

Technical Seminar 2014

Gas Absorption Heat Pumps

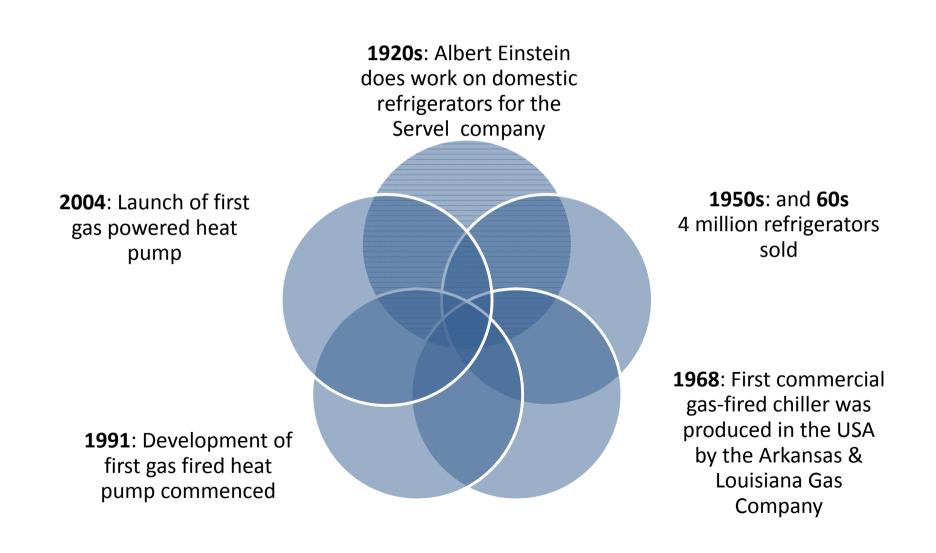
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National Product Manager



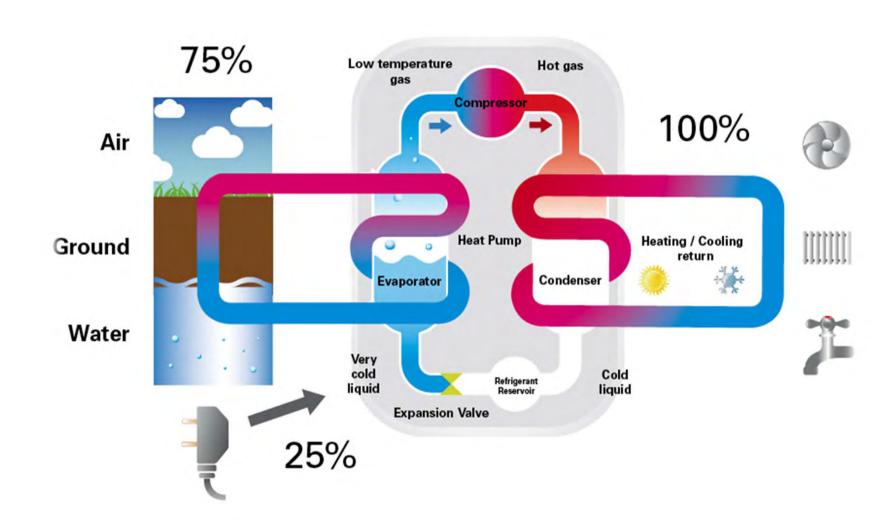
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- Key features and benefits
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- Case studies

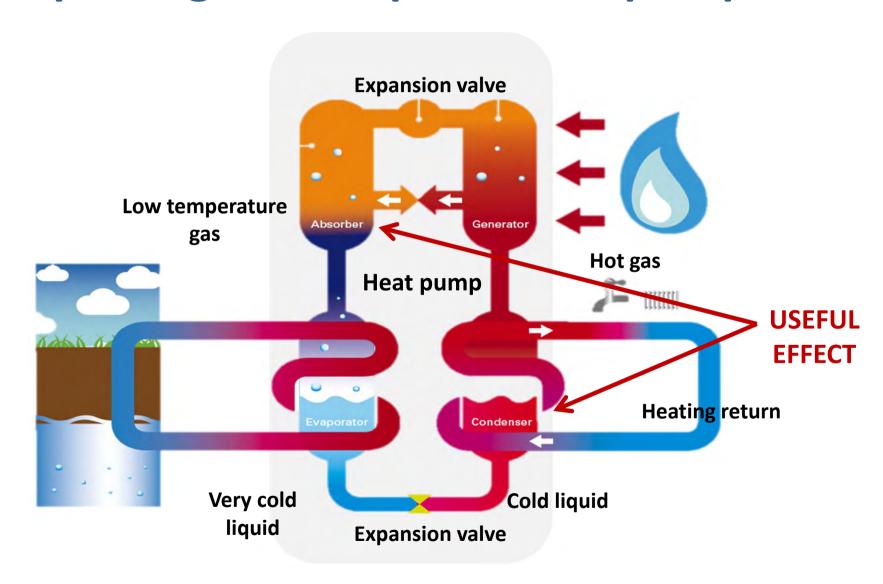
Development of Gas Absorption Heat Pumps



Principle of Compression Heat Pump

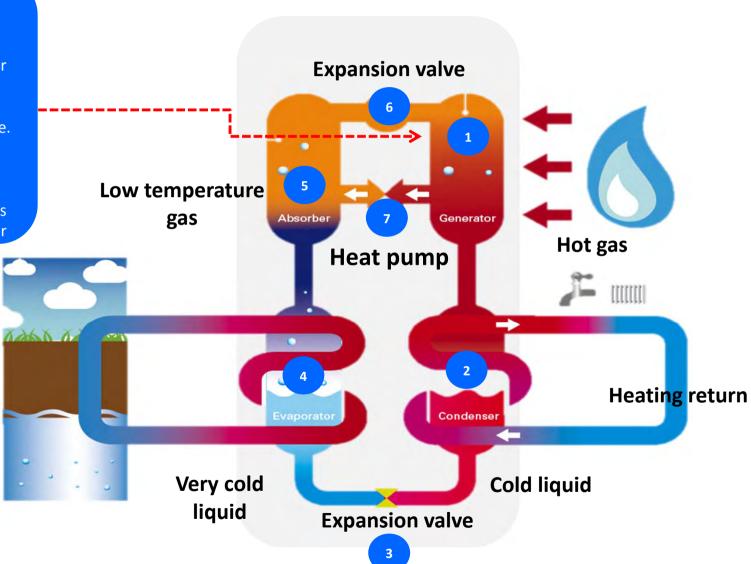


Principle of gas absorption heat pump



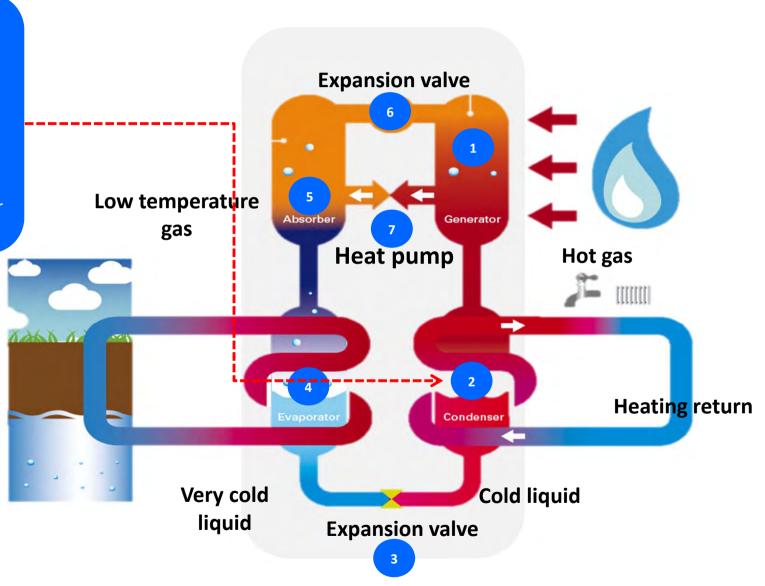
1. Generator

Within the generator, the low Nox gas-fired burner heats the ammonia/water solution via a heat exchanger, increasing the temperature and pressure. The strong ammonia vapour travels to the condenser (2) whilst the weak ammonia solution is circulated to the Absorber

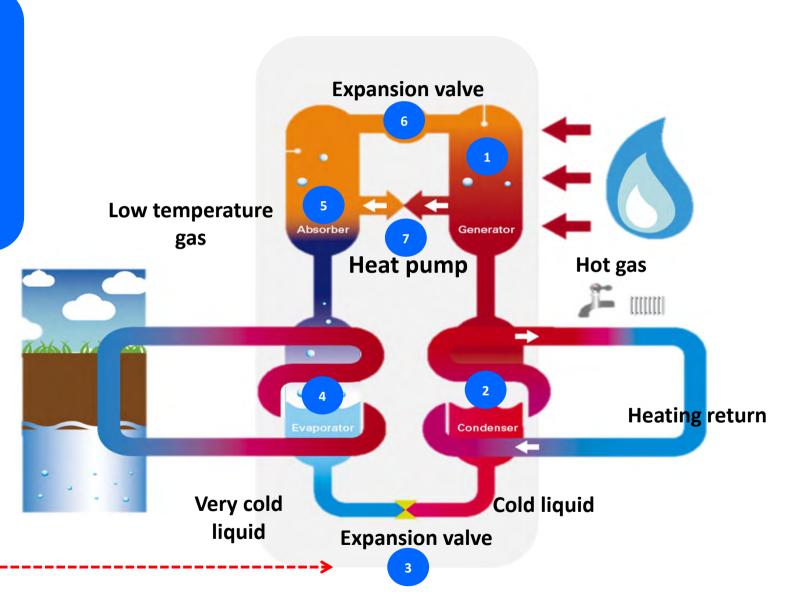


2. Condenser

The high temperature, high pressure ammonia vapour releases its heat into the heating system in the condenser. The vapour becomes a liquid and travels to the expansion valve (3) on its way to the evaporator (4)

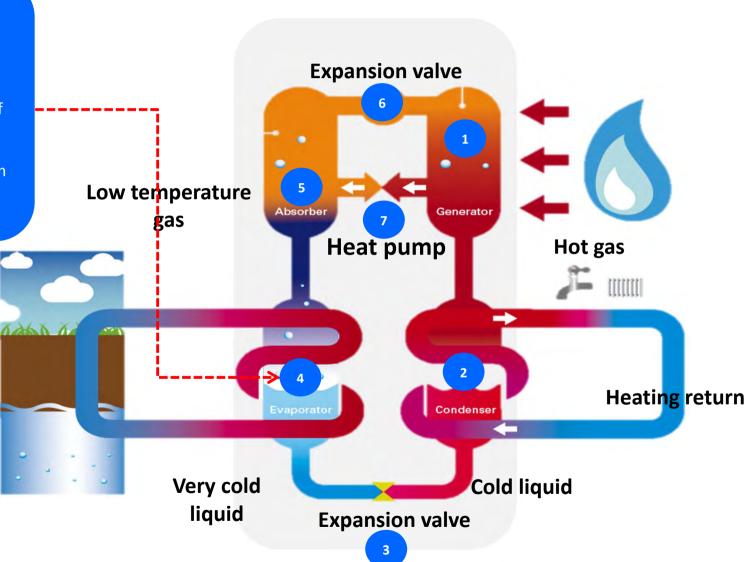


The high pressure ammonia passes through the expansion valve where the pressure falls. The ammonia now has a reduced boiling point and the liquid changes back to a vapour. This vapour passes on to the Evaporator (4)



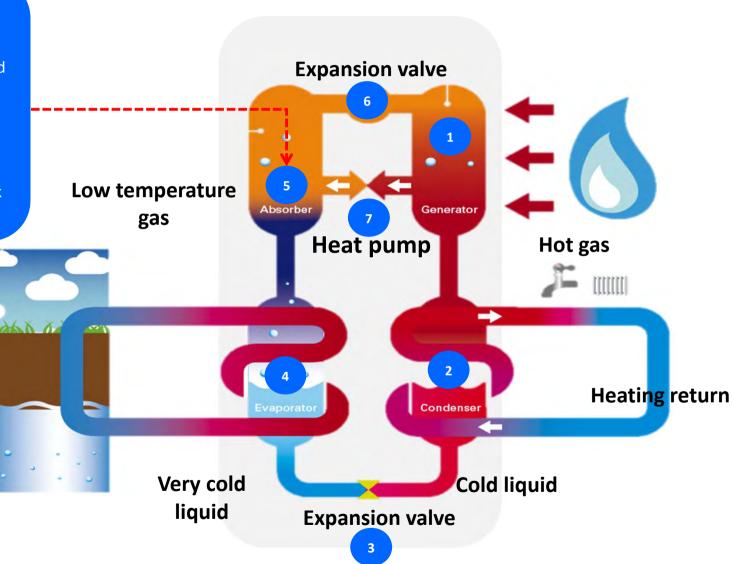
4. Evaporator

A fan draws ambient air through the evaporator. The ambient air captured by the ammonia vapour, contains a high amount of free, renewable energy. The now heated, low pressure vapour passes on to the Absorber (5)

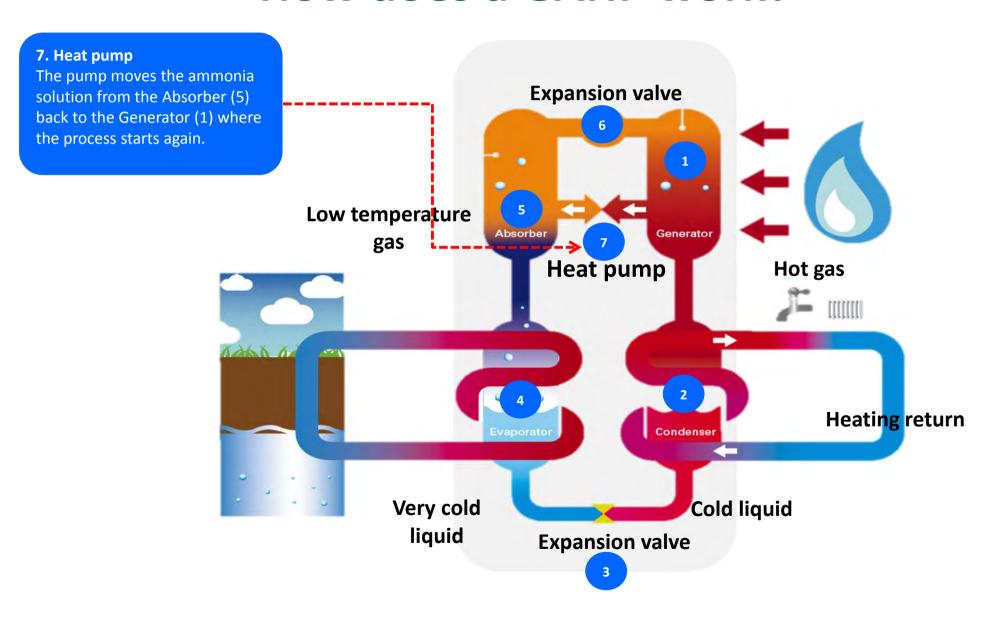


5. Absorber

In the absorber the weak ammonia solution recombines with the heated vapour, changing its state into a liquid. This releases further heat to the heating system. The now recombined ammonia solution is pumped (7) back to the generator.



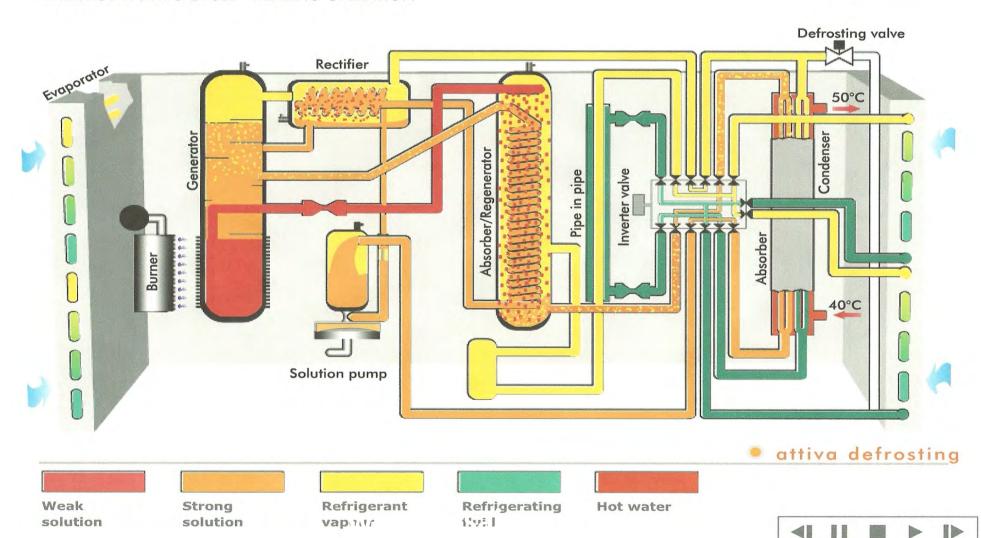
6. Second expansion valve This second valve controls the flow of weak ammonia between the Generator (1) and **Expansion valve** the Absorber (5) Low temperature Absorber Generator gas **Heat pump** Hot gas **Heating return** Condenser Very cold Cold liquid liquid **Expansion valve**



GAHP-AR

THERMODYNAMIC CYCLE - HEATING OPERATION







- Ground source (closed loop)
- Internal installation
- Natural gas or LPG
- Water temperature 65oC *
- Efficiency (GUE) up to 170%
- 60% less bore holes than electric heat pumps
- Simultaneous (GUE 244%)



Refrigerant

- Water-ammonia sealed circuit : no top-up, no drain, extremely simple maintenance;
- Natural refrigerant : no CFC, HCFC, HFC;
- Global warming potential of zero
- Ozone depletion potential of zero



Electrical supply

- Single phase power supply required
- Electrical consumption less than 0.5kW

Gas Utilisation Efficiency

EN14511 Brine OoC Water 35oC

• GUE 170%

•To equate this to COP, electricity from the grid 40% efficient therefore relative COP of 4.11

CO₂

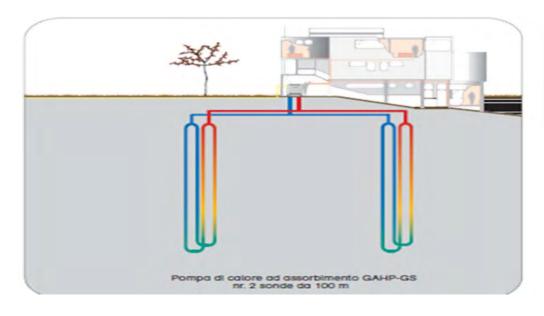
- Grid electricity 0.4455 kg/CO2 kW/h
- Natural gas 0.1840 kg/CO2 kW/h

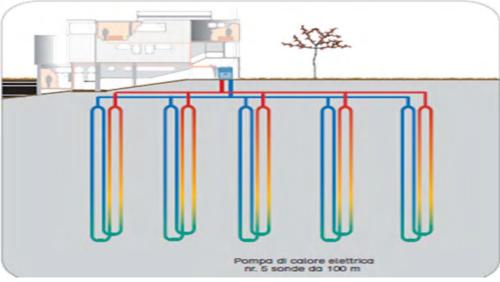
Bore Holes

- Total output of 42.6kW
- Output from gas 25.6kW
- Output from the ground 17kW

Bore Holes

- Reduction in bore hole quantity of 60%
- Reduction in civils costs
- Reduction in area of bore field
- Unit cost?
- •Bore hole cost?





Benefits summed up

Single phase low electrical consumption Gas or LPG (Remote sites) Natural refrigerant, zero GWP and ODP Lower civils costs Less bore field area required CO2 savings

A viable alternative to Electric ground source

Air Source heat pump



- Air cooled
- Heat pump
- Natural gas or LPG
- Water temperature upto 65oC
- Seasonal efficiency 155%

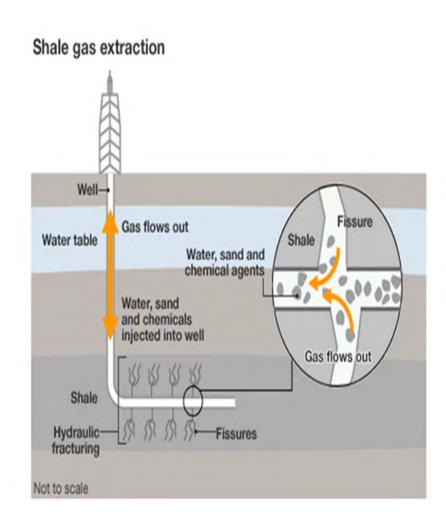
Gas condensing boiler



- Gas condensing boiler heat Pump
- Used to supplement or be used as "back up"
- Hot water production
- 80oC water temperature
- 98 % Efficient

UK Future Energy Source?

- Fracking-Shale Gas
- 1,300 Trillion ft3
- Mainly found in Lancashire
- Plans for West Sussex
- UK currently use about 3 trillion ft3 a year
- 800 years of self sufficiency?





Lowford Centre, Eastleigh



Community centre, Library and Doctors surgery

9* 100m closed loop boreholes

3* GAHP-GS heat pumps in 2 plant rooms

130kW output

Single phase supply

50% running cost savings over traditional boilers

Small bore field under car park

Open University, Milton Keynes



Building 12 admin offices

- 140kW ground source (4 units)
- Exceeding peak efficiencies of 169%
- Saving 20.4 tons of CO2 (over condensing boilers
- BREEAM outstanding as a result of low emissions
- 5th place in BREEAM highest scoring office buildings in 2012



Brief Robur history

- Started in 1958 manufacturing gas burners still owned & operated by same family.
- HQ Bergamo Italy -220 staff
- 30 Million Euro turnover -7% is reinvested in R&D.
- 1991 bought the gas absorption technology from Electrolux
- 2004 launched the first gas absorption heat pump.
- 2005 started operating in UK
- To date have over 300 systems installed in the UK.





Who Are ESS

- 2001 Appointed as the 1st National Distributor for Sanyo
- Promoting their electric & gas driven heat pumps predominately to Consultants and end users.
- 2010 Samsung range of heat pumps added to our portfolio.
- 2012 Appointed as Robur's UK Distributor due to our success offering heating & cooling solutions with our existing gas driven heat pump range.





Thankyou

