



Using Scanning Transitiometry to Investigate the Thermal and Mechanical Changes for Energy Storage

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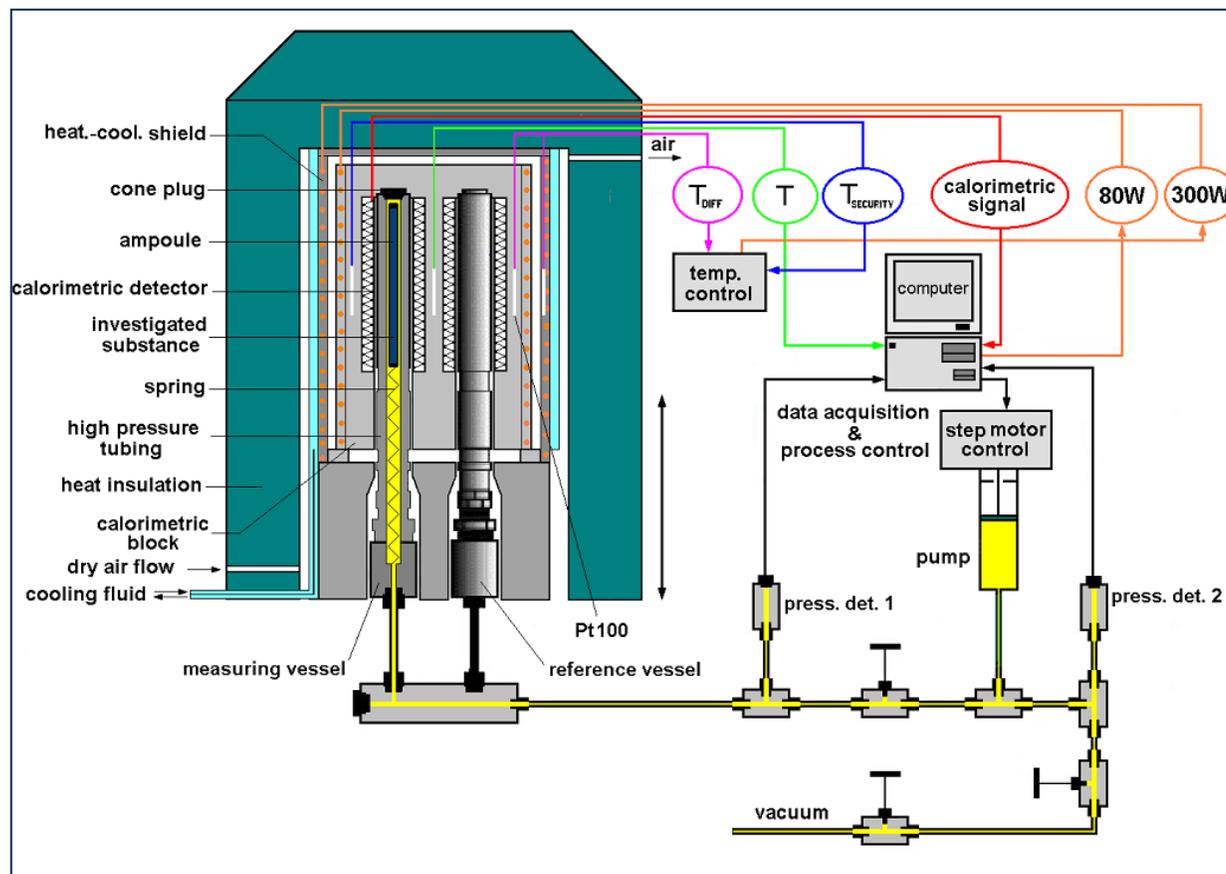
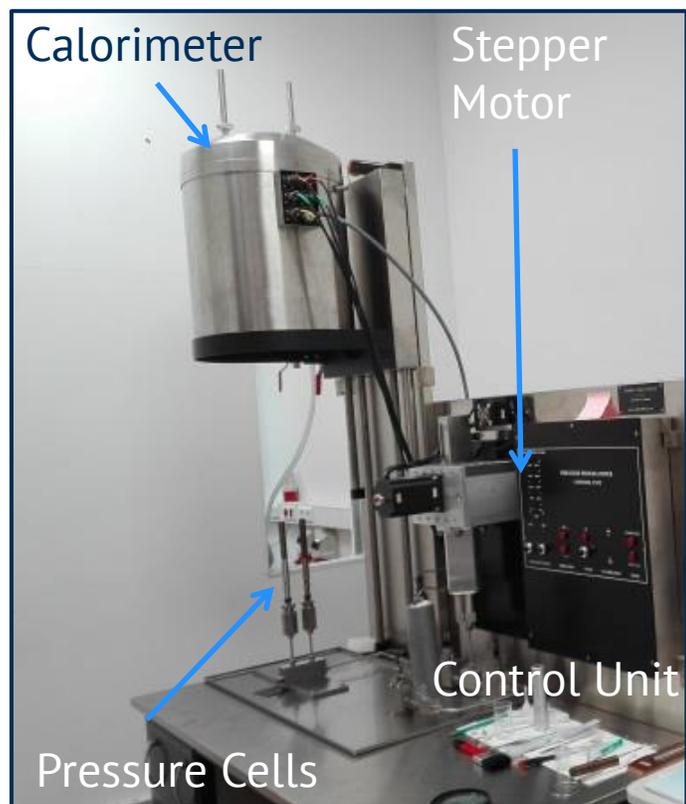


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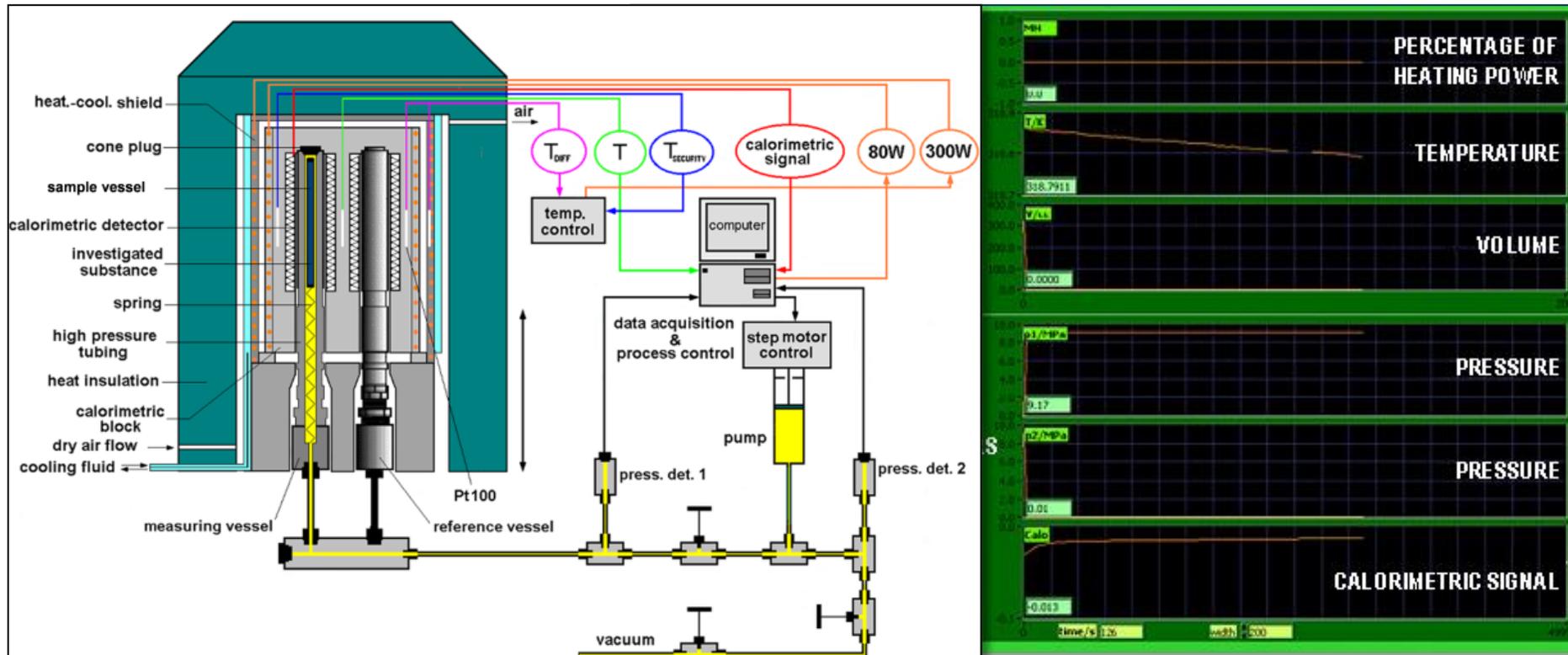
- Introduction to Scanning Transmittometry
- Heat of Fusion - Driven by Compression
- Liquid intrusion into a Macro Porous Solid



PVT-Calorimetry / Transitiometry



Data Collection and Control Variables



$$dT/dt = K \cdot s^{-1}$$

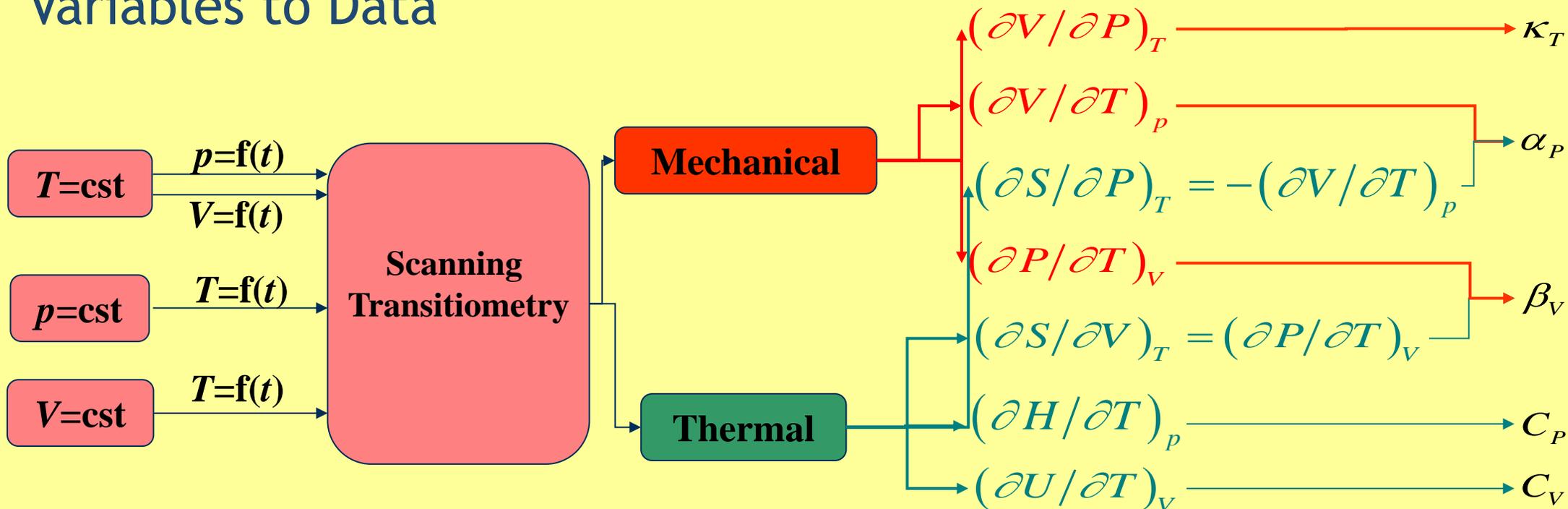
$$dP/dt = MPa \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$dV/dt = cm^3 \cdot s^{-1}$$

Heat Flux = Volts
represents the
heat flow
difference into
each cell



Variables to Data



Randzio S.L., Grolier J-P.E. and Chorążewski M., "High-Pressure Maxwell Relations Measurements". in "Volume Properties: Liquids, Solutions and Vapours", **Royal Society of Chemistry, 2014, 414-438, Cambridge, UK,** ISBN: 978-1-84973-899-6.

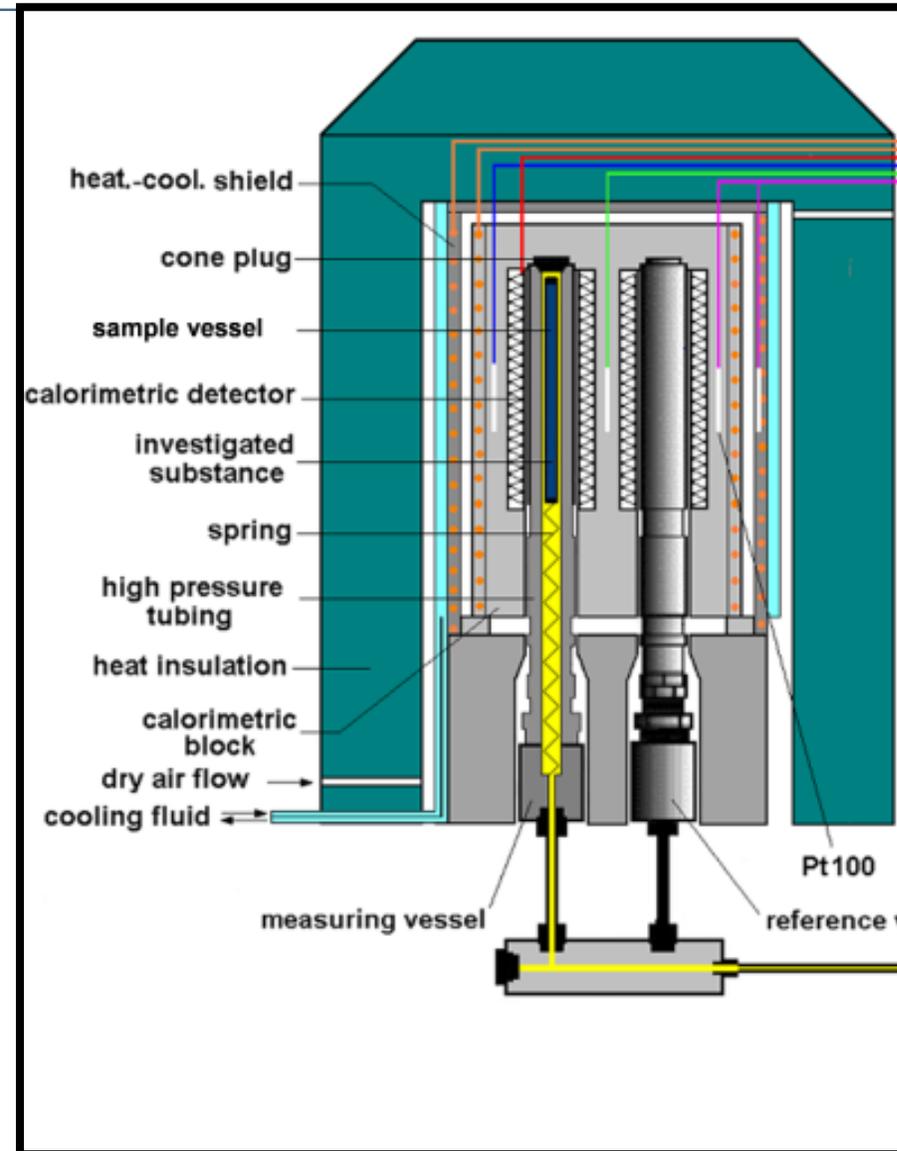
DOI: 10.1039/9781782627043-00414.

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Differential Experiments Unbalanced Cell

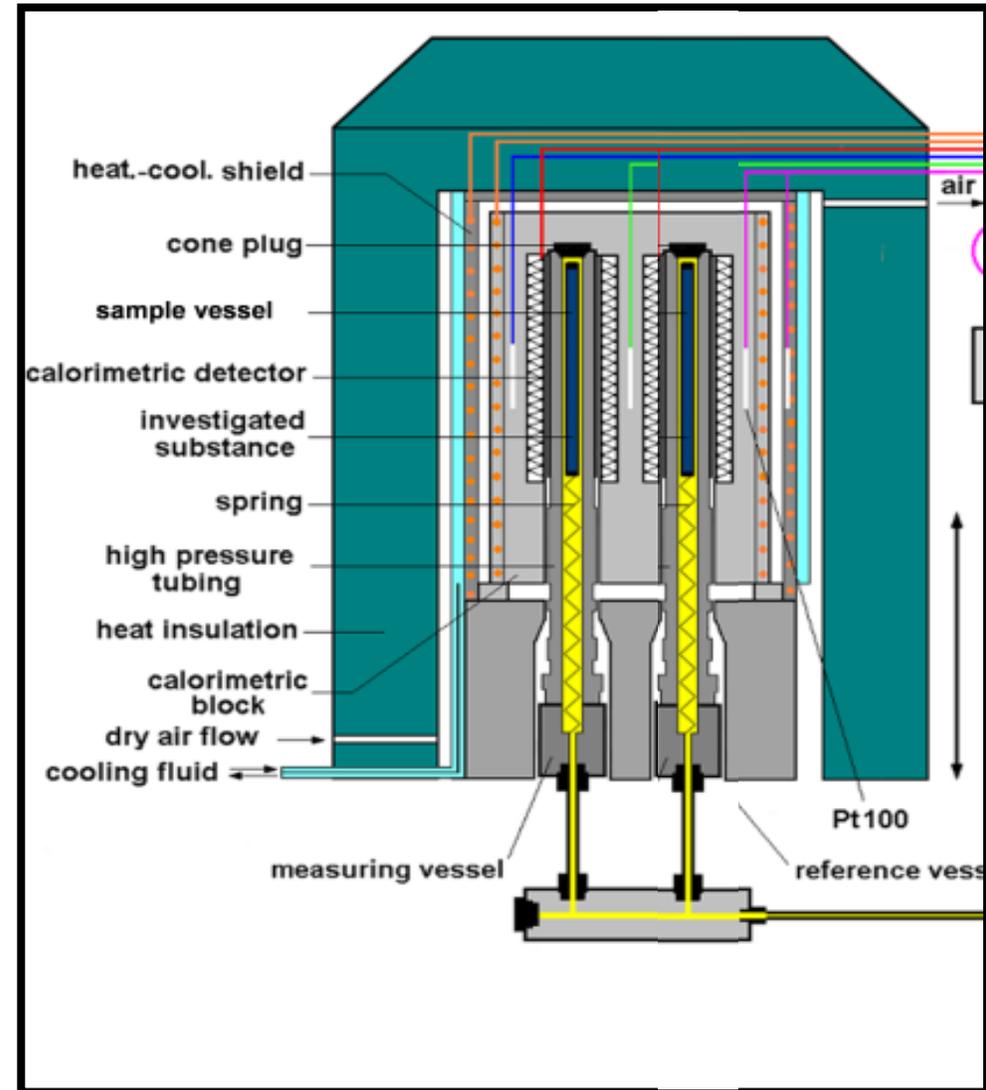
- **Sample Cell is Active** with respect to change in temperature.
- **Reference Cell is inactive** with respect to **changes in pressure.**



Differential Experiments Balanced Cell

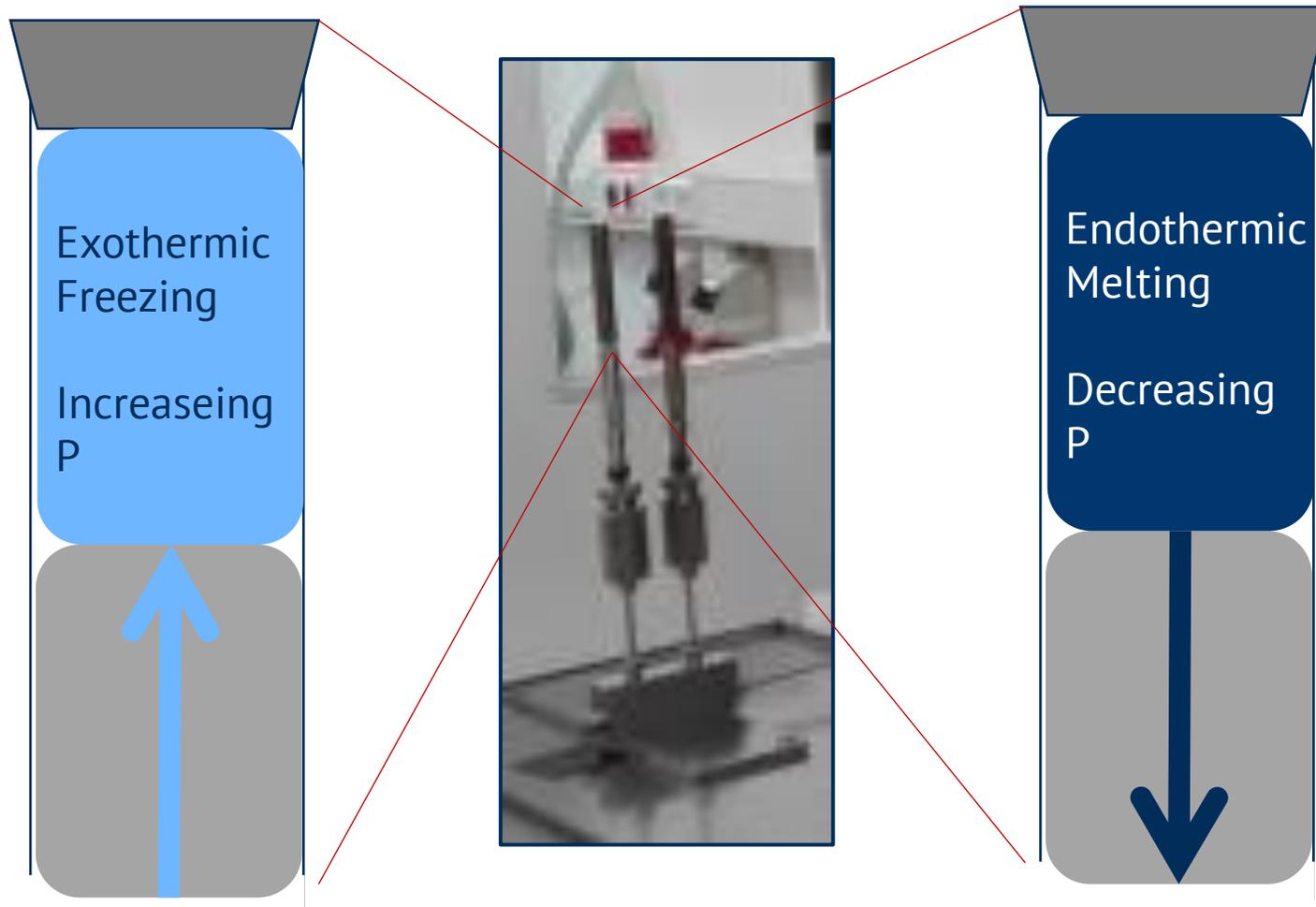
Both **Sample** and **Reference Cells** are acted upon simultaneously to both changes in pressure and changes in temperature

- This allow to directly compare the thermal effect between the compression medium and material of interest.





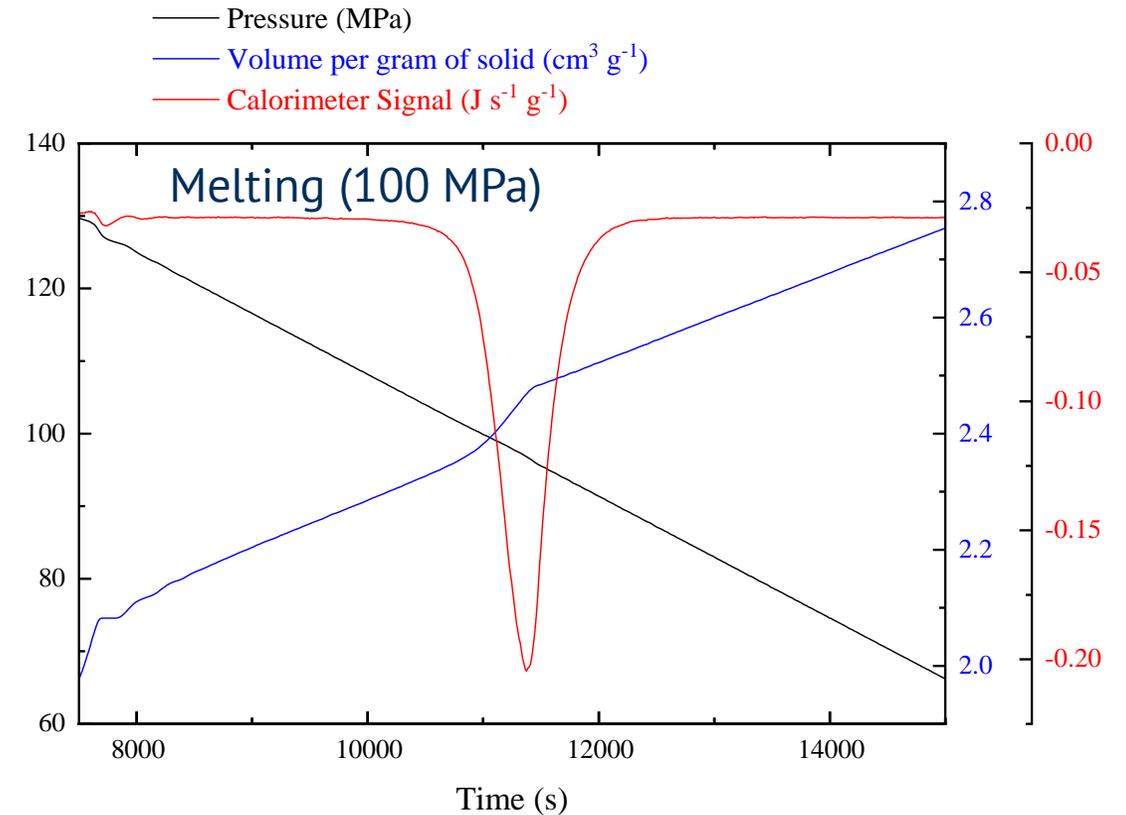
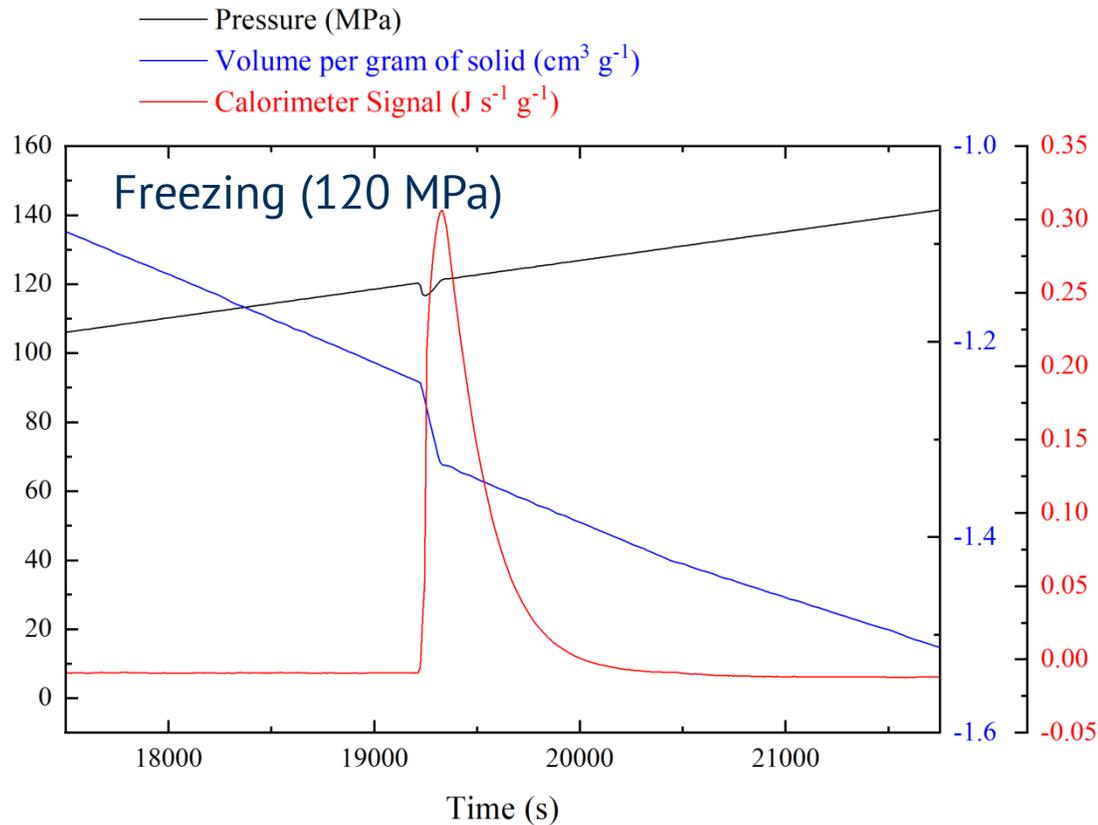
Heat of Fusion – Benzene



Our Equipment can go to 600 MPa and 400 °C



Reversible Fusion (Freezing/Melting at 303 K)



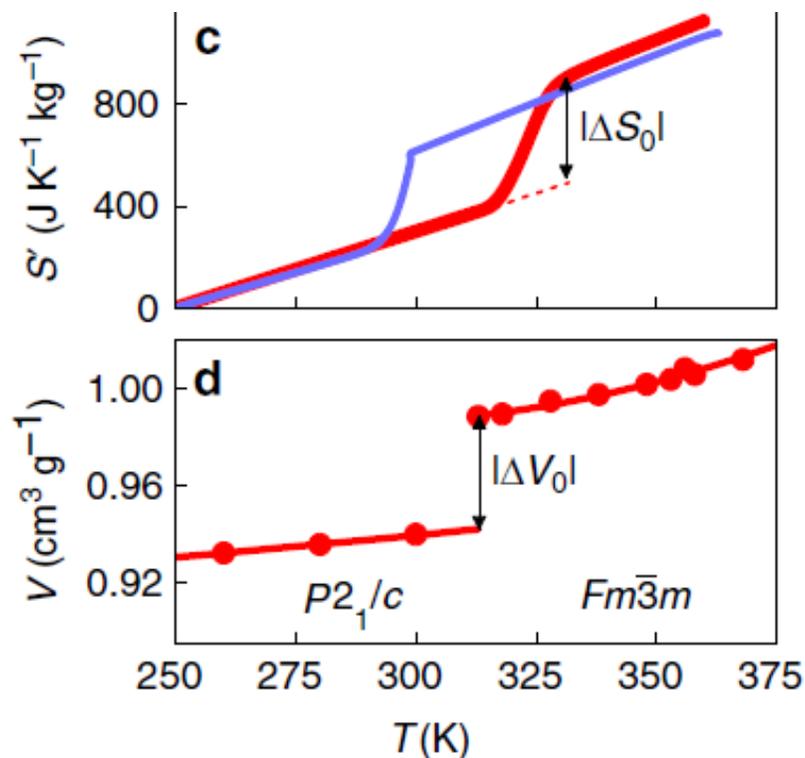
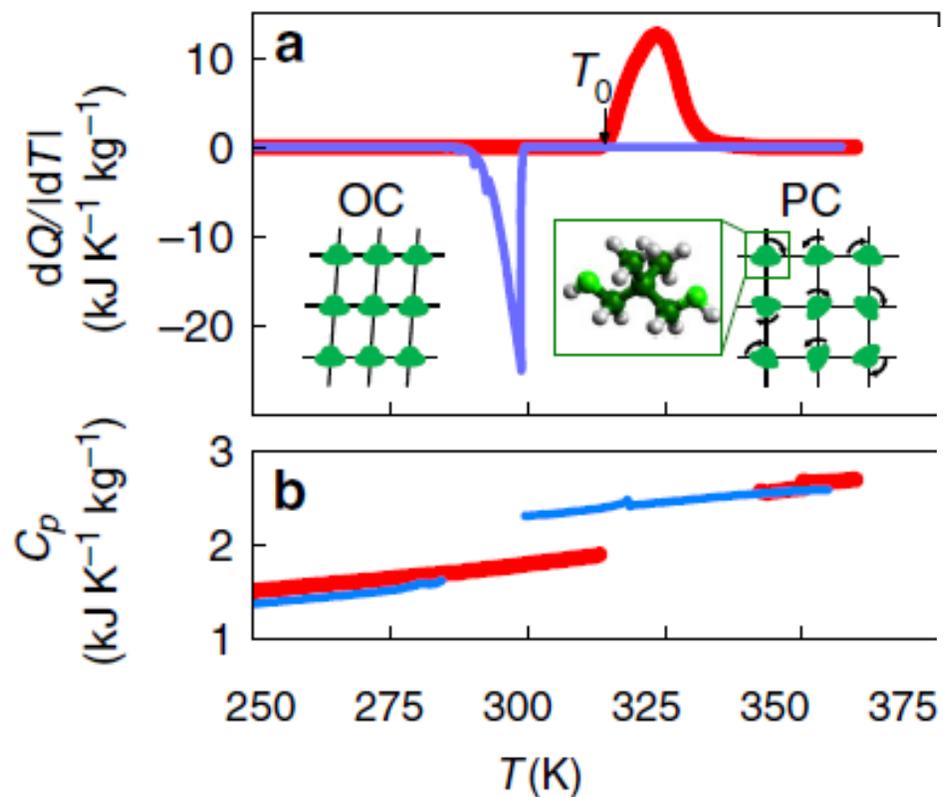
$$\Delta_f H (\text{exp}) = 93.8/95.8 \text{ (J}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}) \quad \Delta_f H (\text{lit}) = 127 \text{ (J}\cdot\text{g}^{-1})$$

$$\Delta_f V (\text{exp}) = 0.12/0.14 \text{ (cm}^3\cdot\text{g}^{-1}) \quad \Delta_f V (\text{lit}) = 0.11 \text{ (cm}^3\cdot\text{g}^{-1})$$

J. Chem. Eng. Data, Vol. 52, No. 5, 2007



Idea, Can this be used to Investigate Barocaloric Effects ?



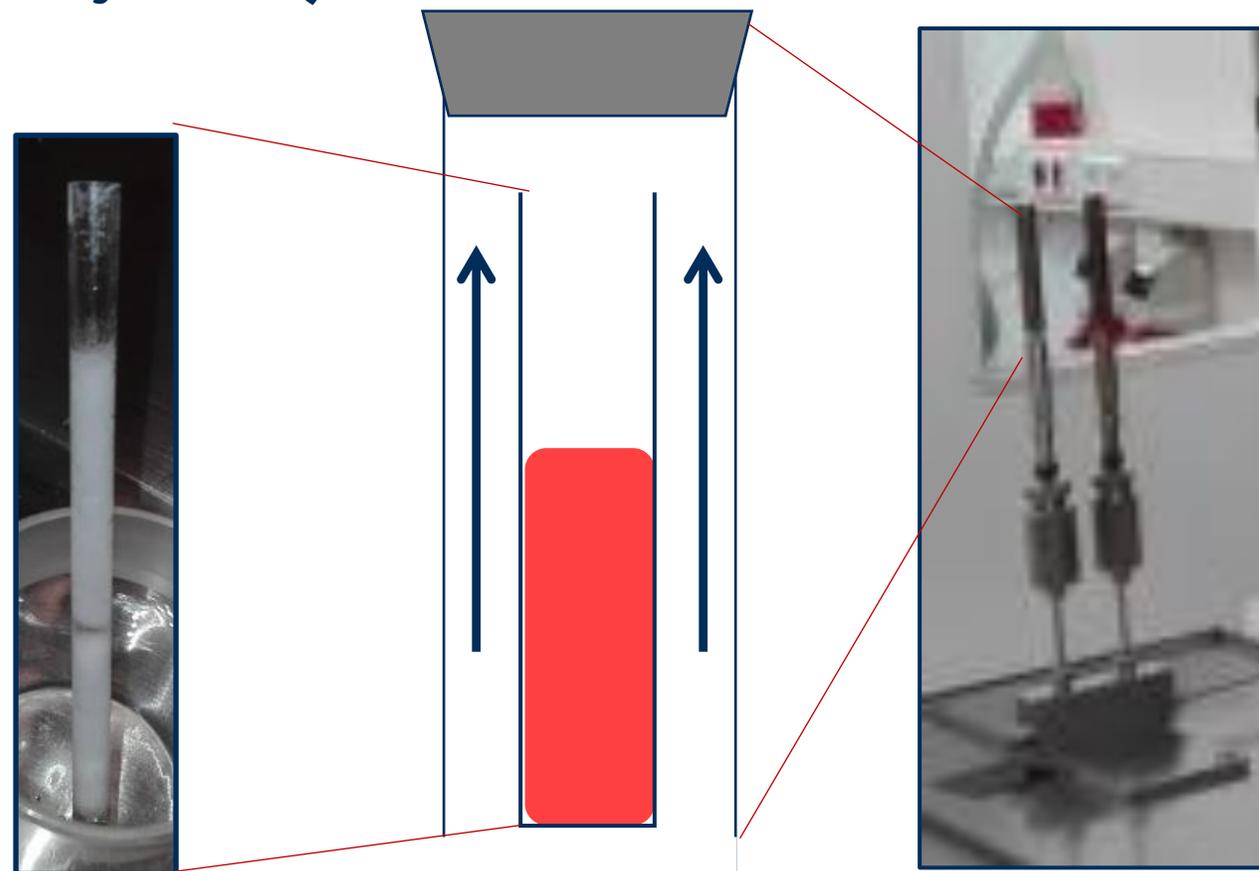
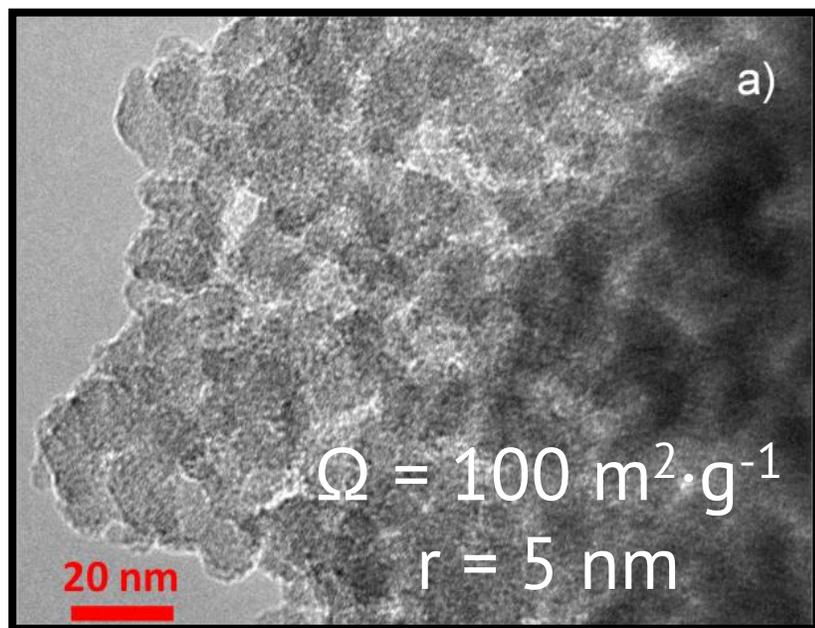
Yes,
Solid-Solid
Volumes and
Heats are large!

The example
uses 3 pieces of
equipment

NATURE COMMUNICATIONS | (2019) 10:1803 | <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-09730-9> | www.nature.com/naturecommunications



Grafted GR-15 (Macroporous System)



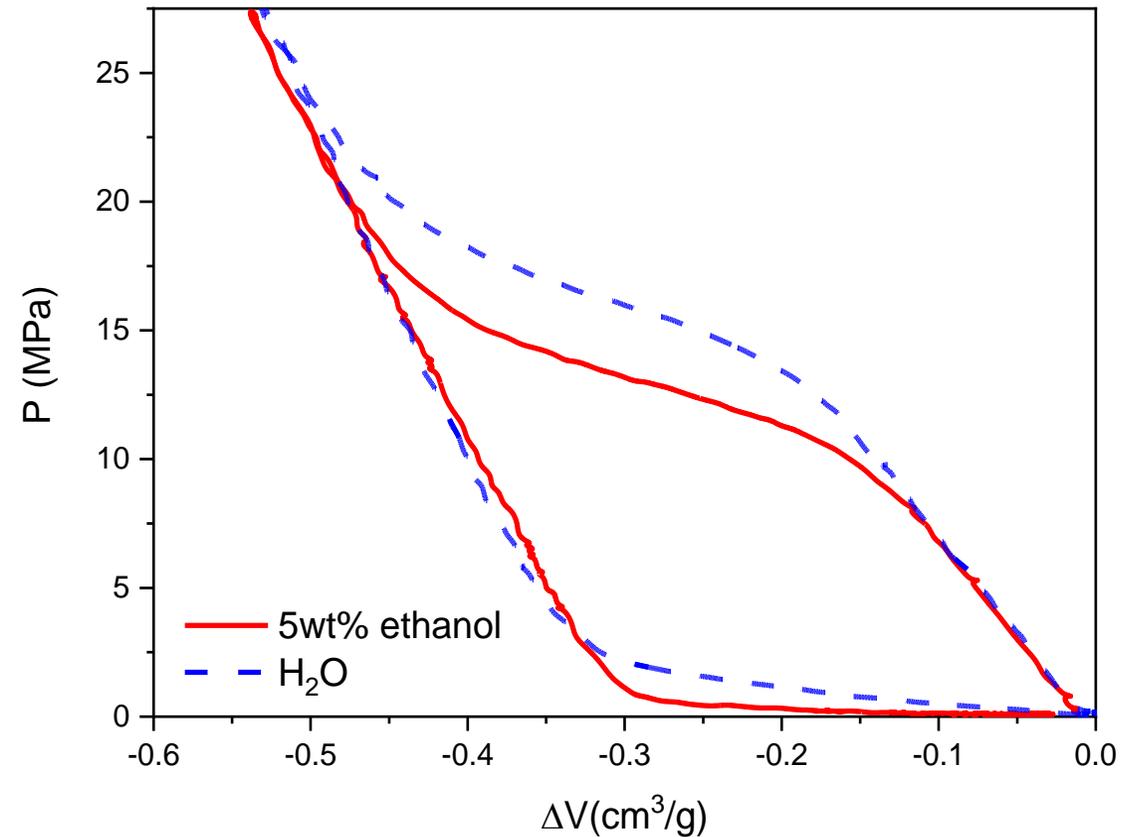
Pressure Volume Isotherm

We can classify this system as a **molecular bumper**...Energy is absorbed and dispersed

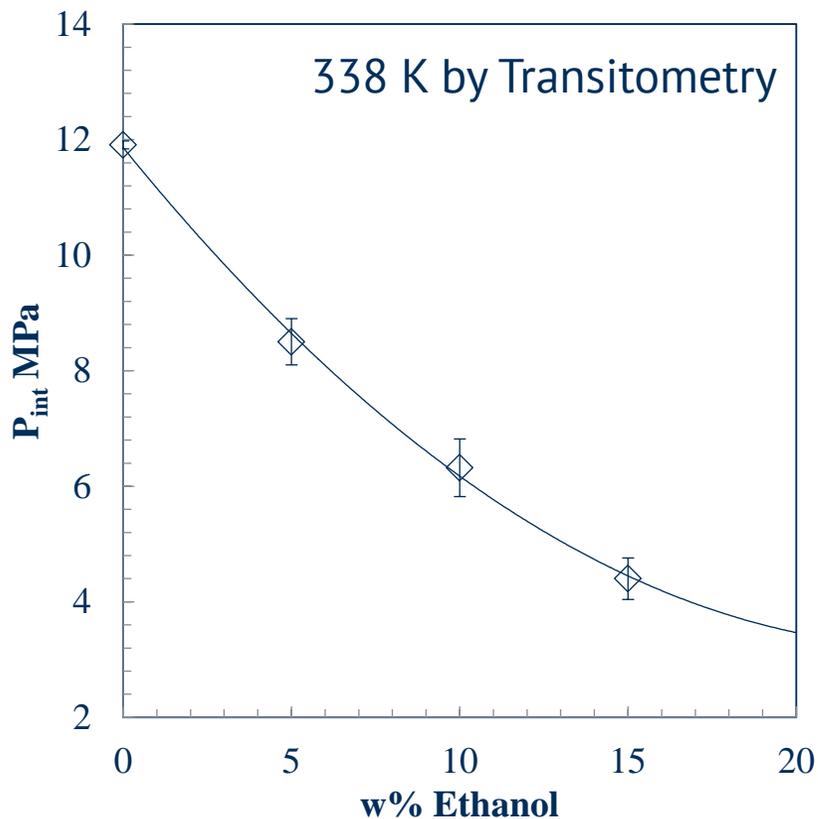
Under **fast conditions**, liquids and solutions can enter and exit the porous solids.

The **pure liquid** has a higher intrusion pressure compared to the solution.

The **aqueous ethanol solution** has a lower intrusion pressure.



Concentration Effects on Intrusion Pressure (P_{int})



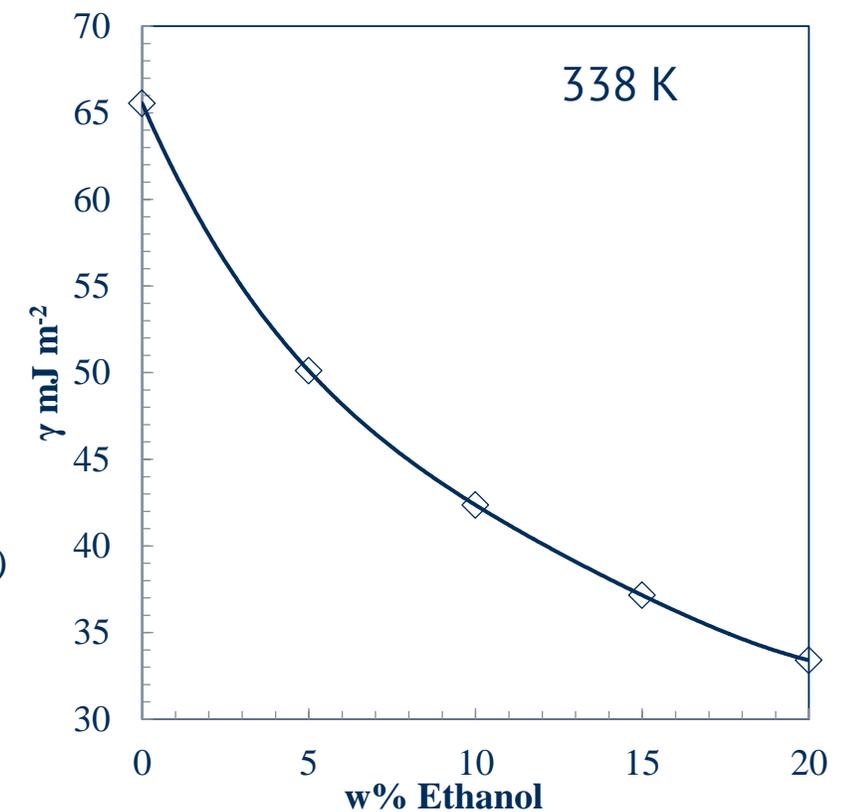
$$P_{int} = -\gamma_{LV} \cos\theta (kr)^{-1}$$

γ – is the surface tension of the solution
 θ – is the non-wetting contact angle
 r – is the pore radius
 k – is geometry parameter set to 2

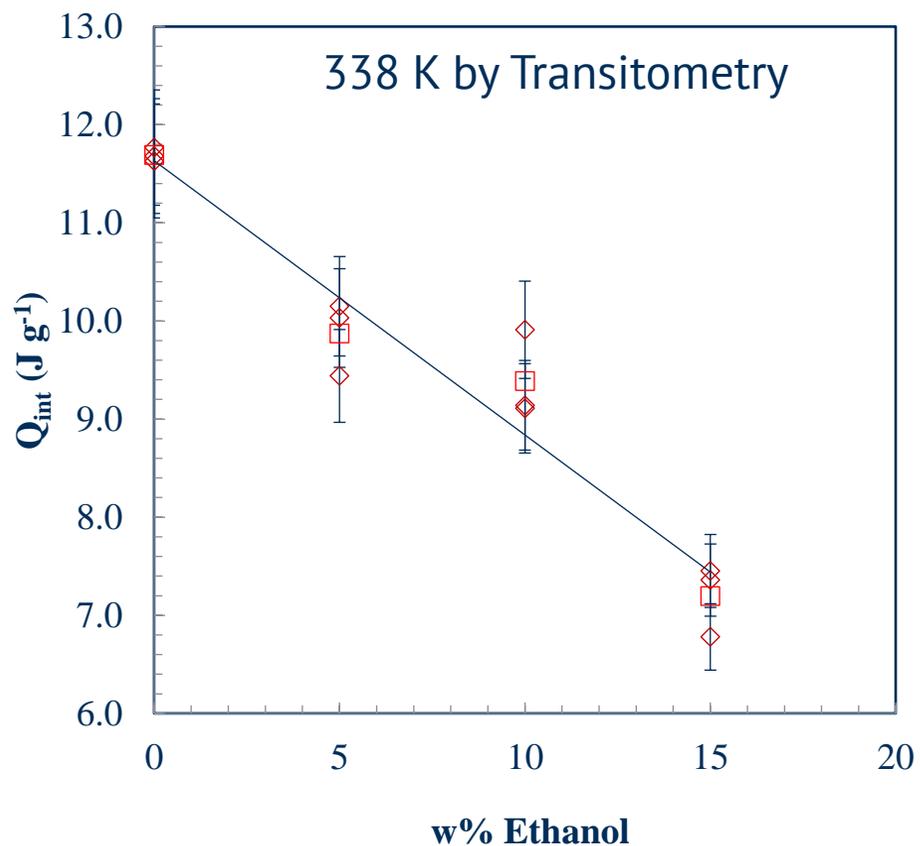
$$W = P_{int} \times v$$

v – specific pore volume ($0.35 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)

$$W_{int} = -4.2 \text{ J} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ for water}$$



Concentration Effects on Intrusion Heat

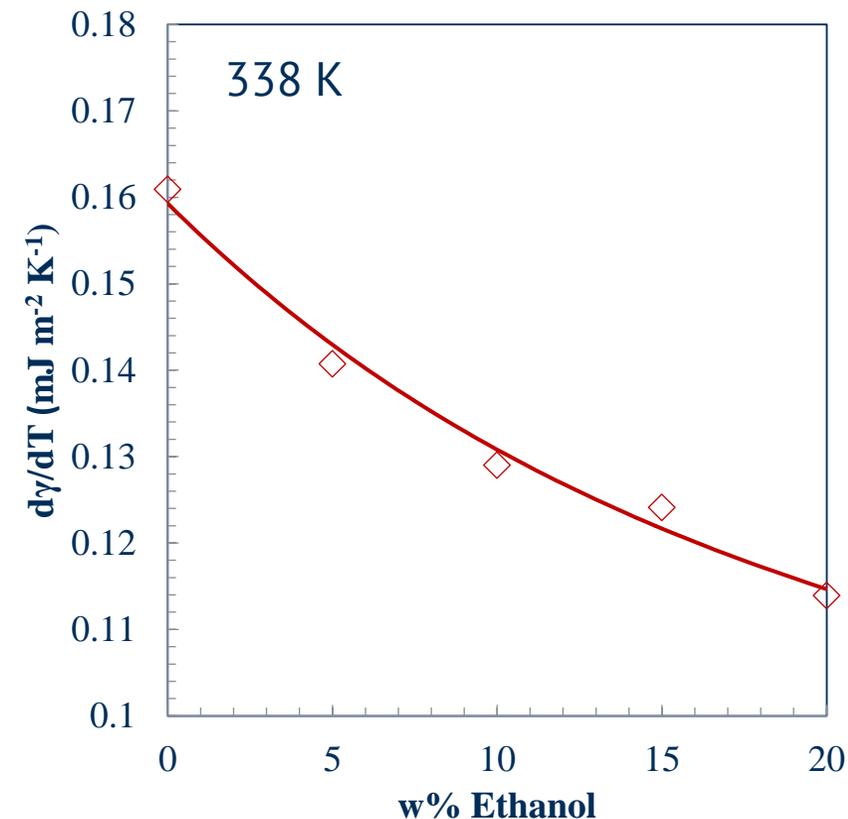


$$Q_{int} = T \frac{d(\gamma_{LV} \cos \theta)}{dT} \Omega$$

T – Temperature

Ω – is the pore surface area

The energy absorbed is endothermic





Funding & Partner Projects for our Lab



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