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Results from the Demonstration of GHP "Combi" Systems in the Upper Midwest

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Agenda

- > Project Motivation
- > GHP Combi System
- > Preliminary Results & Analysis
- > Conclusions



Motivation

- In Chicago, it's still cold!
- > "Polar Vortex" has hit the upper Midwest again
 - -23 F recorded at O'hare, after long period below 0 F
 - Frequency impacted by climate change*
- > Most homes heated with gas furnaces/boilers (87%)
 - 46% of housing units built before WWII
 - Despite oversize, most could not keep up during Vortex
- > If 28% of Chicago's GHGs are from residences, need to address emissions from home heating



Lake Michigan on Jan. 31st, 2019



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*As reported by the Guardian ; Image Source: Chicago Tribune, Data sources: City of Chicago Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report, 2015, 2010-2012 US Census American Community Survey

Motivation

Of the ~57% of U.S. homes with gas-fired heating/DHW:

- > For 85% of those with central furnaces, less than half have 90% AFUE or better
- Only 5% of 4MM gas storage water heaters are 0.67 UEF or better (EnergyStar)
- > In Canada, 65% of homes have gas-fired heating/DHW
- Greater deployment of high-efficiency products limited by:
- > Low, stable utility costs diminish economics
- Declining loads (relative & absolute), migration, occupancy

Fraction of Housing Units Heated with NG/Propane



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Data sources: US DOE EIA RECS 2009/2015, EnergyStar, and DOE SNOPR 2016. Technical Support Document: Residential Furnaces, prepared for the DOE by Navigant Consulting, Inc. and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory., NRCan.

Motivation

Residential GHPs, available overseas, have many advantages:

- > Best-in-class operating efficiency (primary basis)
- > Good part-load performance and in cold climates
- > Typically do not require backup heating and can continue operation during defrost
- > Opportunities for peak load management
- > Commonly use natural refrigerants/working fluids with low/no GWP/ODP
- > NOx and GHG emissions are decreased by half or greater and combustion 'sealed' or occurs outdoors (IAQ & venting)





Gas Heat Pump Combi

Prior research on combi systems reveals following themes for system design and controls to integrate space heating with DHW:

- > Majority are field-engineered, some installed without proper controls/sizing to assure condensing equipment have sufficiently cool T_{return}
- > For **DHW priority**, system must also be sized to minimize loss of thermal comfort when loads are simultaneous.
- > For potable systems, proper care for **Legionella control**



- Non-potable system has "higher mass", lower turndown ratio
- Capacity affected by operating conditions
- Greater motivation for packaged systems





Gas Heat Pump Combi

Previously described the development* and initial demonstration** of a low-cost GAHP for wholehouse combi heating and light commercial:

- > Base tech. is gas-fired single-effect ammonia water absorption cycle and design to be easily manufactured design to assure low-cost (30%-50% of existing GHPs)
- > Absorption cycle development by startup, tech. support from research institute and OEMs
- > Nominal 80 kBtu/h (23 kW) output with 4:1 output modulation, no aux./backup heat, Ultra-low NOx emissions, defrost capable, projected 140% AFUE (Region IV) and 3-5 yr. payback*



2nd Pilot (2017-Present)



Add'l Pilots (2018-Present)



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*Glanville, P, Keinath, C., and Garrabrant, M. (2017) Development and Evaluation of a Low-Cost Gas Absorption Heat Pump, Proceedings of the ASHRAE Winter Conference, Las Vegas, NV. ** Glanville, P., Suchorabski, D., Keinath, C., and Garrabrant, M. (2018), Laboratory and Field Evaluation of a Gas Heat Pump-Driven Residential Combination Space and Water Heating System, Proceedings of the ASHRAE Winter Conference, Chicago, IL.

Gas Heat Pump Combi - Site

For all four sites, team uses similar data collection platform for combination space/water heating system

- Focus on 2nd pilot, at split level 2,700 sf (251 m2) house with four occupants in Western WI (Climate Zone 6A)
- > GAHP combi system replaces 93% AFUE / 100 kBtu/h (29.3 kW) two-stage furnace and 60 gal (227 L) 40 kBtu/h (11.7 kW) input water heater



Gas Heat Pump Combi - Site



At 2nd Pilot Site: Brief baseline at beginning of 2017-18 heating season, followed by system commissioning in February '18. > 1,500 operating cycles and > 1,970 operating hours



Space Heating: Used HDD approach and extrapolate to TMY3 data (Oct-Apr), 32%-46% therm savings

DHW/Combined: Focusing on extended DHW-only Summer, 50% therm savings for 75 gal (284 L) per day (avg); 35%-45% therm savings estimated, when combined*



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*Assumes 75 gal (284 L) per day DHW, extrapolated energy use for space heating, and in combined SH/DHW mode includes average pre/post cycling energy penalty

- > With snowiest/coldest April on record for 2018, efficiency is lower
 - Though GAHP steady state efficiency in-line with prior lab testing (below)
- > Significant effort to limit short-cycling, full-cycle efficiency below potential for < 1.0 hr on-time
 - Results in slight, unexpected tilt for DHW-operation in warmer summer



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Stanville, P., Suchorabski, D., Keinath, C., and Garrabrant, M. (2018), Laboratory and Field Evaluation of a Gas Heat Pump-Driven Residential Combination Space and Water Heating System, Proceedings of the ASHRAE Winter Conference, Chicago, IL.



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Maximizing Runtime:

In shoulder season and when operating in DHW-only mode, long runtimes are critical

- System modulation is important, HVAC controls and loop/tank volume also
- Greater runtime per cycle limits this energy "tax"
- Typical DHW-only cycle (7/20), shows first 2 min. of 47 min. cycle for 'heat up', 2% of energy delivered
- For typical DHW-only week*, ~90% of GAHP output delivered to tank, ~81% delivered as DHW



Power Consumption:

- GAHP unit modulates power consuming components (evaporator fan, solution pump) with overall system modulation
- Using TMY extrapolation, GAHP system would consume: 817 kWh/heating season (with DHW)

Thermal Comfort: Qualitatively (host feedback) and quantitatively, the GAHP is providing thermal comfort for DHW/space heating







Defrost: Hot gas bypass with GHP allows the unit to continue operation (at a reduced COP) providing heat to the conditioned space during defrost period without supplement inputs or drawing heat from conditioned space



Defrost Lab. Test (0 F / -18 C)



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Image source: Local Installation Contractor

Conclusions – Next Steps

Conclusions

- GHP technologies are important solution towards goal of reducing GHG emissions from US/Canadian Homes
- Energy savings with comfort feasible with GAHP combi systems, even in cold climates
 - Important to design/control system to minimize short-cycling

Next Steps

- Continue demonstration/analysis at multiple sites over next 12 months, incl. integration with improved system components
- Summarize challenges/opportunities to reduce installation cost
- Continue supporting add'l applications of low-cost GHP tech.







Further information:

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