



## Design of Heat Exchangers for Heat Recovery in Transcritical CO<sub>2</sub> Systems

Rolf Christensen



# Agenda



- I do apologise...No practical case stories
- Alfa Laval shortly..
- Apologise again....Some theory...however basic.
- The transcritical process in PH and TH diagrams
- LMTD and Heat Exchanger Design models
- The consequences of physical properties in transcritical state
  - Internal pinch point
  - Minimum operating pressure and outlet temperature
  - Impact on heat exchanger design
- Which is the basis for successful case stories...



# – a global company



- 3500 M€ order intake 2013
- >16300 employees
- 34 Production units\*
- 106 Service centres
- Sales companies in 55 countries
- Other sales representation in 45 countries

\* Plus a number of minor production and assembling units



# – a global company



Alfa Laval aims at creating better everyday conditions for people by providing highly efficient and environmentally responsible solutions for water supply, energy production and food.

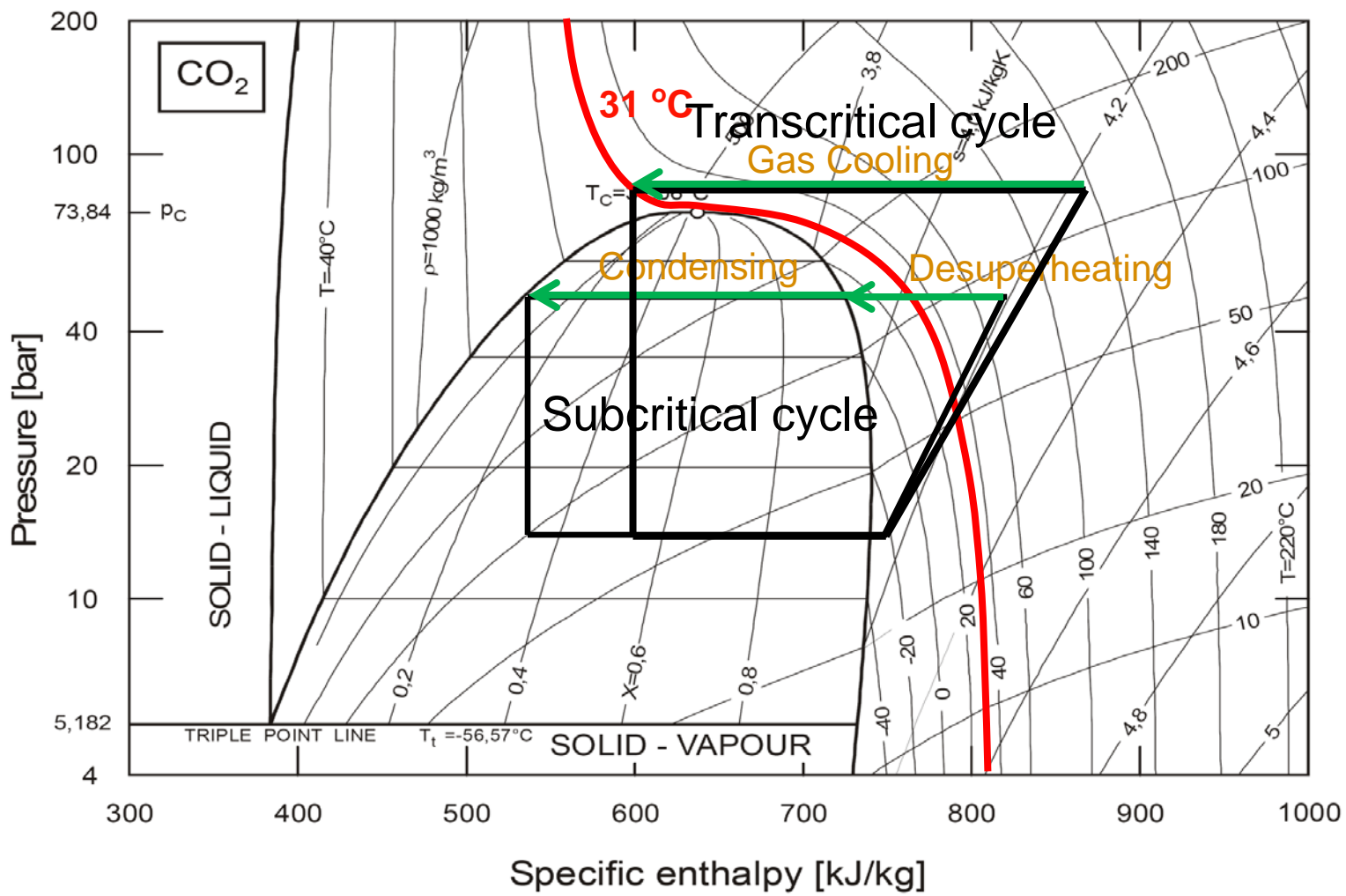


## Focus in refrigeration

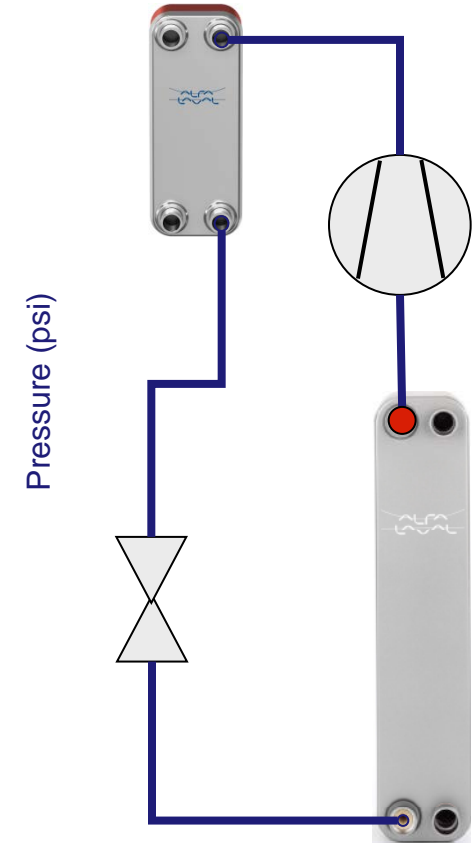
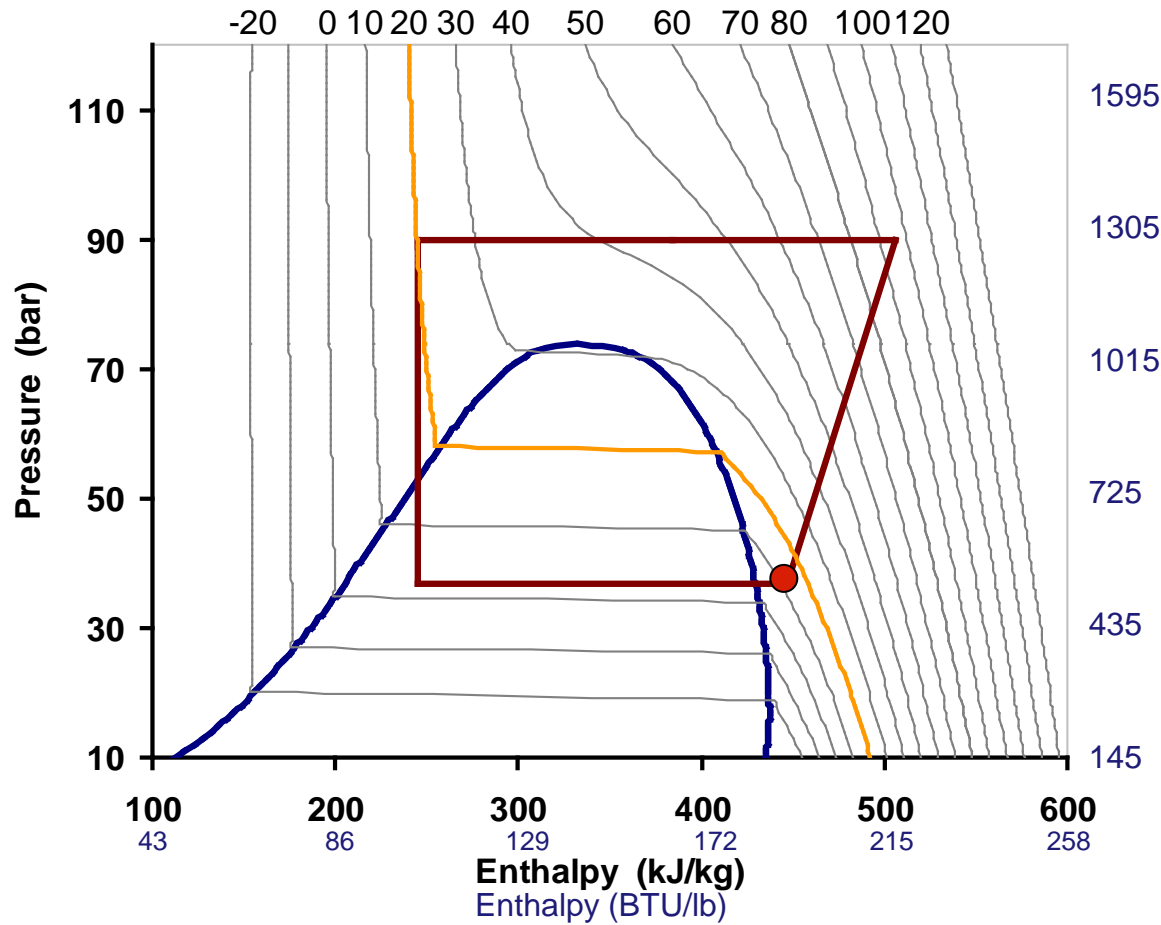
- Energy efficiency
- Heat recovery
- Heat pumps
- Natural refrigerants
  - CO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub> and HC
- Complete product range



# Thermodynamic cycles CO<sub>2</sub>



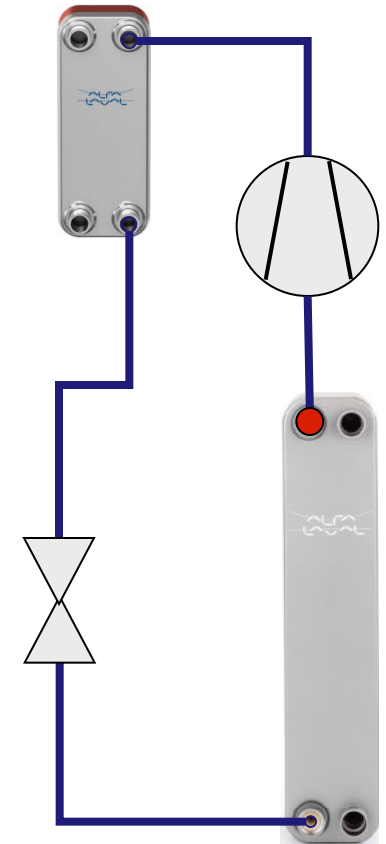
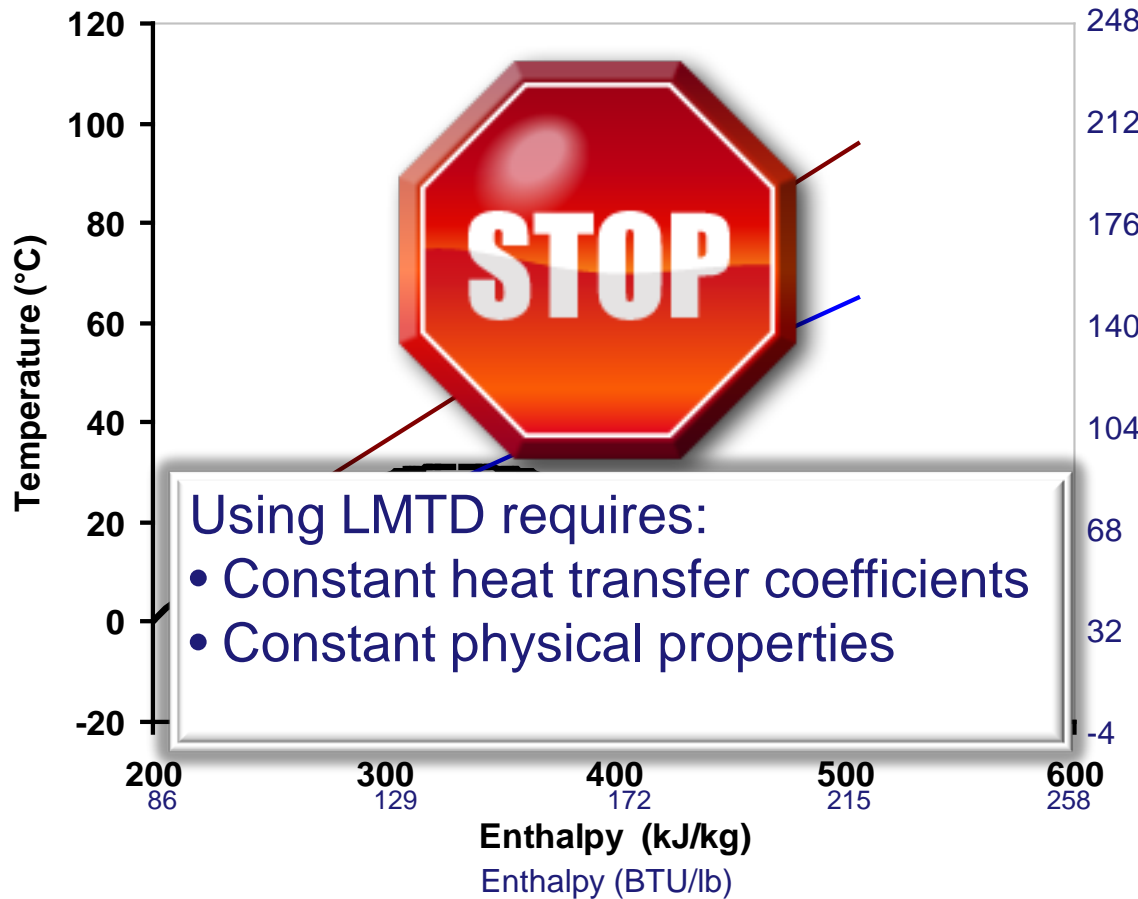
# Simple transcritical cycle PH-chart



# Simple transcritical cycle TH chart



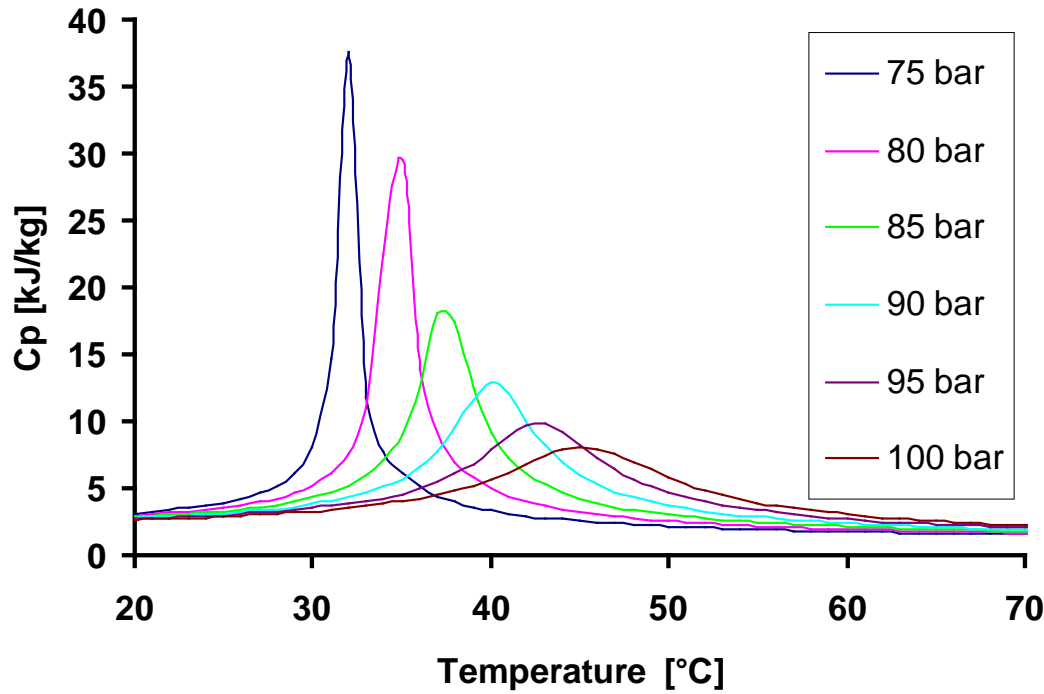
$$LMTD = \frac{(T_{gin} - T_{wout}) - (T_{gout} - T_{win})}{\ln\left(\frac{T_{gin} - T_{wout}}{T_{gout} - T_{win}}\right)} = \frac{(96 - 65) - (20 - 10)}{\ln\left(\frac{96 - 65}{20 - 10}\right)} = 18.6^{\circ}\text{C}$$



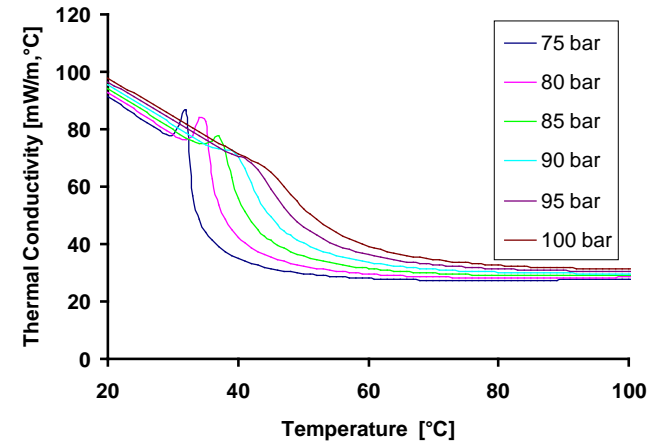
# Properties for transcritical CO<sub>2</sub>



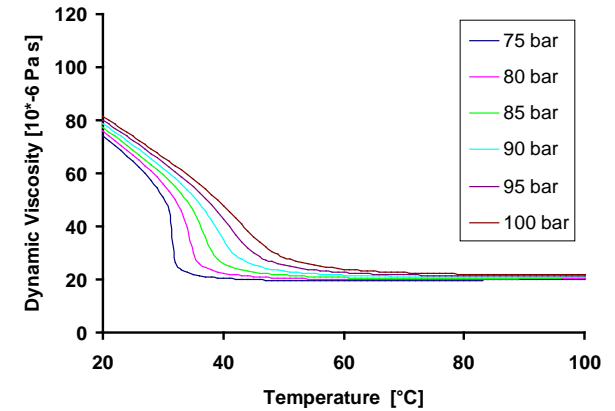
## Specific Heat



## Thermal Conductivity



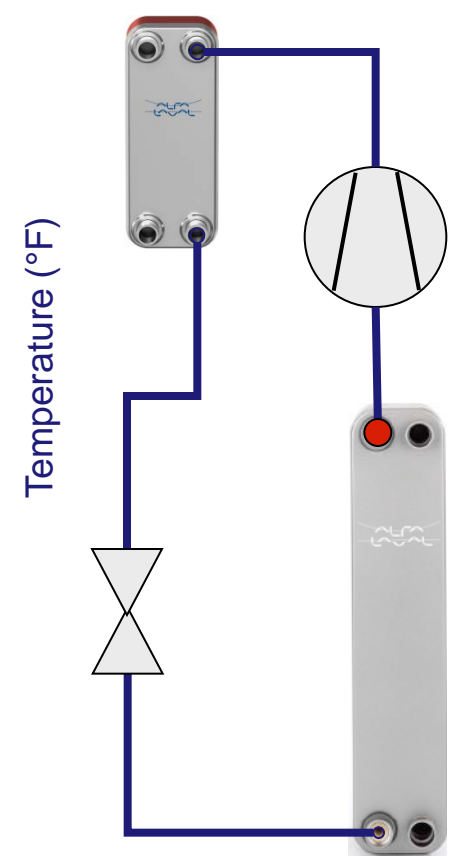
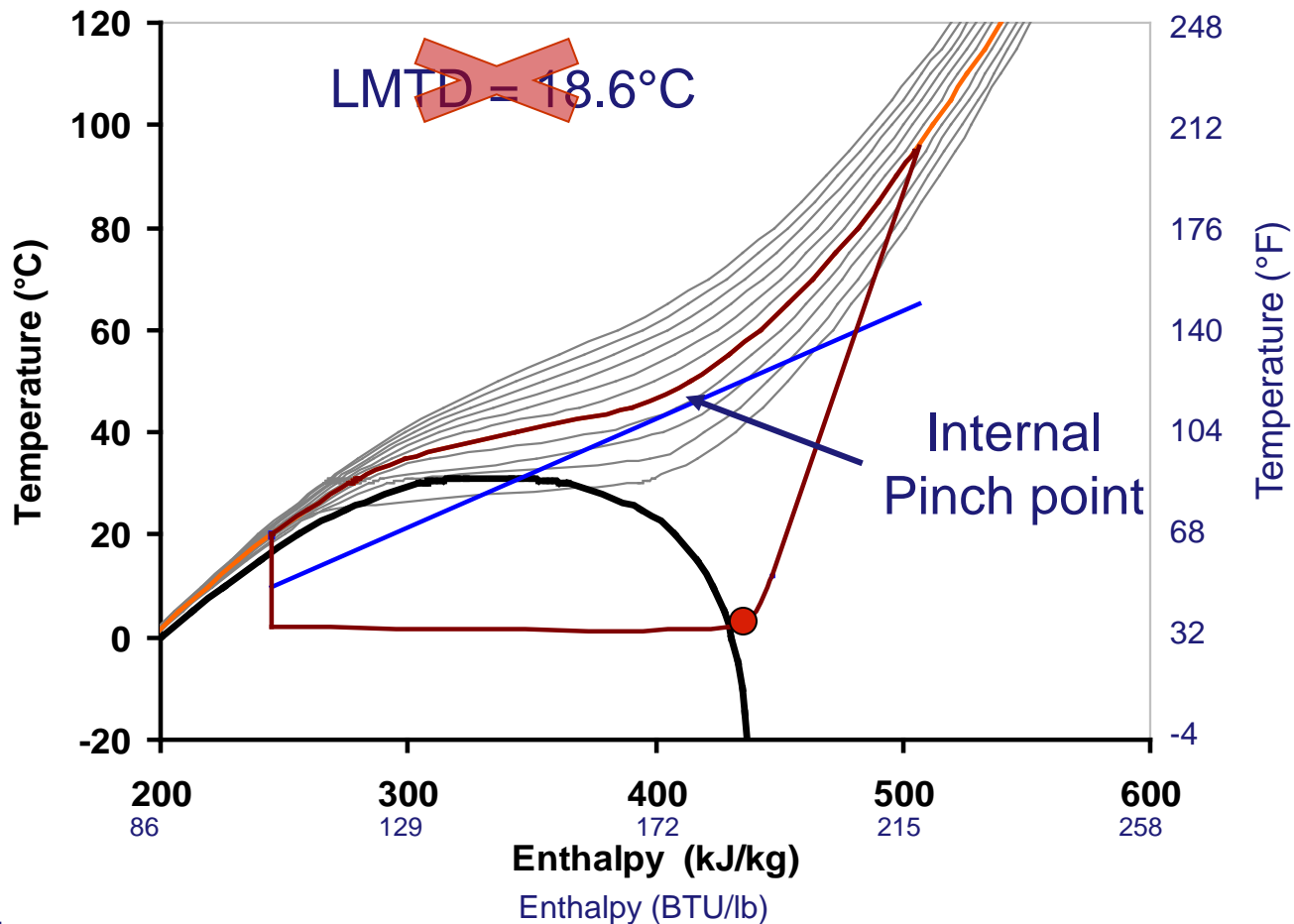
## Viscosity



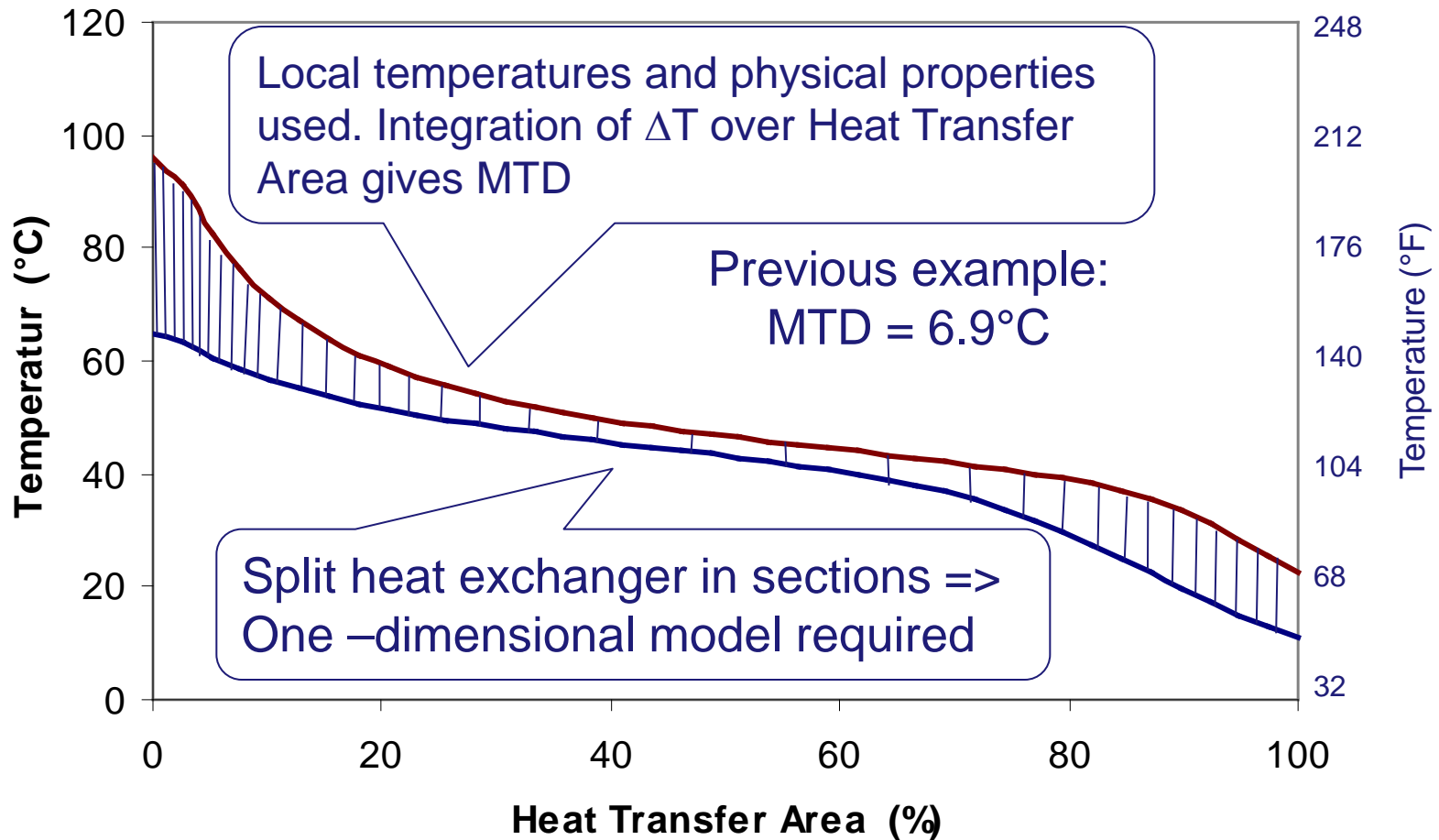


# Simple transcritical cycle TH chart

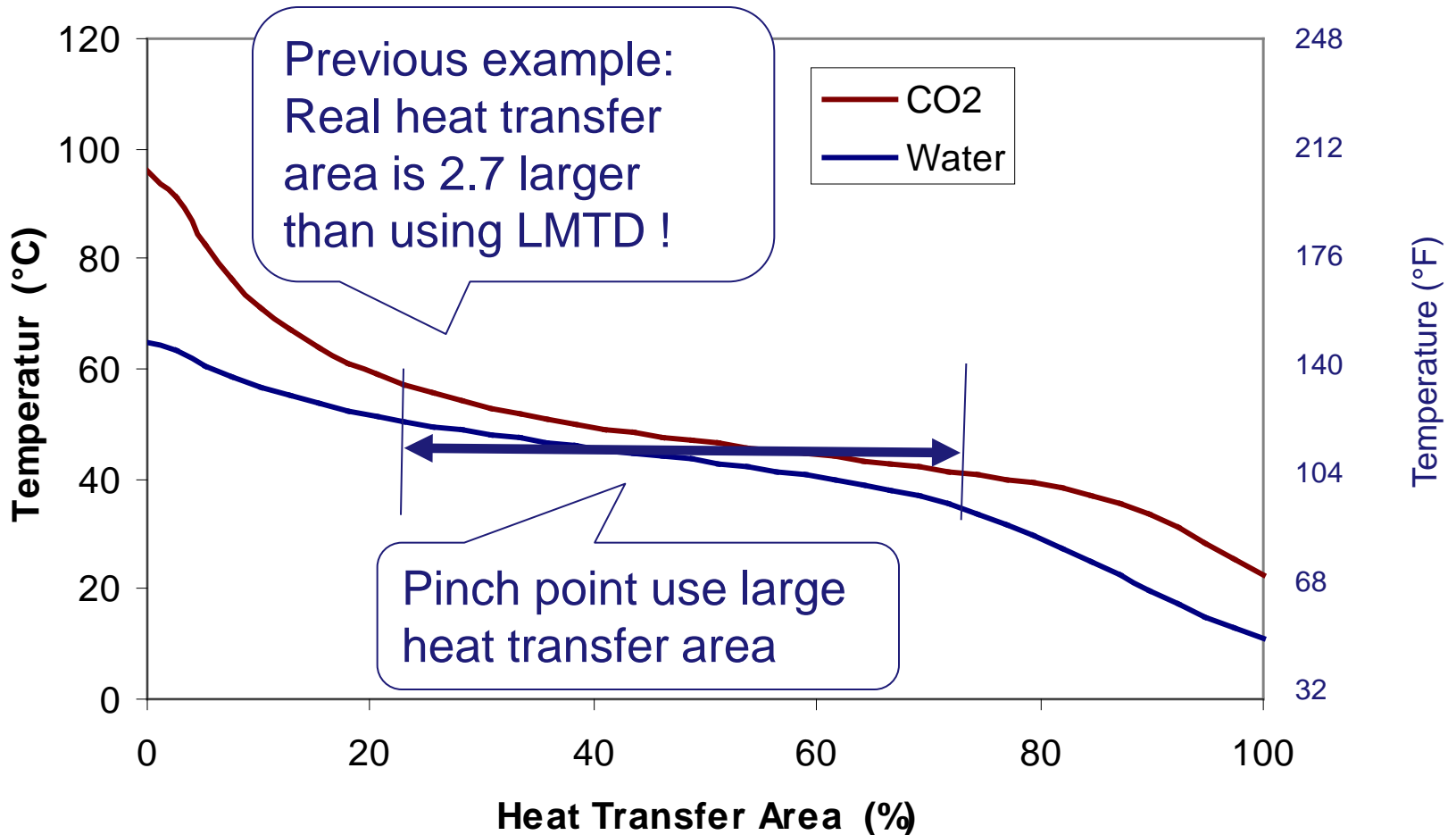
## Internal pinch point



# Consequences of pinch point Heat exchanger design



# Consequences of pinch point Heat exchanger design



# Heat Exchanger Design

## Water heating

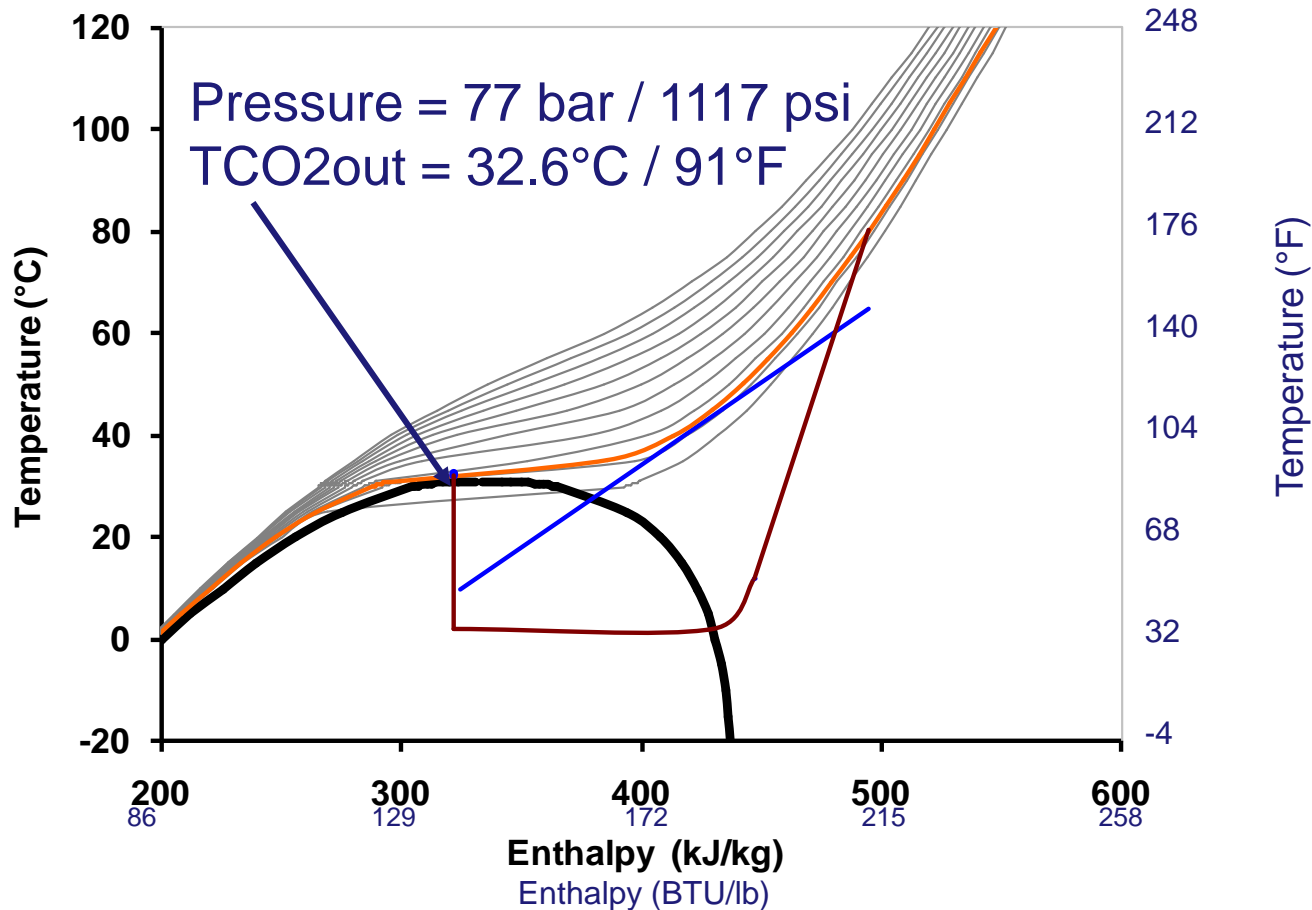
- Heating water from 10 to 65°C (50 to 149°F)
- What is the optimum operating pressure?
- What is the minimum approach temperature for different operating pressures?
- What is optimum COP?

# Consequences of pinch point

## Minimum CO<sub>2</sub> outlet temperature

$T_{in} = 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $T_{out} = 65^{\circ}\text{C}$ , Pinch point =  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$

$T_{in} = 50^{\circ}\text{F}$ ,  $T_{out} = 149^{\circ}\text{F}$ , Pinch point =  $1.8^{\circ}\text{F}$

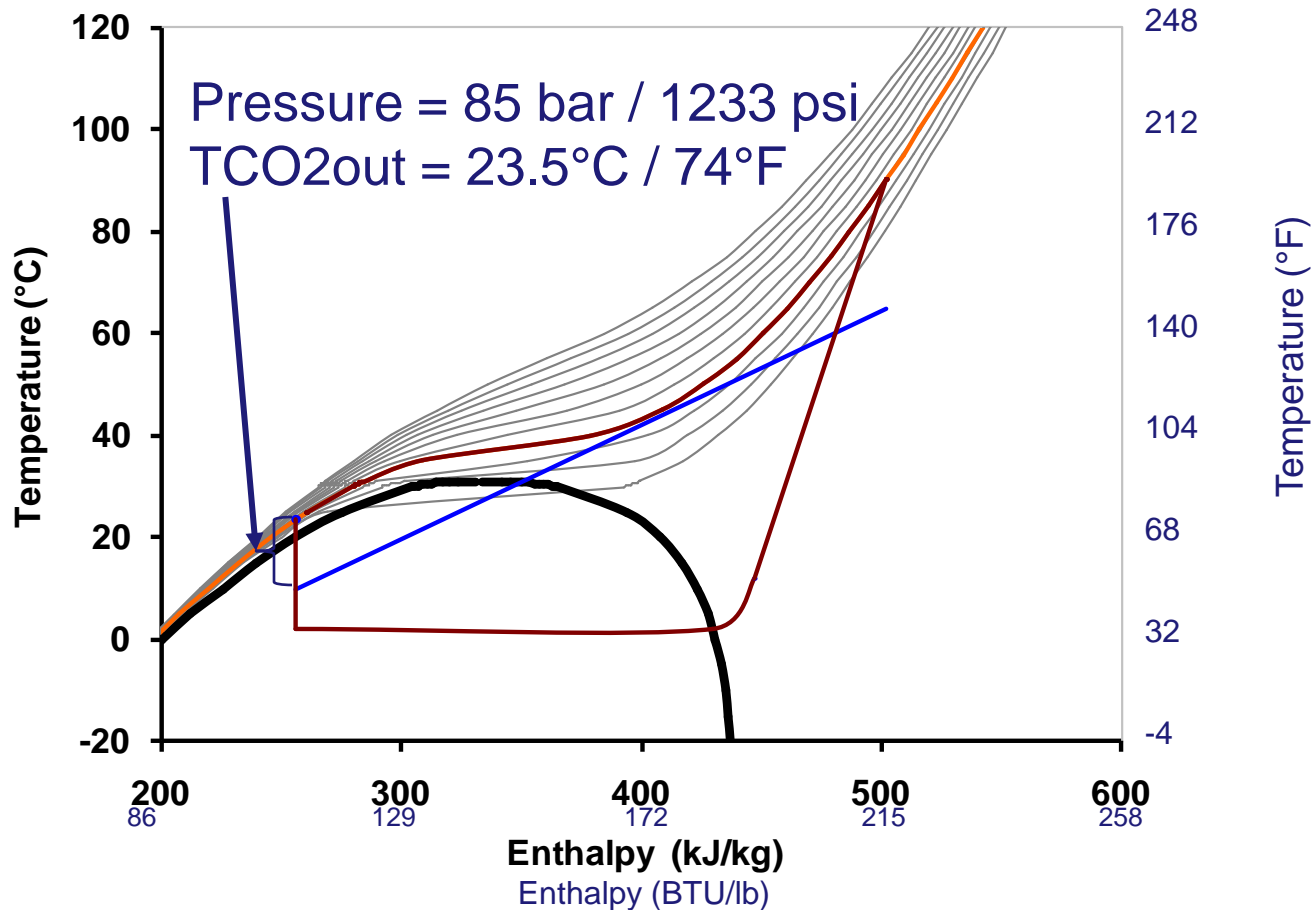


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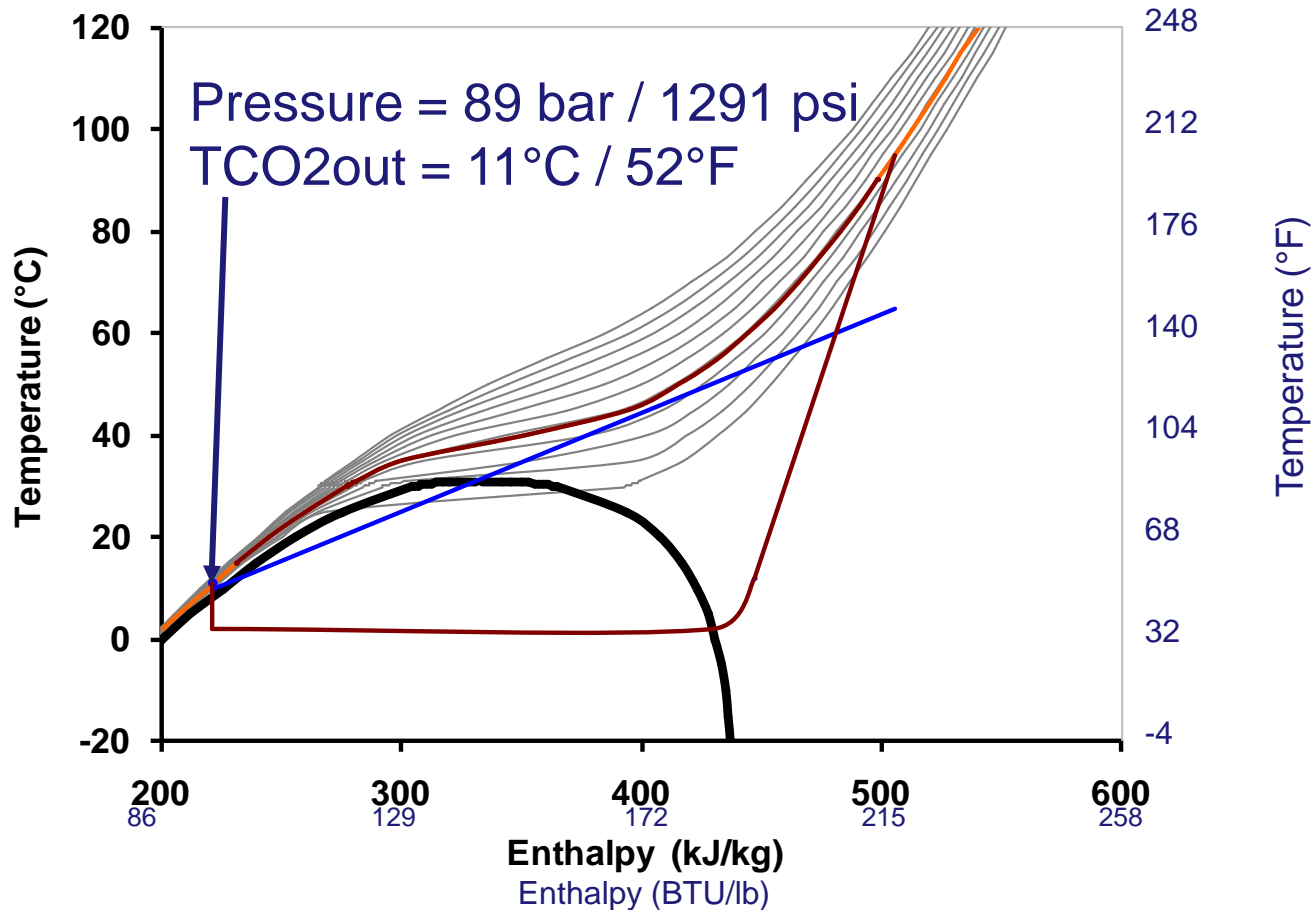


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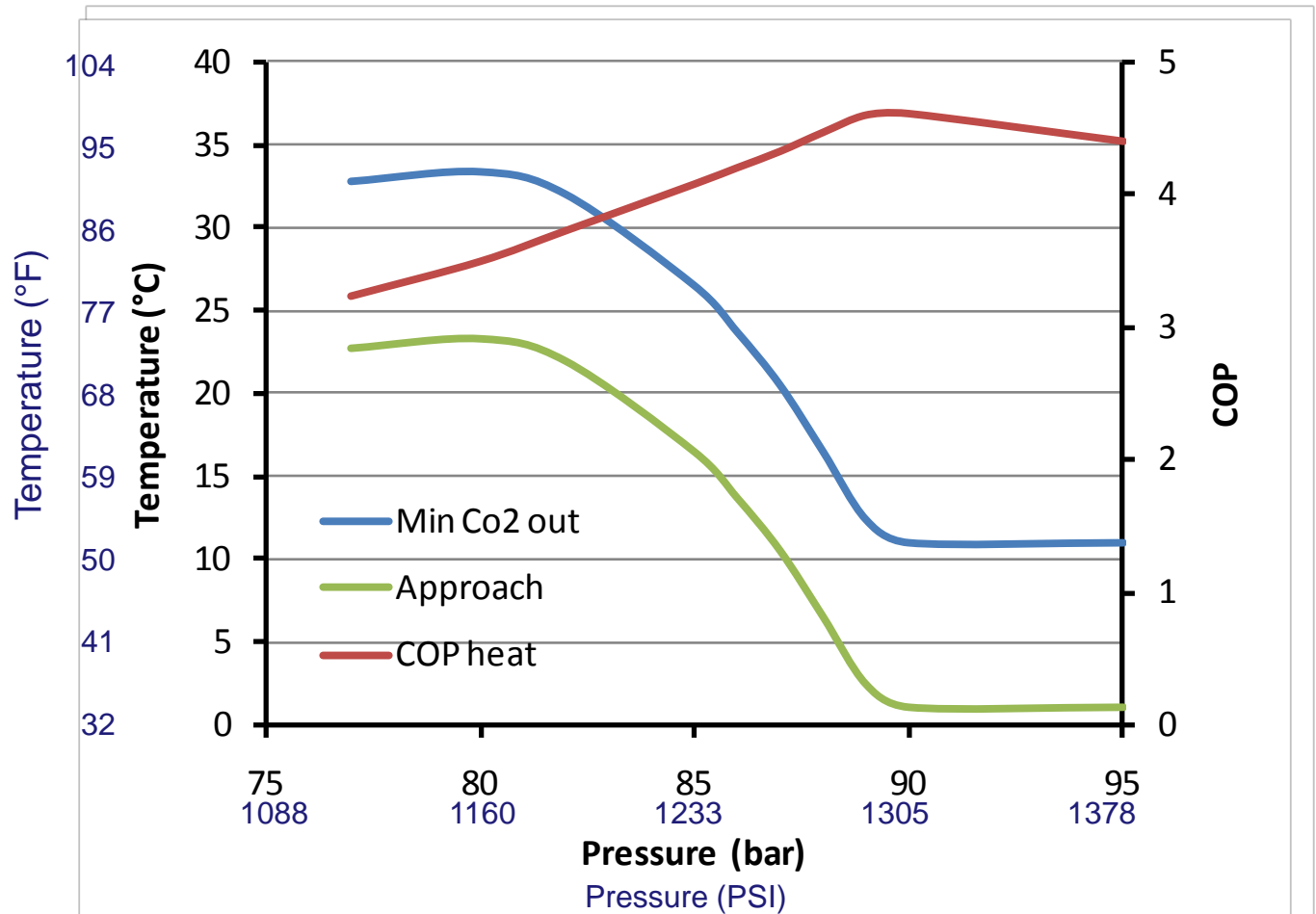


# Consequences of pinch point

## CO2 outlet temp and COP

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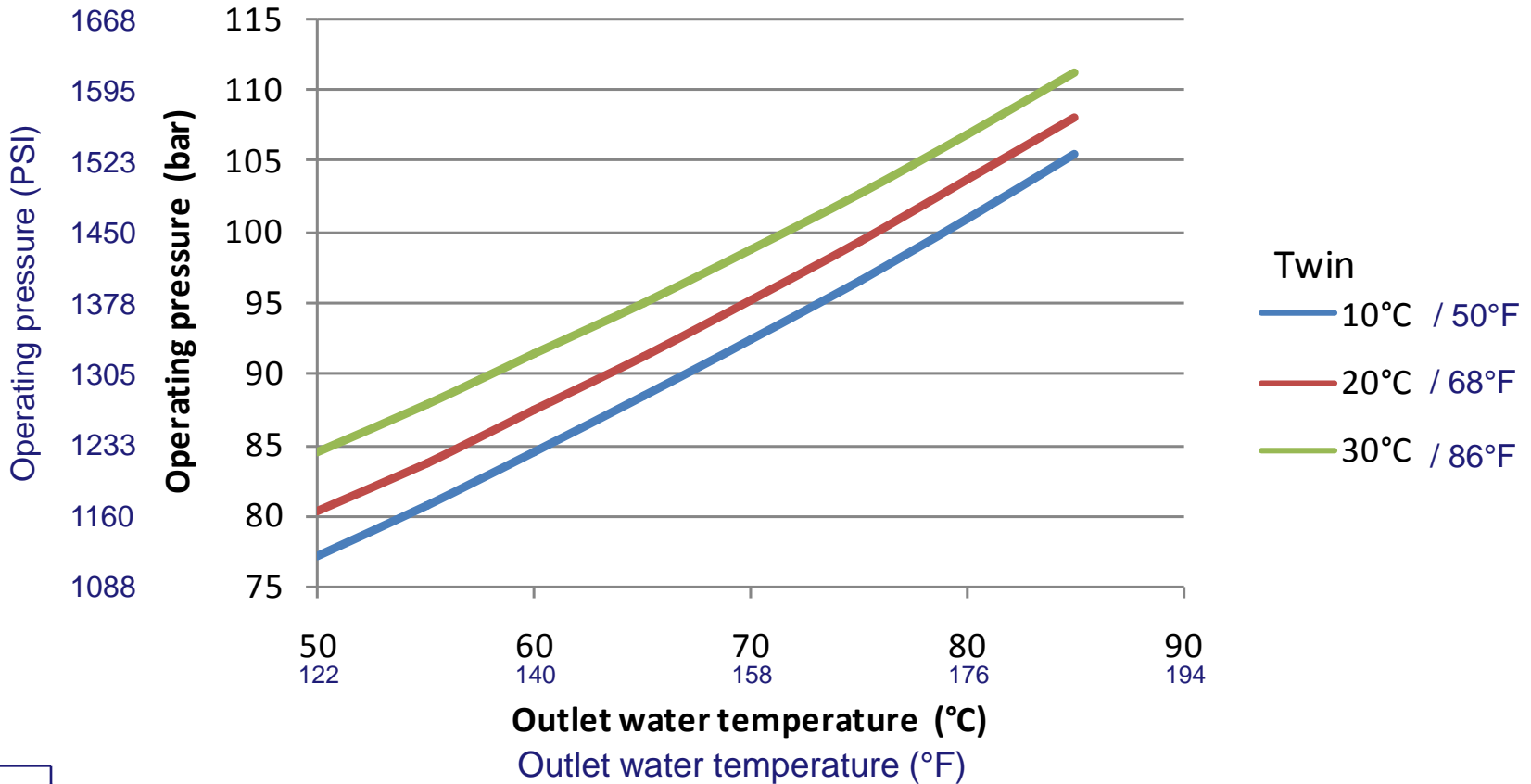




# Consequences of pinch point

## Minimum operating pressure

Required operating pressure to obtain 1°C (1.8°F) approach @ a pinch point of 1°C (1.8°F) for various inlet and outlet water temperatures



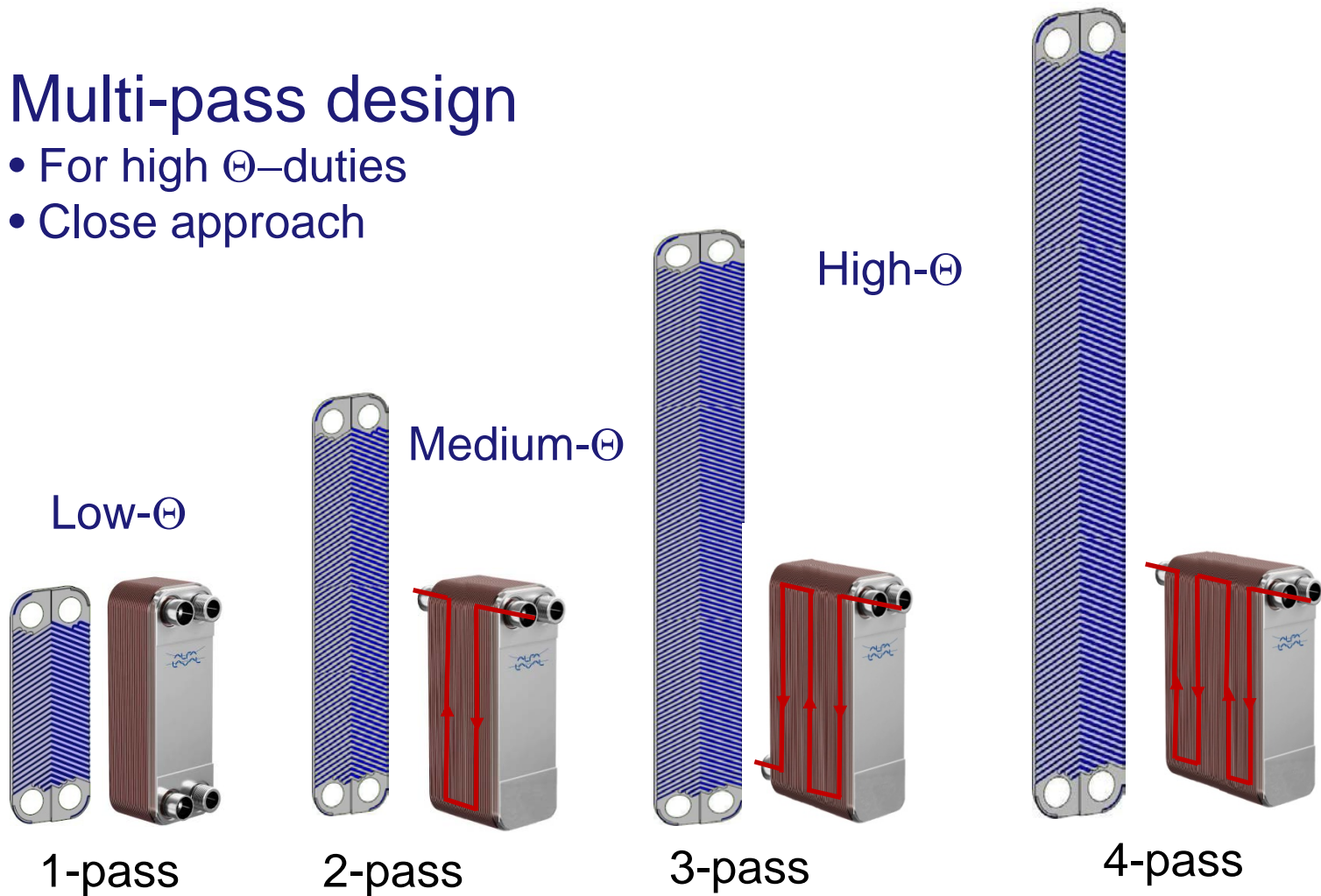
# Consequences of pinch point

## Multipass design- effective length



### Multi-pass design

- For high  $\Theta$ -duties
- Close approach



# Transcritical CO<sub>2</sub> portfolio

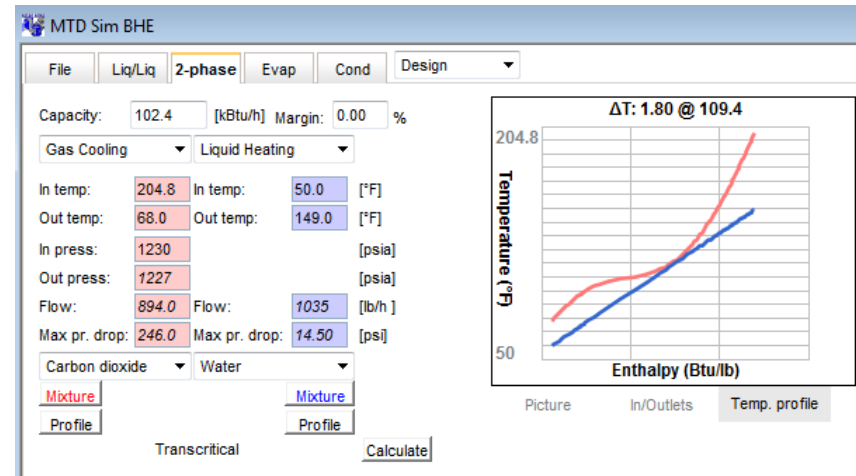
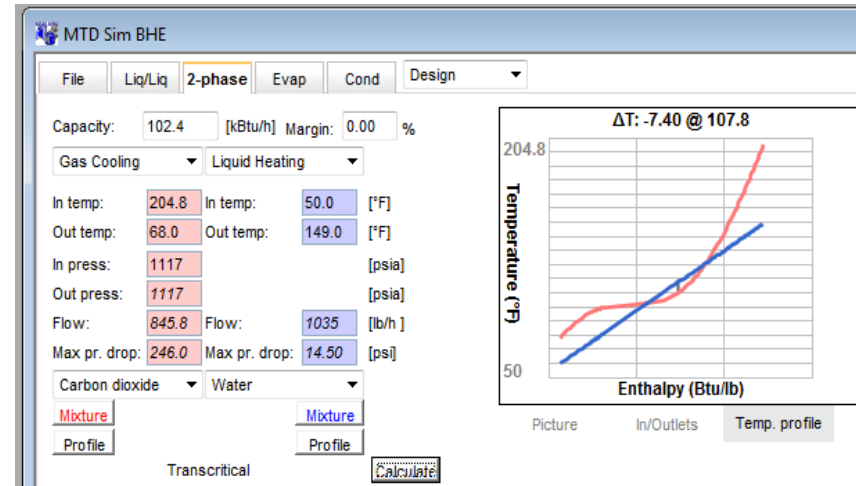
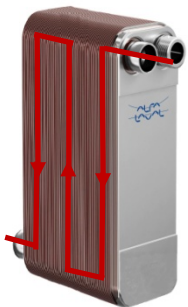


	AXP10	AXP14	CBXP27	CBXP52	AXP27	AXP52	CBXP112
<b>Capacity kW</b>	2-15	10-35	40-70	40-100	10-100	30-150	100-300
<b>PS bar @ 150°C</b>	154	140	90	90	130	130	85
<b>Release</b>	Sept 2009		April 2010		June 2010		Soon 2014

# Consequences of pinch point Heat exchanger design

- **Design calculation requirements**

- Use TH chart to check that internal pinch point is positive and determine minimum operating pressure
  - Liquid flow rate (temperature program)
- Segmented model required
  - High accuracy => 100 sections
  - Local physical properties
  - Using NIST / Refprop
  - Multipass calculations with coupling factor



# Summary

- Use the TH chart in Refrigeration !
- To have successful transcritical CO<sub>2</sub> heat pump performance :
  - The operating pressure must be chosen with consideration to the thermal duty
  - The heat exchanger design can NOT be based on LMTD method
  - Segmented model with local physical properties must be used
  - Gas coolers should be long and slim, high- $\Theta$ .
- Close approach at the pinch point and outlet => large heat transfer area
  - Balance between first cost and performance can be made by selecting appropriate operating pressure.



**ATMO**  
**sphere**  
business case  
**natural refrigerants**  
June 18-19, 2014 - San Francisco

Thank you very much!