

# Improving Air-Conditioner and Heat Pump Modeling



**Building America Stakeholders Meeting** 

Jon Winkler

March 2, 2012

## **Simple Question**

How do you recommend the most cost-effective A/C?

#### **Solution**

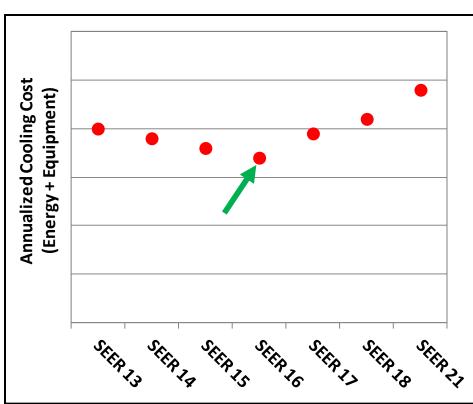
#### **Whole-House Simulation Tool**





#### **A/C Information**

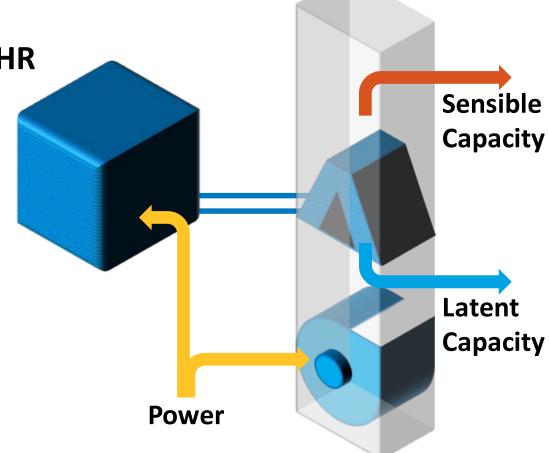
- SEER 13 SEER 17
- SEER 14 SEER 18
- SEER 15 SEER 21
- SEER 16



## **Background**

Power, capacity and SHR vary with:

- Outdoor temperature
- Entering wetbulb
- Air mass flow rate
- Part load ratio



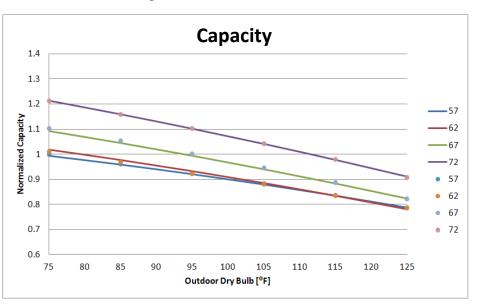
How to accurately and easily model A/C performance?

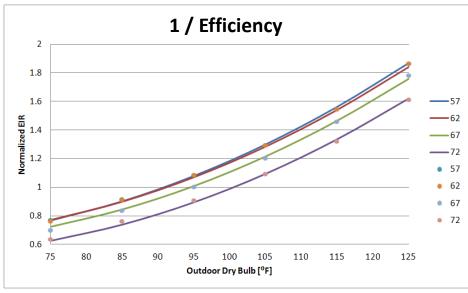
# **Background: Model Development**

#### A/C modeling utilizes two types of input

- Rated values (capacity, efficiency, etc.)
- Performance curves

$$y = a + b \times EWB + c \times EWB^2 + d \times ODB + e \times ODB^2 + f \times ODB \times EWB$$



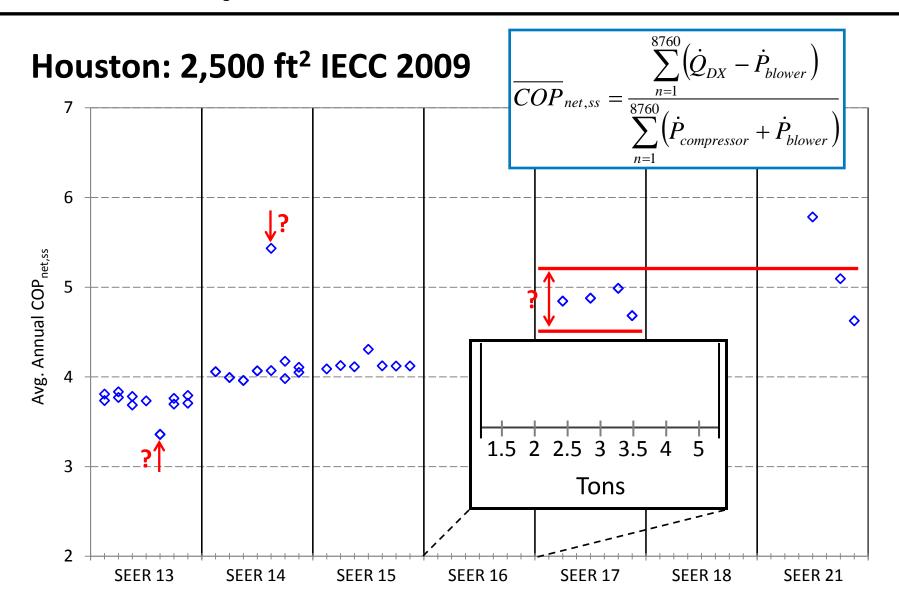


#### **Background: Manufacturer's Data**

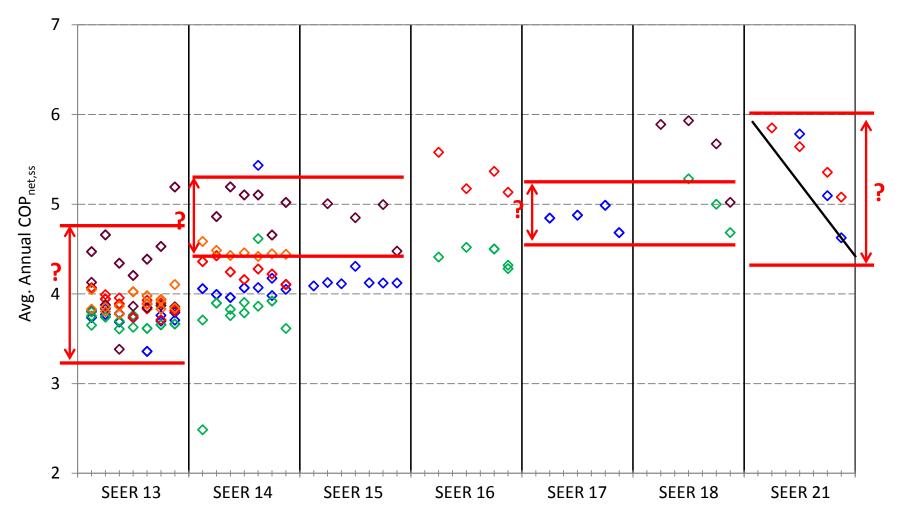
								C	ONDENSER	ENTERING AI	R TEMPERA	TURES °E (°	C)	
EVAPORATOR AIR		75 (23.9)				85 (29.4)			95 (35)			105 (40.6)		
CFM	EWB °F (°C)	Capacity MBtuh		Total	Capacity MBtuh		Total	Capacity MBtuh		Total	Capacity MBtuh		Total	
		Total	Sens‡	System KW**	Total	Sens‡	System KW**	Total	Sens‡	System KW**	Total	Sens‡	System · KW**	
875	72 (22.2)	34.32	17.27	1.96	32.83	16.71	2.19	31.24	16.13	2.44	29.59	15.54	2.71	
	67 (19.4)	31.45	21.21	1.96	30.06	20.64	2.18	28.59	20.05	2.43	27.04	19.44	2.71	
	63 (17.2)††	29.35	20.58	1.96	28.04	20.00	2.18	26.66	19.40	2.43	25.19	18.78	2.70	
	62 (16.7)	28.82	25.13	1.95	27.56	24.55	2.18	26.24	23.94	2.43	24.86	23.29	2.70	
	57 (13.9)	28.00	28.00	1.95	26.98	26.98	2.18	25.89	25.89	2.43	24.74	24.74	2.70	
	72 (22.2)	34.88	18.05	2.01	33.32	17.49	2.23	31.66	16.90	2.48	29.96	16.30	2.76	
	67 (19.4)	31.98	22.49	2.01	30.53	21.91	2.23	29.00	21.31	2.48	27.40	20.68	2.75	
1000	63 (17.2)††	29.88	21.78	2.00	28.51	21.19	2.23	27.07	20.58	2.48	25.55	19.95	2.75	
	62 (16.7)	29.44	26.90	2.00	28.16	26.29	2.23	26.81	26.81	2.48	25.62	25.62	2.75	
1	57 (13.9)	29.10	29.10	2.00	28.01	28.01	2.23	26.85	26.85	2.48	25.62	25.62	2.75	
	72 (22.2)	35.27	18.78	2.06	33.67	18.21	2.28	31.96	17.61	2.53	30.22	17.01	2.81	
1125	67 (19.4)	32.36	23.68	2.05	30.87	23.10	2.28	29.29	22.50	2.53	27.66	21.88	2.80	
	63 (17.2)††	30.25	22.90	2.05	28.84	22.31	2.28	27.36	21.70	2.52	25.82	21.07	2.80	
1	62 (16.7)	30.02	28.49	2.05	28.84	28.84	2.28	27.62	27.62	2.52	26.32	26.32	2.80	
	57 (13.9)	29.99	29.99	2.05	28.84	28.84	2.28	27.62	27.62	2.52	26.32	26.32	2.80	

#### **Simulation study:**

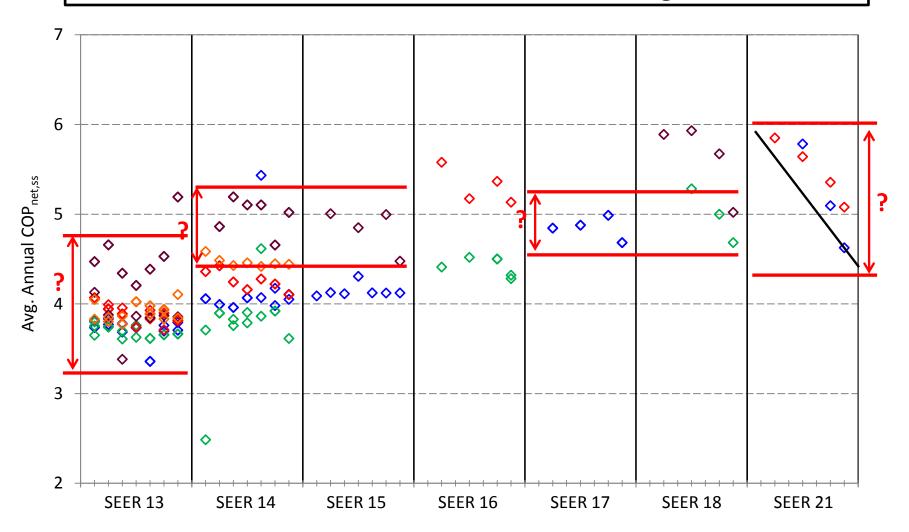
- 5 leading manufacturers (76% of the market)
- 450+ air-conditioners and heat pumps
- SEER 13 21



#### **Houston: 2,500 ft<sup>2</sup> IECC 2009**



Question #1: What leads to the variation in average annual COP?

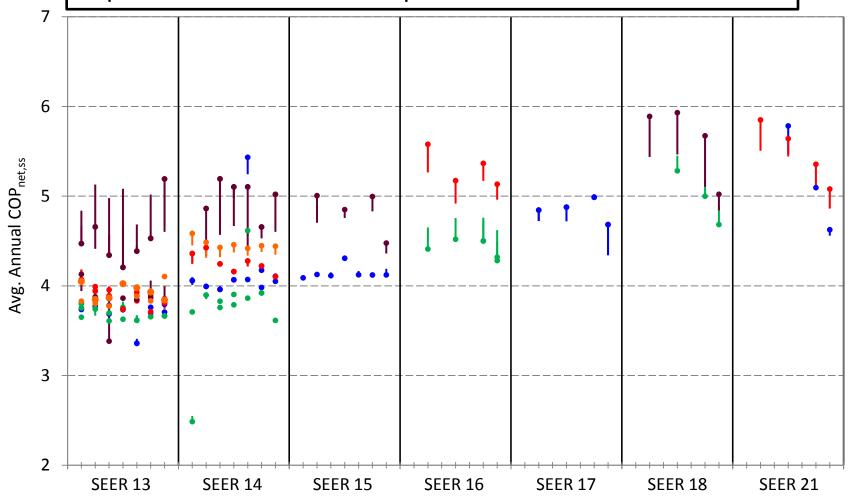


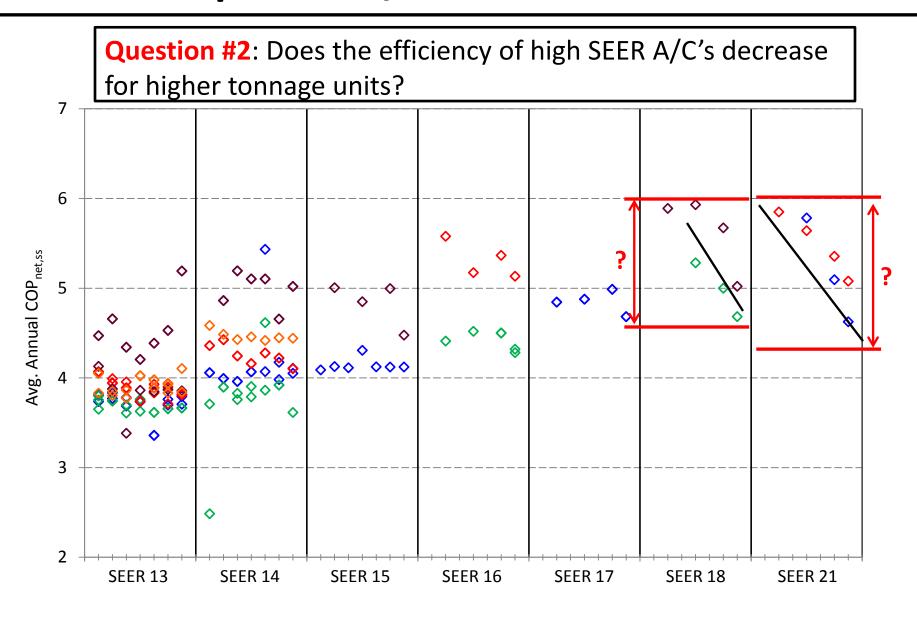
#### **Sensitivity to Curve Inputs**

- Simulation inputs
  - Rated values (capacity, efficiency, etc.)
  - Performance curves
- Which type of input is leading to the observed variation?
  - What happens if a selected set of curves are used for all simulations?

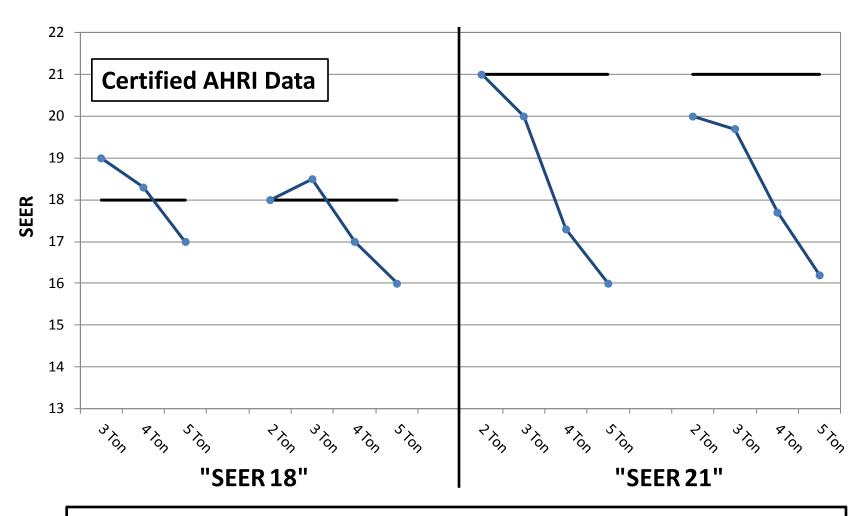
## **Results: Sensitivity to Curve Inputs**

**Conclusion #1:** Annual simulation results are not highly dependent on the selected performance curves



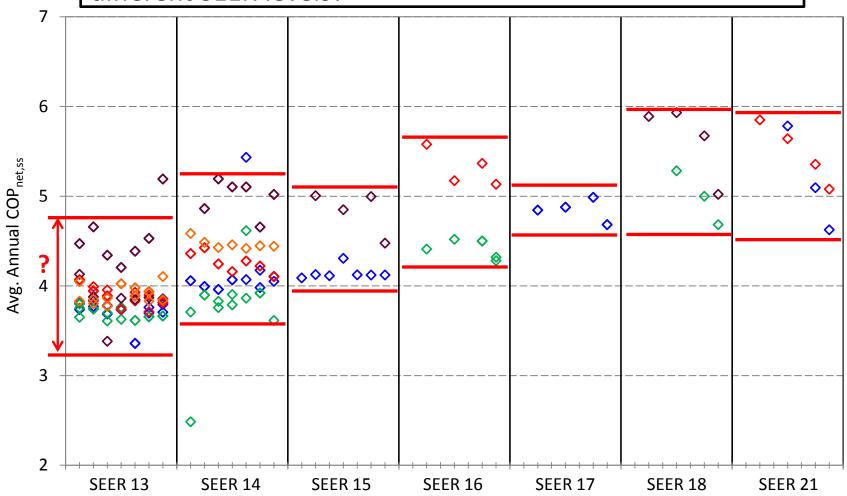


#### Results: SEER vs. Tonnage

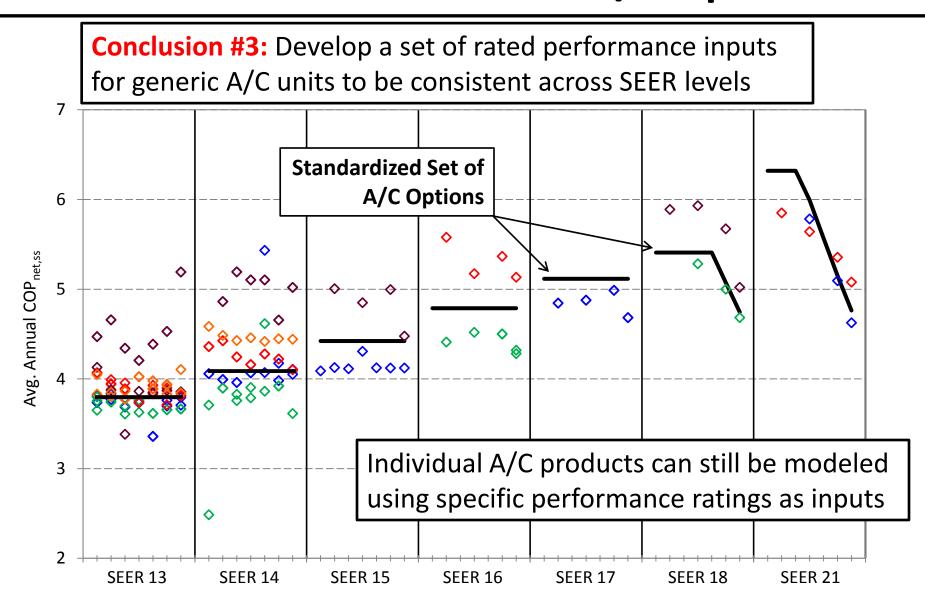


Conclusion #2: SEER is highly effected by nominal tonnage for high efficiency equipment

**Question #3**: How do we generalize A/C energy use across different SEER levels?



#### **Results: Standardized Set of A/C Options**



#### **Conclusions**

#### When comparing different A/C's:

- 1. Specific performance curves don't really matter
- 2. Be careful of "Up to SEER..."
- 3. The rated performance data does matter and needs to be consistent

#### **Application: BEopt – Simplified Inputs**

#### BEopt 1.1

Cooling EER	12.72
COOL_CAP_FT_SPEC_coefficients	1.61196622,-0.03412895,0.00044551,0.00278667,-0.00000211,-0.00008969
COOL_SH_FT_SPEC_coefficients	0.42251614,0.07360185,-0.00089453,-0.00840292,0.00001615,0.00004937
COIL_BF_FT_SPEC_coefficients	56.67437760,-1.66560721,0.01245741,0.0,0.0,0.0
COOL_EIR_FT_SPEC_coefficients	-0.68032067,0.03410170,-0.00025020,0.00559185,0.00010461,-0.00015031
COOL_EIR_FPLR_SPEC_coefficients	0.00000728,1.09852231,-0.11487027,0.01634067
COOL_CLOSS_FPLR_SPEC_coefficients	0.90949556,0.09864773,-0.00819488
COIL_BF_FFLOW_SPEC_Max	1.0
COIL_BF_FFLOW_SPEC_Min	0.0
COIL_BF_FFLOW_SPEC_coefficients	1.0, 0.0
FAN_EIR_FPLR_SPEC_coefficients	0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0
SupplyKW	0.000256
CoilBF	0.100700

#### **BEopt 1.2**

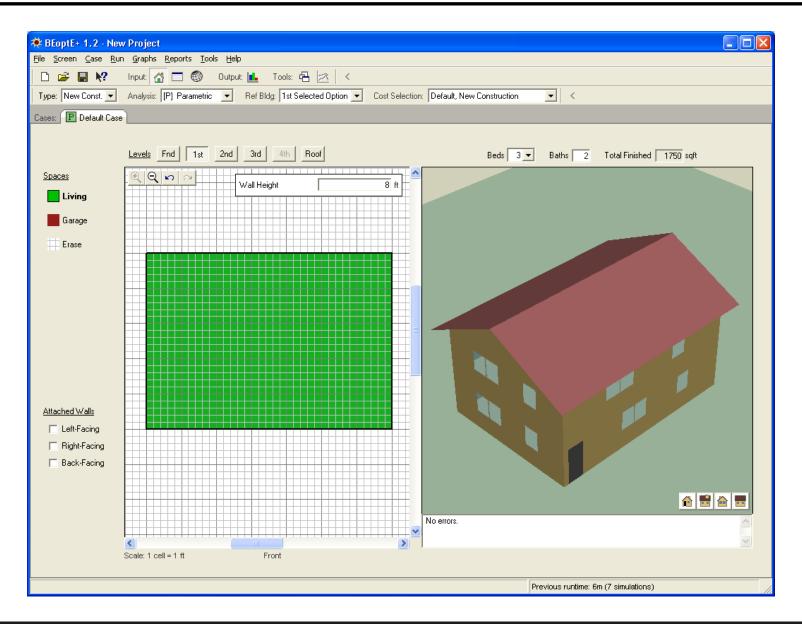
Cooling SEER	14.0
Cooling EER	11.98
SHR	0.74
SupplyFanPower	0.365

User inputs for single stage units

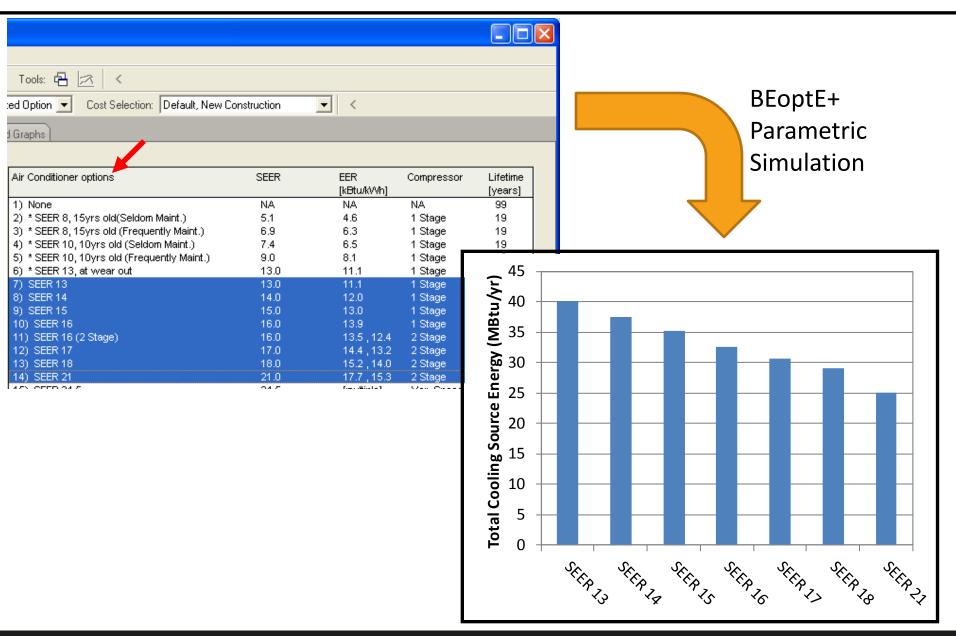
#### Benefits

- Easily model specific make & model A/C's
- Negligible sacrifice in accuracy/flexibility

#### **Application: BEopt – Consistent Results**



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#### **Building America Gaps and Barriers**

- Gap: Analysis Methods and Tools Standing Technical Committee
  - O BA Strategic Plans: <a href="http://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/building-america/strategic plan.html">http://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/building-america/strategic plan.html</a>

#### Achievements

- "... it is important to continually update and advance airconditioner and heat pump modeling approaches and capabilities."
- "Additionally, it is important that users can easily enter specific air-conditioners into building simulation software (such as BEopt) in order to compare specific manufactured units not included in built-in component libraries."











#### Thanks!

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