



# Numerical analysis of advanced thermal management for metal hydride reactors using heat pipes

Oussama Rejeb, Christophe Vial, Abdelmajid Jemni, Tarik Kousksou,  
Nour-Eddine Fenineche, Maamar Bettayeb, Chaouki Ghenai

## ► To cite this version:

Oussama Rejeb, Christophe Vial, Abdelmajid Jemni, Tarik Kousksou, Nour-Eddine Fenineche, et al.. Numerical analysis of advanced thermal management for metal hydride reactors using heat pipes. 15th International Conference on Hydrogen Production (ICH2P-2024) ICH2P, Dec 2024, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. hal-04859709

HAL Id: hal-04859709

<https://hal.science/hal-04859709v1>

Submitted on 30 Dec 2024

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



# Numerical analysis of advanced thermal management for metal hydride reactors using heat pipes

<sup>1</sup>Oussama Rejeb <sup>1</sup>, Christophe Vial <sup>1</sup>, Abdelmajid Jemni <sup>2</sup>, Tarik Kousksou <sup>3</sup>, Noureddine Fenineche <sup>4</sup>, Maamar Bettayeb <sup>5,6</sup>, Chaouki Ghenai <sup>7,8\*</sup>

1. Université Clermont Auvergne, Clermont Auvergne INP, CNRS, Institut Pascal, F-63000, Clermont-Ferrand, France

2. Université de Monastir, Ecole Nationale d'Ingénieurs de Monastir (ENIM), LESTE, LR99ES31, 5000, Monastir, Tunisia.

3. Laboratoire SIAME, Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour/E2S UPPA, EA4581, 64000 Pau, France

4. ICB-PMDM UMR 6303, CNRS, Université Bourgogne Franche-Comté, UTBM, Belfort, F-90010, France

5. Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Sharjah, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.

6. Center of Excellence in Intelligent Engineering Systems (CEIES), King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

7. Department of Sustainable and Renewable Energy Engineering, College of Engineering, University of Sharjah, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

8. Sustainable Energy Development Research Group, Research Institute for Science and Engineering (RISE), University of Sharjah, P.O. Box 27272, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.



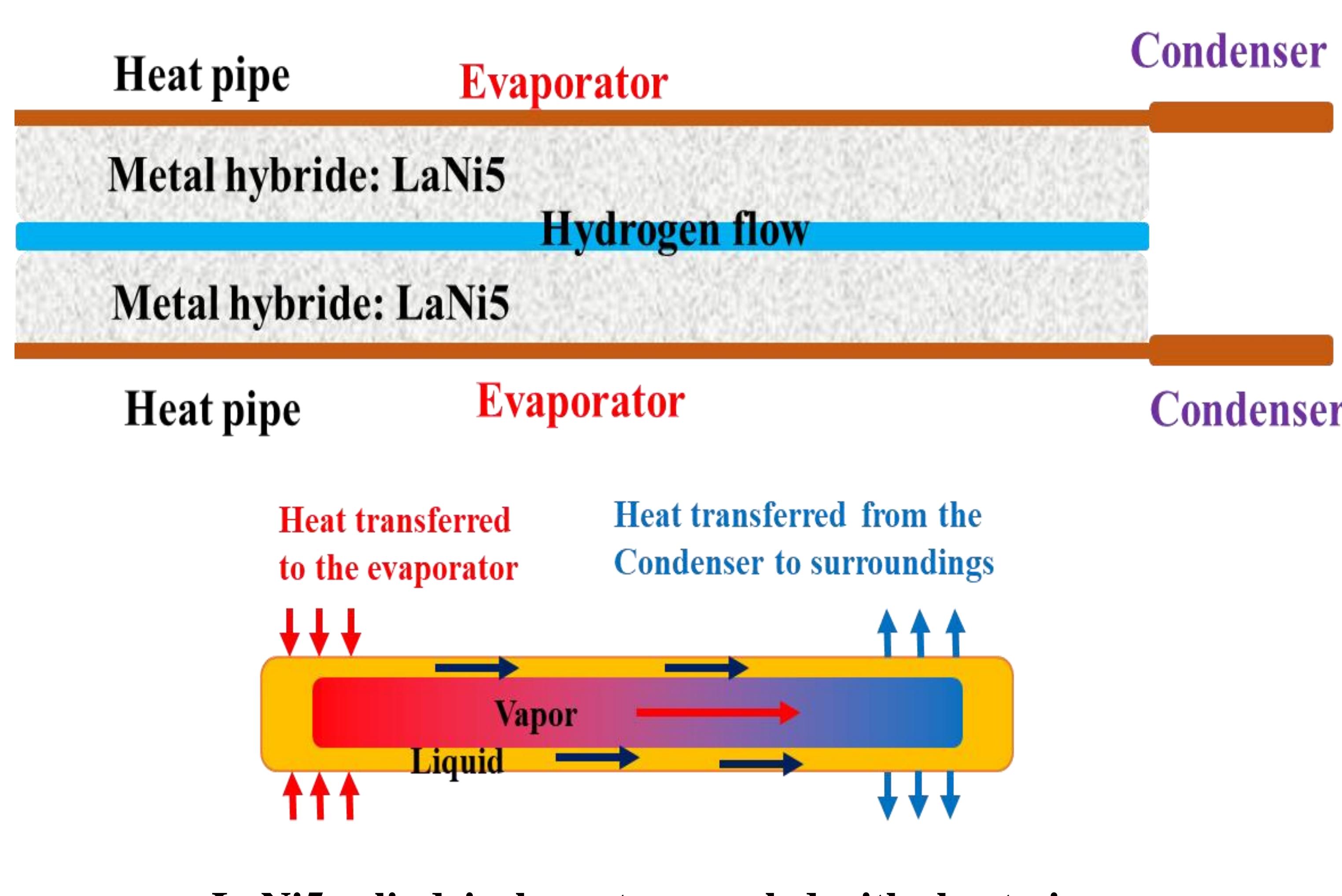
## Context

Hydrogen Storage Mode	Conditions	Advantages	Disadvantages
Compressed	150 to 700 bars	Simple, fast refuelling, compact	High pressure risks, energy for compression
Liquefied	-253 °C and 1 atm	High energy density, stable storage	Energy loss, cryogenic risks, complex insulation
Solid (Hydride)	25 °C	Safe, stable, less energy loss	Limited efficiency, slower refuelling, thermal management needed.

## Contribution

- ❖ Safe hydrogen storage: solid storage ensures safety
- ❖ Heat pipe thermal management chosen for its efficient, passive, reliable, temperature control.
- ❖ Developed a Dynamic Model for the LaNi<sub>5</sub> material with a cylindrical reactor coupled with heat pipe

## System Description



LaNi<sub>5</sub> cylindrical reactor coupled with heat pipe

## Mathematical Part

### Kinetics Reaction

$$\frac{dX_{abs}}{dt} = Cst_{abs} \ln\left(\frac{P}{P_{eq,abs}}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{E_{act}}{RT_{abs}}\right) (X_{lim,abs} - X_{abs})$$

### Energy equation

$$(C_{p,can}m_{can} + C_{p,MH}m_{MH}) \frac{dT_{abs}}{dt} = -Cst_x \frac{\Delta H}{MW_{H_2}} \frac{dX_{abs}}{dt} - \frac{(T_{eva} - T_{abs})}{R_{abs,eva}}$$

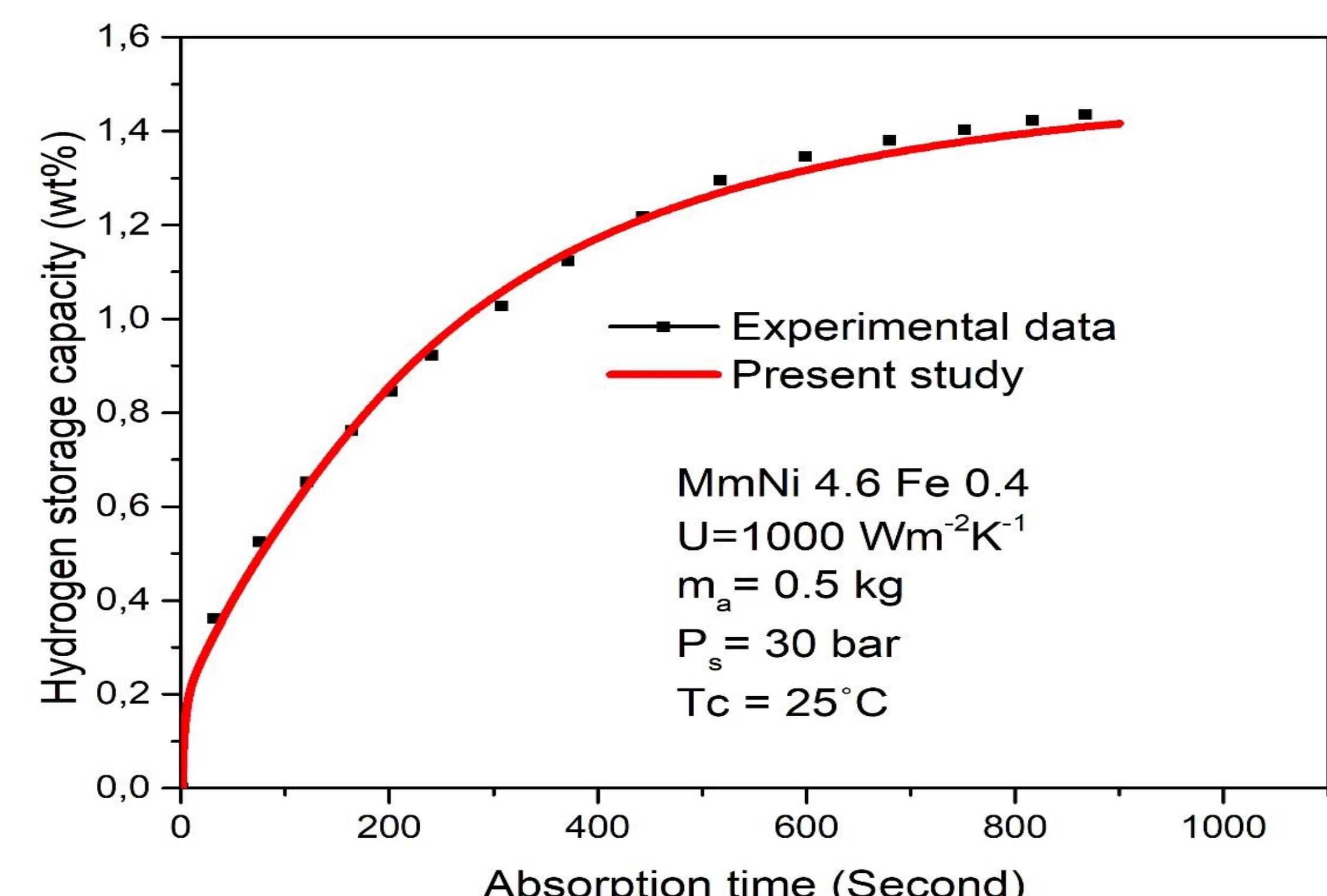
### Evaporator

$$0 = \frac{(T_{abs} - T_{eva})}{R_{abs,eva}} + \frac{(T_{cond} - T_{eva})}{R_{cond,eva}}$$

### Condenser

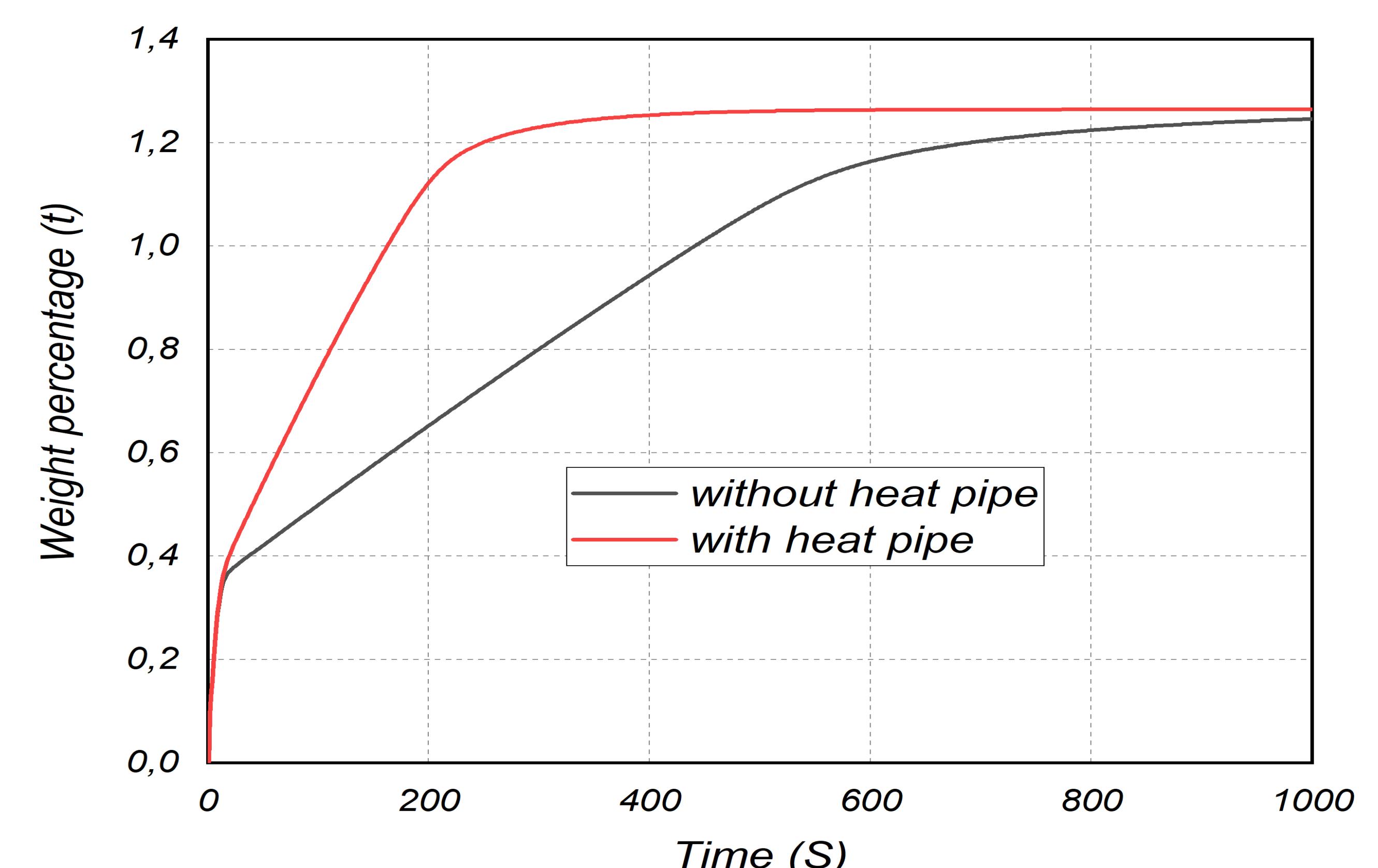
$$0 = \frac{(T_{ex} - T_{cond})}{R_{ex}} + \frac{(T_{eva} - T_{cond})}{R_{cond,eva}}$$

## Validation



Validation: Comparing the results provided by the numerical model with experimental data available in the literature.

## Results



The variation in hydrogen storage capacity (%wt) for parabolic fins, rectangular fins, and triangular fins.

## Conclusions

**Model Development:** A lumped transient model for a heat pipe LaNi<sub>5</sub> cylindrical reactor integrates kinetics, energy, and mass transfer.

**Thermal Control:** Heat pipe reduce the charging time.

**Efficiency Boost:** Heat pipe enhance the reliability of metal hydride hydrogen storage, supporting sustainable energy solutions.