



IDEA2021

Powering the Future: District Energy/CHP/Microgrids
Sept. 27-29 | Austin Convention Center | Austin, Texas



Challenges and Lessons Learned from the Austin Energy Downtown Plant

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Presentation Agenda

Michele Bryant Austin Energy District Cooling Program

John Makar Design Elements

Mark Mikulin Design Challenges and Solutions

Imane Mrini Construction Challenges and Solutions

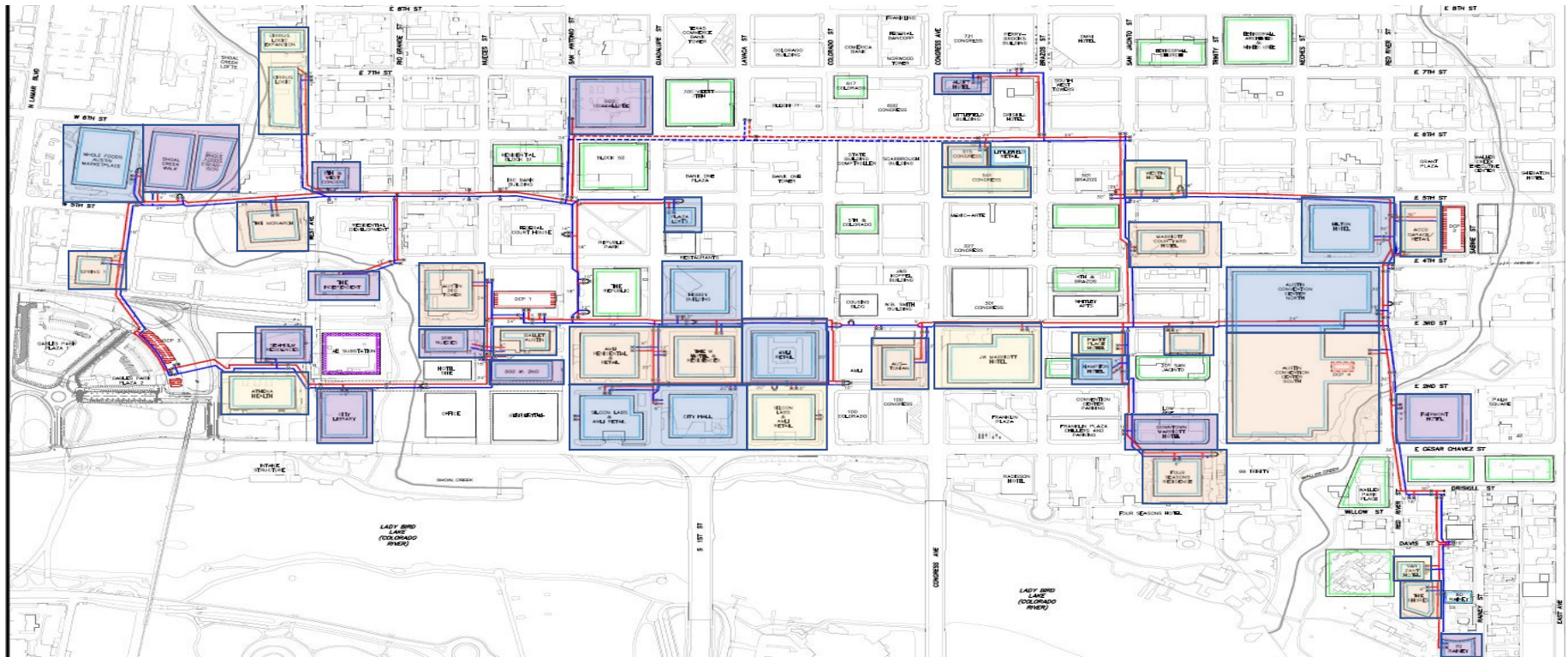


Timeline of Downtown District Cooling



Downtown District Cooling Plants Overview

2005 - 2004 ENT

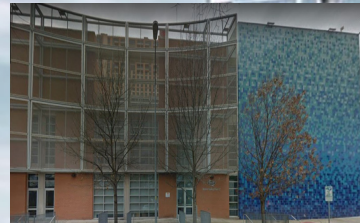


Plant Capacities

DCP1



DCP2



DCP4

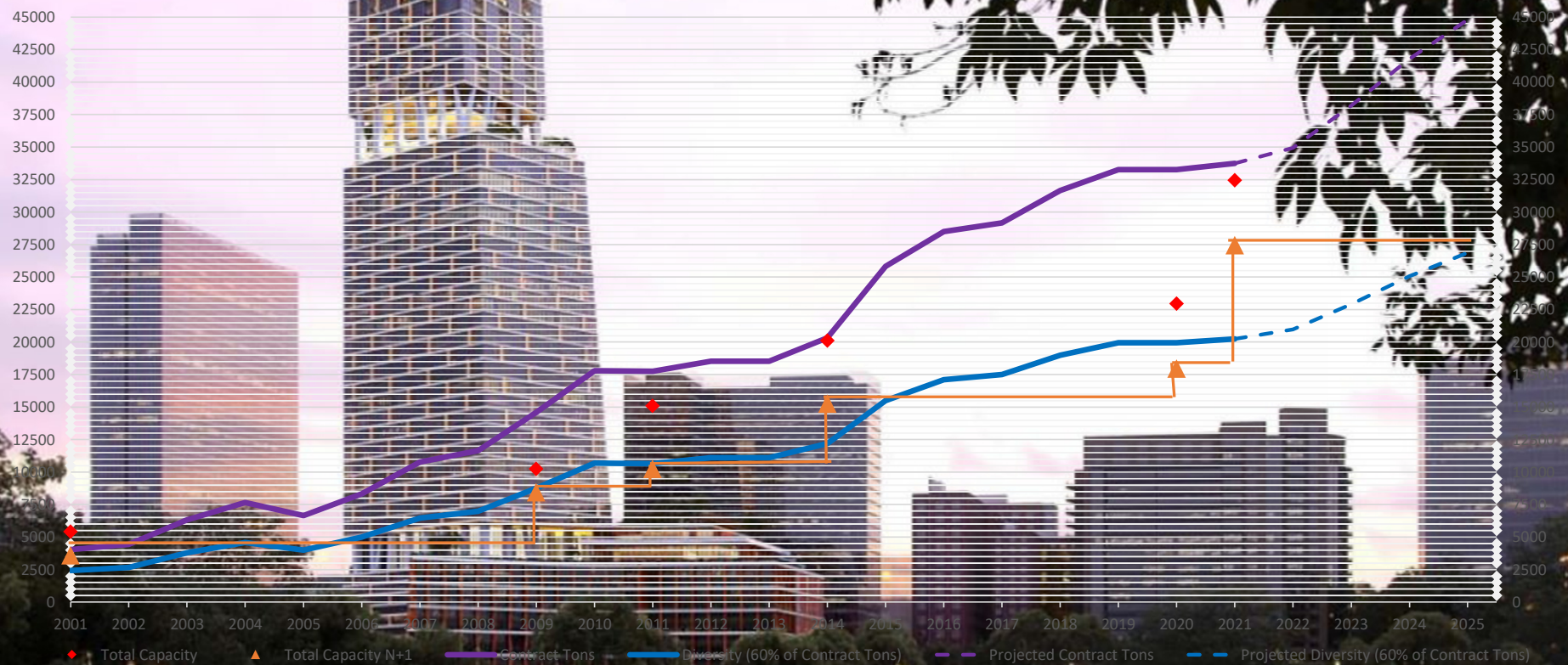


DCP3

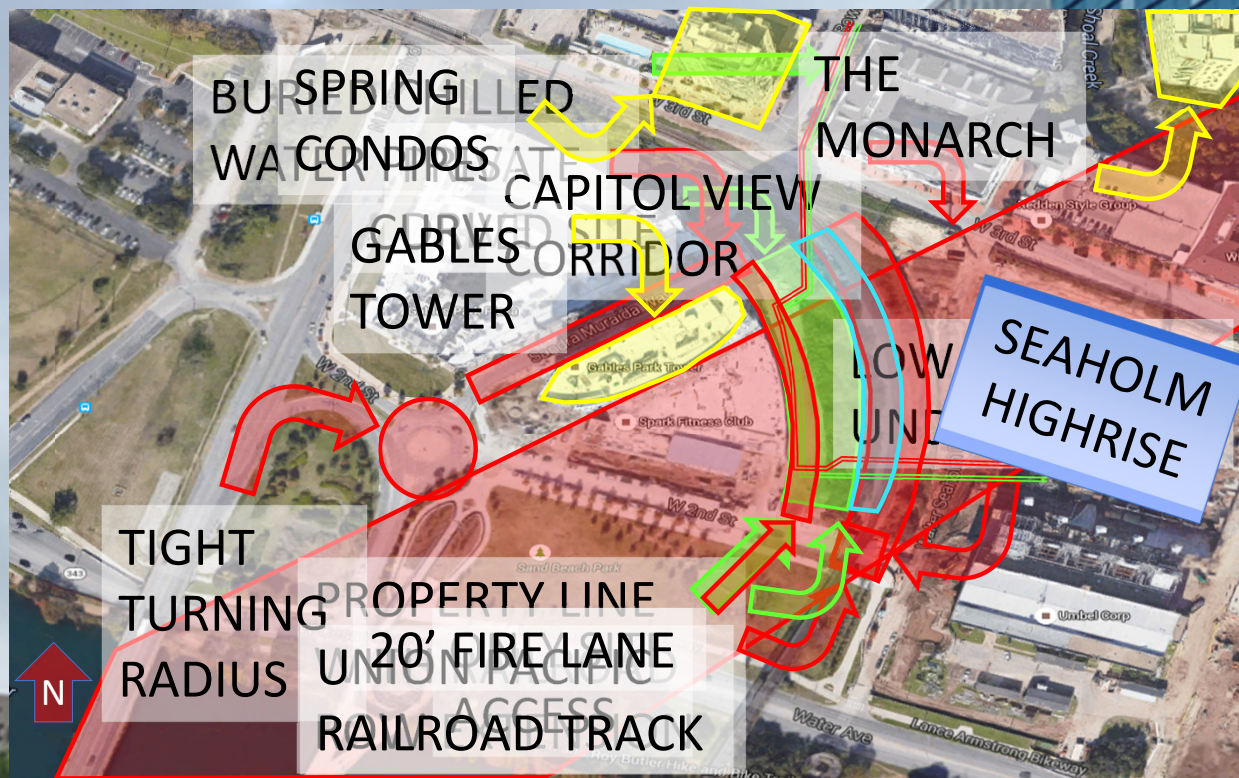


	DCP1	DCP2	DCP4	DCP3	Summary
Water Chiller	6000 Tons	14700 Tons	3000 Tons	10000 Tons	33700 Tons
Ice Chillers	2000 Tons	5000 Tons	NA	NA	7000 Tons
ICE TES	24000 Ton Hrs	52600 Ton Hrs	NA	NA	76600 Ton Hrs
Temperature	32-36 F	32-36 F	36 F	36 F	32-36 F
Pumping Capacity	9200 GPM	20000 GPM	4000 GPM	15000 GPM	Primary & Secondary Configuration

District Cooling System Growth Projections

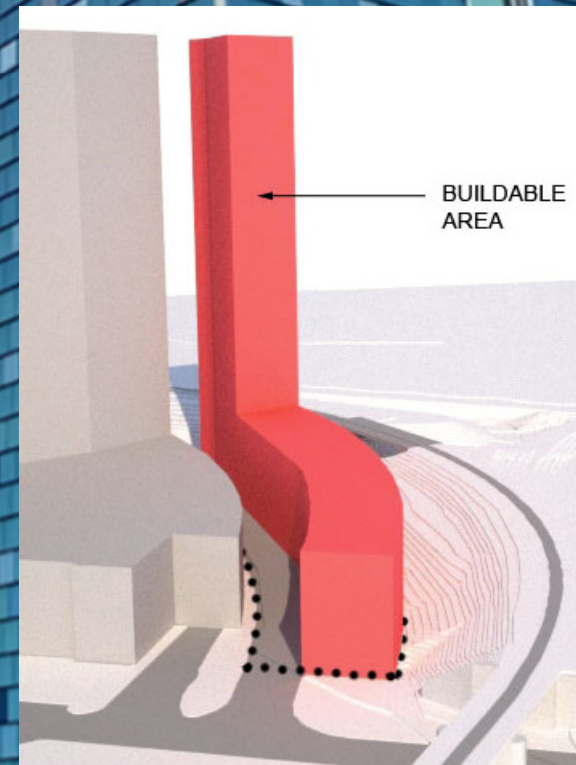
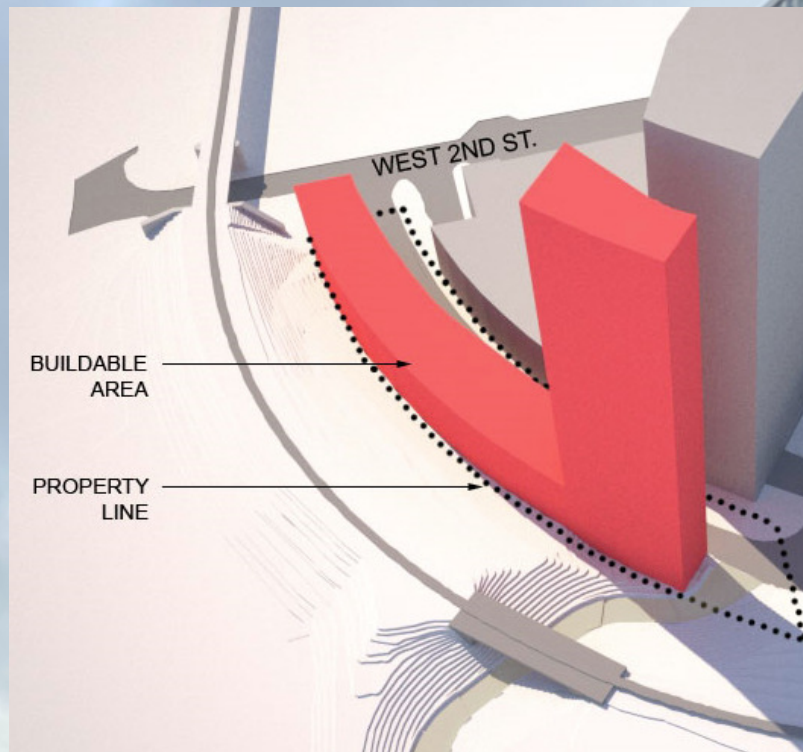


Design Elements - Constraints



1. Curved Site Shape
2. Challenging Site Access
3. Union Pacific Railroad Track
4. Capitol View Corridor
5. Buried Chilled Water Pipes
6. 20' Fire Lane
7. Sound Level Limit for Neighbors

Design Elements – Buildable Area



Design Elements - Requirements and Equipment

Austin Energy Design Requirements

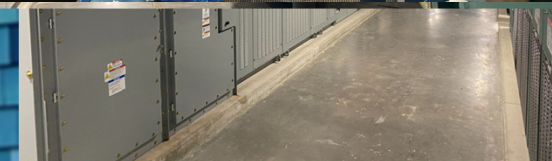
CHW Side:

- Variable-Primary/Variable-Secondary CHW Pumping

- 10,000 – ton capacity
- Redundant PLC Controls
- 36°F CHWS / 52°F CHWR
- N+1 Primary Equipment Capacities

Redundant Plant Electrical Feeds

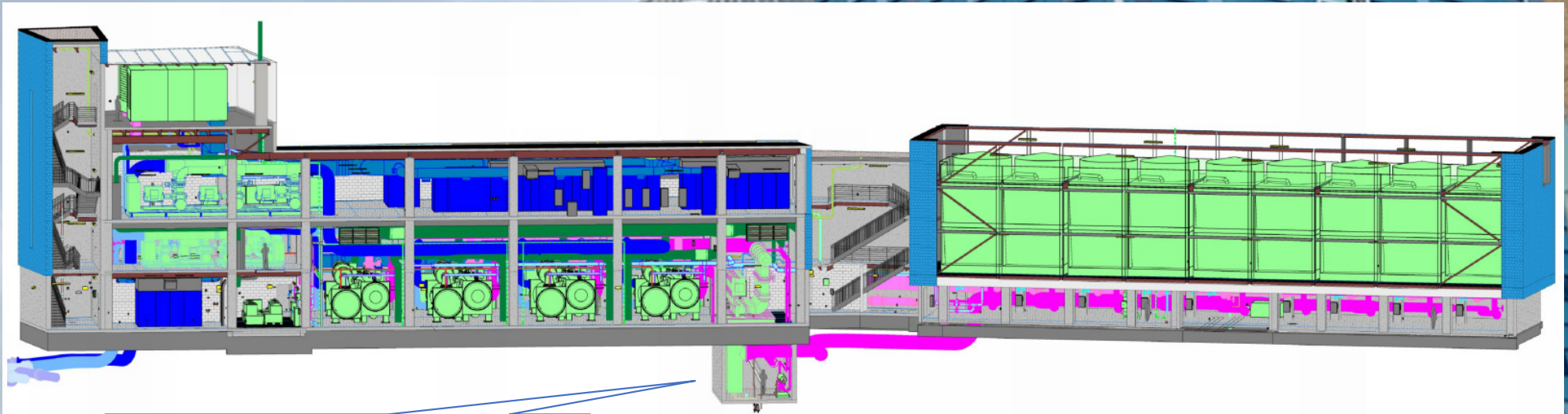
- 10,000 – ton capacity
- Fully Electric Plant (No Pneumatics)
- 85°F CWS / 94.4°F CWR @ 80°F WB
- Sulfuric Acid CW Treatment (H-3 Occupancy Room)
- Conditioned Chiller Room



Design Elements – Material Considerations

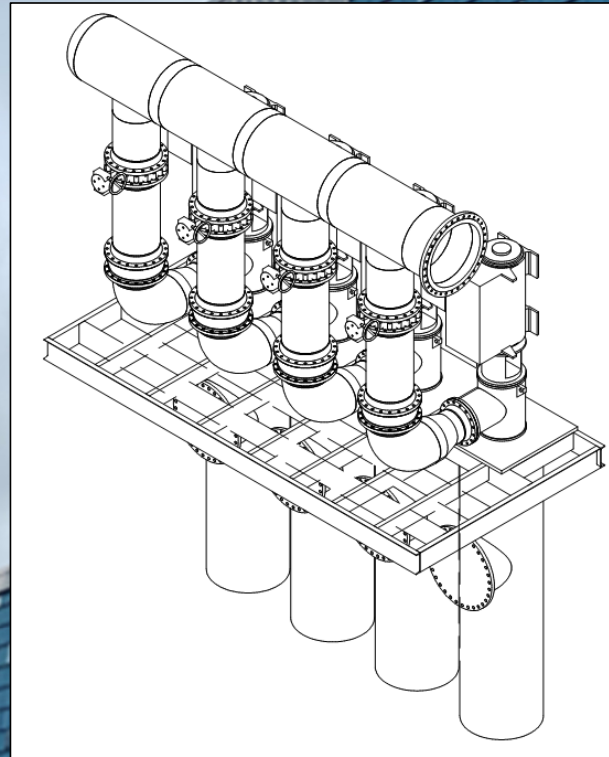


Design Challenge & Solution – CWP NPSHa

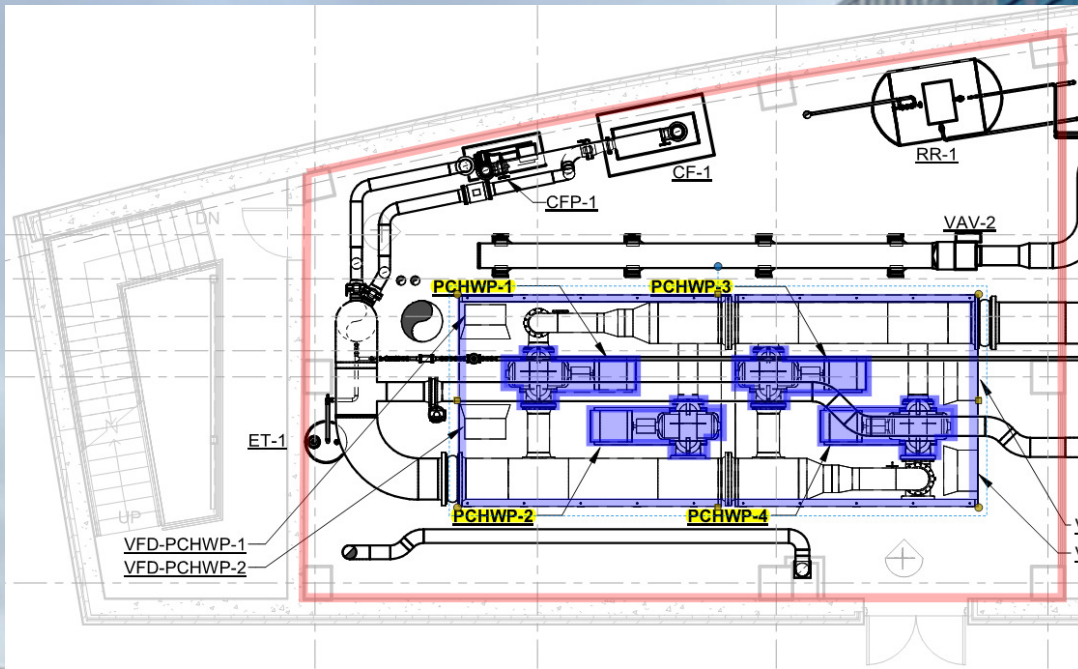


Condenser Water Pump Pit
Vertical Turbine Pumps with Cans

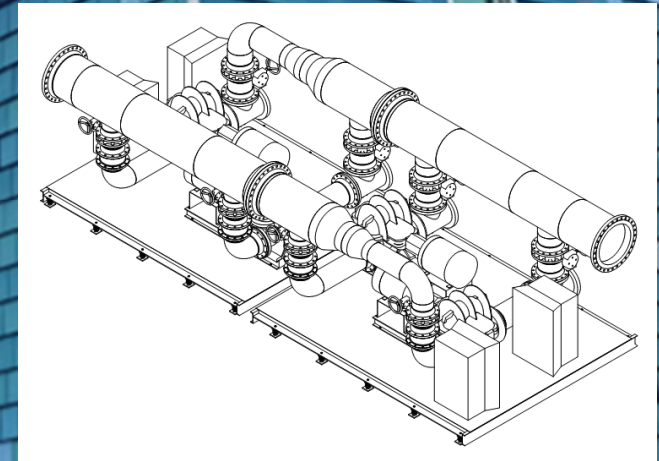
Design Challenge & Solution – CWP NPSHa



Design Challenge & Solution – PCHWP N+1



Pump Mezzanine



PCHWP Skid

Design Challenge & Solution – PCHWP N+1

PUMP SCHEDULE																
MARK	SERVICE	TYPE	MAKE	MODEL	SIZE	IMPELLER (IN)	DESIGN POINT					MOTOR				REMARKS
							FLOW (GPM)	HEAD (FTH)	EFF (%)	BHP	NPSHR MAX (FT)	POWER (HP)	SPEED (RPM)	V/PH	TYPE	
PCHWP-1	PRIMARY CHILLED WATER	FRAME MOUNTED HORIZONTAL SPLIT CASE	BELL & GOSSETT	HSCS	14x16x17	14	3,750	35	76.0	43.6	10.5	100	1,018	460/3	ODP - INV	STANDARD OPERATION
							5,000	40	77.4	66.1	10.7		1,185			"N+1" OPERATION (ASSUME 1 PUMP FAILED)
PCHWP-2	PRIMARY CHILLED WATER	FRAME MOUNTED HORIZONTAL SPLIT CASE	BELL & GOSSETT	HSCS	14x16x17	14	3,750	35	76.0	43.6	10.5	100	1,018	460/3	ODP - INV	STANDARD OPERATION
							5,000	40	77.4	66.1	10.7		1,185			"N+1" OPERATION (ASSUME 1 PUMP FAILED)
PCHWP-3	PRIMARY CHILLED WATER	FRAME MOUNTED HORIZONTAL SPLIT CASE	BELL & GOSSETT	HSCS	14x16x17	14	3,750	35	76.0	43.6	10.5	100	1,018	460/3	ODP - INV	STANDARD OPERATION
							5,000	40	77.4	66.1	10.7		1,185			"N+1" OPERATION (ASSUME 1 PUMP FAILED)
PCHWP-4	PRIMARY CHILLED WATER	FRAME MOUNTED HORIZONTAL SPLIT CASE	BELL & GOSSETT	HSCS	14x16x17	14	3,750	35	76.0	43.6	10.5	100	1,018	460/3	ODP - INV	STANDARD OPERATION
							5,000	40	77.4	66.1	10.7		1,185			"N+1" OPERATION (ASSUME 1 PUMP FAILED)

Standard Operation: 4 pumps @ 1,080 RPM 3,750 GPM x 4 = 15,000 GPM

N+1 Operation: 3 pumps @ 1,185 RPM 5,000 GPM x 3 = 15,000 GPM

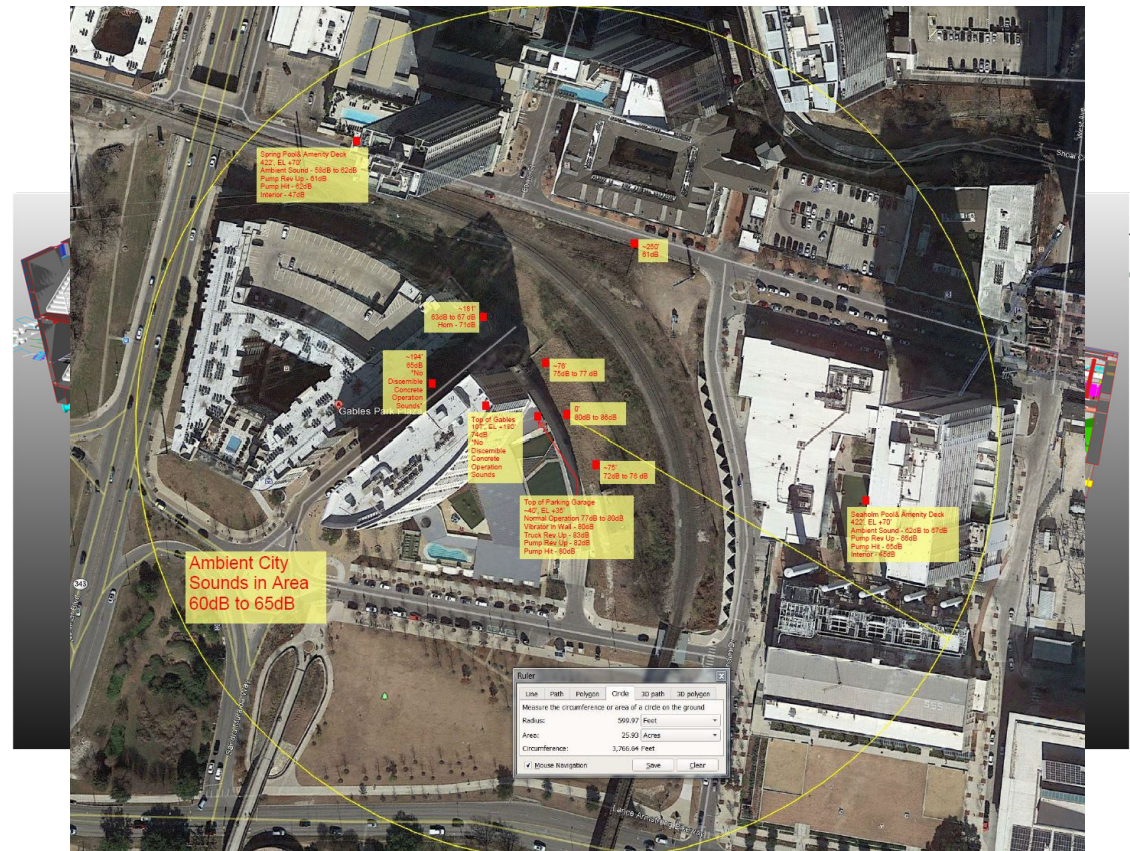


Anticipated Construction Challenges

1. Project risks: potential soil contamination, buried debris and adjacent active railroad.
2. Constrained site- tight construction tolerances and multiples trade contractors.
3. Excavation shoring and railroad approvals.
4. Neighborhood impact.

Measures to address anticipated risks

- Construction allowances
- BIM Modeling, contract packaging and contingency
- Prior coordination with UPRR and design approvals. Cutback versus shoring.
- Public Outreach effort



What went wrong and solutions

➤ **Issue #1** : Wastewater line conflict during tunneling

Solution : *hand tunneling and encasement*

➤ **Issue #2**: High thermal and pressure conditions during flushing & passivation

Solution: *Heat exchangers to dissipate heat*





Successful outcomes and lessons learned

- Effective risk mitigation measures- 2.7% change orders
- Team collaboration and flexibility from all parties to solve problems- Partnership meeting at project start
- Risk based investment in subsurface utility exploration
- Robust and effective system for project communication, submittal review, change and variation approvals and safety plan adherence. Not taking shortcuts despite schedule delays.

Q&A



Thank You!

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