

Adhesive Bonding of Aluminum and Copper in HVAC&R Applications

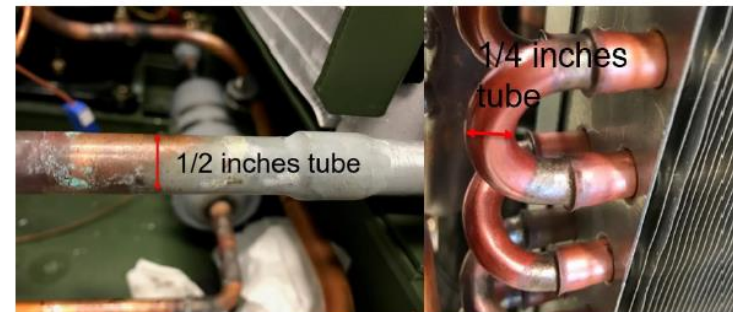


Al-Cu heat
exchanger
to tubing

Cu-Cu
U-joints and
pre-packaged
field



Al-Al manifolds



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Project Summary

Timeline:

Start date: 10/1/2016

Planned end date: 3/1/2020

Key Milestones

1. M24–meet 75% of joint strength requirements
2. M33–meet full strength and leakage requirements

Budget:

Total Project \$ to Date:

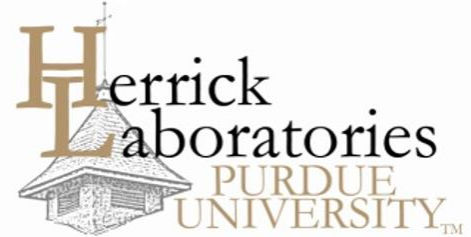
- DOE: \$1,500K
- Cost Share: \$*

Total Project \$:

- DOE: \$1,500K
- Cost Share:*

*In-kind contribution from CRADA partner–exceeds DOE funding level; exact total is confidential information

Key Partners:



Project Outcome:

- Aluminum-copper, aluminum-aluminum, and copper-copper adhesive joints that supplant traditional brazing in HVAC&R applications
- Heat exchanger production cost reduced by 30–40% compared with controlled atmosphere brazing
- More compact, lighter units requiring less refrigerant charge

Team

Patrick Geoghegan, PhD
Principal Investigator



ORNL:
Expertise in building equipment,
neutron radiography, material
characterization and functionality

Adrian Sabau, PhD
Materials Science R&D Staff

Shari Loushin
Lead Application
Engineering Specialist

Matthew Kryger, PhD
Research Polymer Scientist



3M:
World
leaders in
adhesives



**Purdue
University:**
Renowned
graduate
program

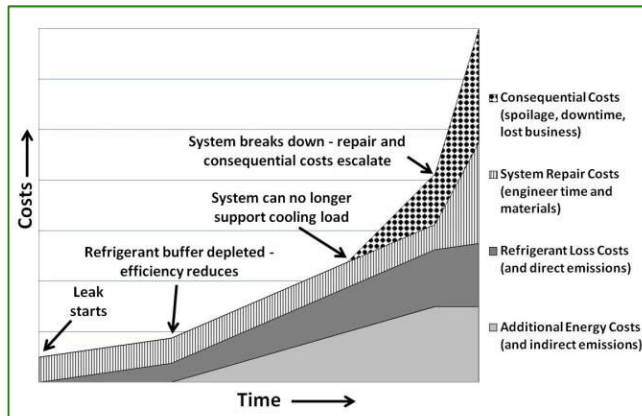
Eckhard A. Groll
Reilly Professor of Mechanical Engineering &
Associate Dean of Undergraduate and
Graduate Education, College of Engineering

Justin A. Weibel
Associate Professor of Mechanical
Engineering & Director of the Cooling
Technologies Research Center (CTRC)

Haotian Liu
PhD Student

Challenge

- According to the 2016 Annual Energy Outlook, the United States consumed 2.15 Quads in delivered energy in cooling, refrigeration, and freezing across the residential and commercial sectors



After ETSU (1997), *Cutting the cost of refrigerant leakage*, Good Practice Guide 178, Energy Technology Support Unit, Didcot, UK.

How Much Do Common Air Conditioner Repairs Cost?

Here are some common types of air conditioner problems and their average associated costs:

- Refrigerant leak detection and repair: **\$225-\$1600**
- AC refrigerant recharge: **\$160-\$400**
- Circuit board replacement: **\$120-\$600**
- Replace fuses, circuit breakers or relays: **\$15-\$300**
- Thermostat replacement: **\$60-\$250**
- A/C compressor repair hard start kit: **\$100-\$250**
- Capacitor or contactor replacement: **\$90-\$400**
- Home air compressor replacement: **\$1350-\$1800**, depending on size and type
- Evaporator coil replacement: **\$650-\$1200**
- Condensing unit fan motor replacement: **\$100-\$300**
- Condensate pump replacement: **\$90-\$250**

A troubleshooting service call can vary from **\$75 to \$180**, depending largely on your geographical location and the time of year in which the call occurs. The time of HVAC professionals is at a premium during the hot summer months.

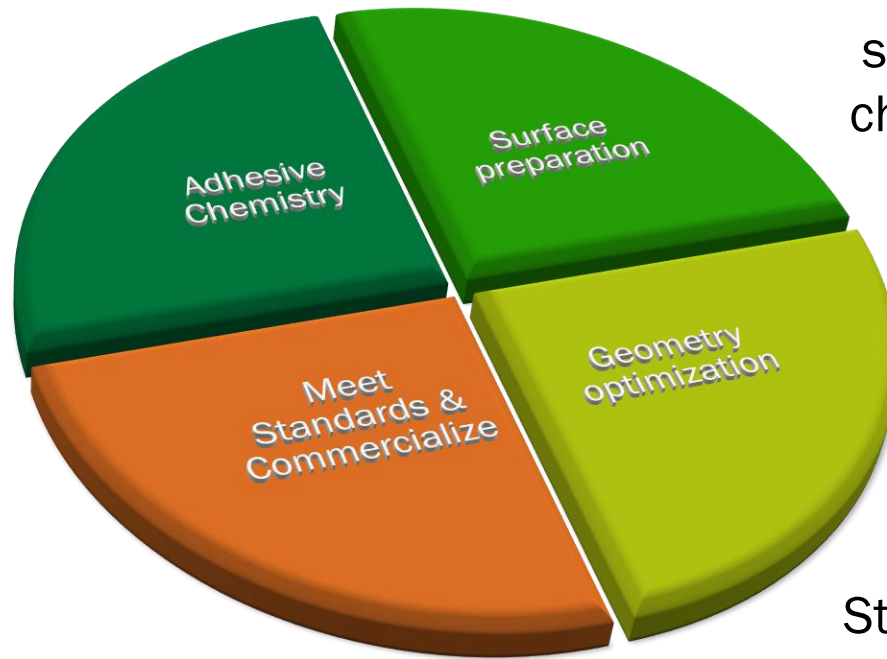
www.homeadvisor.com

R&D Opportunities for Joining Technologies in HVAC&R, BTO, October 2015

- Reduce refrigerant leakage
- Increase lifetime equipment operating efficiency and reliability
- Decrease equipment production cost
- Enable new designs not feasible with brazing

Approach – Adhesive Bonding

Develop adhesives with specific chemistries for bonding to aluminum and copper



Enhanced surface preparation (laser structuring, etc.) and characterization (XPS, SEM, etc.)

- UL207, ASHRAE 15, ISO 14903, etc.
- Prototype testing
- Strong business model

Structural analysis and optimization and non-destructive coverage quantification via neutron imaging

Braze Replacement Adhesive – Concepts

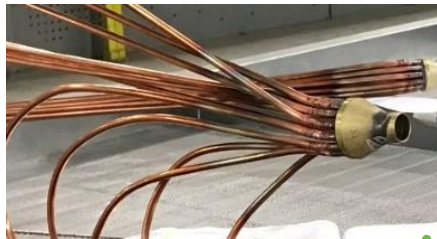
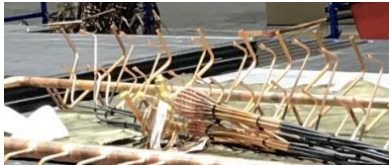
Subassembly
manufacturing

Heat exchanger (tube & fin) manufacturing

U-bend attachment

Header attachment

Unit assembly
connections



- U-bend receptacle or robotic dispense with
 - Upright heat bank cure
 - Room temp cure
 - UV trigger cure
- Solid ring pre-applied with
 - Upright heat bank cure

- Hand-held pneumatic dispense or robotic dispense with
 - Heat bank cure
 - UV trigger cure
 - Room temp cure

- Hand-held pneumatic dispense tip with
 - Heat clamp cure
 - UV trigger cure
 - Room temp cure

Braze
Replacement
Adhesive
Concepts

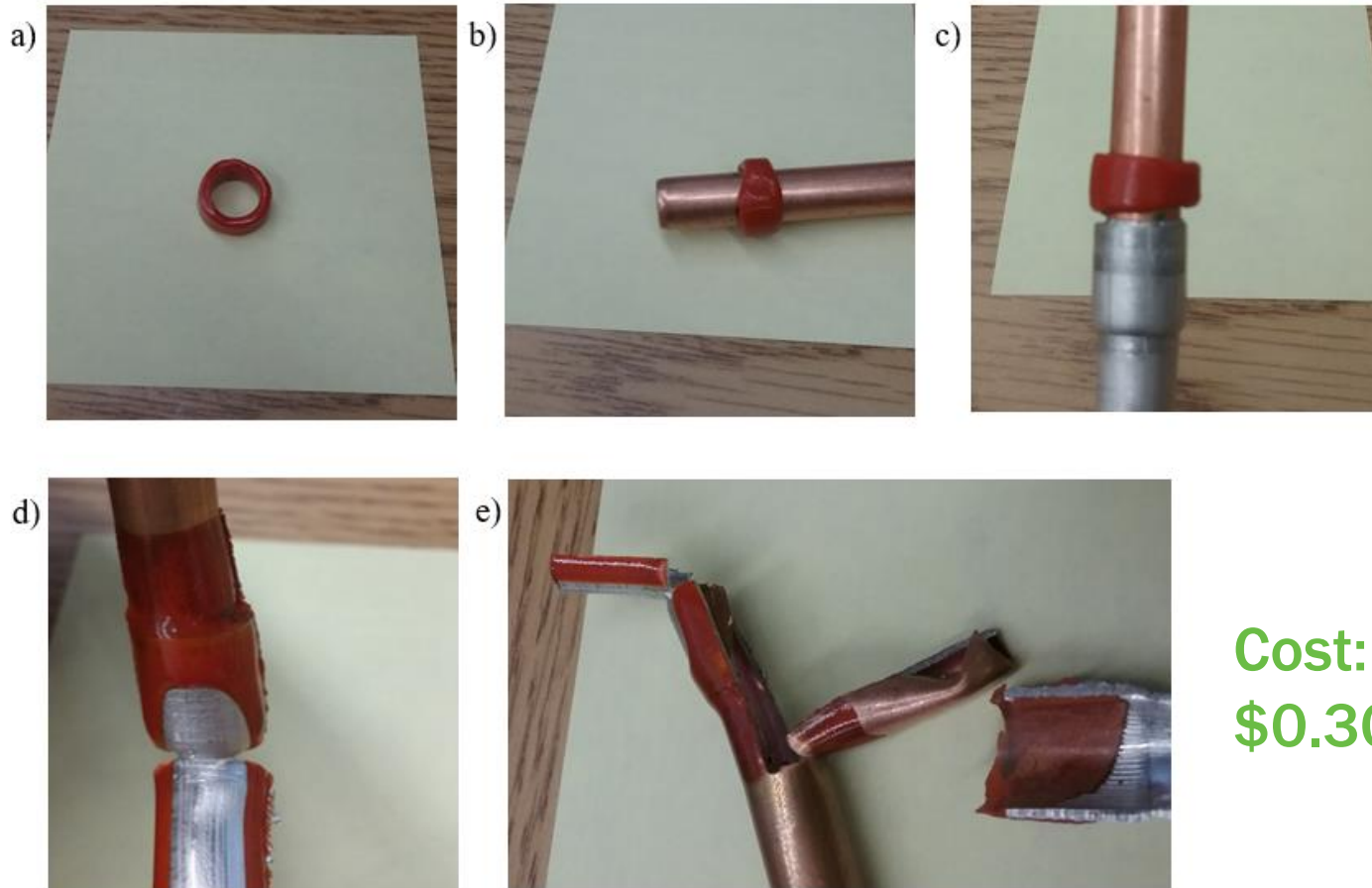
Approach – Technology Options

1K Liquid	1K Solid Epoxy	UV Triggered Epoxy	2K Epoxy
1-part epoxy designed for good balance of Tg and cure profiles	Patented epoxy that can solidify at room temp (can pre-apply on parts) then melt and cure with heat	Cure is triggered by exposure to UV; latency period allows for joint completion	2-part epoxy cures at room temperature
Pros: Would not require surface prep on Cu, Tg around 130°C	Pros: Good Tg, unique application method; RT stability of months in its solid form	Pros: Fast cure without heat; room temp stability; cure is triggered very rapidly	Pros: Room temp cure; room temp stable
Cons: Heat cure required; RT stability limited	Cons: Have to cure vertically (to get flow into joints)	Cons: OLS/Tg may not be achievable without secondary heat cure (?); may require surface prep. This concept not proven out yet	Cons: RT cure would have lower Tg (post cure may be needed); cure time vs. nozzle life; may require surface prep

All formulations meet pressure requirements up to at least 180 °F

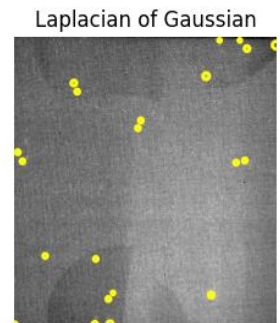
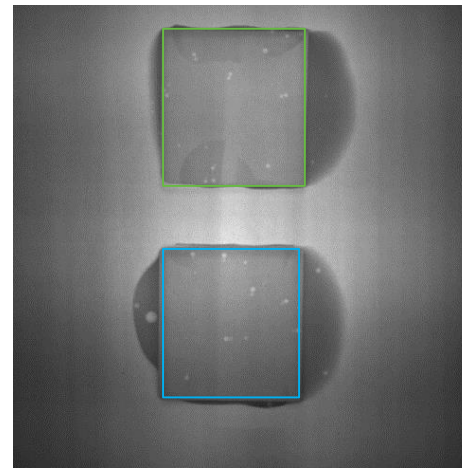
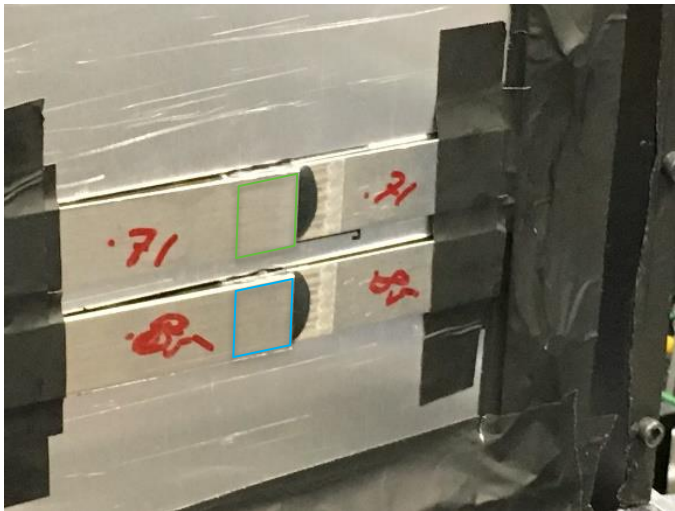
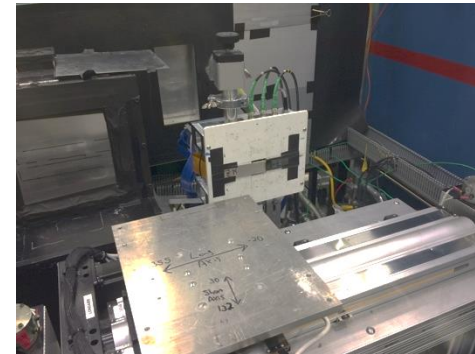
Solid 1K Adhesives – Autobrazing Concept

MJK-177



Cost:
\$0.30 per joint

Quantitative Coverage – Neutron Imaging



scikit-image.org
<http://dx.doi.org/10.7717/peerj.453>

- In situ curing
- Non-invasive

Approach – Header & Subassembly Connections

Joint geometry optimization



Adhesive application



Header insertion



Curing



Robotic dispensing arm with radiative heat bank cure

Robotic application system detects pipe end and dispenses adhesive on male end

(5 seconds/joint)

Cost: \$50,000

1-part adhesive

Cost: \$0.10 per joint

Radiative Heat Bank:

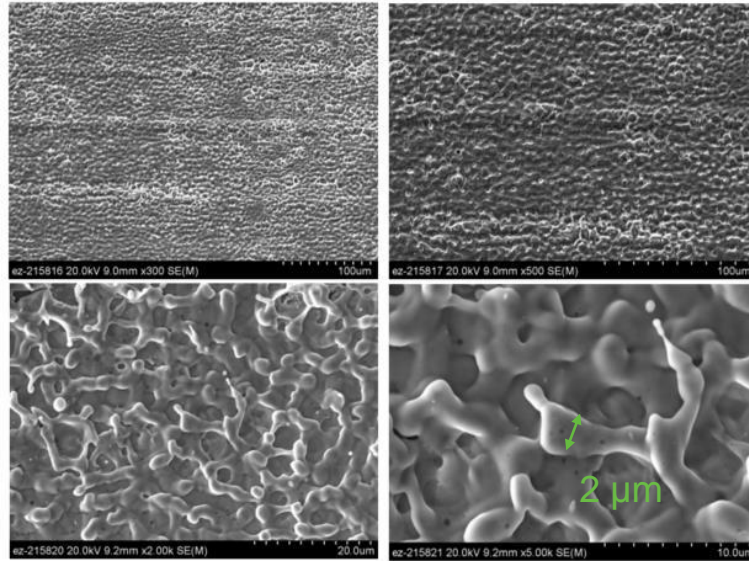
1. Position heat exchanger upright in radiative heat bank (2 min)
2. Dwell time in heat bank (300⁰F) (20 min)
3. Repeat for other side of heat exchanger, if needed

Cost: \$3000

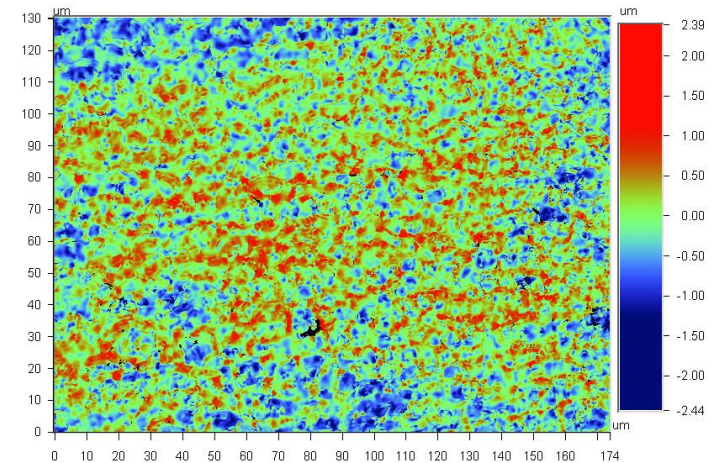
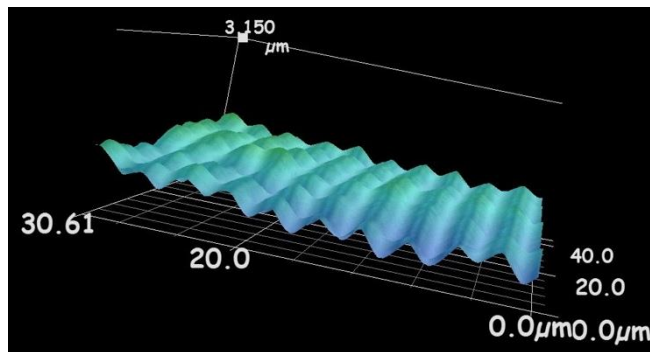
Energy Usage: ~29kW per heat exchanger cycle

(\$0.60/coil)

Surface Preparation Approach – Laser Structuring



Samples with different laser structuring conditions

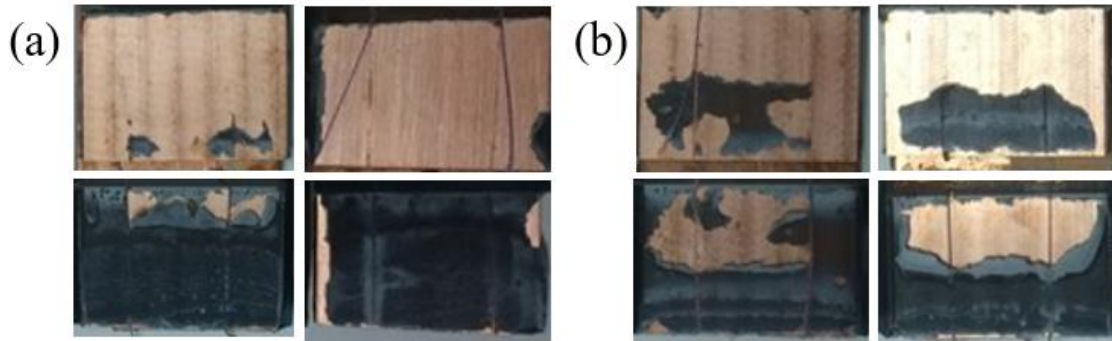


2D surface profile with profilometry

Approach — Laser Structuring Enhancement

Method:

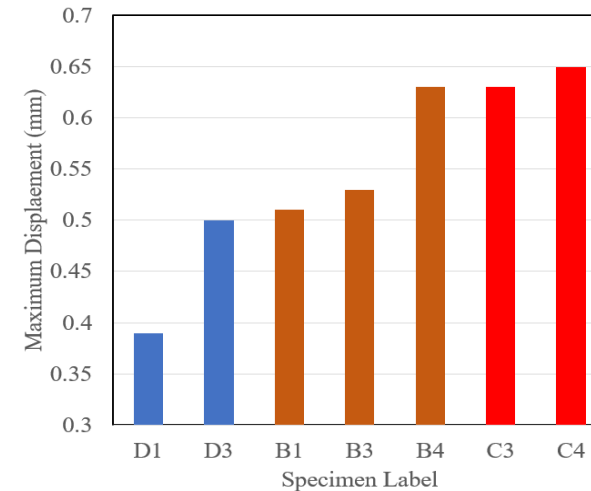
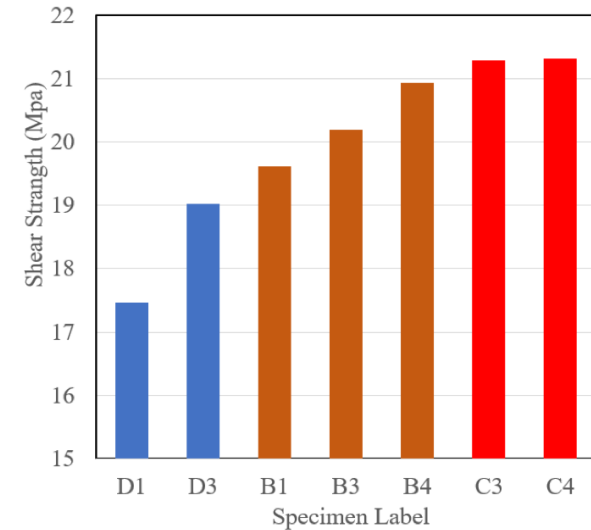
- Laser interference structure technique
- Shear strength measured by single lap joint test



Failure mechanism: (a) adhesive failure, (b) mixed failure mechanism.

Results:

- Laser raster can leave a clean and structured surface
- Compared with traditional surface preparation methods, laser structure can enhance the bonding shear strength significantly
- Higher raster speed results in a higher shear strength



- D:** Traditional method
- B:** Laser raster with 6 mm/s
- C:** Laser raster with 12 mm/s

Adhesive Characterization Driving ABAQUS Modeling

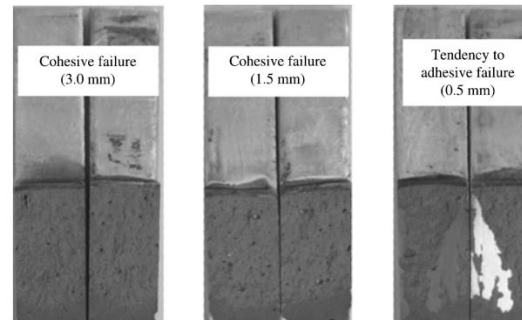
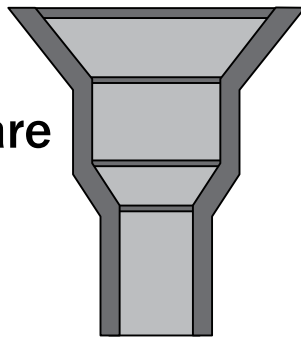
Epoxy adhesive with cohesive failure:

- Fracture toughness: Double cantilever beam (DCB) test; End-notched flexure (ENF) test
- DCB samples will be prepared similarly as for previous studies at Purdue University
- Elastic/shear modulus: tensile/shear test

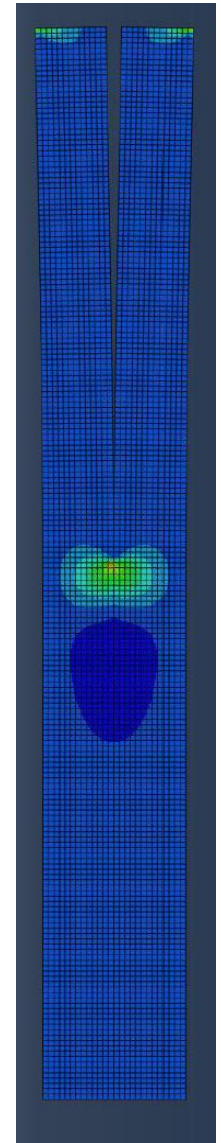


INSTRON 3345

Optimized flare geometry

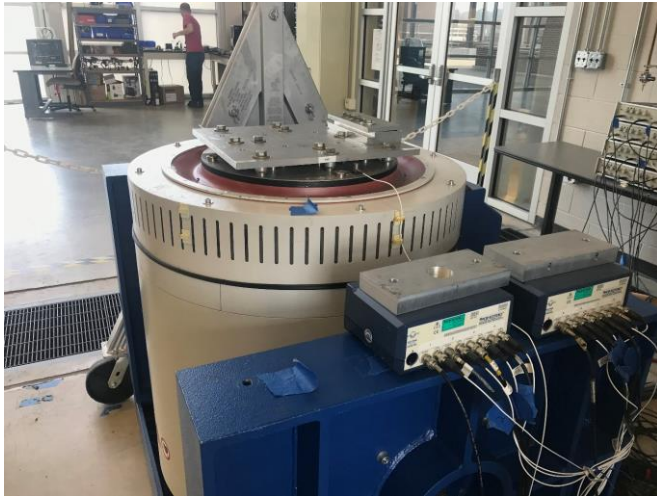


Failure mechanism at the interface

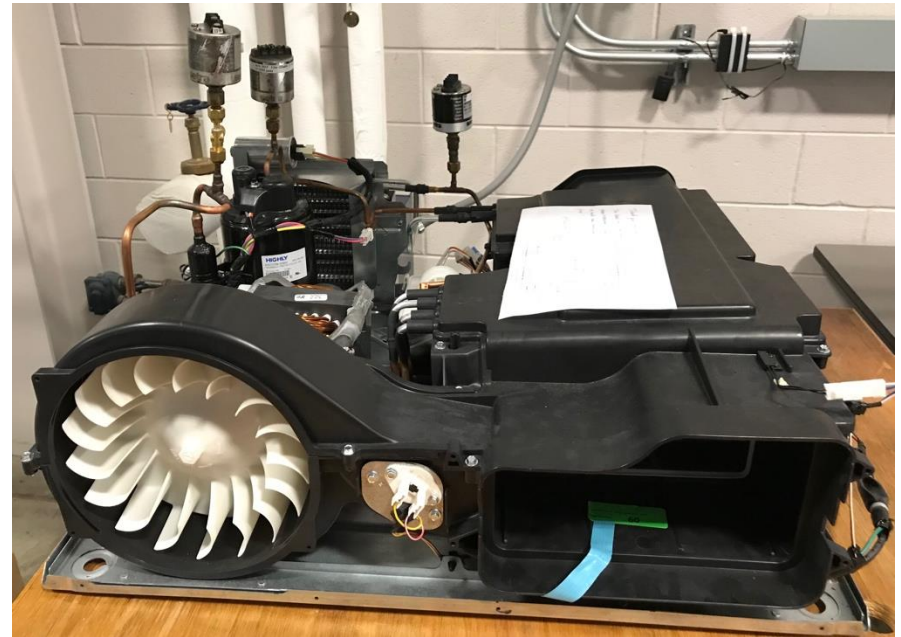


Jibin Han and Thomas Siegmund (2012), "Cohesive Zone Model Characterization of the Adhesive Hysol EA-9394," *Journal of Adhesion Science and Technology*, 26:8-9, 1033-1052.

Approach – System Testing and Demonstration



Vibration testing



Modified heat pump dryer system



Cycling

- Mechanical testing of joints according to relevant standards
- Standards ISO 14903, ASHRAE 15, UL207, etc.

Stakeholder Engagement

- Approximately 40 HVACR-M companies contacted and with varying response and levels of engagement

Braze suppliers	Aluminum Microchannel heat exchanger manufacturers
Flaring equipment manufacturers	AC Equipment Manufacturers
Potable water/chillers	Brazed plate heat exchanger manufacturers

- ASHRAE RP-1808 “Servicing and Installing Equipment using Flammable Refrigerants: Assessment of Field-made Mechanical Joints”
- On-site visits (>18) to manufacturing plants
- Initial samples formulated for preliminary evaluation

Stakeholder Engagement

Summary of feedback:

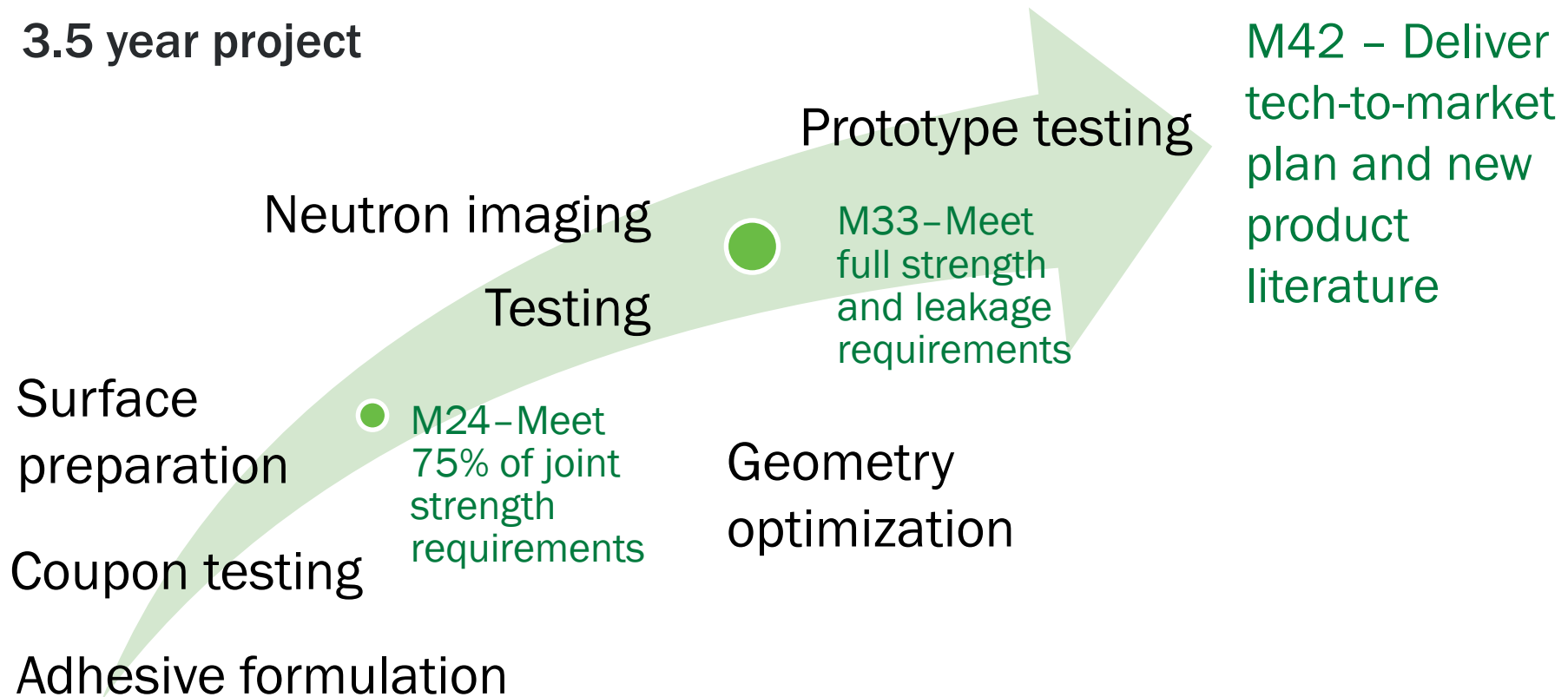
- Value proposition especially for hand brazers under development
- Potential for automation appealing
- Large original equipment manufacturers most interested in the final heat exchanger design
- Working within the limitations set by flaring equipment manufacturers

Focus:

- Aluminum microchannel heat exchanger to copper tube connection
- Copper to copper U bends
- New heat exchanger concepts, particularly for aluminum heat exchangers
- Refrigerant compatibility

Progress and Remaining Work

3.5 year project



Immediate future: Intensive joint testing, neutron imaging

Distant future: Prototype testing

Thank You

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REFERENCE SLIDES

Project Budget

Project Budget: DOE Total \$1500K

Variances: Project delayed until 3/1/2017 due to contract negotiations

Cost to Date: \$561K

Additional Funding: None

Budget History

10/1/2016– FY 2018 (past)		FY 2019 (current)		FY 2020 (planned)	
DOE	Cost-share	DOE	Cost-share	DOE	Cost-share
\$1,500K		\$0K		\$0K	

Project Plan and Schedule

Project Schedule								
Project Beginning: 10/1/2016	Completed Work							
Projected End: 3/1/2020	Active Task (in progress work)							
	◆ Milestone/Deliverable (Originally)							
	◆ Milestone/Deliverable (Actual) use							
	FY2019				FY2020			
Task	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)
Past Work								
HVAC&R manufacturers response	◆							
Preliminary Cost Analysis		◆						
Assessment of adhesive and surface combination			◆					
Current/Future Work								
Go/No-Go Identification of joints that reach the joint strength requirement				◆				
Preliminary cost analysis of current brazing process					◆			
Complete T2M plan and product literature							◆	