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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

**REFRIGERATION SYSTEM
VIRTUAL IN-PLANT TRAINING**

SESSION 4 – NOV 5, 2020





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Have you been able to implement energy saving projects?

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Session 4: Condensers Continued



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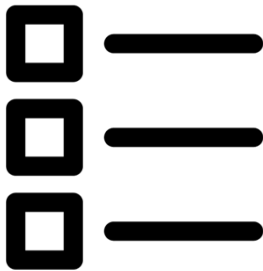
Today's Agenda – Session 4

- Condenser check sheet review
- Condensers capacity control
- Condenser/compressor energy balance
- Condensers tool introduction
- Q & A



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Review Condenser Check Sheets



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Condenser Efficiency Opportunity Flow

1. **Condenser Maintenance**—Ensure condensers are operating at peak performance to reduce condenser approach.
2. **Condenser Capacity Control**—Ensure condensers are operating efficiently at part-load conditions.
3. **Condenser/Compressor Energy Balance**—Ensure condensing pressure settings are set to minimize total compressor and condenser power.



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Calibration—Do Controls Tell the Truth?



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Resolve Ambient Temp/ Humidity Measurement Issues



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Don't Place Instruments Here!



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Outside Temperature Important for Pump Control



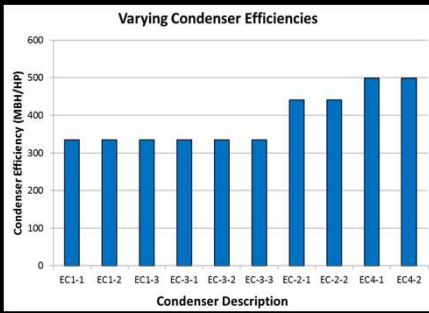
Outside Temp Probe

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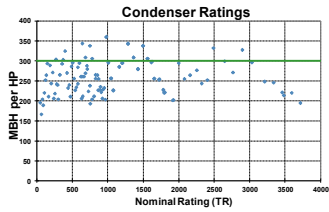
Condenser Staging



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Condenser Selection

- Select efficient condensers, high MBH per hp.
- Use more surface area and less air flow (hp) to reject heat.
- Have bigger tube bundles, heavier, and more expensive.



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VFD Application

Constant Torque (Compressors)

vs.

Variable Torque (Pumps and Fans)

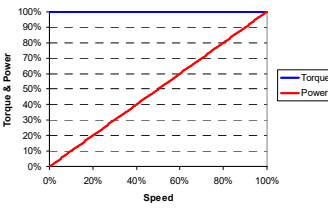
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VFD: Constant Torque Loads



Compressors

- Capacity ~ speed, power ~ speed
- Example at 50% speed: capacity and power are about 50%

Constant Torque Loads



Speed (%)	Torque (%)	Power (%)
0	100	0
20	100	20
40	100	40
60	100	60
80	100	80
100	100	100

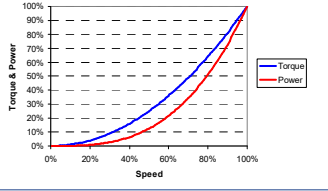
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VFD: Variable Torque Loads



Fans

- Follow "affinity" or "cubic" law
- Capacity ~ speed, power ~ speed³
- Example at 50% speed: capacity is 50%, power is 12.5%

Variable Torque Loads

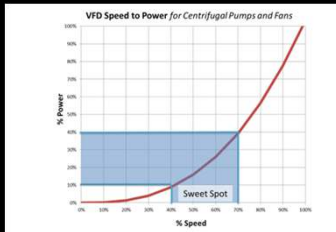


Speed (%)	Torque (%)	Power (%)
0	0	0
20	4	0.8
40	16	6.4
60	36	21.6
80	64	51.2
100	100	100

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Condenser Fan VFDs

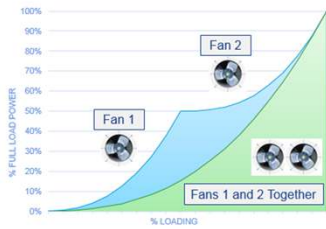


1. What % condenser fan power at 90% speed?
2. What % condenser fan power at 65% speed?
3. What % condenser fan power at 40% speed?
4. A fan draws 10 kW at 100% speed. What is the power at 55% speed?

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IMPORTANCE OF GROUPED FAN CONTROL

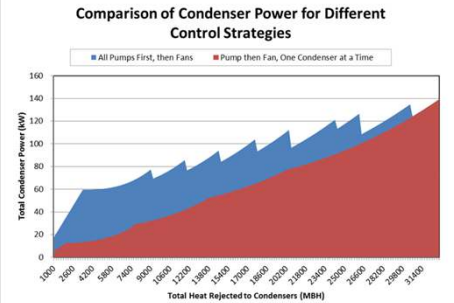
Operate a group of condensers wet, with the fans running in the highly efficient mid-range speeds. This means operating multiple VFD-driven condensers at the same speed.



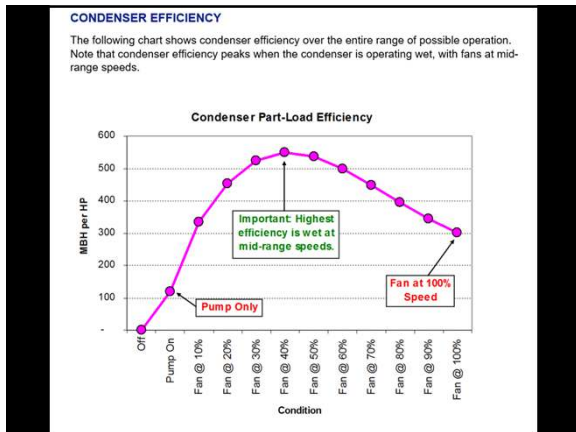
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THE IMPORTANCE OF PUMP-FAN-PUMP-FAN CONDENSER SEQUENCING

Avoid operating a condenser "wet" without running the fans, because condenser efficiency in this state is poor. Condenser inefficiency can be magnified when operating multiple, large remote sump pumps without running fans. The chart below shows total condenser power for two different condenser control strategies.



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Condenser Capacity

What % condenser capacity results from running **pumps only**—no fans?

About 10%

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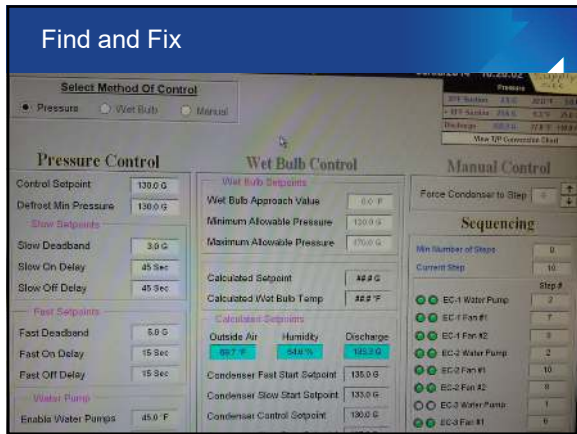
Condenser Sump and Pump Location

Pump Location:

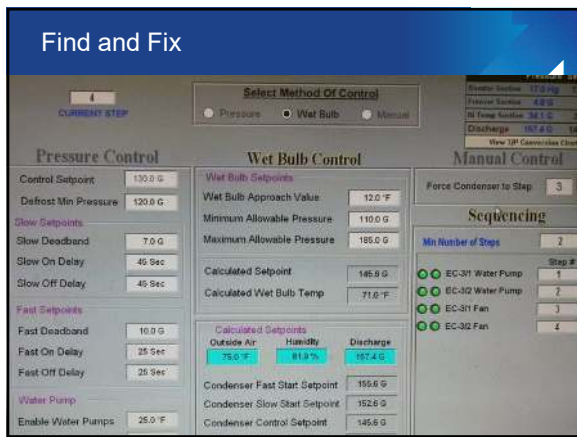
- Integral sumps (in condenser): Pump power is about 15%-20% of total condenser pump and fan power.
- Remote sumps (in compressor room): Pump power can be 35%-50% of total condenser power! *But still only give 10% capacity*

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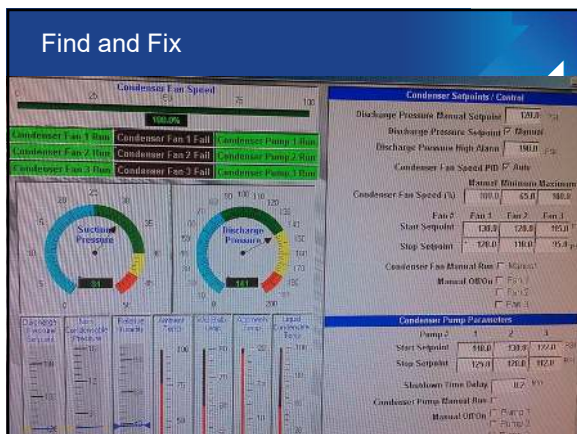
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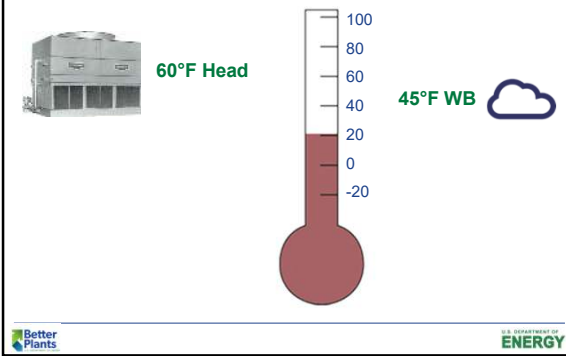
Condenser Efficiency Opportunity Flow

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2. **Condenser Capacity Control**—Ensure condensers are operating efficiently at part load conditions
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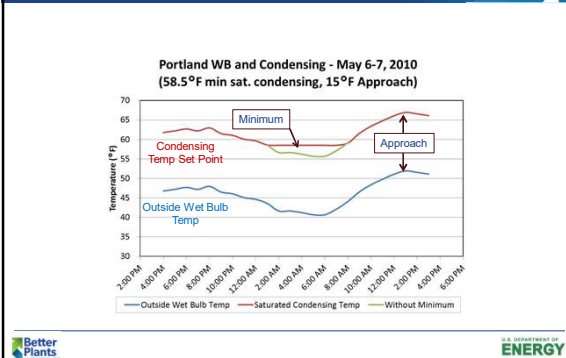
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Condensing Approach to Wet Bulb



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What is Wet Bulb Approach?



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Wet Bulb Approach

Why use wet bulb approach (WBA) controls?

- The goal is to reduce total compressor and condenser power.
- Fixed setpoint controls use too much condenser power at times, and not enough at other times.
- WBA control keeps condenser power in line with compressor power.
- WBA reduces condenser power during periods of reduced load.



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Wet Bulb Approach

Wet bulb approach settings:

- WBA control has the biggest benefit with VFD fans
- A common approach set point is 12°F, but varies from system to system



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Example—Wet Bulb Approach

Given: 50°F wet bulb temperature, 12°F WBA setting

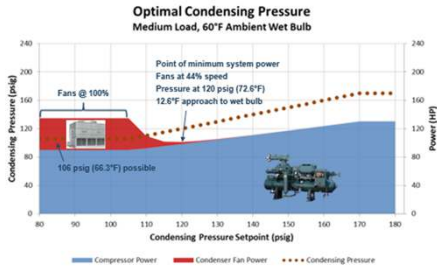
Find: Condensing set point in psig



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COMPRESSOR/CONDENSER ENERGY BALANCE

The following graph shows the importance of finding the condensing pressure setpoint that will best balance compressor and condenser power.



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Condenser Selection—Closer Approach to WB

- Old school = selecting condensers based on condensing 25°F above design wet bulb. I.E. 100°F (197 psig) condensing at 75°F wet bulb.
- New school = 15°F above design wet bulb. I.E. 90°F (166 psig) condensing at 75°F wet bulb.



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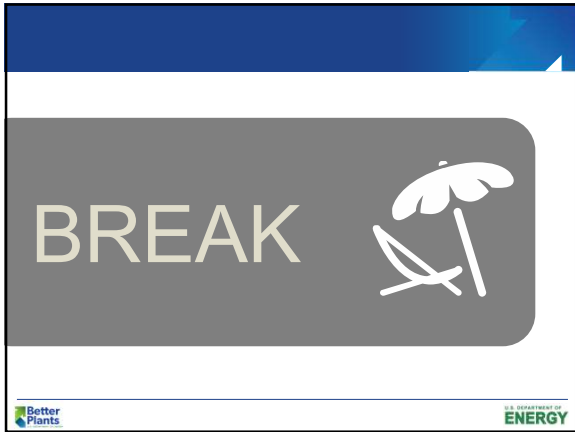
Survey

- How is DOE INPLT going for you so far?
- Kim will post a link to the survey in the chat window.
- Please hit the survey, then take a LOOONG break.

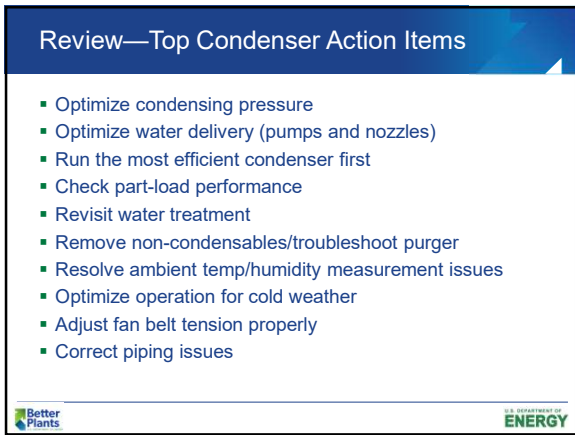
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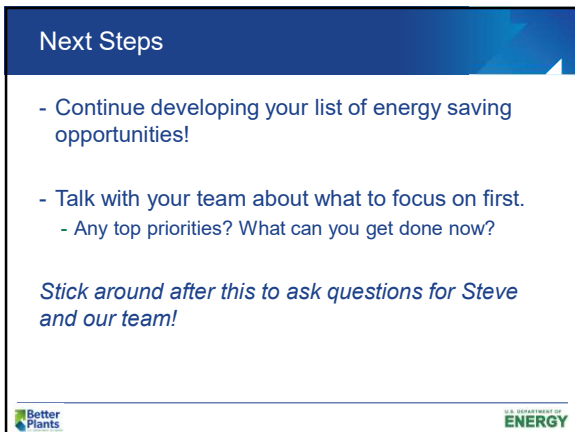
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Open for Questions!

- Unmute yourself and ask away
- Send a chat
- Email: steve.koski@cascadeenergy.com

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