

Phase Change Material Thermal Stores

The application of inorganic Phase Change Material thermal stores in sustainable building design in Europe – an on-going research project.

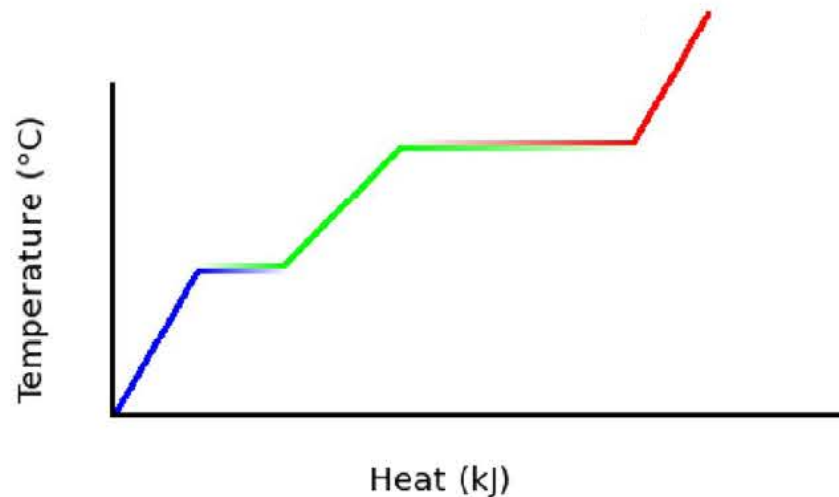
Oliver Wilton – Lecturer in Environmental Design at The Bartlett School of Architecture, UCL and practicing architect.

Jake Hacker – Visiting Professor in Building Engineering Physics, UCL Energy Institute and building physicist at Arup.

Nick Hopper – Technical Director, Monodraught Ltd.



What are Phase Change Materials?



All materials are phase change materials – they change phase depending on temperature and pressure. Our focus is on PCMs that can help in keeping building interiors at comfortably cool temperatures in summer. These PCMs typically have a freezing point of around 22 degrees centigrade.

Inorganic Phase Change Materials (PCMs)

PCMs are either organic or inorganic.

Organic PCMs:

- Typically paraffin
- Relatively costly
- Flammable

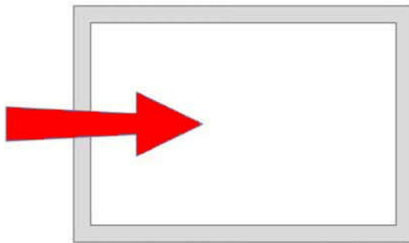
Inorganic PCMs (our focus):

- Typically salt hydrates
- Relatively low cost
- Non-flammable
- Typically require a thickening agent



PCM thermal stores

Charge



Store

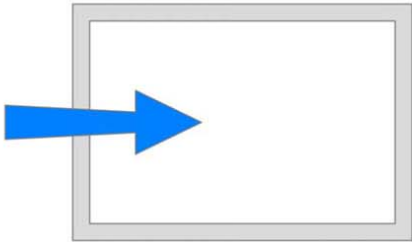


Release

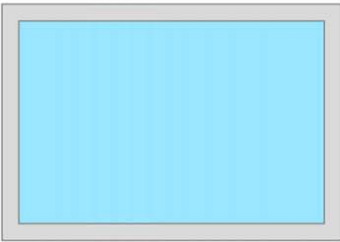


PCM thermal stores

Charge



Store

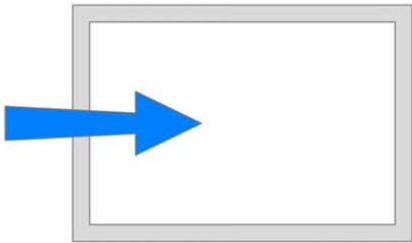


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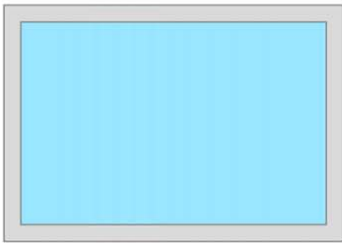


PCM thermal stores

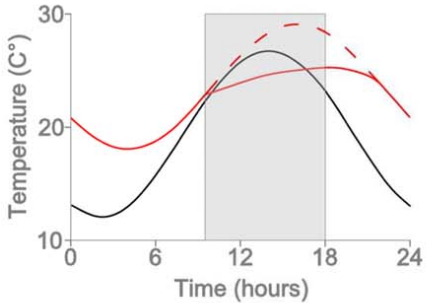
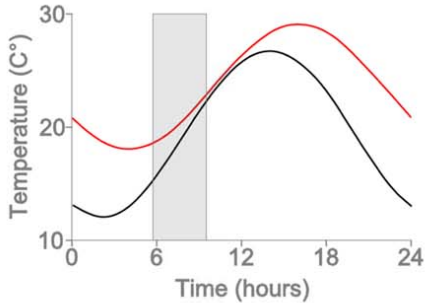
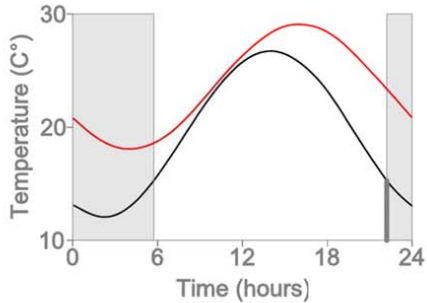
Charge



Store



Release



— Outside Air Temperature
— Inside Air Temperature



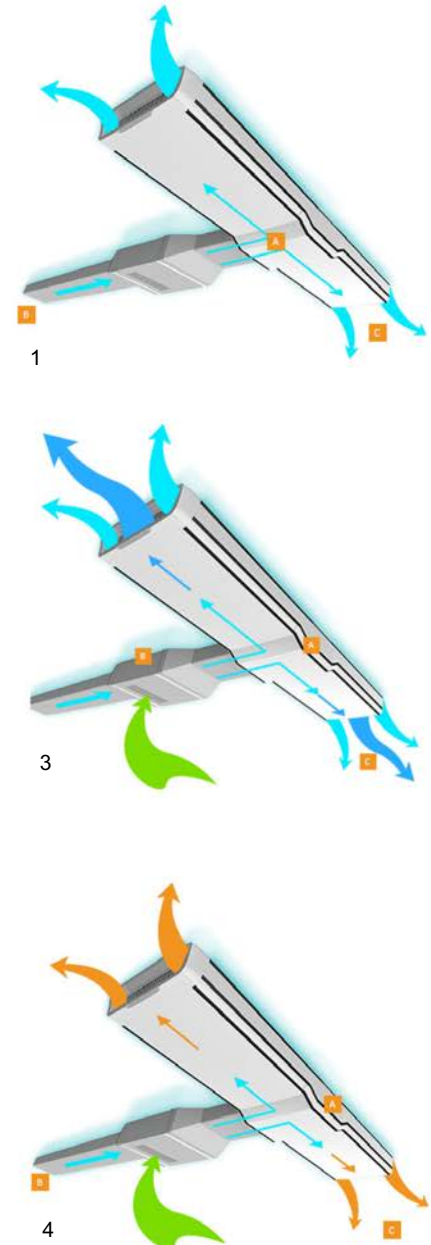
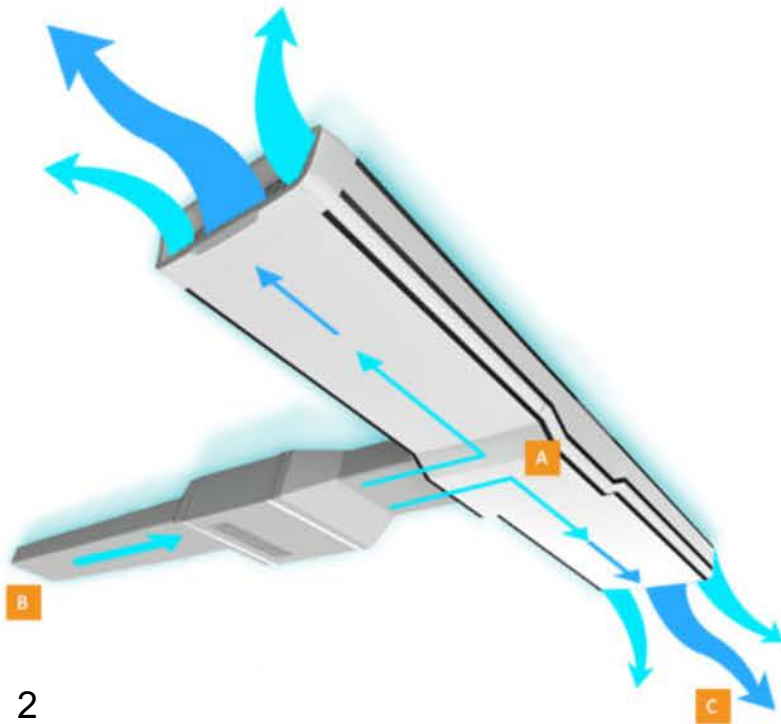
Monodraught Cool-Phase[®]

Ventilation, Cooling & Heat Recovery

[Click the links to find out more](#)

1. Ventilation
2. **Outside Air Ventilation & Cooling**
3. Re-circulation & Cooling
4. Heat Recovery

A.) Operation: This is used when the temperature differential between inside and outside air is insufficient to cool the space but the outside temperature is still lower than the temperature within the room.

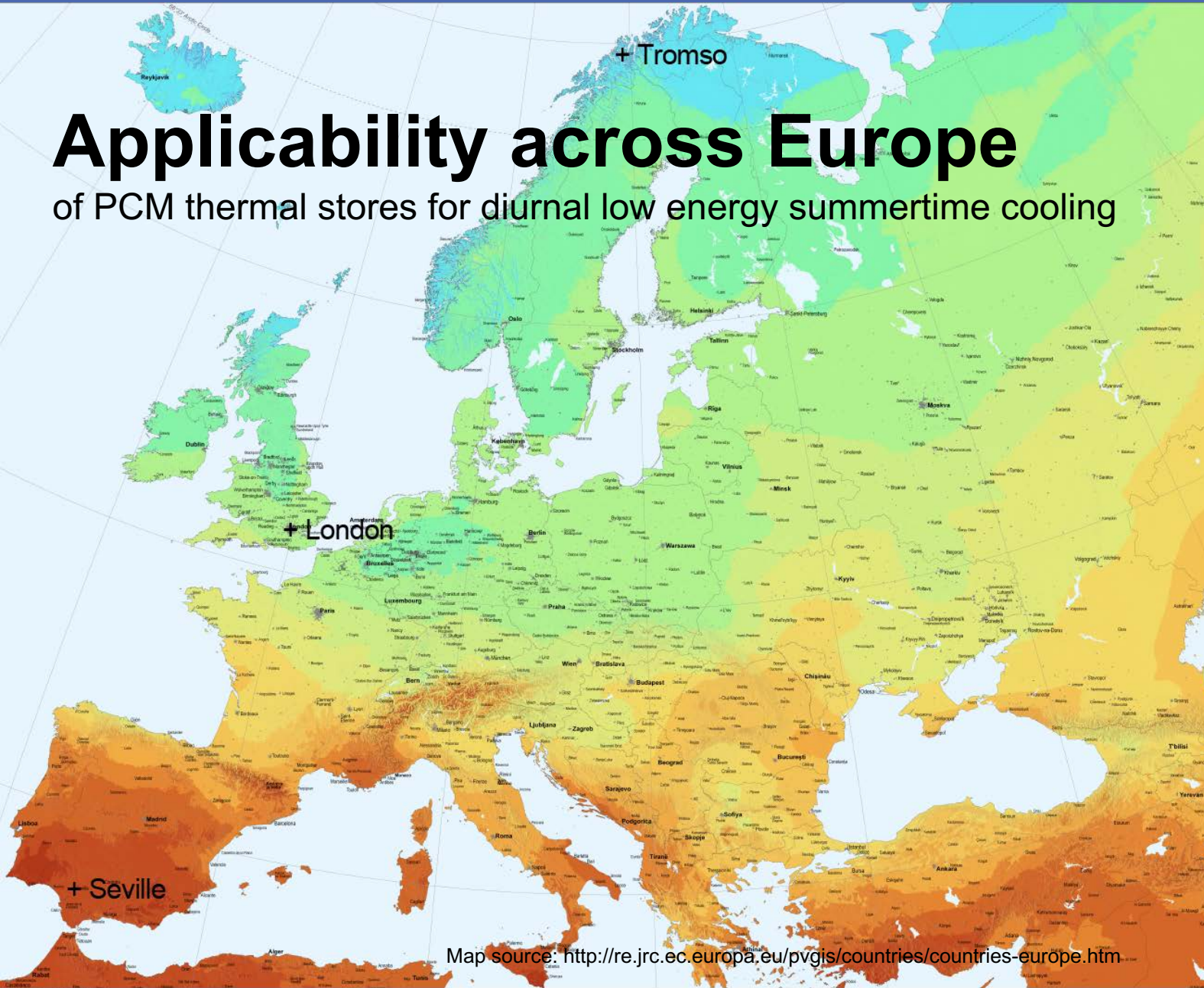


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Applicability across Europe

of PCM thermal stores for diurnal low energy summertime cooling



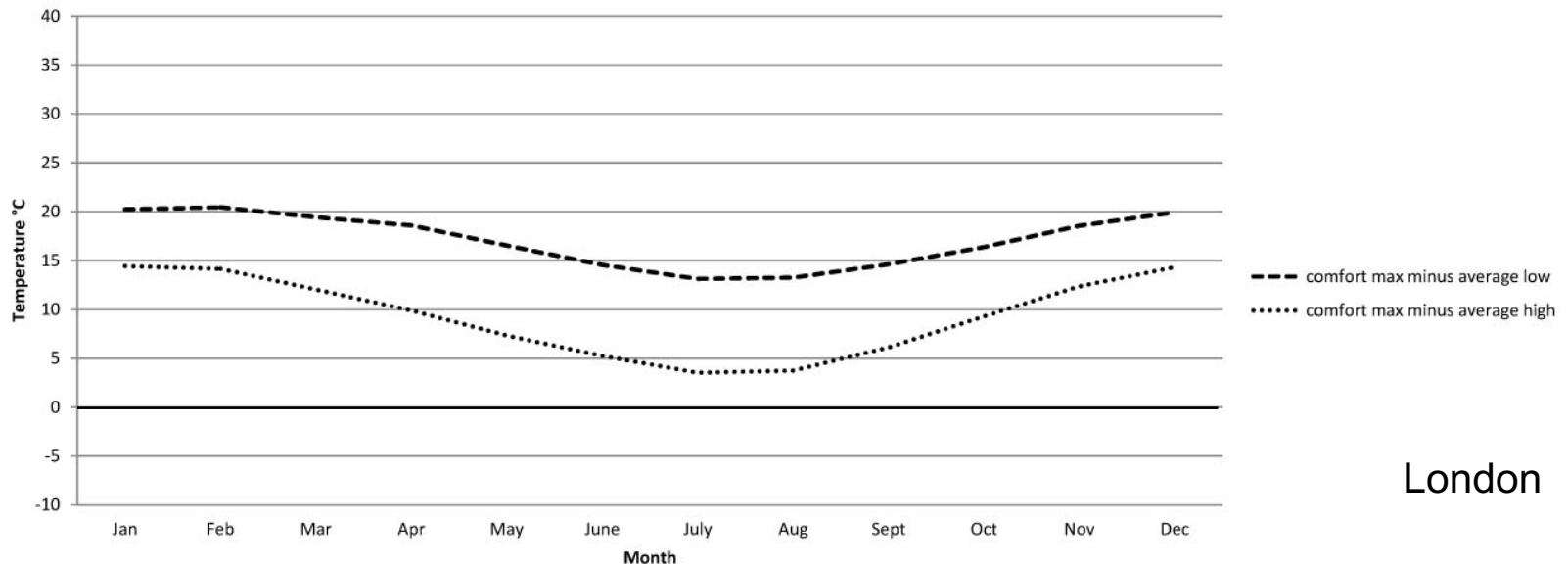
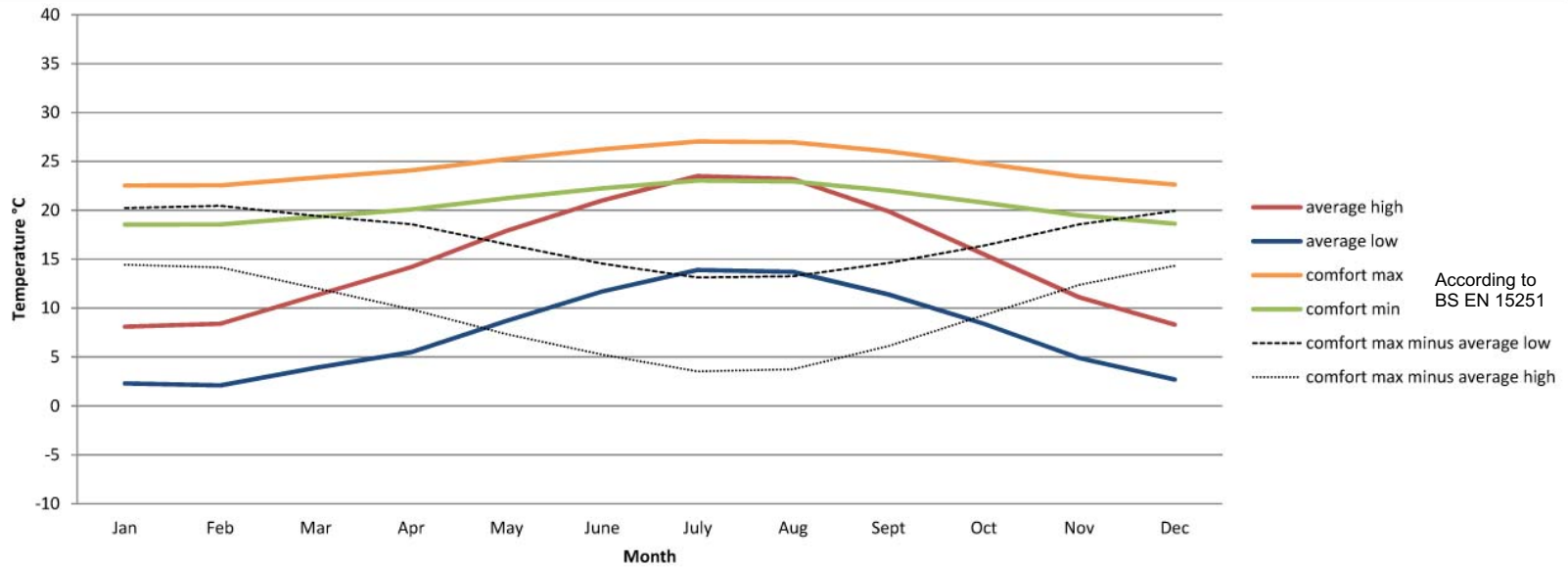
Map source: <http://re.jrc.ec.europa.eu/pvgis/countries/countries-europe.htm>

Global irradiation [kWh/m²]
<600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000 2200>

Yearly sum of global irradiation incident on optimally-inclined south-oriented photovoltaic modules

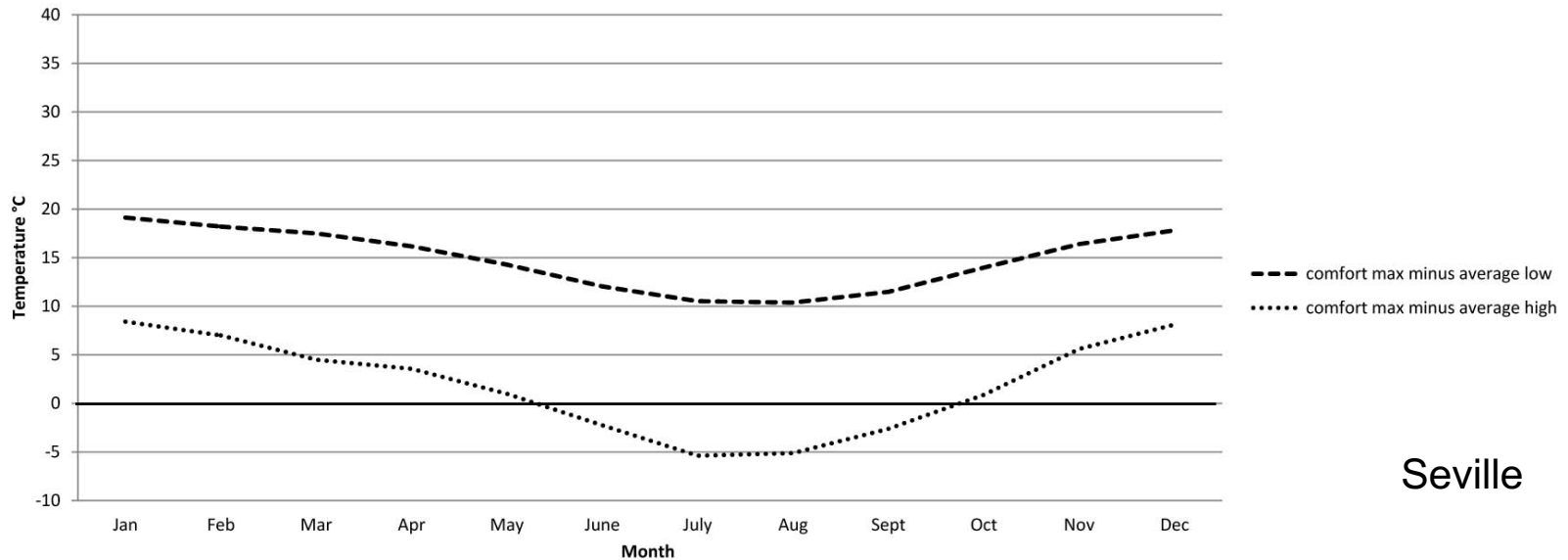
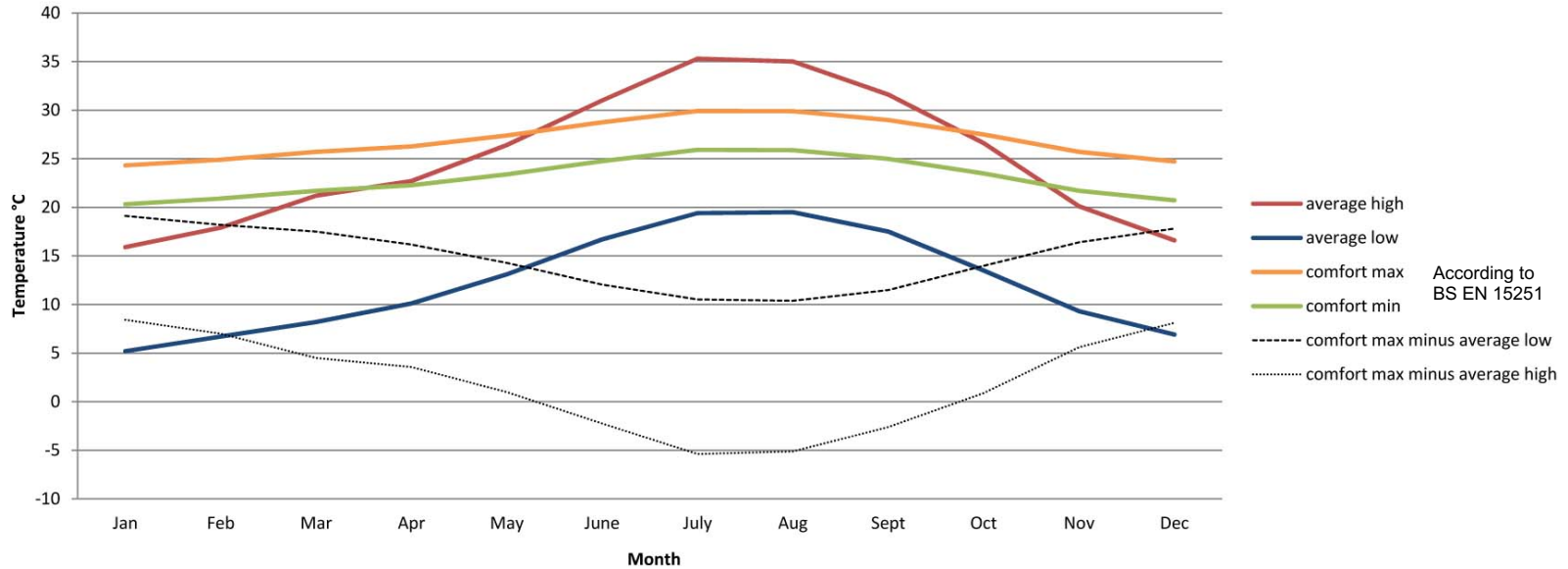
0 100 200 300 400 500 km

© European Communities, 2001
<http://re.jrc.ec.europa.eu/pvgi>



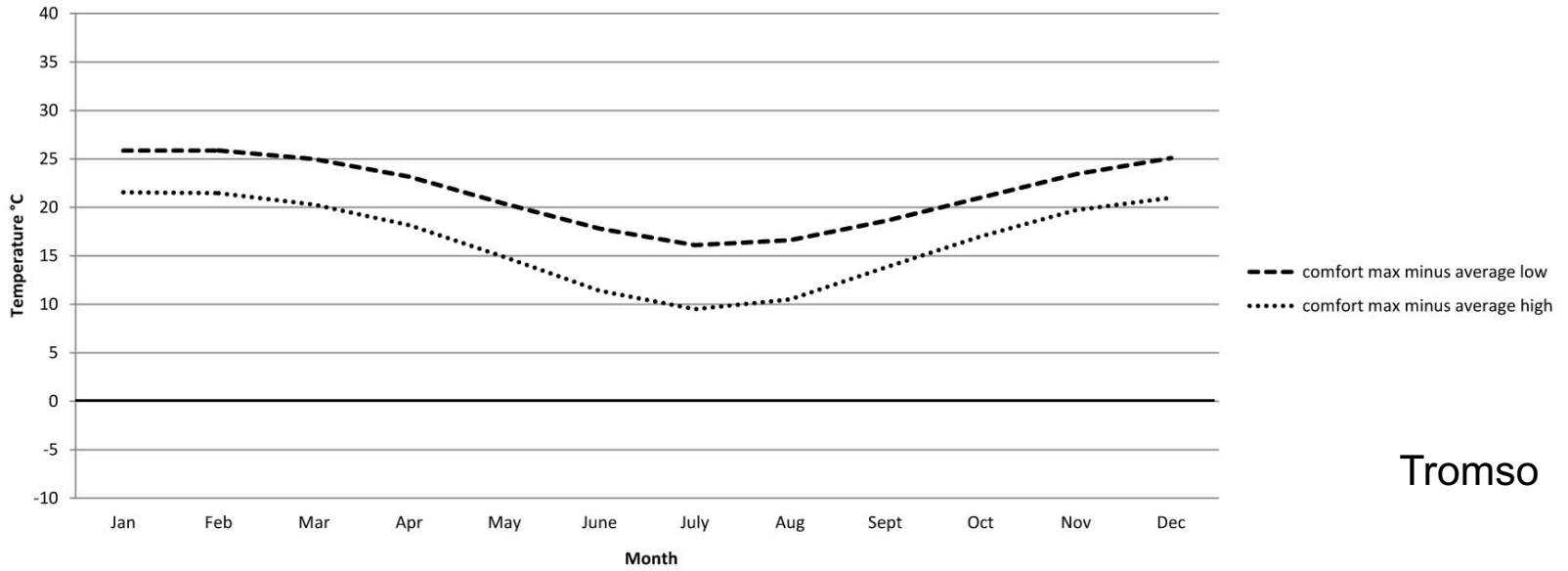
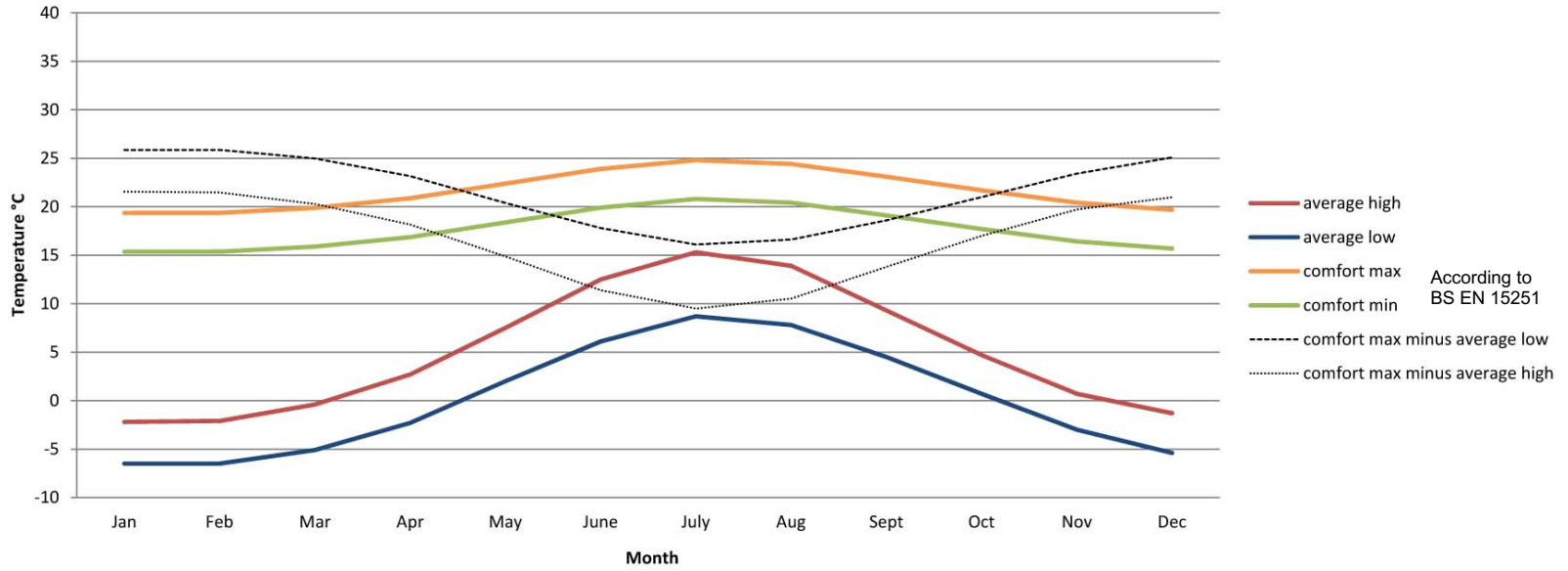
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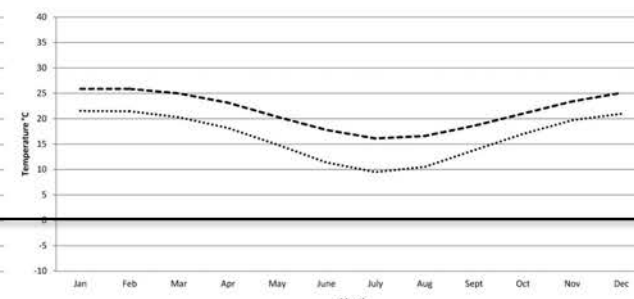
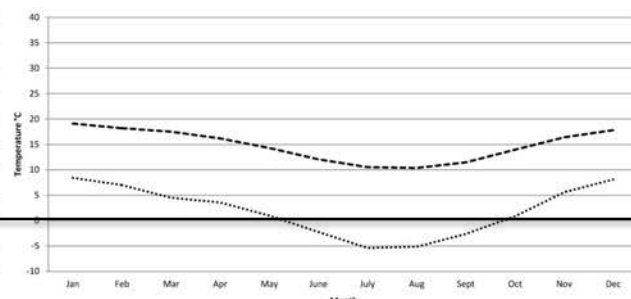
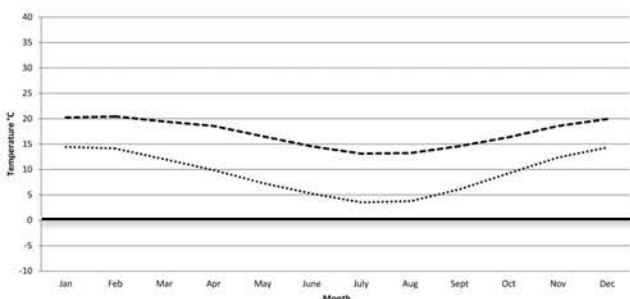
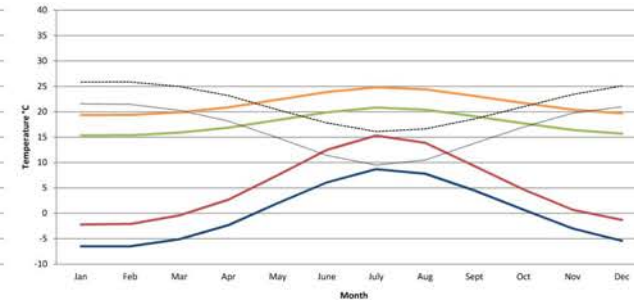
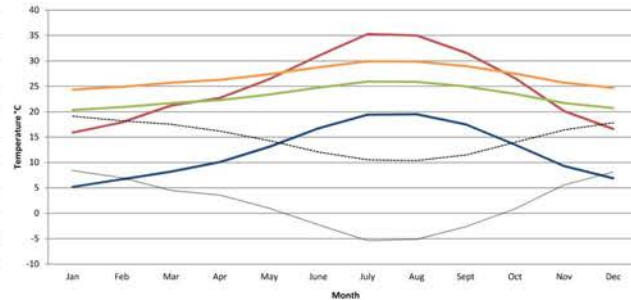
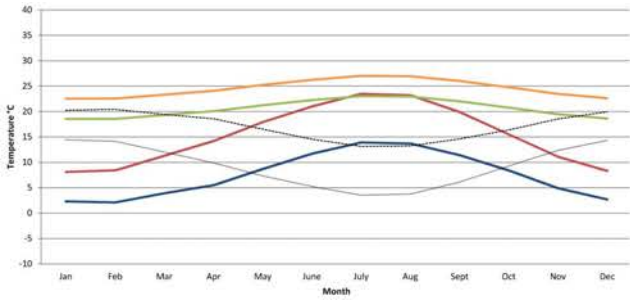
Seville





Tromso





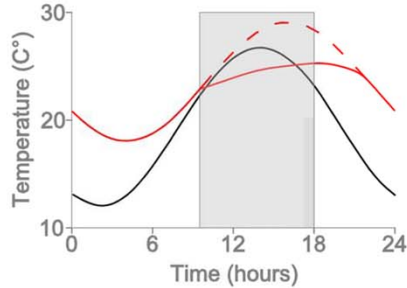
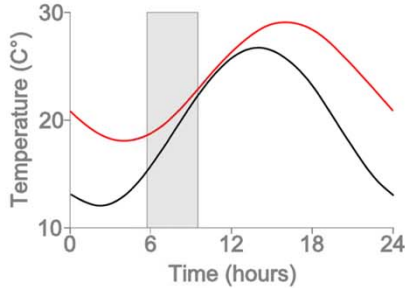
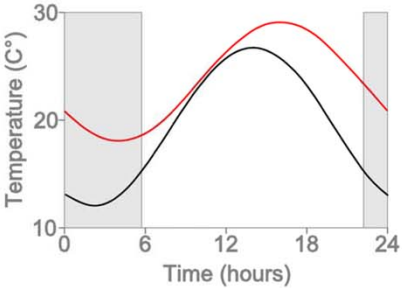
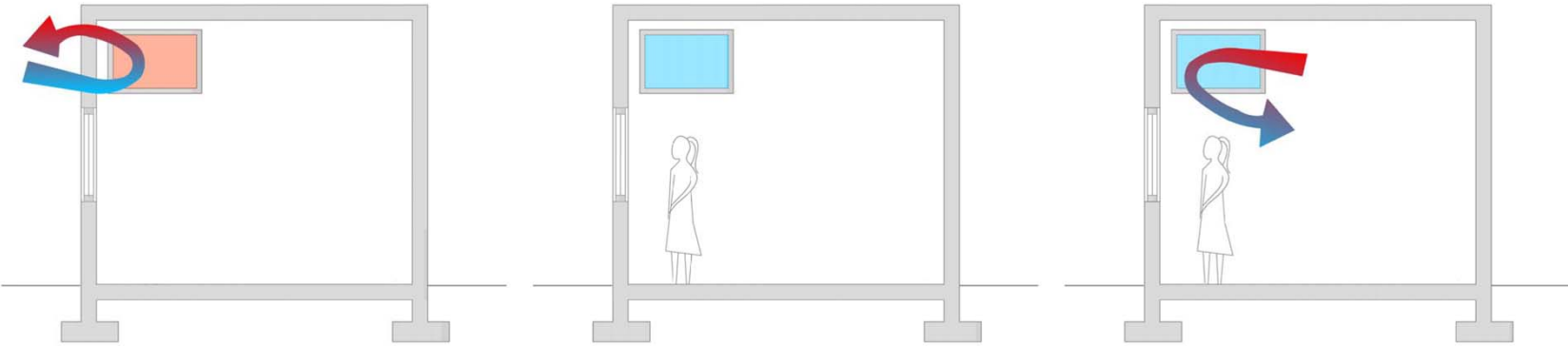
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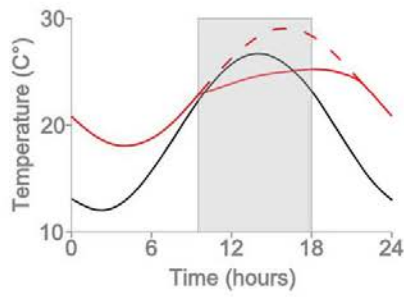
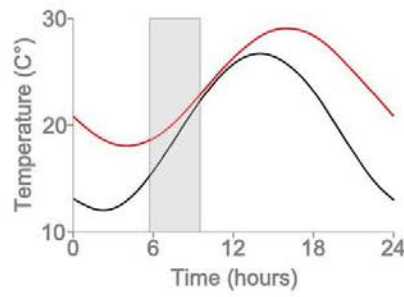
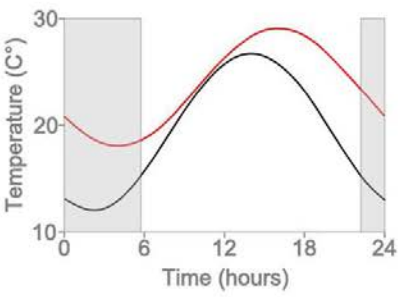
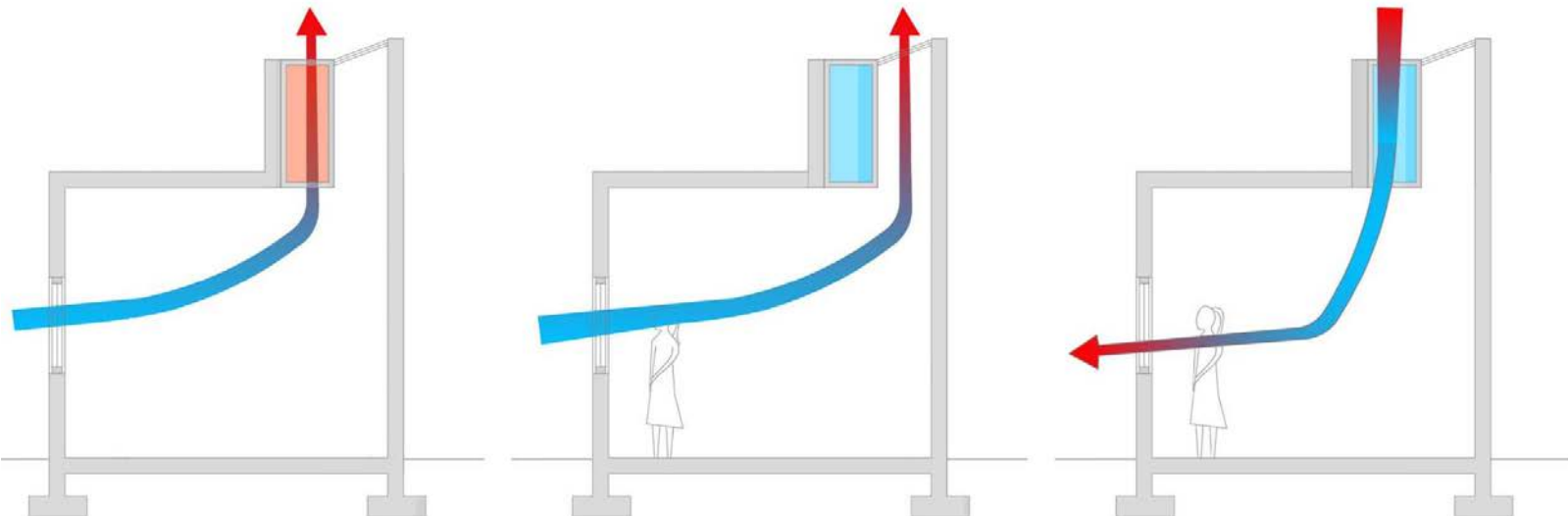


Design approaches



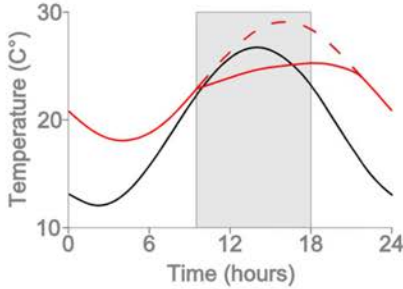
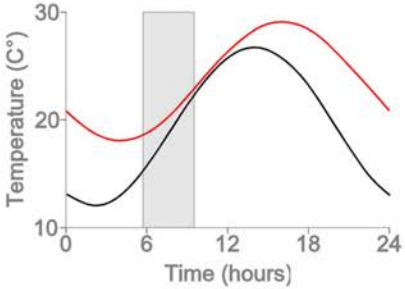
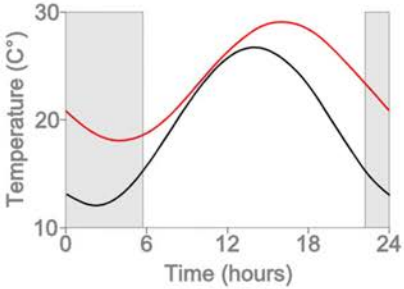
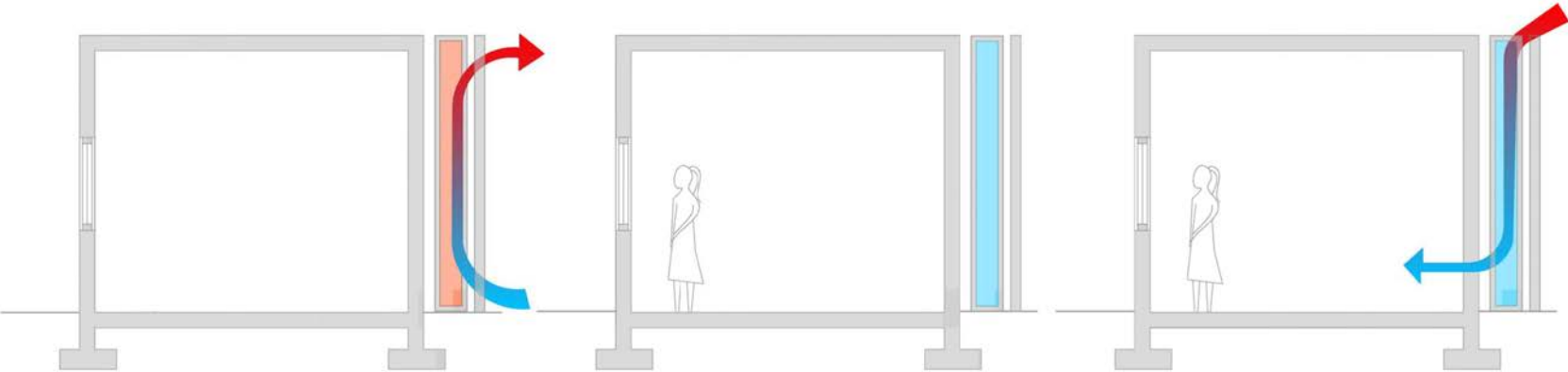
— Outside Air Temperature
— Inside Air Temperature





— Outside Air Temperature
— Inside Air Temperature

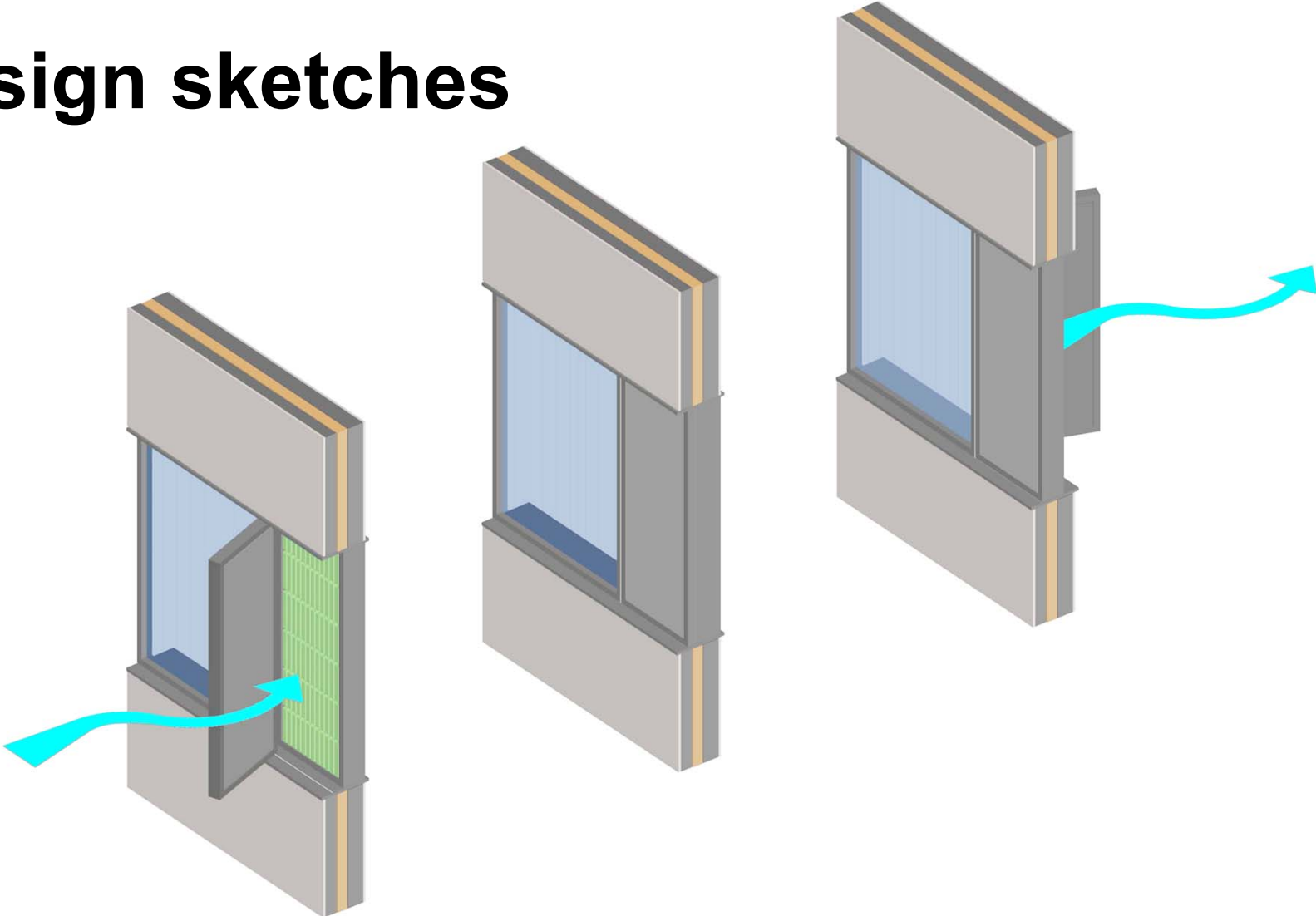




— Outside Air Temperature
— Inside Air Temperature



Design sketches



Next steps

- Case study building investigating potential performance of a range of PCM thermal store approaches and elements, using dynamic thermal modelling software to ascertain potential energy-saving benefits.
- Construction and testing of a physical prototype of one of the products developed under the previous points. The prototype will then be installed and tested in a live building.

