

Binary System of Molten Salts for Industrial Process Heating

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Why industrial process heat at 200 °C?

- Industrial sector accounts for 20% of the final energy demand;
- Heat is responsible for 70% of final energy demand in industry;
- Among the industrial consumption, over 30% is low temperature process;
- 75-85% of all process heating, cooling and inter-process heat transfer applications take place in the temperature range from ambient up to 200 °C;
- All of the heating processes come with surplus heat.

My research purpose

Latent heat storage by Phase Change Materials (PCMs) with melting temperatures around 200 °C to meet the discrepancy between the heat supply and heat demand in industrial process heating.

Tasks:

1. Selection of heat storage media
2. Heat storage system design
3. Heat charging and discharging analysis
4. Improvement of the heat exchange

Binary system of molten salts

Compound	Melting temperature °C	Latent heat kJ/kg	Thermal conductivity W/m ² K	Density Kg/m ³
LiNO ₃ +NaNO ₃ 0.57+0.43	193	248		
LiNO ₃ +NaNO ₃ 0.49+0.51	194	265		
LiNO ₃ +NaCl 0.87+0.13	208	369	0.7	2355

1. Thermal properties: melting temperature, latent heat; thermal conductivity and viscosity;
2. Thermal stability: short term and long term;
3. Corrosion to copper and stainless steel.

Thermal property

- Melting temperature
 - Differential Scanning Calorimeter (DSC)
- Latent heat
 - DSC
- Thermal conductivity
 - Xenon Flash thermal diffusivity meter
- Viscosity
 - Rheometer

Thermal stability

- Short term stability

DSC: heating from 30 °C to 300 °C then cooling down at 5 °C/min rate for 10 or 20 cycles;

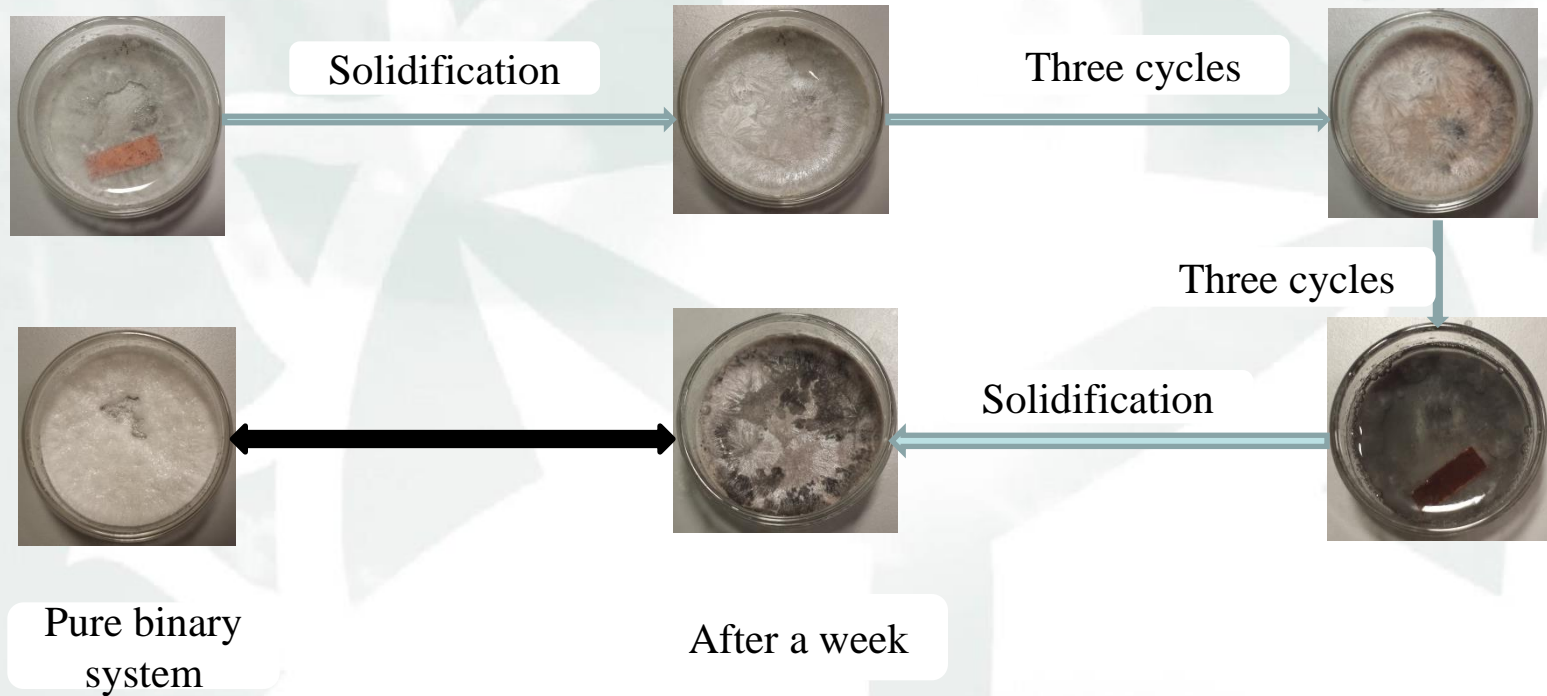
TGA: heating from 30 °C to 300 °C at 10 °C/min rate then cooling down for 10 cycles.

- Long term stability

TGA: (1) heating at a constant temperature for a day. The temperature can be 250 °C, 300°C, 400 °C and 500 °C; (2) heating from 30 °C to 250 °C, then kept at 250 °C for a day then cooling down for 10 cycles.

Corrosion

- Copper: oven 250 °C



Thank you!