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Two-Session-Clustering Workshop

17.02.2021 | SESSION 1: Thermal management control system to be implemented in a demo car which will maximize energy efficiency

Presenter:

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Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency OBJECTIVES

- Implementing an innovative air conditioning system based on the refrigerant R290 (propane), that has a significantly lower global warming potential compared to the standard refrigerant R134a
- The heating of the vehicle can also be done by the air conditioning system working in heat pump operation mode combined with a thermal storage system.
- Infrared heating panels in the near field of the passengers enhance thermal comfort and reduce heat-up times, and therefore the energy consumption, while having little mass.
 Cabin heating
 Cabin heat
 - Cooling of Battery, Inverter etc.
 Addtional conditioning via referigerant cycle at higher ambient temperatures is possible → waste heat can be used for cabin heating by heat pump Mode
 - High Temperatur Coolant Circ
 - E-Engine
 - Waste heat can be used for cabin heating via heater core

Source: AVL Thermal & HVAC

Electronics

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Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency **OBJECTIVES**

Comparison refrigerants, why R290?

Par	ameter	R134a	1234yf	R290		
(GWP	1430	4	3		
AC-Power		\odot		\odot		
HP-Power				\odot		
Efficiency (COP/EER)				\odot		
Flameable		\odot		8		
R290: (Propane) is a strong and environmentally friendly refrigerant, but flameable targets: using a small amount (app. 150 g)						

- adopt a safety concept
- R134a: in Europe it is prohibited for new vehicles since 2017
- 1234yf: ongoing discussions (flameable, TFA, trifluoracetic acid, found in drinking water)





Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency OBJECTIVES

• Reversible AC cycle for heatpump operation



externally switchable





Very compact, low amount of refrigerant
Safety issues (only water in HVAC unit)
Temperature levels

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Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency OBJECTIVES

• First assumption of the influence on driving range



Achievable range increase due to 290 heat pump technology compared to the Mainstream case @ -10° C ambient temperature is about 20%





Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency APPROACH



- * Selection of components for the new VTMS with 1D simulation tools
- * Geometrical Integration into the vehicle

system level tests on the bench; define control strategy vehicle build \rightarrow prepare for vehicle tests

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Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency **APPROACH**

Design of the future VTMS

 Powertrain Circuit Containing EM and PCU Cooling with radiator and IHX → Switching between these modes via valve 1 Electric pump controllable via PWM signal Containing first accumulator 	 Heating Circuit Containing PTC, condenser and heater core Heat for the heater core from heat pump (condenser) and/or PTC Take away heat from refrigerant cycle to environmnent via main radiator → Switching between these modes via valve 4 Containing second accumulator 	Main Rad1 Sec Rad Valve 1 Powe Valve 2	HVAC Unit HVAC Unit Pump 1
 Refrigerant Circuit Watercooled heat exchanger Chiller replaces an evaporator Icond replaces an (air) condenser EXV is used instead of a TXV (Superheat 5 K) IHX is used to improve efficiency Complexity is "outsourced" to the water circuits 	 Cooling Circuit Containing chiller and LTR Indirect cooling of the cabin air via LTR > 1 reason is safety (propane) In heat pump mode "heat" is taken from environment via main radiator > Switching between these modes via valve 3 > Partly opened valve allows reheat mode 	Pump 3 V5 ICond Compressor Exv Refrigerant Pump 2	ng circuit

Operation modes

heating	cooling	reheating
Heating with waste heat	Deicing	PTC heating

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Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency APPROACH

• Simulation of the future VTMS: 1D simulation using GT-suite



implement component data



Conclusion:

 Based on the envelop of the compressor for low ambient temperatures additional heat input from the PTC is required to operate Micro AC at lower high pressures

define component specifications



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Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency **IMPLEMENTATION**

Packaging of the future QUIET VTMS into the vehicle



Purchasing of water valves, water pumps, shaped hoses, heat exchangers and AC lines according to the new design

System installation including sensors (temperatures, pressure, volumetric flow)







Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency IMPLEMENTATION

- Safety concept:
 - low filling amount
 - Compact installation in the vehicle front
 - No R290 in the cabin
 - Pressure relief valve from Ventrex



 Replacing the evaporator in the HVAC unit by a water radiator



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Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency IMPLEMENTATION

 2 additional heat exchangers in front of the main radiator to increase heat exchange surface for the heat pump





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Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency **IMPLEMENTATION**

Definition of the max. dimensions for the PCM heat storage tank



PCM heat storage tank from Rubitherm integrated in the system







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Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency **IMPLEMENTATION**

Integration of the 48V DCDC converter into the HV system. This is the power supply for the infrared heating panels from ATT



The R290 AC compressor from Obrist







Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency HIGHLIGHTS

 Despite this very complex system architecture of the VTMS control the system is running in the vehicle







Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency HIGHLIGHTS

- Filling amount determination of the refrigerant cycle nearly confirmed our target:
- The system is now operated with 160 grams R290







Thermal management control system to maximize energy efficiency OUTLOOK

- The commissioning of the vehicle and its very complex VTMS system with its control took some time. Also due to the Corona lockdowns and travel restrictions the cooperation between the project partners in Austria, Germany, Croatia and Italy caused some delay in the project.
- We are now looking forward to start the evaluation of the vehicle with all its technical improvements, hopefully to confirm the targets concerning the increase of the driving range at similar thermal comfort.
- Thanks to the whole team and good luck for the vehicle tests!





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