

SOLAR COOLING

Dr. Herena Torio

Outline

INTRODUCTION

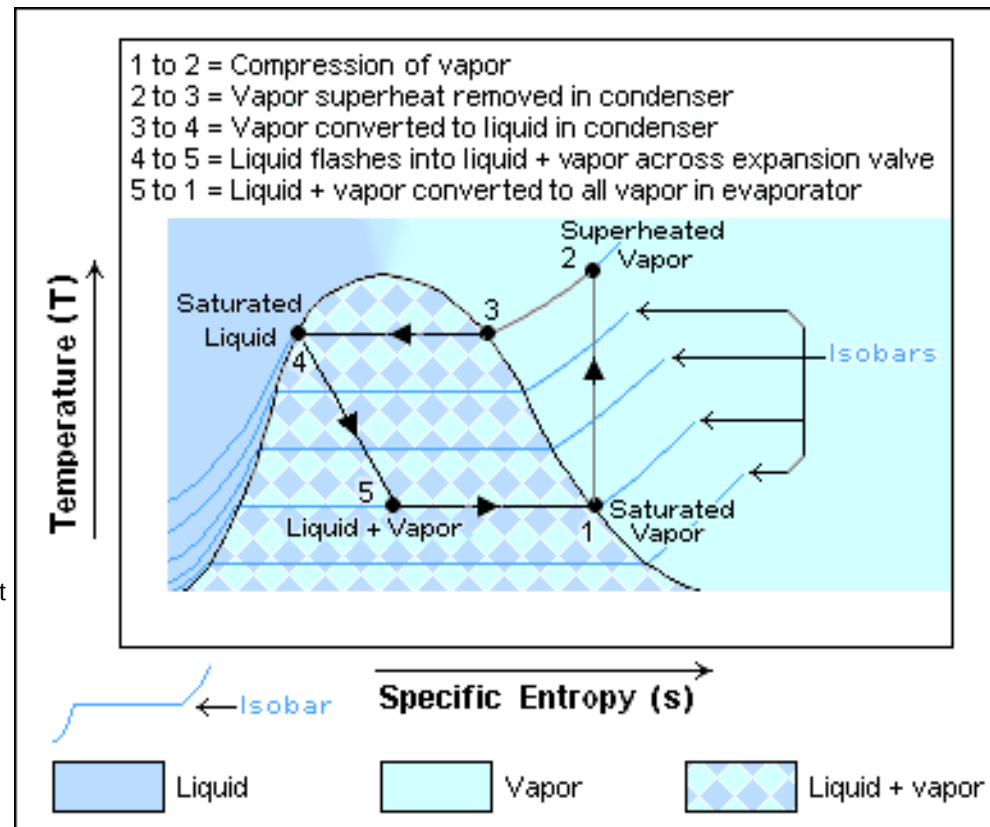
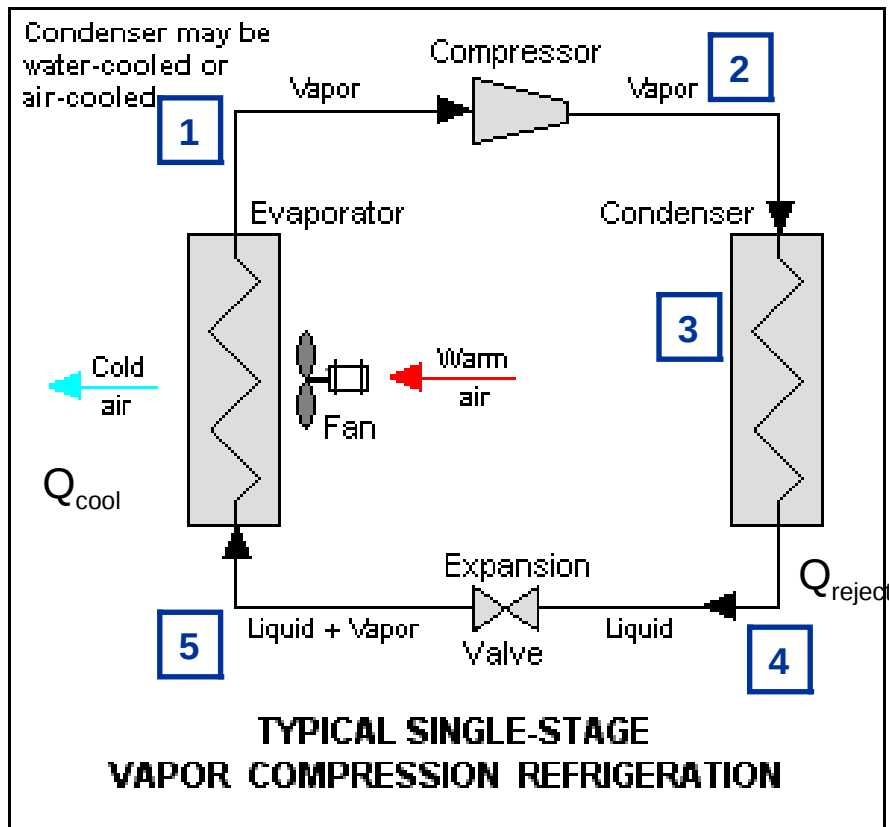
- Cooling market
- Psychrometric processes
- Basic principle

AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES

- Compression chillers
- TDCs:
 - Absorption chillers
 - Adsorption chillers
- Desiccant systems

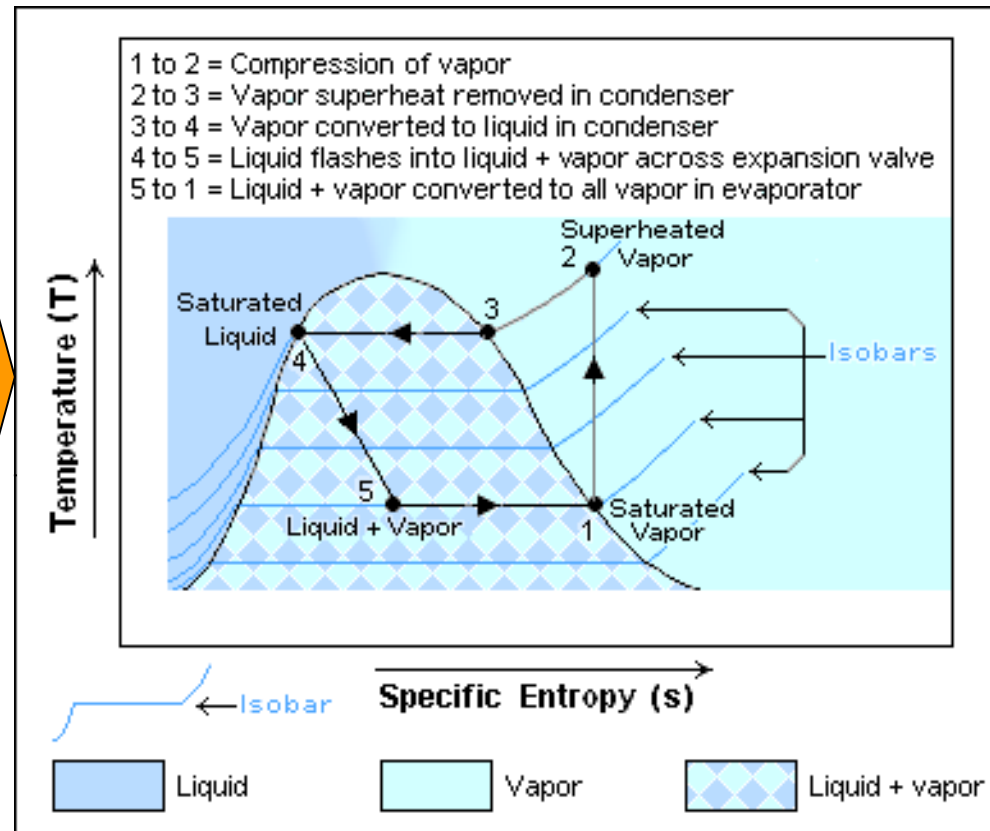
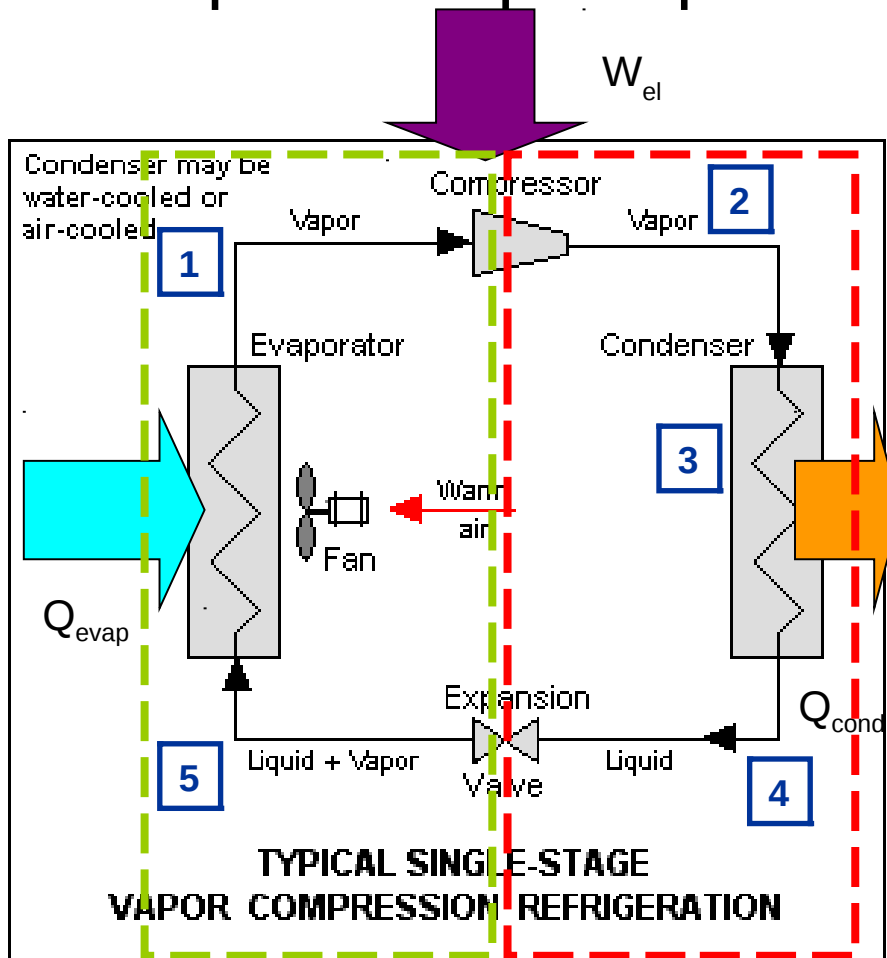
Vapor compression chiller

Operation principle



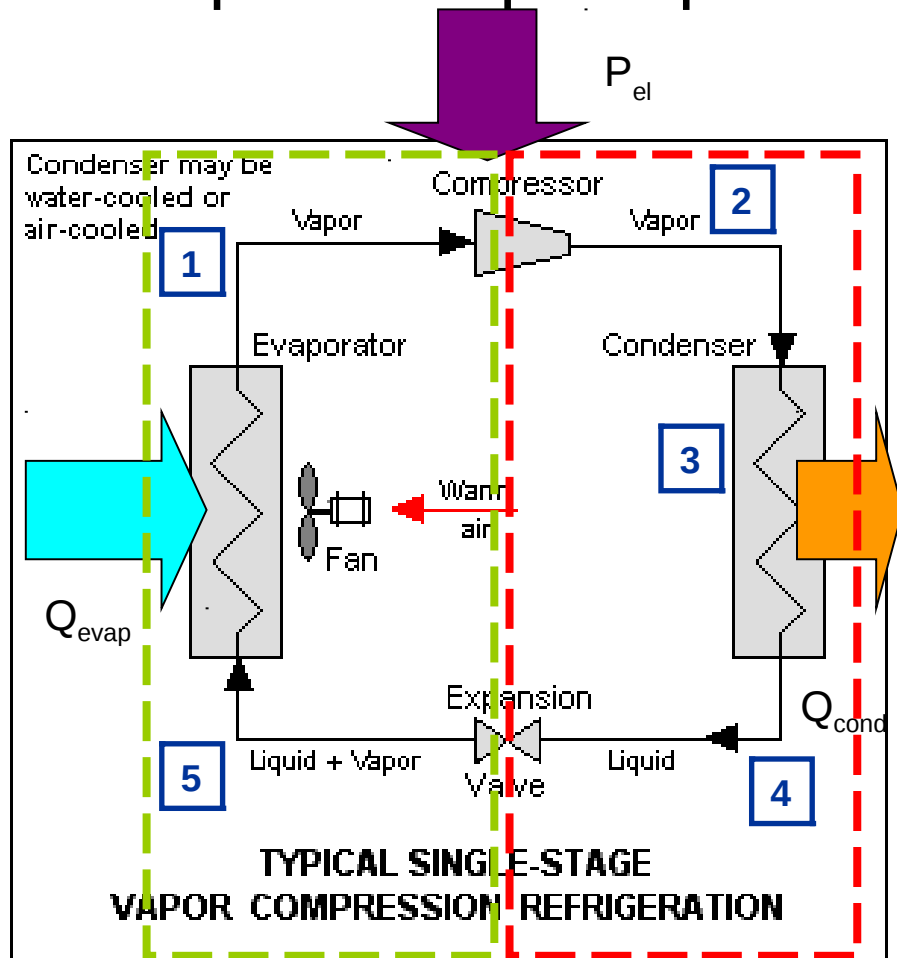
Vapor compression chiller

Operation principle



Vapor compression chiller

Operation principle



$$COP_c = \frac{Q_{evap}}{P_{el}}$$

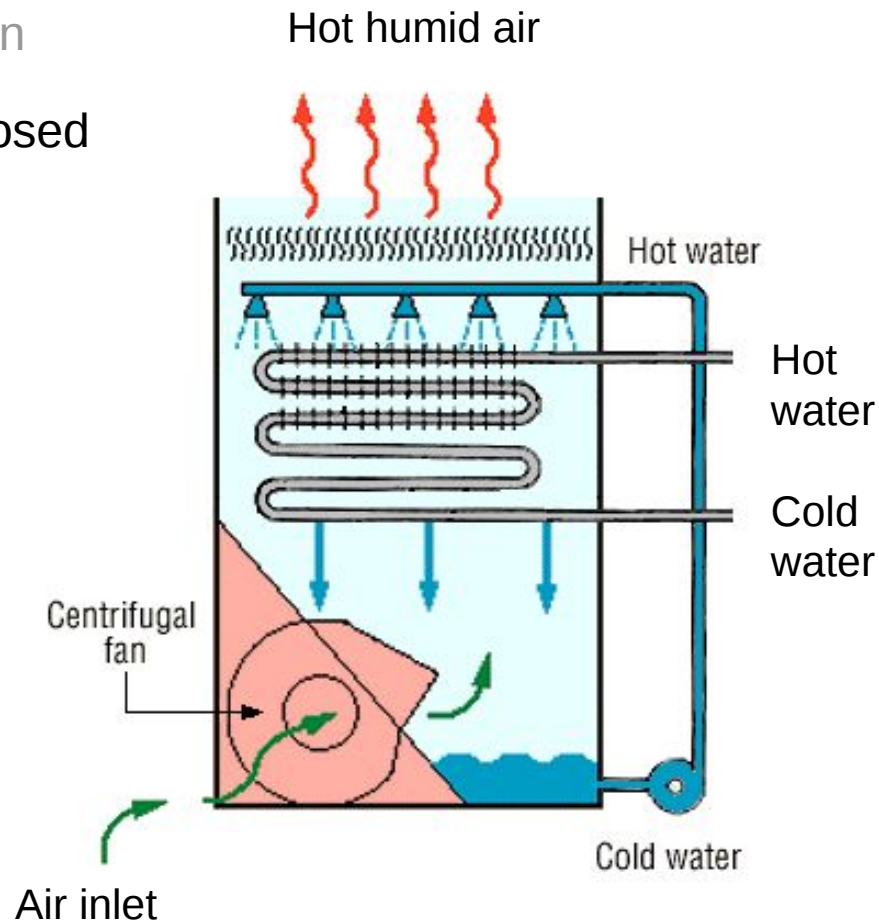
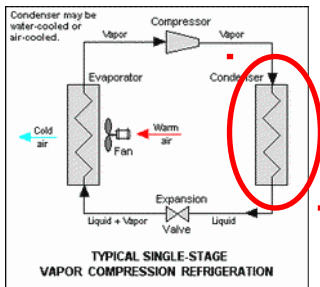
- Instantaneous
- Seasonal
- Annual

Vapor compression chiller

COOLING TOWERS (Condenser)

Direct contact or open

Indirect contact or closed



Vapor compression chiller

COOLING TOWERS (Condenser)

Typically: $T_{\text{middle}} = \text{cte}$ (27-29°C) -> heat rejected depends on water mass flow rate and load

Variable speed fans: reduce electrical consumption (3% of cooling power)

Evaporative cooling -> use of water 2% of mass flow „lost“

Maintenance requirements:

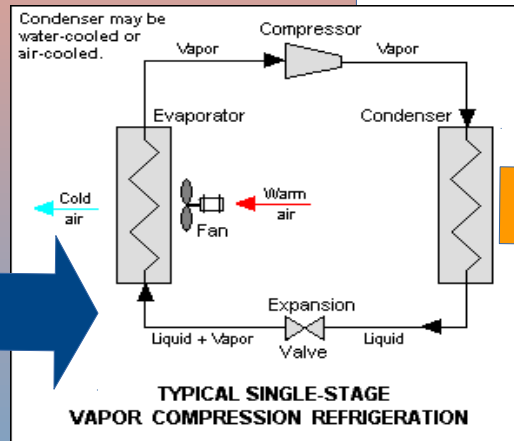
- Frequent cleaning
- Chemical treatment (legionella)

System layout

Evaporator

$$T_{\text{chilled}} = T_{\text{evap}}$$

$$Q_{\text{cold}} \\ (Q_{\text{evap}})$$



$$T_{\text{middle}} = T_{\text{middle}} \\ Q_{\text{cond}}$$

Vapor compression chiller

Typical Figures

Reciprocating compressors:

- COP = 2.0-4.7
- Cooling capacity = 10-500 kW

Screw compressors:

- COP = 2.0-7.0
- Cooling capacity = 300-2000 kW

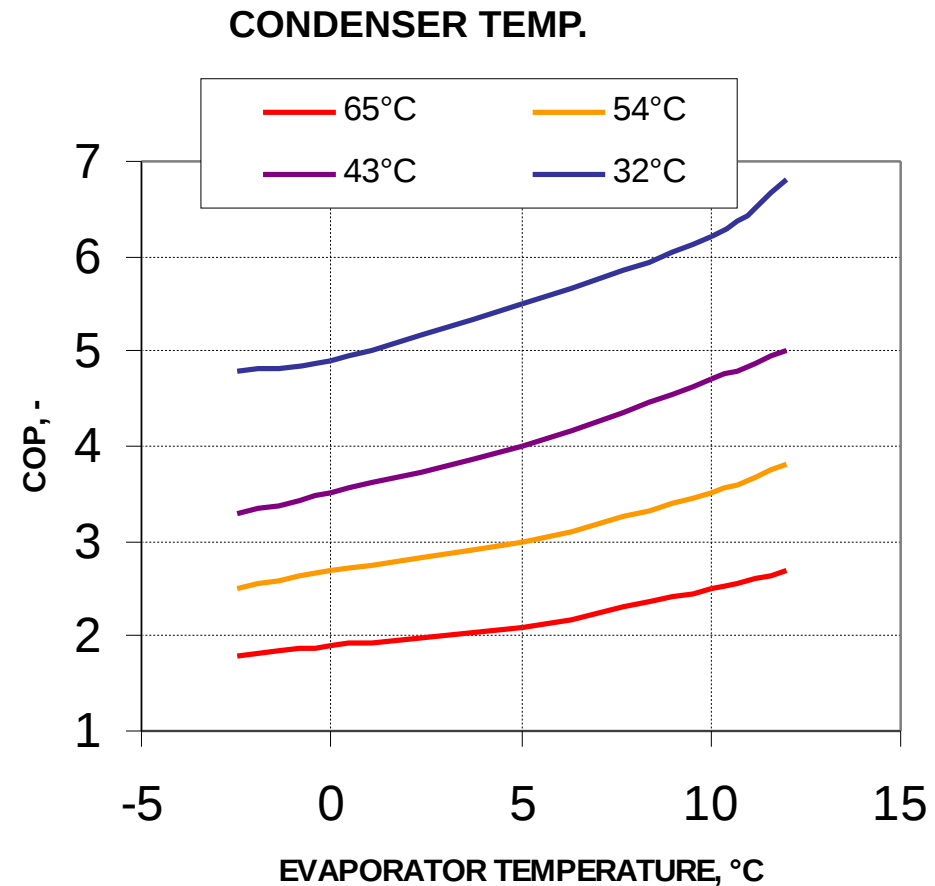
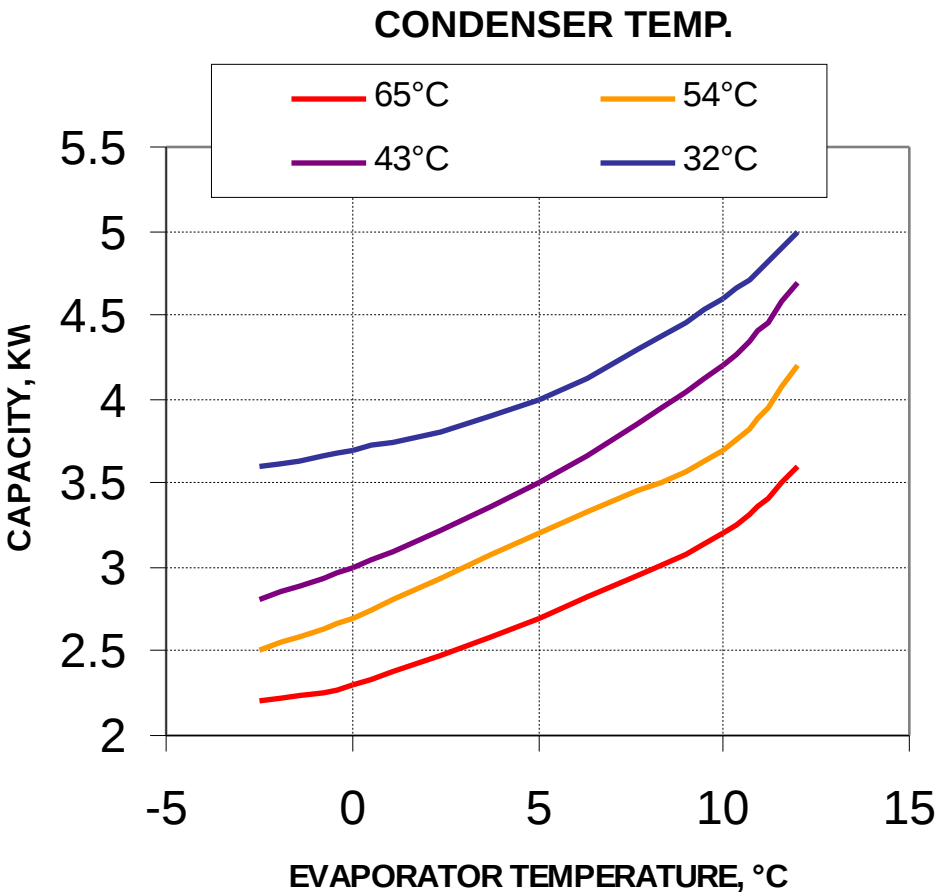
Centrifugal compressors:

- COP = 4.0-8.0
- Cooling capacity 300-30000kW

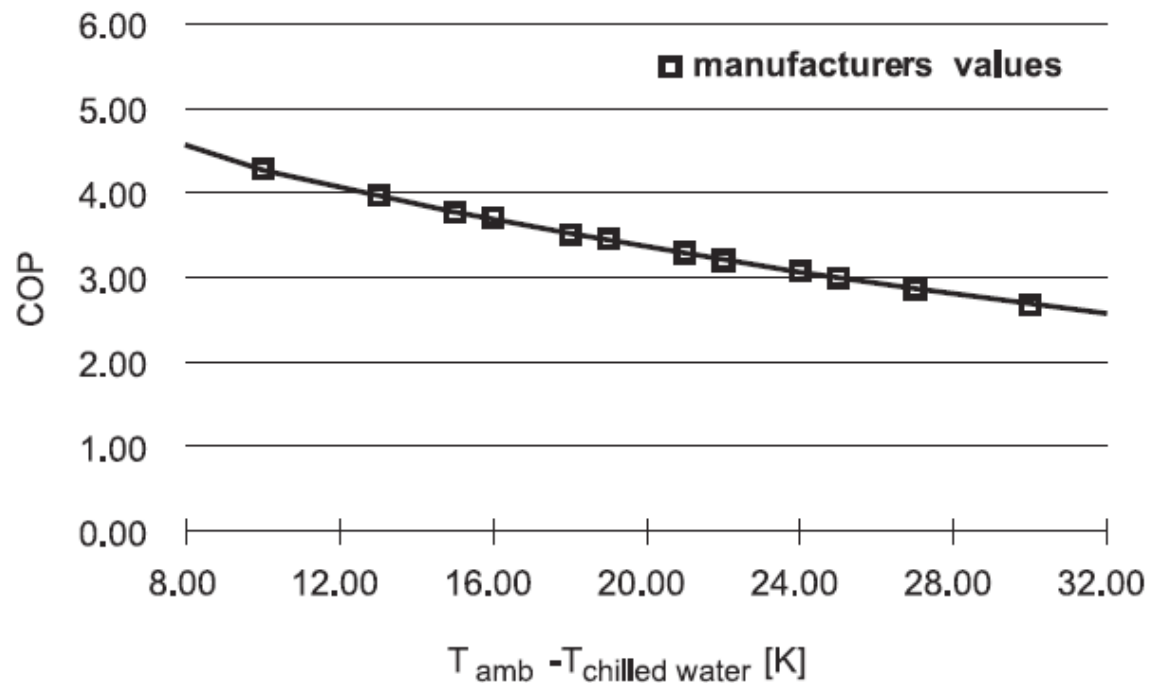
$$T_{\text{middle}} = T_{\text{air}} = T_{\text{cond}}$$

$$T_{\text{chilled water}} (T_{\text{chilled}}) = T_{\text{evap}} \dots$$

Vapor compression chiller Performance



Vapor compression chiller Performance



Commercial data, 150kW

$$T_{\text{cond}} - T_{\text{evap}}$$

References

- Henning, H.M. (Ed.) 2003. Solar-Assisted Air-Conditioning in Buildings - A Handbook for Planners. Springer-Verlag/Wien (Austria). 2003.