

Thermal Storage in New England

Shifting energy to reduce utility bills



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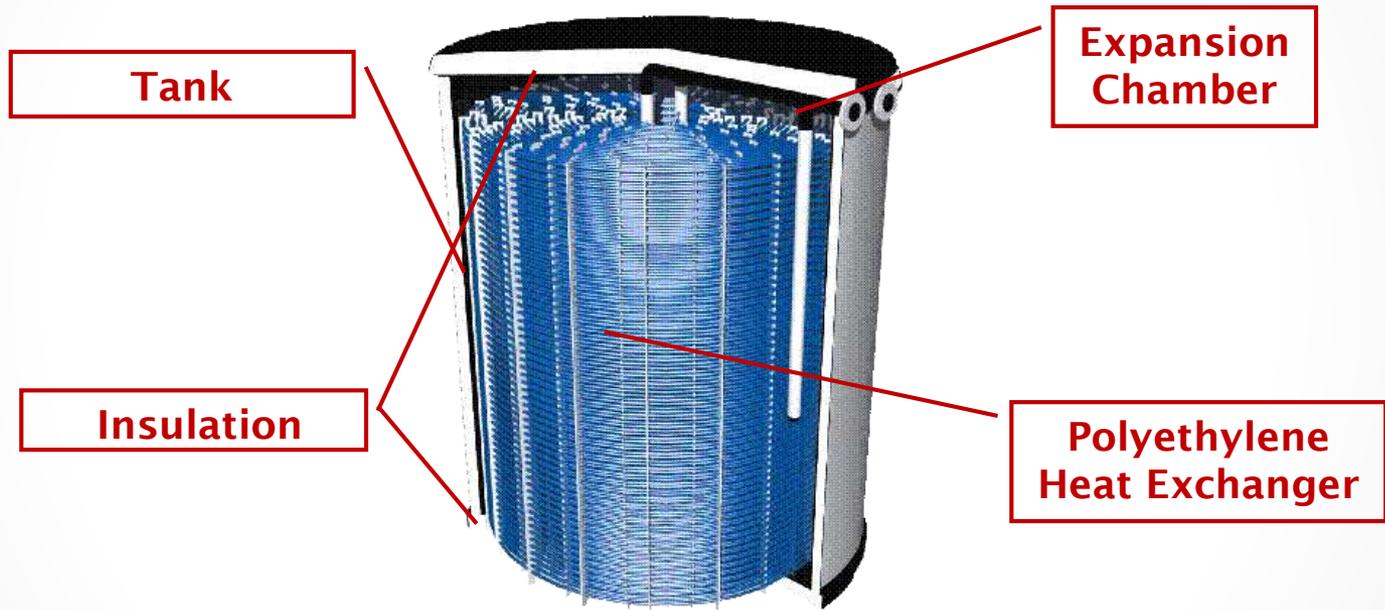
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The IceBank[®]: Simple, Elegant

Ice-on-Coil Internal Melt Technology



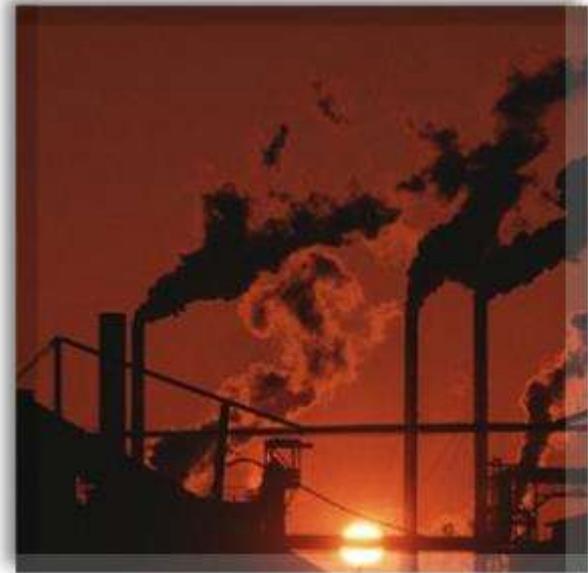
Tank is 10% polyethylene tubing, 80% tap water, and 10% expansion space

Model 1190 (7.5' in diameter, 8.5' tall): 16-25kW load shift for 6 to 10 hours

Utility Bill Basics

1. There are three ways to lower electric costs in Massachusetts:

- a) Buy fewer units of energy.
- b) Purchase power when it's cheaper, at night.
- c) Negotiate a better rate.



Utility Bill Basics

2. Commercial Rates are Different than Residential Rates:

- a) Residential Rates are based solely on Usage (kWh)
- b) Commercial Rates are based on a mixture of Usage (kWh) and Demand (peak kW).



The Demand Charge Effect

Eversource Greater Boston T-2 rate

Energy (usage):

Day:	\$0.08/kWh	\$0.262/kWh
Night:	\$0.08/kWh	\$0.008/kWh

Demand: ~~\$29.00/kW/Month~~

How big an effect is the Demand Charge??

Energy is 69% less expensive at night

Demand Charge Effect.....

Do the Math (Back of the Envelope)

Conventional Chiller System

Demand Cost /month

$$1000 \text{ tons} \times 0.8 \text{ kW/ton} = 800 \text{ kW}$$

$$800 \text{ kW} \times \$30.00 = \$24,000/\text{month}$$

Energy Usage for Chiller for Month

$$1000 \text{ tons} \times 10 \text{ Hrs} \times 75\% \times 0.8 \text{ kW/ton} \times 22 \text{ days/month} = 132,000 \text{ kWh}$$

Approximate Cost for Demand / kWh

$$\$24,000/132,000 \text{ kWh/month} = \$0.182/\text{kWh}$$

Therefore Daytime Energy = \$0.08 + \$0.18 = 26 cents/kWh

NYC Installations

One Bryant Park



Rockefeller Center

55 Water Street



Goldman Sachs HQ

Others:

1155 Avenue of the Americas (Durst Bldg)

140 West Street (Verizon)

787 Seventh Ave. (AXA Equitable)

The New School

730 Third Ave. (TIAA-CREF)

Fordham Plaza

522 Fifth Ave. (Morgan Stanley)

11 Madison Ave. (Credit Suisse)

Park Avenue Plaza (Fisher Bros.)

111 8th Avenue (Google East Coast HQ)

NYU-Poly Brooklyn Campus

Case Study

Northern New Jersey School District



The Challenge:

- School district wanted to add cooling to their largest high school, but had limited money for upgrades
- No additional electrical capacity available at the site; a substation upgrade would cost many thousands of dollars

Case Study

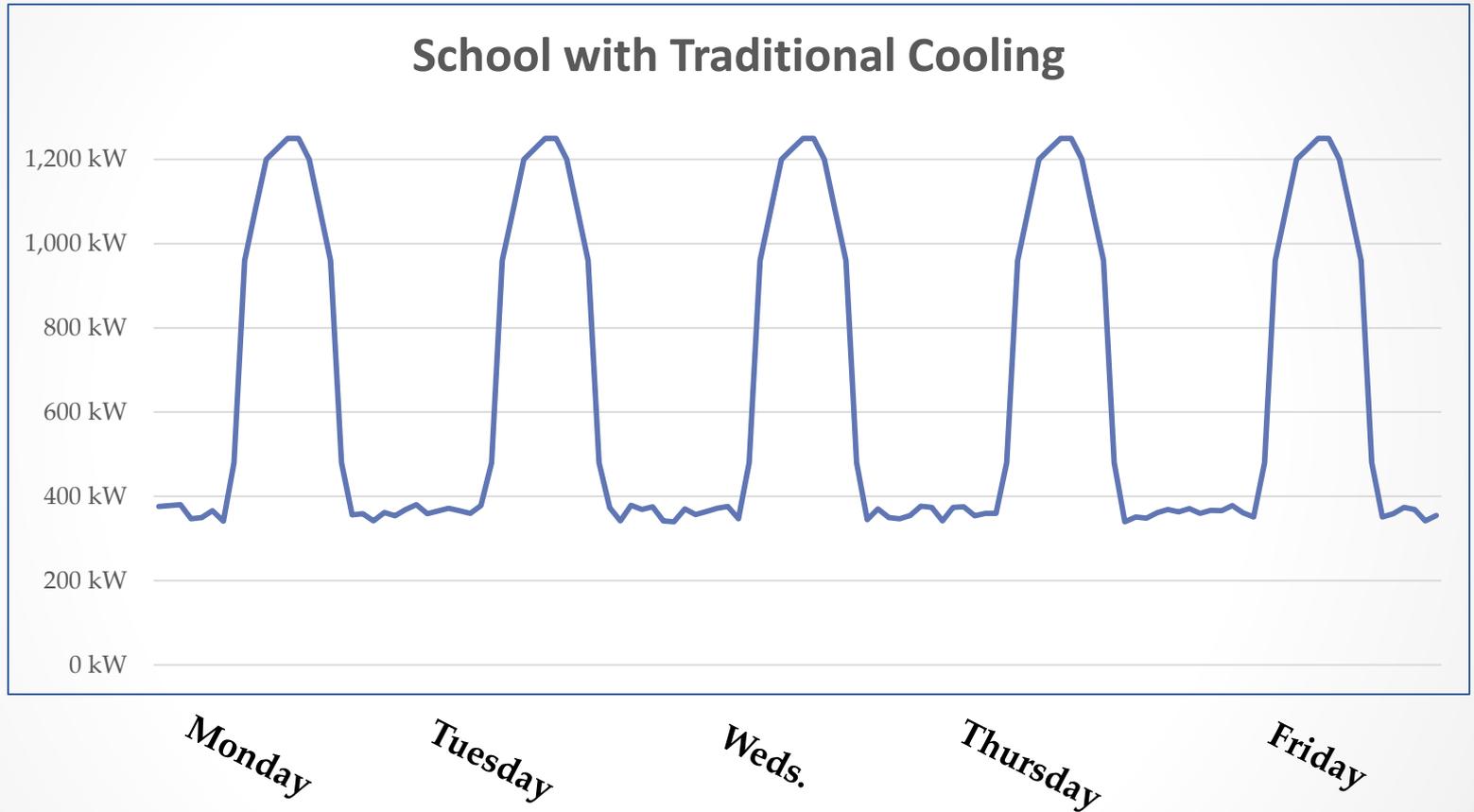
Northern New Jersey School District



The Solution:

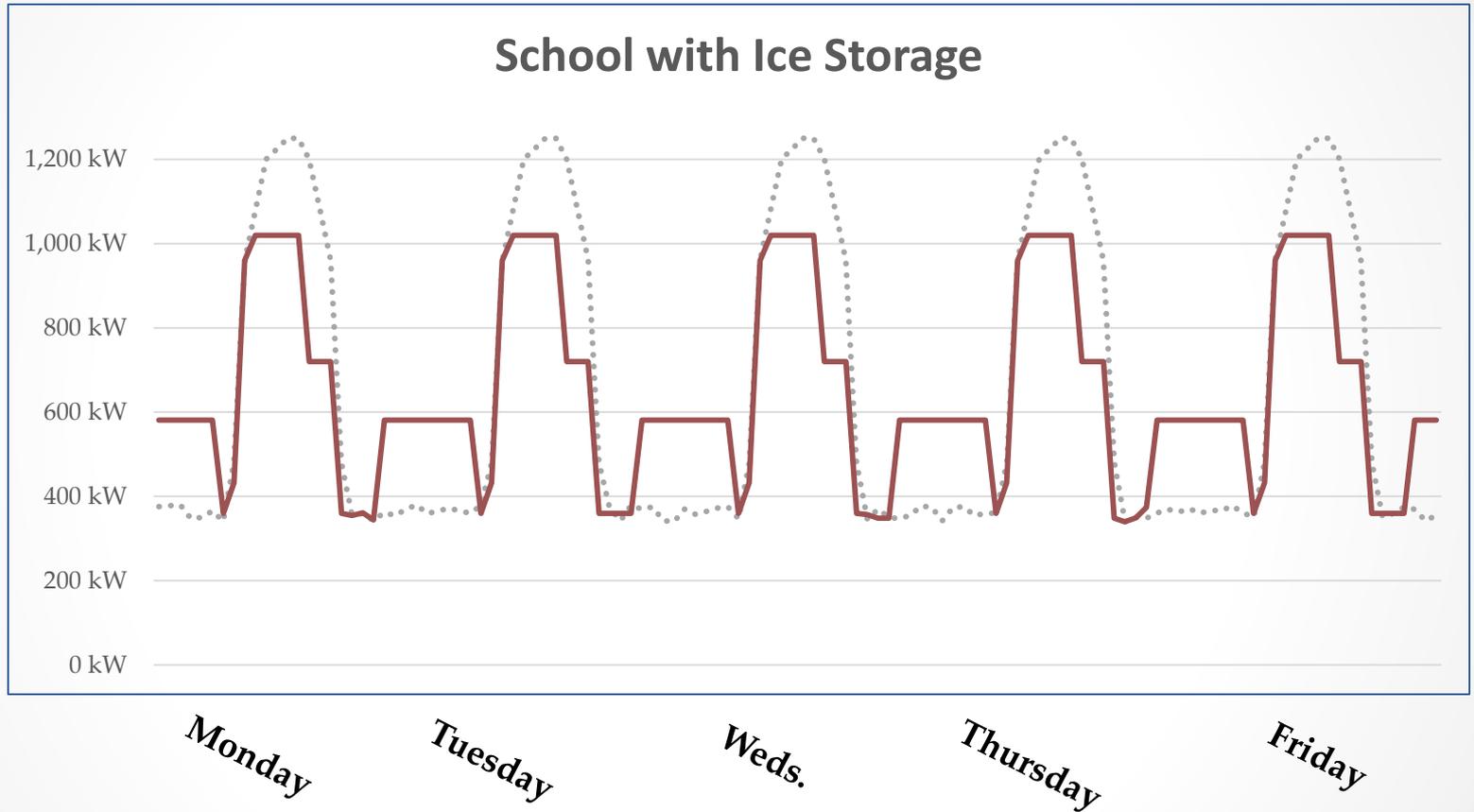
- An ice-based chilled water system: two ~150-ton Trane air-cooled chillers and 12 Calmac IceBanks.
- Partial storage: the chiller makes ice at night, and then both the chiller and the ice operate during the day to meet the building's 500 ton load.
 - Downsizing the chiller saves money and limits connected electric load.
 - The chiller operates at its max efficiency at night and during the day, and the ice provides the balance.
- The Trane Ice Completion Module is the glue that keeps this system operating effectively.

Ice Storage & Schools



Schools have a particularly spiky peak - in many U.S. market (Florida, Ohio, Minn.), K12 projects account for >50% of all Calmac jobs.

Ice Storage & Schools



By shaving 250 kW, we saved this customer over \$30,000 per year. NJ's rates are about two-thirds as high as Boston's.

Ice-Enhanced Air-Cooled Chiller Plant Layout

The pre-packaged system also includes controls that be viewed and modified remotely.

The interface consists of four main sections:

- Configuration screen:** Displays 'System Configuration' with sections for 'Utility Costs' (including kWh, Gas, and Water) and 'Plant Parameters' (including 'Evaporator Flow Control').
- At-a-glance gauges:** Shows an 'Ice Storage Dashboard' with multiple gauges for 'ICE STORAGE TRENDS AND HISTORY', 'ICE STORAGE', 'ICE STORAGE', and 'ICE STORAGE', along with 'ICE STORAGE' and 'ICE STORAGE' gauges.
- Ice Storage System Schematic:** A detailed piping diagram showing the 'SYSTEM OPERATION' and 'ICE STORAGE' components, including 'ICE STORAGE', 'ICE STORAGE', and 'ICE STORAGE'.
- Scheduled versus actual mode:** A comparison chart showing 'Scheduled' and 'Actual' modes over time, with a legend for 'Scheduled' and 'Actual'.

Another R12 ice plant in South Florida

Benefits of Ice Storage

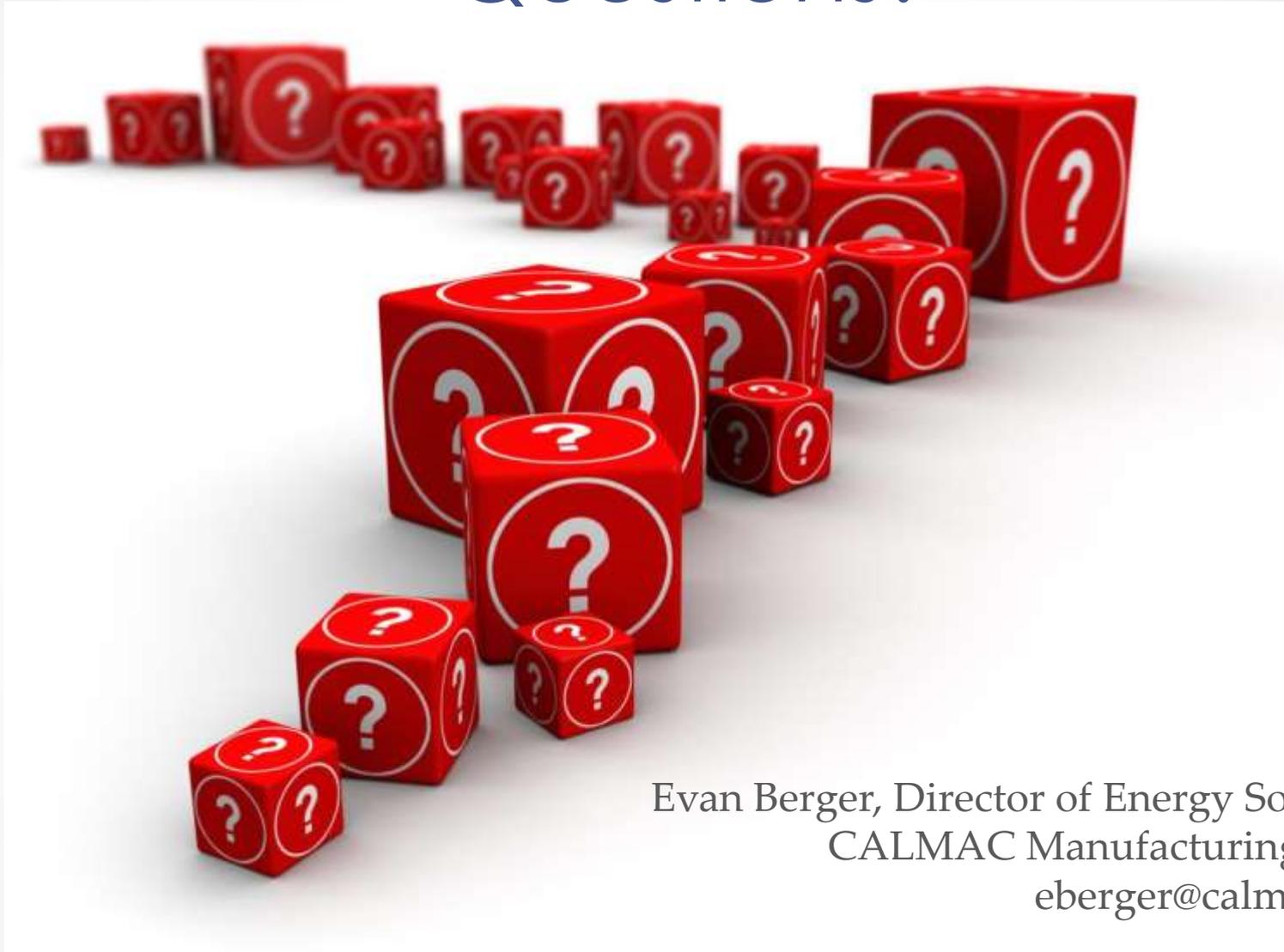
To the consumer:

- First cost savings: storage avoided the need for very expensive substation upgrade
- Annual electricity savings of roughly 10%
- Replicable – school district in negotiations to buy additional, identical packages for other schools

To the grid:

- Major congestion relief, targeted at the *source of peak*
- *Higher load factor* on the grid --> less T&D infrastructure
- More “smart assets” in key places; this is essentially a 250 kW/ 2.0 MWh battery in a highly congested region.

Questions?



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