

Cristopia

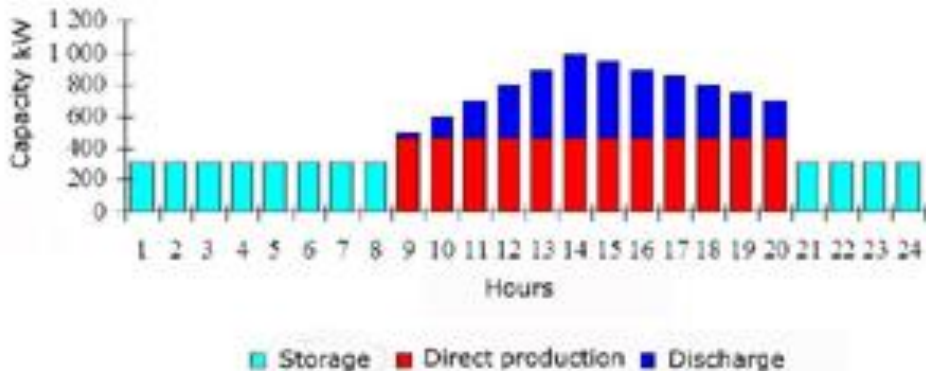
CRISTOPIA STL (Storage of Latent heat) technology is widely used in Europe, Asia and North America. It consists of nodules used to store the cooling energy produced by water chillers.

The energy is primarily stored at night-time, when cooling demand is lower, and redelivered during the day when greater cooling capacity is needed.



Furthermore, due to the lower temperatures when energy is stored at night, the chillers operate more efficiently. Demand on the chillers is thus better balanced between day and night, which enables the use of smaller units.

STL storage features a special control and supervision system, Cristo'Control2, which monitors the system's performance.



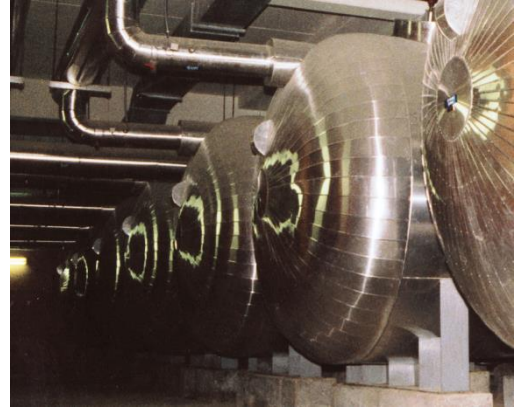
Comfort • Air quality • Energy optimisation



Cristopia

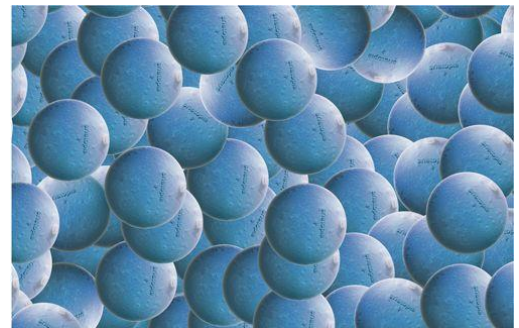
Reduce

- Chiller size by 30% to 70%
- The quantity of coolant
- The size of cooling towers or dry coolers
- The subscribed demand
- The floor area of technical rooms
- Chiller shutdown/restarts
- Maintenance costs
- Running costs



Enhance the environmental footprint

- Better energy management
- Smoother electrical inrush current, favouring more efficient electrical power stations
- Reduced primary energy consumption (TEP)
- Reduced CO₂ emissions
- Reduced peak-time strain on electrical distribution networks (Controlled Electrical Demand)
- Reduced coolant quantities
- 20% to 40% improvement of TEWI



Increase

- The cooling capacity of your system
- The energy efficiency of the chiller
- The consistency of the electrical load profile
- System yield and dependability
- System service life
- System flexibility
- Energy management

