

SOLAR HEATING & COOLING PROGRAMME
INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY



IEA Technology Collaboration Programme

Stability mapping with examples of PCMs and TCMs




IEA SHC Webinar 21+23 November 2023

Ángel Serrano, CIC energiGUNE, Spain
Email: aserrano@cicenergigune.com

CIC
energiGUNE

MEMBER OF BASQUE RESEARCH
& TECHNOLOGY ALLIANCE

PCM/TCM Stability: definition and relevance in TES systems

TES Expected Lifetime (2030)						
						
	Cycles		Cycles		Years	
	2018	2030	2018	2030	2018	2030
Sensible	10 000	>10 000	1000-3000	3000-5000	10-30	20-30
Latent	3000-5000	4000-5000	1000-3000	3000-5000	10-20	>25
Thermochemical	<100	500-1000	<100	500-1000	15-25	20-25

Source: SoA & international roadmap (IRENA 2020)

IRENA, Innovation Outlook. Thermal energy storage. *International Renewable Energy Agency, Abu Dhabi, 2020.*

TES system durability (*application*)

- Time to maintain its performance according to design standards
- Within established **operational conditions**



Material (PCM/TCM) Stability

- Ensures **consistent properties**, avoiding any impact on TES system performance or changes beyond expected limits.
- Considering **operational conditions**

Long-term stability is key for both PCMs and TCMs to penetrate the energy market

PCM/TCM Stability Evaluation: SoA

- Few works have already made an initial effort to compile methodologies and present interesting approaches to address stability. (Focused on PCMs)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2015.04.187>

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/rser

Review on the methodology used in thermal stability characterization of phase change materials

Gerard Ferrer^{a,1}, Aran Solé^{a,1}, Camila Barreneche^{a,b,2}, Ingrid Martorell^{a,1,3},
Luisa F. Cabeza^{a,*1} **2014**

<https://doi.org/10.1002/er.4589>

SPECIAL ISSUE RESEARCH ARTICLE

WILEY ENERGY RESEARCH

Development of a new methodology for validating thermal storage media: Application to phase change materials

Rocío Bayón^{ORCID} | Esther Rojas^{ORCID} **2019**

Summary of contents in Annex

<https://doi.org/10.3390/app13158682>

applied sciences

MDPI

Article

Review and Analysis of Existing Approaches to Investigate Property Degradation of Phase Change Materials and Development of a New Systematic Approach

Harald Mehling^{ORCID} **2023**

To date, there is no common standard or guideline for evaluating the stability of PCMs/TCMs

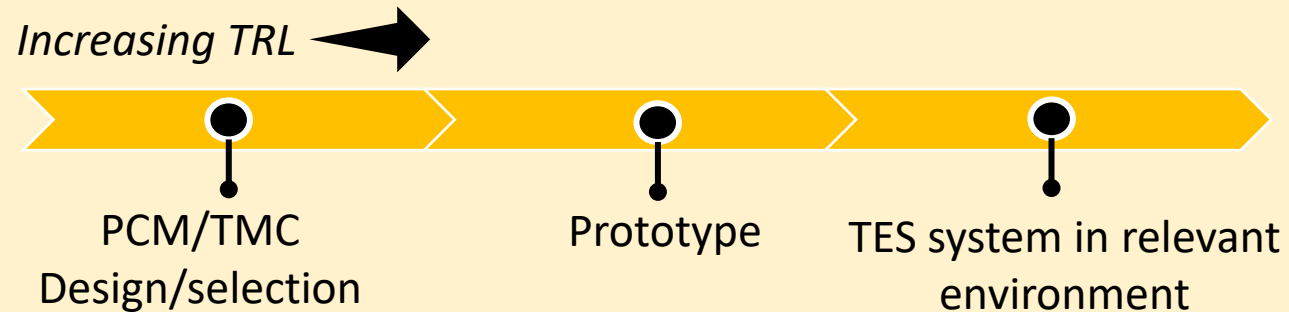
PCM/TCM Stability Evaluation

Application approach:

- Properties affecting TES performance
- Testing within defined operational conditions



Early stages of PCM/TCM development hinders the use of the application approach



phenomena inherent to the material → Environment/Op. conditions → External elements for integration

Degradation/vaporization/sublimation temperature; aging; thermal cycling stability; compatibility with HTFs/HX/other elements...

Application focus brings into play both operational conditions and external agents affecting PCM/TCM

Representative Cases

PCMs

TCMs



Sugar Alcohols

Org. Plastic Crystal

Fatty Acids

Zeolite NaY

Metal Carbonates

Aging evaluation and mechanism understanding

Dealing with potential stability issues

Lifetime models to predict PCM long-term behavior

Adsorption/desorption cycling with water vapor

Decomposition/carbonation reaction

S. Gamisch, M. Kick, F. Klünder, J. Weiss, E. Laurenz, T. Haussmann: Thermal Storage: From Low-to-High-Temperature Systems; Energy Technol. 2023

<https://doi.org/10.1002/ente.202300544>

Serrano, A, Montero, G, Santos, S, Dauvergne, JL, Palomo del Barrio, E. Assessment of Plastic Crystal System for Medium-Temperature Thermal Energy Storage (80°C-190°C). Eurosun 2022. Kassel.

Serrano, A., Duran, M., Dauvergne, J. L., Doppiu, S., & Del Barrio, E. P. (2021). Tailored transition temperature plastic crystals with enhanced thermal energy storage capacity. Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells, 220, 110848. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.solmat.2020.110848>

Bayón R, Bonanos A, Rojas E. Assessing the Long-Term Stability of Fatty Acids for Latent Heat Storage by Studying their Thermal Degradation Kinetics. Proceedings Eurosun 2020

Quant, L. Bayón, R., García R. J., Rojas, E. 2022. Kinetic analysis of TGA measurements when evaporation is a degradation process in PCM. Eurosun 2022. Kassel.

Annex

Ristić, A., Fischer, F., Hauer, A., & Logar, N. Z. (2018). Improved performance of binder-free zeolite Y for low-temperature sorption heat storage. Journal of Materials Chemistry A, 6(24), 11521-11530. <https://doi.org/10.1039/C8TA00827B>

Williamson, K., Møller, K. T., D'Angelo, A. M., Humphries, T. D., Paskevicius, M., & Buckley, C. E. (2023). Thermochemical energy storage in barium carbonate enhanced by iron (iii) oxide. Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics, 25(10), 7268-7277. <https://doi.org/10.1039/D2CP05745J>
K. Williamson, et al., Energy Storage Rocks: Metal Carbonates as Thermochemical Energy Storage, European Materials Research Society Fall Meeting (September 2022), Warsaw - Poland

Annex

Testing conditions	Aging at elevated temperatures 10, 20 and 30 °C above melting temperature (120 °C)
Properties to follow stability	Latent heat + transition temperature
Testing device	Oven + post-analysis (DSC: differential scanning calorimetry)
Techniques to understand mechanism	DSC, TGA (thermogravimetric analysis), ATR (Attenuated total reflection) and Raman-spectroscopy

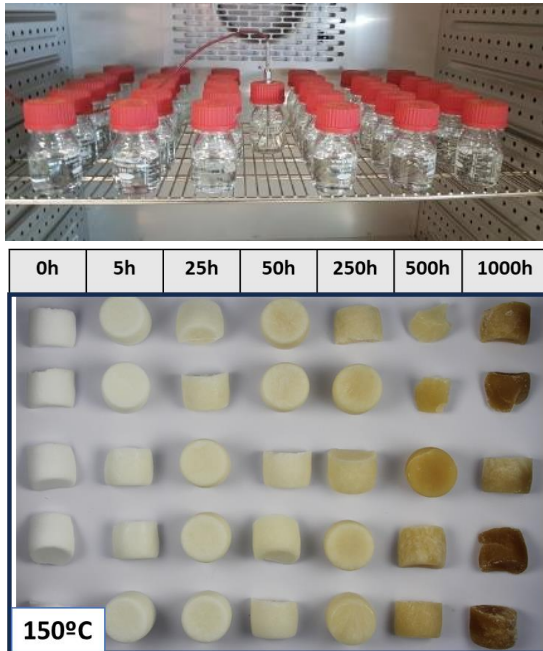
Sugar Alcohols

Plastic Crystals (solid-solid)

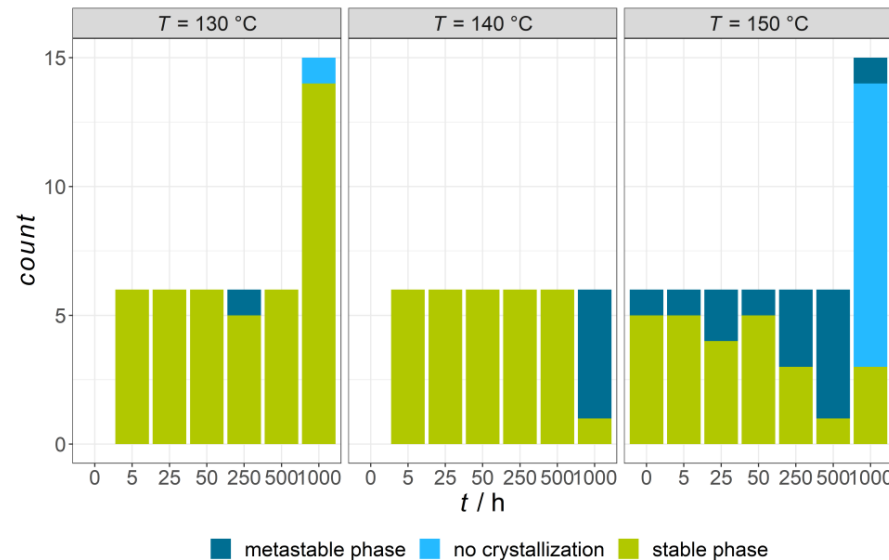
Fatty Acids

Zeolite NaY

Metal Carbonates



- Stable phase at 120°C
- Metastable phase at 106°C



Increasing aging temperature and time increases the probability of metastable phase
 ↓
Reduced melting point
 +
Decrease in the enthalpy of fusion

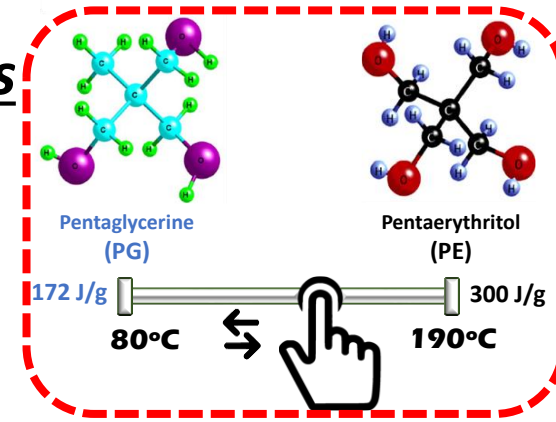
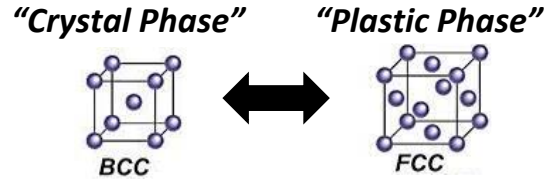
S. Gamisch, M. Kick, F. Klünder, J. Weiss, E. Laurenz, T. Haussmann: Thermal Storage: From Low-to-High-Temperature Systems; Energy Technol. 2023

Aging evaluation and mechanism understanding

Representative Cases

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.est.2022.105677>

Approach in solid-solid PCMs



CIC
energi
GUNE

MEMBER OF
BASQUE RESEARCH
& TECHNOLOGY ALLIANCE

Sugar Alcohols

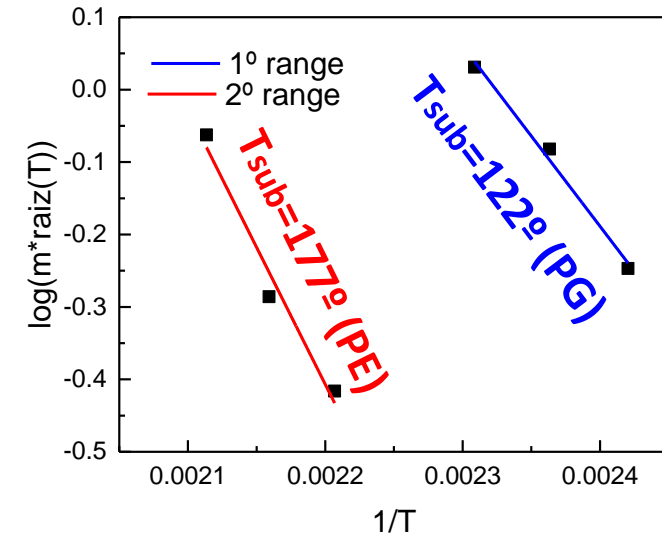
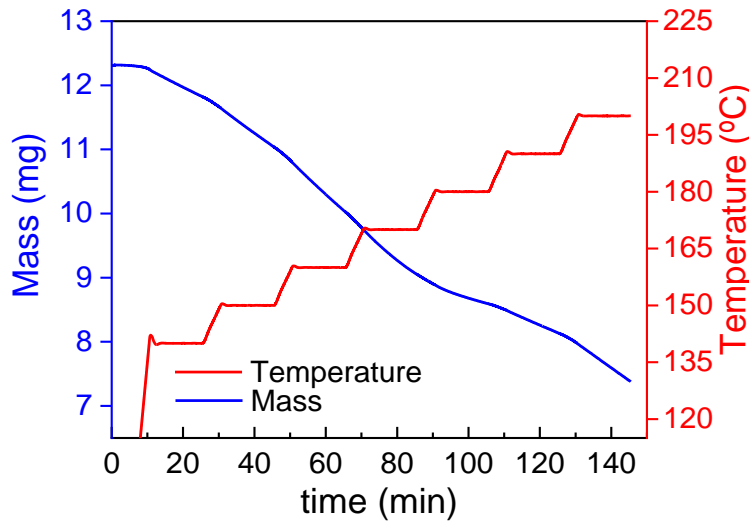
**Plastic Crystals
(solid-solid)**

Fatty Acids

Zeolite NaY

Metal Carbonates

TGA by isothermal steps
(open system)



Sublimation

✓ Sublimation temperature

External elements (coatings) are required to mitigate sublimation

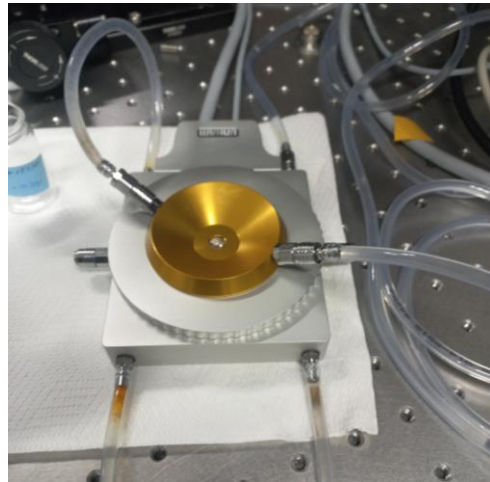
Representative Cases

Approach in solid-solid PCMs

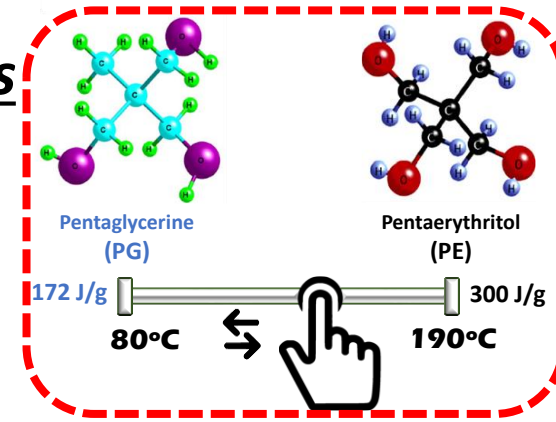
Coatings with low vapor permeability prevent sublimation



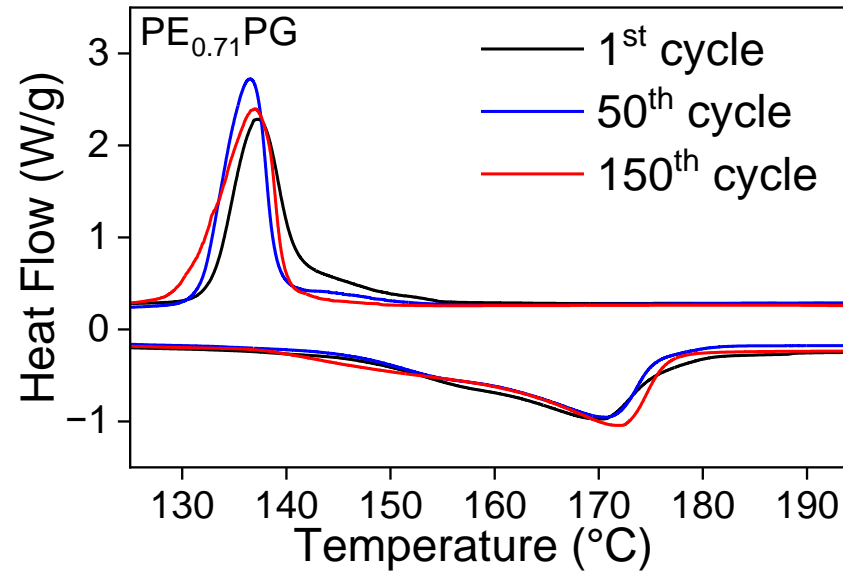
Linkam oven
(closed system)



x150 thermal cycles
120°C-200°C at 10°C/min



DSC analysis



CIC
energi
GUNE

MEMBER OF
BASQUE RESEARCH
& TECHNOLOGY ALLIANCE

Accelerated test: Good stability in closed systems

*Aging evaluation and
mechanism understanding*



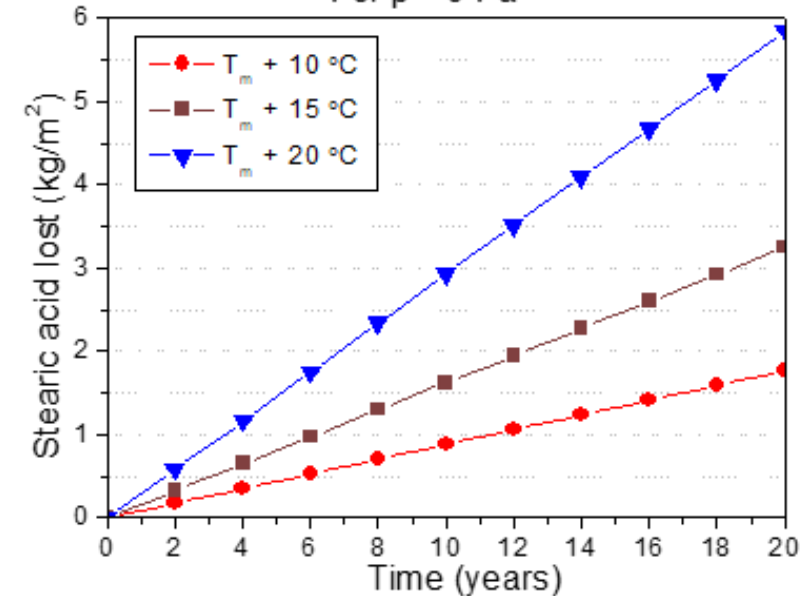
Evaporation kinetics
by using collision
theory approach

Degradation observed

1. Evaporation (physical)
2. Colour change (chemical)

*Lifetime model to predict
long-term behaviour*

For $p \sim 0$ Pa



Sugar Alcohols

Plastic Crystals
(solid-solid)

Fatty Acids

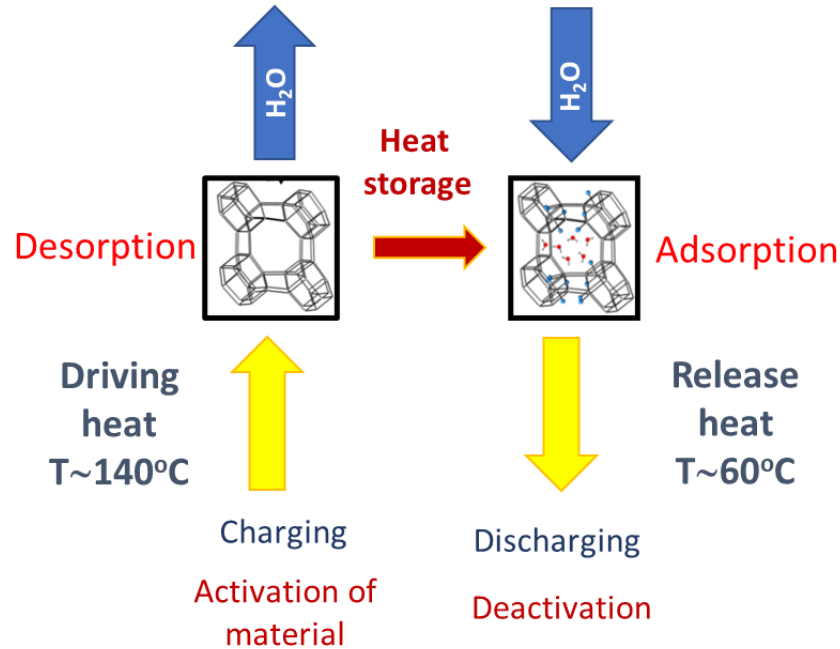
Zeolite NaY

Metal Carbonates

Lifetime models required to predict PCM long-term behavior

<https://doi.org/10.1039/C8TA00827B>

Granulated binder-free Zeolite NaY



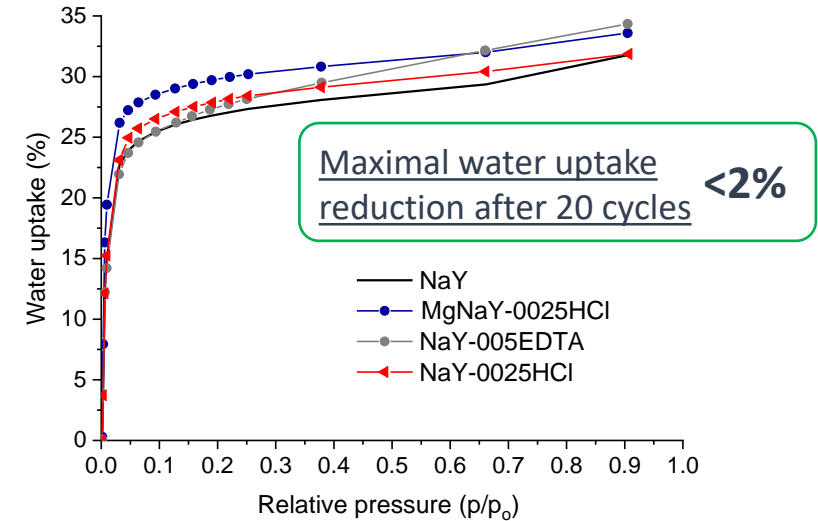
Zeolite modifications

(to decrease desorption temperature)

- Mild acid treatment (HCl)
- Chemical treatment with chelating agent (H₄EDTA)

Cyclic hydrothermal stability

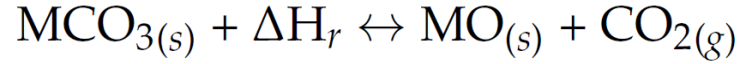
- 20 adsorption/ desorption cycles
 - Thermal cycles: 40°C-140°C
 - P_{H₂O} = 1.23 kPa (cte)
- Comparing the water uptakes of the samples before and after cycling



Water isotherms of samples after 20 cycles gravimetrically measured at 25°C.

Good hydrothermal stability after 20 cycles under selected conditions

$BaCO_3$ & $BaCO_3 \cdot M_xO_y$



Annex

TGA: Limitation of pressure (1 bar)

Sugar Alcohols

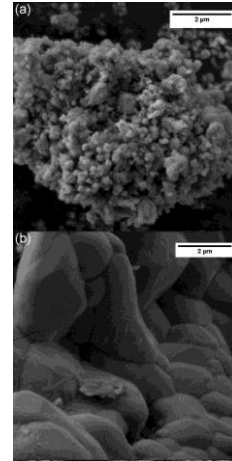
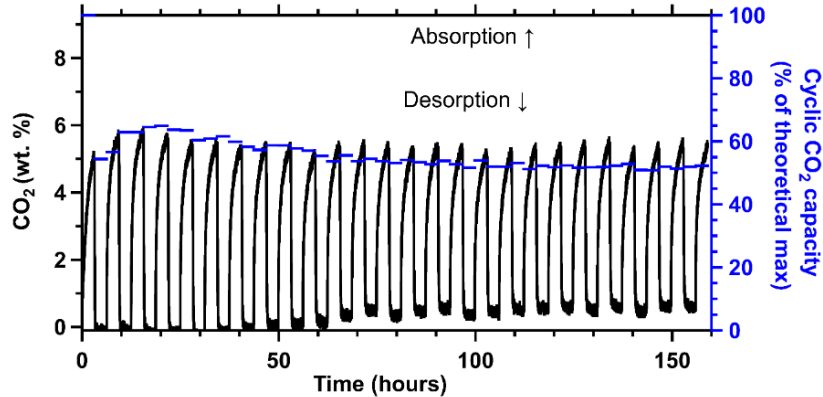
Plastic Crystals
(solid-solid)

Fatty Acids

Zeolite NaY

Metal Carbonates

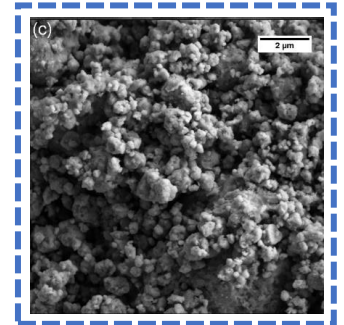
CO₂ Cycling 1085 °C, **0.4 bar des., 2.2 bar abs.**



BaTiO₃+BaCO₃
(1 cycle)

BaTiO₃+BaCO₃
+0.02 Ni
(75 cycles)

BaTiO₃+BaCO₃
(50 cycles)



Variable operating conditions in ad hoc device. 75 cycles without sintering when adding Ni.

Conclusions

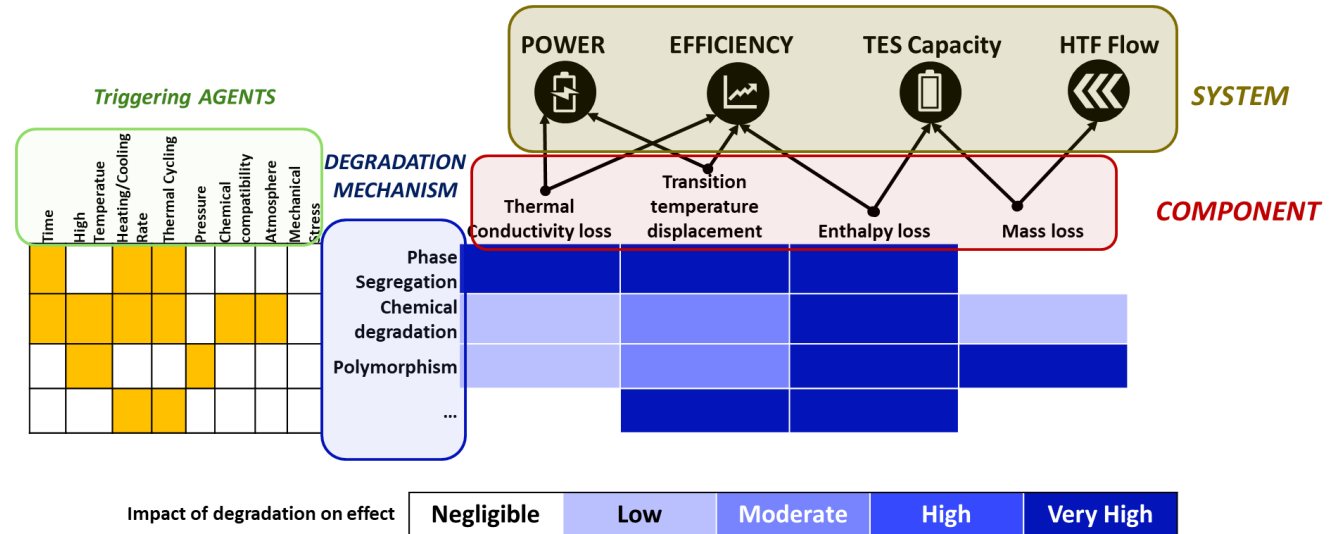
- ❑ Recommendations for stability testing are required

Ongoing Work

Exploring potential degradation mechanisms for each PCM/TCM type. Including degradation factors and effects on the material.

Identifying triggering agents and understanding their effects allows for more efficient stability testing, longer-term predictions, and streamlined problem-solving.

Task 67/40 Subtask D
Lead by Dr. Christoph Rathgeber
(christoph.rathgeber@zae-bayern.de)



*How degradation can be accelerated?
Testing protocols recommendations*

Annex



www.iea-shc.org

 @IEASHC

 IEA Solar Heating and Cooling Programme
(group 4230381)

PCM/TCM Stability Evaluation: SoA

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2015.04.187>

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

ELSEVIER

Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/rser

Review on the methodology used in thermal stability characterization of phase change materials

Gerard Ferrer^{a,1}, Aran Solé^{a,1}, Camila Barreneche^{a,b,2}, Ingrid Martorell^{a,1,3}, Luisa F. Cabeza^{a,*,1} **2014**

- Focus on PCM **thermal cycling stability**
- Review** of test results and procedures containing:
 - Testing Equipment
 - Techniques to characterize PCM and to follow PCM degradation
 - Testing conditions

<https://doi.org/10.1002/er.4589>

SPECIAL ISSUE RESEARCH ARTICLE

WILEY ENERGY RESEARCH

Development of a new methodology for validating thermal storage media: Application to phase change materials

Rocio Bayón^b | Esther Rojas^b **2019**

- Proposing new **methodology for validating thermal storage media** (focus on PCM), consisting of:
 - PCM characterization
 - Preliminary assessment test
 - Accelerated life testing (lifetime models required to predict PCM long-term behavior).
- Applicable to sensible and TCMs

<https://doi.org/10.3390/app13158682>

applied sciences

MDPI

Article

Review and Analysis of Existing Approaches to Investigate Property Degradation of Phase Change Materials and Development of a New Systematic Approach

Harald Mehling^b **2023**

- Reflections on:
 - **Stability/aging/degradation**
 - What is tested, why is it tested, and what is the focus?
- Proposing a new systematic approach based on:
 - Functions and properties to be tested.
 - Finding degradation effects and underlying mechanisms.

Source: S. Gamisch, M. Kick, F. Klünder, J. Weiss, E. Laurenz, T. Haussmann: Thermal Storage: From Low-to-High-Temperature Systems; Energy Technol. 2023; DOI: 10.1002/ente.202300544

Polymorphic phases in Erythritol:

- Stable phase at 120°C
- Metastable phase at 106°C

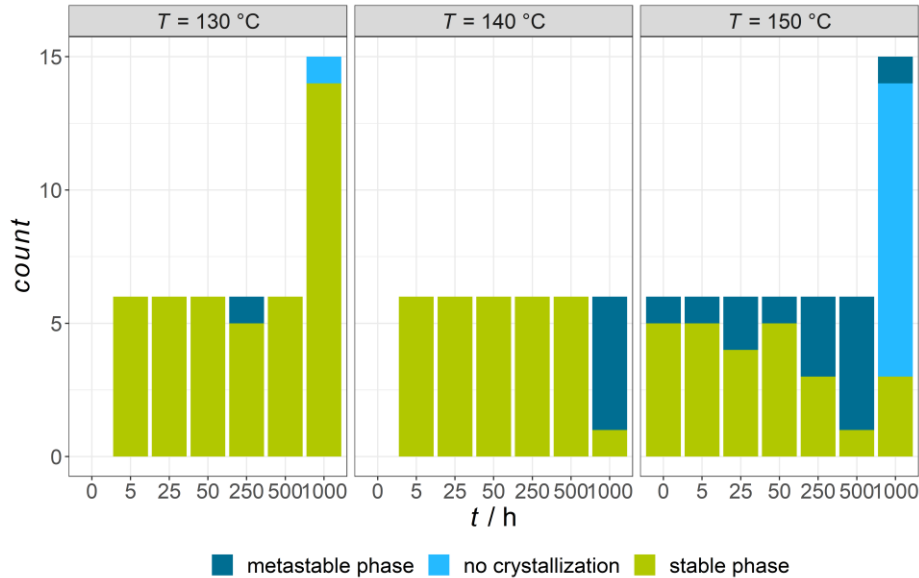
Sugar Alcohols

Fatty Acids

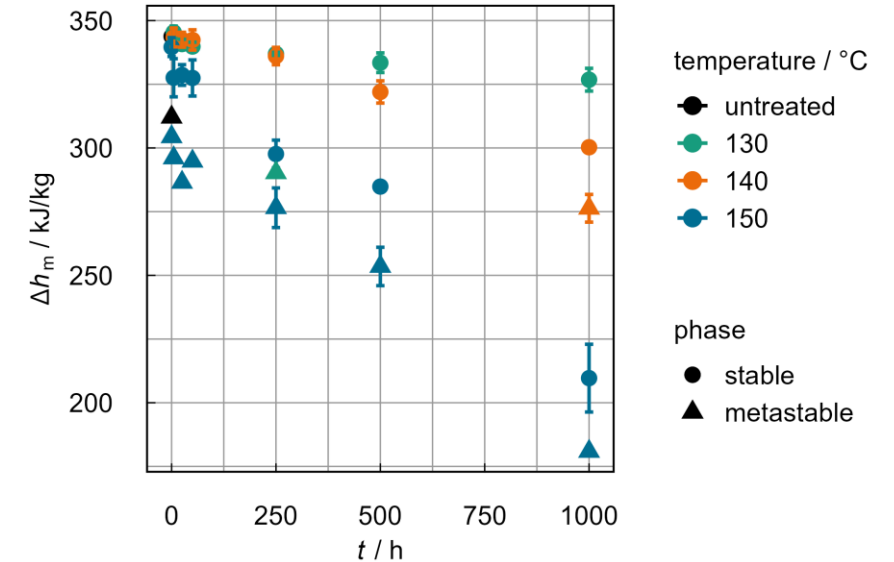
Plastic Crystals
(solid-solid)

Zeolite NaY

Metal Carbonates



- Increasing aging temperature and time increases the probability of metastable phase → **Reduced melting point**



- Increasing aging temperature and exposure time → **Larger decrease in the enthalpy of fusion**

Aging evaluation and mechanism understanding

Sugar Alcohols

Fatty Acids

Plastic Crystals
(solid-solid)

Zeolite NaY

Metal Carbonates

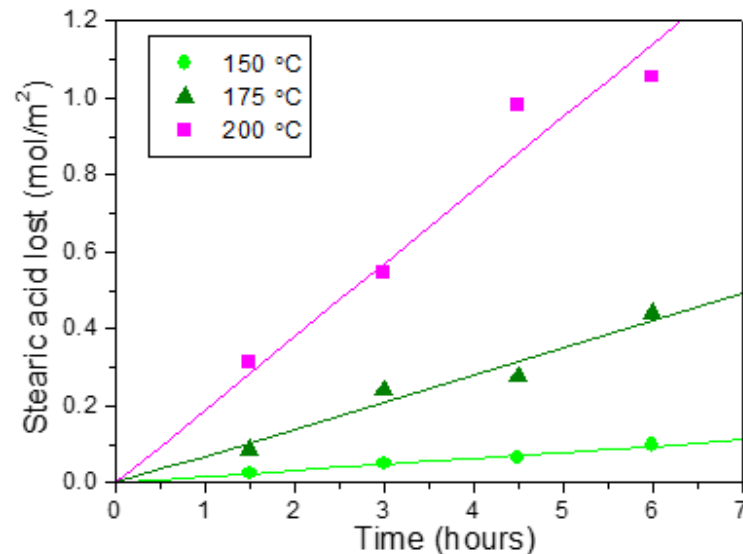
Isothermal tests under stress conditions

- Temperature well above T_m
- Duration: 1 h - 6 h
- Open and closed containers
- Oven under ambient air atmosphere
- Glass bell for capturing/condensing emitted gases



- Degradation observed**
1. Evaporation (physical)
 2. Colour change (chemical)

Mass loss monitoring for stearic acid



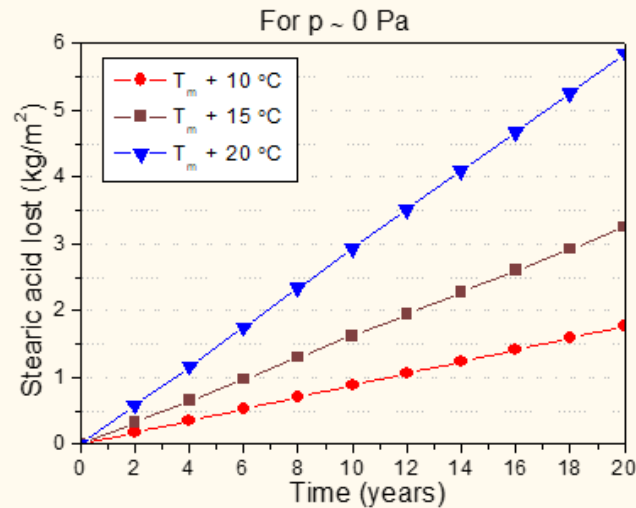
- Evaporation kinetics by using collision theory approach

$$\ln r = \ln \left[\frac{(p_{eq} - p)}{\sqrt{2\pi MRT}} \right] - \frac{E_{con}}{RT}$$

Lifetime models required to predict PCM long-term behavior

Prediction of mass loss over time in open systems due to evaporation

STEARIC ACID $T_m = 69\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

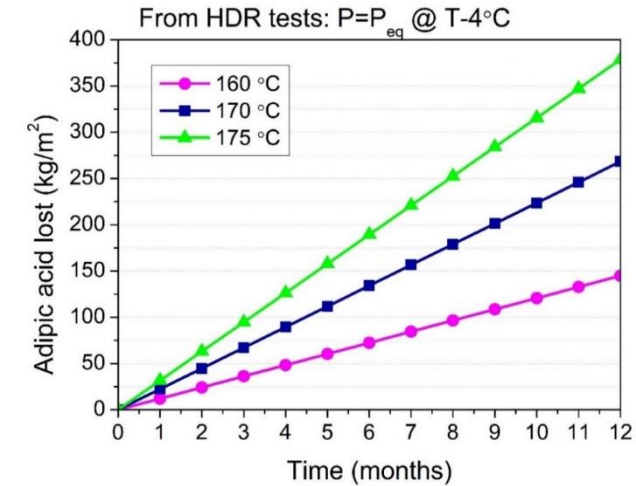


$p=0\text{ Pa} \rightarrow$ All evaporated liquid is removed (=the worst situation)

After 20 years only **6 kg of PCM/m²** will be lost @ $T_m + 20\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Marginal evaporation is expected under operating conditions

ADIPIC ACID $T_m = 152\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



$p=p_{eq}$ @ $T-4\text{ }^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow$ Almost all evaporated liquid remains on the surface (= close to equilibrium)

More than **100 kg of PCM/m²** will be lost in 1 year if adipic acid is kept melted @ $T > T_m + 8\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Strong evaporation is expected under operating conditions

Sugar Alcohols

Fatty Acids

Plastic Crystals
(solid-solid)

Zeolite NaY

Metal Carbonates

TES system configuration and operating conditions can limit/avoid loss of stability

Sugar Alcohols

Fatty Acids

Plastic Crystals
(solid-solid)

Zeolite NaY

Metal Carbonates

Ciemat

Centro de Investigaciones
Energéticas, Medioambientales
y Tecnológicas

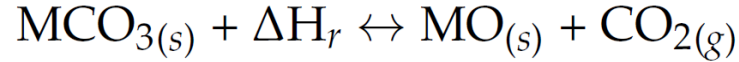
REFERENCES & FUNDING

1. Bayón R, Bonanos A, Rojas E. Assessing the Long-Term Stability of Fatty Acids for Latent Heat Storage by Studying their Thermal Degradation Kinetics. *Proceedings Eurosun 2020*
2. Bayón R., Gismara, V., Rojas. E. 2021. Validation of lauric acid as PCM: study of thermal degradation under quasi-real working conditions. *ENERSTOCK 2021. Online Conference. Oral presentation*
3. Quant, L. Bayón, R., García R. J., Rojas, E. 2022. Kinetic analysis of TGA measurements when evaporation is a degradation process in PCM. *Eurosun 2022. Kassel.*
4. Bayón, R., García R. J., Quant, L., Rojas, E. Study of Thermal Degradation of Adipic Acid as PCM Under Stress Conditions: A Kinetic Analysis, E. 2022. Kinetic analysis of TGA measurements when evaporation is a degradation process in PCM. *Eurosun 2022. Kassel.*

Project TED2021-131061B-C33 funded by:



BaCO₃ & BaCO₃·M_xO_y



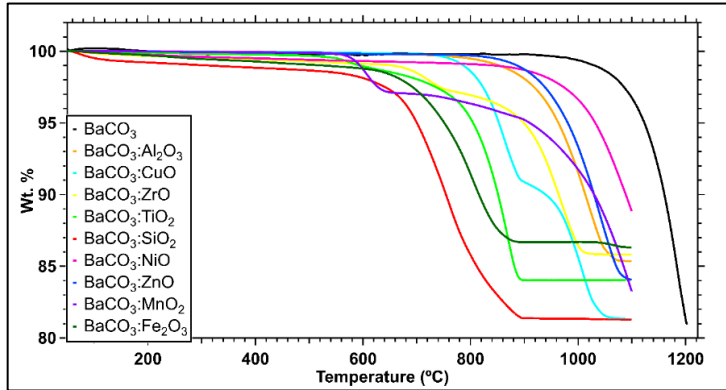
Sugar Alcohols

Plastic Crystals
(solid-solid)

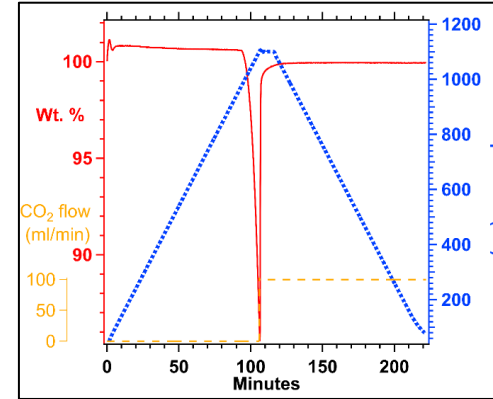
Fatty Acids

Zeolite NaY

Metal Carbonates



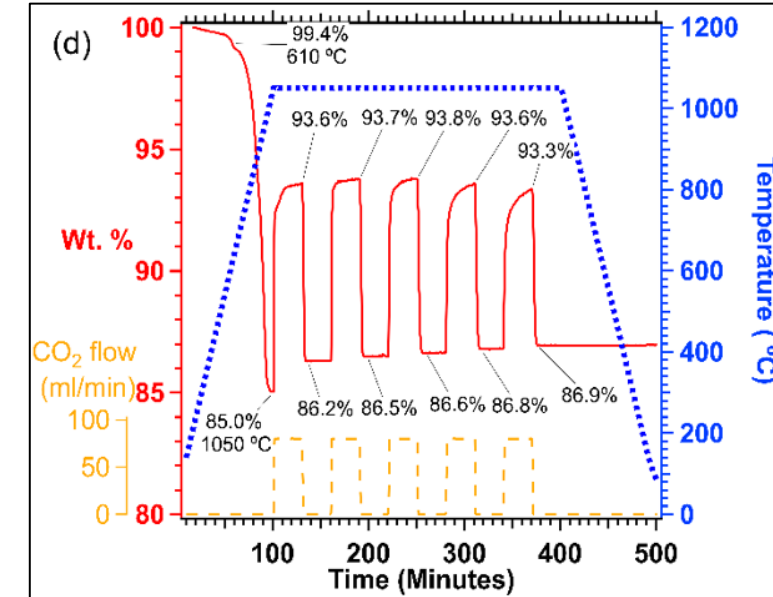
1st. TGA (under argon) for decomposition kinetics and temperatures.



2nd. CO₂ absorption potential (argon then CO₂)

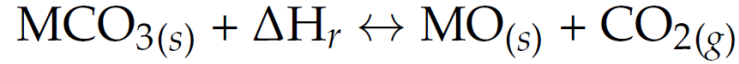
TGA: Limitation of pressure (1 bar)

2BaCO₃:TiO₂:(18.6wt.%Ni) (d), heated ($\Delta T/\Delta t = 10^\circ\text{C}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) (blue) in an Al₂O₃ crucible with an intermittent gas flow rate (orange) of CO₂ (0 or 80 mL·min⁻¹) and a constant flow of argon (20 mL·min⁻¹).



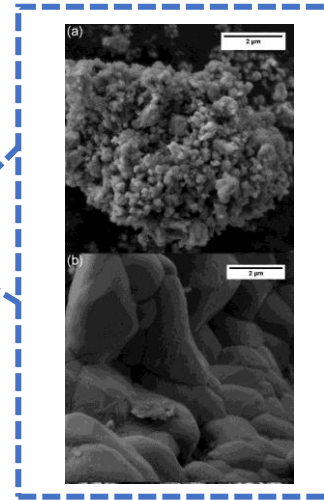
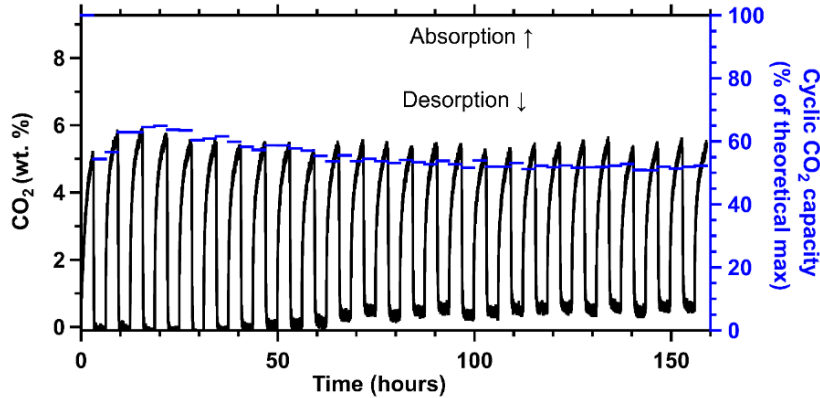
3rd. Cycling capacity (variable CO₂ pressure)
Isothermal condition

Protocol to evaluate cycling capacity of BaCO₃ & BaCO₃·M_xO_y



BaCO₃·TiO₂

CO₂ Cycling 1085 °C, **0.4 bar des., 2.2 bar abs.**

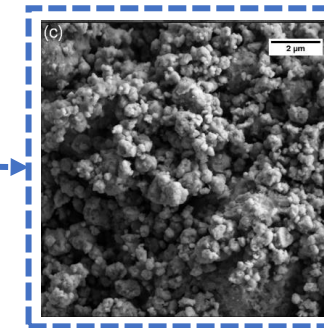
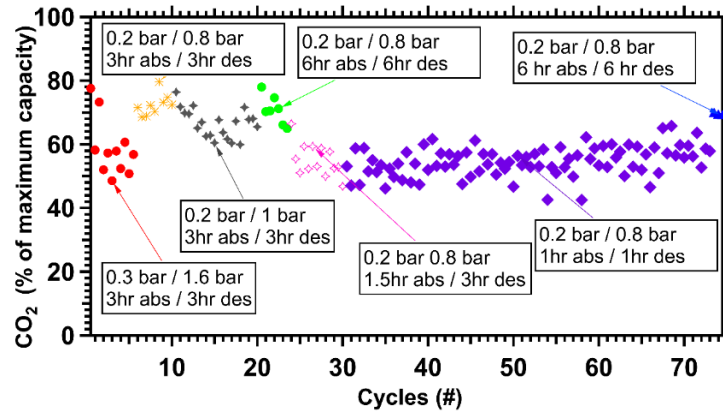


BaTiO₃+BaCO₃
(1 cycle)

BaTiO₃+BaCO₃
(50 cycles)

- Good CO₂ cycling capacity retention
- **Slow absorption due to grain growth**

CO₂ Cycling 1072 °C, (Nickel additive)



BaTiO₃+BaCO₃
+0.02 Ni
(75 cycles)

- ✓ Good CO₂ cycling capacity retention
- ✓ **Sintering avoided**

75 cycles without sintering when adding Ni. Variable operating conditions in ad hoc device