



technology & innovation

natural refrigerants

3-5 February 2014, Tokyo

A NOVEL DESIGN OF COMPACT BRAZED PLATE HEAT EXCHANGER FOR CO₂ TRANSCRITICAL APPLICATIONS

Why CO₂ ?

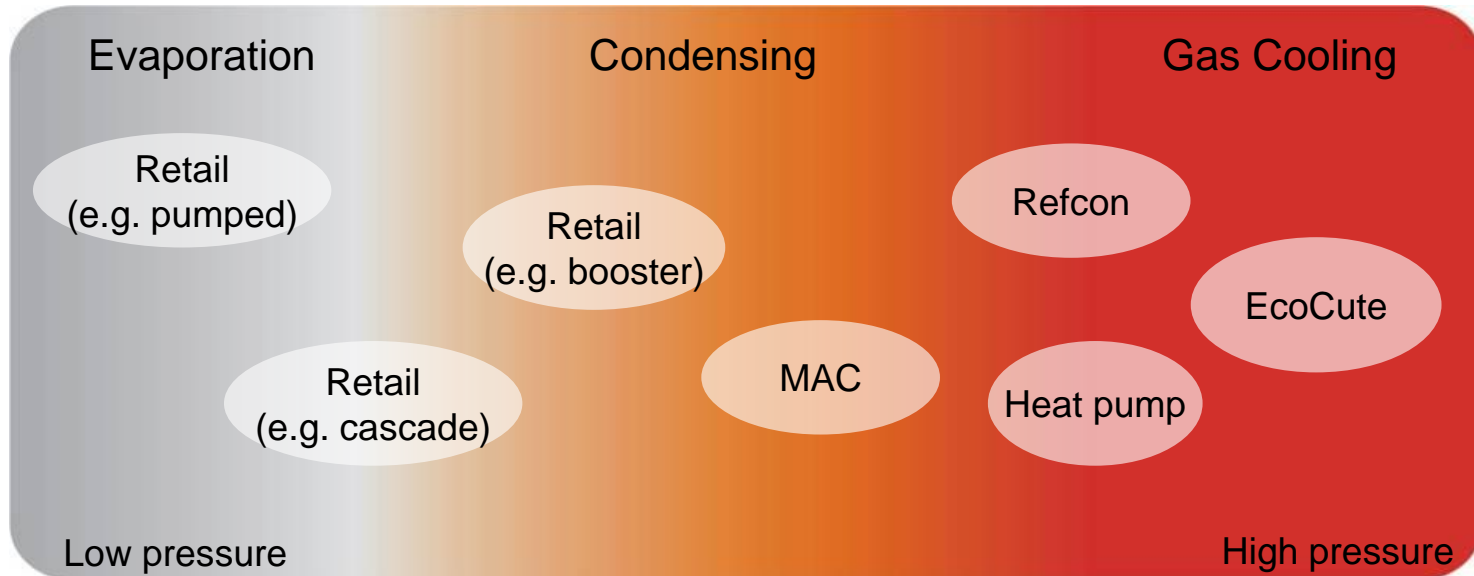
Non-toxic, non-flammable.

Non-ozone-depleting

Environmentally friendly with GWP=1

Suitable for both transcritical and subcritical systems depending on application; focus either on heating or cooling

High cycle pressure → high fluid density throughout the cycle allowing smaller systems



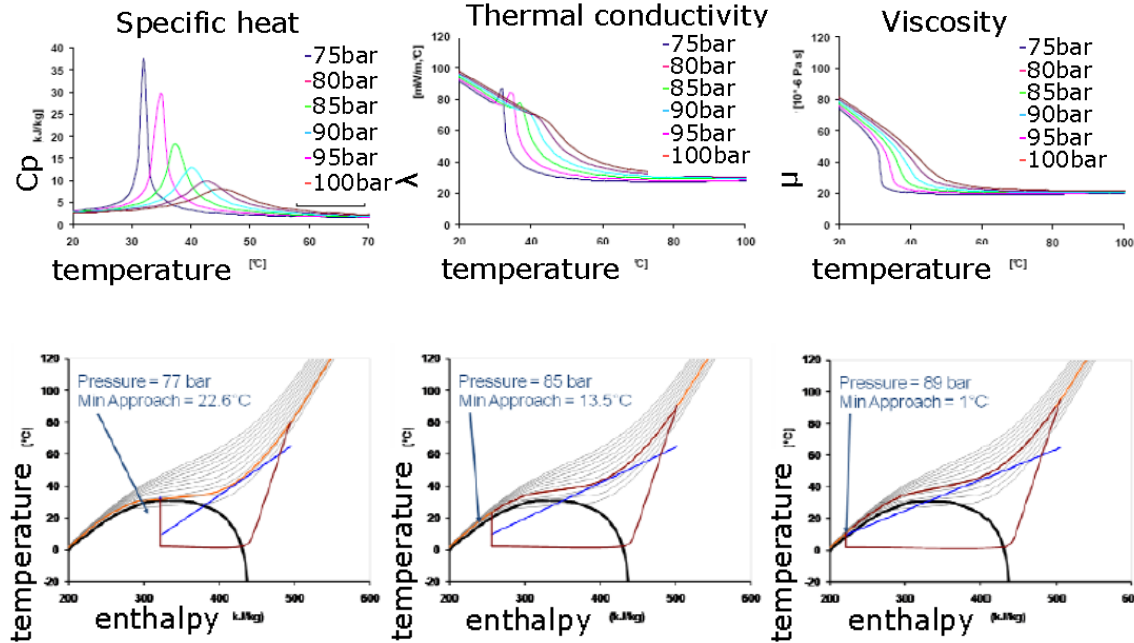
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Transcritical situation- high pressure

Properties transfer non-linearly as temperature varied

lower operating pressures problems with temperature pinches through the BPHE increases

Small temperature difference require more heat transfer area



CO2 in transcritical properties and temperature approach inside heat exchanger

Existing BPHE

CO2 has larger pinch temperature difference

CO2 need larger heat transfer area

CO2 is not sensitive to pressure drop

Gas cooler analysis

#3

Gas cooler performance at different refrigerants

		R410A	R22	CO2
refrigerant side	operating pressure (MPa)	3.78	2.56	12.5
	inlet temperature(°C)	81.3	81.3	81.3
	outlet temper (°C)	17	17	17
water side	inlet temperature(°C)	17	17	17
	outlet temper (°C)	65	65	65
performance	heat load (kW)	2		
	Pinch temperature(K)	3.8	2.0	6.0
	Pressurer drop (kPa)	0.15	0.55	0.16
Heat transfer area (m ²)		0.27	0.27	0.27



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	outlet temper (°C)	65	65	65
performance	heat load (kW)	2		
	Pinch temperature(K)	3.8	2.0	1.0
	Pressurer drop (kPa)	0.15	0.55	10.8
Heat transfer area (m ²)		0.27	0.27	0.27

New BPHE request

Longer thermal length

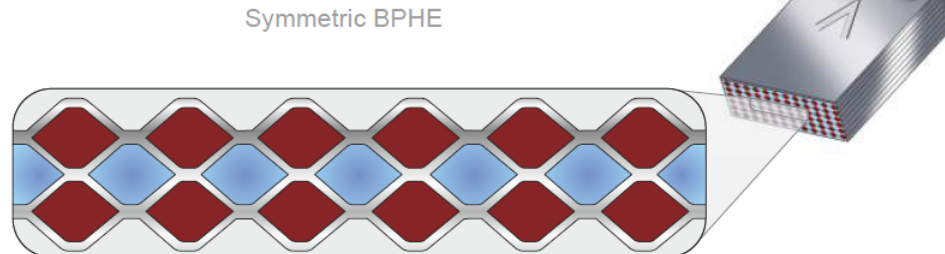


Asymetrix technology

Conventional BPHE

Symmetric pattern - Generic

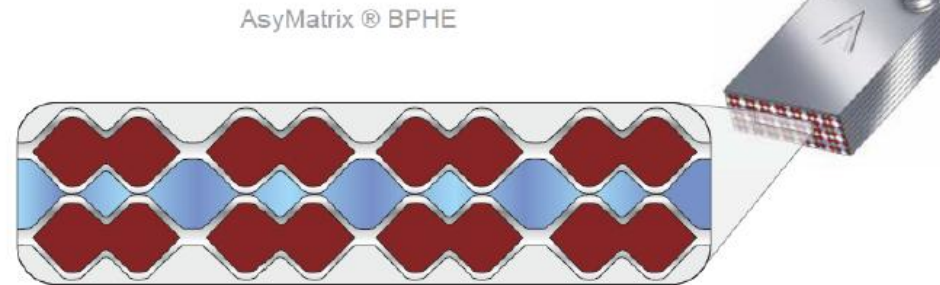
Side 1 = Side 2



AsyMatrix BPHE

Tailored pattern - Optimized

Side 1 \neq Side 2



AsyMatrix[®] BPHE advantages over symmetric BPHE technology

Improved heat transfer – increasing system thermal performance

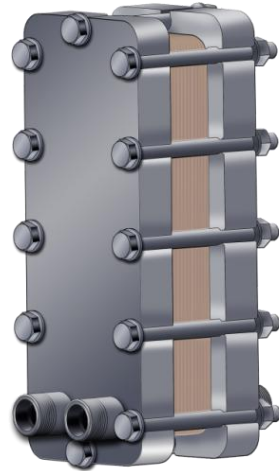
Lower pressure loss – reducing pump work

Improved Mechanical strength – stronger units

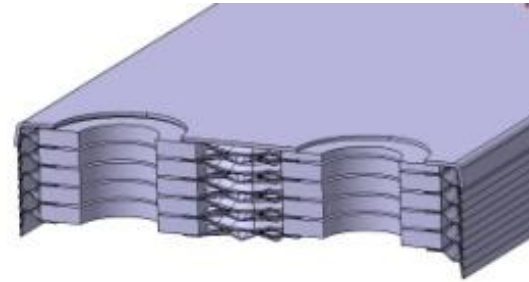
Greatly reduced dimensions – allowing for smaller system solutions

Lower hold up volume – reducing refrigerant costs

BPHE structure for high pressure CO2 application

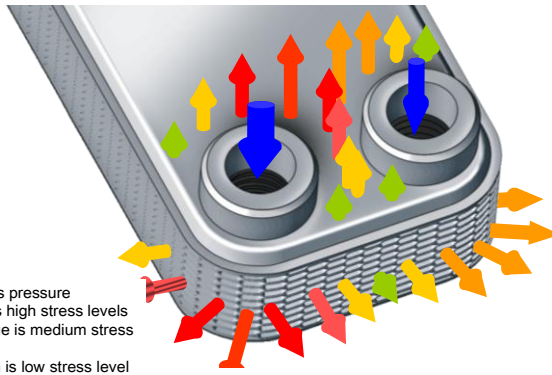


a: external support

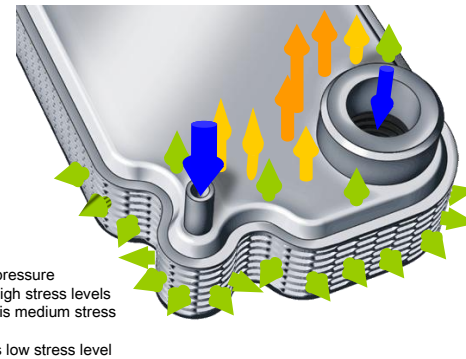


b: internal support

Conventional BPHE structure for high pressure design

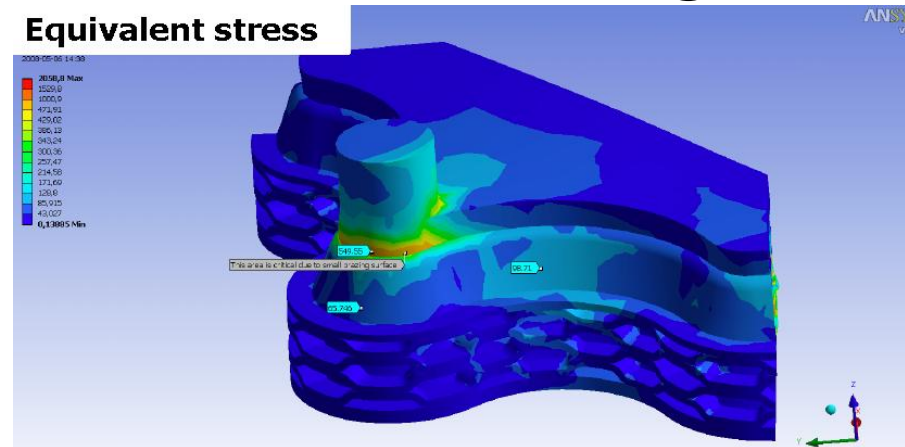


Conventional structure stress distribution at port area

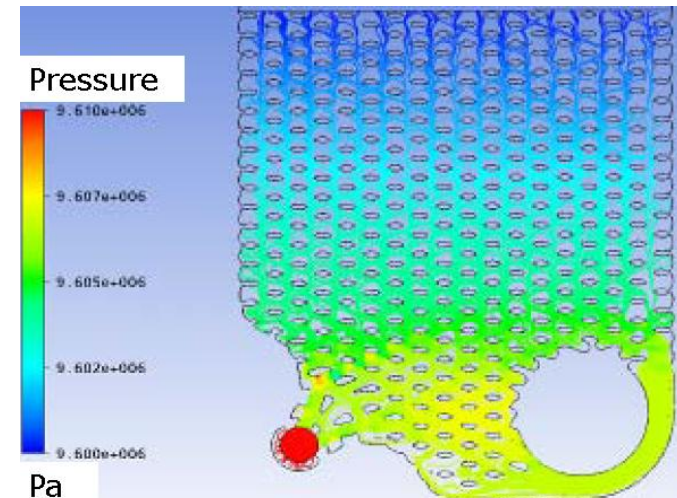
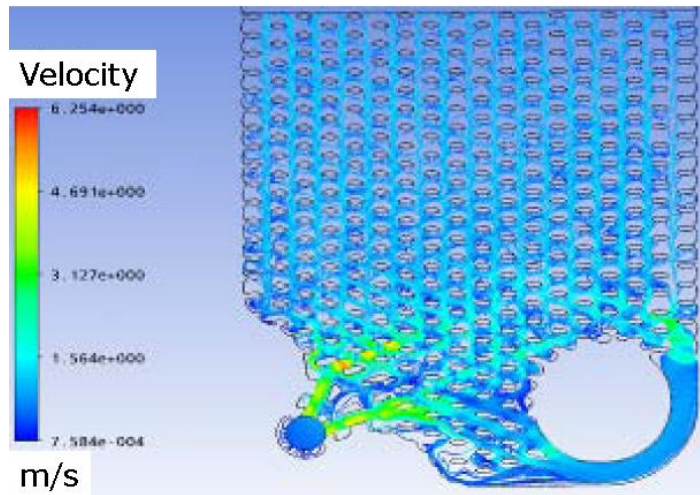


New design stress distribution at port area

FEM and CFD simulation for structure design



Equivalent stress at the corner part analysis using FEM

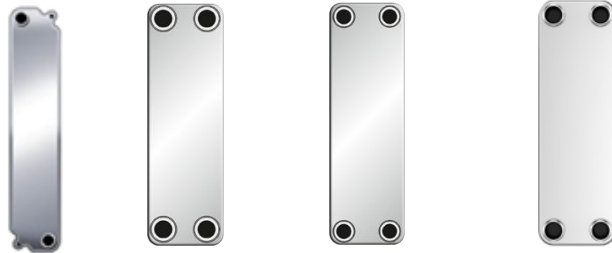


CFD results of channel velocity and pressure distribution

Dedicated BPHE's for CO₂- applications

#8

Gas coolers (Supercritical operation)



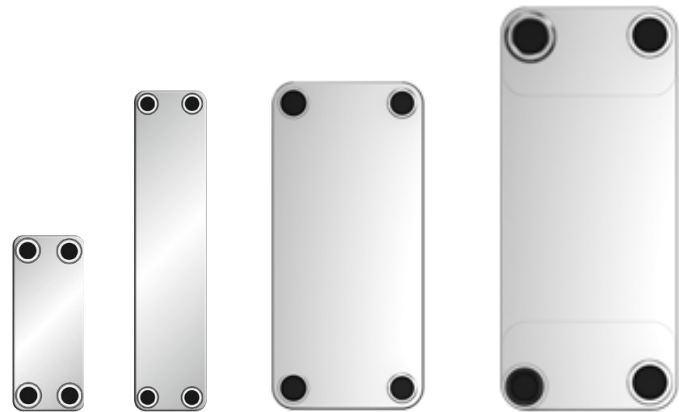
B9SW
Dimensions
78x378

B16DW
Dimensions
119x377

B17SW
Dimensions
119x377

B18SW
Dimensions
119x377

Evaporators (Subcritical operation)



B12H
Dimensions
117x287

B25H
Dimensions
117x524

B120TH
Dimensions
243x525

B400TH
Dimensions
304x694

CO₂-heat recovery for IT Datacenter

#9



Design Data:

Capacity: 100-200kW

Water temperature: 40 – 70° C

Design pressure: up to 130 bar

COP: @ source temp: 10-20° C: 3,6-4,0



Supercritical CO2 refrigeration #10 challenge

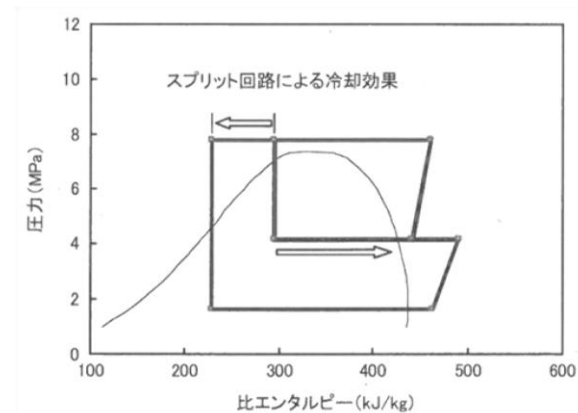
To improve performance, design a compact, high pressure CO2 economizer

Solution

B17 adopted in the system



Panasonic CO2 refrigeration



Economizer function in the system



ATMO
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Thank you very much!

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