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# Chiller Selections for Central Plants: Lowest Overall Costs for Process Cooling

Clayton Penhallegon, Jr., PE,  
Integrated Services Group  
*Keynote Speaker*

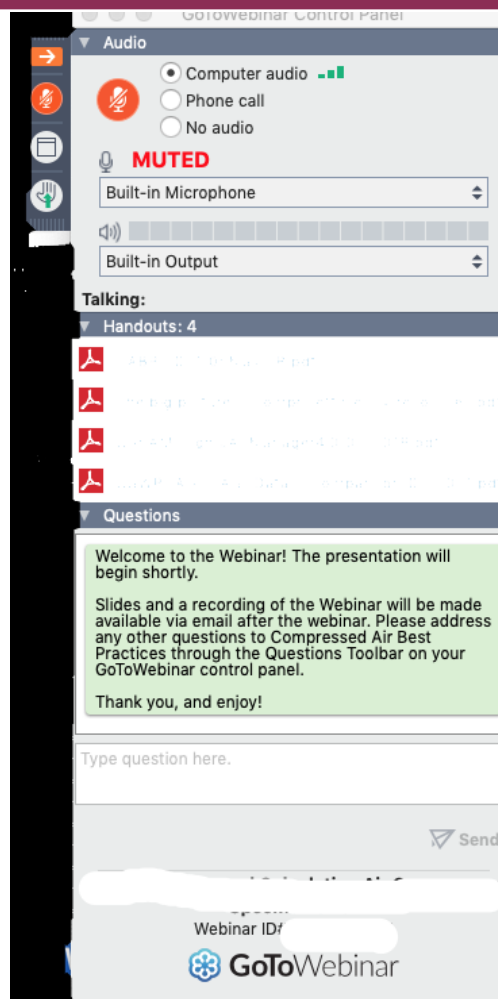
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- Panelists will answer your questions during the Q&A session at the end of the Webinar.

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- Direct all questions to Chiller & Cooling Best Practices® Magazine

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### WHY WATER SYSTEMS?

Cooling water systems are one of the most overlooked, yet essential, portions of the manufacturing process. Water systems are almost always:

- Engineered very conservatively, using designs and concepts 20, 30, or more years old
- Production-critical, but frequently operated within a broad performance envelope
- Not controlled to take advantage of seasonal conditions and load reductions

Consequently, systems typically run well below capacity and at significantly lower efficiencies than are possible. Hallmarks of these conditions include constant water flows pumped year-round, temperature control by cycling tower fans and part loading of chillers, and resolving system performance issues by blindly adding towers, pumping horsepower, etc. Operating in this manner negatively impacts EBITDA while simultaneously increasing capital.

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# Chiller Selections for Central Plants: Lowest Overall Costs for Process Cooling

Introduction

Chiller & Cooling Best Practices® Magazine

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# About the Speaker



**Clayton Penhallegon, Jr.**  
Integrated Services Group

- Principal Engineer, Integrated Services Group
- >25 years of experience in industrial energy efficiency
- Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering from Georgia Tech
- Registered P.E. for >30 years

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# Presentation Outline

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- Central plants vs. distributed systems
- Chiller technology choices
- Chiller type linkage to system design
- Impact of application specifics – choosing chiller types based on cooling load size, process requirements, locational factors, plant & corporate capabilities, etc.





# How to Choose Between Distributed and Central Cooling Systems?

# Two Conceptual System Designs – Distributed vs. Central

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## Distributed Systems:

- Individual chillers at each line / cluster (typically Portable chillers)
- Packaged systems with pumps & expansion tank
- Typically plug & play operation

# Two Conceptual System Designs – Distributed vs. Central

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## Distributed Systems:

- Individual chillers at each line / cluster (typically Portable chillers)
- Packaged systems with pumps & expansion tank
- Typically plug & play operation

## Central Systems:

- Larger chillers and / or groups handle multiple lines & plant needs
- Pumping and other system requirements met with separate components
- Custom designed to meet particular location & requirements

# Distributed Chillers: Air-Cooled or Water-Cooled



# Central Plant Chillers: Air-Cooled or Water-Cooled



Air-Cooled Chiller



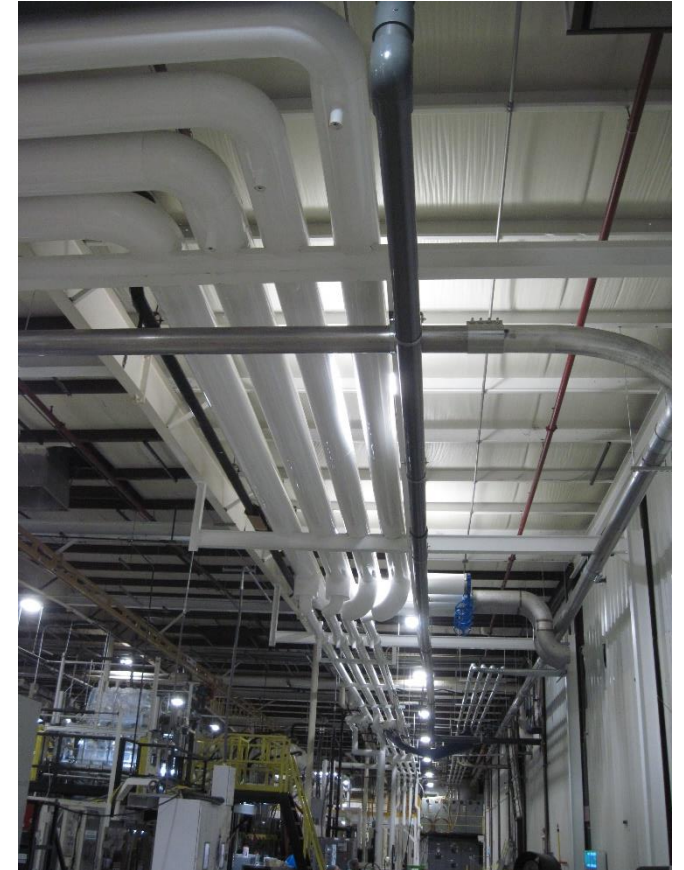
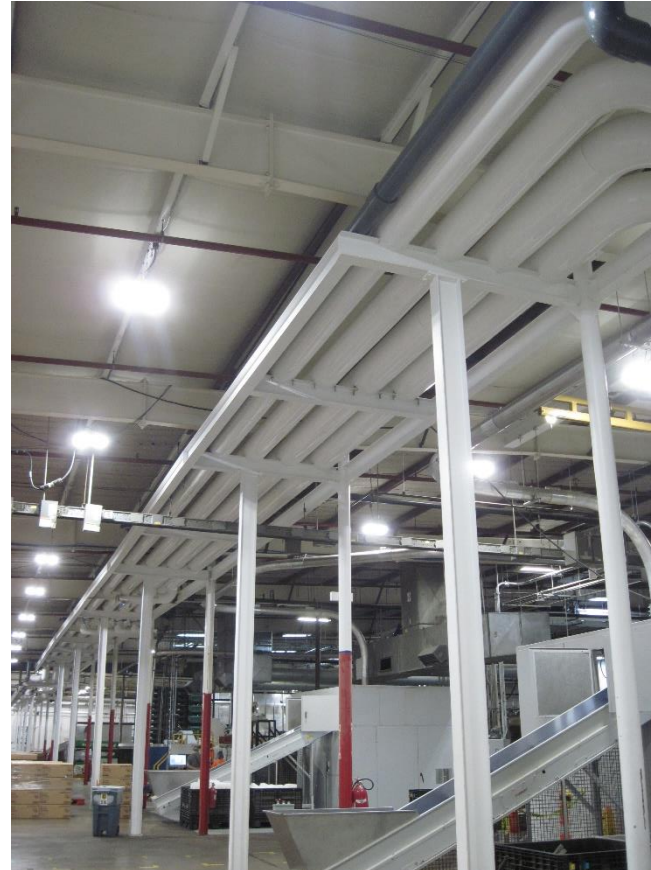
Cooling Tower



Water-Cooled Chiller

# Central Plant System Features

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# Distributed System Features, Pros & Cons

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## Advantages:

- Individual units sized for required line load (typically conservatively sized)
- Integral pumping frequently provided
- Control embedded in chiller units
- Operation and maintenance simple and straightforward

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- Operation and maintenance simple and straightforward

## Disadvantages:

- High capital cost per ton
- Relatively poor delivered efficiency
- Energy & maintenance cost per ton-hour relatively high



# Central System Features, Pros & Cons

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## Advantages:

- Custom design can meet evolving and / or specific application requirements
- Total design control supports higher level performance (N+1 efficiency, etc.)
- Lower or competitive total capital cost due to scale economies
- Lower energy & maintenance costs, higher equipment reliability
- Floor space savings from utility supply piping design

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- Floor space savings from utility supply piping design

## Disadvantages:

- Requires dedicated space for system and installation of piping
- Effective operation requires higher operator knowledge, engineering support

# Application Characteristics Drive System Design

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Cooling requirements underlying system-type decision

- Size of cooling loads - # of points, individual and total loads
- Operating hours and starts & stops – 1 shift, 24/5, 24/7, mixed?
- Expectation of growth – how much, how fast?
- Expected lifespan of systems – years or decades?

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## Opposite example situations

- Small start-up – Satellite plant – Dedicated on-site with fixed term contract
- New large plant – Consolidation plant – Upgrading outgrown systems

# Distributed or Central Plant Cooling?

Distributed	Central Plant
Smaller heat load per line (<20 – 50 tons)	Higher heat loads per line (50+ tons)
Few lines (<3 – 4)	More lines (6 – 8+)
Uncertain or unlikely growth	Planned growth with high confidence
Limited operating hours (< 24/5)	24/5 operation or greater
Air-cooled auxiliaries (air compressors, dryers, vacuum pumps, process equipment, etc.)	Water-cooled auxiliaries

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	Replacement of outgrown systems



# How to Choose Between Air-Cooled and Water-Cooled Systems?

# Air-Cooled System Features, Pros & Cons

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## Advantages:

- Simple system design when only chilled water (CHW) required
- Fewer components overall
- Outdoor chillers minimize space requirements inside building
- Saves water in locations with limited availability or high costs



# Air-Cooled System Features, Pros & Cons

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## Disadvantages:

- High capital cost per ton above cost crossover threshold
- Relatively poor chiller efficiency (for most chiller designs)
- Equipment life generally less than water-cooled chillers

# Water-Cooled System Features, Pros & Cons

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## Advantages:

- Cooling tower water available for machine & process cooling
- Highest possible system efficiencies – chiller & free cooling modes
- Lower or competitive total capital cost above crossover threshold
- Lowest energy costs, competitive maintenance costs

# Water-Cooled System Features, Pros & Cons

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- Highest possible system efficiencies – chiller & free cooling modes
- Lower or competitive total capital cost above crossover threshold
- Lowest energy costs, competitive maintenance costs

## Disadvantages:

- Requires dedicated space for system and installation of piping
- Effective operation requires higher operator knowledge, engineering support
- Consumes notable water amounts for tower, requires constant treatment vigilance

# Air-Cooled or Water-Cooled Chillers?

Air-Cooled	Water-Cooled
Smaller total heat loads (<100 – 250 tons)	Higher total heat loads (500+ tons)
Simple water requirements (one temperature and / or all lines with TCUs <sup>1</sup> )	Multiple water temp applications – CHW, tower-temp (85°F) uses
Significant concern about water supply	Free Cooling enabling climate (> ≈2000 hrs)
Limited plant staff resources	More capable staff or dedicated operators
Air-cooled auxiliaries (air compressors, dryers, vacuum pumps, process equipment, etc.)	Water-cooled auxiliaries

<sup>1</sup>Temperature Control Units



# How to Choose Between Air-Cooled Chiller Types?

# Air-Cooled Chiller Examples

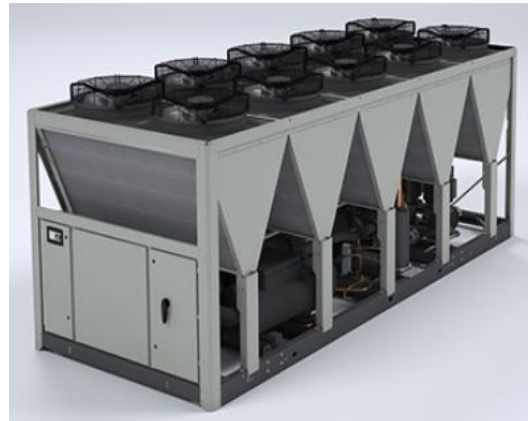


Scroll Compressor Chiller –  
60 to 250 tons

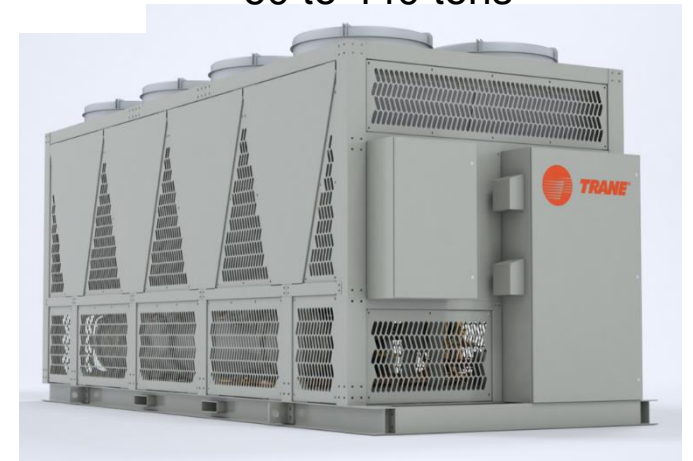
VFD Screw Compressor  
Chiller – 150 to 575 tons



Magnetic Bearing VFD  
Centrifugal Comp. Chiller –  
60 to 440 tons



Screw Compressor Chiller –  
115 to 520 tons



# Air-Cooled Chiller Types and Recommended Applications

Type	Recommended Uses
Scroll compressors	Smallest units only, limited hours of operation – replace compressors when failed (no repair)
Oil-lubricated screw compressors	Good choice for most applications – wide size range, economical with moderate power costs, rebuildable, multi-circuit designs available
VFD-controlled screw compressors	Higher efficiency than constant speed designs
Magnetic bearing centrifugal compressors	Highest possible efficiencies (for Air-Cooled) across widest operating range – good choice for water constricted, high power cost locations



# How to Choose Between Water-Cooled Chiller Types?



# Water-Cooled Chiller Examples



Scroll Compressor Chiller –  
10 to 240 tons



Multi-Screw Compressor  
Chiller – 75 to 265 tons



VFD Centrifugal Compressor  
Chiller – 250 to 3000 tons



Single Screw Compressor  
Chiller – 150 to 435 tons



Magnetic Bearing VFD  
Centrifugal Comp. Chiller –  
300 to 700 tons

# Water-Cooled Chiller Types and Recommended Applications

Type	Recommended Uses
Scroll compressors	Not recommended for most applications
Oil-lubricated screw compressors	Good choice for smaller uses (<250 – 350 tons) – adequate size range ( $\approx$ 80 tons and up), economical with lower cost power, multi-circuit designs available, typically decades-long life with periodic rebuilds
Centrifugal compressors	High efficiency for larger uses (300 – 1500+ tons) – core chiller design for many applications, typically decades-long life with rebuilds
Magnetic bearing centrifugal compressors	Highest possible efficiencies across widest operating range – good choice for all uses with higher energy costs, typically decades-long life w/ low maintenance



# Performance and Cost Distinctions Between Chiller and System Types

# Central Plant Chillers Drive Overall System Performance

Chiller Type	Size Range	Nom. kW/ton	Annual kW/ton	System kW/ton*
<i>Distributed Air-Cooled</i>	5 - 20	1.35	1.75	2.0+
Air-Cooled Screw	150 - 500	1.225	0.875	1.250
W-C Screw (1 comp)	150 - 650	0.675	0.525	1.050
W-C VFD Screw	150 - 650	0.625	0.475	0.950
Centrifugal (1 comp)	250 - 1350	0.575	0.435	0.900
VFD Centrifugal	250 - 1350	0.550	0.350	0.750
Mag. Brg. VFD Cent.	125 - 750	0.525	0.325	0.675
Free Cooling (seasonal)	0 – 1500+	0.075	0.05	0.400

\* Assumes system controlled to leverage chiller efficiency

# Central Plant Chillers Installation & Operating Costs\*

Chiller Type	Size Range	Installed Cost per Ton	Cost per 1000 ton -hrs @ 7.5¢ / kWh	Estimated Annual Maint. Per Ton
<i>Distributed Air-Cooled</i>	5 - 20	\$2030	\$150	\$110
Air-Cooled Screw	150 - 500	\$1280	\$94	\$50
W-C Screw (1 comp)	150 - 650	\$1480	\$79	\$35
W-C VFD Screw	150 - 650	\$1530	\$71	\$35
Centrifugal (1 comp)	250 - 1350	\$1620	\$68	\$30
VFD Centrifugal	250 - 1350	\$1670	\$56	\$30
Mag. Brg. VFD Cent.	125 - 750	\$1830	\$51	\$20
Free Cooling (seasonal)	0 – 1500+	\$2000	\$30	\$20

\* Actual costs are widely variable based on site conditions, power costs, water quality & treatment, operating schedules, etc.

# Summary

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- Chiller type (and system design) driven by cooling load characteristics and application details (location, total size, power costs, water availability, etc.)
- Air-cooled, distributed chiller package units are least cost for very small systems, although cost per total ton-hour delivered is relatively high

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- Water-Cooled central plant system is least cost option for medium to larger systems with typical application details – operating hours, power costs, water cost / availability, etc.



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- Air-cooled, distributed chiller package units are least cost for very small systems, although cost per total ton-hour delivered is relatively high
- Air-Cooled central plant system is least cost option for small plant systems that are large enough to benefit from central system efficiency and with no need for tower water
- Water-Cooled central plant system is least cost option for medium to larger systems with typical application details – operating hours, power costs, water cost / availability, etc.
- Specific situations may benefit from other choices or hybrids (e.g. air-cooled chillers with cooling tower for other uses), refer to unbiased technical consultants for help with system development and equipment specification

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November 9, 2023

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# Chiller Selections for Central Plants: Lowest Overall Costs for Process Cooling

## Q&A

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**Tom Taranto**  
Data Power Services  
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