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Training course – ACS in Solar Cooling System



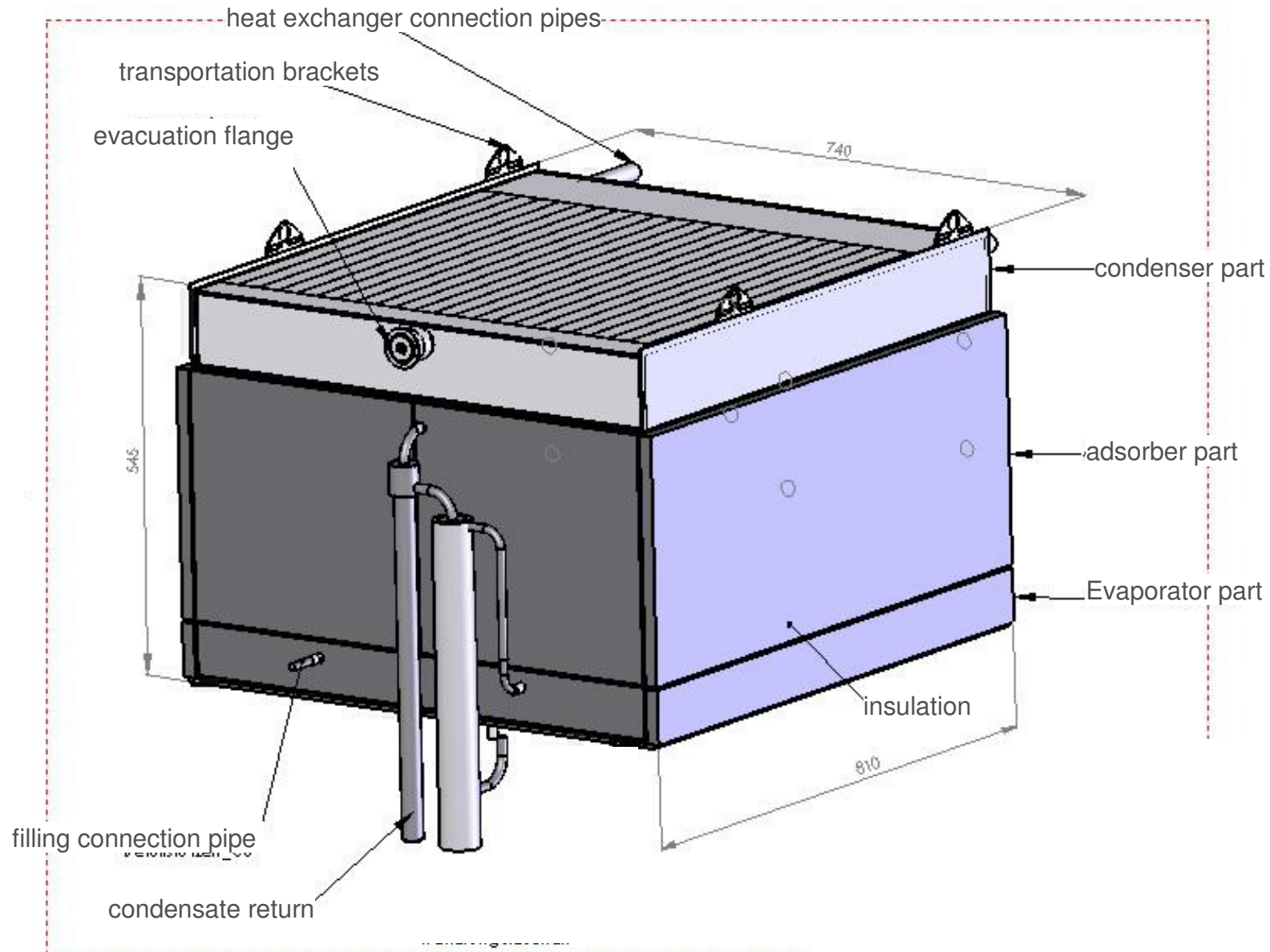
solarcombi+

Halle / Saale, 2009

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Construction of ACS-Module



Construction of ACS-Module

Adsorption process using water / silica gel

“4-Chamber-Principle”

Self-acting steam flaps

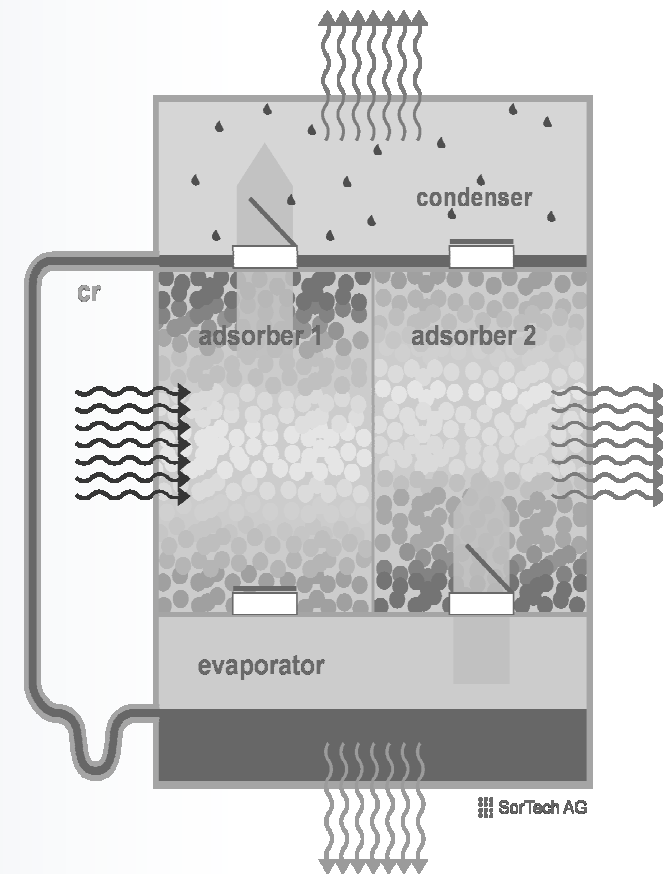
Coated adsorber heat exchangers

Light and compact

self supporting construction

Thin and light vacuum housing

External condensate return

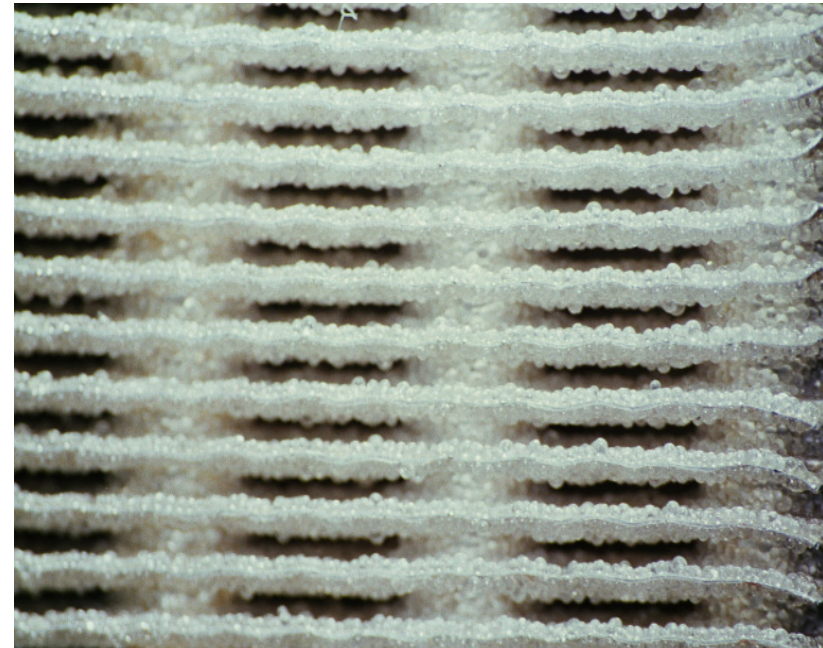


Innovative Coating of Adorber Heat Exchangers

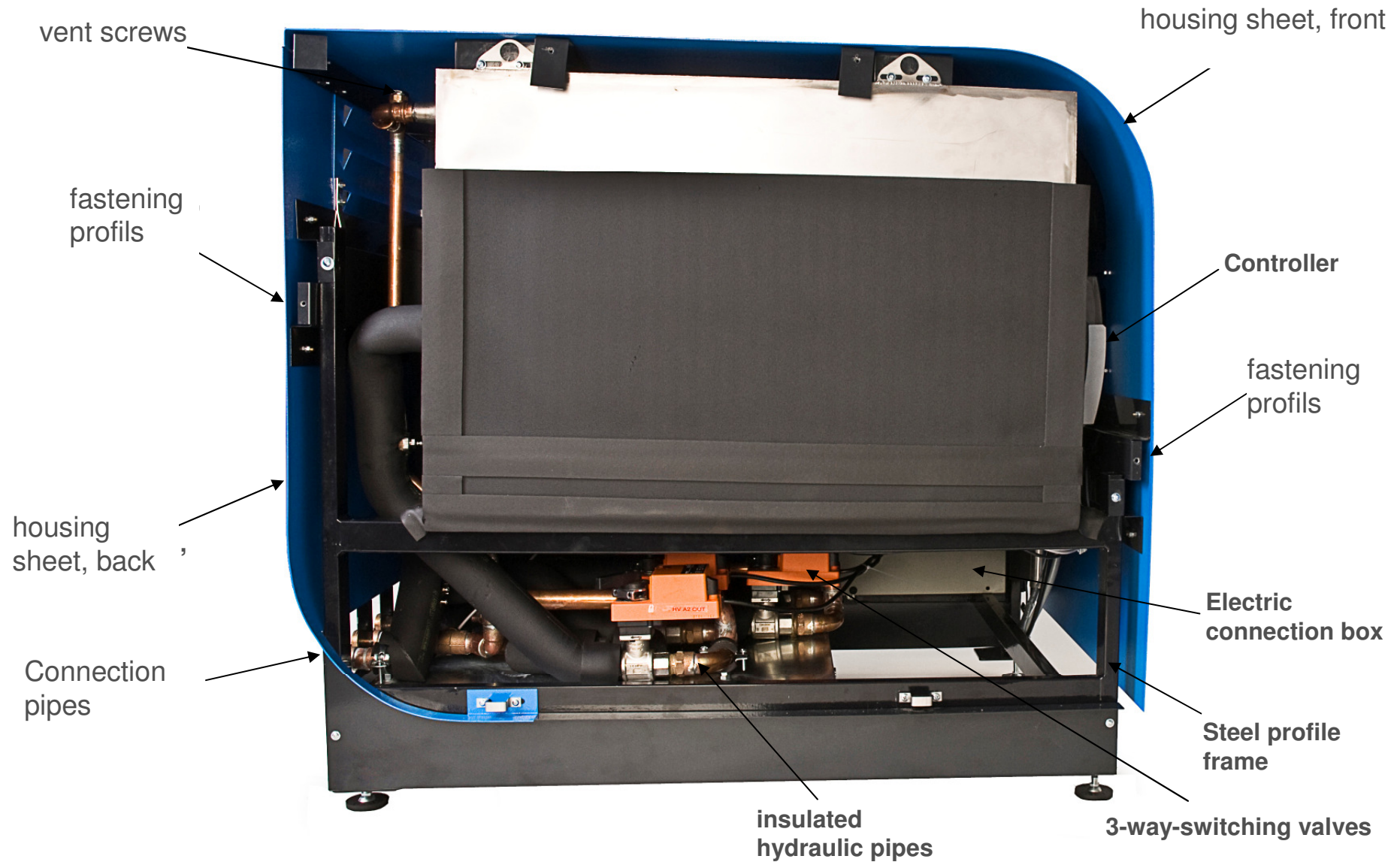
→ Epoxy Resin Bonding

(stationary application)

- Heat exchanger surface is pasted with *silica gel* with the aid of epoxy resin
- Optimized processing
- Pilot production is running



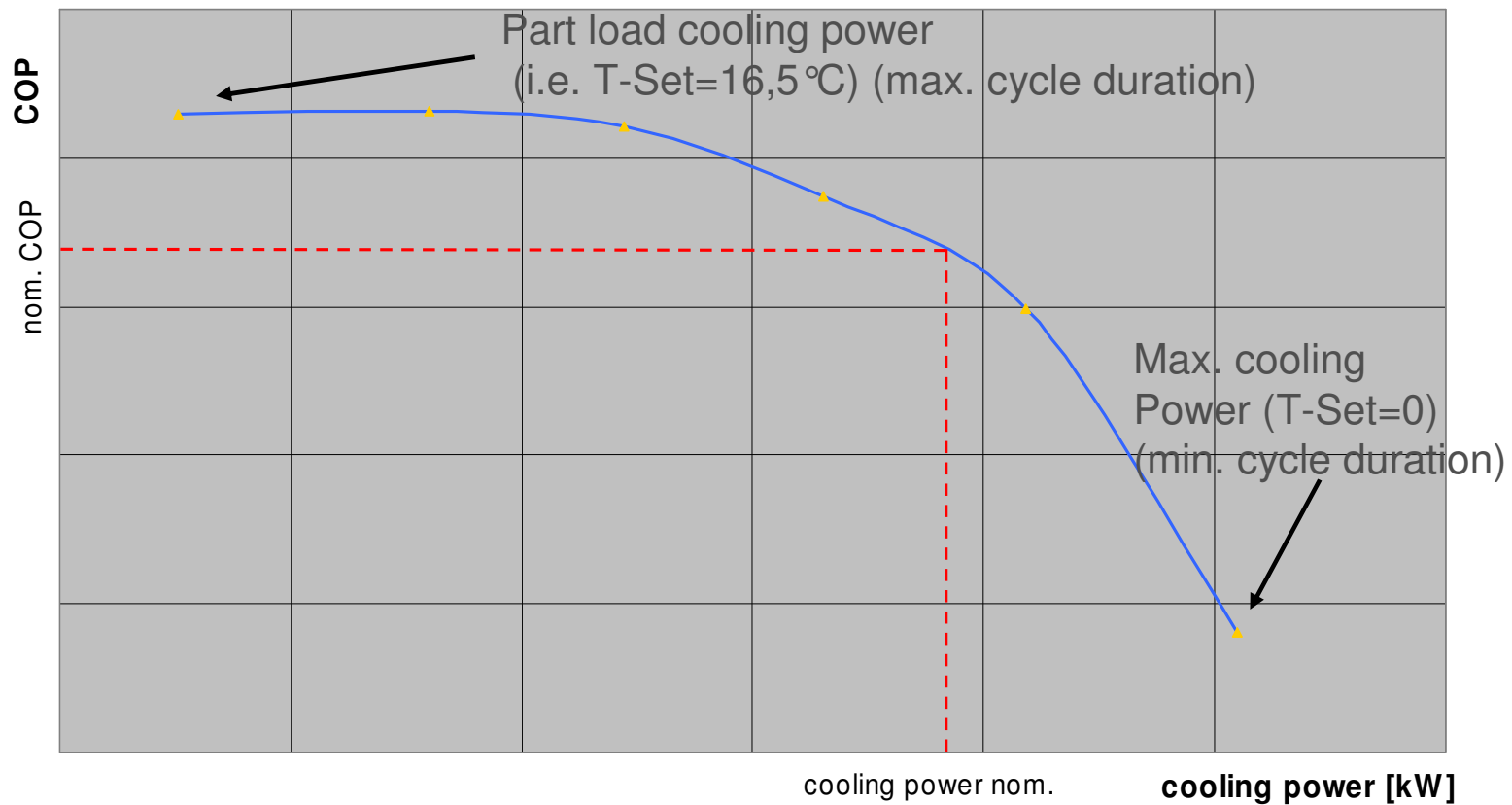
Assembly of the ACS 08



Function

Controlling strategy – „cool down and part load shifting“

inquiry of the particular points of the characteristic curves



Technical Data - ACS 08



Technical Data (nominal):

Cooling Capacity 7.5 kW

Thermal COP 0.56

Cold Water Circuit 18/15 °C
range 6...20 °C

Re-Cooling Circuit 27/32 °C
range 22...37 °C

Heat Supply Circuit 72/67 °C
range 60...95 °C

Weight appr.260 kg

Dimensions 790 x 1060 x 940 mm

Modular design enables a broad range of applications

**Basic module
ACS 08**



7.5 kW

**"Twin"-module
ACS 15**



15 kW

**Parallel connection of multiple
modules**



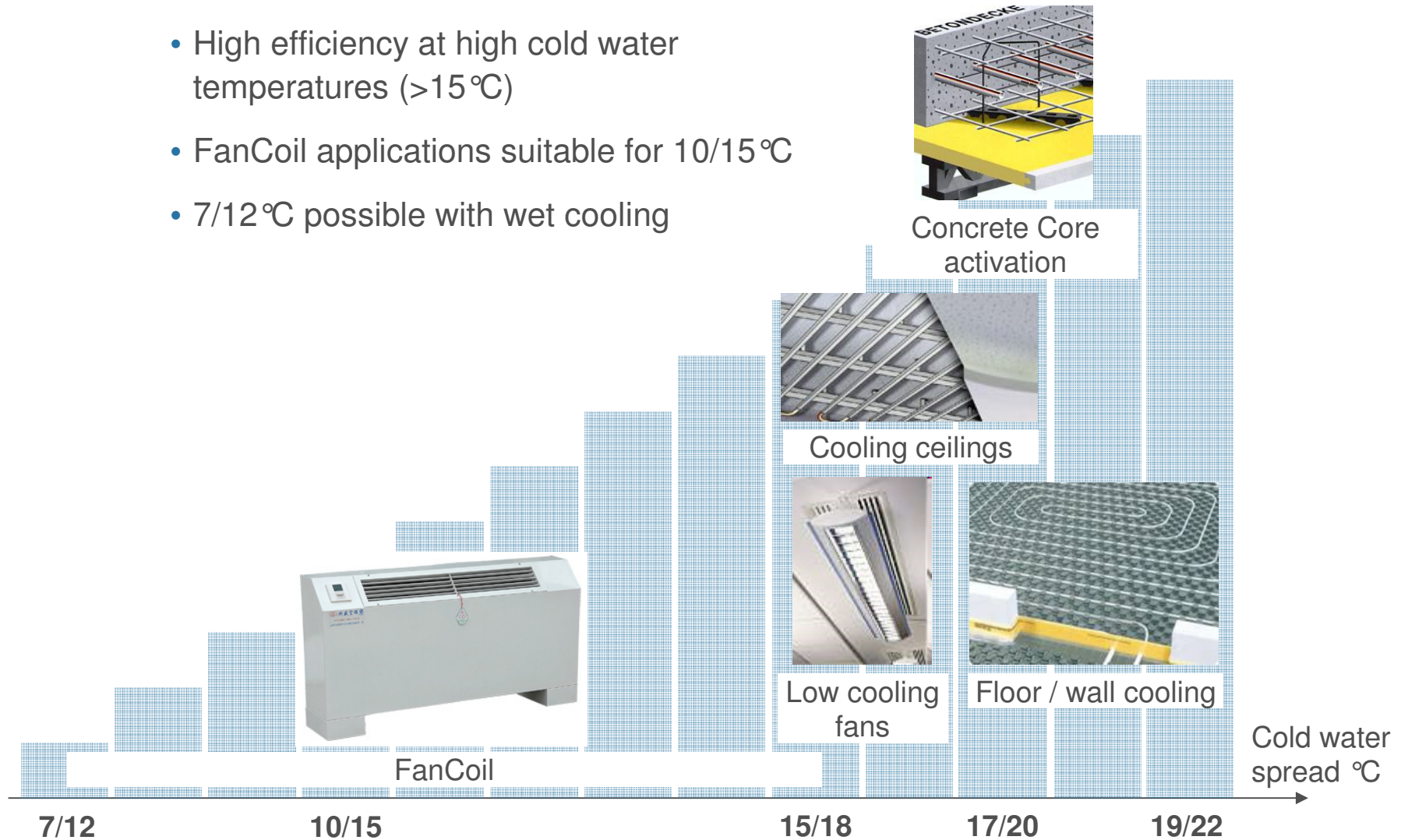
60 kW (Example)

Typical applications

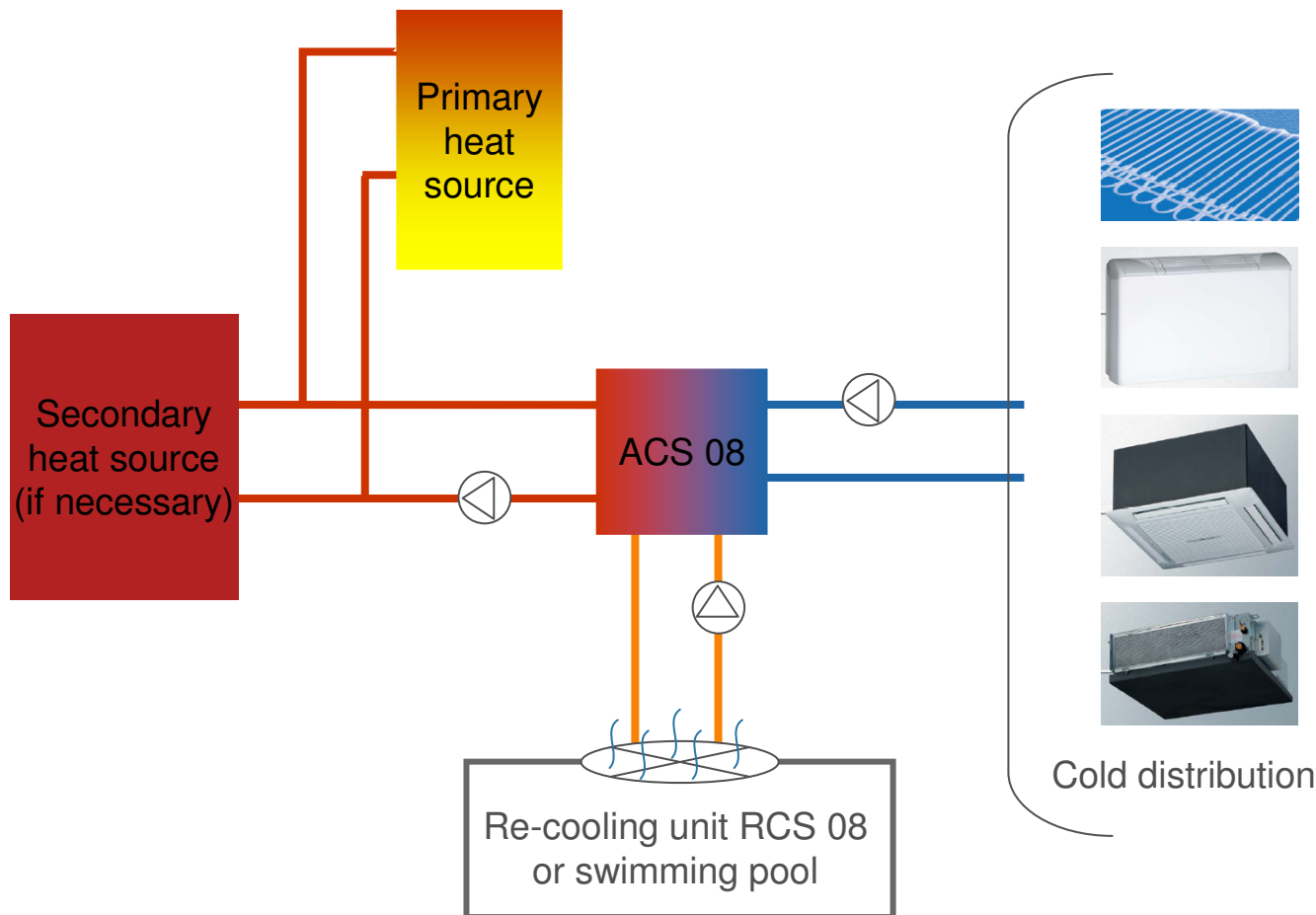
- One-family house
- Single offices/ apartment
- Decentralized industrial cooling applications
- Larger one-family house
- Two family house
- 2-3 apartments
- Multi-family house
- Small office buildings
- Industrial applications

Possible cold distribution in combination with SorTech adsorption machines

- High efficiency at high cold water temperatures (>15 °C)
- FanCoil applications suitable for 10/15 °C
- 7/12 °C possible with wet cooling



Integration of subsystem in an overall system and cold distribution in the building

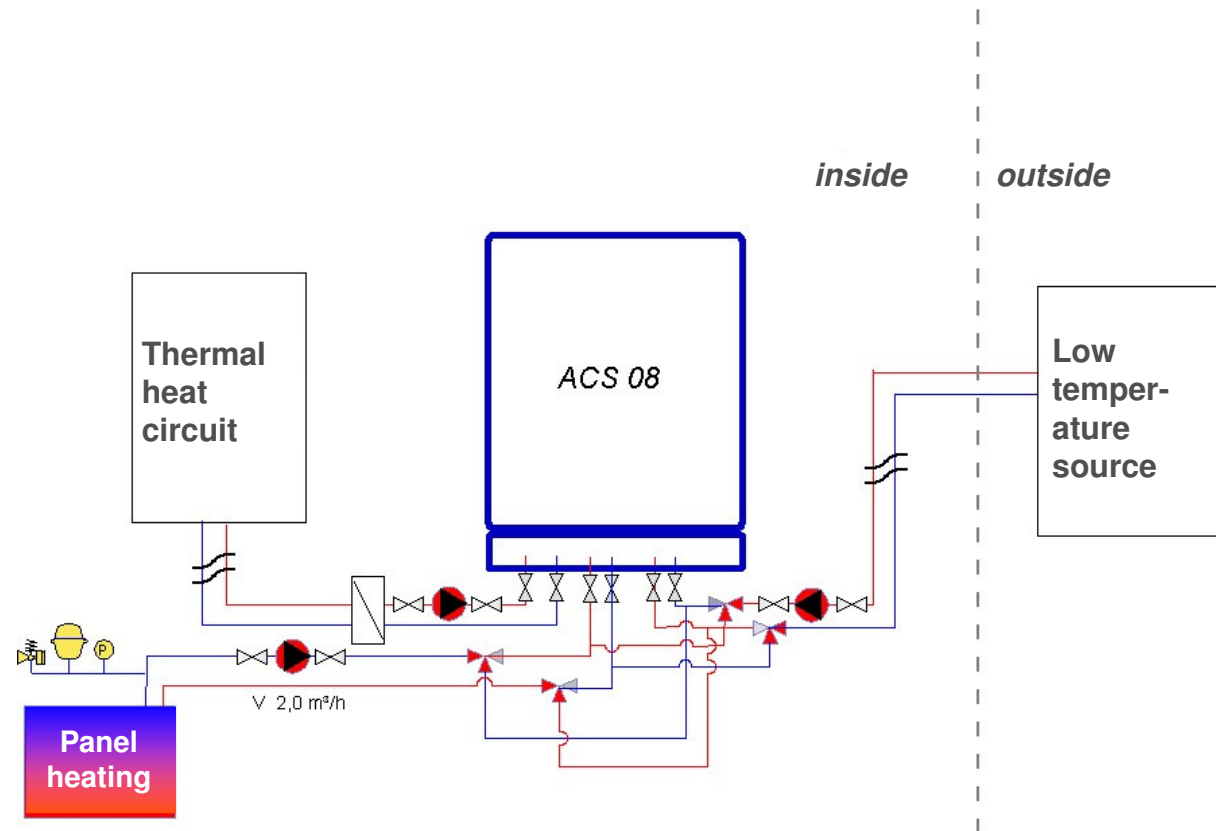


Chilled-water based cold distribution as main application

- Floor heating / cooling (17/20 or 18/21)
- Concrete core temperature control (17/20 or 18/21)
- Radiant floor (15/18)
- FanCoils (10/15)

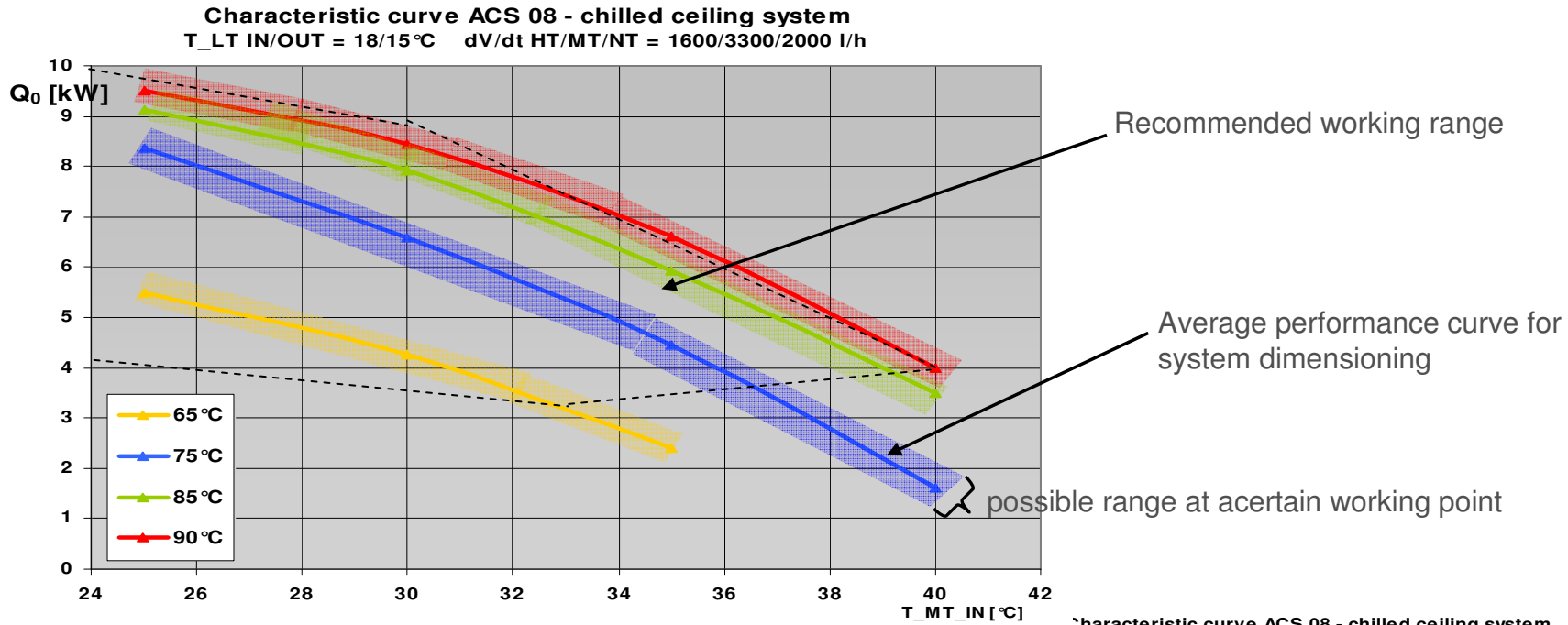
Central air-handling units in combination with specific re-cooling solutions (wet cooling tower, bore holes)

Example Scheme for Heat Pump Mode



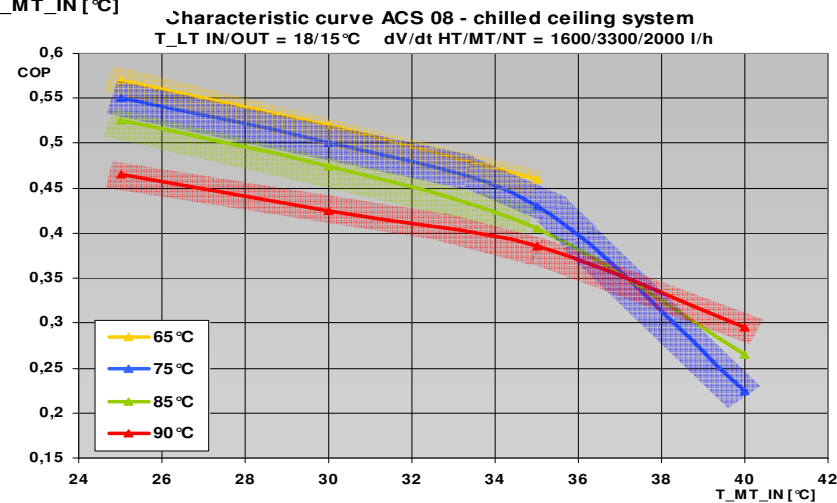
- Depending on the low temperature source, the system should be operated with a water-glycol-mixture; in that case an additional heat exchanger is necessary
- Valves for changing hydraulics of LT and MT circuit need to be realized externally

Technical Data – performance curve*



Case I: chilled ceiling
 (average temp spread: 3 K)

(*taken from real measurements)

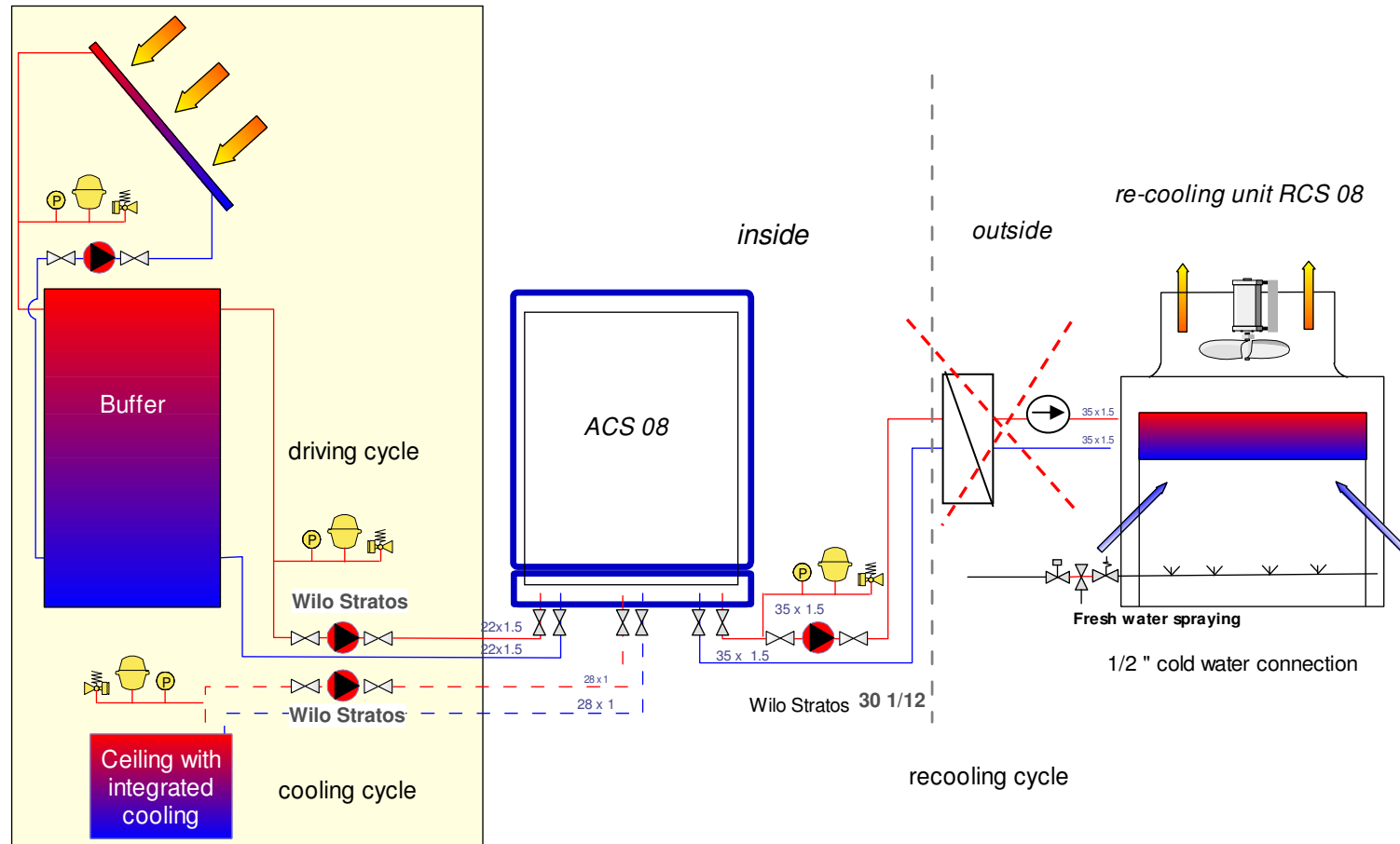


Performance of cooling system

Performance depends on:

- Cold distribution system (cold water temperature)
- Recooling system
- Driving temperature

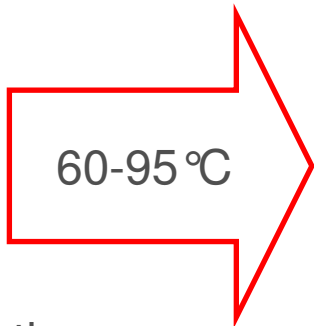
Integration within the SC-system



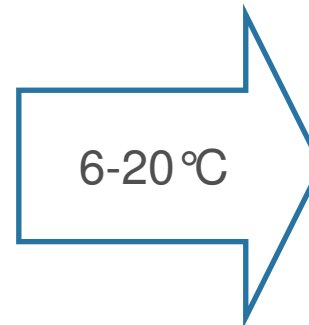
Cooling – Temperature range - ACS 08



- Solar panel
- District heat
- Micro-cogeneration
- Process heat



5-10 kW performance



Re-cooling

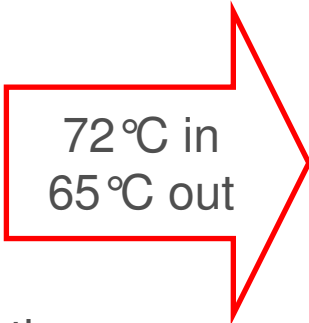


Cooling

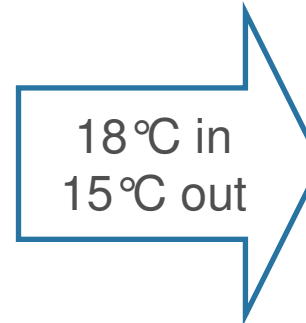
Cooling - *Temperature pairs at nominal conditions* - ACS 08



- Solar panel
- District heat
- Micro-cogeneration
- Process heat



7.5 kW cooling capacity
0.56 therm. COP



Cooling

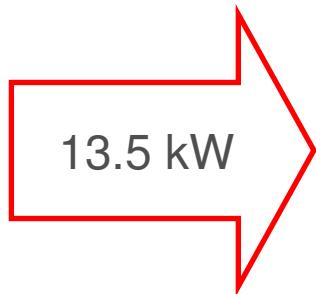


Re-cooling

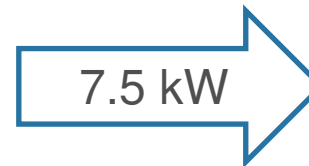
Cooling – Energy flows at nominal conditions - ACS 08



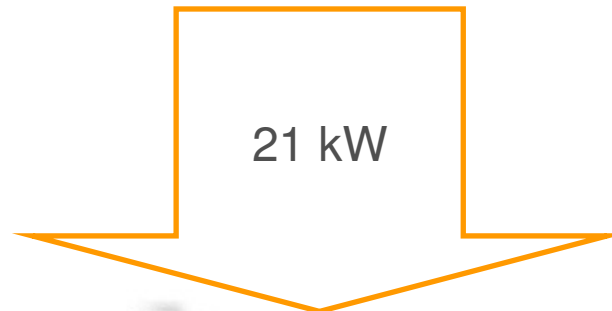
- Solar panel
- District heat
- Micro-cogeneration
- Process heat



9 W electricity consumption



Cooling



Re-cooling

Integration within the SC-system

Requirements:

1.) Pumps

→ Strictly use high efficiency pumps (Wilo Stratos) in all circuits in order to provide a energy efficient function and to ensure an adequate amortisation time compared to conventional chillers (possible annual system efficiency = appr. 14 vs. compression chillers appr. 3)

2.) Volume flow

→ Since the performance of the ACS sensitively depends on sufficient volume flows in all 3 circuits it is necessary to choose the right pipe diameters and to minimize pipe bends and additional pressure losses!
(nominal volume flows:

high-temp. circuit:	1.6 m ³ /h (-15%)
re-cooling circuit:	3.7 m ³ /h (-10%)
low-temp. circuit:	2,0 m ³ /h (-10%)

Only appropriate volume flows ensure the maximum cooling power and COP!

Integration within the SC-system

Requirements:

3.) Fluids

- If possible strictly try to use pure water in all circuits in case of using the ACS 08 only in cooling mode since the lower specific heat capacity lowers the heat transfer to the chiller up to a loss of appr. 17% cooling power / COP depending on the mixture rate of glycol.
- Therefore a complete emptying of the outside installation is needed if the ambient temperatures can fall down 0°C. Additional SorTech provides either a thermostatic safety activation of the re-cooling pump or a new device which automatically changes water to a water-glycol-mixture after the end of the cooling period to improve the comfort and security.
- Please note, that inside the ACS during the heat recovery phase HT and MT-fluid is mixed! Therefore one fluid type for both circuits is needed.

4.) Buffer / Storages

- For Solar Cooling applications only a storage in the hot water circuit is needed and used.
- For comfort reasons it may be helpful to add a small storage in the cold water circuit.

Integration within the SC-system

Requirements:

6.) Temperature levels

→ cold water circuit

Since the efficiency decreases with a lower cold water temperature driven it should be considered to choose an appropriate cold distribution device.

If the cold is used via fan coils a minimum temperature of 10°C should be attempted.

→ High temperature circuit

The only limitation to high temperatures is the stability of the 3-way-switching valves. Therefore the maximum temperature should continuously not rise over 95°C. The minimum temperature for an acceptable performance is app. 60°C depending on the re-cooling temperature. There is no “switch-of-temperature” since i.e. the ACS can not decide if a backup burner should be activated.

→ Re-Cooling circuit

It is necessary to provide a lower cold water temperature than the re-cooling temperature. Otherwise the ACS “pumps” hot water to the re-cooling circuit to achieve a positive difference between HT and MT.

Re-Cooling

- The re-cooling circuit is the most important part of the system concerning the system efficiency number since it is the basic difference/addition to conventional chillers.
- Alternative types of re-cooling (swimming pool, bore hole, river-/sea-heat exchanger, wet cooling tower...) may be interesting concerning electricity consumption and investment costs. Details to those projects have to be communicated to SorTech in advance.
- The standard re-cooling device RCS 08, a dry re-cooler with water spray function and speed controlled high efficiency EC-fans, is the optimum of costs, electricity consumption and performance. As well the fan speed as the water sprayed to the air flow is controlled by the controller of the ACS and meets exactly the needs.
- Since the re-cooling circuit is defined as a standard the installation is simple and – if the recommendations of SorTech are realized – mistakes can be avoided.

Technische Daten ACS 08 und ACS 15

Werte der ACS 08 durch
Messungen bestätigt



Fraunhofer
Institut
Solare Energiesysteme

	Einheit	Nennarbeitspunkt	
		ACS 08	ACS 15
Kälteleistung, nominal	kW	7,5	15
Kälteleistung, effektiv	kW	5 - 10	10 - 20
COP, nominal		0,56	0,56
Kaltwasserkeislauf			
Temperaturbereich (aus): 6-20°C			
Temperatur ein/aus	°C	18/15	18/15
Volumenstrom	m³/h	2,0	4,3
Druckverlust	mbar	350	450
Rückkühlkreislauf			
Temperaturbereich (ein): 22-37°C			
Temperatur ein/aus	°C	27/32	27/32
Volumenstrom	m³/h	3,7	7,4
Druckverlust	mbar	610	650
Heißwasserkeislauf			
Temperaturbereich (ein): 60-95°C			
Temperatur ein/aus	°C	72/65	72/66
Volumenstrom	m³/h	1,6	3,8
Druckverlust	mbar	300	500
Elektrische Spannungsversorgung			
Spannung	V	230 ~	230 ~
Frequenz	Hz	50	50
Leistungsaufnahme Ø	W	9	12
Abmessungen			
Breite x Tiefe x Höhe	mm	790 x 1060 x 940	790 x 1350 x 1450
Gewicht	kg	ca. 260	ca. 510

Änderungen vorbehalten

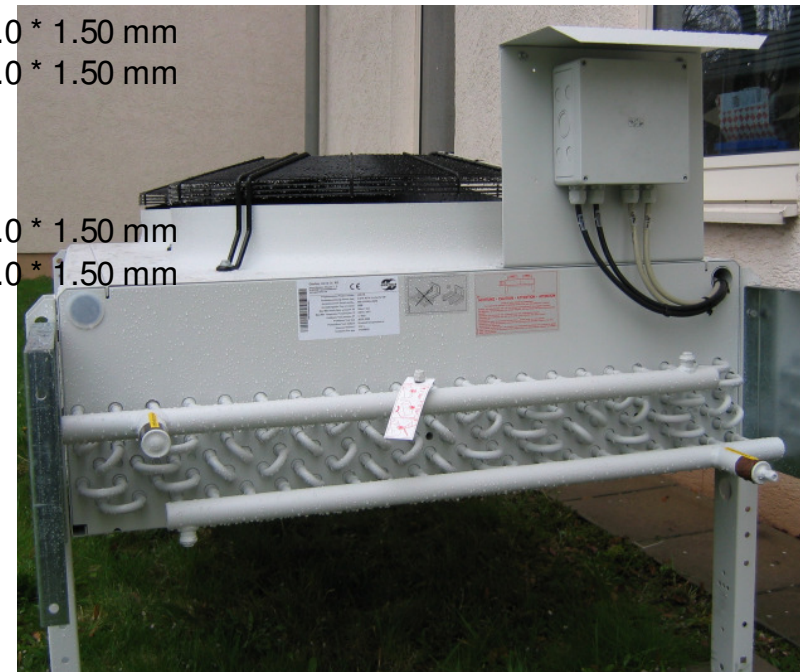
Technische Daten RCS 08 und RCS 15

	Einheit	Nennarbeitspunkt	
		RCS 08	RCS 15
Leistung Rückkühlstrang	kW	21	42
Ventilatoren		2xEC Ventilator 650	3xEC Ventilator 650
Schalldruckpegel in 10 m	dB(A)	43	45
Rückkühlmedium		Wasser	Wasser
Wasserverbrauch, max.	l/Bh	20	30
Nennvolumenstrom	m ³ /h	3,7	7,4
Druckverlust bei Nennvolumenstrom	mbar	150	200
Steuerspannung Standardsignal Drehzahlregelung	V	0 – 10	0 – 10
Hydraulischer Anschluss Eintritt/ Austritt	mm	35,0 * 1,5	42,0 * 1,6
Wasseranschluss (für Besprühung) Betriebsdruck	bar	min. 3–6	min. 3–6
Anschluss	mm	22,0 * 1,0	22,0 * 1,0
Elektrischer Anschluss	V	230 ~	230 ~
	Hz	50	50
Elektrische Leistungsaufnahme, max.	kW	0,65	0,89
Abmessungen (BreitexTiefexHöhe)	mm	2000 x 1145 x 950	4125 x 1145 x 950
Gewicht	kg	ca. 188	ca. 330

Änderungen vorbehalten

Re-Cooling – RCS 08 (technical data)

fans:	2 x EC	Noise pressure level:	45 dB(A)
		Distance:	10.0 m
		Noise power:	75 dB(A)
All-over power input		Energy efficiency class:	D
	0.65 kW		
case:	Steel zinc-coated, RAL 7035	Heat Echanger tubes:	Copper
Exchanging surface:	221.4 m ²	fins:	Epoxy
volume:	31 l	Connection pipes:	
Fin separation:	2.40 mm	Inlet:	35.0 * 1.50 mm
Empty weight:	188 kg	outlet:	35.0 * 1.50 mm
Max. operation pressure:	16.0 bar		
Dimensions: ⁽⁴⁾		Collecting pipe:	35.0 * 1.50 mm
length:	2000 mm	Spreading pipe:	35.0 * 1.50 mm
wide:	1145 mm	Rows:	10
height:	950 mm	Circuits:	1N
Numer of feet:	4		



Recooling: SorTech RCS family

- Dry recooling with water spray system
- Spraying limited 300 h per year >> 100 h full load
- Dry recooling temperature 2 °C above ambient temperature
- With spraying equal to ambient temperature
- Very energy efficient (EC technology, machines controls recooling)
- Low water consumption

Wet cooling towers

- Recooling temperature 3 Kelvin over wet bulb temperature
- Wet bulb temperature maximum 29 °C for Andalusia
- Wet bulb temperature maximum 21 °C for Germany
- High water consumption
- Danger of legionnaires' disease
- Low recooling temperatures
- Lower investment for high cooling loads >20kW

Other recooling possibilities

Drill hole

- 9-12°C recooling temperature
- High investment cost

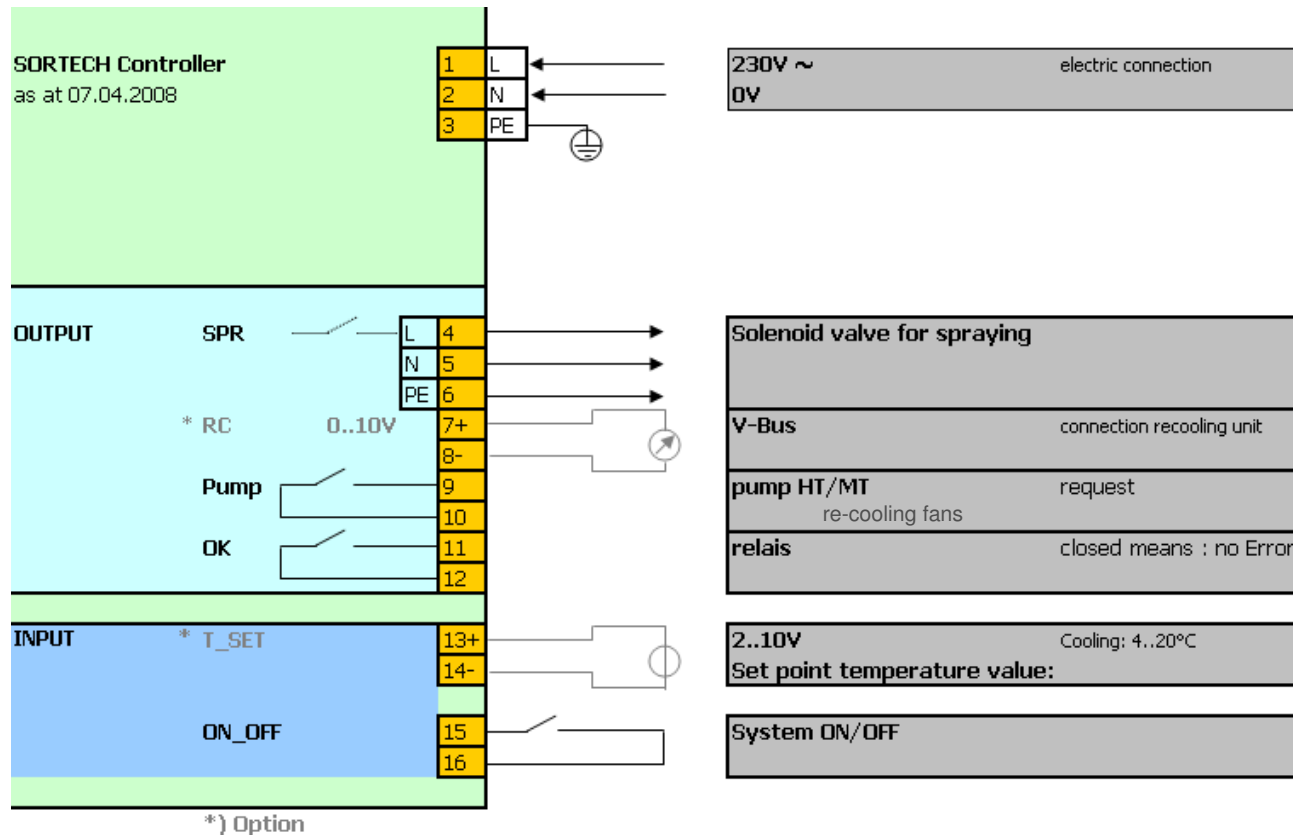
Swimming pool

- temperature depends on ambient temperature
- Difficult when very hot outside
- Good for in-house pools
- Low investment, low electricity consumption (no ventilators)

Sea water, spring, river

- If available good option, low electricity consumption

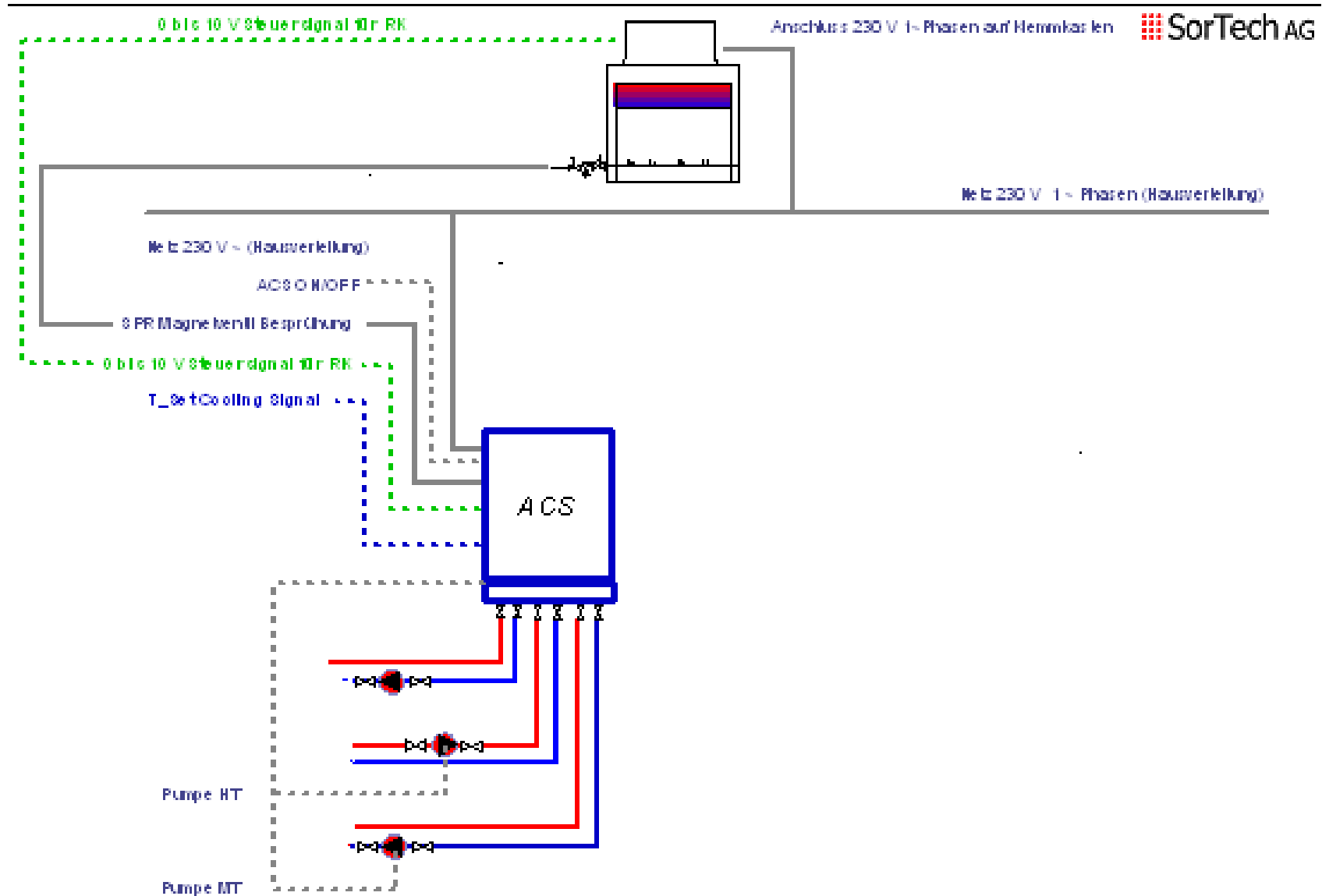
Electrical and signal connection



Output specification:

- Output solenoid valve for spraying: 220...240V, max. 1A switching power
- Output pump demand: potential-free contact, 220...240V (6A)
- reporting relays "ok": potential-free contact, 220...240V, max. 1A
- 0...10V standard signal

Electrical and signal connection



Controlling strategy

→ Two ways to realize the interface user/machine:

1.) „Master“:

- ACS works without a separate controller
- On/Off and set point adjustment to be done manually by user
- Pumps and re-cooler controlled by the ACS

2.) „Slave“:

- ACS is connected to a separate controller
- On/Off and set point adjustment done by the separate controller
- pumps and re-cooler controlled by the ACS or the separate controller

Operation of the ACS 08

Via the controller the ACS can be supervised and influenced:

Main menu:

Line	Content	Meaning	Example
	Main Menu		
1	Measurement data	<i>Output of measured data</i>	
2	User Input	<i>Input of user parameters</i>	
3	Messages	<i>Output of system messages</i>	
4	Manual Use	<i>Manual use of the system</i>	
5	Service Menu Code	<i>After entering the operator code, the service menu is accessible</i>	1234



Operation of the ACS 08

Measurement data Level 0 (User)

Table 5.3.1: Measurement data

Line	Content	Meaning	Example
1	Anlage	Operation	ON
2	Modus	Cooling	cooling
3	Kühlsoll	Set Temp Value cold water outlet	13,0 °C
4	T_LT	Measured temperature (cold water outlet)	12,4 °C
5	Datum	Date	
6	Uhrzeit	Time	
7	Kernversion	Version of the controlling algorithm	2.05
8	Regler SW	Version of the controlling software	1.01

Operation of the ACS 08

User Input Level 0 (User)

Table 5.3.2: User input for cooling mode

Line	Content	Example
1	ON/OFF	ON
2	T SET (COOLING)	(<i>manual</i>) 13,0 °C
3	Date	
4	Time	

Messages (User)

Table 5.3.3: Messages

Line	Content	Significance / Errorcode
1	System ok.	
2	Freeze dV	Flow guard reports no or not enough volume flow in LT_cycle
3	Freeze min T	Temperature LT is below minimal temperature
4	Condensation	LT Temp. is higher than MT-Temp. → Condensation prevention
5	Sensor T_A1	Broken sensing device / short-circuit
	Sensor T_A2	Broken sensing device / short-circuit
	Sensor T_MT	Broken sensing device / short-circuit
	Sensor T_LT	Broken sensing device / short-circuit

Operation of the ACS 08

Service menu (locked for user)

“Because of changeable parameters concerning operating characteristics, the access to the service menu is denied for users. “

Table 5.3.4: Service menu output parameters

Line	Content A - output	Significance	Range / unit
1	System	State of system	ON
2	Mode	Cooling mode	cooling
3	Phase	current Phase	[V]
4	Cycles	Amount of cycles	[°C]
5	W_set	Changing value for external set point value	[°C]
6	Set cool	Current setpoint value temperature LT	[°C]
7	Set cool ext. **	External setpoint value	[°C]
8	T_LT	Temperature input	[°C]
9	LTS_AVG	Average temperature cooling cycle	[°C]
10	T_MT	temperature Recooling	[°C]
11	MTS_AVG	Average temperature recooling cycle	[°C]
12	T_A1	temperature Adsorber 1	[°C]
13	T_A2	temperature Adsorber 2	[°C]
14	Year of reading	Year of last reading	e.g.7 for 2007
15	t_spray	All over time of spraying	[s]
16	Error code	Errorcode	
17	Date		
18	time		

Errors

Showed errors in the display:

Table 6: Errorcodes and recovery

Message (Display)	Error	Reason	removal
Freeze protection	temperature cold water outlet is understate ($\rightarrow 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) T_LT_OUT < 2°C	No cooling load	Withdraw of cold can recover the system when temperature > 2°C
Freeze protection	Volume flow of cold water outlet is understate, no signal from flow guard dV_LT < 300 l/h	Failure of LT-Pump, LT cycle contains air	Providing volume flow >300 l/h
Cond-protection	temperature LT outlet is above temperatur MT outlet (Recooling cycle) T_LT_OUT > T_MT_OUT	Low re-cooling temperature, high cooling temperature	Can be left after some cycles when normal conditions are reached
T_A1 failure (A2,LT)	Broken sensing device Temp.-Sensor	Broken sensing device or failure in wiring	Changing sensing device or broken wiring

Errors

Further problems/errors:

-No significant cooling power:

→vacuum spoiled by inert gas (evacuating necessary)

-ACS does not leave the start phase (11 /12):

→hot water temperature to low (see D133)


-while ACS is in operation cold water temperature decreases till „safety-switch off“:

→nor adequate cooling load (there is no limitation of the cold water temperature downward)

...further problems / questions?

Initiation of the ACS 08

→ The commisioning checklist_I:

 SorTech AG									
		Serial number ACS 08:							
Place, Date:									
Commissioned by:									
Place of installation / substation:									
No.		Work tool or method	product	quantity or minutes duration	value	with this object no.	comment / unit		
Please send a filled copy of the maintenance checklist to SolarNext AG and to SorTech AG SorTech AG Fax: +43723 45275803-58 mail to service@so-tech.at P/O: 3788888 or tech@so-tech.at									
Please send a filled copy of this ACS 08									
1.1	System on plane level (both sides) ?	spirit level		10-20					
1.2	Hydraulic connections tight ?								
1.3	Electric power supply line shielded correctly and fixed ?								
1.4	Wiring cable "ON/OFF" connected as described in connection scheme ?	compare to series manual page 16							
1.	Connection of refrigerating cable for recalling unit ? (4-11kV to clamp 7 and 8)	compare to series manual page 17							
2.1	Connection of refrigerating cable for water supplying? (clamps 4, 8 and 8)	compare to series manual page 17							
Controller recalling unit									
2.1	Type of recalling unit:	Serial number of unit:							
2.2	Recalling unit on plane level (horizontal) ?								
2.3	Electric power consumption on site ?								
2.4	Hydraulic connections tight ?								
2.5	Electric power supply line shielded correctly and fixed ?								
2.6	Connection of refrigerating cable inside the connection box of the recalling unit ?	compare to series manual page 20							

Initiation of the ACS 08

→ The commissioning checklist II

3.1	Entering code for service manual (00FF)	compare to service manual page 30					
3.2	Checking parameter Line 1-10	compare to service manual page 30					
3.3	Start/ Stop of the System via external contact trouble ? (change 13 and 14)						
3.4	Is signal "RF_gas" transmitted correctly? Variation of external signal shown in Controller's data Menu line 4 ?	compare to the stages in service manual page 32					
3.5	Operating mode chosen : Cooling "2" or Heating "1" ?	compare to the stages in service manual page 30					
3.6	External receding parameter? (at time of spraying for site of installation ?)	compare to service manual page 30					
3.7	Are there any Error codes ? (range = "System ok")	compare to the stages in service manual page 30					
4. Vacuuming / Evacuation							
4.1	Close valve of the vacuum pump and vacuum pump running with approx. 30 min . Flange of discharge of the ACS to be closed.						
4.2	Open valve of the vacuum pump for vacuuming vacuum rate to 0 mbar	manometer				0 mbar	
4.3	Close valve of vacuum pump and turn plug out of the discharge flange maintain the vacuum pump about 10 minutes for evacuation.	and pressure reached					
4.4	Open valve of the vacuum pump and evacuate for approx. 10 minutes.	and pressure reached				0 mbar	
4.5	Turn plug into discharge flange, close valve of the vacuum pump and keep running vacuum pump for approx. 30 minutes.						
5. Filling / Charge							
5.1	All hydraulic cycles are filled to pressure of 3 bar and bled out						
5.2	Starting LF,MT, HF Pumps one after another keep bleeding and flushing.						
5.3	System bled out correctly?						
5.4	Volume flow:	HF	volume flow sensing device				ml/h
5.5		MT	volume flow sensing device				ml/h
5.6		LF	volume flow sensing device				ml/h
5.7	Type of Pumps:	HF					
5.8		MT					
5.9		LF					

any pres

Initiation of the ACS 08

→ The commisioning checklist_III

7. Flaming cycle							
7.1	Temperature level:						
7.2	Power, all-out:						
7.3	Controlled by? :						
8. Driving cycle							
8.1	Temperature level:						°C
8.2	Power, all-out:						kW
8.3	Size of buffer:						m³
8.4	Size of collectors :						m³
8.5	Backup burner:						
9. Cold water cycle:							
9.1	Temperature level:						°C
9.2	Power, all-out:						kW
9.3	Controlled by? :						
10. Test run							
		T_CYCLE °C	T_CYCLE °C	T_CYCLE °C			
10.1	Read out Cycle Counter III in value box check it			compare to service manual page 22			
10.2	During 3 whole cycles, cycle Counter has to increase by 3				T_CYCLEOUT = T_CYCLE		°C

Initiation of the ACS 08

→ The commissioning checklist_IV

101	Test run	T_CYCLE °C	T_CYCLE °C	T_CYCLE °C			
101a	Read out Cycle Counter II in software checklist			compare to service manual page 22			
101b	Running 2 whole cycles, cycle Counter has to increase by 2			Temperature start cycle	T_CYCLE1:	T_CYCLE2:	Yes
11. Comments (2)							
111	at T_HF > 70 °C and constant, T_LF as low as possible and constant				T_CYCLE1:	T_CYCLE2:	Yes
112	Start Activation (Activation has to be set in service Menu)		30 min		T_CYCLE1:	T_CYCLE2:	Yes
113	Open valves of vacuum pump and vacuum large and accurate		approx. 30 min, and pressure (bar) has also rise in Checklist				Yes
114	Turn plug into vacuum flange, clockwise of the vacuum pump				T_CYCLE1:	T_CYCLE2:	Yes
115	Keep running vacuum pump for approx. 30 minutes				T_CYCLE1:	T_CYCLE2:	Yes
116	End Activation (Activation has to be ended in service Menu)						
102	Functional test	T_CYCLE1 °C	T_CYCLE2 °C	T_CYCLE3 °C			
121	Read out Cycle Counter and III into checklist			compare to service manual page 22			
122	Running 2 whole cycles, cycle Counter has to increase by 2			Temperature start cycle	T_CYCLE1:	T_CYCLE2:	Yes
123	Check: T_HF, at cooling last P_LF → the pressure of LPSF II is a loss of						
124	Check: LPSF → release these pressure by four part of the ACS 08 I						
125	Write out pressure temperature T_Sat (Change a FE_Sat_E: has to be shown in service menu line 4 and define scale temperature has to arise)				T_CYCLE1:	T_CYCLE2:	Yes
126	Activation of heating mode if feasible, check T_SAT is changing (20 - 30 °C)						
127	Checking special system						
13. Comments, Legend:							
					T_CYCLE1: Inlet temperature during cycle T_CYCLE2: Outlet temperature during cycle T_CYCLE3: Inlet temperature next day cycle T_CYCLE4: Outlet temperature next day cycle T_CYCLE5: Inlet temperature cooling cycle T_CYCLE6: Outlet temperature cooling cycle		
14.	Name:						
15.	Date:						
16.	Site:						