

# Frequency Inverters to save energy

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## **ASERCOM – EPEE Symposium**

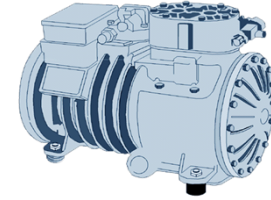
John P. Gibson  
*ASERCOM WG Inverter*

*Nuremberg, 10.10.2016*

# 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)

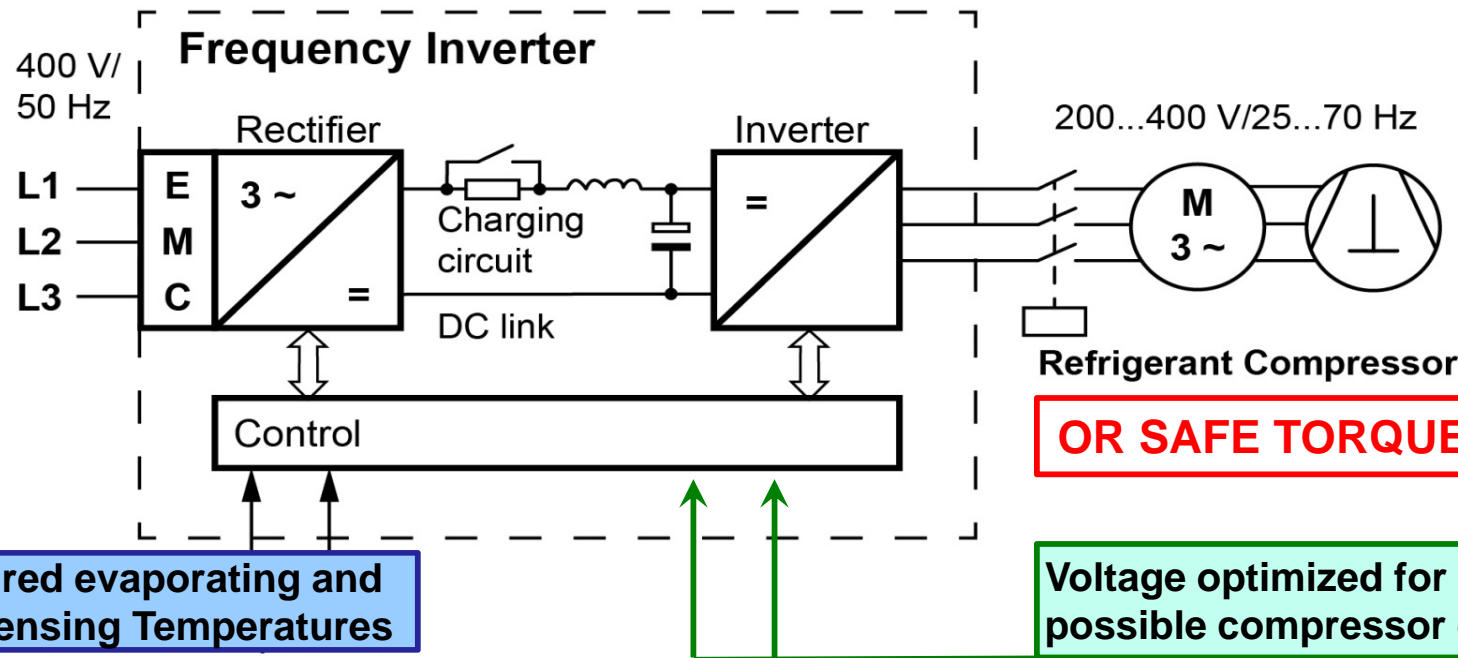


## □ Compressor Monitoring

- KRIWAN (D)

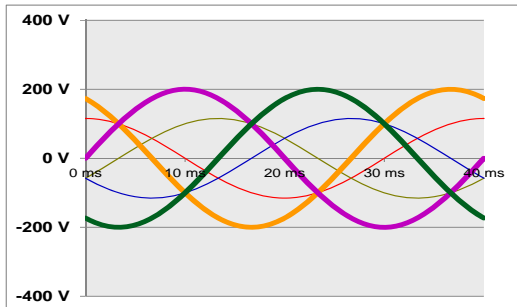


# What is a Refrigeration Inverter ?

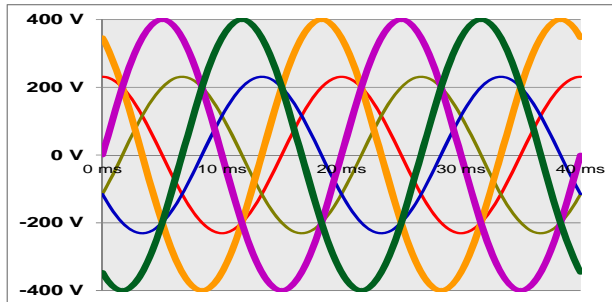


Required evaporating and Condensing Temperatures

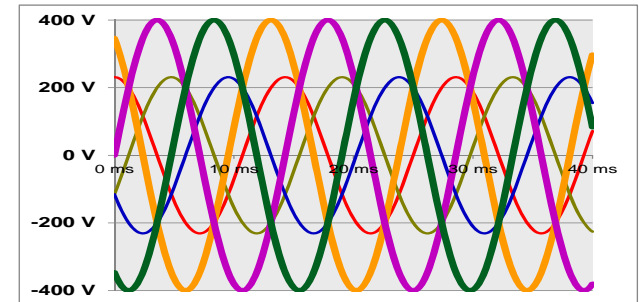
Voltage optimized for highest possible compressor efficiency



**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 %

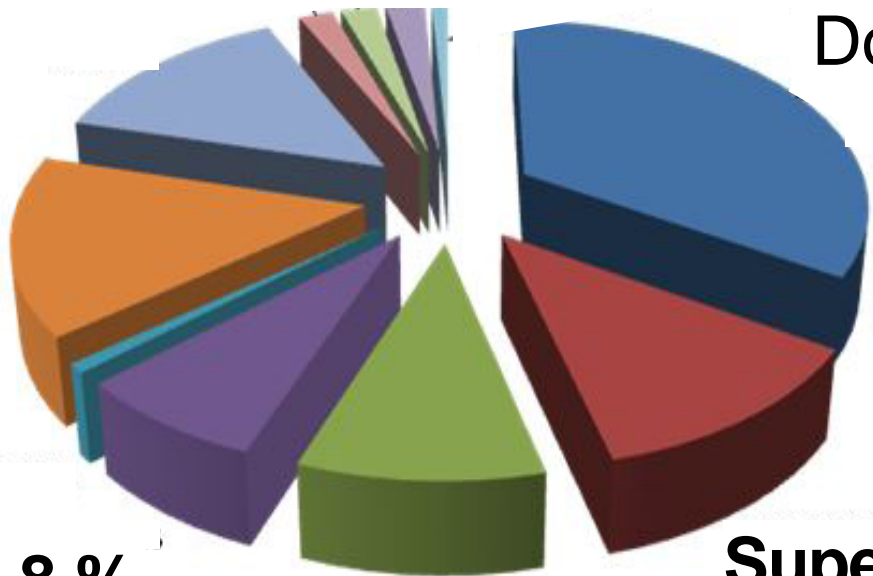
**Food Industry:** 9 %

Domestic

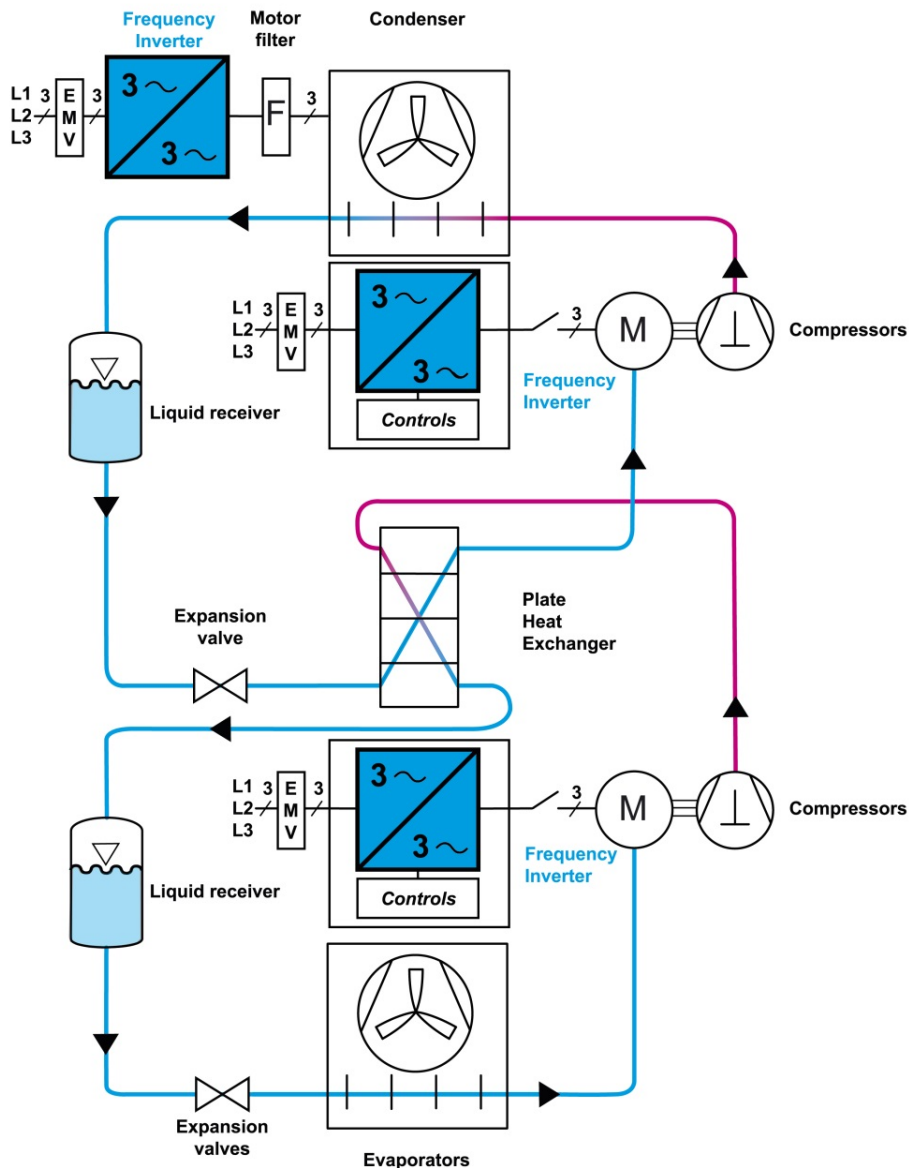
**Supermarkets:**  
12 %

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 (CO<sub>2</sub>)*

*MT: R290 (Propane)*

*Heat recovery*

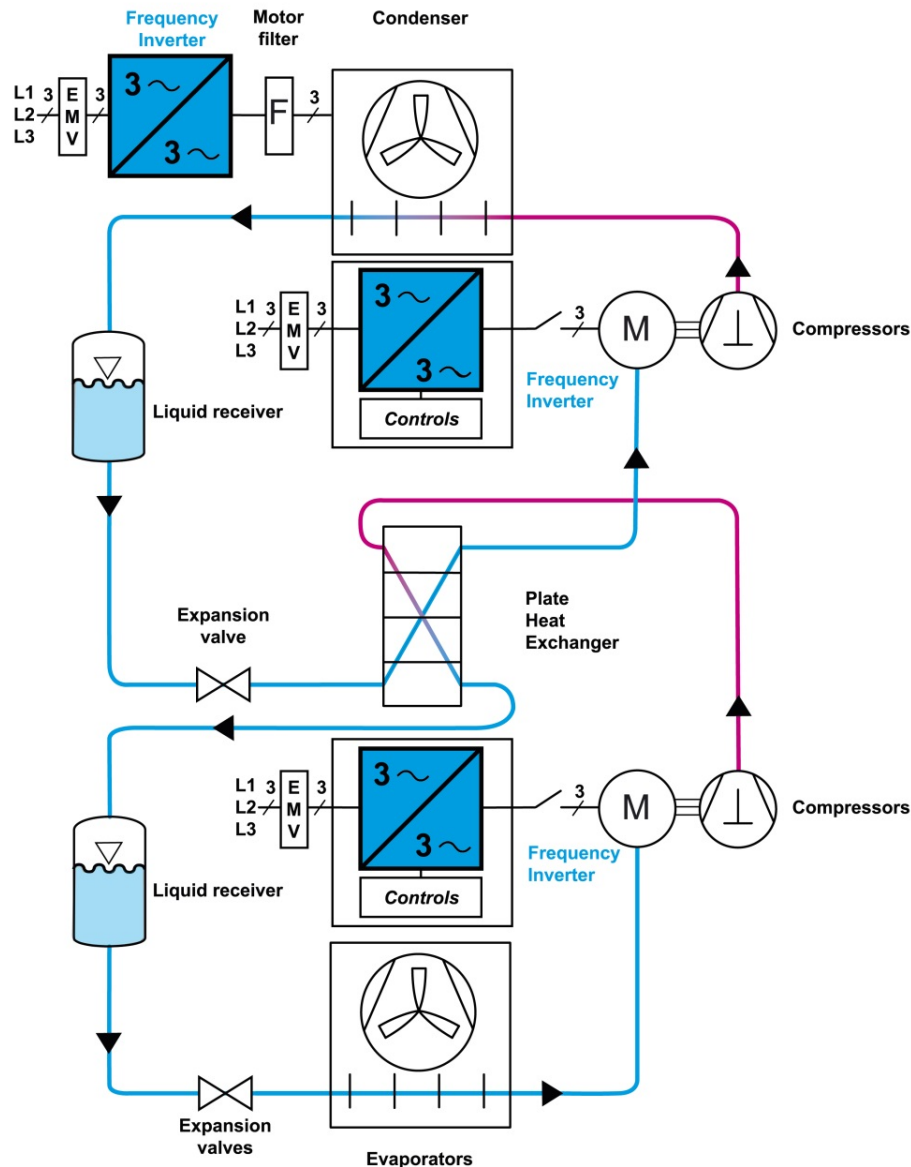


*Modernisation of existing plant:*

*50 % Energy saving measured 2015 / 2014*



# Refrigeration Inverters for high-efficiency Cascade Systems



Large new Bakery:  
 LT: R744 (CO<sub>2</sub>), MT: R1234ze  
 4x Energy Saving Refrigeration Inverters

# Improving Compressor Operation and Control

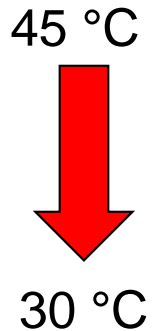
## □ Decreasing Condensing temperature $p_c$ :

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

1...2 % energy saving with  
Medium Temperature ( $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

0.5 ...1 % energy saving with  
Low Temperature ( $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

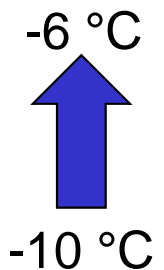
(Source: Carbon Trust, UK)



## □ Increasing evaporation temperature $p_e$ :

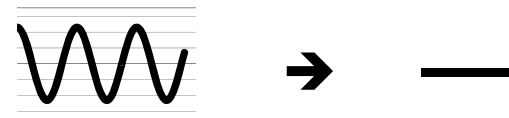
- One K ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) increase  $\rightarrow$   
(achievable, depends on display-case design and operating conditions)

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



## □ Stable operating point $p_e$ :

- Inverter-Control provides for  
stable operation of expansion valve  $\rightarrow$   
(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:

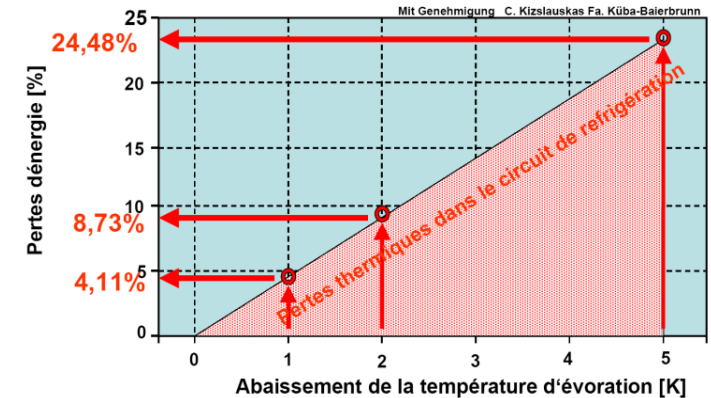
- Condensing temperature ↓

- Evaporating temperature ↑

## □ 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 %)

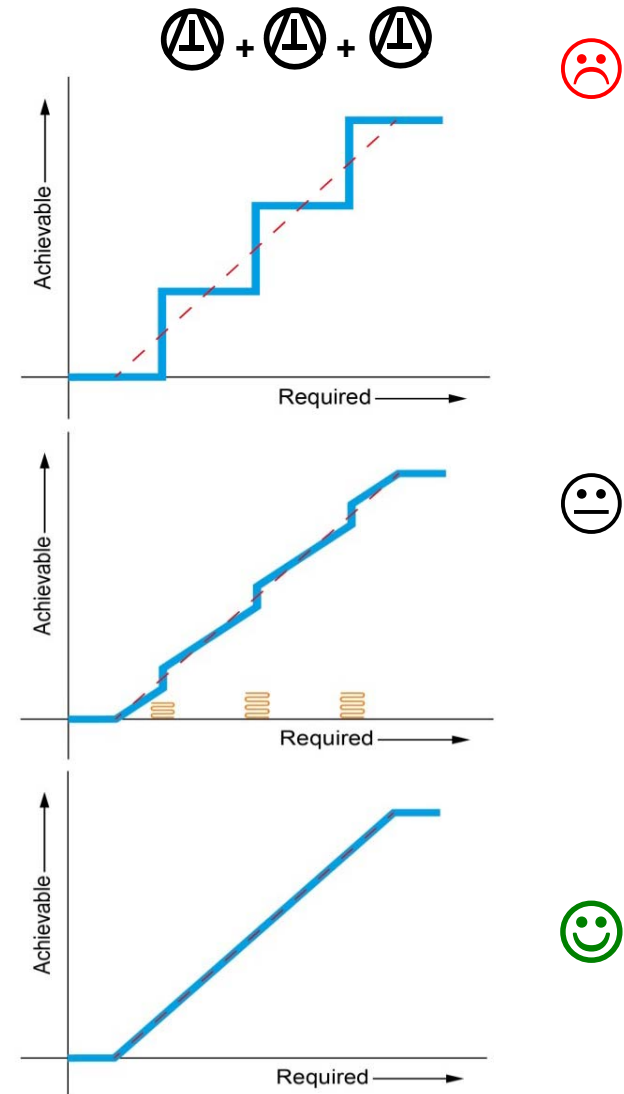


Publication from KUBA evaporators:

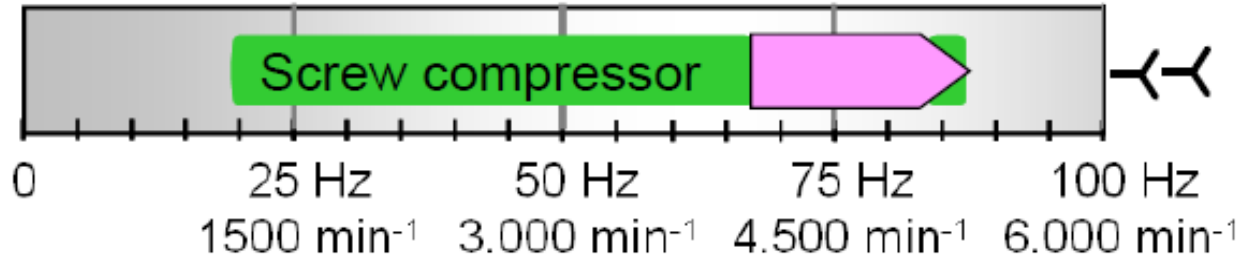


# Achieving a stable compressor operating point with multi-compressor racks

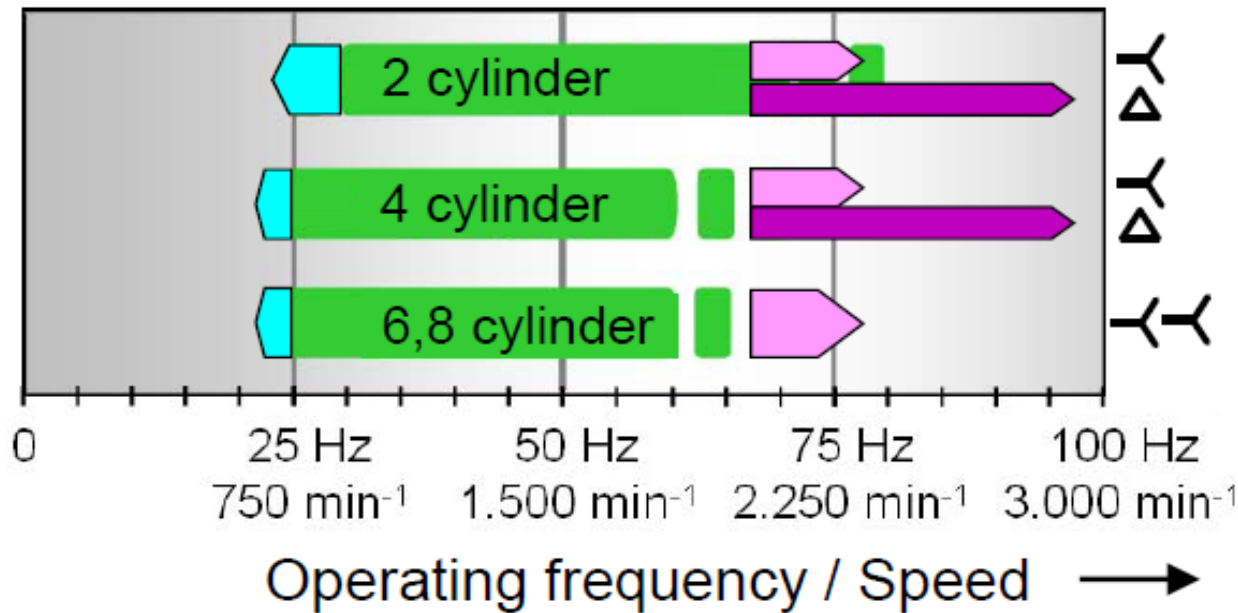
- ❑ **Step control without an inverter:**
  - Frequent STARTING and STOPPING (**Too much** or too little capacity)
  - Large fluctuations in Evaporating Temperature: Little Energy Saving
  
- ❑ **Poor-design inverter control:**
  - Unnecessary STARTING and STOPPING (instability at certain operating points)
  - 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



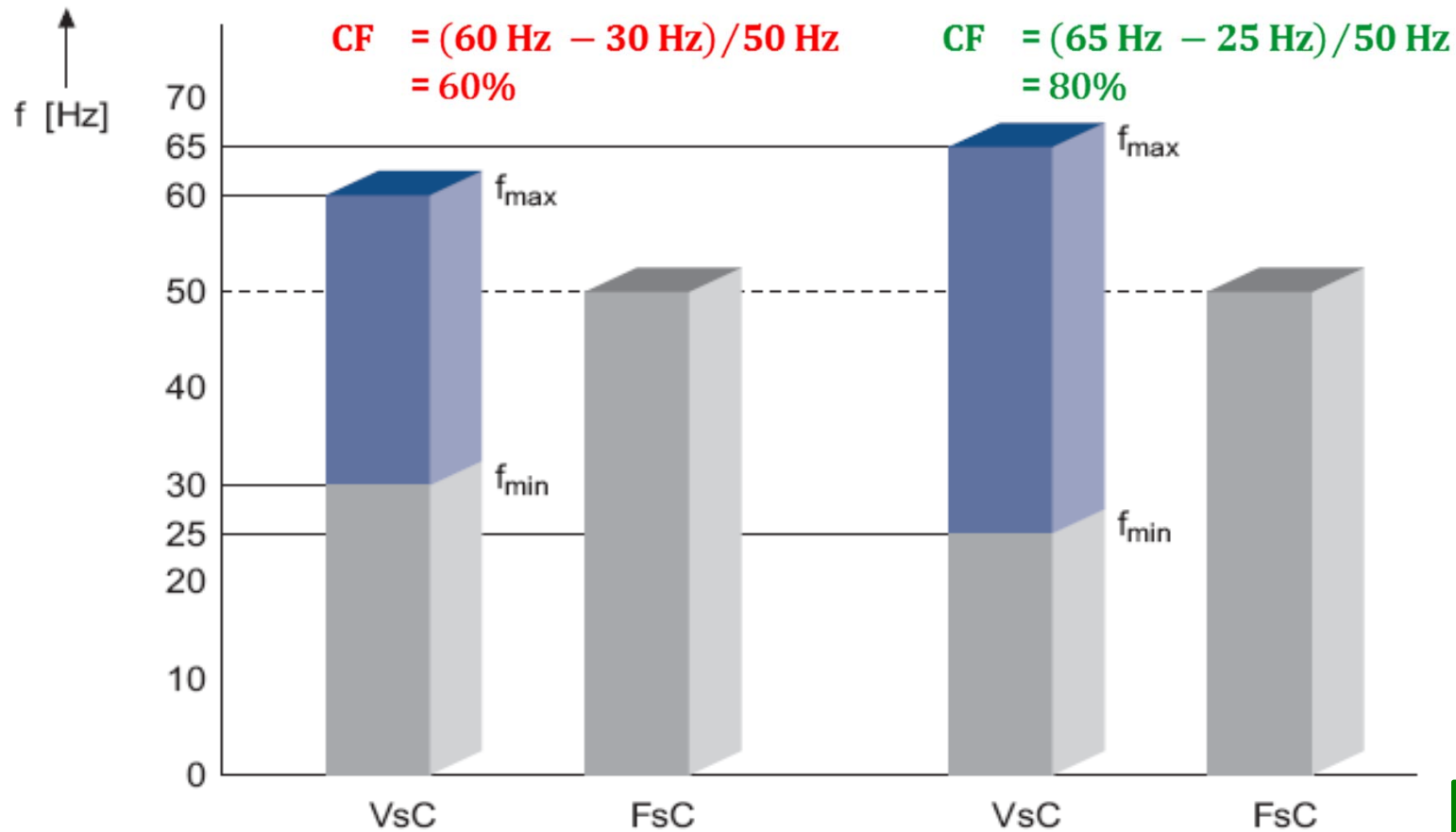
**$f_{max}$  limit:**  
Automatically self-adjusting  
(Intelligent Sliding Control)



**$f_{min}$  limit:**  
Automatically self-adjusting  
(Intelligent Sliding Control)

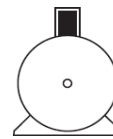
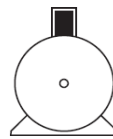
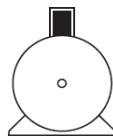
**Intelligent Sliding Control:**  
Based on:  
Refrigerant,  
 $p_0$ ,  $p_c$ ,  $t_s$ ,  $t_d$ ,  $M_{mot}$

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



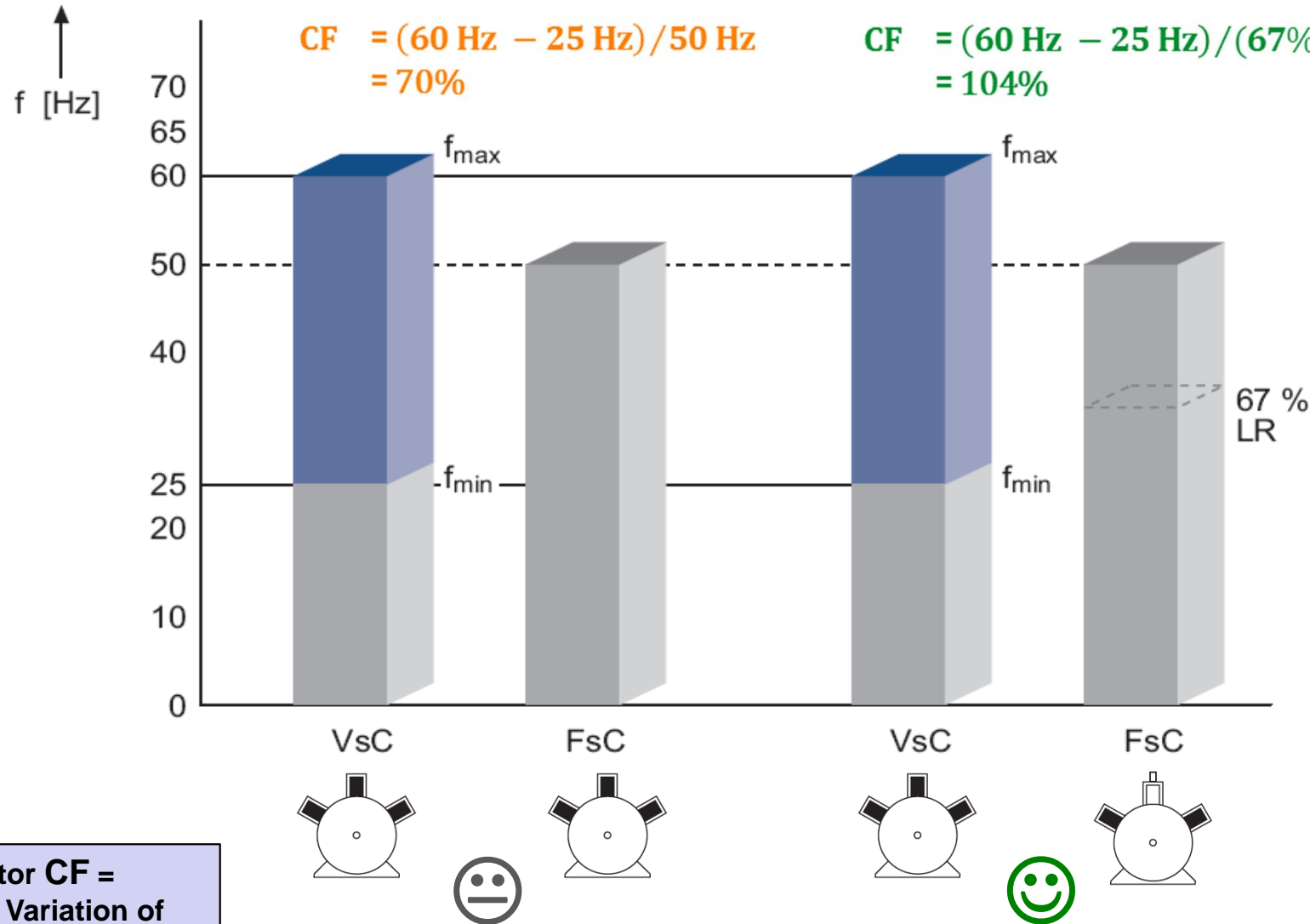
Example for  
Identical-sized  
2-cylinder  
compressors

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



The higher the  
**Control Factor**  
the better the  
**Energy Saving**

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

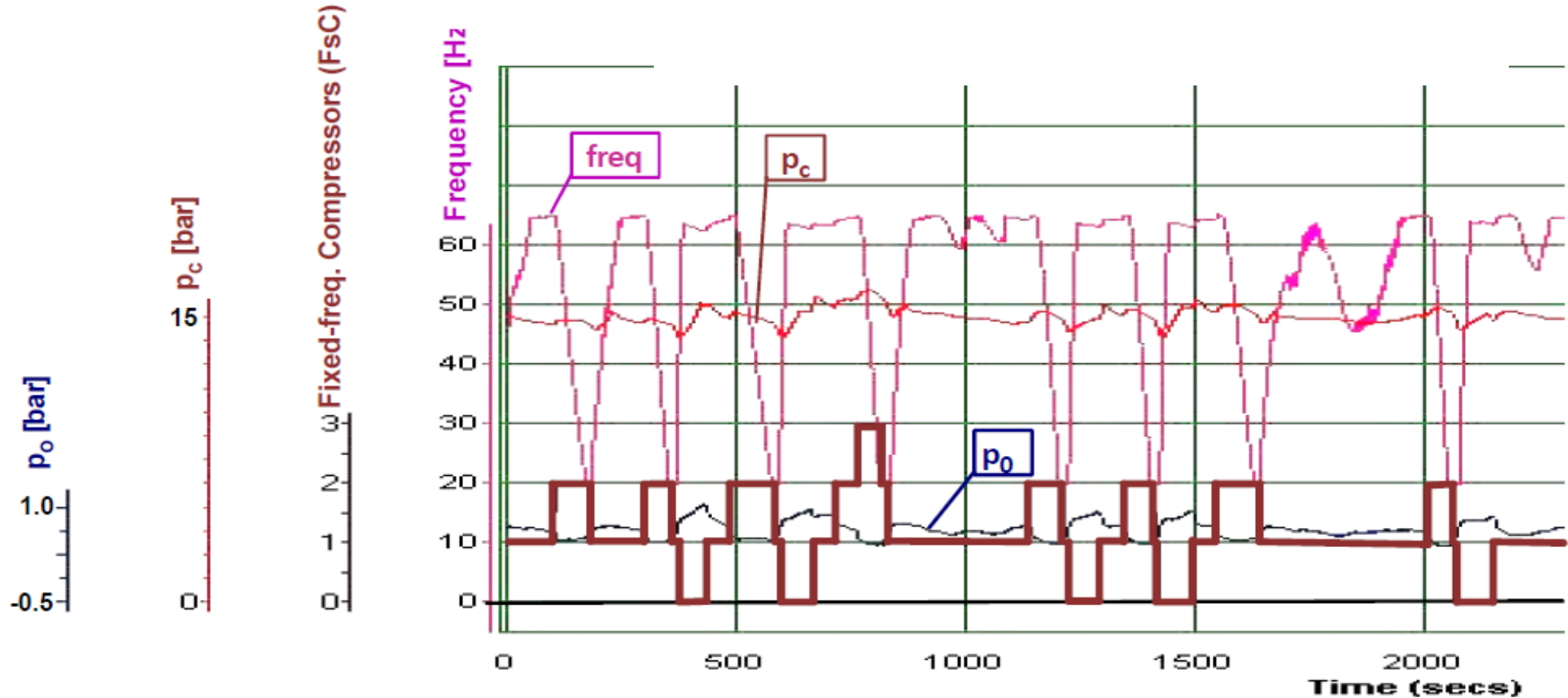


Example for identical-sized 6-cylinder compressors

The higher the Control Factor the better the Energy Saving

Control Factor  $CF = \frac{\text{Capacity Variation of Inverter compressor}}{\text{Capacity of next step}}$

# Example of a real supermarket installation with a low Control Factor



**Installation:**  
Supermarket with  
4 compressor rack

Shown here

**Control Factor:**

Originally:	25 ... 60 Hz:	47%
Extended Frequency Range:	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

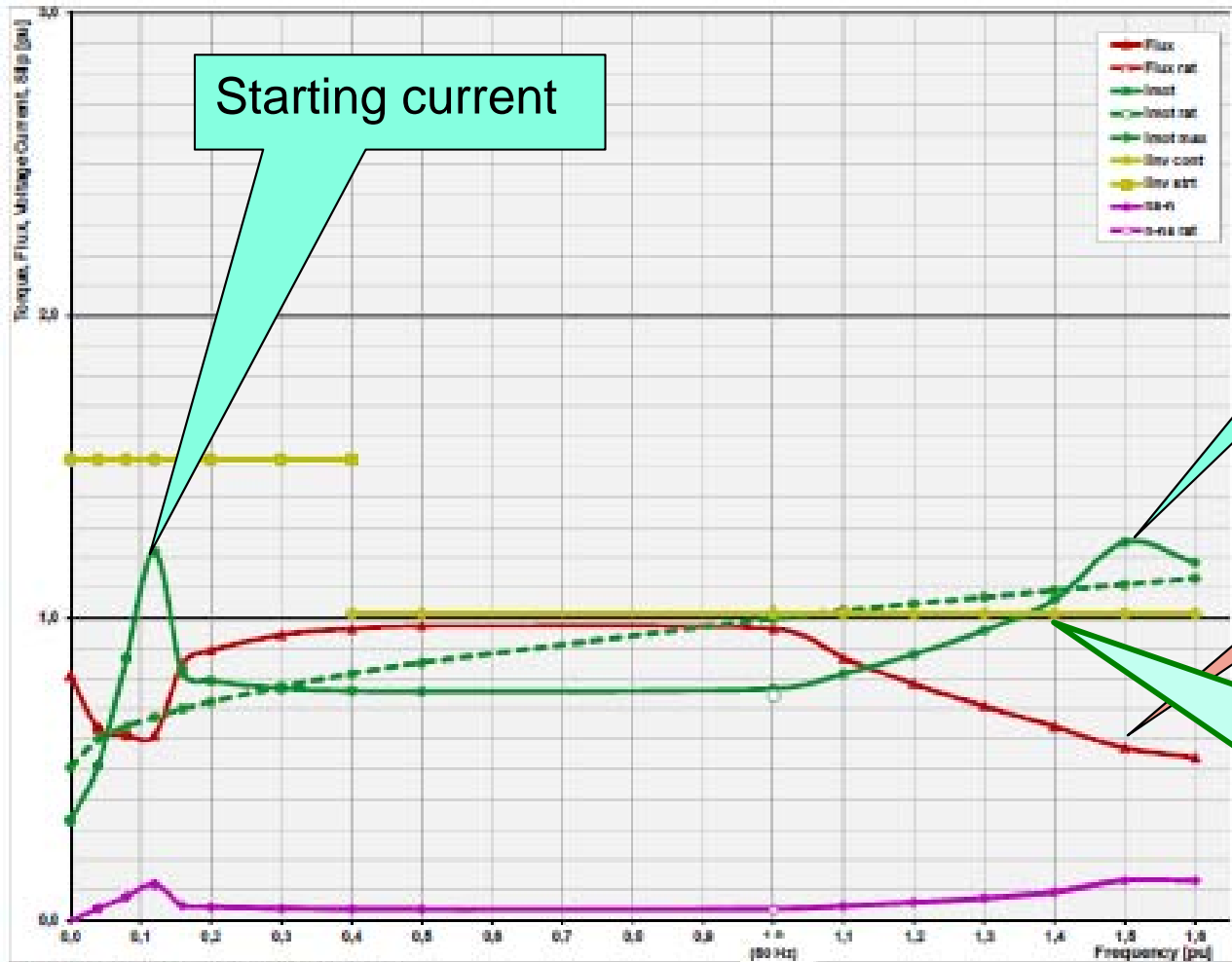
**Coefficient Of Performance COP:**

**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  
- Improved 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](http://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



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