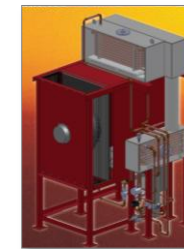


Institute of Air-handling and Refrigeration (ILK Dresden)
**Component development and first test results of a
directly air-cooled water/LiBr absorption chiller**
Australian Solar Cooling 2013 Conference, Sydney 2013



- ▶ **Founded in 1964**
- ▶ **Re-established as independent research institute in 1991**

- ▶ **Employees: 145**
- ▶ **Academics: 72 %**
- ▶ **mean age: ~44**
- ▶ **Laboratory area: ~3000 m²**
- ▶ **Test rigs: ~56**
- ▶ **Phys. / Chem. Laboratories: 25**





Problems in systems with small scale chillers

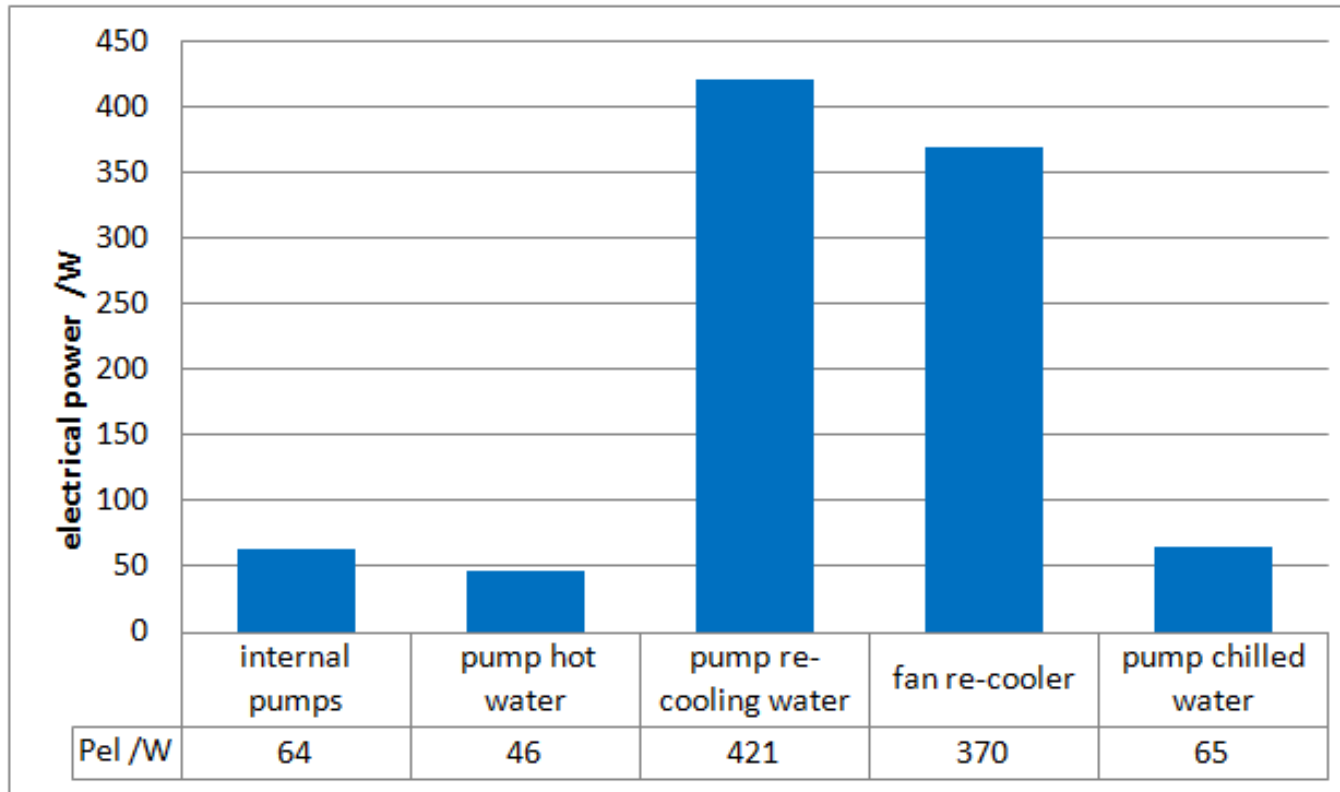
- ▶ **Complexity of the systems**
- ▶ **Interface problems because of different crafts (might be) involved**
- ▶ **Possibly high error rate during installation**
- ▶ **Auxiliary energy demand of the system**
- ▶ **Limited applicability of evaporative systems but high re-cooling sensibility of the cycle**



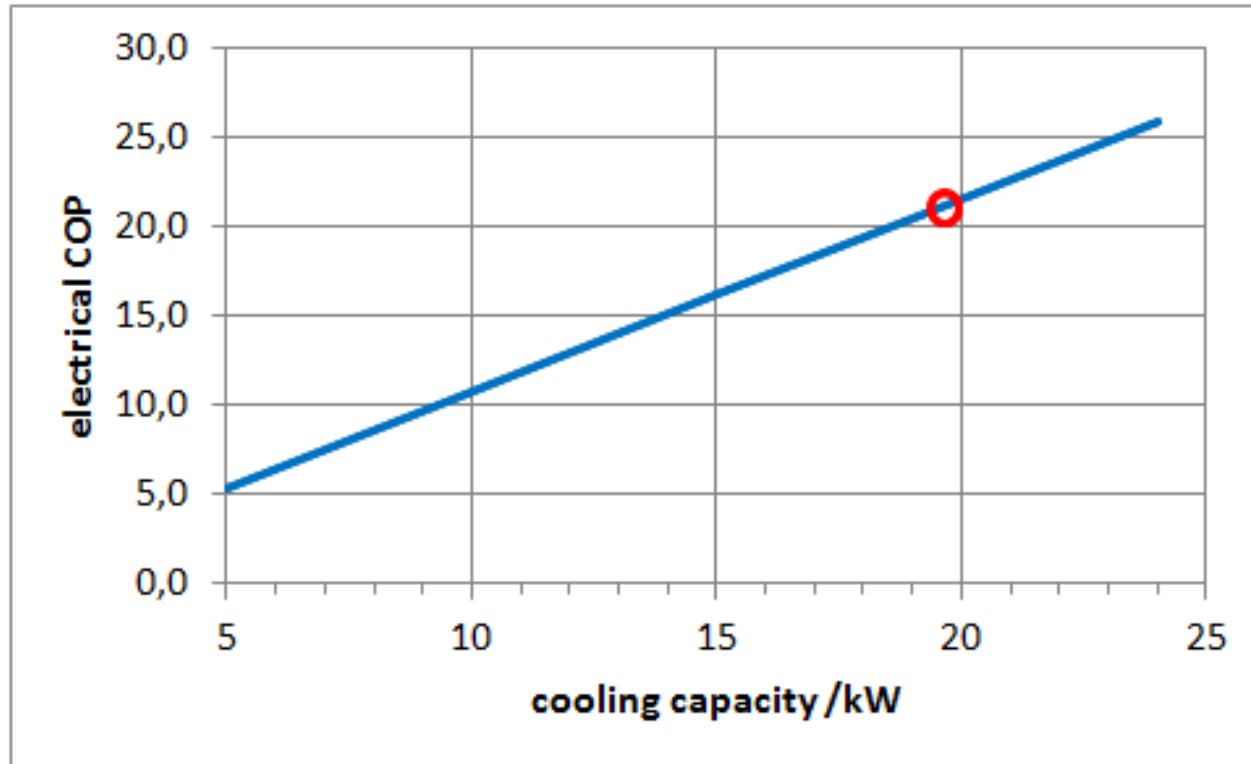
- ▶ **Avoiding of an intermediate circuit:**
 - to minimize the auxiliary energy demand (as re-cooling circuit pump usually consumes a lot)
 - for a better approach of external and internal temperatures since temperature lift is limited
- ▶ **Air-cooled absorber needed**
- ▶ **Water as refrigerant -> big free section needed**
- ▶ **Air as heat transfer media -> big free section needed**



Distribution of the auxiliary energy demand of a small scale water cooled absorption chiller

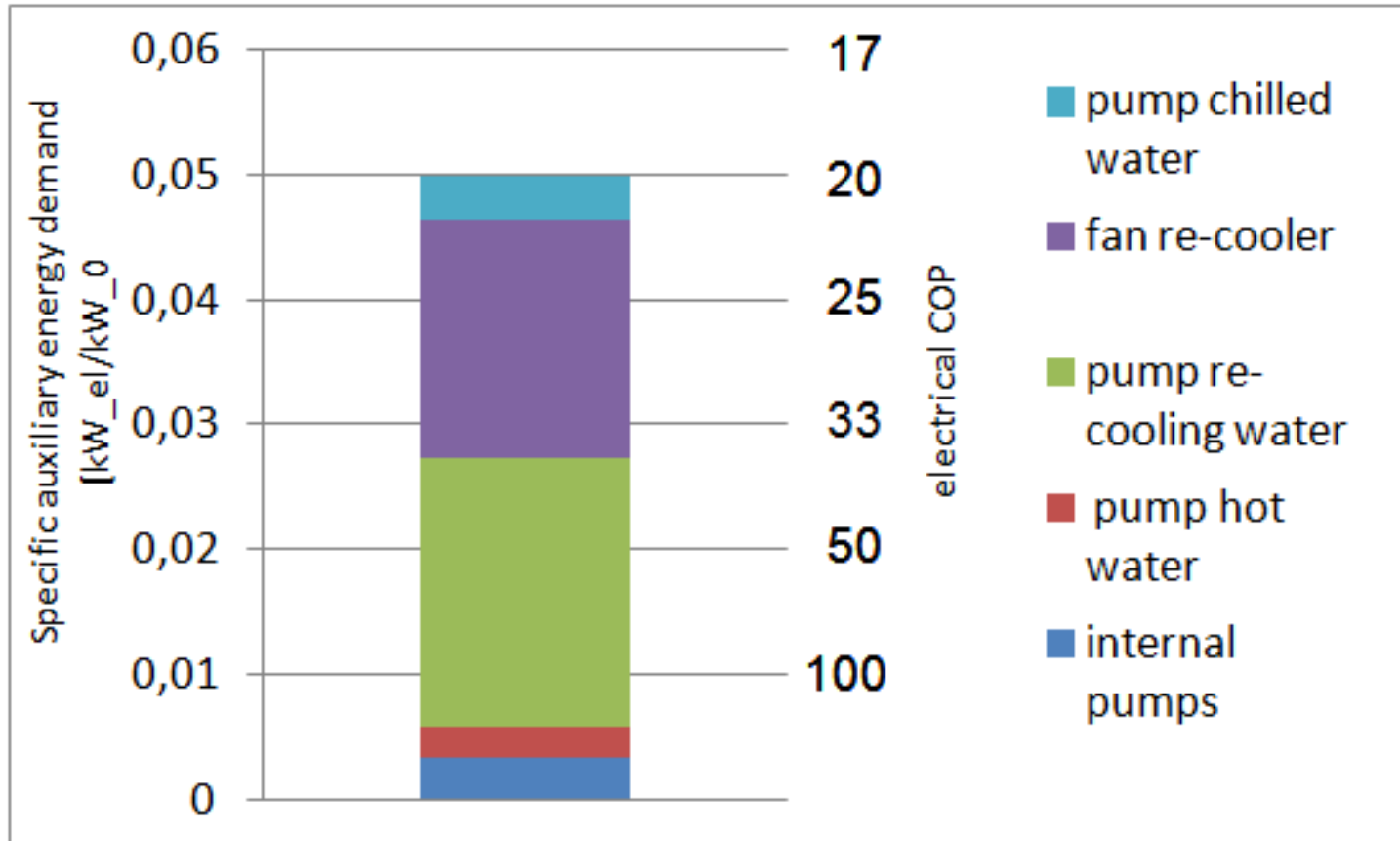


Nominal cooling capacity: 19,4 kW %-numbers: pump efficiency



Auxiliary energy demand of the system with constant speed pumps/fans as a function the cooling capacity

Distribution of auxiliary energy demand



Examples of air-cooled absorption chillers



Source: Rotartica

**H₂O/LiBr, rotating HX,
intermediate circuit**



Source Helioplus

**NH₃/H₂O -> high working pressure!
Gas driven -> high temperature**

Examples of air-cooled absorption chillers



Source: Broad

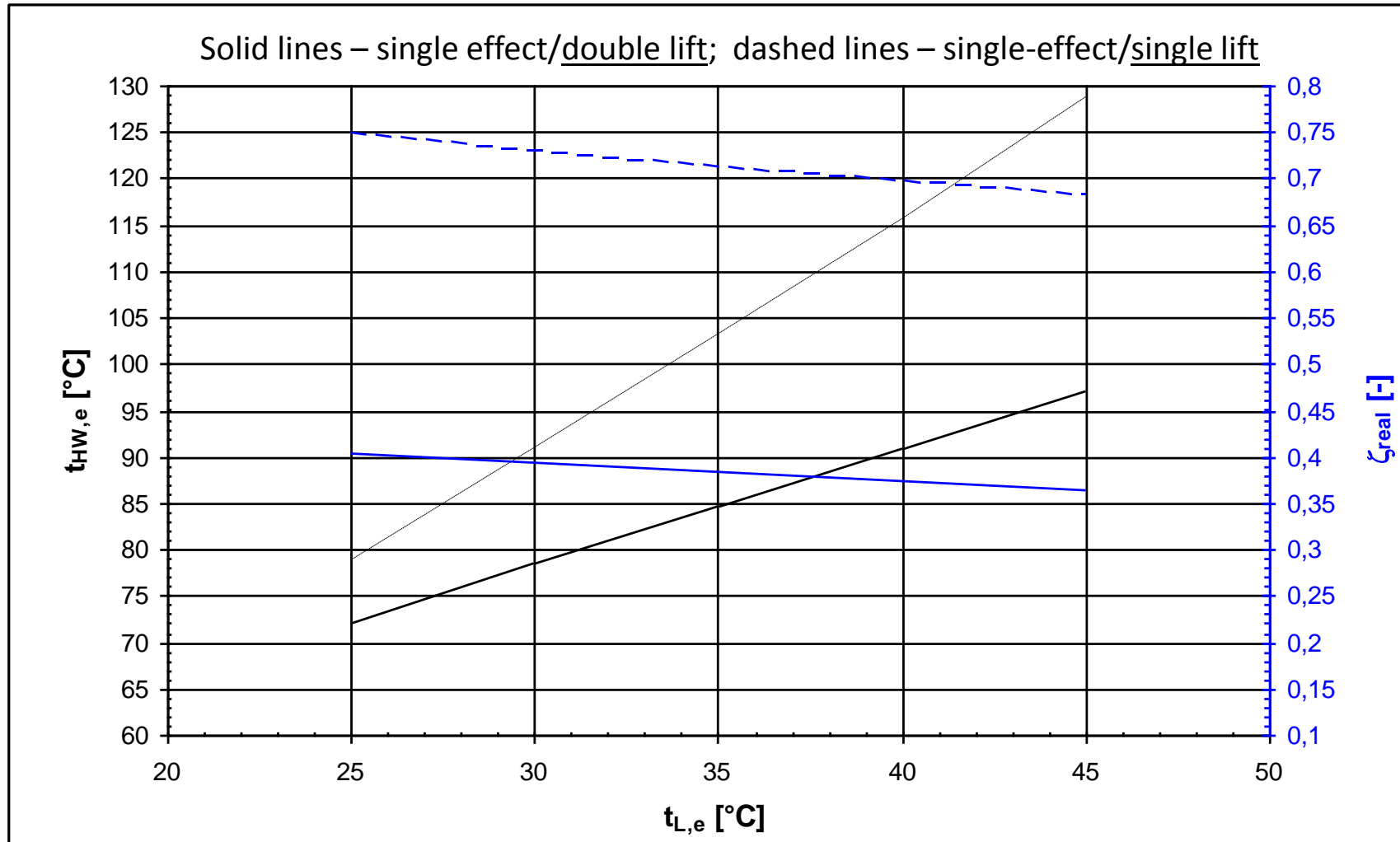


Source: Broad

H₂O/LiBr, gas driven, intermediate circuit

**Q₀=23 kW; zetta=1,1, P_{el}=1,8kW
(COP_{el}=12,7)**

Balancing Single Lift vs. Double Lift



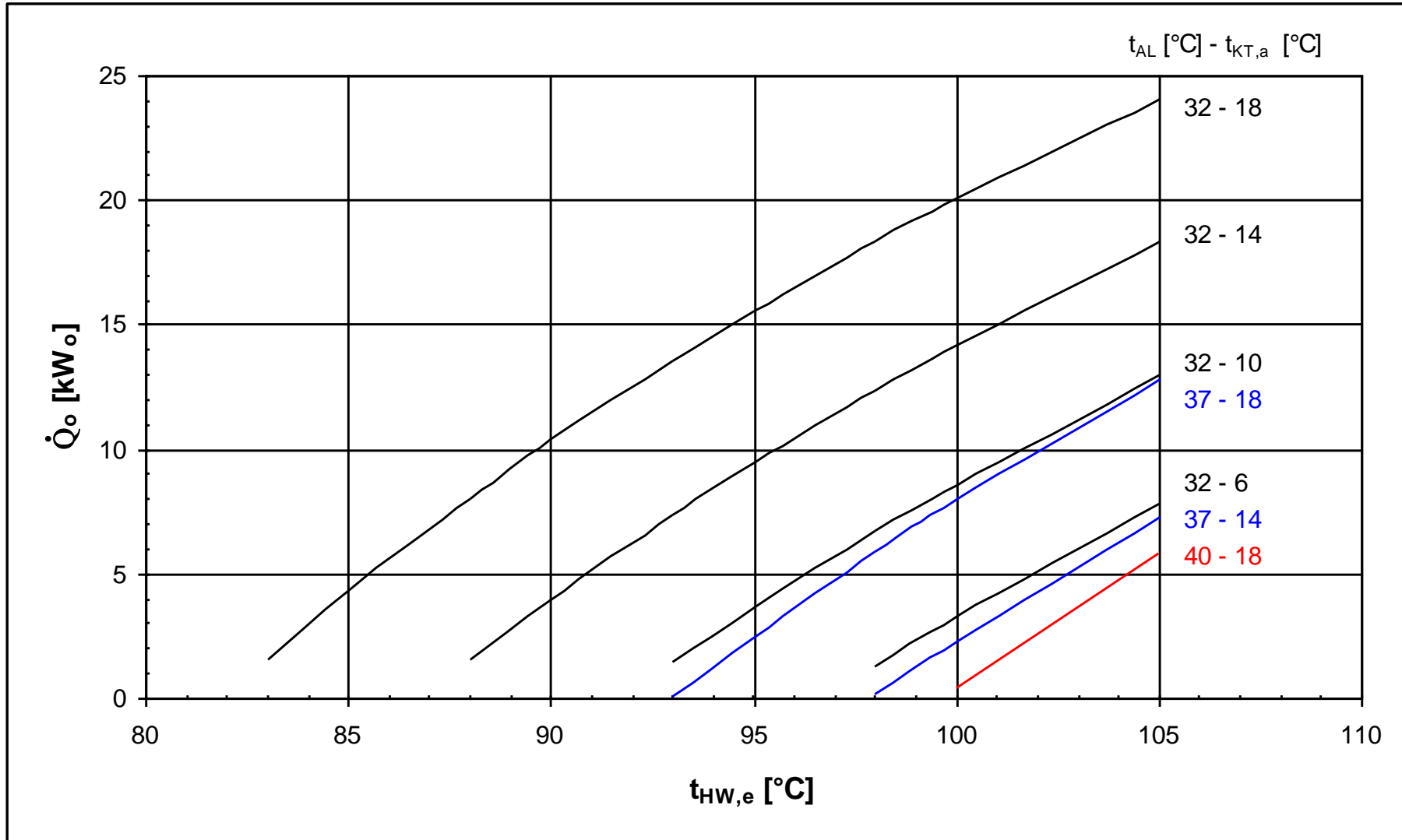
For chilled water out: 13 °C



<u>External Fluid</u>	<u>Nominal Condition</u>	<u>Operating Range</u>
Chilled water temperature (water w. 20 % Glycol)	18 °C / 13 °C (in/out)	6 °C ... 20 °C (out)
Heating water temperature (water w. 20 % Glycol)	95 °C / 87 °C (in/out)	75 °C ... 105 °C (in)
Ambient air (for re-cooling)	32 °C / 42 °C (in/out)	10 °C ... 32°C (in)
Cooling capacity	8 kW	

- ▶ Condenser and Absorber directly air-cooled
- ▶ Outdoor installation, frost save
- ▶ Auxiliary energy consumption at nominal conditions $< 60 W_{el}/kW_0$ („EER“ > 16)
- ▶ Single effect / single lift

Calculated cooling capacities for different temperatures



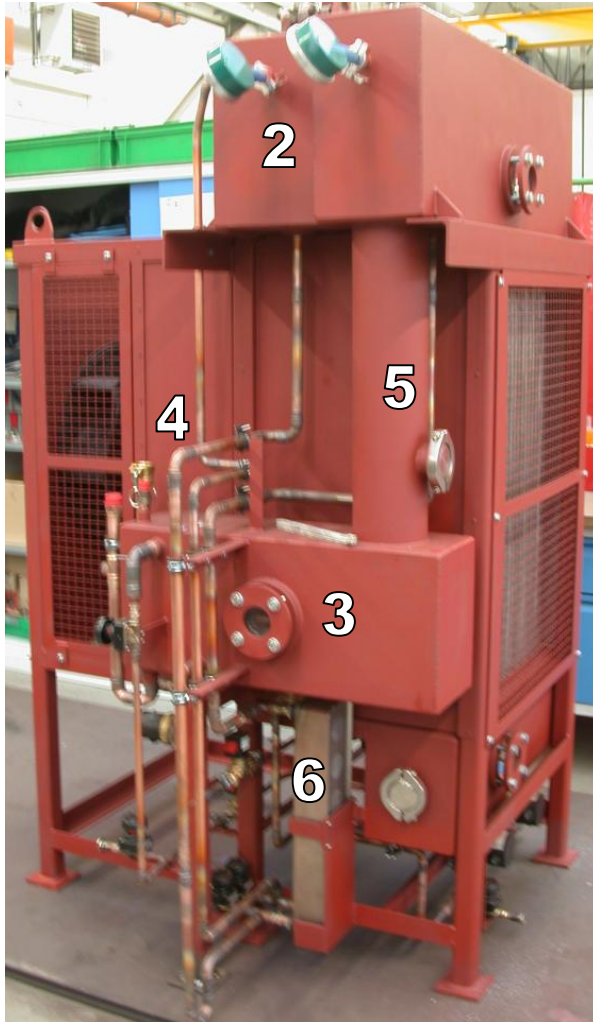


Design and testing of components (Samples)

- ▶ Even and permanent distribution of the solution onto vertical absorber tubes
- ▶ Good wetting inside the tubes over the whole length
- ▶ Increase of HX area on air side
- ▶ Efficiency of the fan vs. cost

Model	η_{Fan} [-]	cost [€]
Arial 1	0,354	752
Axial 2	0,375	817
Axial 3	0,395	826
Radial 1	0,480	995
Radial 2	0,570	1222

Test of components within functional model

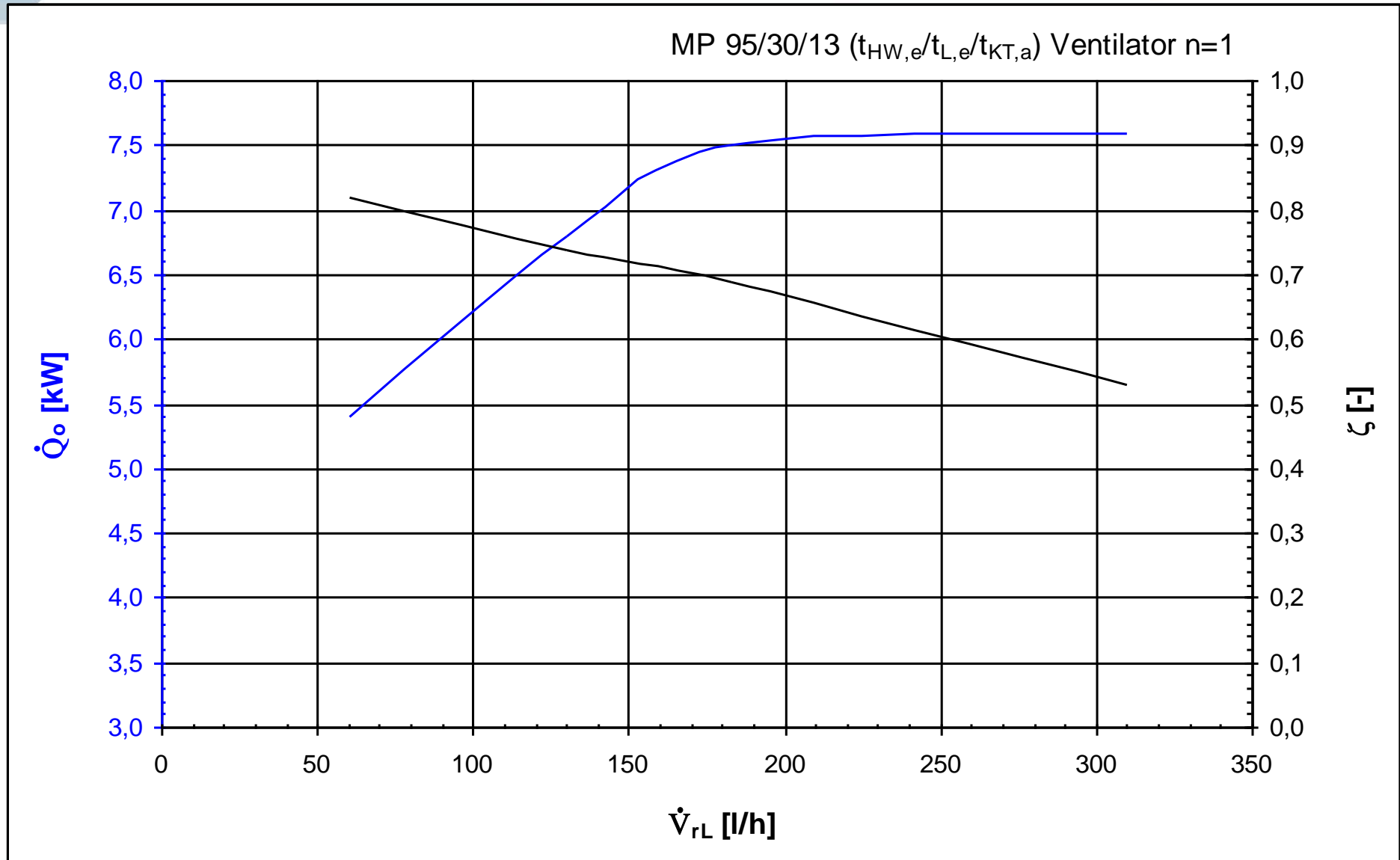




Criteria	Design target	Reached so far
Cooling capacity	8 kW with inlet temperatures: 95 °C; 32 °C; 18 °C	7,7 kW with inlet temperatures: 95 °C; 29,5 °C; 18 °C
Thermal EER	0,71	0,72
Auxiliary energy demand ("electrical EER")	0,50 kW 62,5 Wel/kW0 EERel: > 16	0,64 kW 85 Wel/kW0 EERel: > 12



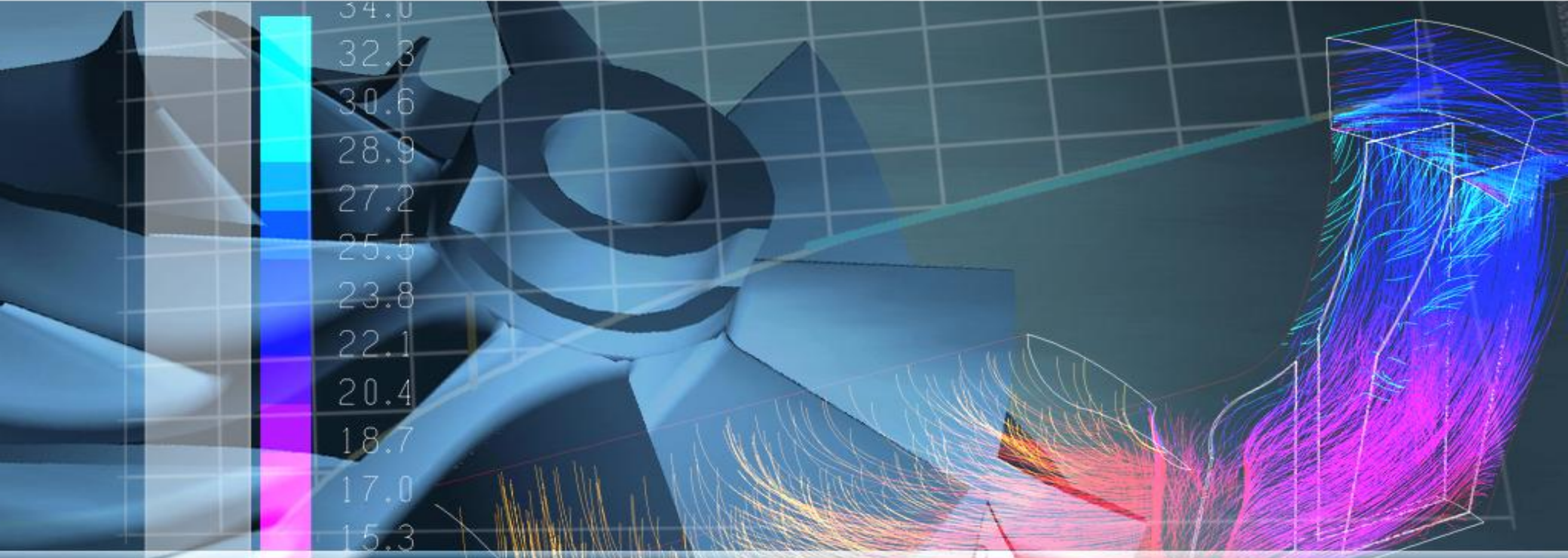
MP 95/30/13 ($t_{HW,e}/t_{L,e}/t_{KT,a}$) Ventilator $n=1$





Optimisation

- ▶ **Decrease of air side pressure drop**
 - ▶ **Prevention of air bypass**
 - ▶ **Improvement of design and alignment of components**
 - ▶ **Avoidance of solution displacement**
- => Design and construction of an optimised prototype**
- ▶ **Build-up of an adapted testing infrastructure**
 - ▶ **More detailed laboratory testing**
 - ▶ **Monitoring and evaluation of two prototypes in field tests**



Thanks for your attention!

ILK Dresden

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