# 313 HEATING DISTRIBUTION

AIA Continuing Education Provider



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

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#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

In a district heating system, the heating medium, hot water or steam, is produced in a central utility plant and distributed to campus buildings. The central utility plants use various pumping equipment to accomplish this task. The piping used for transfer of this hot water or steam to the buildings and back to the utility plant (as lower temperature water or condensate) is typically underground, either in a utility tunnel or directly buried in ground. Being a closed loop, it is important to minimize losses due to leaks or improper taps into the system. This course will explore the various components that entail the heating distribution system and the challenges that go along with operations of these equipment.

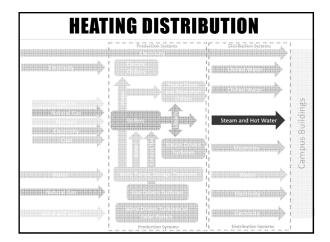
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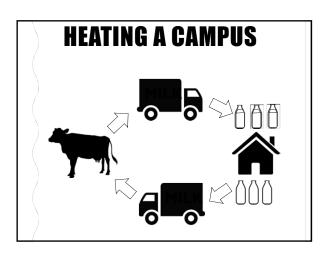
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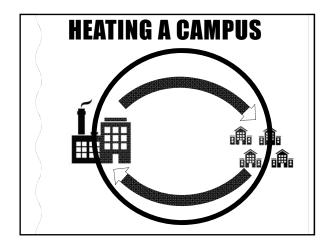
#### **LEARNING OUTCOMES**

- Learning Objective 1:
   Discuss how central utility plants use various pumping equipment.
- Learning Objective 2:
   Discuss piping systems used for transferring hot water or steam to building and back to the utility plant.
- Learning Objective 3: Explore various components that entail the heating distribution system.
- Learning Objective 4:
   Discuss the challenges that go along with operating these systems



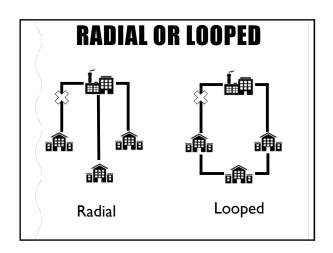






#### **OVERVIEW**

Radial or Looped How Pipe Fails Steam or Hot Water Pipe Materials Direct Buried or Tunnel Costs



# HOW PIPE FAILS



Corrosion
Expansion
Water Hammer
Excavation

#### CORROSION

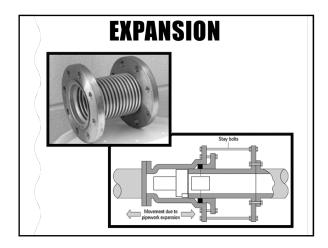
External and Internal

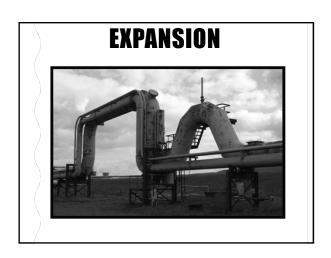
Water + Iron + Oxygen = Rust

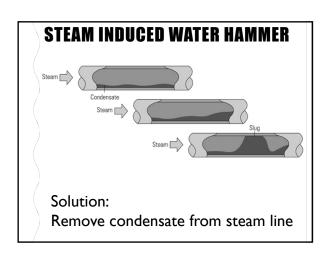
Solution: No Water, No Iron, or No Oxygen



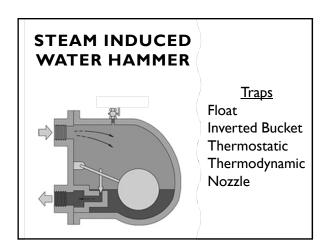
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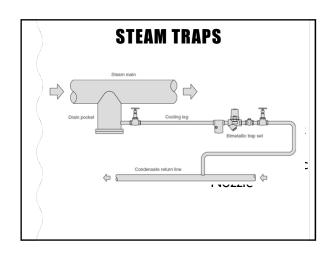


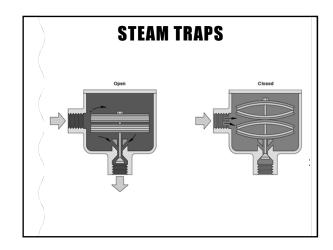


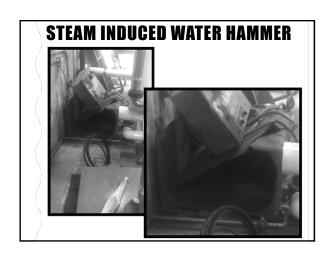


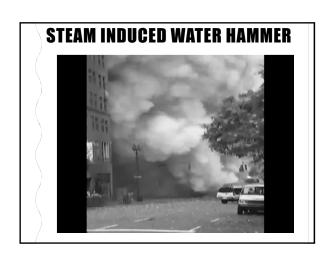
# STEAM INDUCED WATER HAMMER

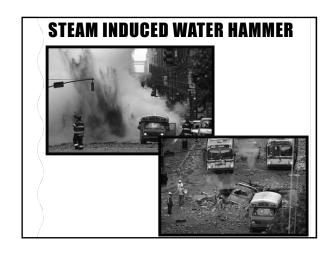


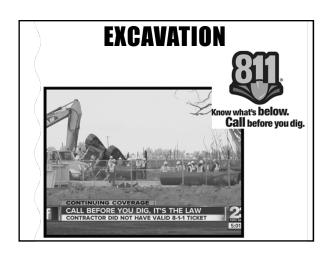


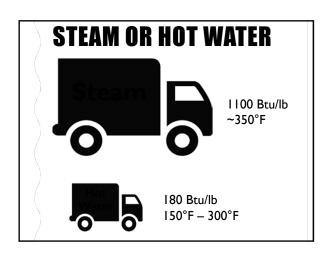


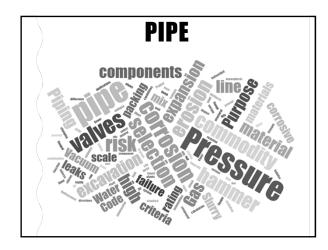


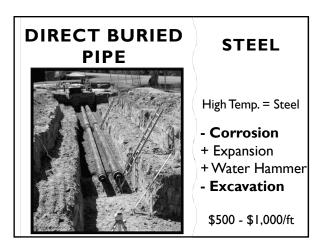


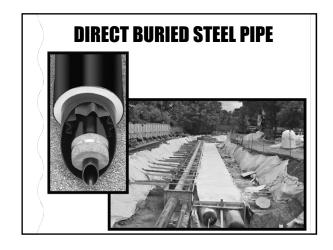












## DIRECT BURIED PIPE

#### **PLASTIC**



Low Temperature: Plastic is an option

- + Corrosion
- + Expansion
- + Water Hammer
- Excavation?

\$400 - \$700/ft

#### **TUNNELS**



- + Corrosion
- + Expansion
- + Water Hammer
- + Excavation

\$4,000 - \$7,000/ft

#### SHALLOW TRENCH



- + Corrosion
- + Expansion
- + Water Hammer
- + Excavation

\$2,000 - \$3,000/ft

#### **COMPARISON**

#### **Direct-Buried**

- + Simple and fast
- + Lowest cost
- Less reliable - More disruption

#### <u>Tunnel</u>

- + High reliability
- + No disruption
- Very expensive - Low flexibility

#### **Shallow Trench**

- + Good reliability
- + Low disruption
- Expensive - Low flexibility

#### **PIPE CAPACITY**



100,000 GSF 1,000 feet

What size pipe?

125 psig system

4" pipe - \$400,000 (100,000 GSF)

10" pipe - \$500,000 (1,200,000 GSF)

+25% Cost = +1200% capacity

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

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