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1 Exergoeconomic optimization of a district cooling network

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5 Abstract

- A district cooling system (DCS) is superior to conventional air conditioning as it helps to reduce
- 7 energy consumption and protect the environment by reducing carbon dioxide emissions. The main
- 8 disadvantages of a DCS are the high initial investment costs and the long payback period. The
- 9 distribution network (DN) represents a large share of initial investment costs; therefore, it has a great
- impact on the decision to construct a DCS. In order to ensure the competitiveness of DCS, the DN has
- 11 to be optimized. In this paper the exergoeconomic concept is applied to evaluate a DN in a DCS. The
- objective function in the analysis is defined as the exergy based cost of the final product-cold. The
- exergy-based cost of cold depends on the total annual cost of a DN, the input exergy to the DN, the
- exergy losses and the exergy destruction. The aim of this study is to find the exergetic optimal pipe
- diameter and the insulation thickness, as well as the exergoeconomic optimal pipe diameter and the
- insulation thickness. The analysis was made for different cooling capacities and for two types of pipes:
- 17 pre-insulated steel pipes, where the insulation material is polyurethane, and polyethylene pipes,
- 18 without any insulation.
- 19 Keywords: Exergoeconomic Analysis, District Cooling Network, Optimal Diameter, Exergo-
- 20 Economic Optimal Insulation Thickness

21 Nomenclature

c	Specific costs (€/kWh)	DCS	District cooling system
C_p	Specific heat capacity	DN	District network
	$(J/(kg \cdot K))$		
C	Internal pipe circumference	el	Electric
	(m)		
&	Cost rate associated with an	Ex	Exergy
	exergy stream (€/s)		
d	Internal diameter (m)	F	Fuel
e	Specific exergy (J/kg)	g	Heat gains
E	Exergy (J, kWh)	i	Internal
<u>r</u> &	Exergy rate (W)	in	Inlet
f	Darcy's friction factor (/)	L	Losses
h	Specific enthalpy (J/kg)	m	Motor
L	Length (m)	OM	Operating and maintenance
n&	Mass flow rate (kg/s)	out	Outlet
P	Power (W)	P	Product

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