

ASHRAE 2020 Virtual Conference ►

SMNR 40 - Who Said Thermal Storage Has to be Only in Tanks? Thermal Storage in the Building Envelope Energy Demand Management in Buildings using PCM-Integrated Wall

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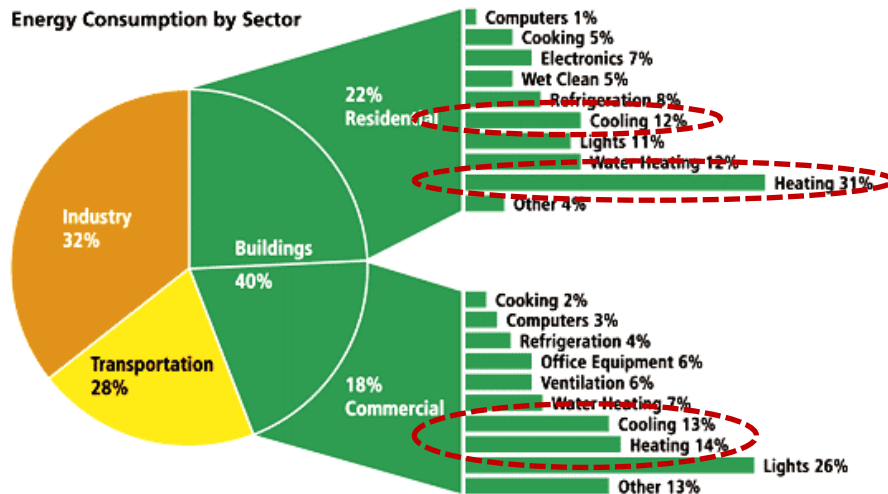
Learning Objectives

- Describe the difference between latent and sensible storage
- Define Phase Change Materials
- Provide an overview of how PCMs can improve building thermal performance when incorporated to the building envelope
- Explain to HVAC designers how to become familiar with design issues unique to thermal mass

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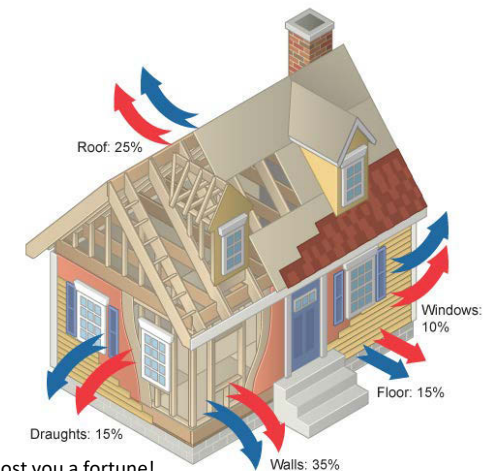
Background



Source: Phase Change Composite Materials for Energy Efficient Building Envelopes
www.seas.ucla.edu/~pilon/PCMIntro.html

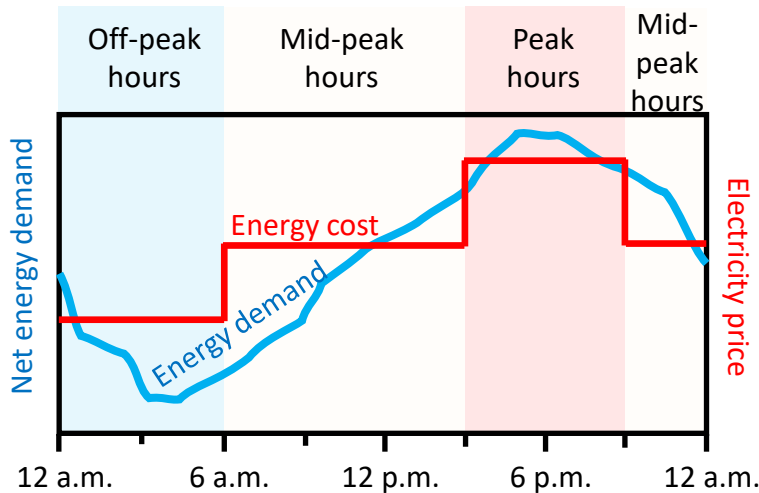
- Buildings consume nearly 40% of primary energy use globally
- Building sectors in the US annually consume about 75% of total electricity consumption
- Building operation accounts for approximately 30% of greenhouse gas emissions

- Heating and cooling loads account for nearly 1/3rd of buildings' total energy use
- Nearly 35% of heat leakage occurs through walls of a typical building



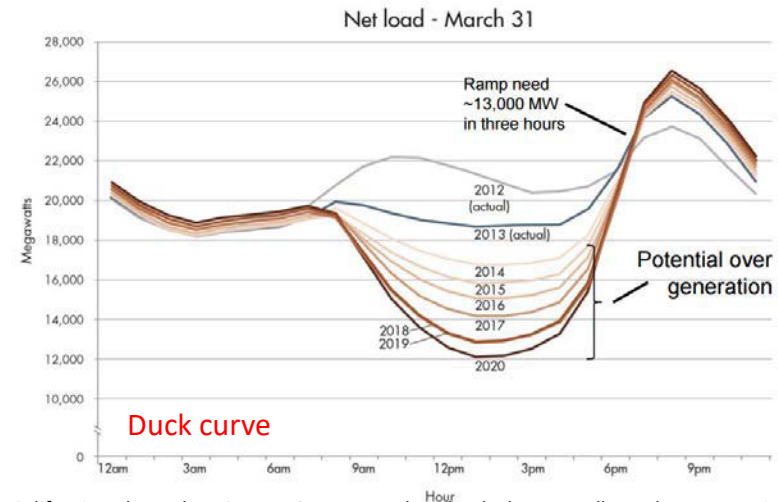
Source: Energy loss can cost you a fortune!
www.coynerco.com/our-process/energy-loss/

Demand vs Supply and Time-of-use Pricing



- With increasing contribution of renewable energy in total energy mix, the timing imbalance between demand and supply is becoming critical

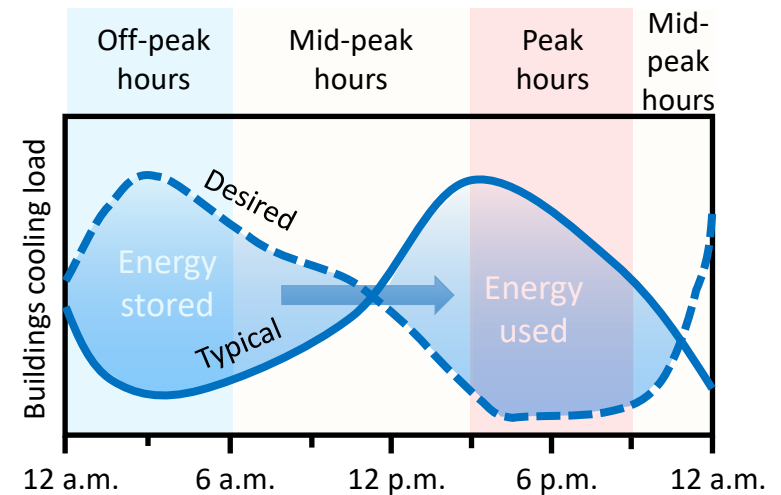
- Net Energy demand (Utility-scale) is not uniform over the course of a day
- Utilities could charge higher electricity rates during peak hours



California Independent System Operator, What the duck curve tells us about managing a green grid. www.caiso.com/Documents/FlexibleResourcesHelpRenewables_FastFacts.pdf

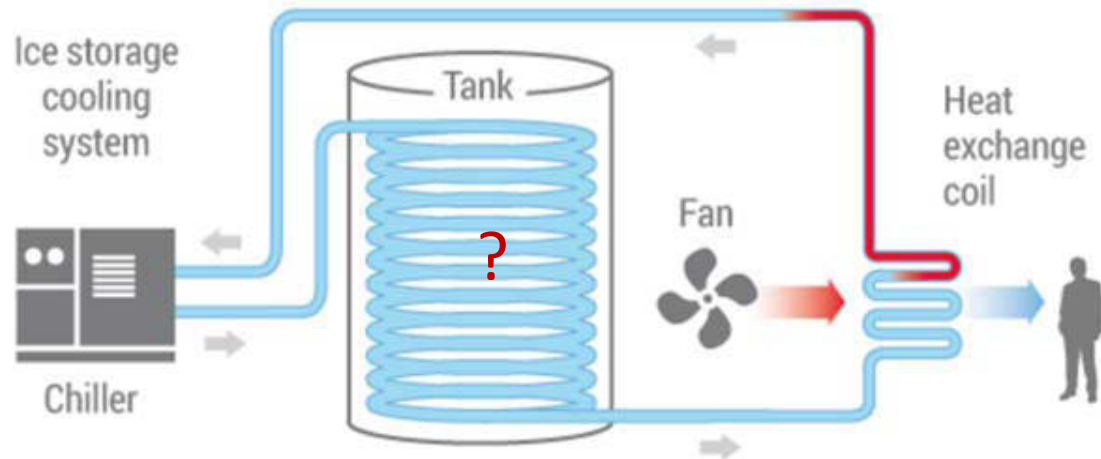
Complexity, Challenges, and Opportunity

- Buildings energy use peaks during peak hours
- Buildings load curve needs to be reshaped
- Thermal energy storage can be used to store excess energy in off-peak hours



Thermal energy storage (TES)

- A method of storing thermal energy by heating or cooling a storage medium
- Energy stored during off-peak hours can be used to partially/ completely offset the peak load
- Three classes of TES:
 - sensible heat storage
 - latent heat storage
 - thermochemical storage

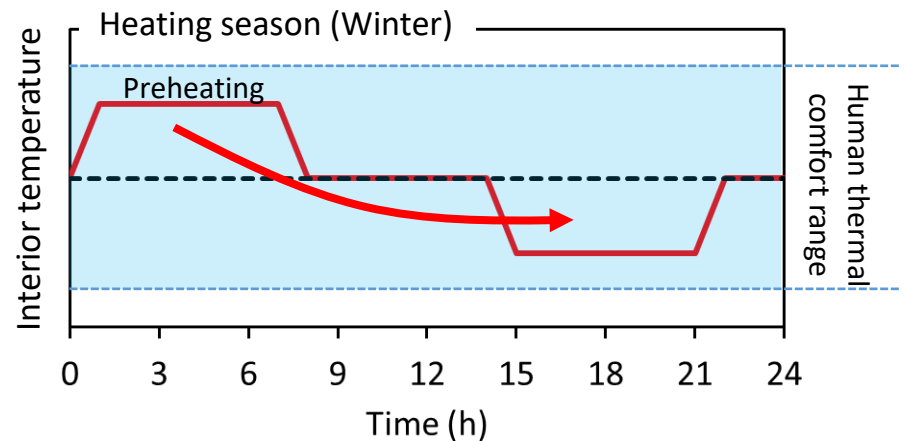
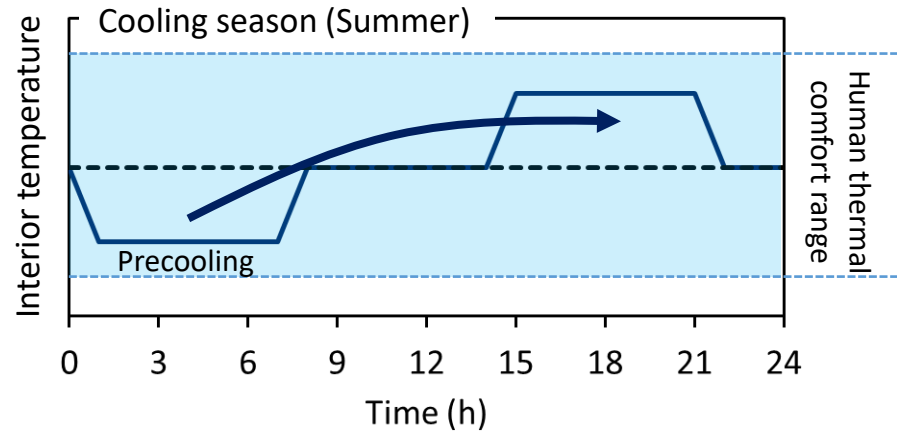


Source: Zero Energy Buildings should make nice with ice
www.treehugger.com/renewable-energy/zero-energy-buildings-should-make-nice-ice.html

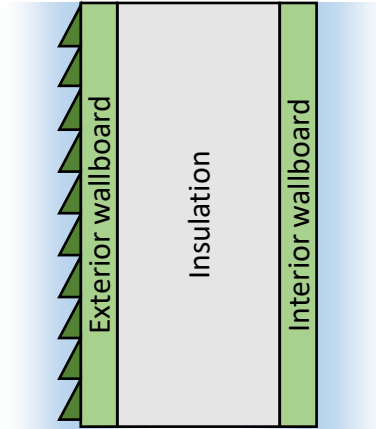
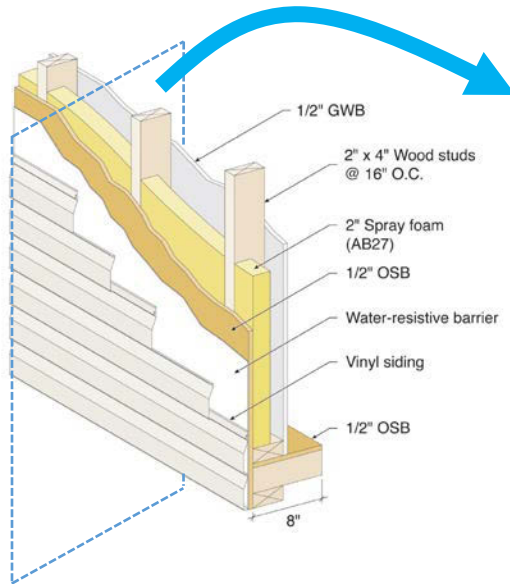
TES using Buildings Thermal Mass



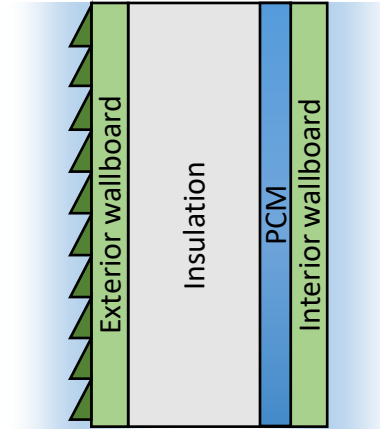
- Thermal mass of the building can be utilized for TES
- However, this method works well for high thermal mass buildings, such as those with concrete structures



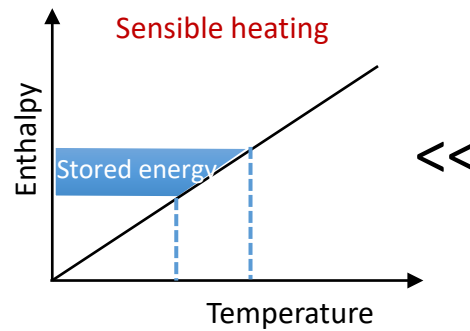
PCM-integrated Wall



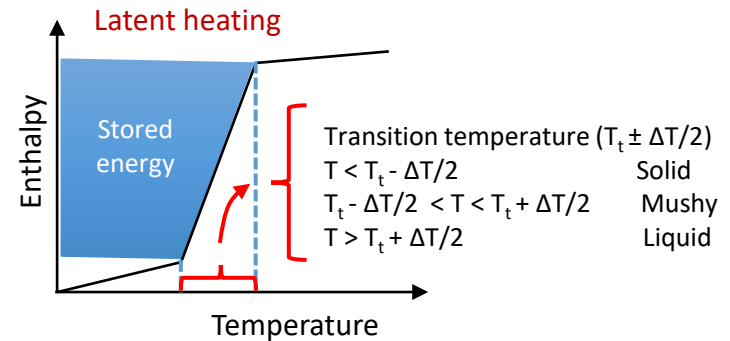
(A) Vertical cross-section of a typical building wall



(B) Vertical cross-section of a PCM-integrated building wall

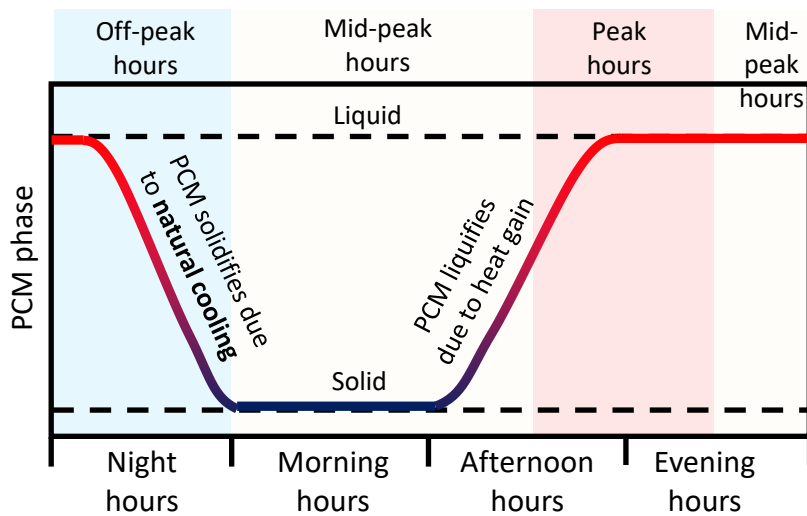


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Natural cooling versus Precooling

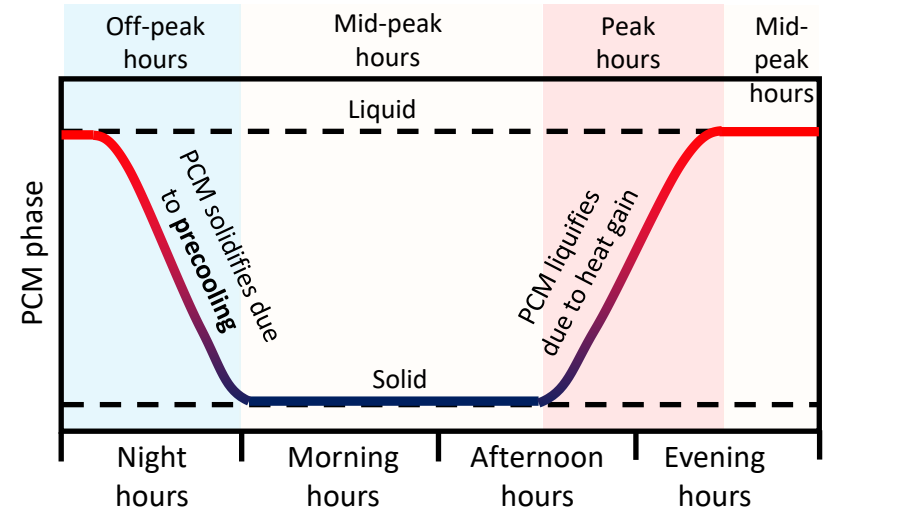
Natural cooling



← Interior temperature (T_i) is nearly constant →

There is no control over the PCM as phase change is determined by exterior conditions

With precooling

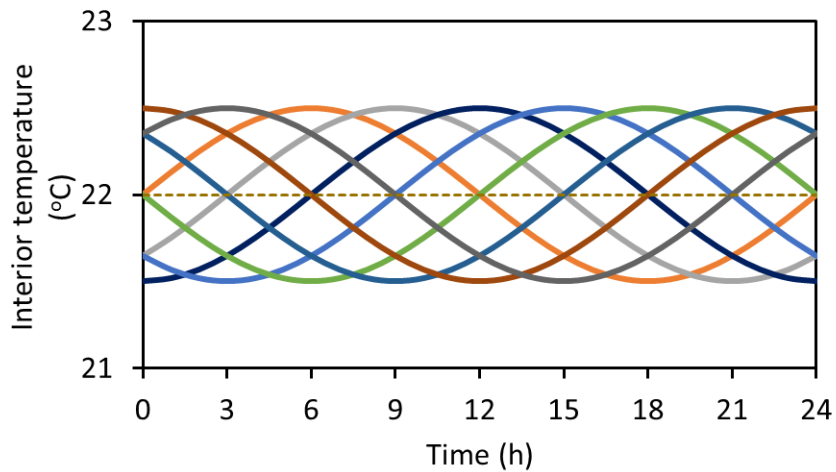


← $T_i \ll T_t$ → ← $T_i < T_t$ → → $T_i \gg T_t$ → → $T_i > T_t$ →

Precooling provides control over phase change, providing us the ability to reshape the buildings cooling load

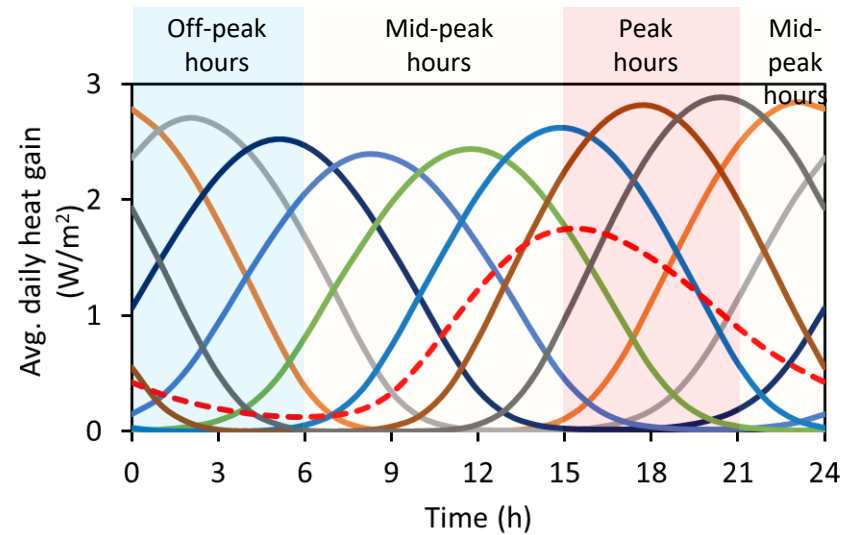
Optimizing Precooling Profile for a PCM-integrated Wall in Baltimore

Precooling profiles



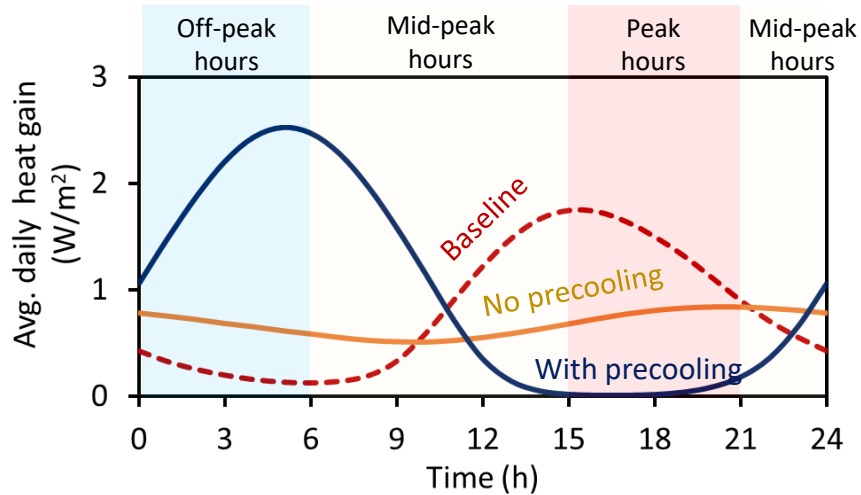
Interior temperature was varied sinusoidally to obtain various precooling profiles.

Heat gain profiles

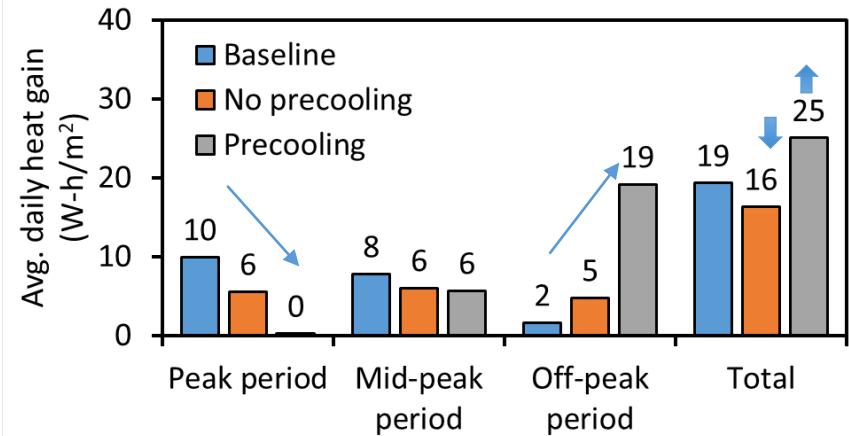


Each precooling profile results in a unique heat gain curve (Results obtained using heat transfer model in COMSOL Multiphysics).

Load Modulation using PCM-integrated Wall



PCM-integrated wall provides peak load shedding and shifting capacity



An optimized precooling profile can reduce the wall-related heat gains during peak hours to zero

Conclusions

- Integrating PCM in building envelopes is a recognized technique for thermal energy storage
- PCM-integrated envelope can provide substantial energy saving as well as peak load shedding and shifting in buildings
- The perform, however, depends on several factors such as building type, exterior and interior temperatures, and PCM's thermophysical properties
- PCM-integrated envelopes should be optimized using suitable Building Energy Model (BEM) to maximize its energy saving potential

Questions?

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