



# Efficiency for Access Design Challenge Technology Week: Webinar 3: Refrigeration



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### **Harini Hewa Dewage,** **Battery Research Lead, M-KOPA**

- Energy storage background
- PhD in Battery Research at Imperial College London
- Managed multiple research and education projects in the sector



### **Victor Torres Toledo,** **University of Hohenheim**

- Studied Mechanical Engineering in Madrid, Spain
- PhD in the field of refrigeration and solar energy, University of Hohenheim in 2012
- Founded Solar Cooling Engineering UG



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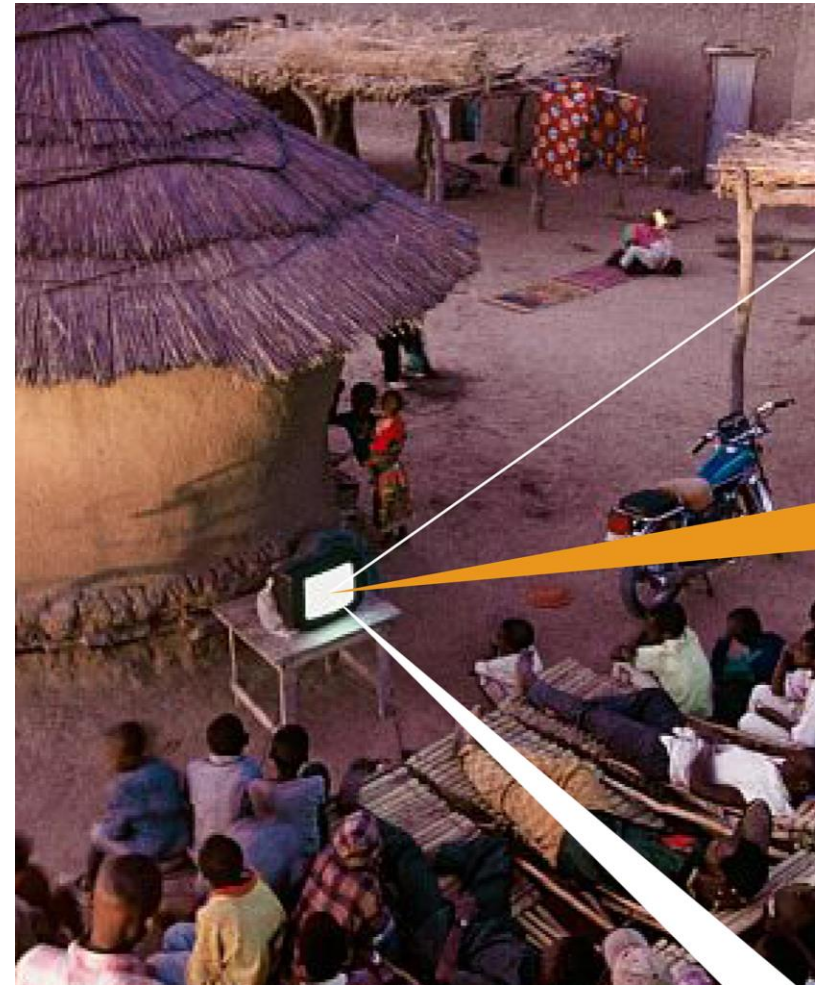
# Harini Hewa Dewage

Battery Research Lead, M-KOPA



# How does refrigeration link to the Sustainable Development Goals?

- Refrigeration helps save valuable food and potentially increases productivity, therefore reducing risk of poverty and hunger
- Healthier food and ability to store sensitive medicine (insulin, vaccines, etc.) increases well-being and protects health
- Additional spare time can be utilised for children education
- Refrigeration helps women the most – sparing their time (cooking, market visits) and consequently helping reach gender equality
- Renewable energy-based solutions are designed around affordable and clean energy



# Demand for refrigeration across sub-Saharan Africa

## How does refrigeration affect lower income population? (from M-KOPA market tests)

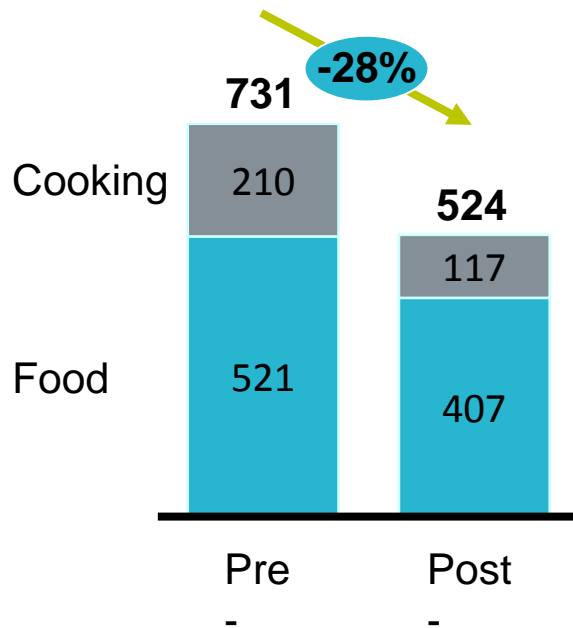
- Saves time and money
  - Bulk buying saves 15% each month
  - Market visits reduced by 30%
  - Spend 40% less time cooking
  - Reduced food spoilage by 33%
- New spare time utilized for family or additional work
- Type 2 diabetes impacts 1-in-17 Kenyans, need for proper / specific medicine storage
- Enables replacing processed food with healthier which would otherwise spoil quickly
- Potential for revenue growth for micro-retailers and smallholder farmers



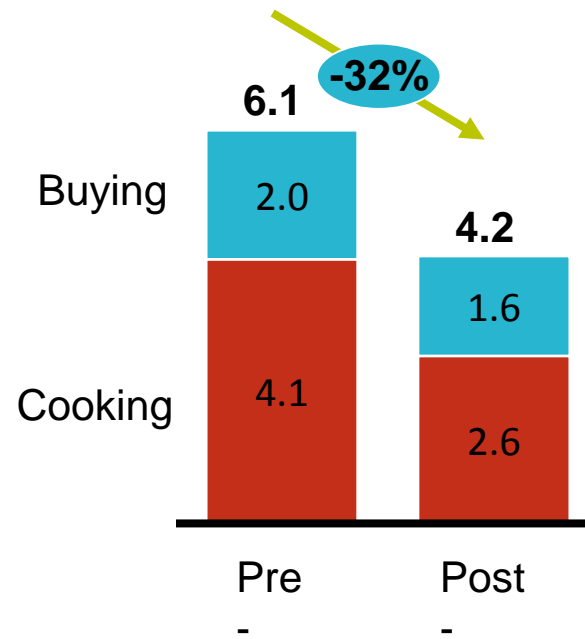
# Solar fridge reduced expenditure and time spent by ~30% in our pilot

M-KOPA Solar Fridge customer: “I used to go to the market twice a day. Once I got the M-KOPA Fridge, I only go once. It saves me time and my money.”

## Daily Expenditure (KES)



## Daily time spent (Hours)



# What are the solutions currently available on the market?

**Off grid refrigeration is yet to become mainstream.**

- ▶ Current solutions are:
  - Optimized for off-grid but expensive
  - Not optimized for off-grid (higher consumption)
- ▶ Currently available\*:
  - M-KOPA Solar Fridge
  - BBOXX Solar Fridge
  - Engel DC & AC Fridge
  - Etc.
- ▶ Sizes up to 150 L



# Draw-backs or design problems with current solutions?

- Lack of financing options
  - It is a higher value device / system
  - Not many manufacturers and suppliers choose to offer their appliance on PAYG
- Energy consumption
  - Needs to operate 24/7
  - Larger battery packs needed off-grid
- Traditional compressors need a lot of power to start-up
- Advanced compressors are suitable but expensive as are not widely adopted by the industry





# M-KOPA's current offering

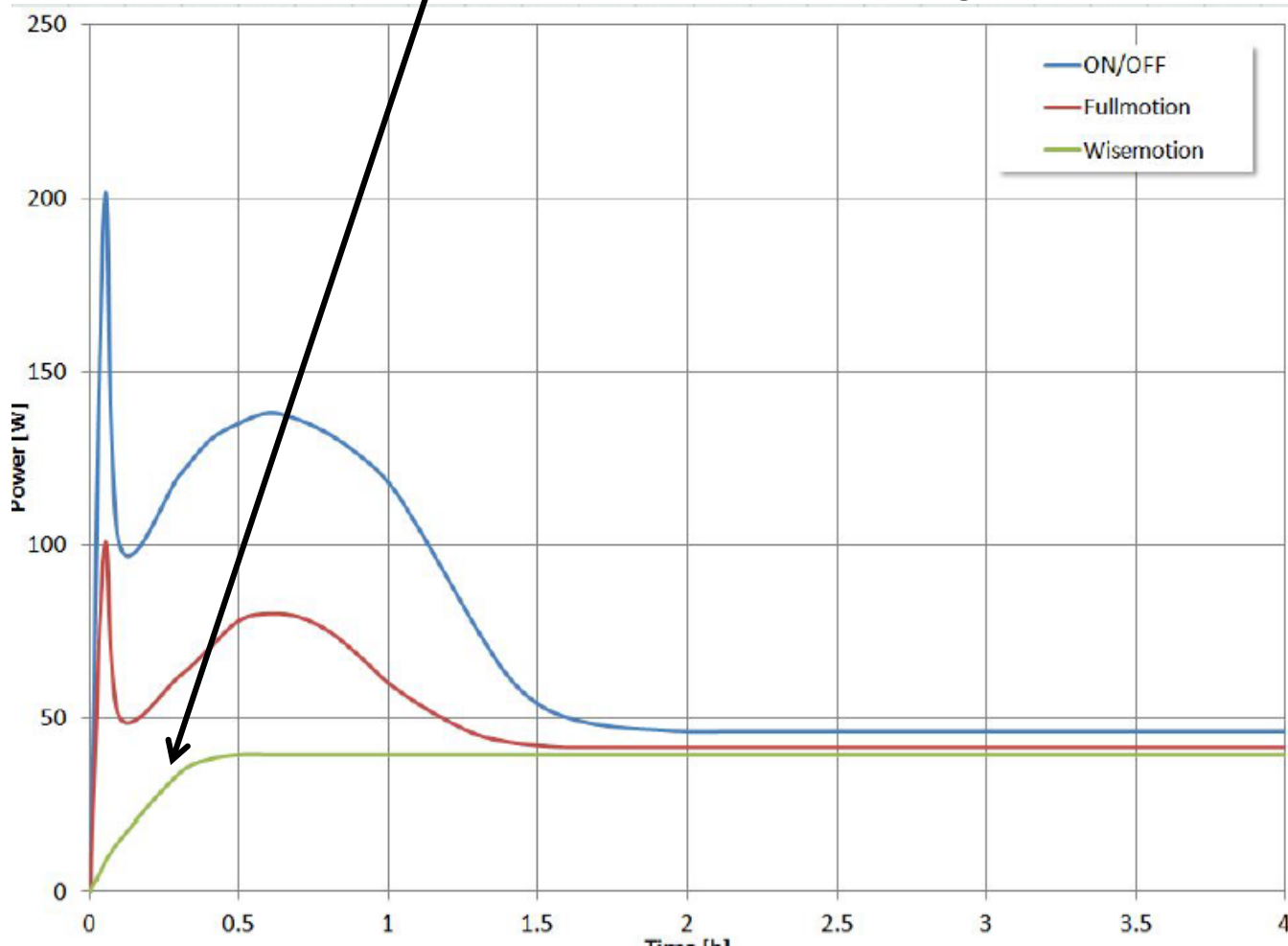
- ▶ M-KOPA 100L Solar Fridge
  - Size: 100L
  - Reserve: 36 hours of battery autonomy
  - Avg. power consumption: < 8W
  - Insulation: High density Polyurethane foam (CFC free, Cyclopentane Blown)
  - Cabinet internal temperature: 6°C
  - Refrigerant: Isobutane (R600a)

The M-KOPA Fridge runs on less daily energy than a 60-watt lightbulb, has a battery autonomy of 36 hours and is sold with LED lights and phone charging capability.



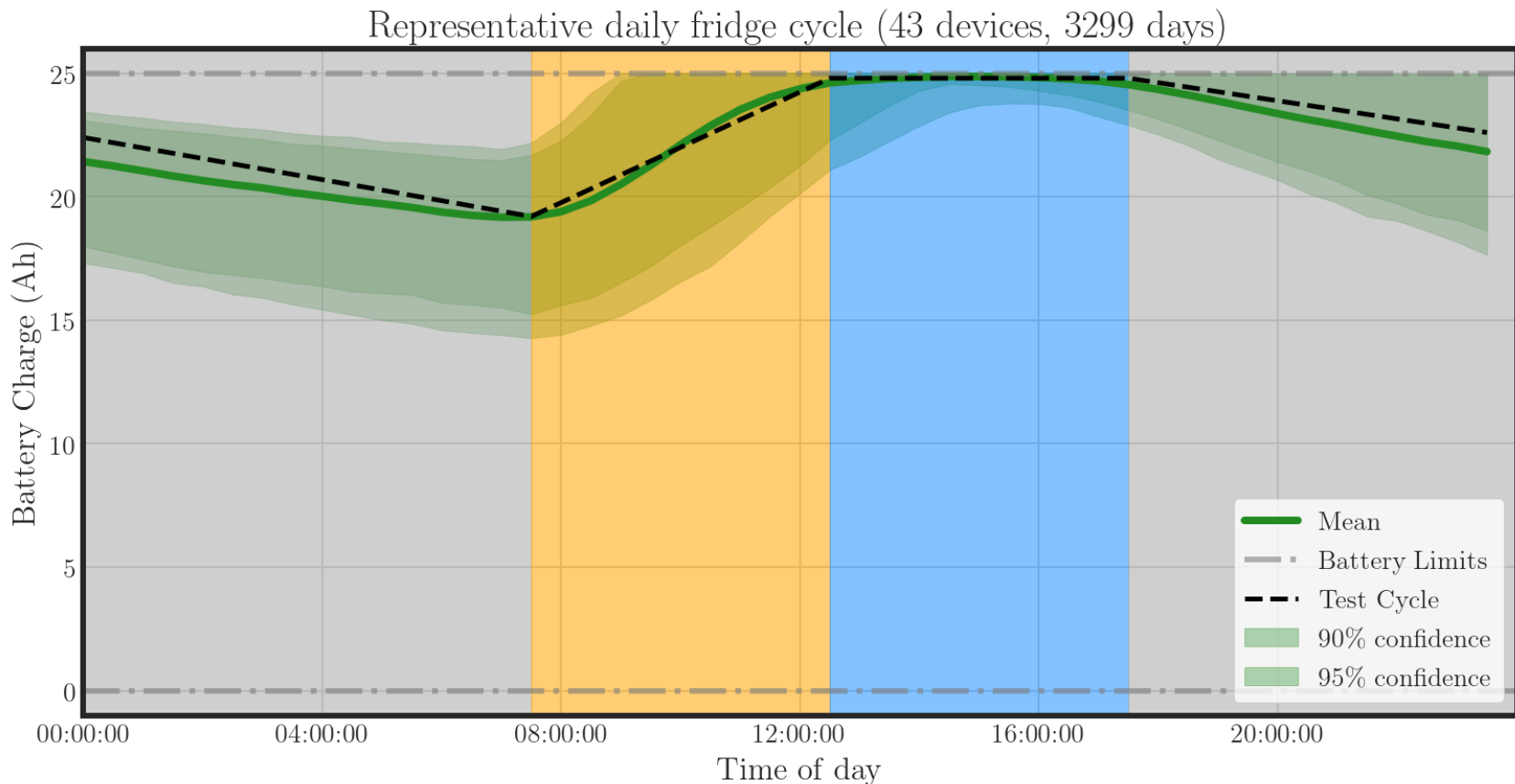
# Fridge compressors comparison

No power peak during start-up and lower energy consumption  
More expensive though ☹️



# Fridge Consumption Data

Representative daily battery use based on field observations. Battery charge value distributions are compared to simplified cycle used in laboratory test. Regions represent **Night**, **Charging**, and **Full Charge**.

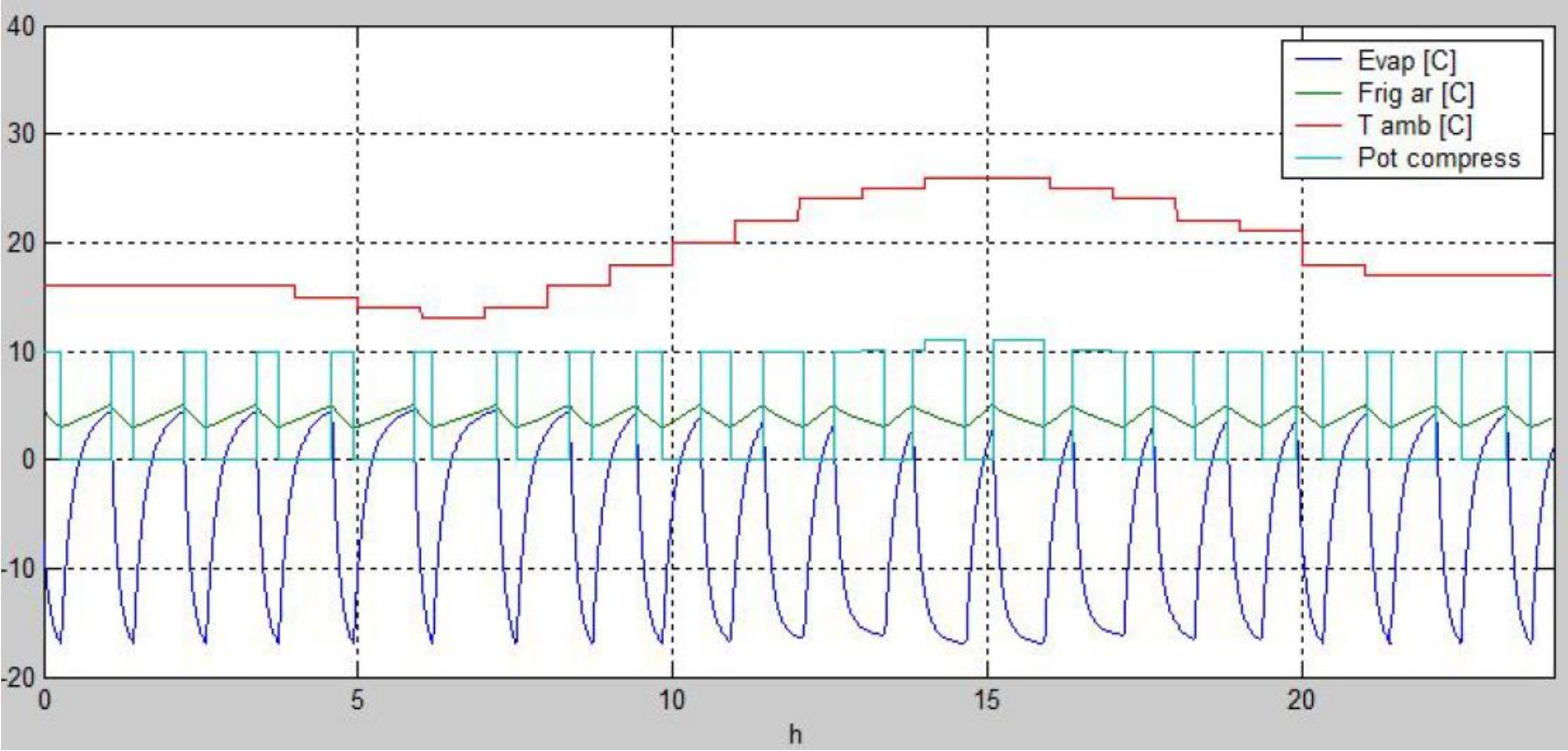


# What has failed in the past and what lessons can be learned?

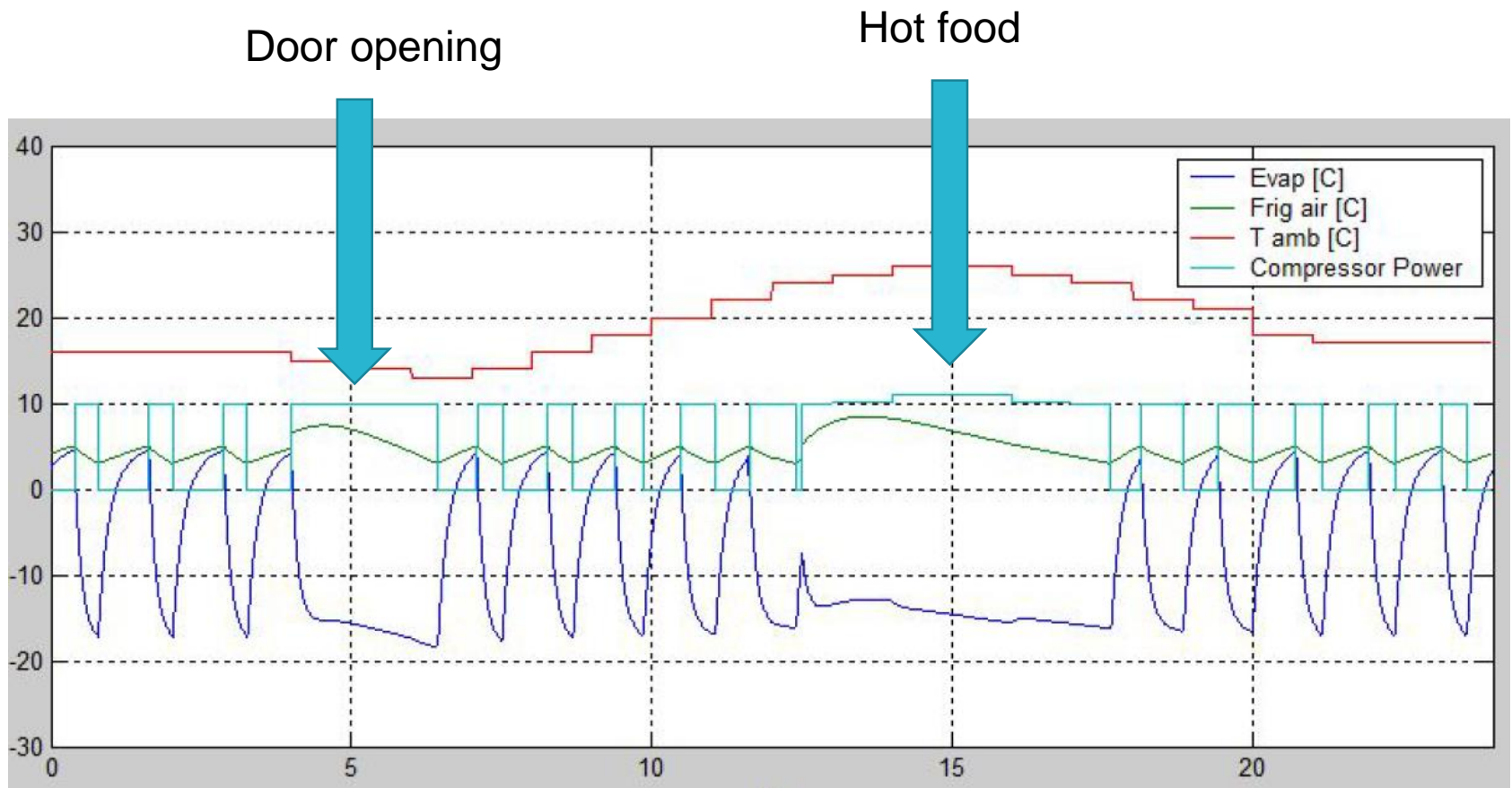
- Fridge size is important
  - Customers want big size fridge since they pay a lot of money for it
- Best solar panel and battery sizing matching
  - Customer behavior have a big impact on fridge performance. (e.g. Leaving the door open for too long, blocking fridge's ventilation, etc).
- Bringing the technology's cost down will help with refrigeration adoption
- Even though concepts of refrigeration are well known, customers may need to be educated on usage



# Fridge power and internal temperature during a regular day.



# Impacts of customer behavior in the fridge performance



# Market direction and current research projects happening in the industry?

- Through a partnership with Embraco (Whirlpool Group company), DFID and Shell Foundation, M-KOPA Solar launched Africa's first made-for-market solar powered, low-power refrigerator in Kenya
- affordable and sold on a PAYG basis to accommodate customers' cash flow constraints
- engineered specifically for the East African environment
- is uniquely suited to solar energy, employing technology to increase energy efficiency and optimize reliability
- Embraco is exploring ways to bring the cost of compressor down



# Contact

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**Electronics Engineer**

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**Any questions?**



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**Victor Torres Toledo,**  
University of Hohenheim



# Solar Cooling for Agriculture

**Do it yourself!**



**Efficiency for Access Design Challenge**

Technology Week Webinars  
Refrigeration. October 16th 2019

Dr. Victor Torres Toledo  
University of Hohenheim, Germany  
[Victor.torrestoledo@uni-hohenheim.de](mailto:Victor.torrestoledo@uni-hohenheim.de)  
[www.solar-cooling-engineering.com](http://www.solar-cooling-engineering.com)

# Tropics/Subtropics group (Prof. Dr. Joachim Müller)

- Solar Drying
- Irrigation (Solar)
- Plant oil extraction (Solar)
- Use of biogas/biomass
- Postharvest technologies
- **Solar cooling**



20 PhD Students  
6 Post. Docs.  
5 Technical staff  
2 administrative staff

From 15 countries!



## Solar cooling team



Victor Torres-Toledo  
R&D



Julian Krüger  
R&D - Testing



Farah Mrabet  
Milk quality and socio-economic assessments



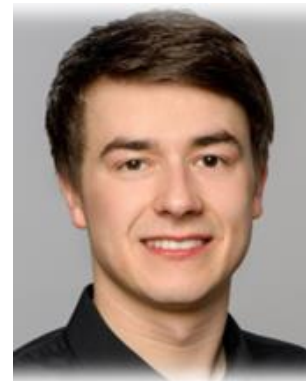
Muaz Bedru  
Development of milk cooling systems



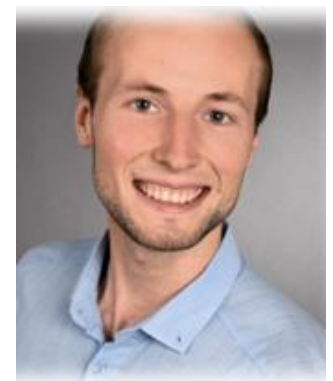
Ana Salvatierra-Rojas  
System installation and trainings



Juliet Kariuki  
Research Social Scientist



Florian Männer  
Testing



Kilian Blumenthal  
Knowledge Management

# Solar cooling testing facilities

Weather profile



Climate chamber



Solar Power profile



PV Simulator

**Solar Cooling Test Bench** UNIVERSITÄT HOHENHEIM  
INSTITUT FÜR AGRARTECHNIK  
Agrartechnik in den Tropen und Subtropen

Start Year Day: 24 Start Year hour: 12  Repeat Day

Location: [Dropdown menu with options: ARG\_Buenos Aires 875760\_WEC.epw, KEN\_Kisumu 637080\_SWERA.epw, KEN\_Kilale 636610\_SWERA.epw, KEN\_Lamu-Manda Island 837720\_SWERA.epw, KEN\_Ludwar 836120\_SWERA.epw, KEN\_Makindu 637660\_SWERA.epw]

**KISUMU at 1146 m - Lat: -0.1° - Long: 34.75°**  
25 January, 12:20:59  
Global Radiation: 938.4425 W/m<sup>2</sup>  
Ambient Temperature: 31.52 °C

Chamber Temperature: 30.12°C  
Tempb: 31.52°C  
Tempf: 30.5°C  Auto 0.000

Temp. Set Air (4): 4 Temp. Set Wall (5): -10

Comp. Spd: 0-Auto  
Pr: 100% P2: 20%

Bottle 1: 23.81°C  
Bottle 2: 11.24°C  
Bottle 3: 5.83°C  
Fridge Air: 20.77°C  
Fridge Wall: 0°C

PV Size [Wp]: 600  Fix  
Slope [°]: 10

Voltage: -0.01 V  
Current: 0 A (max: 8 A)  
Consumption: 0 W

PV Power: 467.31 W

Battery Power: -0.15197 W  
State of Charge: 80 %

System Voltage [V]: 24  
Battery Capacity [Wh]: 1000  
Start SOC [%]: 80

Contact: Victor Torres Toledo (448e) Tel: 0711 459-22840 Email: victor.torrestoledo@uni-hohenheim.de



# Adaptation of local available components



# Implemented projects

Colombia  
2018  
4 systems



Tunisia  
2016  
10 systems



Kenya  
2016  
3 systems



Kenya  
2018  
2 systems





# Challenges to promote solar cooling systems in rural areas

Donations negatively influence the willingness to pay  
Rotation of pilot systems  
Introduction of fees

Maintenance is crucial  
Local distribution & Installation  
Local assembling and production?

Transport cost + profit margins represent 60% of total cost  
Use of local available materials  
Local skilled staff

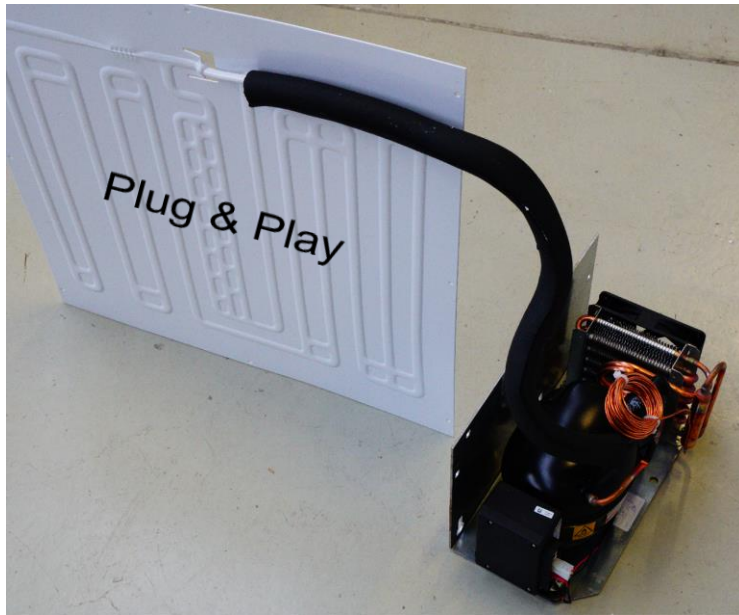
Product doesn't fit into the local market  
Several system configurations  
Different sizes (Scalability)

# New Approach Cooling Units instead of cooling systems

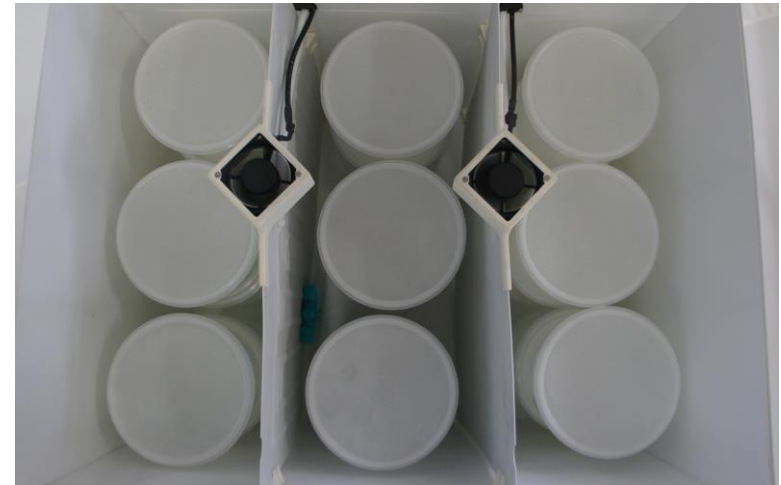


# Promoting the use of key components

Solar cooling unit +  
electronics and sensors



Locally produced systems



# Different configurations

Performance per cooling unit

Ice-Makers



15 kg ice per day  
40 L milk per day  
80 kg fish per day

Refrigerators



180 L Volume  
20 kg food per day

Water Chillers



2.5 kwh per day  
80 L milk per day  
6 m<sup>3</sup> cold rooms

# Technology transfer



Solar  
Cooling  
Engineering

- Spinoff Company founded in 2018

<http://solar-cooling-engineering.com>

HOME

OUR OFFER

EXAMPLE SYSTEMS

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ▾

ABOUT US

CONTACT & NEWSLETTER

Develop, produce and launch to the market  
your own solar cooling systems

VIDEO TOUR

CONTACT US

Engineering services | Key components | Technical training courses | Pilot testing

# Technology transfer

## Solar Cooling Unit - SelfChill ®



- **Create your own Refrigeration Systems**
- Unbeatable transport cost
- Duty free in most countries
- Battery free compatible (Direct-Drive)
- Natural refrigerant R600a (already filled) with very low global warming potential (GWP)
- Monitoring & PAYG over Smartphone App

Distributed in Germany by:

**Phaesun** 

[www.Phaesun.com](http://www.Phaesun.com)

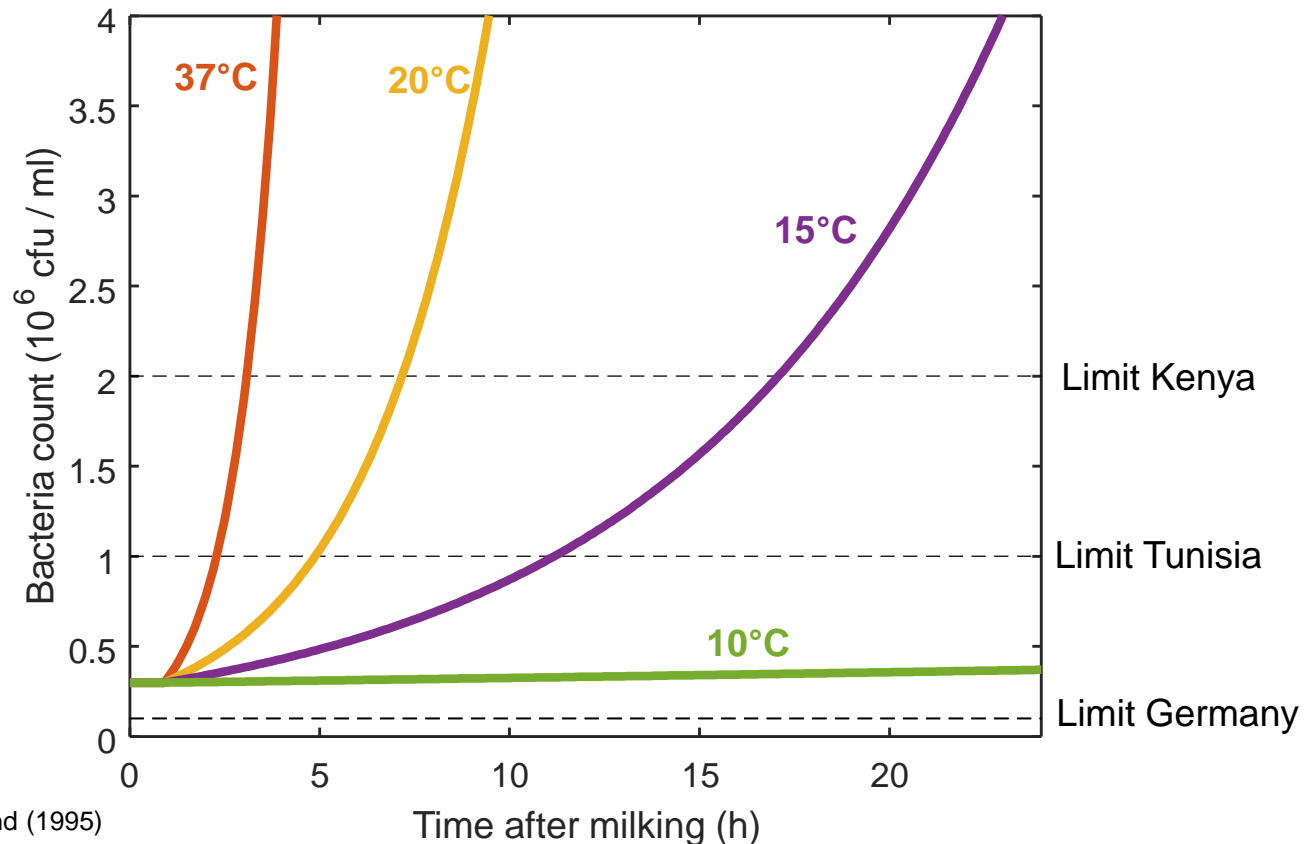
# Design of solar powered refrigeration systems

- Important considerations:
  - Product cooling requirements
  - Value chain context and demand of final users
  - Refrigeration Method
  - Energy demand (Thermal losses and cooling demand)
  - Energy supply configuration (Solar, battery free?)



# Cooling requirements of raw milk

- Raw milk has around 37°C after milking
- Highly perishable due to rapid bacteria growth



Source: Modified from Bylund (1995)



# Refrigeration methods

Refrigeration methods

Refrigerant free

Thermoelectric (Peltier)

Thermomagnetic

With refrigerant

Without phase change

Air compression

Vortex tube

Stirling engines

With phase change

Open circuit

Evaporative cooling

Closed circuit (cycle)

Absorption

Adsorption

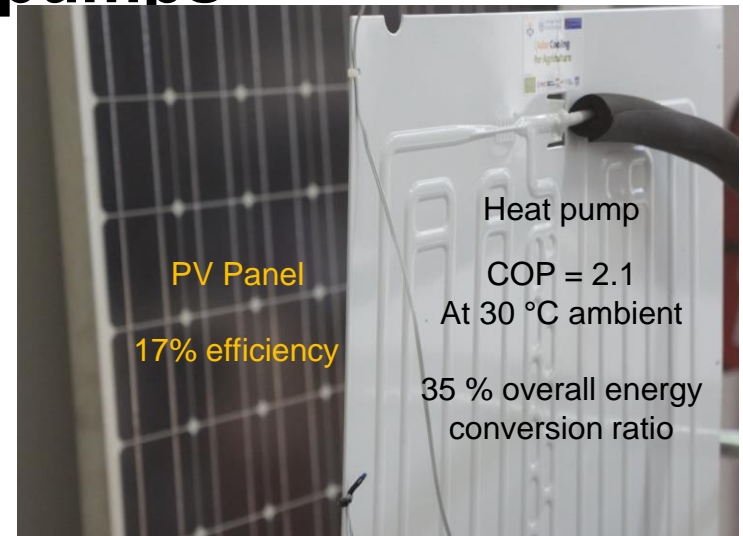
# Cooling performance of heat pumps

- **COP** (Coefficient of performance)

$$COP = \frac{Q \text{ cooling}}{P}$$

- **COP real \***

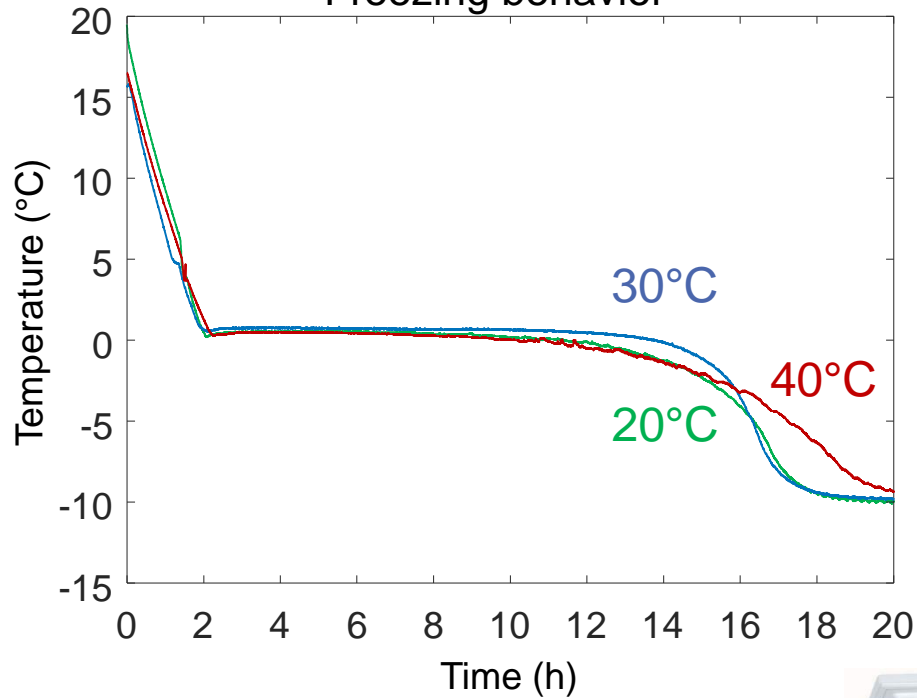
		T warm (°C)		
		20	30	40
T cold (°C)	4	2.6	2.1	1.8
	-10	1.6	1.4	1.1



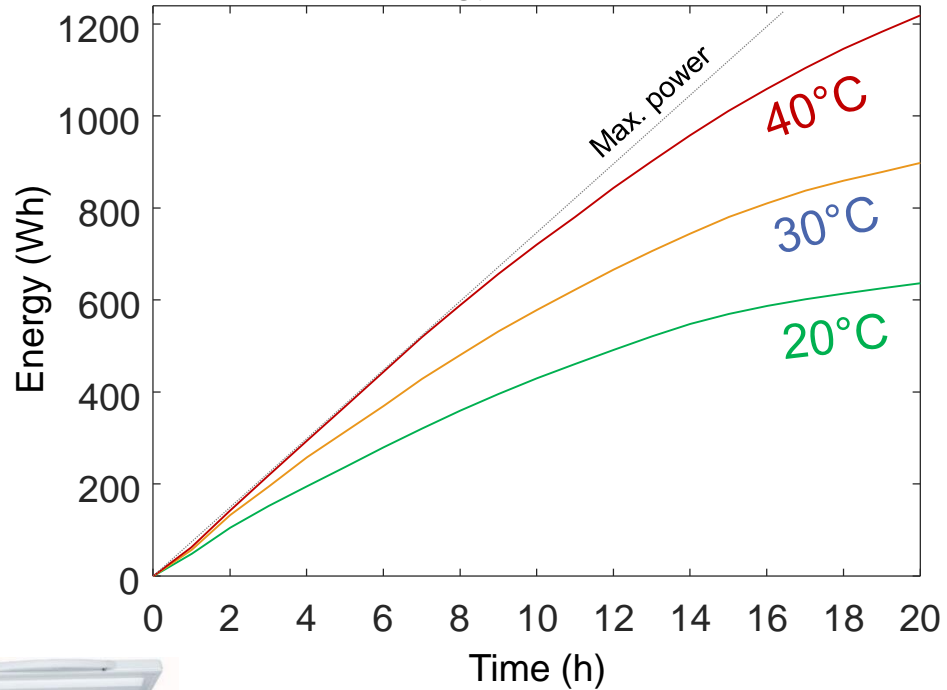
\*Typical refrigerator

# Energy consumption

Freezing behavior



Energy consumption



$T_{\text{ambient}}$

20°C

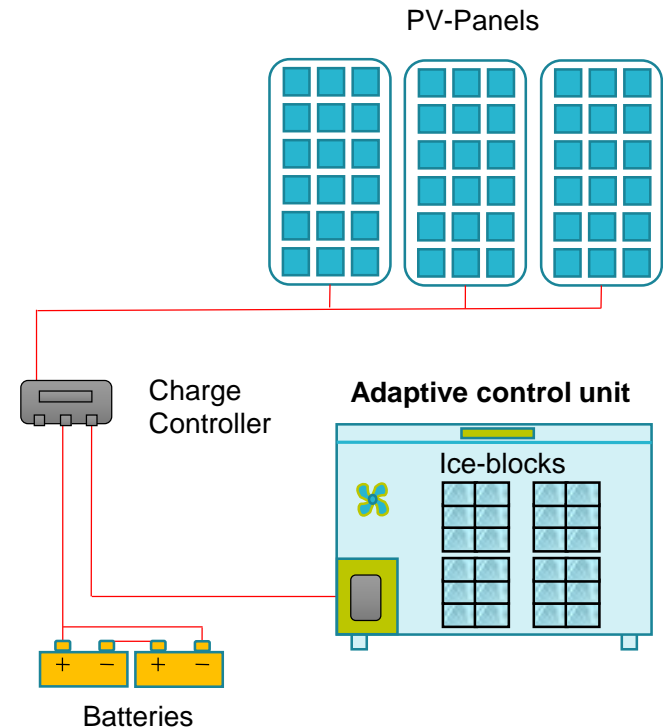
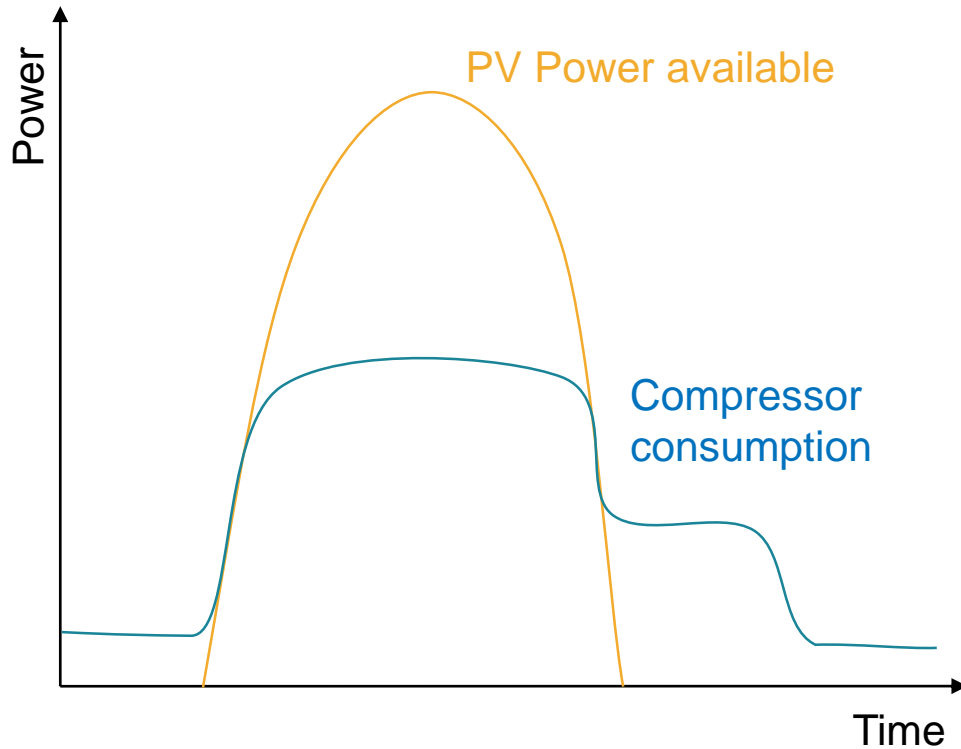
30°C

40°C

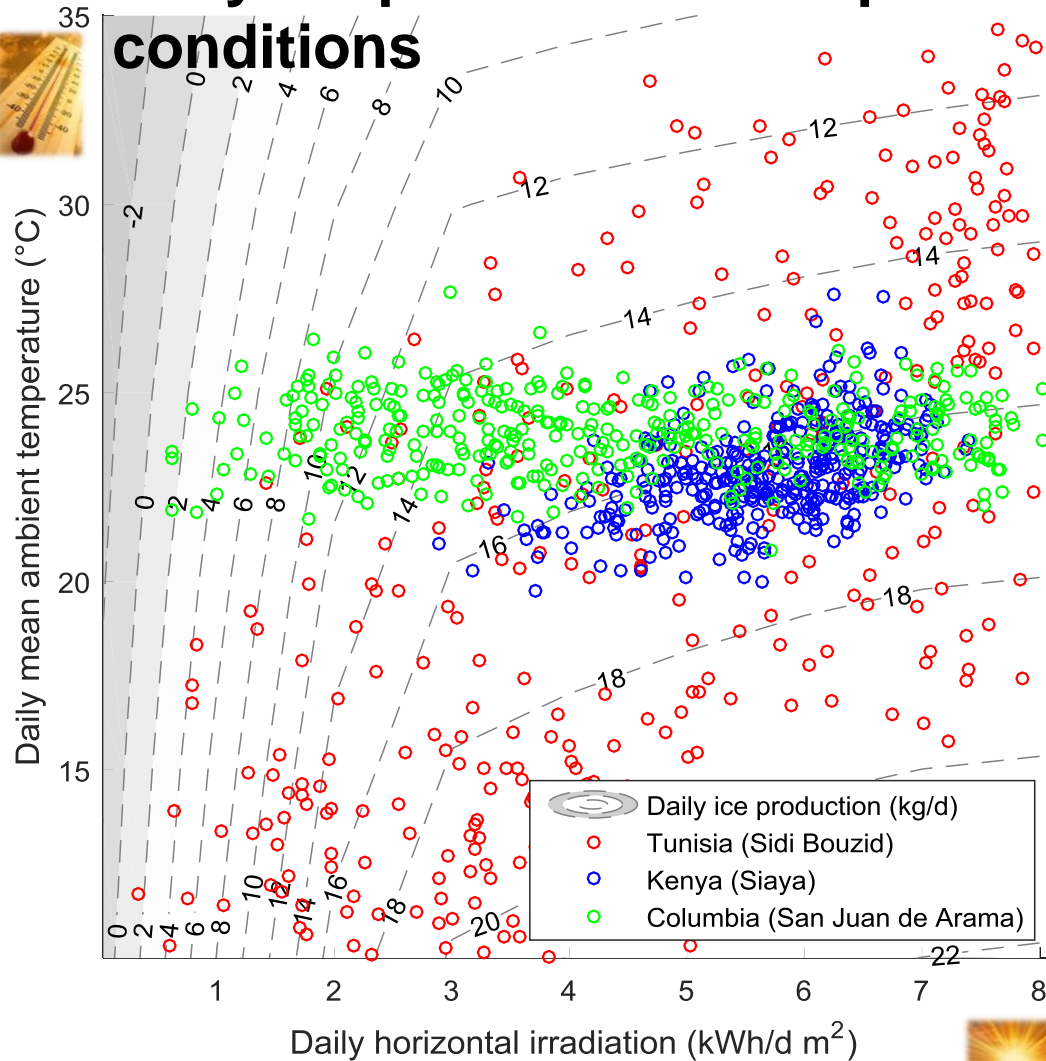


6 L water → ice  
20°C to -10°C

# Energy supply configuration



# Daily ice production in dependence on weather conditions



50 Kg ice storage  
12 kg/day  
4 days autonomy

# Design Tool box for solar refrigerators and ice-makers

Weather data

System Type

Cooling Demand

Cost of Components

**Input of parameters**

**Product information**

Total mass to be cooled  
Moisture content of the product or Heat capacity of the product

**Data**

Mass = 12 kg or l  
MC = 100 % wet based  
cp = 0 kJ/kg K

**Temperature information**

Initial temperature of the product  
Final temperature of the product  
Time to cool down the product  
How often do you cool down the product

$T_i$  = 25 °C  
 $T_m$  = 4 °C  
t = 8 h  
30 per month


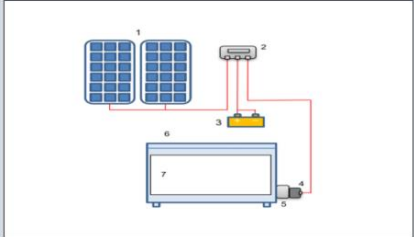
**System information**

Batteries Yes  
Autonomy of the system 3  
System losses 30 %

**Isolation material**

Length of the refrigerator  
Width of the refrigerator  
Height of the refrigerator  
Thermal conductivity of insulation  
Thickness of insulation

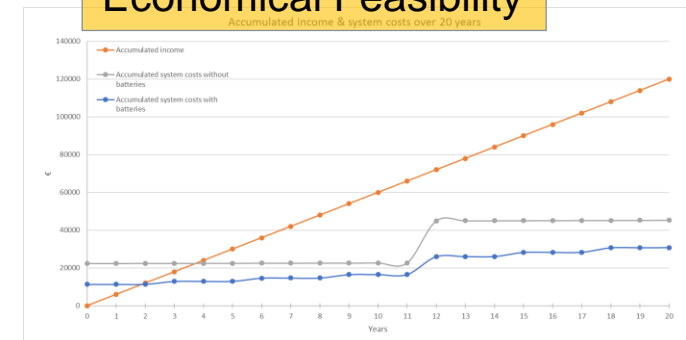
x = 0.5 m  
y = 0.5 m  
z = 0.5 m  
k /  $\lambda$  = 0.035 W/m K  
L = 0.06 m

1 PV Panels  
2 Charge Controller  
3 Batteries  
4 Control Unit  
5 Compressor  
6 Refrigerator  
7 Evaporator plate

**Sizing of:  
PV Panels  
Batteries**

## Economical Feasibility



Download under

[https://energypedia.info/wiki/Do It Yourself - Solar Cooling Units](https://energypedia.info/wiki/Do_It_Yourself_-_Solar_Cooling_Units)



# Recommendations for the design challenge

- Consider an overall solution (including PV panels, thermal storage, electrical batteries, control unit and refrigeration system)
- Understand the cost of the solution and its sensibility to:
  - Weather conditions
  - User requirements (Temperatures, cooling speed)
  - Cooling capacity (kg ice/day, L water/day, cold room volume)
  - Production volumes (cost of 1 prototype or first 10,000 Units)
- Consider including:
  - Mass production components available in the market
  - Modularity, local assembling and maintenance
  - Business models for its distribution in rural areas

Thank you for your attention!

**Efficiency for Access Design Challenge**

Technology Week Webinars  
Refrigeration. October 16th 2019

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[www.solar-cooling-engineering.com](http://www.solar-cooling-engineering.com)



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**Any questions?**



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Battery Research Lead, M-KOPA



**Victor Torres Toledo,**  
University of Hohenheim



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