

Business Case for Natural Refrigerants

11-12/04/2018 - Beijing

- LOW NH<sub>3</sub> CHARGE
  - LOW ENERGY CONSUMPTION
    - LOW OCCUPATIONAL RISK
      - LOW DIRECT EMISSIONS
        - HIGH EXPECTATIONS



## LOW CHARGE NH<sub>3</sub> CHINESE STYLE

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#### THE CHALLENGES:

- Global HFC phase-down
- Rising energy costs
- Increasing demand for refrigeration
- Increasing regulatory pressures for toxic/flammable refrigerants

#### THE SOLUTION:

- Low charge, central NH<sub>3</sub> systems featuring:
- No NH<sub>3</sub> pumps
- SH/X injection control
- Dry suction lines
- VFD's on everything
- Superior part load efficiency
- Simplicity

- Low friction pipe lines
- 30-50 times lower evaporator charge
- 3-5 times lower system NH<sub>3</sub> charge
- Minimization of risk to occupants
- Energy use 40-70% lower
- Proven technology & reliability



\_ower ceiling = no sprinklers

Evaporator air supply

## **HOW DOES IT LOOK?**



ATMOsphere China / Beijing / 11-12 April, 2018



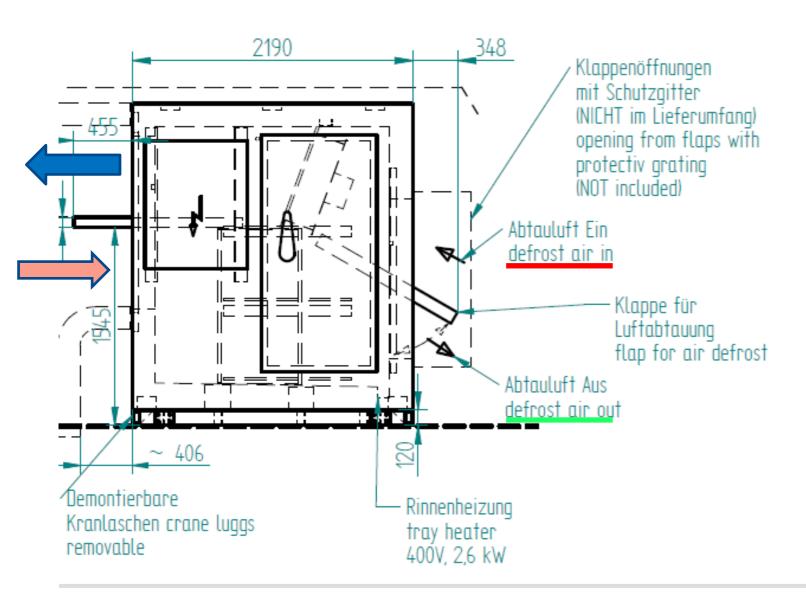




#### **HOW DOES IT WORK?**

Total NH<sub>3</sub> operating charge 5 kg

Valve stations and pipelines <u>outside</u> building



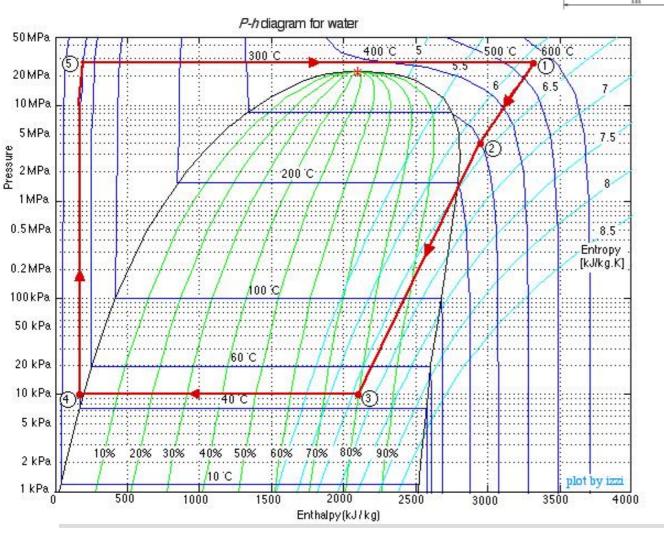




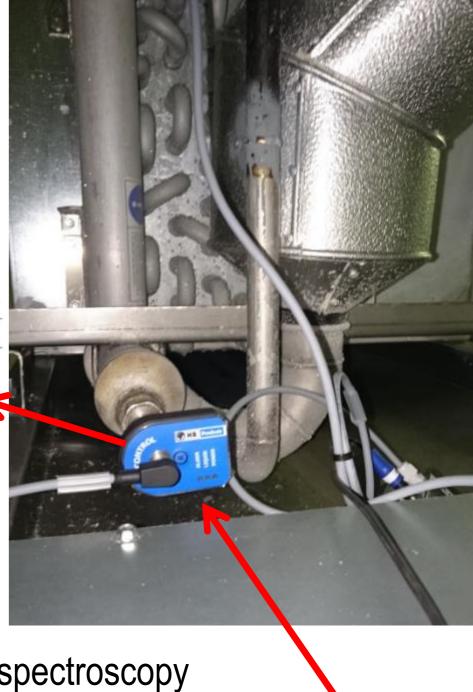
## **HOW DOES IT WORK?**

Electronically controlled refrigerant injection based on

refrigerant quality at evaporator exit



The dielectric spectroscopy (capacitance) measurement method uses the difference in dielectric properties of gases and liquid



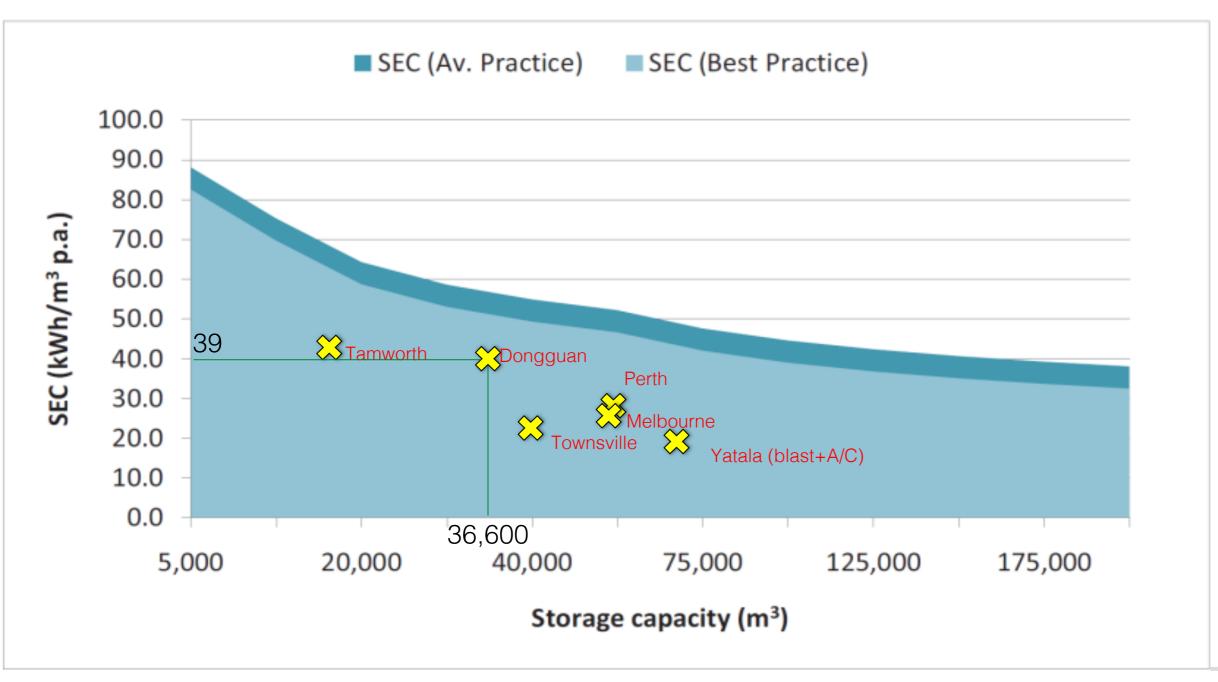
Quality or "x" sensor



### **HOW DOES IT PERFORM?**

Low Charge NH<sub>3</sub> Systems in Comparison

SEC (kWh/ft $^3$ ) average practice = 38.978 x storage volume  $^{-0.2275}$ 





Low Charge NH<sub>3</sub> Systems in Comparison

Previous conversions of large scale industrial plant from liquid overfeed R22 to liquid overfeed  $NH_3$  indicate SEC reductions of 20 to 40%.

Switching from liquid overfeed  $NH_3$  to low charge  $NH_3$  results in SEC reductions of <u>15 to 35%</u> depending on plant layout. This is a result of the removal of liquid from wet return lines and risers.

#### Sources:

Jensen, S. and CZYCZELI, S. (2008). CONVERSION FROM HCFC22 TO NH3 – PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES FROM A LARGE DISTRIBUTION CENTER. Gustav Lorentzen Conference, Copenhagen, Denmark

Jensen, S. and Forbes, M. (1996). CONVERSION FROM R22 TO R717. PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES FROM THREE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS. Gustav Lorentzen Conference, Aarhus, Denmark

GCCA; 13-15 June, 2017, Chicago – R. Watters, AMS



**HOW WELL IS IT ACCEPTED?** 





- Completed
- Under construction



Factory Packaging for Mobility and Safety

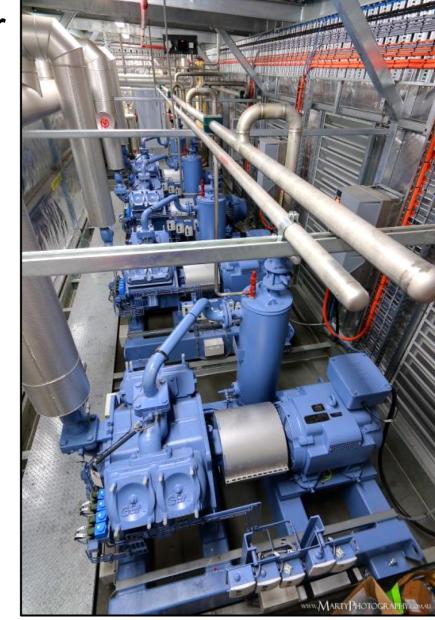
# **HOW WILL THE FUTURE BE?**



Smaller tubes for lower NH<sub>3</sub> inventories



NH<sub>3</sub> DX PHE's 304SS for low friction and durability

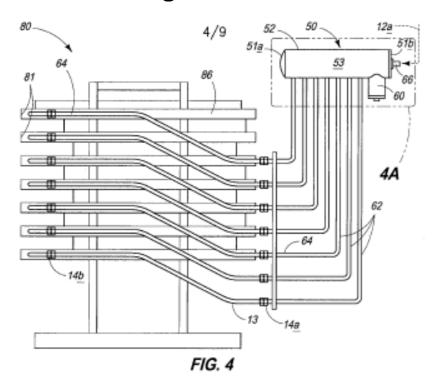


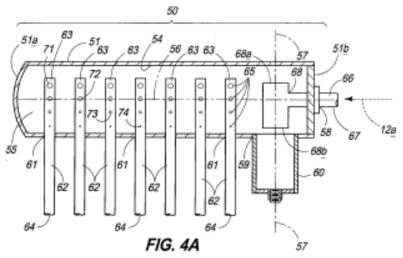


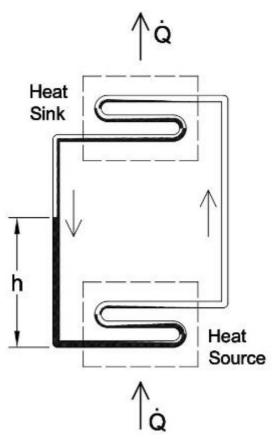


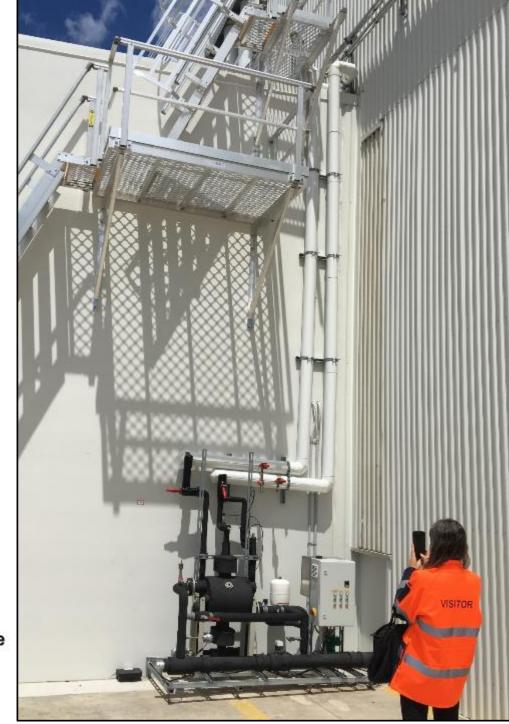
#### **HOW WILL THE FUTURE BE?**

#### Low Charge Plate Freezers









Secondary loop defrost for further NH<sub>3</sub> inventory minimization, prevention of liquid hammer, energy efficiency and better defrost efficiency



Scantec is pleased to work with Shanghai Fortune Foodstuff Engineering Co. Ltd. on future low charge NH<sub>3</sub> projects in China. Following the success at Dongguan, enquires for new projects are welcomed

