

# Static analysis of heat rejection systems for solar cooling applications

30 September 2013



# Design parameters

→ Investigations for a location in Germany

## Heat rejection system

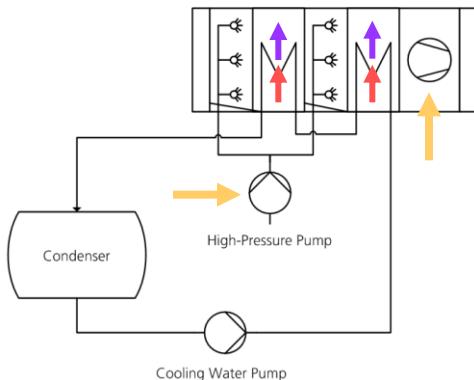
- Heat rejection capacity: 350 kW
- Cooling water flow: 50.2 m<sup>3</sup>/h
- Water inlet temperature: 31°C
- Water outlet temperature: 25°C

## Climate conditions (design point)

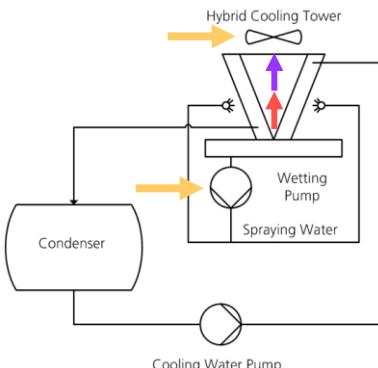
- Ambient temperature: 33.5°C
- Wet bulb temperature: 22°C
- Rel. humidity ambient air: 37 %

# Heat rejection systems

**Concept I**  
Adiabatic cooling tower

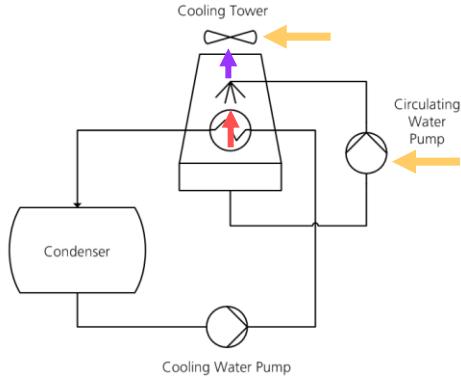


**Concept II**  
Hybrid cooling tower

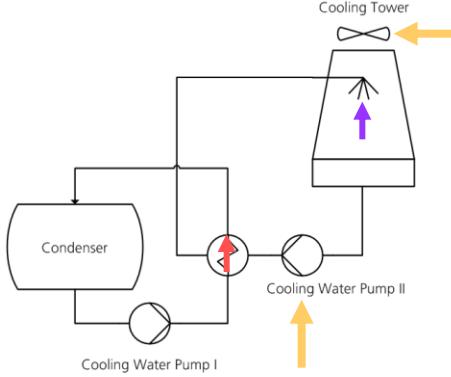


→ Heat transfer  
→ Evaporation  
→ Power

**Concept III**  
Closed cycle wet cooling tower



**Concept IV**  
Open cycle wet cooling tower



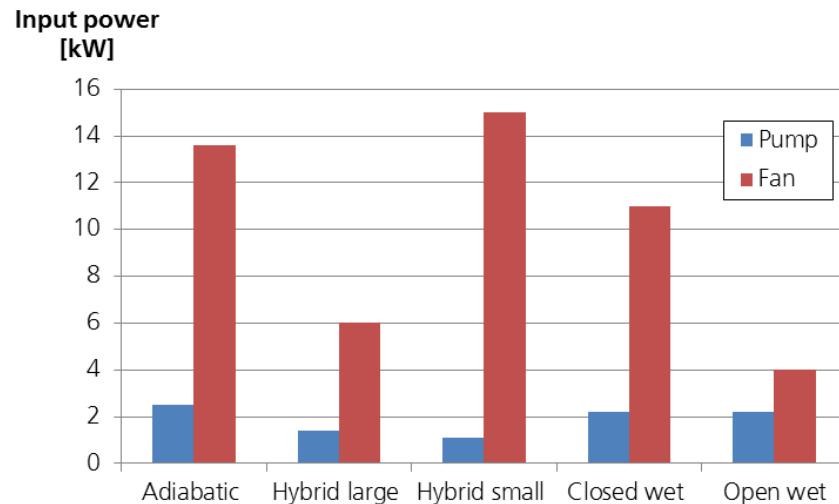
## Simplification

Cooling water pump not considered

- Heat exchanger  
→ tube bundle or plate heat exchanger
- Pipe length  
→ heat exchanger in machine room or in cooling tower

# Technical data

		Concept I	Concept II a	Concept II b	Concept III	Concept IV
	Unit	Adiabatic cooling tower	Hybrid Large HE	Hybrid Small HE	Closed wet cooling tower	Open wet cooling tower
Water treatment	-	Reverse Osmosis	Desalination Unit	Reverse Osmosis	Desalination Unit	Desalination Unit
Water demand	m³/h	0.6	1.1	0.49	1.32	0.55
Switch-over dry/wet	°C	15.4	15 - 21	20	Only wet	Only wet
Share of wet cooling	%	60	58	69	100	100



# Economic analysis

## Comparison of heat rejection costs

- Quotations for German market
- Using annuity method

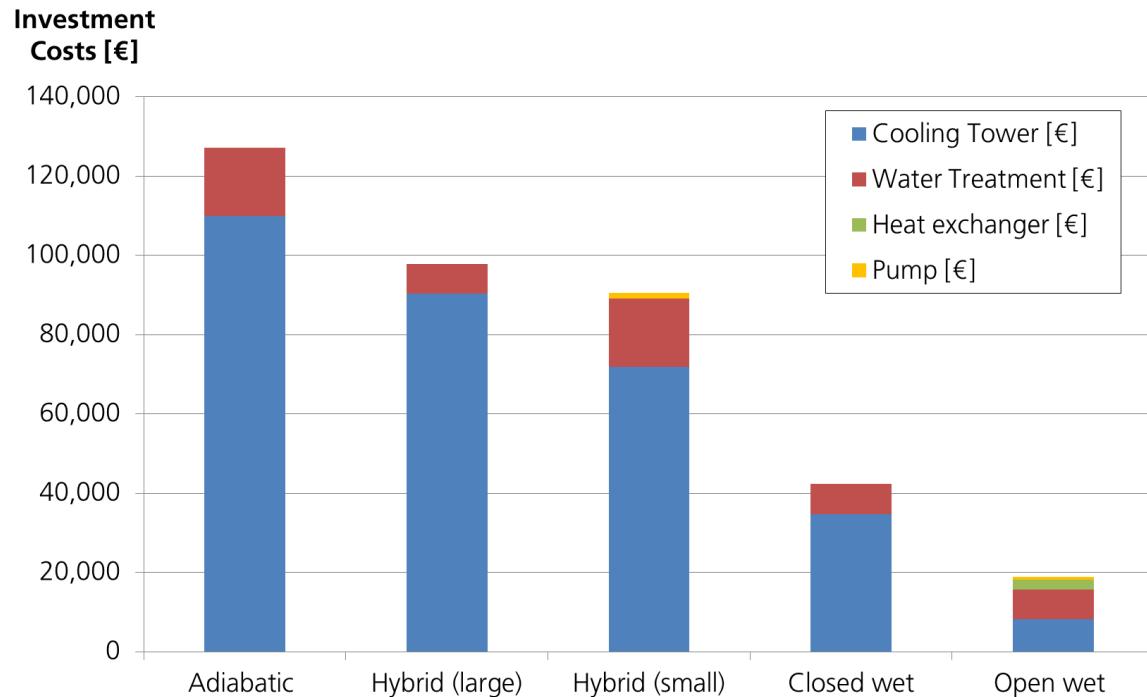
## Operational costs

- Electricity costs (load dependent electricity consumption)
- Fresh water and waste water costs
- Costs for water treatment

## Main parameters

- Interest rate: 2.5 %
- Economic life time: 15 years
- Electricity costs: 0.24 €/kWh

# Investment costs



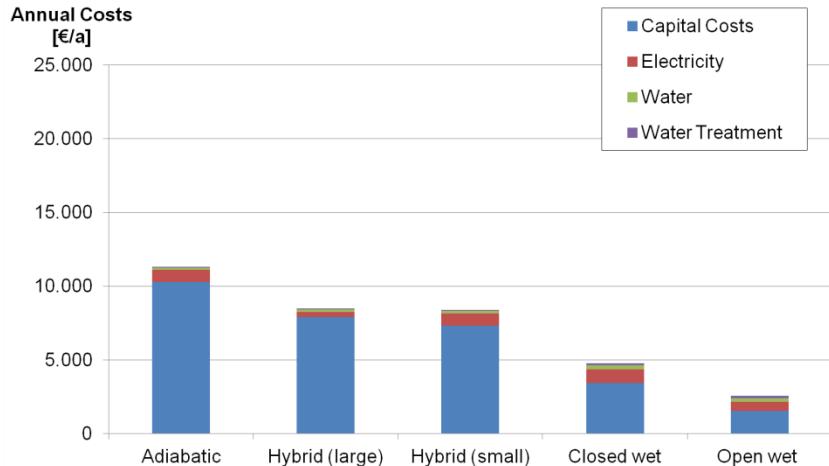
## Specific investment costs

- Adiabatic: 360 €/kW
- Hybrid (large): 280 €/kW
- Closed wet: 120 €/kW
- Hybrid (small): 260 €/kW
- Open wet: 55 €/kW

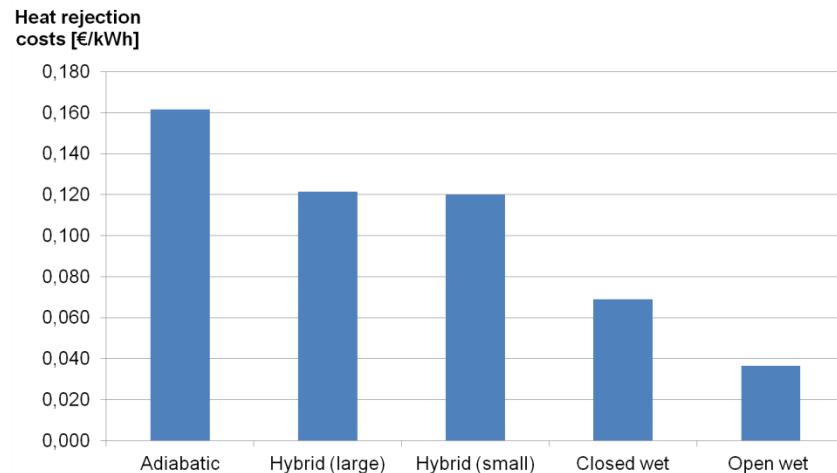
# Investigated scenarios

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
Cooling demand	Low	Moderate	High	Very high
Waste heat rejection	70 MWh/a	175 MWh/a	350 MWh/a	700 MWh/a
Full-load hours	200 h/a	500 h/a	1000 h/a	2000 h/a
Operating hours	800 h/a	2000 h/a	4000 h/a	4000 h/a
Ratio operating / full load hours	4	4	4	2

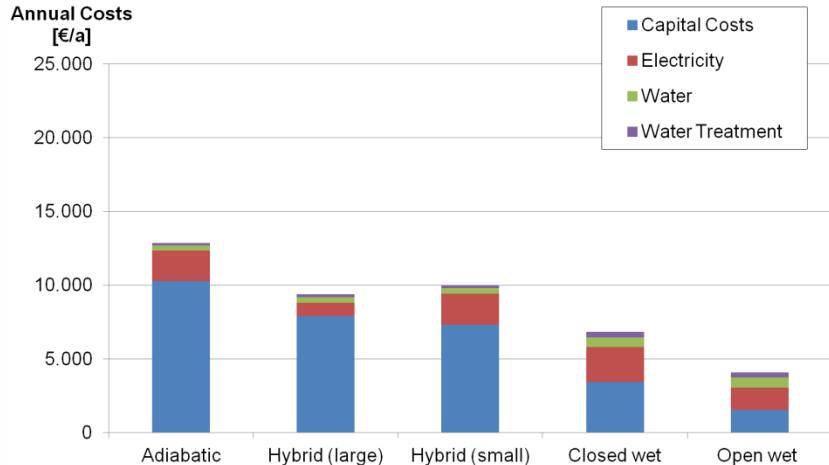
# Scenario 1 – Low cooling demand



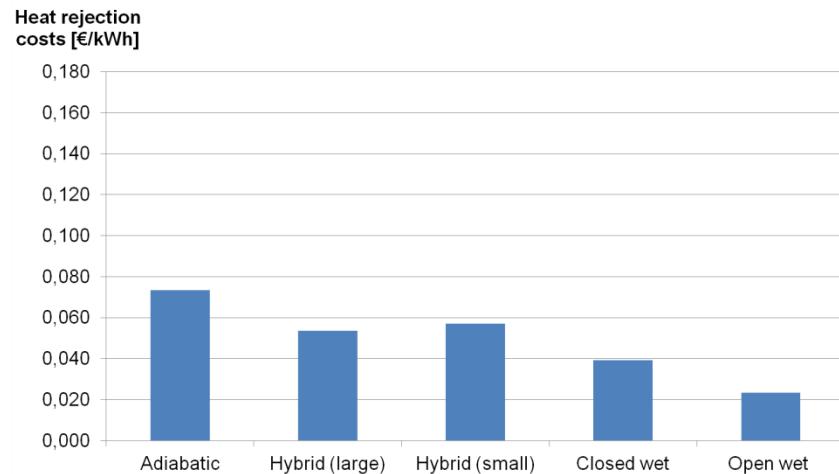
Waste heat rejection: 70 MWh/a  
Full load hours: 200 h/a



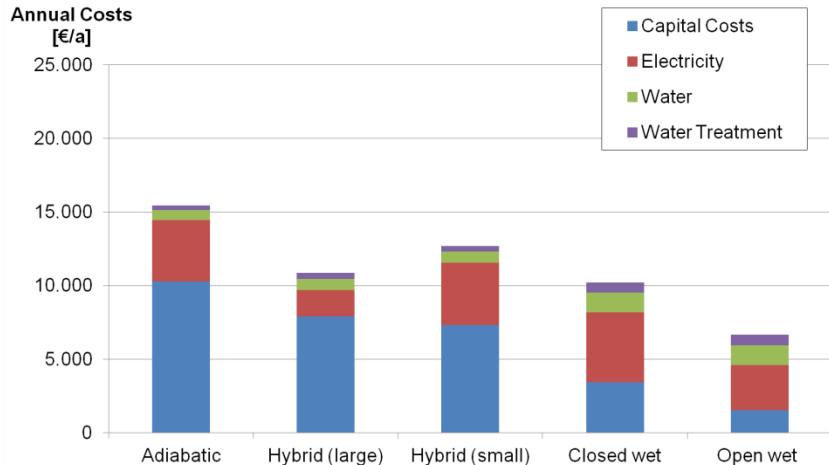
# Scenario 2 – Moderate cooling demand



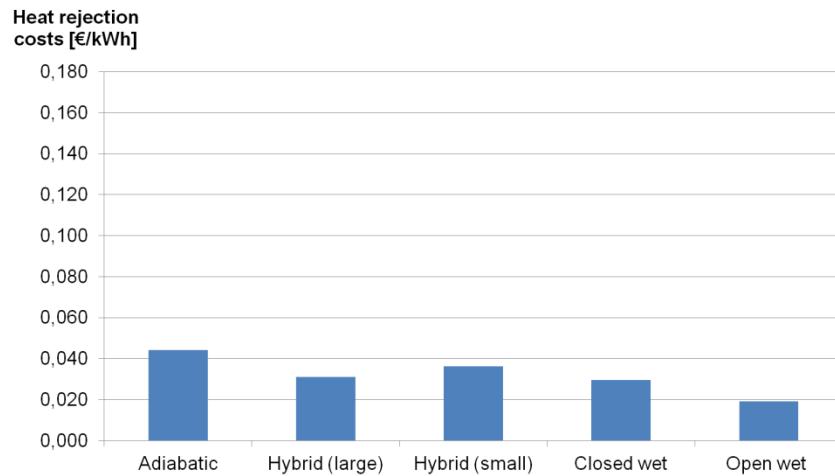
Waste heat rejection: 175 MWh/a  
Full load hours: 500 h/a



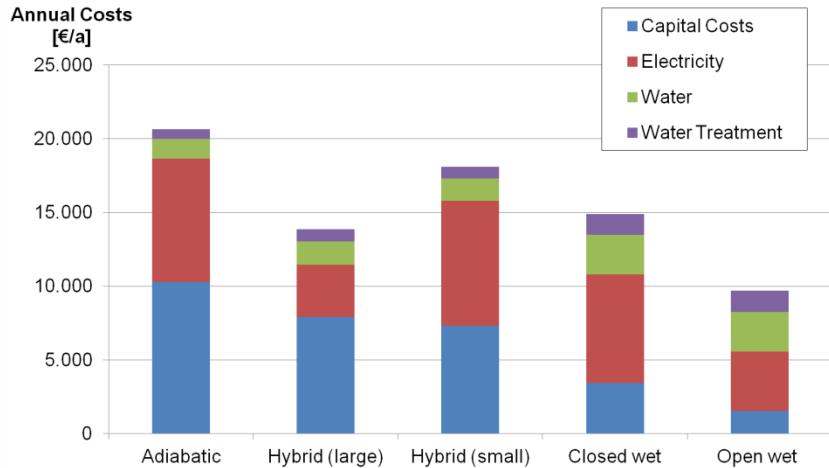
# Scenario 3 – High cooling demand



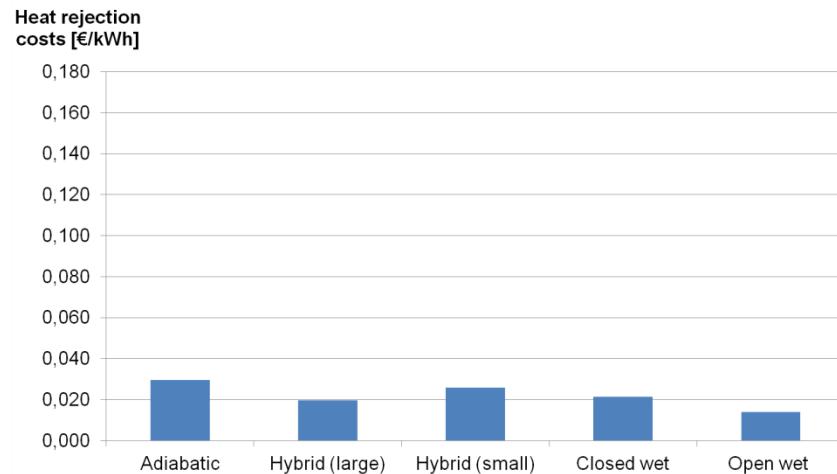
Waste heat rejection: 350 MWh/a  
Full load hours: 1000 h/a



# Scenario 4 – Very high cooling demand

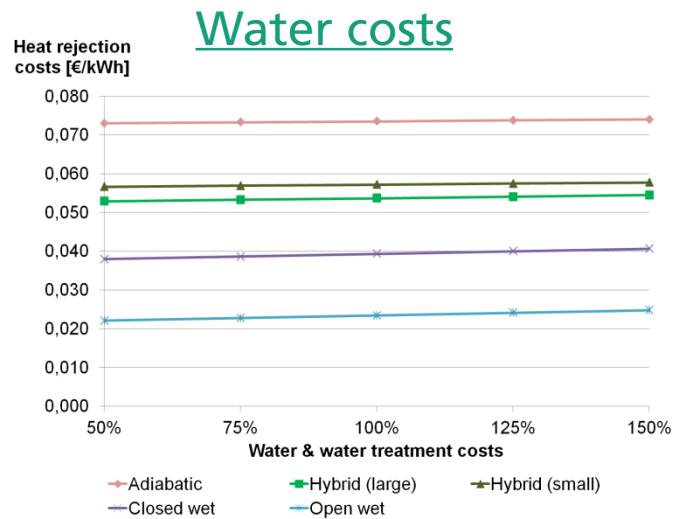
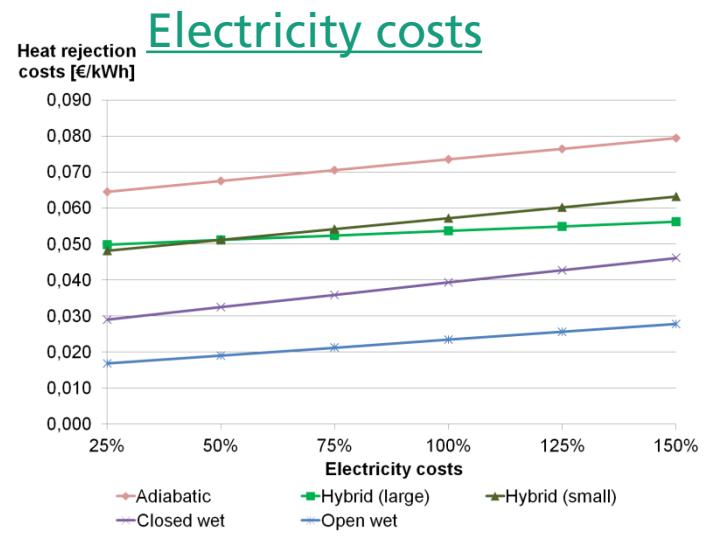
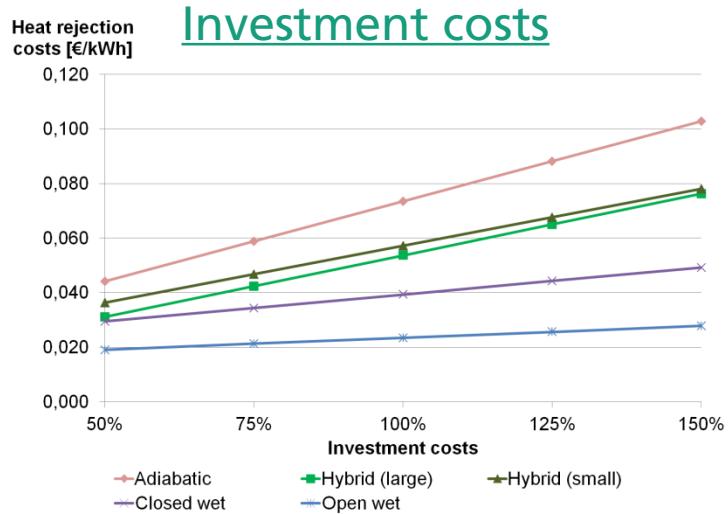


Waste heat rejection: 700 MWh/a  
Full load hours: 2000 h/a



# Sensitivity analysis: Scenario 2 – Moderate demand

Open wet cooling tower most economical  
→ even under changing boundary conditions



# Acknowledgement

SPONSORED BY THE



Federal Ministry  
of Education  
and Research

The investigations presented here were embedded in the research project "Demonstration einer Prozessdampf- und Kälteerzeugung mit Solarkollektoren, Dampfstrahlkältemaschine und latenten Wärmespeichern" funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research - BMBF and supported by the project manager DLR.

The beneficiary is grateful for the financial support.

Funding code: 1RI0908A

# FRAUNHOFER UMSICHT

## Thermal Energy Storage and Systems

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### Thank you for your attention!

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# Sensitivity analysis: Scenario 4 – Very high demand

