



IDEA 2014

Moving Community Energy Forward

105th Annual Conference & Trade Show

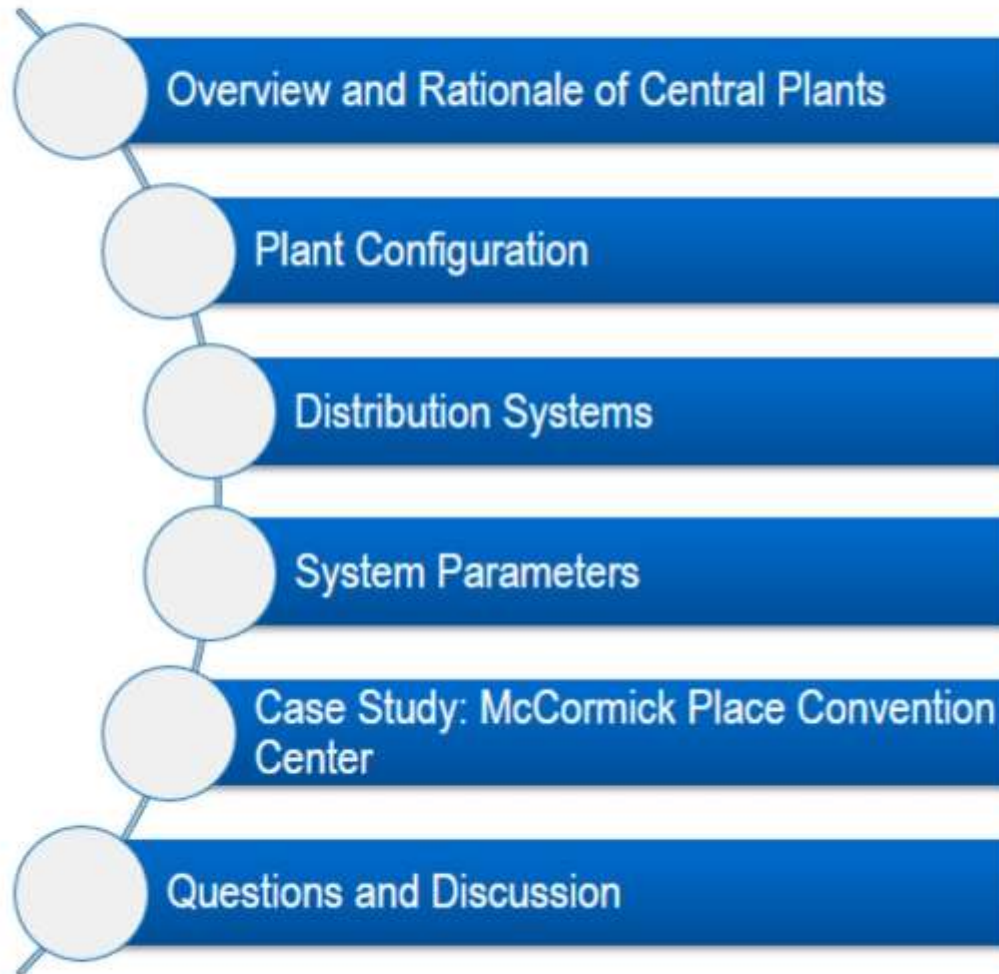
Seattle, Washington | June 8-11, 2014



Improve System Efficiency and Reduce Construction Cost with Low Temperature District Cooling Case Study: McCormick Place Convention Center, Chicago, IL

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Learning Objectives:

- Central Plant Conceptualization
- Increase Plant Efficiency
- Low Temperature Application
- Low Flow Systems Evaluation
- Distributed District Plants
- Campus Master Planning

Rationale for Central Plant



Operations



Capital Investment



Increase Efficiency



Reduce Maintenance



Centralize Noise and Vibration



Reduce Installed Capacity

**SAFETY
FIRST**

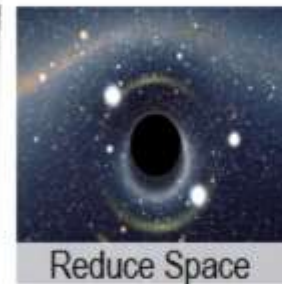
Increase Plant Safety



Improve Flexibility



Increase Reliability

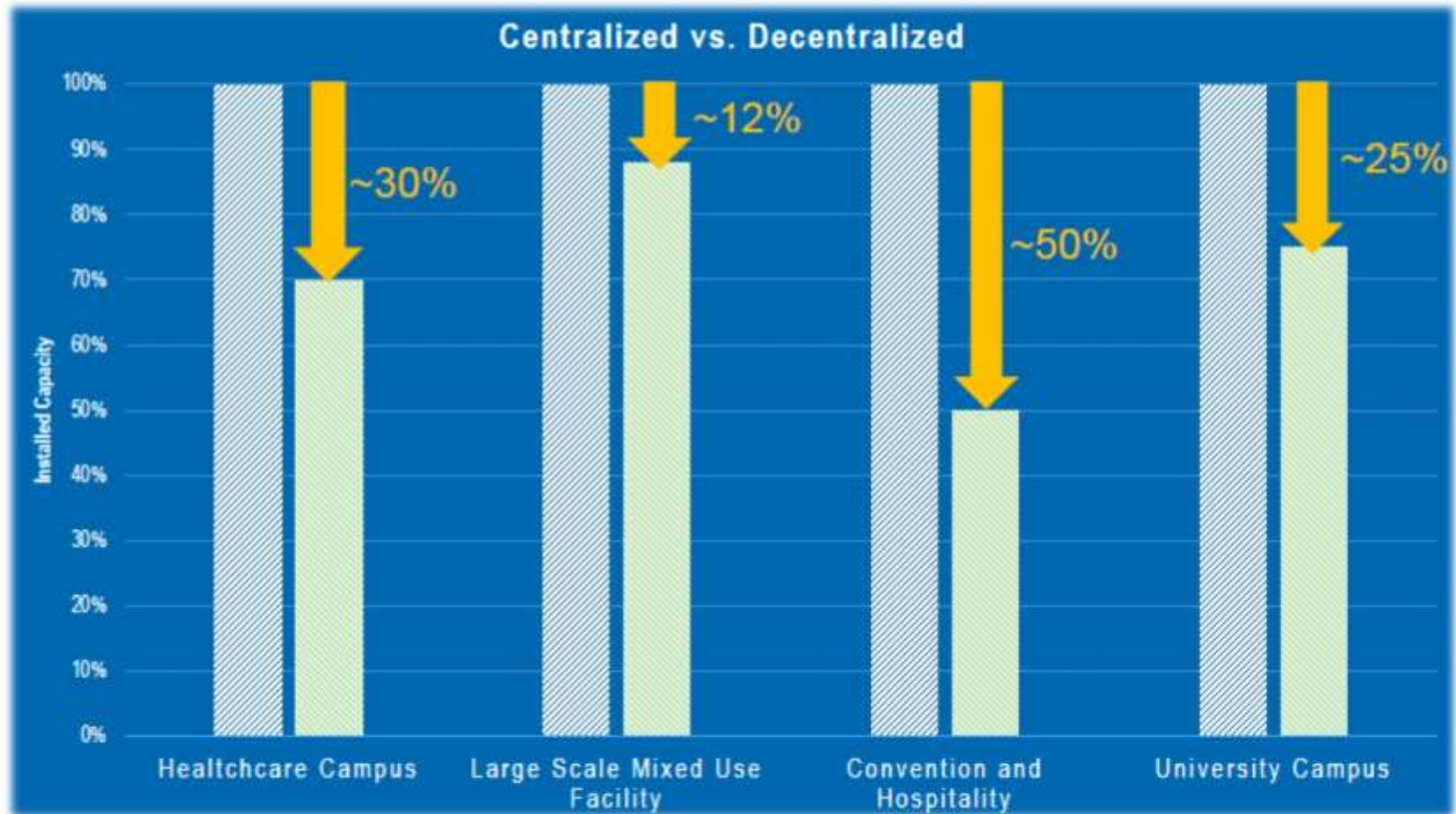


Reduce Space

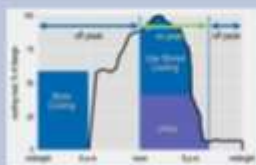


Reduce Fuel Consumption

Centralized vs. Decentralized – Plant Capacity



Thermal Storage systems - Potential Benefits



Lower utility costs

- Lower on-peak electrical consumption (kWh)
- Lower on-peak electrical demand (kW)



Smaller equipment size

- Smaller chiller
- Smaller electrical service (A)



Reduced installed cost

- May qualify for utility rebates or other incentives

Two Major Principles

Constant flow

Variable flow

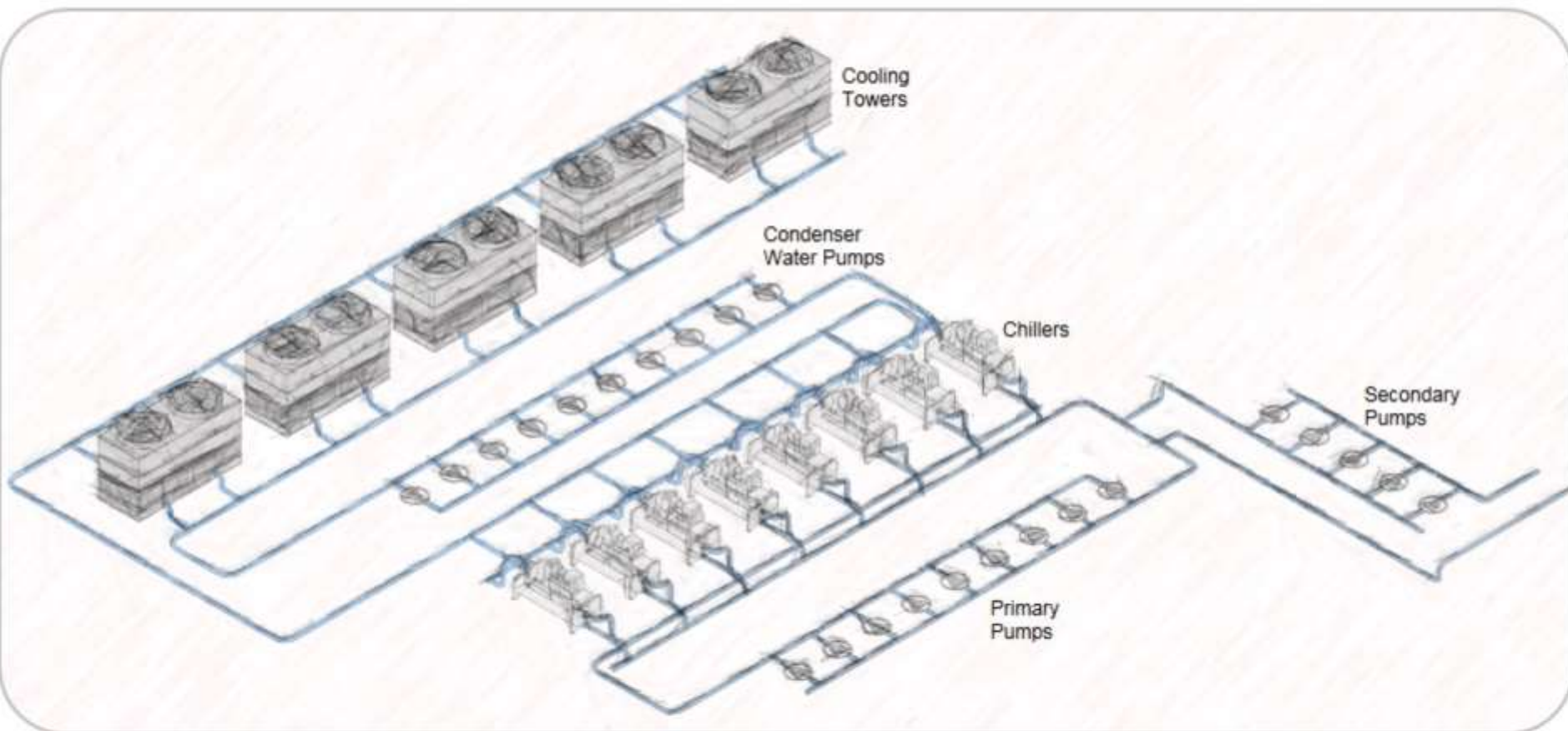
Challenges

Incompatible
principles

Should not be
incorporated
into the same
system

Typical problem
across
campuses

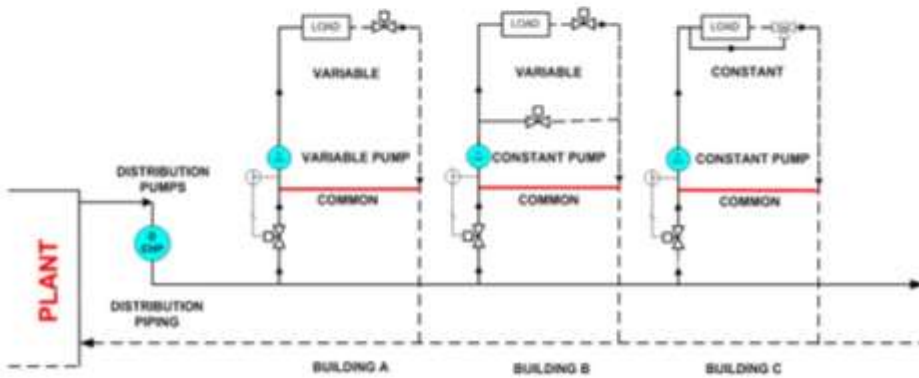
Typical Central/District Cooling Plant



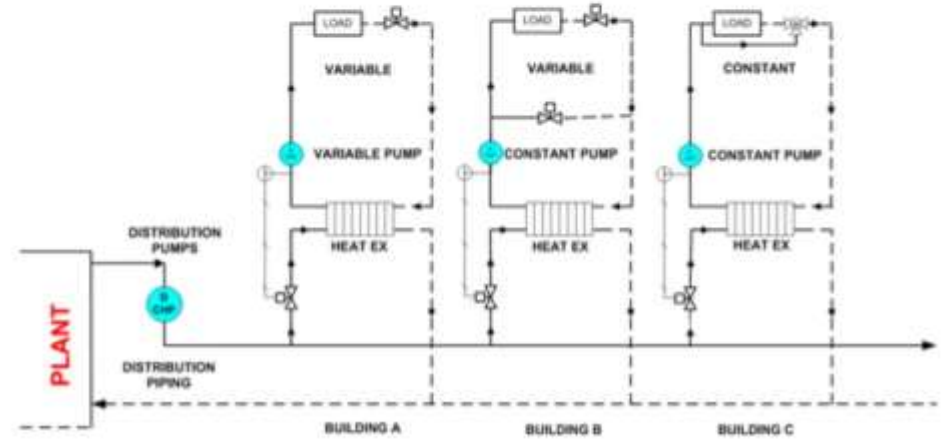
Chilled Water Distribution



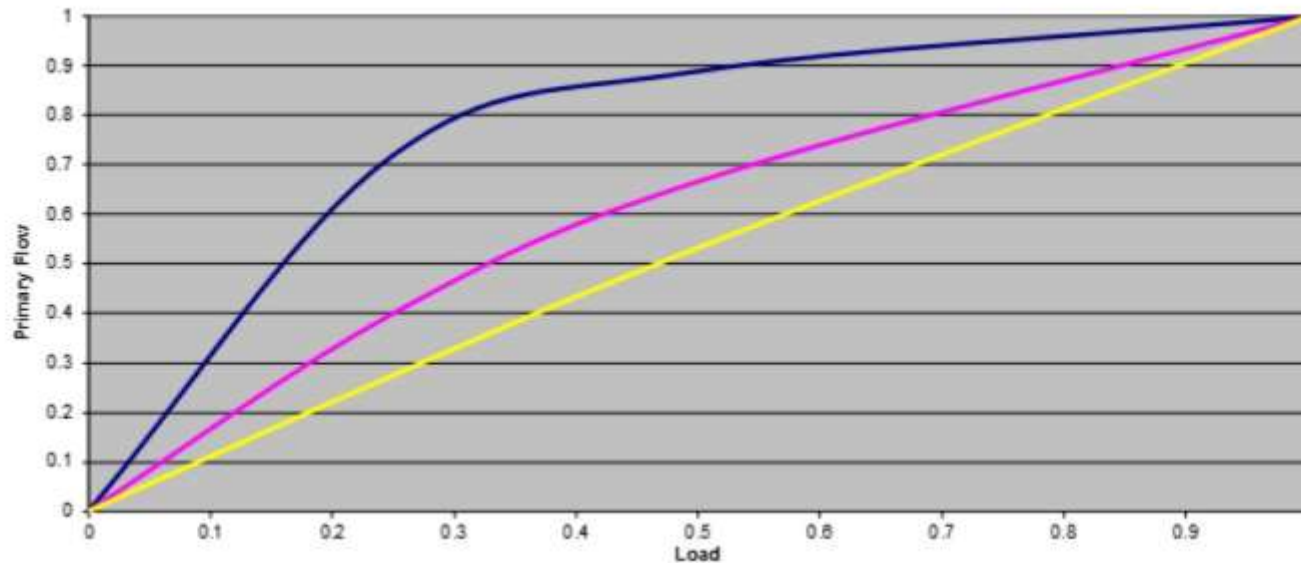
INTEGRAL PRIMARY-SECONDARY PIPING



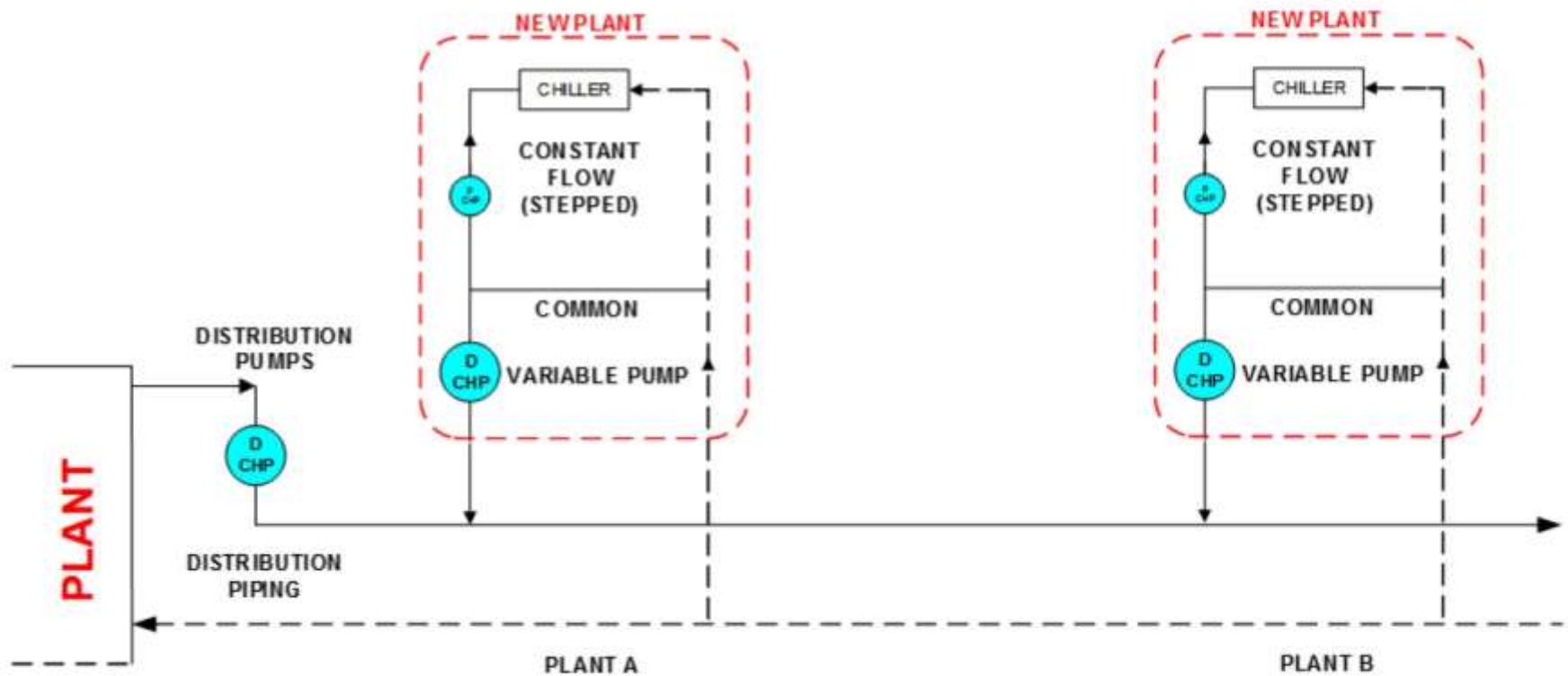
HEAT EXCHANGER PRIMARY-SECONDARY PIPING



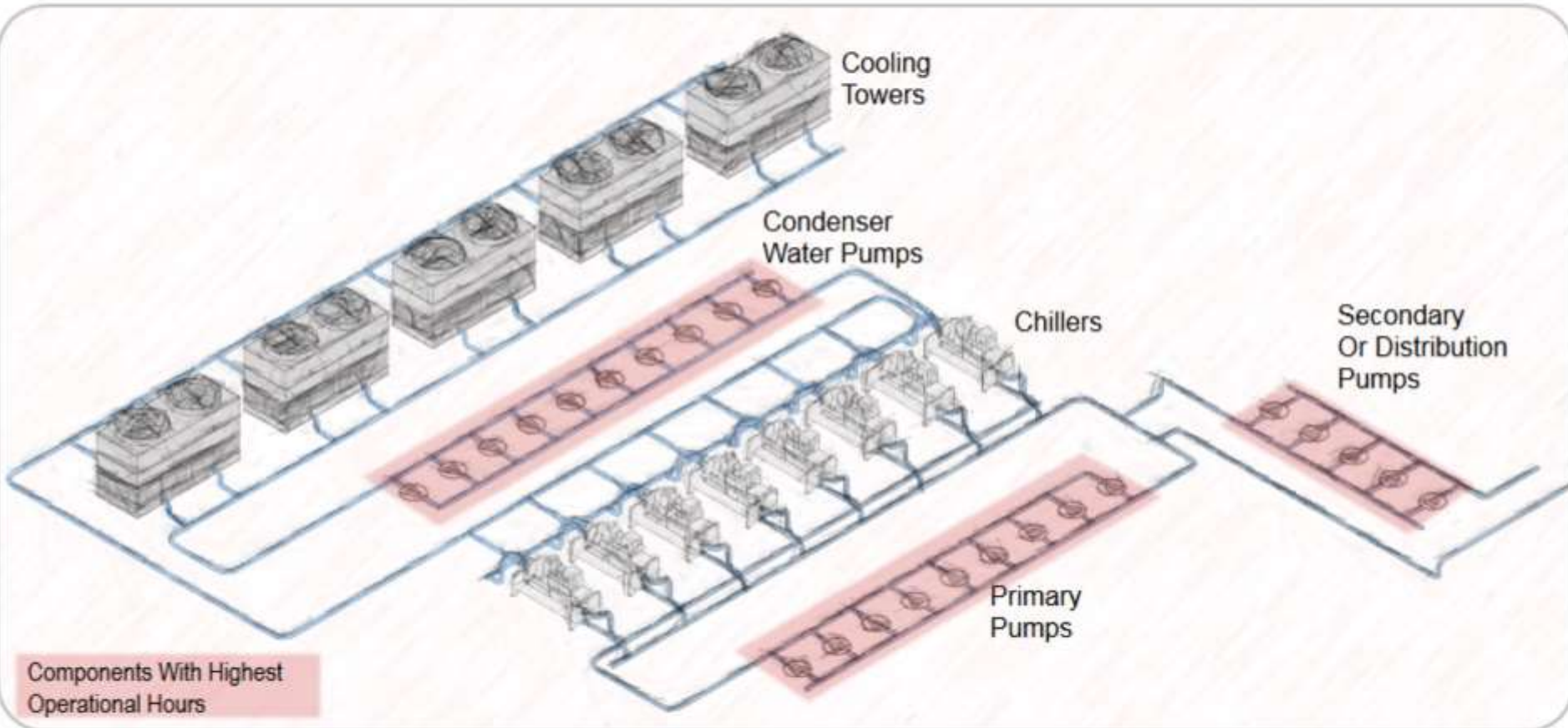
Primary System Flow vs. Load

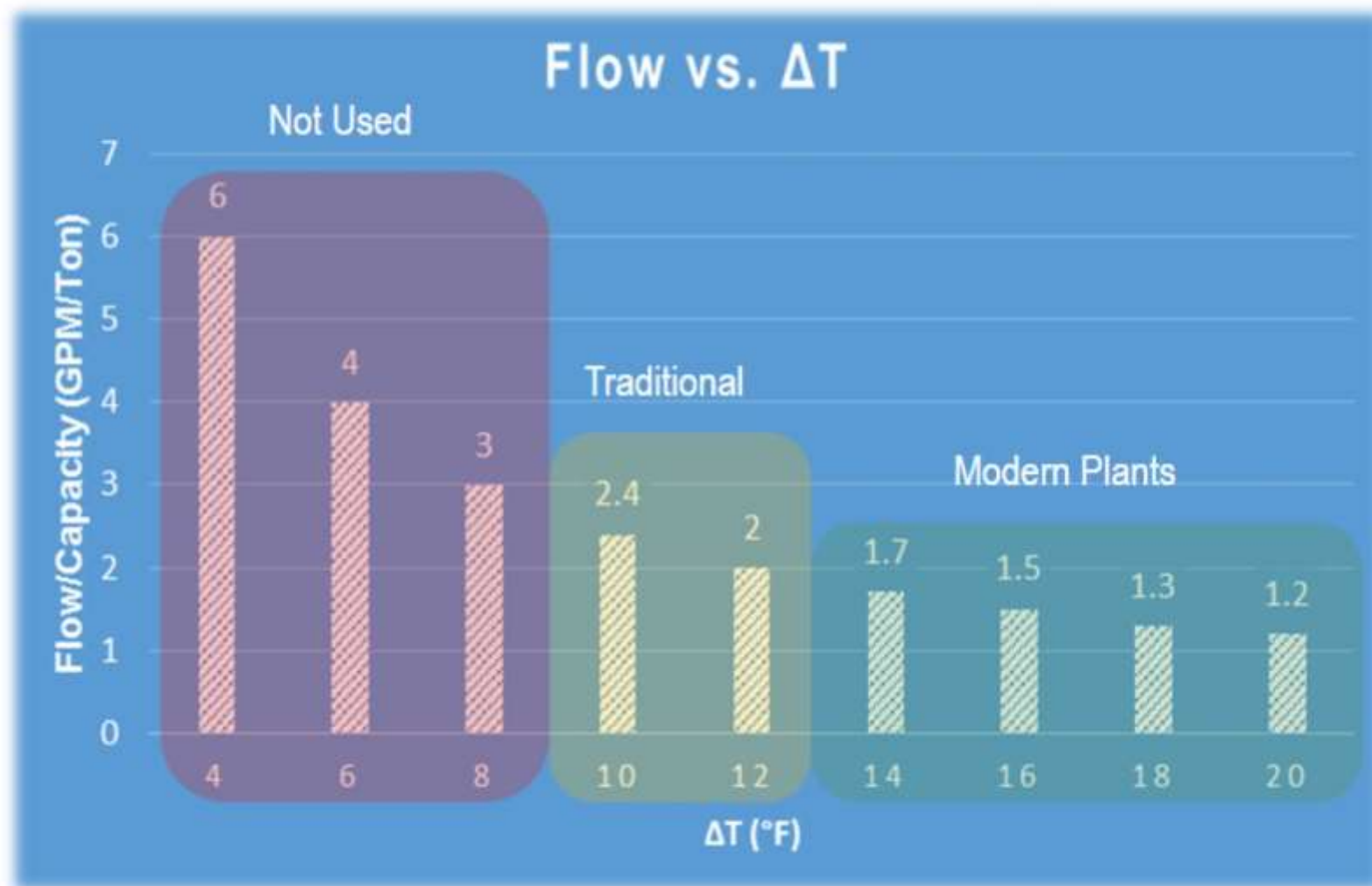


PRIMARY COOLING PLANT – FUTURE ADDITIONS/EXPANSIONS



Typical Central/District Cooling Plant





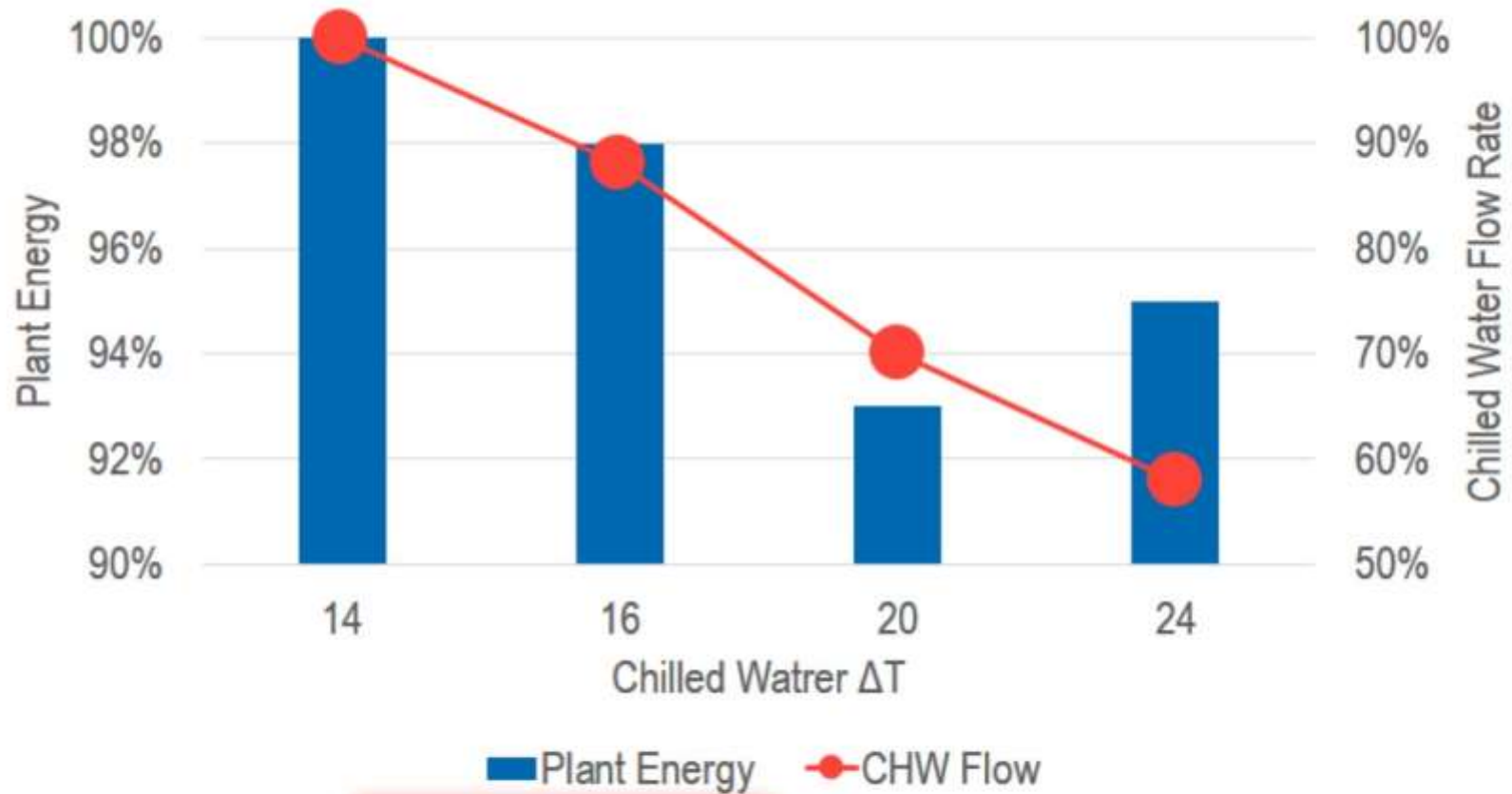
Comparative Plant Parameters – 800 Ton Capacity



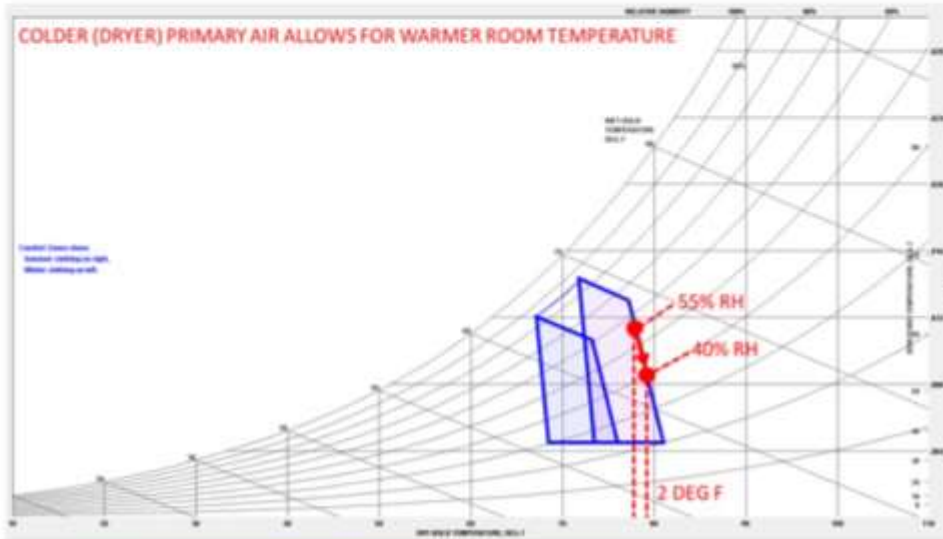
	Traditional	Efficient	
Chilled Water Supply	44°F	41°F	
Cooling Coil WTR	10°F (2.4 gpm/ton)	16°F (1.5 gpm/ton)	37.6% Flow Reduction
Cooling Tower Range	10°F (3.0 gpm/ton)	15°F (2.0 gpm/ton)	33.3% Flow Reduction
Chiller Power	0.580 kw/ton	0.651 kw/ton	+0.071 kw/ton
Chilled Water Pump Power	0.065 kw/ton	0.020 kw/ton	-0.045 kw/ton
Cooling Tower Power	0.040 kw/ton	0.030 kw/ton	-0.010 kw/ton
Condenser Water Pump Power	0.054 kw/ton	0.019 kw/ton	-0.035 kw/ton
Plant Power	0.739 kw/ton	0.720 kw/ton	-0.019 kw/ton



Plant Energy and Systems Chilled Water Flow



Overall System Impact



Increase Chiller Cost



Smaller Air Handlers



Reduce Ductwork/Piping/Pump Cost



Increase Controls Cost



Utility Cost

District Cooling Plant - Chicago Thermal



Campus Cooling Plant - Emirates Palace



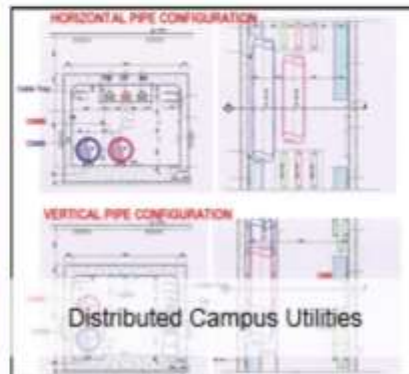
Campus Cooling Plant - Education City



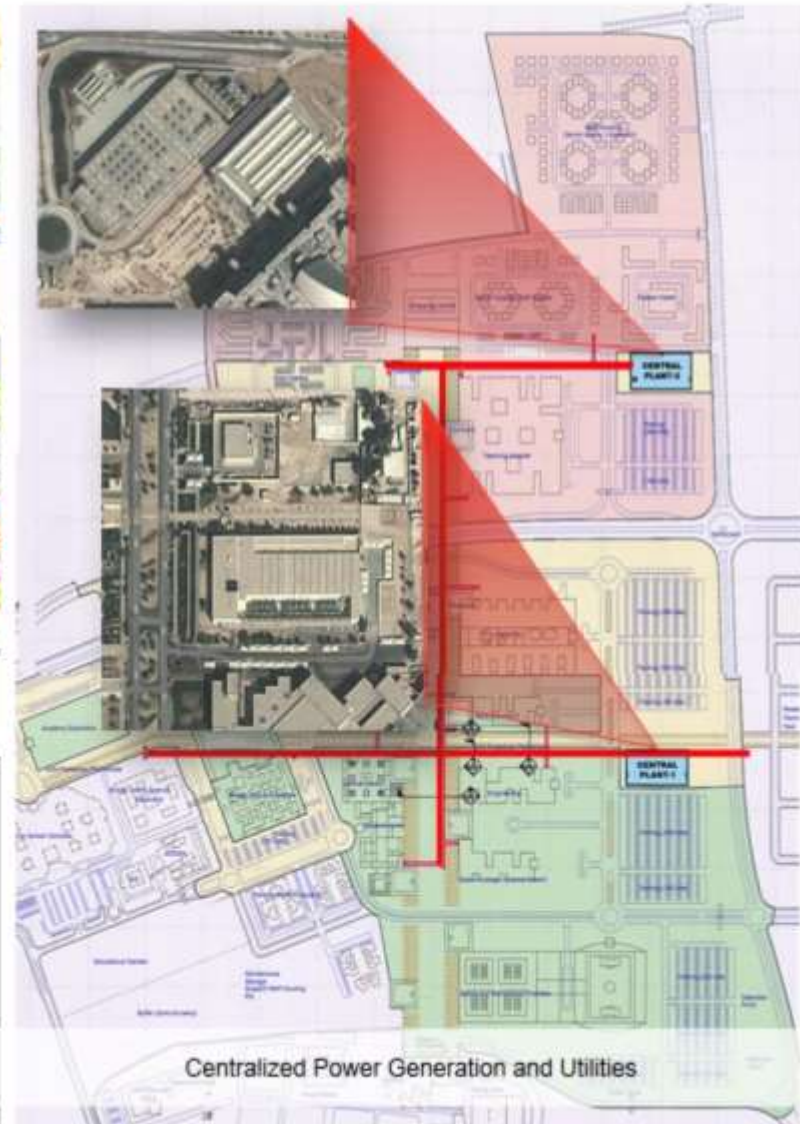
New University Development, Doha, Qatar



Networked 12,000 Ton and 9,000 Ton Plants



Distributed Campus Utilities

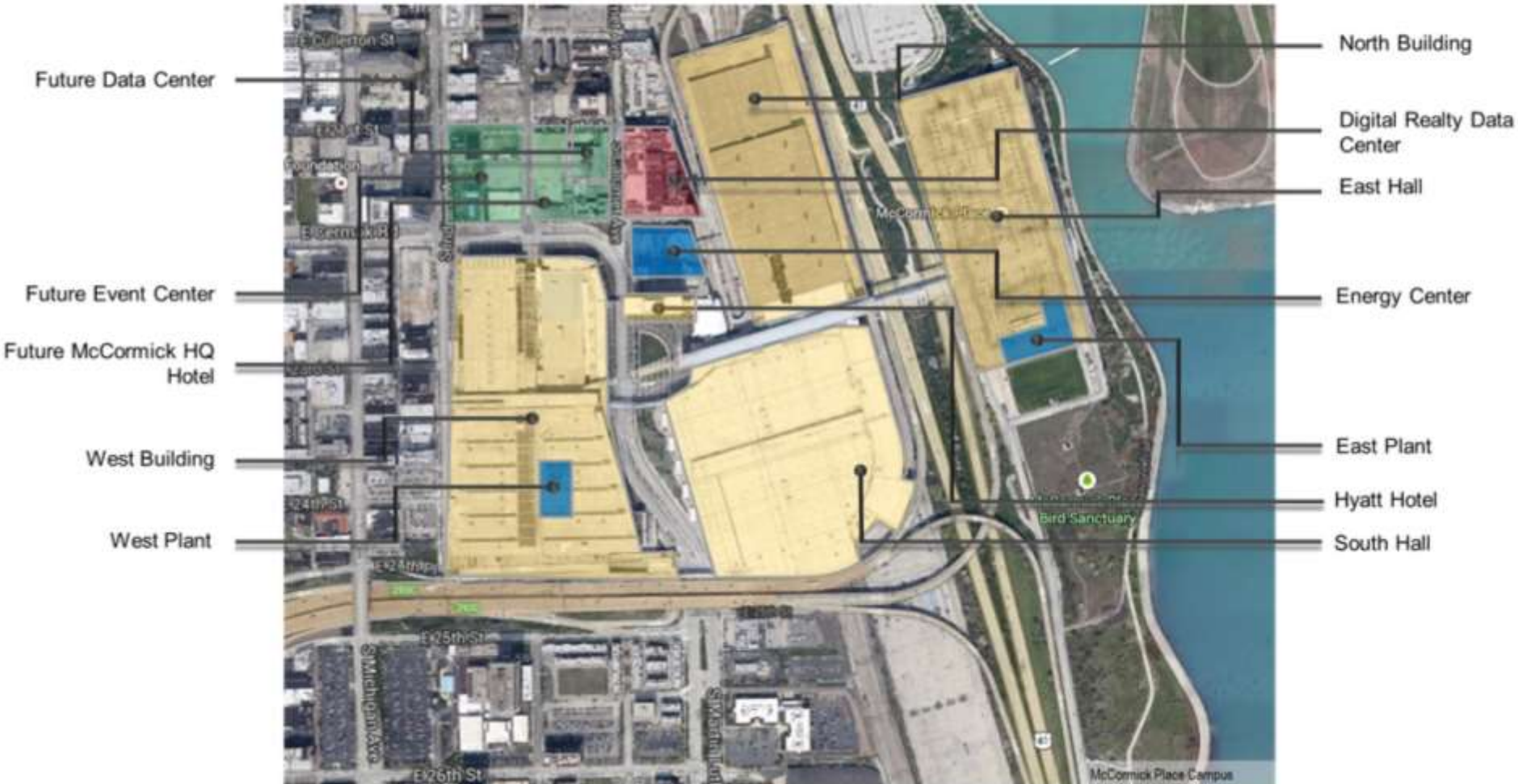


Centralized Power Generation and Utilities

Case Study - McCormick Place



Explore the Campus



Plant Exploration



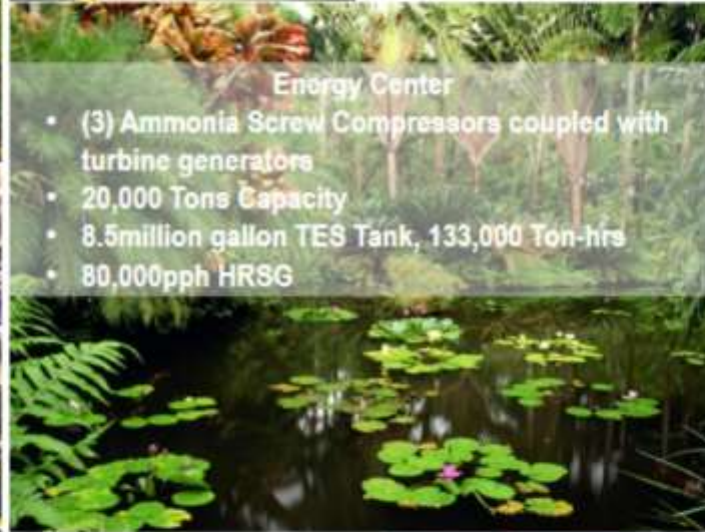
West Plant

- 8,400 Tons Capacity
- Low Temperature (27°F) LWT
- Newest Plant



Energy Center

- (3) Ammonia Screw Compressors coupled with turbine generators
- 20,000 Tons Capacity
- 8.5million gallon TES Tank, 133,000 Ton-hrs
- 80,000pph HRSG



East Plant

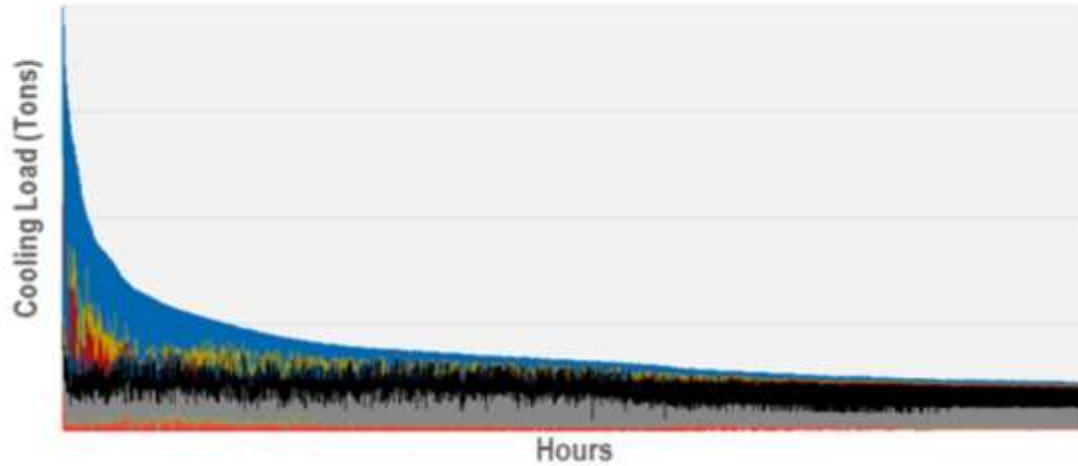
- 10,000 Tons Capacity
- Connected to Lake Michigan
- Oldest Plant



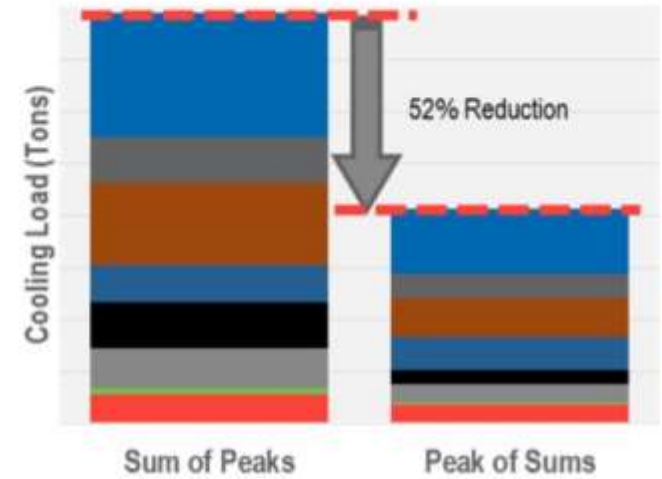
Cooling Load



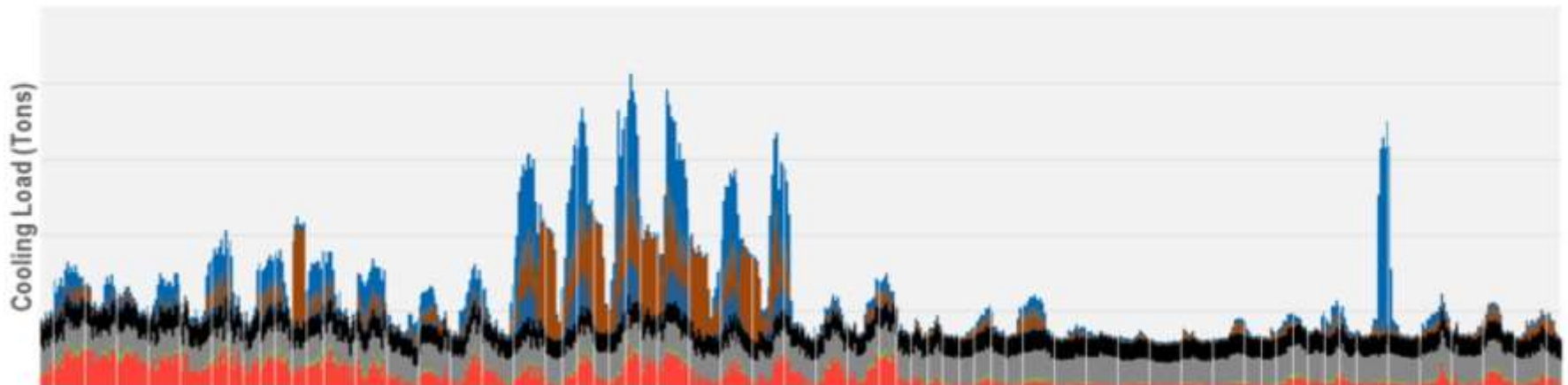
Annual Peak Load Profile



Campus Peak



Campus Peak Month





Chilled Water

- 27°F Primary Chilled Water Supply
- 56°F Chilled Water Return
- 22% Ethylene Glycol
- Over 100 miles of Hydronic Piping



Building Distribution

- Decoupling with Heat Exchangers
- 34°F Secondary Chilled Water Supply
- 58°F Chilled Water Return



Air Distribution

- 45°F Supply Air
- Induction diffusers
- Over 50 miles of Duct Distribution

The Final Destination



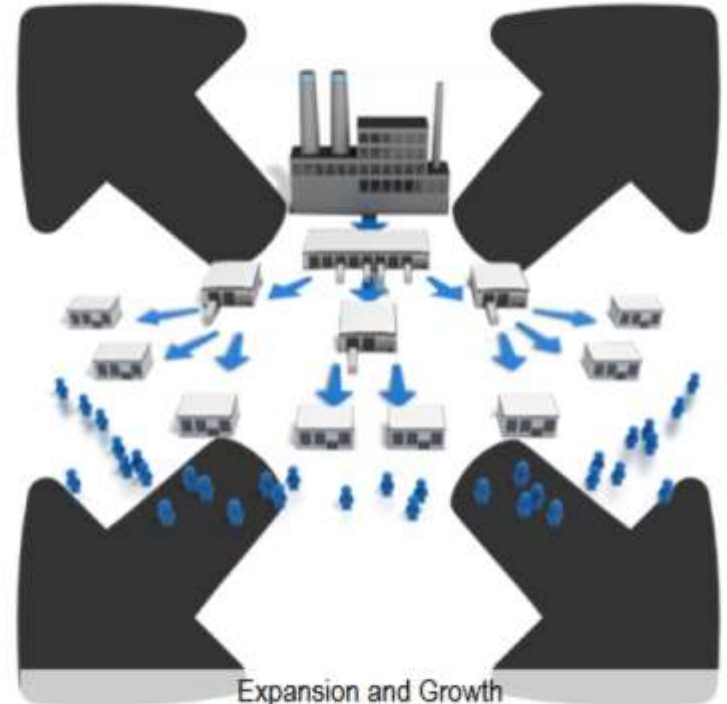
System Savings



On-going Optimization – District Plants



Master Planning



Expansion and Growth



Plant Development



New Buildings and Campuses



Plant Renovations



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Thank You, Questions?

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