State of the art for solar thermal or PV cooling and refrigeration













Daniel MUGNIER - 15/10/2014



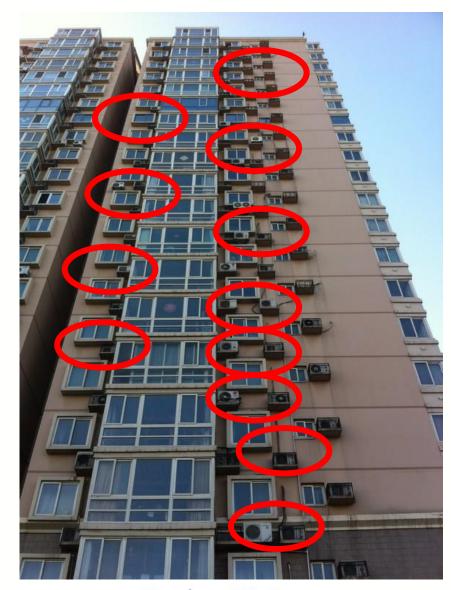
SHC 2014 Conference

Beijing (China)

To Introduce the importance of...

SOLAR COOLING for China...

...one picture taken
this morning in Datun
Road close to CNCC





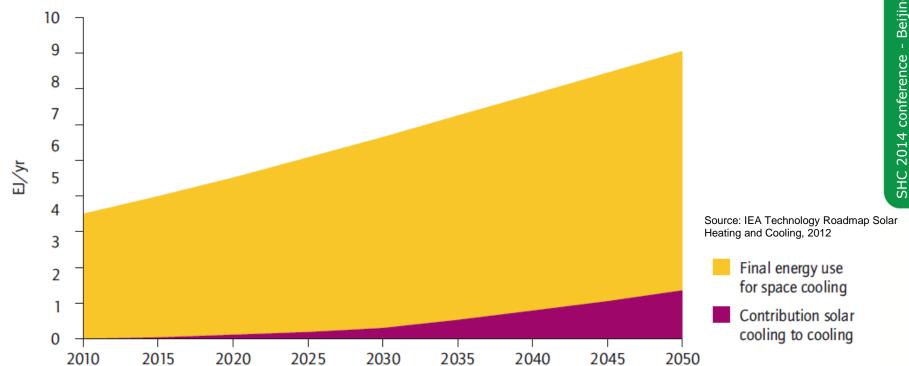






IEA Technology Roadmap SHC Share of solar cooling by 2050

Figure 17: Roadmap vision for solar cooling in relation to total final energy use for cooling (Exajoule/yr)



Solar Cooling nearly 17% of total energy use for cooling!



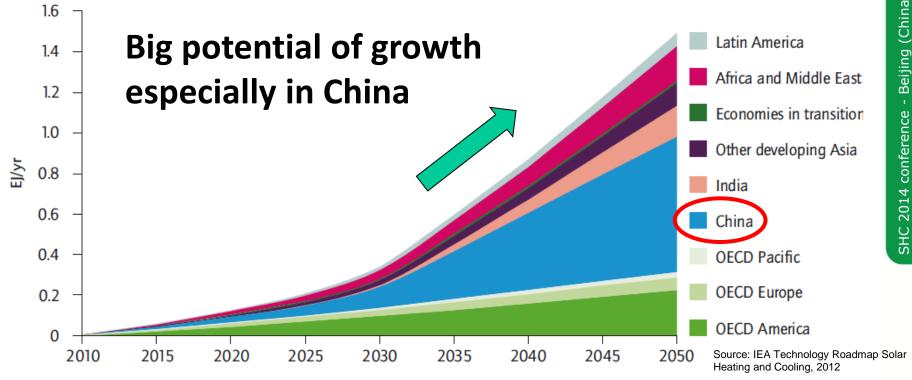






IEA Technology Roadmap SHC – Market potential by 2050

Figure 16: Roadmap vision for solar cooling (Exajoule/yr)



 $1.5 \times 10^{18} \text{ J/a} = 416.7 \text{ TWh/a Solar Cooling by } 2050$

Systems could enter the market between 2015 and 2020









20ºC

15ºC

0ºC

-20ºC

Solar thermal collector technologies versus Application for solar cooling

Solar thermal collector	Heat transfer	Collector	Application for	
Solar thermal collector	medium	temperature	cooling	
Air collector	Air	40-60°C	Air-conditioning	
Flat plate collector	Water, Water-Glycol	70-90°C	Air-conditioning, slab cooling	
Evacuated tube collector	Water, Water-Glycol	90-120°C	Air-conditioning, slab cooling	
Parabolic trough / Fresnel collector	Thermal oil, Water	120-250°C	Refrigeration, air-conditioning, slab cooling	







Small-scale capacity adsorption chillers

SorTech eCoo₁₀ Water / Silica gel



InvenSor LTC10 & HTC18 Water / Zeolithe



- **Cooling capacity range:**
- **Heating** temperatures:
- **Cold water temperatures:**
- COP:

10 kW to 18 kW

$$60 - 95^{\circ}$$
 C

15° C

$$0.6 - 0.65(0.7*)$$

* High Efficiency Modus







Small-scale capacity absorption chillers

EAW
SE15
Water /
Lithium
bromide



Pink PC19 Ammonia / Water



Source: Pink

Source: EAW

Cooling capacity range: 15 kW to 19 kW

• Heating temperatures: 65 – 95° C

Cold water temperatures: 6 – 7° C (NH₃ -5° C)

• COP : 0.65 – 0.75 (0.5)







Latest progresses: Integrated hydraulic unit for comfortable system integration





Source: SorTech





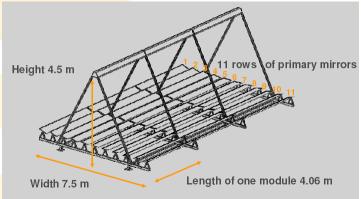


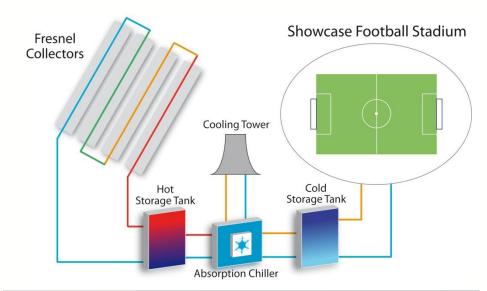
High-temperature applications

Example: Footbal Stadium

in Dubai









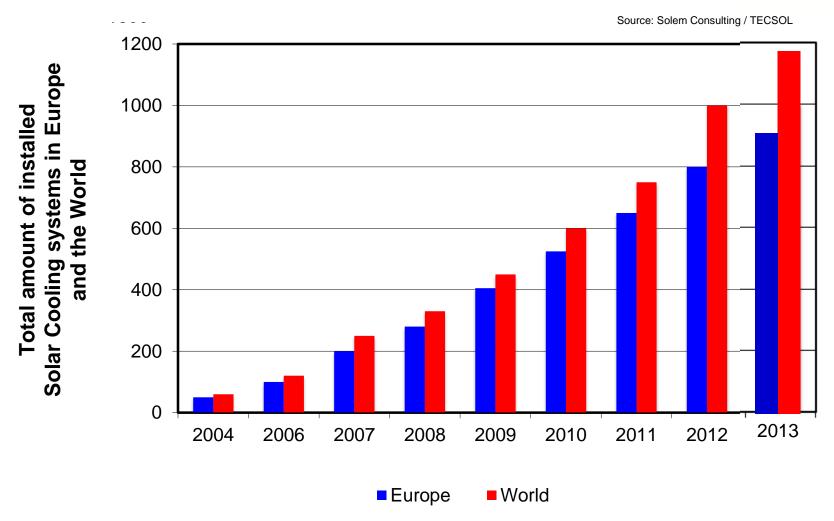








Market development of solar thermal cooling



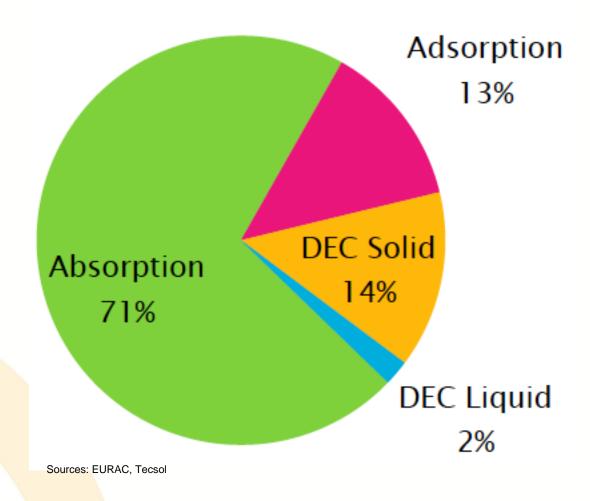
About > 1,200 systems installed worldwide (2013)







Market share of solar driven sorption chillers (2009)









Technical status

- Mature components available (both solar and refrigeration, A/C)
- Main progress made in last decade
 - Small scale heat driven chillers
 - ➤ Increasing number of high efficient double and recently triple effect absorption chillers
 - Development of systems using single-axis tracking solar collectors
- Main technical shortcomings are still on system level
 - Energy efficient heat rejection system
 - Energy management

Bottleneck: good trained technical staff almost not available

TECSO

Energy performance

- Many systems lead to measurable energy savings when compared to a best practice conventional reference solution
- Best values of overall electric COP range up to 6-8, which means that 6-8 kWh of useful cooling are produced with 1 kWh of invested electricity
- Target value for electric COP > 10
- However: also many systems do not achieve these values in practice due to
 - Non-optimal design



Non-optimal operation (e.g. control, part load)

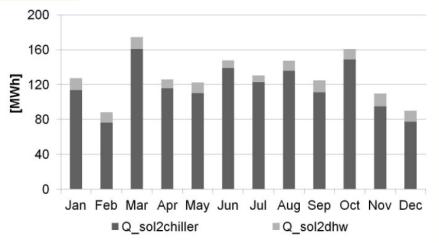




UWC SEA - EAST Tampines, Singapore







Campus area:

76,000m²/ 820,000ft²

Students: approx. 2700

Solar Panels:

3900 m²/2.73 MW_{therm}

Chiller size:

1500kW/420 tons

Storage:

For Cooling 60 m³
For Hot Water 7 m³

Electrical efficiency of 6,3 in 2013







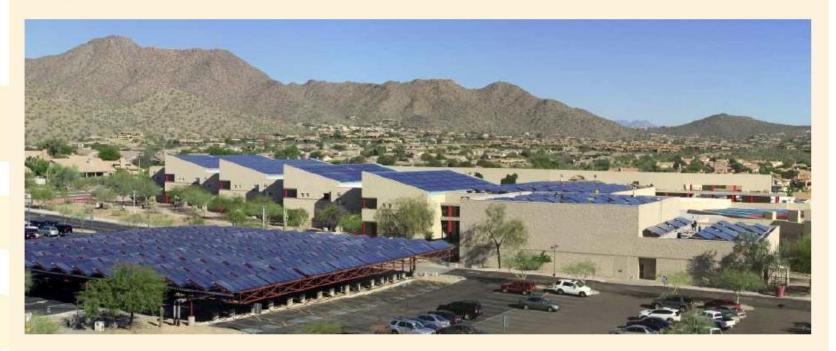
Desert Mountain High School, USA



Solar Panels: 5,000 m² → 3.5 MW

Cooling load: 500 tons / 1750 kW

In operation since 2014









SERM Montpellier SAC/DHW system



Montpellier Heating and System net utilities

=> System owner



TECSOL: engineering company

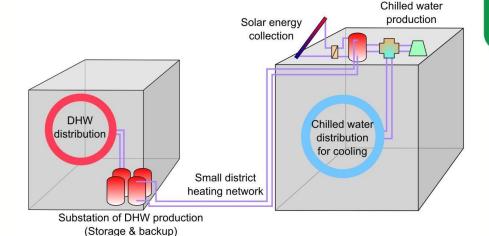


AXIMA GDF SUEZ: Company in charge of the works



Building A view





Picture of the collector field

240 m² DG FP collectors + 35 kW absorption chiller solar circuit in drainback mode







Full year balance (march 2013/ mars 2014)

	DHW Production (kWh)	Cooling Production (kWh)	Parasitic elec. Consumption (kWh)	Useful Solar Yield (kWh/m2)	Overal elec efficiency (-)
from 18/03/2013	4 654	0	110	19.4	42.3
april 2013	11 588	0	290	48.3	40.0
may 2013	16 478	0	380	68.7	43.4
june 2013	7 497	2 765	902	42.8	13.4
july 2013	9 482	3 983	1 190	56.1	13.5
august 2013	8 628	1 970	840	44.2	14.2
september 2013	9 316	676	554	41.6	18.9
october 2013	7 843	0	240	32.7	32.7
november 2013	4 789	0	220	20.0	21.8
december 2013	3 851	0	157	16.0	24.6
january 2014	3 734	0	190	15.6	19.7
february 2014	6 435	0	218	26.8	29.5
march 2014	12 860	0	348	53.6	30.9
april 2014	14 085	0	360	58.7	39.1
may 2014	12 633	281	326	54.0	40.2
june 2014	8 847	944	685	39.7	15.2
july 2014	5 586	2 959	851	26.8	12.4
TOTAL	148 308	13 578	7 861	674.5	20.6

^{*} elec consumption linked to the solar useful production (pumps solar, DHW, generator, evaporator, condensor circuits) without measuring back up elec consumption.

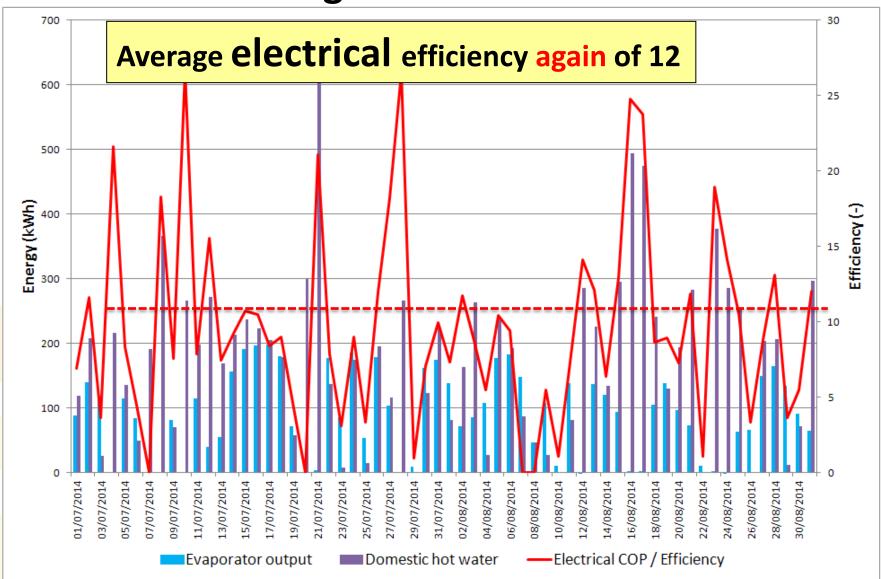
Global Electrical efficiency of nearly 21 in average for a full year & a solar yield of 674 kWh/m².y







Monitoring results for Summer 2014

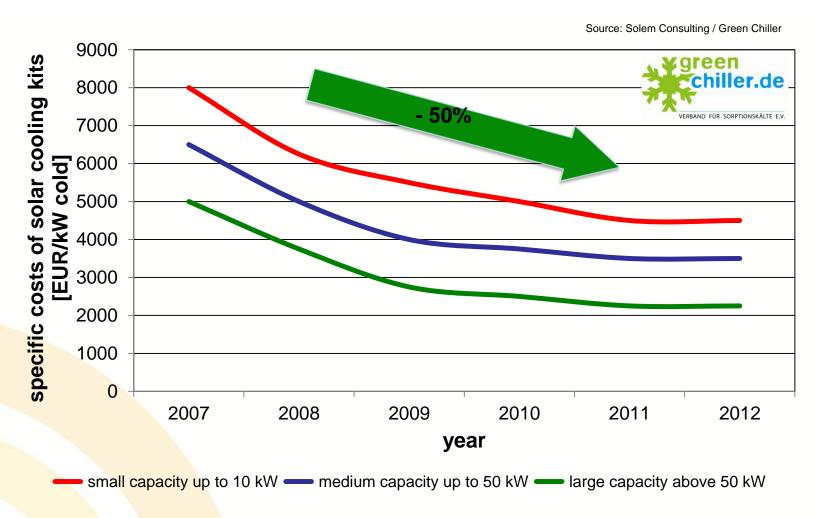








Cost development of solar cooling Kits (2007-2012)



Cost reduction of 45-55% within last 5 years!









Economic viability

- First cost 2-5 times higher than for conventional technology
- Total first cost found in realized installations: 2000 5000 € per kW of cold production (for entire system including solar collector field)
- Payback time depends strongly on boundary conditions
 - Annual numbers of use (cooling, heating, hot water, ...)
 - Conventional energy cost
 - Climatic conditions
- Best conditions: payback < 10 years very difficult to reach







Conclusion for solar thermal cooling

- About 1,200 solar cooling systems installed worldwide (2013)
- Several new small and medium-scale Absorption and Adsorption chillers were developed worldwide in the last few years, especially in Europe
- Standardized Solar Cooling Kits available to bring down the costs
- Solar heat is particularly of interest if a solar thermal system is used for other heat needs, too (e.g. heating, DHW)









Need of a new Generation solar cooling systems

Solar thermal « traditionnal » cooling has difficulty to emerge as a economically competitive solution

Main reasons:

- **Technical**: Limit on adaptability due to hydraulics, complexity
- **Economical**: Investment cost, especially for small systems
- ⇒ Still need intensive R&D for quality improvement and best solution selection (ongoing IEA SHC Task 48)
- ⇒ Very innovative concepts such







Source: Climatewell



How to find a solution for small/medium size?

* A very important priority: solar for cooling, especially for small to medium size

Example: 10% of the entire Saudi Arabia oil production for national cooling

- * New context on economics for PV and trend towards selfconsumption
- * A real growing market...

New generation solar cooling & heating (PV or solar thermally driven systems)

... but **strong need** of:

- * standards
- * thermal management optimum
- * monitoring & best practice

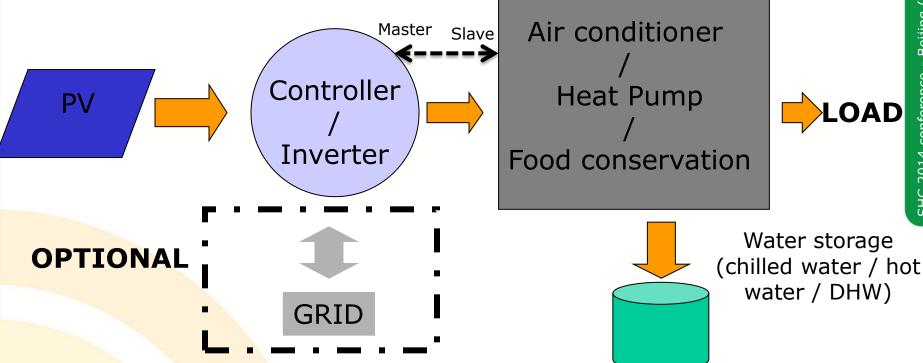








Example of Basic concept for the PV approach



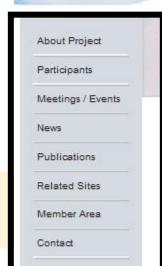


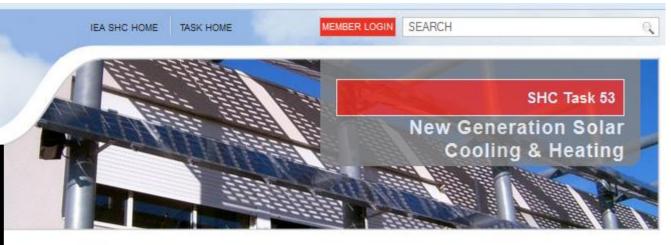




IEA SHC Task 53 Website







New Generation Solar Cooling & Heating Systems (PV or solar thermally driven systems)

Overview

The main objective of this Task is to assist a strong and sustainable market development of solar PV or new innovative thermal cooling systems. It is focusing on solar driven systems for both cooling (ambient and food conservation) and heating (ambient and domestic hot water).

The scope of the Task are the technologies for production of cold/hot water or conditioned air by means of solar heat or solar electricity, i.e., the subject which is covered by the Task starts with the solar radiation reaching the collector or the PV modules and ends with the chilled/hot water and/or conditioned air transferred to the application. However, although the distribution system, the building and the interaction of both with the technical equipment are not the main topic of the Task this interaction will be considered where necessary.







http://task53.iea-shc.org/





IEA SHC Task 53 Subtask A

Which systems do we have?

NG systems close to market R&D Systems close to Market

PV CH (Cooling/ Heating) on the Market

STDCH

SolabCOOL (NL)



SUNCOOL/Climatewell (SE)

PV CH (Cooling/ Heating)

- BIG HEATING company (GER)
- Helioherm

STDCH

- FREESCOO (IT)
- Climatewell (SE)







State of the art of this new Market











(no claim for completeness)







Main categories



Solar air conditioners : Splits

PV+ HP coupling for Office/Commercial









hotspot energy

HotSpot Energy LLC (757) 410-8640

Solar Air Conditioner

SEER 35 . Solar Hybrid Heat Pump

Model ACDC12

Connect Up To Three Panels (Max 840W) Runs On Solar Power & AC Power 11,000 BTU Cooling/12,000 BTU Heat Plug-And-Play Solar Connection No Batteries Required



Home

Keep the inside cool all day for next to nothing in energy costs. Preventing daytime heat build-up also cuts evening cooling costs.

Office

Keep the work area comfortable during business hours for pennies per day. Cool or heat up to 750 Sq. Ft. (69m²).

International

Compatible with 50hz and 60hz power, use it anywhere in the world.

Ultra-High SEER Solar Air Conditioner



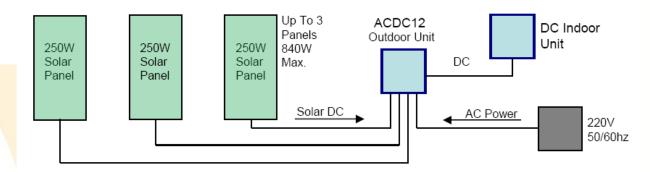
ACDC12-Hybrid

Retail/List-\$1695ea FOB Factory

Dealer Price: 4-49 units \$1290ea FOB Factory Distributor Price: 50+ units \$891ea FOB China

**Unit includes 3m lineset

Connects Directly To Solar Panels



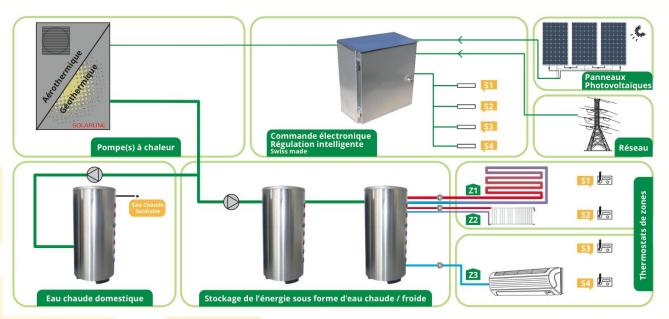






Typical **ALREADY** EU market available solution

Efficient Geothermal Heat Pump: COP of 5,3 Field test since 2011 in Switzerland











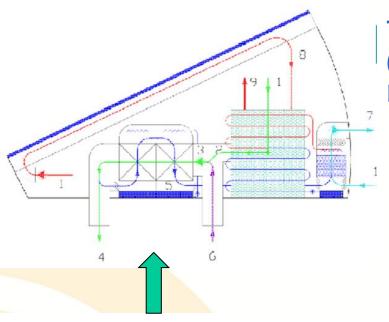


PV booster => overall yearly COP of 6,9



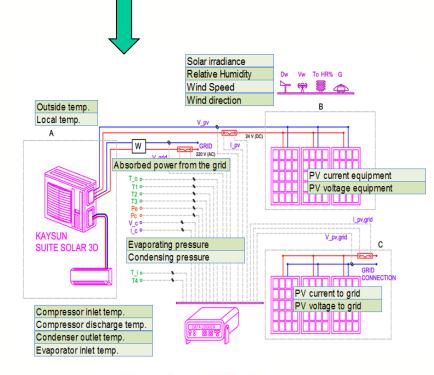
State of the art of the future new Market

Active R&D participants in Task 53



Concept for compact solar thermal air conditioner based on fixed & cooled adsorption beds (Source: Solarinvent)

Testing principle for a Chinese PV split unit (Source: Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche)















http://task48.iea-shc.org/

http://task53.iea-shc.org/



Source: Climatewell



Thanks for your attention!

<u>Contact</u>: Daniel Mugnier, TECSOL daniel.mugnier@tecsol.fr







