

EVALUATION OF A LOW CHARGE HEAT PUMP CIRCUIT USING PROPANE

13th IEA Heat Pump Conference "Heat Pumps - Mission for the Green World", 26.-29.04.2021



©Fraunhofer ISE/Foto: Guido Kirsch

Clemens Dankwerth, Timo Methler, Thore Oltersdorf, Peter Schossig, Lena Schnabel

Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

Freiburg/ Korea, 26-29.04.2021

www.ise.fraunhofer.de

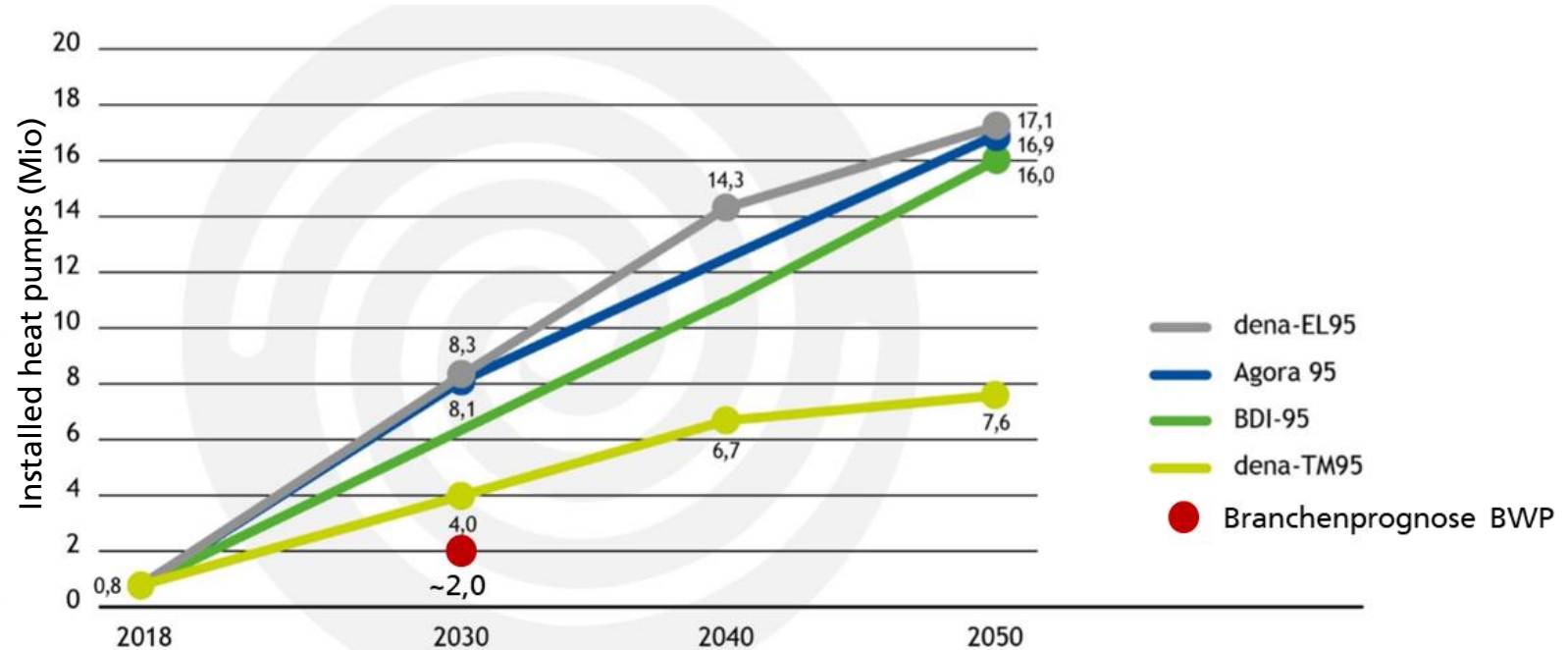


Low Charge Heat Pump Module using 150g of R-290

Motivation



- Heat pumps are the central heating technology for a climate-friendly future and decarbonized heating supply
- The market share has to be increased drastically in order to reach the needed reductions in CO₂ emissions
- New refrigerant solutions are needed due to F-Gas-Regulation



Quellen: Agora Energiewende: „Wärmewende 2030“
BDI: „Klimapfade für Deutschland“
Geea/dena: „Gebäudestudie - Szenarien für eine marktwirtschaftliche
Klima- und Ressourcenschutzpolitik 2050 im Gebäudesektor“

bwp Bundesverband
Wärmepumpe e.V.

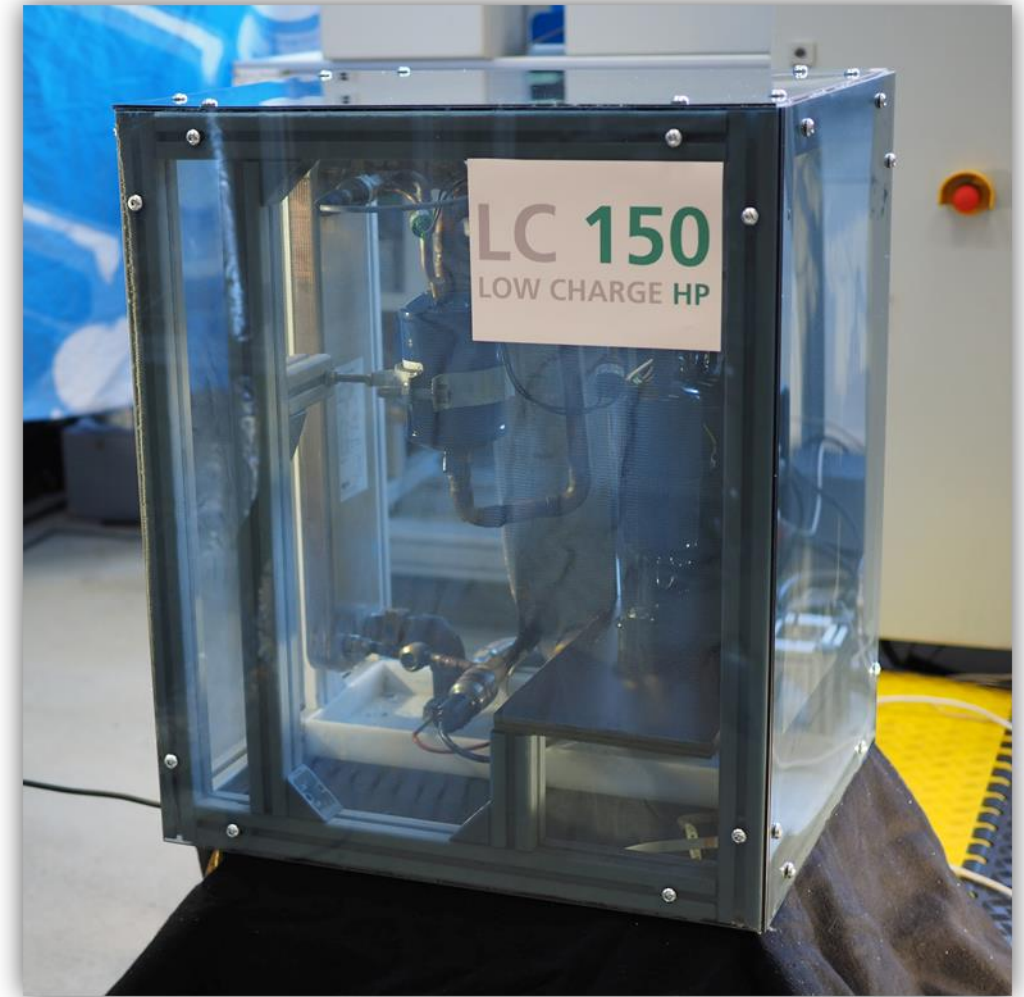
Low Charge Heat Pump Module using 150g of R-290

Goals



Goals of the feasibility study (10/18 – 09/20)

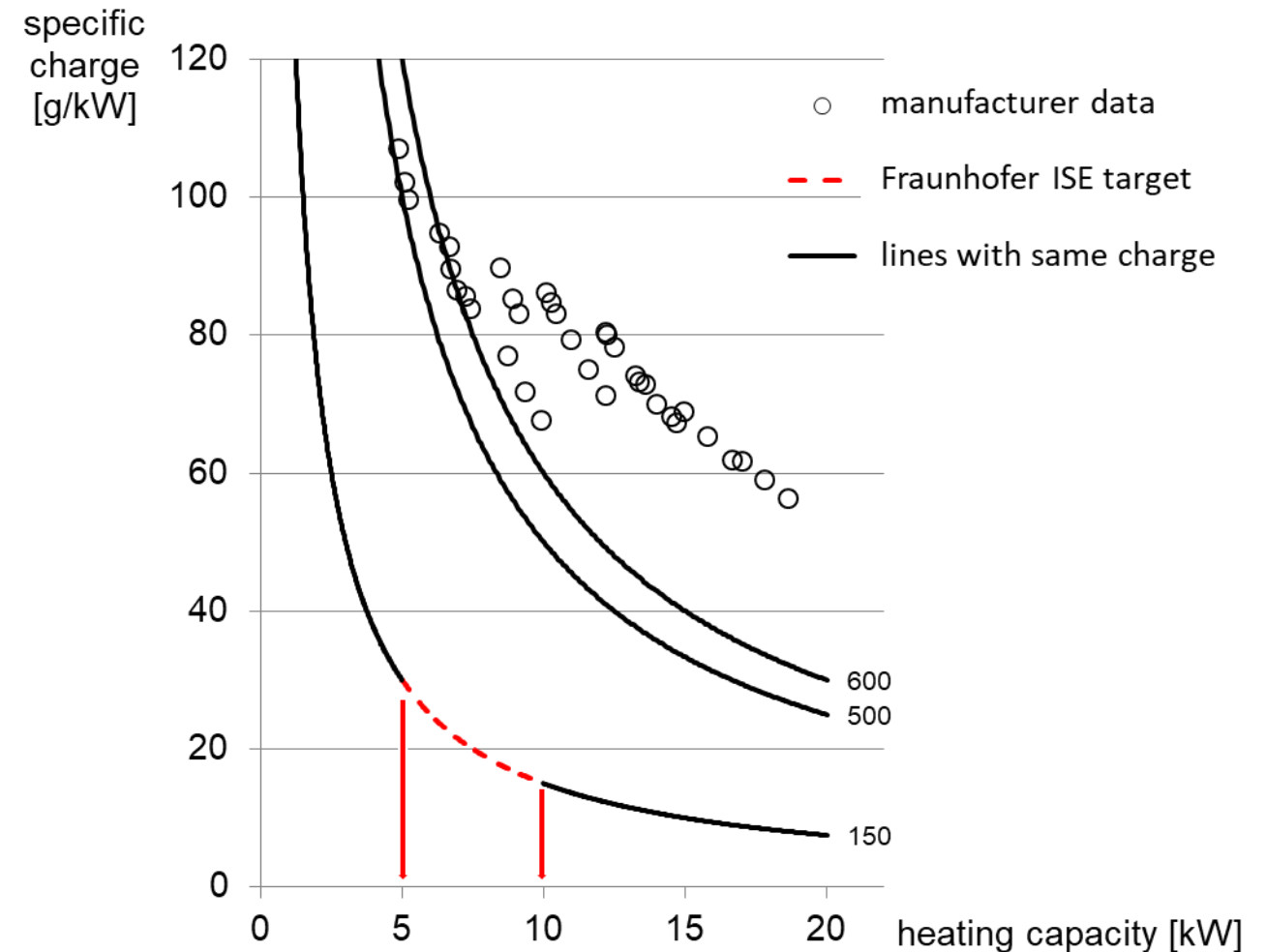
- Use of propane (R290) as refrigerant
- Providing a heating capacity between 5-10kW
- Use of market available components only
- Brine to water heat pump



Low Charge Heat Pump Module using 150g of R-290

Goals

- Market available brine-to-water heat pumps systems use 60-100 g/kW of refrigerant charge
- 150 g of refrigerant for 5-10 kW heating capacity corresponds to ~20 g/kW



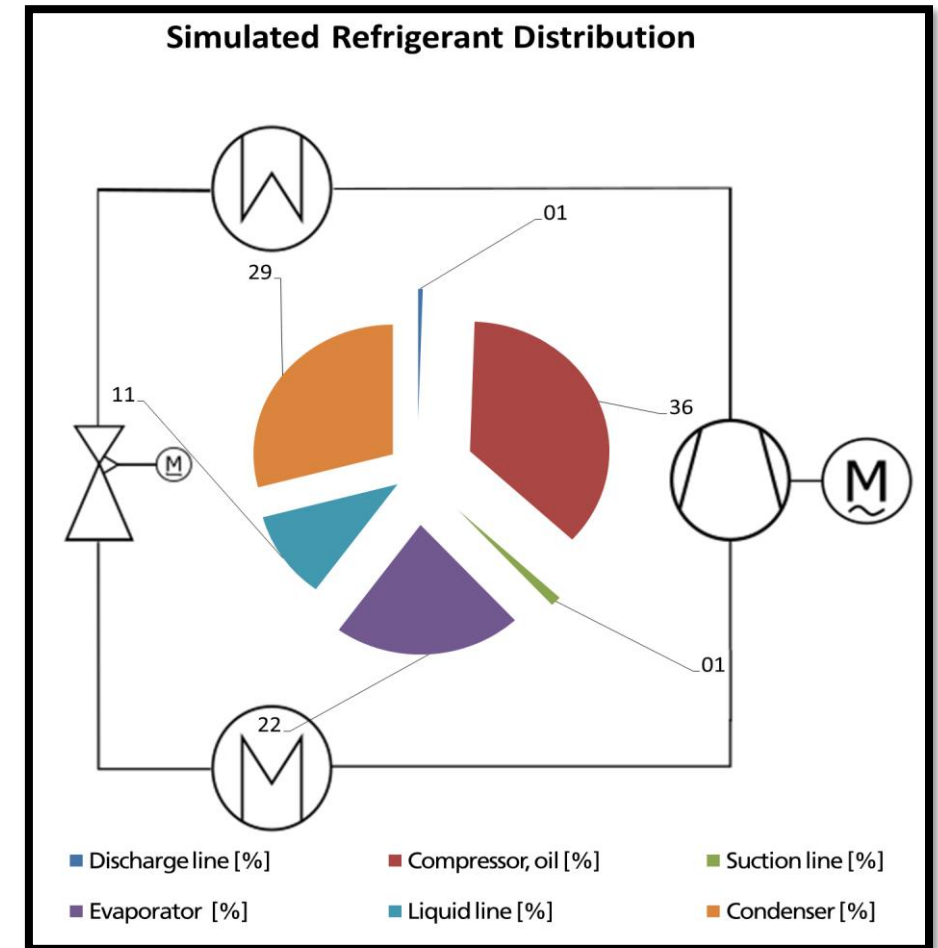
Low Charge Heat Pump Module using 150g of R-290

Design of the heat pump module



Addressing the parts with high refrigerant content

- Reduced volume due to asymmetric plate heat exchangers
- Reduced diameter and length of piping
- Reduced quantity of oil in cooperation with compressor manufacturer
- Alternative implementation of cooling applications



Low Charge Heat Pump Module using 150g of R-290

Design of the heat pump module

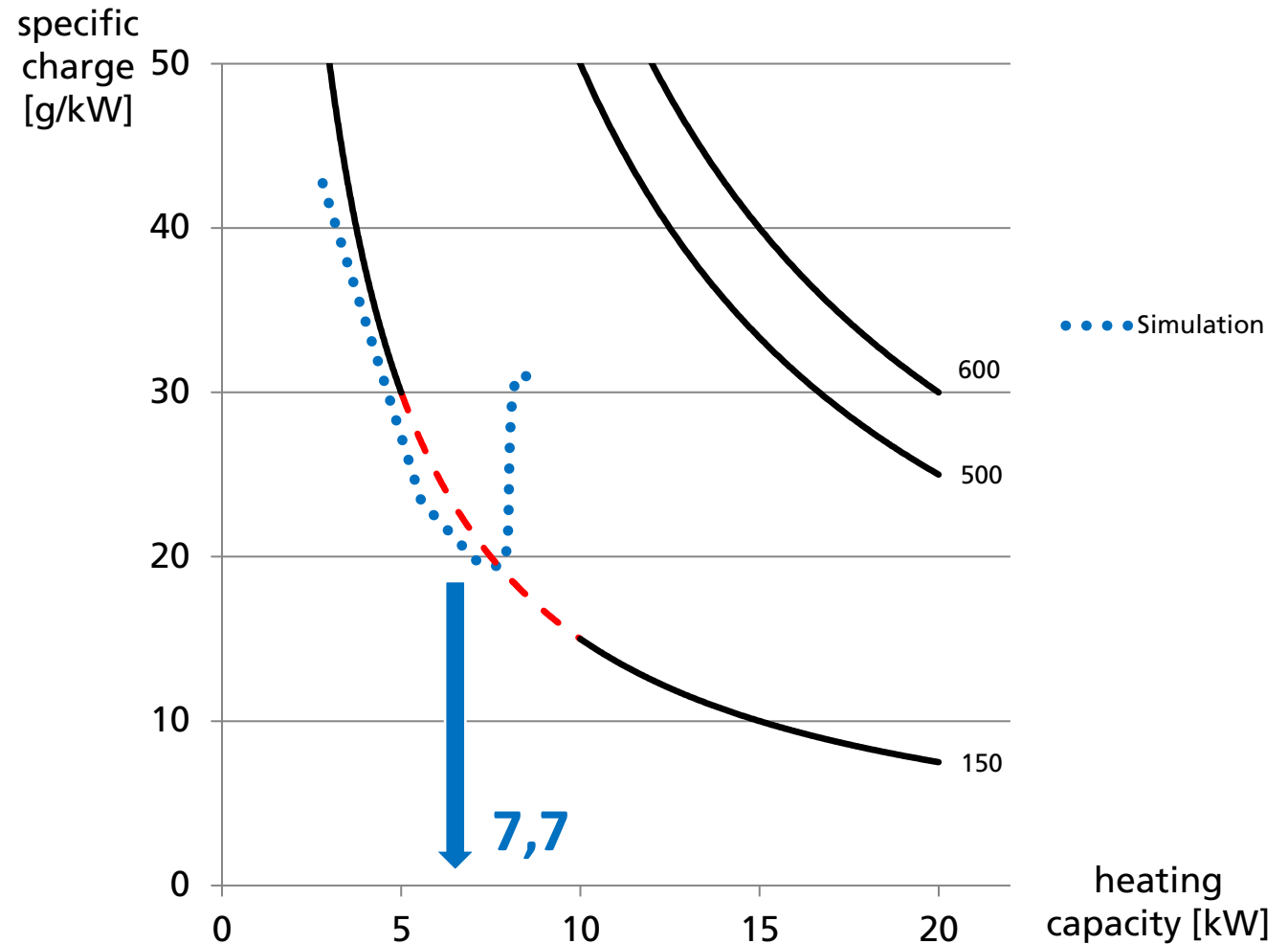


Addressing the parts with high refrigerant content

- Reduced volume due to asymmetric plate heat exchangers
- Reduced diameter and length of piping
- Reduced quantity of oil in cooperation with compressor manufacturer
- Alternative implementation of cooling applications

➤ **Simulation results for B0/W35 @120Hz, SH10K (IMST-Art):**

- design meets the addressed capacity range, predicted COP: 3.6 (60Hz)



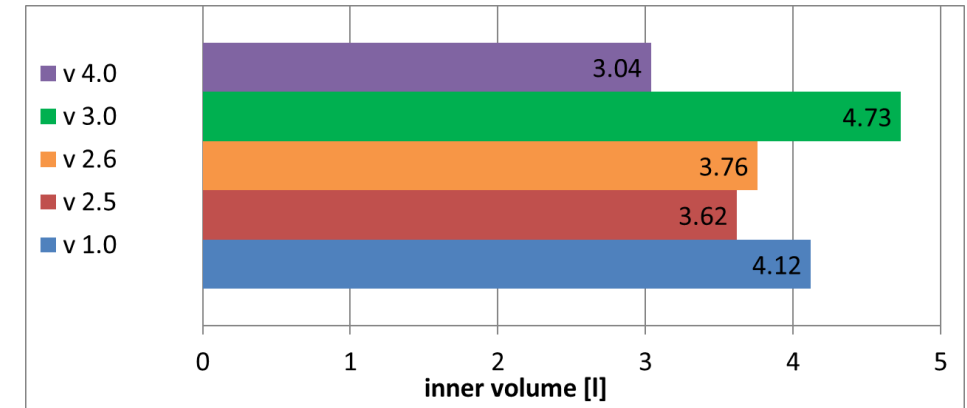
Low Charge Heat Pump Module using 150g of R-290

Measurements and results



Evaluation of four different configurations

- Two different compressor types
- Different heat exchanger types
- Variation of temperatures, superheat, compressor speed, refrigerant charge



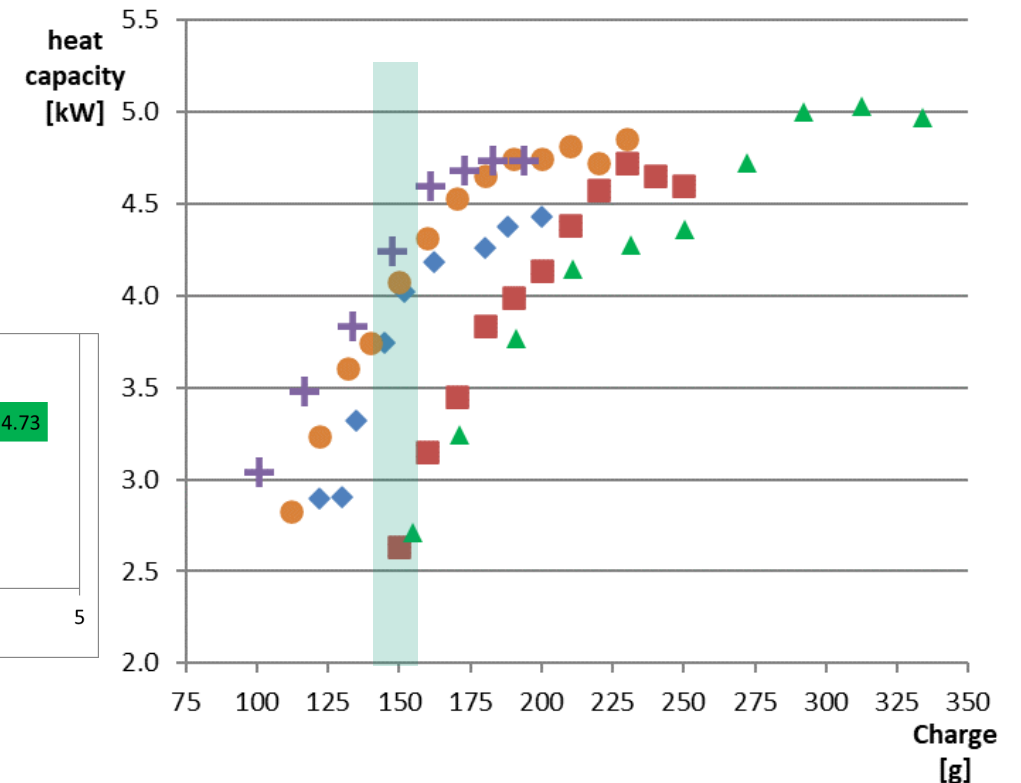
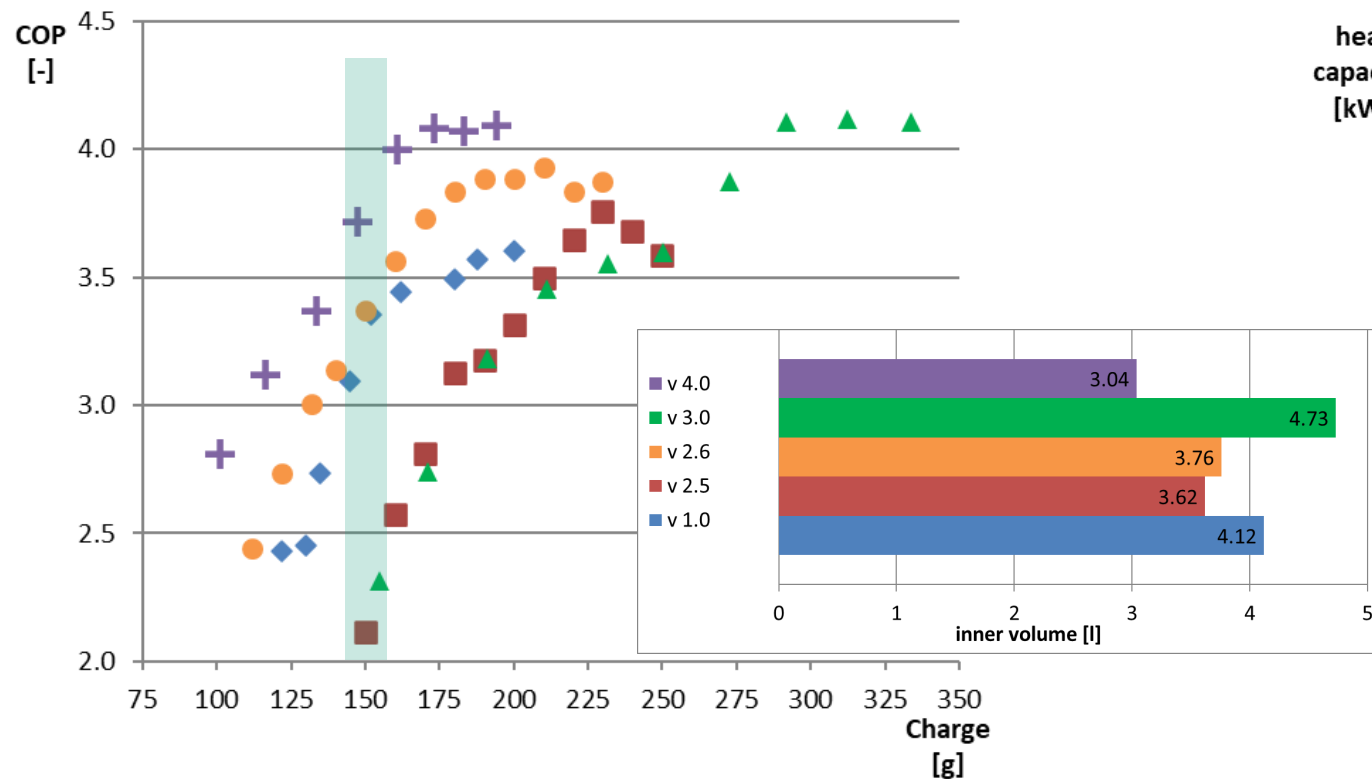
	V 1.0	V 2.5	V 2.6	V 3.0	V 4.0
Compressor (all ~30cm ³ displacement)	Scroll Manufacturer 1	Rotary v1 Manufacturer 2	Rotary v1 Manufacturer 2	Rotary v1 Manufacturer 2	Rotary v2 Manufacturer 2
Condenser	Long Asymmetric 16 Plates	Long Asymmetric 16 Plates	Short Asymmetric 38 Plates	Short Asymmetric 46 Plates	Short Asymmetric 38 Plates
Evaporator	Long Asymmetric 16 Plates	Long Asymmetric 16 Plates	Long Symmetric 16 Plates	Long Symmetric 28 Plates	Long Symmetric 16 Plates
Piping	Pipes v1	Pipes v1	Pipes v1	Pipes v2	Pipes v1

Low Charge Heat Pump Module using 150g of R-290

Measurements and results



Results for B0/W35, SH10K, @F50%



Low Charge Heat Pump Module using 150g of R-290

Measurements and results

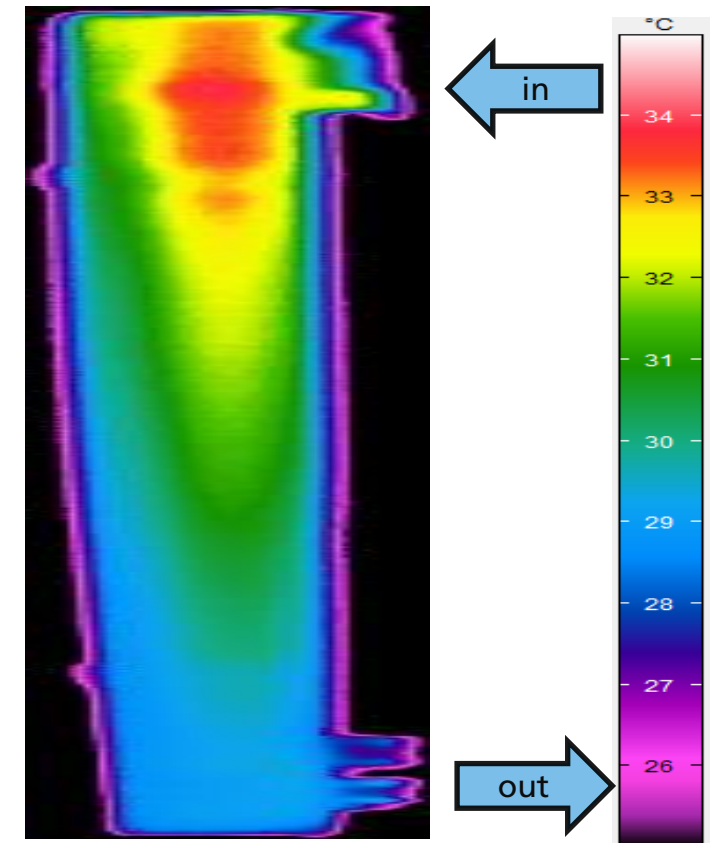


- Visual analysis of the heat exchangers with pictures of the ice profile and thermography indicates maldistribution.
- Maldistribution leads to higher temperature differences/ reduced COPs.

evaporator



condenser

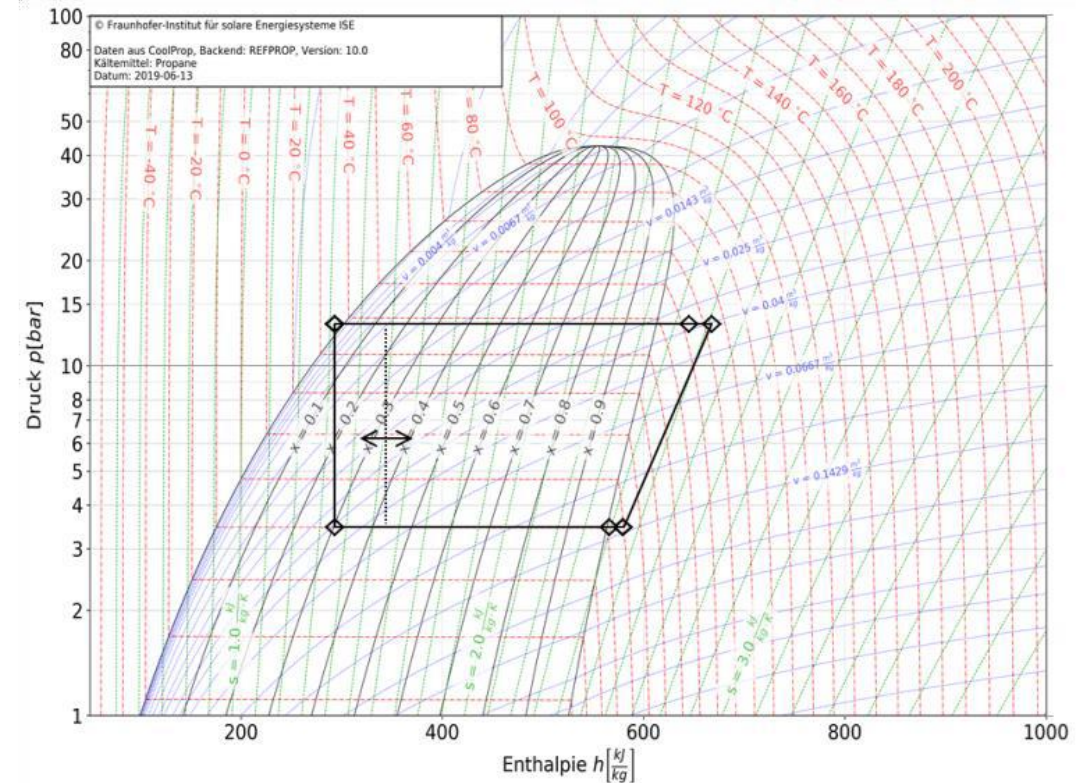


Low Charge Heat Pump Module using 150g of R-290

Operation of strongly charge reduced refrigerant circuits



- Refrigerant charge vs:
 - Performance
 - Stability
 - Reliability
- Brine to water only
- Alternative solutions needed
 - Exploitation of air as source
 - Cooling and defrost mode

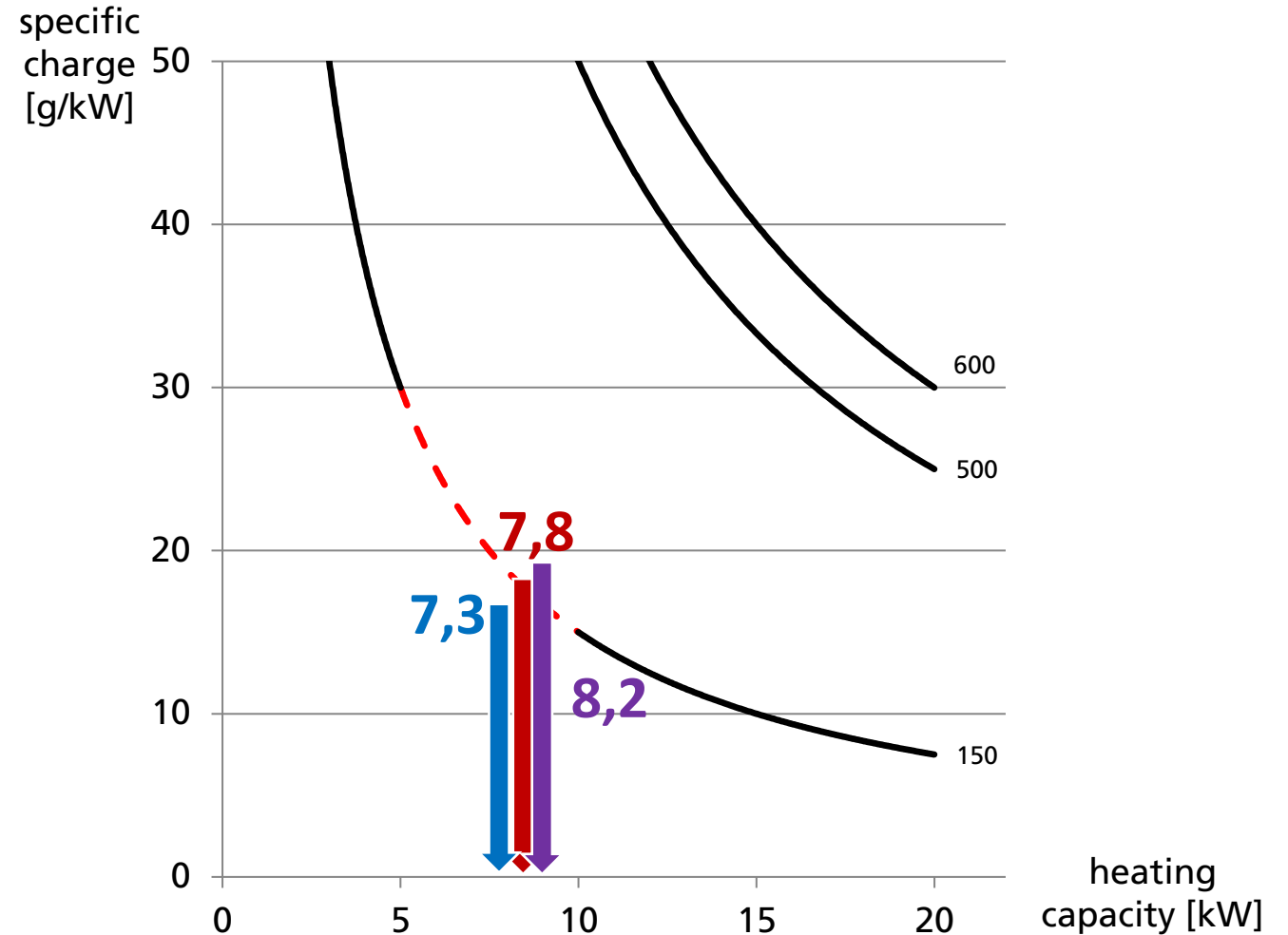


Low Charge Heat Pump Module using 150g of R-290

Summary

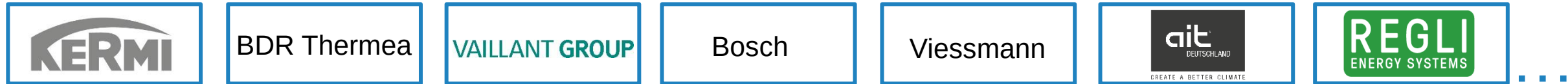


- Using 150 g propane a heating capacity of ~8 kW was achieved – corresponding to 75 % charge reduction.
- Combination of components (compressor speed, different HX designs) and operation (superheat, subcool) gives a wide range of enhancing COP and heating capacity.
 - well designed single components
 - more equalized flow distribution in heat exchangers
 - insulation of components



Low Charge Heat Pump Module using 150g of R-290

Project consortium LC150



Steering Committee, definition of requirements, receipt of results and access to IPs



1,2 Mio. € (approx. 1-4 % of total project volume, pro rata market share)



LC150 PLATFORM DEVELOPMENT OF A CHARGE-REDUCED HEAT PUMP MODULE WITH PROPANE

4,8 Mio. € project budget, 2.5 years, 1.10.2020 – 31.03.2023

- Design rules and Operating strategies by
 - Component testing (heat exchangers, compressors, valves etc.) in single component and module tests and in broad cross evaluation
 - Validation of simulation tools
- Standardization/ simplification/ safety aspects
- Network and platform for manufacturers and component suppliers

Supported by:

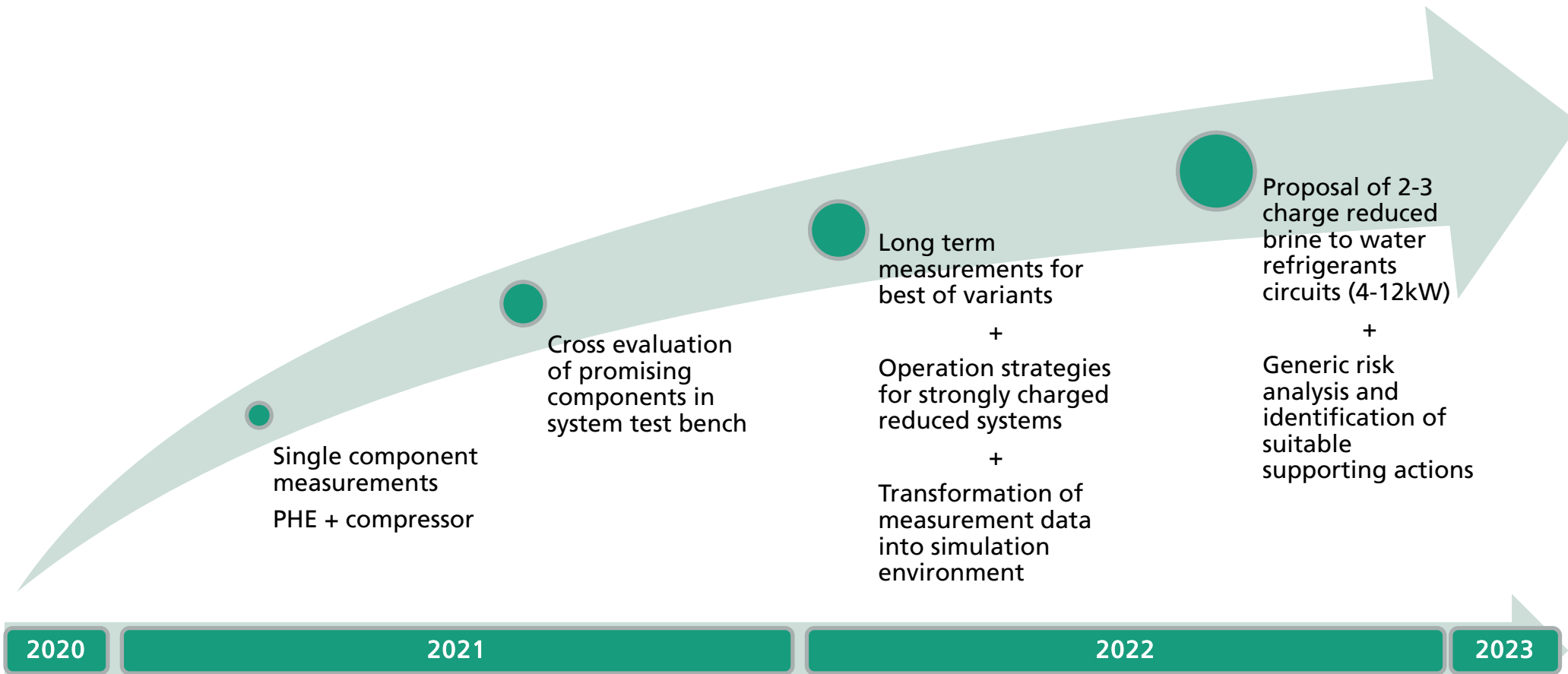


3,6 Mio. €
(75 % funding rate)
FKZ 03EN4001A

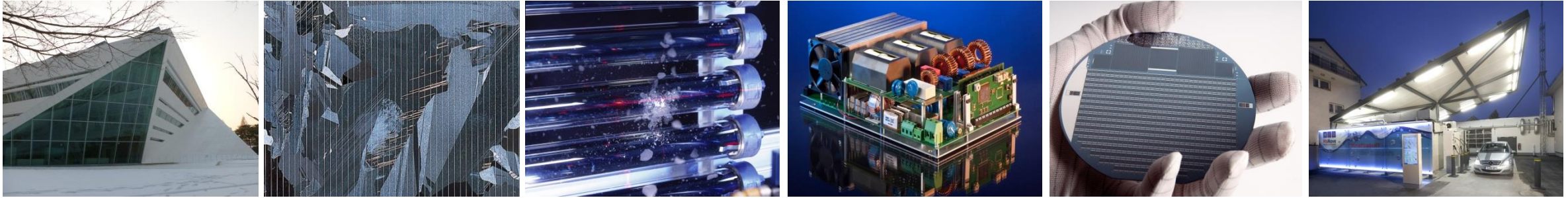
on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag

Low Charge Heat Pump Module using 150g of R-290

Upcoming tasks



Thank you for your Attention!



Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

Clemens Dankwerth

www.ise.fraunhofer.de

clemens.dankwerth@ise.fraunhofer.de