



solutions for europe

natural refrigerants

16-17 March 2015 in Brussels

Condensing Units with CO₂

seen in the light of the F-Gas and ECO design directives

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F-gas directive:

- Drivers and challenges for CO₂ refrigeration systems

ECO design:

- Status for implementation
- Requirements for CDUs
- Test results
- Comparison with HFC CDUs

Summing-up



Drivers and challenges for CO₂ refrigeration systems

- F-gas directive are targeting small commercial systems = CDUs
- Increased awareness of global impact from synthetic refrigerants
- Successful application of CO₂ in the supermarket sector, scaling down is an option
- Successful application of hydro carbon in display cabinets and similar appliances, scaling up is a challenge
- This leaves a window of opportunity open for CO₂ CDUs, but:
- Very competitive market
- Production numbers are climbing very slowly
- Production cost is high



#3

ECO design and background

- CDUs with CO₂ was seen by DTI to cover an important part of the Danish market after the introduction of the HFC ban in 2007
- Dorin announced CDU with CO₂ but it was never launched
- DTI tried without success to engage partners into a CDU demo project
- First CDUs placed on the market by Green & Cool, later Advansor
- ECO design draft from ENTR Lot 1 covering requirements for professional storage cabinets, blast cabinets, **condensing units** and process chillers was approved by the committee.
Status: Not yet published (nor implemented).
- Support from the Danish EPA and Advansor made an ECO design test of a CO₂ CDU possible



1. Requirements for energy efficiency

- (a) From 1st of July 2015, the coefficient of performance (*COP*) and the seasonal energy performance ratio (*SEPR*) of condensing units shall not fall below the following values:

Operating temperature	Rated capacity P_A	Applicable ratio	Value
Medium	$0.2\text{kW} < P_A < 1\text{kW}$	COP	1.2
	$1\text{kW} < P_A < 5\text{kW}$	COP	1.4
	$5\text{kW} < P_A < 20\text{kW}$	SEPR	2.25
	$20\text{kW} < P_A < 50\text{kW}$	SEPR	2.35



- (b) From 1st of July 2018, the coefficient of performance (*COP*) and the seasonal energy performance ratio (*SEPR*) of condensing units shall not fall below the following values:

Operating temperature	Rated capacity P_A	Applicable ratio	Value
Medium	$0.2\text{kW} < P_A < 1\text{kW}$	COP	1.4
	$1\text{kW} < P_A < 5\text{kW}$	COP	1.6
	$5\text{kW} < P_A < 20\text{kW}$	SEPR	2.55
	$20\text{kW} < P_A < 50\text{kW}$	SEPR	2.65



declared refrigeration capacity		9.00		M19 - CD380H					
degradation calculation								Ta	Sgc
COP	Refrigeration demand (Pa) (=DC(full load)*Partload)	DC(Tref)	cop @ full cap	Cd (=degradation factor)	CR (=Pj/DC)	COPPL (=COP@full cap)*(1-Cd*(1-CR))			
COPA	1.36	9.00	9.15	1.36	0.25	0.98	1.35	32	35
COPB	1.67	8.07	9.94	1.67	0.25	0.81	1.59	25	32
COPC	2.26	6.73	10.36	2.26	0.25	0.65	2.06	15	22
COPD	3.83	5.40	8.20	3.83	0.25	0.67	3.71	5	12

j	Tj (°C)	hj	partload%	refrigeration demand	COPPL	Ph Tj	Ph Tj / COPD
1	-19	0.08	60%	5.40	3.71	0	0
2	-18	0.41	60%	5.40	3.71	2	1
3	-17	0.85	60%	5.40	3.71	3	2
4	-16	1.05	60%	5.40	3.71	6	2
5	-15	1.74	60%	5.40	3.71	9	3
6	-14	2.98	60%	5.40	3.71	16	4
7	-13	3.79	60%	5.40	3.71	20	6
8	-12	5.69	60%	5.40	3.71	31	8
9	-11	8.94	60%	5.40	3.71	46	13
10	-10	11.81	60%	5.40	3.71	64	17
11	-9	17.29	60%	5.40	3.71	93	25
12	-8	20.02	60%	5.40	3.71	108	29
13	-7	28.73	60%	5.40	3.71	155	42
14	-6	39.71	60%	5.40	3.71	214	58
15	-5	56.61	60%	5.40	3.71	306	82
16	-4	78.36	60%	5.40	3.71	412	111
17	-3	106.07	60%	5.40	3.71	573	155
18	-2	153.22	60%	5.40	3.71	827	223
19	-1	203.41	60%	5.40	3.71	1.098	293
20	0	247.98	60%	5.40	3.71	1.339	361
21	1	282.01	60%	5.40	3.71	1.523	411
22	2	275.91	60%	5.40	3.71	1.450	402
23	3	300.61	60%	5.40	3.71	1.623	438
24	4	310.77	60%	5.40	3.71	1.678	453
25	5	336.48	60%	5.40	3.71	1.817	490
26	6	350.48	61%	5.53	3.54	1.939	548
27	7	363.49	63%	5.67	3.38	2.060	610
28	8	368.91	64%	5.80	3.21	2.140	666
29	9	371.63	66%	5.93	3.05	2.205	723
30	10	377.32	67%	6.07	2.88	2.289	794
31	11	376.53	69%	6.20	2.72	2.334	858
32	12	386.42	70%	6.33	2.56	2.447	958
33	13	389.84	72%	6.47	2.39	2.521	1.054
34	14	384.45	73%	6.60	2.23	2.537	1.140
35	15	370.45	75%	6.73	2.08	2.494	1.210
36	16	344.96	76%	6.87	2.02	2.369	1.175
37	17	328.02	78%	7.00	1.97	2.296	1.167
38	18	305.36	79%	7.13	1.92	2.178	1.134
39	19	261.87	81%	7.27	1.87	1.903	1.016
40	20	223.90	82%	7.40	1.83	1.657	907
41	21	196.31	83%	7.53	1.78	1.479	831
42	22	163.04	85%	7.67	1.73	1.250	721
43	23	141.78	87%	7.80	1.69	1.106	656
44	24	121.93	88%	7.93	1.64	967	590
45	25	104.46	90%	8.07	1.59	843	530
46	26	85.7	91%	8.20	1.56	703	452
47	27	71.57	93%	8.33	1.52	596	391
48	28	54.67	94%	8.47	1.49	479	322
49	29	34.35	96%	8.60	1.46	373	256
50	30	31.02	97%	8.73	1.42	271	191
51	31	20.21	99%	8.87	1.39	179	129
52	32	11.85	100%	9.00	1.35	107	79
53	33	8.17	100%	9.00	1.35	74	54
54	34	3.89	100%	9.00	1.35	34	25
55	35	2.09	100%	9.00	1.35	19	14
56	36	1.21	100%	9.00	1.36	11	8
57	37	0.52	100%	9.00	1.36	5	3
58	38	0.40	100%	9.00	1.36	4	3

Need to be filled in
Automatically filled in
Bin of Strassbourg
Cd (use default set value)

Climate data
Central Europe

Load and COP calculation

Calculation of
energy needed
and consumed



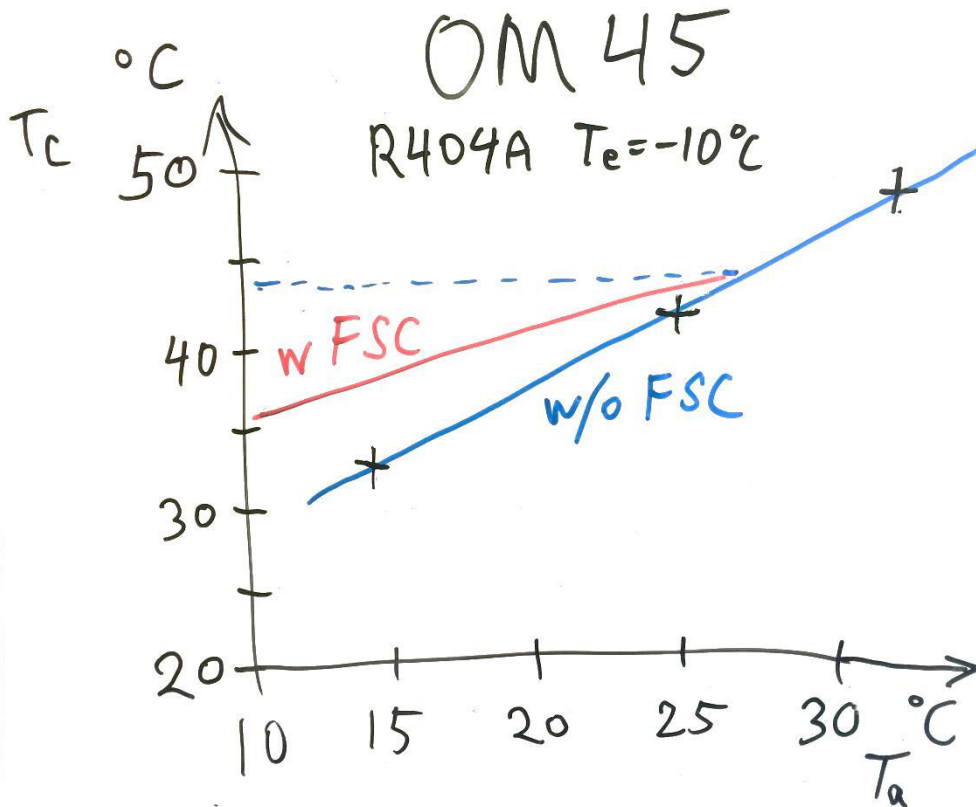
declared refrigeration capacity		9,00	MT9 - CD380H							
degradation calculation										Ta
	COP	Refrigeration demand (P_R) (=DC(full load)*Partload)	DC(Tref)	cop @ full cap	Cd (=degradation factor)	CR (=P_R/DC)	COPPL (=COP@full cap)*(1-Cd*(1-CR))			° C
COPA	1,36	9,00	9,15	1,36	0,25	0,98	1,35		32	
COPB	1,66	8,07	8,13	1,66	0,25	0,99	1,66		25	
COPC	2,53	6,73	7,01	2,53	0,25	0,96	2,51		15	
COPD	3,83	5,40	6,20	3,83	0,25	0,87	3,71		5	
	j	T_j (°C)	h_j	partload%	refrigeration demand	COPPL	Ph*T_j		PH*T_j/COPDC	
	49	29	43,35	96%	8,60	1,48	373		251	
	50	30	31,02	97%	8,73	1,44	271		188	
	51	31	20,21	99%	8,87	1,40	179		128	
A	52	32	11,85	100%	9,00	1,35	107		79	
	53	33	8,17	100%	9,00	1,35	74		54	
	54	34	3,83	100%	9,00	1,35	34		25	
	55	35	2,09	100%	9,00	1,36	19		14	
	56	36	1,21	100%	9,00	1,36	11		8	
	57	37	0,52	100%	9,00	1,36	5		3	
	58	38	0,40	100%	9,00	1,36	4		3	
	total							55.327		20.895
SEPR									2,65	

Input data

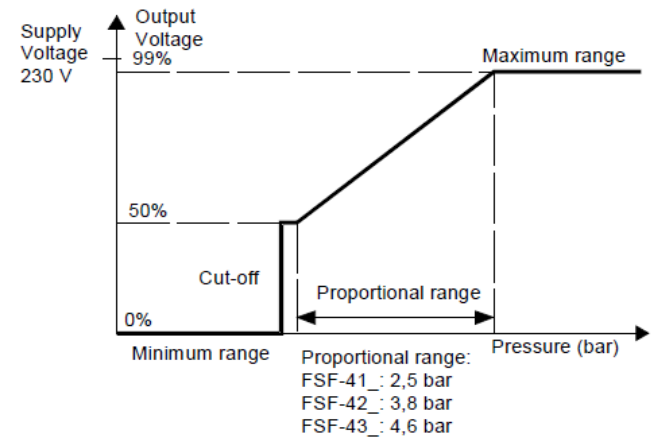
Output data

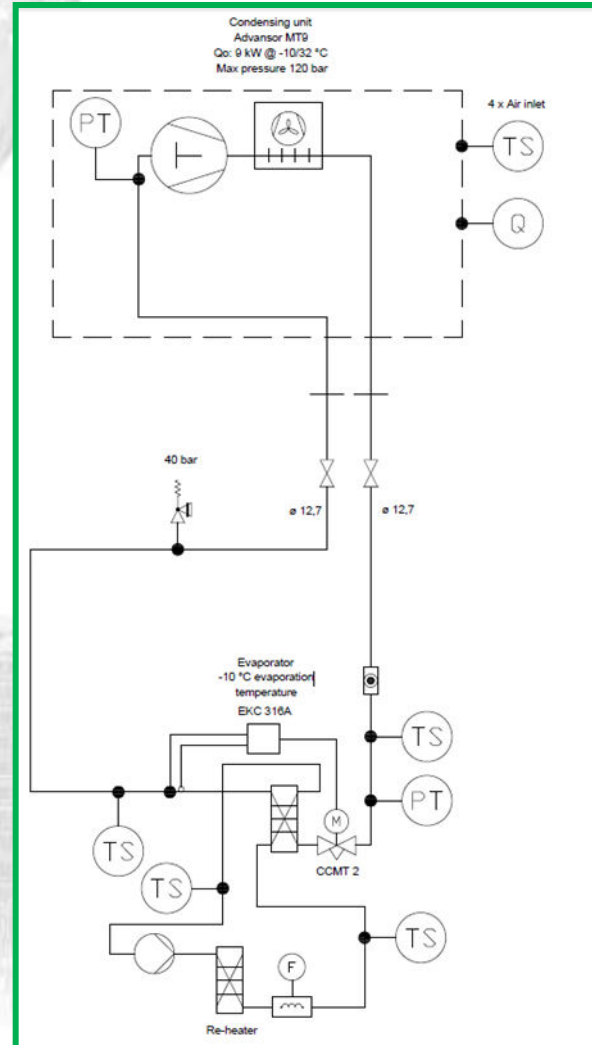


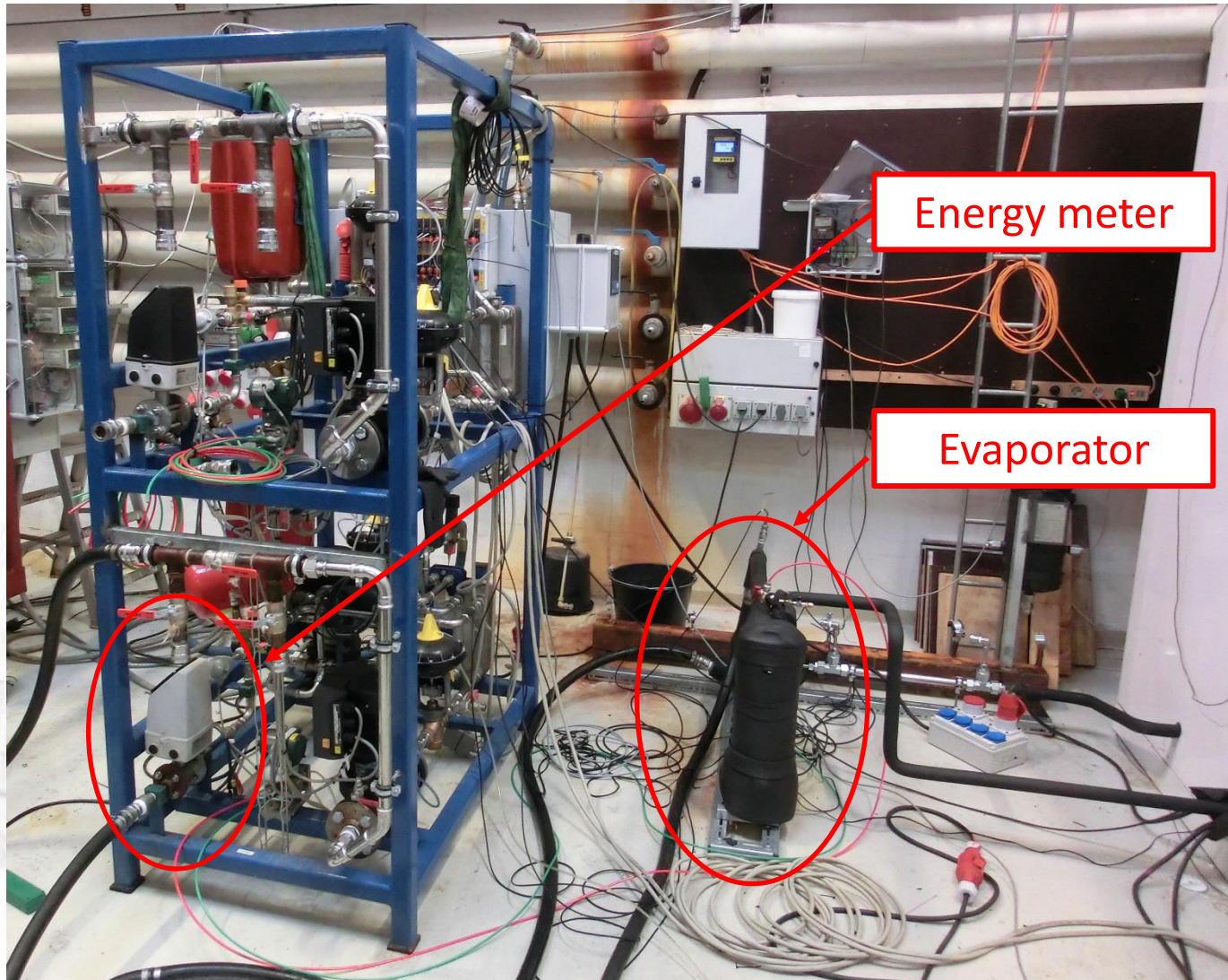
Copeland OM 45 with Alco Fan Speed Control, Standard Setting



Output Voltage Versus Input Pressure







Energy meter

Evaporator



CDU Unit Approximately 9 kW nominal	SEPR	Modulating	EXV needed	Sound level	Comment
	-	-	-	dB(A)	-
Limit 2015	2,25				ECO Design criteria
Limit 2018	2,55				ECO Design criteria
XXS MT9 CO2	2,65	X	X	45	Lab Tested
XXS MT9 CO2	3,07	X	X	45	Calculated/ potential for optimising
OM-45	2,87		X	46	Price optimized on/ off
OM-45 FSC	2,22			46	d.o. with standard fan speed control setting
ZXDE-060E	3,28	X		41	High end product modulating digital scroll
ZXME-060E	3,49		X	41	High end on/ off



- 1st generation CO₂ CDU exceeds ecodesign requirements
- Compressor and gas cooler design/ airflow can be improved
- Potential to match best in class
- Generally ecodesign put much needed pressure towards designing and commissioning energy efficient systems
- Consistent testing methods and protocols are available adopting procedures from heatpump SCOP testing
- There is business potential!
Let us aim at the kindling interest invoking a self-reinforcing effect, increasing production numbers, lowering production cost, increasing sales and so forth...





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Thank you very much!



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