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Application of Advanced Energy Technologies

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AdvanTek

AdvanTek

- Strategic Project Management & Prioritization
- Specialists in Energy Efficiency Technology
 - Analysis
 - Engineering
 - Implementation
- Attention to Overall Building Performance
- A Small Business Vested in Your Success

MAIN POINTS of Presentation

- Advanced technologies provide savings in addition to savings from standard lighting and HVAC retrofits by 50% or more
- Proper application of advanced technology requires a thorough systems-based energy survey and rigorous engineering
- Longer payback periods require detailed economic analysis and innovative financing requirements to achieve economic viability

Strategic Energy Management

- *A well thought out plan includes:*
 - ✓ Explicit savings goals
 - ✓ Strategic project prioritization and focusing of resources
 - ✓ Attention to both *operations* and *technology*
 - ✓ Comprehensive energy and water surveys
 - ✓ **Application of the best available advanced technologies**
 - ✓ Financing options and review of rebates and incentives
 - ✓ Coordination with Green Lights[®] and ENERGY STAR[®]
 - ✓ Proactive Training and Preventative Maintenance Planning
 - ✓ Options for making the most of utility restructuring
 - ✓ Measurement & Verification of Savings

ECM CHECKLIST

Building _____ Room _____

LIGHTING

- UPGRADE TO T8 LAMPS
- COMPACT FLORESCENTS
- CHANGE EXIT SIGNS TO LED
- INSTALL OCCUPANCY SENSORS
- PHOTOCCELL OR TIMER

HVAC

- VARIABLE SPEED DRIVE
- CHILLER REPLACEMENT
- CONTROL SYSTEM UPGRADE
- REPLACE CONDENSING UNIT
- SETBACK THERMOSTAT

***Equipment
Based
Approach:
An ECM
Checklist***

Systems Based Approach: An ECM Development Process

AWARENESS
Environmental Quality
Comfort, IAQ
Productivity

ASSESS EXISTING EQUIPMENT
Condition, Age,
Efficiency, Capability

ASSESS FEASIBILITY
Physical Dimensions,
Cost, Practicality,
Potential Improvement

ASSESS NEEDS
Discuss with Facility
Manager and Staff,
Review History and Logs

BRAINSTORM
List all Potential
Solutions / ECMs

MAINTAINABLE?
Requirements versus
Staff Resources

FEASIBLE?
Deeper Review to
Accurately Predict
Costs and Savings

ECONOMICAL?
Costs, Savings,
Payback Period, NPV

ENGINEERING
Develop Design
Drawings & Specs

Advanced HVAC Technologies

- Internet Communicating Thermostats
- Dual Source (Ground-plus-Air) HVAC
- Desiccant Fresh Air Pre-Conditioning
 - Micro-Turbine CHP (*GLOBALCON Track 1*)
- Engineered Package Unit Modifications
- Solar Hot Water Heating
- Cold Air Distribution
- Heat Pipe Heat Recovery
- Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV)
- Thermal Storage

Advanced Energy Technologies

- LOAD SHIFTING
 - On-Site Co-generation
 - Micro-Turbine, Fuel Cells, Absorption Chiller
 - Web-enabled Power Meters (*GLOBALCON Session 2B*)
 - BAS Load Shedding and Demand Limiting
- RENEWABLE ENERGY
 - Solar Ventilation-air and Space Heating
 - Solar Shower, Kitchen, and Lavatory Water Heating
 - PV electricity for remote sites and emergency power

ECM Example: Internet Communicating Thermostats

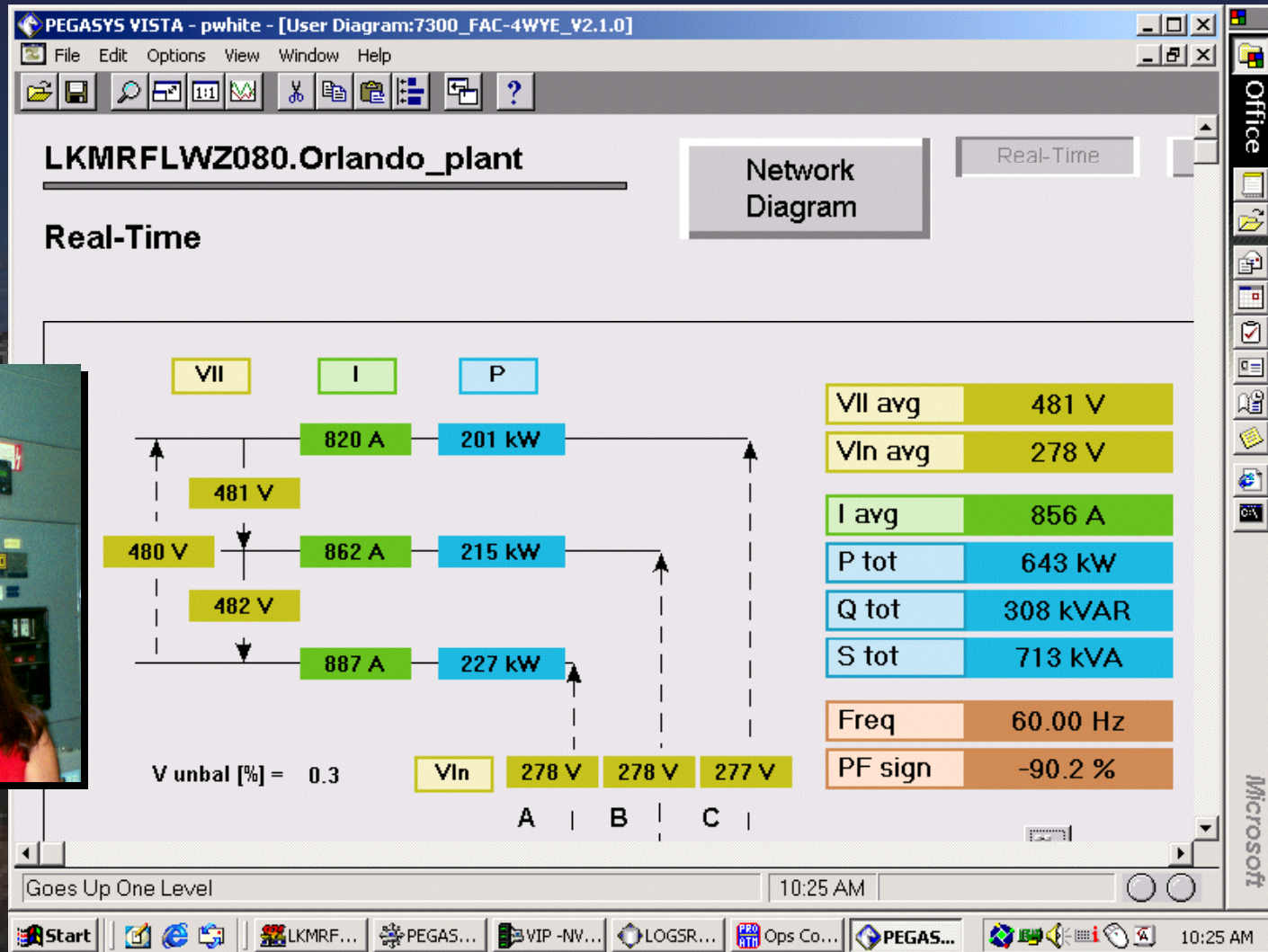
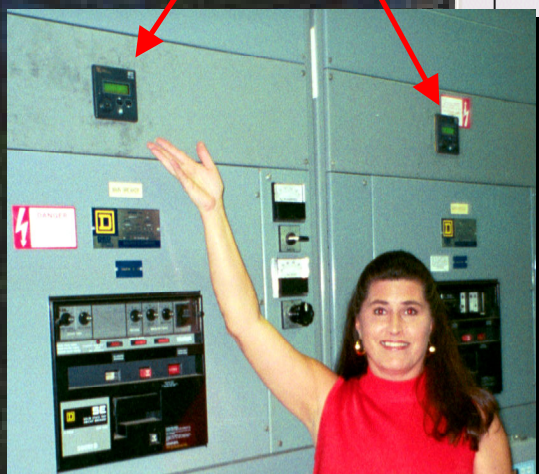
- Monitor and Control All Thermostat Functions
- Access from any PC
- Observe, Trend, and Limit Set Point Changes
- Auxiliary Control and Monitoring of Lighting
- Cost Effective BAS for Groups of Smaller Buildings

The screenshot displays the ProAction ECT software interface. The main window, titled "Ops Console - ProAction ECT", shows the "U. S. Postal Service" facility. It features four thermostat cards labeled "Thermostat 1" through "4". Each card displays a current temperature (72, 74, 73, 75) and a setpoint (69, 72, 76, 76). Below the thermostats is an "Admin - ProAction ECT" window with the following controls:

| Site | Holidays | View Log | I/O Status |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Location | | | A OK |
| I/O Settings | Passwords | Lock Buttons | |

The system status is "OK". The taskbar shows the Start button, the "Ops Console - Pr..." window, the "Admin - ProA..." window, and the "Log" window. The system clock shows 1:26 AM.

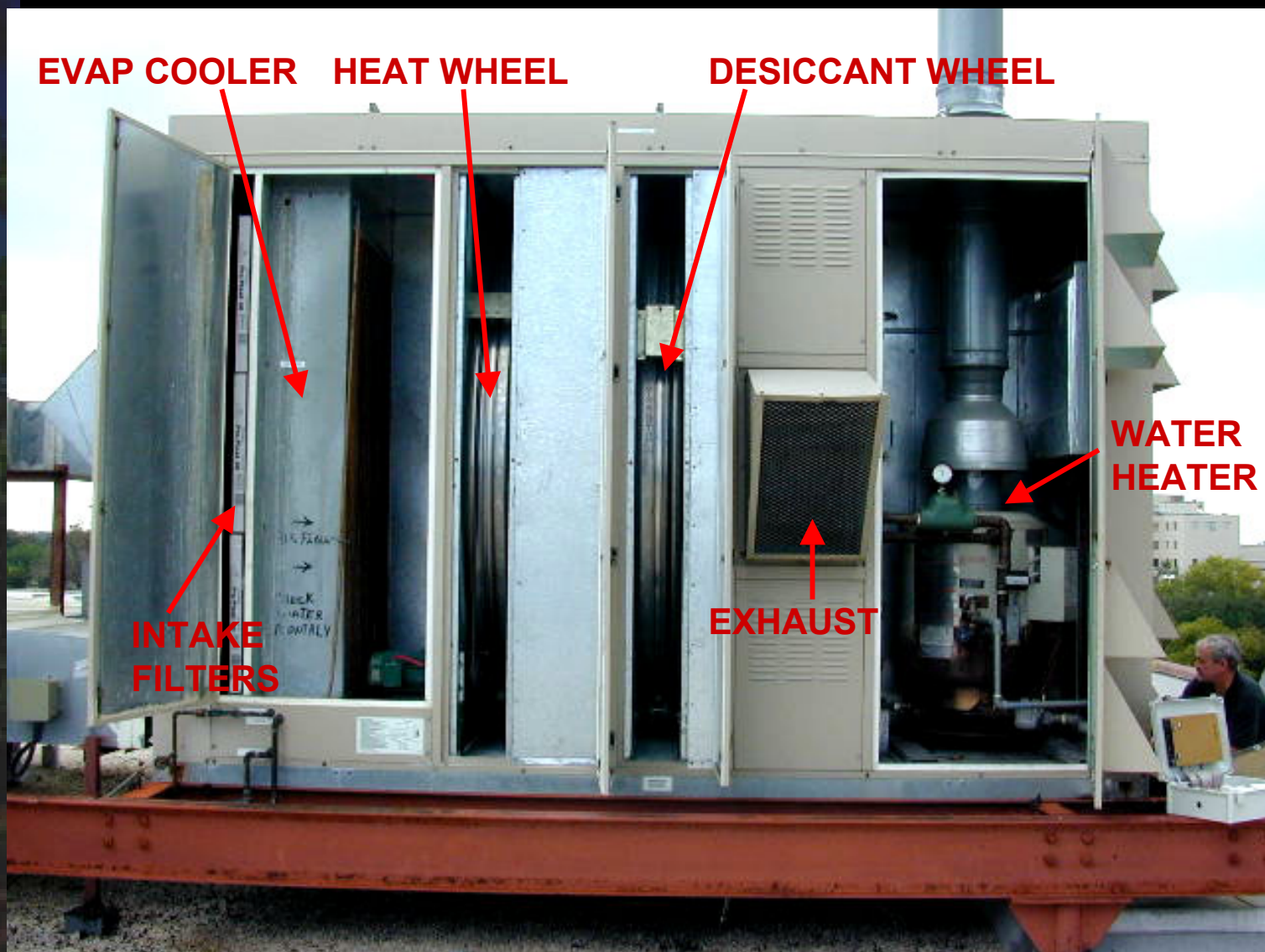
ECM Example: Internet Communicating Power Monitors



ECM Example: Internet Communicating Power Monitors

- Demand Responsive Buildings
 - Real time building/account metering
 - Sliding window interval data recording
 - (15-minute interval)
 - Web Access TCP/IP Communications
 - Provides building operators ability to reduce HVAC, lighting, or process loads in response to price signals

ECM Example: Desiccant Ventilation Units



ECM Example: Desiccant Ventilation Units

- ***Energy Efficiency***
 - Manufacturer's peak load rating: 0.73 COP
 - Measured peak load rating: 0.83 COP
 - Measured average: 0.53 COP
- ***Cooling Capacity***
 - 19% less dehumidification than rated
 - 155 MBH measured versus 248 MBH rated
- ***Heat Input***
 - 12% less than manufacturer's rating

ECM Example: Micro-Turbine CHP

- **Microturbines - commercially available clean power**
 - Capstone 30 kW or 60kW
- **Waste heat is used to power desiccant unit**

Application Example: Patrick Air Force Base Dormitories

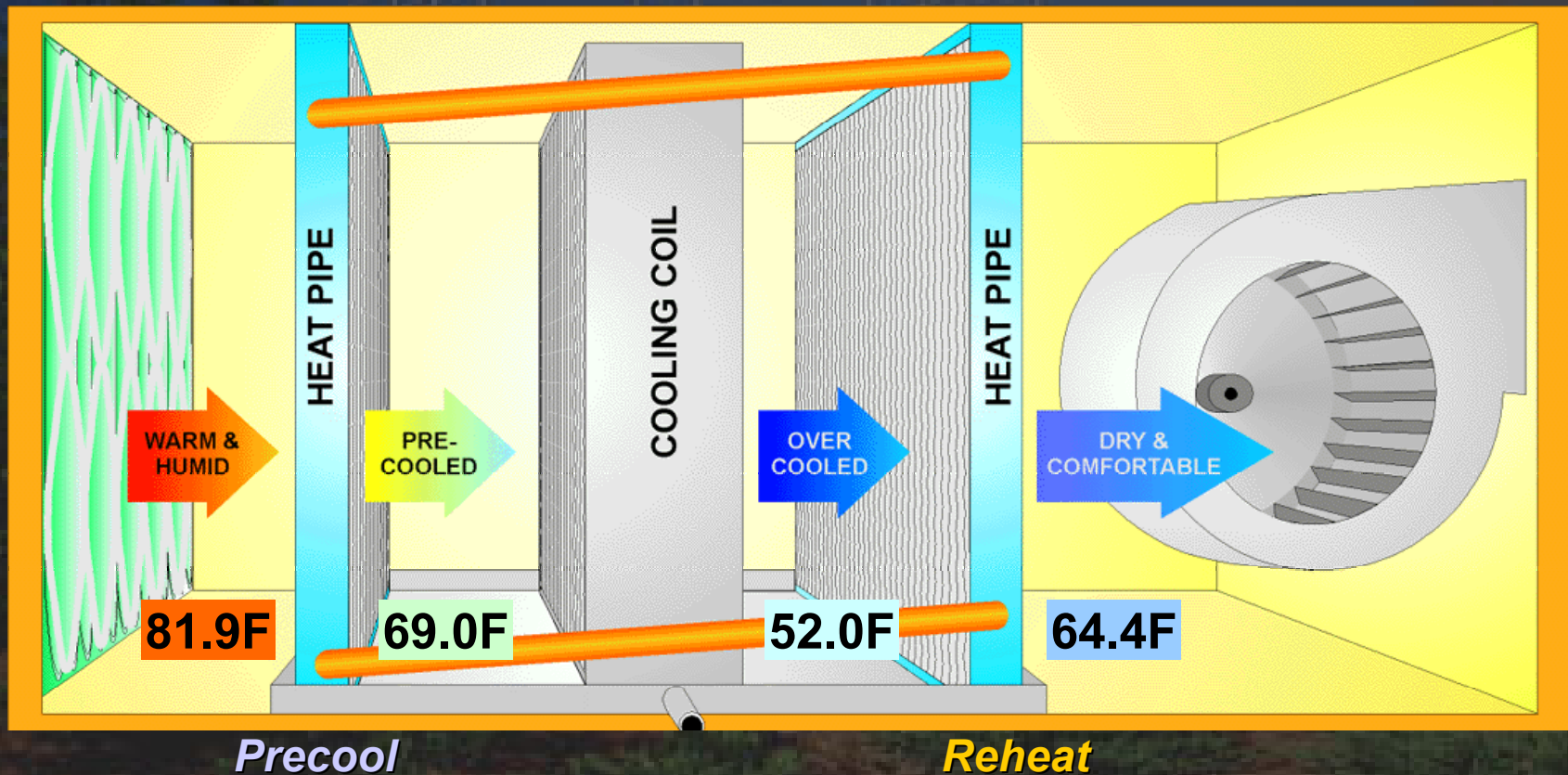
Four 30kW Microturbines
370 kW load shed
190 MBH Hot Water for Showers & Laundry
15,480 cfm Conditioned Outside Air

Annual Savings: \$38,000
Installed Cost: \$225,000
Simple Payback: 6 years



ECM Example: Dehumidifier Heat Pipe

- Doubles Latent Heat Capacity
- 60% More Energy Efficient than Electric Reheat



Rigorous Engineering & Savings Analysis

- Visual DOE2.1e
- Energy-10
- e-Quest
- System Analyzer
- Joint Frequency BIN
- Desi-Calc
- Proprietary Software

Dehumidification Heat Pipes - Single Design Condition

File Print Economics Back Run

Standard or Actual Air
 Standard Actual

Tube OD Fin FPI Row

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Elevation (ft) | <input type="text" value="55"/> | | | | Finned Height(in) | <input type="text" value="60"/> | <input type="text" value="60"/> |
| | OA | RA | MA | LA | Finned Length(in) | <input type="text" value="120"/> | <input type="text" value="120"/> |
| DB(F) | <input type="text" value="90"/> | <input type="text" value="74"/> | 81.89 | <input type="text" value="52"/> | Face Area(sq. ft) | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| WB(F) | <input type="text" value="78"/> | <input type="text" value="67"/> | 72.84 | <input type="text" value="51.5"/> | Velocity(SFPM) | 380.50 | 407.45 |
| RH(%) | <input type="text" value="59.00"/> | <input type="text" value="51.16"/> | 65.36 | <input type="text" value="96.80"/> | Ps. Drop(in WG) | 0.27 | 0.29 |
| CFM | <input type="text" value="10000"/> | <input type="text" value="10000"/> | 20003 | <input type="text" value="20003"/> | Dry Portion (%) | 97.11 | 100.00 |
| Humidity Ratio | | | 0.0154 | 0.0080 | Condensation(lb/hr) | 5.56 | 0.00 |
| Dew Point(F) | | | 69.14 | ----- | Transfer Ratio | 0.43 | 0.42 |
| Sp.Vol.(cubic ft/lb) | | | 14.019 | 13.092 | DBT Change(F) | 12.86 | 12.44 |
| Enthalpy(BTU/lb) | | | 36.54 | 21.16 | Heat Transfer | 277725 BTU/hr | |
| Cooling Coil(BTU/hr) | 1021083 | | | | | | |

db/wb → →

Precool
C/C
Reheat

ECM Example: Cold Air Distribution

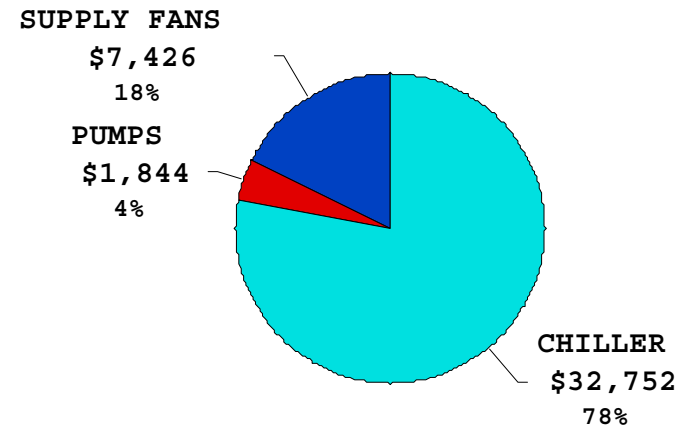
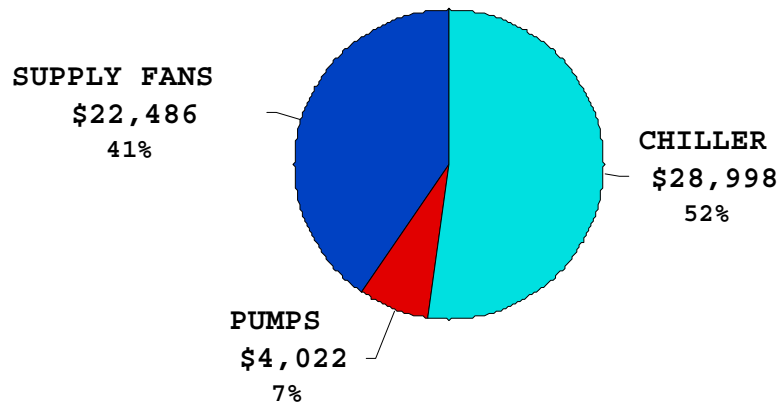
- **More Energy Efficient**
- **More Dehumidification**
- **More Occupied Space**
 - smaller mechanical rooms
 - less space above ceiling
 - smaller chases
- **More Effective Ventilation**
 - Higher fraction of fresh air
 - Better room mixing
- **Smaller Fans**
- **Less Ductwork**
- **Less Piping**
- **Smaller Pumps**
- **Smaller Motors**
- **Less Energy Use**
- **Lower First Cost**

Cold-air electric savings

Compare the electric costs for a 225-ton chilled water system with 15,000 cfm of fresh air.

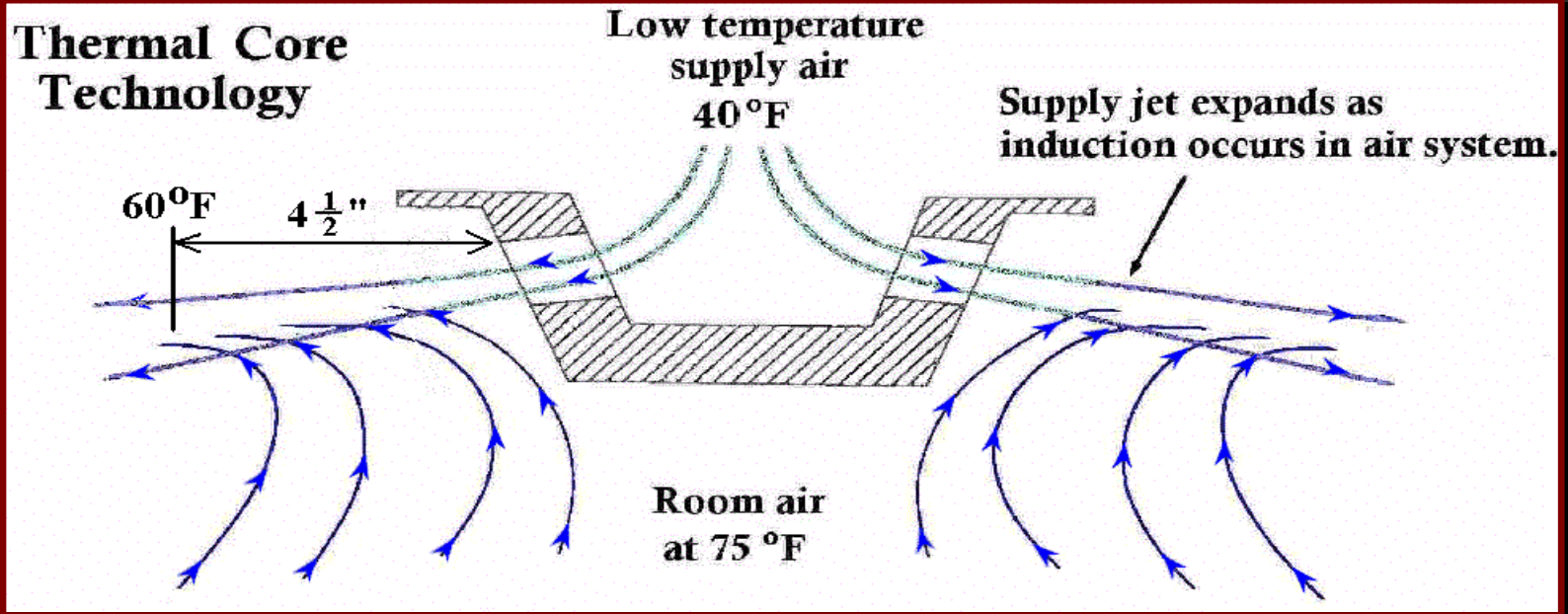
Electric Cost Comparison 225 Ton Chilled Water System in Central Florida 24% Annual Savings

Conventional 55 F System: \$55,500 Cold-air System at 42 F: \$42,000

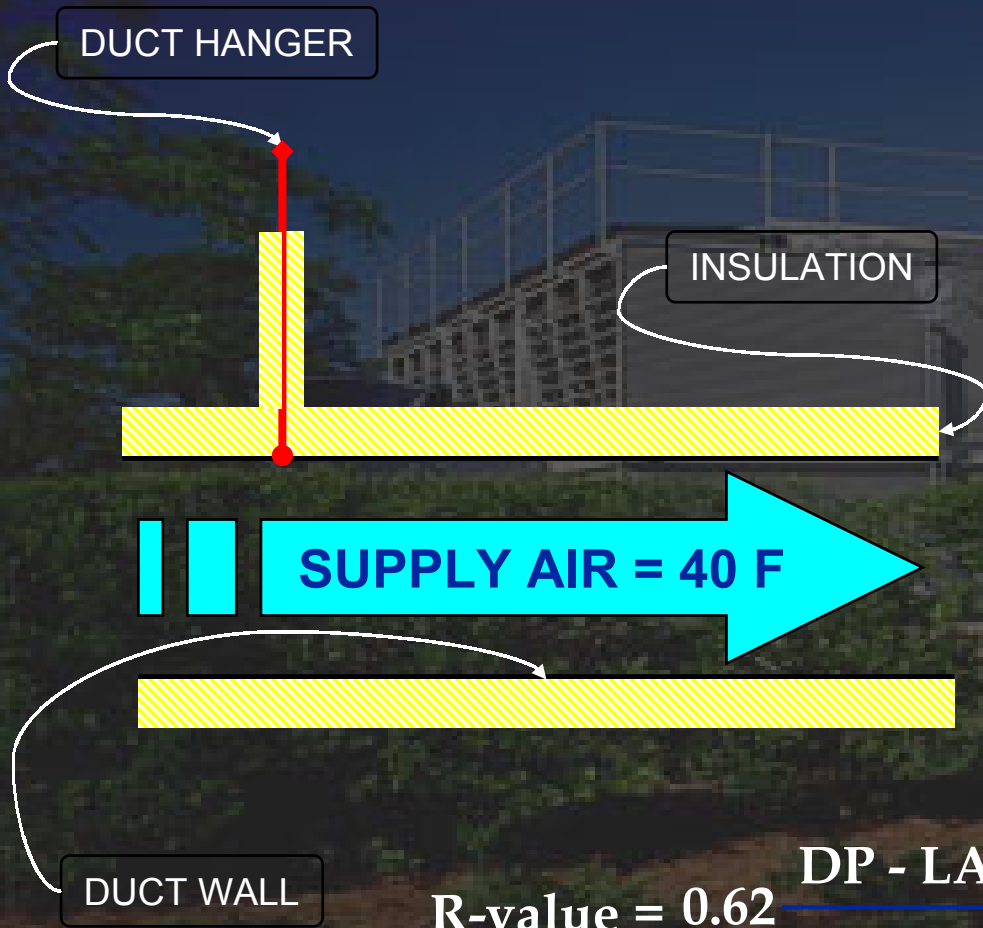


Cold Air Distribution

- Selection of supply diffusers is critical to prevent condensation on diffusers and ceiling, and to ensure adequate mixing with room air at lower cfm.
 - Proper sizing (throw & cfm), location, and insulation
 - Requires a high induction ratio (>2.0)



Insulation Thickness for Cold Air



$$R\text{-value} = 0.62 \frac{DP - LAT}{DB - DP}$$

| Cold-Air Duct Insulation | | |
|--|--------|------|
| INSULATION THICKNESS FOR SUPPLY AIR 40 DEG F | | |
| | UNCOND | COND |
| DRY BULB | 82 | 80 |
| RH | 90 | 80 |
| DP | 79 | 73 |
| GR/LB | 150 | 124 |
| WET BULB | 80 | 75 |
| R-VALUE | 7 | 3 |
| INCHES | 2.7 | 1.1 |

Cold-air equipment savings

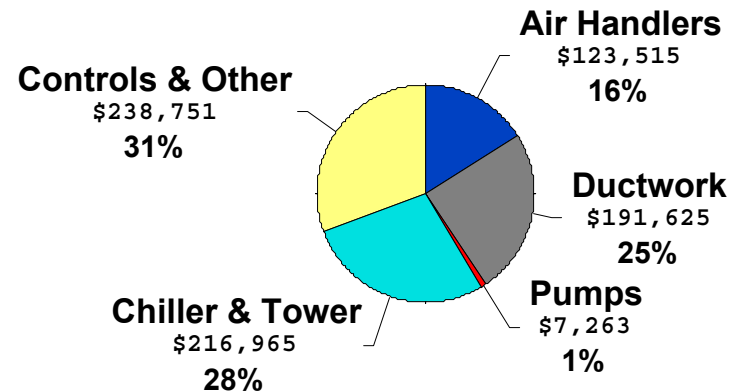
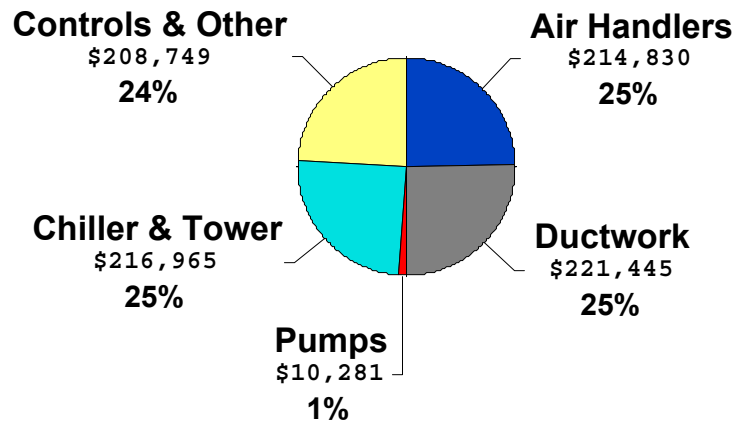
Compare the design, equipment and installation costs for a 225-ton chilled water system with 15,000 cfm of fresh air. Life-cycle cost savings is about \$5 per square foot.

Design, Equipment, and Installation Cost Comparison 225 Ton Chilled Water HVAC System

11% Savings

Conventional 55 F System: \$872,000

Cold-air System at 42 F: \$778,000



ECM Example: Dual-Source Heat Pumps

- Combines the energy efficiency of ground-source with the low first cost of air-source
- Uses ground-coupling to extend the delta-T available from ambient air

Application Example: MS Naval Training Classroom Building

24,730 square feet

Two 35-ton Roof Top Package Units

Electric Cost: STANDARD AC: \$17,600

DUAL-SOURCE: \$12,400 (30%)

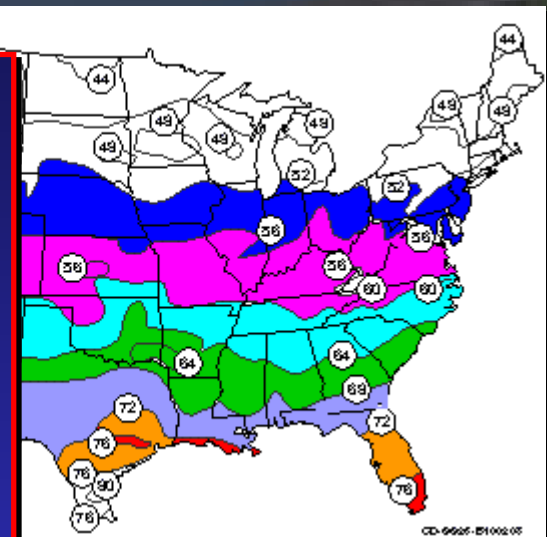
GEOHERMAL: \$8,000 (55%)

Installed Cost / Payback

STANDARD AC: \$30,000

DUAL-SOURCE: \$49,000 / 3.6 years

GEOHERMAL: \$125,000 / 9.9 years



Economics is Key to Making The Project Work

... dollars available for advanced technology projects.

| <i>Project Component</i> | <i>Amount</i> |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Audit | \$20,000 |
| Design | 20,000 |
| Contractor Install | 250,000 |
| Overhead, Markups, and Profit (20%) | 50,000 |
| Finance Charges (10 years 5.35%) | 85,000 |
| Total Cost (\$340,000 principal) | 425,000 (\$42,500 annual payments) |
| Savings over 10 years | 450,000 (\$45,000 per year savings) |
| Savings Left after 10 years | \$25,000 Retained Savings is 5.6% |

... project is barely worthwhile

Making The Project Work Economically

Start with the Retained Savings at the Top



| Project Component | Amount |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Audit | \$20,000 |
| Design | 20,000 |
| Contractor Install | 250,000 |
| Overhead, Markups, and Profit (20%) | 50,000 |
| Finance Charges (10 years 5.35%) | 85,000 |
| Total Cost (\$340,000 principal) | 425,000 (\$42,500 annual payments) |
| Savings over 10 years | 450,000 (\$45,000 per year savings) |
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'Extra' money for advanced technology projects!

Making The Project Work Economically

| <i>Project Component</i> | <i>Amount</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Retained Savings Goal = 10% | \$50,000 Retained Savings is 10% |
| Savings over 10 years | 500,000 (\$50,000 per year savings) |
| Total Budget (\$360,000 principal) | 450,000 (\$45,000 annual payments) |
| Financing (10 years 5.35%) | 80,000 |
| Advanced Technology Energy Survey | 40,000 |
| Engineering Design | 32,500 |
| Equipment, Materials, & Labor | 265,000 \$40,000 Available |
| Overhead, Markups, and Profit (10%) | 22,500 |

Financing Advanced Projects



- Three Basic Types for Energy Projects

- **Traditional Capital Payment**

- » *pro*: Facility has total control of the project
 - » *con*: Need capital dollars

- **Performance Contract**

- » *pro*: ESCO Fully Finances Project
 - » *con*: ESCO controls project

- **Hybrid Financing**

- » Combines the best of Capital with Financing

MAIN POINTS

- Advanced technologies provide savings in addition to savings from standard lighting and HVAC retrofits by 50% or more
- Proper application of advanced technology requires a thorough systems-based energy survey and rigorous engineering
- Longer payback periods require detailed economic analysis and innovative financing requirements to achieve economic viability