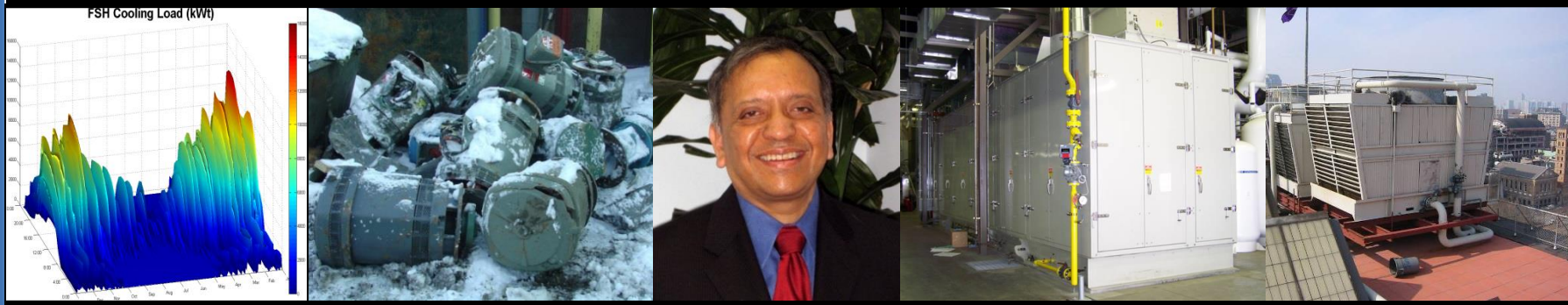


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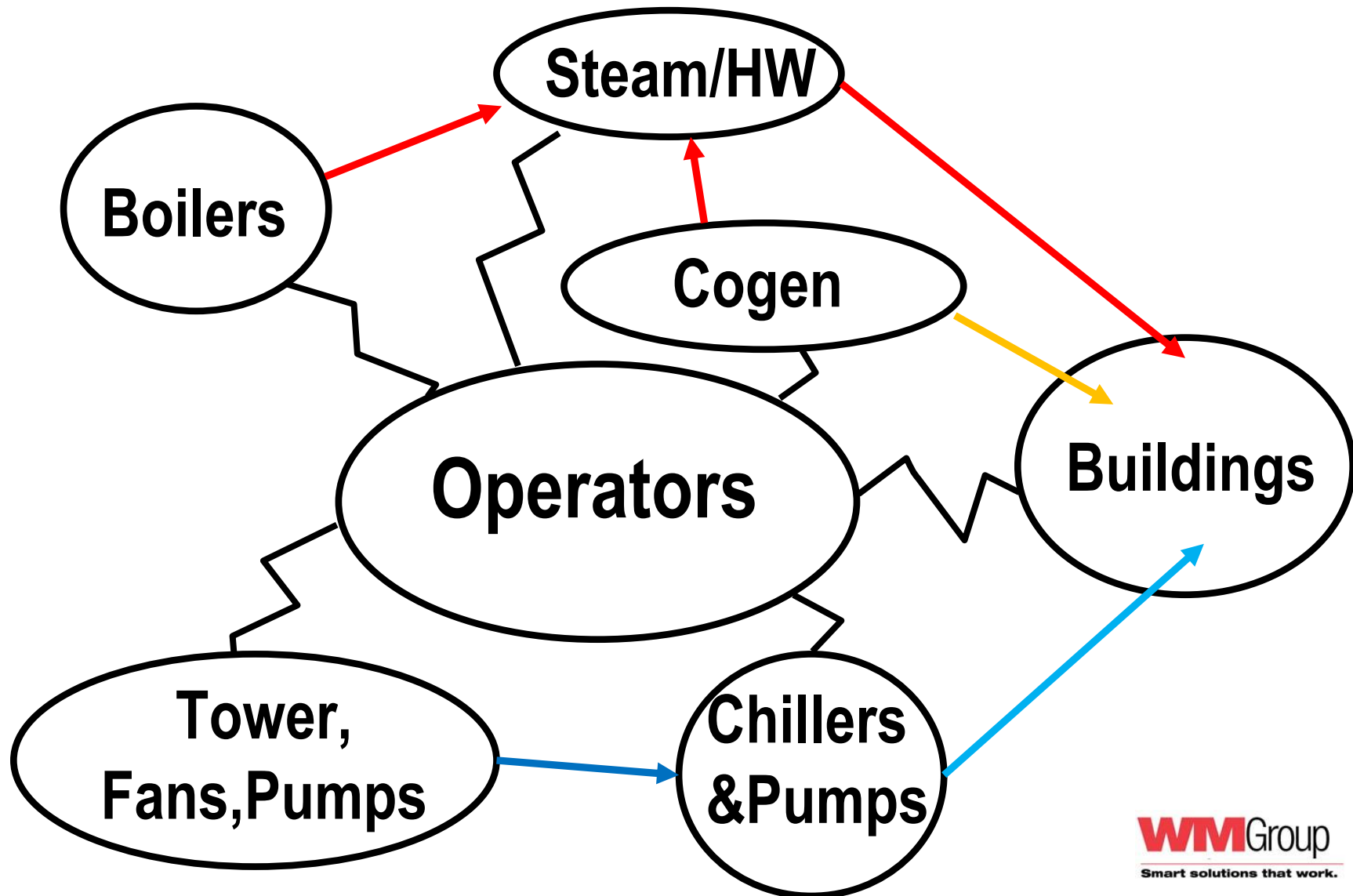
An Alternative Approach to Chilled Water Optimization: **Operator Advisory and On-going Training** A 10,000 ton Central Chilled Water Plant Case Study

BY: Brent Dunham, MS

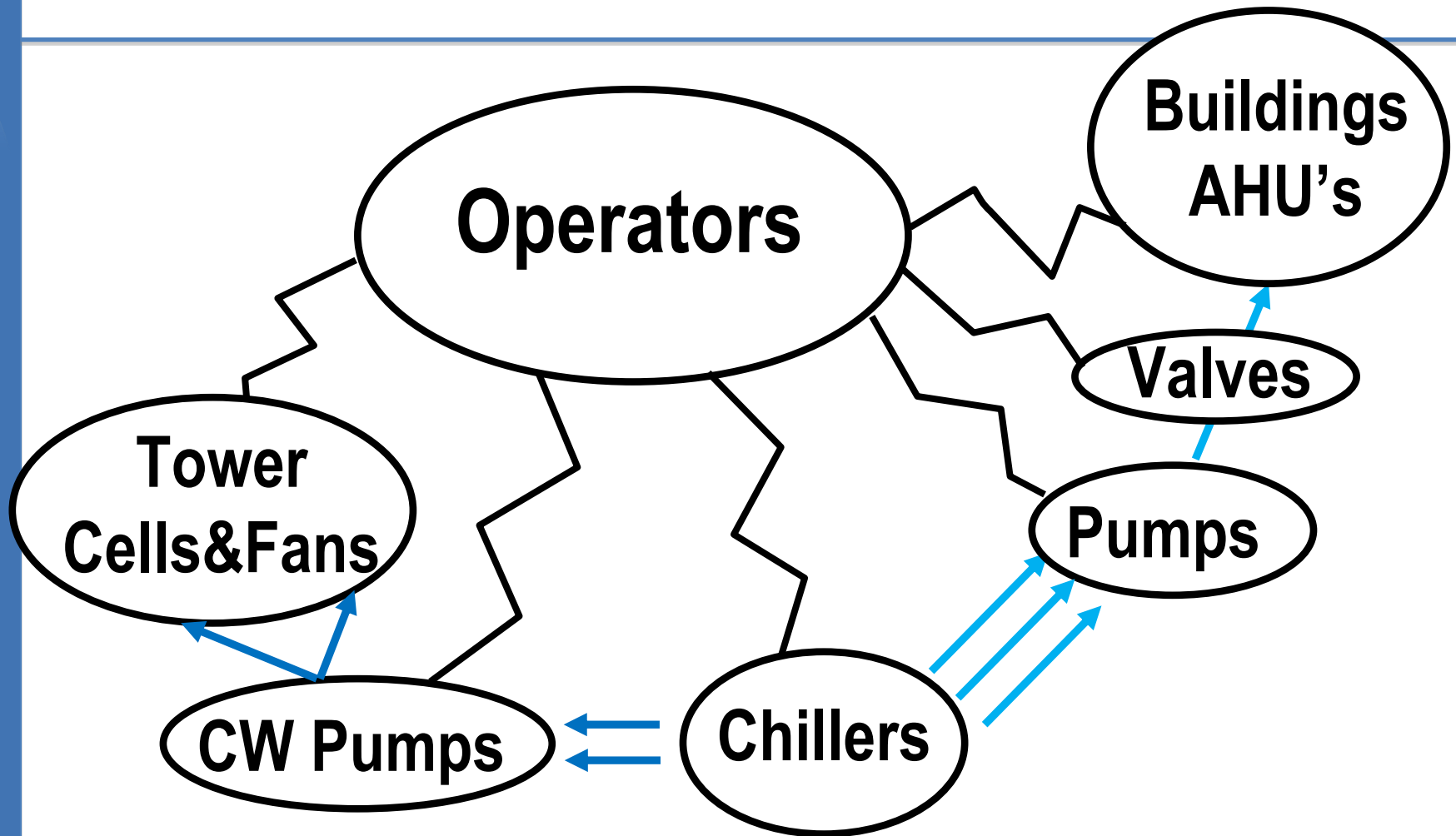
Chilled Water Optimization...The Alternative

- There are many advanced platforms and controls systems that allow for Optimization of Chilled Water Systems
- These are great systems but can be very costly and may not fit into near term budgets.
- What can you do now to help reduce energy and lower your carbon footprint!

It starts at the center of all systems...



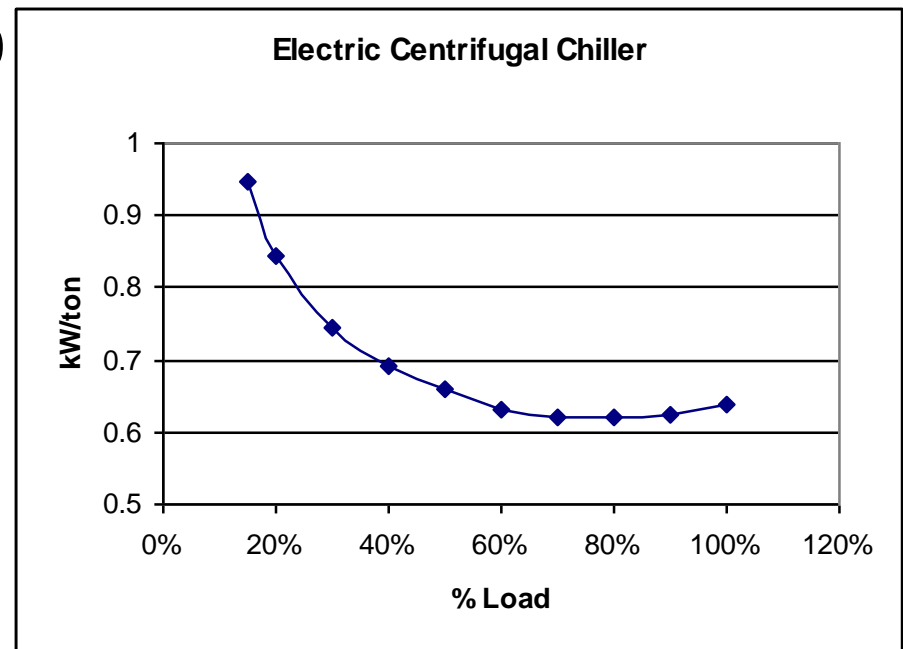
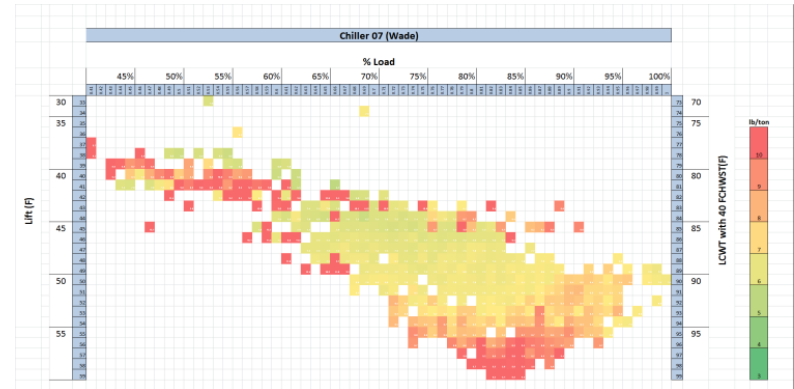
We will focus on one half- **Chilled Water**



Let's look at each component

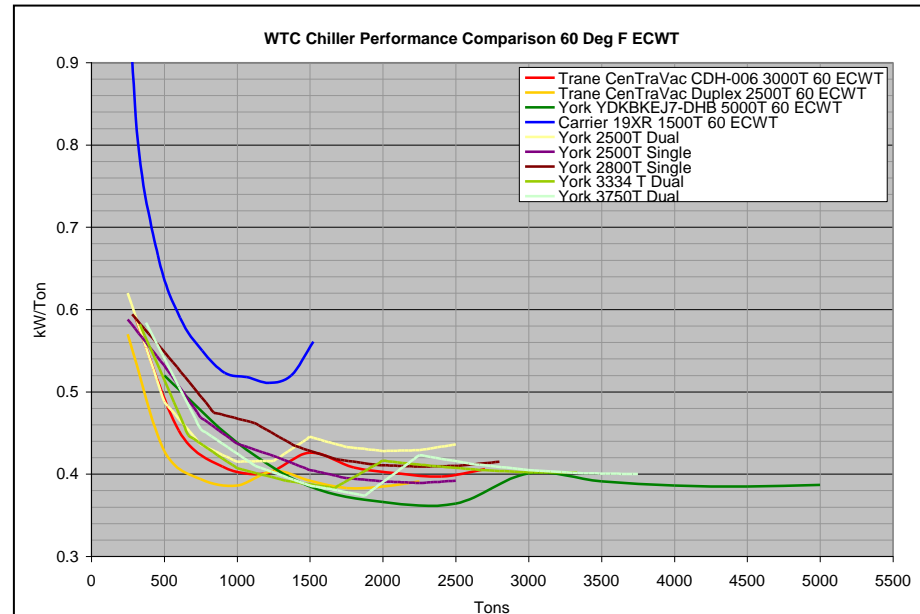
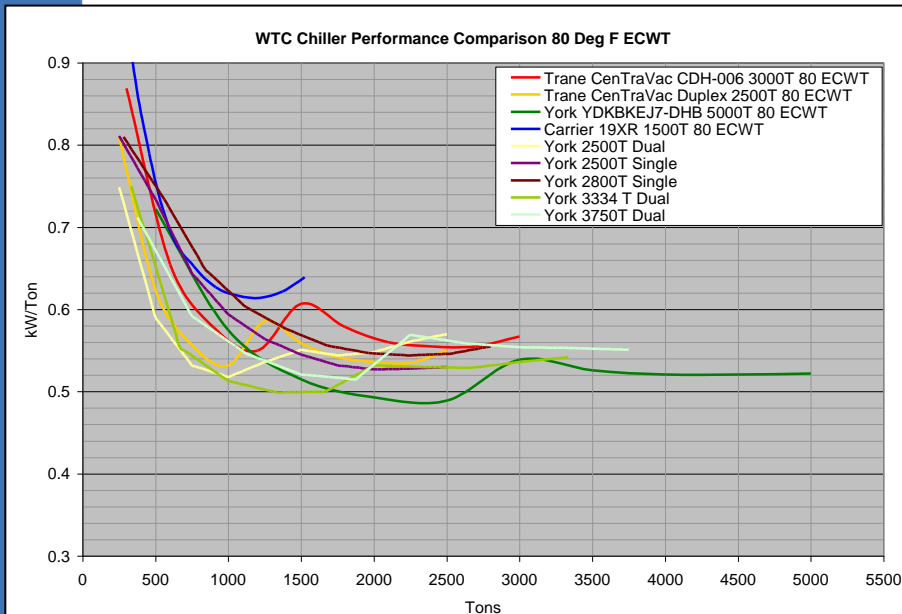
Chillers-Decision Making

- Know each machine
- Understanding Sweet spots
- Need to decide when to start/stop chillers
- Need to decide CHW setpoint

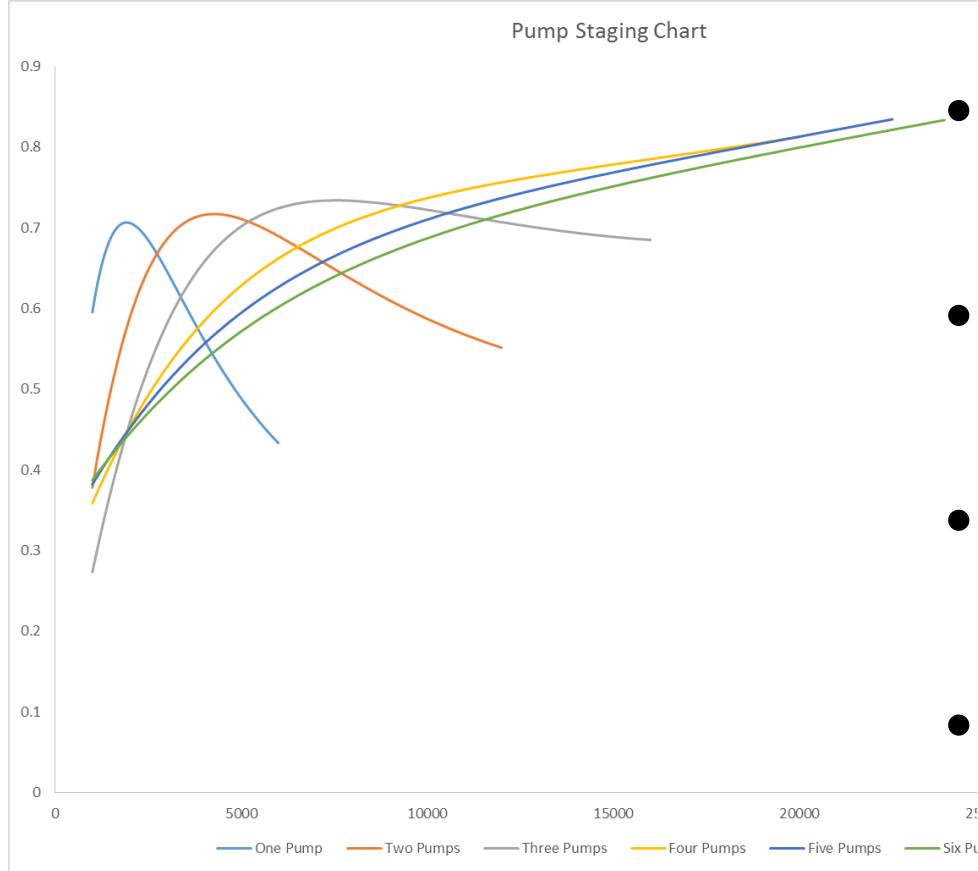


Cooling Towers-Decision Making

- Understanding balance of Fan Energy, Pump Energy, and Chiller Energy
- Need to decide how many cells to run
- Need to decide Condenser Water Flow/ # of pumps
- Need to decide CW Temperature set point



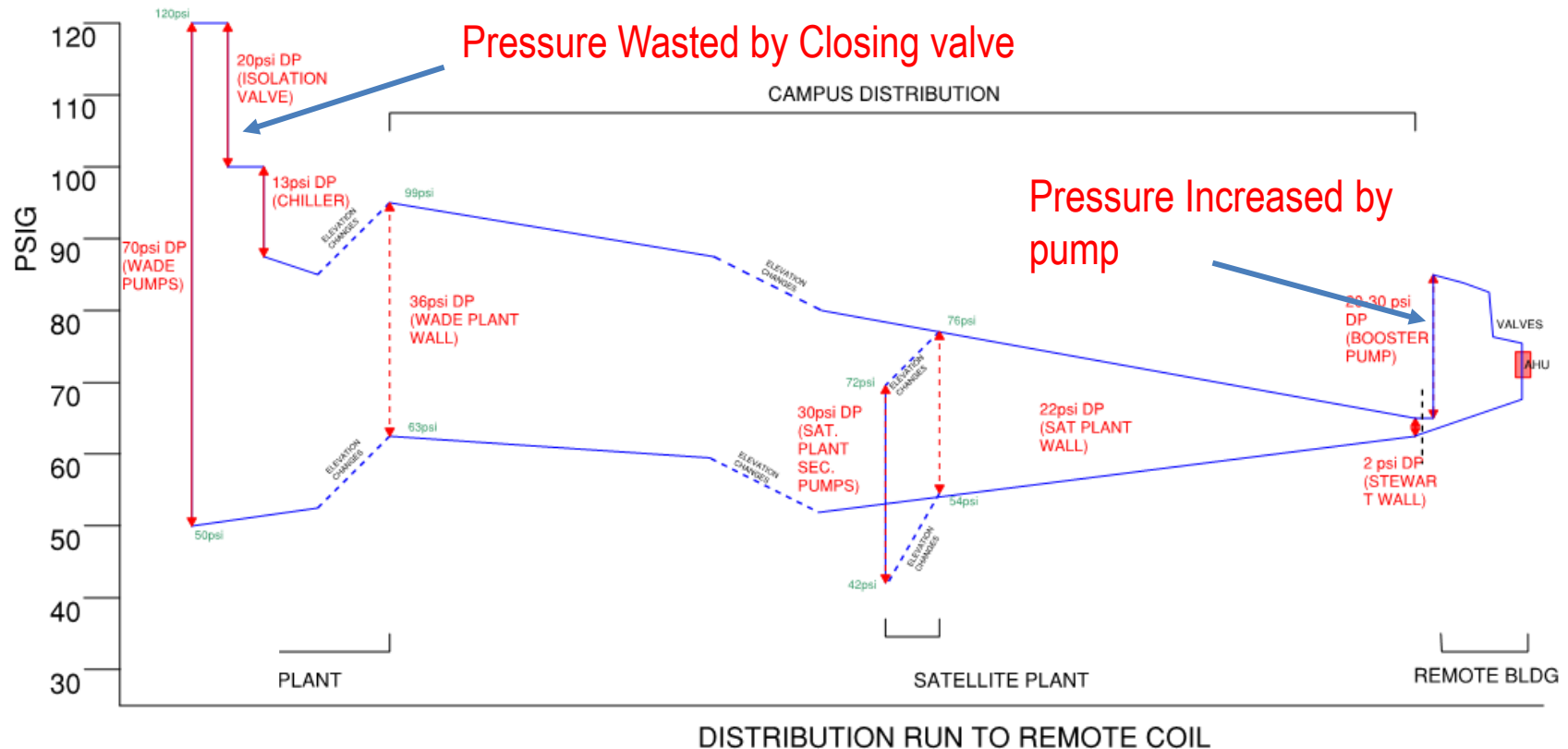
CHW Pumps-Decision Making



- Understanding Pump Efficiencies
- Pumping System Type
- Need to decide when to start/stop pumps
- Need to decide what Speed set point

Valves-Decision Making

- Valves in the distribution can be the death of a system.
- Understanding to only use when absolutely required.

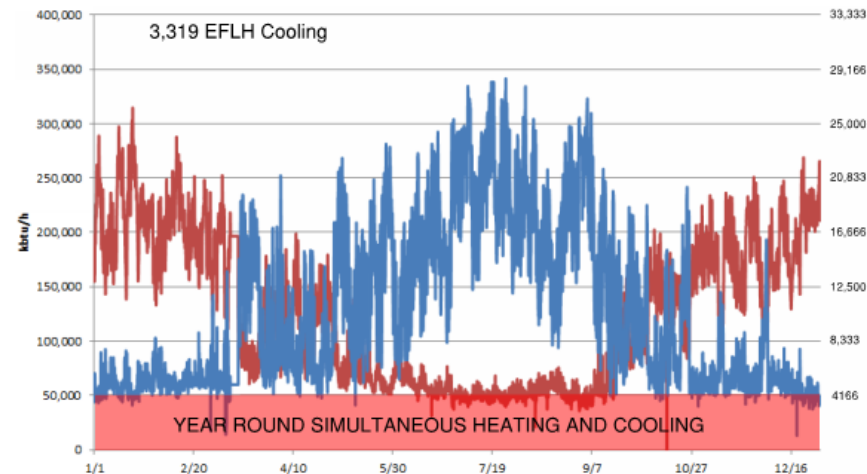
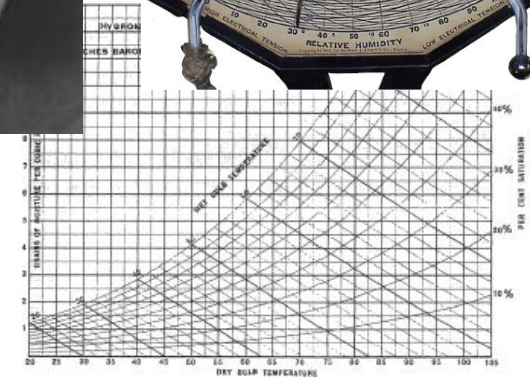


Building AHU's – Decision Making

2 Reasons for Cooling:

1. Dehumidify (most important)
2. Maintain space temperature

- Willis Carrier- “The father of air conditioning”
 - “The principal function of air conditioning is the control of moisture”
- Need to decide cooling valve set point



Seems easy right?!?

What can you do? Where to Start?

- Operator Advisory
- On-going Training



Operators Culture?

- Operators have their own way on how to operate plant
- Quite often the same plant is operated differently by each shift operators.
- The goal for the operators is to avoid telephone calls
- Optimizing the operation takes back seat
- First we need to work with operators to build their confidence and trust

How to empower operators and change their culture?

- First we need to work with operators to build their confidence and trust
- Repeated demonstration of energy savings and teaching with respect is a must.
- Rewards are tremendous
- After a while you feel great about making a change and empowering operators

Step 1: Baseline Your System

- Understand where you are at and where you can go- to set goals
- Plant kW/ton is a great measure to use, and kW readings are relatively easy to capture.
- Take some snapshots off the energy meters and/or amp readings.

kW/Ton

1.2

1.1

1

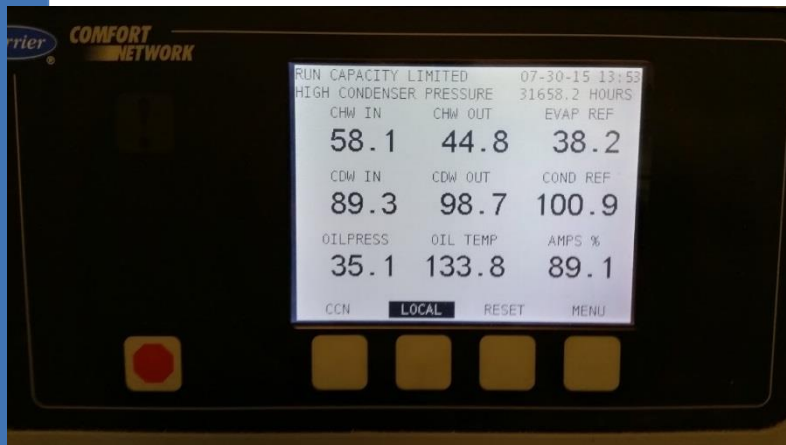
0.9

0.8

0.7

0.6

0.5



Step 2: Develop Decision Making Process

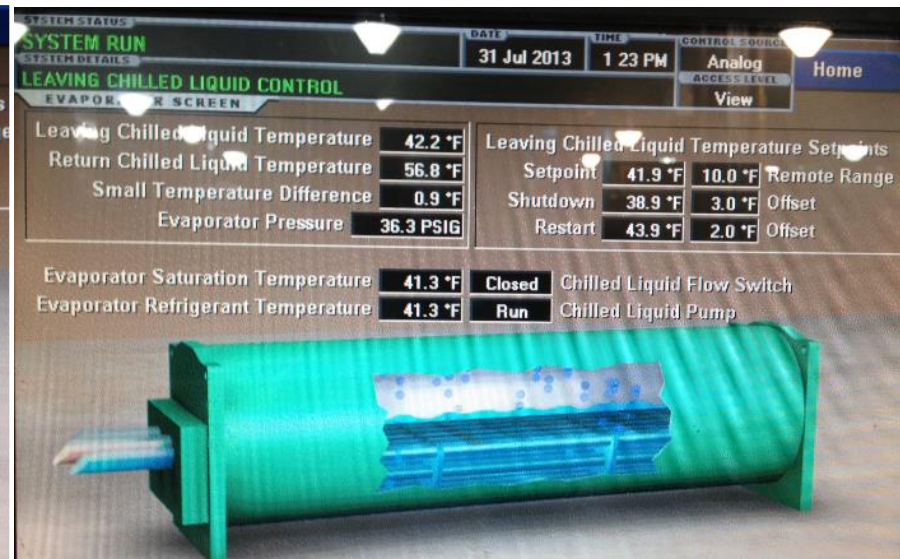
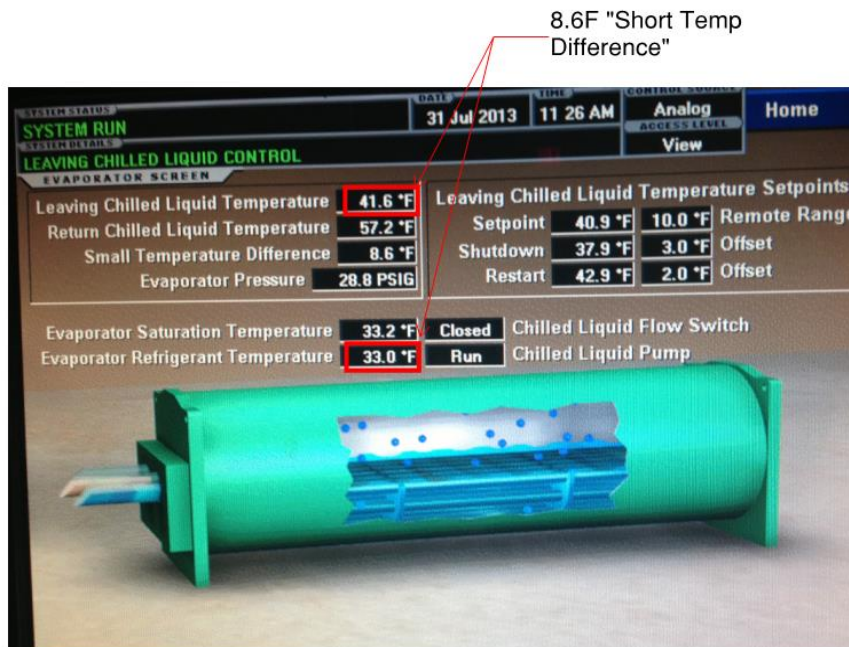
- Determine all factors that drive the decision making process, What works for **YOU!**
- Identify all controllable components
- Data and Surveying
- Understand energy impacts of each component
- Red flags for equipment operation, poor efficiency
- Develop Sequencing for Operators
- Operators always like easily understandable, useful tools for guidance and reference

Step 3: Working in the Operator Room

- Work with operators and change operations with their help.
- Traditions take time to overcome
- Discuss and educate operators in *layman* language to build his/her confidence.

Step 3: Working in the Operator Room

- Operators must be trained by showing them.
- Remove **fear** from operators.
- **Show** them the results.



Step 4: Continue to Train and Advise

- On-going Training is a must.
 - One and done will set you up for failure.
- Develop annual training plan for a weekly, monthly, yearly basis.
- Update Tools as the system is updated.
- When Optimization is added, the operators will have a much better foundation, and you will see enhanced acceptance.

Experience and Case Studies



A 10,000 ton CHW Plant Case Study

- Unique Project
- Client wanted to ensure that operators were well trained, and knowledge was sustained for long term
- Engaged in a year long Operational Oversight
 - **Daily Review of System** Operation-interact with operators
 - **Cheat Sheet** for System Operations based on Big Data Analytics
 - On site monthly/weekly for additional training and review
- Immediate Project Payback

Existing Plant

Day One

Example Chiller Plant:

10,000 Ton system

Average Energy Rate:

0.778 kW/ton

Average Generation Rate:

\$0.12/kWh

Cost Per Hour:

\$934/hr.

Equivalent Annual Rate:

\$2,054,800/yr.



First Operating Training

Day Two

Example Chiller Plant: 10,000 Ton system

Average Energy Rate: 0.668 kW/ton

Average Generation Rate: \$0.12/kWh

Cost Per Hour: \$801/hr.

Equivalent Annual Rate:

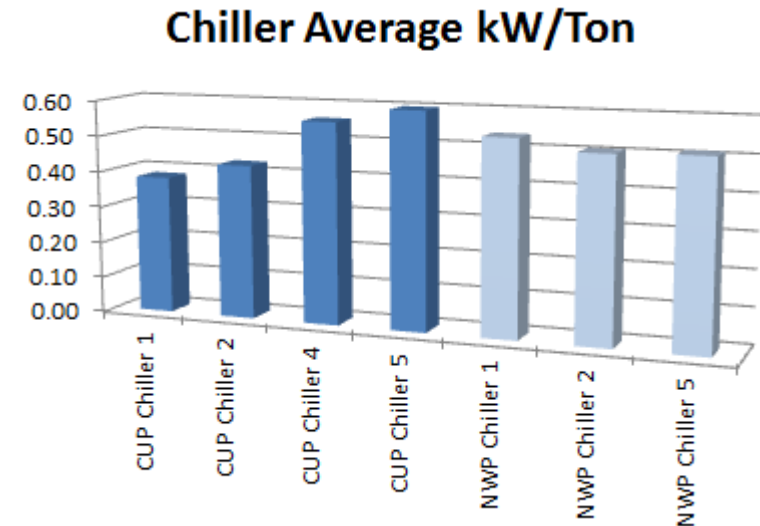
\$1,763,520/yr.

Savings: \$291,280/yr.

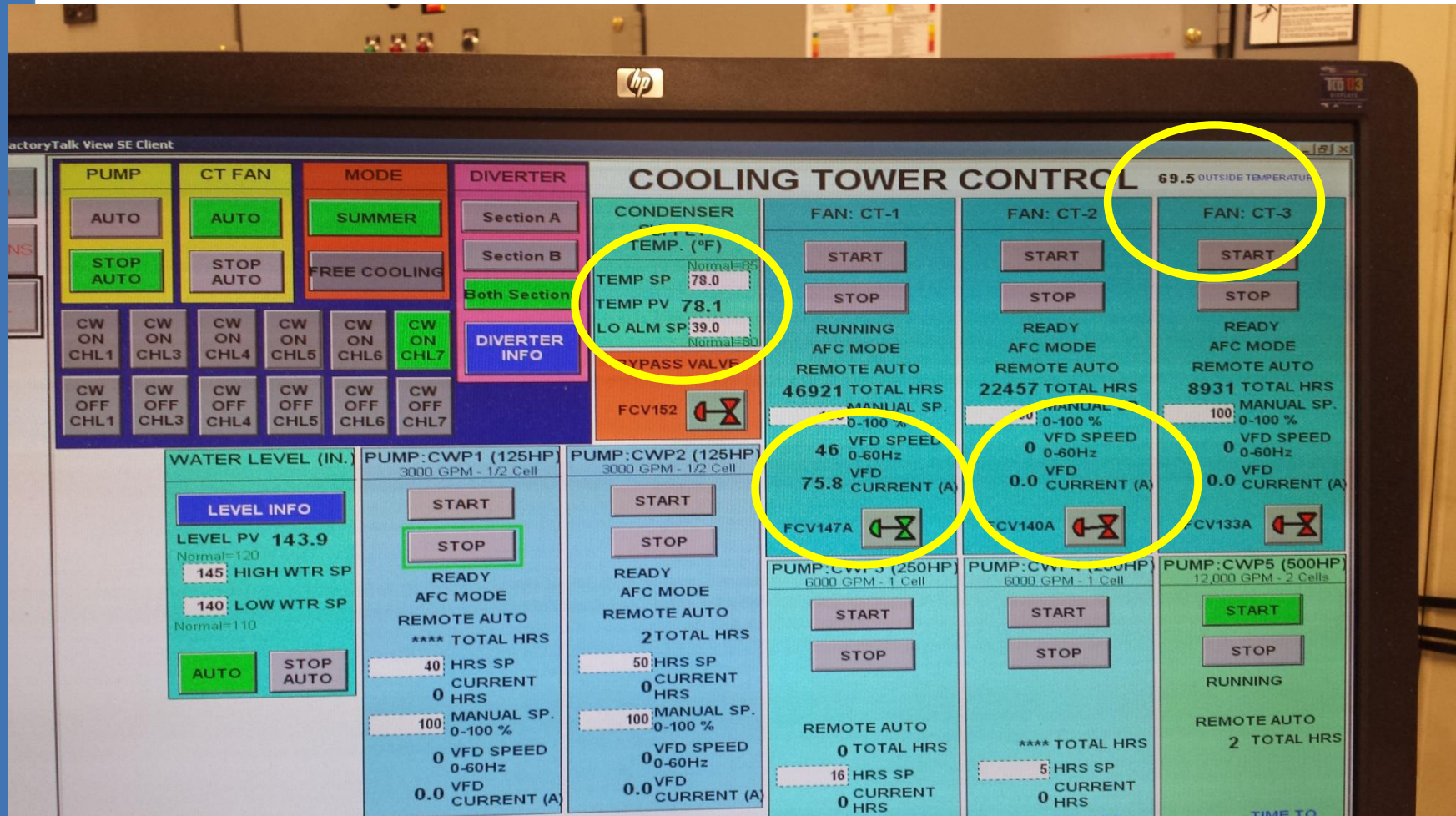
14% Reduction in one day!

No Capital Investment cost!

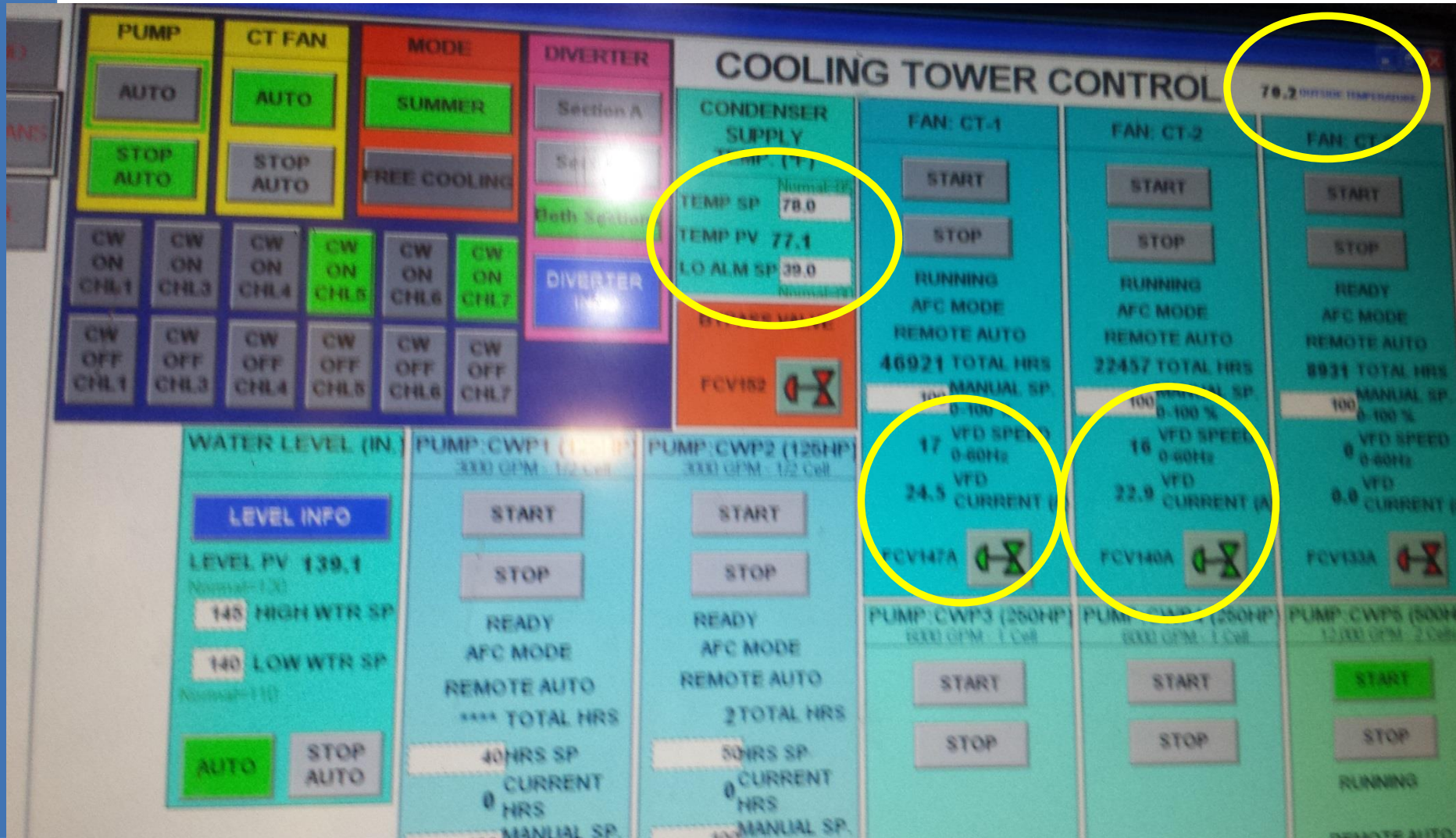
Payback in Months



Cooling Towers - Before



Cooling Towers - After



Reduction in Tower Temp reduces chiller energy

Before

32XRPI02 POWER		POINT STATUS
Average Line Current		68.4 %
Actual Line Current		147.7 AMPS
Average Line Voltage		97.9 %
Actual Line Voltage		4072.3 Volts
Power Factor		0.904
Motor Kilowatts		943.3 kW
Motor Kilowatt-Hours		33280.6 KWH
Demand Kilowatts		839.0 kW
Line Current Phase 1		146 AMPS
Line Current Phase 2		146 AMPS
SELECT		EXIT

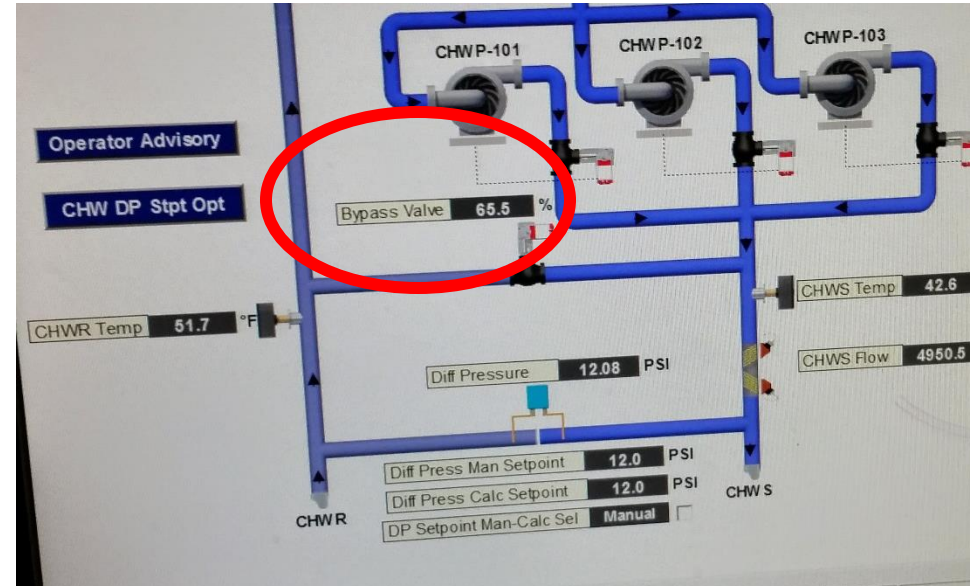
After

Average Line Current	61.2 %
Actual Line Current	132.2 AMPS
Average Line Voltage	97.7 %
Actual Line Voltage	4065.2 Volts
Power Factor	0.897
Motor Kilowatts	845.8 kW
Motor Kilowatt-Hours	33880.6 KWH
Demand Kilowatts	824.0 kW
Line Current Phase 1	131 AMPS
Line Current Phase 2	138 AMPS

Minimum flow bypass valve

- Minimum flow bypass valve would always stay wide open due to set point.
- WM Group evaluated chiller requirements and identified set point was 400% of what it should have been
- Just by changing the set point the valve closed and remained closed during all operations, even winter

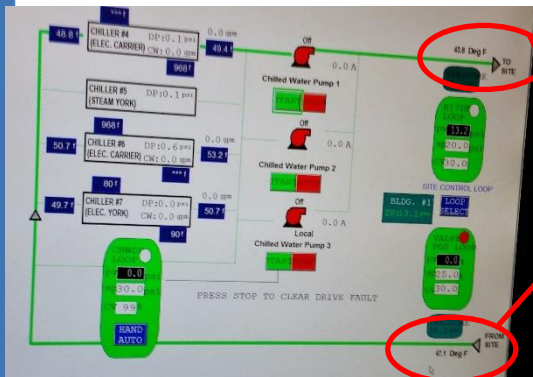
- **Actual Savings:**
 - 15\$/hr
 - Estimated Potential: \$130,000



AHU in Buildings can greatly impact the system

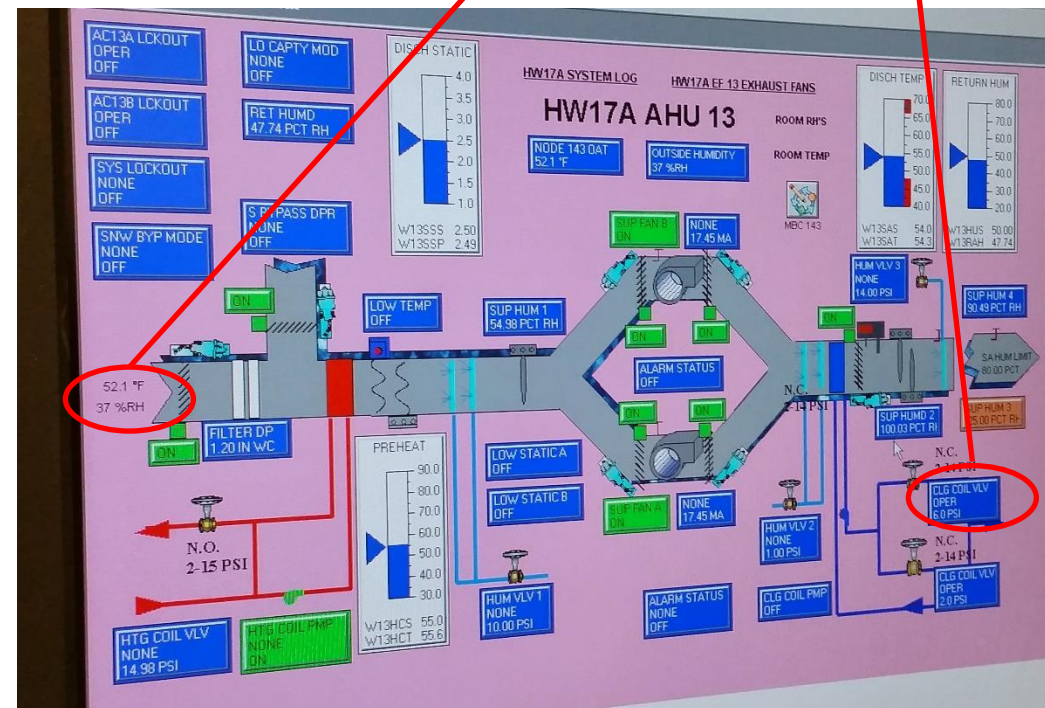
- Poor delta T in shoulder season, due to poor control

DT of 3 F



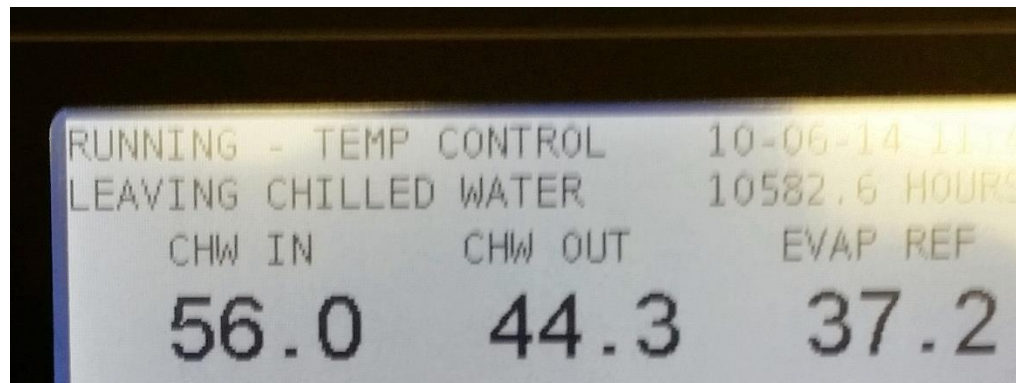
52 OAT
37% RH

45% open



Fouling and Heat Transfer

- Tube and plate fouling causes high approach temperatures.
- Rule of thumb, every degree above the design short temperature is an increase in power by 1.5%



RUNNING - TEMP CONTROL			10-06-14 11:14
LEAVING CHILLED WATER			10582.6 HOURS
CHW IN	CHW OUT	EVAP REF	
56.0	44.3	37.2	

Valves – Be on the look out



- A partly Closed valve represents an energy loss – The valve pictured left represented a 50HP loss.
- Pictured below, taps left open.



Case Study Summary

- Great Relationships established with Operators
- Contract was extended with great success
- Identified ECM's with potential of **\$400,000/yr savings**
- **No Capital Funds**
- Quick **Payback**
- Future projects were realized and documented by having our engineering team onsite

Summary: How to get your system in shape

1. Bridge of Time – Change *culture and habits*
2. Provide ongoing *System training* to operators
3. *Confidence* to make changes in controls
4. Ongoing *Data Analytics* to find deficiencies
5. Measure, Verify, and *Maintain* system improvements

WM Approach to Optimizing System

- Train your operators
 - Make it a requirement
 - Educate operators on system optimization
 - Change of habits
- A difference in Manpower
 - People who think beyond equipment level
 - Can visualize system as a whole
 - Engineering oversight

An ECM you can't turn down....Operator Training.

Thank You

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