

#### **Environmentally sustainable growth**

REFRICERATION SYSTEMS





Associazione Italiana Costruttori Macchine Impianti, Attrezzature per la Produzione la Lavorazione e la Conservazione Alimentare

# Workshop " Alternative agli HFC e opportunità per il sistema Italia

ISPRA – 21 Ottobre 2016 Maurizio Orlandi





FEDERAZIONE DELLE ASSOCIAZIONI NAZIONALI DELL'INDUSTRIA MECCANICA VARIA ED AFFINE





# **Commercial Refrigeration**





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# Table 10-3:Commercial refrigerators' and freezers' energy consumption in<br/>the EU25

Appliance	EU-25 stock electricity consumption in 2006 (TWh)	Number of equipment	Share of total tertiary el consumption
Remote open vertical chilled multi deck cabinets	37,04	1.312.630	5,5%
Remote open horizontal frozen island	5,11	172.117	0,8%
Plug in one door beverage cooler	16,25	6.323.941	2,4%
Plug in horizontal ice-cream freezer	4,45	2.709.285	0,7%
Spiral cold vending machine	2,98	1.092.956	0,4%
TOTAL	65,83	11.610.930	9,8%

Source: Calculations based on Monier et al. (2007) and Odyssee database



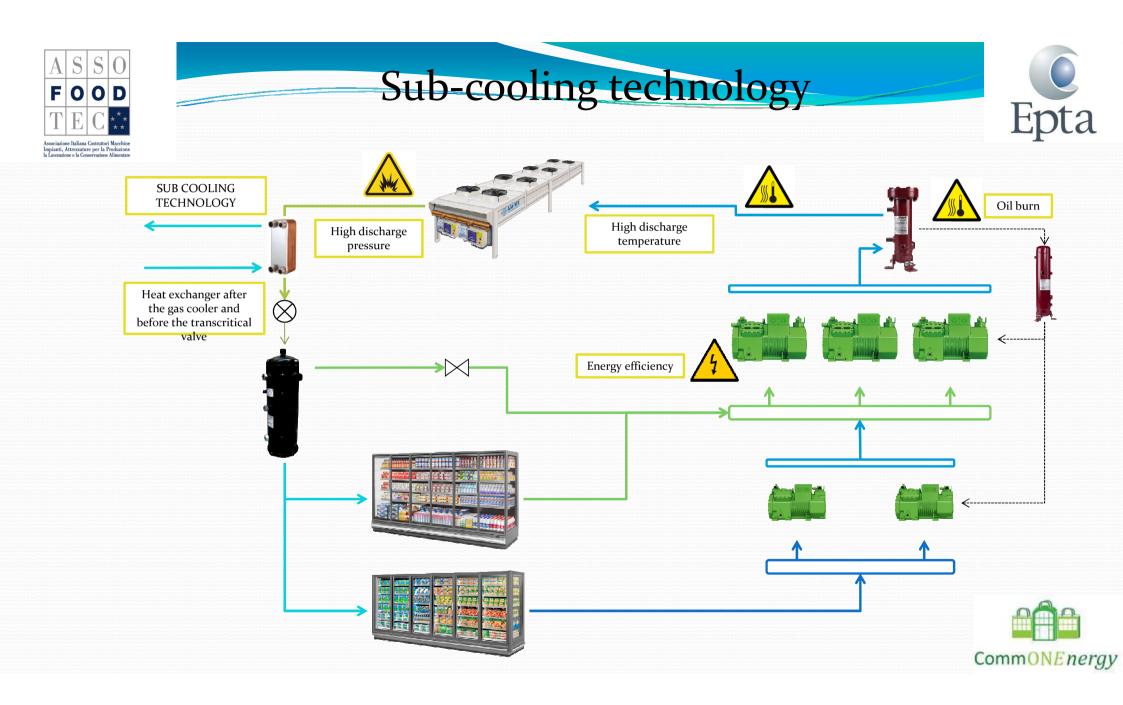




# Sistemi a CO2







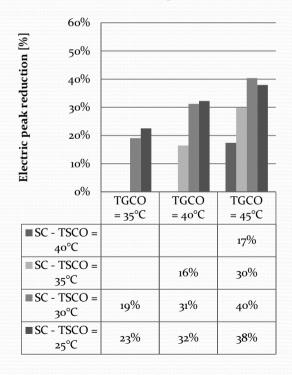


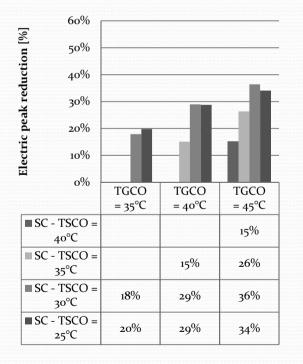
# Peak saving

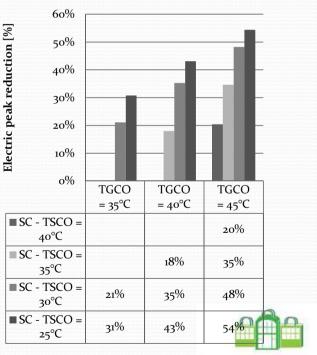
Peak saving with SC from the three field test:

System	Mechanical system	A/C system	Groundwater
Peak pressure saving	~10bar (at +40°C)	~20bar (at +45°C)	~15bar (at +35°C)
Peak energy saving	~ 25%	~ 36%	~ 30%

#### Peak saving for different combination of Tgco/Tsco:







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# Yearly simulated saving



### Yearly simulated saving with sub-cooling\*:

Location	Cold climate	Mid climate	Warm climate	
T < %30 time/year	+4.5°C	+13.0°C	+20.0°C	
T average year	+9.0°C	+18.0°C	+26.0°C	
T<%70 time/year	+13.0°C	+23.0°C	+32.0°C	
TSC	137MWh/year	214 MWh/year	399 MWh/year	
TSC w SC	136MWh/year	203 MWh/year	339 MWh/year	
Saving	-0.5%	-5%	-15%	

\*Three different climate has been used to simulate the effect of sub-cooling on the TSC system with 100kW cooling demand and 14kW sub-cooling tech. Simulation are based on the Text-Pgco correlations obtained from field tests. An year (hourly based) external temperature profile has been used as climate reference.







- Opening date: 2015, July 28th
- Surface: 1,000 sqm
- Refrigerant: MT/LT CO2 booster 70 kW MT net + 7 kW LT
- Mechanical sub-cooler (water chiller) to improve cycle efficiency
- Energy consumption -20% vs R404A







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## Consum supermarket, Paterna (Valencia)

- Opening date: 2016, February 25<sup>th</sup>
- Surface: 1,500 sqm
- Refrigerant: MT/LT CO2 booster 80 kW MT net + 20 kW LT
- Provider: EPTA IBERIA
- Mechanical sub-cooler (water chiller) to improve cycle efficiency
- Sanitary water 100% heat reclaim















- Opening date: April 2015
- Surface: 1,400 sqm
- Refrigerant: MT/LT  $CO_2$  booster 80 kW MT net + 20 kW LT
- Provider: AJ BAKER PTY LTD (EPTA official distributor)
- Power costs are up to 25% less than similar sized  $\rm CO_2$  / R134a installation.
- TEWI -55% (saving of over 4,400 tonnes  $\rm CO_2-e)$  vs CO2 / R134a

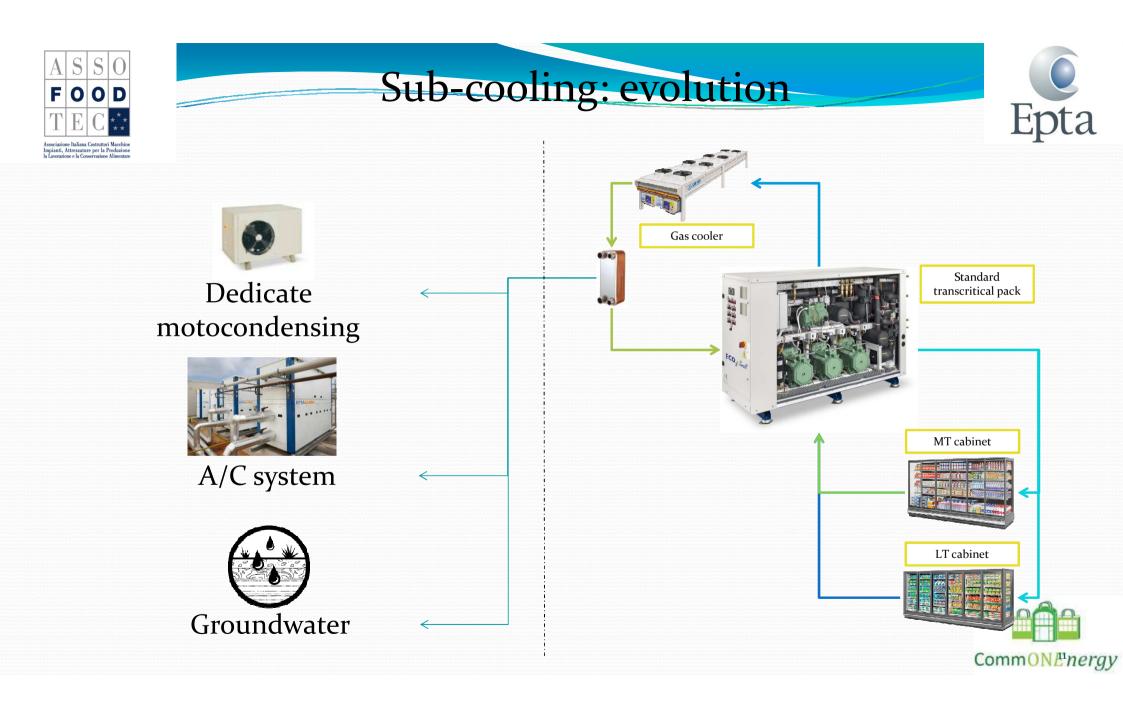






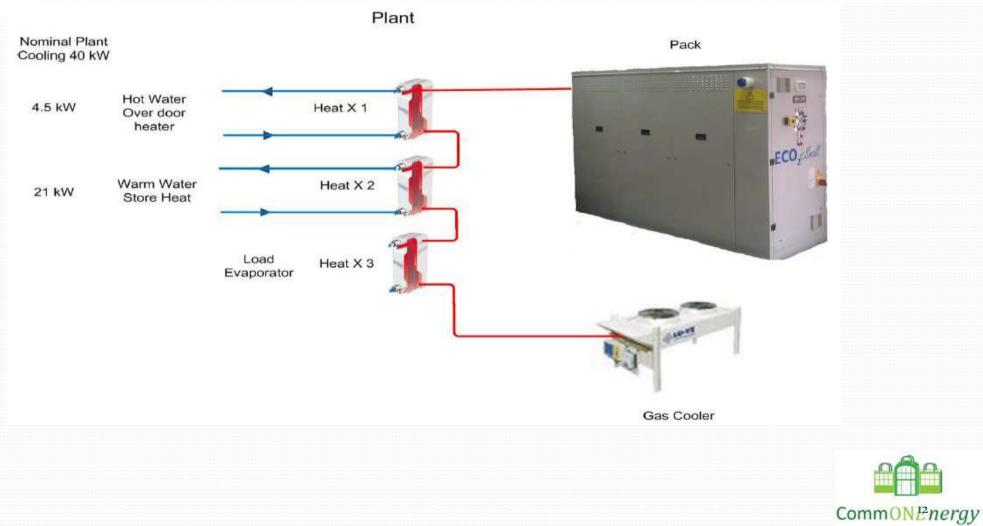


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# Three level



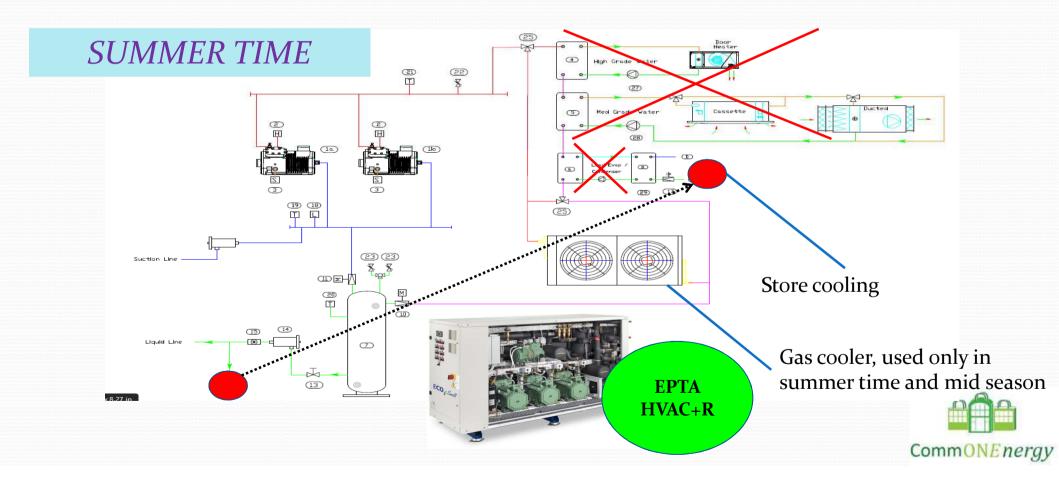


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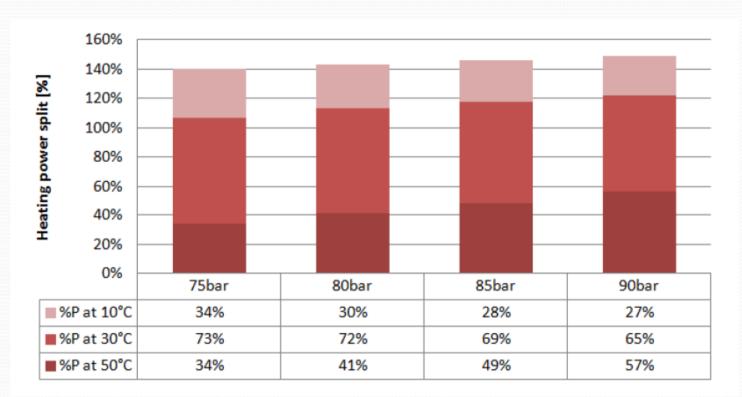


## Optimized transcritical booster CO2 system





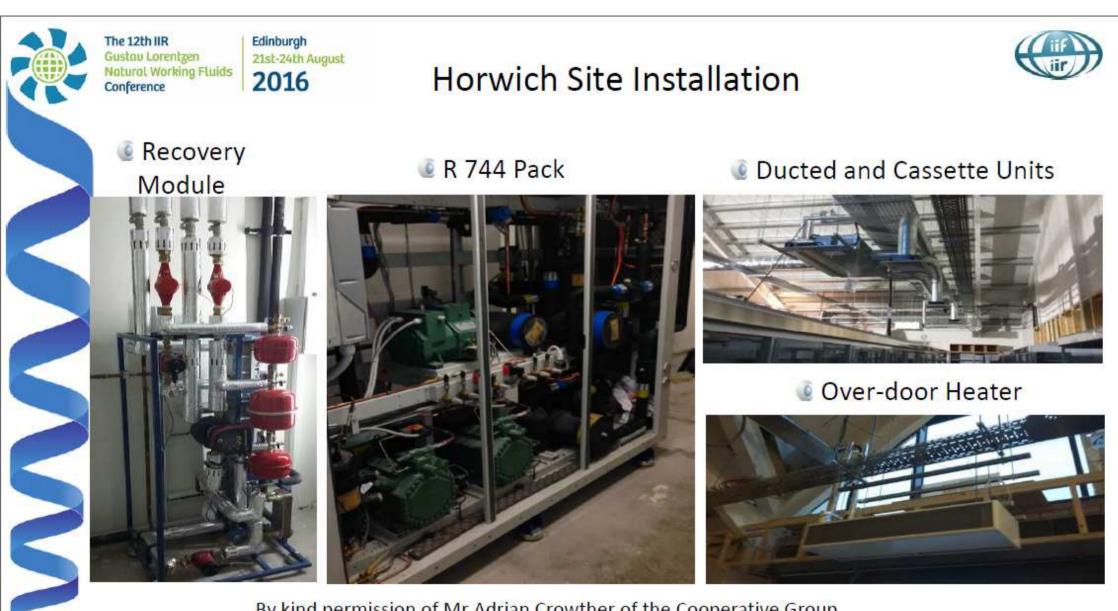
# Heating Power







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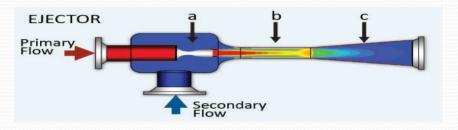


By kind permission of Mr Adrian Crowther of the Cooperative Group Advanced Solutions for your Store



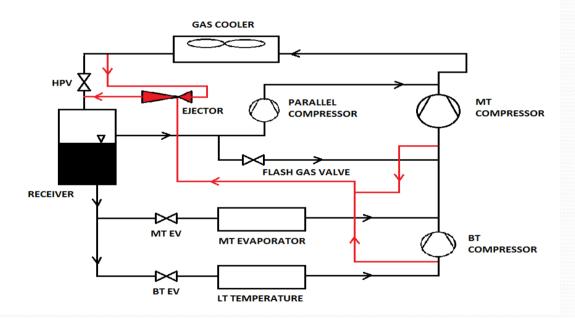


# Ejector Technology



In synthesis:

- -Decreasing of refrigerant feeding the main compressors
- Increasing of intermediate pressure
- Decreasing of power consumption









# Sistemi ad anello ad acqua











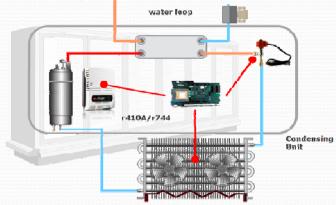


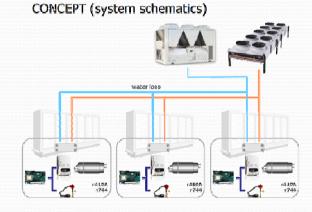
#### STORE LAYOUT

#### Simple, economical and practical

- ✓ Single loop for MT/LT
- No subcooling chiller
- ✓ No technical room nor installation work
- ✓ No perceptible noise
- ✓ No equipment outdoor
- ✓ Warm climate version and new extended limits
- ✓ Freezing protected up to -25°C (glycol)

#### CONCEPT (system schematics)











TABLUE 2.0 - Parma

# Parma





- Opening date: 2015, December  $8^{\text{th}}$
- Surface: 1,000 sqm
- Cabinets: 74 kW MT + 8 kW LT
- Provider: COSTAN
- Mechanical water chiller for LT and free cooling for MT



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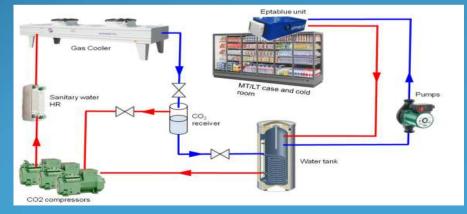
# FOPTABLUE 2.0 Advanced

#### EPTABLUË 2.0 🗧



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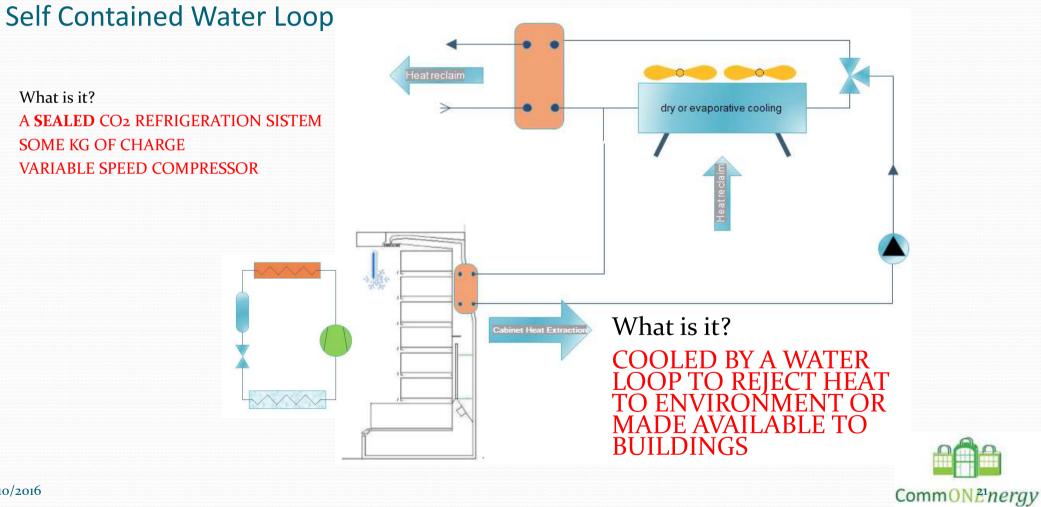




- Opening date: January 2016
- Surface: 1,100 sqm
- Cabinets: 70m vertical MT/LT, 10m serve overs
- Cooling capacity 51KW MT + 10 kW LT
- Pay back time 2 years vs R404A









- Sealed unit that in fiels require only connection to power grid and water
- Each unit can be optimized in construction and in working mode for its specific need ( Tev )
- Very reduced charge
- Very sinple plant
- Easyness of integration with HVAC or heat reclaim
- On the other side:
- an additional heat exchange interface with its delta T come in
- To maximize advantages an additional HP will help to interface HVAC but with increased capital cost





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The built prototype unit

Vertical chilled display cabinet Double glass hinged door M1 performance No openings during test

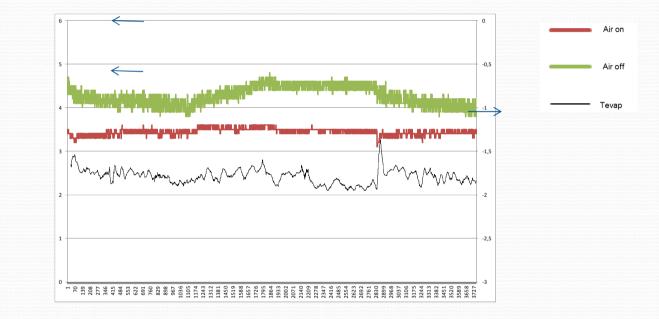






o o p ing temperature

- Indoor temperature varied between 17°C to 24°C from night and day
- Tw varied from 26°C to 39°C deg
- A thermostats kept the T air out at +2.
- Resulting Tev around -3°C
- Time costant of display cabinet much longer than the refrigeration CO<sub>2</sub> loop



This prototype was tested replicating the field conditions, and the results were merged with environmental data from the field in order to generate a forecast of the performances of a commercial installation



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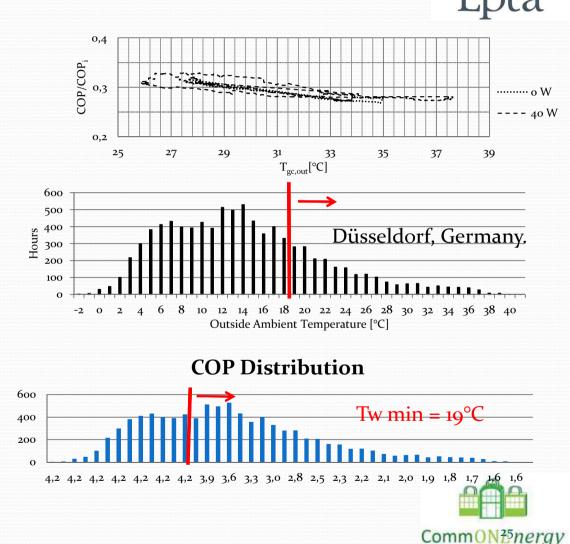


- •We introduced a reference to a carnot eq. Tev/(Tw\_avg-Tev) trying to decouple the environment variation
- -Adding 40 W at the air return do not substantially change  $\eta_{\rm II}$
- •There is a clear dependency on Tw (Tugc) but also some variations linked with T indoor

Assuming:

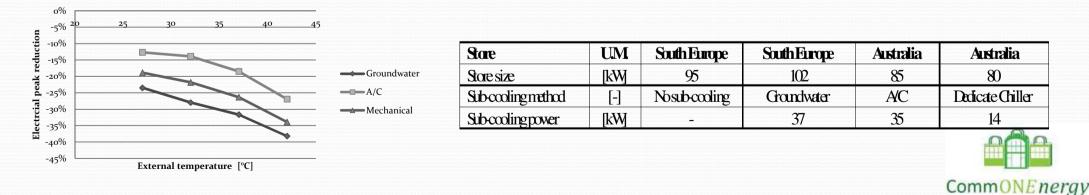
- Costant load,
- •DT dry cooler 7°C assumed costant
- •Limited min Tw 20°C

 $\text{COP}_{\text{Y}} = \text{Q}_{\text{TOT}} / \text{W}_{\text{TOT}} = 3,28$ 





- Several techniques are available to expand the convenient use of  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  in warm climate regions
- Our experience from different stores in Southern Europe, South America and Australia show it is possible to achieve outstanding efficiency levels without cost or safety compromises
- With ambient temperature high exceeding the +35°C, even +50°C as in the case of the Australian plant, subcooling technology is a viable solution
- The reduction of the pressure is responsible also for the reduction in the energy peak and, as consequence, in the energy consumption







- In 2015 more than 50% of delivered systems in Europe are  $\rm CO_2$  based
- F-Gas has contributed to raise attention to the responsible choice of technologies and refrigerants, but support and training proved to be essential in this process
- Capillary, efficient and skilled technical back-up are the key to reach new markets
- Competence management is the essential asset to better serve our clients
- A one-size-fits-all product offer can't adequately or profitably achieve the customer expectations, therefore we diversify our technological palette
- Waterloop systems show an outstanding TCO profile and represent an innovative perspective to natural refrigeration
- R+HVAC building integrated systems are the key to convey all energy needs into one NR technological platform that will in future ensure new expansion for NR



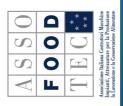




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# Thank you

