

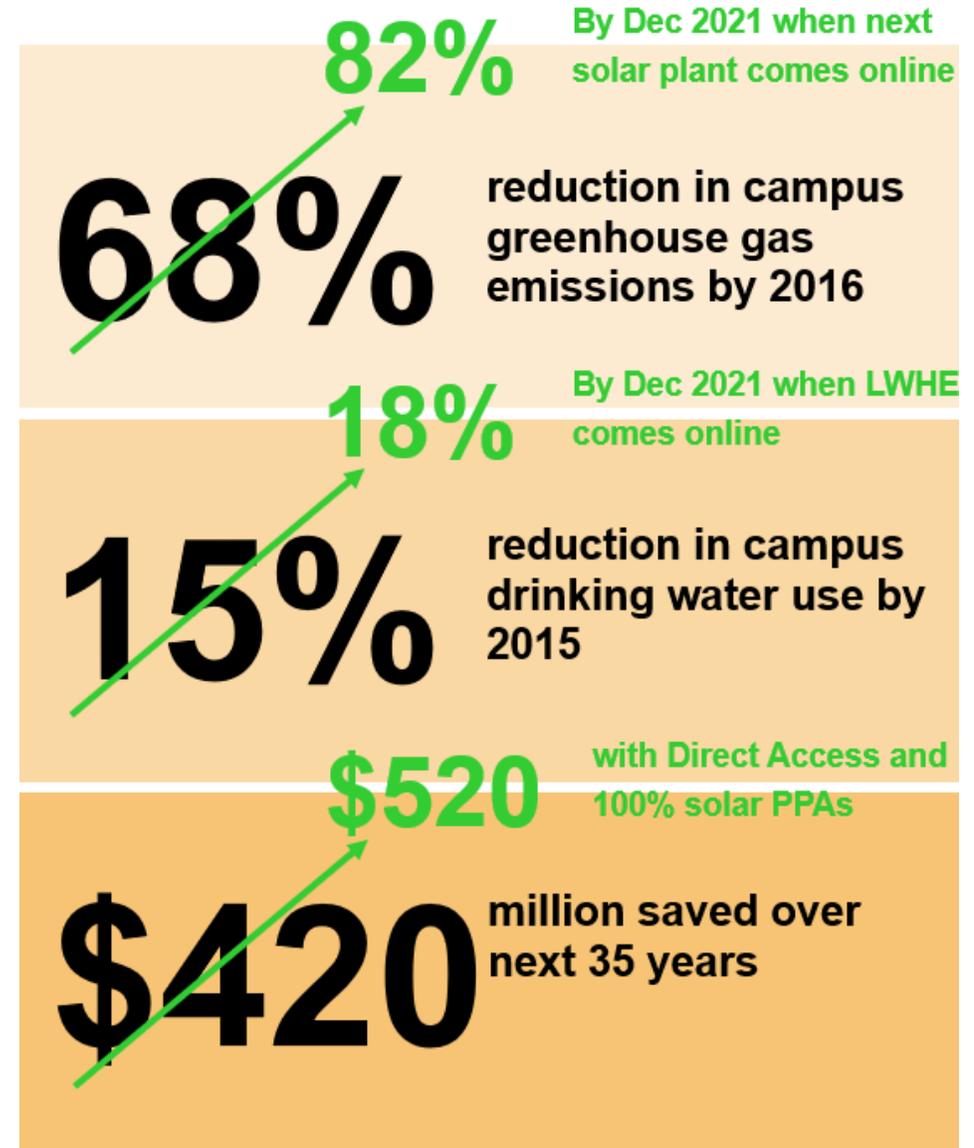
Track 2A Decarbonized District Energy Network for New Stanford Campus

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Stanford Energy Operations

- Main Campus Replacement CEF
 - Electric-driven heat recovery system
- Building Electrification
- Reliable Energy Supply
- Cost Effective
- Sustainable



Stanford Energy Operations

- Electricity
 - 250,000,000 kWh/yr
 - 435 locations
- Low Temperature Hot Water
 - 600,000 mmBtu/yr
 - 174 locations
- Chilled Water
 - 60,000,000 ton-hrs/yr
 - 147 locations
- Steam
 - 36,000 mmBtu/yr
 - 17 locations
- Staff of 42
- \$100M O&M Budget
- \$28M Energy Cost
 - \$26M Electricity
 - \$1M Natural Gas
 - \$1M Water



Stanford Energy Operations

- Stanford in Redwood City
 - New campus developed for 2,700 Stanford staff members
 - Allows main campus growth
- Extension of Stanford sustainability
- Demonstrates **scalability**
- Remotely operated

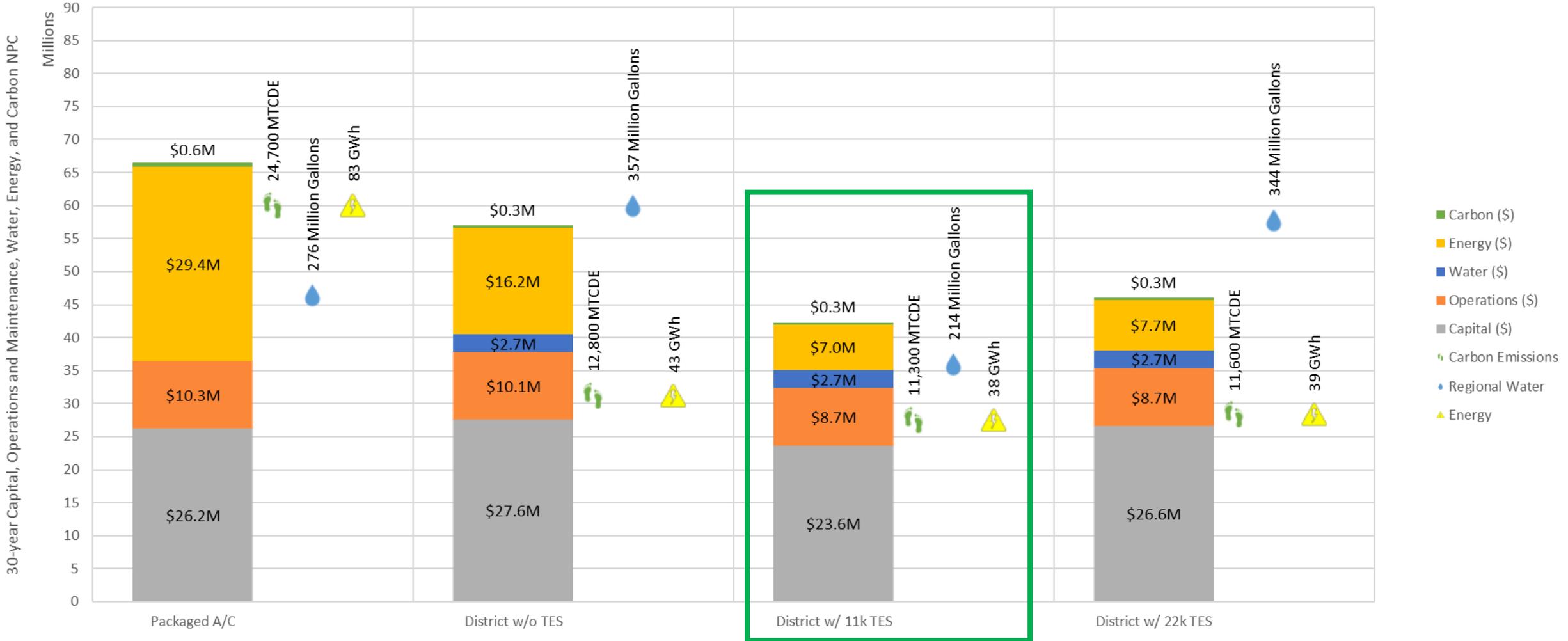


Stanford in Redwood City – Cooling Options

- Packaged DX air-cooled units
- Packaged DX water-cooled units
- Building-level hydronic cooling
- District hydronic cooling
- District hydronic cooling with partial-shift TES
- District hydronic cooling with full-shift TES

Life Cycle Cost Analysis – Cooling Options

Capital, Operations and Maintenance, Water, Energy, and Carbon NPC



Stanford in Redwood City – Heating Options

- Building-level hydronic boiler
- Central hydronic boiler
- Central heat recovery chiller

Life Cycle Cost Analysis – Heating Options

Capital, Operations and Maintenance, Water, Energy, and Carbon NPC



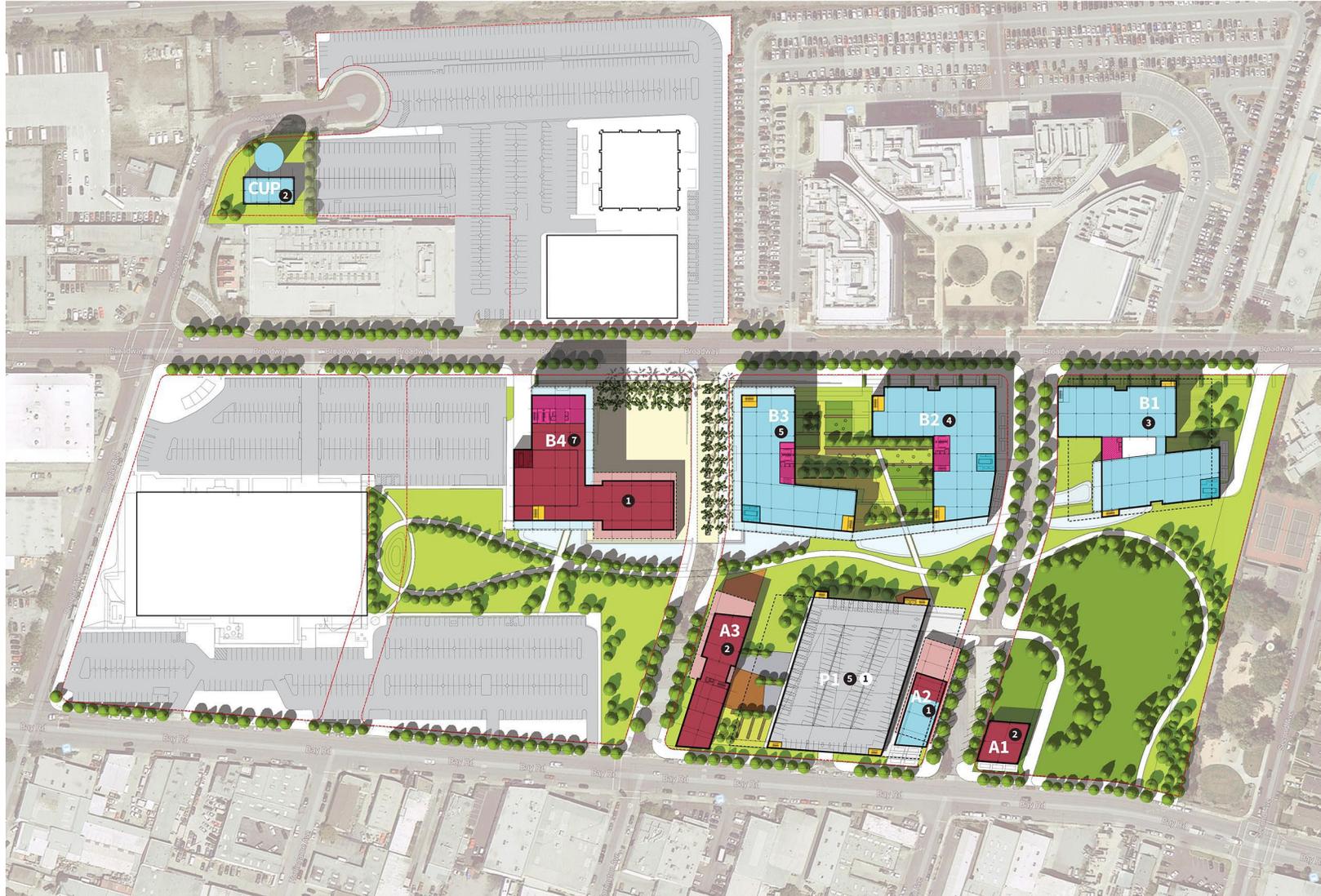
Comparison of BAU to Selected Option

	Packaged DX Cooling Units and Unitary Hydronic Boilers	District Combined Heating and Cooling System with TES
Lifecycle Carbon Emissions	31,600 MTCDE (Scope 1 and 2)	Scope 1 and 2 near zero carbon within two years when offsite green power is online Minimal Scope 1 emitted by natural gas cooking and backup heating
Present Value of Capital	\$32.5M	\$30.2
Total Present Cost	\$77.8M	\$48.1 38% Savings
Lifecycle Energy Consumption	430,000 MMBtu	140,000 MMBtu 67% Reduction
Average COP	3.02	8.96

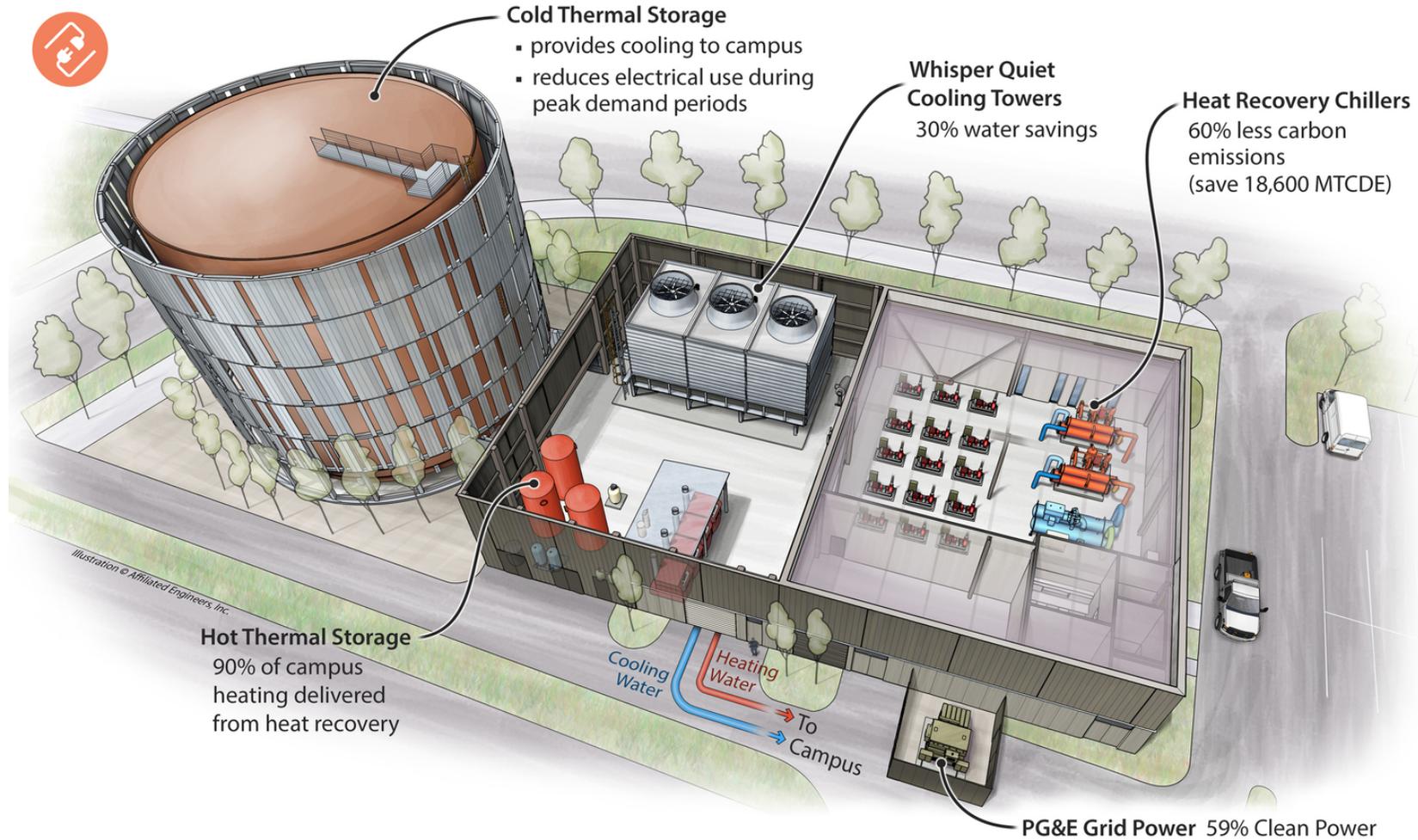
Stanford in Redwood City – Master Plan



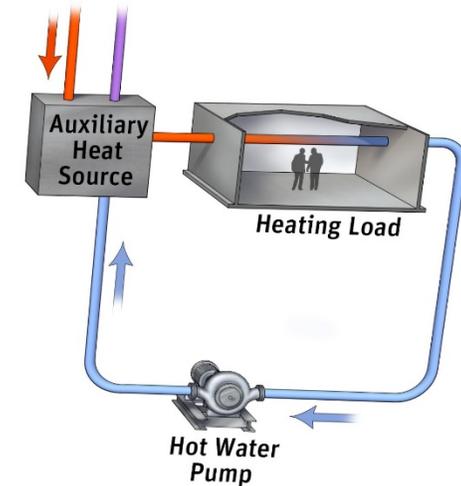
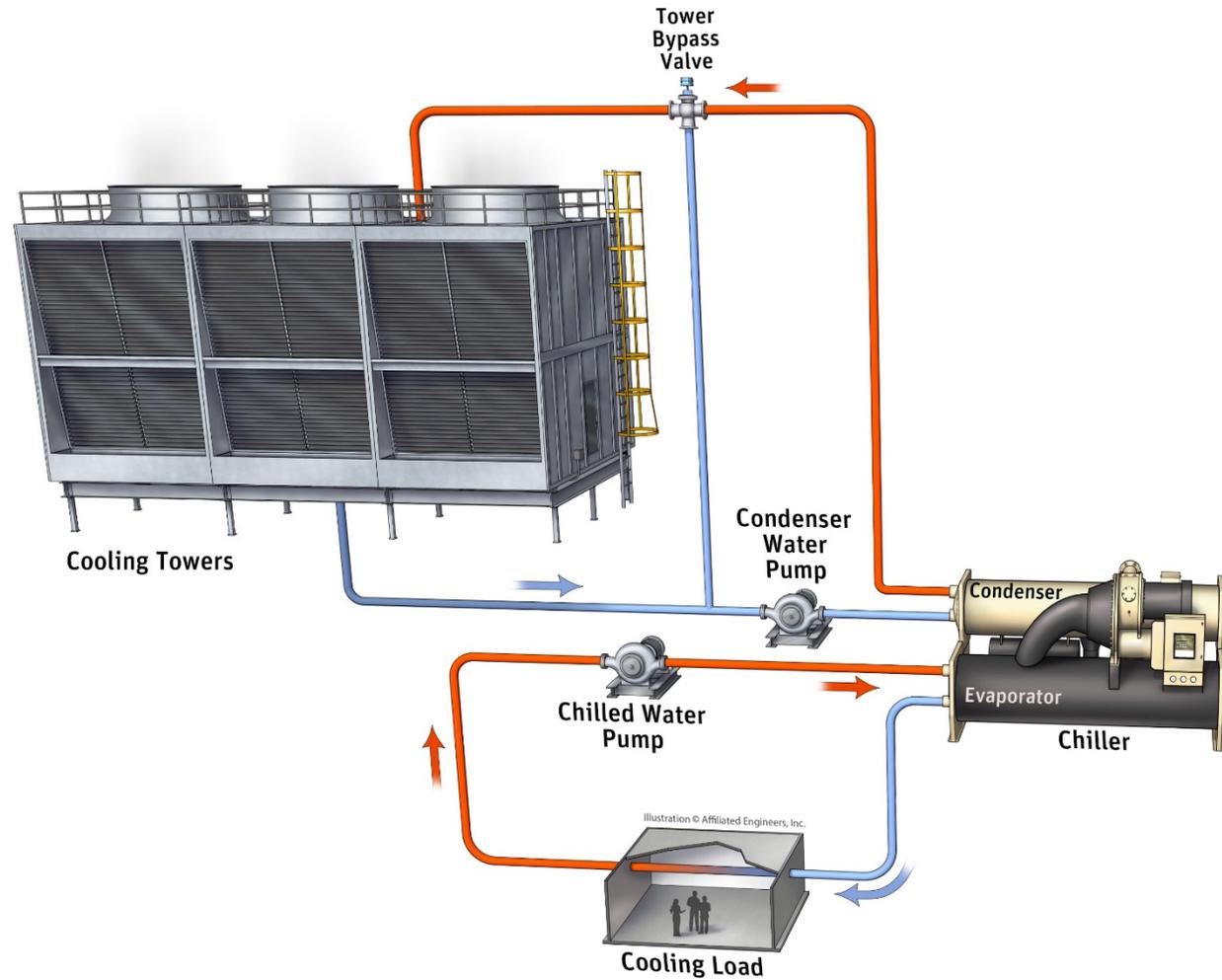
Stanford in Redwood City – Initial Development



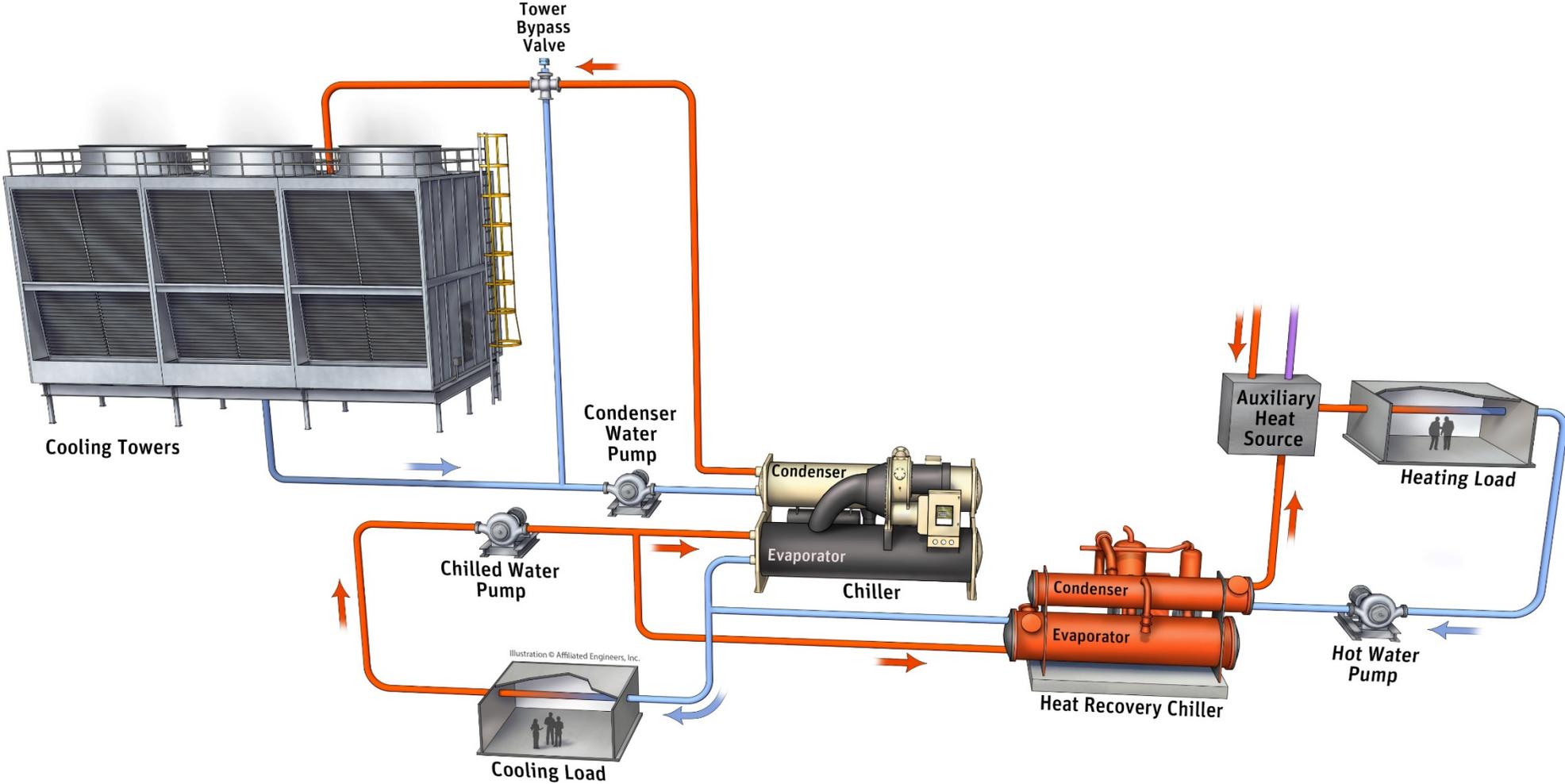
Central Energy Facility



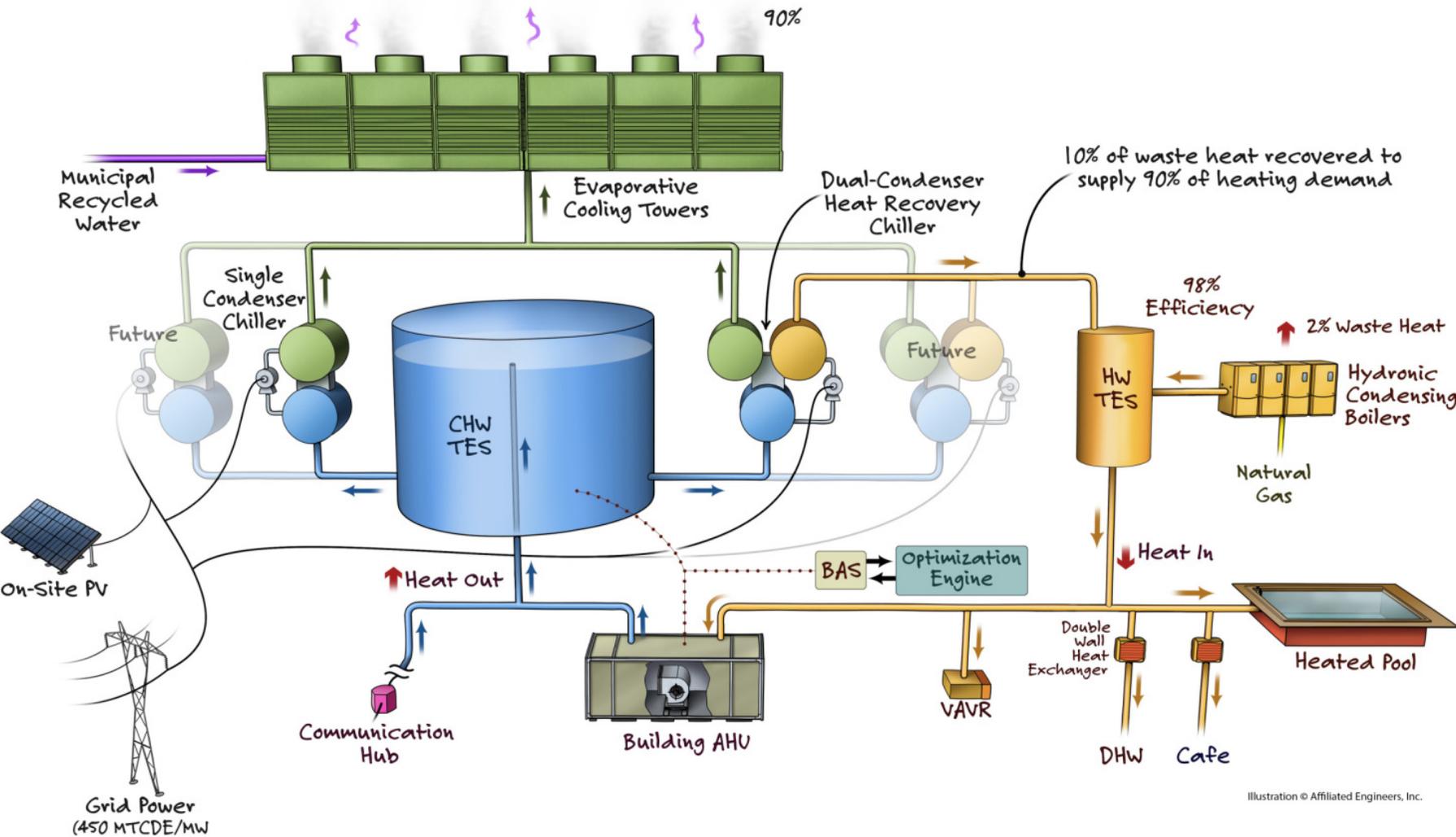
Separate Heating and Cooling (SHC)



Combined Heating and Cooling (CHC)



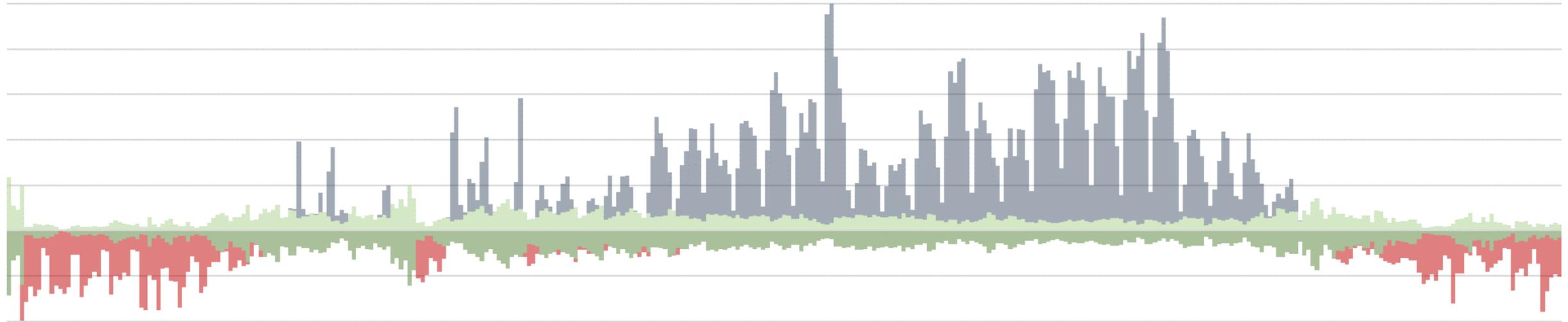
Campus Energy Flow



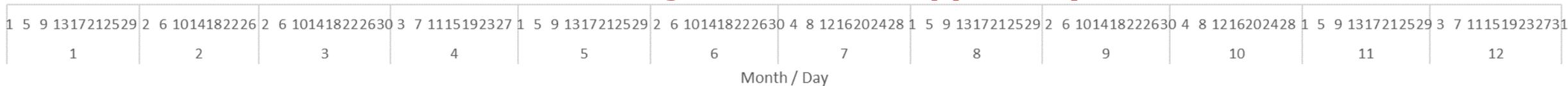
Annual Combined Heating and Cooling

■ HRC Heating ■ CHC Cooling ■ SHC Cooling ■ SHC Heating ■ Building Air Source Heat

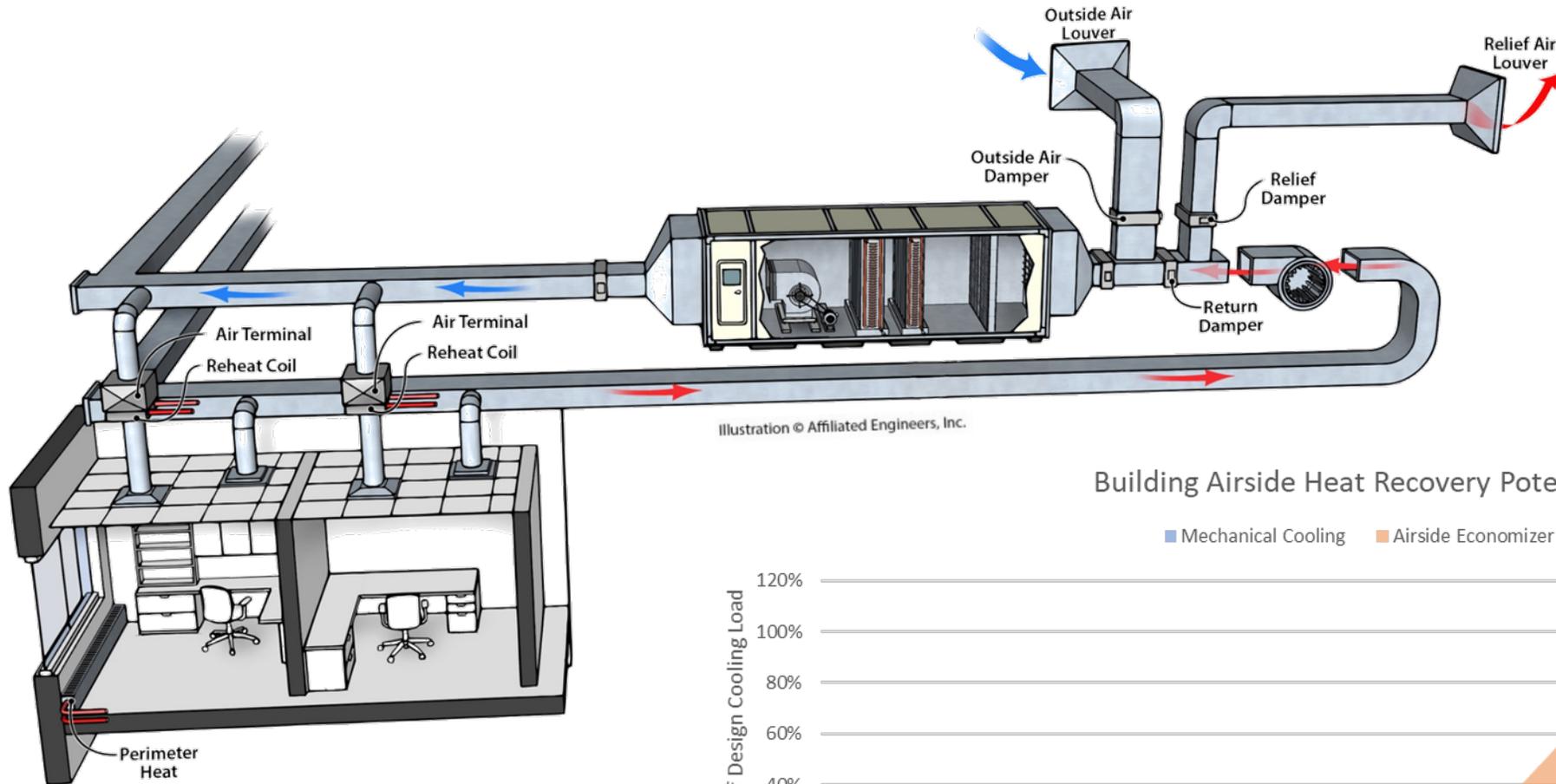
25% of Cooling Demand is Recovered



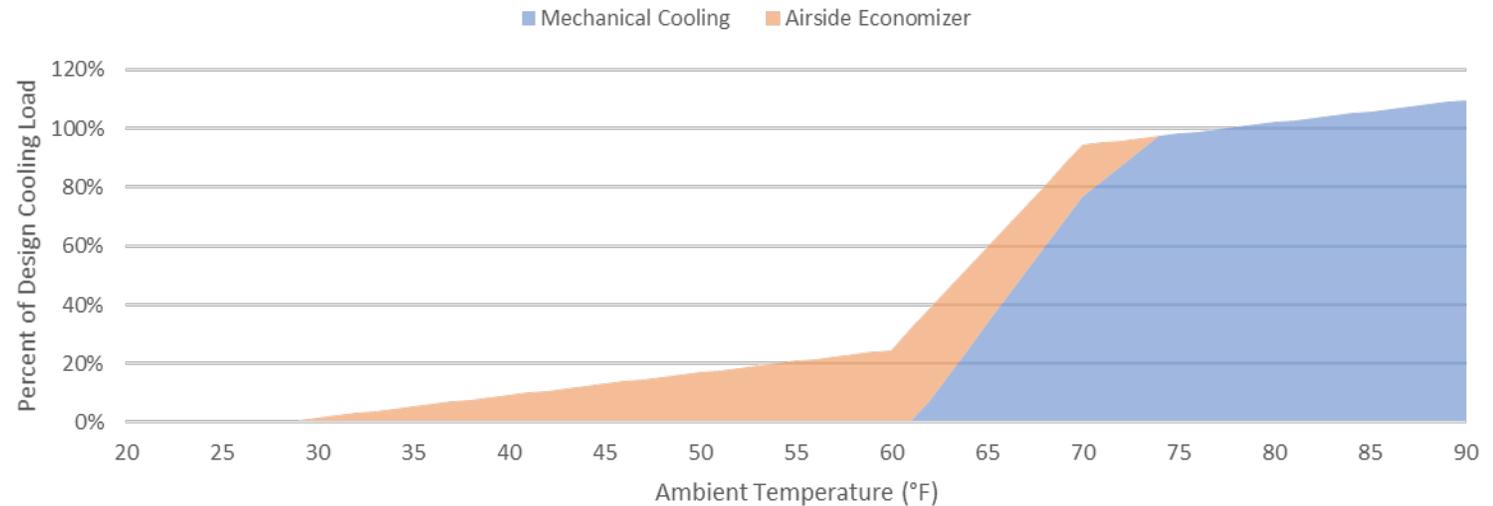
60% of Heating Demand is Supplied by CHC



Building Air Source Heat (BASH)



Building Airside Heat Recovery Potential



Assumptions

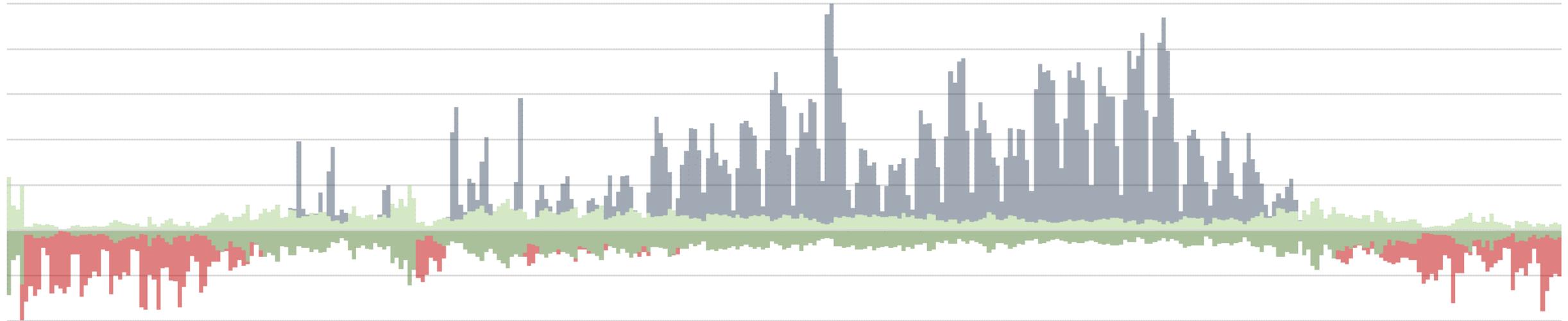
Above 70°F OADB: 55°F SAT and 74°F RAT

Below 60°F OADB: 62°F SAT and 68°F RAT

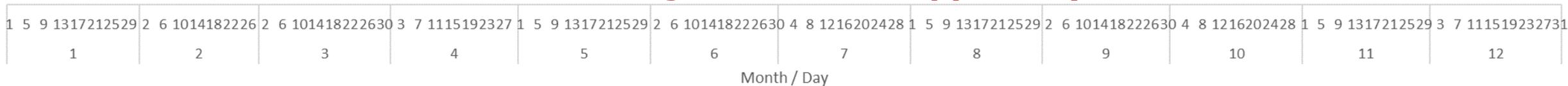
Annual Combined Heating and Cooling

HRC Heating CHC Cooling SHC Cooling SHC Heating Building Air Source Heat

25% of Cooling Demand is Recovered



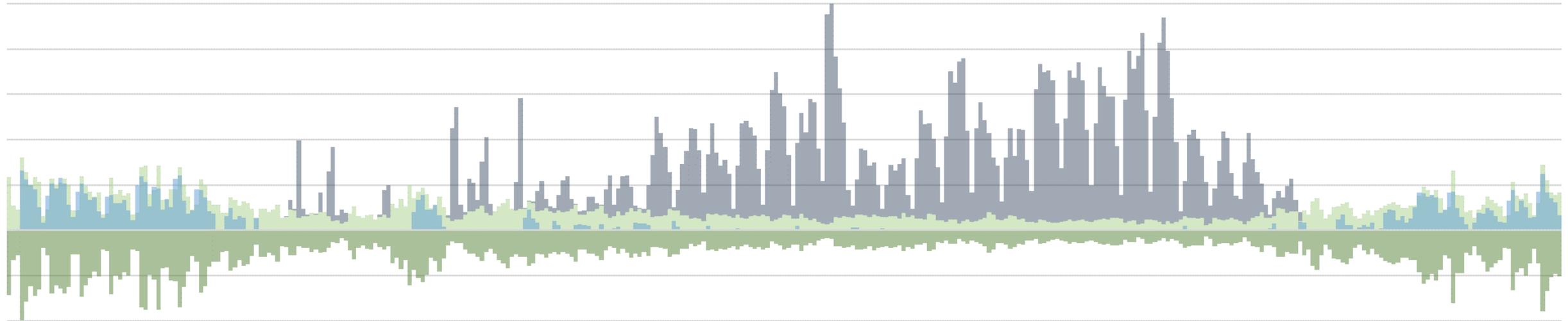
60% of Heating Demand is Supplied by CHC



Annual Combined Heating and Cooling with BASH

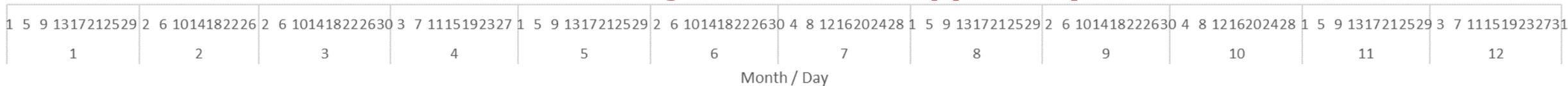
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25% of Cooling Demand is Recovered

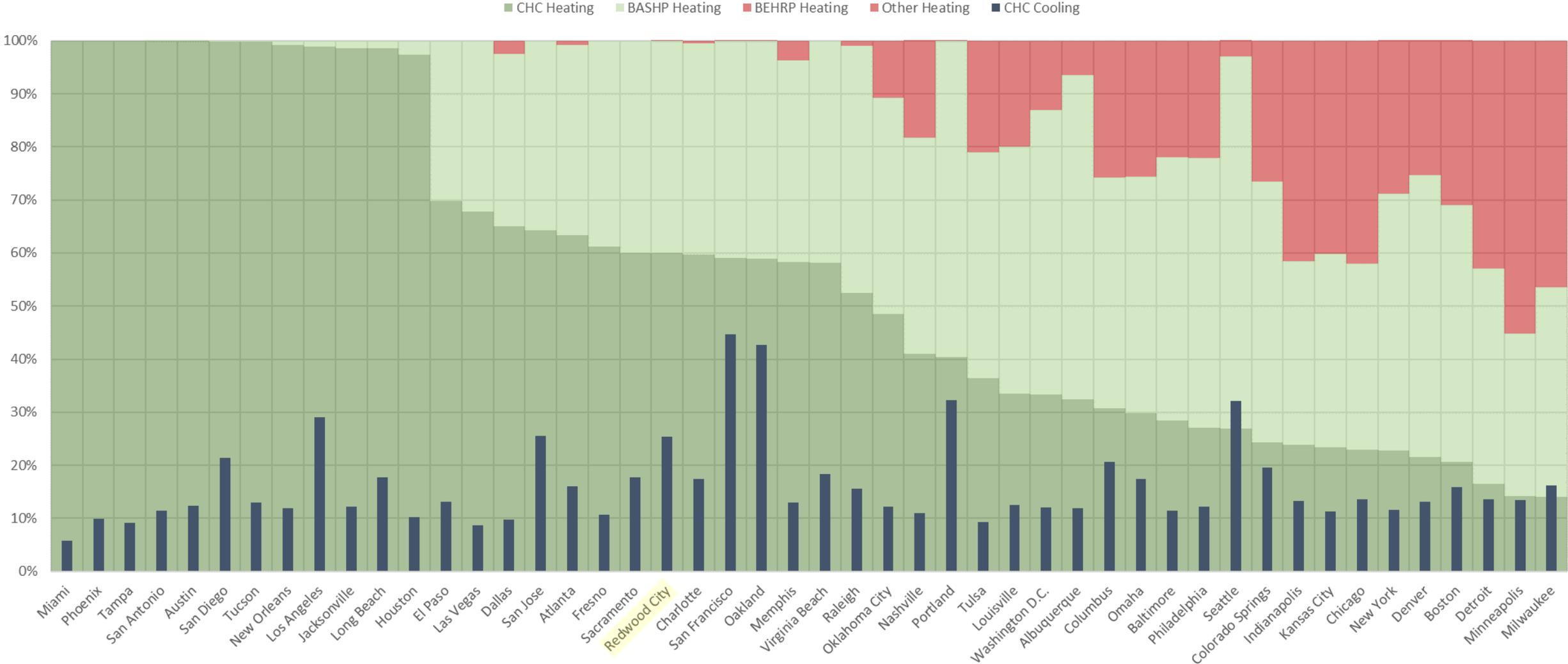


40% of Heating Demand is Supplied by BASH

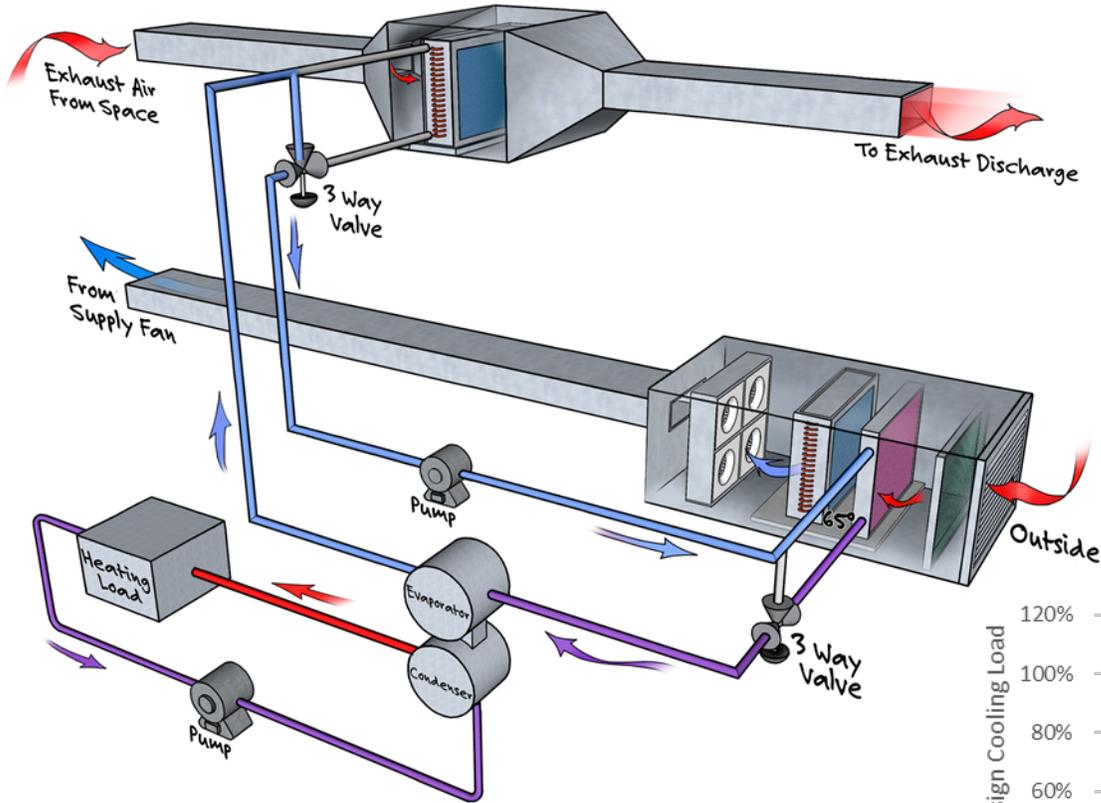
60% of Heating Demand is Supplied by CHC



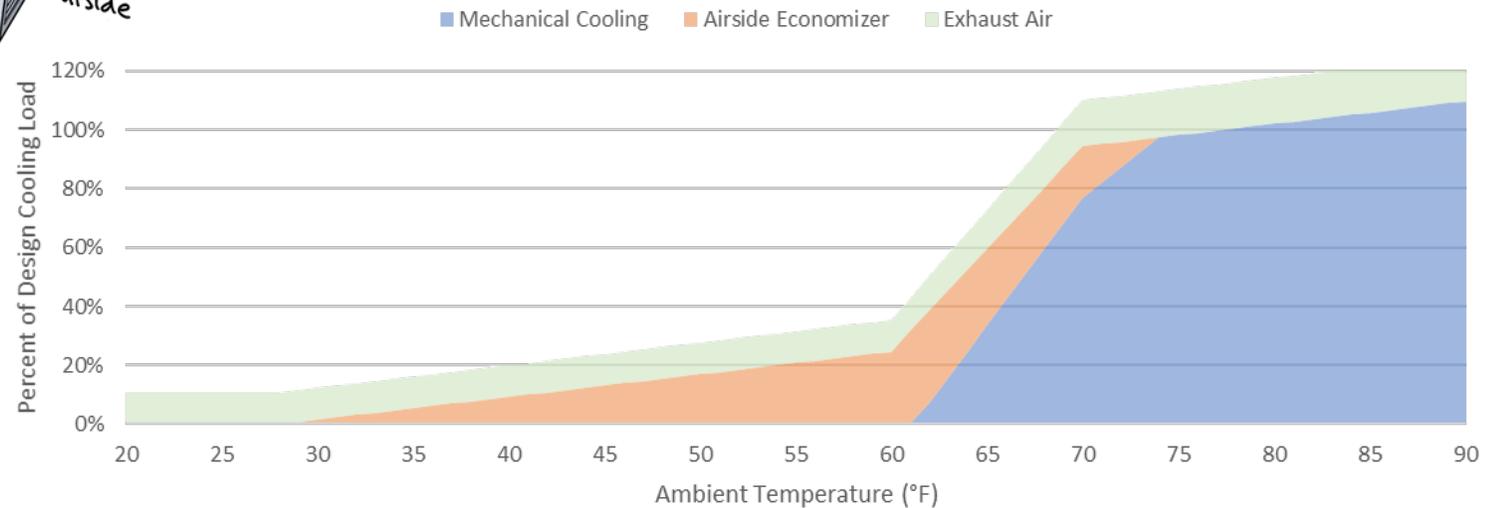
CHC and BASH Benefits Across the Country



Building Exhaust Heat Recovery (BEHR)



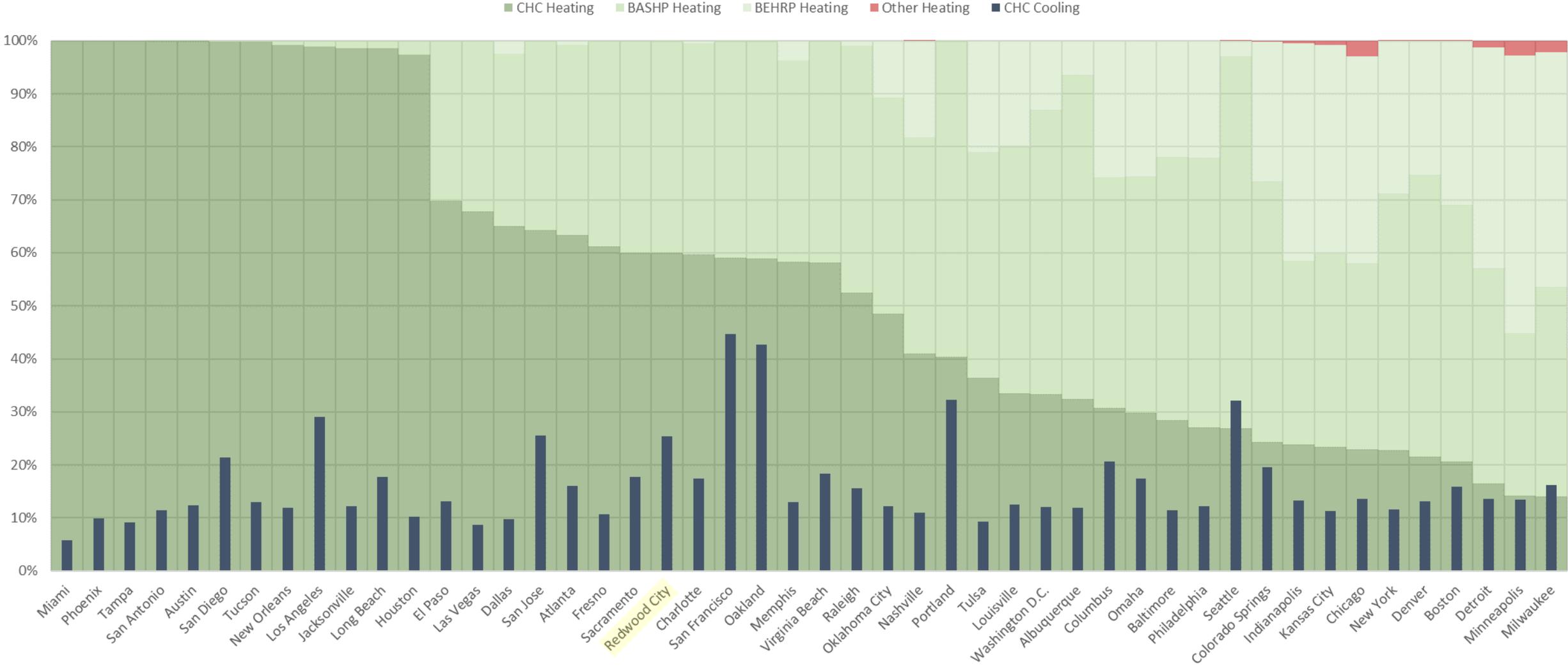
Building Airside Heat Recovery Potential



Assumptions

Above 70°F OADB: 55°F SAT and 74°F RAT
 Below 60°F OADB: 62°F SAT and 68°F RAT

CHC and BASH+BEHR Benefits Across the Country

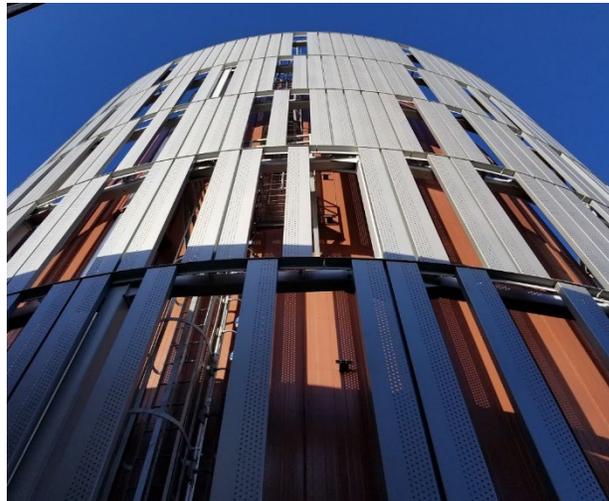


Other Low Grade Heat Sources

- **Building Air Source Heat (people, computers, lights, etc.)**
- Lower temperature refrigeration on campus
- Engine coolant
- **Building Exhaust Heat Recovery**
- Irrigation or domestic water flow
- Wastewater influent/effluent flow
- Ambient air
- Solar thermal
- Electricity
- Adjacent industry
- Surface water
- Geothermal



Construction Completed in 2019



Lessons Learned

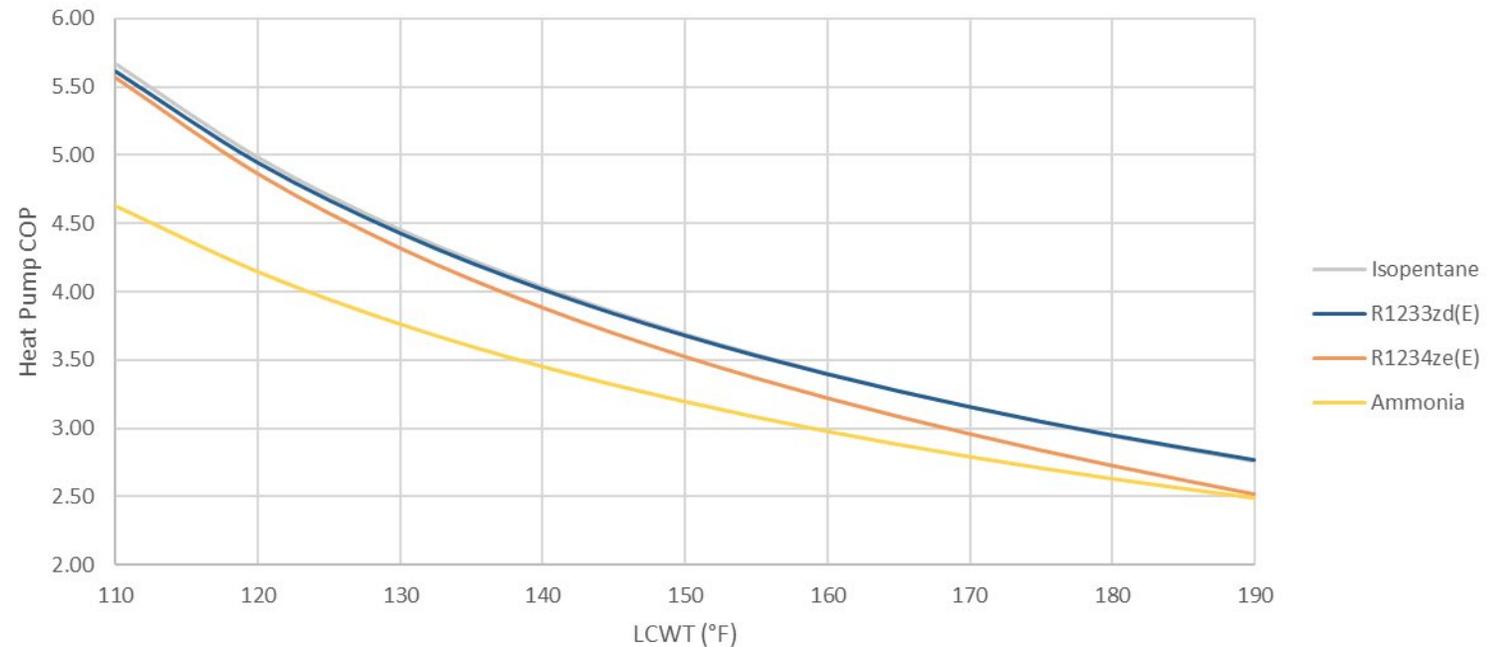
- **Ultra-low 110°F heating water supply temperature**

- VAV reheat system control
- VAV reheat system selection
- Alternative building heating strategies
- Domestic hot water
- Other heat sinks

- **Any heat pump system**

- Refrigerant compressors
- Differential temperature
- Supply to return bypasses
- Three way valves
- Low-grade heat sources
- Thermal storage

COP of in Subcritical Two-Stage Vapor Compression Cycle with 40°F LEWT



Questions?

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