

Solar cooling in hot humid climates

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ENERGY FLAGSHIP

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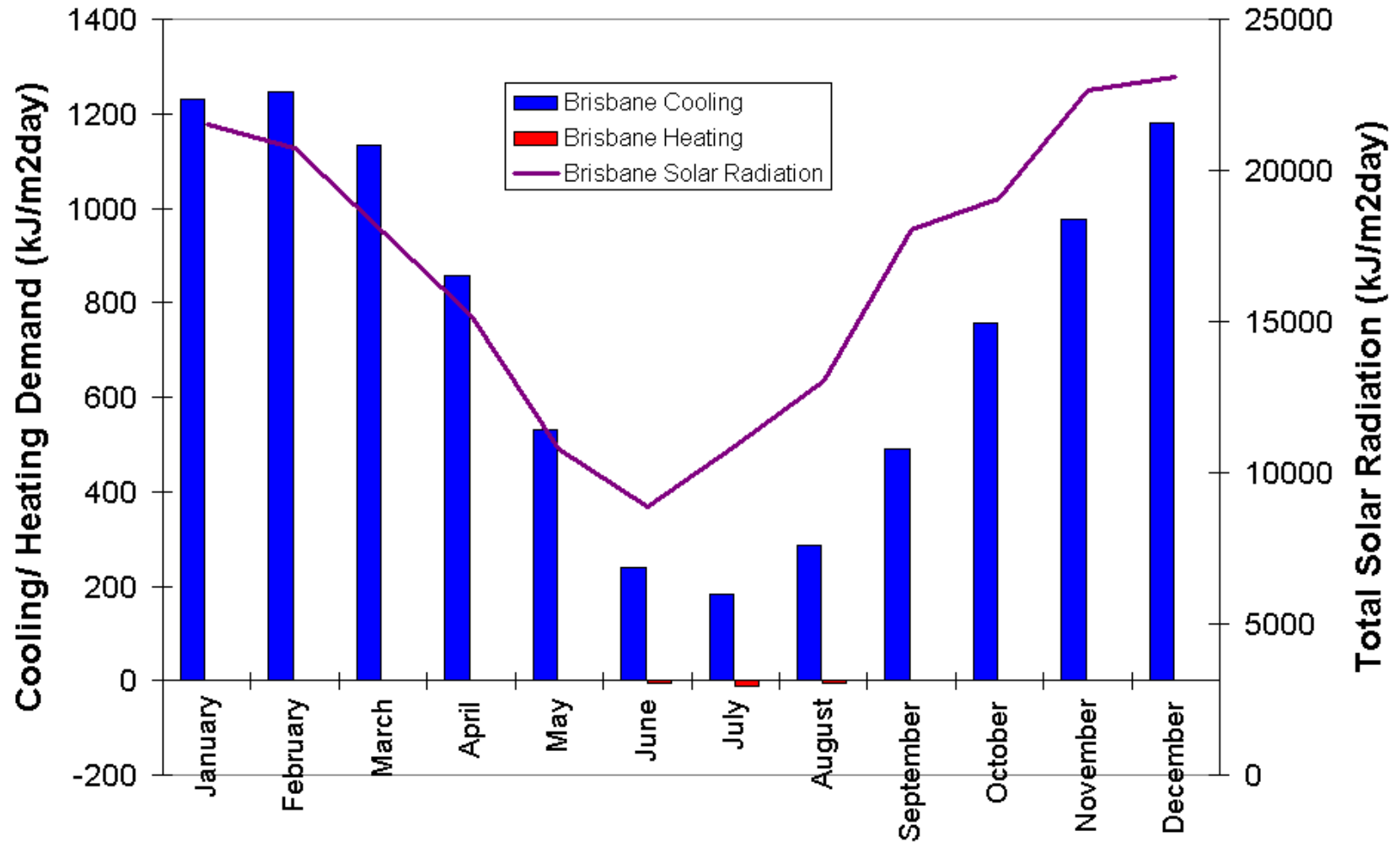
Solar cooling

Using solar radiation to drive a cooling process.

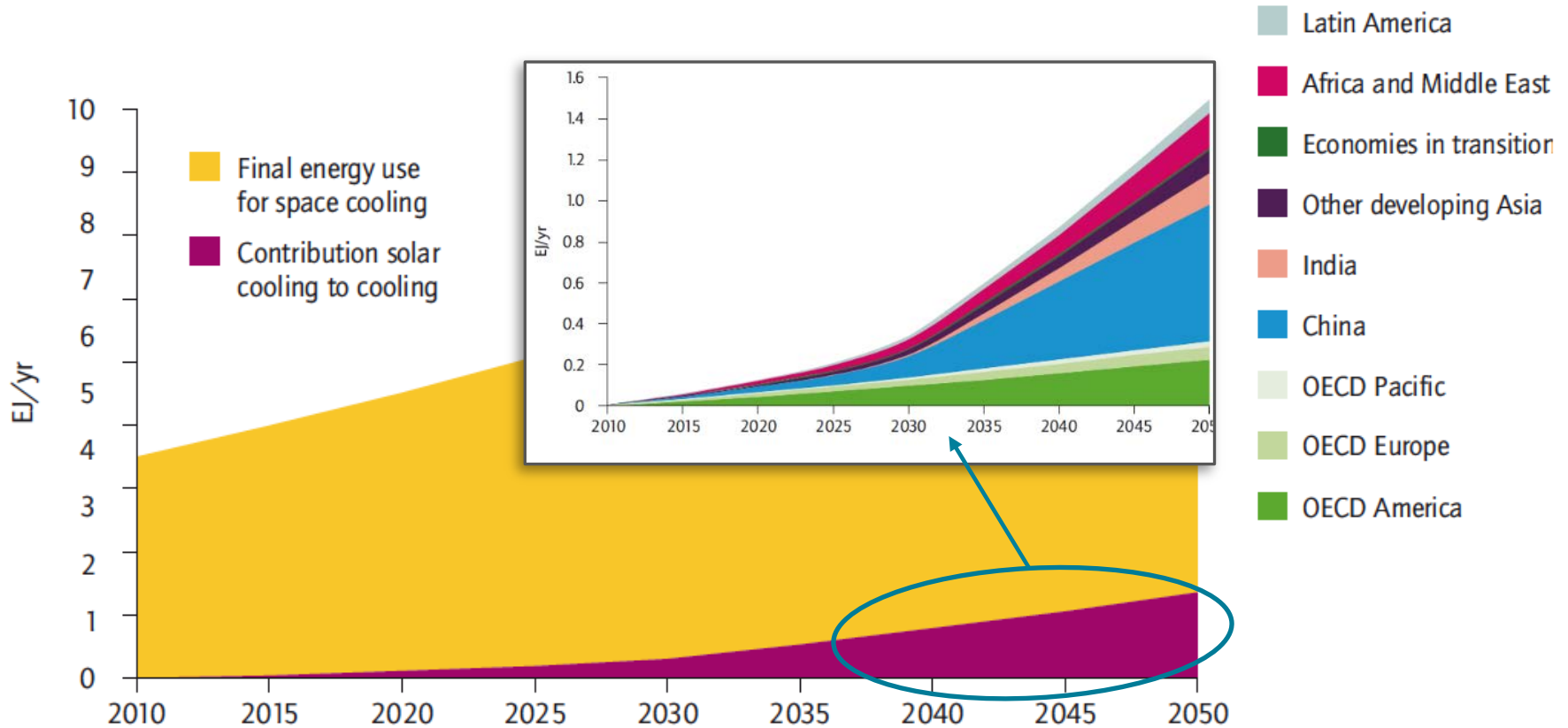
Displacing the use of fossil fuel derived electricity that would otherwise be used in a conventional vapour compression airconditioner.

- ✓ Solar thermal heat driving a thermal cooling process
- ✓ Solar photovoltaics driving a conventional vapour compression cooling process

Cooling Demand Matches Solar Availability



IEA Roadmap vision of solar heating and cooling (2012)

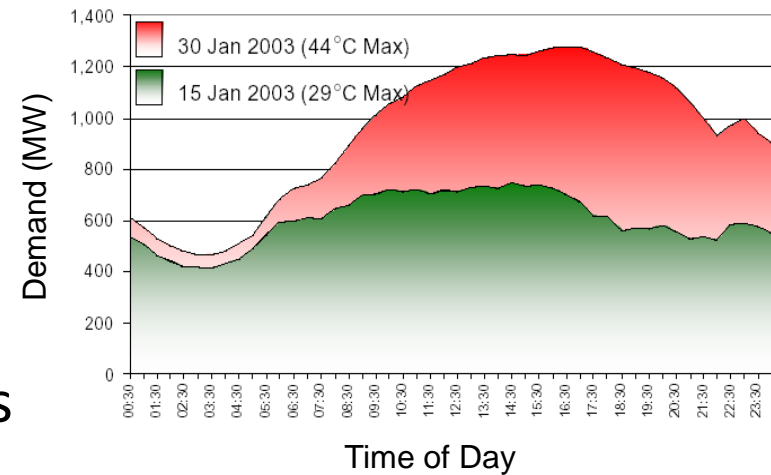


Solar cooling accounts for ~17% of TFE cooling in 2050

Why solar cooling?

Policy perspective

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Lower energy costs
- Benefit the electricity system (higher load factor/ lower tariffs)

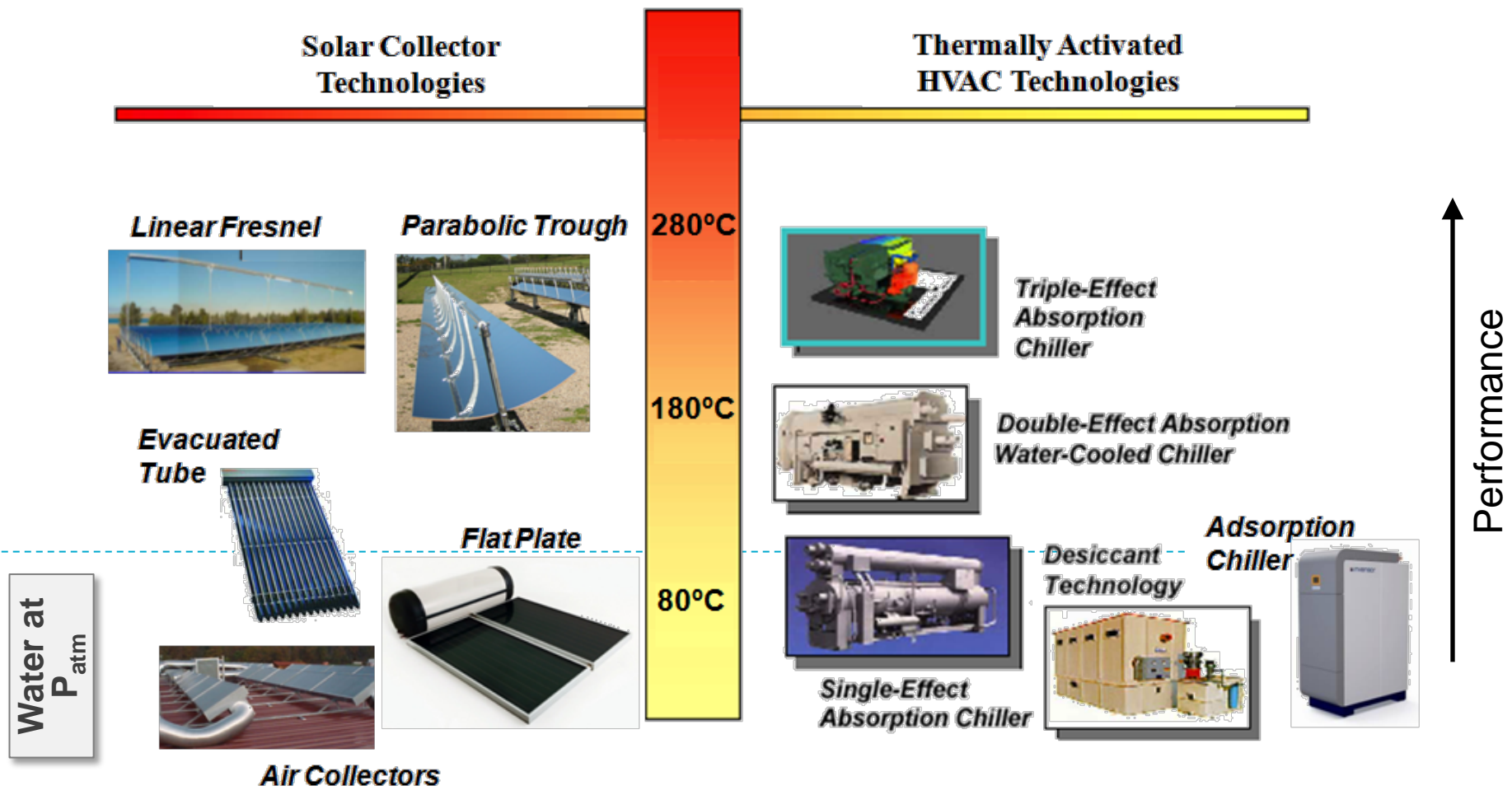


Building owner perspective

- Asset value
- Reduce energy costs
- Government mechanism (compliance or incentive)

Solar thermal technology options

(By heat source temperature)



Desert Mountain High School, USA

Solar Panels: 5,000 m² → 3.5 MW

Cooling load: 500 tons / 1750 kW

In operation since 2014

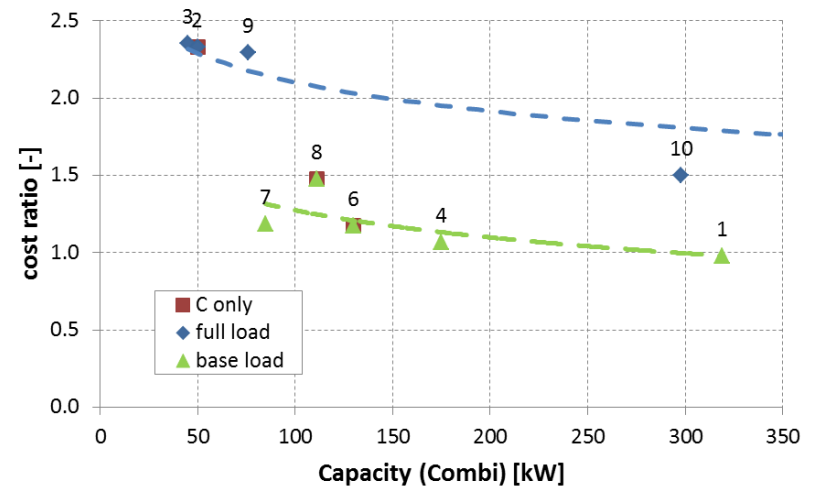
Results after 15 months of operation:

- Chiller COP_{thermal} 0.7 – 0.75
 - Peak Hour up to COP_{electric} 42 (kW/kW)/ C
 - Full day up to COPs_{electric} 25-30 (kW/kW)/
- (on days when full load has been used)



Ten Key Principles

- Good applications have year round load (integrated systems) and don't try to do 100% of building cooling demand
- Careful design is required to minimise heat loss and parasitic electricity, and ensure robust operation at part load



Edited by
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The Solar Cooling Design Guide

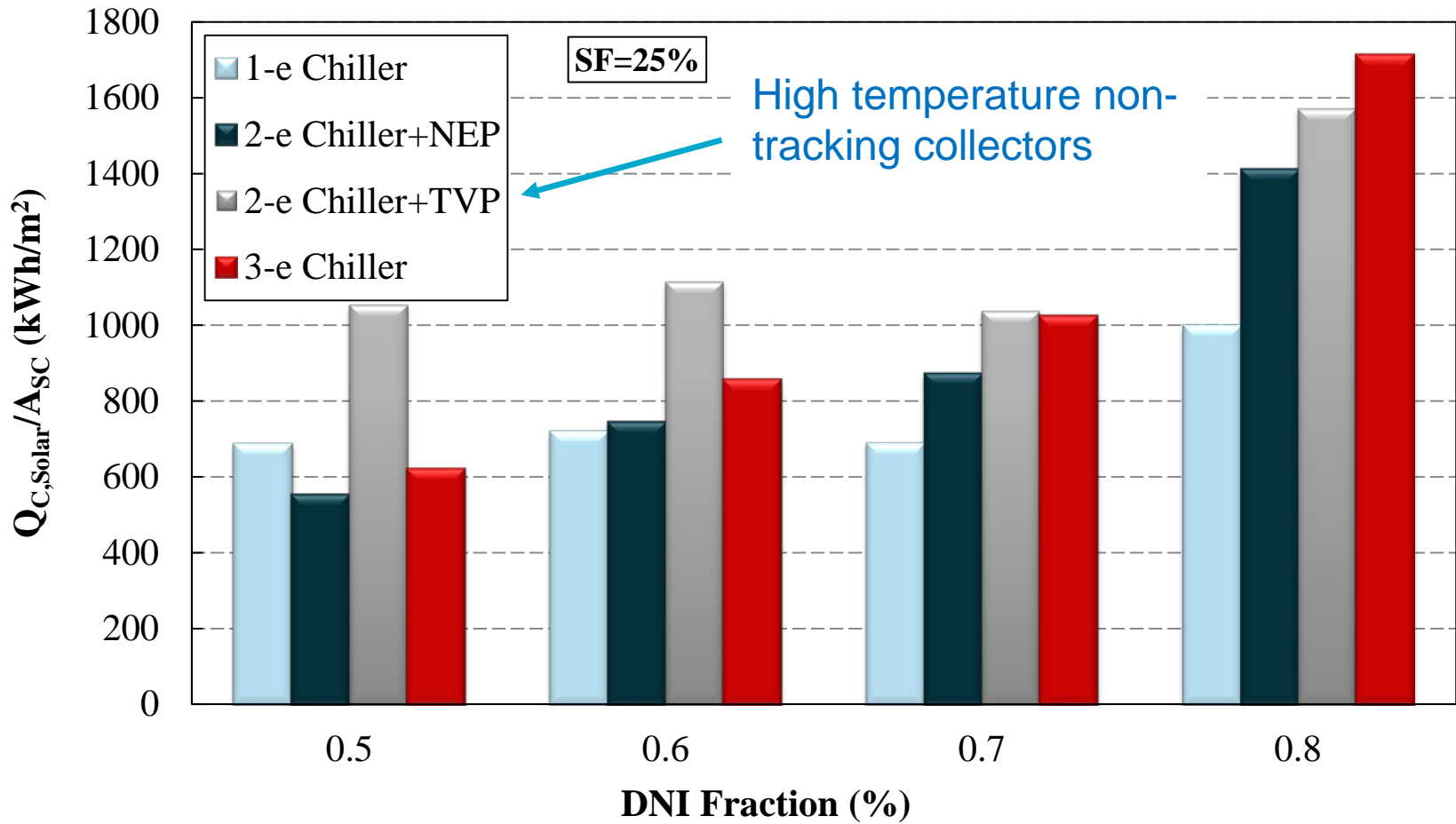
Case Studies of Successful
Solar Air Conditioning Design



Solar Heating and Cooling



New Research?



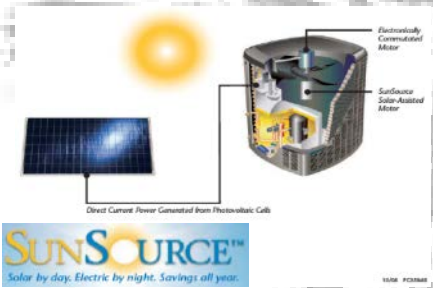
Separate PV and AC (grid acting as buffer)

vs **Connected PV and AC** (off-grid/ self consumption)?

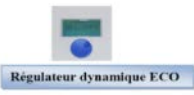
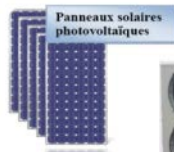


Is this “Solar Airconditioning” **or** “Solar **AND** Airconditioning” ?

Systems emerging on the market



SOLAR LINE



Paket-Aktion*
Wärmepumpenpaket Vitocal 222-S mit Photovoltaik



Heizen und Kühlen mit Solarstrom –
Eigenstromnutzung mit Split-Wärmepumpe Vitocal 222-S



Potential benefits (beyond simple energy savings)

	Electricity system benefit	Consumer benefit	Disadvantages
100% off grid solar PV/AC with separate AC backup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced peak demand • No reverse power flow <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety • Voltage • Slow ramp rates 	Residential: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leave it permanently on = guilt free luxury Commercial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar cooling efficiency increase at part load I don't need to inform my electricity utility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wasted electricity if airconditioning is not required • Needs batteries to manage fluctuations
100% Solar PV self consumption with grid backup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced peak demand • No reverse power flow 	I don't need to inform my electricity utility	Wasted electricity if airconditioning is not required
Solar PV self consumption with grid export/import	Reduced peak demand	Get full value for electricity	Lack of advantages

Conclusions

- Solar cooling makes intuitive supply/demand sense and should reduce electricity peak demand
- Significant experience in solar thermal cooling has demonstrated technical potential and marginal commercial viability. In the absence of “plug and play” potential, prefer
 - Large systems
 - Integrated heating and cooling systems
- Solar PV electricity systems are emerging on the market but products need to be tailored to electricity utility needs

Thank you

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Generic flow-sheet for matching an intermittent heat source and a variable demand for cooling

