



Long Beach

*Conserving Natural Resource Use in Buildings*

# Performance Testing and Comparison of Liquid Overfeed and Cascade CO<sub>2</sub> Systems with R404A Primary – TEST

Doron Shapiro

Senior Product Development Engineer

Ingersoll-Rand Climate Control Technologies

ASHRAE Annual Meeting

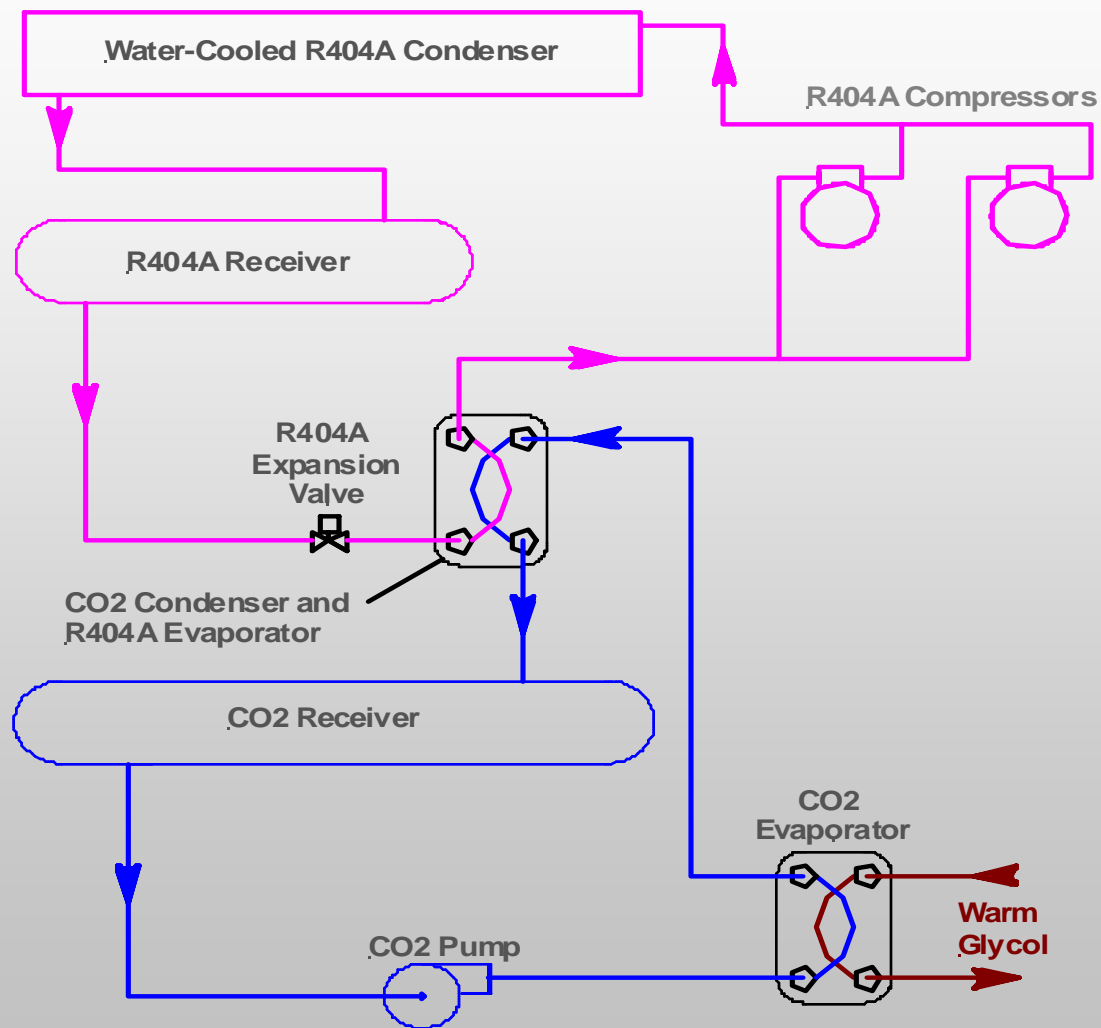
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# Overview

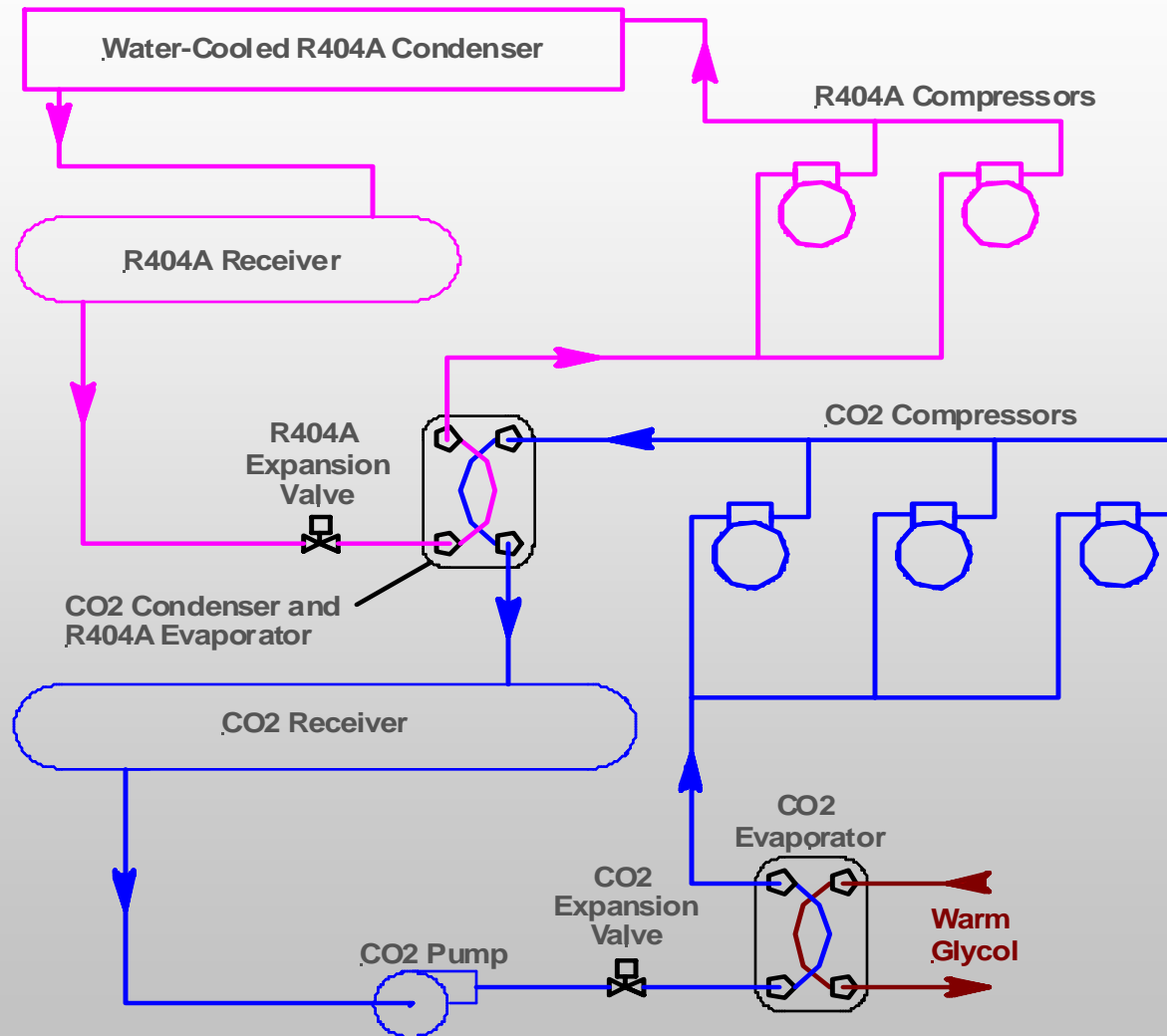
- Laboratory testing to compare energy use of two types of secondary CO<sub>2</sub> systems.
- **1) Liquid Overfeed:** Liquid CO<sub>2</sub> pumped through evaporator and condensed back to liquid.
- **2) Cascade:** Direct expansion of CO<sub>2</sub> to superheated state and compressed to intermediate condensing temperature.

# Liquid Overfeed System



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# Cascade System



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# Equipment

- R404A Compressors: 4-cylinder semi hermetic reciprocating type with suction stop unloaders on one bank of cylinders
- CO<sub>2</sub> compressors: 2-cylinder semi-hermetic reciprocating type
- CO<sub>2</sub> liquid pump: Hermetically sealed pump with motor in housing (no shaft seal)
- Heat exchangers: Brazed plate type
- Flow measurements: Coriolis effect mass flow meters

# Test Conditions

Run Type	Condensing Temp °C (R404A Primary)	Evaporating Temp °C (CO <sub>2</sub> Secondary)
Pumped Liquid	49	-32 -4
	41	-32 -4
	21	-32 -4
	10	-32 -4
Cascade	49	-32
	41	
	30	
	21	
	10	

# Procedures

- Tests conducted at Ingersoll-Rand Climate Control's Research and Development facility in Bridgeton, MO, USA
- R404A primary condenser water flow adjusted to obtain required condensing temperature
- Liquid Overfeed:
  - R404A evaporating temperature set to obtain required CO<sub>2</sub> temperature.
  - Approximately 1:1 overfeed ratio
- Cascade
  - CO<sub>2</sub> evaporating temperature set by adjusting heat load
  - CO<sub>2</sub> condensing temperature approximately  $-7^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
  - CO<sub>2</sub> superheat approximately 30°K (due to relatively warm glycol on hot side of CO<sub>2</sub> evaporator).

# Photos of Test Setup



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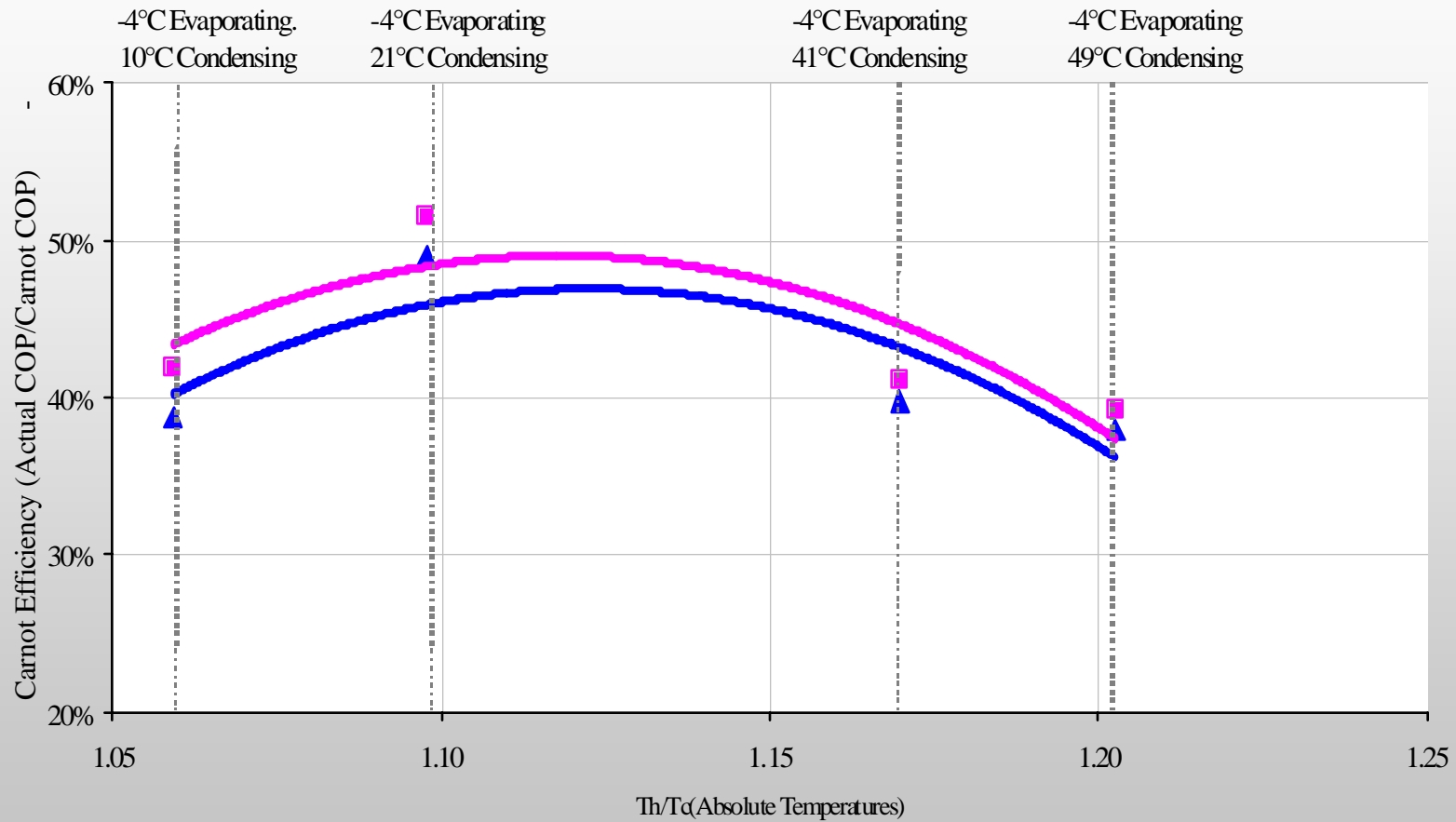


# Results

- Data corrected for:
  - Excessive pressure drop through pressure regulating valves
  - Relatively large size and power use of liquid pump used in test system.
  - 1°C higher allowable CO<sub>2</sub> evaporating temperature in Liquid Overfeed system
  - Relatively small size of CO<sub>2</sub> condenser/R404A evaporator in test system

# Results, -4°C

## CO<sub>2</sub> Evaporating Temperature

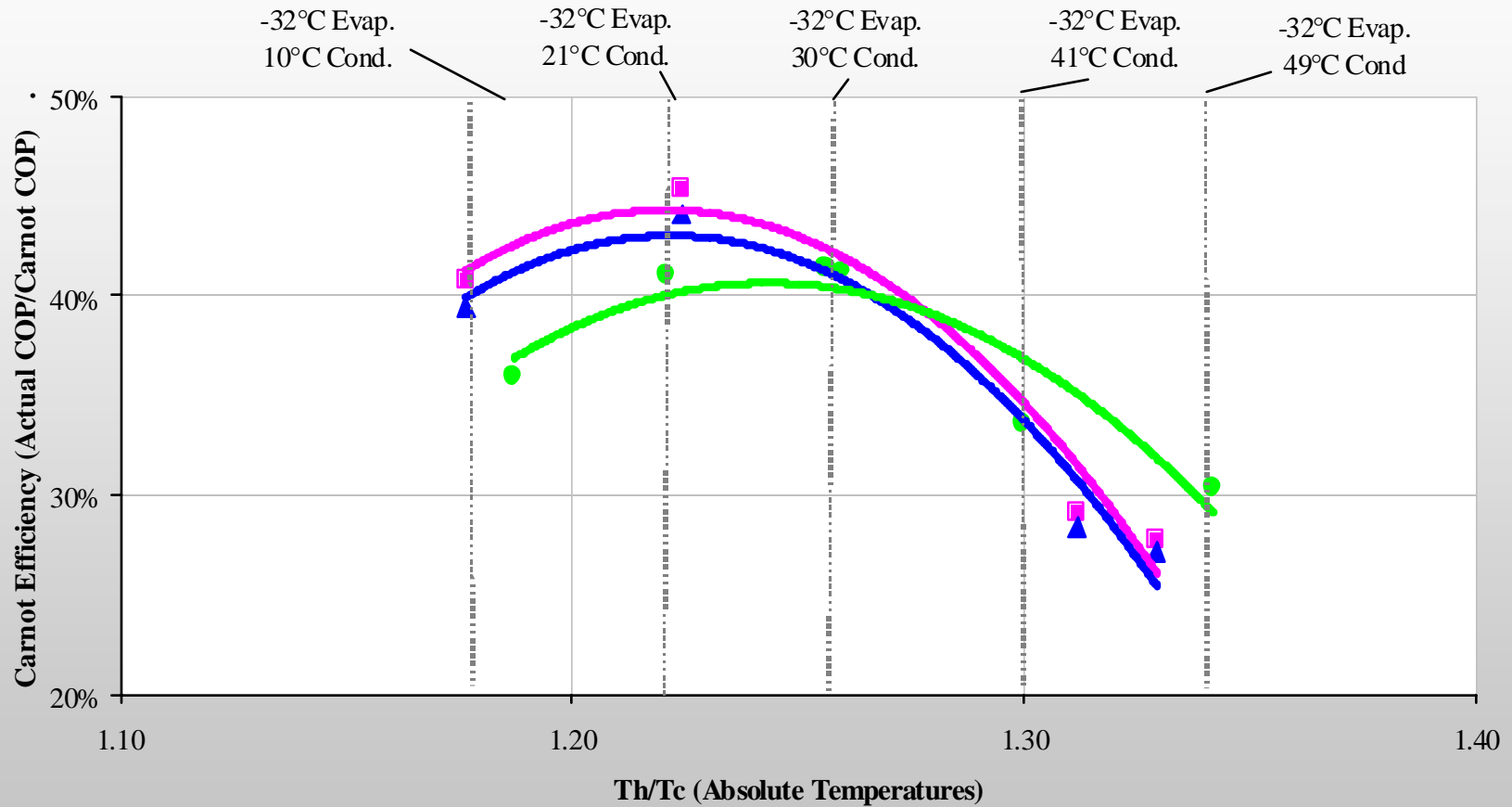


■ R404A Direct Expansion Baseline

▲ CO<sub>2</sub> Pumped Liquid

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# Results, -32°C CO<sub>2</sub> Evaporating Temperature



■ R404A Direct Expansion Baseline

▲ CO2 Pumped Liquid

● CO2 Cascade

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# Conclusions

- Carnot efficiency of Liquid Overfeed approximately same as R404A baseline.
- Carnot efficiency of Cascade approximately 5% higher at 49°C condensing, but 5% lower at 10°C condensing.
- Results not unexpected. Typically see 2-stage systems such as cascade having higher energy efficiency at high temperature ratios.

# Thank You

## Contact Information

Clay Rohrer, Doron Shapiro, and Jan Trachta  
Ingersoll-Rand Climate Control Technologies  
12999 St. Charles Rock Road  
Bridgeton, MO 63044, USA  
Fax: 314-298-4765

email: [clay\\_rohrer@irco.com](mailto:clay_rohrer@irco.com), [doron\\_shapiro@irco.com](mailto:doron_shapiro@irco.com)  
[jan\\_trachta@irco.com](mailto:jan_trachta@irco.com)

Brian Rees

McAlpine Hussmann Limited, 11-17 Walls Road, Penrose  
P.O. Box 12303, Penrose, Auckland, New Zealand  
Fax: +64-9-526-6844  
email: [brian\\_rees@ap.irco.com](mailto:brian_rees@ap.irco.com)