



# An energy efficiency evaluation method based on least squares combination weight in refrigeration system

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Reference: <https://de.fotolia.com/id/84080677>

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1 Background & Motivation

2 Modelling & Simulation

3 Energy efficiency evaluation method of LSCW

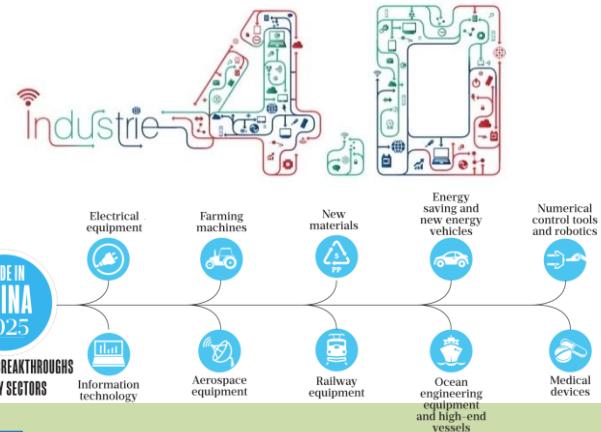
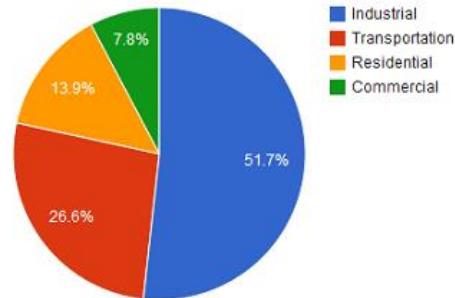
4 Summary & Outlook

# Background & Motivation

- Background

- Energy consumption control
- Information management

World Energy Consumption by Sector,  
2012 (EIA Data)



## Problem

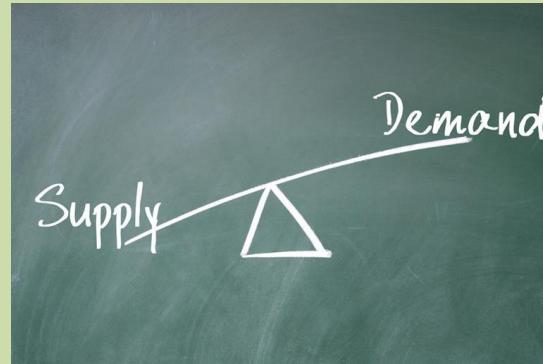
- Lack of energy efficiency evaluation of the working-state



Reference: <http://www.zdnet.com/article/google-facebook/>

## Problem

- Disequilibrium between supply and demand



## Problem

- Out-dated management system (Manual meter reading)



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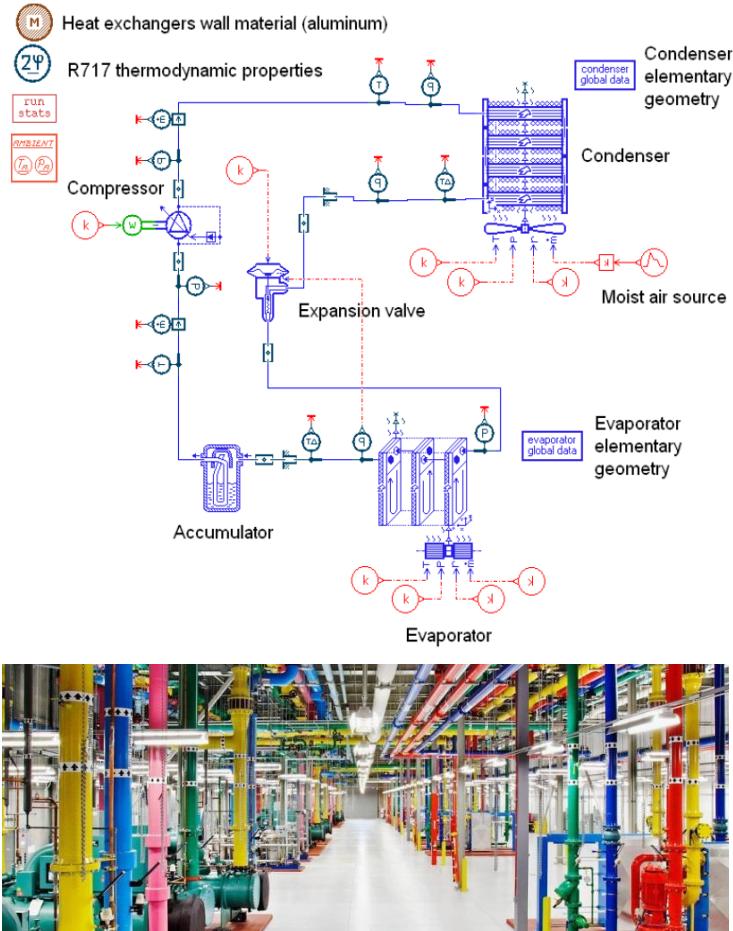
Background & Motivation

2

Modelling & Simulation

# Modelling & Simulation

- Modelling of ARS by AMESim



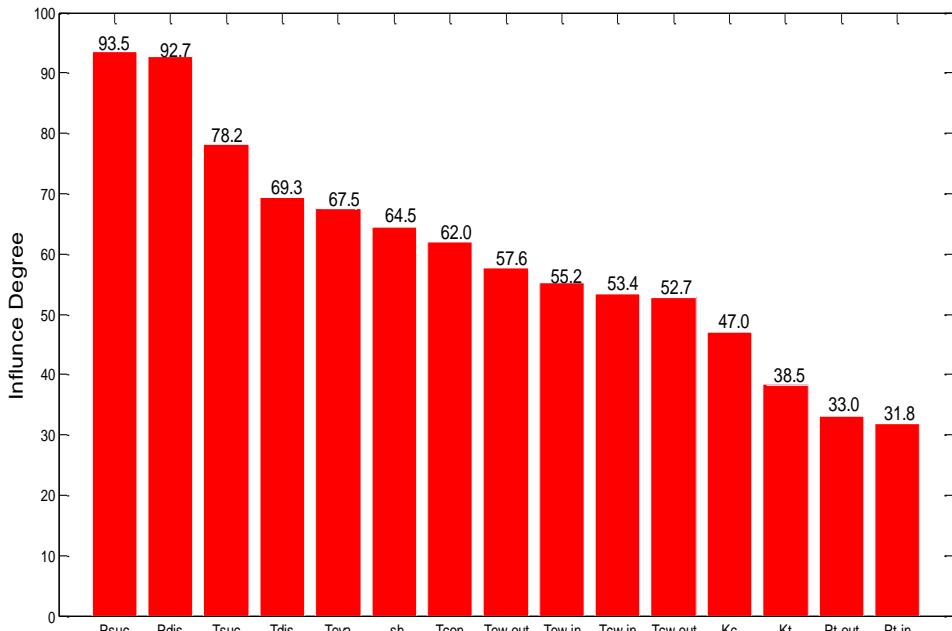
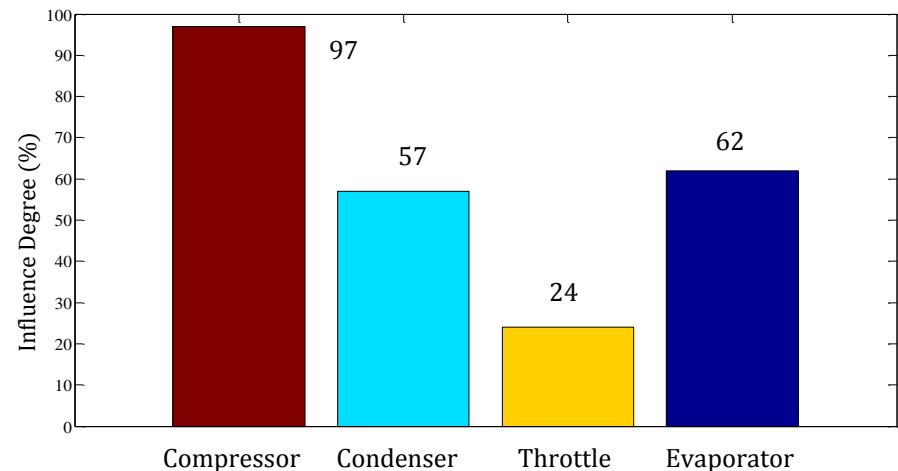
- Simulating based on the basic working range

Component	Parameter	Working range	Component	Parameter	Working range
Compressor	$p_{suc}(MPa)$	0,10~0,30	Throttle /Expansion Valve	$T_{ta,in}(^{\circ}C)$	20~35
	$p_{dis}(MPa)$	1,10~1,50		$T_{ta,out}(^{\circ}C)$	-10~ -5
	$T_{suc}(^{\circ}C)$	3,0~6,0		$p_{t,in}(MPa)$	0,8~1,4
	$T_{dis}(^{\circ}C)$	60~90		$p_{t,out}(MPa)$	0,17~0,35
	$K_c(%)$	10~100		$K_t(%)$	10~100
	$T_{oil}(^{\circ}C)$	25~65		$T_{ea,in}(^{\circ}C)$	0~3
Condenser	$p_{oil}(MPa)$	0,15~0,30		$T_{ea,out}(^{\circ}C)$	4~7
	$T_{ca,in}(^{\circ}C)$	55~85		$T_{ew,in}(^{\circ}C)$	7~10
	$T_{ca,out}(^{\circ}C)$	20~38		$T_{ew,out}(^{\circ}C)$	2~5
	$T_{atm}(^{\circ}C)$	-5~38		$T_{eva}(^{\circ}C)$	-15~5
	$T_{cw,in}(^{\circ}C)$	5~22		$\theta_{sh}(^{\circ}C)$	2~15
	$T_{cw,out}(^{\circ}C)$	9~26		$m_w(m^3/min)$	3,39~4,71
	$T_{con}(^{\circ}C)$	20~40		$m_a(m^3/min)$	5,30~7,66

$$\bullet \quad COP = \frac{Q_{eva,w}}{W_{com} + W_{others}} = \frac{c_{eva,w} m \Delta t}{W_{com} + W_{others}}$$

Reference: <https://blog.angel.co/12-startups-to-join-founded-by-ex-google-engineers>

- Selection of Critical Parameters



- Two-dimension matrix

$$\bullet \quad U = (u_{ij})_{mn} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ u_{21} & u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{m1} & u_{m2} & \cdots & u_{mn} \end{bmatrix}_{mn}$$

- Standardized matrix:  $R = (r_{ij})_{mn}$
- Evaluation weight:  $w = [w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m]$
- Energy efficiency evaluation value:
- $W = [W_{s1}, W_{s2}, \dots, W_{sm}] = R \cdot w^T$   
where  $W_{sm}$  is the evaluation of working status  $m^{th}$ .

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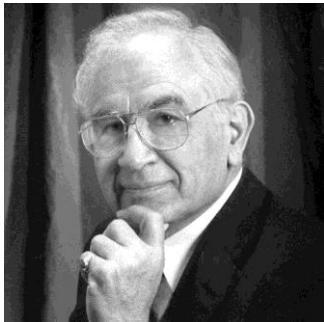
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# Energy efficiency evaluation method of LSCW

- Fuzzy analytic hie



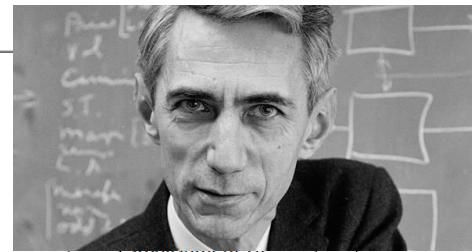
Thomas L. Saaty  
(1971)



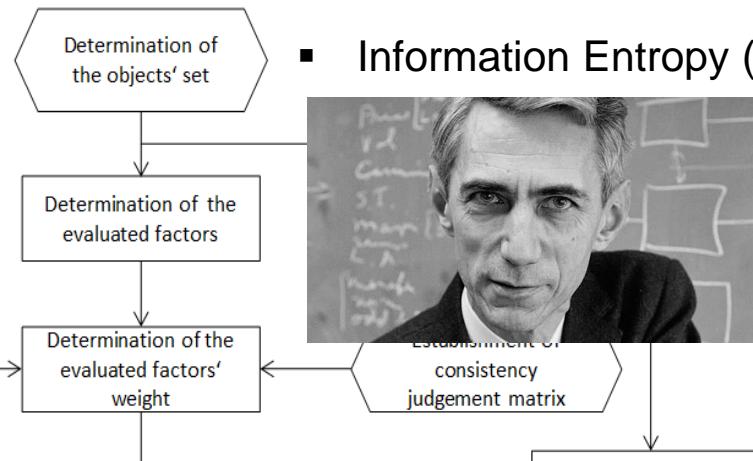
Better hierarchy

Subjective influence

- Information Entropy (IE)



Claude E. Shannon  
(1948)



Smaller redundancy

Higher precision

Poor adaptability

# Least Squares Combination Weight (LSCW)

- Weight by FAHP (subjective weight):

$$w_{FAHP} = [w_{F1}, w_{F2}, \dots, w_{Fm}]^T$$

- Weight by IE (objective weight):

$$w_{IE} = [w_{I1}, w_{I2}, \dots, w_{Im}]^T$$

- Combination evaluation model  $D(w)$ :

$$\min D(w) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \left\{ [r_{ij}(xw_{Fj} - w_j)]^2 + [r_{ij}(yw_{Ij} - w_j)]^2 \right\}$$

**$x, y$  are set to be the coefficient of  $w_{FAHP}$  and  $w_{IE}$ .**

- Lagrange Function:

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \left\{ [r_{ij}(xw_{Fj} - w_j)]^2 + [r_{ij}(yw_{Ij} - w_j)]^2 \right\} + 4\lambda(\sum_{j=1}^m w_j - 1)$$

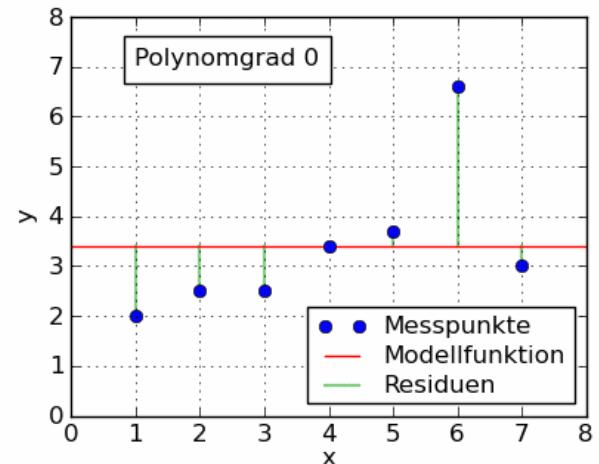
- The application matrix is defined as:  $\begin{bmatrix} A & e \\ e^T & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A = \text{diag}[\sum_{i=1}^n r_{i1}^2, \sum_{i=1}^n r_{i2}^2, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^n r_{im}^2]$$

$$B = \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} (xw_{F1} + yw_{I1}) \times r_{i1}^2, \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} (xw_{F2} + yw_{I2}) \times r_{i2}^2, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} (xw_{Fm} + yw_{Im}) \times r_{im}^2 \right]^T$$

- Solving the equation, the combination weight can be obtained.

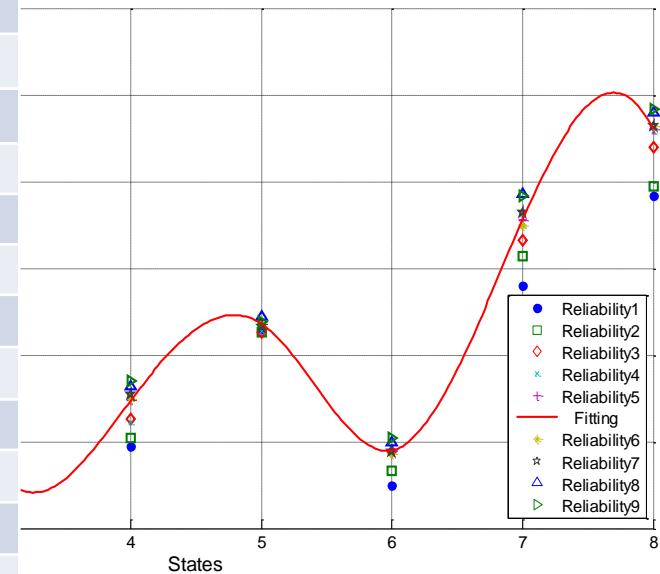
$$w = A^{-1} \cdot \left[ B + \frac{1 - e^T A^{-1} B}{e^T A^{-1} e} \cdot e \right]$$



# Calculation of Energy efficiency evaluation value

- Evaluation values in different reliabilities between FAHP and IE

Parameters	Evaluated working states							
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8
$p_{suc}(MPa)$	0.24	0.28	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.26	0.28
$p_{dis}(MPa)$	1.25	1.20	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.22	1.20
$T_{suc}(^{\circ}C)$	4.7	4.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.0	4.0
$T_{dis}(^{\circ}C)$	70.2	66.2	85.6	80.0	78.5	82.6	70.0	65.0
$K_c(%)$	50	47	67	70	60	65	60	60
$T_{ca,in}(^{\circ}C)$	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	22
$T_{ca,out}(^{\circ}C)$	33	32	36	37	35	36	33	30
$T_{con}(^{\circ}C)$	34	33	40	38	36	38	34	32
$T_{ew,in}(^{\circ}C)$	32	32	32	33	33	33	32	32
$T_{ew,out}(^{\circ}C)$	4.2	3.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.2
$T_{eva}(^{\circ}C)$	-6.0	-4.0	-7.0	-6.5	-6.0	-6.6	-5.0	-4.0
$\theta_{sh}(^{\circ}C)$	10	8	13	12	11	13	10	8
$p_{t,in}(MPa)$	1.24	1.19	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.18
$p_{t,out}(MPa)$	0.26	0.30	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.27	0.30
$K_t(%)$	70	70	82	85	80	85	75	75



[0.316, 0.057]

- Comprehensive evaluation value:

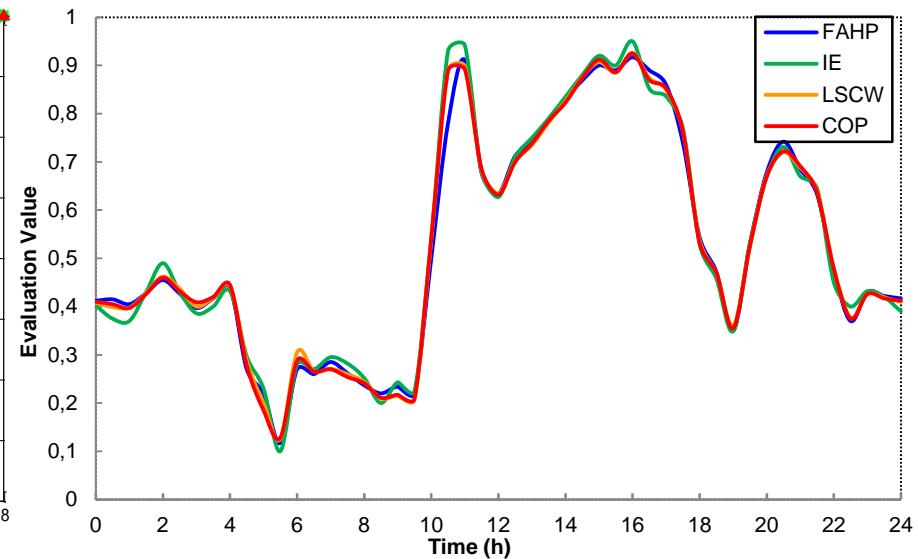
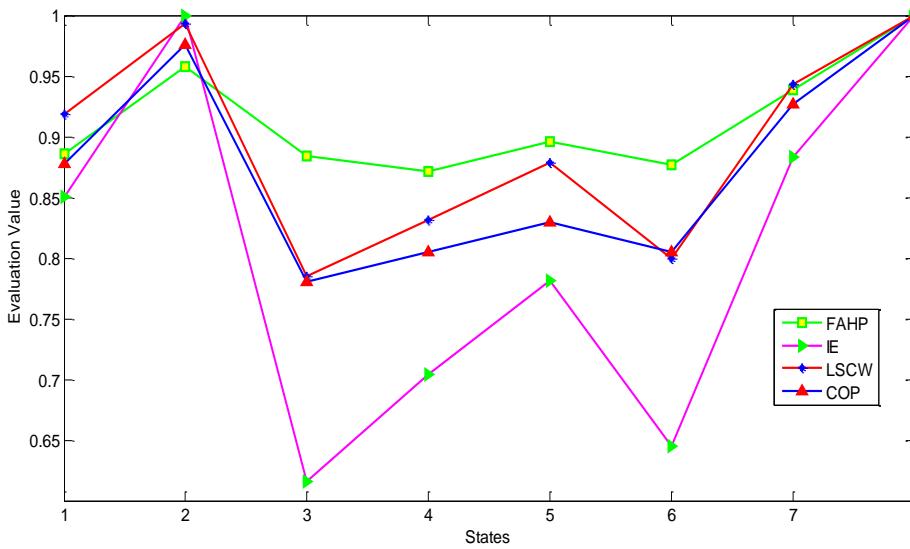
$$W_{LSCW} = R \cdot w^T = [0.857, 0.927, 0.732, 0.776, 0.820, 0.746, 0.880, 0.933]$$

# Comparison

- Comparison of different evaluation methods

	Results of normalization
FAHP	[0.8859, 0.9577, 0.8841, 0.8717, 0.8960, 0.8770, 0.9383, 1.000]
IE	[0.8507, 1.000, 0.6157, 0.7037, 0.7813, 0.6447, 0.8831, 1.000]
LSCW	[0.9185, 0.9936, 0.7846, 0.8317, 0.8789, 0.7996, 0.9432, 1.000]
$S_{COP}$	[0.8780, 0.9756, 0.7805, 0.8049, 0.8293, 0.8049, 0.9268, 1.000]

Methods	Total points	Deviation points	Relative error (%)
FAHP	1440	217	15.07
IE		193	13.40
LSCW		49	3.34



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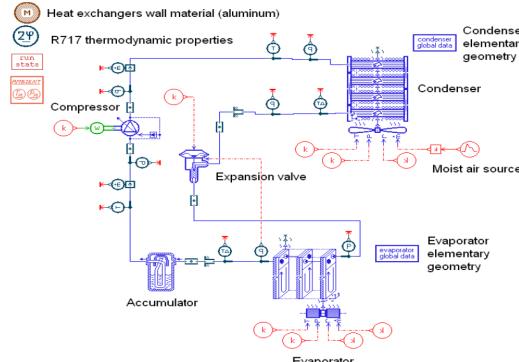
# Summary

## Analyze of the problems

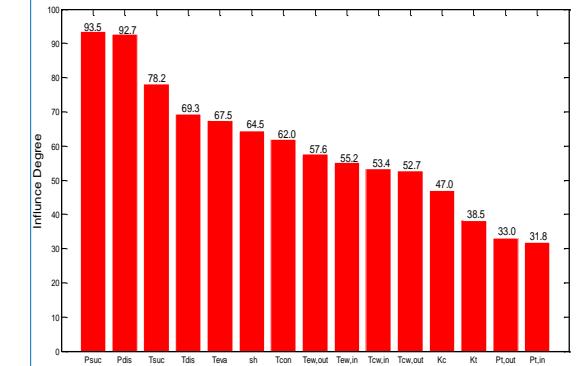
100% → 30%



## Modelling and simulation



## Selection of the critical parameters



## Proposal of the new evaluation method (LSCW)

Optimized combination evaluation model:

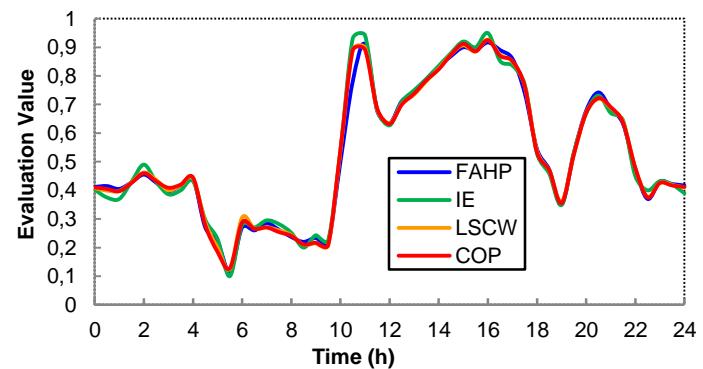
$$\min D(w) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \left\{ [r_{ij}(xw_{Fj} - w_j)]^2 + [r_{ij}(yw_{Ij} - w_j)]^2 \right\}$$

Combination weight:

$$w = A^{-1} \cdot \left[ B + \frac{1 - e^T A^{-1} B}{e^T A^{-1} e} \cdot e \right]$$

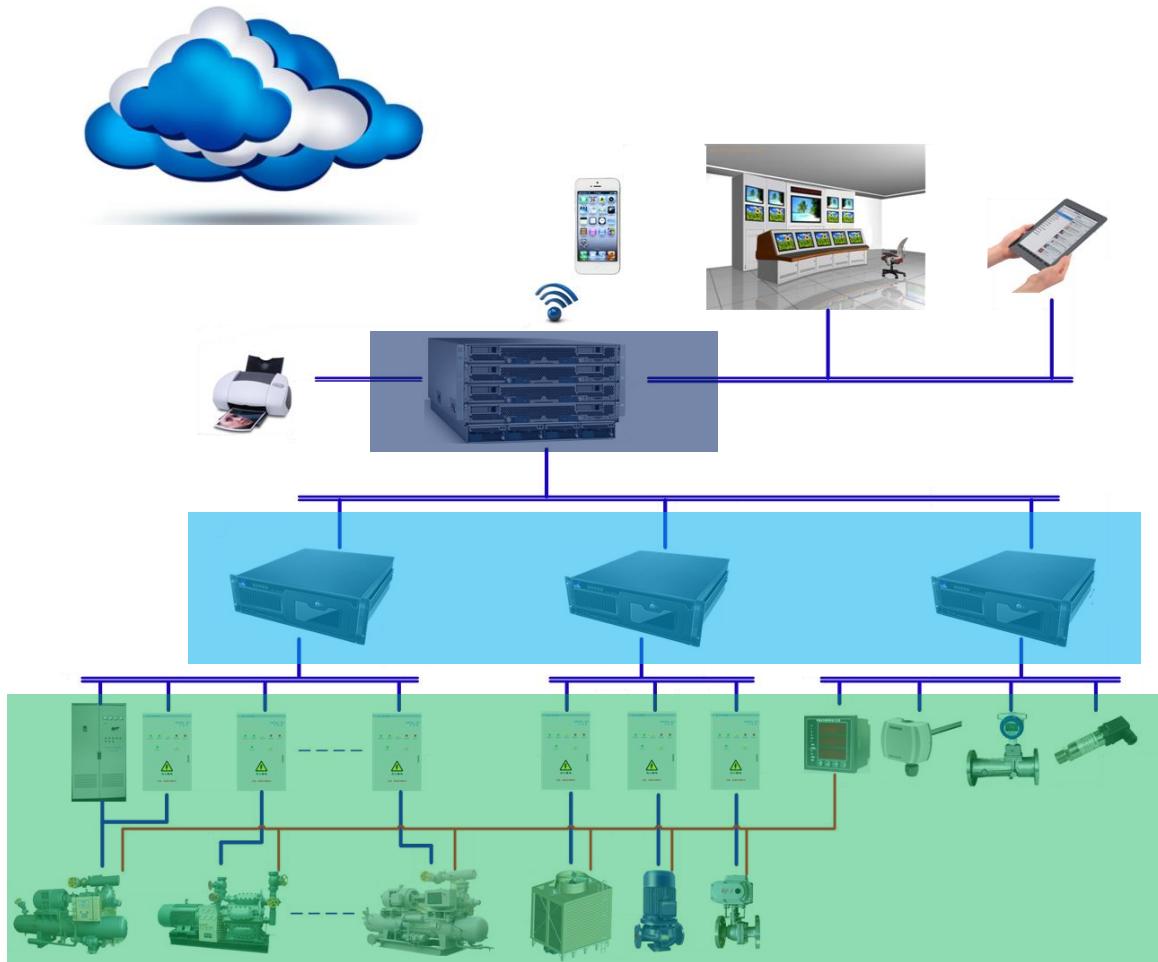
- Higher precision
- Smaller relative error (3,34%)
- Better consistence

## Comparison



# Outlook

- Intelligent efficient management system



Information Management

Intelligent Control Algorithm

Energy Efficiency Evaluation

Data Acquisition and Processing

# Thank you for your attention!

## Contact:

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Reference: <https://www.foodengineeringmag.com>

