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Davis, II et al.

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(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PART-LOAD OPTIMIZED REFRIGERATION SYSTEM WITH INTEGRATED INTERTWINED ROW SPLIT CONDENSER COIL**

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F25B 49/02	(2006.01)
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F28D 21/00	(2006.01)
F25B 39/02	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***F25B 5/02*** (2013.01); ***F25B 1/00*** (2013.01); ***F25B 39/00*** (2013.01); ***F25B 41/04*** (2013.01); ***F25B 49/02*** (2013.01); *F25B 39/028* (2013.01); *F25B 2400/061* (2013.01); *F25B 2500/18* (2013.01); *F25B 2600/2511* (2013.01); *F28D 1/0452* (2013.01); *F28D 2021/007* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC .. F25B 5/02; F25B 49/02; F25B 39/00; F25B 2500/18; F25B 2400/061; F25B 39/028; F28D 2021/007

See application file for complete search history.

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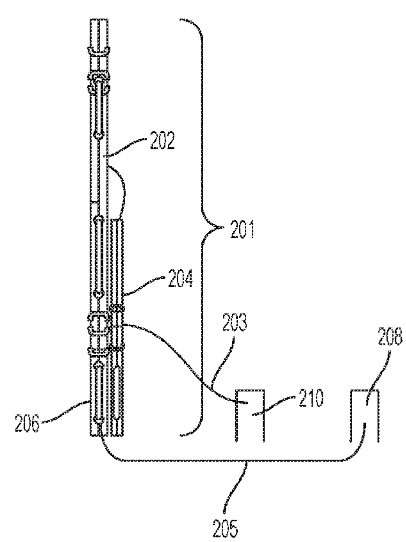
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A condenser system that includes a first compressor and a second compressor. An upper coil and a de-superheater coil are fluidly coupled to the first compressor. The upper coil, the de-superheater coil, and the first compressor define a first compressor circuit. A lower coil is fluidly coupled to the second compressor. The lower coil and the second compressor define a second compressor circuit. The upper coil and the de-superheater coil together utilize an entire heat-transfer surface area.

14 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



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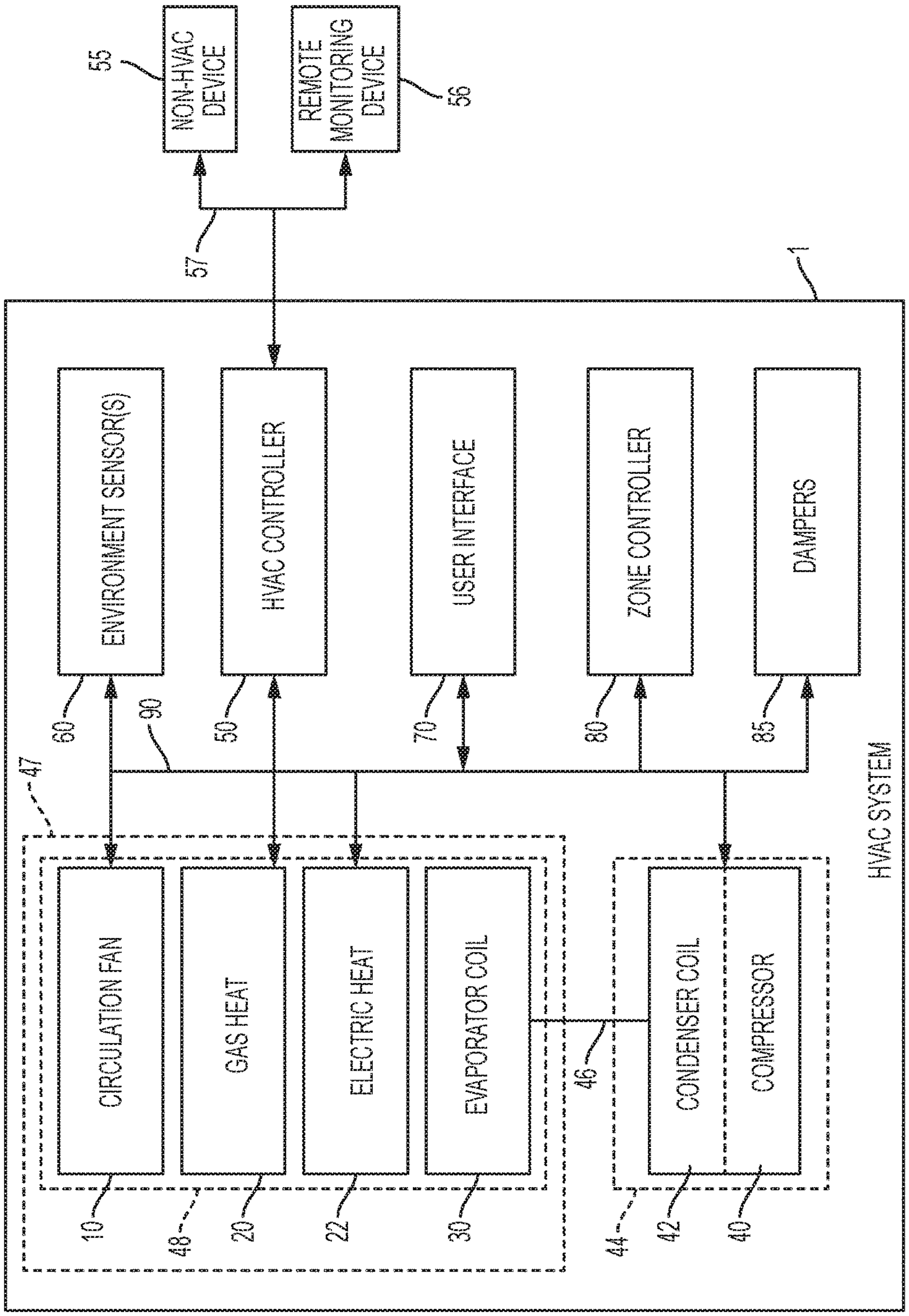
NON-HVAC DEVICE
55
REMOTE MONITORING DEVICE
56
57
1
ENVIRONMENT SENSOR(S)
HVAC CONTROLLER
USER INTERFACE
ZONE CONTROLLER
DAMPERS
60
90
50
70
80
85
47
HVAC SYSTEM
CIRCULATION FAN
GAS HEAT
ELECTRIC HEAT
EVAPORATOR COIL
CONDENSER COIL
COMPRESSOR
46
10
48
20
22
30
44
42
40

FIG. 1

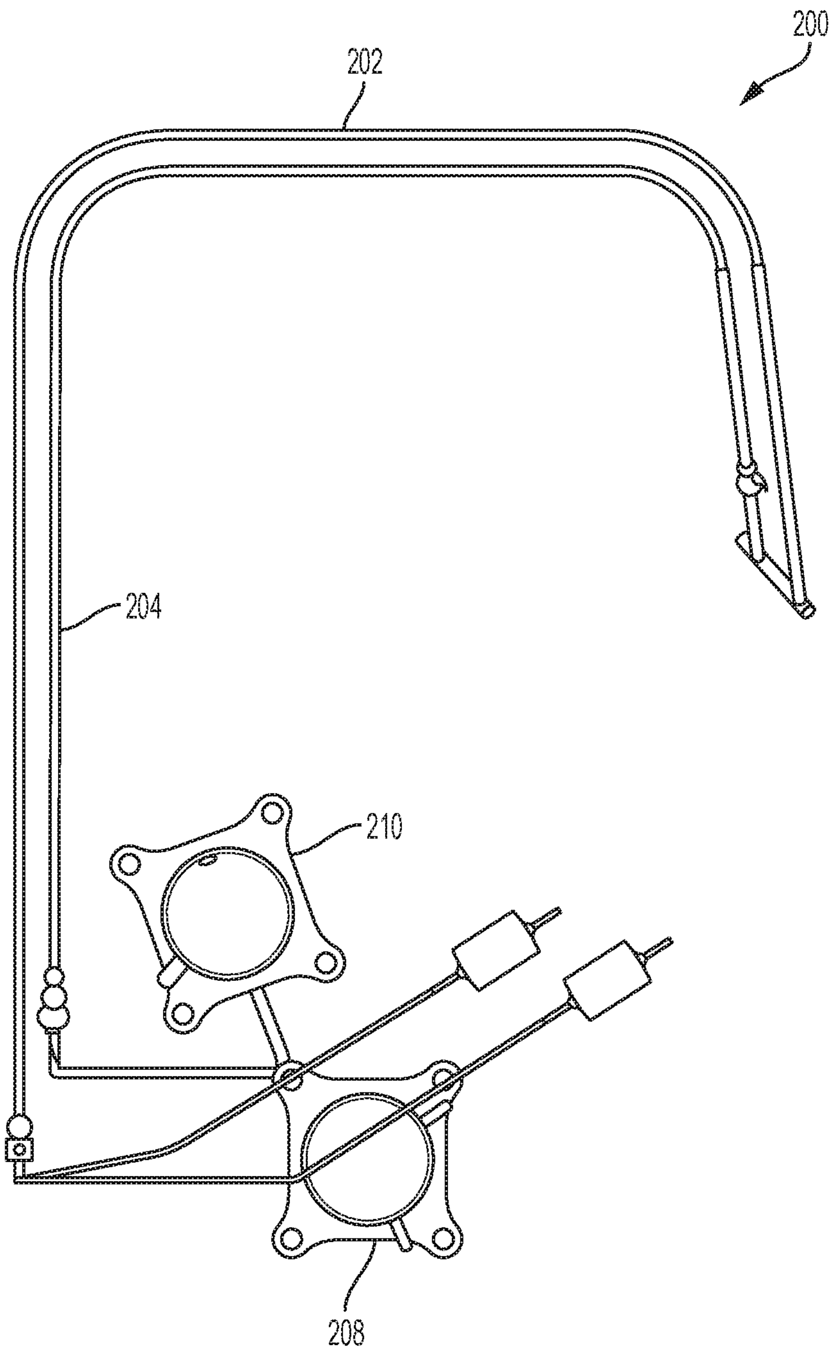

FIG. 2

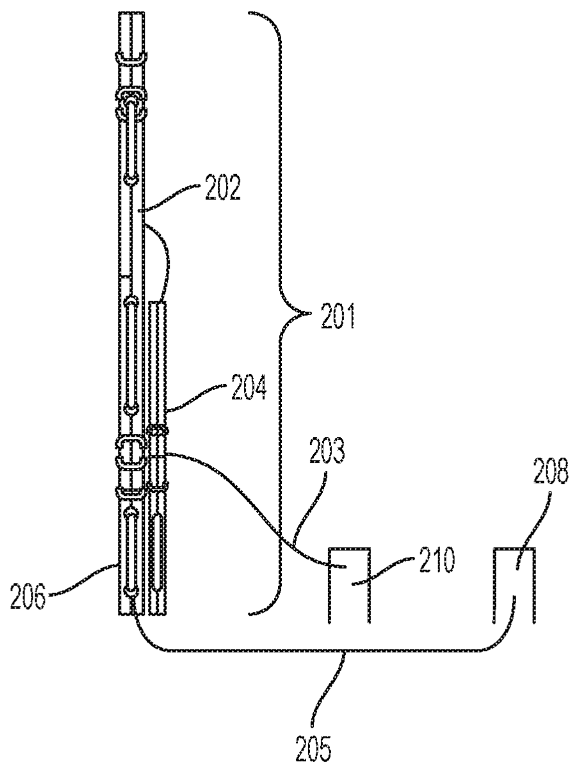

FIG. 3

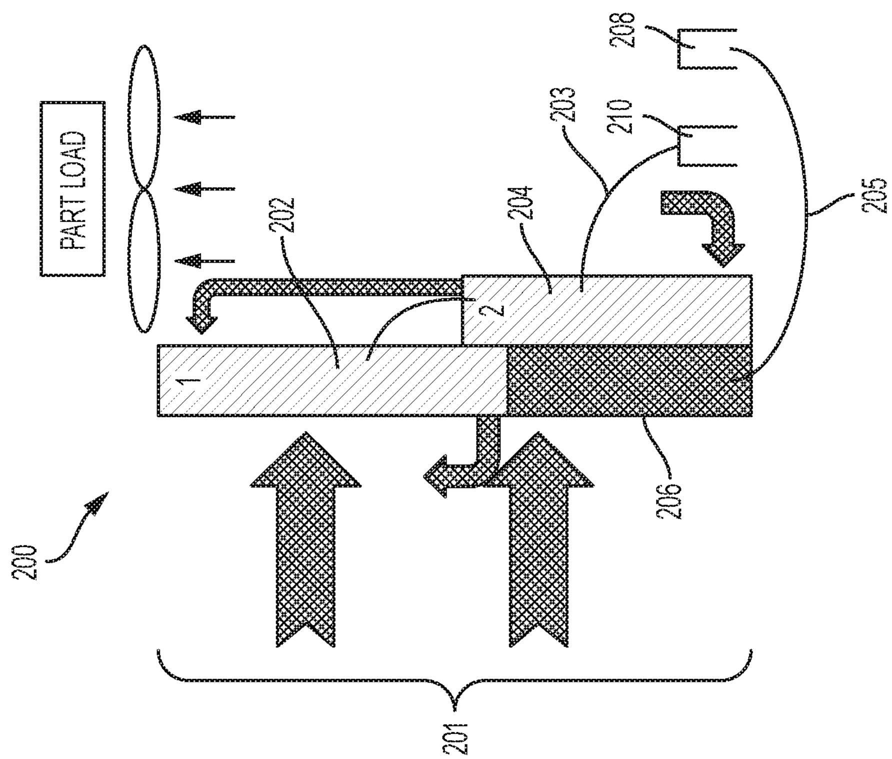
PART LOAD
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
208
210
1
2

FIG. 4B

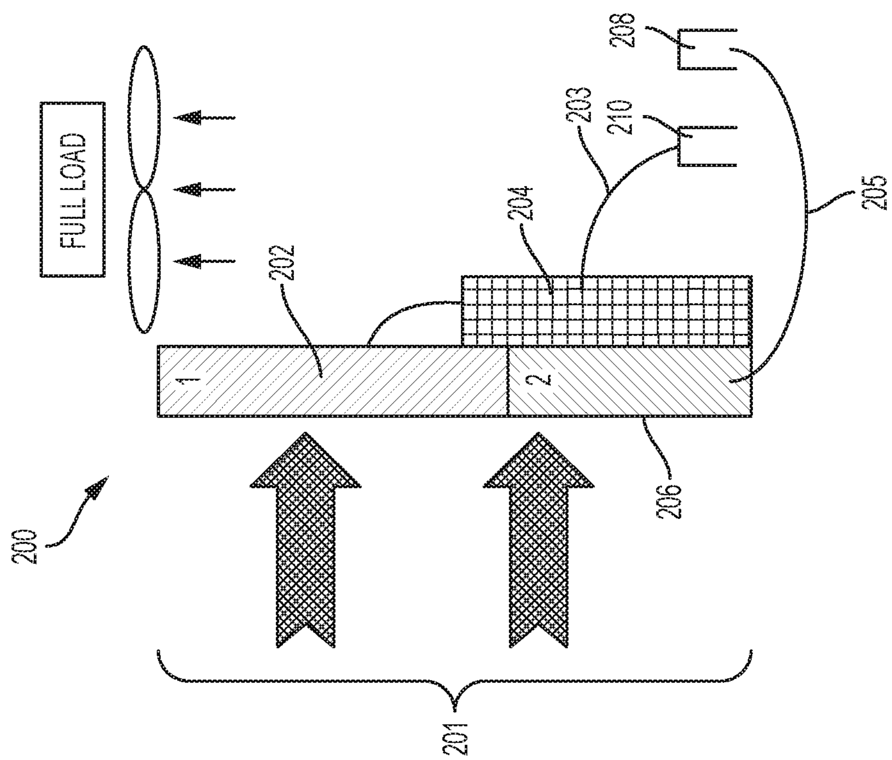
FULL LOAD
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
208
210
1
2

FIG. 4A

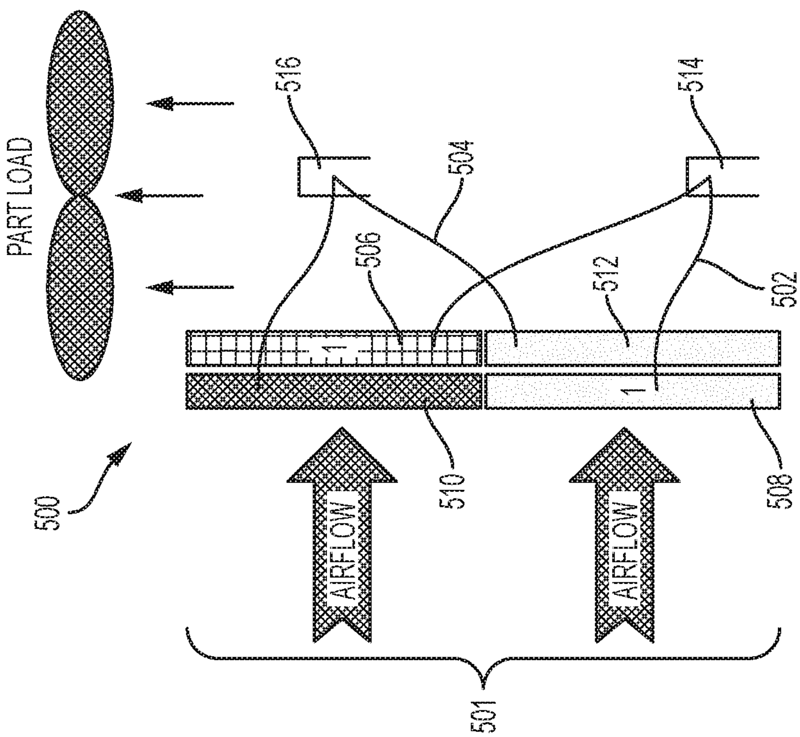
PART LOAD
500
516
514
504
506
512
502
1
1
510
508
AIRFLOW
AIRFLOW
501

FIG. 5B

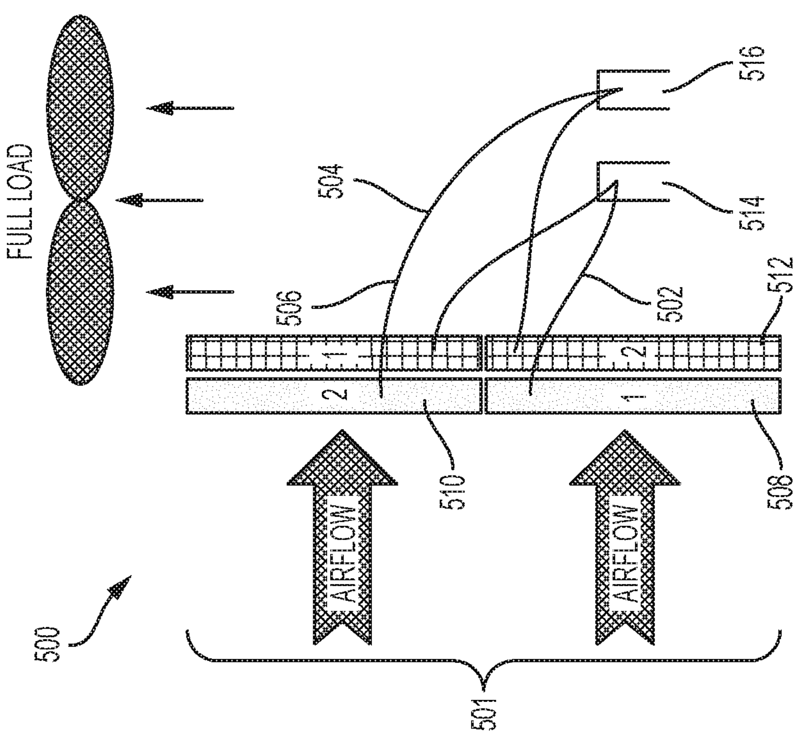
FULL LOAD
500
504
516
514
506
502
512
1
2
2
1
510
508
AIRFLOW
AIRFLOW
501

FIG. 5A

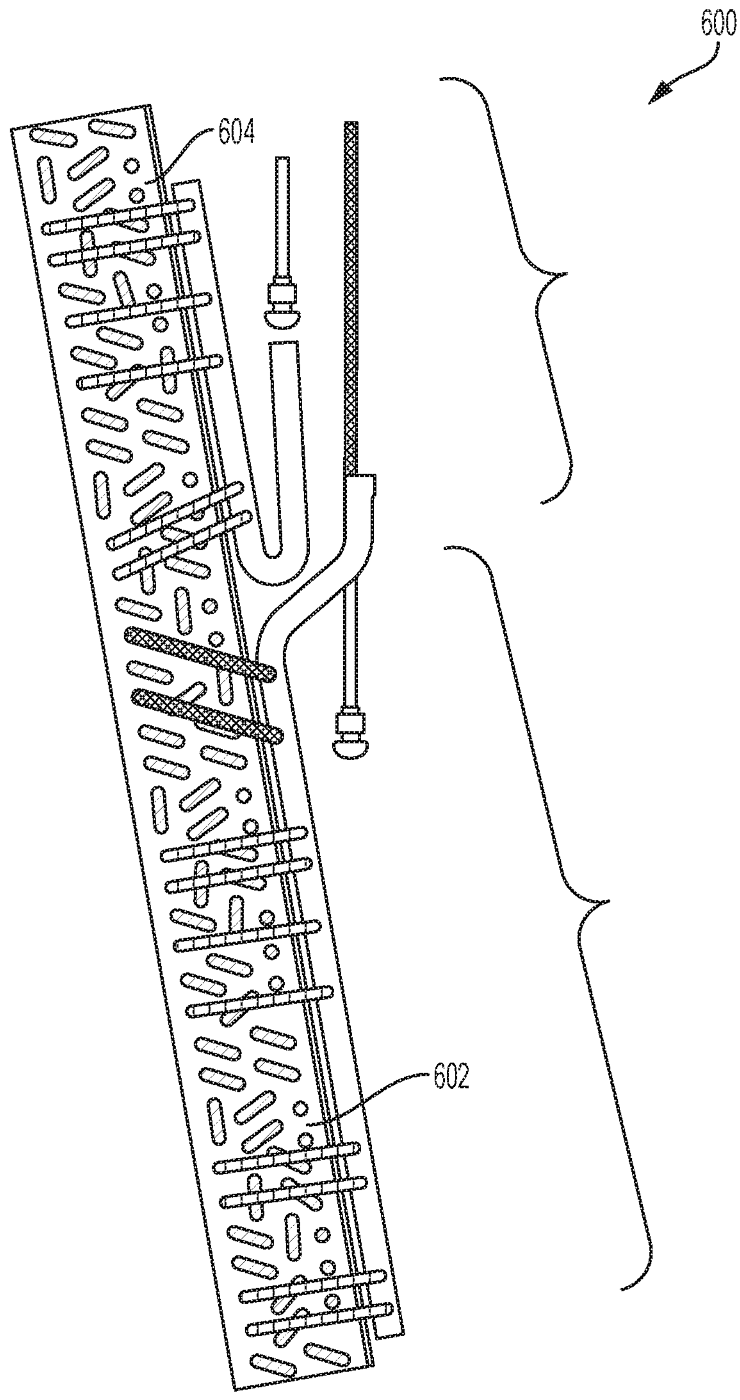

FIG. 6

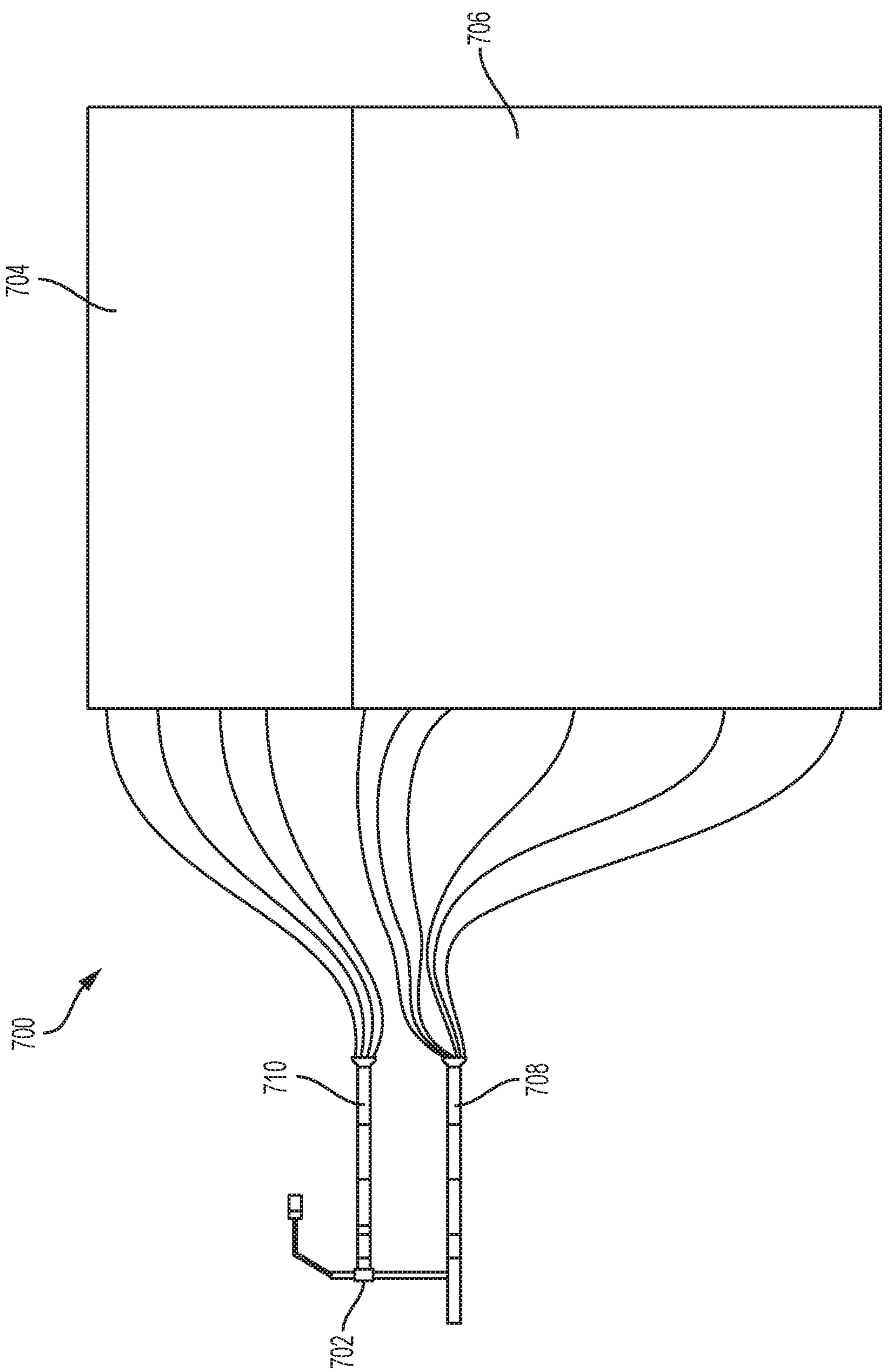

FIG. 7

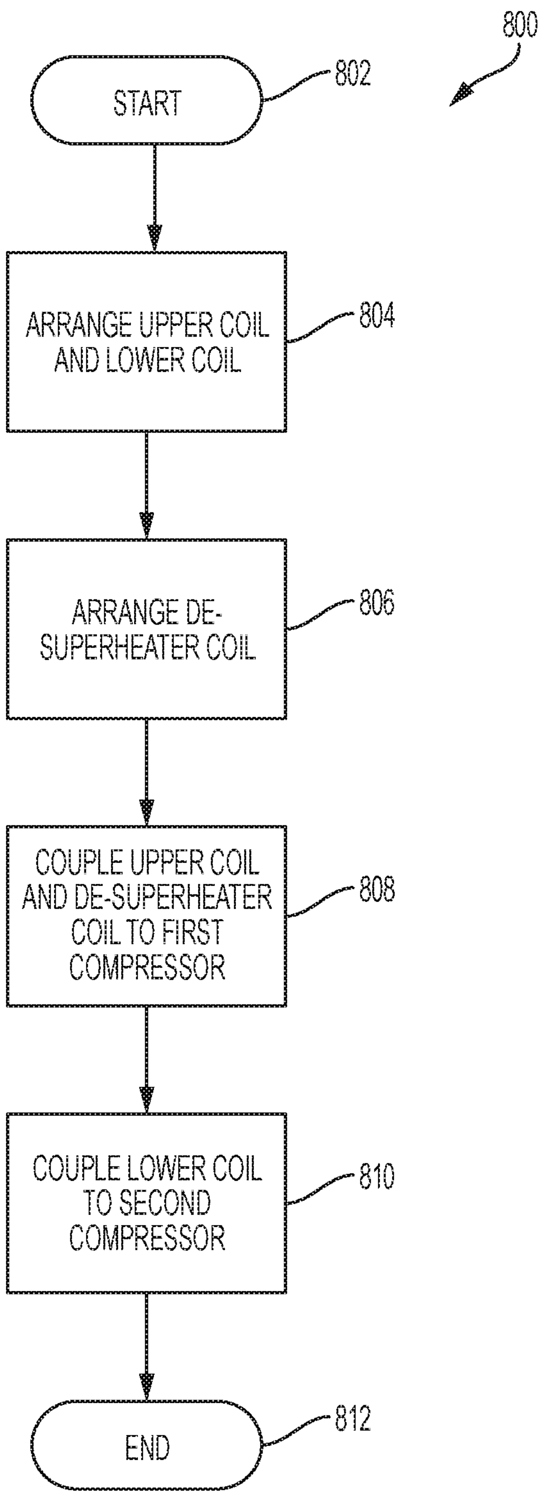
800
START
802
ARRANGE UPPER COIL AND LOWER COIL
804
ARRANGE DE-SUPERHEATER COIL
806
COUPLE UPPER COIL AND DE-SUPERHEATER COIL TO FIRST COMPRESSOR
808
COUPLE LOWER COIL TO SECOND COMPRESSOR
810
END
812

FIG. 8

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PART-LOAD OPTIMIZED REFRIGERATION SYSTEM WITH INTEGRATED INTERTWINED ROW SPLIT CONDENSER COIL

TECHNICAL FIELD

This application relates to optimization of a heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system and more particularly, but not by way of limitation, to optimization of an HVAC system during part-load operation utilizing a de-superheated condenser circuit, unequal compressor sizes, and an unequal face split evaporator coil.

BACKGROUND

Several industry standards and federal regulations specify minimum acceptable efficiency of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. Traditionally, HVAC system efficiency has been measured at full-load operating conditions. Efficiency at full-load operating conditions could be improved by adjusting the size of the condenser coils or the size of the compressor. Under current guidelines, however, more emphasis is placed on operating efficiency at part-load operating conditions. Thus, it becomes a challenge to increase efficient performance in an HVAC system that is already at maximum capacity. One approach is to utilize variable air volume designs in order to reduce air volume and power consumption during part-load operating conditions. However, it has been found to be cost prohibitive to retro-fit existing HVAC systems for variable air volume operation.

SUMMARY

This application relates to optimization of a heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system and more particularly, but not by way of limitation, to optimization of an HVAC system during part-load operation utilizing a de-superheated condenser circuit, unequal compressor sizes, and an unequal face split evaporator coil. In one aspect, the present invention relates to a condenser system. The condenser system includes a first compressor and a second compressor. An upper coil and a de-superheater coil are fluidly coupled to the first compressor. The upper coil, the de-superheater coil, and the first compressor define a first compressor circuit. A lower coil is fluidly coupled to the second compressor. The lower coil and the second compressor define a second compressor circuit. The upper coil and the de-superheater coil together utilize an entire heat-transfer surface area.

In another aspect, the present invention relates to an evaporator system. The evaporator system includes a high-capacity evaporator coil fluidly coupled to a high-capacity refrigerant line. A low-capacity evaporator coil is fluidly coupled to a low-capacity refrigerant line. A solenoid valve is fluidly coupling the high-capacity refrigerant line to the low-capacity refrigerant line. The solenoid valve is closed responsive to a reduced mass flow rate of refrigerant. The solenoid valve, when closed, restricts flow of refrigerant to the high-capacity evaporator coil.

In another aspect, the present invention relates to a method of improving HVAC efficiency. The method includes arranging an upper coil above a lower coil. A de-superheater coil is arranged downstream of the lower coil. The upper coil and the de-superheater are fluidly coupled coil to a first compressor thereby defining a first compressor circuit. The lower coil is fluidly coupled to a second compressor thereby defining a second compressor circuit.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention and for further objects and advantages thereof, reference may now be had to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. **1** is a block diagram of an HVAC system;

FIG. **2** is a top view of an exemplary condenser system;

FIG. **3** is a side view of an exemplary condenser system;

FIGS. **4**A-**4**B are schematic side views of an exemplary condenser system during full-load operation and part-load operation, respectively;

FIG. **5**A is a schematic side view of an exemplary intertwined condenser system during full-load operation;

FIG. **5**B is a schematic side view of an exemplary intertwined condenser system during part-load operation;

FIG. **6** is a side view of an exemplary evaporator system illustrating unequal face split;

FIG. **7** is a schematic side view of an exemplary evaporator system including an electronic solenoid valve illustrating an exemplary process for improving HVAC comfort; and

FIG. **8** is a flow diagram illustrating an exemplary process for improving HVAC efficiency.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Various embodiments of the present invention will now be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings. The invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein.

FIG. **1** illustrates an HVAC system **1**. In a typical embodiment, the HVAC system **1** is a networked HVAC system that is configured to condition air via, for example, heating, cooling, humidifying, or dehumidifying air. The HVAC system **1** can be a residential system or a commercial system such as, for example, a roof top system. For exemplary illustration, the HVAC system **1** as illustrated in FIG. **1** includes various components; however, in other embodiments, the HVAC system **1** may include additional components that are not illustrated but typically included within HVAC systems.

The HVAC system **1** includes a circulation fan **10**, a gas heat **20**, electric heat **22** typically associated with the circulation fan **10**, and a refrigerant evaporator coil **30**, also typically associated with the circulation fan **10**. In various embodiments, the circulation fan **10** may be a single-speed circulation fan or a variable-speed circulation fan. The circulation fan **10**, the gas heat **20**, the electric heat **22**, and the refrigerant evaporator coil **30** are collectively referred to as an "indoor unit" **48**. In a typical embodiment, the indoor unit **48** is located within, or in close proximity to, an enclosed space **47**. The HVAC system **1** also includes a compressor **40** and an associated condenser coil **42**, which are typically referred to as an "outdoor unit" **44**. In various embodiments, the outdoor unit **44** is, for example, a rooftop unit or a ground-level unit. The compressor **40** and the associated condenser coil **42** are connected to an associated evaporator coil **30** by a refrigerant line **46**. In a typical embodiment, the compressor **40** is, for example, a single-stage compressor, a multi-stage compressor, a single-speed compressor, or a variable-speed compressor. Also, as will be discussed in more detail below, in various embodiments, the compressor **40** may be a compressor system including at least two compressors of the same or different capacities. In some embodiments, the circulation fan **10**, sometimes referred to as a blower, is configured to operate at different capacities (i.e., variable motor speeds) to circulate air through the HVAC system **1**, whereby the circulated air is conditioned and supplied to the enclosed space **47**.

Still referring to FIG. **1**, the HVAC system **1** includes an HVAC controller **50** that is configured to control operation of the various components of the HVAC system **1** such as, for example, the circulation fan **10**, the gas heat **20**, the electric heat **22**, and the compressor **40**. In some embodiments, the HVAC system **1** can be a zoned system. In such embodiments, the HVAC system **1** includes a zone controller **80**, dampers **85**, and a plurality of environment sensors **60**. In a typical embodiment, the HVAC controller **50** cooperates with the zone controller **80** and the dampers **85** to regulate the environment of the enclosed space **47**.

The HVAC controller **50** may be an integrated controller or a distributed controller that directs operation of the HVAC system **1**. In a typical embodiment, the HVAC controller **50** includes an interface to receive, for example, thermostat calls, temperature setpoints, blower control signals, environmental conditions, and operating mode status for various zones of the HVAC system **1**. In a typical embodiment, the HVAC controller **50** also includes a processor and a memory to direct operation of the HVAC system **1** including, for example, a speed of the circulation fan **10**.

Still referring to FIG. **1**, in some embodiments, the plurality of environment sensors **60** is associated with the HVAC controller **50** and also optionally associated with a user interface **70**. In some embodiments, the user interface **70** provides additional functions such as, for example, operational, diagnostic, status message display, and a visual interface that allows at least one of an installer, a user, a support entity, and a service provider to perform actions with respect to the HVAC system **1**. In some embodiments, the user interface **70** is, for example, a thermostat of the HVAC system **1**. In other embodiments, the user interface **70** is associated with at least one sensor of the plurality of environment sensors **60** to determine the environmental condition information and communicate that information to the user. The user interface **70** may also include a display, buttons, a microphone, a speaker, or other components to communicate with the user. Additionally, the user interface **70** may include a processor and memory that is configured to receive user-determined parameters, and calculate operational parameters of the HVAC system **1** as disclosed herein.

In a typical embodiment, the HVAC system **1** is configured to communicate with a plurality of devices such as, for example, a monitoring device **56**, a communication device **55**, and the like. In a typical embodiment, the monitoring device **56** is not part of the HVAC system. For example, the monitoring device **56** is a server or computer of a third party such as, for example, a manufacturer, a support entity, a service provider, and the like. In other embodiments, the monitoring device **56** is located at an office of, for example, the manufacturer, the support entity, the service provider, and the like.

In a typical embodiment, the communication device **55** is a non-HVAC device having a primary function that is not associated with HVAC systems. For example, non-HVAC devices include mobile-computing devices that are configured to interact with the HVAC system **1** to monitor and modify at least some of the operating parameters of the HVAC system **1**. Mobile computing devices may be, for example, a personal computer (e.g., desktop or laptop), a tablet computer, a mobile device (e.g., smart phone), and the like. In a typical embodiment, the communication device **55** includes at least one processor, memory and a user interface, such as a display. One skilled in the art will also understand that the communication device **55** disclosed herein includes other components that are typically included in such devices including, for example, a power supply, a communications interface, and the like.

The zone controller **80** is configured to manage movement of conditioned air to designated zones of the enclosed space **47**. Each of the designated zones include at least one conditioning or demand unit such as, for example, the gas heat **20** and at least one user interface **70** such as, for example, the thermostat. The zone-controlled HVAC system **1** allows the user to independently control the temperature in the designated zones. In a typical embodiment, the zone controller **80** operates electronic dampers **85** to control air flow to the zones of the enclosed space **47**.

In some embodiments, a data bus **90**, which in the illustrated embodiment is a serial bus, couples various components of the HVAC system **1** together such that data is communicated therebetween. In a typical embodiment, the data bus **90** may include, for example, any combination of hardware, software embedded in a computer readable medium, or encoded logic incorporated in hardware or otherwise stored (e.g., firmware) to couple components of the HVAC system **1** to each other. As an example and not by way of limitation, the data bus **90** may include an Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) or other graphics bus, a Controller Area Network (CAN) bus, a front-side bus (FSB), a HYPERTRANSPORT (HT) interconnect, an INFINIBAND interconnect, a low-pin-count (LPC) bus, a memory bus, a Micro Channel Architecture (MCA) bus, a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) bus, a PCI-Express (PCI-X) bus, a serial advanced technology attachment (SATA) bus, a Video Electronics Standards Association local (VLB) bus, or any other suitable bus or a combination of two or more of these. In various embodiments, the data bus **90** may include any number, type, or configuration of data buses **90**, where appropriate. In particular embodiments, one or more data buses **90** (which may each include an address bus and a data bus) may couple the HVAC controller **50** to other components of the HVAC system **1**. In other embodiments, connections between various components of the HVAC system **1** are wired. For example, conventional cable and contacts may be used to couple the HVAC controller **50** to the various components. In some embodiments, a wireless connection is employed to provide at least some of the connections between components of the HVAC system such as, for example, a connection between the HVAC controller **50** and the circulation fan **10** or the plurality of environment sensors **60**.

FIGS. **2-3** are top and side views of an exemplary condenser system **200**, respectively. Referring to FIGS. **2-3** collectively, the condenser system **200** includes an upper coil **202**, a lower coil **206**, and a de-superheater coil **204**. The upper coil **202** is arranged above the lower coil **206**. The de-superheater coil **204** is positioned inwardly, that is downstream, of the lower coil **206**. The upper coil **202** and the lower coil **206** together occupy an entire heat-transfer surface area **201** of the condenser system **200**. The condenser system **200** further includes a first compressor **210** and a second compressor **208**. The first compressor **210** is fluidly coupled to the upper coil **202** and the de-superheater coil **204** to form a first compressor circuit **203**. The second compressor **208** is fluidly coupled to the lower coil **206** to form a second compressor circuit **205**. In a typical embodiment, the de-superheater coil **204** increases a heat-rejection capacity of the condenser system **200**.

Still referring to FIGS. **2-3**, in a typical embodiment, the first compressor **210** is of a larger capacity than the second compressor **208**. For example, the first compressor **210** may have a 7.5 Ton capacity and the second compressor **208** may have a 5 Ton capacity. Compressor capacity relates to refrigerant flow rate and, thus, to the heat-rejection rate of the first compressor **210** and the second compressor **208**. The increased relative size of the first compressor **210** allows the condenser system **200** to take advantage of high blower speed at low stage thereby allowing for an increased heat-removal capability of the first compressor circuit **203**. In some embodiments, the first compressor **210** may be operated independently of the second compressor **208**. Thus, the first compressor circuit **203** and the second compressor circuit **205** may be selectively activated and deactivated so as to adjust the capacity of the condenser system **200** during part-load operation.

FIG. **4**A is a schematic side view of the exemplary condenser system **200** during full-load operation. For purposes of discussion, FIG. **4**A will be described herein relative to FIGS. **2-3**. During full-load operation, the first compressor **210** and the second compressor **208** are operational and drive the first compressor circuit **203** and the second compressor circuit **205**, respectively. In this situation, the upper coil **202** and the lower coil **206** are operational together with the de-superheater coil **204**. In this manner, an entire heat-transfer surface area **201** is utilized for heat transfer by the upper coil **202** and the lower coil **206** together with the de-superheater coil **204**. Thus, the combined effect of the upper coil **202**, the lower coil **206**, and the de-superheater coil **204** increases the heat-rejection capacity of the condenser system **200**; however, the de-superheater coil **204** does not impact the ambient temperature of the lower coil **206**.

FIG. **4**B is a schematic side view of the condenser system **200** during partial-load operation. For purposes of discussion, FIG. **4**B will be described herein relative to FIGS. **2-3**. During partial-load operation, the second compressor **208** is deactivated. Deactivation of the second compressor **208** deactivates the second compressor circuit **205** and the lower coil **206**. The upper coil **202** remains active together with the de-superheater coil **204**. In this manner, the entire heat-transfer surface area **201** is utilized by the upper coil **202** and the de-superheater coil **304**. Thus, efficiency of the condenser system **200** is not adversely impacted during partial load operation.

FIG. **5**A is a schematic side view of an exemplary intertwined condenser system **500** during full-load operation. The intertwined condenser system **500** includes a first compressor circuit **502** and a second compressor circuit **504**. The first compressor circuit **502** includes a first upper coil **506** arranged above a first lower coil **508**. The first upper coil **506** and the first lower coil **508** are fluidly coupled to a first compressor **514** to form the first compressor circuit **502**. The second compressor circuit **504** includes a second upper coil **510** arranged above a second lower coil **512**. The second upper coil **510** and the second lower coil **512** are fluidly coupled to a second compressor **516** to form the second compressor circuit **504**. The first upper coil **506** is positioned inwardly, that is downstream, of the second upper coil **510**. The second lower coil **512** is positioned inwardly, that is downstream, of the first lower coil **508**. During full-load operation, the first compressor circuit **502** and the second compressor circuit **504** are operational. Thus, the intertwined condenser system **500** utilizes the combined effect of the first upper coil **506**, the second upper coil **510**, the first lower coil **508**, and the second lower coil **512**. In this manner, the first compressor circuit **502** and the second compressor circuit **504** utilize an entire heat-transfer surface area **501**.

FIG. **5**B is a schematic side view of the exemplary intertwined condenser system **500** during part-load operation. During part-load operation, the second compressor circuit **504** is deactivated thereby deactivating the second upper coil **510** and the second lower coil **512**. The first compressor circuit **502** remains active. Thus, the first upper coil **506** and the first lower coil **508** remain active. The first upper coil **506** and the first lower coil **508** utilize the entire heat-transfer surface area **501**. Thus, efficiency of the intertwined condenser system **500** is not adversely impacted during partial load operation.

FIG. **6** is a side view of an exemplary evaporator system **600**. For purposes of discussion, FIG. **6** will be described herein relative to FIGS. **2-3**. In a typical embodiment, the evaporator system **600** is used in conjunction with the condenser system **200**; however, the evaporator system **600** may also be used in conjunction with the intertwined condenser system **500**. For purposes of discussion, the evaporator system **600** will be described herein as being utilized with the condenser system **200**. As illustrated in FIG. **6**, the evaporator system **600** includes a first evaporator coil **602** and a second evaporator coil **604**. The first evaporator coil **602** is associated with the first compressor circuit **203** and the second evaporator coil **604** is associated with the second compressor circuit **205**. In a typical embodiment, the first evaporator coil **602** occupies a larger area than the second evaporator coil **604**. In a typical embodiment, the first evaporator coil **602** and the second evaporator coil **604** are formed utilizing an increased fin density thereby increasing the heat rejection rate of the refrigerant through the evaporator system **600**. Currently, typical evaporator coils utilize approximately 14 fins per inch ("FPI"). In a typical embodiment, the first evaporator coil **602** and the second evaporator coil **604** are constructed with approximately 17 FPI. The increased fin density allows the evaporator system **600** to accommodate the increased heat-rejection capacity of, for example, the condenser system **200** discussed above with respect to FIGS. **2-3**.

FIG. **7** is a schematic side view of an exemplary evaporator system **700** including an electronic solenoid valve **702**. The evaporator system **700** includes a high-capacity coil **704** and a low-capacity coil **706**. The low-capacity coil **706** is fluidly coupled to a low-capacity refrigerant line **708** and the high-capacity coil **704** is fluidly coupled to a high-capacity refrigerant line **710**. The high-capacity refrigerant line **710** is fluidly coupled to the low-capacity refrigerant line **708** via the solenoid valve **702**. Thus, by operation of the solenoid valve **702**, refrigerant flow to the high-capacity coil **704** can be interrupted during partial-load operation.

An HVAC system equipped with a multi-stage or variable speed compressor and a constant-air-volume blower will become unable to maintain a suitable ratio of sensible capacity to total capacity (S/T) as the refrigerant flow rate decreases. In constant-air-volume systems, a decrease in refrigerant flow rate will cause the S/T ratio to rise. Systems having an S/T ratio above approximately 80% are generally considered unsuitable. The use of the high-capacity coil **704**, the low-capacity coil **706**, and the solenoid valve **702** enables the evaporator system **700** to preserve the S/T ratio at acceptable levels during part-load operation.

During periods when an HVAC compressor system such as, for example, the condenser system **200** is operating at part load or with reduced refrigerant flow rate, electrical current to the solenoid valve **702** is interrupted thereby causing the solenoid valve **702** to close and prevent refrigerant flow to the high-capacity coil **704**. Limiting refrigerant flow to only the low-capacity coil **706** allows a reduced refrigerant mass flow rate to maintain a required coil temperature in the low-capacity coil **706** necessary to maintain a desired S/T ratio.

FIG. **8** is a flow diagram illustrating an exemplary process **800** for improving HVAC efficiency. For purposes of discussion, FIG. **8** will be described herein relative to FIGS. **2-3**. The process **800** begins at step **802**. At step **804**, an upper coil **202** is arranged above a lower coil **206**. At step **806**, a de-superheater coil **204** is arranged inwardly, that is downstream, of the lower coil **206**. In a typical embodiment, the upper coil **202** and the de-superheater coil **204** together utilize an entire surface area available for heat transfer. At step **808**, the upper coil **202** and the de-superheater coil **204** are fluidly coupled to the **210** to form the first compressor circuit **203**. At step **810**, the lower coil **206** is fluidly coupled to the second compressor **208** to form the second compressor circuit **205**. In a typical embodiment, the de-superheater coil **204** increases a heat-rejection capacity of the condenser system **200**. The process **800** ends at step **812**.

Although various embodiments of the method and system of the present invention have been illustrated in the accompanying Drawings and described in the foregoing Specification, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the embodiments disclosed, but is capable of numerous rearrangements, modifications, and substitutions without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth herein. It is intended that the Specification and examples be considered as illustrative only.

Depending on the embodiment, certain acts, events, or functions of any of the algorithms described herein can be performed in a different sequence, can be added, merged, or left out altogether (e.g., not all described acts or events are necessary for the practice of the algorithms). Moreover, in certain embodiments, acts or events can be performed concurrently, e.g., through multi-threaded processing, interrupt processing, or multiple processors or processor cores or on other parallel architectures, rather than sequentially. Although certain computer-implemented tasks are described as being performed by a particular entity, other embodiments are possible in which these tasks are performed by a different entity.

Conditional language used herein, such as, among others, "can," "might," "may," "e.g.," and the like, unless specifically stated otherwise, or otherwise understood within the context as used, is generally intended to convey that certain embodiments include, while other embodiments do not include, certain features, elements and/or states. Thus, such conditional language is not generally intended to imply that features, elements and/or states are in any way required for one or more embodiments or that one or more embodiments necessarily include logic for deciding, with or without author input or prompting, whether these features, elements and/or states are included or are to be performed in any particular embodiment.

While the above detailed description has shown, described, and pointed out novel features as applied to various embodiments, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions, and changes in the form and details of the devices or algorithms illustrated can be made without departing from the spirit of the disclosure. As will be recognized, the processes described herein can be embodied within a form that does not provide all of the features and benefits set forth herein, as some features can be used or practiced separately from others. The scope of protection is defined by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

What is claimed is:

1. A condenser system comprising:

a first compressor;

a second compressor;

an upper coil and a de-superheater coil fluidly coupled to the first compressor, the upper coil, the de-superheater coil, and the first compressor defining a first compressor circuit;

a lower coil fluidly coupled to the second compressor, the lower coil and the second compressor defining a second compressor circuit;

wherein the de-superheater coil is disposed downstream of the lower coil; and

wherein the upper coil and the de-superheater coil together utilize an entire heat-transfer surface area;

an evaporator system comprising a first evaporator coil fluidly coupled to the first compressor circuit and a second evaporator coil fluidly coupled to the second compressor circuit.

2. The condenser system of claim **1**, wherein the first compressor has a greater capacity than the second compressor.

3. The condenser system of claim **2**, wherein the capacity of the first compressor facilitates heat rejection by the first compressor circuit.

4. The condenser system of claim **1**, wherein the first evaporator coil occupies a larger heat-exchange area than the second evaporator coil.

5. The condenser system of claim **1**, wherein the first evaporator coil and the second evaporator coil are constructed with a fin density of approximately 17 FPI.

6. The condenser system of claim **1**, wherein, during full-load operation, the first compressor circuit and the second compressor circuit are active.

7. The condenser system of claim **1**, wherein, during partial-load operation, the first compressor circuit is active and the second compressor circuit is inactive.

8. A method of improving HVAC efficiency, the method comprising:

arranging an upper coil above a lower coil;

arranging a de-superheater coil downstream of the lower coil;

fluidly coupling the upper coil and the de-superheater coil to a first compressor thereby defining a first compressor circuit; and

fluidly coupling the lower coil to a second compressor thereby defining a second compressor circuit;

fluidly coupling a first evaporator coil of an evaporator system to the first compressor circuit; and

fluidly coupling a second evaporator coil of the evaporator system to the second compressor circuit.

9. The method of claim **8**, comprising utilizing an entire surface area available for heat transfer with the upper coil and the de-superheater coil.

10. The method of claim **8**, comprising activating the first compressor circuit and the second compressor circuit when operating at full-load operation.

11. The method of claim **8**, comprising activating the first compressor circuit and deactivating the second compressor circuit when operating in partial-load operation.

12. The method of claim **8**, wherein the first compressor has a greater capacity than the second compressor.

13. The method of claim **12**, wherein the capacity of the first compressor facilitates heat rejection by the first compressor circuit.

14. The method of claim **8**, wherein the first evaporator coil occupies a larger heat-exchange area than the second evaporator coil.

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