



solutions for asia  
**natural refrigerants**

9 & 10 February, 2016 – Tokyo

## Energy efficiency of brine-ice thermal storage system using a new type of CO<sub>2</sub> refrigeration unit

9 February, 2016  
Toshiaki Hosono



# Company profile YAMATO Co. Ltd.

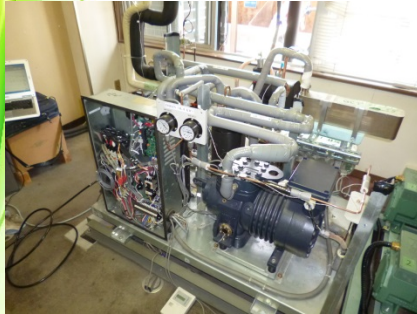
1. Founding : 1945
2. Capital stock : 5 billion yen
3. Employee : 698(April, 2015)
4. Main business
  - Design and installation for air-conditioning and refrigeration facilities
  - Development of environmental technology such as thermal storage and so on
  - Operation management and maintenance of facilities



Headquarter (Maebashi, Gunma)

# Background of case study

- Using CO<sub>2</sub> refrigeration unit for brine-ice thermal storage equipment (CO<sub>2</sub> Ultra Eco-Ice: CO<sub>2</sub>UEI)



Company A



Company B



Company C



Panasonic

## <Problems>

- Amount of appropriate CO<sub>2</sub> refrigerant
- Circulation of oil
- Adjustability of Electric Expansion valve for CO<sub>2</sub> refrigeration unit

**➔ Resolved**

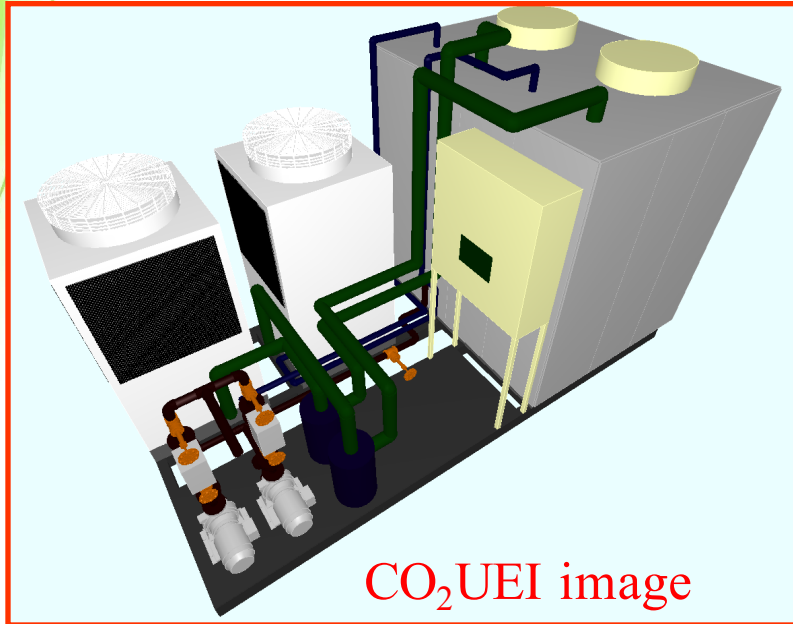
- Demonstrating CO<sub>2</sub>UEI **energy efficiency**, **economic efficiency**, ice generation performance and cooling performance and so on

⇒ Report case study for energy **efficiency and economic efficiency** based on CO<sub>2</sub>UEI demonstrations



# CO<sub>2</sub> Ultra Eco-Ice(CO<sub>2</sub>UEI)system

Brine-ice thermal storage equipment(CO<sub>2</sub>UEI)



CO<sub>2</sub> refrigerator

CO<sub>2</sub> refrigerators for ice storage

CO<sub>2</sub>

Storage tank

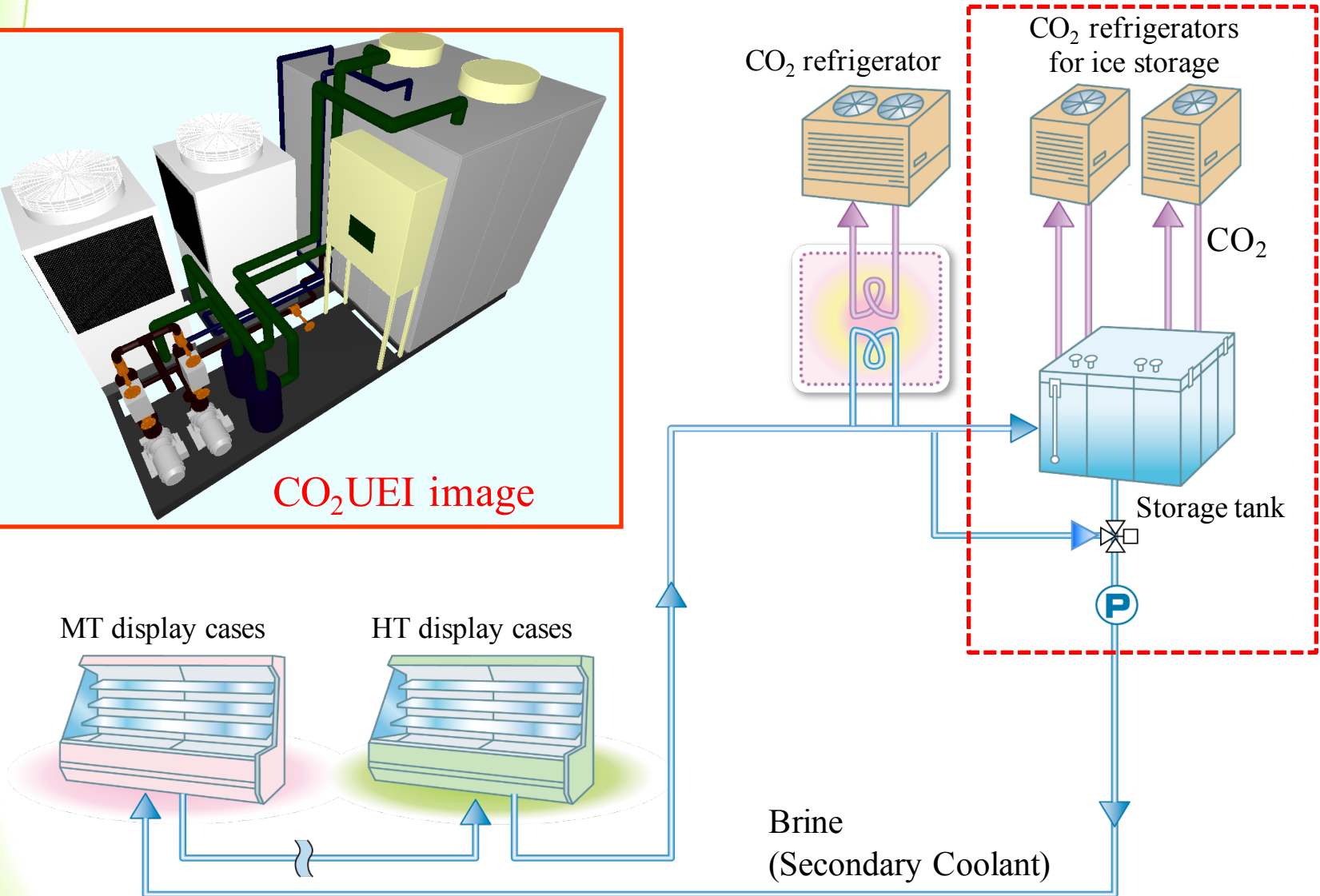
P

Brine  
(Secondary Coolant)

MT display cases

HT display cases

CO<sub>2</sub> Ultra Eco-Ice(CO<sub>2</sub>UEI) system



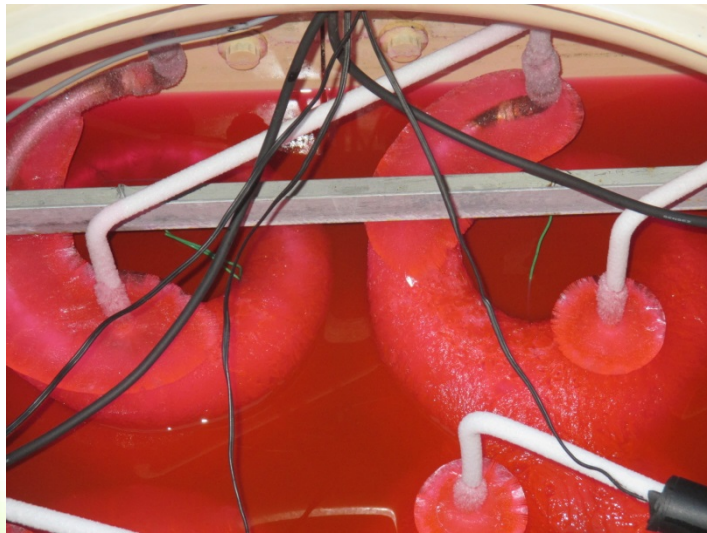
# CO<sub>2</sub> Ultra Eco-Ice (CO<sub>2</sub>UEI)



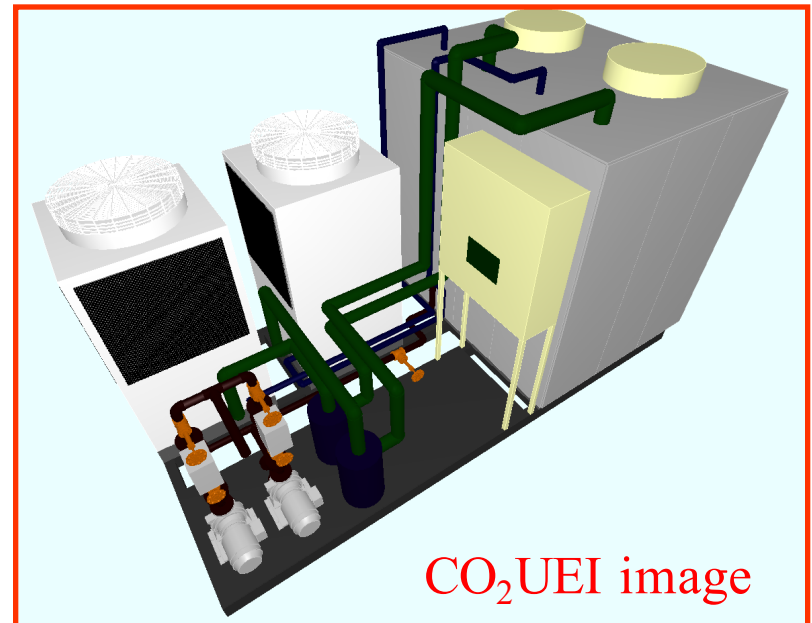
CO<sub>2</sub> refrigeration and storage tank



Brine-ice storage generator for CO<sub>2</sub>



Brine-ice generation



CO<sub>2</sub>UEI image

# Merits of using thermal storage

## 1. Energy efficiency

Continuous operation of refrigerators during nighttime at lower temperature  
Accumulating cooling energy for daytime loads

## 2. Reducing daytime electric power demand (Peak cut)

Using cooling energy accumulated during nighttime for daytime loads  
Reducing refrigeration capacity during daytime

## 3. Reducing Refrigerator cost (depending on the design of storage)

Reducing necessary refrigeration capacity during daytime

## 4. Amount of piping construction for CO<sub>2</sub> refrigerant and the reliability

Piping construction is only between CO<sub>2</sub> refrigeration and storage tank

## 5. Safety ensured by thermal storage equipment

Thermal storage equipment is installed outside

Leaked refrigerant have no influence on the inside of building

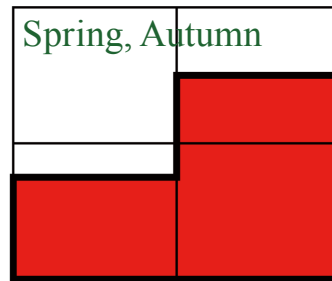
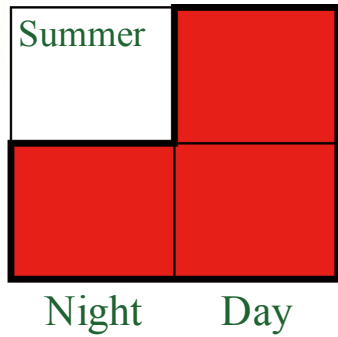
## 6. Equipment troubles correspondence

Backup by plural refrigerators for storage

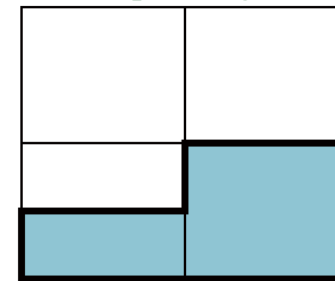
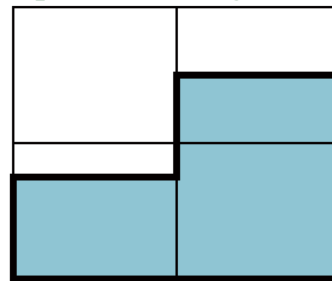
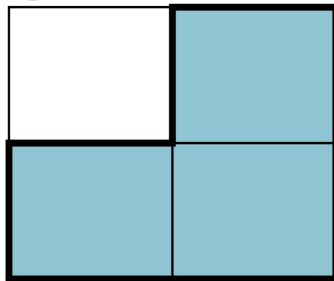
Maintained cooling performance by accumulated cooling energy

# Merits of using thermal storage

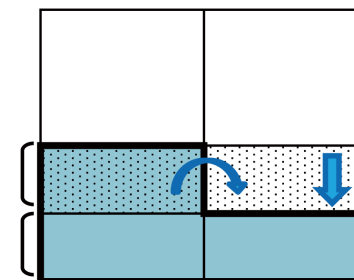
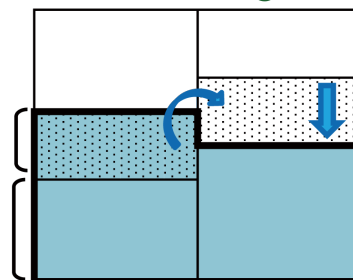
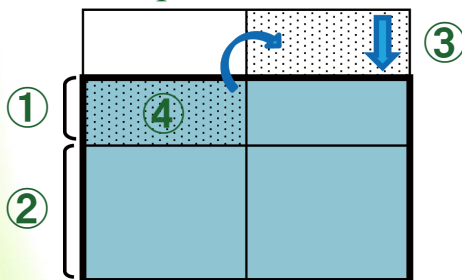
## ▪ Assumed heat load



## ▪ Operational conditions of direct expansion refrigerator (Operations corresponding to only heat load)



## ▪ Operational conditions of thermal storage refrigerator



① Thermal storage refrigerators

② Refrigerators for daytime and nighttime

③ Reducing power demand and refrigerator capacity

④ Storage (High COP)

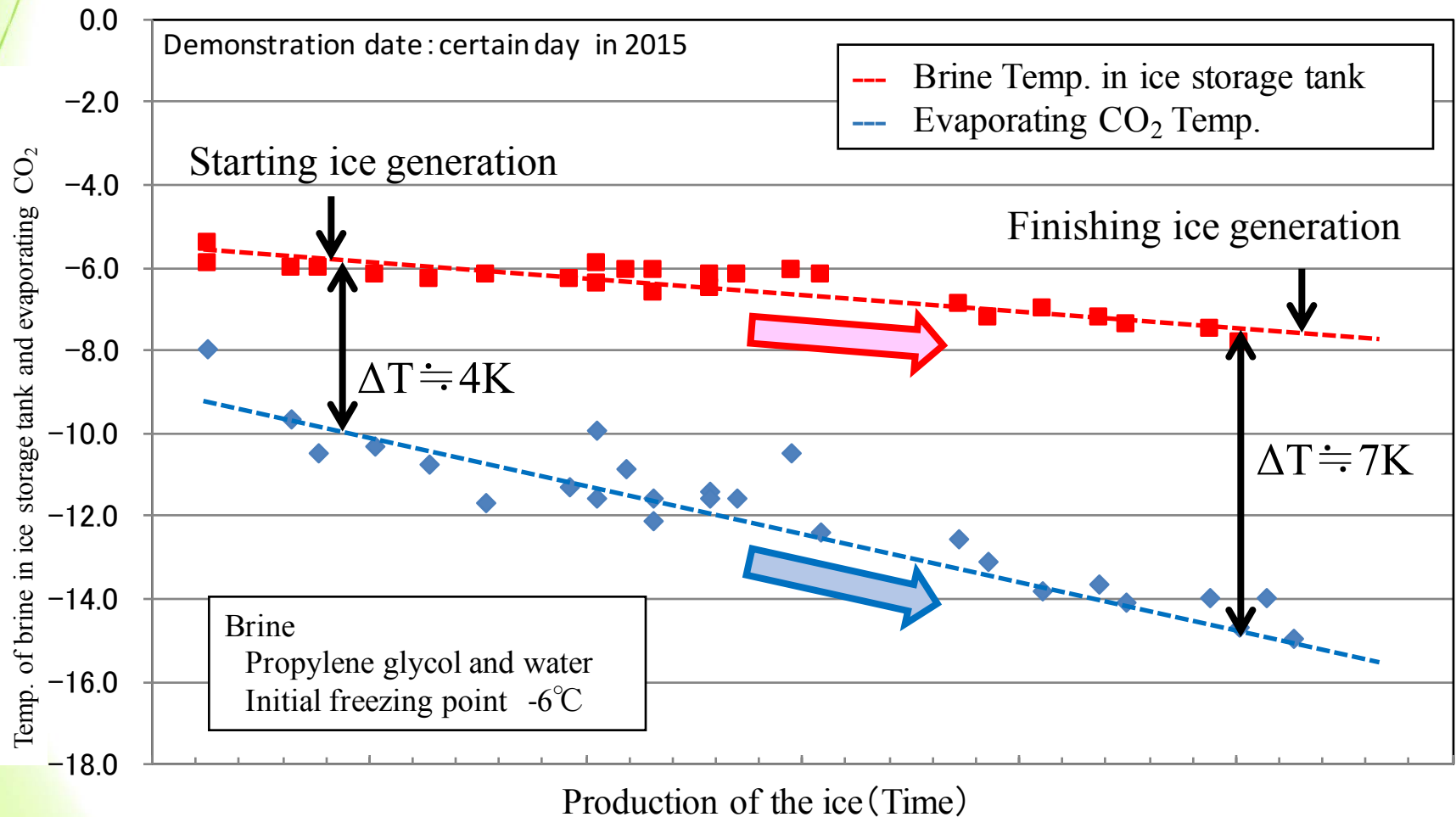


# CO<sub>2</sub>UEI demonstration for energy and economic efficiency

## Ice storage operation

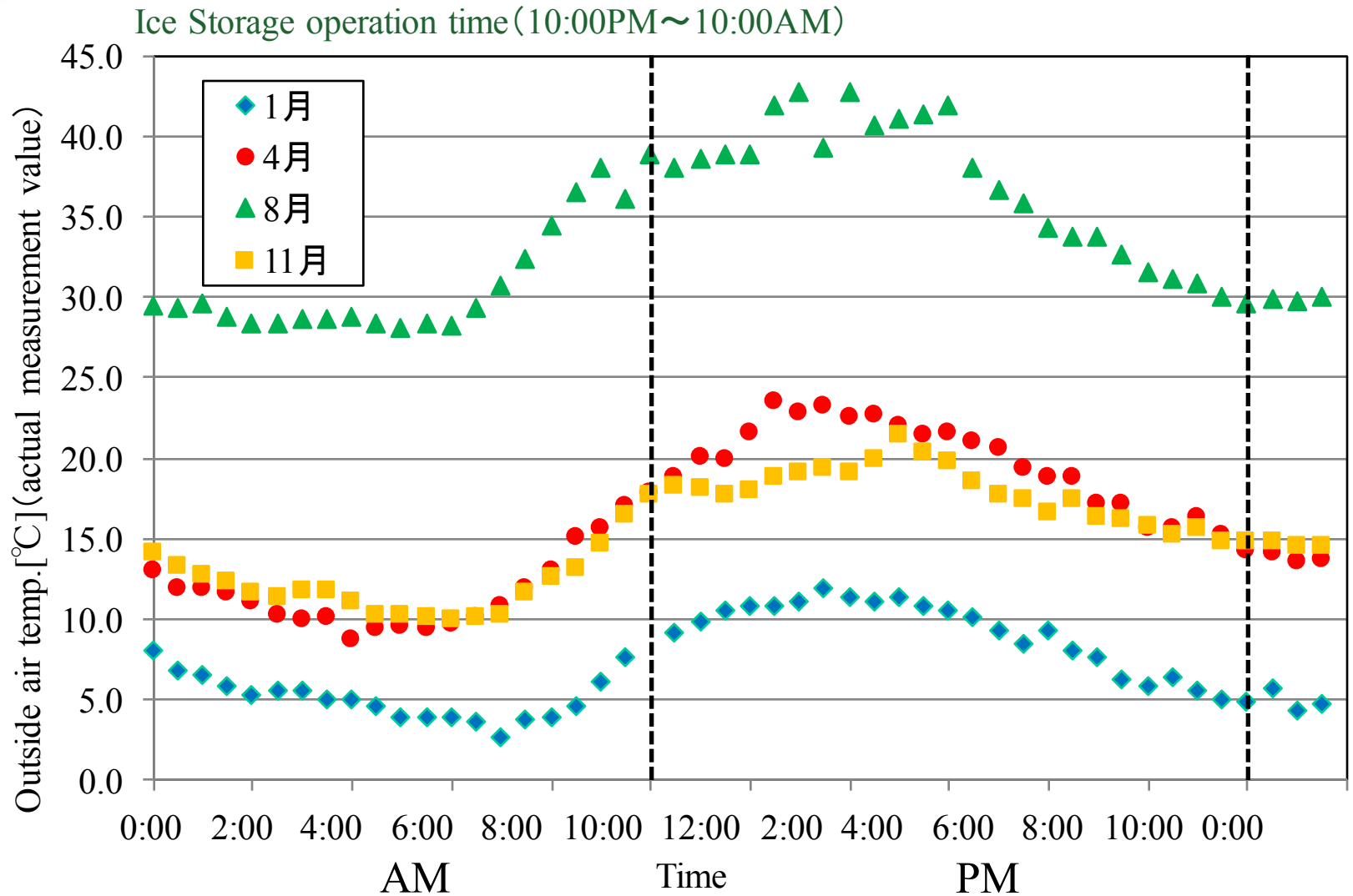
- Increasing propylene glycol conc. and decreasing brine freezing point by ice generation
- Decreasing heat transfer performance between brine and refrigerant and CO<sub>2</sub> Temp. by ice generation

⇒ Brine and CO<sub>2</sub> temp. curves are almost constant throughout the year





# Outside air Temp. (actual measurement value)



(Data: 365 days per 30 minutes in certain year)

# Energy and economic efficiency of CO<sub>2</sub>UEI

## 1. Energy efficiency

(Brine-ice storage refrigerator during nighttime vs DX refrigerator during daytime)

<Conditions>

### ▪ DX refrigeration(non storage) operation

Air temp. : 10:00am ~ 10:00pm actual measurement value throughout the year

Evaporation Temp.(Te) : assuming Ave. Te -10°C

### ▪ Brine-ice storage operation

Air temp. : 10:00pm ~ 10:00am actual measurement value throughout the year

Evaporation Temp.(Te) : using Te of UEI demonstration(Te -10~-15°C)

<COP a year of DX and brine-ice storage refrigerator>

▪ DX refrigerator : 2.55

▪ Brine-ice storage refrigerator : 2.78 ⇒ Energy efficiency : Δ9.0[%] (ΔkWh)

## 2. Electric power consumption down

Effect of increasing of COP etc. : Δ30[%] (ΔkW)

## 3. Refrigeration capacity down(kW)

Effect of increasing of COP and leveling of refrigerator operation : Δ35[%] (ΔkW)

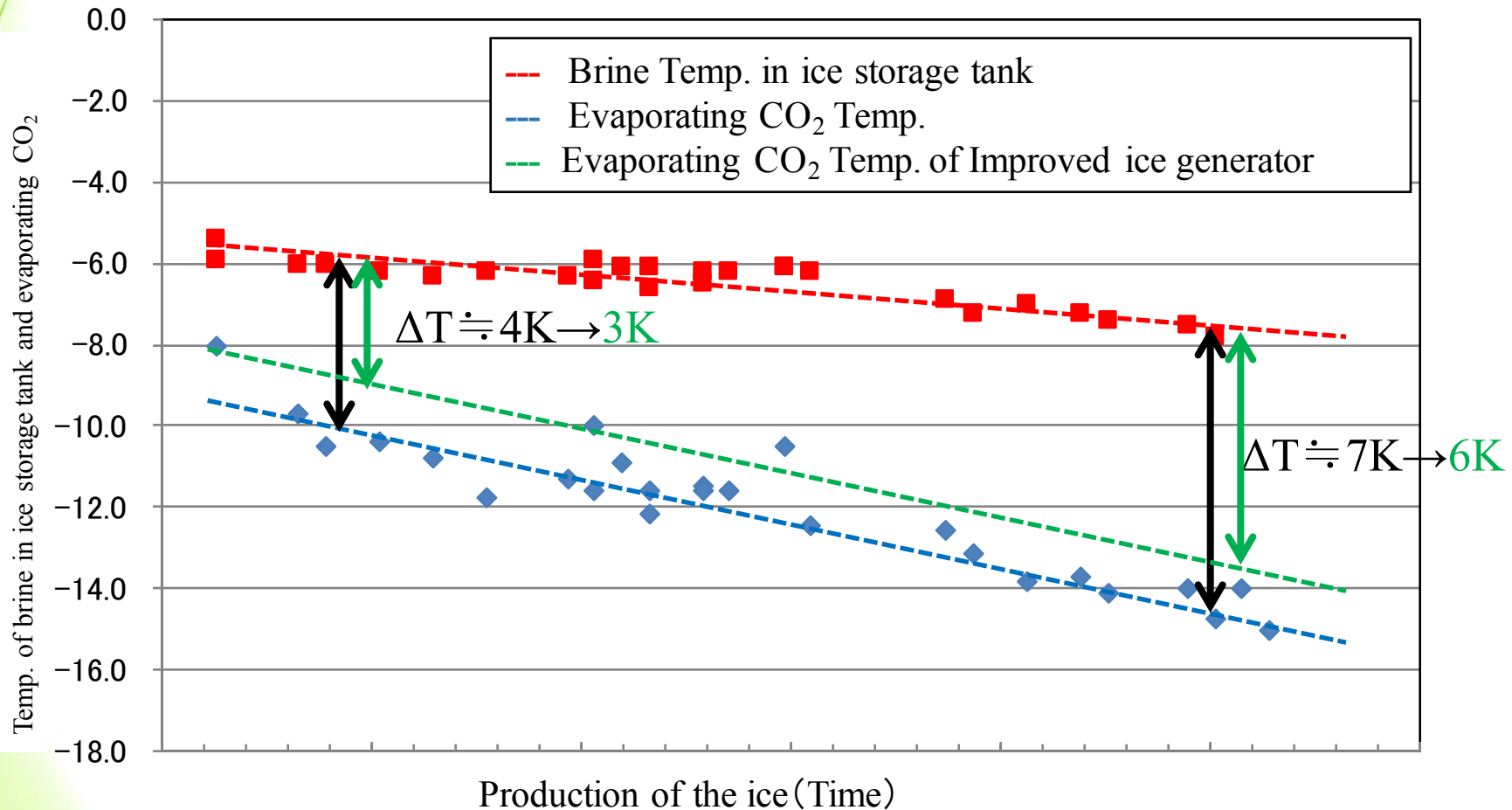
# Further development of CO<sub>2</sub>UEI

## Self-developed brine-ice storage generator for CO<sub>2</sub> refrigerant

August, 2015 Production of brine-ice storage generator for CO<sub>2</sub> (prototype)

2016 Improvement of brine-ice storage generator for CO<sub>2</sub>

Target of energy efficiency  $> \Delta 10\%$





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Thank you very much!