

MAYEKAWA

MAYEKAWA Europe nv/sa DOC.2012-386 R1

Presented by Jan Boone, MAYEKAWA

NATURAL 5 LINE-UP



"Natural Five" Refrigerants and Product Solutions

Refrigerant (Natural Five)	NH ₃ R-717	CO ₂ R-744	HC Hydrocarbon	H ₂ O R-718	Air R-728
90°C		Utility hot water			
60°C	Utility hot water		Utility hot water	Heat recovery	
10°C	Chilled water Ice making	Chilled water Ice making	Heating HVAC	Chiller	
-15°C	Cold storage, Freezer, Fish boat				
-25°C	Specific Refrigeration needs				
-40°C	Freezer, Freeze-dry, Super Low temp storage				
-50°C					
-60°C			Cryogenics		Cryogenics
-100°C					
Notes	•Conventional system	•Eco-Cute	•Nat'l Proj. •Butane + Propane	•Nat'l Proj. •Adsorption •Heat recovery	•Nat'l Proj. •Air-cycle

FIELD CASES :

NATURAL REFRIGERANTS
In Different Industrial
HEAT PUMP plants in Norway

NH3 COMPRESSION HEAT PUMPS

**MAYEKAWA****MAYEKAWA Europe nv/sa** DOC.2012-386 R1

FIELD CASE 1

TECHNOLOGY AREA – ENERGY STATION – COOLING & HEATING

INTRODUCTION

Starting point, need?

Heat output ?

2700 kW

77°C

The contractor THERMA INDUSTRI has received the request from his customer to install 2 hot water heat pumps, each 1350kW for 77°C.

The plant is an energy station of a technology area.

The cooling is used to produce ice-water for :

Office cooling

Cooling for data center

The heating is used to produce hot water of maximum 82°C for :

District heating

Heat Source ?

30°C to 40°C

Requirements ?

Heat source :

1) Heat rejection from the cooling plant needed for office- and process cooling

Minimum load : 600 kW

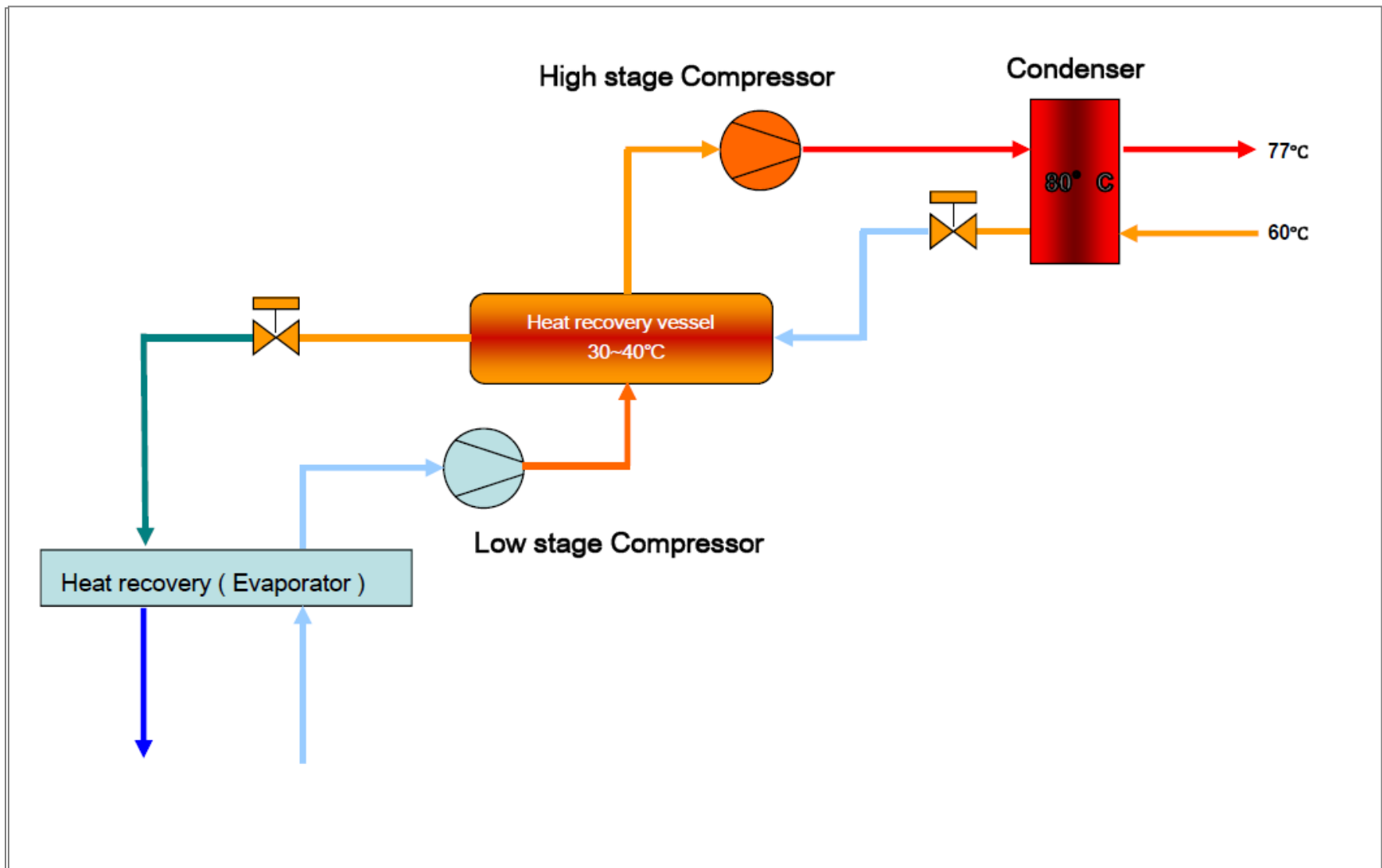
Maximum load : 5000 kW

2) Sewage water in case insufficient cooling plant heat rejection available.

Restrictions ?

->INTRODUCTION

Why natural refrigerants +80°C	For the temperature of 80°C NH ₃ is the most suitable refrigerant
Which choice & why	NH ₃ (TC=+80°C & PD=39,6barg) as natural refrigerant to obtain 77°C hot water. NH ₃ is standard application for Therma Industri.
Timeframe	The project started in 2008. Installation done in 2009.





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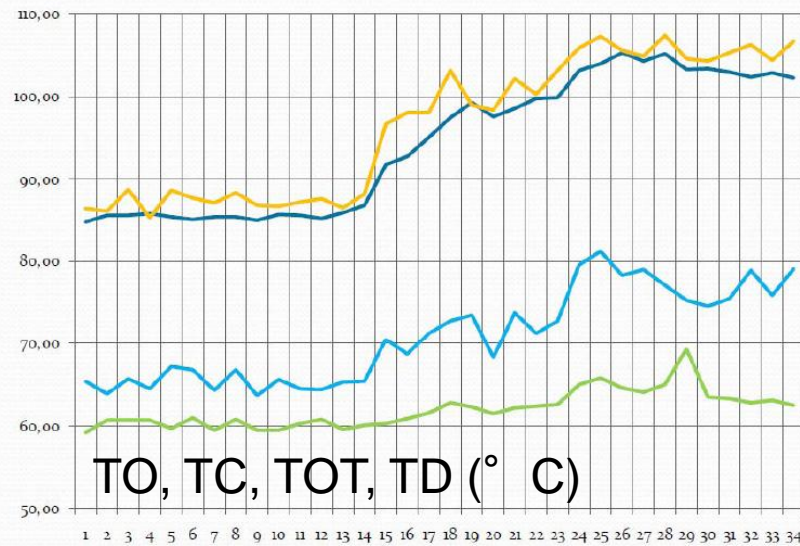
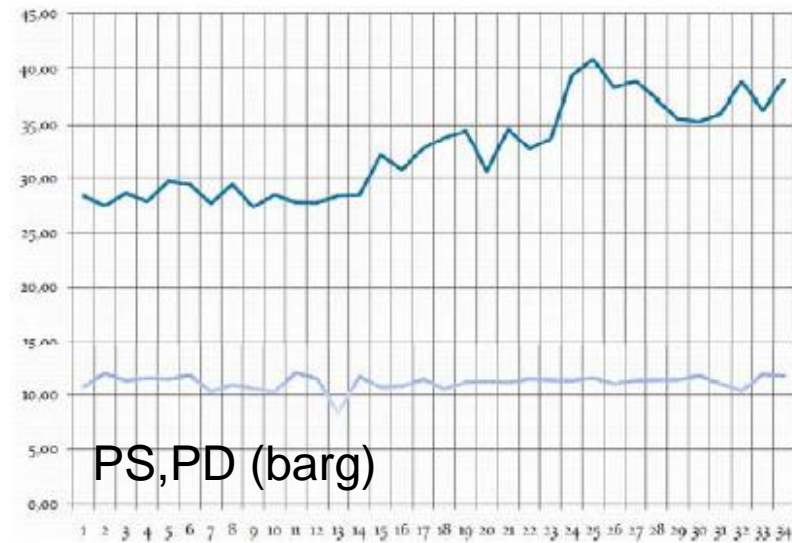
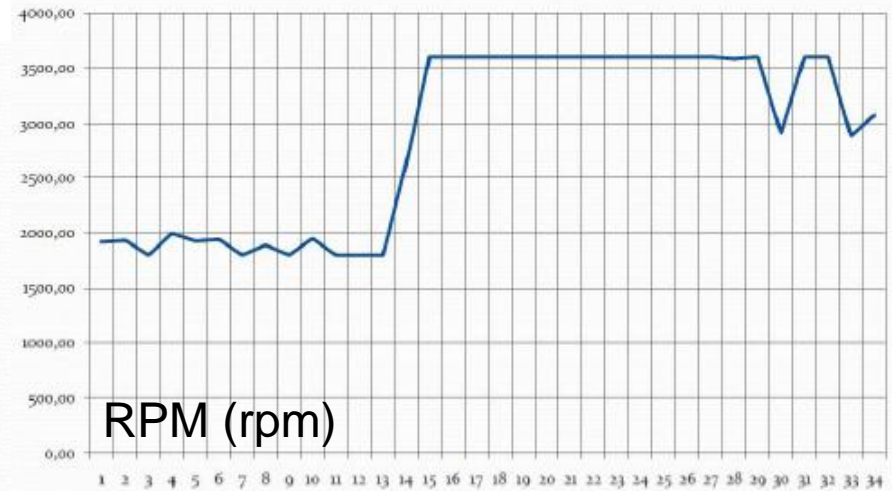
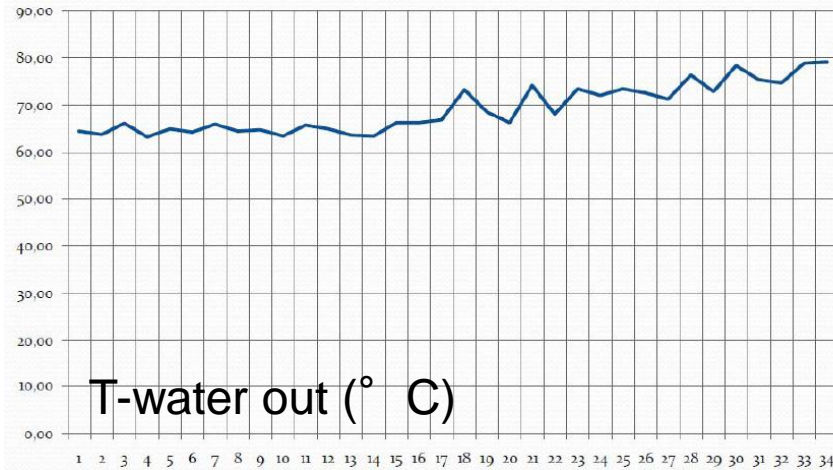
IDENTIFICATION					
COMPRESSOR MODEL		SERIAL NUMBER		UNIT	
N160GHS-V		8161006		VP1	
N160GHS-V		8161005		VP2	
MAIN DRIVE MOTOR		315kW			
QUANTITY		2			
PER MACHINE		HEAT INPUT	POWER INPUT	HEAT OUTPUT	
T °C		30		77	
kW		RT	BKW	QC	COP-h
RPM	3550	820	266	1086	4,
	1800	361	136	497	3,
T °C		40		77	
kW		RT	BKW	QC	COP-h
RPM	3550	1103	263	1366	5,
	1800	471	134	605	4,

T °C temperature (heat input : NH3, heat output : hot water)
 RT kW heat source capacity
 BKW kW absorbed motor power at shaft
 QC kW heat output capacity
 COP-h coefficient of heating performance
 RPM rpm shaft revolution per minute



OPERATING HOURS 2-10-2012 :
VP1 : 15470 hrs VP2: 12921 hrs

LOGGING DATA



EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS

Difference planned & actual results if occurred?	
If yes, why were there differences?	<p>The plant produced approx. 10 GWh of energy in 2010, which increased to 13 GWh in 2011.</p> <p>The design COP-h is in the range of 3.7 to 5.2 depending on the plant load.</p> <p>The yearly overall COP-h was above 3 for the first 3 years of operation.</p>
How is the process of measuring efficiency?	<p>The equipment is operating following load programs which must be covered by the heating plant, which was fulfilled.</p> <p>The machines are equipped with frequency convertor for speed control at part-load operation in order to keep the best COP-h</p>

HEAT SOURCE / HEAT OUTPUT / COP-heating overview

TE °C	TM °C	TC °C	RT kW	QTY	QC kW	BKWhp kW	HEAT SOURCE		extra compressor N200VL-L rt bkw kW kW	COP-final		
							data center kW	sewage water kW		BKWt kW	cop-total QC/BKWt	
4	40	80	2206	2	2732	526	600	1606	1360	246	772	3,5

BARRIERS & SOLUTIONS

WHAT BARRIERS WERE WE FACING WITH THIS PROJECT & HOW SOLVED ?	
Technical problems or availability of systems, components, engineers?	As this plant was one of the first in Europe realised, supply and availability of high pressure components has been one of the faced bottle necks. Thanks to the customer who gave full confidence and made strong investment in this new technology to Therma Industri it was possible to succeed and realise this plant with success !
Psychological barriers from customer:management?	Not as customer fully relied on the capability Therma & Mycom.
Safety problems, legislative barriers?	The plant/system was build fully in compliance with CE-PED.
Short term cost differences?	Not

LESSONS LEARNED

WHAT HAS BEEN LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT & HOW CAN THIS BE APPLIED TO OTHER PROJECTS USING NR.	
What will you do different in the future?	For the refrigeration/heating plant, the customer will go for the same solution as demonstrated by this field case which is already running nearly 15.000hrs with full satisfaction !
What can you apply to the next project?	

FUTURE PLANS

Have you planned or do you know about similar projects?	
What are your recommendations for the planning, design etc. Of NR systems ?	Continue in the same line. Therma Industri has more than 25 NH ₃ hp plants in operation which have been installed since 1998 !

FIELD CASE 2

SLAUGHTERHOUSE – HOT WATER PRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Starting point, need?

The plant is a Norwegian slaughterhouse existing since 1950, with about 30 plants in operation.

In 1987 a centralisation and modernisation of the sites took place with NH₃ as preferred refrigerant.

Since 1989 NH₃ compression heat pumps are used for production of 50°C water for 1200kW.

In 2007 a hybrid heat pump was installed for 500kW.

Requirements 2009?

2400kW 52°C

As there was an important need for more hot water because of production extension, it was decided to increase the hot water production with an additional 2400 kW.

The contractor THERMA INDUSTRI received the request to install 2 sets MYCOM NH₃ overcompression heat pump screw compressors.

->INTRODUCTION

Why natural refrigerants	
+52°C	
Which choice	NH ₃ (TC=+57°C & PD=23 barg) as natural refrigerant to obtain 52°C hot water. Heat source : rejected condensor heat from refrigeration plant
& why	<p>'VERY EFFICIENT'</p> <p>'CHEAP'</p> <p>'EXPERIENCE SINCE 1950'</p> <p>NH₃ is standard application for THERMA INDUSTRI.</p>
Timeframe	The project started in 2009. Followed by some budgetting time. Installation done in 2011
2009 idea	- building out old equipment : 1 week
Re-built &	- building in completed after 8 weeks !
Extend?	Start-up OCTOBER 2011.
2011 Σ 9 wks	

FUNDING

Funding, partner : other organisation	YES NORWEGIAN ENERGY ORGANISATION ENOVA 900.000 NOK
	<p>This new heat pumps save 1,6 GW fuel per year (approx. 210.000 liter).</p> <p>‘The funding is only valid on condition that savings were realised ! After 7 months of operation it was already visible that the 1,6 GW was going to be realised easily !’</p>

EQUIPMENT

COMPRESSORS	<p>NH3 SCREW COMPRESSOR PACKAGES COMPLETE WITH OIL SYSTEM AND CONTROLS.</p> <p>Producing NH₃ at 57°C (saturated condensing temp.) from NH₃ heat source at 20°C (saturated evaporating temp.) to make hot water of 52°C.</p> <p>This hot water is than further heated by other equipment to 84°C and buffered in a 200.000 liter tank.</p>
MODULATING CONTROL VALVE	<p>The suction pressure of the heat pumps is controlled at 7,5 barg (20°C), Representing an important saving of energy on the refrigeration plant : COPc 50% better at least</p> <p>-10/+35°C RT/BKW/COPc=353kW/105kW/3.36 -10/+20°C RT/BKW/COPc=381kW/ 73 kW/5.21. (256MW power saving on 8000hrs)</p> <p>Priority is given to the heat pumps, normally the external condensor is not active.</p>
FREQUENCY CONTROL	<p>The screw compressors are equipped with frequency convertors which result in no reactive power, Saving 8.000 NOK monthly (or x12 = 96.000 NOK per year) The FC drive engines are more expensive but quickly payd back. 'this was a bonus'</p>



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IDENTIFICATION					
COMPRESSOR MODEL		SERIAL NUMBER		UNIT	
N170JM-L		1731020		VP1	
N170JM-L		1731010		VP2	
MAIN DRIVE MOTOR		250kW			
QUANTITY		2			
PER MACHINE		HEAT INPUT	POWER INPUT	HEAT OUTPUT	
T	°C	20		52	
kW		RT	BKW	QC	COP-h
RPM	3400	971	186	1157	6,2
	2950	835	162	997	6,2
	1500	403	85	488	5,7

T °C temperature (heat input : NH3, heat output : hot water)

RT kW heat source capacity

BKW kW absorbed motor power at shaft

QC kW heat output capacity

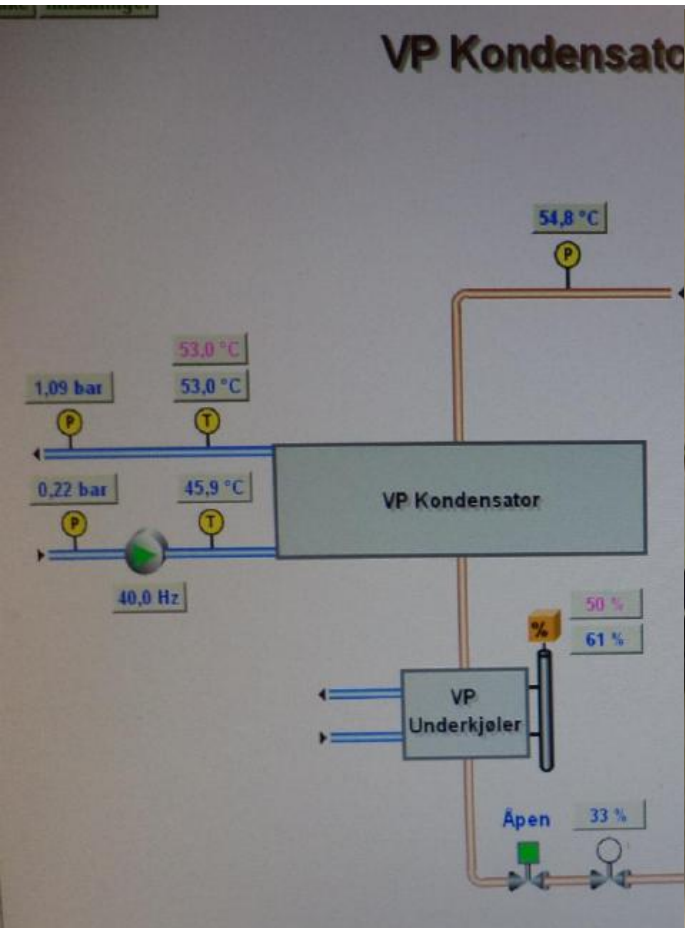
COP-h coefficient of heating performance

RPM rpm shaft revolution per minute

Compressor running						10:13:53 AM
Frequency Maximum						Anti cycle: 0 s
CAP:	100.0 %	SPD:	2949 Rpm	RH:	7842 H	
Remote Capa MV:	100.0 %	Remote Freq. MV:	100.0 %			
PS:	8.18 BarG	TS:	22.9 °C	SSH:	0.6K	
PD:	22.46 BarG	TD:	90.3 °C	DSH:	34.4K	
POH:	24.55 BarG	TOH:	46.5 °C			
DOP:	16.44 Bar	DOP-Op:	2.14 Bar	MA:	299 A	
VI:	83.2 %	VI Value:	2.5	L port		



OPERATING HOURS 3-10-2012 :
VP1 : 5155 hrs VP2: 7842 hrs



EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS

Difference planned & actual results if occurred?

If yes, why were there differences?

The design COP-h is in the range of 5.7 to 6.2 depending on the plant load.

The average COP-h was at 5,5 for the first 11 months of operation.

DESIGN WEEKLY mWh				
HRS		276	12997 hrs in 11 months (47 wks)	
RPM	BKW	QC	COP-h	
3400	51	319	6,2	
2950	45	275	6,2	
1500	23	135	5,7	

MEASURED REAL OUTPUT/INPUT mWh					
	BKW	QC	COP-h		
MAY	35	190	5,4		
JAN	41,55	232	5,6		

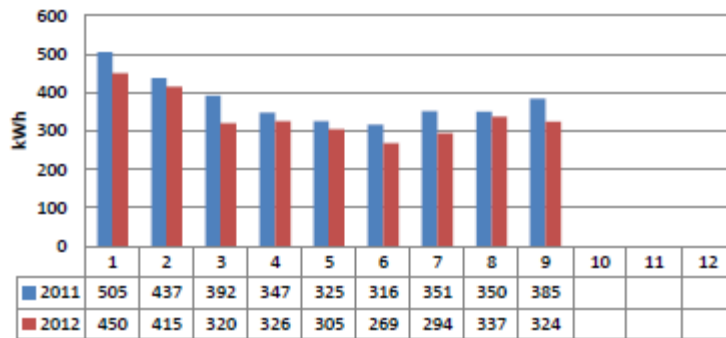
EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS

Difference planned & actual results if occurred?

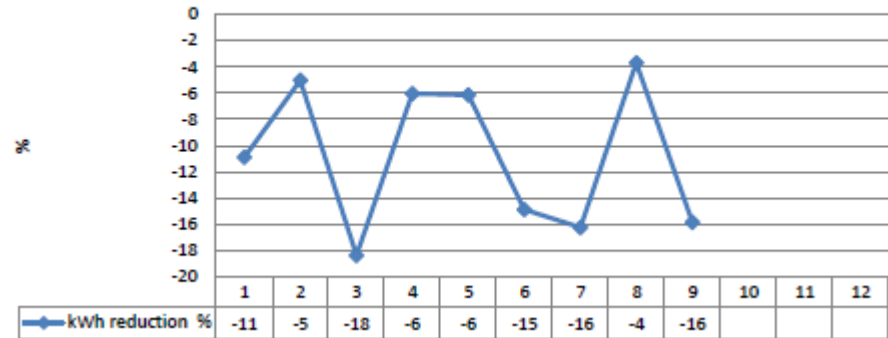
How is the process of measuring efficiency?

Total power input and heat pump output are checked weekly
And taken up in the monthly energy cost per ton of meat which is the basic indicator for the process.

kWh per ton meat



kWh reduction per ton meat



COST ANALYSIS

COSTS INVOLVED	This installation represents a value of 3.500.000 NOK. Includes : NH ₃ Heat pump installation Condensor Subcooler Waterpumps etc.
COST SAVING	1,6 GW fuel (210.000 liter equivalent 1.260.000 NOK) TC=20°C (up to 256 MW/yr or 288.000 NOK) FC drivers (96.000 NOK/yr)

->COST ANALYSIS

Savings or potential savings because of existing or pending regulation

- heat recovery
overcompression heat pump uses refrigeration plant heat rejected to the condensor, incl.oil cooler heat rejection

- high efficiency electrical motors
IE2 motors are applied

- frequency controllers
compressors and waterpumps

- energy-saving condensers

->COST ANALYSIS

Potential savings in the future

Improvement is possible by increasing the ammonia condensing temperature from 57°C to 62°C, requiring a 30 bar safety valve setting on the heat pump unit.

With the old heat exchangers drain water heat is recovered in the 45°C buffer. In the future this heat exchanger can be replaced with a more efficient execution .

Did forecast succeed/expectations were met?

The customer is absolutely happy with the plant



BARRIERS & SOLUTIONS

WHAT BARRIERS WERE WE FACING WITH THIS PROJECT & HOW SOLVED ?	
Technical problems or availability of systems, components, engineers?	Thanks to the customer who gave full confidence and made strong investment in this new technology to Therma Industri it was possible to succeed and realise this plant with success !
Psychological barriers from customer:management?	Not as customer preferred NH ₃ as natural refrigerant since long time and fully relied on the capability Therma Industri for the heat pump technology.
Safety problems, legislative barriers?	The plant/system was build fully in compliance with CE-PED.

LESSONS LEARNED

WHAT HAS BEEN LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT & HOW CAN THIS BE APPLIED TO OTHER PROJECTS USING NR.	
What will you do different in the future?	For the refrigeration/heating plant, the customer will go for the same solution as demonstrated by this field case !
What can you apply to the next project?	Higher safety valve set pressure to allow operation with higher water output temperatures.

ACTION PLAN

IDEAS OF CONCRETE ACTIONS TO GET NATURAL REFRIGERANTS FASTER TO EUROPE :	
1.1. What are the concrete actions already done ?	Mayekawa only promotes natural refrigerants since the beginning of this century.
1.2. Or/and planning to do ?	
<p>2.1. what kind of actions needed to expand NR systems, for :</p> <p>Technology, Training, Safety,</p> <p>Policy, Standards, Regulation,</p> <p>Market, Costs, End-users.</p>	<p>Unlimited development ongoing. With each new product:system necessary trainings are also made available. Suppliers of refrigeration accessories (EN378 qualified) should make more products available for high pressure/big size duty. Mayekawa still have too often to rely on expensive accessories designed for oil and gas industry.</p>

CONCLUSION

NATURAL REFRIGERANTS SOLUTIONS FOR EUROPE :

THIS PROVEN FIELD EXAMPLE SHOWS THAT
THE SUCCESS OF THE NEW TECHNOLOGY IS
MUCH DEPENDING ON THE QUALITY OF THE
PREPARATIONS DONE ON BEFOREHAND
FOLLOWED BY THE INSTALLATION AND
COMMISSIONING WITH OPTIMAL FINE TUNING,
FROM COOPERATION BETWEEN ALL
PARTIES INVOLVED :

MANUFACTURER : MAYEKAWA JAPAN/
MAYEKAWA EUROPE
CONTRACTOR : THERMA INDUSTRI.





The 43rd
International
HVAC&R Congress
and Exhibition

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

& much appreciated thanks to
the Contractor of the fieldcases :
THERMA INDUSTRIAS

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Belgrade,
5th – 7th December 2012

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