APPA Institute for Facilities Management Energy & Utilities Cooling Production (316) Mark St. Onge, EFP

Purpose of Today's Presentation

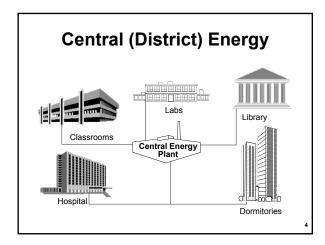
To provide a broad understanding of central cooling production systems



Agenda

➤Introduction

- Central energy systems
- Advantages and disadvantages of central energy systems
- > Chilled water system components
- ➤Ways to reduce energy consumption





Central Energy Systems

Advantages

- Integrated solutions
- Less equipment
- Lower service cost
- Better space utilization
- Alternate technological option

Central Energy Systems

Advantages (cont.)

- Aesthetic options
- Lower operating costs
- Better management and energy control
- Higher overall efficiency
- Multiple fuel capabilities

Central Energy System

Disadvantages

- High first cost
- Inflexible once constructed
- Distribution losses
- Need for specialized technicians

Why is this important?

As noted by Pérez-Lombard (2008):

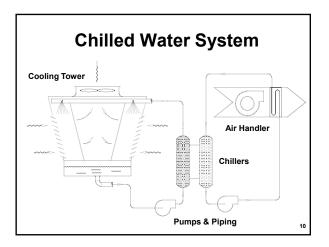
- Nearly 50% of the energy consumed in a building can be attributed to the HVAC system.
- In the U.S., HVAC systems are estimated to account for 20% of the total energy used.

Source: Pérez-Lombard, L., Ortiz, J., & Pout, C. (2008). A review on buildings energy consumption information. *Energy and Buildings*, *40*(3), 394-398.

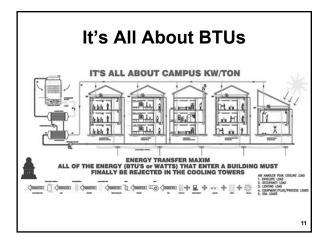
Chilled Water System Components

- Chillers
- Cooling Towers / Condensers
- Pumps & Piping
- Air Handlers

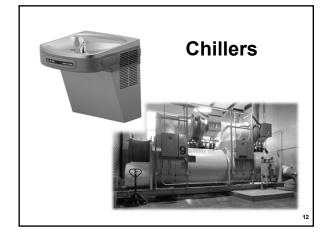
IT IS ALL ABOUT MOVING BTU'S!

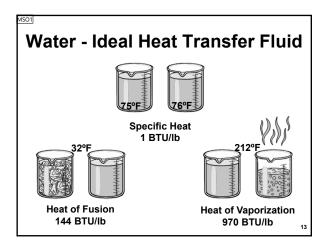












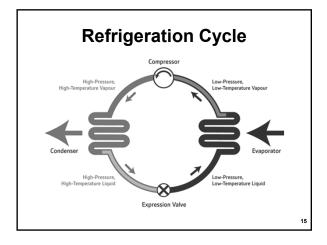


Refrigeration Cycle

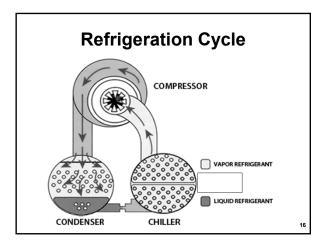
14

Primary Components:

- Compressor
- Condenser
- Evaporator
- Throttling device







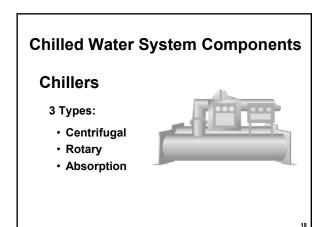


Refrigerants

Issues

- Increasing cost of refrigerants
- Global warming vs. ozone depletion
- Alternative refrigerants
- Regulatory





Types of Prime Movers Used for Modern "Pumps"

- Electric motor
- Gas turbine
- Steam turbine
- Combustion engine (diesel or gasoline)

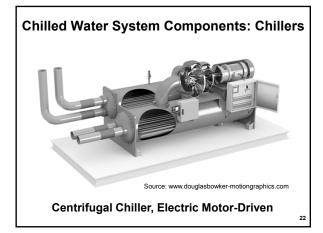
Horsepower, Voltage, Tons of Refrigeration Correlation

Horsepower Range	Voltage	Tons of Refrigeration
100 - 500	480 - 2,400	21 - 106
500 - 5,000	2,400 - 5,000	106 - 1,060
5,000 - 10,000	5,000 - 12,000	1,060 - 2,120

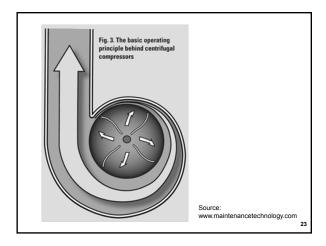


Common Chiller Sizes
in Tons of RefrigerationHorsepower
Required5,00023,5802,0009,4321,2005,6596002,830

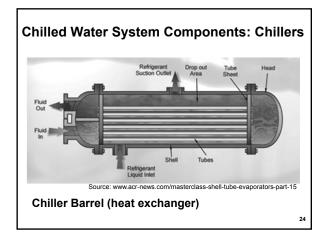
19



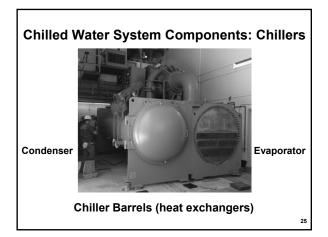




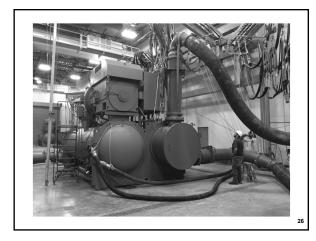




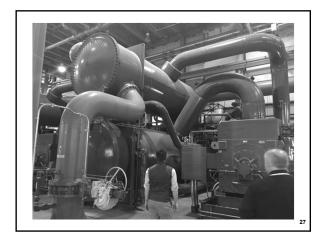


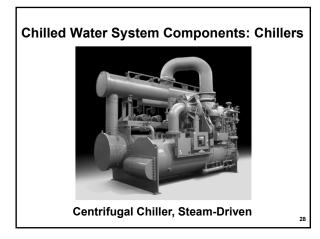




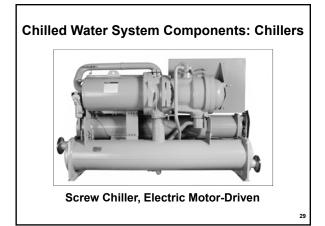


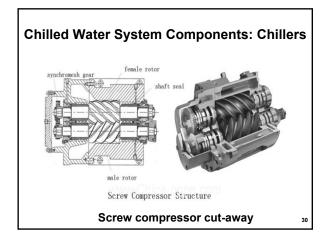




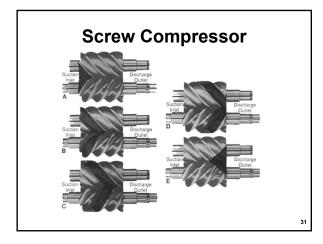
















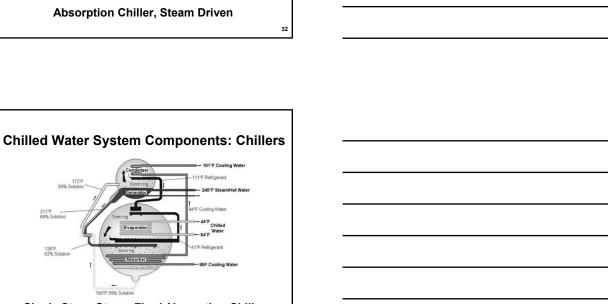
211°F 64% So

126*F 62% Solution

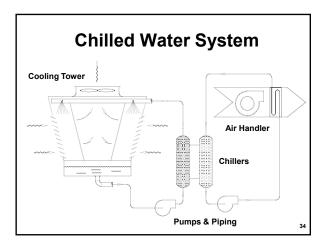
100°E 59% Solution

Single Stage Steam-Fired Absorption Chiller

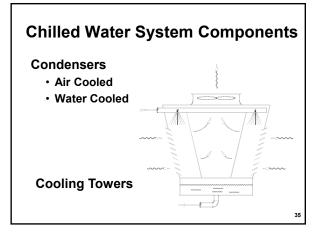
101°F Cooling 111*F Refrigeran 40°F Steam



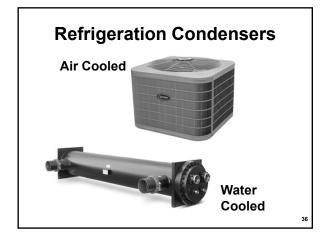




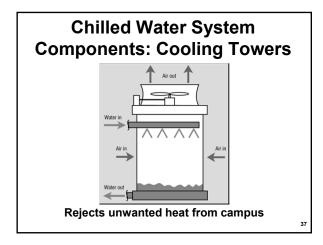




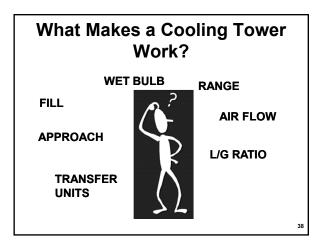




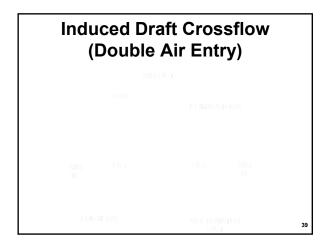


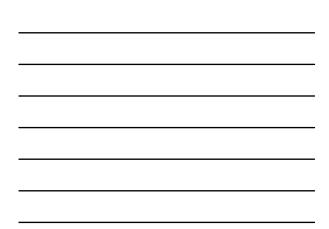


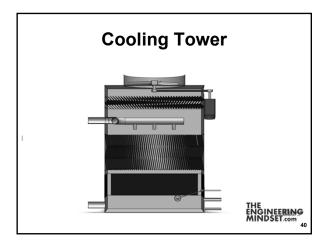




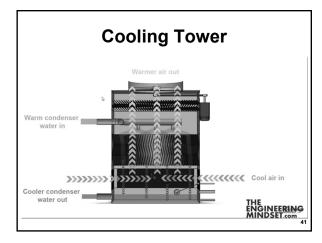




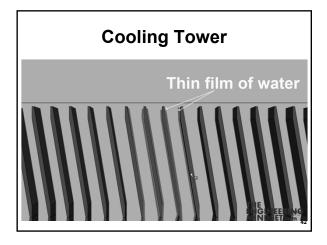


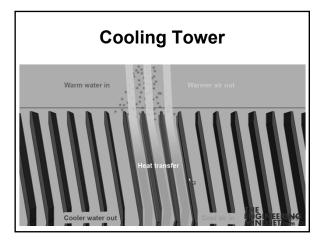




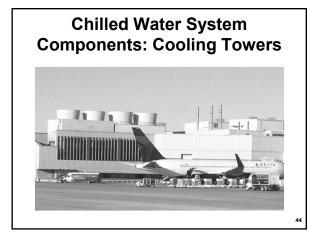




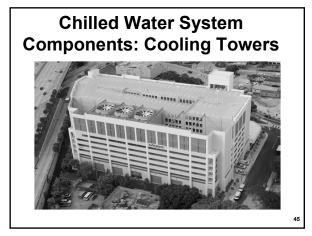






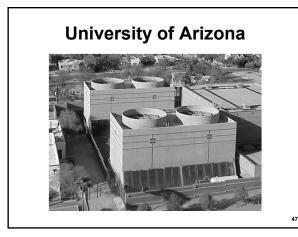




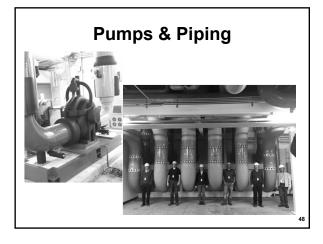


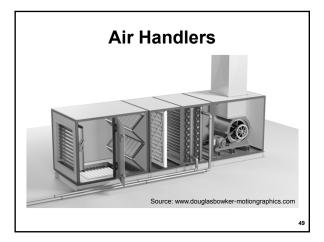










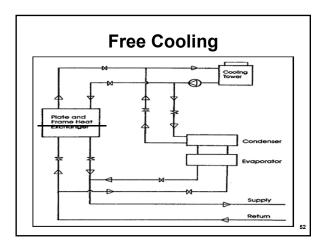




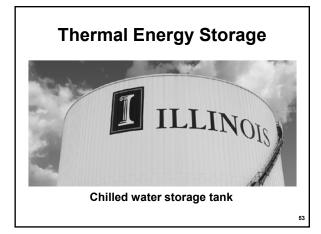
Control / Reduce Energy Costs

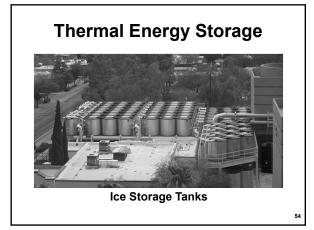
- Chillers
 - Variable speed drive
 - Mechanical unloading
- Towers – Variable speed drives on fans and pumps
- Distribution Pumps
- Variable speed drives
- Metering / Analytics
- Thermal Energy Storage
- Free Cooling









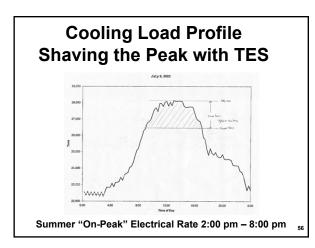


Thermal Energy Storage

Benefits

- Shifting system load demand
- Stability of cooling capacity
- Dual-duty operation
- Managing energy costs
- Reduction in demand charges

58



Questions / Comments

Sign-in Sheet / Evaluation Form

Mark St. Onge mstonge@email.Arizona.edu