

AIA INFORMATION

Credit(s) earned on completion of this course will be reported to American Institute of Architects (AIA) Continuing Education Session (CES) for AIA members.

Certificates of Completion for both AIA members and non-AIA members are available upon request.

This course is registered with AIA CES for continuing professional education. As such, it does not include content that may be deemed or construed to be an approval or endorsement by the AIA of any material of construction or any method or manner of handling, using, distributing, or dealing in any material or product.

Questions related to specific materials, methods, and services will be addressed at the conclusion of this presentation.

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COURSE DESCRIPTION

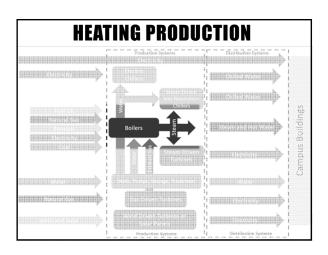
Higher education campus buildings are primarily heated by equipment that produces hot water or steam using commercial or industrial boilers. These boilers can be located within the building or in a central utility plant and distributed to the buildings using piping infrastructure. Heating production is typically cyclic in nature peaking in winter and plunging in summer. Depending on the climate and research needs, the summer requirements can be as low as 10% of winter peak or lower. This requires the utility plant (or individual building) to have capacity for the peak need but underutilized equipment during summer time, providing opportunity for equipment maintenance in summer time. In addition to the boilers, most boiler plants other auxiliary equipment to support the production. After the heat transfer from the hot water or steam to the buildings is returned to the utility plant as lower temperature water or condensate and back to the boiler equipment. This course will explore the various components that entail the heating production system and the challenges that go along with operations of such systems.

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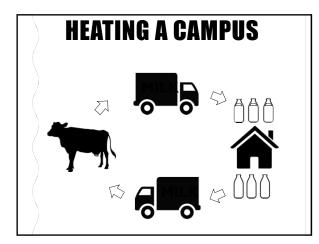
LEARNING OUTCOMES

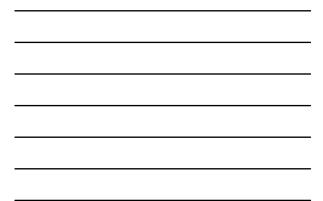
- Learning Objective 1: Learn the various components that entail the heating production system.
- Learning Objective 2: Discuss the challenges that go along with operating heating systems.
- Learning Objective 3: Discuss the best time of year for maintenance.
- Learning Objective 4: Discuss the various components that entail the heating production system.

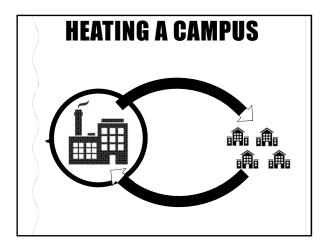
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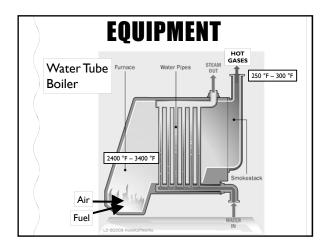




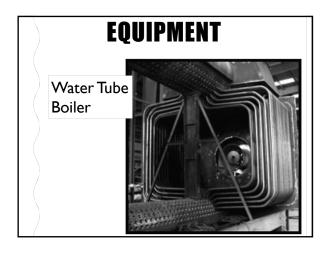




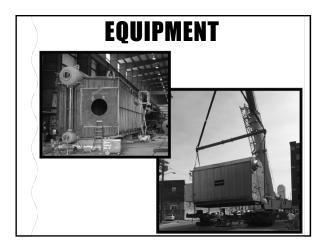
Equipment Central Boilers Distributed Boilers Steam Hot Water Fuels Costs

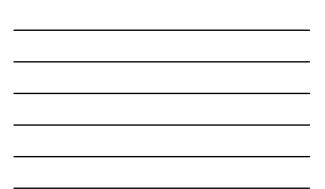


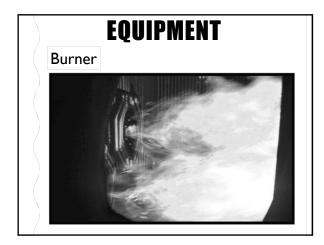


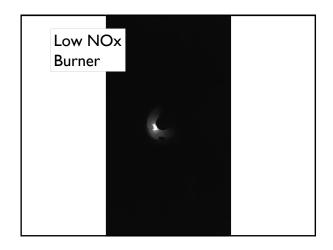




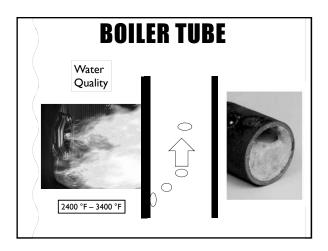




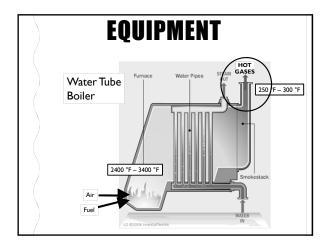




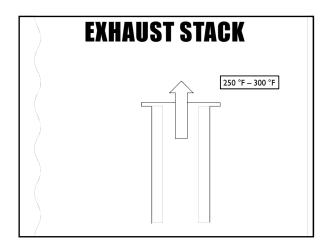




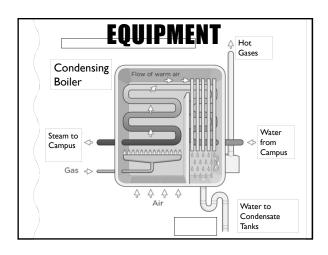




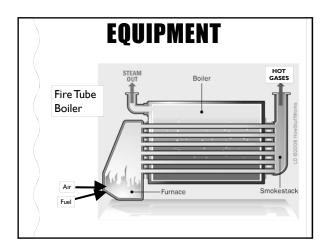




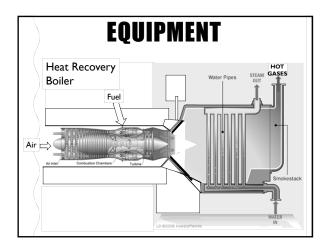




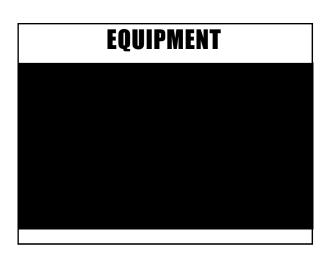


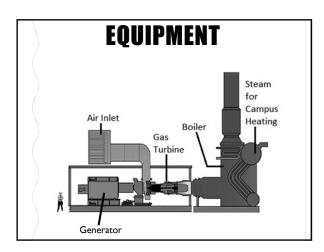












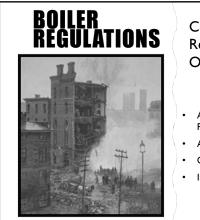






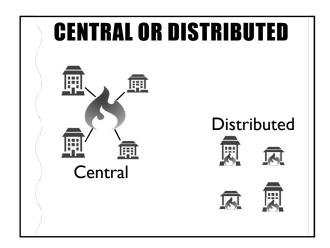






Construction Repair Operation

- ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code
- Air Permit
- Operator Licensing
- Insurance Companies





CENTRAL

<u>Pros</u>

- Fewer but bigger boilers
- Consolidation of operations/maintenance
- Backup fuel capability
- Can last over 50 years
- Option to install Combined Heat & Power

<u>Cons</u>

- Requires pipe distribution
- Complex systems

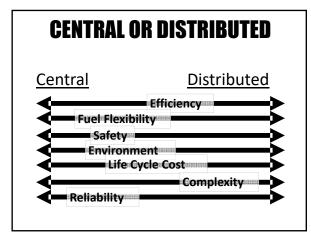
DISTRIBUTED

<u>Pros</u>

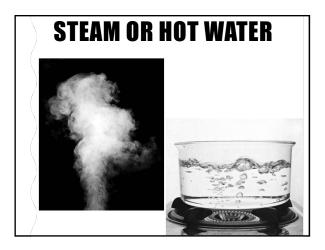
- Multiple small boilers
- Less complex systems

<u>Cons</u>

- Less reliable
- Limited backup fuel options
- Limited Combined Heat & Power options







STEAM OR HOT WATER

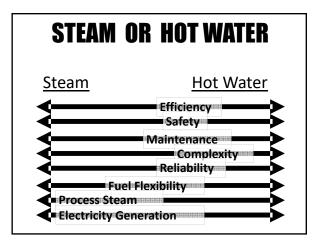
Steam has "two phase flow" - mix of gas and liquid



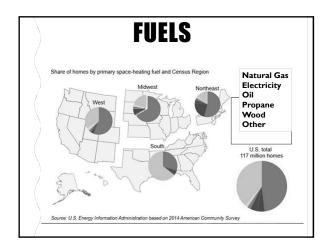
Hot Water is liquid only













HEATING COSTS		
Fuel	48%	55%
Labor & Maintenance	29%	34%
Chemicals	6%	2%
Electricity	4%	5%
Water	3%	1%
Other	10%	3%



THIS CONCLUDES THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS CONTINUING EDUCATION SYSTEMS COURSE.

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