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Adsorption chiller

Presented by

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Background

- **Environmental issue**
 - Globe warming

Global Warming, IPCC

Ozone depletion

The Ozone Layer Over Time.
Image Credit: Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security.

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Background

Massive Waste Heat Disposal

Temperature [° C]	Energy disposal (TW)
60	28
80	18
100	14
120	11
140	9
160	8
180	7.5
200	7

Ken Costello

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Two-bed silica gel – water adsorption chiller

Material:
Carbon steel

Advantages:

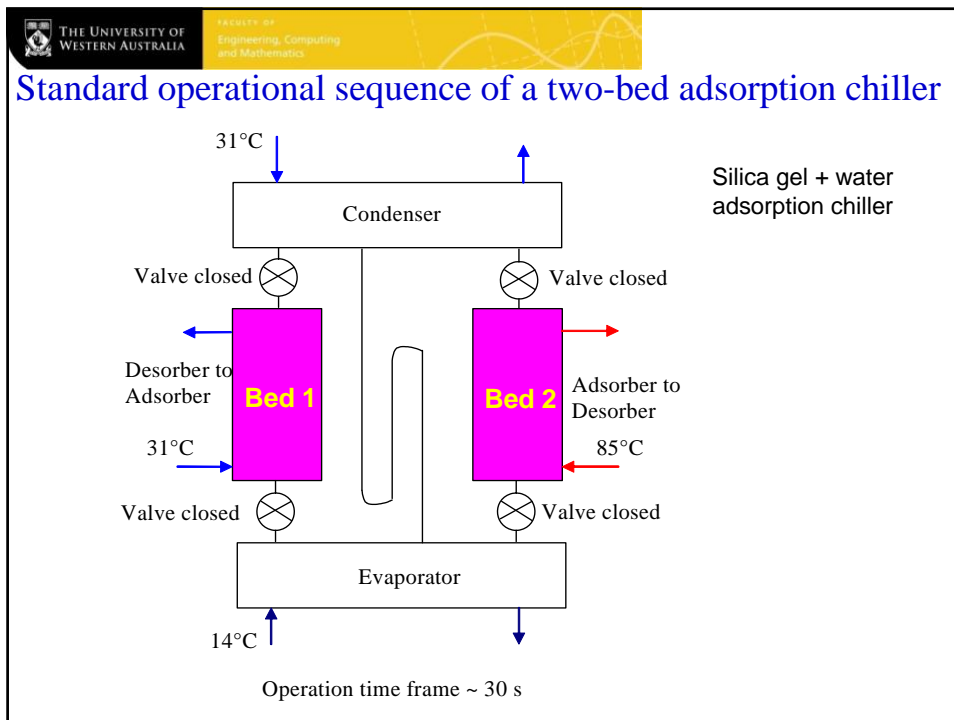
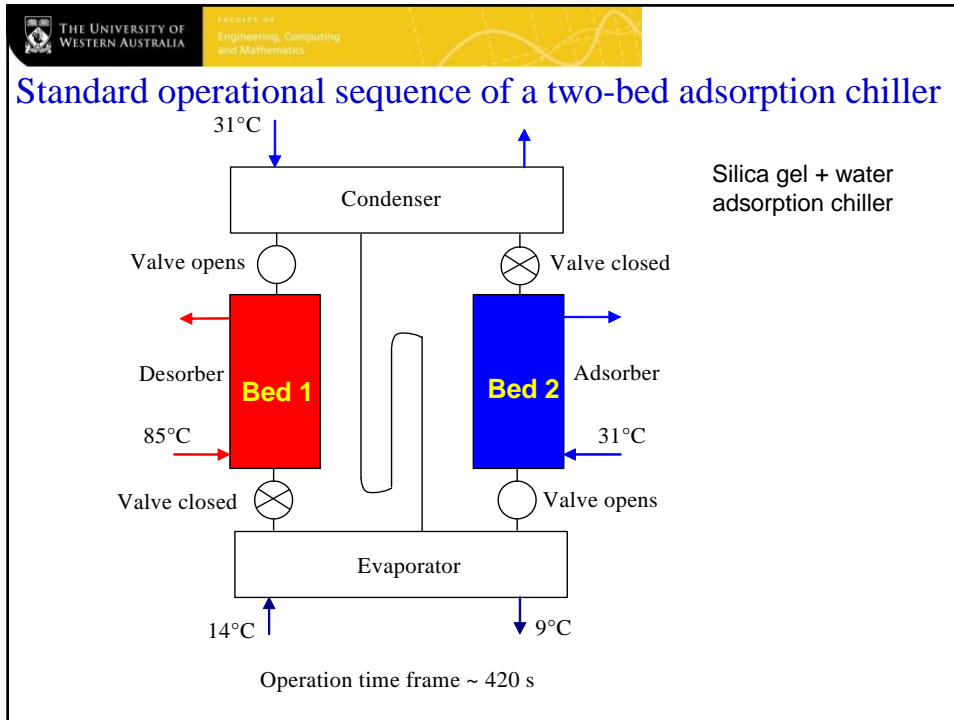
- Low maintenance cost-no moving parts
- Benign environment –water/silica gel
- Energy recovery – conversion of waste heat to effective cooling

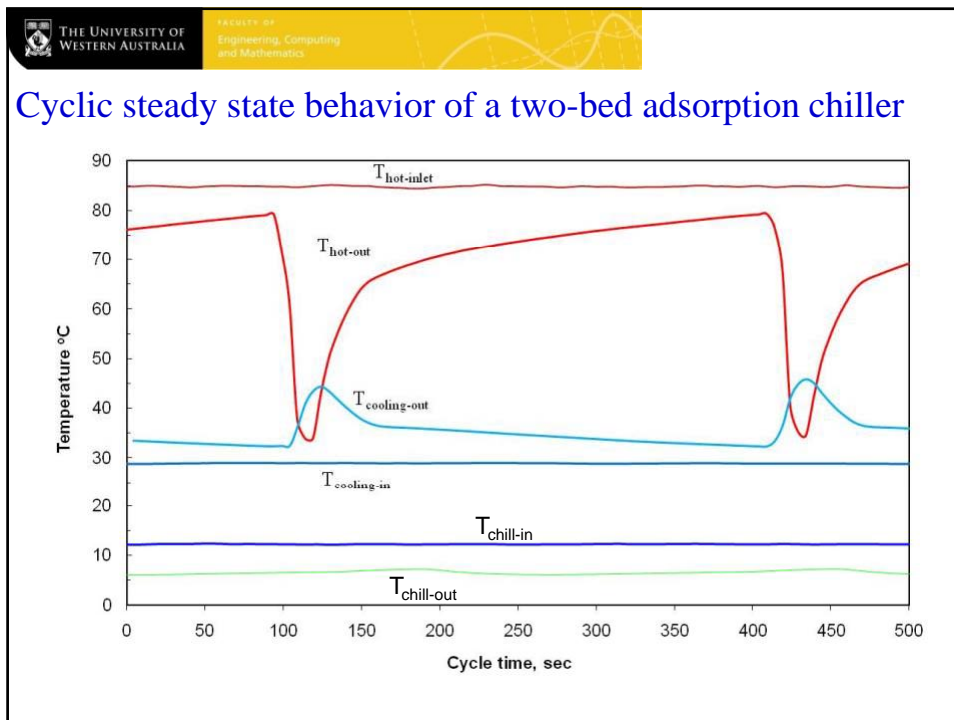
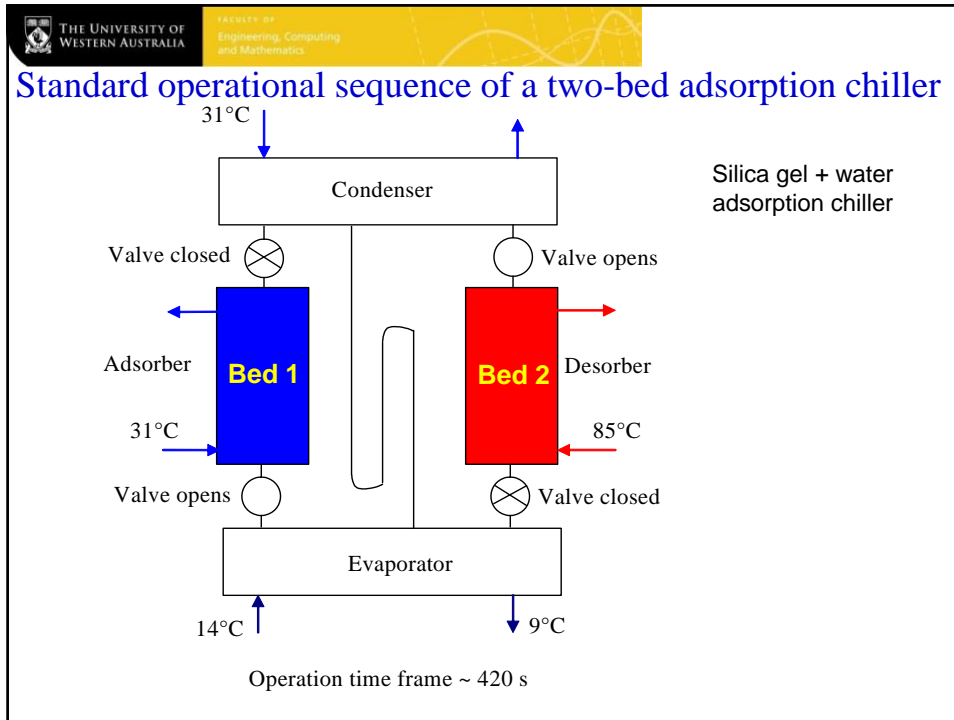
COP = 0.3 ~ 0.7

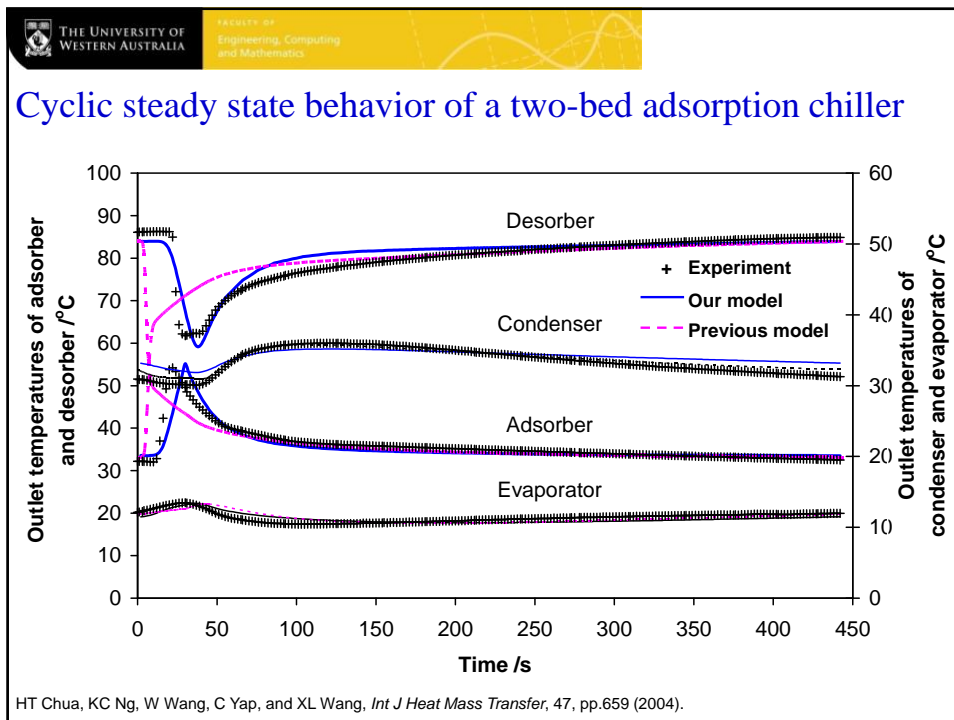
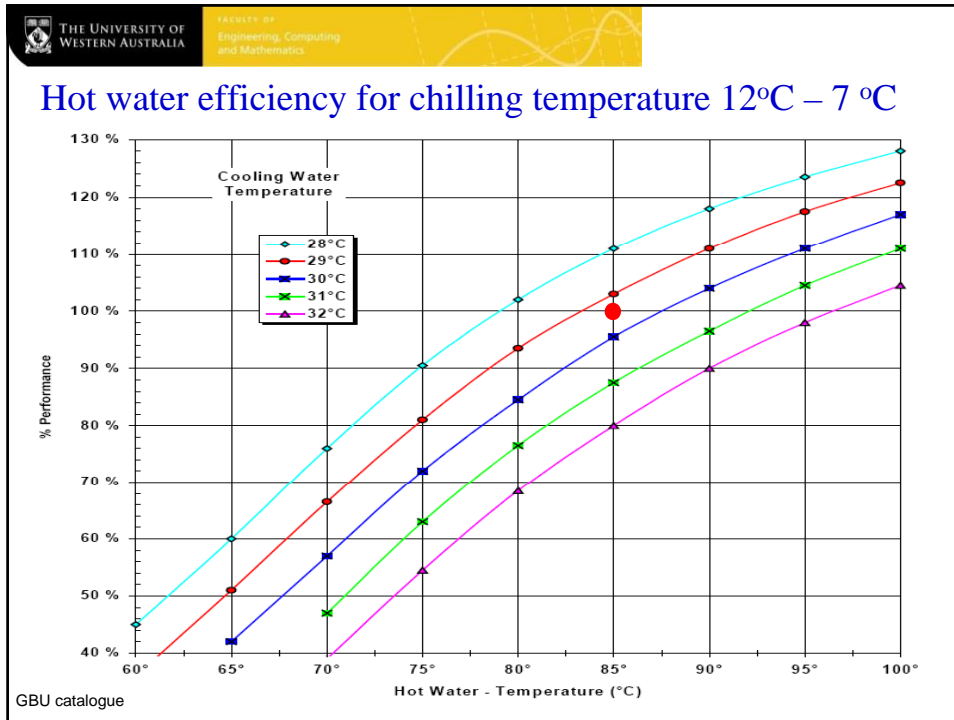
COP = $\frac{\text{cooling capacity}}{\text{heat input}}$

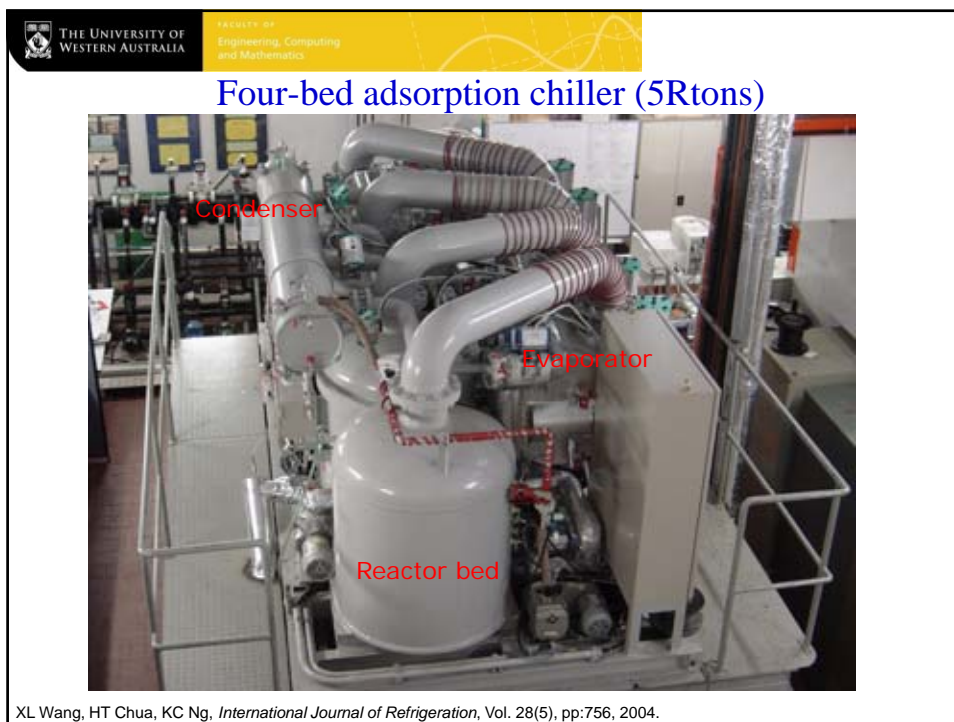
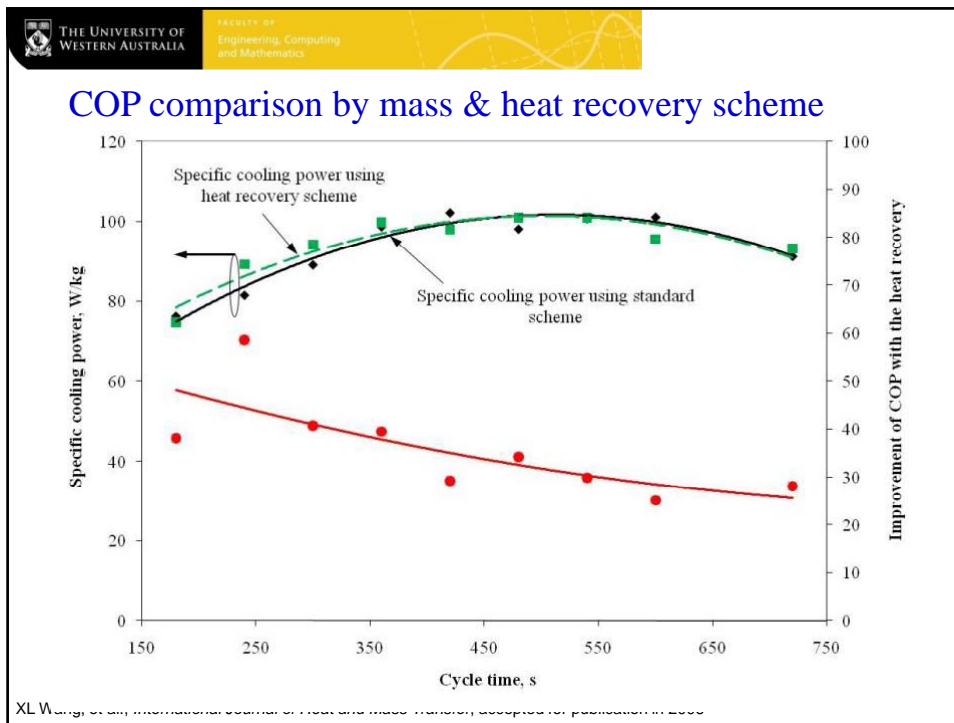
→ Coefficiency of performance

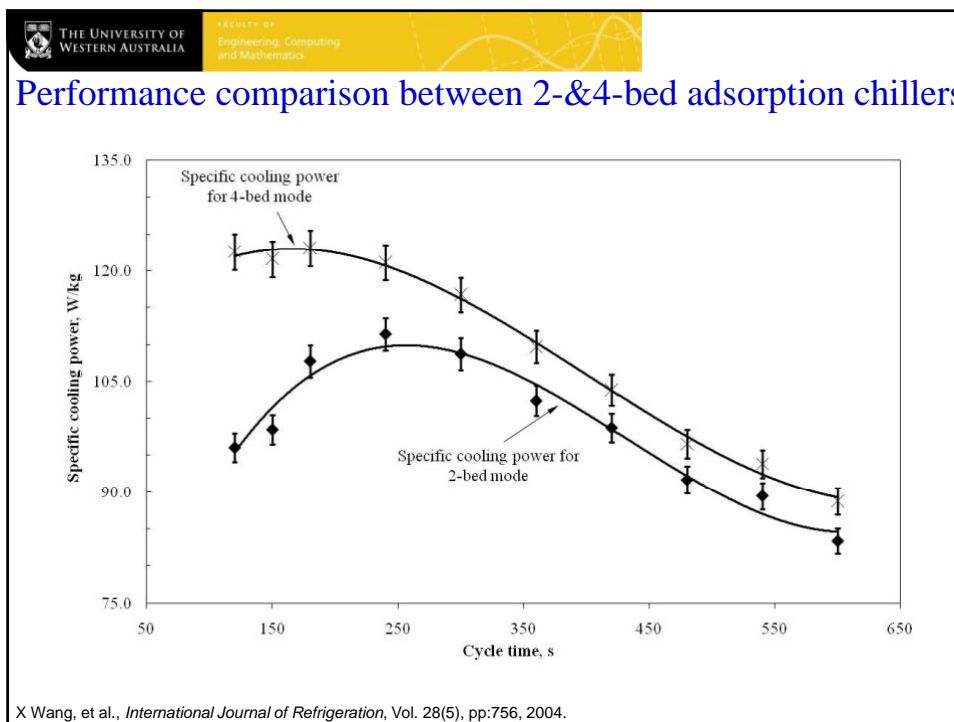
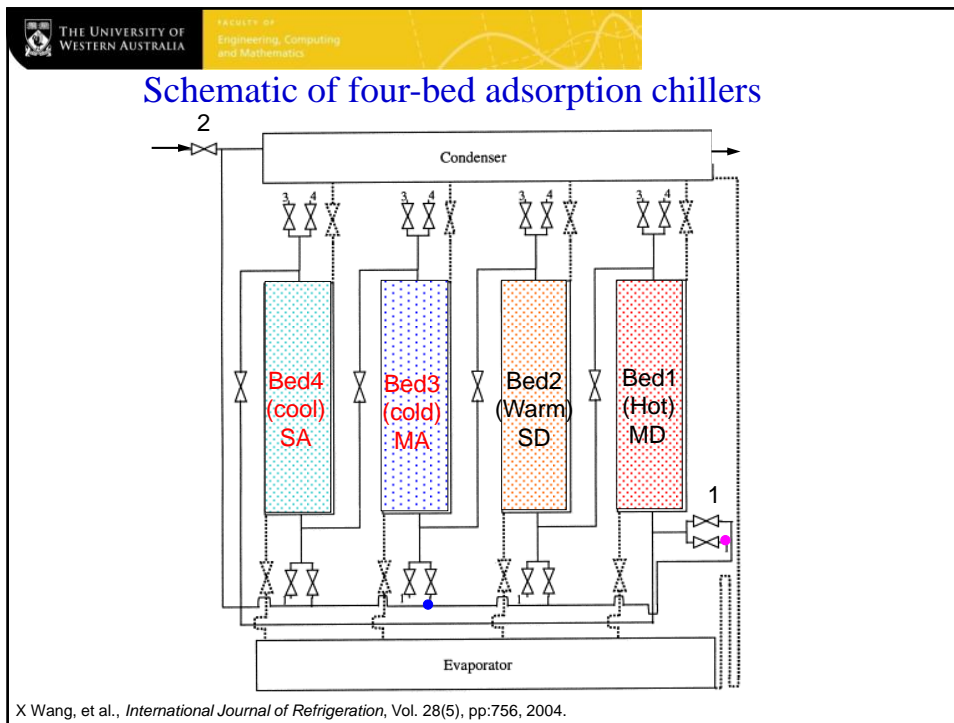
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT (From Nishiyodo Co.)











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Four-bed adsorption chiller (45 Rtons)



A new adsorption chiller process was developed recently and is going to be patented by UWA

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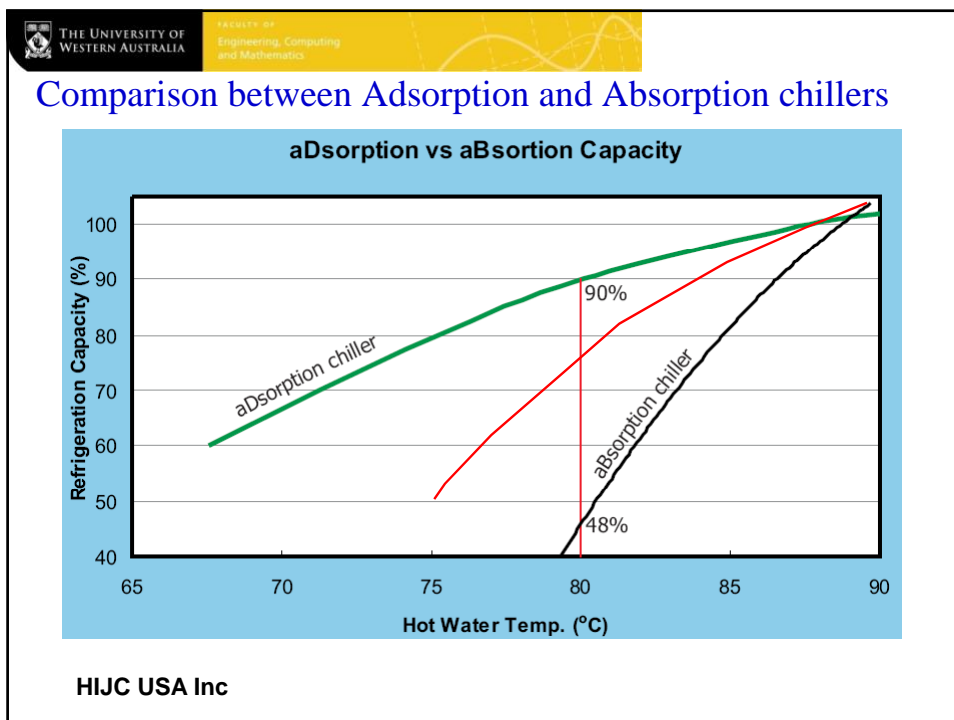
Applications



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Comparison between Adsorption and Absorption chillers

Parameter	Adsorption chiller	Absorption chiller
Initial Investment Cost	Slightly High due to less production	Low
Size	Bulky	Compact
Working medium	Silica gel – water	LiBr – water
Thermal Energy	Temperature as low as 55°C	Temperature as low as 75°C
Cooling temperature	Any low temperature, fluctuation is not a problem	>22°C and must be stable
Corrosion	No	Yes (strong)
Crystallization	No	Yes
Operation cost	Low	High
Maintenance cost	Low	High
Performance	For low temperature heat source, it is good	For high temperature heat source, it is good
Reliability	Robust	Not robust



Q&A ?

