Beyond Mini-Splits

An Introduction to Variable Capacity Equipment for Whole-House HVAC Designs

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Agenda

Preview
Perspective
Part-Load
VRF



Disclaimer









The mention of any product, service or information does not constitute an endorsement, nor implied endorsement. None of these companies are supporting this seminar.

What is VRF?



- Established heating & cooling technology for commercial and residential applications.
- Provides for variable capacity operation.







VRF Multi-Split Technology







VRF Multi-Split Technology











VRF Multi-Split Technology



VRF Vendors & Industry Dynamism

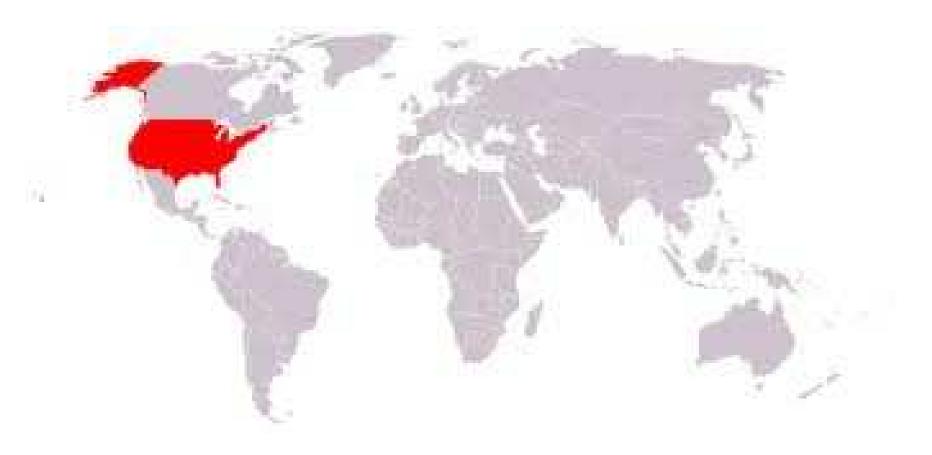


- Mitsubishi
- Daikin
- Sanyo
- Fujitsu
- LG
- Gree
- McQuay
- Johnson Conntrols

- Carrier
- Rheem/Ruud
- Frigidaire
- Trane
- Lennox
- Goodman
- Toshiba
- Samsung

VRF Market Penetration



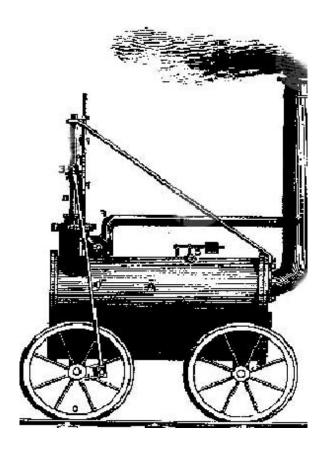


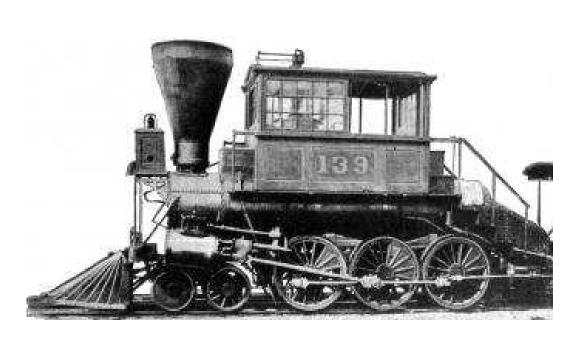
Perspective



50 Years







1803 1853

50 Years







1903 1953

50 Years

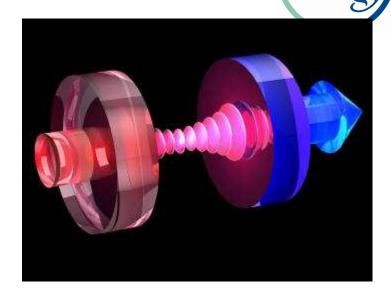






HVAC Looking Forward...





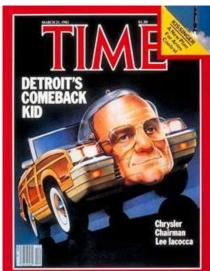
 Desiccant based evaporative cooling (Especially Liquid Desiccants)

Thermo-electric heating and cooling

Quantum Effect devices

Changing Performance









Enhanced functionality. Superior performance.







Not for free

- Highly engineered systems
- Specialized materials
- Complex assemblies
- Precise tolerances

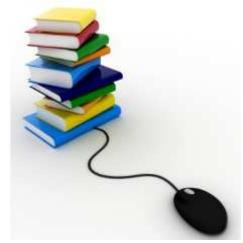


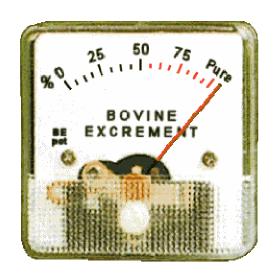
Changing Client Dynamics









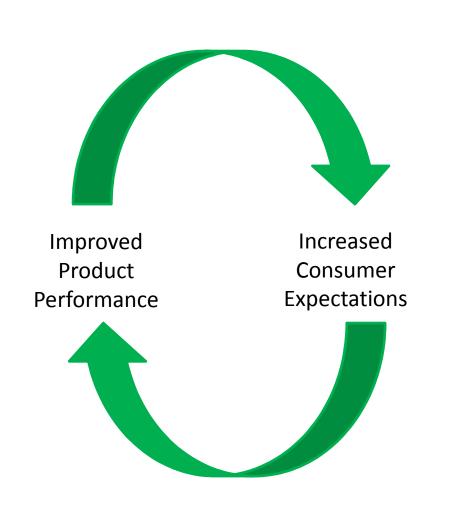


Feedback Loop

Improved
Product
Performance

Increased
Consumer
Expectations

The New Normal



High Performance

- Comfort
- Health
- Safety
- Durability
- Energy Efficiency

Control Layers & Equipment Loads

One Functional System



What do we want this system to do?

What should it deliver?

- Comfort
- Durability
- Health
- Safety
- Energy Efficiency





Control Strategy



Control flows across a boundary:



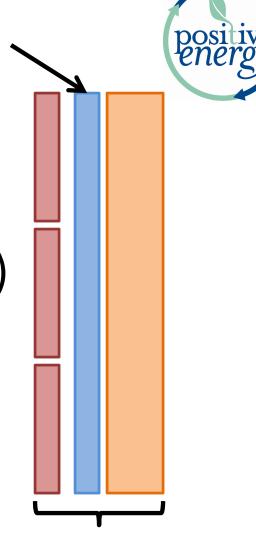
- Heat
- Air
- Moisture



Control Layers

Priority Order:

- Bulk Water
 (Rain & Ground, Liquid)
- 1. Air
- 2. Water Vapor
- Thermal



Building Envelope Assembly (Boundary)

Control Layer Failure





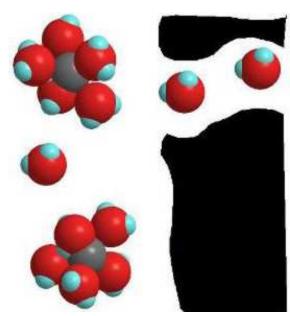
Keep Outside Out & Inside In. Control Exchange.

Control layer failure - All 3 Required

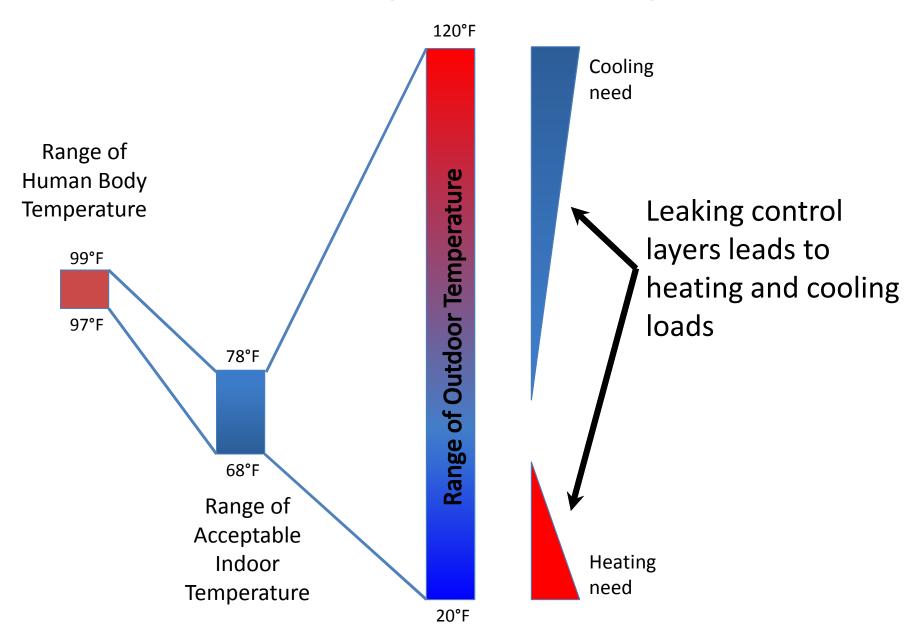


- 1. Something to leak
- 2. Opening
- 3. Driving force

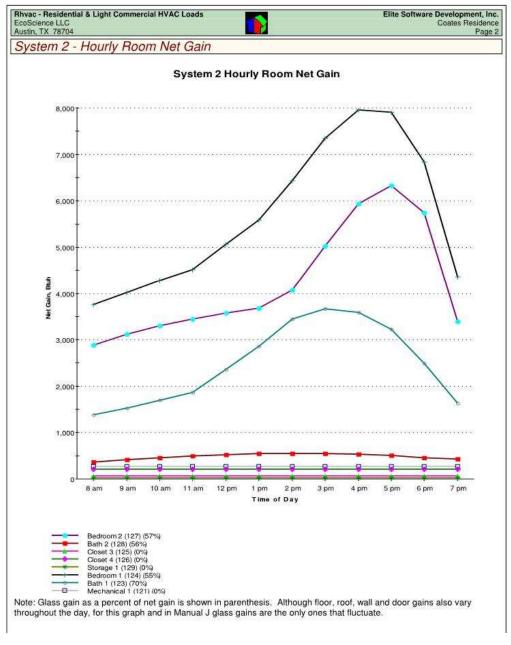




Control Layers are Imperfect



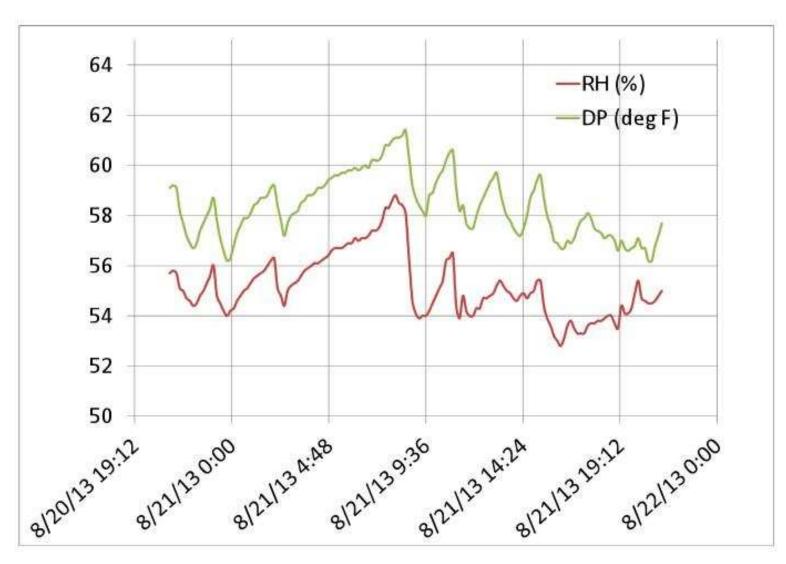
Daily, Hourly Load Variations



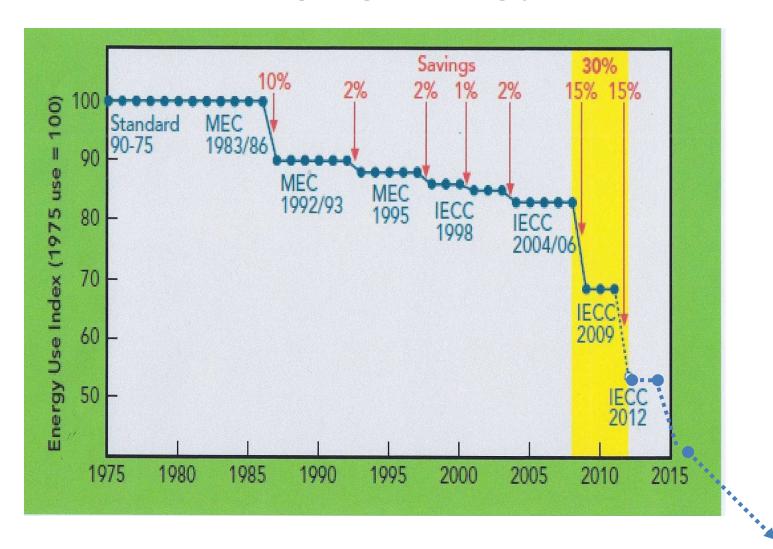


Typical Indoor Weather Pattern





Changing Energy Codes



Moisture tolerance and resiliency following similar trend?

Changing Building Envelopes







Control Layer Products







DELTA® protects property. Saves energy. Creates comfort.













There's something happening here positive positive



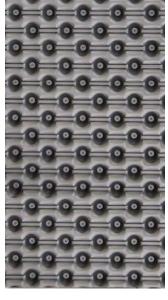






What it is, is very clear













Control & Kaos?









Load & Part Load

Fixed Capacity & Variable Capacity

Load & Capacity



Load



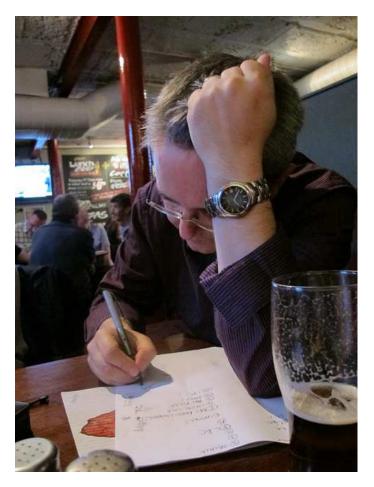
Capacity



3 Types of People



- 1. Those who can do math
- 2. and those who can't.



3 Types of Loads



Extreme Load

Design Load

Part Load





Variable Loads





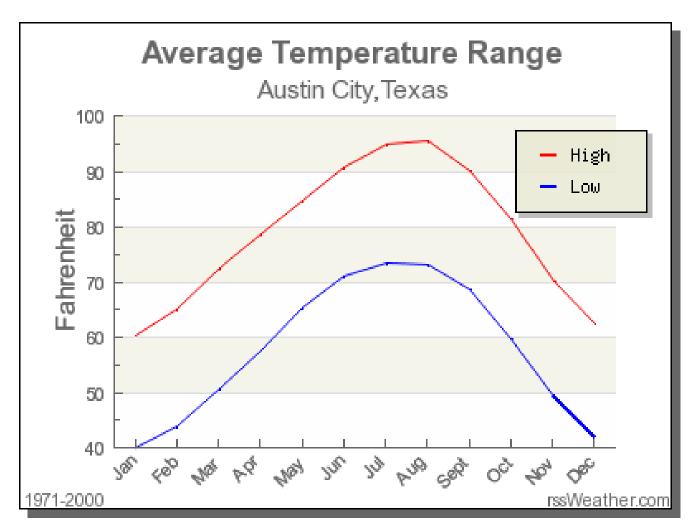




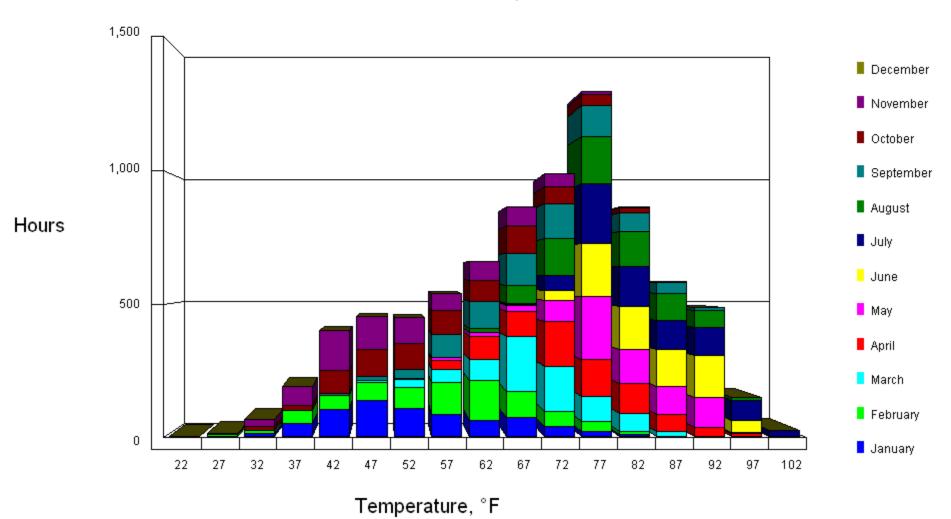


Austin Climate



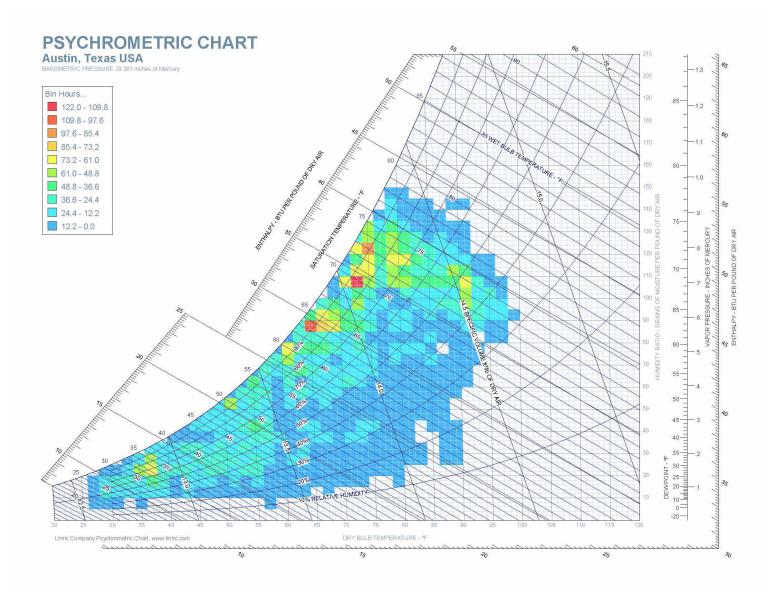


Bin Hours - Austin, Texas



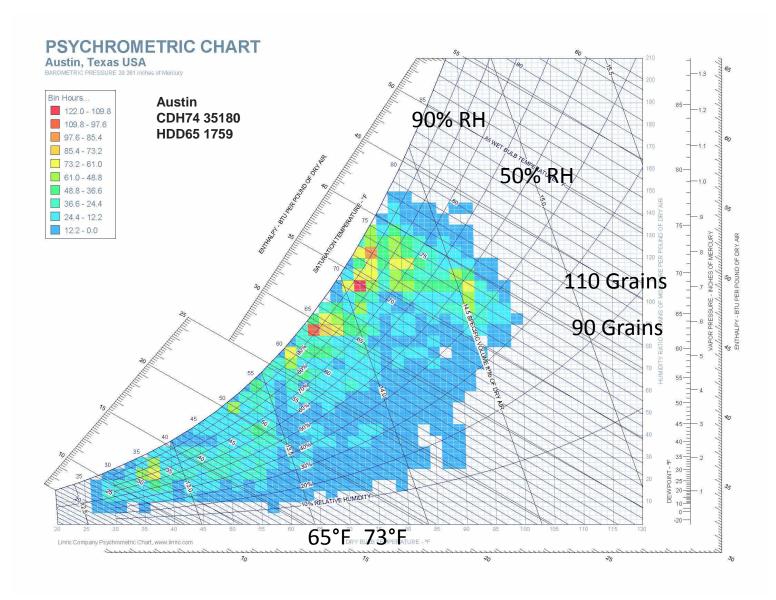
Austin Climate





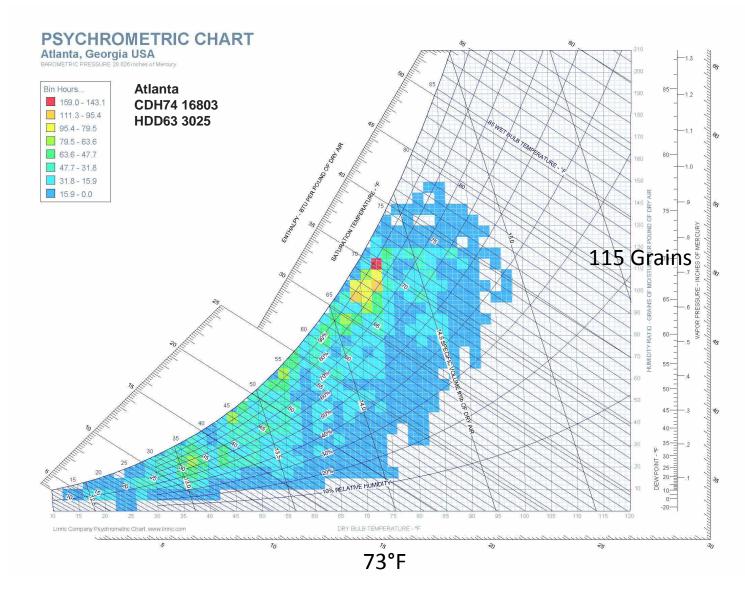
Austin Climate





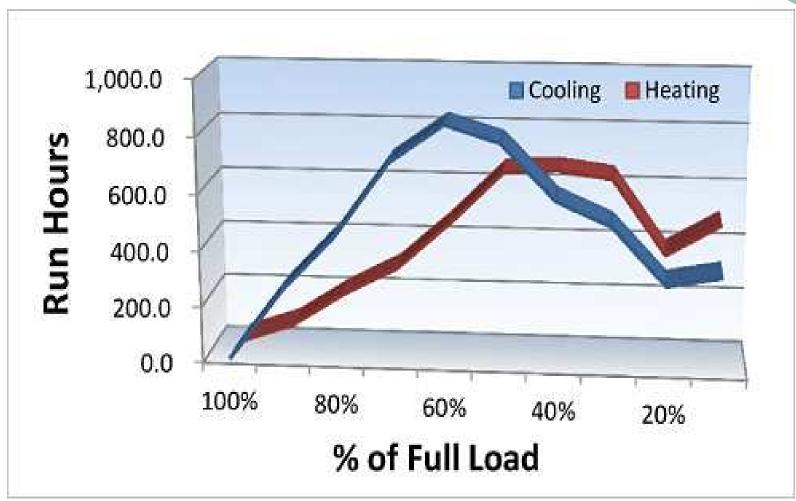
Atlanta Climate





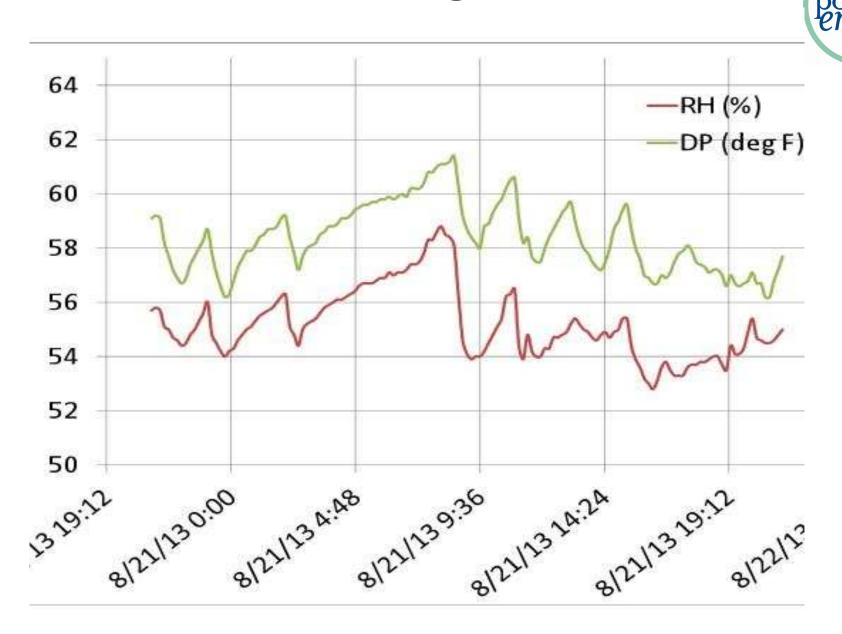
Part Load Hours





Source: HTS Engineering

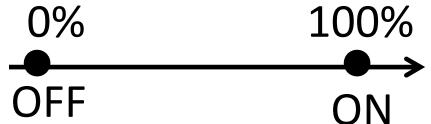
No Cooling. No Dehu.



Fixed Capacity

positive energy

Single Speed





Dot represents Equipment
 Operating Point & Percentage
 of Rated Capacity Delivered to
 Load (idealized)

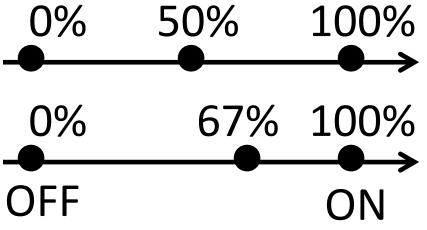
Majority of US Market



Dual Capacity



Dual Stage & Unloaders









Variable Capacity



Inverter Scroll Compressor

0% 4-15% 100%





3 Types of Capacity







Dual Stage & Unloaders



Variable Capacity



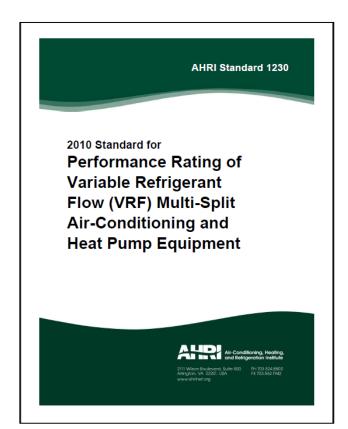


VRF & Industry Performance Metrics

AHRI 1230-2010



- Full Load
 - EER
 - COP @47F
 - COP @17F
- Part Load
 - IEER
- Heat Recovery
 - SCHE



Performance Metrics

Rated at Full Capacity Conditions

- **EER** Energy Efficiency Rating = Btuh's per Watt
- **SEER** –**S**easonally adjusted; per AHRI formula
- **HSPF** Heating Seasonal Performance Factor
- COP Coefficiency of Performance = In North America, typically rated for Heat Pumps at 17 & 47 degrees Fahrenheit.

Performance Metrics



Rated at Part-Load capacities (25%, 50%, 75% & 100%)

- IEER Integrated Energy Efficiency Rating; Took the place of IPLV
- **SCHE** Simultaneous Cooling & Heating Efficiency

Efficiency of Heat Recovery at simultaneous 50% heating & 50% cooling

IEER



IEER =
$$(0.020 \cdot A) + (0.617 \cdot B) + (0.238 \cdot C) + (0.125 \cdot D)$$

Where:

- A = EER at 100% net capacity at AHRI standard rating conditions
- B = EER at 75% net capacity and reduced ambient (see Table 11)
- C = EER at 50% net capacity and reduced ambient (see Table 11)
- D = EER at 25% net capacity and reduced ambient (see Table 11)

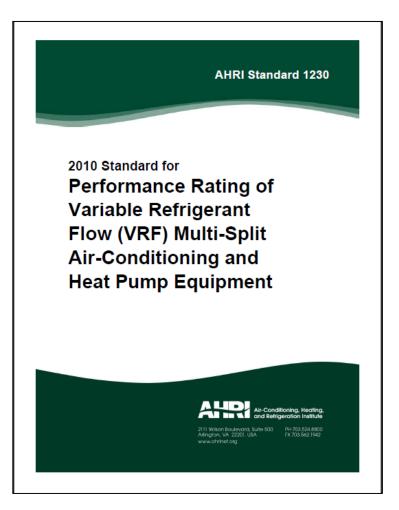
(IPLV@0.1,0.5,0.3,0.1)

> 65kBtuh Only



Part load metrics only apply to equipment with capacities > 65kBtuh







VRF HVAC Technologies

VRF Technology









VRF Technology









Outdoor Condensing Units (Positive Prenergy)











S-Series 3-5 Tons 1Ф 14x38x54 R2, Y, H2iY 6-24 (30) Tons 3 Ф 30x48x65 WR2, WY, 6-24 (30) Tons 3 Φ 21x34x43



VRF Outdoor Units

Manufacturer	Lennox	Mitsubishi
Model Number	XP25-036	PUMY-P36
Cooling Cap		
(kBtuh)	35.2	36
Heating Cap		
(kBtuh)	31	40
Pwr Htg (kW)		2.93
Pwr Clg (W)		3.22
Current Clg (A)	LRA 18, RLA 14	15.2
Current Htg (A)		12.9
Dims (WxDxH)	30x39x36 (48)	13x38x54
Weight (Lbs)		287
Sound P (dB(A))	58/73 (min/max)	49/51 (min/max)

Indoor Units





Space Mounted



Ceiling Recessed



Concealed Ducted

Space Mounted









Ceiling Suspended 15-36kBtuh



Floor Standing 6-24kBtuh







Trane 4MYW6 9-22 kBtuh



Fujitsu Halcyon ASUxxRLF 7-24 kBtuh



Gree GWCxx 9-36 kBtuh

Floor Standing





LG ARNUxxxCE 7.5-24.2 kBtuh



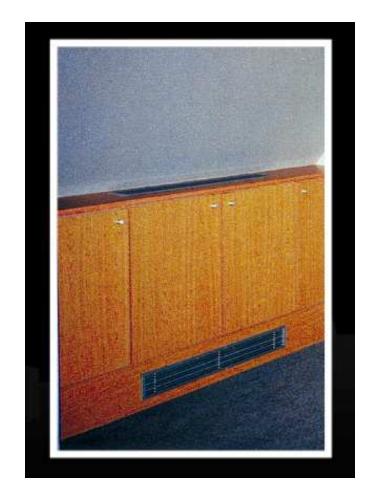
Mitsubishi PFFY-PxxNEMU-E 6-24 kBtuh



Panasonic S-xxMR1U6 7-24 kBtuh

Floor Standing







sample image for reference

Image Source: Mitsubishi Electronics



Space Mounted: Choices







Ceiling Recessed





4-Way Large Cassette 33"x33", 12-36kBtuh



4-Way Small Cassette 22.5"x22.5", 12-36kBtuh



One Way Cassette 16"x32", 6-15kBtuh

Concealed Ducted









Low (0.2iwc)
Medium (0.6iwc)
High Static (0.8iwc)

6 - 96kBtuh (1/2 to 8 Tons)



VRF Multi-Split Air Handlers



Panasonic S-xxMM1U6 0.7-18 kBtuh



Daikin FXMQxxPVJU 0.6-4.0 kBtuh



Carrier/Toshiba MMD4 2.5-4.0 kBtuh

Vertical Ducted







Vertical (Up or Down Flow) & Horizontal Left Air Handler 0.3, 0.5, 0.8 iwc, 12-54kBtuh



Vertical (Horizontal) Air Handlers

Manufacturer	LG	Mitsubishi	DAIKIN
Model Number	ARNU183NJA2	PVFY-P18E00A	FXMQ18PVJU
Cooling Cap (kBtuh)	18	18	18
Heating Cap (kBtuh)	20	20	20
Pwr Htg (W)	0.08	0.18	0.21
Pwr Clg (W)	0.08	0.18	0.21
Current Clg (A)	0.36	1.22	1.6
Current Htg (A)	0.36	1.22	1.6
Dims (WxDxH)	18 x 21.3 x 48.6	17-3/4 x 21 x 42-3/4	39-3/8 x 27-1/2 x 11-3/4
Weight (Lbs)	117	98	80
Sound P (dB(A))	39/41/42	35/35/36	37/41
CFM (L-M-H)	380/480/530	402/485/520	529/582/635
	0.3, 0.5	0.3, 0.5, 0.8	0.2, 0.8

Branch Boxes, Splitters & Joints positive

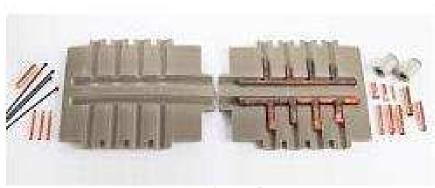




VRF: Other Parts







Piping Headers & Joints



PC Connection

Concealed Ducted





Concealed Ducted





Concealed Ducted

VRF and Existing Buildings







- Less intrusive to existing architecture
- Small refrigerant piping instead of large ductwork
- Outdoor installation flexibility

How?





Variable Refrigerant Flow





Variable Refrigerant Flow





Linear Electronic Expansion Valve (LEV)

- LEV opens & closes a precise amount w/ each control pulse to its windings
- Thousands of pulses per full open/close
- Precision microprocessor based control

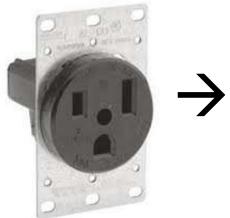
Variable Refrigerant Flow





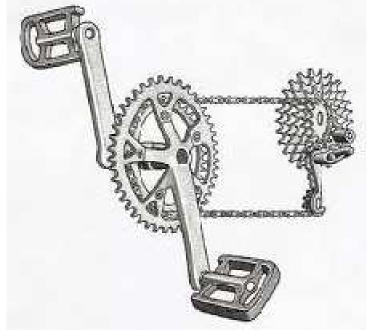
Inverter Drive





60Hz VAC In

Inverter Circuit: Variable Frequency & Voltage Output



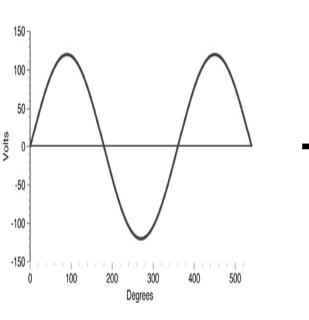
→ Variable Capacity

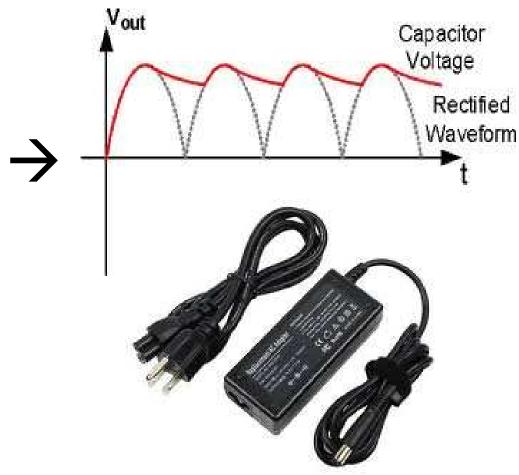
15 – 125 Hz VAC Out

Inverter Circuit: Step 1



 $AC \rightarrow DC$





Inverter Circuit: Step 2



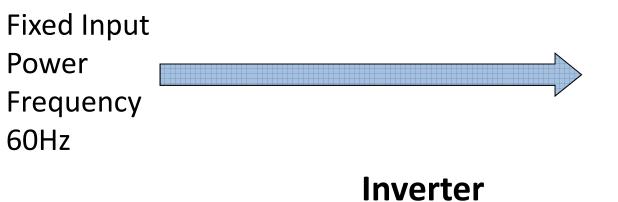
 $DC \rightarrow AC$



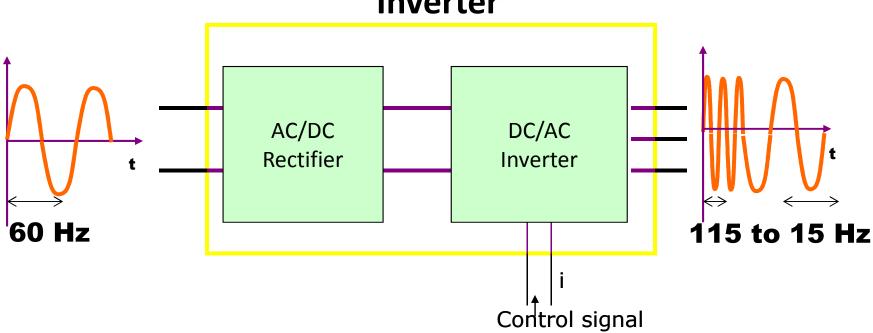




DC to AC on Demand

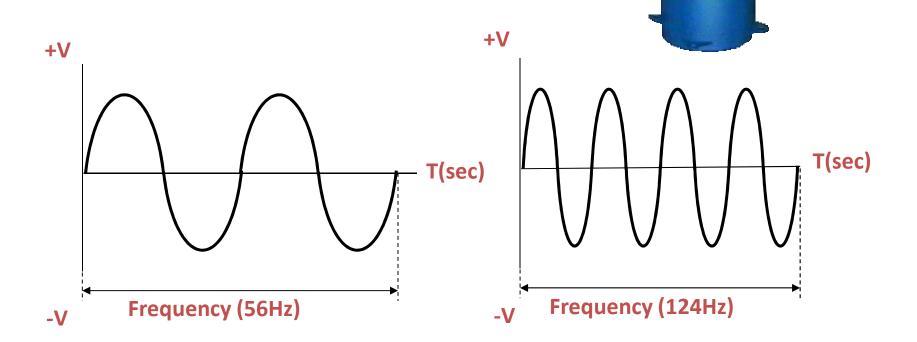


Variable
Frequency
Output to
Compressor
Motor



Inverter Scroll Compressor

- 30 to 40% Efficiency Improvement
- Soft-starts with no electrical inrush
- Longer life due to soft-starts



Inverter Drive







15 Hz Low Part Load



125Hz Peak Load

Conventional Comfort



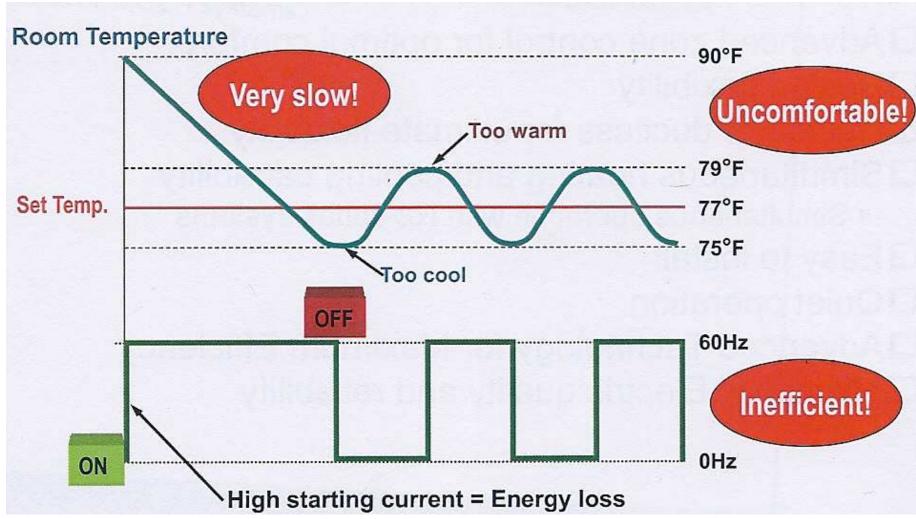


Image Source: Mitsubishi Electronics

VRF Comfort



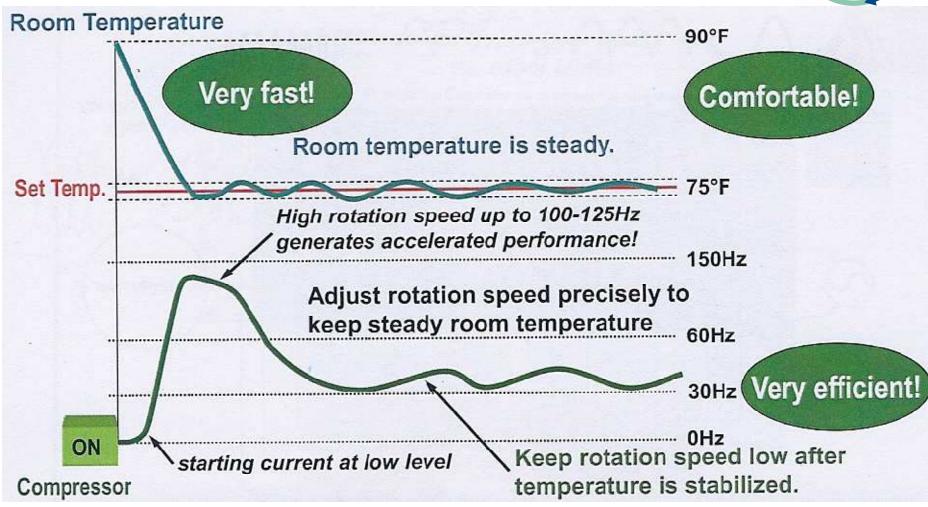
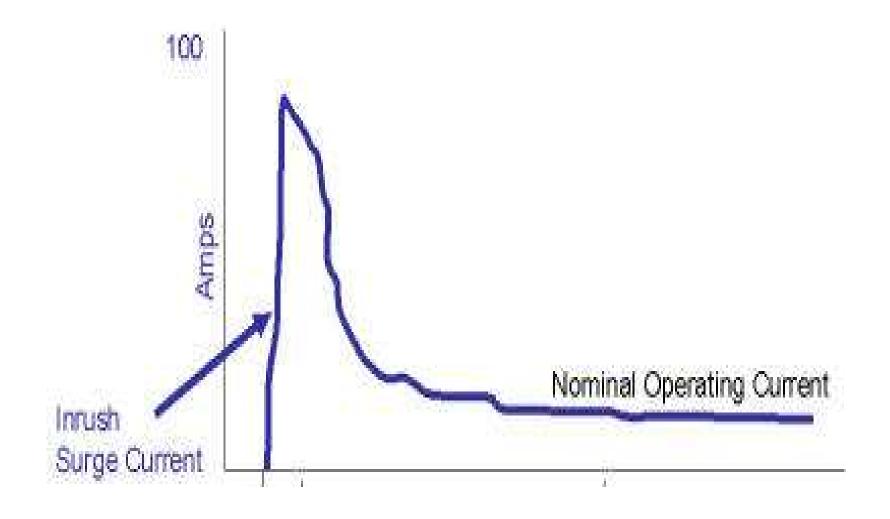


Image Source: Mitsubishi Electronics

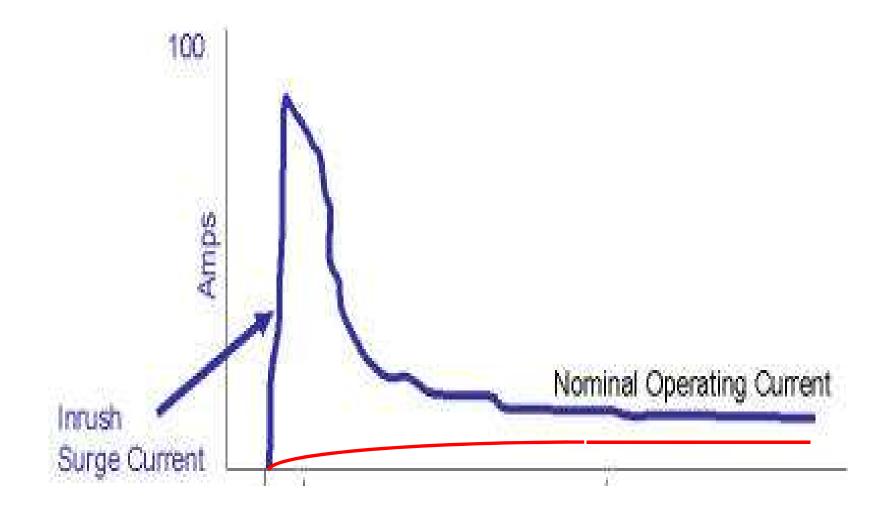
Compressor Motor Current





Compressor Motor Current





Operating Currents



Indoor Unit (A) Outdoor Unit (A)

Conventional 3 - 12 20 - 100

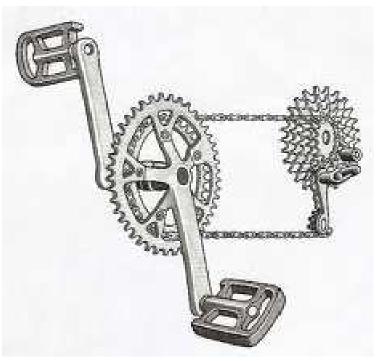
VRFZ 0.15 - 6 2-25



Recap: Inverter Benefits



- Precise control & stability of indoor conditions
- Low starting currents
- Long run times
- Reduces compressor cycling
- Improved durability/longevity
- Variable capacity operation
- Rapid ramp up to meet load
- Minimum capacity to as low as 4% of rated

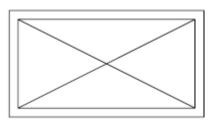


VRF Space Savings

Space Required to Deliver 20 tons of Cooling

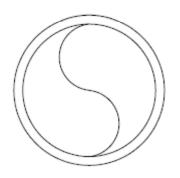


Rectangular Ductwork (DX System)



40" x 20"

Round Ductwork (DX System)



30" Round

Piping (4 -Pipe System)



3" CHWS&R, 3" HWS&R

Piping (VRF)



13/8" Gas 1 1/8" Liquid



Quiet Operation

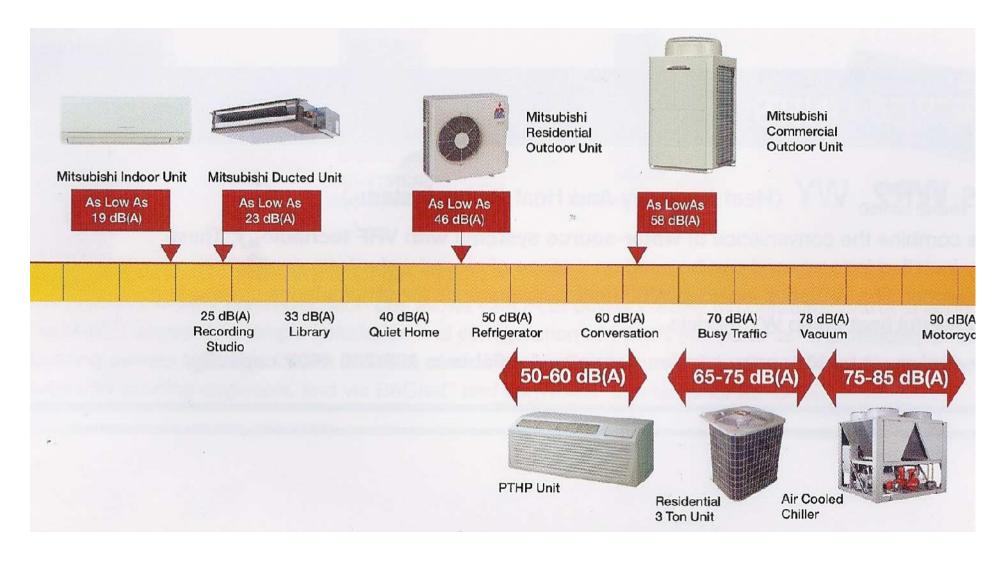


Image Source: Mitsubishi Electronics

VRF & Energy Modeling



- Energy Plus
- EnergyPro
- Others using DOE2.1 engine

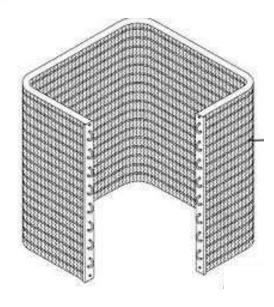


VRF, Inverter-Drive & Beyond









Pricing Comparison



k\$/Ton	23.7	52. 57	5/530/5	35/54.0	24. 25.	2/2/2	60/565	57.0/2	15/20	26.7	30, 59, 5
Base											
Mid-Range											
Top-End											
VRFZ											
GSHP											

*GSHP pricing does not include 30% Federal tax credit





Summary

VRF Benefits



- Efficient part-load performance
- Versatility
- o Comfort/control
- Multiple independent indoor zones
- Quiet operation
- Improved latent control & filtration w/ longer run times
- Reduced need for ductwork & associated duct losses/impacts
- Easy of installation
- Many units are ventilation compatible
- High reliability/low maintenance

VRF Issues & Concerns

positive energy

- Market Inertia
- Lack of 3rd party performance data
- Inappropriate industry rating metrics
- Cost
- Installer/Service training & skills
- Complexity
- Power sensitivity
- Supplemental heating integration
- Filtration concerns
- Costly to service/cleaning condenser coils
- Lack of control based on latent (most units)
- Need for supplement dehumidification at low loads

Thank You

