



**TRANE®**

**BEYOND  
TOMORROW**

# Economic Perspectives from Chiller Design to Operation

**Ir K.T. Cheuk**

**1 Dec 2017**



**Low Life Cycle Cost**

**Quietest Guarantee  
Sound Level**

**High Efficiency**



**Intelligent  
Control**

**Legendary  
Reliability**

**Proven  
Durability**



***Design x Construction***

***Building Operation***



# ***Design x Construction***







**Acoustic Treatment**  
**Electrical Installation**  
**High Efficiency**  
**Pump Head Energy**



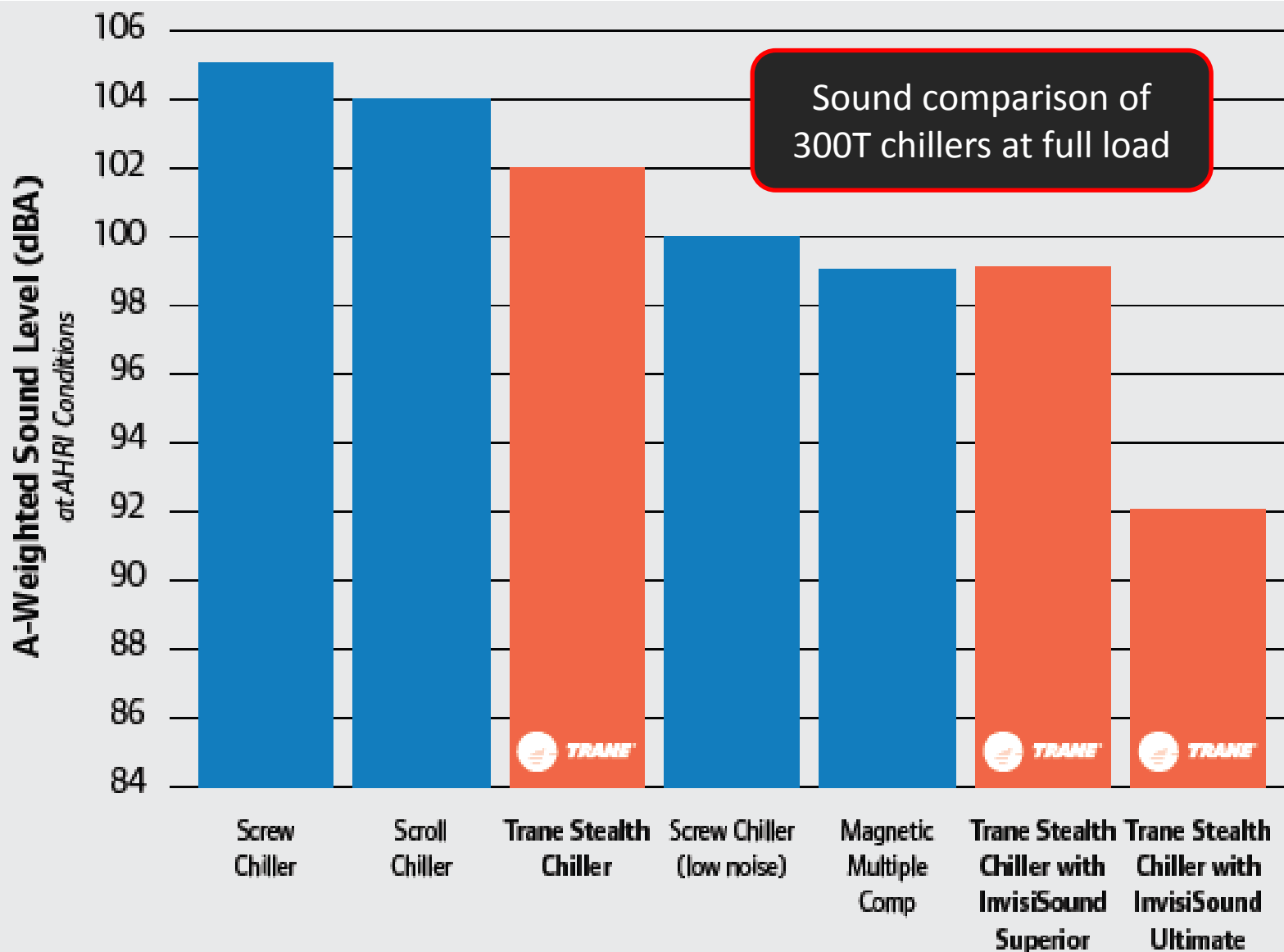
# Acoustic Treatment

Electrical Installation

High Efficiency

Pump Head Energy

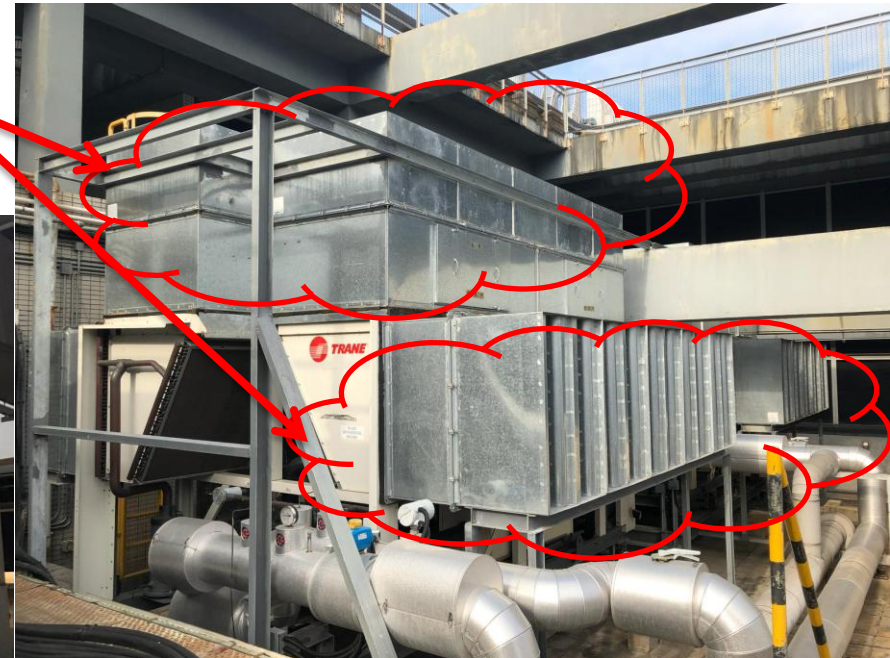
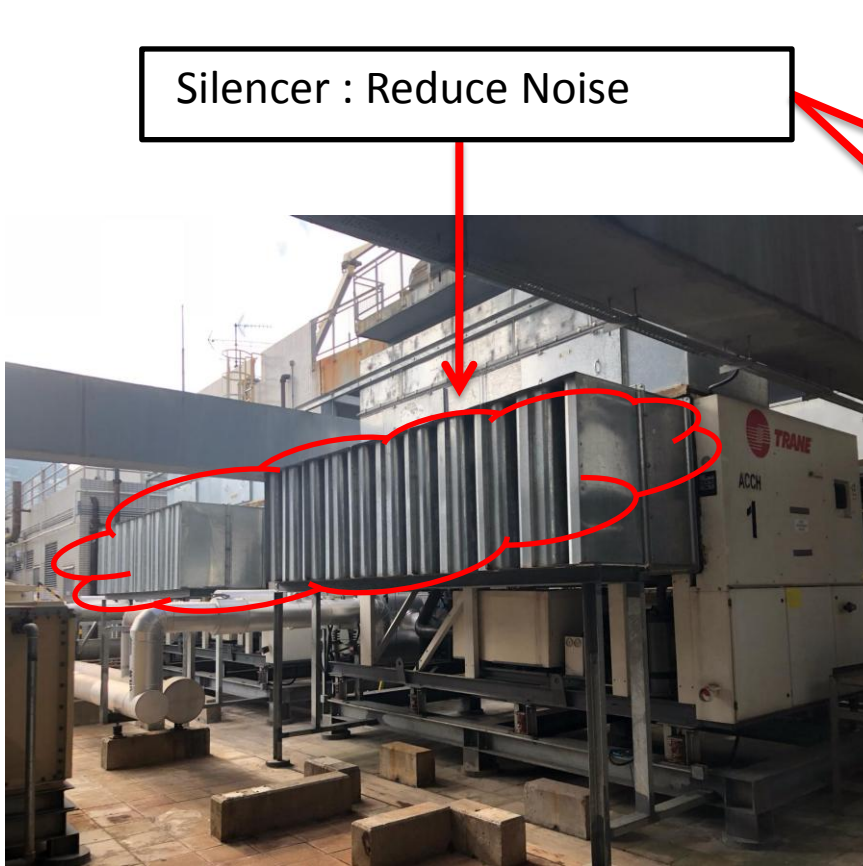




# Tradition Noise Reduction



Silencer : Reduce Noise







Acoustic barrier : To prevent the sound wave reflection











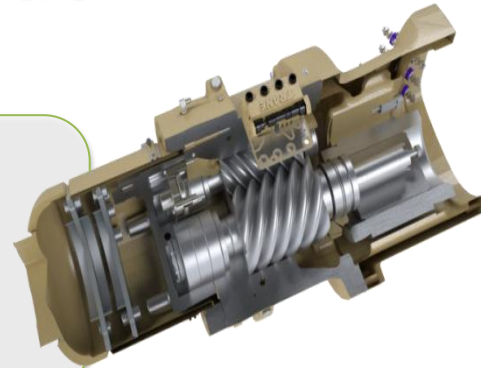


Coming.....

# Installation and Operation

## Sound options

- InvisiSound™ Standard
  - compressor muffler
  - low noise fans



- InvisiSound™ Superior
  - suction and discharge wraps
  - lower speed fans



- InvisiSound™ Ultimate
  - compressor bellows
  - patented compressor enclosure
  - noise setback option



Acoustic reduction treatments provide freedom to choose the unit sound level that meets the job requirements





# Quietest Guarantee Sound Level



Low Speed  
~3,000rpm

Low Pressure





# Acoustic Treatment



HK\$200K to HK\$350K



HK\$200K



**Acoustic Treatment**

# **Electrical Installation**

**High Efficiency  
Pump Head Energy**



## **Electrical Installation (ACB / MCCB & Cables) :-**

**400A (50m Cables) : HK\$100K**

**630A (50m Cables) : HK\$130K (Diff. 30K)**

**800A (50m Cables) : HK\$200K (Diff. 70K)**

**1000A (50m Cables) : HK\$250K (Diff. 50K)**



Acoustic Treatment  
Electrical Installation

# High Efficiency Pump Head Energy



**Table 6.12b : Minimum Coefficient of Performance for Chiller<sup>@2</sup> at Full Load**

Air-cooled

Type of compressor	Reciprocating		Scroll		Screw		VSD Screw		Centrifugal	VSD Centrifugal
Capacity Range (kW)	Below 400 kW	400 kW & above	Below 400 kW	400 kW & above	Below 500 kW	500 kW & above	Below 500 kW	500 kW & above	All Ratings	All Ratings
Minimum COP at cooling (free air flow <sup>@1</sup> )	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8 ( 3.6 ) <sup>@5</sup>	2.9 ( 3.7 ) <sup>@5</sup>	3.2	3.1 ( 4.0 ) <sup>@5</sup>

Water-cooled

Type of compressor	Reciprocating / Scroll			Screw			VSD Screw			Centrifugal			VSD Centrifugal		
Capacity Range (kW)	Below 500 kW	500 to 1000 kW	Above 1000 kW	Below 500 kW	500 to 1000 kW	Above 1000 kW	Below 500 kW	500 to 1000 kW	Above 1000 kW	Below 1000 kW	1000 kW to 3000 kW	Above 3000 kW	Below 1000 kW	1000 kW to 3000 kW	Above 3000 kW
Minimum COP (Cooling)	4.2	4.7	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.7 ( 6.1 ) <sup>@5</sup>	4.9 ( 6.3 ) <sup>@5</sup>	5.2 ( 6.7 ) <sup>@5</sup>	5.4 <sup>@3</sup> 5.6 <sup>@4</sup>	5.7	5.8	5.1 ( 6.6 ) <sup>@5</sup>	5.5 ( 7.1 ) <sup>@5</sup>	5.6 ( 7.2 ) <sup>@5</sup>

**Air-Cooled Screw Chiller (VSD & Constant Speed) :-**

**2.8 to 3.0 (BEC) vs (Installed) 3.55**  
**18% to 26% up**

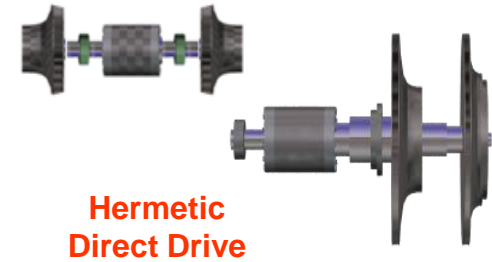
**Water Cooled Centrifugal Chiller (VSD & Constant Speed) :-**

**5.5 to 5.7 (BEC) vs (Installed) 6.4**  
**12% to 16% up**



# Technology Comparison

## Evaluation of Design Choice Advantages



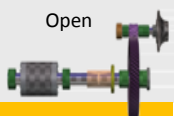



Characteristic	Design Choice				Benefits
Compressor Speed	High	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Delivering lowest acoustic and vibration characteristics
Motor Layout	Open Drive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-Hermetic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Operation in a pristine environment, dissipating motor heat into condenser refrigerant
Operating Stability	Single-Stage	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi-Stage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stable operating envelope to meet the dynamic system needs and deliver the highest efficiency
Number of Bearings	Over 6-8	<input type="checkbox"/>	Two	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lowering the possibility of failure with fewer elements in the design
Operating Pressure	Med/High	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	First charge is your last charge (efficiency)

**Reliability through Simplicity of Design!**

# Design Choices Impact Efficiency

## Centrifugal Chiller Comparison



Refrigerant	R-134a 0.460 kW/ton		R-513A 0.469 kW/ton -2%		R-123 0.433 kW/ton +7%	R-1233zd 0.436 kW/ton +6%	R-514A 0.434 kW/ton +7%
	Sub-Cooler 0.415 kW/ton		Refrigerant Economizer 0.388 kW/ton +7%				
Compressor	Gear Drive		Direct Drive		Direct Drive		
	Open	Hermetic	Single Stage	Mult Stage	Mult Stage		
Motor							
	95.0%	95.0%	97.0%	97.0%	95.0%	97.0%	
Drive Train	97.9%	98.1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	82.8%	81.4%	78.8%	75.1%	83.3%	84.1%	
Impeller							
Production			Full Load	IPLV			
@ 300 tons	Maglev (Multi Stage)		0.540 kW/ton	0.318 kW/ton	CVHS (300)	0.478 kW/ton	0.296 kW/ton
	Maglev (Single Stage)		0.540 kW/ton	0.330 kW/ton	CVHF (700)	0.484 kW/ton	0.317 kW/ton
@ 700 tons	Gear Drive (Single Stage)		0.530 kW/ton	0.340 kW/ton	CVHH (1500)	0.504 kW/ton	0.312 kW/ton
@ 1,500 tons							

Unit Design Choices Drive Real Efficiency Paybacks

# Application Reference

## Job Showcase

2012

Project: Hysan Place

Type: Commercial / Hysan Development Co Ltd

Size: 808,958 sq ft

Award: LEED Platinum, BEAM Plus Platinum



Model	Qty.	Capacity (RTon)	COP <sub>adj</sub> <sup>1</sup>	vs BEC 2015 <sup>2</sup>
CVHF1070-142L-142L	5	950	6.39	Better <b>14.11%</b>

1) Based on AHRI 550/590 conditions

2) Min. requirement of BEC for VSD centrifugal chiller is 5.6 @ >3000kW, 5.5 >1000kW AND <3000kW

# Application Reference

## Job Showcase

2013

Project: HKU Centennial Campus

Type: Higher Education / University Of Hong Kong

Size: 793,124 sq ft

Award: LEED Platinum, BEAM Plus Platinum



**PLATINUM**  
鉑金級  
HKGBC  
BEAM Plus  
綠建環評



Model	Qty.	Capacity (RTon)	COP <sub>adj</sub> <sup>1</sup>	vs BEC 2015 <sup>2</sup>
CVHF770-142L-142L	4	900	6.25	Better <b>8.32%</b>
CVHE450-080S-080L	2	360	6.34	Better <b>11.82%</b>

1) Based on AHRI 550/590 conditions

2) Min. requirement of BEC for VSD centrifugal chiller is 5.6 @ >3000kW, 5.5 >1000kW AND <3000kW



# Application Reference

## Job Showcase

2016

Project: HKUST Campus

Type: Higher Education / The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Size: 107,640 sq ft

Award: 2016 Energy Project of the Year Award (APR)



Model	Qty.	Capacity (RTon)	COP <sub>adj</sub> <sup>1</sup>	vs BEC 2015 <sup>2</sup>
CVHF1100-142L-142L	3	1,200	6.63	Better <b>14.31%</b>

1) Based on AHRI 550/590 conditions

2) Min. requirement of BEC for CSD centrifugal chiller is 5.8 @>3000kW

# Case Study



## District Cooling System (DCS)

Item	Specifications	Trane CenTraVac™	Savings / Benefits
Origin	-	USA	-
Capacity (tons)	2500	2500	-
Refrigerant	R134a	HFO-1233zd	-
Power Supply	11kV/3/50	11kV/3/50	-
Power Input (kW)	1490	1339.6	<b>Less 150.4 kW</b>
Full load COP (kW/kW)	5.9	6.56	<b>11.19% better</b>
Full load efficiency (kW/ton)	0.596	0.536	<b>11.19% better</b>
Evaporator water Pressure Drop (kPa)	65 (max)	21.7	<b>Less 43.3kPa</b>
Condenser water Pressure Drop (kPa)	70 (max)	20.3	<b>Less 49.7kPa</b>

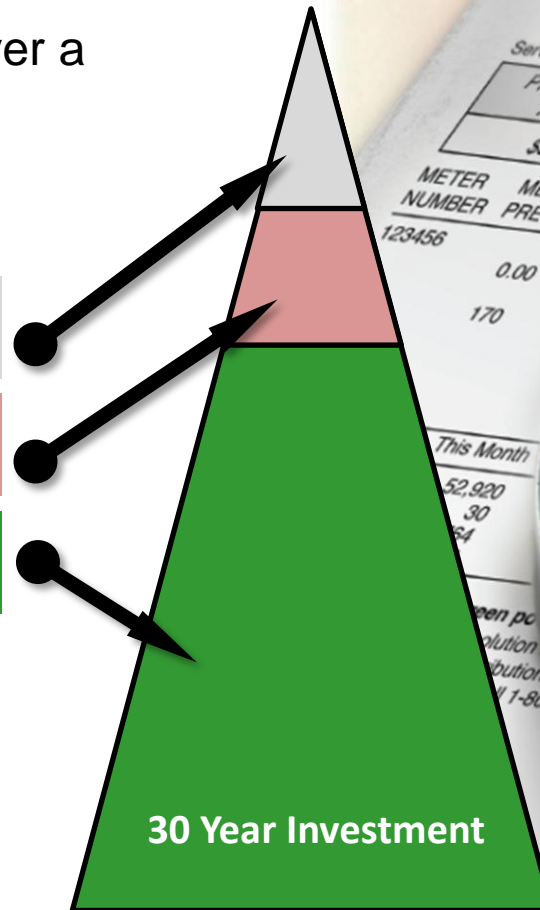


# Life Cycle Cost

Setting your system for great payback

Where is money spent over a 30 year lifetime?

<b>First Cost</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
<b>Service</b>	<b>6.6%</b>
<b>Power</b>	<b>88.5%</b>



Understanding the impact of unit performance on your electrical bill

- “Demand” (kW)  
- rate of electricity used
- “Energy” (kWh)  
- quantity of electricity used
- Other charges  
- power factor  
- ratchets rates  
- time of use  
- seasonal (winter & summer)

A Balanced Approach, with a Focus on Efficiency



# *Building Operation*



# Refrigeration Cycle 冷媒循環



**Condenser**  
冷凝器



**Compressor**  
壓縮機



**Evaporator**  
蒸發器



**Control :  
Electronic  
Expansion Device**  
電子膨脹裝置





# CONDENSER

EVAPORATOR

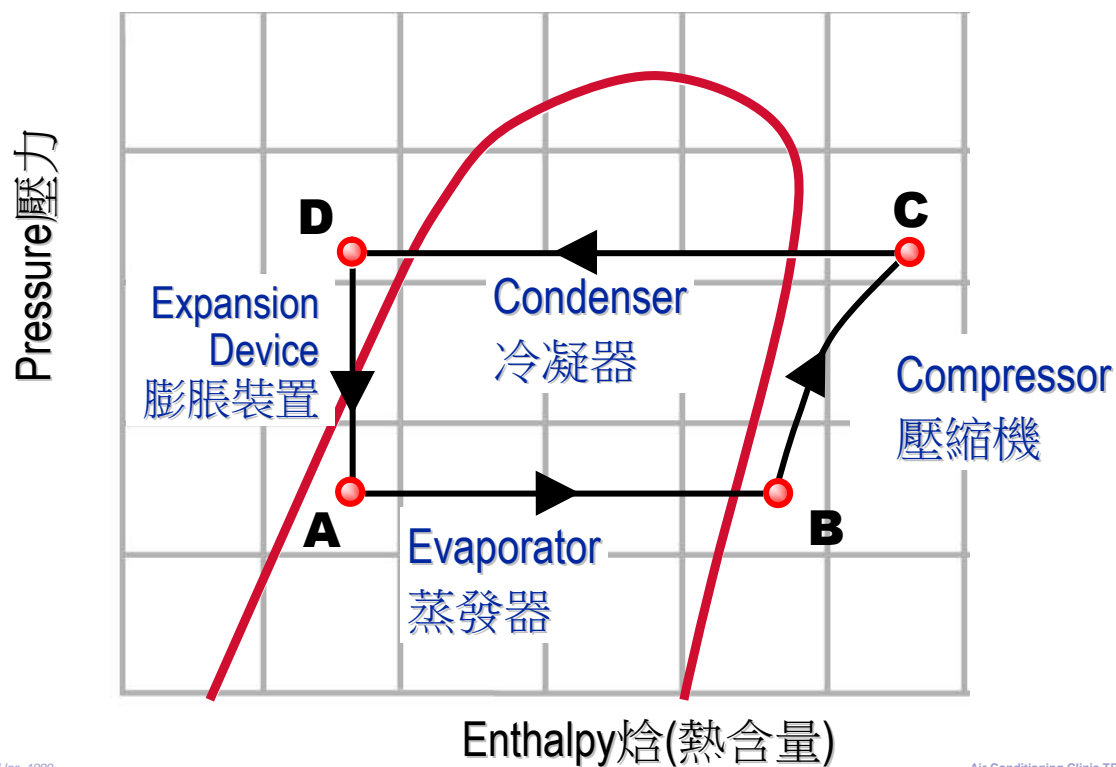
COMPRESSOR

CONTROL

REFRIGERANT



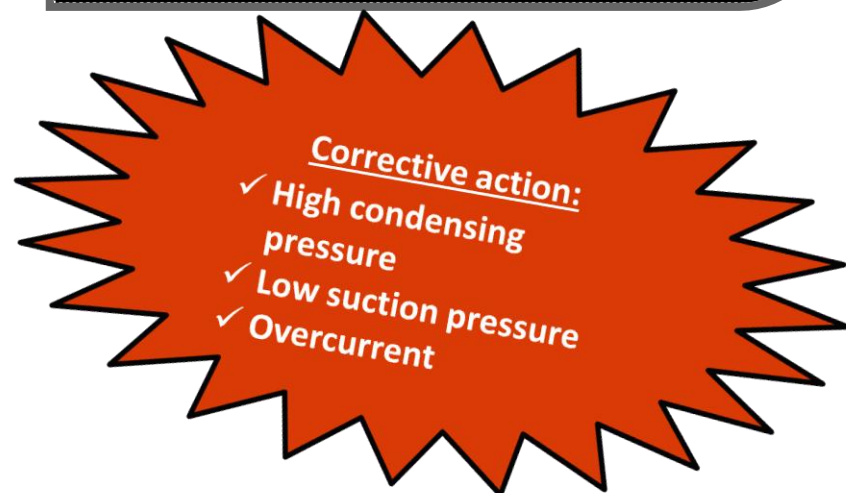
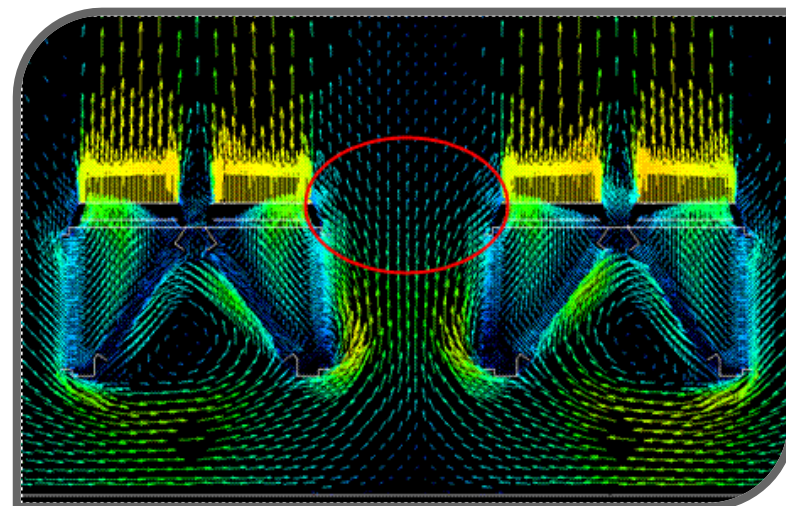
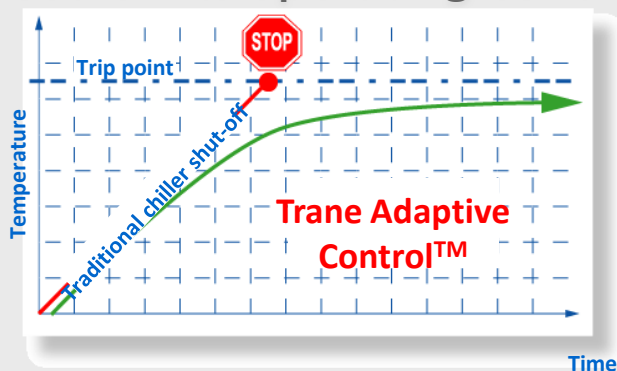
## Refrigeration Cycle 製冷循環



# Reliability Features

## Adaptive Controls™

- “Smart” controller that adds reliability and helps to avoid nuisance trips
- Chiller will take corrective action based on its operating conditions



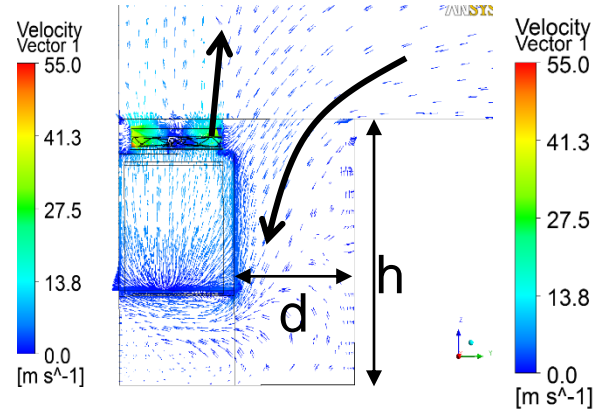
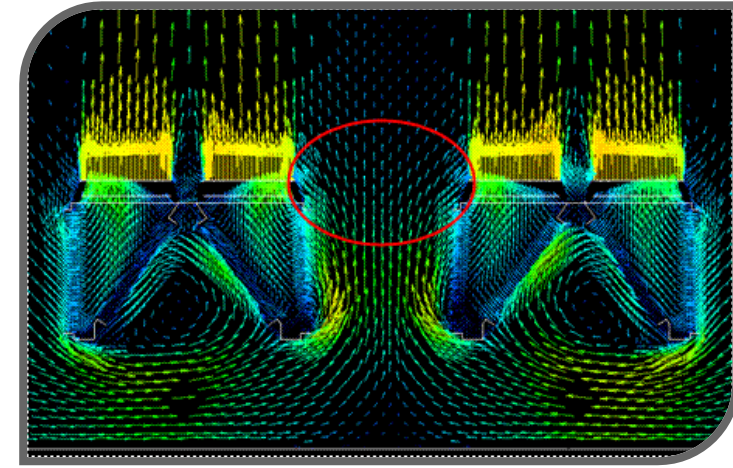
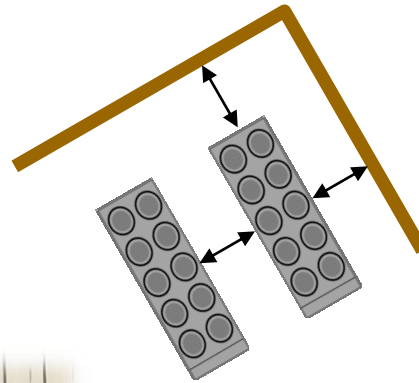
High Condensing Pressure → Lower efficiency



# Installation and Operation

## Closest spacing in the industry

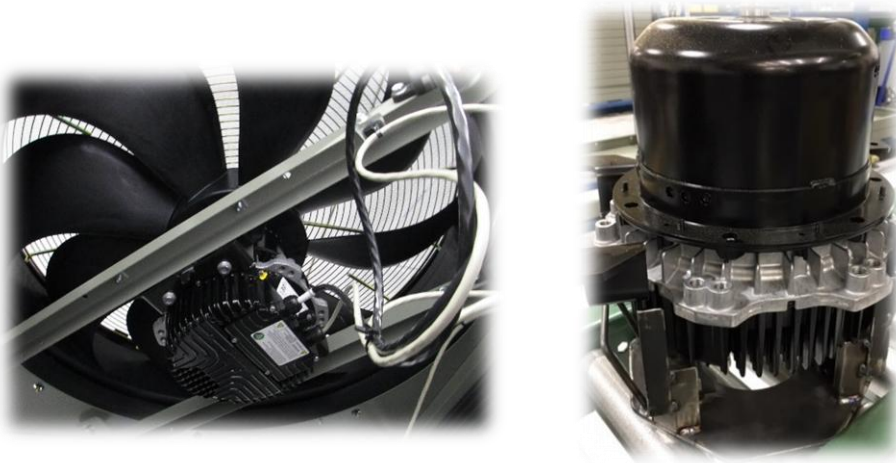
- Decorative walls
- Close spacing
- Pit applications



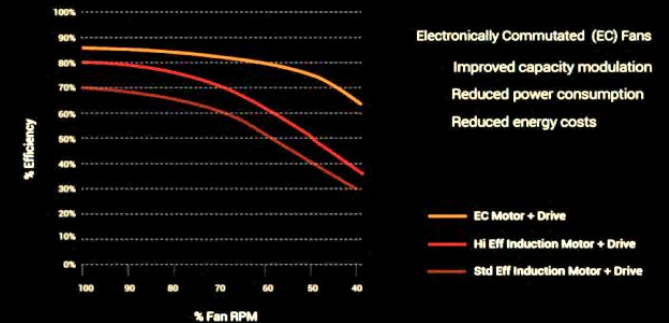
# Efficiency drivers



- Condenser fan motor
  - Electronically Commutated (EC) fans
  - Integral VSD
  - Permanent magnet motor
  - 2% efficiency improvement at full load
  - 5% efficiency improvement at part load



Typical Condenser Fan Motor  
+ Drive Efficiency Comparison







**Tips :-**

- 1. Keep the Condenser in good condition**
- 2. Proper water treatment**
- 3. Check the approach temperature (water vs condensing temp.)**

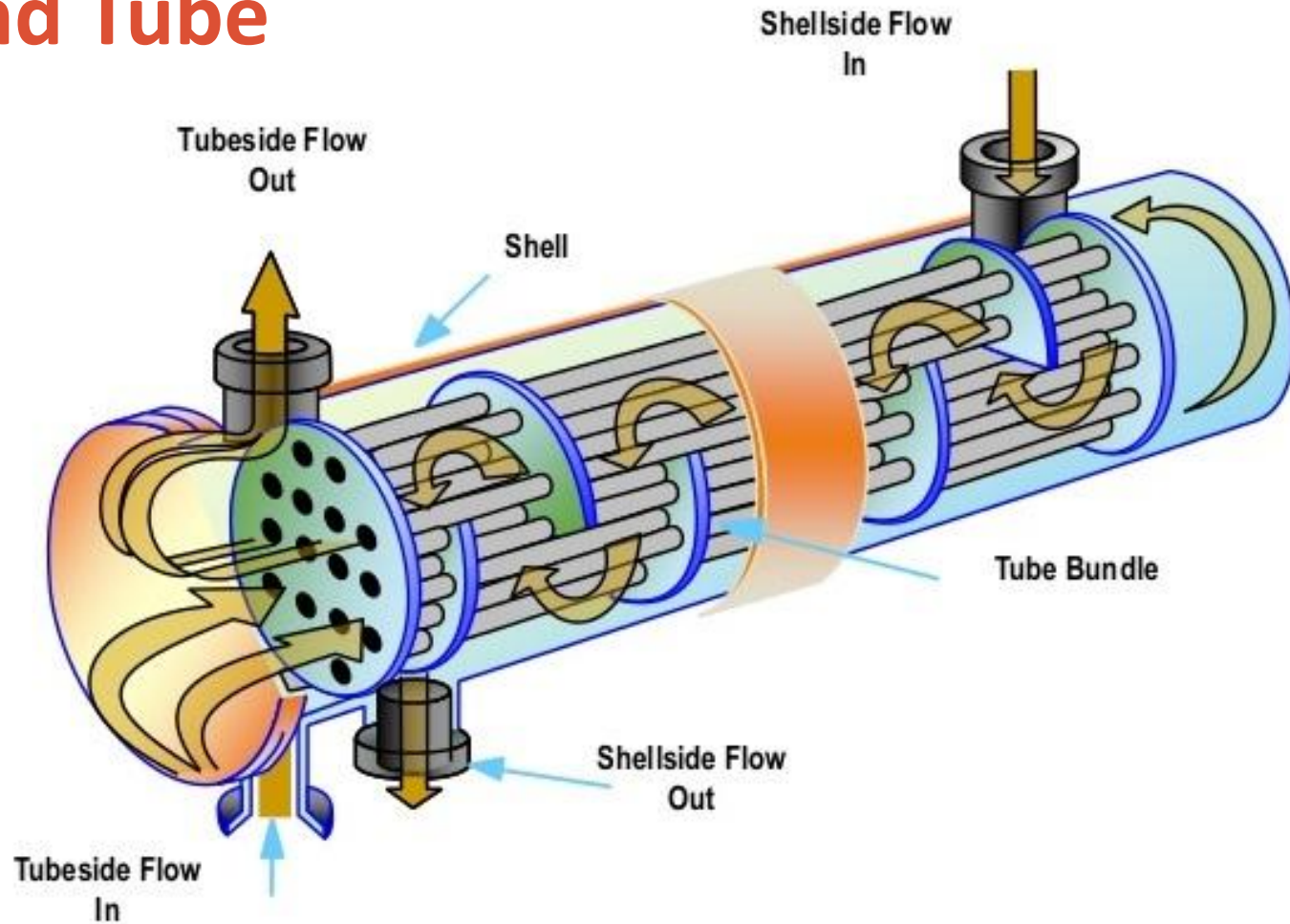


# CONDENSER EVAPORATOR

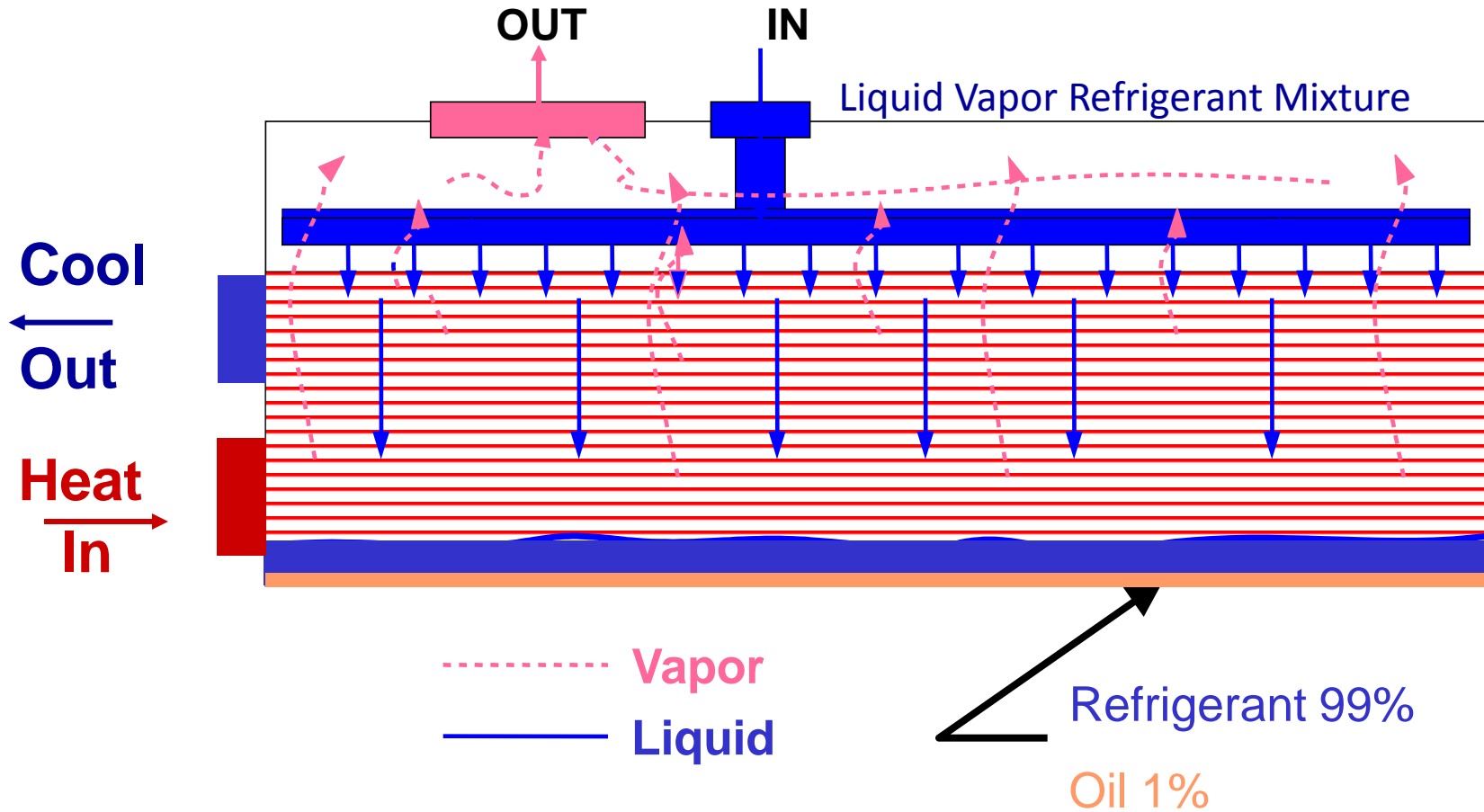
COMPRESSOR  
CONTROL  
REFRIGERANT

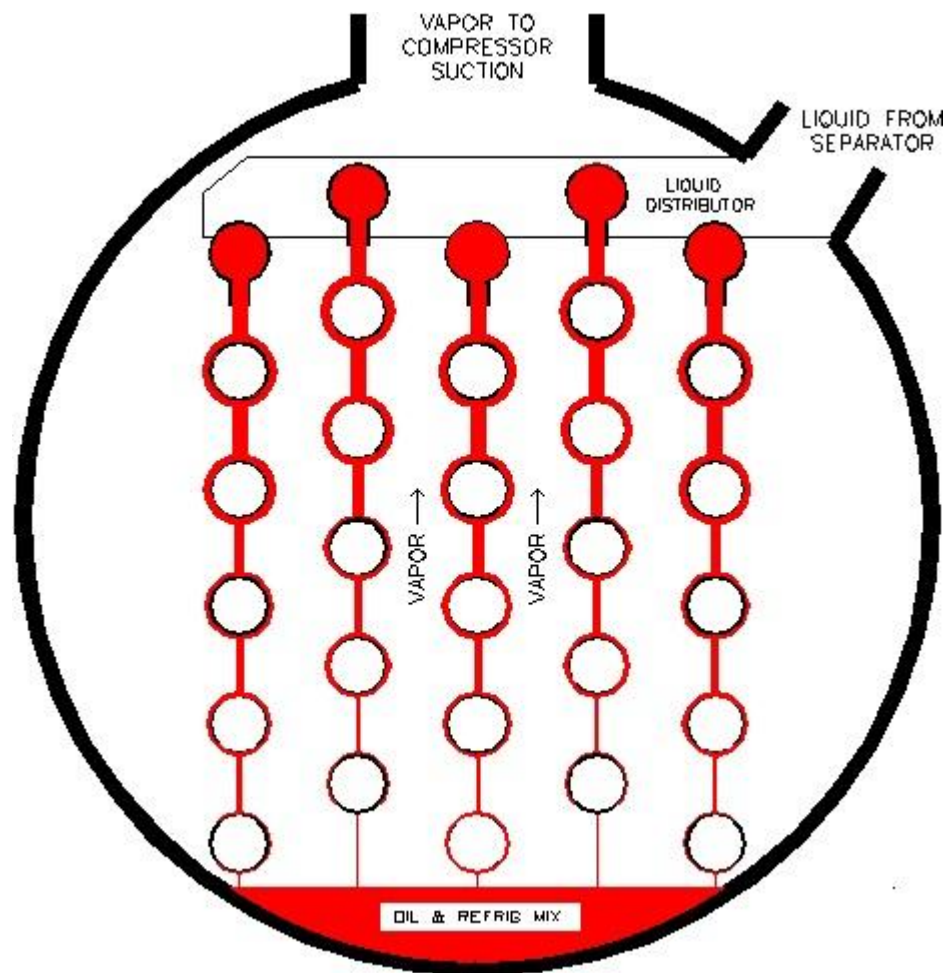


# Traditional Shell and Tube



# Evaporator Flow





## Falling Film Evaporator

- Less Refrigerant
- Better Heat Transfer
- Oil Concentrator

How do we achieve these efficiency levels?



# Efficiency drivers

New CHIL evaporator design  
Compact, High-performance,  
Integrated, Low-charge  
Premium efficiency heat transfer tubes  
Up to 40% less refrigerant





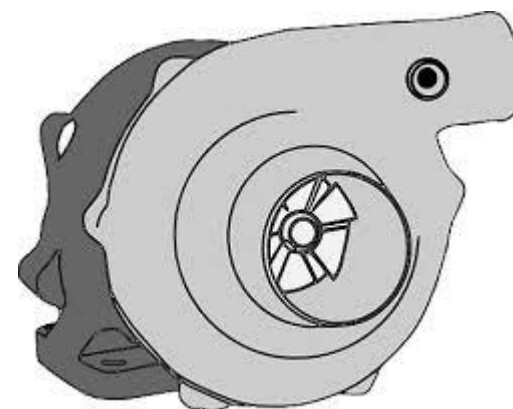


**Tips :-**

- 1. Keep the Evaporator in good condition**
- 2. Proper Water Treatment**
- 3. Check the approach temperature (water vs condensing temp.)**



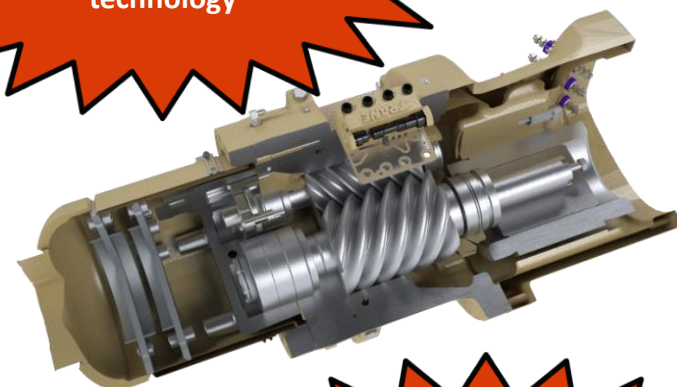
**CONDENSER**  
**EVAPORATOR**  
**COMPRESSOR**  
**CONTROL**  
**REFRIGERANT**



# Efficiency drivers

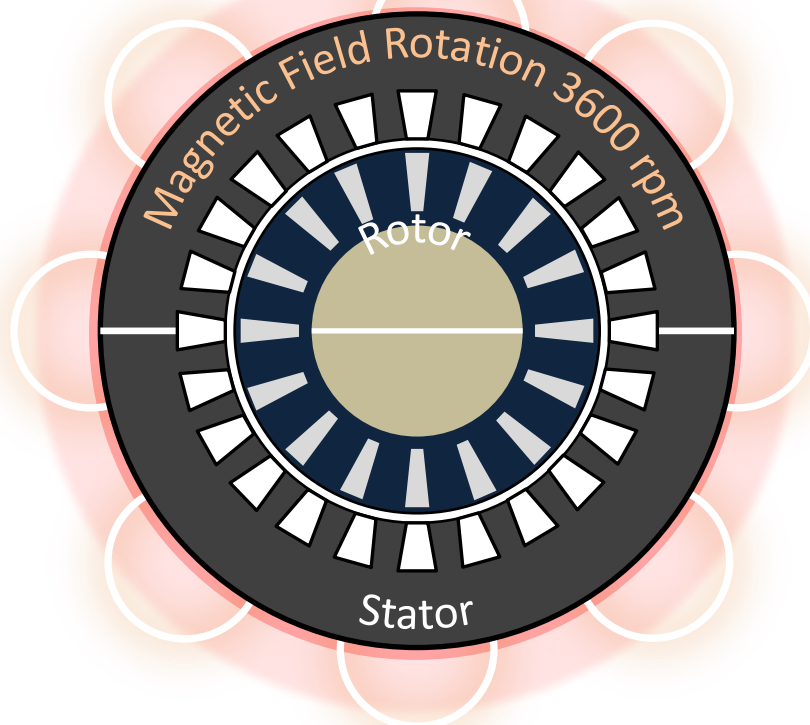
- New compressor design
  - Delivers peak efficiency under all operating conditions
  - Optimized for variable speed operation
  - Up to a 10% improvement in compressor efficiency
  - **Permanent magnet motors**

New specific speed  
compressor  
technology



Peak efficiency under  
all operating  
conditions!

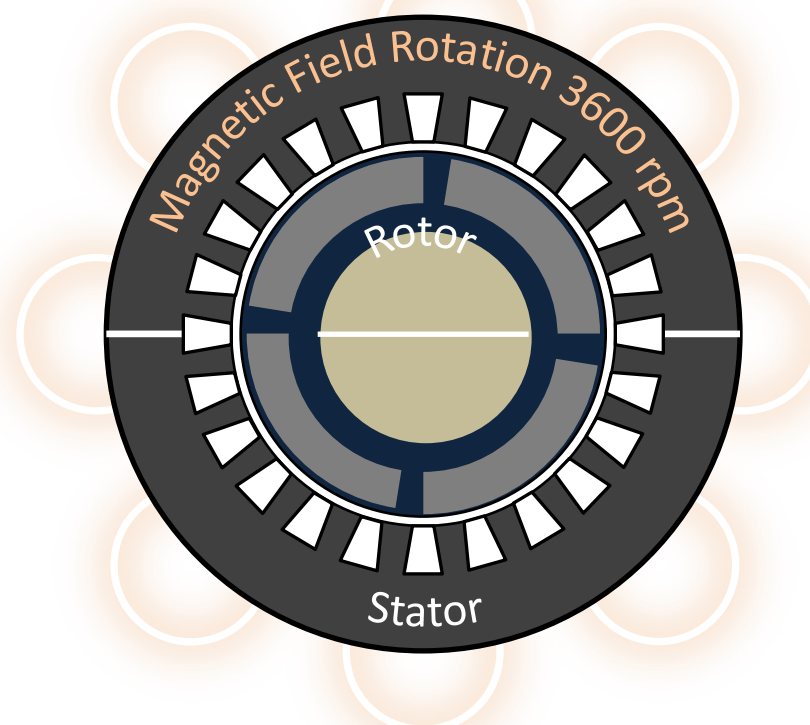
## Induction Motor



### Rotational Slip

Induction motor "slips" in order to establish a magnetic field in the rotor to produce torque. The power in the rotor is lost as heat. As more torque is required, more slip occurs.

## Permanent Magnet Motor



### No Rotational Slip

Permanent magnet motor has its rotor magnetic field permanently provided by the magnets. No external power is necessary as in the induction motor.

**Permanent Magnet motor eliminates losses due to slip...  
Resulting in 2-4 % higher efficiency.**

# Efficiency drivers

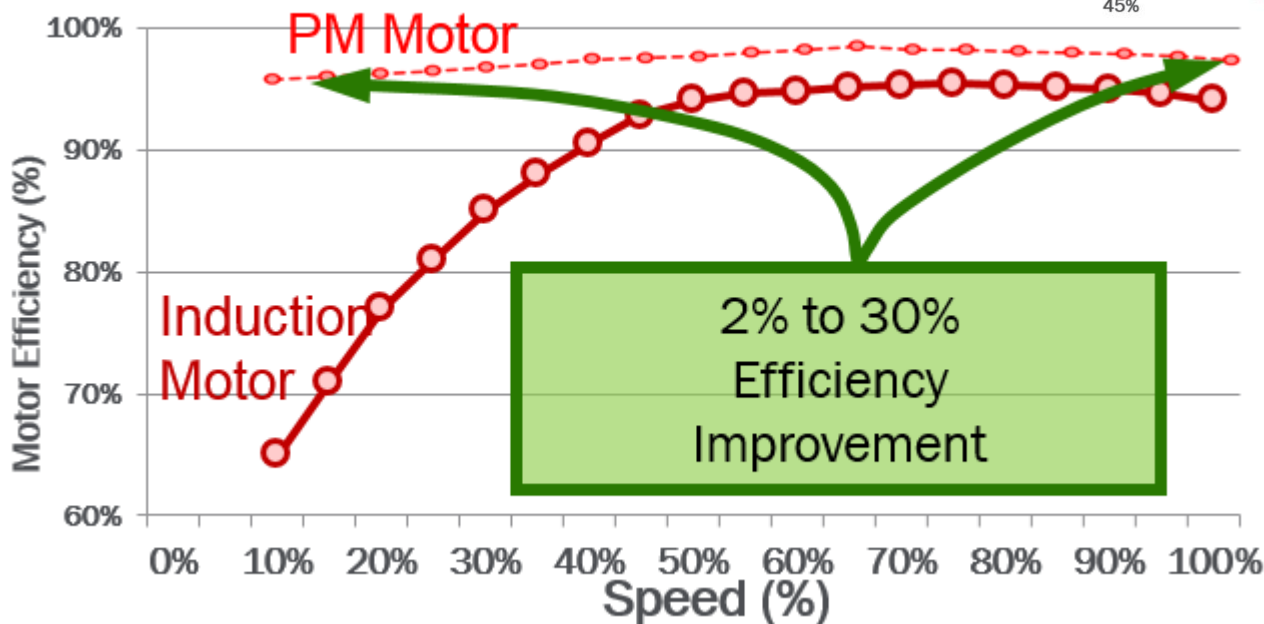
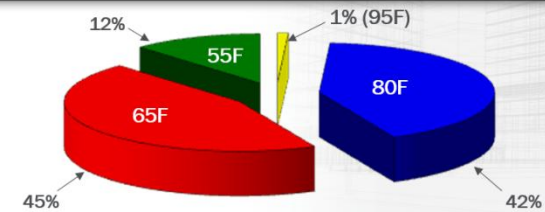
## Permanent Magnet Motors

AHRI Definition of Integrated Part Load Value (IPLV/NPLV)

$$IPLV = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{A} + \frac{42\%}{B} + \frac{45\%}{C} + \frac{12\%}{D}}$$

Temperatures: Expected Entering Air Temperature  
AHRI Conditions: Chilled Water: 54°/44°F  
Ambient Temperature: 95F

A = kW/Ton @ 95F (30C) @ 100% Load
B = kW/Ton @ 80F (24°C) @ 75% Load
C = kW/Ton @ 65F (18C) @ 50% Load
D = kW/Ton @ 55F (13C) @ 25% Load





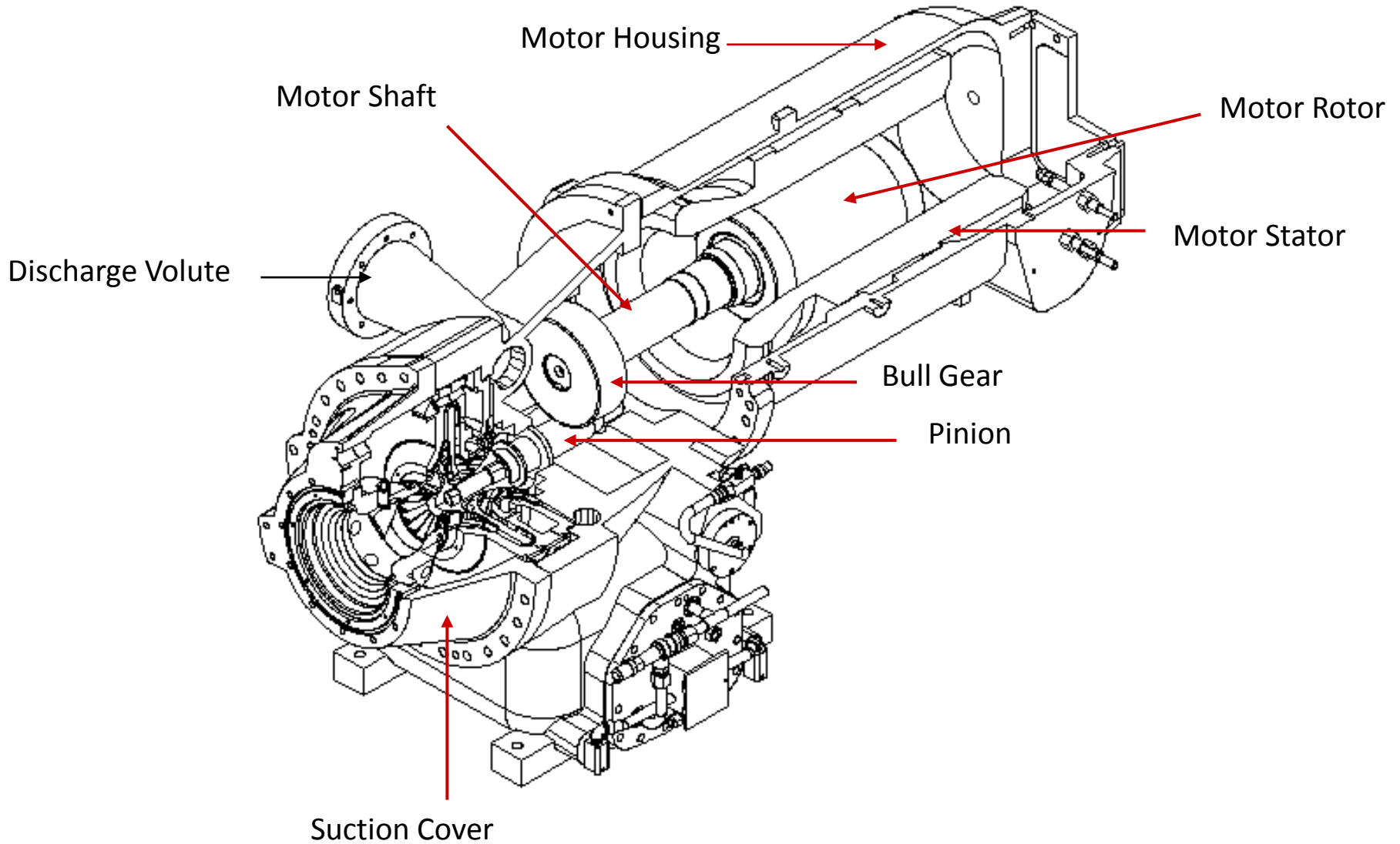
# Full load vibration test ( Nickel Test)



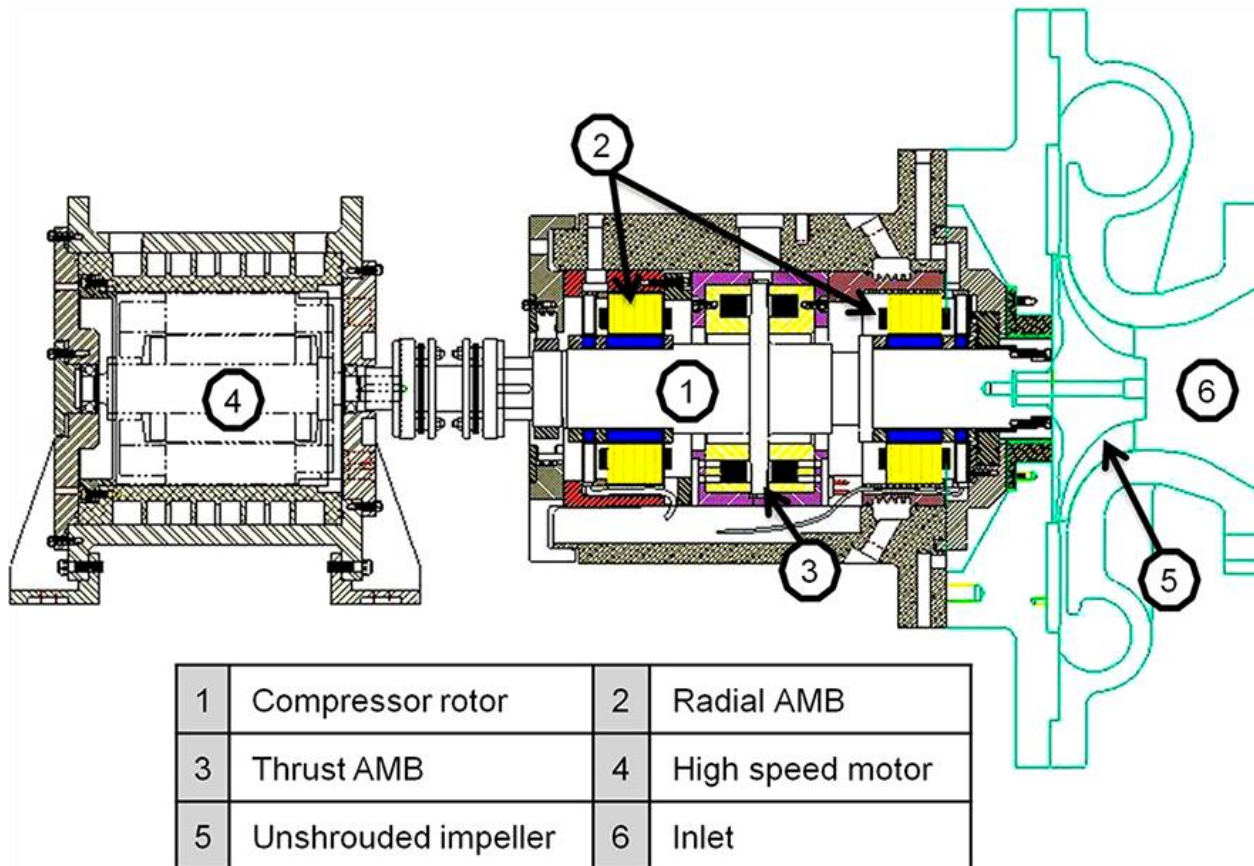
- Trane performs a vibration test on the assembled centrifugal chiller at the time of the 100 percent load test.
- The levels of vibration generated by the operating unit are so low, a nickel can balance on the edge of the main compressor-motor assembly



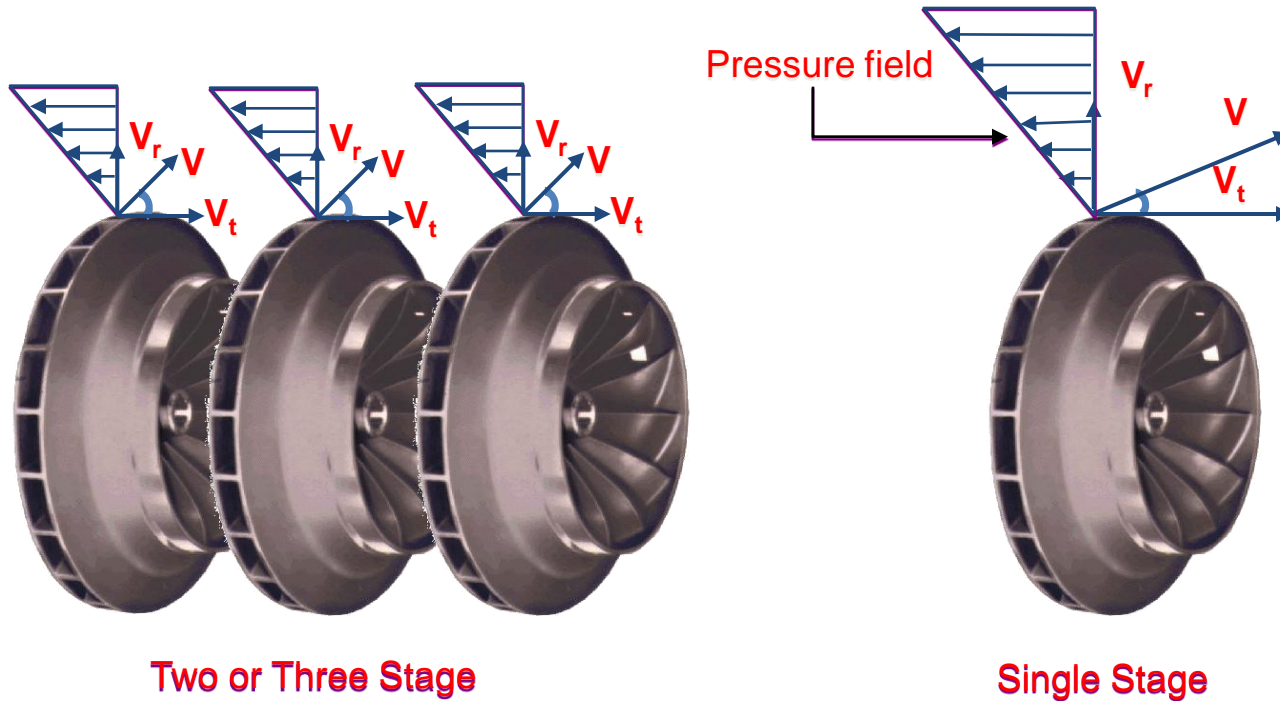
# Hermetic Type



# Open Type



# Multi-stage Advantages



- ⌘ Surge resistant
- ⌘ Higher Efficiency

- Less Frictional Losses
- One or two stage economizer cycle

**Tips :-**

- 1. Avoid running in Surge Zone (Especially in Night Mode)**
- 2. Carry out vibration analysis**
- 3. Carry out oil analysis **before** deciding change of oil**
- 4. Check Shaft Seal Leakage for Open Type**





# CONDENSER EVAPORATOR COMPRESSOR CONTROL REFRIGERANT





# Reliability Features

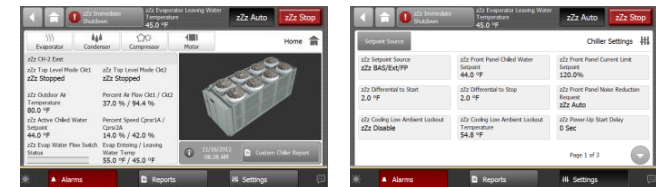
## UC800 Controller with TD7 Interface

### Adaptivew™ Controls

- Industry leading algorithms to optimize control during rapidly changing conditions
- Feedforward adaptive control
- Rapid Restart capability

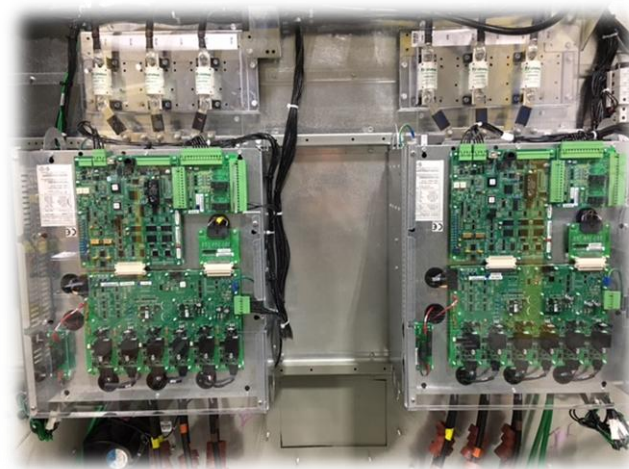
### TD7 Adaptivew™ Interface

- Color touchscreen display
- UV resistant
- IP56 compliant
- Historical diagnostics
- Standard and custom reports
- Stand alone control



# Efficiency drivers

*Industry leading  
efficiency and sound  
levels!*

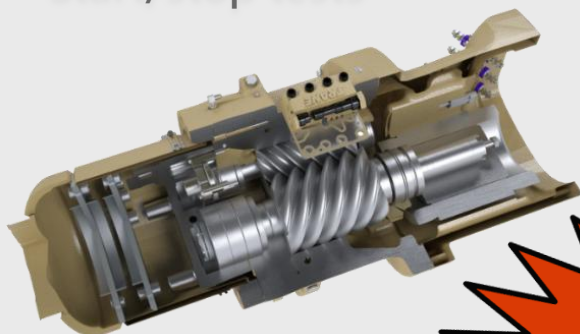


- AFD3 Adaptive Frequency™ Drive
  - Trane third-generation Adaptive Frequency™ drive
  - Part load efficiency improvement of more than 40%
  - Designed to work with new compressor design

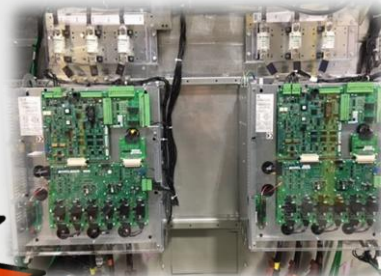
# Reliability Features

## R-410A Screw Compressor, AFD3 Adaptive Frequency™ Drive

- Trane designed and manufactured
- Accelerated life testing
  - High pressure ratio tests
  - High/low tests
  - Flooded starts/stops tests
  - Start/stop tests



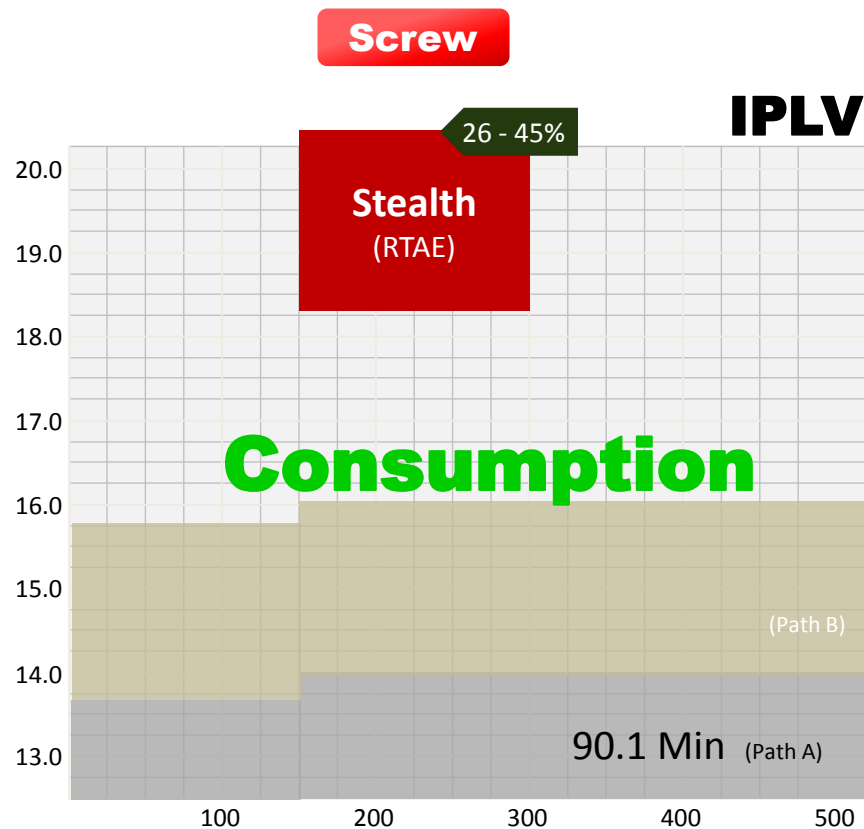
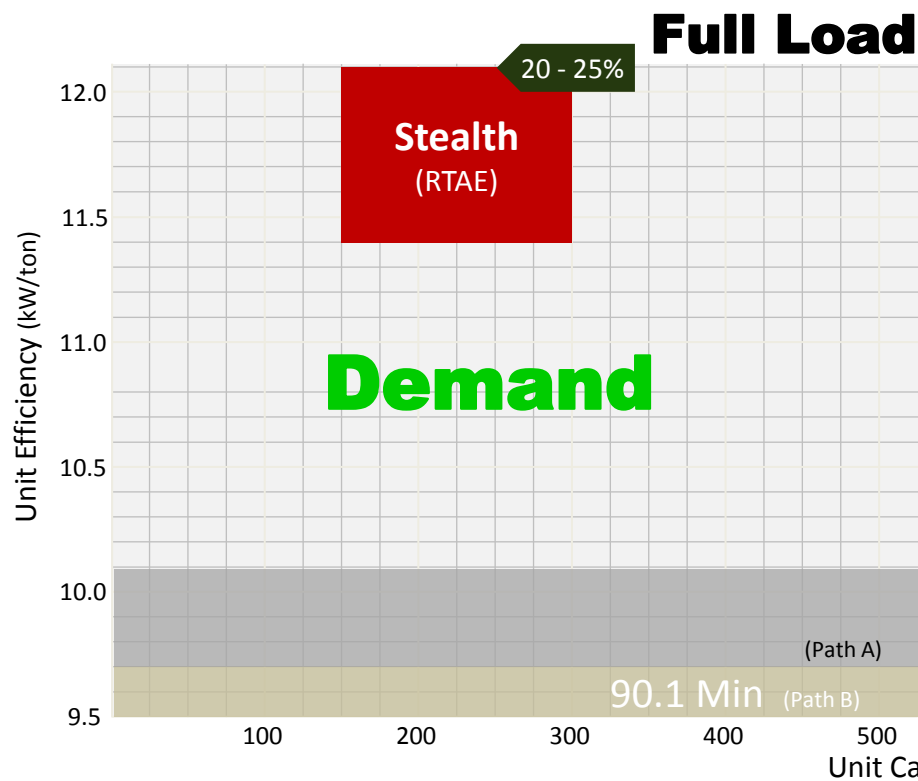
- Trane designed and manufactured
  - Robust fully integrated software
  - Chiller safeties and protections
  - Fluid cooled drive
  - Uses polymer film capacitors
  - Serviceable components



AFD3 designed to last  
the life of the chiller!

# Unit Efficiency

Full and IPLV Efficiency



Providing a wide range of performances over 90.1 - 2013

@ AHRI Standard Conditions





### **Tips :-**

- 1. Keep up to date Firmware**
- 2. Use Genuine Parts**
- 3. Analyze Operation History Data**

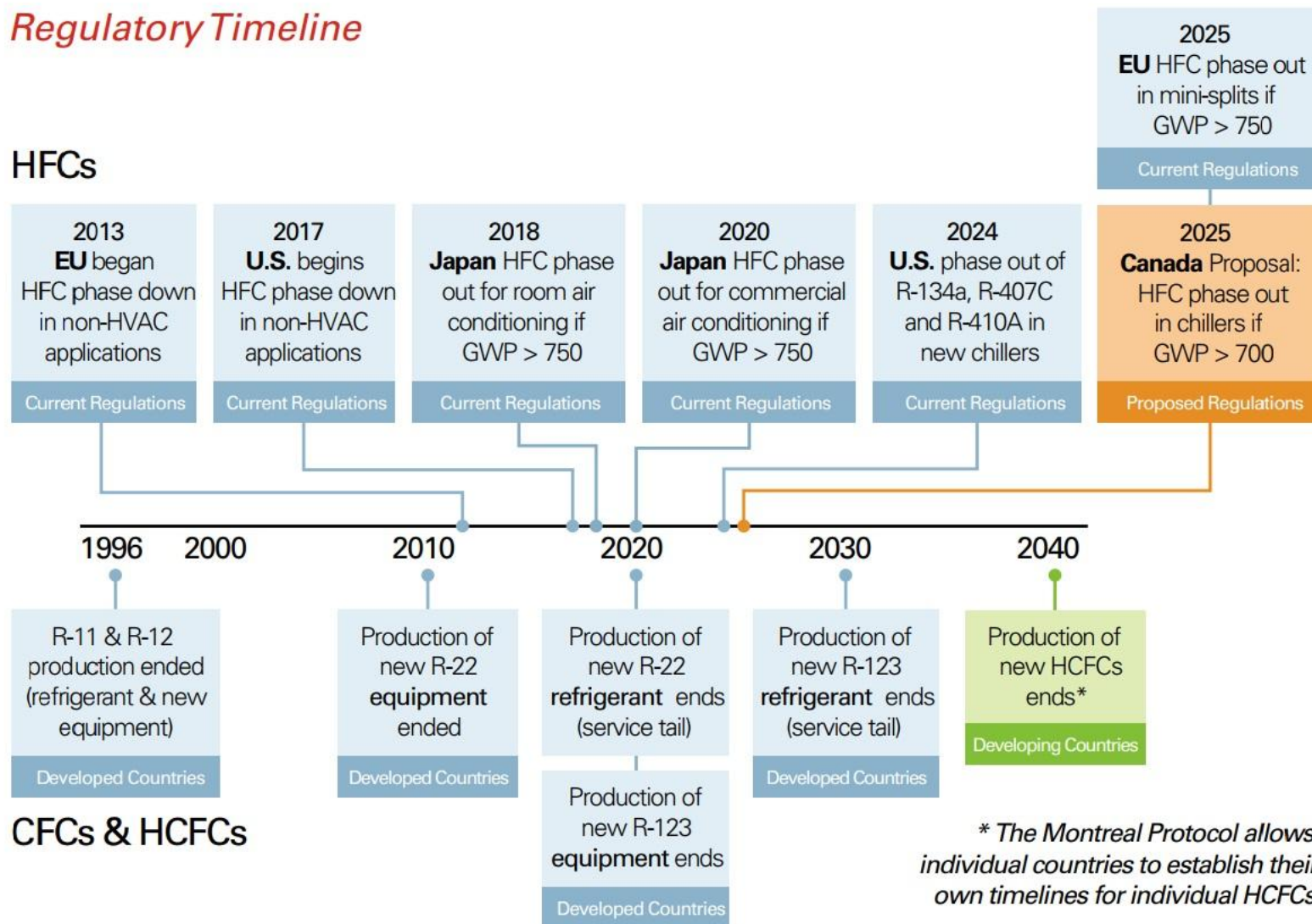


**CONDENSER  
EVAPORATOR  
COMPRESSOR  
CONTROL  
REFRIGERANT**



## Regulatory Timeline

### HFCs



# Temperature Glide



## Refrigerant can behave like stopped traffic

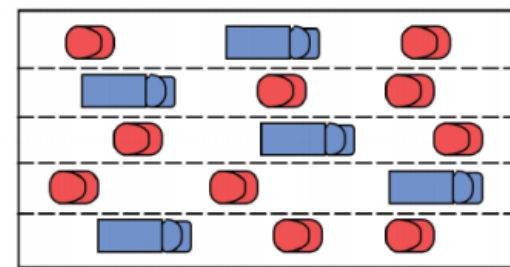
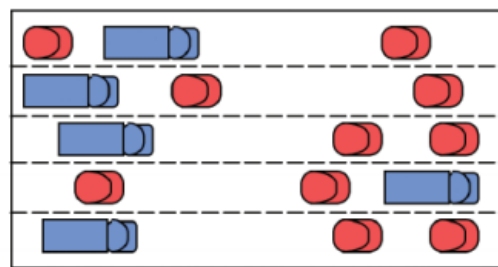
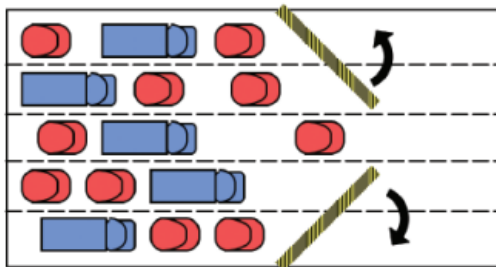
If traffic is stopped, then allowed to move suddenly, the cars will take off quickly and the trucks will take some time to rumble up to speed. Refrigerant acts quite similarly.

This is like the molecules in refrigerant A jumping quickly into the bubbles, while the molecules in refrigerant B stay in the liquid. The average speed is low, just as the boiling point is lower at this point.

If you stand about one mile down the road, you will see a bunch of cars go by with a truck or two, then you will see a bunch of trucks with a car or two. This is like the liquid and

vapor being at different compositions. The average speed is higher, as the boiling point is getting higher.

Go 10 miles down the road and the trucks have caught up to the cars. Similarly, the refrigerant A and B molecules come together as vapor. The speed is higher still, like the boiling point. ♦



# Refrigerant Number

## ASHRAE Standard 34

- 000 Series Methane Based, e.g. R-11, -12, -22
- 100 Series Ethane Based, e.g. R-123, -125, -134a,
- 200 Series Propane Based
- 300 Series Cyclic Organic Compounds
- 400 Series Zeotrope, e.g. R-404A, -410A, -452A, -452B
- 500 Series Azeotrope, e.g. R-513A, -514A, -515A
- 600 Series Organic Compounds, e.g. R-600
- 700 Series Inorganic Compounds, e.g. R-717, -744
- 1000 Series Unsaturated Organic Compounds, e.g. R-1234yf, -1234ze(E), -1233zd(E), -1336mzz(Z), -1130(E)



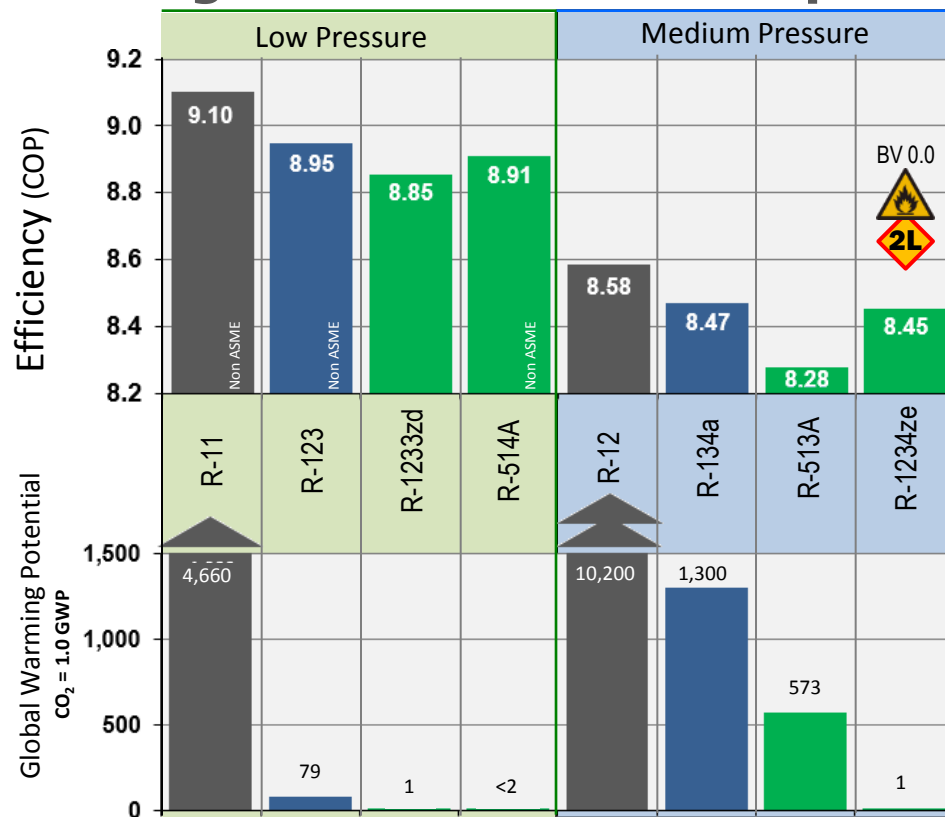
# Refrigerant Table



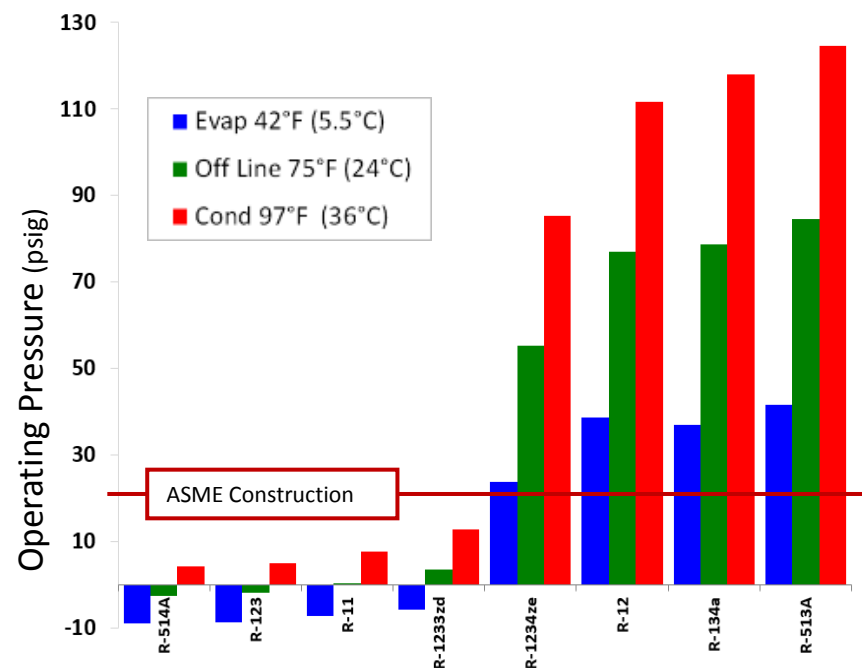
10/01/2017

Refrigerant	ODP	GWP	Refrigerant Class	Atmospheric Life	Composition	Phase Out Schedule
Low Pressure Refrigerant						
R123	0.02	79	B1	475 days	HCFC Homogeneous	Yes
R1233zd	Zero (0.0002)	1	A1	26 days	HFO Homogeneous	No
R514a (Opteon XP30)	Zero (0.00006)	1.75	B1	22 days	HFO Blend	No
Medium Pressure Refrigerant						
R134a	Zero (0.000015)	1300	A1	4,900 days	HFC Homogeneous	Yes
R513a (Opteon XP10)	Zero	573	A1	2,158 days	HFO Blend	No
High Pressure Refrigerant						
R410a	Zero	2100	A1	6,200 days	HFC Blend	Yes
R22	0.055	1810	A1	4,344 days	HCFC Homogeneous	Yes

# Efficiency impacted by Refrigerant Choice... Centrifugal & Screw Chillers in particular



	R-514A	R-123	R-11	R-1233zd	R-1234ze	R-12	R-134a	R-513A
EVAP	(8.95)	(8.63)	(7.34)	(5.87)	23.66	38.73	37.00	41.59
OFF	(2.58)	(1.99)	0.09	3.37	55.21	76.84	78.65	84.53
COND	4.15	4.96	7.65	12.85	85.16	111.53	117.96	124.45



Industry commitments and available options are increasing



**Tips :-**

- 1. MUST weight Refrigerant before dumping back**



***TRANE***®