

The table below shows the results of a study conducted by Southern California Edison (SCE) in 2010.^{*} Neglecting maintenance for these HVAC unit core components account for 10% of A/C energy use.

| Dirty Air Filter | Cooling Capacity | | Efficiency | |
|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Reduced by as much as 30% | | EER reduced by as much as 20% | |
| Fouled | Cooling Capacity | | Efficiency | |
| Evaporator Coil | Reduced by as much as 40% | | EER reduced by as much as 35% | |
| Fouled | Cooling Capacity | Efficiency | | Power |
| Condenser Coil | Reduced by as much as 40% | EER reduced by as much as 60% | | Compressor power increased by as much as 70% |

*The information in this table is taken from the following SCE study excerpts.

HVAC - Maintenance and Technologies

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Outline

- Introduction to SCE's TTC
- Overview of energy challenges in California (CA)
- Role of HVAC in CA's energy and demand equations
- Factors affecting HVAC performance
 - Focus on SCE's research on maintenance faults
- Next generation of HVAC equipment
- HVAC technologies on SCE's TTC radar
- Black boxes do they all work?

California and HVAC Facts...

- Peak electric demand nearly ~50,000 MW and is increasing ~1-3.5% annually
- Air conditioning constitutes ~30% of CA's peak electric load
- Air conditioner compressor consumes the most power
- Compressor power consumption increases when the ambient temperature is high
- Overlooked maintenance accounts for ~ 10% of A/C energy use
- Refrigerant leakage from A/C units is equivalent to 8.8 million metric tons of CO₂ per year

Typical RTU Power Demand

(SCE's test data measured for ARI 115°F ambient test – average of six units)



Key Parameters Affecting HVAC Performance

- Ambient Conditions
- Maintenance
- Effectiveness of energy efficiency features

Effects of High Ambient Temp on EER (SCE's test results)



- At high ambient temperatures:
 - Compressor power increases
 - Cooling capacity decreases

Effects of Overlooked Maintenance (based on tests conducted at SCE's TTC)

Common HVAC Faults

- Dirty evaporator coils
- Dirty air filters
- Dirty condenser coils
- Improper refrigerant charges
- Malfunctioning economizers
- Incorrect fan settings
- Refrigerant line cloggage





Dirty Evaporator Coil Impact on Cooling Capacity



• Cooling capacity was degraded by as much as ~40%

Dirty Evaporator Coil Impact on Power



- Compressor power was reduced by as much as ~7%
- Evaporator fan power was reduced by as much as $\sim 40\%$
 - Supply CFM was reduced by ~75% due to evaporator cloggage

Dirty Evaporator Coil Impact on Efficiency and Supply Air Temperature



- EER was reduced by as much as ~35%
- Supply air temperature was increased by ~2°F

Dirty Air Filter Impact on Cooling Capacity



• Cooling capacity was degraded by as much as ~30%

Dirty Air Filter Impact on Power



- Compressor power was reduced as much as ~4%
- Evaporator fan power was reduced by as much as ~35%
- Condenser fan power remained constant

Dirty Air Filter Impact on Efficiency and Supply Air Temperature



- EER was reduced by as much as ~20%
- SAT was increased ~0.5°F at the light condition, at grater levels of dirt this data determined to not be valid

Dirty Condenser Coil Impact on Cooling Capacity



- Cooling capacity was degraded by as much as ~40%
 - An increase of ~60% in discharge pressure caused a decrease in refrigeration effect of ~30%, impacting capacity

Dirty Condenser Coil Impact on Power



- Compressor power was increased by as much as ~70%
 - Compression ratio increased by ~60%
- Evaporator fan power remained constant
- Condenser fan was increased by as much as ~30%

Dirty Condenser Coil Impact on Efficiency and Supply Air Temperature



- EER was reduced by as much as ~60%
- Supply air temp increased by ~5°F