How to optimize campus chilled water system

Diagnostics and treatment to make your cooling & heating system fit and sustainable.

Presentation to



Healthcare Facilities Management Society of New Jersey And US Green Building Council of New Jersey

by

Hemant Mehta, PE



Smart solutions that work.

April 18 2013





- One Btu of *cooling costs 2.5 times* as much as a Btu of heating
- U.S. buildings consume 400% more energy than European buildings

Causes of System Inefficiency

- Master Planning by young inexperience engineers
- Poor and/or Signature Design
- Lack of Peer Review
- Fear
- Lack of Training



Let's discuss how to optimize

- Process for a project
 - Master Plan
 - Detail design
 - Construction and Commissioning
 - Operators training





Definition of Master Plan

 master plan n (1929): "a
 plan giving overall
 guidance"







Utilities

- High voltage electrical
- Low voltage electrical
- Steam/hot water
- Chilled Water
- Condenser water
- Fuel oil
- Natural gas
- Storm water

- Sanitary water
- Fire water
- Domestic water
- Domestic hot water
- Nitrogen
- Communication & life safety
- Laboratory waste



Approach to Master Planning

- On-site team
- Existing systems assessment
- Benchmarking
- Development of load projections
- Infrastructure alternatives
- Optimization modeling
- Life cycle cost analysis
- Near-term, short-term & long-term solutions
- Prioritization of projects



Deviating from normal approach can harvest big savings with

- One of the major tasks of the master plan is the site survey
- Engineers collect data of the existing system for the remaining life of the equipment, utility load etc.



What our experience brings us

- While performing site survey, if the engineering team includes well-experienced team members, they can identify many improvements for your immediate benefit during the survey with *Immediate payback*
- Let's review some of the case histories



Chiller Review – Excessive Approach Identified



Smart solutions that work.

Chiller Review – Excessive Approach Resolved

Sent: Wednesday, June 30, 2010 2:58 PM To: Barber, Ernest (ehb5d); Martin, Edward (esm3e) Cc: Hemant Mehta Subject: UVA Chiller Plant Performance

Ernie/Scott,

Per the attached Plant Graphic snap shot from 6-23-10, we calculated the kW/ton of the chiller to be over 30% greater than the rated energy use This may be due to:

low refrigerant charge

• fouled condenser water tubes

• excess oil in the evaporator

• low condenser water flow

Please have Trane take a look at the machine to determine the cause.....

Andre Pearson, PE, LEED AP, CEM Senior Associate	From: Martin, Edward (esm3e) [<u>mailto:esm3e@eservices.virginia.edu]</u> Sent: Friday, October 22, 2010 11:23 AM To: Andre Pearson; Barber, Ernest (ehb5d)				
WM Group Engineers, P.C.	Cc: Hemant Mehta; Gomez, Cheryl (clg9y)				
370 Seventh Avenue, Suite 701 New York, NY 10001	Subject: RE: UVA Chiller Plant Performance				
	All,				
	Additional work on this issue revealed:				
	• Chiller #1 was 400lbs low on refrigerant charge and;				
	Chiller #2 was 100lbs low on refrigerant charge				
	Bill Kirby informs me that the approach on both machines is now what we should expect.				

US Capitol

- While performing site survey we noticed that the last building on the distribution system Amtrak building was imposing additional pressure drop of 23 feet on the whole system of 46,000 gpm
- We could eliminate this pressure drop by simply opening a valve





US Capitol - Division of Responsibility

• Chilled water pressure being utilized improperly at buildings...



US Capitol

Building connections: Chilled water pressure being utilized improperly at buildings.

Chilled water flowing through non-operating pump.

Pressure drop:10psi Head Loss: 23 ft.

At peak load flow of 46,000 GPM, additional power required for Pumps at Chiller Plant is

46000*23/(3960*.8) = 335 HP or 250.2 kW



With equivalent 4000 full load hours, annual energy loss is 1,000,883 kWh At \$0.0912/kWh, annual loss is **\$91,281**



US Capitol





Uneven Water Flow in Tower

Supply flow was below the allowable range, and there was also clogging in tower fill

After observations, operators ran towers at higher flow and replaced the fill to fix problems



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Story of Six Different Consultants 2012

World Trade Center

- Central CHW Plant & River Water Systems Design
 - 12,500-ton central chiller plant and distribution system serving multiple buildings
 - River cooling water system and river water pump house restoration
- *Six different consultants* design interconnections to buildings in different ways...
- Memorial Building consultant installs secondary pumps one story below machine room!
 - We will get paid to correct this and remove the unnecessary pumps!





New Jersey University





Return HTHW temp is 270 F. Flue gas after heat recovery should be less than 300 F, but because of mixing of return water and possible issues with heat exchanger, flue gas leaving temperature is 400 F, i.e. 100 degrees of heating is thrown away. Contributes to significant additional fuel costs.



Smart solutions that work.

New Jersey University

Chillers are running on 30 degree day. Free cooling heat exchangers are not being used. Likely simultaneous heating and cooling in the spaces, as well as lost efficiency by running multiple chillers





Review of the winter electrical demand indicates heavy winter cooling load





New Jersey University

Cooling tower supply temperature setpoint is not reset from the design temperature, adding 20% to chiller energy use. Estimated energy cost of at least \$150,000



CDW Supply temp of 78 on a 30 deg WB day



How does delta T and condensing temperature affect Power?

• Compressor Energy (Ce):

 $Ce = \dot{m}\Delta P$

• Refrigerant mass flow: $\dot{m} = \frac{200}{RE}$



ENTHALPY (BTU/Lb.)

- RE: Refrigerant effect increases as ΔT increases.
- Mass flow rate decreases with increase in ΔT
- Hence compressor power decreases with increase in ΔT .
- Low ΔT reduces chiller capacity and more chillers need to be operated.



Rutgers Newark HTHW System- Consequence of

master plan performed by an inexperienced engineer

- Rutgers sent RFP to expand the boiler plant for cost of \$5 million, based on master plan
- Master plan must have been prepared by a smart but young engineer with no supervision
- review of logs revealed operating temperatures were 360°F supply and 300°F return, while system design was 400°F supply and 250°F return temps.
- The poor delta T reduced the operating capacity by 60/150 = 40%
- Conclusion: No new boiler was required.
- Saved over 5 million dollars in investment.



Amgen California Consequence of master plan performed by an inexperienced engineer

- Site had two chillers plants interconnected but operated independently
- Recommended new (third) chilled water plant
- A quick two hours review indicated that there was no need for the third plant
- Savings of over Ten million dollars



System Optimization

Amgen, Inc. Thousand Oaks, CA

Chilled Water Hydraulic Study and Plant Interconnection

- Creation of computerized hydraulic model of existing chilled water plant and distribution system.
- Identification of bottlenecks in system flow, evaluation of existing capacity for present and future loads.
- Two plants interconnected: Single plant operation for most of the year, second plant used for peaking.

Annual Energy Cost Savings: \$ 500,000



"We espect to save millions of dollars in capital and O&M capital and pest 10



Experience

AMGEN - from Client

Location	HP	Voltage	Kw	Description	Hours per Year	KwH per Year	Price per KwH	Power Factor	Anr	nual Savings
	100	480	74.6	B29 P-01	8760	653,496	0.12	0.85	\$	92,258
B29	100	480	74.6	B29 P-02	8760	653,496	0.12	0.85	\$	92,258
	100	480	74.6	B29 P-03	8760	653,496	0.12	0.85	\$	92,258
	40	480	29.84	B25 P-01	8760	261,398	0.12	0.85	\$	36,903
B25	40	480	29.84	B25 P-02	8760	261,398	0.12	0.85	\$	36,903
	40	480	29.84	B25 P-03	8760	130,699	0.12	0.85	\$	18,452
	150	480	111.9	B30 P-5251	8760	980,244	0.12	0.835	\$	140,873
B30	150	480	111.9	B30 P-5252	8760	980,244	0.12	0.835	\$	140,873
	150	480	111.9	B30 P-5253	8760	490,122	0.12	0.835	\$	70,437
D 20	30	480	22.38	B38-08-P1	8760	98,024	0.12	0.85	\$	13,839
D30	30	480	22.38	B38-08-P2	8760	98,024	0.12	0.85	\$	13,839
	-									
B27	20	480	14.92	B27-01	8760	130,699	0.12	0.85	\$	18,452
DZ1	20	480	14.92	B27-02	8760	130,699	0.12	0.85	\$	18,452
B1/	50	480	37.3	B14-CW-P0001	8760	326,748	0.12	0.83	\$	47,241
DIT	50	480	37.3	B14-CW-P0002	8760	326,748	0.12	0.83	\$	47,241
B15	60	480	44.76	B15 -P001	8760	392,098	0.12	0.85	\$	55,355
DIS	60	480	44.76	B15 -P002	8760	392,098	0.12	0.85	\$	55,355
B33	7.5	480	5.60	B33 -P01	8760	49,012	0.12	0.83	\$	7,086
000	7.5	480	5.60	B33 -P02	8760	49,012	0.12	0.83	\$	7,086
	40	480	29.84	B32-P001	8760	261,398	0.12	0.902	\$	34,776
B32	40	480	29.84	B32-P002	8760	261,398	0.12	0.902	\$	34,776
	40	480	29.84	B32-P003	8760	261,398	0.12	0.902	\$	34,776



7,841,952

\$ 1,109,488

WMGroup Engineers

Smart solutions that work.

Question what you see

Identification of Bottlenecks

- Two close valves created the blocked area which increases the increased in pump head.
- Identification and elimination of bottlenecks reduced thousands of dollars in operating cost.



New Jersey University

CHW Pump Size Disparity

EE Building Plant Chilled Water Pumps:

140 ft. and 1200 gpmAnd100 ft. and 1200 gpmThe disparate pressures lead to fighting pumps and incorrect supply flows.









NY HospitaL





Uneven Water Flow in Tower

Weir dams in towers intended to distribute flow over fill. However dams were installed sideways, making flow *more* uneven. Contributed to \$25,000 of additional chiller energy use costs due to ineffective heat rejection at towers.

RECOMMENDED DISTRIBUTION





MIT site Survey

High System Pressure (no dP reset)

 Excess water pressure gets eaten up by control valves, which throttle down the flow

Supplied vs Real Required Pressure



Smart solutions that work.

Bronx Hospital

Chiller have balancing valves half closed, eating up pressure drop so that VFD's are 100% on to try to meet demand pressure. Estimated energy cost of \$26,000













Pennsylvania State Capitol Building Complex Harrisburg, PA

Chilled Water Systems Upgrade

- Optimization of the system pumping
- Improvement of chilled water system temperature differential
- Conversion of the existing chilled water system from a primary/secondary/tertiary pumping system to an all-primary, variable volume system.

Annual Projected Energy Savings: \$ 320,000 per year Estimated Implementation Cost: \$825,000 Simple Payback: 2.6 years

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES







Pressure Distribution Diagram





Our Solution for Immediate Implementation





New Pressure Distribution Diagram



Smart solutions that work.

PA State Capitol – Process Control





Poor and/or Signature Design:

- Many Engineering firms have one design concept they feel comfortable with
- So regardless of what is best for the particular project they imposed the so called signature design.
- Many times I can just walk into the plant and name design consultant
- With no peer review requirements in our industry client pays penalty.



Poor and/or Signature Design:

- Deviation from the normal Master Planning approach with experienced engineers on site survey team provides immediate benefit from improvements that could have been overlooked.
- Almost on all master plan projects we worked on we were able to save more than our engineering fees after the completion of site survey task.
- Discussing improvements with plant operators provides the training and empowers them as well.



Consequence of Signature Design "Cut and Paste"

• Incompatible additions...



Primary-Constant Speed



Consequence of signature design "Cut and Paste"

- *Oversized pumps* causing valves to throttle at ~60%
- Flow above 4,000 GPM routed through decoupler



Benefit of Peer Review

Duke University Project

- Plant #1 built in 2000
- Final bid docs for Plant #2 were being prepared for construction
- Our client from Yale asked that we review the Duke project
- Our peer review reduced cost by over \$2 million
- As money was already funded, used to redesign Plant #1...

Dark blue pipes replaced old primary pumps





Benefit of Peer Review IBM – Burlington, Vermont









B971W

<u>Chiller Plant</u>





- New Fabrication building
- Substantial growth of the heating and cooling load
- No room for expansion in the existing plants
- Proposed solution: Build a new \$42 million plant





- **1.** Remove Chillers from Plant B963.
- 2. Install additional HTHW Boilers for the increased load in Plant B963.
- 3. Relocate Chillers from Plant B963 and install new Chillers in new Central Chiller Plant to meet increased load.



Out-of-the-Box Solution – Cont'd





Virtual Central Plant Regains 3600 tons of Additional Capacity

NYU Medical Center (2007)

- Plant survey and hydraulic model indicated unnecessary pumps
- 1,300 horsepower of pumps are being removed, including 11 pumps in two brand new chiller plants
- \$300,000 implementation cost





Teach operator to run a system not machines

New York Presbyterian Hospital

- Uptown and Downtown Facilities
- Chilled water system optimization
- ~650 kW peak demand savings
- Saved over \$500,000 per year
- Now peak cooling demand is met by 4 chillers rather than 6 chillers prior to modification





Remove Operators Fear by educating

Constant Chilled Water and Condenser Water Temperatures...

 VFD-equipped chillers can achieve *exceptional part-load efficiency <u>IF</u> they take advantage of <i>condenser water temperature relief/reset*



Remove Operators Fear by educating

Constant Chilled Water and Condenser Water Temperatures...

Before Tower Reset

			Cooling
		Chiller	Tower
	Total	Energy	Energy
Month	ton-hr	(kWh)	(kWh)
Jan	0	0	0
Feb	0	0	0
Mar	11,182	4,644	70
Apr	35,668	14,742	273
May	160,925	72,611	1,755
Jun	403,521	181,786	6,719
Jul	426,127	191,492	6,089
Aug	412,393	186,241	7,407
Sep	311,018	139,943	5,097
Oct	53 <i>,</i> 085	22,043	476
Nov	32,745	13,723	283
Dec	0	0	0
Total		827,226	28,168

After Tower Reset

			Cooling
		Chiller	Tower
	Total	Energy	Energy
Month	ton-hr	(kWh)	(kWh)
Jan	0	0	0
Feb	0	0	0
Mar	11,182	3,190	268
Apr	35,668	10,461	1,012
May	160,925	54,750	5,658
Jun	403,521	152,057	15,808
Jul	426,127	156,383	16,034
Aug	412,393	159,696	15,520
Sep	311,018	117,641	11,769
Oct	53,085	16,135	1,774
Nov	32,745	10,040	910
Dec	0	0	0
Total		680,351	68,753

Remove Managers Fear by educating

<u>Pfizer</u>

- "...changes had always been viewed as too risky... During winter months, one 2,000-ton chiller was supporting only about 300 tons of a very critical manufacturing process load."
- A hydraulic analysis showed, however, that this plant could safely be shut down, with the load transferred to another plant. The site has operated in this manner for two years now, saving significant amounts of energy.
- "Had WM Group not instilled the confidence in our operators to overcome the fear of failure, the savings would never have been realized."
 - Bill Geiling, CEM, Manager of Plant Engineering and Maintenance, Chiller Plant Operations.



Results of Lack of Training



Lack of Training

Training Session Feedback..

II. What part you found most useful

I Found his whole stradegy for operation The west plant and expansion was the m use ful because it was laid out soft of like a guide on how to successfully oper OUT refrideration plant and it would be nice to have everyone on the same pa

I found his whole strategy for operating the west plant and expansion was the most useful because it was laid out sort of like a guide on how to successfully operate our refrigeration plant and it would be nice to have everyone on the same page.

Neverall comment MR, Hamant delivered quite a bit of technical infumention in a way that kept our attention throught the whole session. It was well preprived and illustrated with his drawings ON the whiteboard

The Information that he compiled and bo plants was very good Also Knowing that he had an active part in the planning The WRP plant, added to the Knowledge

Mr. Hemant delivered quite a bit of technical information in a way that kept our attention through the whole session. It was well prepared and illustrated with is drawings on the whiteboard.

The information that he compiled on both plants was very good. Also knowing that he had an active part in the planning of phase 1 plant added to the knowledge base.

Optimum Design Concepts Virtual Variable Primary System. Educate client to make the bold move

Smart solutions that work.	Pump Cemetery Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center	19,000 tons CHW production capacity interconnected		
	a total of 9,000 to the archited water production capacity was merconnected, providing additional redundancy and flexibility for demand response; a total 32 public more byperced and 22 pumps were demotished (many shown here); summer peak demand reduced by 600 kW on Main Campus, 400 kW at Rockefeller Research Lab;	32 pumps bypassed 23 pumps demolished		
	projected pumping horsepower reduced 1,600, and \$1 milline: aprojected annual energy savings. MSKCC receiped \$662,000 from NYSERDA for peak shaving.	\$1 million in projected annual energy savings		
		\$662,000 NYSERDA funding		



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Summary: How To Keep Your System in Shape

- 1. Keep *operating logs*; have logs reviewed by an expert
- 2. Don't be afraid of change; use *state-of-the-art technology*
- *3. Educate managers to remove their fear*
- 4. Provide *system training* to operators
- 5. Interchange operating personal between plant and buildings, or *"cross training"*
- 6. Convert HVAC controls to *process controls*



Summary: Believe in our education

- We are engineers with power to make our planet Green
- Please stop and think before you jump into design
- Yes, "cut and Paste" design will make little extra money in short term but it is a loss in long term



Thank You

Hemant Mehta, PE President

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