

# HVAC System Energy Savings Opportunities

# Speaker Info



M. Lant DuBose  
Energy Services  
ConEdison Solutions

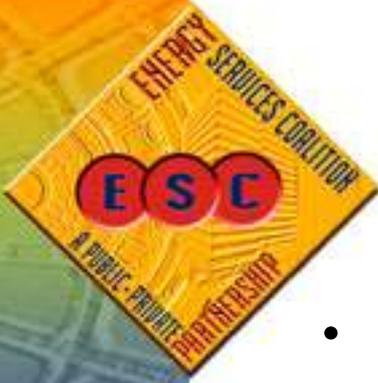
[dubosem@conedsolutions.com](mailto:dubosem@conedsolutions.com)

(813)285-6340



- Wholly owned subsidiary of ConEdison since 2007
- Entered PC & D/B marketplace as BGA in 1986
- NAESCO accredited national ESCO
- ConEdison has powered New York City since 1823
- Oldest continuously listed company on the NYSE: ED
- \$14+ billion in annual revenues
- \$41+ billion in total assets
- Ranked #1 “greenest” utility in the US (Newsweek Magazine 2014)
- 6<sup>th</sup> largest solar developer in US (1.1 GW and growing)

# Agenda



- Basic Definitions
- Elements of HVAC energy savings
- Air System Applications & Opportunities
- Water System Applications & Opportunities
- Rate Based Applications
- Q & A



# Basic Definitions – Equipment Efficiency

- Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER)

$$\text{SEER} = \frac{\text{Cooling Season Total Capacity (Btu)}}{\text{Cooling Season Total Power Consumed(Kwh)}}$$

- Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER)

$$\text{EER} = \frac{\text{Full Load Cooling Capacity (Btuh)}}{\text{Full Load Power Input (Kw)}}$$

- Coefficient of Performance (COP)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{COP} &= \frac{\text{Energy or Heat Output}}{\text{Energy or Heat Input}} \\ &= \frac{\text{EER}}{3412 \text{ Btu/Kwh}} \end{aligned}$$



# Basic Definitions – System Performance

- Delta T ( $\Delta T$ )  
 $\Delta T = \text{Entering Temp} - \text{Leaving Temp}$

- Fan/Pump Affinity Laws

- CFM(GPM)  $\propto$  Speed(RPM)

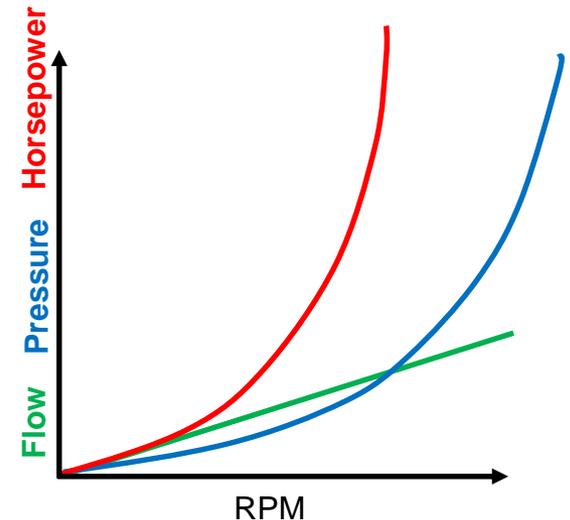
$$\frac{\text{CFM}_2}{\text{CFM}_1} = \frac{\text{RPM}_2}{\text{RPM}_1}$$

- Pressure  $\propto$  Speed (RPM)

$$\frac{\text{SP}_2}{\text{SP}_1} = \left( \frac{\text{RPM}_2}{\text{RPM}_1} \right)^2$$

- Power (HP)  $\propto$  Speed (RPM)

$$\frac{\text{HP}_2}{\text{HP}_1} = \left( \frac{\text{RPM}_2}{\text{RPM}_1} \right)^3$$



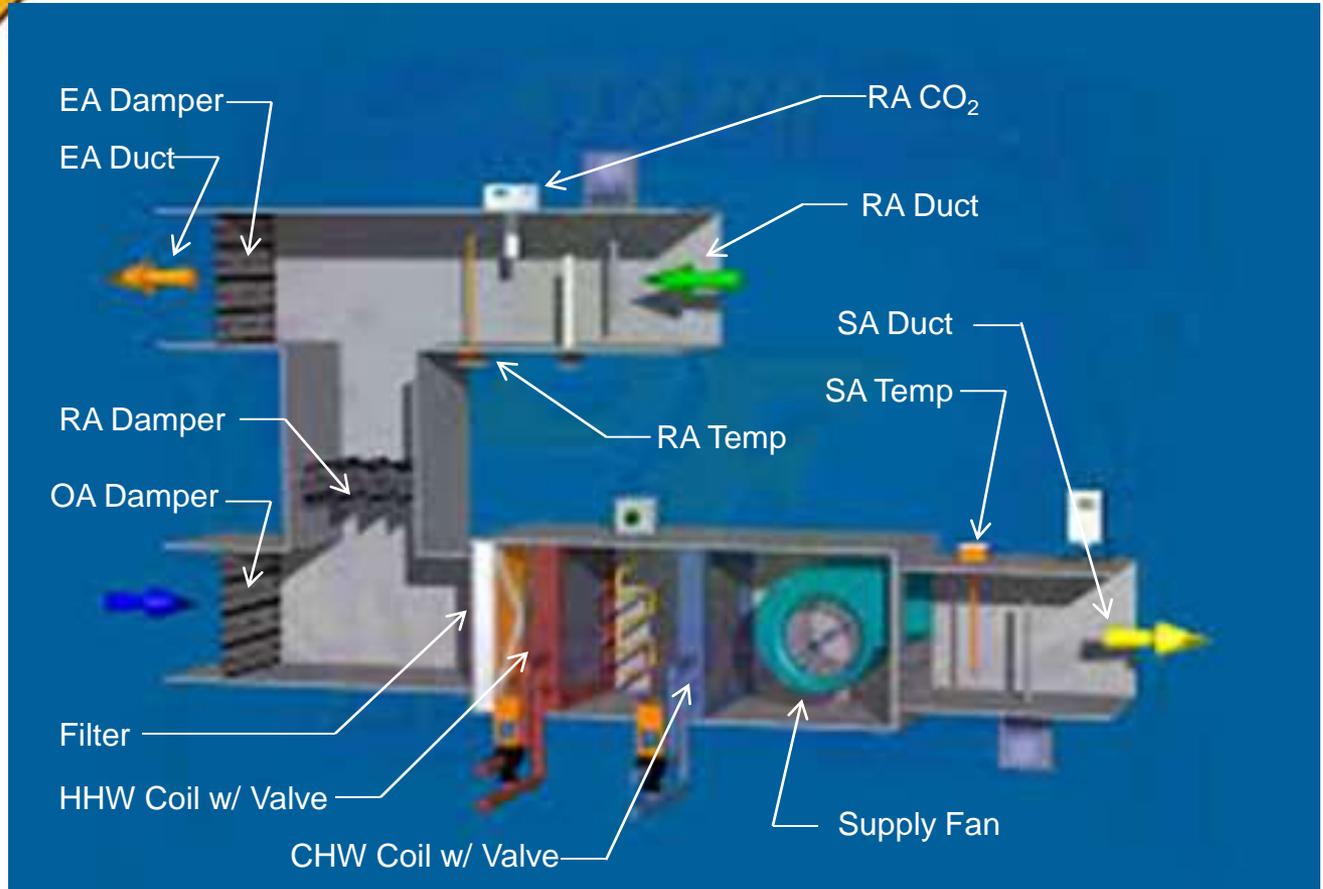
# Elements of HVAC Energy Savings



- Equipment Efficiency Improvements
- Improving System Delta T
- Controlling Outside Air Flow
- Reducing System Pump Energy
- System Configuration Modifications
- System Scheduling, Setback, & Optimization
- System Demand Reduction
- Utility Rate Based Plays



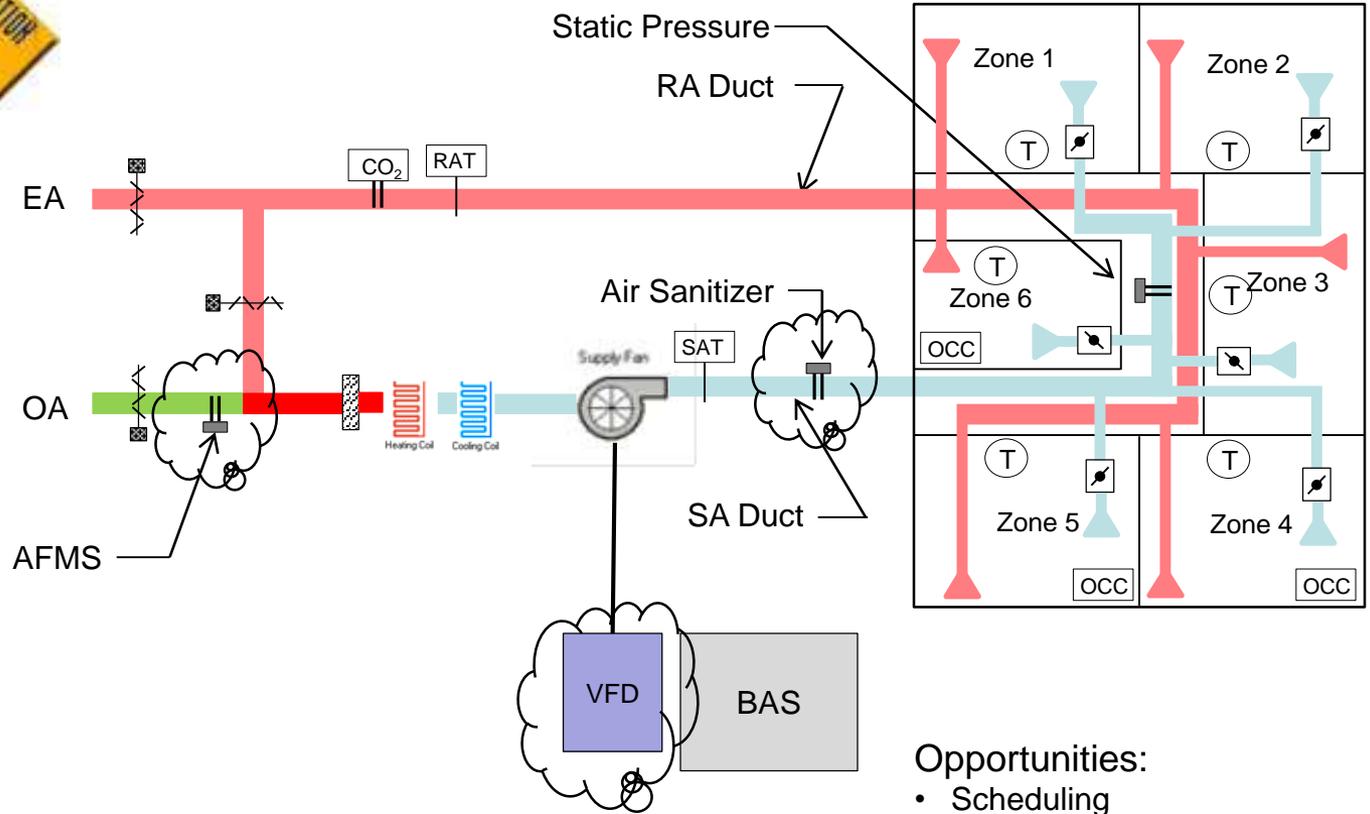
# Air Systems Applications & Opportunities



Variable Air Volume CHW/HHW System



# Air Systems Applications & Opportunities

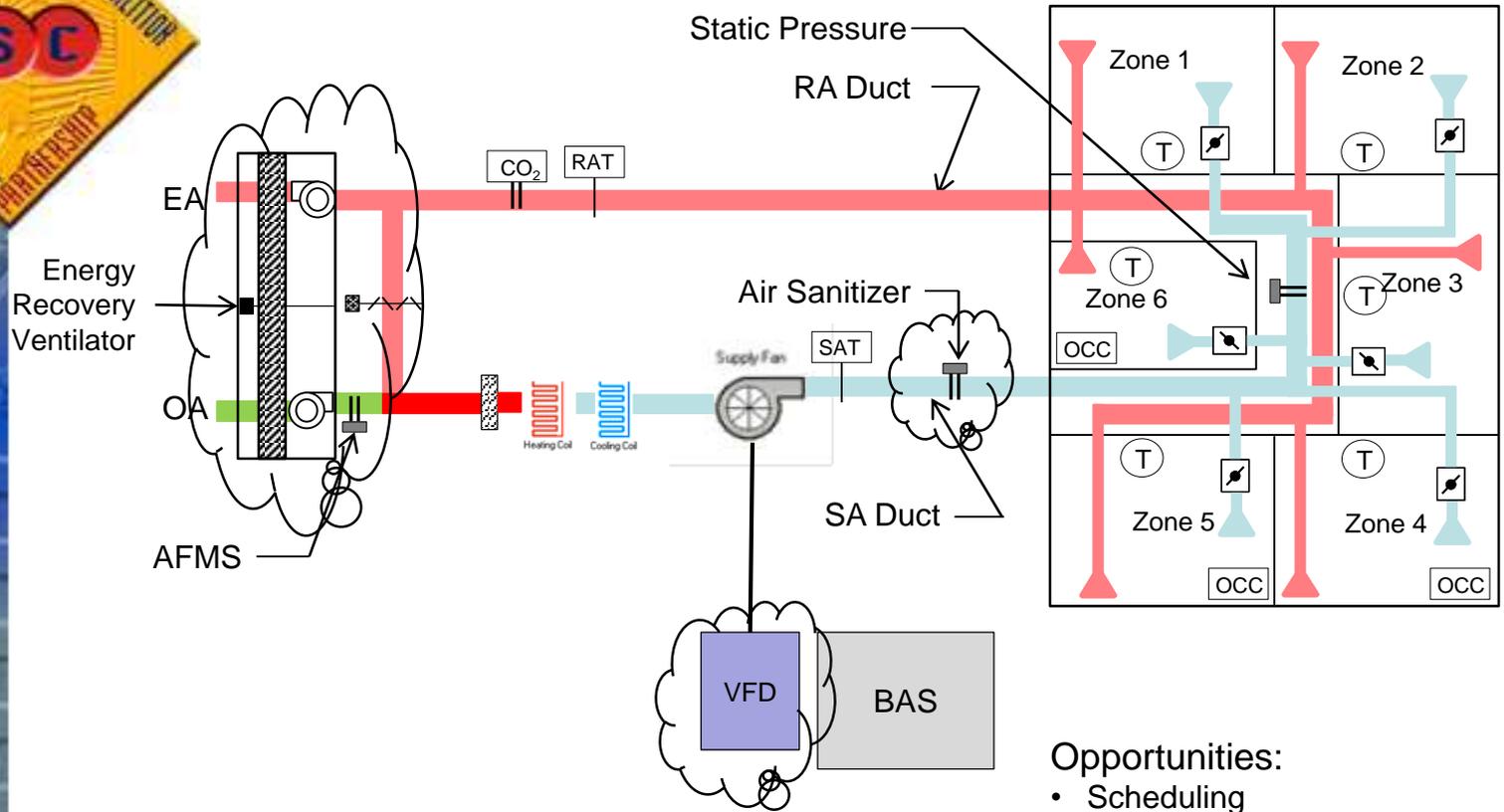


- Opportunities:
- Scheduling
  - Demand Control Ventilation
  - Reduced Ventilation Rate
  - System Modifications

## Variable Air Volume CHW/HHW System



# Air Systems Applications & Opportunities

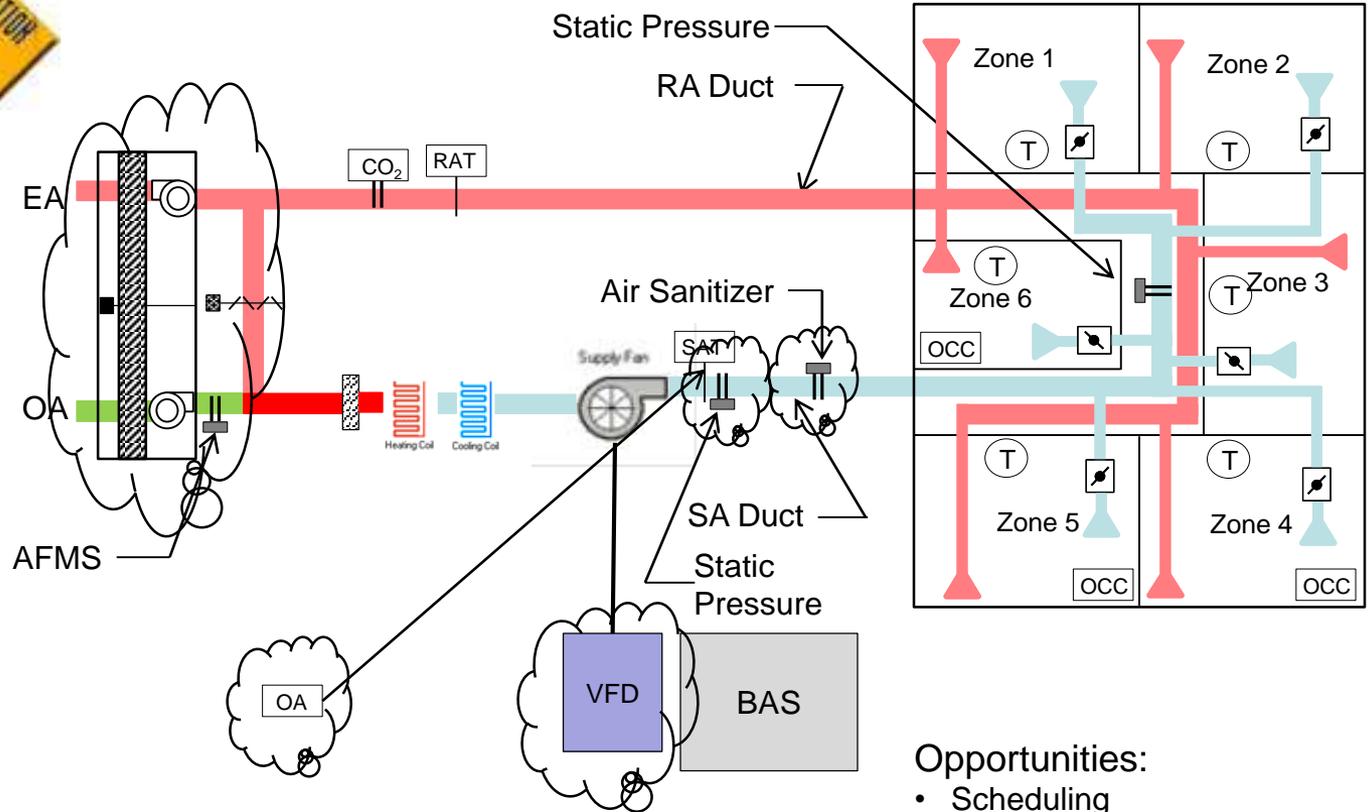


- Opportunities:**
- Scheduling
  - Demand Control Ventilation
  - Reduced Ventilation Rate
  - System Modifications

## Variable Air Volume CHW/HHW System



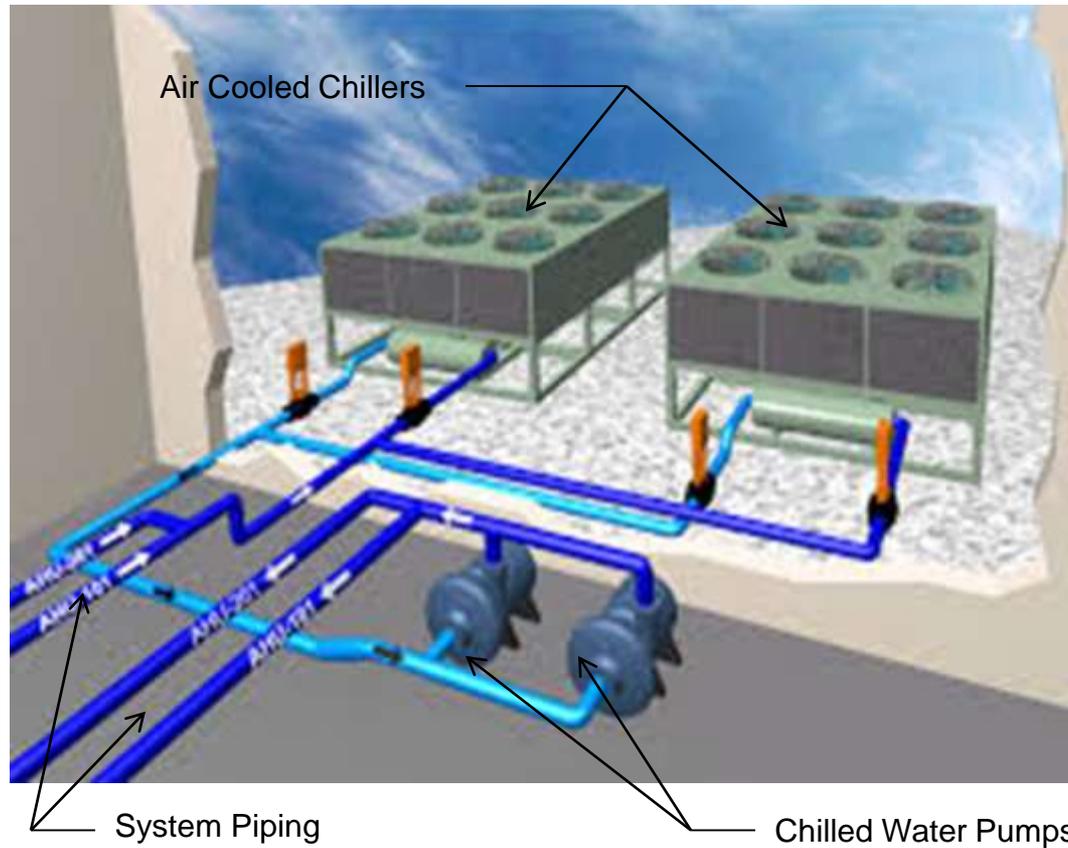
# Air Systems Applications & Opportunities



- Opportunities:**
- Scheduling
  - Demand Control Ventilation
  - Reduced Ventilation Rate
  - System Modifications
  - System Demand Reduction
  - Reduce Pump Energy

## Variable Air Volume CHW/HHW System

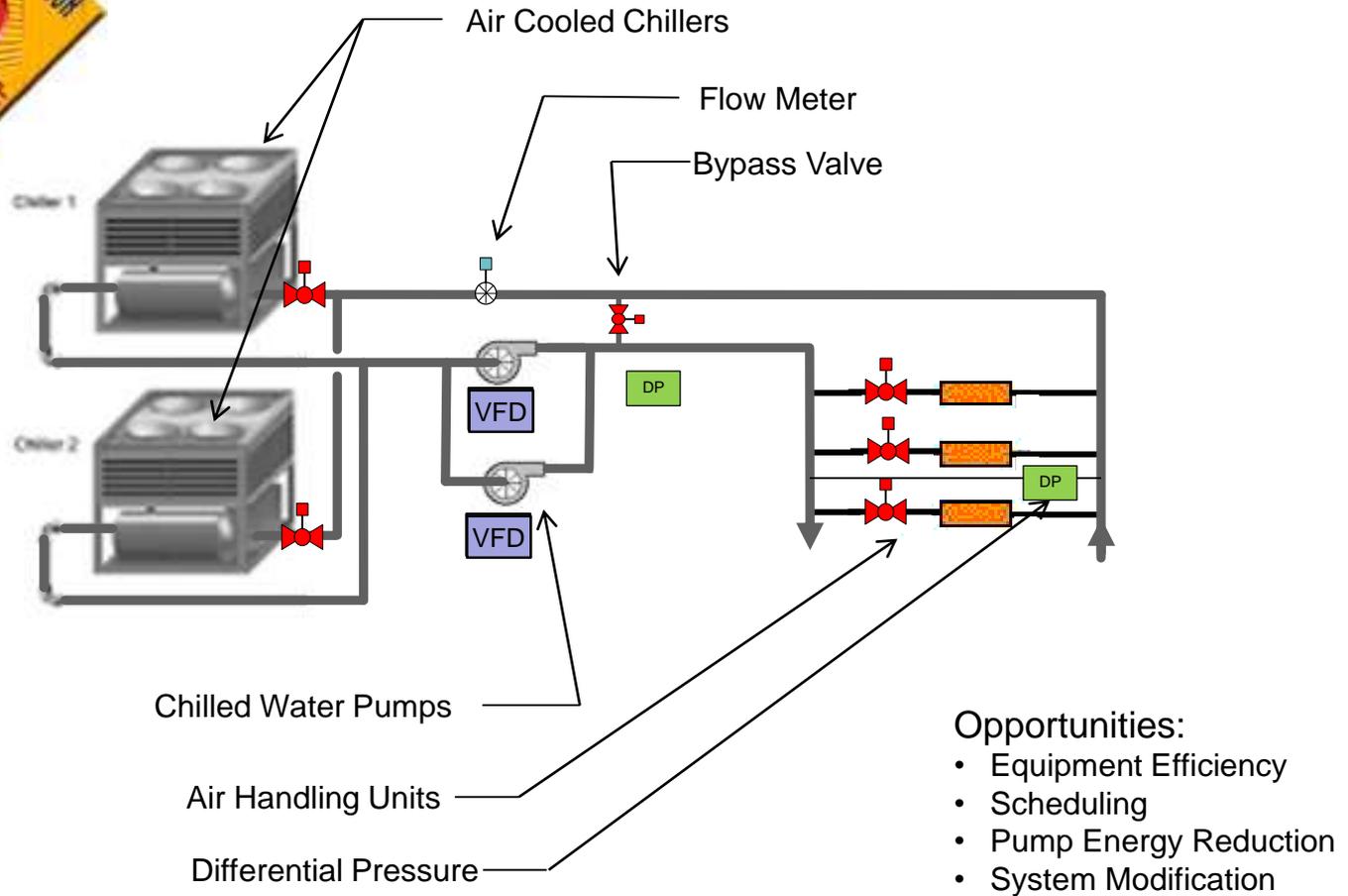
# Water Systems Applications & Opportunities



Air Cooled Chilled Water System



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Air Cooled Chilled Water System



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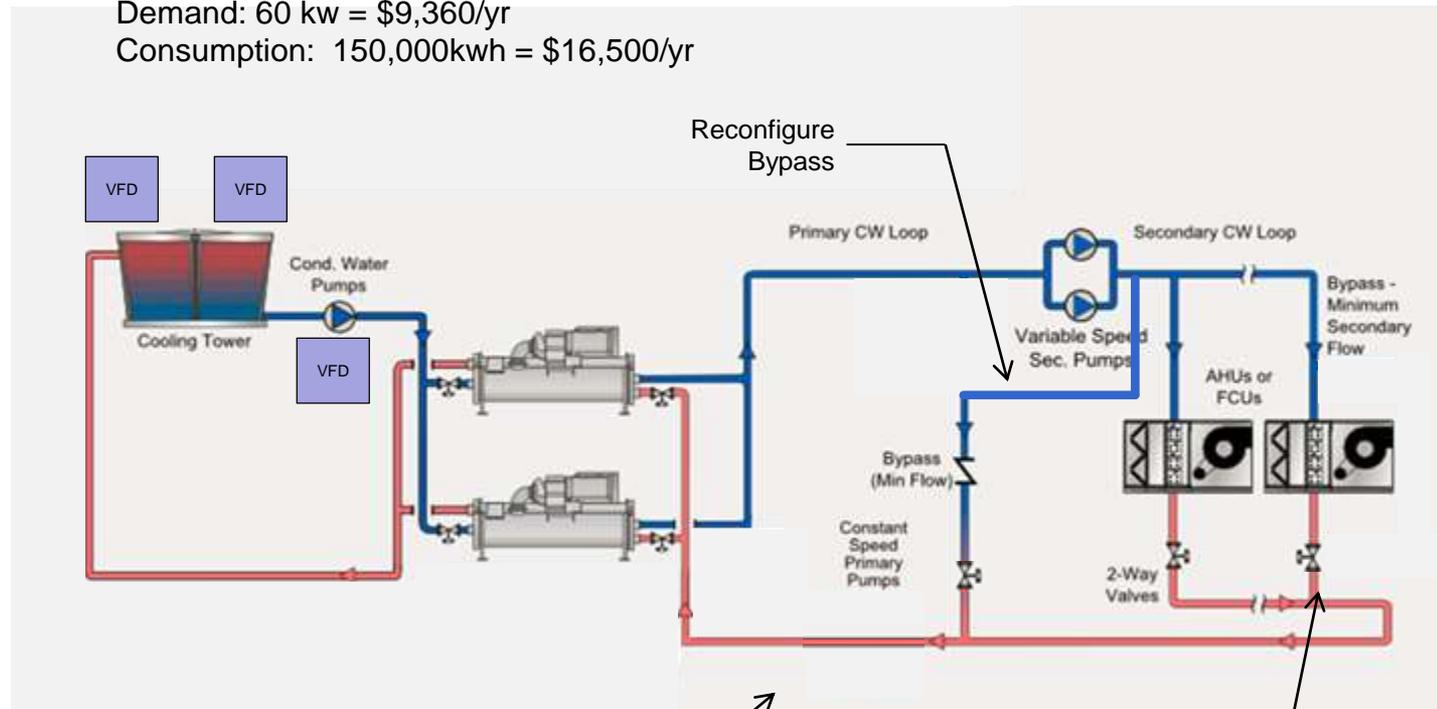
Water Cooled Chilled Water System



# Water Systems Applications & Opportunities

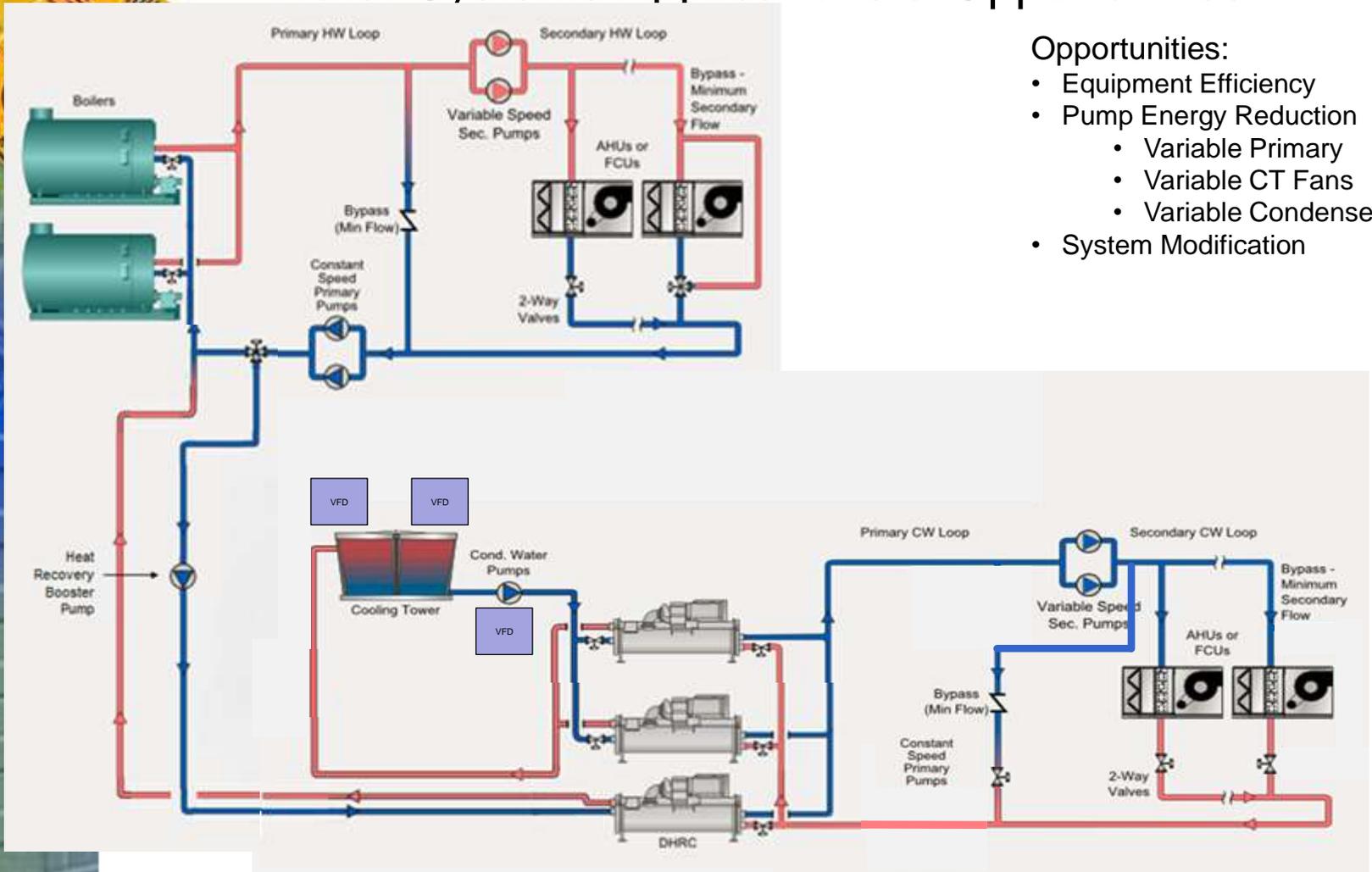
2000: .60 kw/ton  
 2016: .48 kw/ton  
 500 ton Chiller for 2500hrs/yr  
 Demand: 60 kw = \$9,360/yr  
 Consumption: 150,000kwh = \$16,500/yr

- Opportunities:
- Equipment Efficiency
  - Pump Energy Reduction
    - Variable Primary
    - Variable CT Fans
    - Variable Condenser
  - System Modification



Water Cooled Chilled Water System

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- Opportunities:
- Equipment Efficiency
  - Pump Energy Reduction
    - Variable Primary
    - Variable CT Fans
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  - System Modification

Water Cooled Chilled Water System

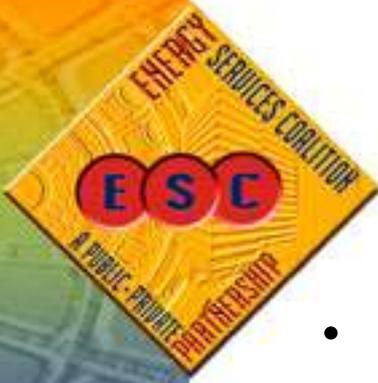
# Water Systems Applications & Opportunities



Thermal Storage Chilled Water System



## HVAC System Conclusions



- Most energy intensive system in a building
- Most expensive system to replace/modify
- Any system can be improved
- Opportunities abound
- Take advantage of utility rebate programs
- Take a long term approach to evaluation



Questions?