

Ground Source Heat Pump Association Webinar Series 2021

# Electrification of Heat

Efficiency at the Limit!

8<sup>th</sup> July 2021

# Nicolas Léonard Sadi Carnot

- ▶ Second Lieutenant & Mechanical Engineer in the French Army, Military Scientist and Physicist
- ▶ Reflections on the Motive Power of Fire (Paris, 1824)
- ▶ 1<sup>st</sup> June 1796 - 24<sup>th</sup> August 1832
- ▶ The Father of Thermodynamics!





# Further Reading...

- ▶ [Laws of thermodynamics - Wikipedia](#)
- ▶ 0<sup>th</sup> Law - Defines Temperature
- ▶ 1<sup>st</sup> Law - Energy is Conserved
- ▶ 2<sup>nd</sup> Law - Disorder (Entropy) Must Increase
- ▶ 3<sup>rd</sup> Law - Defines Absolute Zero Temperature

# Carnot's Theorem

- ▶ A consequence of the Second Law of Thermodynamics
- ▶ Carnot's Principle,  
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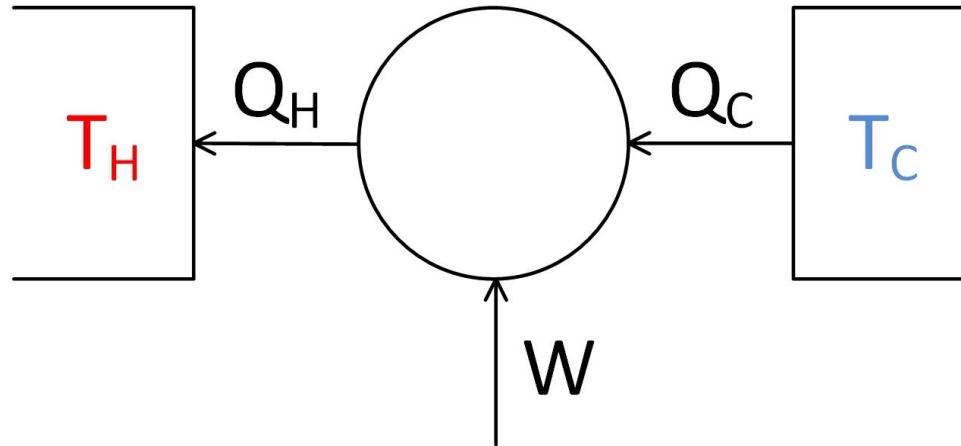
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“The efficiency of a quasi-static or reversible Carnot cycle depends only on the temperatures of the two heat reservoirs, and is the same, whatever the working substance. A Carnot engine operated in this way is the most efficient possible heat engine using those two temperatures.”
- ▶ Fine if you are studying steam turbines but what about Heat Pumps?





# There IS a Maximum Efficiency!

- ▶  $\frac{T_H}{T_H - T_C} = COP_{Heating, Carnot}$
- ▶ Temperatures in Kelvin,
  - ▶  $T_{Kelvin} = T_{Celsius} + 273.15$
  - ▶ Or we live around 300 K
- ▶ BUT we cannot achieve the Carnot Efficiency without removing all losses and friction which is impossible!
- ▶ So why are you wasting our time with this?



# It's all about percentages...

Technology	Direct Electric	Air Source	Ground Source

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Everything above is about COP at a specific condition, not SCOP which is a different animal!



# What about Carbon then...

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CO <sub>2</sub> /kWh - Carnot	136 g CO <sub>2</sub>	19.2 g CO <sub>2</sub>	19.2 g CO <sub>2</sub>
CO <sub>2</sub> /kWh - Typical	136 g CO <sub>2</sub>	48.6 g CO <sub>2</sub>	35.8 g CO <sub>2</sub>

# So why the difference between Air & Ground Source?

- ▶ Specific Heat Capacity of Air vs Water,
  - ▶  $C_{pv}$  Air =  $0.001297 \text{ J}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}\text{K}^{-1}$
  - ▶  $C_{pv}$  Water =  $4.1796 \text{ J}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}\text{K}^{-1}$
  - ▶ So water is 3,222 times more effective at transferring heat by volume than air
- ▶ Fans are also less efficient than water pumps,
  - ▶ Air is squidgy - water is incompressible
- ▶ We can design in the minimum ground loop temperature but not the minimum air temperature
- ▶ The humidity of air causes frosting on air coils which has to be defrosted
- ▶ Heat Recovery - Instantaneous & Inter-Seasonal

	A	B	C	D
	Carnot Efficiency	Heating	Cooling	
10	Source ETW	0	38	°C
11	Source LWT	-4	43	°C
12	Source Average	-2	40.5	°C
13	Source K	271	313.5	K
14	Load EWT	40	15	°C
15	Load LWT	45	9	°C
16	Load Average	42.5	12	°C
17	Load K	315.5	285	K
18	Carnot Efficiency	7.1	10.0	COP

## So how to rumble a “Snake Oil” Sale...

- ▶ “Our heat pumps have a COP of 6!”
- ▶ Ask at what design conditions...
- ▶ “0/45!”
- ▶ Build yourself a little spreadsheet to calculate the Carnot Efficiency...
- ▶ Calculate the percentage...
 
$$\frac{6.0}{7.1} = 84.5\%$$
- ▶ Really?
- ▶ With Air Source you are doing really well at 35-45%
- ▶ With Ground Source 55-65% is good

# Questions.....

and thank you for listening &  
thank you 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Carnot!

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