



Solar cooling: worldwide overview and new technological opportunities

Presented by: **Dr. Salvatore VASTA**



Why SOLAR COOLING? Why in sunny regions?

Chain of consequences

increasing standards of living & climatic changes

increasing cooling and air-conditioning demand

increasing electricity consumption & black-outs

...in sunny areas



Commitment of the countries to reach ambitious objectives

THROUGH



Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency measures



Unsustainable increase in the share of electricity consumption for A/C



An infinite energy source nearly in phase with cooling demand

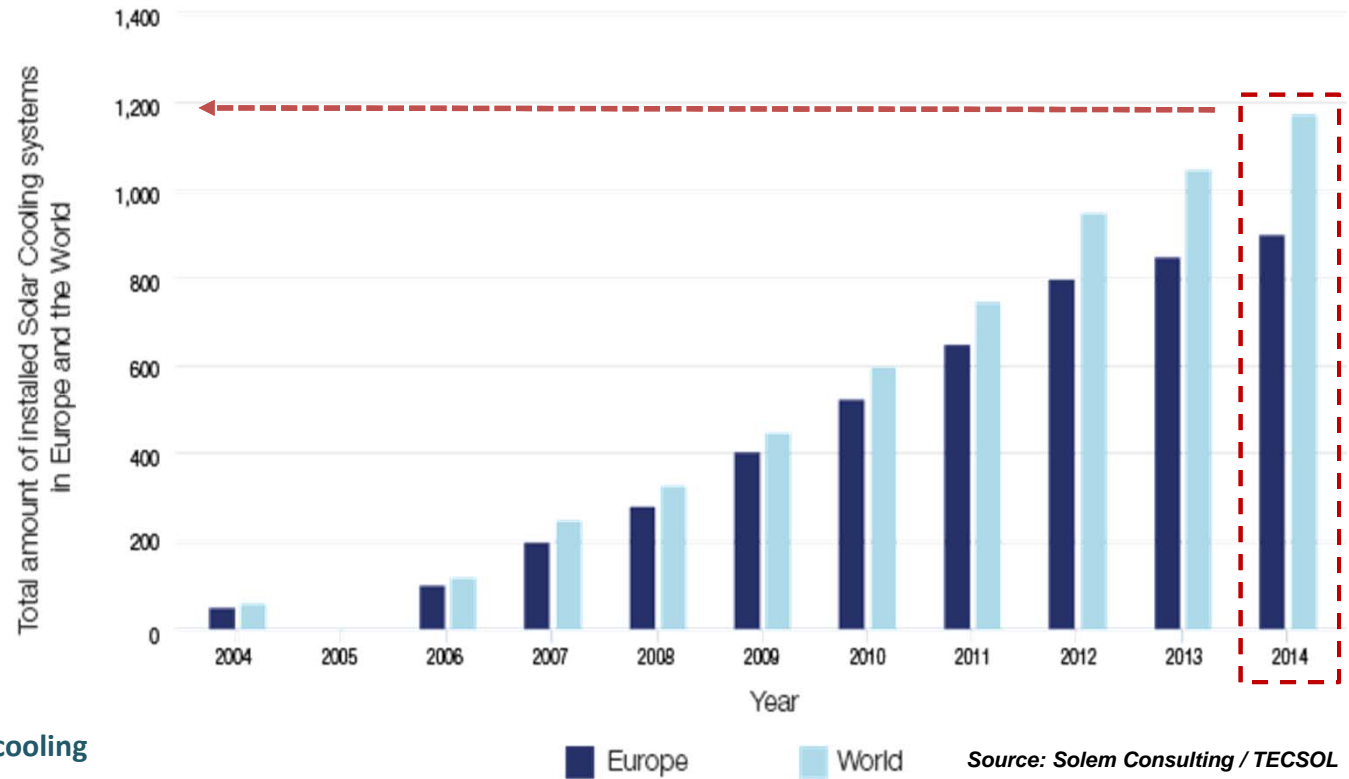




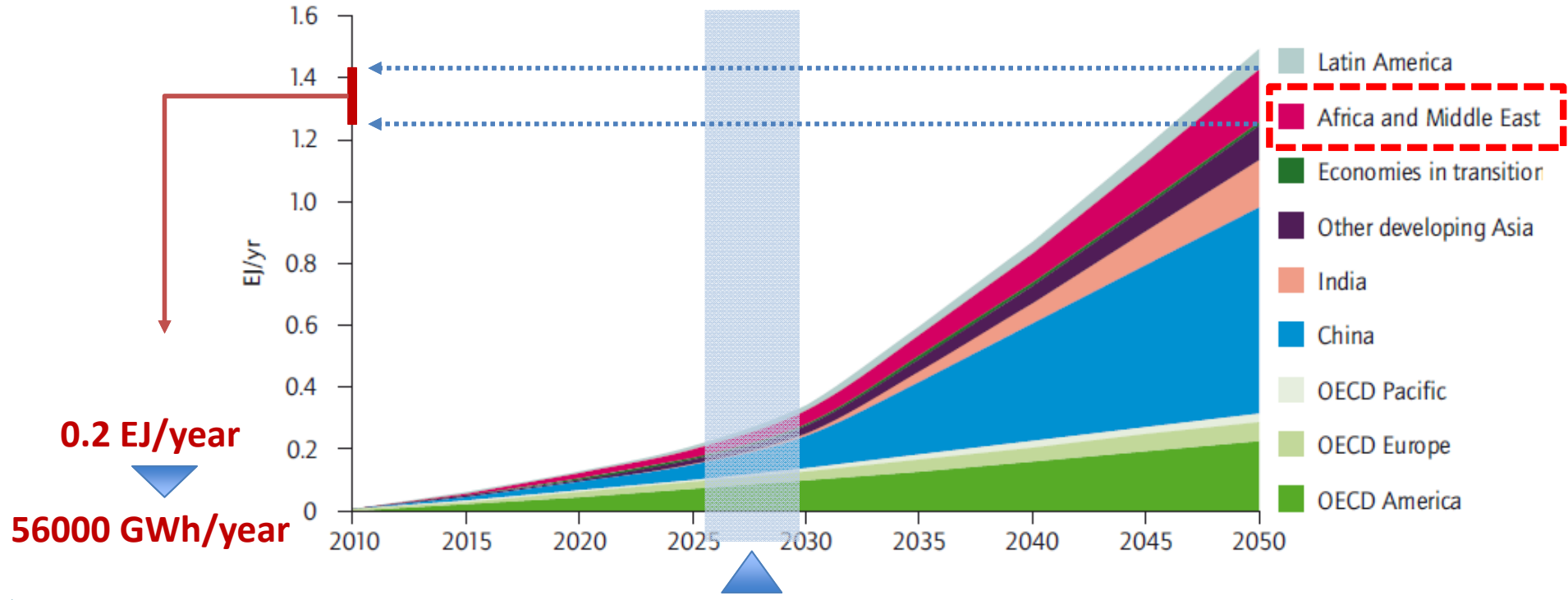
Still a niche market
1,200 systems
 installed worldwide
 (2015)

Open Issues

- Cost reduction per kWh_{cooling}
- Heat rejection
- Electricity consumption



Vision for solar cooling – ROADMAP until 2050



The Challenge is NOW...HERE

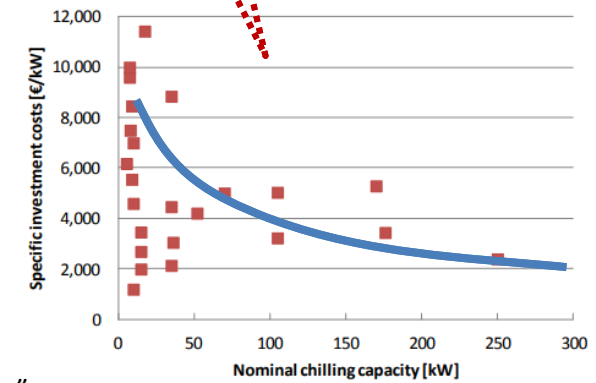
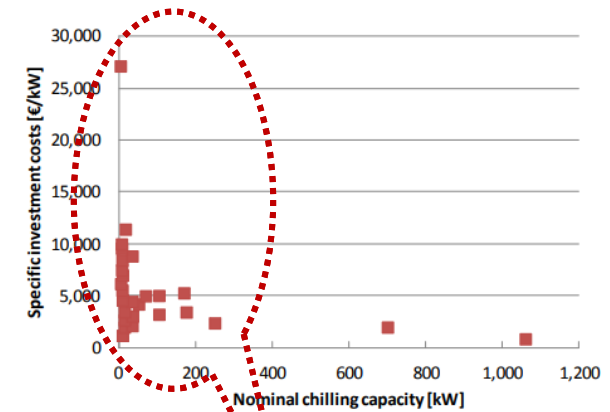
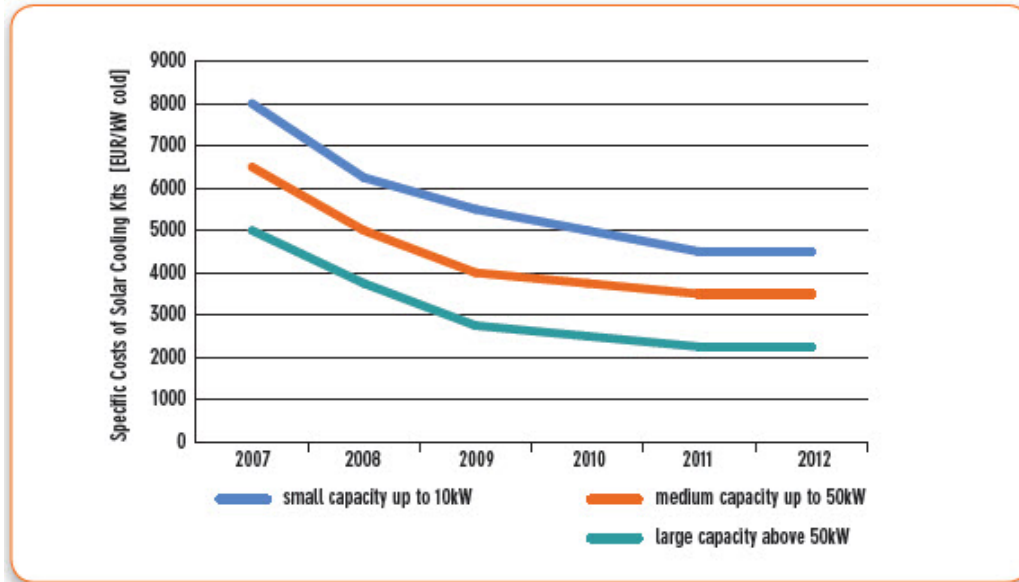


Cost of solar cooling technology is expected to reduce



Electricity cost is expected to continuously increase





The expected cost in 2020 is 2000 €/kW_{capacity} for small sizes

H2020 Project ZEOSOL, GRANT AGREEMENT N:760210.

“Integrated solar heating and cooling unit based on a novel zeolite chiller and heat pump”

Main conclusions on solar cooling market

Thermal Solar cooling

- ✓ development of new, small scale heat driven chillers < 35 kWc
- ✓ development of high efficient double/triple effect absorption chillers
- ✓ development of single-axis tracking concentrating collectors

HOWEVER

- ✗ High investment cost
- ✗ heat rejection in hot and humid countries
- ✗ Standard solutions are still missing

PV solar cooling

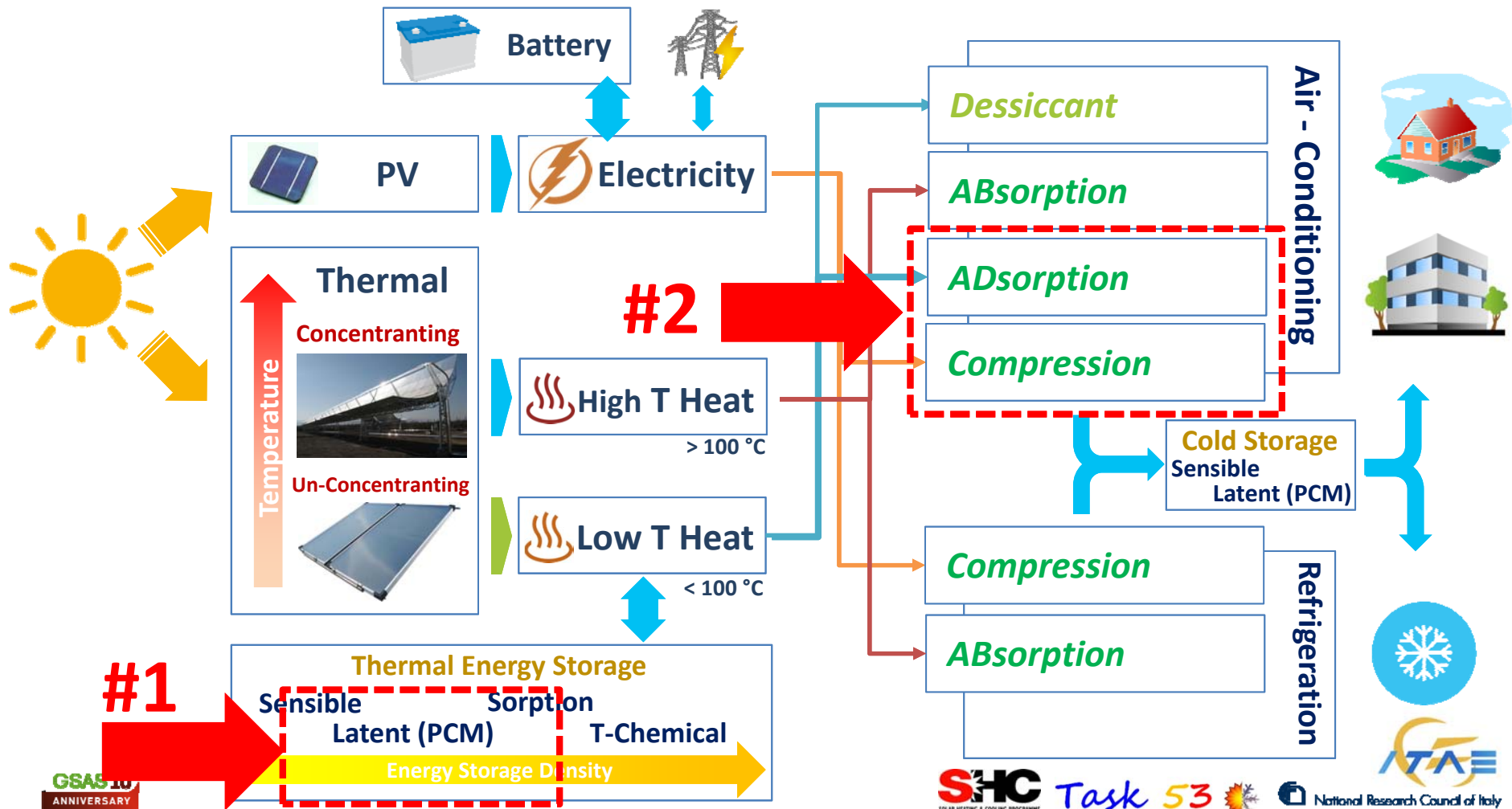
- ✓ Components are market-available.
- ✓ Small systems require low effort for planning and installation

BUT

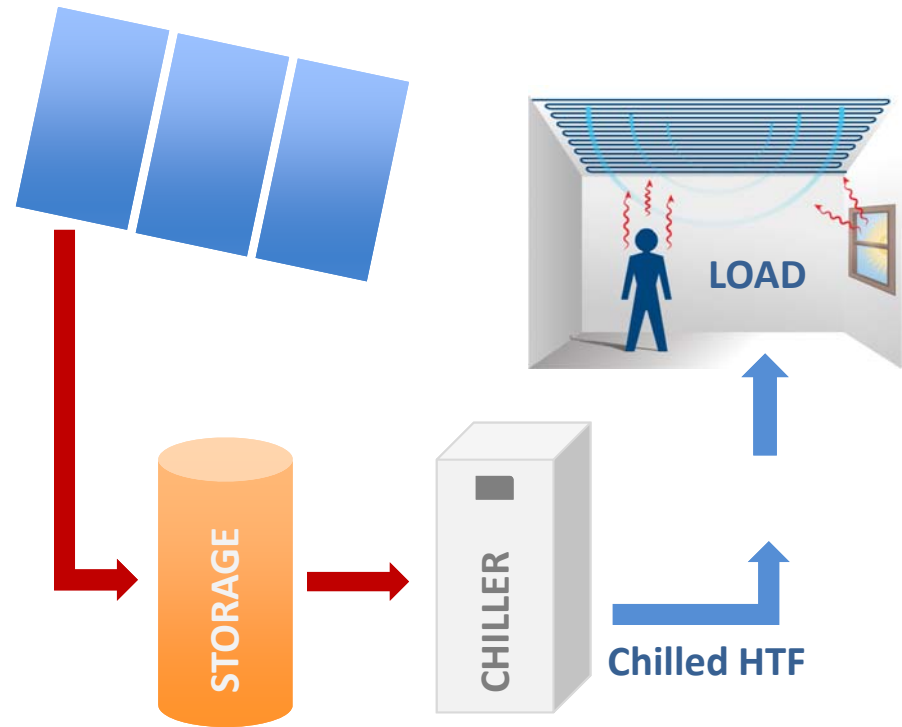
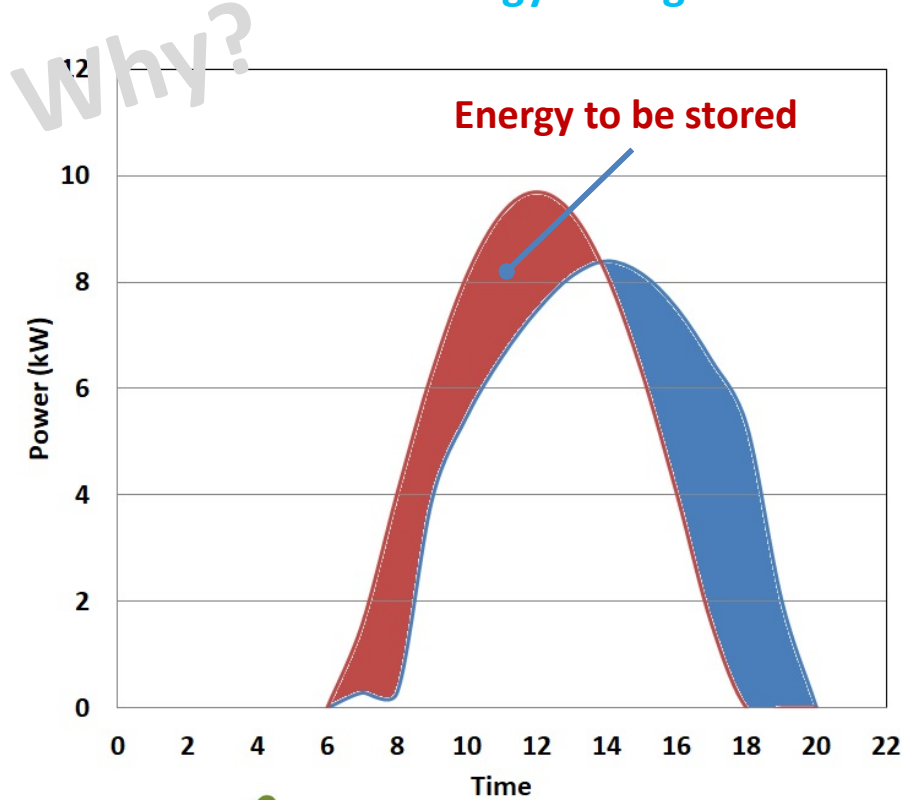
- ⊘ Coincidence of A/C demand and solar energy need to be improved using battery or cold storage
- ⊘ The cost for this is currently still high, but expected to drop



Solar Cooling Technologies ROADMAP



Advanced Thermal Energy Storages

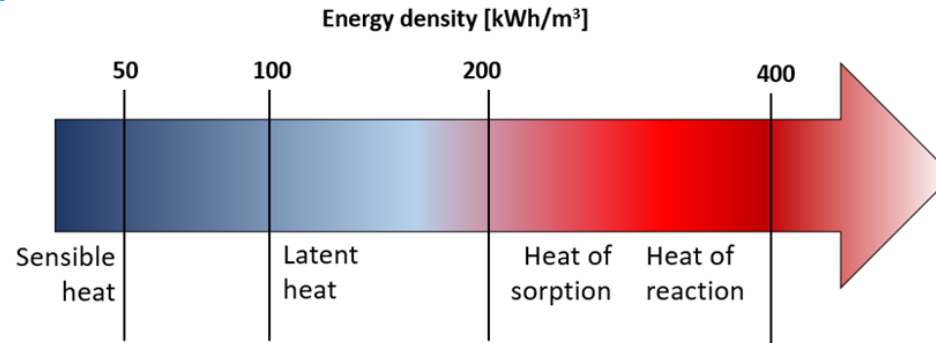


Rule of Thumb: $4 \text{ m}^2/\text{kW}_{\text{capacity}} \rightarrow 50 - 100 \text{ l/m}^2 \rightarrow 200-400 \text{ l/kW}_{\text{capacity}}$

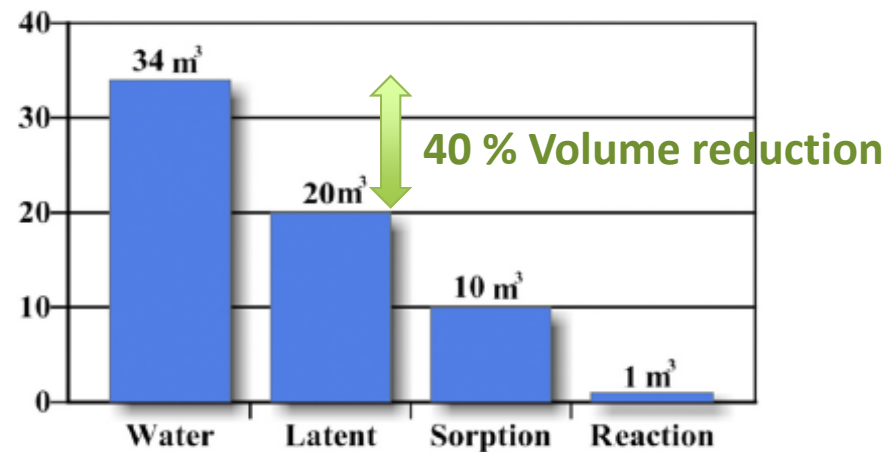


Technological Opportunity #1

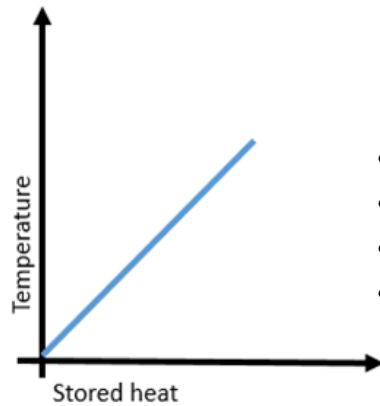
GOAL: size reduction



volume needed to store
 1850 kWh, with
 consideration of 25% heat
 losses, based on a 70°C
 temperature increase for
 water



Sensible VS PCMs



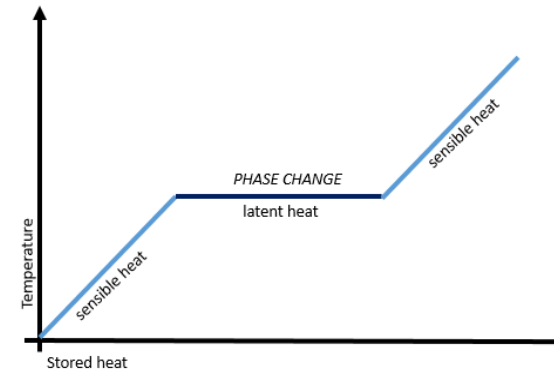
- Water
- Rocks
- Concrete
- Organic oils...

Advantage

- Simple
- Cheap
- Reliable

Disadvantage

- Low storage density
- Need for good insulation



PCMs

- Organics
- Inorganics
- Eutectics...

Advantage

- Simple
- High storage density
- Constant temperature

Disadvantage

- Cost
- Need for insulation
- Other...

Type	Tank cost [€]	Capsule cost [€/capsule]	PCM cost [€/capsule]	Others [€]	Total Cost [€]
Sensible	998	-	-	-	998
PCM	998	15.37	476.62	100	1574.62

+ 58 % cost

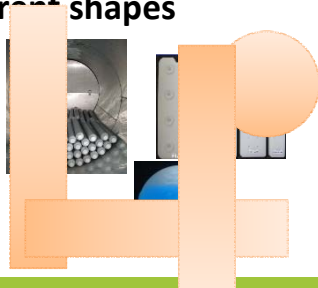


KEY TRENDS

Development of high-performing materials...

PARAFFINS **HYDRATED SALTS**
FATTY ACIDS **BIO-MATERIALS**
SUGAR ALCOHOLS

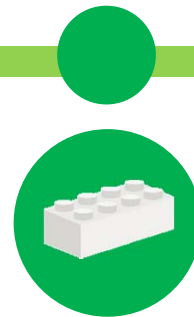
...in different shapes



MARKET DRIVER

Cost of PCMs will reduce due to scale effect

Tailoring for each specific application and location is possible



APPLICATIONS



Greenbox system for pharmaceuticals



Doha 2022
FIFA World Cup



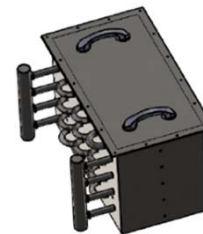
FORECASTS

Market value expected to reach US\$1.5 billion by 2020

Middle-East and Africa as 2nd growing world market

market

research



Hybrid Chiller: HOW IT WORKS



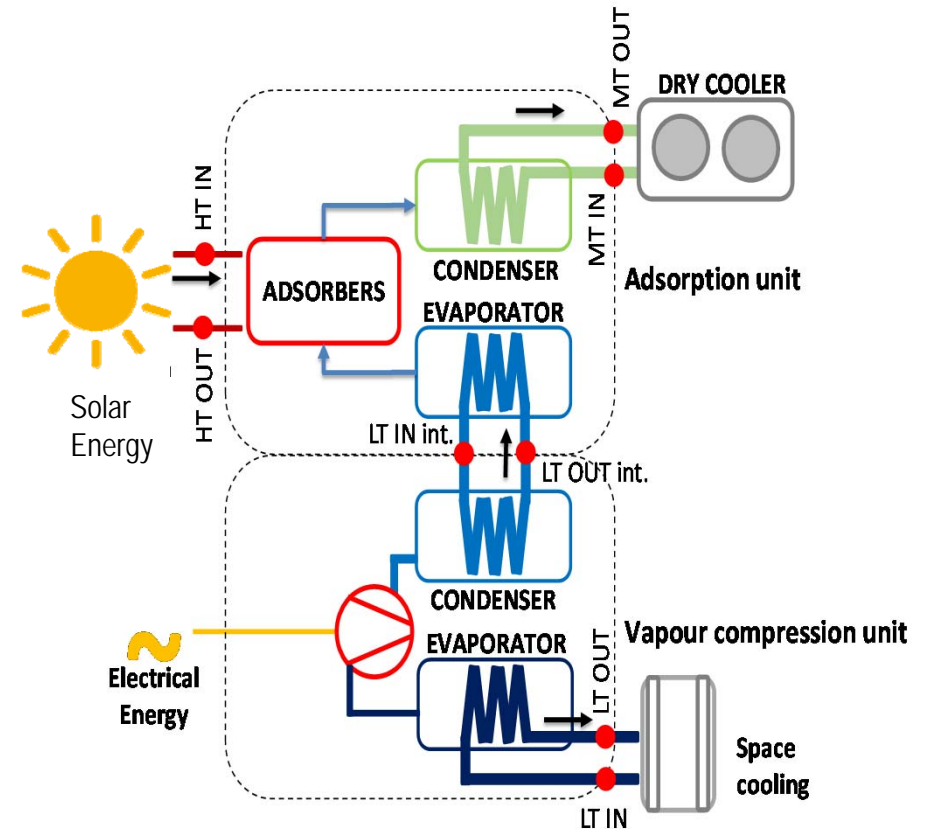
1. It consists of a “series” connection of a thermally-driven unit and a traditional vapor compression unit
2. It allows to exploit the benefits and main peculiarities of both components:



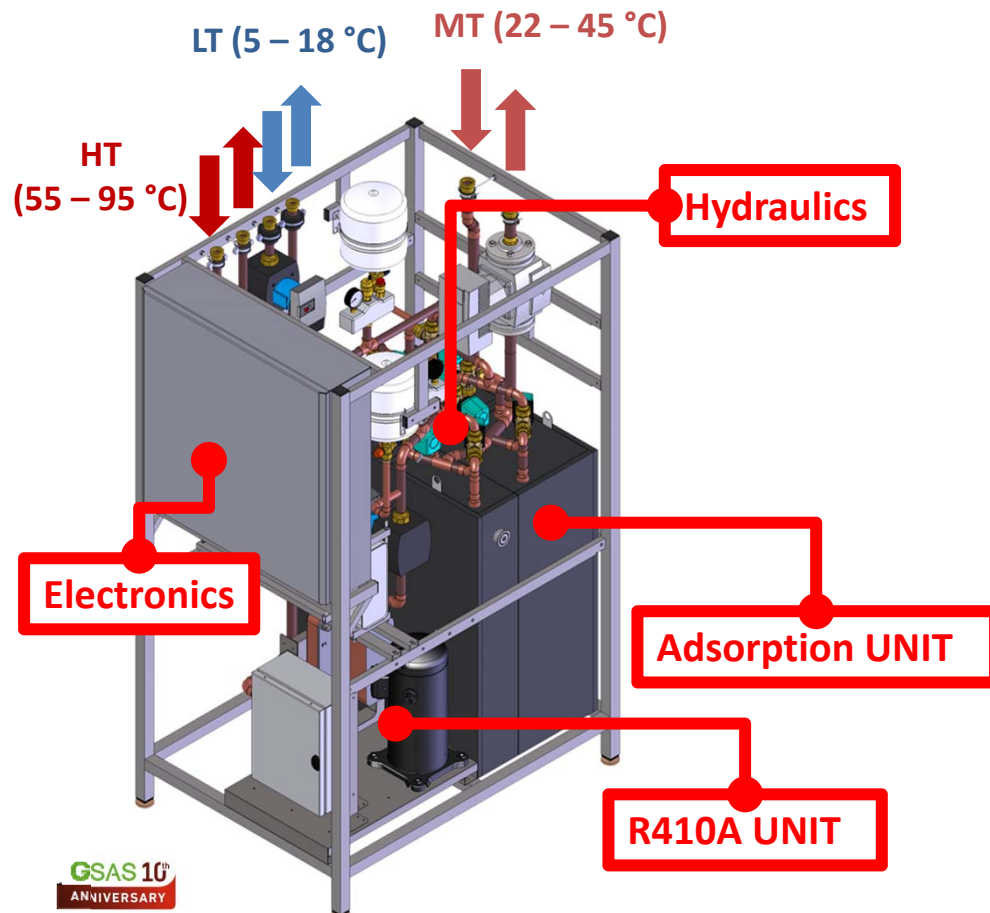
- sorption systems have electricity consumption extremely low and need limited maintenance



- electric chillers offer high precision in temperature regulation and fast response to temperature fluctuations.



Hybrid Chiller: the concept



A commercial silica gel adsorption unit with 2 adsorbers working in counter-phase

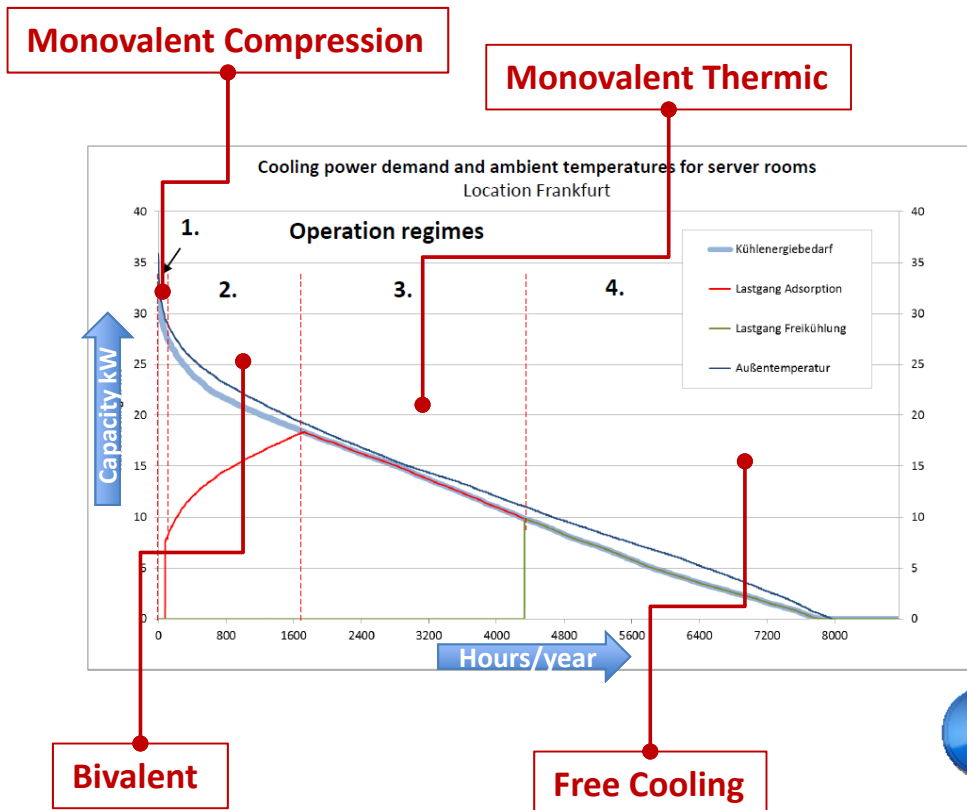
nominal power: 10 kW
 nominal COP: 0.6



An OEM vapor compression chiller, employing R410a as refrigerant.
 nominal power: 10 kW
 nominal COP: 3.4



Hybrid Chiller: commercial UNIT



With Cold water temperature 16/19 °C
 European Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio ESEER: (electrical) 19,6
 (max thermic) 0,65



Current specific cost: 0.6 – 0.8 k€/kW^{capacity}



Main conclusions on new generation SCS



Technical analysis on solar cooling systems highlights that storage and hybrid chillers can play a key role for higher efficiency and cost reduction



PCMs possess the right features for replacing sensible media (Water) for heat storage in SCS



More R&D efforts are still required, mainly addressed at cost reduction



Hybrid chillers are a very promising technical opportunity allowing a «smart» exploitation of the solar energy source (Thermal and PV)



They have just entered the market



Their effectiveness in hot climate regions has to be still proved



...you can visit the following web sites:

Task 53 

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

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