

# Feasibility Analysis of Indirect Evaporative Cooling

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# Outline

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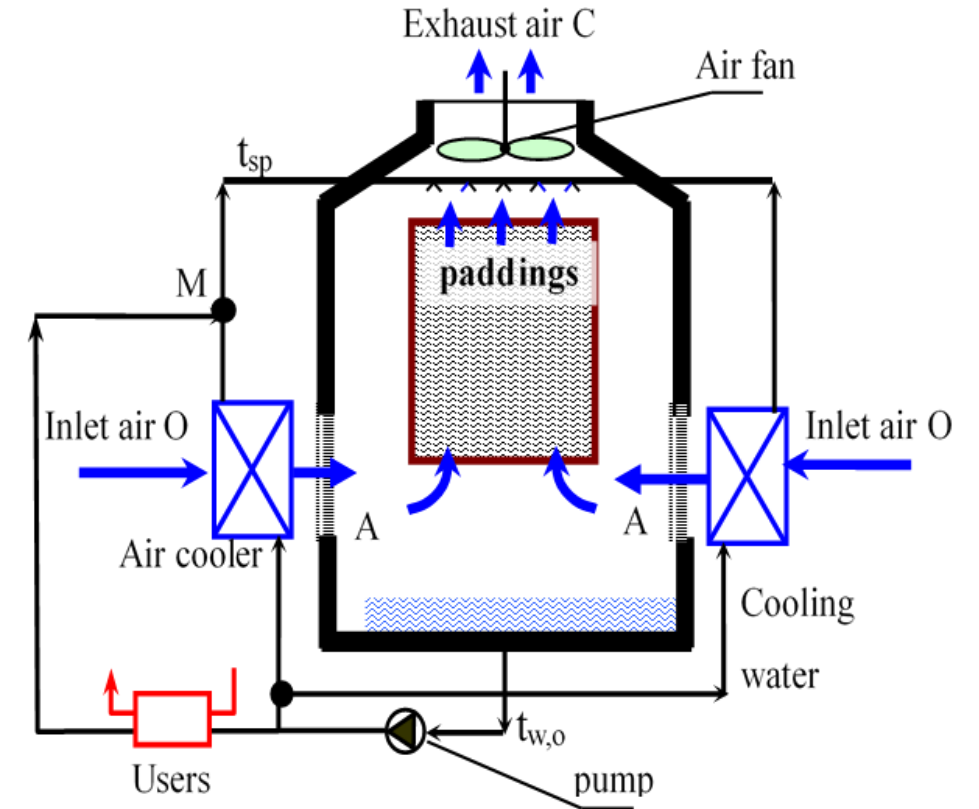
- IEC parameter optimization
- Difference of IEC and DEC
- Feasibility analysis
- Future research

# **IEC parameter optimization**

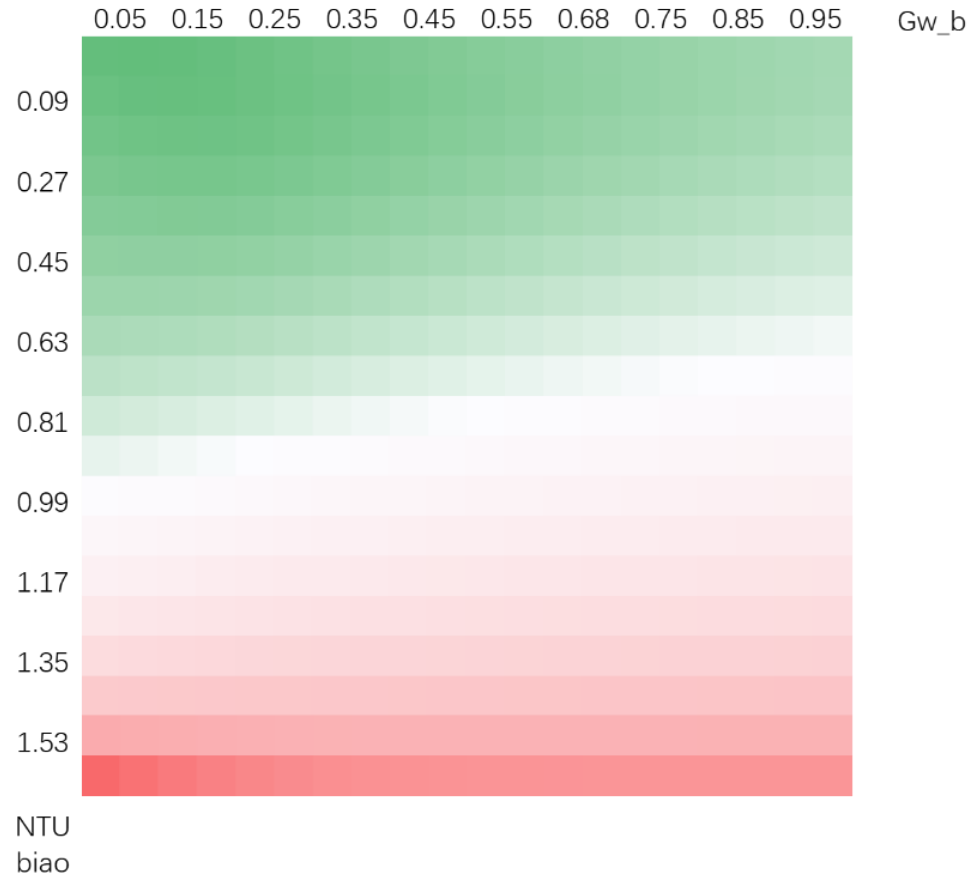
# IEC parameter optimization



- Calculations are based on the IEC process shown on the right.
- **Assuming the temperature difference between supply and return water is 5 °C**, EES simulation is used to calculate the effluent temperature.
- There are two important parameters that need to be determined: **the amount of water through the air cooler and its NTU**, in order to obtain the optimal working point of the system, we **consider the influence of both together**.
- It is assumed that the cost is fixed, that is, **the sum of air cooler NTU and paddings NTU is certain**.



# IEC parameter optimization



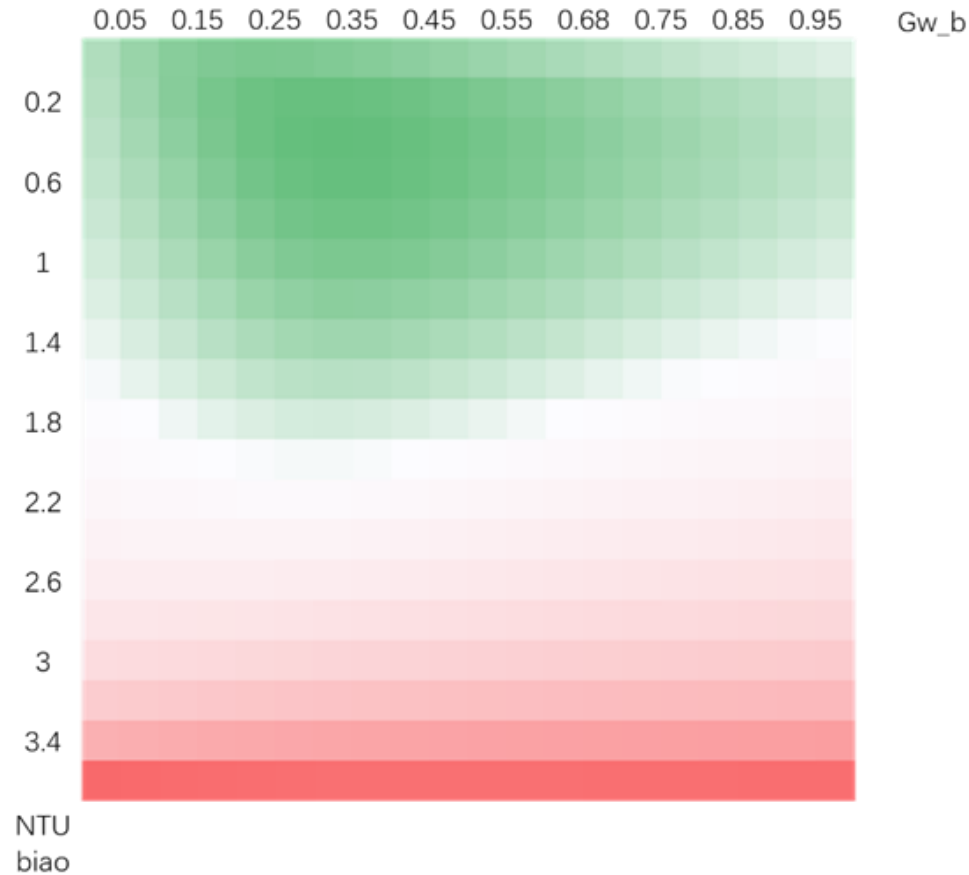
**NTU=1.8 (DEC > IEC)**



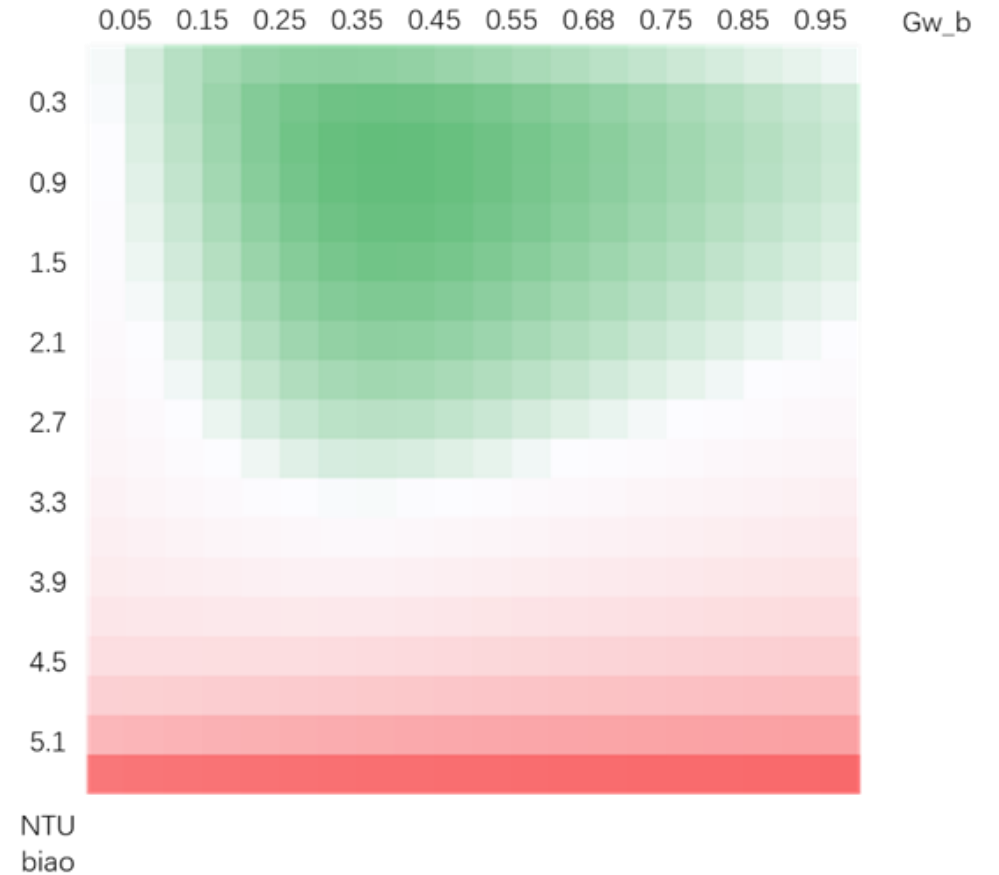
**NTU=2 (0.1, 0.1)**

- At 30°C and 50% relative humidity, the relationship between water flow rate and outlet temperature of the chiller was simulated. The abscissa is the water quantity of the air cooler, and the ordinate is the NTU of the air cooler. The greener the color is, the lower the outlet water temperature is.

# IEC parameter optimization



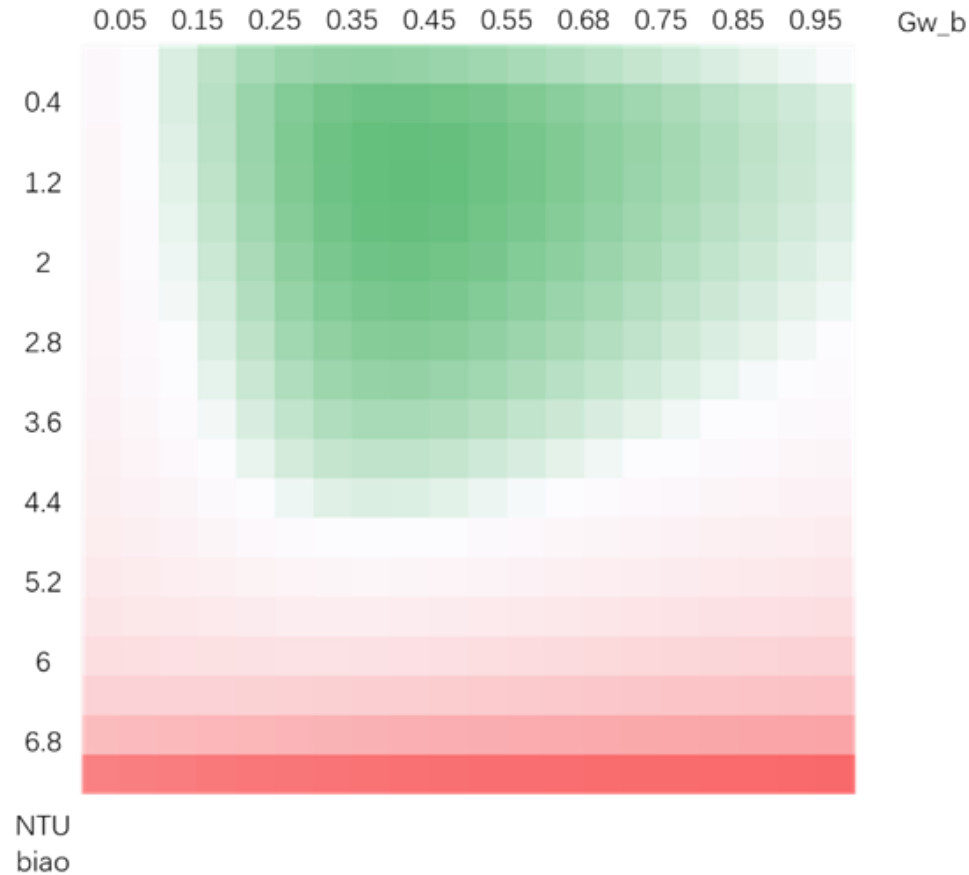
**NTU=4 (0.35, 0.6)**



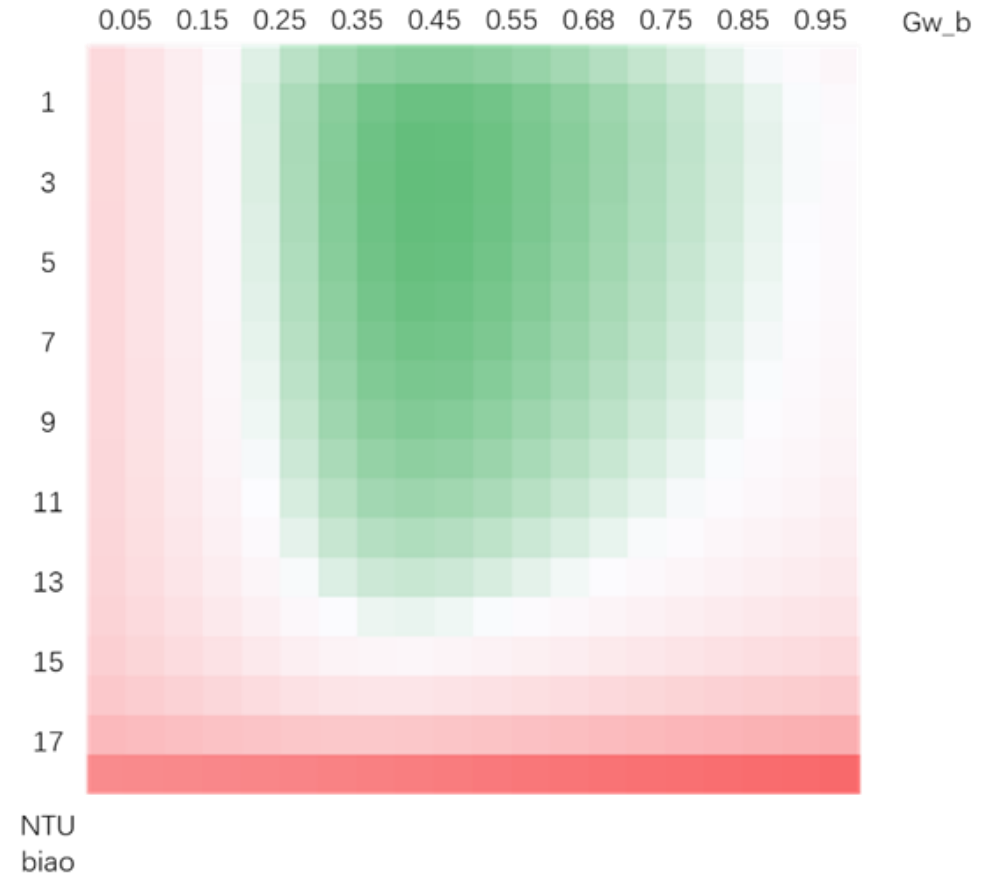
**NTU=6 (0.4, 0.9)**

- At 30°C and 50% relative humidity, the relationship between water flow rate and outlet temperature of the chiller was simulated. The abscissa is the water quantity of the air cooler, and the ordinate is the NTU of the air cooler. The greener the color is, the lower the outlet water temperature is.

# IEC parameter optimization



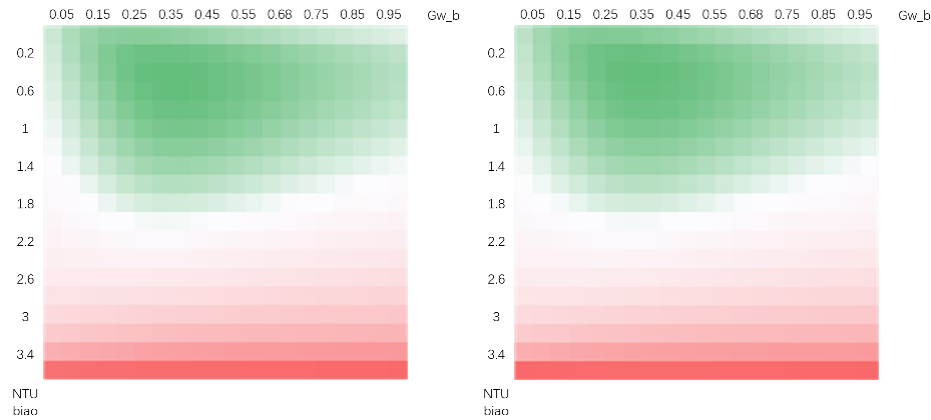
**NTU=8 (0.45, 1.2)**



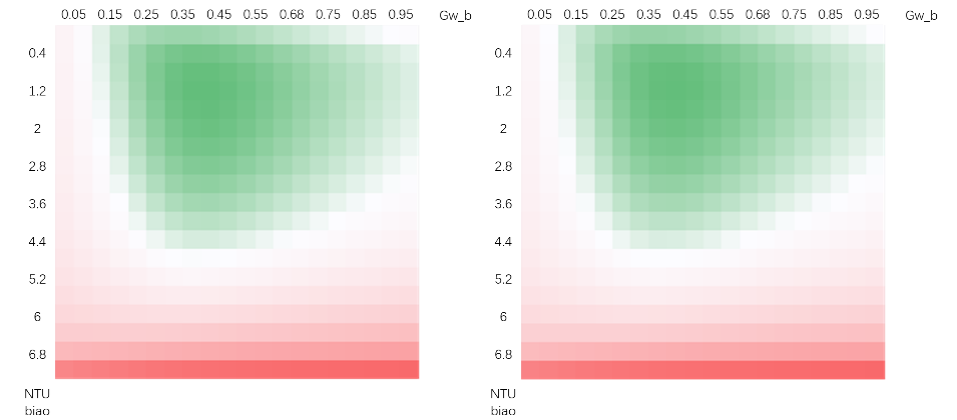
**NTU=20 (0.45, 3)**

- At 30°C and 50% relative humidity, the relationship between water flow rate and outlet temperature of the chiller was simulated. The abscissa is the water quantity of the air cooler, and the ordinate is the NTU of the air cooler. The greener the color is, the lower the outlet water temperature is.

# IEC parameter optimization



NTU=4

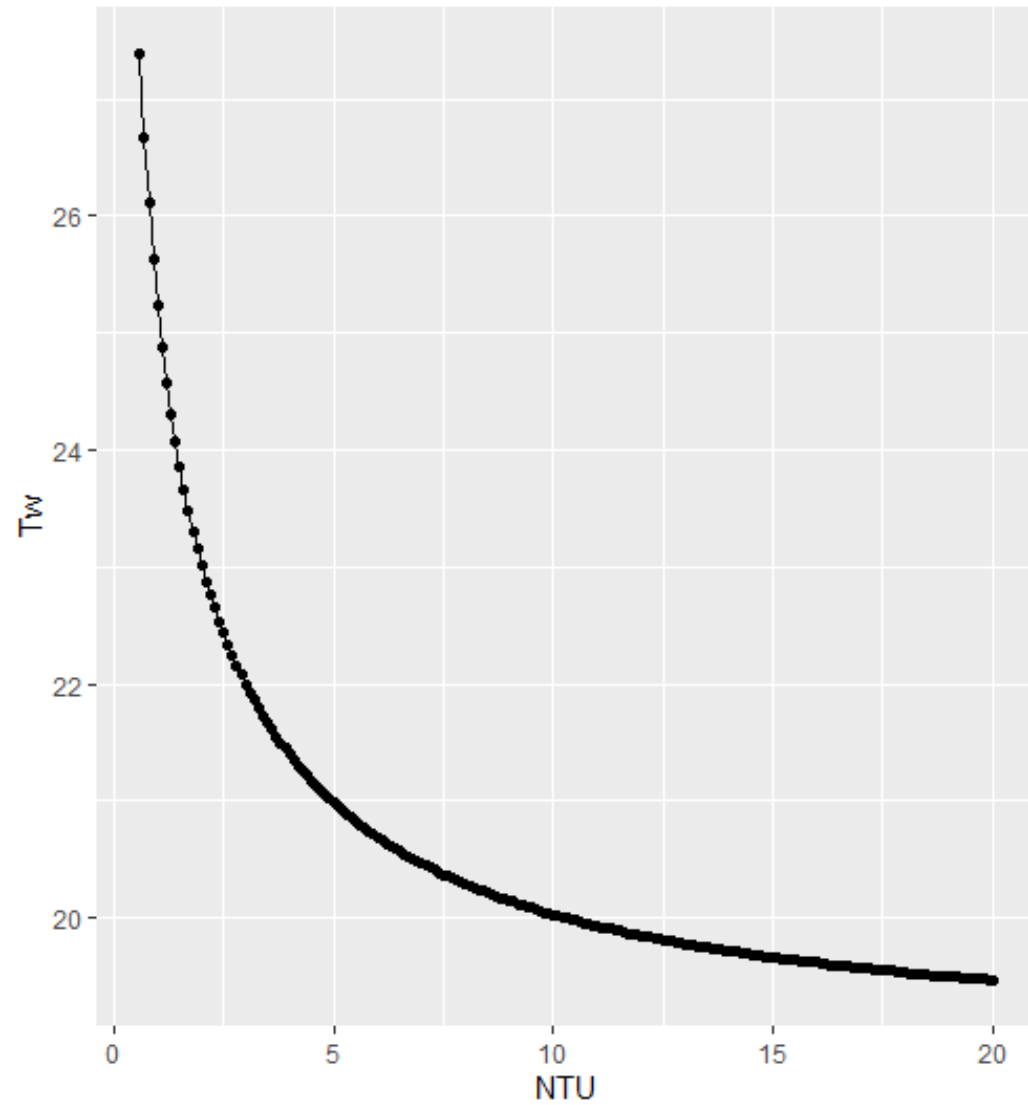


NTU=8

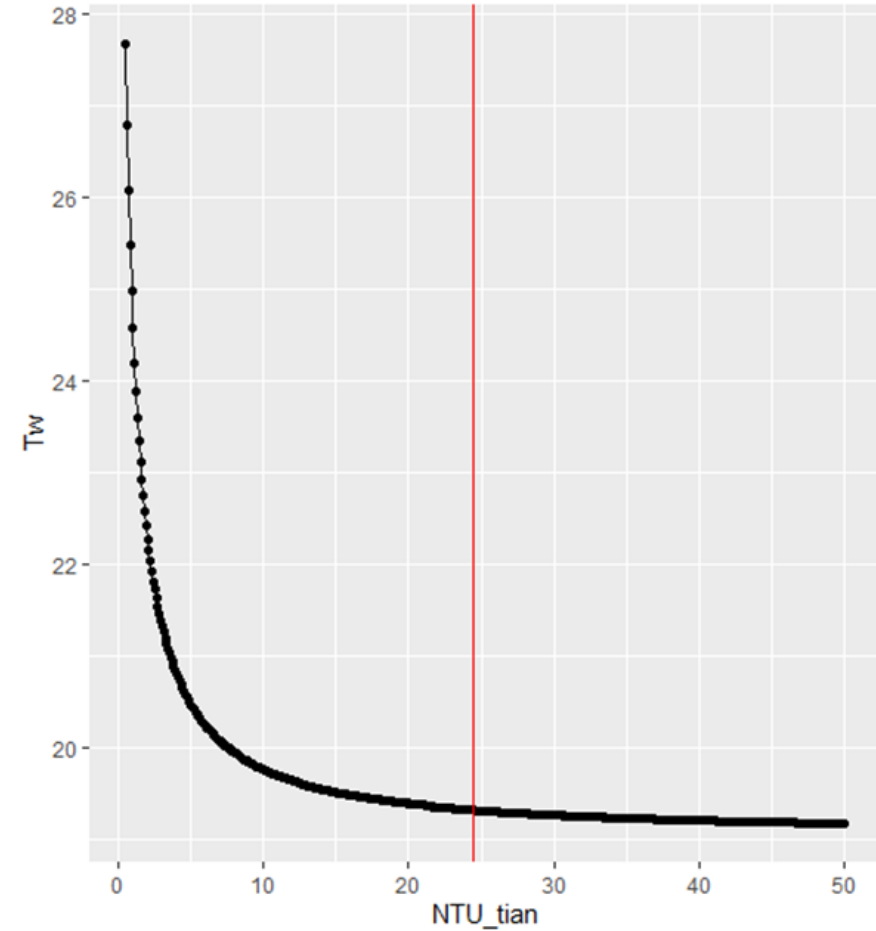
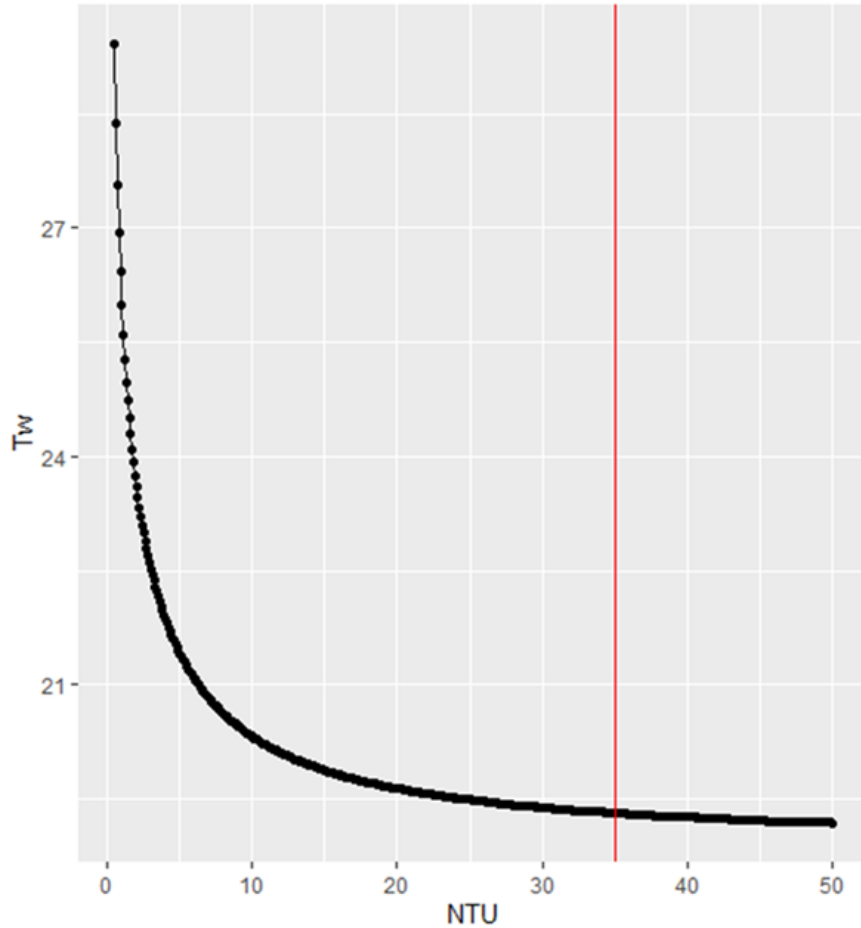
- At **30°C, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% relative humidity** conditions, respectively, simulated calculation of the relationship between water temperature.



# IEC parameter optimization



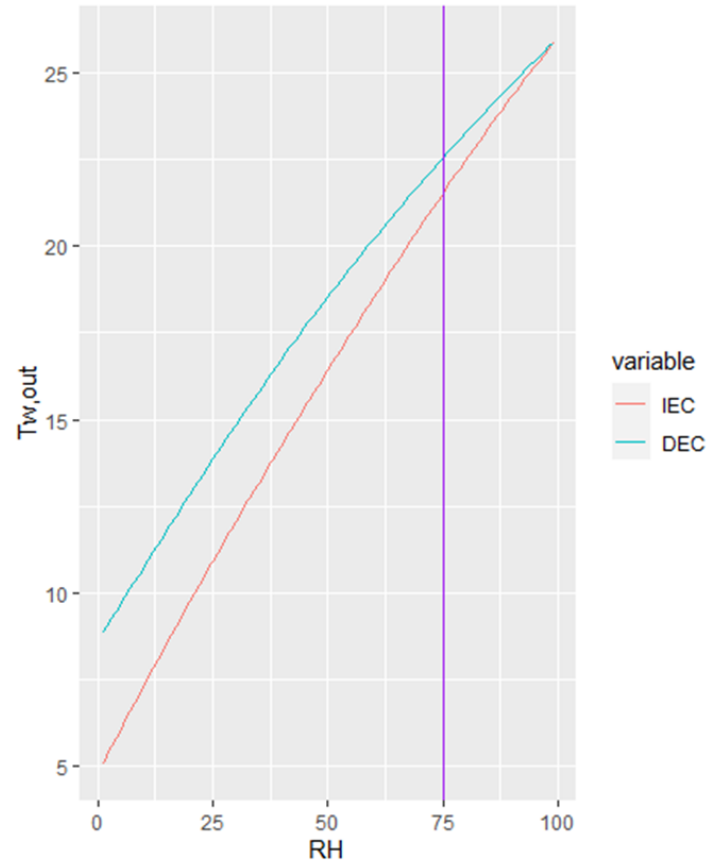
# IEC parameter optimization



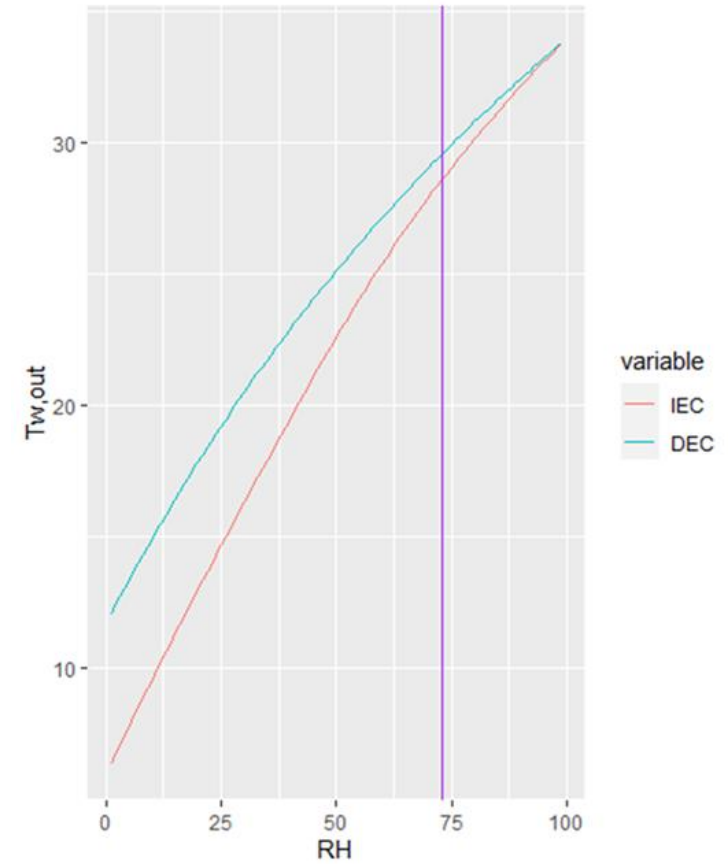
- In fact, NTU of the surface cooler costs more than the packed NTU, and it is assumed that the price of NTU of the surface cooler is 3 times that of the packed NTU.  $NTU_{biao} \times 3 + NTU_{tian} = NTU$
- An **eight-row air cooler** has an NTU of about **3.5**.

# **Difference of IEC and DEC**

# IEC parameter optimization



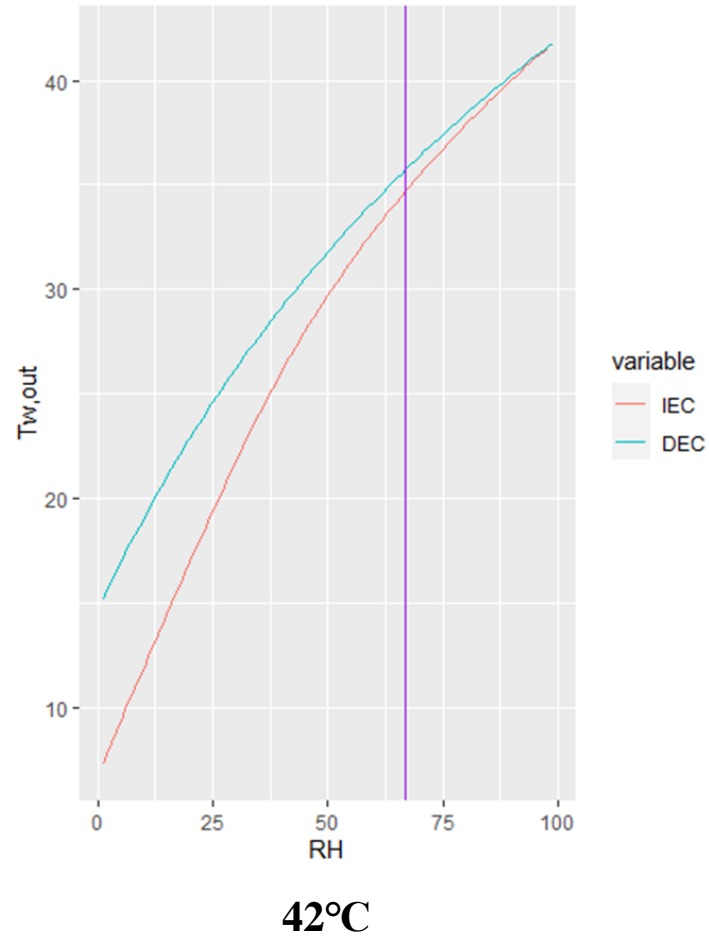
26°C



34°C

- IEC temperature corresponding to the purple line is **1°C** lower than DEC

# IEC parameter optimization



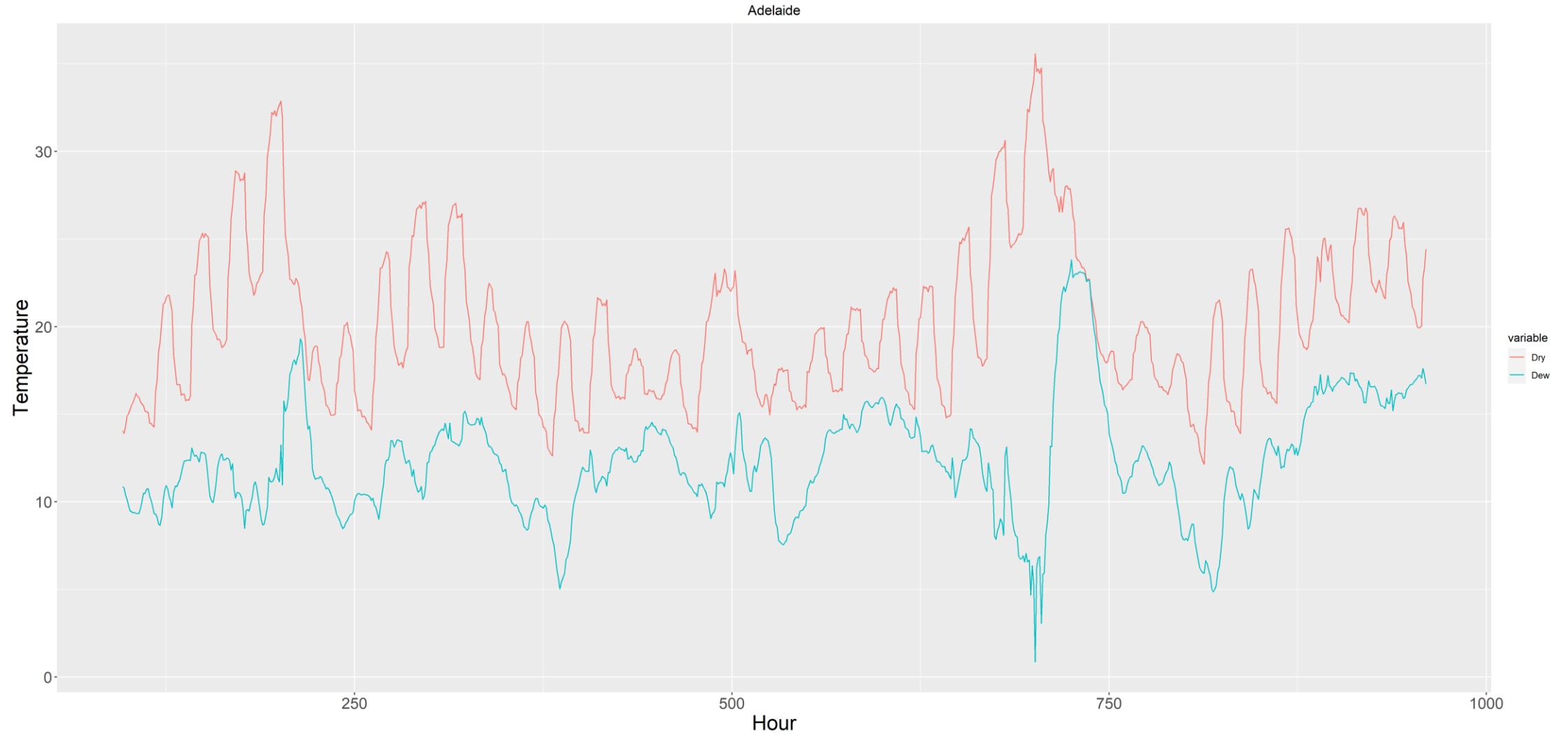
| Drybulb (°C) | Wetbulb (°C) | RH(%) |
|--------------|--------------|-------|
| 26           | 22.6         | 75    |
| 28           | 24.5         | 75    |
| 30           | 26.3         | 75    |
| 32           | 27.9         | 73    |
| 34           | 29.6         | 73    |
| 36           | 31.2         | 71    |
| 38           | 32.8         | 70    |
| 40           | 34.4         | 69    |
| 42           | 35.9         | 67    |

# **Feasibility analysis**

# IEC parameter optimization



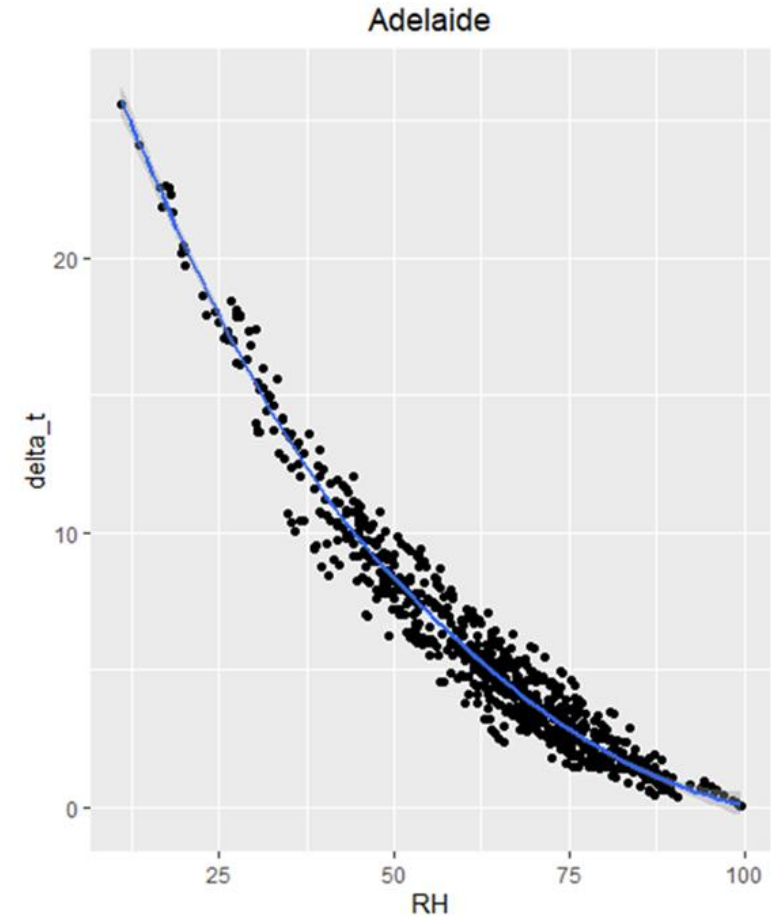
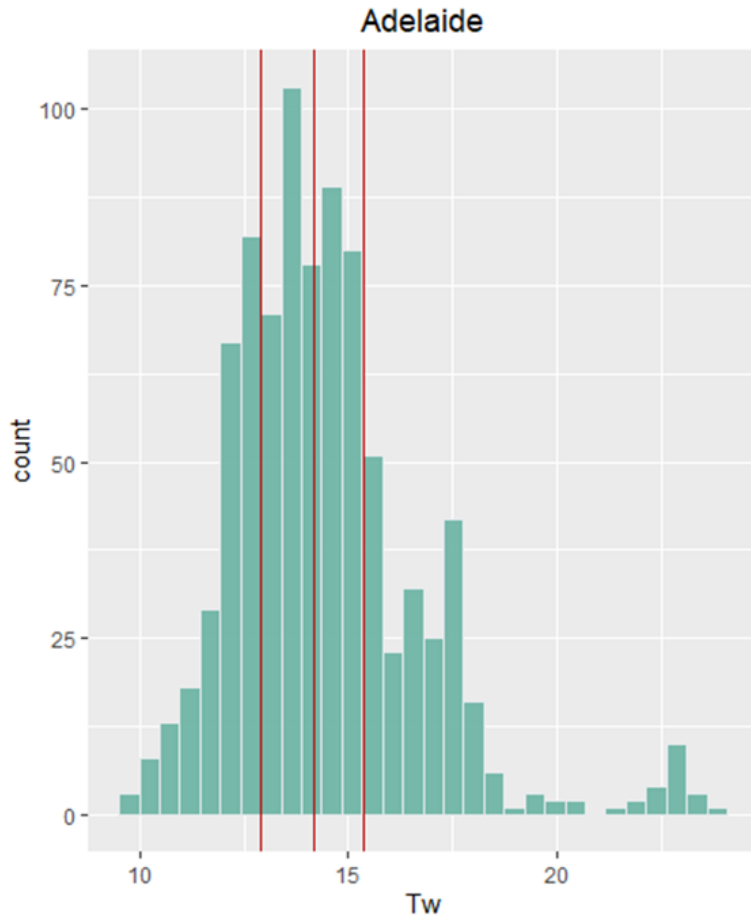
- Adelaide, Australia, outdoor air conditions in 2020 summer



# IEC parameter optimization



- Adelaide, Australia, outlet water temperature in 2020 summer
- The outlet cold water temperature is lower than 15°C for about 75% hours
- Adelaide is suitable to use IEC water chillers as the cooling source

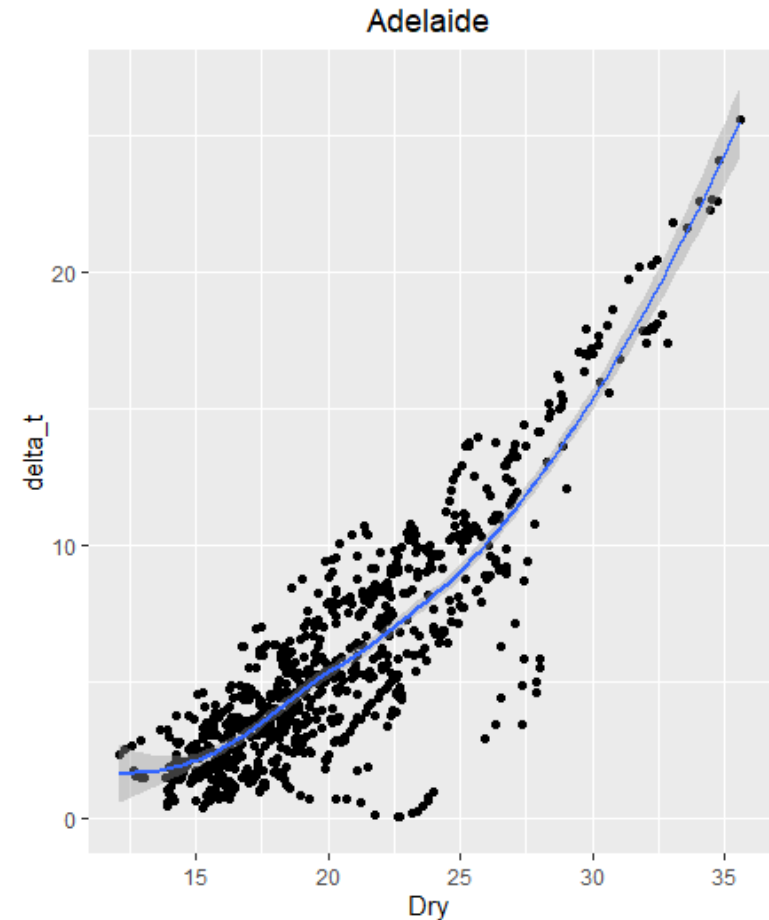
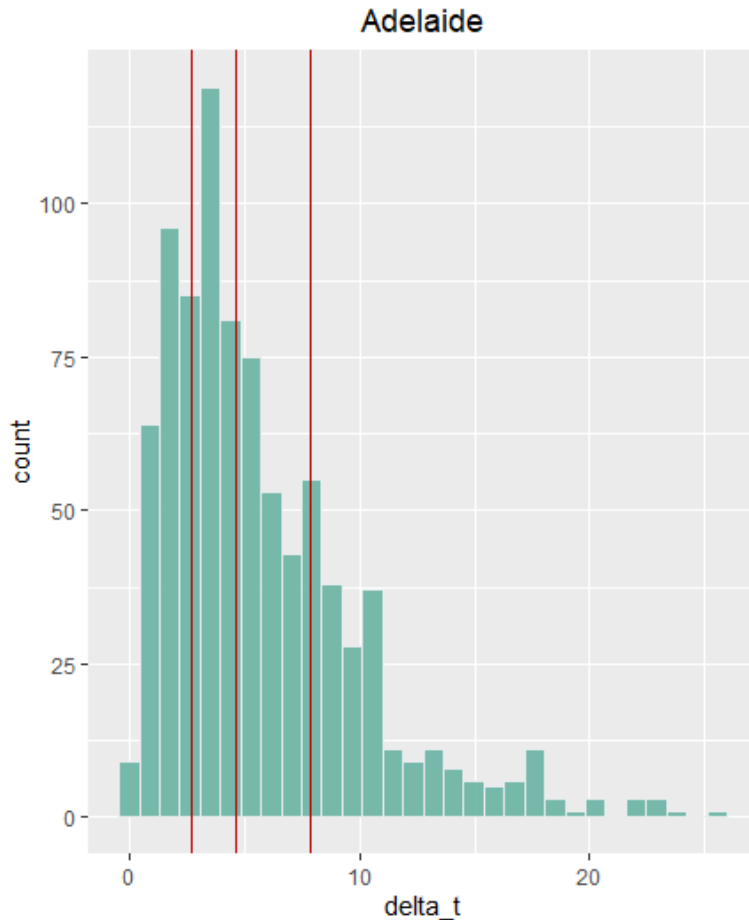




# IEC parameter optimization



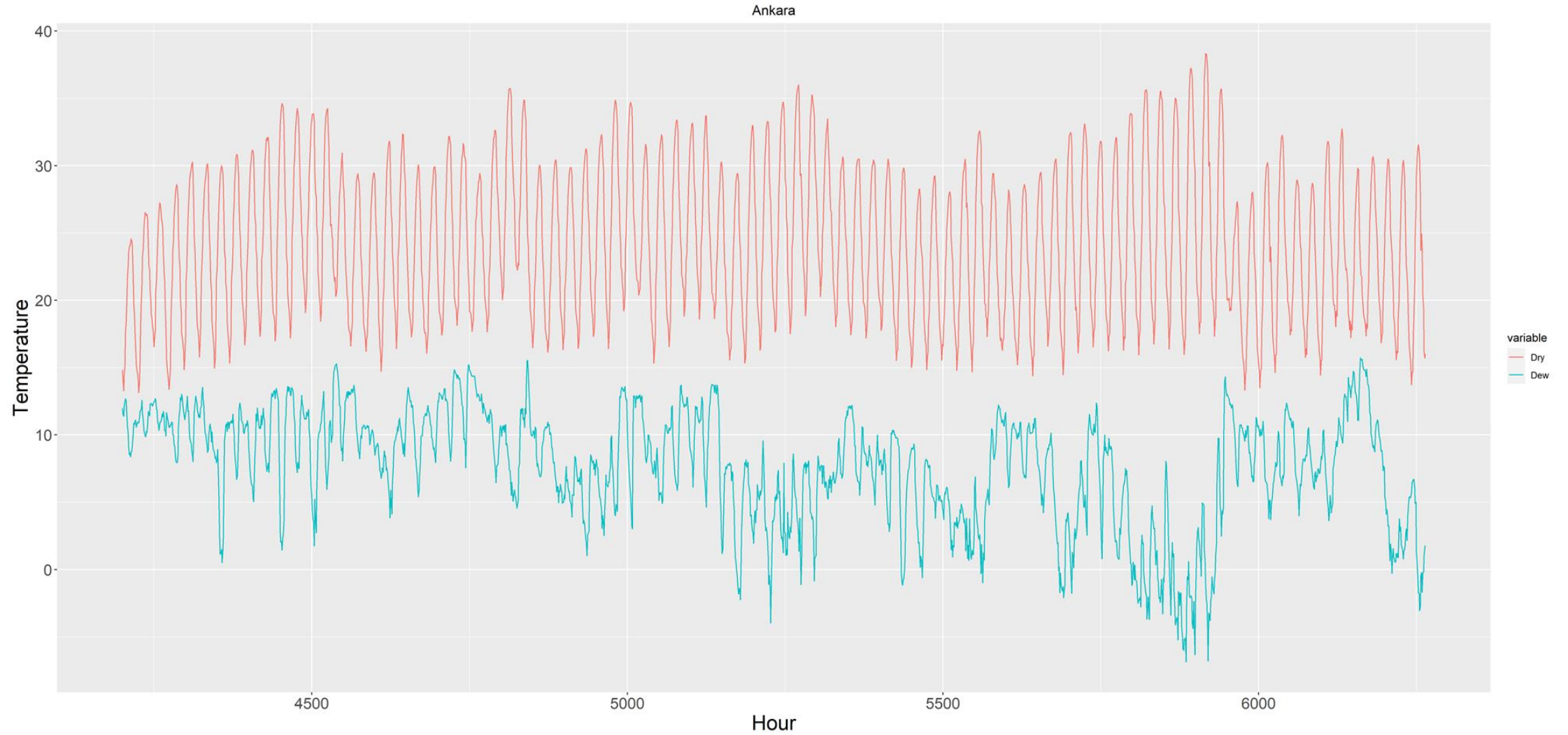
- Adelaide, Australia, 2020 summer
- The higher the outdoor dry bulb temperature, the higher the temperature difference between outdoor dry bulb temperature and output cold water temperature.
- IEC processes could be used for well for Adelaide climate, and the cooling capacity could fit with heat loads.



# IEC parameter optimization



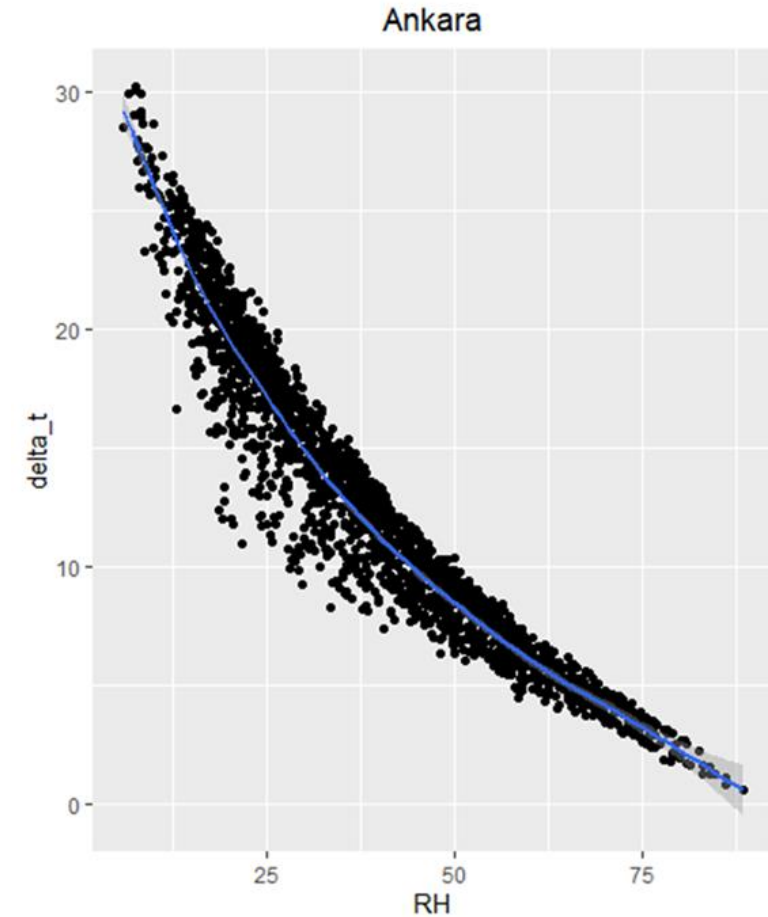
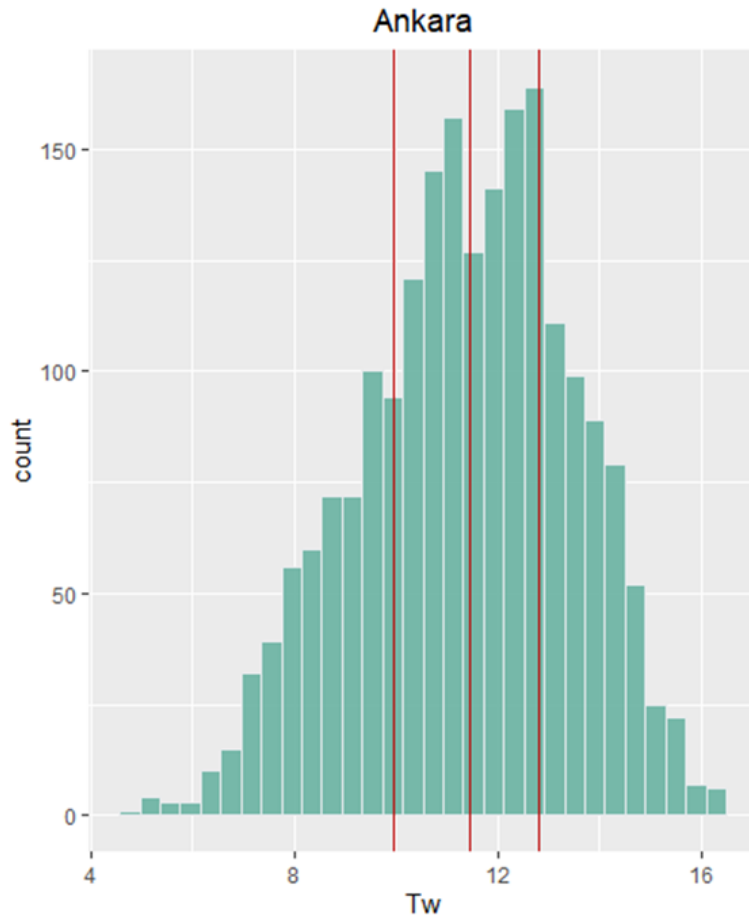
- Ankara, Turkey, outdoor air conditions in 2020 summer



# IEC parameter optimization



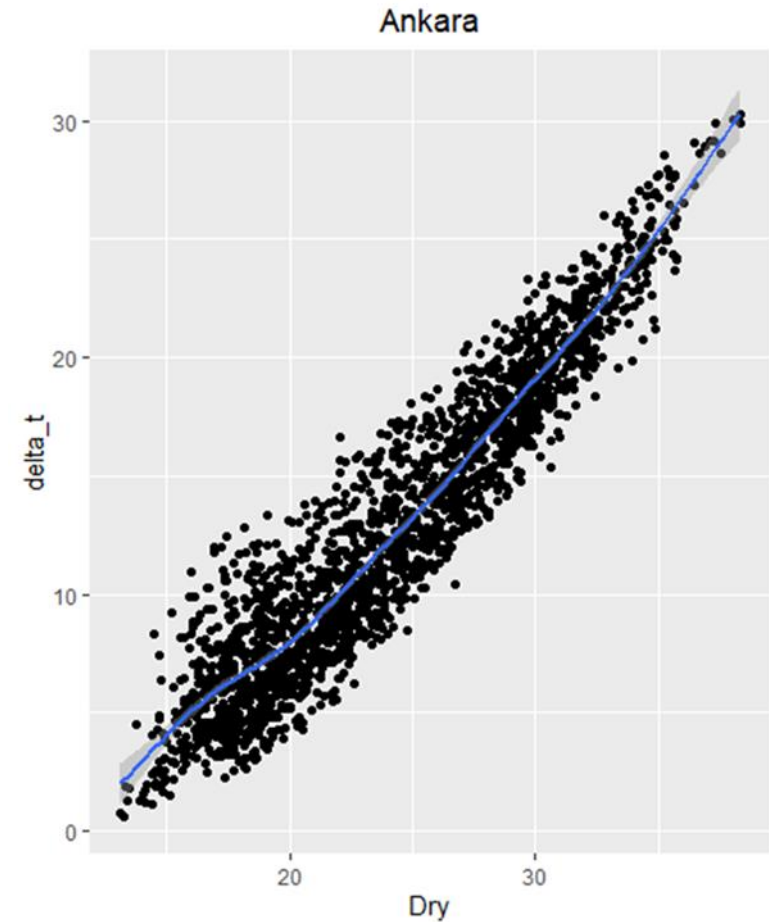
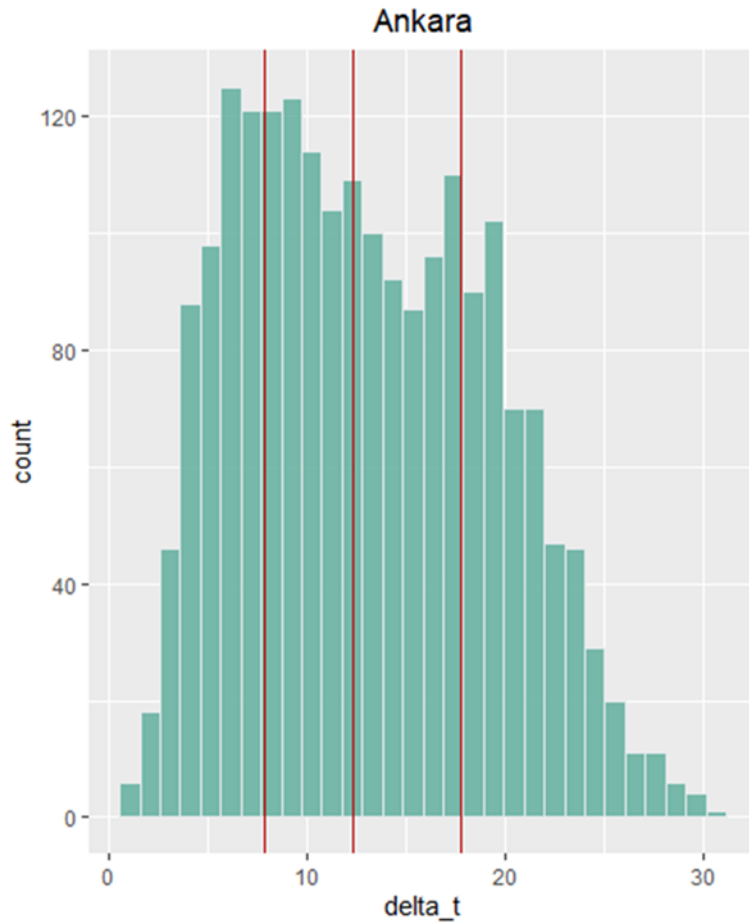
- Ankara, Turkey, outlet water temperature in 2020 summer
- The outlet cold water temperature is lower than 18°C for all the summer
- Ankara is suitable to use IEC water chillers as the cooling source



# IEC parameter optimization



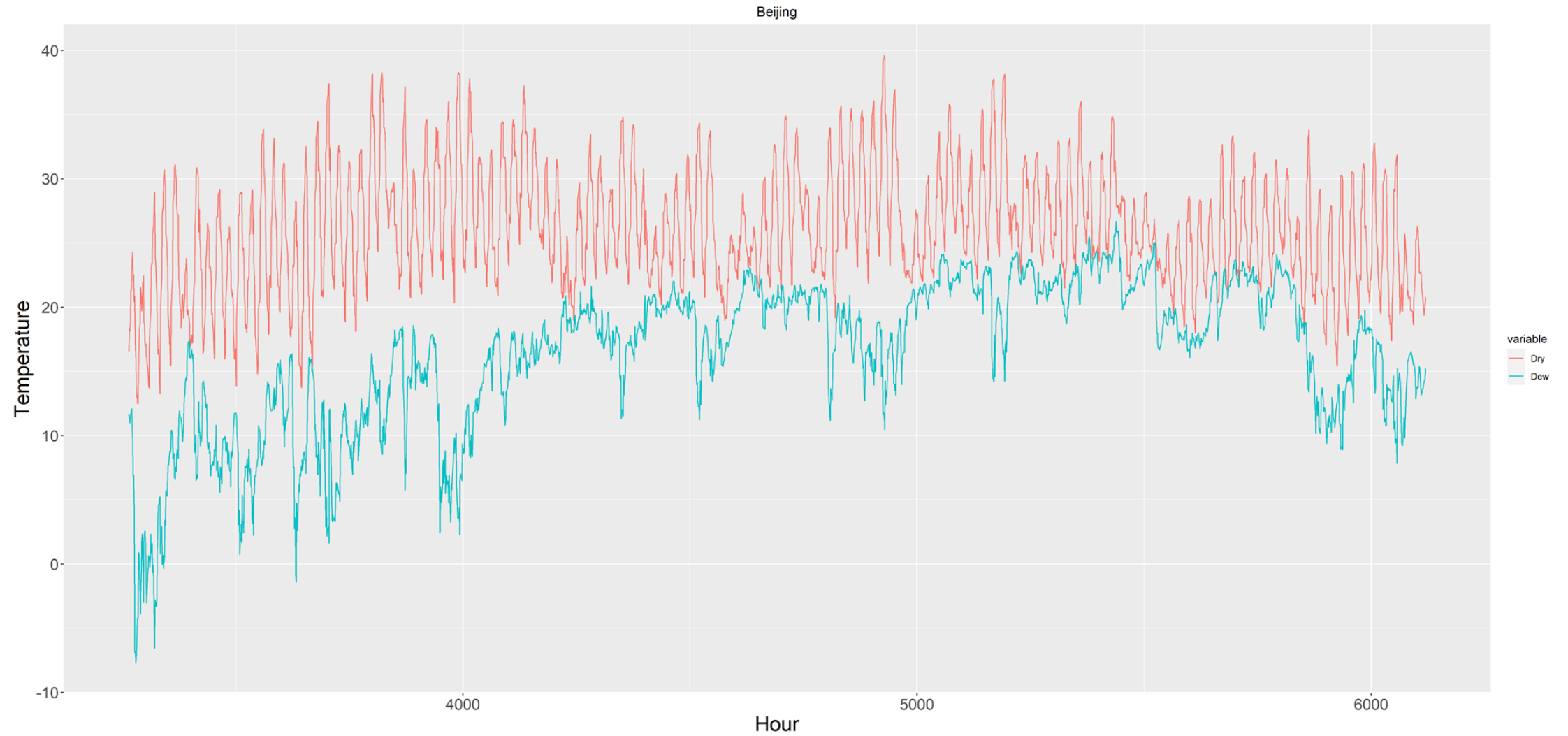
- Ankara, Turkey, 2020 summer
- The higher the outdoor dry bulb temperature, the higher the temperature difference between outdoor dry bulb temperature and output cold water temperature.
- IEC processes could be used for well for Ankara climate, and the cooling capacity could fit with heat loads.



# IEC parameter optimization



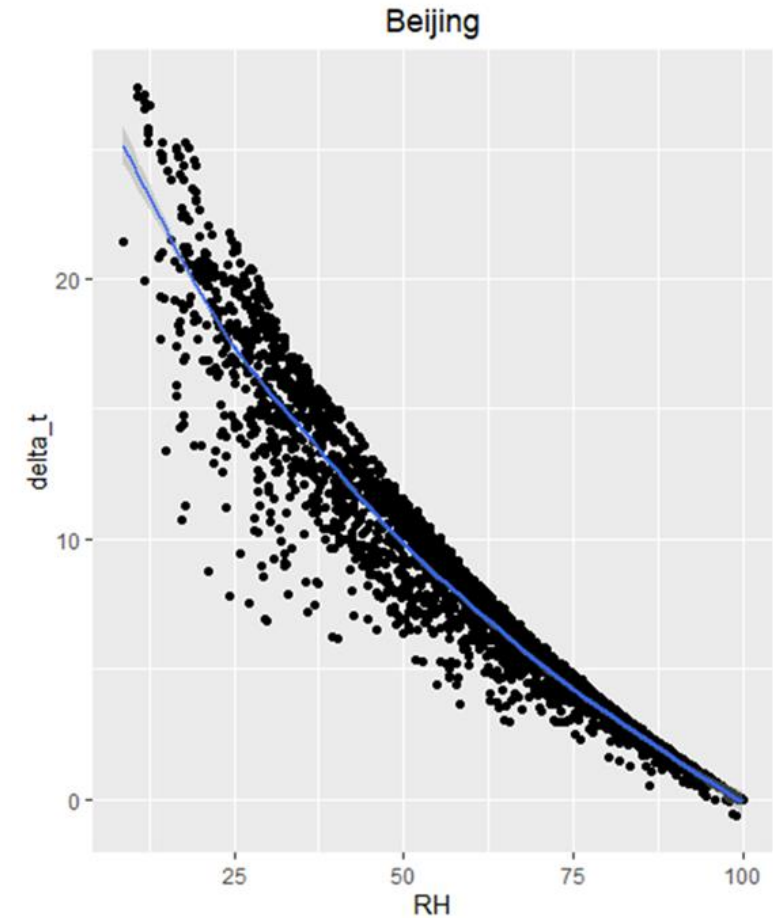
- Beijing, China, outdoor air conditions in 2020 summer



# IEC parameter optimization



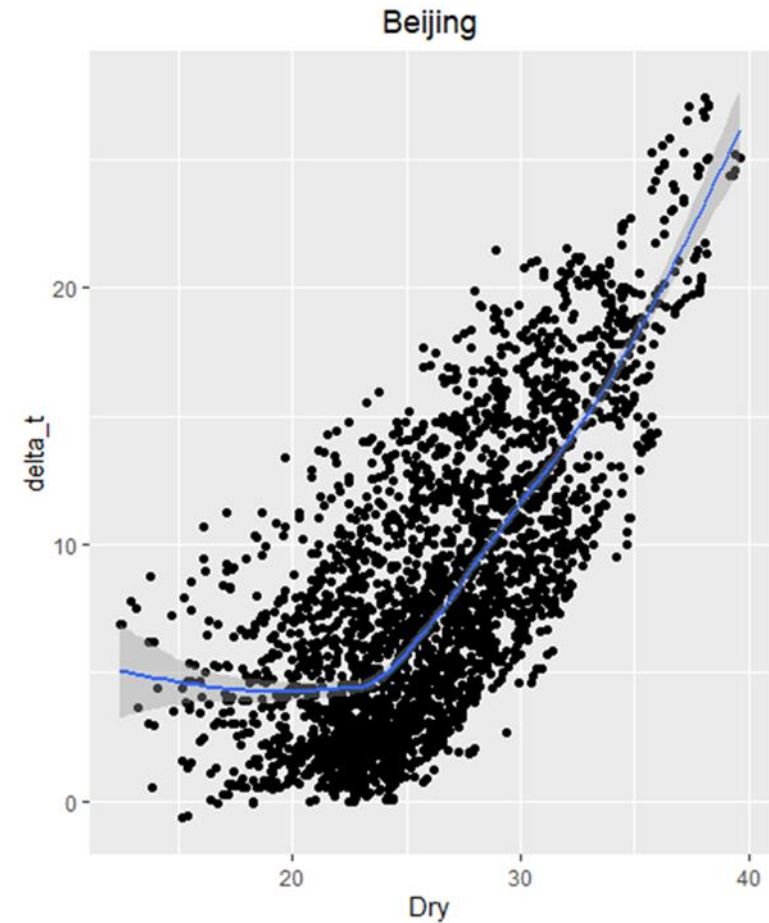
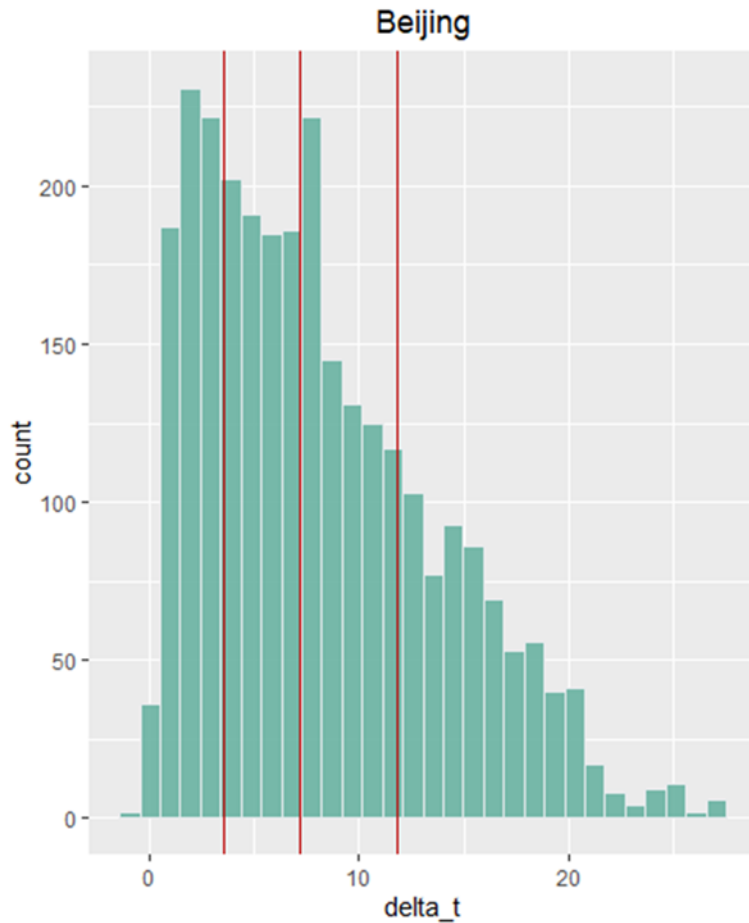
- Beijing, China, outlet water temperature in 2020 summer
- The outlet cold water temperature is higher than 20°C for about 50% hours
- Beijing is not suitable to use IEC water chillers as the cooling source



# IEC parameter optimization



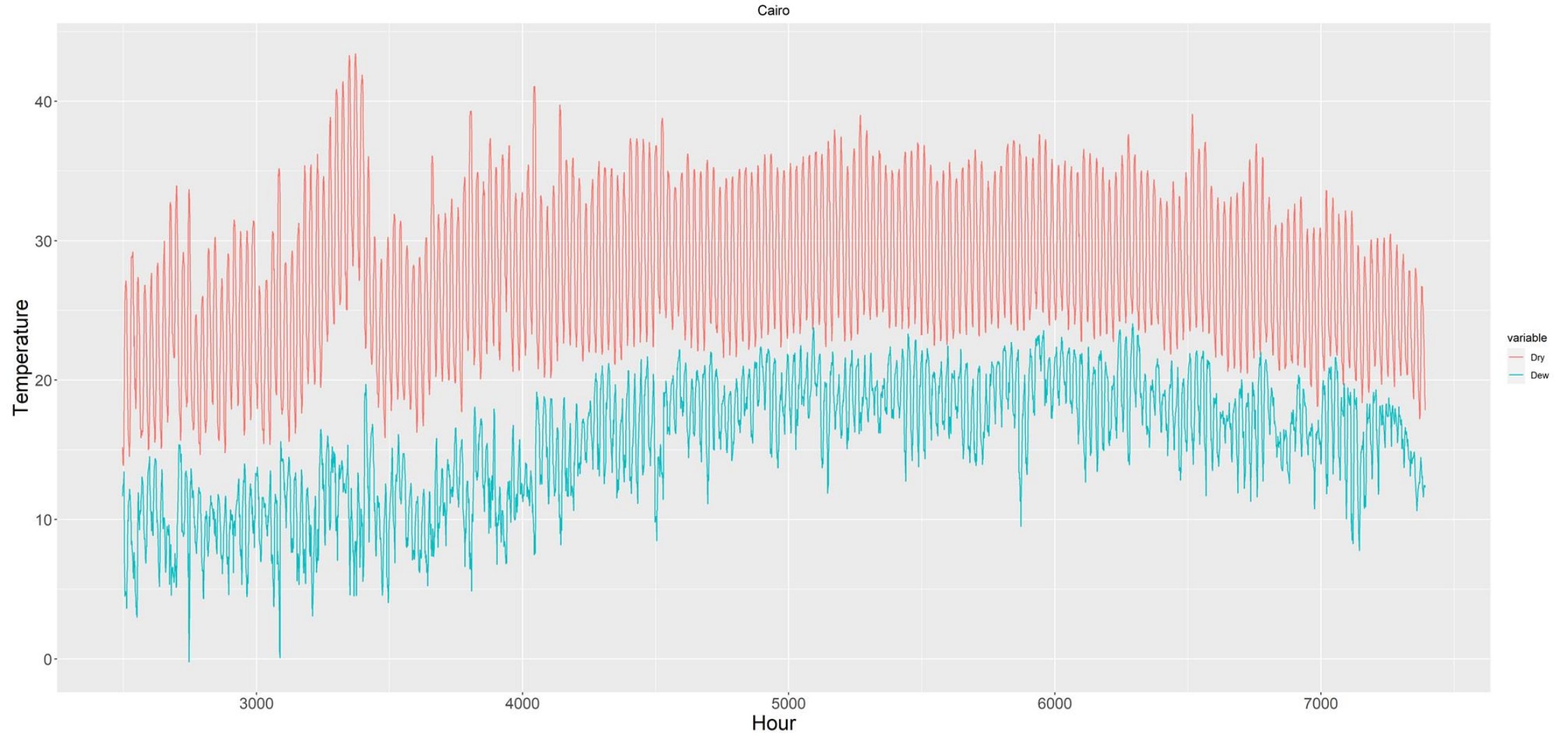
- Beijing, China, 2020 summer
- The higher the outdoor dry bulb temperature, the higher the temperature difference between outdoor dry bulb temperature and output cold water temperature.
- IEC processes could be used for pre-cooling for Beijing climate.



# IEC parameter optimization



- Cairo, Egypt, outdoor air conditions in 2020 summer

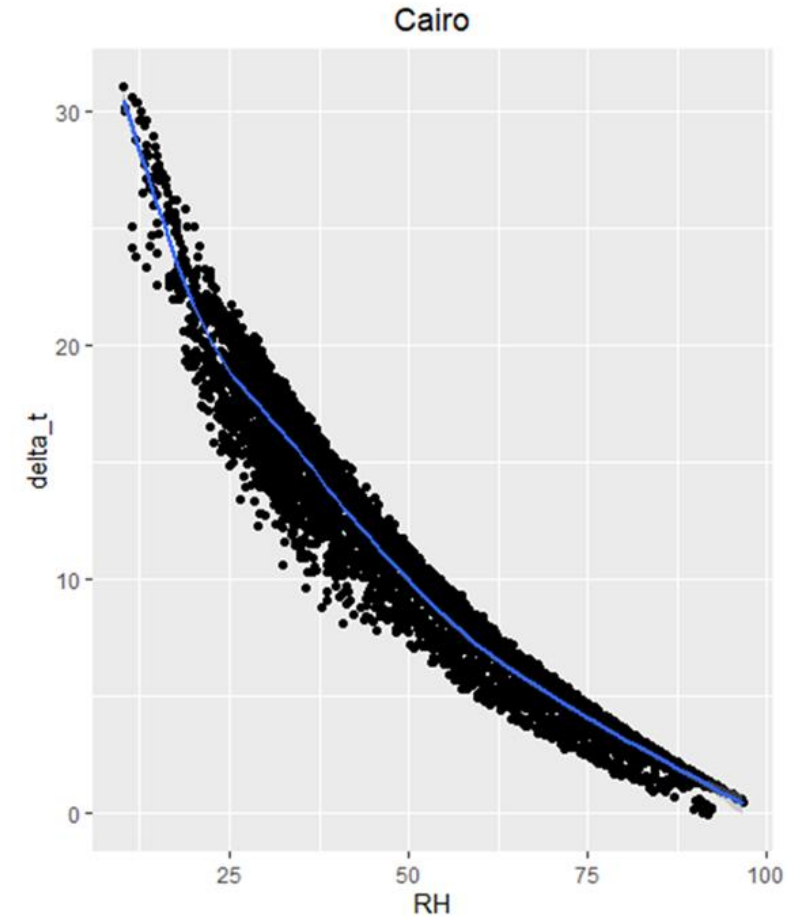
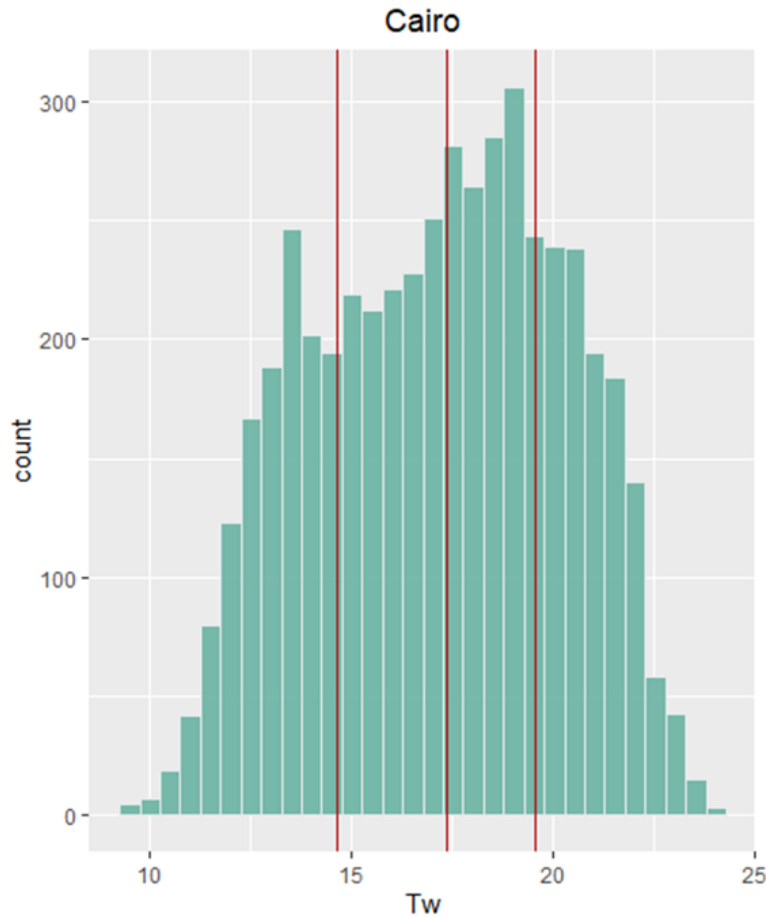




# IEC parameter optimization



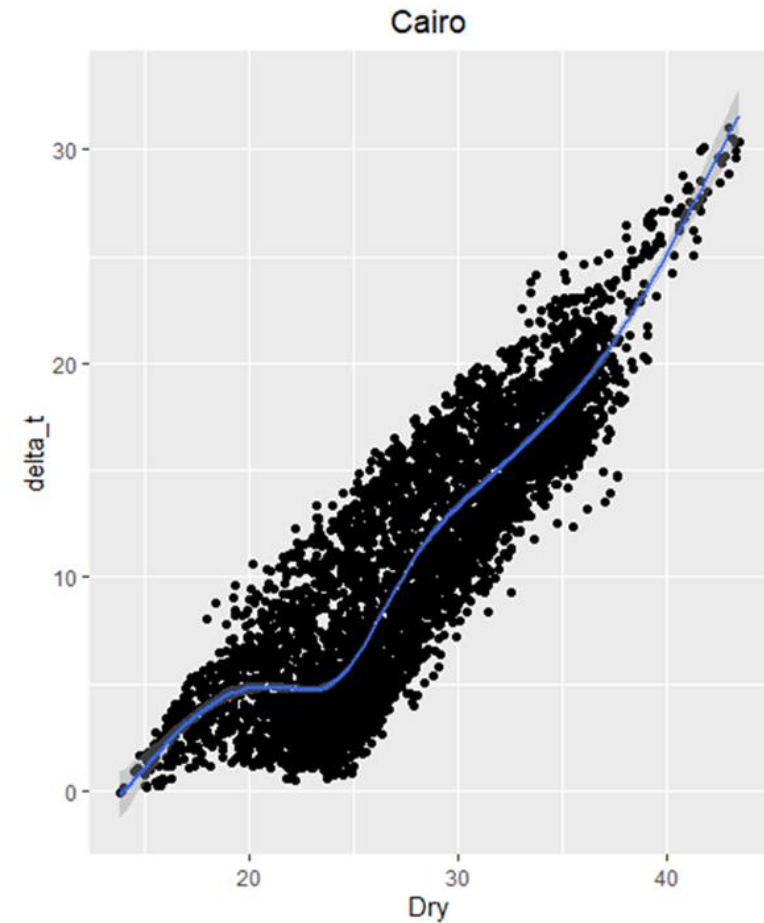
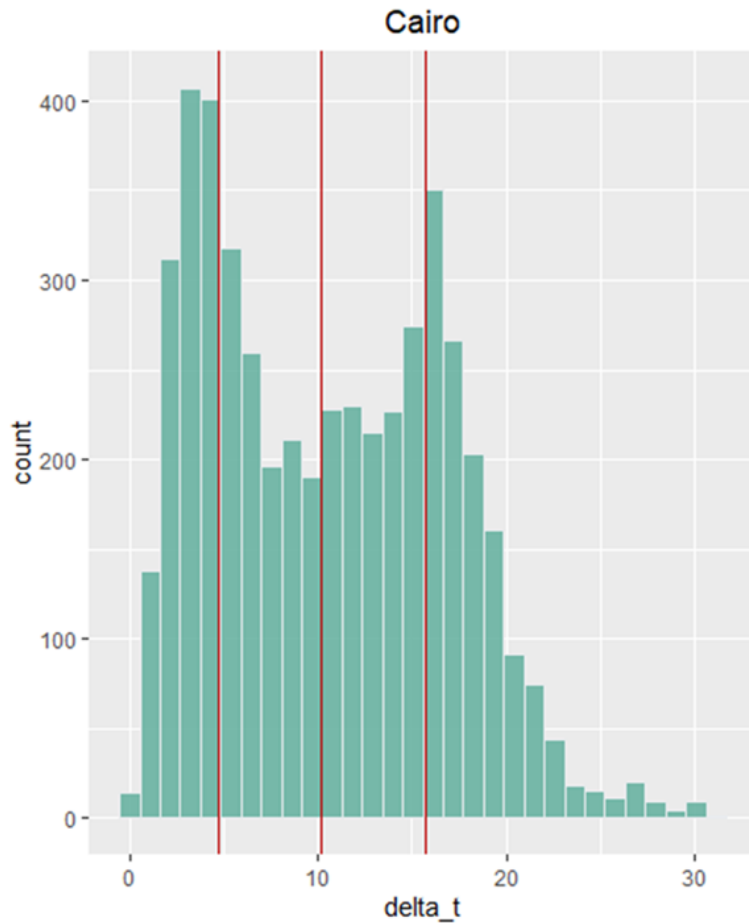
- Cairo, Egypt, outlet water temperature in 2020 summer
- The outlet cold water temperature is higher than 18°C for about 50% hours
- Cairo is not suitable to use IEC water chillers as the cooling source



# IEC parameter optimization



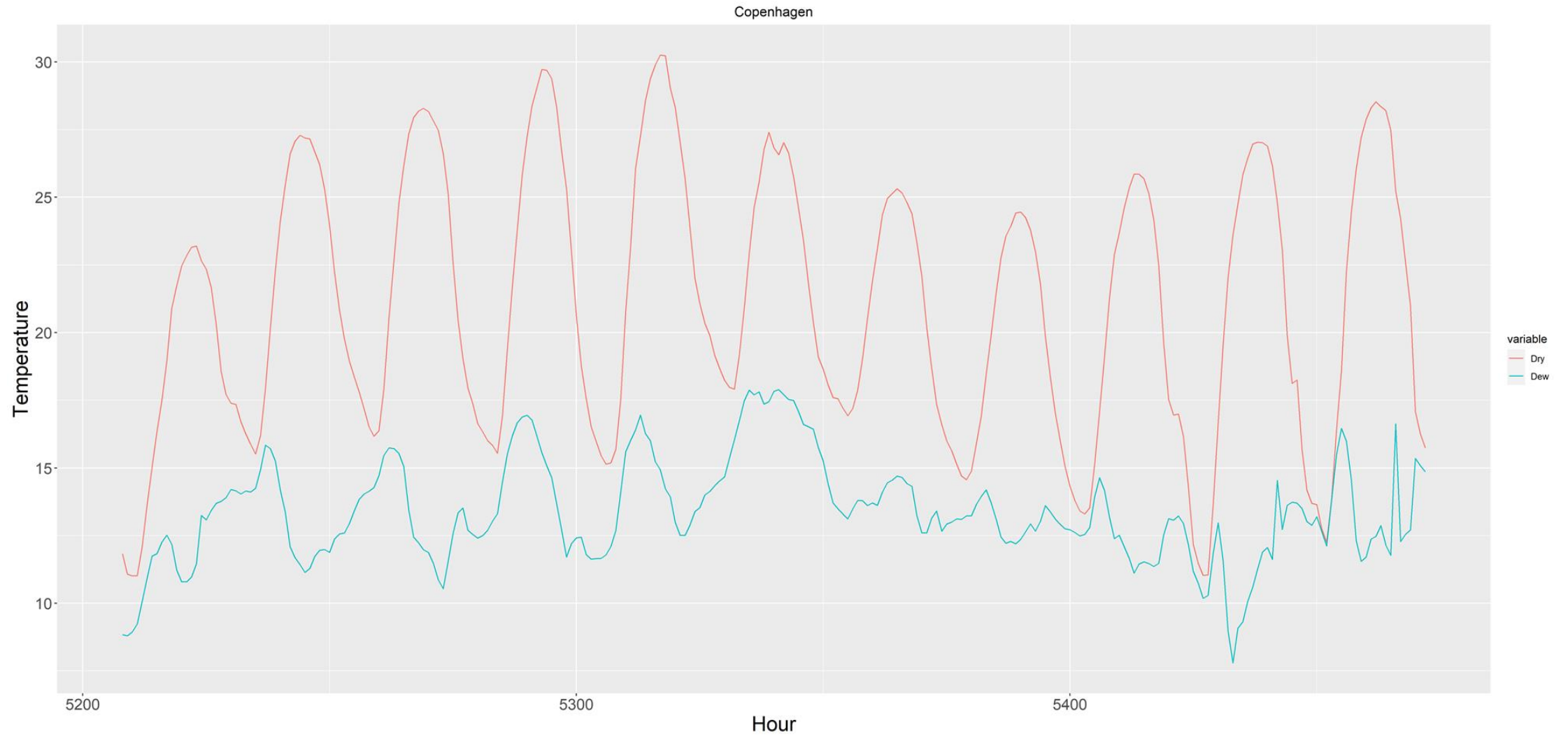
- Cairo, Egypt, 2020 summer
- The higher the outdoor dry bulb temperature, the higher the temperature difference between outdoor dry bulb temperature and output cold water temperature.
- IEC processes could be used for pre-cooling for Cairo climate.



# IEC parameter optimization



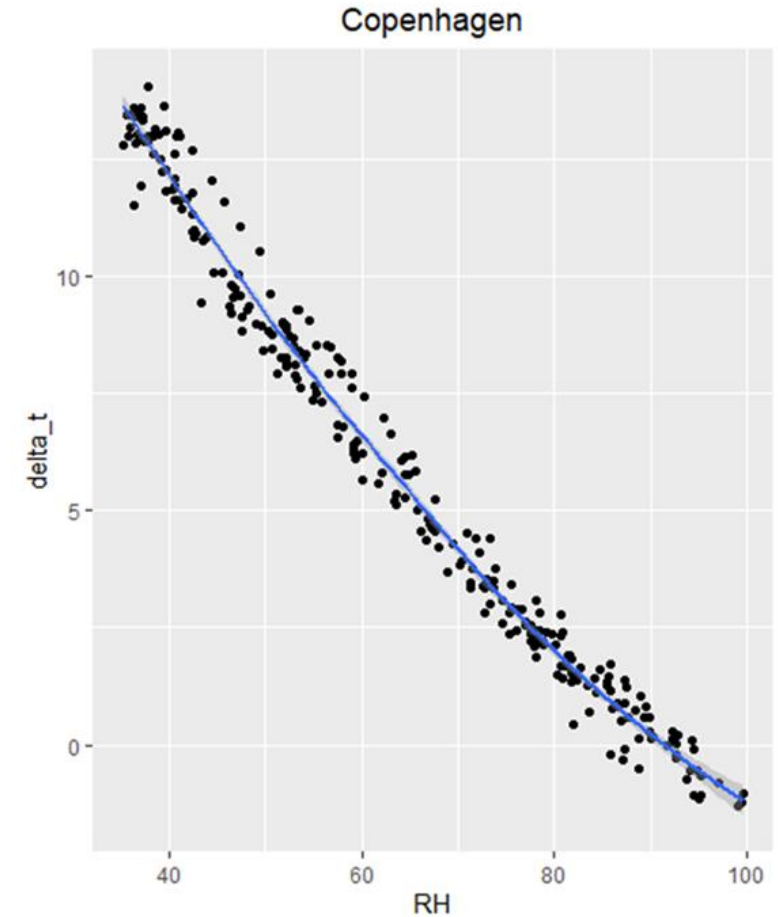
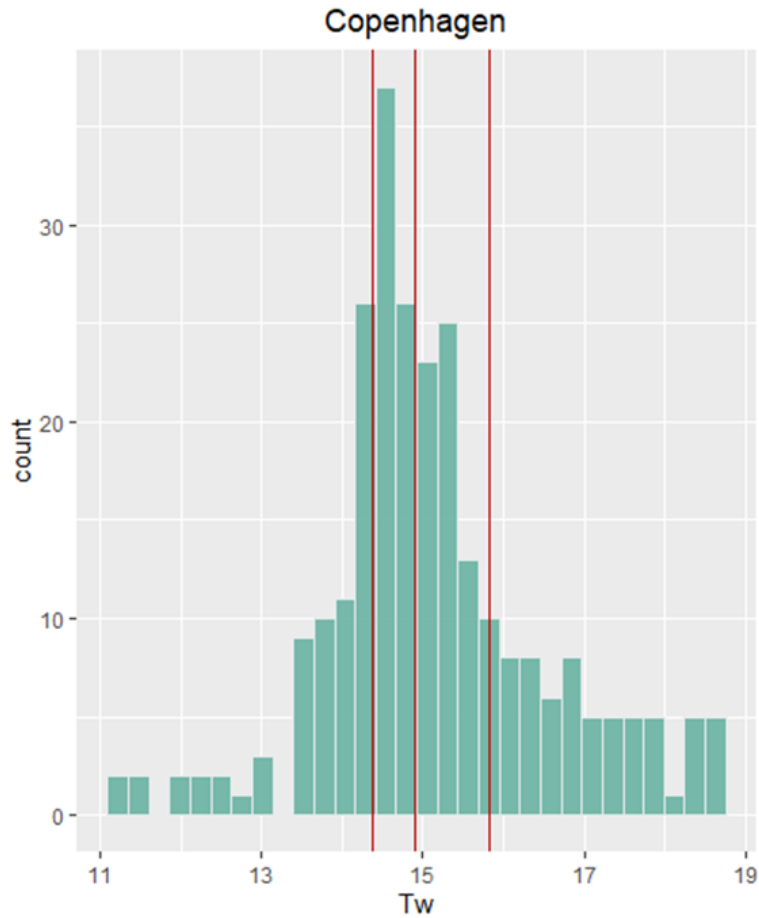
- Copenhagen, Denmark, outdoor air conditions in 2020 summer



# IEC parameter optimization



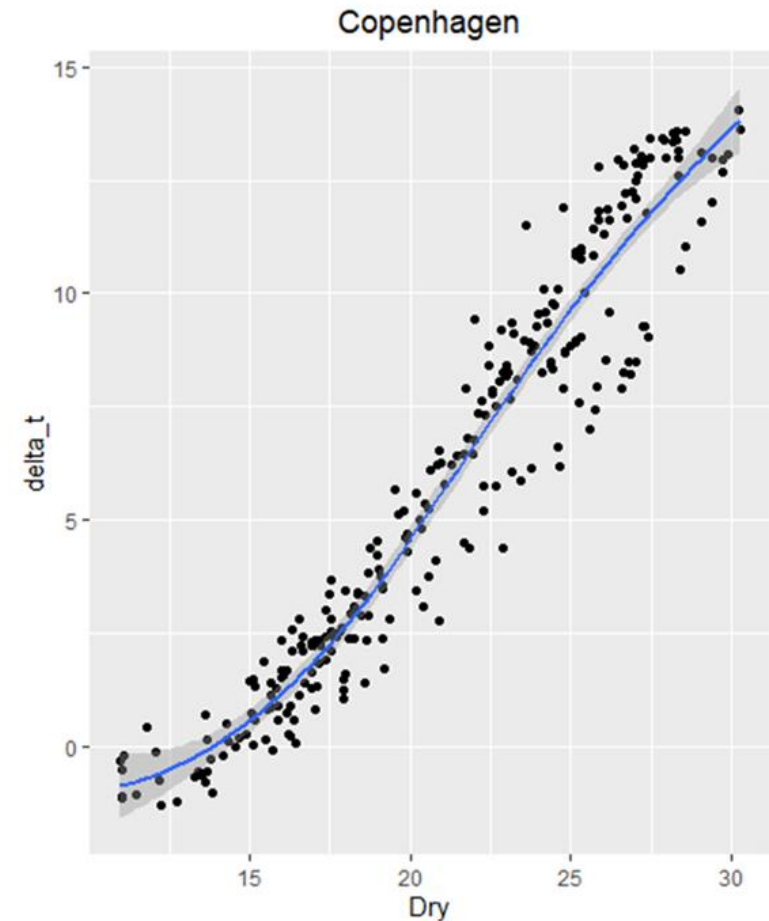
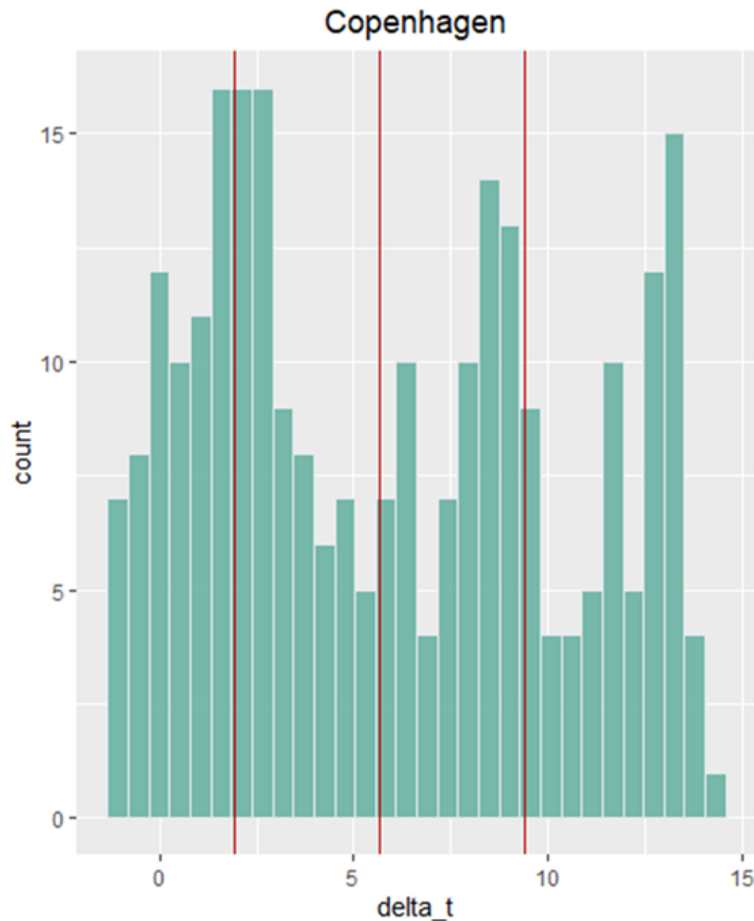
- Copenhagen, Denmark, outlet water temperature in 2020 summer
- The outlet cold water temperature is lower than 16°C for about 75% hours
- Copenhagen is suitable to use IEC water chillers as the cooling source



# IEC parameter optimization



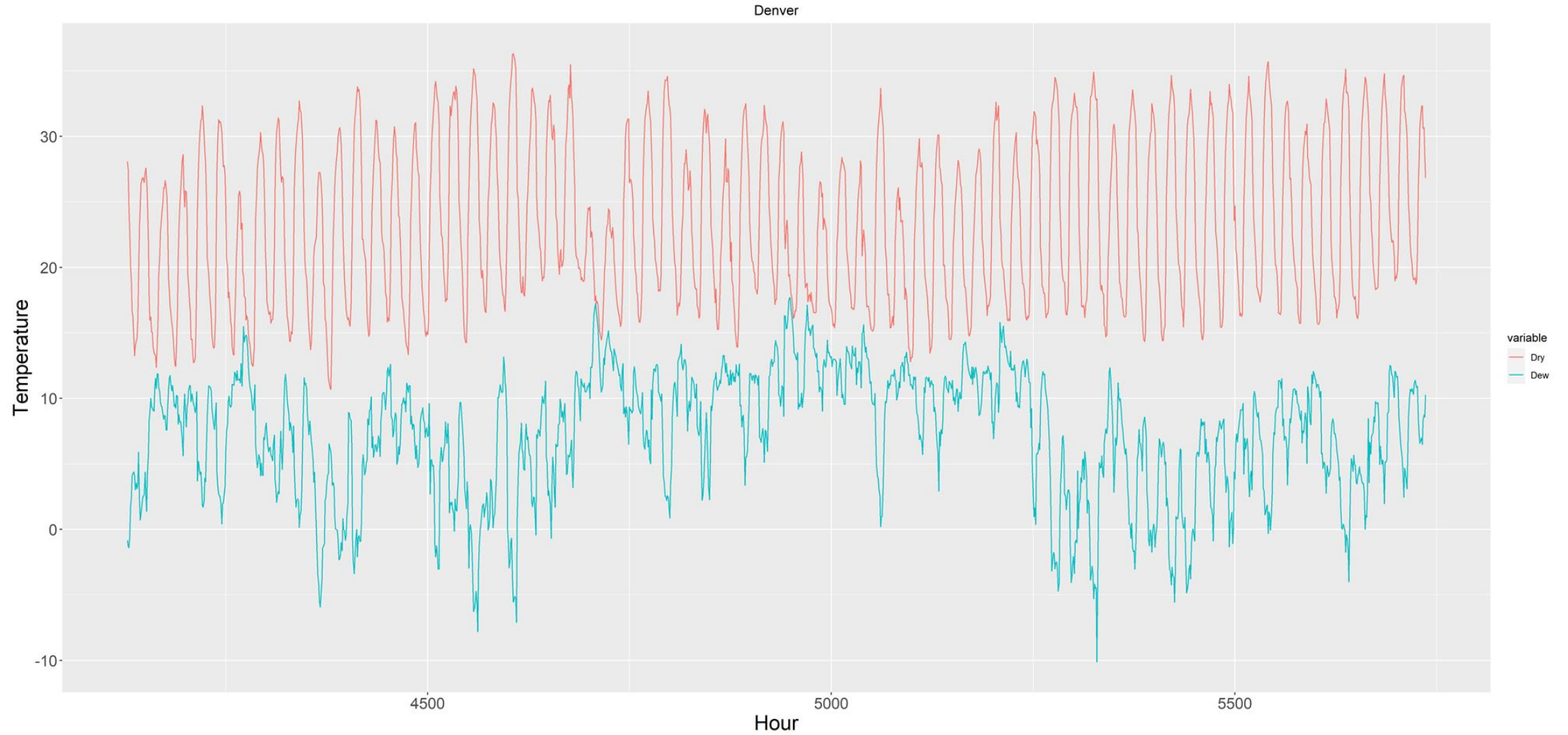
- Copenhagen, Denmark, 2020 summer
- The higher the outdoor dry bulb temperature, the higher the temperature difference between outdoor dry bulb temperature and output cold water temperature.
- IEC processes could be used for well for Copenhagen climate, and the cooling capacity could fit with heat loads.



# IEC parameter optimization



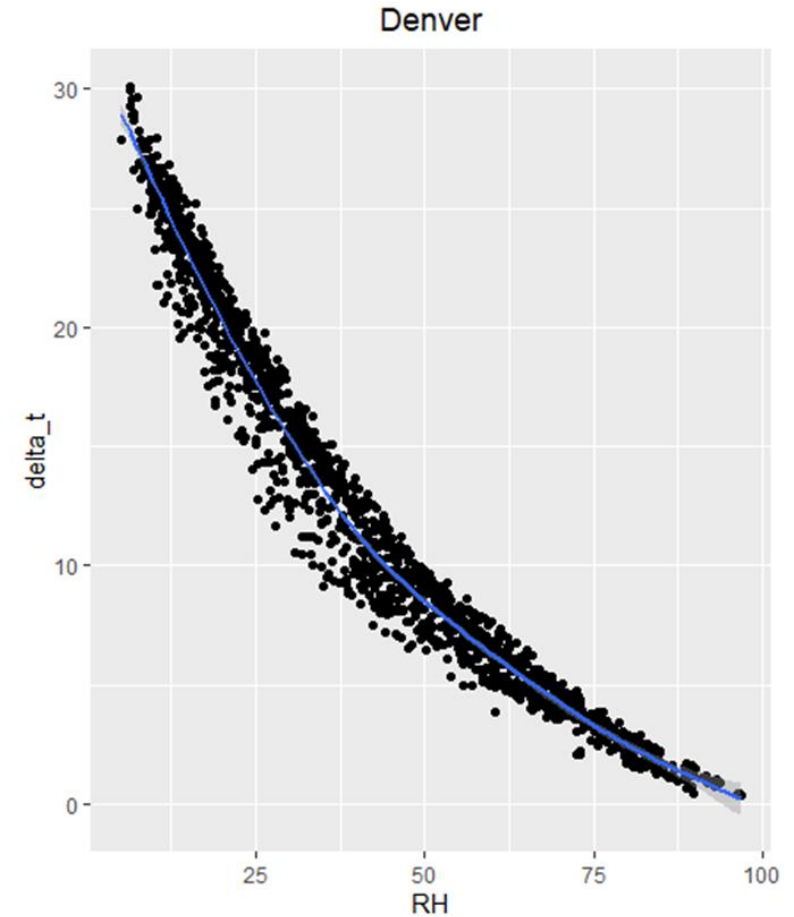
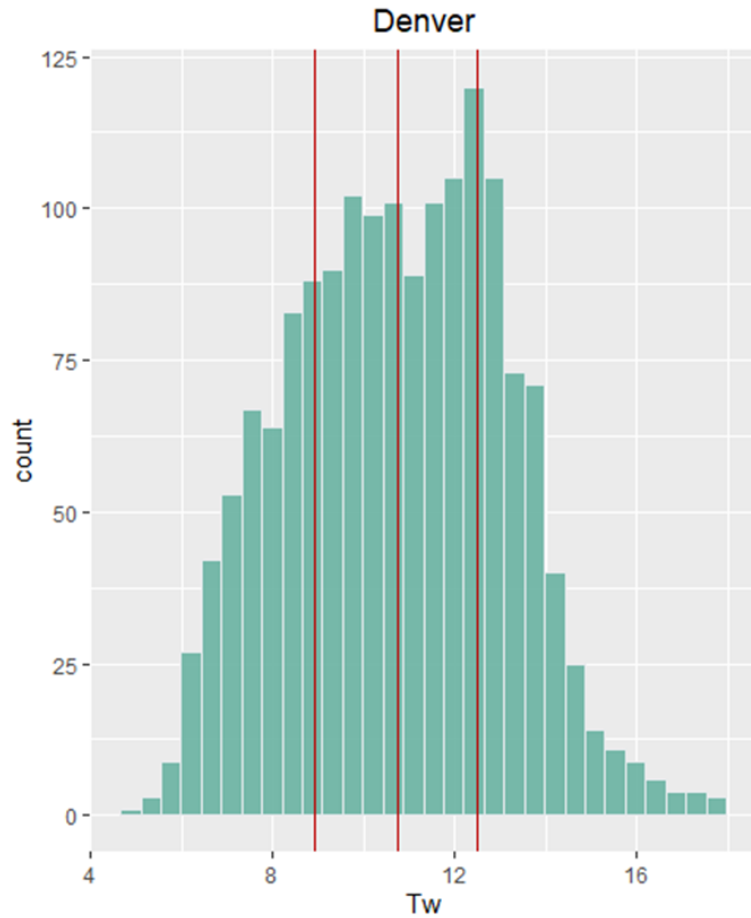
- Denver, America, outdoor air conditions in 2020 summer



# IEC parameter optimization



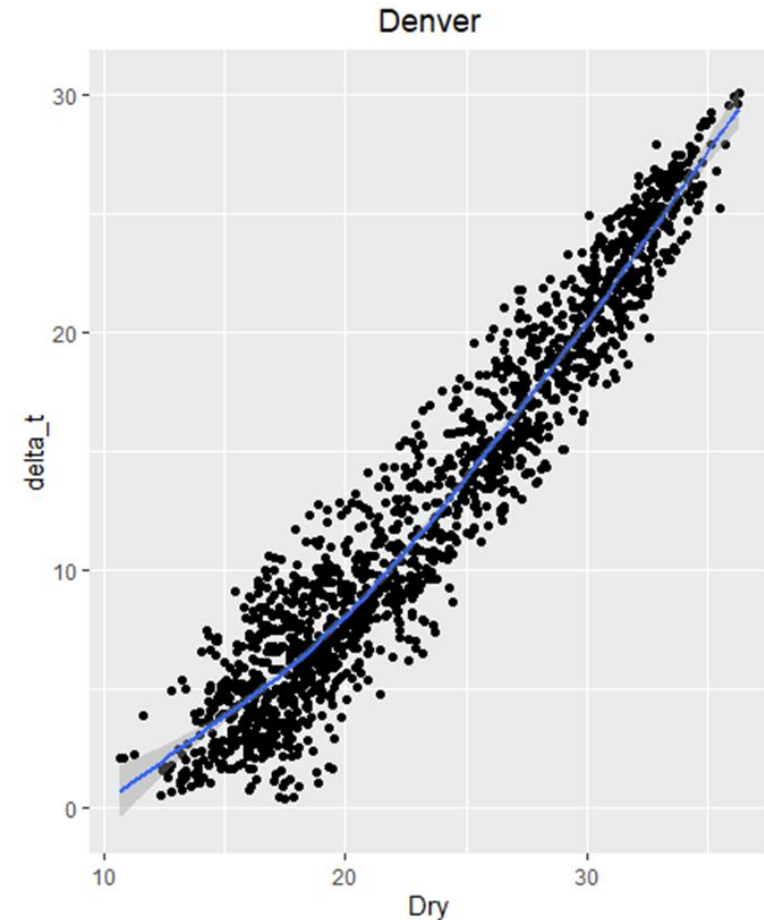
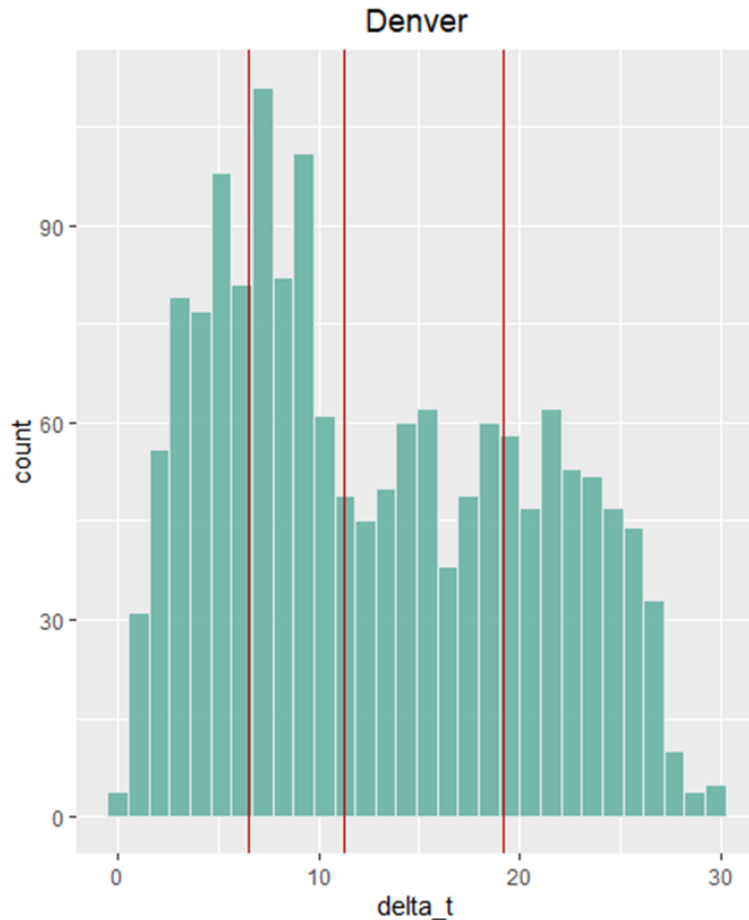
- Denver, America, outlet water temperature in 2020 summer
- The outlet cold water temperature is lower than 20°C for all the summer
- Denver is suitable to use IEC water chillers as the cooling source



# IEC parameter optimization



- Denver, America, 2020 summer
- The higher the outdoor dry bulb temperature, the higher the temperature difference between outdoor dry bulb temperature and output cold water temperature.
- IEC processes could be used for well for Denver climate, and the cooling capacity could fit with heat loads.

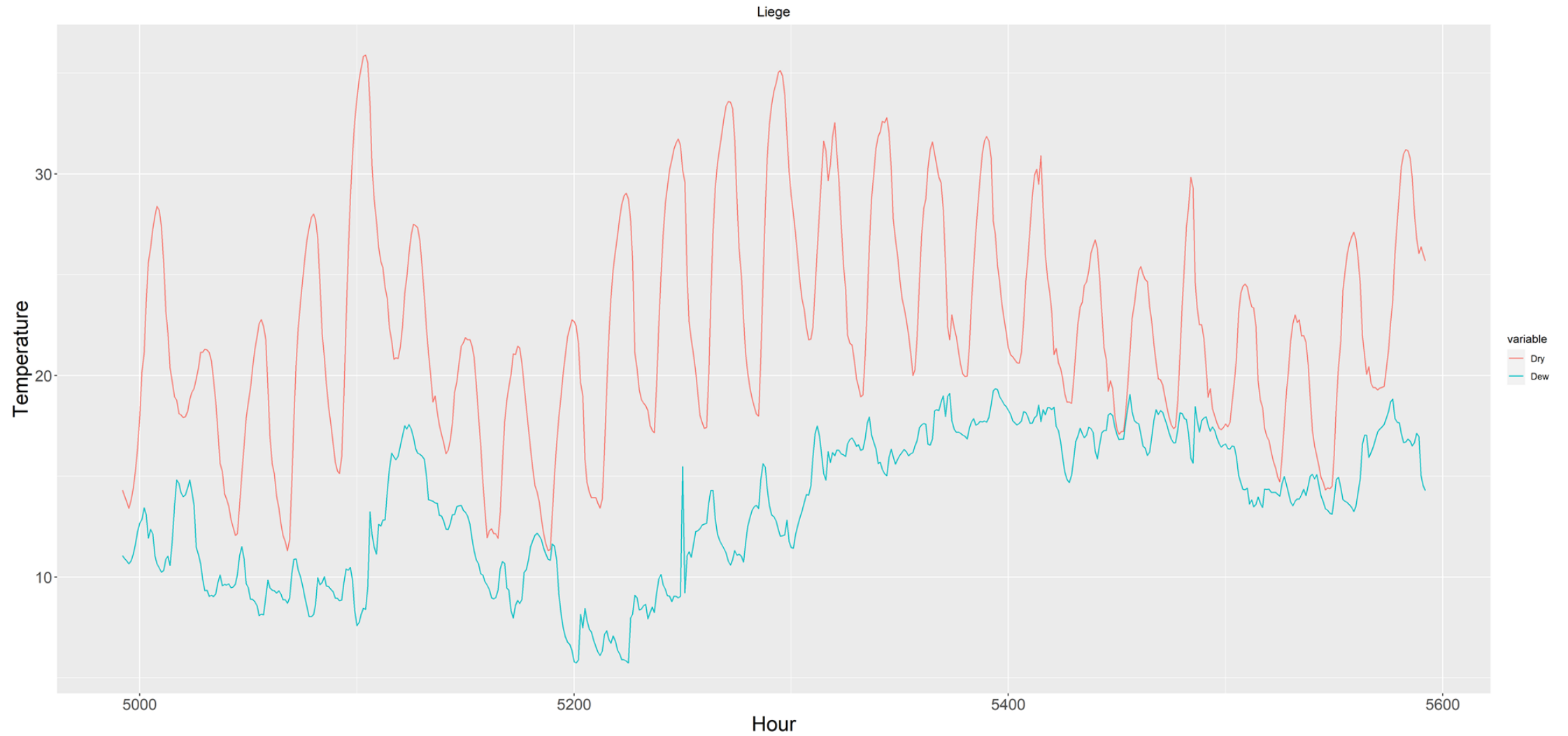




# IEC parameter optimization



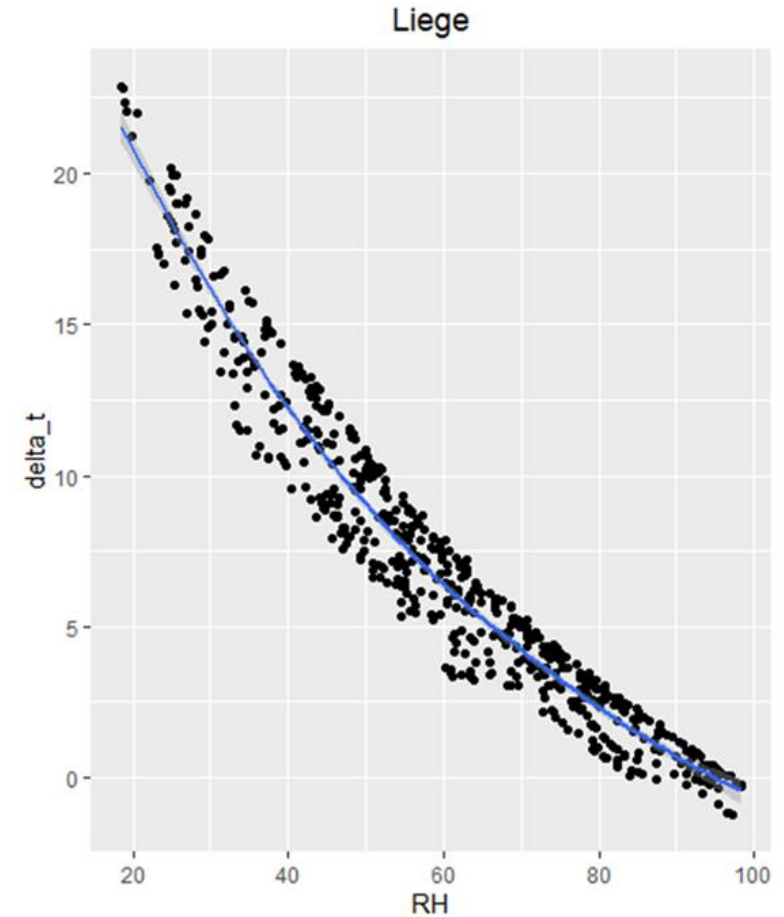
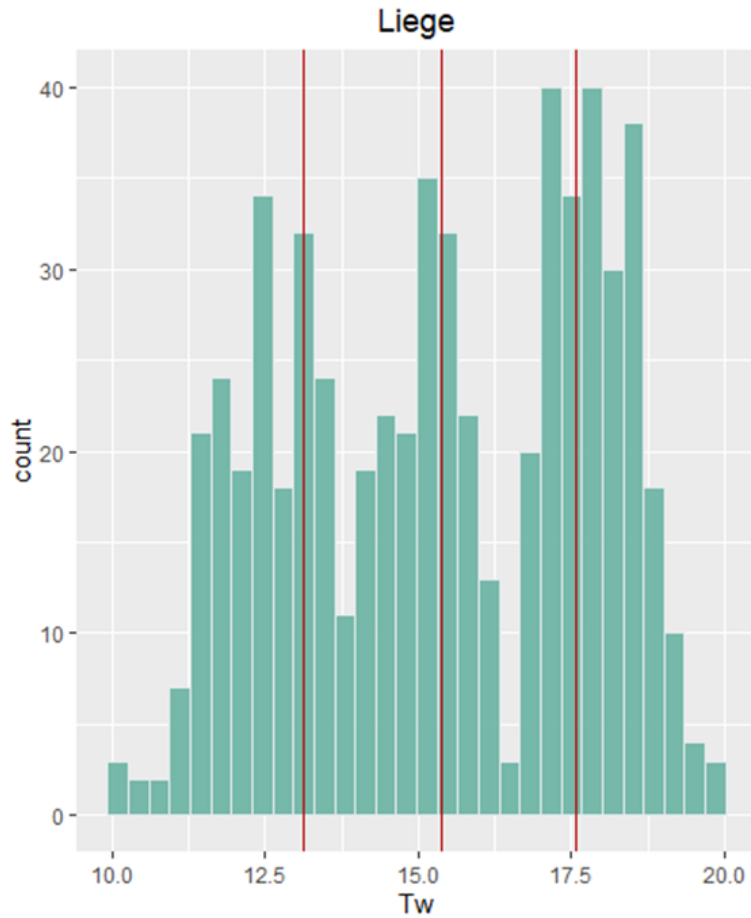
- Liege, Belgium, outdoor air conditions in 2020 summer



# IEC parameter optimization



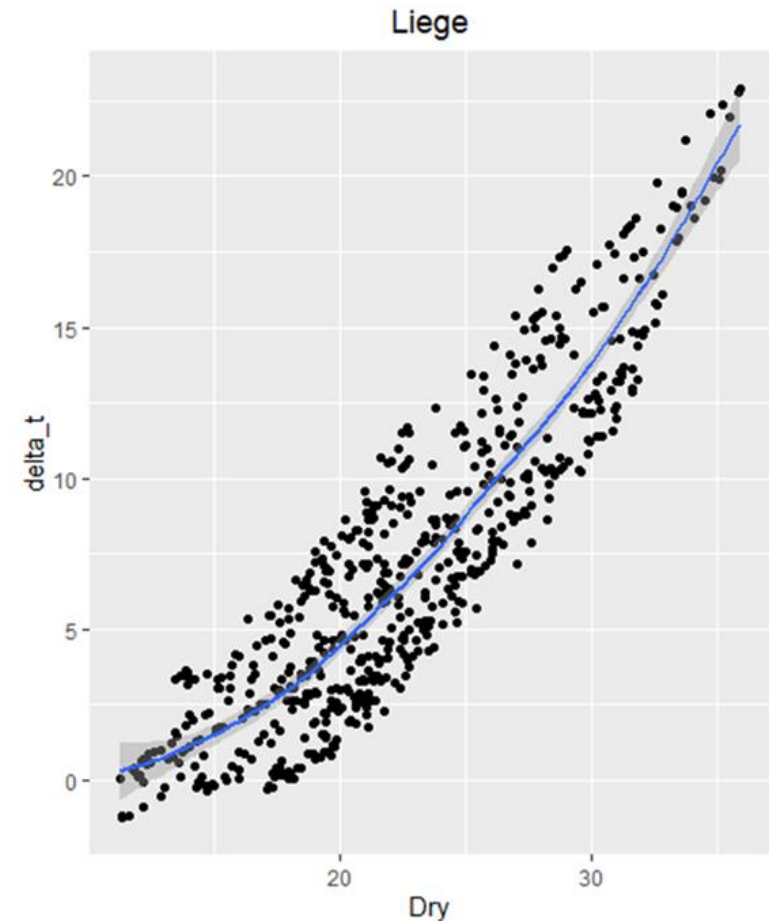
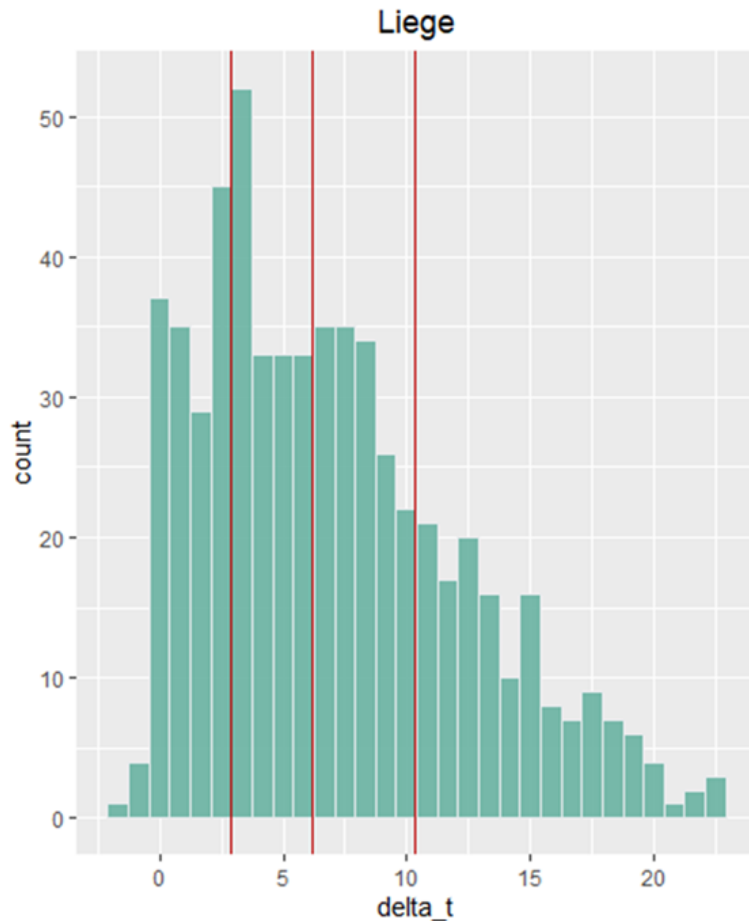
- Liege, Belgium, outlet water temperature in 2020 summer
- The outlet cold water temperature is lower than 17.5°C for about 75% hours
- Liege is suitable to use IEC water chillers as the cooling source



# IEC parameter optimization



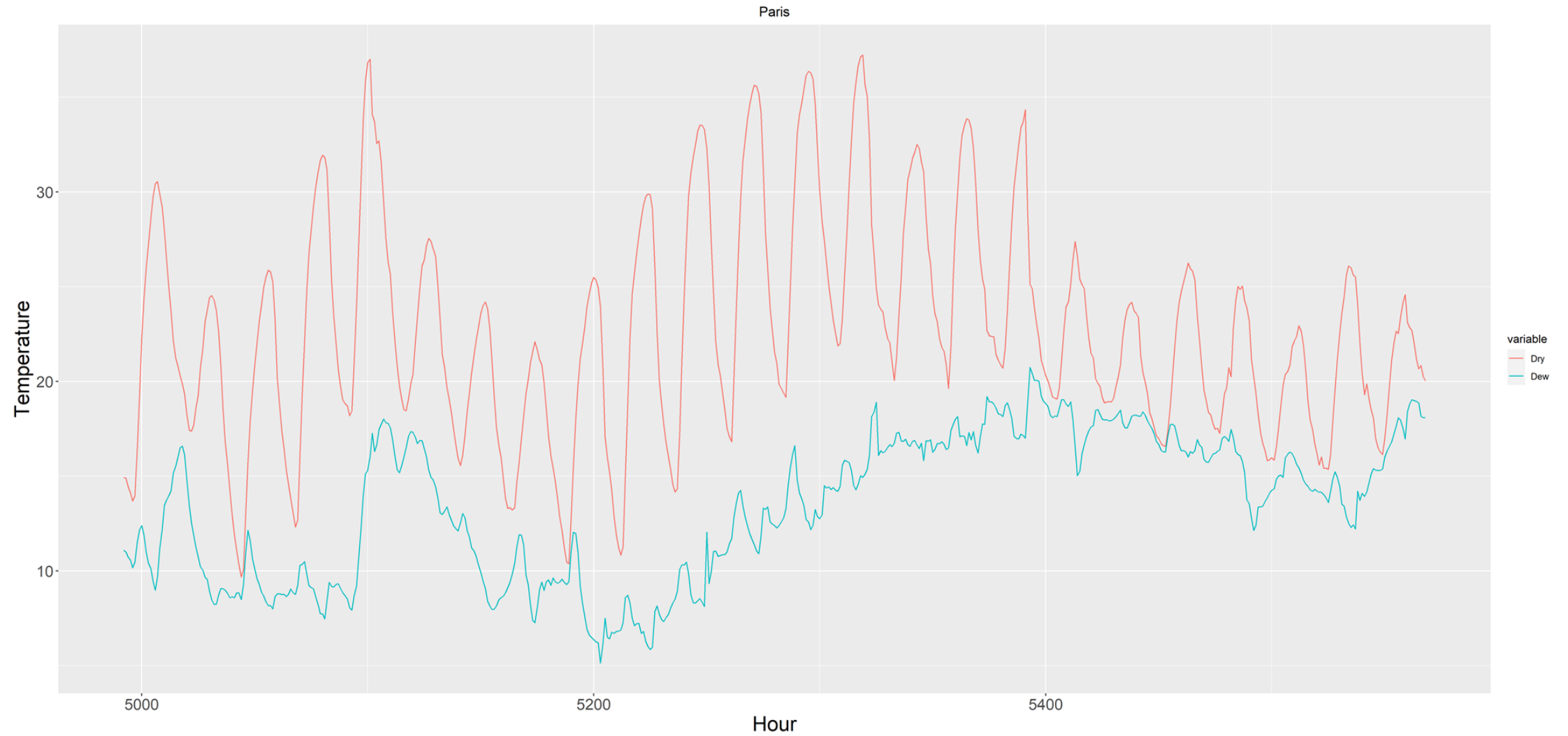
- Liege, Belgium, 2020 summer
- The higher the outdoor dry bulb temperature, the higher the temperature difference between outdoor dry bulb temperature and output cold water temperature.
- IEC processes could be used for well for Liege climate, and the cooling capacity could fit with heat loads.



# IEC parameter optimization



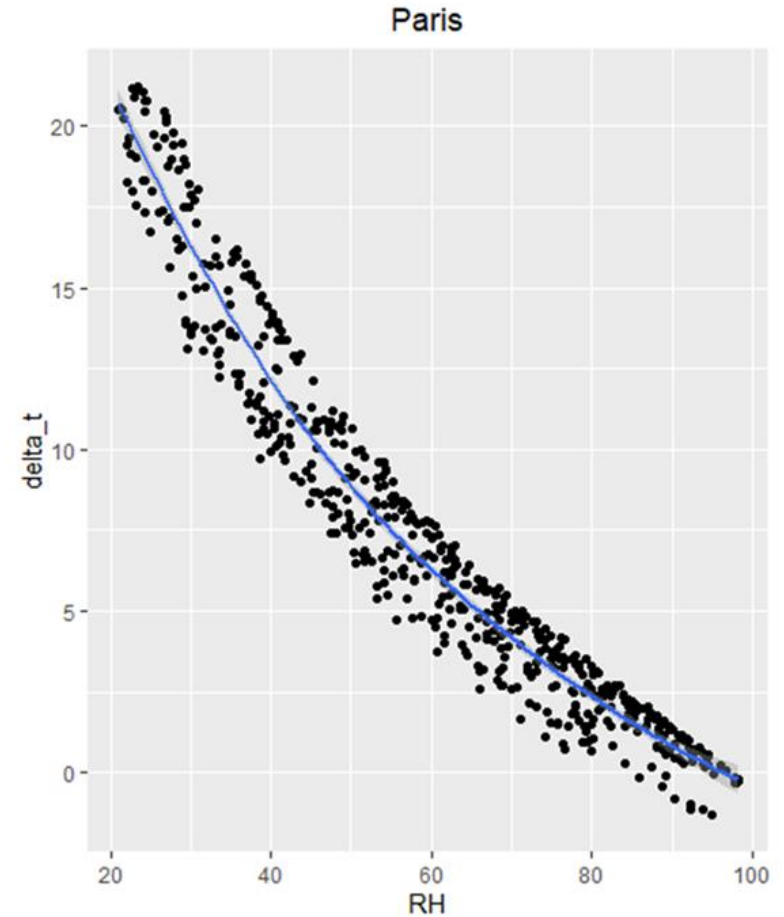
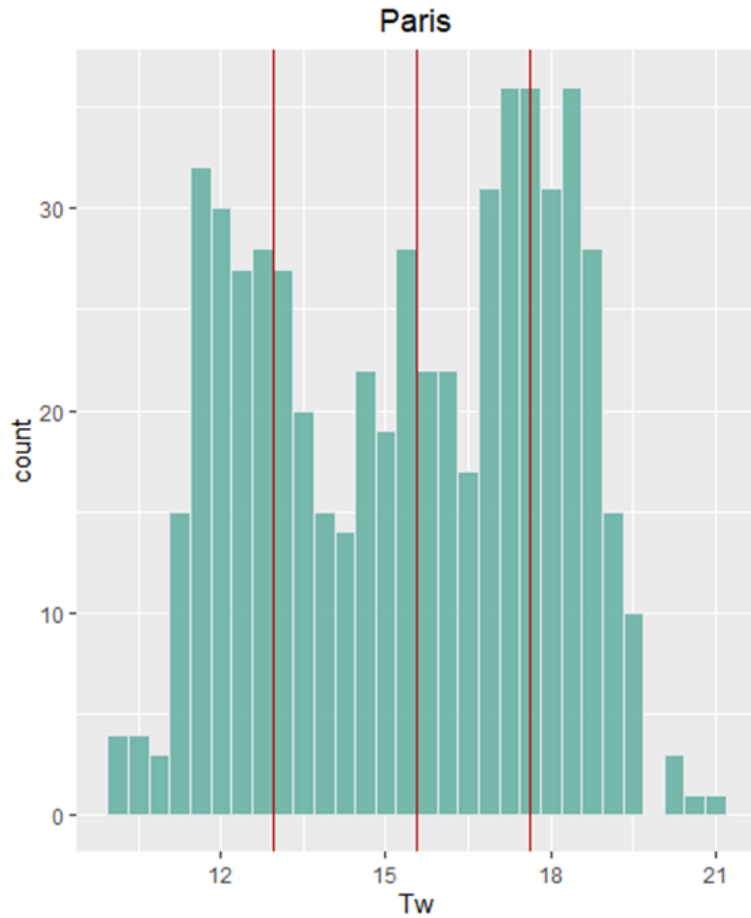
- Paris, France, outdoor air conditions in 2020 summer



# IEC parameter optimization



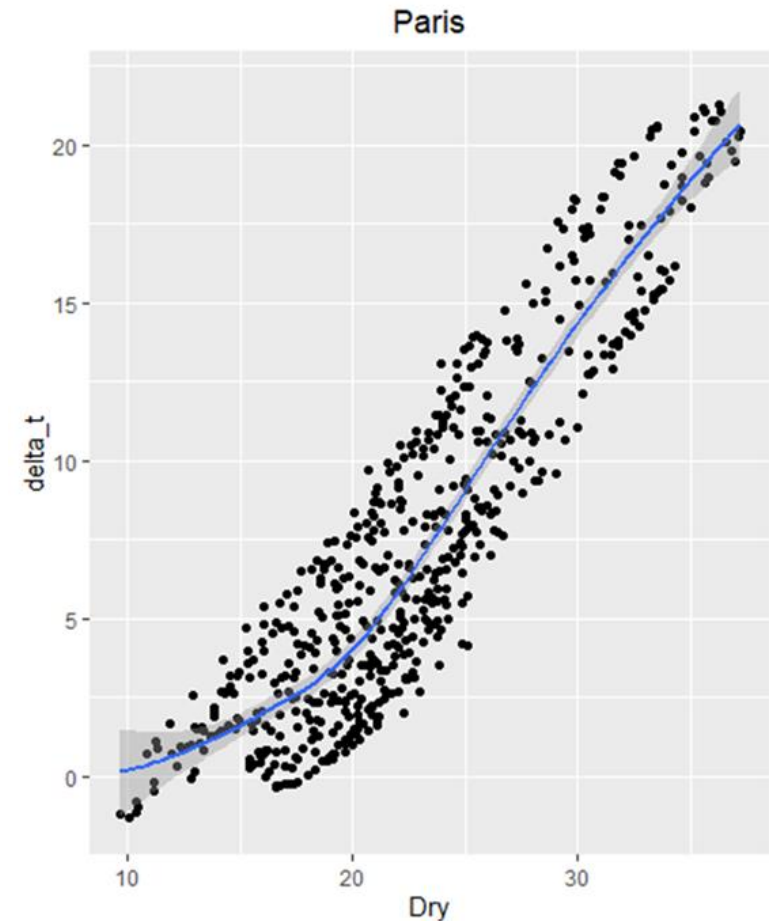
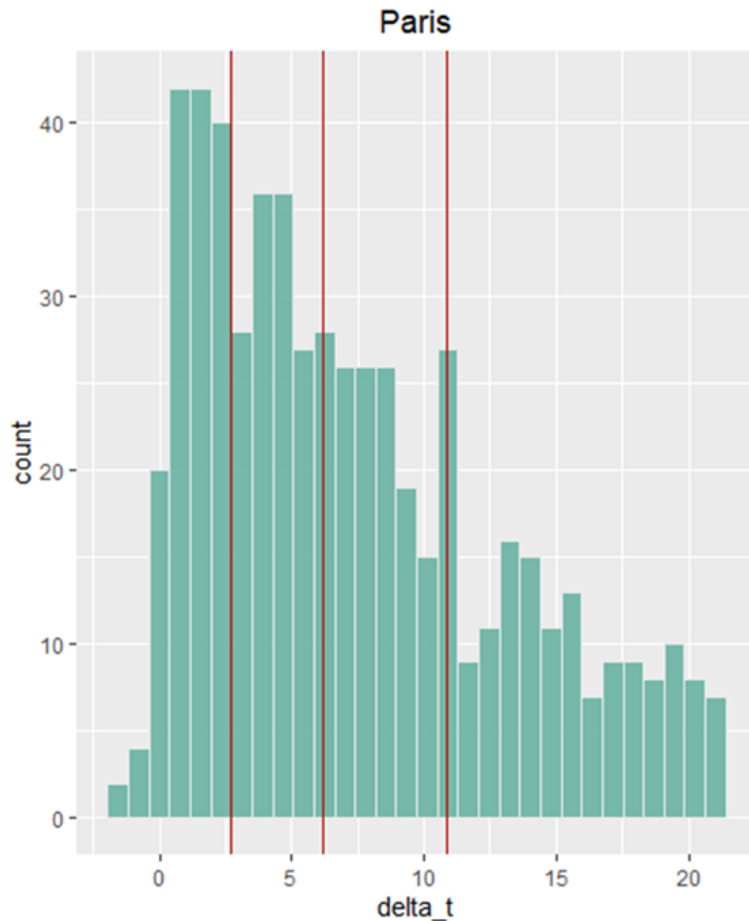
- Paris, France, outlet water temperature in 2020 summer
- The outlet cold water temperature is lower than 18°C for about 75% hours
- Paris is suitable to use IEC water chillers as the cooling source



# IEC parameter optimization



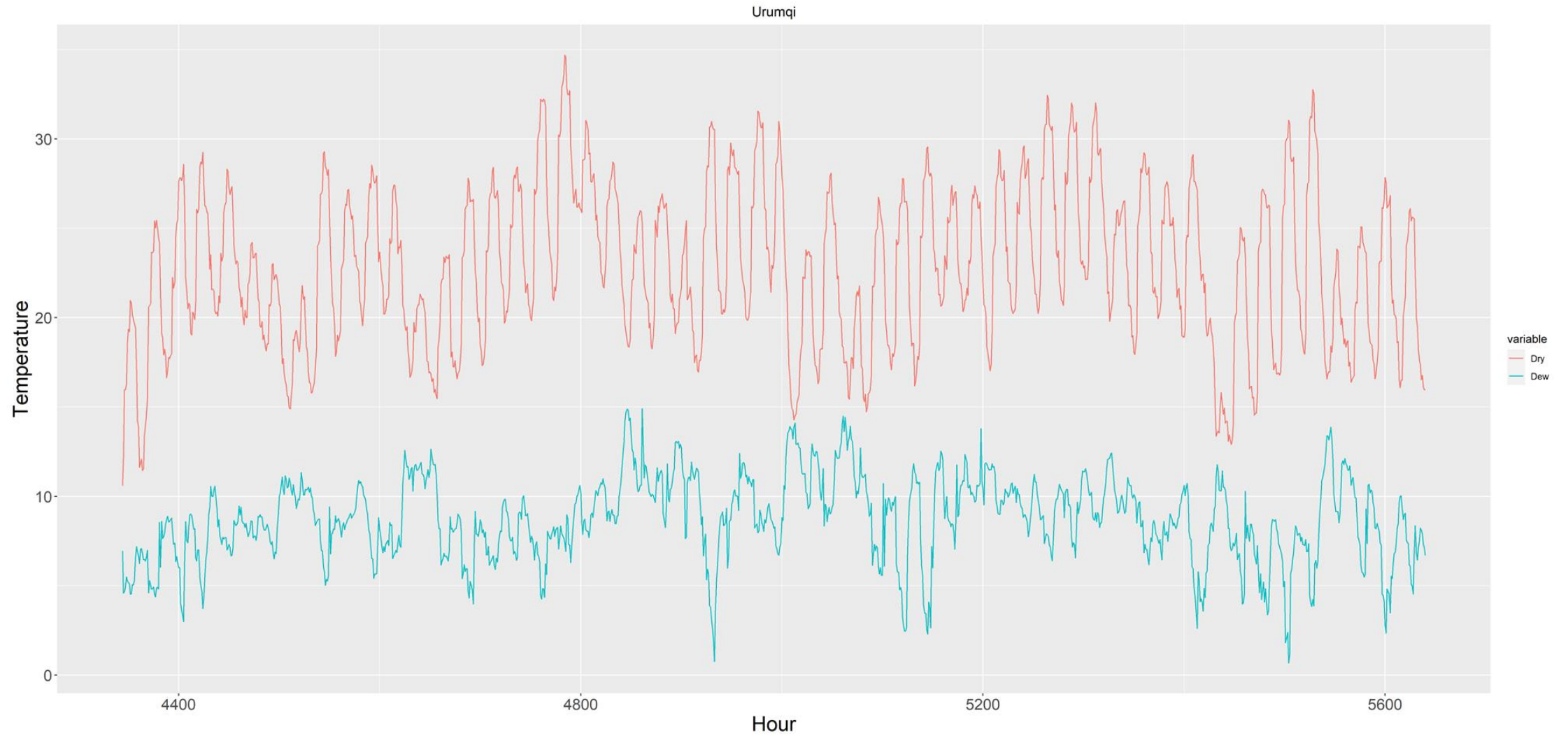
- Paris, France, 2020 summer
- The higher the outdoor dry bulb temperature, the higher the temperature difference between outdoor dry bulb temperature and output cold water temperature.
- IEC processes could be used for well for Paris climate, and the cooling capacity could fit with heat loads.



# IEC parameter optimization



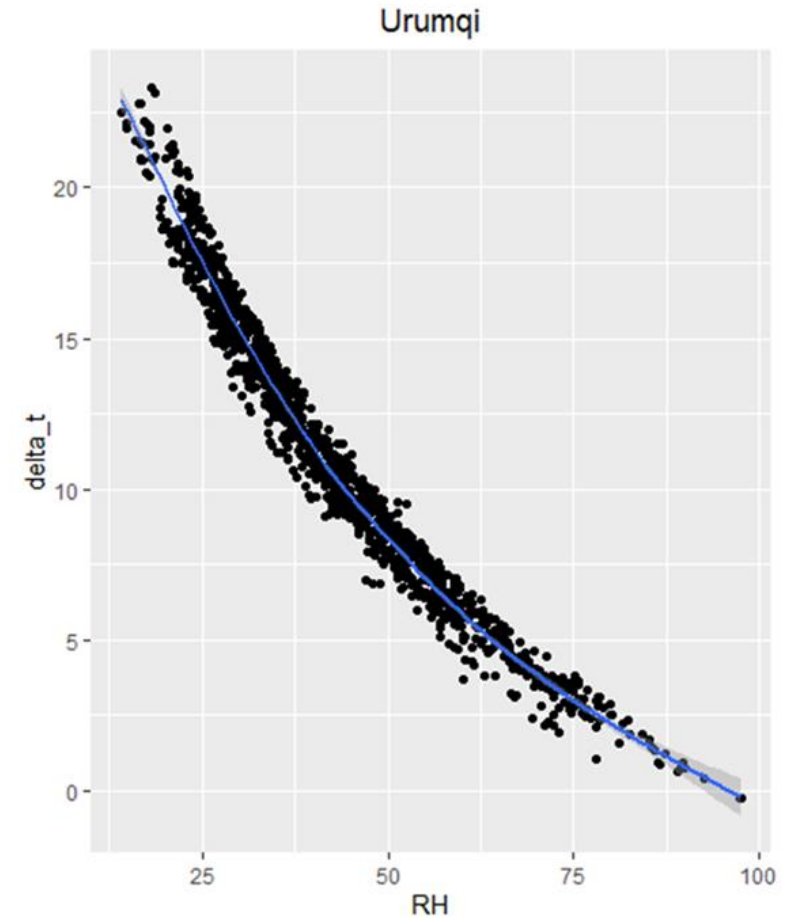
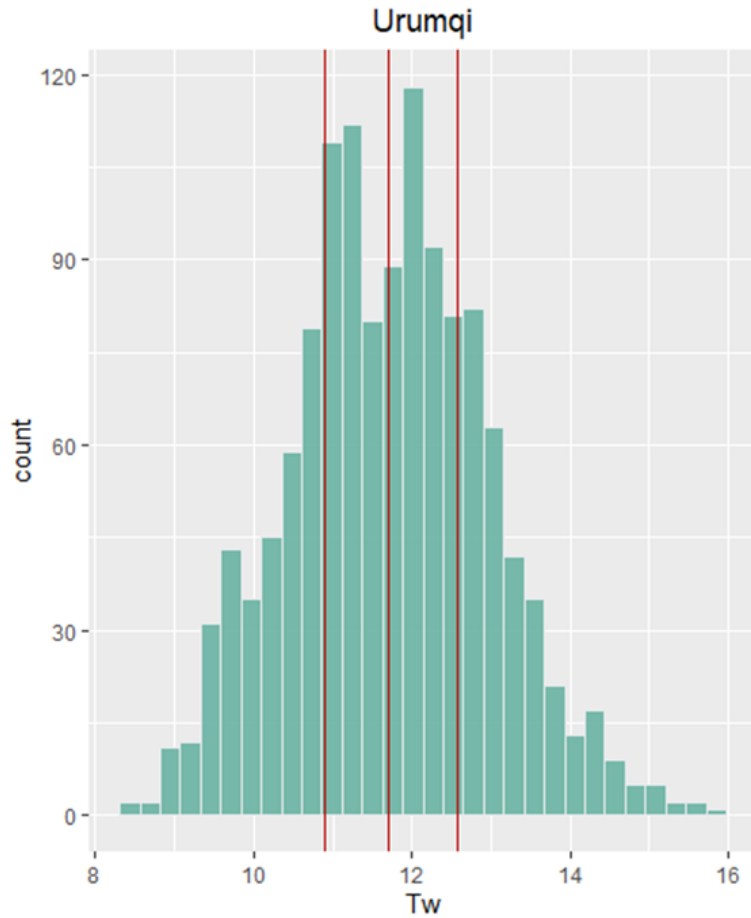
- Urumqi, China, outdoor air conditions in 2020 summer



# IEC parameter optimization



- Urumqi, China, outlet water temperature in 2020 summer
- The outlet cold water temperature is lower than 16°C for all the summer
- Urumqi is suitable to use IEC water chillers as the cooling source

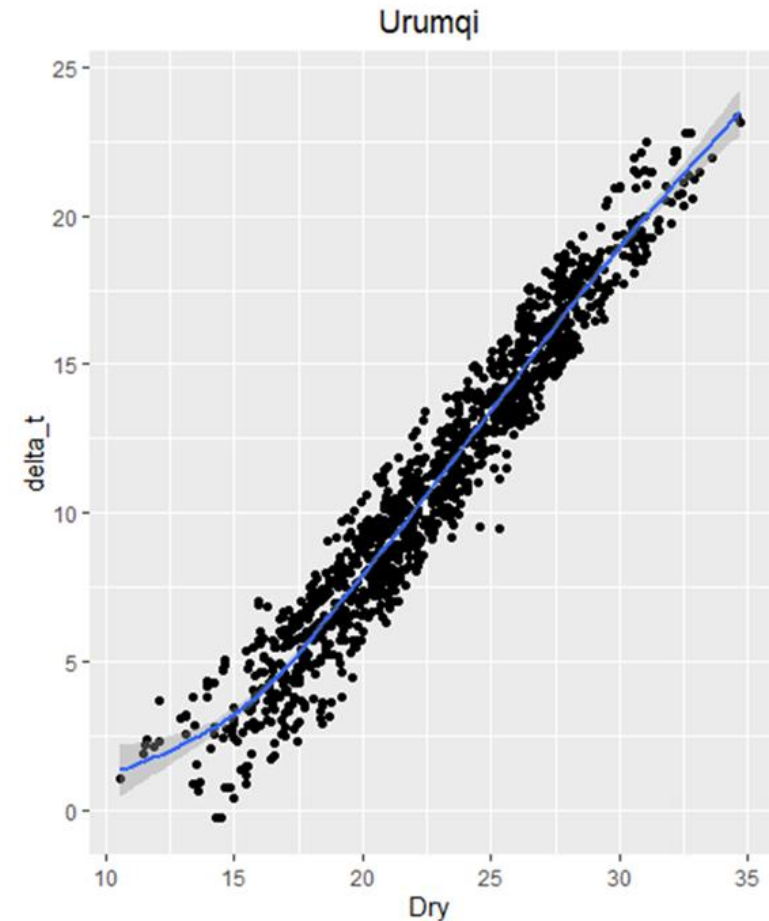
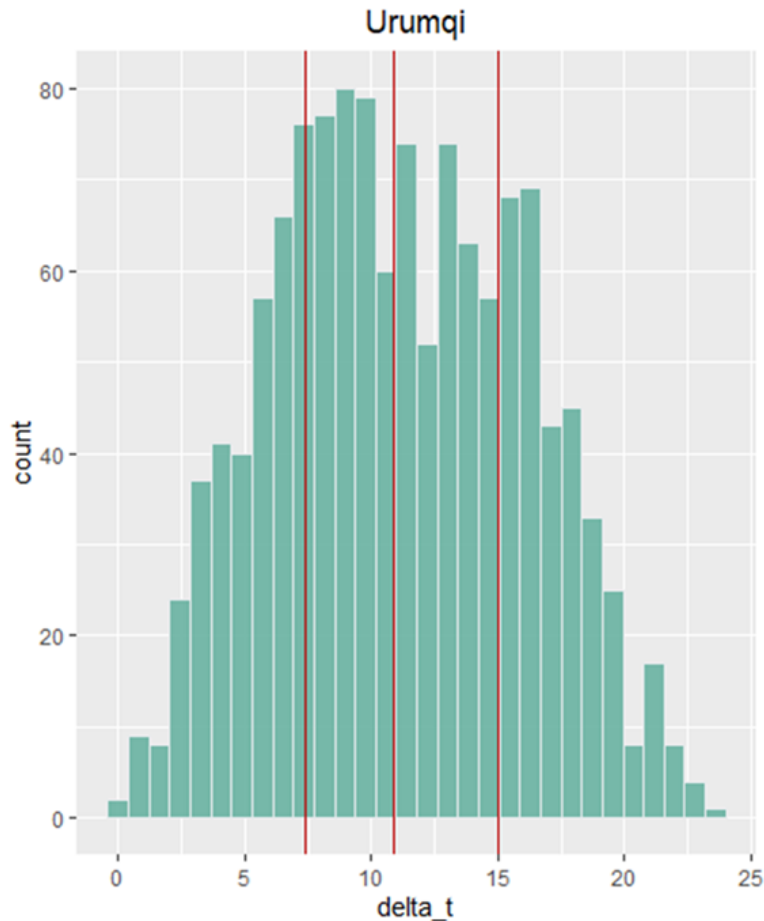




# IEC parameter optimization



- Urumqi, China, 2020 summer
- The higher the outdoor dry bulb temperature, the higher the temperature difference between outdoor dry bulb temperature and output cold water temperature.
- IEC processes could be used for well for Urumqi climate, and the cooling capacity could fit with heat loads.



**Future research**

# IEC parameter optimization



- Finished:

| Country   | City       |
|-----------|------------|
| America   | Seattle    |
|           | Denver     |
| Egypt     | Cairo      |
| Australia | Canberra   |
|           | Adelaide   |
| Belgium   | Brussels   |
|           | Liege      |
| Denmark   | Odense     |
|           | Copenhagen |
| France    | Brest      |
|           | Paris      |
| Turkey    | Ankara     |
|           | Istanbul   |
| China     | Urumqi     |
|           | Beijing    |

- Not finished:

| Country | City            | Country      | City         | Country      | City      |
|---------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| America | San Francisco   | Algeria      | Tebessa      | Spain        | Madrid    |
|         | Los Angeles     | South Africa | Johannesburg | Turkey       | Erzurum   |
|         | Miles city      | Niger        | Niamey       | China        | Xining    |
|         | Sheridan        | Australia    | Perth        |              | Lanzhou   |
|         | New York City   |              | Darwin       |              | Kunming   |
|         | Washington D.C. | Austria      | Vienna       |              | Shanghai  |
|         | Miami           | Denmark      | Aalborg      |              | Guangzhou |
|         | Rapid City      | British      | London       | Qingdao      |           |
|         | Pierre          | Ukraine      | Kiev         | India        | Poona     |
|         | Altus           | Finland      | Tampere      |              | Nagpur    |
|         | Midland         |              | Helsinki     |              | Kolkata   |
|         | North Platte    | Norway       | Oslo         | Iran         | Tehran    |
|         | Garden City     | German       | Berlin       | Saudi Arabia | Riyadh    |
|         | Sanderson       | Russia       | Moscow       | Yemen        | Mukalla   |
|         | Amarillo        |              | Kyakhta      | Oman         | Salalah   |
|         | Lubbock         | Spain        | Granada      |              |           |
|         | Tucumcari       |              | Santander    |              |           |

**Thank you very much  
for your attention!**

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