LEADING THE WAY CampusEnergy2022 Feb.15-18 Westin Boston Seaport District Hotel Boston, MA

Thermal Energy Storage (TES) for Resiliency and Capital Offset at the University of Oregon

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February 17, 2022

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UNIVERSITY OF OREGON OVERVIEW

- 295-acre campus located in Eugene, Oregon with 80+ buildings
- Tier 1 Public Research University and #1 in Oregon
- Over 22,000 students enrolled in 2021-2022
- 10MW Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant
- 6.5MW Emergency Power Generation
- Two (2) Natural Gas Fired Boilers (60/65 kpph)
- 7,500-ton Chilled Water Plant
- Nearly four miles of Distribution Tunnels











UTILITY AND ENERGY INITIATIVES

- EWEB study and potential rebates
- Delta-T improvements
- Equipment Staging and Pump Control
- Building-side improvements
- Hydraulic modeling
- Strategic Energy Management Plan









DRIVERS FOR UPGRADES

- Campus is growing!
- Chilled water load is projected to grow from 6,000 tons to 13,500 tons by 2050
- Need to expand existing chilled water plant capacity to maintain N+1 redundancy
- Potential for rebates and future financial advantages with TOD electrical rate structure
- Desire for increased resiliency











- Developed load projections
- Focus was on 2030 with consideration though 2050
- Load Assumptions
- Current Day CHW load profile
 - Load Growth (2019 peak 4,600 tons)
 - ▶ 6,000 Ton Peak +30%
 - ▶ 8,400 Ton Peak +80%









Identified new chiller capacity/capital costs needed for future loads

- Chiller plant design based on 1500 ton "blocks" of capacity
- Determined that 2 chillers could be avoided through 2037
- Preserves future plant floorspace, reduced maintenance costs







Evaluated tank sizes, materials, and operating scenarios

- 2, 3, and 4 MMGal tank capacities evaluated
- Concrete and Steel tanks were both considered
- Load Levelling, Partial Storage, and Full Storage analyzed
- Load Levelling maximized capital offset with minimum tank size
 - Likely different results with a time-of-day rate structure

















- Financial analysis and LCC-based tank size selection
- Concrete Tank (tank only)
 - 2MMGal/15,000 ton-hours (95' x 55')
 - 4MMGal/30,000 ton-hours (130' x 55')
- Steel Tank (tank only)
 - 2MMGal/15,000 ton-hours (81'x 56')
 - 4MMGal/30,000 ton-hours (112' x 58')
- Costs are roughly equal at budgetary pricing level steel vs. concrete
- Steel tank requires less diameter for similar overall height







Under current loads:

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- Max \$ Savings = Load Levelling (LL)
- \$ saved for 2MG = 3MG = 4MG
- ANY Future Load Growth limits operation of 2MG Tank
- 3MG Tank Size Recommended
 - LL on 99% of days thru 100% peak growth
 - LL even on peak day thru 50% peak growth

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Note: Excess Storage must be >0 to Load Level

Design









DCIATION



(2) 24"

Design







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- Bidding
 - Solicitation allowed for concrete or steel
 - Multiple bids received
 - Generally similar bid \$ and duration
 - One outlier with major exclusions







EFFORTS TO DATE/CURRENT STATUS

- Tank has been awarded
- Permitting completed
- Site work has begun
- Temporary chilled water shutdown for tie-ins completed







NEXT STEPS

Complete additional balance of plant work

- New Cooling Tower
- CHW Pump VFDs
- Upgrades to Free Cooling Heat Exchanger
- Control System upgrades
- Miscellaneous structural upgrades







LESSONS LEARNED

- Low cost, low carbon electricity is challenging for ECMs
- Load levelling will likely prevail with no time-of-day rate impact
- Benefits to selecting a vendor that can provide a full "turnkey" tank installation
- Water treatment costs can be significant









