Fundamentals of the automotive cabin climate control system

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Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) is the technology for indoor and automotive ambient comfort. HVAC facilitates in managing the pleasant climate inside the cabin by controlling the degree of hotness/coolness.

There were times when having an air conditioner in a car was considered one of the big features, but today air conditioners have become standard equipment even in entry-level automobiles. The desire for even more comfort and luxury has led to the development of the climate control system inside an automobile. The primary purpose of automatic climate control is to manage the temperature of a given area for the comfort of onboard passengers.

HVAC was first introduced into automobiles in the early 1960s, and is available in most of the high-end vehicles today. It is a complex system consisting of mechanical/electronic switches or knobs in the frontend. The backend of the system comprises one or more blower motors, actuators (for fresh air circulation control, air-flow control and temperature control), and refrigeration unit coupled with many ducts through which air is transferred to the cabin.

The basic principle behind the operation of HVAC unit is conduction and convection. Heat is transferred from a low-temperature region to a high-temperature region in the vehicle, due to the pressure difference. This process of heat transfer is called Refrigeration. Figure 1 shows the cycle diagram of the complete refrigeration process.
An air conditioning system comprises five major components:

1. Evaporator
2. Compressor
3. Condenser
4. Receiver/Drier
5. Expansion device

The five major components are divided into two pressure regions: the high-pressure side is the condenser and receiver/drier unit, and the low-pressure side is the air conditioning evaporator. The dividing point between high and low pressure cuts through the compressor and the expansion valve.

The following section discusses in detail each piece of the HVAC system (see Figure 2).
Figure 2: An air conditioning system comprises five major components.

Evaporator
An evaporator is a heat exchange device in the refrigeration cycle. The liquid refrigerant, coming out of expansion value and entering into the evaporator, is at lower temperature and lower pressure.

On passing through the evaporator coils refrigerant absorbs the heat from the air that is blown through the coils and gets converted to low temperature, low pressure vapor. The liquid refrigerant is made to flow from the bottom to the top of the evaporator coils to ensure that liquid refrigerant boils before it leaves the evaporator coils.

The tasks performed by the evaporator can be summarized as follows:

1. Absorption of heat
2. Boiling of all the refrigerant to vapors

The air blown by the blower in turn gets cooler, on transferring the heat, and is passed into the cabin through the vents.

Since air conditioning evaporator provides the cooling by absorbing the heat from the surrounding medium, it could serve dual purpose when placed very close to dashboard of vehicle. It absorbs the heat from the air that is passed through it and also absorbs heat from inside the vehicle to maintain the required temperature.

Compressor
The air conditioning compressor is known as the heart of the central air conditioning units. The compressor absorbs vapor refrigerant from the suction line and compresses the vapors to high superheat vapor. The temperature of the vapor is normally two and a half times higher than the temperature of the outside air.

Since heat always flows from hot to cold, the refrigerant must be much hotter than the outside air to be able to move heat out of the system. As the refrigerant flows across the compressor, it also
removes heat of compression, motor winding heat, mechanical friction, and other heat absorbed in
the suction line. Another key task of the air conditioner compressor is to generate the flow of
refrigerant in the system.

The tasks performed by compressor can be summarized as follows:

1. Superheat
2. Remove latent heat or (condense)
3. Remove more sensible heat or (subcooled)
4. Generate the flow of refrigerant

**Condenser**

Condenser
The hot, high-pressure vapor makes its next stop at the condensing coil. The condenser is just like
the evaporator – it is a heat exchanger. Inside the condensing coil the refrigerant flows from top to
the bottom of the coil.

Since the refrigerant is at much higher temperature than ambient temperature it cools down as it
passes through the coil. By the time the super heat refrigerant reaches the lower third of the coil, it
cools down enough to change back into a liquid. This process is known as sub-cooling.

As the refrigerant condenses to liquid form by releasing the heat, the outside temperature of the
copper tube becomes very high and with the help of the blower/radiator fan heat is blown out of the
system. This heated air in some vehicles becomes the source of warm air in cooler climate
conditions.

The placement of the condenser is also important for better efficiency, as it is very hot, so maximum
surface area needs to be exposed to ensuring cooling at a faster rate.

**Drier/Receiver**

Drier/Receivers are located in the high-pressure section of the system, usually in the plumbing
between the condenser outlet and the expansion valve inlet, although some may be connected
directly to the condenser.

The drier/receiver serve three very important functions:

1. They act as storage containers for extra refrigerant during periods of low cooling demand. This is
   the “receiver” function of the receiver/drier.
2. They contain a filter that can trap contaminants inside the A/C system.
3. The Drier/Receiver contains a material called a desiccant. It is used to absorb moisture (water)
   that may have gotten inside the A/C system during manufacture, assembly or service. This is the
   “drier” function of the drier/receiver.

**Expansion Device**

The expansion device is required to generate the pressure difference for liquid refrigerant to boil off
into gas. The expansion device creates a pressure drop by restricting the flow of refrigerant around
the system.

Slowing down the flow of refrigerant causes the compressor to partially evacuate one side of the
system. This low pressure void is called the “suction side” or the “low side” of the system.
Automatic Climate Control
Automatic climate control is the ability to monitor and control the temperature of a specified space without manual intervention. The vehicle passengers specify the required cabin temperature and humidity. These values are taken as inputs by the climate control system and it electronically controls the temperature and humidity and maintains them at user-specified values. This eliminates the human effort to regulate the cabin temperature by switching on/off the AC or by sliding warmer or cooler control.

The mechanics of automated climate control require temperature and humidity sensors to be placed in the cabin. These sensors continuously read the temperature and humidity values of the area and feed it to the microcontroller (MCU). These readings are then compared by the MCU to the setting defined by the occupants and the heating/cooling is adjusted appropriately (see Figure 3).

There was a time when everyone riding in a vehicle had to agree on a single temperature setting - some would feel it was freezing cool while others were left sweating. Advances in automatic climate control in automobiles have evolved into zoned climate control. In this type of implementation, each occupant can adjust the temperature of the seating area in which he or she is seated.

Each area within the defined zones has a separate temperature sensor that reads the current temperature of the specified area. Each temperature sensor data is compared to the temperature setting defined for the particular zone and the appropriate cooling or warming action is initiated.

An automatic climate control system also includes a computer that regulates the entire air system within the compartment. This is achieved by regulating the fan speed, engagement of air conditioning compressor, and overall air temperature to be disbursed into the compartment. Typically, these processes are integrated into the overall computer system within modern automobiles.

Figure 3: In an automated climate control system, the data from temperature and humidity sensors in the vehicle cabin is continuously compared by an MCU to the setting defined by the occupants, and the heating/cooling is adjusted appropriately.
Each manufacturer has its own distinct method for delivering the perfect climate for individual passengers; however, they all rely on certain similar components, like additional controls in the driver’s HVAC control unit, an additional HVAC control unit in the rear seating area, individual temperature sensors for each zone, lots of extra hidden ducting to carry the air where it’s needed and extra vents - lots and lots of extra vents. For example, the Lexus LX570 has 28 of them.

**About the authors**

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