

Introdutelitor

- Facility Information
- Mechanical Information
- •Goals
- •CHP Analysis
- •Thermal Storage Analysis
- •System Optimization Analysis
- •Electrical Analysis
- Acoustical Analysis
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgements
- Questions

DMA Building

Fort George G. Meade, MD

Pavel Likhonin

Mechanical Option

Facility Information

Location: Fort George G. Meade, MD

Total Cost: \$56,000,000

Occupancy: Office, Media Center

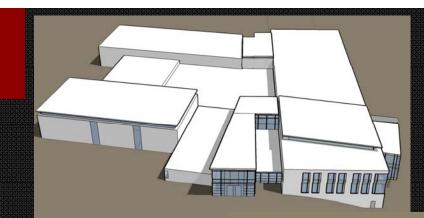
Delivery Method: Design-Bid-Build

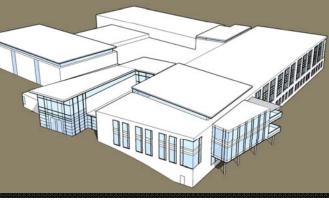
Architect: HOK

Engineers: AECOM | HSMM

Owner: Army Corps of Engineers

Construction Period: Spring 2009 to September 2011





Facility Information

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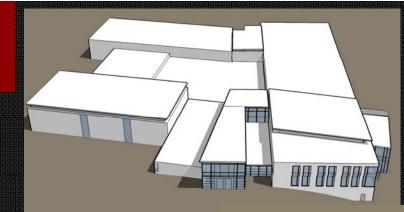
Mechanical Option

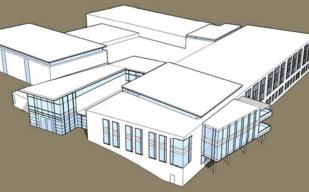
Mechanical Information

Air Delivery System: Chilled Water System: Economizer:

Distribution System: Hot Water System: Control System: Variable Air Volume
(3) 500 Ton Water Cooled Chillers
Waterside Used for Data Center
Airside Used in AHU's
Primary/Secondary Flow

(3) 3000 MBH Condensing Boilers Direct Digital Control using BACnet





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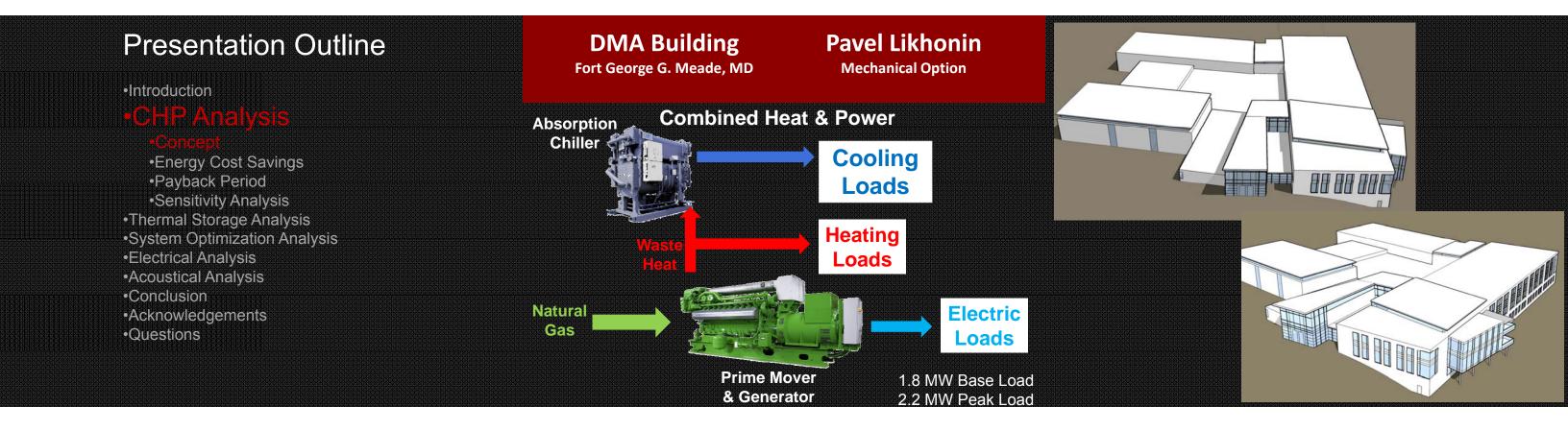
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Pavel Likhonin Mechanical Option

Goal:

Minimize Costs Spent on Energy Consumption, Making the Building Less Expensive and More Efficient to Operate







Introduction

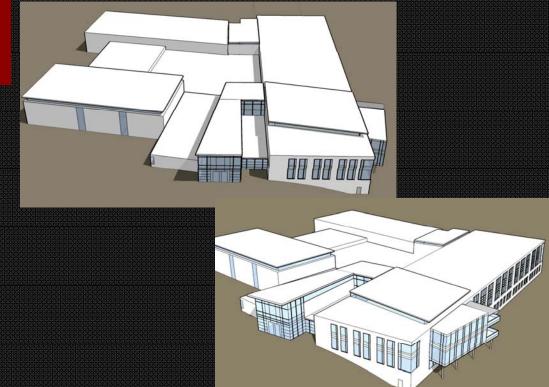
- •Energy Cost Savings
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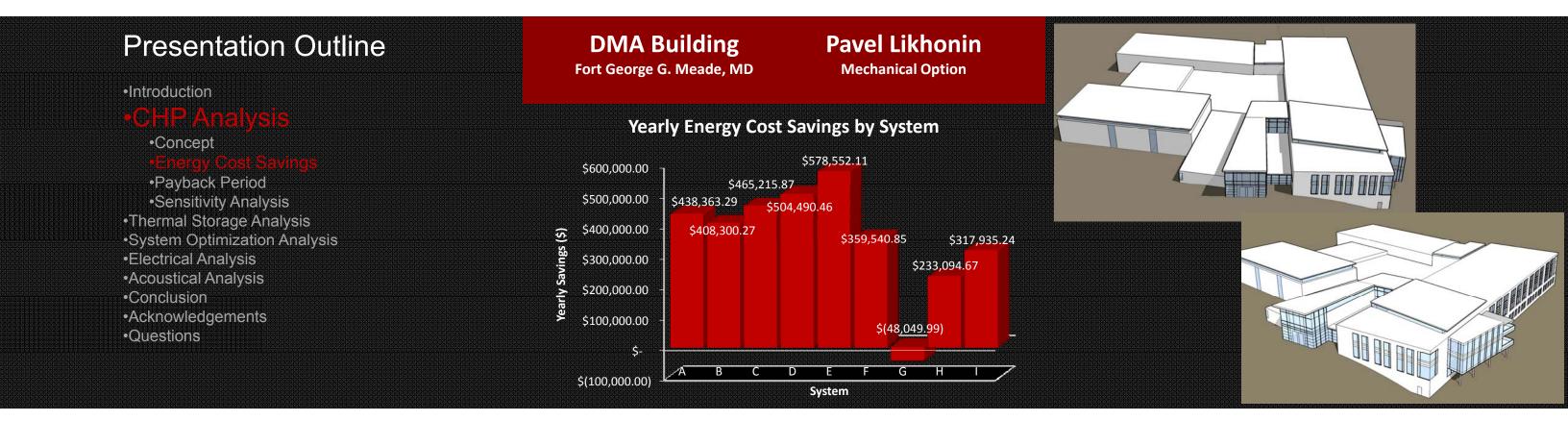
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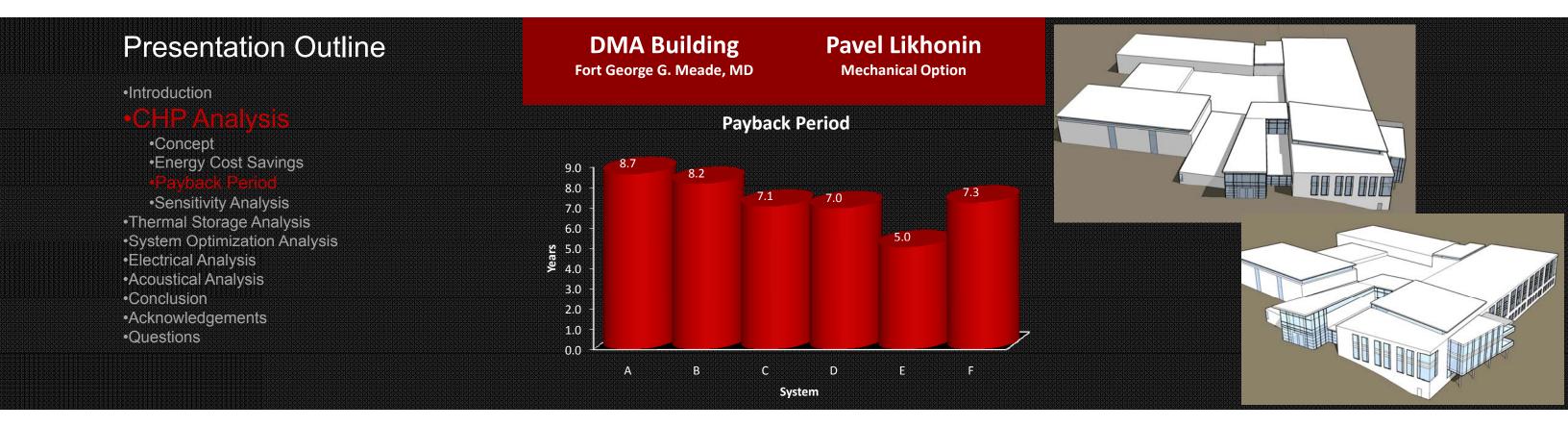
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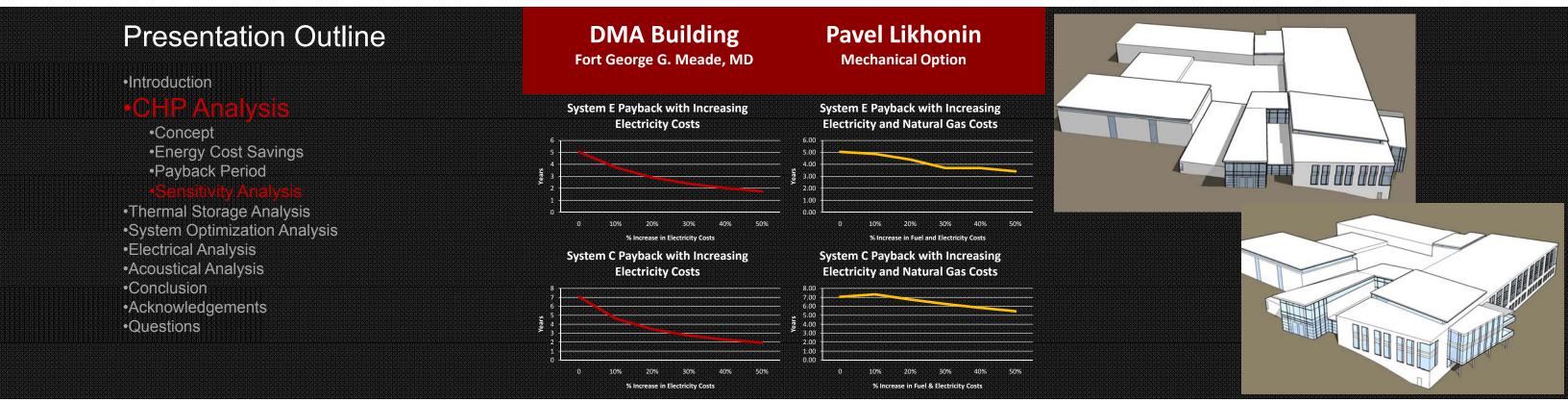
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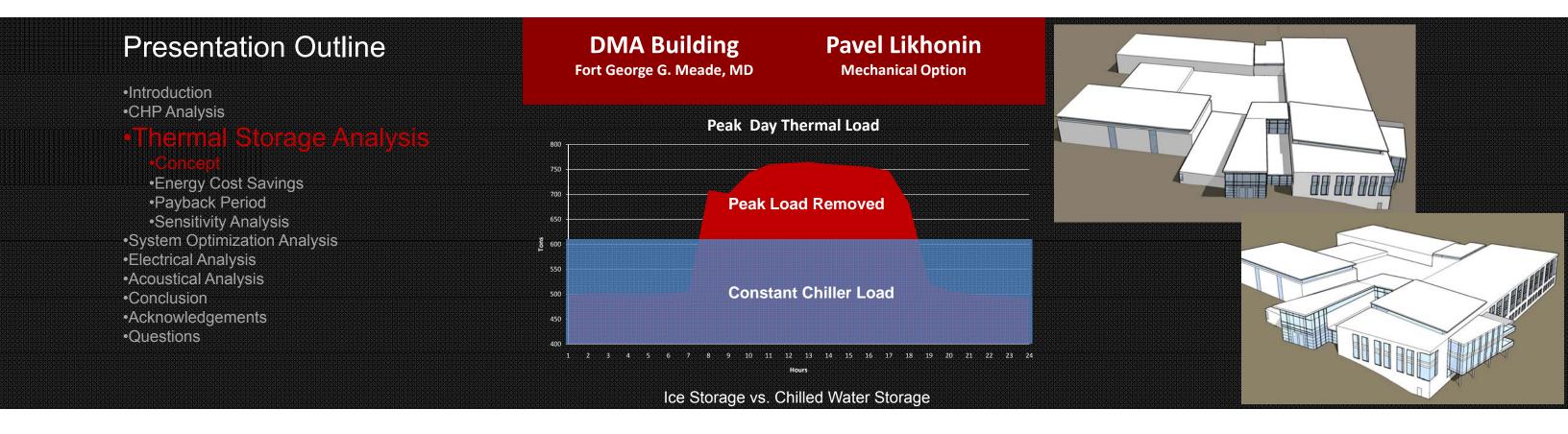
888			CUD O .:				
CHP Options				CHP Options			
e	System	Description	Type	System	Description		
		2390 kW Jenbacher IC Engine running at full load	S		1801 kW Jenbacher IC Engine running to meet base		
		800 Ton Single Stage Absorption Chiller used to cover	ne		ELECTRICAL LOAD		
		LOADS OF THE BUILDING	00 c	-	BUY SUPPLEMENTAL ELECTRICITY FROM THE GRID		
		A boiler is used to make up needed thermal energy for		800 ton Sing Stage Absorption Chiller			
		THE ABSORPTION CHILLER			A boiler is used to make up needed energy for the		
	В	2390 kW Jenbacher IC Engine running at full load			Absorption Chiller		
		(3) 500 ton Electrical Chillers used to cool the building			1200 kW Saturn 20 Turbine used to meet base load		
		Thermal energy is wasted			BUY SUPPLEMENTAL ELECTRICITY FROM THE GRID		
		2390 kW Jenbacher IC Engine running at full load			800 ton Single Stage Absorption Chiller		
Н	_	700 ton Single Stage Absorption chiller			1200 kW Saturn 20 Turbine		
6		300 ton Electric Chiller used to meet loads not met with	S		BACK PRESSURE STEAM TURBINE RUNS OFF HIGH PRESSURE		
		an Absorption Chiller	е н		STEAM CREATED BY THE TURBINE		
		2390 kW Jenbacher IC Engine running to meet electrical	. ≒	Gas Turbii -	800 ton Absorption Chiller		
1	D	LOAD	1 =		A boiler is used to make up needed thermal energy for		
		800 ton Single Stage Absorption Chiller	■ 2		THE ABSORPTION CHILLER		
		A boiler is used to make up needed thermal energy for	S		1200 kW Saturn 20 Turbine		
L		THE ABSORPTION CHILLER	ß		BACK PRESSURE STEAM TURBINE RUNS OFF HIGH PRESSURE		
		2390 kW Jenbacher IC Engine running to meet electrical			STEAM CREATED BY THE TURBINE		
		LOAD AS WELL AS PEAK ELECTRIC CHILLER LOAD			400 ton Single Stage Absorption Chiller used to cover		
	E	650 ton Single Stage Absorption Chiller			LOADS OF THE BUILDING		
1		300 Ton Electric Chiller meets loads not met by an			500 ton Electric Chiller used to meet loads not met by		
		Absorption Chiller			AN ABSORPTION CHILLER		











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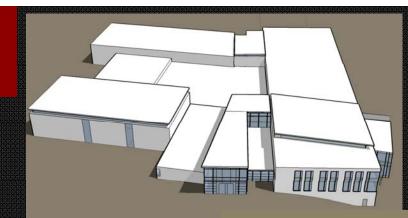
Mechanical Option

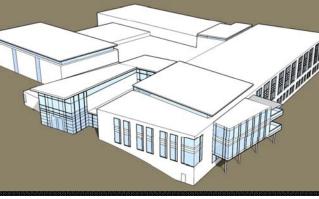
Yearly Energy Cost Savings

- Ice storage produced negative savings from this analysis due to inefficiency of making ice and low electric rates.
- Peak demand was determined on a monthly basis.
- On-Peak to Off-Peak shift was determined on a daily basis.

Chilled Water Storage Savings

Demand Savings: \$3,617.22 On-Peak Savings: \$7,025.21 Total Yearly Savings: \$10,643.43





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Thermal Storage Analysis

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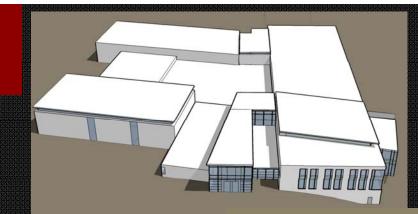
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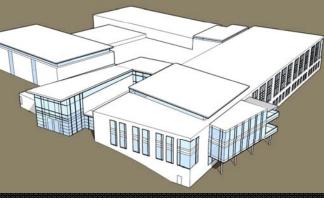
Mechanical Option

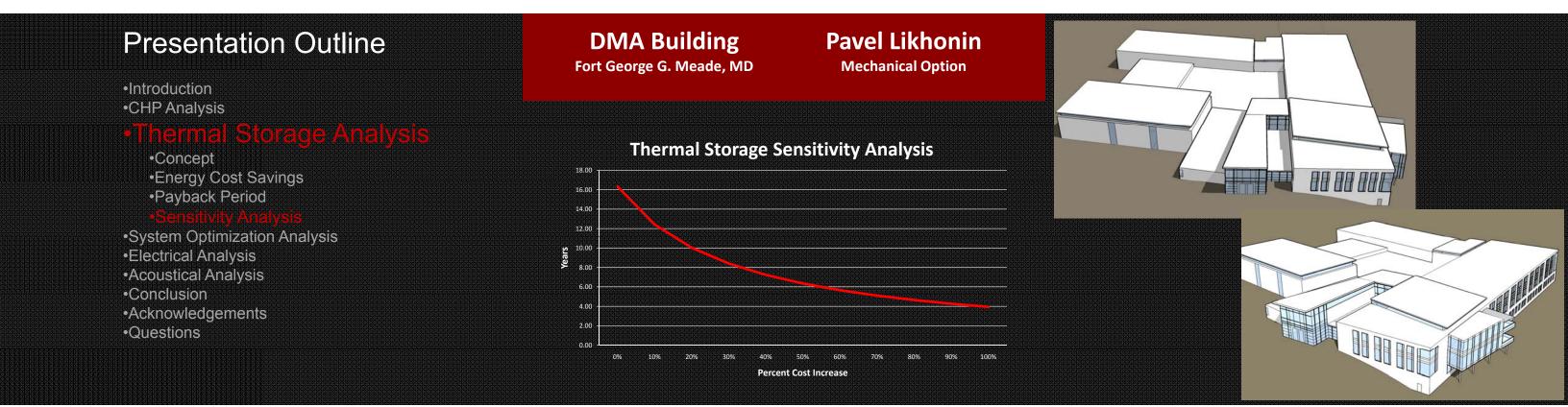
Simple Payback Period

- Initial Investment was determined based on a 3,500 Ton-hr, 400,000 Gallon Tank and required accessories such as pumps, piping, etc.
- Due to N+1 Redundancy requirements, One chiller/cooling tower could be removed, and the remaining chillers/cooling towers have to be upsized to 600 tons.

Initial Investment: \$173,666 Simple Payback Period: 16.32 Years







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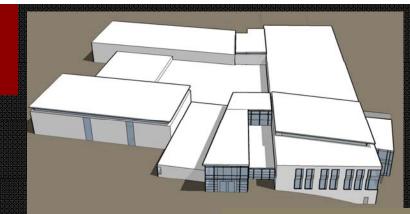
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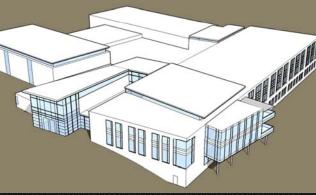
Mechanical Option

Yearly Energy Cost Savings

- CHP System A was used for this System Optimization Analysis
 This system had the largest amount of wasted heat, which makes it a good candidate for integration with thermal storage.
- Hour by hour storage analysis was performed on storage and waste heat from the CHP plant

Yearly Energy Cost Savings: \$11,644





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Initial Investment for Thermal Storage with CHP					
350,000 Gallon Tank	\$	354,200.00			
300 Feet of 5" Pipe	\$	10,500.00			
300 Feet of 2" Insulation for 5" Pipe	\$	5,874.00			
(2) 15 HP Pumps	\$	10,220.00			
One Less (500 Ton) Chiller	\$	(293,062.50)			
One Less (500 Ton) Cooling Tower	\$	(50,472.80)			
Increasing Size of Original Chiller (500 to 650 tons)	\$	71,200.00			
Increasing Size of Original Towers (500 to 650 tons)	\$	14,950.00			
Total	\$	123,408.70			



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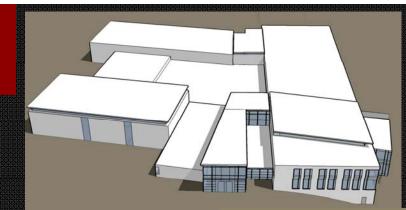
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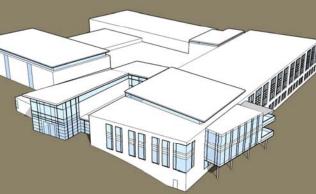
Mechanical Option

Simple Payback Period

- Integrating thermal storage into a CHP system produced slightly better results than thermal storage on its own.
- Due to a smaller tank, and slightly larger yearly savings, the simple payback period for thermal storage was around:

10.6 Years







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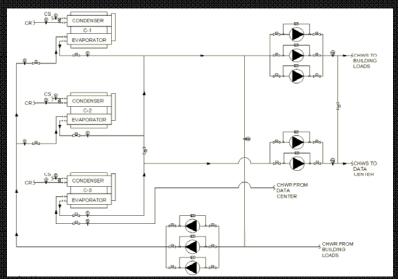
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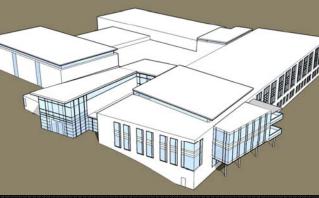
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Mechanical Option

Dedicating a Chiller to the Data Center to Increase Efficiency







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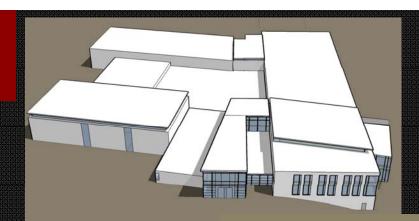
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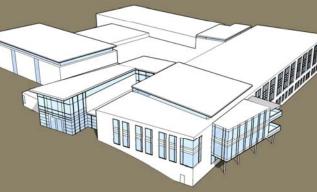
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Mechanical Option

Cooling Cost of the Data Center				
Temperature	MMBTU/year	Savings \$/yr		
44° F	15137.0	-		
55° F	14065.4	\$28,155.00		
60° F	13046.8	\$54,946.00		

Even with higher pumping costs, the total energy savings from running a chiller at higher temps was substantial





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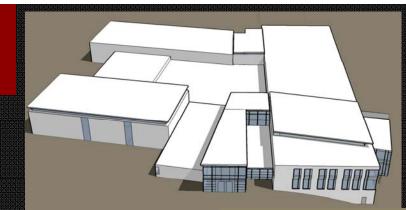
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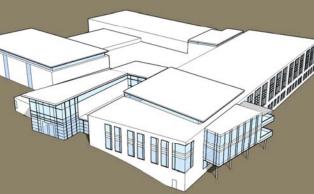
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Mechanical Option

Simple Payback Period

- Initial Investment for dedicating a chiller only involved adding in a few valves, (2) pumps, and some piping.
- •The simple payback period calculated for running a chiller at 55° F was less than a year.





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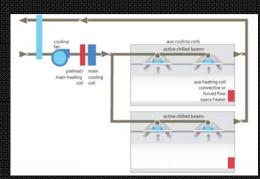
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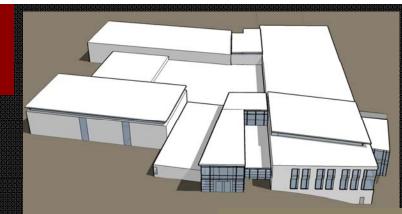
Mechanical Option

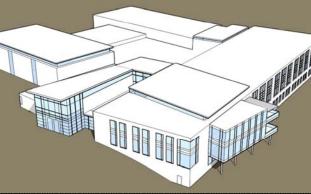
DOAS

- DOAS paralleled with Chilled Beams was modeled in TRACE 700 for annual energy and cost savings
- •Only lower energy density areas were modeled as DOAS with Chilled Beams
 - •Annual Energy Savings:
 - •Annual Cost Savings:



1,913 x 10⁶ [BTU/yr] \$46,949





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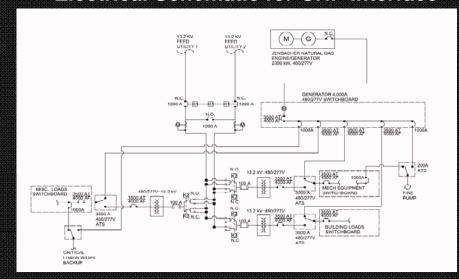
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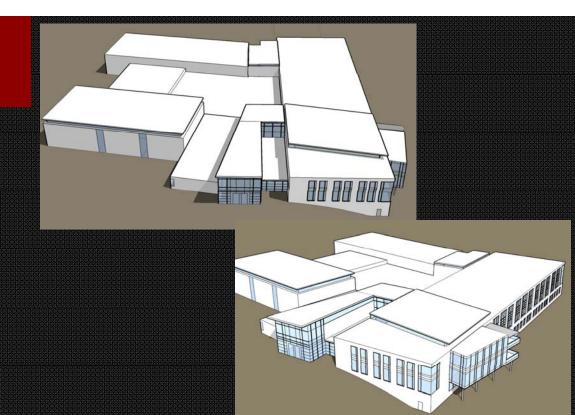
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Mechanical Option

Electrical Schematic for CHP Interface





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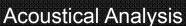
•Acoustical Amalysis

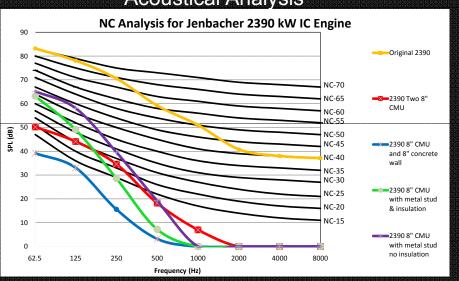
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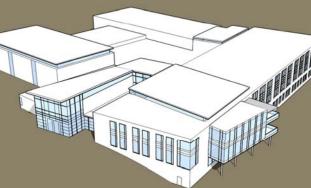
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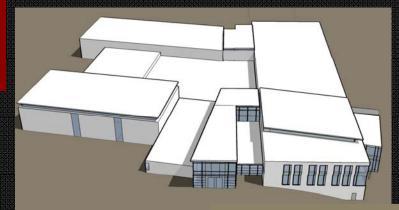
CHP System E Yearly Savings: \$578,552

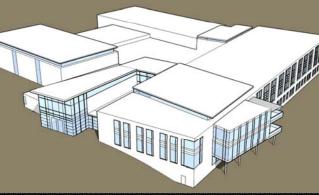
Chilled Water Storage Yearly Savings: \$10,643

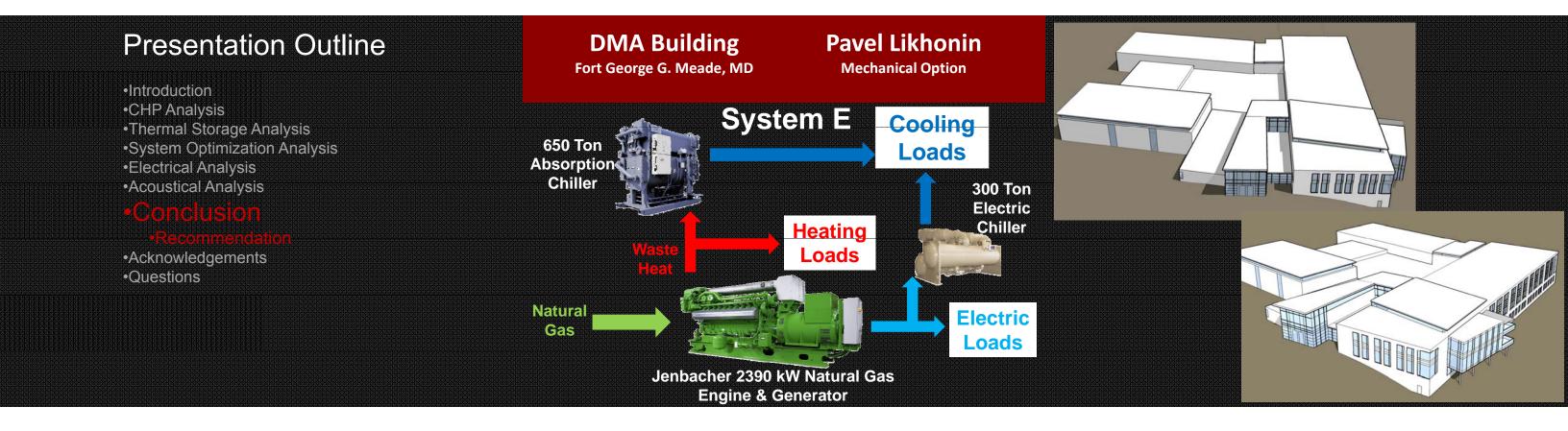
Chilled Water Storage W/CHP System A Savings: \$11,644

Dedicated Chiller to Data Center @ 55° F: \$28,155

DOAS (Office) Yearly Savings: \$46,949







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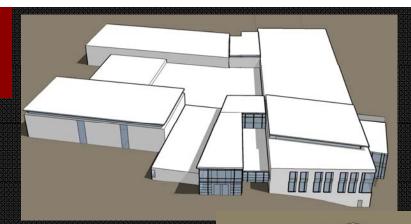
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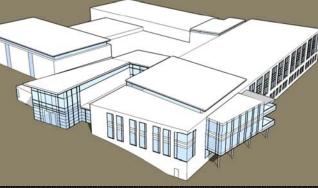
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Acknowledgements:

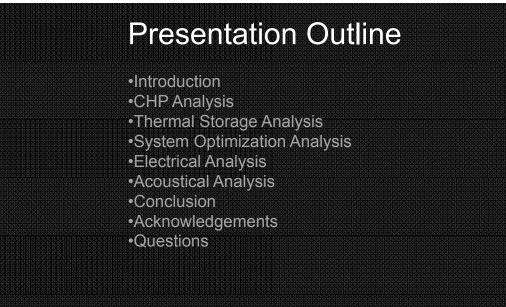
Special Thanks To: **AE Faculty** &

Family and Friends









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Initial Investment by CHP System						
System	Cost					
Α	\$ 2,754,407.05					
В	\$ 2,483,717.55					
С	\$ 2,478,387.55					
D	\$ 2,800,156.55					
E	\$ 2,439,842.55					
F	\$ 2,381,676.53					

Initial Investment for Thermal Storage				
400,000 Gallon Tank	\$	382,800.00		
300 Feet of 5" pipe	\$	10,500.00		
300 Feet of 2" Insulation for 5" Pipe	\$	5,874.00		
(2) 15 HP pumps	\$	10,220.00		
One Less Chiller	\$	(293,062.50)		
One Less Cooling Tower	\$	(50,472.80)		
Increasing size of original Chillers	\$	94,648.00		
Increasing size of original Towers	\$	13,160.00		
Total	\$	173,666.70		



Initial Investment for Thermal S	Initial Investment for Thermal Storage with CHP				
400,000 Gallon Tank	\$	354,200.00			
300 Feet of 5" Pipe	\$	10,500.00			
300 Feet of 2" Insulation for 5" Pipe	\$	5,874.00			
(2) 15 HP Pumps	\$	10,220.00			
One Less Chiller	\$	(293,062.50)			
One Less Cooling Tower	\$	(50,472.80)			
Increasing Size of Original Chiller	\$	71,200.00			
Increasing Size of Original Towers	\$	14,950.00			
Total	\$	123,408.70			

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	CO2e Savings when compared to Grid							
		A	В	С	D	E	F	
	kWh	20,936,400.00	20,982,933.93	20,936,400.00	16,673,858.17	17,305,591.92	15,776,760.00	
IC Engine	BTU	74,893,389,355.47	71,635,736,437.02	71,476,869,600.00	70,082,301,286.29	59,081,290,819.32	53,861,858,640.00	
	CO2e (lb)	10,260,394.34	9,814,095.89	9,792,331.14	9,601,275.28	8,094,136.84	9,011,793.30	
Grid	kWh	18,602,443	18,602,443	18,602,443	18,602,443	18,602,443	18,602,443	
Grid	CO2e (lb)	33,856,445.42	33,856,445.42	33,856,445.42	33,856,445.42	33,856,445.42	33,856,445.42	
	Savings (lb)	23,596,051.08	24,042,349.53	24,064,114.29	24,255,170.15	25,762,308.58	24,844,652.12	

- •Equivalent of removing 1,916 cars!
- •Spark Gap: \$18.99
- •O&M costs from EPA.gov: \$0.005/kWh
- •Assumed 40% Elect. Efficiency at 75% load. From manufacturer, full load electrical efficiency is 42.6%
- •System E never drops below 75% of the load, making load following very efficient
- •Thermal to Electric Ratio of 0.85 to 1.25 during the peak summer months

