

Ecological Alternative for an Air-Water Heat Pump



GrațIELa Maria TÂRLEA¹, Mioara VINCERIUC¹, Ana TARLEA², Florin Temistocle IONESCU¹

⁽¹⁾*TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, FACULTY OF BUILDING SERVICES, 66 Pache Protopopescu Boulevard, 2nd District, 021414 Bucharest Romania*

⁽²⁾*ROMANIAN GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF REFRIGERATION, 66 Pache Protopopescu Boulevard, 2nd District, 021414 Bucharest Romania*

Introduction

In 1987 a comprehensive agreement was developed to phase- out production and use of CFC's. Montreal Protocol was considered one of the most successful international implemented agreements. Climate change was attributed directly or indirectly to human activity which alters the composition of global atmosphere.

In Figure 1, the hole in the ozone layer that forms over the Antarctic, in the year 1984-2009, is shown, the view being made by NASA TOMS (Total Ozone mapping Spectrometer) and GSFC (Goddard Space Flight Center) .

Global warming and ozone depletion are two separate environmental problems, but in the end, they are in connection. Romania signed the Kyoto (1997) and Montreal Protocol (1987) and in the same time, as a new member of EU, has the obligations to respect its environmenta

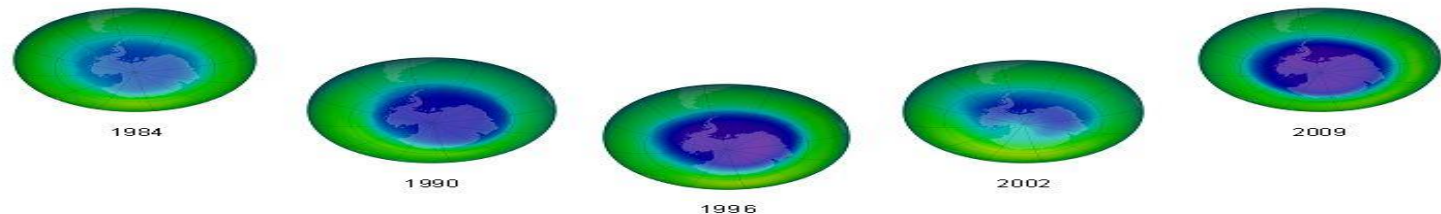


Fig.1 The ozone hole over the Antarctic

- The comparative study of these facilities followed the coefficient of performance of a plant and also the TEWI factor (Total Equivalent Warming Impact – in respect with EN 378-1).
- Energy efficiency is directly related to global warming and greenhouse gases emissions.



Theoretical study

The study case has a refrigeration capacity of 0.62kW. The evaporation temperature for the refrigeration system is -2°C and condensation temperature is $+57^{\circ}\text{C}$. In the following lines, a few characteristics of heat-pump are also presented (Fig.2). The advanced technology of the water heater / heat pump guarantees superb, quiet operation (1). The high performance two-stage radial fan (2) permits the air to be routed through a pipe of up to 10 m in length and 200 mm in diameter. The thermostatic expansion valve and safety devices ensure the best possible circulation. The heart of the heat pump: the tough, durable compressors with oil coolers and waste heat utilisation by cooling the exhaust gases (3). The evaporator unit has a large surface area giving a self cleaning effect (4). Heat insulation of the storage tank: high insulating value, easily recyclable, made of CFC free polystyrene (5). The air connectors permit simple connection of air inlet/exhaust on site. Pollution free and flame resistant R134a safety working fluid. Quality 270 litre double enamelled hot water tank (6). Quality assurance ensures long life time, while the sacrificial anode gives increased safety (7). Helical tube condenser in the double casing ensures efficient heat transfer and the best possible safety (8). Internal plain tube heat exchanger (enamelled) for connecting solar collectors or boilers (9). Electrical immersion heater built in at the factory (10).

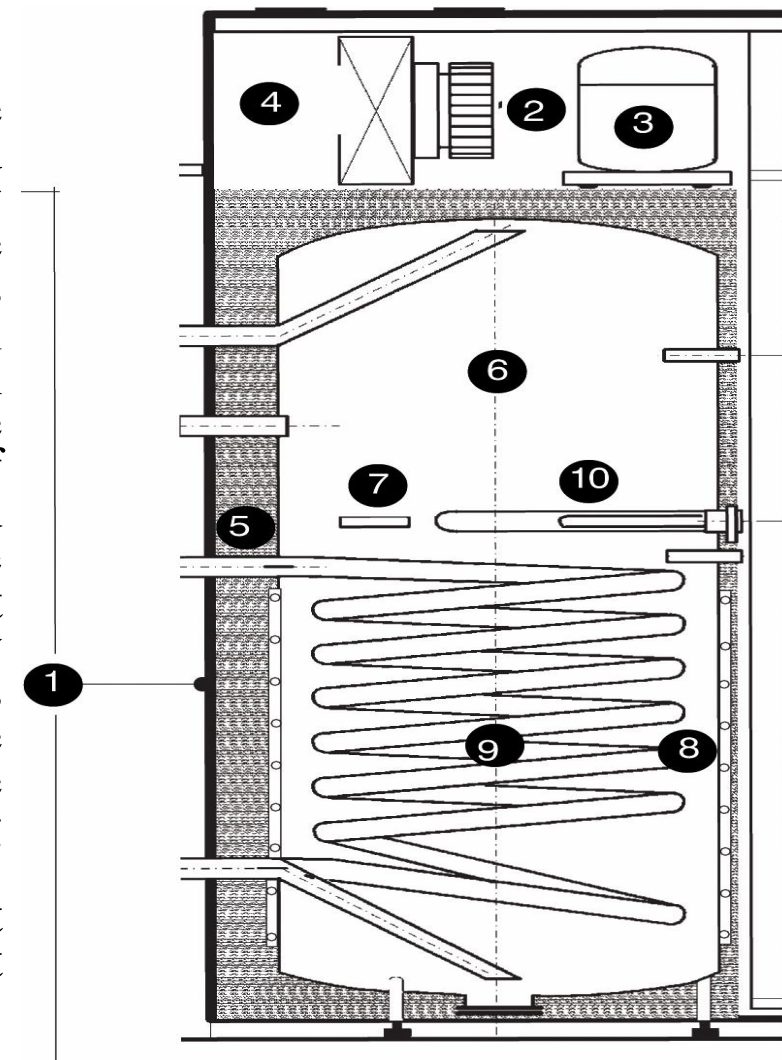
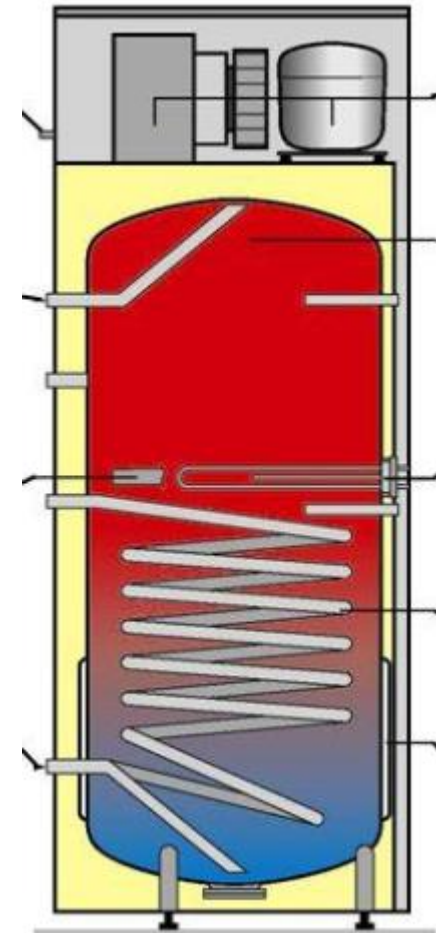
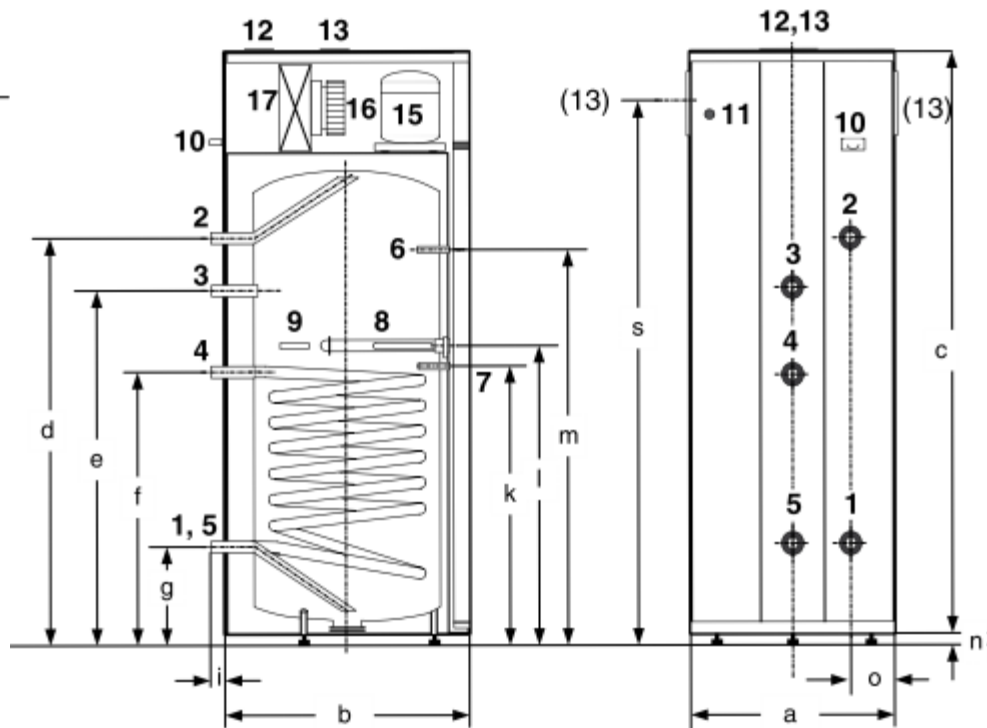
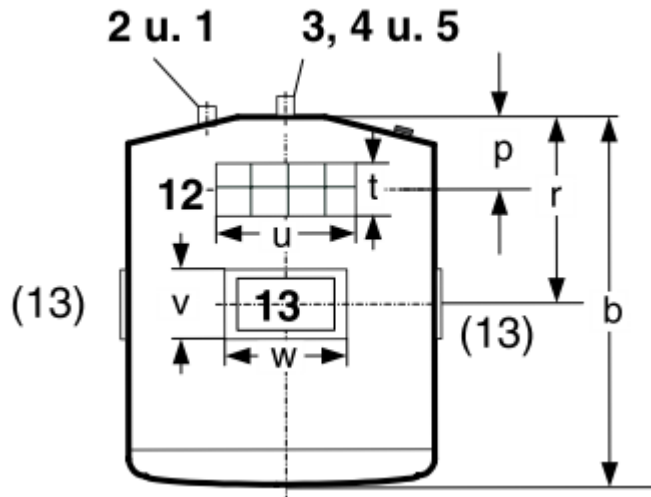


Fig.2. Air-Water Heat pump



Universitatea Tehnică
de Construcții București

| Refrigerant properties | R134a | R410a | R407C | R404A | R600a | R152a |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| p₀ (bar) | 2,720 | 7,490 | 4,20 | 5,50 | 1,470 | 2,40 |
| p_c (bar) | 15,650 | 35,500 | 23,20 | 26,000 | 8,000 | 14,000 |
| t₀ (°C) | -2,000 | -2,000 | -2,000 | -2,000 | -2 | -2 |
| t_c (°C) | 57,000 | 57,000 | 57,000 | 57,000 | 57 | 57 |
| COP (-) | 4,20 | 3,80 | 4,09 | 3,45 | 4,41 | 4,48 |
| ODP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GWP | 1430 | 2088 | 1774 | 3260 | 3 | 124 |

Table 1. Comparison table made with the Cool Pack software

With the help of the Genetron software, we analyzed 3 refrigerants from the olefins range. The results are presented in the table below.

| Refrigerant | GWP | Cooling COP | Heating COP |
|-------------|-----|-------------|-------------|
| R1234YF | 4 | 3.754 | 4,980 |
| R1234ZE | 7 | 3.749 | 4.967 |
| R1233ZD | 5 | 3.732 | 4.906 |

Table 2. Comparison table made with the Genetron software

In Figure 3. the technical drawing of the refrigerating system R 1234yf is presented

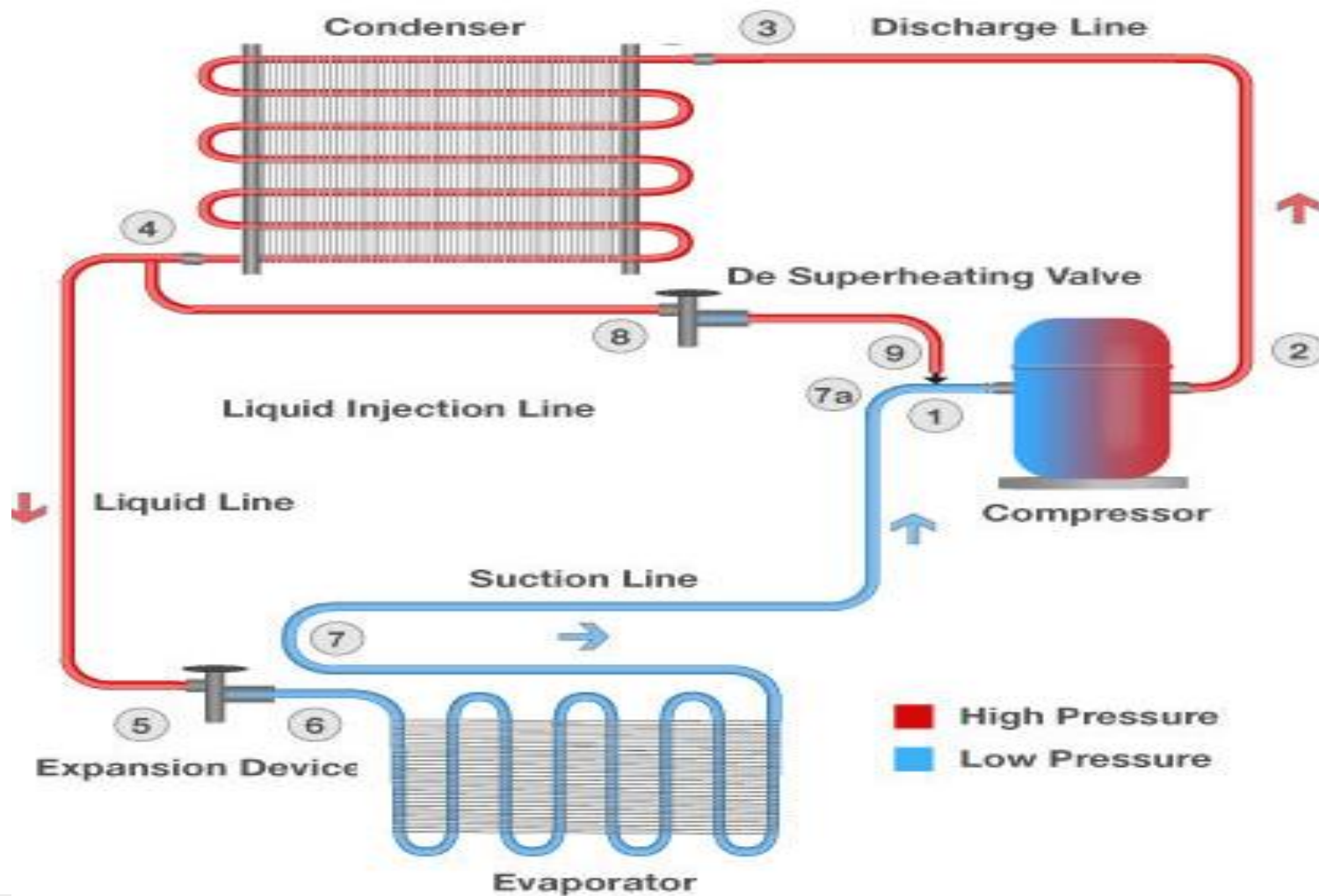


Fig.3 The technical drawing of the refrigerating system made with the Genetron software

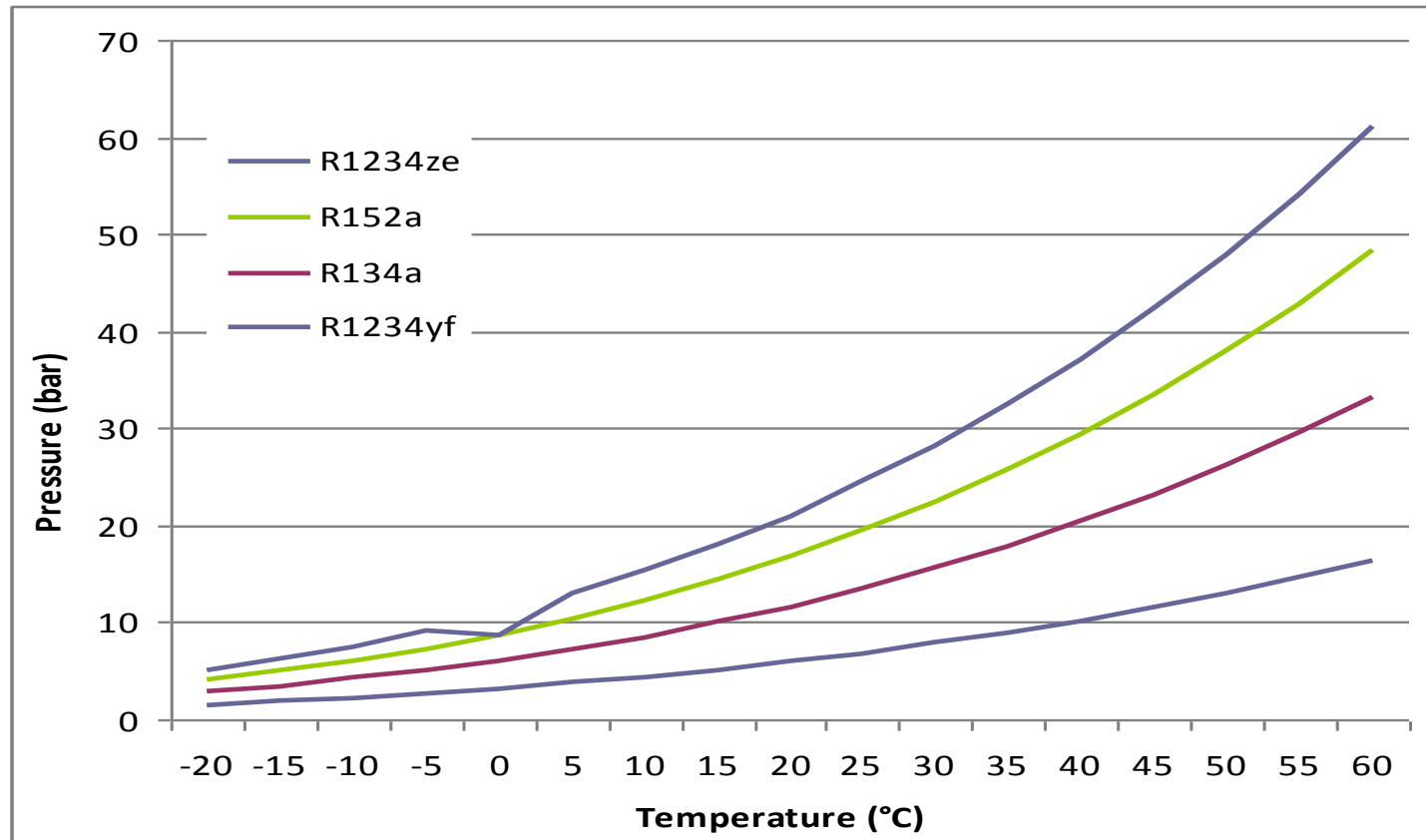


Fig.1. Temperature vs pressure

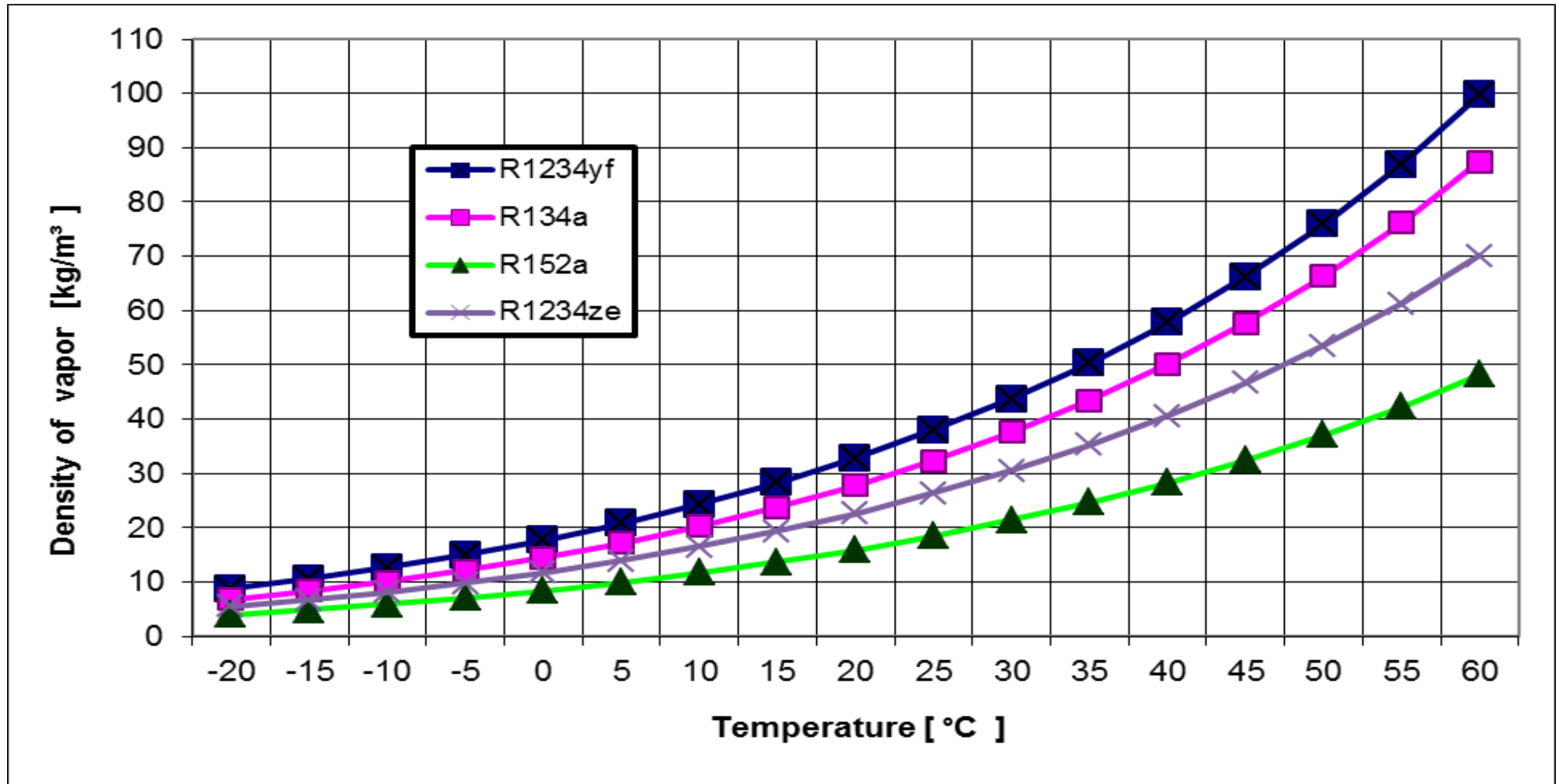


Fig.2. Temperature vs density

- ❖ The COP for the air conditioning refrigeration systems was calculated with GENETRON AND COOLPACK software and the TEWI factor was calculated in according with UE legislations.
- ❖ The total global warming potential method calculation (GWP) of the Ecological Alternative was done in according with REGULATION (EC) No 842/2006 (from 1 January 2015 REGULATION (EC) No 517/2014). The TEWI factor was determinate taking account of the Standard SR EN 378-1.
- ❖ To calculate the TEWI factor, the following assumptions were made: mass of refrigerants (Table 3) .
- ❖ The leakage of refrigerant was 8% from refrigerant charge with a recovery factor of 0.75. Operating time of the system was 15 years, and CO₂ emission was 0.37 kg / kWh for Romania.

Higher performance is highlighted when R1234yf is used - the reduced amount of refrigerant, a feature with environmental benefits reflected by the TEWI equivalent (Total Equivalent Warming Impact). In freon installations, the contribution to warming the atmosphere is both direct (due to the refrigerant) and indirect (through the energy used), the last being the most important.

| | R 134 A | R407C | R410A | R152A | R600A | 1234yf | 1234ze | 1233zd |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| GWP | 1430 | 1774 | 2088 | 124 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4,50 |
| L | 0,0624 | 0,05896 | 0,06064 | 0,0448 | 0,02744 | 0,05792 | 0,0596 | 0,05848 |
| n | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| m | 0,78 | 0,737 | 0,758 | 0,56 | 0,343 | 0,724 | 0,745 | 0,731 |
| GWP X L X n | 1338,48 | 1568,93 | 1899,245 | 83,328 | 1,2348 | 3,4752 | 6,258 | 3,9474 |
| GWP X m(1-arecuperare) | 278,85 | 326,86 | 395,676 | 17,36 | 0,25725 | 0,724 | 1,30375 | 0,822375 |
| n x E anual x β | 8991 | 8991 | 8991 | 8991 | 8991 | 8991 | 8991 | 8991 |
| TEWI in Kg CO2 | 10608,3 | 10886,8 | 11285,92 | 9091,688 | 8992,492 | 8995,199 | 8998,562 | 8995,77 |
| TEWI in tone CO2 | 10,6083 | 10,8868 | 11,28592 | 9,091688 | 8,992492 | 8,995199 | 8,998562 | 8,99577 |

Table 3. The theoretical results of the Tewi factors of the refrigerant alternative.

Conclusions



- ❖ In this paper, calculations of the energy efficiency and ecological efficiency of the following refrigerants were followed: R134A, R407C, R410A, R152A, R600a, R1234yf, R1234ze and R1233zd, using 2 types of performance software and updated to the latest version of 2017, respectively CoolPack and Genetron.
- ❖ From an energy efficiency point of view, the most advantageous refrigerant is R1234yf with a COP of 4.98. From an environmental point of view, the R600a refrigerant has the best TEWI = 8,992 tons of CO₂.
- ❖ The next refrigerant in the ranking is R1234yf with a TEWI = 8,995 tons of CO₂.
- ❖ As can be seen from the calculations, it appears that R1234yf remains the most advantageous as far as TEWI is concerned.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



gratiela.tarlea@gmail.com
office@agfro.ro
www.agfro.ro



Universitatea Tehnică
de Construcții București

