



## CO<sub>2</sub> HEAT PUMPS

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### COMPONENTS AND SYSTEMS



## CO<sub>2</sub> HEAT PUMPS

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- *Tests performed at CETIAT & CETHIL*
- *A marketed application for water heating*
- *Tear-down of an EcoCute unit*
- *Other applications (water heating)*
- *Component technology and issues*
- *Conclusions and perspectives*



## CO<sub>2</sub> HEAT PUMPING APPLICATIONS

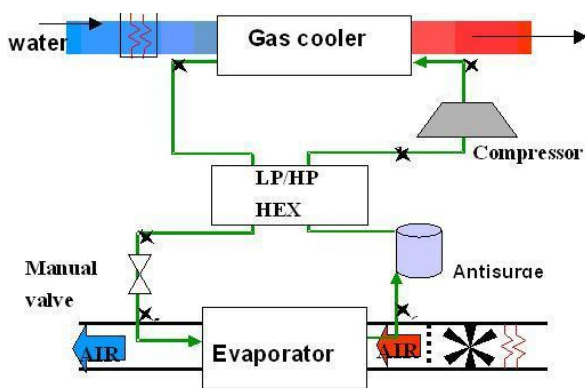
- *Transcritical cycle leads to :*
  - ☞ *high temperatures (120 °C)*
  - ☞ *large temperature glides (from 120 °C down to heat rejection media temperature - typically 40 °C)*
- *Cycle favours:*
  - ☞ *large temperatures changes for heat rejection media*
  - ☞ *simultaneous (“integrated”) production of cold and heat*
- *“niche” application : hot water production (large  $\Delta T$ )*



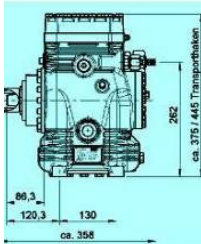
## CETIAT/CETHIL TEST RIG

- *Test rig :*
  - *Bock compressor - w/ variable speed drive (110 cc, 500-2500 RPM)*
  - *Air-to-CO<sub>2</sub> evaporator (finned coil)*
  - *Gas cooler : collaboration with CIAT*
    - ☞ *316L tube-in-tube hex - about 6 m long*
    - ☞ *CO<sub>2</sub> flowing in four 6 mm tubes*
    - ☞ *water flowing through annulus*
    - ☞ *designed for 12 kW duty, with “classical correlations”*
  - *rig previously working with a smaller compressor : suction line was found to be undersized*

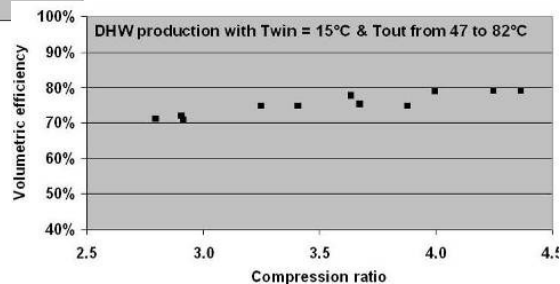
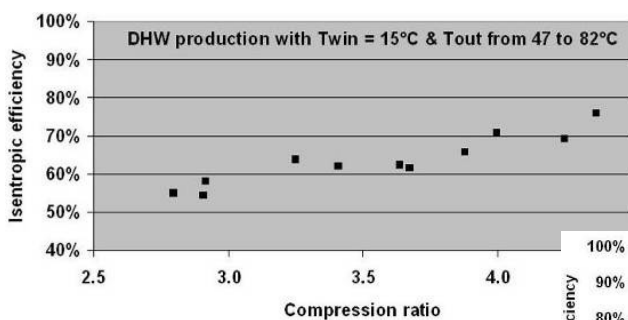
## CETIAT/CETHIL TEST RIG



Drehzahlbereich Speed range Vitesse	Verdichtungsdruck Discharge pressure Pression de refoulement	Verdichtungsendtemp. Discharge end temperature Température de refoulement	Öl Oil Huile
500 - 2500 1/min	< 140 bar	< 140 °C	Fuchs Reniso C85E, C130E, C170E*



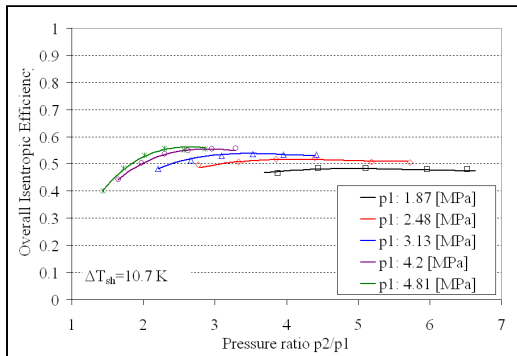
## TEST RESULTS



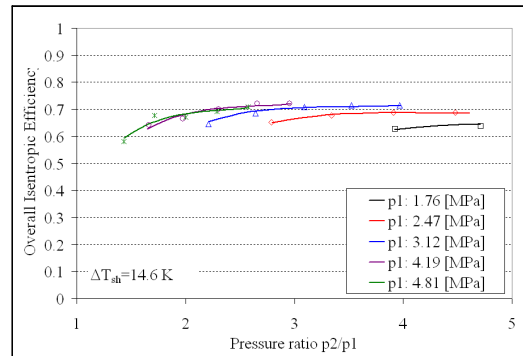
## COMPRESSOR PERFORMANCE (Purdue testing)

### ■ Isentropic efficiency

– piston



rotary



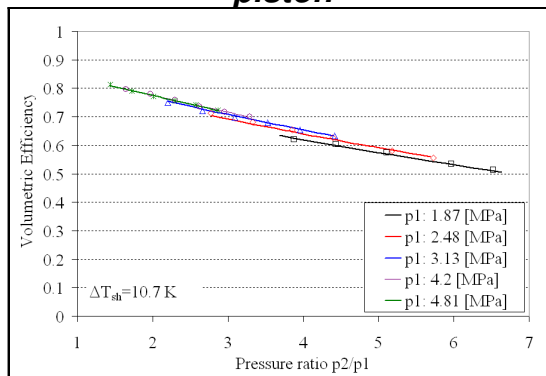
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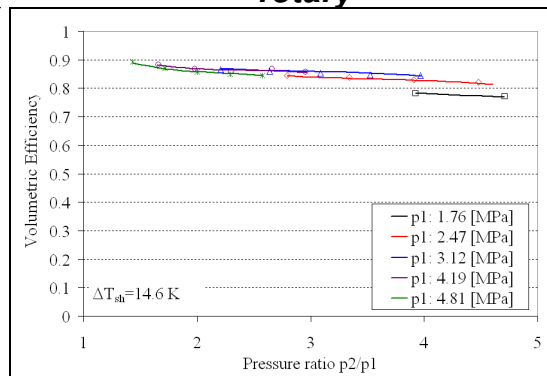
## COMPRESSOR PERFORMANCE (Purdue testing)

### ■ Volumetric efficiency

– piston



rotary

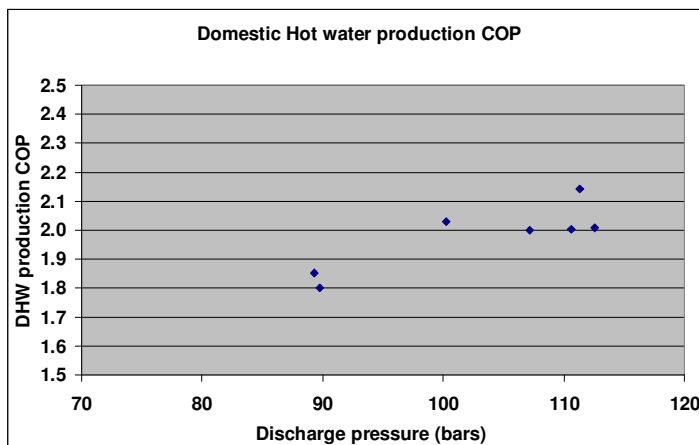


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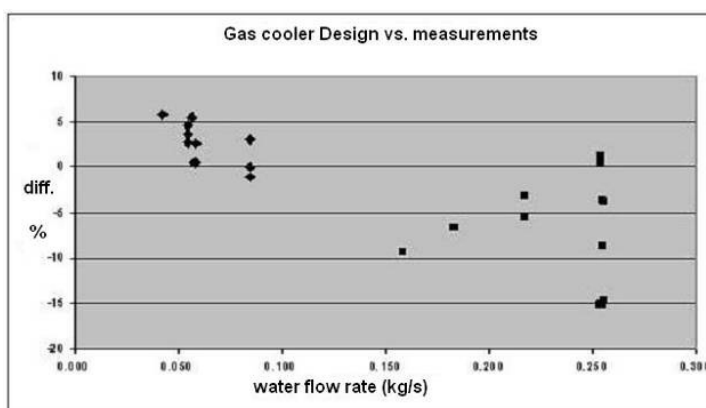
## TEST RESULTS

*suction line not appropriate for duty, which lowered COP*



## Gas cooler design : duty comparison

- Gas cooler designed with stepwise method and classical correlations
- water side dominant and correlation not fully known ?



## OPERATING PROBLEMS

- *Compressor seals failed twice during testing*
  - *compressor speed too low ? The initial testing rpm was below the recommended speed (500-2500 rpm)*
  - *second failure occurred later (700-800 rpm)*

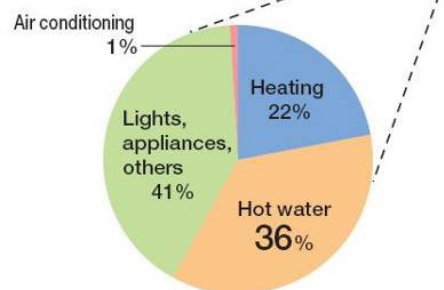
## APPLICATION : JAPANESE MARKET

- *Particularities :*
  - *High electricity prices*
  - *Price differential depends on usage period*
  - *Hot water :*
    - ☞ *36% of households consumption vs. 10% in France*
    - ☞ *nearly 5% of final energy consumption in Japan*

Breakdown of Final Energy Consumption in Japan



Source: Fiscal 2003  
"Comprehensive Energy Statistics"



Breakdown of Household Energy Consumption



## JAPANESE MARKET

- *Joint development of HPWH by Japanese companies & Shecco*
  - *Hot water cost : 3 - x times less than electrical heating (usage during off-peak tariffs)*
  - *Heat pump subsidised by government (approximate price 5000 euros) - overall ~20% reduction*
  - *“Ecocute” manufactured and sold by 17 companies (Mitsubishi, Daikin, Sanyo, etc.)*



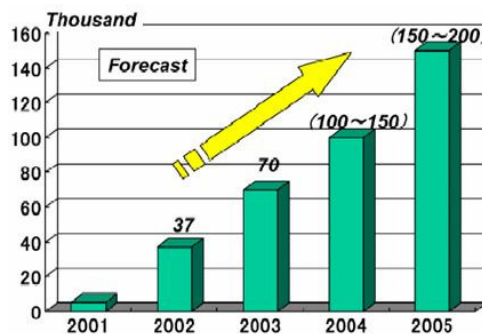
## ECOCUTE HEAT PUMP

- ☞ *Domestic hot water production (unit tested @ Cetiati)*
- ☞ *marketing started in feb 2002, only in Japan*
- ☞ *nominal heating capacity : 4.5 kW*
- ☞ *CO<sub>2</sub> charge : 1.38 kg*
- ☞ *2 separate units :*
  - *Hot water production unit (outdoor unit)*
  - *Hot water storage vessel (300 l capacity)*
  - *tap water : up to 60 °C*
  - *bath water : up to 80 °C*
- ☞ *Sanyo Model recipient of “Innovation award” in Interclima 2006 expo. (Paris)*





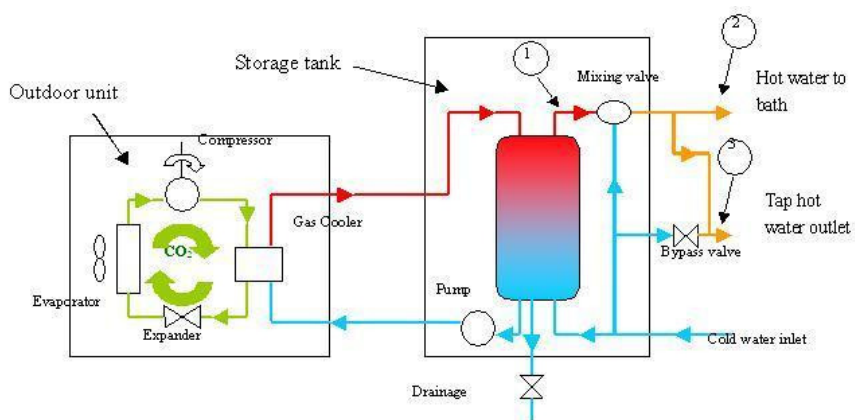
## THE ECOCUTE CO<sub>2</sub> HEAT PUMP



Yr 2005 sales > 225 000 units

**TARGET : 5.2 million units in use by 2010**

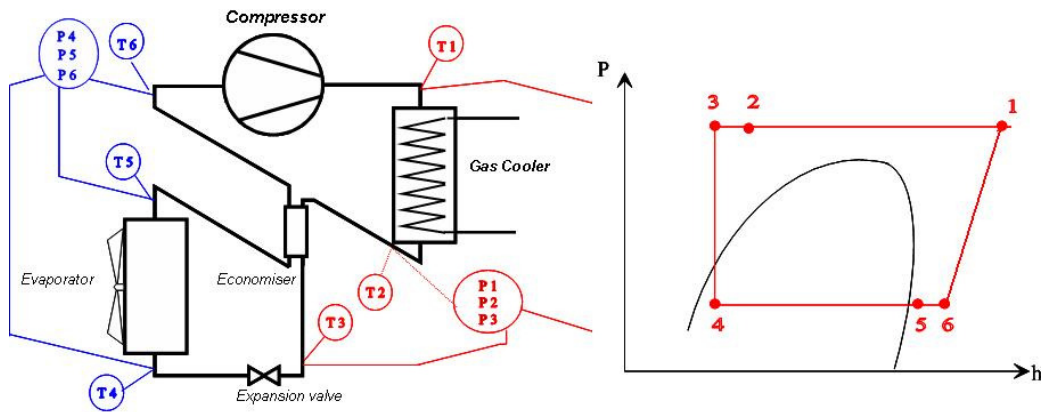
## ECOCUTE ARCHITECTURE







## ECOCUTE TESTING AT CETIAT



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## ECOCUTE TESTING

- **Instrumentation :**
  - pressure sensors (up to 200 bars)
  - compressor frequency
  - operating variables measured (T,P, water flow rate)
- **Safety measures**
  - shut-down at pressures above 150 bars
  - safety valve installed at suction (100 bars)
  - portable oxygen detector in testing room

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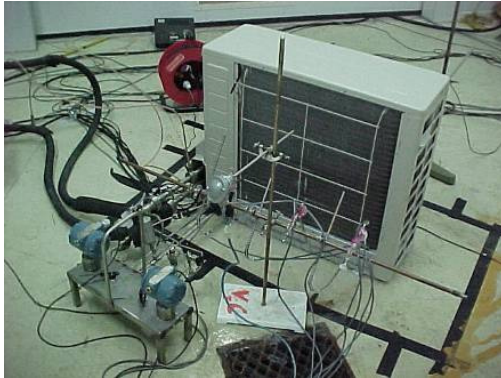
## ECOCUTE TESTING

- **Others :**
  - instrumentation required unit discharging and charging
  - Observations : CO<sub>2</sub> very soluble in oil
- **COP less than indicated by manufacturer**
  - ex : COP = 1.9 vs 2.5 claimed (23% diff.)

## ECOCUTE TESTING



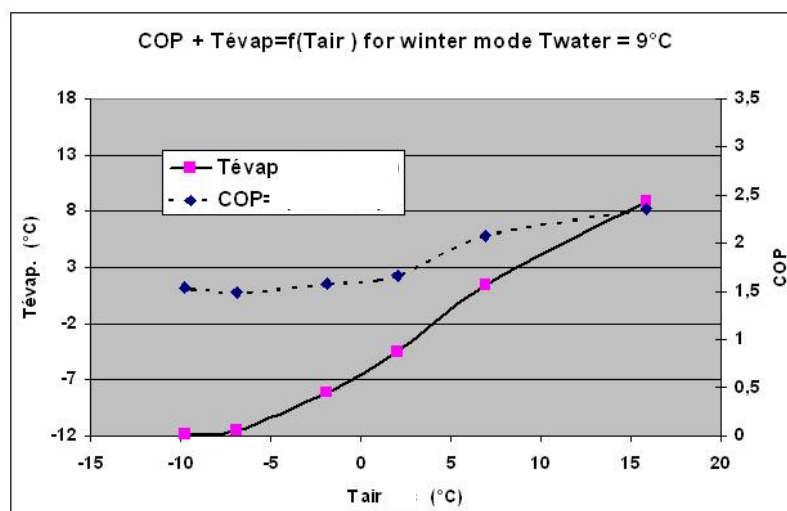
## ECOCUTE TESTING



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## ECOCUTE TEST RESULTS

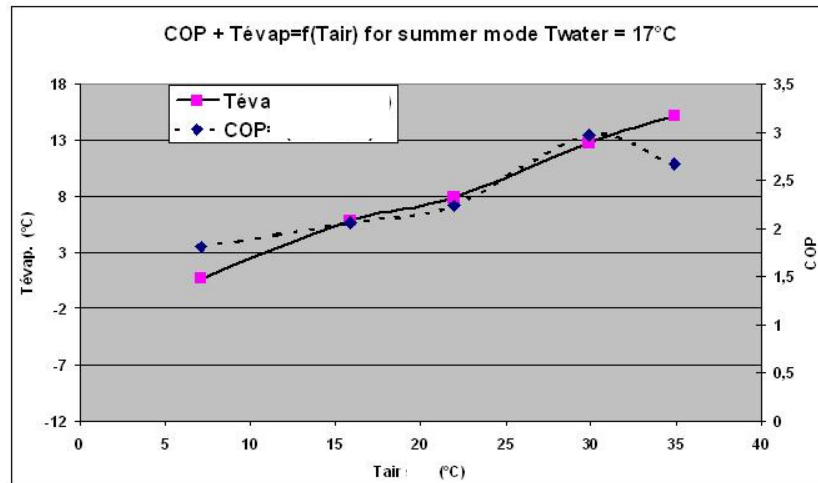


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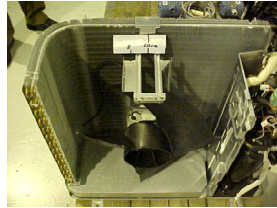
## ECOCUTE TEST RESULTS



## ECOCUTE TESTING

- *Reasons for COP discrepancies :*
  - were the testing conditions the same ?
  - Tolerances in Japan results in COP of +/- 15%

## ECOCUTE OUTDOOR UNIT TEARDOWN

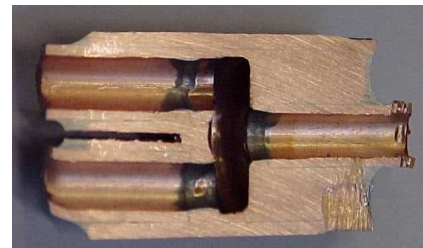
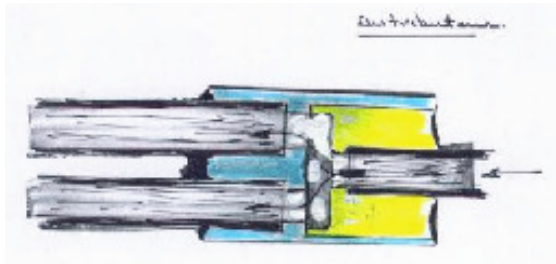
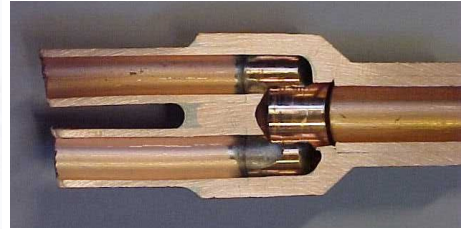
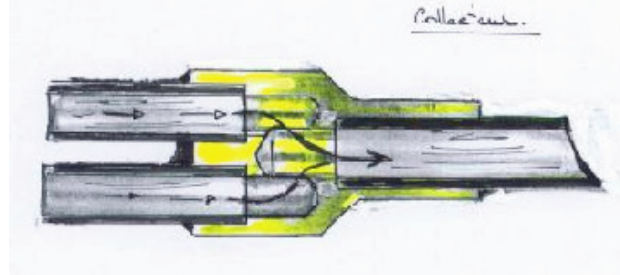


## ECOCUTE OUTDOOR UNIT TEARDOWN





## ECOCUTE OUTDOOR UNIT TEARDOWN



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## UNIT TEARDOWN



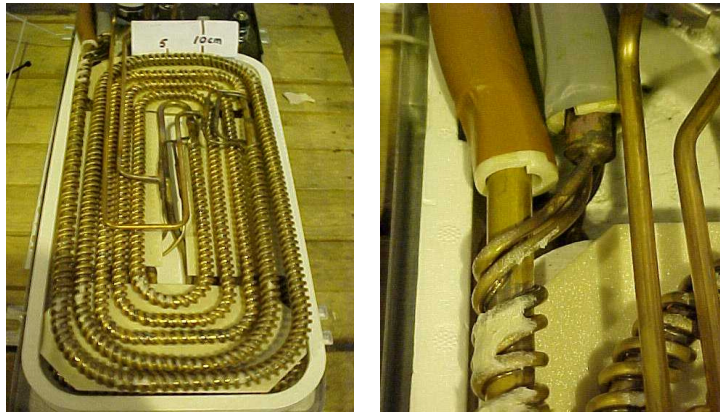
*Separation of oil and CO2 : gravity, coalescence and centrifugal action*

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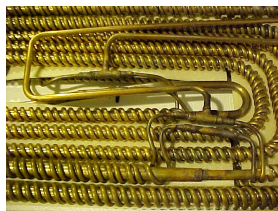
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## GAS COOLER



## GAS COOLER



*Rugged and simple design  
(overall  $U \sim 250 \text{ W/K/m}^2$ )*

## HIGH PRESSURE CONTROL

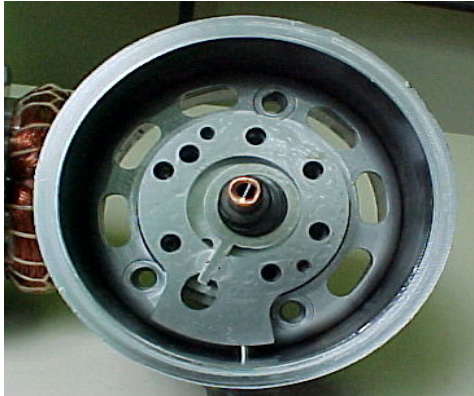
- *Extra-tank (large diameter pipe) provides for charge control on high pressure side*



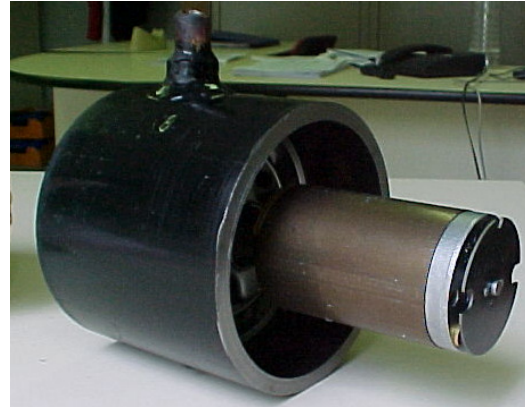
## LP-HP HEAT EXCHANGER



## COMPRESSOR (SWING TYPE)

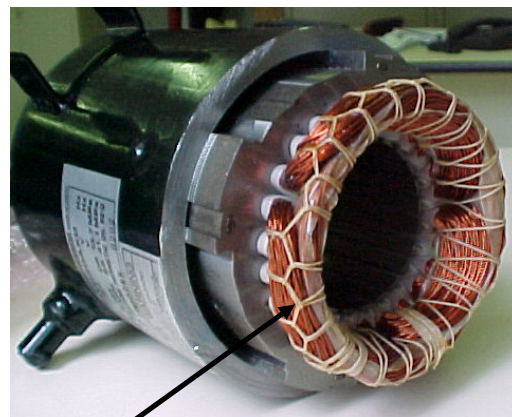
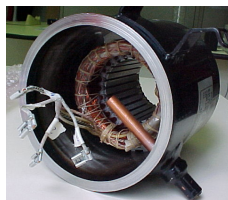


*High pressure (discharge) on shell side*



*Permanent magnet rotor*

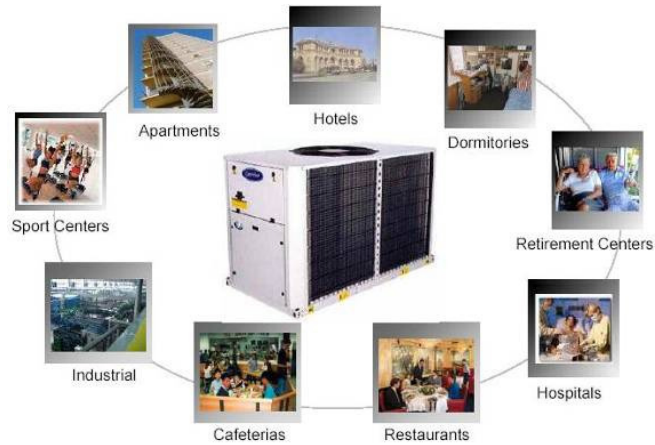
## COMPRESSOR MOTOR (PM-BLDC)



*Note the stator windings (« chignon »)*

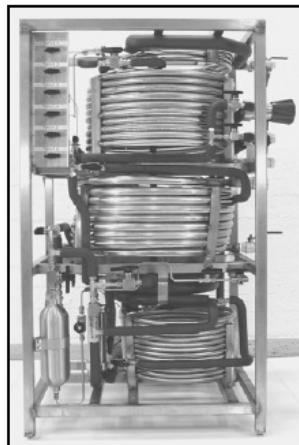
## HEAT PUMPS : OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

- *UTC (Carrier) 20-60 kW unit : under field test*



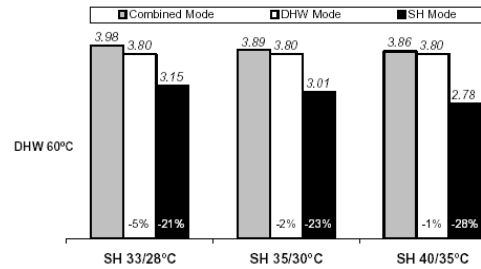
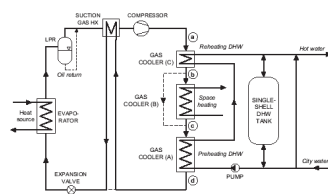
## CO<sub>2</sub> HEAT PUMPS : OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

- *Northern Europe : combined WH/Heating*



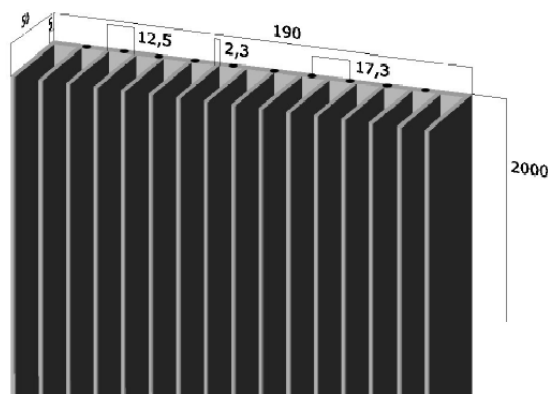


## OTHER APPLICATIONS



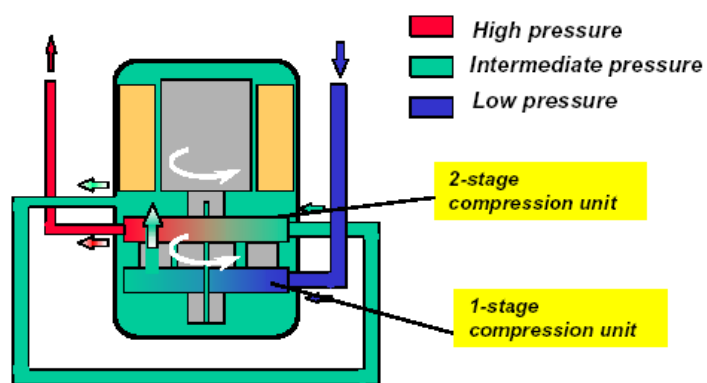
## “FANLESS RADIATOR”

- direct use of CO<sub>2</sub> in domestic radiators (P.Neksa, Glasgow 04)
- counter-current flows of air and CO<sub>2</sub>



# COMPONENT TECHNOLOGY AND ISSUES

- Compressors : japanese manufacturers (e.g. Sanyo)



Example application

# Compressors

SANYO CO2 Compressor series • • • SANYO

As of Jan.15<sup>th</sup>, 2004

Rated Power	Single Speed Model				Variable Speed Model			
	300W	400W	500W	600W	800W RV	900W RV	1000W RV	2200W RV
Model	C-C30	C-C40	C-C50	C-C60	C-CV83	C-CV93	C-CV113	C-CV223
Comp. HP	1.1HP	1.2HP	2.1HP	3.1HP	1.1-1HP	1.1-1HP	1.1-1HP	1.1-1HP
Comp. Speed	50Hz	50Hz	50Hz	50Hz	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable
R&D Status	*	*	*	---	*	*	*	*
Compressor								
Application								
Heat Pump								
V. Machine	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
GDM	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Showcase	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••

•• Mass Production Base    --- Under Development



## Compressors : others

- **Bock (Germany)**
  - a “pre-series” and a small fleet of buses working with CO<sub>2</sub> based A/C - up to 20 kW heating
- **Danfoss** : small capacity “ready for production”
- **Dorin (Italy)** - 3 to 25 (?) kW : thorough testing by Carrier during heat pump field tests – problems claimed to be solved.
- **Tecumseh** : under development
- **Others** :
  - ☞ Japanese manufacturers (most have proprietary designs in Ecocute products)
  - ☞ Embraco (Brazil)
  - ☞ ACC (Spain)

## HP control with capillary tube (Embraco, Brazil)

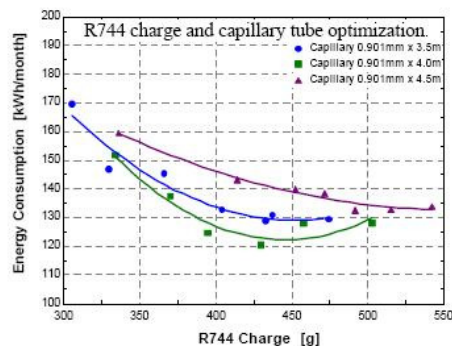
- ☞ 1.75 cc/860 W cooling @-10 °C evap/83 bar discharge
- ☞ About 25% savings claimed vs. R134a system



GDM tested.



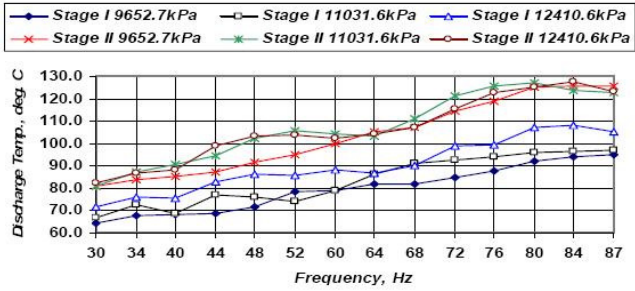
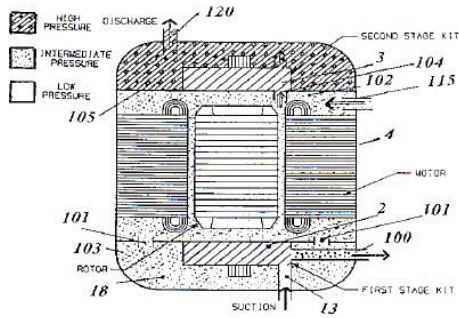
CO<sub>2</sub> compressor



- ☞ Applicable to small air-to-air recovery heat pumps ?

## Tecumseh

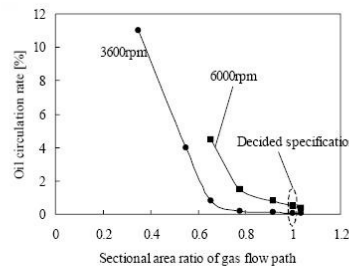
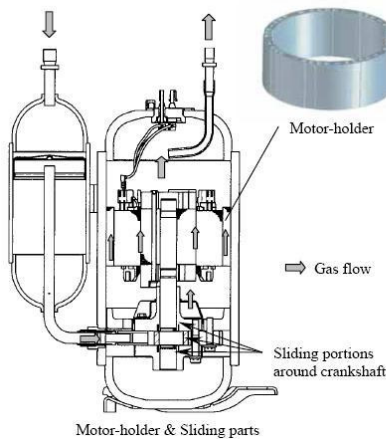
- Oil separator divided OCR by a factor of 5
- 2-stage rotary hermetic (16 and 11.7 cc/ 12 kW Cap)



Effect of the compressor operational speed on the Stage I & Stage II Discharge Temperatures at Discharge Pressures 9652.7kPa, 11031.6kPa, and 12410.6kPa.

## Mitsubishi rotary compressor

- Design lowers gas velocity and hence oil carry-over
- OCR claimed to be < 0.1%



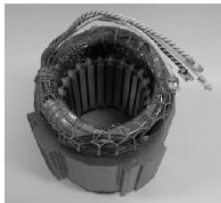
Specification of the CO2-Single Rotary Compressor

Compressor type	Single Rotary
Displacement	4.5cm <sup>3</sup>
Refrigerant	R744 (CO <sub>2</sub> )
Motor	BLDCM (Joint-Lapped Motor)
Usage	HP Water-Heater 4.5kW/6kW



## Daikin : improvement of swing compressor

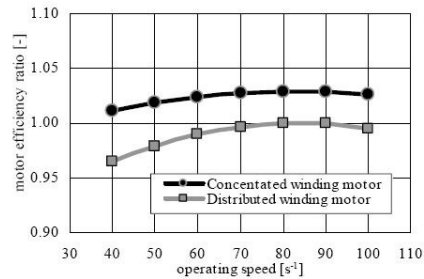
- ☞ Improved «chignon » - less stator electrical losses
- ☞ Improved fixation to improve acoustics



Distributed winding motor (original)



Concentrated winding motor (improved)



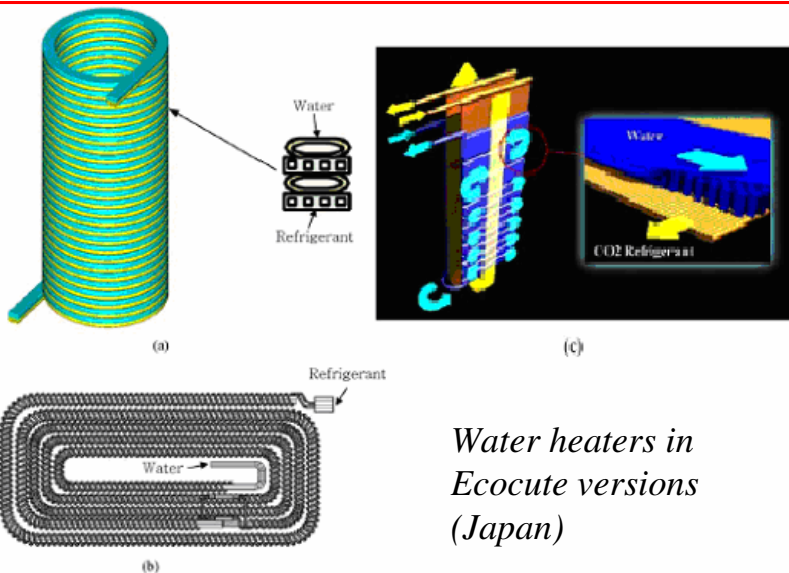
	Original compressor	Improved compressor
Compressor type	Swing	Swing
Motor type	Distributed winding motor	Concentrated winding motor
Displacement	3.7cc	4.2cc
Discharge port height	5.0mm	2.5mm
Motor stator fixation method	One section welding	Two sections welding



## HEAT EXCHANGERS

- **Challenges :**
  - high operating pressures
  - domestic hot water : separate channels for the heating medium (CO<sub>2</sub>) and water (double wall)
  - classical design methods are not very accurate (for gas cooler) because no reliable correlation exists in the open literature....large change in thermophysical properties from supercritical gas to liquid
  - “overall” LMTD design method fails because of internal temperature pinch in gas cooler (T-H curve)

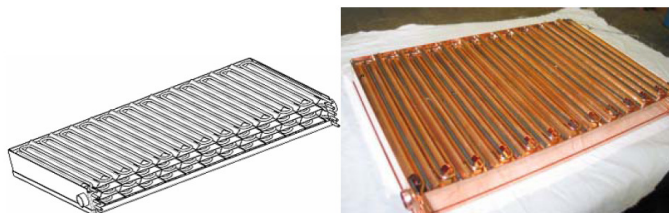
## HEAT EXCHANGERS : TECHNOLOGIES



*Water heaters in  
Ecocute versions  
(Japan)*

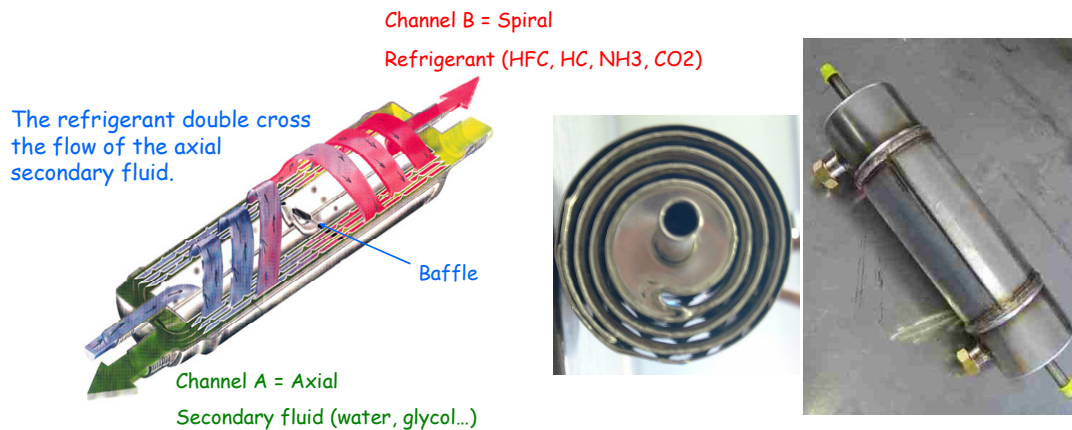
## Water-to-CO2 heat exchangers

- *Stiebel-Eltron*



## Water-to-CO<sub>2</sub> heat exchangers

### ■ *Spiral heat exchangers : Spriec (France)*



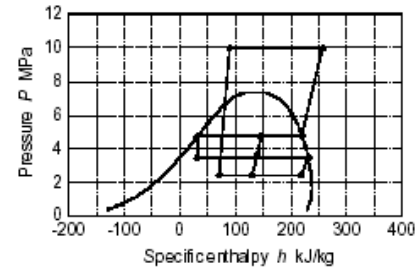
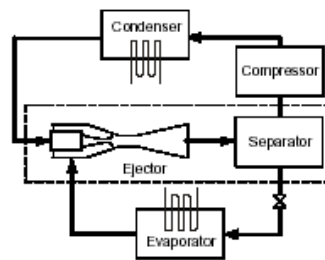
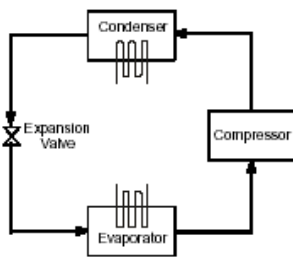
## PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT

- *Poor compressor performance (piston-type)*
- *Need :*
  - *to take “full” advantage of the large temperature change in the gas cooler*
  - *different cycle architectures (in terms of controls, but also for thermodynamic optimisation) ?*
  - *expansion work recovery ?*



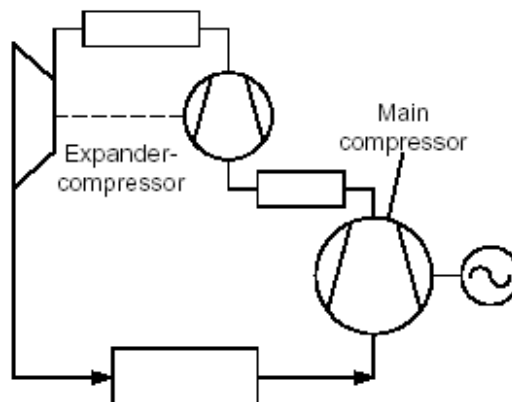
## PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT: EJECTOR ?

- *Claimed improvement : 20% in Denso Ecocute*



## PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT : EXPANDER

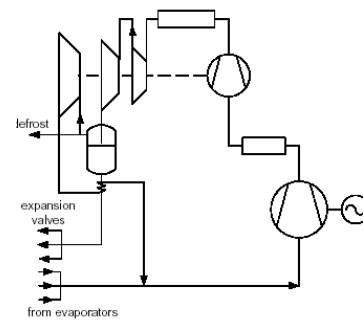
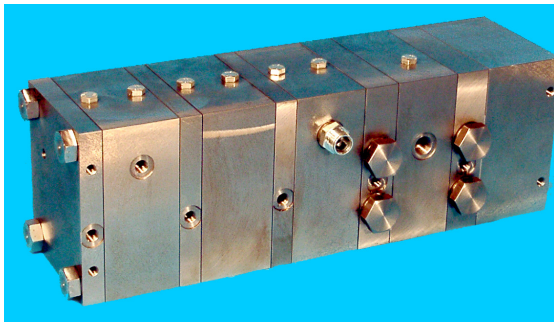
- *Expansion energy used to drive extra - compressor*



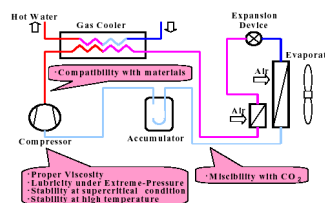


## PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT : EXPANDER

- Expander and extra compressor : linear type
- System was inspired from water pumps (steam)
- "compact" 3-stage system proposed



## LUBRICANTS ISSUES





## LUBRICANTS

- $CO_2$  high density ( $5 \times \rho R22$ ) and  $CO_2$  solubility in oils poses problems –  **$CO_2$  IS A SOLVENT**
- Separation efficiency requires lower vapor velocity
- Lab Tests : with rotary compressors, oil separator is necessary because carry-over is too important
- Compressor design changes to decrease oil carry-over ?
- Comparison PAG, POE, PVE and Polycarbonate :
  - ☞ PAG is best suited for  $CO_2$  ?



## CONCLUSIONS

- Limited range of available components : kick-off for compressors, but HP Gas Coolers offer is limited – and expensive (scale effects)
- Current developments aim at targeting the residential heating application (especially the revamping market in Europe)
- limited performance : need for architecture improvement ? ejector, use of expansion energy ?

## Outlook for further HP applications ?

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- *Combined production of heating/cooling*
- *Domestic tumble-dryers*
- *Humidity control (air cooling and dehumidification thru evaporator and heating thru gas cooler)*
- *Multi-functional domestic heat pump with use of cooling*
- *Heat recovery in ventilation system*
- *...*

### ***Installation of a CO<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> cascade supermarket system in Denmark :***

***"Components for transcritical systems are few and far between, and those that are commercially available are very expensive. However, new legislation keeps pushing for lasting solutions and we wanted to get started and gain experience when the opportunity arose"***

Torben Olsen (Danfoss Internet site)