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The University of Texas Holistic Approach to Energy and Water



districtCOOLING2016
A CLIMATE SOLUTION

NOVEMBER 13-15 | JUMEIRAH BEACH HOTEL | DUBAI, UAE

A Holistic Approach to Energy and Water

Goals and Objectives

- Introduce the Campus Energy System
- Pathway to Cooling Optimization
- Water and Energy Benefits from Optimization
- Demand Side's Role
- Technology Approach to Manage RO Reject





Boiler Plant Commissioned 1910
Power Plant Commissioned 1928

Heating Capacity 1,200,000 lbs/hr
(230K Peak)



Cooling Capacity 44,000 Tons
(in construction) 15,000 Tons
(33,000 Peak)



Chilled Water Storage 4 Million Gallons
(in construction) 5.5 Million Gallons

Generation Capacity 134 MW
(59 MW Peak)



Electrical Duct Banks

32 Miles

Tunnels

9 Miles

Total Square Feet Served

18 million

Campus Acres

485

Student Population

53,000

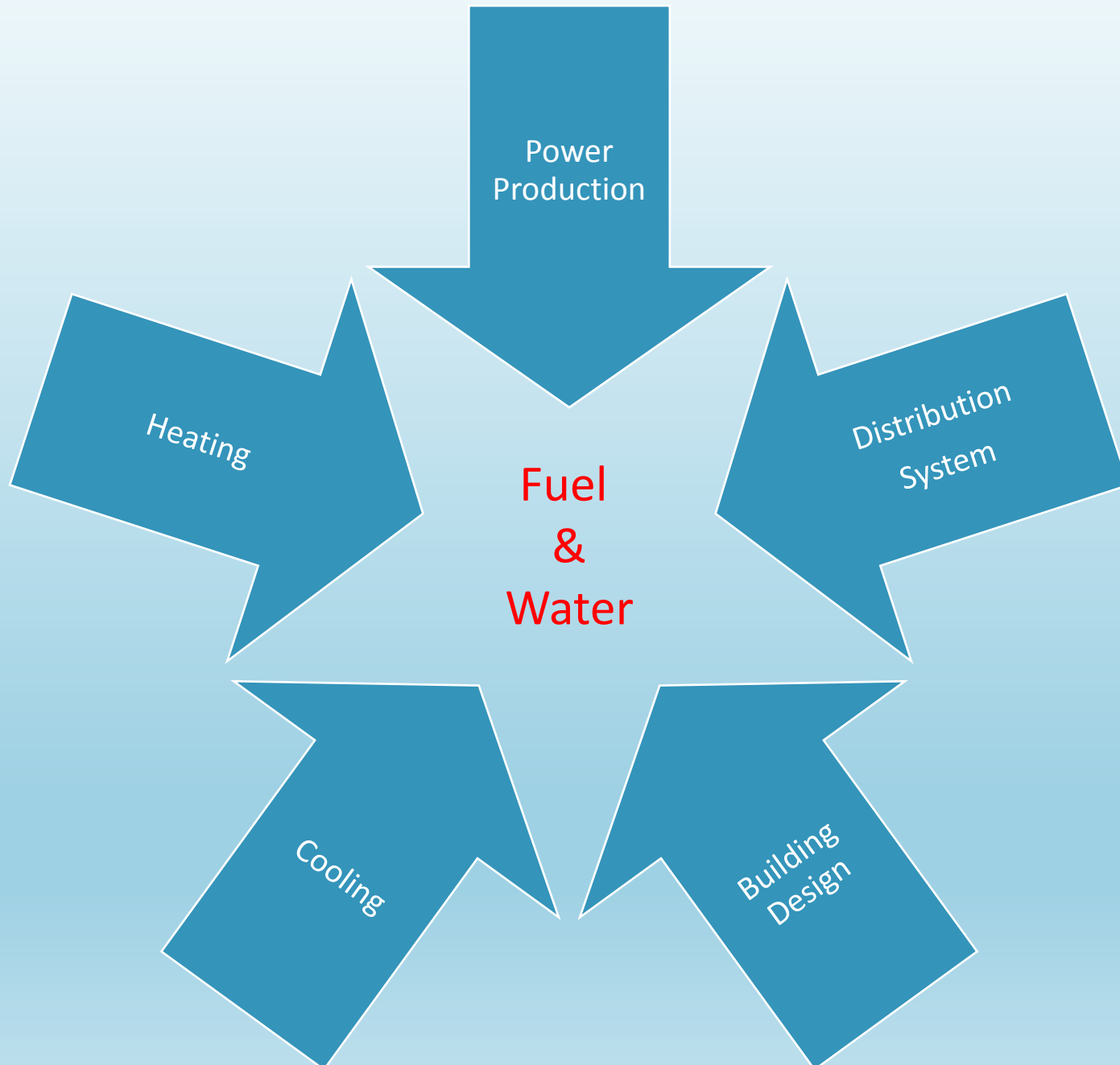
Campus-Wide blackouts

4 in 54 years

Largest University Utility in US

Most Efficient University Utility in the US



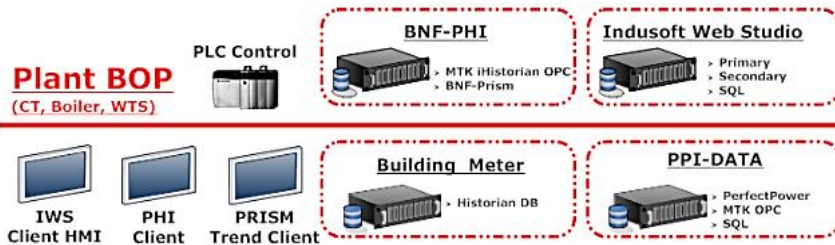






Utilities Network Overview

Power & Steam BOP



Chilled Water



Electrical Distribution



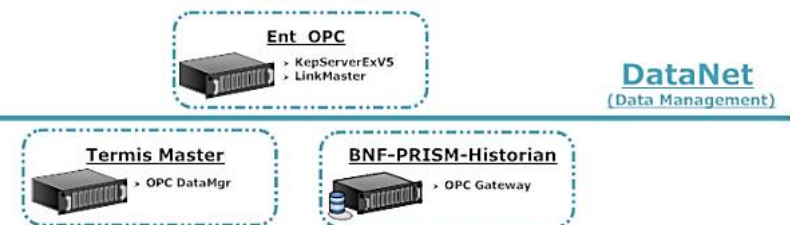
Power Plant



Intranet Applications & Billing



Historian & Chilled Water Modeling



WWW



Metering



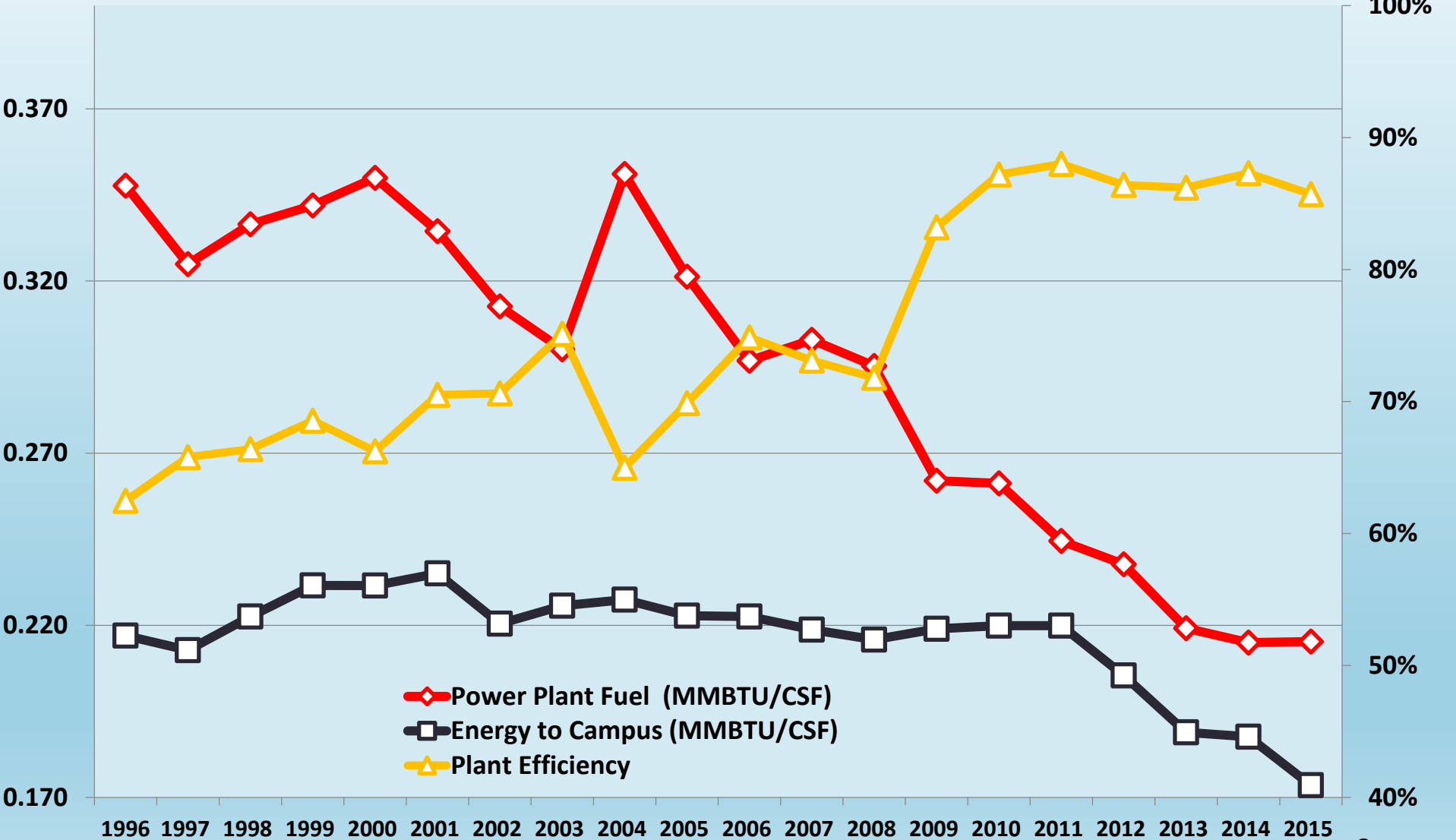
Remote Cooling Plant

Networking

Utility Plant Performance

MMBTU/CSF

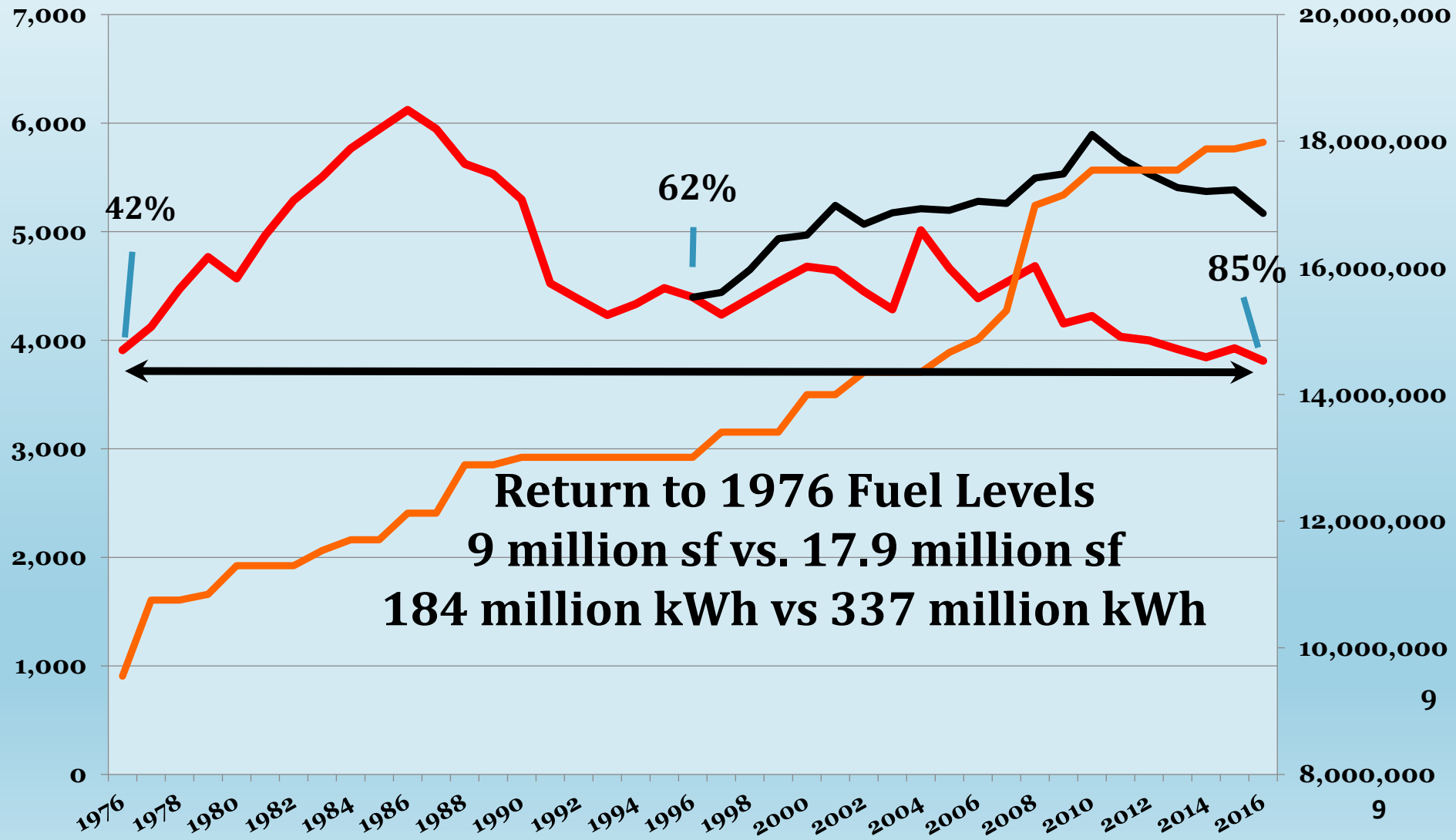
Efficiency
100%



Effects of Utility Improvements on Total Annual Fuel Use

MMBTU's
x 1000

Campus Area
Served



Pathway to Cooling Optimization

2007 –
Chilling
Station 6
on-line
All VFD

2008 – Turned on
Optimization

2009 – Started
to Analyze
Distribution
with Real Time
Hydraulic
Model &
Installed 3.6
MG TES

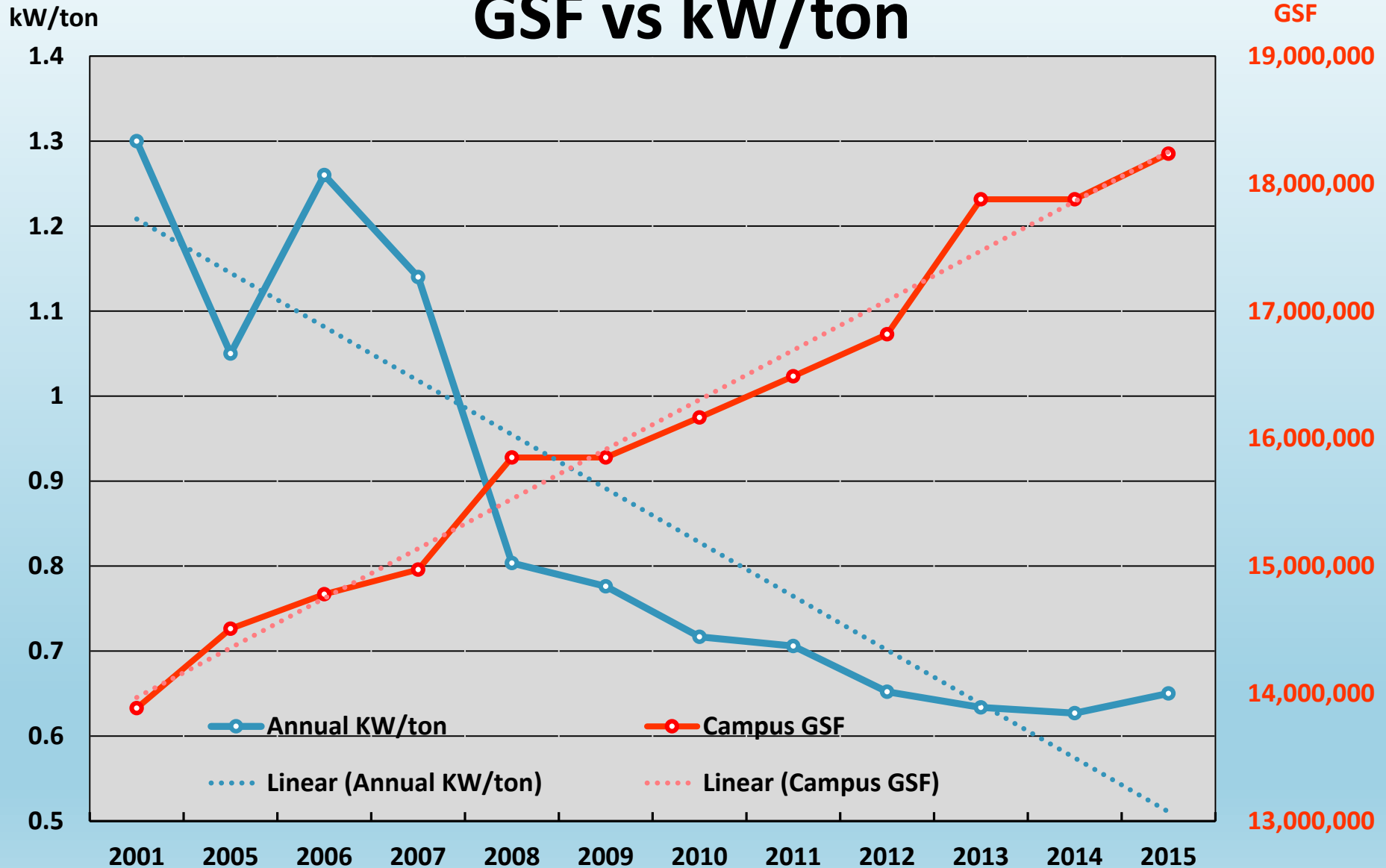
2011 on –
Continuing to
Optimize System

2012 – Started
lowering Delta P

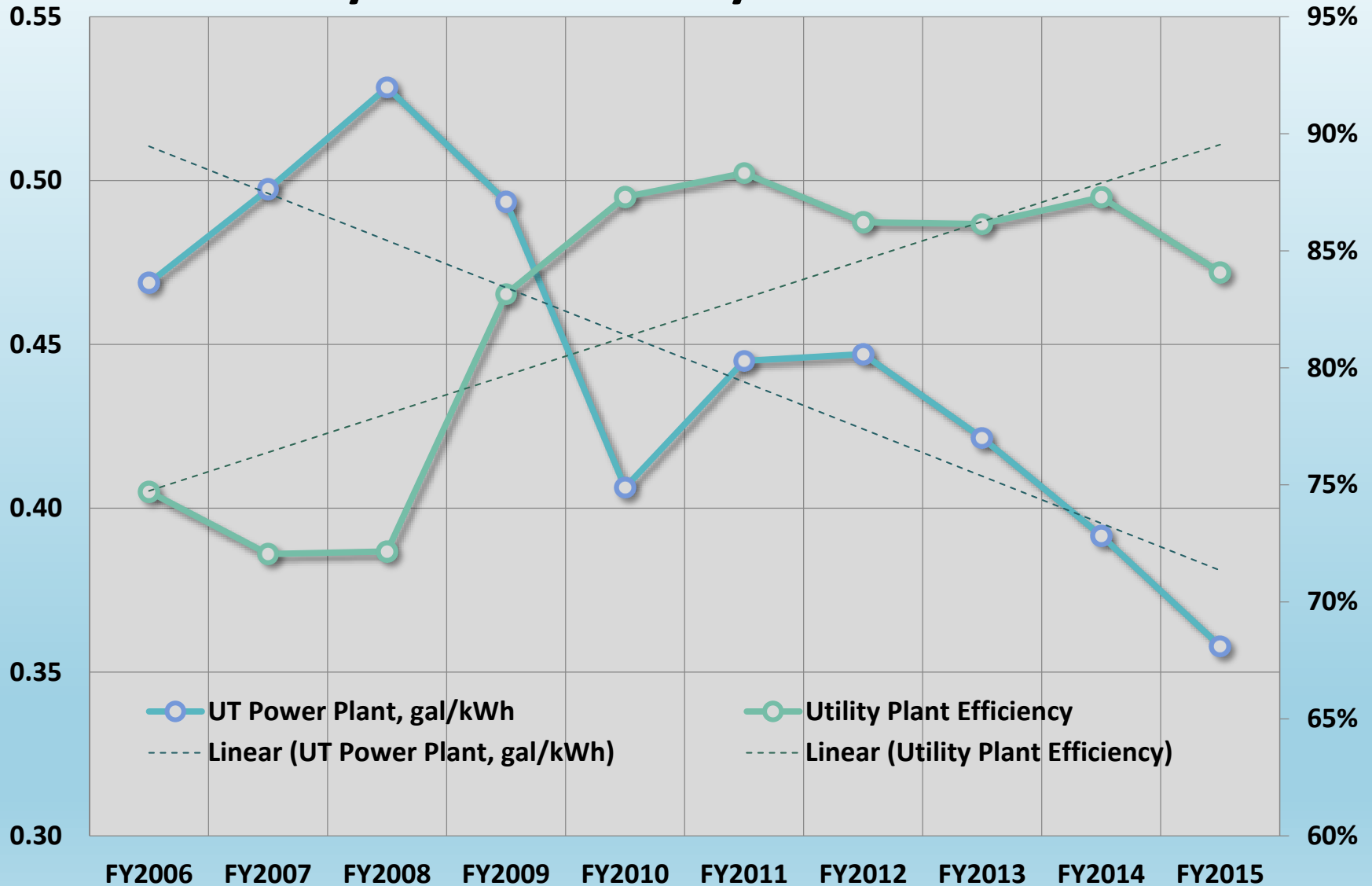
2010 – Teamed
with OE to Extend
Optimization into
the Distribution
System

2016 – Chilling
Station 7 & 5.5
MG TES

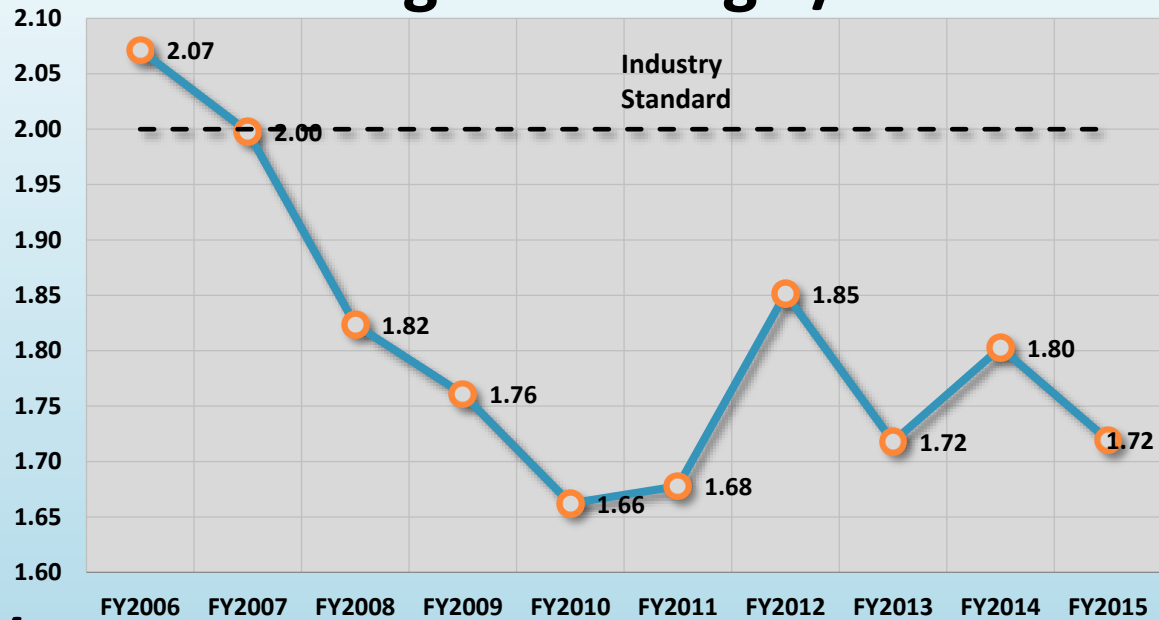
GSF vs kW/ton



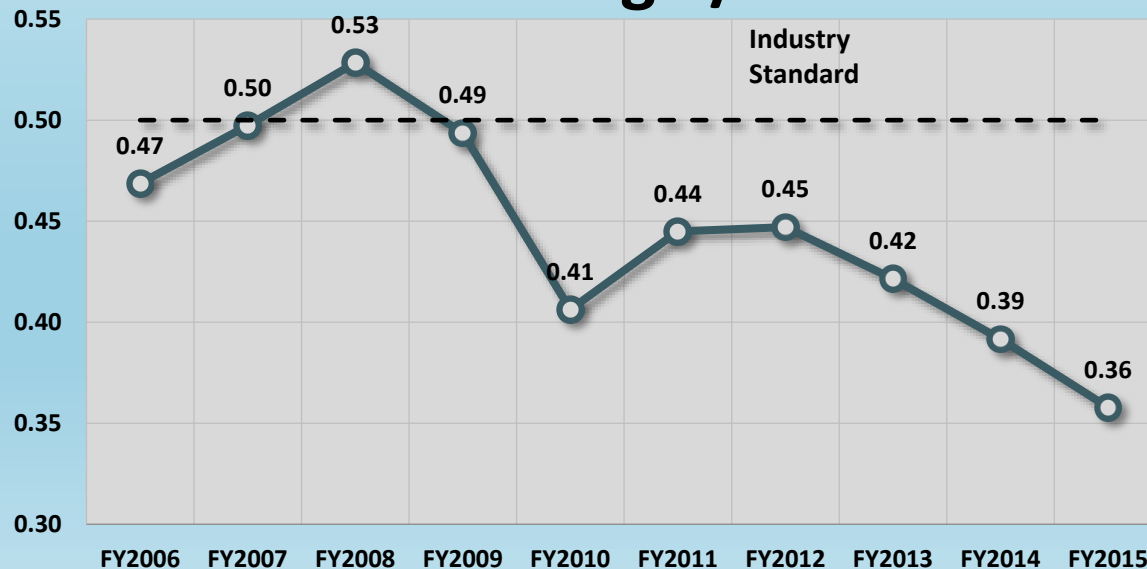
Utility Plant Efficiency vs Water Consumed



Chilling Stations gal/ton-hr



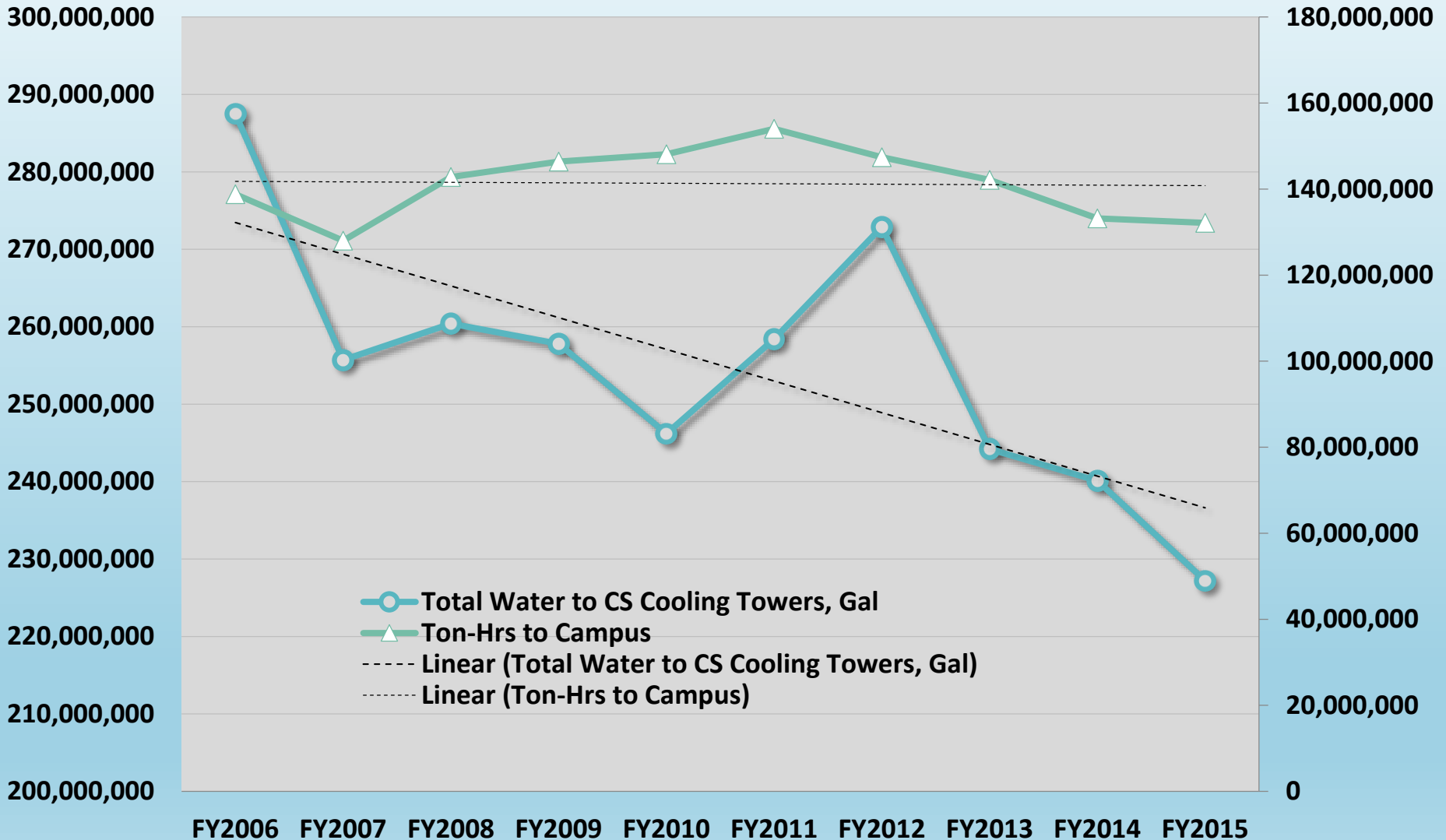
Power Plant gal/kwh



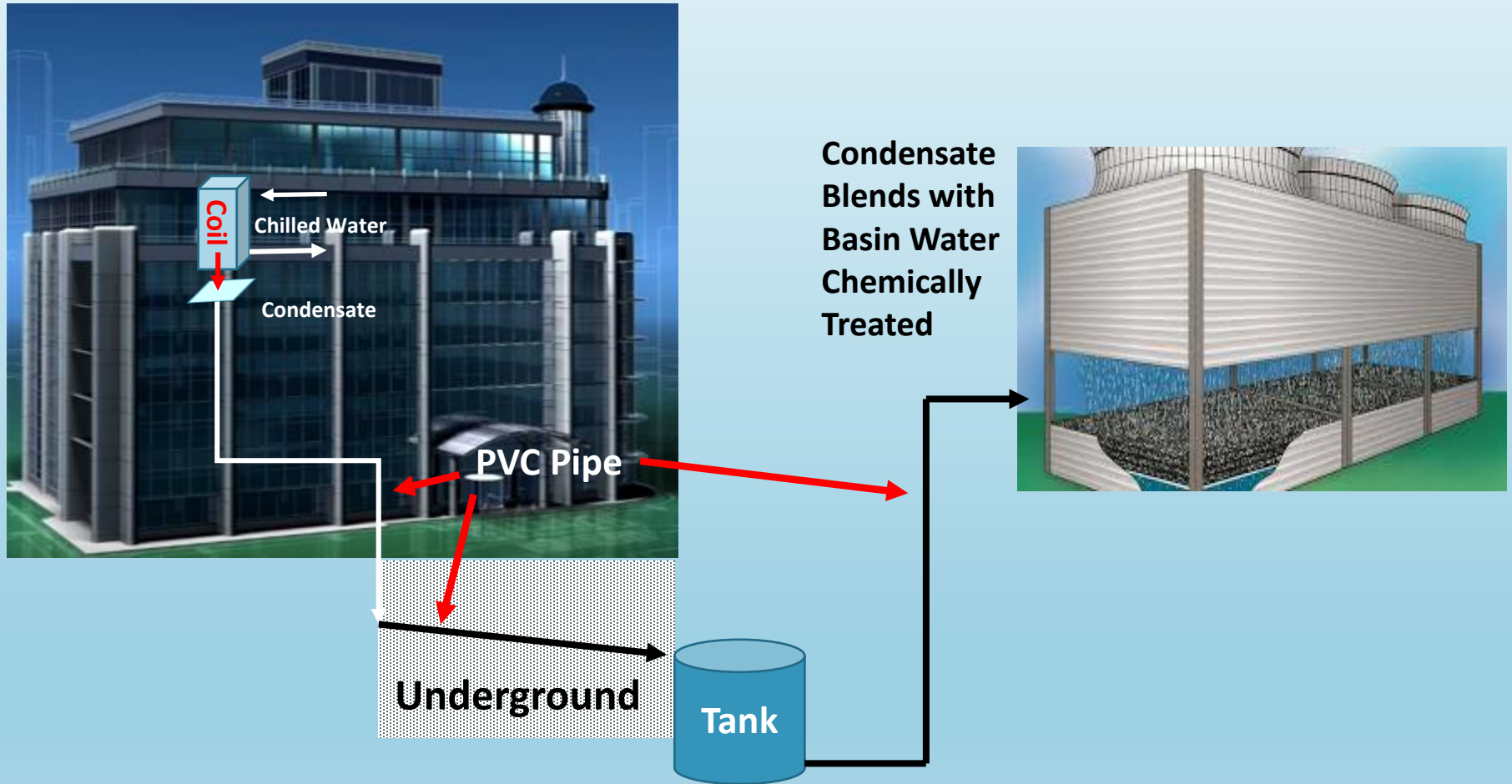
Water to CS Cooling Towers

Tower Water Gal

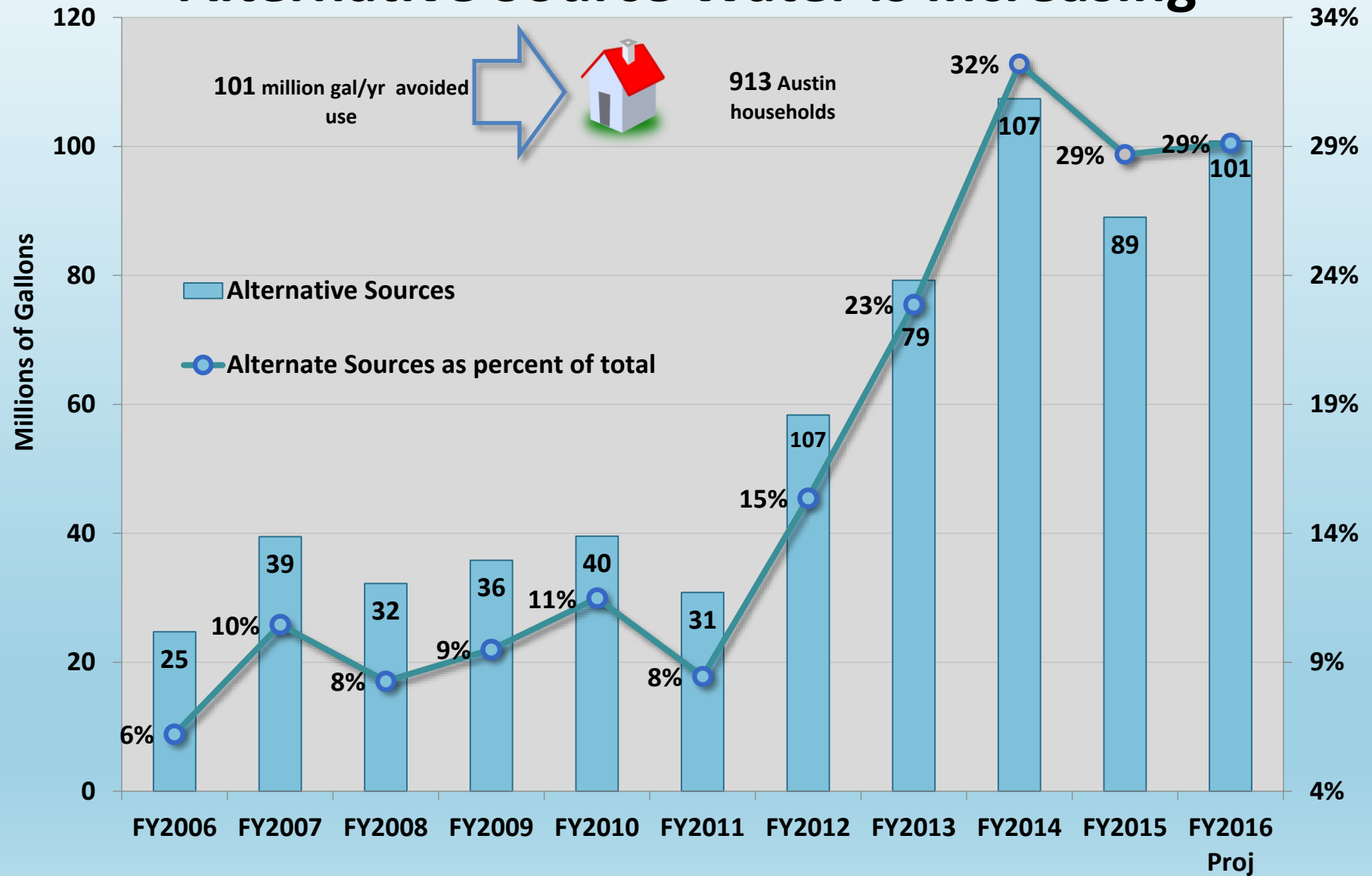
Ton-Hrs



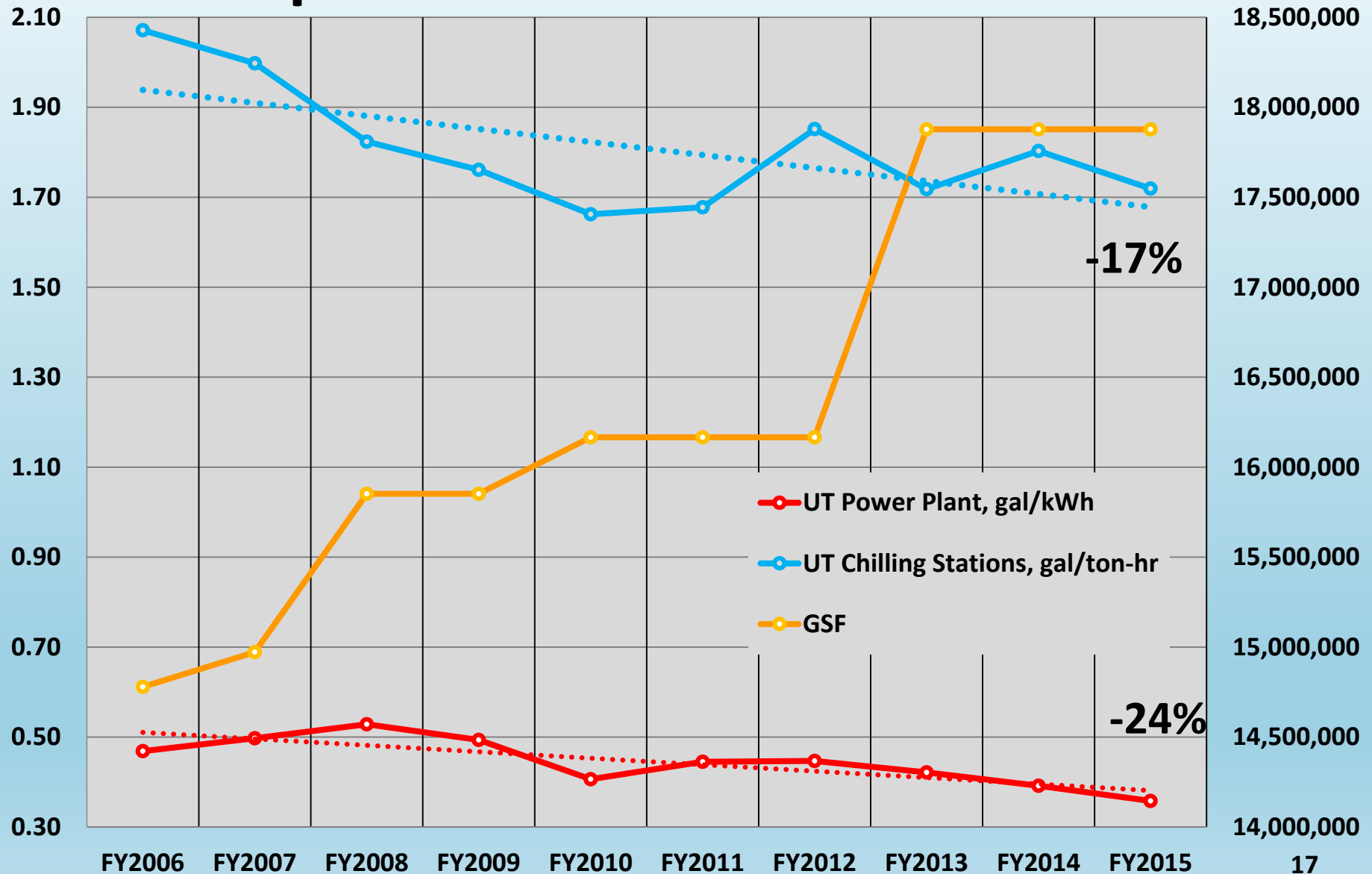
Recovered Water System – AC Condensate



Alternative Source Water Is Increasing



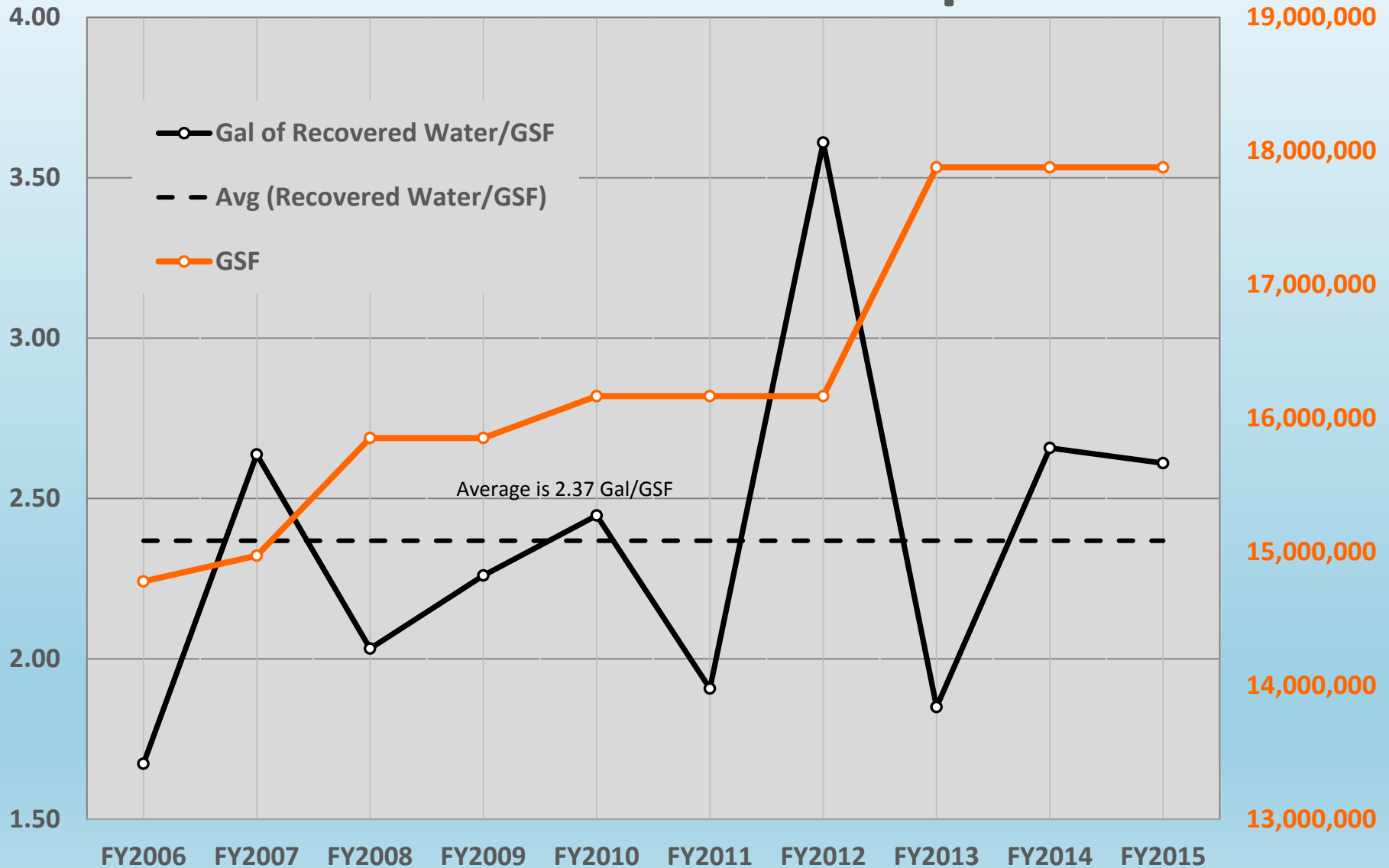
Space Growth vs Water Use



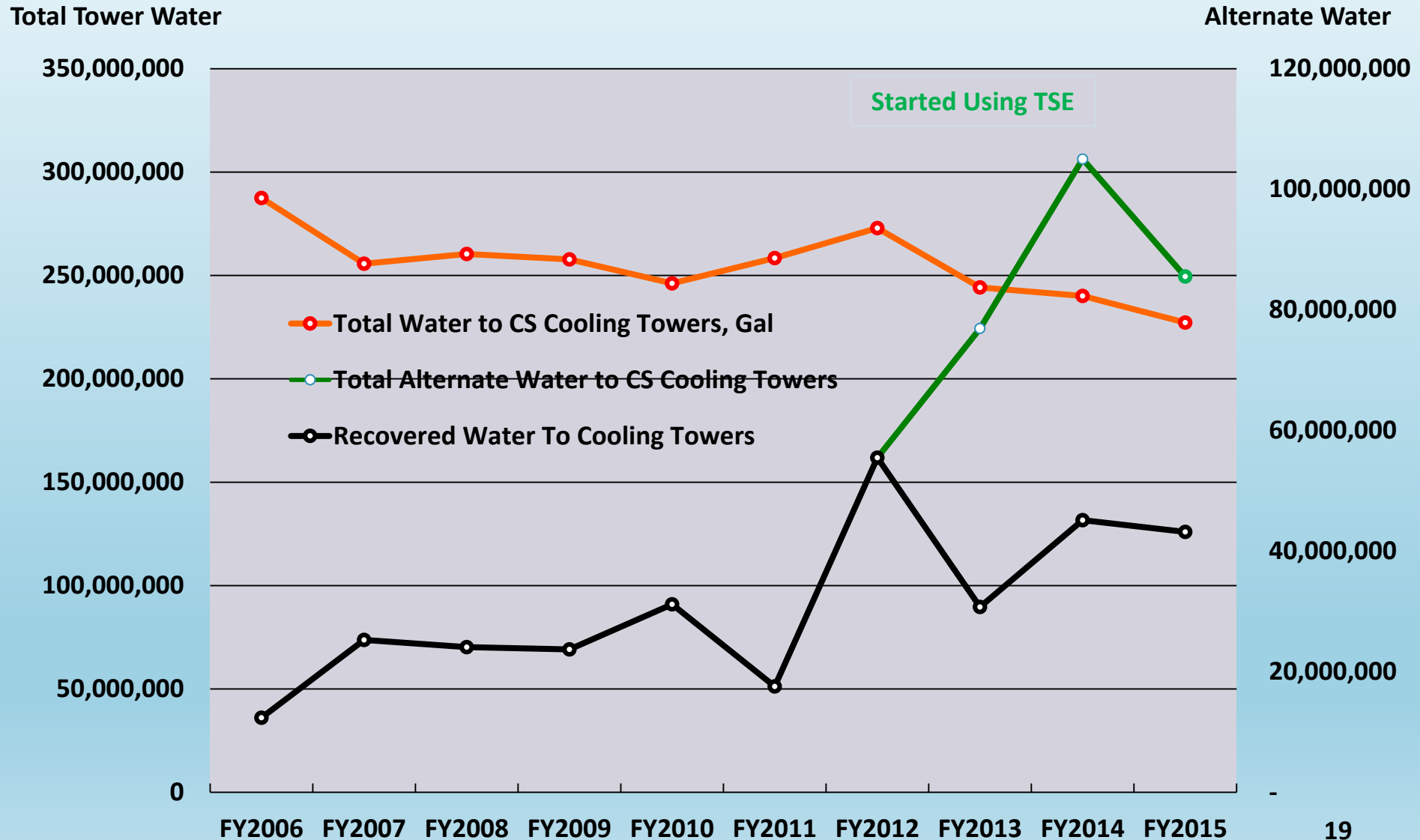
Recovered Water vs Space

Gal/GSF

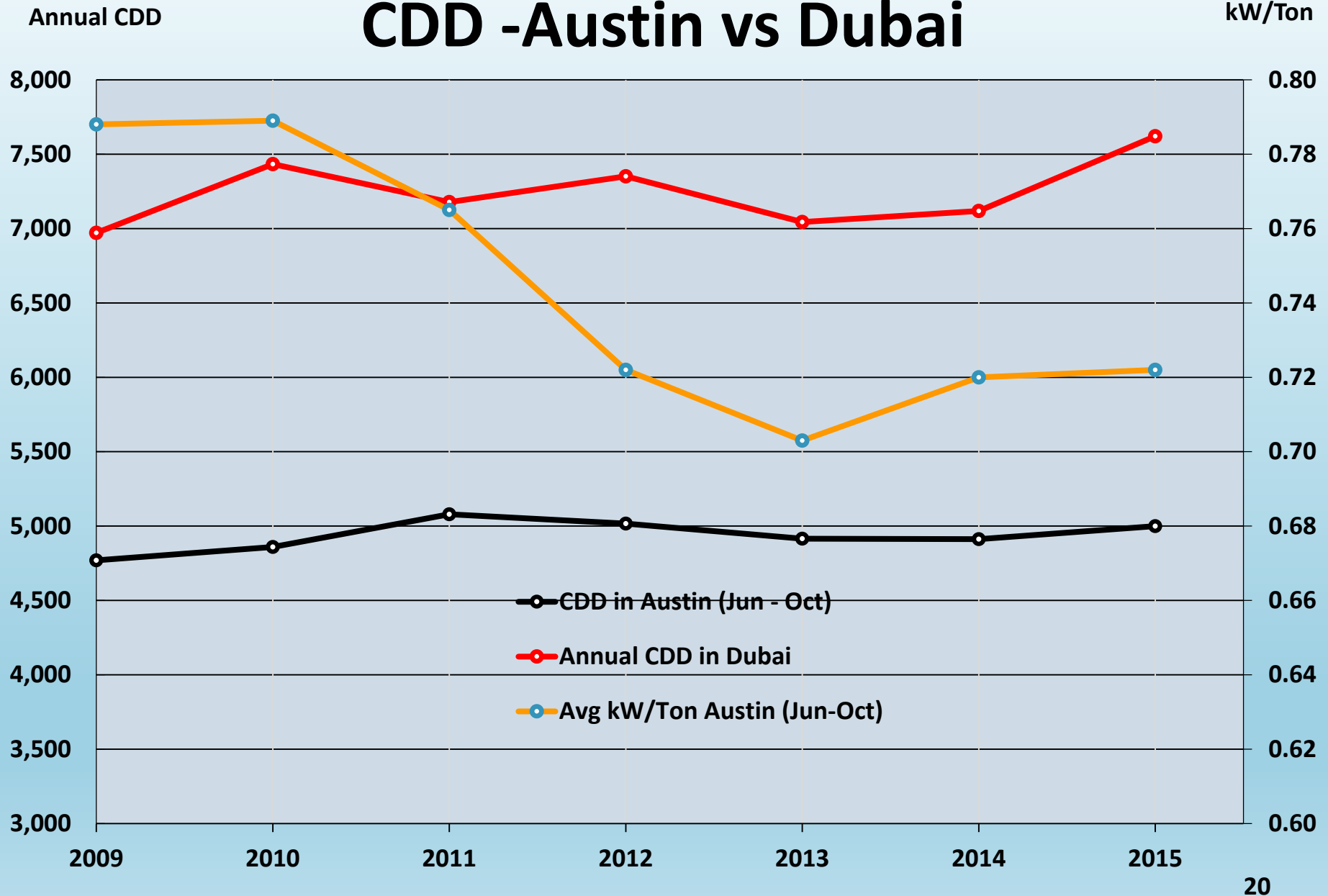
GSF



Total Water Vs Reclaimed/Recovered Water

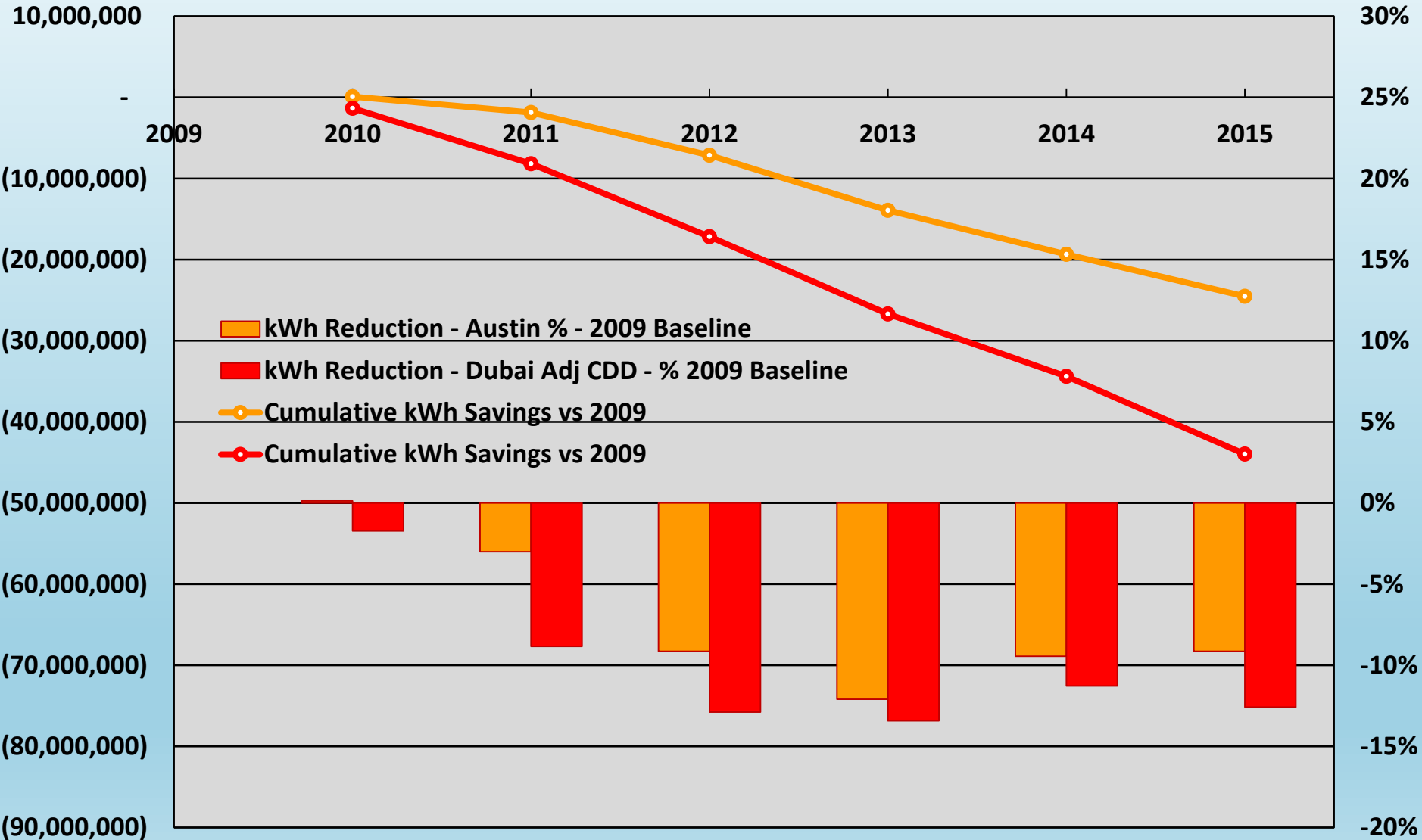


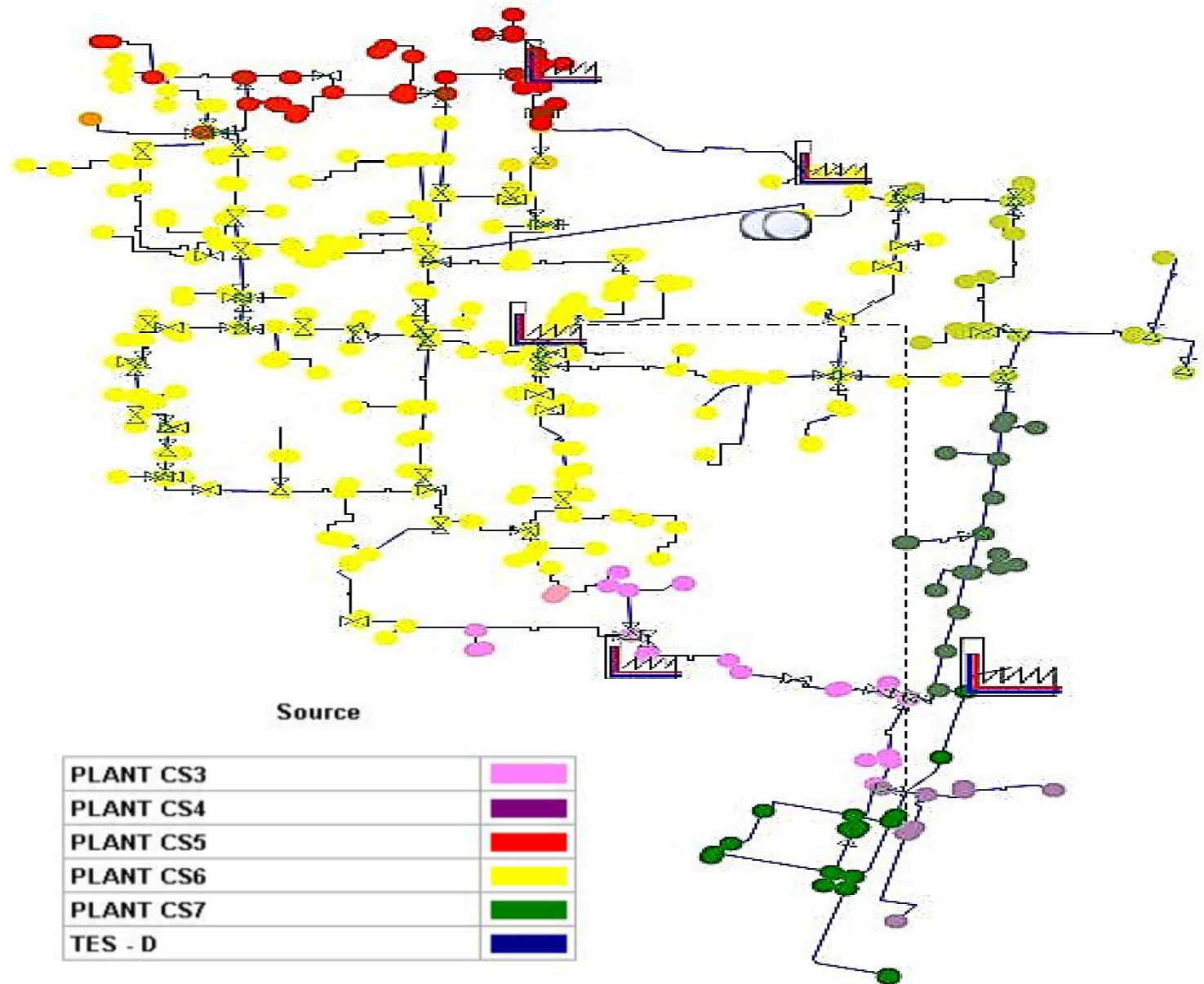
CDD -Austin vs Dubai

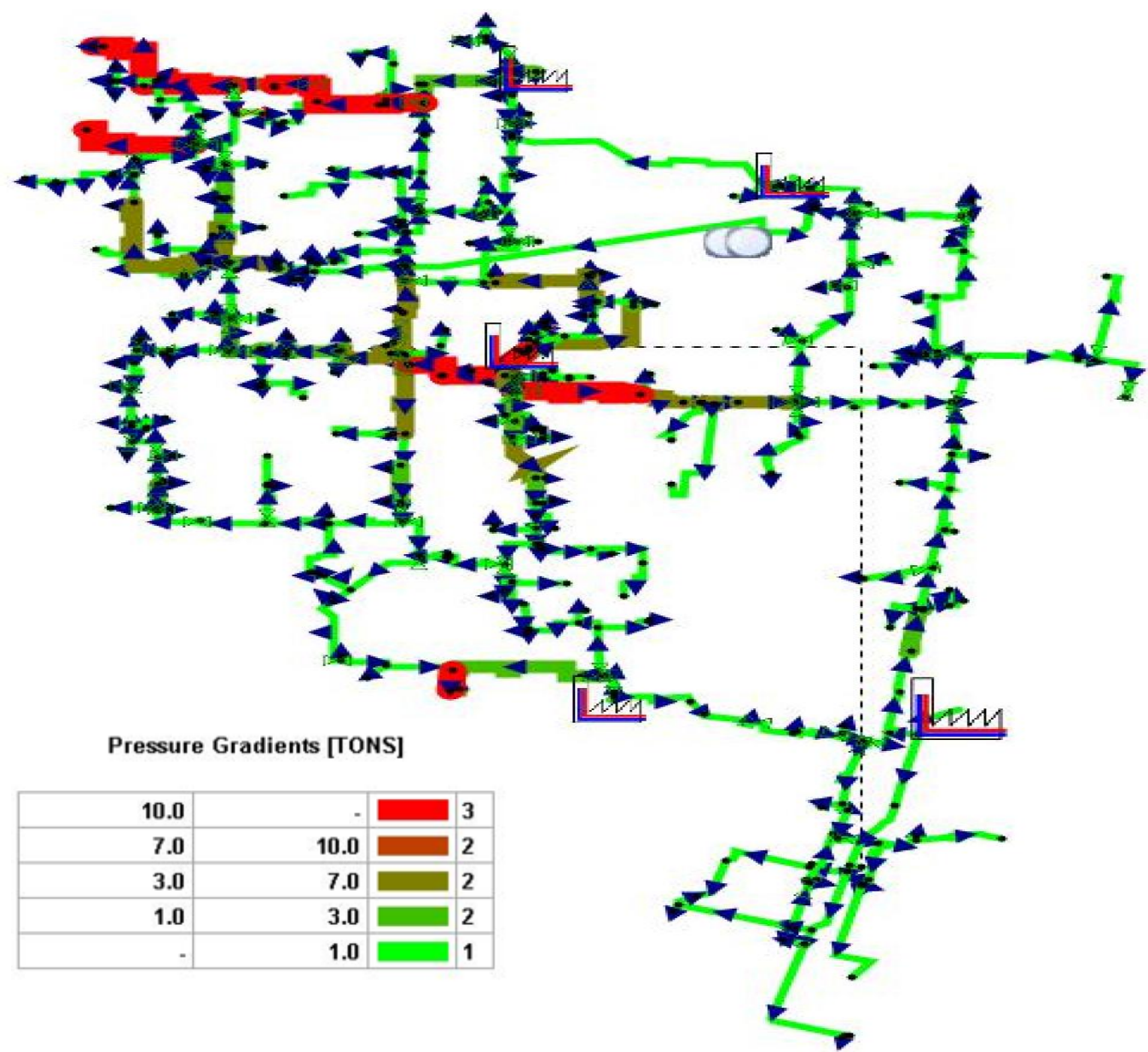


CS Cumulative
KWH Savings

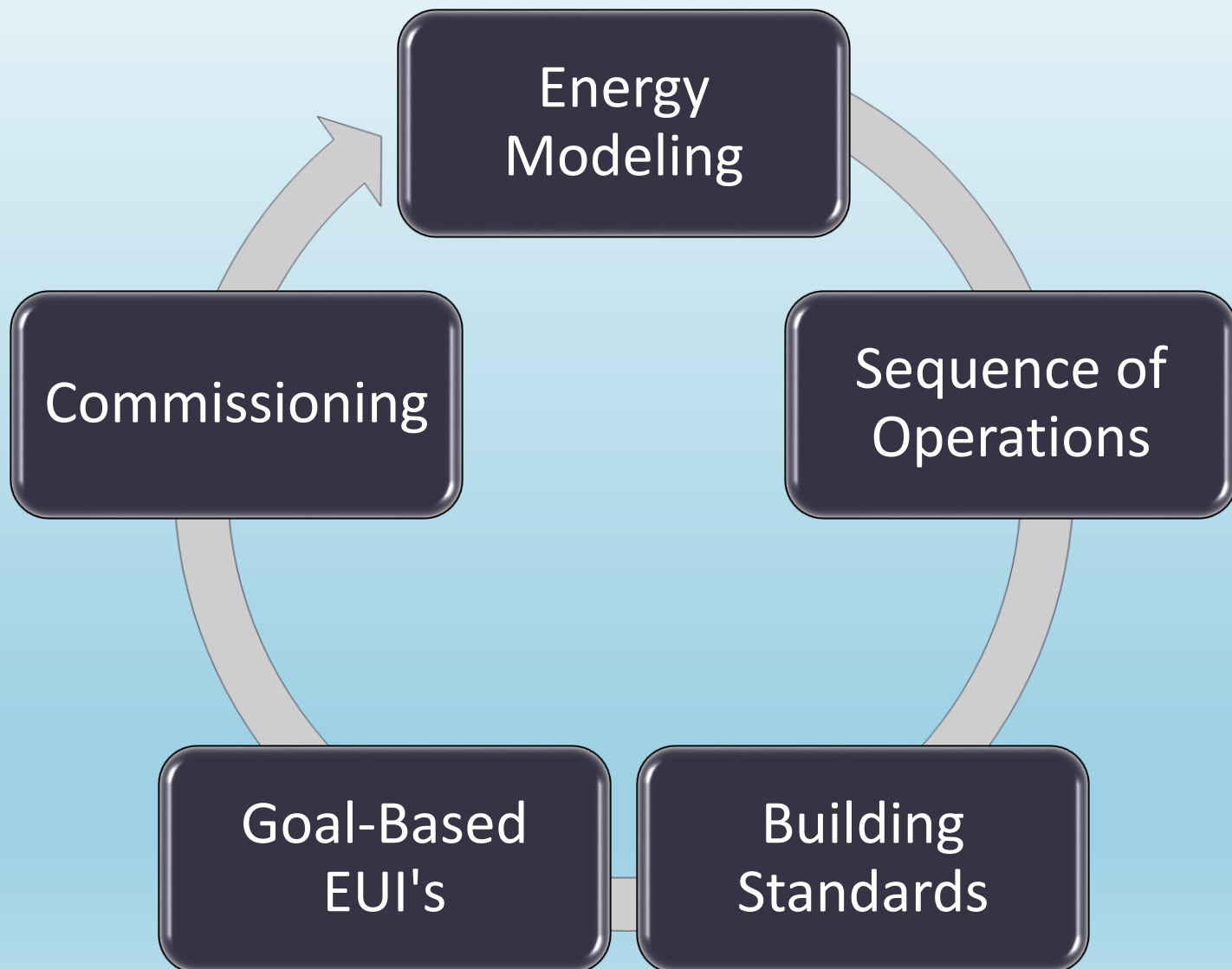
kWh Comparison Austin vs Dubai







New Building Construction



Building Design Approach

- **Controls Integrator contracted up front to work with the designer but works for the contractor**
- **Conceptual Sequence of Operations for the building provided up-front**
- **Goal EUI for the project**

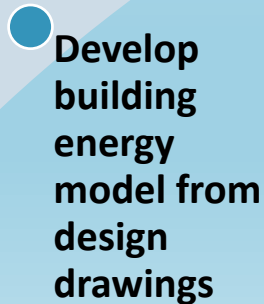
EUI Targets

- **New facilities designed to achieve the Energy Use Index (EUI, in kBTU/gsf/yr)**
- **Confirm target will be met through energy model.**
- **Confirm no later than 10 months after substantial completion as part of the post-occupancy commissioning process.**

UT Austin Building Category	UT Austin New Construction EUI Target
Classroom & Academic	113
Research Laboratory	275
Housing	99
Office & Administration	82
Public Assembly & Multipurpose	112



Building Design Approach



Develop building energy model from design drawings

Implement sub meters to validate energy model when HVAC system is in place

Use to validate/adjust performance of systems up to substantial completion

On line for at least one year to validate building performance through the annual seasons (spring, summer, fall, winter)

Used to check goal EUI against actual

Building Model Presentation (Bractlet)

Building Design Approach

Sustain Performance

- **OptimumAIR™ (Optimum Energy)**
 - Contracted up-front for consultation & to make sure system is ready to accept optimization
 - System hardware paid out of “Project”
 - Turned-on after the one-year baseline is established to sustain performance and achieve optimization

OptimumAIR™ Presentation

Desalinization Water Savings (EWS)

Kay Bailey Hutchison Desalination Plant

Opened in 2007 to deal with:

- Drought
- Emergency situations
- Growth
- Brackish water intrusion

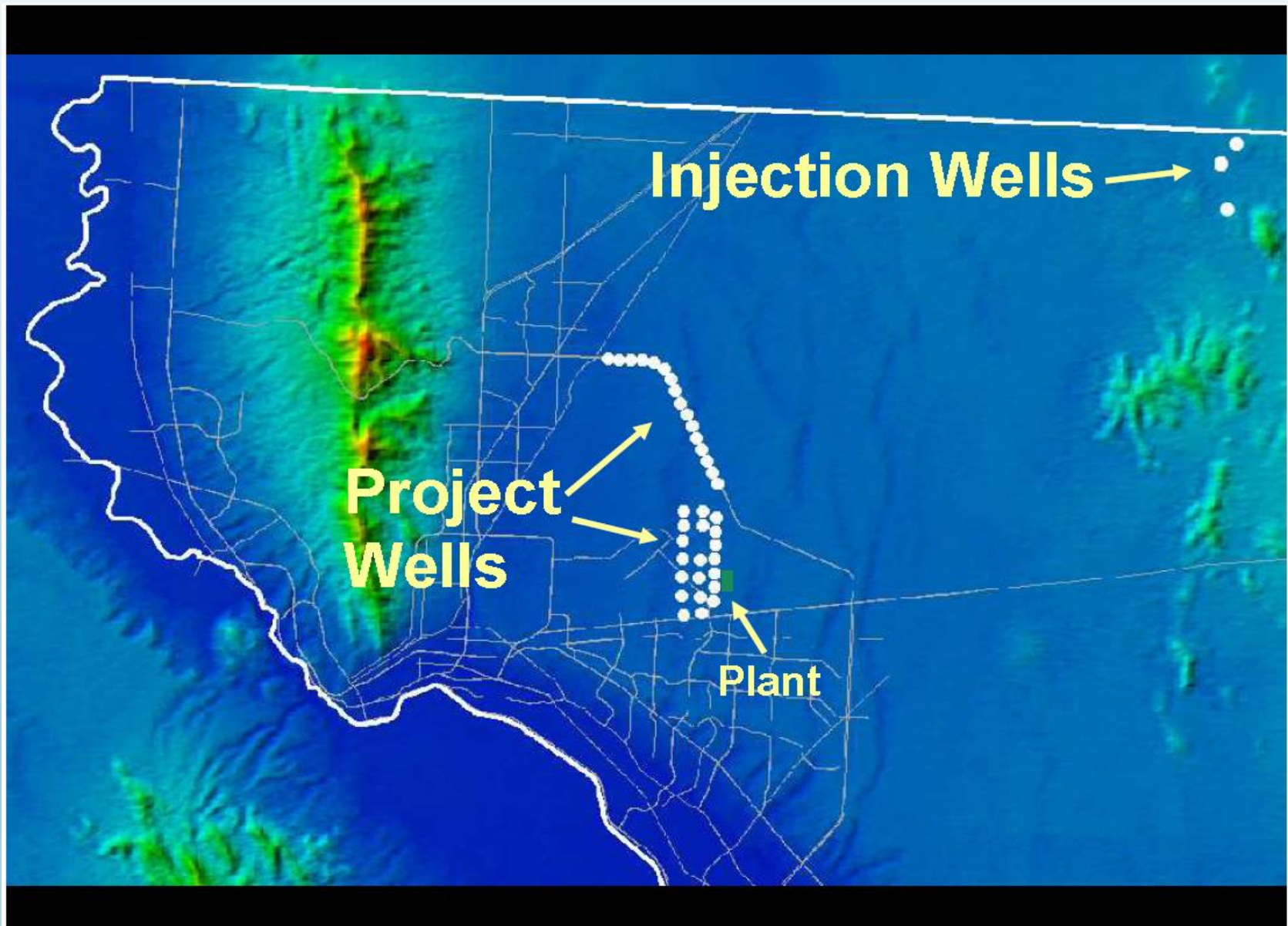


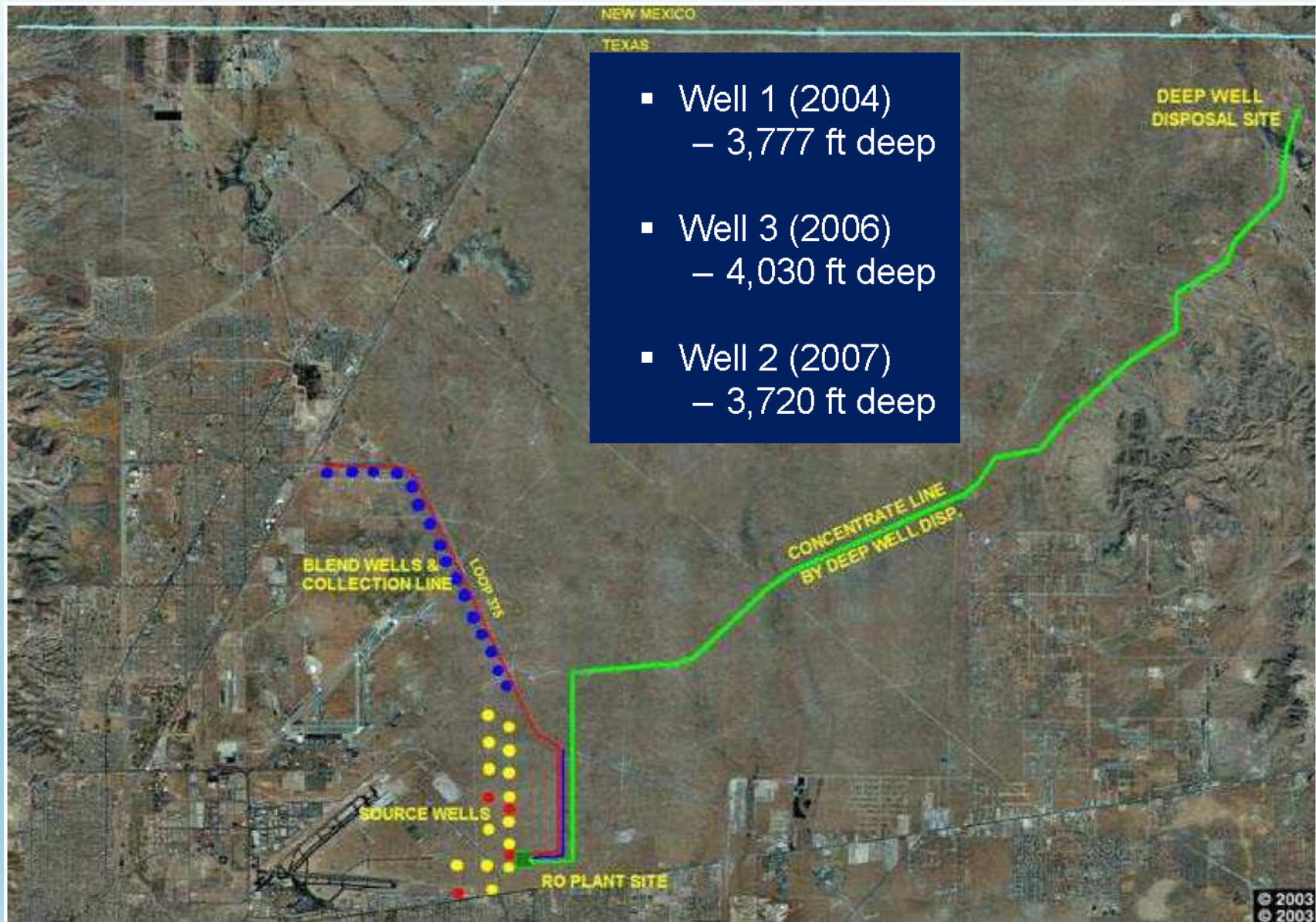
Desalination Plant Details



- Up to 27.5 MGD capacity
- Utilizes 5 reverse osmosis skids
- Year round usually runs at 1-2 skids
- Operated at full capacity for the first time in May 2012







Managing RO Water Reject Cutting Edge Technology

- **Recovers potable quality water from waste**
 - **Municipal desalination**
 - **Agricultural brackish well water**
 - **Industrial water (e.g. power plant cooling tower blowdown)**
 - **Oilfield produced water/flowback water**

Managing RO Water Reject Cutting Edge Technology

Solves problem of waste brine / concentrate disposal

- **Extracts marketable minerals from waste brine**
- **No residual waste water (zero liquid discharge)**
- **Pairs revenue from mineral sales and sale of potable water to make business model feasible**
- **Can process concentrate to recover 90% of the water**

Being Commercialized in Plant at the Kay Bailey Hutchison Desalinization Plant in El Paso, Texas

