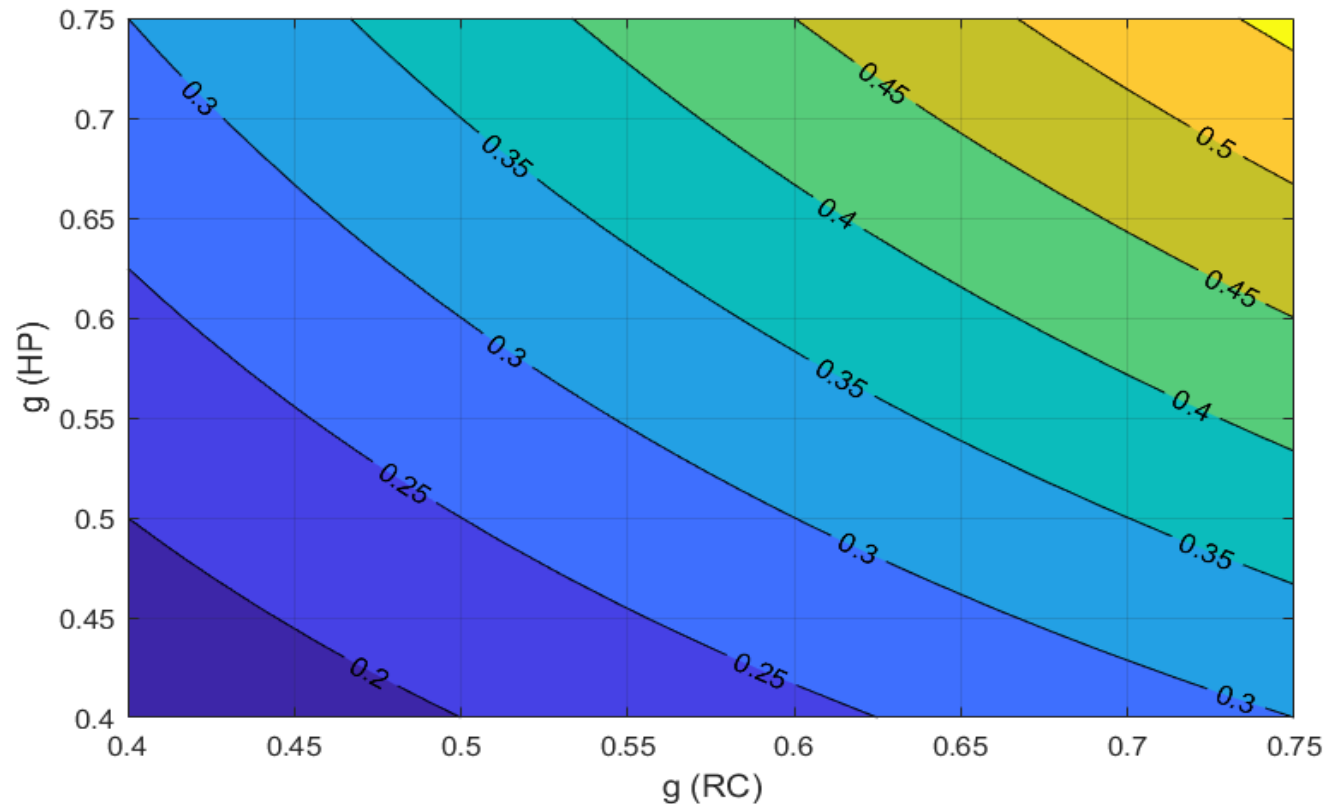


Mapping of performance

$$\varepsilon_{rt,hot} = \left(\frac{COP_{HP,hot}}{Q_{cd,HP}} \right) \cdot (\eta_{RC,hot} Q_{ev,RC}) = COP_{HP,hot} \cdot \eta_{RC,hot}$$

$$COP_{HP} = \frac{Q_{cd}}{E_{el}} = g_{HP} \frac{T_{hot}}{T_{hot} - T_{cold}}$$

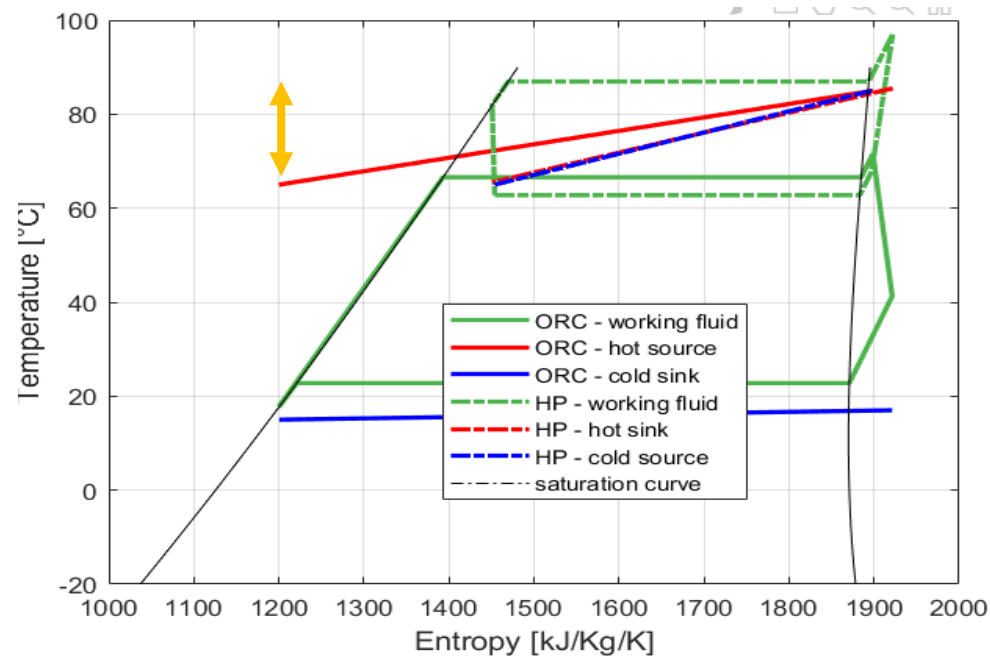
$$\eta_{RC} = \frac{E_{el}}{Q_{ev}} = g_{RC} \left(1 - \frac{T_{cold}}{T_{hot}} \right)$$



Thermal integration

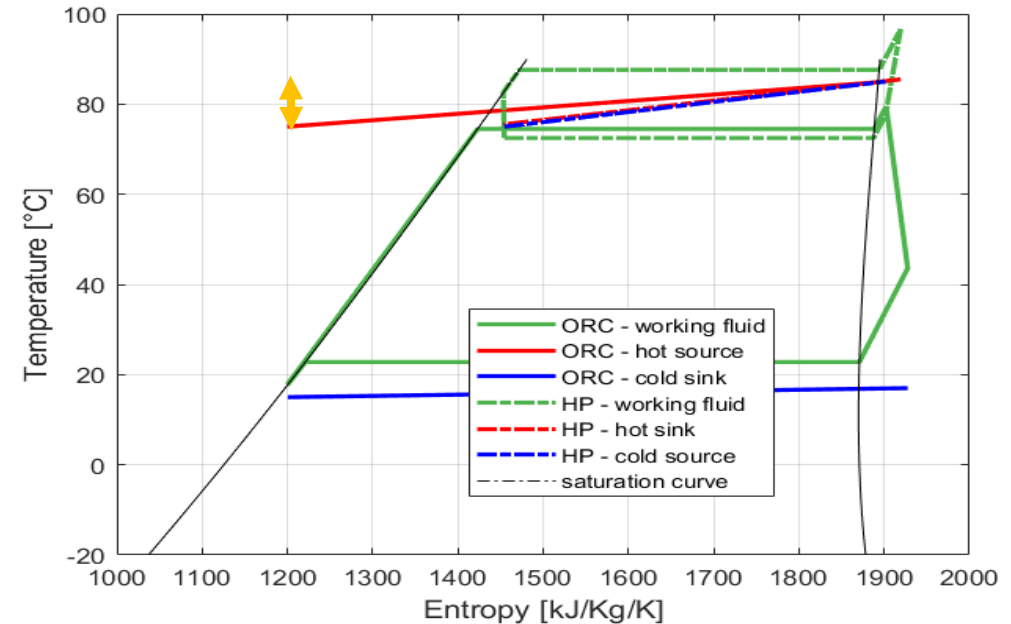
High lift 

- High compactness
- High waste heat energy use



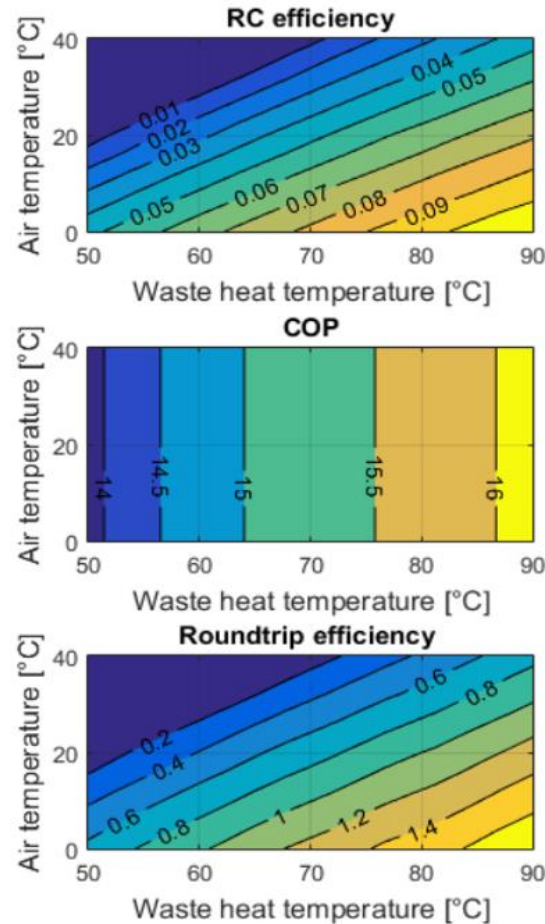
Low lift 

- High roundtrip efficiency

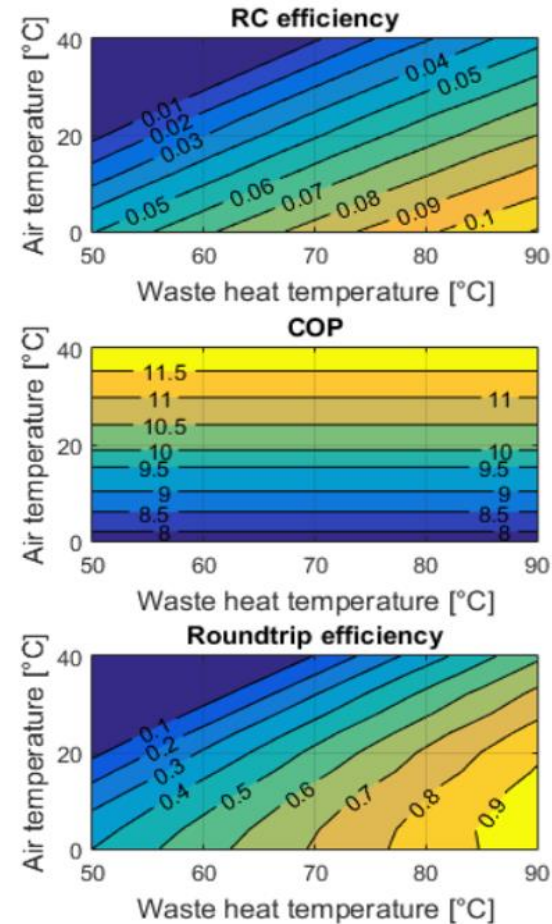


Mapping of performance (thermally integrated)

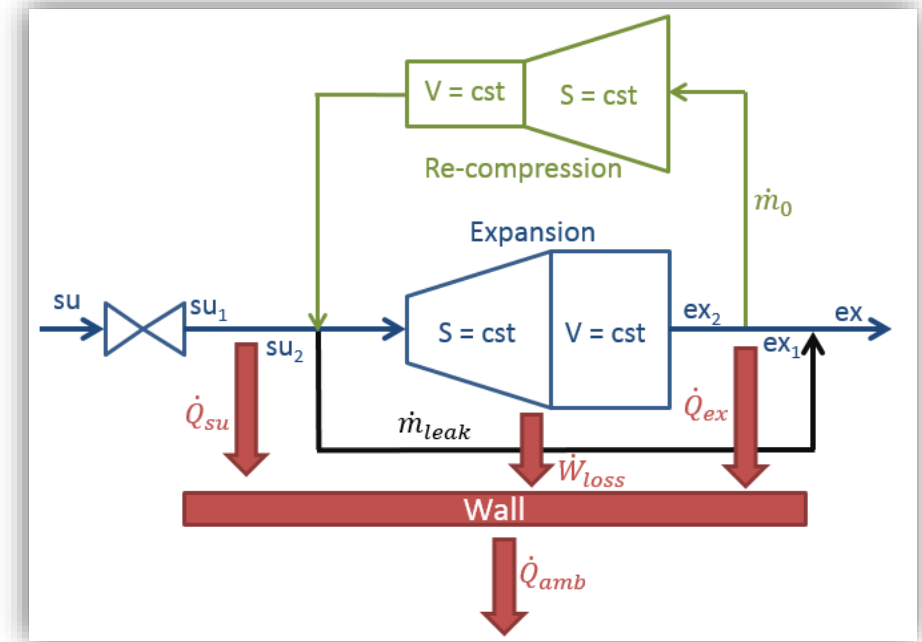
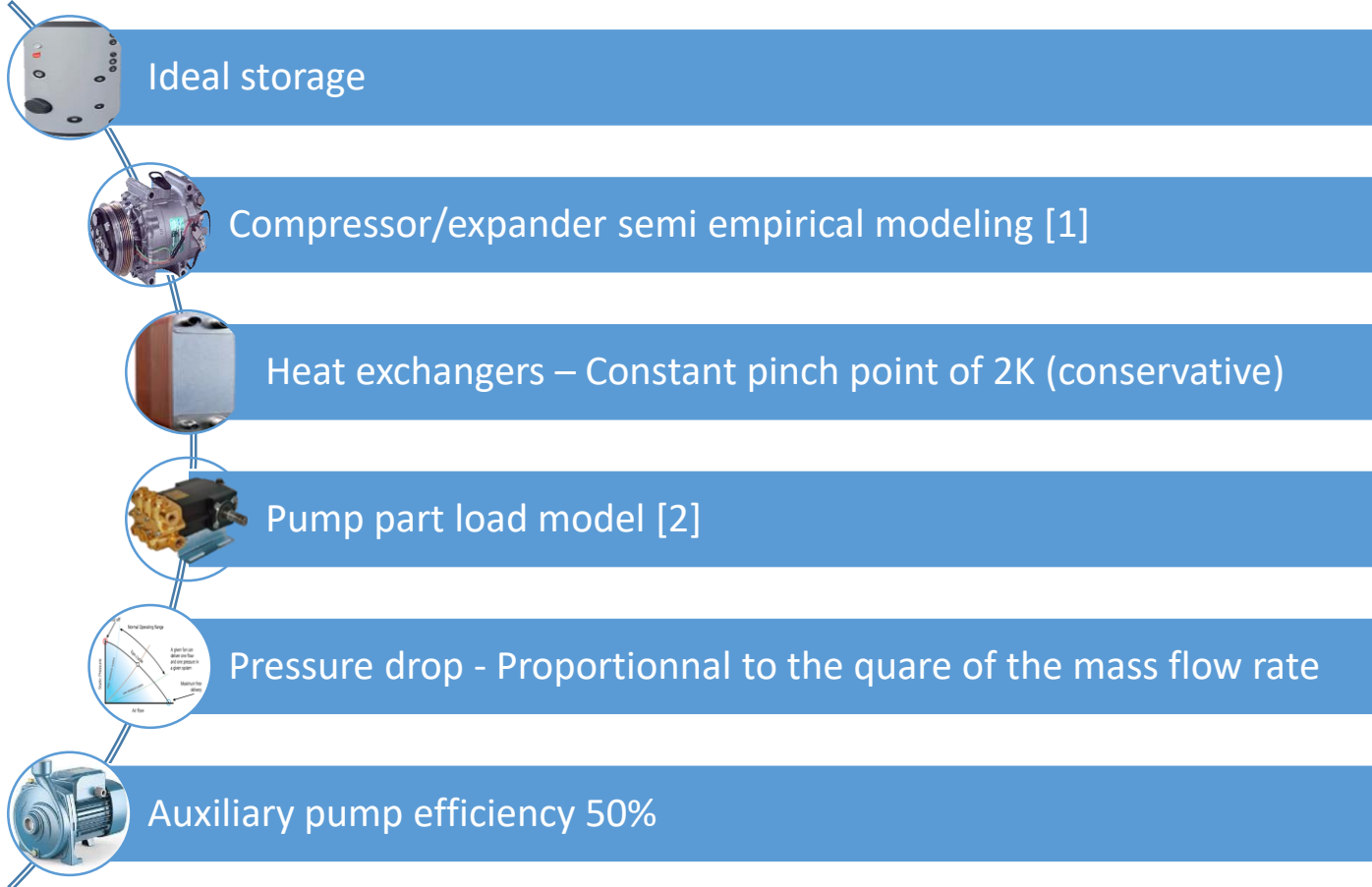
Hot storage



Cold storage



Modeling

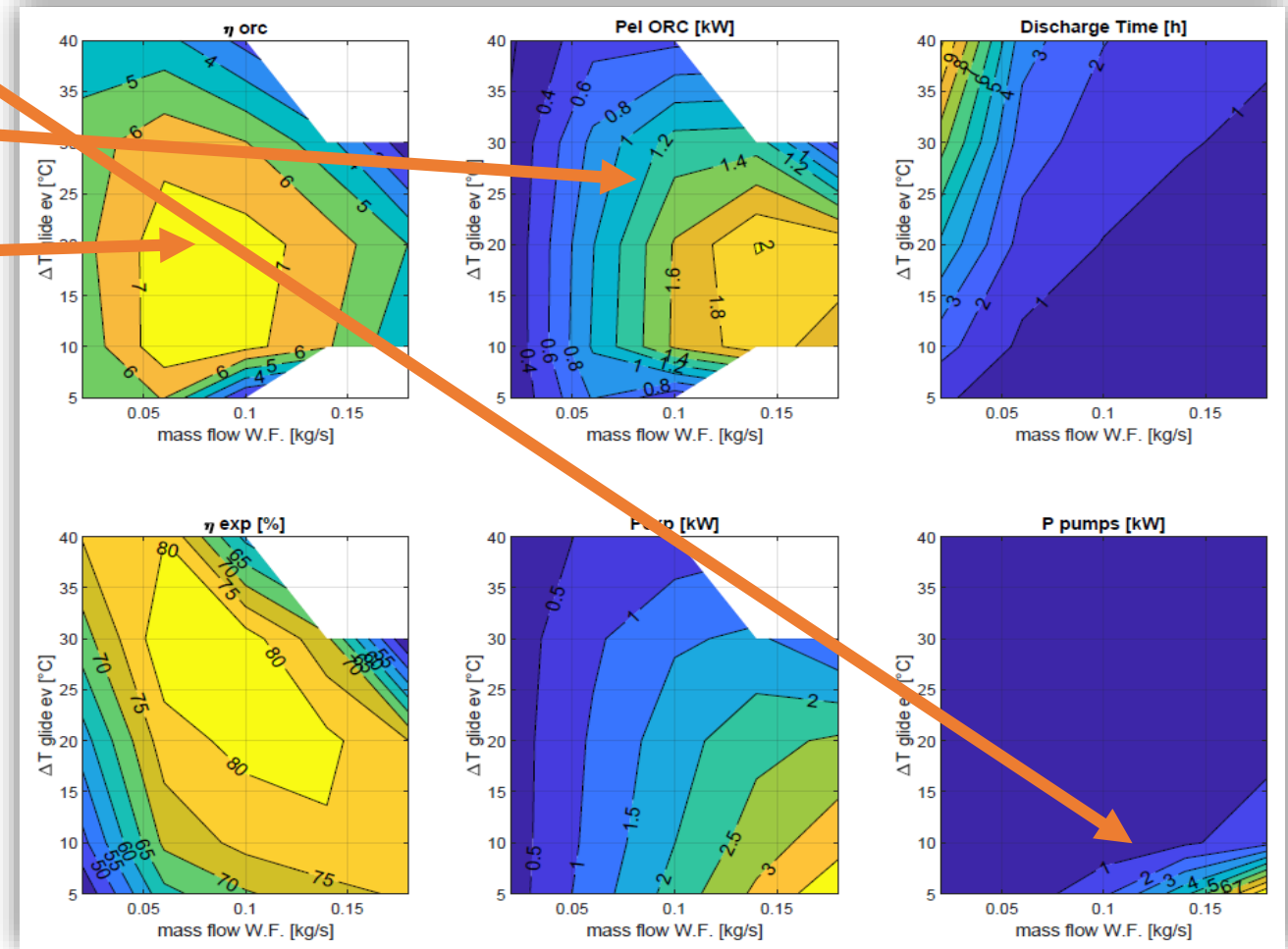


[1] Landelle, A., Tauveron, N., Revellin, R., Haberschill, P., Colasson, S., Roussel, V., 2017. Performance investigation of reciprocating pump running with organic fluid for organic Rankine cycle, Applied Thermal Engineering 113 (2017) 962–969

[2] Lemort, V., 2008. PhD thesis, Contribution to the characterization of scroll machines in compressor and expander modes, (Liege).

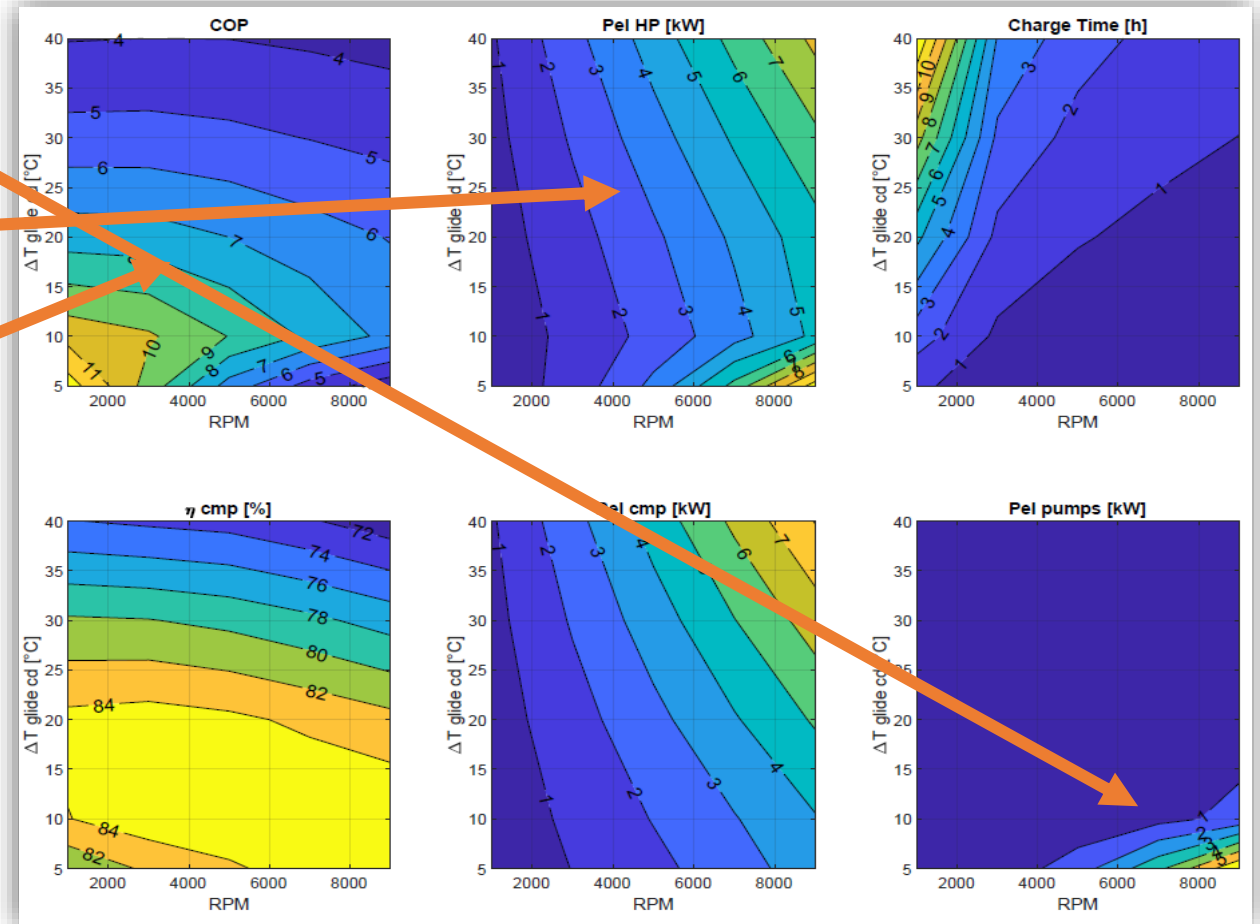
ORC Mappings

- For to temperature levels:
- Possibly strong influence of auxiliary pumps
- Optimization of the evaporator glide
- Necessary optimization of the mass flow rate



HP mappings

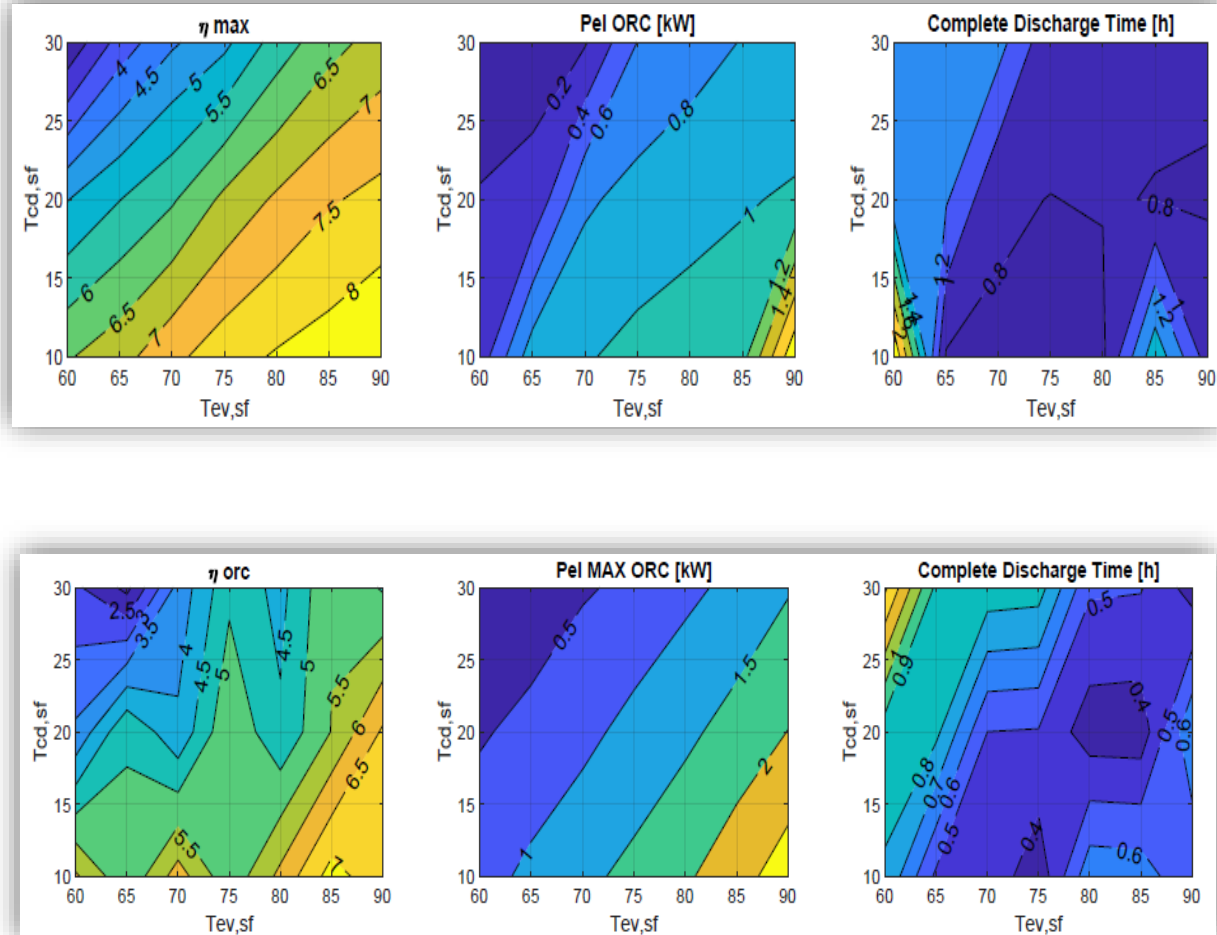
- For to temperature levels:
- Possibly strong influence of auxiliary pumps
- Increase of the thermal power with the RPM and with the glide (opposite for COP)
- Necessary optimization of the scroll speed



Optimization of ORC performance

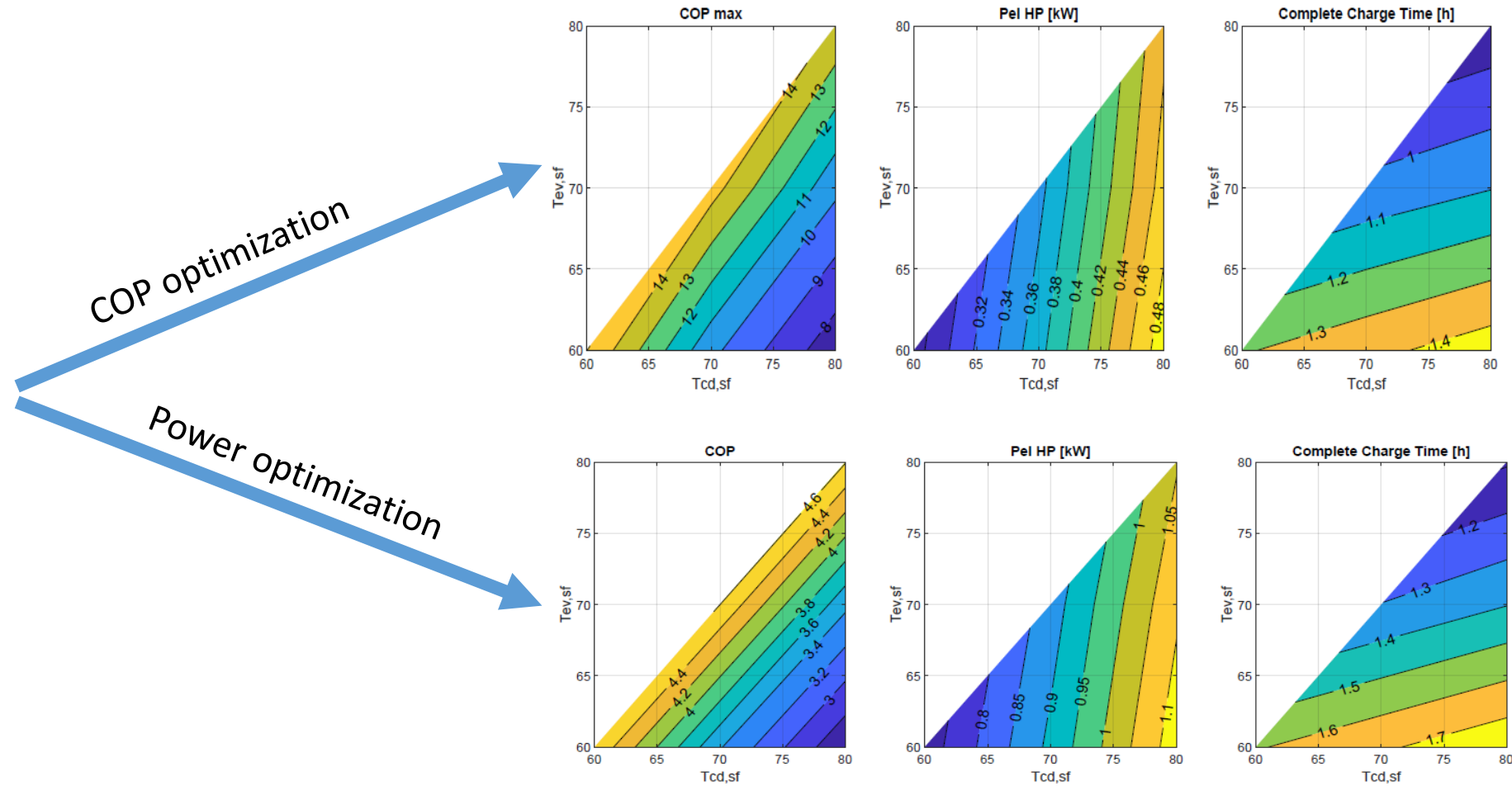
Efficiency optimization

Power optimization



➔ Power increased with glides and mass flow rate

Optimization of heat pump performance



- Power increased with glides and mass flow rate
- Strong influence on COP

Experimental setup

Heat Pump

- Cold source= Waste heat (75°C)
- Hot sink = storage (85°C)
- COP = 14

ORC

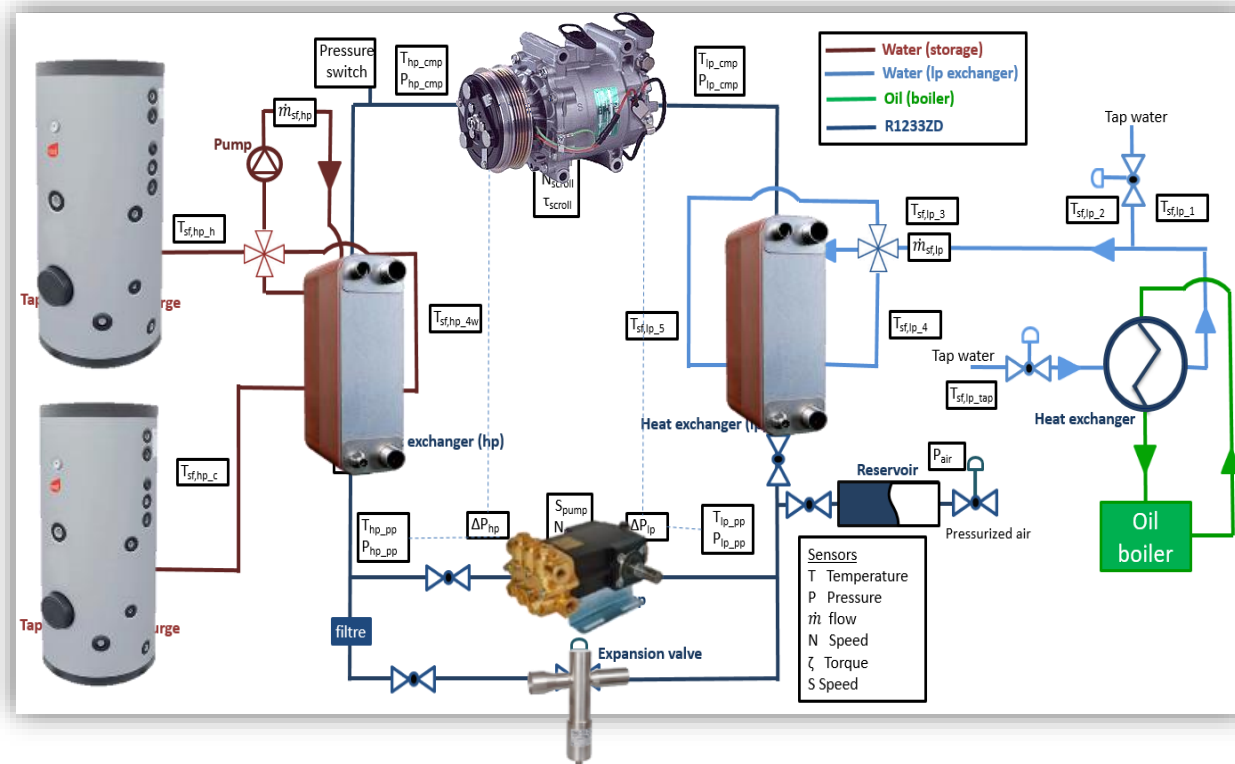
- Hot source = Storage (85°C)
- Cold sink = Air (15°C)
- Efficiency = 7%

➔ Energy to energy ratio ~ 100%



	ORC	HP
Parameters	Sub-cooling [K]	5
	Exchangers pinch points [K]	2
	Evaporator secondary fluid glide [K]	10
	Condenser secondary fluid glide [K]	2
	Compressor volume ratio [-]	2.2
	Compressor maximum efficiency [-]	0.75
	Condenser secondary fluid temperature [°C]	15
	Evaporator secondary fluid temperature [°C]	80
Outputs	COP/eff [-]	0.076
	Condenser thermal power [W]	20985
	Evaporator thermal power [W]	22844
	Compressor power [W]	1942
	Condenser pressure [bar]	1.25
	Evaporator pressure [bar]	5.45
	Working fluid flow rate [kg/s]	0.096
	Compressor speed [RPM]	5000
	Auxiliary pump consumption	129
	Compressor efficiency [-]	0.70
	Volume ratio [-]	2.26
	Compressor swept volume [m³]	3e ⁻⁵
	P2P [-]	1.01
	Reynolds ratio [-]	0.76
	Electrical ratio [-]	1.04

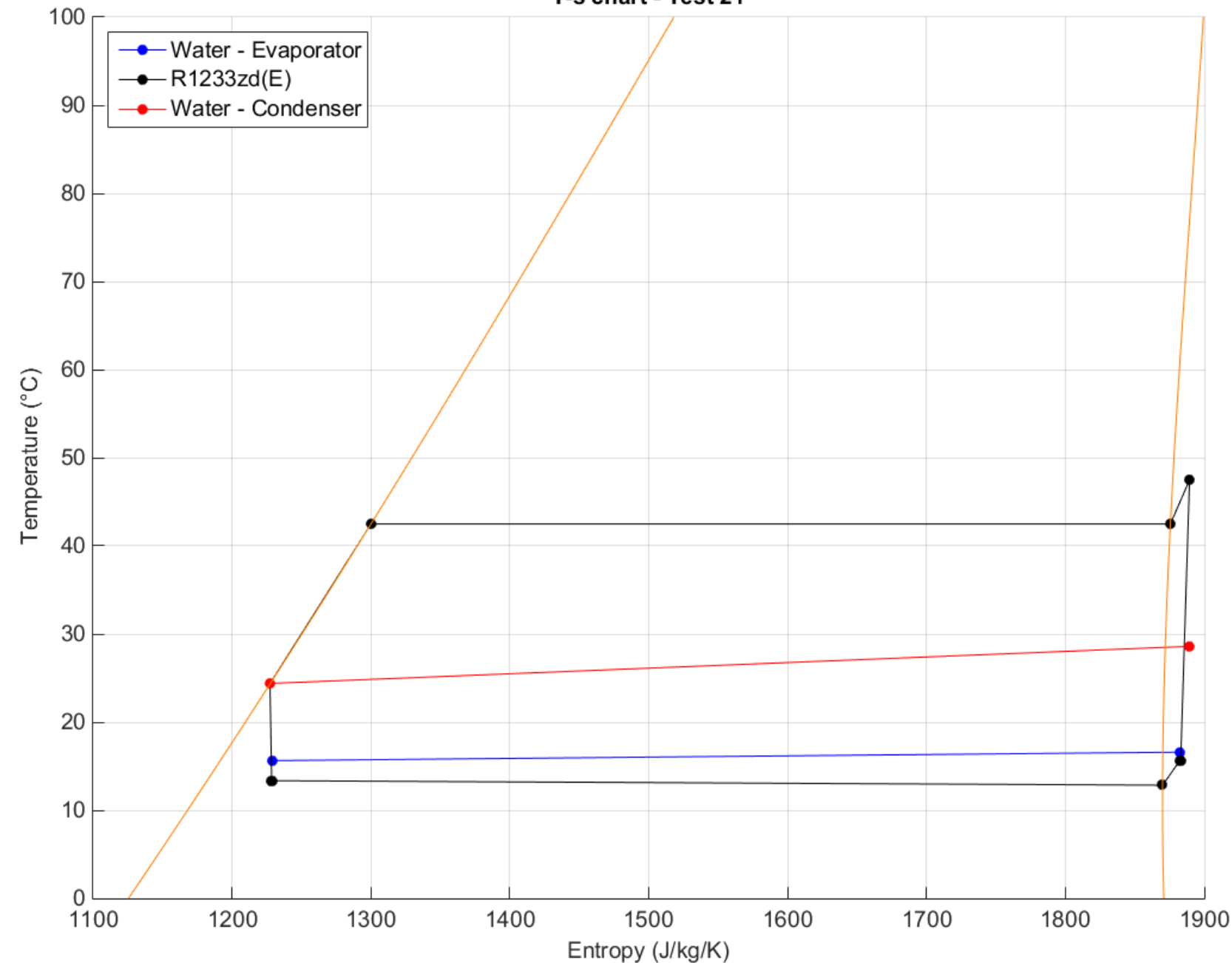
Layout/components



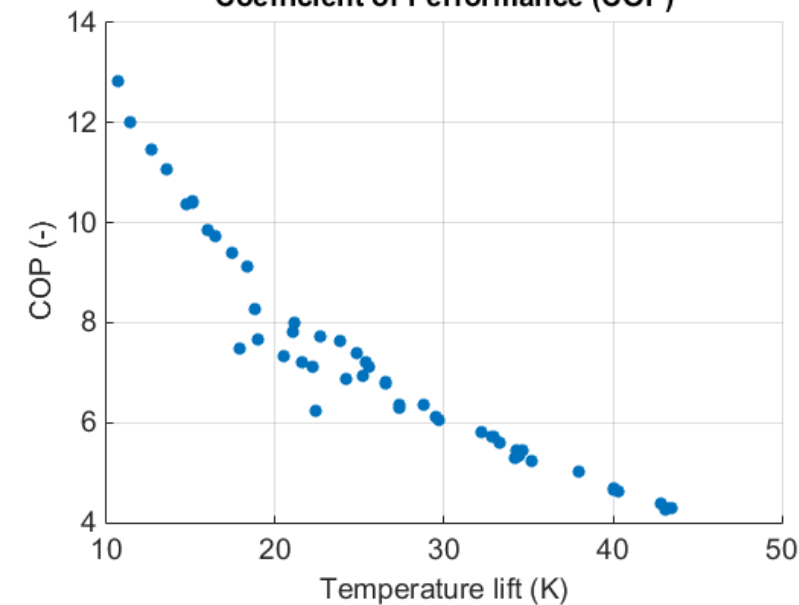
- Mechanical scroll
Variable speed
VR=2.2
Swept volume = 121 cm³
- Plate heat exchangers
25 kW
- Hot and cold water storage
Perfect stratification
2X900 L
- Plunger pump
70 g/s
- Manual expansion valve

Heat pump mode – Global performance (1)

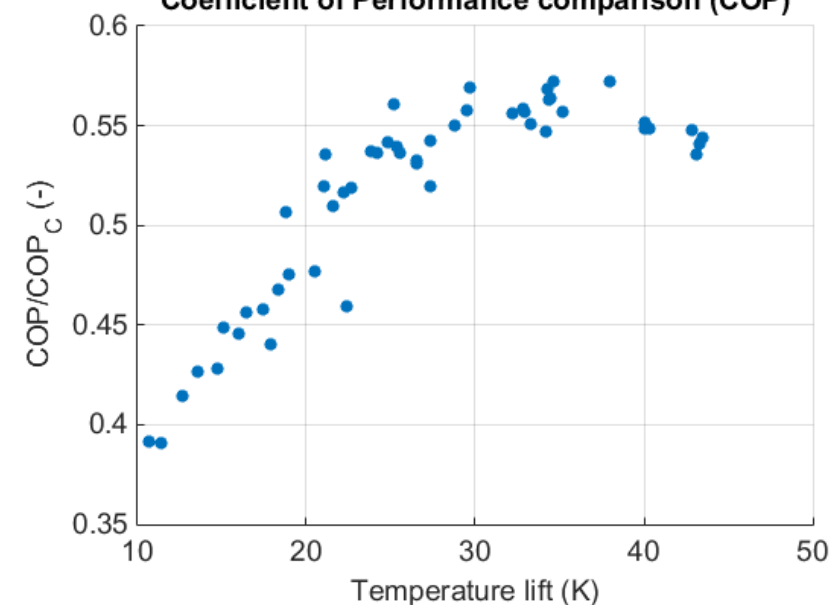
T-s chart - Test 21



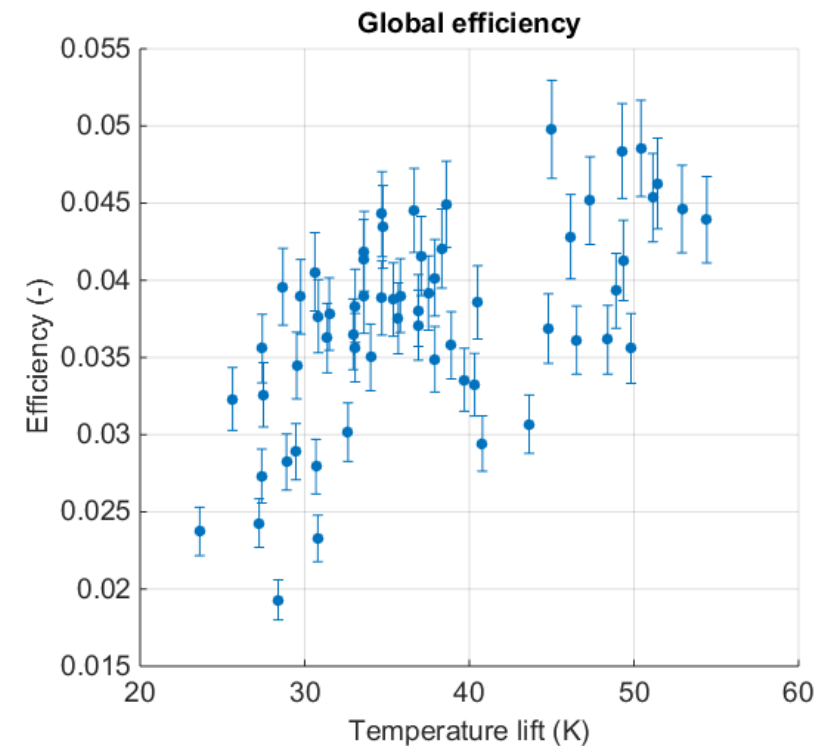
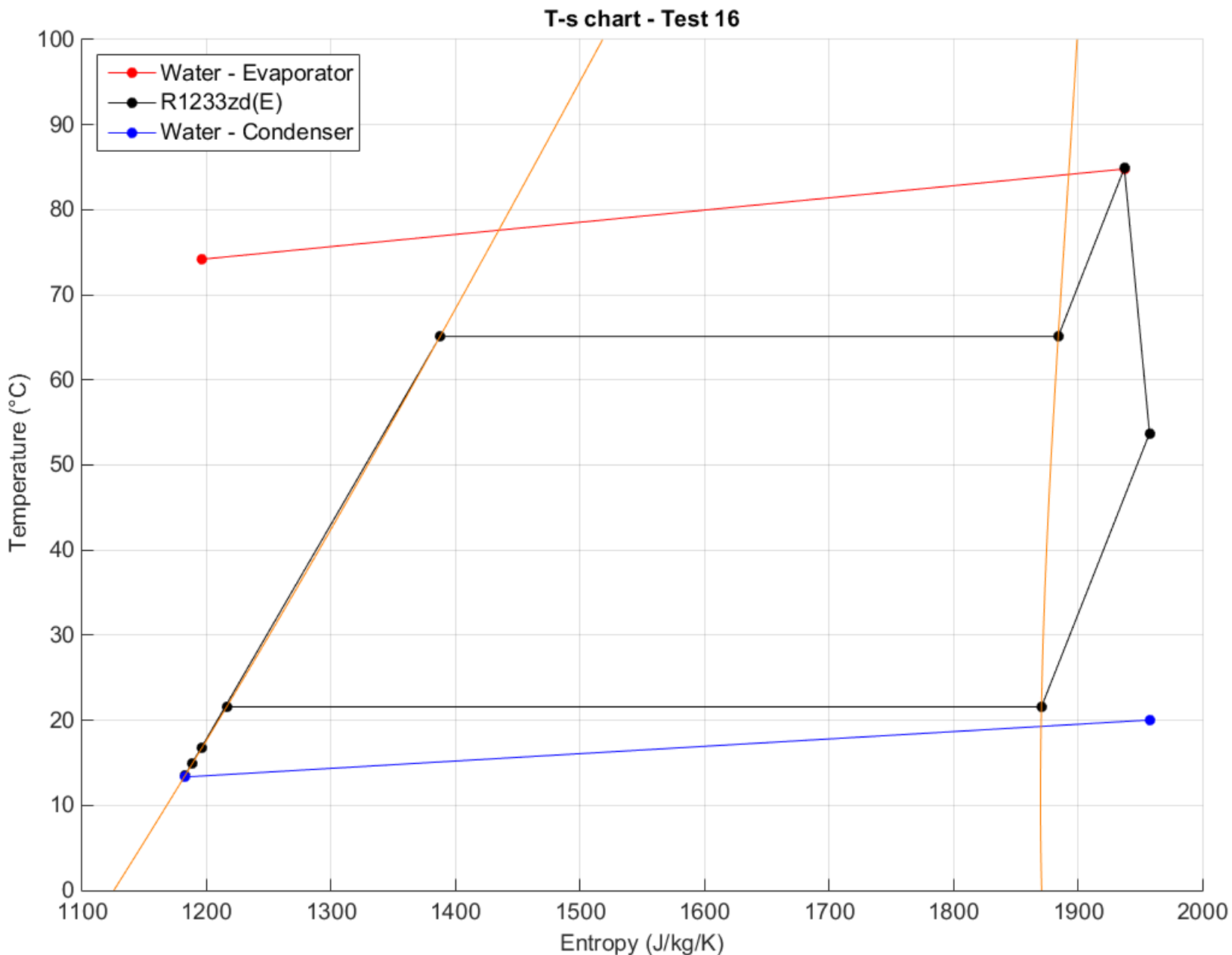
Coefficient of Performance (COP)



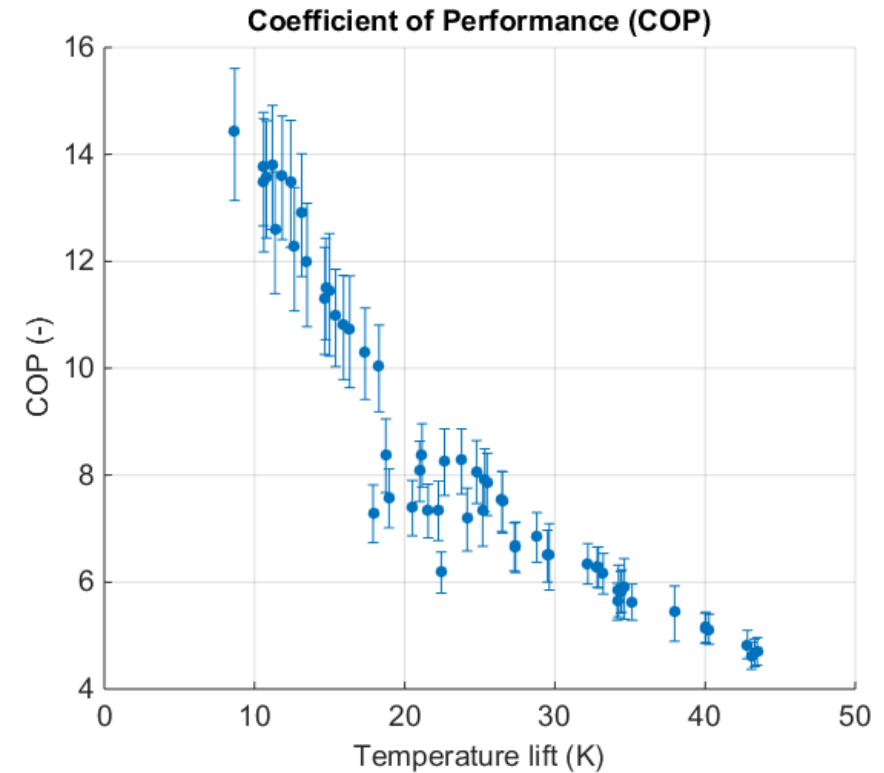
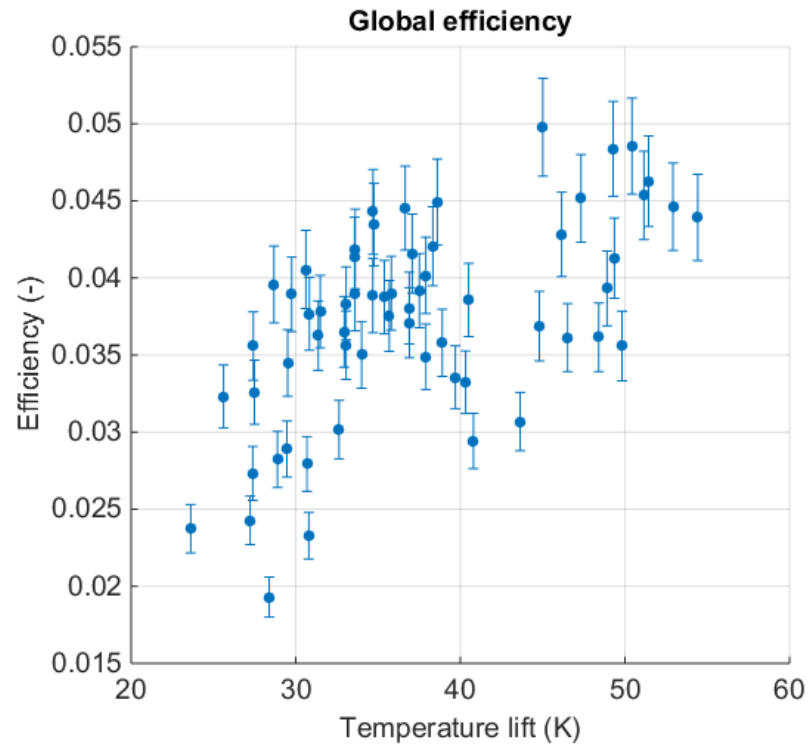
Coefficient of Performance comparison (COP)



ORC mode – Global performance



First tests



- No optimal control (scroll speed, sub-cooling, over-heating)
- No optimization of the volumetric machine

Thank you!

Perspectives

- Control optimization
- Cycle optimization
- Business model



Open source papers → <https://orbi.uliege.be/myorbi>



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