

Towards optimal predictive maintenance in large-scale heat pumps through digital twins

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Project: Digital twins for large-scale heat pump and refrigeration systems



DIGITAL TWINS
FOR LARGE-SCALE HEAT PUMP AND REFRIGERATION SYSTEMS

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Development of optimization framework for Digital Twins

The project was represented at this year's ECOS 2022 conference with a study on a dynamic model for optimizing operation and increasing reliability of a large-scale heat pump for district heating operating with seawater and ammonia - a promising approach for further developing digital twin-based services.

Read more

Physical System Virtual System

SCADA

The concept of digital twins for heat pump and refrigeration systems

Digital twins are a virtual representation of a physical heat pump or refrigeration system in the form of numerical models, which are constantly adapting to the current operating conditions in order to exploit the technical potential most optimally.

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Digital twin-based services

Digital Twins constitute the basis for a variety of services such as advanced system monitoring, optimization of system operation, and fault detection and diagnosis.

Read more

Project partners

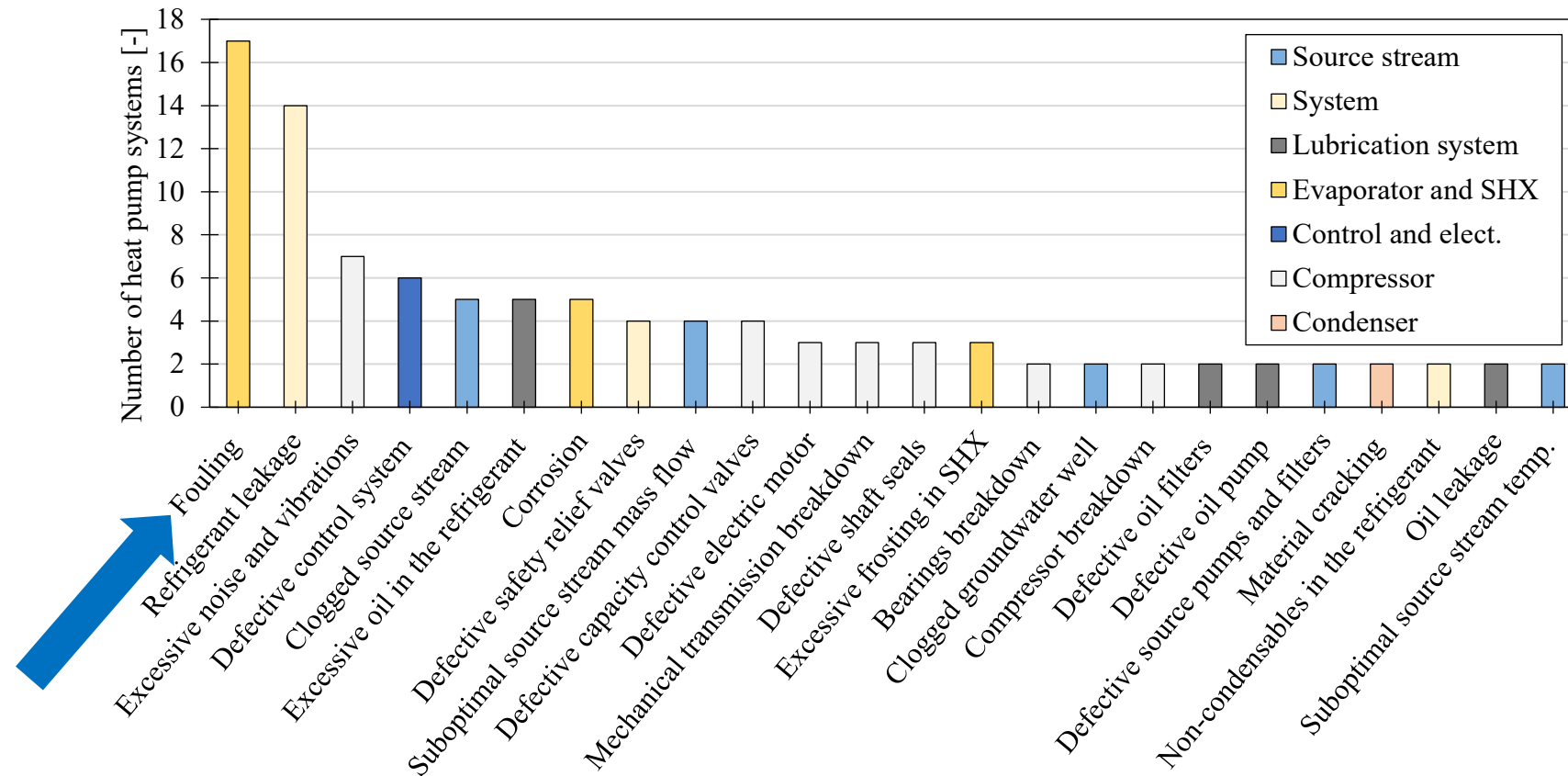
The project consortium consists of eight partners from Germany and Denmark and includes industrial partners, an RTO institute, and three departments from two universities.

Read more

More info in our website : <https://digitaltwins4hprs.dk/>

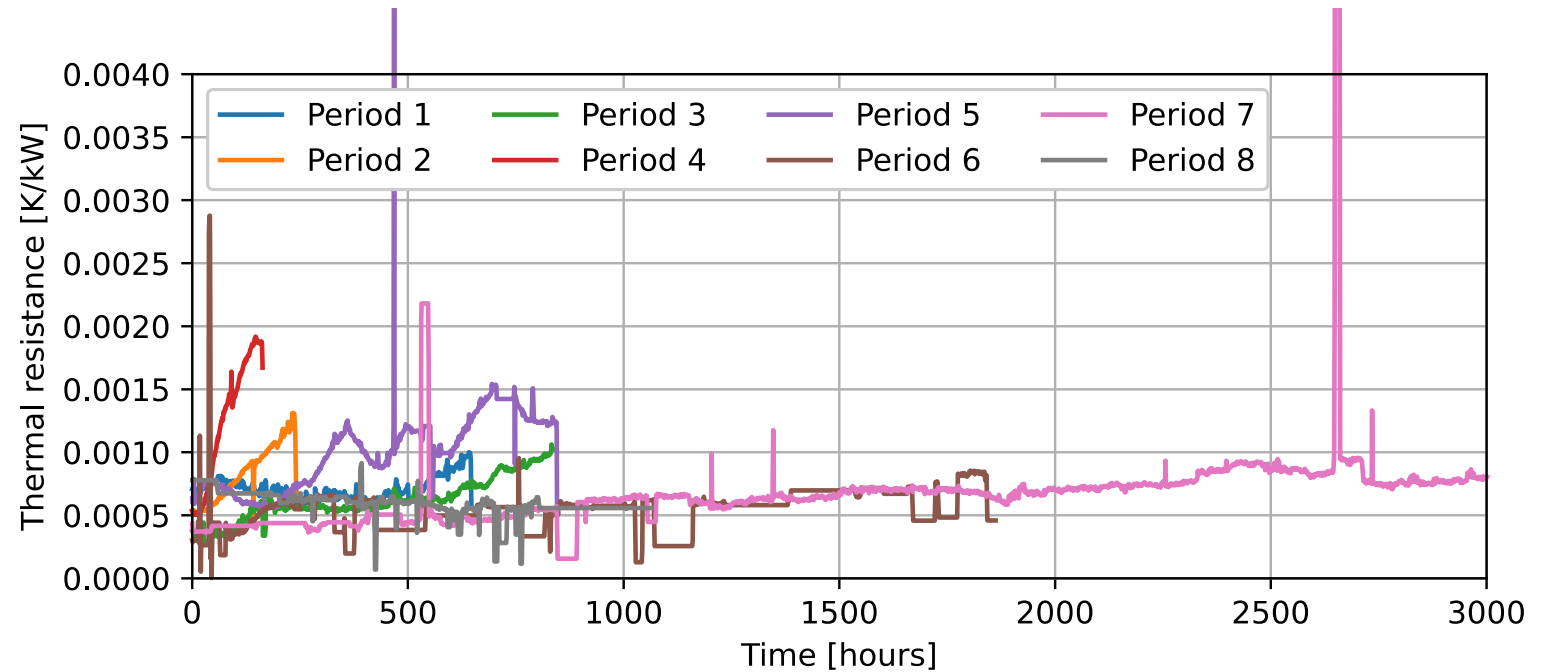
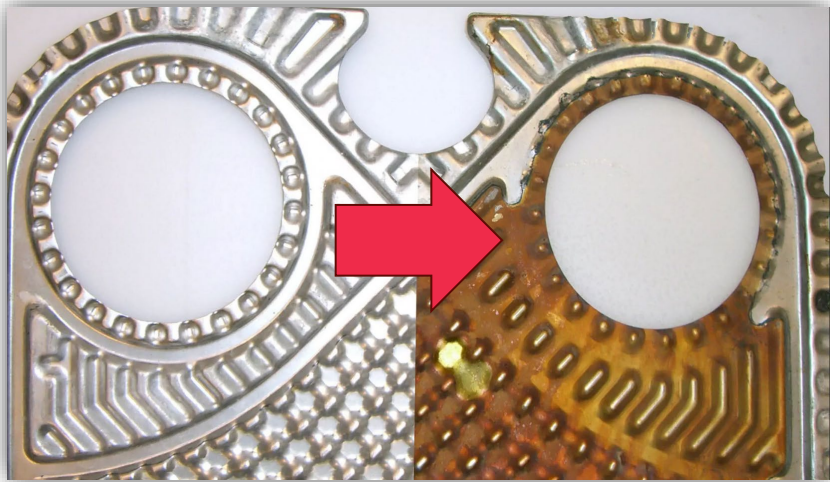
Common faults in large-scale heat pump systems

- Information from commercial systems described in the literature



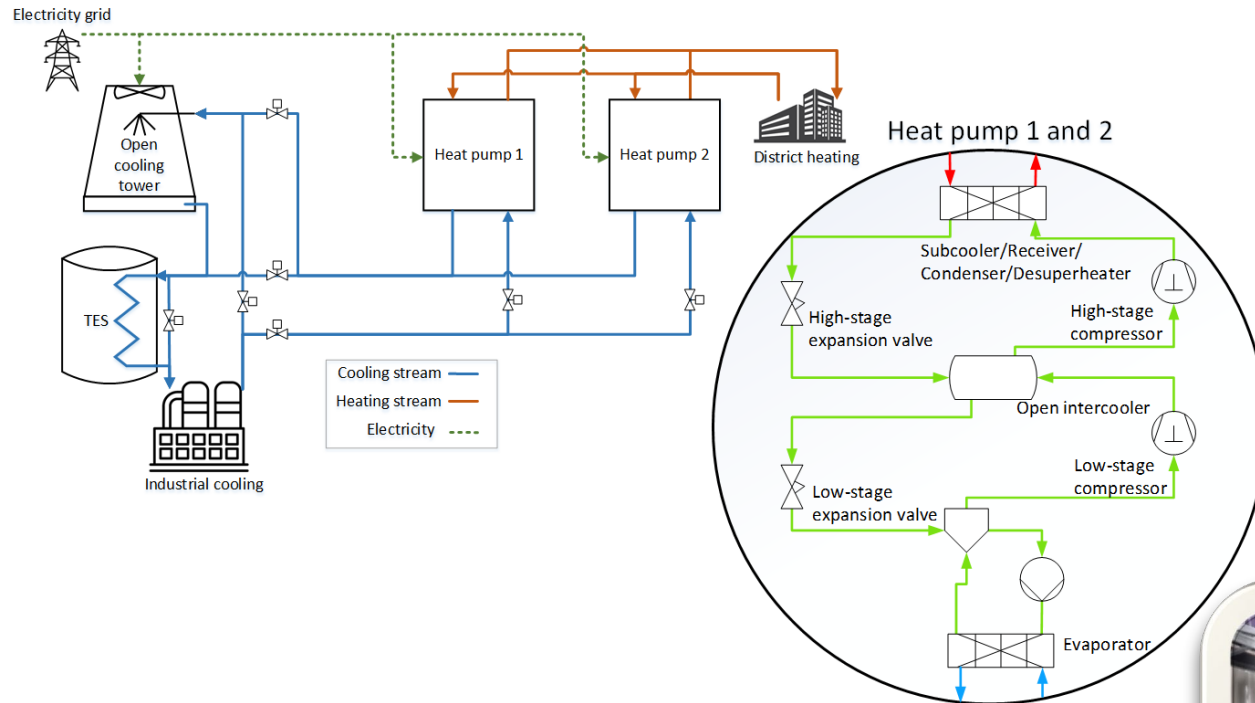
The challenge of fouling and its mitigation

- Growth of fouling-related thermal resistance on the same system



Case study

- Large-scale heat pump system affected by fouling



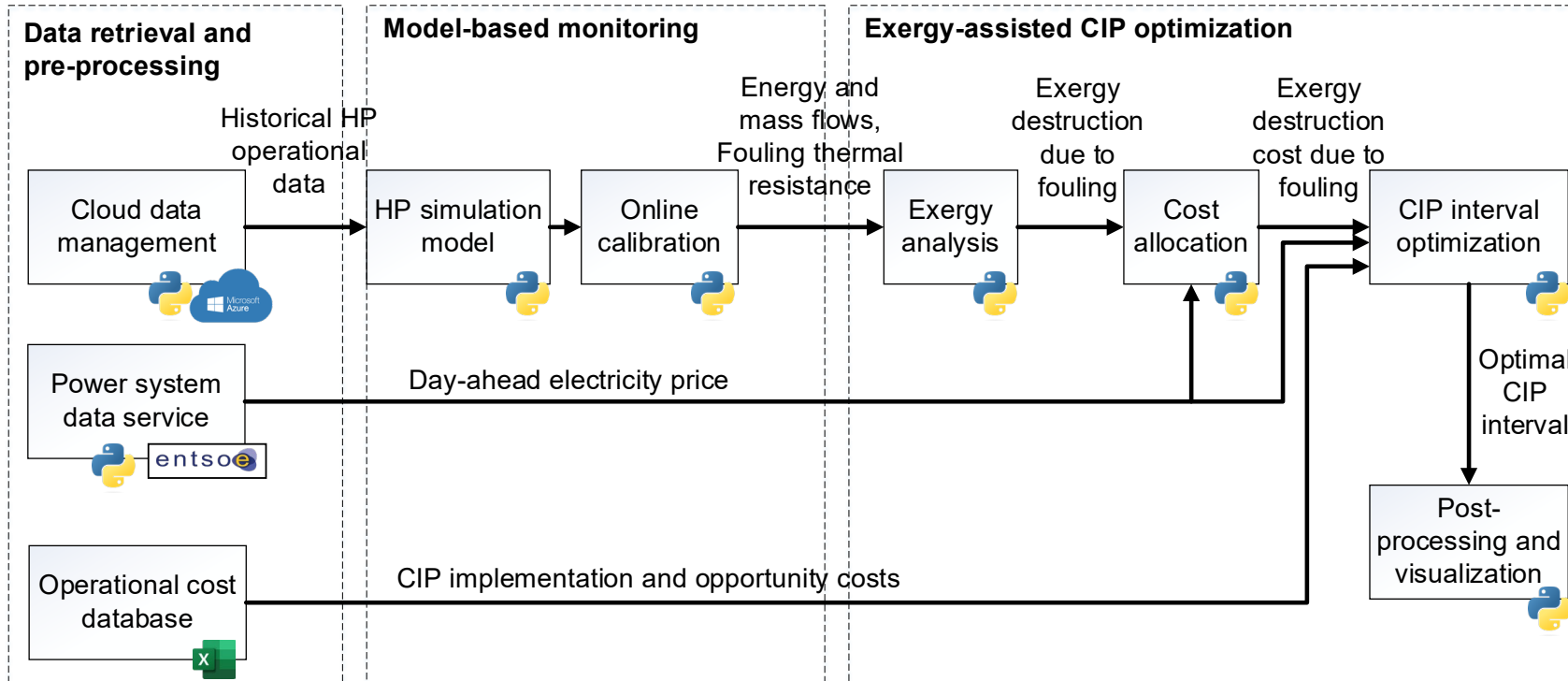
Heat pump characteristics:

- Nominal heating capacity: 2 MW
- Refrigerant: R-717
- Compressor type: Reciprocating
- Evaporator and condenser type: Plate-and-shell
- Heat source: Industrial waste heat
- Heat sink: District heating



Digital twin-based CIP interval optimization

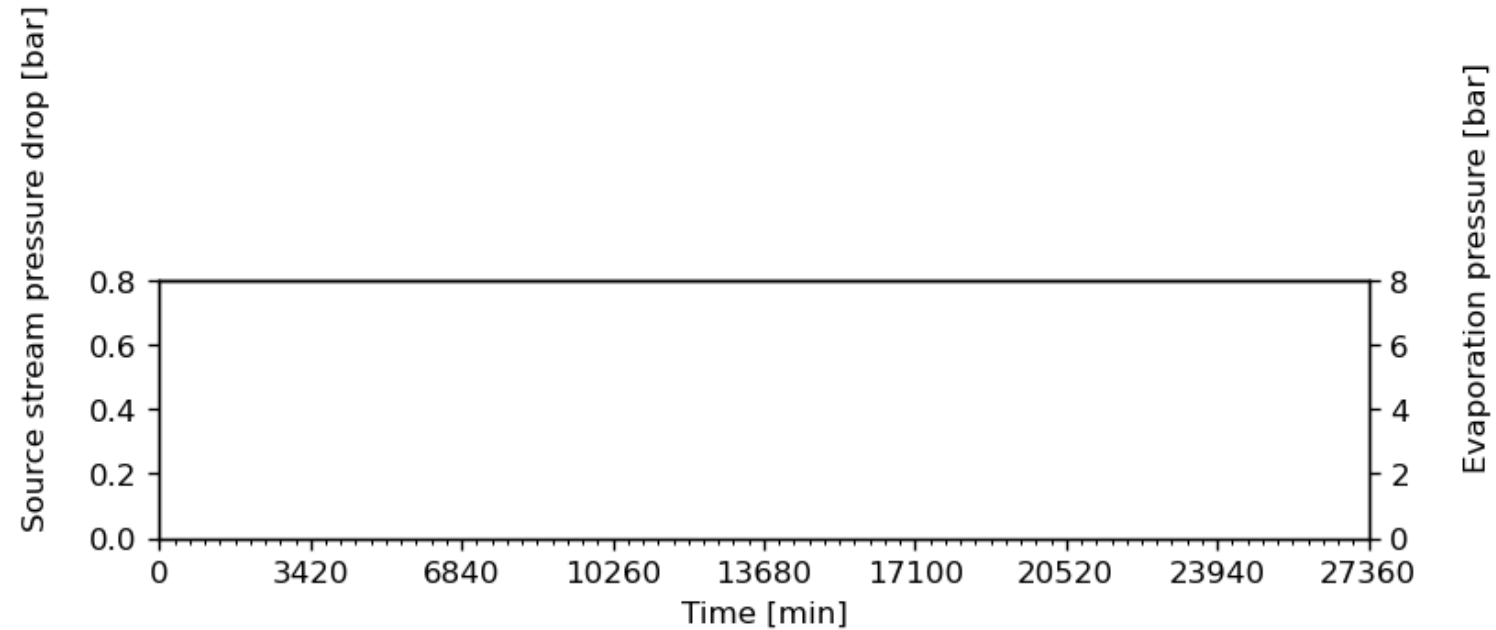
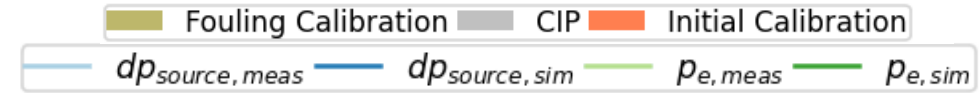
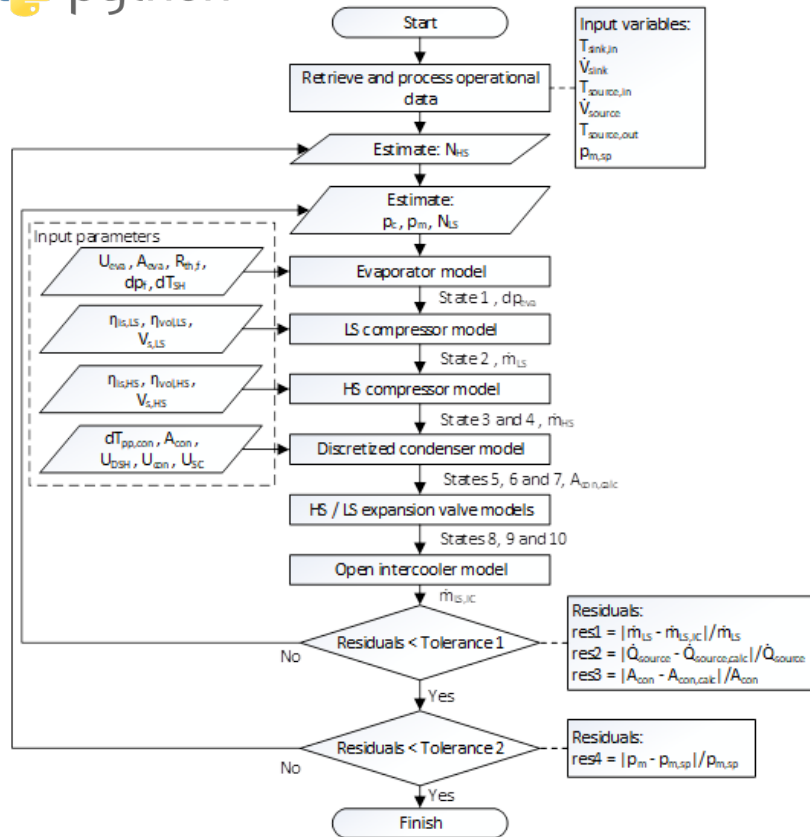
- Framework overview



System monitoring

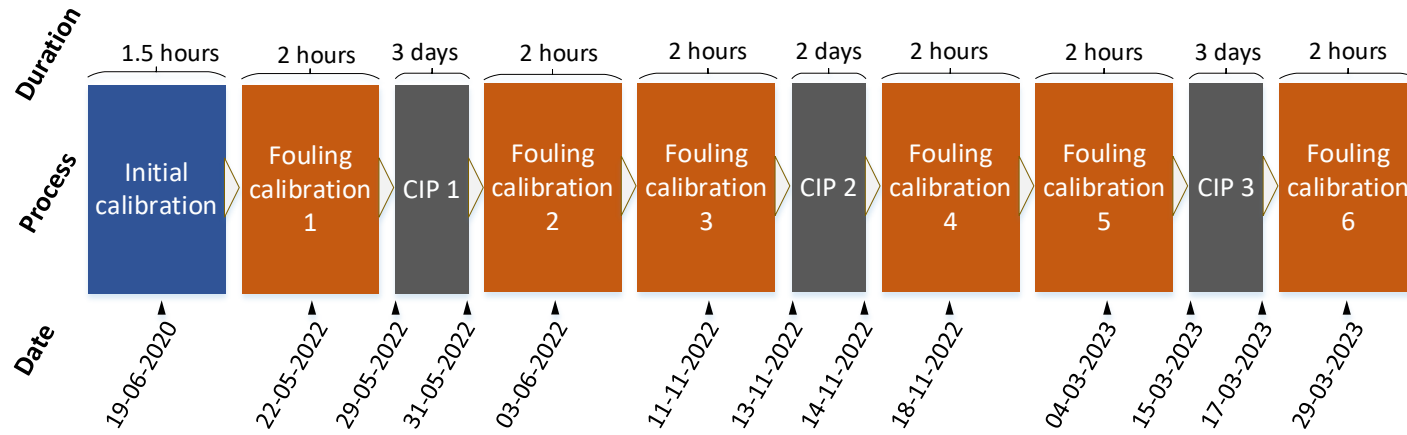


- Digital twin for online monitoring of performance and fouling effects

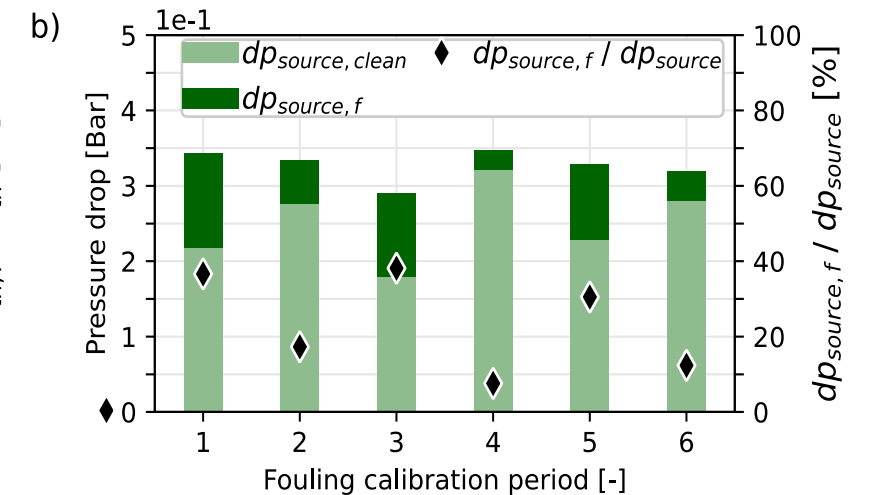
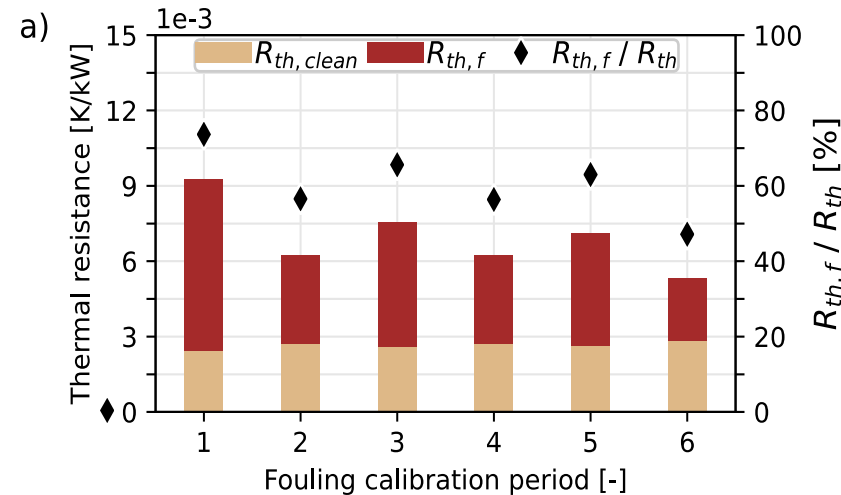


System monitoring

- Characterization of fouling-related effects



Cleaning-in-place (CIP) system

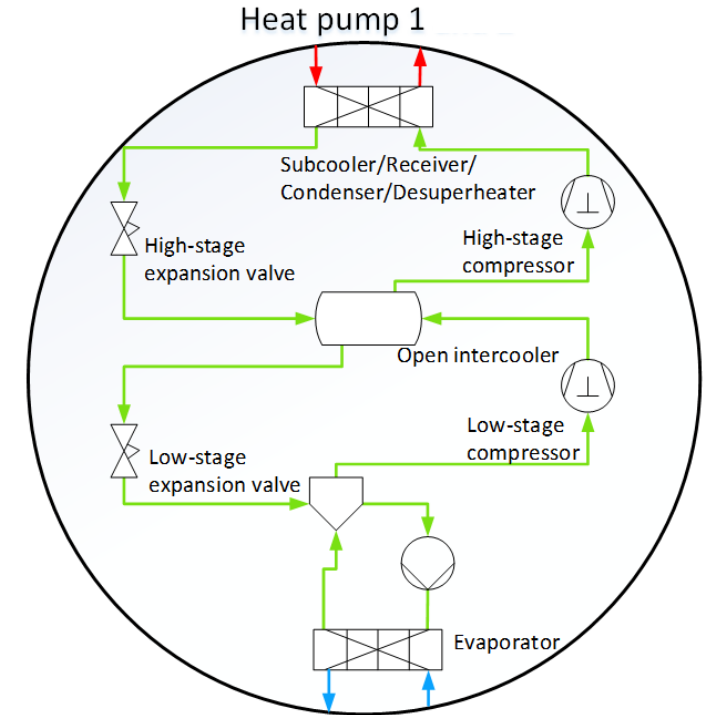
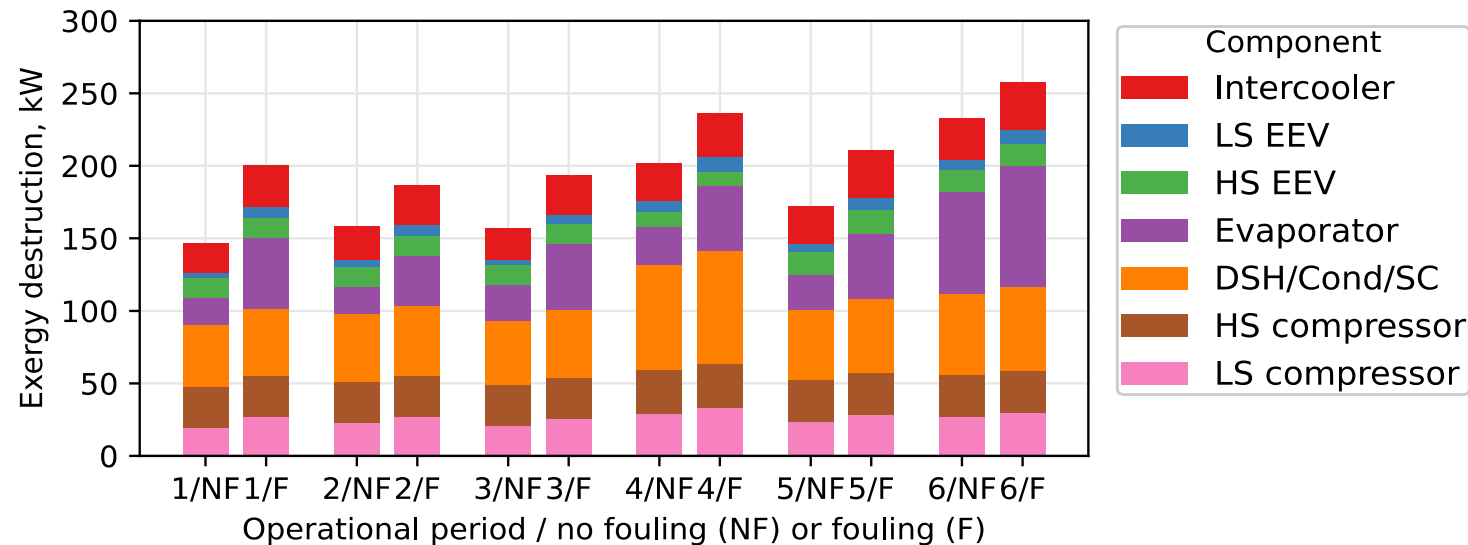


Exergy analysis derived from monitoring results

- Exergy -> Maximum useful work from an energy carrier
- Exergy destruction (\dot{E}_D), assuming steady state:

$$\dot{E}_D = \dot{E}_F - \dot{E}_P - \dot{E}_L$$

- \dot{E}_D for operational periods with different fouling levels:



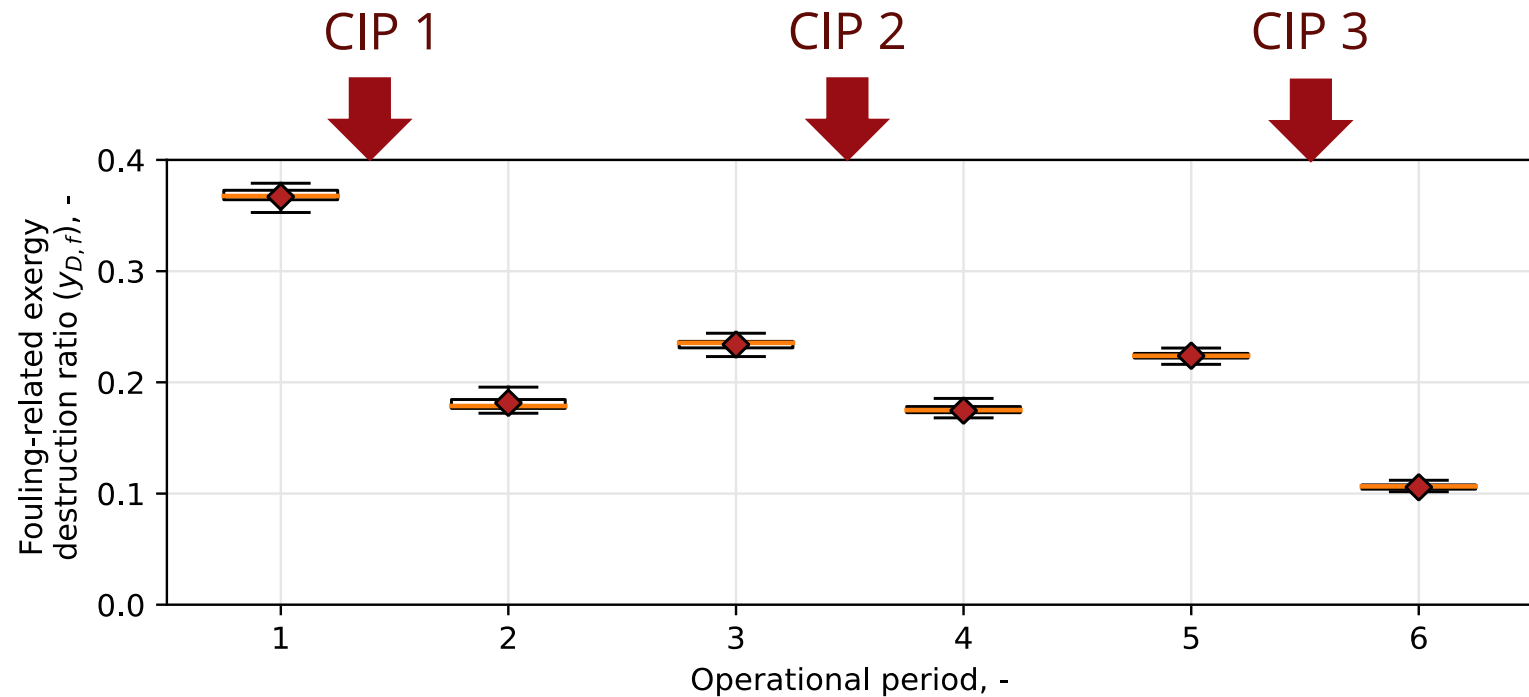
Fouling contribution to exergy destruction

- Fouling-related exergy destruction ratio:

$$y_{D,f} = \dot{E}_{D,f} / \dot{E}_D$$

with

$$\dot{E}_{D,f} = \dot{E}_D - \dot{E}_{D,\text{clean}}$$



Characterization of O&M costs

- **Total CIP costs**

$$C_{CIP,total} = C_{CIP} + C_{CIP,OC} + C_{D,f,cum}$$

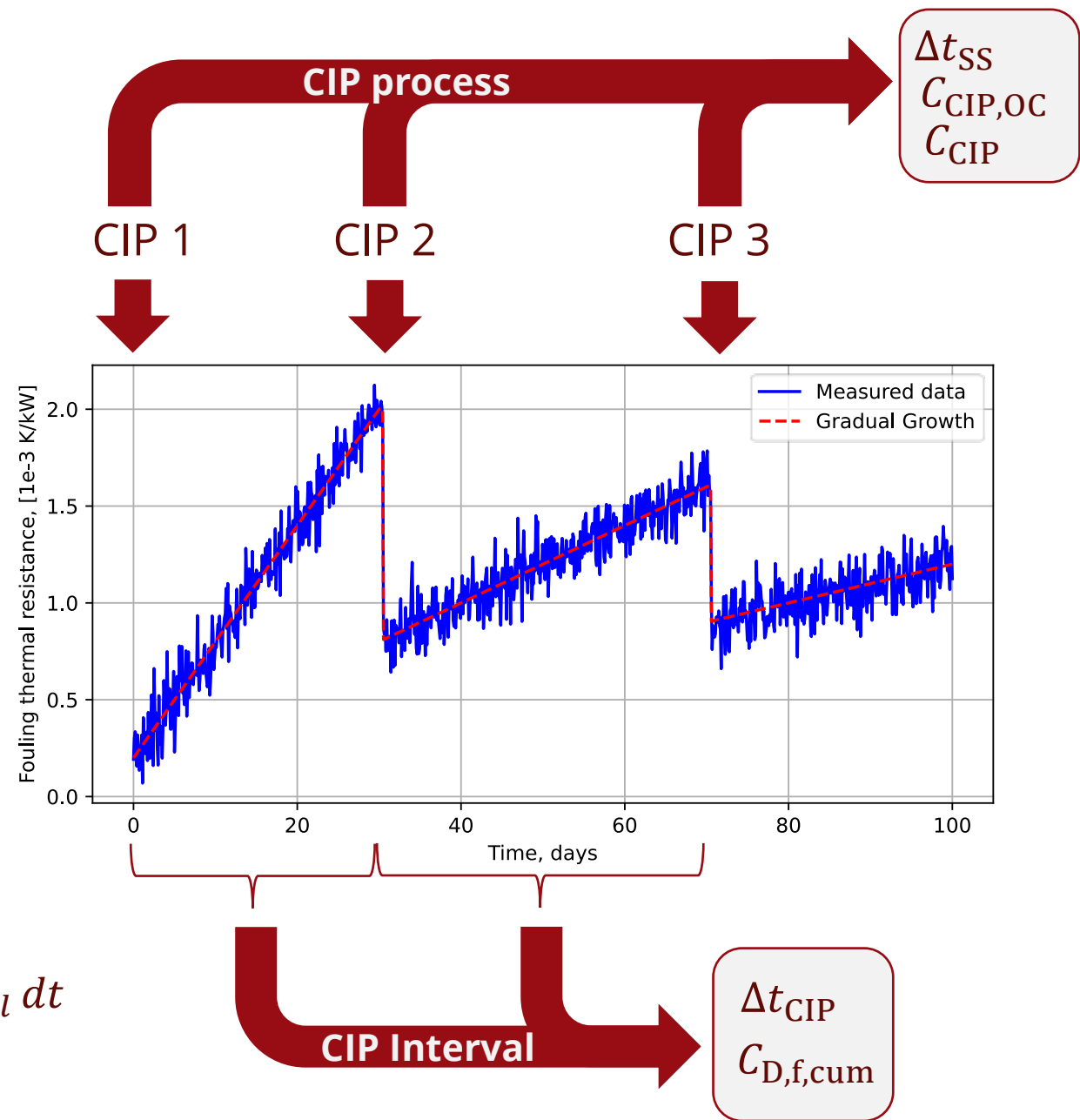
- **Cumulative cost of fouling**

$$C_{D,f,cum}(\Delta t_{CIP}) = \int_{t=0}^{t=\Delta t_{CIP}} \dot{C}_{D,f}(t) dt$$

with: $\dot{C}_{D,f} = c_{el} \cdot \dot{E}_{D,f}$

- **Opportunity cost of CIP**

$$C_{CIP,OC}(\Delta t_{SS}) = \int_{t=0}^{t=\Delta t_{SS}} \dot{Q}_{sink}(t) \cdot c_{heat} - \dot{W}_{total}(t) \cdot c_{el} dt$$



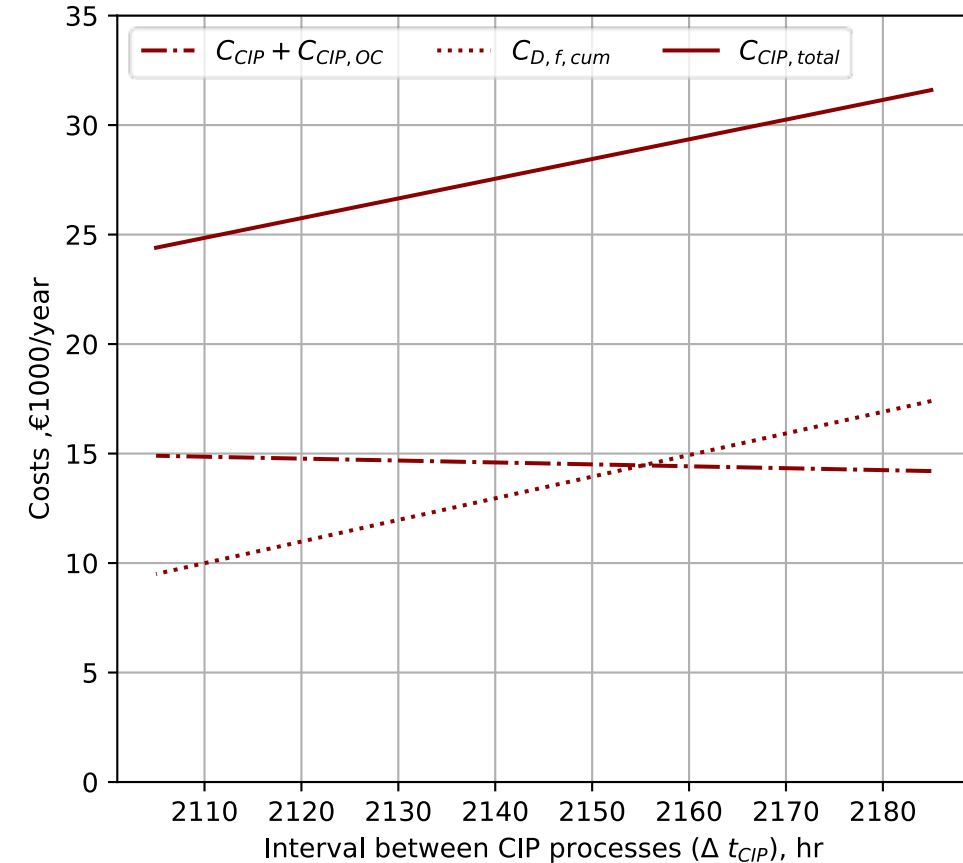
Definition of optimal CIP interval

- Objective function based on total CIP costs

$$\min C_{CIP,total} = C_{CIP} + C_{CIP,OC} + C_{D,f,cum}$$

- Cost results for CIP 2 and CIP 3

CIP process	Δt_{CIP} (h)	C_{CIP} (€1000/year)	$C_{CIP,OC}$ (€1000/year)	$C_{CIP} + C_{CIP,OC}$ (€1000/year)	$C_{D,f,cum}$ (€1000/year)	$C_{CIP,total}$ (€1000/year)
CIP 2	2185	4.7	9.5	14.2	17.4	14.4
CIP 3	2105	4.8	10.1	14.9	9.5	15.0



Final remarks

- Additional operational data is required for the calculation of the optimal CIP interval.
- Possible to compare O&M costs for defining a cost-optimal CIP schedule.
- Possible to describe the influence of fouling on main HP components.
- Results can assist in redesigning HP components and control systems.
- The framework could be extended to address other faults leading to performance degradation.



Thank you for your attention

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