

Frequency Inverters to save energy

The ACR Show

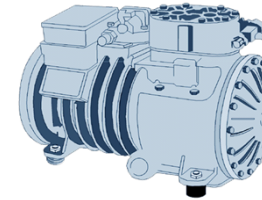
John P. Gibson
ASERCOM WG Inverter

Birmingham, 17.02.2016

Participating in the **ASERCOM** Work Group Inverter

❑ Semi-hermetic Refrigerant Compressors:

- BITZER (D)
- DORIN (I)
- EMERSON Climate Technologies (B + CZ)
- FRASCOLD (I)
- GEA-BOCK (D)
- INGERSOLL-RAND (CZ)



❑ Hermetic Refrigerant Compressors

- BITZER (D)
- DANFOSS (DK)
- EMERSON Climate Technologies (CZ)
- TECUMSEH (F)



❑ Inverters for Refrigeration Technology

- BITZER (D)
- DANFOSS (DK)
- KIMO RHVAC (D)
- LODAM (DK)

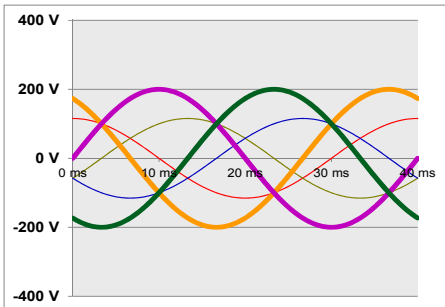
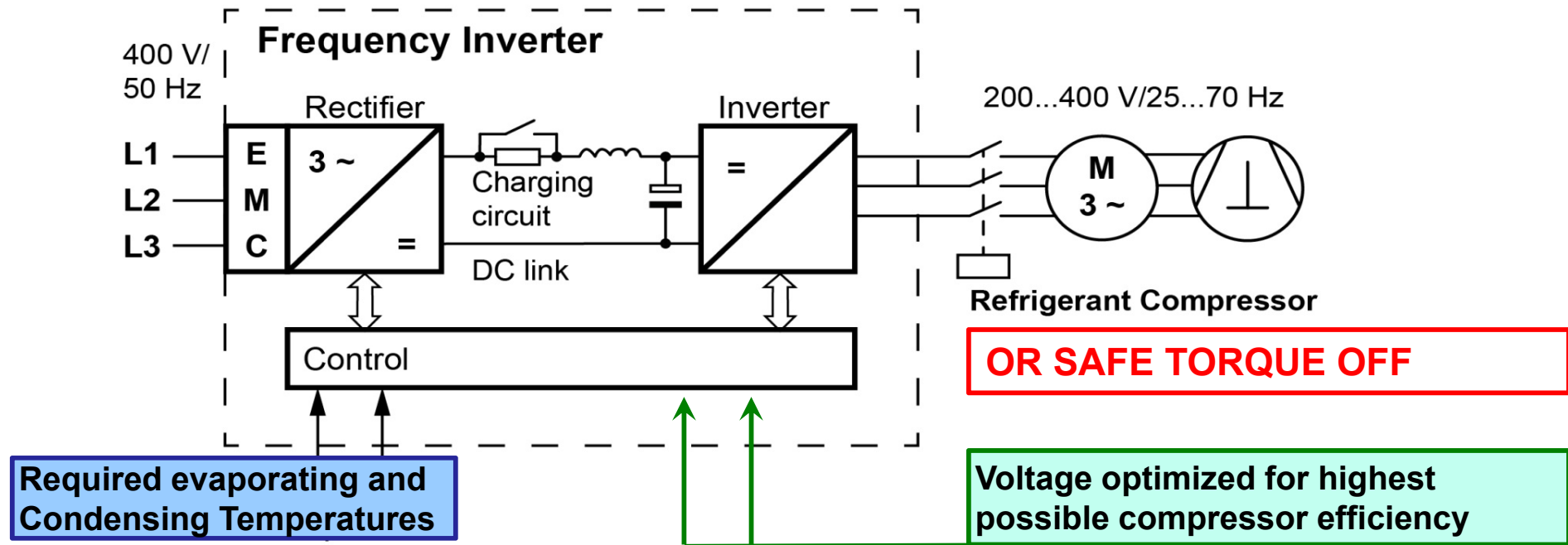


❑ Compressor Monitoring

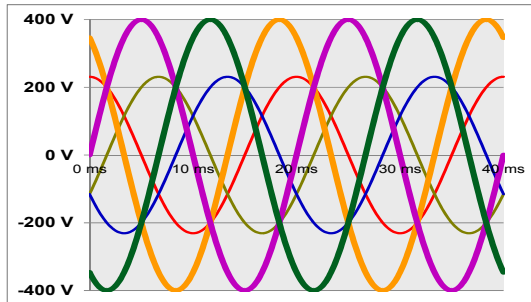
- KRIWAN (D)



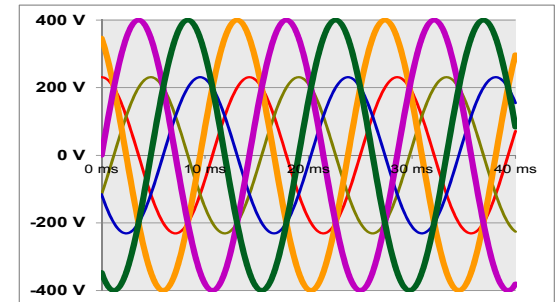
What is a Refrigeration Inverter ?



f: 25 Hz, 200 V
50 % capacity



f: 50 Hz, 400 V
100 % capacity



f: 70 Hz, 400 V
140 % capacity

Some Energy Figures

- ❑ Electrical energy used for Refrigeration and Air Conditioning: 14% of total electrical energy consumption
- ❑ **In Refrigeration and Air Conditioning**

Industrial:

14 %

Aircon:

15 %

Retail: 8 %

Food Industry: 9 %

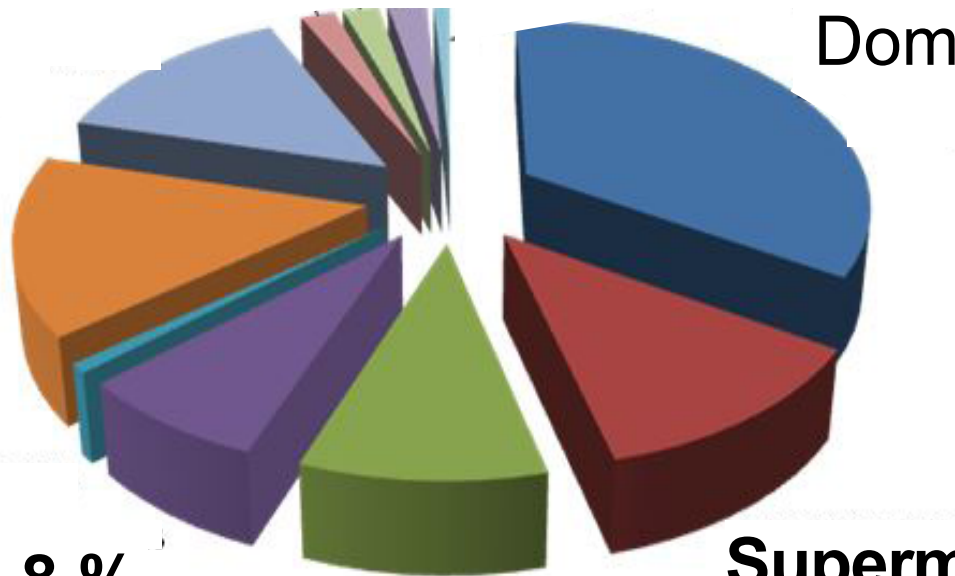
Domestic

Supermarkets:

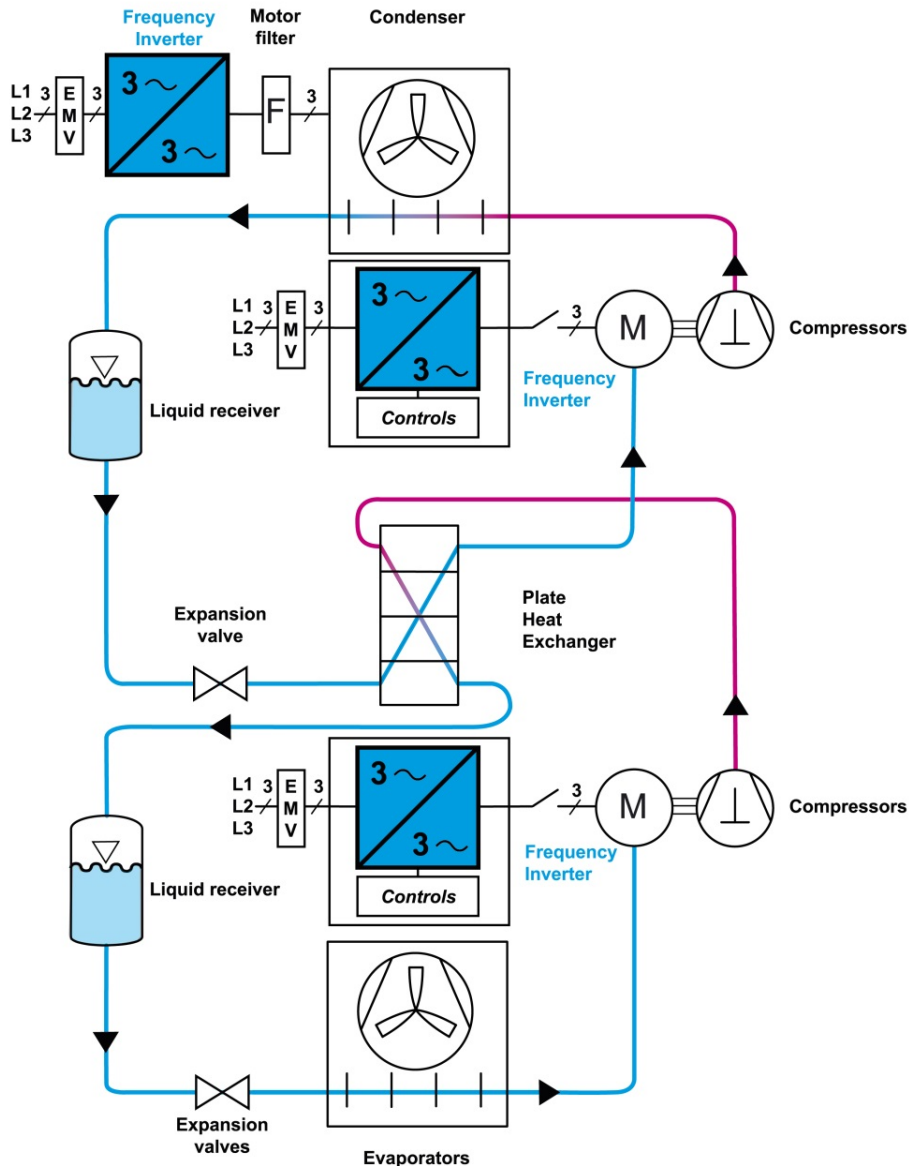
12 %

Data from the German Federal Environmental Agency

**Relevant for
Frequency
Inverters: 58 %**



Refrigeration Inverters for Indirect Cooling with a flammable refrigerant



Cascade cooling of hop pellets for beer:

LT (-40 °C): R744 (CO₂)

MT: R290 (Propane)

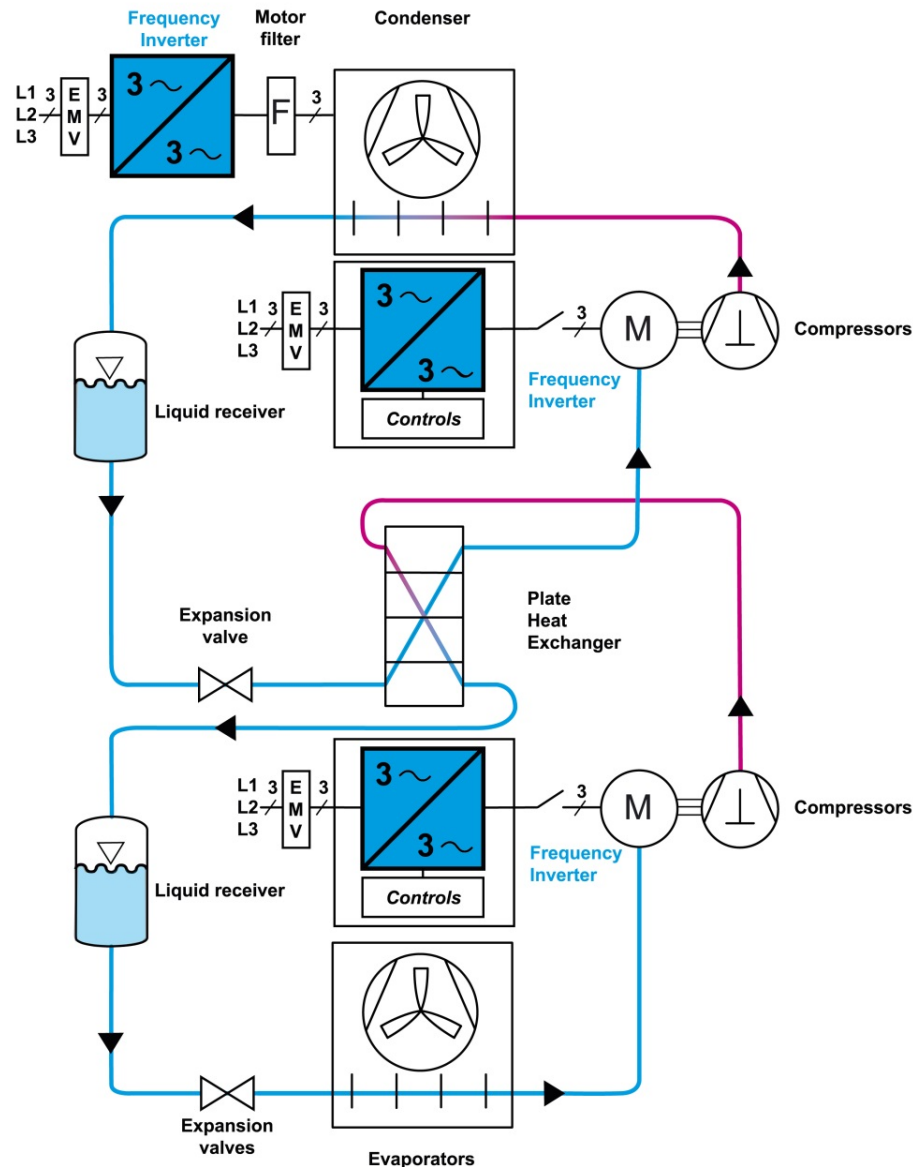
Heat recovery

Modernisation of existing plant:

50 % Energy saving measured 2015 / 2014



Refrigeration Inverters for high-efficiency Cascade Systems



Large new Bakery:
LT: R744 (CO₂), MT: R1234ze

Improving Compressor Operation and Control

❑ Decreasing Condensing temperature p_c :

- One K ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) decrease →
(achievable, depends on annual temperature profile)

1...2 % energy saving with
Medium Temperature (-10°C)

0.5 ... 1 % energy saving with
Low Temperature (-35°C)

(Source: Carbon Trust, UK)

45 $^{\circ}\text{C}$



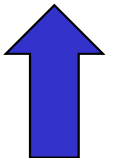
30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

❑ Increasing evaporation temperature p_e :

- One K ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) increase →
(achievable, depends on display-case design and operating conditions)

2...4 % energy saving
(source: KÜBA Heat Exchangers)

-6 $^{\circ}\text{C}$



-10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

❑ Stable operating point p_e :

- Inverter-Control provides for
stable operation of expansion valve →
(achievable, depends on design)





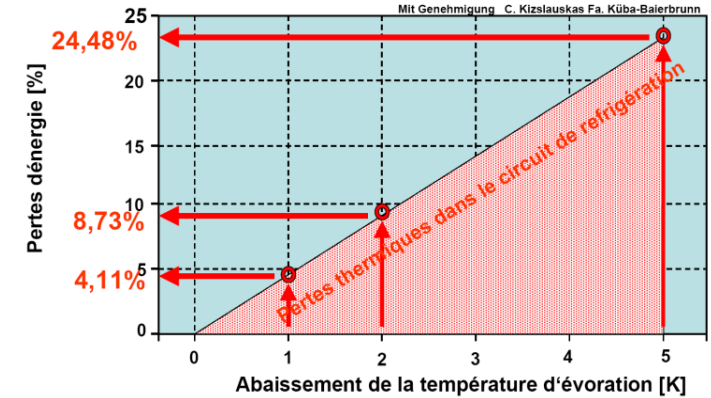
10 ... 20 % energy
(source KIMO RHVACC)

Actual energy saving figures under Work Group review

Experience with Inverter energy saving

□ Thermodynamic targets:

- Condensing temperature 
- Evaporating temperature 



Publication from KUBA evaporators:

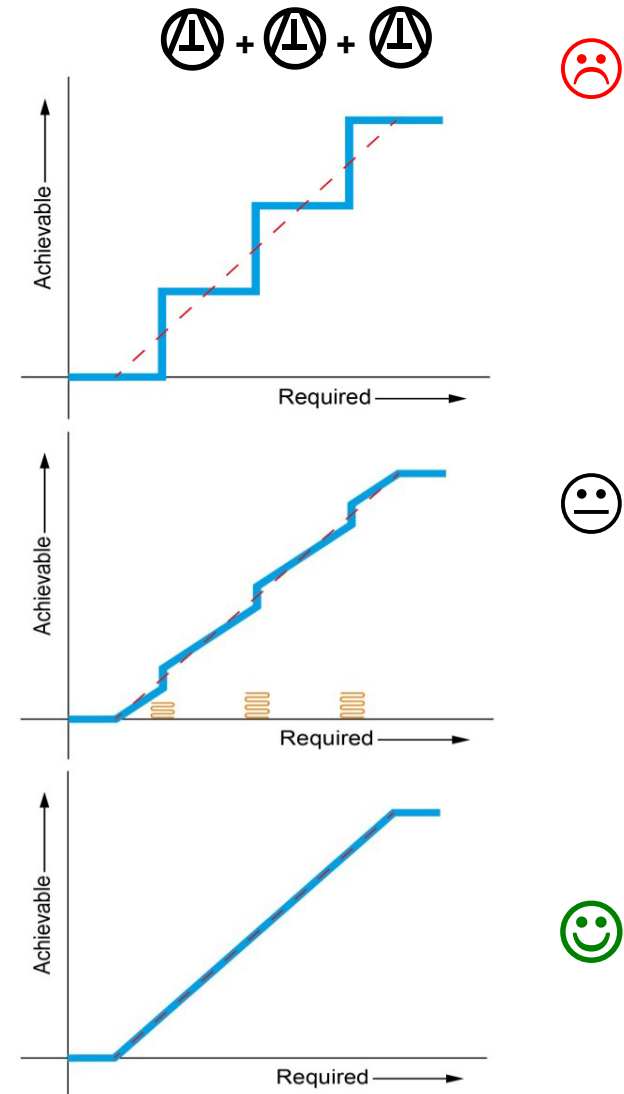
□ Energy saving with inverter compressor control

(Experience assuming full advanced floating and optimized control of evaporating and condensing temperatures):

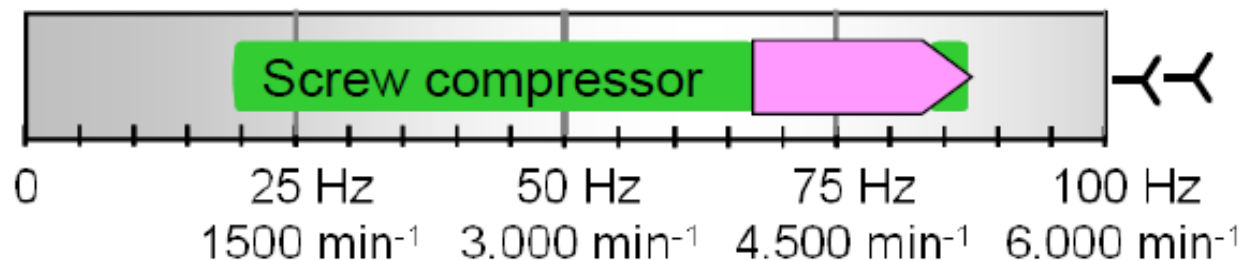
- 1x compressor: 30 ... 40 %
- 2x compressor rack: 20 ... 25 %
- 3x compressor rack: 17 ... 22 %
- 4x compressor rack: 15 ... 20 %, (At low capacity: 20 ... 25 %)

Achieving a stable compressor operating point with multi-compressor racks

- ❑ **Step control without an inverter:**
 - Frequent STARTING and STOPPING (**Too much** or too little capacity)
 - Large fluctuations in Evaporating Temperature: Little Energy Saving
- ❑ **Poor-design inverter control:**
 - Unnecessary STARTING and STOPPING (instability at certain operating points)
 - Fluctuations in Evaporating Temperature: Some Energy Saving
- ❑ **Good-design inverter control:**
 - Minimum STARTING and STOPPING (stable operation due to wide range of speed): Optimum Energy Saving and Cooling Quality

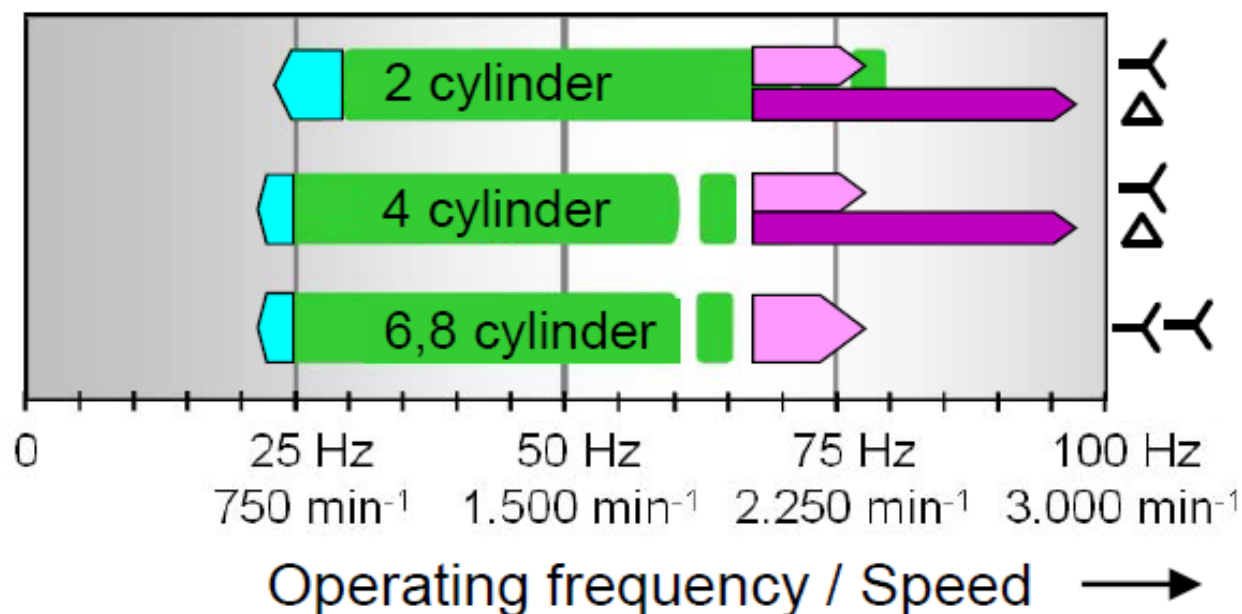


Importance of achieving a wide range of permissible operating frequency



f_{\max} limit:

Automatically self-adjusting
(Intelligent Sliding Control)



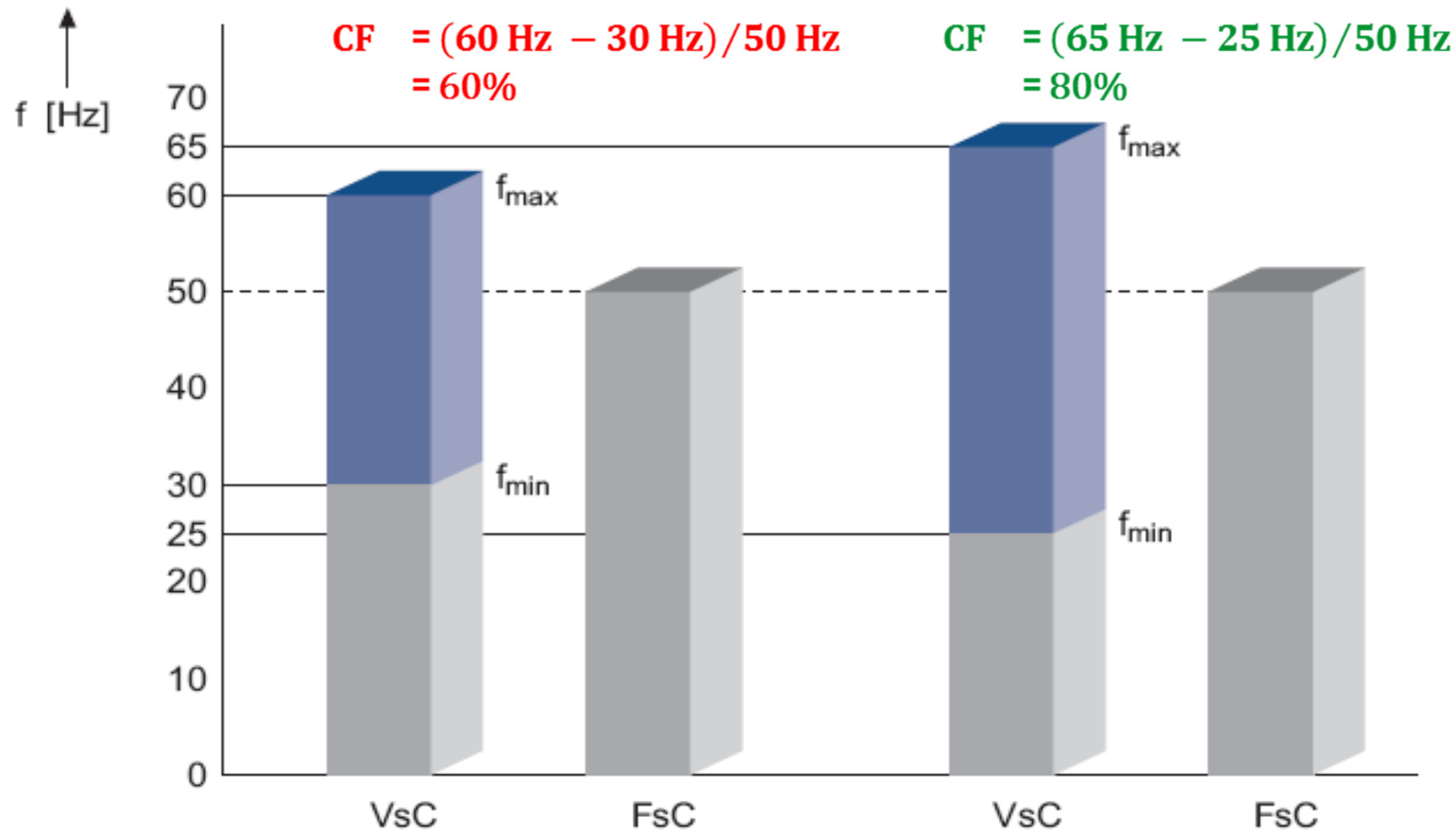
f_{\min} limit:

Automatically self-adjusting
(Intelligent Sliding Control)

Intelligent Sliding Control:

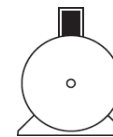
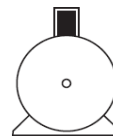
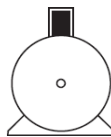
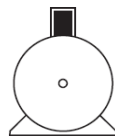
Based on:
Refrigerant,
 p_0 , p_c , t_s , t_d , M_{mot}

Benefit of a wide range of compressor frequency: Example with two-cylinder compressors

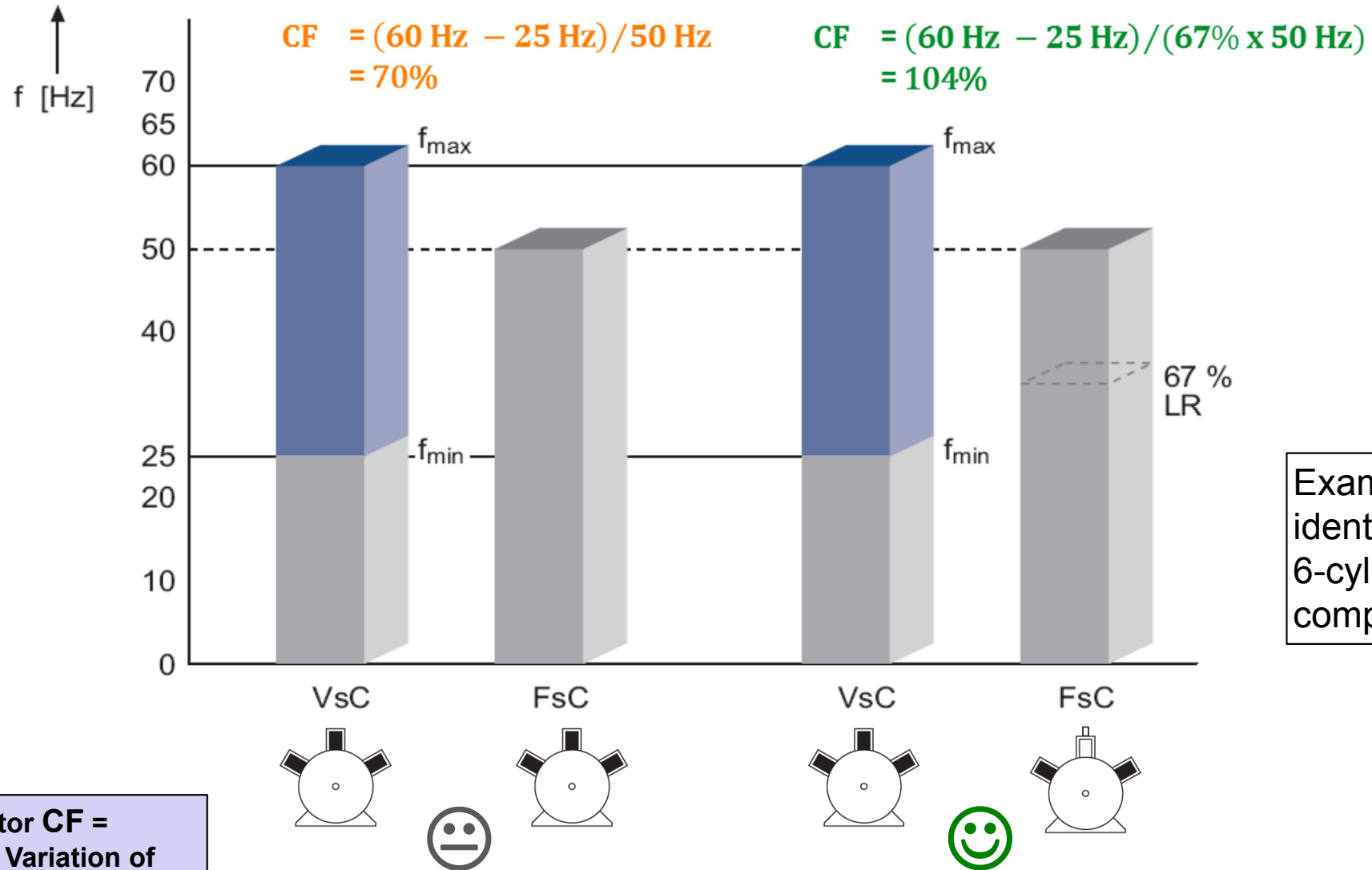


Example for
Identical-sized
2-cylinder
compressors

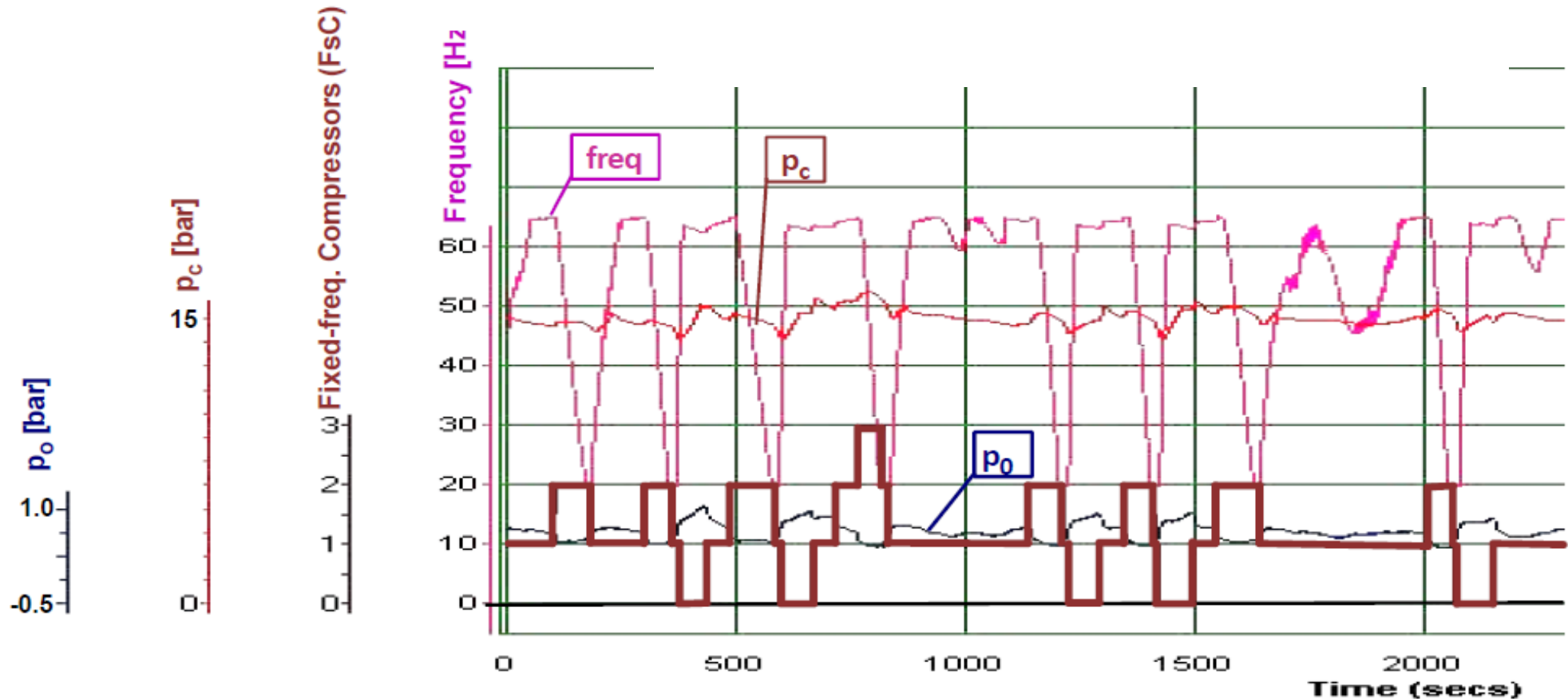
Control Factor CF =
Capacity Variation of
Inverter compressor
Capacity of next step



Benefit of a wide range of compressor frequency: Example with six-cylinder compressors



Example of a real supermarket installation with a low Control Factor



Installation:
Supermarket with
4 compressor rack

Shown here

Control Factor:

Originally:

Extended Frequency Range:

25 ... 60 Hz: 47%

20 ... 65 Hz: 60 %

How can *ASERCOM* assist with using inverters in refrigeration ?

❑ Provide design software for compressor manufacturers

- Mathematical basis for calculation of the electrical performance limits with frequency inverter operation :

- ➔ Maximum and minimum frequency at each refrigerant and operating point

- ➔ Performance projection, in particular the

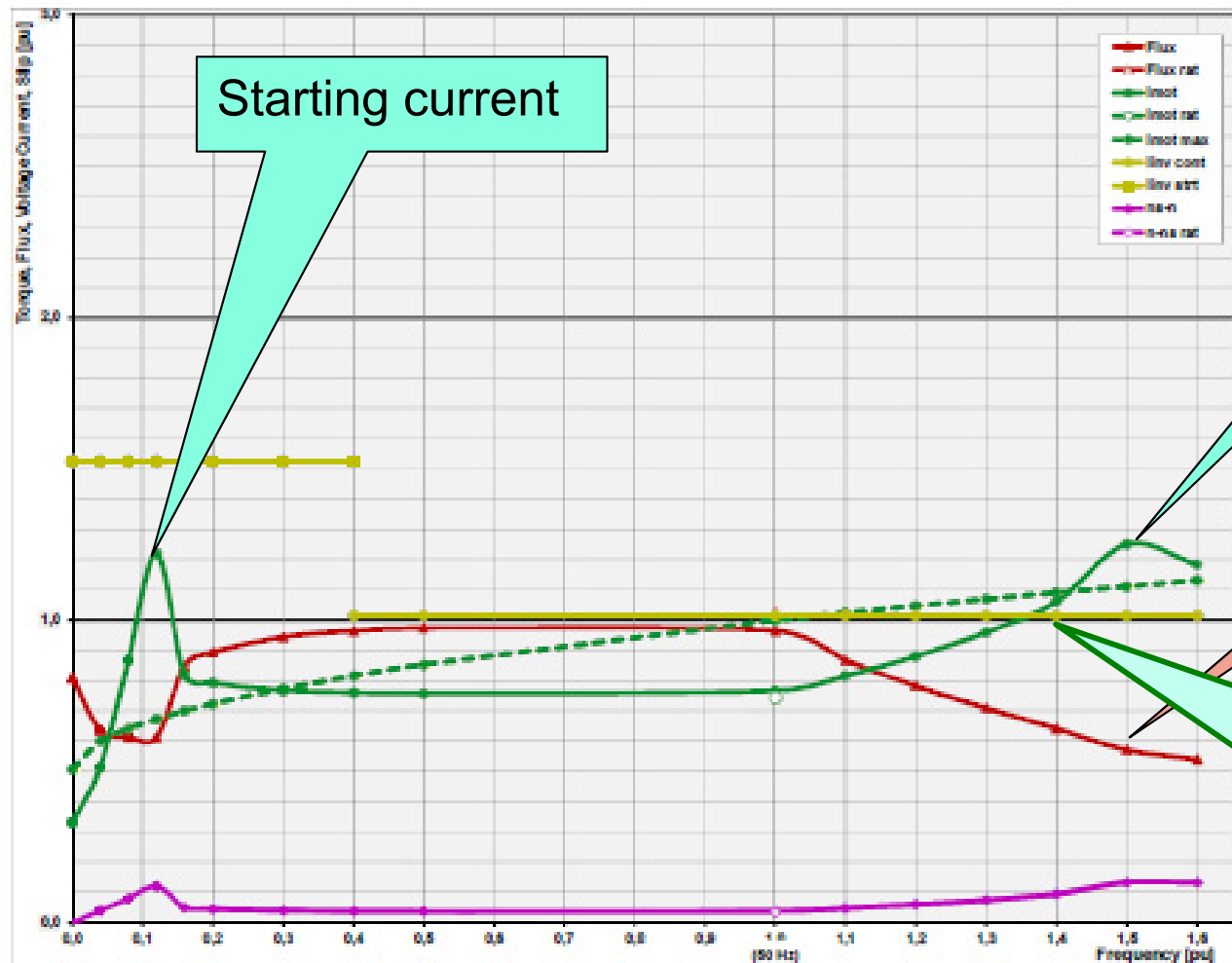
Coefficient Of Performance COP:

COP = $\frac{\text{Refrigeration capacity}}{\text{Electrical consumption}}$
at all load conditions.

- ➔ **Control Factor**

How can *ASERCOM* assist with using inverters in refrigeration ?

❑ Calculation Tool for compressor manufacturers



Inverter variable-speed performance

Operation up to 70 Hz often possible:

- 40 % more capacity
- Better control performance
- Energy saving

How can **ASERCOM** assist with using inverters in refrigeration ?

❑ Issue Design Guides for the Refrigeration Industry:

- On the general use of Inverter with Refrigerant Compressors (2010)
(published as an **ASERCOM** Guide Book on www.asercom.org)
- On the optimum design of Compressor Racks for high reliability and optimum Energy Saving
(to be published soon as an **ASERCOM** Guide Book)
- Others on electrical and Electromagnetic Compatibility (**EMC**) issues to follow.

NEW:
Almost ready



Using inverters to improve refrigeration cooling quality

❑ **Constant evaporation temperature:**

- Reduced temperature variations at the cooling outlets
- Higher and Constant Humidity
- Reduced weight loss by dehumidification



❑ **Improved evaporator Operation:**

- Improved function of the Expansion Valves:
 - Higher evaporator efficiency by optimum filling
- Less icing on the evaporators
- Longer intervals before each defrost :
 - Reduced energy loss during defrosting



Inverters to save energy: Summary

- ❑ **Energy saving with Inverters for:**
 - Compressor racks
 - Fans on condenser
 - Circulation pumps for secondary cooling
- ❑ **Improved Cooling quality:**
 - By good System Design (*ASERCOM* explains how)
- ❑ **Extended Activities in 2016:**
 - Energy Management and Internet Security
- ❑ ***ASERCOM* Work Group inverter:**
 - 7x European Compressor manufacturers
 - 4x European Inverter manufacturers
 - 1x European Protection Equipment manufacturer

Providing Advice and Guide Books for the Refrigeration Industry

