Joint Crediting Mechanism Approved Methodology TH_AM005 "Energy Saving by Introduction of High Efficiency Non-Inverter Type Centrifugal Chiller"

A. Title of the methodology

Energy Saving by Introduction of High Efficiency Non-Inverter Type Centrifugal Chiller, Version 02.0

B. Terms and definitions

Terms	Definitions
Non-inverter type centrifugal chiller	A non-inverter type centrifugal chiller is a chiller including a centrifugal compressor without inverter. It is commonly used for air-conditioning with huge cooling load, e.g., buildings, shopping malls or factories etc.
Cooling capacity	Cooling capacity is the capability of individual chiller to remove heat. In this methodology, "cooling capacity" is used to represent a cooling capacity per one chiller unit and not for a system with multiple chiller units.
Periodical check	Periodical check is a periodical investigation of chiller done by manufacturer or agent who is authorized by the manufacturer, in order to maintain chiller performance.

C. Summary of the methodology

Items	Summary
GHG emission reduction measures	This methodology applies to the project that aims for saving energy by introducing high efficiency centrifugal chiller for the target factory, commercial facilities etc. in Thailand.
Calculation of reference emissions	Reference emissions are GHG emissions from using reference chiller, calculated with power consumption of project chiller, ratio of COPs (Coefficient Of Performance) of reference/project chillers and CO_2 emission factor for electricity consumed.

Calculation of project emissions	Project emissions are GHG emissions from using project chiller, calculated with power consumption of project chiller and CO_2 emission factor for electricity consumed.
Monitoring parameter	● Power consumption of project chiller ● The amount of fuel consumed and/or the amount of electricity generated by captive power, where applicable.

D. Eligibility criteria

This methodology is applicable to projects that satisfy all of the following criteria.

Criterion 1	Project chiller is a non-inverter type centrifugal chiller with a capacity which is less than or equals to 1,500 USRt. Note : 1 USRt = 3.52 kW
Criterion 2	COP for project chiller *i* calculated under the standardizing temperature conditions*1 ($COP_{PJ,tc,i}$) is more than the threshold COP values set in the table below. ("x" in the table represents cooling capacity per unit.)

Cooling capacity per unit [USRt]	**300≤x<500**	**500≤x<800**	**800≤x≤1500**
Threshold COP value	5.67	5.81	6.05

$COP_{PJ,tc,i}$ is calculated by altering the temperature conditions of COP of project chiller *i* ($COP_{PJ,i}$) from the project specific conditions to the standardizing conditions. $COP_{PJ,i}$ is derived from specifications prepared for the quotation or factory acceptance test data by manufacturer.

[equation to calculate $COP_{PJ,tc,i}$]

$$\mathbf{COP_{PJ,tc,i}} = \mathbf{COP_{PJ,i}} \times [(\mathbf{T_{cooling-out,i}} - \mathbf{T_{chilled-out,i}} + \mathbf{TD_{chilled}} + \mathbf{TD_{cooling}}) \div (\mathbf{37 - 7 + TD_{chilled} + TD_{cooling}})]$$

$COP_{PJ,tc,i}$: COP of project chiller *i* calculated under the standardizing temperature conditions* [-]

$COP_{PJ,i}$: COP of project chiller *i* under the project specific conditions [-]

$T_{cooling-out,i}$: Output cooling water temperature of project chiller *i* set under the project specific conditions [degree Celsius]

$T_{chilled-out,i}$: Output chilled water temperature of project chiller *i* set

	under the project specific conditions [degree Celsius] $TD_{cooling}$: Temperature difference between condensing temperature of refrigerant and output cooling water temperature 1.5 degree Celsius set as a default value [degree Celsius] $TD_{chilled}$: Temperature difference between evaporating temperature of refrigerant and output chilled water temperature, 1.5 degree Celsius set as a default value [degree Celsius] *1 : The standardizing temperature conditions to calculate $COP_{PJ,tc,i}$ Chilled water: output 7 degrees Celsius input 12 degrees Celsius Cooling water: output 37 degrees Celsius input 32 degrees Celsius
Criterion 3	Periodical check is planned at least one (1) time annually.
Criterion 4	Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) of the refrigerant used for project chiller is zero.
Criterion 5	A plan for prevention of releasing refrigerant used for project chiller is prepared. In the case of replacing the existing chiller with the project chiller, a plan for prevention of releasing refrigerant used in the existing chiller to the air (e.g. re-use of the equipment) is prepared. Execution of this plan is checked at the time of verification, in order to confirm that refrigerant used for the existing one replaced by the project is prevented from being released to the air.

E. Emission Sources and GHG types

Reference emissions	
Emission sources	GHG types
Power consumption by reference chiller	CO_2
Project emissions	
Emission sources	GHG types
Power consumption by project chiller	CO_2

F. Establishment and calculation of reference emissions

F.1. Establishment of reference emissions

Reference emissions are calculated by multiplying power consumption of project chiller, ratio

of COPs for reference/project chillers, and CO_2 emission factor for electricity consumed.
The COP of reference chiller is conservatively set as a default value in the following manner to ensure the net emission reductions.

1. The reference COP value varies by its cooling capacity.
2. The maximum values of COP in each cooling capacity range set for this methodology are defined as $COP_{RE,i}$ as described in Section I.

F.2. Calculation of reference emissions

$$\mathbf{RE_p = \sum_i \{EC_{PJ,i,p} \times (COP_{PJ,tc,i} \div COP_{RE,i}) \times EF_{elec}\}}$$

RE_p : Reference emissions during the period *p* [tCO_2/p]
$EC_{PJ,i,p}$: Power consumption of project chiller *i* during the period *p* [MWh/p]
$COP_{PJ,tc,i}$: COP of project chiller *i* calculated under the standardizing temperature conditions [-]
$COP_{RE,i}$: COP of reference chiller *i* under the standardizing temperature conditions [-]
EF_{elec} : CO_2 emission factor for consumed electricity [tCO_2/MWh]

G. Calculation of project emissions

$$\mathbf{PE_p = \sum_i (EC_{PJ,i,p} \times EF_{elec})}$$

PE_p : Project emissions during the period *p* [tCO_2/p]
$EC_{PJ,i,p}$: Power consumption of project chiller *i* during the period *p* [MWh/p]
EF_{elec} : CO_2 emission factor for consumed electricity [tCO_2/MWh]

H. Calculation of emissions reductions

$$\mathbf{ER_p = RE_p - PE_p}$$

ER_p : Emission reductions during the period *p* [tCO_2/p]
RE_p : Reference emissions during the period *p* [tCO_2/p]
PE_p : Project emissions during the period *p* [tCO_2/p]

I. Data and parameters fixed *ex ante*

The source of each data and parameter fixed *ex ante* is listed as below.

Parameter	Description of data	Source
EF_{elec}	CO_2 emission factor for consumed electricity. When project chiller consumes only 1) grid electricity, 2) captive electricity or 3) electricity directly supplied from small power producer (SPP) to the project site through its internal grid (e.g. industrial park), the project participant applies the CO_2 emission factor respectively. When project chiller may consume electricity supplied from more than 1 electric source, the project participant applies the CO_2 emission factor with the lowest value. [CO_2 emission factor] For 1) grid electricity: The most recent value available from the source stated in this table at the time of validation For 2) captive electricity including cogeneration system, it is determined based on the following options: <u>a) Calculated from its power generation efficiency (η_{elec} [%]) obtained from manufacturer's specification</u> The power generation efficiency based on lower heating value (LHV) of the captive power generation system from the manufacturer's specification is applied; $$EF_{elec} = 3.6 \times \frac{100}{\eta_{elec}} \times EF_{fuel}$$	[Grid electricity] The most recent value available at the time of validation is applied and fixed for the monitoring period thereafter. The data is sourced from "Grid Emission Factor (GEF) of Thailand", endorsed by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization unless otherwise instructed by the Joint Committee. [Captive electricity] For the option a) Specification of the captive power generation system provided by the manufacturer (η_{elec} [%]). CO_2 emission factor of the fossil fuel type used in the captive power generation system (EF_{fuel} [tCO_2/GJ]) For the option b) Generated and supplied electricity by the captive power generation system ($EG_{PJ,p}$ [MWh/p]). Fuel amount consumed by the captive power generation system ($FC_{PJ,p}$ [mass or volume /p]). Net calorific value (NCV_{fuel} [GJ/mass or volume]) and

<table>
<tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Description of data</th><th>Source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<u>b) Calculated from measured data</u>
The power generation efficiency calculated from monitored data of the amount of fuel input for power generation ($FC_{PJ,p}$) and the amount of electricity generated ($EG_{PJ,p}$) during the monitoring period p is applied. The measurement is conducted with the monitoring equipment to which calibration certificate is issued by an entity accredited under national/international standards;
$$EF_{elec} = FC_{PJ,p} \times NCV_{fuel} \times EF_{fuel} \times \frac{1}{EG_{PJ,p}}$$
Where:
NCV_{fuel} : Net calorific value of consumed fuel [GJ/mass or volume]

Note:
In case the captive electricity generation system meets all of the following conditions, the value in the following table may be applied to EF_{elec} depending on the consumed fuel type.

● The system is non-renewable generation system
● Electricity generation capacity of the system is less than or equal to 15 MW

<table>
<tr><th>fuel type</th><th>Diesel fuel</th><th>Natural gas</th></tr>
<tr><td>EF_{elec}</td><td>0.8 *1</td><td>0.46 *2</td></tr>
</table>
*1 The most recent value at the time of validation is applied.
*2 The value is calculated with the equation in the option a) above. The lower value of default effective CO_2 emission factor for natural gas
</td><td>
CO_2 emission factor of the fuel (EF_{fuel} [tCO_2/GJ]) in order of preference:
1) values provided by the fuel supplier;
2) measurement by the project participants;
3) regional or national default values;
4) IPCC default values provided in tables 1.2 and 1.4 of Ch.1 Vol.2 of 2006 IPCC Guidelines on National GHG Inventories. Lower value is applied.

[Captive electricity with diesel fuel]
CDM approved small scale methodology: AMS-I.A.

[Captive electricity with natural gas]
2006 IPCC Guidelines on National GHG Inventories for the source of EF of natural gas.
CDM Methodological tool "Determining the baseline efficiency of thermal or electric energy generation systems version02.0" for the default efficiency for off-grid power plants.
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Description of data</th><th>Source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(0.0543tCO2/GJ), and the most efficient value of default efficiency for off-grid gas turbine systems (42%) are applied.

For 3) electricity directly supplied from small power producer (SPP) , it is determined based on the following options:
a) The value provided by the SPP with the evidence;
b) The value calculated in the same manner for the option a) of 2) captive electricity as instructed above;
c) The value calculated in the same manner for the option b) of 2) captive electricity as instructed above;
When project chiller may consume electricity supplied from more than 1 SPP, the project participant applies the CO_2 emission factor with the lowest value.</td><td>[Electricity directly supplied from SPP]

For option a) the evidence stating information relevant to the value of emission factor e.g. data of power generation, type of power plant, type of fossil fuel, period of time.</td></tr>
<tr><td>$COP_{RE,i}$</td><td>The COP of the reference chiller i is selected from the default COP value in the following table in line with cooling capacity of the project chiller i. (“x” in the table represents cooling capacity per unit.)
<table><tr><th>Cooling capacity /unit (USRt)</th><th>300≤x<500</th><th>500≤x<800</th><th>800≤x≤1500</th></tr><tr><td>$COP_{RE,i}$</td><td>5.67</td><td>5.81</td><td>6.05</td></tr></table></td><td>The default COP values are derived from the result of survey on COP of chillers from manufacturers that have high market share. The survey should prove the use of clear methodology. The $COP_{RE,i}$ should be revised if necessary from survey result which is conducted by JC or project participants.</td></tr>
<tr><td>$COP_{PJ,i}$</td><td>The COP of project chiller i under the project specific conditions.</td><td>Specifications of project chiller i prepared for the quotation or factory acceptance test data by manufacturer</td></tr>
<tr><td>$T_{cooling-out,i}$</td><td>Output cooling water temperature of project chiller i set under the project specific conditions.</td><td>Specifications of project chiller i prepared for the quotation or factory acceptance test data by</td></tr>
</table>

Parameter	Description of data	Source
		manufacturer
$T_{chilled-out,i}$	Output chilled water temperature of project chiller *i* set under the project specific conditions.	Specifications of project chiller *i* prepared for the quotation or factory acceptance test data by manufacturer

History of the document

Version	Date	Contents revised
02.0	14 January 2019	Electronic decision by the Joint Committee Revision to: • Add option to identify CO_2 emission factor for consumed electricity by changing the description of CO_2 emission factor for consumed electricity directly supplied from small power producer (SPP) • Change the description of "Measurement methods and procedures", "Source of data", "Description of data" and "Units" in the monitoring spreadsheet
01.0	21 August 2017	JC3, Annex 7 Initial approval.