

Emmanuel BOUDARD

PSA: Responsable d'unité élémentaire d'innovation
Thermique Habitacle et Qualité de l'Air

emmanuel.boudard@mpsa.com

+33 1 81 22 24 36



**Automotive
absorption cooling system
with falling film.**

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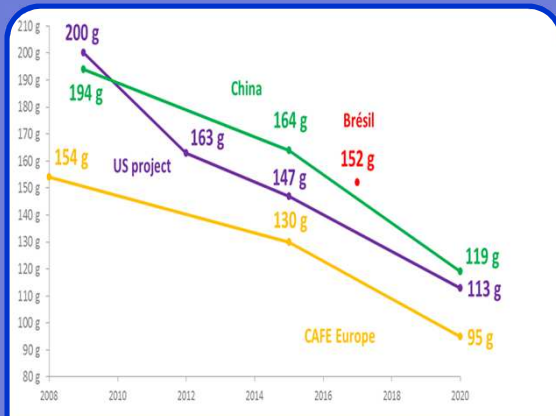
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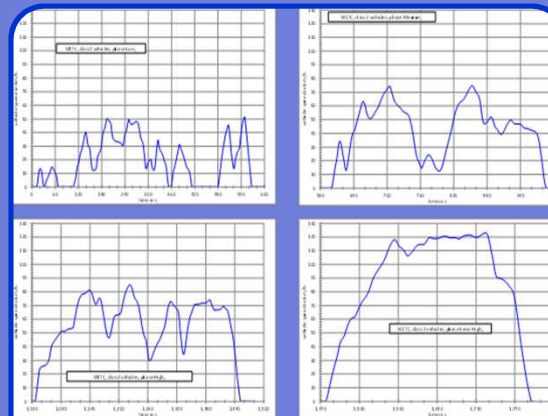
CONTEXT

Automotive CO₂ regulations:



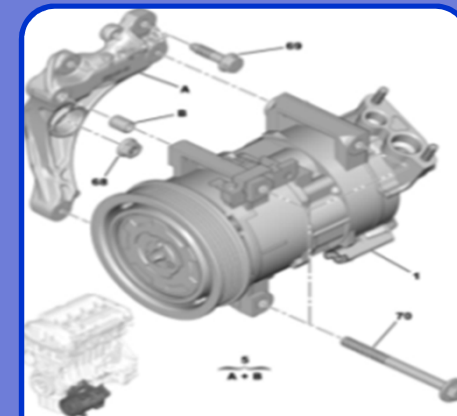
Effort on CO₂ emissions:
regulations worldwide

2020



Cylce WLTP:
Worldwide / more
representative

2017

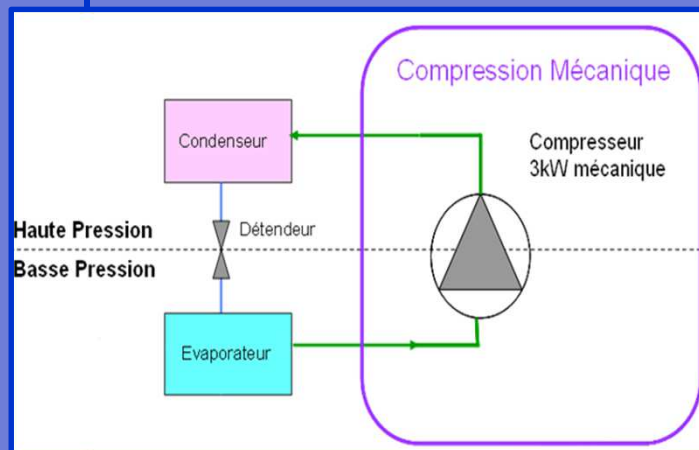


Introduction of MAC regulation
Mobile Air-conditioning
Consumption

201x

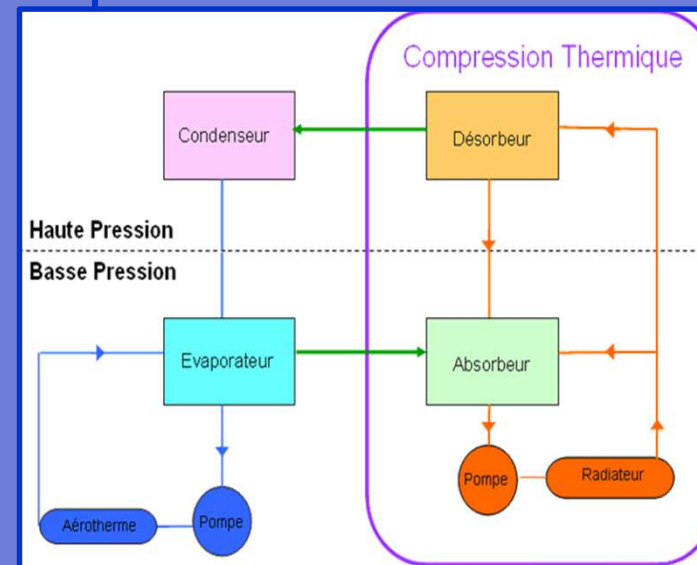
Automotive absorption cooling system: Expected benefits

Automotive A/C system



- Engine load:
- 70% compressor work (up to 5kW)

Absorption A/C system



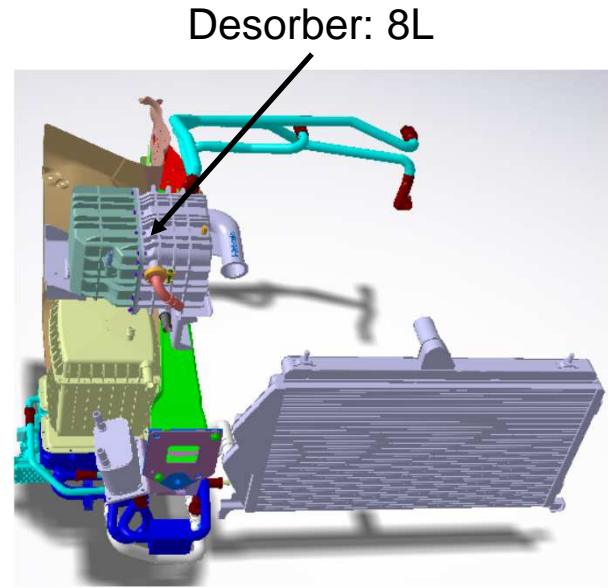
- Engine thermal losses: (50 to 80% of combustion energy)
- 85% heat conversion
- 2 pumps (50W electrical power)

Automotive absorption cooling system Constraints

- Implementation volumes
- Power
- Heat sources temperatures
- Mass
- Reliability (>15years)
- Raparability & end of life
- Industrialization
- Cost...

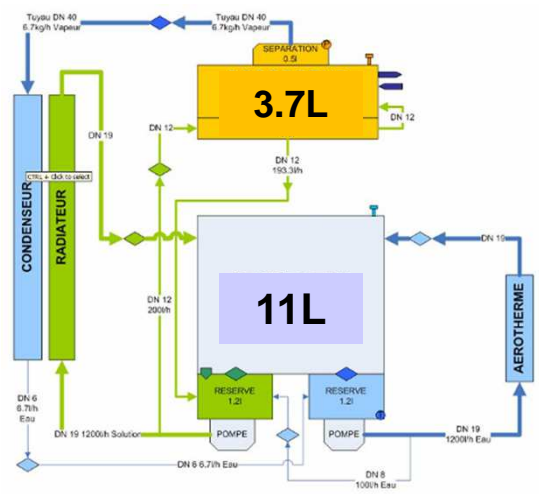


Absorber: 23L



Desorber: 8L

Objectives



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TECHNOLOGIES

Falling film for absorption

Benefits:

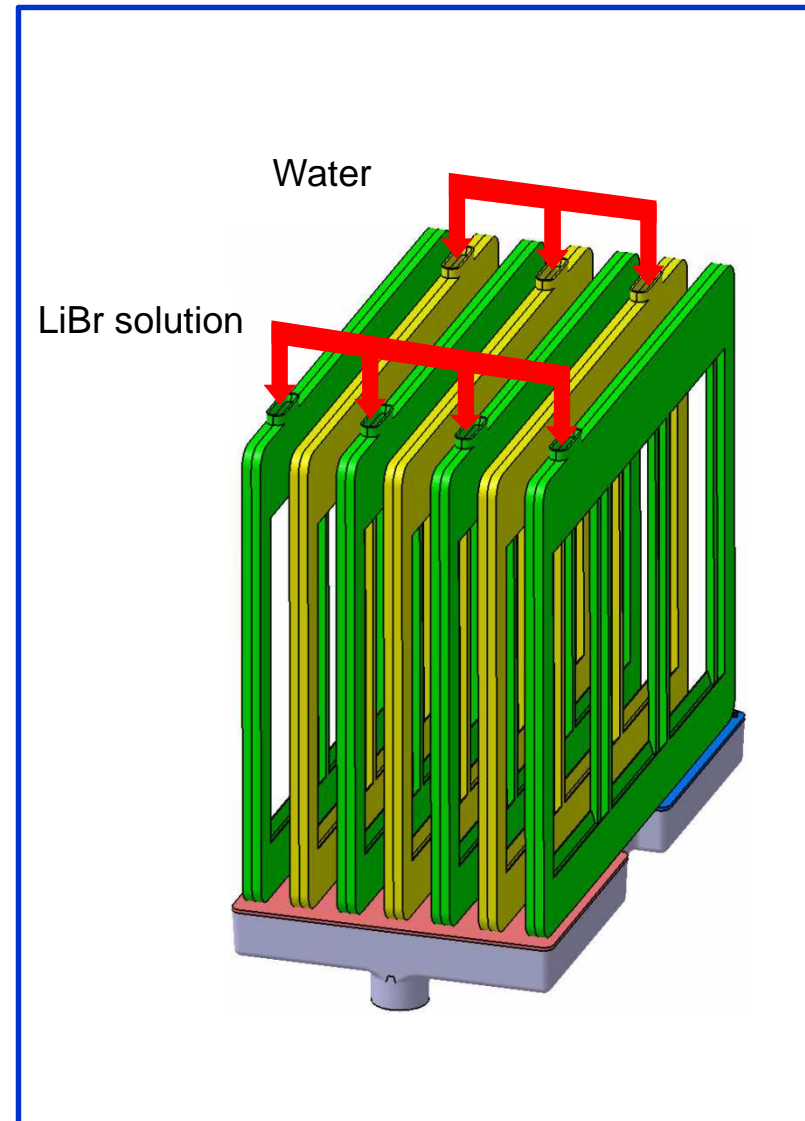
- Small packaging
- Vapour displacement with low pressure drop
- Reproduced plates
- Use of water as liquid calorific flow
- Use of solution as liquid calorific flow

Capillarity is used for vibration response

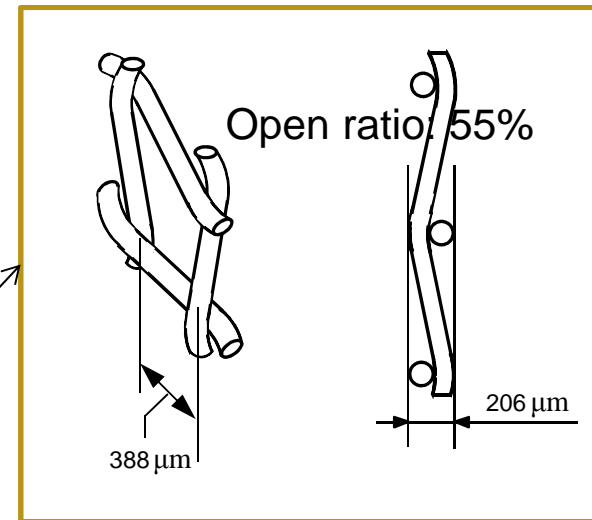
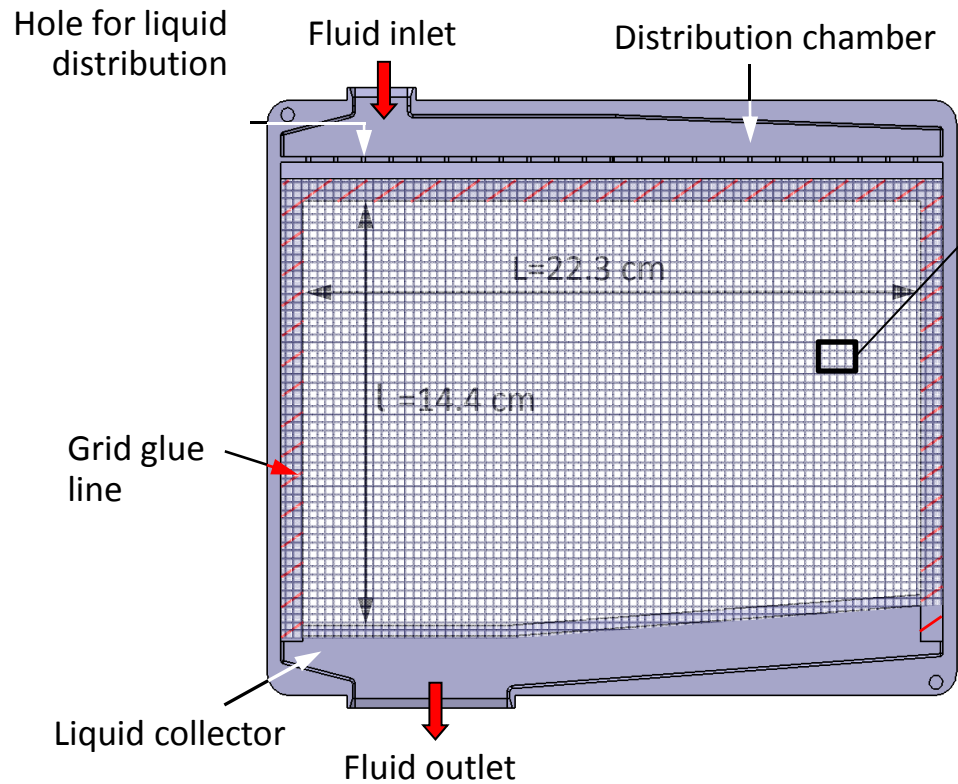
Capillarity is used for inclination response

Constraints:

- Small
- Water droplets
- Multi-physics



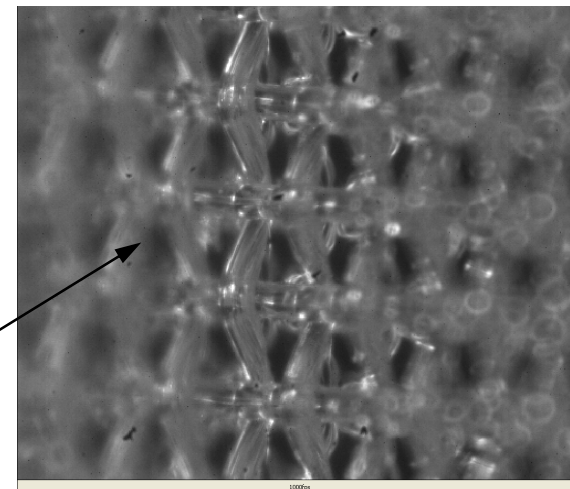
Grids as key point for automotive



LiBr flow 100 L/h

54 % salt mass fraction

Meniscus



Interest of capillarity for automotive

PSA requirement:

The capillarity effect between 2 grids spaced by 1.4mm permit to keep the fluids between the 2 grids for a flow rate of 120L/h:

20 degrés
36%



33 degrés
65%



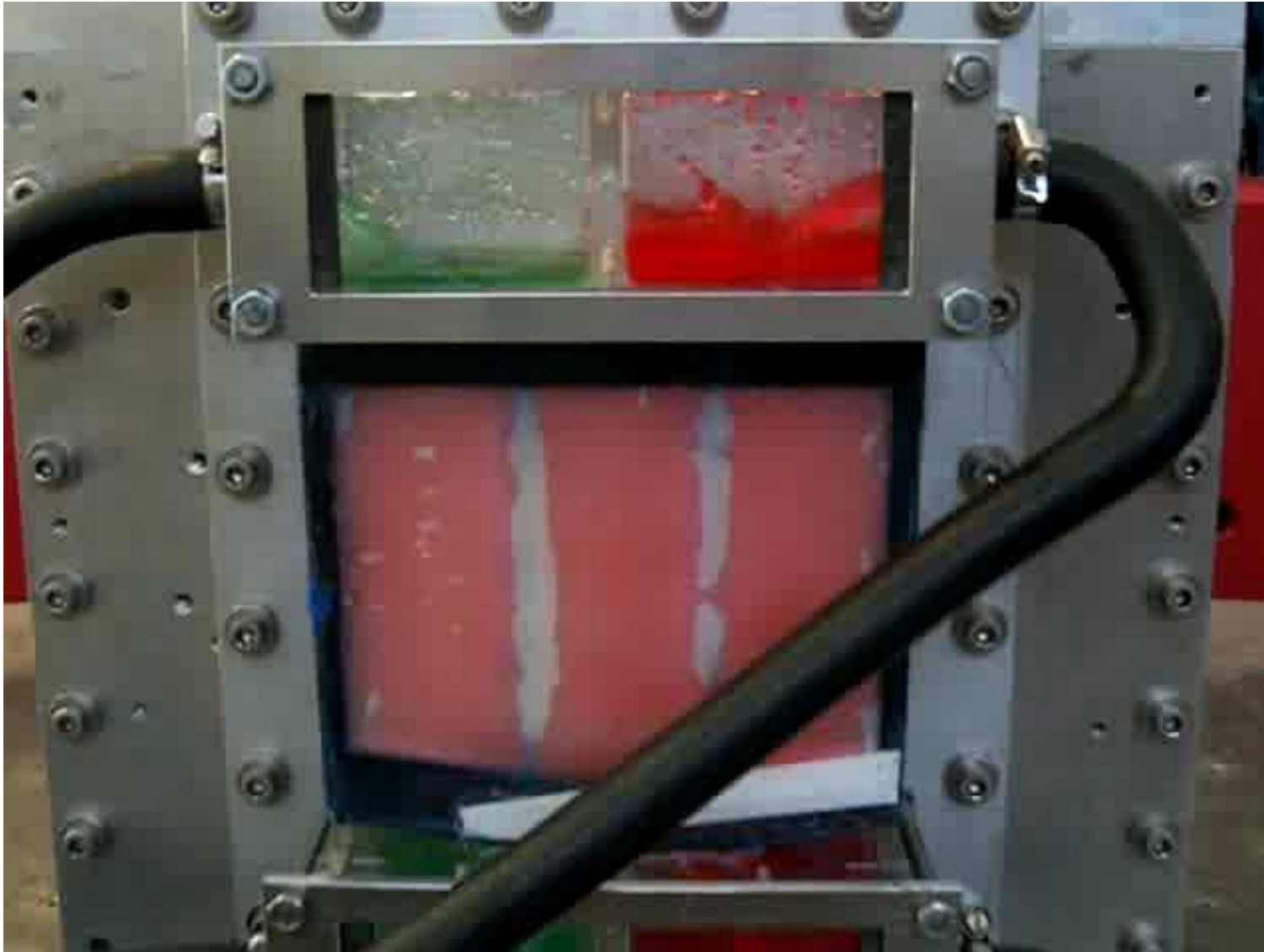
28 degrés
53%



40 degrés
85%



Interest of capillarity for automotive



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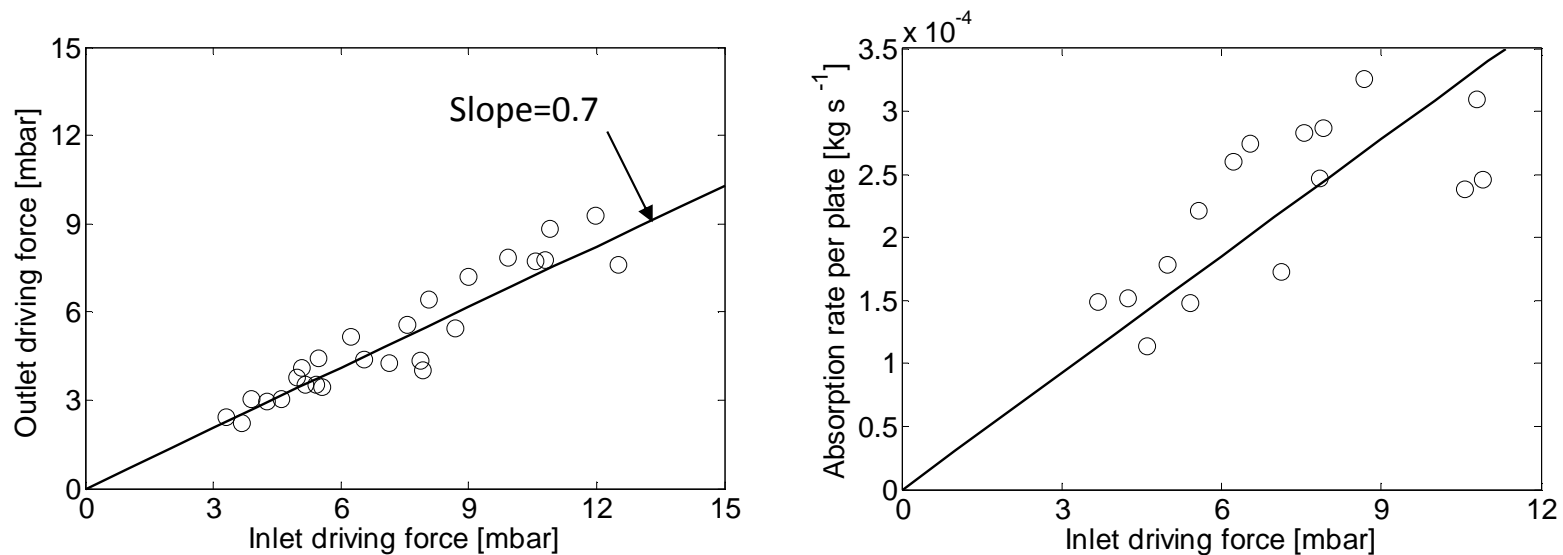
TECHNICAL PROPOSAL SCIENTIFIC VALIDATIONS

Grids limitation

The driving force for absorption or “distance to equilibrium” is defined as :

$$\Delta P = P - P_{eq}(\bar{T}, \bar{Y}_B)$$

ΔP decrease is mainly due to the temperature increase



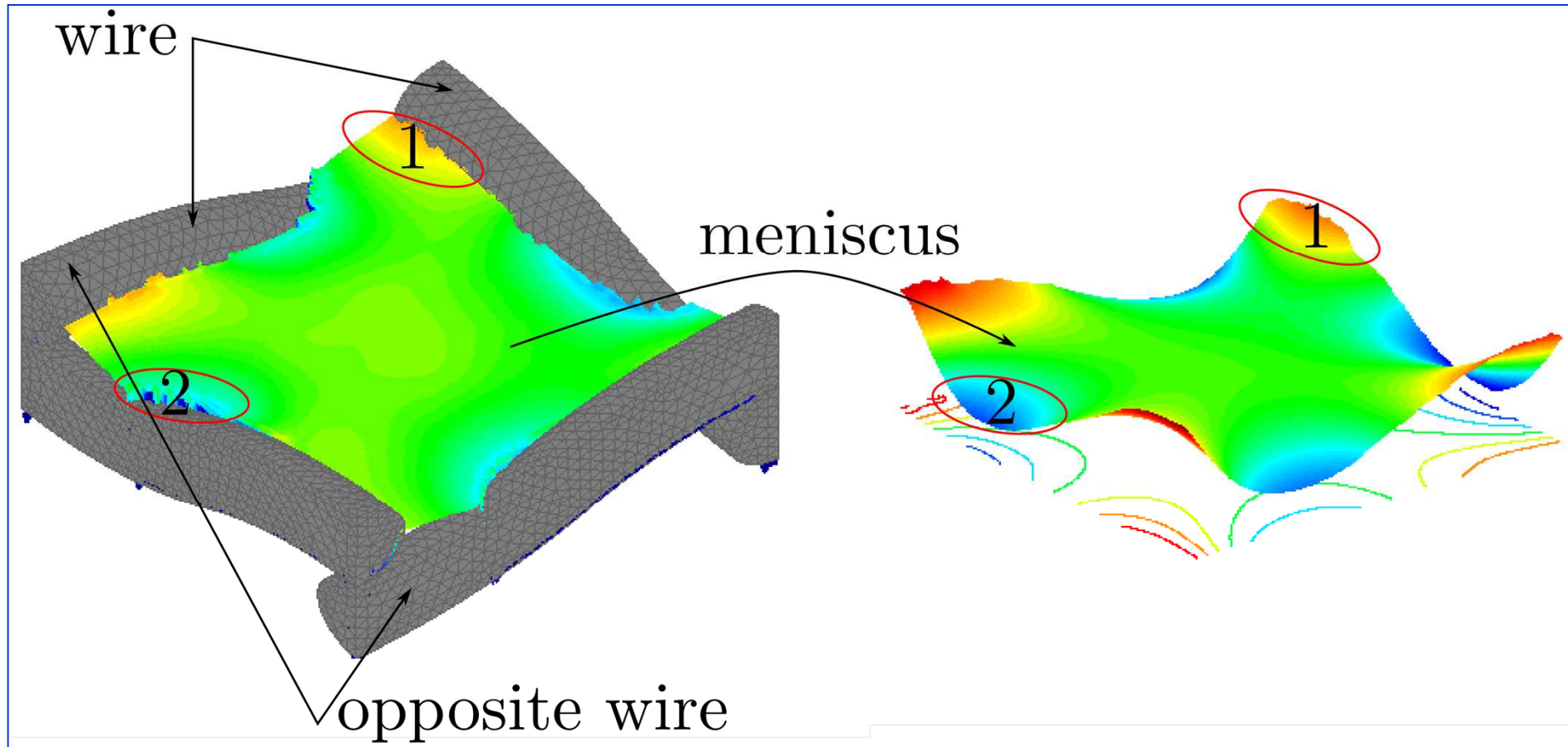
Absorption rate is roughly equal to one third of the maximal rate that could be achieved (only valid within the flow rate range of the tests)

R. Goulet. PHD 2011

Development and analysis of an innovative evaporator/absorber for automotive absorption-based air conditioning systems: investigation on the simultaneous heat and mass transfer

CETHIL, UMR5008 INSA de Lyon - CNRS - UCBL & PSA

Identification of absorption limitations: meniscus & grids porosity



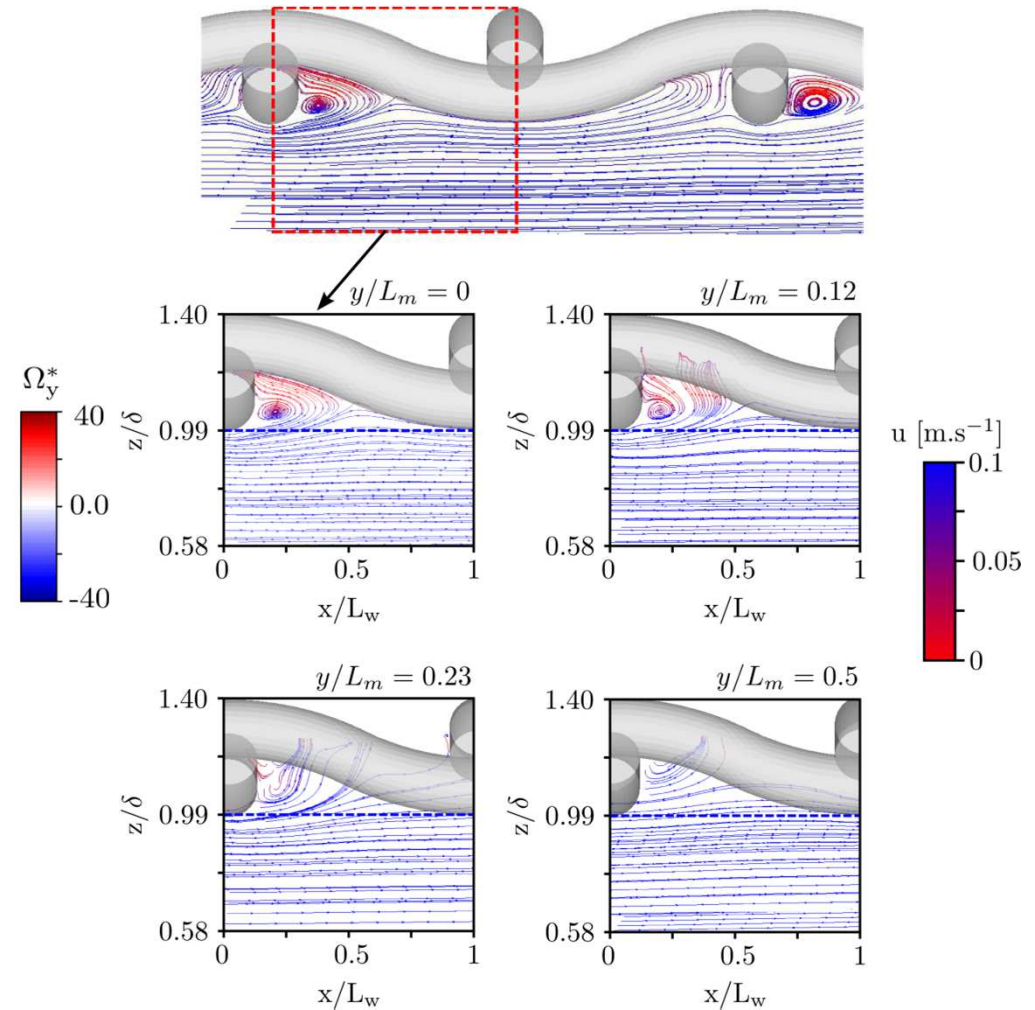
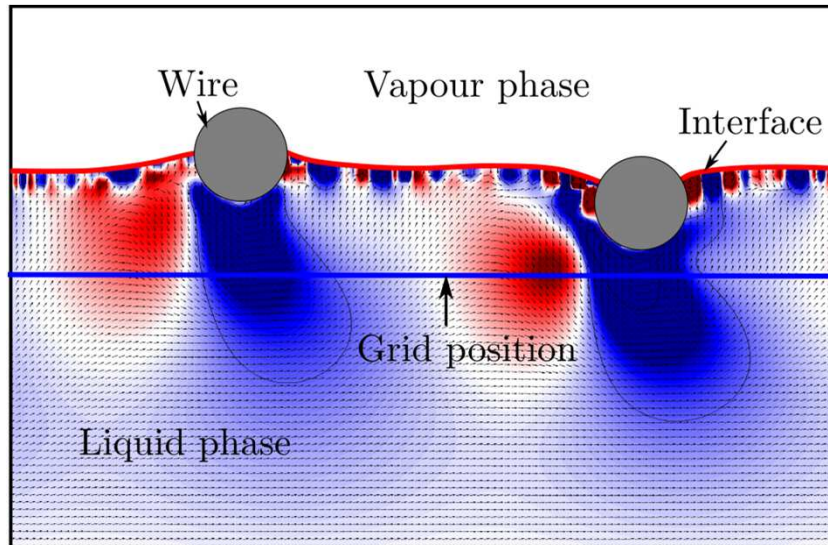
H. Obame MVE. Ongoing PHD (2011-2014):

Intensification of heat and mass transfer in Lithium Bromide water solution flow confined in grids absorption

herbert.obamemve@mpsa.com / +33 1 57 59 70 25 / +33 6 45 57 83 75

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Identification of absorption limitations: Stabilization of interface & LiBr flow modification



H. Obame MVE. Ongoing PHD (2011-2014):

Intensification of heat and mass transfer in Lithium Bromide water solution flow confined in grids absorption

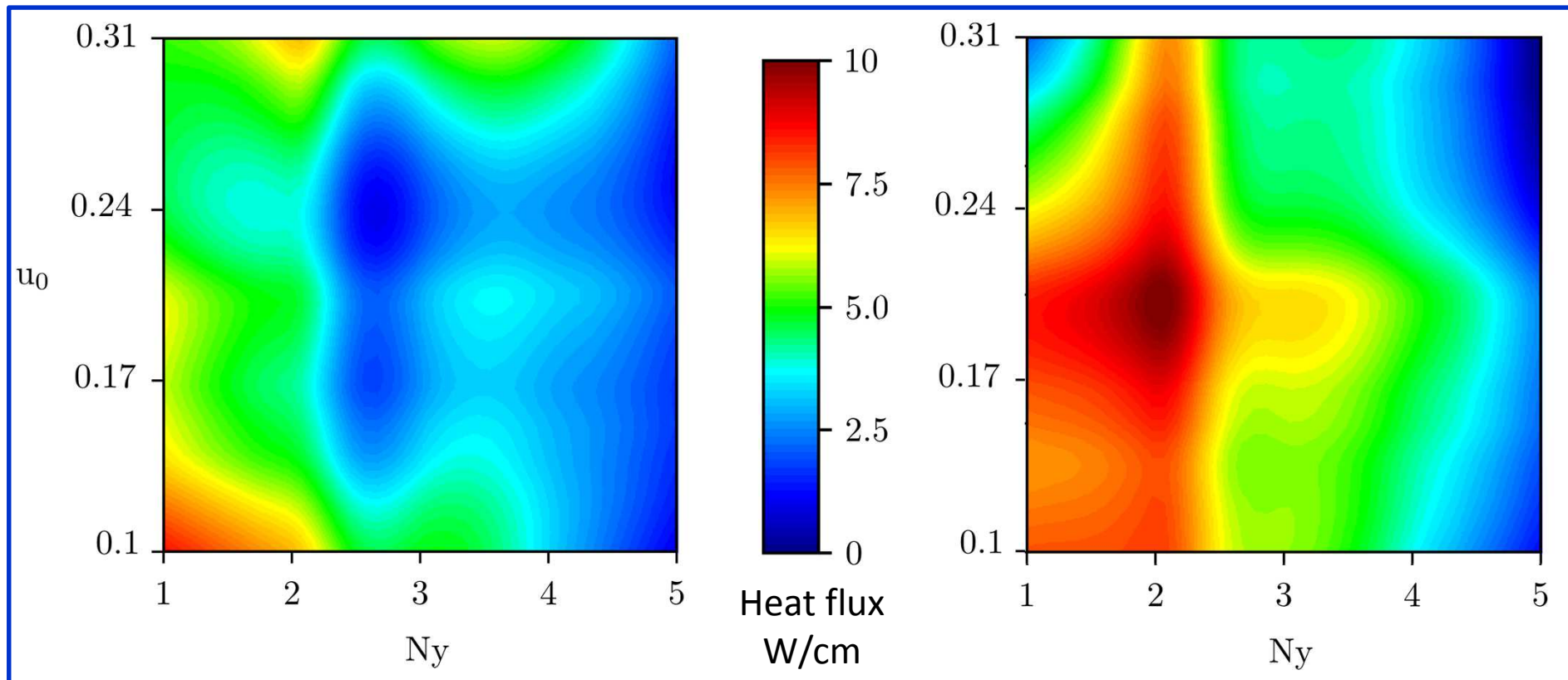
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Identification of absorption limitations

Mass transfer & heat transfer intensification:

- Create more fluid mix in grid spaces
- Increase grids porosity
- Conserve capillarity effects



H. Obame MVE. Ongoing PHD (2011-2014):

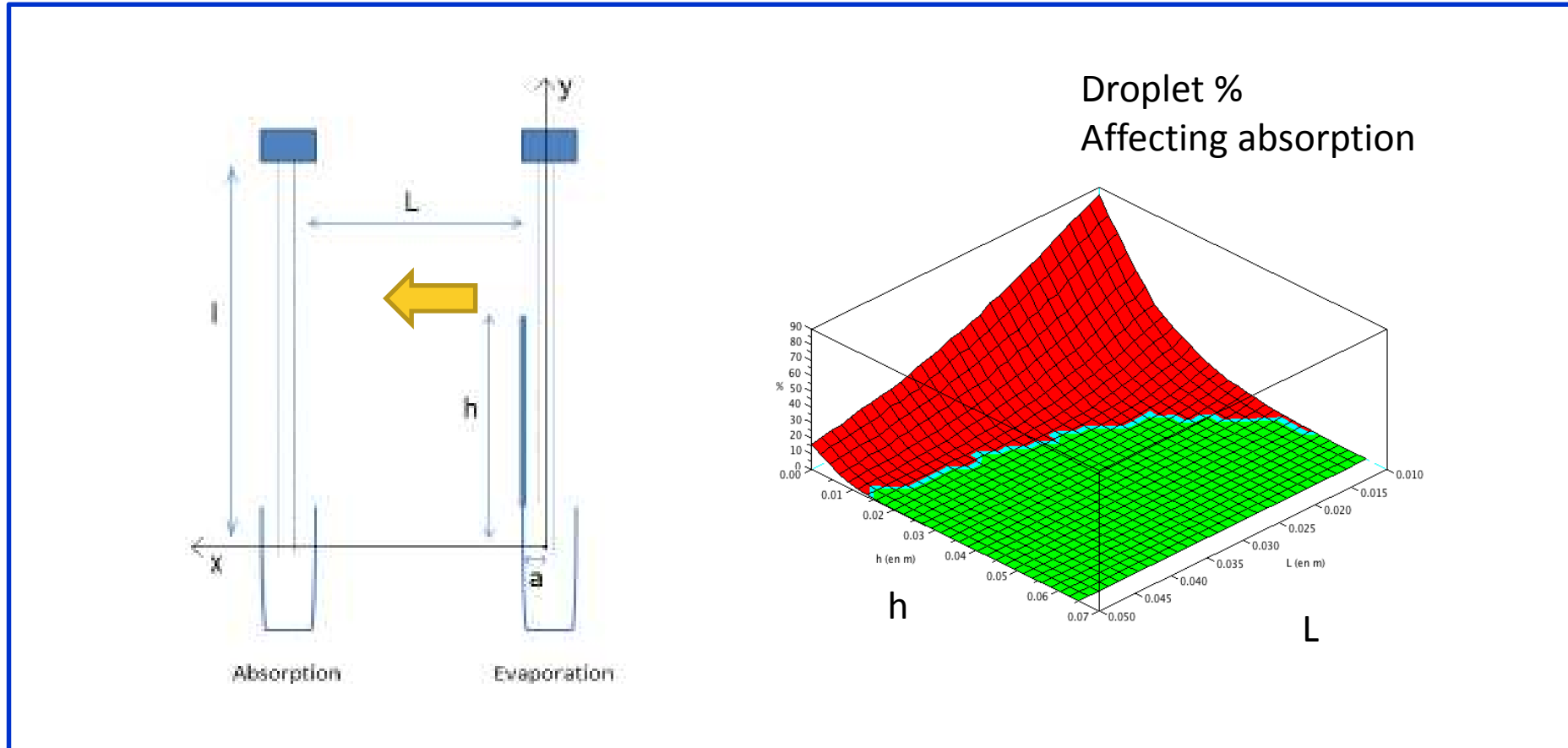
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Identification of absorption limitations

Water droplets elimination in a water vapor gas flow



Robin SCHUCKER, Benjamin BROCHE, Mohamed SABAHA, Jonathan GRANDPERRIN, Shen DENG, Alexandre BUTTERLIN PSC 2013: Investigation on droplets, Laboratoire d'Hydrodynamique (LadHyX), Ecole Polytechnique, PSA

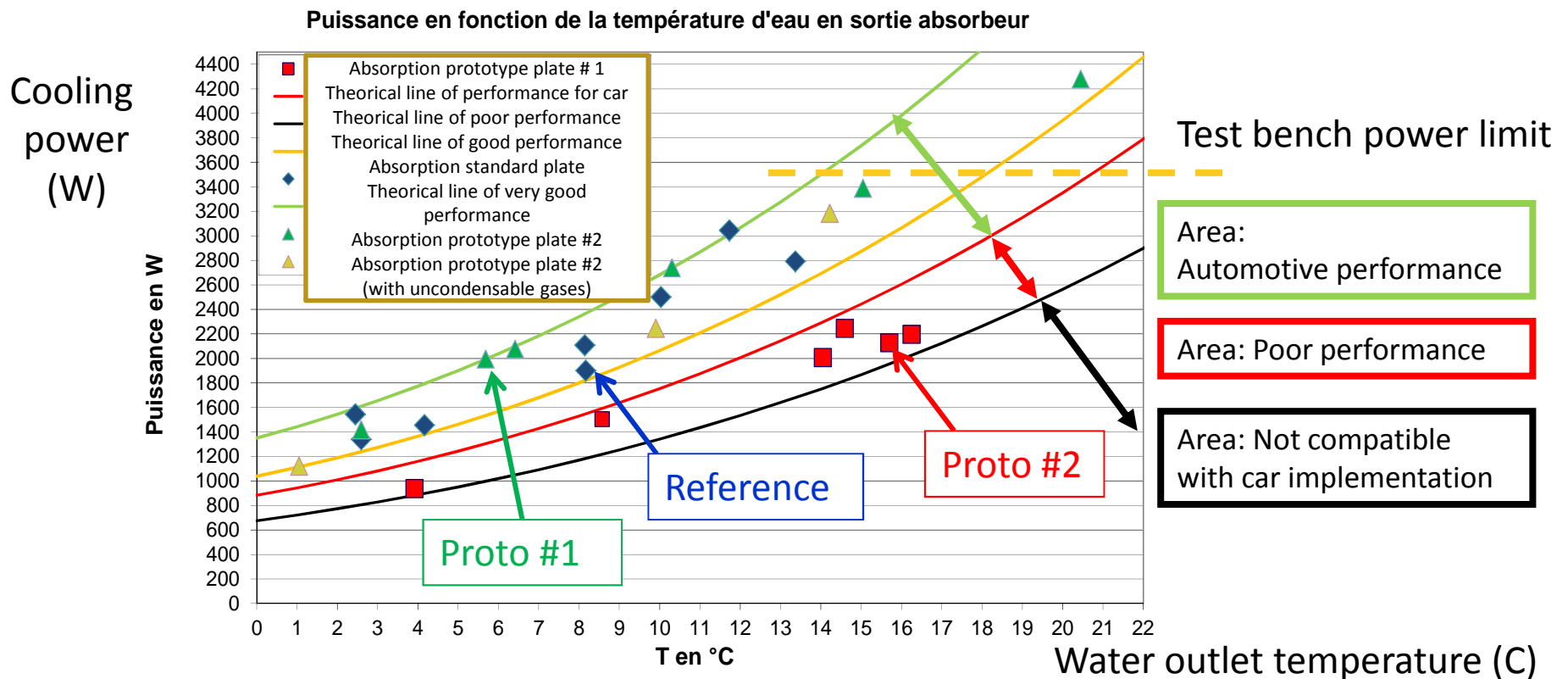
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TEST BENCH RESULTS

Absorbers: configurations & results

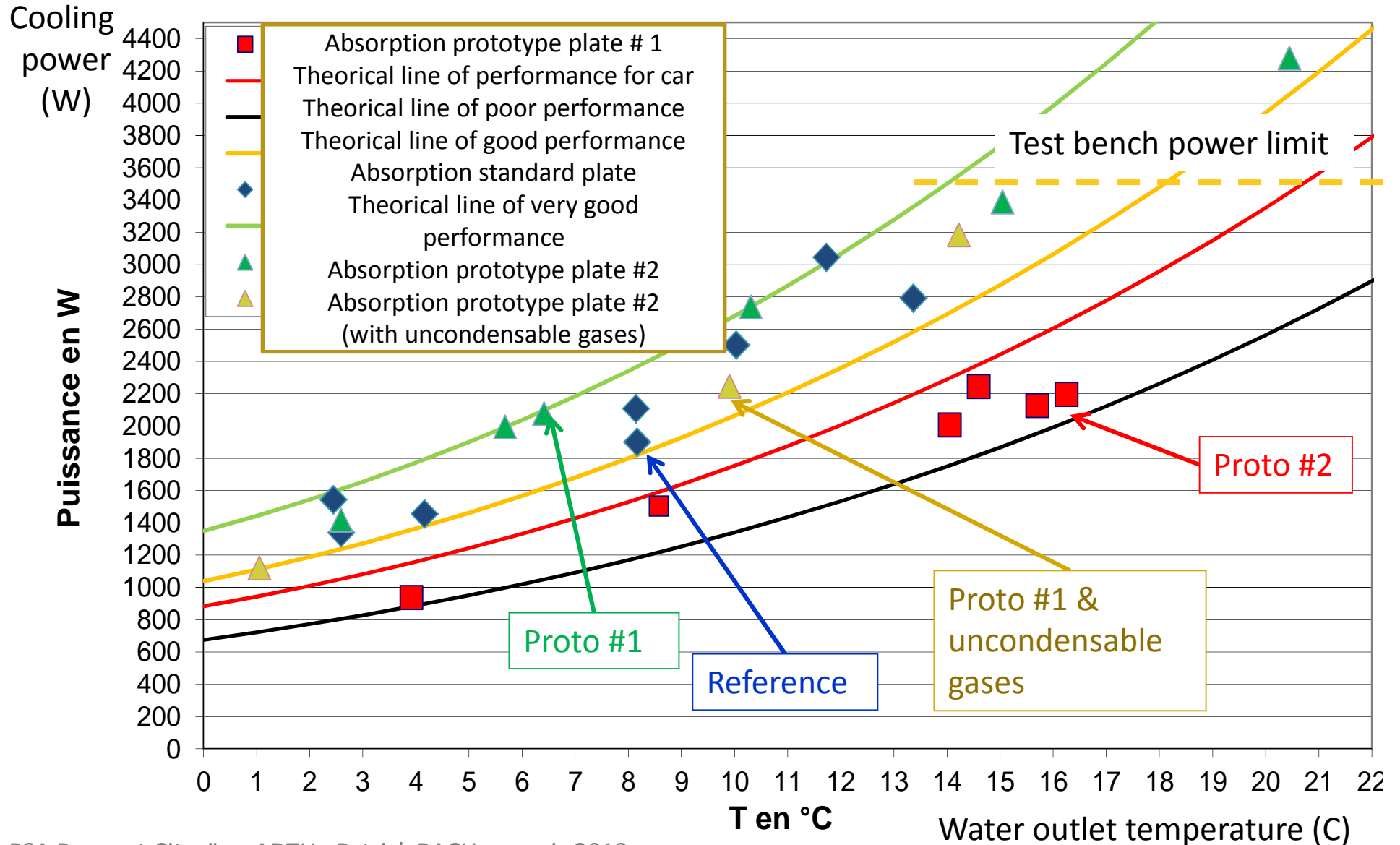
LiBr 3,5kW test bench for absorbers (2005 - Bertin Technologies – stainless steel)

- 8,8L evaporator /absorbers (painted aluminium+plastics – PU+PP distribution + PET grids)
- 5 plates (3 LiBr/2 Water) for 2400cm² absorption surfaces
- Climatic conditions & heating systems representative in car conditions (+30C / +90C)
- Tests with different plates geometry and same grids



Absorbers: configurations & results

Puissance en fonction de la température d'eau en sortie absorbeur



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CONCLUSION

Automotive falling film for absorption: Conclusion

Power on 1/3 on absorber is checked.
Improvements for the future are identified.

Still very difficult to make it work:

- Flow equilibrium between grids
- Flow distribution on grids
- Pressure equilibrium
- Uncondensable gases

The key points are known today but the optimised characteristics are still to identify.

