

**LoT-NET** 

Low Temperature Heat Recovery &  
Distribution Network Technologies

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REFRIGERATION AIR CONDITIONING HEAT PUMPS

 **sirach**

# Advanced Vapour Compression Heat Pumps

Professor Neil Hewitt, Ulster University

# Heat Pumps and Premature Aging



- 1980's – PhD “The Development of an Alternative Refrigeration Cycle



- 1990's – Compact Plate Heat Exchangers, CFC Replacements, Scroll Compressors, Ground Source Heat Pumps



- 2000's – Air source heat pumps, integration, end-user engagement, cost reduction versus performance increases
- 2010's – Integration challenges and thermal storage, electrification of heat, smart systems, demand side response and distributed energy management, end-user engagement (And Research Director)



- 2020's – Industrial Heat Pumps (200 deg. C and beyond), waste heat recovery, heat networks, geothermal (And Head of School)

# Our Work Packages

WP3.1: Low temperature lift, high COP VC heat pump to deliver heat from LT network to load (e.g. lift of 20°C with COP>9, enabling network to supply conventional radiator system)

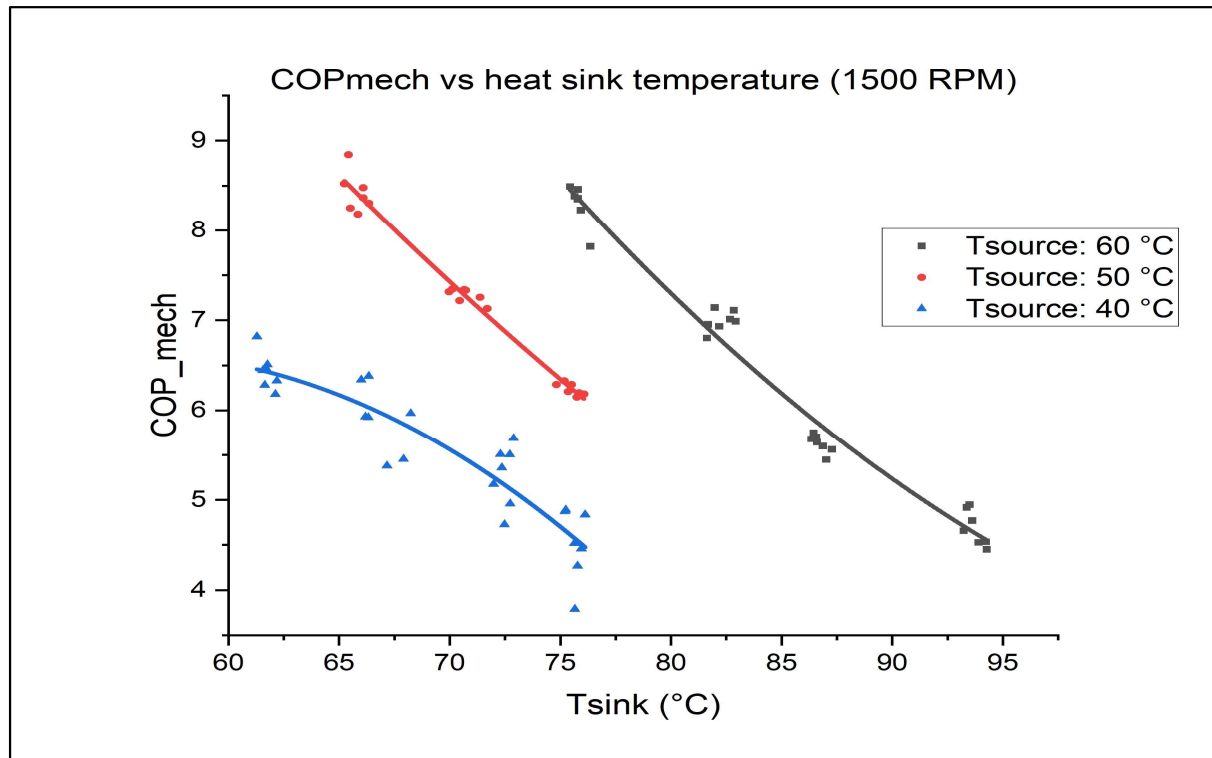
WP3.2: VC Heat Pump for Demand Side Management; variable renewable electricity supply will be matched to demands using building/process heating controls in association with variable compressor speed and storage

WP3.3: High temperature VC heat pumps from network to process heat in commercial or industrial applications.

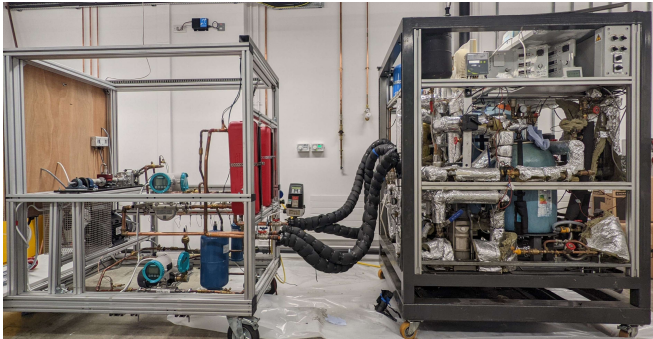
WP3.4: Combined heat pump/ORC for heat to electricity or reverse, allowing maximum flexibility between combined (thermal/electricity) energy systems.

# WP 3.1: Low temperature lift, high COP VC heat pump

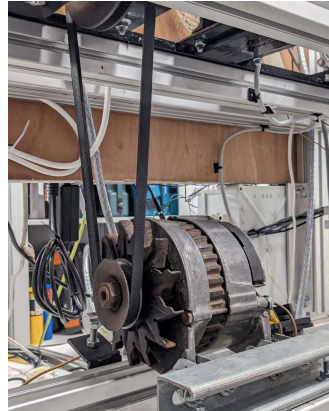
## WP 3.3: High temperature VC heat pump



# WP3.4: Combined heat pump/ORC for heat to electricity



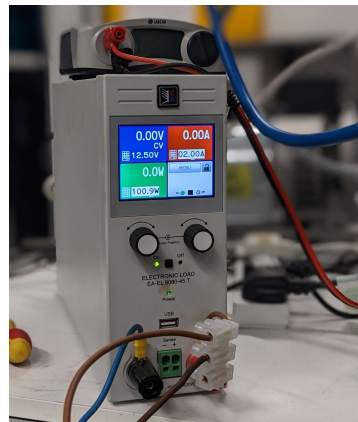
Reversible HP-ORC



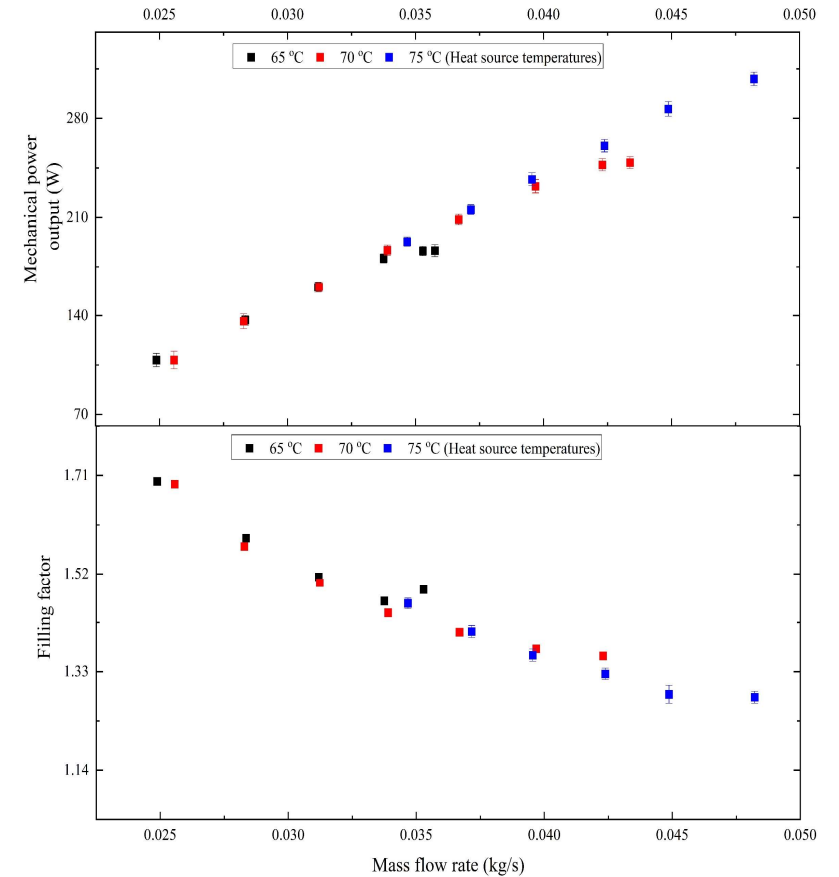
Alternator



Discharge side with the check valve removed



DC electronic load



## **WP 3.1: Low temperature lift, high COP VC heat pump**

## **WP 3.3: High temperature VC heat pump**

## **WP 3.5: The ORC**

- **The Takeaways....**
- Fluid Choice R1233zd(E) will be challenged by PFAS phase outs
  - Water or Gas Cycles for high temperature heat pumps
  - High COPs are very possible
- Organic Rankine Cycle
  - 5% Power return at low temperatures
  - Best use will be as an expansion turbine where 20% power to the compressor will increase the COP

# WP 3.2: Demand Side Management



Osaru Agbonaye, Patrick Keatley, Ye Huang, Oluwasola O. Ademulegun, Neil Hewitt (2021) Mapping demand flexibility: A spatio-temporal assessment of flexibility needs, opportunities and response potential, Applied Energy, Volume 295

# WP 3.2: Demand Side Management





## WP 3.2: Demand Side Management



With Project Rulet and Dr Patrick Keatley

# WP 3.2: Demand Side Management

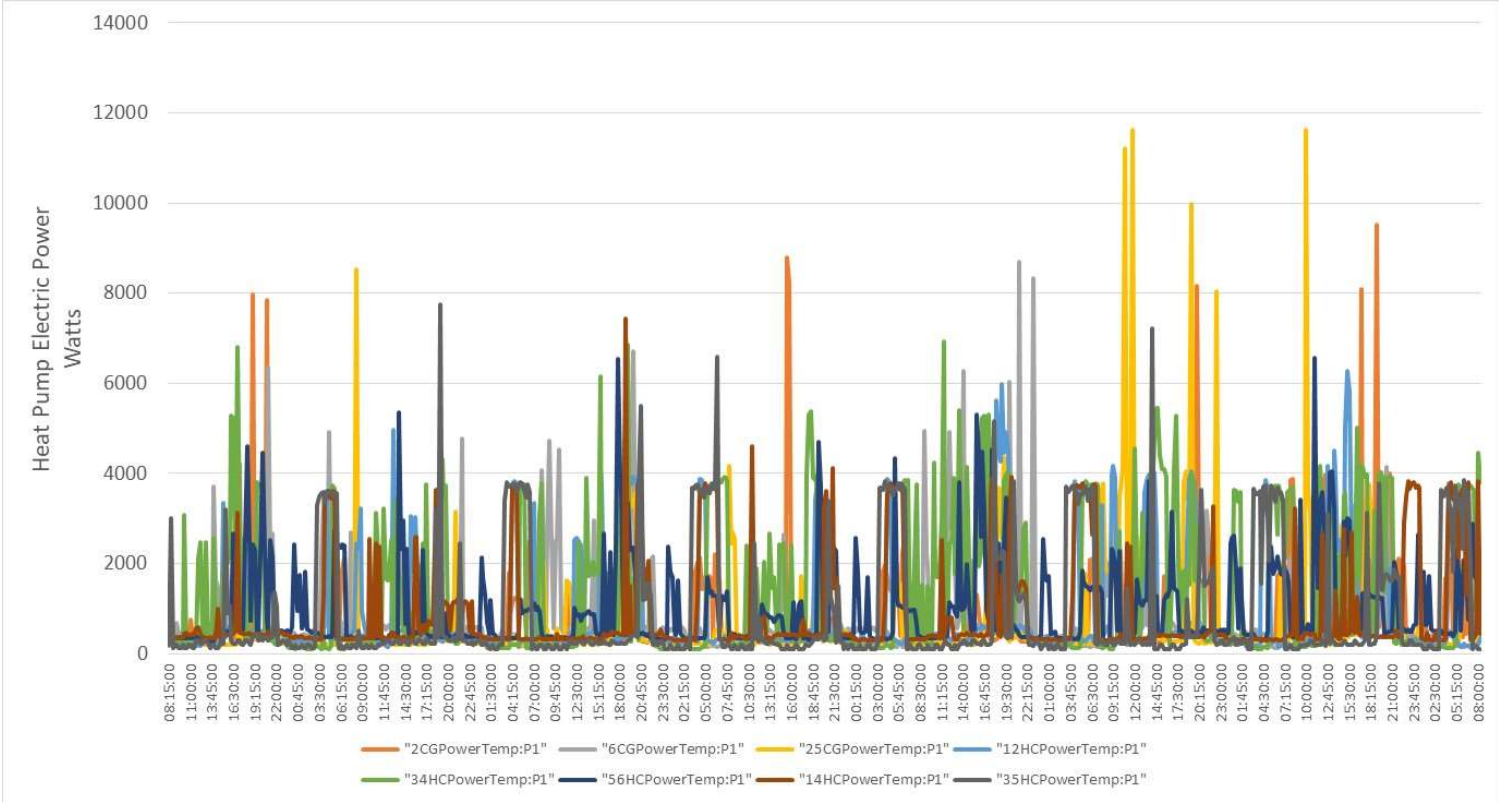
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11/05/2022	1	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07
12/05/2022	1	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07

Green = Trial (plus network costs, etc) cheaper than E7; white is when E7 = Trial; pink is when Trial > E7; red is when Trial > 20p more expensive than E7.



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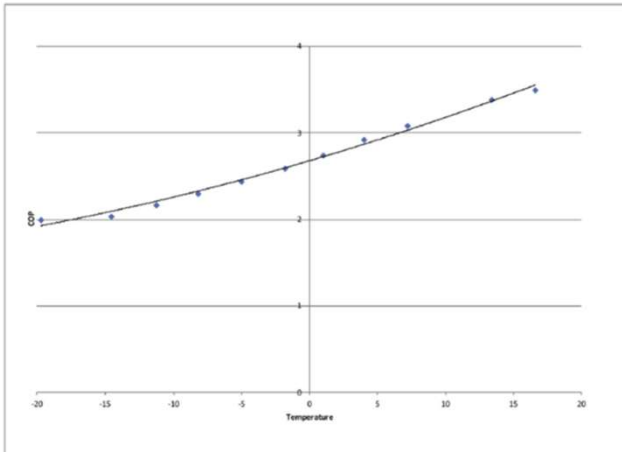
# WP 3.2: Demand Side Management



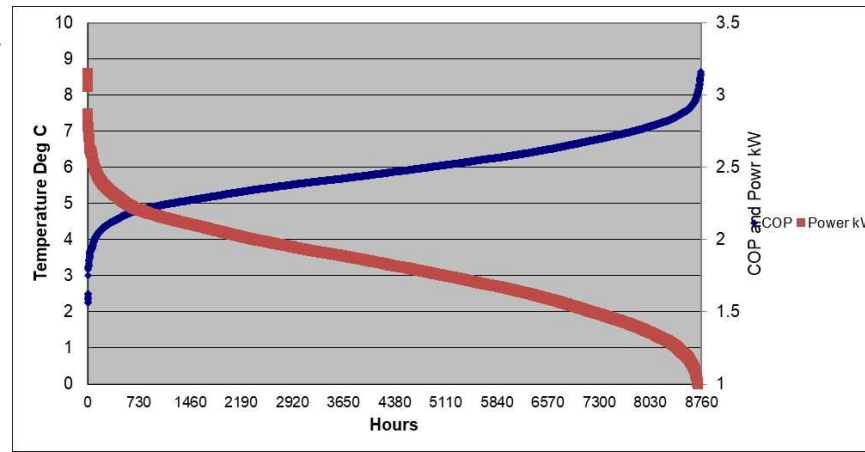
## WP 3.2: Demand Side Management

Numerous authors consider After Diversity Maximum Demand (community types, social etc.)

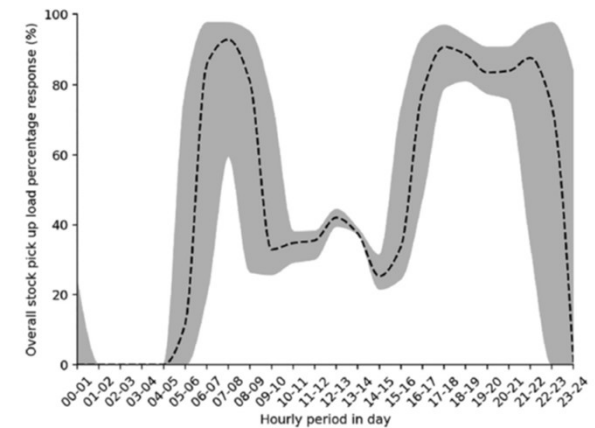
A range of UK values is typically from 1.3 kW to 1.93 kW per household per heat pump.



1. COP can be a lot lower



2. ASHP COP is affected by Air Temperature



3. Time of Day is important

## WP 3.2: Demand Side Management

- **The Takeaways**
- Air Source Heat Pumps will decarbonise space heating (with decarbonised electricity)
- Thermal storage is a must for diversity on a daily basis
- Diversity decreases with time of day (thus thermal storage)
- Diversity decreases with temperature (smart load controls)
- Don't charge the EV when the heat pump is running....



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**Questions?**

  
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