



# ATMOSphere Europe 2011

waste heat recovery of a transcritical  
CO<sub>2</sub> system with adsorption technology

11.10.2011

Raphael Gerber

# Content

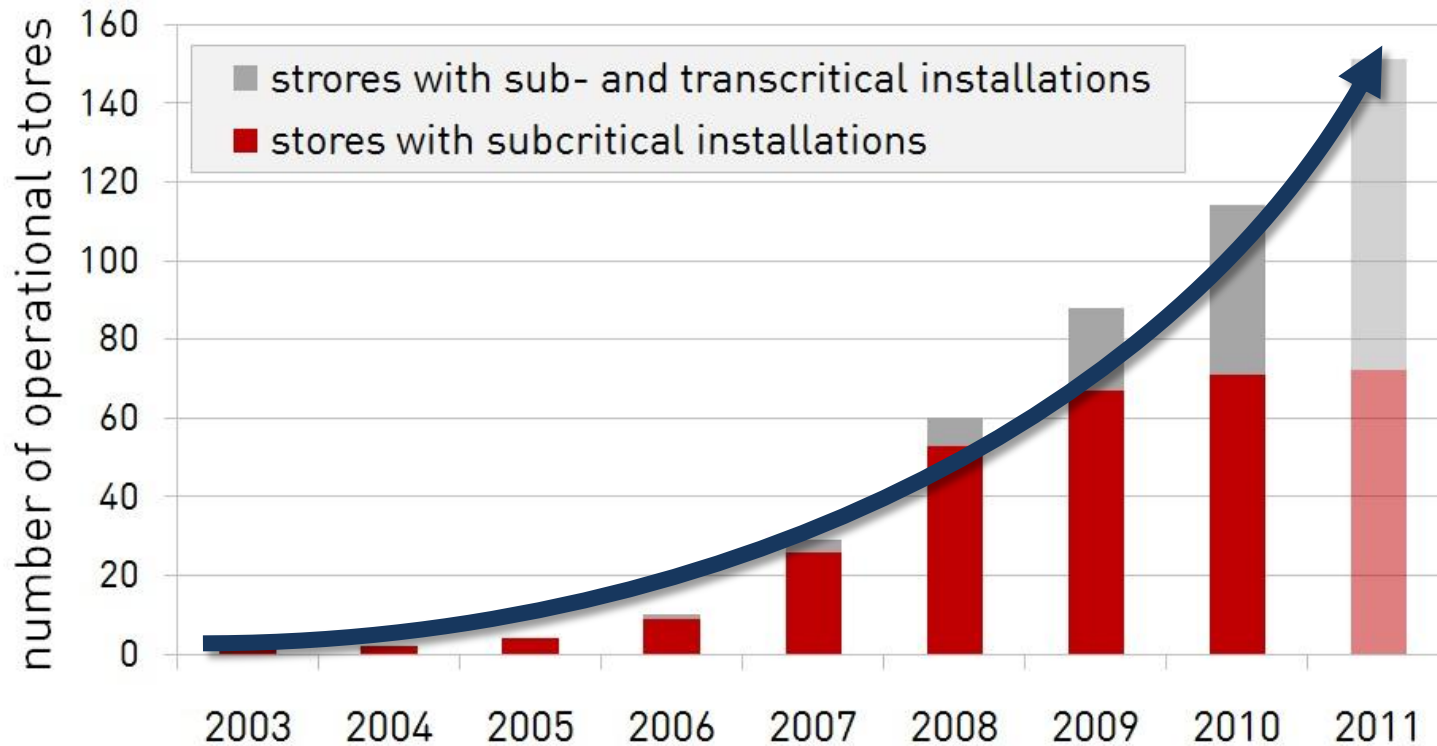
1

- Why using CO<sub>2</sub>
- Adsorption technology
- Combining two technologies
- Efficiency analysis
- Barriers & solutions
- Lessons learned and outlook
- Summary

# CO<sub>2</sub> commercial references

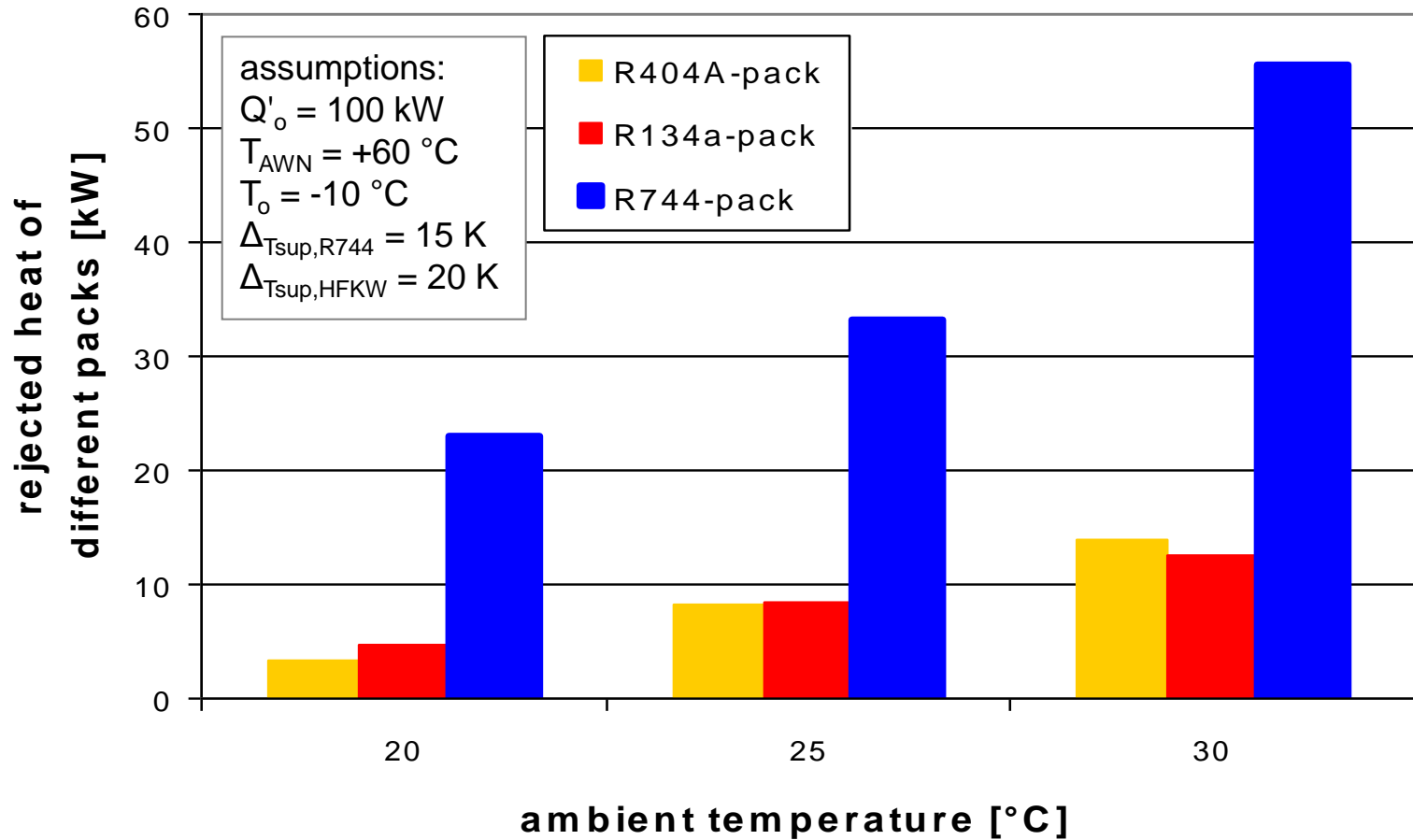
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**CO<sub>2</sub>-installations in medium and large commercial refrigeration, Switzerland (engineered by Frigo-Consulting AG)**



# Useful rejected heat of different packs

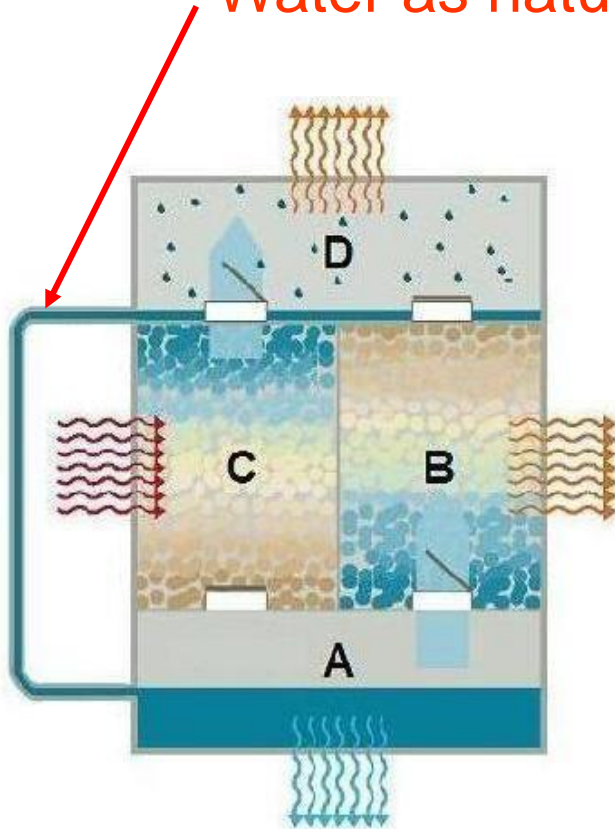
3



# adsorption technology

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## Water as natural refrigerant



**A:** H<sub>2</sub>O evaporates and rises into chamber B

**B:** H<sub>2</sub>O deposits on the surface of the silica gel and heat is rejected (dry cooler)

**C:** (waste) heat drives out H<sub>2</sub>O in chamber C, which rises to chamber D

**D:** H<sub>2</sub>O condensates and heat is rejected to the dry cooler

**E:** The function of chamber B and C is switched periodically

# Place of installation

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- Prodega St-Blaise, Switzerland
- Cash & Carry Market
- Medium temperature refrigerated area: 400 m<sup>2</sup>
- Total refrigerated area: 1'150 m<sup>2</sup>
- Transcritical CO<sub>2</sub>-pack
  - cooling capacity: 86 kW
  - evaporation temperature: -10 °C

# Place of installation

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- ❑ Prodega St-Blaise, Switzerland
- ❑ Cash & Carry Market
- ❑ Medium temperature refrigerated area: 400 m<sup>2</sup>

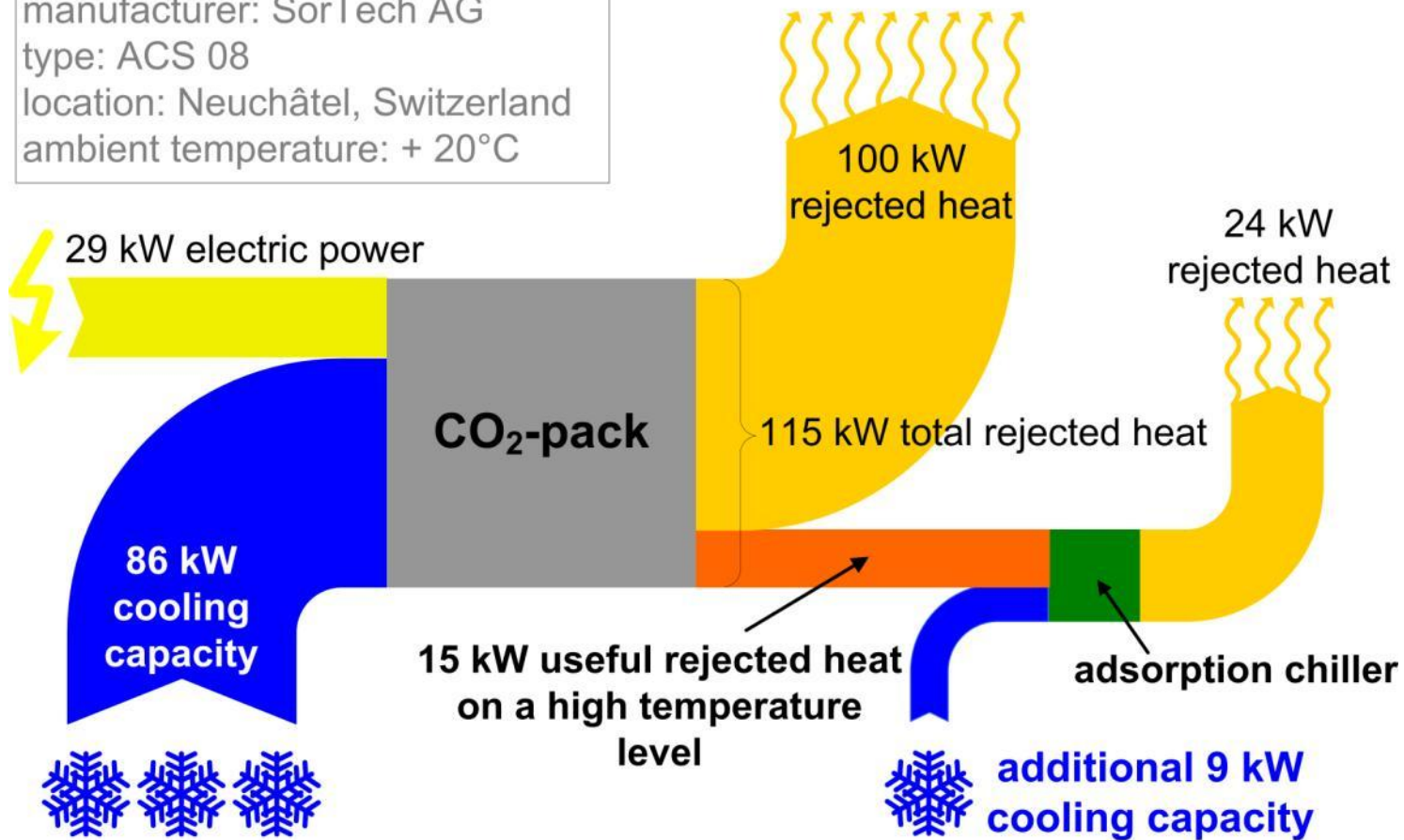




# Energy flow

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**assumptions:**  
 manufacturer: SorTech AG  
 type: ACS 08  
 location: Neuchâtel, Switzerland  
 ambient temperature: + 20°C





# Potential application for cooling energy

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**10'000 kWh**  
cooling energy per year

**assumptions:**

manufacturer: SorTech AG

type: ACS 08

location: Neuchatel, Switzerland

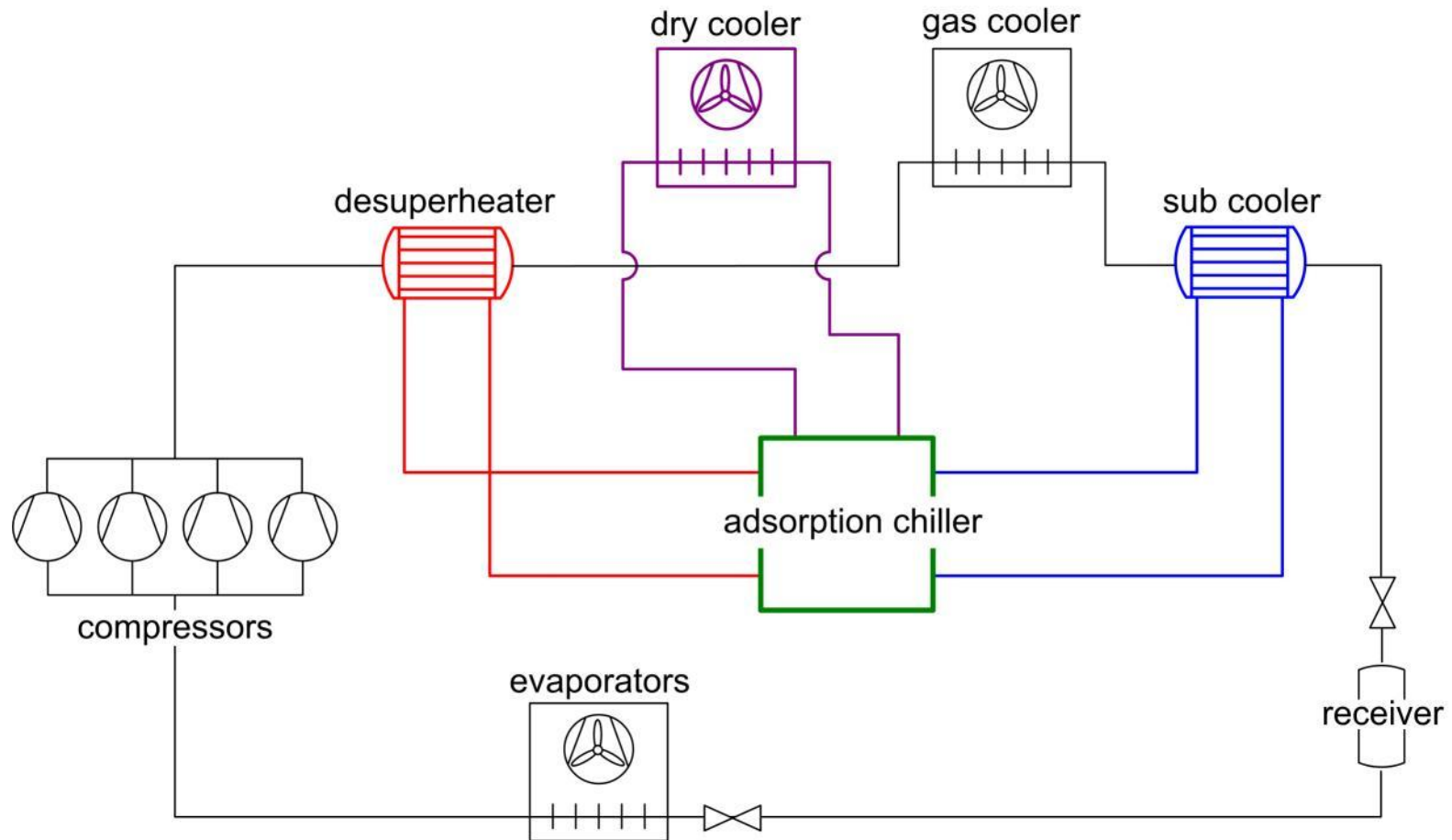
temperature range:  $T_{amb,min} = +14^{\circ}\text{C}$

$T_{amb,max} = +34^{\circ}\text{C}$

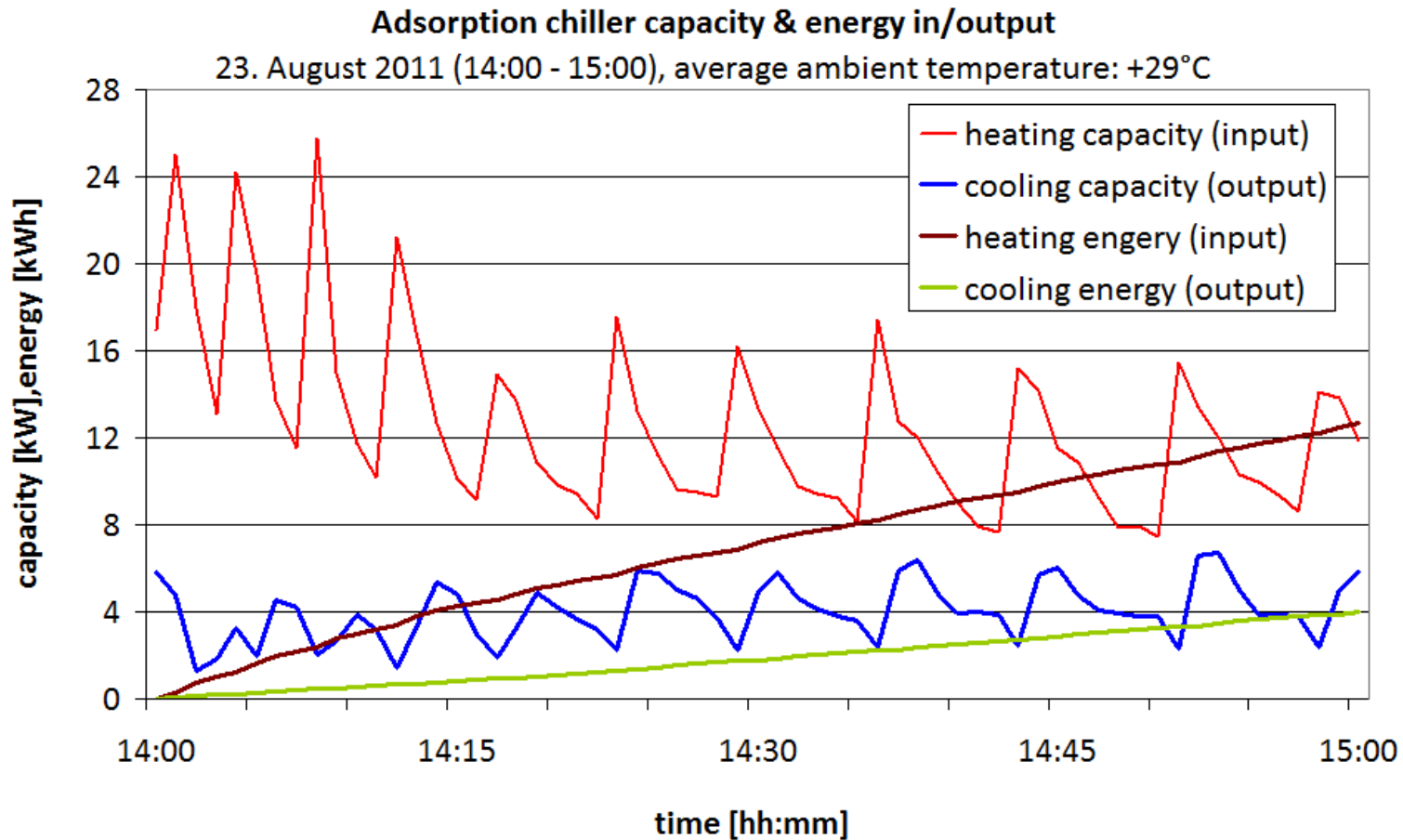
- air conditioning
  - support air conditioning
- sub cool CO<sub>2</sub>-pack
  - support CO<sub>2</sub>-refrigeration-system
  - process optimization of CO<sub>2</sub>-refrigeration-system

# Integration of adsorption chiller

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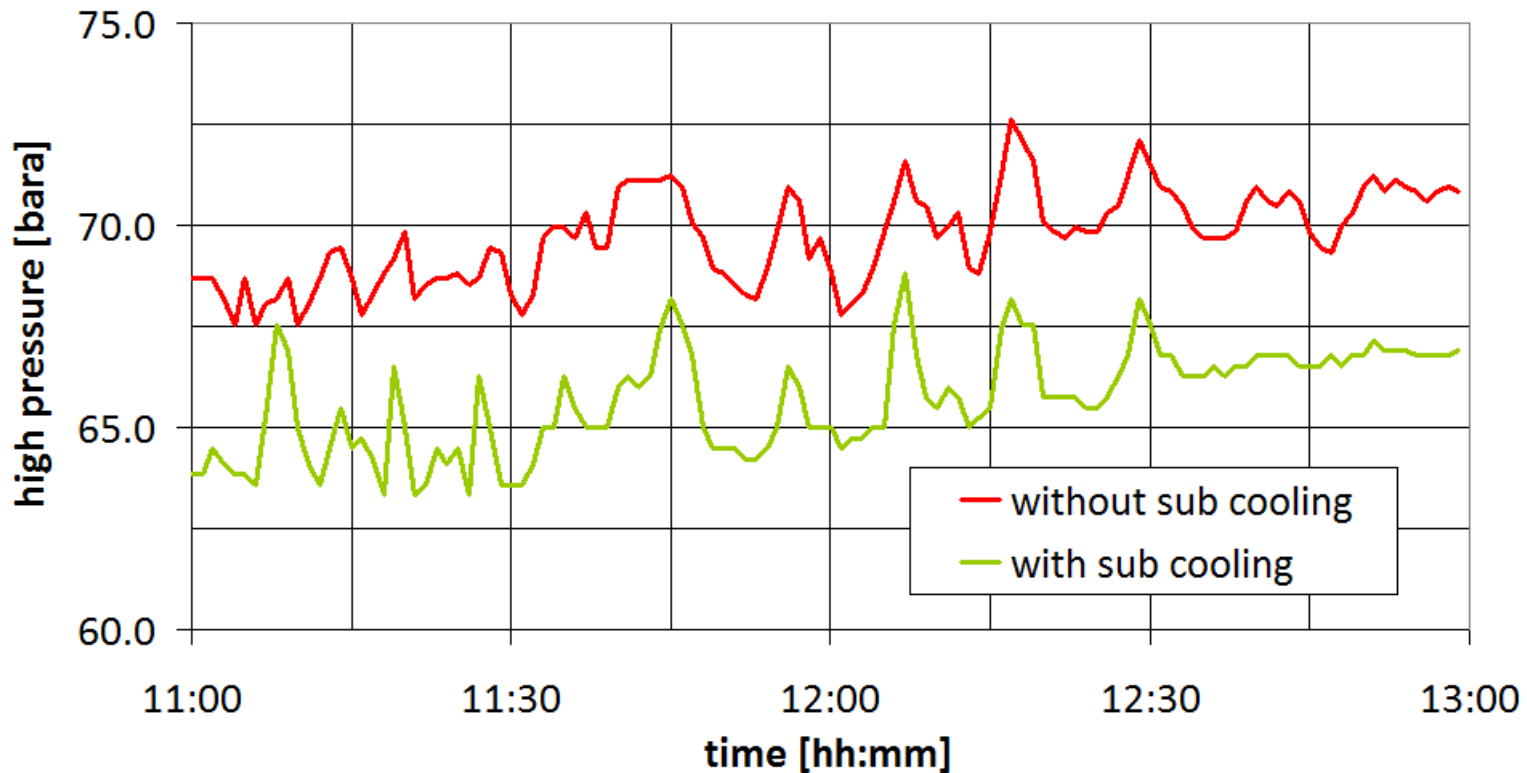
# Efficiency analysis of refrigeration system



# Efficiency analysis of refrigeration system

## High pressure setpoint of the transcritical CO<sub>2</sub>-pack

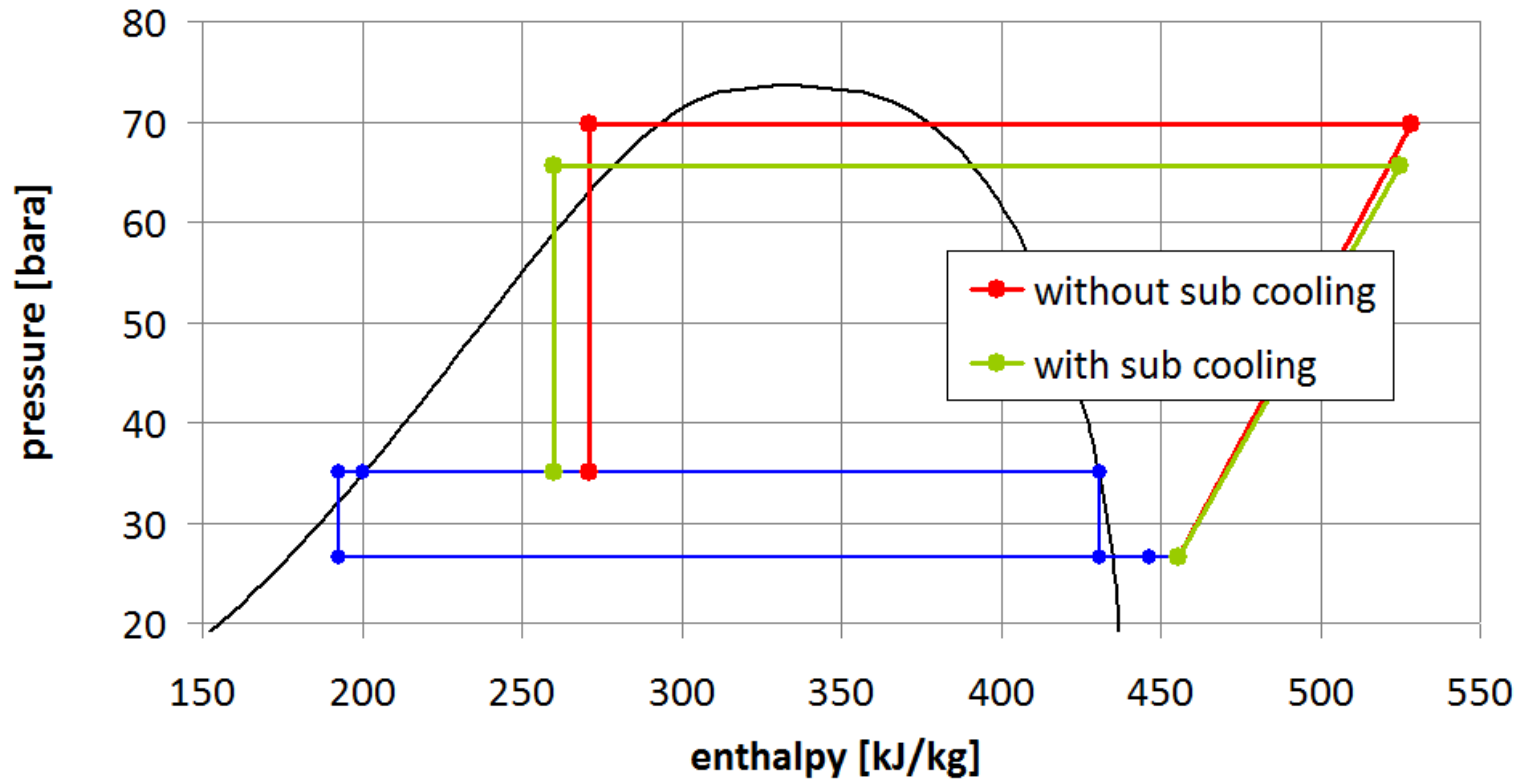
23. August 2011 (11:00 bis 13:00), average ambient temperature: +25°C



# Efficiency analysis of refrigeration system

## Prozess of transcritical CO<sub>2</sub>-pack plotted in p-h-diagramm

23. August 2011 (11:00 bis 13:00), average ambient temperature: +25°C

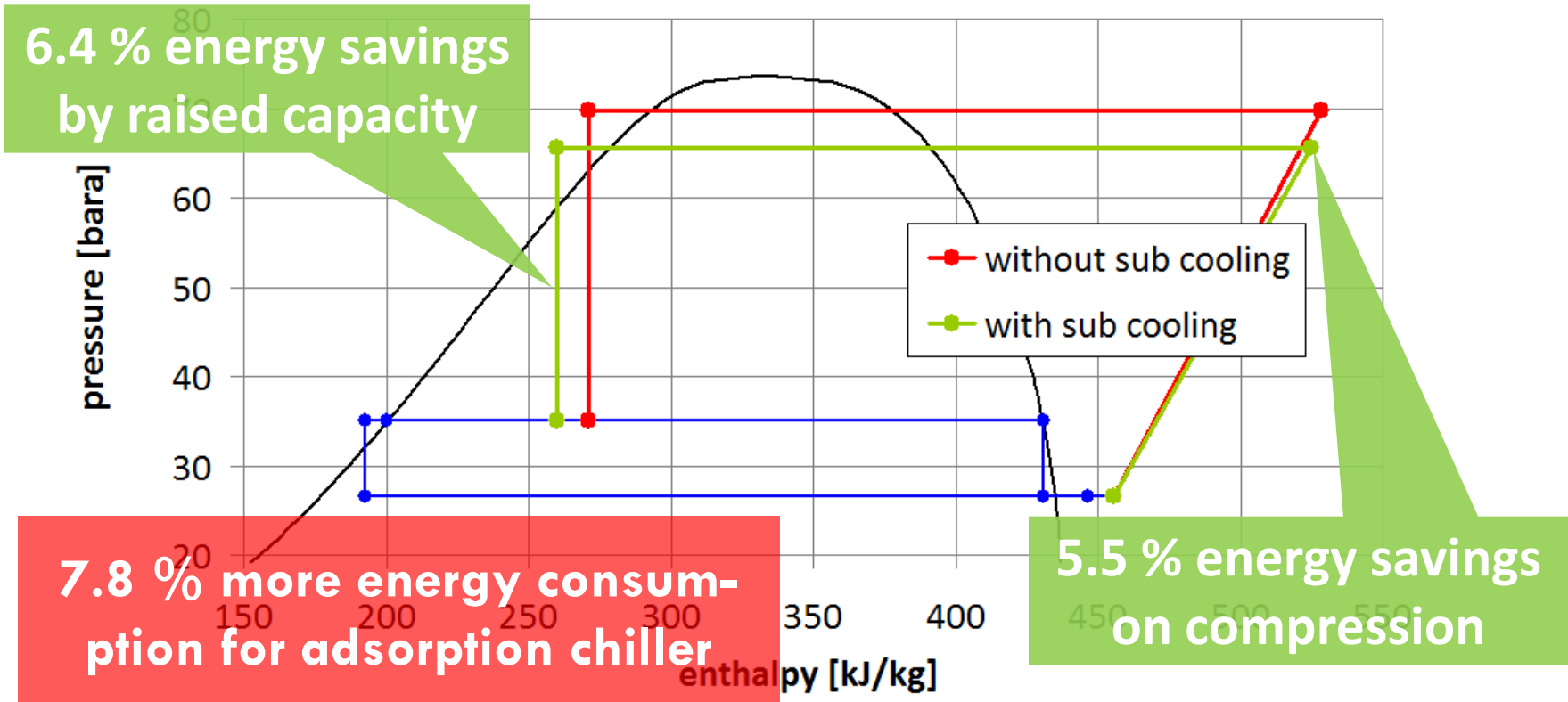


# Efficiency analysis of refrigeration system

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## Prozess of transcritical CO<sub>2</sub>-pack plotted in p-h-diagramm

23. August 2011 (11:00 bis 13:00), average ambient temperature: +25°C



# Barriers and solutions

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- finding good parameters for varying operating conditions is crucial
- defective valve flap of adsorption chiller needed repair





# Lessons learned

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- The adsorption chiller is not used to capacity due to lower waste heat available
  - ▣ lower workloads of CO<sub>2</sub>-pack than assumed
  - ▣ system can be further optimized by increasing available waste heat
- Special attention needs to be put on system dynamics
- Initial evaluations indicate that the cold storage is not absolutely necessary and thereby cost can be reduced

# Further applications

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- Support cold vapor process with:
  - ▣ high amounts of waste heat
  - ▣ on a high temperature level
  - ▣ especially in warm climates
- Particularly for systems with the refrigerants:
  - ▣ R744 (CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - ▣ R717 (NH<sub>3</sub>)
- Air conditioning by waste heat

# Partners

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engineering



by order of



**TRANS GOURMET**

cash + carry  
**prodega**



implementation



SorTech AG

**ALPIQ**

# Summary

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- The adsorption technology is an option to optimize the overall efficiency of transcritical CO<sub>2</sub>-systems based on standard components.
- Further analysis and optimization will allow higher efficiencies of future systems.
- Only natural refrigerants are used: CO<sub>2</sub> and water.



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