# Officine Mario Dorin S.p.A.

The Compressor Role in the Roadmap to Viable CO<sub>2</sub> Refrigeration Equipment

ATMOSHPERE – 2010



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- 2. Compressor impact on refrigeration equipment:
  - 2.1 Capital Cost
  - 2.2 Running Cost
- 3. Conclusions



#### <u>1. Officine Mario Dorin: general overview</u>

- → Company founded in 1918
- → First open type compressor for CFC: 1932
- → First Semi-hermetic compressor for CFC: 1952
- → First Trans-critical CO<sub>2</sub> compressor: 1999
- → n°3 facilities in Firenze Italia
- → n° 150 employees
- ➔ to date: more than 12.000 CO<sub>2</sub> compressors

already commissioned

→ year 2008:

75.000 manufactured compressors
 1.200 Trans-critical CO₂ compressors
 300 Cascade CO₂ compressors
 → year 2010 (YTD):

2.000 Trans-critical CO<sub>2</sub> compressors 1500 Cascade CO<sub>2</sub> compressors







- CO<sub>2</sub> systems are becoming an extremely good OPTION for many RAC applications, as alternatives to high GWP refrigerants
- → OEMs have two main ways to improve this situation further:
  - ➔ Reduce system capital cost
  - ➔ Reduce system running cost
- → Compressor plays a key role in refrigeration equipment capital and running cost:

Average compressors weight in pack total cost: 40%\*

Average compressors weight in pack power consumption: 75%\*



COMPRESSORS
VALVES
SKID
VESSELS
OTHER

COMPRESSORS FANS / OTHER

\* figures relating to typical booster configuration for medium size supermarket

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- → OEMs have two main ways to improve this situation further:
  - → Reduce system capital cost
  - → Reduce system running cost
- DORIN worked on both aspects thanks to:
  - → Investments in an industrial scale manufacturing line for CO<sub>2</sub> compressors
  - → Launch of new compressor ranges featuring:
    - → Highest industrialization level
    - → Energy efficiency increase

➔ MONTHLY PRODUCTION CAPABILITY BOOST: TRANS-CRITICAL CO<sub>2</sub> COMPRESSORS

- → FEBRUARY 2010: 100 COMPRESSORS PER MONTH
- → JUNE 2010: 400 COMPRESSORS PER MONTH
- Compressors for cascade / booster systems already manufactured in highly automated structure (room for 30.000 units per year)



 $\rightarrow$  Investments in an industrial scale manufacturing line for CO<sub>2</sub> compressors



→ MONTHLY PRODUCTION CAPABILITY BOOST: TRANS-CRITICAL CO<sub>2</sub> COMPRESSORS

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LEAK TEST: 100% production 180 bar: HP side - 130 bar: LP side

RUN TEST: 100% production 35 bar: LP side - 90 bar: HP side





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- 2. Compressor impact on RAC equipment capital cost
- ➔ Investments in an industrial scale manufacturing line for CO<sub>2</sub> compressors RUN TEST: 100% production – DECLARED DATA CROSS CHECK





- 2. Compressor impact on RAC equipment capital cost
- → Launch of new compressor ranges: CD 200 CD 300 CD 400
- → The widest CO<sub>2</sub> compressor range available in the market





- → Launch of new compressor ranges: CD 200 CD 300 CD 400
  - → Supply chain optimization
  - → Synergy between compressor ranges



- Bill of Materials: 85 items CD 300 and CD 400 share <u>82</u> items All parts are in common except:
- → Crankcase
- Head
- Electric Motor

- → Supply chain: standardized items & higher volumes
- ➔ Logistic: easier compressor assembly asset
- ➔ HIGHEST INDUSTRIALIZATION LEVEL



### 2. Compressor impact on RAC equipment running cost

- → Launch of new compressor ranges: CD 200 CD 300 CD 400
  - → Peculiar compressor design
  - → Increase of compressor efficiency
  - Decrease of system running cost





- HP / LP thermal insulation
- Lower discharge temperature
- ✓ Better lubrication
- Isentropic efficiency increase
- → HIGHER RELIABILITY
- → HIGHER EFFICIENCY



#### 3. Conclusions

- → Carbon dioxide (R744 CO<sub>2</sub>) is nowadays considered one of the most viable alternatives to HFC refrigerants in the RAC industry
- ➔ Its use shall always be correctly assessed keeping in mind environmental and energy efficiency criteria
- → Its use leads to important energy saving in several applications, but is actually limited by two main factors:
  - → Poor component industrialization: HIGHER CAPITAL COST
  - ➔ Poor training of service engineers
- → Situation could be improved thanks to:
  - → Educational campaigns
  - → Increased number of training centers some already in operation
  - → Equipment running cost decrease
    - → Manufacturers shall work to increase their components efficiencies
  - → Governmental incentives
    - → Bigger volumes will be generated
      - → Effective product industrialization will be reached
        - → SYSTEM CAPITAL COST WILL DECREASE



#### 3. Conclusions

- → DORIN ALREADY COMMITTED TO PROVIDE THE MARKET WITH COMPRESSORS REFLECTING:
  - → EXTREME RELIABILITY LEVELS
  - → HIGHEST INDUSTRIALIZATION LEVEL
  - → UTMOST EFFICIENCY LEVEL



## THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION

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