Ulster University



Heat Pumps

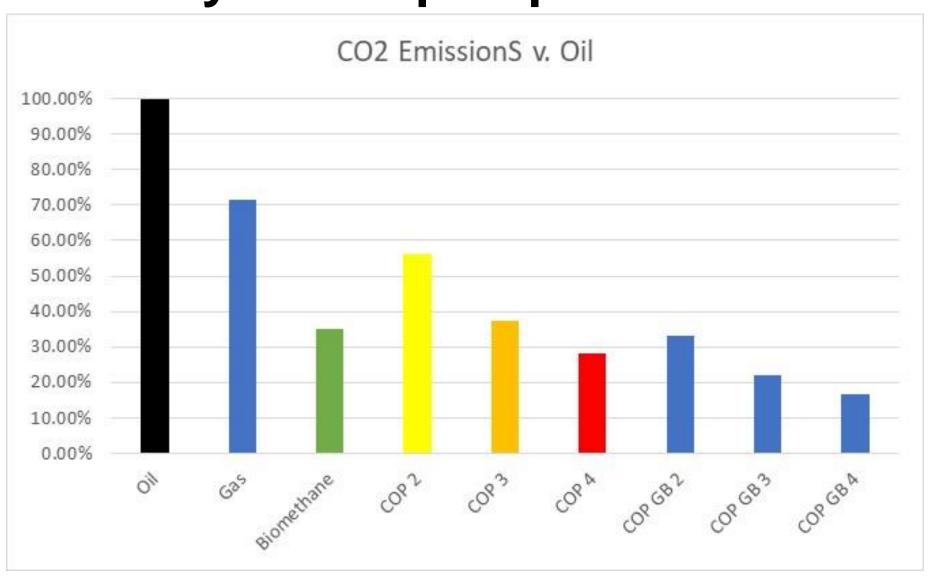
Professor Neil J Hewitt

Belfast School of Architecture and the Built Environment

Ulster University



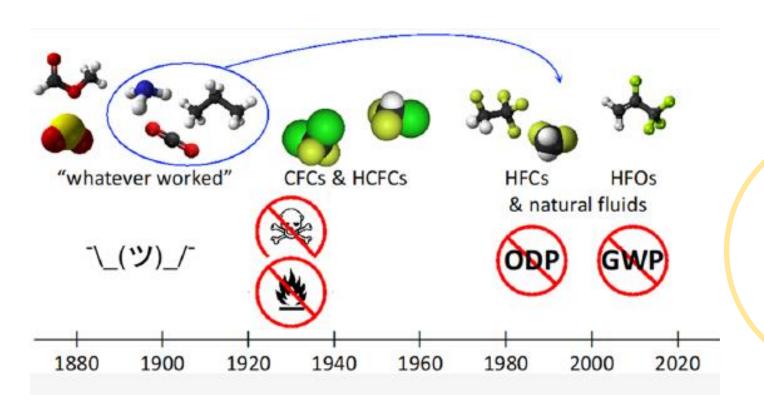
Why a heat pump?







This will be my 4th Extinction?



2023 EPA - GWP limit of 150 for refrigerants 2024

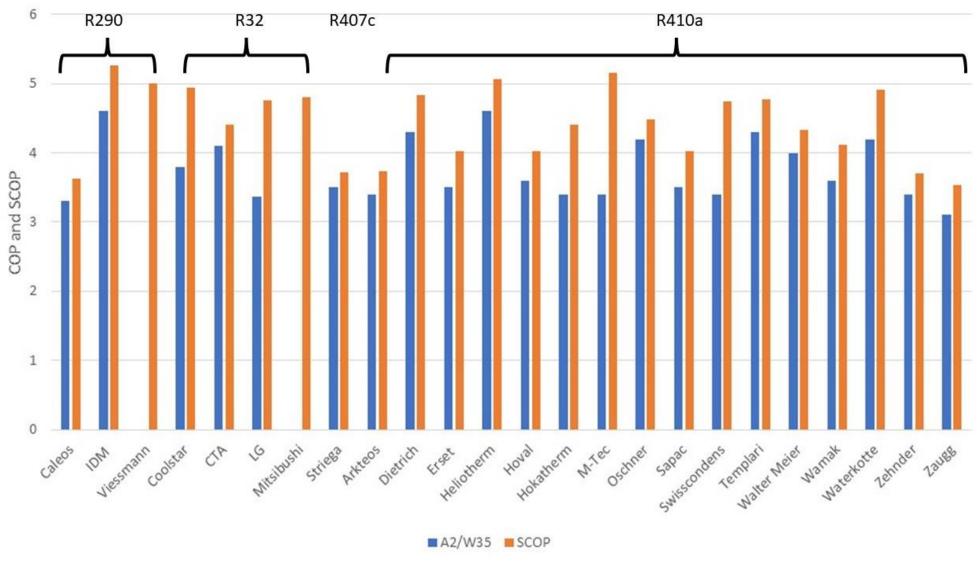
EU – Proposed limiting use of polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs)

2024
UK REACH
Case for limiting
PFAS

McLinden & Huber, J. Chem. Eng. Data 2020, 65, 4176-4193



There are solutions

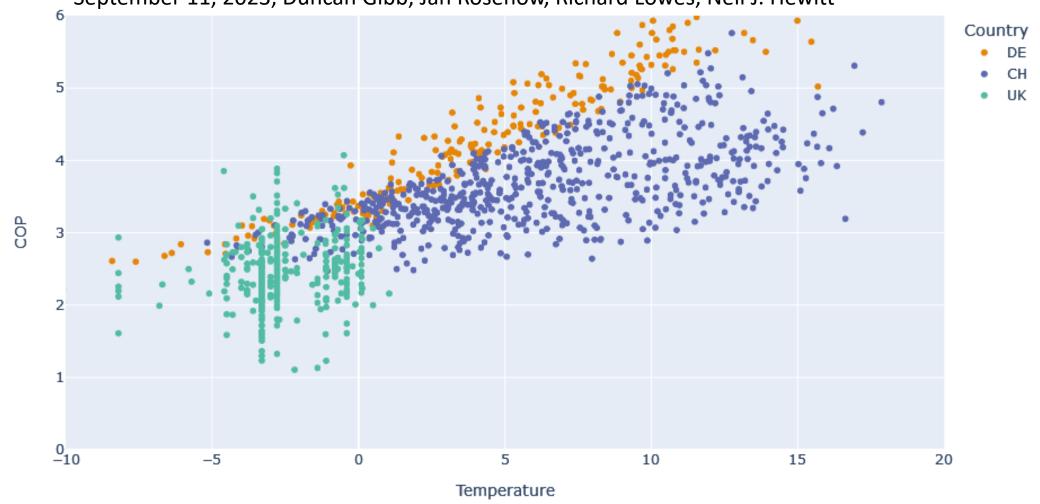


Adapted from WPZ Data at EN14511 and EN14825



Air-source heat pump performance data from Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom

Coming in from the cold: Heat pump efficiency at low temperatures, Joule, Vol. 7, Issue 9, September 11, 2023, Duncan Gibb, Jan Rosenow, Richard Lowes, Neil J. Hewitt

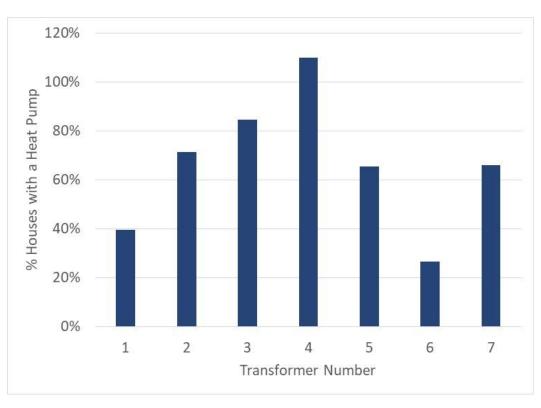


Experiences with managing the Demand (Dark) Side



Air Source HP Deployment (modelled)





Osaru Agbonaye, Patrick Keatley, Ye Huang, Oluwasola O. Ademulegun, Neil Hewitt (2021) Mapping demand flexibility: A spatio-temporal assessment of flexibility needs, opportunities and response potential, Applied Energy, Volume 295



And Deployment (reality)

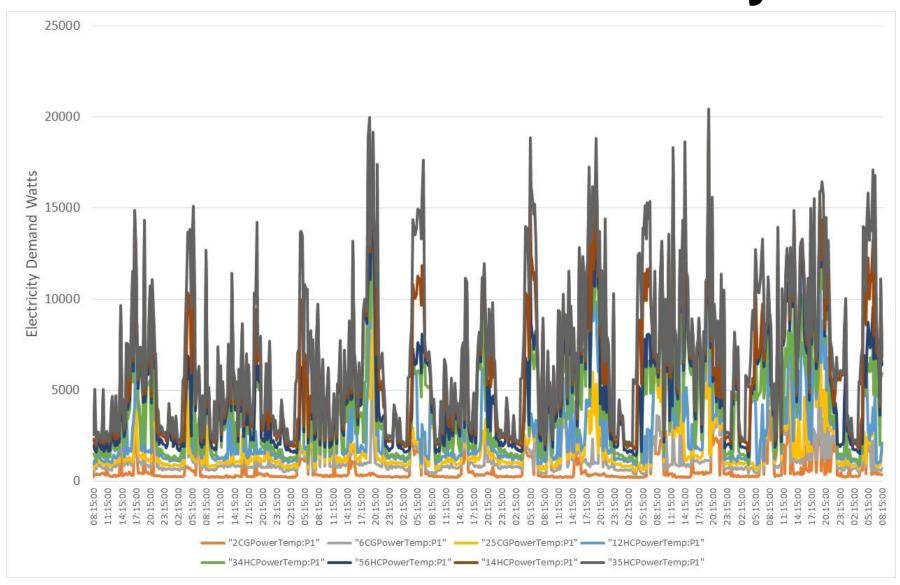








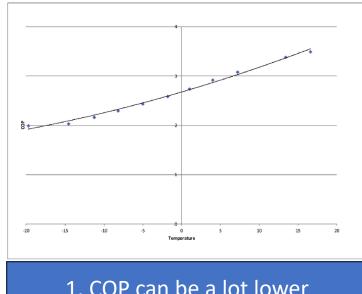
And Diversity with Rulet



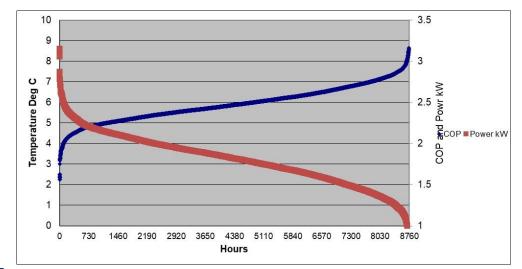


And Other Impacts on Diversity

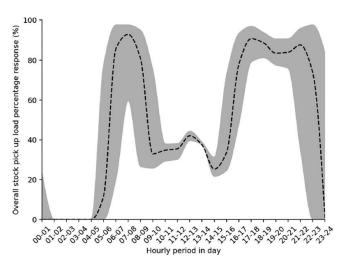
Numerous authors consider After Diversity Maximum Demand (community types, social etc.) A range of UK values is typically from 1.3 kW to 1.93 kW per household per heat pump. Kelly et al note a COP of 3.







2. ASHP COP is affected by Air Temperature



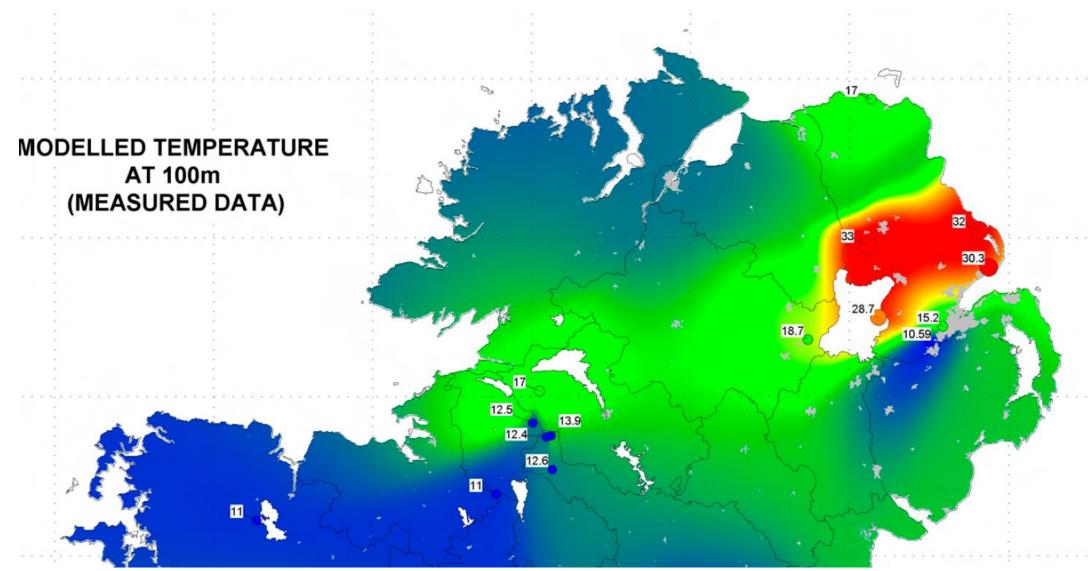
3. Time of Day is important



Geothermal Heat Pumps



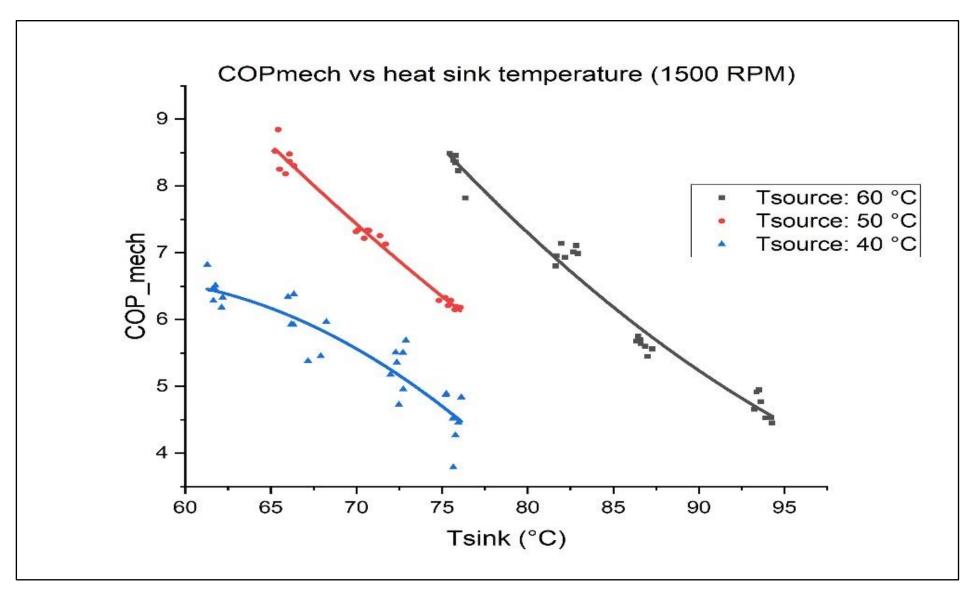
What might this mean?



Ulster R1233zd(E)

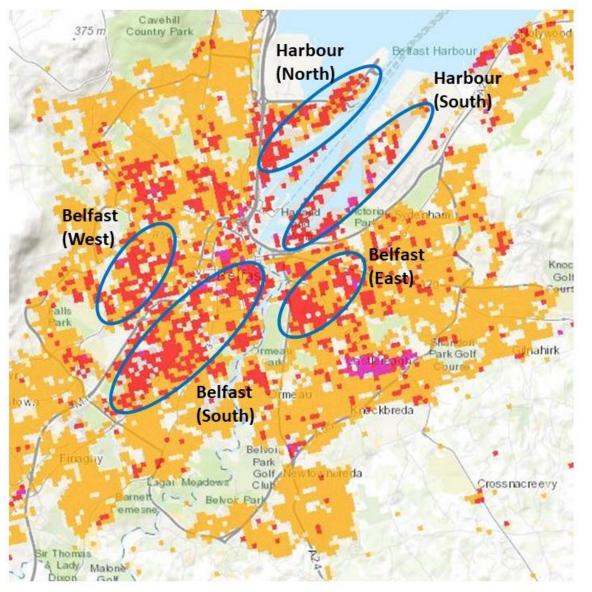


Ulster R1233zd(E)





And delivering heat

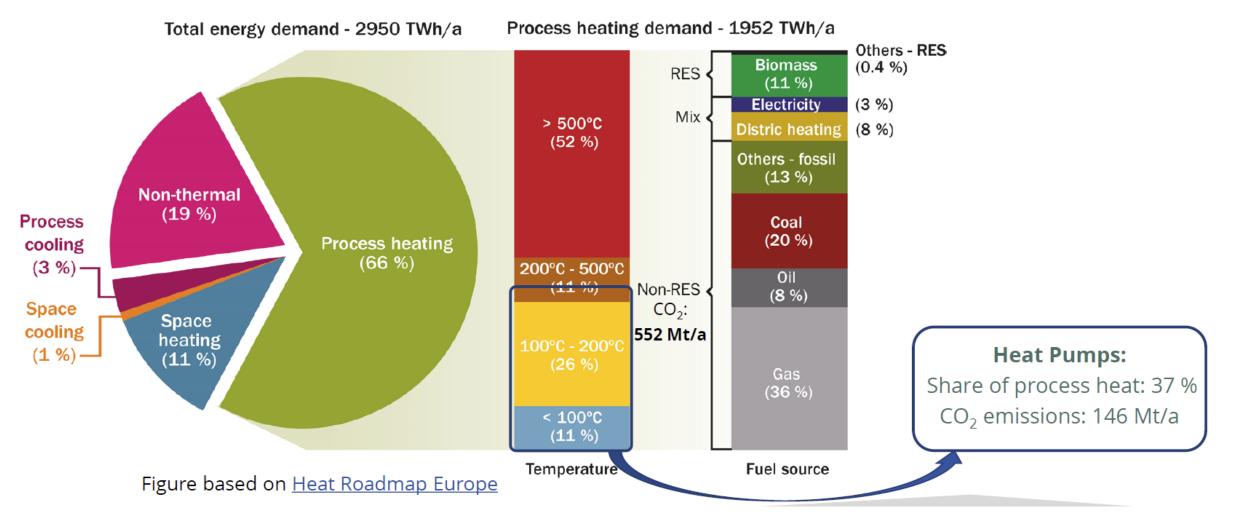


Adapted from Heat Roadmap Europe



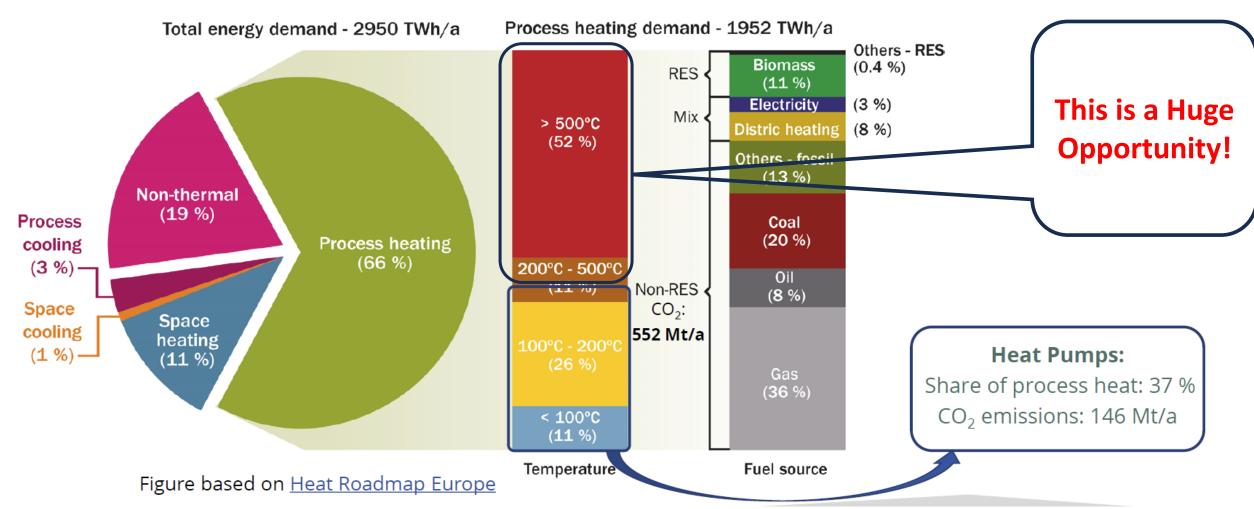


Current State of the Art?



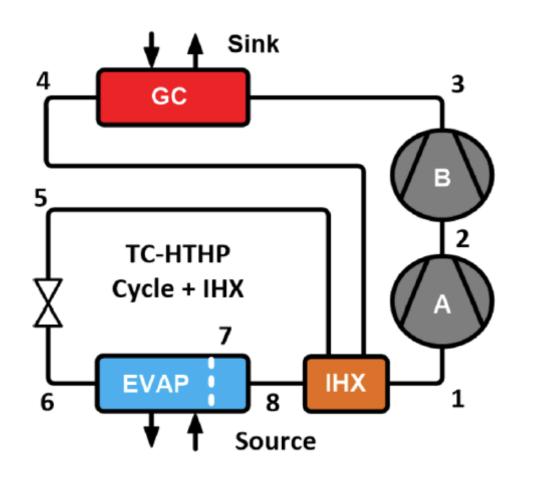


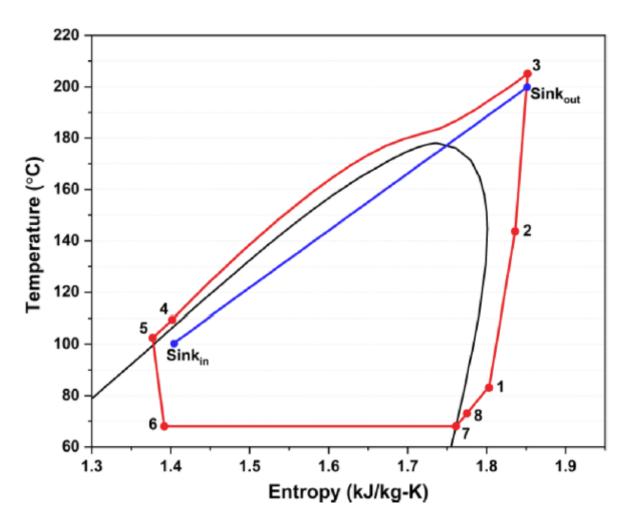
Current State of the Art?





Transcritical Cycles



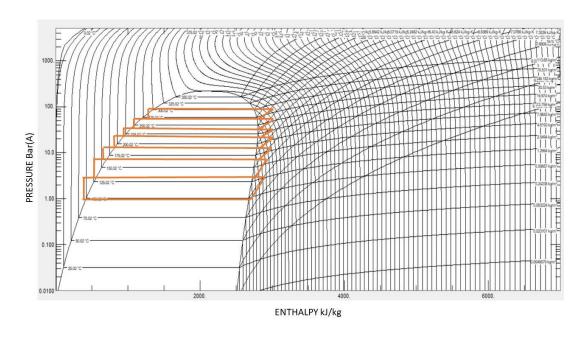




ENTHALPY ki/kg

210K Temperature Lift to 300°C Discharge Temperature 1630°C COP 1.37

Water as a Refrigerant



210K Temperature Lift to 300°C Discharge Temperature 379°C COP >5



H₂O liquid -vapour

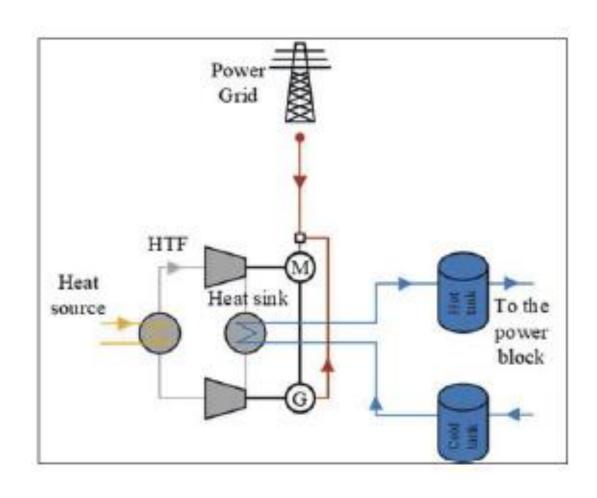
equilibrium line

Heat Pumps and Transformers Pressure (bar) [log scale] 15.6 Compressor Sorption 10.0 Reactor A 7.85 # Desorption heat at 200°C Vapour 320° to 200°C Condenser Sorption vapour 3.85 30°C, 0.043 bar Reactor B 2 Vapour compression Evaporator 95°C, 0.86 bar liquid Feed pump 1.00 Key points: 0.86 Waste heat 95°C boils 6 and 1 liquid in evaporator 5 major components Heat recovery • COP = 7.02 (2.3 x pure heat (optional) pump) • Pressure 0.043 to 3.85 bar Liquid feed pump Reactors A and B adsorb and pressurises to desorb, then are switched to evaporator level desorb and adsorb. Water vapour condenses at Waste heat 95°C desorbs 30°C and beat rejected Temperature (°C) water vapour from salt [plotted as -1/T Kelvin-1] 0.043 **'**95 312 320 30 200

CaBr₂.6H₂O equilibrium line



And Gas Cycle Heat Pumps



HTF	COP
N2	2.811
CO2	2.685
Ar	2.839
Air	2.809



And to Conclude

Air Source Heat Pumps can be deployed.

Ideally, we would increase radiator size, insulate etc. to improve COP.

Energy Storage can increase diversity.

Ground source can increase COP further (and reduce impact on electricity network).

Heat Networks will capture waste heat and geothermal heat.

We can challenge industry needs.