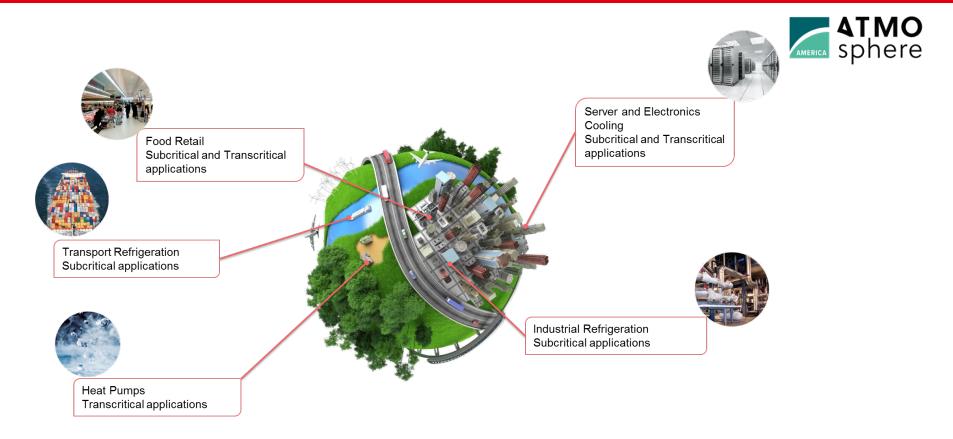
AMERICA ATMO



Ejector technology – The next generation in transcritical CO₂

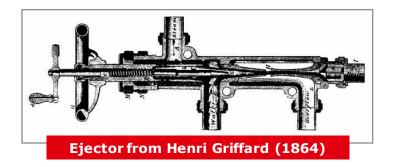
James K. Knudsen

CO₂ Focus Applications

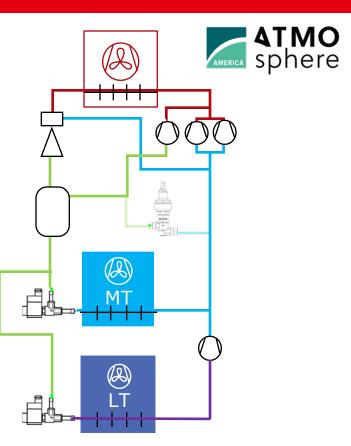


ENGINEERING TOMORROW



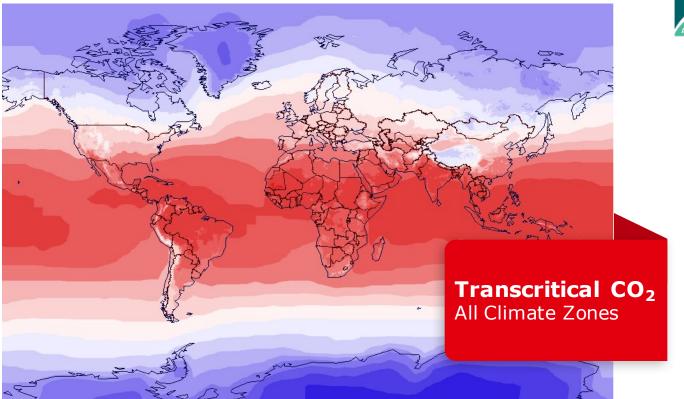


- Ejectors move gas from MT suction to parallel compressor.
- First systems in operation since 2013 with good results.
- First system in operation with Danfoss Multi Ejector Jan 2015.





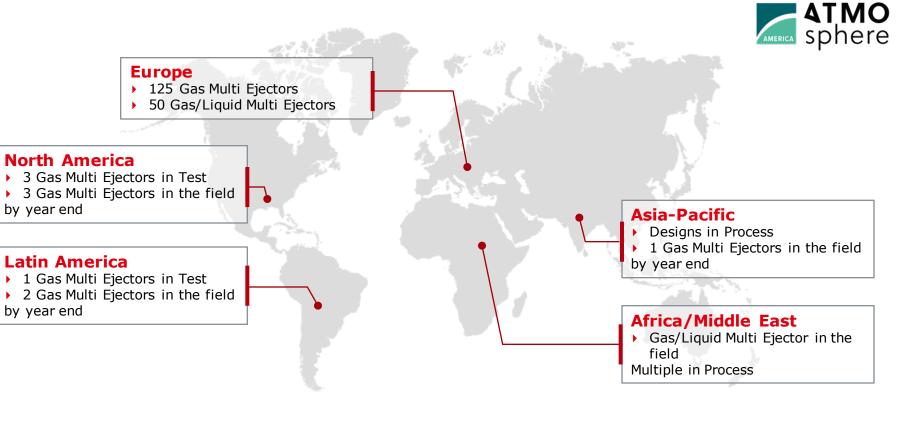
Removing Barriers To Transcritical Co2







Multi Ejector Global Deployments March, 2017

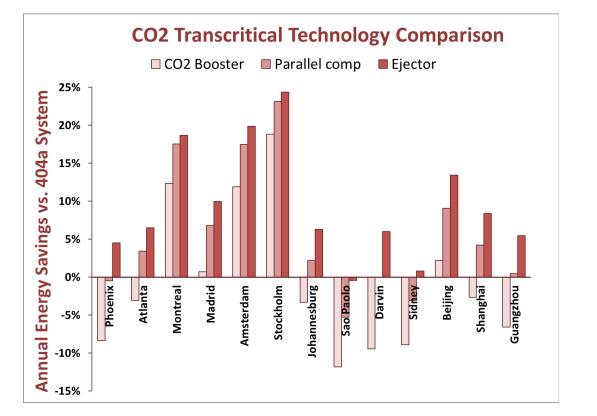


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CO2 Transcritical Technology Development Continues







CO2 TRANSCRITICAL TECHNOLOGY Development Continues





FIELD CASE STUDY

Johannesburg, South Africa



- > 2 Low Temp.
- 3 Medium Temp.
- 2 Parallel









Test conditions:

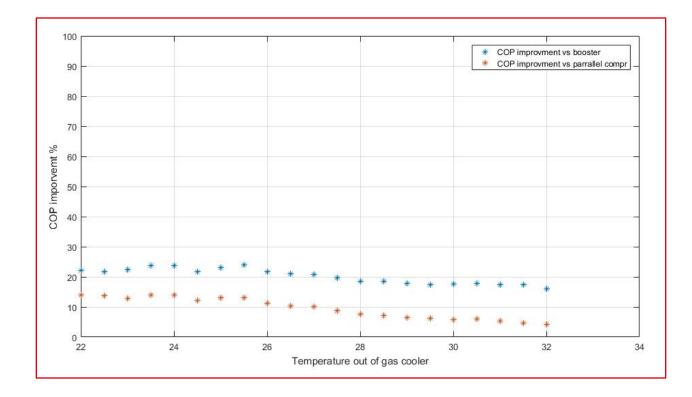
- 4 days with ejector
- 3 day without ejector



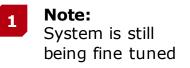


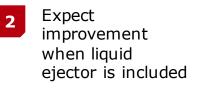
ATMO sphere

High Pressure Lift Gas Ejector Performance Data













System	Energy saving VS. R404a	Compressor capacity saving VS. Booster
Booster	-11%	0%
Parallel compression	7%	15%
Gas ejector	10%	18%
Liquid & gas ejector	22%	27%

Comparison made @ 32 °C



Parallel compression is good step but may not be possible on small systems (<100kW)



Demonstrated large energy saving in warm ambient with ejector technology – both gas and liquid



Liquid Ejector System Flooded Evaporator



Liquid ejector system allows the MT evaporator to be flooded.

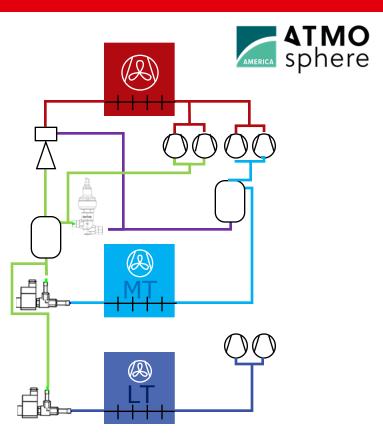
The saving from the higher suction pressure.

Ejector is in this case substituting a pump

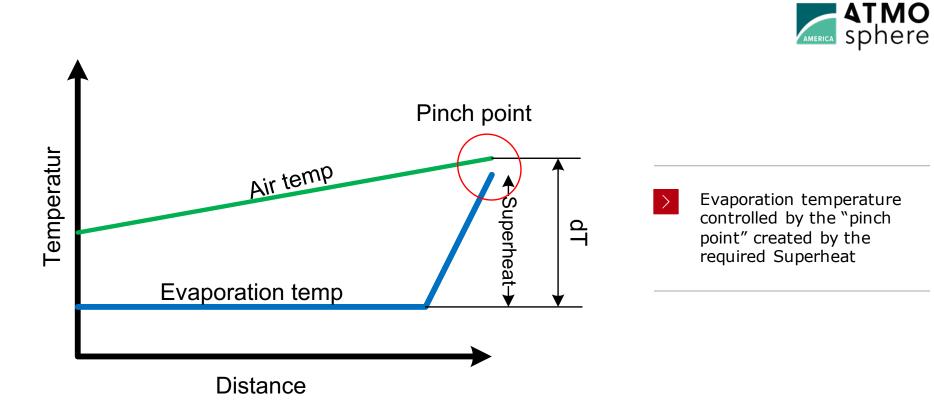
Trials has been running since 2013 with good results.

Evaporation temperature is in average raised by 5 K.

The saving of the liquid ejector can be added to the saving of the gas ejector.

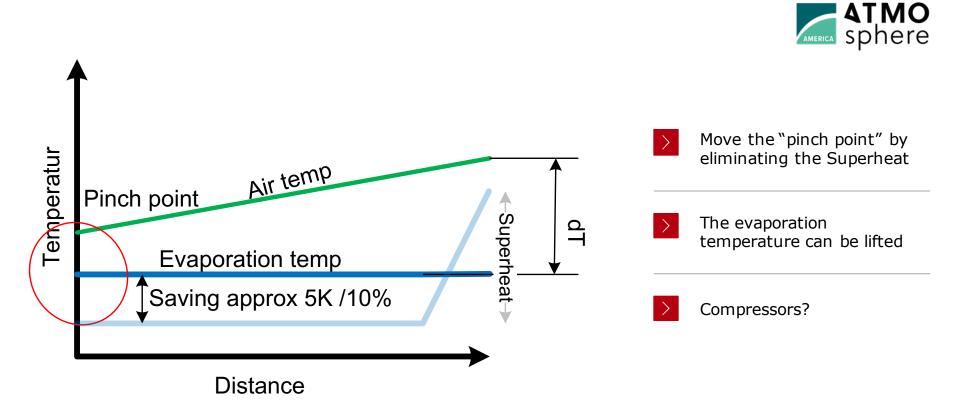






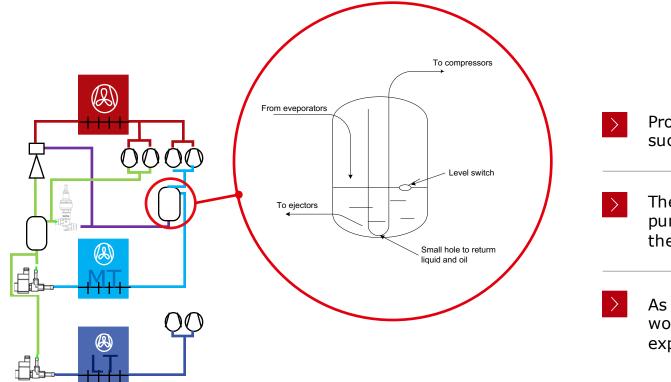


Flooded Evaporator without PO Optimization





Suction Accumulator





Protect the compressors with a suction accumulator

The liquid ejector provides a pump to lift pressure and move the liquid to the receiver

As with the gas ejector, the work is provided by the expansion after the gas cooler



Early Liquid Ejector Performance Data





>

Performance is Primarily dependent on two parameters:

- Pressure lift from evaporator to receiver
- Gas cooler pressure and temperature



Other factors such as evaporation temperature and sub cooling out of the gas cooler also has some influence, but is it not very significant



Capable to supply an entrainment ratio of min 15-20% at 5 bar lift and down to 5 °C inlet



Availability projected to be in 2018





Ejector improves the stability of the system

- Control of parallel compressors can be tricky with a low volume of gas in the receiver, the additional suction gas from the ejector helps!
- >
- Also this helps with compressor sizing parallel compressors

Opens up new ways of doing things.

Focus has been on larger supermarkets with parallel compression, but other solutions are in the pipeline:

Solutions for smaller formats are emerging (3 installations running)



Liquid ejector systems (+50 systems running)



Heat recovery savings are expected (5 systems in operation)



- AC as an included feature maybe powered partly by ejectors (3 systems in operation)
- >
- The focus has been on FR, but can also be applied to chillers and heat pumps (tests on heat pumps done in lab and chillers in progress)





Thank you very much!

