

Suction Pressure

Optimizing Suction Pressure for Your Facility

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November 2018

Suction Pressure

Advantages of Highest Possible Suction Pressure

- 1- Product
- 2- Defrost
- 3- Energy

Suction Pressure

Advantages of Highest Possible Suction Pressure

Ideal Conditions for Fresh Produce

- Low temperature differential across the coil
- Higher humidity.
- Consistent temperature across the room.

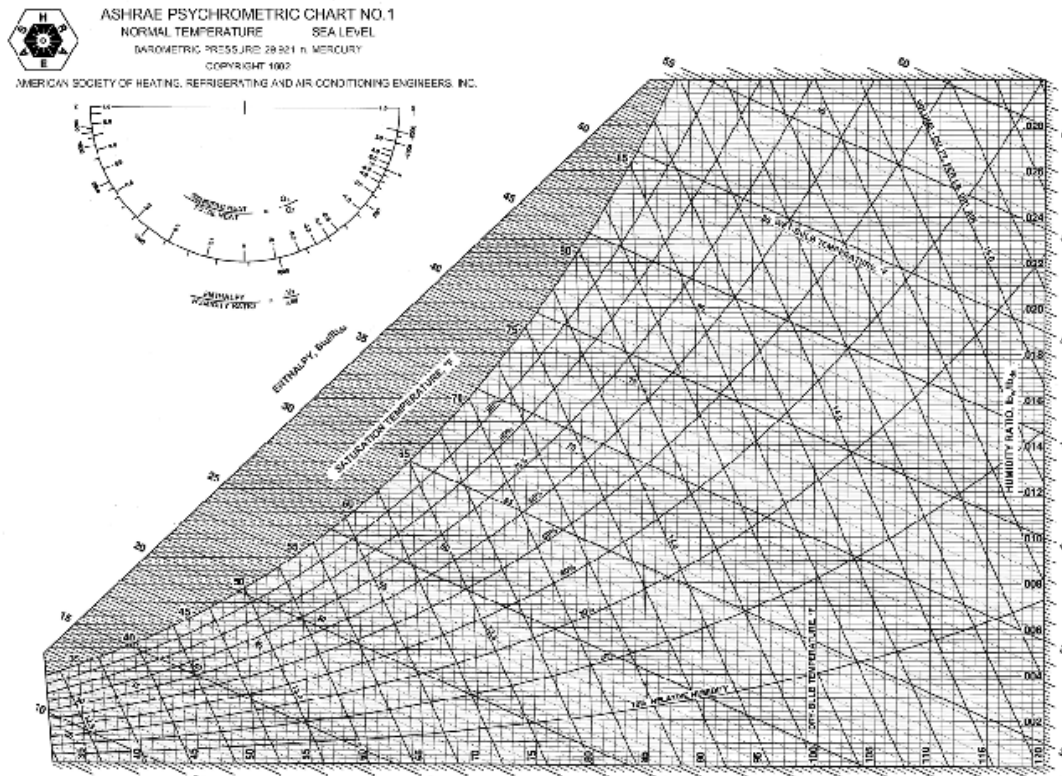
Fewer Defrost Cycles Needed

- Less moisture removed from air, less ice.

Suction Pressure

Advantages of Highest Possible Suction Pressure

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Suction Pressure

Common Mistakes Made During Defrost

- Lowering Zone Pressure too quickly, when coming out of Defrost.
- Creates large temperature differential, Dries out air, puts ice back on the coil.
 - Creates large short term load at the compressor room.

Suction Pressure

Common Mistakes Made During Defrost

Too Long of Duration.

- Hot Gas Defrost should not take more than 8 – 10 minutes.
- Water Defrost should not take more than 15 minutes.

Suction Pressure

Advantages of Highest Possible Suction Pressure

Energy Savings

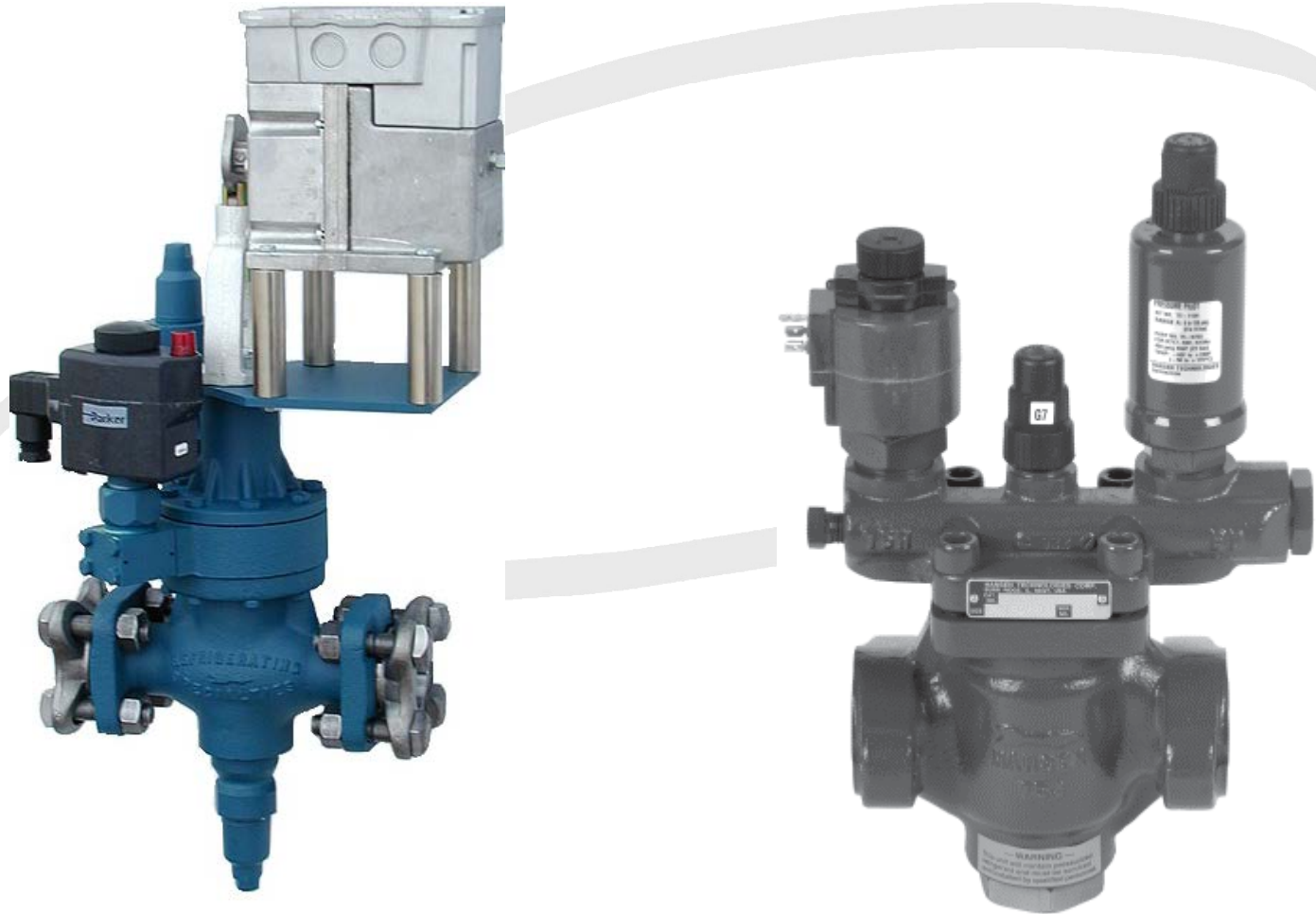
- Less Horse Power Required.
- Lower Superheat at the Compressor.
- Lower fan speed.

Suction Pressure

Disadvantages Of Higher Suction Pressure

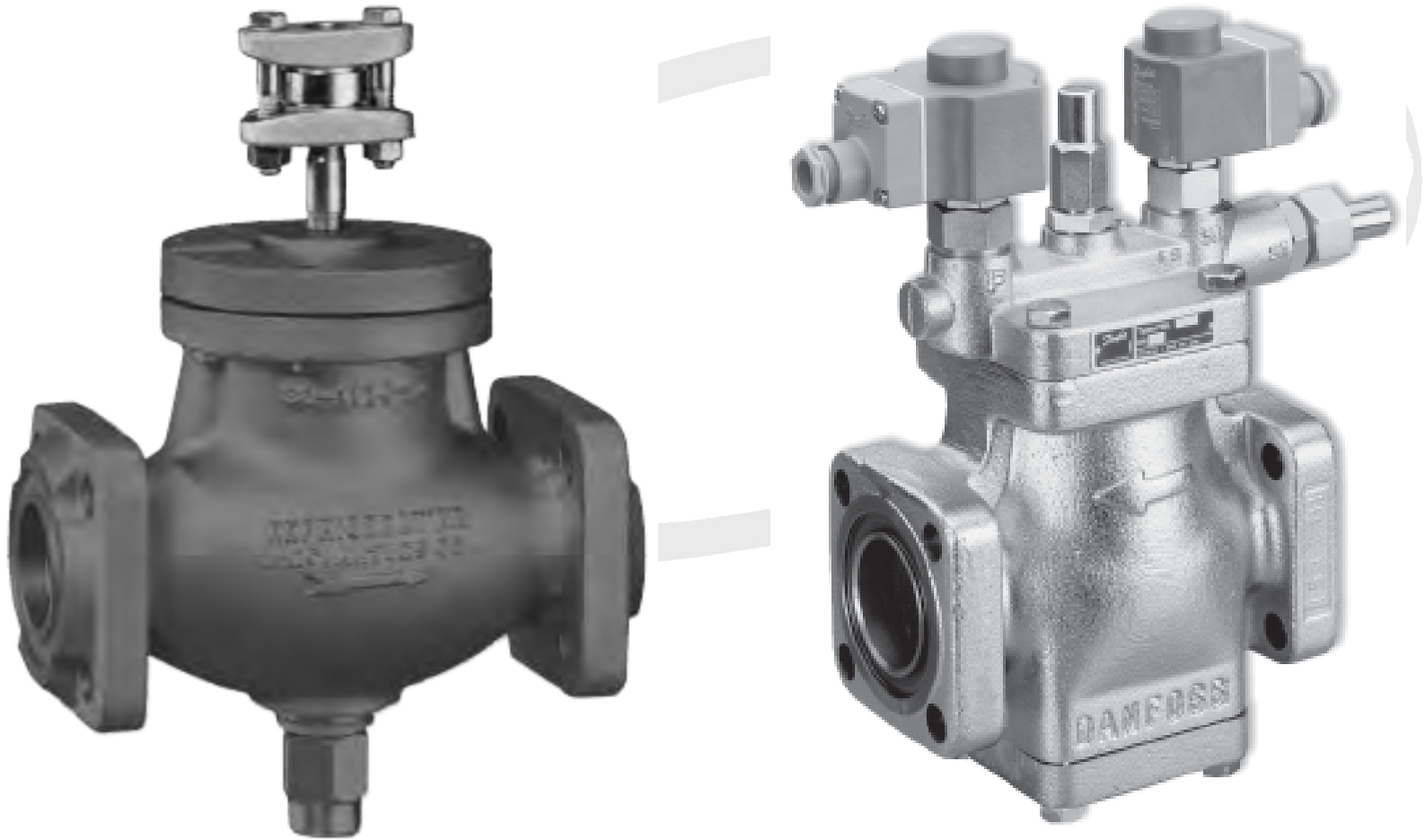
- Requires more coil surface area.
- High Humidity,
 - Packaging may become soggy.
 - Some commodities require Low Humidity
- Precise zone pressure control required.

Control Valves



Back Pressure Regulators

Control Valves



Suction Stop Valves

Suction Pressure

Disadvantages Of Too Low House Suction Pressure

Liquid Recirculation

- “Brining” Cold liquid has to warm up before it can boil. (Zones with Back Pressure Regulators)
- Zones cycling on and off, temperature fluctuation, unstable House Suction Pressure.
- Wasted energy, keeping the liquid colder than it needs to be.

Suction Pressure

Disadvantages Of Low House Suction Pressure

Flooded (with Fixed or no Back Pressure Regulators)

- BPRV set for worst case.
- Dries out the air.
- Zones cycling on and off, temperature fluctuation, unstable House Suction Pressure.

Suction Pressure

Determining Optimal House Suction Pressure Flooded and Liquid Recirc.

$$(LZP) - (PDV) - (PDP) = (HSP)$$

LZP = Lowest Zone Pressure

PDV = Pressure Drop across Control Valves

PDP = Pressure Drop in Suction Piping

HSP = House Suction Pressure

Suction Pressure

Determining Optimal House Suction Pressure Flooded and Liquid Recirc.

$$42.5\text{psig} - 2\text{psi} - 5\text{psi} = 35.5\text{psig}$$

LZP = 42.5 psig Lowest Zone Pressure, 28°F Ammonia

PDV = 2 psi Pressure Drop across Control Valves

PDP = 5 psi Pressure Drop in Suction Piping

HSP = 35.5 psig House Suction Pressure

Suction Pressure

Determining Optimal House Suction Pressure TX / DX

$$(RAT) - (SHT) = (ET) \quad (EP) - (PDV) - (PDP) = (HSP)$$

RAT = Coldest Return Air Temperature

SHT = Superheat Temperature Required

ET = Evaporator Temperature

EP = Evaporator Pressure, Converted from Evaporator Temperature

PDV = Pressure Drop across Control Valves

PDP = Pressure Drop in Suction Piping

HSP = House Suction Pressure

Suction Pressure

Determining Optimal House Suction Pressure TX / DX

$$33^{\circ}\text{F} - 10^{\circ}\text{F} = 23^{\circ}\text{F} \quad 36.8\text{psig} - 2\text{psi} - 5\text{psi} = 29.8\text{psig}$$

RAT = 33°F Coldest Return Air Temperature

SHT = 10°F Superheat Required

ET = 23°F Evaporator Temperature

EP = 36.8 psig Evaporator Pressure, Converted from Evaporator Temperature

PDV = 2 psi Pressure Drop across Control Valves

PDP = 5 psi Pressure Drop in Suction Piping

HSP = 29.8psig House Suction Pressure

Suction Pressure

Questions