

Multiphysics modelling of magnetocaloric device and experimental results

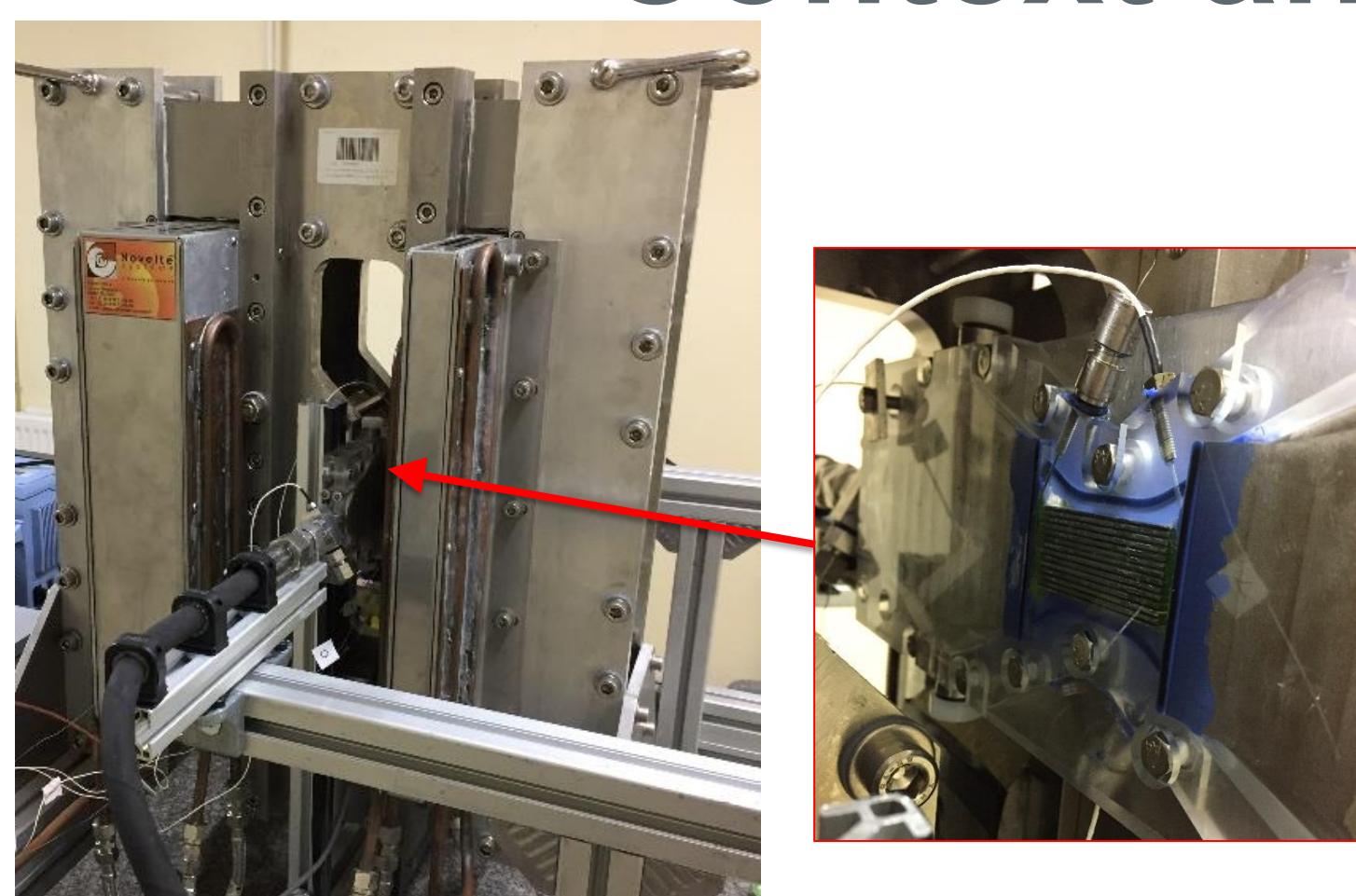
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Context and objectives

AMR cycle analysis

- Designing, implementing, optimizing devices for cheaper heating and refrigeration devices based on the magnetocaloric effect

FEMTO-ST magnetocaloric device



Magnetostatic model

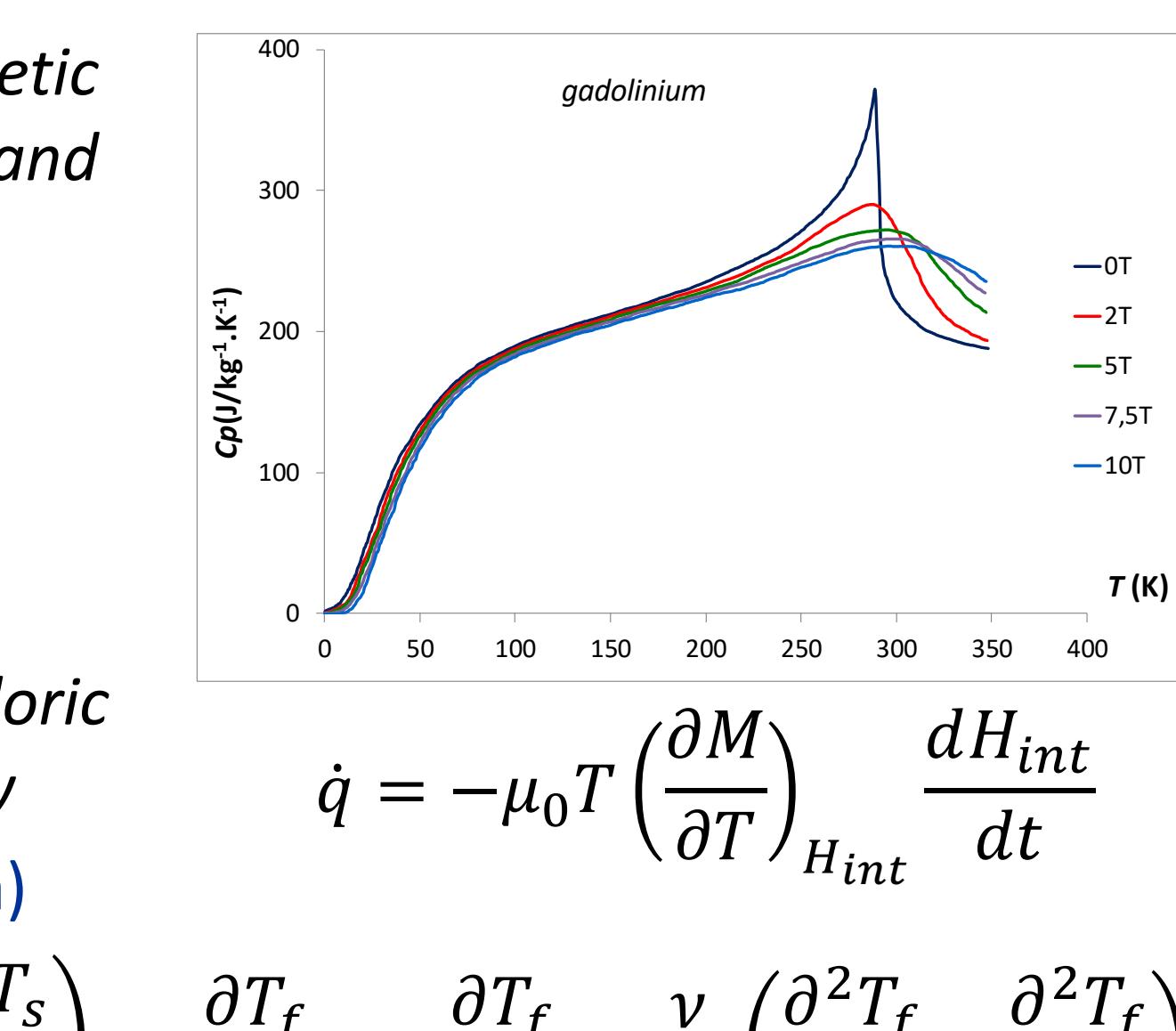
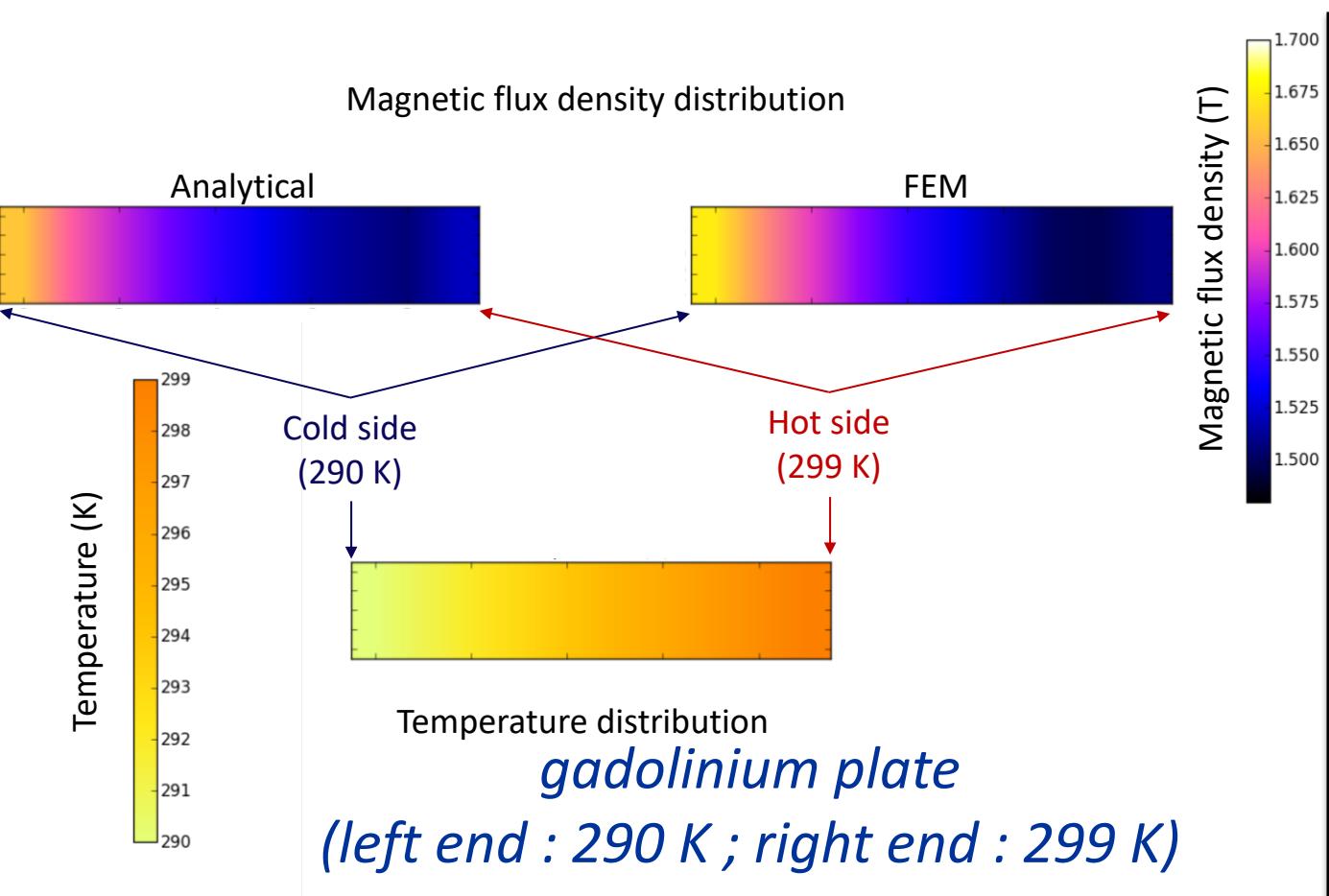
- 2D modeling of the internal magnetic field and magnetic flux density distribution in magnetocaloric material
- Magn. Equiv. Circuit (reluctance network)
- B_{int} and H_{int} for every node
- calculation time = FEM calculation time/300

Magnetocaloric model

- 2D modeling of thermodynamic of ferromagnetic transient, with magnetization distribution and magnetocaloric power density generate
- magnetization $M(H_{int}, T)$ behavior
- magnetocaloric power density \dot{q}

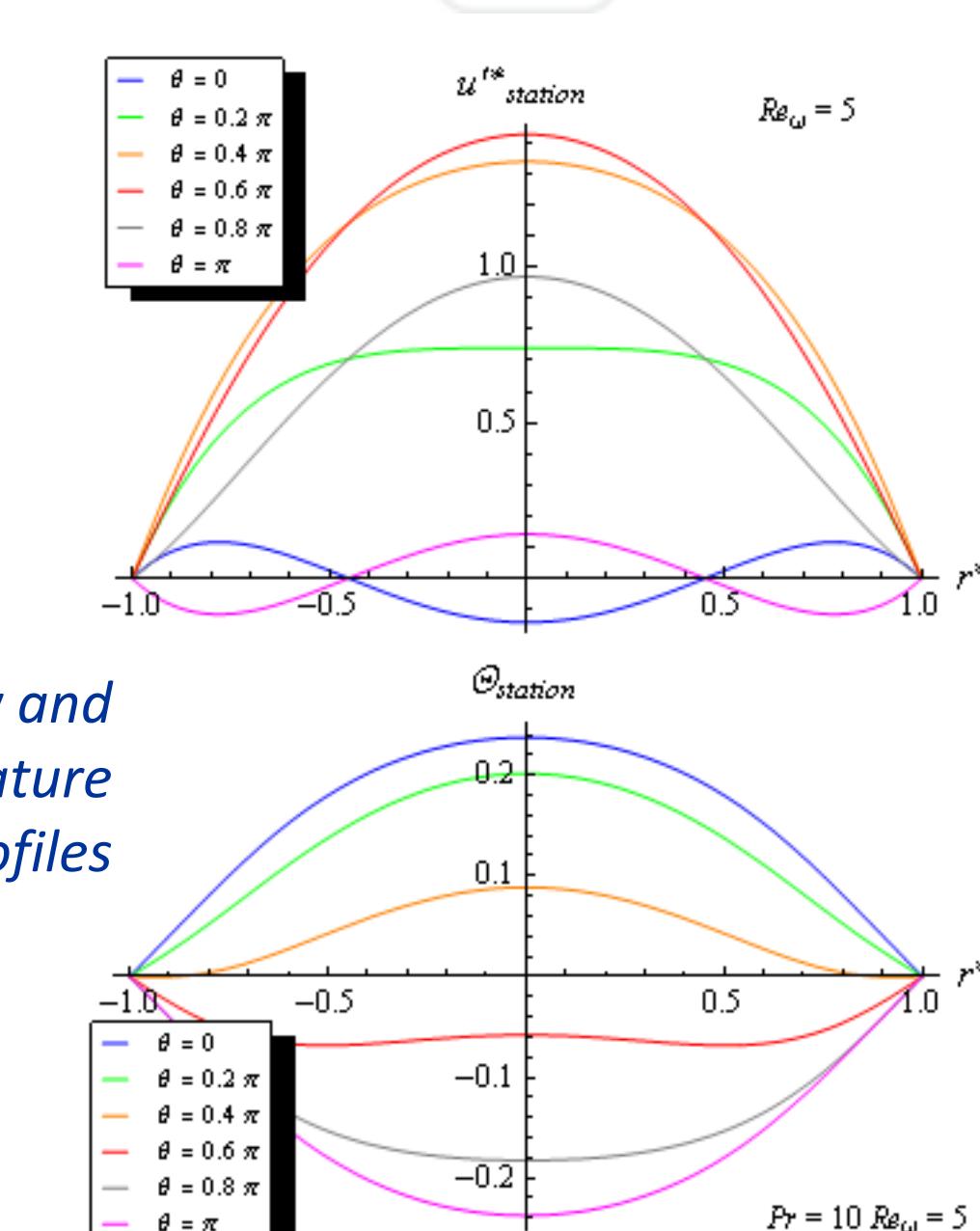
Thermo-fluidic model

- 2D modeling of heat transfers of magnetocaloric material (parallel plates) with oscillating flow
- heat capacity (interpolate experimental data)
- solid temperature $\frac{\partial T_s}{\partial t} = \frac{\lambda_s}{\rho_s C_s} \left(\frac{\partial^2 T_s}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T_s}{\partial r^2} \right)$
- fluid temperature $\frac{\partial T_f}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial T_f}{\partial x} = \frac{\nu}{Pr} \left(\frac{\partial^2 T_f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T_f}{\partial r^2} \right)$



Physical study of magnetocaloric regenerators

- Modelling all phenomena that occur in magnetocaloric regenerator with alternating flow of coolant between parallel plates during AMR cycles



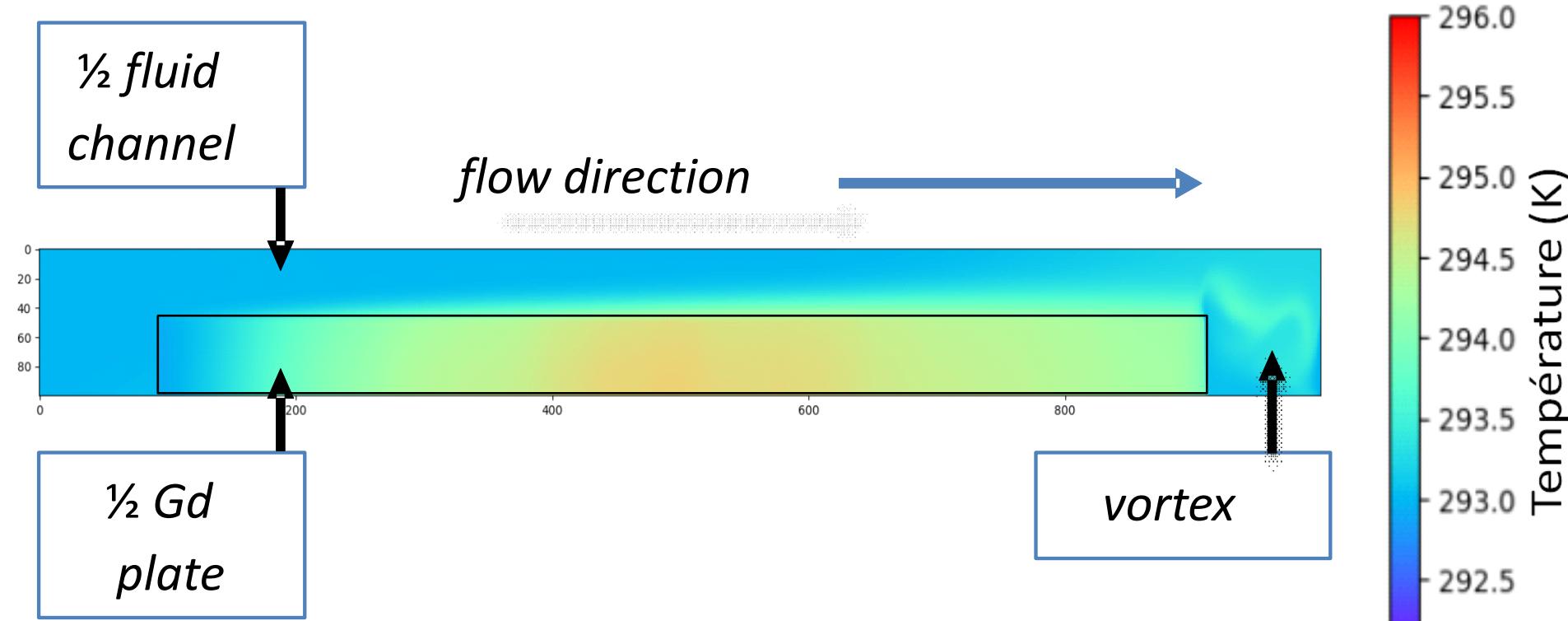
Multiphysics modelling

CFD model (Fluent®)

- 2D and 3D modeling of heat transfers of magnetocaloric material (parallel plates) with oscillating flow
- numerical reference for magnetocaloric numerical simulations in Python code
- material : gadolinium
- geometry : parallel-plate symmetry simplification : ½ plate and ½ canal
- frequency : any value
- method : temperature jump / source term
- C_p : constant / T & B dependent
- demagnetizing field : with / without
- sinusoidal flow / trapezoidal flow

Objectives:

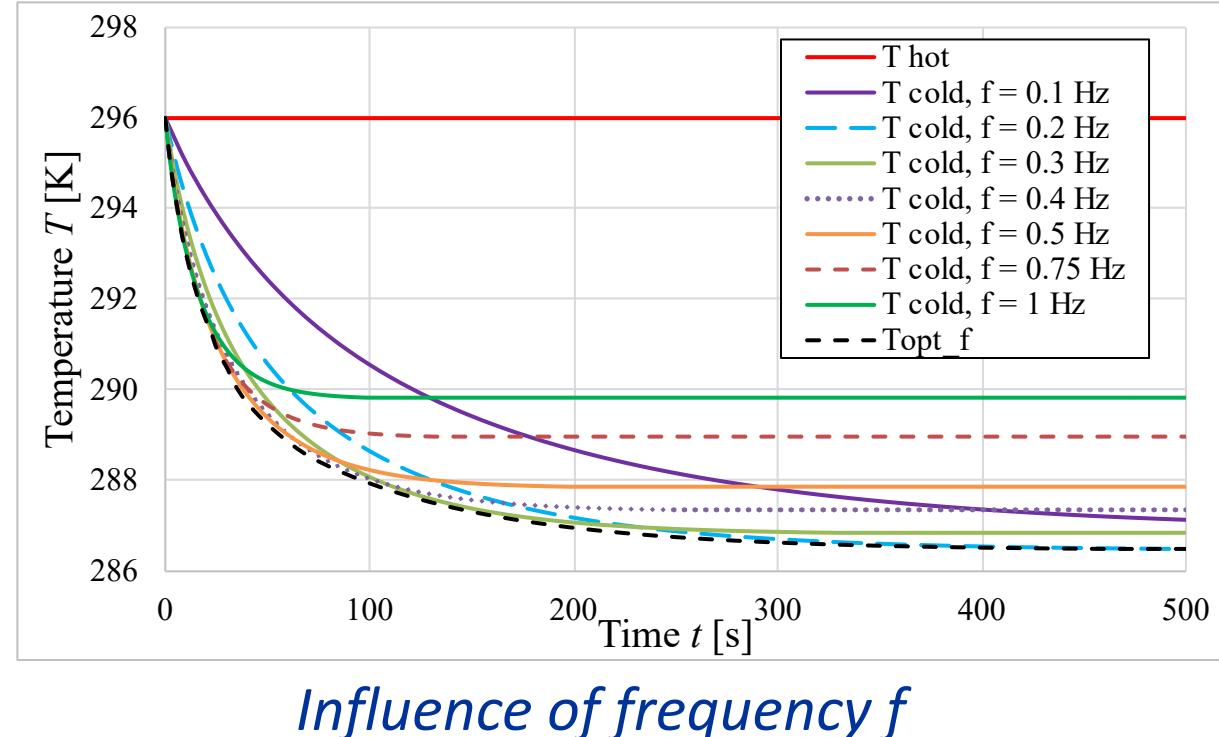
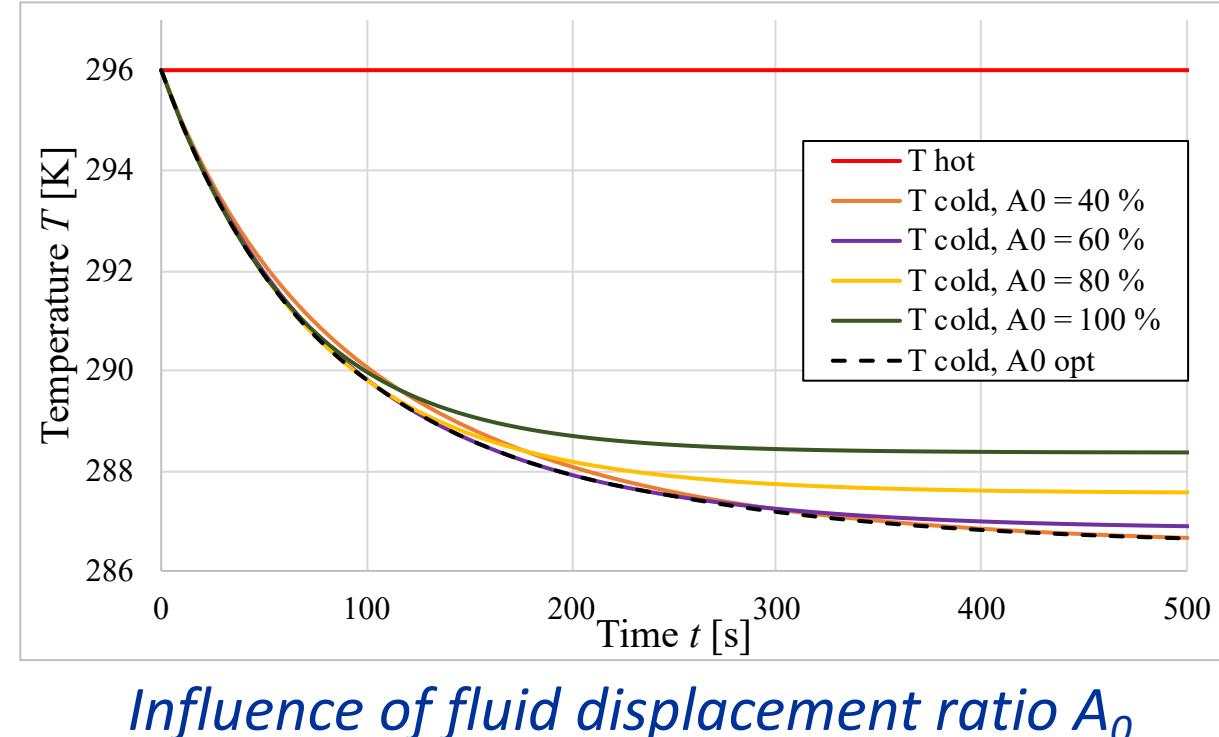
- annular effect
- effect of plate micro-structuring on AMR efficiency
- simulation of multi-Curie regenerator for optimization of the AMR efficiency



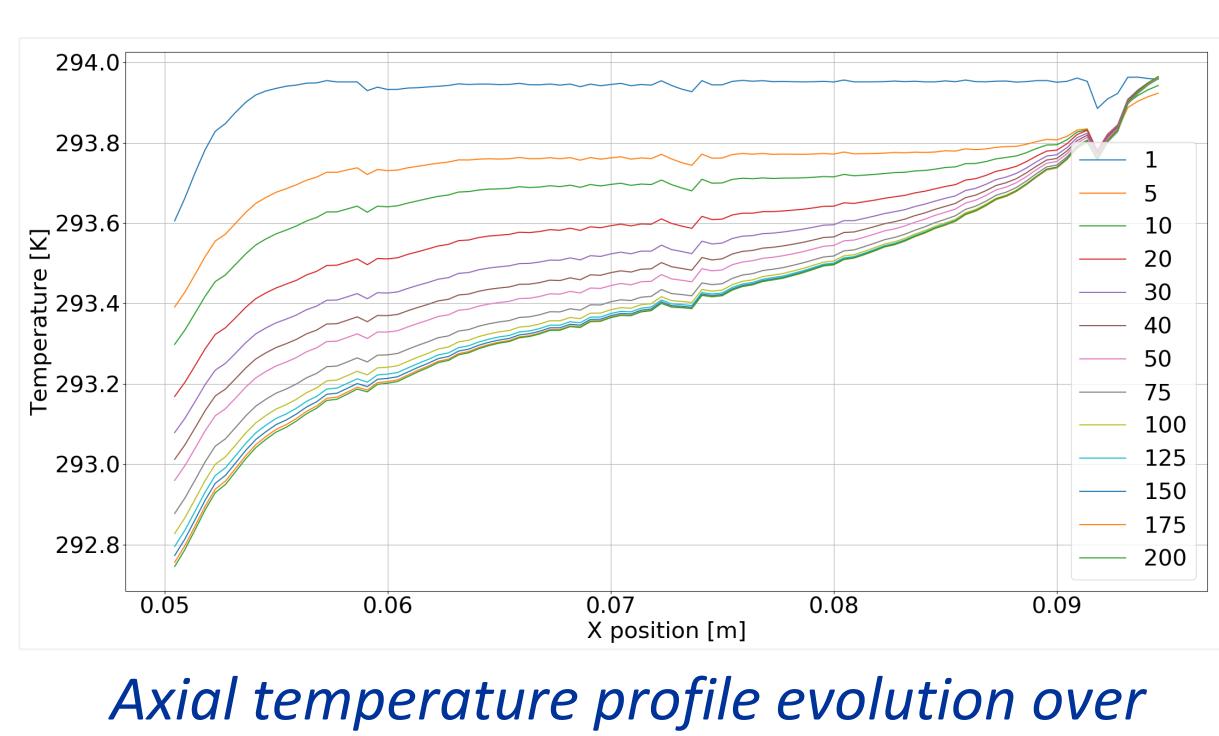
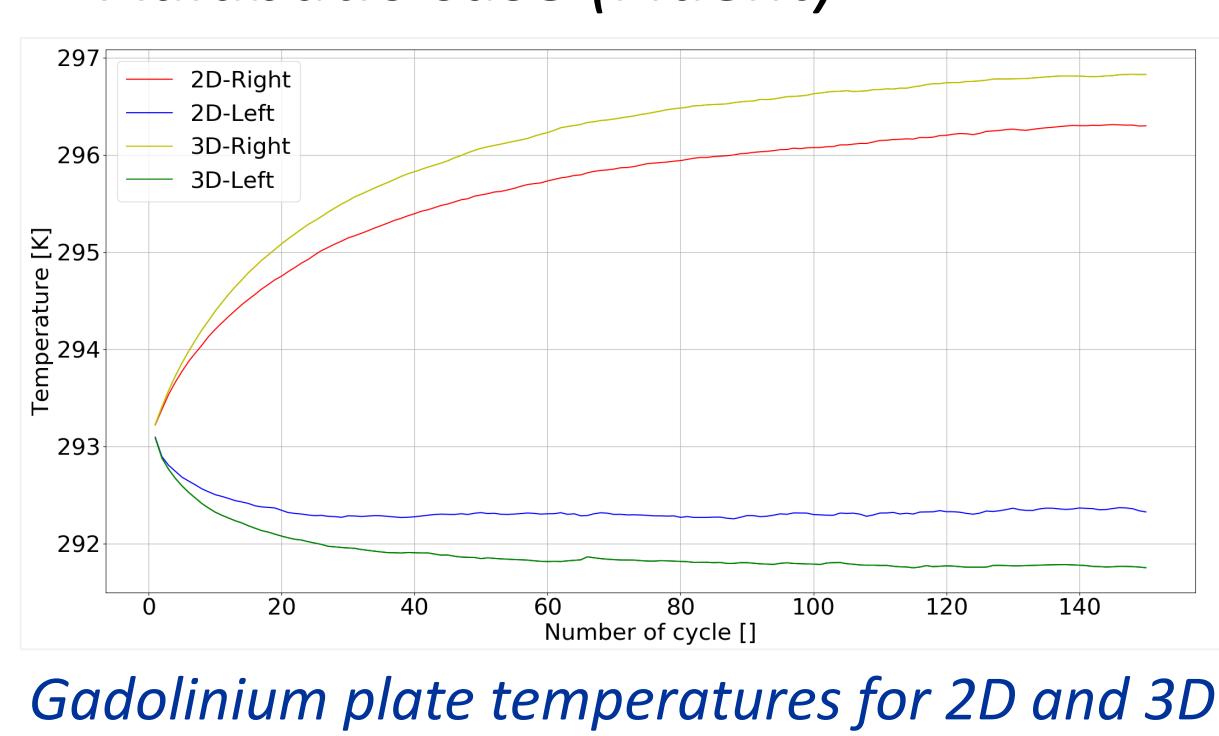
Results, comparison and optimization

Simulation results

- Imposed hot side temperature 296 K ; free cold side temperature (code Python)



- Adiabatic case (Fluent)

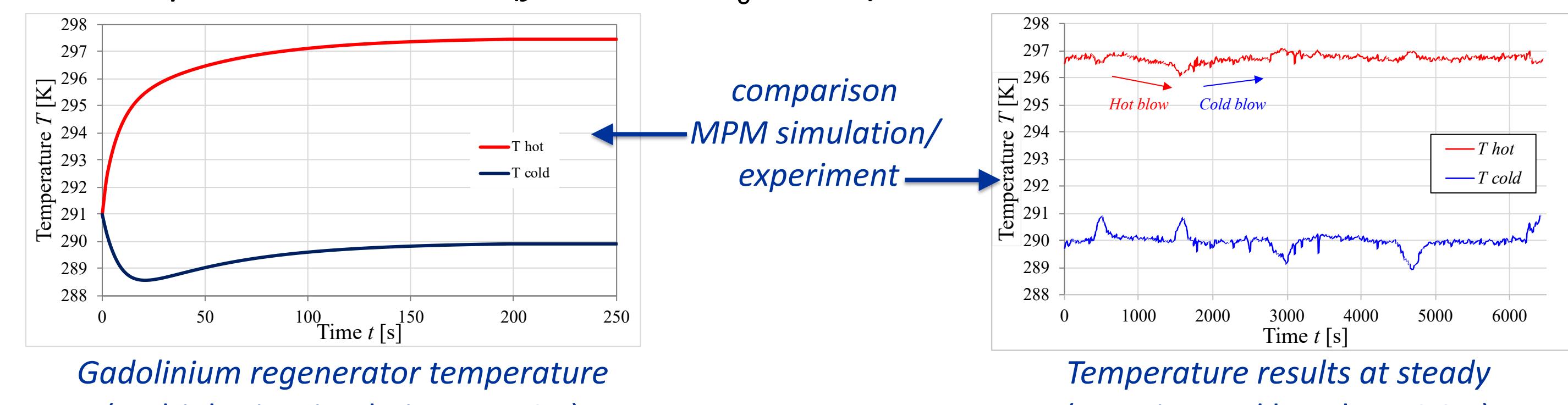


Key points

- very fast time calculation of multiphysics modelling compared to FEM codes
- high physical reliability of regenerator behavior in AMR cycles
- avoiding heat transfer, friction or porosity coefficients
- optimization of frequency and fluid displacement ratio for accelerated refrigeration
- good fit between multiphysics modelling and experimental results

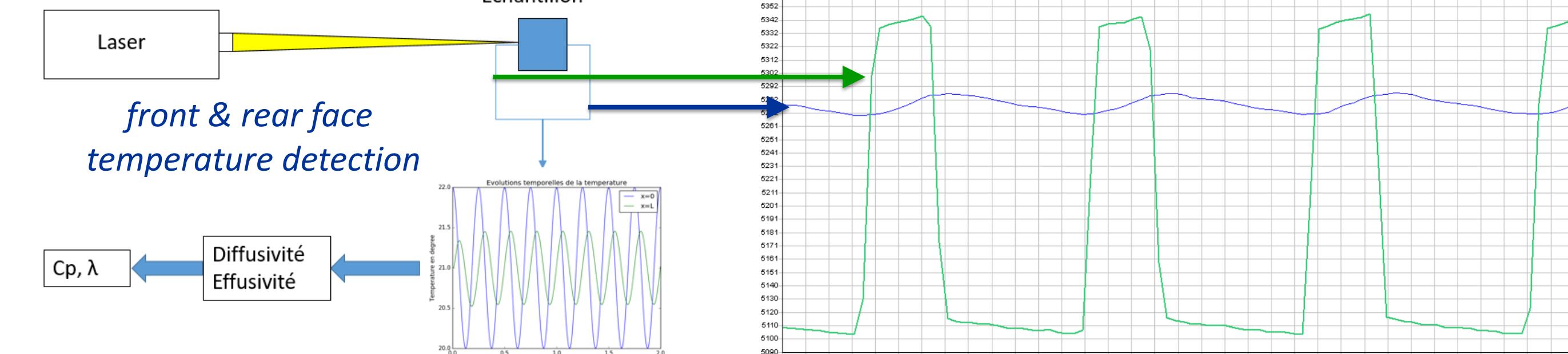
Experimental results

- Temperature evolution ($f = 0.5$ Hz, $A_0 = 56\%$) in adiabatic conditions



- Gadolinium regenerator temperature (multiphysics simulation → 7.6 K)

- Thermo-flash calorimetry of magnetocaloric materials in magnetic field



Conclusions and prospects

Further modelling and experiments

- extended calculations and experiments to high frequency → annular effect
- multi-Curie temperature regenerators → higher MC power density
- μ -PIV investigation of alternating flow in magnetocaloric regenerators
- high precision measurement of $C_p(H,T)$ and $\lambda(H,T)$ of magnetocaloric materials
- CompoMag Project for new optimized magnetocaloric composite regenerators

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