

EU PVSEC – Self-consumption business models – technical and economic challenges

Task 53 

PV for Solar Cooling & Heating

TECSOL 

Daniel MUGNIER – Amsterdam, 22/09/2014

Context : Status of Solar cooling in 2014

Solar thermal « traditionnal » cooling has **difficulty to emerge as a economically competitive solution**

Main reasons :

- **Technical** : Limit on adaptability due to hydraulics, complexity
- **Economical** : Investment cost, especially for small systems

⇒ Still need **intensive R&D** for quality improvement and best solution selection (ongoing IEA SHC Task 48)

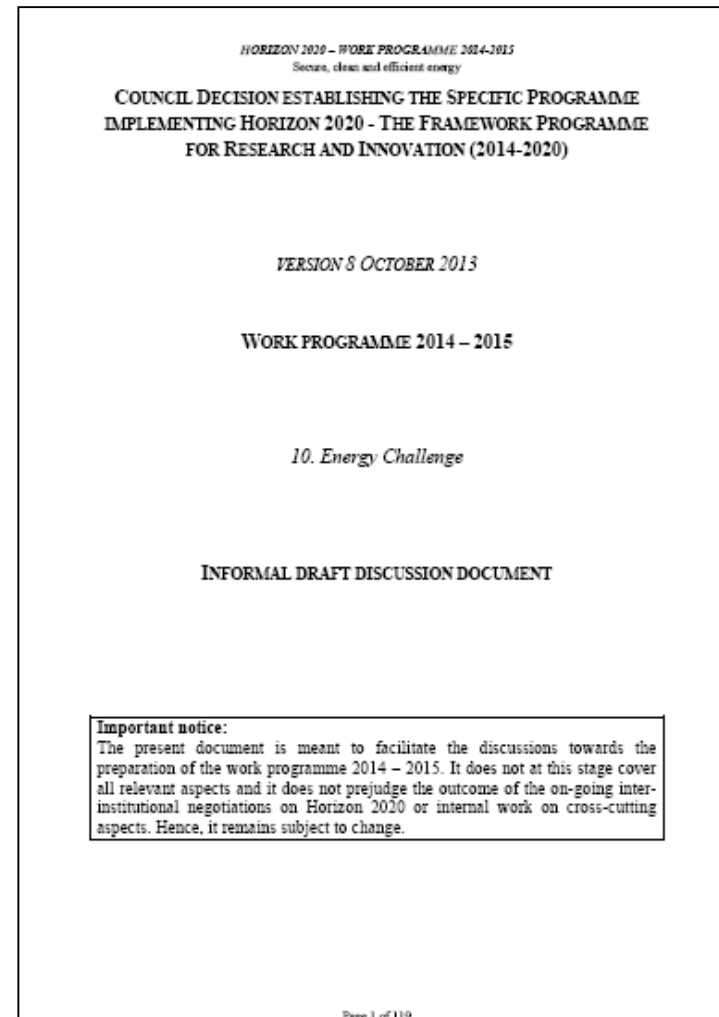
However, **for large systems, solar thermal cooling has still interesting perspectives** (ex : UWC Singapore) because :

- Economy of scale
- Specialised engineering and control
- Energy sales

In addition... a raising interest from EU on competitive Solar cooling

A specific topic on the ongoing call on Renewable Heating and Cooling....

... with deadline.. **Tomorrow !**
(23/09/2014)



How to find a solution for small/medium size ?

- * A very **important priority** : solar for cooling,
especially for small to medium size

Example : 10% of the entire Saudi Arabia oil production for national cooling

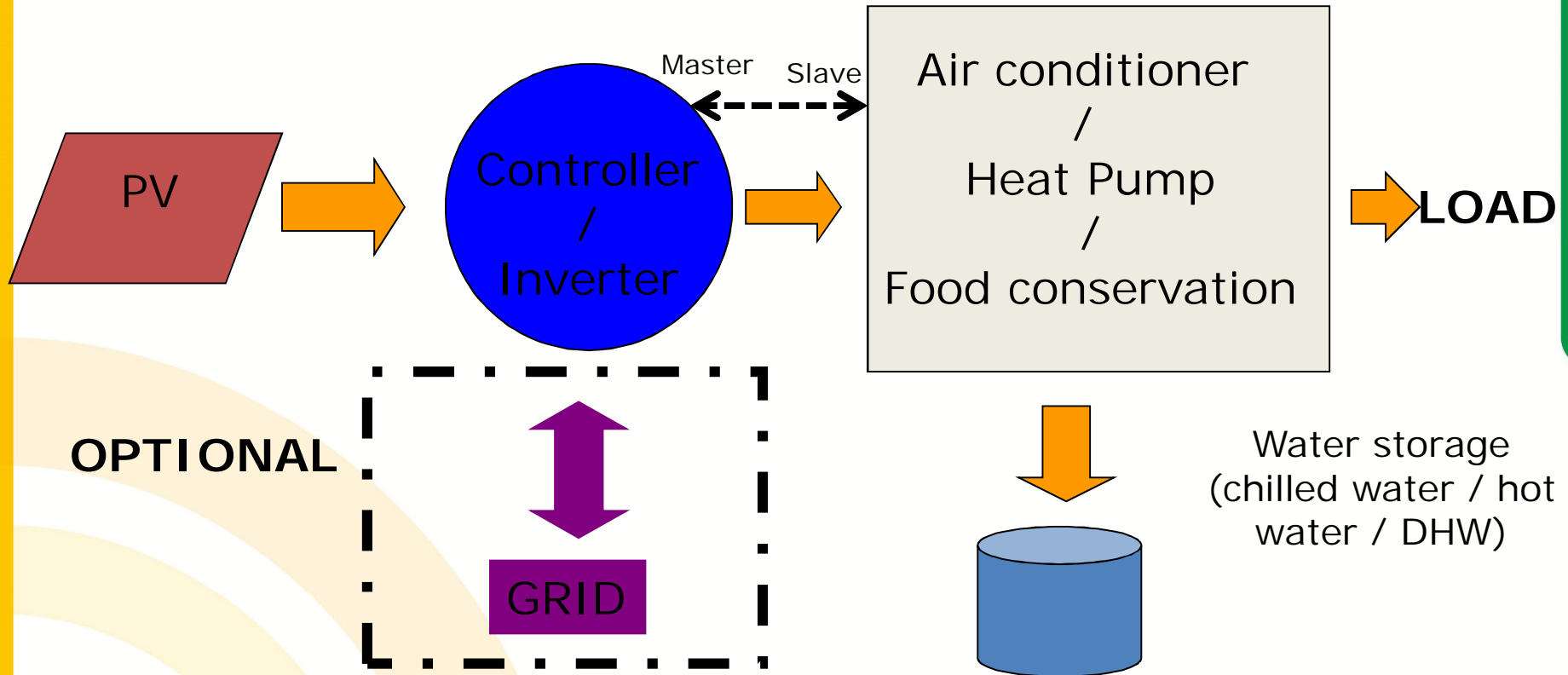
- * **New context on economics** for PV and trend towards **selfconsumption**

- * A real **growing market**...

... but **strong need** of:

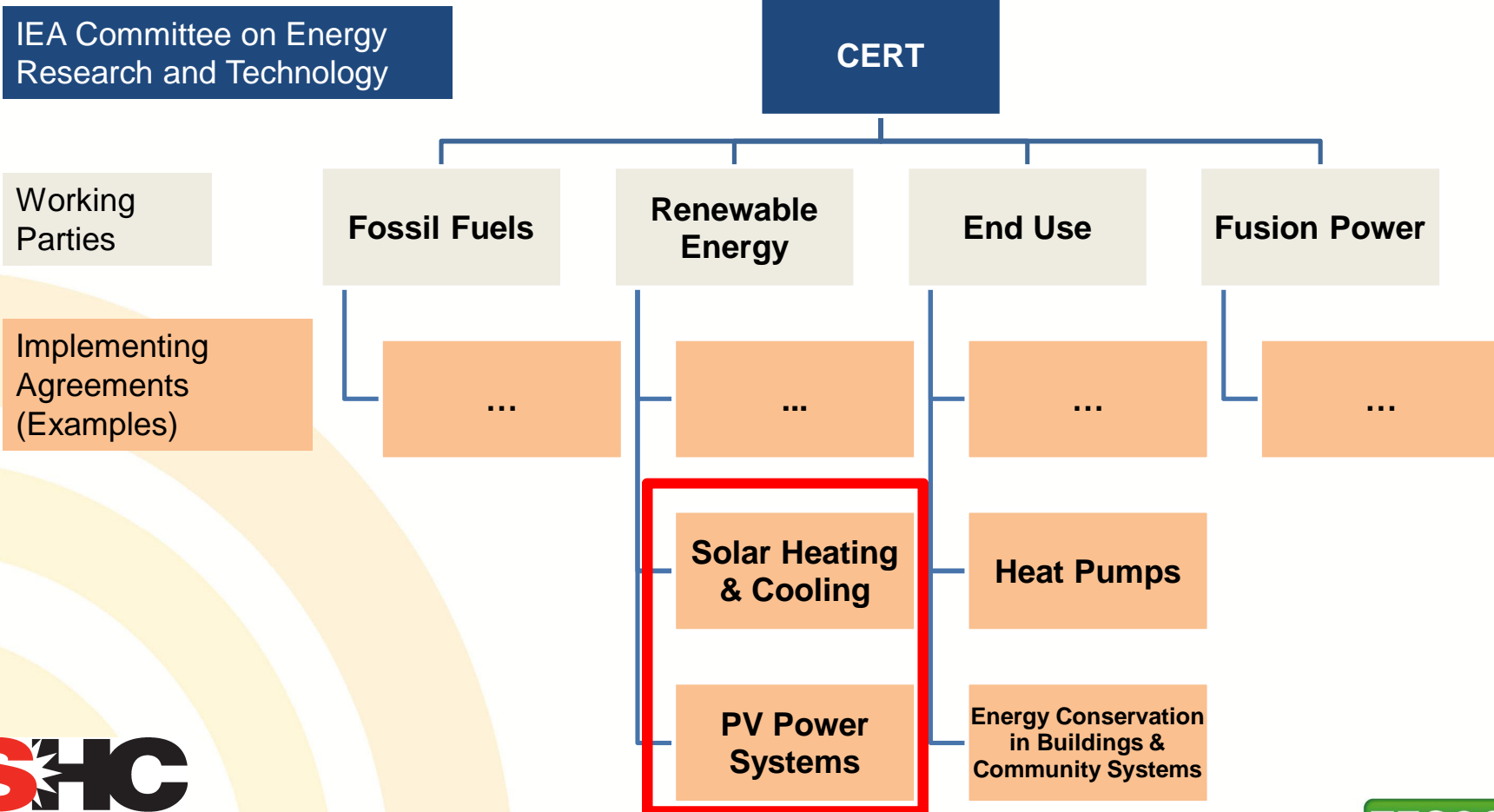
- * standards
- * thermal management optimum
- * monitoring & best practice

Basic concept for the PV approach



Why an IEA Solar and Heating and Cooling Task on PV cooling ?

IEA : International energy technology co-operation



IEA SHC Task 53 Goals

(1) to analyze the interest of new generation solar cooling & heating concepts systems for bulidings in all climates and select best solutions which lead to highly reliable, durable, efficient and robust solar cooling and heating (ambient + DHW) systems

(2) to contribute to market entry of the technology and identify most promising market areas in terms of cost competitiveness and value of electricity.



TASK 53

New generation solar cooling & heating systems
(PV or solar thermally driven systems)



Task description and Work plan

November 2013

This text has been produced by

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With the support of
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Scope of the Task

System : solar driven systems for cooling and heating

- * Solar thermal driven innovative compact cooling+heating systems
- * **Photovoltaic + air conditioning system** (Compression air conditioning / heat pump (if heating as well) ; **food conservation included**)

Applications : **Off grid & grid connected buildings**

(houses, small multi-family buildings, offices, shops, commercial center, hotels)

Power range : **from 1 kW cooling to several tens kW cooling/heating**

Limit : Need to have **a possible direct coupling between solar and cold production machine**

Partial or total coupling

Outcome

- **Investigation on new small to medium size solar cooling systems** (thermal and PV) and develop best suited cooling & heating systems technology focusing on reliability, adaptability and quality
- **Proof of cost effectiveness** of new solar cooling & heating systems
- **Investigation on life cycle performances** on energy & environmental terms (LCA) of different options
- **Assistance for market deployment** of new solar cooling & heating systems for buildings worldwide
- **Increase of energy supply safety and influence the virtuous demand side management behaviors**

Time Schedule

- 40 months
- From March 2014 to June 2017

Task 53 Structure

Subtask A
Components, Systems & Quality

Subtask B
Control, Simulation & Design

Subtask C
Testing and demonstration projects

Subtask D
Dissemination & market deployment

Activities brief description (1/2)

Subtask A: Components, Systems & Quality

A1: Reference systems

A2: New system configurations for cooling and heating

A3: **Storage concepts** and management

A4: Systems integration into buildings, microgrid and central Grid

A5: **LCA & techno-eco comparison** between reference & new systems

Subtask B: Control, Simulation & Design

B1: Reference conditions

B2: **Grid access conditions** and building load management analysis

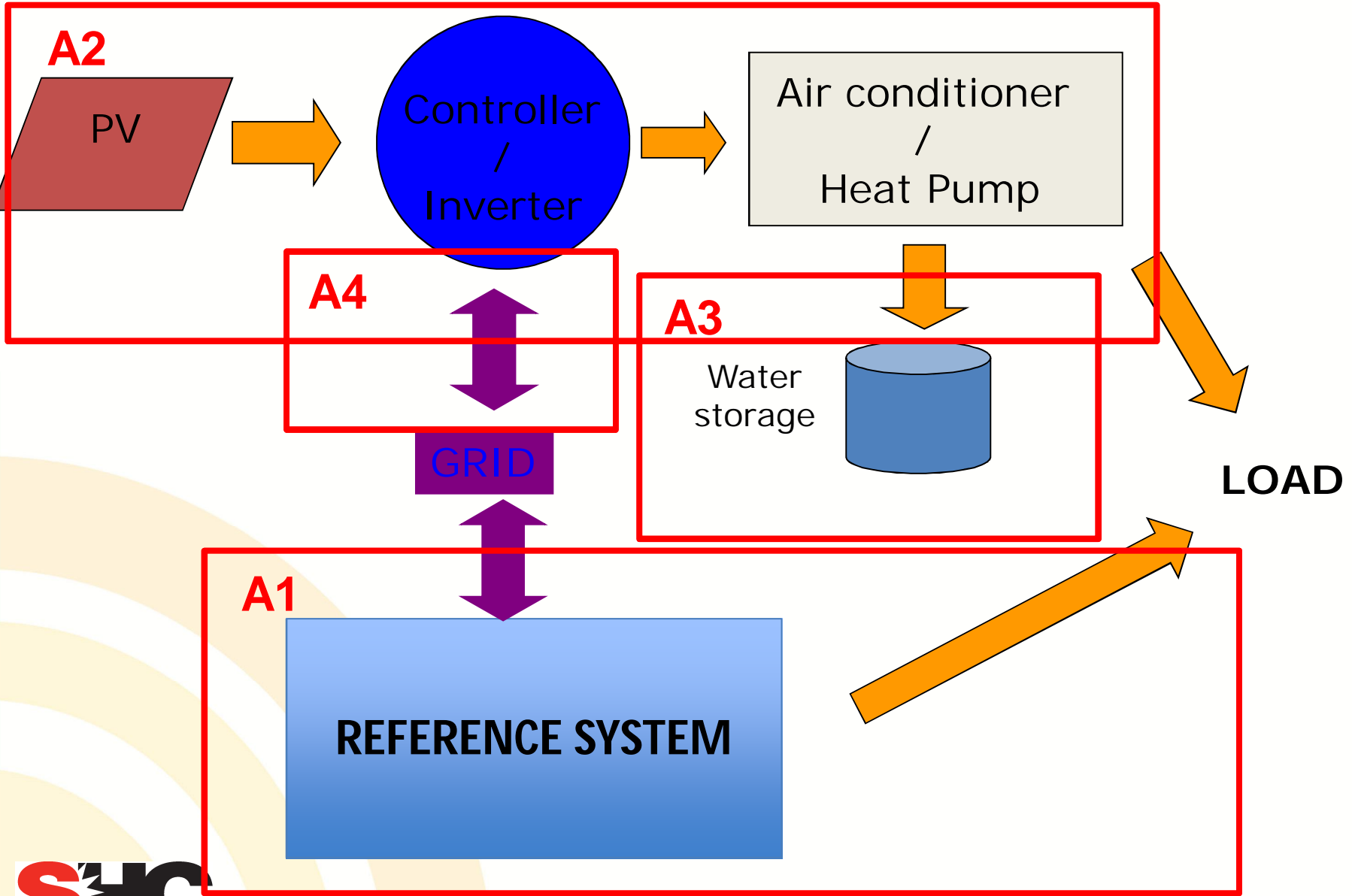
B3: Models of subcomponents and system simulation

B4: **Control strategy analysis** and optimization for ST and PV

B5: System inter-comparison

Subtask A

A5



Participating countries

.. at least 8 countries

France

Austria

Spain

Italy

Sweden

Australia

Switzerland

China

Probable newcomers :
Turkey, Germany

IEA SHC Task 53 Website



- About Project
- Participants
- Meetings / Events
- News
- Publications
- Related Sites
- Member Area
- Contact

New Generation Solar Cooling & Heating Systems (PV or solar thermally driven systems)

Overview

The main objective of this Task is to assist a strong and sustainable market development of solar PV or new innovative thermal cooling systems. It is focusing on solar driven systems for both cooling (ambient and food conservation) and heating (ambient and domestic hot water).

The scope of the Task are the technologies for production of cold/hot water or conditioned air by means of solar heat or solar electricity, i.e., the subject which is covered by the Task starts with the solar radiation reaching the collector or the PV modules and ends with the chilled/hot water and/or conditioned air transferred to the application. However, although the distribution system, the building and the interaction of both with the technical equipment are not the main topic of the Task this interaction will be considered where necessary.

Task Information

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What's New

NEWS MEETINGS
PUBLICATIONS
Check Back Soon

<http://task53.iea-shc.org/>



IEA SHC Task 53

Next experts meetings and workshops...

- * Mälardalen University, Sweden :
7-8/10/2014



- * Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China : March 2015

...for the **Solar Cooling Week !**



(workshop & expert meeting on solar thermal and solar PV cooling with Chinese and worldwide expert)

State of the art of this new Market

Direct Current Power Generated from Photovoltaic Cells

SunSource
Solar-Assisted Motor

SUNSOURCE™
Solar by day. Electric by night. Savings all year.

LENNOX
Innovation never felt so good.™

HOTSPOT ENERGY

Intertek

Sud Concept
ACCELERATEUR D'INNOVATION

CENTROSOLAR
CENPAC plus
intelligent heat pump installation

SOLAR LINE

FREECOLD

Panneaux solaires photovoltaïques

Régulateur dynamique ECO

Châssis monobloc

VIESMANN
climate of innovation

COSSECO

total 222-S

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

Midea

格力电器国内首台太阳能变频空调器下线仪式

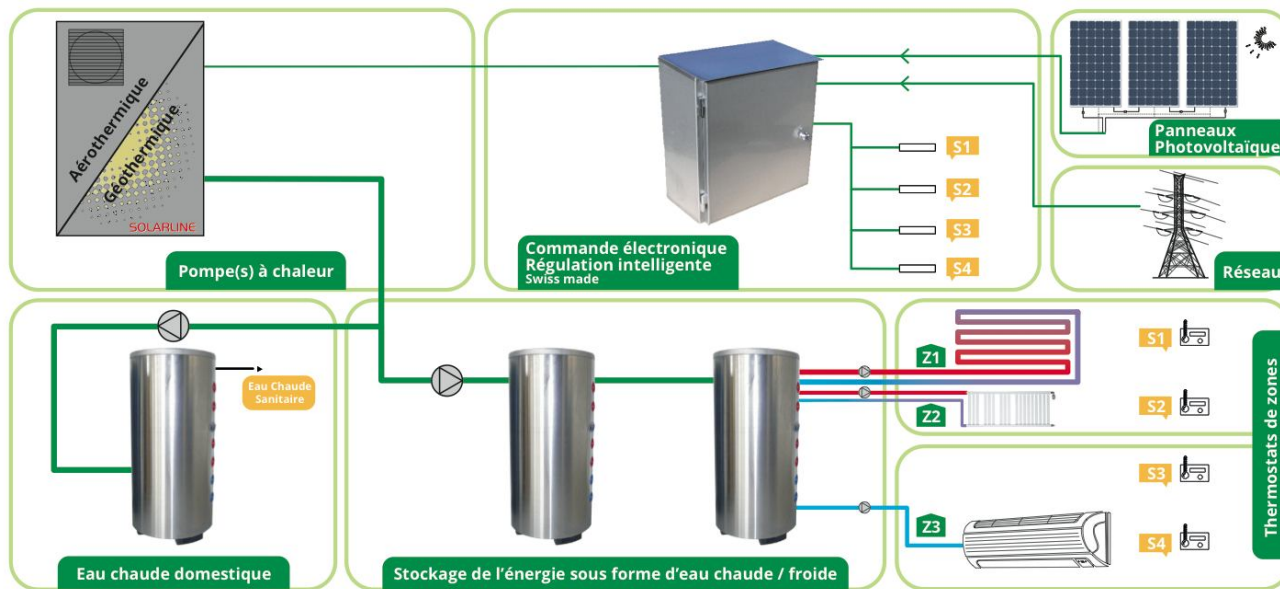
GREE AIR CONDITIONER

GREE SOLAR POWER

SOLAR AIR
COOLING HEATING

Typical **ALREADY** EU market available solution

Efficient Geothermal Heat Pump : COP of 5,3
Field test since 2011 in Switzerland

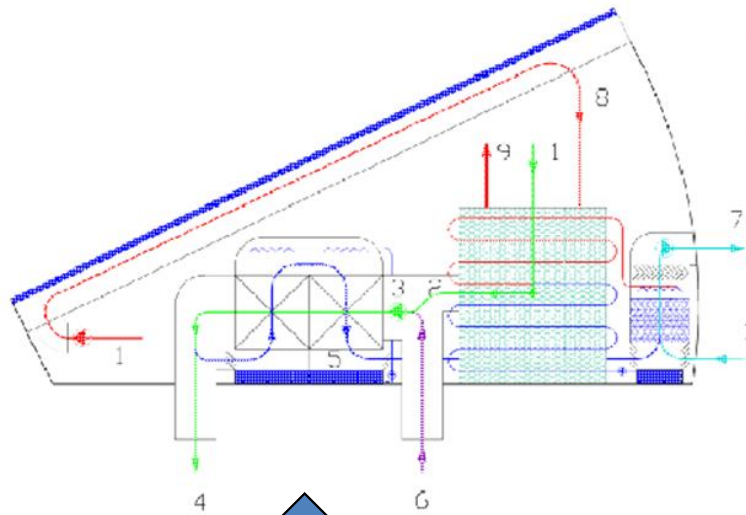


PV booster => overall yearly COP of 6,9



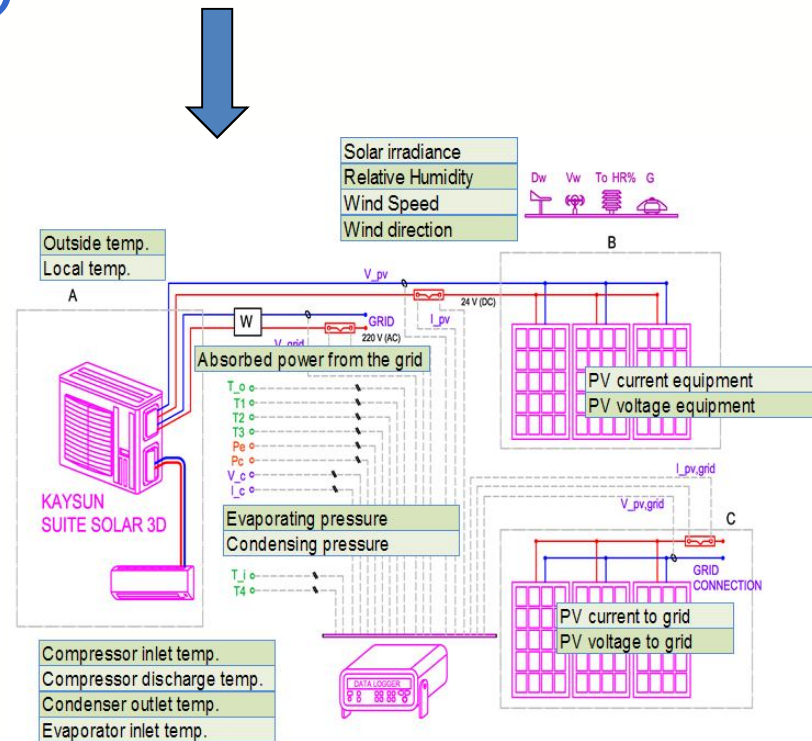
State of the art of the future new Market

Active R&D participants in Task 53



Concept for compact solar thermal air conditioner based on fixed & cooled adsorption beds (Source: Solarinvent)

Testing principle for a Chinese PV split unit (Source: Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche)

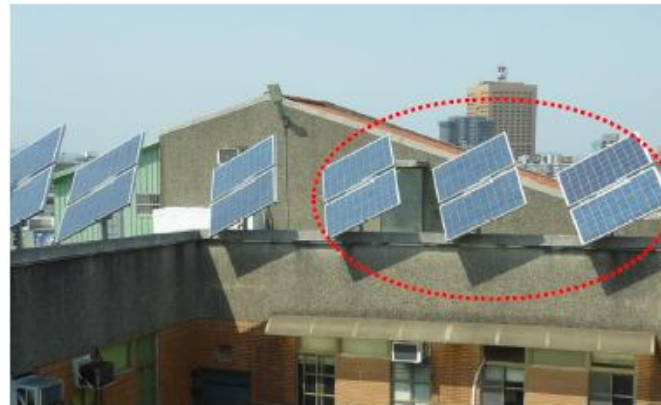


State of the art of the future new Market

Ongoing R&D in Taiwan

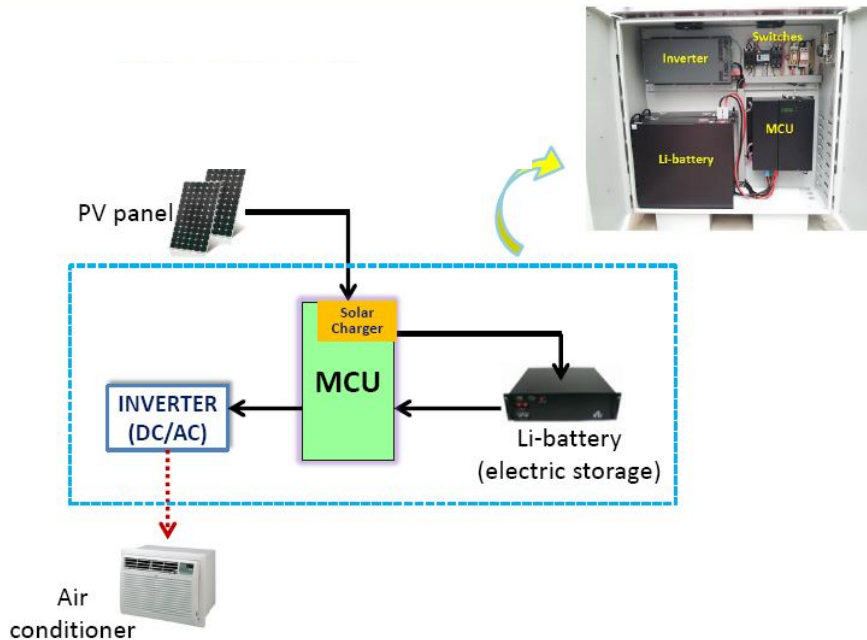
Design of a stand-alone solar PV air conditioner

- Solar PV panel installed: 1.38 kWp
- Li-battery capacity: 720 Wh (DOD 80%)
- Power consumption of air conditioner: 200~800W (average 500W)
- Cooling capacity of air conditioner: 2.2 kW



State of the art of the future new Market

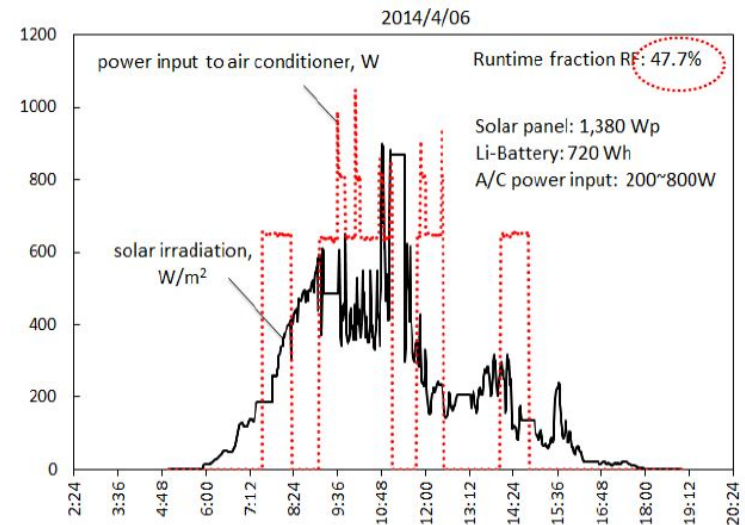
Ongoing R&D in Taiwan



Operation probability (OPB)

- 100% at solar irradiation $> 550 \text{ W/m}^2$ (full solar cooling)
- around 80% at solar irradiation 400 W/m^2 (partly solar cooling) at cloudy condition

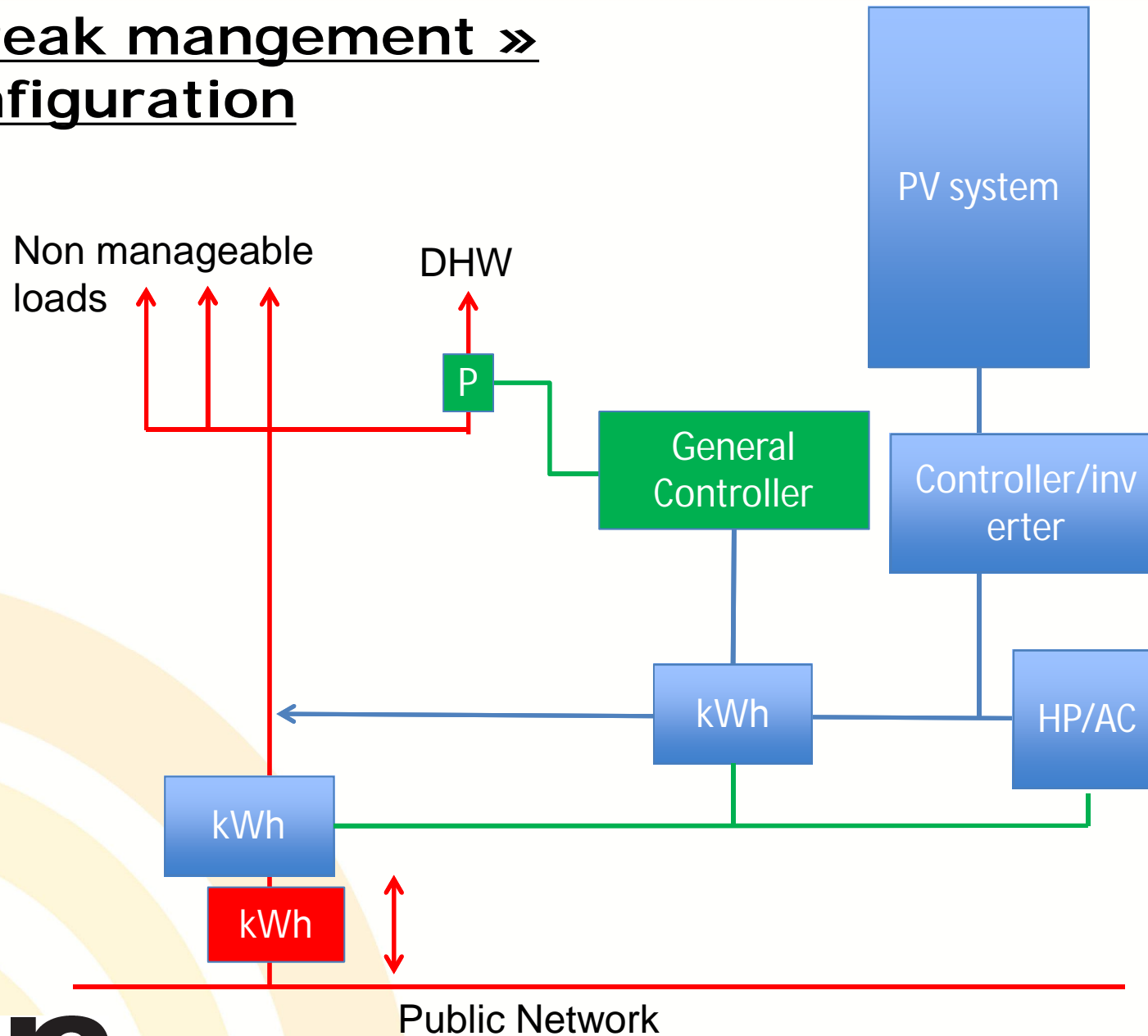
Battery use to run a AC on/off air conditioner



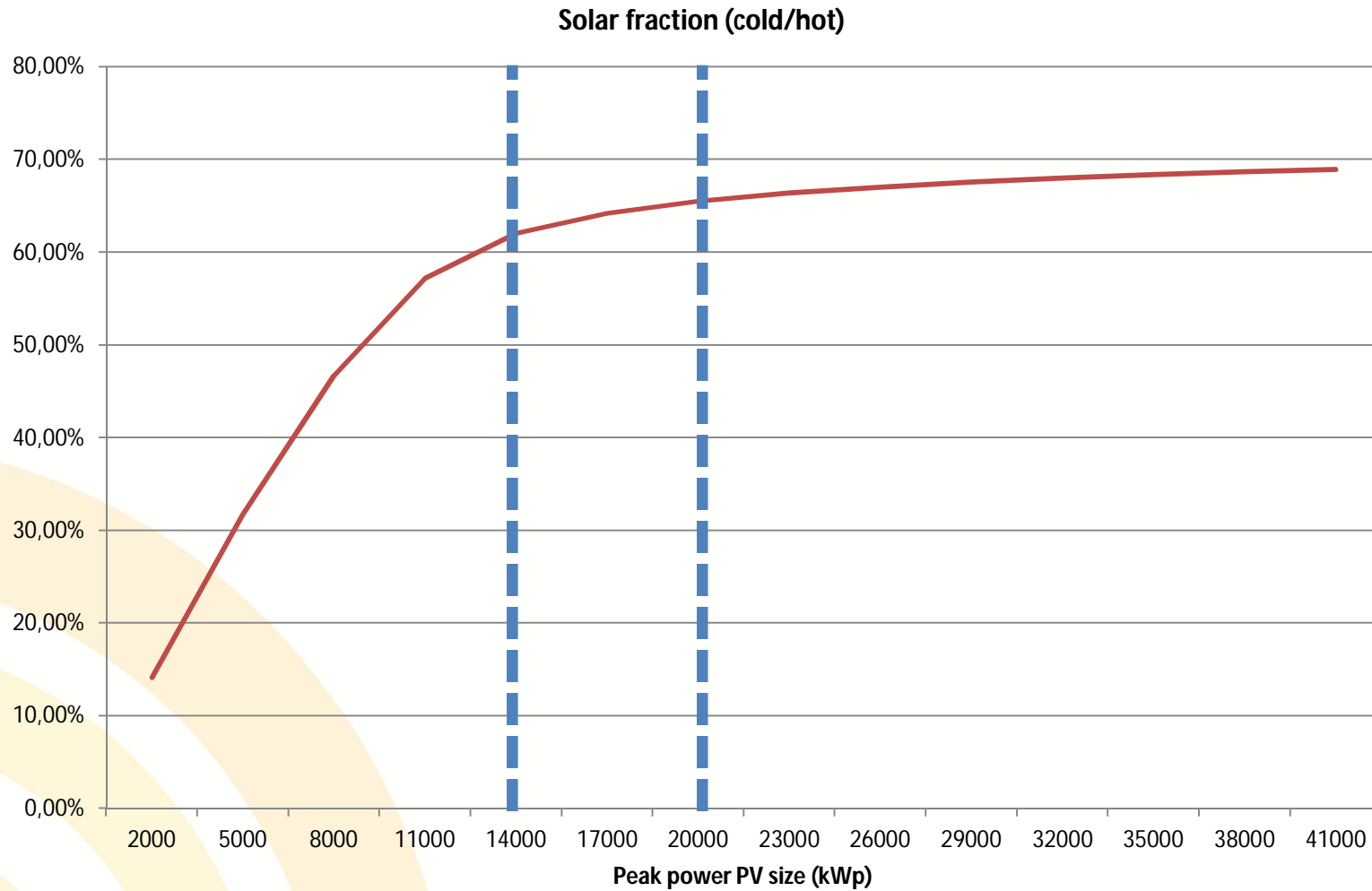
Case study on the interest PV cooling

- Solar heating/cooling/DHW in Madrid
- Residential building (multifamily)
- Thermal cooling load : $25 \text{ kW}_{\text{peak}}$

« Peak mangement » configuration



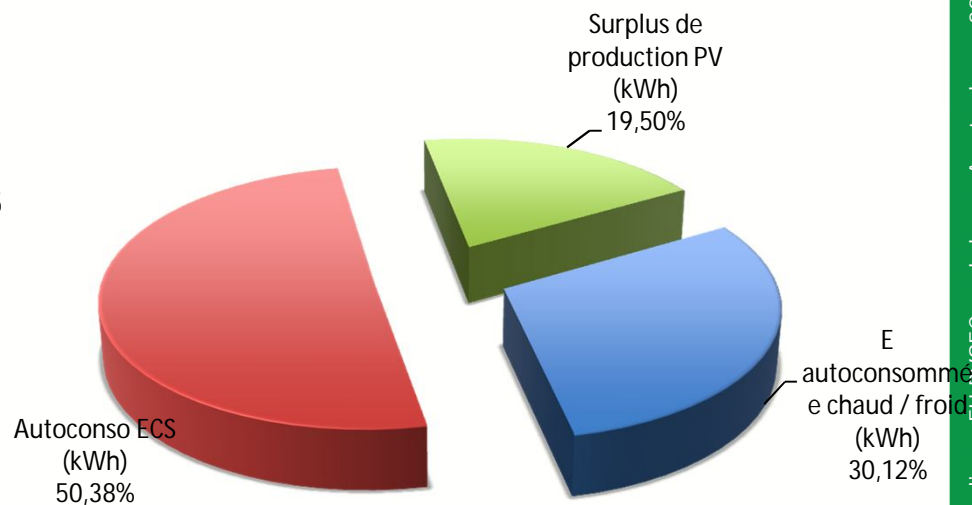
System sizing



Install	20kWp
COP	1,25
besoins électriques annuel	13 765kWh
besoins thermiques annuel	34 414kWh
Energie réseau pour chaud/froid	4 749kWh

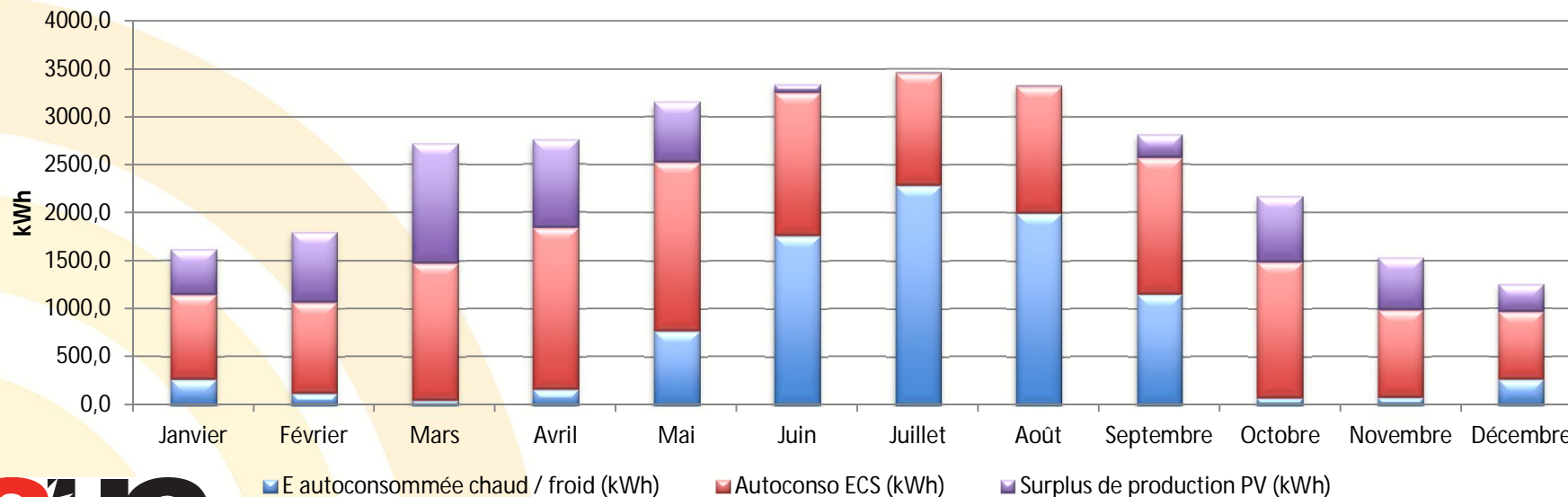
ratio de 2,5

Annual repartition of solar energy



Summer SEER (june-september) : 10,24

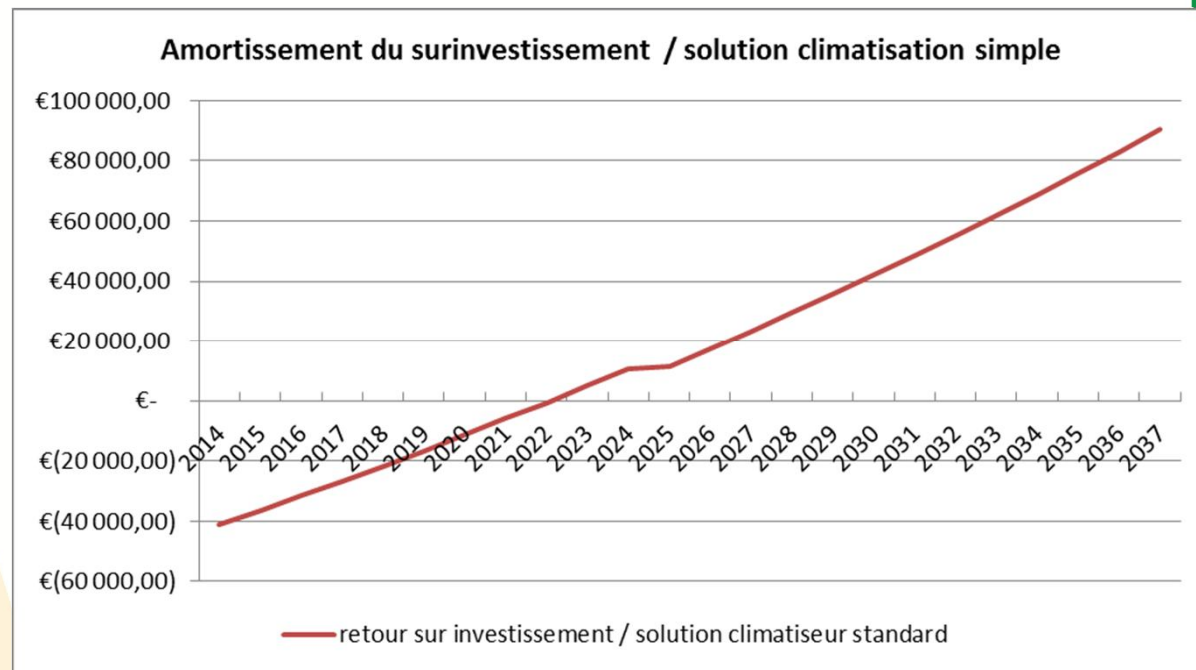
PV production repartition

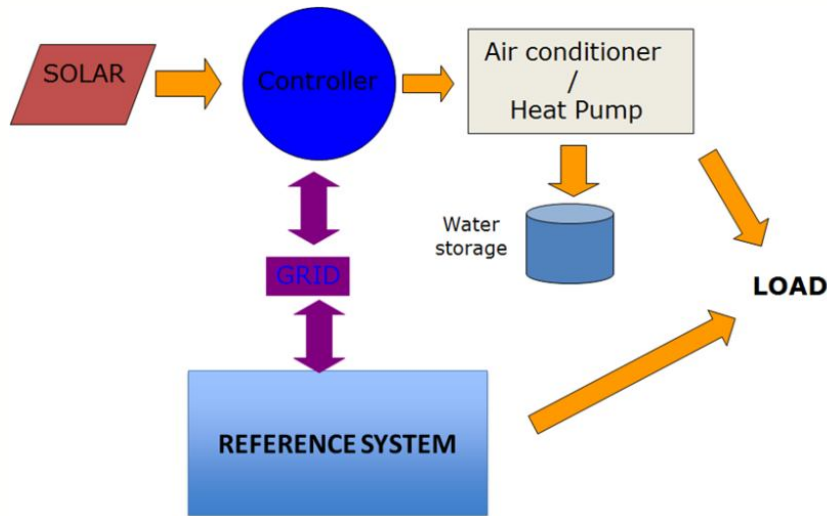


Economical results

Part	Price €HT
PV+structure - 20 kWp	24 000,00 €
Controller/inverters	10 000,00 €
DHW storage tank 400 liters	1 800,00€
HP (modules intérieur et extérieur) - Power 20 kWc	1 5 000,00 €
Installation + wiring	10 000,00 €
Total	60 800,00 €

Payback < 10 years





Task 53 

Thanks for your attention !

<http://task53.iea-shc.org/>

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