CO₂ as a Refrigerant: An Environmentally Friendly and Cost-Effective Solution for NZ businesses

Hagen Bruggemann¹, Emily Jiang²

A look at one of the first water cooled 2-stage transcritical CO_2 refrigeration systems in New Zealand.







¹ CoolLogic

² Department of Physics, University of Otago



Old Plant

Contained over 1 million kg of CO₂ equivalent in GWP

Comparison of refrigerants

Refrigeration	Type ¹	ODP ²	GWP ³
R-744 (CO ₂)	Natural	0	1
R-134A	HFC	0	1,430
R-410A	HFC	0	2,088
R-407C	HFC	0	1,774
R-404A	HFC	0	3,922
R-22	HCFC	0.055	1,810
R-12	CFC	1	10,900
R-717 (Ammonia)	Natural	0	0

Natural = Naturally occurring; HFC = hydrofluorocarbon; HCFC = hydrochlorofluorocarbons; CFC = chlorofluorocarbon

² ODP = Ozone depletion potential, 0 to 1 scale with R-12 = 1

³ GWP = Global warming potential, scale based on CO₂ = 1



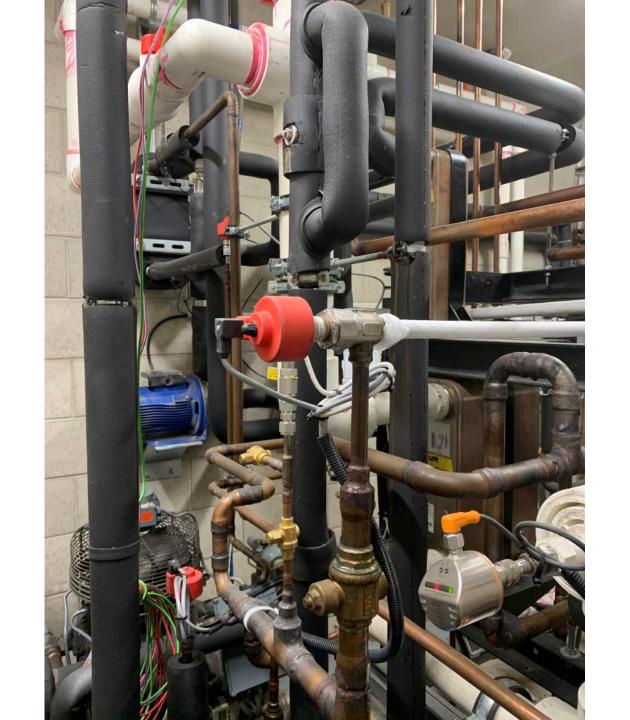
New Plant

Contains only 60 kg of CO₂



Heat Reclaim

Provides 60 hot showers worth of hot water per week





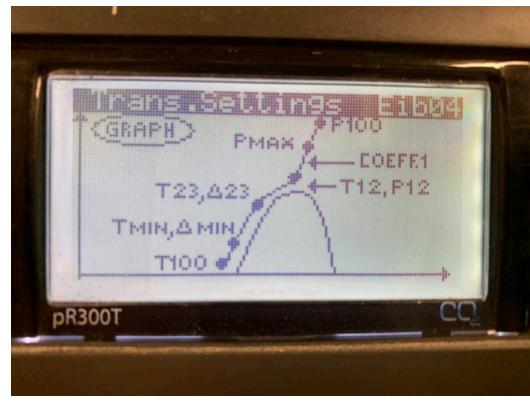
Switchboard





Theory





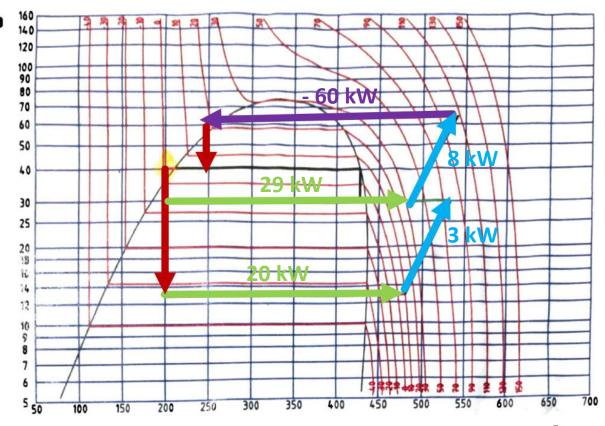






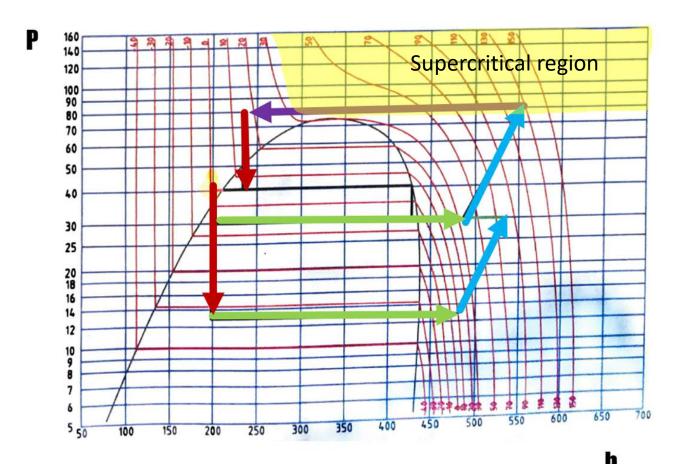
Subcritical operation







Transcritical operation



Flowchart

<u>Key</u>

ChEv Chiller evaporator

ChV Chiller expansion valve

FrEv Freezer evaporator

FrV Freezer expansion valve

GC Gas cooler

GlyEv Glycol evaporator

GlyV Glycol expansion valve

HPRV High pressure expansion valve

HR Heat recovery heat exchanger

HS High stage compressor

IC Intercooler

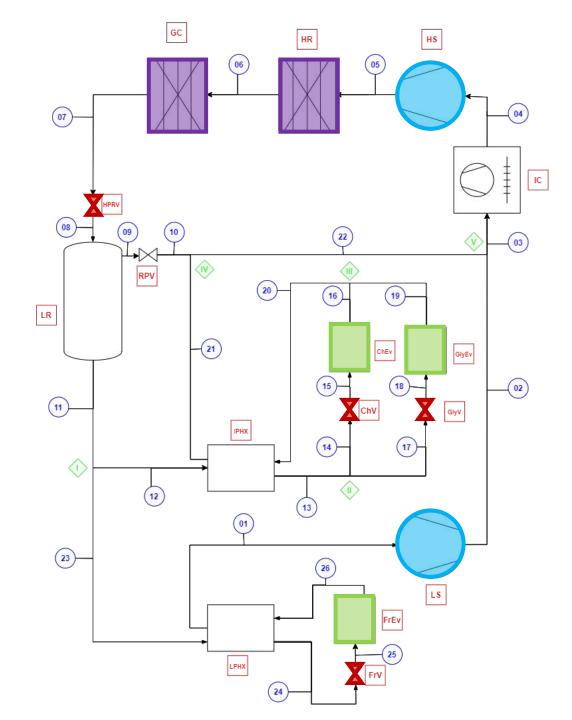
IPHX Intermediate pressure heat exchanger

LPHX Low pressure heat exchanger

LR Liquid receiver

LS Low stage compressor

RPV Intermediate pressure expansion valve





Live Data

