Campus Energy 2021 BRIDGE TO THE FUTURE Feb. 16-18 | CONNECTING VIRTUALLY WORKSHOPS | Thermal Distribution: March 2 | Microgrid: March 16

District Heating Distribution Design to Meet University of California Davis Carbon Neutrality Goals

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Q&A Will Not Be Answered Live

Please submit questions in the Q&A box. The presenters will respond to questions off-line.

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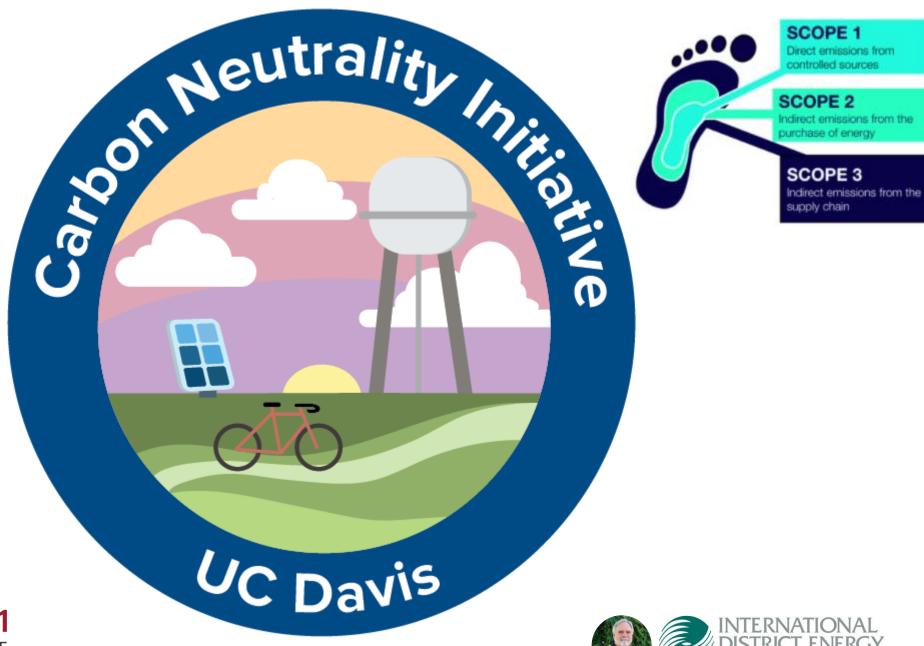








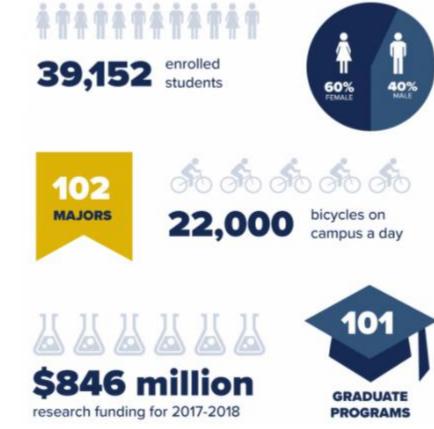
Carbon Neutrality





At a Glance





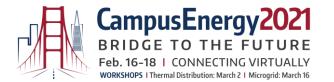




Steam System

- Steam distribution system is 60+ years old
- 30%-50% efficiency losses due to insulation deterioration
- High maintenance and repair costs
- Replacement cost ~\$50M

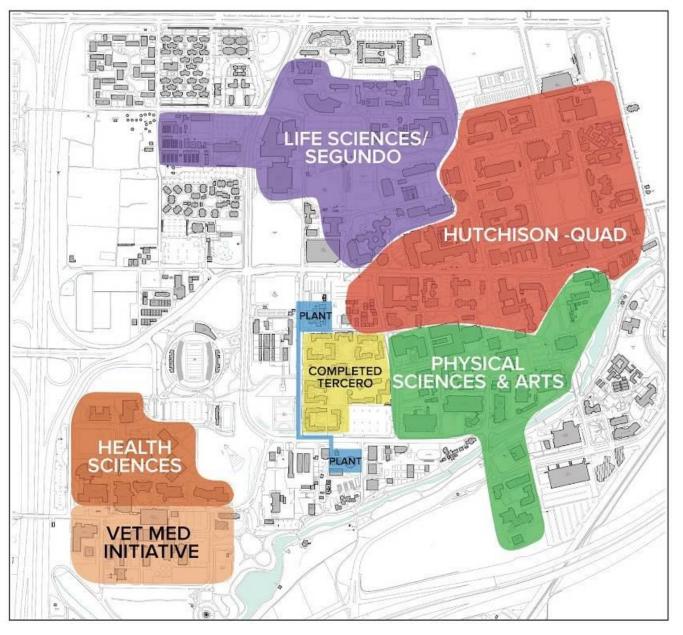






Main Campus

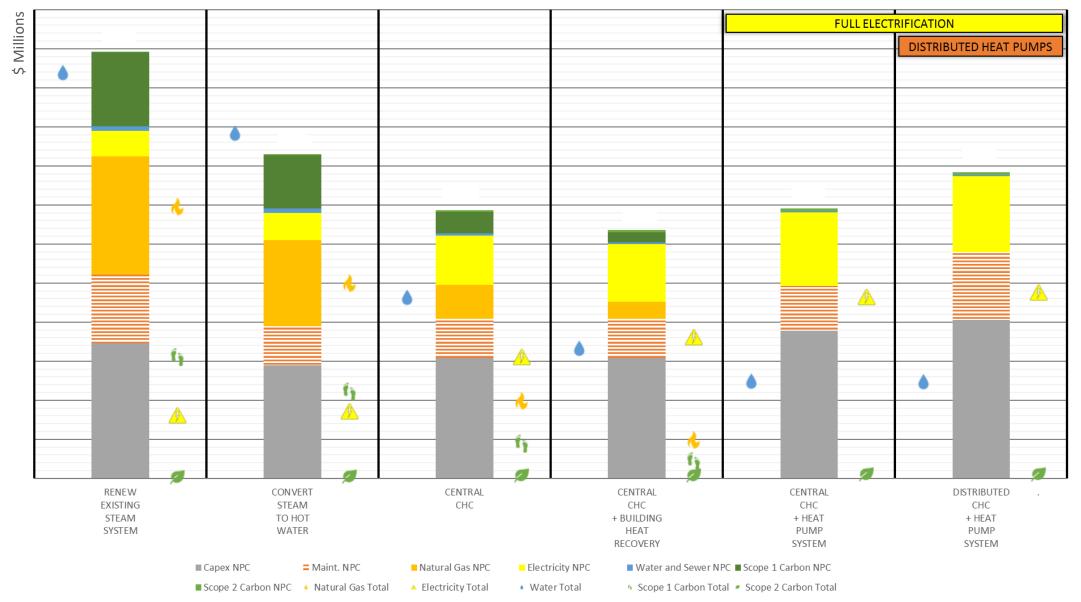
- Multiple zones
- Central plant steam boilers for heating – natural gas
- Chilled Water TES Plant





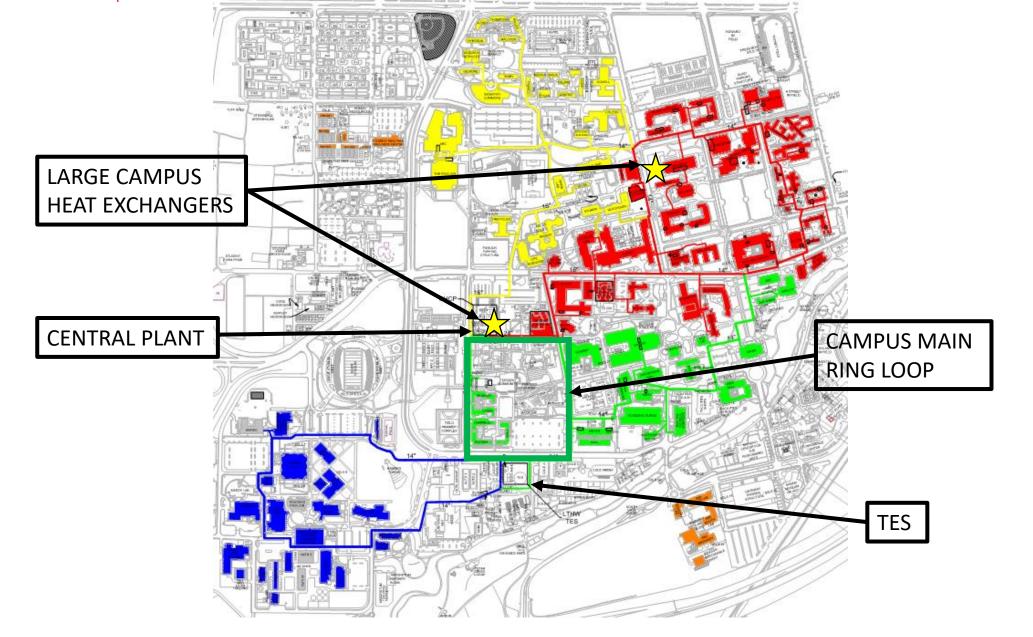


UCD Campus Heating Options - 60 Year Net Present Cost













Steam to HW HX Skids from Stanford





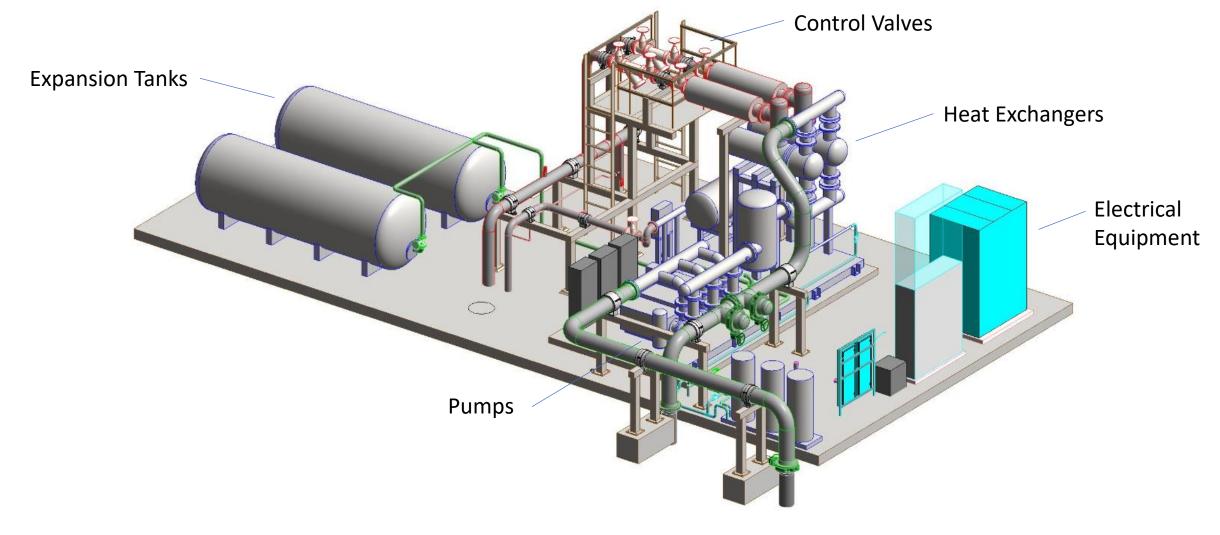






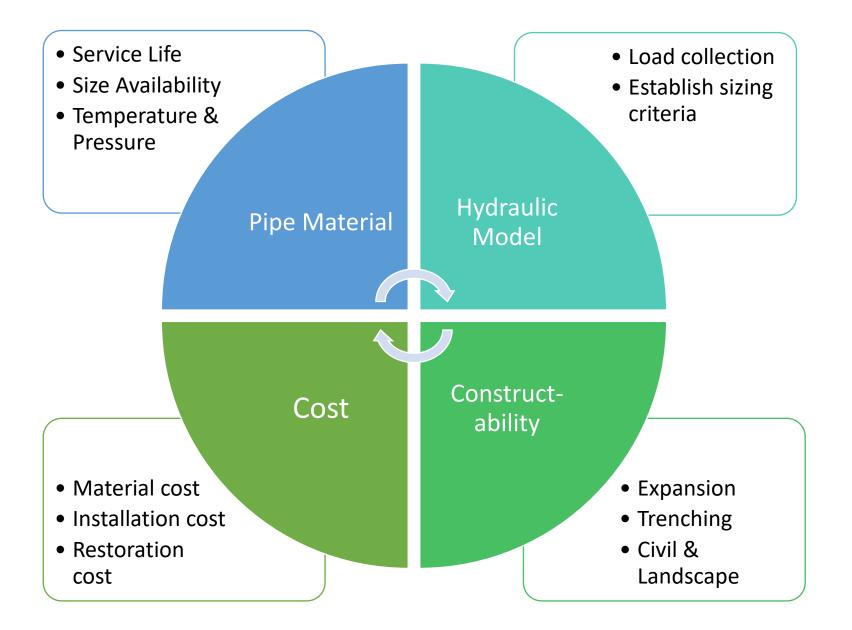
Slide Number

Campus Steam to Hot Water Heat Exchanger















Hydraulic Considerations

- Future load growth & locations
- Failure scenarios: Redundancy needs vs. wants
- Maintenance requirements valves

<u>FINAL BUILD-OUT</u> Normal: 65 psig +/-Fault Condition: 90 psig +/-





Pipe Material Selection

- Standard Steel
- European Thin Wall
- HDPE Raised Temperature
- PP-R, PP-RCT
- PEX



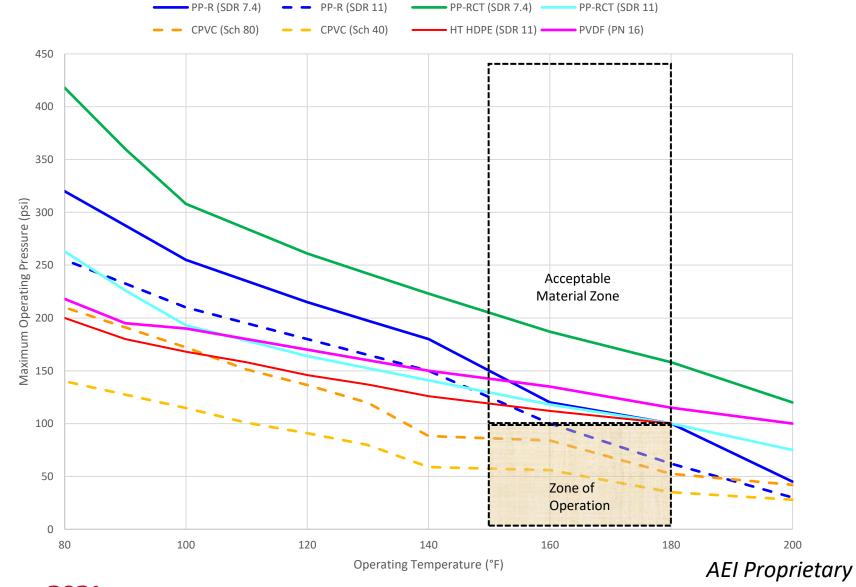








Maximum Operating Pressures of Plastic Piping









Materials <u>unable</u> to meet minimum operational requirements of 180°F and 100 PSIG

- ABS
- HDPE
- PE
- PVC
- PEX

Materials with limited pipe size

- PEX
- PB
- Copper



Materials <u>able</u> to meet minimum operational requirements of 180°F and 100 PSIG

- Standard Steel
- European thin-wall steel
- Stainless Steel
- HDPE High Temperature
- PEX High Temperature
- PP-R, PP-RCT



Common Industry Designation	Common Name	Pressure Pipe Application		Pipe Size Range	Service Life @ 160/180°F
		Upper Service Temperature	Typical Temperature and Pressure Rating	(inches)	(Years)
Copper	Copper	250°F	++	1/4" - 6"	25+
PE-RT (SDR11)	Polyetheylene of Rasied Temperature	180°F	126 PSIG @ 140°F 112 PSIG @ 160°F 100 PSIG @ 180°F	2" - 24"	50
PEX	Cross-linked Polyethlene	200°F	145 PSIG @ 240 F	3/4" - 5.5"	25
PP-R (SDR 11)	Random Copolymer Polyproylene	180°F	100 PSIG @ 160 F 62 PSIG @ 180 F 30 PSIG @ 200 F	1" - 18"	50/25
PP-RCT (SDR 11) Fiber Glass	Random Copolymer Polyproylene	180°F	118 PSIG @ 158 F 100 PSIG @ 176 F 75 PSIG @ 203 F	1" - 20"	60/25
EN 253	Thin-wall Steel	250°F	++	1/2" - 30"	25+
SS	Stainless Steel	250°F	++	1/2" - 30"	25+
Steel	Steel	250°F	++	1/2" - 30"	25+



† Material not suited for LTHW.

†† Pressure and temperature exceed LTHW requirements - excess of 200°F and 100 psi.

Poor

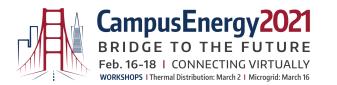




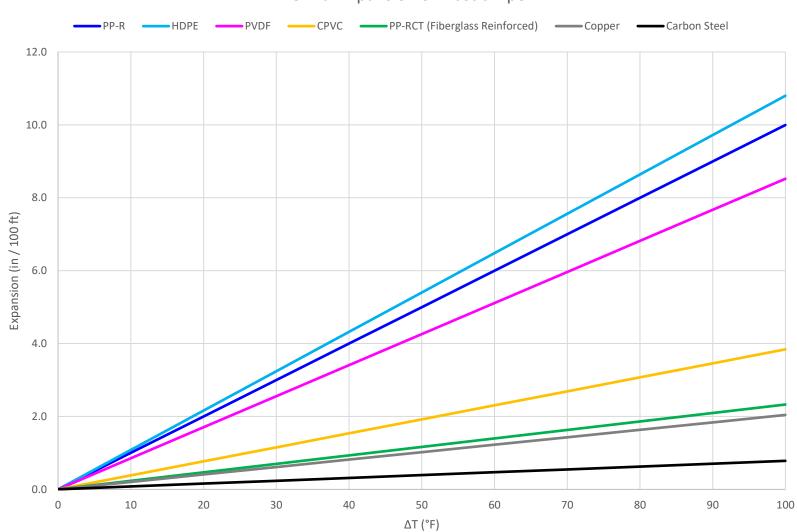
Pipe Sizing

Internal Pipe Diameters							
	EN 253 Thin-wall 12" ID (in)	HT HDPE 12" ID (in)	PP-RCT 12" ID (in)	Steel 12" ID (in)			
SDR 11	-	10.29	10.15	-			
STD	11.87	-	-	11.94			

HT HDPE has a smaller ID and can require upsizing





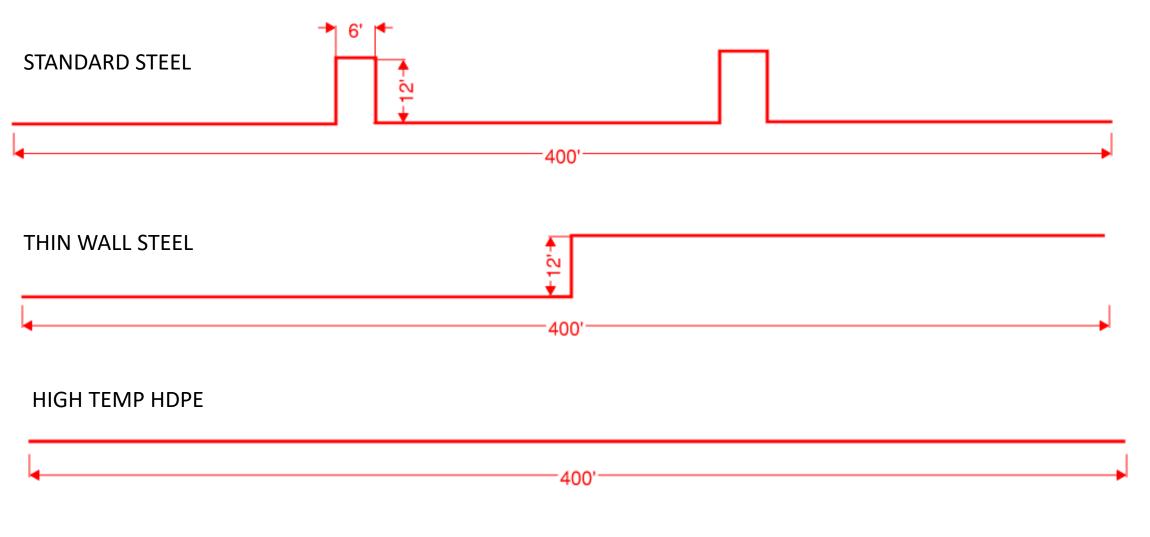








12" Pipe @ 180°F







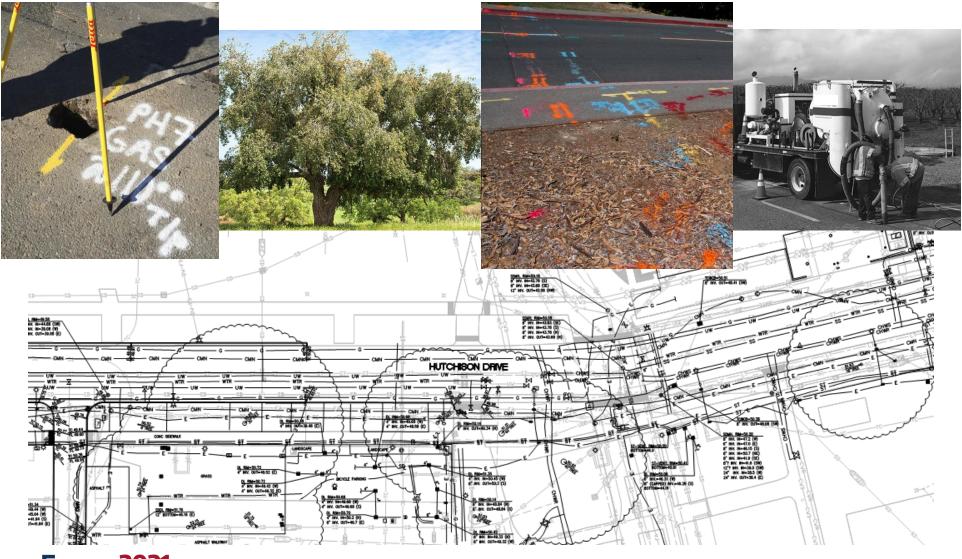
Standard Steel







Site Considerations & Utilities Congestion







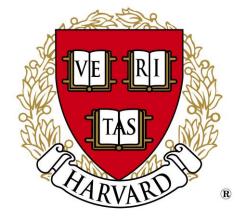
Knowledge Sharing Across Universities



University of Minnesota











Selection: High Temperature HDPE

- No corrosion, no leak detection
- Meets 180°F temperature @ 100 psig & 50 year service life
- Flexibility of pipe beneficial for campus with utilities congestion
- Ease of installation: fusion vs welding
- No expansion compensation
- Material can be sourced easily







Questions?





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