The Architect of the Capitol Chilled Water Efficiency Improvements Through Revitalization Nathan Cesarz, PE Thomas Costello II, PE Christopher Potter

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IDEA Annual Conference | June 2017



The Architect of the Capitol







The Architect of the Capitol







Care for: 17.4 million+ square feet of facilities; 580+ acres of grounds and thousands of works of art



ARCHITECT

Oversee annual budget of approximately \$600 million per year and manage \$1 *billion+ in active construction projects*

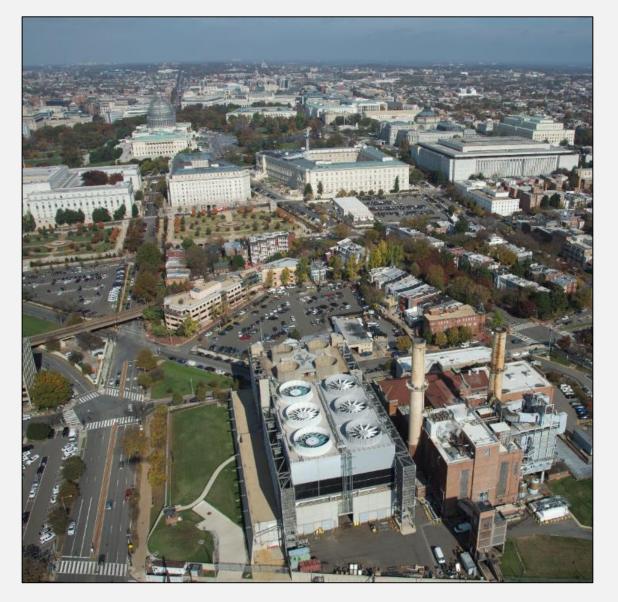
Host 3 million+ visitors annually while serving 30,000 daily occupants around the clock to maintain the Capitol campus





Preserve

The Capitol Power Plant



ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL





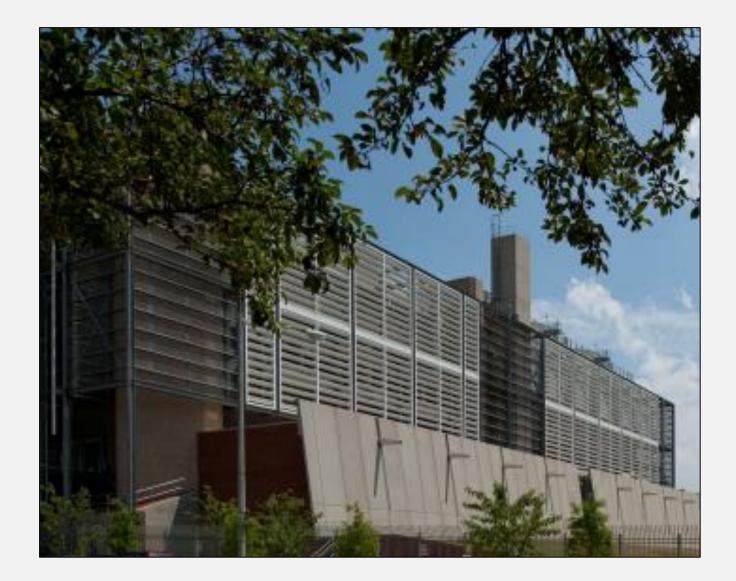








The Capitol Power Plant



West Refrigeration Plant

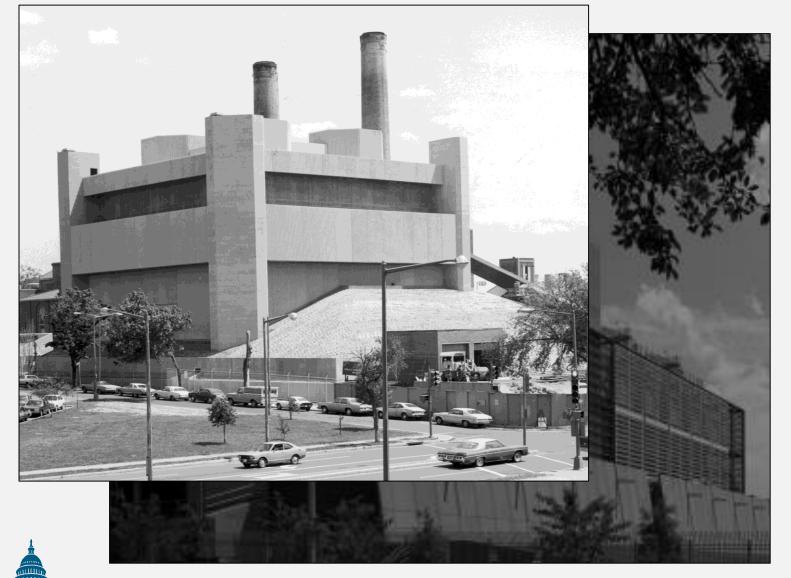
Data as of 2008

Originally constructed in 1978 Expansion completed in 2007 for the Capitol Visitor Center Served approximately 15 million sq. ft. Distribution system length of 4 miles 7 electric-driven chillers (40,200 tons) *4 free-cooling heat exchangers* Primary-secondary pumping (125 - 150 psig)Supply temperature 40°F - 42°F Operator training program *Improved efficiency* from 1.2 KW/ton (2005) to 0.97 KW/ton (2008)





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Refrigeration Plant Revitalization

Program Requirements

- Replace WRP chillers, pumps & piping
- Refurbish WRP cooling towers
- Maintain N+1 capacity
- Keep free cooling system operational
- Integrate into existing DCS control system
- Replace secondary pump control system







Refrigeration Plant Revitalization

Program Goals

- Do not impact operations of the US Congress
- Keep the refrigeration plan fully operational
- Cost and schedule control
- Design for construction in multiple phases
- Best value equipment
- Reduce energy consumption
- Safety



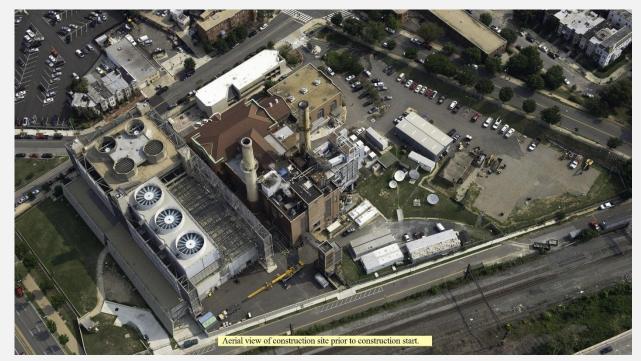




Refrigeration Plant Revitalization

Design Challenges

- Original Design Criteria
- Chiller Capacity Options
- Chilled Water Pumps
- Cooling Tower Capacity Options
- Condenser Pump & Pipe Comparison





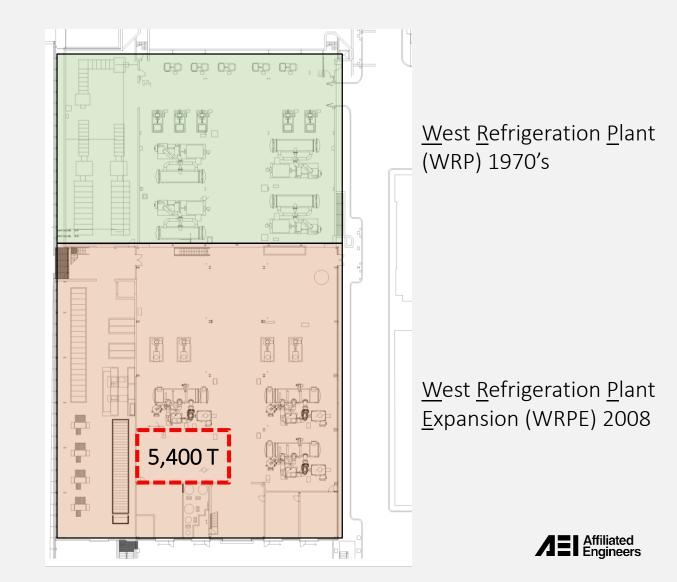


Original Design Criteria

AOC Load = 25,000 Tons

N+1 = 30,000 Tons Available

WRP: 24,000 Tons <u>WRPE: 16,200 Tons (21,600 Tons)</u> Total: 40,200 Tons (45,600 Tons)



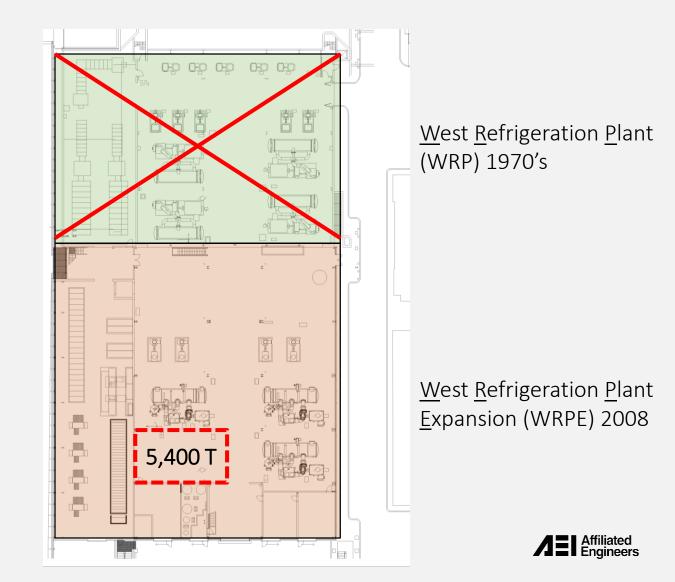


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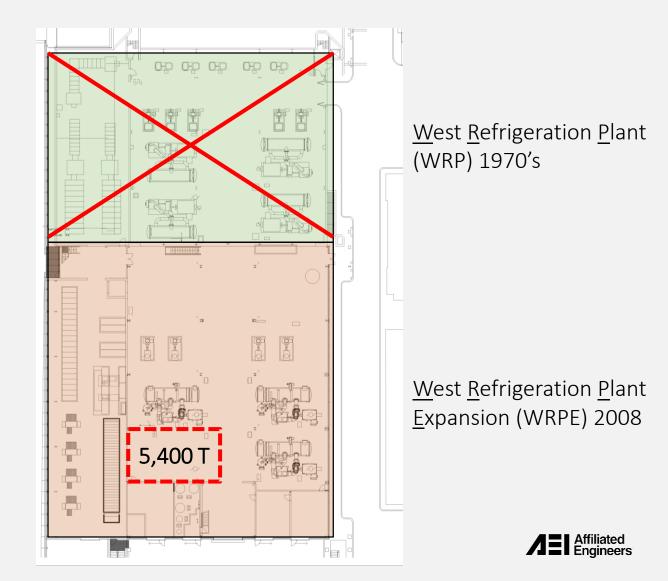


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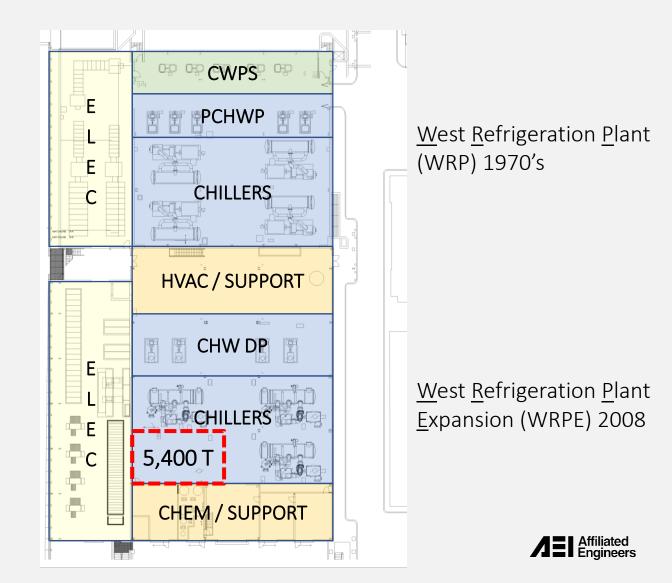


Chiller Capacity Options

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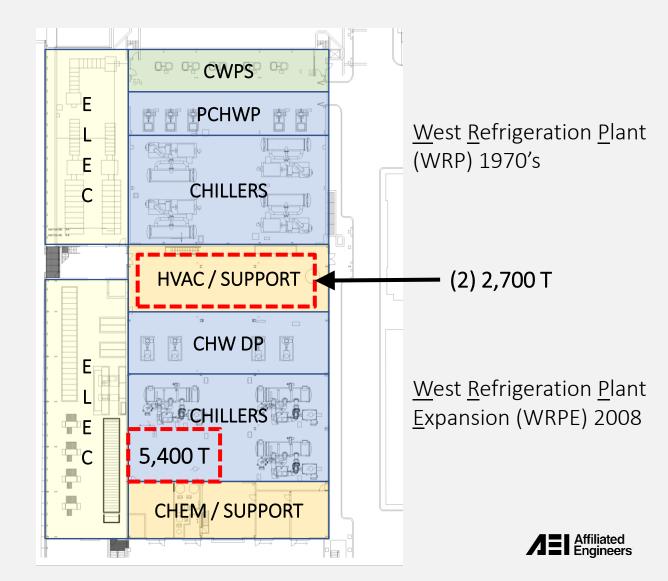


Chiller Capacity Options

AOC Load = 25,000 Tons

N+1 = 30,000 Tons Available

WRP: 24,000 Tons <u>WRPE: **27,000 Tons**</u> Total: 40,200 Tons (45,600 Tons) **Total: 27,000 Tons < 30,000 Tons**



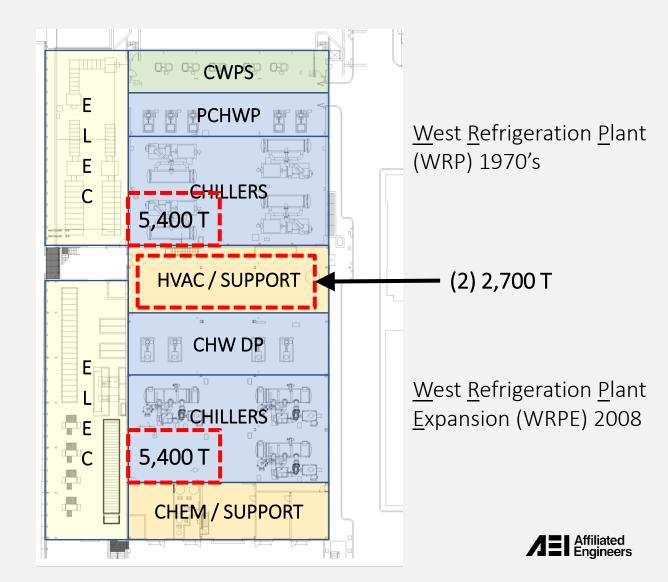


Chiller Capacity Options

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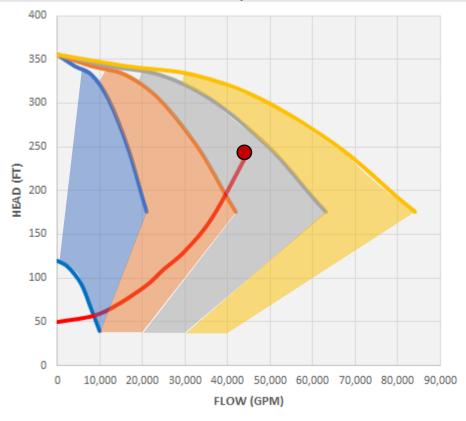
N+1 = 30,000 Tons Available

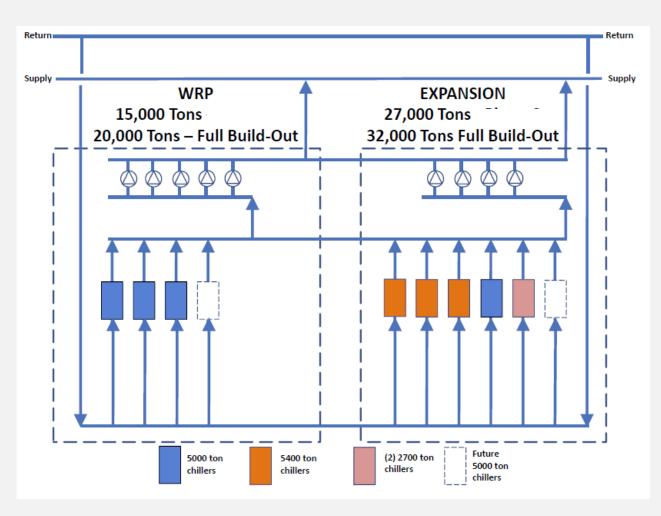
WRP: 24,000 Tons <u>WRPE: **32,400 Tons**</u> Total: 40,200 Tons (45,600 Tons) **Total: 32,400 Tons > 30,000 Tons**





Chilled Water Pumps





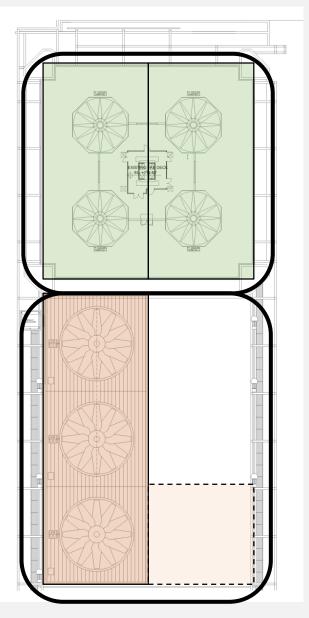




Cooling Tower Capacity Options

WRP: 24,000 Tons WRPE: 16,200 Tons (21,600 Tons)

Total: 40,200 Tons (45,600 Tons)



WRP Capacity: (4) 6,000 TON CELLS

WRPE Capacity: (4) 5,400 TON CELLS





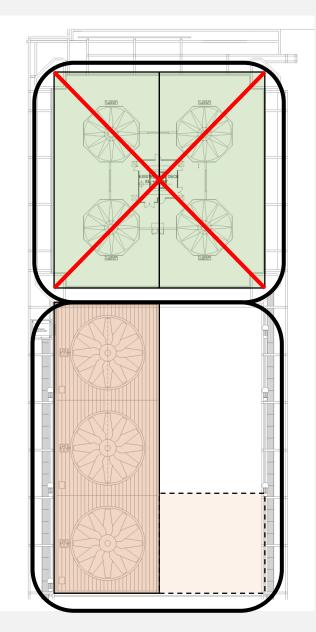
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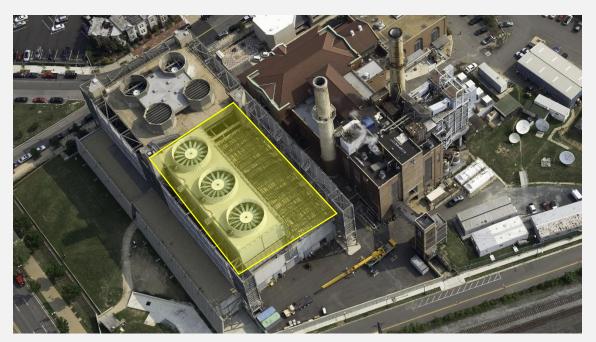


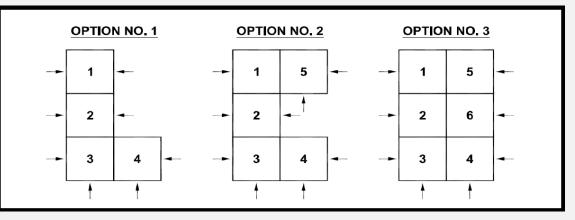


Cooling Tower Capacity Options

• 30,000 Tons @ 80°F WB

	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION		COOLING TOWER CELL CAPACITY						
OPTION NO.	WB (°F)	RANGE (°F)	CELL NO. 1 (TONS)	CELL NO. 2 (TONS)	CELL NO. 3 (TONS)	CELL NO. 4 (TONS)	CELL NO. 5 (TONS)	CELL NO. 6 (TONS)	TOTAL (TONS)
	80	10	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400			21,600
1	80	12	6,080	6,080	6,080	6,080			24,320
	79	12	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560			26,240
	80	10	4,200	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400		25,800
2	80	12	4,730	6,080	6,080	6,080	6,080		29,050
	79	12	5,080	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560		31,320
	80	10	4,200	4,200	5,400	5,400	4,200	4,200	27,600
3	80	12	4,730	4,730	6,080	6,080	4,730	4,730	31,080
	79	12	5,080	5,080	6,560	6,560	5,080	5,080	33,440









Condenser Pump & Pipe Comparison

- Ultimate Chiller Capacity 31,200 Tons
- Existing Pumps 17,100 GPM at 130' Head, 25.55" Impeller
- Replace Impeller 19,200 GPM at 130' Head, 26.5" Impeller

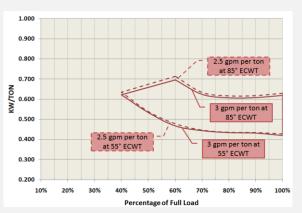
	2.8 GPM/Ton	2.8 GPM/Ton	2.4 GPM/Ton	2.4 GPM/Ton
	– Single Riser	– Double Riser	– Single Riser	– Double Riser
Flow Rate	90,000 GPM	90,000 GPM	75,000 GPM	75,000 GPM
Pump Head Required	145'	133'	125′	115′
Pump Conditions – 5	22,500 GPM	22,500 GPM	18,750 GPM	18,750 GPM at
Pumps, 1 spare	at 145'	at 133'	at 125'	115'
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Pumps, no spare	at 145	at 133'	at 125'	at 115'
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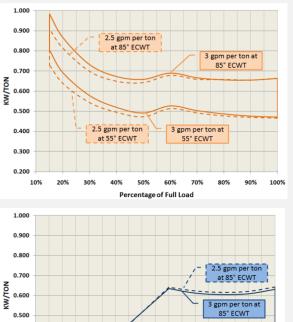


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0.400

0.300

0.200

30%

40%

50%

Percentage of Full Load

3 gpm per ton at

55° ECWT

70%

60%

2.5 gpm per to at 55° ECWT

> Affiliated Engineers

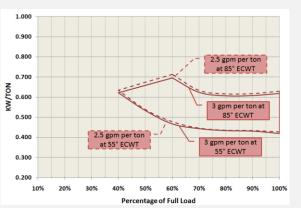
80%

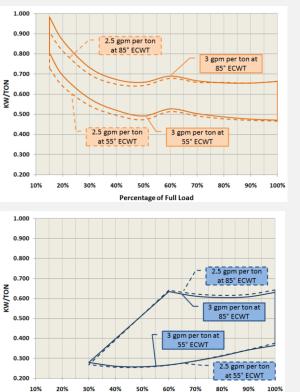


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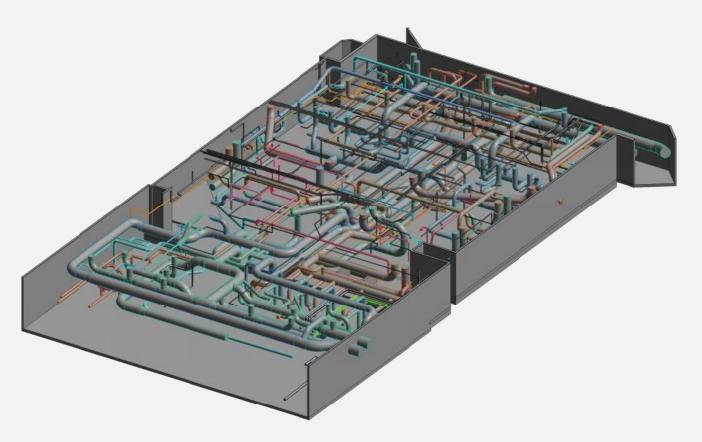


Percentage of Full Load

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Recommended Solution



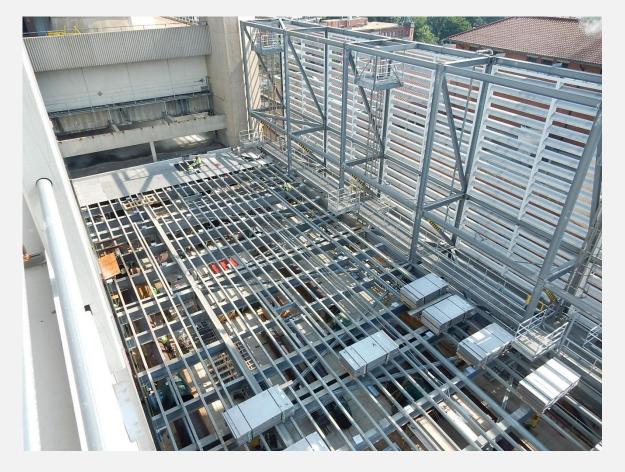








Construction



Coordination between trades during construction

Tight spaces for staging equipment before installation

1,300 days & 680 crane lifts without a lost-time injury







Large Bore Piping



Field Erection of large bore piping

Deterioration of 40 year old piping.

Ventilation of basement during weld operations







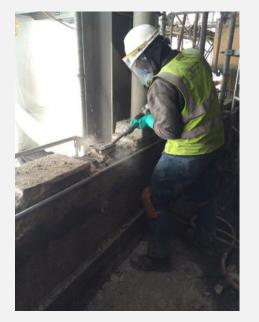
Continuing Operations



Installing new piping while leaving room to remove the old.

Protecting existing roof structures and water proofing

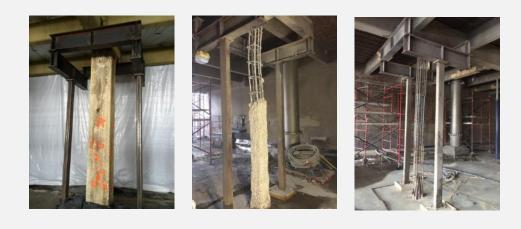
Providing egress during construction







Existing Tower Renovation



Silica Hazard to workers

Silica Dust in existing equipment (Boiler & Chiller Plants)

Short outage period – March 1 to May 15th

Reinforcing of existing structure during construction.







Logistics and Deliveries



Special coordination between vendors and United States Capitol Police for delivery

Tight spaces for the Cranes to get equipment into the facility







5000 Ton Chillers



5,000 ton field-erected chillers were chosen for their high operational efficiency, and large cooling output for the required footprint

Chillers have variable speed compressors and operate through greater temperature ranges.





2700 Ton Chillers





Installed two "half-size" chillers with pumps and piping.

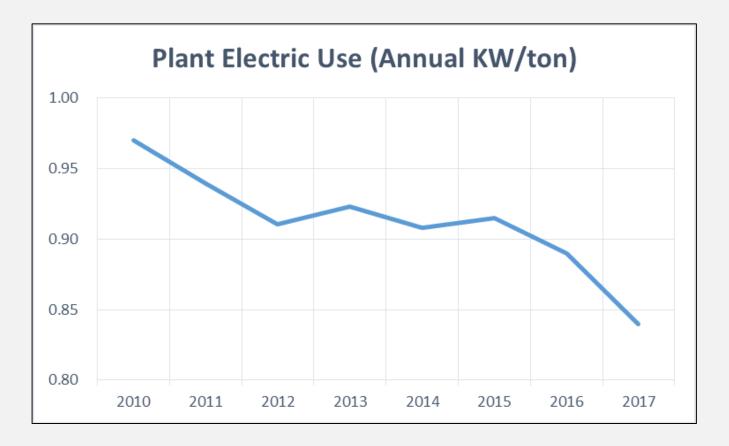
Value engineering during construction resulted in cost avoidance of \$897,000.

Chillers have variable speed compressors and operate through greater temperature ranges. This allows the Capitol Power Plant to operate Free-Cooling while also running chillers in a new "Co-Cooling" mode, increasing CPP energy efficiency in Spring and Fall seasons





Performance Results (..... so far)



- Reduced KW/ton from 0.97 to 0.84
- Installation of two "half-size" chillers improved winter and shoulder season efficiencies
- Extensive training and aggressive use of free cooling and co-cooling
- Installation of two "full-size" chillers improved base-load and peak cooling efficiencies
- Conversion to variable primary resulted in year-round overall system improvements





Lessons Learned

- Goal identification
- Early involvement
- Communication
- Flexibility of design
- FAT
- Shutdown planning & coordination
- VP conversion all or nothing
- Commissioning







Thank You

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