



Integrating CHP Assets in High-rise Office Buildings A Case Study

> Michael Dempsey Dwain Botelho

> > June 2015

CAMPUSENERGY2015

Agenda

- Technical/Engineering Challenges
 - Building Service
 - Electrical and Thermal Loading
 - Combustion and Cooling Air
 - Natural Gas Source and Piping
 - Utility Interconnection Requirements
- Developer/Financial Challenges
 - Energy Load Profile
 - Financial Modeling
 - Utility Interconnection
 - Project Risk







Case Study

- West Coast Office Tower
 - 60+ Floors
 - Over 1.2MM Square Feet
 - Building Design Complete
 - CHP Space 3rd Floor
 - HAVC Equipment 2nd Floor
 - Multiple Utility Services
- CHP Project
 - 4-333kW Micro-turbines
 - Absorption Chiller







Technical/Engineering Challenges







Building Service

- Typically Low-Voltage Service
- Secondary Spot Network
- Multiple Points of Service
 - Multiple Utility Transformers
 - Multiple Utility Meters
 - Floor Load Split







Electrical and Thermal Loading

- Electrical Load
 - Lighting
 - Office Equipment
 - HVAC
 - Divided by Floor
- Thermal Load
 - HVAC
 - Domestic Hot Water
 - Centralized
- Off Peak Majority of Time









Combustion and Cooling Air

- Significant Air Flow Requirements Micro-turbine
 - Combustion Air
 - Ventilation Air
 - Limited Louver Space
 - Limited Exhaust Duct Space
 - Exterior Architectural Treatment
 - Mainly Glass
 - Hot Exhaust









Combustion and Cooling Air – cont'd

- Braking Resistors
 - Stabilize Micro-turbine During Load Swings
 - Significant Hot Air Flow During Operation
 - ► 7540 scfm at 600 degrees F Per Unit
 - Startup and Shutdown
 - Manufacturer Recommends Outdoor Installation





BURNS MEDONNELL.



Natural Gas Source and Piping

- Utility Gas Delivery
 - Typically Low Pressure Ounces
 - Micro-turbine Inlet 4" 1 psig
 - Required Flow Drives Pipe Size
- Negotiate Higher Pressure From Utility
 - 5 psig
 - Significantly Reduces Required Gas Line Size
 - Utility Dependent







Utility Interconnection Requirements

- Vary By Utility
- Protection Generally Standardized to IEEE 1547
 - Over/Under Voltage 27/59
 - Over/Under Frequency 810/U
 - Directional Overcurrent 67, 67N
 - Ground Overvoltage 59N
 - Sync Check 25



ONCOR- Provided Settings-Phase.tcc Ref. Voltage: 13200V Current in Amps x 1 ONCOR- Provid





Import/Export Restrictions

Building Minimum Load > Generator Output = Import Building Minimum Load < Generator Output = Export

- Exporting (Even on a Rare Occasion) Requires Market Participation
 - Additional Metering Requirements
 - Subject to Market Rules and Pricing
 - Location Dependent Rules Vary
- Import Restriction Based on Utility Transformer Size
 - Ensure Power Flow Into Building







Generator Islanding

Planned Islanding

- Deliberately Separate from Utility
- Additional Hardware and Controls Required
- Higher Cost and Complexity
- Unplanned Islanding
 - Generation Energizes a Portion of the Utility System Following a Utility Outage
 - Generation Must Automatically Separate from Utility
 - Separation Must Occur Before Utility Reclosing







Developer/Financial Challenges







Case Study CHP with Absorption Chilling







Case Study CHP Plant



MECHANICAL LEVEL 3 GENERATOR ENLARGED PLAN





Case Study Challenges & Risks

Category	Responsible Party	Description
Energy Load Profile	Customer	 Estimated Electricity & Thermal Load information Estimated Electricity & Thermal costs (Demand, Peak, Seasonal) Source - Title 24, Energy Pro, Scale data from local building
Building Design	Customer & Developer	 Location of Mechanical Room in relation to CHP Plant Architectural, Mechanical & Electrical Design parameters Structural, Acoustical and Environmental requirements Interconnection of Electrical & Mechanical equipment to CHP Plant
Financial Modeling	Developer	 Self Generation Incentives for CHP Projects Equipment , Material , Installation , Contingency for CAPEX Operation & Maintenance Costs , Capacity Factory , Contingency Rate Calculation : projected gas cost , DLC's & Standby Charges
Interconnection	Customer, Developer & Utility	 PUC mandated process (Rule 21) (Parallel vs island) Local Utility Import Minimum per Transformer Gas Line Capacity for CHP Plant
Project Risk	Customer & Developer	 Construction & Occupancy delay Project creep during installation phase Modeled vs Actual Energy Demand Natural Gas Price and Volumetric Risk Local Regulations (Utility, Environmental, Fire Department, etc)







Case Study Load Curve



The power to change life. The energy to make it happen



Case Study Electric Loads Interpolated for other Months





The power to change life. The energy to make it happens

BURNS MEDONNELL.

 January Weekday (Average) August Weekday (Average) February Weekday (Average) March Weekday (Average) April Weekday (Average) May Weekday (Average) June Weekday (Average) -July Weekday (Average)



Case Study Electric Loads Reduced with CHP & Absorption Cooling







Case Study – PG&E E20 Rate Components



The power to change life. The energy to make it happen



Case Study : Rate Comparison



The power to change life. The energy to make it happen



Conclusions

- ► High-Rise Office Tower CHP Projects Require:
 - Early Load Estimation
 - Space Planning
 - Architectural Coordination
 - Utility Coordination
 - Developer Interaction
 - Risk Mitigation
 - Careful Financial Analysis







The power to change life. The energy to make it happen:



BURNSMCD.COM/ONSITE

CONTACT

Michael Dempsey, PE P 817-733-8186 E mdempsey@burnsmcd.com

Dwain Botelho P 415-644-9666

E dwain.botelho@nrg.com