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Two Chilled Water Plants, One System

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The Problem

- Two chilled water plants
- Two different plant designs engineers
- Two types of customers
 - City/County buildings
 - Private buildings
- Two distribution systems
- One system Owner



Objectives

- Expand system to additional customers
- Improve reliability
- Maximize system utilization
- Reduce operating costs

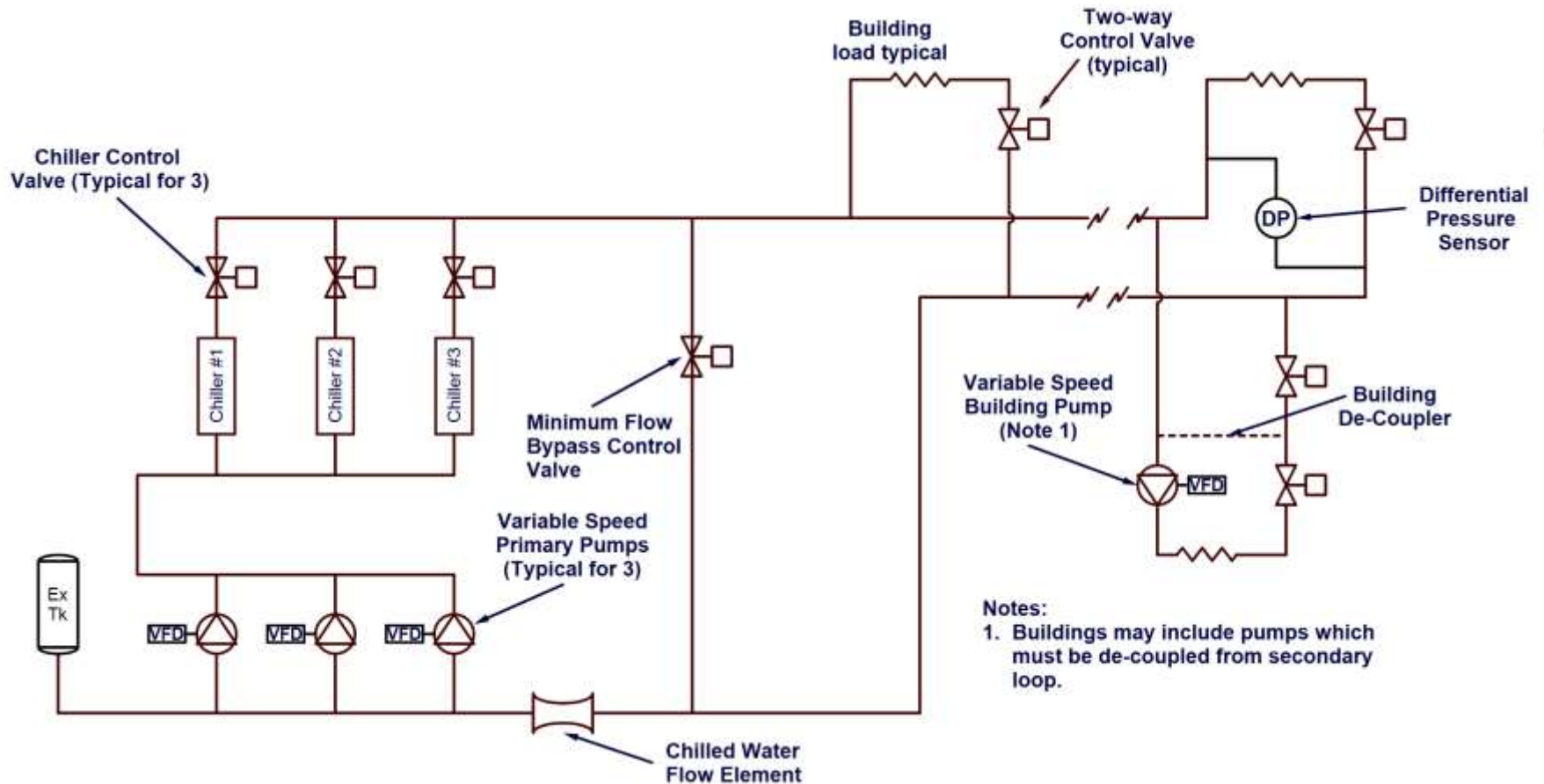


Plant #1

- 7,400 tons installed
- Supply Temperature, 41 °F
- Chilled Water ΔT , 12 °F design
- System design, Variable primary pumping
- Distribution Pumps designed for 180 ft. TDH @ 3600 gpm
- Consists of 4 qty. @1500 ton Chillers
1 qty @ 1400 ton



Variable Primary Pumping



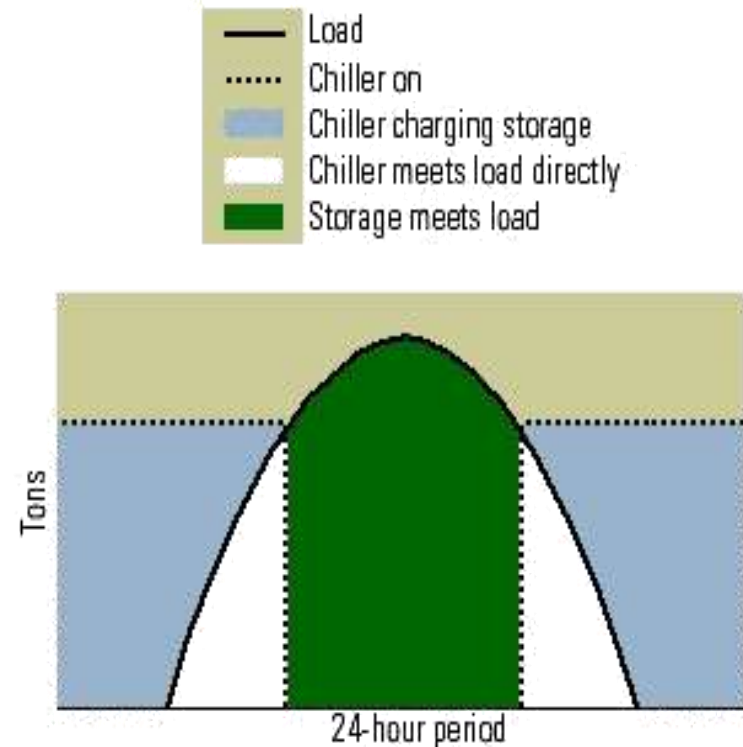
Plant #2

- 8,498 tons installed chilled water
 - 3 @ 1166 tons, 2 @ 2500 tons
- 4,440 tons installed ice making
 - 1 @ 850 tons, 1 @ 430 tons, 2 @ 1580 tons
- 51,840 ton-hours of ice in 3 tanks
 - Maximum harvest rate of 6480 tons (based on 8 hour operation)
- Supply Temperature, 35 °F
- Chilled Water ΔT , 18 °F design
- System design, Primary/secondary pumping
- Distribution Pumps sized for 250 ft. TDH @ 3200 gpm.

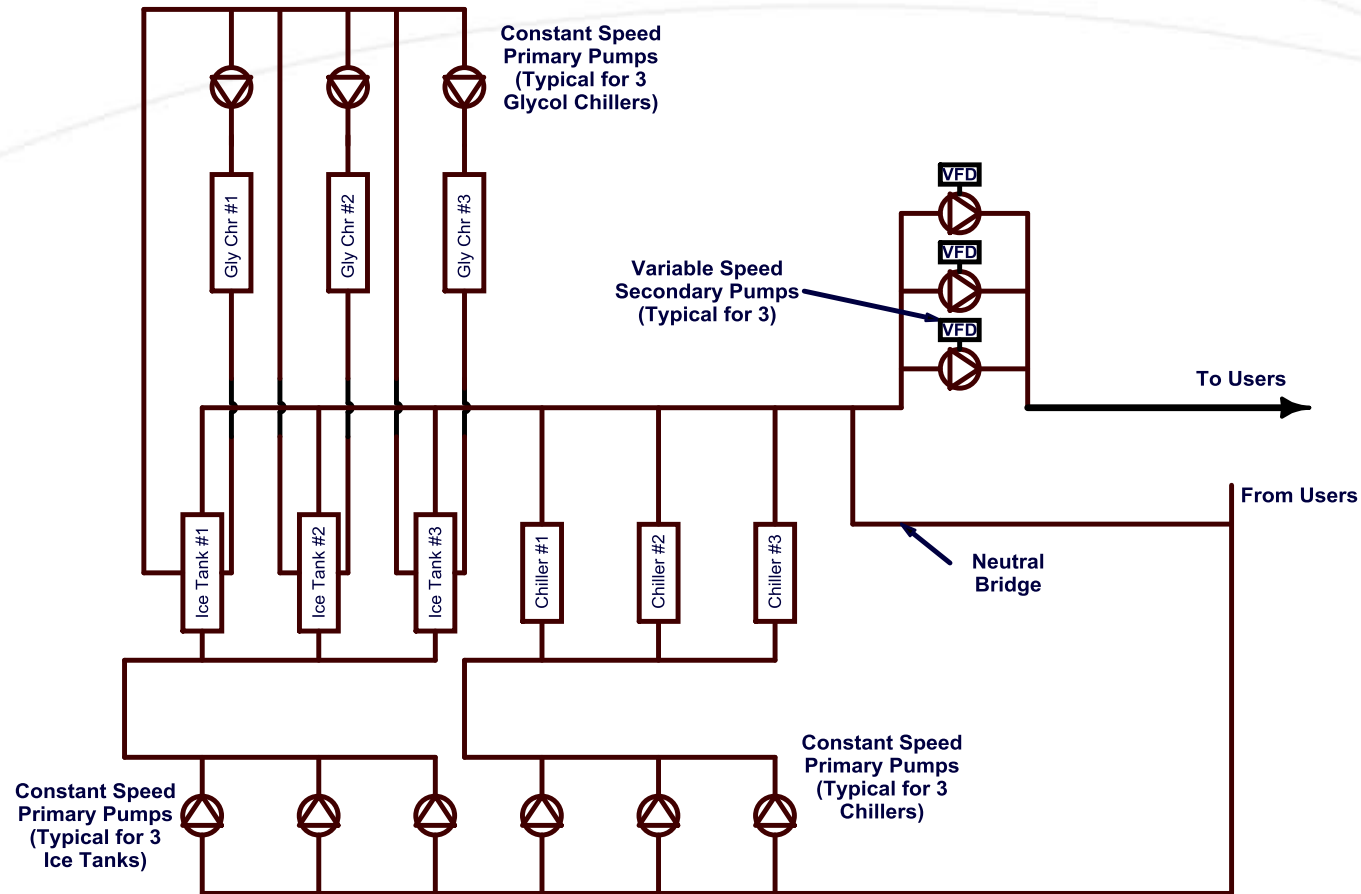


Full Storage (Load Shifting) Operating Strategy

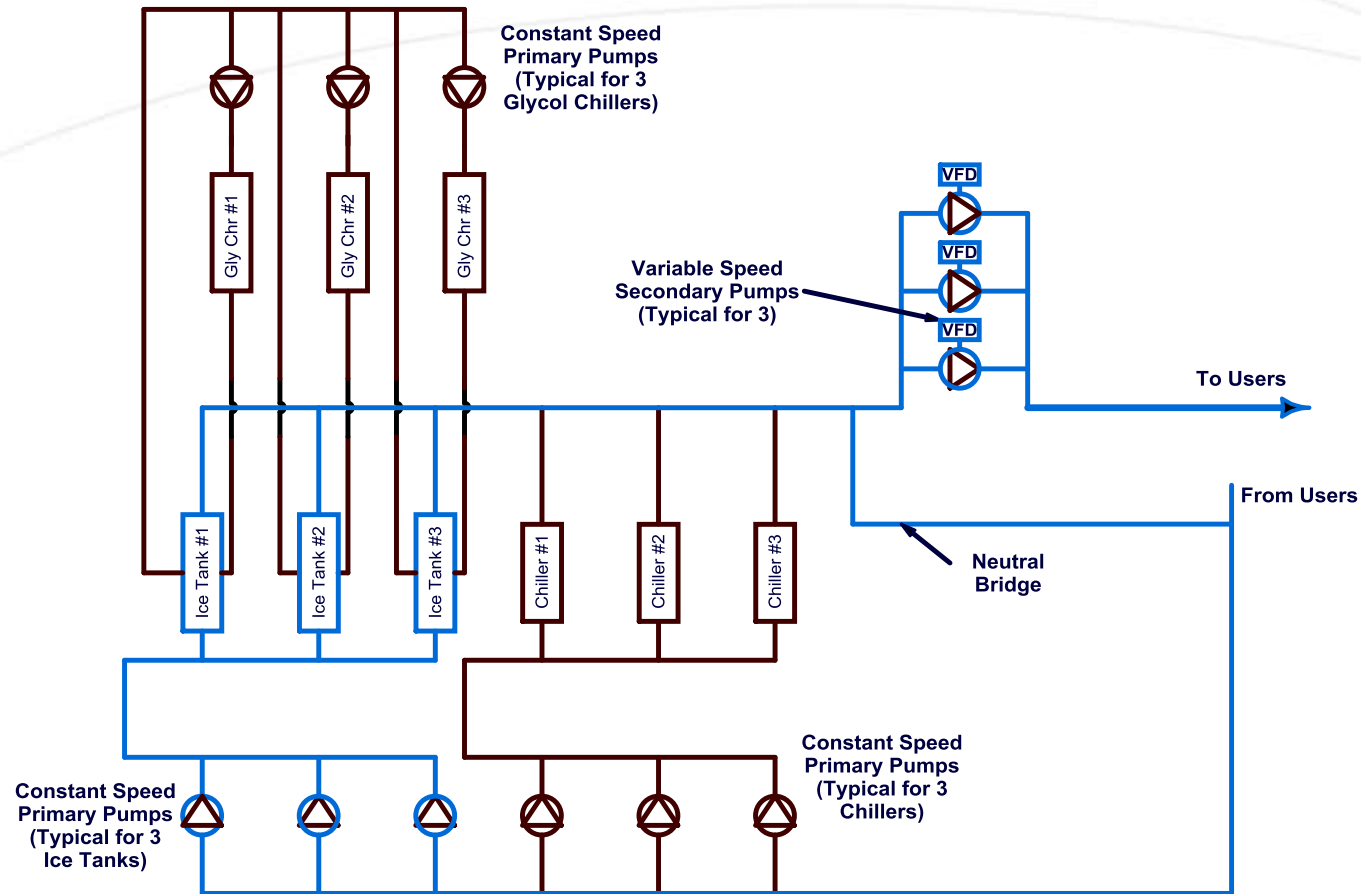
- Shifts the entire on-peak cooling load
- Chiller off during on-peak hours
- Separate chillers for making ice
- Simple control
- Highest
 - Chiller costs
 - TES costs



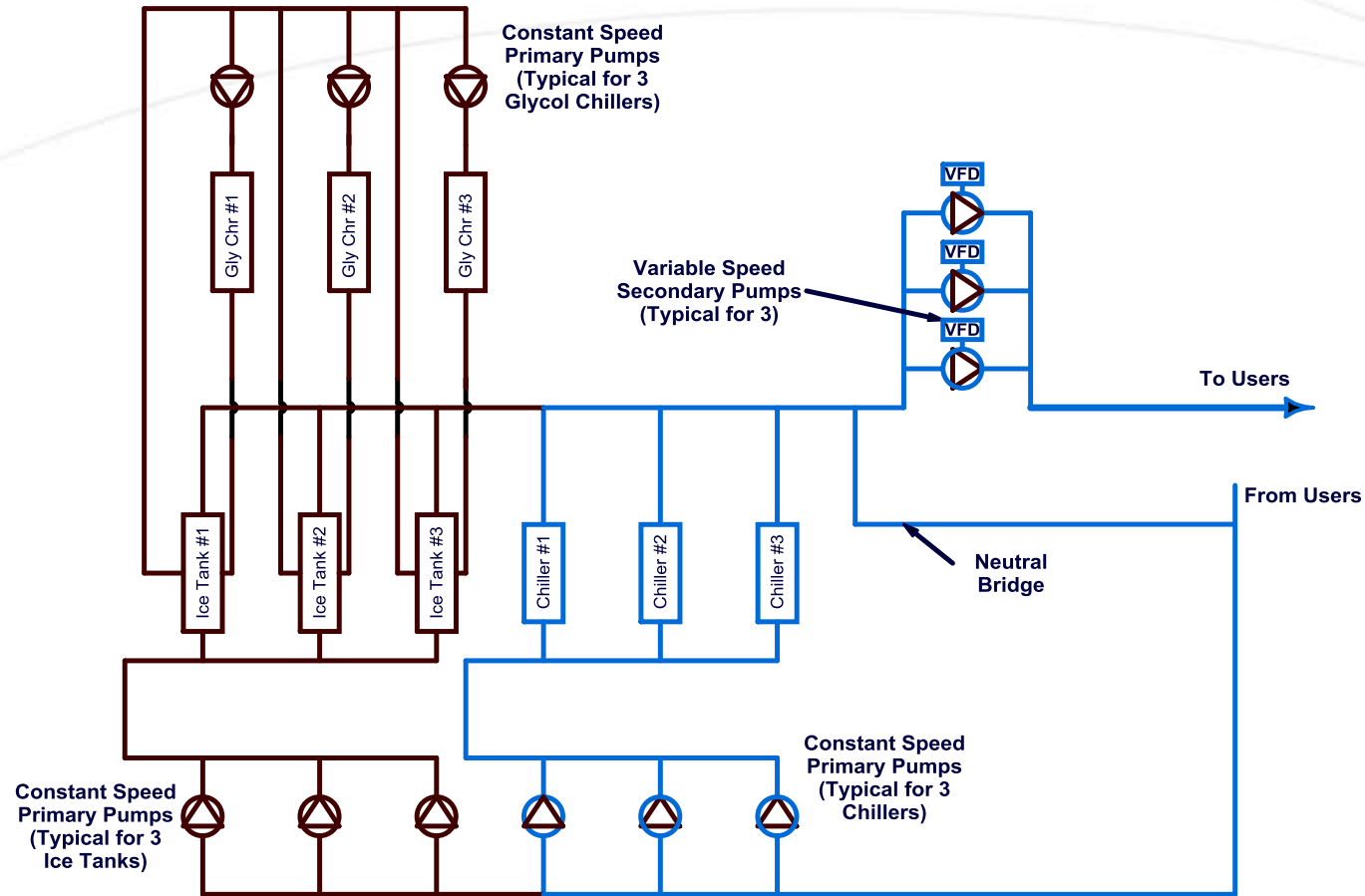
Plant #2 Configuration



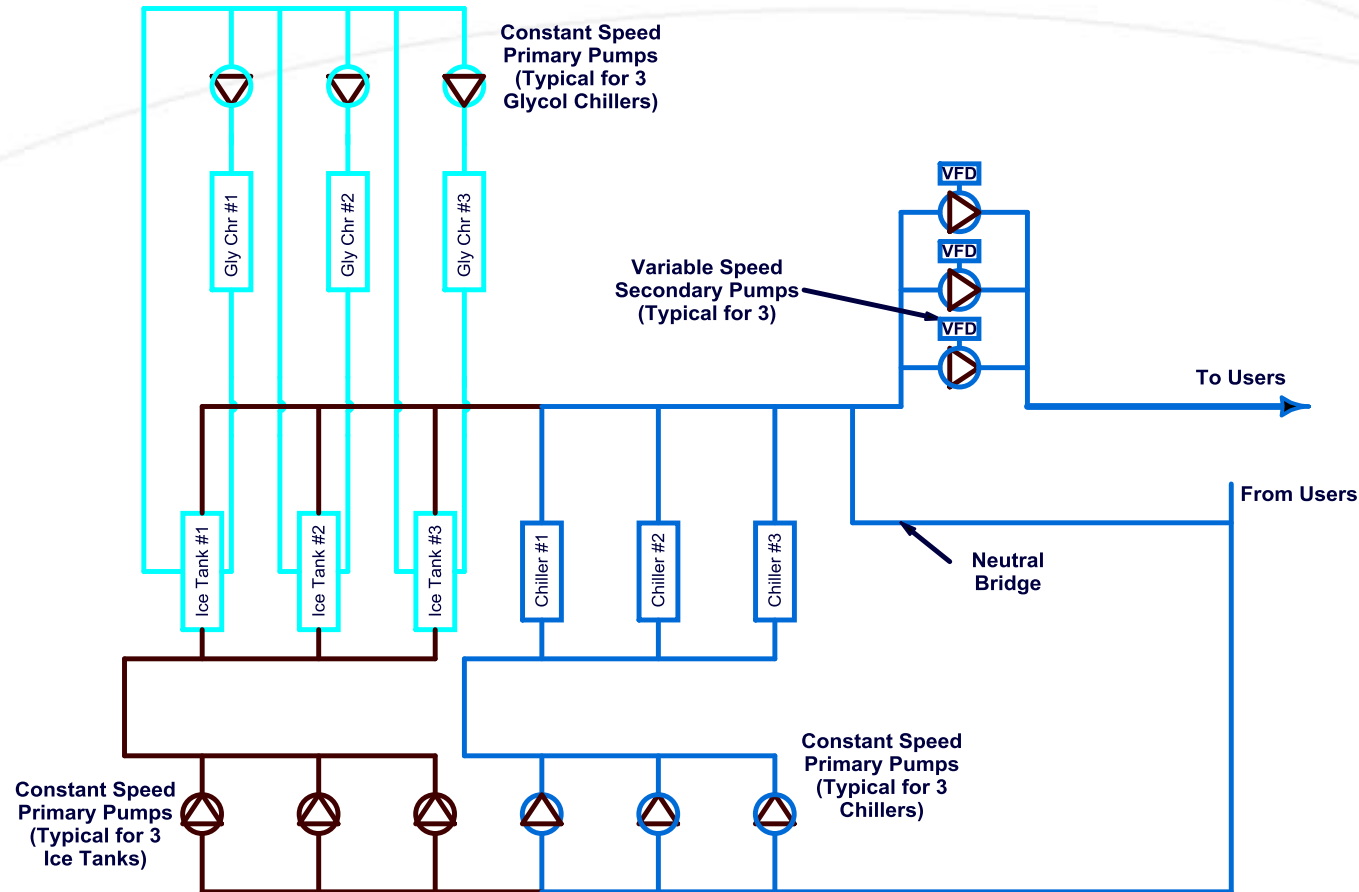
Plant #2, On-Peak Operation



Plant #2 Off-Peak Operation



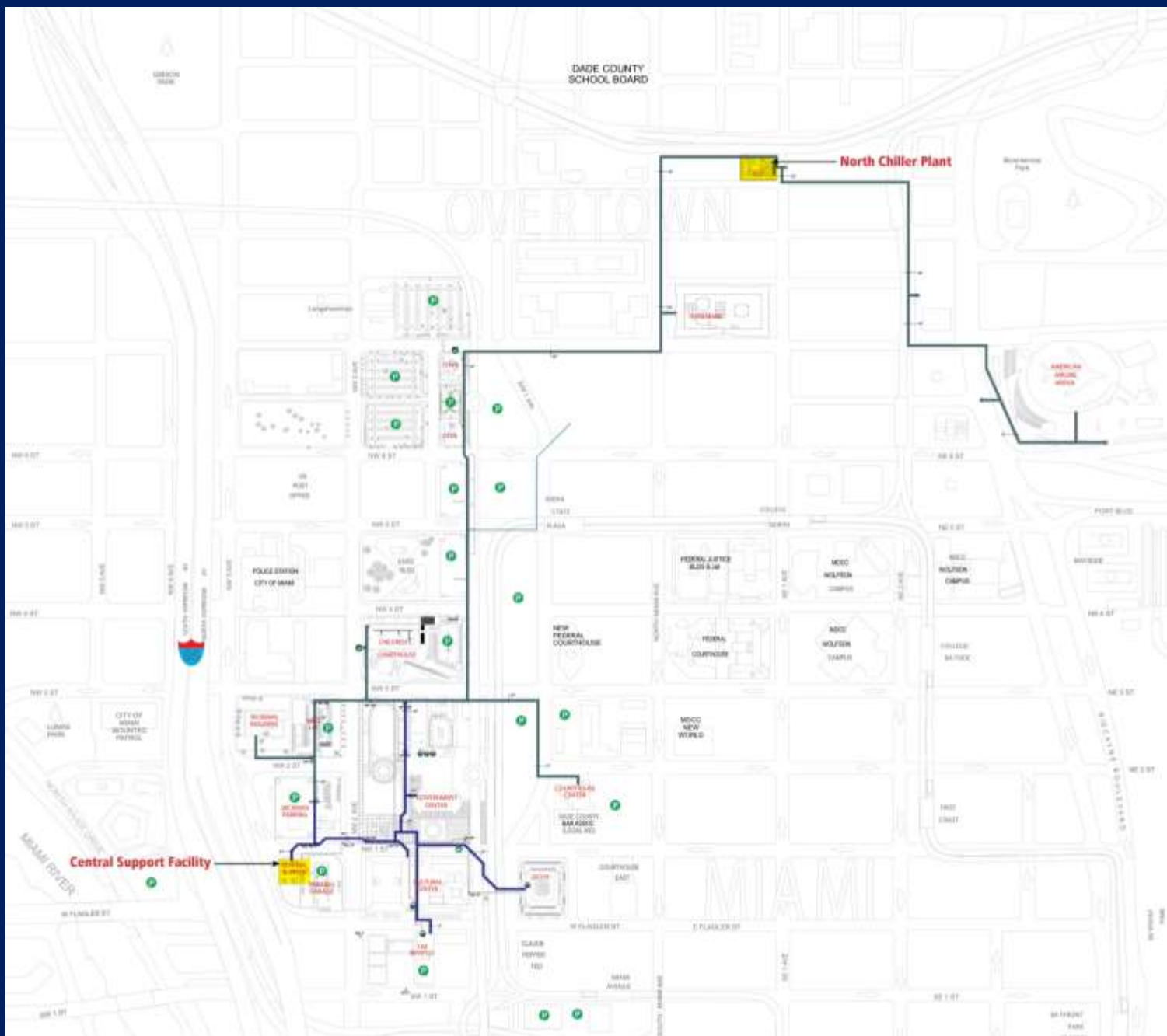
Plant #2 Off-Peak Operation with Ice



Chilled Water Supply Temperature

- Plants produce two different chilled water supply temperatures.
- Contractually, only one user requires 35 °F chilled water
- Plant #2 is only facility that can produce 35 °F chilled water.
- Most Facilities only require 41 °F chilled water.





Temperature Solution

- Plant #2 must always supply chilled water to AAA.
- Blended temperatures to remaining customers is acceptable. (Lower Temperatures will increase heat exchanger (or Coil) performance)
- Do not contract for any new users at 35 °F supply temperature
- Address supply water temperature with AAA if upgrades or modifications are planned to facility.



Chilled Water Pressure Issues

- Two plants/ Two Expansion Tanks
- Different Pump Differential Pressure Design Points

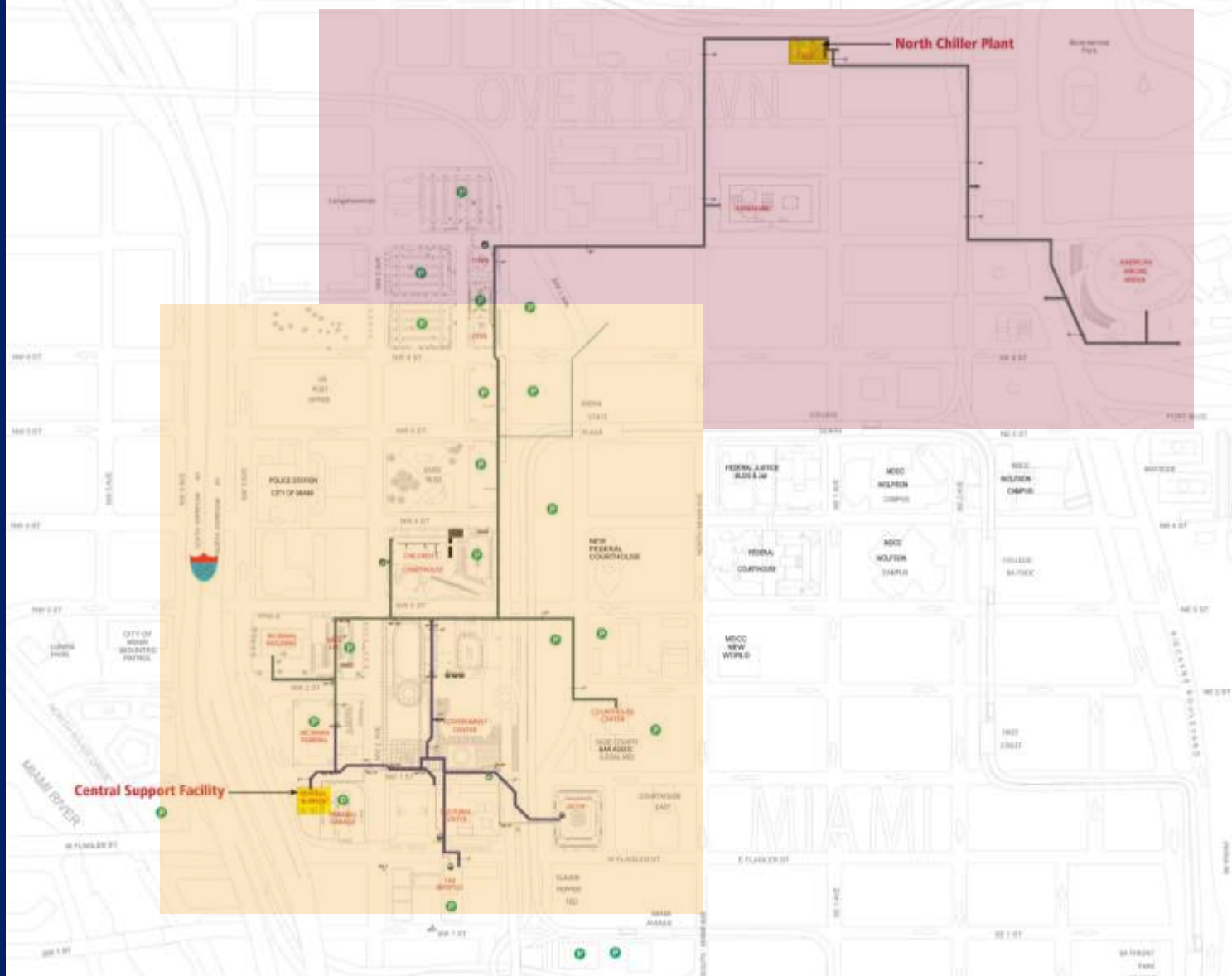
Can systems operate interconnected without significant equipment changes?

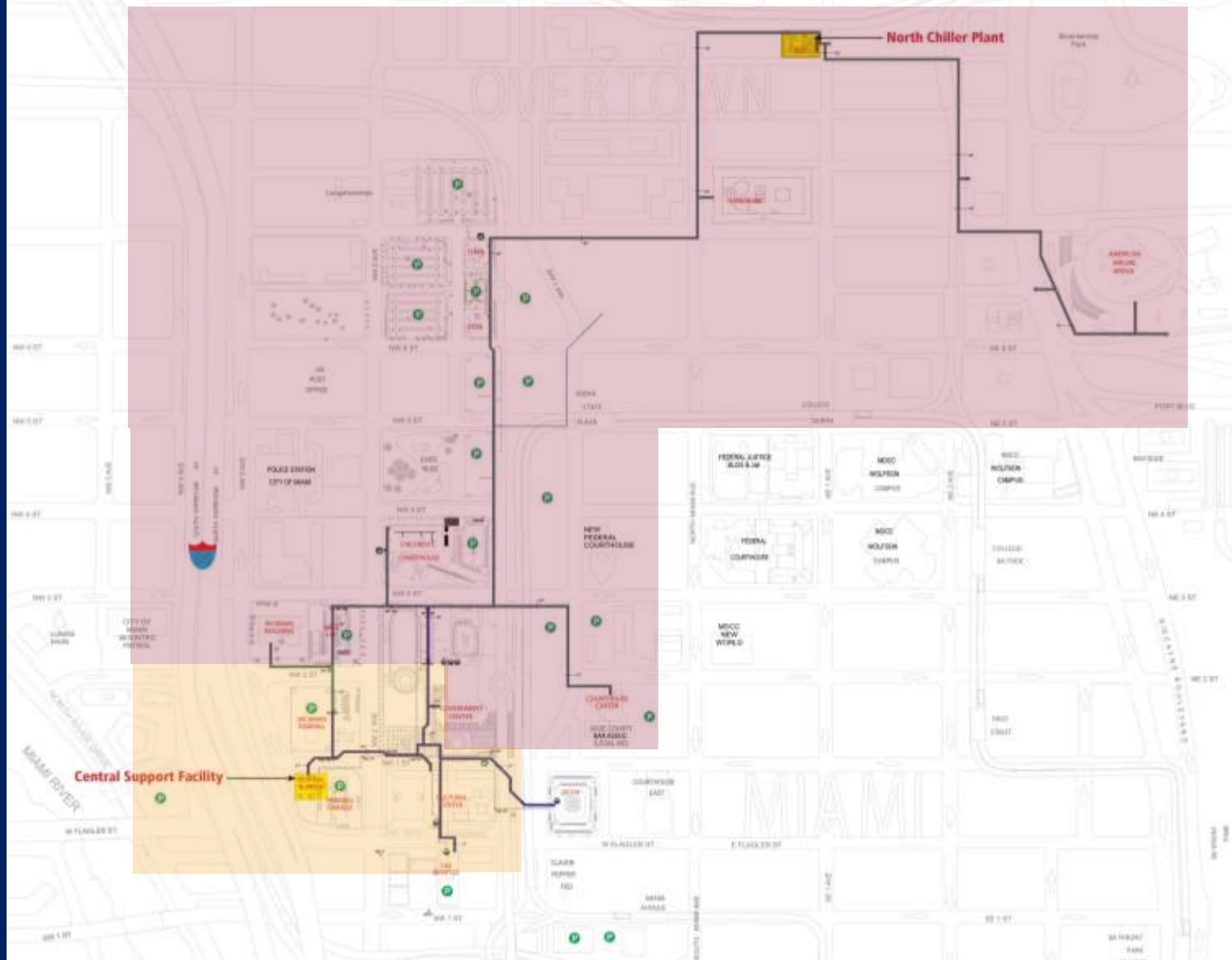
Dealing with Multiple expansion Tanks

- Easy answer: Don't have multiple expansion tank locations. Select one set of expansion tanks and utilize them as the location of no pressure change. (In this case Plant #1 due to the higher set point to serve high rise buildings)
 - Must be careful if system operation near pressure ratings of equipment.
- Both tanks connected to the system the location of the point of no pressure change moves throughout the system as the operation of the system changes. (hard to predict)
 - Difficult to control makeup (What pressure do we control to)

Hydraulic Model

- Modeled the entire system
- Verified that System can operate interconnected without changing out equipment
- Control loading of plants by sequencing of distribution pumps. (Turn on/off pumps based on Load Demand)
- Control of pumps does not change.
 - try to maintain a differential at most remote point in system
(Monitoring multiple locations to verify what is the remote point)





System Capacity

- Buildings served, 12
- Average summer load, 5,800 tons
- Peak theoretical load, 11,100 tons
- Peak plant load with diversity, 8,350 tons
- Plant #1 capacity, 7,400 tons installed, 5,900 firm
- Plant #2 capacity, 8,498 tons installed, 6,000 firm
- Total system capacity, 15,098 tons
- Capacity with N+1 chillers, 13,400 tons firm



System Expansion

- All Aboard Florida Complex
- Miami World Center
- Federal/MDCC Area
- Existing High Rise Area



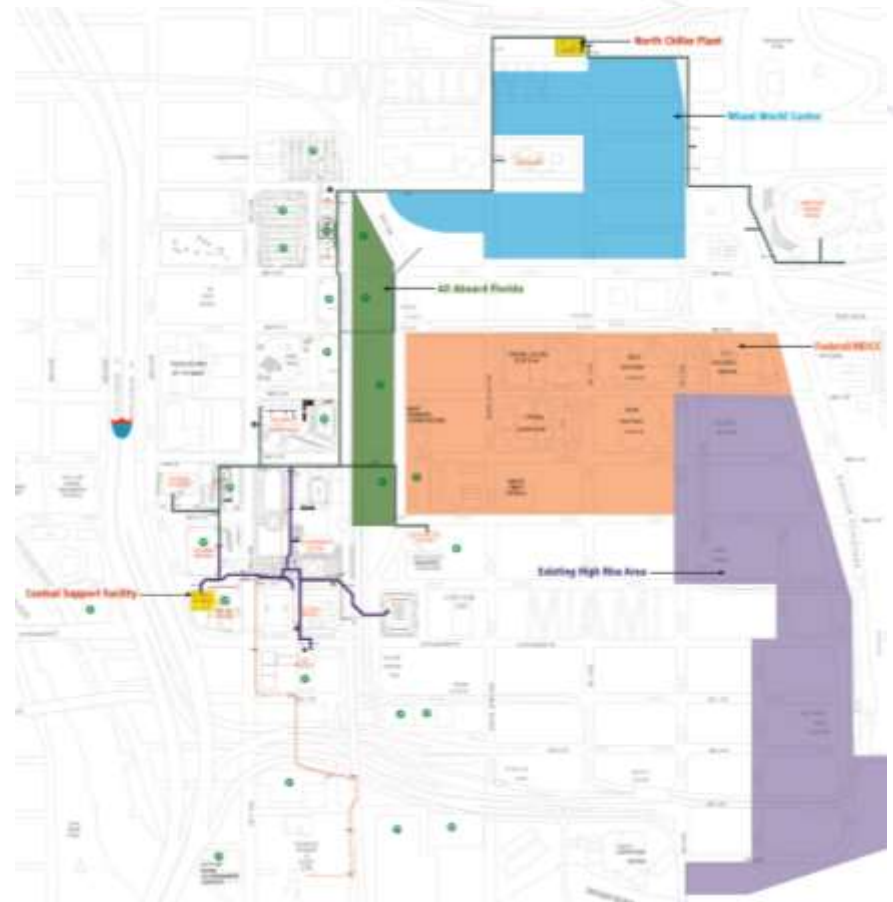
Electricity Use and Cost

- Plant #1
 - Use, 0.85 kW/ton
 - Electricity Cost, \$0.75/kWh
- Plant #2
 - Use, 1.02 kW/ton
 - Electricity Cost, \$0.45/kWh *

* Almost no demand component because all chilled water production is done during off-peak periods.

Conclusions

- Systems can be combined
- Temperature and pressure differences are not insurmountable
- Combined system has increased firm capacity and improved reliability
- Combined system better suited for further system expansion





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Thank You!