Ice thermal storage products

Principle of operation

As the name suggests, they use ice to build and store cooling when cooling demand and/or energy rates are low (mostly overnight), which the system then uses for air-conditioning or process purposes when energy rates are high (mostly daytime).

Benefits

- Refrigeration systems up to 50% more compact.
- Operational cost savings: ice formed overnight with cheaper electricity.
- Lower energy consumption basing the cooling system on average conditions rather than peak
 reduces power requirements and the refrigerant charge.
- Reduced carbon footprint: Most of the cooling occurs overnight when condensing temperatures are lower and the cooling system requires less energy.
- Less compressor maintenance since the compressor operates continuously at full capacity and not
 under fluctuating partial load.
- Thermal storage systems provide back-up cooling.



Systems

- The TSU-C/D is an external melt system. Direct ice/water contact ensures a constant low water temperature. External melt is ideal for applications requiring constant near-freezing water temperatures (1 to 2°C).
- TSU-M is an internal melt system. Internal melt is ideal for air-conditioning involving cooling at higher temperatures. Coil is installed in factory-assembled modular tanks, several of which are usually needed for the required cooling load. They can be installed in basements, on roofs, and inside or outside buildings.
- TSC features only a coil for ice thermal storage applications. The concrete tanks housing this are
 typically part of the building infrastructure.



Applications

Ice thermal storage is typically used for

- air conditioning
- district cooling
- emergency cooling
- supermarkets
- dairies
- breweries
- meat processing
- wet air pre-cooling for storage of fruit and vegetables



