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(54) **ELECTROCHEMICAL HEAT TRANSFER SYSTEM**

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(71) Applicant: **Xergy Inc.**, Georgetown, DE (US)

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(72) Inventor: **Bamdad Bahar**, Georgetown, DE (US)

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

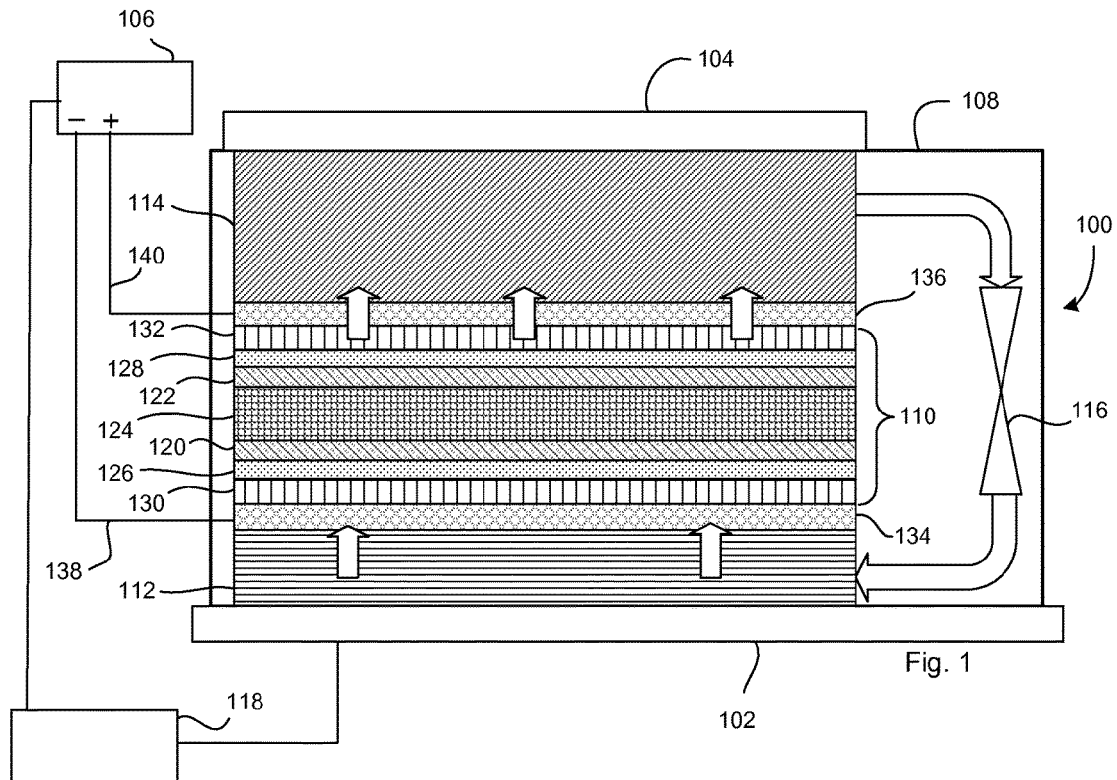
(22) Filed: **Oct. 10, 2016**

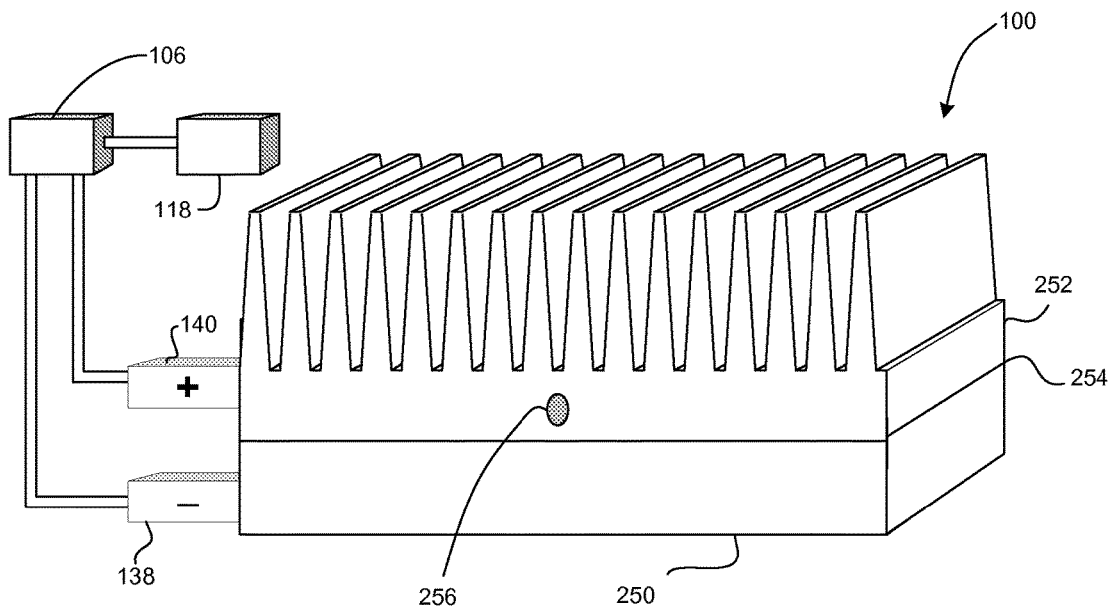
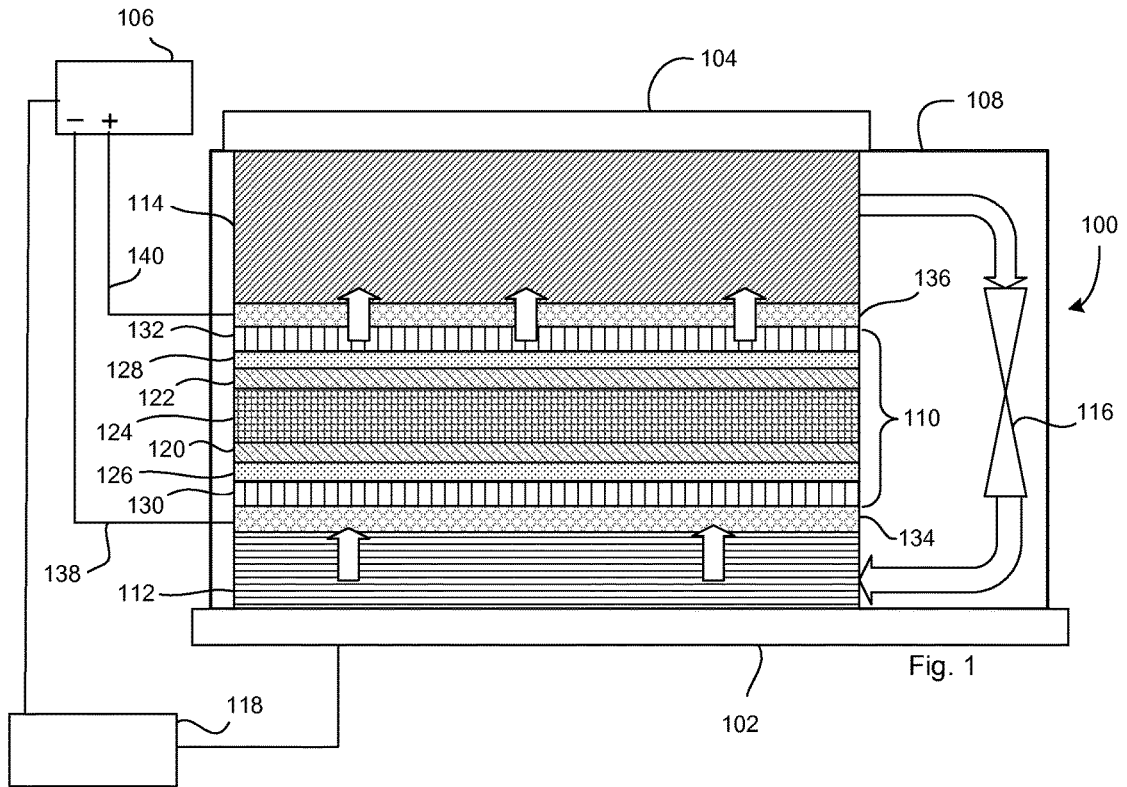
A heat transfer system includes a working fluid and an electrochemical compressor. The working fluid is made up of a polar solvent that primarily acts as a condensable refrigerant and hydrogen that primarily acts as an electrochemically-active component. The electrochemical compressor includes an inlet fluidly coupled to an evaporator to receive the working fluid; an outlet fluidly coupled to a condenser; and one or more electrochemical cells electrically connected to each other through a power supply. Each electrochemical cell includes a gas pervious anode, a gas pervious cathode, and an electrolytic membrane disposed between and in intimate electrical contact with the cathode and the anode to pass the working fluid.

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 13/029,006, filed on Feb. 16, 2011, now Pat. No. 9,464,822, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 12/771,620, filed on Apr. 30, 2010, now Pat. No. 8,627,671.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/215,131, filed on May 1, 2009, provisional application No. 61/305,410, filed on Feb. 17, 2010, provisional application No. 61/347,428, filed on May 23, 2010.





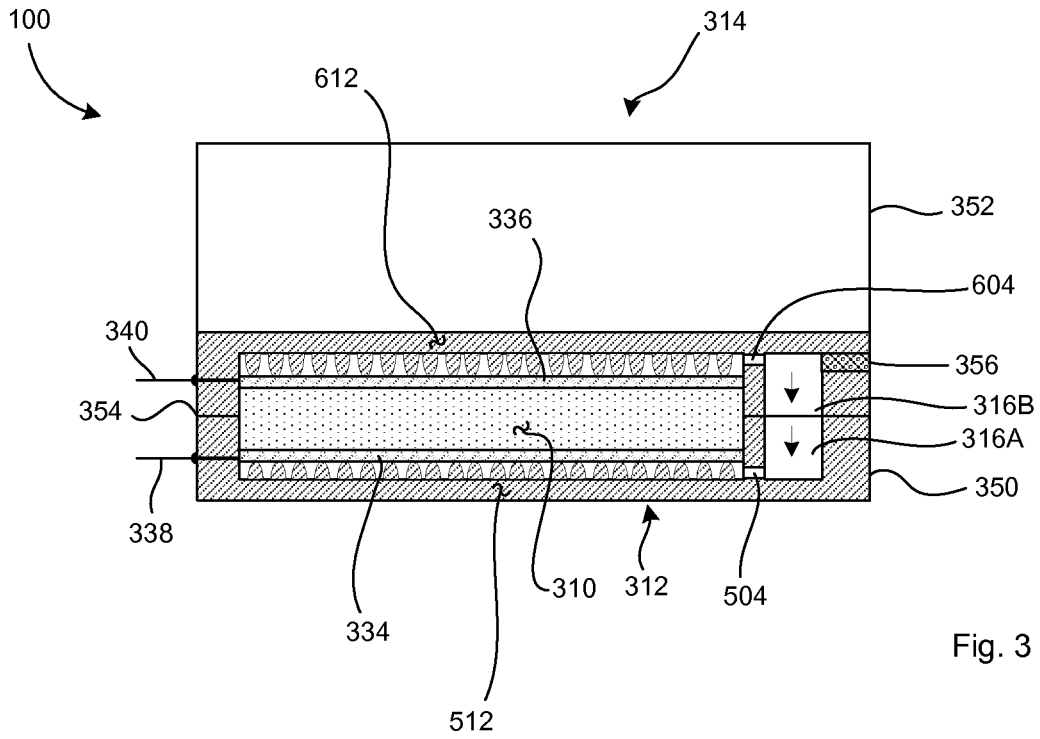


Fig. 3

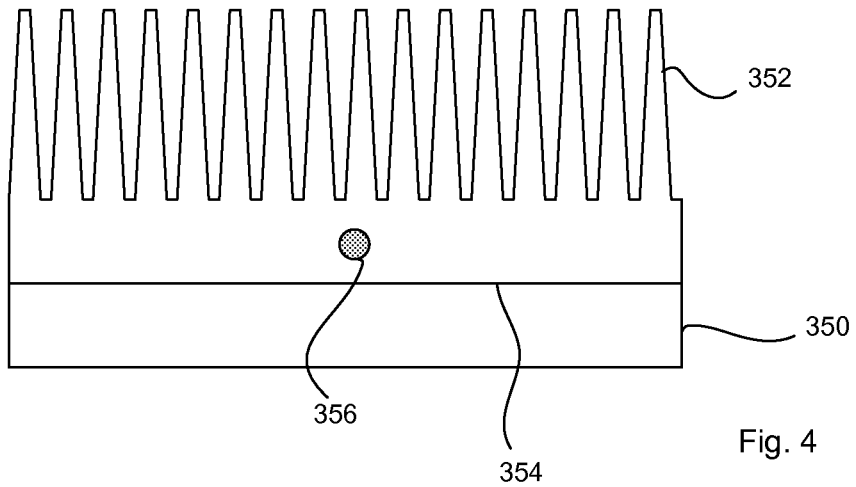
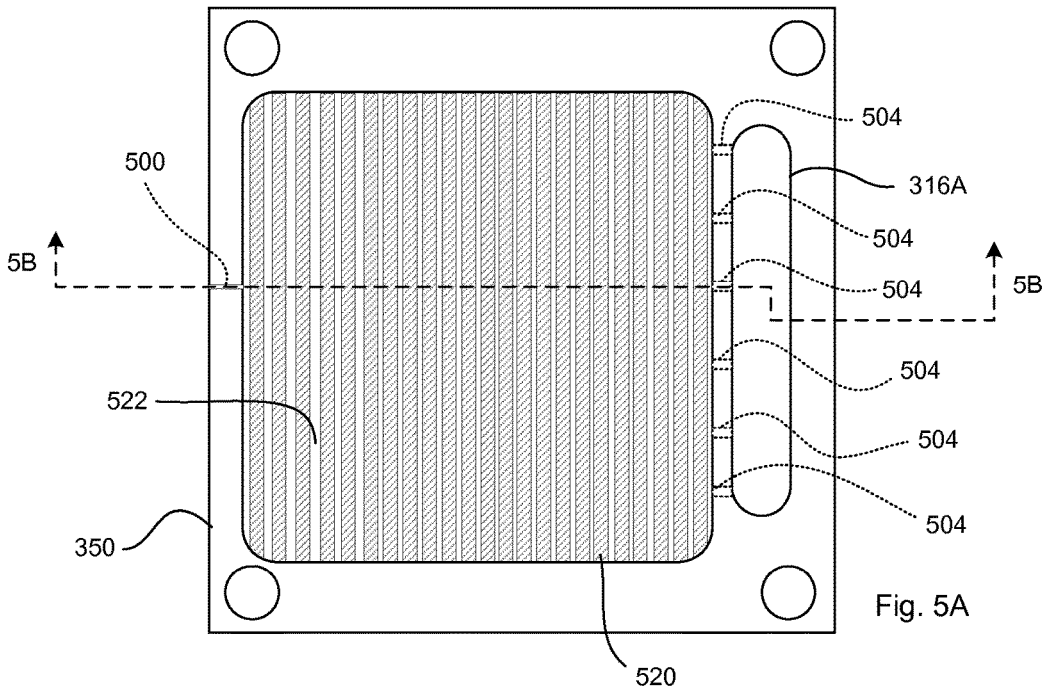
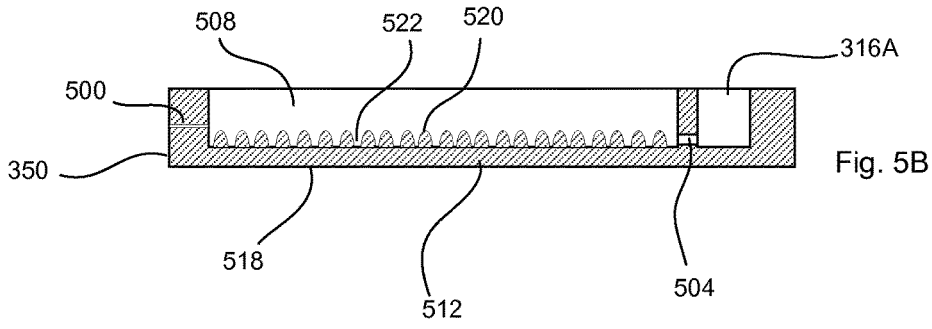
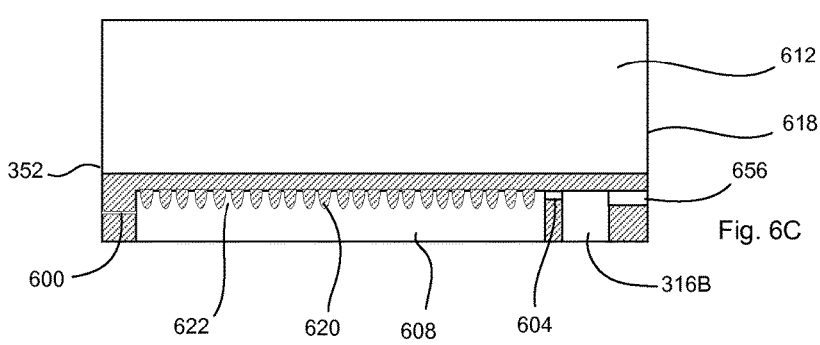


Fig. 4



5B-5B





6C-6C

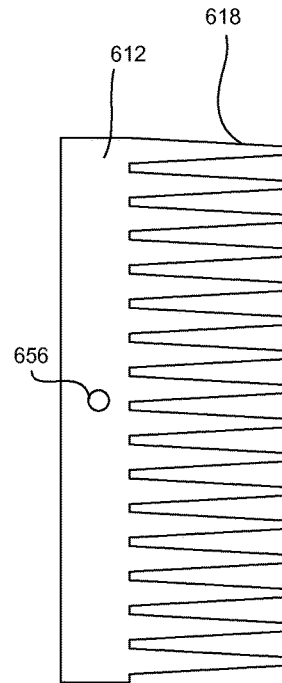
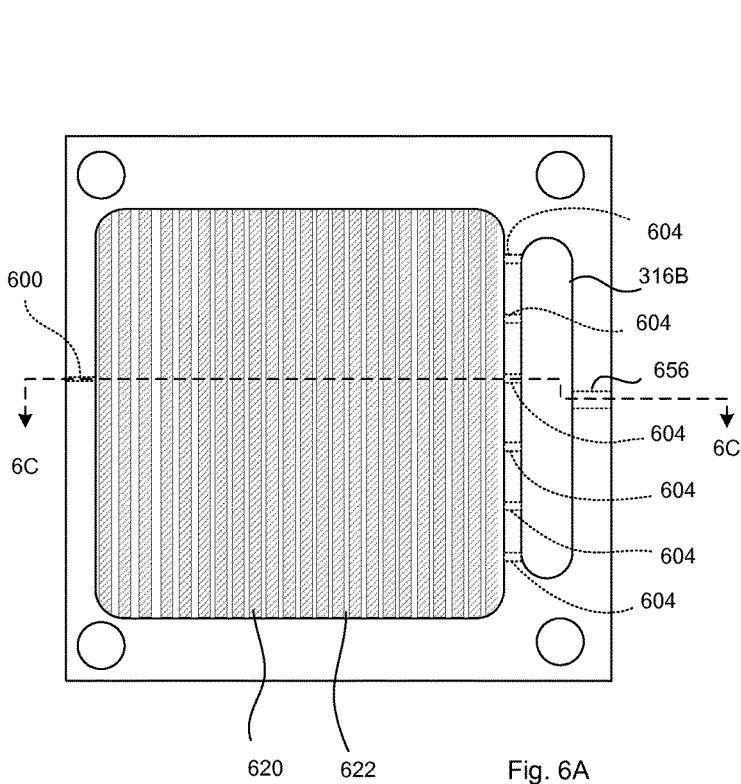


Fig. 6A

Fig. 6B

700

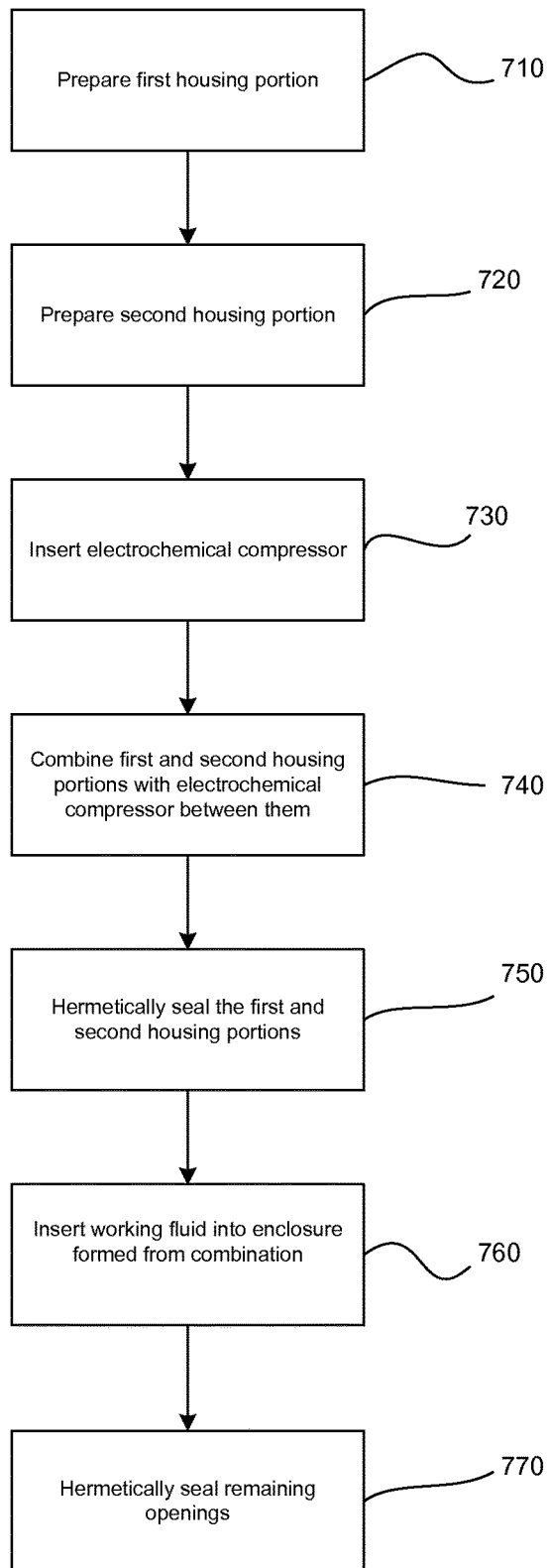


Fig. 7

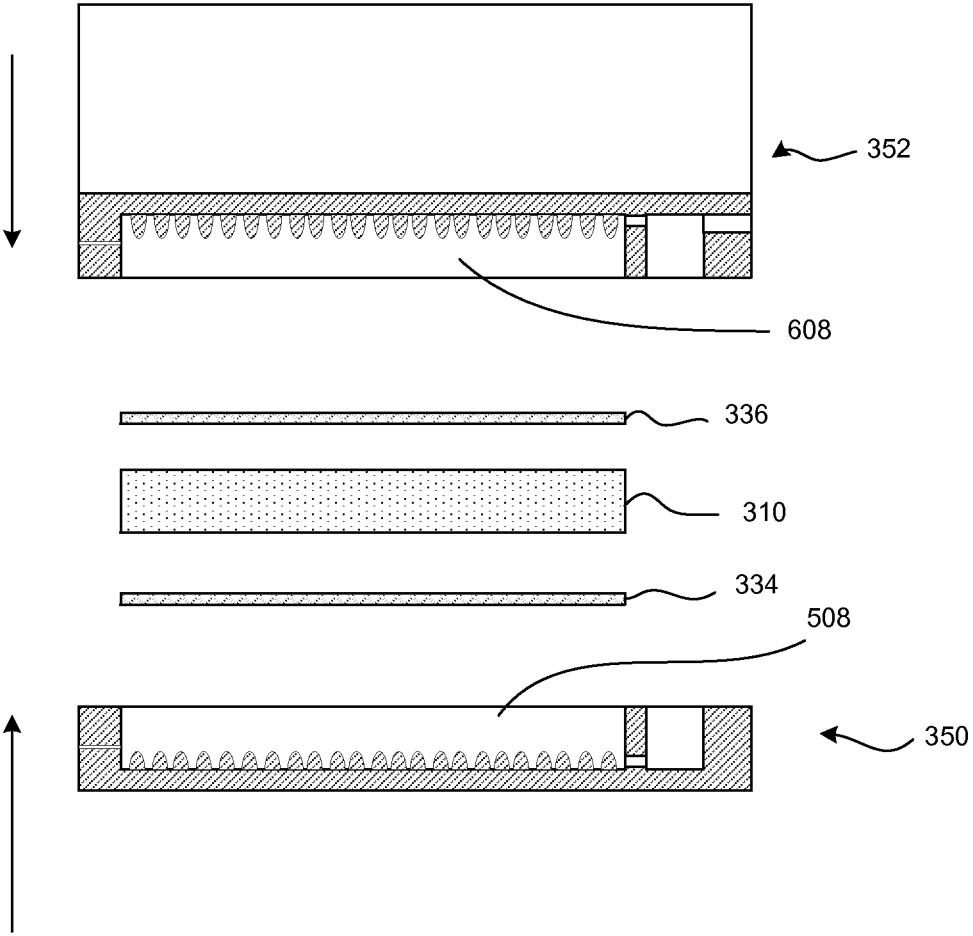


Fig. 8

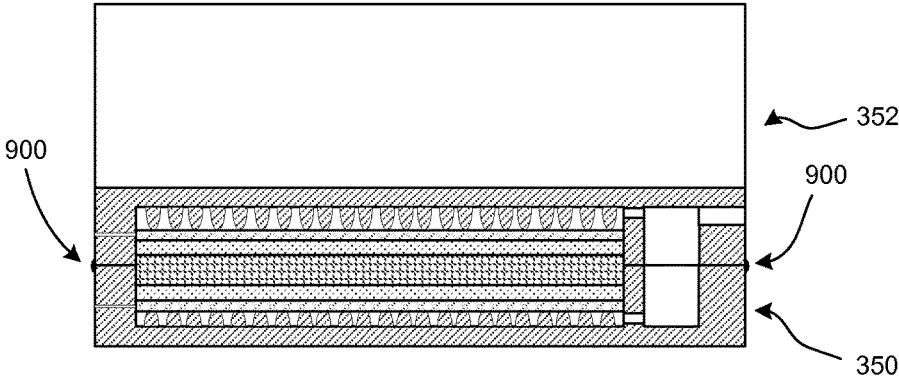


Fig. 9A

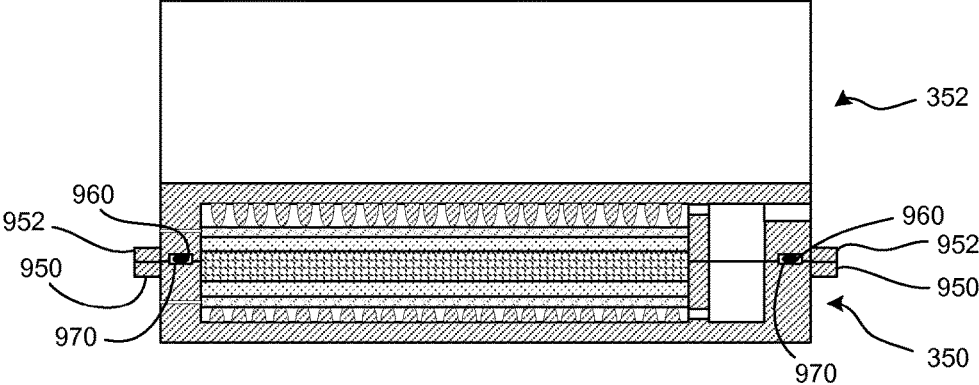


Fig. 9B

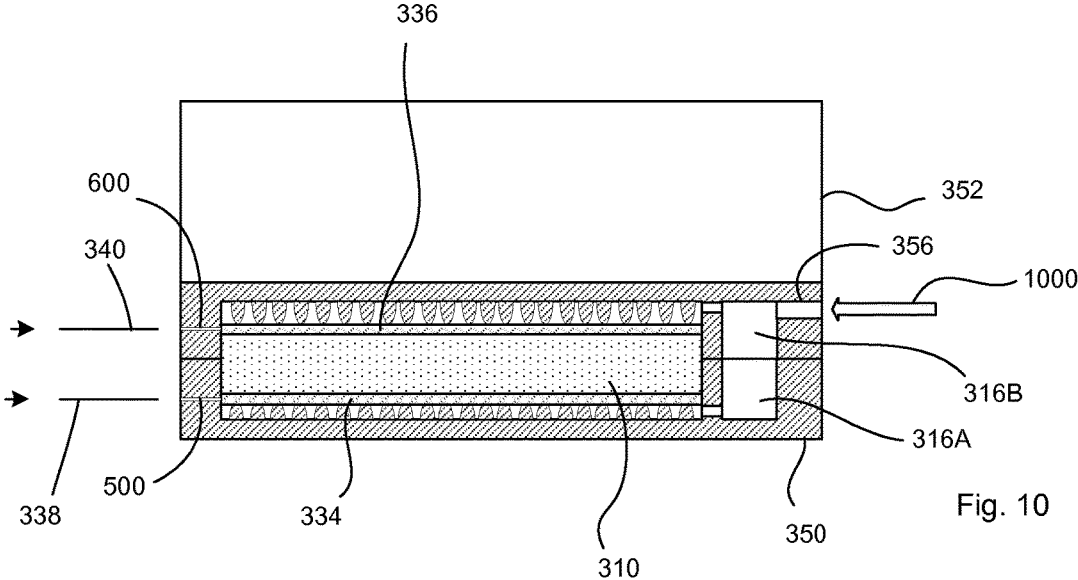


Fig. 10

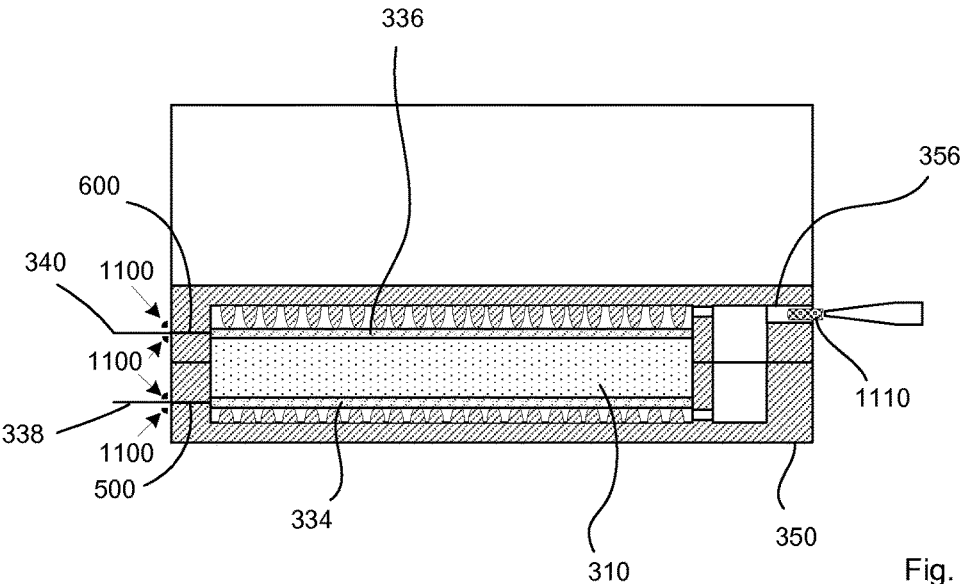
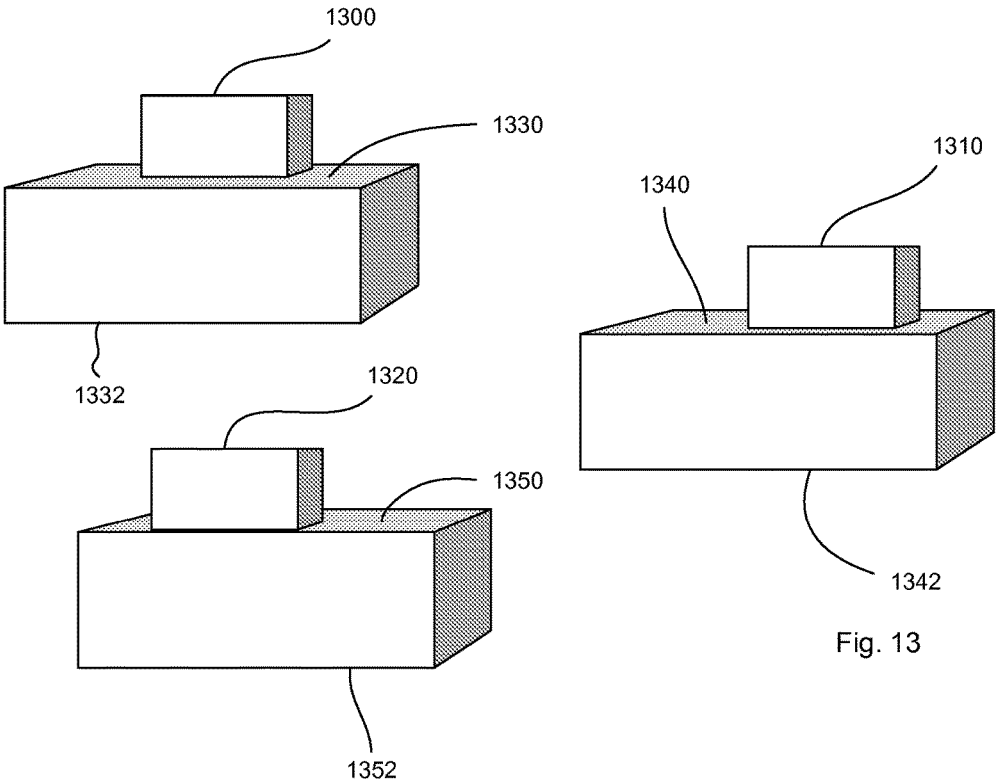
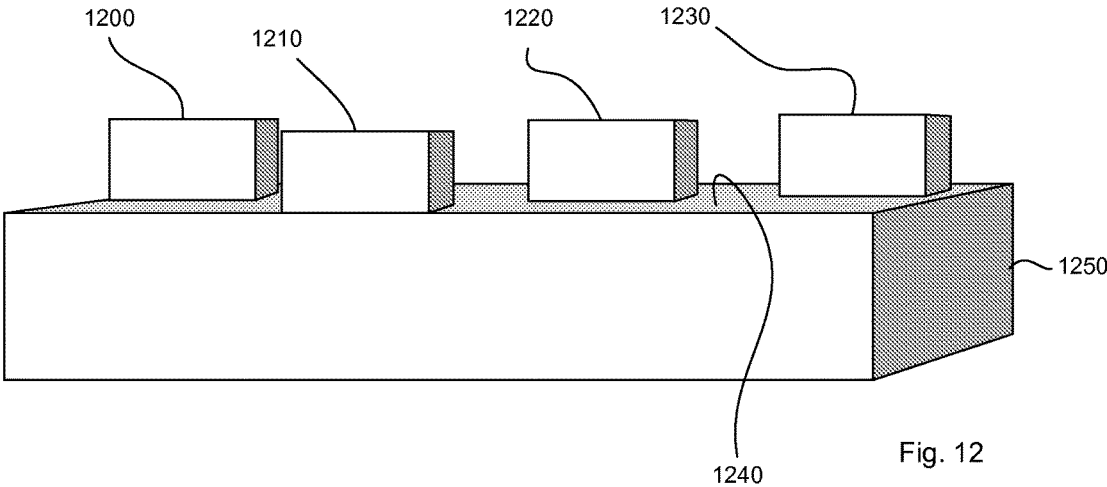


Fig. 11



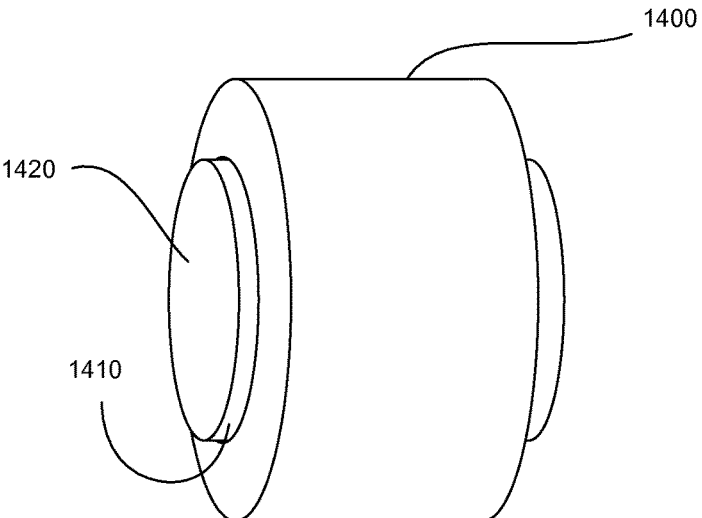


Fig. 14

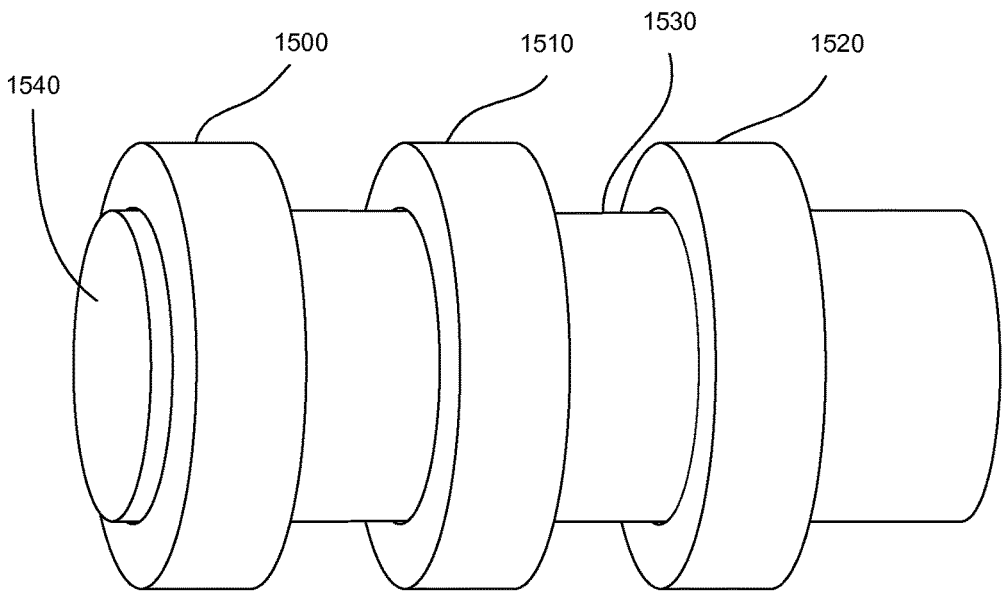


Fig. 15

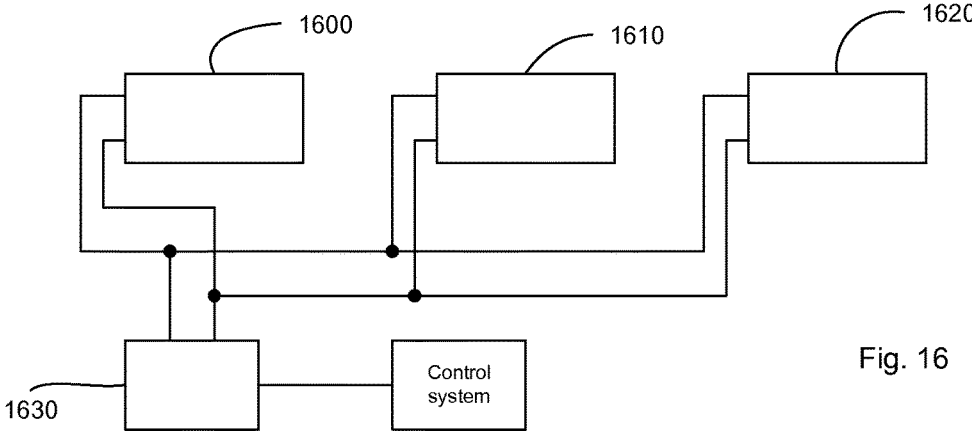


Fig. 16

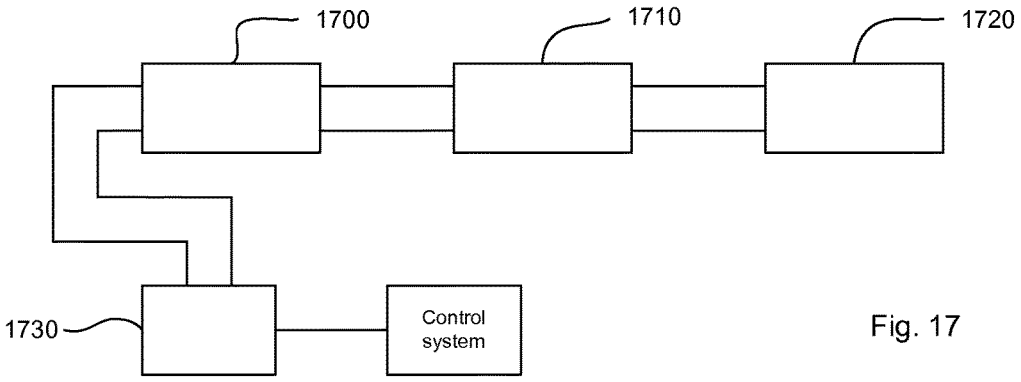


Fig. 17

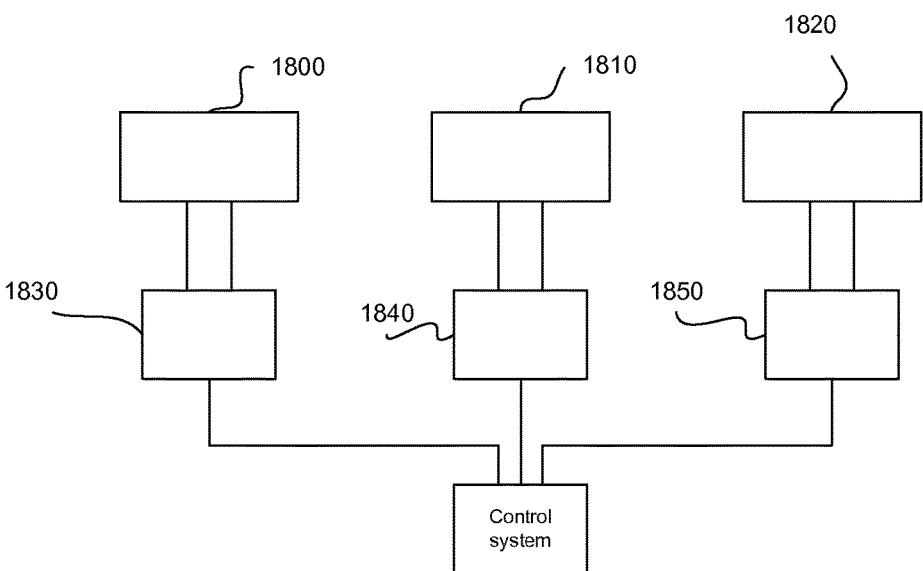


Fig. 18

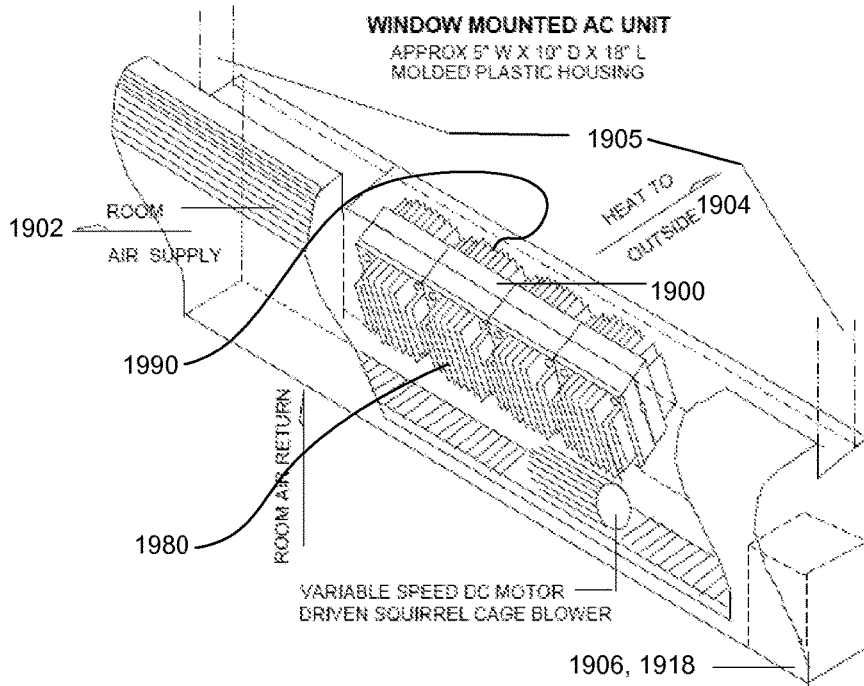


Fig. 19

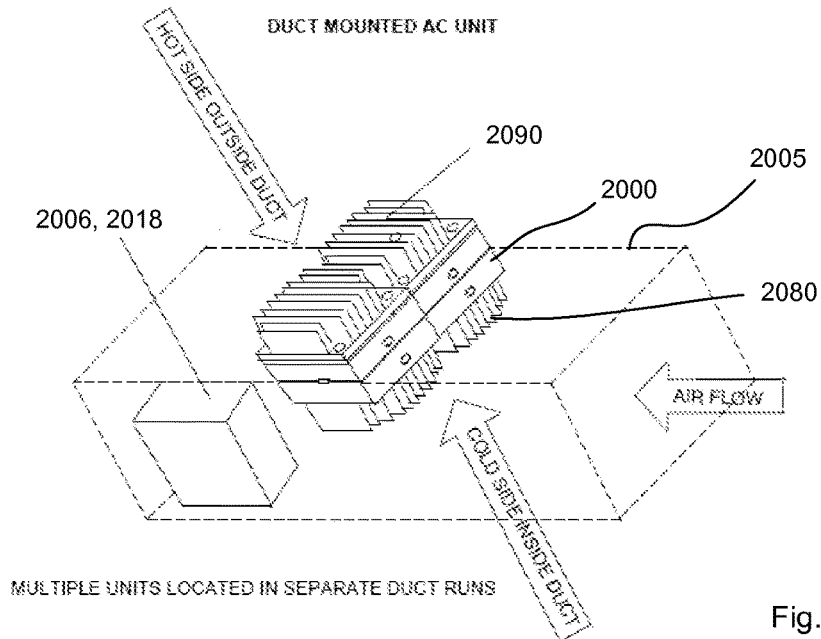


Fig. 20

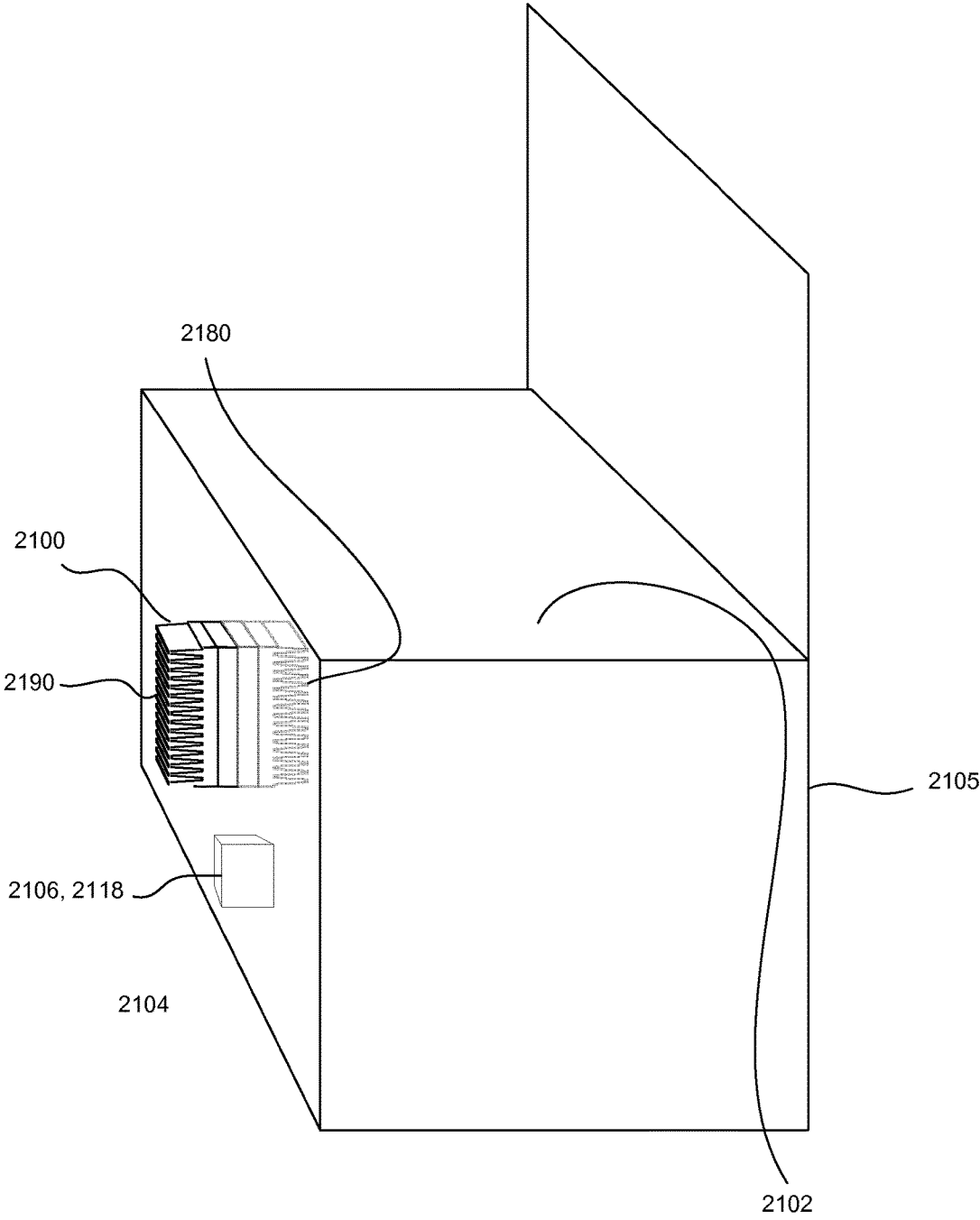


Fig. 21

ELECTROCHEMICAL HEAT TRANSFER SYSTEM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 12/771,620, filed on Apr. 30, 2010 and entitled "Self-Contained Electrochemical Heat Transfer System" and this application claims priority to U.S. Application No. 61/305,410, filed on Feb. 17, 2010 and entitled "Electrochemical Heat Pump System for Cooling Electronic Components," and to U.S. Application No. 61/347,428, filed May 23, 2010 and entitled "Compact Cooling Systems Using Electrochemical Compression," all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The disclosed subject matter relates to a heat transfer system having an electrochemical compressor.

BACKGROUND

[0003] The function of both heat transfer systems such as refrigeration cycles and heat pumps is to remove heat from a heat source or reservoir at low temperature and to reject the heat to a heat sink or reservoir at high temperature. While many thermodynamic effects have been exploited in the development of heat pumps and refrigeration cycles, the most popular today is the vapor compression approach. This approach is sometimes called mechanical refrigeration because a mechanical compressor is used in the cycle.

[0004] Mechanical compressors account for approximately 30% of a household's energy requirements and thus consume a substantial portion of most utilities' base load power. Any improvement in efficiency related to compressor performance can have significant benefits in terms of energy savings and thus have significant positive environmental impact. In addition, there are increasing thermal management problems in electronic circuits, which require smaller heat pumping devices with greater thermal management capabilities.

[0005] Vapor compression refrigeration cycles generally contain five important components. The first is a mechanical compressor that is used to pressurize a gaseous working fluid. After proceeding through the compressor, the hot pressurized working fluid is condensed in a condenser. The latent heat of vaporization of the working fluid is given up to a high temperature reservoir often called the sink. The liquefied working fluid is then expanded at substantially constant enthalpy in a thermal expansion valve or orifice. The cooled liquid working fluid is then passed through an evaporator. In the evaporator, the working fluid absorbs its latent heat of vaporization from a low temperature reservoir often called a source. The last element in the vapor compression refrigeration cycle is the working fluid itself.

[0006] In conventional vapor compression cycles, the working fluid selection is based on the properties of the fluid and the temperatures of the heat source and sink. The factors in the selection include the specific heat of the working fluid, its latent heat of vaporization, its specific volume and its safety. The selection of the working fluid affects the coefficient of performance of the cycle.

SUMMARY

[0007] In some general aspects, a system includes a working fluid and an electrochemical compressor. The working fluid includes a polar solvent that primarily acts as a condensable refrigerant and hydrogen that primarily acts as an electrochemically-active component. The electrochemical compressor includes an inlet fluidly coupled to an evaporator to receive the working fluid; an outlet fluidly coupled to a condenser; and one or more electrochemical cells electrically connected to each other through a power supply. Each electrochemical cell includes a gas pervious anode, a gas pervious cathode, and an electrolytic membrane disposed between and in intimate electrical contact with the cathode and the anode to pass the working fluid.

[0008] Implementations can include one or more of the following features. For example, the electrolytic membrane can include a solid electrolyte. The working fluid can also include water. The polar solvent and the water can be a coexisting fluid that is transported with the hydrogen across the electrolytic membrane.

[0009] The system can also include a condenser that transfers heat from a first heat reservoir to the working fluid, an evaporator that transfers heat from the working fluid to a second heat reservoir, and an expansion valve between the condenser and the evaporator that reduces pressure of the working fluid. The electrochemical compressor can be between the condenser and the evaporator.

[0010] The polar solvent can include methanol. The mole fraction of hydrogen in the working fluid can be less than or equal to about 0.10 and the mole fraction of polar solvent in the working fluid can be between about 0.55-0.75. The mole fraction of hydrogen in the working fluid can be less than or equal to about 0.05 by mass and the mole fraction of polar solvent in the working fluid can be between about 0.60-0.80.

[0011] In another general aspect, heat is transferred using a working fluid that is circulated through and contained within a closed loop by increasing a pressure of at least hydrogen of the working fluid by oxidizing the hydrogen at an anode, conducting the oxidized hydrogen across an electrolyte, and reducing the hydrogen at a cathode; and propelling a mixture of a polar solvent and water with the hydrogen across the anode, electrolyte, and cathode.

[0012] Implementations can include one or more of the following features. For example, heat can be transferred by conveying heat from a first heat reservoir at a relatively low temperature to a second heat reservoir at relatively high temperature by circulating the working fluid through the closed loop that is thermally coupled to the first heat reservoir at a first portion and is thermally coupled to the second heat reservoir at a second portion. The heat can be conveyed by transferring heat from at least the polar solvent of the working fluid at the second loop portion to the second heat reservoir including liquefying at least some of the polar solvent of the working fluid; reducing a pressure of the at least partially liquefied working fluid by expanding the working fluid at a substantially constant enthalpy; and transferring heat from the first heat reservoir to at least the polar solvent of the working fluid at the first loop portion including vaporizing at least some of the polar solvent of the working fluid.

[0013] In another general aspect, a heat transfer system conveys heat from a first heat reservoir at a relatively low temperature to a second heat reservoir at a relatively high temperature, the heat transfer system defining a closed loop

that contains a working fluid, and at least part of the working fluid being circulated through the closed loop. The heat transfer system includes a working fluid that includes a polar solvent that primarily acts as a condensable refrigerant; and hydrogen that primarily acts as an electrochemically-active component; an evaporator that transfers heat from the first heat reservoir to the working fluid; a condenser that transfers heat from the working fluid to the second heat reservoir; an expansion valve between the evaporator and the condenser that reduces pressure of the working fluid; and an electrochemical compressor between the evaporator and the compressor. The electrochemical compressor includes one or more electrochemical cells electrically connected to each other through a power supply, each electrochemical cell comprising a gas pervious anode, a gas pervious cathode, and an electrolytic membrane disposed between and in intimate electrical contact with the cathode and the anode through which the working fluid is passed.

[0014] Implementations can include one or more of the following features. For example, the heat transfer system can also include a control system that is connected to a power supply of the electrochemical compressor and to at least one sensor that senses a temperature associated with the first heat reservoir.

[0015] The first heat reservoir can be an ambient environment within building at a relatively low temperature and the second heat reservoir can be an ambient environment external to the building and at a relatively high temperature.

[0016] The first heat reservoir can be an ambient environment internal to an air duct of a building and the second heat reservoir can be an ambient environment external to the air duct of the building.

[0017] The first heat reservoir can be a component of an integrated electronic circuit and the second heat reservoir can be an ambient environment around the integrated electronic circuit.

[0018] The first heat reservoir can be a component of laser and the second heat reservoir can be an ambient environment around the laser.

[0019] The first heat reservoir can be an ambient environment internal to a sealed cooler and the second heat reservoir can be an ambient environment external to the sealed cooler.

[0020] The first heat reservoir can be an ambient environment internal to a food storage container and the second heat reservoir can be an ambient environment external to the food storage container.

[0021] The first heat reservoir can be an ambient environment internal to a pharmaceutical storage container and the second heat reservoir can be an ambient environment external to the pharmaceutical storage container.

[0022] The first heat reservoir can be an ambient environment internal to a sealed portable cooler and the second heat reservoir can be an ambient environment external to the sealed portable cooler.

[0023] The first heat reservoir can be an ambient environment internal to an air duct of a vehicle and the second heat reservoir can be an ambient environment external to the vehicle air duct.

DRAWING DESCRIPTION

[0024] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a self-contained heat transfer system that defines a closed loop that contains a working fluid and includes an electrochemical compressor.

[0025] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the self-contained heat transfer system of FIG. 1.

[0026] FIG. 3 is an aligned cross-sectional view of an exemplary self-contained heat transfer system based on the design of FIGS. 1 and 2.

[0027] FIG. 4 is a side view of the heat transfer system of FIG. 3.

[0028] FIG. 5A is a plan view of a first portion of a housing of the heat transfer system of FIGS. 3 and 4.

[0029] FIG. 5B is an aligned side cross-sectional view taken along 5B-5B of the first portion of the housing of FIG. 5A.

[0030] FIG. 6A is a plan view of a second portion of the housing of the heat transfer system of FIGS. 3 and 4.

[0031] FIG. 6B is a side view of the second portion of the housing.

[0032] FIG. 6C is an aligned cross-sectional view taken along 6C-6C of the second portion of the housing of FIG. 6A.

[0033] FIG. 7 is a flow chart of a procedure for manufacturing the heat transfer system of FIGS. 3-6C.

[0034] FIGS. 8-11 are cross-sectional views of the housing portions and internal components that demonstrate steps of the manufacturing procedure of FIG. 7.

[0035] FIG. 12 is a perspective view of a plurality of self-contained heat transfer systems combined for use at distinct locations on a single device to be cooled.

[0036] FIG. 13 is a perspective view of a plurality of self-contained heat transfer systems, each system at a location on a respective device to be cooled.

[0037] FIG. 14 is a perspective view of an annularly-shaped self-contained heat transfer system for cooling a cylindrically-shaped device.

[0038] FIG. 15 is a perspective view of a plurality of annularly-shaped self-contained heat transfer systems for cooling at distinct locations of a single cylindrically-shaped device.

[0039] FIGS. 16-18 are electrical block diagrams of exemplary configurations of the power supply with a plurality of heat transfer systems.

[0040] FIGS. 19-21 are perspective views showing the application of the heat transfer systems of FIGS. 1-18.

DESCRIPTION

[0041] Referring to FIG. 1, an exemplary electrochemical heat transfer system **100** is used to convey heat from a first heat reservoir **102** at a relatively low temperature to a second heat reservoir **104** at a relatively high temperature. The heat transfer system **100** can be considered to be self-contained since it constitutes a complete and independent unit in and of itself including all necessary components to function as a heat transfer system with merely a connection to a power supply **106**. The power supply **106** can be a source of direct current electric power such as a battery or a rectifier or any other electric source capable of delivering direct current.

[0042] The heat transfer system **100** is designed in some implementations within a hermetically-sealed housing **108** having an internal enclosure that is impervious to fluids outside the housing **108**. The heat transfer system **100** is sized proportionally to a required cooling capacity and the size and shape of the system **100** is also determined by the size and shape of the first heat reservoir. The heat transfer

system **100** defines within its internal enclosure a closed loop that contains a working fluid (which is represented by the block arrows in FIG. 1).

[0043] The heat transfer system **100** is an electrochemical system in that it includes an electrochemical compressor **110** within its internal enclosure. The electrochemical compressor **110** lacks moving parts and receives all of its energy from the power supply **106**.

[0044] The heat transfer system **100** includes a first heat transfer device **112** that transfers heat from the first heat reservoir **102** (which is any heat source or object to be cooled) to the working fluid, a second heat transfer device **114** that transfers heat from the working fluid to the second heat reservoir **104** (which is a heat sink), and an expansion space **116** fluidly linking the first and second heat transfer devices. The first heat transfer device **112** includes an evaporator that acts as a heat exchanger that places the working fluid in a heat exchange relationship with the first heat reservoir **102**. The second heat transfer device **114** includes a condenser that acts as a heat exchanger that places the working fluid in a heat exchange relationship with the second heat reservoir **104**.

[0045] To enable the heat transfer, the first heat transfer device **112** has an exposed surface that is configured to be in thermal communication with the first heat reservoir **102** and the second heat transfer device **114** has an exposed surface that is configured to be in thermal communication with the second heat reservoir **104**. The exposed surface of either or both of the heat transfer devices **112**, **114** can be an exposed surface of the housing **108**; in such a design, the wall of the housing **108** with the exposed surface is a thermally-conductive wall that would be considered a part of the respective heat transfer device so that the housing wall is an integral part of the heat transfer. The heat transfer devices **112**, **114** can also include portions that are within the enclosure, so that they extend from exposed surface inward toward the compressor **110**.

[0046] The expansion space **116** is an orifice or opening that controls the amount of working fluid flow. The expansion space **116** can include a temperature sensing bulb filled with a similar gas as in the working fluid that causes a valve to open against the spring pressure in the valve body as the temperature on the bulb increases. As the temperature in the first heat transfer device **112** decreases, so does the pressure in the bulb and therefore on the spring causing the valve to close.

[0047] The power supply **106** is controlled by a control system **118**, which is connected to at least one sensor that measures or estimates a temperature of the first heat reservoir **102**. In this way, the control system **118** provides closed-loop control of the operation of the power supply **106** and therefore the amount of cooling provided by the system **100** based on the temperature of the first heat reservoir **102**. The control system **118** can also be connected to a sensor that measures or estimates an operating pressure of the compressor **105**.

[0048] The working fluid contained within the closed loop of the heat transfer system **100** includes at least a first component, the primary purpose of which is to be electrochemically active and therefore take part in the electrochemical process within the compressor **110** and at least a second component, the primary purpose of which is to act as a condensable refrigerant and therefore perform a heat transfer function in the closed loop. The first component (the

electrochemically-active component) could also provide, as a secondary purpose, a heat transfer function in the closed loop. Thus, the electrochemically-active component could also undergo a transformation as it is transferred between the first heat transfer device **112** and the second heat transfer device **114**, such transformation can include a phase change, though a phase change is not necessary to fulfill the heat transfer function. Additionally, the second component (the condensable refrigerant) could also provide, as a secondary purpose, an electrochemical function within the compressor **110**.

[0049] One particularly suitable first component is hydrogen. While hydrogen is being used primarily as the electrochemically active component of the working fluid, hydrogen also possesses useful heat transfer properties. Hydrogen's low density, high specific heat, and thermal conductivity make it an acceptable coolant. Thus, the presence of hydrogen gas within the working fluid enhances the performance of the condensable refrigerant; and provides thermal exchange opportunities at points away from thermally conductive surfaces of the fluid conduits and the heat transfer devices. Suitable second components include, for example, polar fluids such as methanol, ethanol, butanol, or propanol, which also can serve as a secondary purpose an electrochemical function.

[0050] Additionally, the working fluid can include a third component such as water to hydrate an ion exchange membrane within the compressor **110** (as discussed below). Water can be considered a contaminant of some standard refrigerants, and it can negatively impact heat exchange performance of the refrigerant. Thus, water as a component of the working fluid can be reduced for example, to a minimal amount that is needed to provide enough hydration to one or more components of the compressor **110**.

[0051] In some implementations, the first component (which is electrochemically active) includes hydrogen (H_2) and the second component (which is a condensable refrigerant) includes methanol. In this implementation, all components would be able to pass through the compressor **110**, though some may not engage fully in electrochemical activity. The relative proportions of hydrogen and methanol are governed by the desired relative efficiency of the electrochemical compressor **110** and the system **100**. The quantity of any water maintained in the working fluid is governed by the thickness of membranes employed in the compressor **110**, the equivalent weight (acidity) of the ion exchange media employed in the compressor **110**, and the amount of hydrogen in the system **100**. Thinner membranes of higher equivalent weight (that is, lower acidity) employed in systems with lower proton capability require less water. In general, the working fluid includes less than 50% of water by mass, but can include less than 20% of water by mass, less than 10% of water by mass, or less than 1% of water by mass, depending on the application.

[0052] In one particular implementation, the working fluid is made of less than or equal to about 0.10 mole fraction of hydrogen, between about 0.55-0.75 mole fraction of polar solvent (such as methanol), and between about 0.15-0.45 mole fraction of water. In other implementations, the working fluid is made of less than or equal to about 0.05 mole fraction of hydrogen, between about 0.50-0.70 mole fraction of polar solvent (such as methanol), and between about 0.25-0.50 mole fraction of water. The selection of the relative amounts of the components of the working fluid can

be adjusted. In general, the system **100** needs enough hydrogen to pump the methanol through the system **100** and enough water to keep the electrolyte of the compressor **110** wet, but other than these two requirements, the percentage of hydrogen and water within the working fluid can be kept as low as possible.

[0053] In particular, the coefficient of performance (COP) for the heat transfer system **100** increases as the relative amount of hydrogen in the working fluid is reduced. For example, for a working fluid that is composed of 0.038 mole fraction of hydrogen, 0.76 mole fraction of methanol, and 0.20 mole fraction of water, a compressor **105** operating at a pressure of about 2 bar and a temperature of about 161 C, an input power of 1.13 kW applied to the compressor **105**, and an output power of 10.31 kW, the COP can reach 9.0. The COP is also impacted by the operating pressure of the compressor **105**; so that by reducing the input power to the compressor **105** and therefore reducing the operating pressure of the compressor, the COP of the system **100** increases.

[0054] Hydrogen as the electrochemically active component is a thermal fluid with higher thermal conductivity than other gases. Additionally, hydrogen has a root-mean-square (RMS) velocity that is 4-6 times that of typical refrigerants at room temperature. Because of these two features, hydrogen can readily transfer energy to other components of the working fluid such as the methanol and water. Moreover, hydrogen gas has a much lower viscosity than other refrigerants and provides for highly efficient gas compression.

[0055] The choice of the refrigerant depends on the exact application under consideration and other external regulatory factors. Care should be taken in the selection of the refrigerant to ensure that the refrigerant does not degrade the electrochemical performance of the system or poison the electrocatalyst employed in the compressor **110**.

[0056] Generally, the refrigerant used in the working fluid should have good thermodynamic properties, be noncorrosive, stable, and safe. The desired thermodynamic properties are at a boiling point somewhat below the target temperature, a high heat of vaporization, a moderate density in liquid form, a relatively high density in gaseous form, and a high critical temperature. Since boiling point and gas density are affected by pressure, refrigerants can be made more suitable for a particular application by choice of operating pressure. The refrigerant can be electrochemically active, in which case it could take part in electrochemical compression.

[0057] The electrochemical compressor **110** is a device that raises the pressure of at least one component of the working fluid by an electrochemical process. Accordingly, at least one component of the working fluid must be electrochemically active. In particular, the electrochemically active component (the first component) must be ionizable. For example, the electrochemically active component is oxidized at a gas pervious anode **120** of the compressor **110** and is reduced at a gas pervious cathode **122** of the compressor **110**.

[0058] In the implementation of FIG. 1, the compressor **110** includes only one exemplary cell. However, the electrochemical compressor **110** can include a plurality of electrochemical cells, as shown in FIGS. 3A-C of U.S. application Ser. No. 12/626,416, filed Nov. 25, 2009 and entitled "Electrochemical Compressor and Refrigeration System," which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. In some implementations, the electrochemical compressor **110** is an annular stack of electrochemical cells electrically

connected in series such as, for example, the cells generally described in U.S. Pat. No. 2,913,511 (Grubb); in U.S. Pat. No. 3,432,355 (Neidrach); and in U.S. Pat. No. 3,489,670 (Maget).

[0059] The compressor **110** includes an electrolyte **124** that serves to conduct the ionic species (EC^+) from the anode **120** to the cathode **122**. The electrolyte **124** can be an impermeable solid ion exchange membrane having a porous microstructure and an ion exchange material impregnated through the membrane such that the electrolyte **124** can withstand an appreciable pressure gradient between its anode and cathode sides. The examples provided here employ impermeable ion exchange membranes, and the electrochemically active component of the working fluid is remixed with the working fluid after compression and thus the pressure of the working fluid is elevated prior to the condensation phase of the refrigeration process. However, a permeable ion exchange membrane is also feasible with the working fluid traversing in a unidirectional and sequential path through electrode assemblies with increasing pressure. The active components of the working fluid dissolve into the ion exchange media of the ion exchange membrane and the gas in the working fluid traverses through the ion exchange membrane.

[0060] As another example, the electrolyte **124** can be made of a solid electrolyte, for example, a gel, that is, any solid, jelly-like material that can have properties ranging from soft and weak to hard and tough and being defined as a substantially dilute crosslinked system that exhibits no flow when in the steady-state. The solid electrolyte can be made very thin, for example, it can have a thickness of less than 0.2 mm, to provide additional strength to the gel. Alternatively, the solid electrolyte can have a thickness of less than 0.2 mm if it is reinforced with one or more reinforcing layers like a polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) membrane (having a thickness of about 0.04 mm or less) depending on the application and the ion exchange media of the electrolyte.

[0061] Each of the anode **120** and the cathode **122** can be an electrocatalyst such as platinum or palladium or any other suitable candidate catalyst. The electrolyte **124** can be a solid polymer electrolyte such as Nafion (trademark for an ion exchange membrane manufactured by the I. E. DuPont DeNemours Company) or GoreSelect (trademark for a composite ion exchange membrane manufactured by W.L. Gore & Associates Inc.). The catalysts (that is, the anode **120** and the cathode **122**) are intimately bonded to each side of the electrolyte **124**. The anode **120** includes an anode gas space (a gas diffusion media) **126** and the cathode **122** includes a cathode gas space (a gas diffusion media) **128**. The electrodes (the anode **120** and the cathode **122**) of the compressor **110** can be considered as the electrocatalytic structure that is bonded to the solid electrolyte **124**. The combination of the electrolyte **124** (which can be an ion exchange membrane) and the electrodes (the anode **120** and the cathode **122**) is referred to as a membrane electrode assembly or MEA.

[0062] Adjacent the anode gas space **126** is an anode current collector **130** and adjacent the cathode gas space **128** is a cathode current collector **132**. The anode collector **130** and the cathode collector **132** are electrically driven by the power supply **106** through respective meshes **134**, **136**. The anode collector **130** and the cathode collector **132** are porous, electronically conductive structures that can be

woven metal screens (also available from Tech Etch) or woven carbon cloth or pressed carbon fiber or variations thereof. The pores in the current collectors **130**, **132** serve to facilitate the flow of gases within the gas spaces **126**, **128** adjacent to the respective electrodes **120**, **122**.

[0063] As mentioned, outer surfaces of the collectors **130**, **132** can be electrically connected to and pressed against respective meshes **134**, **136**, which are electrically connected to respective outputs **138**, **140** of the power supply **106**. If the meshes **134**, **136** are not used, then the outputs **138**, **140** would be directly connected to the collectors **130**, **132**. The meshes **134**, **136** are electrically conductive structures having pores that are generally larger than the pores of the collectors **130**, **132**. The meshes can be woven metal screens, woven carbon cloth, or pressed carbon fiber. The meshes **134**, **136** also provide structural support to the compressor **110**.

[0064] Additionally, subassemblies of components of the electrochemical compressor or cells (if the compressor includes a plurality of cells) can be commercially obtained from manufacturers such as W.L. Gore & Associates Inc. under the PRIMEA trademark or Ion Power Inc. Commercially available assemblies are designed for oxygen reduction on one electrode and therefore the electrodes (the anode **120** and cathode **122**) may need to be modified for hydrogen reduction.

[0065] Hydrogen reduction at the cathode **122** actually requires lower loadings of precious metal catalysts and also is feasible with alternative lower cost catalysts such as palladium. Thus, the eventual production costs of assemblies employed in the system **100** are substantially lower than typical fuel cell components.

[0066] As mentioned above, the control system **118** is coupled to one or more temperature sensors placed near the first heat reservoir **102** to monitor or measure the temperature of first heat reservoir **102**. Additionally, the control system **118** sends a signal to the power supply **106** to control an amount of power to drive the electrochemical compressor **110** based at least in part on the feedback obtained from the temperature sensors. The control system **118** can be a general system including sub-components that perform distinct steps.

[0067] The control system **118** can include one or more of digital electronic circuitry, computer hardware, firmware, and software. The control system **118** can also include appropriate input and output devices, a computer processor, and a computer program product tangibly embodied in a machine-readable storage device for execution by a programmable processor. A procedure embodying these techniques may be performed by a programmable processor executing a program of instructions to perform desired functions by operating on input data and generating appropriate output. Generally, a processor receives instructions and data from a read-only memory and/or a random access memory. Storage devices suitable for tangibly embodying computer program instructions and data include all forms of non-volatile memory, including, by way of example, semiconductor memory devices, such as EPROM, EEPROM, and flash memory devices; magnetic disks such as internal hard disks and removable disks; magneto-optical disks; and CD-ROM disks. Any of the foregoing may be supplemented by, or incorporated in, specially-designed ASICs (application-specific integrated circuits).

[0068] The control system **118** receives information from the one or more temperature sensors and controls operation of a procedure that can either maintain the heat source or the heat sink at a relatively constant temperature condition. Additionally, controlling the operation of the electrochemical compressor **110** consists of turning its current on or off through the power supply **106**. Alternatively, the voltage applied to the electrochemical compressor **110** can be set to be in proportion to the heat source fluid temperature or the heat sink fluid temperature (if fluids are used in the heat source or heat sinks). In some applications, such as electric cars without internal combustion engines, there may be an advantage in operating the vehicle air conditioning system electrically and driving each wheel independently without a central motor (required to drive the air conditioning system).

[0069] Referring also to FIG. 2, the hermetically-sealed housing **108** is designed with two portions **250**, **252**, each portion **250**, **252** including one or more walls including at least one thermally-conductive wall. The portions **250**, **252** are each designed with an internal opening or cavity to receive the compressor **110** and the respective meshes **134**, **136**, as shown below in the exemplary system shown in FIG. 3. The two portions **250**, **252** are sized and shaped to mate with each other at an interface **254**. At least one of the portions **250**, **252** includes an opening **256** through which the working fluid is initially inserted into the enclosure.

[0070] The closed loop is formed such that the working fluid passes through the expansion space **116**, then through a cavity in the first heat transfer device **112** (which is within the first housing portion **250**), through the electrochemical compressor **110**, then through a cavity in the second heat transfer device **114** (which is within the second housing portion **252**), and back to the expansion space **116**. Heat is transferred using the working fluid as it is circulated through and contained within the closed loop of the heat transfer system **100**.

[0071] Low pressure (that is, unpressurized) working fluid (which can be a mixture of hydrogen, methanol, and water) enters the compressor **110** after it exits the expansion space **116**.

[0072] If the working fluid includes a condensable refrigerant that does not engage in electrochemical activity, then the electrochemically active component(s) (such as hydrogen and water) is dissociated from the condensable refrigerant. In this case, the electrochemically active component (s) dissolve into the ion exchange media while the condensable refrigerant is diverted along a path separate from the electrochemical path through the membrane electrode assembly.

[0073] In any case, the electrochemically active component(s) is pumped across the membrane electrode assembly of the compressor **110**. In particular, electrons are stripped from the component(s) at the anode collector **130**, and the ions are transported across the anode **120**, the electrolyte **124**, and toward the cathode **122** due to the electrical potential applied across the collectors **130**, **132** from the power supply **106**. Next, the ions are recombined with the electrons at the cathode collector **132** to reform the gas at a higher pressure.

[0074] Thus, the electrochemical compressor **110** raises the pressure of the working fluid and delivers the higher pressure working fluid to the second heat transfer device **114**, where the condensable refrigerant is precipitated by heat exchange with the sink fluid. The working fluid is then

reduced in pressure in the expansion space 116. Subsequently, the low pressure working fluid is delivered to the first heat transfer device 112 where the condensed phase of the working fluid is boiled by heat exchange with the source fluid. The effluent working fluid within the first heat transfer device 112 may be partially in the gas phase and partially in the liquid phase when it is returned to the electrochemical compressor 110. In the process, heat energy is transported from the first heat transfer device 112 (the evaporator) to the second heat transfer device 114 (the condenser) and consequently, from the heat source at a relatively lower temperature to the heat sink at relatively higher temperature.

[0075] In particular, if the electrochemically-active component is hydrogen and the condensable refrigerant is methanol and water is included as a third component of the working fluid, then electrons are stripped from the hydrogen at the anode collector 130, and the remaining ions (protons) are transported across the anode 120, the electrolyte 124, and toward the cathode 122. The protons from the hydrogen act like a propellant that mixes with the methanol and water to drag or pull the methanol and water across the electrolyte 124 and toward the cathode 122, and the protons are recombined with electrons at the cathode collector 132 to reform hydrogen gas at a higher pressure and at a relatively warmer temperature.

[0076] Concurrently, the control system 118 controls the amount of electrical potential applied to the current collectors 130, 132 of the compressor 110, and therefore also controlling the amount of heat energy transported from the evaporator to the condenser. The control system 118 receives information from the one or more sensors at the heat reservoir 102 or at the heat reservoir 104 indicating physical characteristics at key locations. The control system 118 analyzes the information and determines whether physical properties of the heat transfer system 100 need to be adjusted based on the analyzed information. For example, the control system 118 can determine that a current applied to the compressor 110 (and therefore the current applied to the electrode collectors 130, 132) needs to be adjusted. As another example, the control system 118 can determine that a flow rate of one or more of the heat sink fluid and the heat source fluid that transport heat from and to the devices 112, 114 needs to be adjusted. If the control system 118 determines that a physical property of the system 100 should be adjusted, then the control system 118 sends a signal to the component that is affected to adjust the particular property. For example, the control system 118 can send a signal to the power supply 106 to adjust the amount of current applied to the current collectors 130, 132 in the compressor 110. Otherwise, the control system 118 continues to receive information from the one or more sensors.

[0077] Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, an exemplary heat transfer system 300 is designed with the features of the system 100 in that the system 300 is a self-contained electrochemical heat transfer system formed between and from first and second housing portions 350, 352. The first and second housing portions 350, 352 can be made of any thermally conductive material such as aluminum, zinc, gold, alloys of metals, or thermally-conductive polymers. The first and second housing portions 350, 352 receive an electrochemical compressor 310 sandwiched between a first heat transfer device 312 and a second heat transfer device 314. For simplicity, the electrochemical compressor 310 is shown in block form in FIG. 3; however, the compressor 310

includes all of the components that make up the compressor 110 shown in FIG. 1 and described above. The first and second heat transfer devices 312, 314 are respectively housed in and incorporated in the first and second housing portions 350, 352, which are joined along an interface 354. The second housing portion 352 also includes an opening 356 that is sealed with a suitable sealant such as epoxy after working fluid is introduced into the cavity formed between the portions 350, 352.

[0078] Referring also to FIGS. 5A and 5B, the first housing portion 350 includes an opening 500 for receiving the output 338 from the power supply 106. The first housing portion 350 also includes an opening 316A that is one half of the expansion space, the other half formed from an opening 316B (shown in FIGS. 3, 6A, and 6C) within the second housing portion 352. The opening 316A is aligned with the opening 316B when the housing portions 350, 352 are pressed together, as shown in FIG. 3.

[0079] The first housing portion 350 also includes one or more channels 504 that fluidly connect the opening 316A with a cavity 508 that is sized and shaped to receive the mesh 334, the working fluid, and at least part of the electrochemical compressor 310. The first housing portion 350 includes a thermally-conductive wall 512 that defines a surface 518 that is exposed to the first heat reservoir. The thermally-conductive wall 512 is an integral part of a first heat transfer device 312. The thermally-conductive wall 512 of the first heat transfer device 312 also includes an inner surface having protrusions 520 (only one of which is labeled in each of FIGS. 5A and 5B for simplicity) that are separated by gaps or spaces 522 (only one of which is labeled in each of FIGS. 5A and 5B for simplicity) through which the working fluid flows. The mesh 334 makes physical contact with the protrusions 520 when the housing portions 350, 352 are pressed together. Much of the working fluid likely vaporizes within the spaces 522 since the spaces 522 are the areas/regions that place the working fluid the closest in distance to the first heat reservoir.

[0080] Referring also to FIGS. 6A-6C, the second housing portion 352 includes an opening 600 for receiving the output 340 from the power supply 106. The second housing portion 352 also includes the opening 316B that is one half of the expansion space. The opening 316B aligns with the opening 316A when the housing portions 350, 352 are pressed together, as shown in FIG. 3.

[0081] The second housing portion 352 also includes one or more channels 604 that fluidly connect the opening 316B with a cavity 608 that is sized and shaped to receive the mesh 336, the working fluid, and at least part of the electrochemical compressor 310. The second housing portion 352 includes an opening 656 through which the working fluid is initially inserted into the enclosure; the opening 656 is a through opening that extends from an exterior of the portion 352 to the opening 316B.

[0082] The second housing portion 352 includes a thermally-conductive wall 612 that defines a surface 618 that is exposed to the second heat reservoir. The wall 612 can be shaped, as shown in FIGS. 4 and 6B, with fins to increase the area of the surface 618 exposed to the second heat reservoir. The thermally-conductive wall 612 is an integral part of a second heat transfer device 314. The thermally-conductive wall 612 of the second heat transfer device 314 also includes an inner surface having protrusions 620 (only one of which is labeled in each of FIGS. 6A and 6C for simplicity) that are

separated by gaps or spaces 622 (only one of which is labeled in each of FIGS. 6A and 6C for simplicity) through which the working fluid flows. The mesh 336 makes physical contact with the protrusions 620 when the housing portions 350, 352 are pressed together. Much of the condensable portion of the working fluid likely condenses within the spaces 622 since the spaces 622 are the areas/regions that place the working fluid the closest in distance to the second heat reservoir.

[0083] Referring to FIG. 7, a procedure 700 is performed to manufacture the self-contained heat transfer system 300. Initially the first housing portion 350 is prepared (step 710) and the second housing portion 352 is prepared (step 720). Each of the housing portions 350, 352 can be prepared by any suitable method, such as, for example, die casting each of the housing portions 350, 352. In die casting, molten metal is forced under high pressure into mold cavities (which are machined into dies) and then permitted to cool before being removed. The die casting method is especially suited in this application since a large quantity of small to medium sized parts may be needed with good detail, a fine surface quality, and dimensional consistency. In other implementations, the housing portions 350, 352 are machined from blanks into the appropriate geometries. For example, the cavities 508, 608 and the openings 316A, B can be machined into respective blanks. In some implementations, it is possible to use both methods of die casting and machining to form the housing portions 350, 352.

[0084] The shapes of the housing portions 350, 352 are determined based in part on the heat transfer application and the geometries of the heat reservoirs. For example, if the first heat reservoir has a planar shape (such as shown in FIGS. 12 and 13), then the housing portions 350, 352 would have planar shapes. As another example, if the first heat reservoir has a cylindrical shape (such as shown in FIGS. 14 and 15), then the housing portions 350, 352 would have annular shapes.

[0085] Next, the electrochemical compressor 310 is inserted between the first and second housing portions 350, 352 (step 730) and the housing portions 350, 352 are combined or pressed together with the compressor 310 positioned partly within each of the cavities 508, 608 (step 740), as shown in FIG. 8. After the housing portions 350, 352 are pressed together (step 740), the housing portions 350, 352 are hermetically sealed at the interface 354 (step 750).

[0086] In some implementations, as shown in FIG. 9A, the housing portions 350, 352 are soldered or welded 900 around the perimeter of the interface 354 to provide the hermetic seal. In this implementation, it is also possible to subsequently saturate the interface 354 after it has been soldered or welded 900 with a suitable adhesive such as epoxy. In other implementations, as shown in FIG. 9B, the housing portions 350, 352 are joined at aligned flanges 950, 952 using suitable connectors (such as bolts and nuts, not shown) and the hermetic seal is provided along an O-ring or a gasket 960 provided in a groove 970 around one or more of the housing portions 350, 352.

[0087] Next, the working fluid is inserted into the cavity or enclosure formed within the housing portions 350, 352 (step 760). For example, as shown in FIG. 10, the working fluid 1000 is inserted through the opening 356. After the enclosure is filled with the working fluid (step 760), the remaining openings of the housing portions 350, 352 are hermetically

sealed (step 770). For example, as shown in FIG. 11, the openings 500, 600 are sealed with a suitable adhesive 1100 such as epoxy or solder, and the opening 356 is sealed with a suitable adhesive 1110 such as epoxy.

[0088] The heat transfer systems described herein offer a system that integrates all of the components required to implement heat transfer, such as the electrochemical compressor, a gas mixing device at an output of the compressor (which is needed for a multi-component working fluid having a component that bypasses the compressor), a power connection, and heat transfer devices into a single housing to provide small working devices. Such small working devices are therefore inherently modular and self contained. These systems can be made for a wider range of heat transfer applications, for example, for both small and large heat transfer applications. Systems employed in a heat transfer application can be of different sizes and there is no limitation to how many can be used in a particular application.

[0089] In general, in operation of the system 100, the working fluid, which is a cool liquid mixture of the methanol and water and the hydrogen gas, circulates in internal engineered channels (that is, the gaps or spaces 522) between the first heat reservoir 102 (which is the item to be cooled) and the compressor 110 and the working fluid absorbs the heat from the reservoir 102. Above the engineered channels, the electrochemical compressor 110 absorbs the working fluid, including the liquid mixture of the methanol and the water and the hydrogen gas, and transports the working fluid to the other side, pressuring the working fluid. The pressure of the hydrogen exiting the compressor 110 is above atmospheric pressure. Next, the slightly pressurized working fluids from the compressor 110 release energy to the second heat reservoir 104 (which can be the ambient environment) at the second heat transfer device 114 (which in the example shown above is a high surface-area heat exchanger). The slightly pressurized working fluids (which is a mixture of the methanol and water fluid and the hydrogen gas) that exits the second heat transfer device 114 is conveyed through the expansion space 116, which can be an orifice, where it expands and cools down.

[0090] For example, as shown in FIGS. 12-15, the heat transfer systems can be combined to provide the specific cooling or heating requirements depending on the geometry of the device(s) to be cooled. Thus, in FIG. 12, each heat transfer system 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230 is placed at a distinct location on a surface 1240 of a device 1250 to be cooled and because the device to be cooled is planar, the heat transfer systems are planar. In FIG. 13, each planar heat transfer system 1300, 1310, 1320 is placed on surfaces 1330, 1340, 1350 at respective distinct devices 1332, 1342, 1352 that is part of a master system that has a planar shape. In FIG. 14, a single annular heat transfer system 1400 is in thermal communication with a surface 1410 of a cylindrically-shaped device 1420 to cool the cylindrically-shaped device 1420. While in FIG. 15, three annular heat transfer systems 1500, 1510, 1520 are placed in thermally communication at distinct locations on a surface 1530 of a cylindrically-shaped device 1540 to be cooled.

[0091] Any of the devices to be cooled shown in FIGS. 12-15 could be components of an integrated electronic circuit or of a laser such as a laser diode. In these cases, the first heat reservoir would be the component itself and the second heat reservoir would be an ambient environment around the component.

[0092] The heat transfer systems can be operated together or separately for specific applications requirements. In some implementations, as shown in FIG. 16, a plurality of heat transfer systems 1600, 1610, 1620 is connected in parallel with a power supply 1630. In other implementations, as shown in FIG. 17, a plurality of heat transfer systems 1700, 1710, 1720 is connected in series with a power supply 1730. In yet other implementations, as shown in FIG. 18, each heat transfer system 1800, 1810, 1820 is connected to a respective power supply 1830, 1840, 1850. Each of the power supplies 1630, 1730, 1830, 1840, 1850 can be controlled by a control system such as the control system 118 shown in FIG. 1.

[0093] The energy efficiency of the self-contained heat transfer system described herein depends on the available electrode (anode and cathode) surface area, and the applied current density and operating voltage of the electrochemical compressor.

[0094] The self-contained heat transfer systems are able to be integrated because the electrochemical compressor used is reduced in size when compared with prior compressors used in heat transfer applications. If a heat transfer application requires more significant size reductions, the electrode surfaces (the surfaces of the anodes and cathodes) can be reduced even more, the applied current densities and voltages can be increased, and a smaller compressor can be employed. This would result in an almost order of magnitude reduction in size and weight for the heat transfer system compared to conventional mechanical systems.

[0095] Since cooling capacity is linked to applied current and voltage, one advantage of the self-contained heat transfer system is that it can modulate from low capacity (that is, low current density at a specific voltage) to a high capacity relatively easily. A heat transfer system designed to operate at high capacities actually becomes more efficient at lower utilizations, while, the exact opposite is true for mechanical systems. Similarly, in a modular configuration, power can be provided to some of the self-contained heat transfer systems (or units), and not others to, for example maintain lower levels of cooling capability.

[0096] This feature would allow, for example, refrigerators and other devices to split their cooling capabilities (and even compartment temperatures) without sacrificing system efficiency. For example, a vegetable rack of a refrigerator could be kept at a different temperature than the top rack for liquids. Thus, a control system would operate at two levels; individual units can be controlled, as well as a whole body of units can be controlled for optimum cooling effect for a specific application.

[0097] In some applications, such as in electric cars, individual areas of the vehicle can be kept at different temperatures (such as a driver area versus passenger areas) with controls provided to specific seating areas.

[0098] As discussed above, controlling the operation of an electrochemical compressor within the self-contained heat transfer system consists of turning its current on or off. Alternatively, one can schedule the voltage applied to the electrochemical compressor in proportion to the source or the sink fluid temperature.

[0099] In some implementations, the heat transfer system includes, though does not necessarily require, one or more one-way valves at the output of the electrochemical compressor. The one-way valve can be any mechanical device, such as a check valve, that normally allows fluid (liquid or

gas) to flow through it in only one direction (the direction of the arrows). The valves ensure proper delivery of the components of the working fluid that exit the electrochemical compressor into the rest of the heat transfer system by reducing or avoiding back-pressure into the electrochemical compressor, and therefore ensure unidirectional flow of the fluids (which include gases).

[0100] In other implementations, hydrogen can be used in a multi-component working fluid that also includes a condensable refrigerant such as a polar fluid that bypasses electrochemical compression. In this case, the hydrogen would be compressed by the compressor 110 to a much higher pressure than the final working fluid pressure, and would then mix with the lower pressure component of the working fluid (the one that bypasses the compressor 110). The exact pressure requirements for the hydrogen stream depends on the volume of condensable component being pressurized in relation to the volume of hydrogen, the desired final pressure requirements of the mixed stream, and the targeted energy efficiency. In some implementations, check valves can be employed to make sure the gas flows are maintained in the intended directions and that no back flow is allowed towards the compressor 110.

[0101] Referring to FIG. 19, in one implementation, one or more heat transfer systems 1900 are set up to provide cooling to a building through an opening 1905 such as a window of the building. In this implementation, each system 1900 is arranged so that the thermally-conductive wall 1980 of the first housing portion of the system 1900 makes thermal contact with the first heat reservoir 1902, which, in this implementation, is an ambient environment within the building. Additionally, the thermally-conductive wall 1990 of the second housing portion of each system 1900 makes thermal contact with the second heat reservoir 1904, which in this implementation, is an ambient environment external to the building.

[0102] One or more power supplies 1906 are electrically connected to each of the electrochemical compressors within each system 1900 and one or more control systems 1918 are configured to receive information from sensors that sense a temperature of the ambient environment 1902 or that sense other characteristics of the system 1900 and to send signals to the power supplies 1906 based on the received information.

[0103] Referring to FIG. 20, in another implementation, one or more heat transfer systems 2000 are set up to provide cooling to a building or to a vehicle by cooling the air that travels through air ducts 2005 within the building or the vehicle. In this implementation, each system 2000 is arranged so that the thermally-conductive wall 2080 of the first housing portion of the system 2000 makes thermal contact with the first heat reservoir 2002, which, in this implementation, is an ambient environment internal to the air duct 2005. Additionally, the thermally-conductive wall 2090 of the second housing portion of the system 2000 makes thermal contact with the second heat reservoir 2004, which, in this implementation, is an ambient environment external to the air duct 2005. One or more power supplies 2006 are electrically connected to each of the electrochemical compressors within each system 2000 and one or more control systems 2018 are configured to receive information from sensors that sense a temperature of the ambient environment 2002 or that sense other characteristics of the

system 2000 and to send signals to the power supplies 2006 based on the received information.

[0104] Referring to FIG. 21, in another implementation, one or more heat transfer systems 2100 are set up to provide cooling to an inside of a container 2105 such as a sealed cooler, a food storage container, a pharmaceutical storage container, or a sealed portable cooler. In this implementation, each system 2100 is arranged so that the thermally-conductive wall 2180 of the first housing portion makes thermal contact with the first heat reservoir 2102, which, in this implementation, is an ambient environment internal to the container 2105. Additionally, the thermally-conductive wall 2190 of the second housing portion of the system 2100 makes thermal contact with the second heat reservoir 2104, which in this implementation, is an ambient environment external to the container 2105. One or more power supplies 2106 are electrically connected to each of the electrochemical compressors within each system 2100 and one or more control systems 2118 are configured to receive information from sensors that sense a temperature of the ambient environment internal to the container 2105 or that sense other characteristics of the system 2100 and to send signals to the power supplies 2106 based on the received information.

[0105] Other implementations are within the scope of the following claims.

1. A system comprising: a working fluid comprising a polar solvent other than water that primarily acts as a condensable refrigerant and hydrogen that primarily acts as an electrochemically-active component; and an electrochemical compressor including: an inlet fluidly coupled to an evaporator to receive the working fluid; an outlet fluidly coupled to a condenser; and one or more electrochemical cells electrically connected to each other through a power supply, each electrochemical cell comprising a gas pervious anode, a gas pervious cathode, and an electrolytic membrane disposed between and in intimate electrical contact with the cathode and the anode to pass the working fluid.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the electrolytic membrane comprises a solid electrolyte.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein the working fluid comprises water.

4. The system of claim 3, wherein the polar solvent and the water are a coexisting fluid that is transported with the hydrogen across the electrolytic membrane.

5. The system of claim 1, further comprising: a condenser that transfers heat from a first heat reservoir to the working fluid, an evaporator that transfers heat from the working fluid to a second heat reservoir, and an expansion valve between the condenser and the evaporator that reduces pressure of the working fluid, wherein the electrochemical compressor is between the condenser and the evaporator.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein the polar solvent comprises methanol.

7. The system of claim 1, wherein the mole fraction of hydrogen in the working fluid is less than or equal to about 0.10 and the mole fraction of polar solvent in the working fluid is between about 0.55-0.75.

8. The system of claim 1, wherein the mole fraction of hydrogen in the working fluid is less than or equal to about 0.05 by mass and the mole fraction of polar solvent in the working fluid is between about 0.60-0.80.

9. A method of transferring heat using a working fluid that is circulated through and contained within a closed loop, the method comprising: increasing a pressure of at least hydro-

gen of the working fluid by oxidizing the hydrogen at an anode, conducting the oxidized hydrogen across an electrolyte, and reducing the hydrogen at a cathode; and propelling a mixture of a polar solvent other than water and water with the hydrogen across the anode, electrolyte, and cathode.

10. The method of claim 9, further comprising: conveying heat from a first heat reservoir at a relatively low temperature to a second heat reservoir at relatively high temperature by circulating the working fluid through the closed loop that is thermally coupled to the first heat reservoir at a first portion and is thermally coupled to the second heat reservoir at a second portion, the conveying comprising: transferring heat from at least the polar solvent of the working fluid at the second loop portion to the second heat reservoir including liquefying at least some of the polar solvent of the working fluid; reducing a pressure of the at least partially liquefied working fluid by expanding the working fluid at a substantially constant enthalpy; and transferring heat from the first heat reservoir to at least the polar solvent of the working fluid at the first loop portion including vaporizing at least some of the polar solvent of the working fluid.

11. A heat transfer system that conveys heat from a first heat reservoir at a relatively low temperature to a second heat reservoir at a relatively high temperature, the heat transfer system defining a closed loop that contains a working fluid, at least part of the working fluid being circulated through the closed loop, the heat transfer system comprising: a working fluid that comprises a polar solvent other than water that primarily acts as a condensable refrigerant; and hydrogen that primarily acts as an electrochemically-active component; an evaporator that transfers heat from the first heat reservoir to the working fluid; a condenser that transfers heat from the working fluid to the second heat reservoir; an expansion valve between the evaporator and the condenser that reduces pressure of the working fluid; and an electrochemical compressor between the evaporator and the compressor, the electrochemical compressor comprising one or more electrochemical cells electrically connected to each other through a power supply, each electrochemical cell comprising a gas pervious anode, a gas pervious cathode, and an electrolytic membrane disposed between and in intimate electrical contact with the cathode and the anode through which the working fluid is passed.

12. The heat transfer system of claim 11, further comprising a control system that is connected to a power supply of the electrochemical compressor and to at least one sensor that senses a temperature associated with the first heat reservoir.

13. The heat transfer system of claim 11, wherein the first heat reservoir is an ambient environment within building at a relatively low temperature and the second heat reservoir is an ambient environment external to the building and at a relatively high temperature.

14. The heat transfer system of claim 11, wherein the first heat reservoir is an ambient environment internal to an air duct of a building and the second heat reservoir is an ambient environment external to the air duct of the building.

15. The heat transfer system of claim 11, wherein the first heat reservoir is a component of an integrated electronic circuit and the second heat reservoir is an ambient environment around the integrated electronic circuit.

16. The heat transfer system of claim 11, wherein the first heat reservoir is a component of a laser and the second heat reservoir is an ambient environment around the laser.

17. The heat transfer system of claim **11**, wherein the first heat reservoir is an ambient environment internal to a sealed cooler and the second heat reservoir is an ambient environment external to the sealed cooler.

18. The heat transfer system of claim **11**, wherein the first heat reservoir is an ambient environment internal to a food storage container and the second heat reservoir is an ambient environment external to the food storage container.

19. The heat transfer system of claim **11**, wherein the first heat reservoir is an ambient environment internal to a pharmaceutical storage container and the second heat reservoir is an ambient environment external to the pharmaceutical storage container.

20. The heat transfer system of claim **11**, wherein the first heat reservoir is an ambient environment internal to a sealed portable cooler and the second heat reservoir is an ambient environment external to the sealed portable cooler.

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