

Chillventa Specialist Forums 2022

Chillventa Fachforen 2022

**CONNECTING
EXPERTS.**



Low GWP HFO Refrigerants for residential Heat Pumps to enable a safe and sustainable European building renovation

Authors:

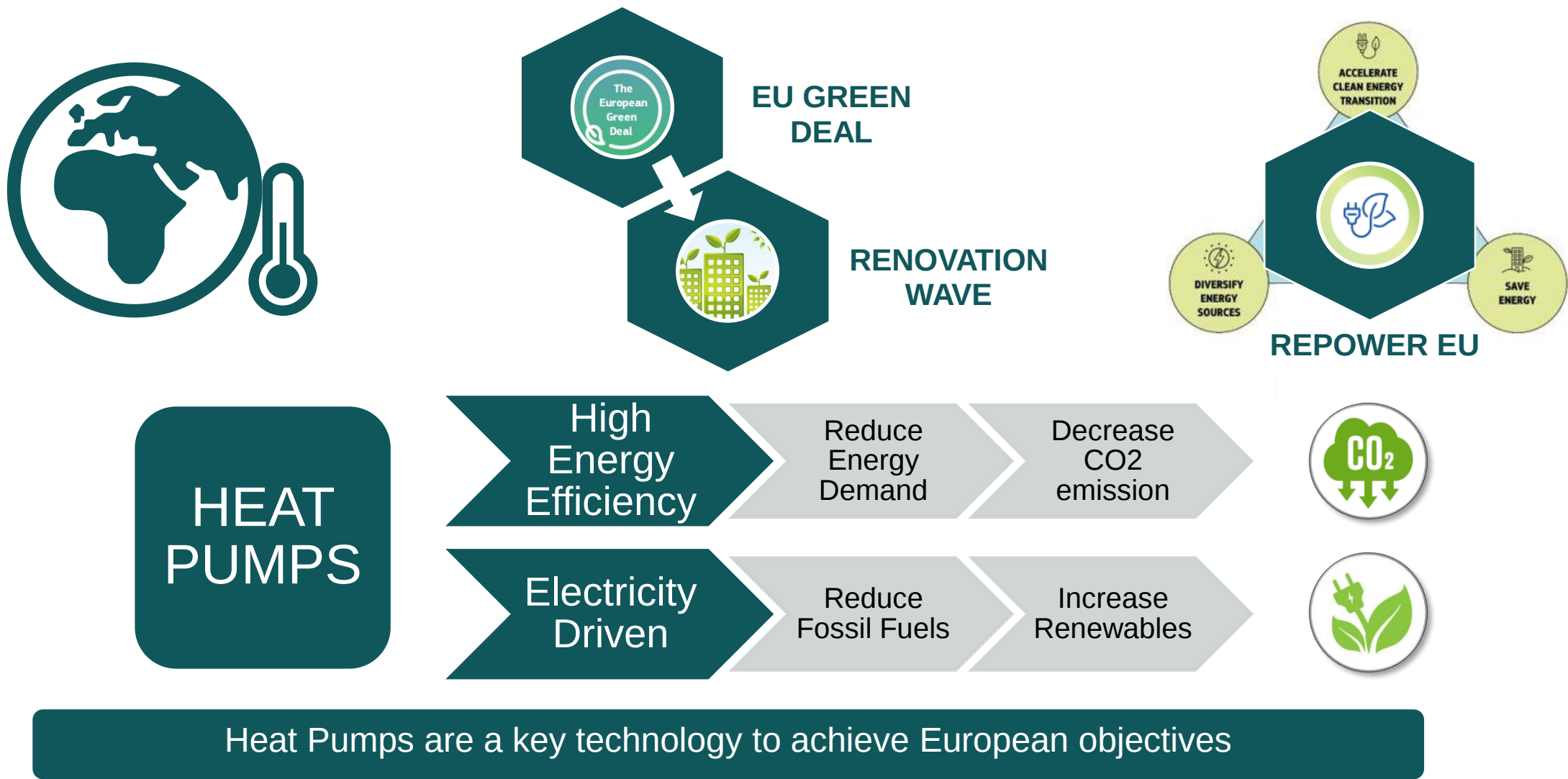
Fabrizio Codella – Chemours Italy

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Special thanks

Hans-Dieter Küpper – Chemours Deutschland



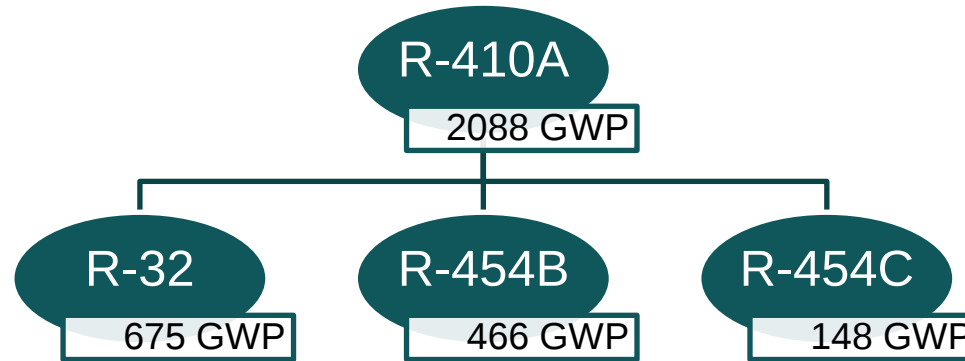


SCOPE OF WORK

CHILLVENTA

Kigali
Amendment to
the Montreal
Protocol

F-Gas
Regulation



Low
GWP

Energy
Efficiency

Energy
Consumption

Cost

Emission

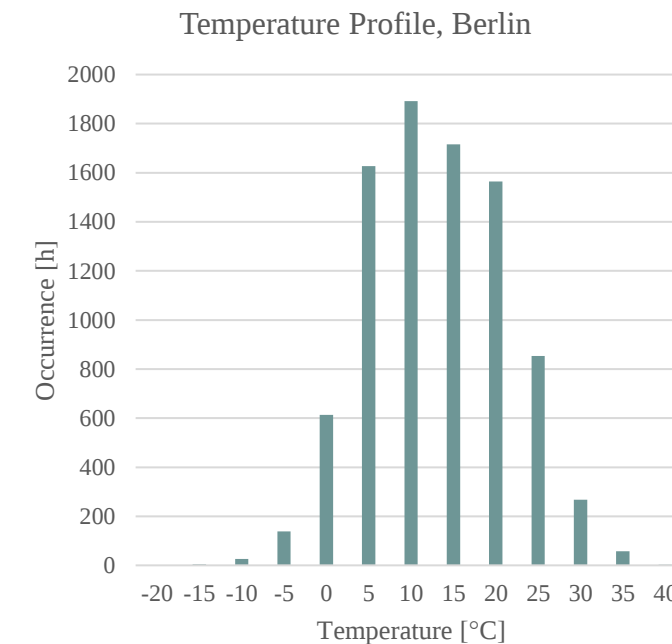
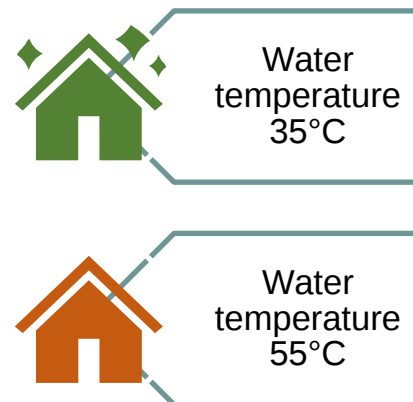
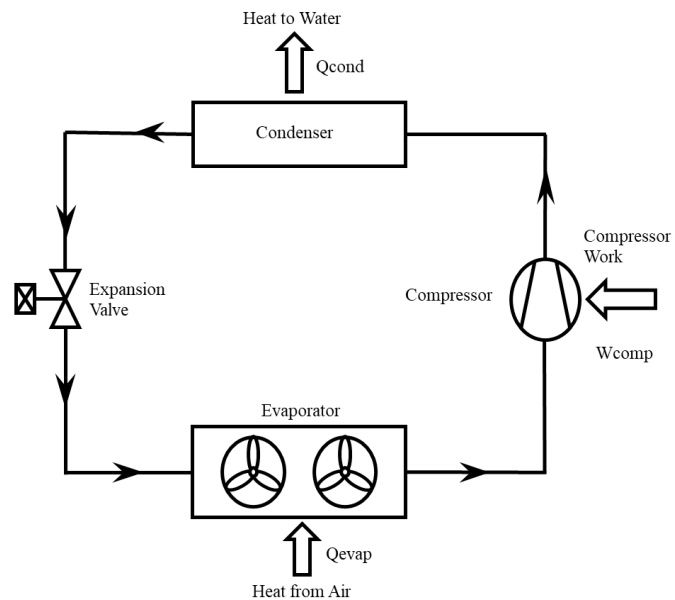
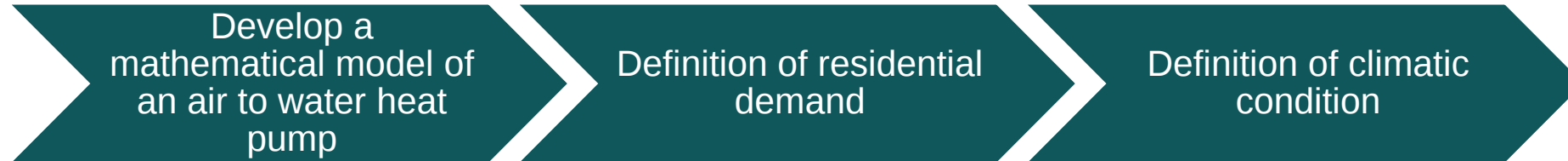


New
Building



Building
Renovation

Confront refrigerants alternative to R-410A in residential Heat Pumps applications



Simulation of Heat Pump operation in a typical German heating season

Energy Efficiency

Seasonal Energy Efficiency for heating:

$$SCOP = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n h_j * Ph(T_j)}{\sum_{j=1}^n h_j * \frac{Ph(T_j) - elbu(T_j)}{COP_{bin}(T_j)} + elbu(T_j)}$$

$$COP(T_j) = \frac{Q_{cond}(T_j)}{W_{comp}(T_j)}$$

$$Ph(T_j) = P_{designh} * pl(T_j)$$

$$pl(T_j) = \frac{(T_j - 16)}{(T_{designh} - 16)}$$

h_j = temperature T_j occurrence
 $P_{designh}$ = 10 kW
 $T_{designh}$ = -2°C

Emission

Indirect Emissions:

$$\omega \left[\frac{\text{kgCO}_2}{\text{year}} \right] = Q_{HE} \left[\frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{year}} \right] \cdot f_c \left[\frac{\text{kgCO}_2}{\text{kWh}} \right]$$

$$Q_{HE} \left[\frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{year}} \right] = \frac{Q_H \left[\frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{year}} \right]}{SCOP [-]}$$

ω = CO2 emissions from electricity production needed to operate the system
 Q_{HE} = Annual energy consumption for heating
 f_c = CO2 emission factor for Germany 314 gCO2/kWh

Direct Emissions:

$$\theta \left[\frac{\text{kgCO}_2}{\text{year}} \right] = mn[\text{kg}] \cdot GWP_n \left[\frac{\text{kgCO}_2}{\text{kg}} \right] \cdot p[\%]$$

θ = amount of fluid released in the atmosphere during operation, maintenance or fault.
 mn = system charge
 GWP_n = refrigerant Global Warming Potential
 p = annual leak rate 2%

Cost

Energy Cost:

$$C \left[\frac{\text{€}}{\text{year}} \right] = Q_{HE} \left[\frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{year}} \right] \cdot p_{el} \left[\frac{\text{€}}{\text{kWh}} \right]$$

C = annual cost of used electricity
 Q_{HE} = annual electrical energy used for heating
 p_{el} = electricity price in Germany, second half 2021 equal to 0,3234 €/kWh

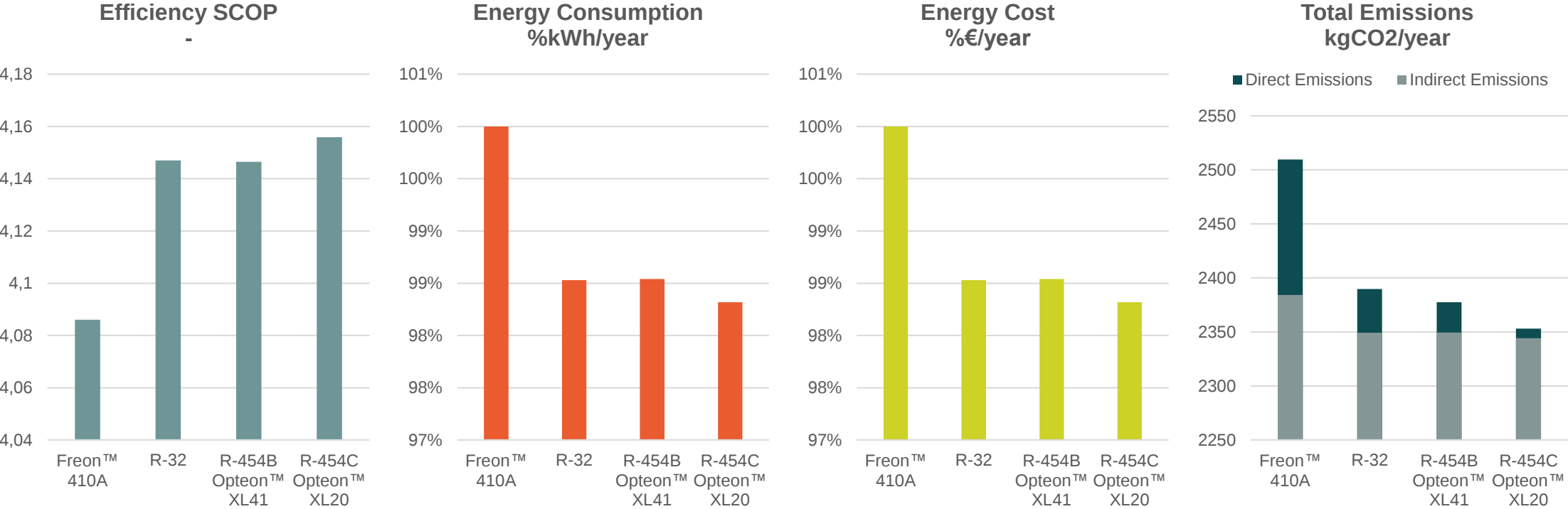
Energy price is considered to be constant. A price increase like the one seen in 2022, reinforces the favorable indication for the adoption of solutions characterized by higher efficiency and lower energy consumption.

Calculation based on EcoDesign Directive

RESULTS



Water temperature 35°C



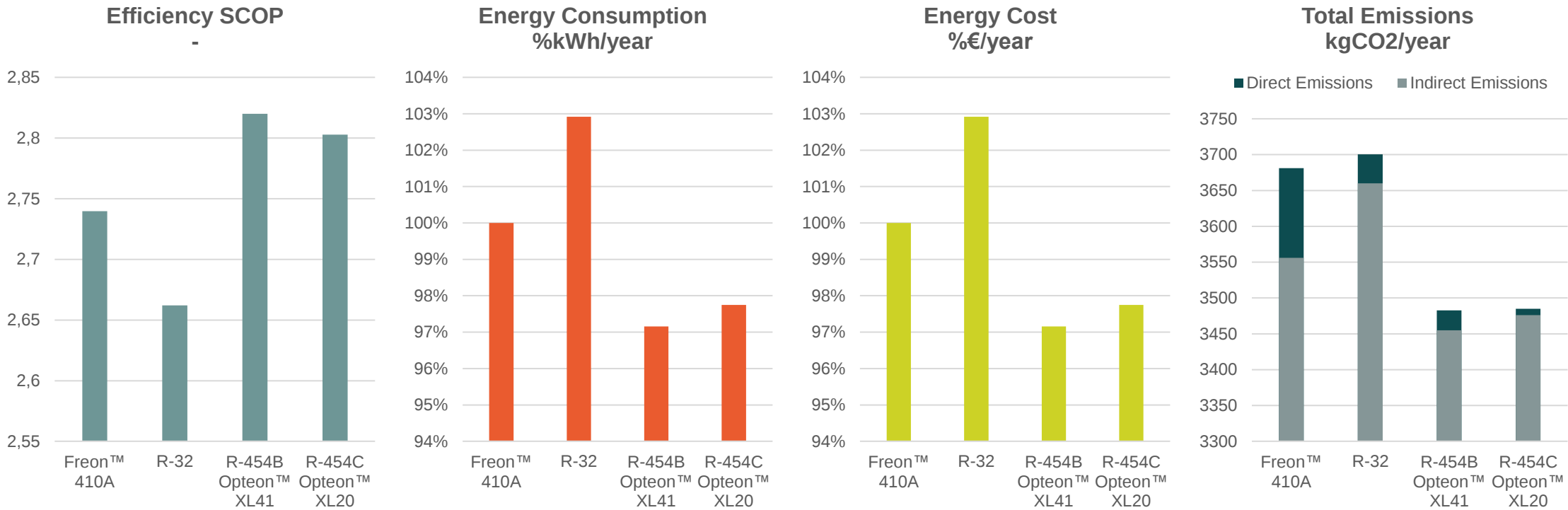
In new or recent buildings, R-454B e R-454C show better Efficiency, reduced Energy Consumption, Cost and Emission compared to R-410A and R-32

RESULTS

CHILLVENTA



Water Temperature
55°C



In buildings renovation, R-454B e R-454C show better Efficiency, reduced Energy Consumption, Cost and Emission compared to R-410A and R-32

Alternative refrigerants to R-410A have been compared
for residential Heat Pump applications

- Climatic conditions of a typical German heating season
- Two water temperature levels (Recent buildings, Renovation buildings)

Results for HFO refrigerants R-454B e R-454C show:

- Higher Energy Efficiency
- Lower Electrical Energy Consumption
- Lower Annual Cost
- Lower Direct Emission(-92,9%) end Indirect Emission (-15,3%) than R-410A

The European electrification of heating can benefit from the adoption of Low and Very-Low GWP HFO refrigerants to replace R-410A.

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**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR KIND
ATTENTION**

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