

Applied mathematics in industrial cooling systems

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[VII Partial differential equations, optimal design and numerics](#)

Benasque 2017

Crystal Lagoon

Thinking in a beache



Beach in Chile



punta de lobos, Pichilemu, Chile



Viña del Mar, Chile

The dream



San Alfonso del Mar, Chile

The problem

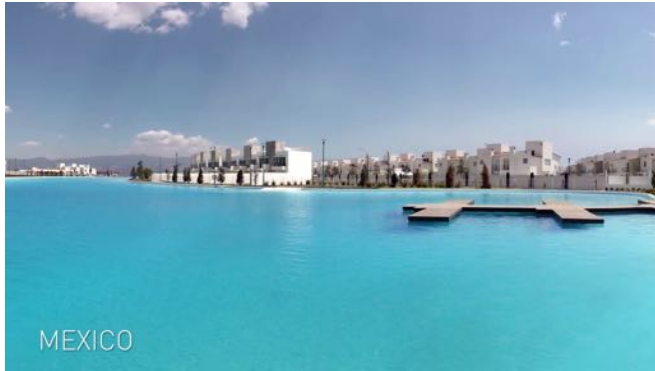


- 25,000 [m³] of water
- 20 Olympic-size swimming pools
- 500 normal swimming pools

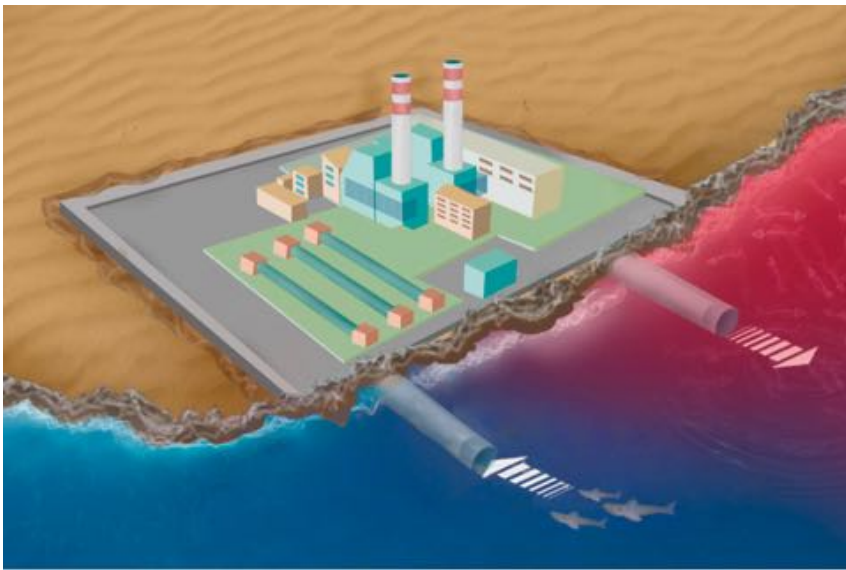
The innovation



- Desinfection: 100 times less than the amount used by traditional swimming pool systems or drinkingwater technology.
- Ultrasonic system: 50 times less than the energy used for conventional filtration systems



New application: ONCE-THROUGH COOLING SYSTEMS

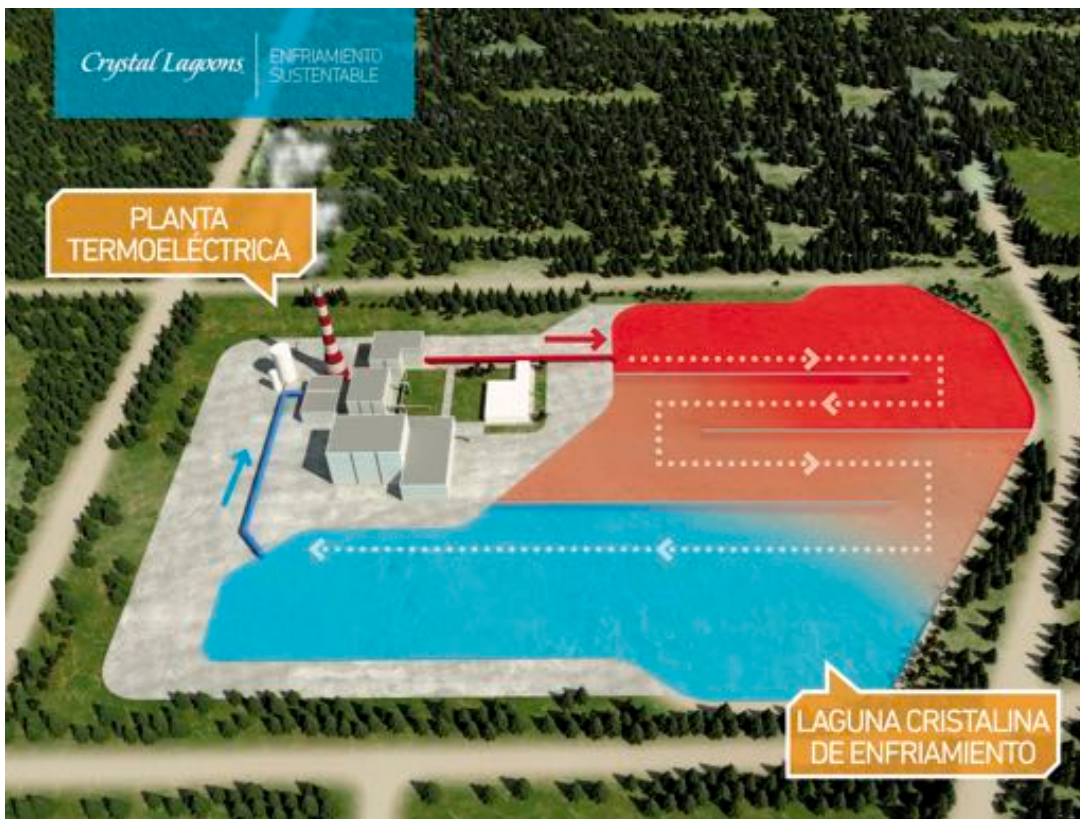


THERMAL POWER PLANTS



WET COOLING TOWERS

CRYSTAL LAGOONS SUSTAINABLE COOLING TECHNOLOGY



The model

$$u_t - \nu \Delta u + V \cdot \nabla u = 0, \text{ in } \Omega \times (0, T)$$

$$u = u_D, \text{ on } \Gamma_D$$

$$\nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = uV \cdot n + g, \text{ on } \Gamma_{in} \quad g = -\alpha(u_a - u), \text{ on } \Gamma_{top}$$

Fluid equation for V :

- Stokes
- Navier-Stokes

Experiences

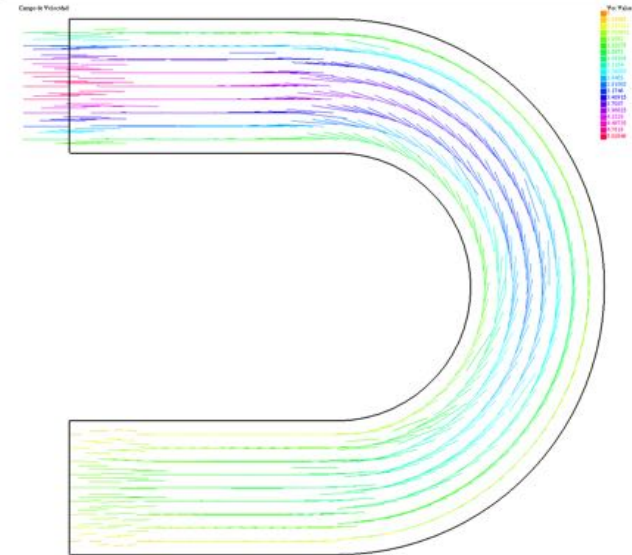
Temperatura tempo=0



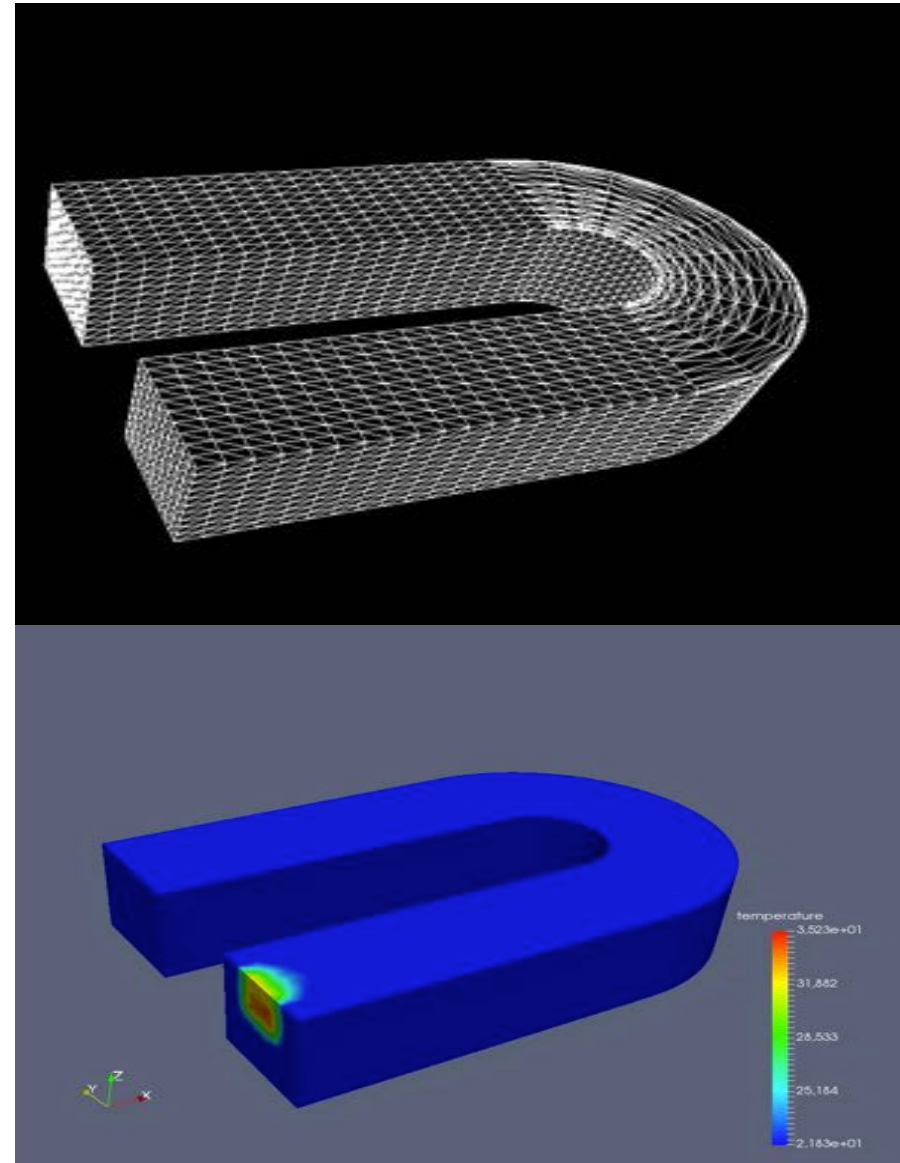
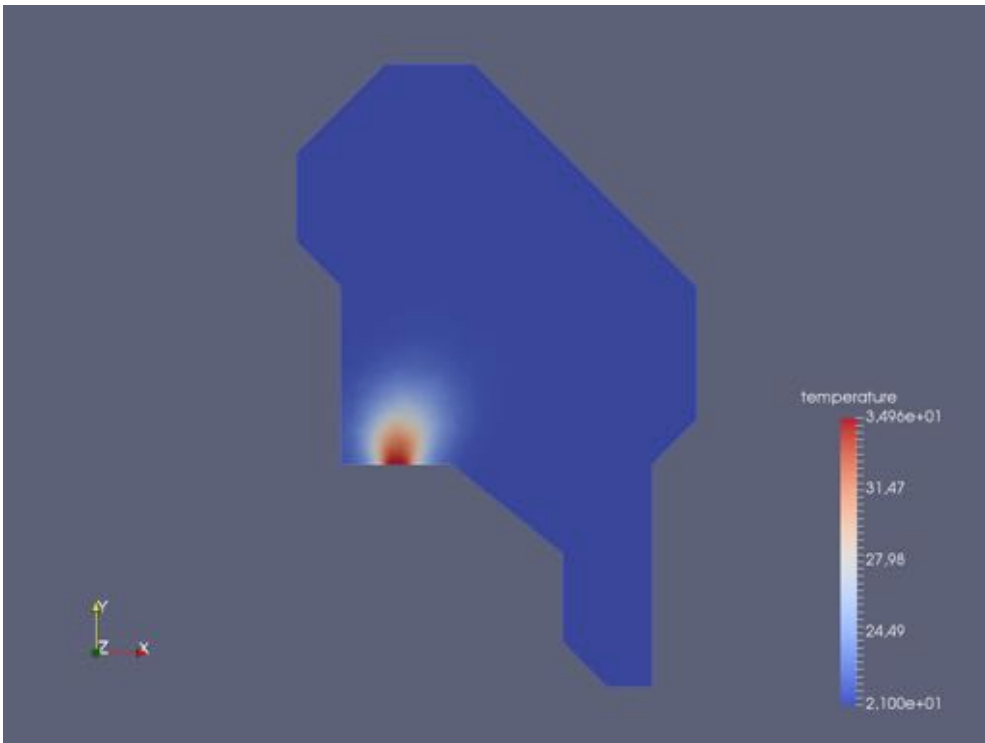
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Contorno Viscosi



Experiences



San Isidro, Chile



First questions

- What is the shape of the domain?
- What is the size of the domain?
- What kind of motions systems for the fluid are necessary?
- What is the performance of this cooler system?
- What complementary system is necessary ?
- What is the importance of the environmental temperature?
 - Weather forecast
 - Economic aspect.

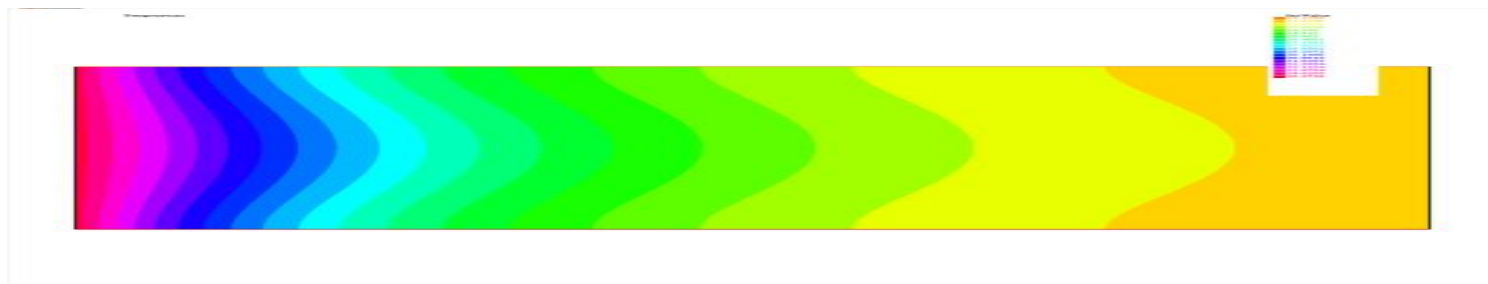
Toy model in 1D and $V=\text{constant}$.

$$u_t - \nu u_{xx} + V u_x = \alpha(u_a - u), \text{ in } (0, L) \times (0, T)$$

$$u(0, x) = u^0 \text{ in } (0, L)$$

$$u(t, 0) = u_{in}$$

$$\nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}(t, L) = V u(t, L)$$



Prevent evaporation



Crystal Lagoons city



Thank you!