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A River of Energy Solutions

Ground Source Heat Pump Case Studies

Paul Bony - ClimateMaster

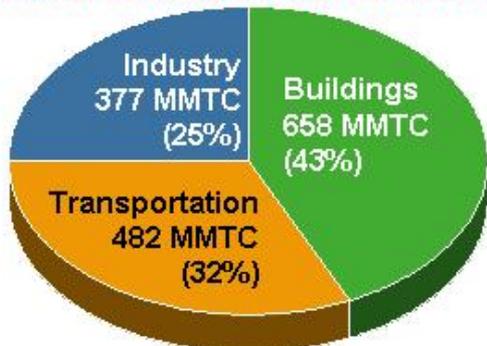
Ground Source Heat Pump Case Studies

- Describe actual case studies from one of the leading GSHP manufacturers.
- Provide insight on how to avoid problems

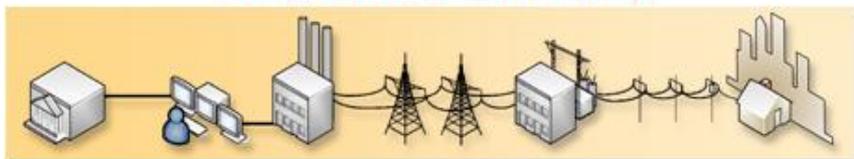


Buildings Dominate U.S. Energy Use and Carbon Emissions with Heating, Cooling, and Water Heating being the Largest Contributors

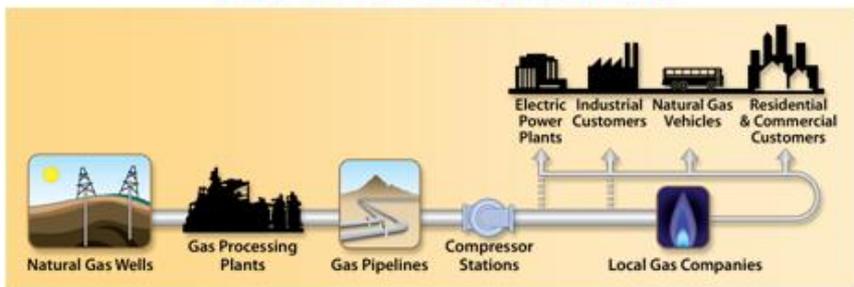
43% of U.S. Carbon Emissions



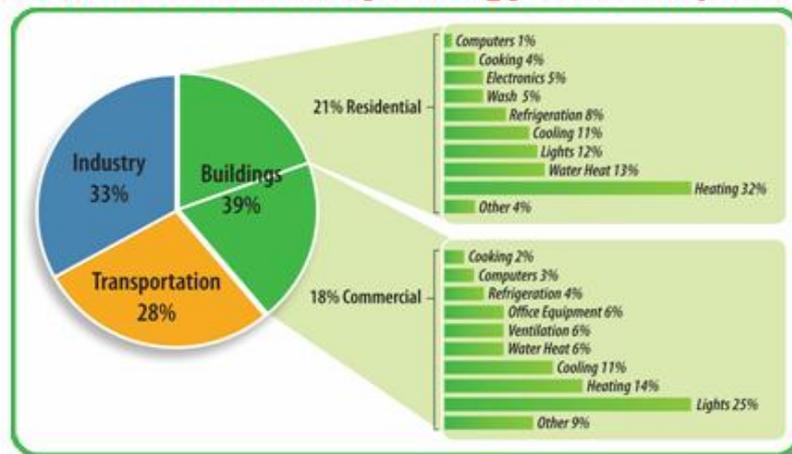
71% of U.S. Electricity



53% of U.S. Natural Gas



39% of U.S. Primary Energy Consumption



Thermal Loads

Heating	9.2%
Cooling	4.3%
Hot Water	3.8%
Total	17.3%

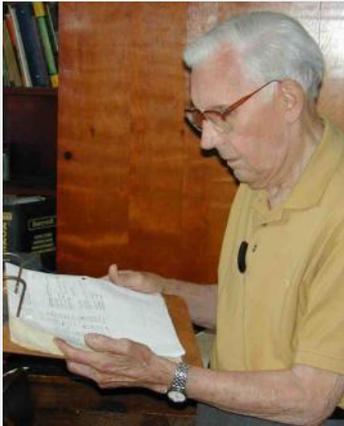
~ 20% of all U.S. Carbon Emissions

History

- Heat pumps are not new -
 - 1748: William Cullen demonstrates artificial refrigeration
 - 1834: Jacob Perkins builds a practical refrigerator with diethyl ether
 - 1852: Lord Kelvin describes heat pump theory
 - 1855–1857: Peter Ritter von Rittinger develops and builds the first heat pump
 - Ice-making ammonia brine plants were in use in the latter part of the 19th century

History

Mr. Bill Loosley, designed and installed a direct exchange geothermal system in his home in Burlington, ON in 1950



History



Belt drive
compressor



Air coil in old
oil furnace



Desuperheater
added to hot water
tank

History



Compressor was initially powered by hand crank diesel motor... changed to electric motor (still being used!!) in 1953 when his wife couldn't start it.

Geothermal Heat Pumps



Statue of Liberty Gift Shop



ASHRAE Headquarters - Atlanta, GA



Galt House Hotel - Louisville, KY



Black Point Inn - Prouts Neck, ME



Alta Condos, Washington DC



Harvard Library - Cambridge, MA



French Laundry Rest. - Napa, CA



Whistler Village - BC, Canada



Yale Art Bld. - New Haven, CT



Gaillardia Offices - Okla. City



California University of PA



Hirschfeld Towers - Denver, CO



Commercial Buildings

Basics



Drilling*

* or horizontal, surface water



**Pipe Loop
Insertion**



**Fusing
Piping**



**Loops
Ready for
Unit**



**Installed
Heat Pump**

Basics



Oak Creek School, CO



Fleming School, CO



Las Animas School, CO



Greybull School, WY



Basics

Manitoba, Canada



Basics

- GSHP efficiency, the real world:
 - 3,200 ft² residence, Montrose, Colorado, \$325 per year to heat and cool – forced air, water-air HP, new construction
 - 3,600 ft² residence, Gunnison, Colorado, \$250 per year to heat – radiant floor, water-water HP, new construction
 - 2,700 ft² residence, Golden, Colorado, \$355 per year to heat, cool & make 100% of the domestic hot water – forced air, water-air/water HP, retrofit of 25+ year old home
- Each of these examples use separate power meters to monitor the electricity consumed for the GSHP system

Basics

Geothermal Heat Pumps are a Scalable Technology



1,300 Sq. Ft. Low Energy Habitat for Humanity Homes- Oklahoma City

**Alta Condos,
Washington DC**



Hope Crossing Project Oklahoma City, OK

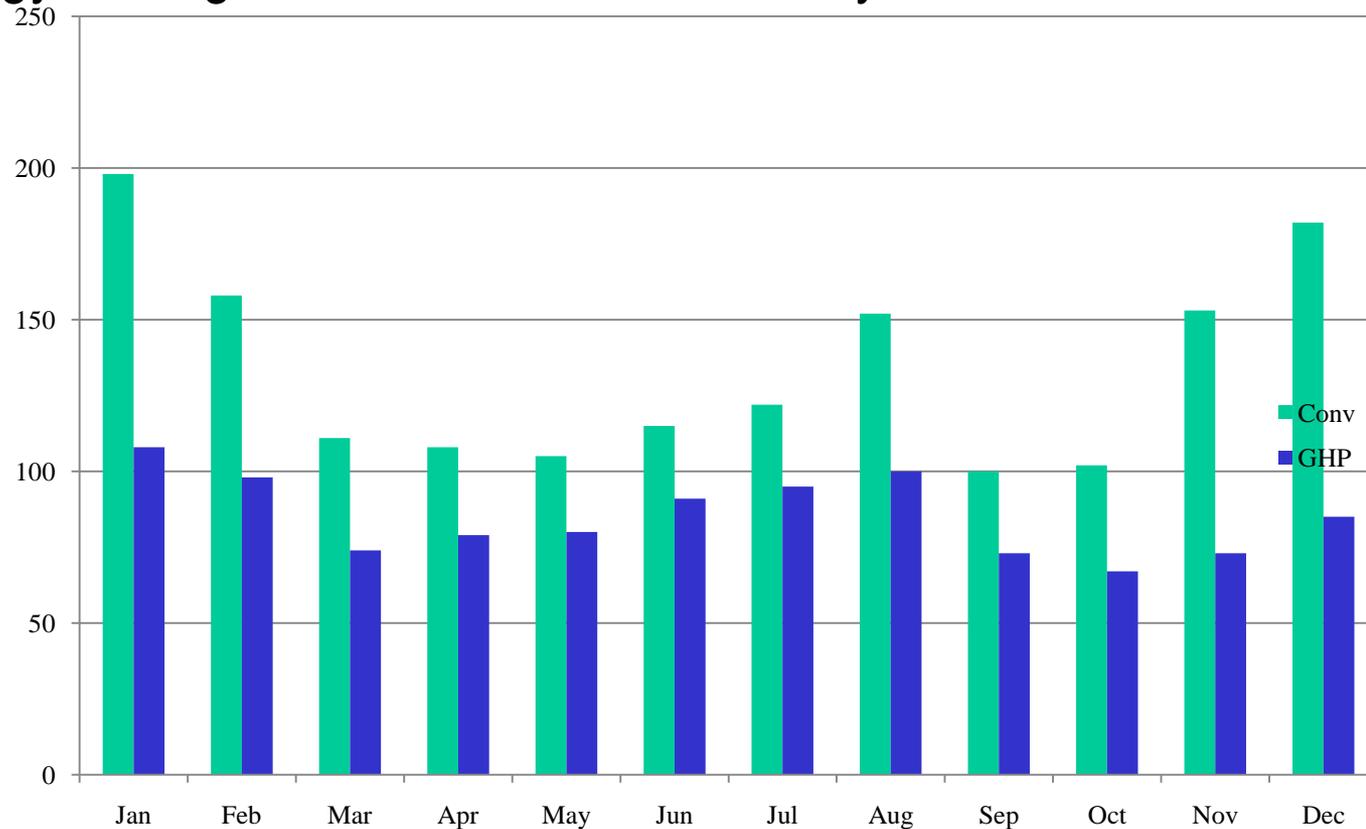
- Administered by Habitat for Humanity, Int'l
- Construction Started in 2004
- GHP home construction began in 2006
- Goal of an additional 240 homes with GHP
- Goal - to demonstrate cost savings on a mass market scale

Hope Crossing Project Oklahoma City, OK

- Break the GHP first cost barrier
- Install one 400 ft loop under the foundation
- Achieve the greatest cost-effective energy efficiency level
- Track energy use to establish baselines
- Use the program for publicity purposes to:
 - Make it the “default” case in future HFHI projects
 - Attract more donations to HFHI to create more projects

Hope Crossing Metered Energy Costs (\$)

Energy Savings = \$1606 - \$1023 = \$583/yr

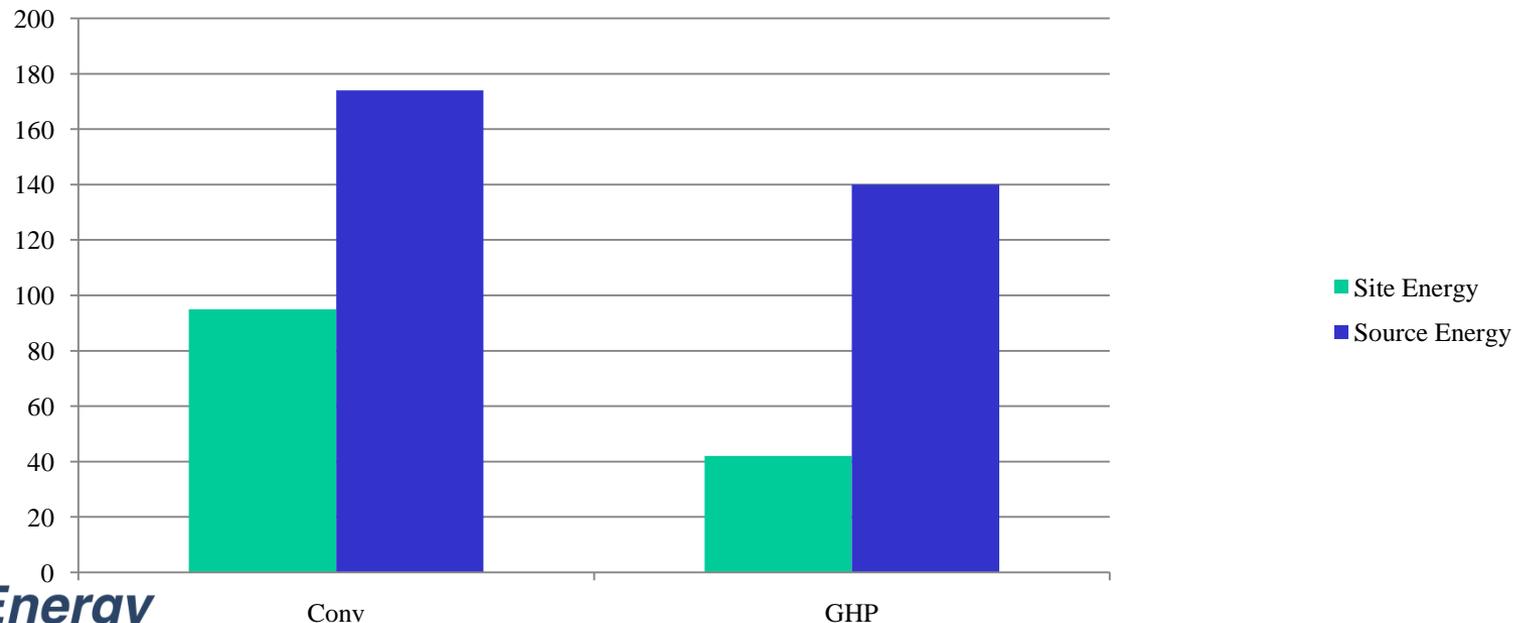


Hope Crossing Site and Source Energy Consumption (MM Btu/ton)

Source Energy Benefits of GHP

34 MM Btu /yr lower for GHP = 17 MM Btu per Ton

1 ton of CO₂/yr reduction per ton of GHP



A Tale of Two Buildings

PROJECT RESULTS FROM:

A “side by side” Comparison of a Ground Source Heat Pump System vs. Conventional HVAC System between two “identical” buildings.

- Palo Alto, CA
- Oklahoma City, OK

Oklahoma City Buildings

Conventional 15,000 sq ft Built in 1987

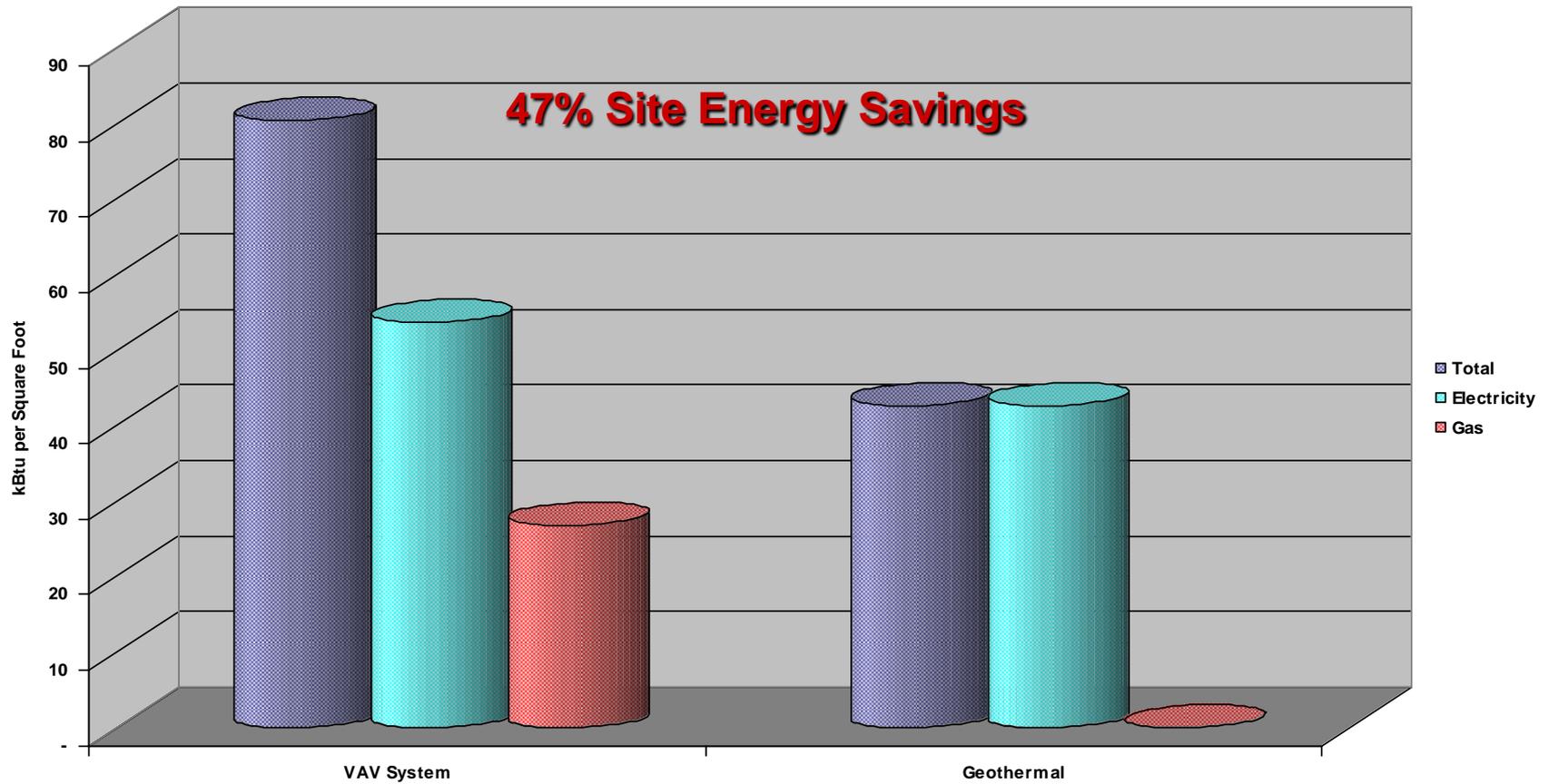
Conventional Roof Top VAV Building

GHP 20,000 sq ft Built in 1997

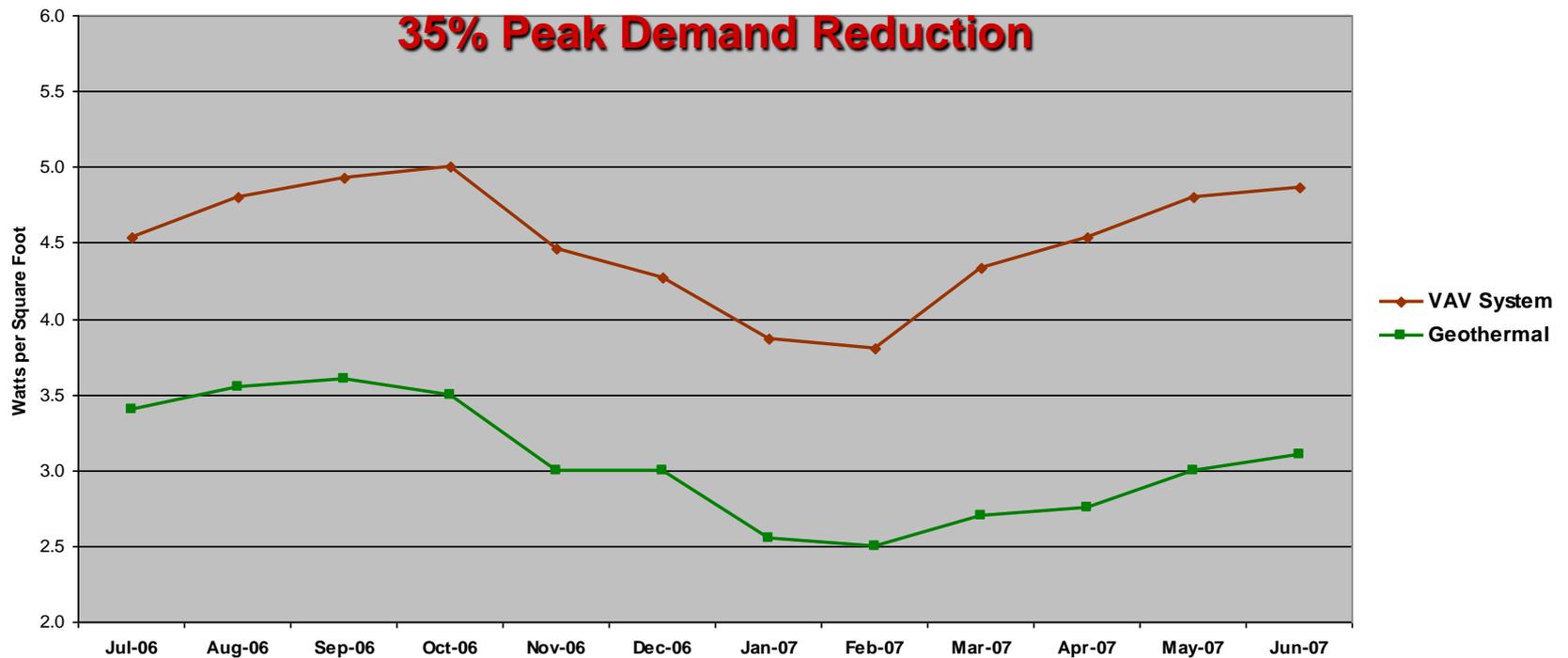
40 boreholes drilled 250 feet deep on 20 foot centers and 3/4 inch PE pipe

16 Ceiling Mounted Units

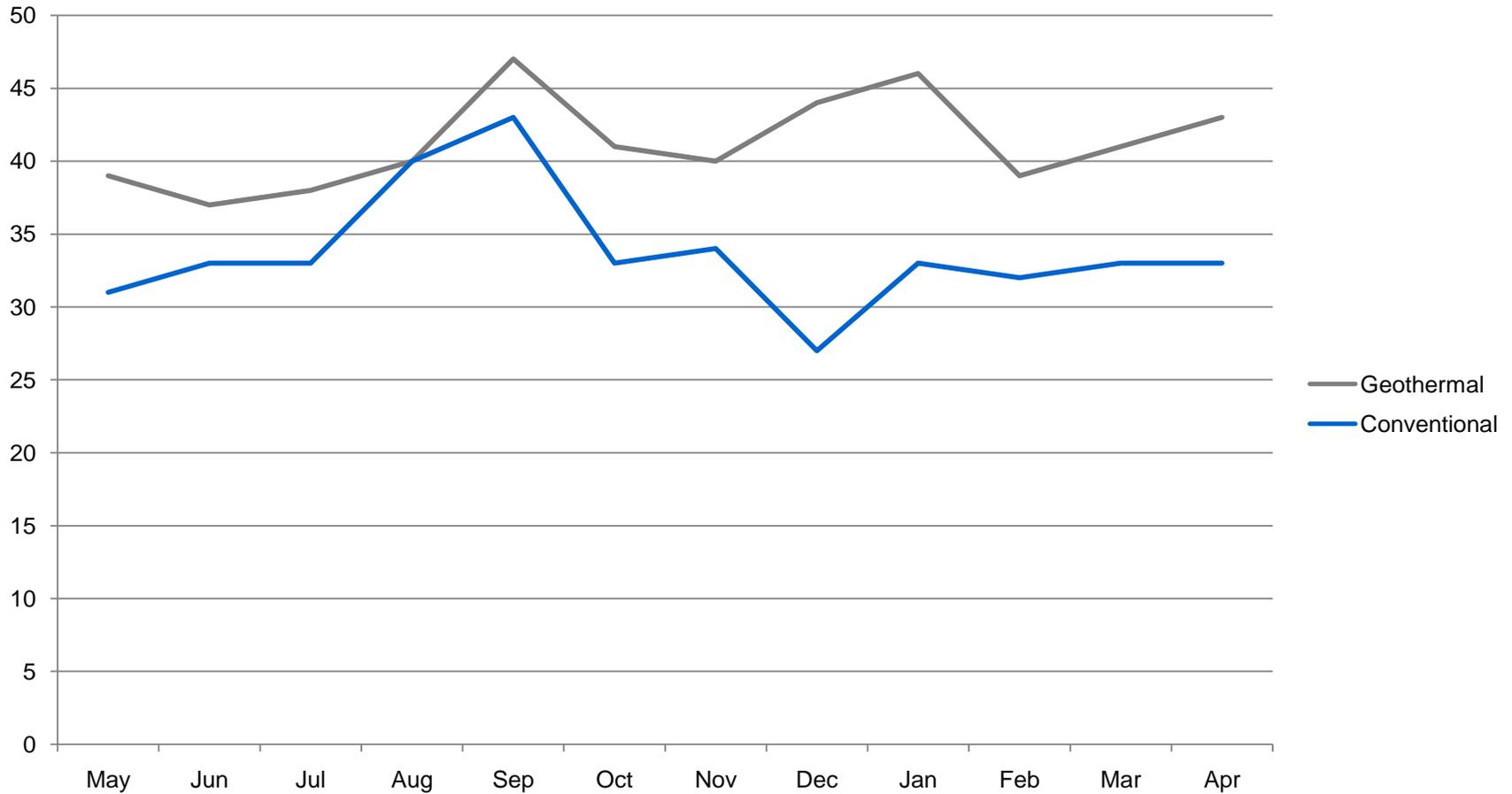
Garrett Office Buildings Actual Metered Annual Energy Use 2006-2007



Garrett Office Buildings Monthly Peak Demand 2006-2007



Load Factor (4 yr Monthly Average)



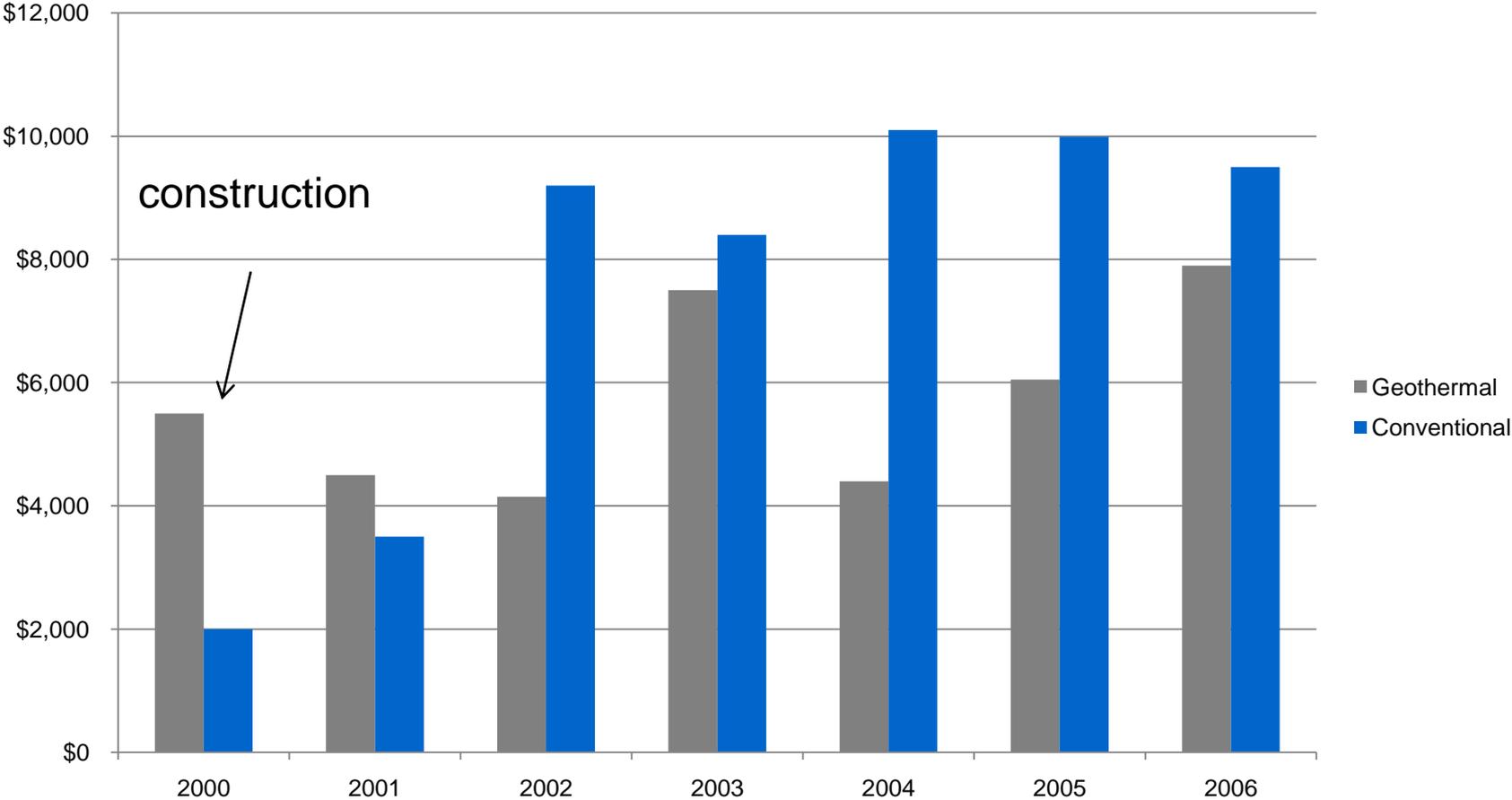
Palo Alto, California Buildings



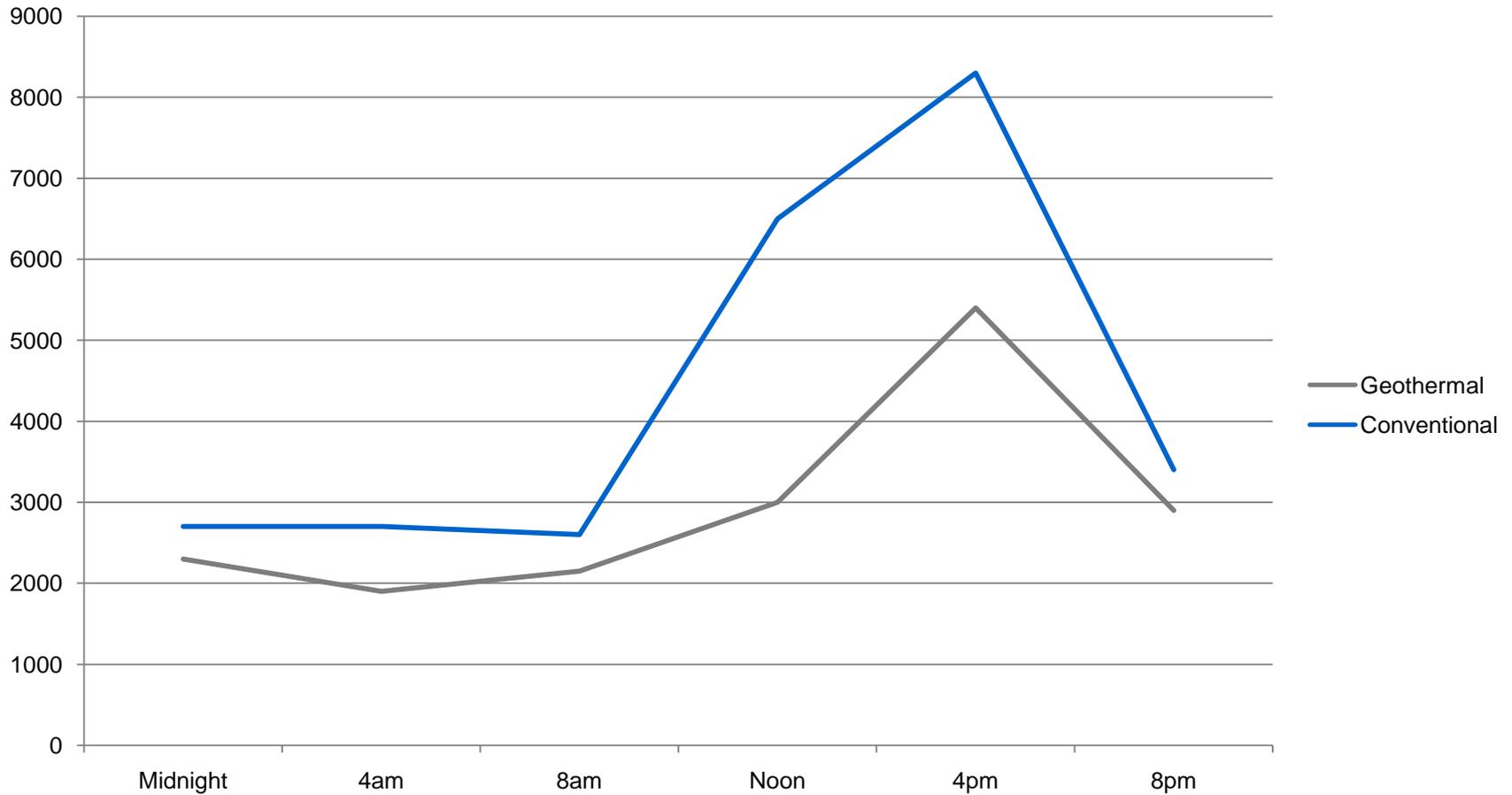
2183 and 2185 Park Blvd Buildings

- Two Stories
- 10,000 sq ft each
- Built in the 1960s

Palo Alto Buildings Energy Costs



Hourly Load Curve Sample 08/22/2006



Testimony of a Building Owner

“We have always dealt with hassles short term.

What is valued now is looking at the long term hassle of the decisions we make with a short term attitude.”

Brion McDonald, President, Universal Building
Systems

GHP Non-Energy Benefits

- **Fewer Space Requirements**
- **Less Noise**
- **Lower Maintenance**
- **Better Ambient Conditions (occupant comfort)**

Police officer's home, MA



Vertex Mechanical jobs, PA



Vertex Mechanical jobs, PA



"Bridges," Lincoln, NE



"Bridges," Lincoln, NE



Ohio bank barn . . . in Colorado



Canadian Rec Center

- The average sheet of ice for a hockey rink can heat two or more Olympic size swimming pools, with heat to spare, the only cost being pumping to heat the pools



Risk Considerations

Higher (maybe!) first-cost of GHP systems

Lack of:

1. Knowledge and/or trust in benefits
2. **GHP design infrastructure**
3. GHP installation infrastructure



GSHP Systems – Evaluation and Design Process

Feasibility

Client desires GeoExchange system

Determine energy needs

- Monthly peak loads
- Monthly energy loads
- Annual energy balance

Determine site capability

- Land area for GHX
- Geological conditions
- Regulations for GHX

Determine system impact

- Equipment efficiency
- Distribution design temp
- Fresh air system

Vertical GHX if area limited

Horizontal GHX if area available

Pond/lake GHX if feasible

Open well if feasible

Standing column if appropriate

Develop system energy cost comparisons

Estimate construction cost of system options

Hybrid options - boiler, fluid cooler, waste heat recovery, thermal energy storage, etc.

Work with owner, architect, system designer to modify loads & energy balance

Confirmation

Confirm geology of site for GHX performance (TC or pump test if warranted)

Design

Design ground heat exchanger (GHX)

Design mechanical system

Specifications and drawings

Implementation

System construction

Commissioning, owner / operator training

Design conventional HVAC system if capital cost and/or building site is not suitable for Geo-Exchange system

The Future -Zero Energy Buildings

- North Pointe in Downtown Frederick, Md. will contain 55 dwellings, all designed to use little if any energy. The house uses solar panels that blend into the roof, geothermal heating and cooling, and a high-tech system that allows control of climate and security using an iPhone or laptop.
- "It is all about vision," said Kevin Lollar, director of development for the Housing Authority of Frederick
- "We are changing the dynamics of what a house is, and we can visualize the streetscape of the future," Paul Zanecki, CEO of Nexus EnergyHomes

Jun 18 - McClatchy-Tribune Regional News 6/21/11

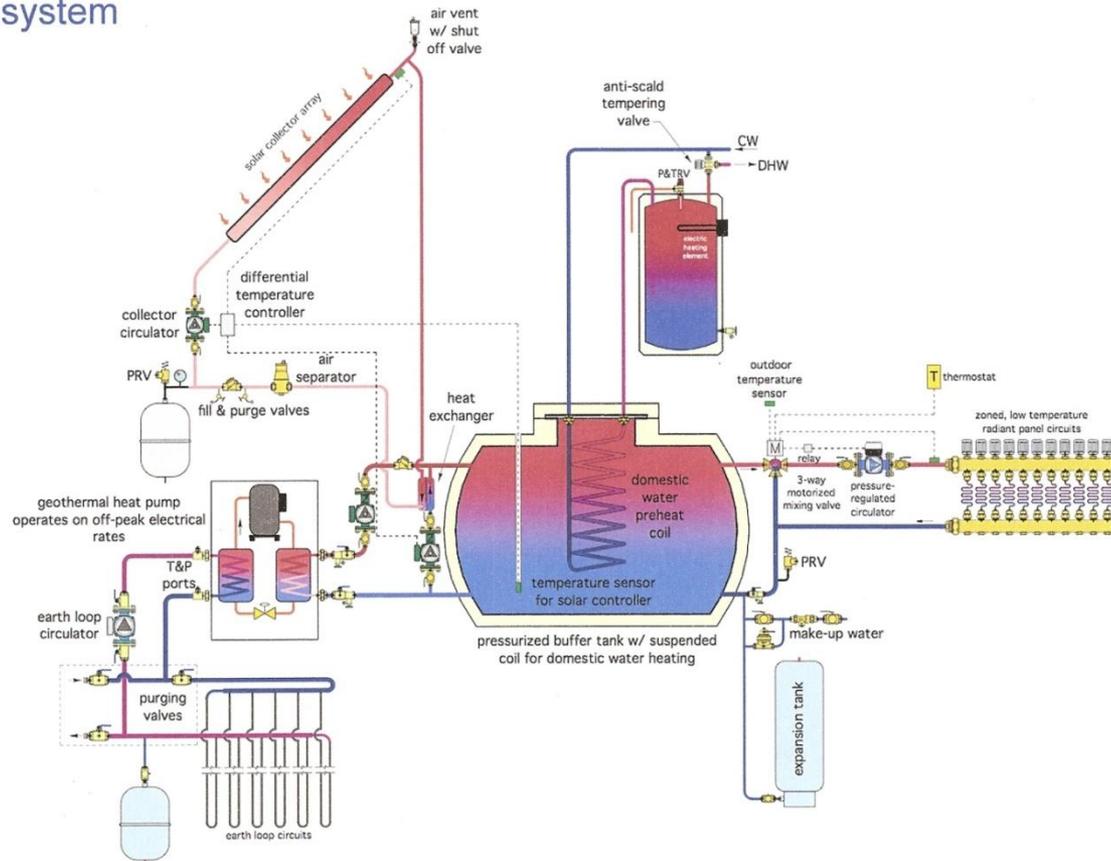
The Future -Zero Energy Buildings



Geo Solar = \$.07 - \$.12/kWh life cycle electricity

GHPs & Thermal Storage

10. GSHP operated on “off-peak” electrical rate w/ thermal storage & solar subsystem



Thank You For Your Attention!

Questions?



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can reach me at:

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