

Umass Memorial Medical Center, Worcester, MA Combined Cooling, Heat and Power Project

Presented by:

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Agenda



- Introduction to UMass Memorial Medical Center
- Utility Usage
- Combined Cooling, Heat and Power Drivers
- Technical Highlights of Design
- Challenges / Lessons Learned
- Key Factors of Success
- Questions and Answers

UMass Memorial Medical Center - Worcester



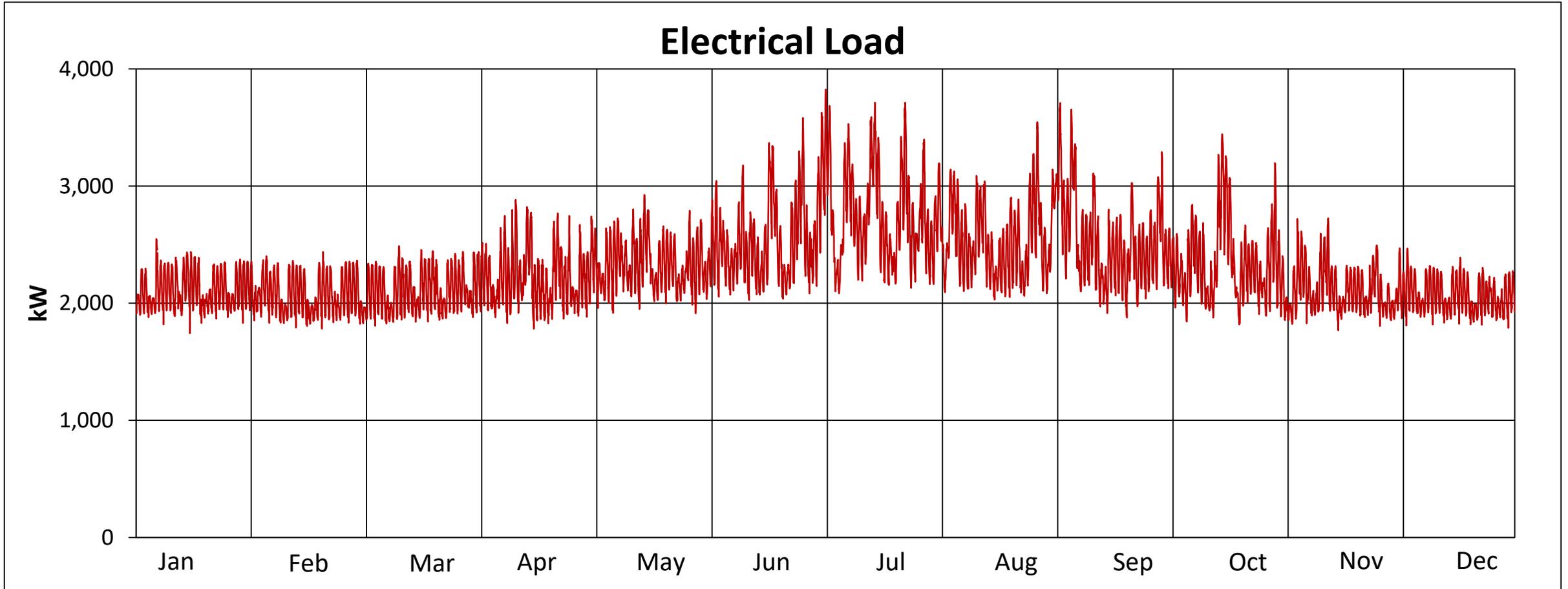
- Opened in 1871 located in Worcester, MA
- Full service, tertiary care referral center
- Serves communities in Central and Western MA
- 319 beds
- Received multiple Hospital Quality and Clinical Quality awards within the past 12 months
- Central Utility Plant
 - Provides steam, hot water, and chilled water to many hospital areas / buildings

Central Utility Plant



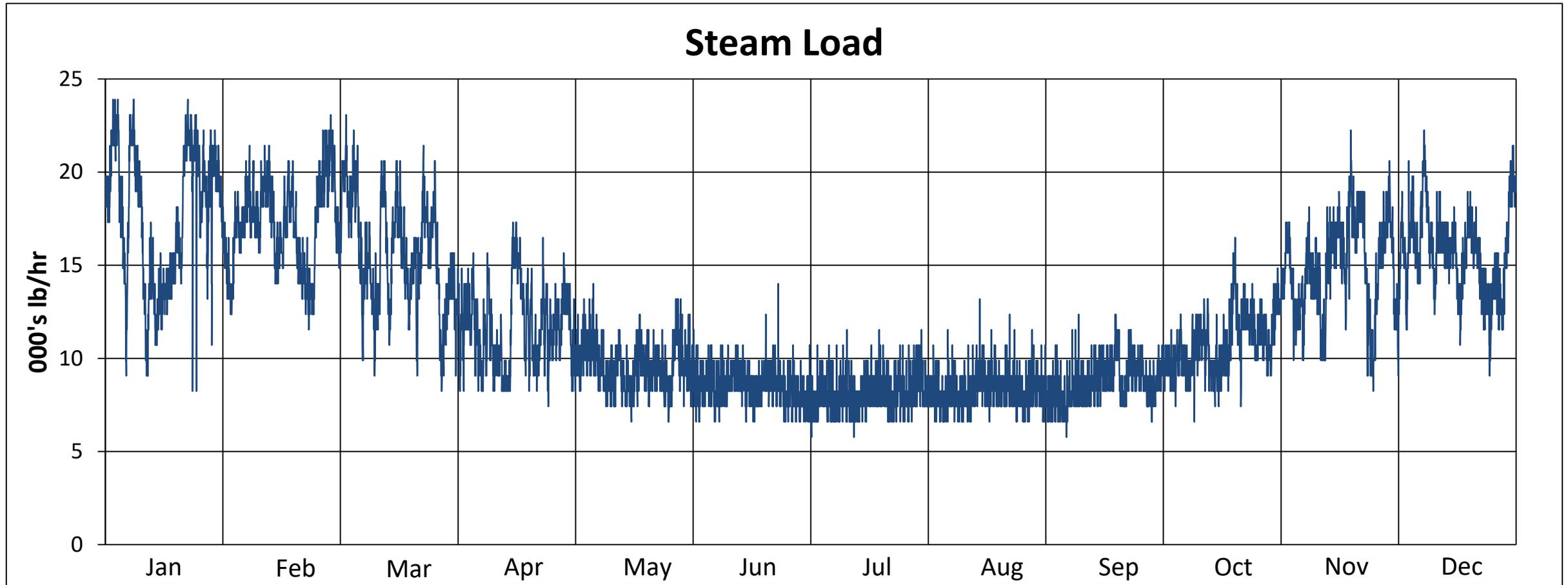
- Three Boilers
 - Natural Gas with No. 2 Fuel oil backup
 - 700 HP – 24,150 lb/hr each
 - 120 psig, saturated
- Three Chillers
 - All centrifugal chillers
 - 2 x 1,000 Ton, 1 x 1,500 Ton
- Two Cooling Towers
 - Only have capacity to support existing chillers
- Natural Gas supplied by Eversource Energy
- Electric Utility is National Grid

Utility Usage



- Summer Average – 2,540 kW; Peak – 3,825 kW
- Winter Average – 2,100 kW

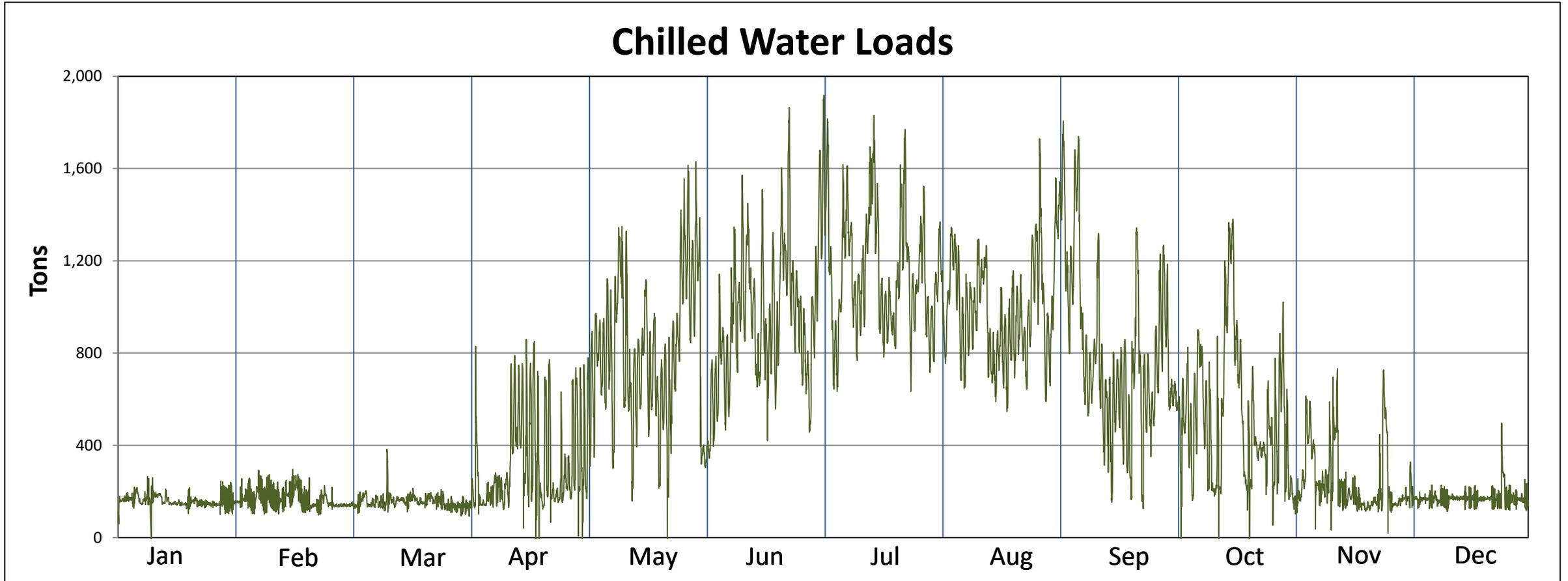
Utility Usage



- Winter Average – 16,200 lb/hr; Peak – 23,900 lb/hr
- Summer Average – 8,500 lb/hr

Utility Usage

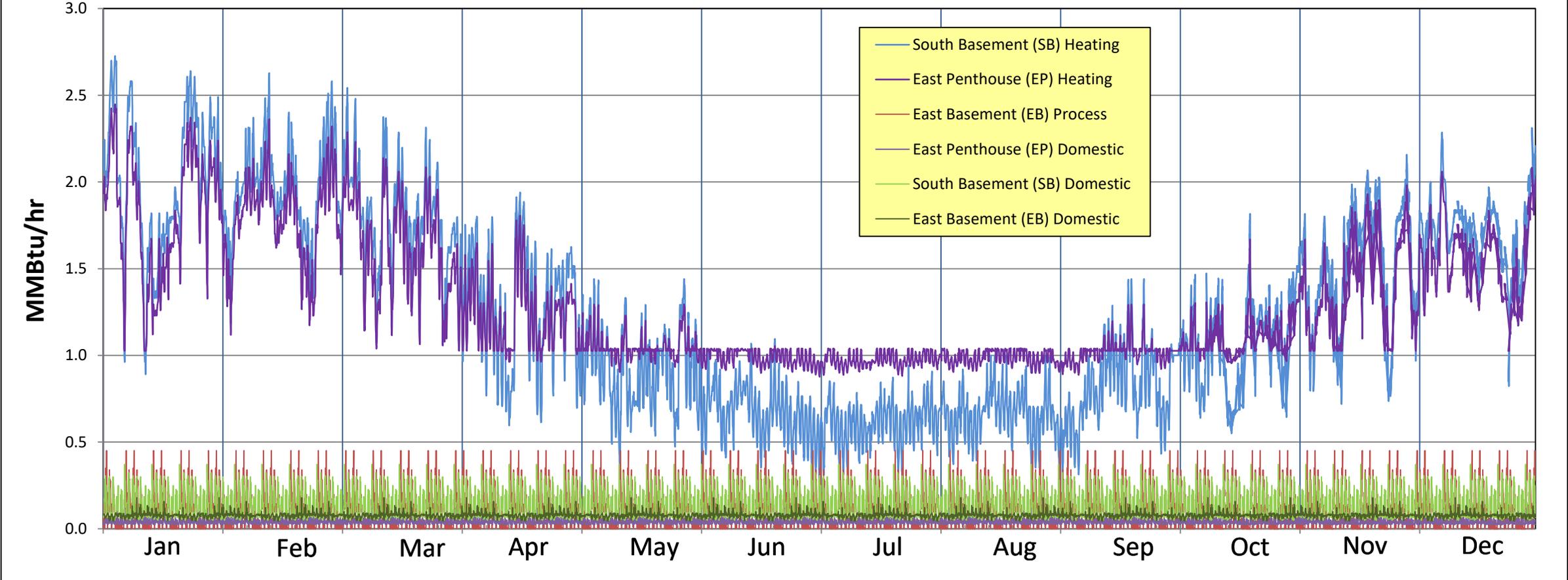
Chilled Water Loads



- Summer Average – 935 Tons; Peak – 1,920 Tons
- Winter Average – 180 Tons

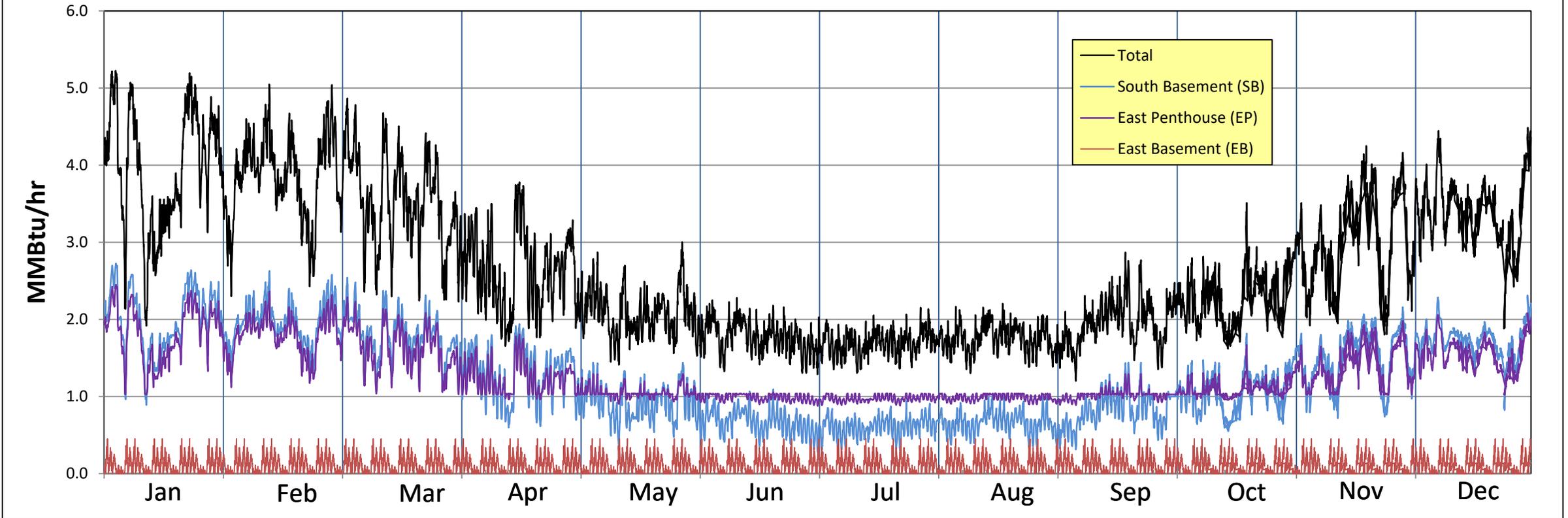
Utility Usage

Hot Water Loads – Heating and Domestic



Utility Usage

Hot Water Loads - Heating



- Winter Average – 3.6 MMBtu/hr; Peak – 5.2 MMBtu/hr
- Summer Average – 1.9 MMBtu/hr

Combined Cooling, Heat and Power Drivers



- Upgrades to patient and operating rooms result in changes to energy consumption patterns
- Increased sustainability and reliability
- Reduction in overall energy supply costs
- Increased utility plant operating flexibility
- Contribute to reduction in CO2 emissions
- Aging existing boilers and chillers

Highlights of CHP Design – Gas Engine Generator



- GE JMS 616, 2.7 MW engine
- Base-load operation, exporting excess power
- 13.8 kV generator
- Drop-over enclosure suitable for outdoor installation
- SCR mounted on enclosure roof
- Complete package with control system, lube oil cooler, jacket water cooler, inlet air ventilation, etc. all on a common baseplate
- Packaged with all auxiliaries by Northeast Energy Systems (Penn Power Group)

Highlights of CHP Design – HT & LT Water System



- HT system collects energy from lube oil, jacket water, 1st stage intercooler, and engine exhaust
- LT system rejects energy from 2nd stage intercooler
- HT Water System
 - 6.2 MMBtu/hr – 280 gpm, 200 °F – normal operation
 - 8.3 MMBtu/hr – 280 gpm, 216 °F – without steam
- Delivers hot water to building heating, condensate preheating, and a new hot water absorption chiller
- Independent full heat rejection radiators

Highlights of CHP Design – HRSG



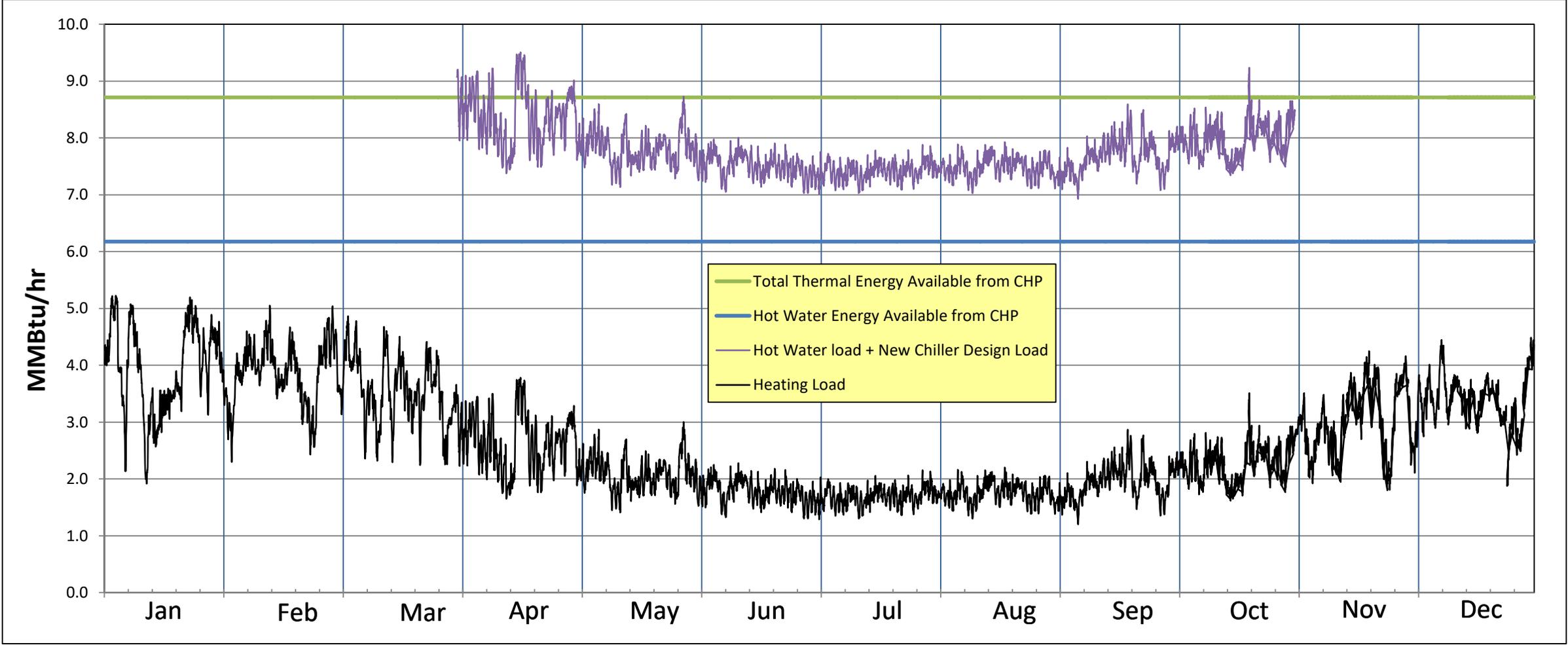
- Cain low-volume coil-tube unit
- Complete packaged and pre-assembled unit with circulating pump, economizer, feedwater controls, instrumentation and control panel
- Steam production – 2,700 lb/hr, 130 psig, sat.
- Bypass damper controls steam pressure and allows operation of gas engine without HRSG steam production
- HT water energy increased if HRSG bypassed

Highlights of CHP Design –Absorption Chiller



- Thermax single effect, low temp. hot water chiller
- 360 Ton capacity, 865 gpm at 44°F
- Located within the existing boiler house
- Steam Heat Exchanger augments HT water energy to boost chiller production when needed
- New cooling tower dedicated to new chiller
- Siemens control system controls the chiller and the steam heat exchanger to optimize production
- Controls are tied into the existing BMS to operate in parallel with existing chillers

CCHP Thermal Energy Available



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Highlights of Design – Electrical



- 13.8 kV switchgear for engine and utility breakers as well as metering, located outside
- MCCs located in existing electrical room for engine and balance of plant equipment
- Engine operates in parallel with the local utility, but can also island from the utility and black start
- DIA.NE engine and auxiliaries control panel located in existing electrical room
- Plant Control System
- Siemens control system for chiller and building heating loops.

Challenges / Lessons Learned



- Interfacing with electrical utility provider
- Engagement with natural gas supplier
- Ensuring all stakeholder interests are met
- Construction in a constrained area and operating plant and fitting all of the equipment into the space
- Construction schedule
- Clear understanding of design intent – hot water only or hot water and steam

Key Factors of Success



- Performing a detailed feasibility study to get Stakeholder buy-in
- Sufficient schematic design phase allowing details of equipment supply to be determined
- Conducting laser scan of existing plant and preparing an overall 3D model
- Data logging of hospital hot water loads
- Early purchase of major equipment
- Design / Build project execution using Cogeneration Power Technologies
- Incentives available for CHP projects

Combined Cooling, Heat and Power Plant



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Thank you