

- **Introduction**
- University Medical Center of Princeton Overview
 - Building
 - Current systems
- Goals
- Depth
 - Replace HRUs with GSHP/GHX
 - Economic Analysis
 - Implement Micro Steam Turbines
- Electrical Breadth
- Acoustical Breadth
- Summary and Highlights
- Appendices



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 Mechanical Option
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 May 9, 2012



Princeton Health Care Systems

- Introduction
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 - Current systems
- Goals
- Depth
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- Acoustical Breadth
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Building Stats

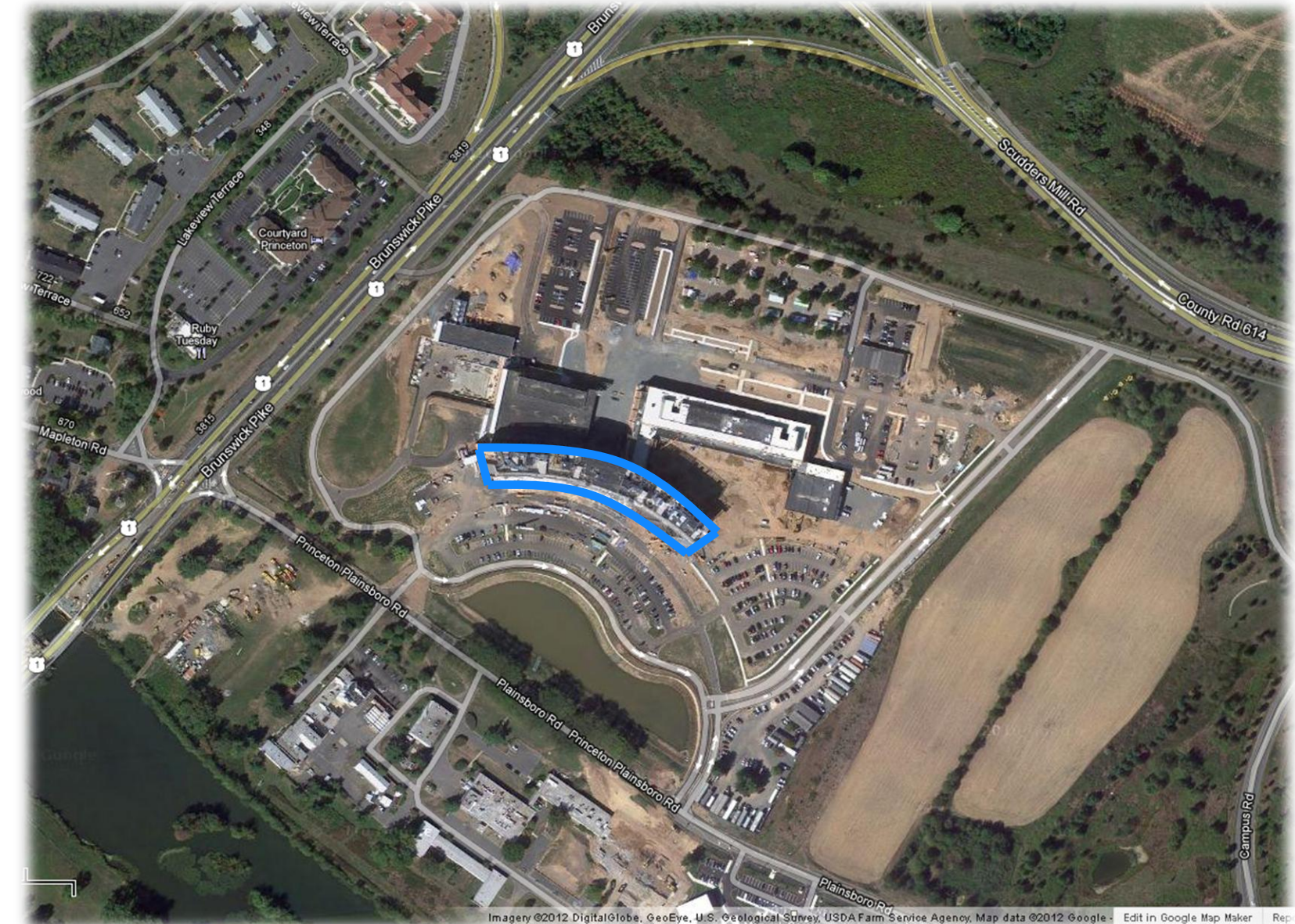
- Princeton Healthcare Systems
- Turner Construction
- Plainsboro, NJ
- 639,000 SF Total
- \$425 Million
- May 2012
- Patient Tower
 - 269 Patient Rooms
- D&T
- Building 2



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- **University Medical Center of Princeton Overview**
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 - Current systems
- Goals
- Depth
 - Replace HRUs with GSHP/GHX
 - Economic Analysis
 - Implement Micro Steam Turbines
- Electrical Breadth
- Acoustical Breadth
- Summary and Highlights
- Appendices



Princeton Health Care Systems



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- Introduction
- **University Medical Center of Princeton Overview**
 - Building
 - **Current systems**
- Goals
- Depth
 - Replace HRUs with GSHP/GHX
 - Economic Analysis
 - Implement Micro Steam Turbines
- Electrical Breadth
- Acoustical Breadth
- Summary and Highlights
- Appendices

Current System

- CUP

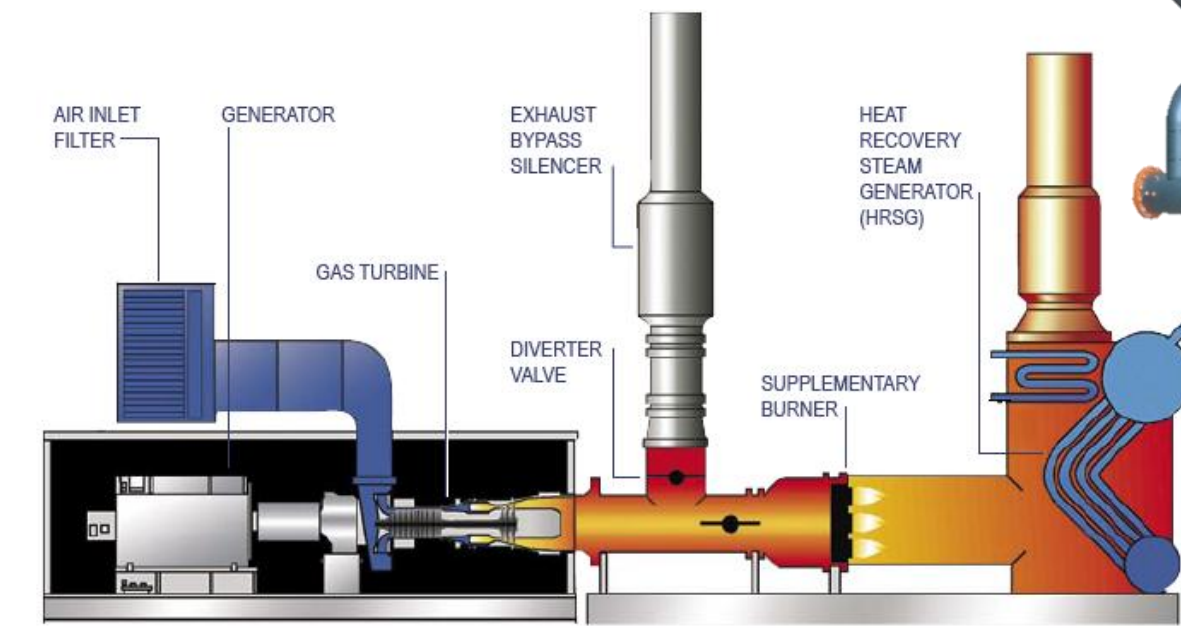
Solar Mars 90 Combustion Gas Turbine						
Fuel Input (MMBH)	Electrical Output (MW)	Steam Output Unfired (kpph)	Steam Output Fired (kpph)	Electrical Efficiency	Thermal Efficiency Unfired	Total Efficiency Unfired
100.4	9.5	46.8	113.3	32%	56%	88%

CUP

- Chilled Water
- 150 psi Steam
- Electricity

Steam

- 150 psi → 15 psi
- Domestic HW
- Heating HW
- Sterilization



Solar.com

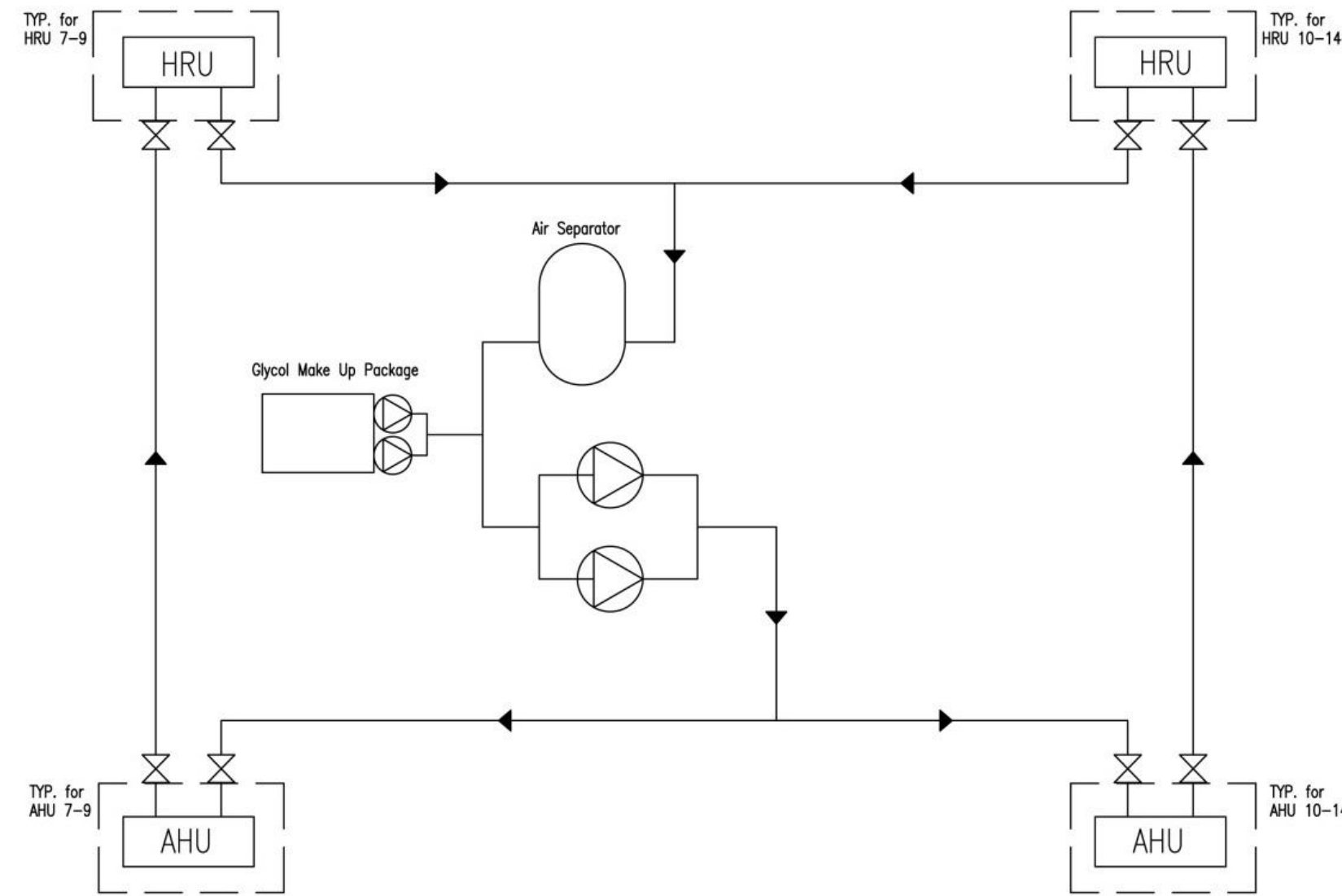
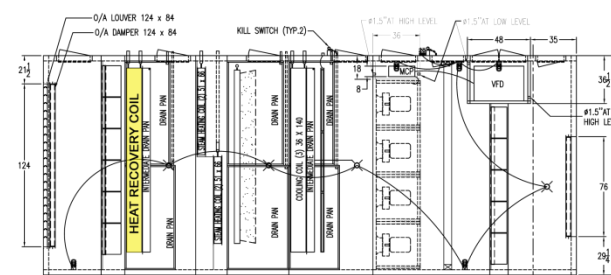
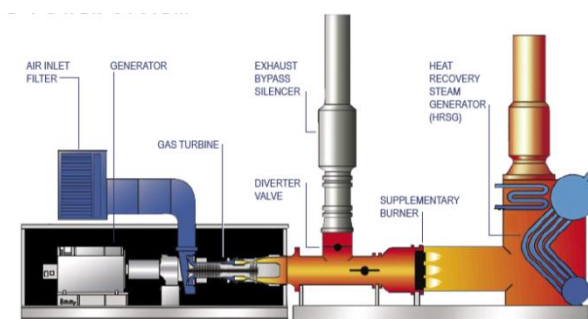


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- Introduction
- **University Medical Center of Princeton Overview**
 - Building
 - **Current systems**
- Goals
- Depth
 - Replace HRUs with GSHP/GHX
 - Economic Analysis
 - Implement Micro Steam Turbines
- Electrical Breadth
- Acoustical Breadth
- Summary and Highlights
- Appendices

Current System

- CUP
- 8 Roof Top AHU
- CAV and VAV with Reheat
- HRU

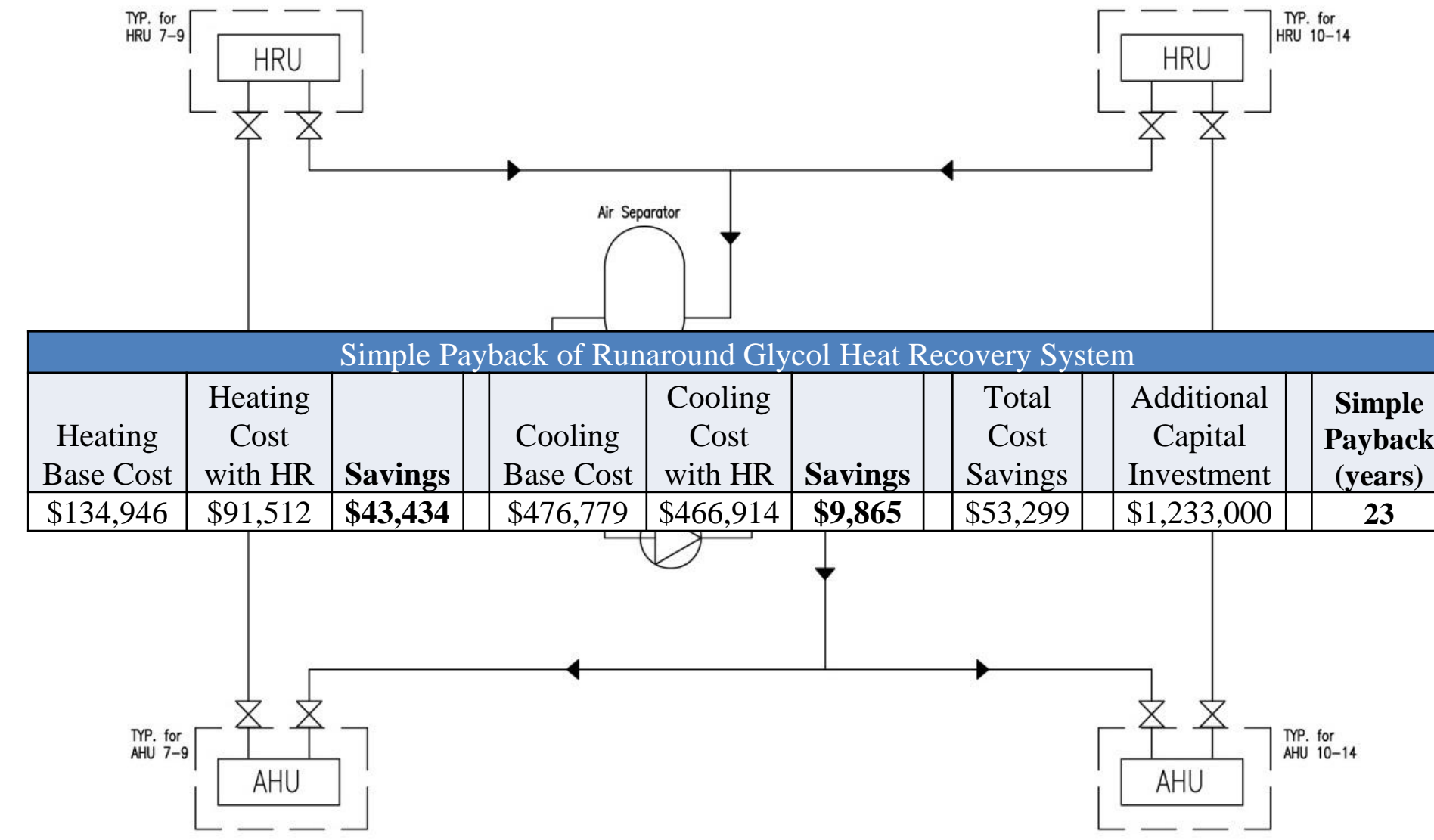


- Introduction
- **University Medical Center of Princeton Overview**
 - Building
 - **Current systems**
- Goals
- Depth
 - Replace HRUs with GSHP/GHX
 - Economic Analysis
 - Implement Micro Steam Turbines
- Electrical Breadth
- Acoustical Breadth
- Summary and Highlights
- Appendices

Current System

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- CAV and VAV with Reheat
- HRU

Peak Heating and Cooling Savings from HR					
Heating Base Load (MBH)	Load With HR (MBH)	Savings (MBH)	Cooling Base Load (Tons)	Load with HR (Tons)	Savings (Tons)
10,537	5,431	5,106	1,431	1,424	7



- Introduction
- University Medical Center of Princeton Overview
 - Building
 - Current systems
- **Goals**
- Depth
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 - Economic Analysis
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- Acoustical Breadth
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- Appendices

PHS Design Objectives

- Optimum Healing Environment
- Improved Performance
- Environmental Responsibility

Project Objectives

- Provide Alternative
- Discover Unique Options
- Compare Energy/Cost

Electrical Breadth

Redesign of Power Distribution

Acoustical Breadth

Evaluate Current Room Acoustics
Recommend Solution



Princeton Health Care Systems



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 - Building
 - Current systems
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- **Depth**
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- Appendices

Size heat pump to match precooling load
 Need one 8 Ton

Size to match water flow of 900 gpm
 need 13 in parallel
 Additional 367 Tons Peak Cooling Savings

Size to match preheating
 Need 30 units

What if no HP and only GHX?

$L_c = 25,637 \text{ ft} / \text{HP} \Rightarrow 333,281 \text{ feet total}$

8,008 MBH Heating Capacity

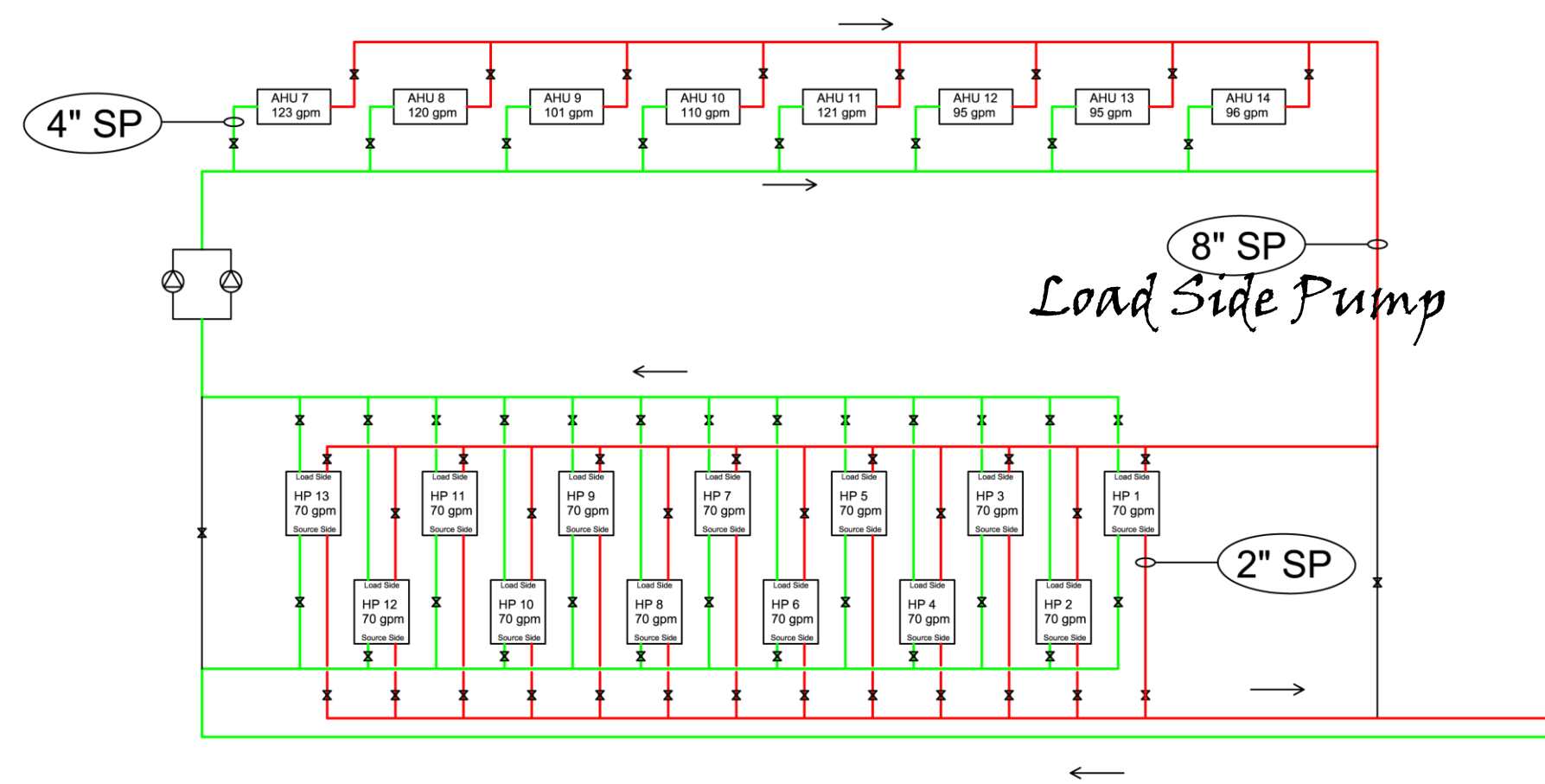
Additional 2,902 MBH Peak Heating Savings

Peak Heating and Cooling Savings from HR					
Heating Base Load (MBH)	Load With HR (MBH)	Savings (MBH)	Cooling Base Load (Tons)	Load with HR (Tons)	Savings (Tons)
10,537	5,431	5,106	1,431	1,424	7

EWT (F)	SOURCE COIL				LOAD COIL																						
	gpm	Pressure Drop		EWT (F)	Flow 35.0 gpm								Flow 53.0 gpm								Flow 70.0 gpm						
		psig	ft wg		TC (MBtuh)	Power (kW)	THR (MBtuh)	LWT (F)	EER	Pressure Drop psig	ft wg	TC (MBtuh)	Power (kW)	THR (MBtuh)	LWT (F)	EER	Pressure Drop psig	ft wg	TC (MBtuh)	Power (kW)	THR (MBtuh)	LWT (F)	EER	Pressure Drop psig	ft wg		
35	1.19	2.75	50	129.3	6.84	152.7	35.2	18.6	0.54	1.20	271.2	13.86	318.5	39.8	19.6	3.60	8.30	277.3	13.94	324.9	42.1	19.9	6.50	15.00			
			60	141.0	6.90	164.5	43.9	20.1	0.30	0.70	294.1	13.92	341.6	48.9	21.1	3.44	7.94	299.9	13.97	347.5	51.4	21.5	6.18	14.28			
			70	151.3	7.00	175.2	52.7	21.3	0.17	0.40	313.9	14.09	362.0	58.2	22.3	3.29	7.60	319.0	14.14	367.3	60.9	22.6	5.91	13.64			
	50	3.59	8.30	50	131.1	6.34	152.8	35.0	20.2	0.54	1.20	275.0	12.76	318.5	39.6	21.5	3.60	8.30	281.1	12.80	324.8	42.0	22.0	6.50	15.00		
				60	142.7	6.41	164.6	43.7	21.9	0.30	0.70	297.6	12.90	341.6	48.8	23.1	3.44	7.94	303.3	12.93	347.4	51.3	23.4	6.18	14.28		
				70	152.9	6.47	175.0	52.5	23.3	0.17	0.40	316.8	13.01	361.2	58.0	24.3	3.29	7.60	321.9	13.04	366.4	60.8	24.7	5.91	13.64		
		70	6.50	15.02	50	131.7	6.12	152.6	35.0	21.1	0.54	1.20	276.2	12.30	318.2	39.6	22.5	3.60	8.30	282.4	12.33	324.5	41.9	22.9	6.50	15.00	
					60	143.4	6.18	164.4	43.6	22.8	0.30	0.70	298.9	12.41	341.2	48.7	24.1	3.44	7.94	304.6	12.43	347.0	51.3	24.5	6.18	14.28	
					70	153.5	6.22	174.8	52.5	24.3	0.17	0.40	318.1	12.50	360.7	58.0	25.5	3.29	7.60	323.1	12.52	365.8	60.8	25.8	5.91	13.64	
			35	1.01	2.34	50	118.9	8.26	147.0	36.4	13.9	0.54	1.20	251.5	16.64	308.3	40.5	15.1	3.60	8.30	258.3	16.70	315.3	42.6	15.5	6.50	15.00
						60	132.6	8.38	161.2	44.8	15.4	0.30	0.70	279.0	16.98	336.6	49.5	16.5	3.44	7.94	285.6	16.94	343.4	51.8	16.9	6.18	14.28
						70	144.9	8.49	173.5	53.4	16.7	0.17	0.40	302.7	17.10	361.1	58.6	17.7	3.29	7.60	308.7	17.15	367.2	61.2	18.0	5.91	13.64
70				3.29	7.60	50	122.4	7.84	149.1	36.0	15.1	0.54	1.20	258.4	15.76	312.2	40.2	16.4	3.60	8.30	265.2	15.80	319.1	42.4	16.8	6.50	15.00
						60	135.7	7.92	162.7	44.5	16.7	0.30	0.70	284.8	15.91	339.1	49.3	17.9	3.44	7.94	291.2	15.95	345.6	51.7	18.3	6.18	14.28
						70	147.5	7.99	174.7	53.1	18.1	0.17	0.40	307.3	16.04	362.1	58.4	19.2	3.29	7.60	313.0	16.08	367.9	61.1	19.5	5.91	13.64
	35			0.86	2.03	50	106.2	9.76	139.4	37.9	10.3	0.54	1.20	225.8	19.64	292.8	41.5	11.5	3.60	8.30	232.6	19.71	299.8	43.4	11.8	6.50	15.00
						60	121.2	9.90	154.9	46.2	11.7	0.30	0.70	256.2	19.94	324.3	50.3	12.8	3.44	7.94	263.1	20.01	331.4	52.5	13.1	6.18	14.28
						70	134.8	10.04	169.1	54.6	13.0	0.17	0.40	283.6	20.22	352.6	59.3	14.0	3.29	7.60	290.4	20.28	359.6	61.7	14.3	5.91	13.64

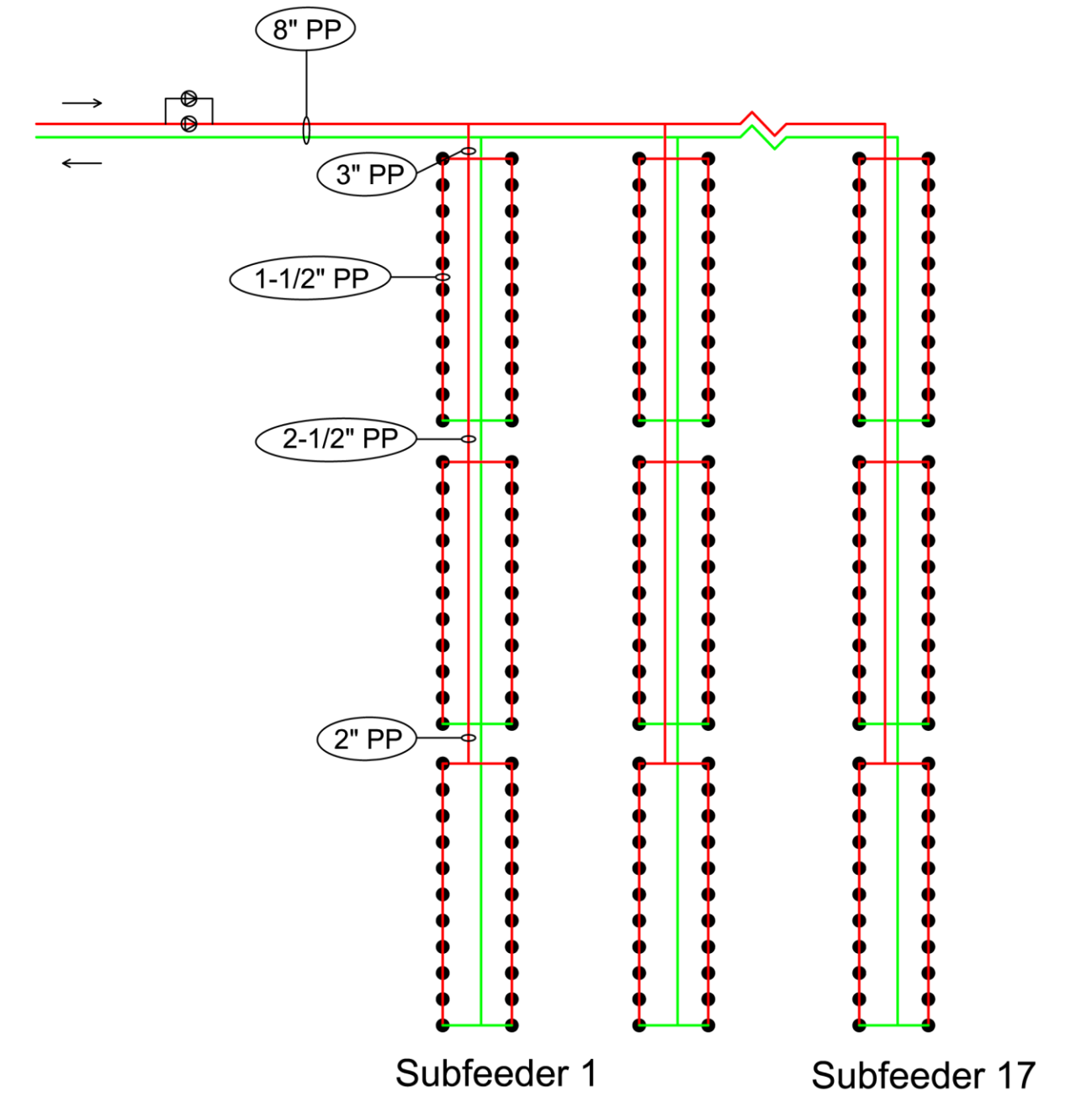
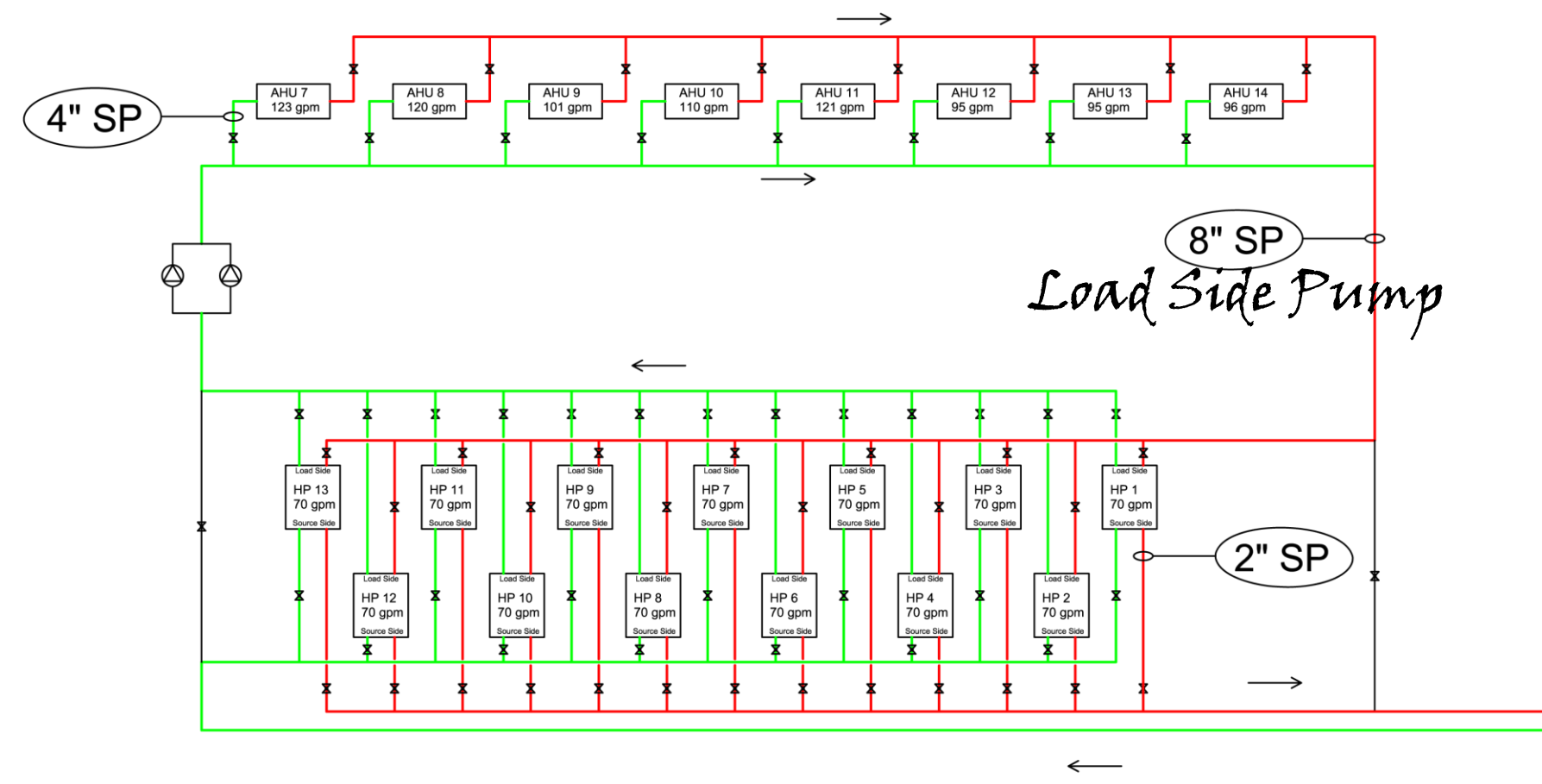
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- University Medical Center of Princeton Overview
 - Building
 - Current systems
- Goals
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Source Side Pump



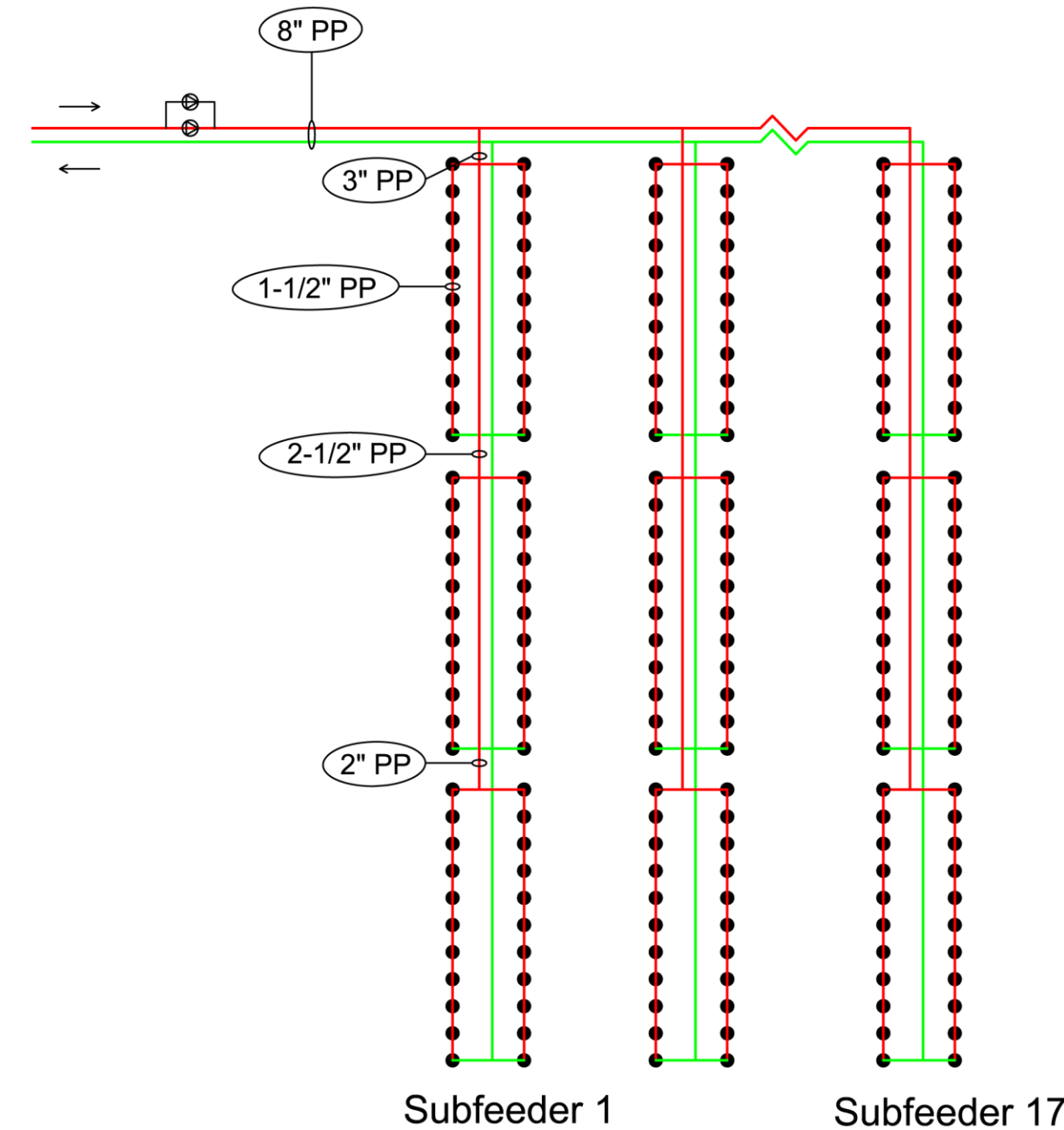
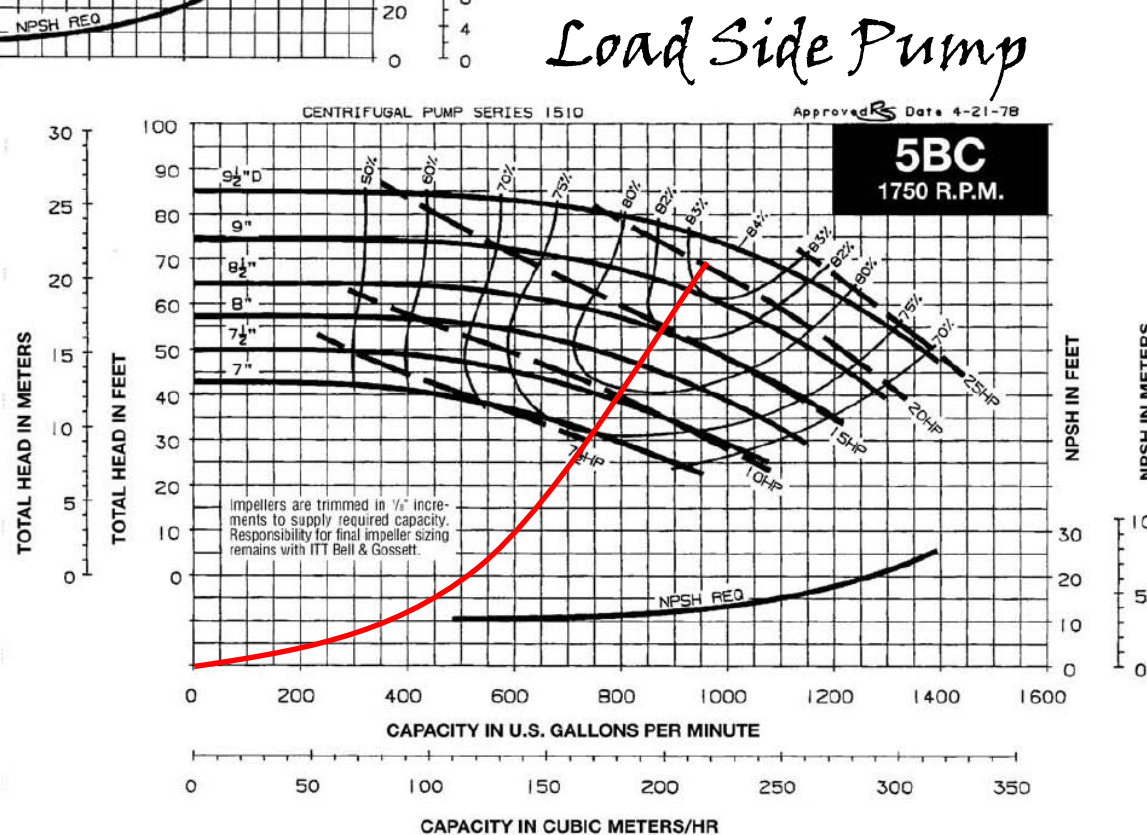
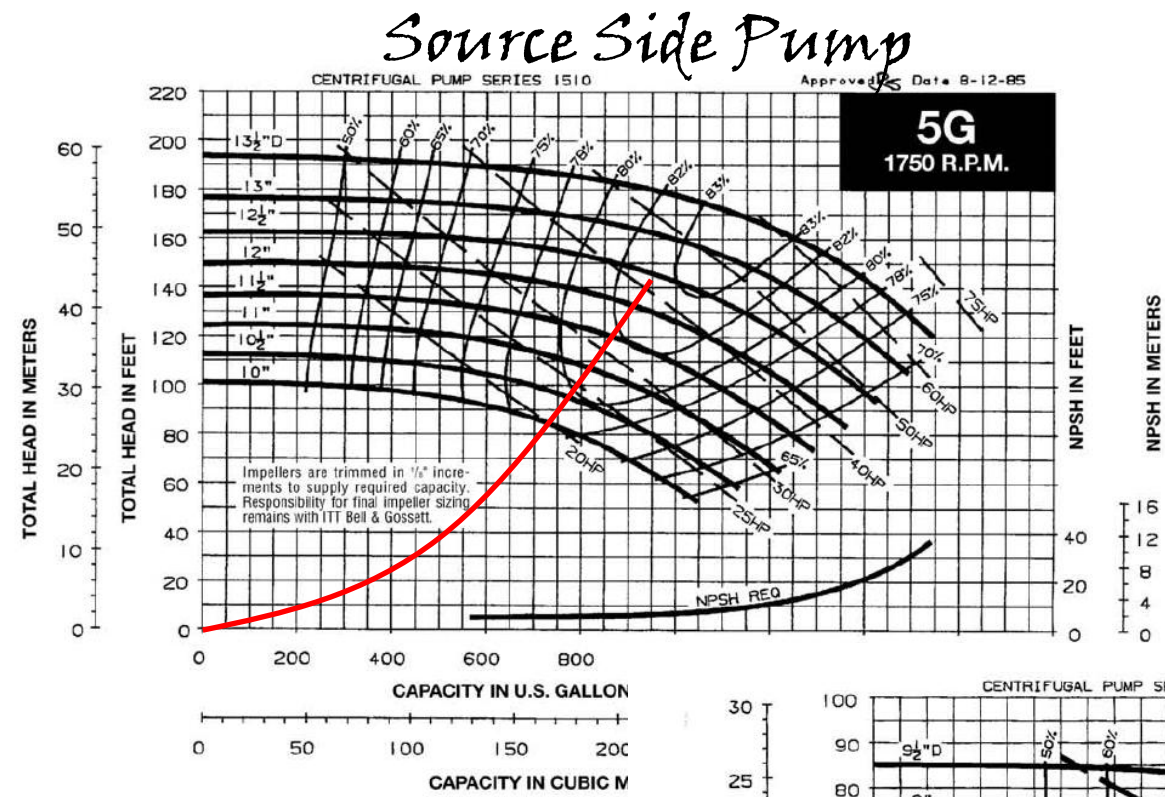
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- University Medical Center of Princeton Overview
 - Building
 - Current systems
- Goals
- **Depth**
 - **Replace HRUs with GSHP/GHX**
 - Economic Analysis
 - Implement Micro Steam Turbines
- Electrical Breadth
- Acoustical Breadth
- Summary and Highlights
- Appendices

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- Introduction
- University Medical Center of Princeton Overview
 - Building
 - Current systems
- Goals
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- Acoustical Breadth
- Summary and Highlights
- Appendices



EES to calculate hourly energy savings

$$\dot{V}_H = 123 \text{ [gal/min]} \cdot \left| 0.1337 \cdot \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{gal}} \right| \text{ Volumetric Flow rate of Water}$$

$$p = 14.7 \text{ [psi]} \text{ Atmospheric pressure in psi}$$

$$T_{C,in} = 11 \text{ [F]} \text{ Entering Air DB Temperature}$$

$$\dot{V}_C = 46000 \text{ [ft}^3\text{/min]} \text{ Volumetric Flow rate of Air}$$

$$U = 681.5 \text{ [BTU/hr-ft}^2\text{-F]} \text{ Heat Transfer coefficient}$$

$$A = 105 \text{ [ft}^2\text{]} \text{ Total face area}$$

$$\rho_H = \rho[\text{'Water'}, T=T_{H,in}, P=p] \text{ Water Density as defined by EES tables}$$

$$\dot{m}_H = \rho_H \cdot \dot{V}_H \cdot \left| 60 \cdot \frac{\text{min}}{\text{hr}} \right| \text{ Water mass flow rate}$$

$$\rho_C = \rho[\text{'Air'}, T=T_{C,in}, P=p] \text{ Air Density}$$

$$\dot{m}_C = \rho_C \cdot \dot{V}_C \cdot \left| 60 \cdot \frac{\text{min}}{\text{hr}} \right| \text{ Air mass flow rate}$$

//Must guess outlet temperatures to be able to calculate specific heat capacities. These values will be commented out once evaluated once

//Based on a precooling delta T estimate of 7 degrees F for water and 8 degrees F for air

$$c_H = Cp[\text{'Water'}, T = \frac{T_{H,in} + T_{H,out}}{2}, P=p] \text{ Specific Heat Capacity of Water}$$

$$c_C = Cp[\text{'Air'}, T = \frac{T_{C,in} + T_{C,out}}{2}] \text{ Specific heat capacity of Air}$$

$$\dot{C}_H = \dot{m}_H \cdot c_H$$

$$\dot{C}_C = \dot{m}_C \cdot c_C$$

$$\dot{C}_{min} = \text{Min}[\dot{C}_C, \dot{C}_H] \text{ min capacitance rate}$$

$$\dot{C}_{max} = \text{Max}[\dot{C}_C, \dot{C}_H] \text{ max capacitance rate}$$

$$NTU = \frac{U \cdot A}{\dot{C}_{min}} \text{ number of transfer units}$$

$$\epsilon = \text{HX}[\text{'crossflowboth,unmixed'}, NTU, \dot{C}_C, \dot{C}_H, \text{'epsilon'}] \text{ Access effectiveness-NTU solution}$$

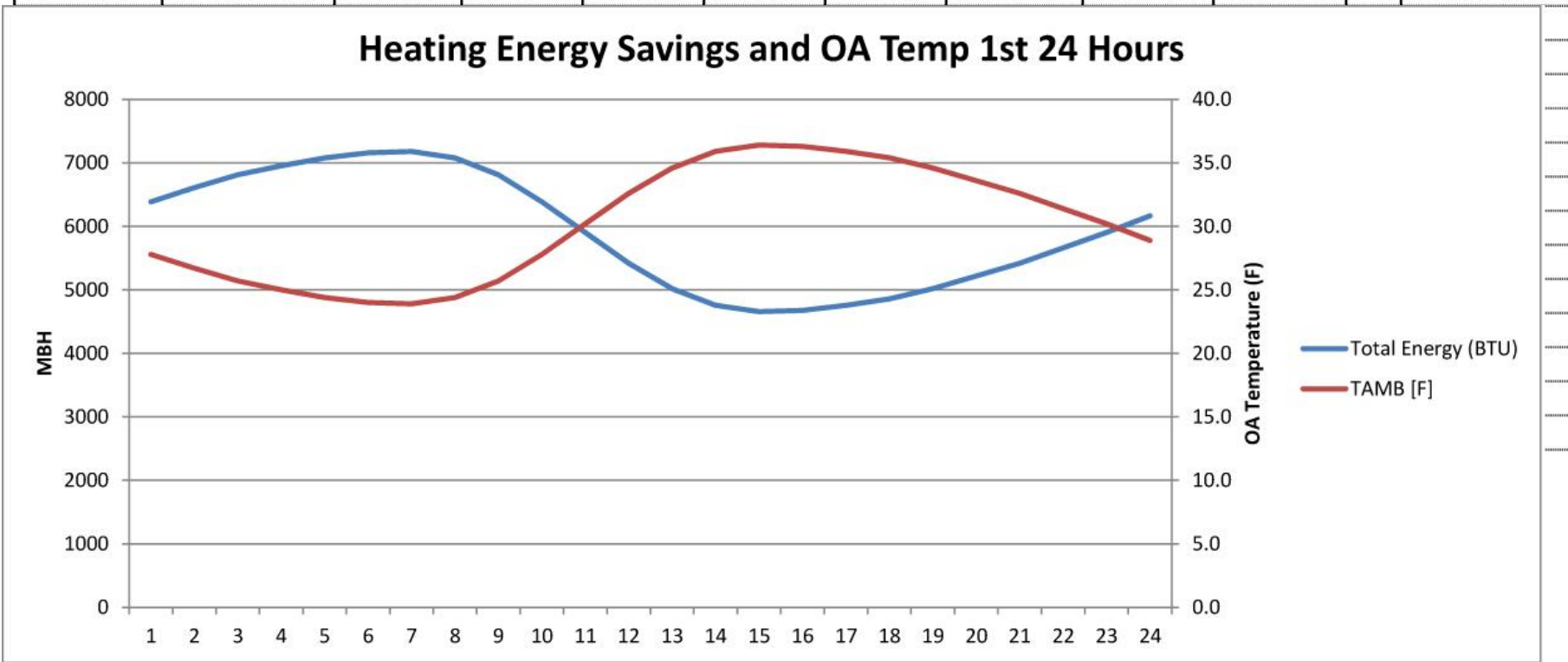
$$\dot{q}_{max} = \dot{C}_{min} \cdot [T_{H,in} - T_{C,in}] \text{ Max possible heat transfer rate}$$

$$\dot{q} = \dot{q}_{max} \cdot \epsilon \text{ Actual Heat Transfer rate}$$

$$T_{C,out} = T_{C,in} + \frac{\dot{q}}{\dot{C}_C} \text{ Air exit temp}$$

$$T_{H,out} = T_{H,in} - \frac{\dot{q}}{\dot{C}_H} \text{ Water exit temp}$$

Hour of Year	TAMB [F]	AHU - 7	AHU - 8	AHU - 9	AHU - 10	AHU - 11	AHU - 12	AHU - 13	AHU - 14	Total Energy (BTU)
1	27.8	959412	1.01E+06	744807	839189	1.01E+06	663101	663101	502921	6386531
2	26.7	992850	1.04E+06	770787	868389	1.04E+06	686267	686267	520596	6609156
3	25.7	1.02E+06	1.08E+06	794437	894965	1.07E+06	707357	707357	536693	6811809
4	25.0	1.04E+06	1.10E+06	811010	913586	1.10E+06	722136	722136	547978	6953846
5	24.4	1.06E+06	1.12E+06	825226	929557	1.12E+06	734815	734815	557661	7077074
6	24.0	1.08E+06	1.13E+06	834711	940211	1.13E+06	743274	743274	564122	7157592
7	23.9	1.08E+06	1.13E+06	837083	942875	1.13E+06	745389	745389	565738	7178474
8	24.4	1.06E+06	1.12E+06	825227	929558	1.12E+06	734815	734815	557661	7077076
9	25.7	1.02E+06	1.08E+06	794437	894965	1.07E+06	707356	707356	536693	6811807
10	27.8	959412	1.01E+06	744807	839189	1.01E+06	663101	663101	502921	6386531
11	30.2	886613	932020	688246	775605	929921	612678	612678	464472	5902233



Simple Payback for Heat Pump System to Base System

Energy Savings of GSHP and GHX and hours of Operation					
Peak Heating Capacity (MBTU)	Annual Heating Savings (MBH)	Operating Hours	Peak Cooling Capacity (Tons)	Annual Cooling Savings (Tons)	Operating Hours
7,178.50	18,693,690	5,243	219	101,830	983

Alternative Heating Savings			Alternative Cooling Savings		
Annual Heating Savings (MBH)	Natural Gas Savings (Therms)	NG Savings	Annual Cooling Savings (Tons)	Natural Gas Savings (Therms)	NG Savings
18,693,690	333,816	\$65,428	1,221,956	101,830	\$19,959

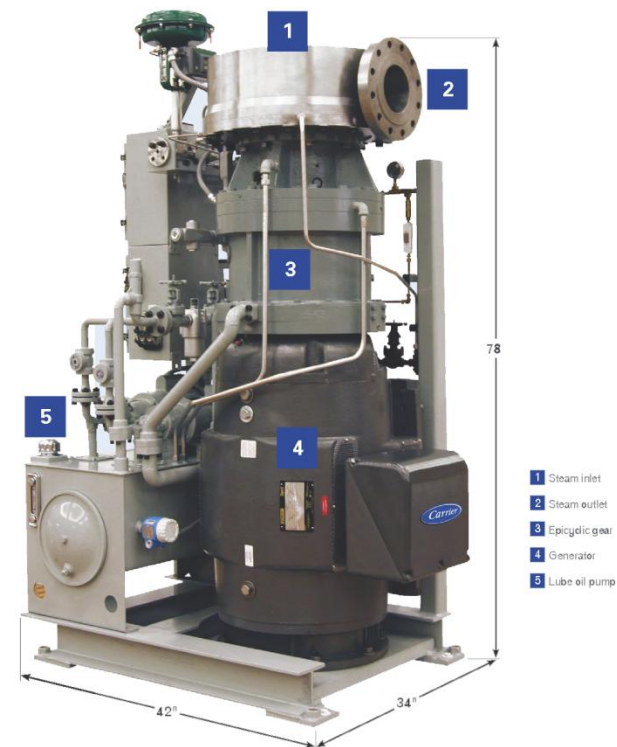
Simple Payback for GSHP and GHX Alternative					
Total NG Savings	Operating Cost	Total Cost Savings	Additional Capital Investment	Simple Payback (years)	
\$85,387	\$29,939	\$55,448	\$6,359,695	115	

Compared to 23 for Glycol Runaround

- Introduction
- University Medical Center of Princeton Overview
 - Building
 - Current systems
- Goals
- **Depth**
 - Replace HRUs with GSHP/GHX
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Micro Steam Turbine

- Location of PRV
- Flow Rate
- Energy Output



1 Steam inlet
 2 Steam outlet
 3 Epicyclic gear
 4 Generator
 5 Lube oil pump

Carrier.com

- What to power?
- Paralleling Switchgear
- Transfer Switch

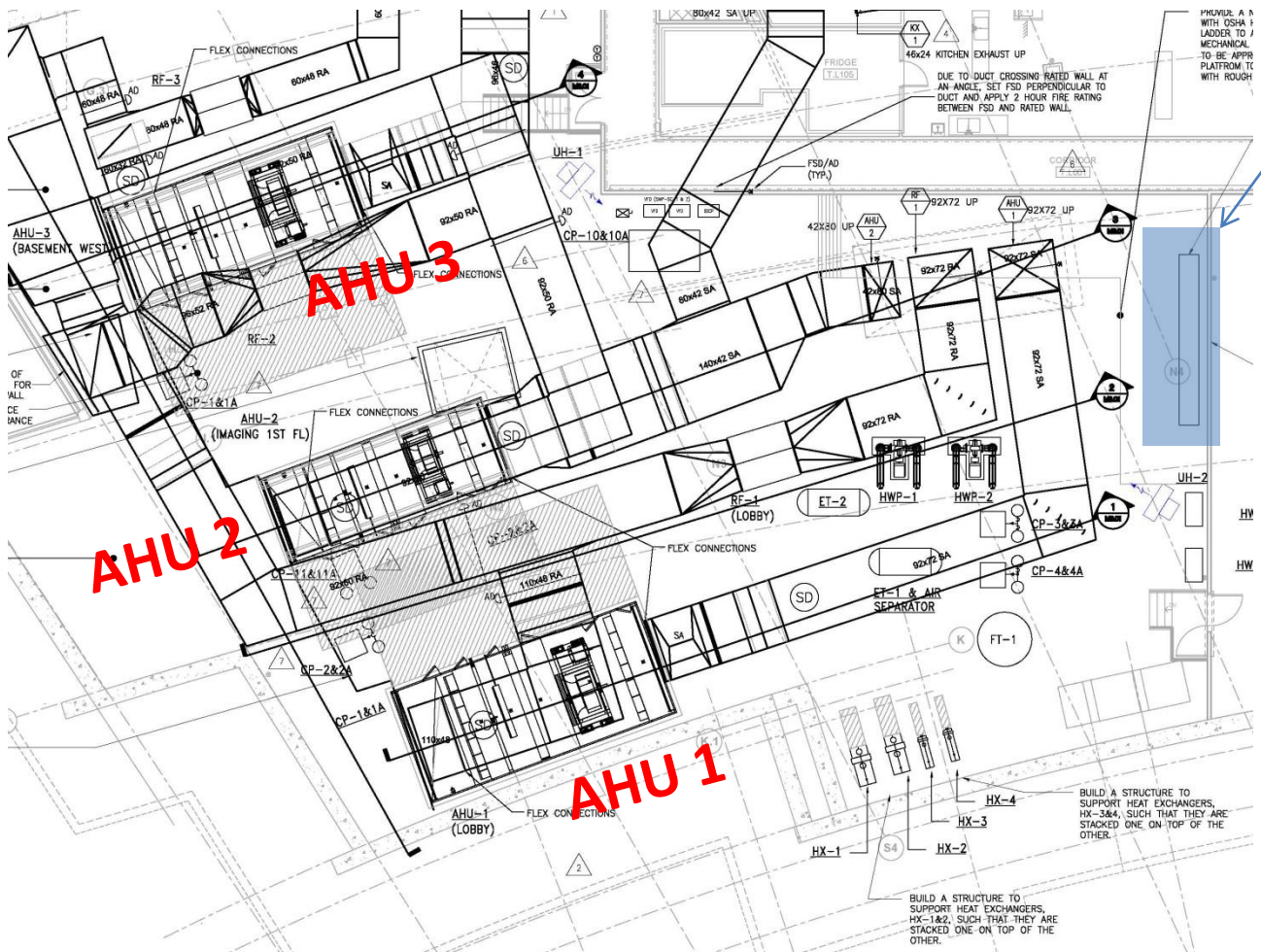
**Annual Peak Savings
 461 kW**

Microsteam Turbine Design Criteria			
Inlet Pressure (psi)	Outlet Pressure (psi)	Steam Flow Rate (lb/hr)	Steam Temperature (°F)
150	15	41,400	365.87

Microsteam Turbine Performanc Data				
Inlet Pressure (psi)	Outlet Pressure (psi)	Steam Flow Rate (lb/hr)	Steam Temperature (°F)	Electrical Output (kW)
150	15	11,150	366	275

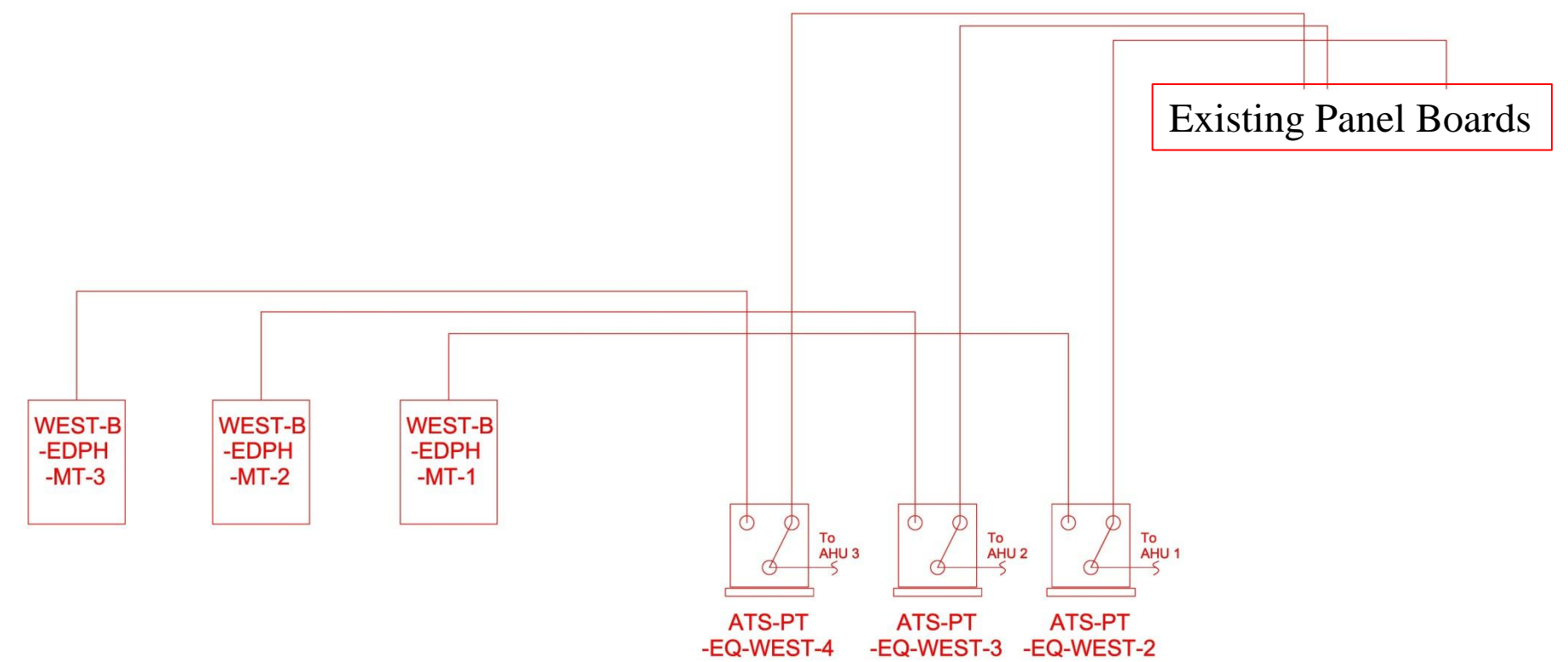
AHU Electrical Load Requirements						
Unit	HP	kVA	FLA	Volt	Phase	kW
AHU 1	12x10 = 120	130	156	480	3	191
AHU 2	9x7.5 = 67.5	80	96	480	3	118
AHU 3	12x7.5 = 90	103	124	480	3	152

Lower Level Mechanical Room Layout

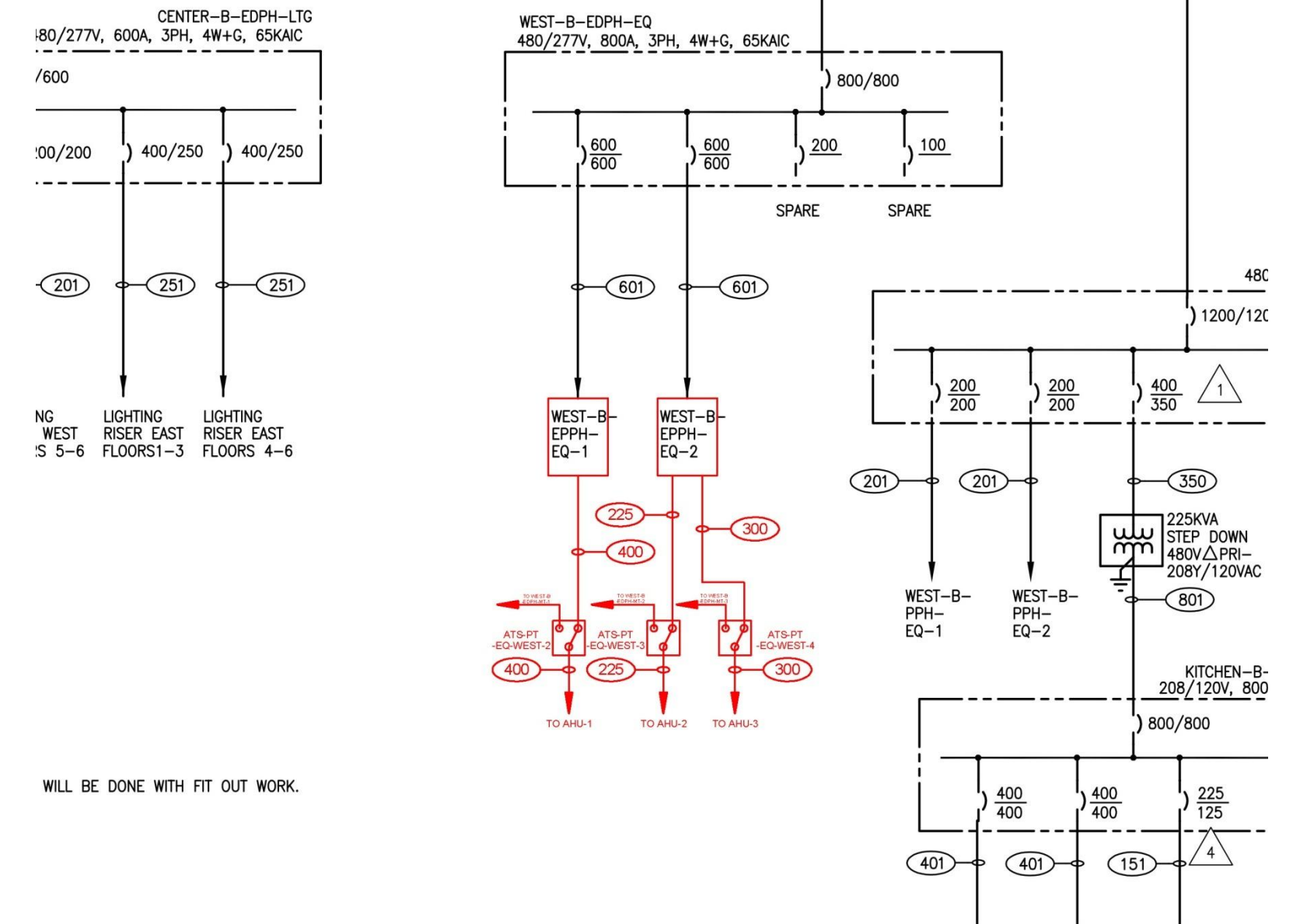


Pressure Reducing Valve Station 1

Riser Diagram with Turbines and Transfer Switches

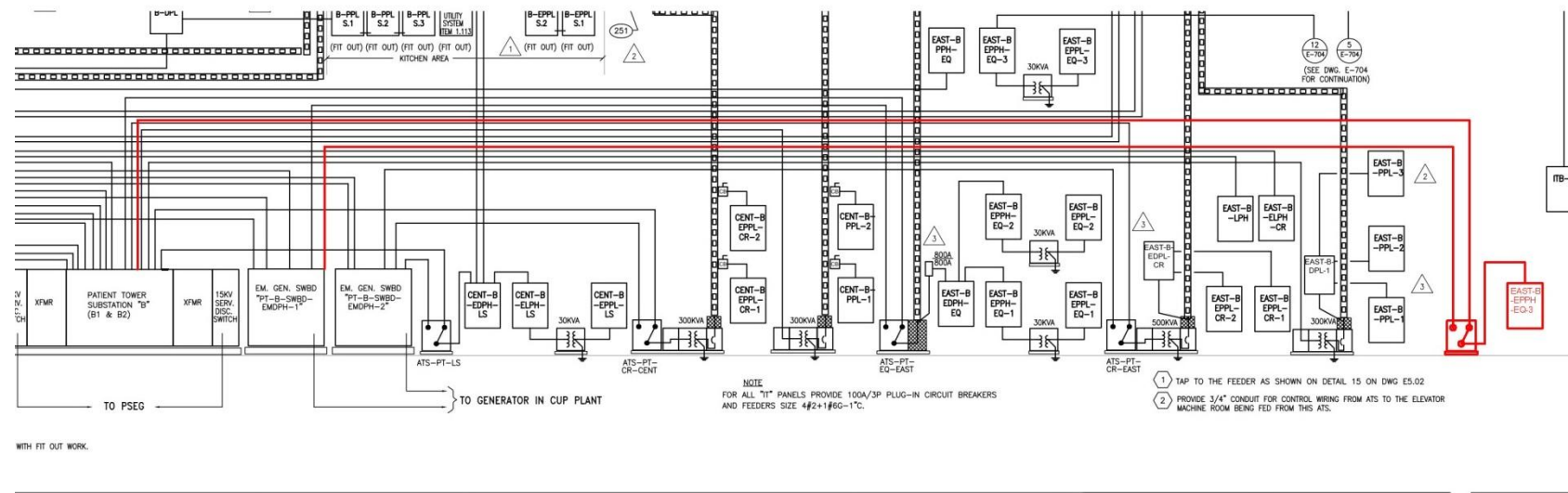


Single Line with Turbines Transfer Switches

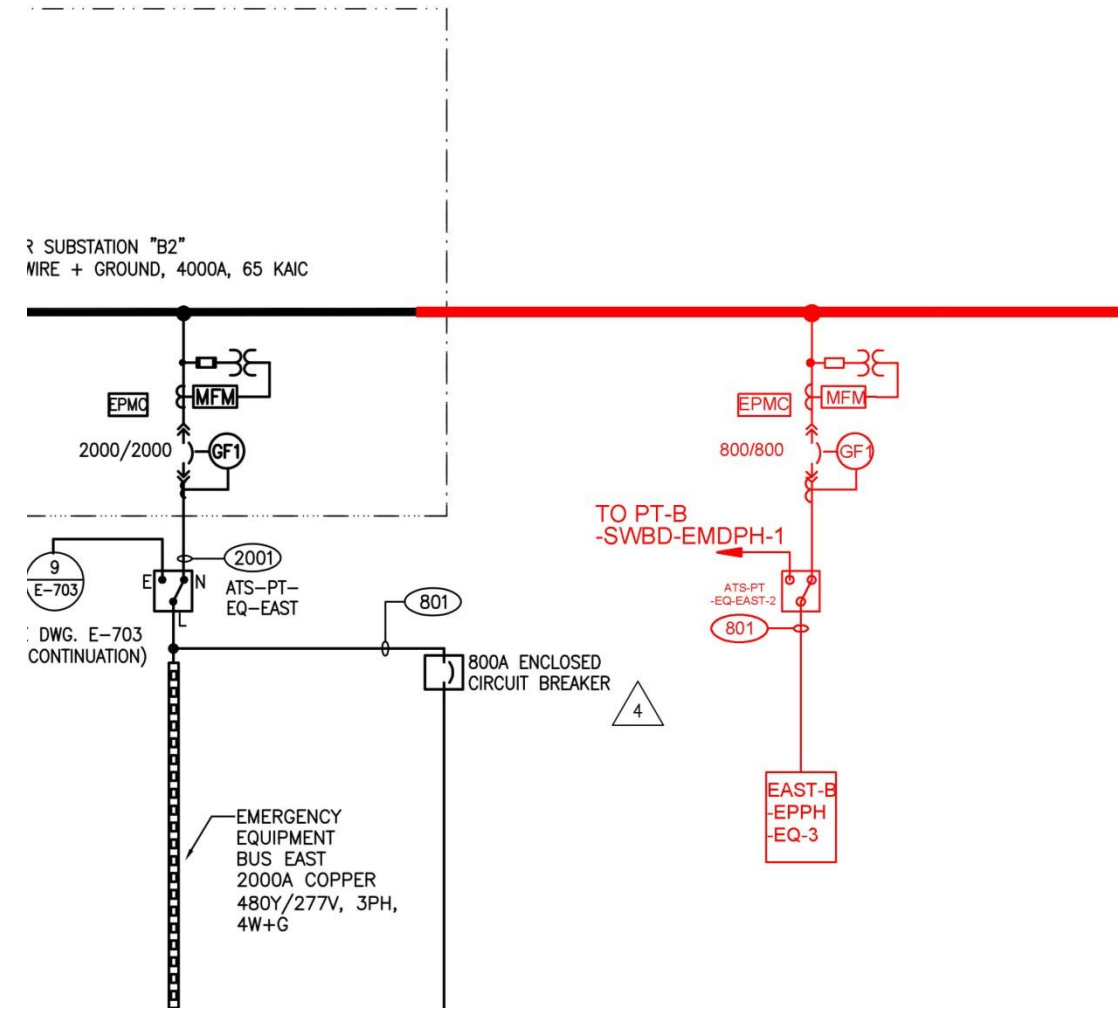


WILL BE DONE WITH FIT OUT WORK.

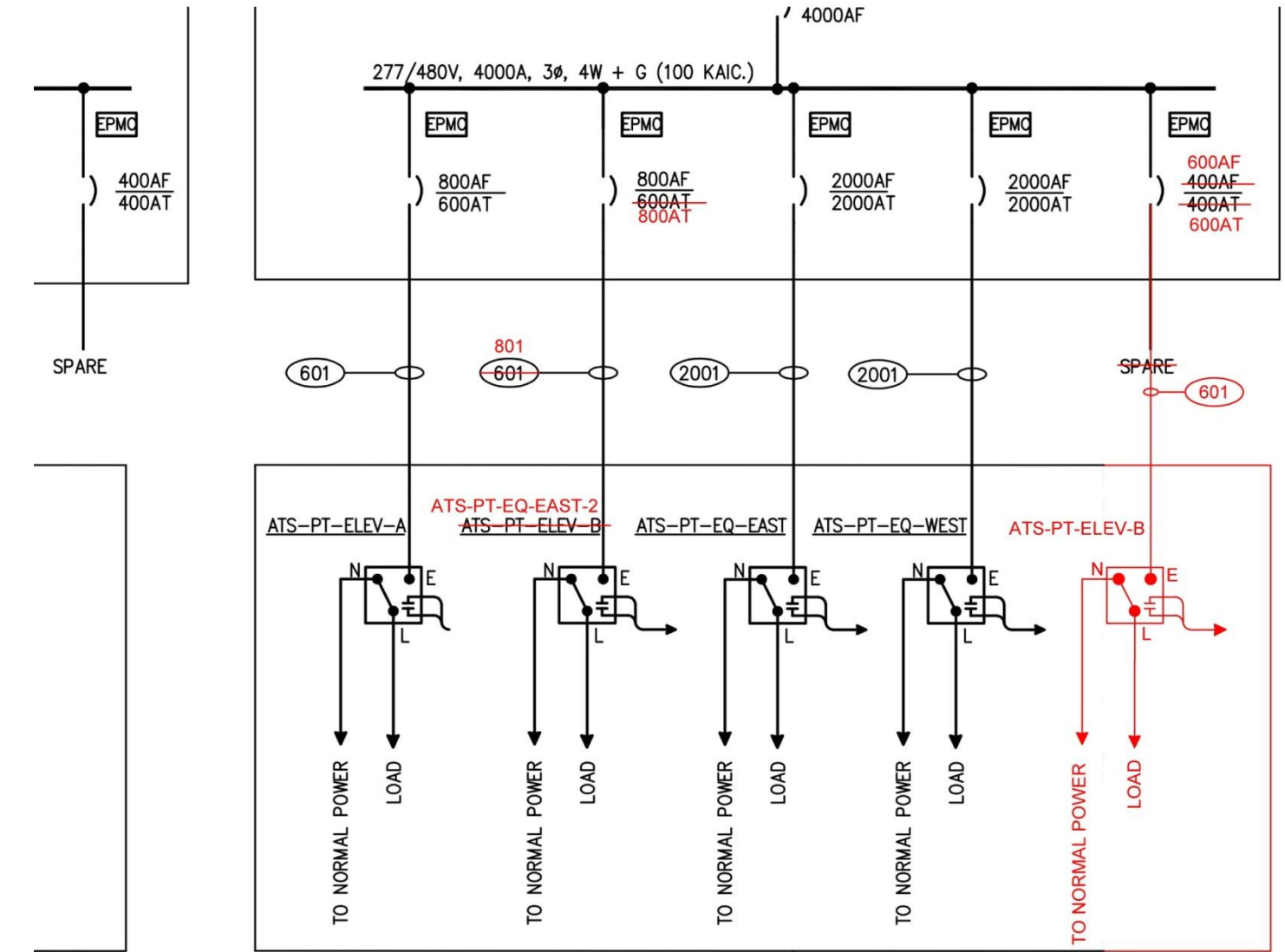
Riser Drawing with HP Transfer Switch and Panel Board



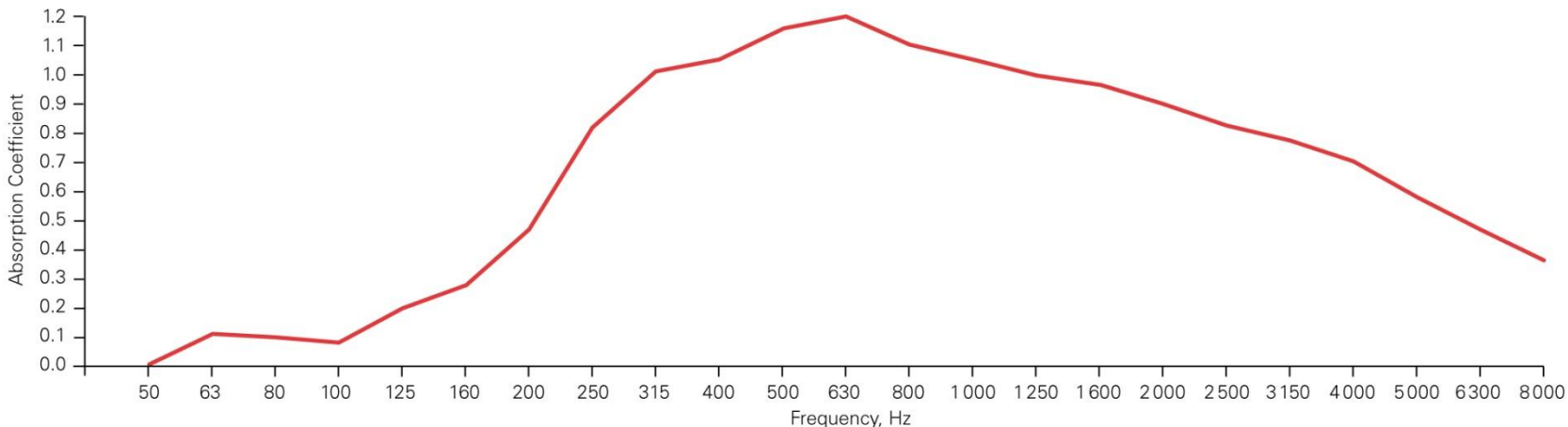
Single Line with HP Transfer Switch and Panel Board



Emergency Single Line with HP Transfer Switch



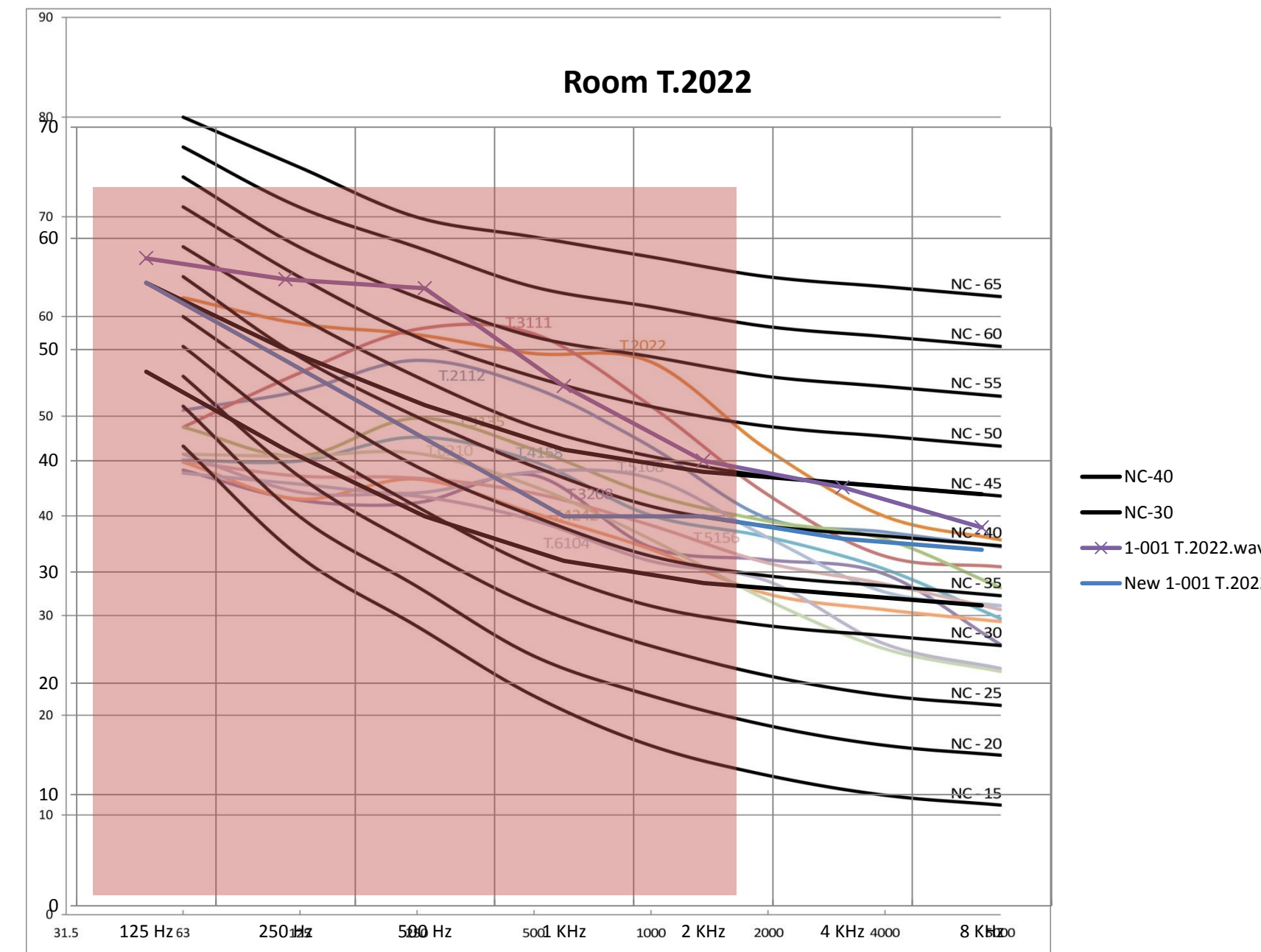
- Introduction
- *University Medical Center*
- **DUPONT**
- **Tyvek.**
- **GS**
- Depth
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Acoustical Breadth

- Acoustical Comfort Improves Healing Process
- AIA / AHA dBA and NC standards
- DuPont Audio Comfort Panels with Tyvek Cover

AudioComfort Panel Area Summary						
File Name	Room Type	Compliant based on dBA	NC	Compliant based in NC	DuPont Panel Area Required to meet NC compliance	Area of Dupont panel to meet dBA
1-001 T.2022.wav	Staff Work	NO	55	NO	245	400
2-001 T.2112.wav	Hold Recovery Room	NO	48	NO	310	310
2-002 T.3111.wav	Family Respite	NO	56	NO	483	250
2-003 T.3135.wav	Critical Patient Room	NO	43	Yes	--	100
2-004 T.3208.wav	Intermediate Patient Room	Yes	39	Yes	--	--
2-005 T.4158.wav	Patient Room	Yes	41	Yes	--	--
2-006 T.4212.wav	Patient Room	Yes	36	Yes	--	--
2-007 T.5108.wav	Patient Room	Yes	43	Yes	--	--
2-008 T.5156.wav	Patient Room	Yes	38	Yes	--	--
2-009 T.6210.wav	Nursery Patient Room	Yes	38	Yes	--	--
2-010 T.6104.wav	Patient Room	Yes	35	Yes	--	--



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- Acoustical Breadth
- **Summary and Highlights**
- Appendices

- Evaluated HR System
 - 23 Year Payback

- Designed GSHP / GHX
 - 115 Year Payback

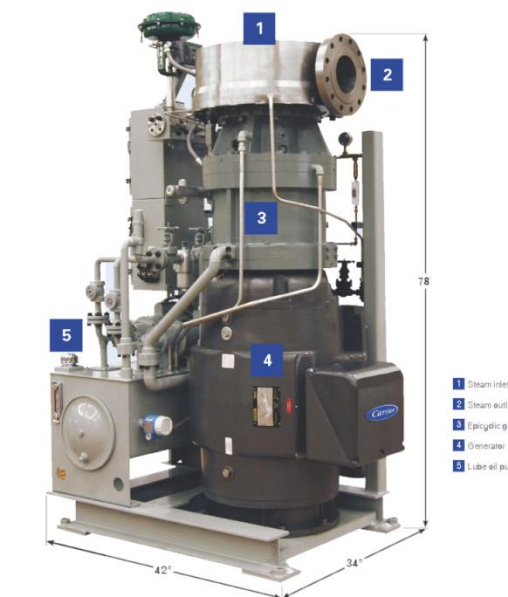
- Final Remarks

- Implemented Microsteam Turbines
 - Peak savings 461 kW

- Evaluated Room Acoustics
 - DuPont AudioComfort Panels

Simple Payback of Runaround Glycol Heat Recovery System								
Heating Base Cost	Heating Cost with HR	Savings	Cooling Base Cost	Cooling Cost with HR	Savings	Total Cost Savings	Additional Capital Investment	Simple Payback (years)
\$134,946	\$91,512	\$43,434	\$476,779	\$466,914	\$9,865	\$53,299	\$1,233,000	23

Simple Payback for GSHP and GHX Alternative					
Total NG Savings	Operating Cost	Total Cost Savings	Additional Capital Investment	Simple Payback (years)	
\$85,387	\$29,939	\$55,448	\$6,359,695	115	



- Introduction
- University Medical Center of Princeton Overview
 - Building
 - Current systems
- Goals
- Depth
 - Replace HRUs with GSHP/GHX
 - Economic Analysis
 - Implement Micro Steam Turbines
- Electrical Breadth
- Acoustical Breadth
- **Summary and Highlights**
- Appendices

Acknowledgements

- I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who played a vital role in this project.
- Turner Construction, for granting access to the drawings and information on this wonderful building.
- Chris Auer and the rest of the field office at UMCP for taking the time out of their day to help me with my requests
- Pam Garbini, for sharing her knowledge and wisdom about UMCP and the AE senior thesis.
- Princeton Healthcare Systems for granting me permission to use their building and construction photos.
- Syska Hannessy, for sharing their assumptions and methods for generating an energy model.
- Dr. Stephen Treado my thesis advisor.
- The rest of the AE faculty and staff and students.

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University Medical Center of Princeton

Timothy Berteotti • Mechanical Option • Dr. Treado

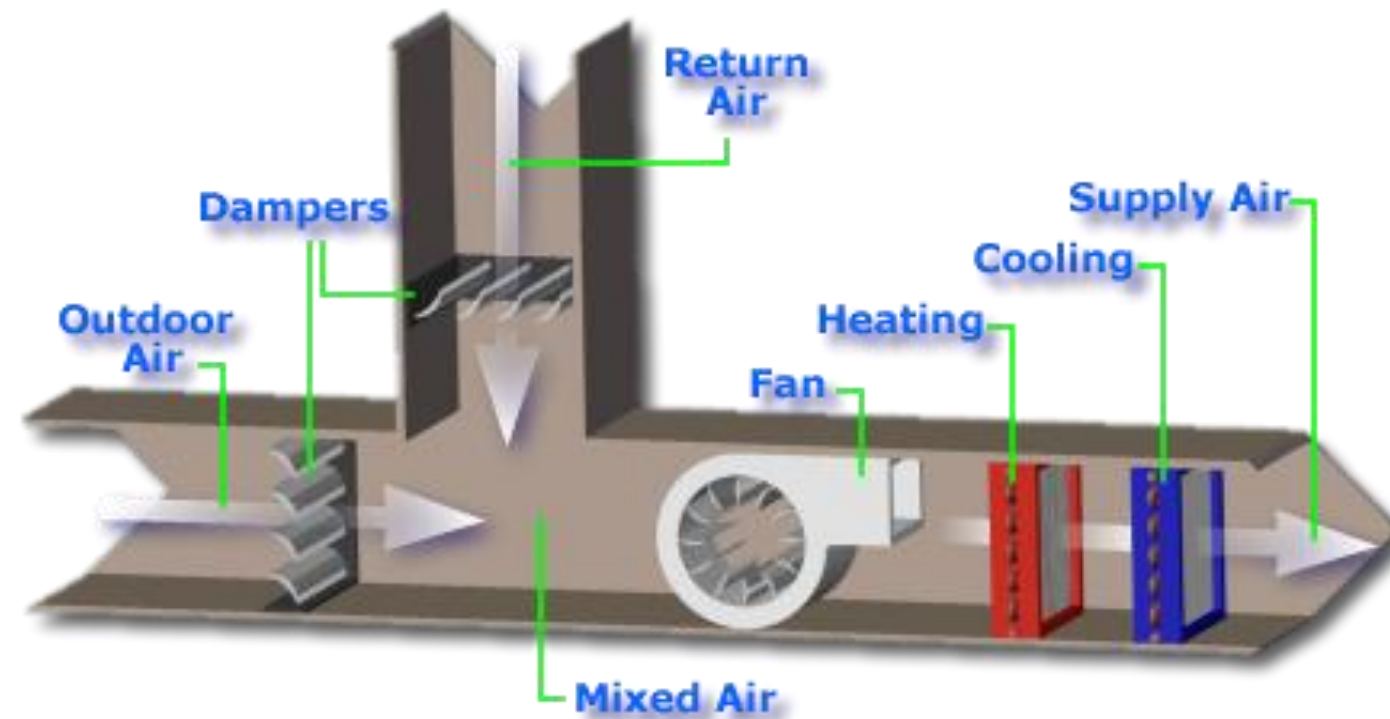


Thank You



- Introduction
- University Medical Center of Princeton Overview
 - Building
 - Current systems
- Goals
- Depth
 - Replace HRUs with GSHP/GHX
 - Economic Analysis
 - Implement Micro Steam Turbines
- Electrical Breadth
- Acoustical Breadth
- Summary and Highlights
- **Appendices**

Economizer



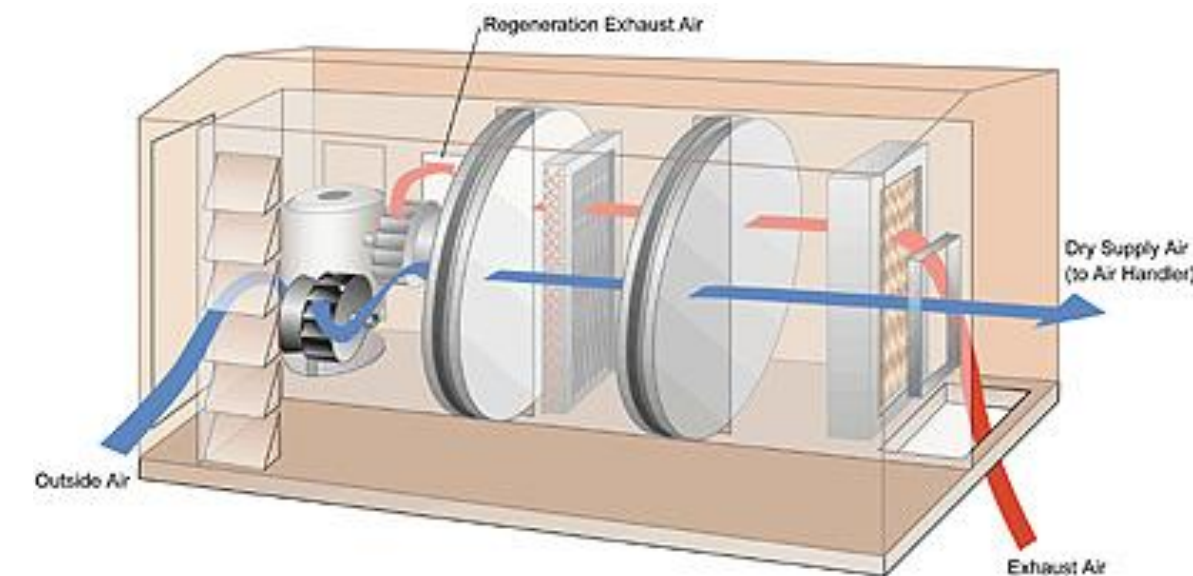
Advantages

- Reduction in outdoor air
- Reduction in Energy Consumption

Disadvantages

- Cross Contamination
- More Control Logic and Sensors

Energy Recovery Wheel



Advantages

- Reduction in Energy Consumption
- Enthalpy Recovered

Disadvantages

- Cross Contamination
- Large Duct Work on Roof



- Introduction
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 - Building
 - Current systems
- Goals
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Hybrid Systems

Fewer Heat Pumps in series provide large delta T mix into rest of flow

Decrease water flow on load side by percent of current

Preheat water going into heat pump in winter to decrease delta T