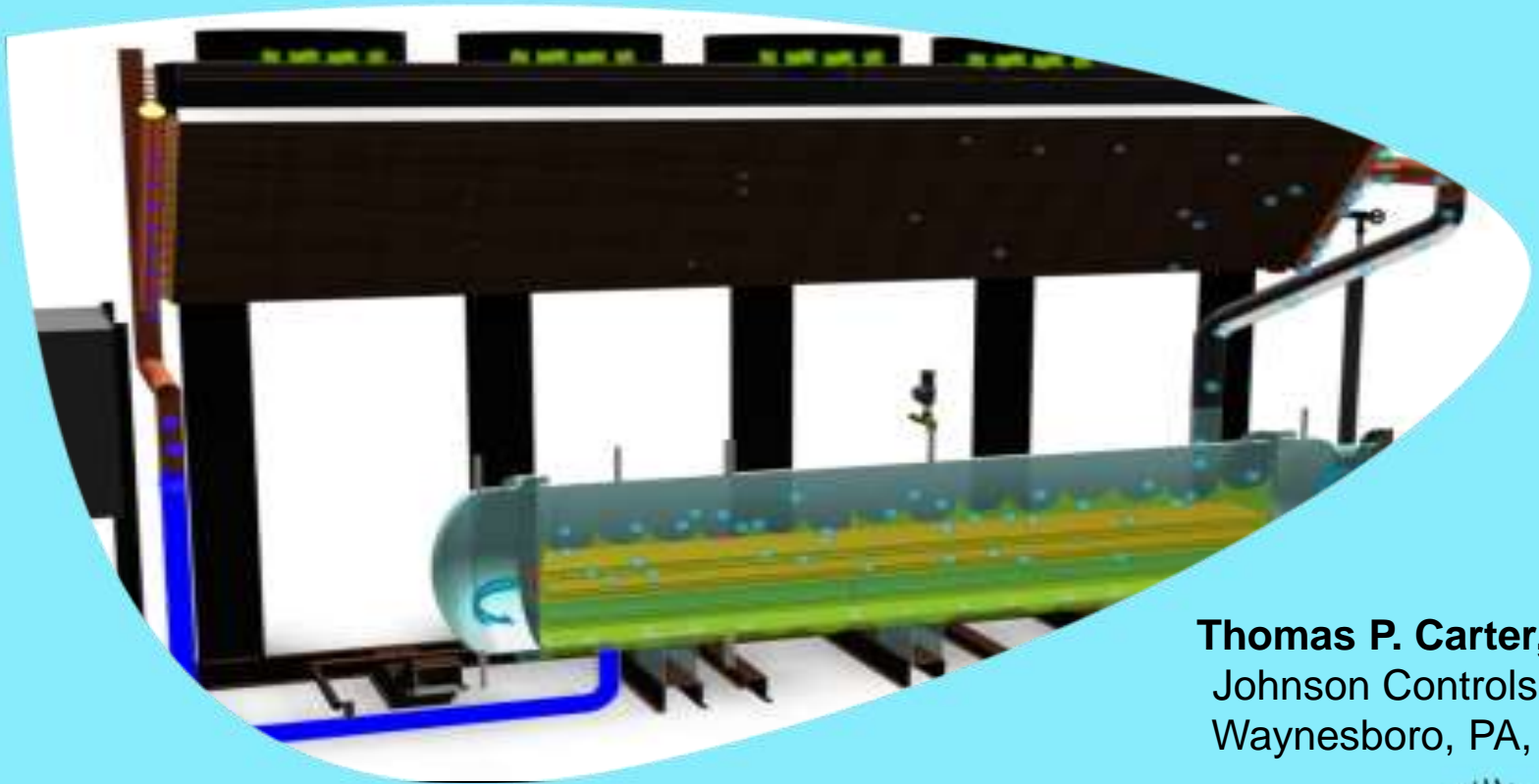


Water Savings Using The Thermosyphon Cooler Hybrid Heat Rejection System: Case Studies From Atlanta, Phoenix, Seattle, and Boston



Thomas P. Carter, P. E.
Johnson Controls, Inc.
Waynesboro, PA, USA



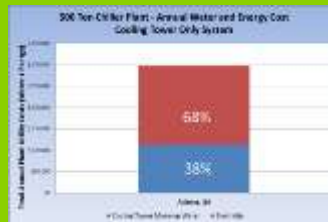
Four Key Points to Remember

Evaporative Cooling is Efficient in Terms of:

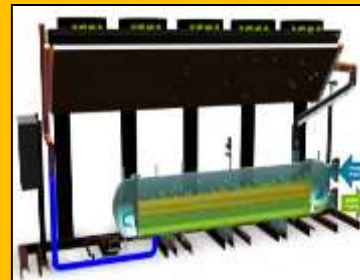
- Energy
- Cost
- Space



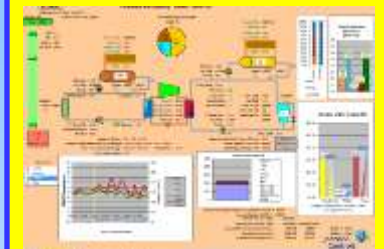
Lowering Chiller Plant Operating Costs Requires Focusing on Both Energy & Water



Hybrid Systems Increase The Water Resiliency & May Lower The Cost Of Operating The Chiller Plant



Evaluation of Alternatives Requires Detailed System Modeling



The Pros and Cons of Evaporative Heat Rejection

Evaporative Cooling is Efficient in terms of:

- Energy
- Cost
- Space



Pros:

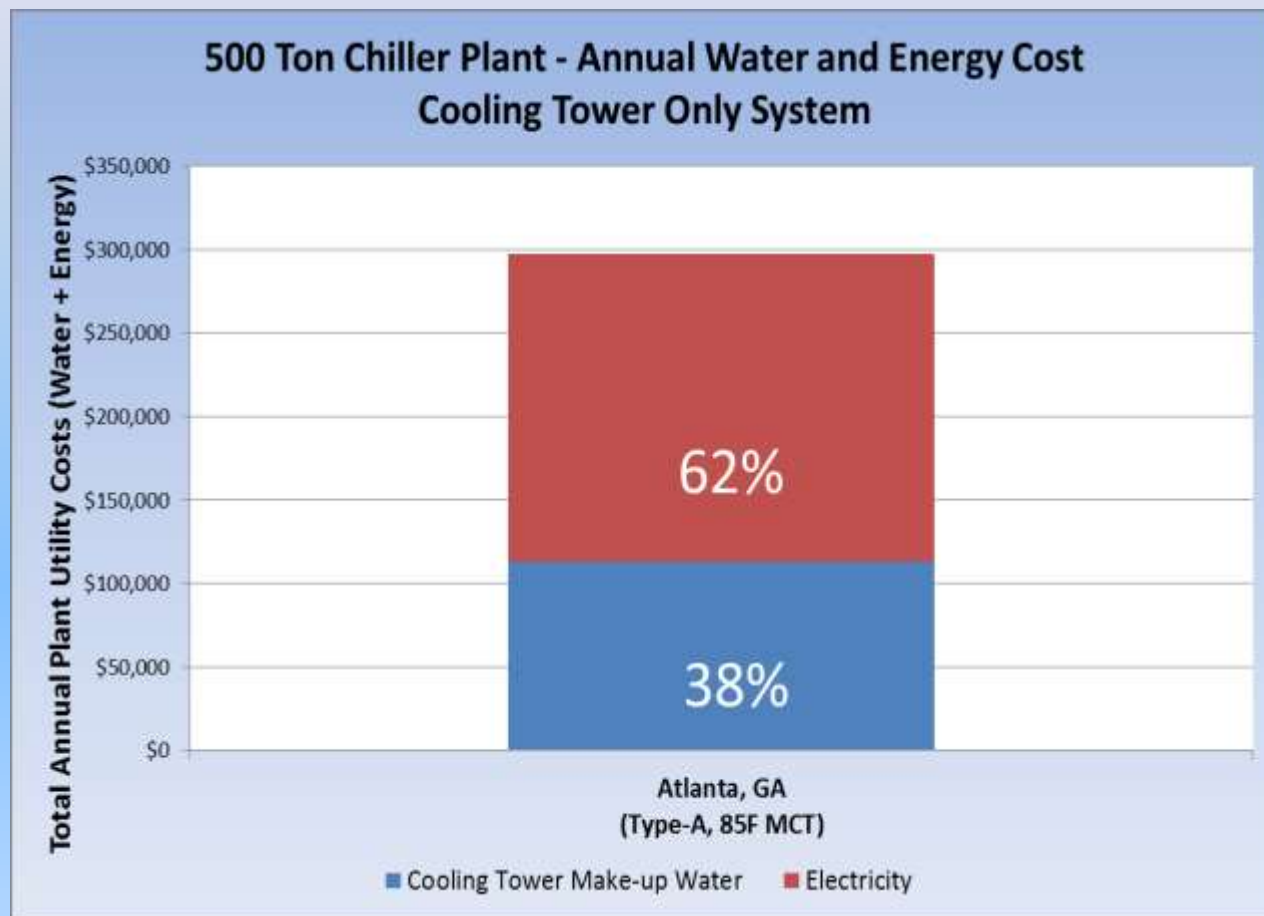
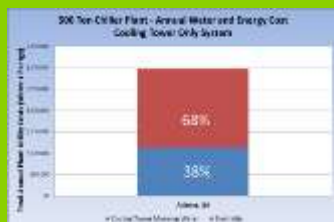
- Ability to reject heat to the cooler ambient WB versus DB
- Ability of evaporating moisture to pick up significantly more heat than dry air

Cons:

- Consumes massive amounts of water
- Cooling tower blowdown may require additional special disposal requirements

Water & Waste Water Costs Represent A Growing Portion of Total Utility Spend for Many Chiller Plants

Lowering
Chiller
Plant
Operating
Costs
Requires
Focusing
on Both
Energy &
Water



Freshwater Stress - The Global Perspective

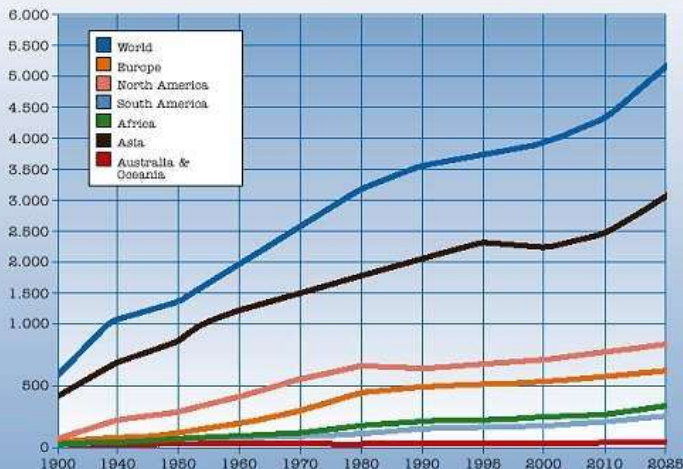
Forces Driving Fresh Water Consumption:

- Population growth increases total demand
- Economic growth increases per capita demand

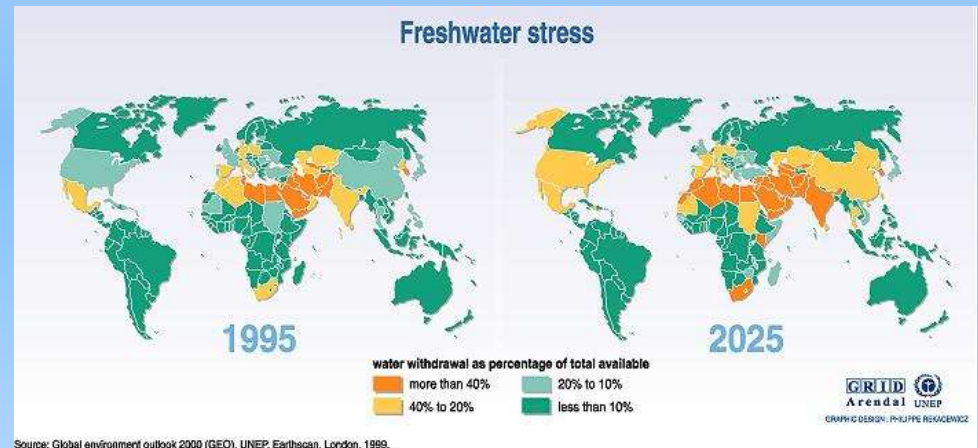
Consumption increases ...

Global Water Consumption 1900 - 2025

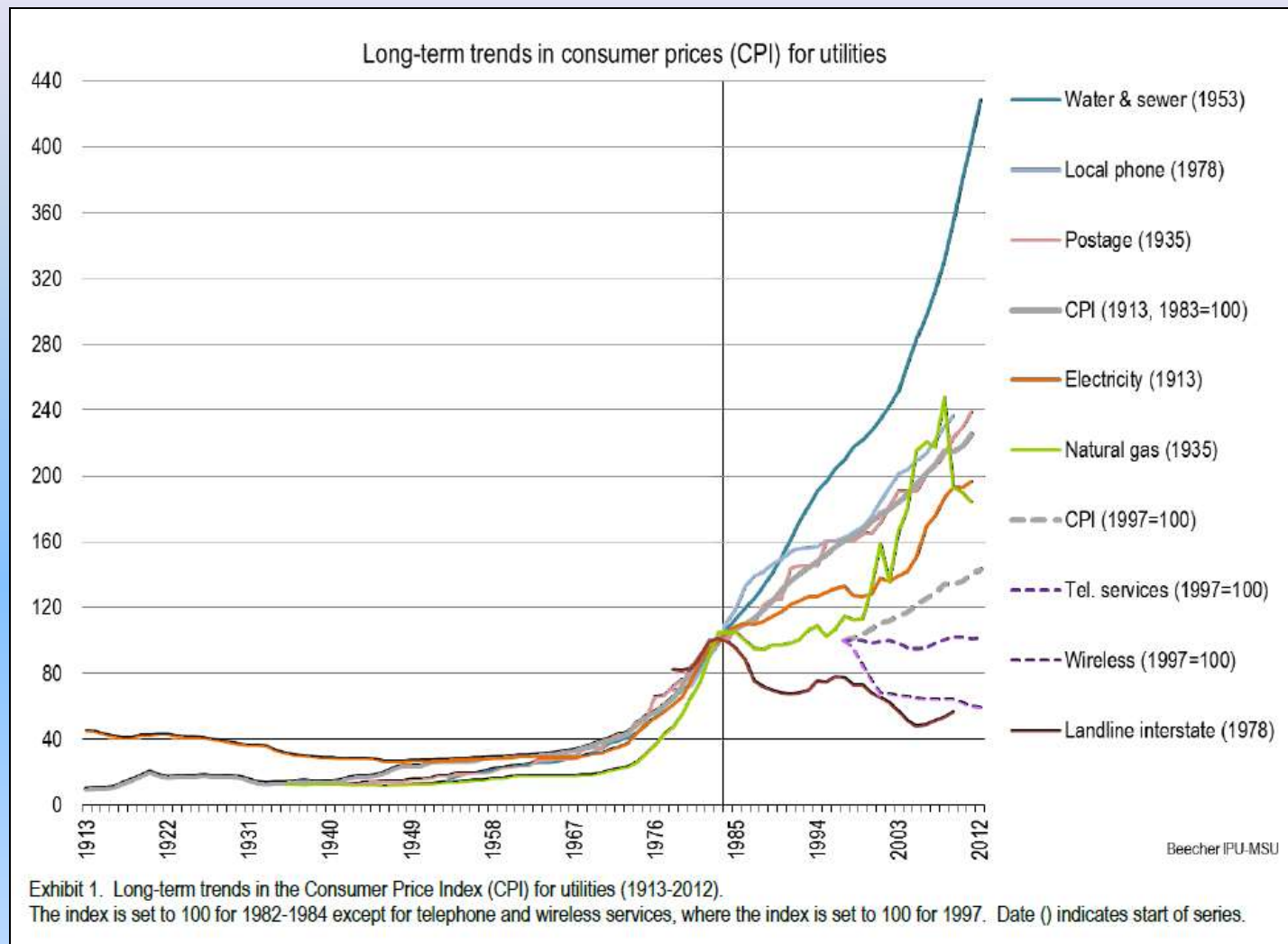
[by region, in billion m³ per year]



driving Freshwater Stress worldwide



Water & Sewer Prices Are Escalating Quickly



Water and Sewer Rates From Selected Cities

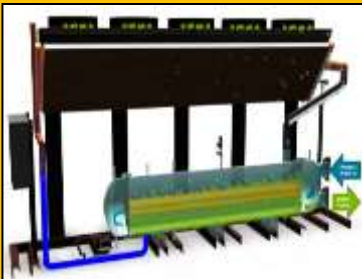
(Rates Per 1000 Gallons)

City	Water	Sewer	Combined
Atlanta, GA	\$8.19	\$20.85	\$29.04
Phoenix, AZ	\$4.78	\$3.35	\$8.13
Seattle, WA	\$6.87	\$15.61	\$22.48
Boston, MA	\$6.86	\$8.56	\$15.42

Source: "50 Largest Cities Water/Wastewater Rate Survey"
A Black & Veatch 2012/2013 Report"

Hybrid Systems

Hybrid Systems Increase The Water Resiliency & May Lower The Cost Of Operating The Chiller Plant



- **Adiabatic Dry Coolers**
- **Parallel or Series Dry Coolers**
- **Hybrid Wet/Dry Products**
- **Thermosyphon Cooler Hybrid System (TCHS)**

Psychrometric Chart For Atlanta, GA



INGENUITY WELCOME

PSYCHROMETRIC CHART

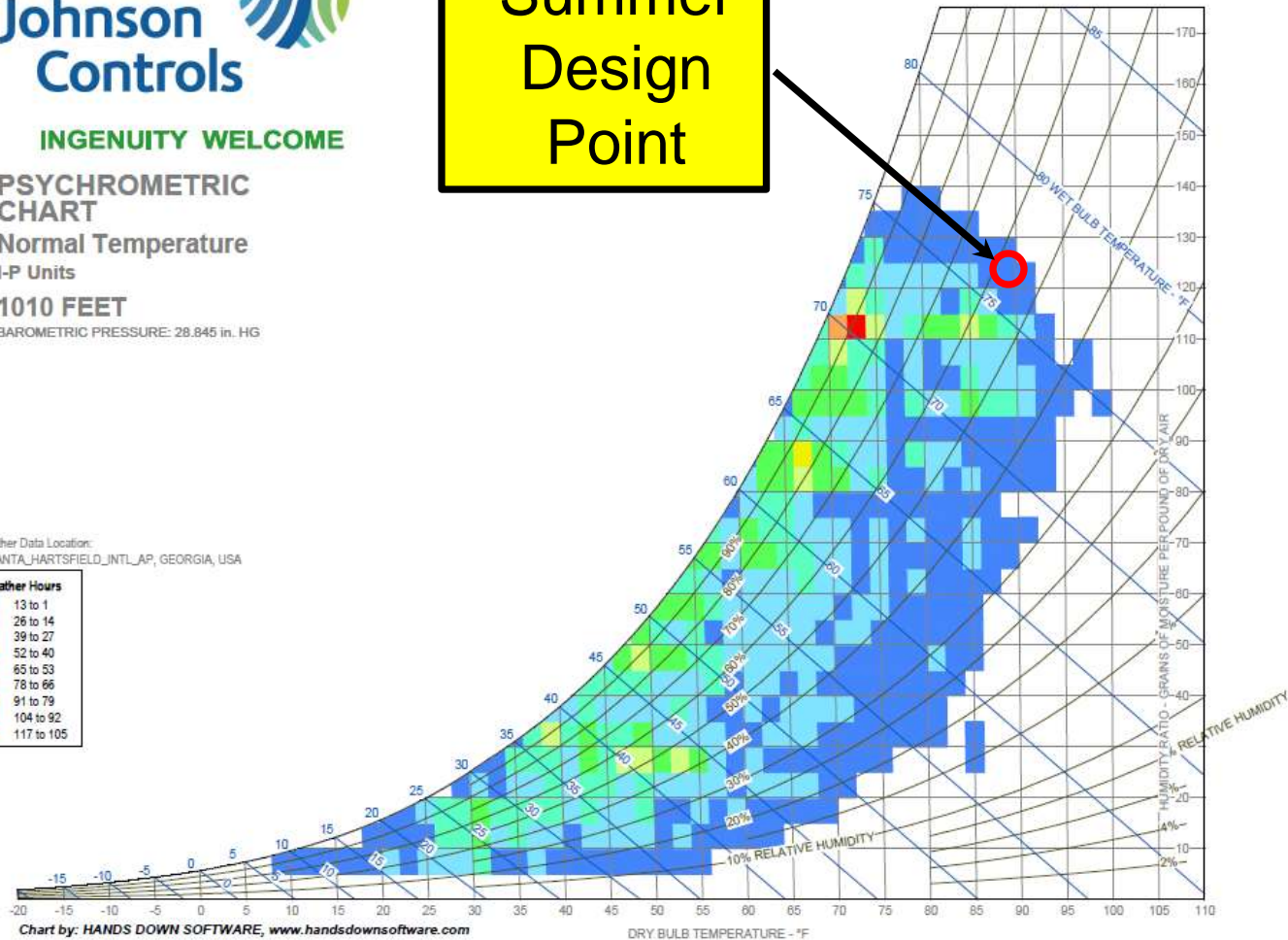
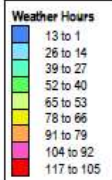
Normal Temperature

I-P Units

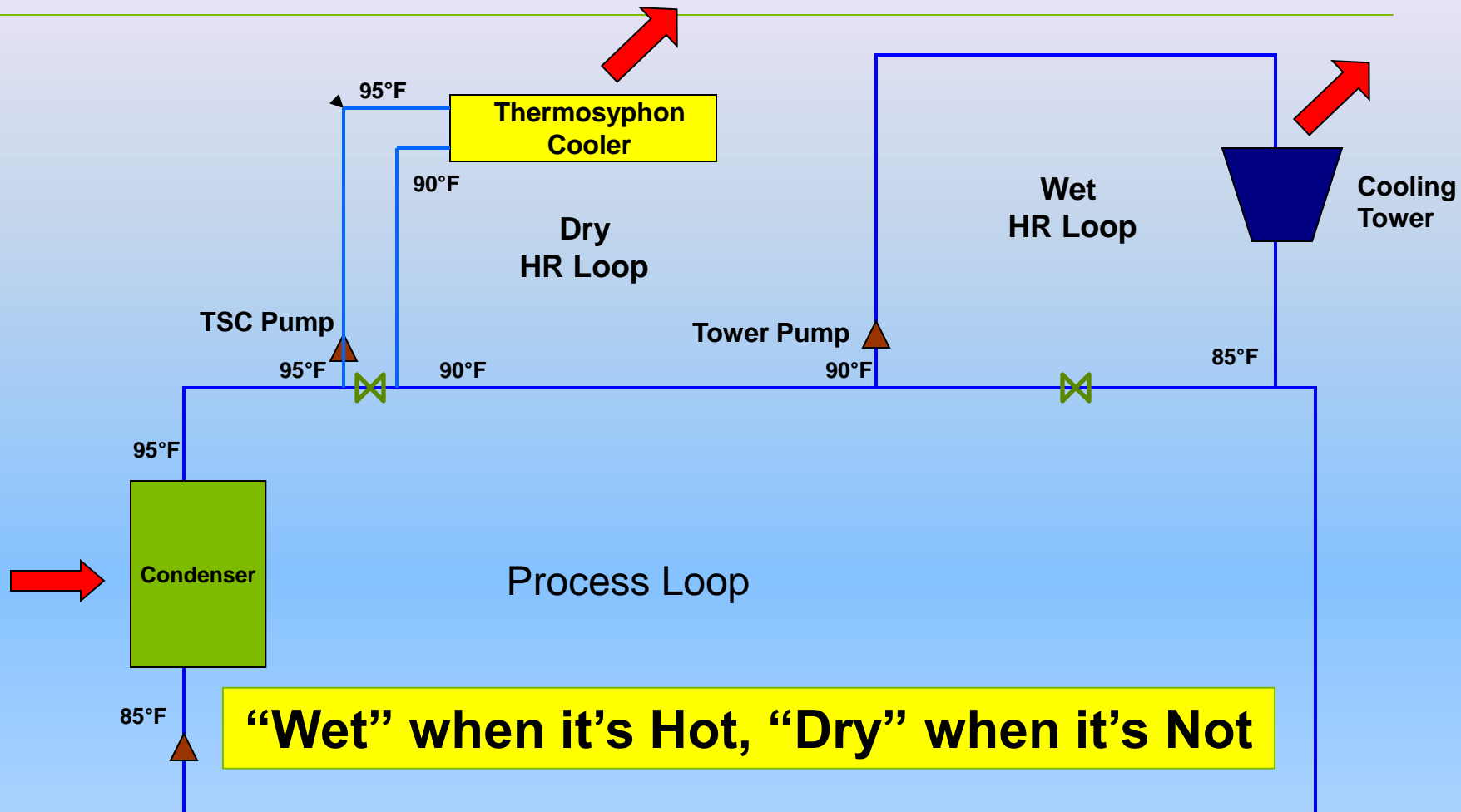
1010 FEET

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE: 28.845 in. HG

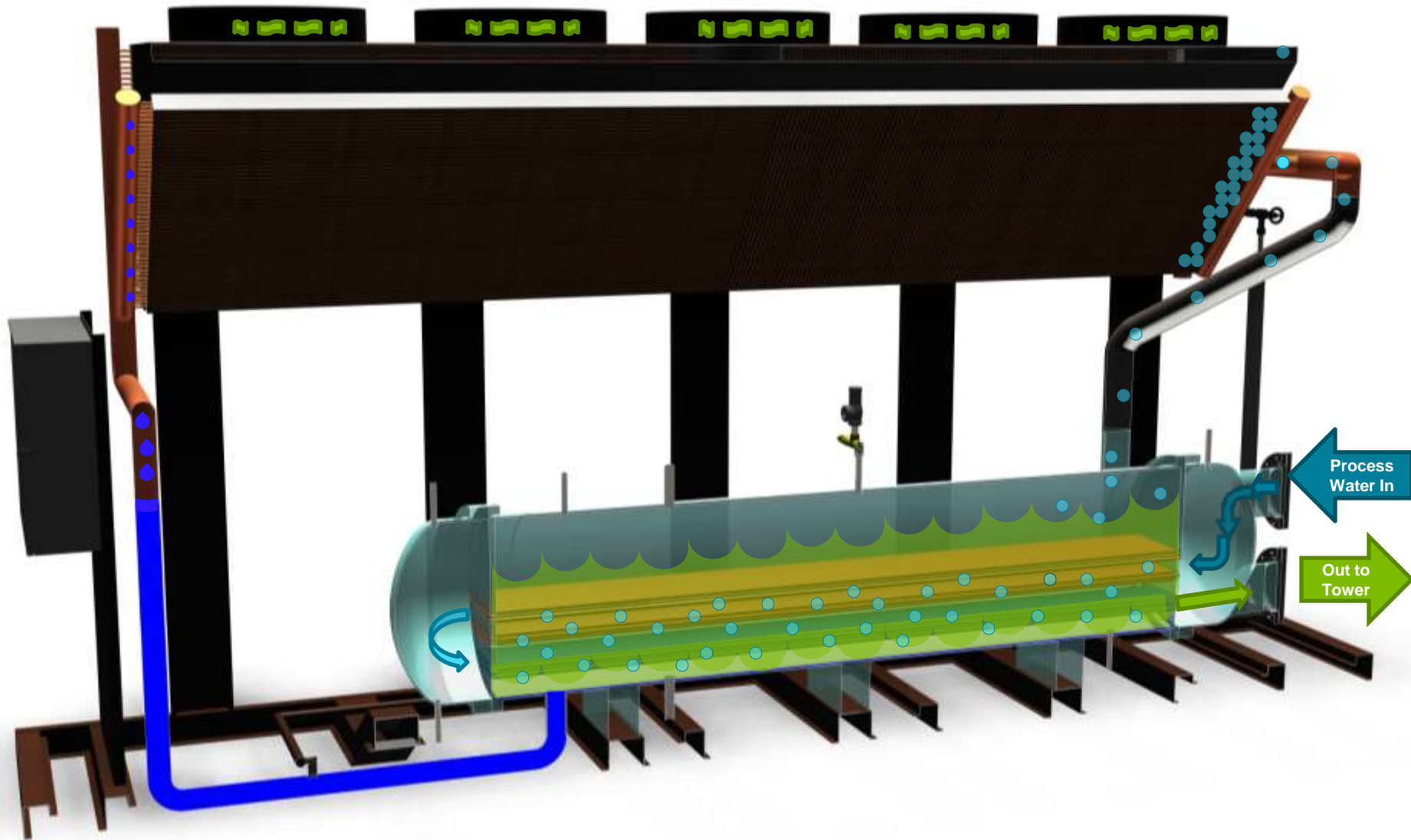
Weather Data Location:
ATLANTA_HARTSFIELD_INTL_AP, GEORGIA, USA



Thermosyphon Cooler Hybrid System (TCHS)

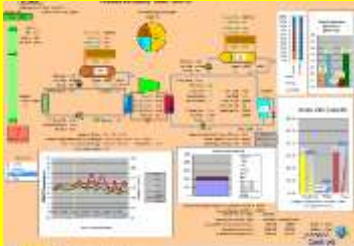


Thermosyphon Cooler (TSC) – Basic Conceptual Design



The Cooling System Interacts With Its Environment And The Rest of The Plant

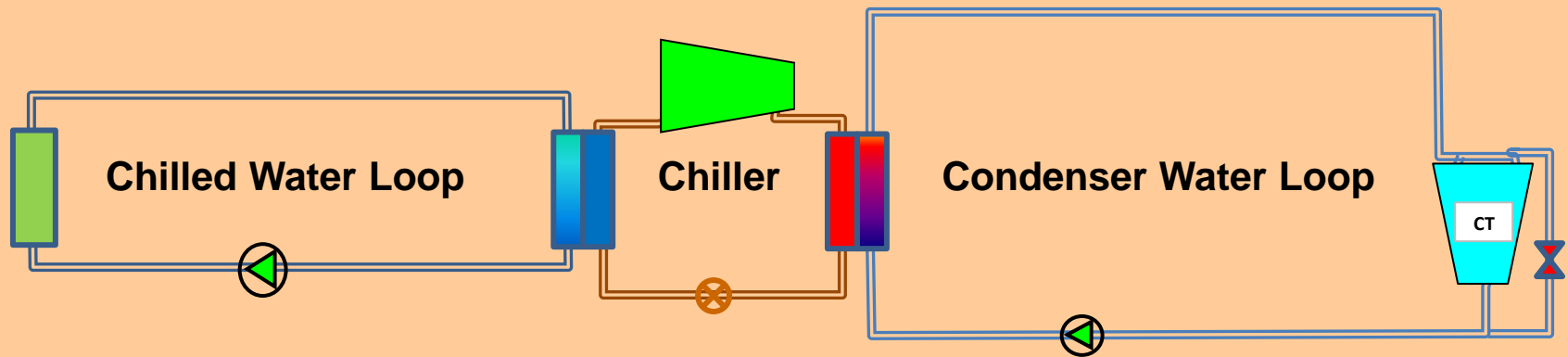
Evaluation
of
Alternatives
Requires
Detailed
System
Modeling



1. **Weather** $f(\text{hour of the year})$
2. **Cooling Requirements** $f(\text{Hr of Day, Day of Week, Month of Year, Weather})$
3. **Water Availability** $f(\text{Hr of Day, Day of Week, Month of Year, Weather})$
4. **Energy and Water Costs** $f(\text{Hr of Day, Day of Week, Month of Year, Weather})$
5. **Plant Efficiency** $f(\text{Weather, Control Strategy, Equipment})$
6. **Heat Rejection Load** $f(\text{Weather, Cooling Load, Plant Efficiency, Cooling Strategy})$
7. **Water Requirements** $f(\text{Heat Rejection Equipment, Weather, Heat Load, Plant Operating Strategy})$

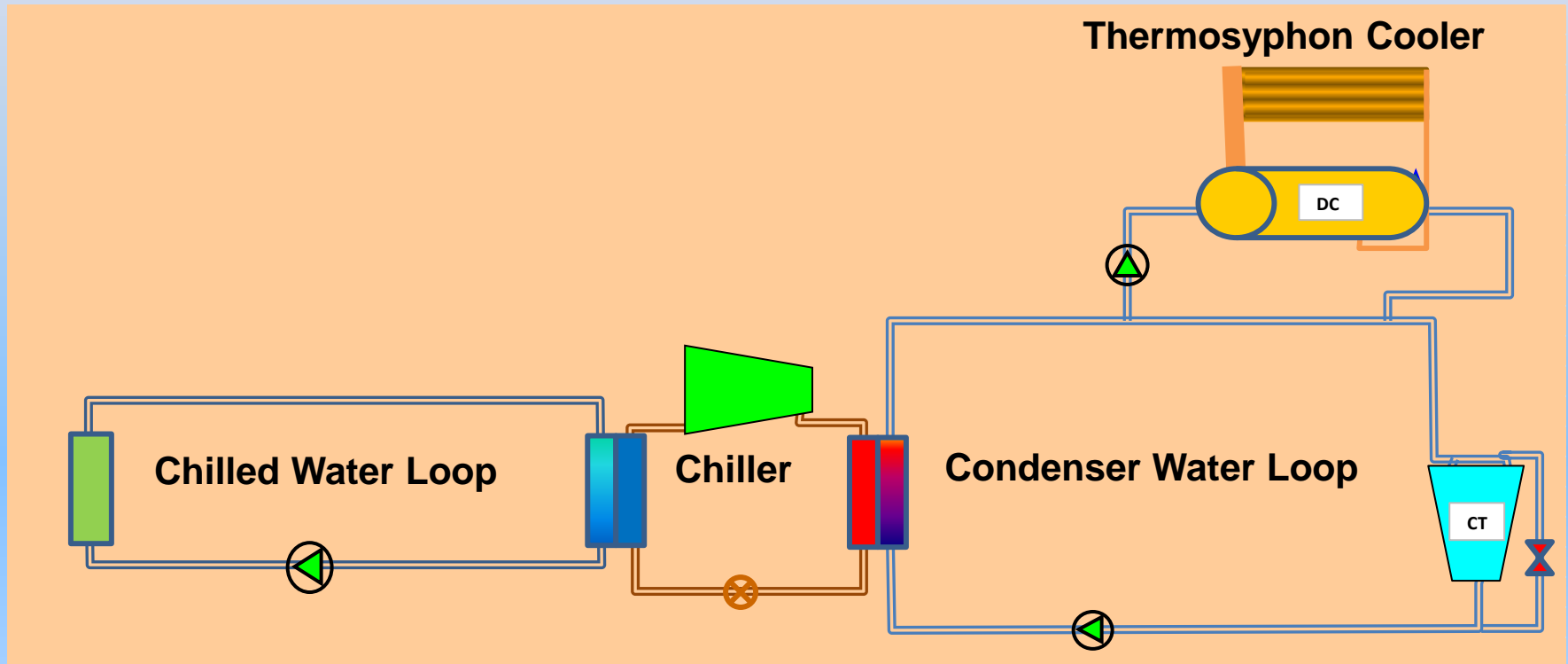
Simplified Chiller Plant Schematic

Cooling Tower Only System



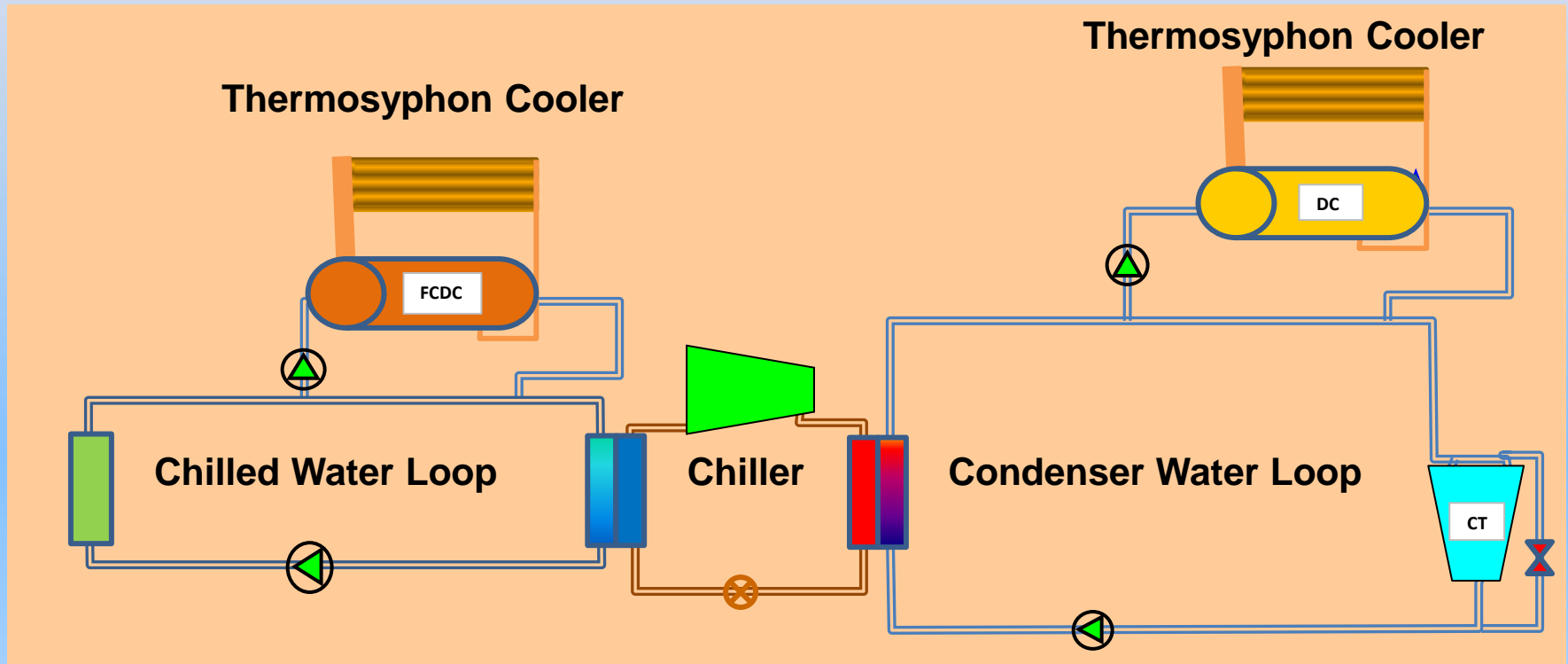
Simplified Chiller Plant Schematic

Thermosyphon Cooler Hybrid System – Type A

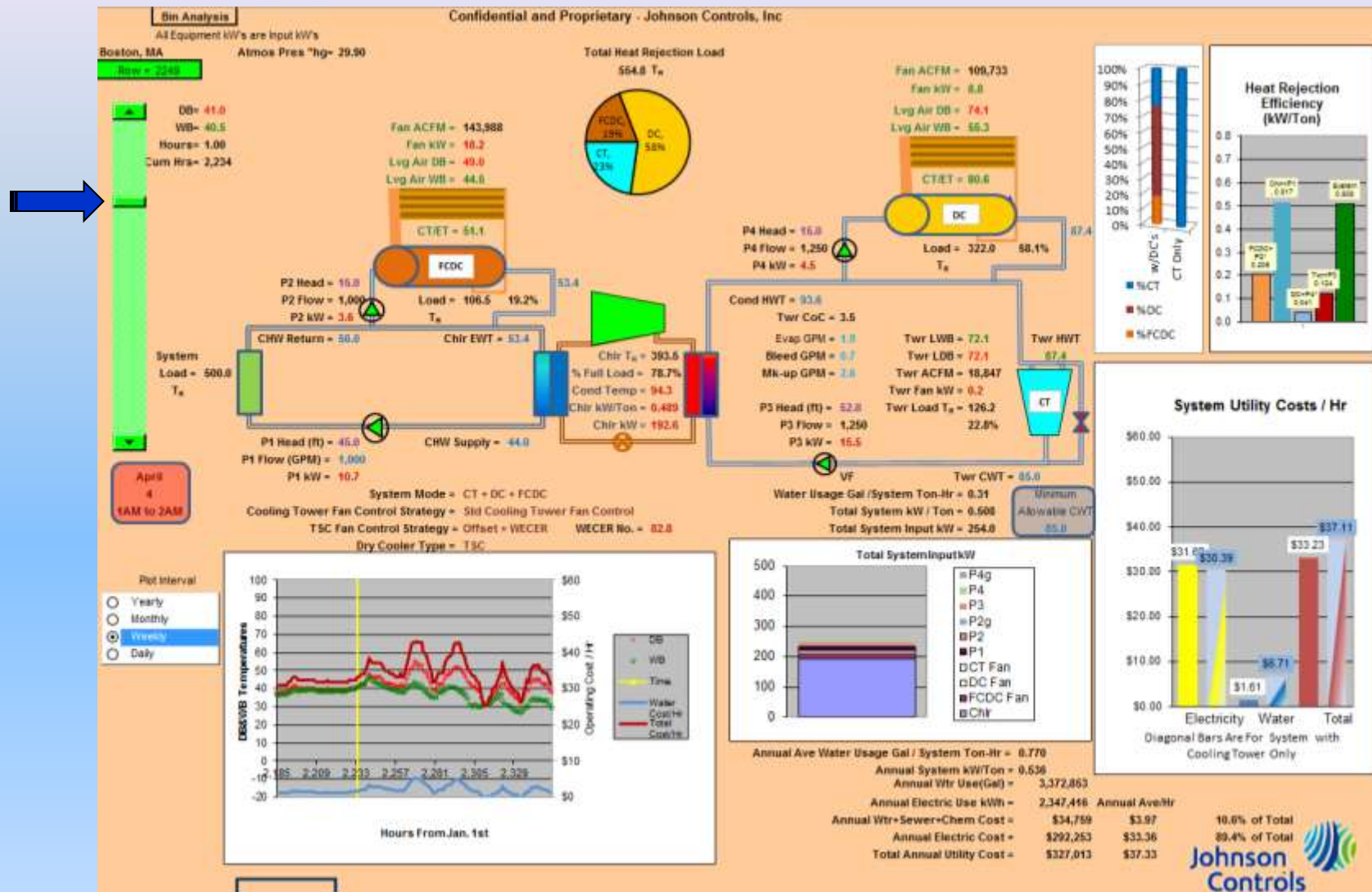


Simplified Chiller Plant Schematic

Thermosyphon Cooler Hybrid System – Type B



Interactive System Schematic From The Chiller Plant Simulation Program



Locations, Systems Modeled, and Assumptions

Locations / Energy Cost:

- Atlanta - \$0.0783/kWh
- Phoenix - \$0.0684/kWh
- Seattle - \$0.0596/kWh
- Boston - \$0.1245/kWh

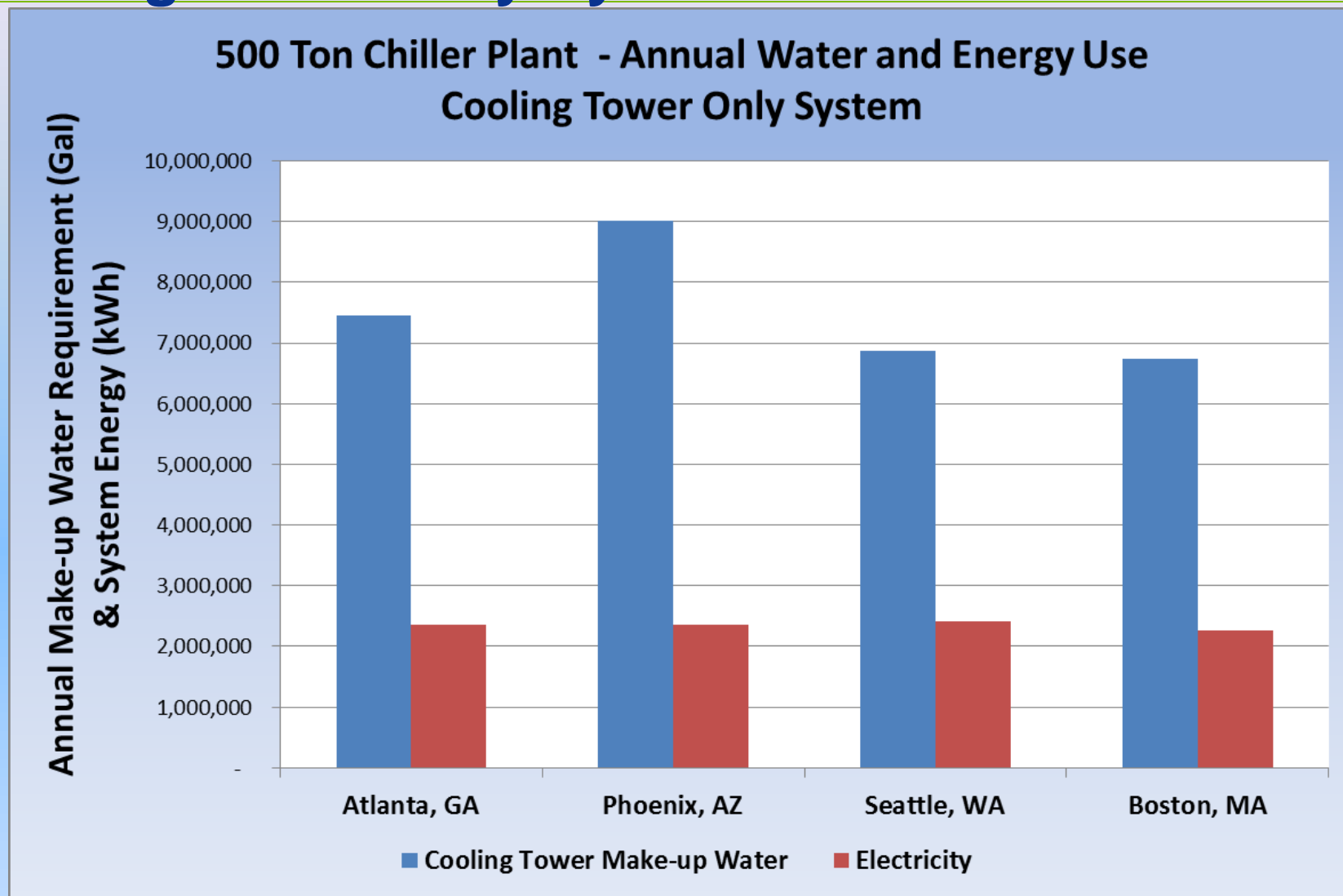
Systems:

- Cooling Tower Only with
Min CWT = 65F
- TCHS (A) with Min CWT = 65F
- TCHS (B) with Min CWT = 65F
- TCHS (A) with Min CWT = 85F
- TCHS (B) with Min CWT = 85F

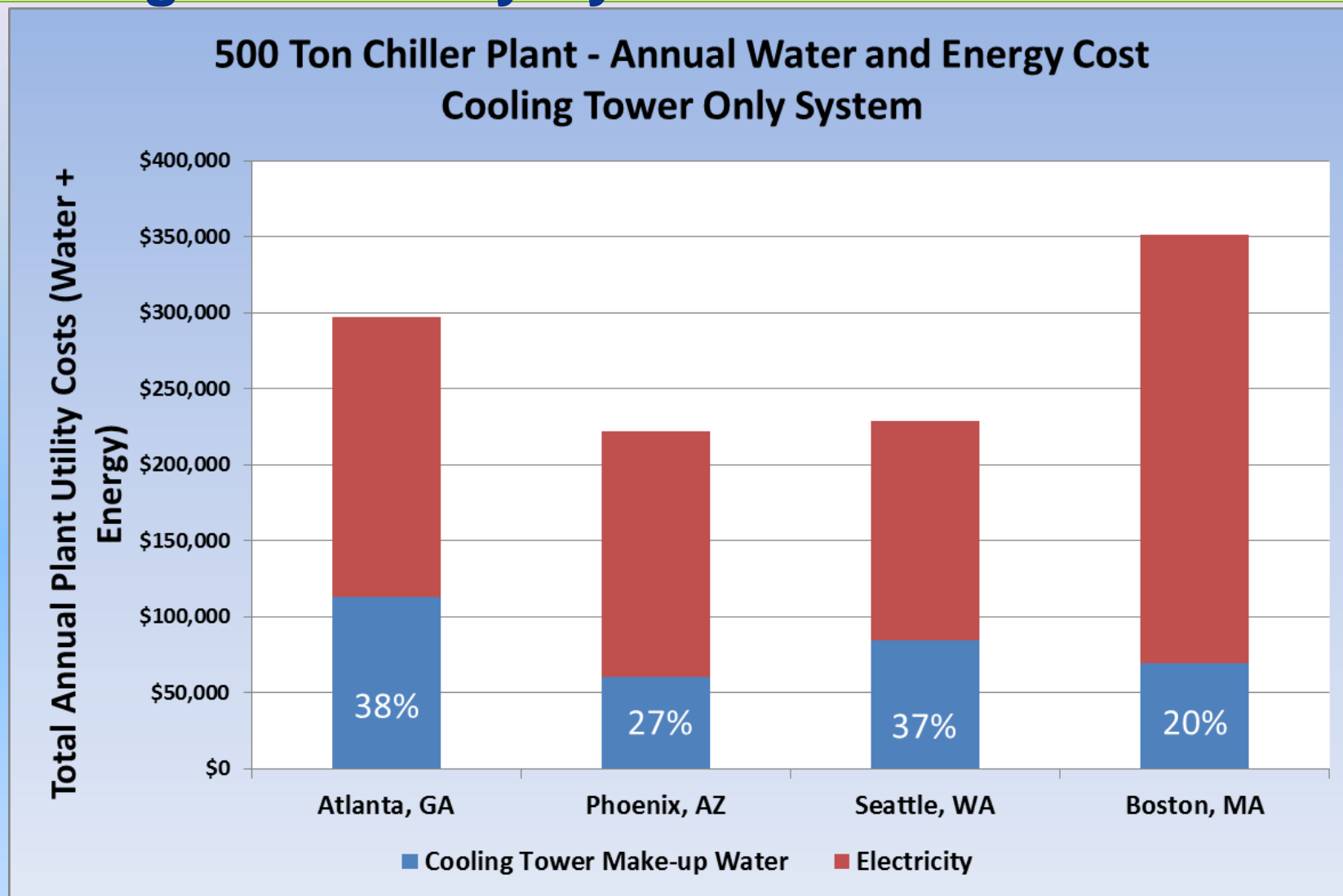
Assumptions:

- Constant 500 Tons Base Load
- 44°F Chiller Water Supply
- 2.0 GPM/Ton Chilled Water Flow Rate
- 2.5 GPM/Ton Condenser Water Flow Rate
- Cooling Tower Sized to Produce 85°F Condenser Water at the Summer Design WB
- 0.53 kW/Ton Chiller Efficiency at the Design Point
- Sewer Charges Only Applied to the Cooling Tower Bleed
- Chemical Treatment Costs = \$3.50/1000 Gallons of Bleed
- 3.5 Cycles of Concentration

Annual Energy and Water Use – Cooling Tower Only System

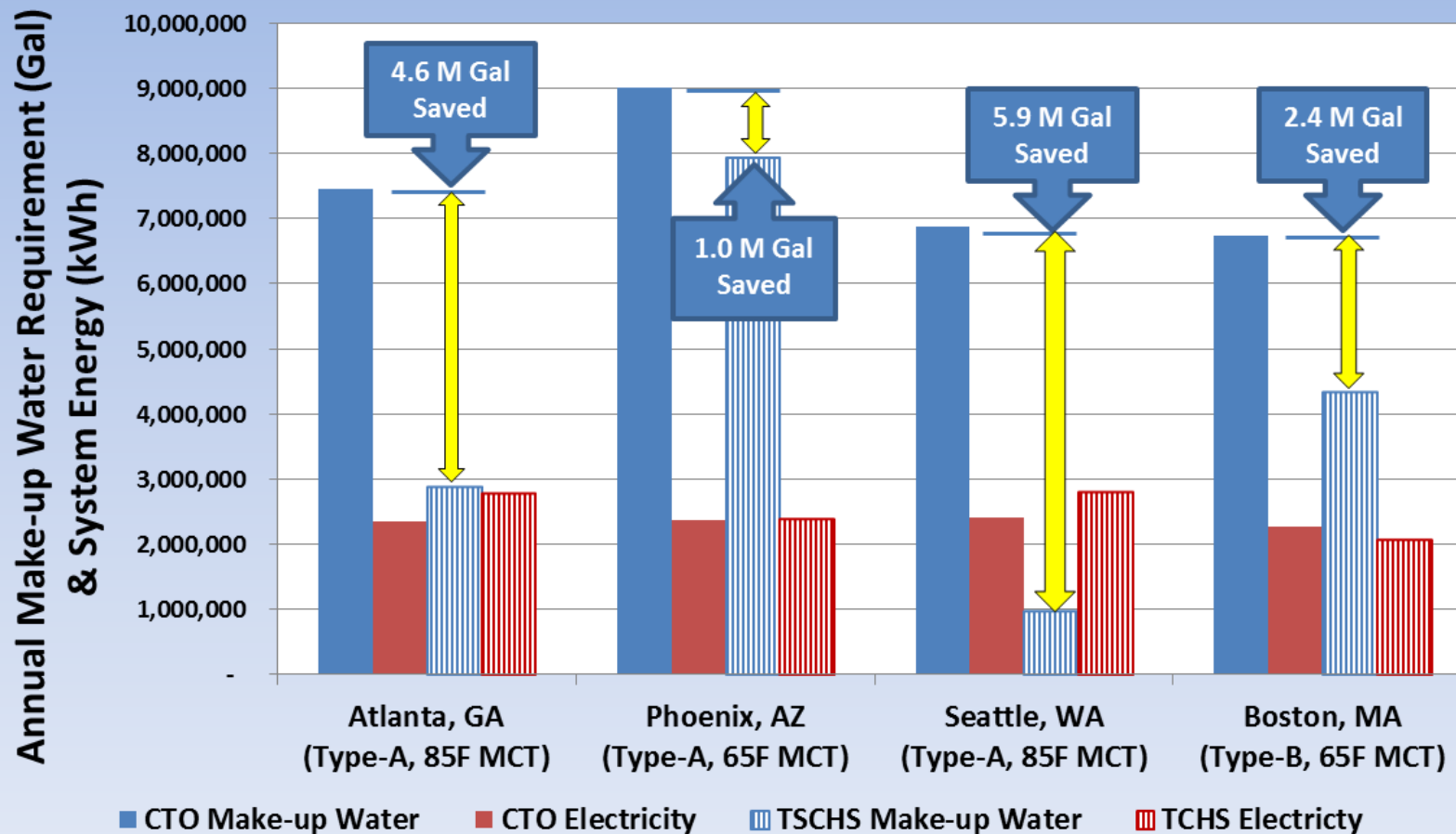


Annual Energy and Water Cost – Cooling Tower Only System

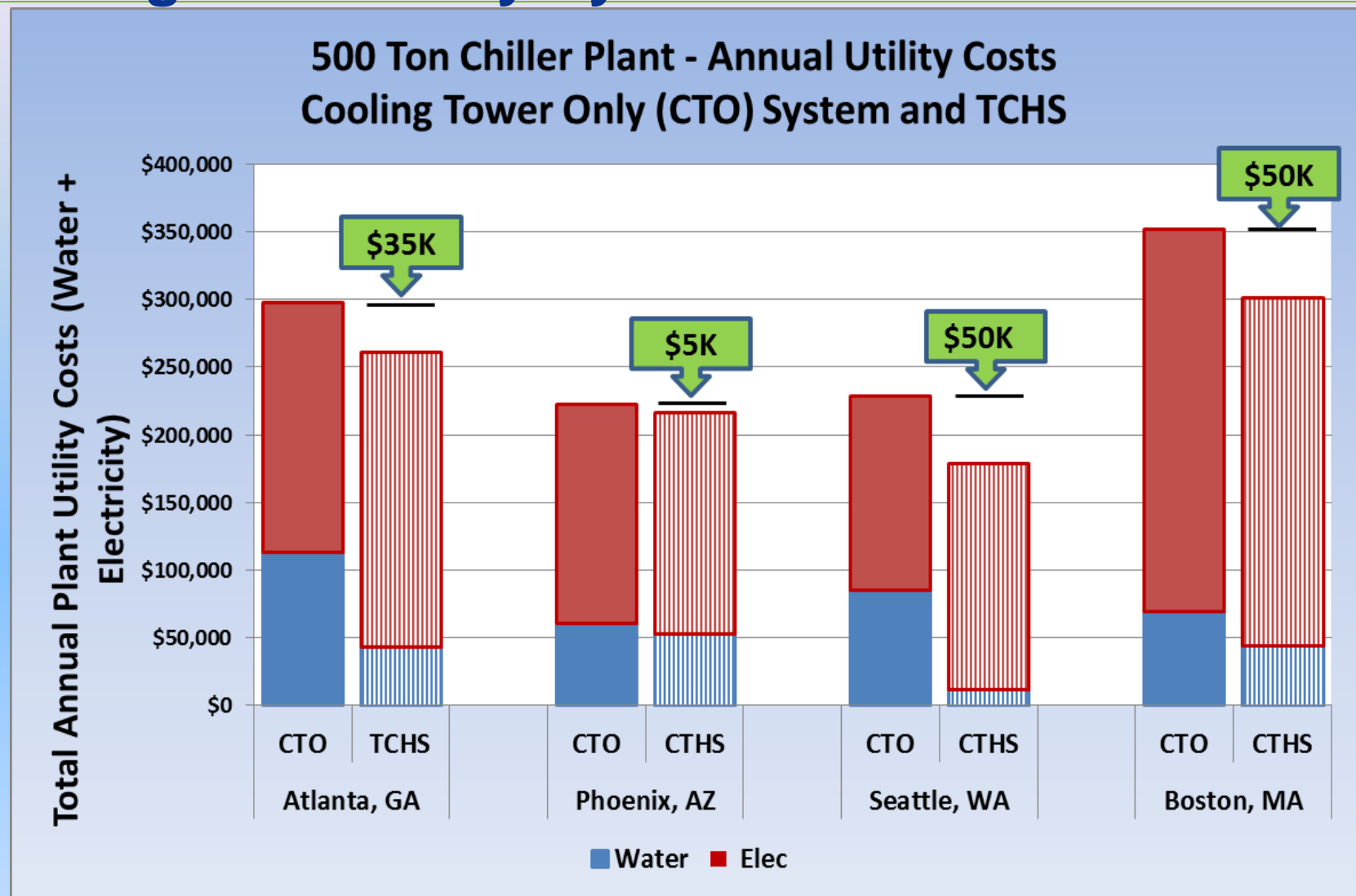


Annual Energy and Water Use – Cooling Tower Only System & TCHS

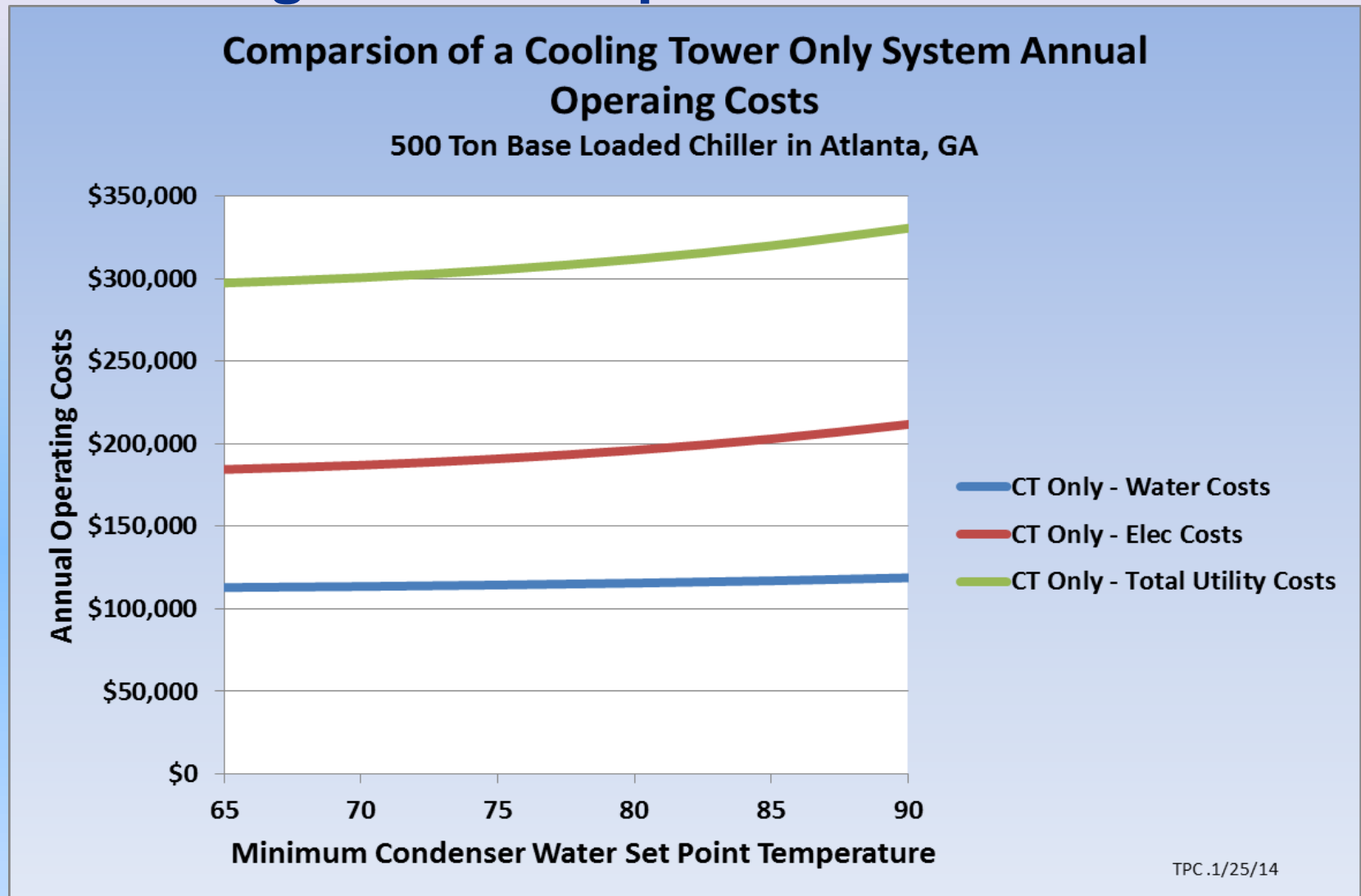
500 Ton Chiller Plant - Annual Water and Energy Use
Cooling Tower Only (CTO) System & TCHS



Annual Energy and Water Cost – Cooling Tower Only System & TCHS



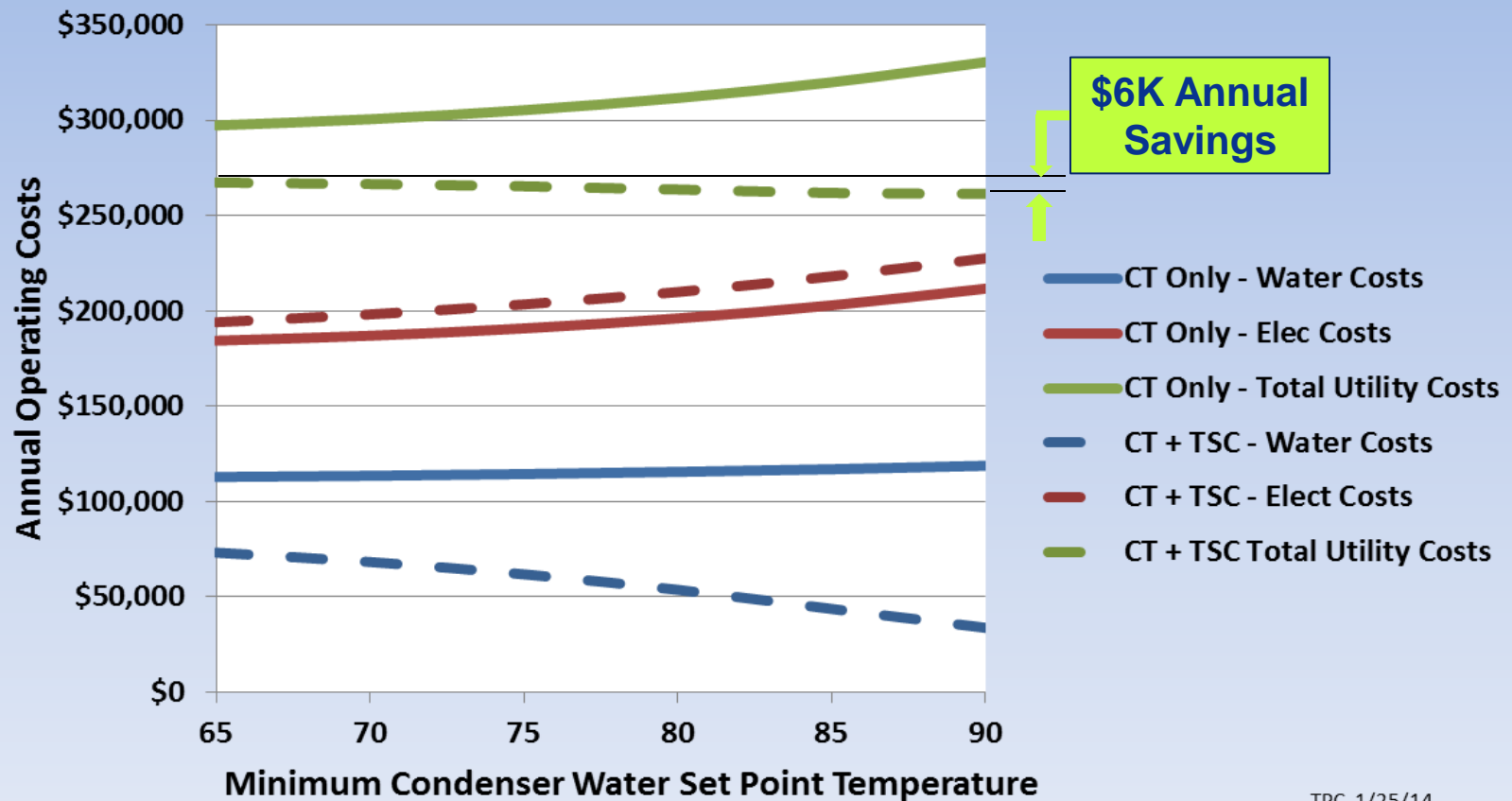
Change in Annual Operating Cost Vs. Minimum Condensing Water Temperature



Lowest Operating Cost Doesn't Always Mean Lowest Energy Cost

Comparison of a Cooling Tower Only and a Cooling Tower + TSC Hybrid System Annual Operating Costs

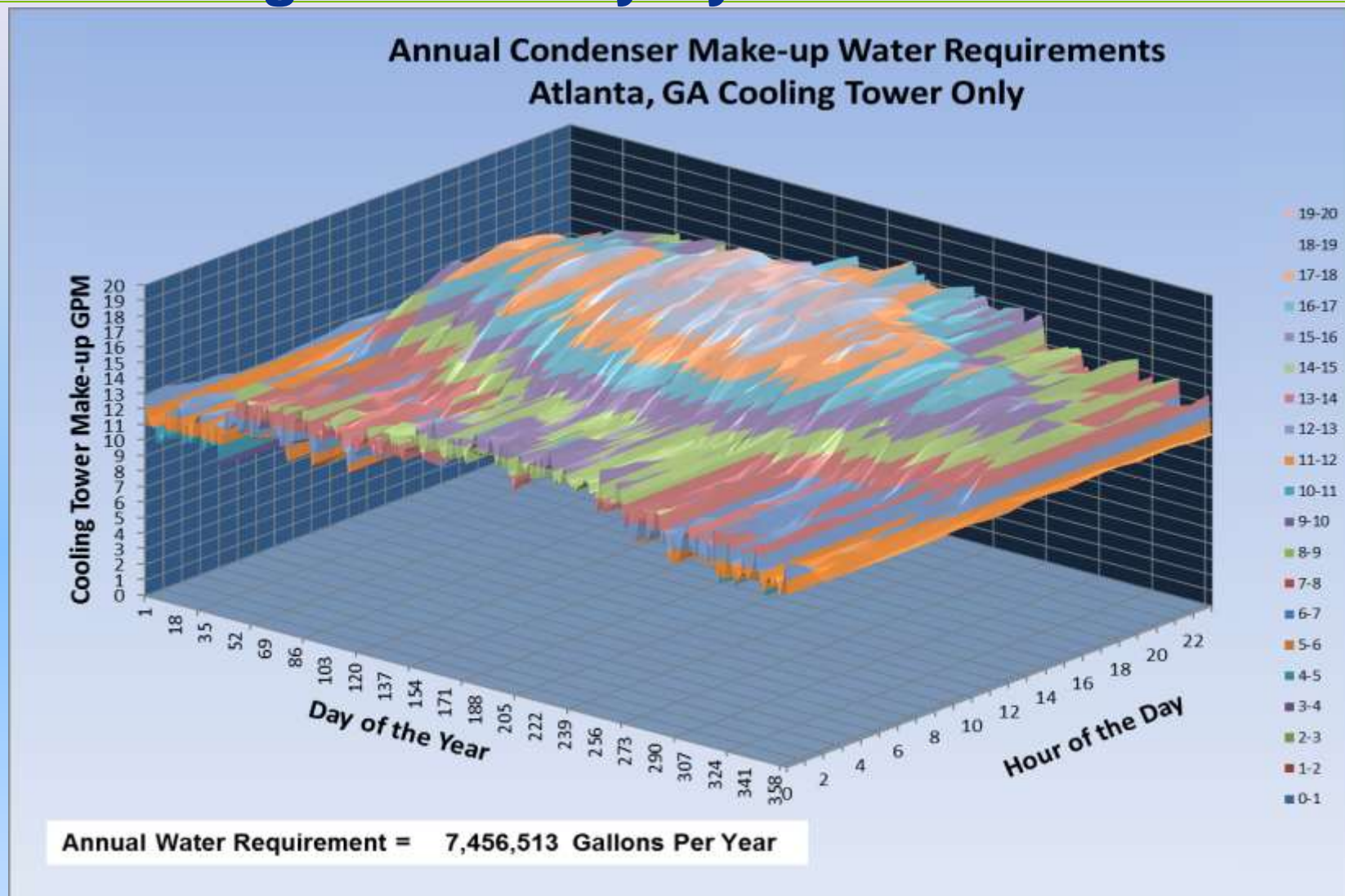
500 Ton Base Loaded Chiller in Atlanta, GA



TPC.1/25/14

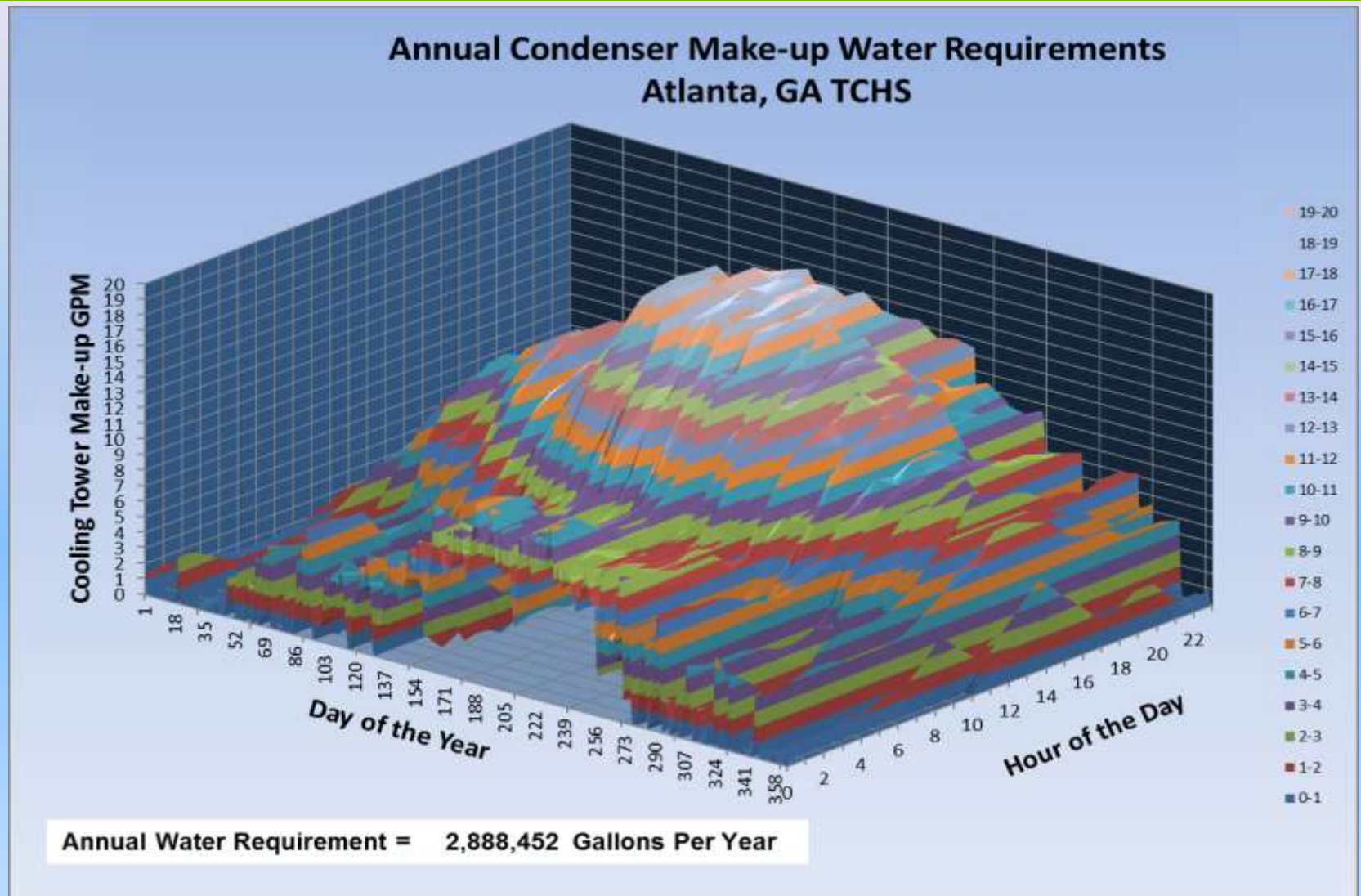
Make-up Water Requirements

– Cooling Tower Only System



Make-up Water Requirements

– TCHS



In Conclusion:

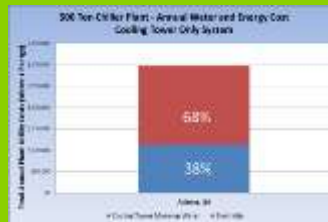
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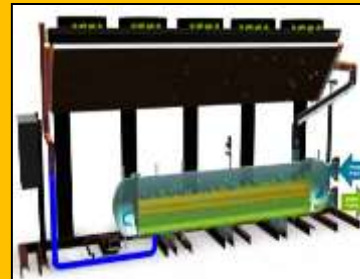
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- Space



Lowering Chiller Plant Operating Costs Requires Focusing on Both Energy & Water



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