

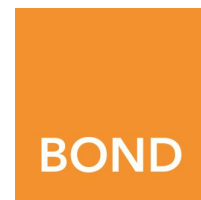
Gas Fired Chiller Replacements at UConn



Tim Grady, Utility Systems Manager, UConn

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UConn



OVERVIEW | STORRS

Campus History

- Founded in 1881 as the Storrs Agricultural School
- Land, Sea & Space Grants
- Became the University of Connecticut in 1939
- Under UConn 2000, \$3.7 billion in construction
- With Next Generation CT, \$1.5 billion in infrastructure



OVERVIEW | STORRS

Campus Overview Today

- National leader among public research universities
- More than 19,000 undergraduate students at Storrs Campus
- Over 100 undergraduate majors
- Ranked among the top 25 public universities in the nation by U.S. News & World Report in 2014
- Storrs Campus \approx 443 acres



OVERVIEW | STORRS

Master Plan & Goals

- Significant new building to meet rising student enrollment & increased research footprint
- Development capacity in conjunction with sustainability goals
- Prioritize increases in efficiency
- District, connected & looped SUPs

Chilled Water Load Projections

	Present	Near Term	Mid Term	Long Term
Business As Usual Approach				
Demand	8,300	14,691	16,301	22,171
New Capacity	(1,700)	2,691	4,301	10,171
10% Energy Reduction				
Demand		13,222	14,671	19,954
New Capacity		1,222	2,671	7,954
20% Energy Reduction				
Demand		11,753	13,041	17,737
New Capacity		(247)	1,041	5,737
30% Energy Reduction				
Demand		10,284	11,411	15,520
New Capacity		(1,716)	(589)	3,520

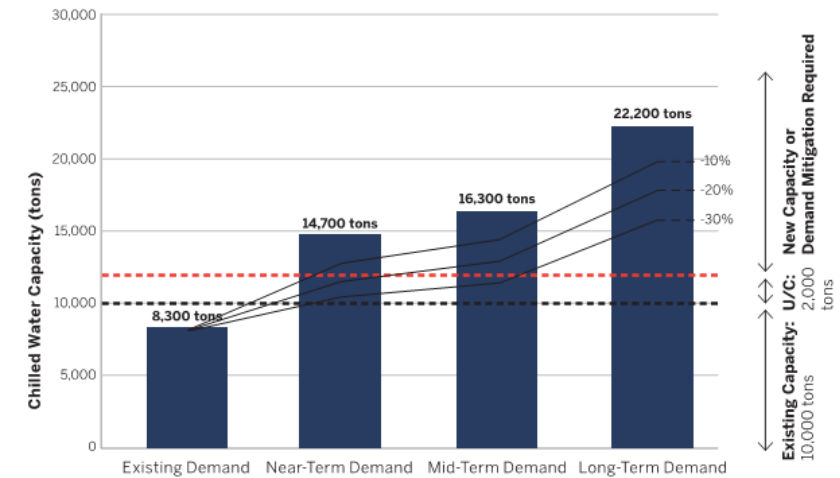
Assumptions: (SF/TON)	New Buildings	Demolition	Renovation
Academic / Teaching	200	154	-667
Administration	200	154	-667
Arts / Culture	225	173	-750
Athletics + Recreation	375	288	-1,250
Misc	400	308	-1,333
Parking	0	0	0
Residence / Dining	200	154	-667
Science	175	135	-583
Student Services	200	154	-667
Support / Utility	400	308	-1,333

*Renovated buildings are assumed to be approximately 30% more efficient following the renovation. Indicated value is relative energy savings.

** Load projections based on new, removed, and renovated space by phase and use type, as outlined in the Campus Master Plan and the Load Calculations at the end of this report.



Impact on Utility Systems



OVERVIEW | STORRS

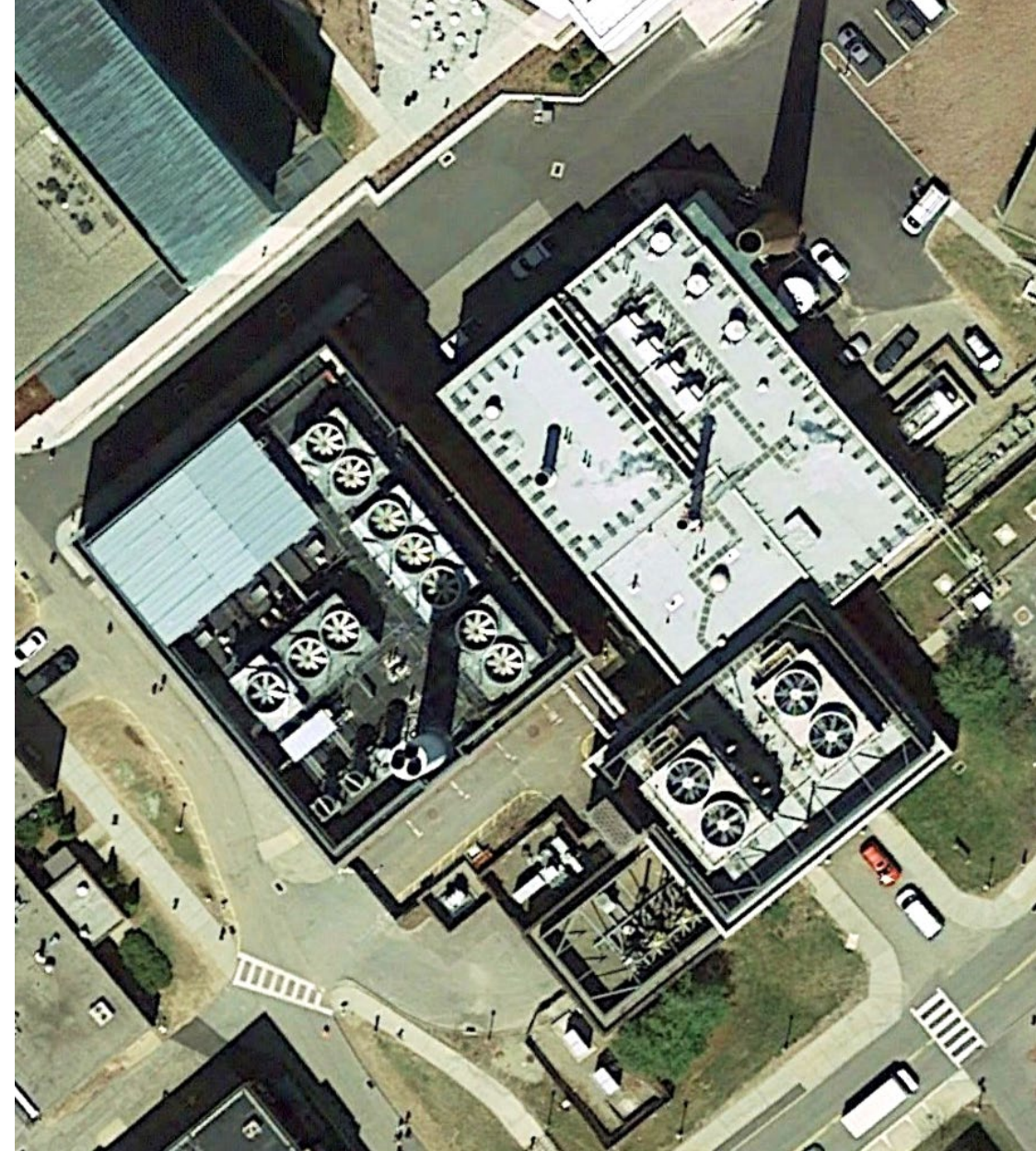
From MicroGrids & CHP Report – Sept 8, 2016

Category			
Peak Demands	Steam = 250 KPPH	CHW= 9,000 Tons	Elec = 27.0 MW
Steam Generation Capacity Criteria: Fuel Types	5 Stationary Boilers 1963 - 1998 3 Heat Recovery Steam Generators 2006 Capacity: 530k pounds/hour Fuel = Natural Gas & No. 2 Oil (Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel in six 50k gallon tanks)		
Steam Generation Reliability Criteria: Primary Driver Types	Generation Pressure: Inside CUP 600/125 PSI, 1 Backpressure Steam Turbine Generator Distribution Pressure: 65 PSI Feed Water Makeup Supplied by Reclaim Water backed up by Potable Water Vulnerability = Loss of Natural Gas		
CHP Description & Performance	CUP Supplies CHW to 3M+ SF Building Space via North & South Utility Tunnels - Capacity 12k tons, 4 Steam Chillers, 2 Electric Chillers, 4 Gas Chillers, Free Cooling Heat Exchanger South Chilled Water 1993 - Capacity 1k tons, 500 ton electric driven, 500 ton gas driven 97 Building Stand Alone Systems		

OVERVIEW | STORRS

Critically Important Factors

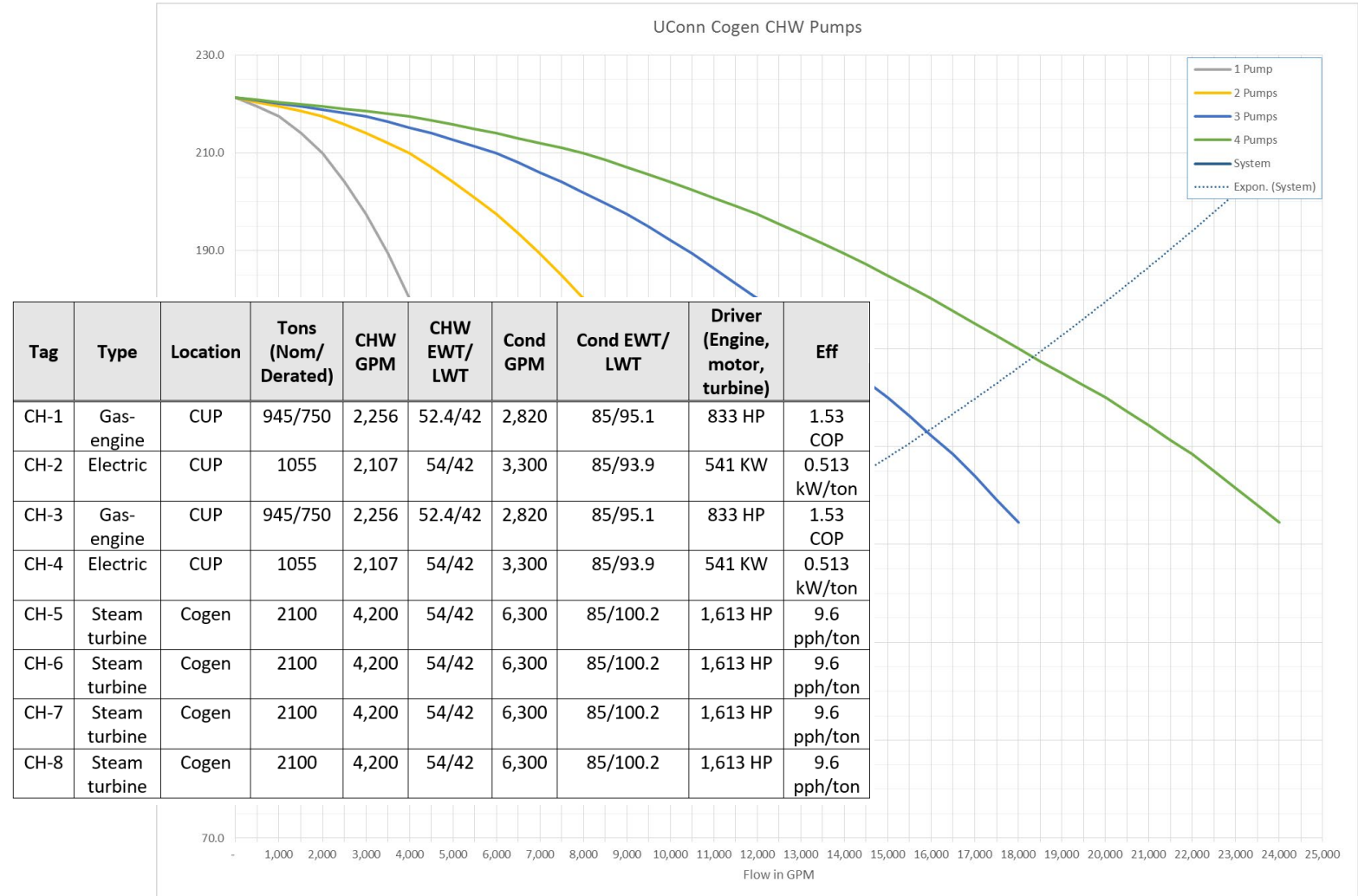
- Plant was a **primary/secondary chilled water pumping system on one side, primary variable on the other**. The project reconfigured the header system and is now all variable primary, greatly improving operational DP control.
- **The 3 gas turbine inlets were originally designed with a chilled water loop for summer use only**. A glycol loop was installed for preheating turbine inlet air in the winter, which also improves NOx control during extreme cold conditions.



ENGINEERING | DESIGN CHALLENGE

Problem Statement

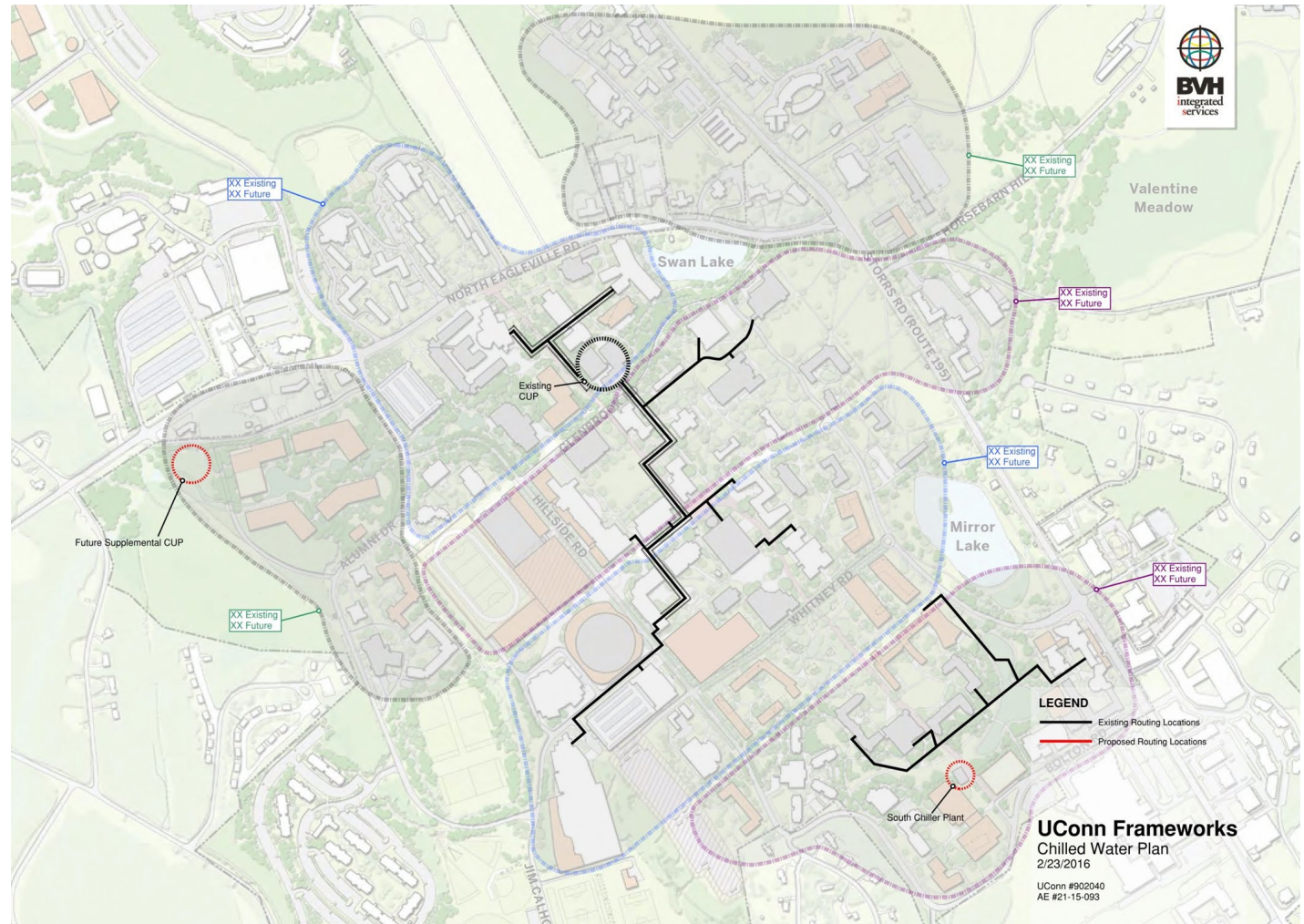
- Verify size/age/capacity of system vs updated need projections
- Capacity shortfall assessment for redundancy & resiliency
- Coordination with Master Plan
- Critical timeline & scheduling



ENGINEERING | DESIGN CHALLENGE

Chiller Plant & Pumping Station

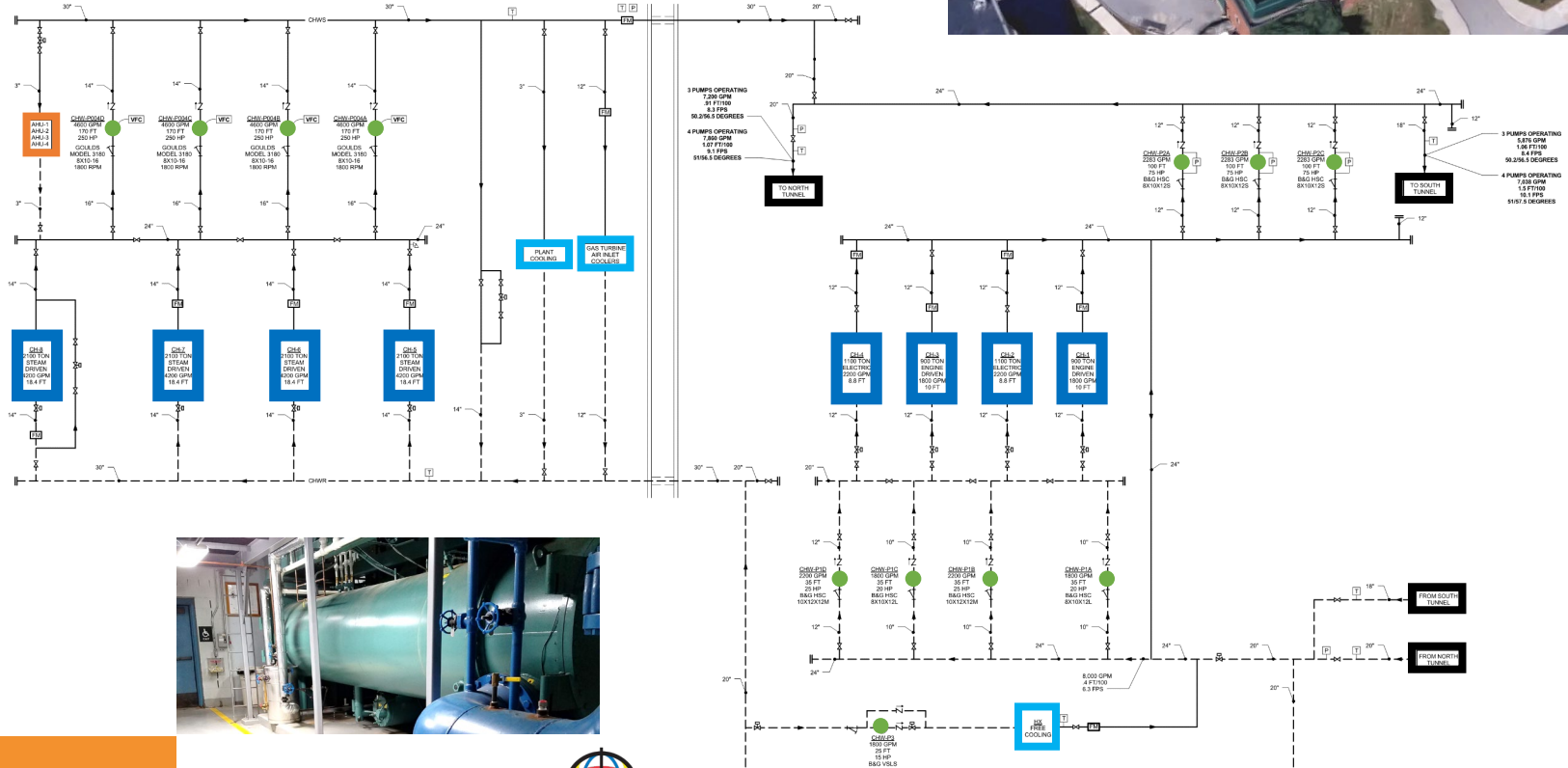
- Existing physical & operational conditions
- Mapping sub-zone capacity/distribution
- Evaluation of reuse, rerouting, replacement & new infrastructure
- Proposed plant & location factors



ENGINEERING | DESIGN CHALLENGE

Key Design Challenges

- Flexibility / diversity / resiliency
- Maintaining occupied, active campus
- Diversity through multiple fuel sources
- Electrically constrained
- Logistical considerations

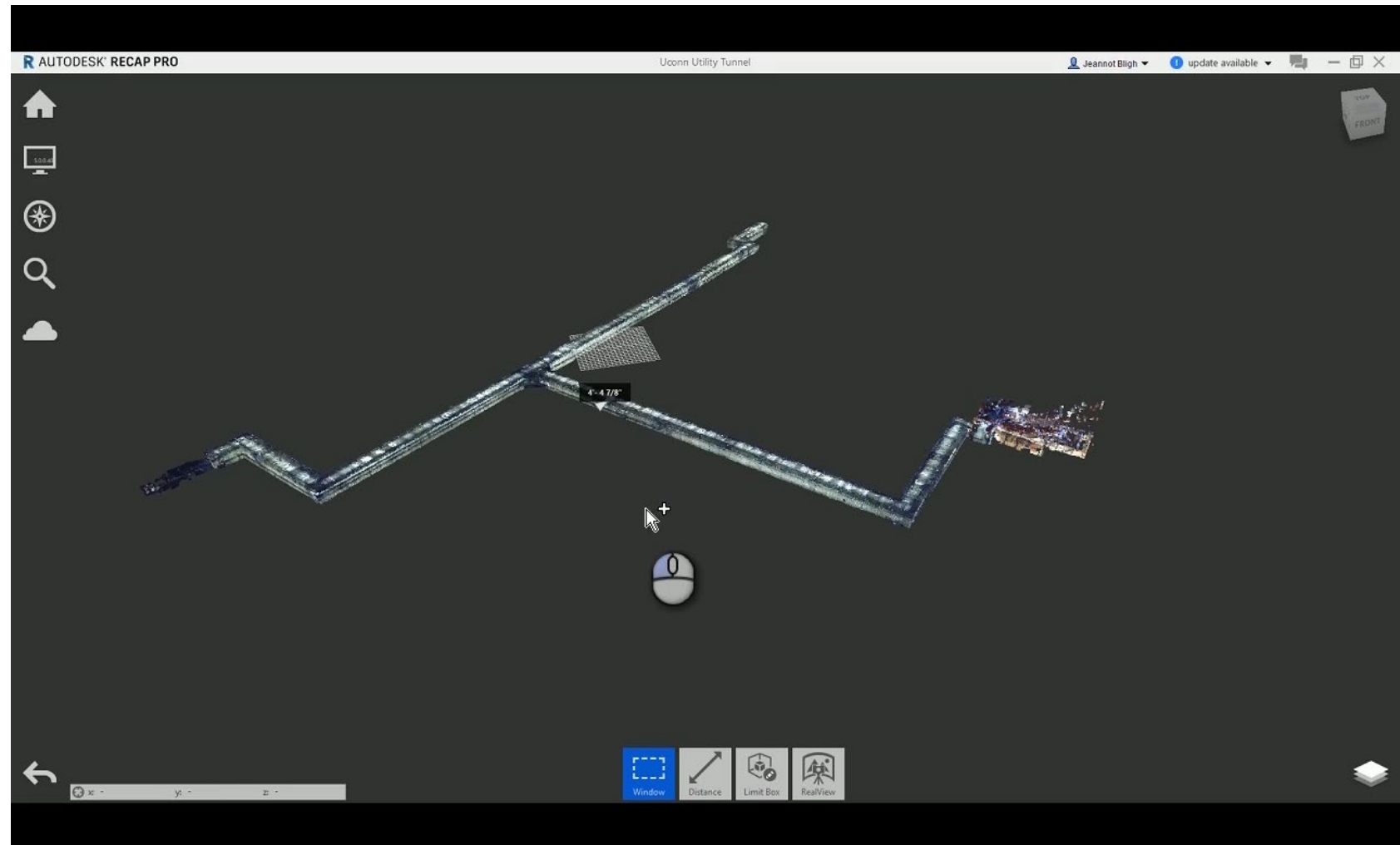


ENGINEERING

DESIGN SOLUTION

Design Approach

- System evaluation & assessment process
- Laser scanning & point clouds of building & tunnels
- Detailed infrastructure routing options
- Modeling scenarios



ENGINEERING | DESIGN SOLUTION

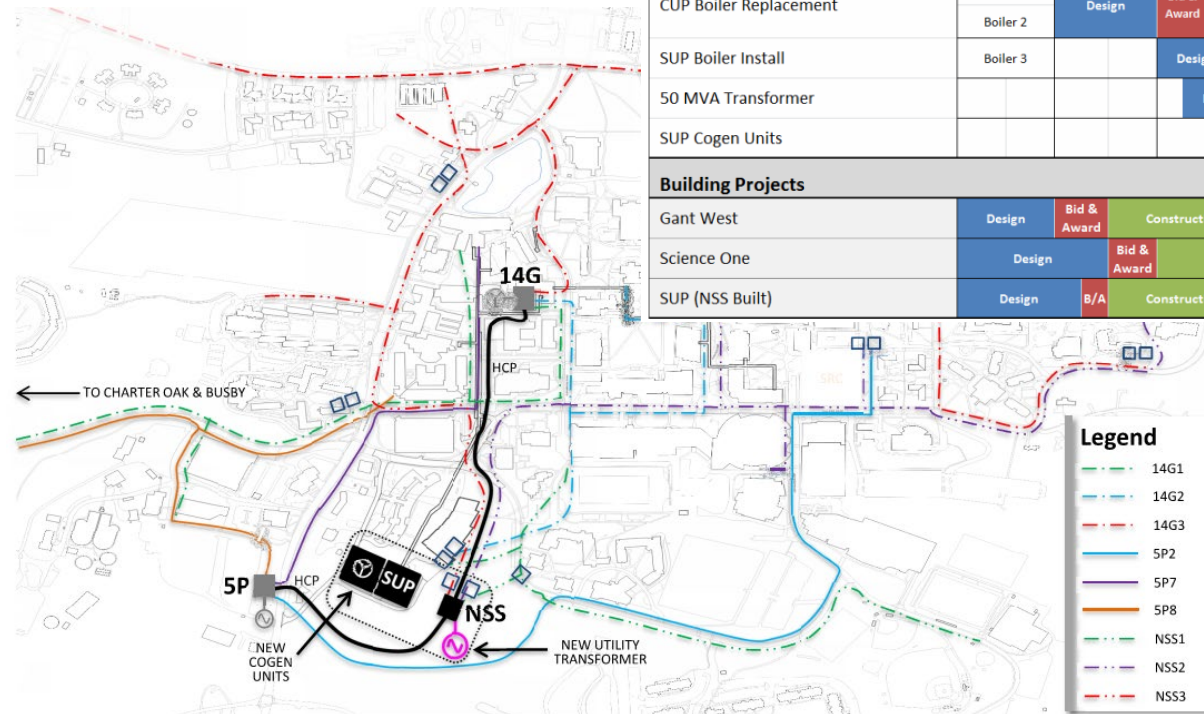
Approach

- Conceptual timelines
- Design options & alternatives
- Enabling projects
- Estimating & budgeting priorities
- Identify & order long lead items

Conceptual Timeline

UConn Storrs Campus – Utility Framework

Infrastructure Projects	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
NER - Underground Base - NSS3 <i>(Discovery to Churches)</i>			Design	Bid & Award	Construction			
NER - NSS Extension - NSS3 <i>Alt #3</i>			Design	Bid & Award	Construction			
NSS2			Design	Bid & Award	Construction			
NWSQPH3 East Tunnel		Design	Bid & Award	Construction				
CUP Boiler Replacement	Boiler 1	Design	Bid & Award	Demo	Construction	Cx		
	Boiler 2			Demo	Construction	Cx		
SUP Boiler Install	Boiler 3		Design	Bid & Award	Construction	Cx		
50 MVA Transformer			Design	Bid & Award	Construction	Cx		
SUP Cogen Units					Design	Bid & Award	Construction	Cx
Building Projects								
Gant West	Design	Bid & Award	Construction					
Science One	Design	Bid & Award	Construction					
SUP (NSS Built)	Design	B/A	Construction	Cx				

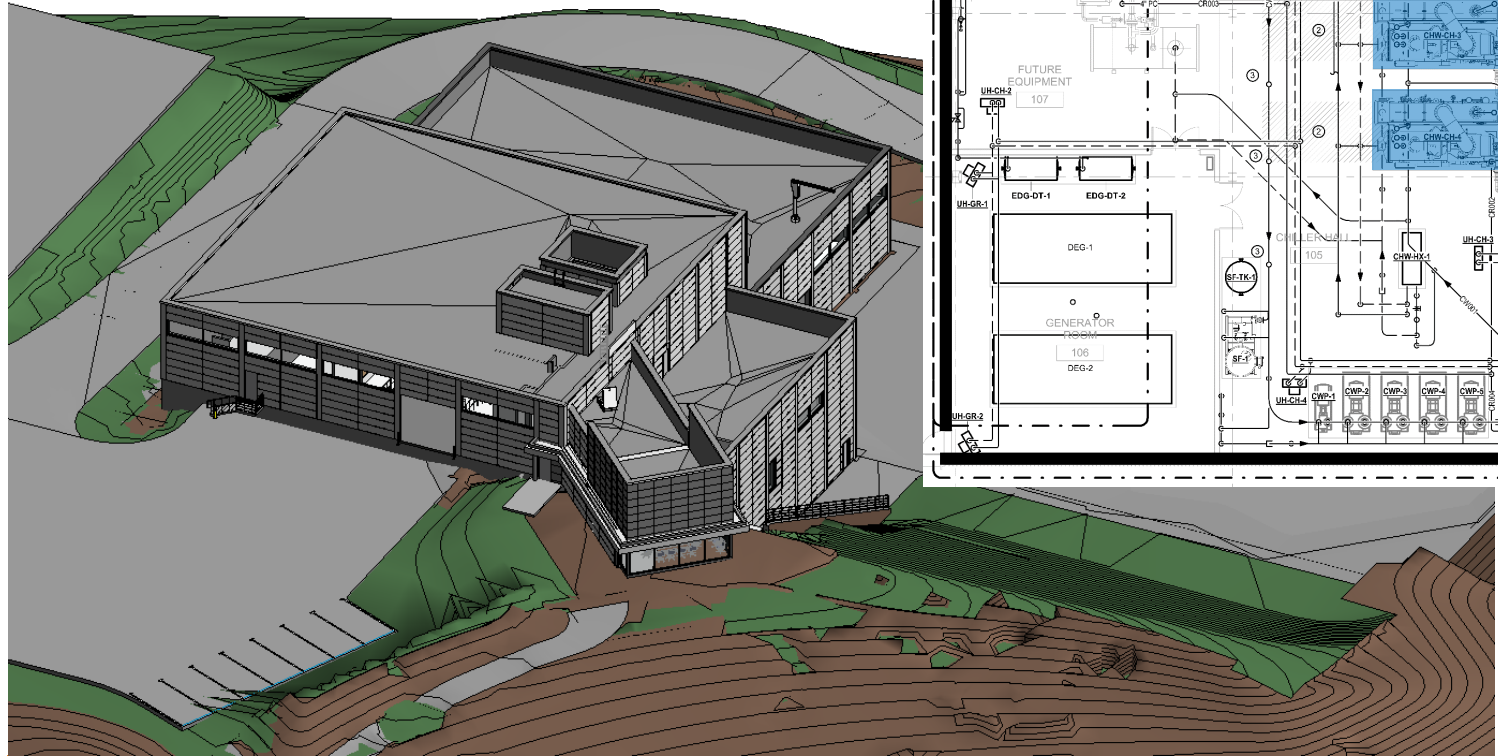


Power Infrastructure
Enabling Upgrades

ENGINEERING | DESIGN SOLUTION

Final Design Solution

- After enabling projects, new sUP chiller plant at periphery of campus
- 4 x ton chillers
- Looped back to existing chiller CUP plant at center of campus
- Upgrades to pumping stations

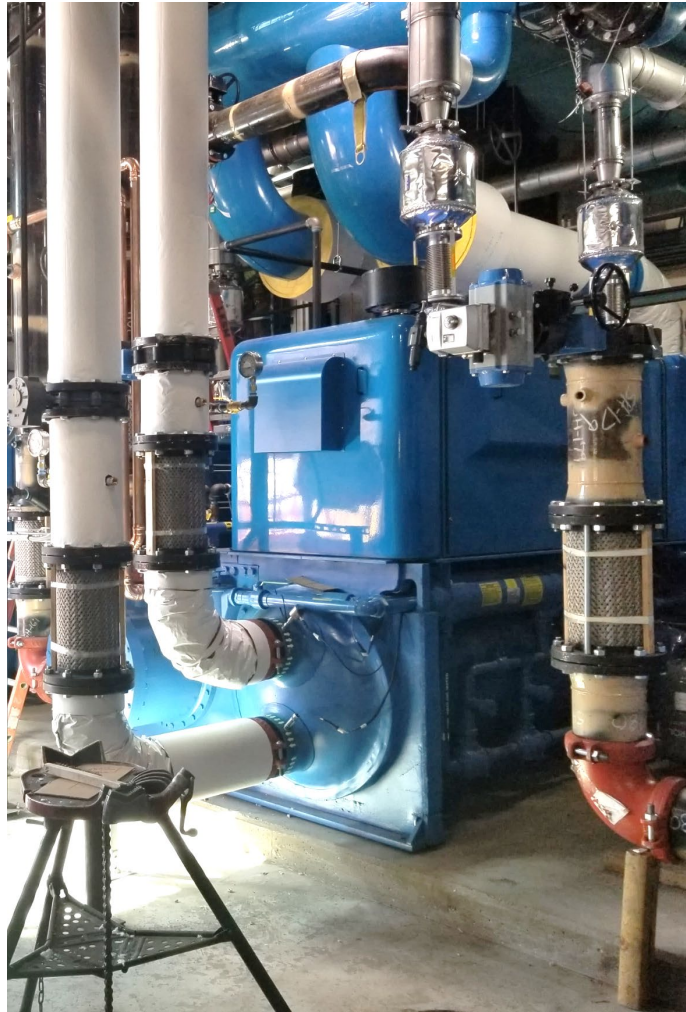


ENGINEERING

DESIGN RESULT

Equipment in Place

UConn Chiller Plant:
4 new 400 ton gas-engine chillers were up and running this past summer. They were temporarily shut down as the new cooling towers were being replaced this fall/winter and will be back in operation this spring.



ENGINEERING

DESIGN RESULT

Impact on Capacity / Performance

- Ongoing projects kept on-track
- Provided the Storrs Campus with excess capacity during this past cooling season for first the time in years
- Resiliency enabling upgrades to proceed without service losses

NW Science Complex in Design



Gant Science Complex Under Renovation

Student Recreation Center Recently Completed

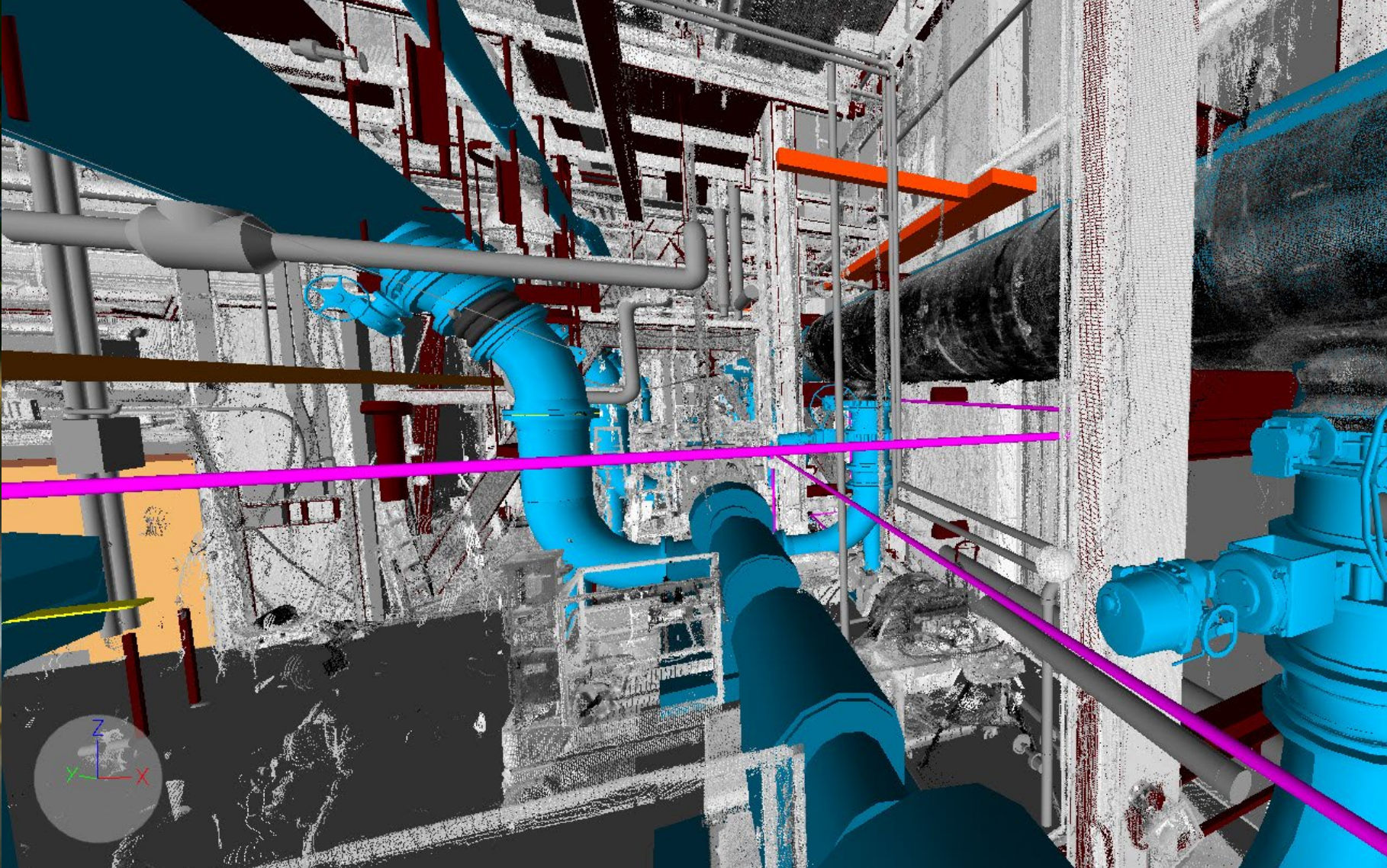


ENGINEERING | DESIGN RESULT

Design Lessons Learned

- New drive technology surpassed
- Gas driven chiller public bidding
- Pre-qualifications
- Planning interim steps





CONSTRUCTION

CHALLENGES



Mission Critical Plant with unique equipment requirements

- Lack of space
- Complex sequencing
- Public procurement
- Multiple campus jobsites
- No laydown space
- Critical milestones

CHALLENGES

22 Month Project

Phase A: Pre-shutdown over summer/fall 2018 (@ 6 months)

- Initial demolition and prep
- Add temporary chiller capacity

Phase B; Entire chilled water system shutdown over Jan & Feb 2019 (@ 2 months)

- Reconfigure headers, new connections & valves
- New electrical gear

Phase C; CUP chiller plant shutdown early spring 2019 (@ 2 months)

- New gas engine driven chillers 3A & B

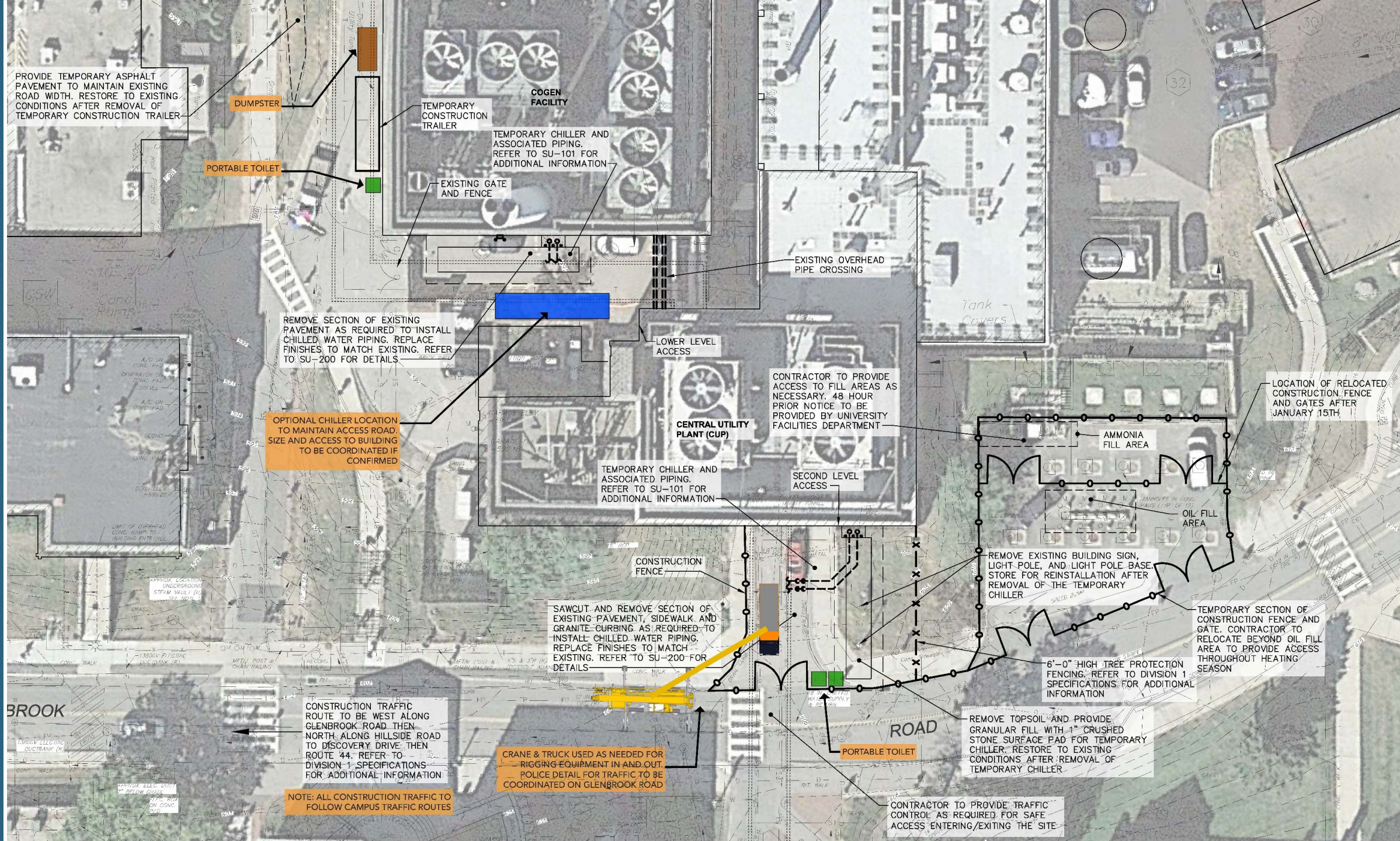
Phase D; CUP must be operational over summer 2019 (@ 5 months)

- New gas engine chillers 1A & B
- Clean up work and prep for upcoming outage

Phase E; CUP chiller plant shutdown over fall/winter 2019/2020 (@ 7 months)

- Replace all condenser water and towers
- Project close-out

LOGISTICS



START WITH THE END IN MIND



QA/QC Requirements

- Provides Database of Checklists for Team's Use
- Full Project Team has 24/7 Access to Live Project Data

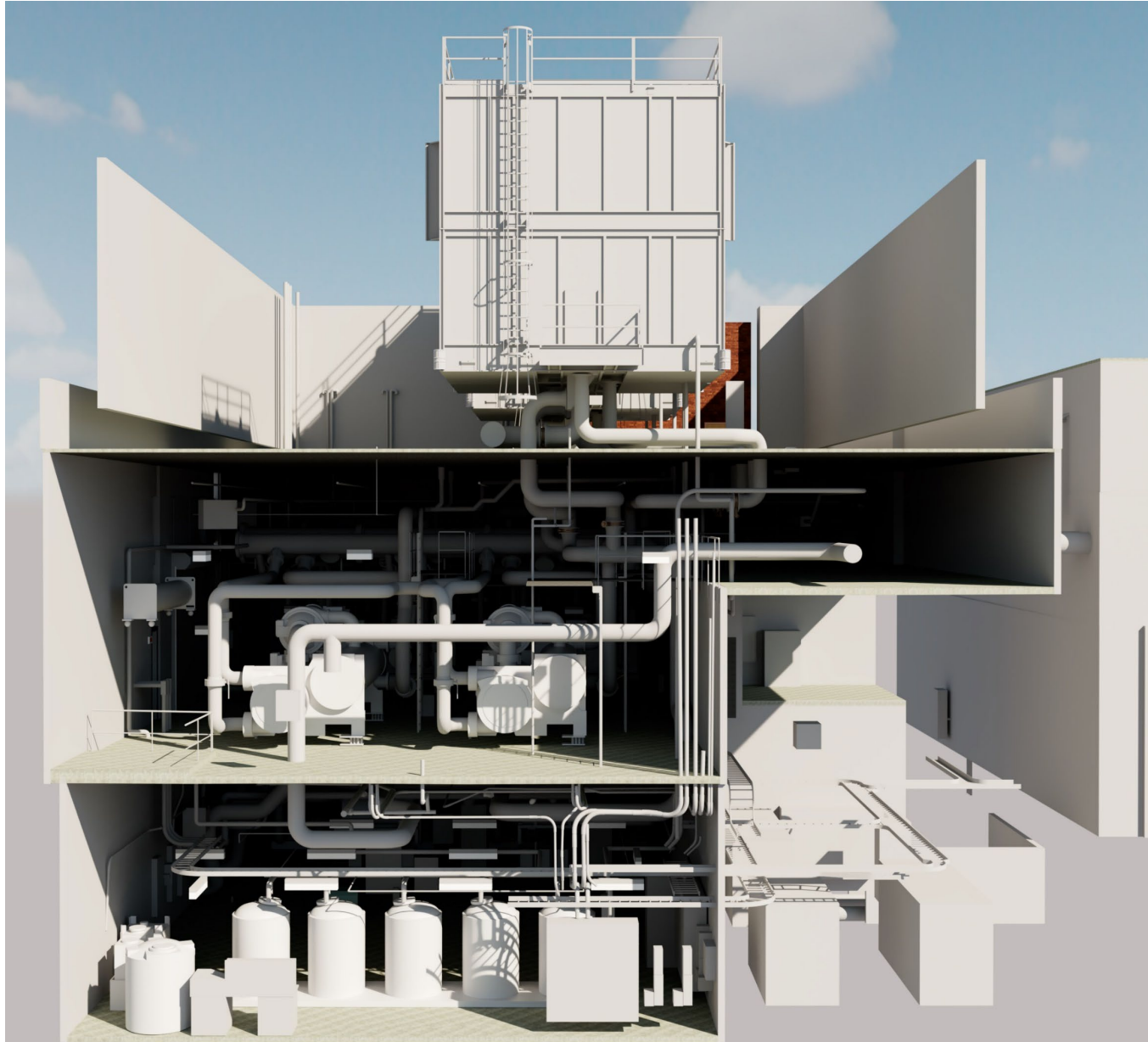
Safety Management

- A major issue will ruin the most well executed project

Application of Technology

- Superintendent and Field Staff Inspect Installation in Progress / Take Photos / Document in BIM 360
- Subcontractors Use BIM 360 to Document Corrective Work

LASER SCANNING & MODELING



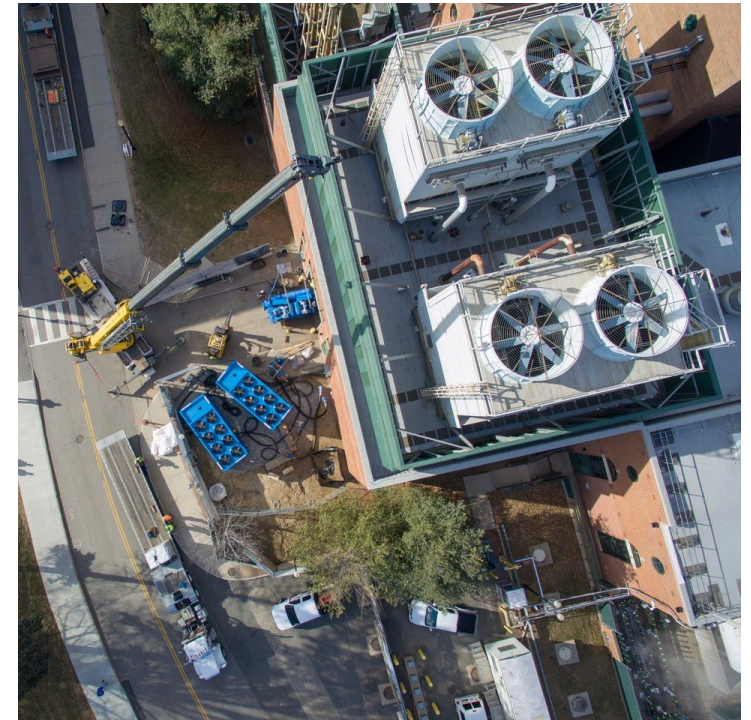
- Enhanced project planning
- Offsite prefabrication of piping sections
- Rig path analysis to avoid conflicts
- Clash detection on the desktop
- Review valve orientations with operations
- Accurate as-built conditions

A LEAN APPROACH – REDUCE WASTE, ADD VALUE



1. Identify Value
2. Organize Work Through A Value Stream
3. Create a Smooth and Continuous Work Flow
4. Pull Planning Sessions
5. Continuous Improvement

LEAN STRATEGY



OPERATIONAL COORDINATION



- Shutdown planning
- Temporary chillers
- Work around academic calendar
- Daily plant staff coordination
- Safety inspections and JHA's
- Deliveries logistics
- Neighboring projects

EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT



RISK MANAGEMENT

- Costs
- Delivery
- FAT
- Start-up and Cx
- Warranty

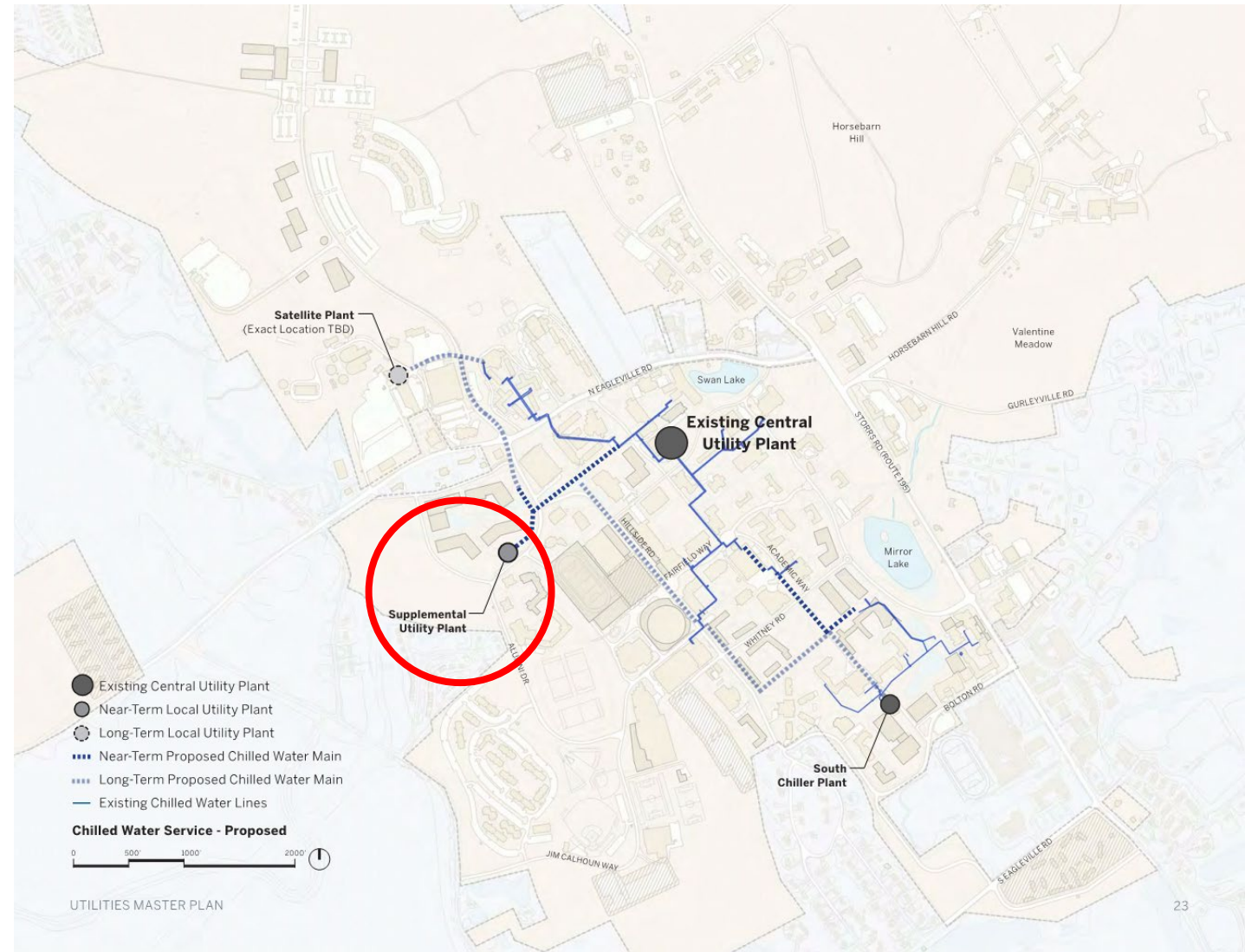
LESSONS LEARNED

- Adaptive planning, we had a contingency scenario for every major phase
- Utility grade rental equipment is a good investment
- Public procurement and set-asides requires that we understand the system and players and how to best utilize them.
- “Incremental” commissioning requires a special approach

OWNER | RESULT

Proposed Chiller Plant Under Construction

- New campus construction will increase peak demand above 10,000 tons, exceeding existing distribution capacity
- New CHW source in North District will be cross connected & provide capacity for new NW Science Quad loads
- New SUP to augment capacity utilizing steam & electric chillers



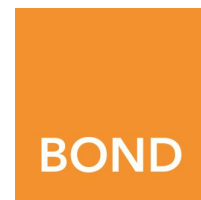
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