



# COOLING SYSTEMS

Needs and Applications

>> **Chiller**

>> **Once through**

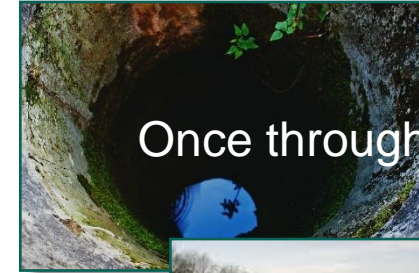
>> **Evaporative** : cooling water, water + glycol ; condensing refrigerants

>> **Adiabatic** : cooling water, water + glycol ; condensing refrigerants

>> **Air** : cooling water, water + glycol

# Dissipation Systems

Chiller



Adiabatic System



Air  
Systems



Evaporative  
System



## Chiller

- >> «Mechanical» cooling, compressor / evaporator => **low temperatures but high energy consumption.**
- >> Some processes require **very low temperatures** (below 20/25 ° C).
- >> **Possibility of free-cooling** with an evaporative tower to reduce chiller operation during the year.

## Throwaway Water

### >> “Old style solution”

>> This solution consists in **taking water directly from natural sources**, rivers, lakes, wells - sending it to an exchanger and then returning it to the environment

### >> Advantages:

- No noise*
- Low energy consumption*
- Low-temperature water availability*

### >> Disadvantages:

- High water consumption*
- Limits of use (regulations) / excessive loads to the area water treatment plant*
- Irregular loads*
- Plant dirtying (with river or well water use)*

## Cooling Tower (Evaporative System)



## Evaporative System

### >> Advantages

- Solution for small, medium and large capacities.*
- Efficiency through the whole year.*
- Fluid temperature lower than air temperature up to 10°C (+2°C above wet bulb)*
  - ✓ Low energy consumption
  - ✓ Reduced footprint

### >> Disadvantages

- Water consumption.*
  - ✓ More careful system management.

## Adiabatic Cooler and Condenser





## Adiabatic System

### >> Advantages

- Solution for small and medium capacities.*
- Efficiency through the whole year ; water is used only if necessary.*
- Fluid temperature lower than air temperature up to 4 / 5 °C.*
- Extremely low water consumption.*

### >> Disadvantages

- Wider footprint compared to evaporative systems.*
- Higher start-up costs compared to evaporative systems.*

## Air Cooler



## Air System

### >> Usually consisting of:

- Multi-fan systems.*
- Horizontal or vertical finned coils.*

### >> Advantages

- Simple solution, generally for small and medium capacities.*
- Efficiency during winter (cold months).*
- No water consumption (for 100% air cooled systems).*

### >> Disadvantages

- Fluid temperature higher than the outside air temperature.*
- Very high energy consumption.*
- Efficiency decreases in the mid and hot season.*
- High footprint.*

# What should I choose ?

What should I choose = What am I looking for ?

- **Water** savings
- **Energy** savings
- **“Green” refrigerants**
- Return on investments (**ROI**) focus
- **Noise**

# What should I choose ?

COMPARING COOLING TECHNOLOGIES					
Focus	Air	Adiabatica	Hybrid	Evaporative	Mechanical (chiller)
Electric kW/thermal kW	X	XX	XXX	XXX	X
Size/power limit	X	XX	XX	XXX	X
Output temperature limit	X	XX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Footprint	X	XX	XX	XXX	XXXX
System complexity	XX	X	X	XX	XX
Water savings	XXX	XX	XX	X	XXX
Easy maintenance	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Efficiency	X	XX	XXX	XXX	XX
Expected life cycle	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX
Equipment cost	XX	XX	XX	XXX	X
Applicability to different sectors	X	XX	XXX	XXX	XX

## Main Application Sectors

- Steelworks and metal production generically*
- Power generation plants*
- Chemical and pharmaceutical plants*
- Food & beverage industries*
- Air conditioning plants (supermarkets, hospitals, exhibition centers)*
- Technical gas production plants*
- Engine test benches*
- Air compressors*
- Vapor condensers*
- Dry cleaners and tanneries*
- Paper mills*
- Plastic processing*
- Snowmaking plants*



[www.mitacoolingtechnologies.com](http://www.mitacoolingtechnologies.com)

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