Presentation for 2014 IDEA Campus Energy Conference

Cooling Tower Basins Design Considerations and Applications

February 20, 2014



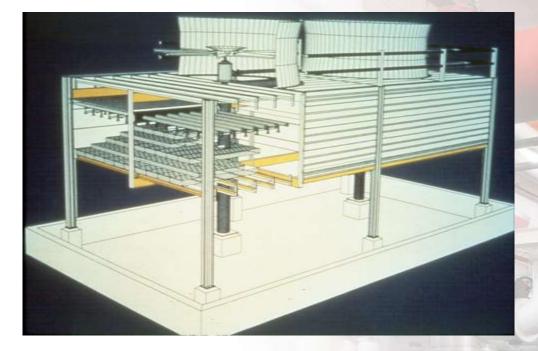
Agenda

- Basins? Really?
- Industry Standards
- Design Considerations
 - Geometry
 - Materials
 - Hydraulics & Flow
 - Pump Intakes
 - Maintenance
 - Basin Coatings
 - Acoustics
- Design Examples



Why Should I Care?

- Typical Basin...
- Provide for:
 - Water retention
 - Tower support
 - Solids collection
 - Maintenance



- Vendor guidance:
 - Basin design by others...
 - Hydraulic design of basin by others...



Industry Standards

- CTI Standards: 47; <u>0</u> address basin design
- CTI Technical Papers: >1000; <u>3</u> address basin design
 - TP10-26: Cooling Tower Basin Leakage Assessment & Mitigation
 - TP02-05: Concrete Basics, Materials, Selection in Design and Repair
 - TP71-07: Design of Concrete Basins for Cooling Towers
- ANSI/HI 9.8: Pump Intake Design -Geometry
- The rest is up to you...



- Geometry
 - Cooling tower size/layout
 - Site & available space
 - Water patterns with fan operation
 - Pump types & location
 - Storage volume





- Materials Concrete
 - Durability
 - Integrity
- 3 Most Important Concrete Factors
 - Quality Materials
 - Quality Design/Detailing
 - Quality Installation
- How does concrete fail?
 - Corrosion of Embedded Materials
 - Freeze-Thaw
 - Aggressive Chemical Exposure
 - Chemical Reactions of Aggregates



- Concrete Design
 - Mixtures
 - Control joints
 - Waterstops
 - Pour temperatures
 - Embedded reinforcement
- Subsurface quality
- Structural loading
- Leakage

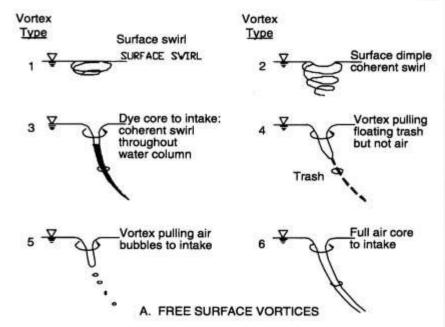




- Concrete Specifications
 - Air entraining admixture for freeze thaw resistance
 - To reduce permeability, Fly Ash or Silica Fume
- Reinforcing Steel
 - Epoxy Coated A615 reinforcement \$2,200/ton
 - Hot Dip Galvanized A615 reinforcement \$2,540/ton
 - MMFX reinforcement \$2,500/ton (fewer tons req'd)
 - Stainless Steel \$4,800/ton
- Concrete Cover
 - Concrete cast against earth 3"
 - Water Retaining Structures 2"

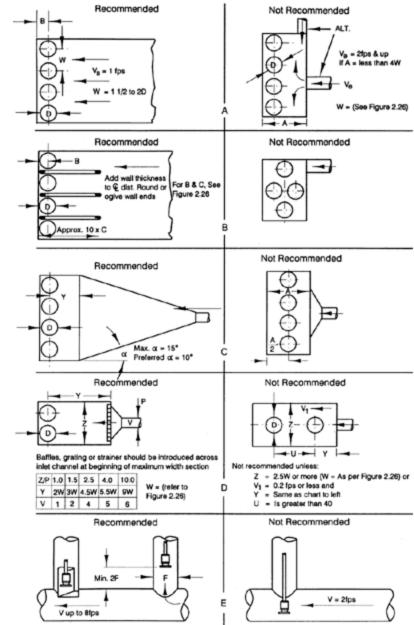


- Specific phenomena that can adversely affect pump performance:
 - Submerged vortices
 - Free-surface vortices
 - Excessive pre-swirl entering the pump
 - Entrained air or gas bubbles

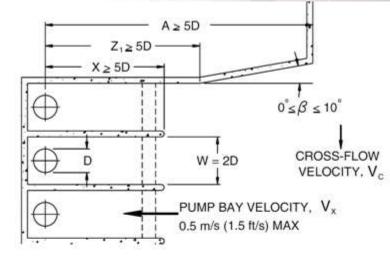


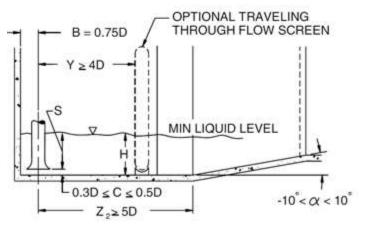
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- Basin Hydraulics & Flow: CTI TP71-07
 - Limit water velocity at basin outlet (to pumps) to 1 to 2 FPS maximum
 - Use 6-inch tall mud sill to trap sludge that drops out of suspension
 - Maintain separation distances



- Guidance from HI-9.8:
 - Channel approach velocity –
 1.25 FPS max
 - Wing walls to allow parallel uniform inlet flow
 - Pump suction intake velocity
 1 FPS max
 - Vented separation walls to prevent eddys and vortexing
 - Submergence exceed NPSHR
 - Usable sump volume exceeds
 3X max of all running pumps



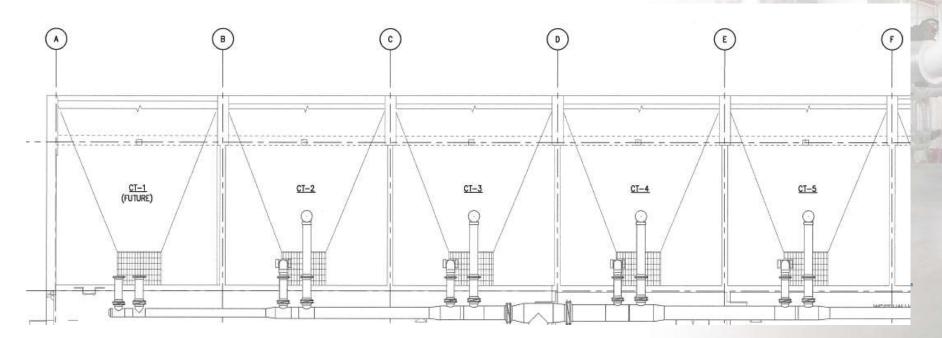




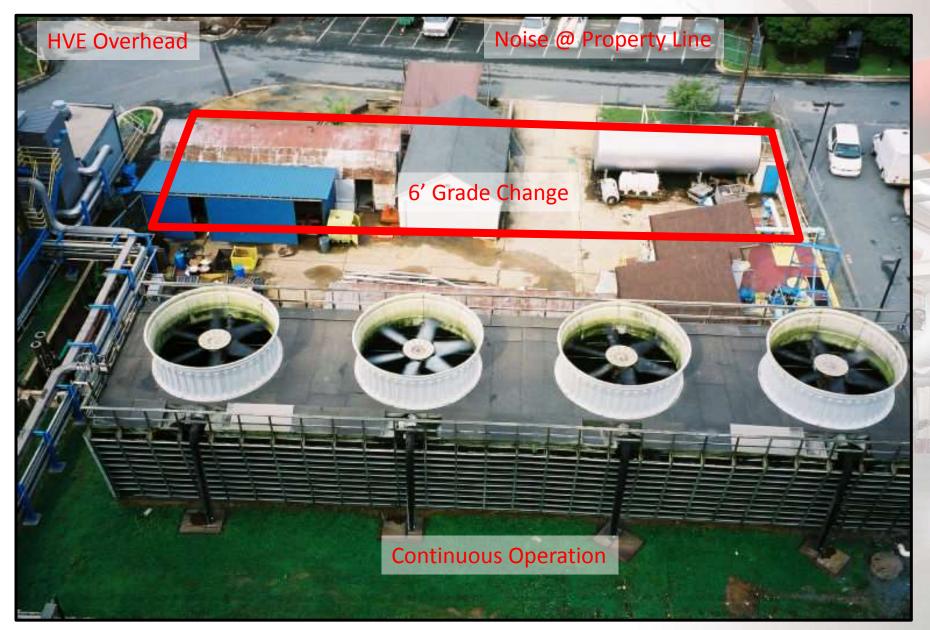
- Coatings
 - Chemical Resistance
 - "Bridgability"
 - Maintenance
- Acoustics
- Maintenance
 - Basins = Dirt
 - Partitioned basins
 - Basin flow velocity
 - Debris screens
 - Filters or separators

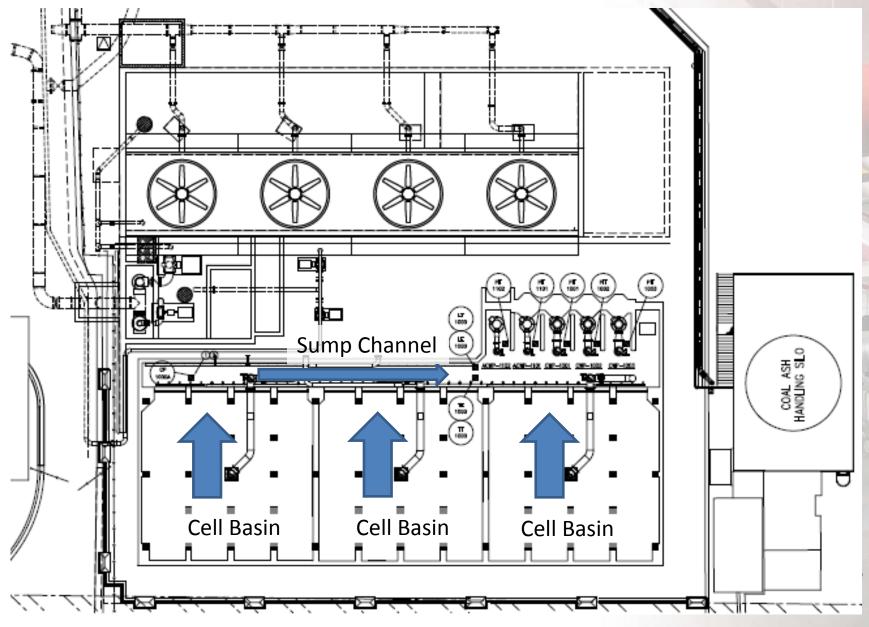


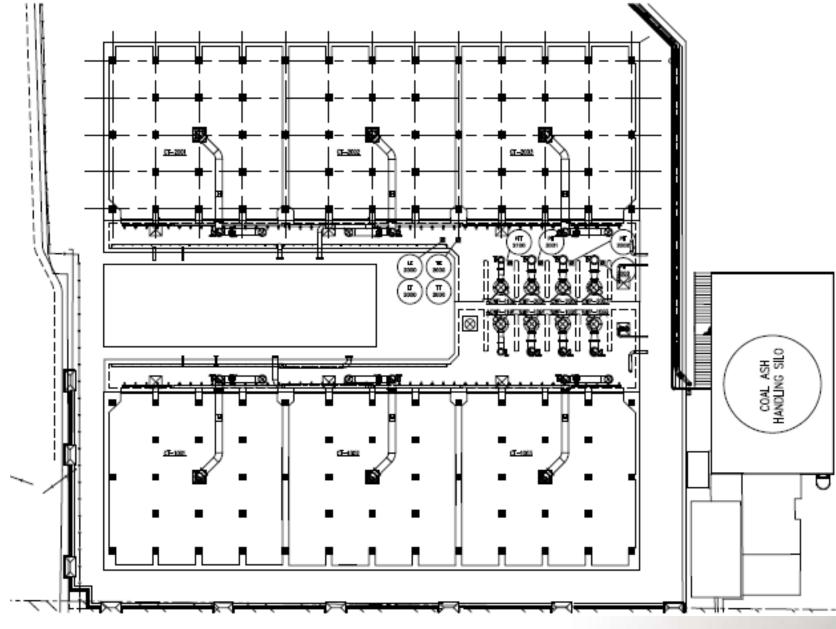
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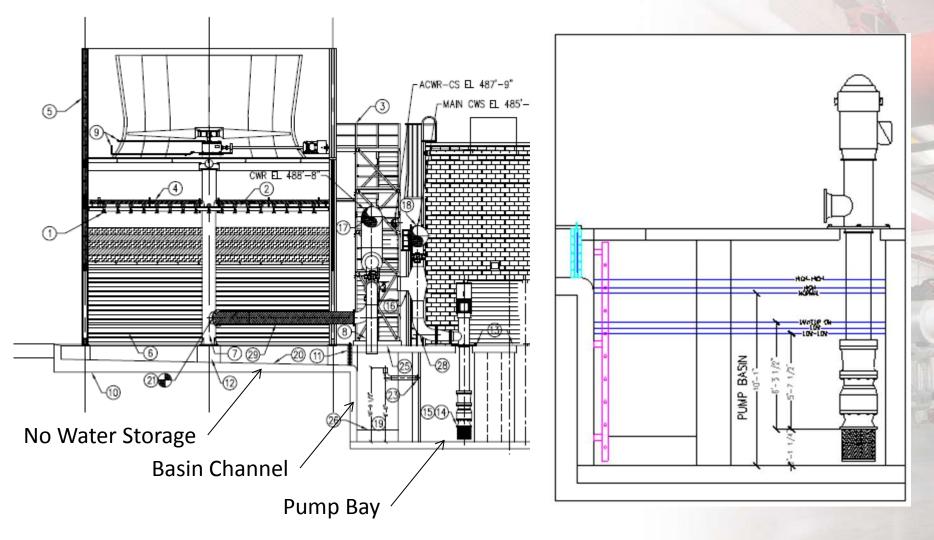


- UNC Chapel Hill Cogen Plant Replacement
- 13,250 GPM, 3-cell tower
- Future expansion
- Continuous operation
- Constrained site
- Acoustic design



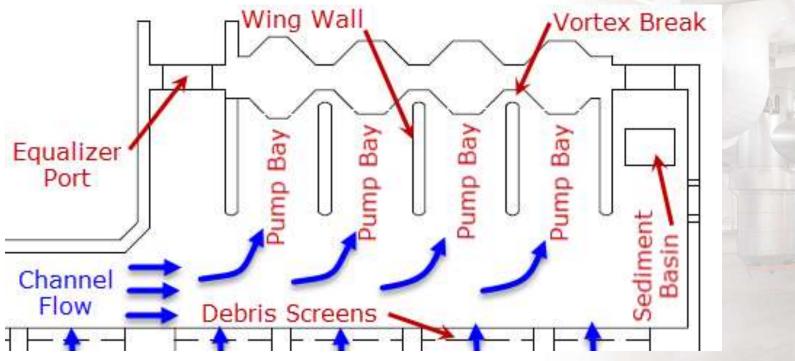






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- Cell Basin Discharge 1.75 FPS
- Sump Channel Velocity 0.8 FPX
- Pump Bay Velocity 0.3 FPS

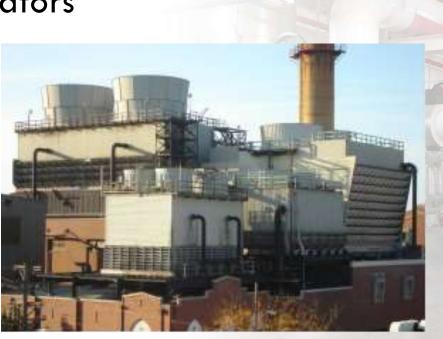


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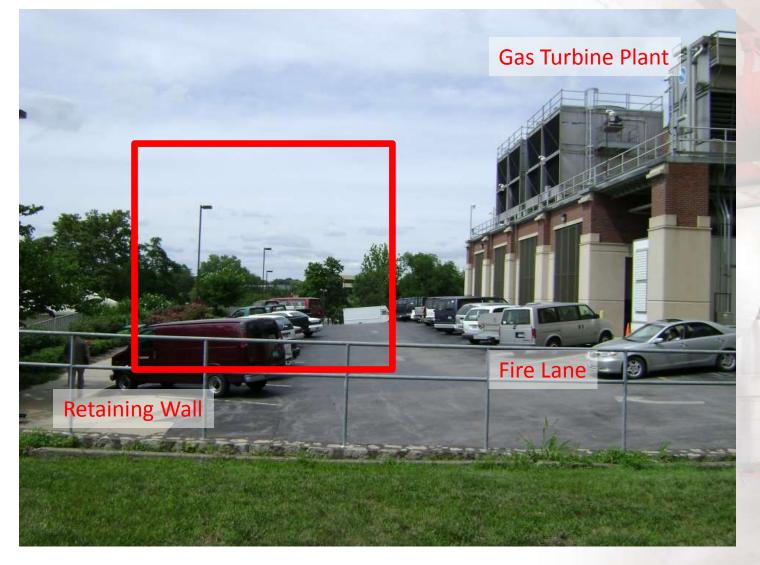




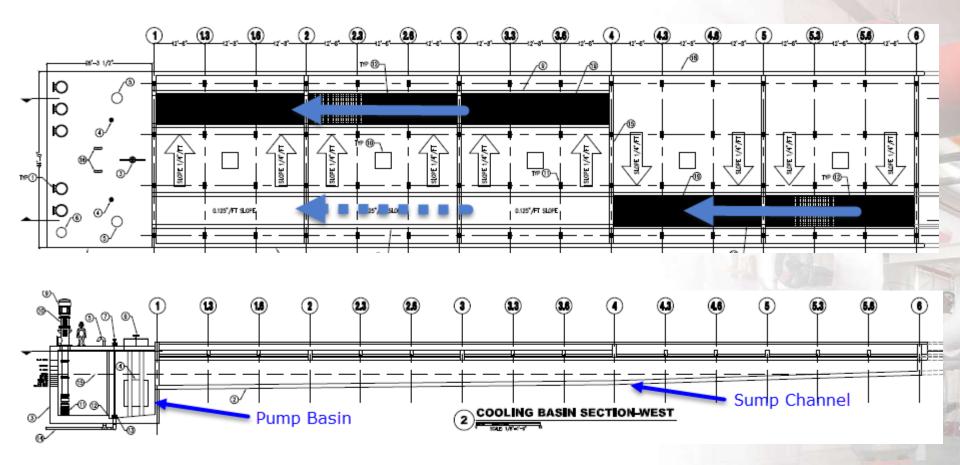
- University of Missouri Cooling Tower Replacement
- 50,000 GPM, 5-cell tower
- 4 steam turbine generators
- Selective shutdowns
- Constrained site



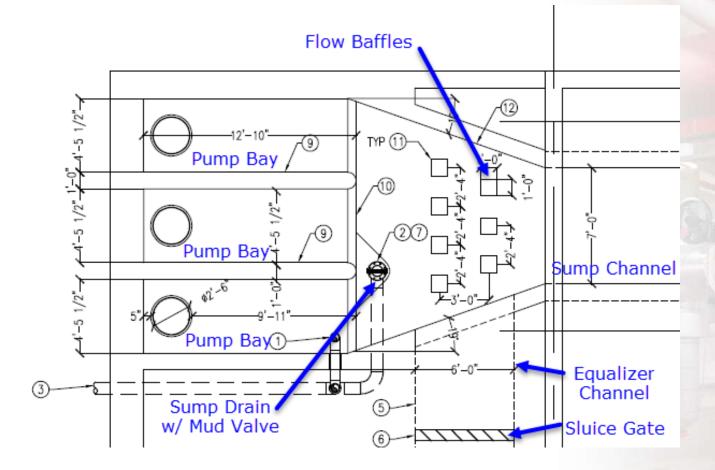












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