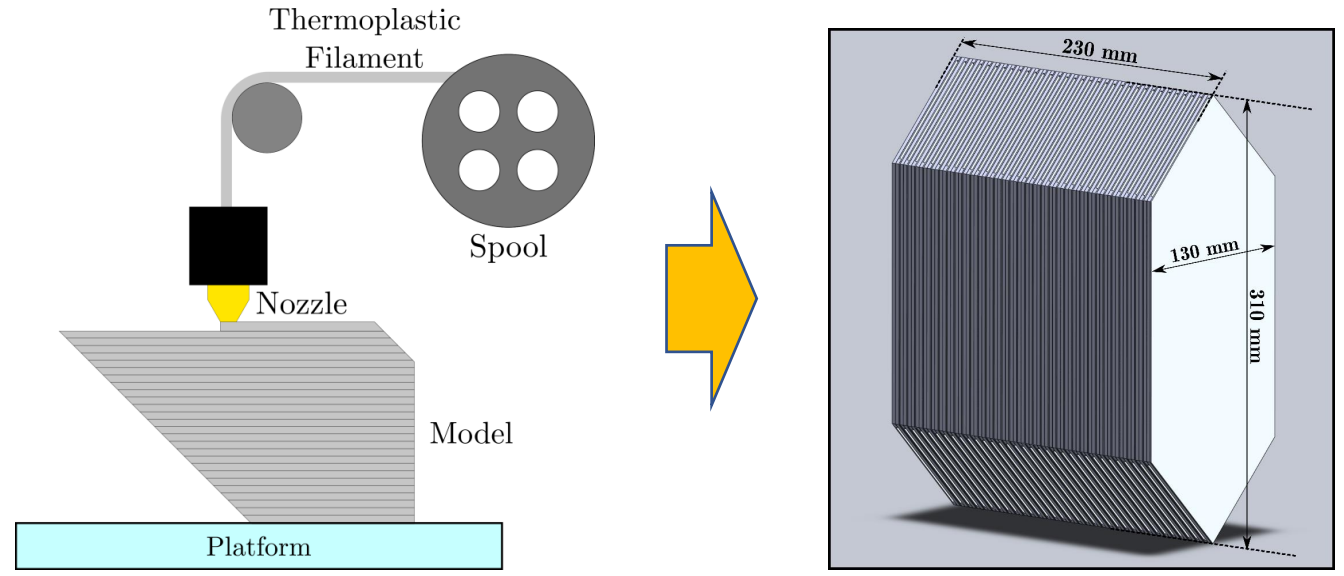
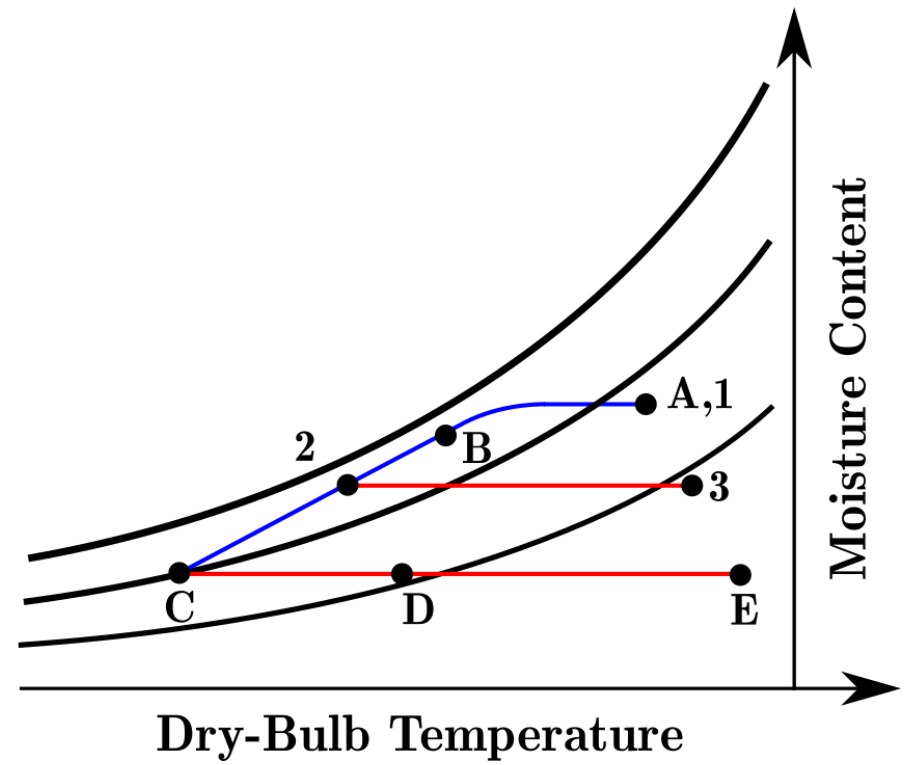
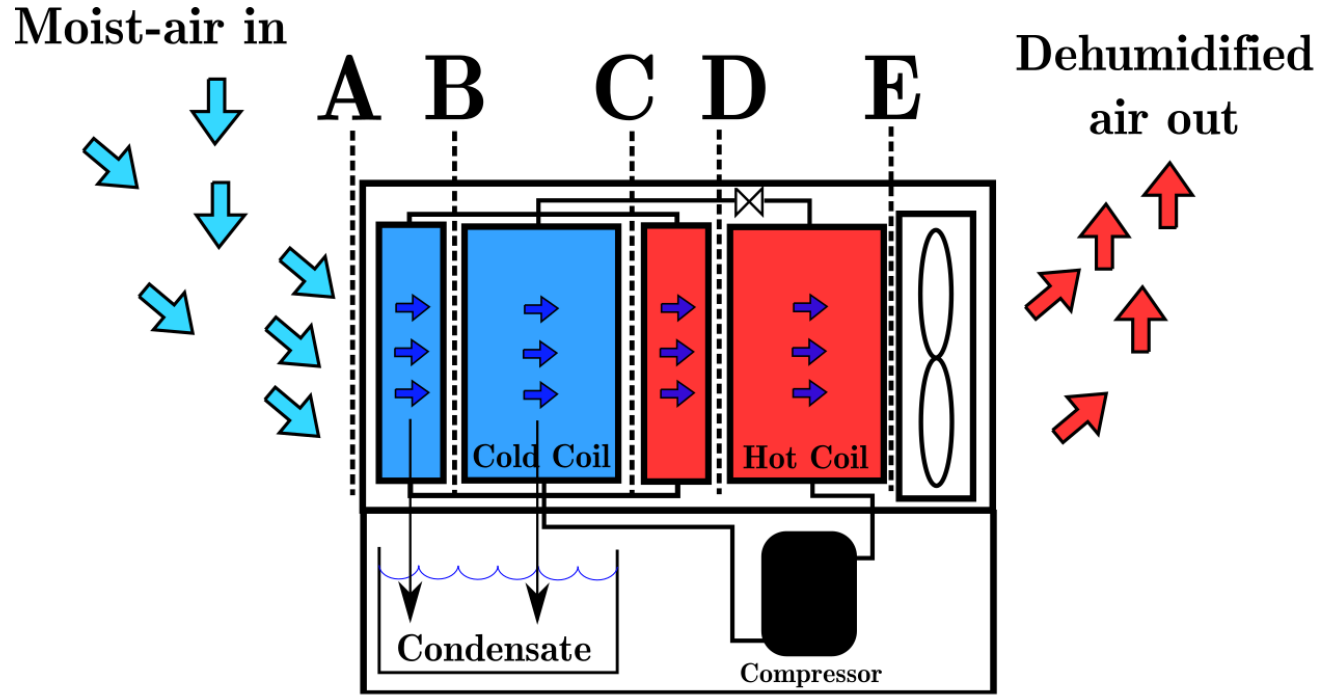


# Refrigerative Dehumidifier Research



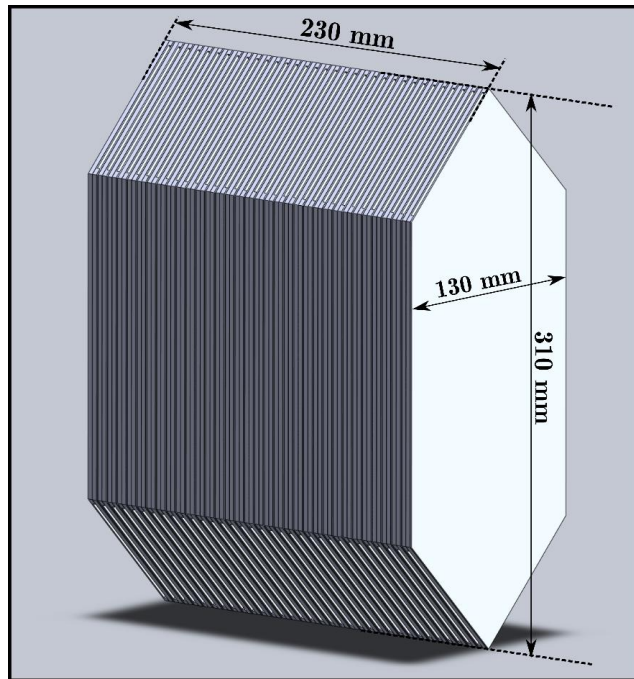
# Background



$$MER_{EC} \sim 26\% MER_{TOTAL}$$

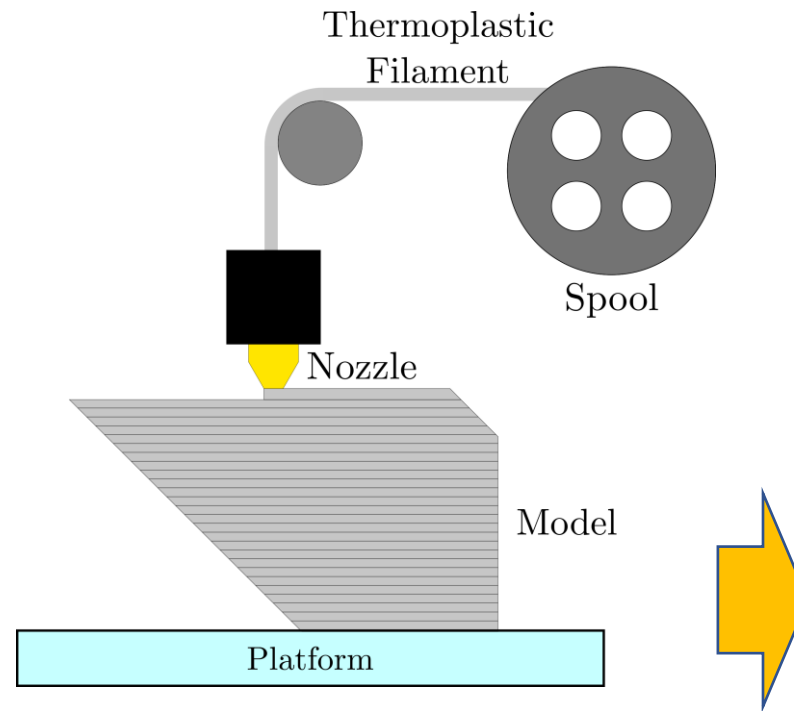
# Plate Heat Exchanger

## PHE design



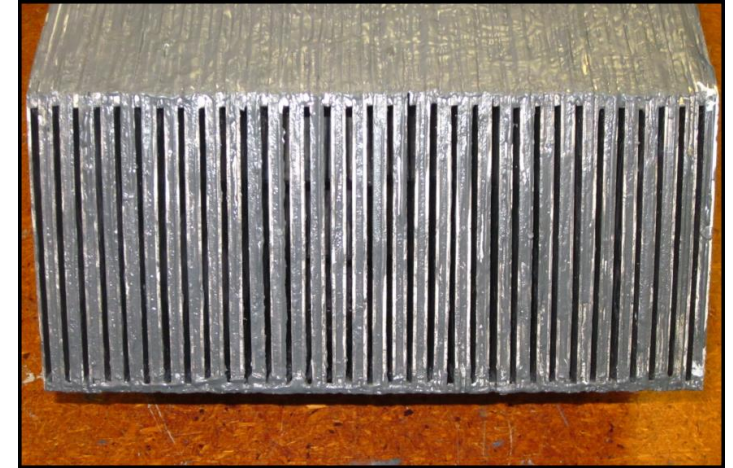
- Duct width = 2 mm; duct height = 85 mm.
- Aluminium/PLA wall thickness: 1 mm
- 66 ducts (33 on HS, 33 on CS).

## Fabrication



**Polymer benefits: lighter; low-cost.**

## Metal PHE (Control)

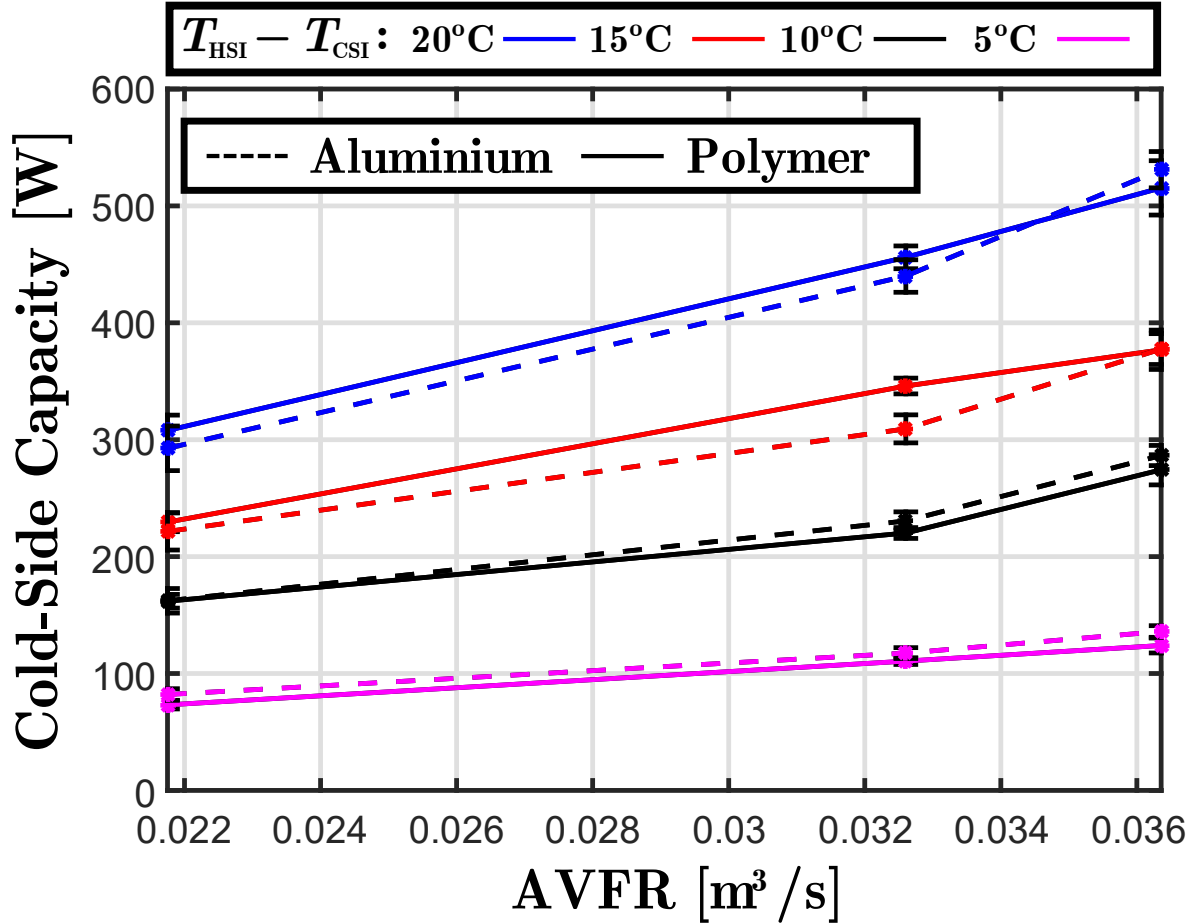
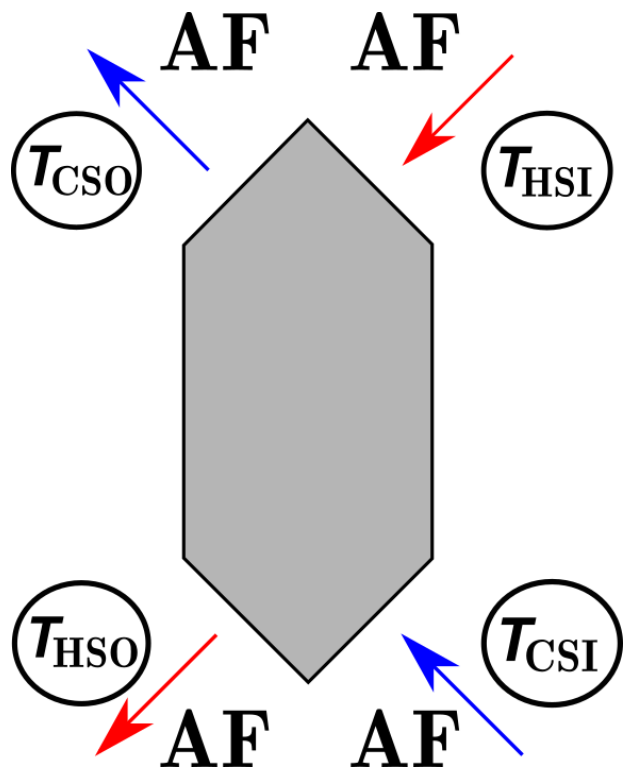


## Polymer (PLA) PHE part

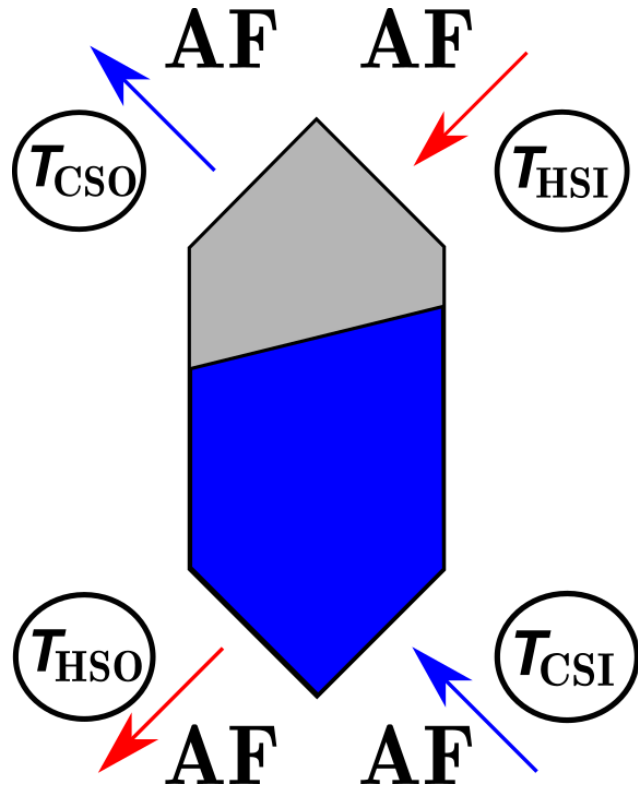


# PHE - Dry Operating Conditions

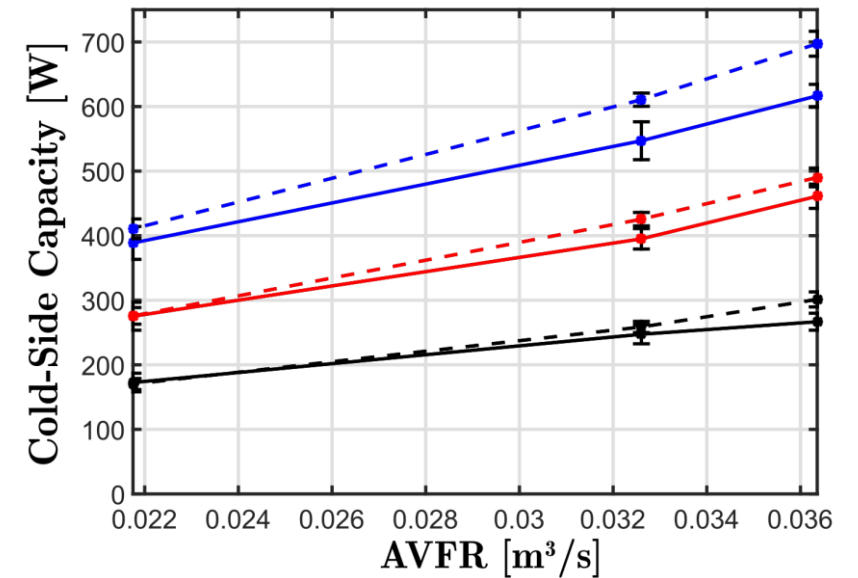
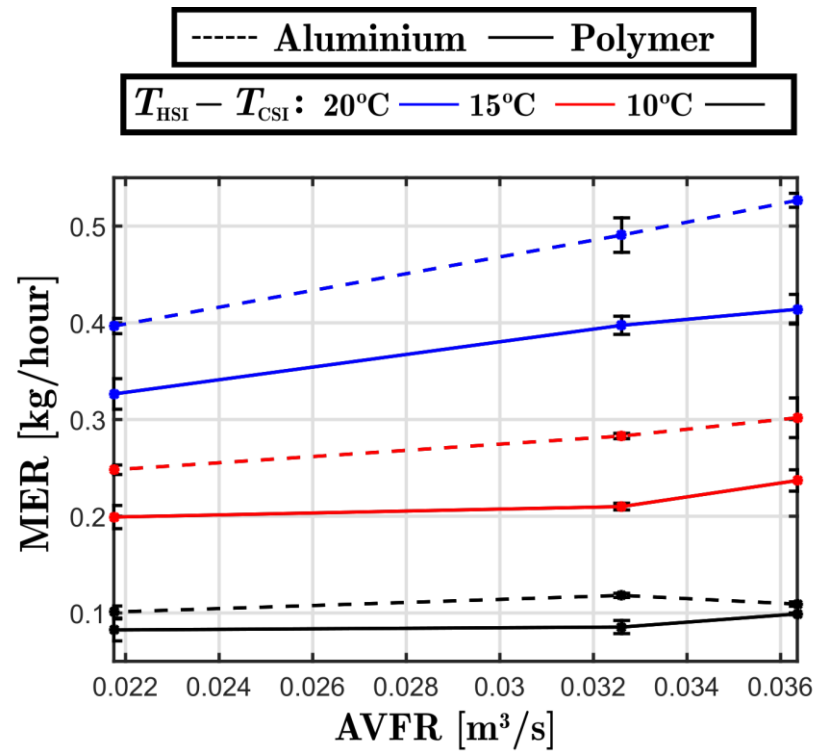
$RH_{HSI} = 60\%$  in all tests.



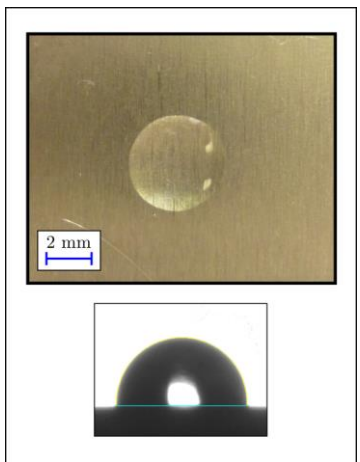
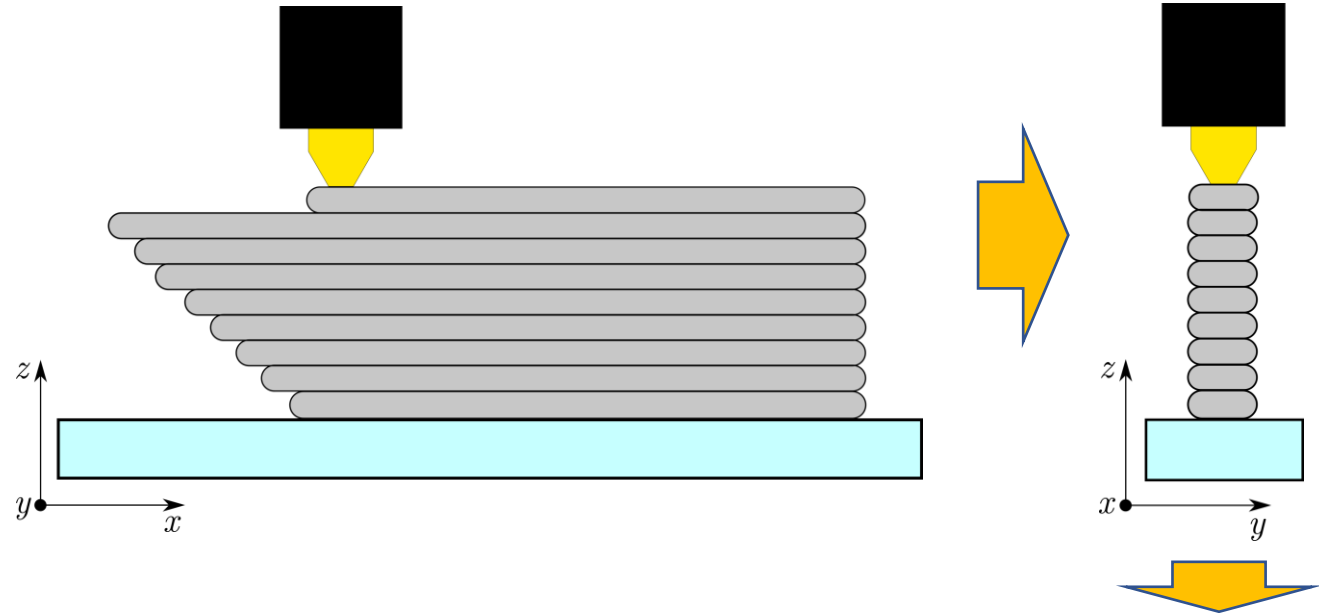
# PHE - Wet Operating Conditions



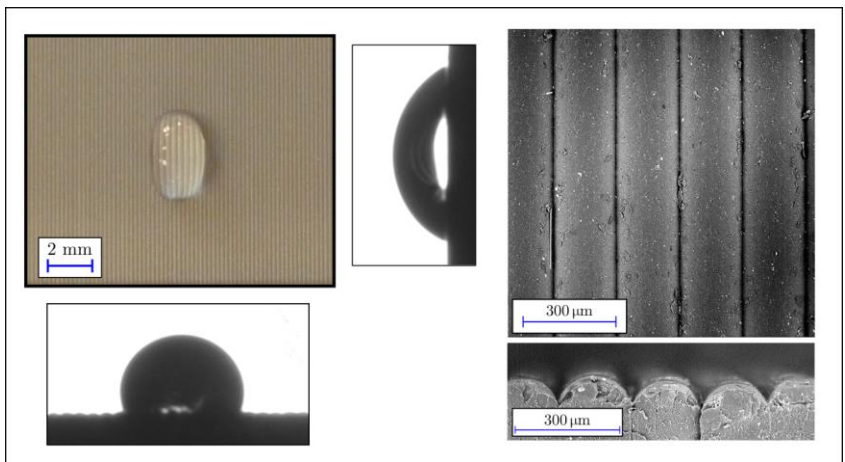
$RH_{HSI} = 80\%$  in all tests.



# 3D Printed Surfaces - Micropatterns



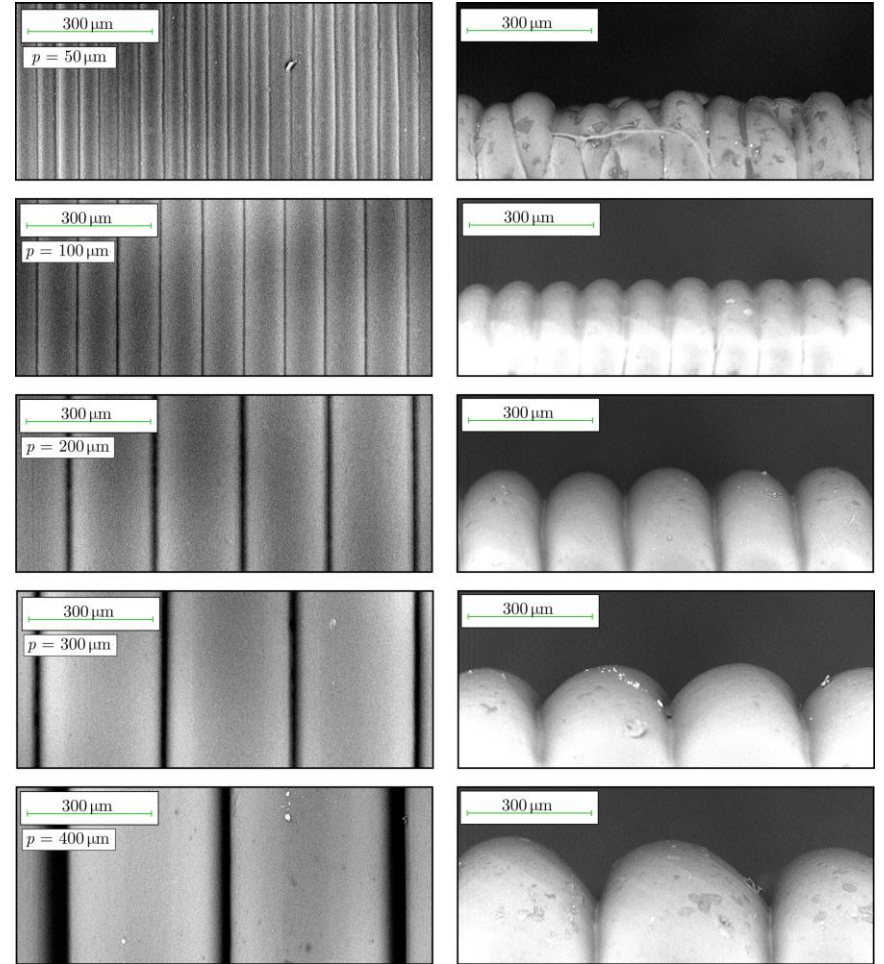
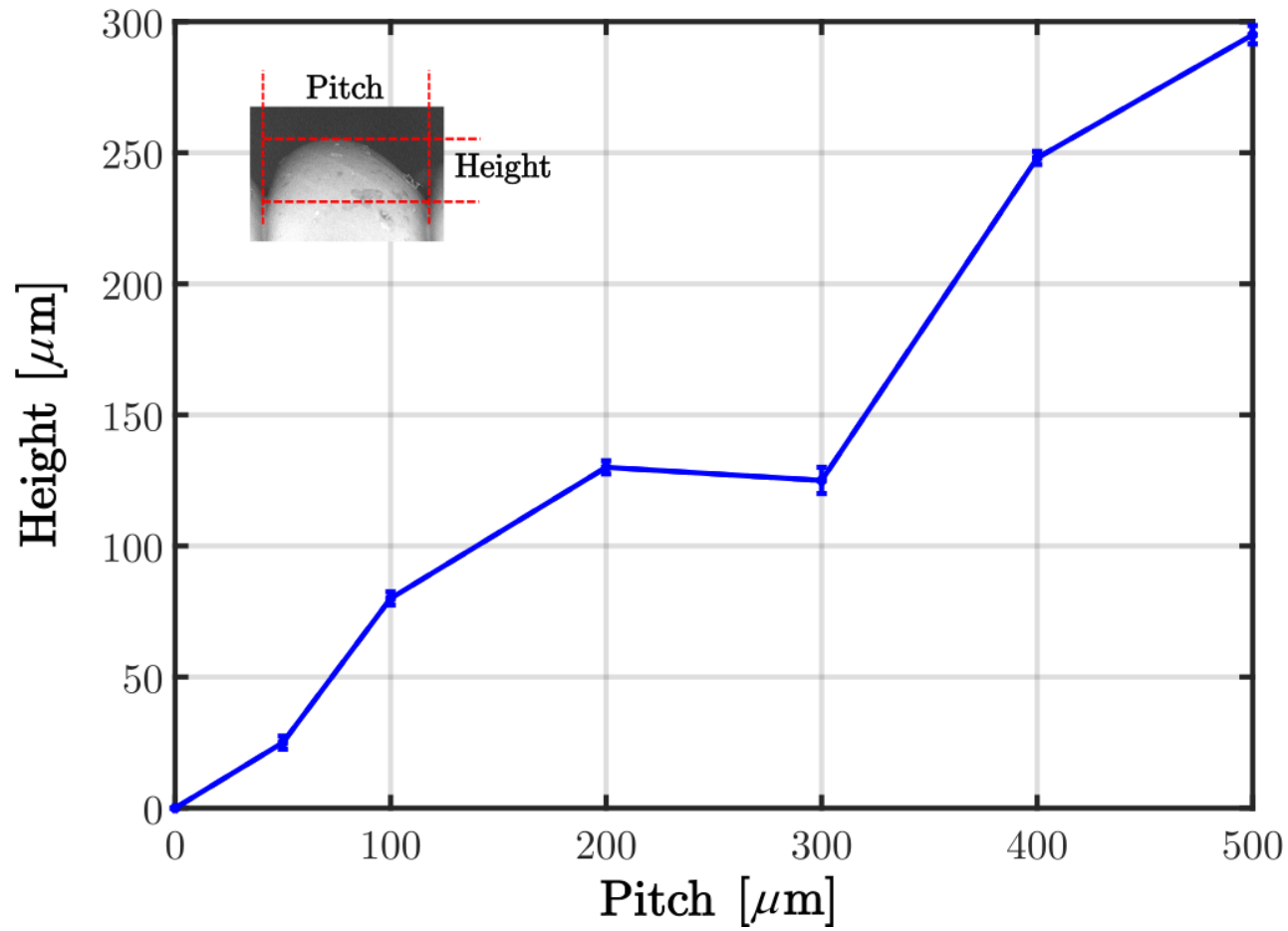
**Aluminium**



**Polymer**



# 3D Printed Surfaces – SEM Imaging



# Conclusions

- Polymer PHE has lower condensing performance than aluminium control.
- Polymer PHE has shown improvements in dehumidifier air-side gearing.
- 3D-printing provides periodic microstructure. May help improve wet PHE performance.

## FUTURE WORK

- Optimise 3DP surface for maximum water shedding.
- Test 3DP PHE for improved water shedding.
- Revisit geared dehumidifier and retest with improved polymer PHE.

